BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: GEOCHEMICAL AND PROSPECTING

TOTAL COST: $6,000 + $11,000

AUTHOR(S): J.T. SHEARER, M.Sc, P.Geo

SIGNATURE(S): J Shearer

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

YEAR OF WORK: 2010

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): EVENT # 4544272 + 4658891

PROPERTY NAME: BLUSTRY Mountain

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): Rusty + Rusty Two, Rusty Ross
605938, 578089, 588992, 588993.

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au/Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops/Lillooet

NTS: 92I.062 + 072

LATITUDE: 50 ° 42 ' 0 "

LONGITUDE: 121 ° 47 ' 0 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) J.T. Shearer
2)

MAILING ADDRESS
Unit 5 - 2330 TYNER ST.,
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C.
V3C 2Z1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) Same as above
2)

MAILING ADDRESS
Same as above.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Highly altered Spences Bridge Group (Cretaceous) Volcanics – Kaolinite advanced Argillic containing silicified zones assaying 4,508 g/tonne gold.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: Assess. Rpt 12948-1984 G. Richards, J.T. Shearer 2005. Assess Rpt 27899

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt	17		4,000
Rock	15	605933, 588992	5,347
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:15,000	605933, 588992	12,000
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	21,347^{00}

GEOLOGICAL and PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

(AN EPITHERMAL GOLD-SILVER PROSPECT)

KAMPLOOPS AND LILLOOET MINING DIVISIONS
SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 92I.062 + .072
Latitude 50°49'0"n, Longitude 121°47'0"E

PREPARED FOR

VICTORY VENTURES INC.
Suite 615 – 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1G8

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31744

BY

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June 25, 2010

Fieldwork completed from March 1 to March 30, and March 31 to May 28, 2010

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3: SUMMARY

The Blustry Mountain Property is an early stage exploration property. It consists of 22 contiguous mineral claims, which encompass 9,404.61 hectares area (not all claims have assessment applied in this current work). The property was first staked in 1983 to cover an Au-Ag soil geochemical anomaly. At the time reconnaissance soil surveys outlined a series of coincidental Au-Ag-polymetallic anomalies overlaying a clay-silica bleached alteration zone. The ground subsequently lapsed and lay dormant until 2002 when the area was re-staked.

The initial mineral claims staked by J.T. Shearer, referred to as Blustry claims cover the soil anomaly outlined in the 1984(a) report. Additional ground was subsequently acquired contiguous to the Blustry claims. All the claims are presently registered and owned 100% by J.T. Shearer.

The property is geographically centered on Blustry Mountain, located 18 air-kilometres east- southeast of the town of Lillooet, British Columbia. Lillooet is a resource orientated community with a long history in mining and logging. It offers modern infrastructure including power, excellent transportation system and related services.

One of the main rocks types found on the property which also comprises a major part of the regional geology, is the Spences Bridge Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks of Lower Cretaceous age. The andesitic rocks underlying the property are reported to host younger (Eocene age) intermediate to felsic volcanics and intrusives. The 1984 reconnaissance geological and geochemical surveys delineated a clay-silica rich alteration halo associated with felsic (rhyolitic) rocks.

Centered on the Blustry claims is the northeasterly trending clay-silica alteration halo noted above. The alteration zone hosts structurally controlled sheeted quartz veins associated with a northeasterly striking swarm of feldspar-phyric dykes and small felsic intrusions suggested to be of possible sub-volcanic origin. Multi-metal (Au-Ag-As-Sb-Hg-Mo-Zn-Pb-Cu) soianomalies are coincidental with the alteration halo.

A silica-rich zone or capping is central to the clay (kaolinitic/argillic) halo. Three (3) types of quartz vein systems were reported and identified as: banded quartz, quartz breccia with infilling of vugs lined with fine crystalline quartz and quartz healed rhyolite breccia. Some of the quartz float breccia samples collected during the 1984 surveys (G.G. Richards, P.Eng.) yielded highly elevated values in Au and Ag. Two rock samples yielded 861 ppm Ag (R350) and 15.45 ppm Au (D1222). The float material is believed to be derived from or immediately adjacent to the silica zone.

Based on exploration results to date, the geological-exploration model that best fits the property is the epithermal Au-Ag quartz vein model.

The current 2010 program mainly inspected a portion of the clay-silica alteration halo as well as examine silica-rich zones, located along Rusty Creek. The bleached alteration halo has all the characteristics of an epithermal system that’s normally produced by hydrothermal weakly acidic meteoric waters and silica-rich fluids. This type of system may or may not carry precious and base metal values. It is reported that quartz samples collected from the silica-rich zone for petrographic analysis, are dominated by vuggy silica/quartz ± adularia ± kaolinite ± possible alunite. Samples collected in 2010 assayed as high as 4.508 g/tonne gold in float along Rusty Creek.

In 2003-05, the property was optioned to WYN Developments Inc., a junior resource company based in Vancouver. The company undertook a 2-phased ground geophysical exploration program. A 3-D array induced polarization (IP) survey was conducted over the alteration zone. This configuration allows for the application of 3-D interpretation techniques, including 3-D inversion algorithms. The geophysical report (Pezzot, 2004-05) documents data which shows several pods of extremely high resistivity that can be interpreted as areas of silica flooding. Several pods of anomalously high chargeability have been identified as possibly representing disseminated sulphide mineralization. These subsurface signatures appear to correlate with the mineralization found on surface. In 2006, WYN Developments Inc. terminated their option agreement and 100% of the property ownership was returned to Shearer.

J.T. Shearer has since entered into an option agreement with Victory Ventures Inc. (the 'Company' or 'Victory') dated February 8, 2010. Victory is a junior resource company based in Vancouver, British Columbia. The agreement includes a total cash payment to J.T. Shearer of $103,000; 300,000 company common shares and 2% NSR (Net Smelter Return) Royalty. In addition, the Company has agreed to commit a minimum of $380,000 expenditures on the Property by February 1, 2015 in order to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the Property.

Evidence shows, based on past geological-geochemical reconnaissance surveys and the recent geophysical surveys, that the property warrants a detail follow-up exploration program orientated toward the search for epithermal Au-Ag bearing system(s). It is therefore recommended that an exploration campaign be established toward the search of Au-Ag-bearing quartz veins with the following exploration guidelines followed:

- Property geology must be mapped in detail with special attention given to structure and their affect on the clay-silica alteration halo and other subtle alteration features.
- Geochemical soil survey should be conducted with the old grid re-established and expanded in areas where geophysical surveys have outlined anomalous signatures.
- Particular emphasis should be paid to the clay mineral alteration- zonation and possible argillic zones. The use of PIMA (portable infrared mineral analyzer) also known as SWIR (short wave infrared spectroscopy analyzer) may aide in defining the various clay minerals (i.e. kaolin/dickite, alunite, illite and smectite). The method may help to vector in structural controlled blind vein systems.
- Although the property has been glaciated, consideration should be made to attempt to determine the paleosurface prior to conducting a drill program. Determining or estimating the position of the paleosurface is important datum plane in all depth zoning models.
- Results from this first phase of the recommended program should be synthesized along with the IP surveys and the data interpreted prior to commencing with the second phase of initial drilling.
- As part of the overall exploration project and good public relations, the Company should maintain ongoing dialogue and communications with local First Nations communities.

Respectfully submitted,

J Shearer

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

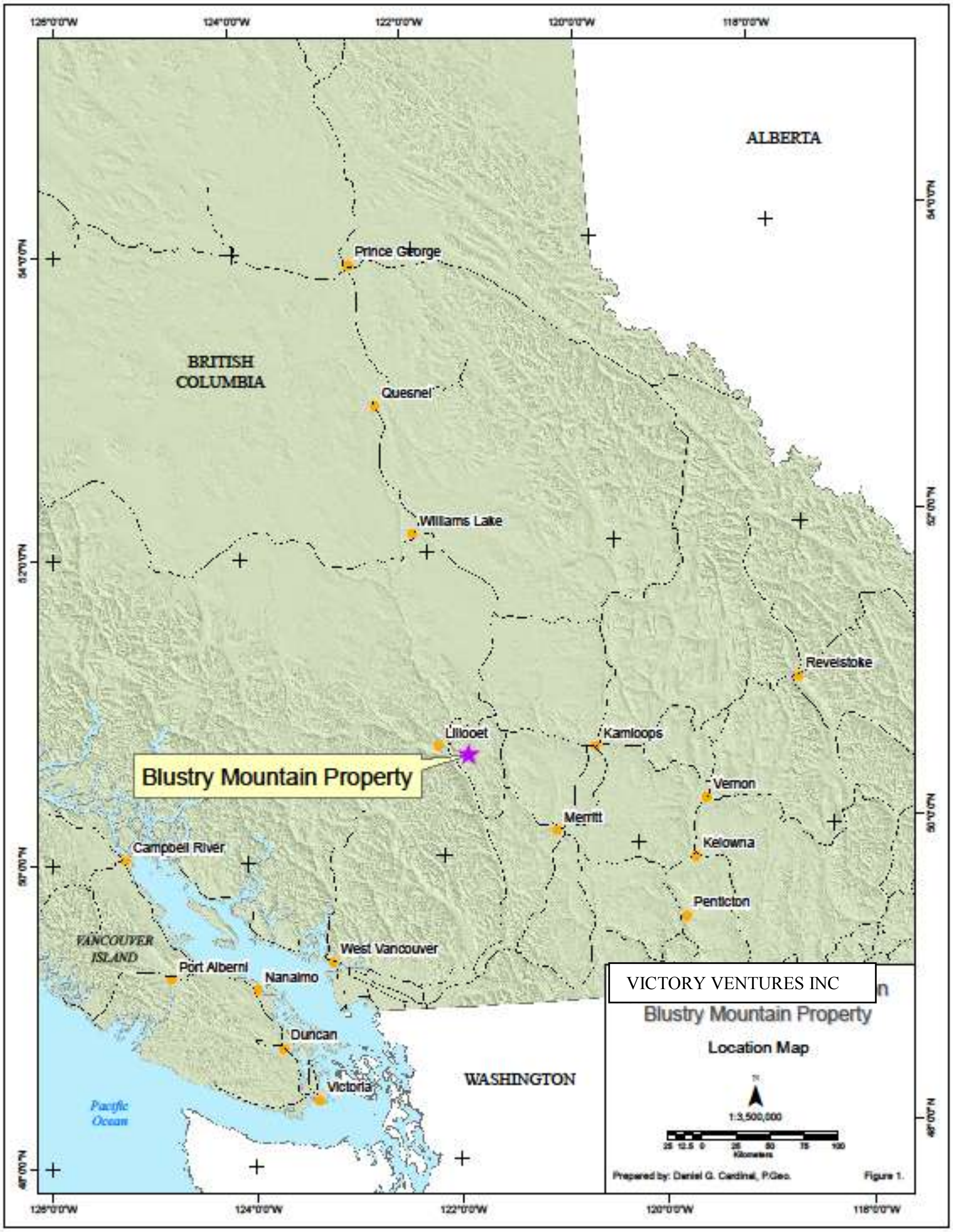

126°0'0"W
124°0'0"W
122°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
118°0'0"W
54°0'0"N
52°0'0"N
50°0'0"N
48°0'0"N
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince George
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Reveistoke
Lillooet
Kamloops
Blustry Mountain Property
Vernon
Merritt
Kelowna
Campbell River
Penticton
VANCOUVER ISLAND
Port Alberni
West Vancouver
Nanaimo
Duncan
Victoria
Pacific Ocean
WASHINGTON
VICTORY VENTURES INC
Blustry Mountain Property
Location Map
N
1:3,500,000
25 12.5 0 25 50 75 100
Kilometers
Prepared by: Daniel G. Cardinal, P.Geo.
Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

4: INTRODUCTION

This technical report was prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of Victory Ventures Inc. The purpose of this report is to: (1) synthesize previous geological, geochemical, geophysical reports conducted on the property along with documenting the initial part of the 2010 field program; (2) propose an exploration model (epithermal environment) based on existing data and, (3) recommend a systematic exploration program orientated toward the search of auriferous-bearing quartz structures based on the exploration model.

Anomalous gold-silver and associated copper-lead-zinc sulphides in soil and rock were initially discovered on the property in 1984. These initial geochemical soil and reconnaissance geological surveys also delineated clay (kaolinitic-argillic)-sulphide-silica zones of alteration characteristic of an epithermal system. Subsequent to this discovery and from 1987, the ground lay dormant until it was re-staked by J.T. Shearer in 2003. Induced Polarization (I.P.) ground geophysical surveys were conducted in 2004-05, which produced encouraging results. The property requires detail geological mapping and sampling to verify the bedrock geology, zones of alteration and structural control of mineralization outlined in the initial work of 1984 and 1987.

Sampling in 2010 has outlined anomalous silt samples and a float rock sample that assayed 4.508 g/tonne gold.

Field discussions with Mr. Bragg and his background in practical prospecting were constructive toward developing an exploration model and writing of this report. Additional follow-up prospecting is recommended.

5: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Blustry Mountain Property comprises 22 contiguous mineral claims (tenures) encompassing 9,404.61 hectares. The claims were initially staked under the old system of locating and recording now referred to as legacy claims. In January 12, 2005 British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines implemented the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) tenure or cell claim acquisition - an internet-based administration system to register, maintain and manage tenure. The legacy claims where subsequently converted to cell claims listed in Table 1 below.

The alteration-mineralized zone and exploration targets are located along the southern and central portion of the property, on Blustry tenures: 503908, 503909 and 578089 to 588992 (Rusty Creek) (Figures 2 and 3). It is an early stage exploration property with no known mine showings other then for some minor, old, unrecorded pits and shallow trenches.

The property is located in southwestern British Columbia, 18 air-km east of the town of Lillooet. Lillooet is approximately a 3.5-hour drive northwest of the city of Vancouver. It is situated within the Kamloops and Lillooet Mining Divisions on National Topographic System map sheet number: N.T.S. 92I/12. The central co-ordinates of the property are: Latitude 50°42’0”N; Longitude 121° 47’0”W (UTM co-ordinates: Easting 591881; Northing 5612179).

Under the new MTO system the value of exploration and development required to maintain a cell claim is $4 per hectare during each of the first, second and third anniversary years and $8 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year. There is a government prescribed exploration and development filing fee of $0.40 per hectare per year.

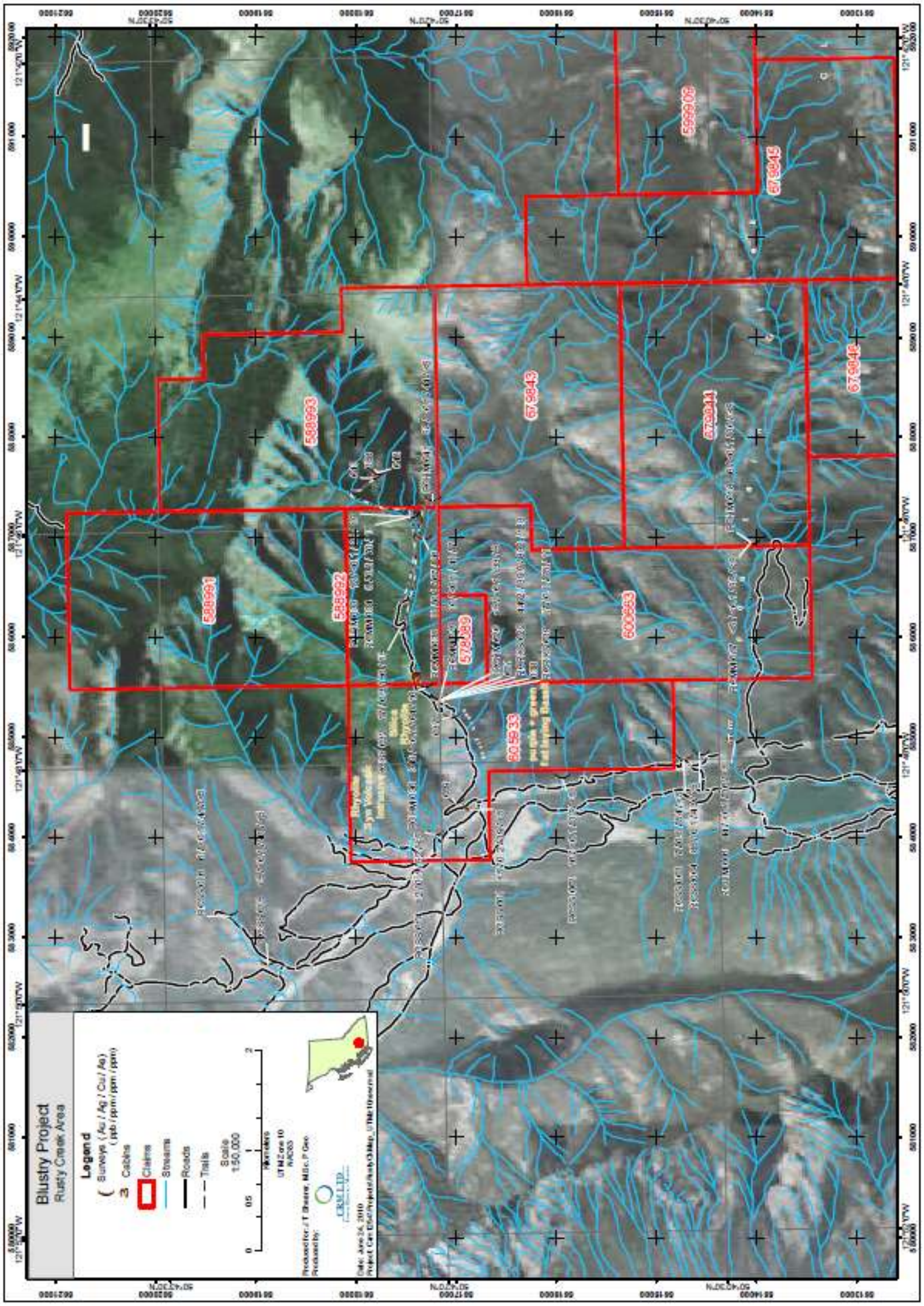


FIGURE 2
Refer to Figure 7 for details

5.1: PROPERTY-TENURE STATUS

TABLE I

List of Claims

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Size (Ha)	Date Located	* Current Anniversary Date	Registered Owner
Blustry 1	503908	1148.36	Pre-2005	October 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 2	503909	819.83	Pre-2005	October 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Rusty Ross Too	578089	40.94	03/17/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry W	597023	409.90	01/06/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry EE	597081	123.07	01/07/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry WW	597163	287.07	01/08/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Anderson Blustry	599909	409.54	02/24/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
RR2	600663	491.45	03/08/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Cairn A	770882	512.20	05/08/09	May 10/11	J.T. Shearer
Anderson E	780582	163.93	05/26/09	May 10/11	J.T. Shearer
Blust S1	605052	410.42	05/27/09	September 27/10	J.T. Shearer
Blust S2	605053	410.42	05/27/09	September 27/10	J.T. Shearer
Rusty Ross	605933	409.43	06/12/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 10	679843	450.39	12/05/09	December 05/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 11	679844	491.50	12/05/09	December 05/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 12	679845	512.00	12/05/09	December 05/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 13	679846	512.19	12/05/09	December 05/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 14	679847	286.74	12/05/09	December 05/10	J.T. Shearer
Blustry 15	679848	369.28	12/05/09	December 05/10	J.T. Shearer
Rusty 2	588991	491.66	07/31/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Rusty 3	588992	163.74	07/31/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
Rusty 4	588993	511.59	07/31/09	September 30/10	J.T. Shearer
East	780602	20.50	05/27/10	May 10/11	J.T. Shearer

Total 9,446.15 hectares

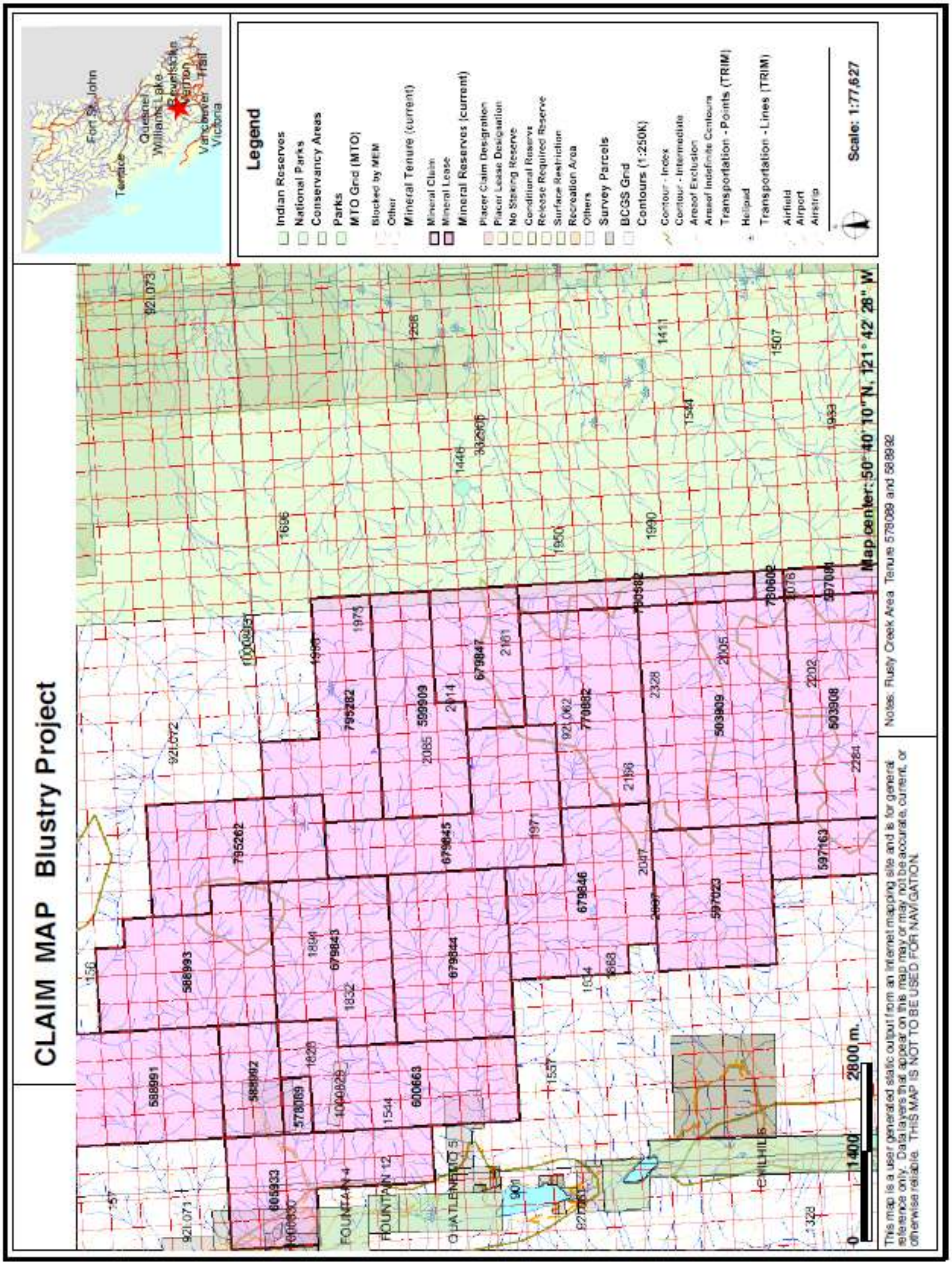

CLAIM MAP Blustry Project
Fort St. John
Terrace
Quesnel
Williams Lake
Revelstoke
Vernon
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
Legend
Indian Reserves
National Parks
Conservancy Areas
Parks
MTO Grid (MTO)
Blocked by MEM
Other
Mineral Tenure (current)
Mineral Claim
Mineral Lease
Mineral Reserves (current)
Placer Claim 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 (TRIM)
Helipad
Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
Airfield
Airport
Airstrip
Scale: 1:77,627
0
1400
2800 m.
Map center: 50° 40' 10" N, 121° 42' 28" W
Notes: Rusty Creek Area Tenure 578089 and 588992
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.
588991
588992
578089
1000828
600563
605933
588993
795262
679843
679844
679845
679846
597023
597163
503909
503908
770882
679847
599909
795282
1000831
750582
750602
597084
FOUNTAIN 4
FOUNTAIN 12
QUATLENEMO 5
CHILHIL 6
921.071
921.072
921.073
921.062
332905

FIGURE 3

6: LOCATION and ACCESS

Access to the property is either via helicopter or existing logging and exploration roads which extend from the east side along Hat Creek watershed or, from the west side from Fountain Valley along Cinquefoil Creek. Both of these access routes can partly be driven by 4-wheel drive vehicle but are used primarily as a horse and cattle trials by local ranchers and First Nations people. To reach the summit of Blustry Mountain and Clear Range, along which the geochemical anomaly and mineral alteration occur, are best accessible by all terrain vehicle.

The terrain is mountainous with moderately steep slopes easily traversed on foot. Locally, cliff exposures on valley sides impede access to certain areas. Elevations range from 1500 m (4920 ft) along Cinquefoil Creek valley to summit of Cairn Peak at 2350 m (7700 ft). The property straddles a north-south trending ridge, a height-of-land that divides the 2 watersheds, part of an area known as Clear Range.

The area lies in the rain shadow of the Coast Mountains, therefore the climate is dry; Lillooet is very arid and receives about 40 cm of precipitation per annum, approximately 25% falls as snow. Mean temperatures vary from -4 degrees Celsius in the winter to 30 Celsius in the summer. As a consequence, open grassy hillsides cover the property at higher elevations which also forms as open range land for cattle during the summer months. Minor sage and sparse, small pine occur along height-of-land underlain by sub-outcropping of bedrock rock-rubble.

The region's population (almost 5000) is involved in all aspects of logging, ranching, farming, tourism and supports a skilled labour force. Lillooet lies along a power grid including a canal and powerhouse; the property is therefore close to services, heavy equipment and hydro power.

Regarding environmental and socioeconomic issues; there are no documented reports of fish-bearing streams on the property in fact, there is very limited amount of water during the summer seasons due to the semi-arid environment. The area is mainly home to deer and occasional black bear. Both local native bands and ranchers have historically used this area for seasonal cattle grazing at higher elevations. Presently there are no known historical or archaeological sites.

The First Nations in the area include 3 bands from the St'at'imc or Lillooet Nation. These bands have historically fished along the Fraser River. The Fountain Band closest to the property has expressed concerns regarding mineral exploration on their traditional territory. Discussions have been held with the Band since 2002 and has diligently maintained dialogue to address any of the Band's concerns.

6.1: Field and Sample Procedures

Stream sediment and moss mat samples were carefully collected as follows:

Approximately 1.g cubic feet of stream gravels were selected from down stream side and from under boulders. These gravels were screened to -1.5cm into the gold pan. This was further reduced in the pan to a sample of approximately 4.5 to 5kg to be transported to Surrey.

The sample was then screened in water to three different sizes, +3.5mm, - 3.5mm. The -3.5mm sample was then again screend to -1mm. This -1mm sample was then reduced by panning to a one to two gram sample for submittal to the lab. At this point the pan was swirled to observe the heavies in the pan to see if there was any visible gold or what other heavy metals were in the pan.

If any of the samples sent to the lab return anomalous gold, the -3.5mm reject will then be panned to see if there was any coarse gold.

At most of the soils were Heavy Metal sampling was done a moss mat sample was also taken to see if there was any correlation between the two sampling methods since it was not always possible to use both sampling methods on all streams.

Assays are shown in Appendix III and were analyzed using Atomic Absorption and FA finish for Au/Ag and also 32 element ICP.

7: HISTORY

In 1983 a group of claims were staked by G. G. Richards to cover a “large colour anomaly” near Blustry Mountain. The claims staked as the Top Hat 1-4 encompassed 1750 hectares. They covered reconnaissance soils, silts and rock chips samples which returned anomalous values in gold. In 1984 a geochemical and reconnaissance geology surveys were initiated by Ryan Exploration, a division of U.S. Borax, and designed to provide geochemical data over the area considered to be the best target (Richard, 1984a). A total of 1,076 samples were collected of which 3 were stream sediments, 85 were rock chips, and 988 were soils samples. Results indicated several areas of highly anomalous values in antimony, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum and zinc, coincident with anomalous gold and silver values.

In 1987 Richards optioned the claims to Kangeld Resources Ltd. The company conducted a 2-phased exploration program consisting of airborne geophysics and limited soil geochemical survey. In June 1987 Aerodat Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario was commissioned by Kangeld Resources to conduct the geophysical survey. It consisted of a low-level helicopter-supported program which included a frequency VLF-electromagnetic system, a high sensitivity caesium vapour magnetometer. Results of this survey were used to control the grid placement soil program.

In July 1987 Mark Management Ltd. under the direction of Archean Engineering conducted a soil survey over a grid area of 900 m x 1000 m in size. A total of 349 soil samples were collected and analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. using an ICP geochemical analytical technique. In general, anomalous values for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Hg, Mo, Sb, Pb, and Zn outlined an open-ended zone 650 m long by 220 m wide (Gonzalez and Lechow 1987).

The claims subsequently lapsed and lay dormant until 2002 when J. T. Shearer restaked the area as the Blustry Mountain 1-4 claims. In July 2003 Shearer optioned the claims to Wyn Developments Inc. Additional ground was staked contiguous to the Blustry claims currently covering a total area of 4,324.452 hectares. In 2004-05 Wyn Developments commissioned SJ Geophysics to conduct ground induced polarization surveys over the polymetallic anomaly delineated by the previous surveys noted above. In 2006 the option agreement was terminated, the Blustry claim group returned to J.T. Shearer. The Property is presently optioned to Victory Ventures Inc.

There is the odd shallow old trench and small pit on the property but no record exists for these minor workings.

8: GEOLOGICAL SETTING

8.1: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

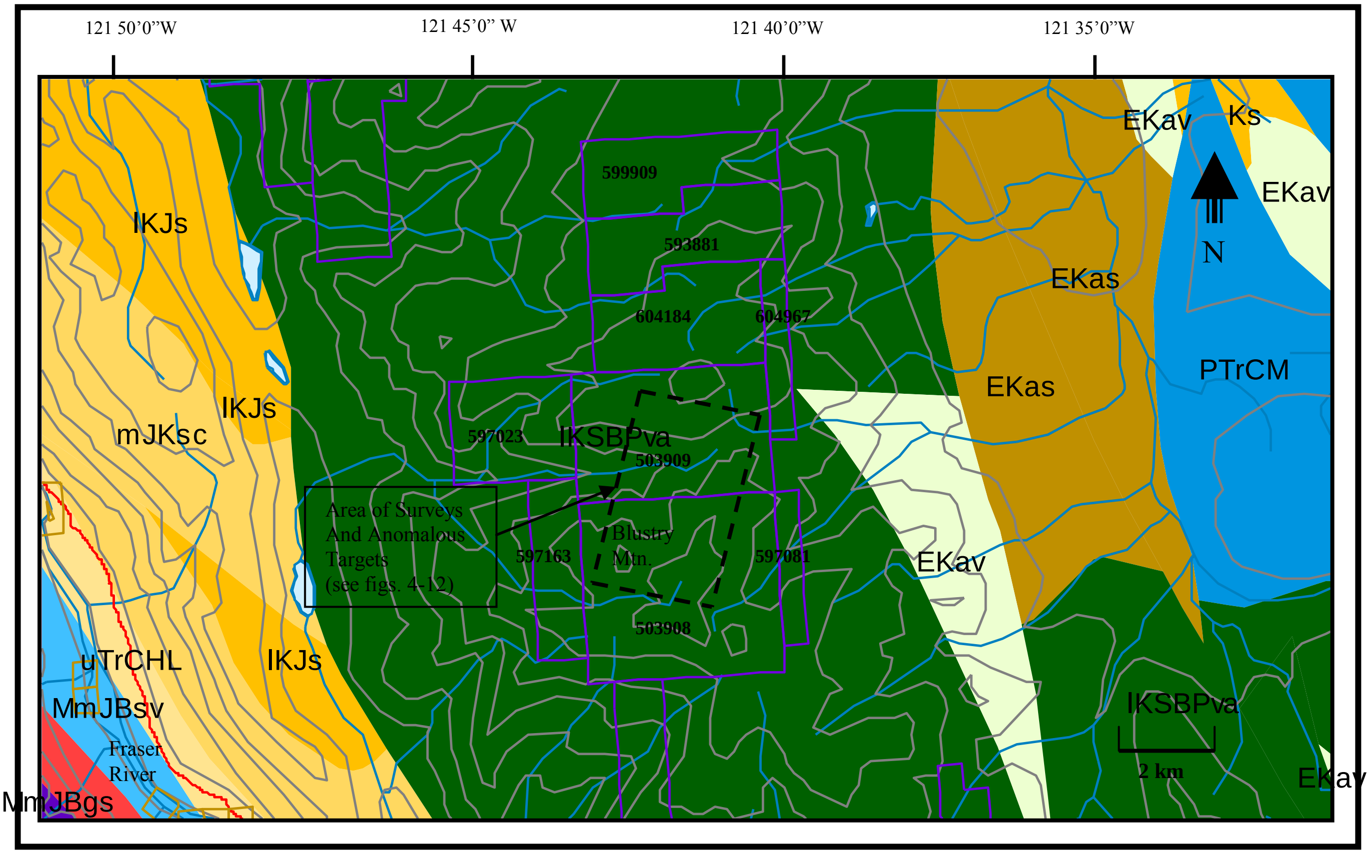
Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) conducted the first comprehensive regional scale study of the area in 1952 (Duffell and McTaggart). Others (e.g. Hoy 1975 and Trettin 1961) have since mapped in more detail smaller sections of the area. An updated regional map was compiled by Monger and McMillain (Ashcroft map sheet 1989). More recently, Terrane Assemblage and Geology maps of the Southern Coast and Intermontane Belts were generated by Monger and Journeay (1994).

The Blustry property is bounded on the west side by the Fraser Fault system, which experienced Eocene dextral strike-slip movement of approximately 80-100 km. This fault can be traced trending northwesterly along Fountain-Cinquefoil valley. The property is underlain by the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group calc-alkaline (andesitic) volcanic rocks (Figure 3). Regionally, the Group forms northwest-southeast trending belt of volcanic rocks, which can be traced from south side of Fraser River canyon, about 15 km northwest of Blustry Mountain, for some 100 km southeast to the Coldwater Fault southwest of Merritt (Monger and McMillain). The rocks are mainly composed of andesites and dacites, but rhyolites and basalts are common, colours vary from red, green, mauve, purple, brown, white to black. Breccias and agglomerates of both explosive and flow types form a large part of the Group (Duffell and McTaggart).

On Blustry Mountain, a thin-section study of several samples collected by Duffell and McTaggart, showed mainly dacite and lesser rhyolite. To the northwest of the property is the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Complex, an Early to Middle Jurassic thrusted terrane that forms an uncomformable basement to the overlying volcanic rocks. To the southwest the Group is bounded by granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Permo-Triassic Mount Lytton Complex. This complex is mapped as part of the Quesnel Terrane. To the north is the Late Jurassic Mount Martley and Tiffin Creek stocks of granodioritic composition, which intrude the Cache Creek assemblage.

Some uncertainty exists as to the assignment of younger siliceous volcanic rocks that are associated with the Spences Bridge Group (Metcalfe 2003). To the east and southeast of the property, outliers of Eocene volcanic rocks have been assigned to the Kamloops Group. However, similar rocks hosting the mineralization on the property have been mapped as “Tertiary Kingsvale Group” (Richards 1984). As well, a large section of the Spences Bridge volcanic rocks southeast of the Thompson River (25 km southeast of the property) were initially assigned to the Kingsvale Group (Duffell and McTaggard). Subsequent compilation maps have eliminated the Kingsvale Group from the stratigraphic legend altogether (Monger and McMillan), these rocks are now assigned to the Spences Bridge Group.

The felsic and siliceous volcanic rocks hosting the mineralization appear to be related to the Kamloops Group outliers. However, due to lack of geological information, they are tentatively referred to as “uncorrelated Tertiary (probably Eocene)” volcanic rocks (Metcalfe, 2003). The author believes these rocks to be equivalent to siliceous volcanic rocks found further (50 km) to the southeast in the Nicomen River area, correlated as the Eocene Princeton Group. In this area the author previously investigated a property underlain by Eocene age rhyo-dacitic dome.



Regional Geology

BLUSTRY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

(MINERAL TENURES: 503908,503909,597081,604184,599909
593881,597163,597023 and 604967)

Legend:

🟨 EKav: Eocene Kamloops Grp., undivided volcanic rocks.

🟫 EKas: Eocene Kamloops Grp., undivided sedimentary rocks.

🟩 lKSBPva: L. Cretaceous Spences Bridge Grp.-Pimianus Formation, andesitic volcanic rocks.

🟧 lKJS: L.Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Grp., undivided sedimentary rocks.

🟧 mJKsc: M. Jurassic – L. Cretaceous, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks.

🟨 uTCHL: U. Trassic – L. Cretaceous Cadwallader Grp., mudstone, siltstone, fine clastic sedimentary rocks.

🟦 MmJBsv: Mississippian – M. Jurassic Bridge River Complex, marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

🟥 Egd: Eocene granodioritic intrusive rocks.

🟦 PTrCM: Permian – U. Triassic Cache Creek Complex, limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks.

FIGURE 4

Although it was reported that the Spences Bridge Group is not prospective for epithermal deposits, over the last few years increasing attention has been paid to the Spences Bridge ‘volcanic belt’ for hosting potential epithermal type mineralization. Especially to the southeast of the property, including the Nicomen River area where various mining companies have found aurifierous-bearing quartz veins characteristic of epithermal mineralization. Exploration targets along the belt are for Eocene age related rocks, spatially related to structural features.

Volcanic rocks found to the north and west hosting the Blackdome low-sulphidation epithermal deposit, about 100 km northwest of the property, are identified as Eocene to Oligocene and not correlated with the Kamloops Group.

Regional structural geology of the area is not well documented. Brittle fault systems are reported on the property with two prominent strike directions, northwesterly parallel to regional structural fabric of the bedrock and crudely northeasterly. The author did observe a number of short linear surface expressions striking north-northwesterly probably reflecting subsurface structures.

8.2: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A generalized property geology map (Figure 4) has been produced based on Richards 1984 reconnaissance surveys, which shows approximate location of some of the bedrock. It also shows some of the main structures defined in the area of the alteration zone.

To date the property has received very limited geological mapping and only in a reconnaissance scale initially documented in 1984 by Richards. Consequently, no formal geological map exists on a property scale. Subsequent authors, including this writer, have therefore incorporated the limited geological information available from the report (1984a). The author believes this information to be reliable and has verified some of Richards’s work during the brief property examination.

The property is known to be underlain by a thick sequence of northwesterly trending andesitic volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge Group. In the vicinity of Blustry Mountain and headwaters of Cinquefoil Creek this Group is intruded by a northeasterly trending dyke swarm of creamy pink, weakly feldspar hornblende-phryic andesite, which appears to be spatially related to a northeast trending clay-sulphide alteration zone. Gabbroic rocks intrude the volcanic sequence southwest of Blustry Mountain and a small syenite plug, possibly a coarser-grained equivalent of the pink feldspar-phyric dykes was mapped at the headwaters of Cinquefoil Creek (Richards 1984a). A short traverse taking by the author during his visit, noted an exposed section of porphyry syenitic-looking rock overlooking the north facing slope of the creek.

The clay-sulphide alteration zone on the property is reported to be related to mixed rhyolitic and dacitic rocks which either intrude or overlie the andesitic volcanics. The author believes these rocks to be related to a local, felsic intrusion(s) similar to intruded Eocene rhyo-dacitic rocks observed further to the southeast. However, in the absence of a proper scale property geology map, it is more convenient to consider these siliceous volcanic rocks as uncorrelated early Tertiary (Eocene). There is also a belt of Eocene rocks of similar composition to those reported at Blustry that extends southerly from the Blackdome Mine, hosting an epithermal Au-Ag deposit.

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Based on the preliminary exploration data to date, the principal target on the property is an epithermal gold-silver system. At this early stage of exploration, the style of veining and alteration on the Blustry property tentatively displays more of the characteristics of low-sulphidation versus high-sulphidation type epithermal system. However, some initial petrographic work (noted below) shows some characteristic textures indicative of high-sulphidation, acid sulphate leaching rocks (Shearer, 2005).

Low-sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag veins are more common in the Canadian Cordillera than high-sulphidation deposits (Pentleyev, 1996). Examples of such deposit types include: Round Mountain, Nevada; Mesquite, California; Hishikari, Japan and in British Columbia: Silbak, Cinola and Blackdome Mine.

Some of the main controls and characteristics of low-sulphidation alkalic, calc-alkalic, rhyolite-hosted, epithermal systems include (Silltoe, 1993; Pantleyev, 2005):

- Extensional and transtensional tectonics: In some districts the epithermal mineralization is tied to a specific metallogenic event, either structural, magmatic, or both. The veins are emplaced within a restricted stratigraphic interval generally within 1 km of the paleosurface. Ore shoots form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change.
- Alteration mineralogy: Silicification is extensive with quartz and chalcedony commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. This is usually flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the top of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates peripherally and at depth.

- Ore texture: Open-space filling/voids, colloform banding, comb structure, symmetrical and other layering, crustification, and multiple brecciation.
- Gangue Mineralogy: Quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, calcite and quartz pseudomorphs after calcite with subordinate adularia, sericite, barite, hematite, chlorite and related carbonate minerals.
- Ore mineralogy: Pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, argentite and subordinate chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and silver sulphosalt minerals.
- Surface weathering: Weathered outcrops are commonly characterized by resistant quartz +/- alunite ledges and extensive flanking bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.
- Genetic model: These deposits form in both subaerial, predominantly felsic, volcanic fields in extensional and strike-slip structural regimes and island arc or continental andesitic statovolcanoes above subduction zones. May manifest themselves as present day hotsprings.
- Sulphide content: Generally less than 0.1% wt., main sulphide is pyrite with low base metals. Locally elevated arsenic, antimony and mercury.

9: MINERALIZATION

Zones of alteration are strongly controlled by structure. There are two structural regimes that are thought to reflect Lower Tertiary translation and extensional tectonics, probably in part related to the Fraser Fault system. The most prominent structural trend is easterly cross-cut by north-northeasterly trends. Northeasterly trends appear to be the locus for ascending hydrothermal solutions as evident by the surface alteration. These structures appear to have produced extensional (pull-apart) or dilating zones, acting as channel ways for migrating mineral-enriched solutions.

These structural regimes also control the northeastern trending dyke swarm which is associated with the clay-sulphide zone. The alteration halo is developed over an area 4500 metres long and up to 1500 metres wide (Metcalfe, 2003). Within this clay-sulphide zone are areas of silicification (silica flooding) which host precious metal and minor base metal mineralization. The author noted during the property visit a central, core-like zone of strong silicification or silicic litho-capping flanked by kaolinitic alteration.

The mineralization is associated with sheeted quartz veins and silicified rhyolite. Several types of mineralization were first identified and described by Richards (1984a). These were later summarized by Metcalfe (2003) as follows.

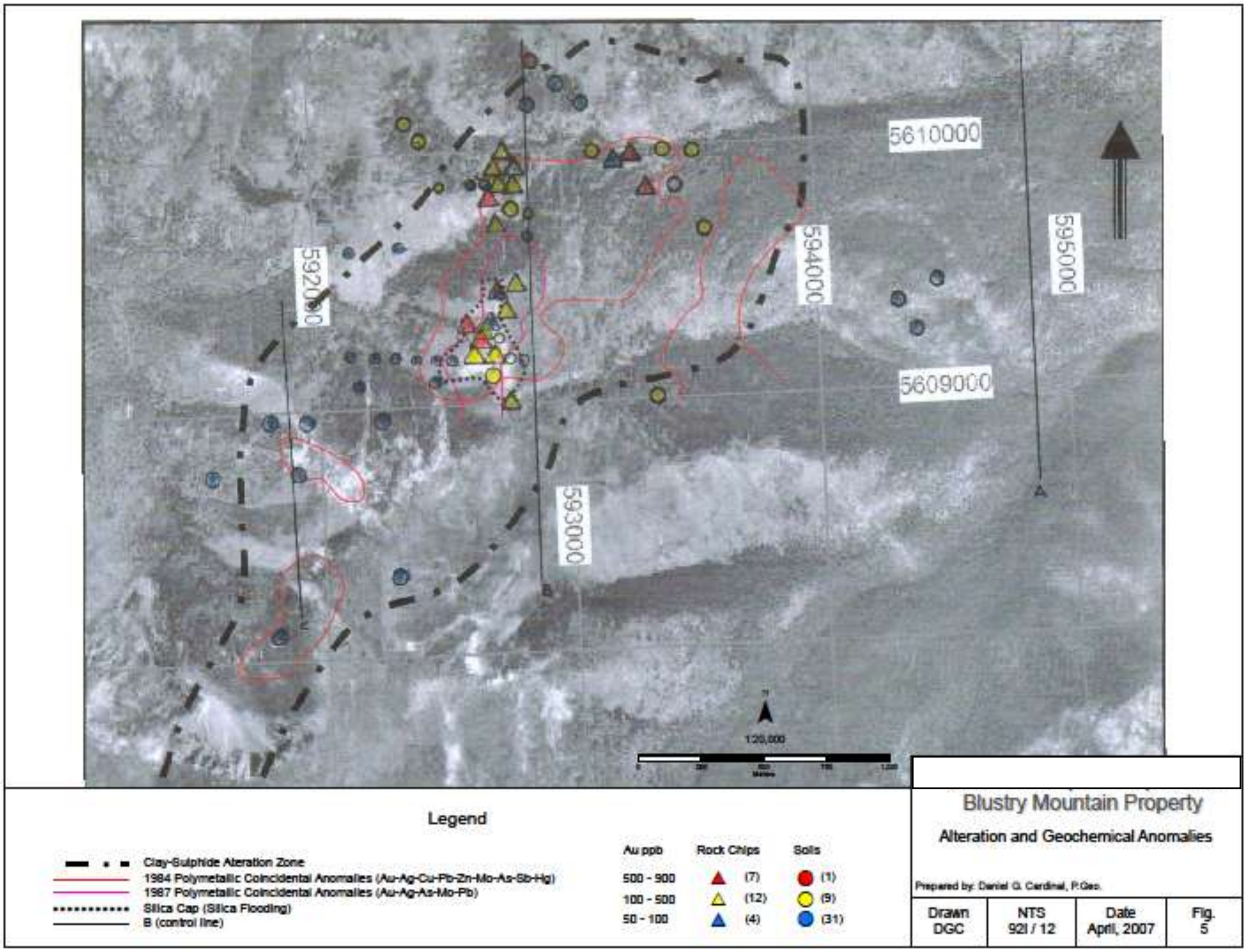
5610000
595000
592000
594000
5609000
593000
A
B
C
1:20,000
Metres
Legend
Clay-Sulphide Aeration Zone
1984 Polymetallic Coincidental Anomalies (Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Mo-As-Sb-Hg)
1987 Polymetallic Coincidental Anomalies (Au-Ag-As-Mo-Pb)
Silica Cap (Silica Flooding)
B (control line)
Au ppb
Rock Chips
Soils
500 - 900 (7) (1)
100 - 500 (12) (9)
50 - 100 (4) (31)
Blustry Mountain Property
Alteration and Geochemical Anomalies
Prepared by: Daniel G. Cardinal, P.Geo.
Drawn DGC
NTS 92I / 12
Date April, 2007
Fig. 5

FIGURE 6

Quartz breccias with quartz crystal-lined vugs and intense silicification of included wallrock have been noted in float. A second type of silica flood occurs as dark grey quartz veins in parallel bands, commonly 2mm wide but in places attaining a width of several centimetres. These compose a much as 70%, but on average 10%, of rock volume. This mineralization is developed in an area 50 to 100m wide and 200 to 300m long.

A third type of silicification occurs in rhyolite breccia with moderate clay alteration and less than 3% void space. The rhyolite breccia contains local zones with silicified fragments and with grey quartz partly filling the vugs. Silica flooding also occurs within the rhyolite and is accompanied by intense clay alteration.

The area covering the zone of intense silicification, which occurs along a ridge top, was noted to consist of 'in place-surface' (talus) rubble. What the author considers a result of intensely broken weathered bedrock in situ, covered by very thin to no residual soil. Because the zone occurs mainly as float or loose rubble the shape of mineralized quartz breccia and silicified rhyolite bodies are presently unknown. The author noted among the rubble mostly light grey to bone ash, silica-rich slag-looking rock containing numerous vugs some lined with fine glassy quartz crystals.

Petrographic analysis was completed on twelve rock property specimens by Vancouver GeoTech Labs (J.T. Shearer, 2005). Four basic rock types were identified associated with the altered silica-rich zone and polymetallic geochemical anomaly. (i) Highly silicified (silica-sericite-kaolinite) quartz eye/plagioclase porphyry; (ii) Intensely silicified (silica-sericite-kaolinite) fragmental tuff; (iii) Silicified (silica-sericite-kaolinite) rhyolite and; (iv) altered hornblende-plagioclase porphyry.

Alteration is moderate to intense dominated by vuggy silica/quartz +/- adularia +/- kaolinite +/- possible alunite. Kaolinite/dickite occurs in several specimens and is mainly fine grained anhedral, platy flakes. Possible alunite was tentatively identified in one sample, closely associated with fine grained kaolinite. These alteration assemblages and vuggy textured quartz are normally associated with extremely low pH aqueous fluids or vapours often found in high-sulphidation systems. A PIMA short wave infrared spectroscopy (SWIR) analyzer may be useful for mapping of the clay-sulphide zonation on the property.

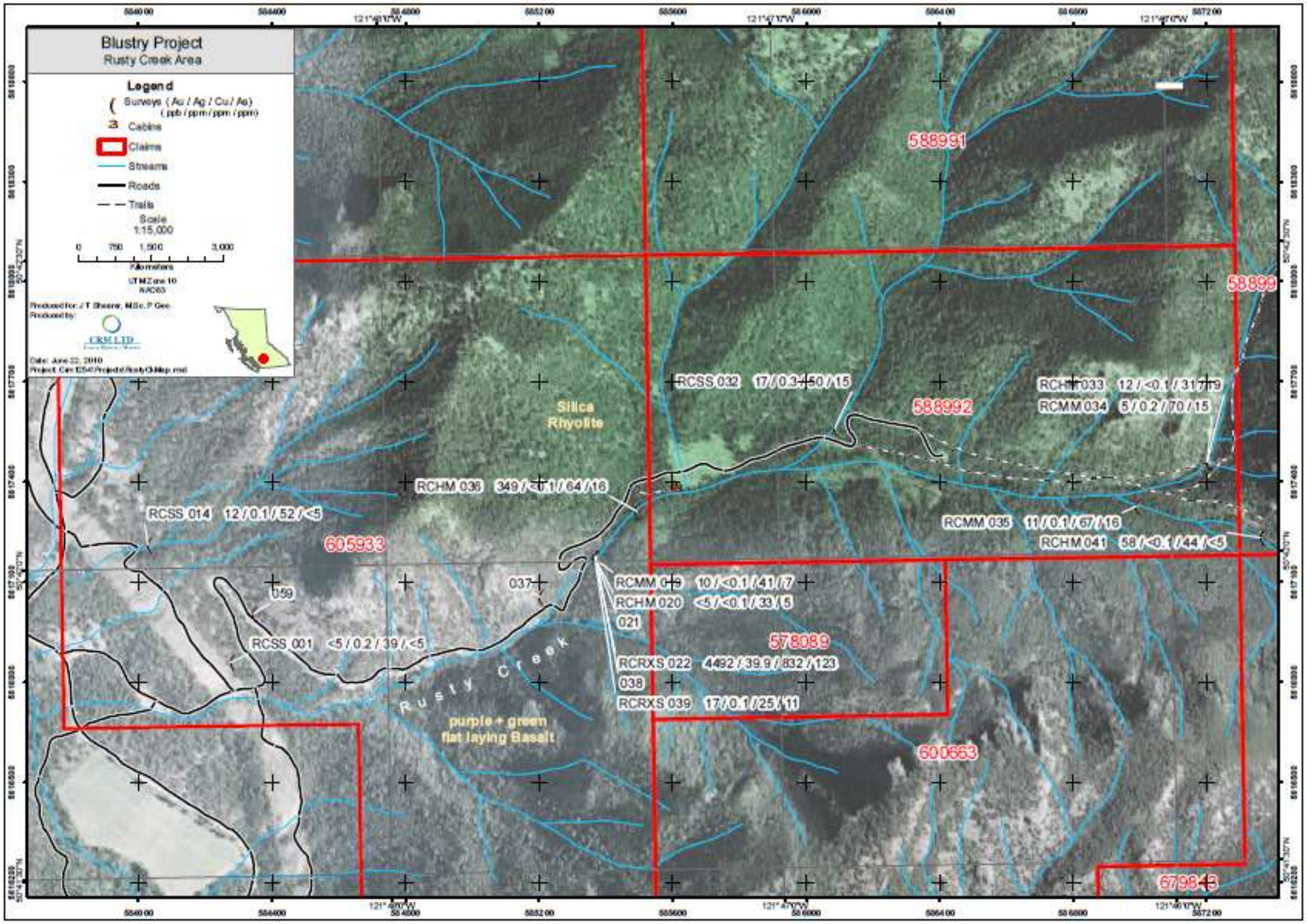
Blustry Project
Rusty Creek Area
Legend
Surveys (Au / Ag / Cu / As)
(ppb / ppm / ppm / ppm)
Cabins
Claims
Streams
Roads
Trails
Scale
1:15,000
0
750
1,500
3,000
Kilometers
UTM Zone 10
NAD83
Produced for: J T Shearer, M.Sc. P Geo
Produced by:
CRM LTD
Date: June 22, 2010
588991
588992
58899
605933
578089
600663
67984
RCSS 032 17 / 0.3 / 50 / 15
RCHM 033 12 / <0.1 / 31 / 9
RCMM 034 5 / 0.2 / 70 / 15
RCMM 035 11 / 0.1 / 67 / 16
RCHM 041 58 / <0.1 / 44 / <5
RCHM 036 349 / <0.1 / 64 / 16
RCSS 014 12 / 0.1 / 52 / <5
RCMM 019 10 / <0.1 / 41 / 7
RCHM 020 <5 / <0.1 / 33 / 5
021
RCRXS 022 4492 / 39.9 / 832 / 123
038
RCRXS 039 17 / 0.1 / 25 / 11
037
059
RCSS 001 <5 / 0.2 / 39 / <5
Silica
Rhyolite
Rusty Creek
purple + green
flat laying Basalt

FIGURE 7

10: EXPLORATION RESULTS 2010 SURVEYS

Work in 2010 consisted of prospecting the Rusty Creek area and silt/moss mat sampling of creek drainages.

Sample methodology is contained in Section 6.1 on page9.

Work concentrated initially in the Rusty Creek drainage where abundant outcrops (see Figure 7) of silica rich rhyolite were noted to the north of the lower part of the creek. This very siliceous rhyolite may be a synvolcanic intrusive.

Most of the vugs were lined with terminal ends of silica crystals and some of the rock faces were lined with again terminal ends of silica crystals. Within the rock itself were clusters of partially formed silica crystals. Some pyrite was also seen within the siliceous rhyolite.

Sample RC RxS 041 was taken from the talus slope below the cliffs on the north side of Rusty Creek. The jointing and fractures of this siliceous rhyolite suggest the rocks are vertical, while on the south of Rusty Creek the volcanic flows appear almost horizontal. This suggests either a fault along Rusty Creek or a break or zone of weakness along the creek trace.

Prospecting on May 3 and during the next six days collected a total of 40 samples, 10 soil samples, 8 rock samples, 12 heavy metal samples and 11 moss mat samples. Not all the samples were assayed.

10.1: 1987 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

The object of the 1987 geochemical soil survey was to verify the results of the 1984 surveys noted above. Only a portion of the grid was tested targeting the silica-rich zone. A grid was established over an area covering 900 metres by 1000 metres. A total of 349 soil samples were collected. A polymetallic anomaly (Au, Ag, As, Mo, and Pb) was outlined trending 650 m north-south and approximately 200 m wide. This survey in part confirmed the results of the initial (1984) survey (Figure 6 and 7). Of the 349 soils 44 have elevated values in gold >50 ppb with the highest value of 470 ppb Au. These all occur within the silica-rich zone.

10.2: 2004-05 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

In 2004 Wyn Developments Inc. commissioned SJ Geophysics to conduct an induced polarization survey concentrating over the area of the Au-Ag associated polymetallic soil geochemical anomaly. The survey was conducted during April and May of 2004 and completed during the field season 2005. Object of the survey was to test to depth the geochemical anomaly and related mineralization found as well as subsurface structures, by using combined apparent (bulk) resistivity and IP chargeability techniques (Pezzot, 2004). Silica-rich alteration and disseminated metallic sulphides characteristically produce different IP/Resistivity signatures.

Quartz (silica) is highly resistive and produces a high resistivity (Ohm-m) response. Disseminated metallic sulphides in subsurface rocks can be measured by IP chargeability (conductivity) in milliseconds (ms) via transmitting current into the ground and measuring the time diminishing voltage at pre-positioned receiver electrodes. However, other rock materials are also conductive including graphitic rocks, clays and certain metamorphic rocks (e.g. serpentinite). It is important to combine the geophysical measurements with other data sets where possible such as geological and geochemical data. On Blustry Mountain property this is possible.

A grid was established to cover the northeast trending polymetallic soil anomaly, concentrating along the area of the silica-rich zone (silica flooding) and extending to the southwest. The grid straddles the northerly trending ridge along which intense silica-rich alteration occurs. It is also the area where Au-Ag mineralized quartz breccia float was located (Figure 5). The survey consisted of 32 lines (00N to 3200N), oriented NE-SW and nominally spaced at 100 metre intervals. The survey lines were variable length, ranging from 450 to 1200 metres and totalled approximately 19.4 km in length. Stations were flagged at 50 metre intervals along these lines.

The survey was configured as a 3-D array with the current and potential electrodes located on adjacent survey lines, spaced at 100 metre intervals. This configuration allows for the application of 3-D interpretation techniques, including 3-D inversion algorithms. The purpose of the three dimensional IP Technique and inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into realistic "Interpreted Depth Section". However, the technique is relatively new to the exploration industry and is to some degree still in the experimental stage (Pezzot, 2004). In conventional IP surveys, current and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Where as this technique, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over the conventional surveys.

The author reviewed in detail the IP/Resistivity surveys and the interpreted depth sections produced in the report by E.T. Pezzot (2004-05). There are several pods of extremely high resistivity that can be interpreted as areas of silica flooding. Several pods of anomalously high chargeability have been identified that could represent disseminated sulphide mineralization.

Using the IP grid as a reference, both the geochemical and geophysical data plotted overlap and produce coincidental anomalies in the area of silica-rich zone. These anomalies occur along the northwestern section of the grid between lines 2400N and 3100N. A total of 36 soils obtained from this area in 1984 and 1987 have elevated values with >100 ppb Au, highest being 900 ppb Au (sample 1218). Eighteen rock chips collected were > 100 ppb Au with one sample (R350) 2.1 ppm Au and 861.6 ppm Ag. A quartz breccia float sample (D1222) with economic values of 15.45 ppm Au and 26.2 ppm Ag was located about 250 metres northeast of Line 3100N in an area where 2 structures appear to intersect and where a small synite plug was reported. The geophysical survey did not extend into this area.

Interpreted Resistivity and Chargeability cross section for Line 2600N defines at least 3 isolated pods of moderate to high resistivity extending to 50-70 metres below surface. At station 3600E resistivity reflects the silica-rich zone noted on surface. Further to the northwest and downslope of the ridge is another pod of high resistivity possibly reflecting a quartz vein system. At station 4000E the author believes the resistivity may be reflecting, based on the signature, a steeply dipping, structurally controlled silica-rich system. Separated by and flanking the structure, at about 50-100 metres below surface, are 2 anomalously high chargeability pods possibility reflecting zones of disseminated sulphide mineralization. At cross section Line 2700N there are 2 small pods of medium to high resistivity exposed to surface located between stations 3600E and 3800E, these again reflect the silica-rich zone found along the ridge surface. At station 4000E the structure noted above appears to dip steeply to the northwest with a small pod of low to medium resistivity detected at about 200 m below surface, down dip of the structure. The chargeability at this interpreted cross section is highly conductive and runs laterally across the structure for about 600 metres on either side of the structure. It extends from surface between stations 3600E and

3800E to about 150 metres below surface. This may reflect a possible laterally controlled, disseminated sulphide and or clay (kaolinite-illite) alteration zone, suggesting a stratabound control along a fractured-porous volcanic rock horizon.

Cross section Line 2400N shows an intensely high zone of chargeability between stations 4000E and 4400E exposed from surface to a depth of about of 75-100 metres. A small pod of moderate resistivity is coincident with this chargeability. Soil samples collected over this area during the 1984 geochemical surveys had one sample with elevated Au value of 280 ppb. Interpreted resistivity for this cross section shows a pod of weak to moderate resistivity at station 4000E. It is located about 200-250 m below surface and appears to reflect and correlate with the steeply dipping structure interpreted on lines 2600N and 2700N.

On cross section Line 1200N (station 4200E-4600E), located along the southeastern portion of the grid area, is a large, intensely high zone of resistivity exposed from surface to a depth of 100-150 m. However there is no chargeability response in this area and the geochemical surveys did not cover this grid area. The author interprets this high resistance as probable shallow dipping siliceous volcanic rocks of possible rhyolitic-dacitic composition.

11: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Past surveys on the Blustry property have produced encouraging results. The property is underlain by alteration features that are interpreted to be characteristic of a potential auriferous-bearing epithermal system. Field evidence that suggest such a system includes:

- Geology: the property is underlain by volcanic island arc terrane andesitic rocks (Spences Bridge Group), which host an area of intensely silicified, quartz breccia and rhyolite breccia cut by feldspathic dyke swarm and a small syenite plug. Superimposed over these rocks, is a large clay-sulphide alteration zone with a silica-rich core.

- Structurally: there are at least 2 sets of tensional cross-cutting faults that may have produced dilation zones and conduits for ascending mineral-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

- Soil geochemistry: polymetallic (Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Mo-As-Sb and Hg) coincidental anomalies occur over the silica-rich cap/core. Numerous soil and rock chip samples have elevated Au-Ag values.

- Geophysics: surface and subsurface IP/Resistivity signatures interpreted as silica-rich pods and potential zones of disseminated sulphides coincidentally occur over the polymetallic anomalies.

- Petrology: petrographic studies show intensely altered and bleached rocks that include vuggy silica textured/quartz alteration associated with +/- adularia +/- kaolinite and/or dickite and +/- possible alunite. Vuggy quartz and the related clay minerals are indicative of low-pH ascending meteoric fluids probably along structurally controlled channel ways. Kaolinite and dickite are also indicative of temperature conditions that range between 150-250 degrees celcius.

“This area shows a strong altered zone characterized by intense silica-kaolin alteration. The western portion of the zone, which is about 100 metres N-S by 40 metres E-W, suggests to have higher degree of alteration. Here, you can observe areas of vuggy porosity in silica matrix associated with kaolin cut by fine stringers of translucent quartz. The vugs are normally lined with fine glassy quartz crystals. Some late stage quartz veins were also noted associated with occasional fine metallic lustre mineral – possible specularite-hematite.

This section of the zone appears to have undergone a higher degree of silicification as evident by the quartz veining, suggesting several stages of silica flooding. The alteration zone appears in part to represent a silica-clay cap of an epithermal system. The multi precious-base metal soil geochemical anomalies over the zone also support such an environment.

The coincidental geochemical anomalies and the intense silica-clay alteration zone, may be pointing to a near surface precious metal-polymetallic epithermal deposit.

Prospecting in 2010 in the Rusty Creek area resulted in discovery of a mineralized float sample assaying 4.508 g/tonne gold. Anomalous silt sampling, moss mat sampling and soils were also collected. Further prospecting is recommended.

12: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Blustry property is of sufficient merit to warrant follow-up investigation. It is therefore recommended that an exploration program orientated toward exploring for auriferous-bearing epithermal deposits be carried out. The program should include detail geological mapping and sampling over the clay-sulphide zone. Mapping of the alteration zones using a field office-based PIMA will help to determine clay mineralogy and vector in on clay-quartz structures.

Additional soil geochemical surveys should be conducted in areas where IP/Resistivity signatures have been outlined, such as in the area of lines 1400N and 1200N where resistivity signature is high possibly indicating quartz-siliceous system. Additional IP/Resistivity surveys should be extended north of Line 3200N for at least 300 m in order to cover cross-cutting structures interpreted as well as the small syenite plug reported in this area. This is also the approximate area of the 15.45 ppm Au float sample (D1222) was located.

Table 2

Cost Estimate:

Budget:

Geological mapping and sampling	$ 25,000.00
Soil Geochemistry	15,000.00
IP Geophysics	35,000.00
PIMA	2,000.00
	$ 77,000.00
Diamond Drilling (1500m @ $80/m all inclusive)	$ 120,000.00
Assays	8,000.00
Support, Camp, Supplies	20,000.00
Contingencies @ 12%	27,000.00
Total	**$ 252,000.00**

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14: STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 3572 Hamilton Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).

2. I have over 35 years experience in exploration for base and precious metals and industrial mineral commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America and Superior Province in Manitoba and Northern Ontario with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279) and a member of the CIMM and an elected fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG Fellow #723766).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at #5-2330 Tyner St., Port Coquitlam, B.C.

5. I am the author of the present report entitled “Assessment Report on the Blustry Mountain Property for Victory Ventures Inc.” dated June 25, 2010.

6. I have visited the property on March 4th and 5th and May 4th and 5th, 2010. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Blustry Mtn Project by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 25th day of June, 2010.

J Shearer

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Quarry Supervisor #98-3550
June 25, 2010

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT of COSTS

JUNE 25, 2010

APPENDIX I
STATEMENT of COSTS
EVENT 4544272 and EVENT 4658891

Geological, Preparatory, Prospecting
Fieldwork completed from “A” March 1 to March 30, 2010, and then “B” March 31 to May 28, 2010.

Wages & Benefits	“A”	“B”
J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo, Geologist, “A” March 4+5, 2010, 2 days @ $700/day and “B” May 4+5, 2010, 2 days @ $700/day	$ 1,400.00	$1,400.00
Don Bragg, Highly Experienced Prospector, 40 years + experience “A” March 4+5. 2010, 2 days @ $350/day and “B” April 8+9, May 3-9, 2010, 9 days @ $350/day	700.00	3,150.00
Milton Mankowske, Prospector/Field Assistant “A” March 4+5, 2010, 2 days @ $275 “B” April 8+9, May 3-9, 2010, 9 days @ $275/day	550.00	2,475.00
John Belhumeur, Field Assistant “A” March 4+5, 2010, 2 days @ $300/day “B” May 4+5, 2010, 2 days @ $300/day	600.00	600.00
Dan Cardinal, P. Geo., Geologist, 2 days @ $650/day		1,300.00
Wages Sub-total	$ 3,250.00	$ 8,925.00
Transportation		
“A” 2 days Fully equipped 4x4 @ $98/day, Truck 1 “B” 2 days Fully equipped 4x4 @ $98/day, Truck 1	196.00	196.00
“A” 2 days Fully equipped 4x4 @ $75/day, Truck 2 “B” 9 days Fully equipped 4x4 @ $75/day, Truck 1	150.00	675.00
Fuel	300.00	600.00
Motel	350.00	600.00
Meals	180.00	975.00
Analytical	1,200.00	1,200.00
Field Supplies, Rental of GPS Unit	100.00	300.00
Coastal Resource Mapping, Topo Maps	1,250.00	
Report Writing and Interpretation	700.00	
Word Processing and Reproduction	200.00	
TOTAL	**$ 7,876.00**	**$ 13,471.00**
Grand Total	**$ 21,347.00**	

Event # 4544272
March 30, 2010
Filed $3,798.52
Total 6,000

and

Event # 4658891
Filed $11,040.96
Total 11,000

APPENDIX II

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

June 25, 2010

APPENDIX II
SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Description
RC RxS 009	Suite of rocks selected from the road cut bank along a road cut bank on Cinquefoil Creek over a distance of 50m. This zone was quite rusty while on either side the glacial till was gray with only a few rusty boulders in it. Most of the rocks collected were slightly rounded. The zone may be part of a lateral moraine. 90% of the rocks collected were a very rusty siliceous tuff with up to 5% sulphides. Malachite was seen in one of the rocks.
RC RxS 012	Very siliceous tuff with up to 3% pyrite found along the road over 75 metres. Rocks quite rusty. Float only
RC $xS 012	Found in the same area as above was a sample of very rusty granite with 1% pyrite. Float only.
RC RxS 021	Float form unconsolidated rusty zone 15m above the road. Most of the rocks collected were siliceous rhyolite with 1 to 2% pyrite. All were quite rusty. One sample had up to 4% pyrite
RC RxS 022	Gray silica box work with both pyrite and arsenopyrite which was quite weathered. Estimate 60% silica and 40% sulphides. Rock seems heavier that it should be. Sample came from a boulder 2'x18"x12" in size. Float. Sample sent in for assay
RC RxS 037	Light greenish grey epidotized dacite, very rusty along fractures and dissemination and minor box work. Both cubical pyrite up to 1mm occurs along with very fine grained pyrites. About 1% pyrite. Hornblende laths up to 2mm in length. About 3% hornblende. Grab and chip from outcrop. Sample sent in for assay.
RC RxS 038	Light greenish grey volcanics. Very rusty and difficult to break a fresh rock face. Limonite along fractures and disseminated and within extensive box work. Pyrite about 3% from extremely fine grained up to 1mm cubes. Some fine grained yellowish faces not identified. Minor silica eyes. Grab and chips from east side of outcrop above the road.
RC RxS 039	Same description as above. Grab and chip from the west end of the outcrop. Sample sent in for assay.
RC RxS 042	Rocks from the Copper King dump. Range from high grade vein material with up to 30% sulphides, mostly chalcopyrite, 25% and 5% pyrite with perhaps some chalcocite. Malachite is dominant but some azurite can be seen perhaps indicating some silver content to lower grades of sulphides in a siliceous dacite with less than 2% sulphides, mostly pyrite 1.5% and chalcopyrite 0.5%. This latter may represent wall rock and contains malachite. The higher grade material appears to have some silica. It may be a siliceous vein.

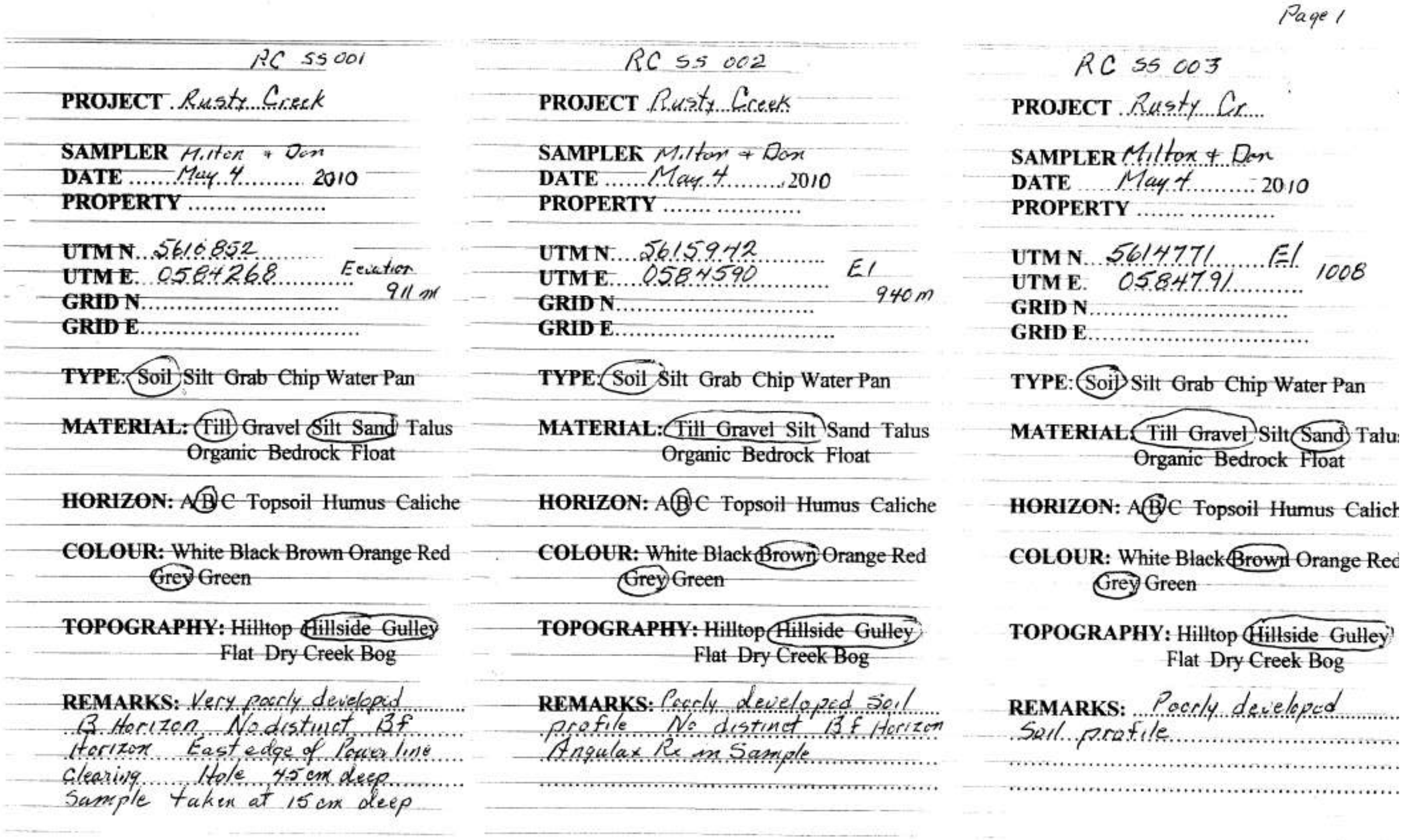
RC RxS 043	Country rocks north of the adit and along the trail. Siliceous dacite which may be a more basic synvolcanic intrusive. Within the intrusive are inclusions of siliceous flow rock or a bedded tuff. Some hematite staining can be seen in these rocks.
RC RxS 044	Quartz eye white tuff. Quite rusty. Some samples contain up to 4% cubic pyrite.
RC RxS 045	Siliceous carbonate vein material, well fractured with rust along the fractures. No sulphides could be identified. Collected from a 2' wide vein outcrop. Sample sent in for assay.
RC RxS 057	Very rusty andesite and black shales. Andesite has 1-2% very fine grained pyrite.
RC RxS 058	Hand picked high grade from the vein trenches and hanging and footwall above the adit. Sample sent in for assay.
RC RxS 059	High graded samples of the synvolcanic siliceous rhyolite over 100 metres along the road. Most of the rocks are quite rusty. Many of the vugs within the rocks are filled with laminal ends of silica crystals. Silica crystals align many of the fractures. Sample sent in for assay.

Description of Heavy Metal Samples

Sample #	Description
RC HM 006	Fountain Creek 75 gr sample for assay.
+ 3.5mm	Mostly black basaltic fragments, 5% red basaltic fragments, a few silica fragments
-3.5mm	Same as above
Fines <1mm	40% black sands (magnetite) 60% brown to white sand. No visible gold.
RC HM 007	Cinquefoil Creek 150 g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	Miscellaneous black and red volcanic fragments. Very little quartz but one with box work.
-3.5mm	Miscellaneous black and red basaltic fragments.
Fines <1mm	5% very fine grained black sand (magnetite) light reddish brown sand. No visible gold.
RC HM 018	Fountain Creek 110 g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	1% silica fragments. Red purple basaltic rock 40%, black basaltic fragments 60%
-3.5mm	3% silica fragments, 40% red and purple basalts., 57% black basaltic fragments.
Fines <1mm	Brown sand with white silica grains 20%. Minor magnetite. No visible gold.
RC HM 20	Rusty Creek 100g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	10% rusty scale. Rest black and red basalt.
-3.5mm	10% rusty scale. Rest black and red basalt. No silica seen.
Fines <1mm	No visible gold. <10% black sand (magnetite). Rest mostly limonite scale and brown sand.
RC HM 24	Anderson Creek 125g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	60% granitic fragments. 15% red basalt, 25% black basalt with some quartz pebbles.
-3.5mm	60% granitic fragments, 15% red basalt, 25% black basalt.
Fines <1mm	40% light tan and white grains of sand mostly silica and feldspars. Three very flattened flattened flakes of gold that because of surface tension would float. 60% black sand (magnetite)

RC HM 025	M^{c}Cormick Creek 125 g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	65% black basalts, 25% red basalt, 10% granitic fragments.
-3.5mm	60% black basalts, 25% red basalts, 15% granitic fragments.
Fines <1mm	50% tan and browns and, 30% reddish basaltic sand, 20% black sand (magnetite). No visible gold. Some epidote or olivine crystals.
RC HM 027	M^{c}Donald Creek 135g sample for assay.
+ 3.5mm	65% black basalt fragments, 25% red basalt fragments, 10% granitic fragments.
-3.5mm	65% black gasalt, 20% red basalt, 15% granitic sand and quartz sand.
Fines <1mm	65% tan and brown sand, 25% red basalt sand, 10% black sand (magnetite). No visible gold.
RC HM 029	Chipuin Creek 125g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	80% granitic fragments and quartz, 15% black basaltic fragments, 5% red basaltic fragments.
-3.5mm	85% granitic fragments and quartz, 15% black basaltic fragments. Almost no red basaltic fragments.
Fines <1mm	May have been 1 small flake fo gold. There was considerable yellowish mica that because of surface tension would float. 40% black sand (magnetite), 60% tan and white sand.
RC HM 031	Anderson Creek 100g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	50% black basalt fragments, 30% granitic fragments, 20% red basaltic fragments.
-3.5mm	55% black basalt fragments, 25% granitic and quartz fragments, 20% red basaltic fragments.
Fines <1mm	No visible told. 50% black sand (magnetite) 35% tan and white sand, 15% red sand.
RC HM 033	Rusty Creek 105g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	65% black basaltic fragments, 20% red basaltic fragments, 15% granitic fragments.
-3.5mm	Composition is same as above.
Fines <1mm	No visible gold. Only about 2% black sand (magnetite). Tan coloured fines.
RC HM 041	Rusty Creek 60g sample for assay Sample was hard to get and was a small sample from the field. Weight 1kg.
+ 3.5mm	50% black basaltic fragments, 50% greenish and greenish tan fragments that may be from dacite.
-3.5mm	Same as above.
Fines <1mm	No visible gold. Only about 5% black sand (magnetite). The -3.5 and the panned fines were combined in order to get sufficient sample to submit.
RC HM 036	Rusty Creek 130gm sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	Fragments all coated with limonite scale but appear to be mostly black basaltic fragments. May also be some greenish dacite.
-3.5mm	Same as above.
Fines <1mm	No visible gold. Almost no black sand. Fines very rusty.

RC HM 046	Phil Creek North Fork 150 g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	70% black basaltic fragments, 25% red basaltic fragments, 5% quartz and light coloured granitic fragments.
-3.5mm	Same as above.
Fines <1mm	20% black sand (magnetite), 80% brown, white and greenish sand. No visible gold.
RC HM 048	Phil Creek South Fork 200g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	40% black basaltic fragments, 15% red basaltic fragments, 10% quartz and 35% lighter coloured volcanics, may be andesites?
-3.5mm	Same as above.
Fines <1mm	15% black sand (magnetite). No visible gold. 85% brown, light greenish and silica sand.
RC HM 050	Anderson Creek South Fork 225g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	65% black basaltic fragments, 20% red basaltic fragments, 15% lighter volcanics (andesite) and quartz.
-3.5mm	Same as above.
Fines <1mm	5% black sand (magnetite). No visible gold. 60% brown and white sand, 35% red sand.
RC HM 052	Anderson Creek North Fork 260g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	50% black basaltic fragments. May also be some black shale fragments. 5% red basaltic fragments, 15% quartz and granitic fragments, 30% lighter coloured volcanic fragments (andesite?).
-3.5mm	Same as above.
Fines <1mm	40% black sand (magnetite), 60% brown and tan to white sand. No visible gold.
RC HM 054	Anderson Creek North Fork 300g sample for assay
+ 3.5mm	50% black basalt and black shale fragments, 5% red basalt fragments, 30% granitic and quartz fragments.
-3.5mm	40% black basalt and black shale fragments, 5% red basaltic fragments, 40% granitic and quartz fragments.
Fines <1mm	No visible gold. 20% black sand (magnetite), rest tan to white sand.



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RC SS 001

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 4 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5616852
UTM E 0584268
Elevation 911 m
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till] Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus
Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red
[✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley]
Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Very poorly developed B Horizon No distinct Bf Horizon East edge of Power line clearing Hole 45 cm deep Sample taken at 15 cm deep

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RC SS 002

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 4 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5615942
UTM E 0584590
El 940 m
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till Gravel Silt] Sand Talus
Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red
[✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley]
Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Poorly developed soil profile No distinct Bf Horizon Angular Rx in Sample

---

RC SS 003

PROJECT Rusty Cr.

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 4 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5614771 El 1008
UTM E. 0584791
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

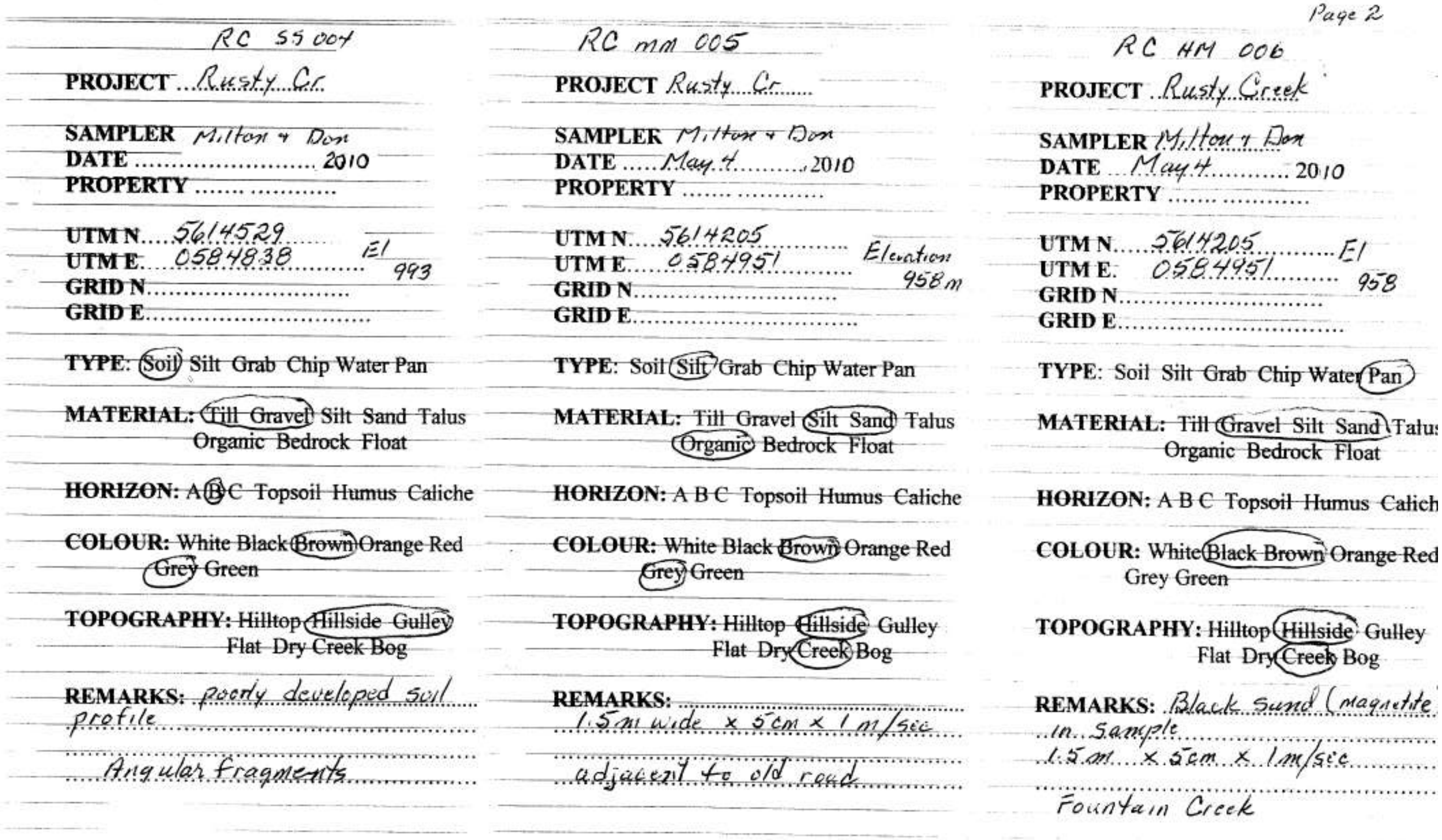
MATERIAL: [✓ Till Gravel] Silt [✓ Sand] Talu
Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Rec
[✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley]
Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Poorly developed Soil profile



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RC SS 004

PROJECT Rusty Cr.

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5614529
UTM E 0584838
El 993
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till Gravel] Silt Sand Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley] Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: poorly developed soil profile

Angular fragments

RC mm 005

PROJECT Rusty Cr.

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 4 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5614205
UTM E 0584951
Elevation 958 m
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil [✓ Silt] Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS:
1.5 m wide x 5 cm x 1 m/sec

adjacent to old road

RC HM 006

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 4 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5614205
UTM E 0584951
El 958
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talu Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Black sand (magnetite in sample
1.5 m x 5 cm x 1 m/sec

Fountain Creek

RC HM 007

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 5 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5609906
UTM E 0586422 Elev 1087
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus
Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red
[✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley
Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Stream
2 m × 7 cm × 1.5 m/sec

RC MM 008

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 5 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5609906
UTM E 0586422 Elev 1087
GRID N
GRID E

Moss Mat
TYPE: Soil [✓ Silt] Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus
Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red
[✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley
Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS:

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RC RxS 009

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 5 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5609918
UTM E 0586262 Elev 1109
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

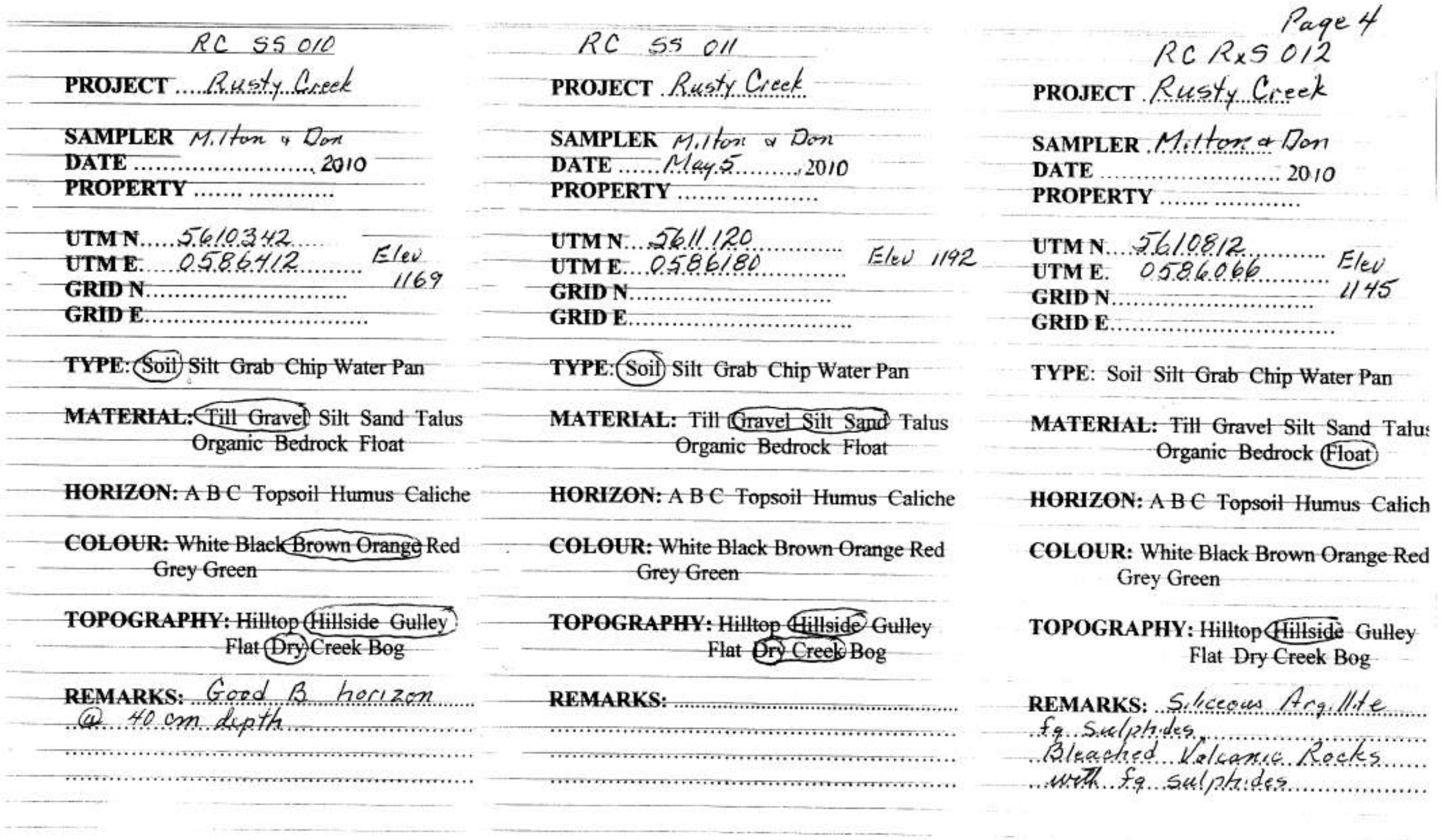
MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus
Organic Bedrock [✓ Float]

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red
Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley
Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Selected Rx Samples
with up to 1% Sulphides from
a cut bank along a road
Bleached Volcanics



RC SS 010

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5610342
UTM E 0586412 Elev 1169
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till Gravel] Silt Sand Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown Orange] Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley] Flat [✓ Dry] Creek Bog

REMARKS: Good B horizon
@ 40 cm depth

RC SS 011

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 5, 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5611120
UTM E 0586180 Elev 1192
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat [✓ Dry Creek] Bog

REMARKS:

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RC RxS 012

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5610812
UTM E 0586066 Elev 1145
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus Organic Bedrock [✓ Float]

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Siliceous Argillite
fg. Sulphides
Bleached Volcanic Rocks
with fg. sulphides

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RC RxS 013

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 5 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5610812
UTM E 0586066 Elev 1145
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus Organic Bedrock [✓ Float]

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Rusty Granite
f.g. Sulphides

RC SS 014

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 6 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5617227
UTM E 0584068 Elev 1009
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till] [✓ Gravel] Silt [✓ Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley] Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS:
Angular Rocks

RC SS015

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 6 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5618771
UTM E 0582727 Elev 893
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel] Silt [✓ Sand] Talu [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White [✓ Black] Brown Orange Rec Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop Hillside Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: 15 cm deep hole
poor Soil profile

RC SS 016

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 6 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5619255
UTM E 0583214
GRID N ....
GRID E ....
Elev 980

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till Gravel] Silt [✓ Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] [✓ Gulley] Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: 40 cm deep hole
Poor Soil profile

RC mm 017

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 7 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5614066
UTM E 0586954
GRID N ....
GRID E ....
Elev 1171

Moss Mat
TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Stream
1.5 m x 5 cm x 1 m/sec

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RC HM 018

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 7 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5614066
UTM E 0586954
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

TYPE: Soil [✓ Silt] Grab Chip Water Pan

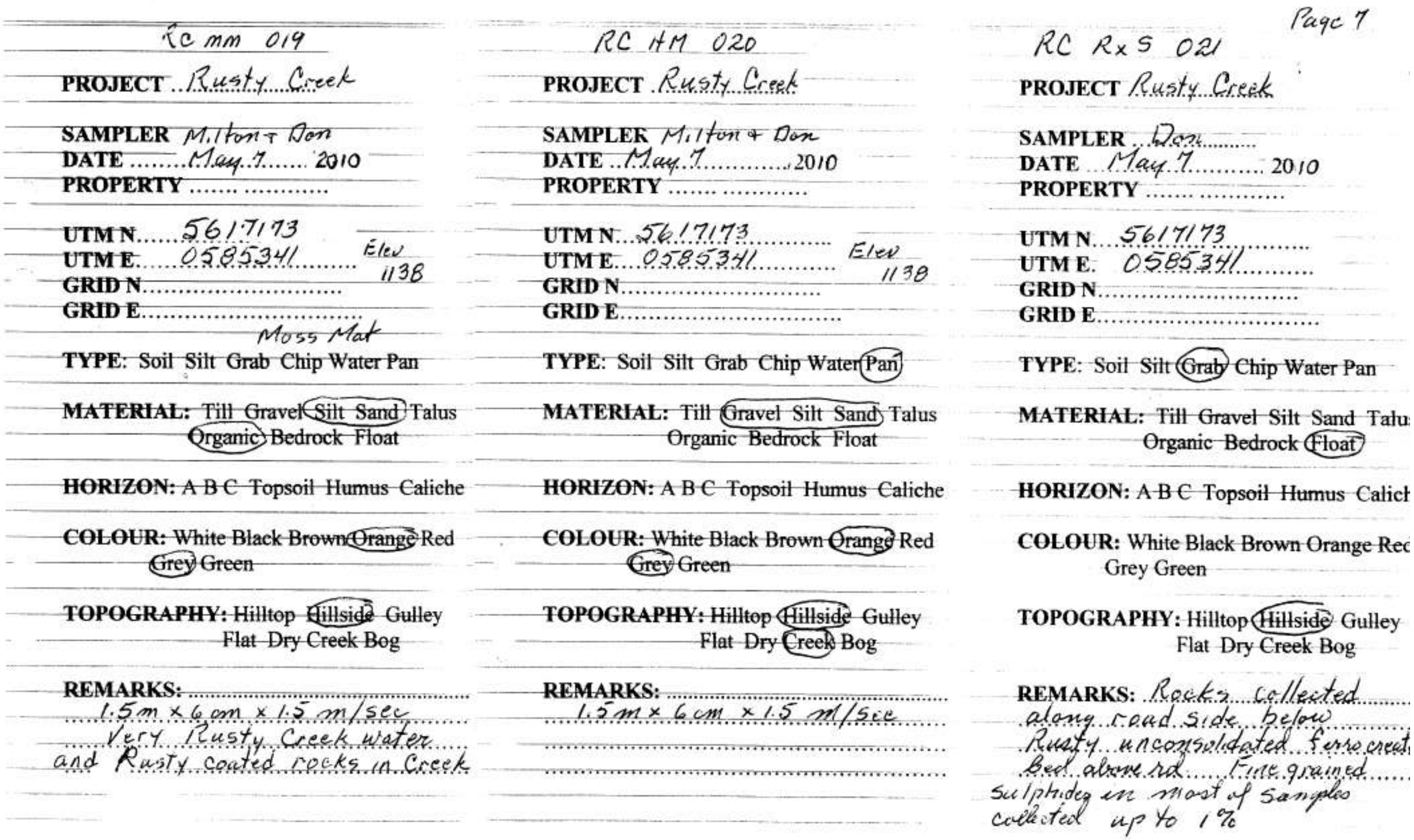
MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talu Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Stream
1.5m x 5cm x 1 m/sec



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Rc mm 019

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 7 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5617173
UTM E 0585341 Elev 1138
GRID N
GRID E

Moss Mat
TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown [✓ Orange] Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS:
1.5m × 6 cm × 1.5 m/sec
Very Rusty Creek water
and Rusty coated rocks in Creek

RC HM 020

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton + Don
DATE May 7 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5617173
UTM E 0585341 Elev 1138
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown [✓ Orange] Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS:
1.5m × 6 cm × 1.5 m/sec

RC Rx S 021

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 7 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5617173
UTM E 0585341
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt [✓ Grab] Chip Water Pan

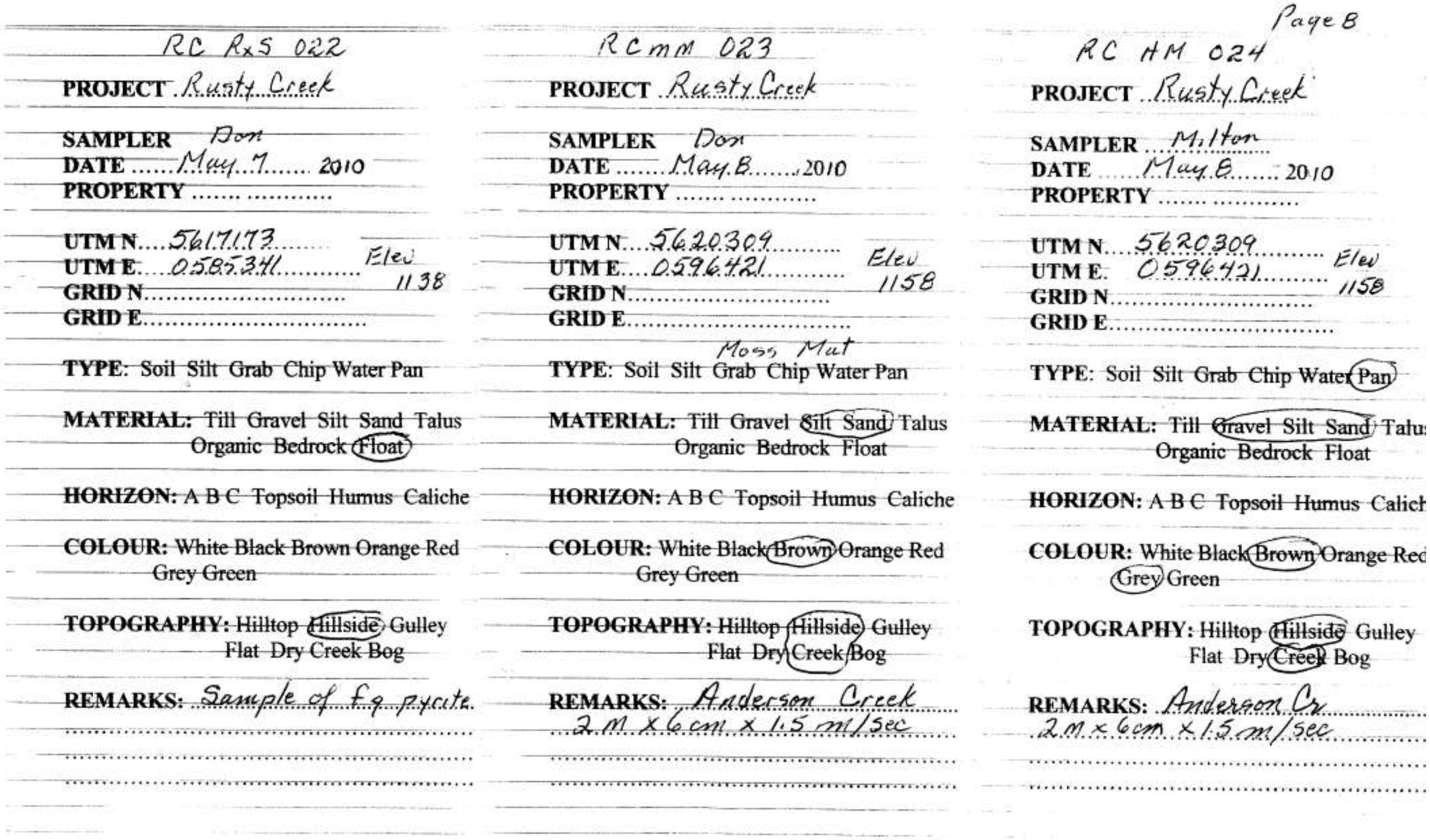
MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talu Organic Bedrock [✓ Float]

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Rec Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Rocks collected
along road side below
Rusty unconsolidated ferro creat
Bed above rd Fine grained
sulphides in most of samples
collected up to 1%



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RC RxS 022

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 7 2010
PROPERTY ……

UTM N 5617173
UTM E 0585341 Elev 1138
GRID N ……
GRID E ……

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus Organic Bedrock [✓ Float]

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Sample of f.g. pyrite.

RCmm 023

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY ……

UTM N 5620309
UTM E 0596421 Elev 1158
GRID N ……
GRID E ……

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan Moss Mat

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Anderson Creek
2 M x 6 cm x 1.5 m/sec

RC HM 024

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY ……

UTM N 5620309
UTM E 0596421 Elev 1158
GRID N ……
GRID E ……

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Anderson Cr
2 m x 6 cm x 1.5 m/sec

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RC HM 025

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5618529
UTM E 0596421
Elev 1172
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Mc Cormick Cr
1 m × 2 cm × .75 m/sec

RC mm 026

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5618529
UTM E 0596421
Elev 1172
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan
Moss Mat

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Mc Cormick Cr
1 m × 2 cm × .75 m/sec

RC HM 027

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5615765
UTM E 0596840
Elev 1195
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Mc Donald Cr
1 m × 4 cm × .75 m/sec

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RC mm 028

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5615765 Elev 1195
UTM E 0596840
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan Moss Mat

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Mc Donald Cr
1 m x 4 cm x .75 m/sec

RC HM 029

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5620372 Elev 1245
UTM E 0595140
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: [✓ White] Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Chipuin Creek
1.25 m x 6 cm x 1 m/sec
95% Granite Rx in Creek bed

RC mm 030

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5620372 Elev
UTM E 0595140 1245
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan Moss Mat

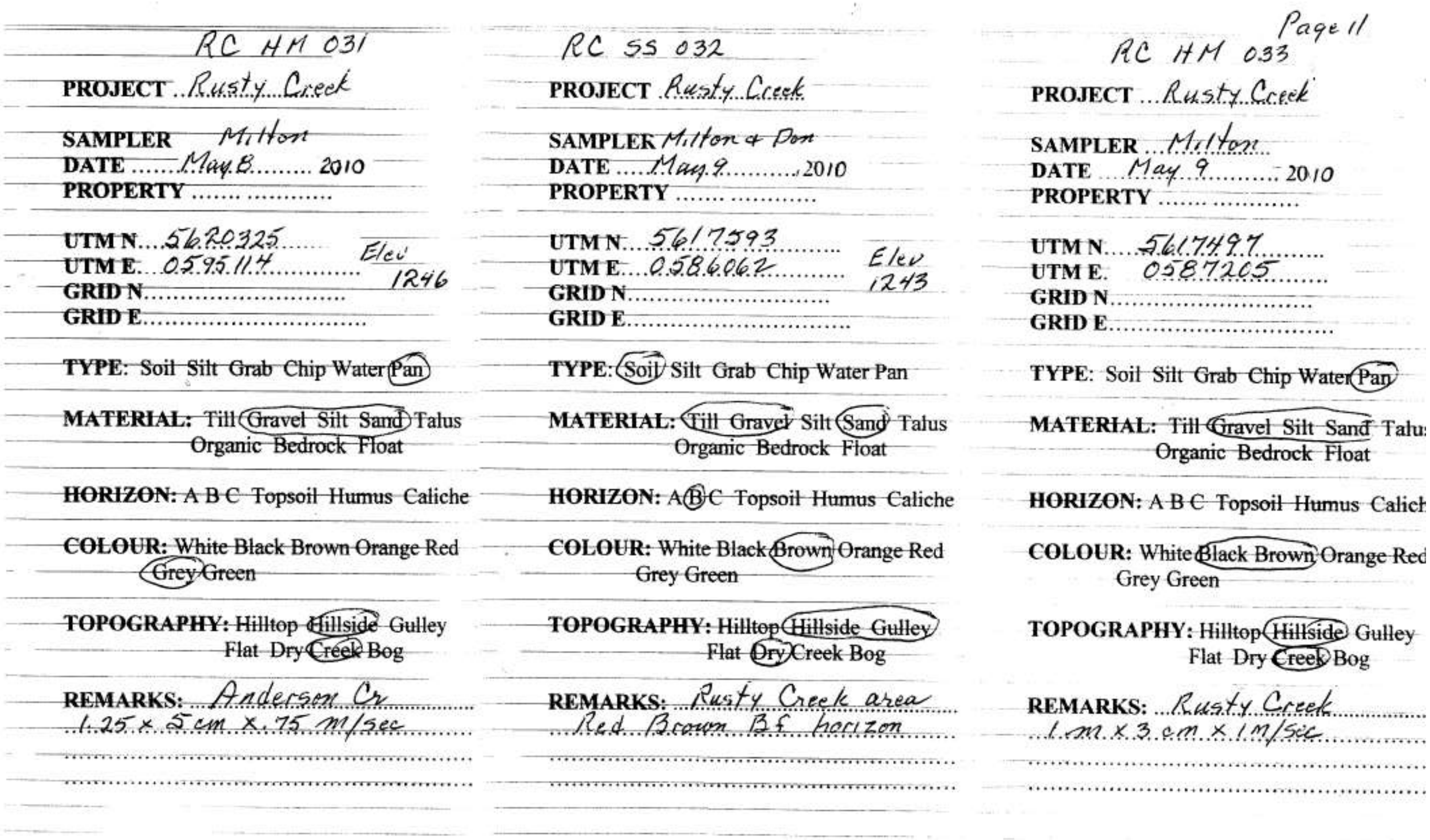
MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talu [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: [✓ White] Black [✓ Brown] Orange Re Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Chipuin Creek
1.25 m x 6 cm x 1 m/sec
95% Granitic Rx in Creek Bed



RC HM 031

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5620325
UTM E 0595114
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

Elev
1246

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red [✓ Grey] Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Andersen Cr
1.25 x 5 cm x .75 m/sec

RC SS 032

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 9 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5617593
UTM E 0586062
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

Elev
1243

TYPE: [✓ Soil] Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: [✓ Till Gravel] Silt [✓ Sand] Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A [✓ B] C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside Gulley] Flat [✓ Dry] Creek Bog

REMARKS: Rusty Creek area
Red Brown Bf horizon

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RC HM 033

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 9 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N 5617497
UTM E 0587205
GRID N ....
GRID E ....

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

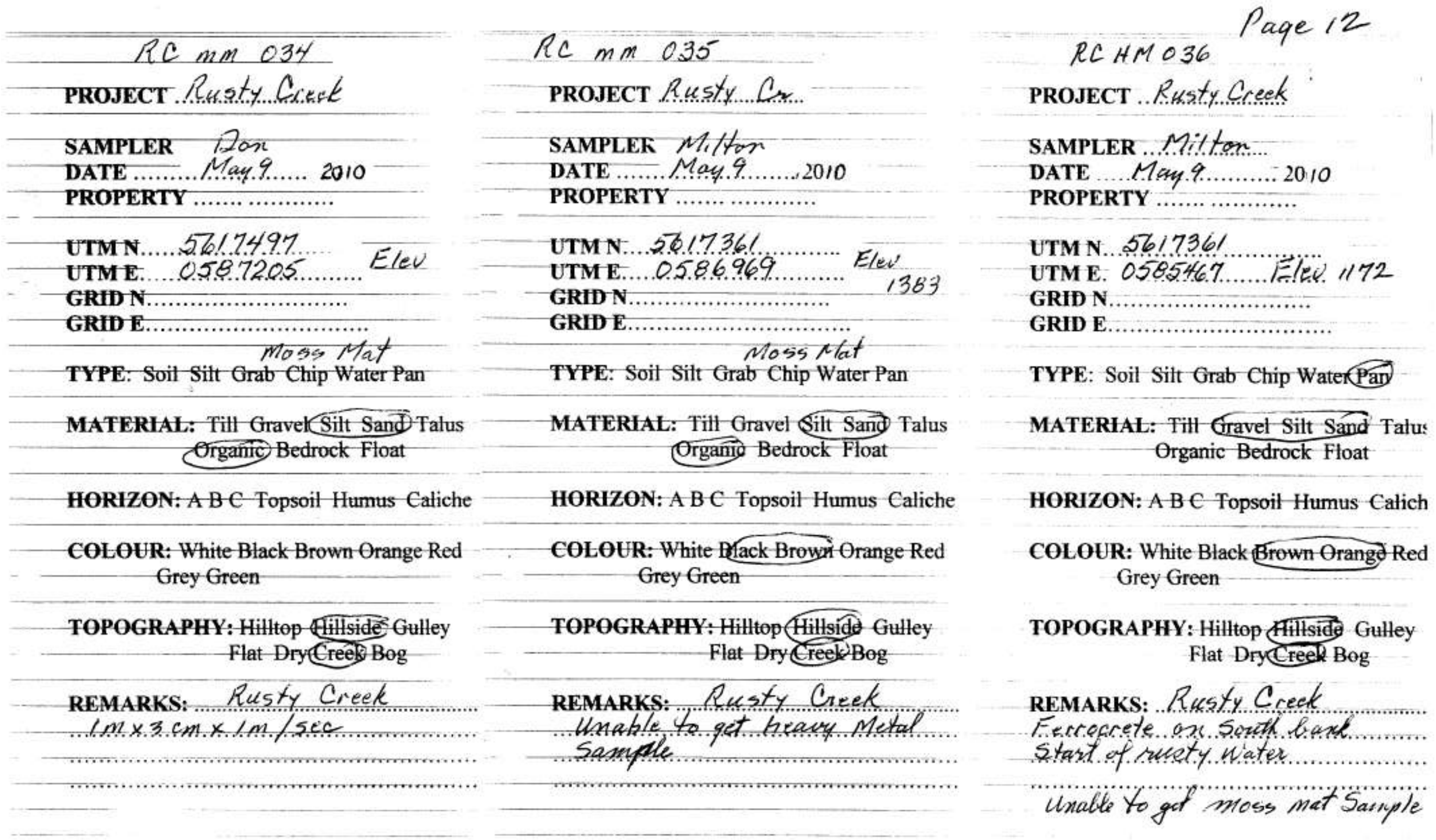
MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talu Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Rusty Creek
1 m x 3 cm x 1 m/sec



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RC mm 034

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE .... May 9...... 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N..... 5617497....... Elev
UTM E..... 0587205.........
GRID N...........................
GRID E..............................

Moss Mat
TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus
[✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red
Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley
Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Rusty Creek
1m x 3 cm x 1m / sec

RC mm 035

PROJECT Rusty Cr..

SAMPLER Milton
DATE .... May 9........2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N... 5617361........... Elev
UTM E..... 0586969.......... 1383
GRID N...........................
GRID E..............................

Moss Mat
TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus
[✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red
Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley
Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Rusty Creek
Unable to get heavy Metal
Sample

RC HM 036

PROJECT .. Rusty Creek

SAMPLER ... Milton
DATE ..... May 9.......... 2010
PROPERTY ....

UTM N.. 5617361..............
UTM E. 0585467...... Elev 1172
GRID N...........................
GRID E..............................

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt Sand] Talus
Organic Bedrock Float

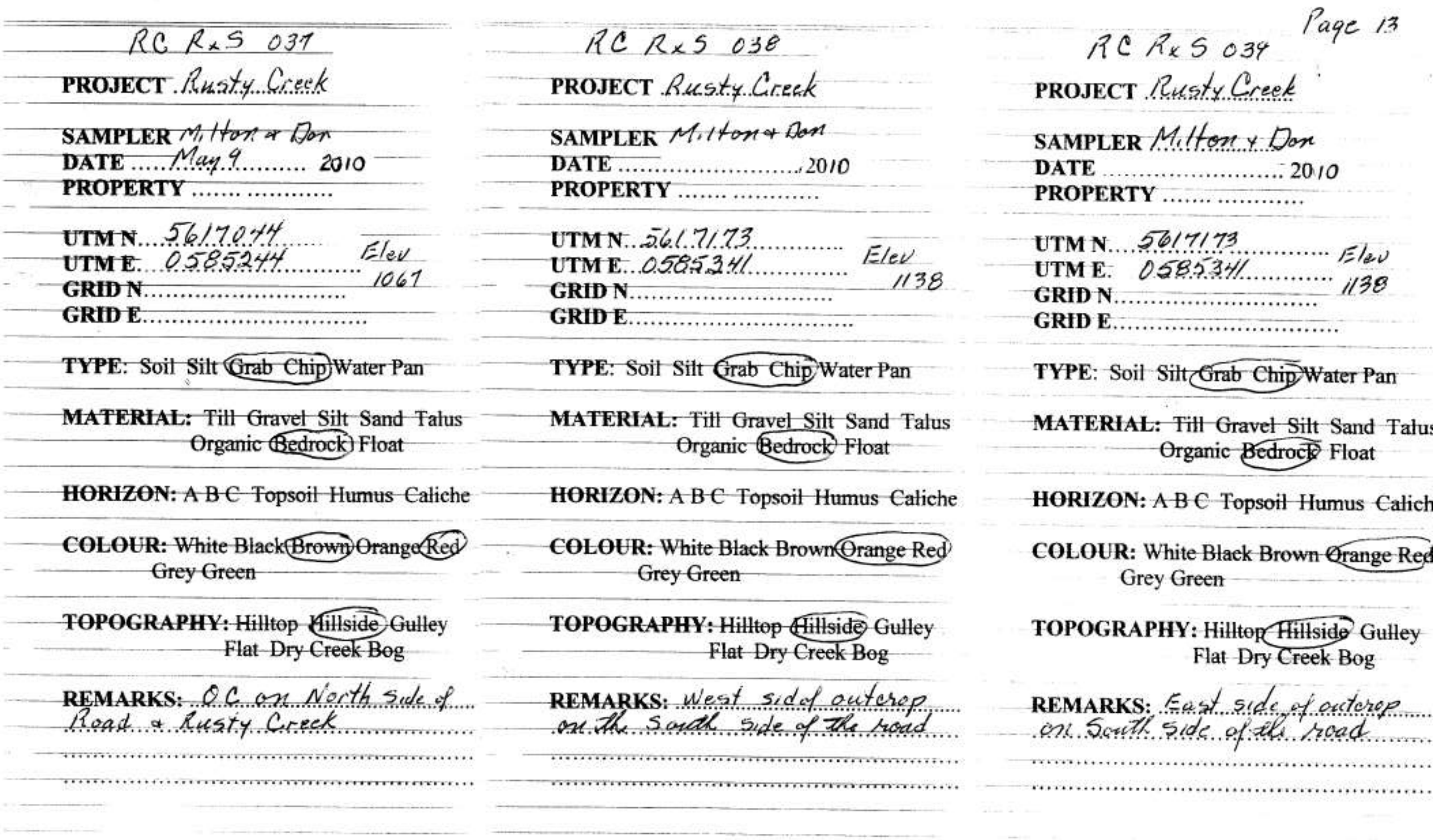
HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown Orange] Red
Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley
Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Rusty Creek
Ferrocrete on South bank
Start of rusty Water

Unable to get moss mat Sample



RC RxS 037

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE May 9 2010
PROPERTY …… …………

UTM N 5617044
UTM E 0585244
GRID N ………………………
GRID E …………………………
Elev 1067

TYPE: Soil Silt [✓ Grab Chip] Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus Organic [✓ Bedrock] Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black [✓ Brown] Orange [✓ Red] Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: O.C. on North side of Road & Rusty Creek

RC RxS 038

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE ……………………2010
PROPERTY …… …………

UTM N 5617173
UTM E 0585341
GRID N ………………………
GRID E …………………………
Elev 1138

TYPE: Soil Silt [✓ Grab Chip] Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus Organic [✓ Bedrock] Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown [✓ Orange Red] Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: West side of outcrop on the South side of the road

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RC RxS 039

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton & Don
DATE ……………………2010
PROPERTY …… …………

UTM N 5617173
UTM E 0585341
GRID N ………………………
GRID E …………………………
Elev 1138

TYPE: Soil Silt [✓ Grab Chip] Water Pan

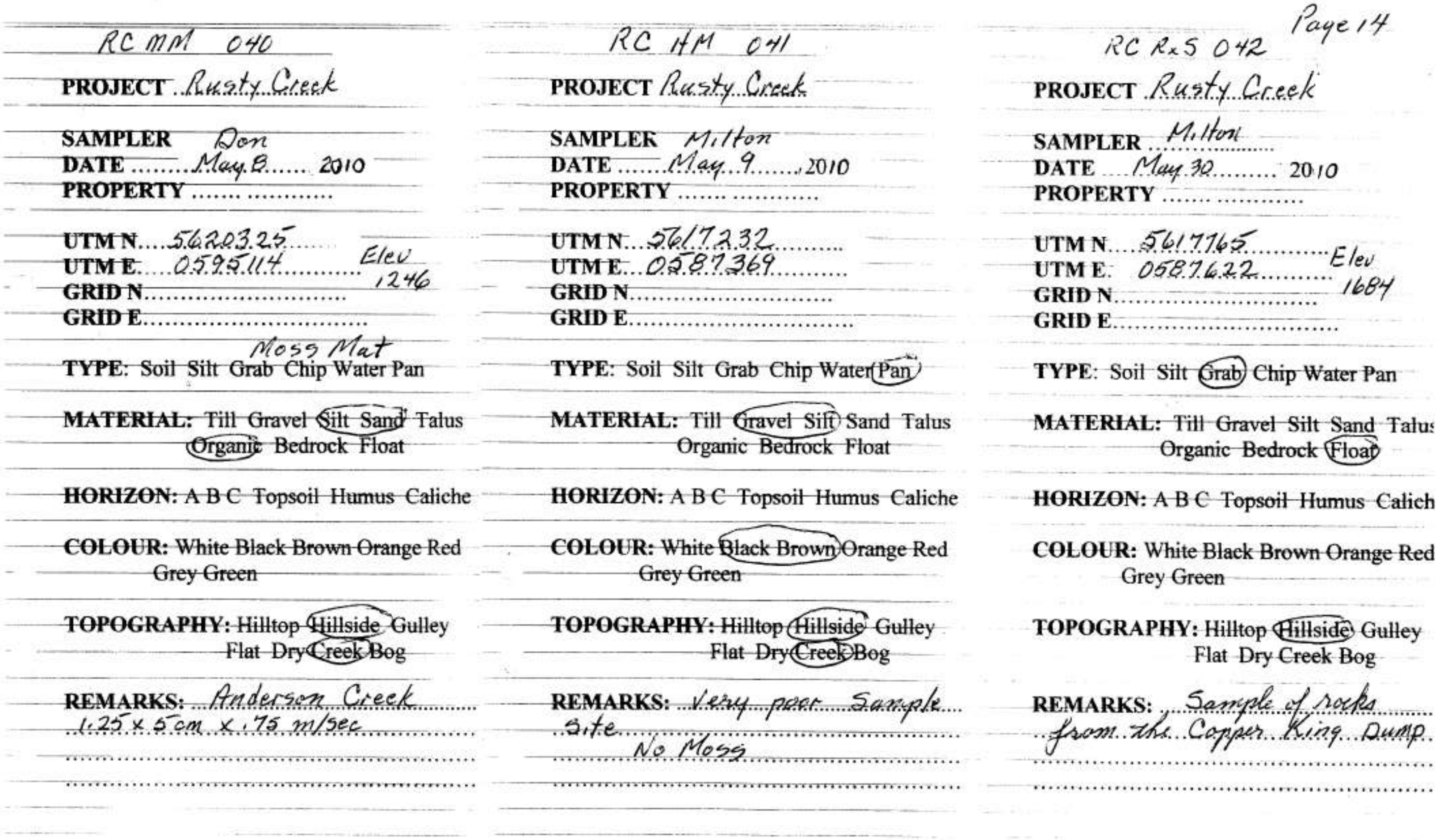
MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talu Organic [✓ Bedrock] Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black Brown [✓ Orange Red] Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: East side of outcrop on South side of the road



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RC MM 040

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Don
DATE May 8 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5620325
UTM E 0595114
Elev 1246
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water Pan
Moss Mat

MATERIAL: Till Gravel [✓ Silt Sand] Talus [✓ Organic] Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Anderson Creek
1.25 x 5 cm x .75 m/sec

RC HM 041

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 9 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5617232
UTM E 0587369
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt Grab Chip Water [✓ Pan]

MATERIAL: Till [✓ Gravel Silt] Sand Talus Organic Bedrock Float

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Caliche

COLOUR: White [✓ Black Brown] Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry [✓ Creek] Bog

REMARKS: Very poor Sample site
No Moss

RC RxS 042

PROJECT Rusty Creek

SAMPLER Milton
DATE May 30 2010
PROPERTY

UTM N 5617765
UTM E 0587622
Elev 1684
GRID N
GRID E

TYPE: Soil Silt [✓ Grab] Chip Water Pan

MATERIAL: Till Gravel Silt Sand Talus Organic Bedrock [✓ Float]

HORIZON: A B C Topsoil Humus Calich

COLOUR: White Black Brown Orange Red Grey Green

TOPOGRAPHY: Hilltop [✓ Hillside] Gulley Flat Dry Creek Bog

REMARKS: Sample of rocks from the Copper King Dump

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

June 25, 2010

INSPECTORATE

Interim Report#: 10-360-01897-01

FINAL DATA

Last updated on

Client: Homegold Resources
Project: Blustry Mountain
Description:
Shipment#:
PO#:
No. of Samples: 53
Analysis #1: Au-1AT-AA(Fire Assay) Au-1AT-GV(Fire Assay); 30-AR-TR(AQR);
Analysis #2:
Analysis #3:
Comment #1:
Comment #2:
Date In: 04-Jun-2010
Date Out:

Sample Name	SampleType	Au	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co
		ppb	g/ton	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
RCSS 001	Soil	<5		0.2	2.5	<5	231	<2	0.66	<0.5	6
RCSS 002	Soil	16		<0.1	2.38	<5	110	<2	0.92	<0.5	14
RCSS 003	Soil	7		0.1	2.88	<5	80	<2	1.38	<0.5	7
RCSS 004	Soil	85		0.1	2.89	<5	100	<2	1.07	<0.5	10
RCSS 010	Soil	<5		0.1	2.85	<5	268	<2	0.67	<0.5	5
RCSS 011	Soil	15		0.1	1.93	<5	224	<2	1.52	<0.5	6
RCSS 014	Soil	12		0.1	3.17	<5	210	<2	1.31	<0.5	7
RCSS 015	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.53	<5	153	<2	0.67	<0.5	5
RCSS 016	Soil	6		<0.1	2.16	<5	76	<2	2.87	<0.5	4
RCSS 032	Soil	17		0.3	1.64	15	109	<2	0.13	<0.5	5
RCMM 005	Soil	<5		0.1	1.79	<5	108	<2	1.54	<0.5	5
RCMM 008	Soil	<5		0.2	1.01	<5	106	<2	2.03	<0.5	3
RCMM 017	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.85	<5	117	<2	1.28	<0.5	6
RCMM 019	Soil	10		<0.1	2.7	7	115	<2	1.52	<0.5	15
RCMM 023	Soil	6		<0.1	1.1	<5	111	<2	0.92	<0.5	5
RCMM 026	Soil	7		<0.1	1.76	<5	222	<2	1.29	<0.5	4
RCMM 028	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.41	<5	108	<2	1.07	<0.5	6
RCMM 030	Soil	6		0.2	1.07	<5	124	<2	0.9	<0.5	6
RCMM 034	Soil	5		0.2	2.44	15	133	<2	1.54	<0.5	18
RCMM 035	Soil	11		0.1	2.09	16	117	<2	1.55	<0.5	13
RCMM 040	Soil	15		<0.1	1.6	<5	147	<2	1.59	<0.5	5
RCHM 006	Soil	44		<0.1	2.01	<5	176	<2	1.5	<0.5	8
RCHM 007	Soil	35		<0.1	1.33	<5	228	<2	0.6	<0.5	9
RCHM 018	Soil	6		<0.1	1.81	<5	347	<2	1.34	<0.5	6
RCHM 020	Soil	<5		<0.1	2.36	5	232	<2	0.61	<0.5	22
RCHM 024	Soil	7		<0.1	0.55	<5	87	<2	0.61	<0.5	10
RCHM 025	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.73	<5	161	<2	0.97	<0.5	5
RCHM 027	Soil	<5		<0.1	1.54	<5	101	<2	0.86	<0.5	6
RCHM 029	Soil	<5		<0.1	0.63	<5	48	<2	0.64	<0.5	8
RCHM 031	Soil	60		<0.1	1.32	<5	629	<2	0.87	<0.5	11
RCHM 033	Soil	12		<0.1	1.74	19	230	<2	0.55	<0.5	17
RCHM 036	Soil	349		<0.1	3.27	16	189	<2	0.55	<0.5	14

Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb
ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
48	39	3.7	<3	0.24	27	0.72	501	1	0.05	14	149	11
32	32	3.41	13	0.2	22	0.61	573	3	0.05	19	317	4
65	54	3.75	<3	0.23	27	1.34	725	1	0.08	16	247	<2
63	43	3.6	<3	0.24	22	1.05	791	2	0.06	23	298	<2
39	41	3.17	<3	0.16	23	0.74	323	1	0.04	15	308	<2
50	48	3.58	<3	0.11	28	1.21	790	1	0.08	14	308	<2
33	52	4.24	<3	0.42	29	1.37	875	1	0.05	14	209	<2
25	41	2.46	<3	0.24	19	0.57	205	1	0.07	10	176	<2
28	41	3.47	<3	0.24	22	1.01	622	1	0.07	7	134	<2
15	50	>10	<3	0.1	103	0.31	235	6	0.01	15	1718	<2
65	35	4.02	<3	0.14	27	1.06	814	1	0.1	12	363	<2
17	39	2.21	<3	0.22	20	0.56	865	1	0.04	8	655	4
99	35	5.6	<3	0.09	35	1.12	848	1	0.09	14	323	<2
22	41	7.91	<3	0.13	44	0.77	2388	2	0.04	11	307	<2
69	29	9.4	<3	0.11	54	0.51	436	1	0.04	10	563	<2
55	28	2.92	<3	0.09	23	1.14	436	1	0.09	9	214	<2
57	28	4.21	<3	0.09	26	0.65	482	1	0.09	11	398	<2
50	24	7.71	<3	0.18	48	0.47	359	1	0.02	13	1050	<2
18	70	5.47	<3	0.12	50	0.57	3670	2	0.03	14	375	<2
20	67	4.91	<3	0.13	42	0.59	2210	2	0.03	14	465	<2
48	36	4.49	<3	0.08	29	0.8	571	1	0.07	10	343	<2
216	36	>10	<3	0.07	54	0.83	768	1	0.21	20	266	<2
61	29	3.89	<3	0.09	22	0.82	543	1	0.04	17	442	<2
140	30	8.44	<3	0.07	48	0.89	711	1	0.15	16	258	<2
50	33	>10	<3	0.11	64	0.78	2753	3	0.05	14	190	<2
155	29	>10	<3	0.05	108	0.26	403	1	0.05	18	647	<2
112	22	4.99	<3	0.08	33	0.75	389	1	0.17	11	246	<2
72	20	3.26	<3	0.08	23	0.64	365	1	0.17	10	375	<2
138	15	6.86	<3	0.08	76	0.26	237	2	0.06	13	628	<2
141	35	>10	<3	0.07	87	0.56	779	2	0.11	21	476	<2
70	31	5.66	<3	0.13	31	0.76	1413	3	0.05	17	340	<2
39	64	>10	<3	0.08	55	0.66	857	5	0.04	14	465	<2

Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Zn	Zr
ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
<2	8	69	0.14	<10	69	<10	34	14
<2	9	178	0.21	<10	81	<10	95	12
<2	9	282	0.25	<10	91	<10	31	12
<2	10	173	0.21	<10	76	<10	66	12
<2	7	102	0.1	<10	58	<10	61	14
<2	9	181	0.03	<10	87	<10	25	3
<2	9	280	0.23	<10	90	<10	35	13
<2	5	87	0.08	<10	38	<10	40	8
<2	7	251	0.08	<10	68	<10	18	5
<2	3	34	0.02	<10	40	<10	49	<2
<2	6	137	0.1	<10	129	<10	30	3
<2	1	174	0.01	<10	34	<10	30	<2
<2	7	122	0.15	<10	200	<10	34	5
<2	4	144	0.07	<10	73	<10	73	<2
<2	3	67	0.09	<10	214	<10	28	<2
<2	6	161	0.08	<10	81	<10	18	18
<2	4	110	0.14	<10	159	<10	33	4
<2	2	51	0.08	<10	161	<10	36	<2
<2	3	116	0.02	<10	50	<10	105	<2
<2	3	109	0.02	<10	60	<10	95	<2
<2	5	122	0.12	<10	128	<10	34	4
<2	6	131	0.32	<10	428	<10	50	9
<2	3	54	0.05	<10	78	<10	48	2
<2	6	119	0.19	<10	318	<10	31	6
<2	4	77	0.12	<10	92	<10	95	8
<2	1	42	0.16	<10	373	<10	44	<2
<2	5	128	0.18	<10	158	<10	24	12
<2	4	113	0.14	<10	102	<10	29	12
<2	1	52	0.18	<10	158	<10	40	2
<2	4	87	0.3	<10	422	<10	84	5
<2	4	59	0.13	<10	127	<10	112	6
<2	7	91	0.08	<10	99	<10	98	5

RCHM 041	Soil	58		<0.1	3.45	<5	154	<2	1.31	<0.5	7
RCRXS 022	Rock	4492	4.508	39.9	0.03	123	10	277	0.14	<0.5	59
RCRXS 039	Rock	17		0.1	1.31	11	46	<2	0.57	<0.5	6
Dup RCSS 001	Soil	11									
QCV1006-00108-0002 Control		481									
Dup RCMM 030	Soil	5									
QCV1006-00108-0004 Blank		<5									
Dup RCMM 040	Soil	13									
QCV1006-00108-0006 Control		523									
QCV1006-00108-0007 Blank		<5									
QCV1006-00108-0008 Control		489									
QCV1006-00109-0001 Blank				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1
Dup RCSS 001	Soil			0.1	2.39	<5	235	<2	0.66	<0.5	6
QCV1006-00109-0003 Control				0.4	0.43	6882	28	<2	5.59	<0.5	5
Dup RCMM 034	Soil			0.2	2.46	15	128	<2	1.57	<0.5	18
QCV1006-00109-0005 Control				68.1	0.89	880	30	<2	6.13	29.4	4
QCV1006-00109-0006 Blank				<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1
QCV1006-00109-0007 Control				59.4	0.84	831	27	<2	6	27.3	4
Dup RCRXS 022	Rock		4.232								
QCV1006-00286-0002 Blank											
QCV1006-00286-0003 Control											

74	44	4.26	<3	0.13	28	1.16	722	1	0.09	14	241	<2
99	832	8.41	12	0.01	34	0.01	43	18	0.01	44	118	244
36	25	3	<3	0.11	19	0.35	198	2	0.06	4	255	17

<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2
50	39	3.63	<3	0.24	26	0.71	504	1	0.05	14	149	10
20	26	2.92	50	0.12	21	2.66	407	3	0.01	29	196	<2
18	69	5.5	<3	0.12	49	0.58	3701	2	0.03	14	370	<2
32	975	3.52	<3	0.1	18	0.53	2964	2	0.05	9	212	>10000
<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2
30	974	3.39	<3	0.1	18	0.5	2887	2	0.04	8	198	>10000

<2	10	206	0.04	<10	99	<10	40	7
18	<1	7	0.18	<10	5	<10	36	10
<2	5	53	0.22	<10	43	<10	46	14

<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
<2	8	71	0.13	<10	70	<10	36	15
52	6	52	<0.01	<10	45	<10	130	3
<2	3	115	0.02	<10	51	<10	104	<2
15	3	233	0.04	<10	27	<10	>10000	4
<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<2	<2
14	3	231	0.04	<10	26	<10	>10000	3