

**BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
31597**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

on the

**MOFFAT PROPERTY**

**MTO Event # 4626971**

**CARIBOO MINING DIVISION,  
British Columbia  
TRIM 093A004, 093A05, 093A014, and 093A015  
Latitude 52°06' N, Longitude 121°12' W**

**Prepared for Operator:**

**FJORDLAND EXPLORATION INC.  
510-510 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 3A8**

**By:**

**Tom Schroeter,  
B.Sc., P .Geo. / P.Eng.**

**21 July, 2010  
Vancouver, B.C.**

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## 1. SUMMARY

This report covers MTO Event Numbers 4626971 dated 10 May 2010.

On 10 September, 2009 a program, consisting of prospecting, was completed on the Moffat property on tenures # 616268 and 616265. A 7 kilometre traverse was made by Tom Schroeter of Delta, BC and Victor Tanaka of North Vancouver, BC. The total cost of the survey was \$2,747.39.

The Moffat Property is located south of Moffat Creek 4 kilometres northeast of Murphy Lake and 36 kilometres northeast of the town of Lac La Hache. At the date of this report, the Moffat Property consists of 32 mineral claims with a total area of 13,790 hectares.

The Moffat property is underlain by the Late Triassic to early Jurassic-aged Takomkane Batholith. The 2009 prospecting program was located near the Harrison Creek MINFILE showing, discovered by P. Schiarizza (2008), consisting of a grab sample analyzed to contain 1671 ppm copper, 105 ppb gold, and 1432 ppb silver.

Visible copper mineralization was observed in outcrop. This area coincides with an airborne magnetic anomaly that was verified on the ground as pertaining to magnetite mineralization in quartz monzonite to monzodiorite intrusive rocks.

Additional exploration is recommended.

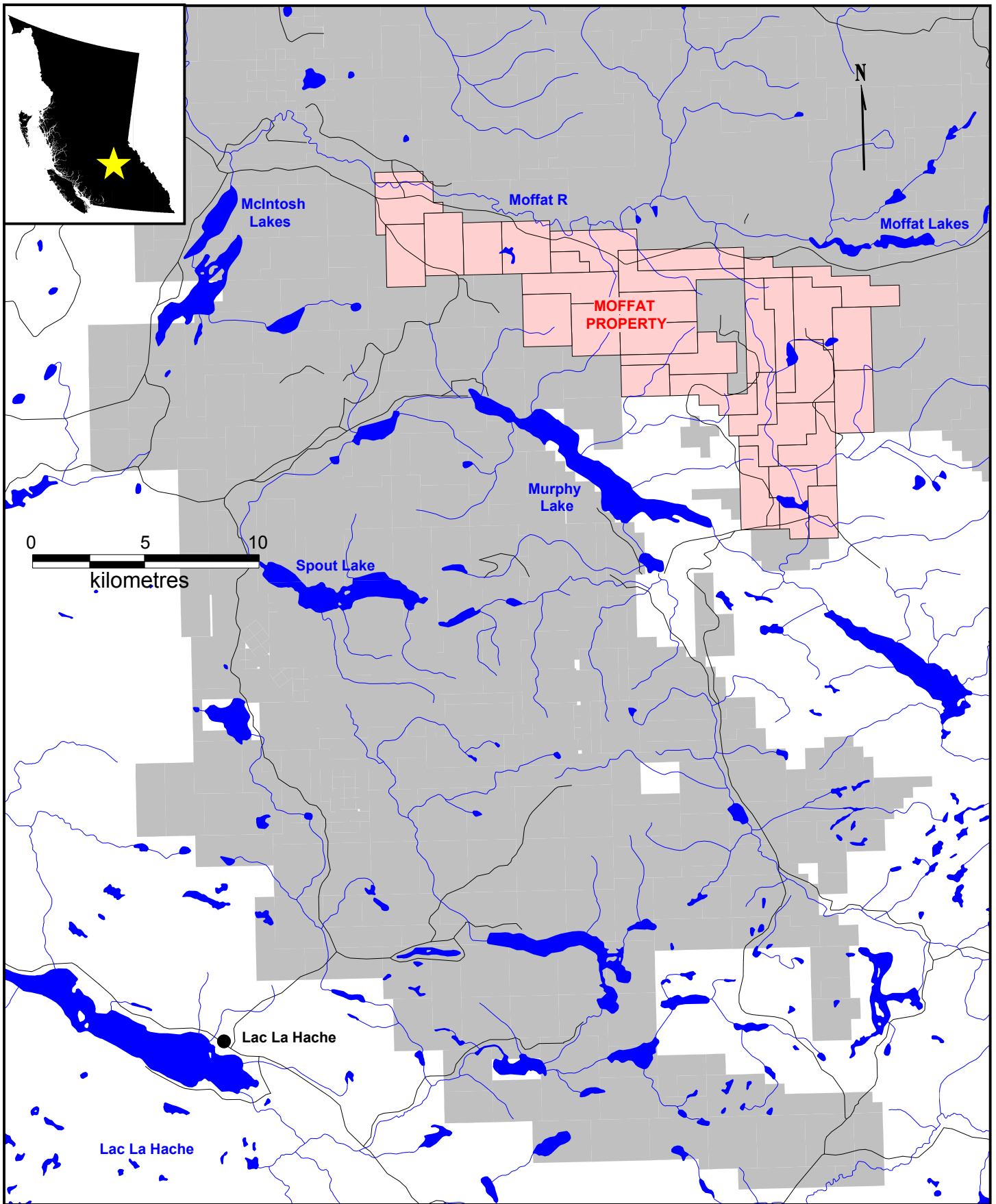


Figure 1  
Location Map

## 2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, SIZE, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

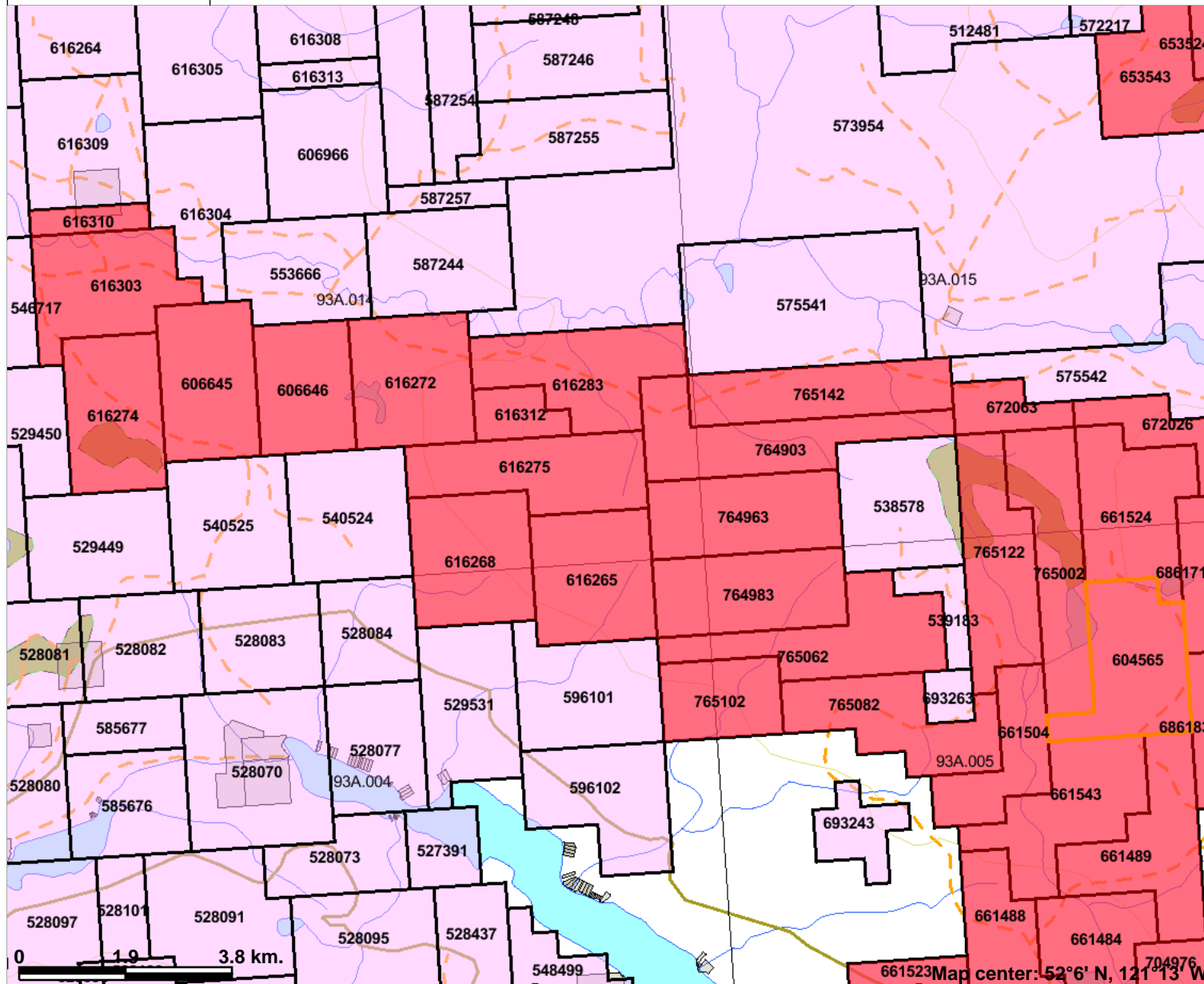
The Moffat Property is located south of Moffat Creek 4 kilometres northeast of Murphy Lake and 36 kilometres northeast of the town of Lac La Hache (Figure 1). The Property is located in the Cariboo Mining Division of central British Columbia, on TRIM map sheets 093A004, 093A05, 093A014, and 093A015 at geographic coordinates; latitude 52°06' N, longitude 121°12' W as shown on Figure 2.

At the date of this report, the Moffat Property consists of 32 mineral claims with a total area of 13,790 hectares. Claim information, as taken from Mineral Titles Online (15 July 2010), is listed in Table 1.

Tenure	Type 1	Type 2	Issued	Good To	Name	Area (ha)
606645	Mineral	CLAIM	26-Jun-09	26-Sep-10	T1	476.2
604565	Mineral	CLAIM	15-May-09	26-Sep-10	TAK 1	496.7
616283	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T15	496.1
616268	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	WS11	496.4
616272	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T12	496.1
606646	Mineral	CLAIM	26-Jun-09	26-Sep-10	T2	396.9
616275	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T14	496.3
616274	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T13	476.3
616310	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T19	99.2
616265	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T5	496.5
616303	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T16	495.9
616312	Mineral	CLAIM	8-Aug-09	26-Sep-10	T20	138.9
661484	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-10	C1	497.2
661488	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-10	C2	497.2
661489	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-10	C3	497.0
661504	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-10	C6	318.0
661524	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-10	C8	496.4
661543	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Oct-09	29-Oct-10	C9	496.9
672026	Mineral	CLAIM	20-Nov-09	20-Nov-10		436.7
672063	Mineral	CLAIM	20-Nov-09	20-Nov-10		158.8
686171	Mineral	CLAIM	16-Dec-09	16-Dec-10		476.7
686183	Mineral	CLAIM	16-Dec-09	16-Dec-10		476.9
704976	Mineral	CLAIM	29-Jan-10	29-Jan-11		298.4
764903	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		496.2
764963	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		476.5
764983	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		476.6
765002	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		496.5
765062	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		496.6
765082	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		457.0
765102	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		298.0
765122	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		496.5
765142	Mineral	CLAIM	1-May-10	1-May-11		436.6

**Table 1: List of Claims**

# MOFFAT PROPERTY



## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned

0 1.0 3.8 km.

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



Scale: 1:107,944

Map center: 52°6' N, 121°13' W

The claims are 100% owned by Fjordland Exploration Inc. Fjordland is a public company incorporated in Canada, with offices at #510-510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 3A8.

The property area is flat to moderately rolling with areas of extensive overburden. It is largely vegetated by first and second growth fir/pine forests that have been partly clear-cut and selectively logged. The entire property lies below treeline. Topography varies from low marshy areas to rolling hills with elevations ranging from 1060 metres above sea level (asl) to the west to 1460 metres asl to the east. Numerous small lakes, many beaver dammed, dot the property and streams tend to be of low gradient and do not cut to bedrock. Exposure of bedrock is severely limited. Lower areas are usually covered by extensive glacial till and alluvium. The last glacial advance appears to have been toward the northwest.

Year round access by road is gained by travelling on Forest Service Roads accessing most of the property. Nearby towns include Lac La Hache, Williams Lake and the village of Horsefly.

Climatic conditions are typical of the central interior of British Columbia. Average minimum low temperatures for January are  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and average maximum highs for July are  $+24^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Frost free days last on average from mid-May to mid-August. Between May and September precipitation at a low-elevation station is about 400 millimetres, almost twice that of Williams Lake 50 kilometres to the west. During April snow depths in the Quesnel Plateau (approx. 700 metres asl) are typically one to two metres.

### **3.0 HISTORY**

The first gold found in the Cariboo was along the Horsefly River in 1859. A second gold rush period hit the Horsefly area in 1887. Placer gold operations were common throughout the Quesnel Belt during the early 1900's, however, records of activity in the property area are non-existent. The earliest recorded work in the area occurred in the 1960's prompted by the wave of exploration for porphyry copper deposits.

ARIS assessment reports on the property report on several historic exploration activities conducted on the property. In 1971 Green Land Mining completed 38.3 line-kilometres of IP over tenure 616283 and off the property to the north (AR 03069). Two strong chargeability anomalies were delineated, one within the property limits. In 1972 Green Land Mining completed a soil geochemistry survey to the south of the IP grid (AR 03876). No anomalies were detected.

In 1996 Guardian Enterprises Ltd conducted prospecting including 13 rock samples and 10 soil samples over the southern portion of the property near Coffee Lake (AR 24519). Mineralization encountered included pyrite and magnetite.


In 2006 Candorado Operating Company Ltd conducted a prospecting program to ground truth radiometric anomalies outlined by the recently released government airborne surveys.

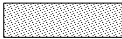


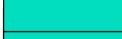















## LEGEND

 Fault or structural lineation

 Quaternary - unconsolidated glacial, fluvial and alluvial deposits

	UNIT	AGE	ROCK_TYPE
	Hovb	Holocene	basaltic volcanic rocks
	Plvk	Pleistocene	alkaline volcanic rocks
	MiPICvb	Miocene to Pleistocene	basaltic volcanic rocks
	EKaca	Eocene	calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
	EKasf	Eocene	mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	Kg	Cretaceous	intrusive rocks, undivided
	MJgd	Middle Jurassic	granodioritic intrusive rocks
	ImJcg	Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic	conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
	EJsy	Early Jurassic	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
	IJNvc	Lower Jurassic	volcaniclastic rocks
	IJNst	Lower Jurassic	argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
	EJsy	Early Jurassic	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
	uTrJfp	Late Triassic to Early Jurassic	coarse crowded feldspar porphyry
	LTrJsy	Late Triassic to Early Jurassic	syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
	LTrJgd	Late Triassic to Early Jurassic	granodioritic intrusive rocks
	uTrNvb	Upper Triassic	basaltic volcanic rocks
	muTrN	Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic	undivided sedimentary rocks
	uTrga	Upper Triassic	gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite, minor diorite
	PTrCM	Permian to Triassic	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
	PTrCsv	Permian to Triassic	marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
	PSB	Permian	limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
	uPzC	Upper Paleozoic	serpentinite ultramafic rocks
	DMQ	Devonian to Mississippian	orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
	uPrPzS	Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic	metamorphic rocks, undivided

After: B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile 2003-21 (N.W.D. Massey, et al)  
 Geology of the Murphy Lake Area, BCGS Open File 93A/03 (Scharizza, P et al)  
 2009 Geological Mapping of the Woodjam Property, In-house Report (Bailey, D. et al)

## **4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

The Moffat property is located in the Quesnel Terrane (commonly referred to as the Quesnel Trough), a large regional synclinal marine basin forming at the Triassic-aged continental margin. The sedimentary basin was covered in Late Triassic-aged arc-related volcanism and related coeval intrusives and later intruded by early Jurassic-aged plutons confined primarily to the axis of the synclinal basin. The Quesnel Trough was active in the Miocene to Pliocene with extensional faulting and magmatism resulting in basaltic flows and related sediments of the Chilcotin Group unconformably overlying older rocks in the area.

Measuring approximately 40-50 kilometres wide and extending 1,500 kilometres from the U.S. border in the south to the Stikine River in the north, the belt hosts several large tonnage copper-gold “porphyry type” deposits including New Gold’s Afton, Imperial Metals’ Mount Polley Mine, Taseko’s Gibraltar Mine, Terrane Metals’ Mt. Milligan deposit, and Northgate’s Kemess Mine.

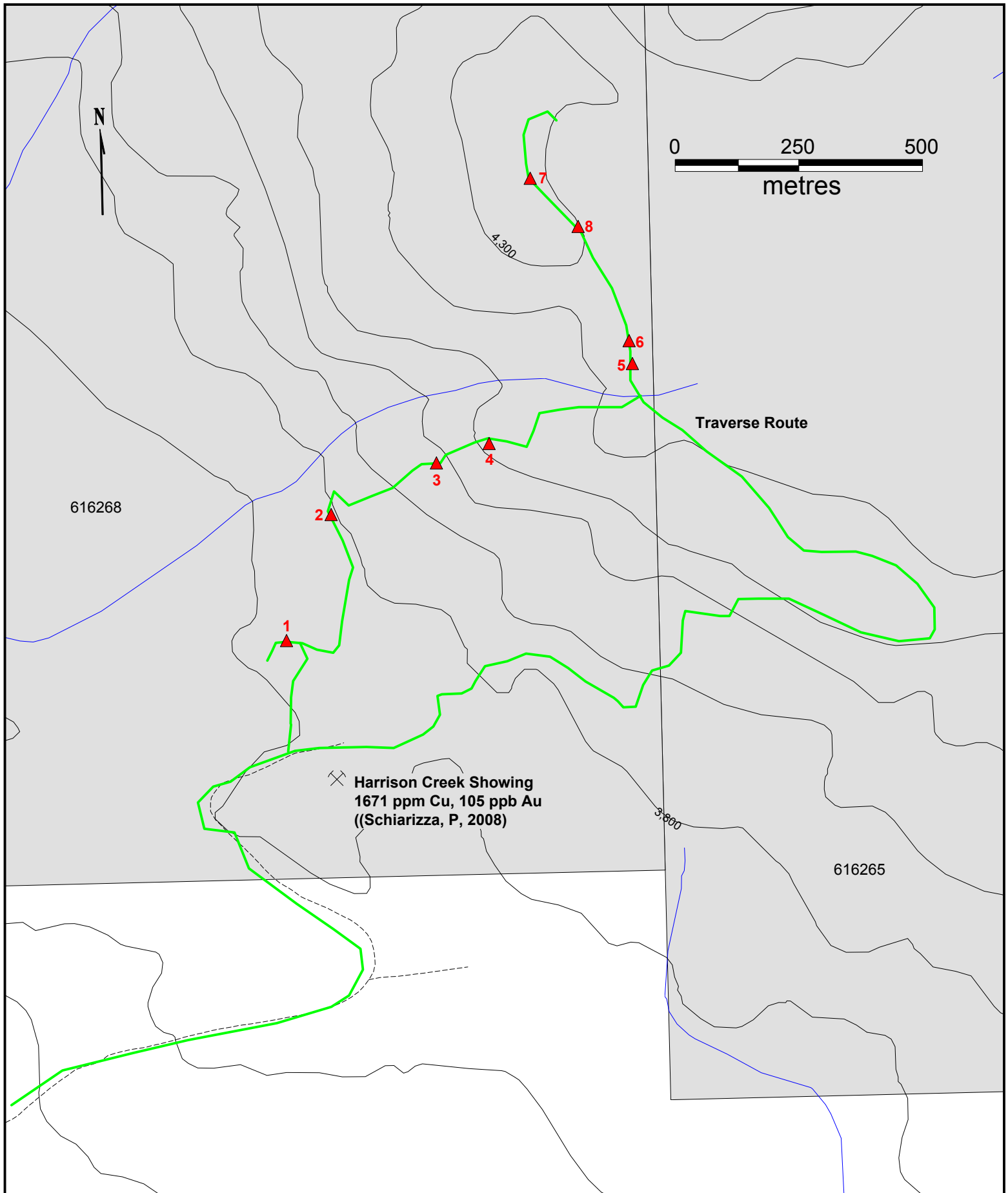
The Quesnel Trough assemblage is made up of rocks of the Nicola (south), Takla (central) and Stuhini (north) Groups consisting of a series of volcanic islands characterized by generally alkalic to sub-alkalic basalts and andesites, related sub-volcanic intrusive rocks, and derived clastic and pyroclastic sedimentary rocks.

Late Triassic to early Jurassic volcanic centres with high-level alkalic cores of syenite to monzonite composition hosts the porphyry copper-gold deposits along with several gold-rich skarn deposits. They are generally gold-copper deposits consisting of chalcopyrite-pyrite and minor bornite sulphide mineralization. Commonly associated with the plutons is a late fumarolic or hydrothermal stage when large volumes of volcanic rocks were extensively altered to albite, K-feldspar, biotite, chlorite, epidote and various sulphides. The late metasomatic period involves introduction of volatiles and various metals in the vent areas and is a typical and important feature of the final stages of the volcanic cycle.

The Takomkane Batholith (193 ma) is a large predominantly calc-alkalic intrusive with a surface expression of approximately 40 by 50 kilometres. It comprises one of a series of at least six large coeval bodies including the Guichon Batholith (hosting the Highland Valley deposits) and Granite Mountain Batholith (hosting the Gibraltar deposit).

### **4.1 Property Geology**

The Moffat property is underlain by the Late Triassic to early Jurassic-aged Takomkane Batholith. The batholith has been reported as a medium grained granodiorite to quartz diorite containing occasional mafic phases in the Coffee Lake area (McCrossan, 1996). At the neighbouring Woodjam property the batholith has been described as a medium to coarse-grained plagioclase-hornblende quartz monzonite (Laird, B, 2009). During the recent property examination outcrop samples were composed of a hornblende quartz monzonite.



**Figure 4:**  
**2009 Property Traverse**

## 4.2 Mineralization

The Harrison Creek MINFILE showing, discovered by P. Schiarizza (2008), consists of a grab sample analyzed to contain 1671 ppm copper, 105 ppb gold, and 1432 ppb silver. The 2009 prospecting traverse was located in the general area of the showing. No other MINFILE occurrences are located on the property.

## 5.0 2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On 10 September, 2009 a 7 kilometre traverse was made in the area of the Harrison Creek Minfile showing by Tom Schroeter, president of Fjordland and Victor Tanaka, director of Fjordland. The traverse route is illustrated in Figure 4.

Samples were taken but none were sent to laboratories for analyses at this time.



Station 1: Photo looking south over stations 1+2 - Quartz monzonite float boulders



Station 2: Quartz monzonite/monzodiorite – quartz+calcite+sulphide in fractures



Station 3: Monzodiorite/hornblende quartz monzonite with Fe-stain+ tourmaline? or dark green actinolite in veins (060°/V) + trace chalcopyrite



Station 4: Outcrop on knoll – quartz monzonite



Station 5: (left) Banded (skarn-like) green epidote + trace disseminated chalcopyrite in monzodiorite. (right) Wavy massive veinlets of magnetite in monzodiorite + epidote + trace chalcopyrite





Station 6: Ongoing logging operations



Station 7 : Current logging operations – new northern access opened

## **6.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

Visible copper mineralization was observed in outcrop. This area coincides with an airborne magnetic anomaly that was verified on the ground as pertaining to magnetite mineralization in quartz monzonite to monzodiorite intrusive rocks. This area warrants additional exploration.

## **7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

A reconnaissance-scaled program of additional prospecting and IP chargeability + resistivity surveys should be completed in the area. The estimated cost for the next phase of exploration is \$25,000.

## 8.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

### Day Visit to Moffat

#### Property

September 10-11/2010

Item	Cost
Geology	
Tom Schroeter	\$ 600.00
Vic Tanaka	\$ 600.00
Vehicle Rental	\$ 154.45
Fuel	\$ 174.10
Food + Accommodations	\$ 218.84
Report Writing	\$ 1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,747.39</b>
PAC	\$ 844.58
Total Assessment Applied	\$ 3,591.97

## 9.0 REFERENCES

**Laird, B. (2008):** Assessment Report - WOODJAM PROPERTY Including Diamond Drilling And Ground Geophysics

**Fominoff, P. (1971):** Report on an Induced Polarization Survey – Tri Claim Group for Green Land Mining. Assessment Reports 03068+9.

**McCrossan, E. (1996):** Rock and Soil Geochemical Report on the Java 1+2 Claims. Assessment Report 24519.

**McMillan, W.J. (1991):** Porphyry Deposits in the Canadian Cordillera; in Ore Deposits, Tectonics and Metallogeny in the Canadian Cordillera, B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1991-4, pages 253-276.

**McMillan, W.J. and Panteleyev, A. (1988):** Porphyry Copper Deposits; in Ore Deposit Models, Roberts, R.G. and Sheahan, P.A, Editors, Geoscience Canada, Reprint Series 3, pages 45-58.

**Mitchell, J. (1972):** Report concerning soil sampling done on the Tri 151-180 Claims for Green Land Mining. Assessment Report 03876.

**Page, J. (2007):** 2006 Cariboo Regional Prospecting program northeast of the Murphy Lake Area. Assessment Report 28816.

**Panteleyev, A. 1995:** Porphyry Cu-Au: Alkalic, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 -Metallics and Coal, Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Energy of Employment and Investment, Open File 1995-20, pages 83-86.

## 10.0 AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – Tom Schroeter

I, **Tom Schroeter, P.Ge./P.Eng** do hereby certify that:

- a. I am president of Fjordland Exploration Inc with address at 5036 Mariner Place, Delta, BC V4K 4J4.
- b. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geology) from the Carleton University in 1969 and a Master of Science degree (Geology) from the University of Western Ontario in 1971.
- c. I am a Professional Engineer/Geoscientist (P.Ge./P.Eng.) in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (11369).
- d. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 years since my graduation from university.
- e. I was not involved in any of the historic work programs on the Moffat Property prior to Fjordland's involvement. This report is based on field work that I completed on 10 September 2009.
- f. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Signed this 21<sup>st</sup> day of July 2010.

**"Tom Schroeter"**