Report
on a
Soil Geochemical Survey

Hat Project

Lat.58°11'38"N. Long. 131°37'53"W

Sheslay Mining District,
Atlin Mining Division,
British Columbia.

Assessment Report Submitted to:

Mineral Titles Division,
Geological Survey Branch,
Ministry of Energy and Mines, Victoria, B.C.

Dates of Work: August 16-25, 2009

Statement of Work Event No 4360951

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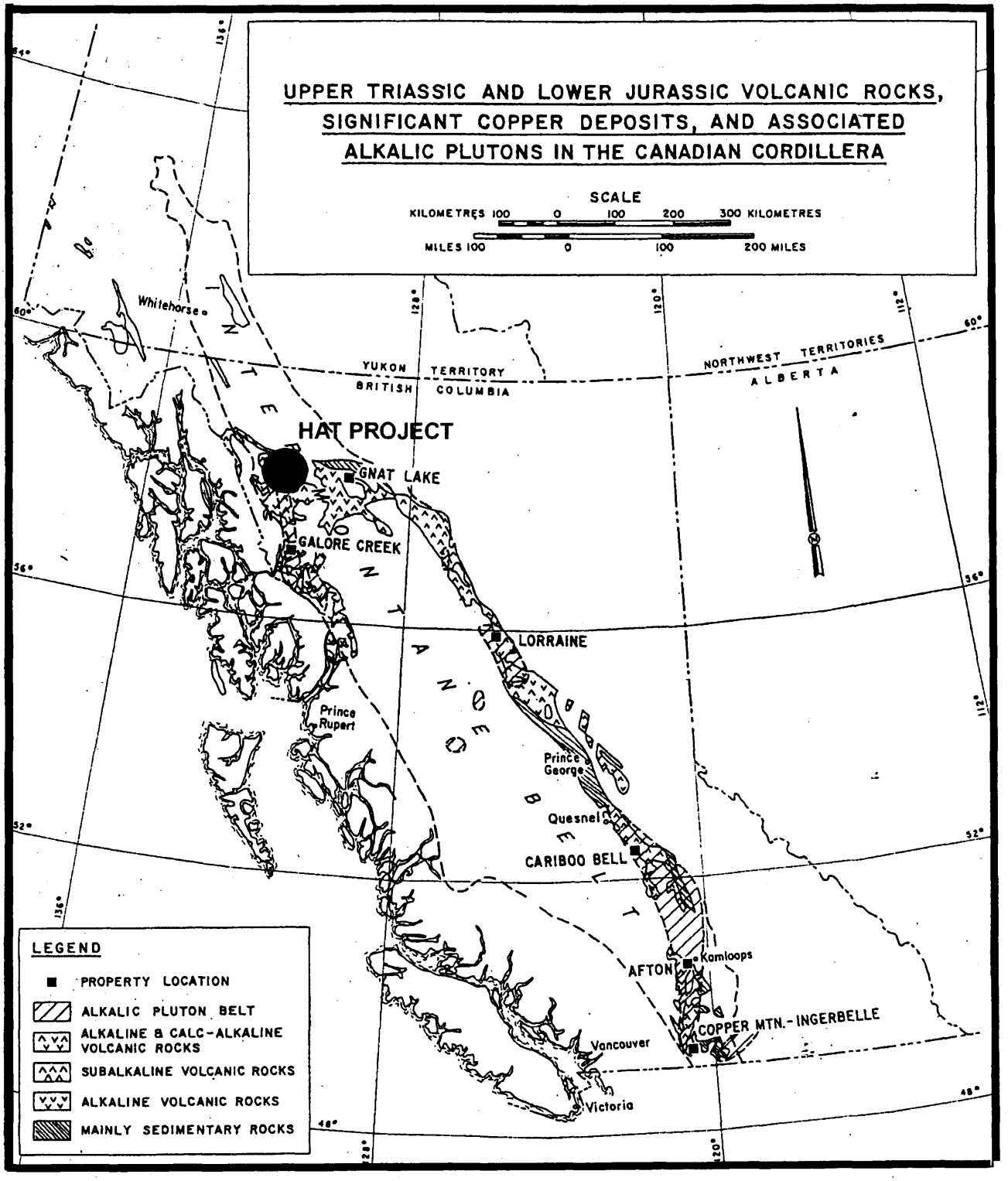
October 26, 2009.



HAT PROJECT, ATLIN MINING DIVISION

LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

October, 2009

Adapted from page 360, CIM Special Volume 15, 1976

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MAPS

APPENDICES

0.0 SUMMARY

The Hat claims are in the Sheslay district of the Atlin Mining Division in northwest British Columbia. The claims are underlain by Triassic to Jurassic volcanic and related sedimentary rocks, and by intrusive rocks. The intrusive rocks are believed to be part of a northerly trending belt of alkalic intrusions in Stikine Terrain that are prospective for copper-gold porphyry deposits. The Sheslay district may represent a partly exposed mineralized centre within the belt, and is located about 95 kilometres north of the large copper-gold porphyry deposits at Galore Creek. Firesteel Resources Ltd. recently drill outlined a large zone of porphyry copper gold mineralization on a property adjacent to the Hat claims.

The claim owners have held the Hat claims since 1994, and have focused on five areas that they believe have high potential for the discovery of significant mineral deposits. Three of these areas lie in the eastern section of the claims and are referenced to Big Creek. Recent attention has been directed to soil chemistry in the western section of the property, where surveys have partly outlined a large copper-gold soil anomaly at Gossan Creek West. The anomaly is apparently associated with an intrusive complex of gabbro, diorite, pyroxenite, syenite, breccia and porphyry dykes. Attention has also been directed to a large alteration zone at Gossan Creek that has characteristics of epithermal style mineralization, and a scattering of anomalous copper and gold in the soils and talus fines.

The 2009 work program included the following:

1) A northerly extension of the soil grid on the Gossan Creek West zone. This work showed anomalous copper and gold assays along the northern trend of the known anomaly.
2) A talus-fine sampling program over the Upper (northern) segment Gossan Creek alteration zone. Samples were collected along the valley and, along the east rim of the valley. The sample analyses showed anomalous concentrations of copper and gold in a range similar to previous work.
3) A limited soil survey near Club Lake in the central part of the property was targeted to an earlier sample that had assayed 1.9 ppm Au and 3,227 ppm Cu. Sample analyses revealed only mildly anomalous concentrations of copper and gold, and suggest that the target may be outside the area surveyed.
4) Soil samples were collected at 50 metre intervals over 600 metres of an east west line covering a zone of geophysical interest on the Big Creek Mid target near Big Creek. The analyses yielded a range of assays up to 1139 ppm Cu. and 357 ppb Au, and expanded the size of the earlier anomalous section.

Other than the Club Lake area, results from the other three are sufficiently strong to warrant additional exploration. Further delineation through mapping and surveys is recommended to advance the zones to drill testing.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction.

The Hat property is located in the Sheslay District of northwest British Columbia. The geologic setting here is similar to other areas of the Cordillera that host numerous copper-gold and copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits. During the 1970's, porphyry copper-gold deposits at Polar Creek, and Dick Creek, and a skarn deposit at Copper Creek in the western part of the district were explored by a variety of geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys and bulldozer trenching. The mineralized zones at Copper and Polar Creeks, and at the Kid-Grizzley prospect slightly further to the west were also drill tested. During the late 1970's, the area now occupied by the Hat Claims was subjected to similar surveys as above, and by bulldozer trenching. Drilling was not undertaken.

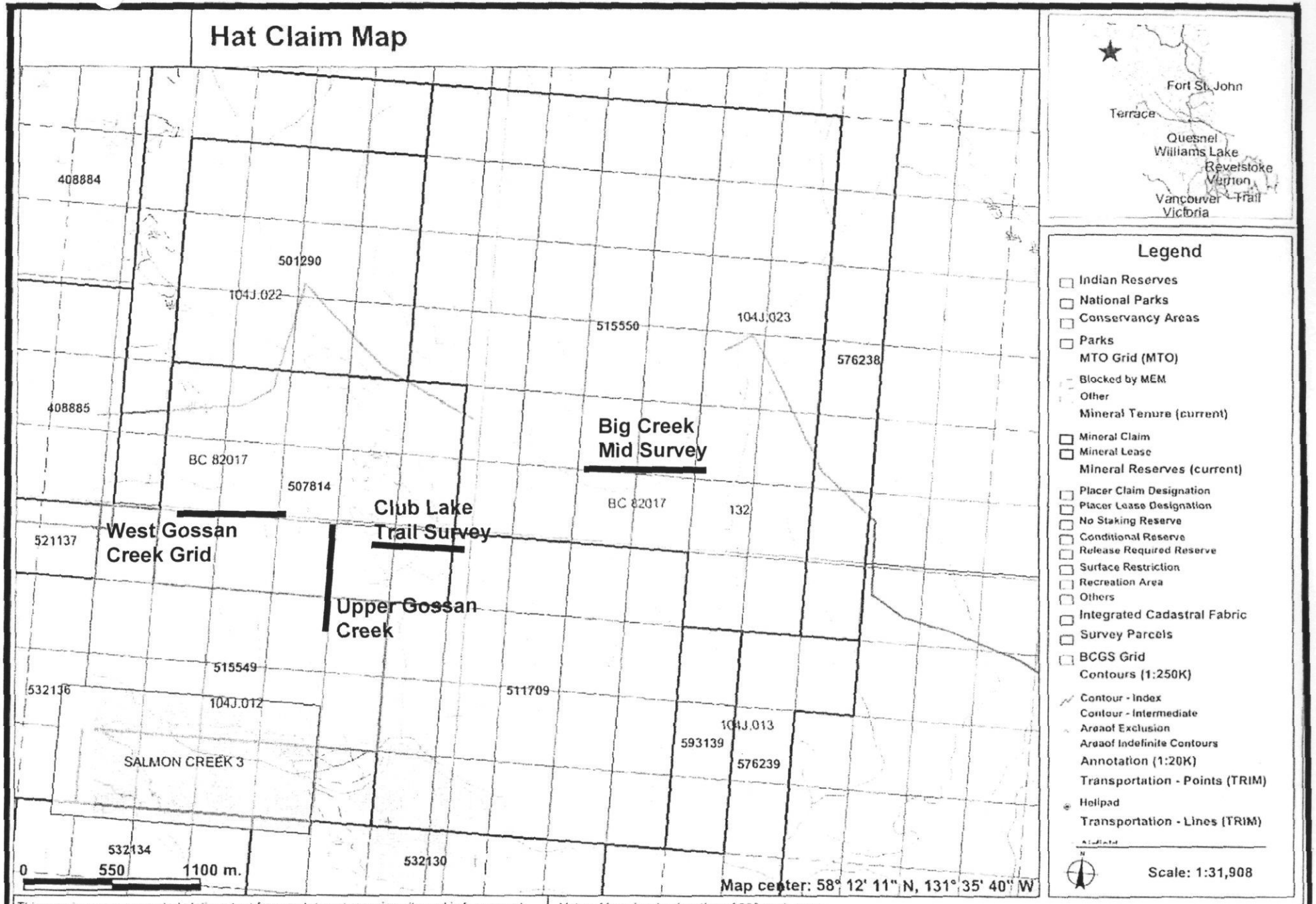
The Hat claims lie about 9 kilometres to the north of an access road between Telegraph Creek and the Golden Bear Mine. The construction of this road* in the 1980's gave better access to the area, and led to the discovery of a high-grade gold occurrence (Wolverine) a few kilometers south of the Hat claims. Significantly, this occurrence saw renewed exploration in 2004 and; the Dick Creek porphyry deposit, adjacent to the Hat Claims in the western part of the district, was drill tested in 2004 and 2005 with significant copper-gold intercepts reported.

The Hat Project area is in Map Sheet 104J that was the subject of a provincial regional geochemical survey in 2000. The results of the RG Survey, released in 2001, included a number of samples in the Sheslay district that are clearly anomalous in gold and base metals. (ref. BC RGS 55/GSC Open File 4011).

Lisle and Ostensoe have extensive experience in the Sheslay District. They have held claims in the Hatchau Lake area since 1994, and carried out a number of small exploration programs. This work identified areas within the claims considered prospective for copper-gold mineralization, and which warranted follow-up work.

Between 2005and 2008, partial geochemical surveys were carried out on the western part of the Gossan Creek Zone near Hatchau Lake. It was intended that geological mapping be completed during the 2009 season, however unseasonal heavy rainfall during the exploration period precluded this.

Between August 16 and 25, 2009, geochemical survey work was undertaken in four areas of the claims. The exploration and the results of this work are described in this report.



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes: Map showing location of 209 work areas

Claim Map Showing location of 2009 Work Areas

October, 2009

FIGURE 2

1.2 Property

E. Ostensoe and T.E. Lisle are the co-owners of the claims that comprise the Hat Project. Changes to provincial mining regulations allowed for the conversion of Legacy claims to the new cell claim designations and this change has resulted in new tenure numbers and claim size. As presently constituted, the following describe the tenures in the Hat Property.

HAT CLAIMS, ATLIN MINING DIVISION
October, 2009

Name	Tenure#	Issue Date	Cells	GTD	Total Hectares	2009 Assessment	New GTD*
Hat 3	511709	2005/Apr/26		2010/Sep/30	324.014	2,592.11	2011/sep/30
Bob 2	507814	2005/Feb/24		2010/Sep/30	255.738	3508.87	2011/sep/30
Hat	501290	2005/Jan/12		2010/Jan/12	204.528	2806.24	2011/sep/30
Hat 4	515549	2005/Jun/29		2010/Sept/30	187.587	1,500.70	2011/sep/30
Bob 1	515550	2005/Jun/29		2010/Sept/30	715.865	5,726.92	2011/sep/30
Total					1,687.732	16134.84	

* After filing of 2009 Technical work.

1.3 Location and Access

The Hat claims are located in Northwest British Columbia in Map sheet 104J/4E (104J012/104J013/104J022 and 104J023), and are centered approximately on Coordinates 131°37'53"W, and 58°11'38"N. The property is adjacent to Hatchau Lake that is situated 95 km west of Dease Lake and 50 km northwest of Telegraph Creek.

The claims lie mainly north of the Hackett River Lineament that drains Hatchau Lake northwest to the Sheslay River. Elevations in the claim area range from about 625 to 1300 metres above sea level. The slope to the north of the main Hackett River valley is relatively steep to about the 1000 metre elevation, but becomes flatter to the north towards Level Mountain. Some of the creeks are deeply incised into the south escarpment, and the area is thinly forested with poplar and spruce, and locally covered by willow marshes and muskegs.

An all weather road connects Dease Lake to Telegraph Creek, and a limited access mine service road** branches from the main road near Telegraph Creek and passes about 8-10 km. south of the Hat claims. There is a useable gravel airstrip located at the confluence of the Hackett River and the Sheslay River some 13 km west of the Hat claims. For practical purposes, the easiest current access is by float-equipped aircraft to Hatchau Lake, or by helicopter from the Golden-Bear Mine Road. Helicopter access would be preferable and necessary to establish camps on the upper slopes.

** The Golden Bear Mine Road is now locked and special permission has to be obtained from Telegraph Creek for access. * Note: The Golden Bear Mine Road was reported in September 2008 to be blocked by a slide at Kilometer 22, and by a bridge washout a few kilometers further to the west of Kilometer 22.

1.4 References.

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9) Chamberlain, CM; Jackson, M; Jago, C.P.; Pass, H.E.; Simpson, K.A.; Cooke, D.R.; Tosdal, R.M. Toward an Integrated Model for Alkalic Porphyry Copper Deposits in British Columbia (NTS 093A, N; 104G). Geological Fieldwork 2006, Paper 2007-1.
10) Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, CIM Special Volume 15, 1976.
11) Miscellaneous Private file notes and reports on the geology and exploration of the Hat claim area assembled from various sources between 1976 and 2009.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Setting

Alkalic type copper-gold porphyry deposits form a significant portion of British Columbia's mineral wealth, and for this reason attract increasing attention from the mining and investment communities. The deposits occur in and near alkalic intrusive rocks in island arc assemblages of upper Triassic to Jurassic age, and are mainly in two distinct belts.

a) The large Quesnellia belt stretching from south of Princeton to north of MacKenzie hosts major deposits at Copper Mountain, Afton, Mount Polly, Lorraine and Mount Milligan. The northerly section between Williams Lake and Mackenzie was the focus of in depth studies in 2007-08 by Geoscience BC and numerous exploration companies.
b) The northerly trending Stikine belt in northwest BC is less well explored, but hosts the giant Galore Creek copper-gold deposits of Teck-Cominco and Nova Gold Resources. The Hat property is in the Sheslay District of this belt about 100 kilometres north of Galore Creek.

The Sheslay area is near the northern margin of tectonic terrain Stikinia where structural trends are dominantly west-northwest and northerly. The northerly trend partly relates to crustal rifting, marked by a northerly trending belt of Miocene to Recent aged volcanoes (TQw) including the Level Mountain Volcano. This volcanic trend crosses the Nahlin and King Salmon Faults, regional northwest structures related to northern Stikinia terrain boundary.

Near the claim area, Level Mountain basalts intrude and overlie sections of the Stuhini Group (TrJt), an island arc assemblage of andesitic to basaltic volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of upper Triassic age. The Hat property is located in a central area where a north-south trending section of the Stuhini formation abuts the Nahlin-King Salmon faults, and where the formational trend swings northwest-southeast sub parallel to these faults. A major structural trend, sub parallel to the regional faults, passes west northwest along the Hackett River Valley near the south margin of Level Mountain. Stocks and dykes of diorite, gabbro, syenite-monzonite, and pyroxenite are evident along trend. An age date from the Kaketsa Stock showed 218+- 8 MA. The large Moosehorn Batholith, mainly diorite to granodiorite in composition, lies several kilometers to the south of this area,

A surprisingly large number of mineral occurrences are present in the Sheslay District over an area about 10 by 18 km. Many are spatially related to the Kaketsa Stock, and other smaller intrusions including the Hat Stock. Mineralization occurs in porphyry, skarn and vein-type deposits; and exhalative sulphide zones have been noted locally. Zones of interest occur within or proximal to small alkalic intrusions located at or near major regional faults, or at the intersections of regional faults. Six of these occurrences, including the Hat, have received exploration since about 1970, and four have been drill

tested. Firesteel Resources Ltd. recently outlined a mineralized zone on the adjacent Dick Creek property that reportedly graded > 0.30% Cu (Equiv) in a zone about 250x250x300M. (See Firesteel Website).The evidence appears to suggest that the Sheslay district may represent an exposed section of a mineralized centre within a northerly trending assemblage of Stuhini volcanic and intrusive rocks as shown on page 360 in CIM Special Volume 15, "Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera".

2.2 Geology of the Hat Claims

The Hat claim area is underlain by a large composite gabbro-diorite stock with a long axis between five and six kilometers west northwest, consistent with the regional trend. The irregular outline and strong lineaments suggest post emplacement deformation into a large (3x3 km) western section, and a smaller 3 x ~ 1.0 km eastern segment.

The large western section of the intrusion is a magnetite-rich, medium to coarse-grained gabbro and diorite, with pyroxenite, syenite, intrusive breccia, and a swarm of northwesterly porphyry dykes. The dykes are reported to be of gabbroic to dioritic composition and commonly weather orange, but locally contain potash feldspar. They are also reported to contain significantly higher concentrations of copper and gold.
Large areas of calc-silicate (diopside-plagioclase) alteration, veined by diopside, sphene, pumpellyite, carbonate and actinolite, are recorded along the western margin of the stock; and a second smaller calc-silicate alteration zone with an intense apatite-diopside-magnetite-sphene stockwork is located more centrally where the large western segment of the stock abuts the smaller eastern segment. The large alteration zone exposed in and near Gossan Creek is close to the southeast contact of the westerly complex , and the West Gossan Creek soil anomaly lies close the same contact

The smaller eastern section of the intrusion is poorly exposed, but evidence indicates that it is comprised of a medium grained hornblende diorite similar to intrusions that host the porphyry copper occurrences at Kaketsa and at Dick Creek to the west. A small intrusion of diorite to monzonite, of uncertain relationship to the main stock, lies a few hundred metres south of the east end of the hornblende diorite. A second smaller mass of hornblende diorite is present to the northwest of the west end of the main stock. Other than the targets described at Gossan Creek and West Gossan Creek, much of the mineralization of economic interest has been noted in and around the smaller eastern section of the stock.

The stock intrudes an assemblage of upper Triassic andesitic to basaltic volcanic flows and related sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini formation. Both the stock and Stuhini volcanic rocks are overlain by basalt flow and fragmental units of the Miocene to Recent Level Mountain formation.

3.0 WORK PROGRAM

3.1 Introduction.

The owners drove to Dease Lake with camp, groceries and exploration equipment and chartered a helicopter to the property. Camp was established at an old campsite on a small lake near the headwaters of Gossan Creek, and about 1.5 km. to the north of Hatchau Lake. A satellite phone was set up at the camp for communication with Dease Lake. Travel and fieldwork occupied 10 days, from August 16 through August 25, 2009.

Previous work by the present owners had been directed four areas of the property considered to have high potential for the discovery significant copper-gold mineralization. These areas included the Gossan Creek alteration zone, and the West Gossan Creek porphyry target; and three areas near Big Creek in the east section of the claims with characteristics of porphyry style mineralization.

The intent of the 2009 program was to map the grid area of the West Gossan Creek zone, but due to unseasonal wet weather during the period, this was not completed. In its stead, a program of further geochemical sampling was undertaken on four areas of the property with a view to expanding the database of those areas. They include:
a) A northerly extension to the 2005-2008 grids over the West Gossan Creek zone. A total of 17 soil samples were collected.
b) Talus fine sampling of the large alteration zone in upper Gossan Creek, and along the east rim of the creek valley. A total of 19 talus fines and 1 rock sample were collected.
c) A total of 10 soil samples were collected from an old bulldozer trail near Club Lake in the central part of the property.
d) 13 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals from a 600 metre east-west line over an area of geophysical interest (Big Creek Mid Target) in the eastern section of the property.

3.2 Sampling Procedure.

The Sheslay area has been glaciated, and bedrock is partly obscured by a thin veneer, to local blankets of glacial till that may be up to a few or several metres thick, and depending on location, outcropping may be abundant or absent.

A typical soil profile in the grid area includes a few centimeters of dark organic material that is commonly underlain by a brown clayey soil that varies to dark brown, or to red brown and in some areas yellow brown. Locally, the soils are gravelly indicating washing. Experience in the area has shown that the clay-rich tills can significantly mask bedrock and subcrop mineralization, and point to a need when sampling, to deeply penetrate the surficial cover where possible.

All 2009 soil samples collected from the three areas other than Gossan Creek were dug with a shovel or a soil-sampling pick. Samples were taken mainly at depths of 15 to 30 cm. and details on location, colour, content etc were recorded. The valley of Gossan

Creek is steep and very rugged, and in many places choked with fallen trees making travel difficult. In the absence of mapping, and as a follow-up to sampling in 2008, 11 samples were collected from areas near the creek, and a further 8 samples from the upper east rim of the valley. These samples were talus fines and were also dug by pick and shovel. A rock sample **(E-09-01)** was collected from the upper west side of Gossan Creek. (See maps 4a-4d for location, and appendix 3 for description). All samples were air dried for several days then packed in boxes and delivered to the International Plasma Laboratory Ltd. in Richmond, BC. for analyses.

3.3 Laboratory Procedure

On delivery to the laboratory, the soil samples were further dried at 60°C and screened to obtain the –80mesh fraction. The rock sample was crushed, split and pulverized to obtain the -150 mesh screened fraction. Sample pulps were digested in Aqua Regia, and a 30 element package analyzed by ICP. 20 gram splits were analyzed for gold by AAS with a Fire Assay finish. (See Assay Analyses).

4.0 PROGRAM RESULTS.

4.1) West Gossan Creek.

Work during the 2005 to 2008 seasons showed a large area west of Gossan Creek with anomalous concentrations of copper and gold in the soils. Preliminary evidence indicates that mineralization may relate to an intrusive complex of diorite, gabbro, pyroxenite syenite and porphyry near the south contact of the Hat Stock. Sampling carried out in 2009 showed a partial continuation of the zone to the north with the following results: Cu. 55 to 627ppm; Au. 16 to 158 ppb; Ba. 72-299ppm; Zn. 57-267ppm and K. 0.03 to 0.44%. The higher results tend to occur in the outcrop section of line 50S between 16+00W and 18+50W. (See figures 3a and 3b.)

4.2) Upper Gossan Creek.
Gossan Creek is marked by a conspicuous alteration zone with significant carbonate, silica etc. and associated breccia. The zone appears to be segmented into northern and southern sections, and displays textural and mineralogical characteristics that suggest a late stage mineralizing event, possibly related to faulting radiating northeast from the Hackett River Fault. The alteration zone(s) are within a few hundred metres of the large Gossan Creek West anomalous area described above.

Work by the owners and others prior to 2007 in the Upper Gossan Creek segment revealed numerous sample sites with anomalous concentrations of copper (300-400ppm) and gold (15->100 ppb) in the soils and in talus fines. Six samples collected during 2008 confirmed this data. 19 Talus Fine samples and the rock sample collected in August 2009 showed the following: Cu. 84 to 451ppm (average about 290ppm); Au. <5 to116ppb; Zn. 37 to 222ppm; Ba. 72 to 299ppm; Mn.1170-3213ppm; Ca. 1.46-9.42%. (See Figures 4a to 4d; and Appendices 2 and 3 for details).

4.3 Club Lake Trail Survey.

A rock sample collected in 2001 on an old bulldozer road about 185 m southeast of the LCP of the original Hat claims assayed 3,227 ppm Cu; 1.91 ppm Au and 6.9 ppm Ag. (See 2001 Assessment Report). The showing was not located in 2009. 10 soil samples were collected at 50 metre intervals in the area thought to host the above sample. The analyses showed the following:
Cu. 12-241 ppm; Au. 22-273 ppb; Zn. 41-137; Cr. 86-244; with spot highs of As. and K. These assays indicate that the showing may be outside, possibly southeast, of the sampled area. (See Figures 5a and 5b).

4.4 Big Creek Mid Survey.

A 1970, assessment Report 2554, noted a copper showing with minor zinc to the west of Big Creek. Utah Mines Ltd. included this area in their work between 1978 and 1980. The IP survey showed the area to have anomalous chargeability, but their soil survey revealed only two sites with >200 ppm Cu. The original showings (Trench 17) were trenched and a 200m trench (Trench 15) was excavated about 300m to the northwest .The writer examined the area in 1986, and again in 2001. A few of the soil samples collected in 1986 in the area of Trench 15 assayed up to 1076 ppm Cu and 125 ppb Au.

During August, 2009, a 600 metre east-west line was soil sampled through the area of geophysical interest, and along the Trench 15 zone. 13 samples were collected and the analyses resulted in the following:
Cu. 40-1139 ppm; Au. 20-357 ppb; Zn.74-335 ppm; Ba. 52-206 ppm; Ti. 0.16%-0.29%. The area is of limited outcrop. While the higher assays are not continuous along the line, they do confirm the 1986 work and, with the mineralized zone in the trench 17 area, do suggest the area is a worthy target for further work. (See Figures 6a and 6b).

5.0 **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**

Previous exploration in the Sheslay District, comprised mainly of geotechnical surveys, trenching and drilling, has partly defined significant porphyry, skarn and vein-type zones of copper-gold mineralization at Kaketsa Mountain, Dick and Copper Creeks, and at the Wolverine deposit.

Copper and gold mineralization on the Hat property is widespread, and five areas have been identified as having high potential for the discovery of significant mineralized zones. None of these zones have been drill tested.

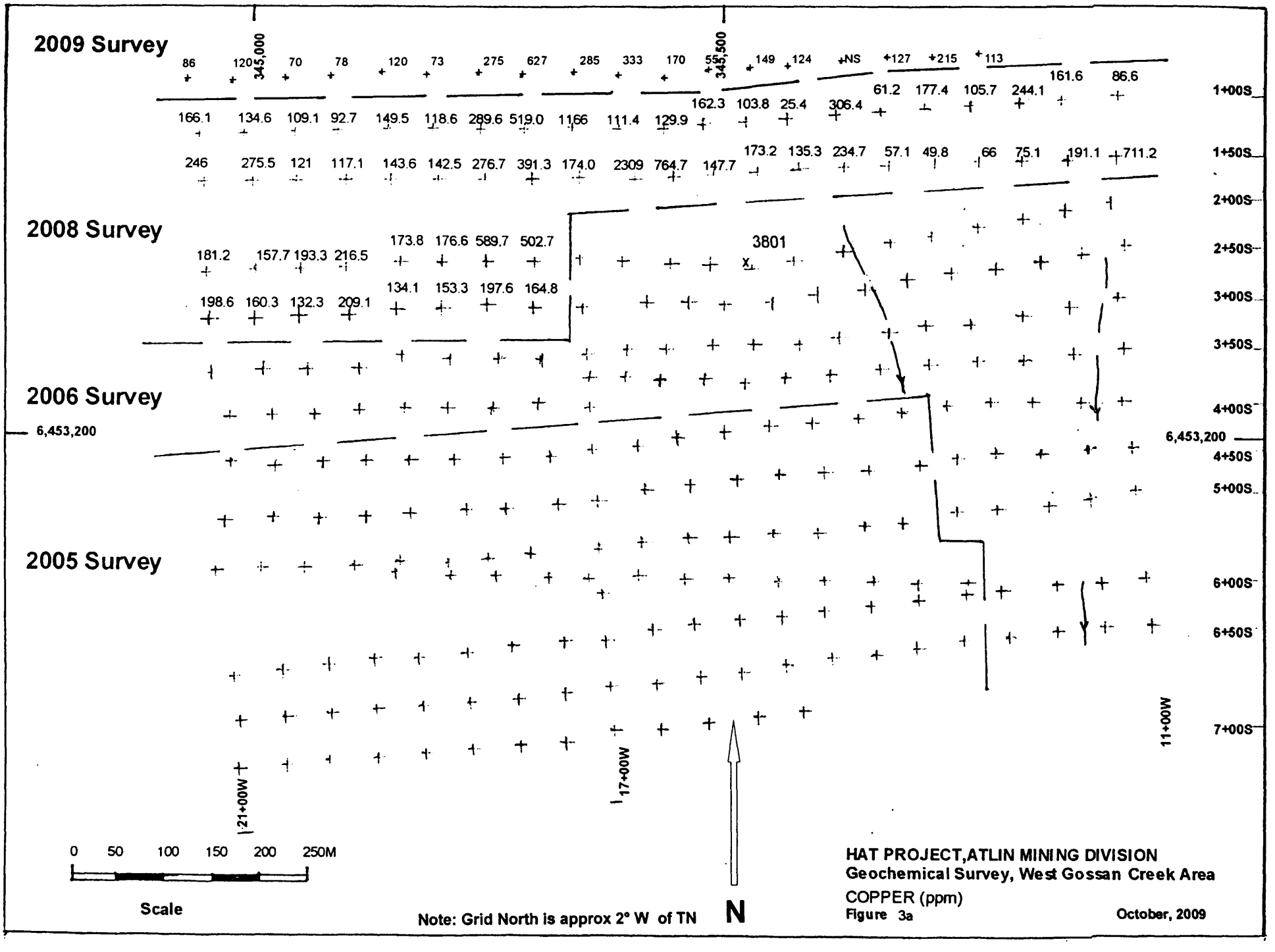
Soil surveys conducted on three of these areas in 2009 yielded geochemical results that confirm the significance of the targets. Work at Gossan Creek and West Gossan Creek continued to show anomalous levels of copper and gold in the soils, and work at the Big Creek Mid targets expanded the anomalous geochemistry over a much larger area than

previously known. Soil survey work in the fourth area at Club Lake, yielded only slightly anomalous concentrations of copper and gold, and indicates that the survey area may be outside the zone of previous high assays.

The results of the current and previous surveys in the three areas justify continued evaluation, and an aggressive exploration program including geological mapping is recommended to bring the targets to a drilling stage.

T. E. Lisle, P. Eng

October 26, 2009


2009 Survey
2008 Survey
2006 Survey
2005 Survey
345,000
345,500
3801
6,453,200
6,453,200
1+00S
1+50S
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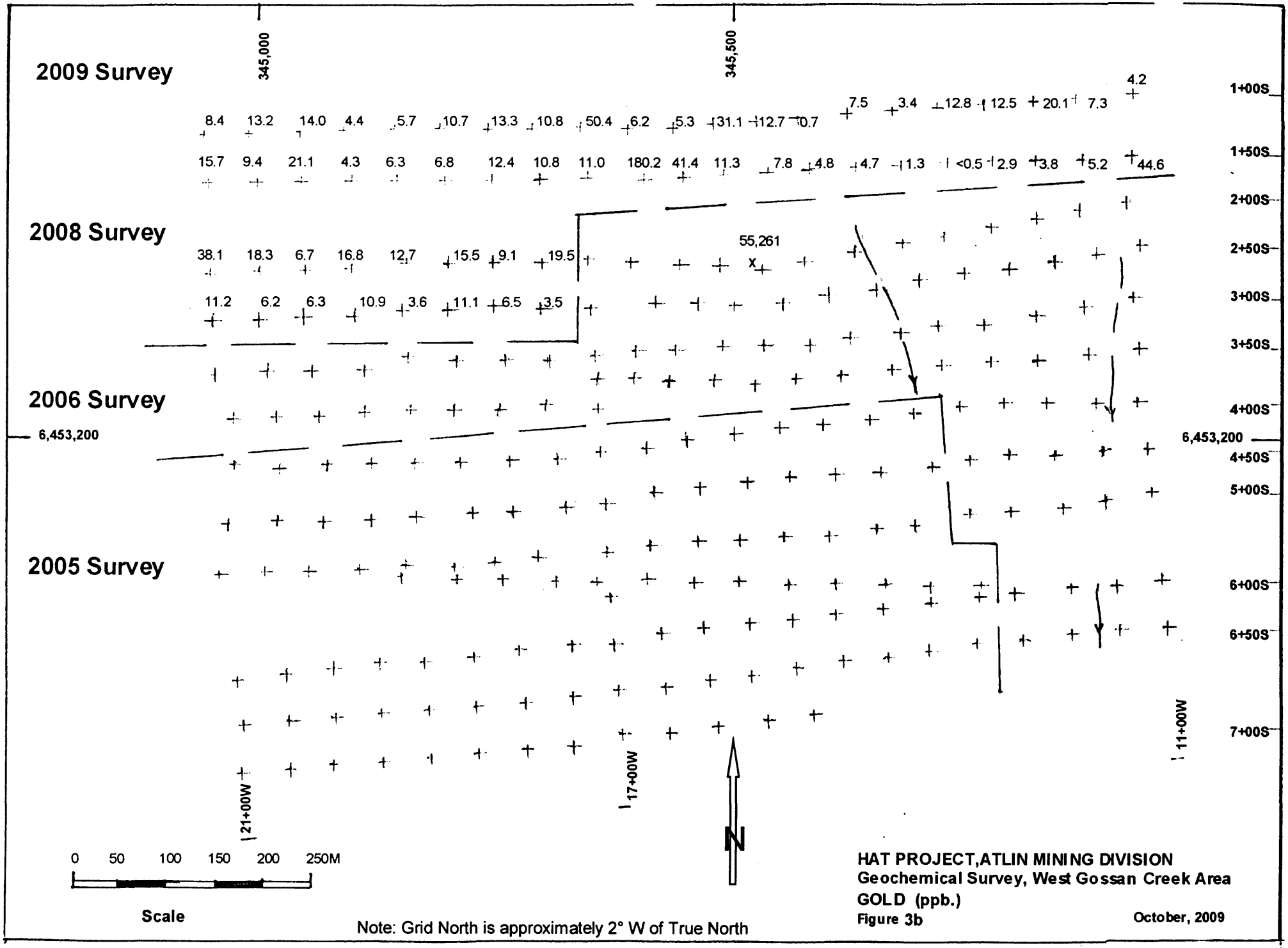
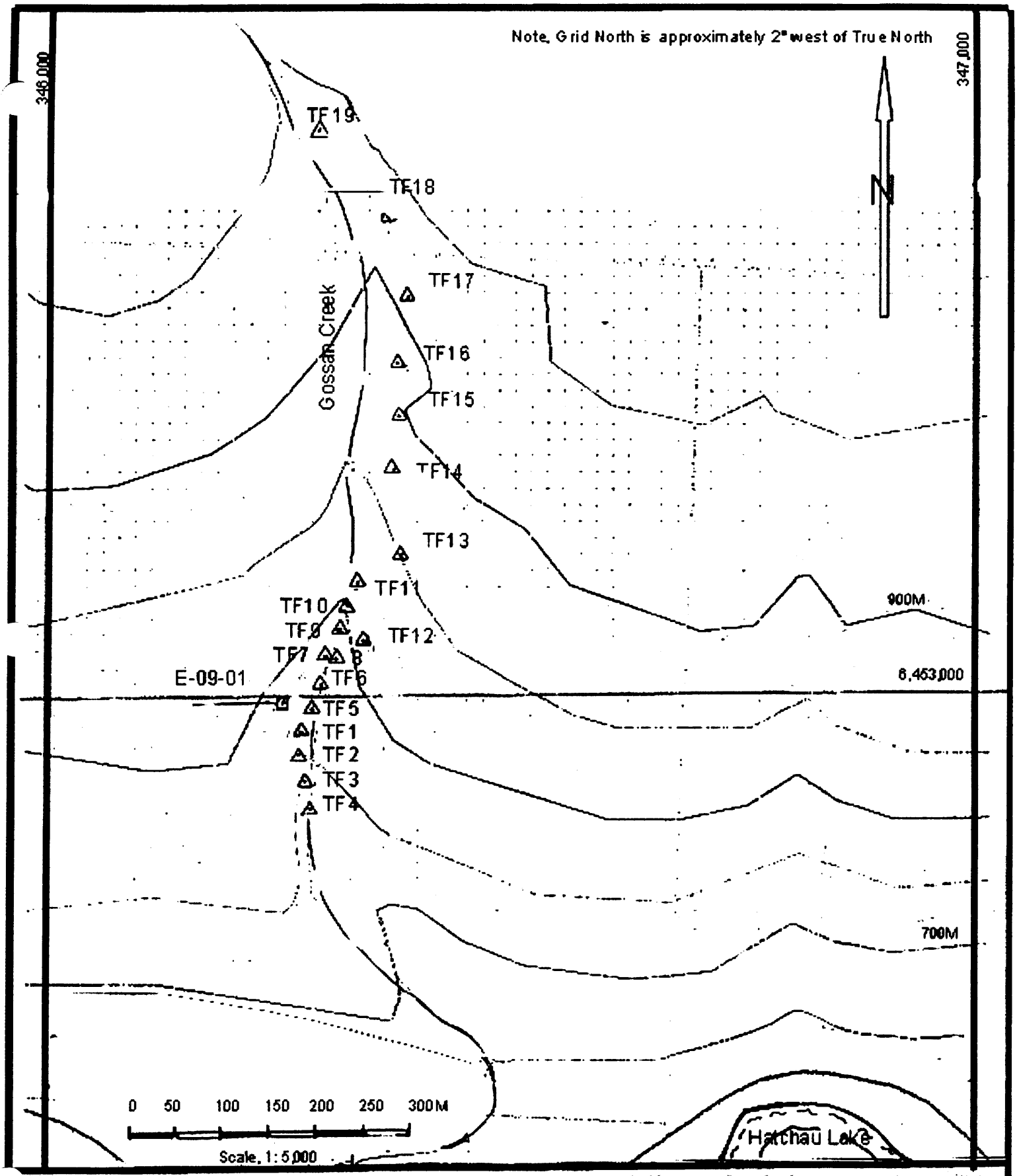
2+50S
3+00S
3+50S
4+00S
4+50S
5+00S
6+00S
6+50S
7+00S
21+00W
17+00W
11+00W
0 50 100 150 200 250M
Scale
Note: Grid North is approx 2° W of TN
N
HAT PROJECT,ATLIN MINING DIVISION
Geochemical Survey, West Gossan Creek Area
COPPER (ppm)
Figure 3a
October, 2009



Note: Grid North is approximately 2° W of True North

HAT PROJECT, ATLIN MINING DIVISION
Geochemical Survey, West Gossan Creek Area
GOLD (ppb.)
Figure 3b
October, 2009



△ Talus Fines Samples.

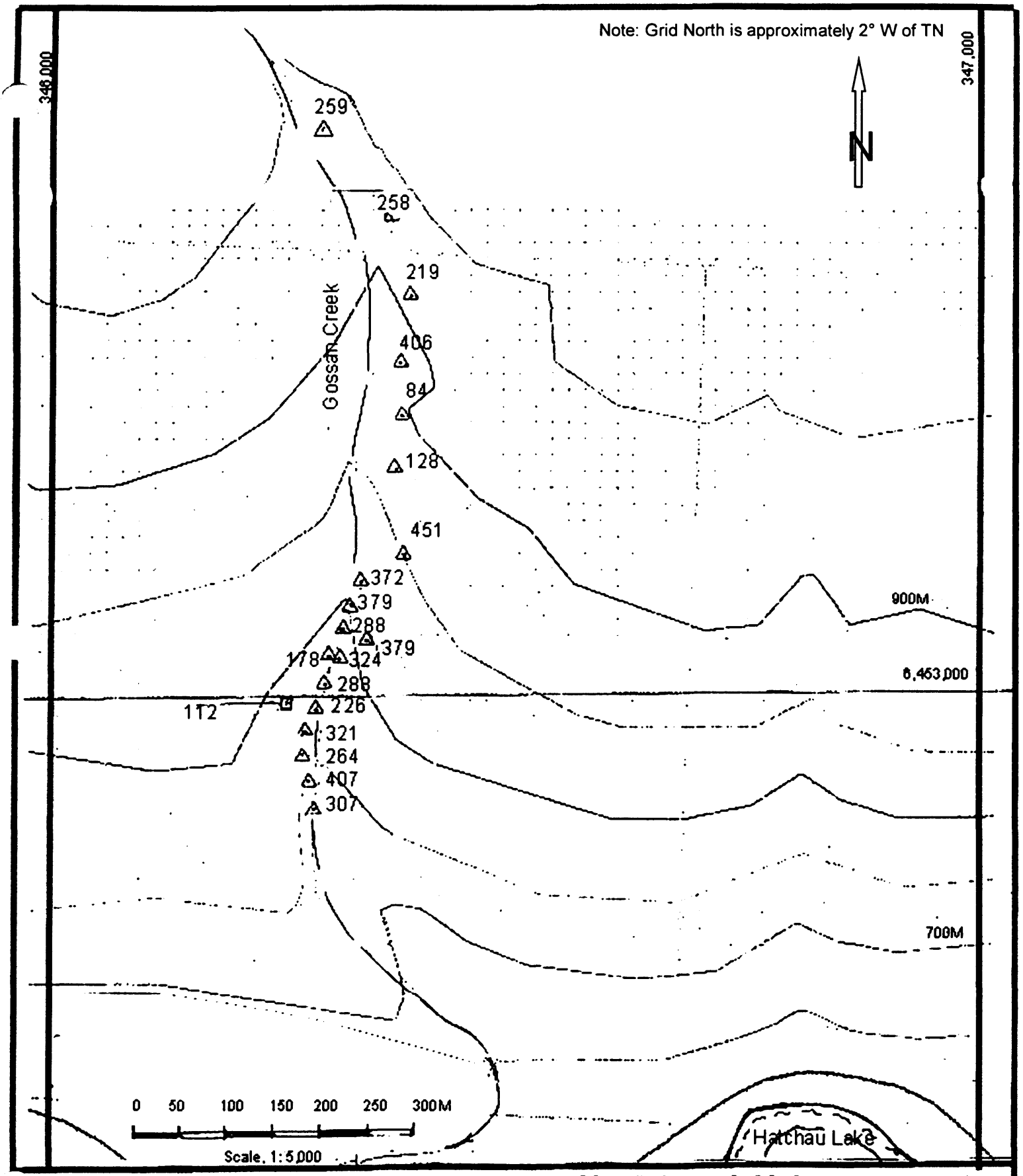
☐ Rock sample

Hat Mineral Claims

Upper Gossan Creek Geochemical Survey.

Talus Fines Sample Locations

Figure 4a October, 2009



△ Talus Fine samples

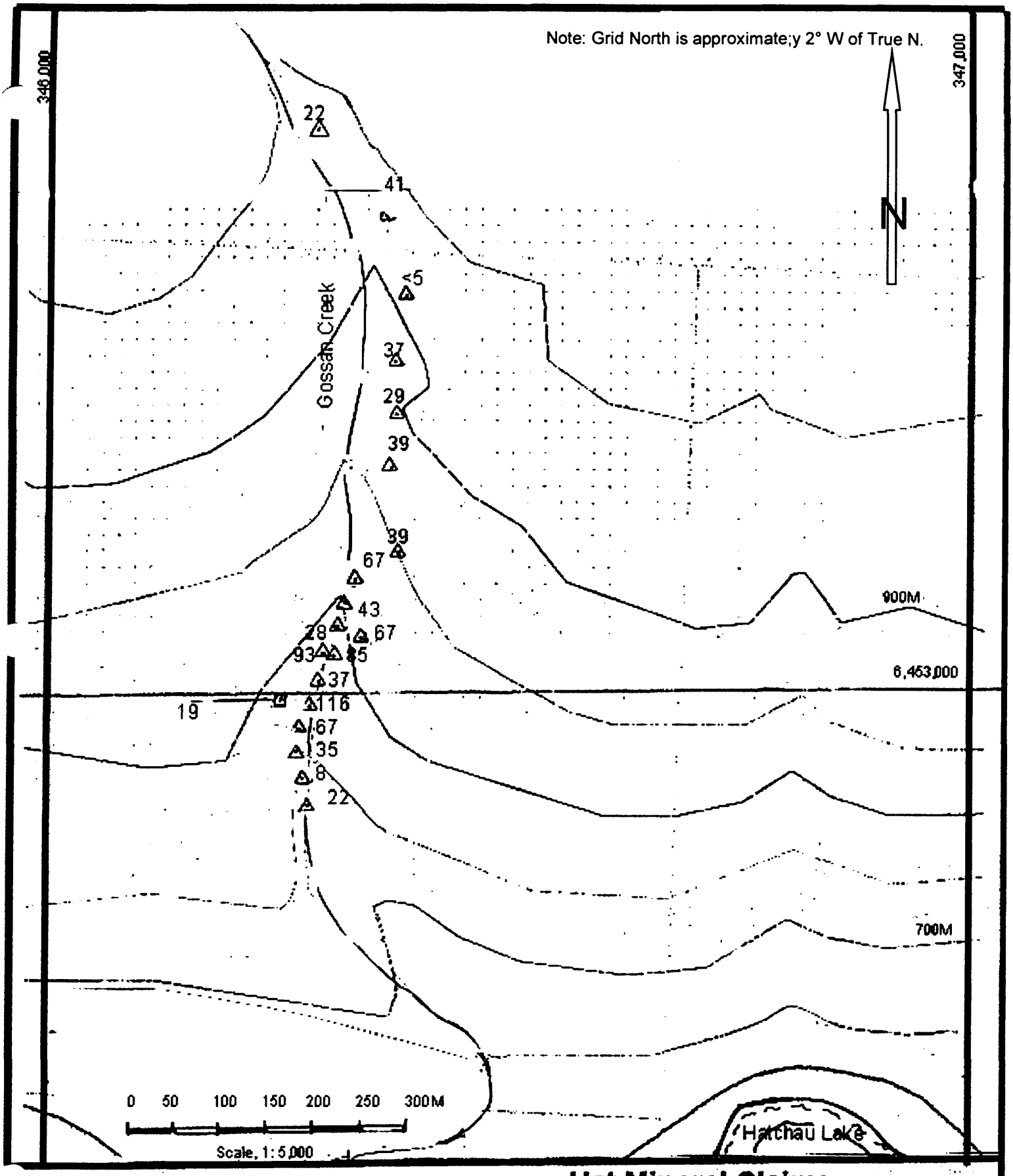
□ Rock Sample

Hat Mineral Claims

Upper Gossan Creek Geochemical Survey.

Talus Fines Copper (ppm)

Figure 4b October, 2009



△ Talus Fine Samples

□ Rock Sample

Hat Mineral Claims

Upper Gossan Creek Geochemical Survey.
Talus Fines Gold (ppb)

Figure 4c October, 2009

Note: Grid North is approximately 2° West of True North

N

346,500

6,453,000

Rock Sample E-09-01

LEGEND

- 5 — Breccia
- 4 — Monzonite - Diorite
- 3 — Andesite, Porphyritic Andesite ± Augite
- 2 — a - fine grained tuff; b - chert
- 1 — Andesite tuff

- F — Fault
- Q — Quartz veins
- C — Carbonate veins
- Fractures
- Bedding
- Mal - malachite
- Lim - limonite
- Py/Cpy - pyrite/chalcopyrite
- (x) Float
- Outcrop
- ~~~ shear/Shear zone
- sil - siliceous
- △ 2009 Talus Fine Sample
- □ 2009 Rock Sample

HAT MINERAL CLAIMS
Upper Gossan Creek Geochemical Survey
Talus Fines plotted on 1995 Geology Sketch

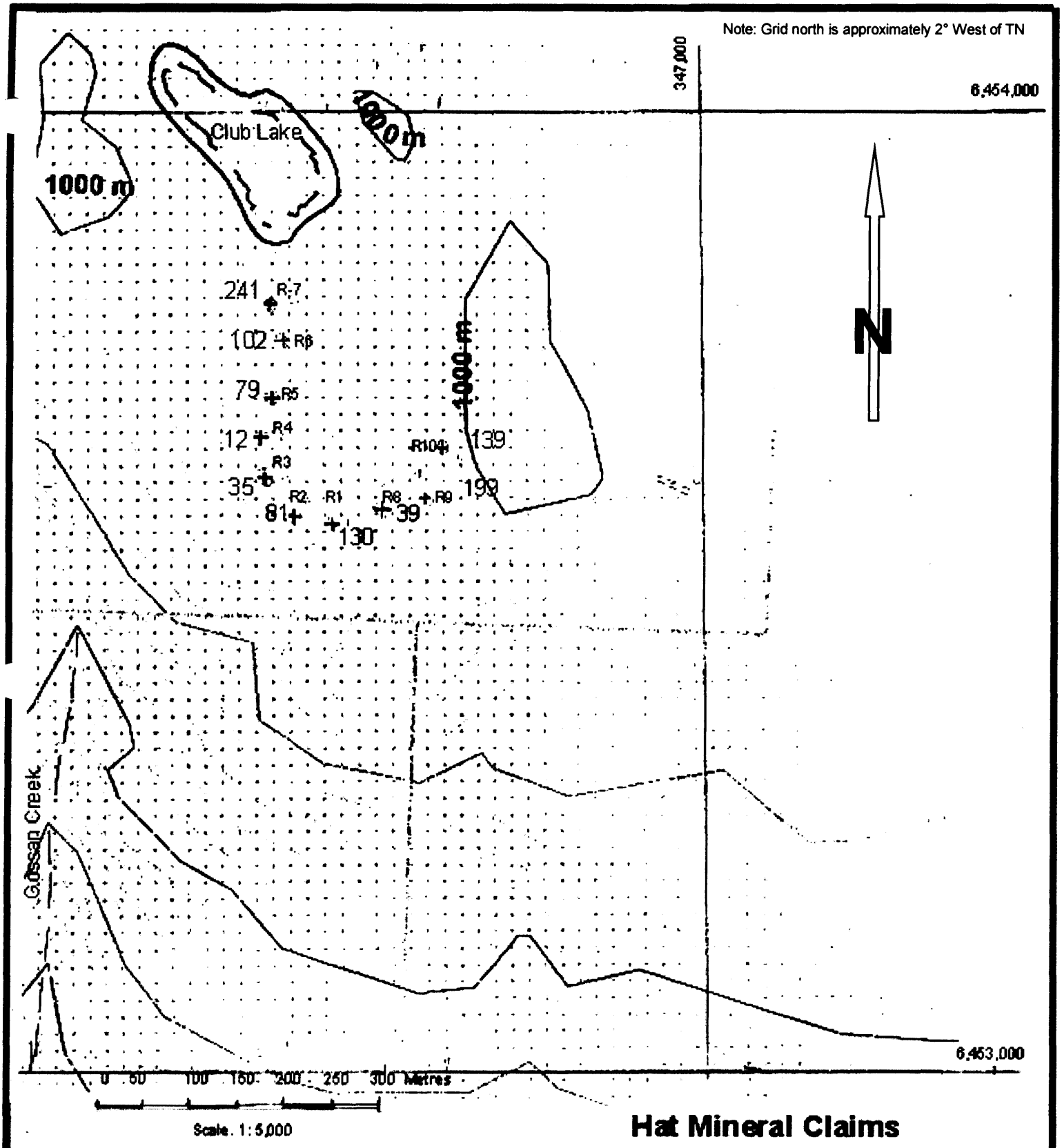
Figure 4d

October, 2009

Note: Sample locations are a best fit to old Topography and Geology data.

0 50 100
metres

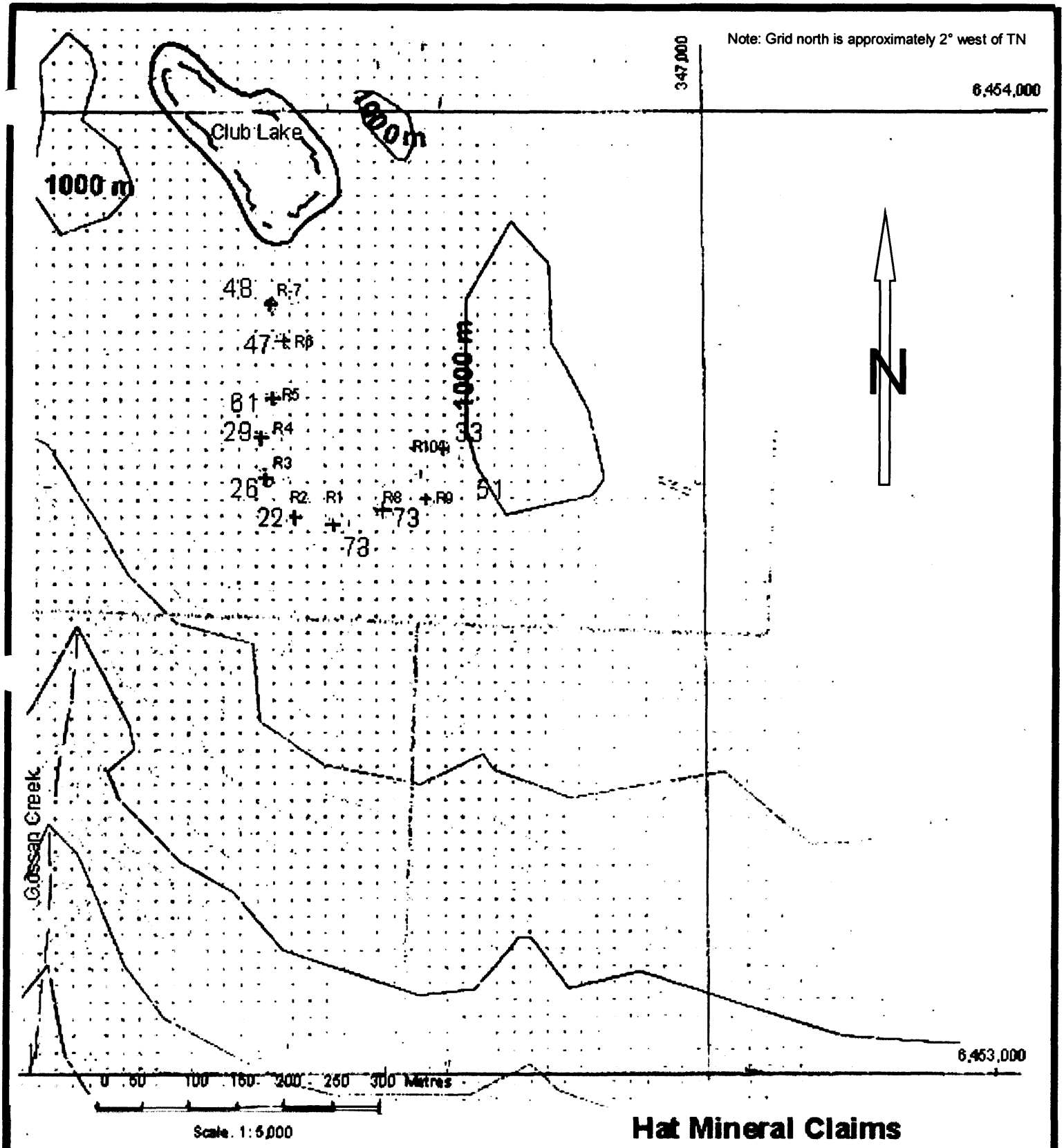
1:2500



Hat Mineral Claims
Club Lake Trail

Geochemical Survey Cu (ppm)

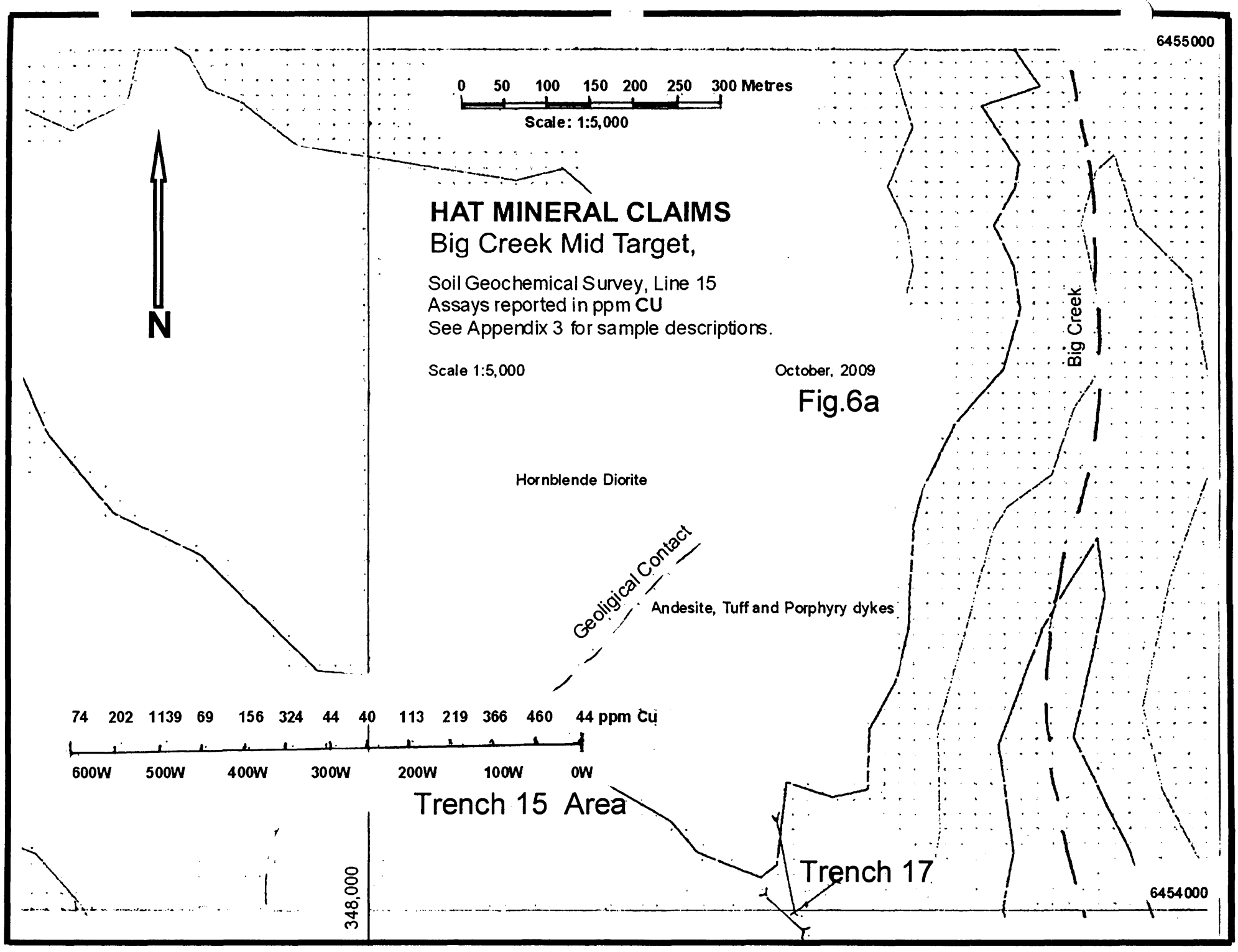
Fig 5a October, 2009

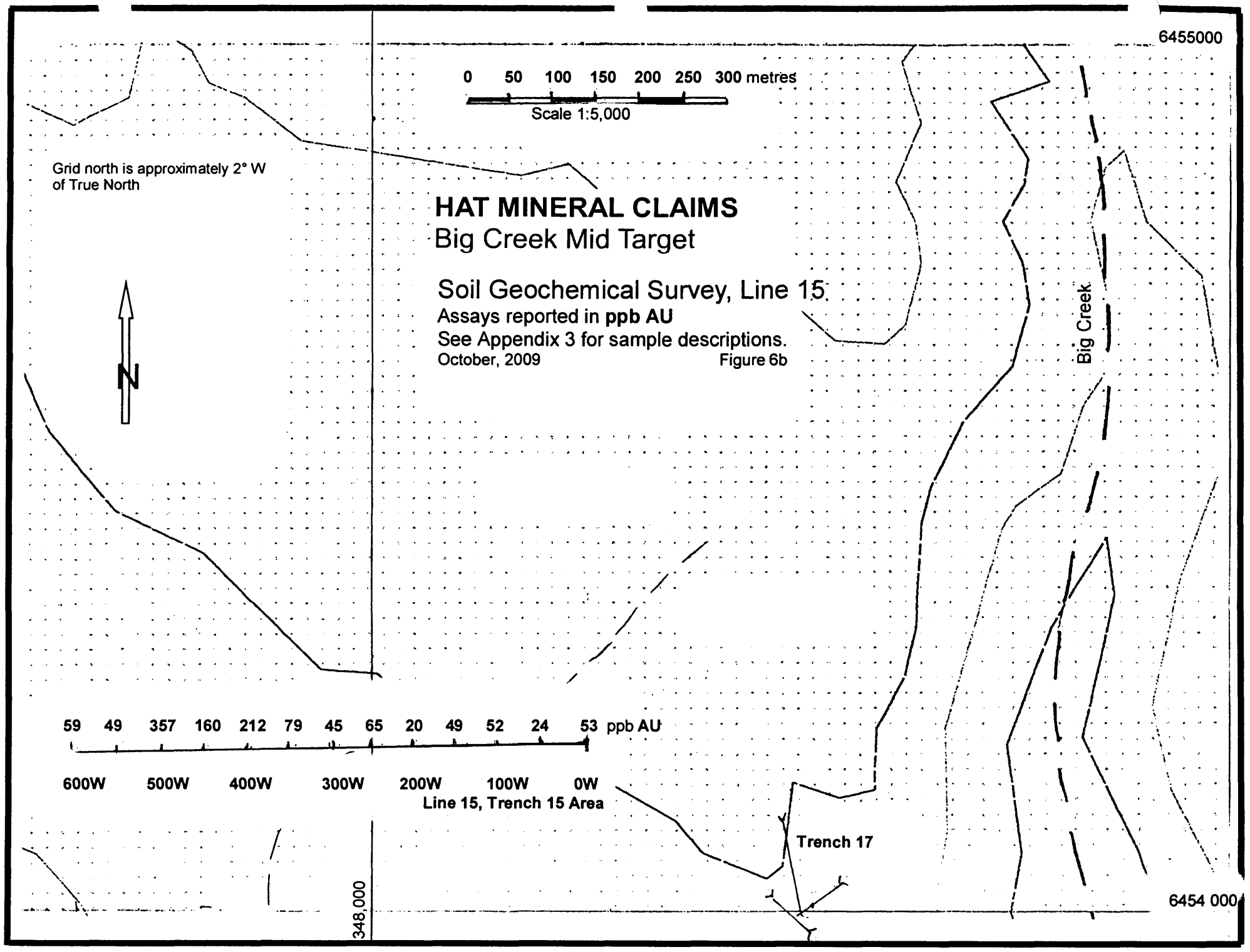


Hat Mineral Claims
Club Lake Trail

Geochemical Survey AU (ppb)

Fig 5b October, 2009


6455000
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Metres
Scale: 1:5,000
N
HAT MINERAL CLAIMS
Big Creek Mid Target,
Soil Geochemical Survey, Line 15
Assays reported in ppm CU
See Appendix 3 for sample descriptions.
Scale 1:5,000
October, 2009
Fig.6a
Big Creek
Hornblende Diorite
Geoligical Contact
Andesite, Tuff and Porphyry dykes
74 202 1139 69 156 324 44 40 113 219 366 460 44 ppm Cu
600W 500W 400W 300W 200W 100W 0W
Trench 15 Area
Trench 17
348,000
6454000


6455000
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 metres
Scale 1:5,000
Grid north is approximately 2° W of True North
HAT MINERAL CLAIMS
Big Creek Mid Target
Soil Geochemical Survey, Line 15
Assays reported in ppb AU
See Appendix 3 for sample descriptions.
October, 2009
Figure 6b
N
Big Creek
59 49 357 160 212 79 45 65 20 49 52 24 53 ppb AU
600W 500W 400W 300W 200W 100W 0W
Line 15, Trench 15 Area
Trench 17
348,000
6454 000

APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATION

This report was prepared by T.E. Lisle, P. Eng., and E.A. Ostensoe, P.Geo., and is based in part on the work carried out by the authors in 1995, 1996, 2001, 2005, 2006, and 2008in part on background data as described in the section of References.

Thomas E. Lisle, P. Eng® certifies that:

1) He is a qualified consulting geologist with residence in North Vancouver, British Columbia.
2) He is a graduate in geology of the University of British Columbia, and is a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3) He has worked in the mineral exploration sector of the mining industry for more than forty years in western and northern Canada, the United States and Mexico.
4) He, in cooperation with Erik Ostensoe, P. Geo., completed the field work that is the basis for the accompanying report, and he is the principal author of that report.

Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo. certifies that:

1) He is qualified consulting geologist with residence in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia,
2) He is a graduate in Honours Geology of the University of British Columbia, and has studied at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. He is a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3) He has worked in the mineral exploration sector of the mining industry for more than forty years.
4) He, in cooperation with T.E. Lisle, P. Eng. completed the field work that is the basis of the accompanying report, and collaborated in the preparation of the report.

APPENDIX 2

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY ANALYTIC DATA

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iPL 09I2598

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Project : None Given
Shipper : Erik Ostensoe
Shipment: PO#: None Given
Comment:

60 Samples Print: Sep 25, 2009 In: Sep 17, 2009 [259814:04:47:90092509:001]

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	PULP	REJECT
B11100	59	Soil	Dry & sift to -80 mesh, discard reject.	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B21100	1	Rock	crush, split & pulverize to -150 mesh.	12M/Dis	03M/Dis
B84100	4	Repeat	Repeat sample - no Charge	12M/Dis	00M/Dis
B82101	1	Blk iPL	Blank iPL - no charge.	00M/Dis	00M/Dis
B90026	1	Std iPL	Std iPL (Au Certified) - no charge		

NS=No Sample Rep=Replicate M=Month Dis=Discard

Document Distribution

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Analytical Summary
Analysis: Au(FA/AAS) / ICP(AqR)30

##	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit Low	Limit High
01	0312	FA/AAS	ppb	Au FA/AAS finish 20g	Gold	5	10000
02	0721	ICP	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	0.1	100.0
03	0711	ICP	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	1	10000
04	0714	ICP	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	2	10000
05	0730	ICP	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	1	10000
06	0703	ICP	ppm	As ICP	Arsenic	5	10000
07	0702	ICP	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	5	2000
08	0732	ICP	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	3	10000
09	0717	ICP	ppm	Mo ICP	Molydenum	1	1000
10	0747	ICP	ppm	Tl ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Thallium	10	1000
11	0705	ICP	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	2	2000
12	0707	ICP	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	0.2	2000.0
13	0710	ICP	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	1	10000
14	0718	ICP	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	1	10000
15	0704	ICP	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Barium	2	10000
16	0727	ICP	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Tungsten	5	1000
17	0709	ICP	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Chromium	1	10000
18	0729	ICP	ppm	V ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Vanadium	1	10000
19	0716	ICP	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	1	10000
20	0713	ICP	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Lanthanum	2	10000
21	0723	ICP	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Strontium	1	10000
22	0731	ICP	ppm	Zr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Zirconium	1	10000
23	0736	ICP	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	1	10000
24	0726	ICP	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Titanium	0.01	10.00
25	0701	ICP	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Aluminum	0.01	10.00
26	0708	ICP	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Calcium	0.01	10.00
27	0712	ICP	%	Fe ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Iron	0.01	10.00
28	0715	ICP	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Magnesium	0.01	10.00
29	0720	ICP	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Potassium	0.01	10.00
30	0722	ICP	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Sodium	0.01	10.00
31	0719	ICP	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	0.01	5.00

ID=C104701

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

Signature: _____

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iPL 0912598

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Project: None Given Ship#

60 Samples 59=Soil 1=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [25981404479009250901] In: Sep 17, 2009

Print: Sep 25, 2009 Page 1 of 2
Section 1 of 2

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm
L0+50S 12+50W	Soil	16	<0.1	113	7	57	12	<5	<3	1	<10	18	<0.2	23	66	83	<5	102	210
L0+50S 13+00W	Soil	18	<0.1	215	19	57	12	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	26	97	72	<5	111	222
L0+50S 13+50W	Soil	18	<0.1	127	7	93	13	<5	<3	<1	<10	22	<0.2	27	81	102	<5	111	228
L0+50S 14+50W	Soil	24	4.0	124	9	58	10	<5	<3	<1	<10	20	<0.2	23	72	109	<5	110	219
L0+50S 15+00W	Soil	36	<0.1	149	12	70	16	<5	<3	<1	<10	22	<0.2	29	89	100	<5	122	244
L0+50S 15+50W	Soil	18	<0.1	55	8	104	7	<5	<3	<1	<10	18	<0.2	27	50	127	<5	78	198
L0+50S 16+00W	Soil	20	0.1	170	9	163	12	<5	<3	<1	<10	25	<0.2	35	66	134	<5	92	236
L0+50S 16+50W	Soil	41	0.2	333	9	112	19	<5	<3	<1	<10	22	<0.2	40	73	188	<5	105	230
L0+50S 17+00W	Soil	20	0.3	285	6	142	18	<5	<3	<1	<10	23	<0.2	35	78	112	<5	104	225
L0+50S 17+50W	Soil	39	0.2	627	4	243	10	<5	<3	<1	<10	24	<0.2	52	59	224	<5	85	218
L0+50S 18+00W	Soil	37	0.1	275	4	186	6	<5	<3	<1	<10	18	<0.2	39	56	299	<5	77	191
L0+50S 18+50W	Soil	24	0.5	73	5	221	7	<5	<3	<1	<10	20	<0.2	35	79	173	<5	88	184
L0+50S 19+00W	Soil	45	0.2	120	4	182	14	<5	<3	<1	<10	20	<0.2	38	62	230	<5	95	183
L0+50S 19+50W	Soil	33	<0.1	78	4	148	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	31	56	263	<5	73	145
L0+50S 20+00W	Soil	45	0.3	70	3	267	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	18	<0.2	32	65	197	<5	67	164
L0+50S 20+50W	Soil	158	<0.1	120	<2	105	11	<5	<3	<1	<10	18	<0.2	35	65	183	<5	95	195
L0+50S 21+00W	Soil	85	0.2	86	<2	191	7	<5	<3	<1	<10	20	<0.2	34	73	221	<5	96	183
L15 0+00W	Soil	53	0.3	44	2	121	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	20	<0.2	29	55	125	<5	73	212
L15 0+50W	Soil	24	<0.1	460	7	101	7	<5	<3	<1	<10	19	<0.2	29	89	133	<5	57	232
L15 1+00W	Soil	52	<0.1	366	8	131	14	<5	<3	1	<10	21	<0.2	48	76	121	<5	77	261
L15 1+50W	Soil	49	<0.1	219	21	114	10	<5	<3	1	<10	19	<0.2	38	71	176	<5	58	232
L15 2+00W	Soil	20	<0.1	113	2	89	8	<5	<3	<1	<10	20	<0.2	31	71	174	<5	72	245
L15 2+50W	Soil	65	0.2	40	<2	162	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	30	54	120	<5	61	189
L15 3+00W	Soil	45	0.4	44	<2	214	5	<5	<3	<1	<10	18	<0.2	34	65	206	<5	58	190
L15 3+50W	Soil	79	0.4	324	5	217	<5	<5	<3	3	<10	15	<0.2	29	57	77	<5	48	162
L15 4+00W	Soil	212	0.3	156	2	117	<5	<5	<3	1	<10	12	<0.2	20	55	91	<5	42	156
L15 4+50W	Soil	160	0.2	69	<2	335	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	15	<0.2	25	36	99	<5	48	150
L15 5+00W	Soil	357	0.3	1139	22	291	6	<5	<3	<1	<10	19	<0.2	36	48	52	<5	63	195
L15 5+50W	Soil	49	0.3	202	<2	84	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	12	<0.2	17	39	102	<5	37	132
L15 6+00W	Soil	59	<0.1	74	<2	74	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	16	<0.2	19	41	125	<5	47	157
R1	Soil	73	<0.1	130	<2	79	16	<5	<3	<1	<10	23	<0.2	38	77	72	<5	103	241
R2	Soil	22	<0.1	81	<2	126	9	<5	<3	<1	<10	19	<0.2	43	130	104	<5	223	241
R3	Soil	26	<0.1	35	<2	76	8	<5	<3	<1	<10	21	<0.2	39	116	71	<5	244	237
R4	Soil	29	<0.1	12	<2	43	41	<5	<3	<1	<10	41	<0.2	45	125	57	<5	217	267
R5	Soil	61	<0.1	79	<2	89	12	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	32	81	90	<5	121	231
R6	Soil	47	<0.1	102	<2	61	18	<5	<3	<1	<10	22	<0.2	39	118	73	<5	199	260
R7	Soil	48	<0.1	241	<2	41	7	<5	<3	<1	<10	25	<0.2	66	245	44	<5	148	229
R8	Soil	73	<0.1	39	3	137	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	32	57	121	<5	86	197
R9	Soil	51	0.2	199	<2	82	5	<5	<3	<1	<10	30	<0.2	45	102	44	<5	238	241
Minimum Detection		5	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.2	1	1	2	5	1	1
Maximum Detection		10000	100.0	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000	2000	2000.0	10000	10000	10000	1000	10000	10000
Method		FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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Client : Erik Ostensoe
Project: None Given

60 Samples

Ship#

59=Soil 1=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [25981404479009250900l] In: Sep 17, 2009

Sample Name	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
L0+50S 12+50W	410	169	23	6	2	0.11	2.80	0.59	5.20	1.32	0.03	0.02	0.01
L0+50S 13+00W	566	240	43	6	4	0.12	2.35	1.49	4.94	1.83	0.05	0.04	0.07
L0+50S 13+50W	655	187	29	10	4	0.15	3.22	0.80	5.95	1.44	0.05	0.02	0.04
L0+50S 14+50W	568	175	36	7	4	0.15	3.00	1.20	5.54	1.34	0.04	0.03	0.03
L0+50S 15+00W	683	209	39	12	7	0.16	3.22	0.90	6.10	1.57	0.05	0.03	0.04
L0+50S 15+50W	938	125	27	4	<1	0.16	2.96	0.72	5.57	0.99	0.06	0.02	0.06
L0+50S 16+00W	1467	154	29	7	4	0.19	3.63	0.71	6.96	1.19	0.16	0.02	0.13
L0+50S 16+50W	1513	175	29	4	7	0.11	3.01	0.95	6.26	1.34	0.24	0.03	0.15
L0+50S 17+00W	933	157	26	4	6	0.11	2.92	0.94	6.20	1.20	0.21	0.02	0.14
L0+50S 17+50W	1699	149	64	5	5	0.10	3.51	0.96	6.35	1.16	0.29	0.02	0.17
L0+50S 18+00W	1884	124	66	4	2	0.12	3.23	1.26	5.39	0.95	0.17	0.02	0.16
L0+50S 18+50W	1451	135	26	5	1	0.16	2.59	0.68	5.66	1.04	0.30	0.02	0.18
L0+50S 19+00W	1167	152	28	4	3	0.14	2.59	0.75	5.52	1.16	0.26	0.02	0.15
L0+50S 19+50W	1472	113	26	5	2	0.15	2.22	0.71	5.02	0.85	0.39	0.02	0.14
L0+50S 20+00W	1676	124	27	4	<1	0.16	2.67	0.69	5.23	0.97	0.26	0.02	0.20
L0+50S 20+50W	970	150	27	5	4	0.15	2.52	0.77	5.40	1.13	0.44	0.02	0.10
L0+50S 21+00W	1380	148	26	4	3	0.14	2.77	0.80	5.71	1.12	0.39	0.02	0.17
L15 0+00W	1236	139	35	6	<1	0.23	3.40	0.74	5.89	1.10	0.08	0.02	0.06
L15 0+50W	1172	236	98	13	4	0.18	2.81	1.50	5.51	1.76	0.09	0.04	0.11
L15 1+00W	1264	240	65	10	3	0.19	3.00	1.42	6.83	1.75	0.13	0.03	0.10
L15 1+50W	1396	226	88	12	3	0.19	2.72	1.50	5.59	1.69	0.08	0.04	0.10
L15 2+00W	1223	227	98	14	6	0.18	2.93	1.26	5.72	1.67	0.07	0.04	0.09
L15 2+50W	1199	132	36	13	<1	0.29	3.00	0.67	5.64	0.99	0.14	0.02	0.12
L15 3+00W	1658	132	41	12	<1	0.30	3.27	0.75	6.01	1.00	0.17	0.03	0.14
L15 3+50W	779	118	37	10	<1	0.26	2.79	1.46	5.25	0.87	0.07	0.04	0.07
L15 4+00W	554	153	56	14	<1	0.28	2.17	1.75	4.84	1.11	0.06	0.06	0.09
L15 4+50W	777	107	33	7	<1	0.21	2.74	1.26	4.88	0.83	0.06	0.04	0.05
L15 5+00W	808	154	38	12	7	0.16	2.84	1.35	5.97	1.12	0.06	0.02	0.02
L15 5+50W	404	111	55	13	<1	0.21	1.93	2.37	3.86	0.80	0.05	0.04	0.08
L15 6+00W	492	132	46	9	<1	0.19	2.45	1.56	4.58	0.99	0.04	0.04	0.04
R1	986	204	31	11	6	0.17	2.84	0.87	6.05	1.55	0.24	0.02	0.03
R2	904	228	19	5	10	0.15	3.03	0.86	6.22	1.80	0.42	0.03	0.13
R3	843	216	19	10	12	0.15	3.11	0.82	7.15	1.73	0.25	0.03	0.08
R4	1524	141	26	4	32	0.06	2.32	1.15	12%	1.17	0.21	0.02	0.11
R5	895	165	31	10	5	0.22	3.14	0.80	6.24	1.39	0.13	0.02	0.07
R6	869	252	26	6	11	0.14	3.11	0.83	6.86	2.04	0.24	0.03	0.05
R7	773	250	82	3	7	0.12	4.33	2.12	7.53	2.03	0.16	0.03	0.06
R8	975	120	22	5	<1	0.21	2.77	0.60	5.76	1.03	0.14	0.02	0.05
R9	948	176	14	5	11	0.12	2.99	0.87	7.50	1.47	0.28	0.02	0.04
Minimum Detection	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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Client : Erik Ostensoe
Project: None Given
Ship#

60 Samples

59=Soil 1=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL

1 [2598140447900925090O1] In: Sep 17, 2009

Print: Sep 25, 2009

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm
R10	Soil	33	0.2	139	<2	120	6	<5	<3	<1	<10	19	<0.2	32	98	103	<5	140	219
TF1	Soil	67	0.2	321	14	59	44	<5	<3	<1	<10	26	<0.2	36	34	23	<5	18	136
TF2	Soil	35	0.2	264	13	60	52	<5	<3	1	<10	23	<0.2	34	34	21	<5	18	118
TF3	Soil	8	0.3	407	8	57	5	<5	<3	<1	<10	23	<0.2	45	46	22	<5	3	137
TF4	Soil	22	0.2	307	17	67	63	<5	<3	2	<10	26	<0.2	34	34	24	<5	16	120
TF5	Soil	116	<0.1	226	9	72	18	<5	<3	<1	<10	25	<0.2	45	75	45	<5	86	187
TF6	Soil	37	0.2	288	8	73	25	<5	<3	<1	<10	26	<0.2	52	50	35	<5	37	148
TF7	Soil	93	0.1	178	26	152	17	<5	<3	<1	<10	26	<0.2	32	61	38	<5	53	146
TF8	Soil	85	0.1	324	3	52	16	<5	<3	1	<10	22	<0.2	54	42	35	<5	32	173
TF9	Soil	28	0.1	288	18	79	41	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	52	63	23	<5	35	152
TF10	Soil	43	0.4	379	24	95	23	<5	<3	1	<10	27	<0.2	44	58	29	<5	30	146
TF11	Soil	67	1.0	372	101	233	20	<5	<3	1	<10	25	<0.2	52	63	40	<5	48	172
TF12	Soil	67	<0.1	379	7	81	44	<5	<3	2	<10	40	<0.2	55	68	43	<5	40	198
TF13	Soil	39	0.8	451	54	222	14	<5	<3	2	<10	39	<0.2	52	83	30	<5	33	184
TF14	Soil	39	0.2	128	5	57	11	<5	<3	<1	<10	27	<0.2	48	131	62	<5	205	193
TF15	Soil	29	<0.1	84	5	53	5	<5	<3	<1	<10	37	<0.2	32	85	40	<5	149	208
TF16	Soil	37	<0.1	406	2	46	11	<5	<3	<1	<10	30	<0.2	62	99	41	<5	133	201
TF17	Soil	<5	0.2	219	12	37	<5	<5	<3	<1	<10	27	<0.2	38	105	64	<5	151	270
TF18	Soil	41	<0.1	258	<2	66	20	<5	<3	<1	<10	19	<0.2	48	95	70	<5	109	204
TF19	Soil	22	<0.1	259	<2	60	15	<5	<3	<1	<10	19	<0.2	49	131	79	<5	93	210
E09-01	Rock	19	<0.1	112	13	108	23	<5	<3	<1	<10	35	<0.2	23	54	30	<5	27	268
RE L0+50S 12+50W	Repeat	18	<0.1	111	7	58	11	<5	<3	<1	<10	17	<0.2	24	66	83	<5	102	211
RE L15 1+00W	Repeat	55	<0.1	367	8	132	15	<5	<3	1	<10	20	<0.2	49	74	121	<5	75	260
RE R10	Repeat	28	0.2	140	<2	120	6	<5	<3	<1	<10	18	<0.2	33	102	103	<5	140	221
RE TF19	Repeat	26	<0.1	261	<2	60	14	<5	<3	<1	<10	21	<0.2	49	131	80	<5	101	210
Blank iPL	Blk iPL	<5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67	Std iPL	1814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67 REF	Std iPL	1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum Detection		5	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.2	1	1	2	5	1	1
Maximum Detection		10000	100.0	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	10000	1000	1000	2000	2000.0	10000	10000	10000	1000	10000	10000
Method		FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 09I2598

INSPECTORATE
www.inspectorate.com

Client : Erik Ostensoe
Project: None Given

60 Samples

Ship#

59=Soil 1=Rock 4=Repeat 1=Blk iPL 1 [25981404479009250901] In: Sep 17, 2009

Print: Sep 25, 2009

Sample Name	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
R10	949	198	22	7	4	0.19	2.99	1.19	5.79	1.64	0.16	0.04	0.05
TF1	1477	90	22	3	12	0.01	0.65	1.86	6.20	0.73	0.06	0.01	0.18
TF2	1170	57	22	2	9	0.01	0.62	1.46	5.62	0.45	0.09	0.01	0.17
TF3	2018	132	28	2	9	0.01	0.84	3.27	5.56	1.04	0.09	0.01	0.32
TF4	1356	81	19	3	9	0.01	0.64	1.63	5.98	0.66	0.07	0.02	0.18
TF5	1331	172	66	3	9	0.04	1.39	3.26	6.21	1.46	0.15	0.02	0.14
TF6	1395	81	43	3	10	0.02	1.38	2.42	6.06	0.70	0.12	0.01	0.12
TF7	2250	81	37	2	10	0.01	1.12	3.02	7.09	0.72	0.07	0.01	0.13
TF8	1317	105	108	3	9	0.04	2.26	4.28	7.07	0.92	0.13	0.01	0.13
TF9	2320	101	74	2	13	0.01	1.46	4.84	5.85	0.92	0.06	0.02	0.14
TF10	1710	70	36	3	12	0.01	0.92	2.96	6.94	0.61	0.08	0.01	0.14
TF11	2155	124	49	3	13	0.02	0.89	3.68	6.91	1.09	0.05	0.02	0.13
TF12	3213	98	125	4	12	0.01	2.64	5.99	9.47	0.85	0.10	0.02	0.09
TF13	3129	95	40	3	14	0.02	0.98	3.89	8.89	0.83	0.05	0.01	0.11
TF14	1776	175	40	3	13	0.05	1.28	4.07	6.56	1.50	0.12	0.01	0.15
TF15	2043	277	48	2	14	0.01	0.74	7.45	8.95	2.23	0.10	0.01	0.09
TF16	2221	219	84	2	16	0.01	0.96	6.11	6.99	1.81	0.13	0.01	0.08
TF17	1803	363	71	2	13	0.04	1.08	9.42	6.82	2.87	0.15	0.02	0.07
TF18	1380	169	69	6	8	0.11	2.17	2.75	6.14	1.47	0.20	0.03	0.10
TF19	1199	185	40	11	5	0.15	2.20	1.62	6.30	1.67	0.25	0.04	0.07
E09-01	2584	200	38	5	24	<0.01	0.40	4.22	11%	1.79	0.06	0.02	0.10
RE L0+50S 12+50W	410	148	23	6	2	0.12	2.81	0.59	5.20	1.32	0.04	0.02	0.01
RE L15 1+00W	1259	204	64	9	3	0.19	3.00	1.42	6.83	1.75	0.13	0.03	0.10
RE R10	950	199	23	7	4	0.20	3.01	1.20	5.81	1.64	0.16	0.04	0.05
RE TF19	1200	204	38	11	5	0.16	2.20	1.61	6.31	1.67	0.25	0.04	0.07
Blank iPL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OXI67 REF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minimum Detection	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Maximum Detection	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

——=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample

APPENDIX 3

Field Notes on Geochemistry with GPS Observations.

Sample Locations – Sheslay Project – August 2009

TEL waypoint #19 - 0346248, 6452995 specimen of silica breccia with vugs
EAO waypoint #042 –sample of strongly altered reddish-orange breccia – not vuggy. Matrix is pale beige coloured carbonate. Sample #E-09-01 (also specimen)
Lower on slope – TEL chip sample related to above. Breccia with siliceous sinter – width +/- 3 metres. Zone strikes 054, dips 70NW.
WP#043 – beside creek, due east of outcrop described above – sample TF-1. Much sinter in talus fines and in creek bed
Traverse down creek
7 m south of WP #043 – fracture zone 276/80S – thinly bedded green siliceous argillite (or tuff)
TF-2 - 25 metres at 164 degrees from TF-1
TF-3 – 25 metres at 190 degrees from TF-2
TF-4 – 25 metres at 162 degrees from TF-3. This is way point #044.
Return to TF-1 – traverse northerly up stream
TF-1 to TF-5 – 25 metres @ 357 degrees
TF-5 to TF-6 – 25 metres @ 357 degrees
To TF-7 – 25 metres @ 030 degrees - poor sample, mostly black soil. From E side of creek
TF – 8 – same location but west side of stream. Fair sample material.
TF-7 to TF-9 – 036 degrees - distance not recorded. Good sample of orange mud and fines.
TF-9 to TF 10 – 014 degrees – distance not recorded. Good sample. Bedrock is andesite porphyry.
TF-10 to TF–11 – 026 degrees – this is way point #45. Sample from east side of stream. Good material.

Go to Trench 17 – GPS Way point #046 – sulphides. Location is near previously sampled exposure in floor of trench – just east of a north opencut

Go to Trench 15 – Way point #047 – start of soil sample line
0+00 – dk red brown fine grained soil, no rock. Depth 15 cm.
0+50W – black loamy soil with organics. Sample is from grey sandy soil beneath the organics, etc. at depth 20 cm
1+00W – grey gritty soil – 20 cm
1+50W – side of trench – grey gritty soil with some rocks, depth from undisturbed surface = 1.3 metres
2+00W – grey clayey soil with some rocks. Depth 40 cm. This is at west end of Trench 15. Note that a dozer line trends northerly.
2+50W – reddish soil, few rocks, some clay. Depth 20 cm.
3+00W – reddish and grey soil, 5% rocks. Good material. Depth 20 cm.
3+50W – grey and black soil with few rocks, some clay. Depth not recorded.

4+00W – deep organic layer in a sidehill swamp with large spruce trees. Depth 50 cm. soil is greyish, some rocks 3 – 5 cm diameter, sub-rounded
4+50W – reddish brown, good soil, no rocks, sandy texture. Depth 20 cm.
5+00W – dark brown gravelly soil. Good sample. Depth 25 cm.
5+50W – deep organics, mixed A-B soils, Poor material, mostly dark grey to black. No rocks.
6+00W – Grey-yellowish soil. Fair quality. Deep organic layer. Waypoint #048

Waypoint #049 is campsite location.

Go to L0+50S, 12+50W. Way point #050. Soil is brown with clay and gravel. Good material.
13+00W – Black loam to 10 cm, then take sample of grey sandy material with 10% gravel and 1% cobbles. Good sample.
13+50W – clay till, 25% gravel. Good sample. Depth 25 cm.
14+00W – No sample.
14+50W – till. 30% grey gravel, 50% clay. Depth 20 cm.
15+00W – rocky till
15+50W – rocky till with red-brown clay + gravel. Fair/good sample.
16+00W – edge (top?) of slope. Rocky reddish-brown soil. Depth 10 cm.
16+50W – on slope. Outcroppings of pyroxene gabbro. Shallow reddish-brown soil.
17+00W – Waypoint #051. shallow rocky soil. Depth 15 cm.
17+50W – V. shallow soil – 8 cm. Rocky broken bedrock. Brown soil with organics.
18+00W – Thin soil as above.
18+50W – Better soil. Red-brown colour. Flatter ground.
19+00W – as above
19+50W – as above
20+00W – as above
20+50W – as above
21+00W – as above. E.O.L. Waypoint #052.

Go along east side of escarpment above Gossan Creek.
Way point #054 – talus fines TF 12. cherty fine grained tuff. Sheared, shattered and altered. Some slickensides. Shearing 228/70 SE.
Waypoint #055 – TF 13. Top of a slide. Red-brown gravelly soil. No outcrops. 20% rocks up to 3 cm diameter.
Waypoint #056 – TF 14 – Depth 20 cm. 50% gravel, TF 30%, clay and fine sand. Colour is light brown. Site is adjoining a gulley that runs down to Gossan Creek....it is likely that we in the past have sampled the lower part of this feature. Rock exposures are strongly coloured/gossaned.
Waypoint #057 – TF – 15. TEL took rock specimen. Site is below a black massive outcrop of unknown identity. TF sample includes reddish orange sand.
Waypoint #058 – TF – 16. Sandy, rusty material. Bedrock is dark green tuff.
Waypoint #059 – TF – 17. Sandy. Outcropping of dark gren fine grained tuff is nearby.
Waypoint #060 – TF – 18. Top of a slide scar. Rocks are dark and gossaned. Good soil.

Go in search of gold showing on road east of camp.
Waypoint #062 – fork in road. 0346967, 6453618 +/- 8 metres.
Waypoint #063 – Soil sample R-1. Along road. Sandy texture with 25% rocks.
Waypoint #064 – R–2. C horizon soil. Gravelly grey till.
Waypoint #065 – R-3. Sandy till, Depth 25 cm. Clayey. Good sample.
Waypoint #066 – R-4. Rusty gravel and rock with sand. Not much clay. Depth 25 cm.
Waypoint #067 – R-5. Sand and clay till. Dark brown. Depth 20 cm. Good sample.
Waypoint #068 – R-6. Dark greenish-brown clay with coarse clasts and pebbles. Good sample. Till. Depth 20 cm.
Waypoint #069 – R-7. Very rocky with very little soil. Angular bedrock fragments. Depth 40 cm.

Return to R-1 location. Run a sample line east following road.

Waypoint #070 – R-8. Clay till. Depth 18 cm. Good sample.
Waypoint #071 – R-9. Reddish soil. Good material with much rock. Depth 20 cm.
Waypoint #072 – R-10. Reddish brown till with clay and pebbles, also sand and silt. Possible C horizon.

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* See Appendix 3, Page 1, Line 3

Rock Sample #E-09-01
EO Waypoint 042.

The sample is a 'Character" or 'Grab" type sample collected from one of a number of steep and rugged slide areas on the west bank of Upper Gossan Creek.
The slide partly exposes a highly altered orange breccia zone some 3 to 4 metres wide over a length of about 25 metres. The zone appears to trend at 054° and dip NW at 070°; and is underlain by a grey, highly fractured, cherty fine-grained tuff with locally strong pyrolusite. The breccia zone is reddish orange with carbonate, limonite and locally silica. The carbonate and silica, in places, occurs either in vugs, or a surface sinter.

The better exposed section of the breccia zone was sampled previously and results filed in assessment reports. **2009 sample E-09-01** was a 'Grab' type, non vuggy sample taken at the top (northerly) section of the slide scar and is representative of the material at that location.

The analyses of E-09-01 showed a range of values for most elements comparable to those found in the talus fine samples along the creek. Assays for Scandium, and Iron are somewhat higher.

Tom Lisle

From: "Erik Ostensoe" <erik@terracad.com>
To: <Tom_Lisle@telus.net>
Sent: Tuesday, September 22, 2009 12:41 PM
Subject: Hat 2009 GPS & Samples.xls

HAT PROJECT - AUGUST

Waypoint no.	Easting	Northing	Remarks
42	346257	6452988	Rock sample E-09-01
43	346278	6452956	TF-1
44	346283	6452877	TF-4
45	346332	6453121	TF-11
46	348513	6454004	Trench 17
47	348245	6454191	0+00 East End Trench 15
48	347655	6454185	6+00W West End Soil Line
49	346623	6454004	Campsite
50	345747	6453622	12+50W Start soil line
			No sample at 14+00W
51	345319	6453556	17+00W
52	344923	6453553	21+00W End soil line
53			
54	346340	6453061	TF-12
55	346375	6453152	TF-13
56	346370	6453243	TF-14
57	346376	6453304	TF-15
58	346374	6453359	TF-16
59	346384	6453423	TF-17
60	346363	6453519	TF-18
61	346297	6453608	TF-19
62	346967	6453618	road E of camp
63	346610	6453571	R-1
64	346568	6453584	R-2
65	346543	6453626	R-3
66	346539	6453668	R-4
67	346546	6453708	R-5
68	346559	6453768	R-6
69	346543	6453802	R-7
70	346659	6453594	R-8
71	346707	6453606	R-9
72	346725	6453655	R-10

APPENDIX 4
EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES.

Hat Claims, Geochemical Survey, August 16 to 25, 2009

Wages, 2 @ $400.00/day x 10days	$8,000.00
Analyses: IPL Laboratories 60 samples:	$1,647.94
Aircraft. Dease Lake-Hatchau Lake. Two x Return trip	$2,552.13
Camp Costs. 2@ $70.00/day x 10	$1,400.00
Vehicle Rental.	$ 796.18
Gasoline	$ 255.82
Radiotelephone:	$ 100.00
Report:	$ 800.00
Total:	$15,552.07

T.E. Lisle, P.Eng.

E.O Ostensoe, P. Geo.