

Geological and Geochemical Report
on the
Dry Lake Property

Similkameen Mining Division – British Columbia

NTS Map: 92H/10

Claim: 747442, 680163, 707002, 764242, 706903, 680164

Longitude: 120° 36'51"W Latitude: 49°38'37"N

Event Number: 4816232, 4841620, 4841634

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32072

Registered Owner:

Paul Hoogendoorn, FMC #144909



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February 28th, 2011

Langley, B.C.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes an initial reconnaissance prospecting, geological orientation and geochemical testing program conducted on portions of the Dry Lake Property (the "Property"). The exploration field work forming the subject of this report was undertaken in 6 man-days of work in April and May 2010. The work described herein was conducted by the authors, who are also the operators of the Property. The authors, doing business as *Tatla Mining Partners*, operate the mineral property subject to an agreement between them.

At the time the field program was conducted, the Property consisted of 19 mineral tenures (staked on B.C. Mineral Titles Online), covering 1,192 hectares. The Property is located approximately 20 km north of Princeton, British Columbia, centered on Dry Lake and the Highway 5A corridor through the Allison Creek valley.

The 2010 exploration program successfully located a historical mineral showing (MINFILE #092HNE, "AT"). Geochemical assaying of grab samples taken at this showing confirmed the tenor of historical mineralization (i.e. copper and zinc mineralization, and lesser silver and lead enrichment). In addition, rock sampling at the AT Showing in 2010 also identified associated anomalous gold, molybdenum and tungsten enrichment that had not been reported by prior operators.

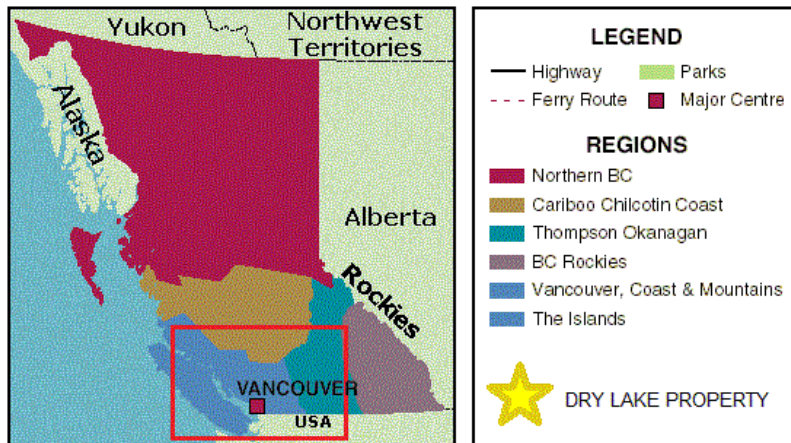
The 2010 field work also identified sub-anomalous gold enrichment (34 ppb) from a single sediment sample comprising fault gouge material. This sample was taken within a road-cut in the northern portion of the Property, and consisted of rock decomposed through shearing and erosion into coarse grains, intermingled with till. This sample was taken from an outcrop of gossanous Allison Plutonic rock several hundred meters northwest of both the adjacent, off-property "Dry" mineral showing (MINFILE 092HNE226) and a nearby regional geochemical stream sediment sample reporting 259 ppb Au (RGS #092H813276).

TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report includes a description of the six man-day orientation survey undertaken on the Dry Lake Property on April 8th to 11th and May 7th to 9th 2010 (inclusive of travel time). This report also provides a compilation of relevant historical exploration results from the Property.

Historical exploration results were obtained from public records maintained by the BC Ministry of Mines, and while they are believed to be accurate, there has, in general, been no attempt to verify those reported results. Historical information is provided in a summarized fashion, and the interested reader should assess such information only in the context of the original source reports, taken as a whole.

LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY



The Property is centered on 49° 38' 37" N by 120° 36' 51" W. Highway 5A passes through the Property, approximately 25 driving kilometres north of Princeton, B.C. From 5A, forestry roads provide access to much of the Property. The AT showing is accessible by a gated 4x4 road leaving Hwy 5A immediately south of Dry Lake, at a private campground facility.

Portions of the Dry Lake Property along the highway are subject to surface rights. However, surface rights to the bulk of the Property remain with the Crown.

The nearest community with services is Princeton, which is a regional mining center and has all services necessary for an exploration program. Water is available on much of the Property sufficient for drilling. Power is available along Hwy 5A, passing through the center of the Property.

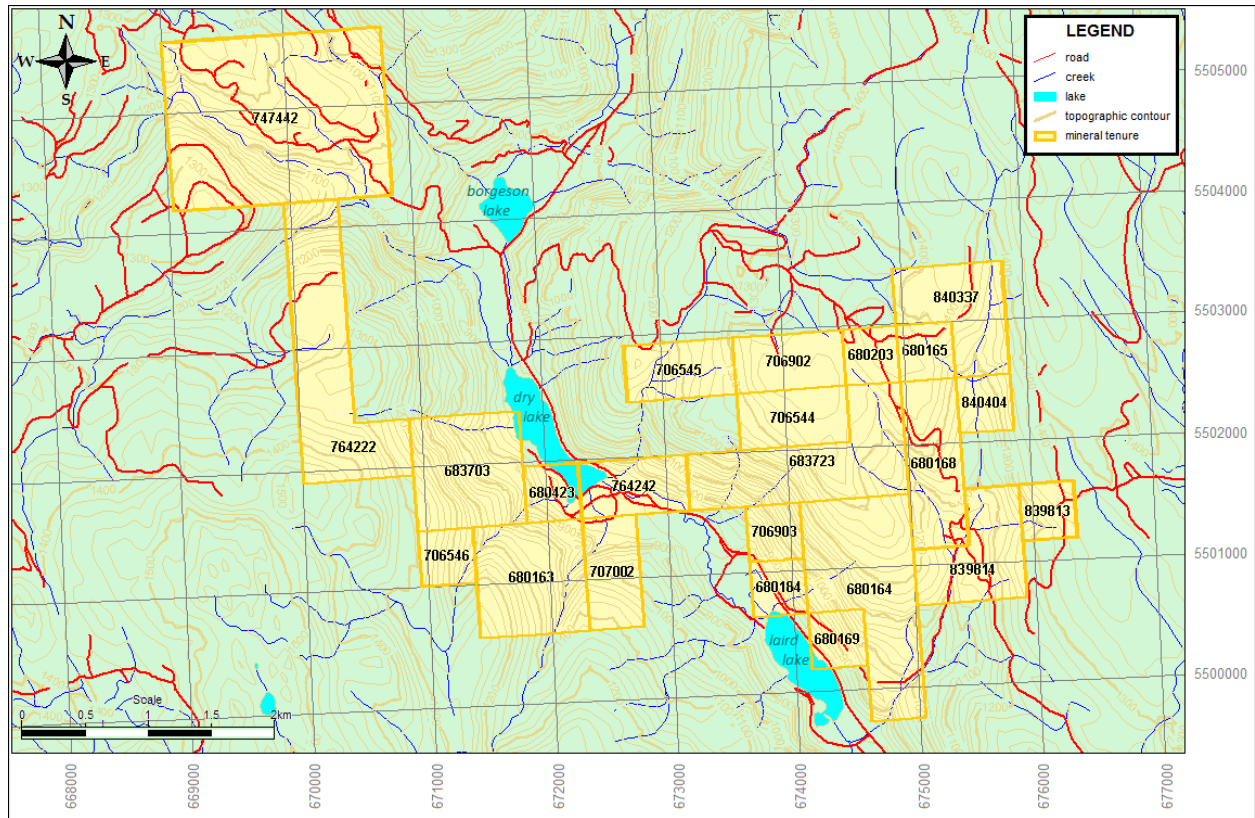
The Property forms part of the “dry-belt” of the Thompson Plateau, a semi-arid belt locally comprising mountainous plateaux and steep north-south running valley drainages.

The Property is centered on the Allison Creek valley, which drains the Property. The Allison Creek valley, which drains Dry Lake and Laird Lake, runs north-south through the Property at an elevation of approximately 830m. Land through this narrow valley is used for ranching and recreation.

Mountains rise fairly steeply from the Allison Creek valley, along its western and eastern flanks. These rise fairly steep in the areas of the AT Showing and immediately west of Laird Lake, but plateau to more gentle terrain at elevations of >1,300 meter. Mountains are forested with pine, balsam and spruce. The east-facing slopes west of Dry Lake generally have relatively thick underbrush, particularly in ravines and draws, whereas vegetation on the west-facing slopes is more akin to parkland. The plateaux have a number of cut-blocks, though active logging was not encountered.

Temperatures range from -30° to +30°C, with annual precipitation averaging in the order of 350 mm, of which approximately 40% is typically in the form of snowfall. (National Climate Data and Information Archive, Princeton weather station).

CLAIM INFORMATION



The Property is operated by the authors pursuant to an agreement between them. No encumbrance, royalty or similar burden exists on the claims.

Tenure Number	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Area (ha)
680163	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	83.69
680164	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	125.55
680165	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	20.92
680168	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	62.76
680169	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	20.93
680184	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	20.92
680203	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	20.92
680423	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 6, 2009	20.92
683703	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 10, 2009	83.68
683723	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 10, 2009	104.60
706544	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	February 18, 2010	41.84
706545	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	February 18, 2010	41.83
706546	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	February 18, 2010	20.92
706902	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	February 22, 2010	41.83
706903	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	February 22, 2010	20.92
707002	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	February 23, 2010	41.85
747442	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	April 13, 2010	250.90
764222	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	April 30, 2010	125.49
764242	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	April 30, 2010	41.84
839813*	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 5, 2010	20.92

840404*	Paul Hoogendoorn	092H	December 7, 2010	20.92
839814*	Peter Palikot	092H	December 5, 2010	62.77
840337*	Peter Palikot	092H	December 7, 2010	62.75

* No assessment credits arising from this report are being filed against tenures marked with an asterisk, as these tenures were acquired subsequent to the conclusion of the field program. Tenures marked with an asterisk were not included in the 2010 Exploration Program, and are included in this report for the sake of completeness as at the report date.

HISTORY

Regional Exploration

The belt of Nicola volcanic rocks between the U.S. border and Merritt has seen significant exploration, development and production since the turn of the 20th century. This has resulted in the development of major mining camps such as Copper Mountain, Afton/Ajax and Aspen Grove. Exploration in the area has traditionally targeted porphyry copper +/- gold deposits.

In the immediate vicinity of the Dry Lake Property, on-going industry efforts have resulted in the development of several significant copper and gold prospects, including:

- the *Axe* porphyry copper (+/- gold) deposit ~2km east of the Dry Lake Property;
- the *Hit and Miss* vein type gold +/- base metals prospects ~4.5 km northeast of the Dry Lake Property; and
- the *Sadim* quartz vein gold prospect, ~7.5 km north-east of the Dry Lake Property

These nearby mineral prospects show a common genetic and/or spatial relationship to intrusion within the Nicola volcanic country rock, a mineralization model of relevance to the Dry Lake Property.

In the last few years, with the rise in base and precious metals prices, the broader Princeton-Aspen Grove region has seen significant exploration programs at such properties as the Elk Mine (quartz vein gold deposit), Man-Prime (porphyry copper prospect), Regal-Granby (porphyry copper deposits) and Big Kidd (porphyry copper-gold prospect. The Copper Mountain (aka Similco) and Afton/Ajax camps have both been recently re-activated, with large-scale production expected in the near-term.

Exploration History: Dry Lake Property

According to provincially-filed Assessment Reports (i.e. "ARIS" reports), exploration on what is now the Dry Lake Property dates back to at least 1970. Recorded work programs are listed in chronological order:

Morgan, David., P.Eng. Geochemical Report on the "ON" #1 – 8, 21 – 28, 41 – 44, 49 – 60, 76 – 84 Mineral Claims. For Zone Explorations Ltd. (N.P.L.), Vancouver, B.C. : 1970. ARIS 2542.

The Zone Explorations Ltd. soil geochemical program took place on the ON Claims, located on what is referred to herein as the "Laird Lake" zone.

Soil surveying identified a low-order soil geochemical (copper-zinc) anomaly underlying portions of present-day tenures #680164, 683723, and 706903. Soil samples were analyzed for Cu-Zn-Pb-Mo.

Elevated copper responses were identified within a zone running 1,500 m x 200 m NW-SE, broadly coincident with a large zone of elevated zinc responses trending over 1 kilometer NW-SE and up to 800 metres across.

Copper values within the anomalous area averaged >60 ppm, with a high of 255 ppm, across 20 samples. Within the zinc anomaly, samples averaged >60 ppm Zn, with a high of 125 ppm, across 54 samples. These soil anomalies appear open to the northwest, beyond the boundaries of the survey.

Poloni, John R., P. Eng. Report on the Preliminary Geochemical Program Conducted on the D.D. Group of Claims, Allison Lake Area. For Laura Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), Delta, B.C. : 1971. ARIS 3494.

The soil geochemical survey described in the Poloni report tested for copper. It included 9 soil samples taken from what is now the extreme northeast of tenure #747442, an area of approximately 0.2 km². These 9 samples were uniformly non-anomalous in copper, averaging 17ppm Cu; no other elements were tested for. The rest of the soil samples appear to have been taken beyond the boundaries of the present-day Dry Lake Property, and are thus not discussed herein.

Significantly, this report postulated a fault crossing the western portion of tenure #747442. This interpreted fault is potentially prospective, due to the relationship of faulting with mineralization in the area, and specifically, due to its projection generally along strike (165°) with the gold mineralization reported off-property at the Dry mineral occurrence. This fault is interpreted by Poloni as splaying northward of the regionally significant Allison Fault.

*Mark, G. D. Geochemical – Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Magnetometer Surveys Fan Claim Group. For Equatorial Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1972 **ARIS 4083***

In 1972 Equatorial Resources Ltd. conducted a soil and magnetometer survey which covered, in part, the northeast portion of the Dry Lake Property. The geochemical soil survey tested for copper mineralization and identified a series of intermittent soil geochemical highs ranging to 170 ppm Cu, proximal to a series of magnetic highs. These anomalies trended northeast across what are now present-day tenures #680203, 680165, 706544 and 683723.

*Scott, A., and Cochrane, D.R., Geophysical Report on the Reconnaissance Magnetometer Survey. For Jay Butterworth, Delta, B.C., 1972 **ARIS 4084***

In 1972 a large magnetometer reconnaissance survey was undertaken within what is now the eastern half of the Dry Lake Property. It identified a series of large magnetic high responses flanked by steep magnetic gradients. Two anomalies identified by this survey, dubbed “B” and “D”, appear to be entirely within the present-day Dry Lake Property.

*Homenuke, A. and Malcolm, D.C. Magnetometer Survey on the JE Claim Group. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973. **ARIS 4344.***

This magnetometer survey tested the Laird Lake zone, on the east slope above Laird Lake. The surveyed area appears to have covered, subject to an appreciable degree of mapping imprecision, portions of current mineral tenures #706903, 683723, 680164 and 680184.

This survey located two significant linear magnetic highs, each in the order of 800 m long (NNW-SSE) and generally 200 m and 50 m wide, respectively. These magnetometer highs appear to be coincident with the southern portion of the zinc geochemical soil anomaly reported in ARIS #2542.

*O’Grady, F., Scott, A., and Cochrane, D.R., Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Magnetometer and Soil Sampling Surveys. For Komo Explorations Ltd. Delta, B.C.:1972. **ARIS 4349.***

The O’Grady et al, report was the first documented work program on the previously trenched AT mineral occurrence.

Consistent with subsequent operators, the authors of this report classified the andesite found at the AT Showing as being of the Nicola series. This differs from the mapping employed by B.C. Mapplace (2005 Bedrock Geology layer).

The geochemical portion of this survey located two strong geochemical copper-silver anomalies, one of which was centered on the bulldozed AT showing, and a second located approximately 900 meters

northwest. The geochemical anomaly associated with the AT showing is described as 365 m x 120 m, while the more northerly anomaly is described as up to 485 m x 240 m in size. These anomalies are spatially associated with magnetic highs.

Based on geological mapping and interpretation of the magnetometer survey, the AT showing was interpreted to be situated at the sub-perpendicular juncture of (a) the contact between the Allison Pluton and Nicola andesites, and (b) an interpreted fault.

Mark, G. D. Geochemical – Geophysical Report on Soil Sampling and Induced Polarization Surveys Fan Claim Group. For Equatorial Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1973 ARIS 4416

In 1973 Equatorial Resources followed up their earlier geochemical soil sampling and magnetometer surveying with additional soil sampling and an induced polarization (IP) survey. This work covered the southern magnetic high identified in 1972 as described in ARIS 4083.

This geochemical soil survey generally substantiated the anomalies identified by the prior program.

Additionally, several IP anomalies were identified in the general zone of elevated magnetism, and in several instances correlated with magnetic highs and resistivity lows. The so-called “Anomaly 3”, appearing to be located within present-day tenure #680168, was considered to be of particular economic interest and warranted a drilling recommendation, in part due to its strong correlation with a relatively strong geochemical soil anomaly.

Allen, Alfred R. P.Eng. Geological Survey Ace Claim #49 - 20 units. For Cardero Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.: 1977. ARIS 6697.

Allen’s report #6697 documented detailed geological mapping of the AT mineral occurrence. Work was focused on the area of present-day tenures #680163 and #707002.

Chip sampling was taken at the mineralized shear zones, with samples returning the following reported values:

Location	Width	Ag (oz/t)	Cu %	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
Trench 2	0.3 m	0.19	1.11	2.14	0.06
Trench 6	1.0 m	0.03	0.56	0.80	-
Trench 2	1.0m	0.16	0.14	1.35	0.09

A low-order geochemical copper-in-soil anomaly was identified at the AT showing. Numerous magnetic variations of various characteristics were found within the relatively small program area.

White, Glen. Geochemical Report, Dry and Lake Claims. For Nufort Resources Inc. Vancouver, B.C.: 1980. ARIS 8184.

This geochemical report delineated a moderate copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly in the central part of the present-day tenure #683703. This anomaly, defined by a 60 ppm cut-off, is Y-shaped, running approximately 600m to the northwest and 400m to the northeast, having a linear shape and being approximately 100m wide. Within this anomaly, 7 samples exceeded 240 ppm Cu with a high to 390 ppm Cu.

The Nufort program also identified a horseshoe shaped zinc-in-soil anomaly in the southeastern portion of tenure #747442. This zinc-in-soil anomaly, defined by a 150 ppm Zn cutoff, runs 650m NW-SE and 500m N-S, with a width of approximately 100m. The anomaly includes 11 samples >300 ppm, to a maximum value of 530ppm Zn.

*Taylor, D.P. P. Eng. Assessment Report on the Dry Claim Group. For Norsemont Mining Corporation, Vancouver, B.C.: 1990. **ARIS 20179.***

This geochemical program was focused on the off-property “Dry” gold occurrence, a mineralized shear zone reportedly exposed in an adit adjacent to tenure #747442. Portions of the geochemical survey covered parts of the present-day Dry Lake Property.

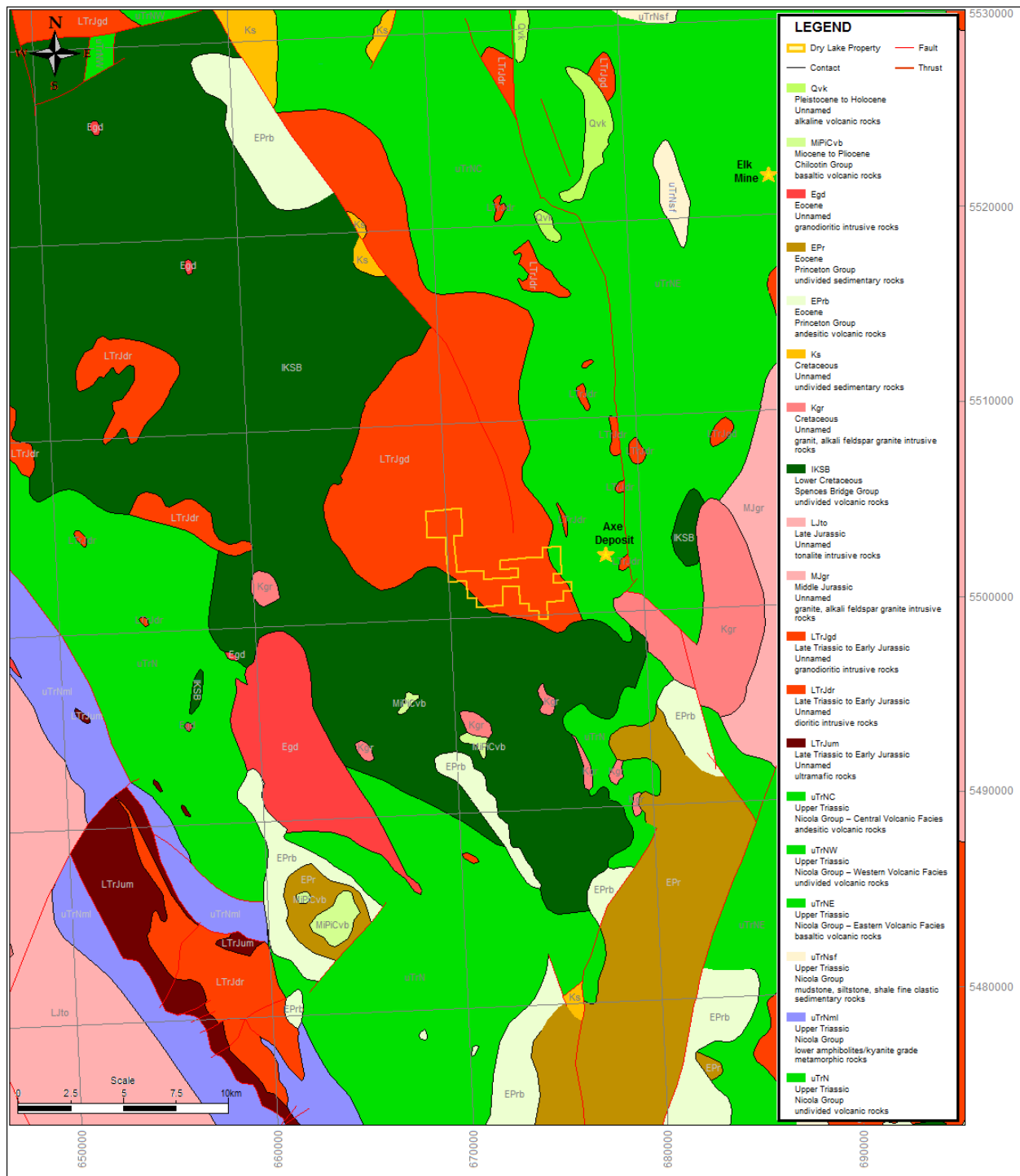
Norsemont carried out a grid-based soil survey in the northeast corner of present-day tenure #683703. A copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly (open on three sides) was delineated striking NW-SE. A small combined silver-gold soil geochemical anomaly was located on a separate grid, in the central portion of present-day tenure #764222.

*Koffyberg, Agnes, P.Geo. Assessment Report on the Geochemical Soil Survey and Rock Sampling Program, Dry Lake Property. For Candorado Operating Company Ltd. Kelowna, B.C: 2007. **ARIS #29762***

This work program consisted of limited prospecting and soil geochemistry on what is now the far eastern extent of the Dry Lake Property, primarily in the eastern portion of present-day tenures #680165 and #680203.

The prospecting program, much of which covered ground on which no record of exploration exists, located a new low-grade copper occurrence in bedrock (the “JB Showing”); however, this mineralization was not reflected in a soil geochemical survey undertaken on an overlying grid.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY



The Dry Lake Property lies within the Quesnellia terrane, a belt of primarily Triassic-Jurassic rocks accreted to the continental margin by Cretaceous times. Quesnellia belongs to the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of the Canadian cordillera. The dominant rock types in this geological terrane consist of Triassic-age volcanic rocks intruded by numerous intrusive complexes, including several of batholithic scale. In

southern British Columbia, this terrane is highly productive, and intrusion related hydrothermal mineralization has proven economic in the Copper Mountain, Afton/Ajax, Brenda, Craigmont and Highland Valley camps, among others.

Within much of this region, including the Dry Lake Property, country rock comprises Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Arc ("Nicola volcanics"). These volcanic rocks were classified as belonging to three "belts", of which the far eastern area of the Dry Lake Property is reportedly underlain by basaltic and andesitic rocks of the "Central belt" (Preto, 1976). Within this country rock are numerous intrusive bodies of Jurassic (primary) to Tertiary age. The contact zones of these intrusions are regionally prospective, and host numerous mineral occurrences in the area. Additionally, in certain areas (including, reportedly, the west portion the Dry Lake Property) the Nicola Volcanic rocks are overlain by younger volcanic rocks (e.g. the Cretaceous Spences Bridge volcanic flow rocks). Elsewhere in the belt, Princeton-group Eocene sediments overlay significant portions fo the Triassic volcanics.

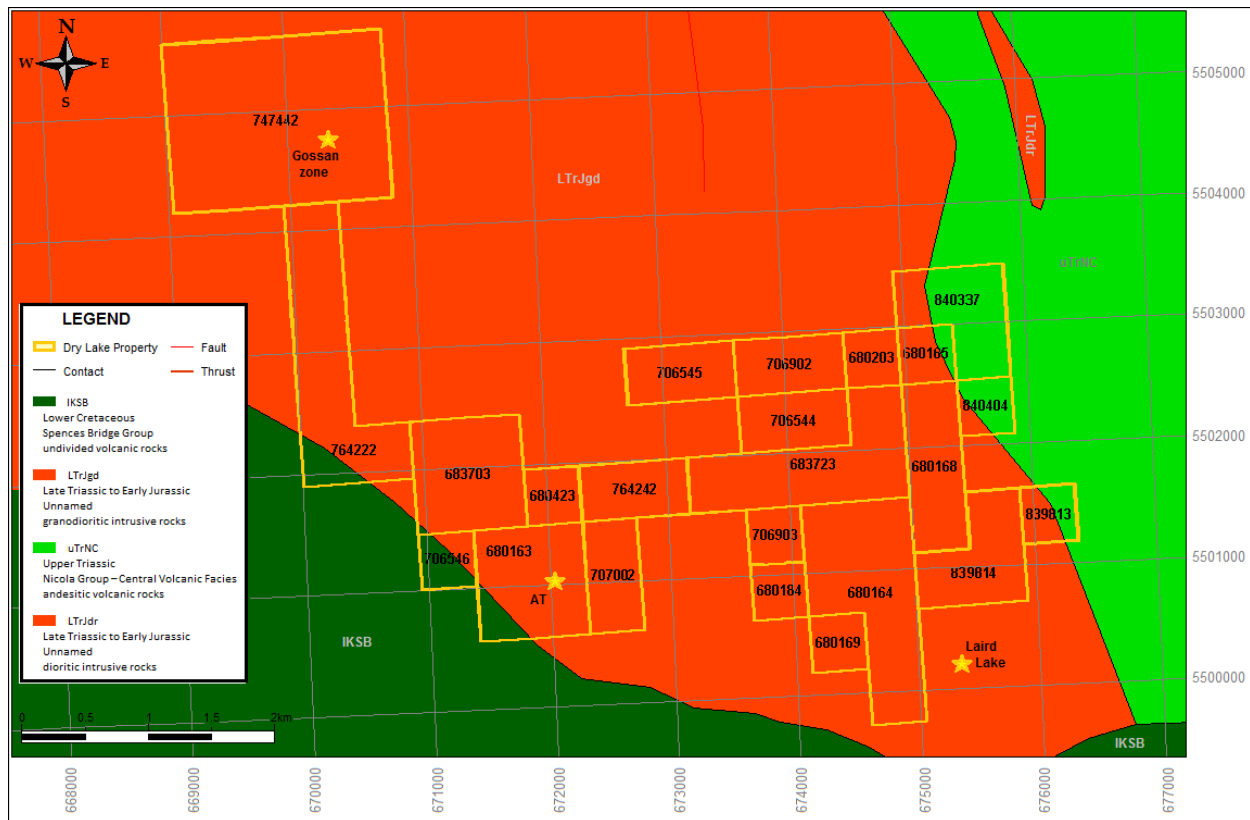
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Dry Lake Property straddles the contact between the Allison Lake pluton, a granodioritic intrusive of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age and, along the northwestern boundary, volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous-aged Spences Bridge group (aka Kingsvale volcanic) and, along the south and northeastern boundaries, Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group (Central Belt). The Allison Creek fault runs north-south, near the intrusive-volcanic contact zone, and is reflected in the valley topography.

The only significant mineral occurrence on the Property is the AT Minfile showing, which is located near a Nicola volcanic-Allison Pluton diorite contact zone.

No rocks of definitive volcanic classification were located in the eastern portion of the Property, however, prospecting in that area was quite limited and outcrop was extremely minimal. Cretaceous Spences Bridge suite rocks were not identified during the field traverses.

A small cluster of post-dioritic mafic dykes (<1 meter width) were located on the eastern portion of the so-called Gossan Zone, in the eastern portion of tenure 747442.



2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2010 exploration program consisted of limited prospecting within or near several areas reported by past workers to host surface mineralization or geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies.

The 2010 Dry Lake program primarily constituted the following field traverses:

AT Zone – MINFILE 092HNE120, tenures #680163 and 707002

Prospecting at the AT Zone was undertaken to locate and confirm the existence of historically reported zinc-copper mineralization (MINFILE 092HNE120). The mineralized shear zones were successfully located, and sampling confirmed the tenor of historical mineralization.

An initial attempt to locate the trenches was made on the first field visit, in April 2010. However, this first attempt to reach the site, by foot via the unnamed east-flowing creek immediately south of the AT showing, was impeded by snow and ice.

However, during this time a sample was taken from fault-gouge material exposed in outcrop along the deeply incised bank of this creek, southeast of the AT showing. The sampled material consisted of coarse sediments, appearing to be grains (up to ~5 mm) of decomposed rock collected from an intensely broken several meter wide fault zone (Sample 2010410-004). This sample, comprising rust-colored coarse sediments, yielded sub-anomalous values of 51 ppm Cu, 87 ppm Zn, and 97 ppm Sr. The rust-colored nature of the sampled material was consistent with the assayed Fe content of 6.06%. The fault-gouge material was selected for geochemical sampling due to the reported association of mineralization with structure in the area.

During this traverse, a number of undocumented trenches southeast of the AT zone were located in diorite rock. No mineralization was noted. As well, two malachite stained andesitic float samples were noted in the creek bed, though no bedrock source for the malachite was found, and they did not appear to be derived from outcrop in the immediate vicinity.

In May 2010, with the snow having receded below the ~1300m elevation, easy foot access was gained to the AT showing along the existing cat road, north of the creek. All 7 documented trenches (as mapped in ARIS #6697) were located and GPS marked, with the locations of the mineralized trenches #2 and #6 shown on the attached map. Trench numbering utilized in this report is per Allen (ARIS #6697).

The bedrock geology of the trenches agreed well with Allen's mapping in ARIS #6697. As noted in that report, the mineralized trench #6 had significant visible iron oxidization, with a bright orange to black andesite prevailing, and in mineralized trench #2 light grey andesite was typical. As noted, shear zone related mineralization was observed, and several bedrock grab samples were taken from the visibly mineralized shears. While channel sampling was not conducted, Allen's description of the width of the mineralized shears as being in the order of 1 meter appears reasonable, based on the distribution of visible mineralization in trench #2. Furthermore, the tenor of the mineralization was consistent with Allen's report, as noted:

Trench #2 & #6 – assays (summarized)

Sample ID	Trench	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Pb (ppm)
AT-MAY-009	2	>1%	>1%	5.8	15	260	21	170
AT-MAY-011	2	0.29%	>1%	8.2	275	141	450	3538
AT-MAY-007	2	0.36%	>1%	3.4	51	498	21	631
AT-MAY-005	6	0.15%	0.25%	2,4	13	28	48	5
AT-MAY-010	6	0.53%	0.92%	2.8	10	123	17	31

As the primary objective of the geochemical sampling was to confirm the nature of the mineralization reported by past workers, it was deemed unnecessary, at this stage in the exploration program, to resubmit samples having over-limit copper and zinc responses.

Laird Lake zone – tenures #680164, 680184 and 706903

A brief prospecting traverse was undertaken in the area of the geochemical anomalies reported in ARIS #2542, which the author of that report described as: “*an area of combined lead, zinc, copper and molybdenum [soil geochemical] anomalies*”, p. 7.

This traverse was unsuccessful, in that bedrock was only encountered in two outcrops; neither outcrop was mineralized.

In both locations, the rock was a fine-grained rock; and field observation was unable to determine whether it was a fine-grained granitic rock or andesite. The visual appearance of the noted bedrock was broadly consistent with the mapping of Preto (1976), who mapped bedrock in the area as an intrusive rock being “*grey to dark grey hornblende diorite, gabbro and quartz diorite*”. On the basis of visual similarity, his classification (i.e. grey to dark grey hornblende diorite to gabbro) may be considered presumptive, pending a subtler analysis of the sample.

Besides the two outcrop locations examined, this rock was extensive in a number of talus rock-slides noted. In one such rock-fall, a single malachite stained float sample was noted, though malachite was not spotted elsewhere in the talus debris.

A single sample was taken from one outcrop (AT-MAY-012), located at 5501271 N by 674298 E. Along the sheared face on which the sample broke upon a hammer-blow, a lustrous copper-green sheen and silicification was observed; this was deemed to warrant geochemical analysis. This rock sample was, indeed, found to be enriched with sub-anomalous levels of copper (135ppm) and zinc (492ppm); however, the low Mg content (0.37%) appeared to belie its visual classification. Reported sub-anomalous zinc and copper enrichment is consistent with the low-order soil anomalies reported in ARIS #2542.

Gossan Zone – tenure #747442

An initial prospecting traverse was undertaken in the far northwest of the Property, across tenure #747442. Interest in this tenure was piqued by its proximity to the off-property “Dry” gold showing (MINFILE 092HNE226) and its location upstream from the off-property RGS stream sediment sample 092H813276 which returned 259 ppb Au and 220 ppm Zn.

The Dry gold occurrence and the RGS sample 092H813276 are located by BC MAPPLACE between 400 and 550 meters southeast of the southeastern boundary of tenure #747442, respectively. The highly anomalous 2007 RGS sample was taken from a creek draining #747442.

Prospecting was focused on the area of an inferred fault postulated by previous workers to run along strike with the Dry gold showing, across tenure #747442 (ARIS #3494). This fault was deemed prospective as it ran parallel to the reported strike of mineralization at the Dry Showing, being ~165°. A speculation was generated that the mineralized shear reported at the Dry gold showing could be associated with this larger lineament, and thus mineralization might possibly extend along the fault zone onto the Property. In consideration of this rudimentary hypothesis, the initial field traverse was undertaken in May 2010. This field traverse resulted in the identification of the so-called “Gossan Zone” as an intriguing exploration target.

The “Gossan Zone” was named for the extensive rust-colored till and pyritized rock exposed nearly continuously over a road cut following an approximately 1,500 m horseshoe shaped forestry road (as mapped).

Uphill from the road cut, near its northern terminus, significant quartz was found within the pyritized granitic rock, including several small float boulders appearing to be substantively all quartz. Rock exposure, beyond mechanically-exposed outcrops within the road cut, was quite limited, however, and this prevented more thorough mapping of quartz enriched areas.

Several samples were taken of the highly pyritized rock. Unfortunately, mineralization was not encountered in the four rock samples submitted for ICP assay. Of these four grab samples, gold values ranged from 4 ppb to 5 ppb, silver values from <0.2ppm to 0.7ppm, copper values from 2 to 144 ppm, zinc samples from 39 to 132 ppm, and chromium values from 78 to 106 ppm. The rusty nature of the rock was reflected in high background values for iron with an n=4 rock sample set average of 4.7% Fe.

A single sediment sample, taken from fault-gouged sediments located in a road cut, was more encouraging however. The sediment sample 2010410-006 returned 34 ppb Au, 1.2 ppm Ag, 94 ppm Cu, 10 ppm Mo, and 87 ppm Zn; the gold enrichment encountered in that sample was unexplained by the low levels encountered in the aforementioned rock samples.

GEOLOGY

Beyond basic field prospecting, geological examination was focused on mapping the diorite-volcanic content at the AT showing due its spatial (and possible genetic) relationship to mineralization at that showing.

Type samples were taken (unassayed) across the diorite-andesite contact, resulting in a mapping of the contact zone in a small area. This bedrock mapping was focused on an area 330 meters northeast of the recorded location of the AT MINFILE showing, where the contact was well exposed in road-cuts.

During the course of this mapping, what appeared to be a quartz-rich andesite was selected for geochemical assay. It appeared to be a bedrock sample, however, the highly decomposed nature of the exposure prevented a clear determination of this point. A rock sample from this boulder was selected to assess faintly visible metallic mineralization on surface. The assay results would seem to attribute the quartz appearance to a calcium-rich mineral, as Ca returned 16.03%. Metal enrichment was subanomalous (5 ppb Au, 202 ppm Cu, 211 ppm Sr, 127 ppm V).

Additional geological examination, of a more ad-hoc nature, was taken north of the “Gossan” zone, in an attempt to assess the extent of the pyritization observed in road-cut. This led to the discovery of significant quartz accumulations in several bedrock exposures, though overall the lack of adequate outcrop prevented meaningful assessment of the quantity, strike and nature of the observed quartz.

Of note, geological examination of this zone did locate several historical bulldozer trenches, of unknown origin. Sloughing of side-wall material covered most bedrock, though visible outcrops appeared consistent with the pyritized intrusive rock observed in the main road-cut.

Geological mapping of the Laird Lake zone was impeded due to a lack of outcrop exposure.

Sample Number	UTM		Sample Description	Assayed
	Northing	Easting		
Gossan Zone				
2010410-001	5504849	670374	Visible disseminations of pyrite within massive quartz	Y
2010410-002	5504706	670662	Visible disseminations, small blebs of pyrite, rusty volcanic outcrop	Y
2010410-003	5504718	670436	Intense alteration (?) resulting in honeycomb structure, completely rusted, no visible mineralization	Y
2010410-005	5504693	670590	Visible disseminations of pyrite, rusty volcanic	Y
2010410-006	5504718	670436	Fault gouge (sediment); no visible mineralization	Y
AT Zone				
2010410-004	5501170	672276	Fault gouge (sediment); no visible mineralization	Y
AT-MAY-001	5501313	672286	Coarse black and white granitic rock, grain 5mm on average	N
AT-MAY-002	5501320	672268	Large pink quartz vein hosted in andesite, locally flanked by epidote blebs; Quarts vein also contains sporadic black mineral (mica?), elongated rectangular shape, and up to 1cm in length.	N
AT-MAY-003	5501307	672158	Heavily silicified andesite infused with wide spread pyrite specks, may also contain limited chalcopyrite; the surface of rock covered with rust but no visible copper oxides.	Y
AT-MAY-004	5501307	672158	Light pink, light brown, light grey plutonic rock containing small grains of local pyrite, surrounded by dark halos	N

AT-MAY-005	5501041	672094	Andesite; rusty containing massive pyrite, bornite, and areas of local malachite	Y
AT-MAY-007	5501047	671981	Silicified andesite containing local pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite; sample is covered with rust and contains rust filled fissures 2-5mm	Y
AT-MAY-007(B)	5501047	671981	Andesite; large fissures filled with limonite, sparse pyrite, possible (?) potassic alteration	N
AT-MAY-008	5500987	671983	(Andesite?) Rusty, containing massive pyrite, minor bornite, and areas of local malachite. Rock contains rust filled fissures 2-5mm	N
AT-MAY-009	5500993	671990	Heavily rusted andesite containing malachite. Rock contains rust filled fissures 1-2mm	Y
AT-MAY-010	5500991	671985	Andesite rock containing 2 mm fissures local pyrite and chalcopyrite and minor malachite, as well as hematite and limonite	Y
AT-MAY-011	5500992	671989	Andesite; large fissures; potential limited malachite and unidentified blue mineral	Y
AT-TYPE-001	5501301	672285	Coarse black and white granite grain 5mm on average also containing larger epidote vein 2cm	N
AT-TYPE-002	5501308	672277	black to green andesite containing quartz inclusions (~1cm); also cut by quartz vein 2mm.	N
AT-TYPE-003	5501248	672268	Black and white rust covered dioritic rock, 2mm grain size, cut by white vein up to 3mm wide in places flanked by ~2mm epidote vein.	N
AT-TYPE-004	5501261	672249	3" pink quartz vein with good calcite development	N
AT-TYPE-005	5501041	672094	Black to green andesite	N
AT-TYPE-006	5500982	671979	Fine grained argillite with bleaching	N
Laird Lake zone				
AT-MAY-012	5501271	674298	fine grained granite to andesite potential shear surface containing potential local malachite?	Y



- ↖ Trench 2/3 float sample
- ← AT-MAY-007 located in trench 2 laboratory results available in appendix I
- ↑ Float sample located in trench 2 not assayed

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedure

As discussed, geochemical testing consisted of 32 element ICP analysis and fire-assay/atomic absorption finish gold analysis of 13 samples (11 rock, 2 sediment).

Samples were bagged in the field in standard poly-type sample bags, sealed with “zap” type nylon ties, and marked with a triplicate type tag. Rock samples were approximately fist-sized, with a hammer-rendered split retained by the authors. Sediment samples were of a similar volume.

Samples were taken by the author to SGS Canada Inc.’s certified assay laboratory at 8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C. (formerly Assayers Canada).

Geochemical discussion

Geochemical sampling was conducted in an inherently “biased” method, in that sampling was not done on a grid basis, but was done on the basis of visible prospectivity. The non-random nature of sample selection, (i.e. non-grid sampling) discourages treating both the Gossan Zone and AT Zone samples as a single dataset for the purposes of geostatistical analysis. Accordingly, the geochemical results have been discussed separately for samples taken on the AT Zone and the Gossan Zone. Some rudimentary qualitative observations were drawn by the authors, and are presented herein:

Gossan Zone

Despite pyrite being the only macroscopically visible sulphide mineral in Gossan Zone rock samples, sulphur has a negative correlation of -0.3 with iron across the 5 Gossan Zone samples (4 rock grab samples, 1 sediment sample). This may be indicative of leaching processes that may otherwise obscure geochemical indicators, and should merit further analysis before a major investment in soil sampling is undertaken.

Subject to the caveat that with an n=4 dataset size, the low average gold response (both in absolute terms and as a percentage of background) makes geostatistical analysis inherently weak, it might nevertheless be worth noting the apparently high observed correlation between Au and Sr of 0.92 ($R^2=0.84$) and between Au and Ba of 0.84 ($R^2=0.69$). If this relationship is found to hold across further soil sampling, the relatively abundant elements Sr and Ba might prove to be useful pathfinder minerals for gold in the area.

AT Zone

Consistent with vein-type mineralization, gold and silver had good correlations with mercury in the AT Zone samples, suggesting the suitability of Hg as a useful pathfinder mineral. The Au:Hg correlation was 0.96 ($R^2=0.92$) across 7 samples. The Ag:Hg correlation was approximately 0.67, with an R^2 factor of 0.44. (It should be noted that these figures are approximate, as values below the Ag and Hg cut-offs of <0.2ppm Ag and 1ppm Hg, respectively, were converted to 0.2 and 1 ppm for the purposes of the calculation).

Traditional complementary pathfinder minerals, arsenic and antimony, also had positive correlations with gold, of approximately 0.72 and 0.32, respectively. However, the strong pathfinder correlations between gold and barite and gold and strontium observed at the Gossan Zone were in fact appreciably negative at

the AT Zone (-0.18, and -0.35, respectively). (Again, correlations are approximations, due to the aforementioned use of the lower-bound assay value in several instances where the geochemical response was below the detection limit).

The correlation between iron and sulphur was strongly positive at the AT Zone, at 0.93 ($R^2=0.87$), suggesting a differing geochemistry in respect of iron than at the Gossan Zone. This observation, if it persists, may prove relevant when assessing future geochemical data, particularly within oxidized areas.

Lithological elements varied considerably between the volcanic rocks sampled at the AT Zone and those seen at the intrusive Gossan Zone.

For example,

- Aluminum averaged 2.3% (min: 0.34%, max: 3.79%) at the AT Zone, compared to an average at the Gossan Zone of 1.40% (min: 0.66%, max, 2.13%).
- Calcium averaged 2.96% (min: 0.01% and max 16.03%) at the AT Zone compared to an average at the Gossan Zone of 0.11% (min: 0.02%, max: 0.34%).
- Magnesium averaged 4809 ppm (min: 1354 ppm, max: 6978 ppm) at the AT Zone compared to an average at the Gossan Zone of 379 ppm (min: 169 ppm, max: 641 ppm).
- Magnetite averaged 2.36% (min 0.53%, max: 3.27%) at the AT Zone, compared to an average at the Gossan Zone of 1.06% (min: 0.44%, max: 1.88%).

If these correlations withstand larger datasets, their application may render soil geochemistry a useful tool in estimating the location of the prospective volcanic-intrusive contact across the overburden covered west half of the Property.

CONCLUSIONS

The program confirmed the presence of economically-interesting grades of polymetallic mineralization and enrichment within a series of narrow shear zones at the AT Showing, west of Dry Lake.

The significant surface mineralization identified at the AT showing suggests that the intrusive-volcanic contact zone located west of Dry Lake remains a worthwhile exploration target.

This observation is reinforced by the fact that, to the best of the authors' knowledge, the mineralized shear zones have not been drilled (i.e. they have not been assessed along strike). The identification of low-grade gold mineralization in a grab sample (450ppb), as well as the fact that previous operators apparently did not assay for gold, increases the economic relevance of this grass-roots prospect.

The program also located an intriguing sediment sample (34 ppb Au, 94ppm Cu) from a fault-gouge sample taken from a large pyritized gossaneous structure. Combined with the geological attributes of the area (i.e. pyritization, locally significant quartz) and favourable structural elements inferred by past workers (i.e. the interpreted fault bypassing the area on strike with the Dry occurrence), this sample would seem to justify the collection and geochemical analysis of several additional soil samples from nearby stations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Limited soil sampling, including Au analysis, in the area of the AT Showing, would be a cost-effective and useful method of testing whether some potential for economic-scale mineralization exists in the area of the AT Showing.

Given the potential problem of metal mobility in the steeply incised topography, it might be useful to attempt Mobile Metal Ion (MMI™) soil sampling, which has not been undertaken on the Property. Also, testing for gold in soil sampling around the AT zone (previously untested) would help assess whether the zone has legitimate precious metal potential.

If a grid of, perhaps, 10 soil samples spaced at 50 meter centers shows soil enrichment up-hill of the mineralized trenches, then a larger grid might be justified, with success-contingent ground geophysics to follow. Geochemistry would help assess whether continuity of mineralization exists, and, if geochemistry is successful, geophysics might help ascertain whether the shear zones widen to economic scale along strike and/or at depth.

Initial prospecting should be undertaken in the areas of the soil geochemical anomalies identified by prior operators north of the AT showing. These have no record of intensive prospecting/geological mapping, and in light of the strong unexplained soil anomalies, these areas remain prospective for mineralization.

A small soil sample survey along a grid should be undertaken in the Gossan Zone, centered on the site of the anomalous sample 2010410-006. If the gold or copper enrichment seen in sample 201004-006 is repeatable across a small grid, then this grid may be expanded to cover the entire Gossan Zone, initially on a reconnaissance-basis sample spacing (perhaps 100 m centers), with success-contingent increasing of sample density to follow.

Due to its proximity to the Axe deposit, initial prospecting should be undertaken on the far southeast portion of the Dry Lake Property, including on the recently acquired tenures #839813, 839814, 840337 and 840404. The scattered geophysical anomalies in the area (ARIS reports #4083 and 4416) and its location relative to the mapped contact zone with prospective Nicola-series volcanic country rock, merits grass-roots exploration.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Statement of Costs attributed to April 8th to 11th field exploration program

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days		
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days	Days	Rate	Subtotal
Peter Palikot/Prospector	April 8 to 11th 2010	3.0	\$350.00	\$1,050.00
Paul Hoogendoorn/Prospector	April 8 to 11th 2010	3.0	\$350.00	\$1,050.00
				\$2,100.00
Office Studies	List Personnel			Subtotal
Literature search	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
Database compilation	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
General research	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
Report preparation	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	2.5	\$350.00	\$875.00
				\$1,925.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	Area in Hectares/Personnel			
Reconnaissance Prospect	52 ha/ Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn			
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples		Rate	Subtotal
Crush and Pulverize	5		\$7.00	\$35.00
Soil	1		\$2.10	\$2.10
30g Au	6		\$13.50	\$81.00
Aqua Rggia Digestion	6		\$8.50	\$51.00
				\$169.10
Transportation		Km	Rate	Subtotal
Kilometres	Vancouver to Dry Lake and use in field, Dry Lake to Penticton (1 trip in April) for accommodation	1261.0	\$0.14	\$176.54
Fuel				\$262.55
				\$439.09
Accommodation & Food				Subtotal

Meals				\$90.01
Supplies				\$11.05
				\$101.06
TOTAL Expenditures April 8th to 11th				\$4,734.25

Statement of Costs attributed to May 7th to 9th field exploration program

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days		
Personnel (Name)* / Position	Field Days	Days	Rate	Subtotal
Peter Palikot/Prospector	May 7 to 9th 2010	2.5	\$350.00	\$875.00
Paul Hoogendoorn/Prospector	May 7 to 9th 2010	2.5	\$350.00	\$875.00
				\$1,750.00
Office Studies	List Personnel			Subtotal
Literature search	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
Database compilation	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
General research	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
Report preparation	Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn	2.5	\$350.00	\$875.00
				\$1,925.00
Ground Exploration Surveys	Area in Hectares/Personnel			
Reconnaissance Prospect	66 ha/ Peter Palikot/Paul Hoogendoorn			
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples		Rate	Subtotal
Crush and Pulverize	7		\$7.00	\$49.00
30g Au	7		\$13.50	\$94.50
Aqua Rggia Digestion	7		\$8.50	\$59.50
				\$203.00
Transportation		Km	Rate	Subtotal
Kilometres	Vancouver to Dry Lake and use in field	614.0	\$0.14	\$85.96

Fuel				\$100.20
				\$186.16
Accommodation & Food				Subtotal
Meals				\$71.63
Supplies				\$11.05
				\$82.68
TOTAL Expenditures May 7th to 9th				\$4,146.84

TOTAL Expenditures	\$8,881.08
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AUTHORS' CERTIFICATES

Paul Hoogendoorn

I Paul Hoogendoorn, of Langley, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I did visit the Dry Lake Property and did conduct the work as described in the above report.
- (2) I did coauthor the above report and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.
- (3) I did complete the MINE 1001 course at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 2002, and I have been active as a prospector since 2008.



Paul Hoogendoorn

February 28th 2011

Peter Palikot

I Peter Palikot, of Maple Ridge, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I did visit the Dry Lake Property and did conduct the work as described in the above report.
- (2) I did coauthor the above reports and believe the contents of the report to be true and accurate.
- (3) I have been a prospector since 2008.



Peter Palikot

February 28th 2011

APPENDIX I - LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Report Numbers: 0V-0452-RA1, 0V-0948-RG1, 0V-0452-RJ, 0V-0948-RJ



Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 35 Years

Assay Certificate

0V-0452-RA1

Company: **Tatla Mining Partners**
Project: Allison Block
Attn: Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot

Apr-20-10

We hereby certify the following assay of 8 rock samples submitted Apr-13-10

Sample Name	Au ppb
2010410-001	4
2010410-002	7
2010410-003	5
2010410-004	4
2010410-005	5
2010410-006	34
*0211	2214
*BLANK	<1

Au F.A. AA finish

Certified by _____ 



Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 35 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

0V-0948-RG1

Company: **Tatla Mining**
Project: **Dry Lake**
Attn: **Peter Palikot**

Jul-29-10

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 7 rock samples submitted Jul-06-10

Sample Name	Au ppb	Au-check ppb
AT-MAY-003	5	7
AT-MAY-005	48	
AT-MAY-007	85	
AT-MAY-009	21	
AT-MAY-010	17	
AT-MAY-011	450	
AT-MAY-012	8	
*0211	2130	
*BLANK	<1	

Au by FA.

Certified by _____ 



Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 0V0452RJ

Date : Apr-20-10

Sample type : ROCK

Tatla Mining Partners

Project : Allison Block

Attention : Paul Hoogendoorn/Peter Palikot

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
2010410-001	<0.2	0.66	<5	32	<0.5	<5	0.03	1	<1	106	2	1.30	<1	0.16	<10	0.59	208	<2	0.08	3	0.034	7	0.26	5	1	5	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	39	1
2010410-002	0.2	1.50	5	31	<0.5	<5	0.03	3	12	79	2	3.81	<1	0.12	<10	1.45	407	<2	0.06	4	0.032	12	1.74	7	10	2	<5	0.01	<10	<10	54	<10	56	2
2010410-003	0.7	0.73	<5	73	<0.5	5	0.11	6	4	78	144	9.15	<1	0.15	<10	0.44	169	16	0.05	<1	0.053	15	0.21	14	4	16	<5	0.06	<10	20	77	<10	49	7
2010410-004	<0.2	3.77	<5	44	<0.5	<5	2.82	5	31	57	51	6.06	<1	0.02	<10	3.27	1354	<2	0.03	13	0.041	2	0.10	12	21	97	<5	0.11	<10	16	103	<10	87	7
2010410-005	0.3	1.96	<5	39	<0.5	<5	0.02	4	8	100	9	4.52	<1	0.12	<10	1.88	641	<2	0.04	3	0.036	5	1.07	9	13	2	<5	0.01	<10	<10	61	<10	132	2
2010410-006	1.2	2.13	10	104	<0.5	<5	0.34	5	13	36	94	6.07	<1	0.09	<10	0.92	470	10	0.03	9	0.111	27	0.14	9	10	39	<5	0.09	<10	<10	106	<10	87	7
Duplicates:																																		
2010410-001	<0.2	0.63	<5	31	<0.5	<5	0.02	1	<1	104	2	1.20	<1	0.15	<10	0.53	188	<2	0.07	2	0.033	6	0.24	<5	1	5	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	37	1
Standards:																																		
Blank	<0.2	<0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<2	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<1	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
Cr-4	2.5	1.93	15	319	<0.5	<5	0.65	5	32	118	1992	4.94	<1	1.56	15	1.27	348	3	0.06	56	0.071	15	0.60	10	8	10	<5	0.26	<10	<10	90	12	221	19

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.



Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6

Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Report No : 0V0948RJ

Date : Jul-29-10

Sample type : ROCK

Tatla Mining

Project : Dry Lake

Attention : Peter Palikot

Multi-Element ICP-AES Analysis

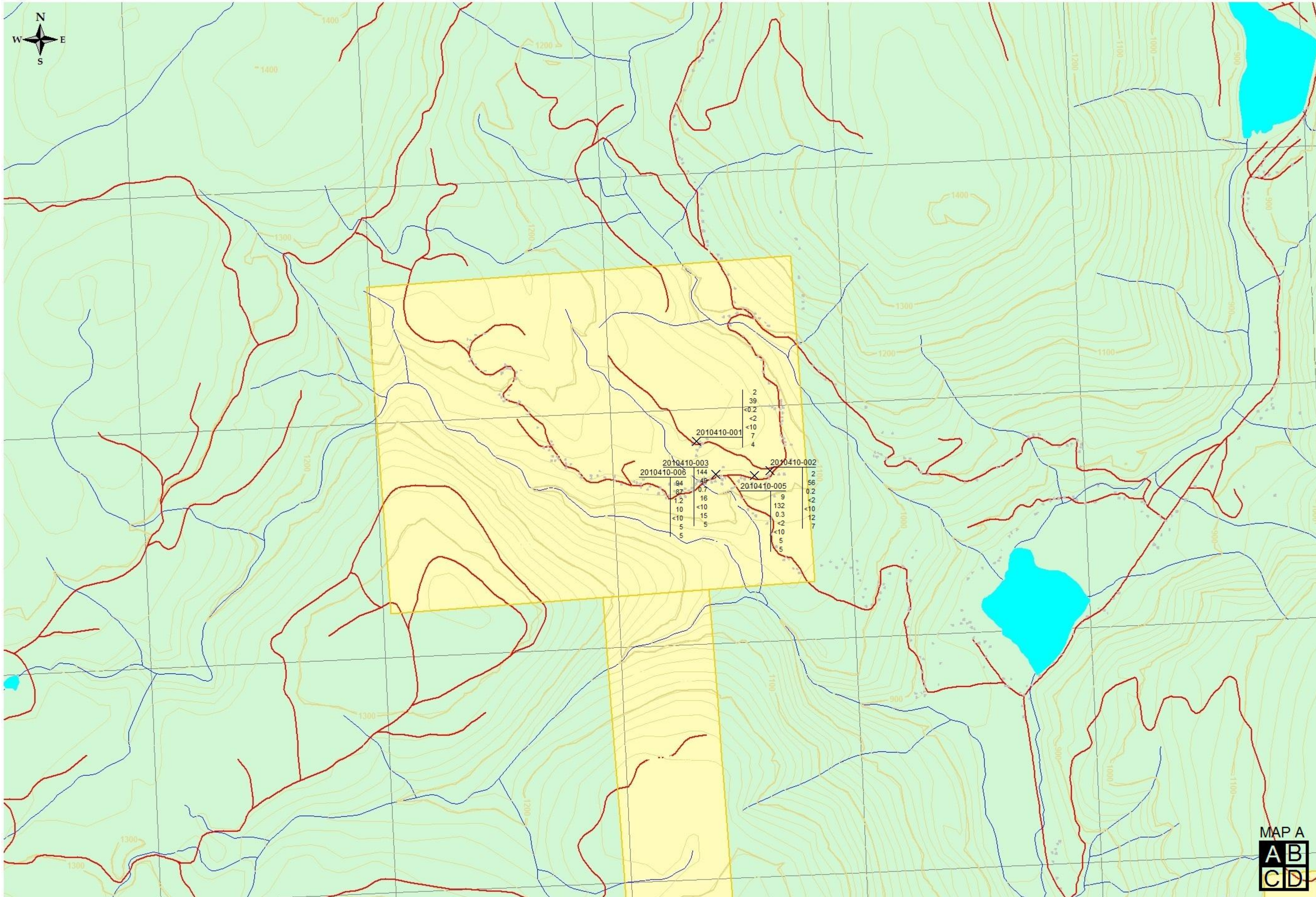
Aqua Regia Digestion

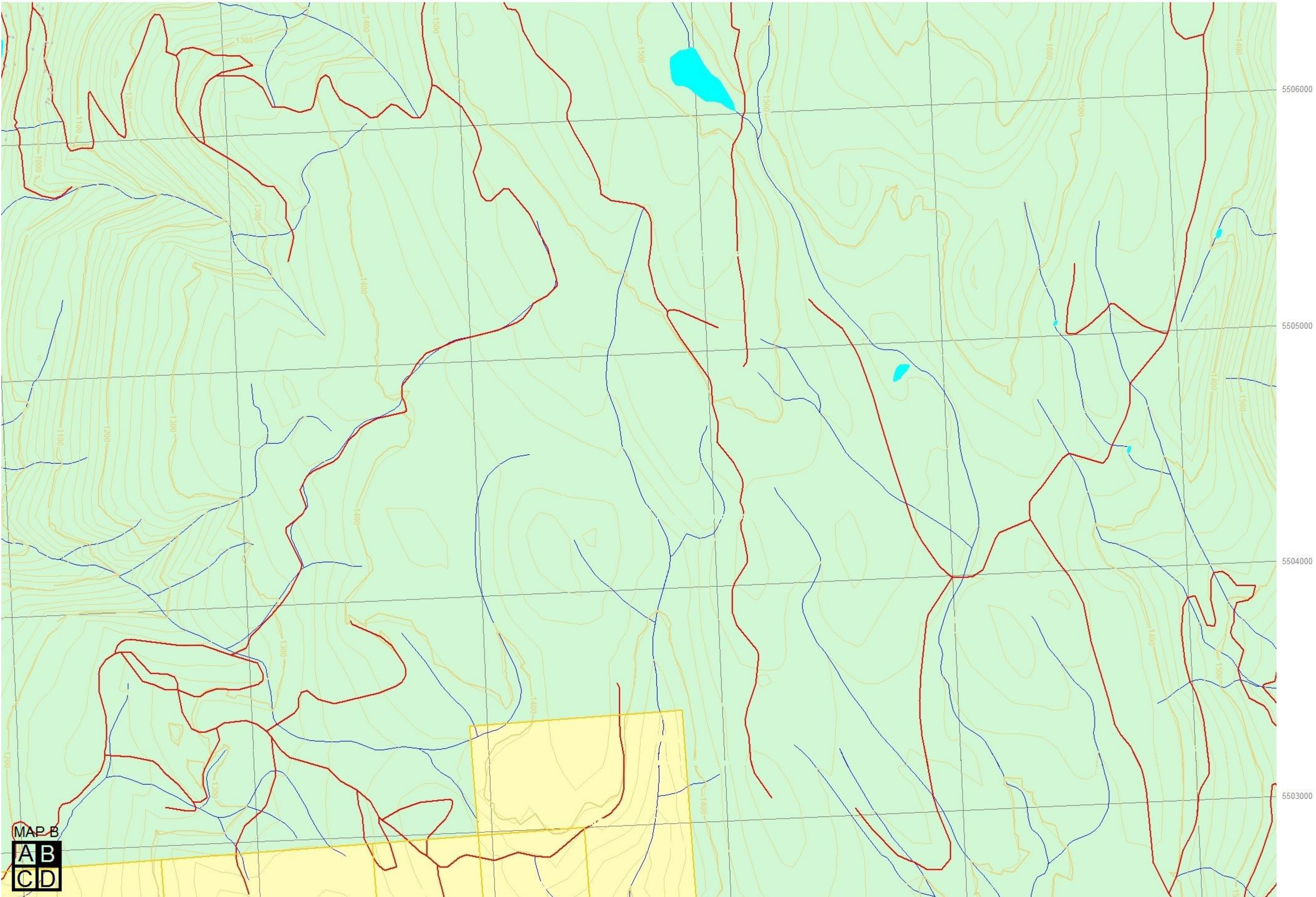
Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	
AT-MAY-003	0.2	0.41	<5	32	<0.5	19	16.03	2	18	20	202	4.80	22	0.02	<10	1.47	1940	3	0.02	7	0.048	15	1.18	9	11	211	<5	<0.01	10	<10	127	<10	71	4	
AT-MAY-005	2.4	3.79	11	15	<0.5	08	0.05	13	53	35	1532	15.81	<1	0.01	<10	3.22	5878	13	0.02	5	0.037	5	6.48	18	29	4	<5	0.01	<10	54	372	28	2505	7	
AT-MAY-007	3.4	2.01	10	24	<0.5	30	0.66	279	22	54	3646	6.87	15	0.01	<10	2.32	6110	51	0.01	<1	0.016	631	1.97	<5	15	31	<5	<0.01	<10	32	139	498	>10000	2	
AT-MAY-009	5.8	0.34	10	388	<0.5	17	0.90	102	29	48	>10000	4.37	<1	0.06	<10	0.53	6875	15	0.01	4	0.014	170	0.58	<5	10	88	<5	<0.01	<10	30	22	260	>10000	2	
AT-MAY-010	2.8	2.84	10	12	<0.5	40	0.26	54	28	38	5270	10.25	1	<0.01	<10	3.15	6978	10	0.02	5	0.057	31	2.79	9	30	8	<5	<0.01	<10	41	323	123	9177	5	
AT-MAY-011	8.2	3.04	14	32	<0.5	44	0.01	25	9	32	2882	7.59	96	0.01	11	2.55	4526	275	<0.01	<1	0.019	3538	0.62	14	13	23	<5	<0.01	<10	23	209	141	>10000	3	
AT-MAY-012	<0.2	1.08	<5	21	<0.5	10	1.64	3	6	64	135	3.03	2	0.05	<10	0.37	591	6	0.05	1	0.095	77	0.07	<5	15	19	<5	0.01	<10	<10	50	<10	492	3	
Duplicates:																																			
AT-MAY-003	0.2	0.43	<5	33	<0.5	16	16.15	2	18	20	205	5.01	20	0.03	<10	1.46	1973	3	0.02	7	0.048	15	1.21	8	11	210	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	127	<10	80	4	
Standards:																																			
Blank	<0.2	<0.01	<5	<10	<0.5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<10	<0.01	<5	<2	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<1	<5	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1	
CH-4	2.0	1.86	16	316	<0.5	15	0.62	3	31	116	2073	4.62	<1	1.53	14	1.21	361	4	0.06	53	0.074	15	0.61	9	8	9	<5	0.22	<10	<10	90	<10	214	19	

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml.

Signed: _____

APPENDIX II - SAMPLE AND TRAVERSE MAP





5506000

5505000

5504000

5503000

MAP B

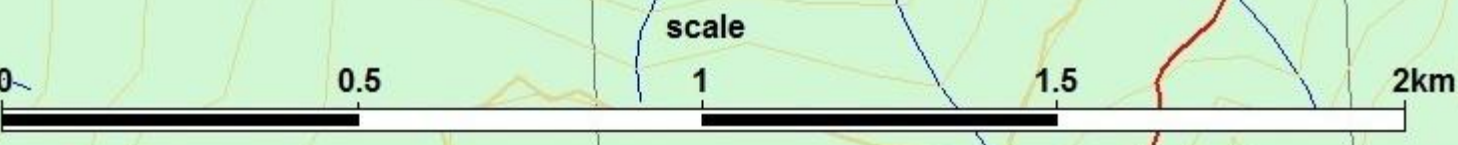
A
B
C
D

LEGEND

- road
- creek
- lake
- topographic contour
- mineral tenure
- existing trench
- traverse tracks
- sample number

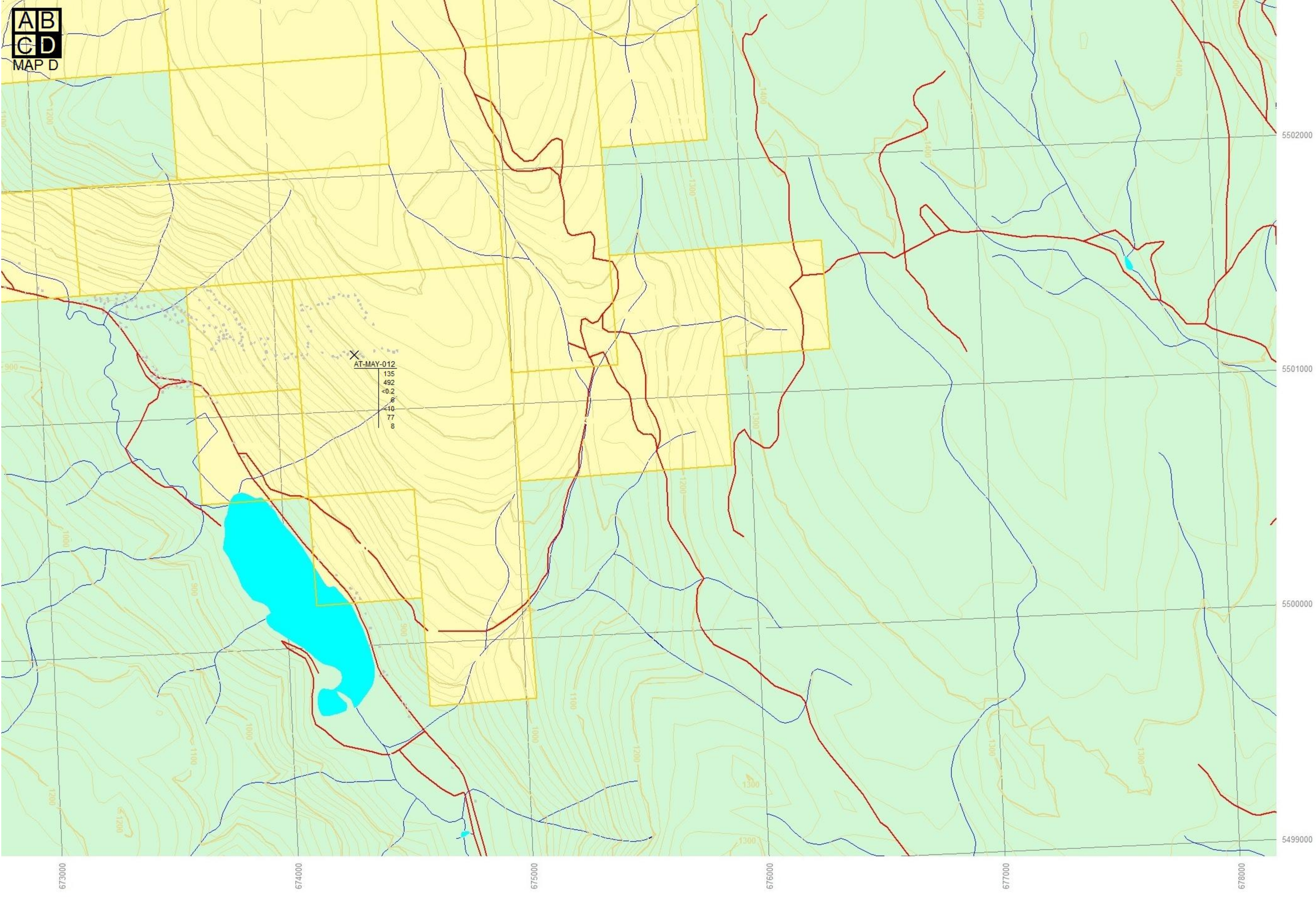
Sample results listed in following order and units	Cu (ppm)
	Zn (ppm)
	Ag (ppm)
	Mo (ppm)
	W (ppm)
	Pb (ppm)
	Au (ppb)

CLAIM LOCATION



3648	202
>10000	71
3.4	0.2
51	3
498	<10
631	15
21	5
AT-MAY-007	AT-MAY-003
AT-MAY-010	2010410-004
5270	51
9177	82
2.8	<0.2
10	<2
123	<10
31	2
17	4
AT-MAY-009	1532
2832	2505
>10000	2.4
5.8	13
15	28
260	5
170	48
275	21
141	
3538	
450	

668000 669000 670000 671000 672000



673000

674000

675000

676000

677000

678000

5502000

5501000

5500000

5499000