ASSESSMENT REPORT

2009 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Prodigy (520481) Mineral Claim

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

NTS
82K/13E

LATITUDE
50° 46’ 00” NORTH
LONGITUDE
117° 35’ 00” W

OPERATOR:
MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

PROPERTY OWNER:
LOUIS ARTHUR DAVIS

AUTHOR:
R. Chernish, P.Geo

SUBMITTED:
November 2009

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SUMMARY

On June 11, 2009, Manson Creek Resources Limited completed a limited prospecting program on the 122.62-hectare Prodigy mineral claim.

The Prodigy claim is located within the historic Camborne mining camp. The 2009 program focused on locating and sampling any mineral occurrences on the claim that would be an extension of known mineralization to the north. Regional geological mapping was attempted during the program but was hampered by heavy winter snowfall that remained in many areas.

The Prodigy mineral tenure is located approximately 45 kilometers southeast of Revelstoke and 15 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Trout Lake, British Columbia. The property is located to the immediate southeast of the historic mining town of Camborne.

Louis Arthur Davis owns the Prodigy mineral tenure and Manson Creek Resources Limited currently has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the property

The property covers a section of the Camborne fault, a regional north – northwest, south-southeast trending scale structure. The main Camborne fault is the locus of an interpreted broad shear zone. Regionally the Camborne fault hosts some 86 known, precious metal showings.

While the Prodigy claim does not host any mineral occurrences, immediately peripheral to the claim there are a number of historical precious and base metal showings. These include the Spider (Sunshine Lardeau) located 2 km to the north along strike, Mohawk, Homestake, Gillman, Mountain Boy, Silver Dollar, Iron Dollar, Beatrice and Rainy Day.

The Spider Mine (Sunshine Lardeau), located some 2 kilometers north of the Prodigy claim, produced 371 kg gold, 53,451 kg silver, 85 tonnes copper, 10,845 tonnes lead, 11,519 tonnes zinc, 65 tonnes cadmium and 4 tonnes antimony from 124,436 tonnes of milled ore. The mine operated, intermittently between 1910 and 1958.

The Prodigy mineral tenure is situated within Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Arc and is underlain by northwest – southeast trending metasedimentary rocks of the Lardeau Group, Broadview Formation.

During the program, only limited outcrop was located and three grab samples were collected in the course of the traverse. The samples only reported background values in the assays.

The 2009 program did not locate the structural zones that host mineralization in the claims to the north. Further groundwork such as soil sampling is to determine if these structures extend to the Prodigy claim.

The Prodigy claim is located in prospective geology and is adjacent to historic showings and past producers. A detailed mapping and soil-sampling program are required to delineate the mineral potential of this claim.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On June 11, 2009, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. completed a prospecting and reconnaissance geological mapping program on the Prodigy mineral claim. The Prodigy mineral tenure encompasses 122.62 hectares within the historic Camborne mining camp. The claim has not seen recorded past exploration. The objectives of this limited program were:

- Locate and sample any mineral occurrences.
- Located extensions of mineralization located north of the claim along strike.
- Obtain a general overview of the property geology.
- Obtain a general understanding of stratigraphic and structural setting of any mineralization.
- Assess the exploration potential of the project area.
- Assess the logistics and exploration techniques required to develop the property.

R. Chernish P. Geo and D. Bryan P. Geo carried out the 2009 program.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

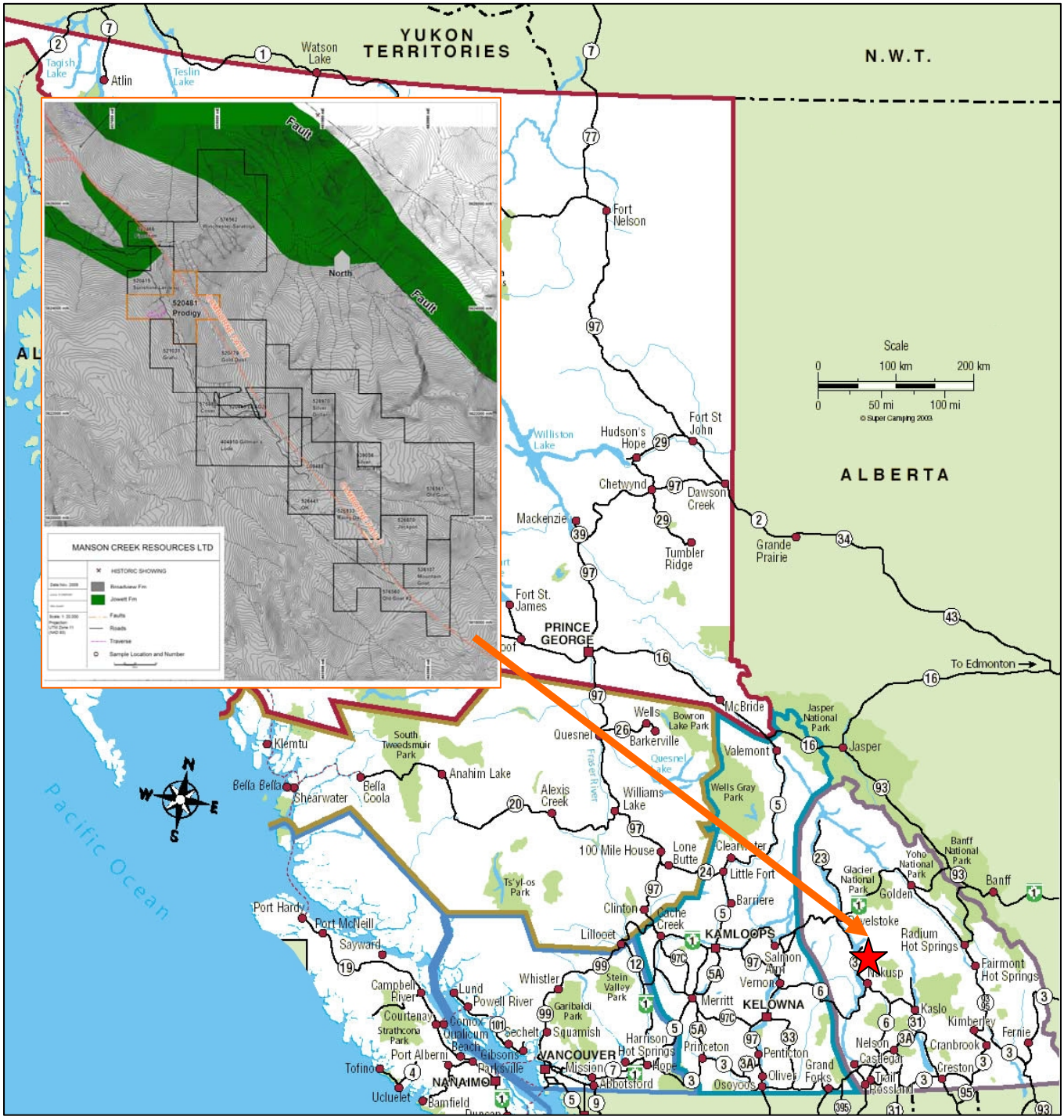
The 122.62-hectare Prodigy mineral claim is located approximately 45 kilometers southeast of Revelstoke and 15 kilometers north-northeast of the community of Trout Lake, British Columbia (Figure 1).

The claim is located to the immediate southeast of the historic mining town of Camborne on the east side of the Incomappleux River. The Incomappleux River flows into the northeast arm of Upper Arrow Lake. The Gillman group is bisected and incised by Mohawk Creek. This northeast flowing Creek occupies a northwest – southeast trending, V – shaped valley. The claim group is situated within rugged terrain. Elevations vary from 900 m above sea level, along Mohawk Creek at the north end of the property to 2580 m above sea level in the southeastern section of the property.

The Prodigy claim is accessible via highway 31 from the Galena Bay ferry on Upper Arrow Lake. From the ferry landing, it is 18 km to the Beaton / Camborne junction, then an additional 18.5 km through the area once occupied by the historic mining town of Camborne. From this point, the property may be accessed by a variety of logging and historic mine access trails. All terrain vehicles most easily gain access along these trails.

The typical summer exploration season extends between late May and late November.

Figure 1 General Location Map – Prodigy Claim



3.0 MINERAL TENURE

The 122.62-hectare property (Table 1, Figure 2) is owned by Louis Arthur Davis of Revelstoke, British Columbia. The Prodigy claim is located within the larger Gillman claim group. On February 28, 2006, Manson Creek Resources Limited entered into an agreement with the property vendor whereby a 100% interest in the aforementioned tenures may be purchased by the Company for a cash consideration of $C80, 000.00 and the issuance of 475,000 common shares. The terms of this agreement extend to November 30, 2010. Under the terms of this agreement the vendor retains a 2.0% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). Manson Creek Resources Limited may purchase 1.5% of the NSR for $C1, 500,000.00. Should the terms of the agreement not be met the property will revert to the vendor.

Data pertaining to the mineral tenures comprising the agreement are summarized in Table 2. The various mineral tenures encompass four existing Crown Grants, including Beatrice 4586, Folstrom 4587, Del Ray 10373 and the Del Ray Fraction 9132.

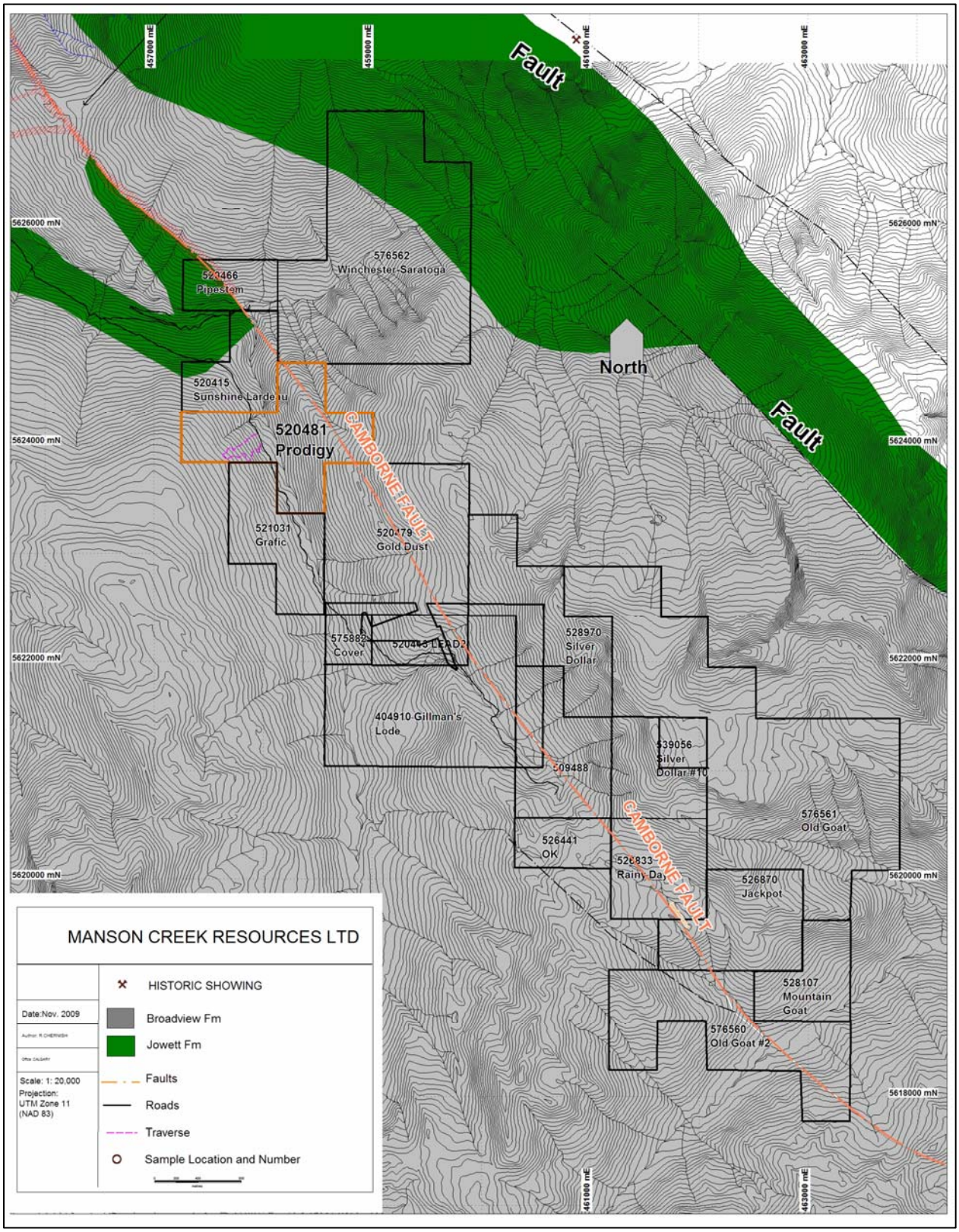
Table 1 Option Agreement Schedule

Schedule Date	Payment $CDN	Common Share of Manson Creek Resources Limited To Be Issued
On signing	$10,000	
November 30 / 2006	$5000	25,000
November 30 / 2007	10,000	75,000
November 30 / 2008	20,000	100,000
November 30 / 2009	20,000	125,000
November 30 /2010	30,000	150,000
Totals	**80,000**	**475000**

Table 2 Land Tenure

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Good To Date	Mining Division	Area (ha)
404910	GILLMAN'S LODE	082K	2008/SEP/09	REVELSTOKE	300
509488		082K	2007/OCT/11	REVELSTOKE	102.243
520413	LEAD 2	082K	2007/SEP/25	REVELSTOKE	40.889
520415	SUNSHINE LARDEAU 2	082K	2007/SEP/25	REVELSTOKE	61.304
520479	GOLD DUST	082K	2007/SEP/27	REVELSTOKE	183.968
520481	**PRODIGY**	**082K**	**2007/SEP/27**	**REVELSTOKE**	**122.623**
521031	GRAFIC	082K	2007/OCT/12	REVELSTOKE	81.764
526441	OK	082K	2008/JAN/26	REVELSTOKE	40.904
526833	RAINY DAY	082K	2007/JAN/31	REVELSTOKE	81.811
526870	JACKPOT	082K	2007/FEB/01	REVELSTOKE	102.274
528107	MOUNTAIN GOAT	082K	2007/FEB/12	REVELSTOKE	61.37
528970	SILVER DOLLAR	082K	2007/FEB/25	REVELSTOKE	122.522
Total hectares					1301.672

Figure 2 Land Tenure Dispositions



4.0 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The historic Camborne mining camp dates to the early 1900's with the discovery of gold mineralization on the historic Eva and Iron Dollar claims, located to the northeast of the Gillman property. Between 1900 and the mid 1920's the area centered on the EVA mine produced 543.9 kilograms of gold and 165.5 kilograms silver from 88,763 tonnes of mined material (BC Government MINFILE).

Within, and immediately peripheral to, the Gillman group there are a number of historical precious and base metal showings. These showings, which include the Spider (Sunshine Lardeau), Mohawk, Homestake, Gillman, Mountain Boy, Silver Dollar, Iron Dollar, Beatrice and Rainy Day, have seen varying amounts of exploration and development work. The Homestake, Gillman, Mountain Boy, Silver Dollar, Iron Dollar and Rainy Day showings on located on the Gillman Block.

The Spider Mine (Sunshine Lardeau), located some 2 km to the north of the Prodigy claim, is one of the more developed properties proximal to the mineral tenure. Between the discovery of the occurrence in 1910 and mine closure in 1958, 371 kg gold, 53,451 kg silver, 85 tonnes copper, 10,845 tonnes lead, 11,519 tonnes zinc, 65 tonnes cadmium and 4 tonnes antimony were recovered from 124,436 tonnes of milled ore. Five veins were traced to vertical depths of 270 m The property currently contains a resource of 25,400 tonnes at a grade of 254.74 g / t silver, 4.46 g / t gold, 6.19% lead and 6.34% zinc. This resource is not NI 43 – 101 compliant (BC MINFILE 082KNW045). This zone is on strike with areas of the Prodigy claim.

The Beatrice Mine is located on a crown grant contained by mineral tenures 549488 and OK 546441. The precious metal – bearing polymetallic showing was discovered in 1897. Between 1899 and 1984 the reported production from the mine included 558 grams gold, 1,832 kg silver, 182,939 kilograms lead and 10,894 kilograms zinc were produced from 618 tonnes of ore (BC MINFILE 082KNW040).

Of the various precious metal showings located on the Gillman group the area, encompassing the Gillman, Silver Dollar and Iron Dollar occurrences has seen the most exploration and development.

The Silver Dollar vein was accessed by two connected adits developed 15. 0 meters apart vertically. In 1947, Silver Pass Development Syndicate processed 6 tonnes of ore and recover 9,860 grams silver, 1,378 kilograms lead and 1009 kilograms zinc. Between 1952 and 1957, Monteray Mining Company Limited completed a 590-meter exploration diamond drilling program and carried out 197 meters of underground development work. In 1984, Fleck Resources Ltd. carried out a diamond drilling and sampling program on the property. The most significant drill intersection included 2.10 meters grading 229 g / t silver, 1.0 g / t gold, 10.95 % zinc, 4.04% lead and 0.29% copper (BC MINFILE 082KNW101).

Exploration effort within the area of the Gillman – Silver Dollar and Iron Dollar has focused on trying to trace the various quartz veins on surface, primarily through trenching.
In reviewing historical reports, it is often difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty where the work was actually done.

In 1974, Resoursex Ltd. completed a very limited geological program to assess the various quartz veins for further work. Two samples from existing trenches were collected at that time. Both returned low gold and silver values (Allen, 1974).

In 1983 B and B Mining (Canada) Limited completed a trenching program to remove overburden from a 170 m length of the Gillman vein. The vein was then sampled with gold assays confirming historical assays (1.64 to 1.84 ounces / ton gold) (Sampson, 1983).

The remaining showings located on the Gillman property have received minor exploration work and development. These showings are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3 Selected Mineral Showings – Gillman Group

Mineral Occurrence	BC MINFILE	Tenure	Lithologies Mineralogy Quartz Vein	Development Assays
Homestead	082KNW001	Gold Dust 520479	Broadview Fm Minor galena Pyrite Vein set 1.0 to 2.4 m wide Strike NNW	284 g / t silver, 17 g / t gold
Mountain Boy	082KNW131	Gillmans Lode 404910	Broadview Fm Minor galena Single vein	Argentiferous galena - no Assay data
Iron Dollar	082KNW136	Gillmans Lode 404910	Broadview Fm Galena Chalcopyrite Pyrite Arsenopyrite 3.6 m wide vein East dip	Within the reported vicinity of The showing there is an adit With some 50 m of development Work. This may be part of the Silver Dollar workings.
Rainy Day	082KNW149	Rainy Day 526833	Broadview Fm Chalcopyrite Pyrite Broad iron cap	No details

Between August 15 and August 23, 2006 Manson Creek Resources Limited completed a limited geological evaluation of the Gillman group. During this period, the various historical showings were visited and samples were collected and submitted for assay. Eleven of the 27 grab and chip samples collected reported gold values in excess of 2.0 g / t. Sixteen of the samples reported silver values in excess of 10.0 g / t. Data suggests a rough correlation between silver and gold values. However, from those sample reporting silver in

excess of 10.0 g / t and gold in excess of 2.0 g / t the silver to gold ratio varies from 0.60: 1 to 415.0: 1.

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 Regional Geology

The Camborne camp in general and the Gillman group in particular, are hosted within Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Arc. The Kootenay Arc is bordered to the east by the Windermere-Purcell anticlinorium. The Monashee and Shushwap metamorphic complexes bound the western and northwestern margins of the terrane. The Kootenay Arc is the locus of a significant change in structural style from up-right folds in the Purcell anticlinorium to coaxially folded westward – verging isoclinal folds within the Kootenay Arc (Fyles, 1964).

Metasedimentary rocks of the Lardeau Group underlie the majority of the Gillman Group Minor metavolcanic rocks occur on the extreme north end of the property. Within the claims area the metasedimentary succession typically displays a northwest – southeasterly strike. In general, the various lithologies display a bedding dip that varies between 50° and 80° to the northeast. The lithological sequence has been folded such that dip angles show considerable variation. Joint planes oriented perpendicular to regional strike and dipping 40° to 80° to the northwest are locally developed within the stratigraphic succession.

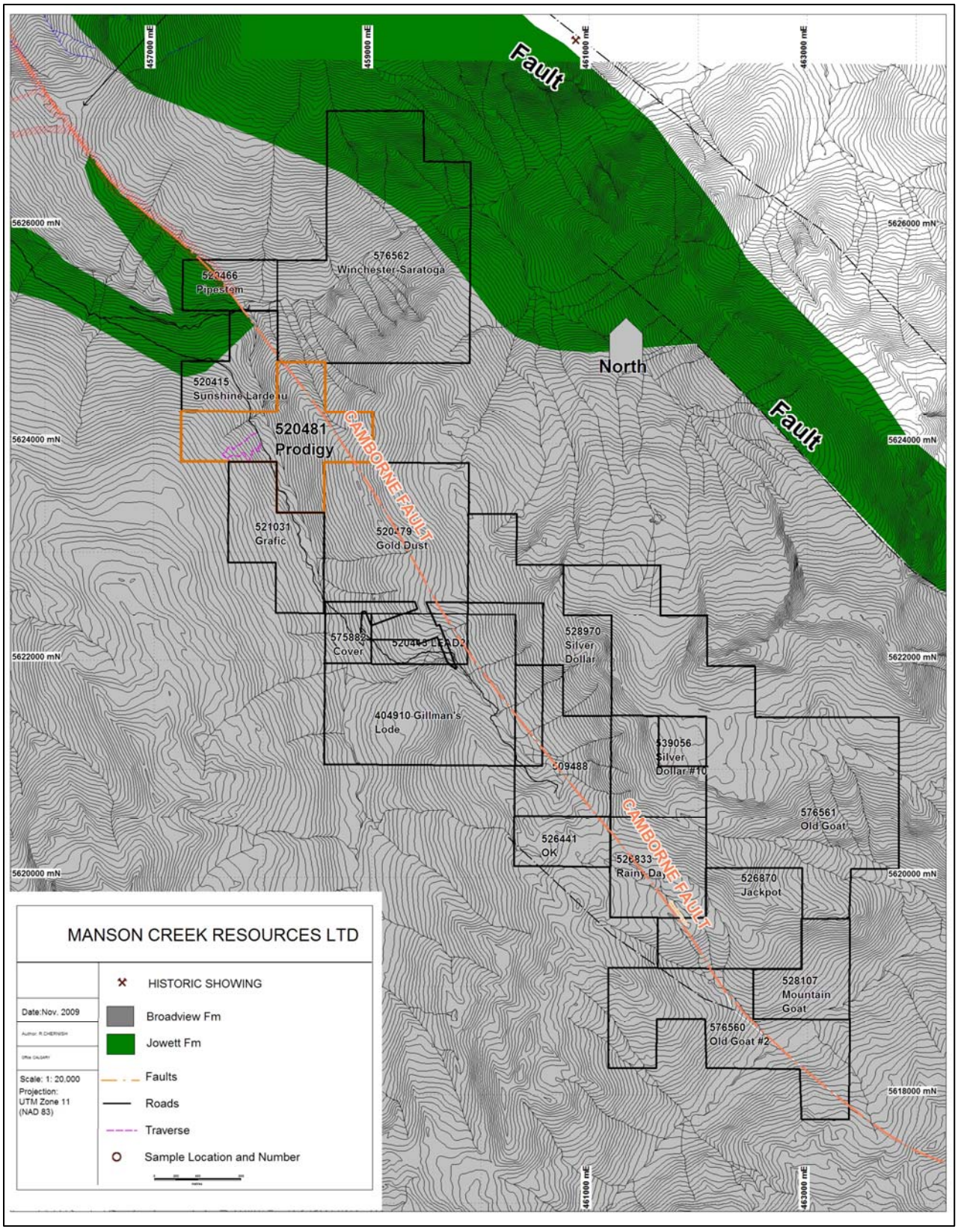
5.2 Property Geology

Outcrop exposure within the Prodigy mineral tenure is generally most prominent along Mohawk Creek and at the higher elevations (generally at or above the tree line). Overall outcrop exposure within the area is poor and in the order of less than 10%.

The Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group underlies the Prodigy claim, in particular, the metasedimentary rocks of the Broadview Formation. No metavolcanic rocks of the Jowett Formation were observed in the course of the program (Figure 3).

In general, the 2009 fieldwork was restricted to the area west of the Mohawk road due to heavy remnant snow. Steep terrain, extensive ground cover, overburden and talus, hampered geological interpretations. Where observed, the Broadview Formation sequence is dominated by grey to green-grey phyllites. Bedding is on the centimeter to meter scale, and bedding is, in general, quite recognizable. Minor quartz veining, + / - iron carbonate, is common parallel to bedding parallel foliation.

Figure 3 Geological Map – Prodigy Claim and Gillman Group



The Prodigy claim covers a minor section of the Camborne fault. This regional scale structure, strikes between Az 140° and 160°, cuts the eastern portion of the claim and extends to the northwest and southeast. Dip angles on the fault zone range form 50° E to sub vertical. The main Camborne fault is at the core of a broad, possibly several hundred meters wide, shear zone that has intensely deformed and altered the host metasedimentary and metavolcanic lithologies. Within this broad shear zone, the numerous quartz veins are commonly associated with graphite – chlorite schists or contain graphite – chlorite partings. A number of the quartz veins host significant concentrations of precious and base metals. The area of the fault was not inspected in the course of the 2009 program

5.3 Mineralization

The Camborne fault and the associated shear zone host some 86 precious metal occurrences within the larger Beaton – Camborne historic mining camp. The shear zone is host to numerous quartz veins, a number of which contain significant concentrations of base precious and base metals. These veins vary from several centimeters to several meters in width. The quartz veins, developed as discrete veins and en echelon sets, are commonly associated with graphite – chlorite schist, or contain fine laminae of these shear related minerals.

The quartz veins can be described as opens space filling in the zones of the intense fracturing and there is very limited to no wall rock alteration.

Precious and base metal mineralization occurs both within the quartz veins and the along the vein selvages. Limited work has been done on the precious and base metal mineralogy these quartz veins. During the 2009 field program, only minor amounts of pyrite were observed to be associated with the quartz veins

6.0 2009 WORK PROGRAM AND RESULTS

6.1 Program Details

On June 11, 2009, Manson Creek Resources Limited completed a limited geological evaluation of the Prodigy claim. Three grab samples were collected and submitted for assay. The program was implemented to:

- Locate and sample any mineral occurrences.
- Located extensions of mineralization located north of the claim along strike.
- Obtain a general overview of the property geology.
- Obtain a general understanding of stratigraphic and structural setting of any mineralization.
- Assess the exploration potential of the project area.
- Assess the logistics and exploration techniques required to develop the property.

R. Chernish P. Geo of Manson Creek Resources Limited and D. Bryan, P. Geo of 5625 NWT Ltd. Assay, carried out fieldwork and sample description sheets pertaining to the

2009 work are appended to this report (Appendix A). In The following discussion, the assays have been summarized.

The Gillman property contains a number of historical roads and trails used for both forestry and mining. This network of trails provided all terrain vehicle access to the area of the 2009 work on the Prodigy claim. Attempts were made to examine as much as the property as possible. This work was hampered by the extensive amount of remnant snow, glacial overburden, vegetative cover and talus. As a result, a traverse was completed of an area due west of the Mohawk Creek road (Figure 4).

Photo 1. Snow Impeded Access

No historic work has been filed on the Prodigy claim and as such, no historical workings or showings were encountered in the property examination. The limited outcrop encountered was a scarp face that extends for approximately 100m. A gritty phyllite unit at 070° / 5° to the SSE made up the outcrop. The structure at the location displays a shallower dip than seen elsewhere on the Gillman claims. The strike is also markedly different from the regional foliation that is defined by the Camborne fault.

Crenellation cleavage was observed locally within the outcrop. Minor irregular and foliation parallel quartz veins were present. No sulphides were observed in this location, sample 315572 was collected at this location. No other outcrop was observed in the course of the traverse.

The remaining samples were collected from the several zones of angular talus present on the steep slope. The talus is comprised of angular blocks of dark green chlorite phyllite with varying amounts of quartz vein material. The quartz veins typically contain little or no pyrite and rare to minor iron carbonate.

Photo 2. Snow and Typical Ground Cover

Photo 3 Crenulation Cleavage

Figure 4 2009 Sample Locations

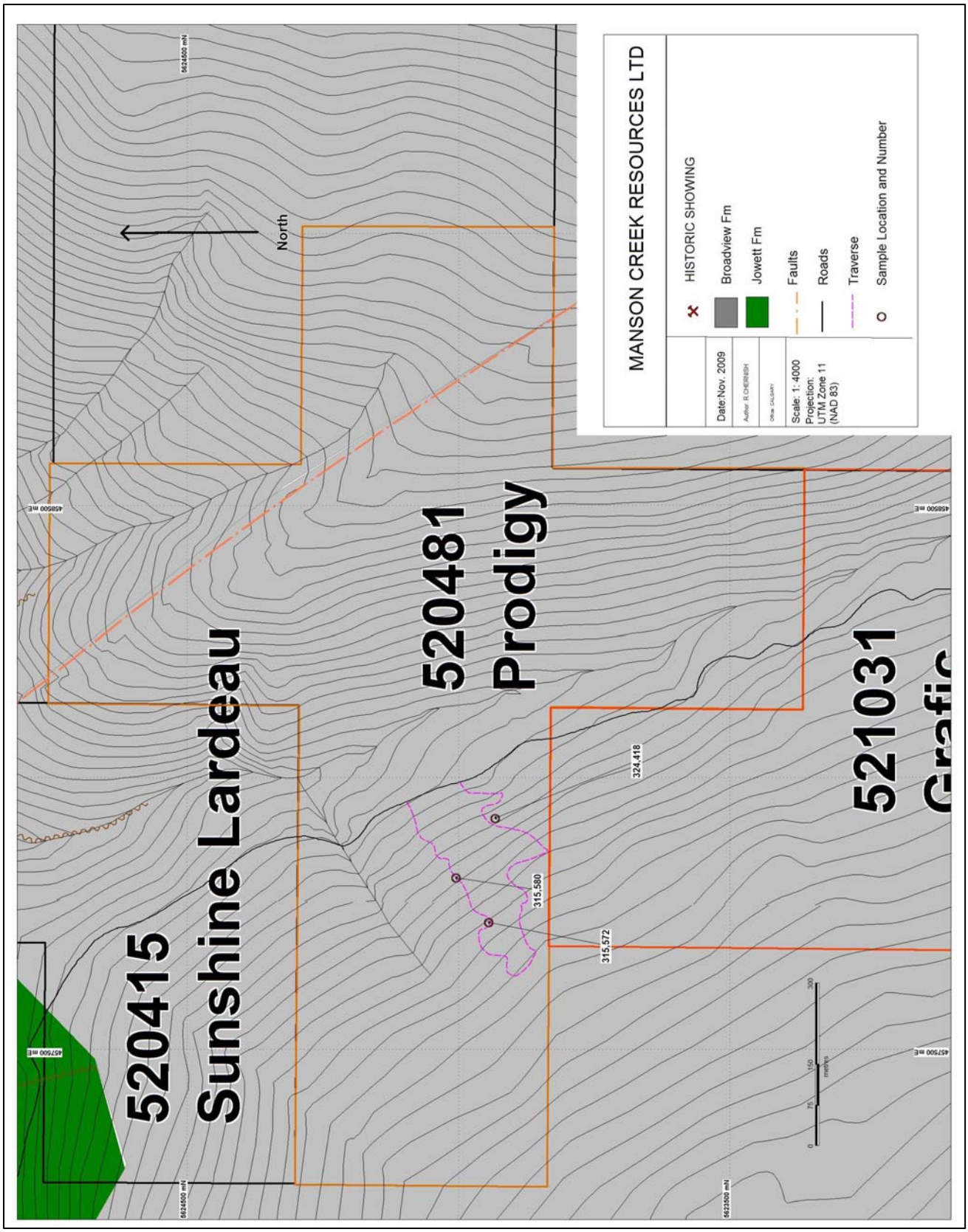


Table 4 June 2009 Sampling Program – Prodigy Claim

SAMPLE NUMBER	EAST	NORTH	METERAGE	SAMPLE LENGTH	SAMPLE TYPE	Au (g/t)	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
324418	457844	5624143	grab		Talus	<0.03	<0.2	6	6	20
315572	457653	5624155	grab	0.2_0.3	outcrop	<0.03	<0.2	11	30	44
315580	457735	5624215	grab		float	<0.03	<0.2	6	8	3

6.2 Rock Geochemistry

Three grab samples were collected during the June 2009 program on the Prodigy claim. The samples were collected in appropriately labeled plastic sample bags and shipped to Stewart Group – Ecotech Laboratory Ltd. 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC; for analyses. All rocks samples for were submitted for gold analysis by fire assay. In conjunction, a multi-element analysis was completed by aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish.

None of the samples returned anomalous gold or silver values as all were below lab detection limits. Base metal values were below regional background values that have been observed elsewhere in the Gillman claim group.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The limited prospecting program targeted areas of the claim distal to the known mineralizing structure, the Camborne fault, in an attempt to outline economically prospective structures and geology similar to mineral tenures to the north. The paucity of outcrop and remnant winter snowfall prevented much of the planned work to go as planned. Only one outcrop exposure was found and examined. Several areas of angular talus containing quartz veining were examined and sampled as well. None of the samples returned anomalous precious or base metal values.

The Prodigy claim is cut on its eastern edge by a broad (interpreted to be in the order of several hundreds of meters) shear zone within metasedimentary rocks of the Broadview Formation. The locus of this shear zone is the prominent, quartz in filled, Camborne fault. The Camborne fault trends between Az 140° and 160° and dips in the order of 50° to the northeast. The various quartz veins on the property are developed parallel, or sub-parallel to the fault.

Quartz veins proximal to this fault have received intermittent exploration and limited underground development over the past century. The developed veins appear to be in the order of 0.5 to approximately 3.0 m in width. This area remains largely unexplored on the Prodigy claim due in part to the extreme topography and heavy cover in the area of the projected fault trace.

The 2009 program covered only a portion of the prospective zones for extensions of known mineralized structures located north of the claim. Much work remains to be done on this claim.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The key to advancing the Prodigy claim will be to complete a geochemical evaluation of the claim to detect any buried mineralization. This property wide soil / till survey will outline any prospective areas for further follow-up.

The Prodigy claim is located in an area of heavy vegetation, overburden and talus. From the 2009 program, it is difficult to state the mineralized nature of the claim.

To advance the Prodigy claim it will be necessary to establish the general mineralized nature of the claim. To accomplish this task the following program is recommended:

- Complete a focused overburden / soil-sampling program over the entire claim and the interpreted Camborne fault and associated shear zone.
- Follow up on anomalous soil values outlined in the survey.
- Complete a trenching program over prospective geochemical anomalies.
- Complete a detailed structural geological mapping and prospecting program through the projected shear zone.

Dated November 20, 2009

Regan Chernish P.Geo

9.0 References

Allen, G.B., 1974 Geological Examination of the Silver Dollar Property of Resoursex Ltd.

Bryan, D., 2006 Assessment Report on the 2006 Prospecting Program, Gillman Group, Revelstoke Mining Division

Fyles, J.T., 1964 Geology of the Duncan Lake Area, Lardeau District, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 49, 78 p.

Fyles, J.T., Eastwood G.E.P. 1972 Geology of the Ferguson Lake Area, Lardeau District, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 45, 90 p.

Sampson, C.J. 1983 Report on Geological Mapping and Trenching, Gillman Gold Property L4496, L4497, L4498, L2495, L7061, L7062 for B and B Mining (Canada) Limited.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Regan G. Chernish of 1411-108 Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist with a residence and office at the above address.

2. I graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1991).

3. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEG).

4. I have worked as a geologist since my graduation from university.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of all the sections of this report titled, “Assessment Report - 2009 Prospecting Program – Prodigy Claim” dated November 20, 2009. The 2009 work described in this report was carried out under my supervision and I visited and conducted fieldwork on the Prodigy property on June 11, 2009.

6. I am President and a director of Manson Creek Resources Ltd. whose address is Suite 500, 926 – 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0N7.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta this 20th day of November, 2009.

_____

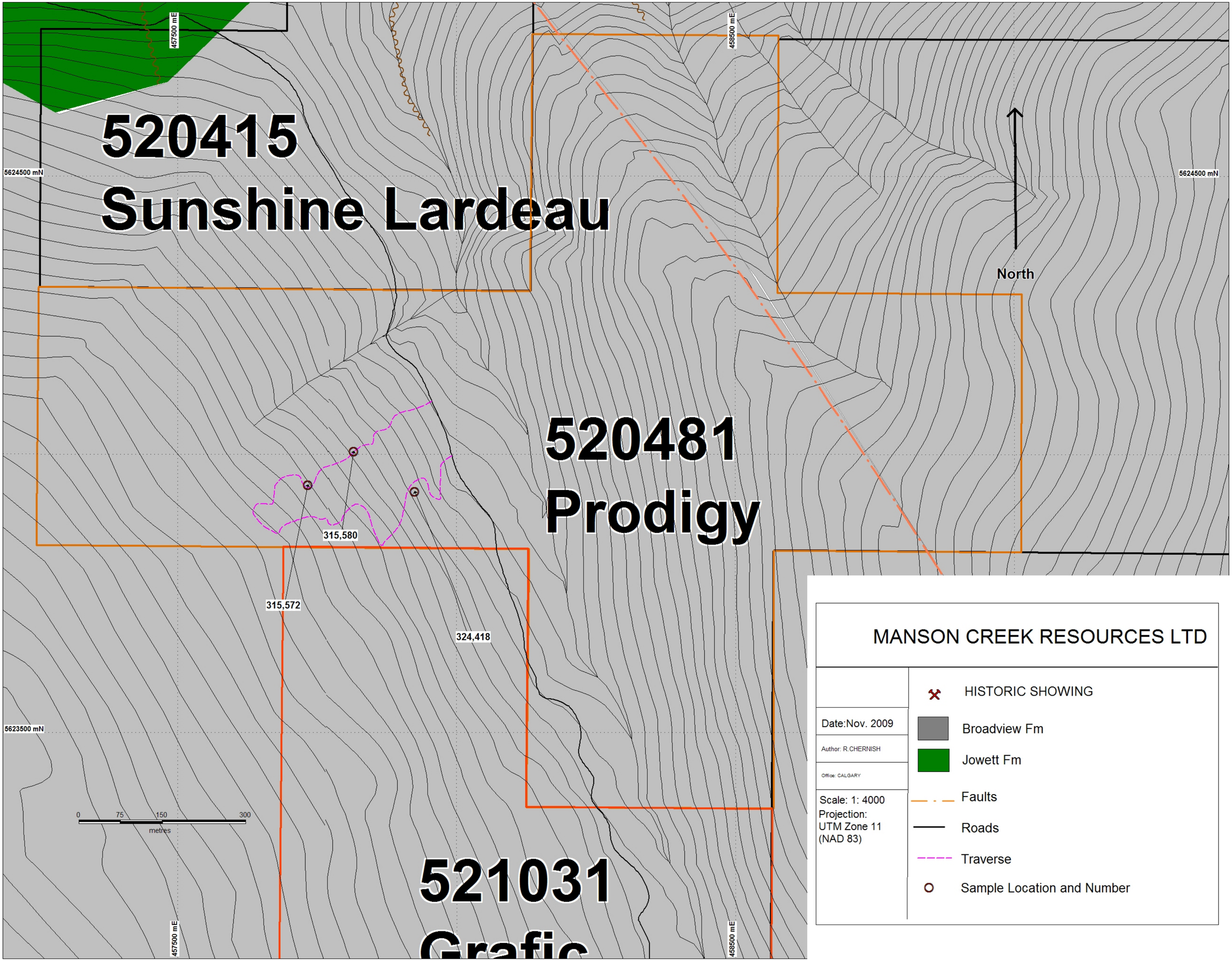
Regan Chernish P. Geo

APPENDIX A

ASSAY DATA

Laboratory Certificates

Samples – Location, Assay Data and Descriptions



MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD

Date:Nov. 2009

Author: R.CHERNISH

Office: CALGARY

Scale: 1: 4000
Projection:
UTM Zone 11
(NAD 83)

- HISTORIC SHOWING
- Broadview Fm
- Jowett Fm
- Faults
- Roads
- Traverse
- Sample Location and Number

29-Jun-09

Stewart Group
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Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Manson Creek Resources
500-926 5th Ave SW
Calgary, AB
T2P 0N7

No. of samples received: 3
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Gillman
Submitted by: Manson Creek Resources

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

SAMPLE NUMBER	EAST Nad 83	NORTH Nad 83	Type	SAMPLE LENGTH (m)	Sample Medium	Description	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
324418	457844	5624143	grab		Talus	10m2 area of angular talus in heavy vegetation area. Rocks are phyllite +/- chlorite(str). Angular qtz vein material with iron oxide, rr py with rr iron carbonate	<0.03	<0.001	<0.2	0.08	<5	10	<5	0.13	<1	2	154	6	1.15	<10	0.01	359	4	0.03	5	90	6	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	20
315572	457653	5624155	grab	0.2_0.3	outcrop	20-30 cm irregular qtz vn, wk fe ox, no py observed, chlorite phyllite frags	<0.03	<0.001	<0.2	0.74	<5	15	<5	0.07	<1	9	125	11	1.69	10	0.31	310	4	0.04	20	390	30	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	9	<10	3	44
315580	457735	5624215	grab		float	v.angular qtz float, brecciated w chl phyllite fragments	<0.03	<0.001	<0.2	0.10	35	10	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	231	6	0.53	<10	<0.01	26	6	0.05	4	50	8	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	3

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

APPENDIX B

MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LIMITED

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
Prodigy Claim - 520481
EXPLORATION PROGRAM – June 2009

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Description	Quantity	Rate	Cost
Truck Rental	3 Days	$75.30 / day	$225.89
Accommodation	3 Days	$150 / night	$450.00
ATV rental 1	3 Days	$82.50 /day	$247.50
ATV rental 2	3 days	$196.00 / day	$588.00
Fuel			$108.34
Groceries	3 Days	$60/ man / day	$360.00
Field equipment			$200.00
Sample Analytical Cost	3 samples	$33.00 / sample	$99.00
Professional Fees - Geologist 1	3 days	$500.00 / day	$1,500.00
Professional Fees - Geologist 2	3 days	$500.00 / day	$1,500.00
Report preparation	4 days	$500.00 / day	$2,0000.00
Total Expenditure			**$7,278.73**

Certified Correct

"Regan Chernish"

Regan Chernish P. Geo.

457000 mE
459000 mE
461000 mE
463000 mE
Fault
5626000 mN
576562
Winchester-Saratoga
520466
Pipestem
520415
Sunshine Lardeau
North
Fault
5624000 mN
520481
Prodigy
CAMBORNE FAULT
521031
Grafic
520479
Gold Dust
575882
Cover
520443 LEAD2
528970
Silver
Dollar
5622000 mN
404910 Gillman's
Lode
539056
Silver
Dollar #10
509488
576561
Old Goat
526441
OK
526833
Rainy Day
CAMBORNE FAULT
526870
Jackpot
5620000 mN
528107
Mountain
Goat
576560
Old Goat #2
5618000 mN
461000 mE
463000 mE

MANSON CREEK RESOURCES LTD

HISTORIC SHOWING

Date:Nov. 2009

Broadview Fm

Author: R.CHERNISH

Jowett Fm

Office: CALGARY

Faults

Scale: 1: 20,000

Roads

Projection:
UTM Zone 11
(NAD 83)

Traverse

Sample Location and Number

0 200 400 800
metres