1st September 2010

Assessment Report for the Slesse Creek Property, British Columbia

Approximate Property Location
Latitude: 49° 01' 00"N
Longitude: 121° 38' 00"W
New Westminster Mining Division
NTS Maps 092H/04
Tenure number ID's: 541799, 567392.
Expiry Date Change Event #: & 4797064

Contents

Executive summary

This report is written as a Technical Report (the "Report") for the Slesse Creek Property (the "Property"), which is currently held Wedge Resource Limited (Wedge Resources), of South Perth, Western Australia, Australia. The Property is comprised of 10 contiguous mineral claims, Wedge owns 2 titles through its 100% owned subsidiary 0814492 BC Ltd and can achieve 100% ownership through agreement with Mr Derek Moore. The property is located in southwestern British Columbia, within the New Westminster Mining Division. This Report is a technical summary of available historic geological, geophysical and geochemical information in addition to the recent work completed.

The Slesse Creek area has a long history of mineral exploration dating back to 1897 when the Red Mountain and Lone Jack gold bearing quartz veins were discovered to the south of the Canada-U.S. border. The veins occupy a series of en-echelon tensional gashes within metamorphosed Yellow Aster Group diorite. The northerly projection of the vein structure was traced by air approximately 914 metres to the north into the Slesse Creek Property (Grant and Beach, 1989). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production. Within the Property a number of historic open cuts and short adits were excavated at the Queen, Jumbo and Slesse Creek showings along narrow gold bearing quartz veins. More recent exploration by Sauer (1989) resulted in the discovery of the Torb Zone, a shear zone hosted gold, silver and copper bearing sulphide lens, and a strong gold and silver stream sediment geochemical anomaly within Glacier Creek. A rock grab sample (103752H) collected from the Torb Zone retuned assays of 22.90 grams per ton (g/t) Au and >10,000 ppm Cu. Sample 103751H located 180 metres to the north of the Torb Zone returned assays of 14.10 g/t Au and 3100 ppm Cu. In addition to samples returning high gold values a single quartz vein float sample from Canyon Creek (8312038) returned 0.21% molybdenum (Mo).

The APEX geoscience conducted exploration feild activities on behalf of Wedge Resources Ltd between the dates of April 9 and April 11, 2008 again on September 25 and September 26, 2008, and finally between the 23rd and 25th of September 2009. The third visit to the property is the basis for this technical report. To support these exploration activities a total of 18 rock grab geochemical samples were collected from the Torb Zone Showing as a follow-up to 2008 rock geochemical sampling. In addition, a total of 0.675 Line-Kilometres of ground magnetic geophysical surveys were completed.

The Slesse Creek Property is dominated by southeast-dipping high-angle faults that have juxtaposed and imbricated rocks of different ages, lithologies and metamorphic grade. The eastern margin of the Property has been intruded by Tertiary granitic rock. To the north along strike of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine fragments of Yellow Aster Complex, serpentinized ultramafic rock, Darrington Phyllite and clastic and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack Group are juxtaposed in an imbricate structure by a series of subparallel, subvertical faults. A number of fault traces are manifested by intensely deformed shear zones that show mylonitic rock. On the east side of Slesse Creek rocks have been affected by thermal recrystallization, folding and deformation as a result of igneous intrusion. Between Crossover Peak and Pierce Mountain the batholith contact forms an injection zone where hydrothermal alteration

and metasomatism extends 20 to 30 metres into host rocks. The Darrington Phyllite displays the highest grade of metamorphism due to its structural position directly in contact with the Chilliwack Batholith.

The geology and geochemistry suggest that the Slesse Creek Property may be analogous to the adjacent Boundary Red Mountain Mine. In addition, thermal recrystallization, deformation, hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism are present within rocks adjacent to the Chilliwack batholith. Therefore the Slesse Creek Property covers an area that is underlain by rocks favourable to host Au-Quartz vein and intrusion related Au-Pyrrhotite vein deposits.

Based on the presence of gold, silver and copper anomalies (rock and stream sediment), exceptional gold results from adjacent properties and favourable geology the Slesse Creek Property is of high priority for follow-up exploration. An exploration program is warranted and recommended for the Slesse Creek Property. The summer and fall 2008 exploration should comprise but not be limited to: **Phase 1**: (a) A field based program including geologic mapping and prospecting with the collection of approximately 150 stream sediment samples at 100 metre sample spacing. As well as part of a standard quality control /quality assurance program, ten percent (10%) of all samples should be collected in duplicate (ie. An additional 15 samples; 165 samples total) (b) Collection of approximately 300 rock grab and rock chip samples from fault imbricated lithologies to the north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and to the west of the margin of the Chilliwack batholith (approximately $190/ sample all up = $88,150). **Phase 2**: ***Contingent on the results of Phase 1***: The acquisition of a helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey with 100 metre spaced survey lines (approximately 260 Line-Kilometres, at $200/Line-Km = $52,000). Flight lines should be oriented east to west, perpendicular to the dominant lithologic and structural trends.

The total cost to complete the recommended exploration is CDN$140,150.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status
559238	TORP	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/may/25	2011/dec/20	GOOD
559239	TORP2	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/may/25	2011/dec/20	GOOD
567268	TORP2	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/oct/02	2011/dec/20	GOOD
567930	WEST SLESSE	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/oct/13	2011/dec/20	GOOD
567933	EAST SLESSE	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/oct/13	2011/dec/20	GOOD
570240	TORP 4	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/nov/18	2011/dec/20	GOOD
570244		118771 100%	Mineral	2007/nov/18	2011/dec/20	GOOD
570245	TORP 6	118771 100%	Mineral	2007/nov/18	2011/dec/20	GOOD
541799	SILESIA	123741 100%	Mineral	2006/sep/21	2011/oct/04	GOOD
567392	SILESIA 2	123741 100%	Mineral	2007/oct/03	2011/oct/03	GOOD

Table 1: 2009 Slesse Creek Property Claims

Introduction and terms of reference

This Technical Report (the "Report") on the metal potential of the Slesse Creek Property is based on an NI43-101 prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) for Wedge Resources Limited (Wedge). The author of this report visited the Property from September 23 to September 25th, 2009 taking rock samples and geophysical surveys.

This report is based on the NI43-101 written by Mr. Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P. Geol., is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information as well as information obtained during a visit to the Property. In writing this report, the author has used as sources of information those publications listed in the References section of this Report.

All coordinates presented in this Report are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM). The datum used for the projection of these coordinates is the North American Datum 83 (NAD83) in zone 10 of B.C.

Property description and location

The Slesse Creek Property is 100% owned by Wedge Resources Limited. The Property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims within the New Westminster Mining District of BC. It is located approximately 30 kilometres (km) southeast of Chilliwack, B.C and 90km east of Vancouver, B.C. The claims are centered at 49^{o} 01' 25.6 north latitude W121^{o} 37' 55.7 west longitude (Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Zone 10 coordinates 600,000 East, 5,431,000 North) within National Topographic System (NTS) map-sheet 92H/04E (Figure 1). The mineral claims were digitally acquired from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The claims comprise a total area of 3,558.14 hectares (8,792.37 acres) within Slesse Creek (Figure 2 and Table 1).

There are no known mineral reserves or resources at the Property; it remains an early-stage, grass roots exploration property. A number of historic mineralized zones occur throughout the property including (from north to south): Mountain Goat, Queen, Slesse Creek, Jumbo and Torb.

Two of the claims which comprise the Property are owned by Wedge and the remaining eight from Derek Newell Moore (Under the terms of agreement).

The Slesse Creek Property claims have not been legally surveyed and were acquired digitally from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. In British Columbia an individual mineral claim may consist of up to 25 complete or partial adjoining mineral cell claims ("cells"). Cells range in size from approximately 21 hectares (457 metres x 463 metres) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. This is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole. The process of digital claim staking provides secure title by eliminating mapping issues such as overlap and map location challenges inherent with physical ground staking methods. The position of a cell is absolute in UTM NAD 83 format.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim). To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in the first 3 years is $100 per claim unit per year and $200 per claim unit per year in years 4 and forward. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in a year exceeds the required minimum the value of the excess work, in full year multiples can be applied to cover work requirements on the claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes approximately one month.

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities associated with the Slesse Creek Property.

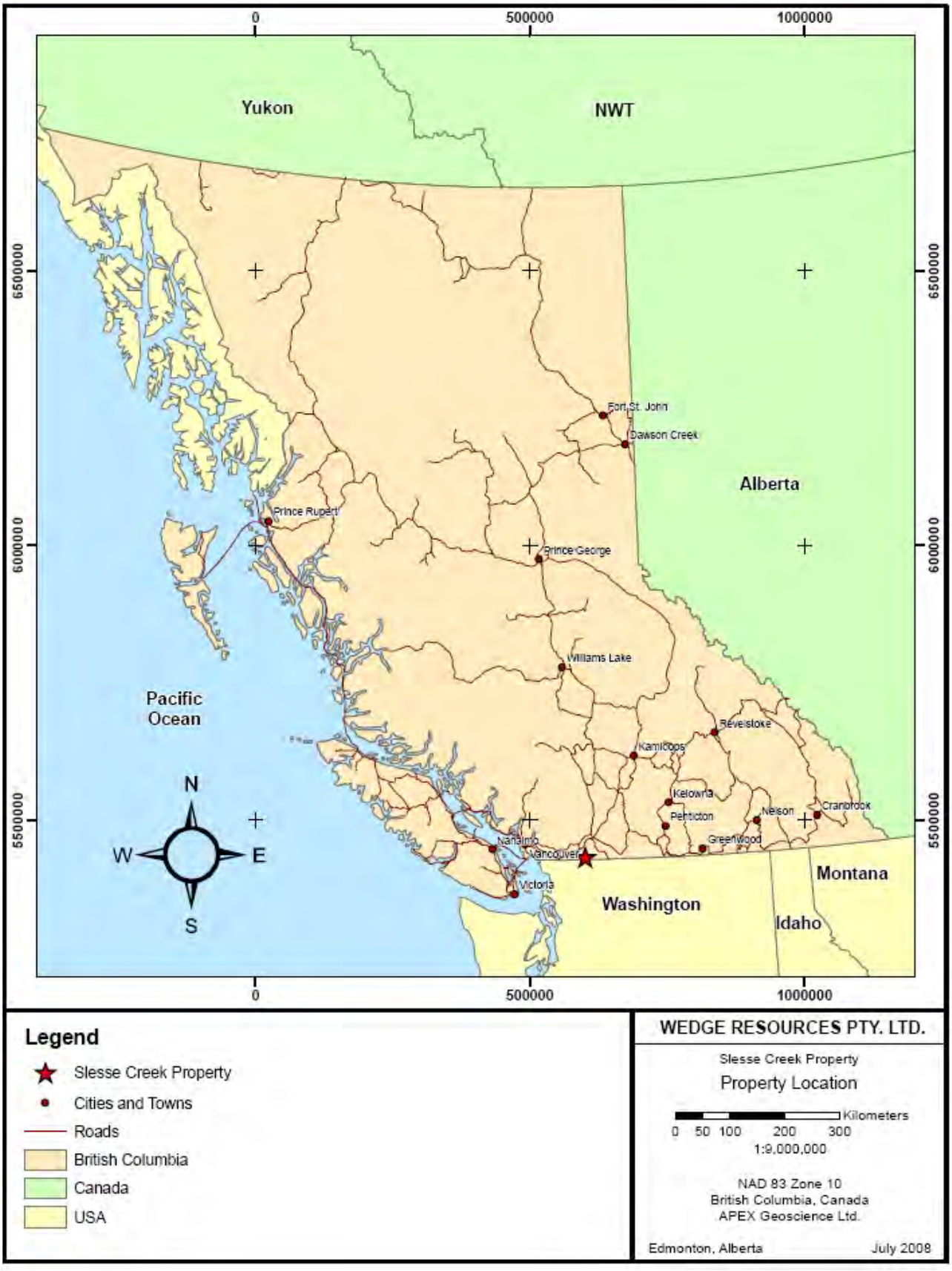

Figure 1: Slesse Property Location Map

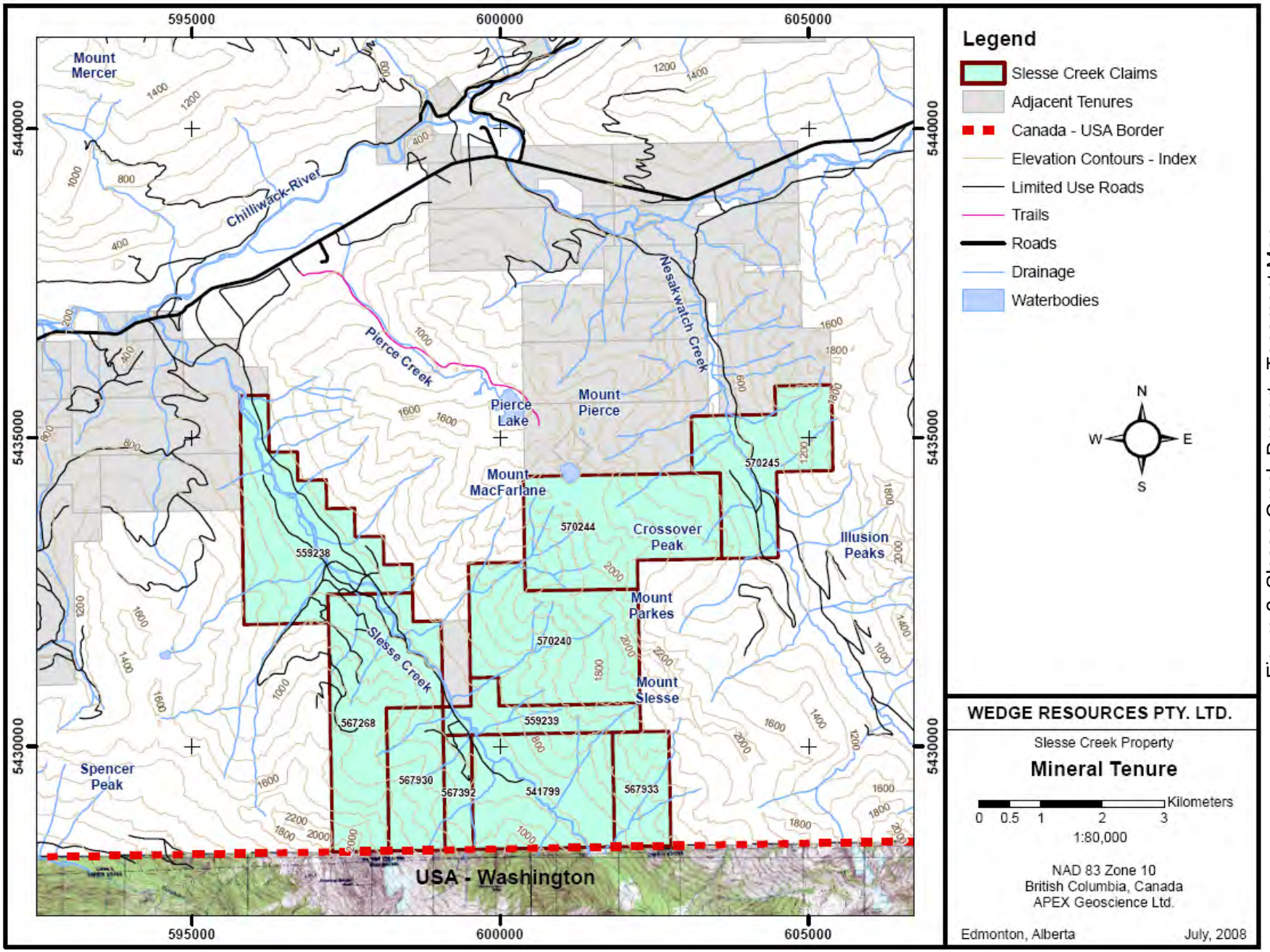

Figure 2: Slesse Creek Property Tenement Map

Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

The Property is located at the eastern end of the lower mainland region of British Columbia (BC) approximately 30 km southeast of Chilliwack BC, or 125 km to east of Vancouver, BC. The lower mainland region of BC has a population in excess of 2.5 million people and a wide range of infrastructure to meet the needs of the exploration and mining industry.

Access to the Property is gained by driving south from the Trans Canada Highway towards Sardis along Vedder Road and then heading approximately 20 km east along Chilliwack River Road to the junction of the Chilliwack River and Slesse Creek. Logging roads continue along the north side of Slesse Creek a further 7 km to a point where a creek washout bars vehicle access. The eastern portion of the Property can be reached by travelling a further 9 km along Chilliwack River Road to Nesakwatch Creek and travelling 7 km south along Nesakwatch Creek Forest Service Road.

The Property claims are located in the rugged Northern Cascade Range. The range lies to the southeast of the uppermost extent of the Fraser Valley, Elevations within the claims range from 2200 metres (m) above sea level along the northwest ridge of Mount Slesse down to 280 m within Slesse Creek near the point where it joins the Chilliwack River. During Fraser glaciation the Slesse Creek Valley was deepened to its present form with steep walls and tributary streams that descend steeply from hanging valleys. Small permanent icefields remain on the highest peaks (Saunders et al., 1987)

The climate varies between interior and coastal environments with annual precipitation on the order of 1750 millimetres (mm). The lower elevations are generally free of snow for most of the year as precipitation is in the form of rain, although higher elevations may have heavy snowpack well into June. Exploration programs can usually be carried out through September and into October.

History

Exploration in the Slesse Creek drainage began in 1897 with the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins and staking of the Post-Lambert Group; later known as the Lone Jack Mine. The group was located approximately 6 km to the south of the Slesse Creek Property, within Washington State, and was most easily reached at the time by travelling south up Slesse Creek (Robertson, 1905). Following the discovery of the Lone Jack Mine mineral exploration in the area intensified and progressed northward. Total documented production from the Lone Jack Mine through discovery until 1969, as reported by Wolff et al. (2005), was 9,463 ounces gold and 1900 ounces silver. Based on a total of approximately 10,000 to 15,000 tons mined the gold grade ranges from 0.63 to 0.94 oz/t gold.

Shortly following the discovery of the Lone Jack vein, C.W Both and associates discovered the Red Mountain vein on the northern slopes of Mt. Larrabee (Red Mountain) approximately 1 km to the south of the Slesse Creek Property within Washington State. The Klondike, Rocky Draw, Mountain Boy, Glacier, Climax and Climax Extension No. 1 claims were located between 1898 and 1900 and surveyed for patent in 1902 (Wolff et al., 2008). A total of 5 quartz veins were discovered, however only the Red Mountain vein ever saw production. By 1915 a 10 stamp, 60 ton/day capacity, mercury amalgamation mill and turbine power plant on Slesse Creek had been constructed. The mine is reported to have been in near continuous production, under the ownership of numerous companies, from 1913 until 1942

following loss of the stamp mill to fire (Wolff et al, 2008). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production.

The Lone Jack and Boundary Red Mountain mines are discussed in detail in the "Adjacent Properties" section.

Despite the discoveries south of the border there was apparently little concurrent work within the Slesse Creek drainage on the Canadian side. One area that did receive work was the Pierce Group of claims. The Pierce claims were located on Pierce Mountain between Slesse and Nesakwatch creeks, approximately 700 metres to the north of the Slesse Creek Property. Robertson, (1905) states that there exists a 1.2 metre wide quartz vein containing gold at $40/ton. Robertson (1916) conducted an examination of the Pierce claims noting two quartz veins exposed in open cuts occurring at the contact between Chilliwack Group argillites and the Slesse diorite. Several open cuts and a 27 metre deep shaft were found along a northeast trending ore zone which dipped 75 degrees to the northwest. Two samples collected at the time returned only trace gold and silver assays.

In 1987 Pierce Mountain Resources Ltd. completed a significant exploration program at the Pierce Showing is discussed in more detail in the "Adjacent Properties" section

Further to the south, within the Slesse Creek Property, the historic Queen mineral claim occurred on the west side of Slesse Creek near the mouth of Glacier Creek. Robertson (1905) reported that a 6 metre drift had been driven on a 0.60 to 0.90 metre wide zone of altered argillite cut by a felsic dyke. Mineralization chiefly in the form of pyrite returned assays of a trace gold and 0.20 oz/t silver.

The Jumbo, Gold Bug and Lincoln Crown Grant claims (Lot numbers 187, 188 and 186 respectively) occur on the mountainside between Glacier and Slesse creeks along the Canada-U.S. border. Robertson (1905) noted that approximately 45 metres tunnelling had occurred on the claims within sheared iron stained slate crosscut by felsic dykes. Robertson, (1916) reported that several open cuts and 2 adits exist on the Jumbo Claim. The most extensive development occurs high up on the ridge, where a 50 metre adit was driven along a 30 centimetre wide quartz vein. The vein was intersected approximately 9 metres in from the entrance of the adit and followed to a point 30 metres from the entrance where the vein pinched out. An assay collected from the vein returned no values. A second adit occurs below a large open cut at a lower elevation on the Lincoln Claim. The lower adit was driven approximately 18 metres into iron stained argillite. A sample collected from the open cut returned assays of a trace gold and 0.80 oz/t silver.

In 1929 Slesse Creek Mining and Development Co. Ltd. completed 2 short adits and an open cut ("Slesse Creek Showing") within Canyon Creek which drains the summit western slopes of Mount Slesse. The first adit was 15 metres in length. The second adit, 27 metre in length, was located a short distance above the first at an elevation of 754 metres. The object of the development was apparently a number of small pyritized quartz veins carrying gold values exposed in an open cut above the adits. McKenzie (1929) reported that upon visiting the property that the open cut had filled with slide rock and no indication of the vein cold be found.

Galloway (1930) makes note of two other prospects on the east side of Slesse Creek; the Wissota and Zenith group of claims. The Wissota Group occurs at an elevation of 1,300 metres within Boundary Creek and consists of a 3 metre long open cut which continued as an adit that starts on a small weakly copper stained seam of

soft gouge along the west wall of a belt of diorite. The gouge widens to a width of 1.2 metres within the tunnel however no sulphides were observed. The Zenith Group occurs a below Canyon Creek where a tunnel was started on an iron-stained slaty outcrop in the bank of Slesse Creek. There was no indication of any copper mineralization.

No work was reported within the Slesse Creek drainage until 1978 when Aquarius Resources Ltd. (Aquarius) completed a soil geochemical reconnaissance program. At the time Aquarius held the 252 hectare Sles 1 claim which covered the historic Jumbo, Gold Bug, Lincoln and Ensign (Lot number 82) Crown Grant claims along the Canada-U.S. border. In September 1978, Aquarius collected a total of 194 soil geochemical samples from road cuts and cutlines along the west and east sides of Slesse Creek. Of the 194 soils samples only one sample, which returned an assay of 35 ppb Au was considered anomalous (Giroux, 1978).

Brian Sauer completed a series of short reconnaissance prospecting visits to his Roy 1, 2, 5 and 6 claims during January 1987, January 1988 and April 1988. The claims comprised 32 units, or approximately 672 hectares, staked over the Jumbo, Gold Bug, Lincoln, Ensign and Last Chance (Lot number 574) Crown Grant claims which were still active at the time. Sauer collected a total of 17 rock grab samples, and was successful in locating two historic adits. One of the rock samples collected (Sample #2) was from an ore dump located at the Boundary Red Mountain mine a short distance to the south of the claims. The samples returned an assay of 3.386 oz/t Au. The remainder of the samples collected did not return significant values. The first historic adit located was found along the west bank of Slesse Creek near the mouth of Glacier Creek. The adit was reportedly 30 metres long and based on it's location it likely represents the historic Queen claim. The second adit occurs within Canyon Creek and likely represents the historic Slesse Creek Showing.

Later in 1988 Brian Sauer completed a more comprehensive prospecting program at the Roy claims that included the collection of 58 rock grab, 92 soil and 30 stream silt geochemical samples (Figure 3).

The program resulted in the discovery of a new showing named the "Torb Zone". The Torb Zone is located less than 100 metres from the historic Jumbo Crown Grant claim and approximately 1300 metres to the northeast of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine. A rock grab sample (103752H) collected from the Torb Zone retuned assays of 22.90 grams per ton (g/t) Au and >10,000 ppm Cu. Sample 103751H located 180 metres to the north of the Torb Zone retuned assays of 14.10 g/t Au and 3100 ppm Cu. A third sample not marked on Figure 3 due to its uncertain location retuned assays of 28.40 ppm Au (0.828 oz/t Au). The sample was collected from a north trending tributary draining the Red Mountain Mine area approximately 1200 metres to the west of the Torb Zone (B. Sauer, *pers com*). In addition to samples returning high gold values a single quartz vein float sample from Canyon Creek (8312038) returned 0.21% molybdenum (Mo).

Soil samples were collected along existing logging roads traversing along the east side of Slesse Creek and up a series of switchbacks at the "West Torb Zone" and "Hark Zone". Samples were collected at 100 metres intervals on the east side of Slesse Creek, 50 metres intervals at the West Torb Zone and 25 metre intervals at the Hark Zone (Figure 3). Of the 92 samples collected, only one sample, collected from the Hark Zone to the north of Glacier Creek, returned assays of greater than 20 ppb Au and was considered anomalous (SG106, 40 ppb Au).

Silt sampling was concentrated along small tributaries along the east side of Slesse Creek, and west side of Slesse Creek within Glacier Creek and a creek draining the Torb Zone. A small number of samples were also collected within Slesse Creek. Where possible, moss from the stream bed was used as a sample medium. Of the 30 stream silt samples collected a total of 14 contained greater than or equal to 100 ppb Au. A total of 12 of the 14 anomalous stream samples were collected from the mouth of Glacier Creek. Sample G #3 returned assays of 10,000 ppb Au and 1.7 ppm silver (Ag). Sample G #5 collected 60 metres upstream returned assays of 7,000 ppb Au and 22.7 ppm Ag. A second tributary, on the east side of Slesse Creek, contained the remaining two anomalous samples, 8314016 and 8314018, which returned 145 ppb Au and 100 ppb Au respectively.

More recent work on the Property was undertaken by J. Hobday and W.K. Fletcher (2003). The authors completed a stream sediment geochemical study of the Slesse Creek drainage and its tributaries. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of low-density regional stream sediment sampling as an exploration tool in evaluating large drainage basins. The Slesse Creek drainage presents an ideal location to test these methods in that a significant gold source, the Boundary Red Mountain Mine, is present within its headwaters. A total of 24 stream samples were collected from within Slesse Creek and 14 from within its tributaries. Sample sites on Slesse Creek were approximately 500 m apart and sampling involved field screening with 11 millimetre (mm) and 2 mm sieves to obtain a bulk sample of about 12 kilograms (kg) of less than 2 mm material. Field duplicates and background samples from other drainages in the Chilliwack River valley were also collected.

The results of stream sampling show that samples from tributaries 5 and 6 (Glacier Creek) which drain the Boundary Red Mountain Mine contained 80-90 ppm Cu and 250 to 2330 ppb Au. The Cu values were considered only weakly anomalous compared with other tributaries. The Au content of Glacier Creek is much greater that those of other tributaries that contain 5-50 ppb Au with a median of 5 ppb Au. Continuing down Slesse Creek gold values are erratic with a minimum of 4 ppb Au versus peak concentrations of 340 ppb and 360 ppb at 6 and 9 km downstream from Glacier Creek (Hobday and Fletcher, 2003).

The study found that concentration of Au by fluvial processes can counteract the dilution that would otherwise result from increasing the drainage basin area. Anomalous Au values within Slesse Creek proper are associated with anomalous heavy mineral element (Vanadium and Titanium) values reflecting strong fluvial concentration. Strong Au anomalies within Glacier Creek are associated with relatively low heavy mineral element values (compared with Slesse Creek). This is consistent with these anomalies being close to their bedrock source rather than a result of fluvial concentrations of Au (Hobday and Fletcher, 2003). The work of Hobday and Fletcher shows that stream sediment sampling is an effective geochemical tool for detecting Au anomalies within the Slesse Creek drainage.

Apex Geoscience visited the property between the dates of April 9 and April 11, 2008. A total of 9 rock grab, 5 stream pan concentrate and 4 stream silt geochemical samples were collected from the Property to verify reports of historic mineralization and to conduct a preliminary test of the effectiveness of stream geochemical sampling methods. Apex returned on September 25 and 26, 2008 and collected a total of 26 rock grab and 13 stream sediment geochemical samples from the Property.

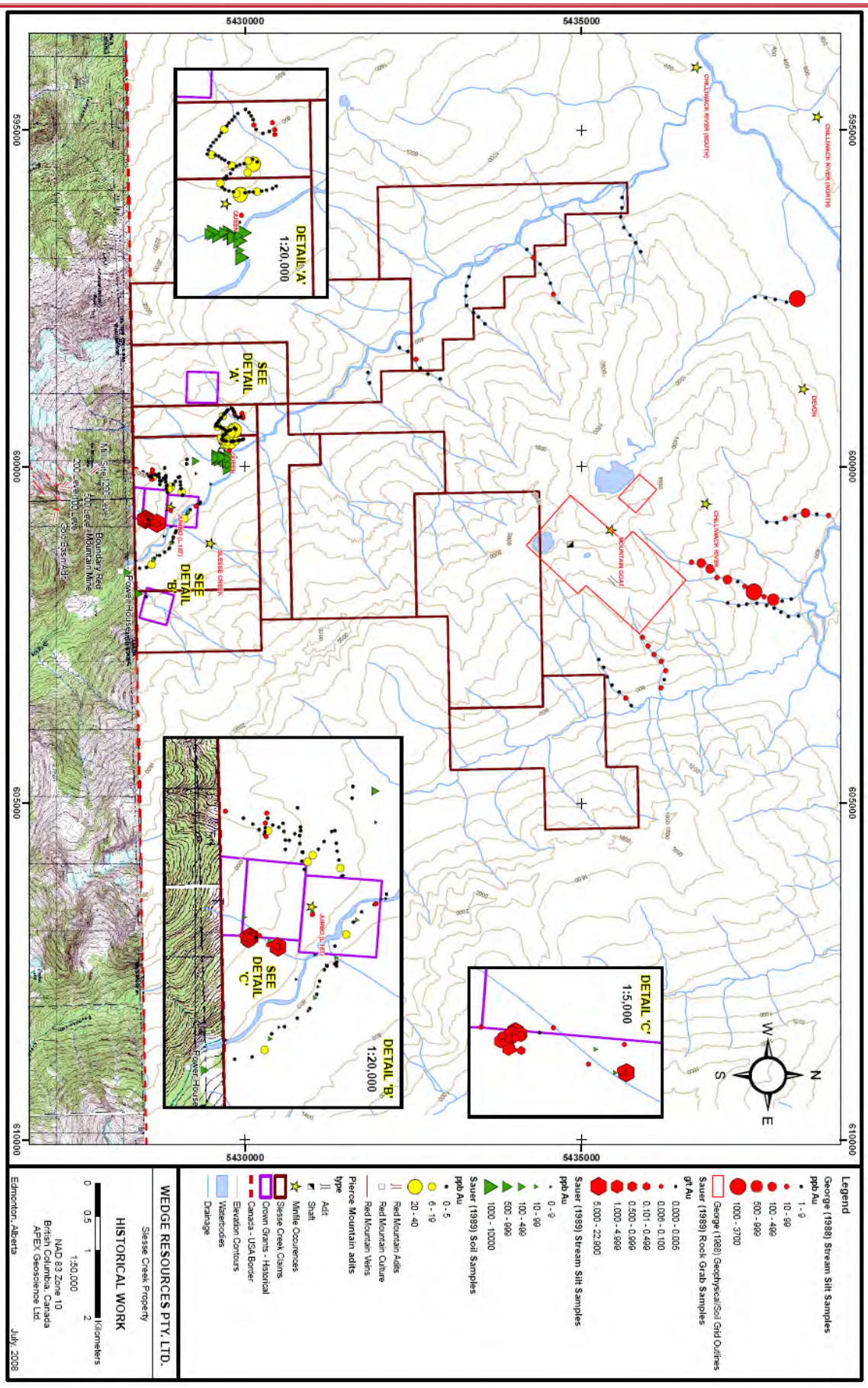

Figure 3: Slesse Creek Property Historical Sampling

Geological setting

Regional Geology

The Slesse Creek Property is located within the Cascade Mountains of Southwestern British Columbia. The claims lie within the faulted contact zone between sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack group and paraconformable Jurassic to Triassic Cultus Formation to the west and Tertiary Chilliwack Batholith to the east. The faulted contact represents the northern extension of the Shuksan Fault and consists of a zone of complexly imbricated tectonic blocks of the Chilliwack Group and a suite of metamorphosed plutonic rocks known as the Yellow Aster Complex. The Yellow Aster Complex consists broadly of meta-gabbro, meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite which are fault imbricated with Alpine type ultramafic rocks (Jewett, 1984).

Property Geology

The Slesse Creek Property is dominated by southeast-dipping high-angle faults that have juxtaposed and imbricated rocks of different ages, lithologies and metamorphic grade. The eastern margin of the Property has been intruded by Tertiary granitic rock (Figure 4). The following description of Property Geology was adapted from the work of Jewett (1984).

The Proterozoic to Paleozoic Yellow Aster Complex is the oldest lithologic unit present on the Property and consists of meta-gabbro, meta-diorite and meta-quartz diorite which display intrusive contact relationships (Monger, 1989). Actinolite overprinting chlorite and epidote indicate a single greenschist facies metamorphic event. A penetrative tectonic fabric is present within meta-dioritic rock that is typically coplanar with the trace of the Shuksan fault. Alpine type ultramafic rocks, which have undergone varying degrees of serpentinization, occur as fault bounded blocks and lenses imbricated with rocks of different age and composition. Ultramafic rock is also commonly intercalated along fault surfaces within the Yellow Aster Complex. Individual ultramafic bodies range from 2 to 20 metres across and are distributed throughout the Property.

Rocks of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group outcrop on the east side of Slesse Creek. The group comprises a stratigraphic sequence from top to bottom of Pennsylvanian limestone, upper clastic sequence, Permian limestone, and Permian volcanic sequence. The upper clastic sequence is the lowest most exposed unit on the east side of Slesse Creek. Permian limestone, below the upper clastic sequence, outcrops as a discontinuous bed interlayered with Permian volcanic rock. Rocks of the Cultus Formation paraconformably overly the Chilliwack Group. Within Slesse Creek the Cultus Group consists of rust-brown to black argillite and siltstone. The formation possesses a well developed slaty cleavage parallel to bedding planes. The lower contact is marked by a breccia made up of clasts up to 30 centimeters across of siltstone and arenite.

The upper contact is marked by a high angle fault that juxtaposes Yellow Aster Complex rocks over the Cultus Formation.

Rocks mapped as Darrington Phyllite of the Shuksan Suite occur as blocks bounded to the northwest by high angle, southeast dipping faults and by the contact of the

Chilliwack Batholith to the east. The phyllite is black to silver-grey, possesses a relict S_1 foliation, and locally relict F_2 folds. The unit has been affected by thermal recrystallization, folding and deformation as a result of the intrusion of igneous magma.

The Chilliwack composite batholith ranges from dioritic to granitic composition and has been dated at 26-29 million years (Richards and White, 1970). Within the Property the batholith consists of light grey to grey hornblende-biotite tonalite and associated pegmatite-aplite dykes. The contact of the Chilliwack Batholith and the country rock runs along the crest of the Slesse-Crossover Peak ridge where it is steep and sharp. To the north, between Crossover Peak and Pierce Mountain the contact is less distinct and forms an injection zone with hydrothermal alteration and some metasomatism. Foliation within country rock near the batholith is weakly realigned parallel with the trace of the contact. Large scale assimilation and partial melting are not common; however in the upper Pierce Lake area injection and hydrothermal alteration of country rock is present within 20 to 30 metres from the contact.

Hornblende and transitional-pyroxene hornblende facies metamorphism has developed within rocks of the Chilliwack Group, Darrington Phyllite, ultramafic unit and Cultus Formation. The Darrington Phyllite displays the highest grade of metamorphism due to its structural position directly in contact with the Chilliwack Batholith. A transitional-pyroxene hornblende facies has developed in pelitic rocks in a 50-75 metre contact metamorphic aureole surrounding the batholith. The pressure and temperature of thermal metamorphism within the contact aureole are estimated at 2.2-3.8 kilobars (7-13 km depth) and from between 600^{o}C-650^{o}C near the contact and 300^{o}C-400^{o}C 1.5 km from the contact.

In the Slesse Creek drainage a set of steeply-dipping faults that have imbricated exotic slices of Yellow Aster Complex and ultramafic rock with discrete blocks of Chilliwack Group clastic and volcanic rock, and Darrington Phyllite. The zone of imbrication is separated from the underlying Chilliwack Group and Cultus Formation by 2 well exposed boundary faults.

The boundary fault near the Boundary Red Mountain Mine is nearly vertical, strikes to the North-Northeast and separates imbricated lithologies from relatively undisturbed Chilliwack Group rocks to the west. To the north of the mine the fault strikes northeast across Slesse Creek up Canyon Creek where it eventually disappears into the contact of the batholith. The boundary fault along Slesse Peak-Pierce Mountain strikes north-northwest and dips steeply to the northeast. At Mt McFarland the fault turns around a subvertical axis, striking northeast and dipping steeply to the southeast. At Pierce Mountain the dip lessens to 30^{o} for a distance of 750 metres after which point it steepens again and trends toward the mouth of Nesakwatch Creek.

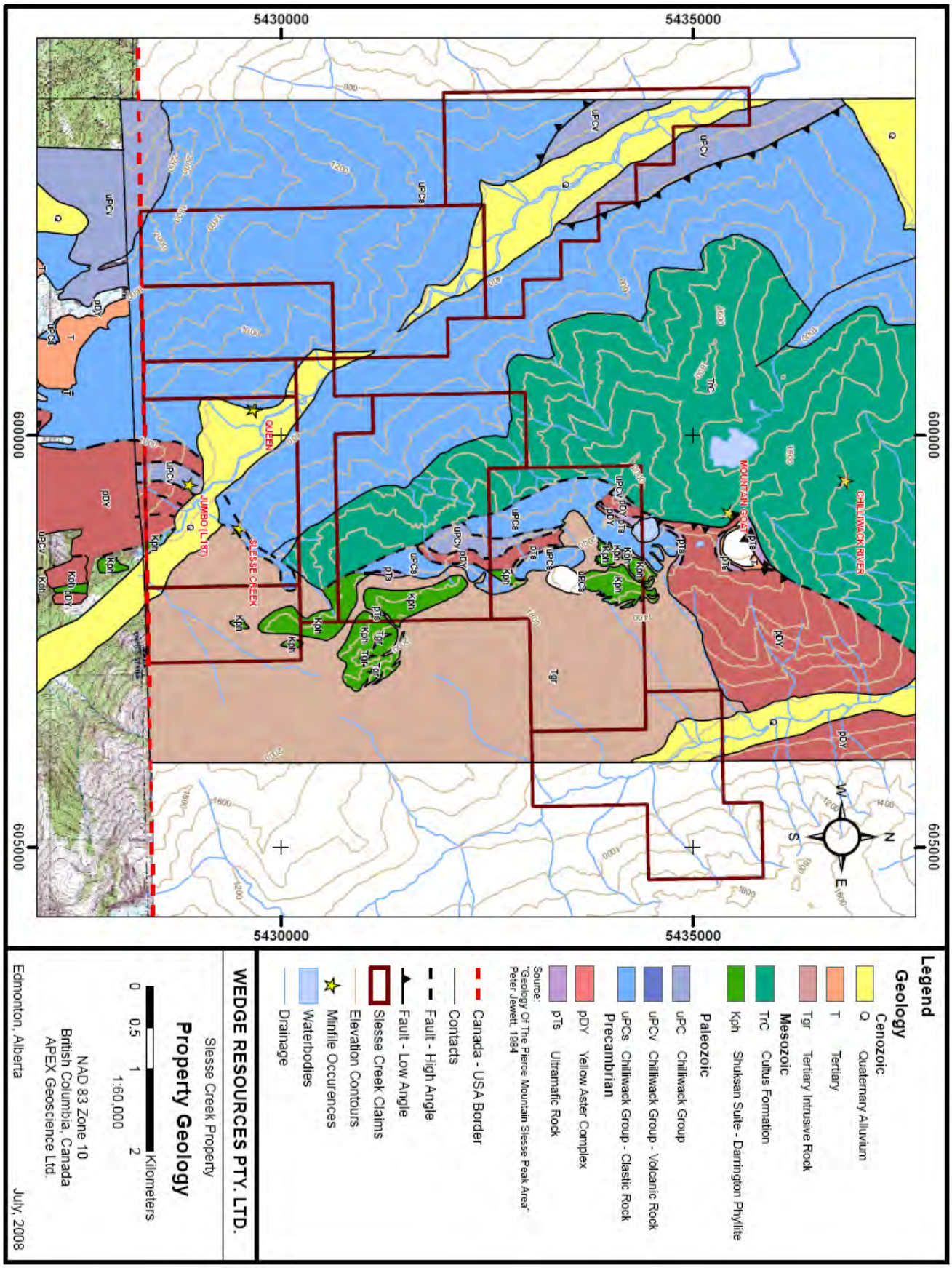

Figure 4: Slesse Creek Property Geology

DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold-Quartz Veins

Gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides which crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. Host wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo.

The deposit type is associated with moderately dipping fault zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism. En-echelon veins form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transpression and may be associated with second and third order splays. The deposits are commonly closely associated with late, syncollisional, structurally controlled intermediate to felsic magmatism.

Veins may exhibit a variety of textures including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastamosing gashes and dilations. Ore mineralogy consists of native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser tellurides, bismuth and tetrahedrite. Gold is deposited near the brittle-ductile transition zone at depths of 6-12 km and pressures between 1-3 kb and temperatures from 200^{o}C-400^{o}C. Host rock type is highly variable though generally metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near the intersection of quartz veins and serpentinized or carbonate altered ultramafic rocks. Alteration mineralogy includes silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism nearest the veins. Quartz-carbonate (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most common alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions (Ash and Alldrick, 1996).

BC examples of this deposit type are mainly Middle Jurassic, or Late Cretaceous in age; those along the Juneau belt in Alaska are of Early Tertiary age. Individual deposits average 30,000 tons with grades of 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag (Berger, 1986) and may be as large as 40 million tons (Mt). The largest BC example, the Bralorne-Pioneer produced in excess of 117,800 kilograms of Au with an average grade of 9.3 g/t Au.

Exploration guides include: anomalous gold values in stream sediments useful as a regional and property scale vectors, linear magnetic anomalies may indicate fault zones, and negative magnetic anomalies may delineate areas of carbonate alteration, which results in magnetite destruction.

Intrusion Related Gold-Pyrrhotite Veins

This deposit type represents a recent subdivision of the mesothermal lode gold deposit type. The deposits form planar, en-echleon or shear veins sets ranging in width from a few centimetres to several metres that can be traced up to hundreds of metres. Ore mineralogy includes native gold, electrum, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and lesser tetrahedrite and tellurobismuthite. Alteration minerals may include chlorite, sericite, pyrite, carbonate, epidote and ankerite which may occur as narrow vein selvages and moderate alteration halos extending up to several metres into country rocks. The veins are controlled by well defined faults and shears peripheral to and spatially associated with intrusive rocks. Mineralization has

been described as syn-intrusive and syn-volcanic and forms along the "brittle-ductile transition envelope" that surrounds subvolcanic intrusions (Alldrick, 1996).

Exploration guides include prospecting the area extending from 100 metres inside the intrusive to 1000 metres outside the intrusive contact of a prospective pluton. Once the vein orientation of an initial or historic discovery is made additional parallel veins should be anticipated. Current recognized examples are Jurassic in age and include the Snip and Johnny Mountain mines in northwest BC and the Rossland Gold Camp in southeast BC. Gold/Silver ratios may be close to 1:1 and copper may be a recoverable by product. Typical grades are 10 to 20 g/t Au (Alldrick, 1996).

Gold Skarns

Skarn deposits can form during regional or contact metamorphism through a variety of metasomatic processes. They are found in a number of geological environments and exhibit widely varying mineral assemblages. Skarn deposits can be hosted by any type of rock but are most commonly found within or proximal to calcareous sedimentary rocks. The most common types of skarn deposits are associated with elevations of one or more of the following metals: Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, W (tungsten), Sn (tin) and Mo (molybdenite).

The majority of Au skarn deposits are hosted by calcareous rocks, the more rare being the manganese variety which are hosted by dolomites or Mg rich volcanics. Au skarn deposits form primarily in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins and are often linked to syn to late arc intrusives which were emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back arc environments (Ray, 1998). Au skarn deposits in B.C. are dominantly early to middle-Jurassic in age. As a result of poor correlation between Au and Cu in some Au skarns, the economic potential of a particular prospect can be overlooked if Cu-sulphide rich outcrops are preferentially sampled over those of other sulphide bearing or sulphide poor assemblages. The Au is often found in close association with bismuth or Au tellurides and is commonly found as small blebs (<40 microns) that form within or on sulphide grains (Ray, 1998).

Cu skarn deposits are most common where Andean type plutons intrude older continental-margin carbonate sequences. Important to B.C. but less common worldwide Cu skarns can be found related to oceanic island arc plutonism. These oceanic island arc Cu skarns tend to be related to more mafic intrusions while those formed at continental margin environments are associated with felsic intrusives (Ray, 1995). Most Cu skarns are found to be Mesozoic, but may be of any age and in B.C. they are found to be mainly early to mid-Jurassic. Generally, Cu skarns that are related to mineralized Cu porphyry intrusions are larger, lower grade and emplaced at higher structural levels than those which are associated with barren intrusives. Most Cu skarns contain oxidized mineral assemblages and mineral zoning is common in the skarn envelope. Moderate to high sulphide content is found within Cu skarns, where the inner garnet-pyroxene zone contains chalcopyrite ± pyrite ± magnetite, while mainly bornite ± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite ± tennanite, make up the outer wollastonite zone. Of the 340 Cu skarn occurrences in B.C. over half lie in the Wrangellia Terrane of the Insular Belt and another third are associated with intraoceanic island arc plutonism in the Quesnellia and Stikinia terranes (Ray, 1995).

Mineralization

The Slesse Creek Property has a long history of mineral exploration dating back to 1897. As a result of the Red Mountain and Lone Jack gold-bearing quartz vein discoveries to the south of the Canada-U.S. border prospectors soon began exploring the Slesse Creek drainage to the north of the border. The first record of concentrated mineral exploration in the vicinity of Slesse Creek occurred on the Pierce Group of claims to the north of the Property. The Pierce Showing is described in detail in the "Adjacent Properties" section. Within the Slesse Creek Property a total of 3 historic Minfile occurrences have been documented by the BC Geological Survey. These include the Queen, Jumbo and Slesse Creek. These showings have been previously described in the "History" section.

More recent exploration by Sauer (1989) resulted in the discovery of the Torb Zone, described below.

Torb Zone

The Torb Zone is located about 1,300 metres to the north along strike of gold–bearing veins at the Boundary Red Mountain Mine. The showing was discovered during 1988 after following up on a small amount of malachite float. The Torb Zone consists of a sulphide lens stained with malachite and containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite and possibly bornite. The rocks in the area are heavily fractured (Sauer, 1989).

In the vicinity of the Torb Zone fragments of Yellow Aster Complex, Darrington Phyllite and clastic and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack Group, are juxtaposed in an imbricate structure by a series of subparallel, subvertical faults (Figure 4). A number of fault traces are manifested by intensely deformed shear zones that show mylonitic rock. Stretching lineations mapped in the mylonites trend north-northeast and plunge shallowly to the northeast. (Jewett, 1984).

A rock grab sample (103752H) collected from the Torb Zone returned assays of 22.90 grams per ton (g/t) Au and >10,000 ppm Cu (Table 2). Sample 103751H located 180 metres to the north of the Torb Zone retuned assays of 14.10 g/t Au and 3100 ppm Cu. A total of 6 samples retuned from the Torb Zone returned assays of greater than or equal to 1.0 ppm Au. The majority of the samples collected were not assayed for silver; however samples 64758 and 64757 retuned 38.4 and 29.6 ppm Ag respectively. Reports of historic mineralization at the Boundary Red Mountain and Lone Jack Mines also indicate gold is alloyed with small amounts silver (Moen, 1969).

Sample	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
103752 H	22.9	n/a*	>1.00
103751 H	14.1	n/a*	0.31
64758	7.4	38.4	7.13
64757	1.3	29.6	9.08
8311003	1.4	n/a*	3.78
8312005	1.0	n/a*	0.26

n/a* = samples not assayed for silver

Table 2: Torb Zone Rock Grab Assay Highlights (Sauer, 1989)

Exploration

The author visited the Slesse Creek Property, with the assistance of Brian Sauer and prospector Bruce Anderson, between the dates of April 9 and April 11, 2008. The author and an APEX crew of 2 returned to the Property on September 25 and 26, 2008 to conduct further sampling. A total of 26 rock grab, 5 stream pan concentrate, 4 stream sccreen and 4 stream silt geochemical samples were collected from the Property to verify reports of historic mineralization and to conduct a preliminary test of the effectiveness of stream geochemical sampling methods.

The author returned to the property again between 23 and 25 September 2009 and took a total of 18 rock grab geochemical samples from the Torb Zone Showing as a follow-up to 2008 rock geochemical sampling. In addition, a total of 0.675 Line-Kilometres of ground magnetic geophysical surveys were completed. A comprehensive review of historic exploration data and the results of the current visit form the basis of recommendations for further work at the Property

Along the east and west sides of Slesse Creek logging road cuts expose numerous outcrops of locally rusty weathering and pyritic dark grey to black slaty argillite belonging to the upper clastic sequence of the Chilliwack Group. A well developed slaty cleavage interpreted to be parallel to bedding strikes to the northeast and dips moderately to the southeast. Within Canyon Creek siliceous argillites develop a strong steeply northwest dipping shear fabric and are crosscut by numerous 5-10 centimetre granitic dykelets. Within the stream bed below the road cut chloritized argillite was observed in intrusive contact with narrow granitic dykelets that intrude along a well developed steep, north striking, east dipping foliation present within the argillites. The contact of Chilliwack Group argillite and the Chilliwack batholith lies somewhere to the east of Canyon Creek. Outcrop is scarce immediately the east of Canyon Creek, however 200 metres to the east large outcrops of massive, light grey, fine to medium grained granodiorite were observed.

At the Slesse Creek Showing a narrow adit has been driven into the north side of the creek bed on a steeply northwest dipping, 50 cm wide, rusty weathered composite silicified fracture zone containing up to 5% pyrite. Sample 08KRP001 collected from the fracture zone near the mouth of the adit did not return significant assays (Figure 5 and Table 3 below). A quartz pyrite vein float sample collected from near the Slesse Creek adit retuned assays of 2.36 ppm Ag and is considered anomalous (08KRP004).

Torb Zone

The Torb Zone Showing occurs along a steep forested slope on the west side of Slesse Creek at an elevation of approximately 815 metres. At the Torb Zone a discontinuous lens of quartz, pyrite and chalcopyrite and a 50 centimetre wide quartz (± tetrahedrite) vein is exposed over a 15 metre strike length. A 40 centimetre chip sample collected from across the sulphide lens returned assays of 2.14 ppm Au, 25.4 ppm Ag and 6.11% Cu (08KRP611). A grab sample from the 50 centimetre quartz vein returned 206 ppb Au, 14.5 ppm Ag and 3.93% Cu (08KRP612). Approximately 10 metres to the south a grab sample from a narrow quartz vein containing pyrite and chalcopyrite retuned assays of 1.68 ppm Au, 12.25 ppm Ag and 0.91% Cu (08KRP007). The sulphide lens and vein are sheared and appear to pinch and swell along strike and are associated with a series of steeply east dipping fault zones which cut obliquely down the hill slope and locally control topography. The results

generally confirm the presence of gold, silver and copper mineralization at the Torb Zone.

Of the 4 stream silt samples collected, one sample contained greater than or equal to 100 ppb Au and was considered anomalous. Sample 8212 returned assays of 115 ppb Au. The sample was collected from Glacier Creek which drains the Boundary Red Mountain Mine area. Stream sampling by Sauer (1989) at the mouth of Glacier Creek retuned a number of highly anomalous gold and silver values (Figure 3; Sauer, 1989). The results of current stream sediment sampling confirm the presence of anomalous gold values in the stream sediments of Glacier Creek.

Sample	Easting*	Northing*	Showing	Type	Au ppb (ppm)	Ag ppm	Cu %	Date
08KRP001	601056	5429356	Canyon Creek	Outcrop	60	0.23	0.01	April 08
08KRP002	601111	5429393	Canyon Creek	Outcrop	270	0.47	0.01	April 08
08KRP003	601118	5429438	Canyon Creek	Outcrop	120	0.65	0.01	April 08
08KRP004	601121	5429427	Canyon Creek	Float	280	2.36	0.01	April 08
08KRP005	600726	5428809	Jumbo	Outcrop	900	0.4	0.02	April 08
08KRP006	600726	5428555	Torb Zone	Outcrop	820	3.29	1.03	April 08
08KRP007	**600733**	**5428552**	**Torb Zone**	**Outcrop**	**(1.68)**	**12.25**	**0.91**	April 08
08KRP008	599172	5429382	Queen	Float	30	0.13	0.01	April 08
08KRP009	599101	5429382	Queen	Outcrop	100	0.11	0.01	April 08
08KRP600	601144	5429420	Canyon Creek	Float	9	0.26	-	Sept 08
08KRP601	601111	5429357	Canyon Creek	Float	64	1.03	0.01	Sept 08
08KRP602	601038	5429256	Canyon Creek	Float	70	4.58	0.01	Sept 08
08KRP603	601025	5429248	Canyon Creek	Float	361	1.25	0.03	Sept 08
08KRP604	600593	5428873	Jumbo	Float	7	0.36	-	Sept 08
08KRP605	600594	5428860	Jumbo	Float	53	1.19	0.01	Sept 08
08KRP606	600817	5428657	N/A	Float	171	1.98	0.26	Sept 08
08KRP607	600732	5428517	Torb Zone	Float	204	11	2.97	Sept 08
08KRP608	600743	5428575	Torb Zone	Float	12	0.28	0.09	Sept 08
08KRP609	600739	5428579	Torb Zone	Float	206	10.95	3.54	Sept 08
08KRP610	600730	5428552	Torb Zone	Outcrop	(1.61)	22.1	5.99	Sept 08
08KRP611	**600732**	**5428556**	**Torb Zone**	**Chip****	**(2.14)**	**25.4**	**6.11**	Sept 08
08KRP612	**600730**	**5428546**	**Torb Zone**	**Outcrop**	**206**	**14.5**	**3.93**	Sept 08
08KRP613	600730	5428546	Torb Zone	Outcrop	14	0.65	0.22	Sept 08
08KRP614	600730	5428552	Torb Zone	Outcrop	288	26.6	7.50	Sept 08
08KRP615	600737	5428562	Torb Zone	Outcrop	93	2.84	0.86	Sept 08
MBP001	600734	5428567	Torb Zone	Outcrop	63	1.65	0.40	Sept 08

* coordinates in UTM /NAD83, Zone 10 format, **40 centimetre chip across outcropping mineralized zone

Table 3: 2008 Rock Grab Assay Results

In April 2008, a total of 5 pan concentrate stream samples were collected from tributaries on the west side of Slesse Creek (Figure 5). Samples were submitted for gold grain analysis to the Saskatchewan Research Councils' Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. No gold grains were recovered from the 5 samples submitted for analysis. This negative result may have been due in part to the small number of samples collected and the nugget gold effect which has been demonstrated to produce erratic gold values in stream sediments from the Slesse Creek and its tributaries (Hobday and Fletcher, 2003).

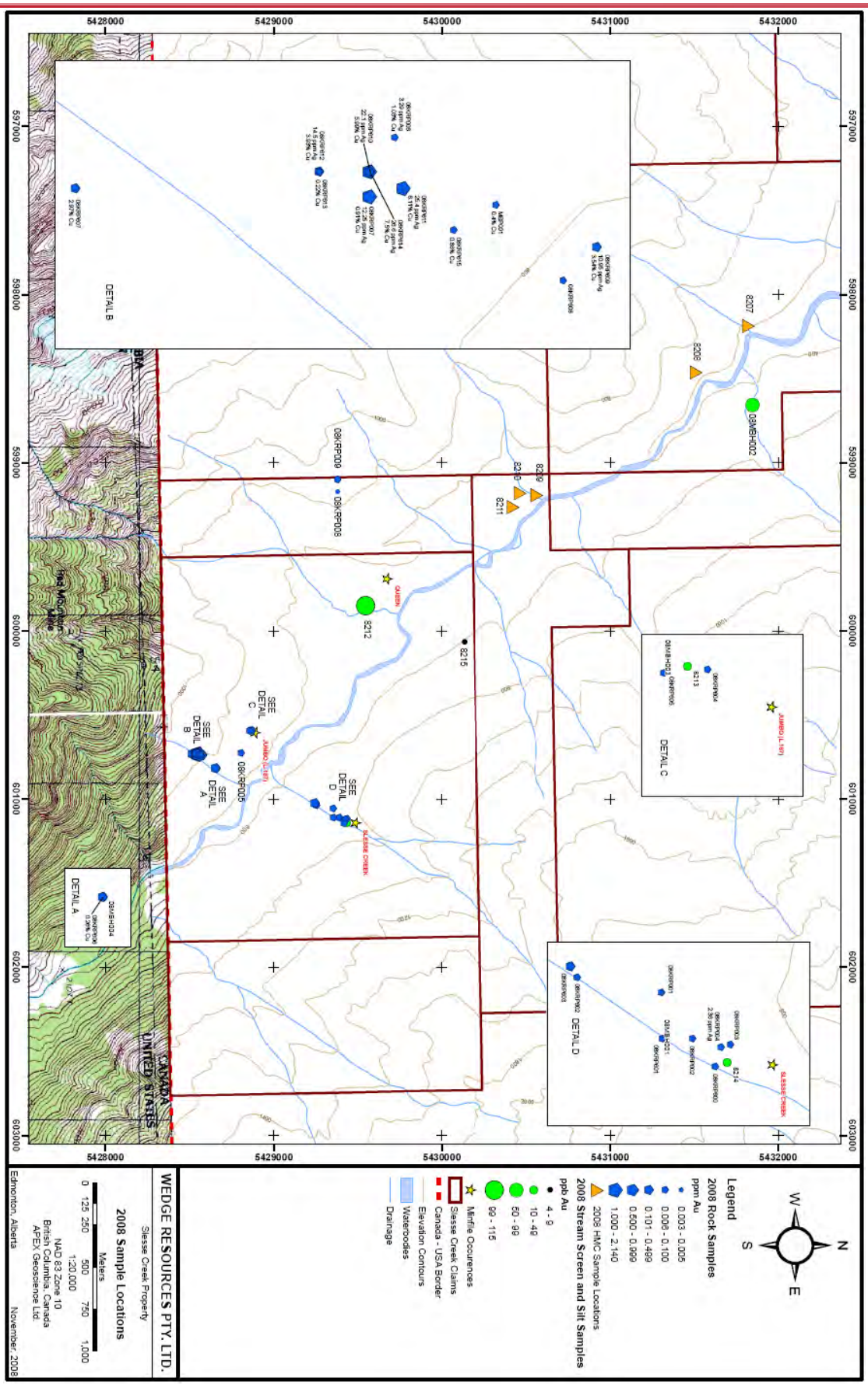

Figure 5: Slesse Creek Property Sampling 2008

During September 2008 a further 4 stream samples were collected from tributary drainages on the east and west sides of Slesse Creek and submitted to for Au fire assay and ICP-MS analysis (Figure 5). A single sample returned 89 ppb Au (08MBK002) and is considered anomalous. The sample was collected from a tributary on the east side of Slesse Creek draining the Mt. MacFarlane-Crossover Peak area. Rocks of the Yellow Aster Group, which host gold bearing quartz veins at the Boundary Red Mountain Mine to the south, have been mapped in the headwaters of the drainage.

The author and an APEX crew of two visited the Slesse Creek Property between the dates of September 23 and September 25, 2009. A total of 18 rock grab geochemical samples were collected from the Torb Zone Showing as a follow-up to 2008 rock geochemical sampling. In addition, a total of 0.675 Line-Kilometres of ground magnetic geophysical surveys were completed.

Rock Grab Sampling

A grab sample of silicified, metamorphosed mafic rock float collected to the north of the Torb Zone Showing returned an assay of 1.23 ppm Au, 5 ppm Ag, and 1.48 % Cu (09LHP012, Table 4).

Table 4: 2009 Rock Grab Assay Results

Sample	Easting*	Northing*	Showing	Type	Au ppb (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %
09LHC001	600733	5428592	Torb Zone	Chip**	0.00	0.13	0.01
09LHC002	600729	5428581	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.04	1.25	0.22
09LHP003	600724	5428571	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.00	0.1	0.02
09LHP004	600740	5428573	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.01	0.17	0.03
09LHP005	600732	5428597	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.02	0.31	0.00
09LHP006	600741	5428579	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.25	5.84	0.48
09LHP007	**600747**	**5428546**	**Torb Zone**	**Float**	**0.50**	**13.85**	**3.73**
09LHP008	600724	5428540	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.00	0.17	0.02
09LHP009	**600736**	**5428531**	**Torb Zone**	**Talus**	**0.58**	**26.2**	**5.58**
09LHP010	600750	5428571	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.01	0.15	0.02
09LHP011	600750	5428570	Torb Zone	Float	0.31	14	3.98
09LHP012	**600747**	**5428585**	**Torb Zone**	**Float**	**1.23**	**5**	**1.48**
09KRP100	600743	5428550	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.10	1.2	0.36
09KRP101	600735	5428541	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.18	2.35	0.35
09KRP102	600734	5428516	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.00	0.13	0.02
09KRP103	600734	5428560	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.01	0.5	0.10
09KRP104	600737	5428557	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.17	8.18	1.88
09KRP105	600732	5428554	Torb Zone	Outcrop	0.00	0.18	0.02

* coordinates in UTM /NAD83, Zone 10 format, **5 centimetre chip across outcropping mineralized quartz vein

Approximately 40 metres to the southwest a grab sample of quartz vein float containing pyrite and chalcopyrite returned assay values of 0.58 ppm Au, 26.2 ppm Ag, and 5.58 % Cu (09LHP009). Similar results were returned for a sample of coarse grained silicified, metamorphosed mafic rock float collected 15 metres to the northeast (0.50 ppm Au, 13.85 ppm Ag, and 3.73% Cu; 09LHP007).

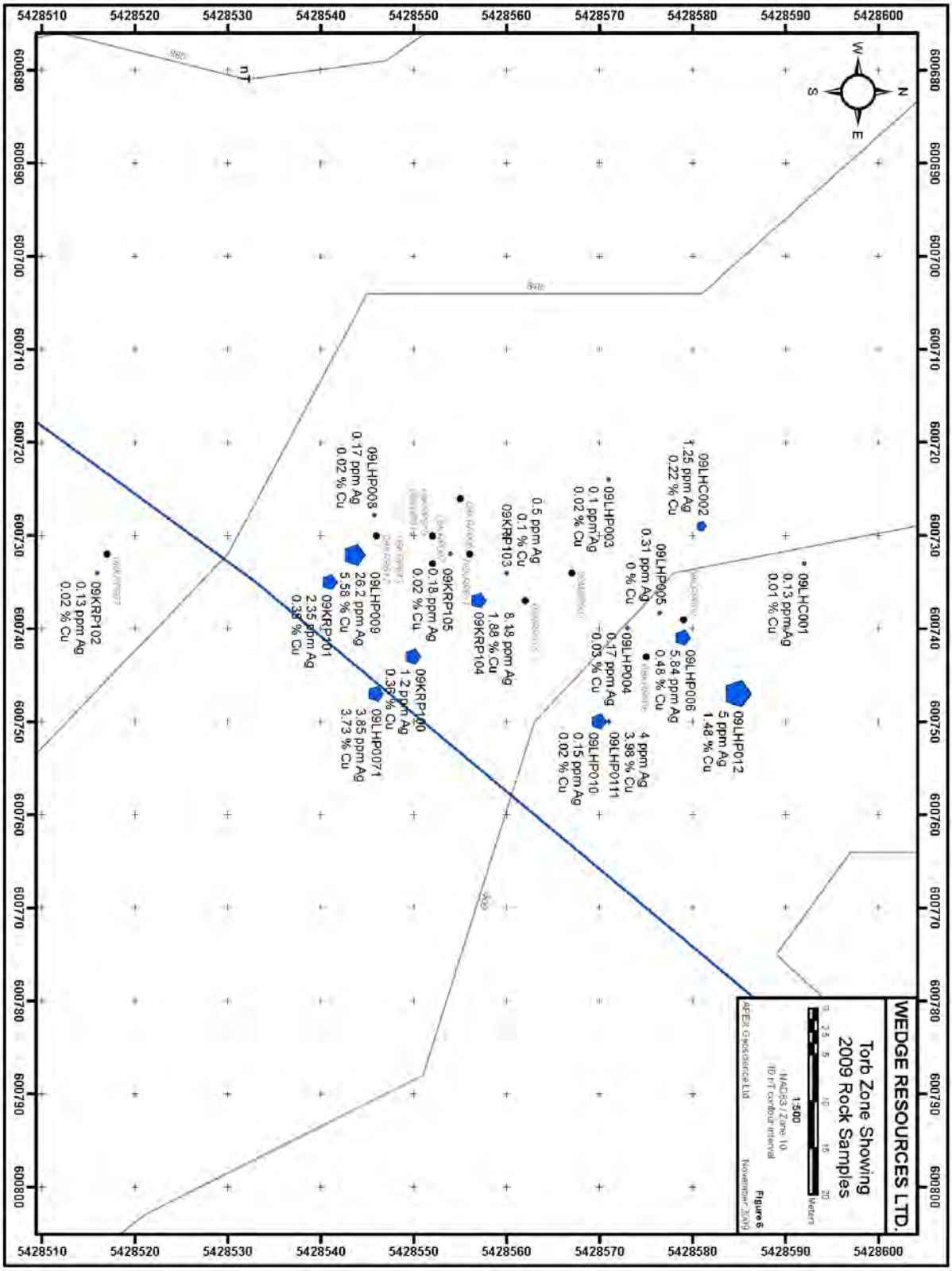

Figure 6: Slesse Creek Property Sampling 2009

The results of limited sampling conducted during 2009 (Figure 6) have extended the area of mineralization at the Torb Zone Showing from 15 to 45 metres along strike. Quartz-sulphide lenses containing anomalous gold-silver-copper values have been traced on surface over a 25 metre north trending strike length. The area to the south of the main Torb Zone Showing quartz-sulphide lens is overburden covered. A steep

sided gully to the north of the Showing, that marks the northern boundary of the geophysical survey grid, exposes additional outcrop. Access to this area is difficult and/or dangerous in places. Quartz veins and/or sulphide lenses were not observed within accessible areas of the gully.

Ground Magnetic Surveys

The purpose of the 2009 geophysical survey was to determine the magnetic response of fault controlled quartz-sulphide mineralization at the Torb Zone. This would indicate if further mineralised zones could be identified through the use of Helicopter mounted magnetic geophysical surveys.

Ground magnetic geophysical survey data (Figure 7) was collected at 5 metre intervals along a series of 10 metre spaced east-west oriented gridlines. Individual stations were located using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver and marked using flagging tape. A total of 0.675 Line-Kilometres of ground magnetic surveys were completed. Survey instruments used included one GEM Systems GSM-19 “mobile” magnetometer and one stationary GEM Systems GSM-19 “base” magnetometer used to correct for diurnal fluctuation. Processing of ground magnetic survey data was limited to diurnal correction. These methods are described in detail below:

The total magnetic field measured by the GSM-19 is the sum of two vector components: the earth’s magnetic field and the magnetic field generated by a geologic body beneath the instrument. The earth’s magnetic field is not constant therefore correction of total field data is necessary to remove the effects of temporal fluctuations in the earth’s magnetic field. During collection of ground magnetic data a stationary base magnetometer was set up at a location off the survey grid to allow diurnal correction of survey data. Both the mobile and base station magnetometers were time synchronized and set to collect survey reading every 3 seconds. This ensures that the time of each mobile magnetometer reading corresponds with the collection of a reading by the base station magnetometer. Diurnal correction of total field magnetic field data using a base station is completed in the following manner:

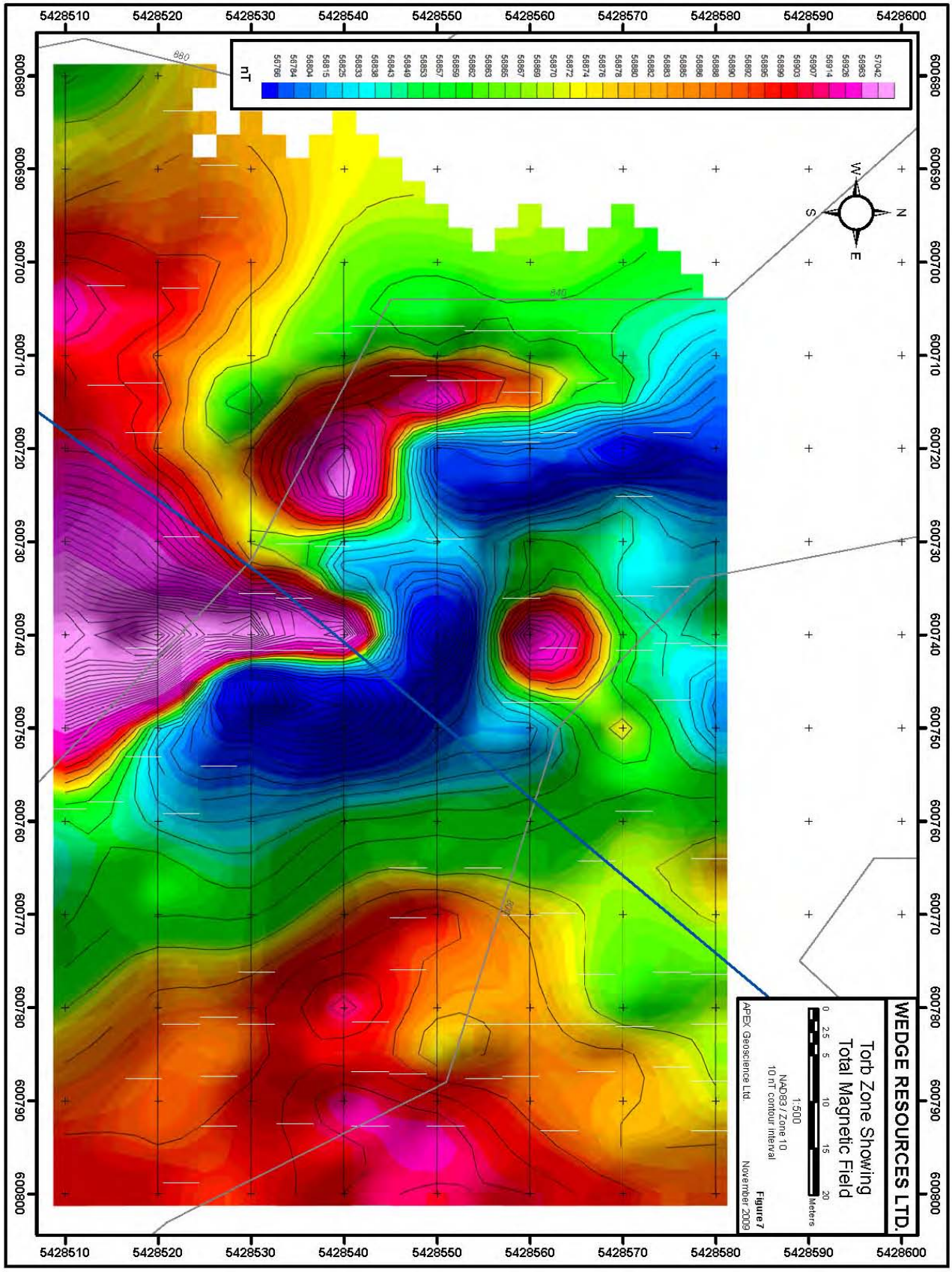

Figure 7: Slesse Creek property ground magnetic geophysical survey results 2009

Drilling

No drilling has been conducted on the Slesse Creek Property.

Sampling method and approach

Sampling in April 2008 consisted of 9 rock samples, 5 Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) stream sediment samples, 4 stream 2mm screen samples and 4 silt stream sediment samples with all relevant information recorded in field books and maps and sites located with a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS). Rock grab samples were collected mostly from outcrop with some samples collected from talus of selected mineralized rocks of varying types. Sampling was inherently biased to rocks that appeared altered and/or mineralized to reveal anomalous metal abundances or potential pathfinder elements. Samples were taken using a rock hammer, identified and stored in clear plastic bags. Rock sample sizes were between 1 and 4 kilograms (kg). The sample identifier was written on the outside of each bag and a ticket with the sample number was placed into the bag and subsequently sealed.

Stream sediment samples were taken along main drainage systems. A total of 3 separate sample collection and analysis procedures (Stream silt, pan concentrate, and 2 millimetre screen samples) were used in an effort to determine the most effective technique. Stream silt was collected from tributary drainages by using a shovel to obtain fine clay rich silt from the stream bed trapped among moss or in areas of low stream flow. Stream pan concentrate samples were collected using a gold pan to concentrate the heavy fraction of fine grained stream sediment. Screen stream samples were collected by sieving approximately 10 kilograms of less than 2 millimetre sediment material for analysis. All stream samples were placed in a labelled polyethylene bag. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS device and marked with flagging tape and an identification tag containing the sample number was placed into the bag and subsequently sealed. Every effort was made to clean the sampling gear between sites to avoid cross-contamination.

Listed in Appendix 1 are descriptions of rock and stream sediment samples.

Sample preparation, analyses and security

A total of 18 rock samples were submitted to ALS Chemex Laboratories (“ALS”) for analysis by the author from 2009. Silt samples were analyzed with 51-element Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). The entire sample is dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested. This method is appropriate for soil or sediment samples up to 1 kg in weight. The prepared sample (0.50 g) is then digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with de-ionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples are then analysed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Rock samples are logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 ml dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 ml with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards. The rock sample is then analyzed by ICP-MS by taking the prepared sample (0.25 g) and digesting it with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

The 5 stream pan samples were placed into sealed plastic bags and then into a sealed poly woven (rice) bag for shipment to the analyzing laboratory immediately following collection. Stream samples were shipped via courier to the SRC for gold grain analysis. Once the samples were delivered to the SRC they remained in the custody of the independent laboratory until final processing was completed.

At the SRC, stream pan samples were analyzed for precious metals by table picking. Prior to analysis, the samples are first weighed, and then processed with a Knelson concentrator. The concentrate is then picked for gold and platinum with descriptions made on the characteristics of the gold grains. Grains are classified as delicate, irregular, abraded, or rounded with potential origins and degree of transport noted. Delicate grains reflect bedrock gold mineralization and occur as pitted granular masses with smooth protruding crystals. Short ice transport of gold grains results in an irregular grain shape, pitted with several protrusions. Abraded grains are characterized by a smaller leaf shape due to increased transport. Continued abrasion of grains produces small polished rounded or ellipsoidal grains.

The 4 stream screen samples collected were also submitted to the SRC. A portion of the sample is dispersed in water, sieved through a 65mesh (212µm) screen. The +212µm fraction is discarded, -212µm fraction is then sieved through a 200 mesh (75µm) screen. The -212µm +75µm and the -75µm fractions are dried overnight at 105C, motored and the pulps are transferred to a labelled plastic snap top vial.

An aliquot of the -75µm fraction was then analyzed by Au fire assay and an aliquot of the -212 +75µm fraction was analyzed by a combination of partial digestion (aqua-regia) ICP-MS and total digestion (HNO_3:HCl multi-acid) Inductively Coupled Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) analysis.

During fire assay an aliquot of -75µm fraction is mixed with standard fire assay flux in a clay crucible and a silver in-quart is added. The mixture is fused at approximately 1200°C for approximately 90 minutes. The fusion melt is poured into a form and cooled and the lead bead recovered and cupelled at 980°C until only the

precious metal bead remains. The bead is then parted in a 15ml test tube with 18% HNO_3 v/v solution by heating in a boiling water bath until the silver dissolves. The 18% HNO_3 solution containing the silver is decanted leaving the gold in the test tube. 1ml of aqua regia is added to the gold in the test tube and heated on the boiling water bath until the gold dissolves. The sample is then diluted to volume and analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) (Perkin Elmer)

Analytical results from the rock, silt stream sediment and HMC stream sediment samples are appended at back (Appendix 1).

Interpretations and conclusions

The Slesse Creek area has a long history of mineral exploration dating back to 1897 when the Red Mountain and Lone Jack gold bearing quartz veins were discovered to the south of the Canada-U.S. border. The veins occupy a series of en-echelon tensional gashes within metamorphosed Yellow Aster Group diorite. The northerly projection of the vein structure was traced by air approximately 914 metres to the north into the Slesse Creek Property (Grant and Beach, 1989). Total production estimates reported by Grant (1987) were 80,000 tons with an average grade of 0.60 ounce/ton gold, or 48,000 total ounces of gold production.

Within the Property a number of historic open cuts and short adits were excavated at the Queen, Jumbo and Slesse Creek showings along narrow gold bearing quartz veins. More recent exploration by Sauer (1989) resulted in the discovery of the Torb Zone, a shear zone hosted gold, silver and copper bearing sulphide lens, and a strong gold and silver stream sediment geochemical anomaly within Glacier Creek. The work of Hobday and Fletcher (2003) shows that stream sediment sampling is an effective geochemical tool for detecting Au anomalies within the Slesse Creek drainage.

The Slesse Creek Property is dominated by southeast-dipping high-angle faults that have juxtaposed and imbricated rocks of different ages, lithologies and metamorphic grade. The eastern margin of the Property has been intruded by Tertiary granitic rock. To the north along strike of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine at the Torb Zone, fragments of Yellow Aster Complex, serpentinized ultramafic rock, Darrington Phyllite and clastic and volcanic rocks of the Chilliwack Group are juxtaposed in an imbricate structure by a series of subparallel, subvertical faults (Figure 3). A number of fault traces are manifested by intensely deformed shear zones that show mylonitic rock. On the east side of Slesse Creek rocks mapped as Darrington Phyllite have been affected by thermal recrystallization, folding and deformation as a result of igneous intrusion. Between Crossover Peak and Pierce Mountain the batholith contact forms an injection zone where hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism extends 20 to 30 metres into hostrocks. The Darrington Phyllite displays the highest grade of metamorphism due to its structural position directly in contact with the Chilliwack Batholith.

The geology and geochemistry suggest that the Slesse Creek Property may be analogous to the adjacent Boundary Red Mountain Mine. In addition, thermal recrystallization, deformation, hydrothermal alteration and metasomatism are present within rocks adjacent to the Chilliwack batholith. Therefore the Slesse Creek Property covers an area that is underlain by rocks favourable to host Au-Quartz vein and intrusion related Au-Pyrrhotite vein deposits.

Anomalous rock and stream sediment samples from within the Property include 3 rock grab samples (see 2008 and 2009 Exploration). These anomalies substantiate the favourable potential to locate undiscovered mineralization. Rock grab samples collected from the Slesse Creek showing and Torb Zone contain anomalous silver and gold-silver-copper values, respectively, which are consistent with historically reported mineralization.

Ground magnetic geophysical surveys and surficial geological investigations completed during 2009 reveal a 60 metre x 10 metre, north-northwest trending magnetic low anomaly coincident with north striking, steeply east dipping fault zones that host quartz-sulphide lenses at the Torb Zone Showing. Quartz-sulphide lenses containing anomalous gold-silver-copper values have been traced on surface over a 25 metre north trending strike length and are obscured by beneath overburden cover to the north and south.

Recommendations

Based on the presence of gold, silver and copper anomalies (rock and stream sediment), exceptional gold results from adjacent properties and favourable geology the Slesse Creek Property is of high priority for follow-up exploration. An exploration program is warranted and recommended for the Slesse Creek Property. The summer and fall 2008 exploration should comprise but not be limited to:

Phase 1: (a) A field based program including geologic mapping and prospecting with the collection of approximately 150 stream sediment samples at 100 metre sample spacing. Sampling should be concentrated along low elevation tributaries of Slesse Creek, moderate elevation immature drainages to the north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and within high elevation alpine drainages cutting Yellow Aster Complex, Darrington Phyllite and ultramafic rocks near the contact of the Chilliwack batholith. As well as part of a standard quality control /quality assurance program, ten percent (10%) of all samples should be collected in duplicate (ie. An additional 15 samples; 165 samples total) (b) Collection of approximately 300 rock grab and rock chip samples from fault imbricated lithologies to the north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and to the west of the margin of the Chilliwack batholith (approximately $190/ sample all up = $88,150).

Phase 2: ***Contingent on the results of Phase 1***: The acquisition of an helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic and magnetic survey with 100 metre spaced survey lines (approximately 260 Line-Kilometres, at $200/Line-Km = $52,000). Flight lines should be oriented east to west, perpendicular to the dominant lithologic and structural trends.

The total cost to complete the recommended exploration is CDN$140,150 which is summarized in Table 5 below.

Budget Item	Estimated Cost
PHASE 1: Geologic Mapping, Prospecting, Rock Grab, Chip and Stream Sediment Geochemical Sampling	
Salaries Field/Office - 2 Geologists and 2 Students for 16 days field / 2 days office	$ 27,950.00
Accommodations and Meals - 16 days	$ 14,000.00
Helicopter (2.0 hours / day for 7 days @ $1,200/ hour)	$ 16,800.00
Truck, quad, chainsaw rentals, operating expenses (gas)	$ 7,300.00
Field gear - hammers, compasses, GPS, sat phone, radios, etc.	$ 2,500.00
Analytical - 465 samples @ $35 / sample	$ 18,600.00
Sample shipping	$ 1,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 1	**$ 88,150.00**
PHASE 2: (Contingent on the results of Phase 1). airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey	**$ 52,000.00**
Total Project Costs, Excluding GST	**$ 140,150.00**

Table 5: Budget For Proposed 2009 Exploration Slesse Creek Property

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geol.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

May 12, 2010

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Certificate of author

I, Kristopher J. Raffle, residing at 1277 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist employed by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), Suite 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. I am the author of the report entitled: "Technical Report for the Slesse Creek Property, Sardis British Columbia", dated January 9, 2008, and am responsible for the preparation of the entire report.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2000) and have practised my profession continuously since 2000.

3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGGA (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta), and a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this report.

4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Slesse Creek Property and do not hold securities of Wedge Resources Limited. I did not have any prior involvement with the Property.

5. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

6. I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument. I am considered independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.4.

7. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report during April 2008 and directed exploration at the Property on behalf of Wedge Resources Limited.

8. I hereby consent to the use of this Report and my name in the preparation of a prospectus for the submission to any Provincial or Federal regulatory authority.

Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geol.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
May 12, 2010

WEDGE

Appendix 1. Sample locations, descriptions and analysis results

Slesse Creek 2008 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Easting	Northing	Showing	Sample Type	Lithology	Alteration	Alteration Type	Veining	Magnetism	Py (%)	Aspy (%)	Cpy (%)	Strike	Dip	Description
08KRP001	601056	5429356	Slesse Creek	oc	argilite	mod	si	high	none	5			205	78	fault, 40cm composite, silicified
08KRP002	601111	5429393	Slesse Creek	oc	argilite	mod	si	mod	mod	5					pypritic argillite, mod qz veining
08KRP003	601118	5429438	Slesse Creek	oc	argilite	mod	si	low	none	5			180	70	pyritic argillite
08KRP004	601121	5429427	Slesse Creek	float	qz-vein	strong	si	high	none	15					qz-py vein cobble
08KRP005	600726	5428809	Jumbo	oc	qz-fsp mylonite	strong	si	mod	none	5	4		335	80	limonite-hematite stained quartz-felds mylonite, with wispy qz+py+/-aspy lenses
08KRP006	600726	5428555	Torb	oc	qz-vein	strong	si	high	none	10		2			qz+py+cpy vein
08KRP007	600733	5428552	Torb	oc	qz-vein	strong	si	high	none	5					qz vein
08KRP008	599172	5429382	Queen	float	fsp-porph	mnr	si	mid	none	10					grey fsp porph, diorite(?)
08KRP009	599101	5429382	Queen	oc	argilite	strong	arg	low	none	tr			230	70	pale white pervasively altered brittle fault, grey green siliceous argillite
08KRP600	601144	5429420	Airplane Creek	talus	phyllite	mod	si	high stock	none						stockwork qz and py tension veinin in phyllite slesse creek float
08KRP601	601111	5429357	Airplane Creek	talus	phyllite	mod	si	stock	none	5					qz plus py stockwork in black phyllite
08KRP602	601038	5429256	Airplane Creek	talus	phyllite	mod	si	high stock	mod	5					py and po see card finely laminated veins qz flooded airplane slesse creek loat
08KRP603	601025	5429248	Airplane Creek	talus	phyllite	mod	si	stock	none	5					airplane creek float py plus po stockwork phyllite
08KRP604	600593	5428873	Jumbo	float	qtz vein/ cherty phyllite	mod	si	mod	none	2					qz plus py vein float, in creek dissem py blebs, host rock in creek is garnet schist
08KRP605	600594	5428860	Jumbo		qz fsp porphyritic volc?	mod	si	low	none	4					float jumbo creek, poss ag sulfide, chalky grey sulfide plus dissem see book py veins
08KRP606	600817	5428657	n/a	float	qtz vein				none	tr					float in creek
08KRP607	600732	5428517	Torb		qtz plus py vein				none						qz plus py vein float below torb
08KRP608	600743	5428575	Torb		qtz plus py vein				none						qz plus py vein float below torb, trace py +/- cpy
08KRP609	600739	5428579	Torb		qtz plus py vein float				none						qz plus py vein float below torb
08KRP610	600730	5428552	Torb						none						
08KRP611	600732	5428556	Torb	o/c		mod	si	high	none				260	50	40cm qtz plus py showing
08KRP612	600730	5428546	Torb	o/c	qtz vein	mod	si	high	none	2					qtz py vein +/- tetrahedrite?
08KRP613	600730	5428546	Torb		qtz vein		si	high	none	tr					50 cm qtz vein appears to pinch and swell
08KRP614	600730	5428552	Torb	o/c	qtz vein	mod	si	high	none	10			0	80	main torb zone. Fw associated with 000/80 oriented. Shearing/ veining
08KRP615	600737	5428562	Torb	o/c	qtz vein	mod	si	high	none	10					30 cm qz plus py vein N. extension to torb approx 5m north
MBP001	600734	5428567	Torb	o/c	msed	mnr	si	mod	none	tr		tr			torb zone msed o/c

Sample	Easting	Northing	Description
8207	598187	5431822	slesse creek tributary, heavy silt sample, south side slesse creek, creek is 1-2m wide, 5-10cm depth, very fast, very steep, local rocks, fine grained black mudstones
8208	598463	5431511	slesse creek tributary, heavy silt sample, south side slesse creek, creek is 50cm width, 3cm depth, very steep, very fast, local rock grey seds with ocassional 1-2cm rounded clasts
8209	599192	5430563	silt, almost dry creek bed on flat, south bank of slesse, loggin slash on hill above sample site
8210	599180	5430465	silt, dry creek bed, 4m width, 10 degree slope, south bank slesse creek, logging slasn on hill abive sample site
8211	599264	5430423	heavy sed. 3m wide creek, moderate flow, 5 degree slope, south bank of slesse creek
08MBH001	601088	5429358	stream sample concentrate less than 2mm screen, steep immature mtn drainage
08MBH002	598656	5431847	stream sample concentrate less than 2mm screen, steep immature mtn drainage
08MBH003	600594	5428860	stream sample concentrate less than 2mm screen, steep immature mtn drainage
08MBH004	600817	5428657	stream sample concentrate less than 2mm screen, steep immature mtn drainage

Slesse Creek 2008 Stream Silt Sample Locations

Sample	Easting	Northing
8212	599850	5429547
8213	600592	5428867
8214	601139	5429434
8215	600066	5430134

*all coordniantes in UTM / Nad 1983 format

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CERTIFICATE VA08051189

Project: SILESIA
P.O. No.:
This report is for 9 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 21-APR-2008.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
KRIS RAFFLE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
ATTN: KRIS RAFFLE
200-9797 45 AVE
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
08KRP001		4.24	13.2	0.14	0.5	0.042	2.45	12.3	42.7	3.41	533	2.15	0.21	2.7	24.3	390
08KRP002		4.24	14.4	0.17	1	0.046	0.93	26.8	29.5	3.79	1110	1.16	0.19	9.2	22.1	280
08KRP003		5.37	24.5	0.18	<0.1	0.074	2.94	12.6	92.7	1.91	195	2.22	0.84	3.5	15.7	650
08KRP004		5.48	16.15	0.16	<0.1	0.032	3.46	15	26.1	0.45	88	3.67	0.49	1.2	9.2	620
08KRP005		5.62	15.85	0.16	<0.1	0.035	1.34	6.5	23.2	1.47	348	0.59	1.32	1.3	28.9	570
08KRP006		5.37	17.8	0.14	<0.1	0.227	0.41	12.5	4.8	1.92	1010	0.81	0.34	2.3	16	940
08KRP007		2.42	1.47	0.08	<0.1	0.683	0.06	0.8	2.6	0.19	75	31.4	0.01	0.3	5.2	30
08KRP008		6.17	16.55	0.13	0.4	0.069	0.06	5	44.4	3.45	469	2.08	1.67	1.8	54.1	160
08KRP009		3.73	18.5	0.14	0.8	0.069	1.16	17	6.4	0.17	126	1.63	2.87	5.3	6.5	900

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	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.1
08KRP001		10.5	120	0.003	1.04	1.03	20.8	3	1	88.3	0.18	0.11	2.3	0.269	0.94	0.6
08KRP002		11.9	54	<0.002	2.15	1.32	7	3	1.1	132	0.76	0.09	9.8	0.146	0.5	2.2
08KRP003		26.6	77.3	0.007	1.24	1.37	30.5	4	2.3	81.3	0.27	0.13	3.9	0.35	0.85	0.6
08KRP004		30.7	127.5	<0.002	6.02	0.81	13.5	2	1	28.1	0.09	<0.05	4.6	0.086	2.92	0.6
08KRP005		17.4	43	<0.002	2.36	0.21	24.6	2	0.6	350	0.08	0.13	1	0.387	0.4	0.3
08KRP006		4.1	16.2	<0.002	1.37	0.24	18.5	4	1.2	416	0.13	0.4	0.5	0.412	0.08	0.2
08KRP007		6.1	3	0.095	1.15	0.41	1.5	7	1	15	<0.05	5.11	<0.2	0.034	<0.02	<0.1
08KRP008		4.8	0.5	<0.002	3.59	0.23	31.6	2	0.7	200	0.12	0.06	1.5	0.428	0.02	0.7
08KRP009		16.8	28.8	0.002	0.38	0.77	28	2	1.7	95.9	0.35	0.27	4.8	0.486	0.2	1.7

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Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Cu-OG62
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001
08KRP001		196	0.8	7.2	120	21.7	
08KRP002		45	0.3	16.5	81	37	
08KRP003		260	2.5	6.3	60	2.2	
08KRP004		27	1.2	10.1	11	6	
08KRP005		224	1.2	5.1	87	1.1	
08KRP006		196	0.5	14.8	100	3.7	1.030
08KRP007		17	0.6	1.6	31	0.8	
08KRP008		269	0.3	11.1	65	9.2	
08KRP009		115	0.7	21.2	12	24.1	

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 8-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051189

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS61	REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.

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CERTIFICATE VA08051590

Project: SILESIA
P.O. No.:
This report is for 4 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 21-APR-2008.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
KRIS RAFFLE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP22	Au 50g FA ICP-AES finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

To: **APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.**
ATTN: KRIS RAFFLE
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP22	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Co	Cr
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
8212		0.62	0.115	0.37	2.4	78.7	<0.2	<10	90	0.26	0.32	0.77	0.68	7.21	15.7	43
8213		0.20	0.014	0.15	3.79	16.8	<0.2	<10	150	0.51	0.12	0.3	0.37	5.75	22.1	45
8214		0.60	0.010	0.17	2.97	48.8	<0.2	<10	270	0.46	0.1	0.82	0.47	8.09	18.5	69
8215		0.60	0.004	0.13	1.25	22.4	<0.2	<10	110	0.15	0.06	1.64	0.68	3.6	7.3	24

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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01
8212		1.45	69.8	4.58	6.77	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.031	0.21	3.5	11.7	1.22	413	2.49	0.11
8213		1.83	105	6.22	9.97	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.043	0.53	2.6	22.9	3.08	518	1.95	0.03
8214		3.23	57.8	4.95	9.04	0.14	<0.02	0.03	0.044	0.57	3.7	25.5	1.56	446	2.27	0.06
8215		0.73	39.7	1.83	4.69	0.11	<0.02	0.08	0.014	0.12	1.9	26.1	0.49	242	0.9	0.05

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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
Account: TTB

Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.05	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2
8212		0.31	23.9	760	17.9	9.6	0.001	0.21	1.23	6.9	1.5	0.3	38.9	<0.01	0.15	1.3
8213		0.36	26.1	440	30	27.6	0.001	0.36	0.64	14.4	1.4	0.3	13.7	<0.01	0.07	1.1
8214		2.2	49	960	9.4	29.8	0.001	0.11	0.39	12.1	2	0.7	39.8	<0.01	0.11	1.1
8215		0.66	11.4	880	4.9	10	0.002	0.11	0.53	2.9	7.1	0.3	60.5	<0.01	0.07	<0.2

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Page: 2 - D
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
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Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
	Analyte	Tl	Ti	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
8212		0.113	0.16	0.48	131	0.14	5.66	113	0.8
8213		0.144	0.32	0.2	154	0.12	3.05	124	2
8214		0.251	0.31	0.91	147	0.82	5.18	119	<0.5
8215		0.079	0.11	1.02	75	0.27	3.55	46	<0.5

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 6-MAY-2008
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Project: SILESIA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA08051590

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS41	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Report No: 08-658

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories

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S7N 2X8

Phone: (306) 933-8118
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June 17, 2008

Apex Geoscience Ltd
9797 - 45th Avenue, Suite 200
EDMONTON, AB T6E 5V8
Attn: Kris Raffle

Results Reviewed and Approved by: _____

Cristiana Mircea
Mineralogist/Geologist

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
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Report No: G-08-658

Gold Grain Report

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 5

June 17, 2008

Sample #	Sample Weight in Kg	Visible Gold Grain Count	Estimated Weight of Gold in µg
8207		0	
8208		0	
8209		0	
8210		0	
8211		0	

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Report No: G-08-1607

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

ICP MS Total Digestion

Column Header Details

Silver in ppm (Ag)
Beryllium in ppm (Be)
Bismuth in ppm (Bi)
Cadmium in ppm (Cd)
Cobalt in ppm (Co)

Cesium in ppm (Cs)
Copper in ppm (Cu)
Dysprnosium in ppm (Dy)
Erbium in ppm (Er)
Europium in ppm (Eu)

Gallium in ppm (Ga)
Gadolinium in ppm (Gd)
Hafnium in ppm (Hf)
Holmium in ppm (Ho)
Molybdenum in ppm (Mo)

Niobium in ppm (Nb)
Neodymium in ppm (Nd)
Nickel in ppm (Ni)
Lead204 in ppm (Pb204)
Lead206 in ppm (Pb206)

Lead207 in ppm (Pb207)
Lead208 in ppm (Pb208)
Lead in ppm (PbSUM)
Praseodymium in ppm (Pr)
Rubidium in ppm (Rb)

Scandium in ppm (Sc)
Samarium in ppm (Sm)
Tin in ppm (Sn)
Tantalum in ppm (Ta)
Terbium in ppm (Tb)

Thorium in ppm (Th)
Uranium in ppm (U)
Vanadium in ppm (V)
Tungsten in ppm (W)
Yttrium in ppm (Y)

Ytterbium in ppm (Yb)
Zinc in ppm (Zn)

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Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Report No: G-08-1607

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Total Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Dy ppm	Er ppm	Eu ppm	Ga ppm	Gd ppm	Hf ppm	Ho ppm	Mo ppm	Nb ppm	Nd ppm
ASR1	0.03	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.79	<0.1	4.8	0.39	0.22	0.16	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.08	3.19	0.7	5.1
08MBH 001 -212um	0.40	1.4	<0.1	0.2	21.2	2.4	37.3	3.13	1.68	1.46	15.0	4.5	0.2	0.63	2.24	10.0	19.0
08MBH 002 -212um	0.24	1.0	<0.1	1.0	22.0	1.8	40.9	3.57	2.25	1.53	12.8	4.6	1.0	0.73	2.60	4.4	17.1
08MBH 003 -212um	0.19	0.9	<0.1	0.4	29.8	2.2	70.7	2.22	1.21	1.15	14.5	3.4	1.4	0.43	1.80	4.3	14.9
08MBH 004 -212um	0.22	1.0	<0.1	0.3	31.0	3.6	218	3.77	1.56	1.32	16.7	4.5	0.5	0.60	0.80	7.0	19.4
08MBH 004 -212um R	0.20	1.0	<0.1	0.3	33.5	3.6	220	3.62	1.63	1.30	17.3	4.6	0.5	0.58	0.78	7.3	21.9

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Report No: G-08-1607

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Total Digestion

Sample Number	Ni ppm	Pb204 ppm	Pb206 ppm	Pb207 ppm	Pb208 ppm	PbSUM ppm	Pr ppm	Rb ppm	Sc ppm	Sm ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm
ASR1	12.9	0.035	0.658	0.542	1.47	2.70	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.46	0.02	0.07	1.88	0.55	4.2	0.3
08MBH 001 -212um	60.4	0.117	3.26	2.92	6.81	13.1	4.4	34.2	18.6	4.1	1.03	0.62	0.59	5.02	2.40	276	174
08MBH 002 -212um	63.5	0.107	1.96	1.70	4.14	7.90	3.9	21.4	20.7	3.9	0.89	0.39	0.62	2.72	1.56	206	3.4
08MBH 003 -212um	36.9	0.483	8.26	7.23	17.4	33.4	3.5	42.6	25.4	3.3	1.11	0.44	0.42	3.46	1.21	237	1.3
08MBH 004 -212um	32.8	0.173	2.98	2.59	6.16	11.9	4.3	84.4	27.9	4.2	1.29	0.61	0.56	4.36	1.30	230	2.0
08MBH 004 -212um R	33.6	0.174	2.94	2.66	6.41	12.2	5.4	85.3	28.3	4.4	1.31	0.61	0.56	4.49	1.37	237	1.8

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PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Report No: G-08-1607

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Total Digestion

Sample Number	Y ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm
ASR1	1.8	0.25	<1
08MBH 001 -212um	15.6	1.65	107
08MBH 002 -212um	18.6	1.90	169
08MBH 003 -212um	10.4	1.18	169
08MBH 004 -212um	13.9	1.55	130
08MBH 004 -212um R	14.0	1.44	132

Total Digestion: A 0.125 g pulp is gently heated in a mixture of ultrapure HF/HNO3/HClO4 until dry and the residue dissolved in dilute ultrapure HNO3. The standards are ASR1 and ASR2.

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Report No: G-08-1607

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP Total Digestion

Column Header Details

Aluminum in wt % (Al_2O_3)
Barium in ppm (Ba)
Calcium in wt % (CaO)
Cerium in ppm (Ce)
Chromium in ppm (Cr)

Iron in wt % (Fe_2O_3)
Potassium in wt % (K_2O)
Lanthanum in ppm (La)
Lithium in ppm (Li)
Magnesium in wt % (MgO)

Manganese in wt % (MnO)
Sodium in wt % (Na_2O)
Phosphorus in wt % (P_2O_5)
Strontium in ppm (Sr)
Titanium in wt % (TiO_2)

Zirconium in ppm (Zr)

Sample Number	Al_2O_3 wt %	Ba ppm	CaO wt %	Ce ppm	Cr ppm	Fe_2O_3 wt %	K_2O wt %	La ppm	Li ppm	MgO wt %	MnO wt %	Na_2O wt %	P_2O_5 wt %	Sr ppm	TiO_2 wt %	Zr ppm
ASR1	0.50	17	0.01	13	513	0.53	0.041	5	9	0.027	0.004	<0.01	0.013	41	0.027	37
08MBH 001 -212um	14.4	416	4.29	29	124	11.0	1.00	14	27	3.92	0.134	2.83	0.207	323	1.01	29
08MBH 002 -212um	14.1	586	4.40	22	172	10.0	0.833	12	30	4.16	0.141	2.55	0.190	264	1.03	40
08MBH 003 -212um	15.1	326	2.16	23	69	9.58	1.25	12	29	8.81	0.114	1.52	0.140	126	0.873	59
08MBH 004 -212um	16.3	406	3.37	28	54	10.4	1.44	13	29	6.30	0.150	2.35	0.260	170	1.69	21
08MBH 004 -212um R	16.5	406	3.42	40	56	10.7	1.44	21	30	6.36	0.154	2.40	0.249	173	1.75	22

Total Digestion: A 0.125 g pulp is gently heated in a mixture of ultrapure HF/HNO_3/$HClO_4$ until dry and the residue dissolved in dilute ultrapure HNO_3.
The standards are ASR1 and ASR2.

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Samples: 11

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

Column Header Details

Au Fire Assay by ICP in ppb (Au)

Sample Number	Au ppb
08MBH 001 -75um	<2
08MBH 002 -75um	89
08MBH 003 -75um	<2
08MBH 004 -75um	33
08MBH 004 -75um R	37

Fire Assay: A 30 g pulp is subjected to standard fire assaying procedures.

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Report No: G-08-1607

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

ICP MS Partial Digestion

Column Header Details

Silver in ppm (Ag)
Arsenic in ppm (As)
Beryllium in ppm (Be)
Bismuth in ppm (Bi)
Cadmium in ppm (Cd)

Cobalt in ppm (Co)
Cesium in ppm (Cs)
Copper in ppm (Cu)
Dysprosium in ppm (Dy)
Erbium in ppm (Er)

Europium in ppm (Eu)
Gallium in ppm (Ga)
Gadolinium in ppm (Gd)
Germanium in ppm (Ge)
Hafnium in ppm (Hf)

Mercury in ppm (Hg)
Holmium in ppm (Ho)
Molybdenum in ppm (Mo)
Niobium in ppm (Nb)
Neodymium in ppm (Nd)

Nickel in ppm (Ni)
Lead204 in ppm (Pb204)
Lead206 in ppm (Pb206)
Lead207 in ppm (Pb207)
Lead208 in ppm (Pb208)

Lead in ppm (PbSUM)
Praseodymium in ppm (Pr)
Rubidium in ppm (Rb)
Antimony in ppm (Sb)
Scandium in ppm (Sc)

Selenium in ppm (Se)
Samarium in ppm (Sm)
Tin in ppm (Sn)
Tantalum in ppm (Ta)
Terbium in ppm (Tb)

Tellurium in ppm (Te)
Thorium in ppm (Th)
Uranium in ppm (U)
Vanadium in ppm (V)
Tungsten in ppm (W)

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Report No: G-08-1607

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Partial Digestion

Column Header Details

Yttrium in ppm (Y)
Ytterbium in ppm (Yb)
Zinc in ppm (Zn)
Zirconium in ppm (Zr)

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Report No: G-08-1607

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Partial Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	As ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Dy ppm	Er ppm	Eu ppm	Ga ppm	Gd ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	Ho ppm
ASR1	<0.01	0.43	<0.01	0.02	0.01	0.70	0.02	4.69	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.20	0.26	<0.01	0.10	0.03	0.02
08MBH 001 -212um	0.02	45.2	0.16	0.05	0.13	8.74	1.23	37.4	0.80	0.32	0.14	3.53	0.93	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.11
08MBH 002 -212um	0.05	50.2	0.20	0.07	0.96	9.79	0.97	36.8	0.82	0.34	0.22	3.35	0.95	0.04	0.02	0.19	0.12
08MBH 003 -212um	0.06	11.8	0.34	0.09	0.39	17.6	1.52	68.4	0.62	0.24	0.18	7.04	0.67	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.09
08MBH 004 -212um	0.03	2.37	0.31	0.08	0.26	17.8	2.83	175	1.70	0.69	0.28	9.99	1.65	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.25
08MBH 004 -212um R	0.03	2.30	0.29	0.08	0.22	16.8	2.73	170	1.59	0.64	0.25	9.13	1.56	0.06	0.03	0.13	0.24

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
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Report No: G-08-1607

Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Partial Digestion

Sample Number	Mo ppm	Nb ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	Pb204 ppm	Pb206 ppm	Pb207 ppm	Pb208 ppm	PbSUM ppm	Pr ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sm ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm
ASR1	2.72	0.01	1.27	13.5	0.019	0.362	0.297	0.722	1.40	0.42	0.29	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	0.24	0.32	<0.01
08MBH 001 -212um	0.99	0.07	2.43	33.6	0.075	1.25	1.18	2.76	5.28	0.60	12.1	0.10	3.6	<0.1	0.67	0.32	0.02
08MBH 002 -212um	1.90	0.03	2.43	51.1	0.049	0.858	0.765	1.77	3.44	0.61	7.23	0.30	4.0	0.6	0.72	0.20	0.02
08MBH 003 -212um	1.26	0.04	1.38	21.9	0.351	5.77	5.21	12.1	23.5	0.34	21.0	0.18	10.4	<0.1	0.46	0.47	0.01
08MBH 004 -212um	0.39	0.04	2.80	19.8	0.079	1.27	1.15	2.78	5.28	0.55	63.5	0.05	10.7	<0.1	1.14	0.68	<0.01
08MBH 004 -212um R	0.35	0.04	2.55	18.6	0.074	1.21	1.11	2.68	5.07	0.51	60.5	0.03	10.0	<0.1	1.05	0.62	<0.01

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
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Apex Geoscience Ltd
Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Report No: G-08-1607

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Partial Digestion

Sample Number	Tb ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
ASR1	0.02	<0.01	0.79	0.26	1.5	<0.1	0.50	0.06	0.6	3.34
08MBH 001 -212um	0.11	0.06	0.87	0.52	56.7	0.4	2.98	0.26	41.1	0.30
08MBH 002 -212um	0.11	0.06	0.64	0.41	62.7	0.4	3.45	0.30	90.3	0.47
08MBH 003 -212um	0.08	0.03	0.76	0.24	133	0.2	2.28	0.22	100	2.28
08MBH 004 -212um	0.23	0.03	1.26	0.62	161	0.2	6.45	0.62	64.6	0.77
08MBH 004 -212um R	0.22	0.03	1.37	0.56	151	0.1	5.94	0.56	62.2	0.75

Partial Digestion: A 0.5 g pulp is digested with 2.25 ml of 8:1 ultrapure HNO3:HCl for 1 hour at 95 C.
The standards are ASR1 and ASR2.

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Attention: Kris Raffle
PO #/Project:
Samples: 11

Report No: G-08-1607

Date of Report: December 23, 2008

ICP MS Partial Digestion

Sample Number	Tb ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
ASR1	0.02	<0.01	0.79	0.26	1.5	<0.1	0.50	0.06	0.6	3.34
08MBH 001 -212um	0.11	0.06	0.87	0.52	56.7	0.4	2.98	0.26	41.1	0.30
08MBH 002 -212um	0.11	0.06	0.64	0.41	62.7	0.4	3.45	0.30	90.3	0.47
08MBH 003 -212um	0.08	0.03	0.76	0.24	133	0.2	2.28	0.22	100	2.28
08MBH 004 -212um	0.23	0.03	1.26	0.62	161	0.2	6.45	0.62	64.6	0.77
08MBH 004 -212um R	0.22	0.03	1.37	0.56	151	0.1	5.94	0.56	62.2	0.75

Partial Digestion: A 0.5 g pulp is digested with 2.25 ml of 8:1 ultrapure HNO3:HCl for 1 hour at 95 C.
The standards are ASR1 and ASR2.

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Page: 1
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CERTIFICATE VA09109506

Project: Slesse Creek

P.O. No.:

This report is for 18 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 5-OCT-2009.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MIKE DUFRESNE	KRIS RAFFLE	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	VARIABLE

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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Page: 2 - A
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Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2009
Account: TTB

Project: Slesse Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09109506

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
09KRP100		0.50	0.104	1.20	2.65	3.2	20	0.08	0.21	0.50	0.53	5.11	22.0	79	0.77	3630
09KRP101		0.72	0.177	2.35	1.26	2.0	30	0.05	0.19	0.81	1.07	1.55	9.8	71	0.21	3530
09KRP102		0.64	0.002	0.13	9.96	1.4	60	1.02	0.19	4.72	0.07	27.2	20.6	32	0.51	156.5
09KRP103		0.72	0.011	0.50	0.41	1.1	10	<0.05	0.06	0.34	0.15	0.70	4.4	35	<0.05	990
09KRP104		0.68	0.171	8.18	0.88	1.7	20	0.06	1.94	0.82	1.61	4.66	8.0	20	0.12	>10000
09KRP105		0.66	0.002	0.18	8.56	0.7	90	0.56	0.08	4.79	0.07	22.7	15.6	25	0.51	153.0
09LHC001		0.92	<0.001	0.13	0.27	1.3	10	<0.05	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.32	2.7	28	0.11	122.0
09LHC002		0.94	0.035	1.25	9.50	0.5	480	0.61	0.15	1.41	0.48	19.20	34.2	16	5.25	2240
09LHP003		0.58	<0.001	0.10	8.96	0.5	240	0.68	0.06	3.98	0.06	22.4	22.1	20	1.71	169.5
09LHP004		1.30	0.007	0.17	6.24	1.3	160	0.42	0.04	2.57	0.07	14.15	14.4	35	1.39	260
09LHP005		0.84	0.015	0.31	8.42	23.2	830	0.75	0.02	0.28	0.07	23.6	15.0	33	1.71	20.9
09LHP006		0.82	0.245	5.84	8.82	4.5	110	0.69	0.57	1.45	0.60	23.1	13.0	16	2.15	4780
09LHP007		0.92	0.497	13.85	0.71	1.2	20	<0.05	2.86	0.35	1.72	0.92	5.2	33	0.15	>10000
09LHP008		0.86	0.002	0.17	4.19	1.5	200	0.23	0.11	2.05	0.15	9.50	9.9	21	1.59	160.0
09LHP009		0.86	0.577	26.2	0.15	0.7	<10	0.08	4.52	0.58	2.54	1.16	6.4	16	<0.05	>10000
09LHP010		0.66	0.005	0.15	7.45	0.4	60	0.45	0.13	5.37	0.02	21.7	15.6	54	0.46	194.5
09LHP011		0.72	0.311	14.00	1.39	0.8	20	0.07	3.28	1.44	2.27	1.13	8.7	57	0.12	>10000
09LHP012		1.54	1.225	5.00	0.38	1.0	10	<0.05	0.60	0.40	0.93	1.24	6.5	29	<0.05	>10000

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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
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Account: TTB

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09109506

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
09KRP100		5.09	5.39	0.09	0.1	0.054	0.13	2.2	12.1	2.16	1340	0.99	0.24	0.5	35.1	160
09KRP101		2.10	3.00	0.06	<0.1	0.102	0.12	0.6	2.3	0.81	324	1.20	0.08	0.3	12.4	50
09KRP102		5.73	19.15	0.11	0.1	0.054	0.10	11.7	6.3	2.85	1500	0.59	3.24	3.2	13.0	840
09KRP103		1.17	1.05	0.06	<0.1	0.023	0.01	<0.5	1.6	0.22	152	3.16	0.02	0.1	6.1	10
09KRP104		3.50	2.65	0.08	<0.1	0.376	0.08	2.2	1.5	0.67	257	3.74	0.05	0.4	6.2	100
09KRP105		4.73	21.6	0.11	0.1	0.075	0.26	9.8	10.7	1.77	996	1.62	2.56	3.0	11.3	760
09LHC001		1.02	1.05	0.05	<0.1	<0.005	0.02	<0.5	2.5	0.42	266	0.26	0.02	0.2	3.5	10
09LHC002		8.05	22.6	0.16	<0.1	0.139	2.72	7.3	113.0	4.11	1360	3.18	0.83	2.8	17.0	1060
09LHP003		5.46	19.05	0.10	<0.1	0.040	1.23	9.5	14.6	3.18	1220	0.51	1.84	3.0	15.5	1000
09LHP004		3.25	13.65	0.09	0.1	0.043	0.66	6.0	22.9	1.53	640	0.55	0.91	1.7	17.0	520
09LHP005		2.40	20.1	0.11	0.3	0.045	4.02	10.4	17.1	1.29	102	0.36	0.48	2.2	16.8	420
09LHP006		7.30	17.15	0.14	0.1	0.138	0.79	10.1	32.8	1.62	562	2.09	2.51	3.0	7.3	940
09LHP007		5.09	2.31	0.16	0.1	0.381	0.12	<0.5	2.9	0.45	164	4.25	0.02	0.2	4.7	20
09LHP008		3.31	9.21	0.07	0.2	0.066	0.60	4.2	10.9	1.09	717	0.24	0.09	1.3	8.4	360
09LHP009		6.48	1.04	0.43	<0.1	0.784	0.01	0.5	0.3	0.08	127	1.02	0.01	0.2	6.7	10
09LHP010		5.87	17.35	0.11	0.1	0.168	0.23	9.4	4.4	1.55	984	0.23	0.41	2.6	14.2	650
09LHP011		5.70	3.35	0.17	0.1	0.441	0.08	<0.5	2.3	1.00	331	3.63	0.06	0.3	6.3	70
09LHP012		2.43	1.00	0.08	<0.1	0.146	0.03	0.5	1.3	0.18	121	1.37	0.01	0.1	6.0	20

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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 19-OCT-2009
Account: TTB

Project: Slesse Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09109506

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.1
09KRP100		5.2	6.9	0.002	0.62	0.29	9.9	4	0.2	33.2	<0.05	0.06	0.2	0.095	0.03	0.1
09KRP101		1.9	5.1	0.004	0.48	0.32	4.1	3	0.4	19.1	<0.05	0.51	<0.2	0.057	0.02	<0.1
09KRP102		7.1	1.3	<0.002	0.42	0.46	23.3	1	0.7	314	0.18	<0.05	0.3	0.524	<0.02	0.1
09KRP103		0.9	0.7	0.014	0.09	0.29	1.1	2	0.3	8.7	<0.05	0.11	<0.2	0.016	<0.02	<0.1
09KRP104		4.3	3.9	0.022	1.85	0.28	2.8	6	0.8	26.2	<0.05	4.62	<0.2	0.060	<0.02	<0.1
09KRP105		5.9	4.1	<0.002	0.41	0.47	18.8	1	1.0	541	0.16	0.14	0.5	0.445	0.07	0.2
09LHC001		4.4	1.0	<0.002	0.02	0.20	2.3	1	<0.2	3.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	0.013	<0.02	<0.1
09LHC002		4.4	70.1	<0.002	0.86	0.35	23.3	2	0.7	74.0	0.17	0.07	0.2	0.533	0.59	0.1
09LHP003		6.8	21.7	<0.002	0.26	0.22	19.5	1	0.5	266	0.16	0.05	0.2	0.500	0.26	0.1
09LHP004		4.5	29.4	<0.002	0.23	0.30	15.5	1	0.6	150.0	0.09	0.06	0.4	0.294	0.17	0.1
09LHP005		10.3	130.0	<0.002	2.42	1.29	23.0	1	1.2	26.9	0.17	<0.05	3.8	0.294	1.98	0.4
09LHP006		10.0	34.8	0.005	0.58	1.27	18.3	3	0.7	254	0.15	0.74	0.6	0.435	0.24	0.2
09LHP007		2.4	5.8	0.027	3.65	0.76	2.4	28	0.7	11.0	<0.05	1.59	<0.2	0.058	0.02	<0.1
09LHP008		1.6	28.8	<0.002	0.04	0.95	10.1	1	0.9	90.6	0.07	<0.05	0.5	0.236	0.15	0.1
09LHP009		3.2	0.4	0.008	4.69	0.35	1.8	61	1.8	5.9	<0.05	2.90	<0.2	0.009	<0.02	<0.1
09LHP010		3.1	5.2	<0.002	0.18	0.24	18.9	1	1.2	609	0.16	<0.05	1.0	0.384	0.04	0.4
09LHP011		1.8	3.8	0.019	3.98	0.36	5.0	33	1.2	33.7	<0.05	1.89	<0.2	0.091	0.02	0.1
09LHP012		0.6	1.2	0.005	1.52	0.56	0.8	10	0.4	11.2	<0.05	0.29	<0.2	0.014	<0.02	<0.1

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Page: 2 - D
Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
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Account: TTB

Project: Slesse Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09109506

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Cu-OG62
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	0.001
09KRP100		59	0.2	3.3	156	1.2	
09KRP101		34	0.2	1.6	64	0.7	
09KRP102		207	0.4	18.7	112	1.6	
09KRP103		8	0.5	0.8	22	<0.5	
09KRP104		26	0.2	3.6	76	1.2	1.880
09KRP105		186	0.5	13.9	63	1.9	
09LHC001		23	0.1	0.7	13	<0.5	
09LHC002		220	0.6	6.8	140	<0.5	
09LHP003		180	0.5	12.3	99	0.6	
09LHP004		157	20.3	6.9	52	1.5	
09LHP005		170	0.7	5.7	19	7.1	
09LHP006		141	0.6	9.6	122	0.8	
09LHP007		15	0.1	1.9	81	1.4	3.73
09LHP008		115	10.1	10.4	45	3.9	
09LHP009		7	0.2	1.0	138	<0.5	5.58
09LHP010		187	0.6	13.7	51	1.6	
09LHP011		31	0.2	3.3	111	2.0	3.98
09LHP012		8	0.1	1.2	55	<0.5	1.475

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Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
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Account: TTB

Project: Slesse Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA09109506

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME-MS61	REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.

Sample	easting_n83z10	northing_n83z10	Sample_Type	Material	Showing	Grain_Size	qtz	sulph	py	cpy	Alt_Int	Alt_Type	Veining	Magnetism
09LHC001	600733	5428592	Chip	O/C	Torb Zone	Fine	>98				mnr		low	none
09LHC002	600729	5428581	Grab	O/C	Torb Zone	Fine			Y	Y	mnr		mod	none
09LHP003	600724	5428571	Grab	O/C	Torb Zone	Med			<1		mnr		low	none
09LHP004	600740	5428573	Grab	O/C	Torb Zone	Fine	>95		tr	tr			high	none
09LHP005	600732	5428597	Grab	Bldr	Torb Zone	Med		85 ~5			mod	Si	low	none
09LHP006	600741	5428579	Grab	O/C	Torb Zone	Fine			1				low	none
09LHP007	600747	5428546	Grab	Bldr	Torb Zone	Crs		50 3	3	1-2	mnr	Si	low	none
09LHP008	600724	5428540	Grab	O/C	Torb Zone	Med		95 1	1-2				mod	none
09LHP009	600736	5428531	Grab	Talus	Torb Zone		>95	3-5	3-5	1-2	mnr	Si	high	none
09LHP010	600750	5428571	Grab	O/C	Torb Zone			25	1-2	1	mnr		mod	none
09LHP011	600750	5428570	Grab	Bldr	Torb Zone			90 5	5	1-2	str	Si	mod	none
09LHP012	600747	5428585	Grab	Bldr	Torb Zone	Fine-Med	>95	3	2-3	tr	str	Si	mod	none
09KRP100	600743	5428550	Grab	o/c	Torb Zone	med				3	Str	Si	high	none
09KRP101	600735	5428541	Grab	o/c	Torb Zone	crs				1	Str	Si	high	none
09KRP102	600734	5428516	Grab	o/c	Torb Zone				Tr		mnr	Si	low	none
09KRP103	600734	5428560	Grab	o/c	Torb Zone	med				2	mod	Si	mod	none
09KRP104	600737	5428557	Grab	o/c	Torb Zone	crs				3		Si	high	none
09KRP105	600732	5428554	Grab	o/c	Torb Zone				Tr			Si	low	none

Sample	chip_width_cm	Strike	Dip	ALS_file	Lithology	Description
09LHC001	5	350	68	VA091095	Massive QZ vein	GPS accuracy = ± 29 m to ± 15 m
09LHC002				VA091095	Fine grained foliated lithology ± disseminated CPY ± PY	
09LHP003				VA091095	Medium grained meta-sediment ± fine disseminated PY	
09LHP004				VA091095	QZ vein ± ASPY ± PY	Close proximity to historical sample 8311011
09LHP005				VA091095	Fine-medium grained meta-sed? Silicified + disseminated Py	
09LHP006				VA091095	Fine-grained meta-sed ± Py (up to 10%)	Limonite staining
09LHP007				VA091095	Coarse-grained meta-lith + QZ + sulphides (Py ± CPY)	
09LHP008				VA091095	5 cm thick massive QZ ± Fe oxide? Wallrock contain tr diss. Py	± 25m GPS accuracy
09LHP009				VA091095	QZ rich (Recrystalized) ± sulphide vein	24m accuracy on GPS
09LHP010				VA091095	Dark, fine grained met lith + QZ stringers ± sulphides	
09LHP011				VA091095	Recrystallized QZ + sulphides coarse-grained PY± CPY	Bldr from small gulley to NNE of Torb showing
09LHP012				VA091095	Silicified host lithology + Py ± Cpy + Limonite	
09KRP100				VA091095	Qz vein + Py	Torb zone Qz + PY vein (same site as 08KRP610/611/614
09KRP101				VA091095	Qz vein + Py	~1m wide NNE trending Qz vein + disseminated Py
09KRP102				VA091095	Qz rich granitoid (meta)	Qz-rich meta granitoid (?) dissemianted Py
09KRP103				VA091095	Qz vein + Py	Qz vein + Py, same location as 08KRP615 (~30cm away)
09KRP104				VA091095	Qz vein + Py	Qz vein +Py Main Torb zone b/w 09KRP103/100
09KRP105				VA091095	Meta diorite (?)	Qz flooded, meta diorite, trace po (?) as sub mm-stringers

Sample	Easting	Northing	Datum	Zone	Sample Type	Material	Showing	Lithology	Grain Size	py	po	Alt Int	Alt Type	Veining	Magnetism	Relief	Chip Width (cm)	Strike	Dip	Description
09KR_100	600743	5428550	Nad 83	10	Grab	o/c	Torb	Qz vein + Py	med	3		Str	Si	high		high				Torb zone Qz + PY vein (same site as 08KRP610/611/614
09KR_101	600735	5428541	Nad 83	10	Grab	o/c	Torb	Qz vein + Py	crs	1		Str	Si	high		high				~1m wide NNE trending Qz vein + disseminated Py
09KR_102	600734	5428516	Nad 83	10	Grab	o/c	Torb	Qz rich granitoid (meta)		Tr		mnr	Si	low		high				Qz-rich meta granitoid (?) dissemianted Py
09KR_103	600734	5428560	Nad 83	10	Grab	o/c	Torb	Qz vein + Py	med	2		mod	Si	mod		high				Qz vein + Py, same location as 08KRP615 (~30cm away)
09KR_104	600737	5428557	Nad 83	10	Grab	o/c	Torb	Qz vein + Py	crs	3			Si	high		high				Qz vein +Py Main Torb zone b/w 09KRP103/100
09KR_105	600732	5428554	Nad 83	10	Grab	o/c	Torb	Meta diorite (?)		Tr	Tr		Si	low		high				Qz flooded, meta diorite, trace po (?) as sub mm-stringers

WEDGE

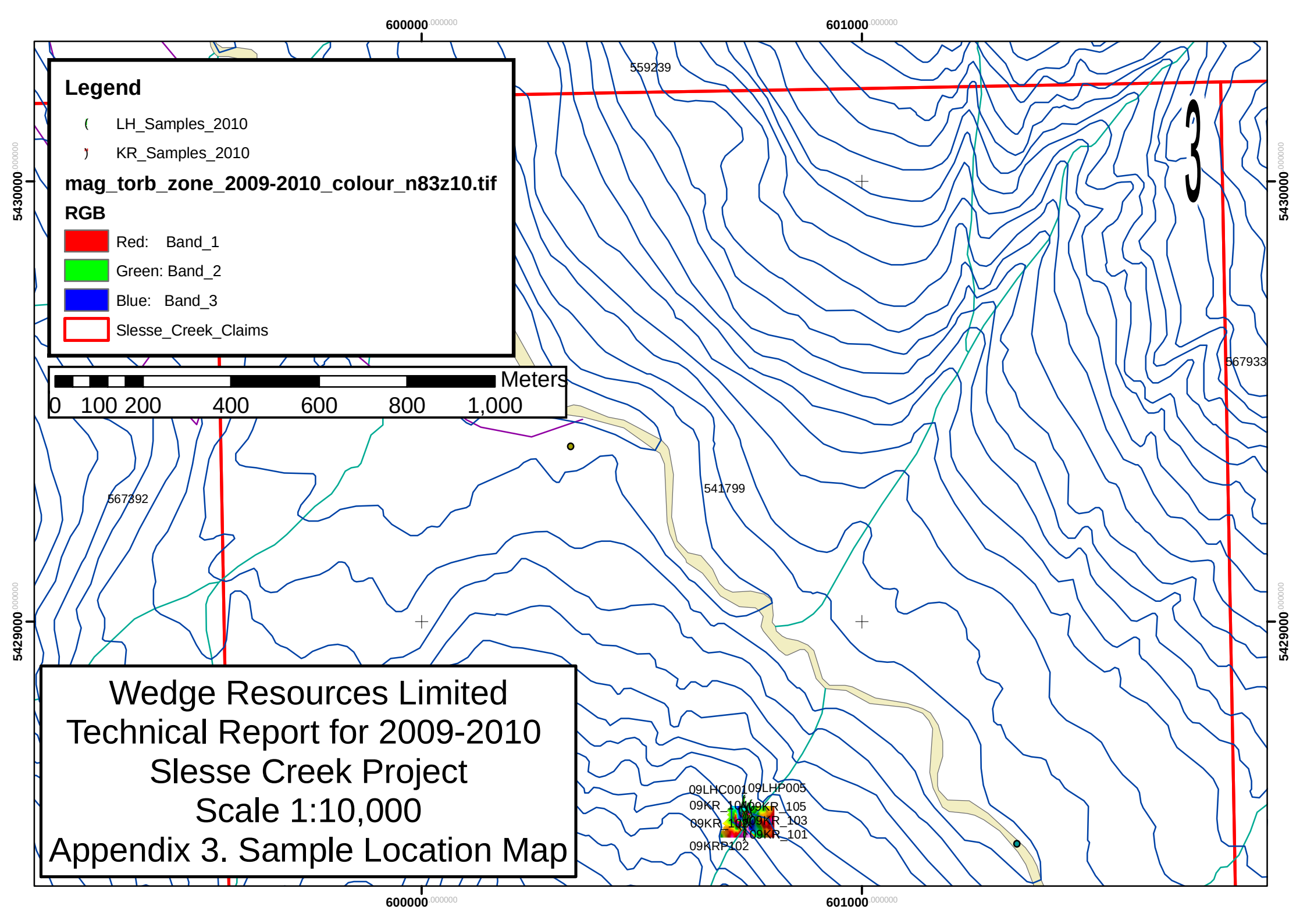
Appendix 2. Expenditures

		Memo	Days/Units	Amount
Consulting/Overhead				
		Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)		1.36
		Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)		197.95
		APEX rental - magnetometer 1	3.00	120.00
		APEX rental - magnetometer 2	3.00	120.00
		Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)		9.35
		Operator's overhead and management fee (5%)		1.52
Total Consulting/Overhead				450.18
Geologists Fieldwork				
		Geological Services Performed Field - Geo2 (Sept 22-Oct 21/09)	3.00	1,200.00
		Geological Services Performed Field - Geo3 (Sept 22-Oct 21/09)	3.19	1,275.00
		Geological Work Performed Field - Geo1 (Sept 22-Oct 21/09)	3.00	1,500.00
Total Geologists Fieldwork				3,975.00
Geologists				
		Geological Services Performed Office - Geo1 (July 22-Aug 21/09)	0.13	65.00
		Geological Services Performed Office - Geo1 (Aug 22-Sept 21/09)	0.40	200.00
		Geological Services Performed Office - Geo1 (Sept 22-Oct 21/09)	0.34	170.00
		Geological Services Performed Office - Geo1 (Oct 22-Nov 21/09)	0.60	300.00
		Geological Services Performed Office - Geo3 (Jan 1-21/10)	0.88	350.00
		Geological Services Performed Office - Geo4 (Jan 1-21/10)	0.18	70.00
Total Geologists				1,155.00
Secretarial				
		Clerical Services - Jane Taylor (Jan 1-21/10)		14.00
Total Secretarial				14.00
Third Party				
	Accommodation			
		Geo1: hotel, Sept 23-25/09	3.00	559.86
	Total Accommodation			559.86
	Assays/analyses			
	Total Assays/analyses	ALS Chemex: assay analysis, sample storage		840.76
	Other fld supp.			
		Geo1: supplies, Sept 23/09		18.17
	Total Other fld supp.			18.17
	Food; camp/fld			
		Geo1: food, Sept 23-25/09		183.52

	Geo1: food, Sept 24/09		65.16
Total Food; camp/fld			248.68
Fuel; camp/fld			
	Far West Helicopters: fuel, Sept 24 & 25/09, inv 3000553		232.90
	Geo1: fuel, Sept 25/09		9.52
	Geo1: fuel, Sept 23/09		46.68
Total Fuel; camp/fld			289.10
Airfare			
	Far West Helicopters: airfare, Sept 24 & 25/09, inv 3000553		1,793.50
Total Airfare			1,793.50
Communications			
	Globalstar: sat phone airtime, 651492692, Sept 24-25/09, inv 1796109		2.58
Total Communications			2.58
Freight;samples			
	Greyhound: freight, waybill 51719008924, Oct 2/09, inv 686737	1.00	72.60
	FedEx: courier, waybill 793161751012, Jan 7/10, inv 5-705-42779	1.00	20.49
Total Freight;samples			93.09
Auto rental			
	Geo1: car rental, Sept 23-25/09	3.00	425.83
Total Auto rental			425.83
		SubTotal	9865.75
		GST	493.29
	Exploration Contractor Total		10359.04
Wedge Resources Limited			
Geological Investigation and Planning		5.00	2500.00
Communications			40.00
Admin			290.16
		SubTotal	2830.16
		Grand Total	13189.20

Appendix 3. Sample Location Map

Attached in the document “Slesse Creek Appendix 3 2010 Tech Report.pdf”.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09LHP005
09KR_104
09KR_105
09KR_102
09KR_103
09KR_101
09KRP102
3
Legend
LH_Samples_2010
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RGB
Red: Band_1
Green: Band_2
Blue: Band_3
Slesse_Creek_Claims
Meters
0 100 200 400 600 800 1,000
Wedge Resources Limited
Technical Report for 2009-2010
Slesse Creek Project
Scale 1:10,000
Appendix 3. Sample Location Map