



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

ASSESSMENT REPORT  
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON TOTAL COST 1510.90  
THE NAD GOLD-COPPER PROPERTY  
AUTHOR(S) \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE(S) \_\_\_\_\_

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR OF WORK 2009  
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4419129

PROPERTY NAME NAD  
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 594401 NAD 1

COMMODITIES SOUGHT GOLD - COPPER  
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092I/SE 169  
MINING DIVISION KAMLOOPS NTS \_\_\_\_\_  
LATITUDE 50° 25' LONGITUDE 120° 17' 15" (at centre of work) W

OWNER(S)  
1) LEO LINDINGER 2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS  
680 DAIRY ROAD  
KAMLOOPS B.C. V2B 8N5

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]  
1) LEO LINDINGER 2) \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):  
METAMORPHOSED AND SILICIFIED NICOLA GROUP  
META SEDIMENTS AND ALTERED KAMLOOPS GROUP  
RYOLITES HOSTING BULK TONNAGE EPITHERMAL AND  
INTRUSION ASSOCIATED GOLD MINERALIZATION WITH COPPER

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 20, 127, 24949  
24249, 4500

**RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE SERVICES, 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8 N5**  
**Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo. , Consulting Economic Geologist**

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
<b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>			
Ground, mapping _____			
Photo interpretation _____			
<b>GEOFYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
<b>Ground</b>			
Magnetic _____			
Electromagnetic _____			
Induced Polarization _____			
Radiometric _____			
Seismic _____			
Other _____			
Airborne _____			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL</b>			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil _____	20		1410.90
Silt _____			
Rock _____	100		100.00
Other _____			
<b>DRILLING</b>			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core _____			
Non-core _____			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying _____			
Petrographic _____			
Mineralographic _____			
Metallurgic _____			
<b>PROSPECTING (scale, area)</b> _____			
<b>PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL</b>			
Line/grid (kilometres) _____			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area) _____			
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other _____			
<b>TOTAL COST</b>			1510.90

*RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE SERVICES, 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8 N5  
Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo. , Consulting Economic Geologist*

**GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE  
NAP GOLD-COPPER-SILVER MINERAL  
OCCURRENCE**

**NAP MINERAL CLAIMS**

**MINFILE OCCURRENCE 92I/SE-169**

**KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**N.T.S. 92I/8W**

**LATITUDE 50° 25' NORTH**

**LONGITUDE 120°17' 15" WEST**

by

***Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo.***

February 9, 2010

**BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
31386**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**SUMMARY ..... 1**

**LOCATION AND ACCESS ..... 3**

**CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION ..... 3**

**PROPERTY..... 3**

**HISTORY ..... 6**

**GEOLOGY - REGIONAL..... 7**

**GEOLOGY - PROPERTY..... 10**

**LITHOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY ..... 10**

**STRUCTURE, ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION..... 12**

**2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND RESULTS..... 13**

**DISCUSSION ..... 15**

**CONCLUSIONS ..... 15**

**RECOMMENDATIONS..... 16**

**SELECTED REFERENCES ..... 17**

**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS..... 19**

**APPENDIX I – ANALYTICAL RESULTS ..... 20**

**LIST OF FIGURES**

**FIGURE 1 – LOCATION MAP ..... 4**

**FIGURE 2 – NAP MINERAL CLAIMS..... 5**

**FIGURE 3 – REGIONAL GEOLOGY..... 9**

**FIGURE 4 – PROPERTY GEOLOGY ..... 11**

**FIGURE 5 – 2009 GOLD, COPPER ZINC AND LEAD IN SOIL RESULTS ..... 14**

**LIST OF TABLES**

**TABLE 1 - MINERAL CLAIM TENURE ..... 3**

**TABLE 2 - EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR DEC. 2009 SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLING  
PROGRAM. NAP CLAIMS. .... 13**

**TABLE 3 - PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM ..... 16**

**GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP GOLD - COPPER PROPERTY.**  
*Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo., 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops. B.C. V2B-8N5*

## **SUMMARY**

The NAP Claims cover the NAP Mineral Occurrence (Minfile Occurrence #92I/SE-169) located on BCGA map sheet 092I/049 at 50° 25" N., 120°17" 15" W. in the Kamloops Mining Division. The Property is located 35 km south of Kamloops. The Tenures protecting the occurrence are 100% owned by Leo Lindinger, the Author of this report.

The property covers mafic alkalic eastern belt volcanics and derived metasediments of the upper Triassic Nicola Group, a west facing island arc within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Superterrane. Intruding these rocks are calc-alkalic and alkalic intrusive bodies. The closest known major intrusive body is the calc-alkalic Wildhorse Batholith a short distance north.

The southeast striking, steeply south dipping NAP Shear Zone („NSZ“) is the dominant structural feature on the property. It may be part of a large deep seated thrust fault related to the mid-Jurassic collision of Quesnellia with North America.

Uplift and erosion during the Jurassic and Cretaceous Eras exhumed the „NSZ“, exposing greenschist grade rocks.

Intruding and overlying these rocks are felsic and basaltic dykes, flows and subareal breccias assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group.

The NAP Mineral Occurrences lie within and adjacent to the south or upthrust side of the „NSZ“ which is exposed for 1.5 km on the property. Disseminated copper-gold-silver-zinc mineralization occur within hydrothermally altered (argillic, propylitic, quartz-sericite and silica crackle breccia) Nicola metasediments. The best copper, zinc, and sometimes gold values are associated with distinctive brown biotite schist and calcareous metasediments. This mineralization may be associated with Tertiary felsic dykes intruding the „NSZ“, however the nearby Wildhorse Batholith may also be in part a candidate. A later phase of gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralization appears to be associated with structurally controlled silicification that form haloes and brecciated carapaces overlying small felsic intrusions found north of and within the „NSZ“. Anomalous mercury is found in argillically altered structural zones peripheral to the base and precious mineralization.

Surface rock sampling of mineralized material has reported over 10,000 ppm copper, 8,000 ppm zinc, 625 ppb gold and 325 ppb mercury. Percussion drilling in 1973 intersected 33.5 m of 0.21% copper, with accompanying zinc and gold values. Trench 96-14 over 400 metres SE of this hole exposed 43.5 meters of well oxidized silicified breccia grading 440 ppb gold, 0.08% copper, and 2.0 g/t silver. The best gold result was 1.9 g/t over 5 meters. The sampling, drilling and trenching has not fully explored the entire extent of the mineralized system.

The evidence suggests that the gold values (and gold/copper ratios) are increasing to the southeast at higher elevations (and higher levels?). The eastern part of the shear is completely drift covered and may be covered by a thin veneer of basalt. However sericite schist debris is exposed in a gully 800 meters east of the P73-08.

The best models to apply for this deposit are subvolcanic copper-gold-silver and shear zone hosted gold-silver (copper) deposits.

***GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE NAP GOLD - COPPER PROPERTY.***  
***Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo., 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops. B.C. V2B-8N5***

A small soil sampling program completed on December 3, 2009 south and across of the historic gold anomalous areas confirmed one of the historic gold, copper, lead and zinc in soil anomalies south and east of Trench 96-014.

Recommended is a \$200,000 hand, auger test pitting and backhoe test pitting and trenching, percussion and diamond drilling program.

## **LOCATION and ACCESS**

The NAP mineral claims are located in the Kamloops Mining Division; Latitude 50°25'15" North, Longitude 120° 17' 15" West as found on BCGS Map Sheet 092I/049. The Property is located 35 km south of Kamloops and immediately east of Napier Lake. Access is via the old Kamloops-Merritt Highway (Hwy. 5a), then by the "Hillcrest" range road running south from the Roche Lake Road to the east side of the claims. Closer access is available via new gated drives on the north side of the claims. Access from the northwest (Highway 5a) is via an old wagon road up the creek draining the property. Access from the south is also available from the Stump Lake Ranch Road. Water is available on the west side, from Napier Lake, or from small lakes along the north and east sides of the claims.

## **CLIMATE. TOPOGRAPHY and VEGETATION**

The property lies in the semi-arid Intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is less than 50 cm per year, and temperatures range from - 30 to +30 degrees centigrade. Topography is moderately rolling tall grass prairie with occasional groves of ponderosa pine, interior fir and groves of poplar.

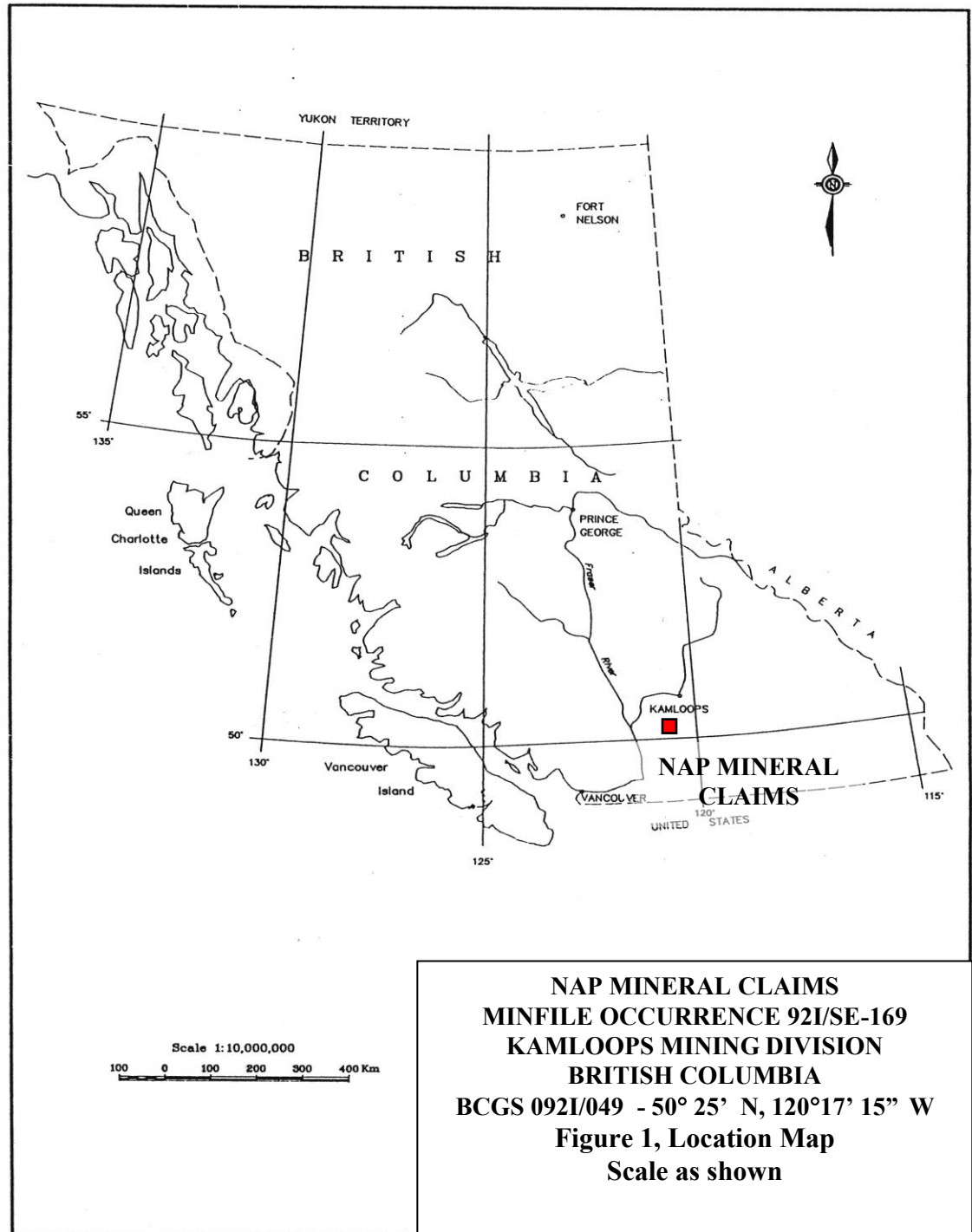
Napier Lake at an elevation of 720 meters, near the west side of the property is the lowest part of the claims. It occupies the south end of a north draining steep walled glacial spillway of the Campbell Creek drainage basin. The highest point on the property is at 1250 meters on the east part of claim 681063 4 km east of Napier Lake.

## **PROPERTY**

The NAP claims are 100% owned by the author and are detailed below in Table 1. The expiry date for tenure No. 594401 is contingent on acceptance of the exploration work documented in this report and registered on December 4, 2009 as MTO event No. 4419129. Exploration work involving mechanical disturbance requires a reclamation bond to be filed with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

**TABLE 1 - MINERAL CLAIM TENURE**

<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Tenure Type</b>	<b>Good To Date</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
594401	NAP 1	115758 (100%)	Mineral	2011/Jan/20*	473.6141
645848	NAPNW	115758 (100%)	Mineral	2010/Oct/02	144.1017
645866	NAPWNW	115758 (100%)	Mineral	2010/Oct/02	205.8728
681063	NAP EAST	115758 (100%)	Mineral	2010/Dec/08	411.8365
681064	NAP SOUTH	115758 (100%)	Mineral	2010/Dec/08	391.3455
681083	NAP NORTH	115758 (100%)	Mineral	2010/Dec/08	205.8629





NAP JAN 10, 10

FIGURE 2 - NAP MINERAL CLAIMS  
MINFILE OCCURRENCE 921/SE-169  
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
BCGS 0921/049 - 50° 25' 15" N, 120° 17' 15" W

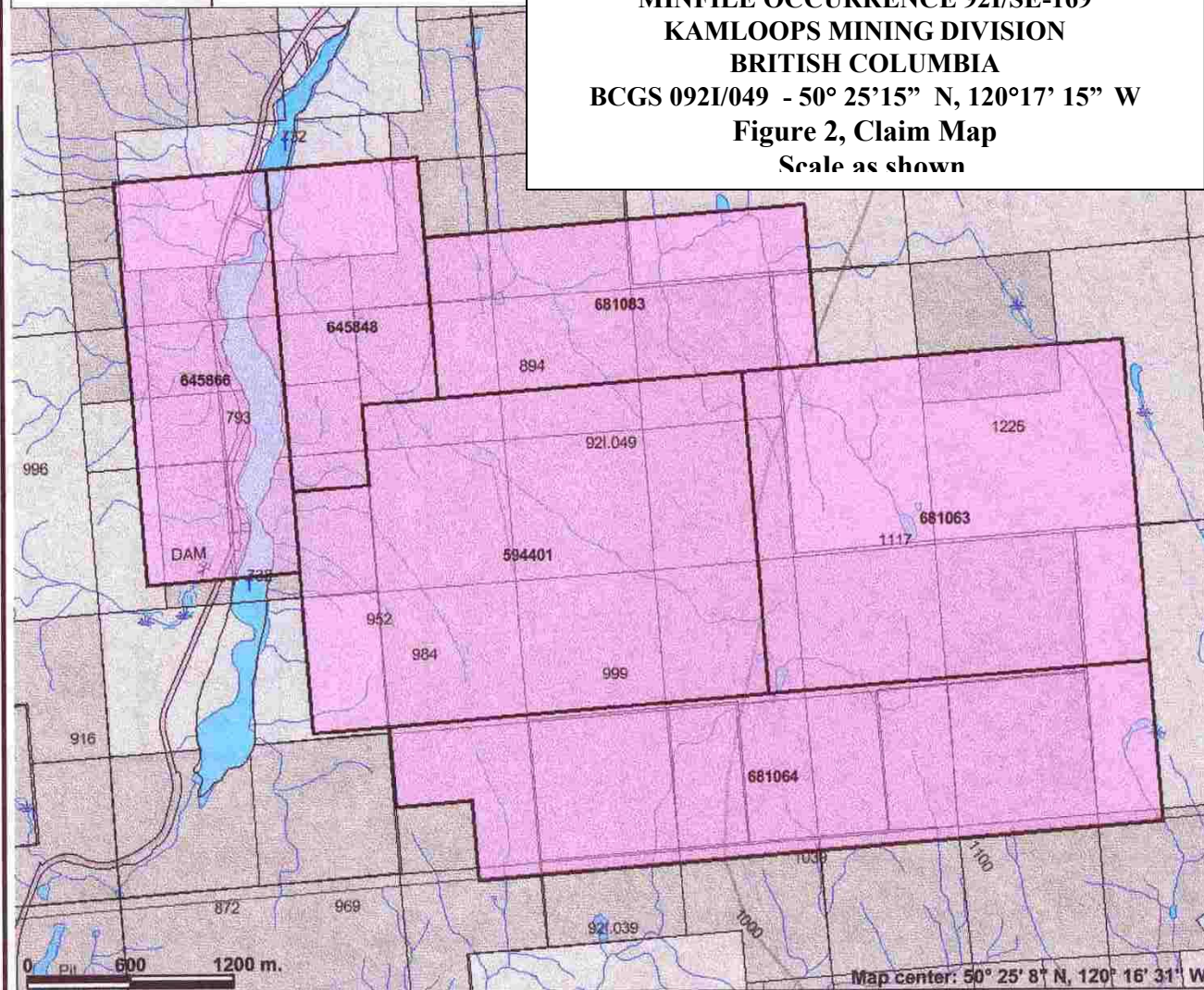
Figure 2, Claim Map  
Scale as shown



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Areas of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned

Scale: 1:34,920



Map center: 50° 25' 8" N, 120° 16' 31" W

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.

## **HISTORY**

In 1973 Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. staked and worked the then undiscovered Nap Occurrence (Rebagliati 1973). The claims were staked over a pronounced quartz-sericite-pyrite „stain“. Initial work consisted of soil sampling for copper and zinc, ground magnetic and geological mapping. A 2 km by 0.7 km zone of interest was outlined by this preliminary program. A follow-up program of 12 widely spaced percussion drill holes was completed later that year. 5 holes on the eastern half of the property were drilled primarily on overburden covered magnetic anomalies, whereas the 7 westerly holes were drilled into the highest copper in soil anomalies. Most holes intersected low grade copper-zinc+/-gold mineralization including 33.5 m grading 0.21% copper reported from hole P73-11. Hole P73-08, 350 meters east southeast of P73-11 reported 0.19% copper over 18.3 meters. Hole P73-09, 300 meters southeast of P73-11 and 170 metres southwest of P73-08 reported 230 ppb gold over 3.1 meters within a 15 m (hole length) zone of elevated gold values bordered by a wider length of weakly anomalous copper-zinc mineralization. Hole P73-03, 900 meters to the east of the P73-08 intersected altered and mineralized material at the bottom of the hole;

During 1974 Newconex completed a vertical loop EM survey over the known mineralized area during 1974. The claims were then allowed to lapse.

In 1987 Warner Gruenwald and Douglas Lieshman staked a 12 unit claim over the occurrence. Between 1987 and 1990 Gruenwald and Lieshman established an orientation grid and conducted soil and rock geochemistry of surficial and shallow test pit material. They also completed detailed ground magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys over the areas of known mineralization.

Near surface bedrock sampling of mineralized material reported over 10,000 ppm copper, up to 8,000 ppm zinc, and 540 ppb gold. Molybdenum was locally anomalous. They partially outlined several moderate gold anomalies southeast of the area tested by Newconex. The claim was allowed to lapse.

The Nap Occurrence was staked as the EPI 1-8 Claims by the Leo Lindinger on October 12, 1994.

An exploration program in 1995 confirmed the nature of the mineralization, found evidence of Tertiary aged hydrothermal alteration and mineralization and determined the extent and nature of the glacial and post glacial cover. The claim package was enlarged to a 20 unit size on March 17, 1996.

A multiphased exploration program of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, ground magnetics, prospecting and backhoe trenching was completed between September 1 and December 26, 1996. The trenching program greatly expanded the gold and copper potential of the mineralized shear zone. This program was aided by a \$7,600.00 prospectors grant. The best base metal and gold mineralization occurs in pre-Tertiary exposures containing secondary biotite with overprinting quartz-pyrite alteration and quartz crackle breccias. Mercury to 325 ppb occurs in epithermal style argillically altered structures. Hydrothermally altered rhyolite containing structurally controlled quartz-carbonate-pyrite stockwork veining and dykelets of basalt and later hematite stockwork veins

report up to 410 ppb mercury;

Trench 96-14 averaged 440 ppb gold, 0.08% copper over a 43.5 meter width, with a high of 1.9 g/t gold over 5 meters. The copper, zinc, lead and silver mineralization occurs extensively weathered brittle fracture zones, thus the actual pre-weathered metal content may be much higher. The best gold mineralization appears to be associated with strongly silicified and hydro-brecciated rock. Trench 96-10, 50 meters north of south dipping percussion Hole 73-P11 returned 1825 ppm (0.18%) copper and 130 ppb gold in highly oxidized bleached and pyritized Nicola schists. Trench 96-12 about 50 meters southeast of P73-09, partially exposed a second mineralized zone at its south end. The best values are in brown biotite schist. This zone may be the target that hole P73-09 tried unsuccessfully to penetrate;

In March 2003 a small geochemical sampling program slightly enlarged to the south east the still open ended "NAP Gold Zone". The small program resulted in gold in soils up to 650 ppb. The core of the partially defined anomaly strikes from Trench 96-14 to the south southeast.

## **GEOLOGY - REGIONAL**

The Napier Lake - Stump Lake region is located within the Intermontane Superterrane and underlain predominantly by rocks of the Triassic to early Jurassic island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel Terrane (Figure 3).

The oldest common lithologies in the area are middle to late Triassic aged greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern „sedimentary belt“. These are overlain to the west by latest Triassic alkalic flows and related breccias of the eastern volcanic belt. These packages are interpreted to represent remnants of an extensive back arc suite of rocks known to extend the entire length of British Columbia.

Intruding these rocks are coeval to slightly later (Late Triassic and earliest Jurassic) calc-alkalic batholithic sized intrusive bodies such as the Wild Horse and Guichon Batholiths; and plugs, stocks and small batholiths of dominantly alkalic rocks such as the Iron Mask Batholith near Kamloops. These intrusive rocks are often host to significant porphyry copper mineralization.

These island arc rocks were obducted against western North America during the mid Jurassic. Fabrics generated by this dextral transpressive tectonic event were northeast directed folding, shearing and regional southeast striking southwest dipping thrust faulting.

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exposed collision generated semi ductile deformation fabrics. These southeast striking penetrative fabrics now characterize large areas pre-Tertiary lithologies in the region.

Mid Cretaceous sinistral changing to Early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity generated regional north striking dextral faults with subordinate northeast and east striking „basin and range“ block faults. This activity truncated the older southeast striking transpressive structures and created

numerous variably shaped fault bound basins. Intrusive and extrusive activity contemporaneous with this widespread tectonic change is often related to emplacement of numerous gold and copper gold deposits throughout western north America.

Locally thick Kamloops Group deltaic and lacustrine sediments were deposited in these structural basins. These sediments, and the older lithologies were intruded and overlain by bimodal subaerial rhyolitic and slightly later basaltic volcanic deposits. Once such centre is located in the Napier Lake area where locally thick accumulations of rhyolite and basalt, with minor andesite flows, tuffs and breccias occur. Related? intrusive activity in the Stump Lake - Napier Lake region may have generated locally extensive hydrothermal alteration and accompanying copper-gold-zinc-silver bearing sub volcanic porphyry to gold-silver bearing epithermal environments.

Miocene Basaltic deposits occur to the north.

The area is covered by a thin to moderately thick glacial till cover with recessive areas often containing thick Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments.

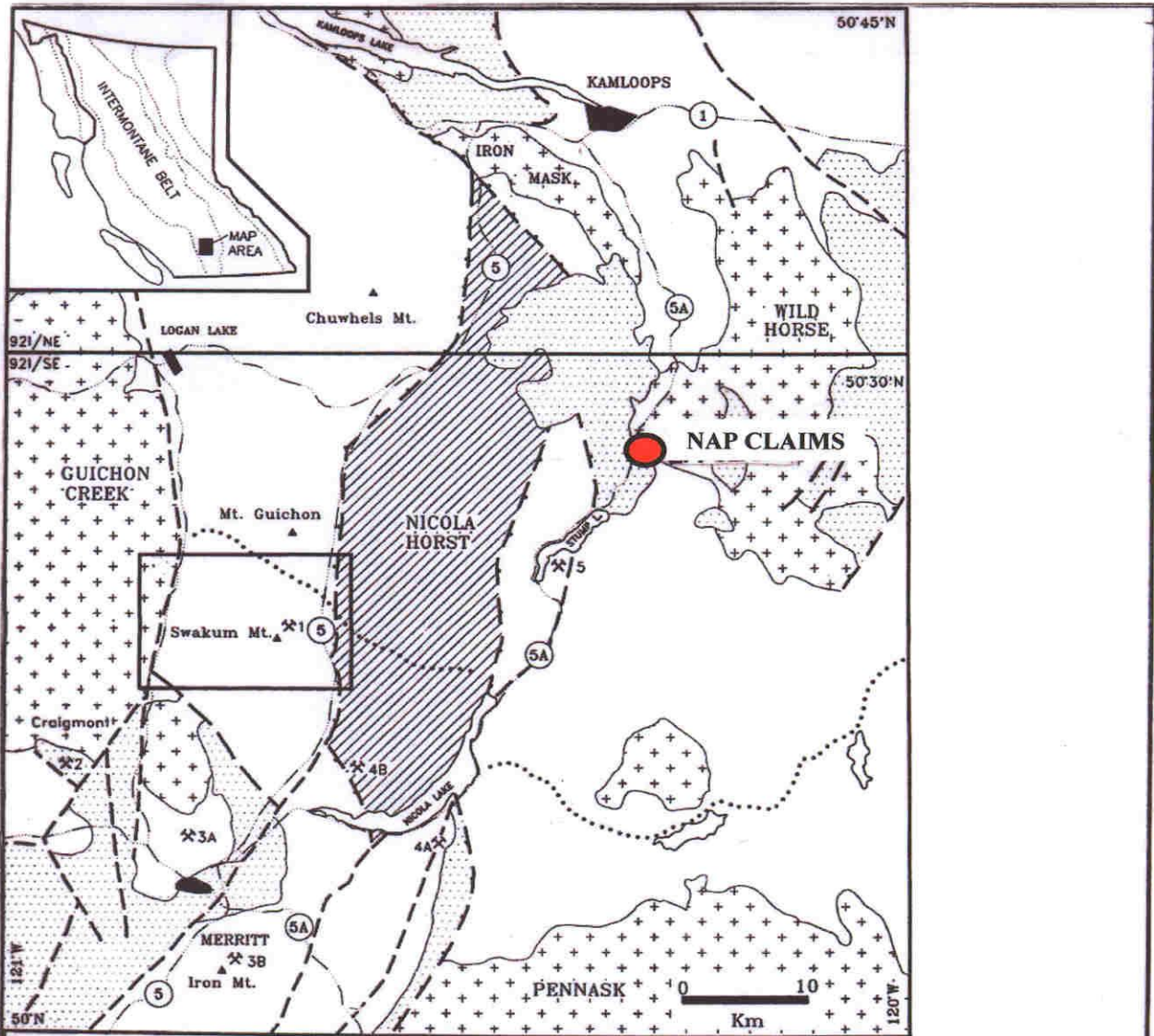
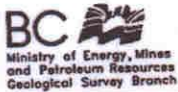


Figure 1: Locality map of the study area. Nicola Group rocks (and minor pre-Nicola rocks in the NE) unpatterned; crosses: Triassic-Jurassic plutons; dots: post-Nicola stratified rocks. Swakum Mt. map area (Figure 4) is outlined. Cross-hammer symbols denote concentrations of mineral occurrences: Swakum Mt. (1); Craigmont (2); Merritt (3A); Iron Mt. (3B); Quilchena (4A); south Nicola (4B); Stump Lake (5).

J.E.L. LINDINGER, P. Geo.

OPEN FILE 1990-29  
 ( SHEET 2 OF 2 )



**LOCALITY MAP OF THE STUDY AREA**  
 ( Figure 1 )

**SYMBOLS**

THRUST FAULT   
 MAJOR FAULT

NAP CLAIMS

NAPIER GROUP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Figure 3

FEB 2010

## **GEOLOGY - PROPERTY**

### **Lithology and stratigraphy**

The oldest rocks exposed on the NAP claims are Nicola Group mid to late Triassic metasediments assigned to the eastern sedimentary facies, and eastern belt subaqueous alkalic mafic flows and tuffs assigned to the Kamloops Group. The sedimentary package on the western part of the property contains rare deformed and boudined dykes, sills or flows of „ultramafic“ medium grained crowded hornblende porphyry (called lamprophyre by earlier authors) that may be related to mafic tuffs more common west of the property. Crowded hornblende porphyry fragments have also been located within sediments on the property. Whole rock analyses indicates that the hornblende porphyry is normatively similar to „pothook diorite“ of the Iron Mask Batholith some 25 km north.

The Nicola rocks exposed on the property form an inverted T, with east striking steeply south dipping exposures trending from the west central side of the property for about 1.2 km to the east and southeast in two large outcrop groups, and to the north as irregular north striking west dipping exposures 0.2 to 1 km east of Napier Lake.

The latest Triassic to early Jurassic calc-alkalic (dioritic) Wildhorse Batholith intruded the Nicola lithologies. Parts of this batholith are exposed along the northeast side of the claims. The intrusive contact zone with the Nicola sediments are very recessive and rare exposures (off the property) of the intrusive are often strongly to intensely carbonate and clay altered.

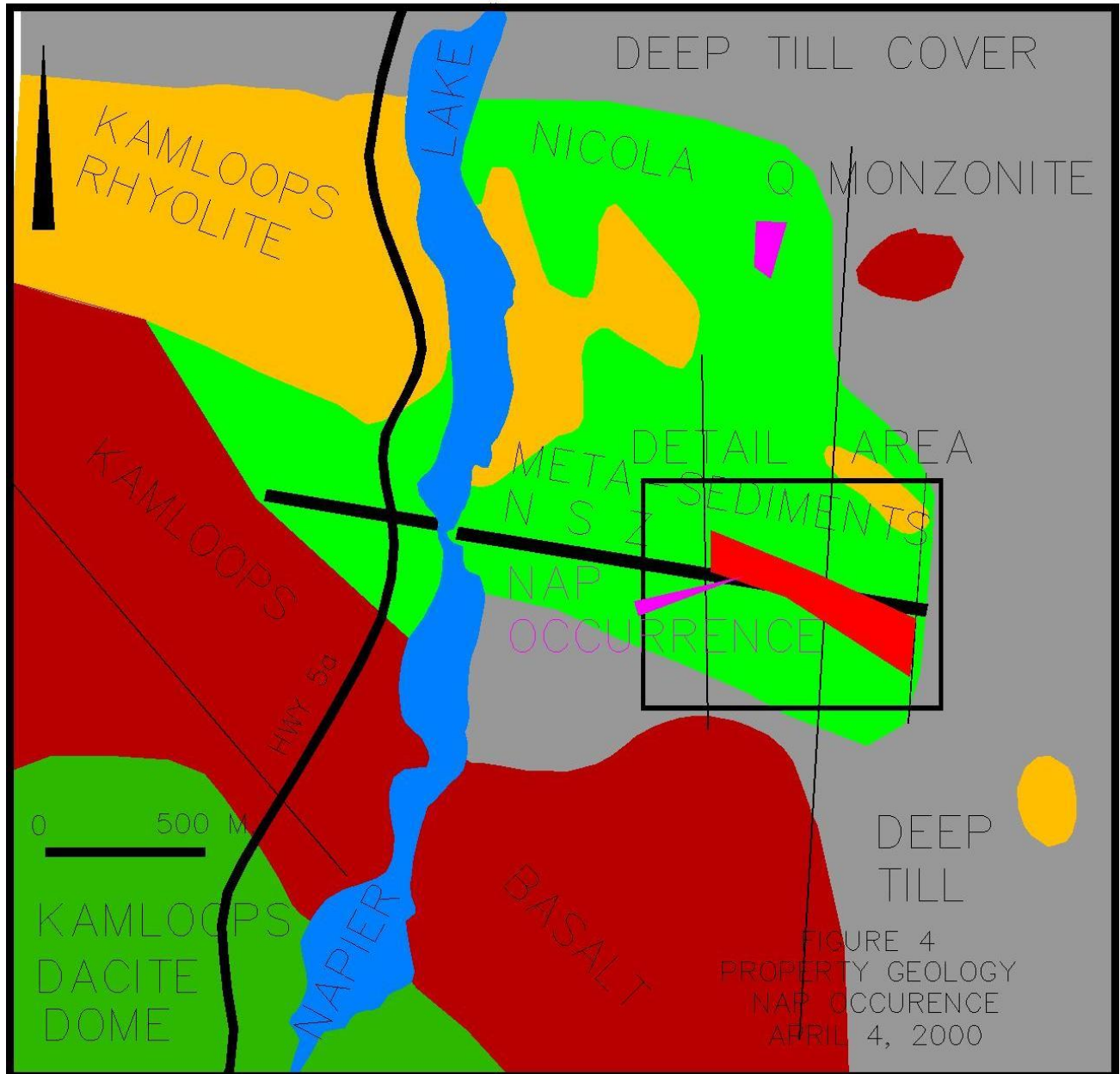
The harder more resistant and outcropping meta-sediments along this contact appear to be thermally metamorphosed to a biotite hornfels, especially in the central area of the claims. Regionally extensive middle to upper greenschist metamorphism have imparted schistose to weakly gneissic fabrics to both the Nicola and Wildhorse lithologies. The crowded hornblende porphyry, due to its composition, appeared to resist deformation, retaining much of its original fabric and behaving brittlely, forming boudins within the surrounding schistose metasediments.

The east trending outcrops in the south have a strongly developed foliation coincident with east to southeast striking steeply south dipping isoclinal folding and shearing related to a major 90 to 110 degree striking steeply to moderately south dipping shear zone called the Nap Shear Zone („NSZ“). The displacement on the „NSZ“ is unknown. The Nicola lithologies have very different orientations north and south of the Shear. It may be part of a deeply eroded exposure of a thrust or reverse fault developed along and near the intrusive contact with the Wildhorse Batholith during the Jurassic transpressive tectonic regime generated by the docking of Quesnellia with North America.

The Nicola rocks are intruded by and unconformably overlain by subaerial felsic and later? basaltic dykes, flows and tuffs assigned to the Eocene Kamloops Group. Kamloops Group rhyolite, basalt and andesite intrude and cover areas to the north, south, east and west of the Nicola exposures. A felsic volcanic center may occur in the Napier Lake valley west of the claims. Here numerous north, northwest and east striking steeply dipping quartz eye porphyry rhyolitic feeder dykes and plugs, intrude remnant subaerial flow, autobreccia, breccia dyke and tuff deposits. Felsic tuffs are known to

extend to the east central part of the property.

A mafic volcanic center complex occurs 1 km south west of the claims at the south end of Napier Lake. Basalt flow deposit partially surround the claims, overlying the Nicola and rhyolite exposures. Small east striking steeply dipping basaltic to andesitic breccia dykes are found near Napier Lake. Glacial till and later fluviually reworked deposits cover recessed areas.



## **Structure, Alteration and Mineralization**

The dominant structural feature on the NAP property is the „NSZ“. The „NSZ“ is visible as pronounced over 2 km long by up to 700 meter wide 110 degree striking steeply south dipping quartz-sericite-pyrite altered package of Nicola metasediments. A local subordinate 160<sup>0</sup> striking schistosity is often present. North of the „NSZ“ bedding parallel foliation for the northern outcrops tends to be northerly and steeply west dipping.

Small felsic dykes (that may be related to the nearby felsic volcanics) are found within deeply eroded parts of the „NSZ“. The dykes are strongly silica flooded, contain polygonal brittle fractures and evenly disseminated pyrite. Adjacent to the intrusives are sheared, yellow, sericite and clay altered schistose metasediments that host fabric parallel stringer, disseminated and stockwork pyrite mineralization (sericite-pyrite+/-quartz alteration). Further east, at higher elevations, in less deeply eroded parts of the „NSZ“ and adjacent (hanging wall) rocks to the south, pervasive silica-pyrite flood and crackle breccia zones apparently overlie the dyke. The silica flooding in the crackle breccia is often more intense along open fracture walls. This alteration appears to grade into and locally overprinted a distinctive brown hornfelsic weakly pyritic biotite schist. Small recrystallized limestone lenses within these altered metasediments contain fine grained evenly disseminated secondary black biotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite. The sericite-pyrite-quartz and brown biotite alteration grade into argillic and propylitic alteration haloes that surround the „NSZ“. Altered calcareous units within the propylitic zone contain epidote and disseminated pyrite.

Quartz eye rhyolite flows near the „NSZ“ (and other east striking structures north of the property) are often strongly clay altered with carbonate +/- rare pyrite and hematite stockwork veining.

Chalcopyrite mineralization is the dominant economic sulphide found on the NAP Property. It occurs as fracture hosted platy stringers, loose aggregates, and fine grained disseminations within brown biotite schist, and especially in calcareous siliceous (silicified?) metasediments. Chalcopyrite is found as very fine grained fracture coatings in the siliceous crackle breccia. Sphalerite mineralization occurs as rare stockwork.

Gypsum occurs as paper thin to 1 mm veins found in the late stage brittle silicified crackle breccia zones.

Gold-silver mineralization usually accompanies the copper-zinc mineralization. However know gold mineralization occurs at higher elevations than the base metals. A possible later phase of gold mineralization also appears to be accompany the structurally controlled siliceous (and gypsum) crackle breccia base metal poor phase.

Anomalous mercury has been detected in argillic altered Tertiary structures in both Nicola and Tertiary rhyolite rocks.

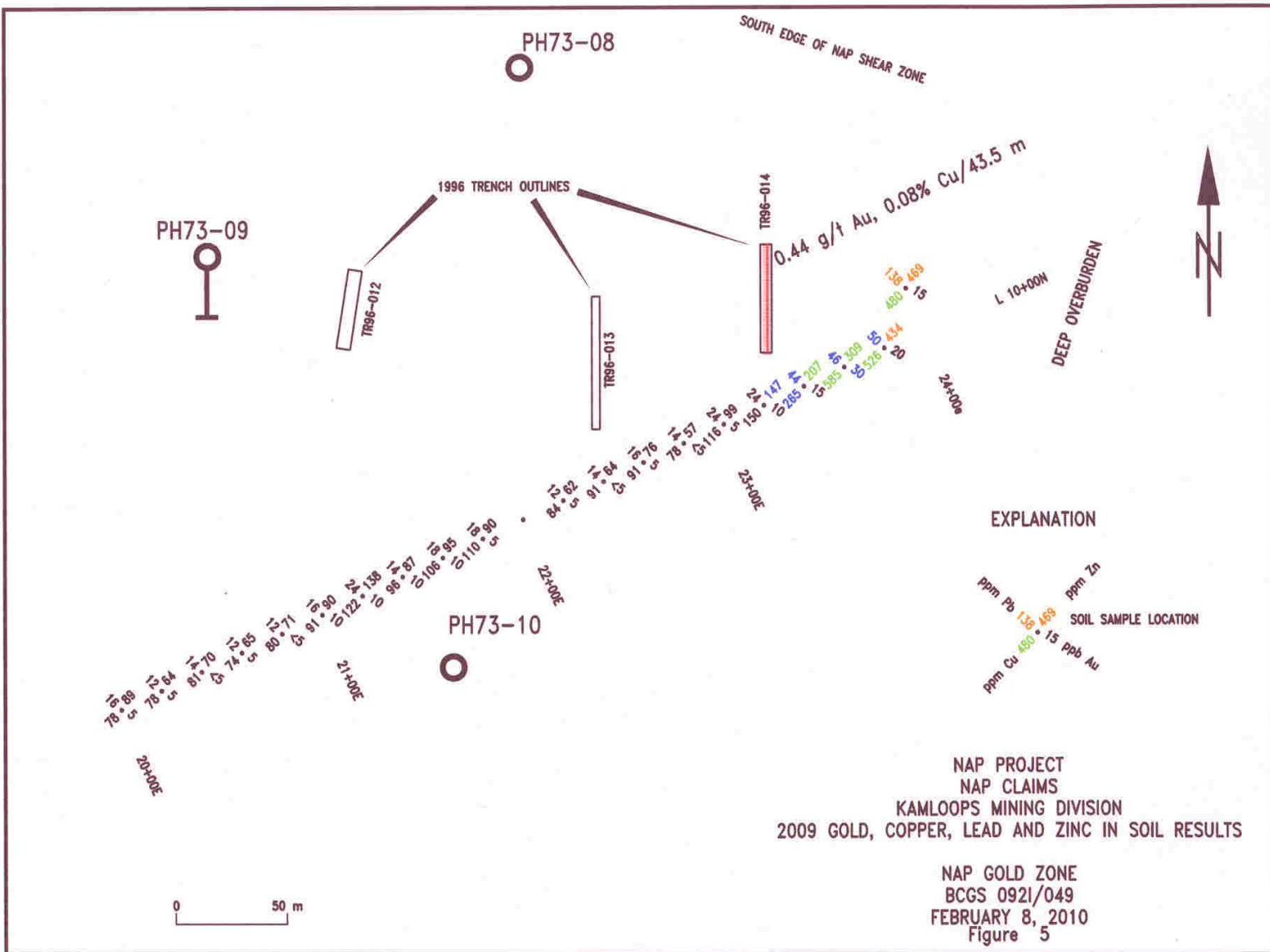


**2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND RESULTS (see Figure 5, Appendix 1)**

On December 3, 2009 The author completed a single line of soil samples south of and “down ice” of the area trenched in 1996 that partially exposed anomalous to highly anomalous copper, gold, silver and zinc mineralization in bedrock. A total of 20 soil samples and 2 rock float samples were taken. No field standards or blanks were inserted into the sample stream for this program.

Only the area south of Trench 14 which hosts a historic 0.44 g/t gold and 0.08% copper and 2 g/t silver over 43.5 meters of sampled bedrock returned anomalous copper, and lead results. Weakly anomalous zinc with gradually increasing values to the east occurred over the east half of the line. Gold values were weakly anomalous and silver values very weakly anomalous. The rock samples were from stations 10N 21+20E and 23+80E. Both rocks were oxidized, silicified crackle brecciated Nicola metasedimentary biotite gneiss. Both rocks returned anomalous gold, silver copper lead and zinc values. The gold was at least 4 times the corresponding soil results, copper and lead 3 to 4 times the soil results and zinc returned similar results to the soils. Silver returned 2 to over 5 times the corresponding soil results.

<b>TABLE 2 - EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR DEC. 2009 SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLING PROGRAM. NAP CLAIMS.</b>		
Leo Lindinger, P.Geo. Sampler	6 HRS @ \$70 HR	\$ 420.00
Vehicle	1 DAY @80 DAY	\$ 80.00
Supplies		\$ 35.00
Stewart Group - analytical charges 20 soils		\$ 423.36
Stewart Group - analytical charges 2 rocks		\$ 52.54
Report		\$ 500.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>\$ 1,510.90</b>



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## **DISCUSSION**

The 2009 exploration program in conjunction with the earlier exploration results indicate a base and precious metal enrich bedrock mineralized body of unknown extent is present on the NAP claim. The anomalous area is located within and south of the NAP Shear Zone within silicified and crackle brecciated Nicola metasediments and west of a north striking recessive feature. The silicified and mineralized rocks dip under thick post glacial cover east of the areas tested. The alteration and mineralization associated with intensely hydrothermally altered Tertiary felsic volcanics indicates a bulk tonnage base and precious metal deposit model with possible epithermal affinities.

From Hole 73-011 to the easternmost area tested is a partially defined mineralized zone striking over 600 metres.

Comparative sampling of the thin glacial and fluvial cover, subsoil and material from shallow trenching indicate that the surface material although often thin, is an effective geochemical mask, and not representative of directly underlying mineralization in particular gold.

The surface geochemical patterns suggest that the metals (especially copper and zinc) are leaching out of the higher, exposed, mineralized and weathered bedrock southeast of the location of hole 73-08 and to Trench 96-14, and being hydromorphically transported down slope to the northeast. The high pyrite and gypsum content would promote acid leaching, further depleting near surface base metal content.

The preliminary and widely spaced drilling and trenching programs to date have only partially explored the mineralized system. The shallow percussion drilling in particular appears to have partially to completely missed most of the best targets that are now partially defined by later exploration.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The 2009 sampling program confirmed many earlier observations made by past exploration programs. These are the presence of anomalous gold-copper zinc silver and lead mineralization in hornfelsed, silicified and crackle brecciated Nicola metasediments and Tertiary felsic volcanics of the Kamloops Group.

Shallow soil samples especially in areas of deeper overburden thickness may not produce anomalies representative of the underlying mineralized material. One exception may be zinc which due to its hydromorphic properties may produce more representative anomalies.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

A \$200,000.00 multiphased Phase 1 work program comprising detailed mapping of existing rock exposures for alteration, mineralization and structure; ground geophysical surveys such as induced polarization, additional hand, auger and backhoe test pitting and trenching in areas of relatively thin overburden and diamond and percussion drilling to test and target the known and inferred mineralized zones is proposed.

The area south of trench 96-14 and north of hole P73-11 can be considered the most prospective targets for a percussion or diamond drill program. A set of northeast striking 45 degree northeast dipping holes spaced every 25 to 50 meters paralleling the apparent southeast trend would be a most cost effective initial test. A six hole 2000 foot (600 meter) program would confirm the geometry and tenure of the mineralized zone for further exploration.

**TABLE 3 - PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM**

**The proposed work program is itemized as follows**

Geological mapping and sampling	\$ 10,000.00
Geophysics - IP	\$ 40,000.00
Trenching	\$ 15,000.00
Percussion drilling	\$ 70,000.00
Analyses - petrographics - lithogeochemical studies	\$ 20,000.00
Logistical support	\$ 7,000.00
Supervision	\$ 11,000.00
Report	\$ 7,000.00
Subtotal Proposed Program	\$180,000.00
Contingency @ 10%	\$ 20,000.00
Grand Total Phase 1	\$200,000.00

## **SELECTED REFERENCES**

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Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo. , Consulting Economic Geologist*

## **STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

I, Leopold J. Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as a mineral exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 29 years.

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992).

I own the mineral property described as the NAP Claims.

*"Leopold J. Lindinger"*

Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo.

*RENAISSANCE GEOSCIENCE SERVICES, 680 Dairy Road, Kamloops, B.C. V2B-8N5  
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## **APPENDIX I – ANALYTICAL RESULTS**

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15-Dec-09

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ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.  
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2009- 0825

Renaissance Geoscience  
680 Dairy Rd  
Kamloops, BC  
V2B 8N5

Phone: 250-573-5700  
Fax : 250-573-4557

No. of samples received: 2  
Sample Type: Rock  
Project: 009-NAP  
Shipment #:09-01  
Submitted by: Leo Lindinger

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	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	
1	10+00N 23+8 ER	105	0.7	1.35	10	20	<5	2.44	9	15	80	280	2.21	<10	0.48	1166	2	0.08	8	1290	66	<5	<20	39	0.08	<10	59	<10	3	659	
2	R10+00N 21+20E	85	0.7	2.73	10	35	<5	1.78	2	19	64	499	2.90	<10	0.56	391	<1	0.34	10	1540	68	<5	<20	96	0.06	<10	71	<10	3	124	
<b>QC DATA:</b>																															
<b>Repeat:</b>																															
1	10+00N 23+8 ER	95	0.5	1.39	10	20	<5	2.47	9	15	82	281	2.21	<10	0.49	1176	2	0.08	8	1310	64	<5	<20	40	0.08	<10	60	<10	3	662	
2	R10+00N 21+20E	95																													
<b>Standard:</b>																															
Pb129a			11.7	0.83	5	65	<5	0.45	59	6	12	1438	1.59	<10	0.68	344	2	0.04	5	420	6222	15	<20	32	0.03	<10	18	<10	2	>10000	
OXE74		615																													

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.  
Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.  
Au: 30g Fire Assay/ AA Finish.

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dl/1\_4131S  
XLS/09

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Norman Monteith  
B.C. Certified Assayer

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Leopold J. Lindinger, P. Geo., Consulting Economic Geologist

17-Dec-09

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 V2C 6T4  
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2009- 0824

Renaissance Geoscience  
 680 Dairy Rd  
 Kamloops, BC  
 V2B 8N5

Phone: 250-573-5700  
 Fax : 250-573-4557

No. of samples received: 20  
 Sample Type: Soil  
 Project: 009-NAP  
 Shipment #:09-01  
 Submitted by: Leo Lindinger

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	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
1	10+00N 20+00E	5	<0.2	2.14	10	170	<5	0.60	<1	18	42	89	3.17	10	0.89	709	1	0.05	32	880	16	<5	<20	43	0.11	<10	103	<10	10	78
2	10+00N 20+20E	5	<0.2	1.98	5	200	<5	0.80	<1	15	34	64	2.56	10	0.62	762	2	0.04	24	1110	12	<5	<20	51	0.09	<10	76	<10	9	78
3	10+00N 20+40E	<5	<0.2	2.00	5	180	<5	0.71	<1	15	34	70	2.72	10	0.67	700	1	0.04	25	1070	14	<5	<20	48	0.09	<10	83	<10	9	81
4	10+00N 20+60E	5	<0.2	2.10	5	175	<5	0.58	<1	15	34	65	2.66	10	0.67	615	1	0.05	24	1000	12	<5	<20	42	0.10	<10	81	<10	9	74
5	10+00N 20+80E	<5	<0.2	2.05	5	185	<5	0.61	<1	14	34	71	2.70	<10	0.62	637	1	0.04	23	930	12	<5	<20	43	0.10	<10	83	<10	9	80
6	10+00N 21+00E	10	<0.2	2.20	10	200	<5	0.75	<1	15	35	90	2.88	10	0.67	615	1	0.04	25	950	16	<5	<20	46	0.09	<10	90	<10	10	91
7	10+00N 21+20E	10	<0.2	2.21	10	160	<5	0.61	<1	17	34	138	3.25	<10	0.90	677	2	0.06	26	930	24	<5	<20	40	0.10	<10	106	<10	10	122
8	10+00N 21+40E	10	<0.2	2.22	5	215	<5	0.87	<1	15	30	87	2.65	10	0.63	673	1	0.04	23	900	14	<5	<20	50	0.09	<10	79	<10	10	96
9	10+00N 21+60E	10	<0.2	2.35	5	215	<5	0.73	1	15	28	95	2.72	10	0.65	661	2	0.05	23	850	18	<5	<20	48	0.09	<10	83	<10	10	106
10	10+00N 21+80E	5	<0.2	2.39	5	220	<5	0.71	<1	14	26	90	2.59	<10	0.63	671	1	0.05	20	960	18	<5	<20	48	0.10	<10	79	<10	9	110
11	10+00N 22+20E	5	<0.2	2.29	10	205	<5	0.85	<1	15	30	62	2.51	10	0.58	663	1	0.04	24	1290	12	<5	<20	54	0.09	<10	71	<10	9	84
12	10+00N 22+40E	<5	<0.2	2.44	5	230	<5	0.85	<1	15	27	64	2.51	10	0.57	677	1	0.04	21	990	14	<5	<20	53	0.09	<10	75	<10	10	91
13	10+00N 22+60E	5	<0.2	2.33	10	225	<5	0.73	<1	14	35	76	2.83	10	0.67	588	2	0.05	24	840	16	<5	<20	48	0.10	<10	88	<10	11	91
14	10+00N 22+80E	<5	<0.2	2.01	5	175	<5	0.52	<1	14	33	57	2.59	10	0.59	572	1	0.12	23	830	14	<5	<20	47	0.11	<10	74	<10	9	78
15	10+00N 23+00E	5	<0.2	2.43	15	205	<5	0.72	<1	13	25	99	2.70	10	0.57	634	2	0.05	18	1000	24	<5	<20	50	0.10	<10	80	<10	9	116
16	10+00N 23+20E	10	<0.2	2.30	5	155	<5	0.50	1	17	27	147	3.13	<10	0.88	677	2	0.13	21	970	24	<5	<20	44	0.12	<10	107	<10	10	150
17	10+00N 23+40E	15	<0.2	2.47	5	155	<5	0.47	2	14	19	207	3.22	<10	1.03	756	3	0.21	14	970	44	<5	<20	44	0.13	<10	126	<10	7	265
18	10+00N 23+60E	30	0.4	2.58	5	180	<5	0.37	3	28	20	309	3.06	<10	0.72	924	4	0.07	17	890	46	<5	<20	64	0.11	<10	98	<10	12	585
19	10+00N 23+80E	20	0.3	2.63	5	155	<5	0.75	3	26	11	434	3.61	<10	0.90	1586	4	0.08	12	1210	50	<5	<20	63	0.11	<10	120	<10	8	526
20	10+20N 24+00E	15	0.4	2.55	5	155	<5	0.38	3	21	11	469	3.67	<10	1.22	1073	5	0.12	10	1290	138	<5	<20	51	0.13	<10	186	<10	7	480

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	10+00N 20+00E		<0.2	2.03	10	165	<5	0.58	<1	17	40	86	3.07	10	0.85	688	1	0.04	31	870	14	<5	<20	42	0.10	<10	100	<10	10	76	
6	10+00N 21+00E	5																													
10	10+00N 21+80E		<0.2	2.38	5	220	<5	0.71	<1	14	26	89	2.55	<10	0.62	673	1	0.05	20	970	18	<5	<20	50	0.09	<10	78	<10	9	109	
11	10+00N 22+20E	10																													
19	10+00N 23+80E	20																													

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Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	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	
<b>Standard:</b>																															
Till-3			1.4	1.12	85	40	<5	0.64	<1	13	62	21	1.92	10	0.61	309	1	0.03	30	450	18	<5	<20	13	0.07	<10	39	<10	5	38	
OXE74		610																													

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.

Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.

Au: 30g Fire Assay/ AA Finish.

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