ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT : Hollow Stem Auger Drilling on the Lost Swede Property

TOTAL COST: $47,201.50

AUTHOR(S): Stephen P. Kocsis, P.Geo.
SIGNATURE(S) "signed and sealed"

STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4470698, 2009/FEB/17; 4670671, 2010/JUN/04

YEAR OF WORK: 2009
PROPERTY NAME: Lost Swede Placer Group
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 507370

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au (Placer Gold)

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN
MINING DIVISION : Cariboo
NTS / BCGS: 093B.100
LATITUDE 52.945833
LONGITUDE -122.039167
UTM Zone 10N EASTING 0566362 NORTHING 5865101

OWNER(S): Leslie V. Sleeva
MAILING ADDRESS: 2239 Salmon River Rd., Salmon Arm, BC, V1E 4M1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Leslie V. Sleeva
MAILING ADDRESS: as above

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

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 29967, 31033

Placer Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Confirmation

Recorder:	MACPHERSON, FRANCES JEAN (116548)	Submitter:	MACPHERSON, FRANCES JEAN (116548)
Recorded:	2010/FEB/16	Effective:	2010/FEB/16
D/E Date:	2010/FEB/16		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **4470698**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Drilling

Work Start Date: 2009/JUN/16
Work Stop Date: 2009/AUG/26
Total Value of Work: $ 44190.50
Mine Permit No: P-11-503

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
504168	KISS	2005/jan/18	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	486.98	$ 4869.84	$ 973.97
507314	KISS 2	2005/feb/16	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.76	$ 38.95
507317	KISS 3	2005/feb/16	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.78	$ 38.96
507360		2005/feb/17	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	389.65	$ 3896.46	$ 779.29
507370		2005/feb/17	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	857.62	$ 8576.23	$ 1715.25
507378	KISS 4	2005/feb/17	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.49	$ 194.89	$ 38.98
568587	LS-EXT 1	2007/oct/24	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.50	$ 194.98	$ 39.00
568589	LS-EXT 2	2007/oct/24	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.49	$ 194.95	$ 38.99
586202	LS NW	2008/jun/11	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	155.81	$ 1558.14	$ 311.63
586391	LS NE	2008/jun/16	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	58.46	$ 584.59	$ 116.92
586393	LS NW 2	2008/jun/16	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.76	$ 38.95
586396	LS NW 3	2008/jun/16	2010/feb/17	2011/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.78	$ 38.96

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 20849.16

PAC name:	LESLIE VINCENT SLEEVA
Debited PAC amount:	$ 0.0
Credited PAC amount:	$ 23341.34

Total Submission Fees: $ 4169.83

Total Paid: **$ 4169.83**

Please print this page for your records.

The event was successfully saved.

Placer Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change Confirmation

Recorder:	MACPHERSON, FRANCES JEAN (116548)	Submitter:	MACPHERSON, FRANCES JEAN (116548)
Recorded:	2010/JUN/04	Effective:	2010/JUN/04
D/E Date:	2010/JUN/04		

Confirmation

If you have not yet submitted your report for this work program, your technical work report is due in 90 days. The Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change event number is required with your report submission. **Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to your report.** Contact Mineral Titles Branch for more information.

Event Number: **4670671**

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Drilling

Work Start Date: 2009/JUN/16
Work Stop Date: 2009/AUG/26
Total Value of Work: $ 23341.34
Mine Permit No: P-11-503

Summary of the work value:

Tenure Number	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Applied Work Value	Sub-mission Fee
504168	KISS	2005/jan/18	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	486.98	$ 4868.75	$ 973.97
507314	KISS 2	2005/feb/16	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.76	$ 38.95
507317	KISS 3	2005/feb/16	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.78	$ 38.96
507360		2005/feb/17	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	389.65	$ 3896.46	$ 779.29
507370		2005/feb/17	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	857.62	$ 8576.23	$ 1715.25
507378	KISS 4	2005/feb/17	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.49	$ 194.89	$ 38.98
568587	LS-EXT 1	2007/oct/24	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.50	$ 194.81	$ 39.00
568589	LS-EXT 2	2007/oct/24	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.49	$ 194.78	$ 38.99
586202	LS NW	2008/jun/11	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	155.81	$ 1555.22	$ 311.63
586391	LS NE	2008/jun/16	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	58.46	$ 583.51	$ 116.92
586393	LS NW 2	2008/jun/16	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.40	$ 38.95
586396	LS NW 3	2008/jun/16	2011/feb/17	2012/FEB/17	365	19.48	$ 194.42	$ 38.96

Financial Summary:

Total applied work value: $ 20843.01

PAC name:	LESLIE V. SLEEVA
Debited PAC amount:	$ 0.0
Credited PAC amount:	$ 2498.33
Total Submission Fees:	$ 4169.83
Total Paid:	**$ 4169.83**

The event was successfully saved.

Hollow-Stem Auger Drilling
on the
Lost Swede Property

Tenure Number 507370
(857.623 Hectares)

Latitude 52.945833 Longitude -122.039167
UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Central Location Coordinates: 5865101N, 0566362E
BCGS Map No. 093B.100

Swift River Area

Barkerville/Wells Designated Area
Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia

Property Owner and Operator:

Leslie V. Sleeva
2239 Salmon River Rd
Salmon Arm, BC, V1E 4M1

June 18, 2010

Report prepared by:

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1.0 Introduction

The Lost Swede Property (the Property) is located in the Cariboo Mining District of central British Columbia approximately 30 km east of the city of Quesnel. The Property covers an area approximately 6 km wide and extends 9.5 km northwest along the east side of the Swift River valley north of the confluence of Victoria Creek.

Important older gravel layers or paleochannel targets were identified in two paralleling geomorphic landscape settings on the Property along the east side of the Swift River during a fieldwork program in 2007. The first and most extensive landscape setting on the Property is made up of a valley-bottom terrace that is deeply incised by the Swift River along its western margin. Neighboring to the east and elevated 180 feet higher is a second landscape setting consisting of a valley-side terrace. Both terraces extend longitudinally in a northwest direction that parallels the Swift River valley. Sediments that make up both terraces were sampled by 20 hollow stem open-flight auger drill holes ranging from 2.7 to 36 meters (9 to 118 feet) deep in 2007. Older gravel layers ranging from 1.8 to 15.8 meters (6 to 52 feet) were identified in 6 holes drilled along the valley-bottom terrace and in 1 hole along the valley-side terrace. The older gravel layers are buried beneath late Wisconsin sediments that make up a glacial unit that extends from 8.5 to 22 meters (28 to 72 feet) thick. Bedrock was reached in only one of these seven drill holes in 2007.

This report describes results from the 2009 drill program where a more reliable drill-sampling method was used to re-evaluate the drill results obtained during the 2007 drill program. A Hollow-Stem Auger Drill mounted on a D5C LGP Cat was utilized to drill five holes along the valley-side and three holes along the valley-bottom terraces. A total of 162 meters (534 feet) was drilled with hole depths ranging from 4.6 to 39.6 meters (15 to 130 feet) deep. All sediment layers consisting of coarse-grained gravel were collected and processed for gold grade determinations. All holes were drilled on Placer Tenure 507370.

The best drill results were obtained from hole LS09-1 where a 7 m (23-foot) section of gold-bearing interglacial gravels was sampled along the valley-side terrace. Gold grade measurements across this gravel section returned values ranging from 0.31 to 1.35 g/yd^3. The gravel is overlain by 5.5 to 7.6 m (18 to 25 feet) of overburden consisting of late Wisconsin glacial till and underlain by an older highly-dense glaciolacustrine mud layer measuring 1.8 m (6 feet) thick. A 3.4 m (11-foot) thick sample of fractured bedrock retrieved from the same hole at a depth of 17.9 to 21.3 m (59 to 70 feet) returned a gold grade equivalent to 0.49 g/yd^3.

[1] "Older gravel" is broad term used throughout this report and refers to a gravel layer that predates the last glacial period (Late Wisconsin) that commenced 30,000 ybp. "Older gravel" layers that were deposited during an interglacial period commonly underlie and overlie two chronologically separate glacial sediment units. "Older gravel" layers were deposited during one of the interglacial ice-free periods that occurred intermittently throughout the Pleistocene (2.5Ma to 12,000 ybp) or during the preglacial (Tertiary > 2.5Ma ybp).

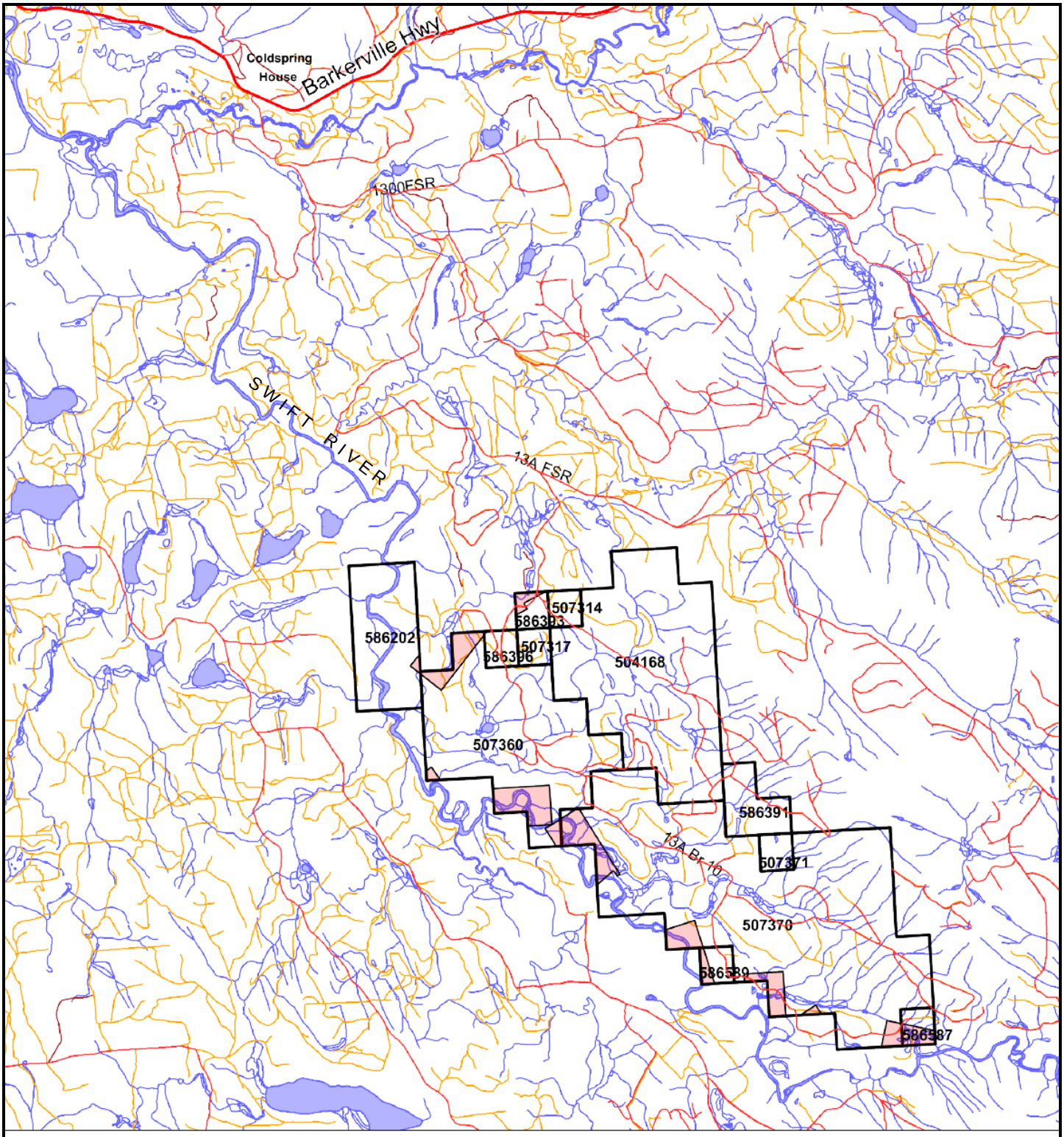

Figure 1 Location & Access

The property is located approximately 36km East of Quesnel, northeast of the Swift River and North of the confluence of Victoria Creek

N
W E
S

Scale 1:75,000

Mapsheets BCGS 093A.091
093B.080

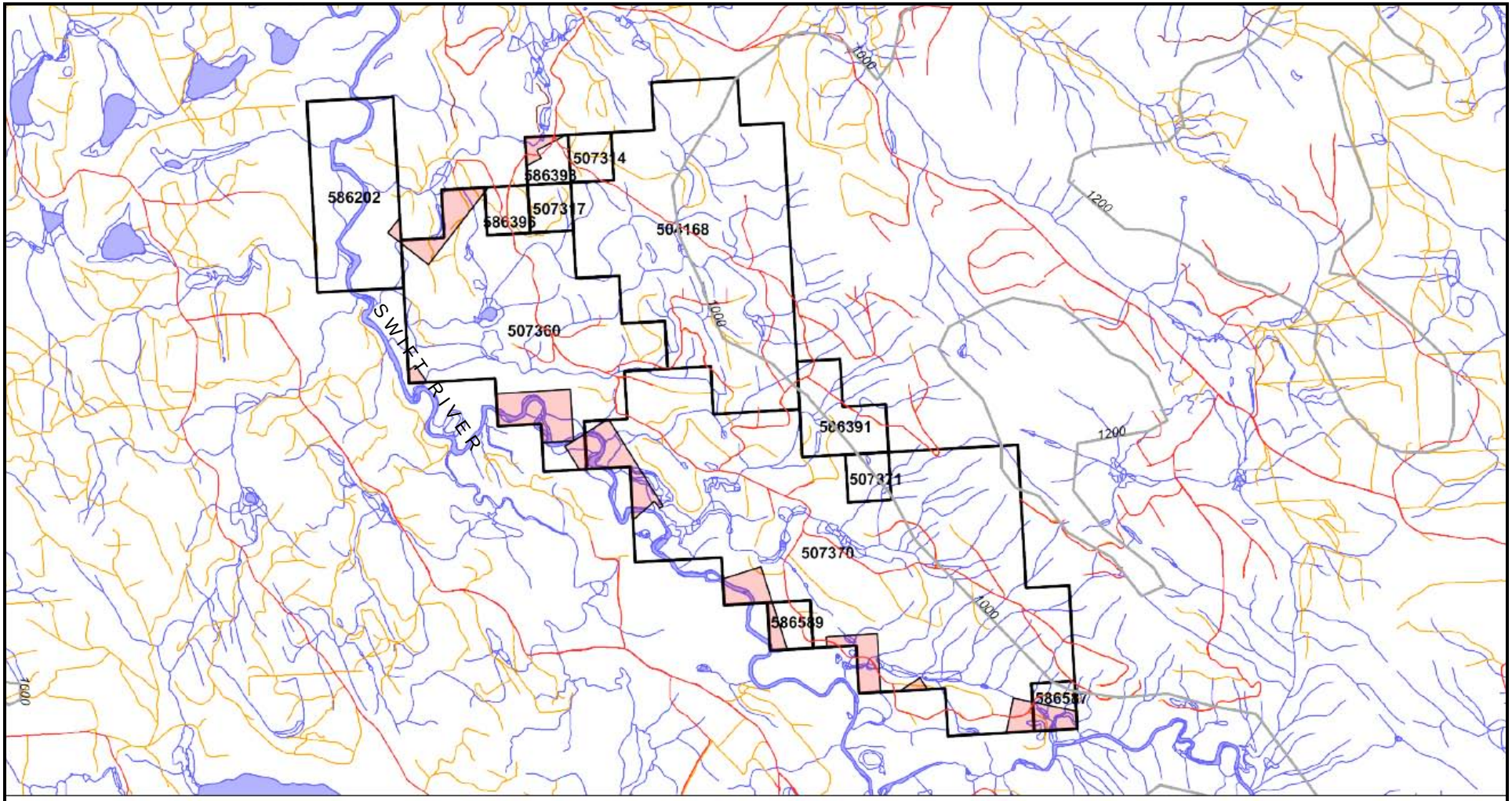

Figure 2 Tenure Detail & Topography

N
W E
S

Scale 1:60,000

2.0 Property Description and Access

The Lost Swede Property is made up of 12 placer Tenures containing a total of 107 cells and covers 2084.915 hectares of land (see Table 1). All of the placer gold exploration work on the Property took part on Tenures 570360 and 570370. The Property is located along the east side of the Swift River north of the confluence of Victoria Creek in the Barkerville/Wells Designated Placer Area of the Cariboo Mining District, Central British Columbia (Figure 1). The central part of the Property is located at UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N coordinates 5865101N and 0566362E on NTS map sheet number 093B (Figure 2). The Property is 100% owned and operated by Leslie V. Sleeva.

Table 1: List of Lost Swede Property tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
504168	KISS	093B	2005/jan/18	2012/feb/17	486.984
507314	KISS 2	093B	2005/feb/16	2012/feb/17	19.476
507317	KISS 3	093B	2005/feb/16	2012/feb/17	19.478
507360		093B	2005/feb/17	2012/feb/17	389.646
507370		093A	2005/feb/17	2012/feb/17	857.623
507378	KISS 4	093A	2005/feb/17	2012/feb/17	19.489
568587	LS-EXT 1	093A	2007/oct/24	2012/feb/17	19.498
568589	LS-EXT 2	093B	2007/oct/24	2012/feb/17	19.4945
586202	LS NW	093B	2008/jun/11	2012/feb/17	155.8144
586391	LS NE	093A	2008/jun/16	2012/feb/17	58.4589
586393	LS NW 2	093B	2008/jun/16	2012/feb/17	19.4759
586396	LS NW 3	093B	2008/jun/16	2012/feb/17	19.4777
Total Hectares					**2084.915**

The northern property boundary can be accessed by driving 3 km south along the 1300 Road, 7 km west and south along the 13A Road, and 2 km south along the 13A Branch 10 Road. The 1300 Road is located 33 km east of Quesnel along the Barkerville Highway (Hwy 26) from Hwy 97. The 13A Branch 10 Road provides access for an additional 10 km to the southern-most portion of the Property. Several recently constructed branch roads provide 2-wheel and 4-wheel drive access to most parts of the property.

3.0 Regional Bedrock Geology

The Lost Swede Property is located across bedrock belonging to the Quesnel Terrane that is made up of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic, volcaniclastic and fine-grained clastic rocks (Struik, 1988). Mafic rocks, mainly basalt and andesite agglomerate and tuff, dominate the volcaniclastic component that is distinguished from similar rocks in the neighboring Barkerville Terrane by the coarse clastic detritus. The Eureka Thrust Fault defines the tectonic boundary between the Quesnel Terrane and older Paleozoic rocks of the Barkerville Terrane at a location about 12 km east of the Property. This boundary appears to represent a convergent zone between the arc-

related Quesnel Terrane and the parautochthonous Barkerville Terrane of the Omineca Belt (Bloodgood, 1987).

4.0 Local Bedrock Geology

Thick sequences of postglacial alluvium and glacial sediments blanket the central portion of the Swift River Valley where bedrock exposures are rare. Lower elevations proximal to the Swift River consist of scattered grey to black colored siltstone and very fine-grained quartzite exposures that are mapped as Unit 1 by Bailey (1988). Conodonts collected by Bloodgood (1988) and macrofossils identified by Bailey (1988) in areas to the southeast suggests that the age of this rock unit is somewhere between middle and upper Triassic (Anisian-Carnian). Weak foliation in Unit 1 rocks commonly parallels bedding in a northwesterly to northerly direction and dips moderately to steeply anywhere from 60 to 80 degrees to the west.

Pelite beds in Unit 1 range from a few centimeters to a meter thick and occasionally contain small coarser-grained scour and fill structures. Some of the thin mudstone layers that exhibit a greenish grey color are believed to be a psammatic basaltic tuff component (Bailey, 1988). Rare lighter colored gritty calcareous mudstone in places north of the Property contain semi-massive very fine-grained pyrite laminations that are controlled along scattered discontinuous stress fractures that parallel bedding (Kocsis, 2007a).

A sequence of light grey mudstones and fine-grained sandstone beds are mapped as Unit 9a by Bailey (1988) in a confined area proximal to the confluence of the Swift River and Victoria Creek. Bedding in Unit 9a dips gently to the east as opposed to steeply dipping beds in underlying Mesozoic rocks mapped in Unit 1. These rocks are believed to be lithological equivalents to similar pelites exposed along the Horsefly River (Panteleyev, 1988) where middle Eocene fish fossils have been identified (Wilson, 1977a, 1977b).

Unit 9a was not examined in the field, although a local miner provided a beige colored sandstone sample that was collected along the Swift River upstream from its confluence with Victoria Creek. The sample contains weakly cemented, non-lithofied, angular to sub-angular, equigranular, fine-grained, nearly monolithological felsic mineral particles. Grains are interlocked in most part and in places thinly separated by a non-calcareous finer-grained white-colored microcrystalline matrix. The sandstone is peppered with 5% black colored mafic grains and in general the sample exhibits a very low density and is easily scratched with a fingernail. The sample resembles younger volcanic-derived sandstone that could be inferred as a coarse-grained felsic tuff affected and modified by stream transport and floodplain deposition in an area that represents a Pliocene drainage remnant of the Swift River.

Dark olive colored serpentine schist with an aphanitic molted-scaly texture was identified in a bedrock sample retrieved from auger drill hole ADH 19. A small bedrock exposure at the same elevation and located about 2 km northwest from ADH 19 contains a similar mineralogical component. The exposure is made up of dark olive fine-grained mafic intrusive rocks with a serpentine-alteration component. Moderate to strong foliation along the exposure strike 365°

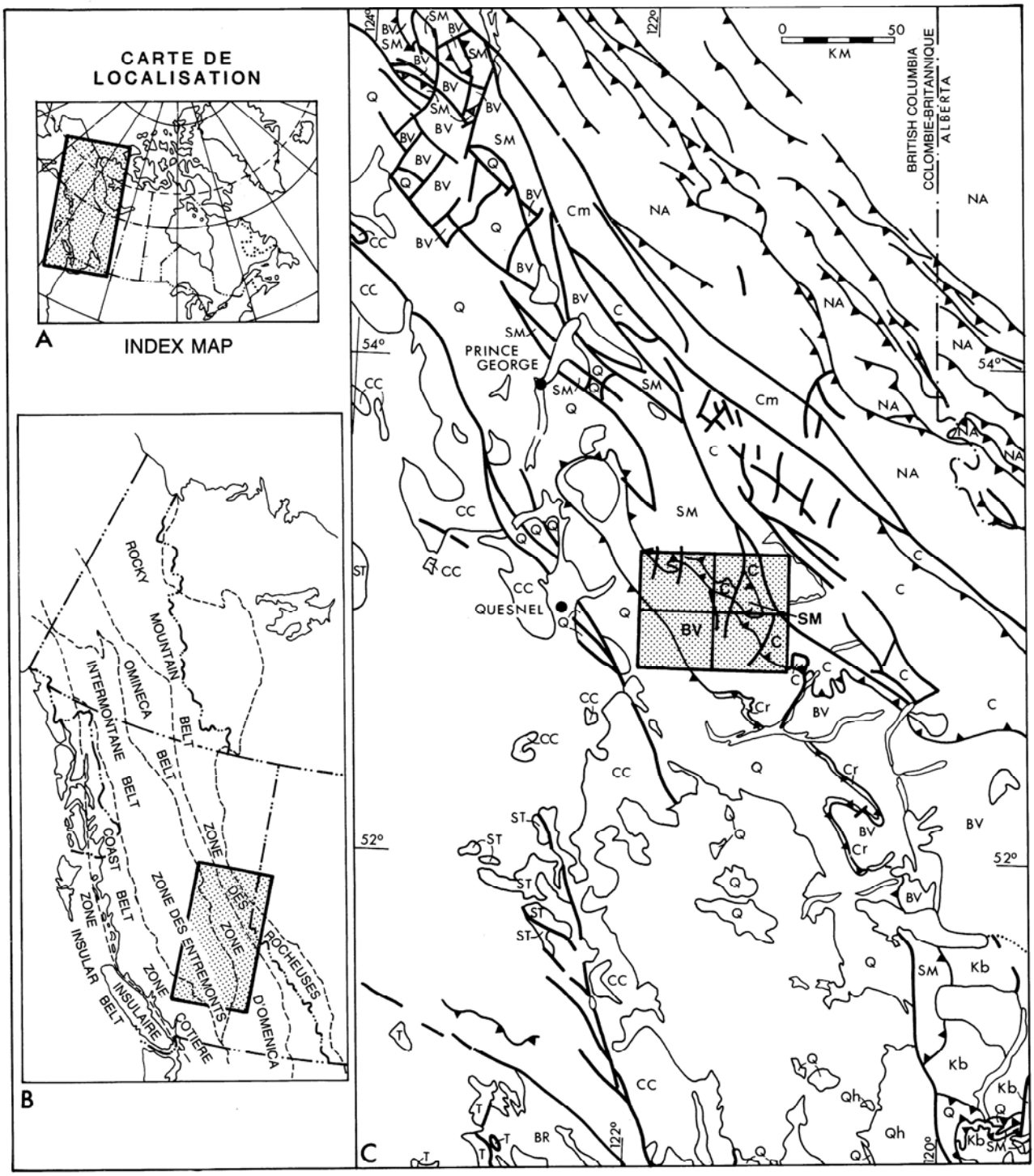

Figure 1. Regional maps telescoping the location of the map area from A) within Canada, through B) western Canada, to C) the four 1:50 000 scale maps that accompany this report shown on a regional map of Paleozoic and lower Mesozoic terranes. BR-Bridge River, BV-Barkerville, C-Cariboo, CC-Cache Creek, Cm-McGregor (subdivision of Cariboo Terrane), Kb-Kootenay (southern extension of BV), NA-North American, Q-Quesnel, Qh-Harper Ranch (subdivision of Quesnel), SM-Slide Mountain, ST-Stikinia, T-Tyaughton.

Figure 1. Cartes régionales montrant l'emplacement de la région cartographique A) à l'intérieur du Canada, B) dans l'ouest du pays et C) dans les quatre cartes à 1/50 000 qui accompagnent le présent rapport et qui paraissent sur une carte régionale des terrains du Paléozoïque et du Mésozoïque inférieur: BR-Bridge River, BV-Barkerville, C-Cariboo, CC-Cache Creek, Cm-McGregor (subdivision du terrain de Cariboo), Kb-Kootenay (prolongation méridionale du BV), NA-nord-américain, Q-Quesnel, Qh-Harper Ranch (subdivision du terrain de Quesnel), SM-Slide Mountain, ST-Stikinia, T-Tyaughton.

Figure 3: Regional Bedrock Geology

and dip 72° to the east. These rocks may be equivalent to Late Triassic (Norian) mafic volcanic rocks mapped by Bailey (1988) in Unit 2.

5.0 Surficial Geology and Exploration History

Important older gravel layers and apparent paleochannel targets have been identified in two paralleling geomorphic landscape settings along the east side of the Swift River during the 2007 field program (Kocsis, 2007). The fieldwork consisted of the examination of sediment exposures over a wide area and sampling of deeply buried sediment layers. Buried sediment layers were sampled in 2007 by 20 open-flight auger drill-holes ranging from 9 to 118 feet deep.

The first and most extensive landscape setting on the Property is made up of a valley-bottom terrace that is deeply incised by the Swift River along its western margin. This terrace averages 1 km wide and extends across the entire length of Tenure 507370 for a distance of 5 km. Neighboring to the east and elevated 180 feet higher is a second landscape setting consisting of a valley-side terrace. Both terraces extend longitudinally in a northwest direction that parallels the Swift River valley. The longitudinal extent of both terraces coincides with the Late Wisconsin northwest trending down-ice flow direction and more than likely also coincides with older ice sheet flow directions.

Thick glacial sequences are the main sediment component in both terraces that overlie deeply buried older alluvial sediments and prospective paleochannel locations. A weathered older alluvium layer ranging from 3 to 13.7m (10 to 45 feet) thick was identified along the valley-bottom terrace at two 2007 drill locations (holes 9 and 10) at depths ranging from 17.6 to 21.9m (58 to 72 feet). Neither hole reached bedrock, although an older glacial till layer was identified below the older alluvium unit in one hole and for this reason the alluvium is believed to be interglacial. One 2007 location (hole 18) drilled along the valley-side terrace penetrated a 1.8m (6-foot) thick older gravel layer (39-45 feet) that is highly auriferous at its base (5.9 g/yd^3 over 1.07m, 3.5 feet). The type of material underlying this older gravel layer was unknown during that year (Kocsis, 2008).

Three of the 2009 drill-holes LS09-1 to LS09-3 (see Appendix C) were twinned near the 2007 valley-side terrace drill-hole 18 to re-evaluate the high grade gold-bearing portion of a gravel layer identified at depths extending from 11.9 to 13.7m (39-45 feet). The 2007 hole 18 was terminated at a depth of 13.7m (45 feet) after the drill bit was unable to penetrate materials of unknown substance. One of the twinned drill holes LS09-3 intersected an auriferous interglacial alluvium unit extending from 7.6 to 14.02m (25 to 46 feet). Gold grades measured from gravels collected from this thick unit ranged from 0.32 to 1.10 g/yd^3. Hole LS09-3 shows that the gold-bearing older alluvium unit is underlain by a dense or highly compacted lacustrine mud layer that is believed to be part of an older glacial unit. For this reason the overlying older alluvium is considered to be interglacial. It is believed that the 2007 open-flight auger drill-hole 18 chased the gold throughout the auriferous alluvium extending from 7.6 to 13.7m (25 to 45 feet) to the hole bottom. It is also believed that the drill-competent mechanics or tight-hole conditions in the underlying dense lacustrine layer enabled the chased gold to collect and remain recoverable along the flights of the open-flight auger shortly before the hole was terminated. These

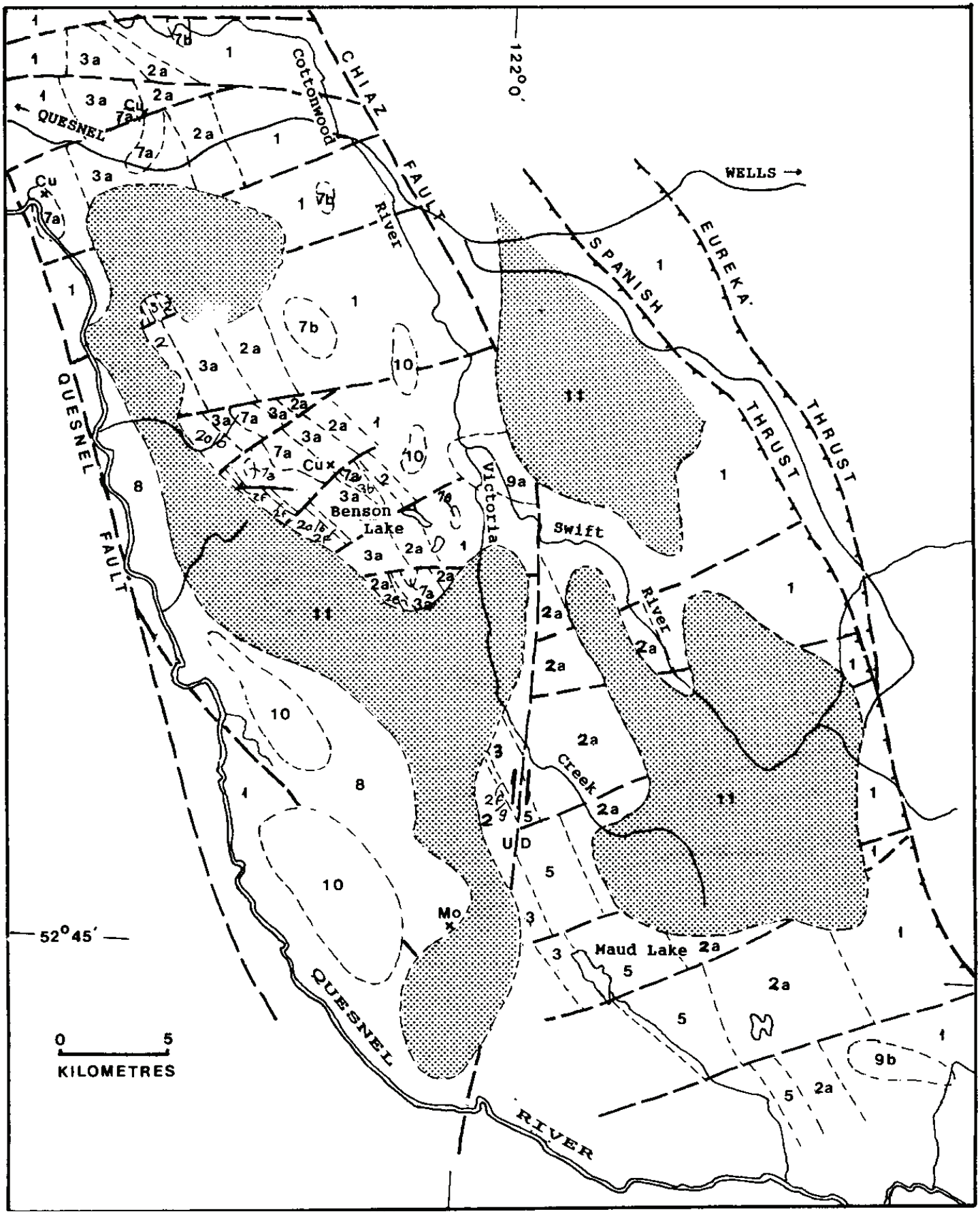

Figure 4: Local Bedrock Geology

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

PLEISTOCENE

11 — Glacial, fluvioglacial gravel and sand

MIOCENE

10 — Alkali olivine plateau basalt

EOCENE

9b — Light grey latite tuff, tuff-breccia and autobreccia

9a — Light grey sandstone and mudstone

CRETACEOUS

JURASSIC

PLIENSBACHIAN

5 — Dark to medium grey interbedded sandstone and siltstone

SINEMURIAN

3b — Reddish grey to maroon monolithic latite tuff and breccia

3a — Maroon polylithic breccia with feldspathic clasts

TRIASSIC

NORIAN

2g — Massive grey limestone and calcareous sandstone

2f — Interbedded mafic siltstone and sandstone

2e — Analcite-bearing maroon and grey basalt

2b — Maroon alkali basalt breccia

2a — Green and grey alkali and alkali olivine basalt

CARNIAN

1 — Dark grey and green siltstone, sandstone, mafic tuff; minor conglomerate

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

8 — Medium to coarse - grained granodiorite and quartz monzonite

7b — Pink and grey megacrystic syenite; minor hornblende gabbro and diorite

7a — Pink and grey, medium to fine-grained syenite, monzonite and diorite

SYMBOLS

- - - - Geological contact (inferred)

— — Fault (inferred)

× Mineral occurrence

Cu Copper

Mo Molybdenum

conditions in hole 18 resulted in a misleading very high gold grade that was believed at the time to originate from a 1.07m (3.5-foot) bottom-most thick layer of gravel unit.

The 2009 hole LS09-6 drilled across the valley-bottom terrace shows that the sediment thickness reaches up to 36.6m (120 feet). It is believed that this hole was drilled across a paleochannel with a bedrock bottom located about 27.4m (90 feet) below the present level of the Swift River. This drill-hole was the southeastern-most area drilled on the Lost Swede Property and is located 500m northwest of the Swift River. The river at this point deviates to the south for a short distance and enters a well-defined younger Holocene bedrock canyon incised in most part by meltwaters during ablation of the late Wisconsin ice sheet. The buried paleochannel at the hole LS09-6 location consists of 0.6m (2 feet) of postglacial alluvium, 7.3m (24 feet) of late Wisconsin glacial sediments, 5.8m (19 feet) of interglacial alluvium (possibly mid Wisconsin?), 7.6m (25 feet) of an older glacial sediment sequence, and 15.24m (50 feet) of older gravels of unknown age predating the mid Wisconsin. The assumed northwest trend of the paleochannel identified in hole LS09-06 follows a 50m wide broadly flanked elongated surface depression that has been modified and further dissected by postglacial meltwaters.

Holes LS09-1 to LS09-5 show that the sediments across the valley-side terrace slightly varies in thickness with depths to bedrock ranging from 17.9 to 21.3m (59 to 70 feet). This terrace is comprised of sediments made up of 0.6m (2 feet) of organic soils, 5.5 to 7.6m (18 to 25 feet) of late Wisconsin glacial sediments, 0 to 9.1m (0 to 30 feet) of interglacial alluvium, 1.2 to 10.4m (4 to 34 feet) of older glacial sediments, and 0 to 5.8m (0 to 19 feet) of older alluvium that predates the mid Wisconsin. This geomorphic setting in this area is made up of a 200-meter wide valley-side terrace that slopes gently to the northwest for a distance of 2 km where it eventually blends in with the valley-bottom terrace.

Meltwater channels across both terraces form complex wide and narrow incision patterns that are partly controlled by medial-ridged lateral moraine structures paralleling the length of the Swift River valley floor. Both terraces have relic landscape appearances or preserved topographical relief resembling two separate buried paleochannels that merge near the central northwest section of tenure 507370.

The valley-side terrace was examined in 2008 by refraction seismic lines LS3-6 and by the northeastern-most part of line LS2. Seismic line SL2 also examined a 930 m wide portion of the valley-bottom terrace (Kocsis, 2009).

6.0 Economic Geology

Nearly half of the 47 known mineral occurrences in the Quesnel Terrane, mainly in areas located south of the Lost Swede Property, are associated with Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic plutonic and volcanic rock assemblages. The largest occurrence consists of the Mount Polley alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposit that contains a resource amounting to 51.4 million tonnes of 0.38% copper and 0.55 grams per tonne gold (Bailey, 1990). The deposit is hosted by a multi-phase intrusive diorite stockwork complex and mineralization occurs as vein-filled structures within intrusion and hydrothermal breccias (Fraser, 1993). Another large mineral occurrence

called the QR deposit is located northwest of the Mount Polley deposit along the north side of the Quesnel River. This deposit is also associated with a Lower Jurassic alkalic stock, although gold mineralization occurs externally at a metasomatic front within neighboring carbonate-altered mafic volcanic rocks. The deposit has a resource amounting to 1.5 million tonnes at a grade of 5.0 grams per tonne gold (Bailey, 1990).

Other intrusive-related mineral occurrences within the Quesnel Terrane are associated with quartz-bearing calcalkalic stocks that host copper-molybdenum quartz structures at Gavin Lake and near Nyland Lake.

Fine-grained pelites within Unit 1, as mapped by Bailey (1990), host base and precious metals at locations called the CPW, TAM and NOV occurrences. These occurrences occupy narrow quartz-filled fractures that probably developed during or shortly after the accreted-emplacement of the Quesnel Terrane onto the Omineca Belt and more than likely have a regional metamorphic origin. Similar unknown gold-mineralized occurrences within or neighboring the Lost Swede Property may be important placer gold sources since most of the bedrock identified on the Property belongs to Unit 1.

Limestone subunit 2G (Bailey, 1990) overlies Unit 1 pelites and host copper sulfides and copper oxidation products near Morehead Lake. Felsic dykes intrude the limestone layers in this area although there is insufficient evidence to imply a direct relationship between the intrusions and copper mineralization.

A total of 2,765 ounces of placer gold has been historically produced and recorded along the Swift River during a period extending from 1874 to 1895 and during a short period from 1931 to 1935. Parts of the Swift River may have been mined up to 14 years prior to the earliest recording year (1874) but there are no production records available for that period.

Sovereign Creek, Little Swift River, and Fontaine Creek are three major tributaries of the Swift River with total historic recorded production amounting to 1,113 oz. Table 2 gives a summary of the total historic gold production for the area surrounding the Lost Swede Property, and for areas within the Quesnel Terrane belt that extends about 40 km southeast to Spanish Creek.

Table 2: Recorded placer gold production (1874-1945) and gold fineness for streams located along bedrock belonging to the Quesnel Terrane (Holland, 1950)

Stream Name	Range of Fineness	Average Fineness	Total Recorded Production (oz)
Fontaine Creek			508
Little Swift River			509
Morehead Creek	825-838	831	1,538
Quesnel River (South Fork)	830-830.75	830.5	15,342
Quesnel River (below forks)	762.5-822.25	801	120,187
Spanish Creek			3,706
Sovereign Creek			96
Swift River		890	2,765
Total Production (1874-1945)			**144,651**

Modern mechanical operations have actively produced placer gold in local areas since the early 1980s along parts of the Swift River, Sovereign Creek, lower Little Swift River, and lower Fontaine Creek, but there are no public production records available. There were no current operators producing placer gold in these areas during the 2009 mining season.

Postglacial surface gravels were extensively mechanically mined along the very lower part of Sovereign Creek sometime during the 1990s. Up to six other smaller shallow operations have been scattered along Sovereign Creek for a distance of 10 km further upstream. Some high-grade (preglacial?) bedrock gravels have been mined on the south side of Sovereign Creek at a location 1.5 km upstream from Moustique Creek. Most of these areas were mined with production rates ranging from 150 to 300 cubic yards per day (MacGowan, 2006).

A moderately large area has been mined along the east side of the Swift River 7 km downstream from the mouth of Sovereign Creek. An unknown quantity of placer gold has been recovered in this area from a layer of wandering streambed postglacial gravels situated near the present level of the Swift River. Highest gold concentrations were primarily located in a boulder-rich lag deposit at the base of the gravel unit where it lies on false bedrock made up of lodgement till and glaciolacustrine sediments. A small section of the Swift River was mined by a dragline dredge operation from 1947 to 1948 at a location about 1 km upstream from the Cottonwood River.

There have been several other placer projects involving small scale exploration programs along the Swift River and Sovereign Creek over the past 20 years, but most tests were limited to shallow excavations generally less than 8m deep. One exception was a drill program along the south side of Sovereign Creek where a deep paleochannel has been identified at a location about 3 km upstream from the Swift River. Older gravels in this area have been drill-intercepted at a depth interval extending from 8 to 27 meters. The older gravels are overlain by a package of lodgement till and glaciolacustrine sediments. The paleochannel trends northwesterly and appears to form a complete buried bedrock canyon separate from the present day Sovereign Creek valley (Levson, 1993).

7.0 Hollow-Stem Auger Drill Sampling

A total of 8 holes were drilled utilizing a portable Hollow-Stem Auger Drill Rig that was mounted on the rear of a D5C LGP Cat dozer. The drill string was made up of standard 5-foot long bolt-locking hollow-stem auger sections with a 6.625-inch inside diameter. The drill string is capable of housing a 6-inch diameter core barrel measuring 1.5m (5 feet) long. The core barrel was retrieved and emplaced with a wire-line recovery system. Sediments and bedrock were cut using an 29.2cm (11.5-inch) diameter drill-bit made up of replaceable carbide tungsten bullet inserts.

All sediments and bedrock drilled were cored and examined on the surface in 1.5m (5-foot) long sections. The cores were emptied from the barrel using an attachable vibrator to eliminate jamming problems. The drill logs for all 8 holes are listed in Appendix C. All core containing gravel layers was catalogued and collected in 20 liter pails. The collected samples were transported to an indoor processing facility located in Quesnel. Each sample was weighed and converted to loose cubic yards using a standard estimate where a loose cubic yard of gravel is equivalent to 1500 kg. Some of the samples containing excessive mud were washed thoroughly in a portable cement mixer. The individual samples were poured onto a horizontal screen and sieved to 0.952cm ($3/8^{th}$ inch) minus. The sieved material was dropped directly into a small hopper containing a 5cm (2-inch) diameter screw feeder that fed the material onto a Wifley Table Concentrator at a controlled rate. The concentrator consisted of bottom-attached rotating magnetic separators to eliminate the bulk of magnetic concentrate. The collected gold-bearing concentrate was re-run through the concentrator at finer settings once or twice more to eliminate as much concentrate reject as possible. The final concentrate was then processed across a China Table where individual gold particles were collected. Gold samples were weighed in milligrams when applicable with a 'mini PRO' (30 X 0.001g) Portable Precision Balance electronic scale manufactured by American Weigh Scales Inc.

Table 3 contains a summary of the sample intervals collected from drill-hole numbers LS09-1 to LS09-8 and provides descriptions of gold concentrations recovered. Drill-hole log data, including sample descriptions and GPS locations, are given in the Drill Record Sheets that are provided in Appendix C. The drill-hole setup locations on Placer Tenures 507370 are correspondingly illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. Sedimentological interpretations on the drill-hole results are given in the next section titled Summary and Conclusions. Discussions involving the surficial geology surrounding the 8 drill-holes are given in Section 5.

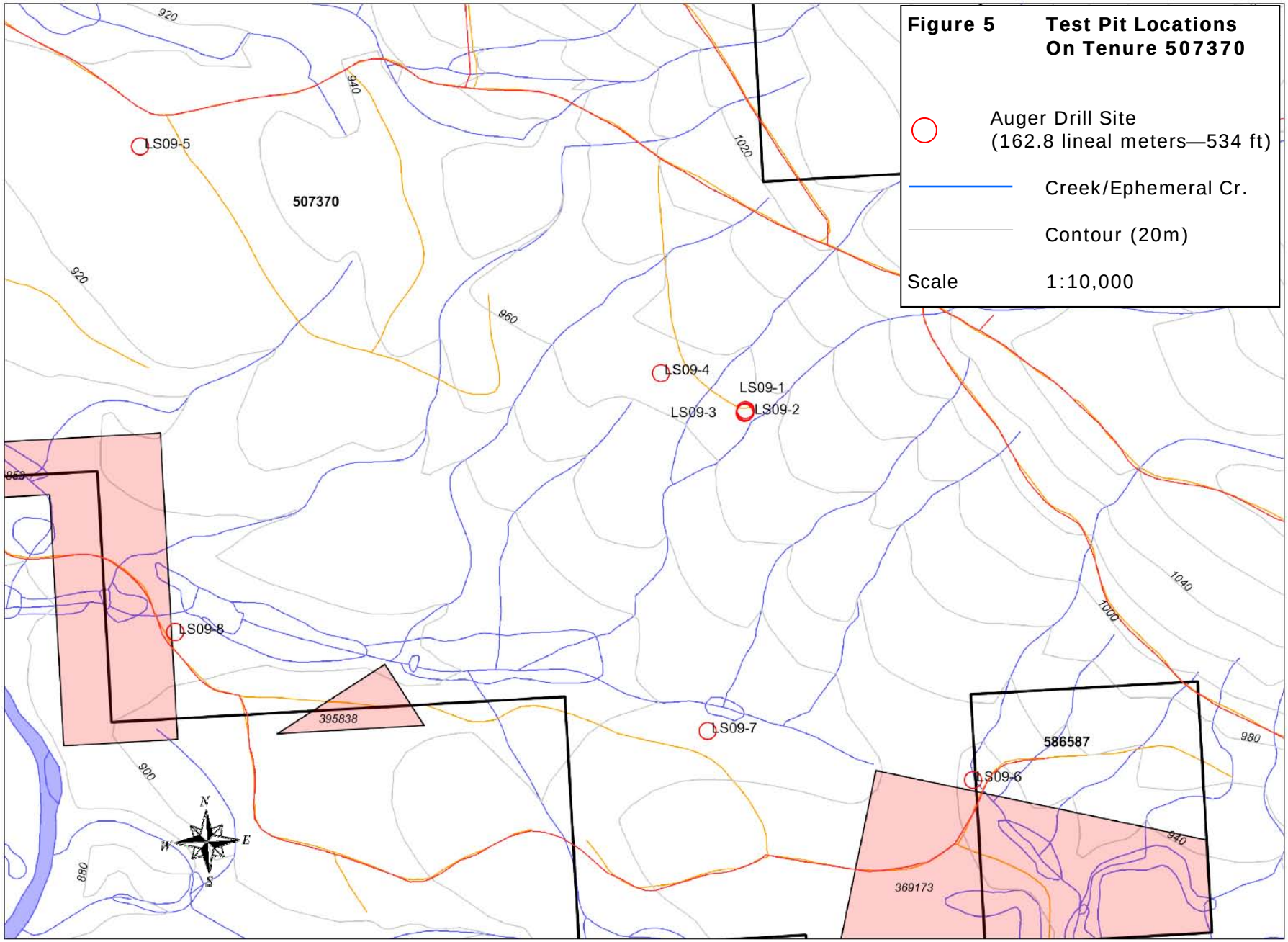
Figure 5 Test Pit Locations On Tenure 507370
Auger Drill Site
(162.8 lineal meters—534 ft)
Creek/Ephemeral Cr.
Contour (20m)
Scale 1:10,000
LS09-5
507370
LS09-4
LS09-1
LS09-3
LS09-2
LS09-8
395838
LS09-7
586587
LS09-6
369173
920
940
1020
960
1040
1000
980
900
880
N
E
S
W

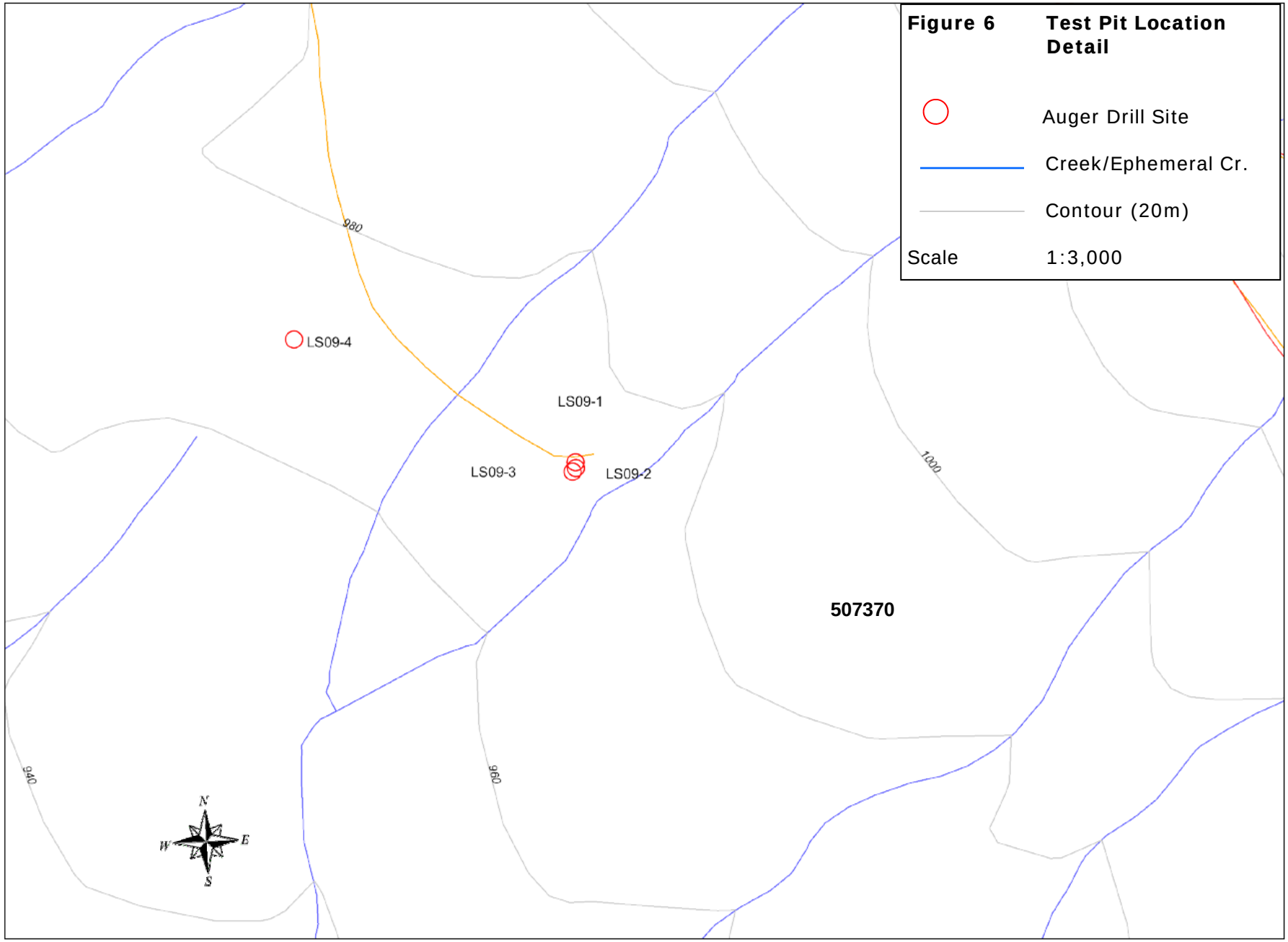
Figure 6
Test Pit Location Detail
Auger Drill Site
Creek/Ephemeral Cr.
Contour (20m)
Scale
1:3,000
LS09-4
LS09-1
LS09-3
LS09-2
980
1000
960
940
507370
N
W
E
S

Table 3. Summary of gravel samples retrieved from drill holes LS 09-1 to 09-08 and calculated gold grades

Hole Number	Location Easting Northing	Sample Number	Depth Interval (feet)	Thick-ness (feet)	Sample Weight (kg)	Sample Volume (yd^3)	Gold Descrip-tion	Gold (mg)	Gold Grade (g/yd^3)
LS 09-1	0568856	1	18-25	7				0	Nil
	5863568	2	25-30	5	34	0.0227	f	7	0.31
		3	30-35	5	30	0.0200	f	11	0.55
		4	35-40	5	34	0.0227	vf-f	14	0.62
		5	40-45	5	40	0.0267	flake	36	1.35
		6	45-48	3	28	0.0187	c	20	1.07
		7	54-59	5	40	0.0267	f	3	0.11
		8	59-70	11	40	0.0267	f	12	0.49
LS 09-2	0568854	1	20-25	5				0	Nil
	5863566	2	25-48	23				0	Nil
		3	59-67	8	26	0.0173	flake	27	1.55
LS 09-3	0568854	1	25-35	10	16	0.0107	f	10	0.94
	5863564	2	35-46	11	26	0.0173	f	12	0.70
		3	53-58	5	37	0.0247	vf	7	0.32
		4	65-70	5	46	0.0307	flake	34	1.10
LS 09-4	0568703	1	51-55	4	38				0.20
	5863643	2	55-60	5	48				0.10
		3	60-65	5	29				0.40
		4	65-70	5					0.40
		5	70-80	10					0.30
LS 09-5	0567758	No							
	5864102	Samples							
LS 09-6	0592249	1	89-92	3	8	0.0053	vf	1	0.19
	5862870	2	95-101	6				0	Nil
		3	101-107	6	28	0.0187	f	36	1.93
		4	107-110	3				0	Nil
		5	110-115	5	16	0.0107	f	10	0.94
		6	115-120	5	10	0.0067	f	1	0.15
LS 09-7	0568761	1	21-29	8	29	0.0193		0	Nil
	5862981	2	29-32	3	42	0.0280		0	Nil
		3	32-35	3	18	0.0120		0	Nil
LS 09-8	0567784	No							
	5863205	Samples							

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

Important older gravel units and potential paleochannel targets have been identified in two geomorphic landscape settings along the east side of the Swift River. The settings include a valley-bottom terrace that is deeply incised by the Swift River along its western margin and an adjacent 54.9m (180-foot) elevated valley-side terrace. Thick glacial sequences are the main

sediment component in both terraces that overlie deeply buried older alluvial sediments and prospective paleochannel locations.

The various types of sediments identified across the valley-bottom and valley-side terraces have been categorized into five distinct sedimentological units; **1) Postglacial Alluvium** representing Holocene alluvium and meltwater sediment accumulation during ablation of the Late Wisconsin ice sheet (~12,000 ybp to present), **2) Late Wisconsin Glacial Sediments** (30,000 to 12,000 ybp) dominated by grey colored till horizons and lacustrine sediment layers, **3) Older Alluvium** including 'older gravel' accumulation during the mid Wisconsin Interstadial (45,000 to 30,000 ybp) or possibly Sangamon Interglacial (131,000 to 75,000 ybp) or older interglacial or preglacial (Tertiary >1.8 million years), **4) Older Glacial Sediment** deposition during the early Wisconsin (75,000 to 45,000 ybp) or late Illinoian (200,000 to 131,000 ybp) or older, and **5) Older Alluvium** that is older than Unit 3 or at least predates the early Wisconsin glacial period.

The generalized term 'older alluvium' is used in this report to describe subaerial-weathered alluvium layers that underlie a sequence of glacial sediments. There is an insufficient amount of information available at this time to differentiate and confidently place all of the identified older alluvium layers into specific interstadial, interglacial or preglacial sub-categories. The thickness of each sediment unit identified in drill holes LS 09-1 to 09-8 and depths to bedrock where applicable is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of sedimentological unit thicknesses, depths to bedrock, and total depths drilled in hollow-stem auger drill holes LS 09-1 to 09-8 (all measurements given in feet)

Drill Hole Number	Postglacial Alluvium	Late Wisconsin Glacial Sediments	Older Alluvium	Older Glacial Sediments	Older Alluvium	Bedrock Depth	Hole Total Depth
LS09-1	0	18	30	6	5	59	72
LS09-2	0	20	28	4	7	59	67
LS09-3	0	25	21	7	12	65	70
LS09-4	2	18	25	6	19	70	80
LS09-5	2	23	0	34	0	59	65
LS09-6	2	24	19	25	50	120	130
LS09-7	11	10	11			32	35
LS09-8	9	6				?	15
	Total Feet Drilled						**534**

9.0 Recommendations

Further exploration work is recommended across the Lost Swede Property to further define and understand the placer gold occurrences identified in the two geomorphic valley-bottom and valley-side terrace settings explored. The work will involve additional seismic refraction surveying, further drilling, and possible test pit sampling. It was learned during this drill-exploration program that the 2007 seismic refraction survey is unreliable (Kocsis, 2008). The hollow-stem auger coring system proved to be a reliable drill-sampling technique where in many cases excellent core recovery showing in-situ sediment layering was observed. A drill stem length in excess of 36.6m (120 feet) will be required to sample the deepest known ground on the property.

Valley-bottom Terrace

- The initial seismic refraction survey along the valley-bottom terrace should be comprised of four northeast trending lines situated at and northwest from drill-hole LS09-6. These lines, totaling approximately 2 km, will provide bedrock profiles needed to broadly outline the locations of buried paleochannels. One of the survey lines should be placed directly over or near the 2007 drill-hole 20. The sedimentological information from the drill holes will be an important part of the seismic interpretation that includes velocity-horizon determinations.
- Up to 10 new drill holes will be required to assess the area outlined by the seismic survey. Drill-hole locations will be contingent on results obtained through the seismic interpretation.
- Additional seismic surveying and further drilling will be necessary if the initial proposed exploration work returns favorable results.

Valley-side Terrace

- It may be necessary to re-survey this terrace with another seismic program since the 2007 seismic survey is, in most part, inaccurate. Two initial seismic lines will be required across drill-hole LS09-1 to determine if the thick sequence of auriferous interglacial gravels in this area is controlled along a buried paleochannel that is commonly expressed as a depression in the underlying older glacial sediment sequence and/or in the bedrock. Bedrock profiles from the first line running east-west and the second north-south will provide data needed to determine the approximate orientation of any existing underlying paleochannel depression. Two other adjacent seismic lines spaced 100 m apart will be needed to outline the known location of a possible buried paleochannel for a distance of 200 m.
- If a buried paleochannel is identified, then up to 8 drill holes spaced within a 50 meter grid will be required to calculate the average gold grade along a distance of 200 m.
- Further seismic work and drilling will be contingent on results from the initial proposed exploration work.
- Test pit sampling methods could be utilized at a location near drill-holes LS09-01 to LS09-03 to investigate the 7m (23-foot) thick sequence of auriferous alluvium that commences at a depth 7.6m (25 feet) below the surface.

10.0 References

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APPENDIX A

Certificate of Qualifications

I Stephen P. Kocsis currently residing at 301-776 Vaughan Street, Quesnel, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I studied Earth Sciences at the University of Waterloo and graduated with a B.Sc. degree in 1983.

I am registered with the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist (License No. 20451).

I have practiced my profession continuously for a period of 27 years since graduation.

My experience related to the content of the Technical Report includes:

- Employment as an Associate Research Personal with the Glaciated Basin Research Center, University of Toronto, involving 2 years of field work and three co-authored paper publications focused on the study of placer gold deposits in the Cariboo Mining District, central British Columbia.
- Continuous work over the past 20 years involving Placer Gold Exploration throughout British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Central and South America.

I prepared the Technical Report titled "Hollow Stem Auger Drilling on the Lost Property**"** and dated "June 4, 2010". I directed the exploration work described in this report on behalf of the Property owner/operator Leslie Sleeva.

I have completed two other Technical Reports on the Lost Swede Property for Property owner/operator Leslie Sleeva; **1)** Auger Drill Placer Gold Exploration on the Lost Swede Property (2008), Aris Report 29967; and **2)** Seismic Refraction Survey **o**n the Lost Swede Property (2009), Aris Report 31033.

In my opinion of all relevant facts, there are no circumstances that could have interfered with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report. Hence, I can be considered a qualified person who is independent of the Property Owner according to section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

Dated this 18th day of June, 2010 in Quesnel, British Columbia

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Stephen P. Kocsis, P.Geo

Appendix B

Statement of Costs

2009 Cost Statement
Lost Swede Hollow Stem Auger Drilling Project

Contractor	Item	Day/Hr	Km	Rate	Footage	Total
	Hollow Stem Auger Footage			$30.00	534	$16,020.00
Les Sleeva	Manager/Foreman	170		$30.00		$5,100.00
Cody Smith	Drill Helper	168		$25.00		$4,200.00
S. Kocsis, P.Geo.	Geological	5.5		$425.00		$2,337.50
S. Kocsis, P.Geo.	Research & Report	5		$425.00		$2,125.00
J. Hately	Sample Processing	135		$25.00		$3,375.00
LeBrun Repair Ltd.	Drill Repairs and Maintenance			$0.00		$5,750.40
Accurate Mining	Drafting	2		$65.00		$130.00
Accurate Mining	Report Compilation	5		$90.00		$450.00
Sleeva/Smith	Meals & Accomodation	42		$75.00		$3,150.00
Sleeva/Smith	Mob/Demob Mileage		3090	$0.60		$1,854.00
Sleeva/Smith	Daily Mileage		2016	$0.60		$1,209.60
Timber Service	Drill Mob/Demob	12		$125.00		$1,500.00

2009 Expenditures **$47,201.50**

Total Person Days (ground work) = 68

Appendix C

Drill Record Sheets

Summary of gravel samples retrieved from drill holes LS 09-1 to 09-08 and calculated gold grades

Hole Number	Location Easting Northing	Sample Number	Depth Interval (feet)	Thick-ness (feet)	Sample Weight (kg)	Sample Volume (yd^3)	Gold Descrip-tion	Gold (mg)	Gold Grade (g/yd^3)
LS 09-1	0568856	1	18-25	7				0	Nil
	5863568	2	25-30	5	34	0.0227	f	7	0.31
		3	30-35	5	30	0.0200	f	11	0.55
		4	35-40	5	34	0.0227	vf-f	14	0.62
		5	40-45	5	40	0.0267	flake	36	1.35
		6	45-48	3	28	0.0187	c	20	1.07
		7	54-59	5	40	0.0267	f	3	0.11
		8	59-70	11	40	0.0267	f	12	0.49
LS 09-2	0568854	1	20-25	5				0	Nil
	5863566	2	25-48	23				0	Nil
		3	59-67	8	26	0.0173	flake	27	1.55
LS 09-3	0568854	1	25-35	10	16	0.0107	f	10	0.94
	5863564	2	35-46	11	26	0.0173	f	12	0.70
		3	53-58	5	37	0.0247	vf	7	0.32
		4	65-70	5	46	0.0307	flake	34	1.10
LS 09-4	0568703	1	51-55	4	38				0.20
	5863643	2	55-60	5	48				0.10
		3	60-65	5	29				0.40
		4	65-70	5					0.40
		5	70-80	10					0.30
LS 09-5	0567758	No							
	5864102	Samples							
LS 09-6	0592249	1	89-92	3	8	0.0053	vf	1	0.19
	5862870	2	95-101	6				0	Nil
		3	101-107	6	28	0.0187	f	36	1.93
		4	107-110	3				0	Nil
		5	110-115	5	16	0.0107	f	10	0.94
		6	115-120	5	10	0.0067	f	1	0.15
LS 09-7	0568761	1	21-29	8	29	0.0193		0	Nil
	5862981	2	29-32	3	42	0.0280		0	Nil
		3	32-35	3	18	0.0120		0	Nil
LS 09-8	0567784	No							
	5863205	Samples							

Table 1: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-1

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-1

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: June 16-17, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5863568 **Easting** 568856 **Elev. (m)** 975

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-18				Gravel rich brown till		
18-25	5		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	1	NVG
25-30	5		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	2	0.31
30-35	5		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	3	0.55
35-40	5		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	4	0.62
40-45	5		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	5	1.35
45-48	3		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	6	1.07
48-54	6			Densely packed lacustrine clay (blue/gray)		
54-59	5			Compact sand, yellow, brown and black	7	0.11
59-70	11			Fractured bedrock	8	0.49
70-72	2			Competent bedrock, turquoise in color, end of hole		

NVG = No visible gold

Table 2: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-2

Drill Record Sheet				**Hole Number:**	LS09-2		
Project:	Lost Swede Property			**Geoscientist:**	Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.		
Date:	June 18-19, 2009			**Driller:**	Les Sleeva	**Helper:**	Cody Smith
UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates		**Northing**	5863566	**Easting**	568854	**Elev. (m)**	975

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-20	20			Gravel rich brown till		
20-25	5		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	1	NVG
25-48	23		8	Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	2	NVG
48-52	4			Densely packed lacustrine clay (blue/gray)		
52-57	5			Fine grained sand and silty conpact (blue)		
57-59	2		1	Sand to pebbles		
59-67	8			Fractured bedrock, end of hole	3	NVG

NVG = No visible gold

Table 3: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-3

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-3

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: June 20-21, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5863564 **Easting** 568854 **Elev. (m)** 975

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-23				Brown sand and gravel, rich till		
23-25	2			Brown sand and gravel, rich till (wet)		
25-35	23			Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	1	0.94
35-46	11			Poorly sorted angular pebble to cobble	2	0.7
46-53	7			Densely packed lacustrine clay (blue)		
53-58	5		1	Compact sand and clay layers	3	0.32
58-65	7			Compact sand and clay layers		
65-70	5			Fractured bedrock, end of hole	4	1.1

Table 4: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-4

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-4

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: July 10-12, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5863643 **Easting** 568703 **Elev. (m)** 970

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-2	2			Dark brown organics and silt		
2-20	18			Gravel rich brown compact till		
20-35	15			Olive green silt (damp)		
35-37	2			Olive green fine wet sand		
37-45	7			Green-brown silty clay		
45-51	6		6	Blue-green till with cobbles		
51-55	4		6	Olive green gravel and cobbles (wet)	1	0.2
55-60	5		6	Olive green gravel and cobbles (wet)	2	0.1
60-65	5		6	Olive green gravel and cobbles (wet)	3	0.4
65-70	5			Angular blue-gray sand and gravel	4	0.4
70-80	5			Turquise fractured bedrock, end of hole	5	0.3

Table 5: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-5

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-5

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: July 13-14, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5864102 **Easting** 567758 **Elev. (m)** 925

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-2	2			Dark brown organics		
2-7	5		8	Brown cobble till		
7-19	12	1/2		Olive-brown clay with pebbles		
19-25	6		4	Olive green fine wet sa Gray silty, gravel rich till		
25-42	17			Dense layers of blue silt and clay		
42-52	10			Dense layers of blue silt and clay		
52-59	7			Dense layers of blue silt and clay		
59-65	6			Black and gray layers of fine-grained bedrock, end of hole		

Table 6: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-6

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-6

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: July 15-20, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5862870 **Easting** 569249 **Elev. (m)** 940

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-2	2			Dark brown organics		
2-8	7			Yellow clay		
8-12	4	1/2		Brown clay, some pebbles		
12-26	14		8	Gray till, abundant cobbles		
26-32	6			Dry silty gravel		
32-35	3			Silty wet sand		
35-45	10			Silty wet sand		
45-57	12			Fine layers of silt and clay		
57-70	3			Dense layer olive-gray clay		
70-74	4			Olive-green fine-grained sand		
74-89	15			Thin layers of sand, silt and clay		
89-92	3	2		Silty brown weathered gravel	1	0.2
92-95	3			Olive-green fine sand		
95-101	6			Silty brown weathered gravel	2	NVG
101-107	6		3	Red oxidized (?) weathered gravel	3	1.9
107-110	3		3	Red oxidized (?) cemeted gravel	4	NVG
110-115	5		3	Red oxidized (?) cemeted gravel	5	0.9
115-120	5			Red oxidized (?) cemeted gravel	6	1.1
120-125	5			Black-gray fractured bedrock		
125-130	5			Bedrock, end of hole		

NVG = No visible gold

Table 7: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-7

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-7

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: August 22-23, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5862981 **Easting** 568761 **Elev. (m)** 920

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-1	1			Dark brown organics		
1-7	6			Silt to fine gravel		
7-9	2			Yellow silt (wet)		
9-11	2			Brown sand		
11-21	10		8	Olive-brown silty till		
21-29	8		12	Silty gravel to cobble	1	NVG
29-32	3			Cleaner gravel to cobble	2	NVG
32-35	3			Black fine-grained bedrock, end of hole	3	NVG

NVG = No visible gold

Table 8: Auger Drill Record Sheet for hole LS09-8

Drill Record Sheet **Hole Number:** LS09-8

Project: Lost Swede Property **Geoscientist:** Stephen Kocsis, P.Geo.

Date: August 25-26, 2009 **Driller:** Les Sleeva **Helper:** Cody Smith

UTM NAD (83) Zone 10N Coordinates **Northing** 5863205 **Easting** 567784 **Elev. (m)** 900

Drill Interval (ft)	Total Feet	Pebble Size (In.)	Cobble Size (In.)	Description	Sample Number	Gold Value (grams/yd3)
0-9	9			Red oxidized (?) gravel		
9-14	5		6	Brown till with gravel		
14-15	1		6	Olive-brown till with cobble, end of hole		