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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s))	**TOTAL COST**	**$9,220.23**
Geochemical Sampling		

AUTHOR(S)
SB Butrenchuk, RT Henneberry, GL Wesa

SIGNATURE(S)
"signed and sealed"

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

YEAR OF WORK 2009

STATEMENT OF WORK – CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBERS / DATE(S) 4478331

PROPERTY NAME Mount Spearing

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)
Mount Spearing 1, Mount Spearing 2, Mount Spearing 3

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Porphyry copper, PGE
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS, IF KNOWN
MINING DIVISION Similkameen
NTS: 092H/10 TRIM 092H056, 092H066

LATITUDE
NORTHING 5497000 EASTING 654300 LONGITUDE UTM ZONE 10 MAP DATUM NAD 83 (at centre of work)

OWNER 1
Sydney WIlson

OWNER 2

MAILING ADDRESS
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

OPERATORS (who paid for work)
same

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, attitude)
The claims are underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and a small outlier of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. A second Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) survey and rock sampling was completed. Several spot anomalies were located, both multi-element and single element. Further exploration is recommended.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
30651

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (In Metric Units)	On Which Claims	Project Costs Apportioned
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo Interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Siesmic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analyzed for)			
Soil	25	Mount Spearing 1,2,3	
Silt			
Rock	7	Mount Spearing 1,2,3	
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres, number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogical			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATION / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic / Photogrammatic (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	**$9,220.23**

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2009 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT

Similkameen Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 092H056, 092H066
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 654300E 5497000N

FOR

Sydney Wilson
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

By: Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol.
R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
Gary L. Wesa, FGAC
December 31, 2009

SUMMARY

Mr. Sydney Wilson is exploring the Mount Spearing property for its porphyry copper-molybdenum potential. The 2,114 hectare property is road accessible and lies 29 kilometres northwest of Princeton, British Columbia. The Mount Spearing claims are currently held by staking by Mr. Sydney Wilson of Vancouver, B.C.

The Mount Spearing property is underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and a small outlier of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics. Bedrock mineralization has not yet been found on the Mount Spearing property.

A reconnaissance MMI soil geochemical survey and limited rock sampling was completed, mainly paralleling abandoned logging roads, to test the claims for suspected buried mineralization.

The limited number of samples taken during the 2008 and 2009 MMI surveys impedes the identification and delineation of large anomalous zones, however the survey was very successful in identifying both multi-element spot anomalies and single element spot anomalies along two reconnaissance lines and roadsides soil lines.

Two significant multi-element spot anomalies have been located: a gold, silver, molybdenum and lead anomaly was located near the western edge of the northernmost line in 2008 and a gold, silver, copper, and molybdenum anomaly was identified near the centre of the southern road in 2009. These strong multi-element anomalies are very encouraging. The scatter throughout the two lines and along the two roads, of single element and some multi-element spot anomalies is also very encouraging.

Further exploration is warranted on the Mount Spearing property to follow up on these multi-element and single element spot anomalies. A small MMI grid 1800 metres long by 1800 metres wide should be completed to cover the area between the two 2008 reconnaissance lines and include the area of the 2009 road sampling. The grid should consist of 19 lines spaced at 100 metres. Each line should be sampled at 100 metre intervals, resulting in 361 samples. The cost of the MMI soil sampling is estimated at $70,000.

The cost of the June and August 2009 exploration program was $9,220.23. Combined with the July and September 2008 MMI survey at $7,625.30 the total expenditures to date on the Mount Spearing property are $16,846.03.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICIES

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile the results of the 2009 prospecting, rock sampling and MMI soil sampling program on the Mount Spearing property for assessment credit.

This report was commissioned by Mr. Sydney Wilson, the property owner.

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol. and R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. serve as the Qualified Persons responsible for preparing the Technical Report.

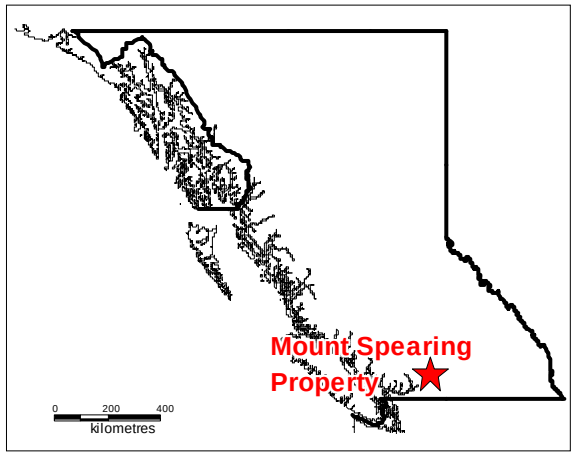
In preparing this report, the authors relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and their years of extensive mineral exploration experience in British Columbia. Mr. Henneberry supervised the 2009 exploration program completed by Mammoth Geological Ltd of Mill Bay, B.C.

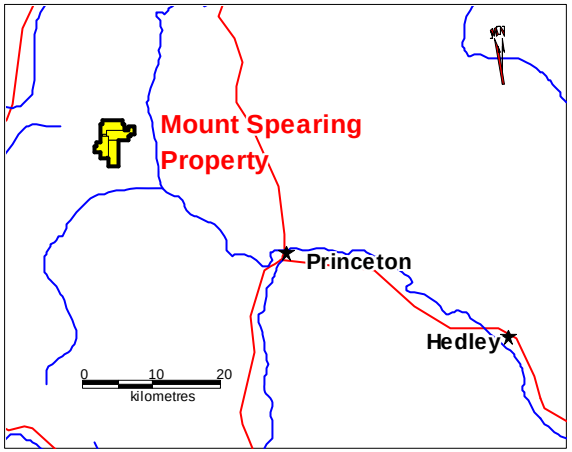
Mr. Butrenchuk and G. Wesa completed the prospecting and rock sampling program on the Mount Spearing property from June 17 to June 19, 2009. G. Wesa and B. Janes completed the MMI sampling survey along an abandoned logging road on August 14, 2009. Mr. Henneberry has not yet visited the Mount Spearing Property.

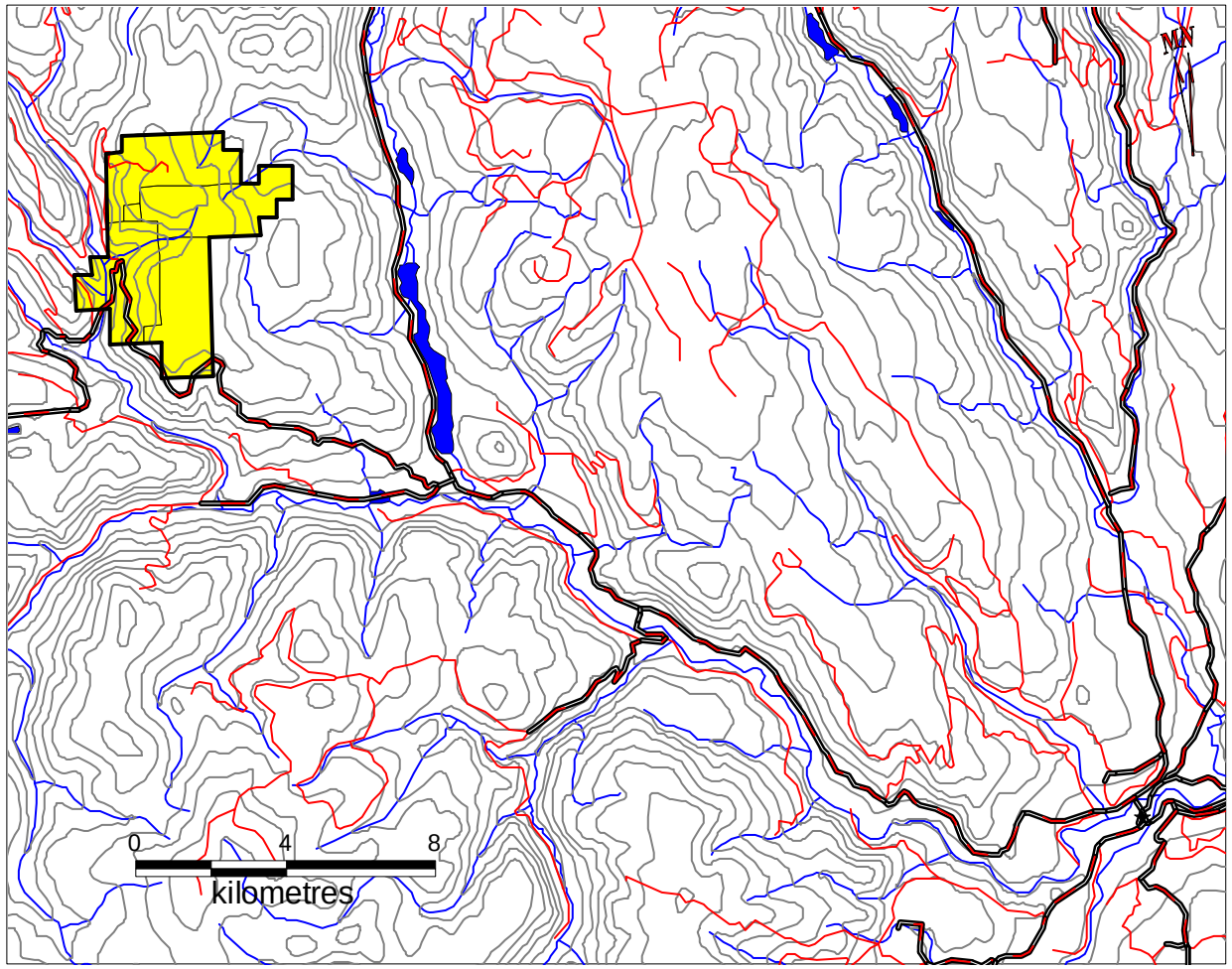
RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

The section describing the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs in accord with industry standards of the day.





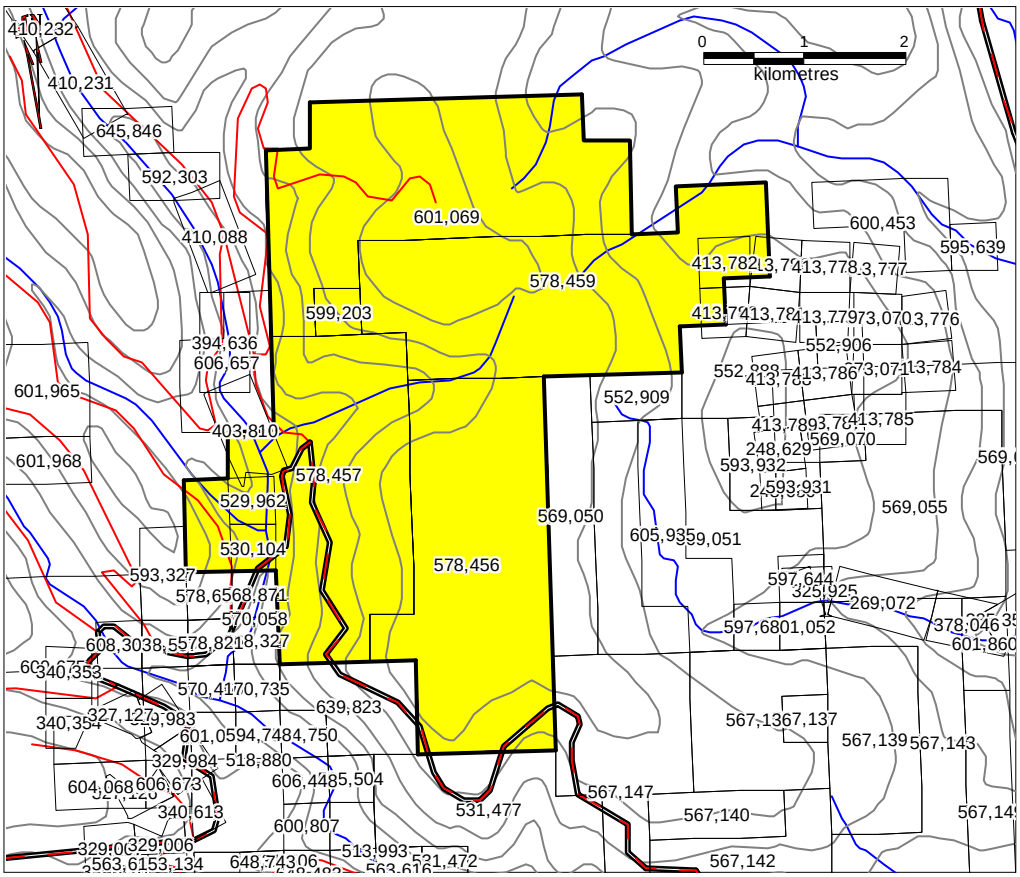


Projection is UTM NAD83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
LOCATION
Figure 1

The Mount Spearing Property, consisting of 5 claims totaling 2,114.65 hectares, is located on TRIM claim sheets 092H056 and 092H066 in the Similkameen Mining Division. The claims were acquired by map staking under the provincial Mineral Titles Online system. The geographic center of the property is approximately 654300E 5497000N in UTM ZONE 10 (NAD 83).

All claims are 100% owned by Sydney Wilson of Vancouver, B.C.



MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Claim Location (092H056, 092H066)
Figure 2

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
578456	MOUNT SPEARING 1	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/13	2011/mar/14	523.60
578457	MOUNT SPEARING 2	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/13	2011/mar/14	523.53
578459	MOUNT SPEARING 3	129188 (100%)	092H	2008/mar/13	2011/mar/14	523.35
706160	MT SPEARING A	129188 (100%)	092H	2010/feb/12	2011/feb/12	20.93
601069	MT SPEARING 4	129188 (100%)	092H	2009/mar/14	2011/mar/14	523.25
	5 claims					2114.65

* pending approval of 2009 work program for assessment credit

There is no known bedrock mineralization on the Mount Spearing property. There are several spot MMI soil geochemical anomalies on the property as shown in Figure 5.

There are no environmental liabilities associated with the Mount Spearing property to the best of the author's knowledge.

The next phase of exploration on the Mount Spearing property will be additional MMI sampling for which an exploration permit is not required.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Mount Spearing property is situated 29 kilometres northwest of Princeton, British Columbia. Road access is via the Tulameen road for 23 kilometres from Princeton to the Lawless Creek Forest Service Road junction and then 8 kilometres along this forestry road to the property.

The topographic relief on the Mount Spearing property is moderately steep ranging from 1100 metres above sea level (ASL) at the western edge of the property to 1700 metres on top of Mount Spearing. Vegetation consists of thick stands of jack pine and spruce on north facing slopes and significantly sparser vegetation on the remaining slope. The jack pine is falling victim to the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation. Underbrush is limited but heavy deadfall is prevalent in many areas. Abundant rock outcrops are commonly found along ridge tops and road cuts, particularly on Mt. Spearing and within incised valleys.

The climate in this region of the province is typical of the central interior of British Columbia. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and extends from mid- May through to mid-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

The logistics of working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access readily allows the movement of supplies and equipment by truck transport. Heavy equipment, supplies and fuel are available in Princeton as is accommodation. Depending on the type of exploration program to be conducted, the field season generally runs from mid-May to mid-October.

HISTORY

The ground comprising the present Mount Spearing property has a long exploration history, primarily for porphyry copper in the Nicola Group sediments and volcanics.

A small biogeochemical survey and ground magnetic survey was completed on the CO 1 to 8 Claims (Montgomery, 1969), covering parts of current tenures 578459 and 601069. Nothing of significance was noted and no further work was recommended.

Cadet Resources Ltd. (Timmins, 1973) completed magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys over the Buck Claim Group, which covered part of the current tenure 601069. Several anomalous zones were located and additional work was recommended.

Boulder Mountain Resources Ltd. (Howe, 1984) completed a small soil geochemistry survey on their Prince 3 claims part of which covers current tenure 578459. The main focus of this program was copper mineralization on the Cousin Jack Crowns Grants located on Boulder Mountain two kilometres southeast of the present Mount Spearing property boundary. Anomalies were detected and additional exploration was recommended.

Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. (Hume, 1984) completed geological mapping and silt and preliminary soil geochemistry over the Matheny 1 claim that is now covered by parts of current tenures 578456 and 578457. The soil geochemistry survey outlined areas anomalous in copper, zinc and gold. Further exploration was recommended. Bordeaux Resources Ltd. (Orman, 1988) completed reconnaissance geological mapping and a 4 line soil geochemistry grid over the Matheny 1 claim following up on the recommendations from the Hume (1984) report. Weak copper, zinc and gold anomalous areas were highlighted and property wide mapping and soil geochemistry were recommended.

Black Knight Resources Inc. (Christenson, 1986a) completed a program of total field magnetics and VLF-EM surveying along with rock, soil and silt geochemistry over three grid areas on the Brandy Claim Group that is now covered by current tenures 578456 and 578457. These grids were south of the present Mount Spearing property boundary. Additional work, consisting of small scaled grids, was recommended for several of the anomalies.

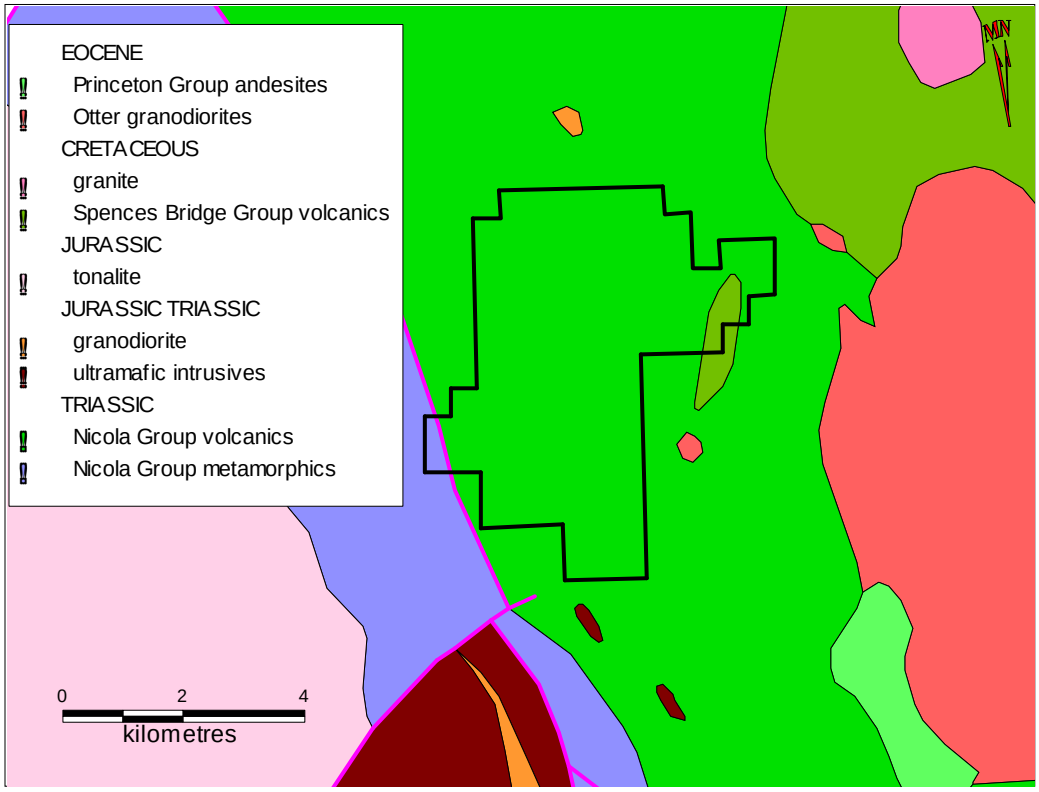
Fortress Resources Inc. (Christenson, 1986b) completed a program of total field magnetics and VLF-EM surveying along with rock, soil and silt geochemistry over one grid area on the Den Claim Group that is now covered by current tenures 578456 and 578457. Additional work, consisting of a small soil grid was recommended over the anomalous area highlighted by the surveys.

Sookochoff (1987a,) completed a four line soil geochemistry survey on the Sulphide Claim covering parts of current tenure 601069. A 300 metre long by 175 metre wide zinc soil anomaly was identified. Sookochoff (1987b) followed up with two small detailed grids over the anomaly. A subtle, spotty multi-element north northwesterly trending anomalous zone was identified and additional work was recommended.

Fortress Resources Inc. (Hunter and Englund, 1987) completed a program of follow up soil geochemistry on the LA3 claim covering the bottom end of current tenures 578456. The anomalies found by Christenson (1986b) were confirmed; however no clear precious metal trends were indentified. Follow-up portable overburden drilling was recommended.

Lisle and Ostensoe (2006) completed a small soil geochemistry survey over the Rainbow 7 and Rainbow 8 claims that now cover parts of current tenure 601069. The soil survey revealed elevated levels of gold, silver, lead and zinc along the trace of a mineralized zone on the Rainbow claims.

A preliminary MMI soil geochemical survey was completed on the current Mount Spearing property in 2008 (Henneberry, 2009). A total of 28 samples was collected at 150 metre sample intervals along two east trending, 1950 metre long reconnaissance lines spaced approximately 1650 metres apart. A strong gold, silver, molybdenum and lead multi-element spot anomaly was located near the western end of the northernmost reconnaissance line. The eastern end of the southernmost line appears to be weakly anomalous in gold. There was considerable scatter along the two lines with respect to the remaining individual elements.



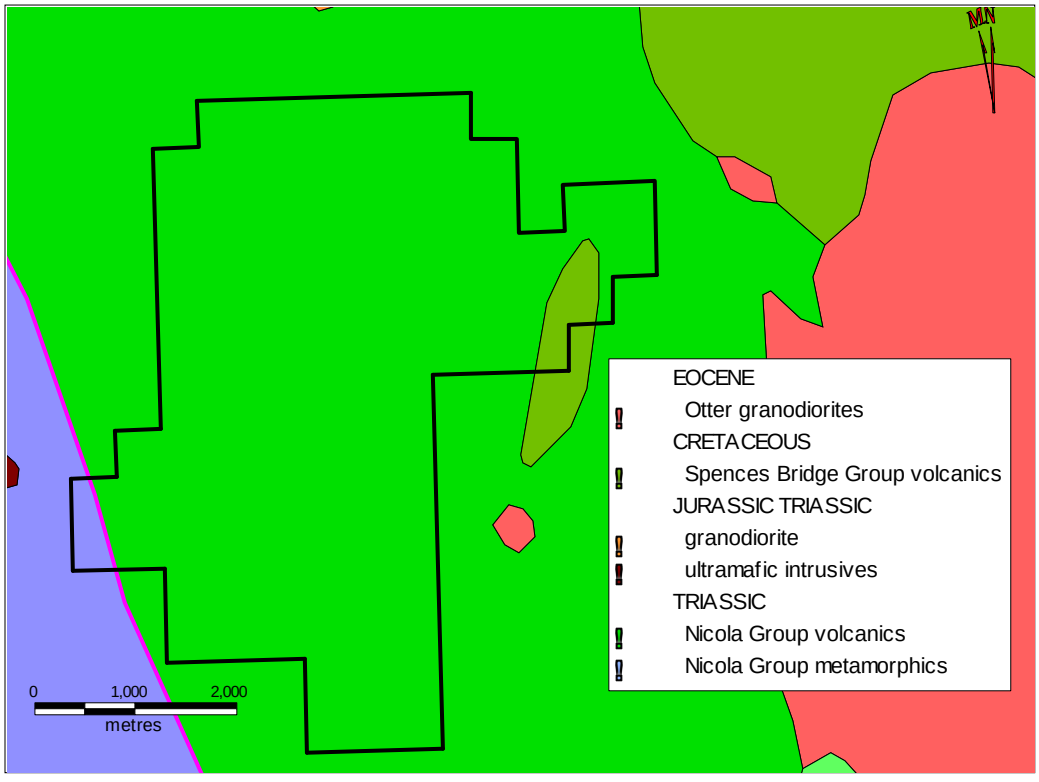
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Regional Geology
Figure 3

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
(Summarized from MINFILE 092HNE)

The Mount Spearing property is located in the Tulameen map area, which covers the southwestern part of the Thompson Plateau, an area drained by the various southward flowing tributaries of the Similkameen River. This region is bordered to the west by the Cascade Mountains.

The Tulameen map area is situated near the southern end of the Intermontane Belt. The southern Intermontane Belt is dominated by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, a west-facing magmatic arc sequence comprising the southern end of the Quesnel Terrane. The Nicola Group consists of a north-trending belt of volcanic rocks and sediments, commonly referred to as the Nicola belt, which underlies the western two-thirds of the Tulameen map sheet. These rocks are intruded by Late Triassic and Early Jurassic comagmatic plutons (e.g. Allison Lake pluton), and are unconformably overlain by Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic rocks and clastic sediments (e.g. Spences Bridge and Princeton groups). This post-accretionary volcanism and sedimentation is in part controlled by a system of northerly striking strike-slip faults (e.g. Summers Creek and Allison faults). This island arc assemblage is bounded to the east and west by intrusions that are mostly of Jurassic age.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Preliminary Property Geology
Figure 4

The Early Jurassic Pennask batholith and Bromley pluton, and the Middle Jurassic Osprey Lake batholith underlie the eastern third of the map sheet, east of the Nicola belt. The Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Eagle Plutonic Complex flanks the Nicola belt to the west, but underlies only the southwestern corner of the map sheet.

The oldest rocks in the Mount Spearing area belong to the Triassic Nicola Group. They consist of andesitic, basaltic and undivided volcanics and overlying clastic sediments. These rocks are metamorphosed to amphibolite grade in the southwestern portion of the map area.

The Nicola Group rocks have been intruded by early Triassic to Jurassic granodiorites and Cretaceous granites which are overlain by basaltic to andesitic volcanics and volcaniclastics of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and andesites and sediments of the Eocene Princeton Group.

Eocene Otter intrusions outcrop within the map area and local outliers of Miocene to Pliocene Chilcotin flood basalts have also been mapped.

Mount Spearing Property Geology

There has only been some preliminary reconnaissance geological mapping completed on the Mount Spearing property.

MapPlace shows the property is largely underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics, with a small outlier of Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group volcanics in the northeast section of the claim group.

Reconnaissance mapping completed in 2009 indicates that most of the northern sector of the property is underlain by syenite (not shown in Figure 4). This rock is pale-pink weathering, pale pinkish-grey in colour, fine-grained, massive and, in part, porphyritic. It is weakly jointed and fractured and generally has a fresh, unaltered appearance. Locally, basalt is also present. The basalt is brownish weathering, dark grey to dark greenish-grey and very fine-grained. It varies from fresh to strongly altered. Alteration is in the form of chloritization or albitization. Locally, the rock contains minor amounts of sulphide mineralization, generally in the form of pyrite.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Mount Spearing property is being explored for porphyry Cu – Mo deposits. The following description is summarized from the British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1995).

Porphyry Cu±Mo deposits consist of stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occurring in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks. In British Columbia, porphyry deposits are either Triassic-Jurassic or Cretaceous-Tertiary in age.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits are typically hosted in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism or in association with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. They are associated with high-level (epizonal) stocks within volcano-plutonic arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic pile. These intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits consist of large zones of hydrothermally altered rock containing quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; and fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Ore grade mineralization is often controlled by igneous contacts. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types also commonly host ore-grade mineralization. Zones of intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite /gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, and tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite)

Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Geochemically, calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a Cu$\pm$Mo ore zone having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite. Geophysically, ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

British Columbia porphyry Cu $\pm$ Mo ± Au deposits range in size from 50 to 900 million tonnes grading 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 grams/tonne Au, and 1 to 3 grams/tonne Ag. Mo grades range from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

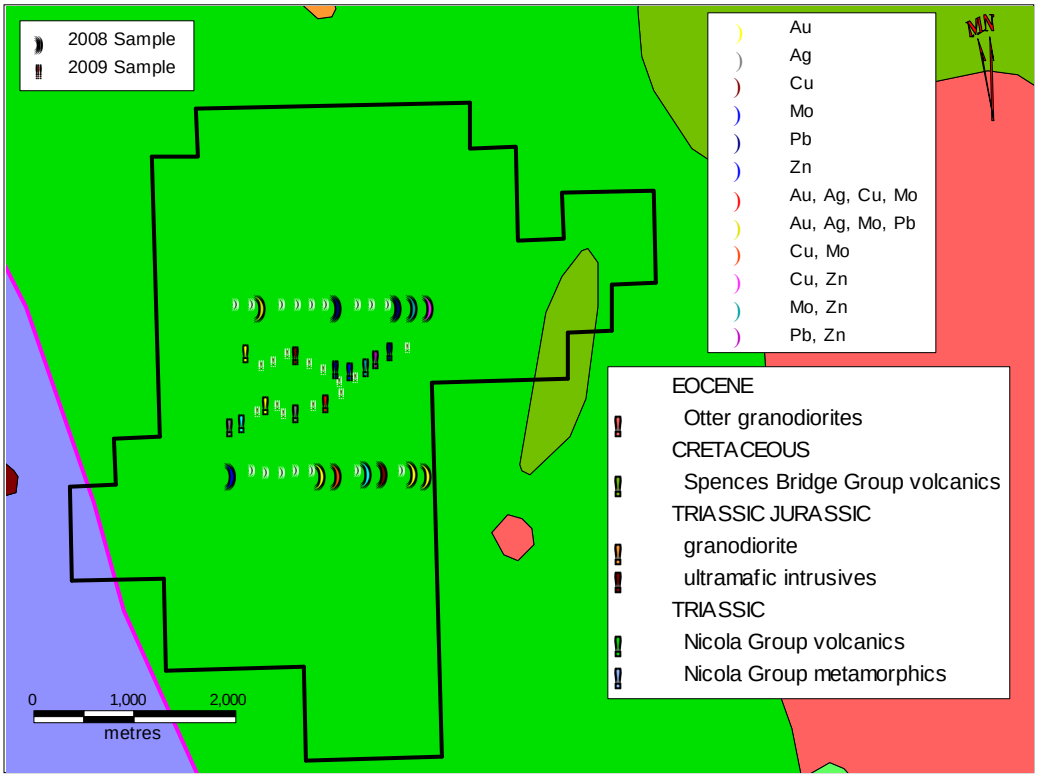
Mine production in British Columbia is from primary (hypogene) ores. Rare exceptions are Afton mine where native copper was recovered from an oxide zone, and Gibraltar and Bell mines where incipient supergene enrichment has provided some economic benefits.

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50% of Au reserves in British Columbia.

MINERALIZATION

The Mount Spearing Project is being explored for porphyry copper - molybdenum mineralization. While no bedrock mineralization is currently identified on the Mount Spearing property, the geological setting is promising for porphyry style mineralization as the property is underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanics with indications that these volcanics are intruded by Triassic or possibly Jurassic intermediate to mafic plutonic rocks.

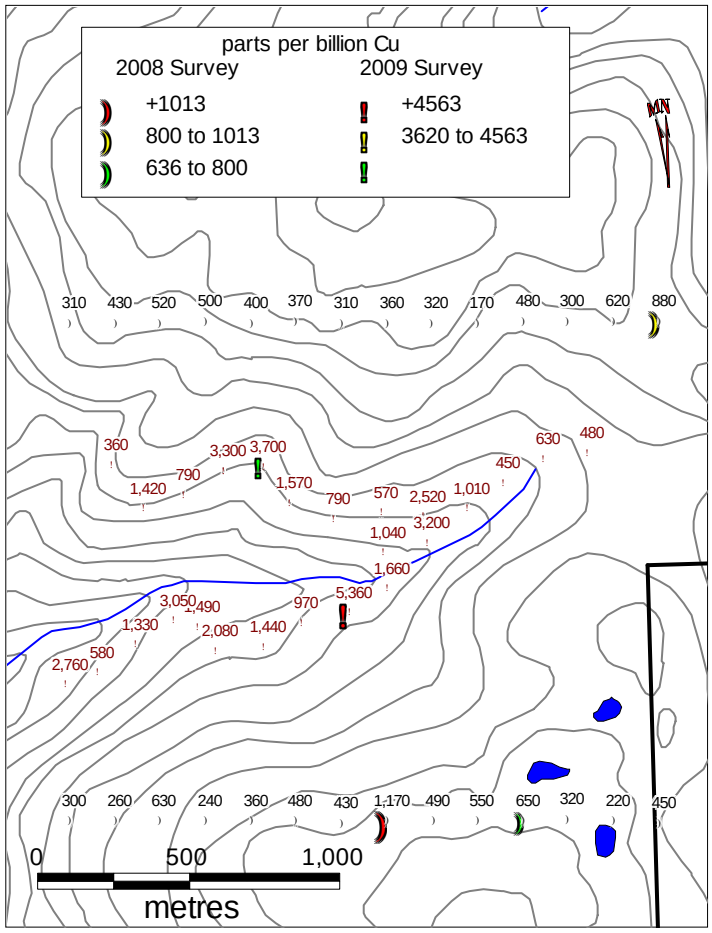
A second Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) survey was completed in the summer of 2009 to follow up on the 2008 survey. While no distinct linear anomalies were located, there exist several strongly anomalous individual spot values. A couple of these spot anomalous locations were of the multi-element variety as shown in Figure 5.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

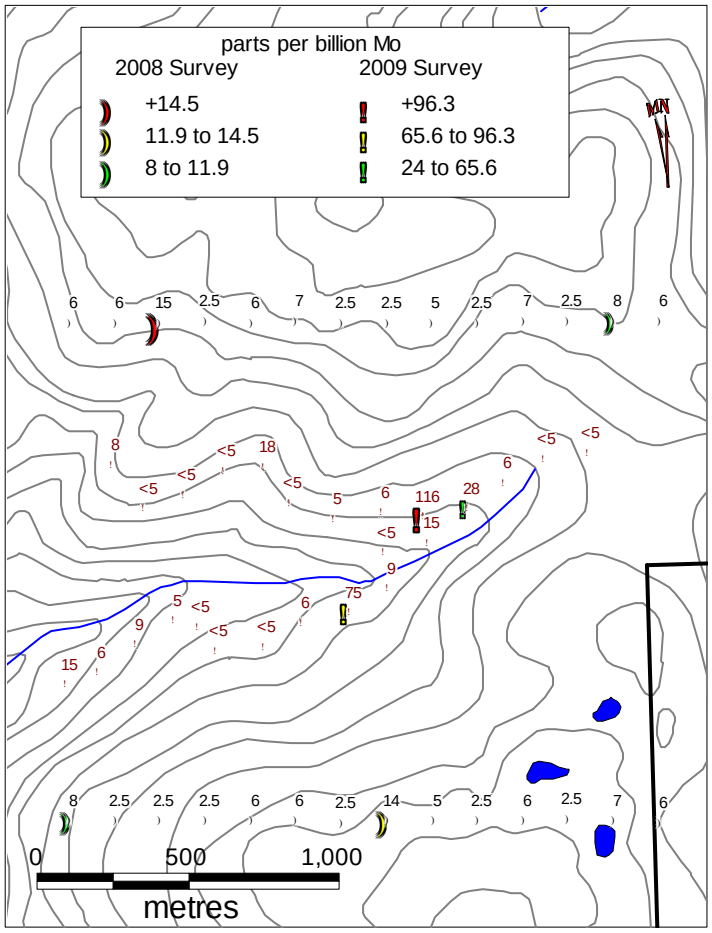
MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Anomalous Zones in ppb per Element
Figure 5

A strong gold, silver, molybdenum and lead multi-element spot anomaly, located near the western end of the northernmost reconnaissance line was identified in 2008 and a strong gold, silver, copper, molybdenum multi-element spit anomaly was documented in the central section of the lower road during 2009. The highest copper value (5360 ppb) appears to correspond to a basalt outcrop from which a rock sample containing 460 ppm Cu was collected. The eastern end of the southernmost line appears to be weakly anomalous in gold. There is considerable scatter throughout the two lines with respect to the remaining individual elements.



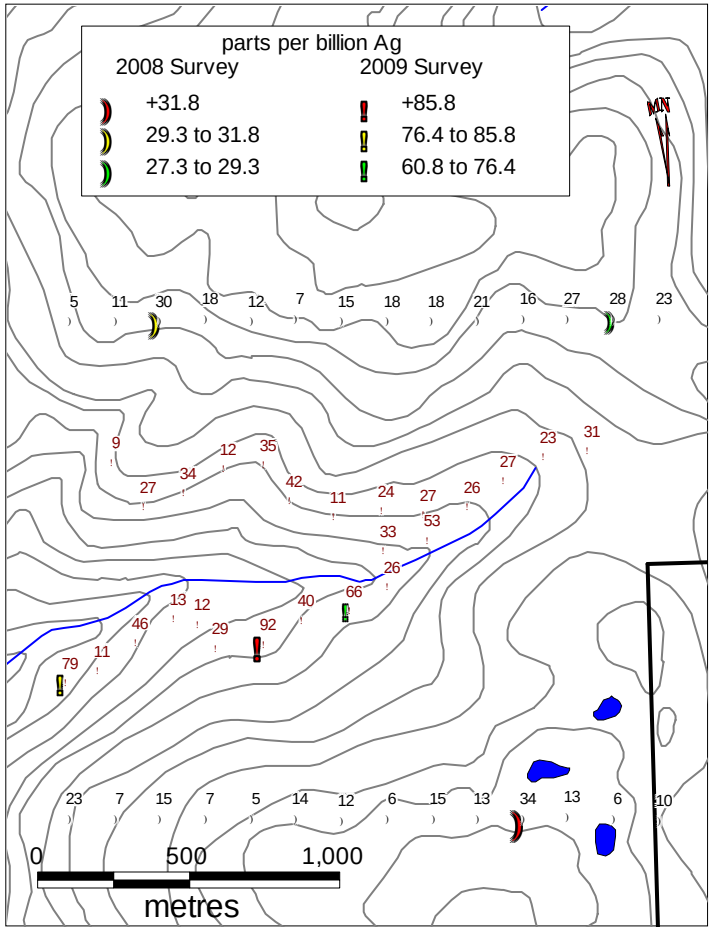
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Cu
Figure 6a



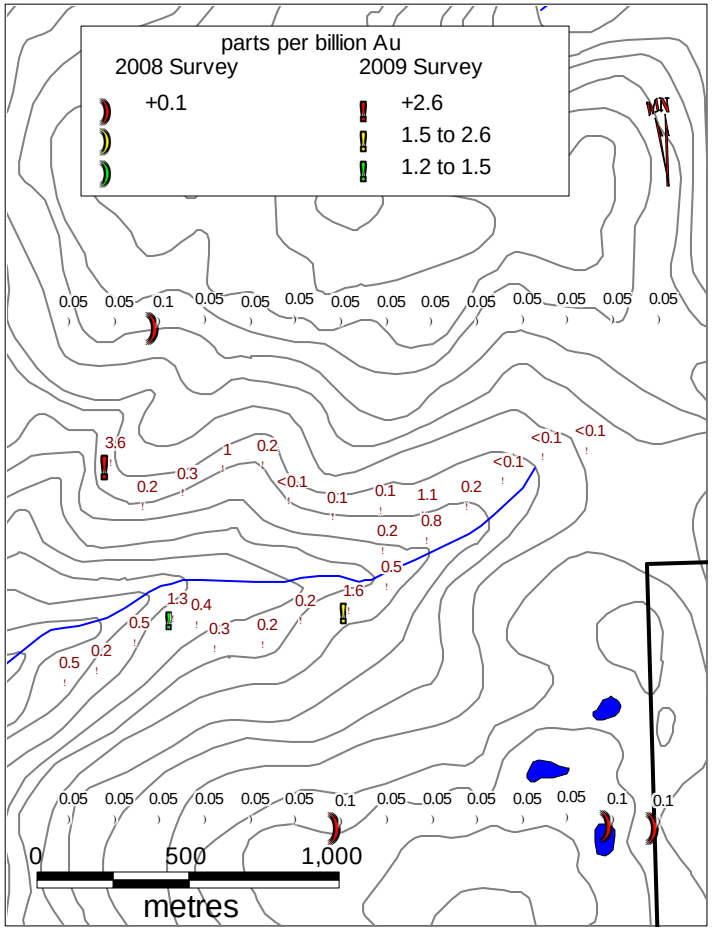
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Mo
Figure 6b



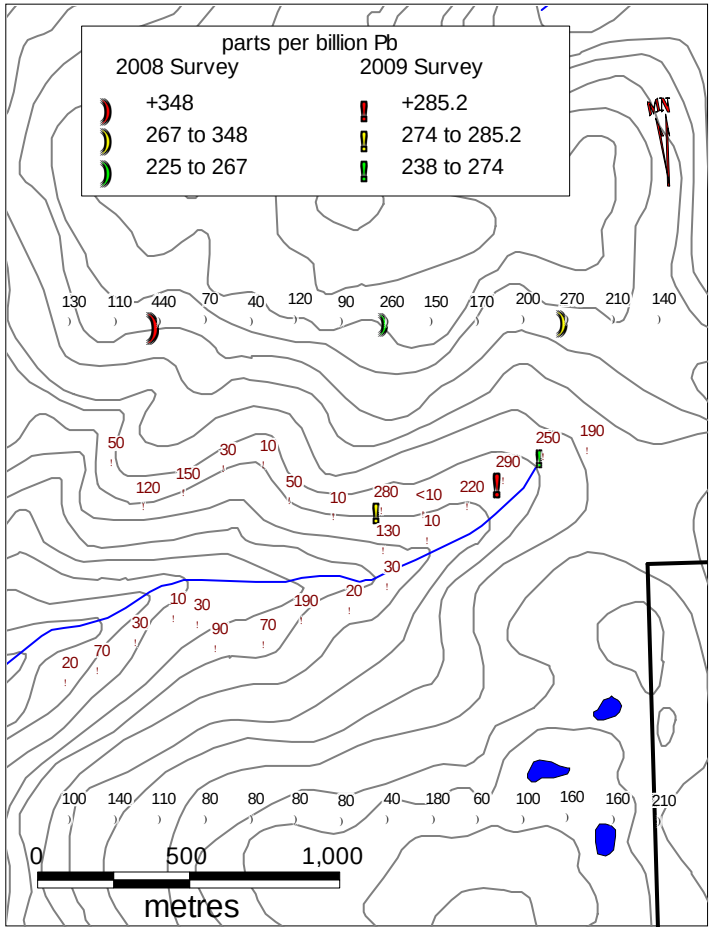
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Ag
Figure 6c



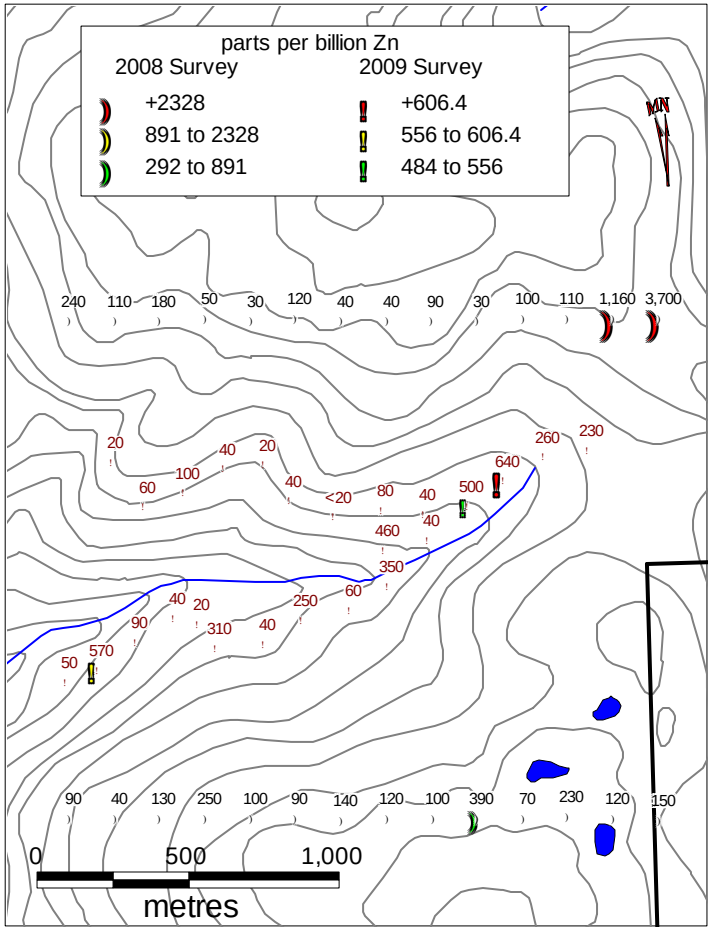
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Au
Figure 6d



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Pb
Figure 6e



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI ppb Zn
Figure 6f

In 2009 a MMI soil geochemistry survey was completed over the Mount Spearing Property. MMI was utilized over conventional geochemistry as it has been proven to see deeper mineralization, including that masked by barren overlying rock units.

Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technology is a relatively new geochemical process. It is based on the widely held belief that mobile metal ions are transported from deeply buried ore bodies to the surface. These mobile metal ions move into the weathering zone and become weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles.

The theory on MMI technology (taken from the MMI website www.mmigeochem.com) is summarized below:

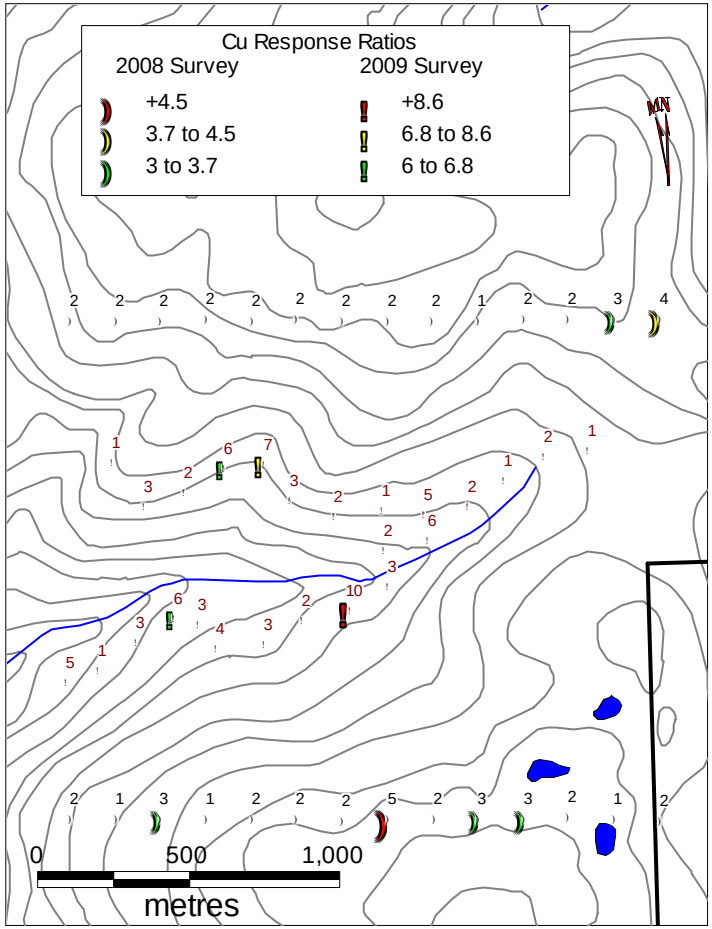
Mobile Metal Ions is a term used to describe ions which have moved in the weathering zone and that are only weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. It has now been proven in a CAMIRO study using Pb isotopes that these Mobile Metal Ions are transported from deeply-buried ore bodies to the surface. Scientists from around the world have been studying this phenomenon for many years.

Convection, electrochemistry, diffusion, capillary rise and seismic pumping are some of the theories which have been put forward. However, research and case studies over known ore-bodies have shown that mobile metal ions accumulate in surface soils above mineralization, indicating that the metals are derived from oxidation of the mineralization source. Capillary rise is thought to be a very important process in the near surface environment which is responsible for maintenance of anomalies and dictates depth for sampling. The hypothetical model suggests mobile ions are released from ore bodies, migrate vertically and accumulate in surface soils.

As the ions reach the surface, they attach themselves weakly to the soil particles. These are the ions that are measured by the MMI Technique to find mineralization at depths. The weakly attached ions are at very low concentrations. Because the ions have recently arrived to the surface they provide a precise 'signal' on where the ore-bodies are.

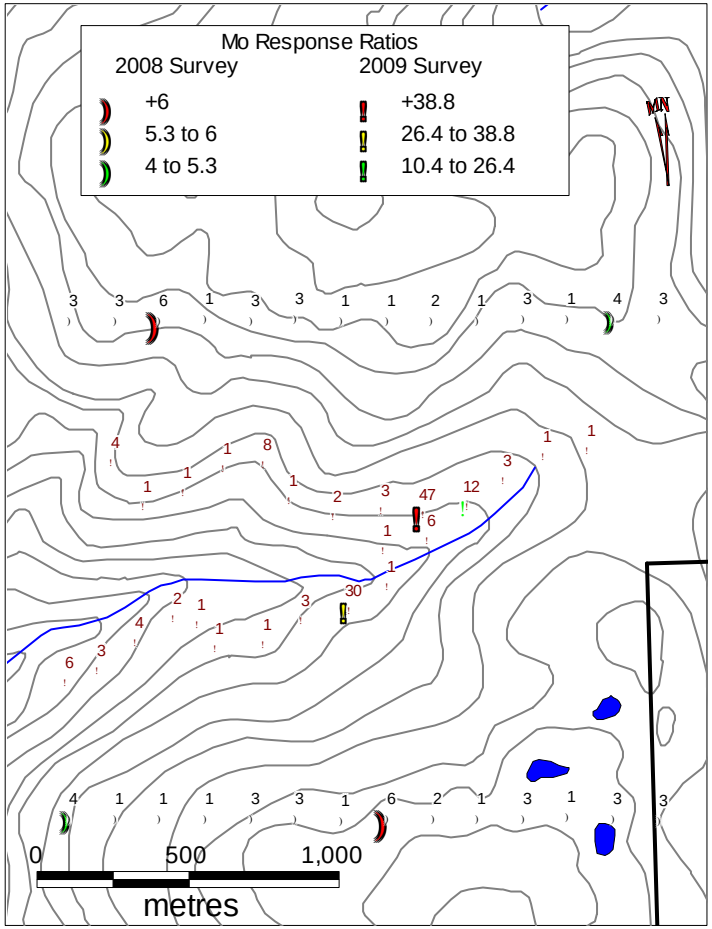
When the mobile metal ions have arrived at the surface they have a limited lifetime as 'mobile' ions. At the surface the ions are subject to weathering and are bound up by soil forming processes (i.e. they become part of the soil). Bound ions are subject to lateral movement away from the mineralization. Mobile ions, however, do not move away from the source (mineralization) because they have a limited lifetime before they are converted to a bound form.

By only measuring the mobile metal ions in the surface soils, MMI Geochemistry will produce very sharp responses (anomalies) directly over the source of mobile ions. This source is ore-bodies at depth, which emit metal ions, which make up that ore-body. For example a Cu, Pb, Zn base metal deposit will emit (release) Cu, Pb and Zn ions.



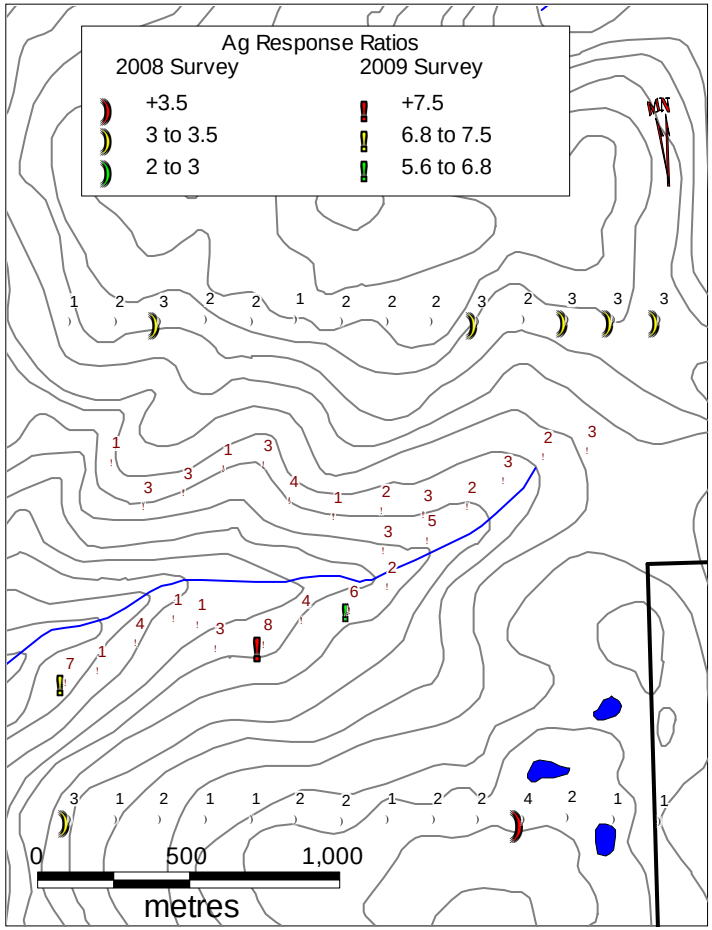
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Cu
Figure 7a



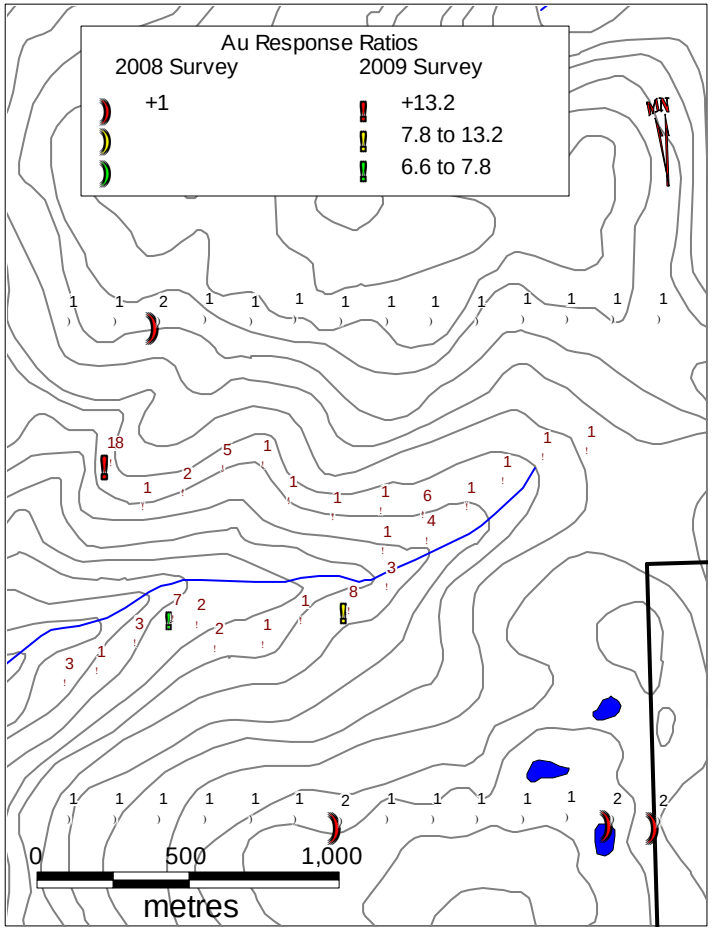
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Mo
Figure 7b



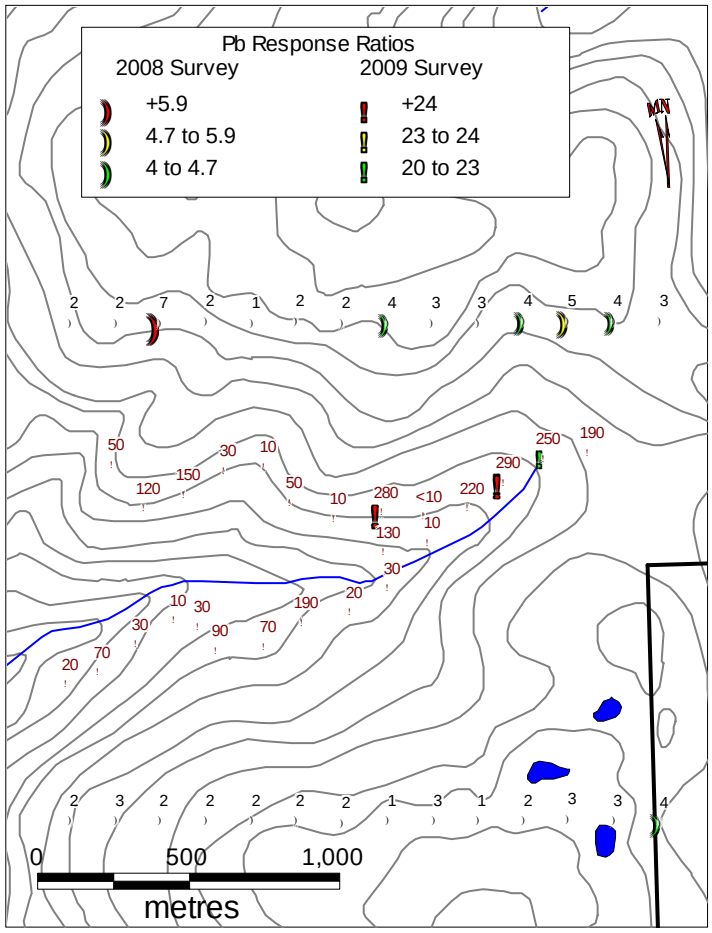
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Ag
Figure 7c



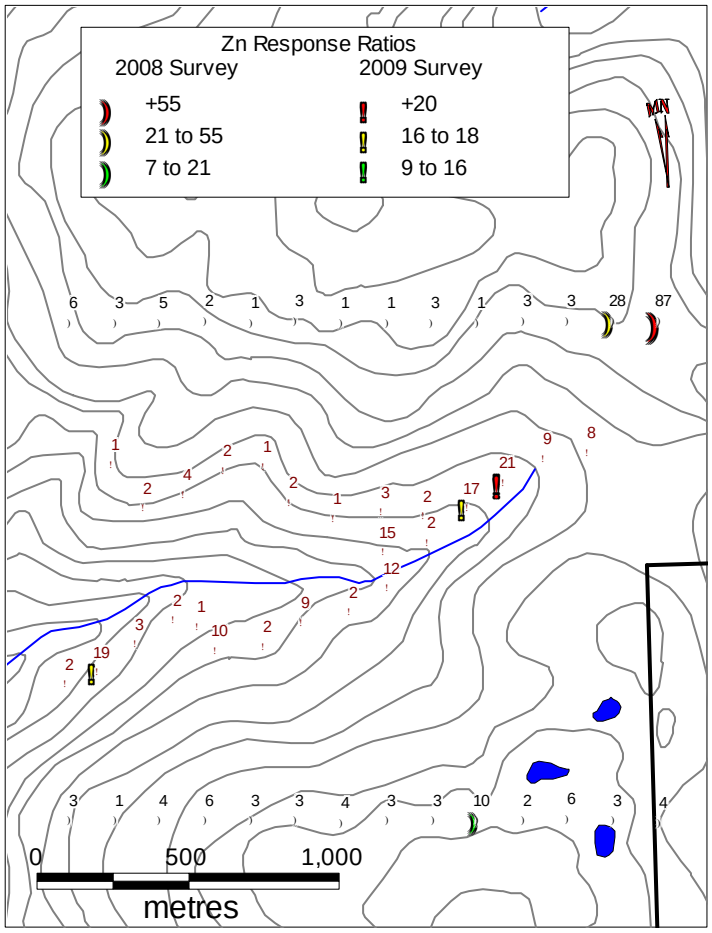
Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Au
Figure 7d



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Pb
Figure 7e



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Response Ratios ppb Zn
Figure 7f

The 2009 MMI soil geochemical survey covered the area between the two widely spaced 2008 reconnaissance soil lines. A total of 25 samples was taken at 150 metre sample along two east west trending roads that traverse the central part of the property. All 25 samples were taken from a consistent depth of 10 to 25 centimetres below the organic / inorganic interface. All samples were analyzed for the MMI-M multi element suite.

Bubble plots for both the 2008 and 2009 surveys were completed for copper, molybdenum, silver, gold, lead and zinc (Figures 6a through 6f) utilizing the 90th, 95th and 98th percentiles. The 2008 results are also plotted. No distinct linear anomalies were detected. There were several strong spot anomalies, including multi-element anomalies. The most interesting of these is a coincident gold, silver, copper and molybdenum spot anomaly in the east central portion of the southernmost road. There is considerable scatter for the remaining elements on the two roads, with some additional multi-element anomalies suggesting the claims appear to have some potential to host bedrock mineralization.

Table 2: Geochemical Statistics for 2009 ppb data and Response Ratio data

	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb		Ag RR	Au RR	Cu RR	Mo RR	Pb RR	Zn RR
25th	23.0	0.2	790.0	2.5	20.0	40.0		2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
50th	27.0	0.2	1420.0	5.0	50.0	60.0		3.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	2.0
75th	40.0	0.5	2520.0	9.0	150.0	260.0		4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	13.0	9.0
90th	60.8	1.2	3260.0	24.0	238.0	484.0		5.6	6.6	6.0	10.4	20.2	16.2
95th	76.4	1.5	3620.0	65.6	274.0	556.0		6.8	7.8	6.8	26.4	23.4	18.6
98th	85.8	2.6	4563.2	96.3	285.2	606.4		7.5	13.2	8.6	38.8	24.0	20.0
Maximum	92.0	3.6	5360.0	116.0	290.0	640.0		8.0	18.0	10.0	47.0	24.0	21.0

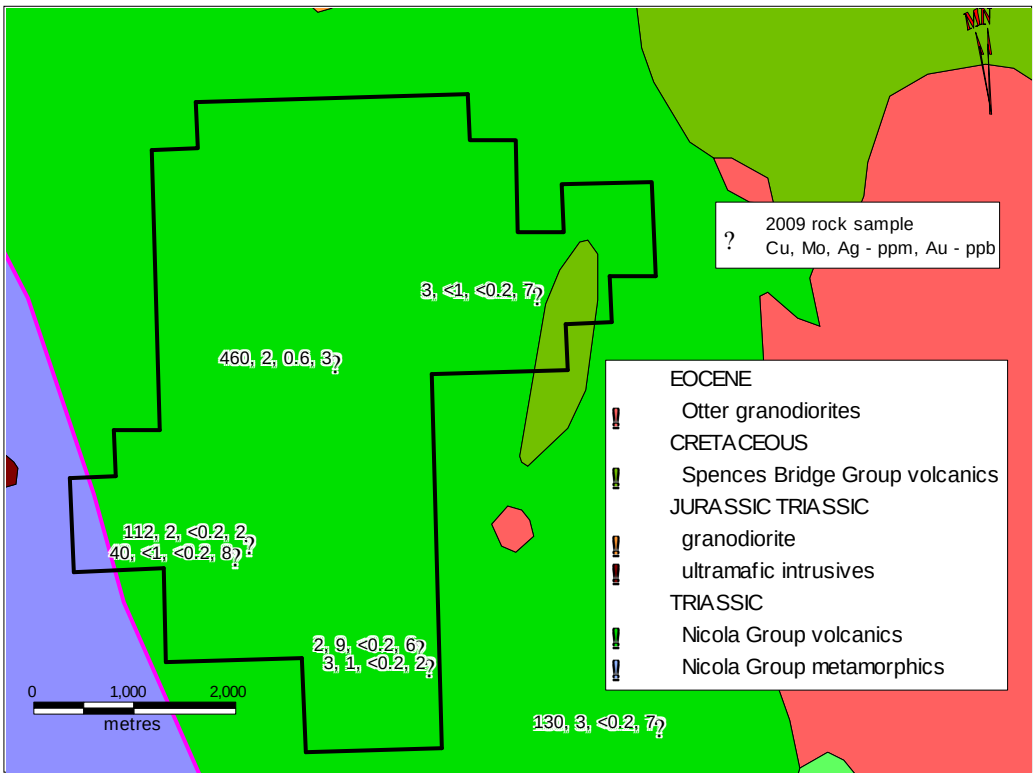
The MMI Technology manual strongly recommends that Response Ratios be calculated for each element to facilitate interpretation. Response ratios were calculated and plotted for each of the 6 elements: Cu, Mo, Ag, Au, Pb and Zn (Figures 7a through 7f). Response ratios are calculated for each individual element as follows:

- the lowest 25% of the data for all samples in the survey area is determined
- all values less than the detection limit are included and a values of ½ the detection limit is assigned
- the average of the lowest quartile (25%) is calculated to determine the background value
- the response ratio is then calculated by dividing each sample value by the background value for that element. The numbers are then rounded to give whole numbers greater than or equal to 1
- samples with response ratios of 2 or less are considered background, while samples with response ratios greater than 5 are considered anomalous.

The benefits supporting response ratios as the main interpretive method for analyzing MMI data is summarized below:

- Reduce the effects of dissolution variables during extraction, for example time and temperature;
- Allow the splicing of different data batches or data from varying regolith situations;
- Reduce the effects of sampling in different regolith units; and
- Facilitate multi-element data presentations for interpretation.

The Response Ratios for each of the six elements are shown in Table 2, with the corresponding Response Ratio plots shown in Figures 7a through 7f. The Response Ratios verify the ppb plots for each of the six elements.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
Geology from MapPlace

MOUNT SPEARING PROPERTY
Rock Sampling
Figure 8

Seven grab rock samples were collected on the Mount Spearing property as shown in Figure 8 and Table 3. A grab sample of basalt returned a value of 460 ppm Cu and a grab sample of intensely albitized and gossanous rock returned background values for all elements. One sample of weakly mineralized chloritized tuff returned a copper value of 112 ppm Cu over 1 metre and one float sample of carbonatized tuff returned a copper value of 40 ppm. A grab sample of faulted, albitized tuff returned a copper value of 130 ppm. Two samples (1 grab, 1 float) of rusty, bleached, silicified felsic intrusive returned background values for all elements.

Table 3: Mount Spearing Rock Samples

Sample	83Z10E	83Z10N	Rock Type	m width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
7R40866	654833	5497013	basalt	grab	3	0.6	460	2	12	97
7R40867	656841	5497676	gossan	grab	7	<0.2	3	<1	10	16
7R40868	653977	5495191	volcanic	1	2	<0.2	112	2	8	63
7R40869	653839	5495071	tuff	float	8	<0.2	40	<1	4	32
7R40870	658066	5493379	tuff	grab	7	<0.2	130	3	12	118
7R40871	655665	5494164	felsic intrusive	float	6	<0.2	2	9	2	6
7R40872	655776	5493973	felsic intrusive	grab	2	<0.2	3	1	4	10

DRILLING

There is no record of diamond drilling on the Mount Spearing property.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The 2009 sampling program on the Mount Spearing property consisted of MMI soil geochemistry and preliminary rock sampling. A total of 25 soil samples and 7 rock samples were collected.

The 2008 soil program identified several multi-element spot anomalies on the two reconnaissance soil lines. The focus of the 2009 program was to fill in a portion of the area between the two widely spaced reconnaissance lines. A total of 25 soil samples were collected at 150 metre sample intervals along two abandoned logging roads traversing the area. Each sample was taken from a consistent horizon of 10 to 25 centimetres below the organic / inorganic (or true soil) interface. Each sample, weighing a minimum of 250 grams, was placed in a 90 by 150 millimetre snap seal (Ziploc) bag. A sequentially numbered assay ticket was also placed in the corresponding bag. The soil location was stored as a waypoint in the memory of Garmin GPSmap 60CSx unit. The waypoint coordinates and assay ticket numbers were also recorded in a field notebook at the corresponding sample location as back-up. Details on soil color and proximal rock outcrop were also recorded in the field notes. The GPS data was downloaded daily into an Excel spreadsheet. The corresponding sample number and the soil color and proximal outcrop were also entered.

A total of 7 rock samples were collected during prospecting in the area of the 2008 reconnaissance lines. Approximately 1-2 kilograms of rock were collected from outcrop and placed in a poly sample bag. A sequentially numbered assay ticket was also placed in the corresponding bag. The sample location was recorded as a waypoint and stored in the memory of Garmin GPSmap 60CSx unit and marked on the ground by a sample flag. The waypoint coordinates and assay ticket numbers were also recorded in a field notebook at the corresponding sample location as back-up. Brief descriptions of the rock sample and source outcrop were also recorded in the notebook.

The authors are not aware of any sampling factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the MMI soil sample or rock sample results. At this preliminary stage of the exploration program, a sample spacing of 150 metres is more than adequate for a porphyry Cu-Mo target and is therefore considered representative. There is no chance of bias as the sample medium is soil collected at regular intervals along sample lines. The rock sampling consisted of grab samples collected from existing outcrop exposures and is considered representative.

The lithologies identified on the Mount Spearing property include basalts, tuffs and felsic intrusives. The felsic intrusives show bleaching and silicification, tuffs show carbonization and/or albitization and basalts show little alteration. Seven grab samples from various outcrops and subcrops were collected within the central core of the property. No significant mineralization was encountered.

Bedrock mineralization has not yet been identified on the Mount Spearing property. This was a preliminary exploration program focused on ground truthing the 2008 soil geochemical anomalies through additional soil sampling, prospecting and rock sampling.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The soil sampling, prospecting and rock sampling was completed by independent contractor Mammoth Geological Ltd. personnel: Steve Butrenchuk, Gary Wesa and Brian Janes under the supervision of R. Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.

The soil samples were packaged and delivered directly to the Vancouver Greyhound Bus Depot by Mr. Wesa for shipment to SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, Ontario. The rock samples were packaged and delivered to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, British Columbia by Mr. Butrenchuk.

The MMI Process uses leachant solutions which have been specially developed to selectively 'release' the adsorbed ions from the soil material. The aim of the selective leaching is to remove metals which are loosely bound on the surface of particles within existing soil profiles, without attacking or influencing the natural mineralization of the soil or specific substrates. Using sensitive ICPMS instrumentation, the MMI Process is able to detect Mobile Metal Ions in digest solutions at sub-parts per billion level. SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, Ontario is the only Canadian lab licensed to undertake Mobile Metal Ion Analysis. SGS Mineral Services is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified by the Standards Council of Canada.

Eco Tech's rock sample preparation procedures are as follows: samples are first catalogued and dried; then they are two stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram sub-sample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh; finally the sub-sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag. Samples for gold geochemical analysis are weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods. The remaining elements are analyzed by multi-element ICP-MS. A

0.5 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium that acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95^{0}C. The sample is then diluted to 10 ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit. Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd., part of the Alex Stewart Group, is ISO 9001 certified by International Organization for Standardization.

Mammoth Geological Ltd. submitted CDN Resource Labs Ltd. standard CM-5 and CGS 15 at regular intervals throughout the soil sample stream and rock sample stream as shown in Table 4. Standard CM 5 is 294 ppb Au $\pm$ 46 ppb (or 248 to 340 ppb Au), 0.319% Cu $\pm$ 0.02% (or 3170 to 3210 ppm Cu) and 0.050% Mo $\pm$ 0.005% (or 495 to 505 ppm Mo). Standard CGS 15 is 570 ppb Au $\pm$ 60 ppb (or 510 to 630 ppb Au) and 0.451% Cu $\pm$ 0.02% (or 4310 to 4710 ppm Cu). One analysis of this standard was completed by SGS Mineral Services. The MMI analysis is not a complete digestion so the results of the standard analyses are not expected to be within the limits. A total of 2 analyses, one of each standard, were completed by Eco Tech. All gold analyses returned values within the upper and lower limit of the standards. All copper analyses also returned values within the upper and lower limit of the standards.

Table 4: Mount Spearing Duplicate and Standard Samples

SGS Mineral Services Duplicates

Sample	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb		Duplicate	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb
266513	27	0.2	1420	<5	120	60		266513	23	0.1	1320	<5	100	50
266530	40	0.2	970	6	190	250		266530	37	0.2	1000	6	190	260

SGS Mineral Services Standards and Blanks

Standard	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb		Blank	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb
MMISRM18	22	9.6	810	36	200	590		BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20

Wilson Standards to SGS Mineral Services

Sample	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb		Sample	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb
266520	12	54.9	87600	39700	540	360								

Wilson Standards to Eco Tech Labs

Sample	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb		Sample	Ag ppb	Au ppb	Cu ppb	Mo ppb	Pb ppb	Zn ppb
7R40853	548	2.8	4583	29	36	173		7R40875	276	<0.2	3170	492	14	60

SGS Mineral Services completed 2 duplicate analyses where they obtained two samples from the same soil sample pulp. The results are shown in Table 4. The duplicate samples performed generally quite well, as did their blanks. Background information on the ranges of the SGS Mineral Services standard was not provided so a comment cannot be made on these standards.

The authors feel that 150 metre sample spacings along the roads crossing through the area bounded by the two previous reconnaissance soil lines was adequate for this stage of the Mount Spearing exploration program. There are no issues with sample security. The sample preparation and analytical procedures were also adequate for this phase of the Mount Spearing exploration program.

DATA VERIFICATION

The 2009 prospecting and follow up MMI soil sampling surveys are preliminary exploration programs. Quality control measures for preliminary prospecting, rock sampling and soil sampling generally consist of in house lab duplicates and standards, supplemented by client standards inserted into the sample stream. The duplicates and standards allow the authors to have confidence in the assay data.

Rock samples were collected by or under the supervision of Mr. Butrenchuk so no further verification is required. The soil sampling was completed by or under the supervision of Mr. Wesa. While Mr. Wesa is not a Qualified Person under NI43-101, he has close to 40 years of exploration experience and is more than qualified to undertake soil sampling, prospecting and rock sampling surveys. The authors feel no further verification of his work is required.

After reviewing the exploration program and assay results, the authors feel they have adequately verified the data.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Mount Spearing property.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Mount Spearing property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Mount Spearing property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Mount Spearing property lies within an area of high geological potential in the Princeton area. The claims are underlain by Nicola Group volcanics and a small outlier of Spences Bridge volcanics. A small Triassic Jurassic granodiorite lies just north of the property and probably underlies the Nicola volcanics at a shallow depth.

A follow-up reconnaissance MMI soil geochemical survey and limited rock sampling was completed in August 2009 to test the area for suspected buried mineralization.

The limited number of samples taken during the 2008 and 2009 MMI surveys hinders the identification of large anomalous zones. The survey was very successful in locating both multi-element spot anomalies and single element spot anomalies as shown in Figure 5 and Figures 6a through 6f.

Two significant multi-element spot anomalies have been located: a gold, silver, molybdenum and lead anomaly was located near the western edge of the northernmost line and a gold, silver, copper, and molybdenum anomaly was identified near the centre of the southern road. These strong multi-element anomalies are very encouraging. The scatter throughout the two lines and along the two roads of single element and some multi-element spot anomalies (as shown in Figure 5) is also very encouraging.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration is warranted on the Mount Spearing property to follow up on these multi-element and single element spot anomalies. A small MMI grid measuring 1800 metres long by 1800 metres wide should be completed to cover the area between the two 2008 reconnaissance lines and include the area of the 2009 road sampling. The grid should comprise 19 lines spaced at 100 metres with sample sites marked at 100 metre intervals, resulting in 361 samples. The total cost of the MMI sampling program is estimated at $70,000.

The cost of the June and August 2009 exploration program was $9,220.23. Combined with the July and September 2008 MMI survey at $7,625.30 the total expenditures to date on the Mount Spearing property are $16,846.03.

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www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website provided the regional geological map and legend.

www.mmigeochem.com. The Mobile Metal Ion Technology Website. The applicable case studies are:

- CS-05 – Base Metal Exploration in Manitoba, Canada
- CS-06 – MMI at the San Jorge Porphyry Copper Deposit, Mendoza Province, Argentina
- CS-36 – MMI Geochemistry, Jacks Pond, Buchans District, Newfoundland

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

	Dates Worked
Steve Butrenchuk	Jun 17,18,19
Brian Janes	Aug 14
Gary Wesa	Jun 17,18,19; Aug 14
Tim Henneberry	

Field Crew									
	Steve Butrenchuk	3	days	@	$	550	/day	$	1,650.00
	Brian Janes	1	days	@	$	450	/day	$	450.00
	Gary Wesa	4	days	@	$	500	/day	$	2,000.00
	Steve Vehicle	778	kms	@	$	0.75	/km	$	583.50
Documentation									
	Tim Henneberry	20	hours	@	$	100	/hour	$	2,000.00
	Angie Stanta		hours	@	$	50	/hour	$	-
Total Services								$	6,683.50
	GST on Services GST No. 133959049							$	305.00
Expenses (attached)								$	1,052.55
	Butrenchuk - June						537.06		
	Wesa - June, August						515.49		
Analysis								$	1,179.68
	ASG						176.40		
	SGS TO107404						1003.28		
Total Cost								$	9,220.73

COST ESTIMATES

PRELIMINARY BUDGET FOR 2010 EXPORATION SEASON

MMI Grid Sampling 14 days

2009 Grid

19 lines of 1800 metres at 100 metre intervals along each of the lines

19 samples per line by 19 lines = 361 samples

361 samples /8 samples per man day = 45 man days

One day travel at each end, one rain days = 56 man days

Geologist	14	days	@	$ 500	/day	$	7,000
Prospector	14	days	@	$ 450	/day	$	6,300
Assistant	14	days	@	$ 400	/day	$	5,600
Assistant	14	days	@	$ 400	/day	$	5,600
Room & Board	56	days	@	$ 100	/day	$	5,600
Vehicle + Fuel	28	days	@	$ 150	/day	$	4,200
Vehicle km's	3500	kms	@	$ 0.5	/km	$	1,750
Analysis - soil	361	sample	@	$ 35	/sample	$	12,635
Analysis - standards	18	sample	@	$ 35	/sample	$	630
Travel						$	2,000
Sundries						$	1,000
Contingency						$	10,185
Report						$	7,500
MMI Grid Sampling Budget						**$**	**70,000**

CERTIFICATE FOR STEPHEN B. BUTRENCHUK

I, Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol. of 34 Temple Crescent West, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 4T4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Mr. Sydney Wilson
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

I earned a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geology from the University of Manitoba (1966) and a Master of Science degree in geology from the same university in 1970.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists in the Province of Alberta as a Professional Geologist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 40 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 40 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Canadian Cordillera

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "2009 Geological Report Mount Spearing Project" and dated December 31, 2009, relating to the Mount Spearing property. I prospected and mapped the grid on the Mount Spearing property from June 17 to June 19, 2009.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of December 31, 2009, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in support of assessment work requirements.

I make this Technical Report effective December 31, 2009.

"signed and sealed"

_____

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol.

CERTIFICATE FOR R. TIMOTHY HENNEBERRY

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. of 2446 Bidston Road, Mill Bay, B.C. V0R 2P4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Mr. Sydney Wilson
4766 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1C2

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 29 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 29 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the Canadian Cordillera

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "2009 Geological Report Mount Spearing Project" and dated December 31, 2009, relating to the Mount Spearing property. I supervised and directed the exploration programs described in this report on behalf of Mr. Sydney Wilson. I have not yet visited the Mount Spearing property.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of December 31, 2009, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in support of assessment work requirements.

I make this report effective as of the 31st day of December, 2009.

"signed and sealed"

_____

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR GARY L. WESA

I, Gary L. Wesa , of 309 – 6669 Telford Avenue, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5H 4A1 do hereby certify that:

I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Saskatchewan, awarded in 1974.

I am registered as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and work professionally as a Geologist.

I have worked in the mineral exploration and mining industry for over 39 years in Canada, parts of the western United States, Brazil and British Guyana. Duties and responsibilities have included direct involvement in all phases of regional mineral exploration, base metal and precious metal property examinations and evaluations, regional and property scale mapping, supervision of regional and property scale exploration programs and diamond drilling programs.

I assisted in the prospecting and rock sampling program on the Mount Spearing Property with Steve Butrenchuk, P.Geol. from June 17 to June 19, 2009 and I supervised and completed the MMI soil program on the Mount Spearing Property with the assistance of Brian Janes, B.Sc. on August 14, 2009.

I have no interest, direct, indirect or contingent in the Mount Spearing claims nor do I expect to acquire any such interest in the future.

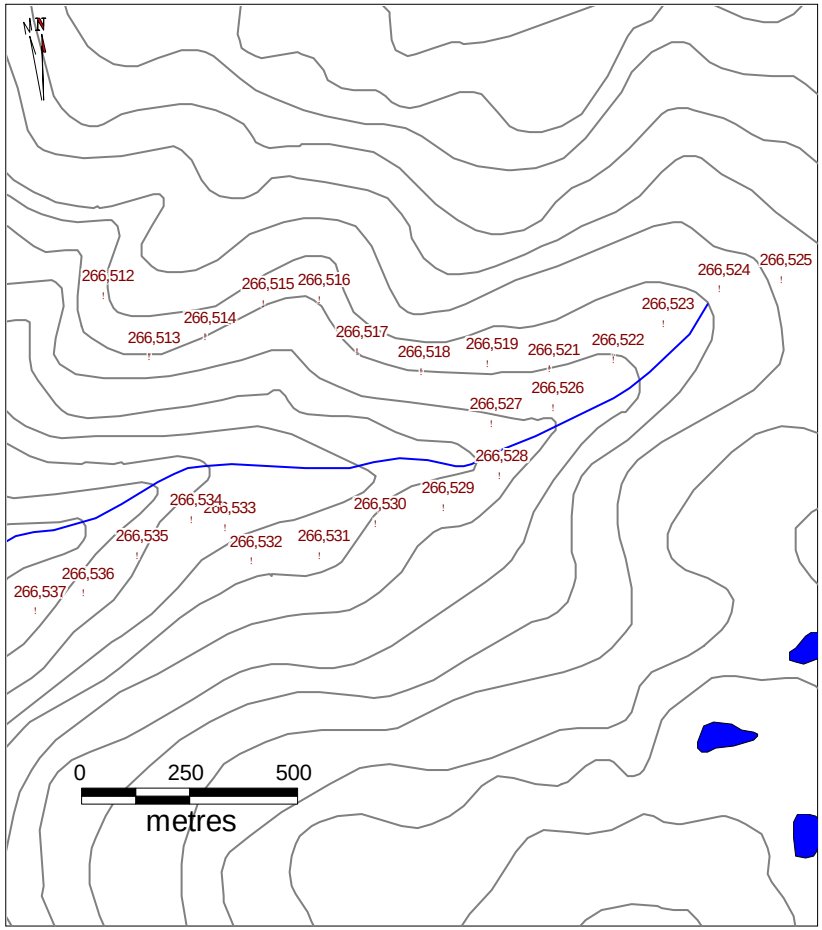
I am co-author in the preparation of this report titled "2009 Geological Report Mount Spearing Project" dated December 31, 2009.

Dated this December 31, 2009.

"signed and sealed"

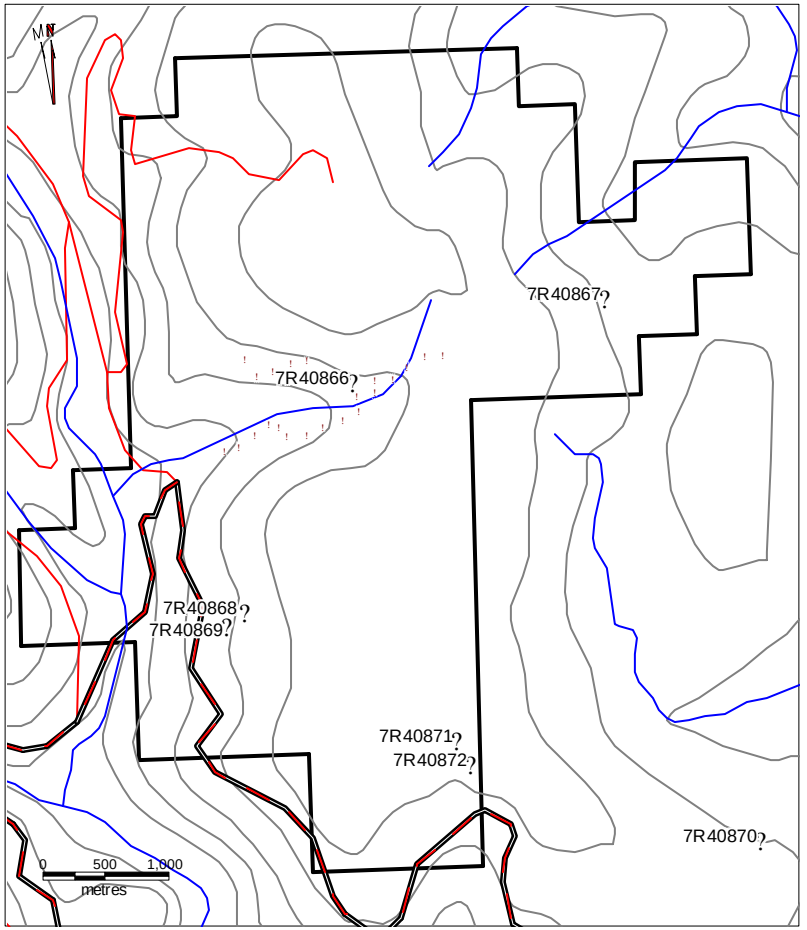
_____

Gary L. Wesa, F.G.A.C.



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
MMI Soil Sample Locations
Figure 9a



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

MOUNT SPEARING PROJECT
Rock Sample Locations
Figure 9b

APPENDIX 1. MMI Soil Sample Locations (UTM NAD83 Zone 10)

Sample No.	83Z10_E	83Z10_N	Depth (cm)	Colour	Comments	Ag ppb	Ag RR	Au ppb	Au RR	Cu ppb	Cu RR	Mo ppb	Mo RR	Pb ppb	Pb RR	Zn ppb	Zn RR
266512	653941	5497180	10-25	brn	outcrop near surface	9	1	3.6	18	360	1	8	4	50	5	20	1
266513	654048	5497035	5-15	brn	broken outcrop at surface	27	3	0.2	1	1420	3	<5	1	120	10	60	2
266514	654175	5497081	5-15	brn	outcrop and boulders at surface	34	3	0.3	2	790	2	<5	1	150	13	100	4
266515	654309	5497160	5-15	brn	boulder till; poor sample	12	1	1	5	3300	6	<5	1	30	3	40	2
266516	654439	5497169	5-15	brn	boulder till; fines between boulders	35	3	0.2	1	3700	7	18	8	10	1	20	1
266517	654527	5497052	10-25	brn		42	4	<0.1	1	1570	3	<5	1	50	5	40	2
266518	654676	5497002	10-25	brn	boulders at surface	11	1	0.1	1	790	2	5	2	10	1	<20	1
266519	654830	5497020	10-25	brn		24	2	0.1	1	570	1	6	3	280	24	80	3
266521	654973	5497006	10-25	brn	boulders at surface	27	3	1.1	6	2520	5	116	47	<10	1	40	2
266522	655119	5497032	10-25	brn		26	2	0.2	1	1010	2	28	12	220	19	500	17
266523	655237	5497117	10-25	brn		27	3	<0.1	1	450	1	6	3	290	24	640	21
266524	655367	5497195	10-25	brn		23	2	<0.1	1	630	2	<5	1	250	21	260	9
266525	655512	5497216	10-25	brn		31	3	<0.1	1	480	1	<5	1	190	16	230	8
266526	654983	5496921	10-25	brn	boulders at surface	53	5	0.8	4	3200	6	15	6	10	1	40	2
266527	654838	5496885	10-20	brn		33	3	0.2	1	1040	2	<5	1	130	11	460	15
266528	654855	5496765	10-25	dk brn	road cut; bank slump material	26	2	0.5	3	1660	3	9	1	30	3	350	12
266529	654728	5496687	5-10	dk brn	subcrop at surface	66	6	1.6	8	5360	10	75	30	20	2	60	2
266530	654568	5496652	10-25	rusty brn		40	4	0.2	1	970	2	6	3	190	16	250	9
266531	654439	5496577	10-25	brn		92	8	0.2	1	1440	3	<5	1	70	6	40	2
266532	654283	5496562	10-25	brn		29	3	0.3	2	2080	4	<5	1	90	8	310	10
266533	654223	5496641	10-25	brn		12	1	0.4	2	1490	3	<5	1	30	3	20	1
266534	654143	5496659	10-25	brn		13	1	1.3	7	3050	6	5	2	10	1	40	2
266535	654020	5496579	10-25	brn		46	4	0.5	3	1330	3	9	4	30	3	90	3
266536	653895	5496490	10-25	brn		11	1	0.2	1	580	1	6	3	70	6	570	19
266537	653785	5496450	10-25	brn		79	7	0.5	3	2760	5	15	6	20	2	50	2

APPENDIX 2. Rock Sample Locations (UTM NAD83 Zone 10)

Sample	83Z10E	83Z10N	Rock Type and Alteration	Mineralization	m width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
7R40866	654833	5497013	basalt	traces of pyrite	grab	3	0.6	460	2	12	97
7R40867	656841	5497676	intensely albitized & gossanous rock	no visible mineralization	grab	7	<0.2	3	<1	10	16
7R40868	653977	5495191	chloritized intermediate volcanic	traces of fine grained pyrite	1	2	<0.2	112	2	8	63
7R40869	653839	5495071	strongly carbonatized tuff	no visible mineralization	float	8	<0.2	40	<1	4	32
7R40870	658066	5493379	faulted, albitized tuff	pyrite	grab	7	<0.2	130	3	12	118
7R40871	655665	5494164	rusty, bleached silicified felsic intrusive	1% to 2% disseminated sulfides	float	6	<0.2	2	9	2	6
7R40872	655776	5493973	rusty, bleached silicified felsic intrusive	5% to 10% disseminated sulfides	grab	2	<0.2	3	1	4	10

7-Jul-09

Stewart Group
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

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

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2009- 0263

Mammoth Geological
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay, B.C.
V0R 2P4

No. of samples received: 15
Sample Type: Soils
Project: White Pelican
Submitted by: S.B. Butrenchuk

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	201464A	3	<0.2	2.42	<5	55	<5	0.48	2	14	30	69	4.30	<10	0.99	368	1	0.02	17	600	10	<5	<20	29	0.15	<10	104	<10	5	75
2	201474A	8	<0.2	0.86	<5	70	<5	0.22	<1	7	34	10	1.80	<10	0.32	194	<1	0.01	25	310	8	<5	<20	13	0.07	<10	29	<10	2	43
3	201475A	1	<0.2	0.87	<5	80	<5	0.25	<1	7	28	8	1.54	<10	0.27	313	<1	0.02	21	270	6	<5	<20	15	0.07	<10	27	<10	2	47
4	201482A	6	<0.2	1.34	<5	105	<5	0.40	1	14	53	16	3.82	<10	0.64	245	1	0.02	47	300	8	<5	<20	19	0.09	<10	50	<10	3	32
5	201483A	4	<0.2	1.37	<5	115	<5	0.20	<1	11	46	15	2.61	<10	0.45	208	1	0.01	43	480	6	<5	<20	14	0.08	<10	45	<10	2	44
6	201487A	2	<0.2	1.07	<5	115	<5	0.41	1	13	66	27	3.96	<10	0.99	319	1	0.02	65	340	8	<5	<20	17	0.08	<10	67	<10	8	42
7	201494A	2	0.2	0.67	<5	75	<5	0.18	<1	8	27	9	1.96	<10	0.22	319	1	0.01	24	570	4	<5	<20	9	0.06	<10	36	<10	1	40
8	201509A	11	<0.2	1.33	<5	85	<5	0.37	1	12	43	12	2.84	<10	0.38	252	<1	0.02	26	120	8	<5	<20	19	0.09	<10	43	<10	2	34
9	201510A	13	<0.2	1.18	<5	95	<5	0.48	1	20	43	19	3.30	<10	0.75	477	<1	0.04	50	340	8	<5	<20	23	0.08	<10	43	<10	5	38
10	201523A	3	<0.2	0.89	<5	65	<5	0.51	1	10	33	18	3.12	<10	0.63	123	<1	0.06	52	570	6	<5	<20	27	0.07	<10	26	<10	7	26
11	771613A	1	<0.2	1.01	<5	100	<5	0.22	<1	12	40	19	2.62	<10	0.63	285	<1	0.01	50	390	6	<5	<20	12	0.07	<10	48	<10	3	42
12	771614A	2	<0.2	1.16	<5	105	<5	0.26	<1	11	47	22	2.66	<10	0.53	217	<1	0.02	46	390	6	<5	<20	16	0.09	<10	49	<10	3	33
13	771626A	2	<0.2	0.67	<5	120	<5	1.51	<1	11	29	16	2.67	<10	0.53	328	<1	0.05	34	560	4	<5	<20	41	0.07	<10	27	<10	7	25
14	771640A	1	<0.2	1.61	<5	200	<5	0.37	1	12	56	42	3.57	<10	0.55	353	2	0.02	46	460	10	<5	<20	25	0.07	<10	53	<10	8	58
15	771663A	3	<0.2	1.05	<5	105	<5	0.27	<1	11	41	19	2.49	<10	0.52	387	1	0.02	39	430	8	<5	<20	14	0.07	<10	45	<10	2	50
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	201464A		<0.2	2.42	<5	60	<5	0.48	2	14	31	68	4.33	<10	0.99	373	1	0.02	17	600	10	<5	<20	29	0.15	<10	104	<10	5	76
7	201494A	1																												
10	201523A	1	<0.2	0.89	<5	65	<5	0.50	<1	10	33	18	3.09	<10	0.62	122	<1	0.06	51	560	6	<5	<20	27	0.07	<10	26	<10	7	25
Standard:																														
Till-3			1.5	1.03	75	35	<5	0.46	<1	10	58	21	1.98	10	0.56	299	1	0.02	28	450	20	<5	<20	14	0.05	<10	38	<10	5	39
OXE74		610																												

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

NM/nw
df/2_264S
XLS/09

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

Certificate of Analysis

Work Order: TO107404

To: **Tim Henneberry**
COD SGS Minerals
2446 Bidston Road
Mill Bay
BC V0R 2P4

Date: Oct 14, 2009

P.O. No.	:	MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD; Mt. Spearing
Project No.	:	-
No. Of Samples	:	26
Date Submitted	:	Sep 04, 2009
Report Comprises	:	Pages 1 to 6 (Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Distribution of unused material:
STORE:

Certified By : _____
Gavin McGill
Operations Manager

SGS Minerals Services (Toronto) is accredited by Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as indicated on the scope of accreditation to be found at http://www.scc.ca/en/programs/lab/mineral.shtml

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable
I.S. = Insufficient Sample
-- = No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted
Methods marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @AAS21E) denote accredited tests

Final : TO107404 Order: MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD; Mt. Spearing

Element	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	10	0.1	10	1	10	1	5	5
Units	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
266512	9	79	<10	3.6	5330	<1	470	4	920	15
266513	27	109	<10	0.2	6340	<1	340	4	147	35
266514	34	99	<10	0.3	360	<1	210	17	76	19
266515	12	63	<10	1.0	3560	<1	670	4	337	33
266516	35	40	<10	0.2	2460	<1	730	8	28	36
266517	42	84	<10	<0.1	2850	<1	520	6	42	24
266518	11	14	<10	0.1	1380	<1	510	4	44	12
266519	24	175	<10	0.1	520	<1	60	20	359	56
266520	12	38	80	54.9	3710	<1	290	13	24	123
266521	27	19	<10	1.1	2180	<1	1240	5	14	29
266522	26	133	<10	0.2	1210	<1	550	44	210	51
266523	27	213	<10	<0.1	900	<1	210	43	70	84
266524	23	221	<10	<0.1	1500	<1	60	24	140	36
266525	31	188	<10	<0.1	1000	<1	150	24	149	57
266526	53	30	<10	0.8	2880	<1	920	10	21	20
266527	33	138	<10	0.2	2340	<1	370	47	156	33
266528	26	43	<10	0.5	1730	<1	760	30	115	31
266529	66	24	<10	1.6	2350	<1	830	44	186	227
266530	40	230	40	0.2	1480	<1	110	15	206	112
266531	92	102	<10	0.2	2430	<1	650	43	39	39
266532	29	114	<10	0.3	1400	<1	590	76	539	66
266533	12	77	<10	0.4	2380	<1	430	6	87	16
266534	13	53	<10	1.3	2760	<1	720	5	194	21
266535	46	70	<10	0.5	1680	<1	760	34	185	42
266536	11	98	<10	0.2	1490	<1	780	28	195	54
266537	79	44	<10	0.5	2310	<1	740	12	63	41
*Rep 266513	23	104	<10	0.1	5660	<1	310	3	151	40
*Rep 266530	37	223	50	0.2	1560	<1	100	14	215	119
*Std MMISRM18	22	27	<10	9.6	180	<1	190	78	25	77
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<10	<0.1	20	<1	<10	<1	<5	<5

Final : TO107404 Order: MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD; Mt. Spearing

Element	Cr	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Gd	La	Li	Mg
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	100	10	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	5	1
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm
266512	<100	360	29	13.8	8.3	7	33	119	<5	47
266513	<100	1420	11	5.8	3.5	24	13	35	<5	22
266514	<100	790	9	4.8	2.2	16	13	25	<5	10
266515	<100	3300	76	36.8	23.5	12	104	166	<5	111
266516	<100	3700	29	14.1	10.0	12	43	77	<5	46
266517	<100	1570	49	22.3	15.3	10	64	123	<5	39
266518	<100	790	12	6.1	4.1	7	16	28	<5	34
266519	<100	570	56	24.6	15.9	45	63	145	<5	4
266520	<100	87600	10	6.9	2.9	93	11	10	30	98
266521	<100	2520	18	9.8	4.7	8	21	8	8	80
266522	<100	1010	97	59.4	23.0	54	98	90	<5	96
266523	<100	450	39	23.7	8.0	123	35	34	<5	50
266524	<100	630	78	42.0	17.2	44	72	69	<5	13
266525	<100	480	66	34.2	16.1	54	69	88	<5	25
266526	<100	3200	45	20.7	14.0	11	62	66	<5	66
266527	<100	1040	46	24.1	11.4	25	50	90	<5	31
266528	<100	1660	30	15.8	9.7	9	42	39	<5	87
266529	<100	5360	32	16.4	10.6	13	42	49	<5	26
266530	<100	970	27	12.6	7.5	84	31	82	<5	8
266531	<100	1440	98	64.2	23.5	18	109	122	<5	80
266532	<100	2080	131	82.0	30.2	73	126	158	<5	95
266533	<100	1490	20	9.6	7.0	14	27	46	<5	77
266534	<100	3050	91	46.8	24.6	15	110	104	<5	115
266535	<100	1330	43	22.9	14.2	19	59	75	<5	69
266536	<100	580	67	39.4	18.5	36	75	108	<5	67
266537	<100	2760	63	32.3	19.4	16	80	83	<5	113
*Rep 266513	<100	1320	10	5.2	3.4	25	12	33	<5	20
*Rep 266530	<100	1000	26	12.4	7.6	87	30	87	<5	7
*Std MMISRM18	<100	810	3	1.3	0.9	3	4	7	<5	83
*Blk BLANK	<100	<10	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	2	<5	<1

Final : TO107404 Order: MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD; Mt. Spearing

Element	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Pt	Rb	Sb
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	0.5	1	5	10	1	1	1	5	1
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
266512	8	<0.5	119	49	50	<1	26	<1	147	<1
266513	<5	0.7	49	9	120	<1	10	<1	67	<1
266514	<5	<0.5	46	38	150	<1	8	<1	121	<1
266515	<5	<0.5	313	27	30	<1	58	<1	40	<1
266516	18	<0.5	139	38	10	<1	27	<1	33	<1
266517	<5	<0.5	200	13	50	<1	41	<1	87	<1
266518	5	<0.5	47	44	10	<1	10	<1	21	<1
266519	6	2.0	221	7	280	<1	48	<1	159	<1
266520	39700	<0.5	26	75	540	38	4	<1	768	88
266521	116	<0.5	30	40	<10	<1	4	<1	20	<1
266522	28	<0.5	214	181	220	<1	39	<1	40	<1
266523	6	1.1	78	81	290	<1	14	<1	89	<1
266524	<5	1.5	167	33	250	<1	31	<1	128	<1
266525	<5	1.4	175	50	190	<1	35	<1	134	<1
266526	15	<0.5	136	24	10	<1	24	<1	24	<1
266527	<5	<0.5	148	34	130	<1	31	<1	169	<1
266528	9	<0.5	86	60	30	<1	14	<1	19	<1
266529	75	<0.5	112	82	20	<1	20	<1	26	<1
266530	6	2.6	110	39	190	<1	25	<1	124	1
266531	<5	<0.5	235	118	70	<1	44	<1	69	<1
266532	<5	<0.5	293	189	90	<1	58	<1	35	<1
266533	<5	<0.5	85	16	30	<1	17	<1	52	<1
266534	5	<0.5	243	44	10	<1	43	<1	39	<1
266535	9	<0.5	157	165	30	<1	30	<1	20	<1
266536	6	<0.5	209	136	70	<1	41	<1	20	<1
266537	15	<0.5	187	93	20	<1	35	<1	53	<1
*Rep 266513	<5	0.7	47	7	100	<1	10	<1	63	<1
*Rep 266530	6	3.2	113	36	190	<1	26	<1	115	1
*Std MMISRM18	36	<0.5	16	512	200	15	3	6	152	<1
*Blk BLANK	<5	<0.5	1	<5	<10	<1	<1	<1	<5	<1

Final : TO107404 Order: MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD; Mt. Spearing

Element	Sc	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	0.5	3	0.5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
266512	54	26	<1	2030	<1	6	<10	15.3	6	<0.5
266513	23	12	<1	1800	<1	2	<10	11.6	361	<0.5
266514	20	11	<1	340	<1	2	<10	5.1	28	<0.5
266515	43	80	<1	7450	<1	14	<10	4.7	<3	<0.5
266516	15	36	<1	4490	<1	6	<10	9.8	4	<0.5
266517	29	52	<1	2330	<1	9	<10	7.6	25	<0.5
266518	11	12	<1	2490	<1	3	<10	5.2	5	<0.5
266519	68	55	<1	180	<1	10	<10	21.4	1170	<0.5
266520	26	8	2	17900	<1	2	<10	9.9	22	<0.5
266521	23	11	<1	7360	<1	3	<10	1.7	15	<0.5
266522	123	68	<1	3530	<1	16	<10	7.1	49	<0.5
266523	45	24	<1	1440	<1	6	<10	7.5	615	<0.5
266524	83	53	<1	490	<1	13	<10	14.6	985	<0.5
266525	58	51	<1	860	<1	11	<10	12.0	977	<0.5
266526	24	39	<1	5920	<1	8	<10	5.2	7	<0.5
266527	78	39	<1	1740	<1	8	<10	8.2	264	<0.5
266528	22	26	<1	5440	<1	5	<10	3.0	4	<0.5
266529	27	31	<1	4150	<1	6	<10	6.1	<3	<0.5
266530	52	26	<1	350	<1	5	<10	21.7	1740	<0.5
266531	71	70	<1	4600	<1	16	<10	4.1	11	<0.5
266532	173	86	<1	3810	<1	21	<10	9.5	23	<0.5
266533	16	23	<1	2850	<1	4	<10	6.9	22	<0.5
266534	53	73	<1	5350	<1	16	<10	7.7	8	<0.5
266535	26	44	<1	3550	<1	8	<10	3.9	7	<0.5
266536	51	58	<1	3400	<1	11	<10	6.2	29	<0.5
266537	26	56	<1	5940	<1	11	<10	6.9	8	<0.5
*Rep 266513	20	12	<1	1620	<1	2	<10	11.6	494	<0.5
*Rep 266530	53	27	<1	340	<1	5	<10	23.4	1990	<0.5
*Std MMISRM18	<5	4	<1	1050	<1	<1	<10	22.9	6	<0.5
*Blk BLANK	<5	<1	<1	<10	<1	<1	<10	<0.5	5	<0.5

Final : TO107404 Order: MAMMOTH GEOLOGICAL LTD; Mt. Spearing

Element	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
Method	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
Det.Lim.	1	1	5	1	20	5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
266512	20	<1	151	9	20	75
266513	6	<1	51	4	60	67
266514	12	<1	48	4	100	84
266515	14	<1	383	22	40	19
266516	27	<1	169	9	20	24
266517	13	<1	252	14	40	51
266518	13	<1	60	5	<20	16
266519	15	<1	236	17	80	237
266520	38	55	60	6	360	43
266521	14	<1	102	6	40	6
266522	22	<1	573	43	500	53
266523	9	<1	227	17	640	57
266524	11	<1	411	29	260	162
266525	8	<1	361	22	230	108
266526	10	<1	224	12	40	19
266527	15	<1	245	17	460	93
266528	6	<1	179	10	350	11
266529	41	<1	180	11	60	15
266530	10	<1	127	9	250	257
266531	141	<1	749	44	40	34
266532	44	<1	788	58	310	80
266533	8	<1	99	6	20	49
266534	28	<1	439	30	40	32
266535	53	<1	253	17	90	28
266536	29	<1	390	30	570	43
266537	39	<1	330	23	50	28
*Rep 266513	5	<1	47	3	50	71
*Rep 266530	10	<1	121	9	260	275
*Std MMISRM18	24	<1	16	<1	590	23
*Blk BLANK	<1	<1	<5	<1	<20	<5