

REPORT ON THE
QUEENS COFFEE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

AINSWORTH AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31809

MINERAL TITLES ON-LINE
NUMBER 538553

N. Lat. 49d 41'

W. Long. 116d 56'

NTS 82F/10W

COVERING
WORK PERFORMED IN THE YEAR
2009

By

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June 2010

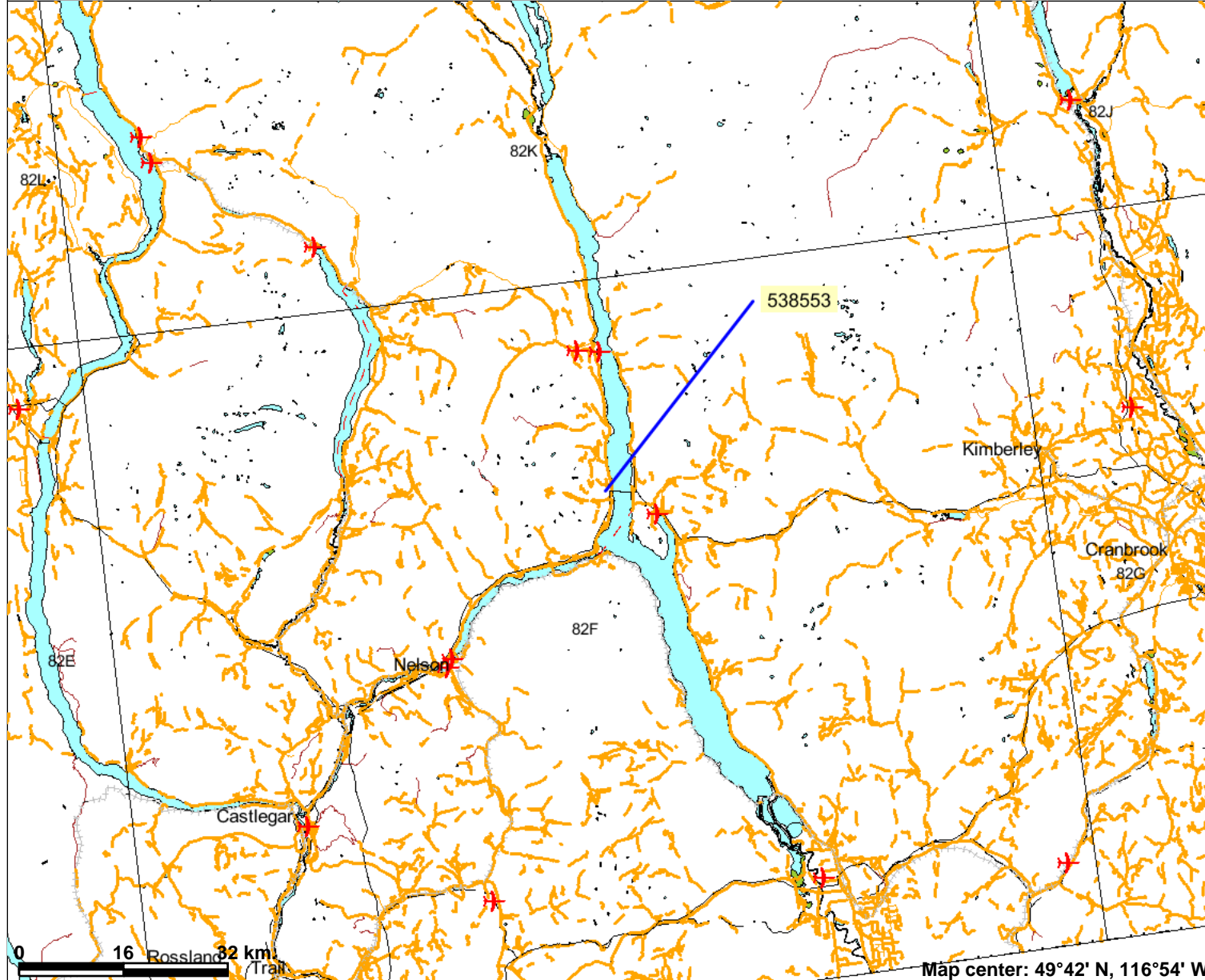
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MAPS & ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1: Location Map
Figure 2: Claims Map
Figure 3: Claims Map2

Kootenay Lake, B.C.



Legend

- NTS Grid
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
 - ✈ Airfield
 - ⚓ Anchorage - Seaplane
 - ⚓ Ferry Route
 - ✈ Heliport
 - ⊙ Seaplane Base
 - ✈ Air Field
 - ✈ Airport
 - ✈ Air Feature - Condition Unknown
 - ✈ Airport.Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
 - ⚓ Ferry Route
 - ⚓ Aerial Cableway
 - ⚓ Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
 - ⚓ Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
 - ⚓ Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
 - ⚓ Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
 - ⚓ Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
 - ⚓ Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided
 - ⚓ Road (Unimproved)
 - ⚓ Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
 - ⚓ Road (Winter Road)
 - ⚓ Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided
 - ⚓ Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided.U/C
 - ⚓ Road - Paved.Divided.access.Non Standard
 - ⚓ Track - Cart/Tractor
 - ⚓ Causeway (Railway)
 - ⚓ Cut (Roadway)
 - ⚓ Trail
 - ⚓ Tunnel
 - ⚓ Bridge
 - ⚓ Rail Line - Narrow Gauge - Single Track

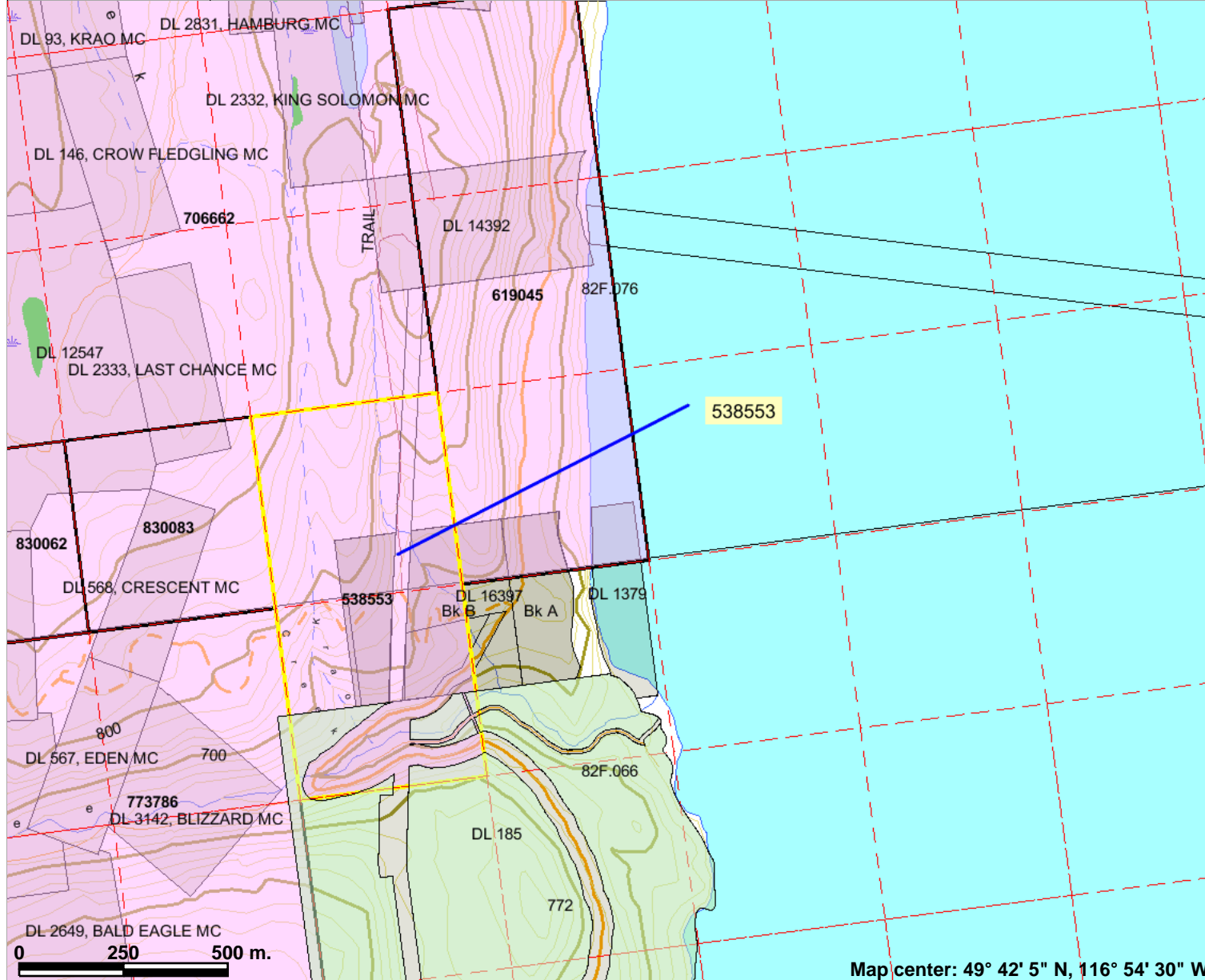


Scale: 1:928,057

Map center: 49°42' N, 116°54' W

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.

#538553



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
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion



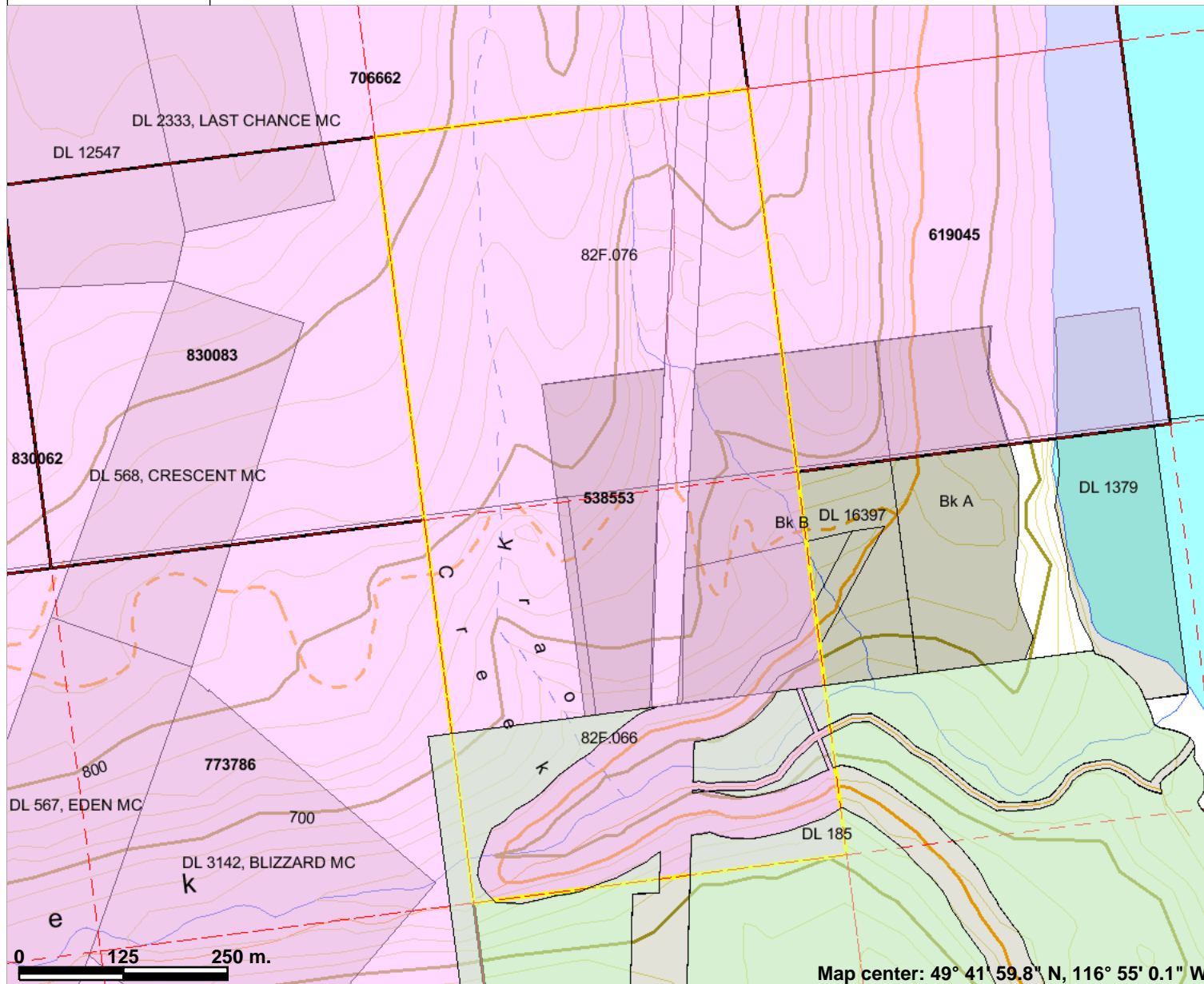
Map center: 49° 42' 5" N, 116° 54' 30" W



Scale: 1:14,501

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Claim #538553



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
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- Placer Claim Designation
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- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion

Map center: 49° 41' 59.8" N, 116° 55' 0.1" W

Scale: 1:7,250

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Notes: Near Coffee Creek, 3 km. South of Ainsworth, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to review the previous work done in 2009 on the Queens Coffee Mineral Claims. The Work is now focused on one set of two cells staked under the Mineral Titles Online number of #538553.

The work was done over a period from June 1, 2009 to November 15, 2009.

PROPERTY – LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE CLAIMS

The Queens Coffee property is a silver-lead-zinc prospect, consisting of four claims covering an area of approximately 820 hectares located four kilometers south of Ainsworth Hot Springs on the west shore of Kootenay Lake, B.C. (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3)

Several gravel logging and mining roads of varying quality pass over the property. The Madden Creek Forest Service Road enters the claims from Queens Bay to the south. The Coffee Creek Forest Service Road enters from the northeast. The two logging roads have recently (Dec 08) been connected by a logging road with two new side spur roads.. Prior to this, most spur roads were accessible with motorcycle only. Most roads progress to old logging landings and then continue as skid trails throughout several generations of clear-cut and selective cut logging areas. This new construction has opened up more mineralized rock during the blasting process.

The topography of the claim area is mountainous, ranging from 530 meters to 1100 meters above sea level. It is divided by Coffee Creek, which flows west to east and drains into Kootenay Lake. Krao Creek, Leake Creek and Mosquito Creek and many small streamlets also drain into Coffee Creek.

The major portion of the claims is on a relatively low relief ledge approximately 1000 meters wide. One large swamp exists in the southern portion of the claims and numerous small swamps dot the area south of Coffee Creek, evidence of limestone that has dissolved and subsided over time

HISTORY

The history of the property dates back to the 1890's when the Ainsworth mining camp was receiving much interest.

The Queens Coffee claims include four historical veins, the Neosho, the Norman, the Eden and the Crescent. Two of the veins are connected by a tunnel, and are referred to as the Eden-Crescent. The Eden-Crescent and the Neosho are past producers. All four of these veins are quartz associated mineralized veins with a strike that lays roughly north-south with the general geology. They all dip moderately to steeply to the west.

1892 – 1896 - Work on the Neosho Claim – No production records available.

1916 - Prospecting work recorded on the Eden-Crescent Claim– No production records available.

1890 – 1930 – Prospecting work on the Norman Vein – several exploratory pits dug.

1937 – Eden-Crescent Claim ships 50 tons of ore, yielding 1308 oz. of silver and 46281 lb. of lead. No zinc was recovered. This was mostly from a surface outcroppings and a small glory hole pit. It is assumed that this ore was hand sorted before it was shipped.

1922, 1949, and 1950 - Neosho Claim ships 149 tons of ore, yielding 3369 oz of silver, 7733 lb. of lead and 17213 lb. of zinc. Workings consist of a tunnel and two shafts.

1950 – 1955 – Eden-Crescent Claim ships 10,723 tons of ore to the Yale mill, production and recovery records have been lost, the ore was probably blended with production from the Highlander-Albion-Banker mine. The workings consist of a 400' adit, 120' winze and a large single stope.

1992, 1998 and 1999 – Jackhammer Claim, south of Coffee Creek – a total of 17 shallow diamond drill holes were placed to explore an area of carbonaceous quartz mineralization that transects the general north-south foliation.

Production of ore in the Ainsworth area has totaled close to 800,000 tons from about 50 different properties

In the period from 1950 to 1960 much prospecting, diamond drilling, mine development and production work was done by the Yale Lead and Zinc Mines, Western Mines Ltd. and Cominco Ltd. in the Ainsworth area. Some information regarding the exploration and development work is available, some is lost and some is considered confidential. As the Ainsworth geology is similar to the Riondel geology, it was studied to compare and find a replacement ore body for the Bluebell mine 5 km. east across Kootenay Lake. Extensive diamond drilling was done at the time, but most or all of the drilling was north

of Ainsworth towards Woodbury Creek. The area of the Queens Coffee claims was not drilled and was under-explored.

REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The geology of the Ainsworth area has been studied extensively by many learned and professional persons in the past. Extensive sampling, drilling and tunneling to the north of the Queens Coffee claims have concluded that the entire area contains a complexly deformed group of sedimentary and volcanic rocks in various grades of regional metamorphism. They comprise part of the Kootenay Arc, signified by limestone occurrences, forming a major structural belt extending from Revelstoke in the north to Metaline Falls, Washington in the south. Within the Ainsworth area the sedimentary and volcanic rocks are truncated on the west by the Nelson batholith, a large granitic intrusive.

Because of the complexities of the structure and vagaries of the metamorphism, it has not been possible to establish a stratigraphic succession within the area. Detailed studies of tunneling and drill logs in the area have shown formations to be repeated many times by folding and faulting, and that many of the lithological units, because of the structure, are discontinuous. The geological picture presented is a compilation of years of analysis and interpretation. The latest paradigm is that explained in

In the Ainsworth area the formations strike to the north and south dip at moderate and steep angles to the west and are split by strike faults parallel to the regional foliation. Three of these faults thought to be more significant than others have been named from east to west, the Lakeshore, Josephine and Gallagher faults.

The Neosho and Norman veins are located on rocks of the Josephine fault. These rocks consist of mainly fine-grained grey mica schists and micaceous quartzites interlayered with hornblende schists and gneisses. The hornblende schists and gneisses are intrusive sills. The area has thin but semi-continuous layers of Kootenay Arc limestone, medium to coarsely crystalline and banded in shades of grey or white. They are interlayered with grey fine-grained mica schists and micaceous quartzites. The Norman vein is located on the eastern flank of the Josephine fault, where it contacts grey to brown micaceous quartzite, fine-grained mica schists and limestone bands.

The Eden and Crescent vein is located on one predominant band of limestone called the Krao limestone. The Krao, the Crow Fledgling and Last Chance mines are also located on this geological plane.

Due to the high degree of fracturing and shearing resulting from folding and faulting and the very strong leaching of the many limestone bands that are evident, the formations of the area have an unusually large volume of voids that have allowed access for intrusive mineralization. To the north about 2 km. exists the Cody Cave system, a large system of limestone voids that has been explored and is now a provincial park.

Queens Coffee Mining Company

Summary of Costs – 2009

Detail of Cost	Cost	Total Cost
Truck Expenses		\$1,785.00
Other Business Expenses		\$1,590.85

Total \$3,375.85

Portion of Work to be applied to Claim #538553

9% of Total = \$302.94

Cost of Truck

Queens Coffee Mining Company

2001 GMC Sierra Four Wheel Drive pickup

Rate Per Day	Specific Date	Total Transportation Costs
\$85.00	May 15, 2009	\$85.00
	May 16, 2009	\$85.00
	Jun 19, 2009	\$85.00
	Jul 24, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 6, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 7, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 8, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 9, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 10, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 11, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 13, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 15, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 16, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 18, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 19, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 22, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 23, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 24, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 26, 2009	\$85.00
	Sep 27, 2009	\$85.00
	Oct 11, 2009	\$85.00
		\$1,785.00

Other Business Expenses

Queens Coffee Mining Company

Cost Statement of Other Business Expenses – 2009

Item #	Detail of Cost	Cost		Total Cost
1	Advertising – web page 15.86 per month x 12 months	\$190.32	100%	\$190.32
2	Chain Saw,& Safety Equipment	\$648.23	100%	\$648.23
3	GPS & software	\$389.56	100%	\$648.23
			Sub-Total	\$1,486.78
			G.S.T.	\$104.07
			Sub-Total	\$1,590.85
			Total	\$1,590.85

Work Dates

Queens Coffee Mining Company

Dates & Times Worked – 2009

Date Worked	Hrs Worked	Project Location	Comments
May 15, 2009	8	Pend O'reille River	Prospecting
May 16, 2009	6	Pend O'reille River	Sampling & Surveying
Jun 19, 2009	7	Coffee Creek north	Rock Sampling
Jul 24, 2009	9	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Digging and Panning
Sep 6, 2009	9	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Prospecting
Sep 7, 2009	8	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Digging and Panning
Sep 8, 2009	9	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Prospecting
Sep 9, 2009	9	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Digging and Panning
Sep 10, 2009	6	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Prospecting
Sep 11, 2009	9	Salmo River, Shenango Canyon	Digging and Panning
Sep 13, 2009	10	Howser Creek	Prospecting
Sep 15, 2009	8	Poplar Creek	Prospecting
Sep 16, 2009	8	Howser Creek, Sluicibox Creek	Sampling & Surveying
Sep 18, 2009	8	Coffee Creek north	Digging and Sampling
Sep 19, 2009	8	Salmo River	Surveying & Reconnaissance
Sep 22, 2009	5	Salmo River	Sampling & Panning
Sep 23, 2009	8	Sheep Creek	Surveying & Reconnaissance
Sep 24, 2009	8	Sheep Creek	Digging and Panning
Sep 26, 2009	7	Sheep Creek	Digging and Panning
Sep 27, 2009	7	Sheep Creek	Digging and Panning
Oct 11, 2009	6	Nugget Creek	Digging and Panning

2009 WORK PROGRAM

The focus of the 2009 work program was mostly to switch the focus of the company to do more placer gold exploration. The only mineral claims I have continued to hold are the cells #538553. To that end, I have continued to hold claims in the Salmo River area, plus I have staked on the Pend O'reille River, on Slucebox Creek and Tea Creek, tributaries of Howser Creek, in the Duncan Lake area. I have also staked areas of Nugget Creek and Sheep Creek in the Salmo area. During the summer, I built a small self contained sluicing processor, which processes placer gravels. This unit recirculates all wash waters, making it acceptable for fisheries and the environment. This unit is in the testing and development stage, it is constructed utilizing a small utility trailer, which I propose to level and block at a site and fill with 1000 litres of water. The water is circulated through a sluicebox and samples of gravel are shovelled into the venturi, or pails of sample gravel are dumped into the processor. The processor can be set up in a back yard and samples can be transported from the various test sites. Because it is self contained, the same 1000 litres of water can be recycled and reused for the entire season. At the back of the processor a pile of 50mm + rocks is formed where the screens separate them before the venturi. After the sluicing stage, a screen separates the 5mm < 50mm+ rocks which fall into another pile. The sand less than 5mm, including all the fine gold and magnetite, travel through a water channel into a vibrating sluice trough with 5 mm and 2 mm riffles. The vibration separates the gold (S.G. 19) from the magnetite (S.G. 6) The magnetite and sand and any lighter elements are vibrated off the deck, onto a conveyor belt made from stainless steel heavy duty fine screen. The water is left behind as the screen belt deposits the magnetite and sand onto another pile. The ultra fine sediments are left in the trailer full of water. The water is cleaned of fine silt periodically using a centrifuge. This centrifuge, utilizing a vortex speed of 3450 r.p.m. extracts the silt into a paste similar to toothpaste. This is collected into a bucket or bag and the water is clean and clear again for more processing. At the end of each batch of samples, the sluice and the vibrating sluice pan are cleaned and examined.

On the claim 538553, various samples were examined during more exploration of the western edge of the claim block. This is close to where the McCollugh tunnel was driven into the middle of the Crow-Fledgling crown grant. I studied and prospected several interesting segments of these areas. There are numerous quartz veins present with chalcopyrite and sphalerite present in tiny quantities. I worked alone sometimes and other days I was accompanied by various volunteer consultants. (Retired prospectors)

The entire area is high in potential, with numerous mineralized zones and a multitude of quartz stringers, limestone layers and other good mineralization indicators. All of the geology that produced the large volumes of the Highlander-Albion-Banker vein and the richer Krao vein continues south through the entire Queens Coffee claims. My intention is to include this small corner in an option agreement with a neighbouring claim owner.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Barry K. Turner, of the City of Nelson, B.C. hereby certify as follows

I studied Mining Engineering at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 1970 and 1971.

I worked for several months as a junior geologist during parts of the 1970s.

In 1995 I became a Certified Technician in the Civil Engineering discipline.

I have maintained an interest in prospecting for the past 26 years.

I have a direct interest in the shares and interests of Queens Coffee Mining Company, as I am the sole proprietor.