DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT
ON THE
STORIE MOLYBDENUM DEPOSIT

Cassiar, British Columbia
Liard Mining Division

Latitude: 59° 14' 50"N
Longitude: 129° 51' 24"W

NTS: 104P/04, 05W

For

COLUMBIA YUKON EXPLORATIONS INC.
2489 Bellevue Avenue,
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7V 1E1

Prepared by:

Arnold Pollmer, P.Geo
November 16th, 2010

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1. SUMMARY

The property is located in the Liard Mining Division in northwestern B.C. at an elevation of 1400 to 1750 metres, 4.5 kilometres south of the former asbestos mining town of Cassiar. The property is accessible by well maintained gravel road exiting from the paved road connecting Cassiar to Provincial Highway #37. Highway #37 connects to Watson Lake, Yukon to the northeast, and Dease Lake and Stewart, B.C. to the southwest. A network of drill roads and trails connect drill sites on the property. A useable airstrip is located 2.0 kilometres east of Cassiar.

This report is prepared at the request of Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. and is based on the authors' observations while supervising the 2010 diamond drilling program. The purpose of the 2010 drilling was to confirm the geologic interpretation that the Storie deposit has a northern limit and that the stringer hosted molybdenum is restricted in a northward direction. Based on previous drilling it became apparent that the stringers plunge downward more steeply and diminish in frequency in a northward direction.

The drill results fell within the anticipated range of extremely low and widely scattered molybdenum mineralization. The rock type classification and associated alteration were in keeping with the deposit's geological model and area interpretation.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. entered into an option agreement with Eveready Resources Corporation, a private Calgary based exploration company, on March 20, 2006, to acquire 100% interest in the Storie molybdenum deposit. Between June 4 and November 3, 2007, Columbia Yukon carried out a program of diamond drilling and geophysical surveys on the Storie Property in an effort to develop a large, economic, porphyry style ore body.

The Company's primary objective was to both upgrade the known NI43-101 Inferred Resource of 101.6 million metric tonnes of 0.113% MoS2 to a NI43-101 Indicated Resource and to expand the resource eastward along the Crone Fault. This was affected by proposing to re-drill the Storie deposit sequentially along strike and to approximately 350-metres depth on 50 metre centres to fully delineate the deposit. Following the two substantial diamond drilling programs conducted during 2007 and 2008, the Storie deposit has been largely delineated with the exception of its western potential, which may require further definition.

This report incorporates technical information derived primarily from current drill logs and cross sections, previous assessment reports prepared by other workers, and from interpretation of geophysical data. Additional sources of

information include maps and illustrations from B.C. government sources such as B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines & Petroleum Resources and Mineral Titles Branch.

The author has relied on information documented by previous workers on the Storie molybdenum property, during the period 1979 to 1980, in Shell Canada Resources Ltd. Assessment Reports Nos. 7978 and 9215. A Geological and Geochemical Report on the Cassiar Project, dated January 2005, includes the Storie molybdenum deposit and discusses an evaluation of the molybdenum potential of area deposits. A Technical Evaluation Report by Velocity Resources Canada Ltd., dated November 8, 2005, discusses a site visit and assessment of the property's economic potential. All sources of information are cited in the References section of this report.

3. DISCLAIMER

With respect to claim ownership, the authors of this report have checked the status of the claim titles and claim maps with the B.C. Mineral Titles Branch. The claims have not been surveyed. No environmental liabilities appear to exist on the property and no permitting problems are foreseen at present relating to drilling on the property.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. Property Location

The Storie molybdenum deposit is located in mountainous terrain on 19 contiguous claim blocks claims which comprise an area of approximately 5096 hectares. The claims are current MTO cell based claims. The claims are situated in the Liard Mining Division and are recorded on NTS Map Sheets 104P/04, 05W. The property is located 4.5 kilometres south from the abandoned asbestos mining town of Cassiar in northwestern B.C., 132 road kilometres north of Dease Lake and 123 road kilometres from the junction of Hwy #37 with the Alaska Highway. Geographic coordinates are 59° 14' 50"N latitude and 129° 51' 24"W longitude. UTM coordinates are Zone 09, 6568154N and 451039E using NAD 83 map datum.

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Last revision date: Thursday 14 June 2007

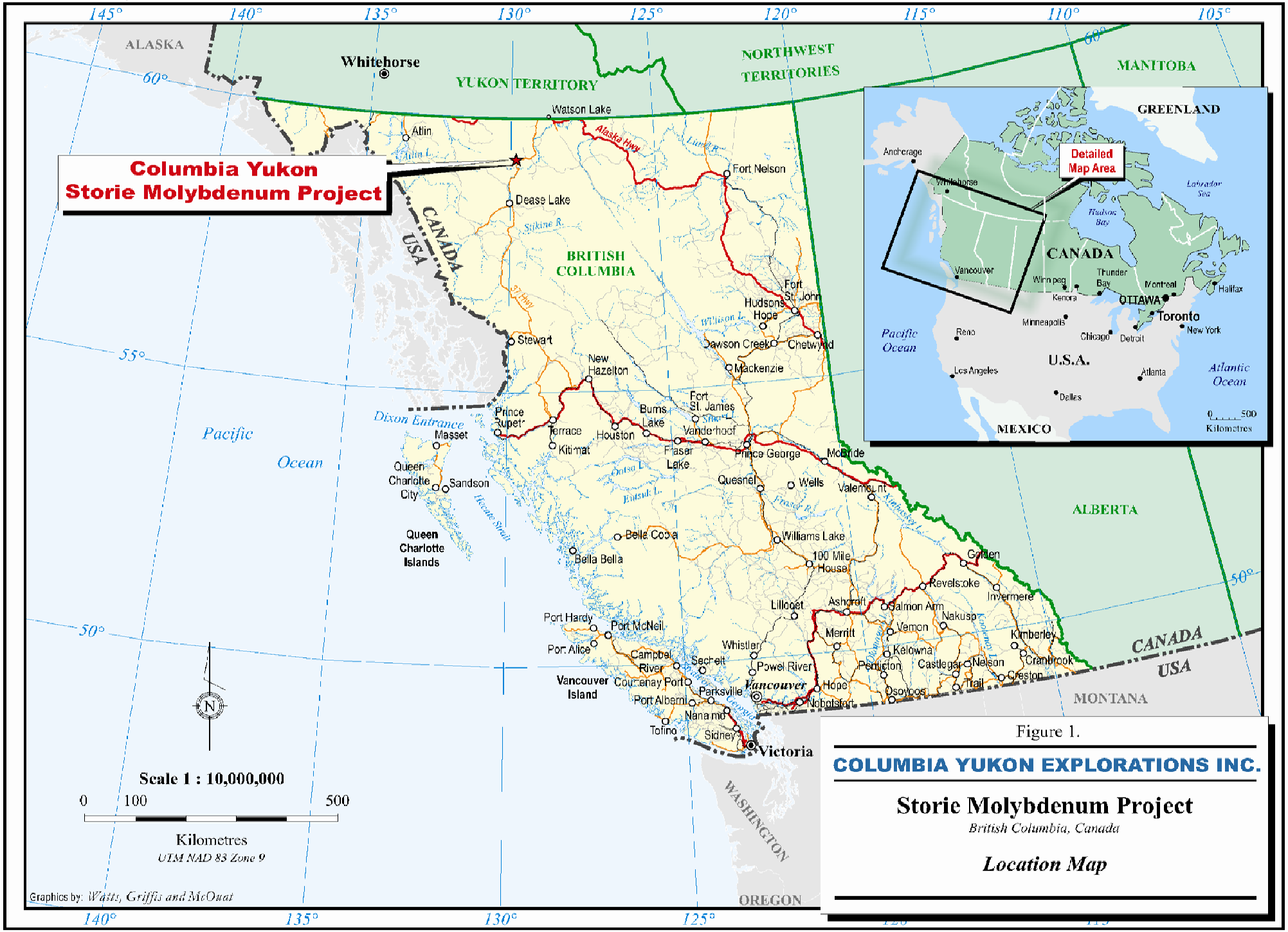

Figure 1.

COLUMBIA YUKON EXPLORATIONS INC.

Storie Molybdenum Project

British Columbia, Canada

Location Map

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

Columbia Yukon has now earned a 100% interest in the Storie Property (subject to a 2.5% NSR retained by Eveready Resources Corp.). Under the terms of the Option Agreement with Eveready, the Company was granted the right to earn a 100% interest in the Storie Property by spending a total of $4,000,000 in exploration expenditures over five years, issuing a total of 600,000 shares over five years and paying Eveready cash payments in the amount of $1,150,000 over five years. However, notwithstanding the five year option term, the Company elected to accelerate the schedule of work expenditures, share issuances and payments, and by doing so, substantially reduced the time for earning its 100% in the Storie property.

4.2. Claim Status

TABLE 1: PROPERTY STATUS

TENURE No.	HECTARES	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE
571370	347.68	2007/dec/06	2018/nov/30
571372	347.66	2007/dec/06	2018/nov/30
571375	66.16	2007/dec/06	2015/jul/31
574661	595.56	2008/jan/26	2015/jul/31
576613	16.55	2008/feb/19	2015/jul/31
605103	347.75	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605104	347.63	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605105	397.13	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605106	297.81	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605107	198.49	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605108	396.86	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605109	148.82	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605110	380.21	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605111	413.25	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
605112	115.75	2009/may/28	2015/jul/31
626204	413.66	2009/aug/31	2015/jul/31
626243	33.08	2009/aug/31	2015/jul/31
626263	82.76	2009/aug/31	2015/jul/31
821382	148.84	2010/jul/19	2015/jul/31

All work outlined in this report completed during the 2010 program was performed on claim #571372, however, as all 19 claim blocks are contiguous, the work expenditures are being distributed across multiple claims.

4.3. Permits

A Mines Act Permit must be obtained from the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, Mining & Minerals Division prior to commencement of annual exploration activities. These permits have been awarded in Columbia Yukon's favour for the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 drill programs. Columbia Yukon must submit to the Ministry office in Smithers, B.C. a *Mineral & Coal Notice of Work and Reclamation Program (N.o.W.)* application form, for any proposed drilling and geophysical surveys, plus an Emergency Response Plan. The N.o.W. application covers aspects of land disturbance and reclamation, water use, timber cutting and occupational first aid. In addition, an Annual Summary of Work for Exploration Activities form is completed and filed with the Ministry upon completion of annual exploration activities thereby certifying Columbia Yukon's compliance with all environmental and work permit conditions and regulations.

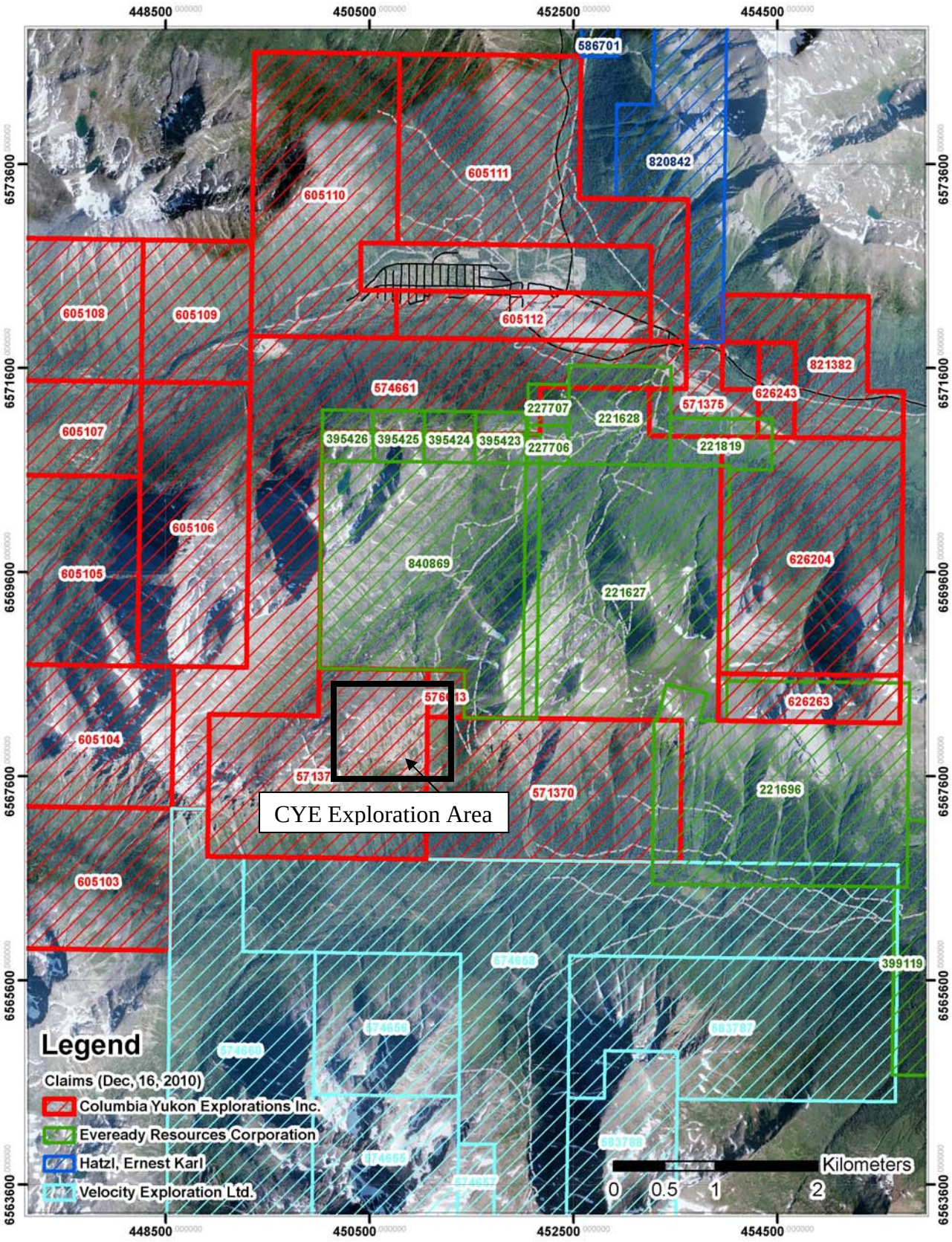

Figure 2: CYE Claim Map

4.4. Environmental and Socio-Economic Issues

During the 2007 field season, Columbia Yukon personnel completed the removal from the property of all litter and refuse discarded by previous operators and contractors involved in drilling programs dating back to the 1960's. A report, complete with photographs, was submitted documenting this clean-up. To our knowledge there have been no discharges or spills of toxic or hazardous substances or fuels related to the Company's operation.

Background environmental studies were initiated on the Storie Property in 2006 and have been ongoing to the present date. Dillon Consulting Ltd. of Richmond, B.C. was contracted to conduct site-specific studies with respect to surface water quality, hydrology, meteorology, fisheries, benthic-invertebrates and wildlife and vegetation. Water sampling has been primarily conducted by Laberge Environmental Services of Whitehorse, Yukon, and samples were shipped to ALS Chemex of Vancouver, B.C.

5. PROPERTY ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. Accessibility

Access to the property from Cassiar is provided via a 2.0 kilometre section of paved highway to the Cassiar airstrip thence via a 5.0 kilometre, four-wheel drive, gravel road to the drill sites. Access within the exploration area is provided by a network of four-wheel drive drill access roads and trails. Helicopter access is also available from Cassiar town site or airstrip.

Cassiar is connected to Hwy #37 with a 15 kilometre, all weather, paved two lane highway which, in turn, provides access to the Alaska Highway (123 km from the Cassiar cutoff), Watson Lake, Yukon (145 km) and Dease Lake (132 km).

A 1200 metre gravel airstrip, in good condition, is located 2.5 kilometres east of Cassiar and provides landing facilities for light twin-engine commuter aircraft. Casual helicopter service is available from Dease Lake and Watson Lake.

5.2. Climate

Climate is interior west coast type characterized by moderate to high precipitation of >40 cm annually, warm summers and cold winters. Approximately half the precipitation falls as snow which historically restricts surface exploration to the months of May through October. Winter snow cover on the property ranges from 1.5 to 4.0 metres.

Temperatures at the property elevations vary between -35° to -40°C in January to 25° to 32°C during summer. Average summer temperature is 20°C compared to -10° to -15°C during winter. The property is generally snow-free from late June to mid-September although snow on uppermost northeast facing slopes may remain year round. Low cloud and winds, accompanied with rain, are common weather conditions during summer and autumn months.

5.3. Local Resources and Infrastructure

Accommodations in Cassiar comprise of four apartment buildings used for housing exploration crews and providing cooking and dining facilities, field office headquarters and first aid station. Two diesel generators supply electricity to the apartment complexes and core shack.

Whitehorse, Yukon, on the Alaska Highway, is the nearest major supply centre for mining, logging and construction operations with an ample workforce available for exploration projects. Air North provides daily scheduled air service to Vancouver. Watson Lake and Dease Lake are local supply centres which also provide a general labour force. Both towns are points of shipping for samples southbound and for receiving goods and materials from southern locations. Watson Lake provides general supplies, hardware and construction materials and is the base of operations for DJ Drilling who supplies drills and manpower for the Storie project plus maintenance facilities for their equipment. Dease Lake airport is a departure point for Northern Thunderbird Air to Smithers and connecting flights to Vancouver. Groceries and fuel are purchased from suppliers in Smithers.

5.4. Physiography

Topographical relief in the exploration area is subdued and characterized by a gentle to moderate and featureless, easterly-facing slope which abruptly terminates to the south with steep cliffs descending into Lang Creek Valley. The project site is above tree line with elevations ranging from approximately 1400 metres to 1750 metres above sea level. Vegetation consists of alpine grasses and sparse, stunted shrubs and coniferous trees. The area has been severely glaciated with poorly developed or non-existent soil profiles and mainly covered with coarse boulder talus. Rare till cover and scattered outcrops exist at higher elevations to the east and west. The project area is surrounded by extremely precipitous terrain on neighbouring ridges and peaks to the south, west and north.

6. PROPERTY HISTORY

Kenneco Explorations (Western) Ltd. conducted geological, soil geochemical and geophysical surveys in 1959, on the property referred to at the time as the “Canada Girl” Claims. Trenches that had been previously excavated were cleaned out and sampled. Kenneco estimated the average grade of surface mineralization, from trench and grab samples, to be approximately 0.08% Mo. Woodcock (1959) also estimated that mineralization would approximate 5000 tons per vertical foot (14,900 tonnes per vertical metre).

In 1964-68, Casmo Mining Ltd., a subsidiary of New Jersey Zinc, conducted the first significant exploration on the property by excavating 135 metres of trenches and drilling 6799 metres in 48 BQ and BX drill holes. Poor core recoveries of 30-85% resulted from small diameter core and lack of use of drill mud. Casmo also drilled ten rotary holes totalling 100 metres; however, sampling techniques were found to be unsatisfactory. New Jersey Zinc, in 1968, estimated resources (mineable reserves) at 40,874,000 tonnes grading 0.078% Mo (0.130% MoS2) with a proposed pit stripping ratio of 1.4:1.

In 1968, Coast Silver Mines Ltd. conducted a four hole diamond drilling program on the “M Zone” located on the Bunny Claim 1 kilometre east of the Storie deposit. Historical reports document one hole allegedly intersecting significant molybdenum mineralization. Crosby (1969) completed a report on an airborne geophysical survey conducted in 1969 by Coast Silver Mines.

In 1971, Levana Exploration, a subsidiary of Cyprus Mines Ltd., drilled four NQ size drill holes, totalling 964 metres, into the Storie deposit. The use of drill mud and larger diameter core improved core recoveries averaging 98%. Levana estimated 50,600,000 tonnes of drill indicated resources and probable ore grading 0.074% (0.123% MoS2) with a stripping ratio of 1.53:1.

In 1979, Shell Canada entered into an option agreement with New Jersey Zinc Exploration of Canada on the 42 claim “Casmo” Property. The 1979 program included grid establishment, geological and geophysical surveys, rehabilitation of approximately 4500 metres of previous drill core and drilling of 2154 metres of NQ core in 10 holes. Core recovery ranged from 50-100% and averaged 97%. Core samples were shipped to Chemex Labs of North Vancouver for analysis for MoS2.

Shell Canada reported a mineable reserve of 50,765,000 tonnes grading 0.082% Mo (0.137% MoS2) using a cutoff of 0.07% MoS2 and a stripping ratio of 1.1:1. This data was based on 1979 and previous drill holes

In 1980, Shell Canada drilled an additional 5940 metres of NQ core in 21 holes and deepened three 1979 holes. Also included in the 1980 program was 51 line kilometres of line cutting, IP and MAG surveys, geological

mapping and staking on additional claims. Overall core recovery was documented at 95%. All core was logged, photographed and split and sampled in 3 metre intervals. Core samples were shipped to Chemex Labs for analysis of %MoS2.

Bloomer and Gourlay (1980) reported unclassified historical drill indicated reserves of 100.5 Mt grading 0.129% MoS2, using a cutoff of 0.07% MoS2, which equates to 0.077% Mo at a cutoff of 0.042% Mo.

Geophysical survey data outlined a significant apparent resistivity low and a broad magnetic low over the main zone. Both geophysical features continue to the northeast up to the intrusive-sediment contact.

The 1964 to 1980 drilling focused on an area measuring approximately 850 x 850 metres with only four holes drilled further to the east. Most holes were aligned on 150 metre spaced lines trending 170° azimuth.

Between 1997 and 2004, Eveready Resources optioned the property and undertook sporadic data compilation, rock sampling, prospecting and road rehabilitation. Upon completion of the option, Eveready acquired the property. The 2004 exploration program succeeded in the discovery of a new zone of molybdenum mineralization designated the X Fault located 400 metres south of the Storie deposit and sub parallel to the Crone Fault. Mineralization localized along the X Fault ranged up to 0.19% and 0.50% Mo.

In 2005, Velocity Resources Inc. optioned the property from Eveready and completed prospecting, data verification and technical studies, including transferring core from 37 drill holes of the 1971 to 1979 programs to new, re-labelled boxes.

In 2006, Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. negotiated, and entered into, a formal Option Agreement with Eveready Resources Inc. with respect to the Storie property. Columbia Yukon completed a 20 hole core drilling program, totalling 4,953 metres, during August to October, 2006, with the objective of twinning many of the 1979 and 1980 Shell Canada holes plus holes that were drilled by New Jersey Zinc in 1970 and 1971.

In 2007 Columbia Yukon engaged Watts, Griffis and McOuat, Consulting Geologists and Engineers, of Toronto, Ontario to calculate the new resource in accordance with NI43-101 standards. In July 2007, Watts, Griffis and McOuat issued a report identifying a NI43-101 compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 101.59 Mt grading 0.067% Mo, or 0.112% MoS2, using a 0.035% Mo cutoff.

In 2007, Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc completed a 76 hole, 23,045m drill program with the main objective to tighten the drill spacing and move the previous Inferred resource into the Indicated category.

In 2008, Watts, Griffis and McOuat updated their initial report and issues a current report identifying a NI43-101 compliant Indicated Mineral Resource of 98.34 Mt grading 0.064% Mo, or 0.107% MoS2, using a 0.03% Mo cutoff. An additional 30.89 Mt grading 0.059% Mo, or 0.098% MoS2, using a 0.03% Mo Cutoff is classified as an Inferred resource.

In 2008, Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc completed a 49 hole, 20,655m drill program with the objective to expand the deposit to the West as well as move a large portion of the previous Inferred resource into the Measured and Indicated category.

In April 2009, Watts, Griffis and McOuat updated their 2008 report and issues a current report identifying a NI43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 139.82 Mt grading 0.064% Mo, or 0.107% MoS2, using a 0.03% Mo cutoff. An additional 58.39 Mt grading 0.059% Mo, or 0.099% MoS2, using a 0.03% Mo Cutoff is classified as an Inferred resource.

In August 2009, Columbia Yukon a small Geochemical and Mapping program to better determine the expansion potential of the deposit.

In 2010, Columbia Yukon Explorations negotiated and entered into a Property Purchase agreement with Velocity Resources Inc. to acquire additional mineral tenures to the South, West and North of the previous Pinks and Bunny mineral tenures.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Storie Property is situated within the Omineca Belt of the Western Cordillera which is named from the Omineca Mountains of east-central British Columbia. In southern British Columbia it includes the high and rugged Purcell, Selkirk, Columbia, Monashee and Caribou mountain ranges. The belt contains abundant metamorphic rocks with lesser amounts of granitic rock. Metamorphic rocks in the belt are derived from sedimentary and, less commonly, volcanic and granitic rocks mostly of Paleozoic (600-250 Ma) and, locally, Early Mesozoic age (180 Ma). Evidence in the form of detrital zircon grains suggests that many of the older sedimentary rocks were eroded from the old continent. The granitic rocks range from Devonian (380 Ma) to Tertiary (50 Ma).
The metamorphic rocks are complexly folded and faulted and represent the exposed roots of a mountain chain that formed between 180 and 60 million years ago.

The Omenica Belt represents the region of overlap between volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Intermontane Belt to the west and sedimentary rocks of the Foreland Belt to the east. The nature of the rocks and their chemistry suggests that the Omineca Belt contains the boundary between new continental crust and rocks eroded from the old continent.

Events leading to the present Cordillera were localized in the late Early Jurassic (about 180-170 million years ago) in the region centred on the present Omineca Belt, when Slide Mountain and Quesnellia Terranes were thrust eastwards over rocks that formed along the old continental margin.

Rocks below the thrust faults were buried 10 to 30 km, metamorphosed, and in places partly melted to form granitic rock. These deeply buried rocks, later uplifted, eroded and exposed at the surface, give the Omineca Belt its metamorphic character. As the Omineca Belt rocks were uplifted and eroded, they shed vast quantities of sand, gravel and mud westward onto Stikinia and ultimately onto the ocean floor, and eastward onto the older sediments of the Foreland Belt. The initial marine deposition in the basins flanking the Omineca Belt was followed by non-marine sedimentation as more of the region was uplifted above sea-level. The deposits of limestone and shale along the old continental margin, together with the overlying sandstones and shale eroded from the uprising Omineca Belt to the west, were then thrust eastwards onto the margin about 100 million years ago.

7.1. Regional Geology

Assemblages of displaced Hadrynian to Early Mississippian North American strata, comprised of platformal carbonate and clastic metasedimentary rocks, belonging to the Cassiar Terrane, were structurally overlain by rocks of the Sylvester Allochthon which occupies the core of the McDame Synclinorium. In the McDame and Cassiar map areas, components of the Sylvester Allochthon range from at least early Mississippian to Late Triassic age, and include marginal basin and arc volcanic-sedimentary sequences and ultramafic complexes.

The oldest rocks on the property belong to the Cassiar Terrane representing displaced North American continental margin carbonate and clastic stratigraphy of Proterozoic to Early Mississippian age. The Cassiar Terrane hosts lead-zinc-silver±gold replacement and tungsten-molybdenum-copper-lead-zinc skarn occurrences within the property and along strike.

Eastward, the Cassiar Terrane is structurally overlain by early Mississippian to Late Triassic Sylvestor Allochthon strata composed of marginal basin and arc volcano-sedimentary sequences and ultramafic-gabbro complexes. The Sylvestor Allochton hosts gold bearing quartz veins in the Erickson Gold Camp plus the ultramafic hosted Cassiar asbestos deposits.

Structure is dominated by northwest trending faults including the Tintina Fault, located 75 kilometres east of the property, which generally follows the Mesozoic suture separating ancestral North America from accreted terranes. At least 450 km of dextral strike slip movement has been measured along the Tintina Fault since the late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary.

Two suites of Paleozoic to Cenozoic age granitoid plutonic rocks, related to structural underplating and/or subduction, occur on both sides of the Tintina Fault with emplacement peaking during the Early-Mid Cretaceous (Templeman-Kluit). The Western Suite granitoid rocks, west and southwest of the Selwyn Basin, are predominantly granodiorite and are associated with porphyry copper-molybdenum and copper skarn mineralization. Plutonic rocks, of mainly granitic composition, of the Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite are distributed along a northwestern trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin, and are associated with tin, tungsten and molybdenum mineralization (Doherty and VanRanden et al., 1993)

The 100 Ma Cassiar Batholith, a plutonic complex of regional dimensions, is the single largest plutonic body in the hinterland of the Canadian Cordillera representing part of widespread Middle Cretaceous to Eocene magmatism within the Omineca crystalline belt. Dominant lithologies identified in the batholith include muscovite-biotite granite and biotite ± muscovite granodiorite, with lesser biotite ± hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzodiorite and quartz monzonite (Driver, et al., 2000).

The area extending from the Cassiar asbestos mine southward to the Storie property was mapped by Pantaleyev (1979). Lithological descriptions and mineral occurrences are presented in Figure 3.

In the project area, six lithologically distinct, structurally conformable bedded units occur, ranging in age from Proterozoic to Devono-Mississippian: Ingenika Group, Atan Group, Kechika Group, Sandpile Formation, McDame Formation and Sylvestor Group. Except for Sylvestor Group, which comprises an allochthonous volcanic terrane of oceanic origin, the other groups constitute a pericratonic shelf assemblage of quartzite, shale and carbonate rocks. Ingenika Group impure quartzite is extensively metamorphosed to cordierite hornfels or micaceous schists; the upper part of the Good Hope unit comprises thinly interbedded siltstone and limestone extensively recrystallized to banded calc-silicate rock. Atan Group rocks consist of rusty weathering biotite and spotted hornfels and an upper dolomite unit and marmorized limestone. Skarn and banded epidote-rich tactite zones occur near the intrusive contact. Kechika Group consists of black shale and slate. The Sandpile formation consists mainly of sandy dolomite, and the McDame Formation comprises dolomite and limestone.

The main plutonic body, referred to as the Cassiar Stock, occurs as a discrete intrusion emplaced along the eastern margin of the Cassiar Batholith. Panteleyev (1979) reports dates of 68.3±2.7 and 71.7±2.6 Ma, in contrast to roughly 100 Ma for the Cassiar Batholith. The Cassiar Stock is separated, locally, from the Cassiar Batholith on the west by a screen of Ingenika Group metamorphic rocks extending for at least 16 kilometres.

The 7 x 33 kilometre, multiphase Cassiar Stock is composed mainly of coarse grain quartz monzonite and porphyritic quartz monzonite with rare pegmatite pods and local aplite and mafic dikes. At least four discrete phases are recognized including a quartz-feldspar porphyry phase. At the Storie Moly deposit, the QFP unit occurs as sheet-like intrusions up to 60 metres width. The main quartz monzonite megacrystic phase contains both biotite and hornblende. Within and gradational into the main quartz monzonite, there are zones of finer grain, mantled (rapakivi textured) porphyritic quartz monzonite characterized by oligoclase forming rims on K-feldspar phenocrysts, or medium grain, equigranular quartz monzonite. Rapakivi textured porphyritic quartz monzonite occurs in the areas of two main molybdenum deposits, Storie and Cassiar Moly.

7.2. Property Geology

Smitheringale (1980) and Bloomer and Gourlay (1980) described four mapable plutonic units following each of Shell Canada's drilling programs. Columbia Yukon personnel logged over 23,000 metres of core during the 2007 drill program and provide a detailed lithological description following. The two main lithotypes identified on the property are quartz monzonite (QM) and quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP). Quartz monzonite is subdivided into three subcategories (Units 1, 2 and 3); Units 2 and 3 quartz monzonites are further subdivided into sub-units (Units 2A & 2B and 3A & 3B.

Lithologies identified from 2007 core analysis are described below and geology of the Storie deposit is shown in Figure 4.

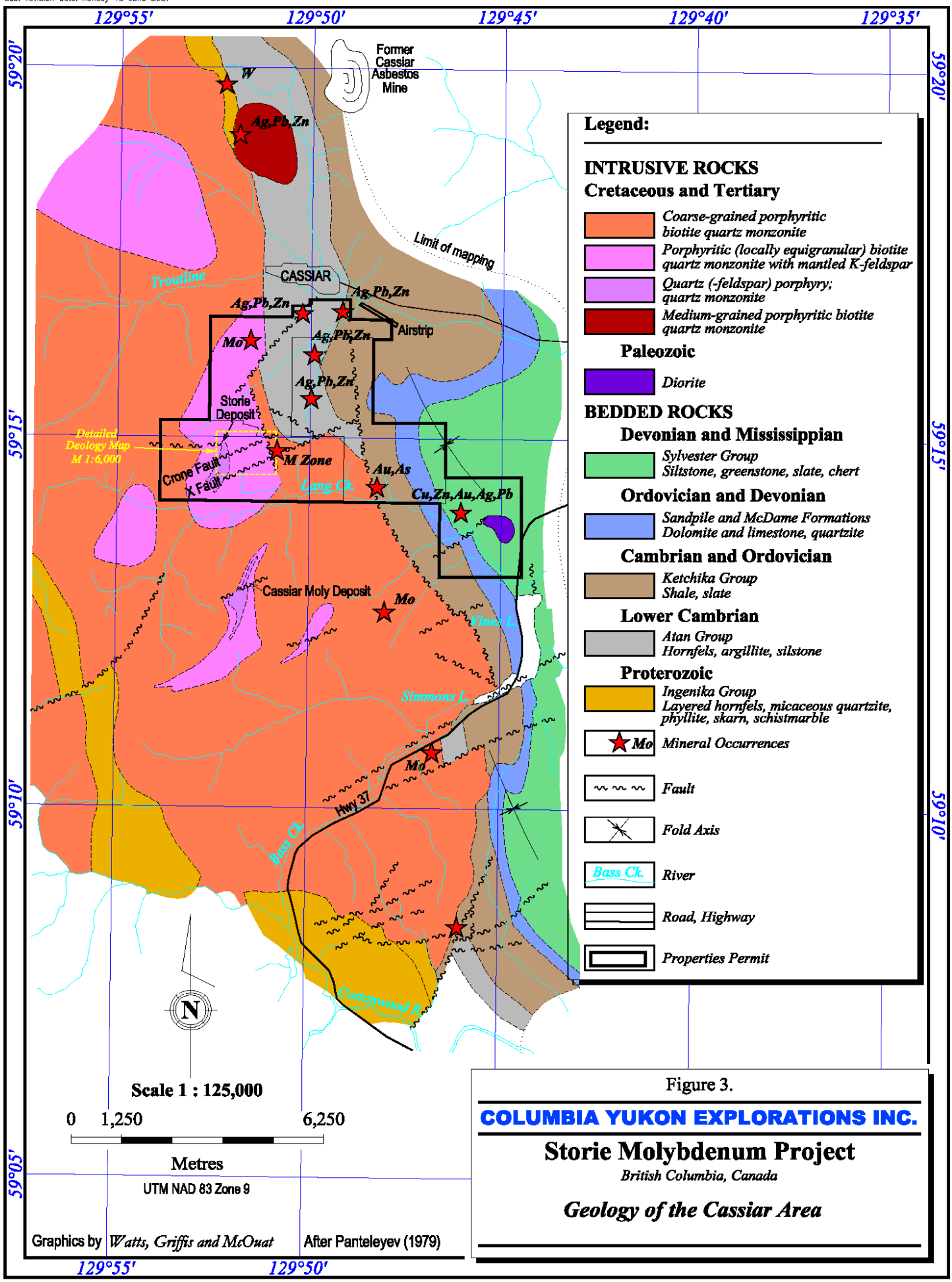

Figure 3.

COLUMBIA YUKON EXPLORATIONS INC.

Storie Molybdenum Project

British Columbia, Canada

Geology of the Cassiar Area

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Last revision date: Wednesday 20 June 2007

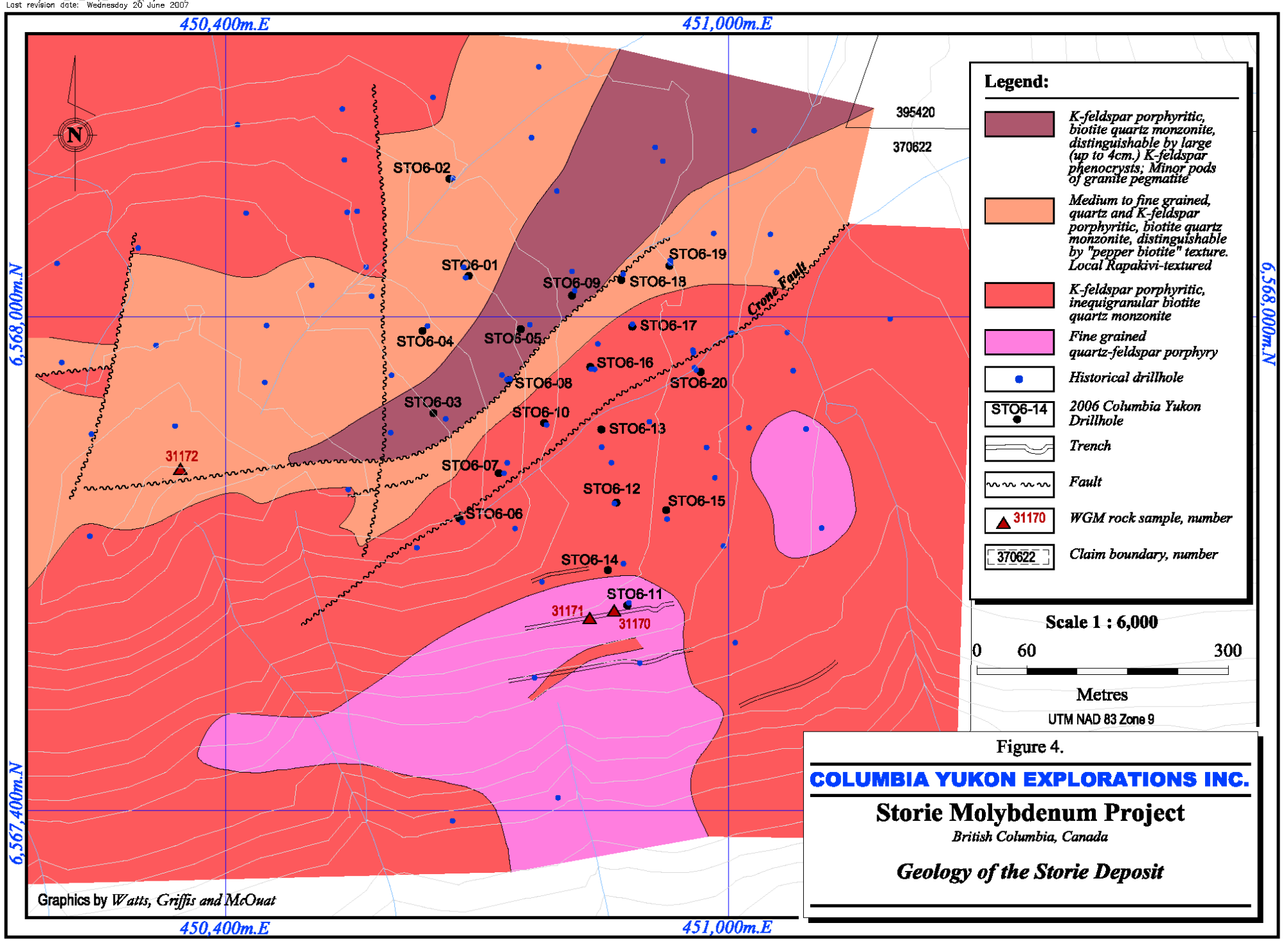


Figure 4.

COLUMBIA YUKON EXPLORATIONS INC.

Storie Molybdenum Project

British Columbia, Canada

Geology of the Storie Deposit

Watts, Griffis and McOuat

Unit 1: ***PORPHYRITIC QUARTZ MONZONITE:*** Upper most unit, occurs as pale pinkish-grey, generally unaltered, dominantly coarse grain rock hosting plagioclase, k-feldspar and quartz with minor biotite and opaques. Distinguishing feature is **coarse (≥4 cm) K-feldspar phenocrysts, comprising 20-50% by volume, in medium grain groundmass**. Unit appears, overall, phenocryst-supported, and may enclose narrow intervals of **Unit 2.**

Unit 2A: ***QUARTZ MONZONITE:*** Distinguished by porphyritic texture with k-feldspar, plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts (5-10% by volume) enclosed within granitic groundmass comprised of fine grain, pale to medium grey quartz and biotite. Feldspars range between 0.5 – 3.0 cm and exhibit **rapakivi texture defined by orthoclase phenocrysts mantled with plagioclase rims.**

Unit 3A: ***QUARTZ MONZONITE:*** Most common unit, comprised of intergrown k-feldspar, plagioclase and quartz with minor biotite and opaque minerals. Unit is pale pinkish-grey, fine to coarse grain and non-porphyritic to quartz and k-feldspar porphyritic. Unit 3A **appears mainly medium grain (2-8 mm) and K-feldspar porphyritic** and may resemble **Unit 1,** however, k-feldspar phenos approximate the size of plagioclase and quartz phenos. Unit 3A may locally resemble **Units 2 and 4.**

Unit 3B: ***QUARTZ MONZONITE:*** Transitional unit between **3A** and **4,** comprised of medium grain k-feldspar, plagioclase and quartz. Distinguished from **3A** by a **greater percentage of K-feldspar in the groundmass imparting a distinct pink colour to the unit.** Unit also encloses fine to medium grain, euhedral quartz grains, and may represent a coarse grain form of **Unit 4.**

Unit 4: ***QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:*** Lower most unit in the sequence with variably developed quartz, (quartz eyes) K-feldspar and plagioclase phenocrysts enclosed in pink, fine grain groundmass. Crystals range in size between 1-5 mm.

Lithological contacts generally occur as abrupt gradations characterized by changes in groundmass size and in phenocryst content and size. Gradations range over widths of 10 cm to 2-3 metres. Locally, aplite dikes or lenses up to several metres thickness mark contacts. Contacts between Units 3 and 4 reflect the broadest variation ranging from gradational to abruptly gradational to, locally, contact boundaries which are obscured by shearing, slickensides and brecciation. Lithologies appear to dip steeply to moderately north and are flat lying to shallowly west dipping. Mineralization occurs in all lithotypes, however, Units 3 and 4 host the bulk of the mineralized quartz veins and fractures.

The Storie deposit is transected by northerly and easterly trending faults reflecting regional structures. The most prominent lineament is the Crone Fault.

In 2006 drill core, Columbia Yukon identified alteration associated with faulting to be primarily chloritic with local chloritic porphyroblasts. This type of fault-related alteration is believed to be post-mineralization, as described by Blower (2005) at the Ruby Creek molybdenum deposit near Atlin, B.C. Clay (argillic) alteration of plagioclase occurs on the hanging wall of the Crone Fault. Columbia Yukon personnel confirm that alteration cannot be correlated between drill holes and there continues to be no discernable zonation to alteration patterns.

8. DEPOSIT TYPE

Molybdenum deposits typically associate with granitoid rocks, with the foremost and principal sources of world production derived from porphyry molybdenum deposits of 100 Mt size grading 0.1 to 0.2% Mo. Important porphyry molybdenum deposits occur in the North American Cordillera including the world-class “Climax-type” Henderson orebody, with reserves of ~340 Mt grading 0.39% MoS2 (0.24% Mo), in Colorado. Climax-type deposits are classified as a rhyolite porphyry molybdenum subclass which are fluorite-enriched and may contain wolframite and cassiterite and subordinate minerals.

Porphyry molybdenum ± copper systems are characterized by quartz veinlet and fracture stockworks, veins and vein sets, and disseminations in felsic plutonic rocks and associated sedimentary wallrock, and exhibit an extensive hydrothermal alteration system. Deposits are generally large, low-grade and bulk mineable.

The Storie deposit is a low-fluorine porphyry type with low fluorine contents of <0.1% F compared to intrusive rocks hosting Climax-type deposits. In low-fluorine molybdenum porphyries, alteration assemblages are similar to porphyry copper deposits. A core zone of potassic and silicic alteration is characterized by hydrothermal K-feldspar, biotite, quartz and anhydrite. K-feldspar and biotite commonly occur as alteration selvages on mineralized quartz veinlets and fractures and may be pervasive in areas of intense fracturing and mineralization. A pervasive and extensive phyllic alteration zone (quartz, sericite and carbonate) commonly surrounds, and may be variably superimposed upon the potassic-silicic core. Propylitic alteration, defined by chlorite and epidote, may extend for hundreds of metres beyond the potassic-silicic and phyllic zones. Irregularly distributed argillic alteration zones, where observed, are characterized by kaolinitic clay minerals which are overprinted on other alteration assemblages.

Examples of B.C. deposits include Endako Mine, Boss Mountain, Kitsault, Ruby Creek, Carmi (Kettle River), Bell Moly, Red Bird and Trout Lake (MAX) deposits. Globally, important deposits include Red Mountain (Yukon), Quartz Hill (Alaska), Cannivan (Montana), Thompson Creek (Idaho), Compaccha (Peru), East Kounrad (Russia), and Jinduicheng (China).

The Storie project area's main molybdenum deposits are associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry and quartz porphyry which commonly exhibit chilled contacts with equigranular to porphyritic quartz monzonite and rapakivi textured porphyry, plus minor equigranular, fine grain, grey to pink quartz monzonite. Fine grain and rapakivi textured quartz monzonite porphyries form a separate small stock north of Cassiar. Diorite may be a Paleozoic intrusion synchronous with other small diorite and hornblende dikes or sills that comprise part of the Sylvester Group.

9. MINERALIZATION

Mineralization at the Storie deposit comprises sheet-like horizons which exhibit thinning to the south and dip and thicken to the north. Drilling has defined a 450-470 metre, north-south trending higher grade core zone, located in the western half of the 2007 exploration area, which plunges to the northwest.

Mineralization is concentrated along intrusive contacts where movement occurs. The Storie deposit hosts narrow mineralized quartz veinlets, however, the deposit lacks breccia zones and large-scale quartz stockworks or vein systems characteristic of porphyry molybdenum deposits. Mineralization appears to form in a high-temperature, vapour-dominated environment with, overall, low water content (Panteleyev, 1979).

Molybdenite is the sole economic mineral present in the Storie deposit, occurring as coatings on fracture surfaces, as selvages on or within 0.1-2.0 mm quartz ± pyrite veinlets and as grains and smears along slip surfaces and slickensided fractures. Coarse molybdenite rosettes occur in easterly trending quartz veins and strongly K-feldspar altered, vuggy quartz monzonite proximal to the Crone Fault. Small patches of disseminated molybdenum in quartz-feldspar porphyry suggests that the porphyry represents the final intrusive phase. Molybdenum also occurs as microscopic grains interstitial to muscovite and altered feldspars in fresh intervals belonging to Units 1 and 2. Smitheringale (1980) suggests that mineralization shows no preference for a particular lithology, however, analysis of 2006 and 2007 drill core indicates that significant molybdenum mineralization associates with intervals of soft green sericitized and kaolinized, and opaque white, saussuritized plagioclase, and also occurs preferentially within Units 3 and 4.

10. 2010 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

Drilling commenced September 14, 2010 using an LF-70 hydraulic drill rig contracted from DJ Drilling. The hole location was spotted using a handheld GPS with a Nad 83 setting. The UTM coordinates of the collar are 6568550.0 m North by 450650.0 m East, Zone 10. (see Figure 5)

Diamond drill hole ST 10-145 was drilled at -90 degree dip to a depth of 299.7m (983ft). The drill rod casing had to be extended down 29.8m (98 ft) before competent bedrock was encountered. Upon completion of the hole it was decided to leave the casing in-place.

10.1 Core Handling Procedures:

Twice daily drill core was delivered to the company's core logging facility for processing. All core from previous drilling programs, including 2007 and 2008 core, is stored in the company's secure, steel and concrete storage facility.

Core handling and geotechnical processing was done in accordance to industry standards using the following protocol:

- Drill runs were checked to ensure footage blocks were correctly numbered and placed.
- Core recovery was determined by measuring the actual core lengths between the footage blocks.
- The 10 foot drill runs were converted to a metric system and the core marked in one metre intervals.
- A Rock Quality Determination (RQD) was performed by tallying >10cm solid core lengths within a 1 metre interval.
- Aluminium tags were inscribed denoting the hole ID, box number, core interval and were attached to the end of the core box.

10.2 Geological Logging:

Geological log includes lithology intervals, alteration, structure, description of the visible mineralization, sample intervals, sample length and assay results (to be filled in later, after receipt of assays).

The top of the drill log includes the hole information, including collar hole number, drilling contractor, grid or UTM coordinate for location, depth of hole, collar elevation, bearing and inclination, logger name, dates, company name, property name, down hole survey data.

10.3 Core Cutting and Sampling:

Sample intervals were determined by the Project Geologist and two metre intervals were applied for this program.

Sample tags with corresponding intervals were stapled to the core box lip at the start point of each sample.

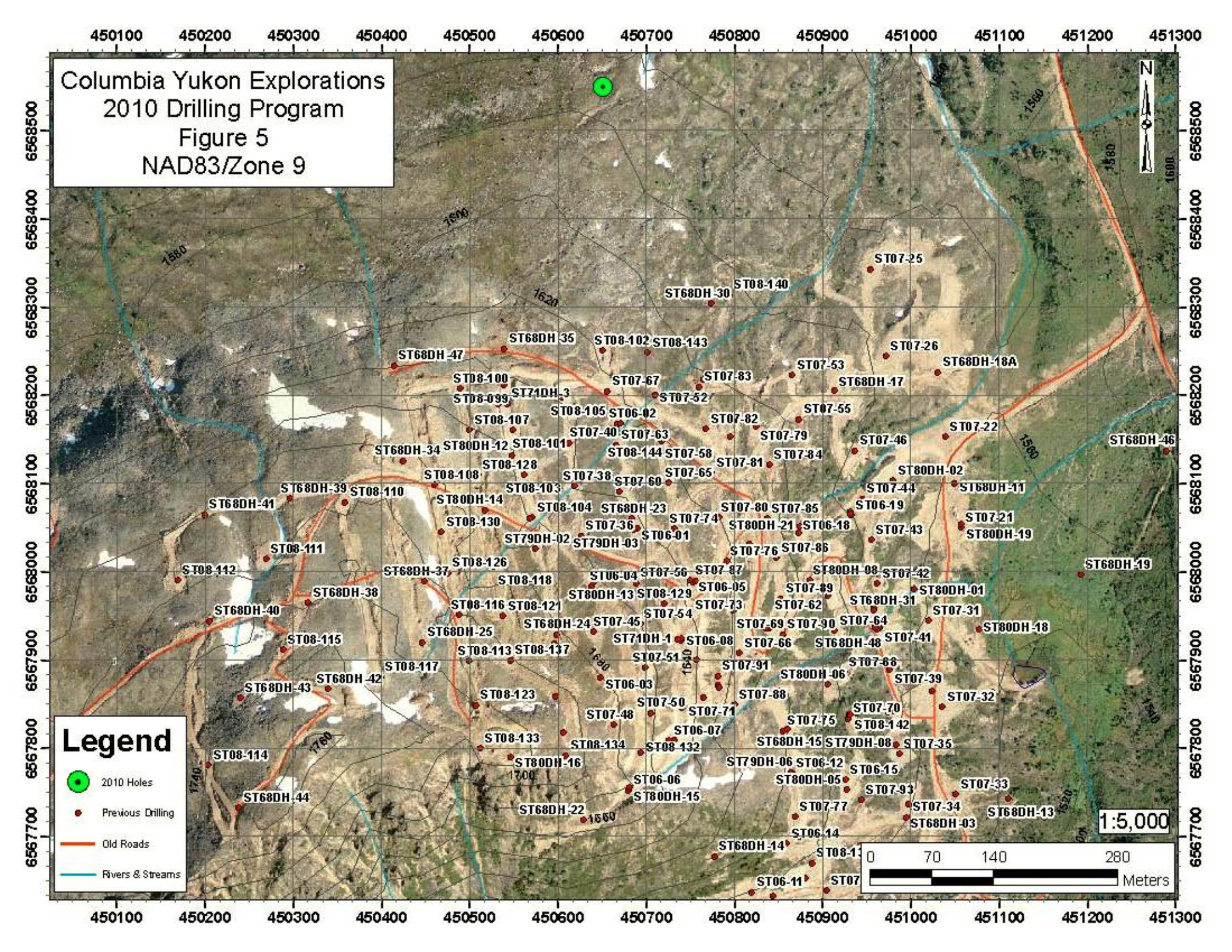
Sample intervals are noted by the geologist on the logging form, along with inserted QA/QC standards, blanks and duplicates.

All core was cut and sampled in the company's core cutting facility. The assigned sample intervals were cut in half using a diamond saw with one half reassembled into the core box and the other portion placed into a heavy-ply plastic sample bag. Once filled, the bag was securely sealed using plastic strapping.

10.4 Sample Shipment:

Sample bags were placed into rice bags that were each labelled with the destination address.

A sample tracking form was used to list the sample ID enclosed within each bag. Assay instructions were provided and placed within the first rice bag. Sample shipments were delivered to Canadian Freightways, at Dease Lake, and delivered to EcoTech Labs, Kamloops, B.C.


Columbia Yukon Explorations
2010 Drilling Program
Figure 5
NAD83/Zone 9
N
Legend
2010 Holes
Previous Drilling
Old Roads
Rivers & Streams
1:5,000
0 70 140 280
Meters
450100 450200 450300 450400 450500 450600 450700 450800 450900 451000 451100 451200 451300
6568500 6568400 6568300 6568200 6568100 6568000 6567900 6567800 6567700
ST07-25
ST68DH-30
ST08-140
ST68DH-35
ST08-102
ST08-143
ST68DH-47
ST07-26
ST68DH-18A
ST07-53
ST07-83
ST68DH-17
ST08-100
ST07-67
ST71DH-3
ST08-099
ST07-52
ST08-105
ST06-02
ST07-55
ST08-107
ST07-82
ST07-22
ST07-40
ST07-63
ST07-79
ST07-46
ST68DH-46
ST68DH-34
ST80DH-12
ST08-101
ST08-144
ST07-58
ST07-84
ST08-128
ST07-81
ST80DH-02
ST08-108
ST07-38
ST07-65
ST68DH-39
ST08-110
ST08-103
ST07-60
ST07-44
ST68DH-11
ST68DH-41
ST80DH-14
ST08-104
ST68DH-23
ST07-80
ST07-85
ST06-19
ST08-130
ST07-36
ST07-74
ST80DH-21
ST06-18
ST07-21
ST80DH-19
ST07-43
ST79DH-02
ST79DH-03
ST06-01
ST08-111
ST07-76
ST07-86
ST08-112
ST08-126
ST68DH-37
ST08-118
ST06-04
ST07-56
ST07-87
ST80DH-08
ST07-42
ST68DH-19
ST68DH-38
ST80DH-13
ST08-129
ST06-05
ST07-89
ST80DH-01
ST68DH-40
ST08-116
ST08-121
ST07-73
ST07-62
ST68DH-31
ST07-31
ST07-54
ST68DH-24
ST07-45
ST07-69
ST07-90
ST07-64
ST80DH-18
ST68DH-25
ST71DH-1
ST06-08
ST07-66
ST68DH-48
ST07-41
ST08-115
ST08-113
ST08-137
ST07-51
ST07-91
ST07-68
ST08-117
ST80DH-06
ST07-39
ST68DH-43
ST68DH-42
ST06-03
ST07-88
ST08-123
ST07-32
ST07-50
ST07-70
ST07-48
ST07-71
ST07-75
ST08-142
ST06-07
ST08-133
ST68DH-15
ST79DH-08
ST07-35
ST08-134
ST08-132
ST08-114
ST79DH-06
ST06-12
ST06-15
ST80DH-16
ST80DH-05
ST07-33
ST06-06
ST07-93
ST68DH-44
ST80DH-15
ST07-77
ST07-34
ST68DH-13
ST68DH-22
ST68DH-03
ST06-14
ST68DH-14
ST08-13
ST06-11
ST07
1580 1600 1620 1640 1660 1680 1700 1720 1740 1760 1780 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2020 2040 2060 2080 2100 2120 2140 2160 2180 2200 2220 2240 2260 2280 2300 2320 2340 2360 2380 2400 2420 2440 2460 2480 2500 2520 2540 2560

11. ASSAY METHOD

At EcoTech Labs, core samples are catalogued and dried to 60°C. Core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm); a riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 um) in a mild-steel ring and puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 gm are weighed into test tubes, and 15 to 30 gm splits are weighed into beakers.

A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCL and HNO3 and de-mineralized H2O is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath at >95°C. Following cooling, the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCL. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 gm to 20 ml. Solutions are then aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP or Spectro Ciros Vision emission spectrometer and analysed for 30 elements. The upper and lower detection limits for molybdenum are 10,000 ppm and 1 ppm, respectively.

Samples that returned greater than 300 ppm Mo were assayed using a larger sample size and greater dilution in order to be able to read the higher grade values. A volume of 30 ml of Aqua Regia, a 1:1:1 mixture of ACS grade concentrated HCL, concentrated HNO3 and de-mineralized H2O, is added to each sample. Samples are digested for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). Following cooling for 3 hours, solutions are made up to volume (100 ml) with dilute (5%) HCL. Very high grade samples may require a 1 gm to 250 ml or 0.25 gm to 250 ml sample/solution ratio for accurate determination. ACME's QA/QC protocol requires simultaneous digestion of a reagent blank inserted in each batch. Sample solutions are aspirated into a Spectro Ciros Vision ICP emission spectrograph. The lower detection limit is 0.001% Mo.

12. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 2010 diamond drill program was specifically targeted to confirm and better delineate the northern-most extent of the Storie molybdenite bearing quartz stringer deposit. The drill hole was placed approximately 230m north of the DDH grid drilling that was completed during the 2007-2008 programs. Furthermore, this location was chosen to explore the area closely adjacent to the Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. northern-most claim boundary.

Based on the previous drill hole intercepts, it was established that the mineralized quartz stringers and fractures appeared to plunge downward at a increasing angle in a northward direction. Additionally, a decrease in mineralization was apparent.

Based on the results of DDH ST 10-145 no economic molybdenite was encountered to a depth of 297 metres. The rock types correspond with the deposit model however the associated alteration was much less pervasive and largely confined to fracture flooding. The widely scattered visible molybdenite mineralization and subdued alteration appear indicative of an outer, peripheral zone within this porphyry system.

13. RECOMMENDATIONS

No further drilling is recommended within this northern region of the property.

14. REFERENCES

B.C. Minfile (2004): 104P/4,5, Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Crosby, R.O. (1969): Report on Aeromagnetic Survey, Cassiar Area, British Columbia, On Behalf of Coast Silver Mines Ltd. by Siegel and Associates Ltd./Scintrex Ltd., Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, BCGS Assessment Report (1990).

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Kuehnbaum, R.M. and Lindinger, J.E.L. (2007): Technical Report on the Storie Molybdenum Deposit, Liard Mining Division, B.C. for Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc. by Watts, Griffis and McOuat, National Instrument NI43-101 Report.

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Smitheringale, W.G. (1980): 1979 Exploration Program, Casmo Property, Cassiar, British Columbia, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 7978.

15. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

	Number	Rate	
Project Personnel:			
A. Pollmer Project Geologist	15.25 days @	$600/day	$9,150.00
Vlad Strimbu Geologist	12.25 days @	$400/day	$5,300.00
Ron, Kaska Dene First Nation Core Cutter	36 hours @	$20/hour plus 10% admin fee	$792.00
Diamond Drilling:			
Coring: 299.62m	$56,900.67		
Drill Site/Sump Preparation	$3,465.00		
Mob/Demob	$3,935.04		
Geochemical Analysis (ICP, Assay):			
Drill core:	67 samples	Crushing ($9.50/sample)& Molybdenum (Total) Ore Grade Assay ($9.00/sample) - 10% discount	$1,115.55
Field Expenses:			
Accommodation & meals	$10,800.00		
Camp/Field Supplies	$310.00		
Freight/shipping	$769.87		
Fuel Oil and Diesel	$4,956.20		
Office Costs:			
Report preparation	2.25 days @	$600/day	$1,350.00
Preliminary planning - Stefan Wozniak - Exploration Manager	3 days @	$375/day	$1,125.00
Heavy Equipment Rental:			
Pick-up trucks 29.5 days @		$100/Day	$2,950.00
Core Saw 4 days @		$40/Day	$160.00
Generator Rental 15 days @		$60/Day	$900.00
Excavator (incl Operator) (incl. in Drilling Cost) -			
TOTAL EXPENSES			**$103,979.33**

16. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Arnold R. Pollmer, P. Geo. do certify that:

I am President of Pollmer Consulting Ltd. at 7570 Bell McKinnon Rd, Duncan, BC V9L 6B1.

I am a graduate of Wisconsin State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, awarded in 1972.

I am a registered, active member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I have been employed as a Geologist for over 37 years since graduation.

I have no interests or holdings in Columbia Yukon Explorations Inc.

I have been responsible for supervising and overseeing all aspects of the 2008 drilling program, the geologic evaluation done during 2009 and the drill program conducted in September 2010 on the Storie molybdenum property and confirm that all exploration procedures, data compilation and reporting are in compliance with the Instrument and Form.

Dated at Duncan, British Columbia this 16th day of November, 2010.

_____

Arnold R. Pollmer, B.Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX I

DRILL PROGRAM LOG

DAILY RECORD — STORIE PROJECT 2010

DAY	DATE	PERSONNEL	EQUIPMENT	TASK	COMMENTS
Mon	13-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Move drill, sloop and excavtor up to site	
		Vlad	Excavator	Surveyed new hole locations, laid out road.	ST 10-145, dip -90deg, **UTM 450650E, 6568550N**
			Int Dozer	Started construction of drill pad access road.	
Tue	14-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Laid out water line-setup late aft. N/S drive casting	Confirmed drill site location with GPS
		Vlad	Excavator	Drill site access road construction 210m	Int Dozer breakdown cross axle broken
		Ernie's crew (2)	Int Dozer		
				Explored Eveready Ridge (ER)road access	Road sections sluffed-in, impassable. Estimate 1 wk. repair
Wed	15-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Casting **98' core to 118**	N/S **118' to 228' core**
		Vlad		Checked hole St 08-144, 08-136	
		Ron		Set-up water system, serviced core saw	
Thu	16-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Core **228' to 328'**	N/S **328' to 417' core**
		Vlad		logged core	Instructed on proper core handling protocol, sample procedures
		Ron		Cut and sampled core	Worked on customizing drill log
Fri	17-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Core **417' to 508'**,	N/S **508' to 617'**
		Vlad		GeoTech, logged and sampled core.	Ted machine operator arrived showed him rod project
		Ron		Cut and sampled core	
Sat	18-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Core **617' to 718'**	N/S **718' to 858'**
		Vlad		GeoTech, logged and sampled core.	Drove Ron home at the end of the day, first light snowfall
		Ron		Cut and sampled remaining core	Lost file, log corrected
		Ted	Excavator	Clearing, widening ER Ridge access road	Placed safety berm along outer edge in areas with continuous steep downslope.
Sun	19-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Core **858' to 958'**	N/S **958' to 983'**
		Vlad			Located EV drill sites A & B, marked and flagged, checked
		Ted	Excavator	Conditioning EV ridge access road and A drill pad	water supply, good
Mon	20-Sep-10	A.Pollmer	Drill	Packaged samples drove to Dease Lake	Consolidated Frieght closed, received pick-up
		Vlad		St 10-145 drilling complete	Unable to move drill until D8 arrives

APPENDIX II

ST-10-145 ASSAY SUMMARY

Hole 10-145 Assay Data

Individual Assays above cut-off of 0.03% Mo

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample #	Mo (%)
28	30	2	621001	0.001
30	32	2	621002	0.004
32	34	2	621003	0.001
34	36	2	621004	0.002
36	38	2	621005	0.002
38	40	2	621006	0.001
40	42	2	621007	0.001
42	44	2	621008	0.001
44	46	2	621009	0.001
46	48	2	621010	<0.001
48	50	2	621011	0.003
50	52	2	621012	0.029
52	54	2	621013	0.002
54	56	2	621014	<0.001
56	58	2	621015	0.001
58	60	2	621016	0.001
60	62	2	621017	0.012
62	64	2	621019	0.001
64	66	2	621021	0.001
66	68	2	621022	<0.001
83	85	2	621023	0.009
86	88	2	621025	0.005
88	90	2	621026	0.002
94	96	2	621027	0.040
96	98	2	621029	0.011
100	102	2	621031	0.005
107	109	2	621032	0.005
128	130	2	621033	0.004
136	138	2	621034	0.008
138	140	2	621035	0.014
148	150	2	621067	0.026
150	152	2	621068	0.001
152	154	2	621069	0.003
154	156	2	621071	0.002
156	158	2	621072	0.001
176	178	2	621073	0.011
184	186	2	621036	0.006
186	188	2	621037	0.003
188	190	2	621038	0.004
190	192	2	621039	0.005
214	216	2	621045	0.010
216	218	2	621046	0.001
218	220	2	621047	0.001
220	222	2	621048	0.001
222	224	2	621049	0.012
224	226	2	621051	0.005
226	228	2	621052	0.002
228	230	2	621053	0.020
230	232	2	621054	0.003
232	234	2	621055	0.040
234	236	2	621056	0.019
236	238	2	621057	0.001
238	240	2	621058	0.001
240	242	2	621059	0.023
242	244	2	621061	0.006
244	246	2	621062	0.002
246	248	2	621063	0.003
248	250	2	621064	0.004
250	252	2	621065	<0.001
252	254	2	621066	0.016
286	288	2	621074	0.050

CYU QC Data

64	64	621020	Standard (0.118)	0.118
100	100	621030	Blank (0)	0.001
154	154	621070	Standard (0.30)	0.029
192	192	621040	Standard (0.30)	0.029
224	224	621050	Standard (0.118)	0.116
242	242	621060	Blank (0)	0.001

LAB QC DATA:

Repeat:

621001	0.002
621010	<0.001
621021	<0.001
621036	0.006
621049	0.012
621058	0.001
621073	0.011

Resplit:

621001	0.002
621036	0.006

Standard:

Cu111	0.115
HV-2	0.048
Cu111	0.116
Cu111	0.115

APPENDIX III

ST-10-145 GEOLOGICAL LOG

DRILL HOLE: ST 10-145

Property: STORIE PROJECT 2010
Location: Boomerang Area
Date completed: Sept 20, 2010

UTM Zone: 10
Northings 450648
Easting 6568548
Elevation(m):

Core Size: NQ
Collar Az (°):
Hole Dip (°): -90
Depth 299.7

Logged by: Vlad Strimbu
Supervised by: A. Pollmer, PGeo

DEPTH		LITHOLOGY					Mineralization					Alteration							Structures		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Description	Code	Graphic	Mo	Py	Mag	Zn	Pb	K-spar	Prop	Phylic	Ag	Cb	KQPh	Sil	Type	Angle	Qtz-Se
0	1	0.00																			
1	2			Overburden																	
2	3																				
3	4																				
4	5																				
5	6																				
6	7																				
7	8																				
8	9																				
9	10																				
10	11																				
11	12																				
12	13																				
13	14																				
14	15																				
15	16																				
16	17																				
17	18																				
18	19																				
19	20																				
20	21																				
21	22																				
22	23																				
23	24																				
24	25																				
25	26		26.00																		
26	27	26.00		Unit #2 QMP a granular texture with a grey matrix.				2v	1d				2c	3a				3c	m2	<46	
27	28		28.00					2v	1d				2c	3a				3c	m3	<47	
28	29	28.00	29.00	Oberservations:			1v	2v	1d				2c	3a		1a	3b	3c			1
29	30	29.00	30.00	Lithology			1v	2v	1d							1a	3b	2c			
30	31	30.00	31.00	UNIT #3: A coarse grained quartz monzonite porphyry containing large			1v	2v	1d				3c	3a			3b	1c			
31	32	31.00	32.00	rounded and laths of K-spar phenocrysts ranging upward to 3.0 - 4.0mm			1v	2v	1d				1c	3a		1a		1c			
32	33	32.00	33.00	Quartz phenos tend to be rounded.				1v	1d				3c	3a			2b	1c			
33	34	33.00	34.00					2v	2d				3c	3a	3a		2b	1c			
34	35	34.00	35.00					2v	2d				1c		3a	1a	2b	1c			
35	36	35.00	36.00	Mineralization				2v	2d				1c		3a	1a	2b	1c			
36	37	36.00	37.00	Magnetite appears disseminated throughout with some zones				2v	2d				1c		3a	1a	2b	1c			
37	38	37.00	38.00	that show a higher concentration. Pyrite is associated with the quartz				2v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
38	39	38.00	39.00	stringers and occurs as fractures fillings. Molybdenite occurs in qtz veins				2v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
39	40	39.00	40.00	generally well-spaced, as narrow fracture fillings, or within gouge zones.				2v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
40	41	40.00	41.00					2v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
41	42	41.00	42.00	Alteration				1v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
42	43	42.00	43.00	The prevailing propylitic alteration gives the core a light green tint,				2v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
43	44	43.00	44.00	with several widely spaced more intensely altered zones.				2v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
44	45	44.00	45.00	Veining frequently consists of a two or three phases with k-spar flooding				1v	2d				2c	3a		2a	2b	1c			
45	46	45.00	46.00	along the outer edge and flooding into the wall rock, enveloped within the				1v	2d				3c		1a	1a	2b	3c			
46	47	46.00	47.00	K-spar is a quartz/quartz carbonate vein, some are mineralized with pyrite				1v	2d				3c			1a	2b	3c			
47	48	47.00	48.00	or molybdenite, or both. Some veins have a center deposit of sericite,				2v	1d				1c					2c			
48	49	48.00	49.00	sericite/biotite core.				1v	1d				1c					2c			
49	50	49.00	50.00					2v	2d				1c				2b	1c		<10	
50	51	50.00	51.00				1v	1v	2d				1c		2a	2a	3b	1c		90.00	1
51	52	51.00	52.00					1v	2d				2c		2a	2a	2b	1c			
52	53	52.00	53.00					1v	2d				3c				3b	1c			
53	54	53.00	54.00					2v	2d				3c				3b	1c			
54	55	54.00	55.00					2v	2d				3c		1a		3b	1c			

DRILL HOLE: ST 10-145

Property: STORIE PROJECT 2010
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UTM Zone: 10
Northings 450648
Easting 6568548
Elevation(m):

Core Size: NQ
Collar Az (°):
Hole Dip (°): -90
Depth 299.7

Logged by: Vlad Strimbu
Supervised by: A. Pollmer, PGeo

DEPTH From (m)	DEPTH To (m)	LITHOLOGY From (m)	LITHOLOGY To (m)	Description	Code	Graphic	Mineralization Mo	Py	Mag	Zn	Pb	Alteration K-spar	Prop	Phylic	Ag	Cb	KQPh	Sil	Structures Type	Angle	Qtz-Se
55	56	55.00	56.00					2v	2d				1c		1a	2a	3b	1c			
56	57	56.00	57.00				1v	2v	2d				1c		1a	2a	3b	1c			
57	58	57.00	58.00					1v	2d				1c		1a	2a	3b	1c			
58	59	58.00	59.00					2v	2d				1c		1a	2a	3b	1c			
59	60	59.00	60.00					1d	2d				1c			1a	3b	2c			
60	61	60.00	61.00				1v	1v	2d				1c			1a	3b	2c			
61	62	61.00	62.00				1v	2v	2d				1c				2b	2c			
62	63	62.00	63.00					1v	2d				2c			1a	3b	2c			
63	64	63.00	64.00					1v	2d				2c			1a	3b	2c			
64	65	64.00	65.00					2v	1d				3c		2a		3b	2c			
65	66	65.00	66.00					2v	3d				1c				3b	1c			
66	67	66.00	67.00					1v	3d				2c				3b	1c			
67	68	67.00	68.00					1v	2d	1v	1v		2c			3a	1b	2c	w2		
68	69	68.00	69.00					1v	2d				1c				1b		w2		
69	70	69.00	70.00				1v	1v	2d				1c				1b		w2		
70	71	70.00	71.00					1v	2d				1c				1b		w2		
71	72	71.00	72.00					1v	2d				1c				1b		w2		
72	73	72.00	73.00					1v	2d				1c				1b		w2		
73	74	73.00	74.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
74	75	74.00	75.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
75	76	75.00	76.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
76	77	76.00	77.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
77	78	77.00	78.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
78	79	78.00	79.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
79	80	79.00	80.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
80	81	80.00	81.00					2v	2d								1b		m2		
81	82	81.00	82.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		1v
82	83	82.00	83.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		1v
83	84	83.00	84.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		1v
84	85	84.00	85.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		1v
85	86	85.00	86.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		1v
86	87	86.00	87.00				1a	1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		1v
87	88	87.00	88.00										4d						s3		1v
88	89	88.00	89.00					1v	1d				3d				1b				1v
89	90	89.00	90.00					1v	1d				3d				1b				1v
90	91	90.00	91.00	60 cm intense K alt, selvages by 10cm alc dikes,angle 50								5d	1d								1v
91	92	91.00	92.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
92	93	92.00	93.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
93	94	93.00	94.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
94	95	94.00	95.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
95	96	95.00	96.00	5cm alc dik, angle 55				1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
96	97	96.00	97.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
97	98	97.00	98.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
98	99	98.00	99.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
99	100	99.00	100.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
100	101	100.00	101.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
101	102	101.00	102.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
102	103	102.00	103.00					1v	1d				3d				1b		m2		
103	104	103.00	104.00						1d				3d				1b		m2		
104	105	104.00	105.00										4d				2b		m2		
105	106	105.00	106.00										4d				2b		m2		
106	107	106.00	107.00										4d				2b		m2		
107	108	107.00	108.00	Fractured zone			1a	2v					5d						s3		
108	109	108.00	109.00	Fractured zone				2v					5d						s3		
109	110	109.00	110.00	20cm shear zone					2d				5d	5d	5d				s3		

DRILL HOLE: ST 10-145

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Core Size: NQ
Collar Az (°):
Hole Dip (°): -90
Depth 299.7

Logged by: Vlad Strimbu
Supervised by: A. Pollmer, PGeo

DEPTH		LITHOLOGY					Mineralization					Alteration							Structures		
From (m)	To (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Description	Code	Graphic	Mo	Py	Mag	Zn	Pb	K-spar	Prop	Phylic	Ag	Cb	KQPh	Sil	Type	Angle	Qtz-Se
110	111	110.00	111.00						2d				3c				1b		m2		
111	112	111.00	112.00						2d				3c				1b		m2		
112	113	112.00	113.00						2d				3c				1b		m2		
113	114	113.00	114.00					2v	2d				1c				4b		m2		
114	115	114.00	115.00					2v	2d				1c				4b		m2		
115	116	115.00	116.00					2v	2d				1c			1v	4b		m2	<75	
116	117	116.00	117.00					2v	2d				1c				4b		m2		
117	118	117.00	118.00					2v	2d				1c				4b		m2		
118	119	118.00	119.00						1d				3c				2b		w1		
119	120	119.00	120.00						1d				3c				2b		w1		
120	121	120.00	121.00						1d				3c				2b		w1		
121	122	121.00	122.00						1d				1c				2b		w1		
122	123	122.00	123.00						1d				1c				2b		w1		
123	124	123.00	124.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
124	125	124.00	125.00				1a		1d				2c			1a	4b		s3	<15	
125	126	125.00	126.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
126	127	126.00	127.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
127	128	127.00	128.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
128	129	128.00	129.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
129	130	129.00	130.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
130	131	130.00	131.00						1d				2c			1a	4b		s3		
131	132	131.00	132.00						1d				1c			1a	4b		s3		
132	133	132.00	133.00						3d				3c				1b		s3		
133	134	133.00	134.00	Fault zone, slikensided					3d				3c			2a	1b		s3		
134	135	134.00	135.00						3d				3c				1b		s3		
135	136	135.00	136.00						3d				3c				1b		s3		
136	137	136.00	137.00						3d				3c				1b		s3		
137	138	137.00	138.00						3d				3c				1b		s3		
138	139	138.00	139.00	Shear zone, serpentin alt, slikensided,missing core, Mo smear slik, gauge			1a					4a	5d	3c	4c				s3		
139	140	139.00	140.00						2d				1c				1b		m2		
140	141	140.00	141.00						2d				1c				1b		m2		
141	142	141.00	142.00						2d								1b		m2		
142	143	142.00	143.00						2d								1b		m2		
143	144	143.00	144.00						2d								1b		m2		
144	145	144.00	145.00						2d								1b		m2		
145	146	145.00	146.00						2d				1c				4b		w1	<45	
146	147	146.00	147.00						2d				1c				4b		w1		
147	148	147.00	148.00	Mo smear			1a						4a						m2		
148	149	148.00	149.00						2d			4a	3c						m2		
149	150	149.00	150.00	20cm alk dike, quartz-Moly core, 1cm			1a						3c						m2		
150	151	150.00	151.00					1v	2d					3c		1a	1b		m2		
151	152	151.00	152.00					1v	2d					3c		1a	1b		m2		
152	153	152.00	153.00					1v	2d					3c		1a	1b		m2		
153	154	153.00	154.00					1v	2d					3c		1a	1b		m2		
154	155	154.00	155.00	Fault zone, slikensided, Mo smear			1a	1v					5a				1b		s3	<10	
155	156	155.00	156.00				2v						3c				1b		m2		
156	157	156.00	157.00										3c		1a		1b		m2		
157	158	157.00	158.00										1c		1a		1b		s3	<85	
158	159	158.00	159.00	K-spar subtle rapakivi					2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
159	160	159.00	160.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
160	161	160.00	161.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
161	162	161.00	162.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
162	163	162.00	163.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
163	164	163.00	164.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
164	165	164.00	165.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		

DRILL HOLE: ST 10-145

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Hole Dip (°): -90
Depth 299.7

Logged by: Vlad Strimbu
Supervised by: A. Pollmer, PGeo

DEPTH From (m)	DEPTH To (m)	LITHOLOGY From (m)	LITHOLOGY To (m)	Description	Code	Graphic	Mineralization Mo	Py	Mag	Zn	Pb	Alteration K-spar	Prop	Phylic	Ag	Cb	KQPh	Sil	Structures Type	Angle	Qtz-Se
165	166	165.00	166.00						2d				1c	3c	3c		1b		s3		
166	167	166.00	167.00	Fault zone, shear, Moly smear			1v	2v	1d					3c		2v			i3		
167	168	167.00	168.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			i3		
168	169	168.00	169.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			i3		
169	170	169.00	170.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			i3		
170	171	170.00	171.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			i3		
171	172	171.00	172.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			i3		
172	173	172.00	173.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			m2		
173	174	173.00	174.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			m2		
174	175	174.00	175.00					2v	1d					3c		2v			m2		
175	176	175.00	176.00										2c						s3		
176	177	176.00	177.00	Shear zone, serpentin alt, slikensided,missing core, Mo smear slik, gauge			1v	1v					4b						s3		
177	178	177.00	178.00				1v	1v					1c	4c					s3	<85	1v
178	179	178.00	179.00										1c	4c			1b		s3		1v
179	180	179.00						1d	3d				1c				1b			<10	
180	181			U#3,k-spar<Plag.K-spar phenocrystals<3cm, subhedral, low rapakivi. Massiv.			1v	1d	3d												
181	182			Few moly-py fracture, Mag 15%. Analterd.				1d	3d												
182	183							1d	3d												
183	184							1d	3d												
184	185							1d	3d												
185	186							1d	3d												
186	187							1d	3d												
187	188							1d	3d												
188	189							1d	3d												
189	190							1d	3d												
190	191		191.00					1d	3d												
191	192	191.00		Same but plag=k-sparFine to med groundmass Analterd. Low frac.Mag=20%.					3d												
192	193								3d												
193	194								3d												
194	195		195.00				1v		3d				1c						w1		
195	196	195.00							3d				1c						w1		
196	197								3d				1c						w1		
197	198								3d				1c						w1		
198	199								3d				1c						w1		
199	200								3d				1c						w1		
200	201								3d				1c						w1		
201	202		202.00						3d				1c						w1		
202	203	202.00		Med grain U#3, k-spar<plag. Plag altered (sericite?) milky white. Low fractured.				1v	2d										w1		
203	204			Magnetite=15%.low KQPh structures density.Few py-philite veinlets.				1v	2d										w1		
204	205							1v	2d										w1		
205	206							1v	2d										w1		
206	207							1v	2d										w1		
207	208							1v	2d										w1		
208	209							1v	2d										w1		
209	210							1v	2d										w1		
210	211							1v	2d										w1		
211	212			212 m, Ch-K-spar alteration with quartz-phylitic core.20cm				1v	2d					1d			4c		w1		4v
212	213		213.00					1v	2d					1d			4c		w1		4v
213	214	213.00		Med grain U#3. Milky Plag, moderate fractured. Magnetite 10%.				1v	2d										m2		
214	215			Medium density KQPh structures.				1v	2d										m2		
215	216							1v	2d										m2		
216	217			Moly fractures two, One quartz-moly,<1cm.Moly selvages.			3v	1v	2d										m2		
217	218							1v	2d										m2		
218	219							1v	2d										m2		
219	220							1v	2d										m2		

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DEPTH From (m)	DEPTH To (m)	LITHOLOGY From (m)	LITHOLOGY To (m)	Description	Code	Graphic	Mineralization Mo	Py	Mag	Zn	Pb	Alteration K-spar	Prop	Phylic	Ag	Cb	KQPh	Sil	Structures Type	Angle	Qtz-Se
220	221							1v	2d										m2		
221	222							1v	2d										m2		
222	223							1v	2d										m2		
223	224							1v	2d										m2		
224	225			Moly fracture			1v	1v	2d										m2		
225	226		226.00	Moly fracture			1v	1v	2d										m2		
226	227	226.00						1v	2d										m2		
227	228							1v	2d										m2		
228	229		229.00	Moly fracture, fault with dark grey mass(moly?)=10cm.			2v	1v	2d										m2		
229	230	229.00		Transition from milky to clear Plag.				1v	2d				1c				1b		w1		
230	231							1v	2d				1c				1b		w1		
231	232							1v	2d				1c				1b		w1		
232	233		233.00					1v	2d				1c				1b		w1		
233	234	233.00		Moly-py fracture, and quartz-moly.			2v	2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
234	235						1v	2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
235	236						2v	2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
236	237							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
237	238							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
238	239							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
239	240							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
240	241						1v	2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
241	242							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
242	243							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
243	244							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
244	245							2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
245	246						1v	2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
246	247		247.00	Moly fracture<2mm				2v	1d				3c				3b		s3		
247	248	247.00		K-spar dike, 15cm, with few moly blebs.				1v	2d				1c				1b				
248	249						2v	1v	2d				1c				1b				
249	250						1v	1v	2d				1c				1b				
250	251							1v	2d				1c				1b				
251	252		252.00					1v	2d				1c				1b				
252	253	252.00		Moly-quartz K-spar, 5cm			1v		1d				3c			1a	3b				
253	254								1d				3c			1a	3b				
254	255								1d				3c			1a	3b				
255	256								1d				3c			1a	3b				
256	257		257.00						1d				3c			1a	3b				
257	258	257.00							1d				1c				2b				
258	259			Moly fracture,ang 45			1v		1d				1c				2b				
259	260		260.00						1d				1c				2b				
260	261	260.00		U#3, medium-fine grained,low factured,K-spar<3cm				1v	2d								1b				
261	262							1v	2d								1b				
262	263							1v	2d								1b				
263	264							1v	2d								1b				
264	265							1v	2d								1b				
265	266							1v	2d								1b				
266	267							1v	2d								1b				
267	268							1v	2d								1b				
268	269							1v	2d				3c			1v	1b				
269	270							1v	2d				3c			1v	1b				
270	271							1v	2d				3c			1v	1b				
271	272		272.00					1v	2d				3c			1v	1b				
272	273	272.00	273.00	Hight chlorite shear zone, with quartz-moly core			1v						4c		3c			3c			
273	274	273.00		U#3 medium grained,low factured,K-spar<4cm, low rapakivi, moderata				1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
274	275			fractured.P-spar altered along carbonete fractures.				1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				

DRILL HOLE: ST 10-145

Property: STORIE PROJECT 2010
Location: Boomerang Area
Date completed: Sept 20, 2010

UTM Zone: 10
Northings 450648
Easting 6568548
Elevation(m):

Core Size: NQ
Collar Az (°):
Hole Dip (°): -90
Depth 299.7

Logged by: Vlad Strimbu
Supervised by: A. Pollmer, PGeo

DEPTH From (m)	DEPTH To (m)	LITHOLOGY From (m)	LITHOLOGY To (m)	Description	Code	Graphic	Mineralization Mo	Py	Mag	Zn	Pb	Alteration K-spar	Prop	Phylic	Ag	Cb	KQPh	Sil	Structures Type	Angle	Qtz-Se
275	276			Fractures angle 85-90. Carbonate related fracture 10-45				1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
276	277							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
277	278						1v	1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
278	279							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
279	280							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
280	281							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
281	282						1v	1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
282	283							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
283	284						1v	1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
284	285							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
285	286							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
286	287						2v	1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
287	288							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
288	289							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
289	290							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
290	291							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
291	292							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
292	293							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
293	294						1v	1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
294	295							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
295	296							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
296	297							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
297	298							1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
298	299						1v	1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				
299	300		299.70	End Of Hole				1v	1d				1c			2v	2b				

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.
2953 Shuswap Road
Kamloops, BC
V2H 1S9 Canada
Tel + 1 250 573 5700
Fax + 1 250 573 4557
Toll Free + 1 877 573 5755
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2010-0806

Columbia Yukon
2489 Bellvue Ave
West Vancouver, BC
V7V 1E1

30-Sep-10

No. of samples received: 32
Sample Type: Core
Submitted by: Arnie Pollmer

ET #.	Tag #	Mo (%)
1	621001	0.001
2	621002	0.004
3	621003	0.001
4	621004	0.002
5	621005	0.002
6	621006	0.001
7	621007	0.001
8	621008	0.001
9	621009	0.001
10	621010	<0.001
11	621011	0.003
12	621012	0.029
13	621013	0.002
14	621014	<0.001
15	621015	0.001
16	621016	0.001
17	621017	0.012
18	621019	0.001
19	621020	0.118
20	621021	0.001
21	621022	<0.001
22	621023	0.009
23	621025	0.005
24	621026	0.002
25	621027	0.040
26	621029	0.011
27	621030	0.001
28	621031	0.005
29	621032	0.005
30	621033	0.004

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

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Kamloops, BC
V2H 1S9 Canada
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Fax + 1 250 573 4557
Toll Free + 1 877 573 5755
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

Columbia Yukon AK10-0806

30-Sep-10

ET #.	Tag #	Mo (%)
31	621034	0.008
32	621035	0.014

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	621001	0.002
10	621010	<0.001
20	621021	<0.001

Resplit:

1	621001	0.002

Standard:

Cu111	0.115
HV-2	0.048

FA/AA Finish

NM/nw
XLS/10

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Toll Free + 1 877 573 5755
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StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2010-0821

Columbia Yukon
2489 Bellvue Ave
West Vancouver, BC
V7V 1E1

4-Oct-10

No. of samples received: 35
Sample Type:Core
Submitted by:Arnie Pollmer

ET #.	Tag #	Mo (%)
1	621036	0.006
2	621037	0.003
3	621038	0.004
4	621039	0.005
5	621040	0.029
6	621045	0.010
7	621046	0.001
8	621047	0.001
9	621048	0.001
10	621049	0.012
11	621050	0.116
12	621051	0.005
13	621052	0.002
14	621053	0.020
15	621054	0.003
16	621055	0.040
17	621056	0.019
18	621057	0.001
19	621058	0.001
20	621059	0.023
21	621060	0.001
22	621061	0.006
23	621062	0.002
24	621063	0.003
25	621064	0.004
26	621065	<0.001
27	621066	0.016

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Fax + 1 250 573 4557
Toll Free + 1 877 573 5755
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

StewartGroup
Geochemical & Assay

Columbia Yukon AK10-0821

4-Oct-10

ET #.	Tag #	Mo (%)
28	621067	0.026
29	621068	0.001
30	621069	0.003
31	621070	0.029
32	621071	0.002
33	621072	0.001
34	621073	0.011
35	621074	0.050

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	621036	0.006
10	621049	0.012
19	621058	0.001
34	621073	0.011

Resplit:

1	621036	0.006

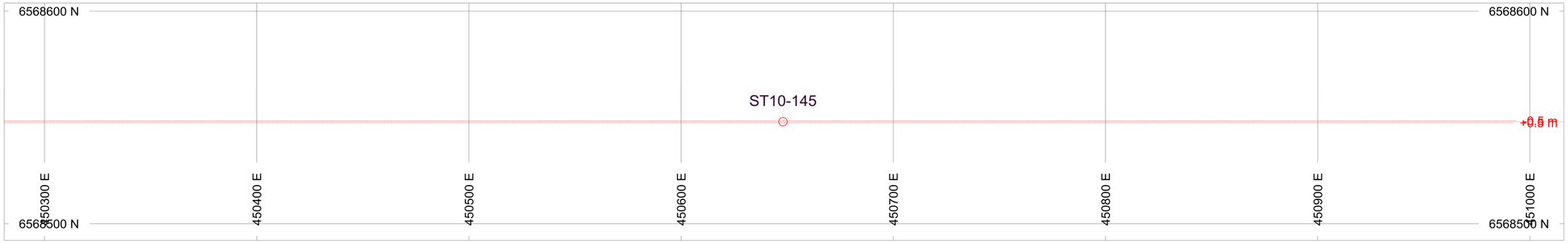
Standard:

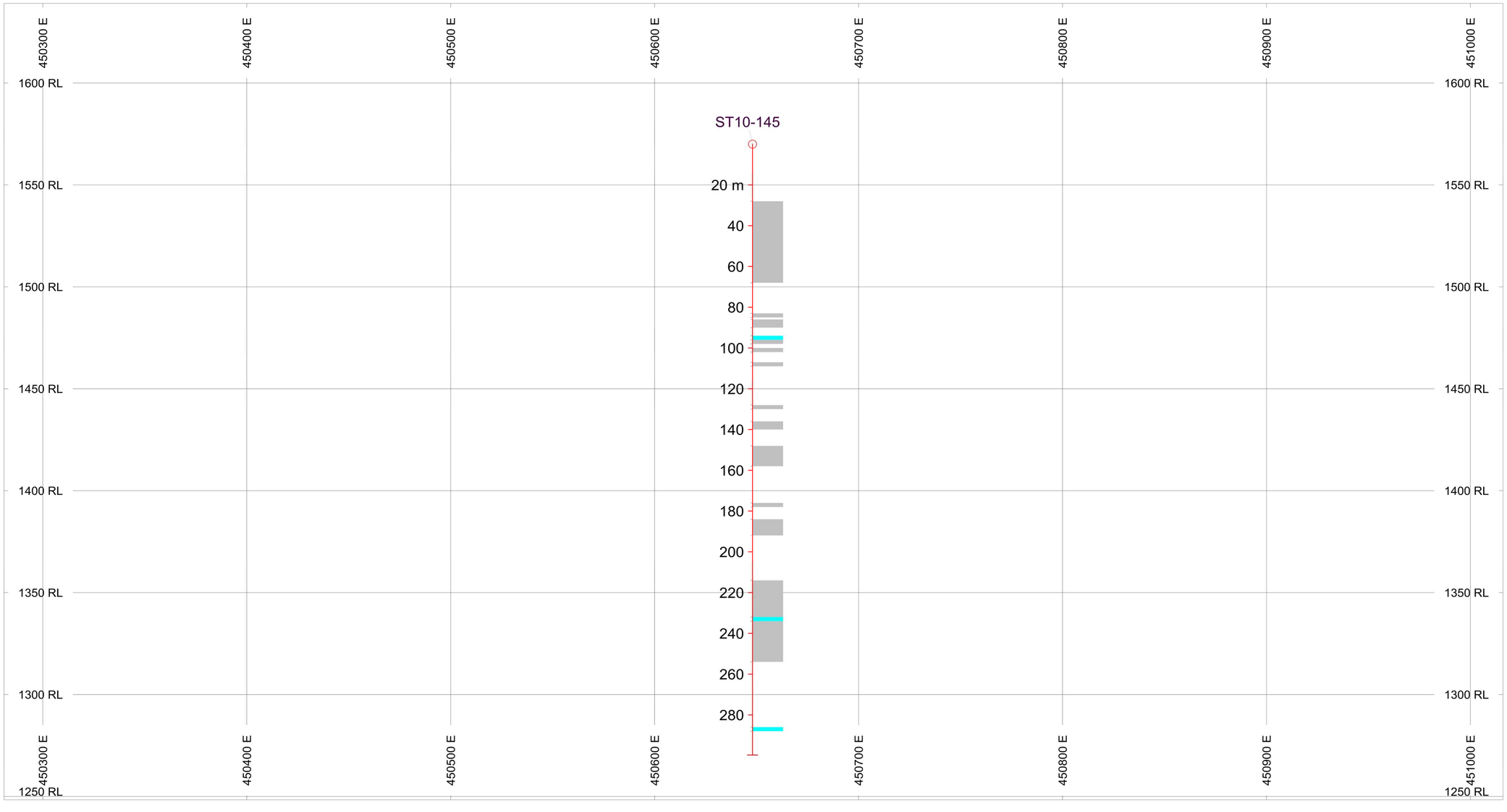
Cu111	0.116
Cu111	0.115

FA/AA Finish

NM/ap
XLS/10

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





HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

ST10-145

NUMBER BANDS	L/R	COL	RANGE
Mo (%)	R		0.16
			0.08
			0.05
			0.03

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	450649 m	6568548 m
EXTENTS	735 m	390.7 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	1639 m	1248 m
TOLERANCE +/-	0.5 m	

SCALE 1 : 1000

(m)

-5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

*unknown

AZIMUTH = 90°

N W E S

Columbia Yukon Explorations

Storie Project

Section Map - S6568548N

ST10-145