



ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment Report on Mineral Claim tenures 513978 and 536258 Templar
Rossland area, British Columbia VLF-EM Survey

TOTAL COST: \$1,356.00

AUTHOR(S): Daniel M. Wehrle

SIGNATURE(S):

Dan Wehrle

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

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4441091 / 2009/Dec/30

YEAR OF WORK: 2009

PROPERTY NAME: Helen – Knight Templar Mineral Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): tenure # 513978 and # 536258 Templar

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold, silver, copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FSW298, 082FSW367

MINING DIVISION: Trail Creek

NTS / BCGS: 082F04W

LATITUDE: 49° 00' 54 " N

LONGITUDE: 117° 45' 51" W (at centre of work)

UTM Zone: 11N **EASTING:** 444124 **NORTHING:** 5429405

OWNER(S): Cliff French 100 %

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 162, Rossland B.C. V0G 1Y0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Cliff French

MAILING ADDRESS: Box 162, Rossland B.C.

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

Middle Eocene Sheppard leucocratic granite has intruded into Rossland Group rocks of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation and Upper Paleozoic argillites, siltstones and limestones. A large mass of conglomerate, the Sophie Mountain formation lies to the north. Swarms of quartz veins are found in the host rocks, range up to a few metres in width and trend roughly east – west and dip steeply north. Locally the quartz veins assayed up to 192.9 grams per tonne gold with traces of silver, lead, copper and molybdenum.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
07796, 07799, 11178

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic	VLF-EM 480 metres	Tenure #'s: 513978, 536298	\$1,356.00
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	\$1,356.00

Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change Event Detail

Event Number ID	4441091
Recorded Date	2009/dec/30
Work Type	Technical Work (T)
Technical Items	Geophysical (P)
Work Start Date	2009/oct/14
Work Stop Date	2009/oct/15
Total Value of Work	\$ 1,356.00
Mine Permit Number	

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Numbers	513978
Claim Name/Property	
Issue Date	2005/jun/06
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2010/feb/26
New Good To Date	2010/oct/26
Numbers of Days Forward	242
Area in Ha	105.95
Applied Work Value	\$ 561.97
Submission Fee	\$ 28.10

Tenure Numbers	536258
Claim Name/Property	TEMPLER
Issue Date	2006/jun/26
Work Performed Index	Y
Old Good To Date	2010/feb/26
New Good To Date	2010/oct/26
Numbers of Days Forward	242
Area in Ha	190.67
Applied Work Value	\$ 760.59
Submission Fee	\$ 50.57

Financial Summary:

Total Applied Work Value:	\$ 1,322.56
PAC name	Clifford French
Debited PAC amount	\$ 0.00
Credited PAC amount	\$ 33.44
Total Submission Fees	\$ 78.67
Total Paid	\$ 78.66

**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE
HELEN – KNIGHT TEMPLAR MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
tenures # 513978 and # 536258 Templer
ROSSLAND AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
PRELIMINARY VLF-EM SURVEY**

Prepared for

Owner: Cliff French

Box 162

Rossland, B.C. V0G 1Y0

March 20, 2010

by

Dan Wehrle P.Geol.

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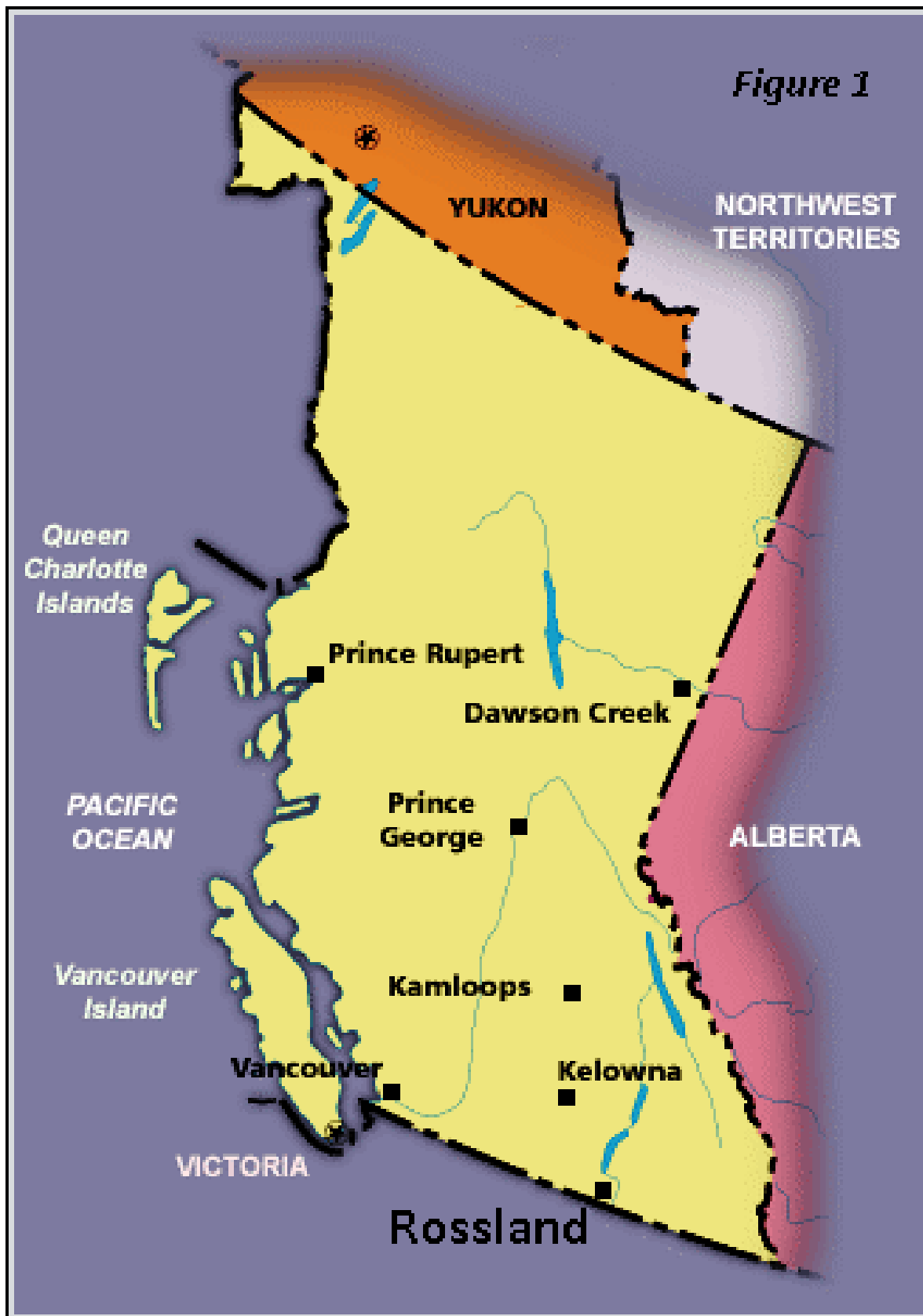
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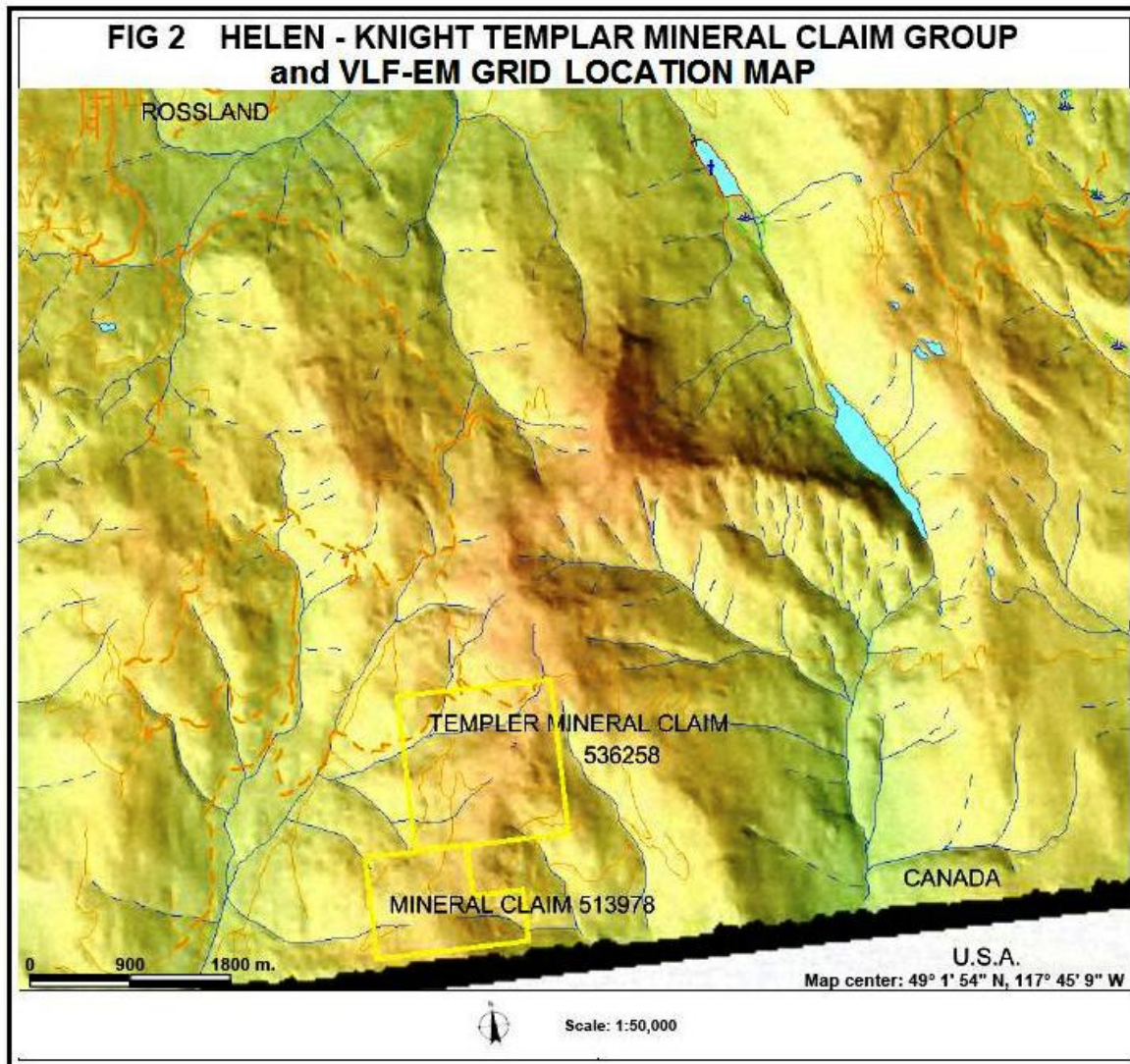
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The VLF-EM data described in this report is being presented as assessment work for the Helen – Knight Templar mineral claim group (tenure #'s 513978 and 536258 Templer). The central portion of the Helen – Knight Templar mineral property is located approximately 8 km. south of the City of Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division, southeastern British Columbia. The property's southern boundary is adjacent to the British Columbia – Washington State border. The Helen – Knight Templar claim group contains 2 mineral claims, tenure #'s 513978 and 536258 Templer, covering 14 contiguous cell units containing approximately 296.62 hectares (732.96 acres). The VLF-EM survey, covering approximately 480 line metres, was conducted between Oct. 14th and Oct. 15th 2009, on the south central portion of the property, over the former Helen and Knight Templar Crown Granted mineral claim area on Crown surface lands. This preliminary geophysical survey is part of an on-going exploration program on the Helen – Knight Templar mineral property to verify, update and expand knowledge on the known gold bearing quartz veins found on the property.

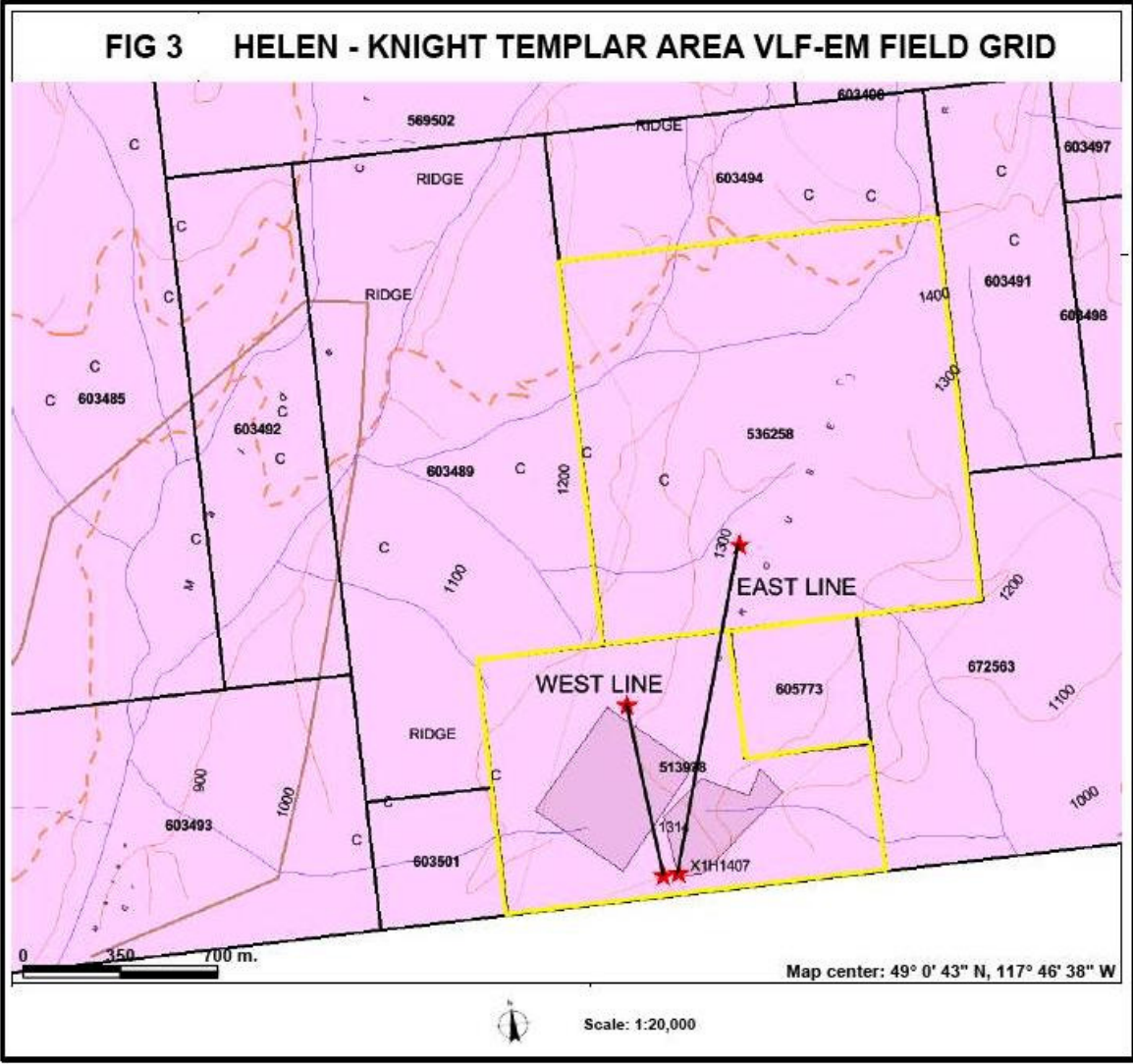
2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The centre of the Helen – Knight Templar mineral claim group is located approximately 8 km. south of the City of Rossland (Fig. 1 and 2). The City of Rossland is located in southeastern British Columbia approximately 6 km. southwest from the City of Trail, B.C. and about 7 km. north of the United States (Washington State) border. Trail is the site of the world's largest lead – zinc smelter (Teck Corp.) Geographic coordinates central to the Helen – Knight Templar work area are longitude 117° 45' 51" W and latitude 49° 00' 54 " N on N.T.S. map sheet 082F04W, with central UTM coordinates 444124 E and 5429405 N (zone 11 N, NAD 83).





Rossland and vicinity is served by provincial highways 3B and 22, by Trail airport and by Castlegar airport located 26 km. north of Trail. Access to the property is good along forestry, old mining and numerous 4-wheel drive branch roads. Malde Creek forestry road runs through the northwest portion of the property. The VLF-EM grid lines lay along Grouse Ridge near the south central portion of the mineral claim group (Fig.3).



Relief on the Helen – Knight Templar property is between 1100 and 1430 metres above sea level (m.a.s.l.). Grouse Ridge forms a prominent relief high running northeast – southwest through the property. Moderate to steeply forested slopes and creek drainage form away from Grouse Ridge westward to Malde Creek and eastward to Goodeve Creek. Although some areas have been selectively logged in the past, thick stands of Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Cedar, Grand Fir, Lodgepole Pine and White Pine still cover most of the surface, with lower areas showing a

predominance of alder, thimbleberry, huckleberry and scrub brush. Numerous stands of poplar and birch occur in the lower elevations and along drainages.

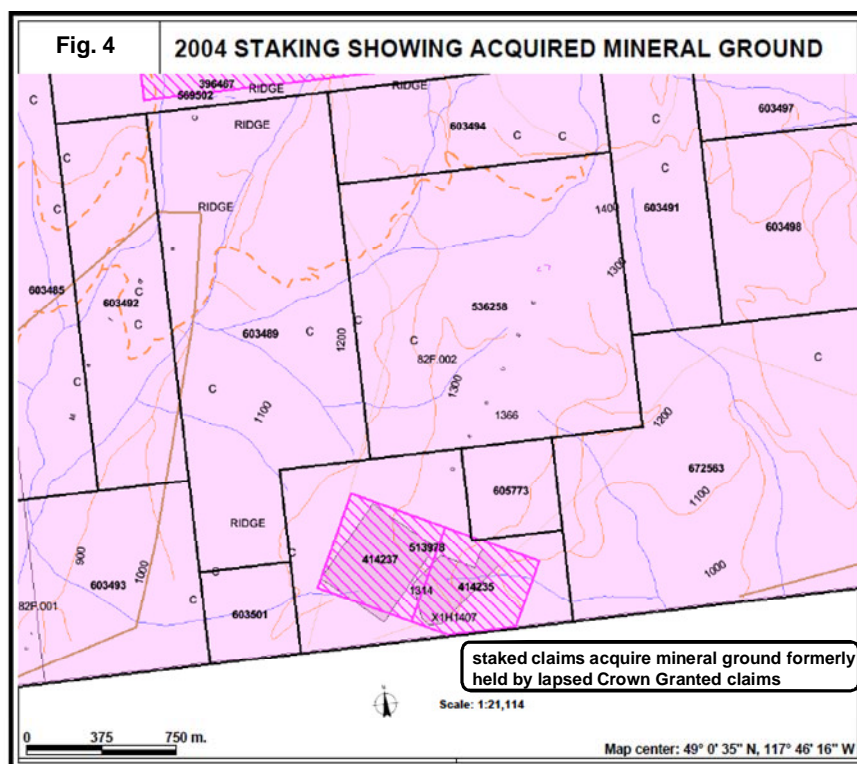
The region has been affected by continental glaciation. Two ice directions have been recorded with the final advance being south to southwest. Consequently, glacial till, on the order of 1- 5 m. thick blankets most of the property. Outcrop exposure is fair along ridge tops, averaging approximately 10 % but is generally poor to absent over slopes and lowlands where thick scrub and glacial till predominate. Best exposures are found on steeper mountain slopes, road cuts, near old workings and at the base of local uprooted and wind fallen trees.

Summers in Rossland are hot and dry and often extend from May through to early October. A short and wet spring from mid March to mid May and a cold dry fall from October until early December is common. Heavy snow winters from mid December to mid March are very common. This heavy snowfall prevents road access to the claims and consequently work is best suited to the summer months. Water availability and cooler conditions make early May to July ideally suited months for drill programs. At that time water can be taken from intermittent streams and local adits . Fall and winter drill programs often require water hauling.

3.0 HELEN – KNIGHT TEMPLAR MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

The Helen – Knight Templar mineral property, tenure #'s 513978 and 536258 Templer, was named after the former (lapsed) Helen #2 and Knight Templar Crown Granted mineral claims (Lots 1151 and 1155 respectively). The property is comprised of a block of 14 contiguous, acquired and converted cell claim units. It is in valid and good standing and assessed until Nov. 26th, 2010. It is owned 100 % by Clifford French of Rossland BC. A cell claim, having dimensions 500 X 500 metres, is the standard unit area of a mineral claim in the Province of British Columbia since January 2005, when B.C. inaugurated mineral staking online (MTO, Mineral Titles Online).

The Helen #2 (L. 1151), Knight Templar (L. 1155) and Phoenix (L. 1152) claims were staked prior to 1897 and all were Crown Granted to W.J.C. Wakefield in early 1897 (MOM annual report 1897). They reverted to the Crown and lapsed some time later. This area was restaked as open ground on Sept. 20th, 2004 by Cliff French as the Helen and Templar two-post claims (see Fig. 4, below). These staked mineral claims were converted to cell claims shortly after the inauguration of MTO under the provisions of the 6 month exclusive right of conversion to legacy claim holders, thereby greatly increasing the extent and mineral ground acquired to 5 cell units as converted tenure #513978. Additional, adjacent, open ground, 9 cell units, was staked on June 26th, 2006 by Cliff French over lapsed, Reverted Crown Granted claim Knight Templar (L. 1155) and named the Templer (tenure #536258). The Helen – Knight Templar mineral claim block presently consists of 14 contiguous cell units covering an area of approximately 296.62 hectares (732.96 acres). All of the mineral ground within the 14 contiguous cell claims was acquired. The extent of the claim block is approximately 2.5 km north-south X 1.5 km east-west (Fig. 4).



3.1 HELEN – KNIGHT TEMPLAR TENURE OVERLAP REPORTS

Tenure overlap reports were issued for the Helen – Knight Templar mineral claims (tenure #'s 513978 and 536258) from the Mineral Titles Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources. The reports are dated March 12, 2010 and are attached in their entirety in appendix 3. The tenure overlap reports issued by the Ministry help the mineral claim owner identify, if any, other jurisdictional interests. A summary of the tenure overlap reports for the Helen – Knight Templar mineral tenure #'s 513978 and 536258 shows the following overlap results:

- With First Nations interests, Indian Reserve = NONE
- With First Nations interests, Treaty Lands = NONE
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Reserves = 362534 Provincial Placer Reserve, Placer - No staking
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Agricultural Land Reserve = NONE
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Parks / Protected Areas = NONE
- With Legal and Administrative interests, Municipality = NONE
- With Sub-surface mineral tenures (does not include Crown Grants) = NONE
- With Sub-surface placer tenures = NONE
- With Sub-surface coal tenures = NONE
- With surface tenures (does not include Private Land), Crown Land Leases = NONE
- With other resource interests, Ungulate Winter Range = NONE
- With other resource interests, Wildlife Habitat Area = NONE
- With other resource interests, Wildlife Management Area = NONE

4.0 ROSSLAND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 HELEN-KNT. TEMPLAR EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The Helen – Knight Templar area likely did not receive the initial wave of pre 1892 Crown Granted claim locations (approximately 20 acre rectangular shaped claims, 600 X 1500 feet, the orientation of which often mimicked the surface trace direction of early vein discoveries). It is more likely that the original Helen, Knight Templar and Phoenix claims were located during the blanket staking of the greater Rossland area in 1895 (see Fig. 5). These post 1892 claims were larger and square shaped (1500 X 1500 feet).

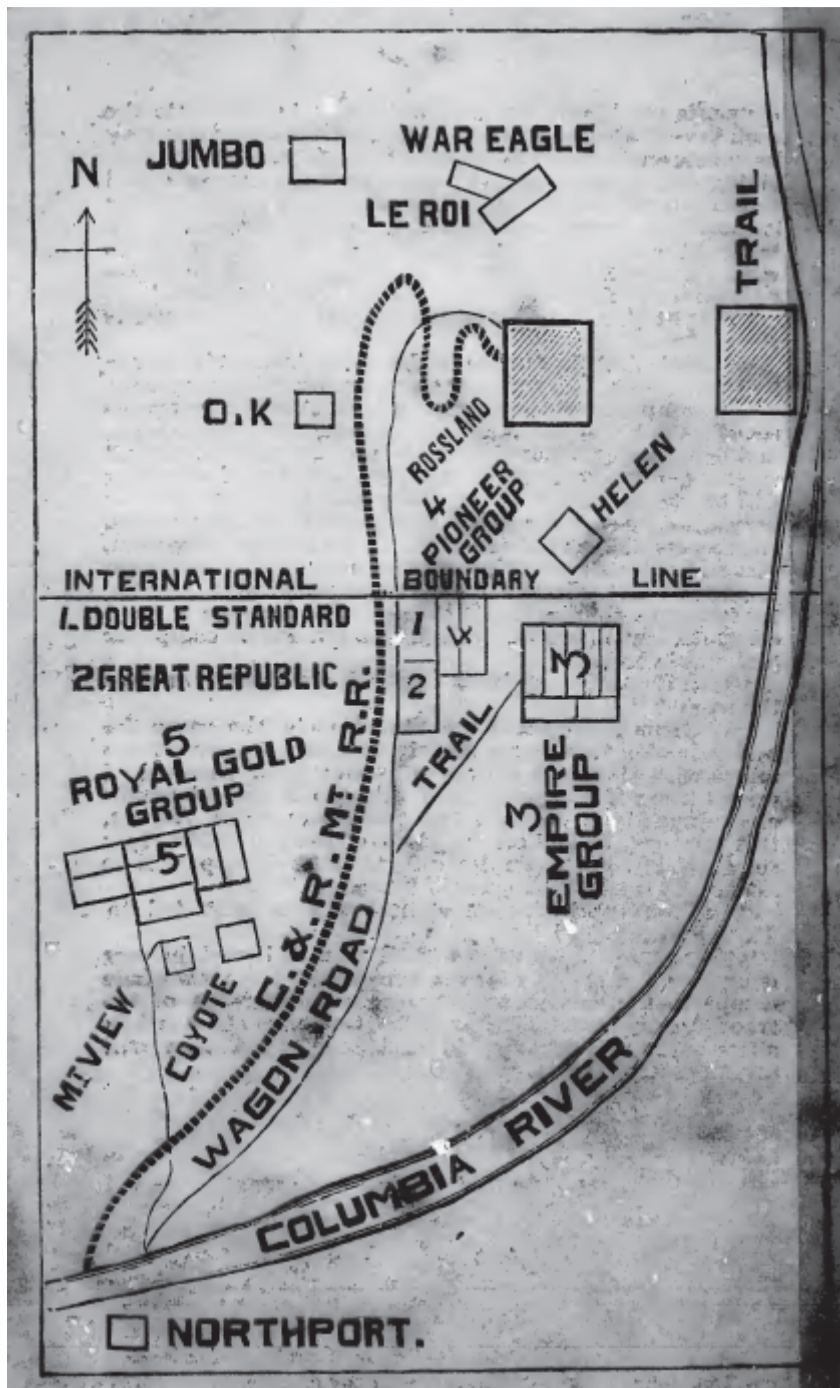


Fig. 5 (from *Royal Gold Mining Company's 1896 Prospectus*)

Within the Helen – Knight Templar mineral claim boundary gold exploration is documented on MINFILE (Mineral Inventory BC) for the Helen and Knight Templar showings. These MINFILE summaries are shown as follows:



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MINFILE Record Summary

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Last Edit: 22-Apr-91

by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)
by Garry J. Payle(GJP)

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SUMMARY

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Name	HELEN (LOT 1151), MALDE	NMI	
Status	Showing	Mining Division	Trail Creek
Latitude	49° 00' 12" N	BCGS Map	082F002
Longitude	117° 46' 35" W	NTS Map	082F04W
Commodities	Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Molybdenum, Chromium, Nickel	UTM	11 (NAD 83)
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Northing	5428117
Capsule Geology	The area of the Helen occurrence is underlain predominantly by leucocratic granite of the Middle Eocene Sheppard Intrusions that has intruded into rocks of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation, Rossland Group. The intruded rocks are argillites and argillaceous quartzites, on the east side of Grouse Ridge, and minor pockets of red shales with some minor radioactivity near the north end of the ridge. The red shales are in contact with a large mass of conglomerate to the north.	Easting	443217
		Deposit Types	I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
		Terrane	Kootenay, Quesnel

Swarms of quartz veins were found in the leucocratic granite, ranging from a few centimetres to a few metres in width, and hosting traces of gold. Two parallel veins near the International boundary, striking 270 degrees and dipping steeply to the north, were found to carry gold values. The veins are traceable for 275 metres and range up to 30 centimetres in width. Laboratory analyses of this sample assayed 192.9 grams per tonne gold, 98.7 grams per tonne silver with spectrochemical analysis indicating 0.15 per cent lead, 0.01 per cent zinc and 0.02 per cent copper (Assessment Report 7796). Another sample from the quartz veins assayed 54.2 grams per tonne gold, 20.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.27 per cent lead, 0.15 per cent copper, and 0.015 per cent molybdenum (Assessment Report 7796). Up to 0.1 per cent molybdenum was obtained from samples.

In 1979, a sample from the property described as monzodiorite, assayed 2.0 grams per tonne gold, 0.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.01 per cent nickel, 0.02 per cent chromium, 0.015 per cent niobium with 3 parts per million uranium and 28 parts per million thorium (Assessment Report 7796).

Most of the above samples appear to have been taken on the Helen No. 2 Crown Grant (Lot 1151). Before the turn of the century, a vein ranging from 0.5 to 3.7 metres in width was reported to occur on the Helen group of 3 claims on Grouse Mountain. By 1987, an incline shaft was down 24 metres and was to connect with a 61 metre tunnel at a depth of 91 metres (Hodges, 1897). The adit was reported to show from 0.3 to 0.6 metres of ore assaying high in gold and containing some silver and lead.

Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT *7796
EMPR BULL 74; 109
EMPR EXPL *1979-59
EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 19-30; 1988, pp. 33-43; 1989, pp. 11-27; 1990, pp. 9-31
EMPR OF 1988-1; 1989-11; 1990-8; 1990-9; 1991-2
GSC MAP 1090A; *1504A
GSC MEM 77; 308
GSC P 79-26
*Hodges, L.K. (editor), (1897): Mining in the Pacific Northwest, page 129



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MINFILE Record Summary

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by BC Geological Survey (BCGS)

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SUMMARY

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Name	KNIGHT TEMPLAR	NMI	
Status	Showing	Mining Division	Trail Creek
Latitude	49° 00' 54" N	BCGS Map	082F002
Longitude	117° 45' 51" W	NTS Map	082F04W
Commodities	Gold	UTM	11 (NAD 83)
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Northing	5429405
Capsule	The area of the Knight Templar occurrence is underlain by a package designated as Unit Cs, which is of probable Upper Paleozoic age and may be correlative with the Milford Group (Fieldwork 1990, page 21). These Upper Paleozoic rocks consist of argillite, silt- stone and limestone. Part of this unit, a northwest trending band of limestone (Unit Csl), is mapped roughly where the southern portion of the lapsed Knight Templar Crown Grant was located (Open file 1991-2). The strata are intruded several hundred metres to the south by a granitic mass of the Middle Eocene Sheppard Intrusions.		
Geology			
	The old claim, as of 1897, had a 49 metre adit, from which a winze went down 20 metres. A large body of "low-grade" ore was reported to grade as high as 43 gram per tonne gold (Hodges, 1897). The winze was to be sunk to 30 metre level, where drifts were to be run each way.		
Bibliography	EMPR AR 1897-572 EMPR BULL 74; 109 EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 19-30; 1988, pp. 33-43; 1989, pp. 11-27; 1990, pp. 9-31 EMPR OF 1988-1; 1989-11; 1990-8; 1990-9; 1991-2; 1991-16 EMPR PF (Mineral Reference Map (showing surveyed claims), 1930) GSC MAP 1090A; 1504A GSC MEM 77; 308 GSC P 79-26 *Hodges, L.K. (editor), (1897): Mining in the Pacific Northwest, page 129		

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Early documented work on the Helen – Knight Templar claim area is scarce but was covered in the Victoria Daily Colonist newspapers of 1896-1897:



The following is from the Victoria Daily Colonist newspaper May 21, 1896...

A. A. Drury is in town from Grouse mountain, where he has been working for the Helen Gold Mining Company. He states that the Helen is the only company working at present, but the Knight Templar Company expects to start up work shortly on its claims. Of the Helen Mr. Drury said: "The company owns two claims besides the Helen, the Orizaba and Phœnix, situated about 2,000 feet north of the International boundary line and about 3½ miles from the Northport wagon road in an air line. The work done on the Helen consists of a 30-foot shaft and a 75-foot tunnel, both on the vein and about 800 feet apart. The surface croppings indicate that the vein is from 5 to 12 feet wide, but in the workings no walls have been encountered. The shaft shows about 4 feet of free milling quartz which assays all the way from \$3 to \$150 per ton. A general average would run somewhere between \$10 and \$40, I think. The tunnel shows 2½ feet of clean quartz in the face which runs about the same as the ore taken out of the shaft."

...and from the Victoria Daily Colonist newspaper July 3rd 1896...

C. A. Baldwin returned from Grouse mountain, Saturday. He says that the properties over there are looking well and improving. He owns the Ophir and Gray Eagle and will have the assessment work done soon.

The Helen is working night and day shifts as is the Knight Templar. The ore in the Helen is a white quartz, while that of the Knight Templar is something similar to the Rossland ores.

...and from the Victoria Daily Colonist newspaper July 9th 1896...

The Helen company on Grouse mountain has kept at work steadily since the middle of January with a force of five miners under the direction of A. M. Symons. They have now got their shaft down 30 feet, showing four feet of free milling quartz which averages \$20 per ton in gold. They are driving a tunnel on the vein 700 feet lower down the hill. This tunnel is in 150 feet, at which point an upraise for an air shaft is being made to connect with a shaft being sunk from the surface, which is in fine, high grade ore. The Acme company, which owns a group about one and a half miles from the Helen, is making arrangements to open up its ground right away. This free milling proposition shows on the surface a vein of from 18 inches to four feet in width. Recent assays from this claim run from \$12 to \$85 in gold. The Knight Templar company have started a winze from the end of their tunnel, which is in about 75 feet. The ore of the Knight Templar is more like the ore of Red mountain, and already a big body of sulphide ore has been opened up. The Comstock company are down about 30 feet and have a fair showing of sulphide ore.

...and from the Victoria Daily Colonist newspaper July 9th 1896:

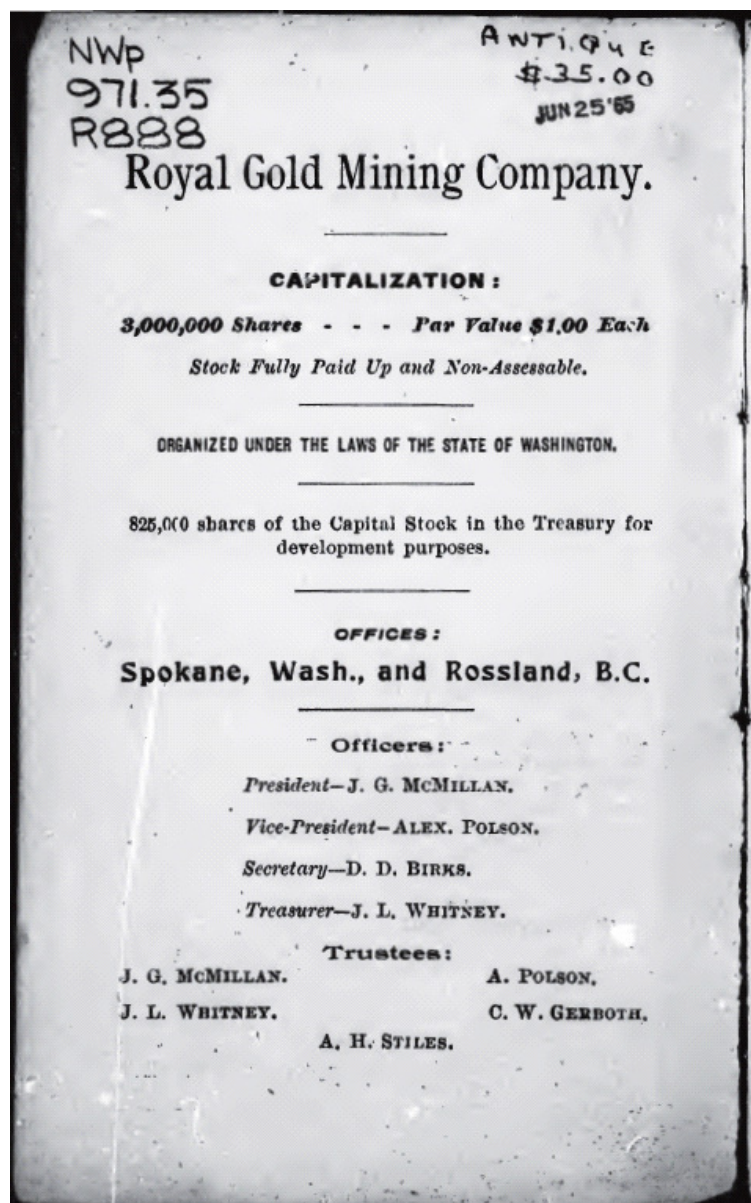
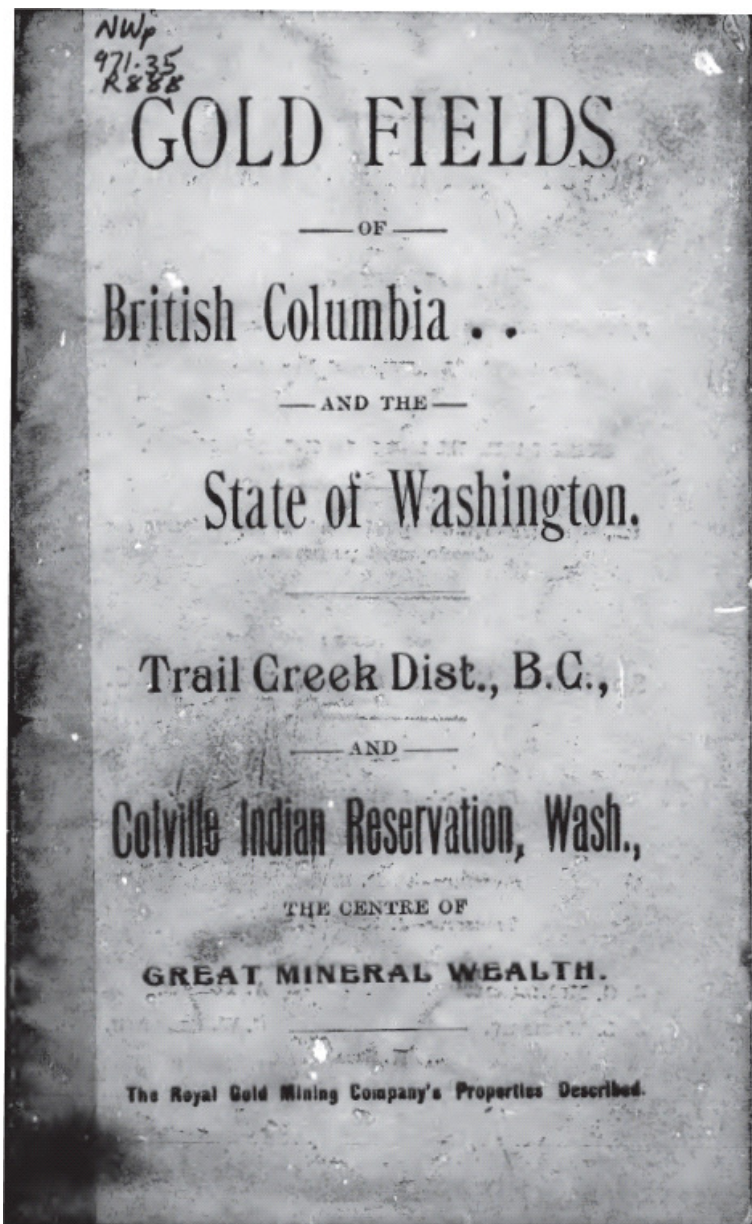
RICH ORE ON GROUSE MOUNTAIN

A Number of Claims in That Vicinity Showing Up Well.

"The Grouse Mountain district, or that portion south of the international boundary, from surface showing will compare favorably with the Trail Creek district," said Martin Seel, manager of the Birton group of mines, yesterday. "For several weeks past the work on the Birton group has been suspended, but as soon as the snow goes off work will be resumed. The group consists of 12 claims. On the Skookum river there is a well-defined ledge of silicious ore, which is developed by a shaft 30 feet. The Idaho, a claim adjoining the Birton group, shows free gold, the quartz running high in gold and copper. The vein from this property runs into the Birton. The owners of the Double Standard, a claim lying three-quarters of a mile north of the Birton, are doing some good work on their property and are getting excellent results. A tunnel is being run to get under the shaft, and in running this tunnel ore has been struck where it was not looked for, and at a point a long distance from where the tunnel will intersect the shaft. The shaft was sunk in ore, which indicates that there is a large ore body in the hill. Upon two other claims, the Marcy and Idaho, lying on top of the hill above the Double Standard, only superficial work has been done. There is a strong iron cap on the surface. The owners intend to go ahead with development as soon as possible.

"The Acme, owned by A. M. Simons and A. A. Drury, is an excellent prospect. At 20 feet the ore assays \$200, and there is two feet of that character of ore. The claim lies on the east slope of Grouse mountain, in British Columbia. The Heien, Gold Bug and Knight Templar are in the same vicinity, northeast from the Birton and Double Standard, in British Columbia.

Early reference of the Helen mineral claim is documented in the Royal Gold Mining Company's 1896 Prospectus, portions of which are included as follows (see Fig. 4 pg. 16):



Royal Gold Mining Company's 1896 Prospectus, cover and pg. 1

6

East of this group are the celebrated Mountain View and Coyote mines, the ores of which are identical with that taken from prospect holes on the Royal Gold.

Surface assays from a ledge on the Royal Gold gave a total value in gold, silver and lead of \$59.50. And on the same ledge, at ten feet deep, the total assay value is \$62.49. On the Gold Crown, another ledge of considerable width gave a surface assay of \$10.05.

In addition to these ledges an excellent iron capping of twenty to thirty feet width runs across the group. And the experience of the camp has been that these iron-capped ledges require only depth to bring forth good values.

The Empire Group, comprising the Green Mountain, Max-Welton, Lexington, Champion, Empire, Wellington and Conglomerate mineral claims, is situated on Grouse Mountain, about one-half mile south of the international boundary line, and about six miles from Rossland, B.C.

It is also about three miles in an easterly direction from the Columbia and Red Mountain Railroad.

These properties are in the same belt of free-milling ore, on which the Helen, Knight Templar, Acme, Goldbug and other valuable properties are working.

The trend of the several well-defined ledges running through these claims is south-easterly and north-westerly, and has the same surface indications as those of surrounding properties, having ore of milling and shipping value.

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For further information or stock, apply to the Secretary or McMillan & Whitney, Rossland, B.C.

THE ROYAL GOLD.

Rossland Miner, January 13th, 1897.

PROMISING GROUP OF PROPERTIES IN THE COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Some very fine looking ore has been brought up from the Royal Gold group, on the Colville Reservation near Northport, now being developed by a Rossland company. The ore was taken from a depth of 20 feet in a shaft, and its value is chiefly in silver. It carries about \$6 in gold and probably 50 ounces in silver and a little lead. The ore is on the hanging wall, which is smooth and almost vertical. The clean ore varies in width from one to two feet—averaging probably 18 inches. All the ore now being taken out in the sinking of the shaft is of shipping quality.

ON THE RESERVATION.

Rossland Miner, November 25th, 1896.

ROYAL GOLD GROUP SHOWS A NICE BODY OF GALENA ORE.

Among the mining companies which are preparing to push active development on the Reservation during the winter is the Royal Gold Mining Company, which has just put in a complete stock of provisions and material for several months' work. It will work one of a group of seven claims on Crouger Mountain, about seven miles from Northport and four from the Columbia & Red Mountain Railroad. The company also has a group of seven claims on Grouse Mountain, not far from the Helen, Acme and Golding, and a group of two adjoining the Great Republic and Double Standard.

On the Royal Gold group assays of \$57 in silver and lead and \$2.40 in gold were obtained. About 15 feet of work has been done on one of the four ledges already discovered, and it discloses a vein carrying 12 to 15 inches of galena, assaying as high as \$62.50, and a good body of quartz carrying iron. At a depth of about 12 or 13 feet these ore bodies seem to be merging into one, in the form of solid galena and pyritic iron ore, showing some signs of copper.

The hanging wall is slate, and is separated from the mineral by about one-half inch of talc, while the other side of the contact on the surface appears to be porphyritic granite. The owners of an adjoining claim, which has a heavy iron-capping easily traceable through the Royal Gold, have done one assessment work, and at six feet depth have a foot of solid iron carrying copper pyrites.

Royal Gold Mining Company's 1896 Prospectus, pg. 10 and map

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SOUTH OF THE LINE.

Rossland Miner, December 29th, 1896.

MUCH WORK GOING ON IN THE COLVILLE RESERVATION.

SOME FINE ORE SHOWINGS.

Great Republic and Double Standard—Grouse Mountain Properties—Rich Mountain View—Good Shipping and Smelting Facilities.

The mines on the south side of the international boundary line are steadily pushing forward and attracting more attention every day. That the rich mineral belt which has built up Rossland and made Trail Creek a famous name throughout the world extends southward into the United States, there can be little doubt.

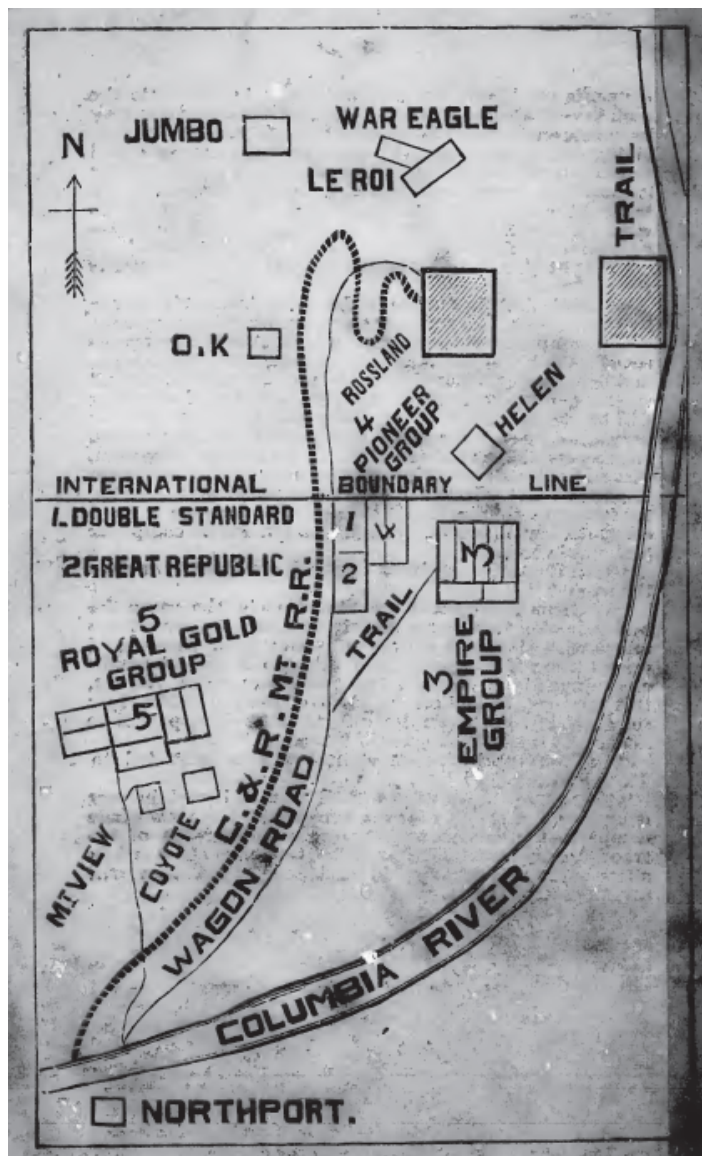
A comparatively short distance from the Deer Park and Silver Bell brings one to the boundary line, beside which and adjoining the Columbia & Red Mountain Railway, are the Great Republic and Double Standard mines, both of which have ore for shipment. This ore, which is of very good grade, resembles that of some of the best mines in the South Belt.

To the east of these is the Helen group, which has a vast body of practically free milling ore of fair grade, and across the line from it are a great many claims located after the opening of the reservation last spring, but as yet very little developed. Among these recent locations is a group of seven claims, owned by the Royal Gold Mining Company, on which are several broad ledges of free milling rock, assaying from \$2 to \$4 per ton on the surface.

Assessment work on other properties on Grouse Mountain has disclosed some very fine looking ore, which, though probably more refractory than the surface rock, will give much higher values. Several companies have announced their intention to vigorously prosecute development work in the spring.

To the west and southwest of the Great Republic and Double Standard, are many splendid prospects on Sheep Creek and its tributaries; while a little further south is the Coyote, on which a 100 foot shaft is now being sunk, and the Mountain View with its assays from near the surface of over \$100, making it the coveted prize of more than one prospector last spring.

Near these two claims is another group of claims owned by the Royal Gold Mining Company, on which they are now actively pushing development.



After the first wave of activity in the 1890's, further documented exploration on the Helen – Knight Templar claim area is absent and the original Crown Granted Mineral claims lapsed. Apparently in the early 1940's, ex Rossland miners working at a logging camp in Malde Creek reworked the Helen and Knight Templar showings to some advantage (personal communication

Thomas Jones 2010). In 1967 Thomas Jones restaked and sampled the Knight Templar showings, with one sample apparently assaying 6 oz/ton gold (personal communication Thomas Jones 2010).

A 1979 assessment report on the Malde mineral claim by Richard Mayes, states that samples from the southwest corner of the old Helen #2 Crown Granted mineral claim area ran up 6.26 oz/ton gold (ARIS # 7796). In 1990 the present author filed a geological mapping assessment report (ARIS # 20,214) for Mike Delich, owner of the Helen – Knight Templar mineral claim area at that time (Border Group). The 1990 geology map from that report is included here to show the location of the Helen – Knight Templar workings (Fig. 6).

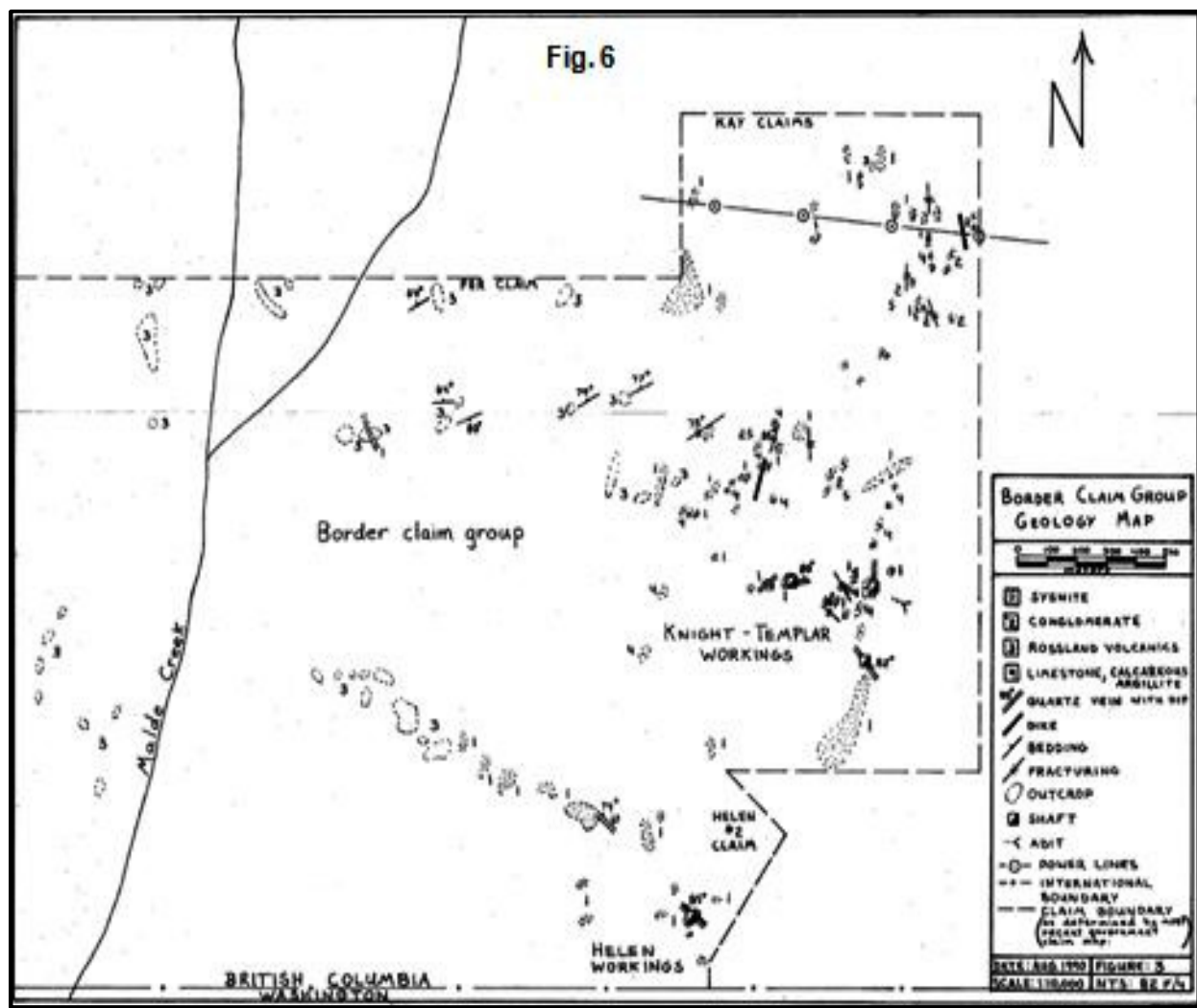
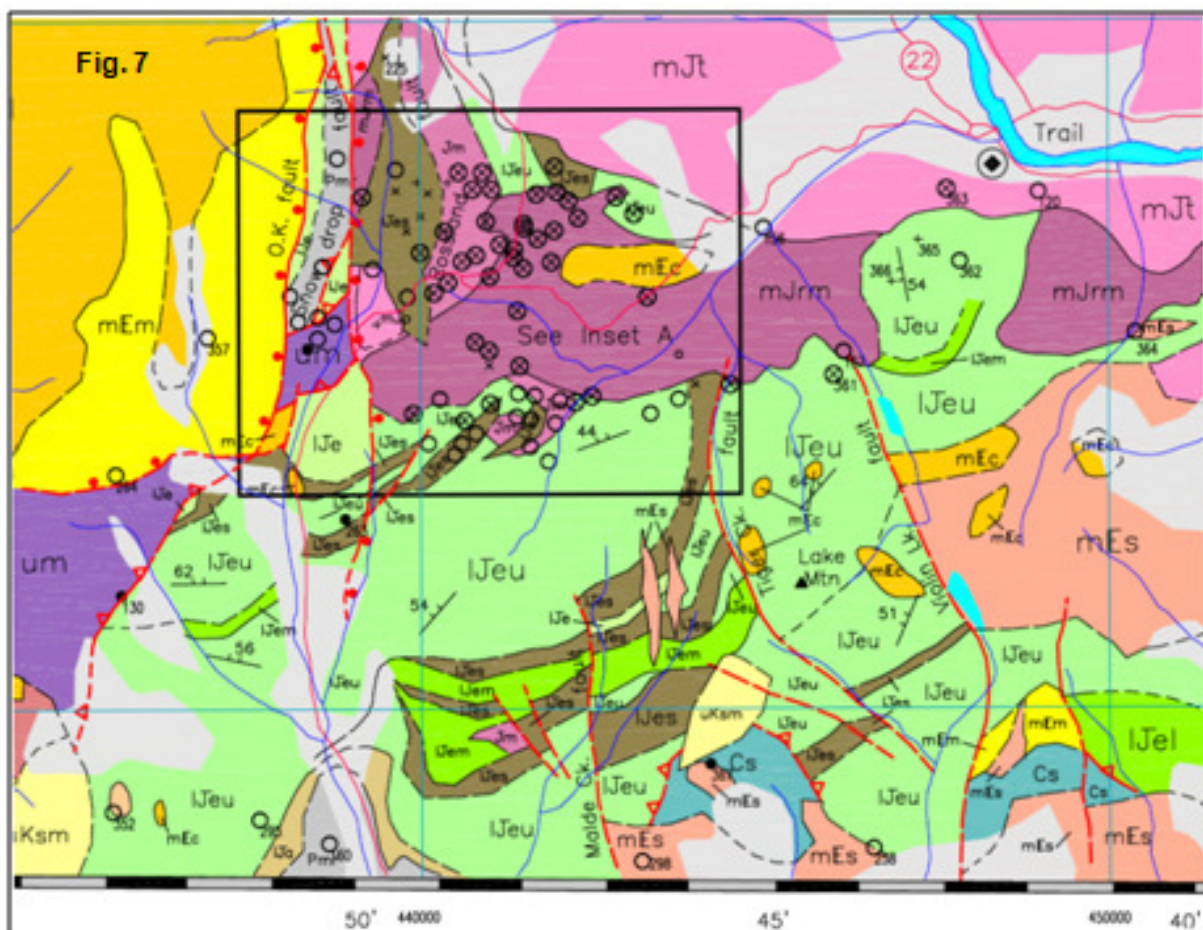


Fig. 6 Border Claim Group Geology map (ARIS # 20,214)

In 2008 Astral Mining Corporation sampled the Helen – Knight Templar showings and received assays up to 13.45 ppm gold (appendix 3). W.H.Y. Resources Ltd. in 2009 carried out a similar grab sampling program and received assays up to 8.2 g/tonne gold (appendix 3).

5.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Rocks in the Rossland area are dominated by Early Jurassic age Rossland Group volcanics (Fig. 7, Hoy and Dunne). Northeast trending Elise argillaceous siltstone, mafic flows and Lower Elise Formation basaltic flows are intruded by Late Jurassic augite porphyry (the Rossland Sill), the Rossland Monzonite and the Rainy Day Pluton with associated Molybdenum Breccia complex. Locally these rocks are intruded by various late stage Tertiary lamprophyre and porphyry dikes.



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

Rocks in the Helen – Knight Templar area are of four main types. The southern portion of the claim area contains numerous exposures of white to tan, fine to medium grained syenite (map unit mEs, Fig. 7). This Early Tertiary Sheppard intrusion displays ragged north-northeast trending offshoots, some of which form rhyolite dikes. Locally the contact area is intensely silicified and shattered. North of the intrusive contact there are outcroppings of the Upper Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation. This conglomerate contains a dark grey, fine-grained matrix which supports 1-5 cm rounded pebbles (map unit uKsm). Limestone and calcareous argillites of possible Late Palaeozoic age are found in the central portion of the claim area (map unit Cs). These rocks are dark grey, fine grained and silicified. The bulk of the surrounding rocks are Lower Jurassic Rossland volcanics, generally fine grained, plagioclase porphyry, lapilli tuffs and coarse, wacke turbidites. Quartz veins are found on the margins (Knight Templar veins) and contained within (Helen veins) the syenite intrusion and are therefore Early Tertiary or Later in age. Generally these quartz veins are milky white in colour, are less than one metre wide and occasionally contain traces of pyrite and galena. Dark, fine grained mafic dikes cut through the syenite and are also Early Tertiary or later in age. Areas where rock outcroppings do not occur are covered by Quaternary tills, gravel and sands. The Helen – Knight Templar area contains abundant quartz float.

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

6.0 OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT WORK

The preliminary VLF-EM survey, covering approximately 480 line metres in 2 lines, was conducted between June Oct. 14th and Oct. 15th 2009, on the south central portion of the property, over the former Helen and Knight Templar Crown Granted mineral claim area and on Crown surface lands (fig. 3). Cliff French designed and oriented the field program, Cory Peck Geol.I.T. collected and summarized the VLF-EM data and D. Wehrle P.Geo. authored the assessment report. The preliminary VLF-EM survey, utilizing two grid lines and stations every 12.5 m, hoped to more clearly define and then relate any generated VLF-EM anomalies to the Helen – Knight Templar vein showings. This preliminary geophysical survey is part of an on-going exploration program on the Helen – Knight Templar mineral property to verify, update and expand knowledge on the known gold bearing quartz veins found on the property.

The geophysical field lines use a UTM coordinate grid that utilized traditional Brunton compass and topo. fill string measurements, enhanced with GPS readings. The west VLF-EM field line has starting UTM (NAD 83, zone 11N) coordinates of 443352 E and 5427808 N and end coordinates of 443294 E and 5428433 N. The east VLF-EM field line has starting UTM coordinates of 443403 E and 5427810 N and end coordinates of 443774 E and 5428954 N.

(* Note that for ease of data collection grid coordinate UTM references were abbreviated to the last 4 digits of East and North measurements).

7.0 INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

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

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

8.0 PROCEDURE

Dip angle readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along the two grid lines. Readings were always made with the instrument pointed towards the 18.6 kHz transmitter station at Seattle Washington. Cory Peck Geol.I.T. collected and summarized the VLF-EM data (Helen Lot 1151 & Night Templar: V.L.F. Survey, 2009) and his methodology is described as follows:

Methodology:

The survey was conducted along two adjacent north-south trending lines (called the: Western line & Eastern line). The lines were surveyed by Clifford French, using a hip chain and compass. Using a Geonics EM16 VLF machine, both the phased reading & quadrature were recorded every 12.5 meters along the lines. The GPS reading was recorded at 50 meter intervals along the north-south trending lines to confirm the orientation of the lines. The data was processed using Interpex IXL VLF software.

9.0 COMPILATION OF DATA

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

10.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

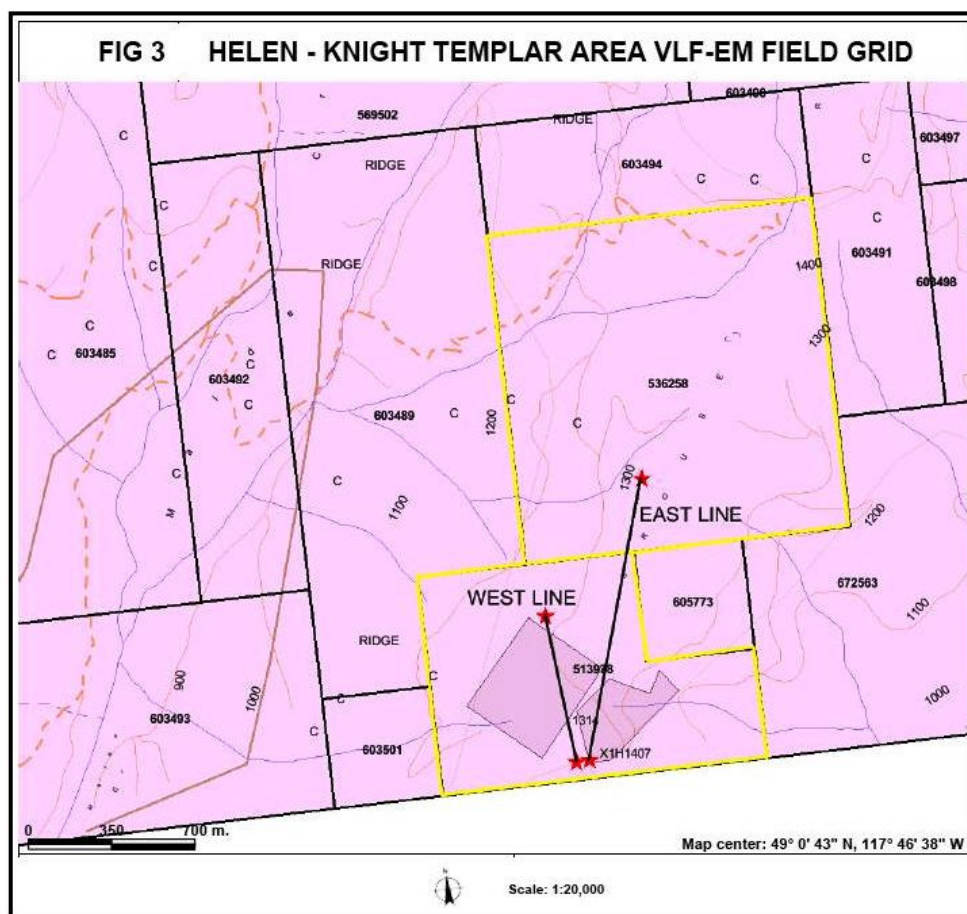
Cory Peck Geol.I.T. summarized the VLF-EM data (Helen Lot 1151 & Night Templar: V.L.F. Survey, 2009) and his results, interpretation and maps (Fig. 8 - 12), are described as follows:

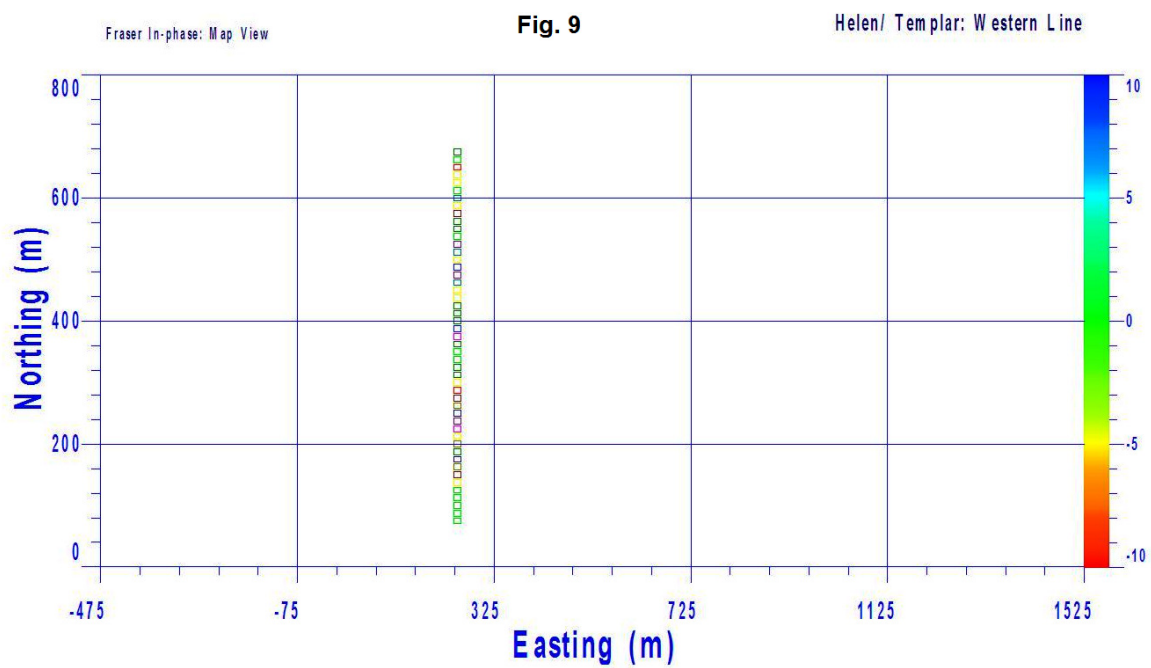
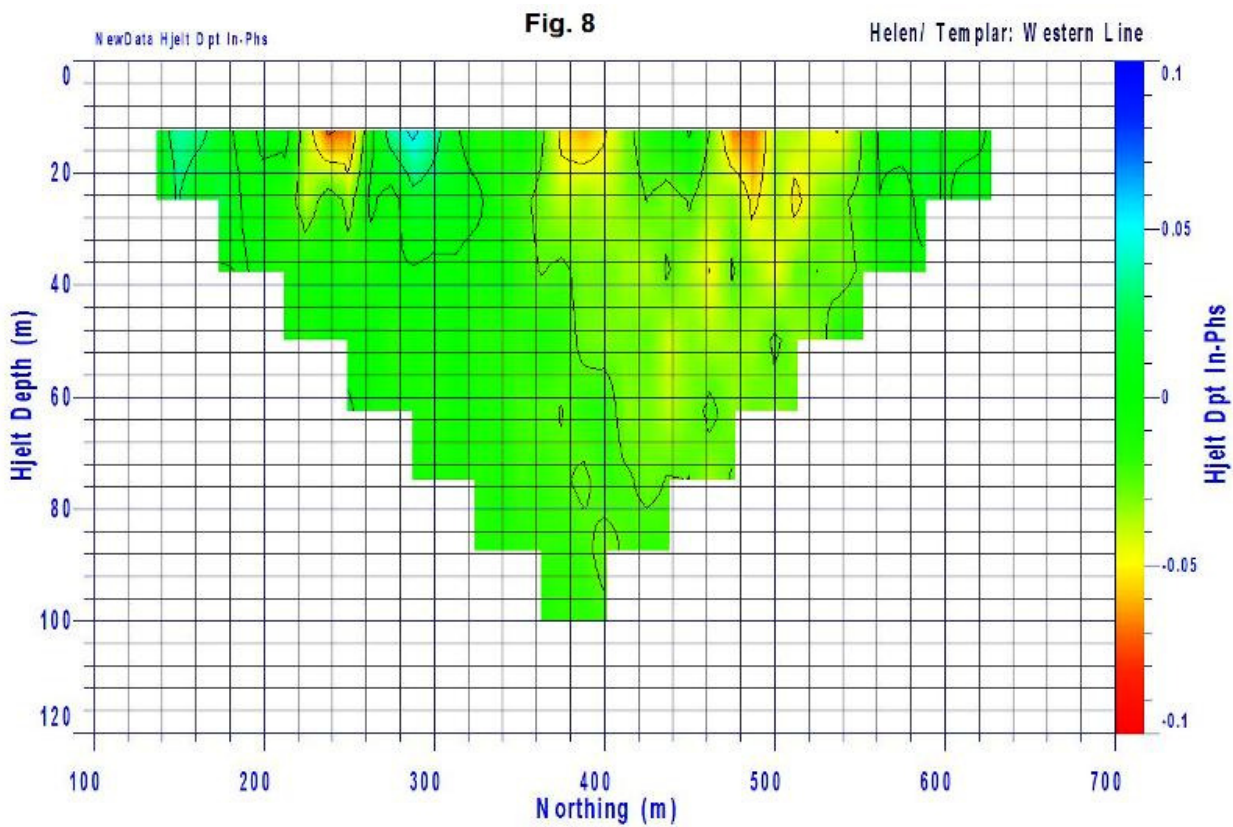
Results:

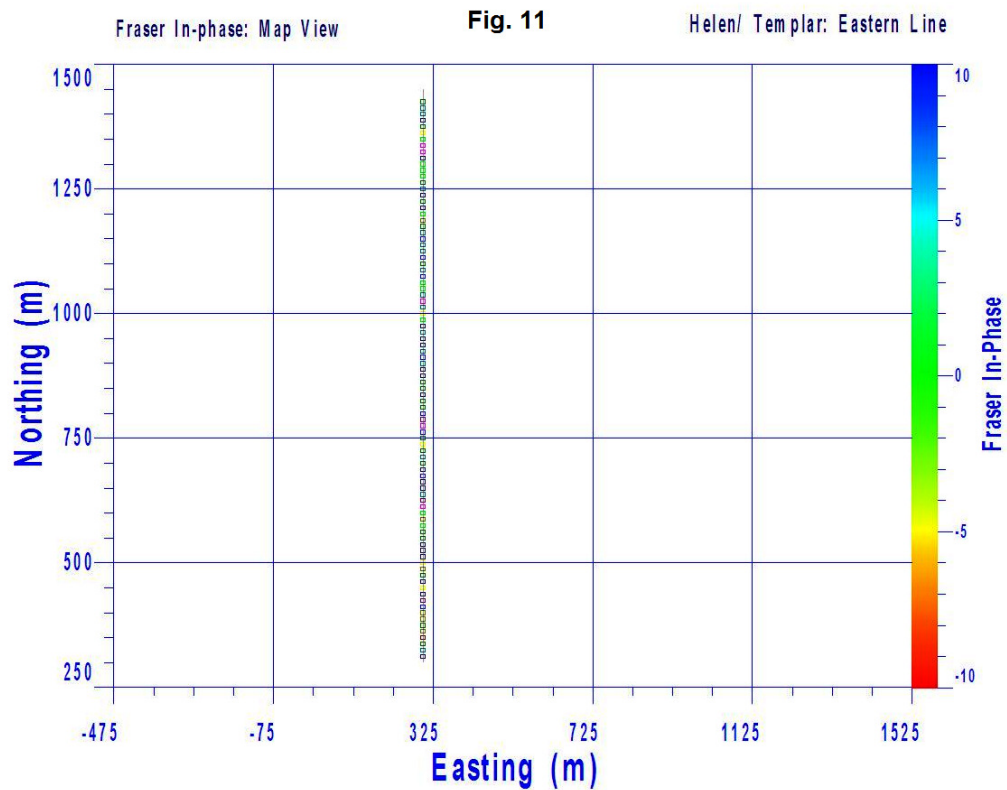
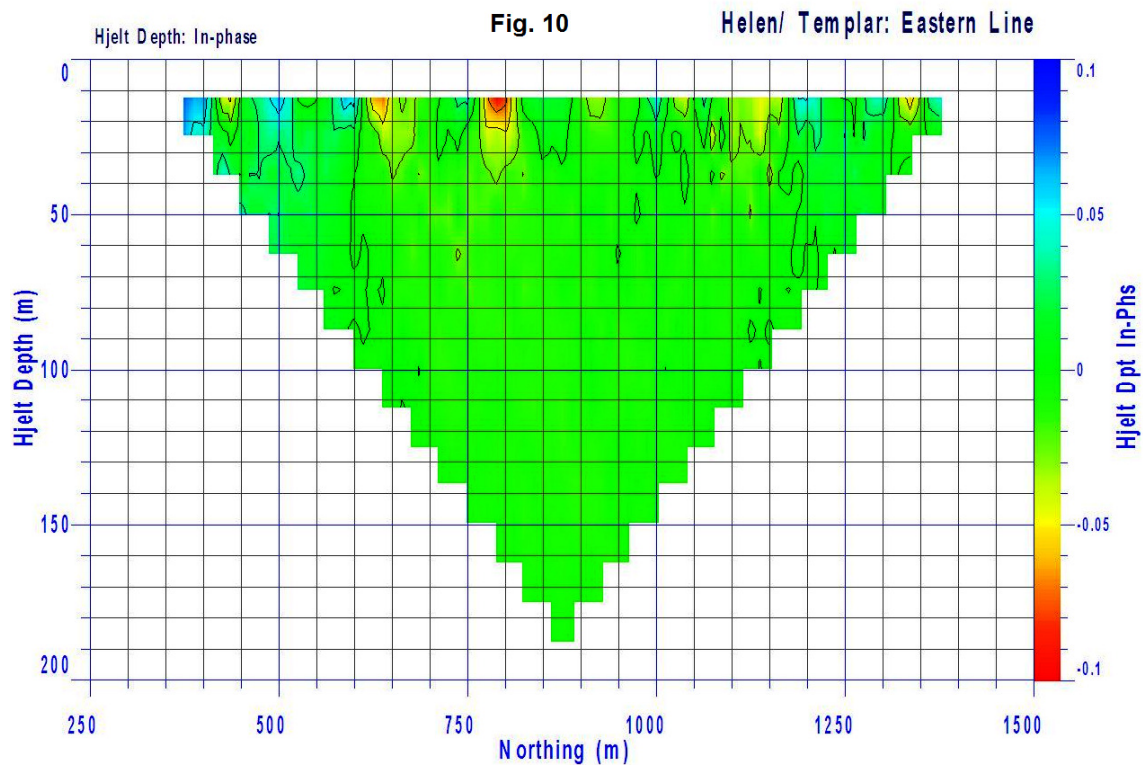
Due to the sovereign nature of each line, little information can be gathered from the plan view of these lines. However, the *Hjelt Depth: In-phase* sections are very useful. Several anomalies can be observed on the sections provided. It should be noted that this machine loses sensitivity substantially, below 100m, as illustrated by the profiles.

Interpretation:

The author believes that the negative anomalies (shown by yellow-red) are quite possibly sulphide bearing quart-vein systems, which can be seen visibly outcropping on surface and trending east-west (roughly 280°). The positive anomalies could be interpreted as fractured areas containing ground water or dyke systems that intrude the host rock.







11.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preliminary VLF-EM results, when combined with a synthesis of the documented, historical exploration and development data on the Helen – Knight Templar area suggests that the VLF-EM anomalies are likely related to the known gold bearing quartz veins in the Grouse Ridge area. The Helen – Knight Templar mineral claims should be selectively evaluated for gold resource potential and covered with north – south oriented, parallel grid line VLF-EM programs, with suggested grid line spacing of 50 metres.

Cory Peck Geol.I.T. summarized the VLF-EM data (Helen Lot 1151 & Night Templar: V.L.F. Survey, 2009) and his suggestions for future work are described as follows:

Suggestions for Future Work:

The author believes that a large extension of this VLF survey would serve to greatly increase the understanding of the property. To start with, a survey involving 5 adjacent north-south trending lines, spaced 50m apart, with a horizontal distance of 1500m would suffice.

Upon review of the extended survey, coupled with results from an extensive surface sampling program, a drill program could be warranted to test the anomalies generated by the VLF survey.

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Appendix 1

VLF-EM Field Data

VLF-Helen/Templar (Eastern Line)

East	North	P	Q	Remarks
3352	300	-5	-1	
3359.35	312.5	-5	-2	
3366.7	325	-5	0	
3374.05	337.5	-5	3	
3381.4	350	-3	5	
3388.75	362.5	-9	7	
3396.1	375	-10	7	
3403.45	387.5	-9	5	
3410.8	400	-11	9	
3418.15	412.5	-15	5	
3425.5	425	-13	7	
3432.85	437.5	-9	5	
3440.2	450	-10	-2	
3447.55	462.5	-12	-2	
3454.9	475	-12	0	
3462.25	487.5	-10	5	
3469.6	500	-15	0	
3476.95	512.5	-15	-2	
3484.3	525	-15	-3	
3491.65	537.5	-15	-3	
3499	550	-14	0	
3501.25	562.5	-15	-2	
3503.5	575	-15	-4	
3505.75	587.5	-15	-4	
3508	600	-18	-4	
3513.25	612.5	-20	-2	
3518.5	625	-17	-2	
3523.75	637.5	-14	2	
3529	650	-15	3	
3533.25	662.5	-13	0	
3537.5	675	-15	3	
3541.75	687.5	-12	2	
3546	700	-12	-1	
3552.5	712.5	-14	-4	
3559	725	-12	-3	
3565.5	737.5	-12	-2	
3572	750	-15	-4	
3577.5	762.5	-15	1	
3583	775	-13	2	

3588.5	787.5	-13	-4
3594	800	-8	-5
3598	812.5	-8	-6
3602	825	-8	-4
3606	837.5	-10	-5
3610	850	-8	-3
3613.75	862.5	-10	-4
3617.5	875	-10	-6
3621.25	887.5	-10	-8
3625	900	-10	-10
3628.25	912.5	-10	-3
3631.5	925	-8	-6
3634.75	937.5	-8	-10
3638	950	-8	-8
3641.75	962.5	-8	-7
3645.5	975	-7	-3
3649.25	987.5	-7	-6
3653	1000	-8	-10
3654.5	1012.5	-10	-6
3656	1025	-10	-6
3657.5	1037.5	-6	-9
3659	1050	-7	-10
3660.75	1062.5	-7	-6
3662.5	1075	-10	-12
3664.25	1087.5	-8	-8
3666	1100	-5	-5
3669	1112.5	-10	-8
3672	1125	-4	-4
3675	1137.5	-6	-7
3678	1150	-5	-8
3682.5	1162.5	-3	-3
3687	1175	-3	-5
3691.5	1187.5	-3	-5
3696	1200	-5	-7
3698.75	1212.5	-8	-8
3701.5	1225	-4	-7
3704.25	1237.5	-8	-7
3707	1250	-6	-8
3710.75	1262.5	-6	-7
3714.5	1275	-6	-7
3718.25	1287.5	-7	-10
3722	1300	-8	-12
3724.5	1312.5	-9	-9
3727	1325	-9	-10
3729.5	1337.5	-7	-8

3732	1350	-4	-7	
3736	1362.5	-6	-8	
3740	1375	-8	-8	
3744	1387.5	-8	-6	
3748	1400	-8	-5	
3754.5	1412.5	-8	-6	
3761	1425	-6	-7	
3767.5	1437.5	-8	-8	
3774	1450	-8	-10	

VLF-Helen/Templar (Western Line)

East	North	P	Q	Remarks
3352.0	62.5	0	-3	
3350.9	75.0	0	-5	
3349.7	87.5	0	-3	
3348.6	100.0	0	-2	
3347.5	112.5	0	-1	
3346.3	125.0	0	3	
3345.2	137.5	0	1	
3344.0	150.0	0	-7	
3342.9	162.5	-1	-5	
3341.8	175.0	-4	-6	
3340.6	187.5	0	-3	
3339.5	200.0	-2	-4	
3338.4	212.5	-1	-6	
3337.2	225.0	-4	-6	
3336.1	237.5	0	-6	
3334.9	250.0	2	-6	
3333.8	262.5	3	-8	
3332.7	275.0	2	-4	
3331.5	287.5	0	-9	
3330.4	300.0	0	-4	
3329.3	312.5	-2	-12	
3328.1	325.0	0	-5	
3327.0	337.5	0	-9	
3325.8	350.0	0	-12	
3324.7	362.5	0	-8	
3323.6	375.0	0	-4	
3322.4	387.5	2	-7	
3321.3	400.0	5	-6	
3320.2	412.5	3	-10	
3319.0	425.0	5	-8	
3317.9	437.5	5	-8	
3316.7	450.0	5	-2	
3315.6	462.5	4	-7	
3314.5	475.0	5	-3	
3313.3	487.5	8	-4	
3312.2	500.0	10	-4	
3311.1	512.5	8	-6	
3309.9	525.0	8	-5	
3308.8	537.5	14	-12	

3307.6	550.0	10	-4	
3306.5	562.5	12	-6	
3305.4	575.0	13	-2	
3304.2	587.5	10	-8	
3303.1	600.0	10	-10	
3302.0	612.5	12	-12	
3300.8	625.0	12	-6	
3299.7	637.5	10	-15	
3298.5	650.0	12	-13	
3297.4	662.5	8	-10	
3296.3	675.0	10	-12	
3295.1	687.5	10	-12	
3294.0	700.0	10	-16	

Appendix 2

Helen – Knight Templar Mineral Claims Tenure Overlap Reports

Mineral Titles Branch
Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources



Report Date: March 12, 2010 5:57 PM

[Disclaimer](#) : The information contained in this report is valid from the time the report was executed.

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

Claim Acquisition details:

Tenure Number:	513978
Event Number:	4513891
Issue Date:	June 6, 2005
Good to Date:	November 26, 2010
Type:	Mineral Claim
Area (ha):	105.949
Mapsheet:	082F

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

The following is for information purposes:

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

Your tenure overlaps with the following First Nations interests:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your tenure overlaps with the following Legal and Administrative interests:

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

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

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

Your tenure overlaps with the following tenures:

Sub-surface (does not include crown grants):

Mineral: None
 Placer: None
 Coal: None

Surface (does not include Private Land):

Crown Land leases: None

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

Your tenure overlaps with the following other resource interests:

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

Mineral Titles inquires can be made to:

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

300-865 Hornby Street,
 Vancouver, BC
 V6Z 2G3

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



Report Date: March 12, 2010 5:58 PM

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

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

Claim Acquisition details:

Tenure Number:	536258
Event Number:	4513892
Issue Date:	June 26, 2006
Good to Date:	November 26, 2010
Type:	Mineral Claim
Area (ha):	190.67
Mapsheet:	082F

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

The following is for information purposes:

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

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

300-865 Hornby Street,
 Vancouver, BC
 V6Z 2G3

Appendix 3

Helen – Knight Templar Rock Sample Assay Sheets

WHY Resources Ltd.

Certificate Number	Sample Name	Assay	Assay
		Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne
6V2573RA	Helen Portal 01	0.18	2.4
6V2573RA	Ladder pit 02	2.55	8.2
6V2573RA	Helen vieu float03	0.04	1.5
6V2573RA	Helen Adit dump 04	0.71	4.7
6V2573RA	Templar portal 05	0.01	0.3
6V2573RA	*DUP Helen Portal 01	0.19	2.6
6V2573RA	*AuAg5	3.4	465.3
6V2573RA	*BLANK	<0.01	<0.1

*2 AT fire assay

Appendix 4

Itemized Cost Statement

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENTLabour:Geoscientist *Geol.I.T.*

- 11 hours VLF Survey.....\$412.50
- 5 hours report writing and data interpretation.....\$187.50

Field Assistant:

- 2 days grid and field assistance.....\$756.00

Total \$1356.00

Appendix 5

Author's Qualifications

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

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

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered and in good standing with the *Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia*.
- 2) I am a 1985 graduate of the *University of Saskatchewan* with a B.Sc. Honours degree in Geology and have practised my profession as Exploration Geologist continuously since 1985.
- 3) This report is based on work performed on the Helen – Knight Templar mineral property in southeastern British Columbia by Cliff French and Cory Peck (Geol.I.T.).
- 5) I have no material interest in the mineral claims mentioned in this report.

Dated this 14th day of March 2010 in the City of Rossland, British Columbia.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dan Wehrle". The signature is written in a cursive style and is placed on a light blue rectangular background.

D. Wehrle P.Geo.