Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Assessment Report on the 2010 Geological and Geochemical INVESTIGATIONS OF RABBIT #3, #4, 36-38, 41, 86 Mineral Claims

TOTAL COST: $18,123.82

AUTHOR(S): Ragnar U. Bruaset SIGNATURE(S): [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A YEAR OF WORK:

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4820675

PROPERTY NAME: RABBIT

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): RABBIT #3, #4, 36-37, 41, 86

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: South-Central Mining Region NTS: 92I/10E

LATITUDE: 50° 35' LONGITUDE: 120° 41' (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Ragnar U. Bruaset
Ragnar U. Bruaset & Associates Ltd

2) D.L. Cooke

MAILING ADDRESS

5851 Halifax Street
Burnaby B.C.
V5B 2P4

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Ragnar U. Bruaset & Associates Ltd
D.L. Cooke

2)

MAILING ADDRESS

(As above)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

The Rabbit claims cover an aeromagnetic high and the more immediate adjacent areas. The property is located within the Eastern volcanic facies of the U. Triassic Nicola Group. A zoned alkaline intrusion, Durand stock, with a core of monzodiorite and monzonite is surrounded by a border phase of diorite. The intrusion is coeval with the enclosing volcanics. Alkaline porphyry Cu mineralization occurs in the core of the intrusion as well as in the more immediate country rock. Associated alteration is mainly propylitic as chlorite, epidote and carbonate. Mineralizing structures includes magnetite breccia. Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, chrysocolla and malachite are present Differentiated Early Cretaceous granitic to intermediate rocks intrude the Upper Triassic rocks. Associated mineralization includes stockwork Mo-Re, porphyry Cu-Mo-Au and disseminated Au. Associated alteration is chloritization, silicification, potassic and clay. Epithermal gold mineralization is associated with Eocene basaltic and a felsic magmatic event and hotspring activity. Alteration as montmorillonite clay, silicification, bleaching and carbonate.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 24785, 25124, 25941, 27570

(OVER)

@ $61.582241/ha

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support) ha x $61.582241/ha
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)	Fig4. 550x750m = 41ha (1:2500)	RABBIT 36, 37, 38	2524.87
	Fig5 850x400m = 34ha (1:2500)	RABBIT #4, 38	2093.80
Ground, mapping	Fig6 300x200m = 6ha (1:1000)	RABBIT 38	369.49
	~~Fig3 40km x 500 = 200ha 1:40,000~~	RABBIT 86, 41, 38, #3	12316.45
Photo interpretation	2 photos 341ha	RABBIT #3, #4, 36-38, 41, 86	
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	1 ICP-MS + Au		
Silt			485.45
Rock	9 ICP-MS + Au		
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic	J. Harris		333.76
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$18,123.82 ±

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

2010 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF RABBIT #3, #4, 36-38, 41, 86 MINERAL CLAIMS

DOMINIC LAKE-AREA

SOUTH-CENTRAL MINING REGION, B.C.

NTS 92 I/10E,

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE 50°35', 120°41'

REGISTERED OWNERS: R.U. BRUASET, D.L.COOKE, RAGNAR U. BRUASET & ASSOCIATES LTD.

FIELD WORK STARTED: September 27, 2010,

ANALYTICAL WORK COMPLETED: December 07, 2010,

REPORT BY: Ragnar U. Bruaset, BSc.

MARCH 18, 2011

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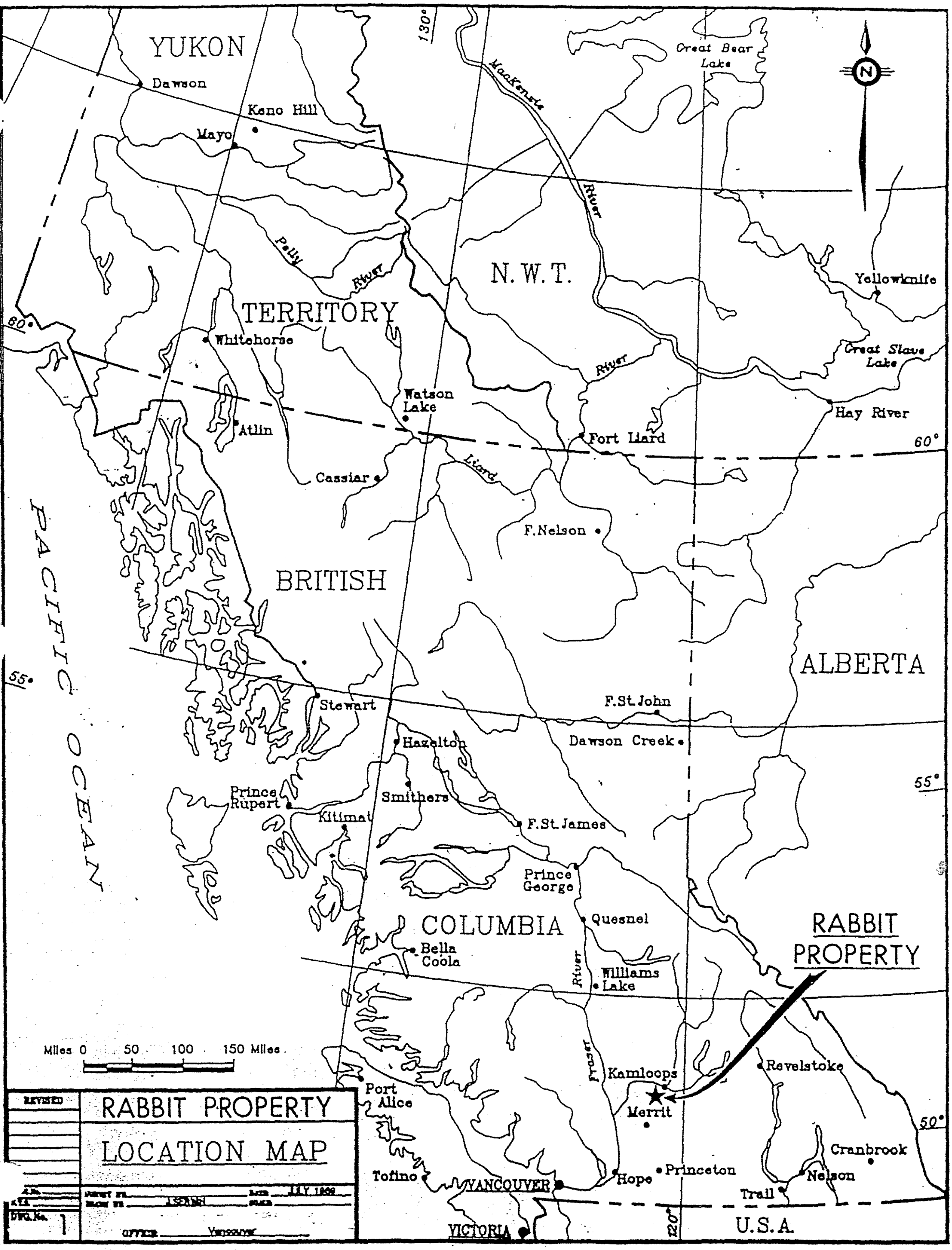
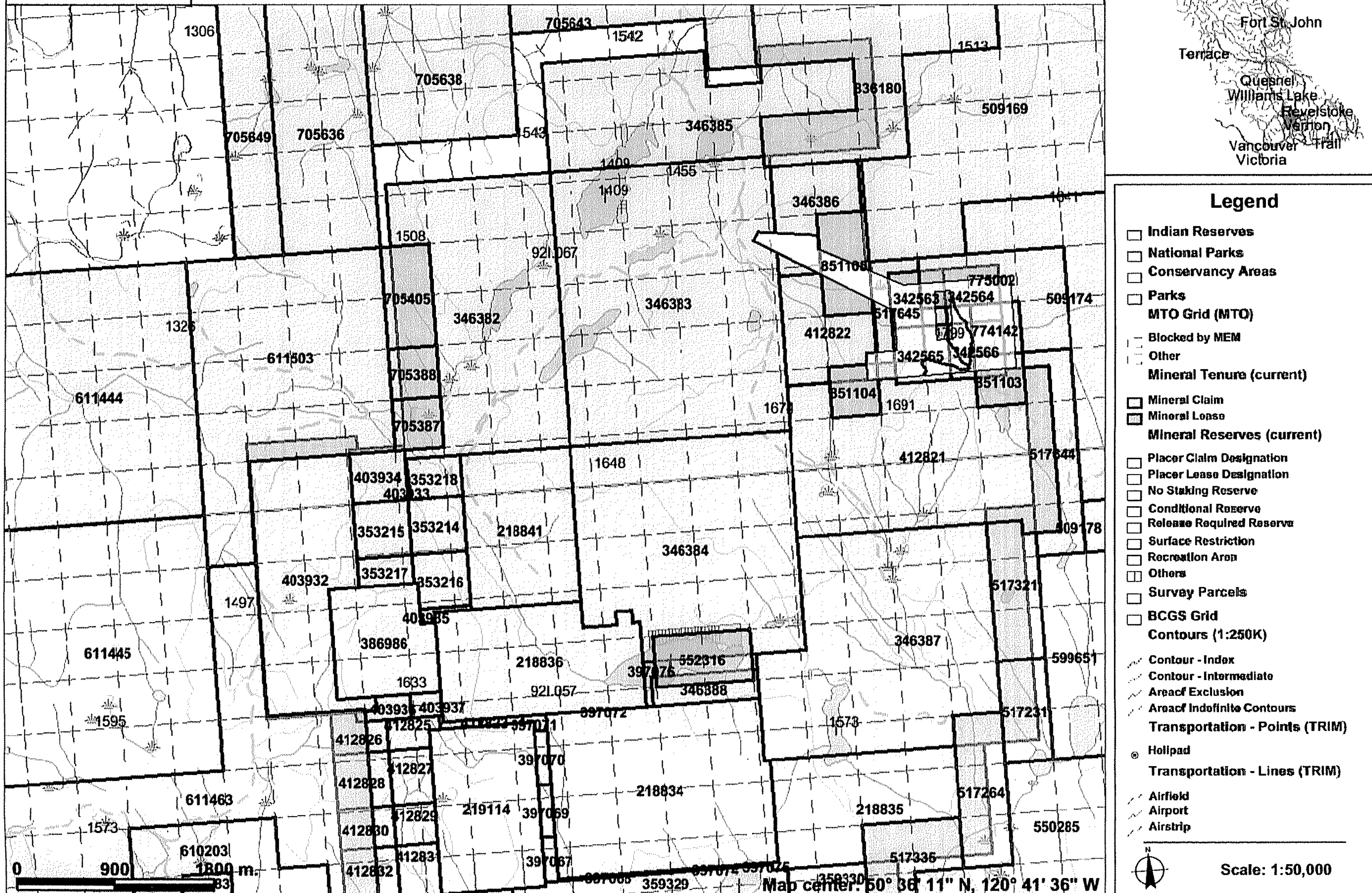


RABBIT PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

DWG. No. 1	DRAWN BY J.SENNI — DATE JULY 1989 — OFFICE Vancouver

Fig 1

Rabbit Claims



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Fig 2

INTRODUCTION

This report describes a geological survey including associated geochemical sampling and petrographic work carried out variously on Rabbit #3, #4, 36-38, 41, 86 Mineral Claims. This property is road-accessible and situated in the Dominic Lake-area about 25 km west-southwest of Kamloops, in the South-Central Mining Region of British Columbia.

Physiographically, Dominic Lake-area is located in the Thompson Plateau (Physiographic Map of the Canadian Cordillera, GSC map 1701A). Geologically, the claims are located within the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This facies is regionally favorable for Alkaline Cu-Au porphyry deposits and hosts the important copper camps of Copper Mountain, Iron Mask Batholith, Quesnel Lake and Mount Milligan.

The mineralizing system covered by the Rabbit claims, is somewhat unusual in that it has evolved over protracted geological time. During the initial mineralizing episode in Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic time, Alkaline Cu-Au deposits formed in the youngest intrusive rocks of the Durand stock, as well as in the comagmatic Nicola country rocks. Styles of mineralization noted include porphyry type involving disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite mainly in the core of Durand stock. The core of the stock is underlain by Durand monzodiorite, (DMD), and Durand monzonite, (DM). In the country rocks of the Durand stock, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in magnetite-breccias and as fracture controlled porphyry mineralization.

On the Rabbit claims as a whole, and related to Early Cretaceous magmatic activity, we find stockwork Mo-Re, porphyry Cu-Mo-Au, disseminated Au mineralization. Some of this mineralization occupy breccias developed during an Upper Triassic magmatic event.

Supergene chalcocite occurs in outcrop in the core of Durand stock as well as in float near the western margin of Durand stock, and possibly hosted by Durand hybrid diorite. The supergene event is believed to be Middle Cretaceous (Monger, J. personal communication).

An Eocene epithermal gold event is also indicated in the central part of the property in association with basalt and felsic volcanics.

Table 1, below, describes Targets and the work done in the current program.

TARGET	DEDCRIPTION OF TARGET	MAPPING DONE
Target 1.	An area where chalcocite float occurs. Source of float remains unknown and a few possibilities exist. However, a local source seems to be the most likely, since the massive nature of some of the material found would not likely survive the rigor of glacial transport. In addition,the float found does not occur in till, although that does not exclude till reworked by fluviatile processes. An interesting possibility remains: the source could be a nearby, up-ice, ground magnetic	Mapping at scale of 1: 2,500, minor hand trenching at the most prospective Cu float occurrence. Rock-geochemical analysis.

	anomaly on whose south edge P -70-18 was drilled (AR 2511). This anomaly is believed caused by a magnetite breccia. One hole collared in this breccia in 1975 intersected Cu mineralization in magnetite breccia(AR 5673).	
Target 2.	The work included prospecting for montmorillonite clay occurrences in this largely Eocene volcanic area. Recently clear-cutting and disturbance from logging equipment resulted in new exposures of montmorillonite, (MM). MM appears to a reliable local guide to the epithermal gold system. MM may assist in finding other epithermal targets in the same area.	Mapping at 1:2,500
Target 3.	Epithermal breccia occurs in area underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola volcanic. Breccia features comb-textured silica and carbonate suggestive of epithermal environment. This is a significant occurrence justifying follow-up by excavator trenching.	Mapping at 1:1,000, reconnaissance soil and rock sampling, petrographic work
Target 4.	Float justifies detailed prospecting for Durand monzodiorite (DMD) and monzonite (DM). Float occurring down-glacier from the principal known source of these rocks and extrapolating back to possible further source areas in the SW extension of these rock units in Durand stock.	Mapping float occurrences at 1:10,000 generally in recent clear-cuts well away from known roads where mechanical transportation of DMD and DM could be an issue. Rocks were sawed; etching and staining and classifying with help of binocular microscope.

SUMMARY

Recent clear-cut logging in targets investigated in this survey has provided new exposures of various geological materials such as outcrop and float that can be examined for possible clues to undiscovered mineralization.

Some of the more salient features of the survey are noted in the Table 2 below.

TARGET 1.	**NEW FINDINGS**	**RECOMMENDED WORK**
The area is suspect to be a source of high-grade chalcocite-bearing float that has been found by the writer on two previous occasions in the SW portion of the target.	1. High grade copper mineralization was not encountered. 2. A grab sample at station 2010-99 in the SE portion of Fig. 4 contains 273 ppb Au and 429 ppm Cu This sample extends a known rock-geochemical anomaly for gold 130 m to the NW.	Additional mapping and prospecting for Cu mineralization.
TARGET 2.	**NEW FINDINGS:**	**RECOMMENDED WORK**
Prospecting in this target was directed mainly at finding new montmorillonite occurrences.	The work was successful in finding two additional occurrences of montmorillonite;	Shallow trenching with an excavator to attempt locating other areas of montmorillonite including

These might then assist in defining the known epithermal gold trend, or lead to the discovery other trends.. The friable nature of MM suggest it probably does not survive weathering very well, hence any find of MM should be considered significant.	both are on trend with those already known, thereby confirming and enhancing the target.	parallel trends that could indicate other epithermal gold structures.
TARGET 3.	**NEW FINDINGS**	**RECOMMENDED WORK**
This target is situated adjacent to the west side of an interesting (untested) oxidation halo anomaly defined by selective extraction Enzyme Leach ,"E.L",. surveying. This method has proven to be highly effective in targeting on this property. Two such targets have been tested to date. The first drill test discovered the epithermal gold system but the first hole was lost due to the rods becoming stuck in the expanding MM clay (D97-3). Another test of an E.L. obtained the most significant copper intersection in the Durand stock up to that time (D97-8; AR 25124).	A strong gossan was found in a road cut. The interesting rock is carbonate-cemented breccia. Looks epithermal: the breccia contains silica selvages ranging in texture from minute cherty aggregates to coarse, comb-textured quartz. A 70-meter zone of bleaching at least 2 m wide may be associated with the breccia. The gold content of this material is low, with the highest value obtained being 34 ppb Au. Due to metal zoning in typical epithermal systems, low metal contents in surface rocks here do not rule out the target being of merit for epithermal gold deposits.	Excavator trenching.
TARGET 4	**NEW FINDINGS**	**RECOMMENDED WORK**
Prospecting for DMD and DM float was carried out along stretches of roads, situated down-ice from the core of the Durand stock. The float survey extended the potential limits of Durand core-rocks to the WSW beyond mapped limits. The occurrence of minor Durand core rocks as float up-ice from the monzonite core is attributed to down-slope movement of such material and or fluviatile processes. The terrain is considerably steeper on the NW side of the monzonite core that on the south-east side of the	The study indicates Durand core-facies may extend as much as a km kilometer further in the WSW direction and its extension could have been truncated by Grace Lake fault. The possible increase in the extent of the Durand core rocks is potentially important in view of the close association between Cu and these rocks.	Similar DMD and DM float mapping should be carried out elsewhere on the Rabbit claims in order to locate other sources of mineralized monzonite float.

stock.		

LOCATION, TERRAIN, ACCESS, DIRECTION OF GLACIAL TRANSPORT

The Rabbit claims are centered near Dominic Lake about 25 km WSW of Kamloops city centre in the South-Central Mining Region of B.C. This is also 14 km WSW of the New Gold Inc. Afton Cu-Au block-caving project scheduled to be in full production in 2012.

The property is situated on the Thompson Plateau (Mathews, 1986). The terrain is gently rolling and forested with mixed lodgepole pine, spruce, balsam fir, and locally, douglas fir. Most of the area was recently clear-cut enhancing access. The elevations of the property range from about 1400 to 1662 m.

The property is typically snow covered from the end of November to the end of April.

Preferred road access from Lac Le Jeune Junction on the Coquihalla Highway, is via Meadow Creek Road, also known as Logan Lake Road, to Paska Lake Road, a distance of 8 km. From the 9KM marker on Paska Lake Road, and the start of Dominic Lake logging, the distance to Dominic Lake is an additional 8 km.

The average direction of glacial transport on the property is 153° azimuth. This was determined in the current survey on the basis of striae mapping and drumlinoid patterns obtained from aerial photos taken June 28/65 (Fig. 3, Appendix 4). The general distribution of monzodiorite and monzonite float boulders relative to their source rocks in the core of the Durand stock indicates the ice moved in the SSW direction. A comparable average regional direction of glacial flow can be derived from data in Fulton, 1975.

PROPERTY

Claims on which work was carried out in the subject survey are listed in Table 3 along with ownership on record (Figs. 2, 3)
Table 3.

Claim names	Tenure Numbers	Owners on record
Rabbit # 3	218836	D.L. Cooke, Ragnar U. Bruaset
Rabbit # 4	218841	"
Rabbit 36	346382	Ragnar U. Bruaset & Associates Ltd
Rabbit 37	346383	"
Rabbit 38	346384	"
Rabbit 41	346387	"
Rabbit 86	412821	Ragnar U. Bruaset
Rabbit 87	412822	"

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The latest 1:250,000 scale geological map covering the Dominic Lake area is GSC map 42-1989 by Monger & McMillan. Portions of this map have been compiled from previous mapping by the survey, notably Cockfield's Nicola-sheet (Map 886A, 1947), which has now been superseeded. As was the case for the old Nicola sheet, the current GSC Ashcroft sheet shows the principal intrusive on the Rabbit Property, the Durand stock, as granitic, specifically calling it "granodiorite". According to Dr. Monger, personal communication, no new mapping was carried out by the GSC in the Dominic Lake- area in connection with Map 42-1989. He readily acknowledges that the Durand stock is likely an alkaline intrusion based on detailed mapping that has been done over the years by the property owners.

Based on the Ashcroft Sheet, the Rabbit Property is situated within the Eastern volcanic facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. This facies is characterized by mafic, augite- and hornblende porphyry bearing-breccia and tuff and local intercalated argillite. The Eastern volcanic facies of the Nicola hosts the alkaline porphyry camp of Iron Mask, as well as the alkaline mineralizing areas of Copper Mountain, Quesnel Lake and Mount Milligan (Tectonic Assemblage Map (GSC Map 1712A Scale 1:2,000,000).

Durand stock has the tectonic setting, lithological, and mineralogical characteristics of the Cordilleran plutonic regime known as the Copper Mountain Suite (Woodsworth et al., 1991.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by Nicola volcanics consisting mainly of andesitic flows and pyroclastics which are intruded by the alkaline Durand stock. The stock is indicated to be comagmatic with the enclosing volcanics of the Nicola Group.

Durand stock is indicated to be at least 4 km long by about 1.5 km wide and trends NE. The core of the stock is comprised of medium grained monzodiorite, (DMD), and monzonite (DM). A medium grain border- phase of diorite composition is recognized and it grades into a fine grain diorite at the contact with the Nicola rocks.

Monzodiorite and monzonite are, for the purposes of the current mapping, classified by the IUGS classification (Streckeisen in GEOTIMES, October 1973). The classification used in the writer's 1969-1970 mapping was D.W. Peterson, AGI 23. Availability of modal data from the original mapping enables typical Durand rocks to be plotted on the ternary diagram of the IUGS classification.

Appendix 3 contains a tabulation of the rock types based on etching and staining procedures carried out on sawed rocks. Most of these samples are float collected in connection with this attempt to obtain more complete indications of the potential extent of the Durand core which consists of monzodiorite and monzonite. The significance of the core of the Durand stock lies in the fact that it is the most consistently mineralized major rock unit on the property and is the youngest Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic intrusive phase.

The geology of Durand stock is known from 1"=400' scale mapping by the author in 1969 and 1970, and later, in addition to compilation of geological data based on drilling and trenching. Data from assessment reports of Teck Corporation and Afton Operating Company have proven invaluable in defining limits of intrusives of the southern half of the stock. A ground magnetic survey in 1970 which appears in Assessment report 2511 has proven invaluable in outlining contacts in the northern half of the stock.

The southern extent of the Durand stock is poorly known. It may plunge under the hill located south of the west-end of Dominic Lake. The extension south of Dominic Lake could have been affected by an E-W fault through Dominic Lake.

Upon occasions, reports such as Assessment Report 17669, make reference to an Early Cretaceous Durand stock. That age arose out of dating in 1980 by the Cominco Exploration Research Laboratory. It was a 6-point Rb/Sr isochron based on four samples from the Roper Lake and two from Durand stocks. The Early Cretaceous date of 125.4 ±7.4 M.Y. is now considered the age of the Roper Lake intrusive event with the indicated age of Durand stock inferred reset. The Early Cretaceous time was characterized by widespread intrusive activity in the area as well as associated hydrothermal activity. Thus, heating relative to a new intrusion and fluids moving around provided a thermal environment conducive to resetting of Rb/Sr age of Durand stock.

STRUCTURES

Strong NE trending lineaments in the valley of Dairy Lakes on the NW side of the intrusion are thought to reflect structures existing at the time of the emplacement of Durand stock. Interestingly, Durand stock lies lengthwise in a cross structure of Quesnellia, the general direction of Quesnellia being 330°, and that of Durand stock, about 045°.

Durand stock is inferred to have been truncated left laterally about half way along its length by the so-called Grace Lake fault. In addition, it is inferred that the south side of the fault is downthrown relative to its north-side, thereby preserving potentially mineralized roof-rocks of the Durand stock.

MINERALIZATION

Known copper mineralization in the Rabbit North property is hosted by Durand stock, principally by its monzodiorite/monzonite core, and by the adjacent Nicola volcanics. The core contains widespread minor disseminated chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite. Fracture controlled copper sulphides, in the form of chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite, are also present but the amounts are very much less than the former. It is clear from the work to date that the core of the Durand stock constitutes a major rock geochemical anomaly for copper and possibly gold. Practically every known outcrop of monzodiorite and monzonite in the Durand stock contains easily-recognized chalcopyrite.

Fracture controlled copper mineralization occurs in association with pyrite in the Nicola volcanics. A magnetite breccia hosted by the Nicola rocks was intersected by a diamond drill hole in 1975 (Assessment Report 5673).

The area close to the south-edge of the Eocene basalt capping has undergone considerable trenching and diamond drilling during gold exploration and this mineralization is hosted by Durand diorite and is associated with copper. Diamond drilling programs in this area were carried out by ProAm in 1997 (A.R. 25124) and Auterra in 2004 (A.R/ 27570). In the course of the ProAm program, one drill hole intersected 8 m of Durand diorite averaging 15.4 g/t Au. The last Auterra hole in 2004 cut 86 m averaging 1828 ppm and 166 ppb Au, both weighted. These along with numerous other intersections show that potential for Cu and Au deposits is present.

ALTERATION

Based on a pre-diamond drilling alteration study involving thin section-work, propylitic alteration facies is dominant in both the Durand stock and the Nicola-rocks on the property. The propylitic alteration is indicated by the following: epidote, chlorite and carbonates. Bleaching is common particular in association with precious metal mineralization, where potassic alteration may also occur. Veins of crystalline quartz are rare. Chalcedonic silica, as well as crystalline silica, occasionally occur in the epithermal system or adjacent to it. Montmorillonite clay is abundant in certain parts of the Eocene section. It is inferred to have been deposited by hot springs, which is, in fact an epithermal gold system. This clay is accompanied by sericite in felsic rock below the Eocene. The vertical limits of montmorillonite clay remains unknown due to the loss of two drill holes caused by rods sticking in the clay. The importance of montmorillonite is its membership in the low pH assemblage (Buchanan, 1981). According to Buchanan, this assemblage commonly referred to as "bleaching" in the literature, forms a halo around and a cap above individual ore (epithermal) shoots. It is virtually absent below the precious metal horizon and extends to the paleosurface.

THE 2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

This program examined four targets, namely Targets 1-4. Specific information was sought in each target. The data is presented variously on maps @ 1: 2500, 1:1,000 and 1:10,000 scale (Figs. 3-6). Figure 3 is also a summary figure.

TARGET 1. (Fig. 4)

Work in Target 1 entailed an expanded search for a source of chalcocite float found by the author on two separate occasions during the 1970's in the southwestern part of Figure 4. area. Recent clear-cutting along the western contact of Durand stock had caused considerable disturbance to the ground and thereby increased the chances of finding new float, or possibly even a source.

While no new chalcocite-bearing float was located, possibly previously undiscovered sub-cropping malachite and chrysocolla were found in the vicinity of one of the old high-grade float occurrences, enhancing the possibility that copper mineralization found as float in this vicinity maybe of local derivation.

"Copper-oxide" in the form of malachite and chrysocolla was found to be hosted by hybrid Durand diorite in a hand trench dug across an area partly stripped by dozer (Station RN 2010-125, Fig. 4). The mineralization was found in the course of an attempt to locate bedrock. Prior dozer stripping had evidently removed only part of the overburden. The estimated total Cu content of the strongest mineralization seen here is about 0.1 %. It could not be ascertained whether this material is float or sub-outcrop. The writer attempted to trace the source of the chalcocite float through soil sampling in 1979. A chalcocite-find in 1979 consisted of a large-fist size specimen of apparently 100% chalcocite. This was found in the upper non-till portion of the soil horizon at the site of a deep dozer cut by Noranda in 1967. Noranda appears to have been trenching a soil anomaly located on their L 26 N.

In view of moderately steep slopes existing in the vicinity of the chalcocite float occurrence, it was considered possible in 1979 that the chalcocite may have been transported to its present location by a fluviatile process. With that in mind, a baseline, starting at the chalcocite float- find of that year, was run a few hundred meters up the fall-line and three lines were run off the base-line at about 100 m intervals, and variously from 150 to 450 m in length. B-Horizon soils were collected @ 15 m along the cross-lines and that detected a coincident Cu-Au anomaly. The most recent Cat work on this site apparently entailed running the Cat down along the 1979 Base Line. Further work using a modest size excavator may be warranted in an effort to locate a source of the chalcocite. It is unlikely that massive chalcocite would have survived glacial-transportation, hence a local source is probable.

In the SE corner of the Fig. 3-map area, a Au-Cu rock geochemical anomaly of 273 ppb Au and 429 ppm Cu, was obtained. This geochemical association suggests this anomaly is a westward extension of a Au-Cu anomaly situated a few hundred meters to the SE and known by drilling to extend part way under the Eocene capping.

TARGET 2. (Fig. 5)

Prospecting here was directed at locating new occurrences of montmorillonite clay that may have turned up by the logging activity which included building temporary roads. Two new occurrences were found and they lie on the SW trend of known MM occurrences based on drill hole information and outcrop data. The current survey did not indicate any new MM trends. Future considerations should include systematic test-pitting with an excavator across the Eocene volcanics in hope of picking up parallel epithermal trends. The local montmorillonite clay occurs in prodigious amounts whenever encountered. The material is also fragile and is probably decomposed readily at the surface. A case in point was the digging of a sump at the site of drill hole D- 04-1. While no montmorillonite occurred in the surface rocks, prodigious amounts were found at shallow depth in the basalt.

TARGET 3. (Fig 6)

In the course of surveying a recent logging roads and searching for float of Durand monzodiorite and Durand monzonite along it, a strong gossan was encountered on a reclaimed side-road. Digging with pick and shovel into the road base at two gossan sites, exposed interesting breccia-material. The breccia consists of bleached fragments which are partly surrounded by chalcedonic silica and carbonate. Two samples of this seemingly epithermal breccia were obtained, namely RN2010-27R and 49R, weighing 2.79 kg and 4.93 kg, respectively. Samples with post script R are solid breccia although highly oxidized. A second type of sample was composed of more intensely oxidized material having the consistency of soil with small breccia fragment included. The latter is considered as a residual product of weathered breccia. The residual samples bear post-script X. "R" and "X" samples underwent the same treatment at the laboratory (Appendix 1).

TABLE 4

ICP-MS analyses of "R" and "X" samples are listed in Table 4, below. Elements listed are some of the typical associates of gold based on Boyle, 1979. The gold determinations shown are both ICP-MS and Lead Collected Fire-Assay Fusion with AAS Finish. It is noted that in the case of 8 out of the 15 elements listed, the concentrations in the "residual" material exceed those of in the breccia. Thus, surface enrichment is indicated.

Sample# RN-2010	Au (G6) 0.005	Mo 0.01 ppm	Cu 0.01 ppm	Pb 0.01 ppm	Zn 0.1 ppm	Ag Ppb 2 ppb	W 0.1 ppm	Mn 1 ppm	As 0.1 ppm	Hg Ppb 5 ppb	Cd 0.01 ppm	Sb 0.02 ppm	Bi 0.02 ppm	La 0.5 ppm	Au ICPMS 0.2 ppb
27R	0.010	14.4	74.8	12.4	61.9	458	3.8	1412	18.0	100	1.04	15.5	0.18	2.8	6.1
27X	0.023	11.0	683.0	8.2	57.5	280	1.0	873	49.4	1134	0.26	23.9	1.18	24.8	20.7
49R	0.010	18.2	74.8	16.5	49.5	459	19.6	1405	17.7	92	0.89	16.3	0.14	2.4	8.9
49X	0.034	34.0	273.6	42.2	74.2	1114	69.6	1268	65.0	272	1.06	24.0	0.76	9.5	33.7

Note: Figures above rounded to 1 decimal.

Trenching with an excavator at the breccia site is warranted for geological and geochemical information and determination of the possible size and shape of the structure.

This breccia is situated at the west end of a prominent untested oxidation halo anomaly. The two oxidation halo anomalies tested on Rabbit North to date are considered successful tests because of their Au and/or Cu intersections, or alteration obtained are of ongoing interest.

Elsewhere, Target 3 is underlain by intensely fractured augite andesite of the Nicola Group. At one location, augite andesite, or possibly felsic rocks, are bleached at several outcrops over a total length of about 70 m and width of at least 2 m. Sample RN 2010-42 at the south end of this bleached zone is anomalous in Au at 27 ppb, in Cu at 735 ppm, in Ag at 1217 ppb, in As at 31.0 ppm, in Sb at 73.7 ppm and in Hg at 3676 ppb. Clearly, this is also a potential Au associated epithermal alteration zone. The west side of the bleached zone is marked by a linear depression running parallel to it. A soil sample, RN 2010-44S, collected from this depression yielded 17 ppb Au by Fire Assay fusion by ICP-ES based on a 30 g sub-sample and 102.9 ppb Au by ICP-MS. Some of the gold associated elements were weakly anomalous, such as Cu at 100 ppm, Ag at 254 ppb and Sb at 10.23. The extent of bleaching here is worthy of further exploration by excavator trenching. The possibility that this bleached zone is an extension of the epithermal breccia to the south has to be considered. This target lies within a large IP anomaly and has an anomalous soil expression for Au. The volcanics in Target 3 form a roof pendant in Durand diorite. A number of percussion drill hole, located several hundred meters to the north and northeast, generally intersected Durand diorite (AR 20648, 20649).

Zoning of alteration and mineralization in epithermal systems are often strongly developed and discussed in detail in Buchanan, 1981. Based on Buchanan, p. 251, even narrow zones of alteration can indicate mineralization of merit.

According to Dr. Buchanan, epithermal "veins are vertically zoned from agate and clay near the paleosurface, passing with depth into barren calcite; then quartz and calcite; then quartz, calcite, adularia and precious metals; then into deeper levels to quartz, adularia and base metals. The interface between the upper precious metals and the lower base metals is a level of episodic boiling of the fluids."

The tentative inferred structural level of this system is the zone of quartz and calcite immediately above the zone of quartz, calcite, adularia and precious metals. Dr. J.Harris refers to the local brecciation/cementation as a poly-phase event, a common characteristic of epithermal deposits.

TARGET 4. Fig. 3

The exploration carried out on this target involved traversing recently logged areas southeast of the Durand stock in search of mineralized float of Durand monzodiorite and Durand monzonite. Traverses were run far enough from any built-up road to assure that any such float found would have been deposited by the glacier. Trails in cut-blocks do not generally involve trucking in material for road building. Accordingly, any material of monzodiorite and monzonite composition can generally be assumed to have been deposited by glacier.

The distribution pattern of DMD and DM indicates that the NE limit of float is very close to that predicted from the indicated glacial transport direction. However, the SW extension of the dispersion train is about 1 km beyond that predicted from the known location of the core of the Durand stock.. It is apparent from this that sources of DMD and DM must exist to the SW of the presently known limits of the Durand monzonite core. The fact that observed float continue to be mineralized with chalcopyrite is encouraging. The possibility that the SW extension of the monzonite core is covered by diorite roof rock has to be considered. Alternately, the float may have been derived from small stocks along the general trend of the core.

CONCLUSIONS

Two new occurrences of montmorillonite clay have been located in Target 2 and these lie on the trend defined by drill holes and outcrop occurrences of this low pH alteration indicator.

The NW extension of a know Au-Cu geochemical anomaly in Target 2 has been found and increased in length by 130 m through the discovery of an outcrop containing 273 ppb Au and 429 ppm Cu.

A study of the distribution of float derived from the core of Durand stock indicates a probable southwest extension of the core in the order of at least one km. Further work is needed to delimit this extension.

A similar approach may be warranted elsewhere on the Rabbit Property where chalcopyrite bearing monzonite float could not have been derived from Durand core thereby indicating another source.

A new showing featuring epithermal brecciation and bleaching was located adjacent to a known drill target indicated by Enzyme Leach surveying. One style of precious metal mineralization possibly present at depth in this target is a northerly trending vein deposit. The tentative structural level is inferred to be the zone above the projected precious metal zone.

Report by:
Ragnar U. Bruaset
March 18, 2011

REFERENCES

Boyle, R.W., 1979, The Geochemistry of gold and its deposits GSC Bulletin 280

Buchanan, L.J., 1981, Precious Metal Deposits Associated with Volcanic Environments in the Southwest. Arizona Geological Society Digest Vol.14, 1981

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Mathews, W.H., 1986, Physiography of the Canadian Cordillera, GSC Map 1701 A

Woodsworth, G.J., Anderson, R.G., Armstrong, R.L., 1991, Plutonic Regimes In: Geology of the Cordilleran Orogen in Canada

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I certify that:

1. I am a 1967 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in Geology. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist from 1967 to the present. I am a Member of the Association of Applied Geochemists.

2. I am a part owner of the Rabbit Claims.

3. I have been involved in all exploration programs on the Rabbit claims from 1989 to the present and in the programs on the precursor claims from 1969 to 1981except for a program in 1972.

4. I have carried out claim staking, geological mapping, soil sampling, biogeochemical surveys using conifer outer bark, carried out Enzyme Leach surveys, supervised excavator trenching programs, carried out trench-sampling, supervised percussion and diamond drilling programs and logged diamond drill core, all on the Rabbit Property and on precursor claims, and have reported on all projects in which I was involved.

5. I am the author of this report and the interpretations are my own.

Report by:

Ragnar U. Bruaset, B.Sc.

March 18, 2011

STATEMENT OF COST

DATES	FIELD TIME	TOTALS
September 27-30, October 1-9, 12-13	Field work 15 days @$600	$9,000
"	Distance driven:1740 km@ $0.25	$709.41
	Insurance 15 days @ $3.56	
	Gas $211.01	
"	Domicile (R&B) 15 days @ $50 + sundry	$795.2
	ANALYSIS ACME LAB. (9 rock and 1 soil samples	$485.45
	2 thin-section preparations, and 2 t.s. petrographic report. Van Petro; J. Harris.	$333.76
	Map preparation, etch and stain rocks Charge: 7 days @ $600	$4,200
	Interpretation, determine modes, and Report preparation. Charge: 4days @ $600	$2,400
	Reproductions, scanning	$200.00
	TOTAL	**$18,123.82**

APPENDIX 1

Client: **Ragnar U. Bruaset & Associates Ltd.**
5851 Halifax St.
Burnaby BC V5B 2P4 Canada

AcmeLabs

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

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ROCK SAMPLES FROM RABBIT 2010

Submitted By:	Ragnar U. Bruaset
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	November 09, 2010
Report Date:	December 07, 2010
Page:	1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS EXCEPT AS INDICATED VAN10006093.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	None Given
Shipment ID:	
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	17

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP	Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT	Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	17	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
G601	17	Lead Collection Fire - Assay Fusion - AAS Finish	30	Completed	VAN
1F04	17	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Ragnar U. Bruaset & Associates Ltd.
5851 Halifax St.
Burnaby BC V5B 2P4
Canada

9 ROCK SAMPLES WHITED OUT ARE FROM ANOTHER PROPERTY

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10006093.1

	Method	WGHT	G6	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
RN-2010-26R	Rock	1.79	0.032	10.07	302.8	1.35	16.7	158	13.7	41.1	430	3.10	5.2	0.5	23.1	0.7	141.5	0.09	1.09	0.27	108
RN-2010-27R	Rock	2.79	0.010	14.35	74.78	12.40	61.9	458	15.0	12.5	1412	5.89	18.0	0.2	6.1	0.4	86.2	1.04	15.51	0.18	47
RN-2010-27X	Rock	0.44	0.023	10.96	682.0	8.16	57.5	280	29.9	64.2	873	7.37	49.4	1.2	20.7	1.4	31.1	0.26	23.92	1.18	99
RN-2010-28R	Rock	0.61	0.023	6.62	246.5	0.74	10.6	251	11.1	26.0	181	3.09	4.0	0.4	20.5	0.5	59.3	0.04	0.38	0.32	73
RN-2010-42R	Rock	0.62	0.027	3.63	735.0	1.58	35.1	1217	16.3	22.7	610	3.80	31.0	0.2	24.3	0.4	57.7	0.17	73.70	0.76	36
RN-2010-49R	Rock	4.93	0.010	18.24	74.80	16.52	49.5	459	15.1	15.9	1405	5.62	17.7	0.3	8.9	0.2	81.5	0.89	16.28	0.14	40
RN-2010-49X	Rock	0.48	0.034	34.06	273.6	42.18	74.2	1114	31.7	40.3	1268	7.14	65.0	0.5	33.7	0.9	17.4	1.06	24.03	0.76	68
RN-2010-53R	Rock	1.00	0.029	25.14	408.7	14.66	65.4	791	11.4	40.3	691	5.44	101.9	0.5	28.0	0.5	125.9	0.99	2.49	0.80	59
RN-2010-99R	Rock	0.90	0.273	0.78	429.4	3.33	33.4	176	8.6	15.6	956	3.95	10.2	0.4	136.3	1.4	30.1	0.45	0.83	0.50	69
	Rock	0.35		8.17	412.6	260.6	734.8	8383	7.1	7.0	725	10.43	177.8	0.5		0.2	95.5	2.60	3.13	1.87	74
	Rock	0.68		26.80	535.9	119.5	1021	6290	9.8	1.8	327	17.96	224.2	0.4		0.1	81.2	1.81	5.63	1.85	100
	Rock	0.72		0.29	27.62	51.15	48.9	263	5.2	2.2	1078	1.36	14.7	1.6		0.1	249.6	1.67	0.17	0.04	35
	Rock	0.55		0.67	1347	3.84	5223	324	61.9	47.5	6160	4.49	5.4	2.4		0.4	86.5	32.03	0.07	0.21	150
	Rock	1.75		10.96	658.9	59.87	443.4	4047	7.3	3.9	1320	15.68	328.1	1.1		0.2	115.6	2.20	6.99	0.97	174
	Rock	0.64		1.44	409.4	11.14	581.5	544	87.3	8.3	1560	16.64	104.6	0.4		0.3	79.8	3.38	0.73	0.19	136
	Rock	0.85		2.43	186.0	27.22	147.2	1504	6.1	5.6	6674	4.79	5.7	1.7		0.2	711.7	1.53	0.22	0.20	58
	Rock	0.23		0.90	720.5	32.25	168.7	5692	20.8	63.7	4512	28.64	116.1	2.1		0.5	30.8	0.28	0.70	1.48	139

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10006093.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02
RN-2010-26R	Rock	1.32	0.202	5.9	28.0	1.05	72.2	0.117	<20	1.69	0.028	0.07	4.2	8.8	0.06	0.11	10	0.7	<0.02	5.2	7.30
RN-2010-27R	Rock	10.83	0.033	2.8	6.0	2.47	238.6	0.001	<20	0.16	0.002	0.11	3.8	14.8	0.05	0.09	100	0.5	0.02	0.5	3.33
RN-2010-27X	Rock	0.44	0.119	24.8	13.8	0.14	339.5	0.001	<20	1.06	0.002	0.27	1.0	26.5	0.36	0.12	1134	2.0	0.05	2.6	19.28
RN-2010-28R	Rock	1.14	0.207	4.2	10.6	0.54	61.6	0.134	<20	0.97	0.043	0.09	14.0	3.0	<0.02	0.74	<5	1.7	0.06	3.2	0.66
RN-2010-42R	Rock	2.25	0.180	7.7	18.9	0.41	137.7	0.001	<20	0.27	0.019	0.15	1.1	19.0	0.04	1.05	3676	1.2	0.05	0.6	2.45
RN-2010-49R	Rock	12.32	0.034	2.4	3.2	3.01	72.0	<0.001	<20	0.15	0.002	0.12	19.6	10.6	0.06	0.12	92	0.6	<0.02	0.4	2.92
RN-2010-49X	Rock	0.96	0.085	9.5	16.1	0.36	149.4	0.007	<20	1.06	0.004	0.21	69.6	15.8	0.17	0.10	272	1.1	0.07	2.5	13.44
RN-2010-53R	Rock	5.36	0.202	5.0	5.4	1.27	25.5	0.006	<20	0.55	0.018	0.30	0.5	13.7	0.11	2.16	193	1.4	0.10	1.4	8.74
RN-2010-99R	Rock	3.02	0.142	8.9	10.8	0.19	1808	0.003	<20	0.62	0.019	0.25	0.2	13.8	0.05	0.04	58	0.4	0.09	1.3	3.94
	Rock	11.89	0.056	0.9	62.2	0.12	28.5	0.006	<20	0.34	0.002	0.09	0.1	3.2	0.05	8.75	1010	5.2	0.37	7.8	1.75
	Rock	10.12	0.038	0.8	23.6	0.04	20.4	0.004	<20	0.17	0.007	0.21	0.1	2.5	0.21	7.81	273	6.2	1.29	3.4	0.09
	Rock	31.46	0.024	1.8	12.6	0.32	22.8	0.016	<20	0.39	0.001	0.08	0.1	2.2	<0.02	0.16	55	0.8	0.10	1.1	0.49
	Rock	6.87	0.145	5.9	162.9	3.40	47.2	0.021	<20	4.96	0.002	0.23	<0.1	19.8	0.04	3.62	24	0.5	0.07	8.4	2.27
	Rock	10.70	0.034	1.1	25.0	0.18	16.7	0.007	<20	0.50	0.003	0.09	<0.1	1.7	0.22	6.27	140	3.4	0.60	5.2	0.40
	Rock	6.96	0.053	1.4	302.6	0.86	15.0	0.017	<20	1.38	0.001	0.02	0.1	10.5	0.10	5.32	126	1.6	0.14	7.4	0.26
	Rock	22.69	0.019	1.8	13.4	0.63	48.1	0.015	<20	1.38	0.002	0.05	0.4	5.1	<0.02	0.96	16	1.1	0.04	2.6	0.97
	Rock	2.24	0.037	1.8	37.2	1.18	7.2	0.014	<20	2.12	<0.001	0.03	0.6	5.5	0.03	>10	17	15.3	0.92	5.3	0.49

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 07, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10006093.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
RN-2010-26R	Rock	0.1	0.09	0.13	6.3	0.4	<0.05	3.5	6.31	10.2	0.03	<1	0.7	13.6	12	5
RN-2010-27R	Rock	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	3.8	<0.1	<0.05	0.8	6.83	6.0	0.03	<1	0.1	0.9	<10	<2
RN-2010-27X	Rock	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	16.3	0.3	<0.05	1.0	10.84	45.6	0.13	<1	1.1	15.2	15	6
RN-2010-28R	Rock	<0.1	0.12	0.15	3.8	0.3	<0.05	3.2	4.73	7.4	<0.02	20	0.2	3.8	14	5
RN-2010-42R	Rock	<0.1	0.03	0.02	5.9	0.1	<0.05	1.3	4.99	10.5	0.08	<1	0.2	0.6	11	7
RN-2010-49R	Rock	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	4.8	<0.1	<0.05	0.5	7.80	4.5	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.6	12	3
RN-2010-49X	Rock	<0.1	<0.02	0.08	11.9	0.2	<0.05	1.7	18.55	14.3	0.05	1	0.7	4.0	14	5
RN-2010-53R	Rock	<0.1	0.03	0.03	11.6	<0.1	<0.05	1.7	9.94	10.4	0.03	4	0.6	4.6	17	5
RN-2010-99R	Rock	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	7.3	<0.1	<0.05	1.0	15.21	16.7	0.04	<1	0.3	1.0	<10	7
	Rock	0.2	<0.02	0.04	2.8	0.2	<0.05	1.4	1.03	1.5	0.83	<1	<0.1	0.8	14	4
	Rock	0.3	0.04	0.04	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	3.7	0.96	1.4	0.11	<1	<0.1	0.4	26	3
	Rock	<0.1	0.04	0.06	3.1	<0.1	<0.05	1.9	2.97	2.0	<0.02	1	0.1	2.4	<10	<2
	Rock	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	8.2	0.2	<0.05	1.1	8.58	13.1	0.04	<1	0.7	31.7	<10	5
	Rock	0.2	0.04	0.04	0.7	0.1	<0.05	2.8	1.37	1.8	0.16	<1	<0.1	1.6	<10	3
	Rock	0.5	<0.02	0.03	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	1.4	1.25	2.6	0.10	<1	<0.1	1.6	15	7
	Rock	<0.1	0.03	0.02	1.6	0.1	<0.05	1.7	7.51	4.2	0.06	2	0.1	8.7	<10	2
	Rock	0.4	0.05	0.05	1.1	0.2	<0.05	4.0	5.27	3.1	0.08	12	<0.1	4.0	<10	3

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Burnaby BC V5B 2P4 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: December 07, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10006093.1

	Method	WGHT	G6	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
Pulp Duplicates																					
	Rock	0.85	0.101	2.43	186.0	27.22	147.2	1504	6.1	5.6	6674	4.79	5.7	1.7	50.1	0.2	711.7	1.53	0.22	0.20	58
	QC			2.54	188.1	26.98	150.7	1493	6.5	5.8	6658	4.85	5.5	1.8	58.7	0.2	719.6	1.56	0.23	0.20	59
Core Reject Duplicates																					
DUP G1	QC		<0.005	0.11	3.15	3.51	45.7	20	3.0	4.3	557	1.98	0.3	1.7	0.5	6.6	55.6	0.02	<0.02	0.11	37
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard			22.03	101.7	65.37	381.6	902	54.4	9.3	604	2.25	51.4	4.7	57.4	4.6	72.1	6.32	4.42	4.63	77
STD DS8	Standard			13.34	111.4	121.9	307.6	1675	38.4	7.6	605	2.41	24.4	2.8	91.1	7.0	66.1	2.56	4.47	6.82	40
STD OREAS45PA	Standard			0.86	586.6	17.99	105.4	306	289.9	97.1	1092	15.95	3.5	1.1	48.2	6.5	12.7	0.10	0.12	0.17	221
STD OXH66	Standard		1.352																		
STD OXK79	Standard		3.558																		
STD OXH66 Expected			1.285																		
STD OXK79 Expected			3.532																		
STD DS7 Expected				20.5	109	70.6	411	890	56	9.7	627	2.39	50	4.9	70	4.4	72.3	6.38	4.6	4.51	84
STD OREAS45PA Expected				0.9	600	19	119	300	281	104	1130	16.659	4.2	1.2	43	6	14	0.09	0.13	0.18	221
STD DS8 Expected				12.87	113	126	313	1710	40.6	7.9	622	2.54	27.73	2.89	99	7.91	70.74	2.35	4.89	6.67	41
BLK	Blank		<0.005																		
BLK	Blank		0.005																		
BLK	Blank			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.005	0.10	2.41	3.48	44.2	19	2.7	4.3	535	1.84	0.3	1.9	<0.2	6.8	52.9	0.02	<0.02	0.12	36
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.005	0.11	3.02	3.78	45.4	18	2.9	4.3	547	1.92	0.3	2.1	<0.2	7.1	56.2	0.02	<0.02	0.11	36

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 07, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10006093.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02
Pulp Duplicates																					
	Rock	22.69	0.019	1.8	13.4	0.63	48.1	0.015	<20	1.38	0.002	0.05	0.4	5.1	<0.02	0.96	16	1.1	0.04	2.6	0.97
	QC	23.60	0.018	1.8	13.6	0.63	49.5	0.015	<20	1.39	0.003	0.05	0.4	5.3	<0.02	0.95	12	0.8	0.11	2.7	1.00
Core Reject Duplicates																					
DUP G1	QC	0.51	0.078	16.3	10.1	0.53	173.9	0.135	<20	0.95	0.084	0.49	<0.1	2.2	0.32	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.8	3.19
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	0.92	0.071	13.3	182.8	1.00	393.9	0.122	35	0.96	0.086	0.43	3.3	2.7	3.96	0.19	206	3.1	1.26	4.6	6.15
STD DS8	Standard	0.71	0.075	17.0	114.1	0.60	284.2	0.119	<20	0.91	0.081	0.40	2.3	2.4	5.40	0.16	222	5.5	5.19	4.6	2.45
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	0.21	0.029	16.4	734.1	0.10	166.7	0.132	<20	3.37	0.009	0.07	<0.1	41.9	0.08	<0.02	21	0.2	0.04	15.7	1.04
STD OXH66	Standard																				
STD OXK79	Standard																				
STD OXH66 Expected																					
STD OXK79 Expected																					
STD DS7 Expected		0.93	0.08	12.7	192	1.05	410	0.124	38.6	1.0195	0.089	0.44	3.4	2.5	4.19	0.19	210	3.5	1.18	4.6	6.36
STD OREAS45PA Expected		0.2411	0.034	16.2	873	0.095	187	0.124		3.34	0.011	0.0665	0.011	43	0.07	0.03	30	0.54		16.8	1
STD DS8 Expected		0.76	0.08	17.2	117.9	0.62	279	0.13	12	0.96	0.09	0.4	3.18	2.77	5.58	0.17	192	5.9	5.15	5	2.47
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.48	0.077	16.4	9.6	0.51	171.8	0.133	<20	0.91	0.078	0.48	<0.1	2.2	0.32	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	4.6	3.07
G1	Prep Blank	0.51	0.077	16.2	9.4	0.52	175.0	0.135	<20	0.95	0.087	0.50	0.1	2.2	0.32	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.6	3.23

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 07, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10006093.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
Pulp Duplicates																
	Rock	<0.1	0.03	0.02	1.6	0.1	<0.05	1.7	7.51	4.2	0.06	2	0.1	8.7	<10	2
	QC	0.1	<0.02	0.02	1.6	0.1	<0.05	1.7	7.55	4.5	0.05	<1	<0.1	9.0	<10	3
Core Reject Duplicates																
DUP G1	QC	0.1	0.09	0.34	44.0	0.6	<0.05	1.4	6.05	28.1	<0.02	<1	0.2	27.7	<10	<2
Reference Materials																
STD DS7	Standard	<0.1	0.11	0.48	34.9	4.8	<0.05	5.7	6.06	37.1	1.55	2	1.6	25.1	60	41
STD DS8	Standard	<0.1	0.07	1.19	37.6	6.9	<0.05	2.2	6.10	29.9	2.22	60	4.6	24.4	120	354
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	0.1	0.54	0.34	8.2	1.6	<0.05	21.3	8.02	34.2	0.10	<1	0.5	5.4	73	74
STD OXH66	Standard															
STD OXK79	Standard															
STD OXH66 Expected																
STD OXK79 Expected																
STD DS7 Expected		0.1	0.11	0.71	35.8	4.61		5.4	5.18	36	1.57	4	1.6	29.3	70	40
STD OREAS45PA Expected			0.51	0.21	8.9	1.6		20.5		34	0.09		0.6	5.8	54	72
STD DS8 Expected		0.13	0.06	1.71	39	6.76	0.01	3.03	7.12	31.7	2.14	55	5.9	28.8	110	339
BLK	Blank															
BLK	Blank															
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
Prep Wash																
G1	Prep Blank	<0.1	0.08	0.43	42.8	0.6	<0.05	1.6	5.92	28.2	<0.02	<1	0.3	29.0	<10	3
G1	Prep Blank	0.1	0.07	0.37	44.2	0.6	<0.05	1.5	5.97	28.5	<0.02	<1	0.3	27.7	<10	8

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10006095.1

		WGHT	3B	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
RN-2010-44S	Soil			2.32	102.7	5.10	57.1	254	22.1	17.6	800	4.08	15.7	0.4		1.2	32.8	0.13	10.23	0.76	105
[illegible]	Soil			10.29	546.2	165.5	1299	7988	31.3	18.3	2548	12.30	141.8	2.2		0.4	132.2	6.19	1.93	1.48	123
[illegible]	Soil			7.82	442.1	49.91	279.1	4293	14.1	16.3	2158	22.21	201.5	2.5		0.6	99.5	0.87	2.99	1.31	154

SOIL SAMLE FROM RABBIT 2010
(EXCEPT where whited out)

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10006095.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02
RN-2010-44S	Soil	0.50	0.161	6.7	29.6	0.69	180.8	0.080	<20	2.01	0.029	0.16	0.5	6.5	0.03	<0.02	249	0.5	0.06	6.0	6.74
	Soil	10.15	0.086	2.6	83.1	0.93	37.2	0.017	<20	1.92	0.003	0.13	0.2	8.0	0.10	4.97	513	3.6	0.52	6.7	1.94
	Soil	3.99	0.071	3.0	45.0	0.87	61.9	0.043	<20	1.94	0.025	0.33	1.0	6.0	0.20	5.46	76	5.4	0.49	7.2	3.51

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Report Date: December 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10006095.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
RN-2010-44S	Soil	<0.1	0.08	0.40	10.0	0.3	<0.05	4.9	5.33	16.2	0.04	1	0.5	11.5	11	3
	Soil	0.1	0.04	0.04	4.5	0.3	<0.05	2.3	3.78	4.4	0.33	2	0.2	12.9	<10	4
	Soil	0.3	0.08	0.11	8.7	0.3	<0.05	3.9	4.02	5.6	0.14	4	0.1	9.7	<10	3

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10006095.1

	Method	WGHT	3B	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2
Pulp Duplicates																					
	Soil		639	10.29	546.2	165.5	1299	7988	31.3	18.3	2548	12.30	141.8	2.2	538.5	0.4	132.2	6.19	1.93	1.48	123
	QC		642																		
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard			20.98	106.1	72.48	404.7	1001	56.4	9.4	622	2.40	50.8	5.2	72.0	4.7	74.6	6.17	4.38	4.83	82
STD DS8	Standard			13.96	112.9	128.5	318.4	1733	37.8	7.5	632	2.50	24.5	2.7	215.7	6.6	67.1	2.35	4.41	6.90	41
STD OREAS45PA	Standard			0.85	619.1	18.96	127.2	313	303.2	111.6	1120	17.21	4.0	1.2	40.5	7.1	14.3	0.11	0.11	0.18	231
STD OXC72	Standard		186																		
STD OXC72	Standard		191																		
STD DS7 Expected				20.5	109	70.6	411	890	56	9.7	627	2.39	50	4.9	70	4.4	72.3	6.38	4.6	4.51	84
STD OREAS45PA Expected				0.9	600	19	119	300	281	104	1130	16.559	4.2	1.2	43	6	14	0.09	0.13	0.18	221
STD DS8 Expected				12.87	113	126	313	1710	40.6	7.9	622	2.54	27.73	2.89	99	7.91	70.74	2.35	4.89	6.67	41
STD OXC72 Expected			205																		
BLK	Blank		<2																		
BLK	Blank			<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2
BLK	Blank		<2																		
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		<2	0.09	2.09	2.71	46.9	7	3.4	4.4	570	1.92	0.3	1.9	<0.2	4.9	52.8	<0.01	<0.02	0.04	35

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 02, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10006095.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs
	Unit	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02
Pulp Duplicates																					
	Soil	10.15	0.086	2.6	83.1	0.93	37.2	0.017	<20	1.92	0.003	0.13	0.2	8.0	0.10	4.97	513	3.6	0.52	6.7	1.94
	QC																				
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	0.96	0.079	13.9	186.2	1.08	419.9	0.124	33	1.04	0.092	0.46	3.5	2.9	4.35	0.20	218	3.5	1.31	5.0	6.61
STD DS8	Standard	0.71	0.083	15.5	118.1	0.63	297.6	0.117	<20	0.93	0.086	0.41	2.8	2.5	5.69	0.16	182	6.0	5.25	4.8	2.55
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	0.25	0.037	17.1	810.4	0.12	184.4	0.135	<20	3.58	0.013	0.08	<0.1	48.5	0.06	<0.02	20	0.5	0.05	18.0	1.00
STD OXC72	Standard																				
STD OXC72	Standard																				
STD DS7 Expected		0.93	0.08	12.7	192	1.05	410	0.124	38.6	1.0195	0.089	0.44	3.4	2.5	4.19	0.19	210	3.5	1.18	4.6	6.36
STD OREAS45PA Expected		0.2411	0.034	16.2	873	0.095	187	0.124		3.34	0.011	0.0665	0.011	43	0.07	0.03	30	0.54		16.8	1
STD DS8 Expected		0.76	0.08	17.2	117.9	0.62	279	0.13	12	0.96	0.09	0.4	3.18	2.77	5.58	0.17	192	5.9	5.15	5	2.47
STD OXC72 Expected																					
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.46	0.087	9.1	5.7	0.56	209.4	0.125	<20	0.90	0.058	0.46	<0.1	2.1	0.32	<0.02	<5	0.1	<0.02	5.0	2.90

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Project: None Given
Report Date: December 02, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10006095.1

	Method	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F	1F
	Analyte	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2
Pulp Duplicates																
	Soil	0.1	0.04	0.04	4.5	0.3	<0.05	2.3	3.78	4.4	0.33	2	0.2	12.9	<10	4
	QC															
Reference Materials																
STD DS7	Standard	0.1	0.12	0.49	38.0	4.7	<0.05	5.7	6.20	40.6	1.68	4	1.7	28.9	67	46
STD DS8	Standard	<0.1	0.07	1.12	40.6	6.7	<0.05	2.1	6.02	28.6	2.27	53	5.3	28.0	108	360
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	0.2	0.54	0.23	9.1	1.7	<0.05	22.3	9.17	37.2	0.07	<1	0.6	6.5	48	82
STD OXC72	Standard															
STD OXC72	Standard															
STD DS7 Expected		0.1	0.11	0.71	35.8	4.61		5.4	5.18	36	1.57	4	1.6	29.3	70	40
STD OREAS45PA Expected			0.51	0.21	8.9	1.6		20.5		34	0.09		0.6	5.8	54	72
STD DS8 Expected		0.13	0.06	1.71	39	6.76	0.01	3.03	7.12	31.7	2.14	55	5.9	28.8	110	339
STD OXC72 Expected																
BLK	Blank															
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank															
Prep Wash																
G1	Prep Blank	0.1	0.09	0.34	40.7	0.4	<0.05	1.2	4.58	17.3	<0.02	<1	0.2	32.4	<10	5

APPENDIX 2

Harris
EXPLORATION SERVICES

MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

534 ELLIS STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7H 2G6 TELEPHONE (604) 929-5867

Report for: **Ragnar U. Bruaset and Asssociates, Ltd**
505 Halifax Street,
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 2P4

Report 101081
December 7, 2010

PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF A ROCK SAMPLE

Introduction:

A specimen of breccia, numbered RN 2010-49, was submitted for polished thin section preparation and petrographic descriptions of two separate areas (designated A and B).

Description:

Sample RN 2010-49

Estimated Mode:

	Breccia fragments	
	Altered(sericitized/argillized)plagioclase	70
	Altered(carbonated/ferruginized)mafics	30
P	Pyrite(partially limonitized)	trace
	Cement	
	Carbonate	90
	Chert/Quartz	10

The hand-specimen of this rock exhibits the distinctive macroscopic features of a coarse, carbonate-cemented breccia. Semi-matching, sub-angular, often elongate clasts of an altered rock of probable igneous (leuco-andesitic?) origin reach sizes of several inches and are cemented by vuggy, crustified brown carbonate.

The latter is, in part, reactive to 10% HCl, indicating calcitic composition, but is interlayered with non-reactive zones of probable dolomitic character.

Petrographic examination suggests that the brecciated host consists dominantly of an aggregate of probable original plagioclase of grain-size 100 - 500 microns, now showing total pervasive alteration to compact sericite and clays. Scattered clumps of darker appearance within the altered feldspar are composed mainly of limonite-stained carbonate and may represent an indeterminate altered accessory mafic constituent.

The altered host-rock clasts commonly show selvedges of silica - ranging in texture from minutely cherty aggregates to coarser, comb-textured quartz.

The brecciation/cementation appears to have been a polyphase event. The siliceous selvedges are sometimes cross-cut by the carbonate cement and there are patches of re-brecciation composed of finely fragmented mixtures of carbonate and silica.

The growth-zoned, crustified carbonate cement in this rock owes its brownish body colour to a content of cleavage-related dust-sized limonite.

Traces of pyrite, partially oxidized to limonite, are present as disseminated specks, 10 - 150 microns in size, in some of the host-rock clasts.

The two sectioned areas (A and B) differ only in that Area A incorporates approximately equal proportions of host rock fragments and carbonate cement, whilst Area B is strongly dominated by the vuggy carbonate cement component. One of the small clasts in the latter area shows siliceous selvedges discordantly truncated by the carbonate cement (see offcut).

No photomicrographs are included in this report as the described relationships are generally on too coarse a scale to be illustrated in that manner.

J.F.Harris Ph.D.

APPENDIX 3.

APPENDIX 3. (part)

Table of modes and normalized modes (Qtz+Ksp+Plag=100%) for the year 2010 sampling of plutonic rocks from the Rabbit Property for purposes of grouping by the IUGS or Streckheisen classification. Refer to accompanying ternary diagram.

Example: Calculate normalized Kspar for first sample:
FORMULA: Normalized mode of each of Q,K or P=
(modal Q or K or P)% X 100/ ∑modal Q+K+P =
Example: Ksp for sample-139=24 X 100/76=31.6

Mode

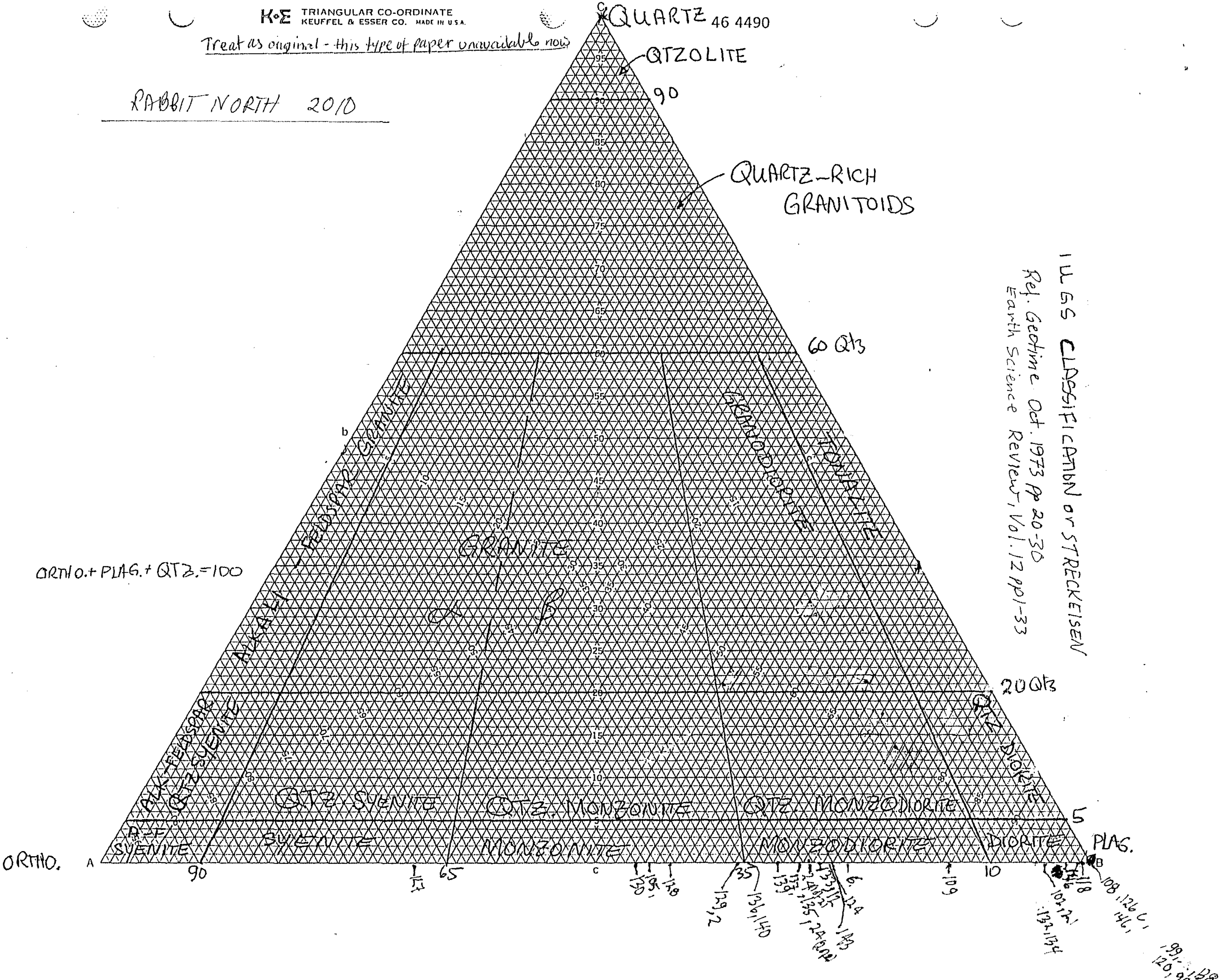
	MODAL VALUES					NORMALIZED VALUES				
Sample no. 2010-	1. Q %	2. K %	3. P %	4. M % mafics	5. ∑1.-4.	6. ∑1.-3	7. Q %.	8. K %	9. P %	10. IUGS Rock type	Contains easily recognized chalcopyrite
139	0	24	52	24	100	76	0	31.6	68.4	monzodiorite	
130	0	40	47	13	100	87	0	46.0	54.0	monzonite	
24 1of2	0	25	63	12	100	88	0	28.4	71.6	monzodiorite	
135	0	25	63	12	100	88	0	28.4	71.6	monzodiorite	yes
136	0	30	57	13	100	87	0	34.5	65.5	monzodiorite	yes
118	0	1	95	4	100	96	0	1.0	99.0	diorite	
133	0	24	64	12	100	88	0	27.3	72.7	monzodiorite	yes
137	0	25	60	15	100	85	0	29.4	70.6	monzodiorite	yes
129	0	30	55	15	100	85	0	35.3	64.7	monzonite	yes
132	0	5	85	10	100	90	0	5.6	94.4	diorite	
108	0	0	90	10	100	90	0	0	100	diorite	
126C	0	0	80	20	100	80	0	0	100	diorite	
6	0	23	70	7	100	93	0	24.7	75.3	monzodiorite	yes
146	0	1	89	10	100	90	0	1.1	98.9	diorite	(py only)
12	0	24	64	12	100	88	0	27.3	72.7	monzodiorite	yes
99	0	0	84	16	100	84	0	0	100	diorite	
134	0	4	90	6	100	94	0	4.3	95.7	diorite	
2	0	30	55	15	100	85	0	35.3	64.7	monzonite	yes
124	0	24	68	8	100	92	0	26.1	73.9	monzodiorite	
140	0	30	58	12	100	88	0	34.1	65.9	monzodiorite	yes
109	0	12	73	15	100	85	0	14.1	85.9	monzodiorite	yes
127	0	60	28	12	100	88	0	68.2	31.8	syenite	(py only)
138	0	0	88	12	100	88	0	0	100	diorite	
128	0	40	54	6	100	94	0	42.6	57.4	monzonite	yes
143	0	25	69	6	100	94	0	26.6	73.4	monzodiorite	yes
105	0	40	50	10	100	90	0	44.4	55.6	monzonite	
102	0	4	86	10	100	90	0	4.4	95.6	diorite	
120	0	0	88	12	100	88	0	0	100	diorite	
21	0	4	81	15	100	85	0	4.7	95.3	diorite	

K+E TRIANGULAR CO-ORDINATE
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

Treat as original - this type of paper unavailable now

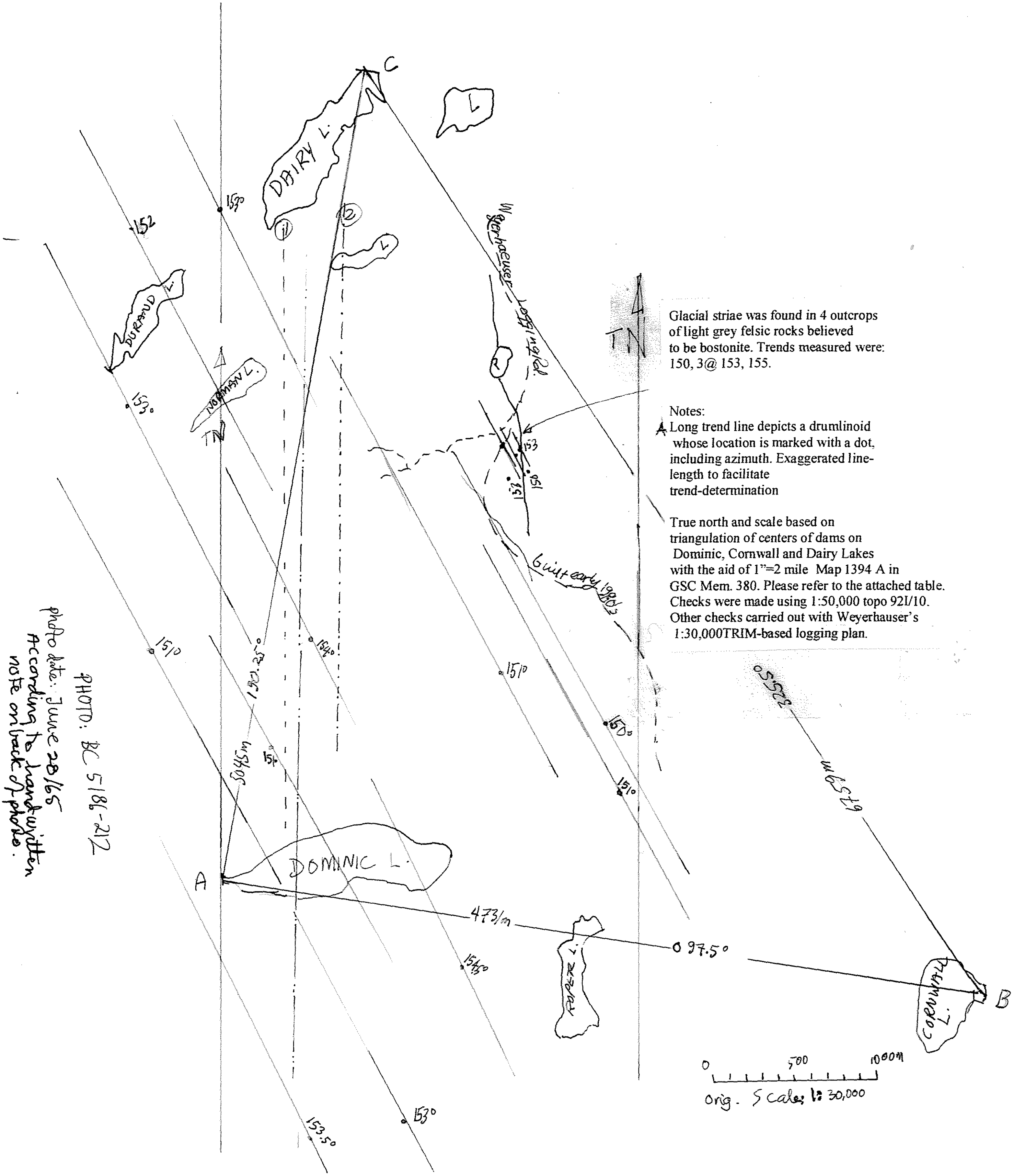
RABBIT NORTH 2010

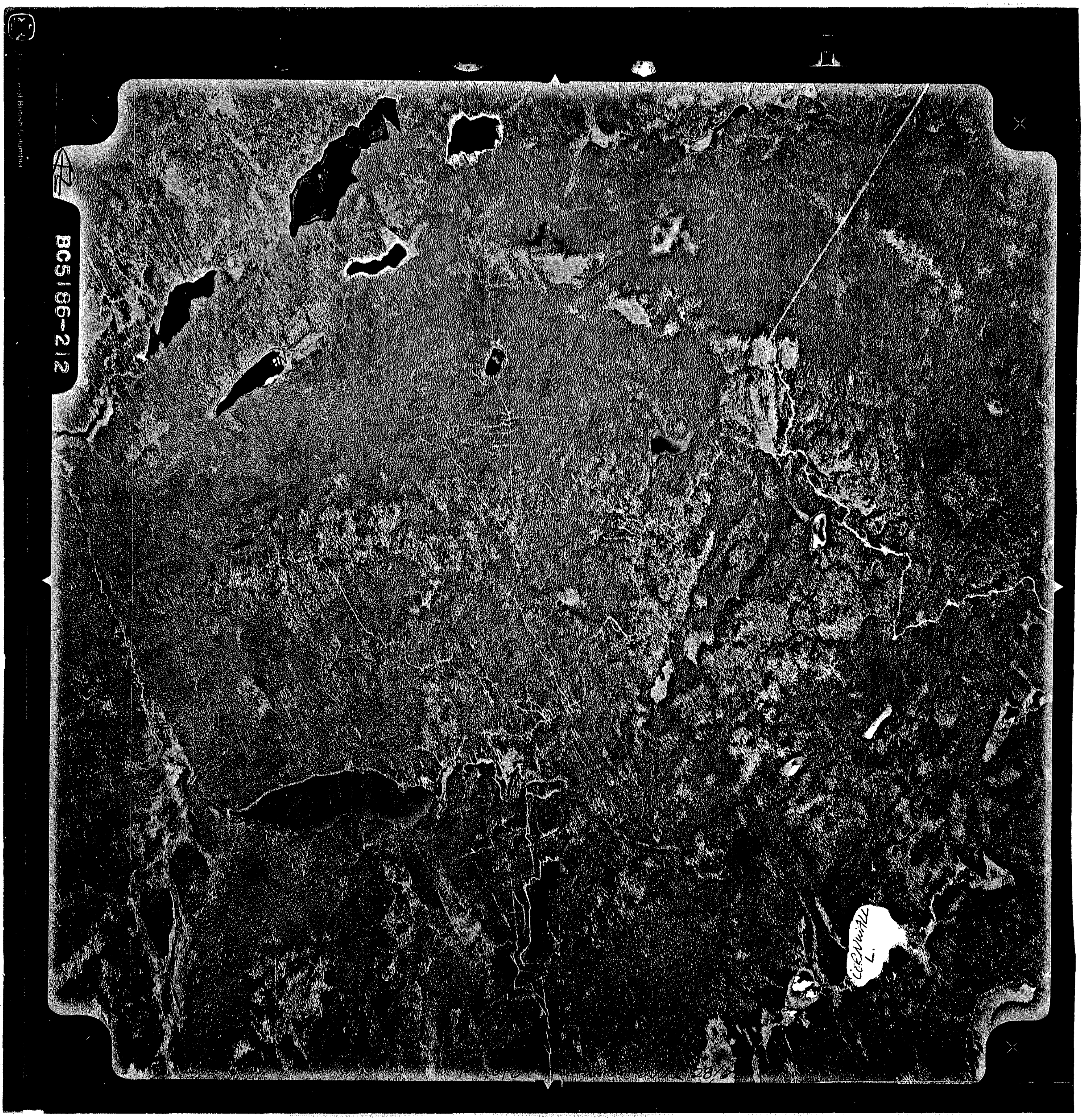
ORTHO.+PLAG.+QTZ.=100

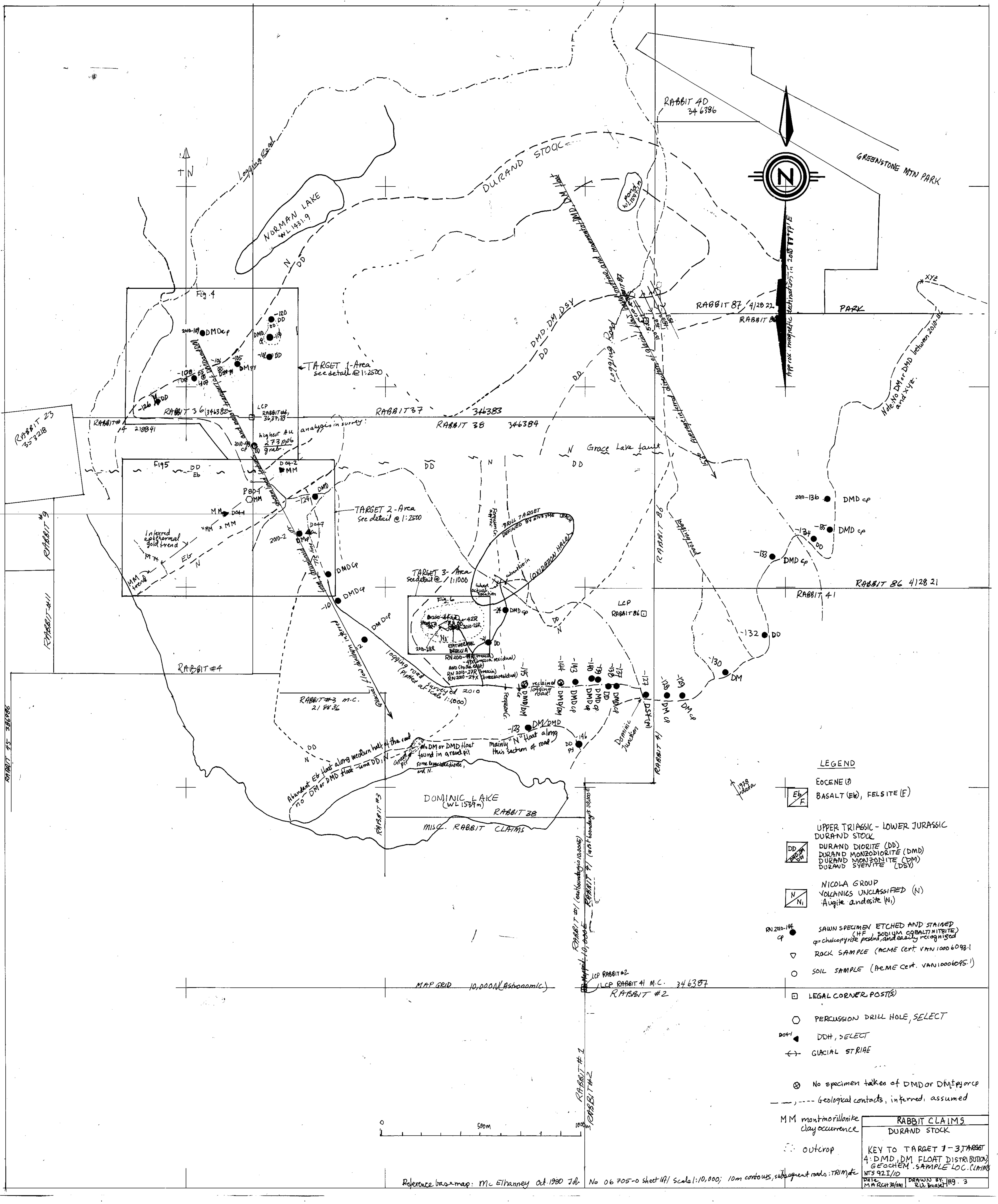


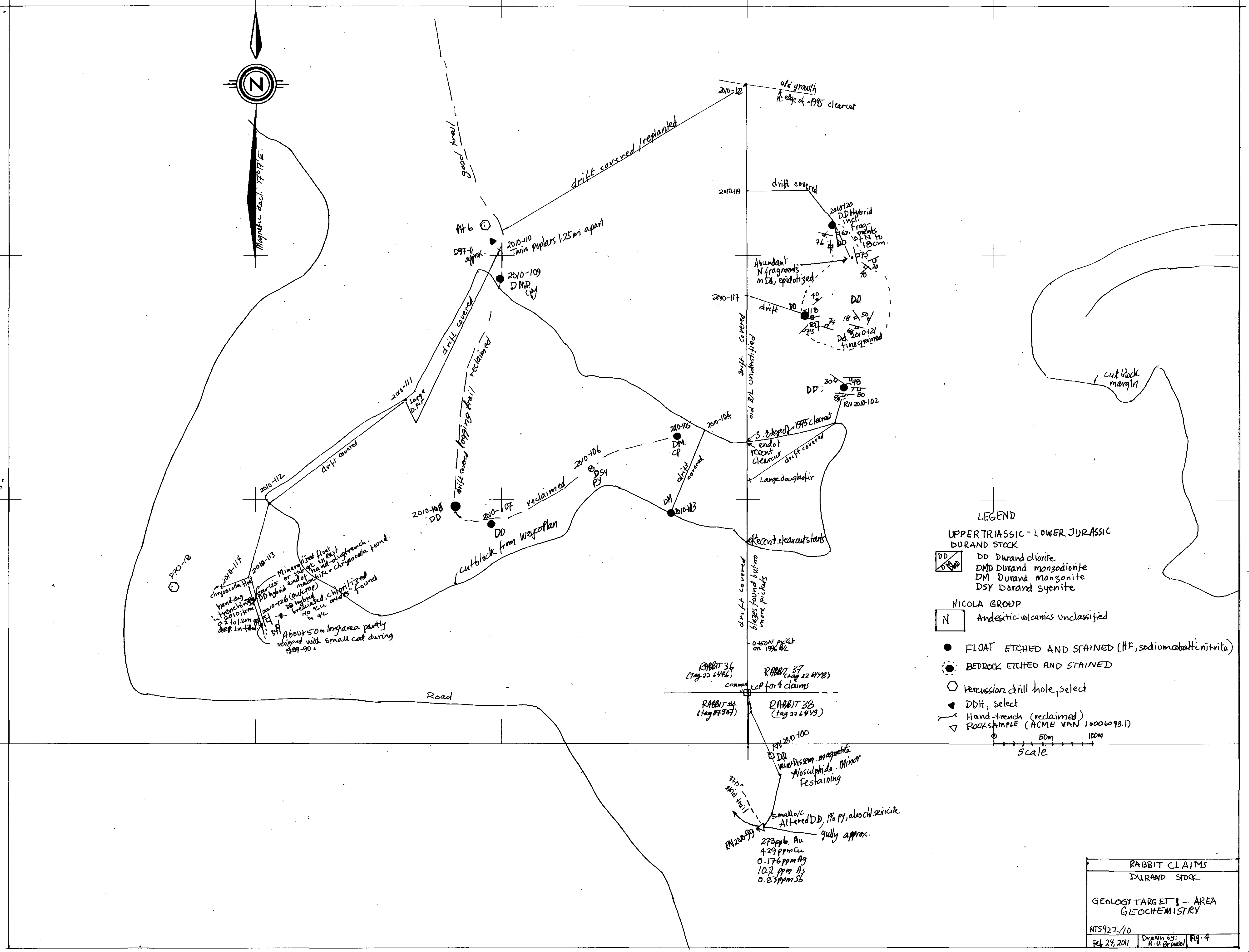
IUGS CLASSIFICATION of STRECKEISEN
Ref. Geotime Oct. 1973 pp 20-30
Earth Science Review, Vol. 12 pp 1-33

APPENDIX 4.

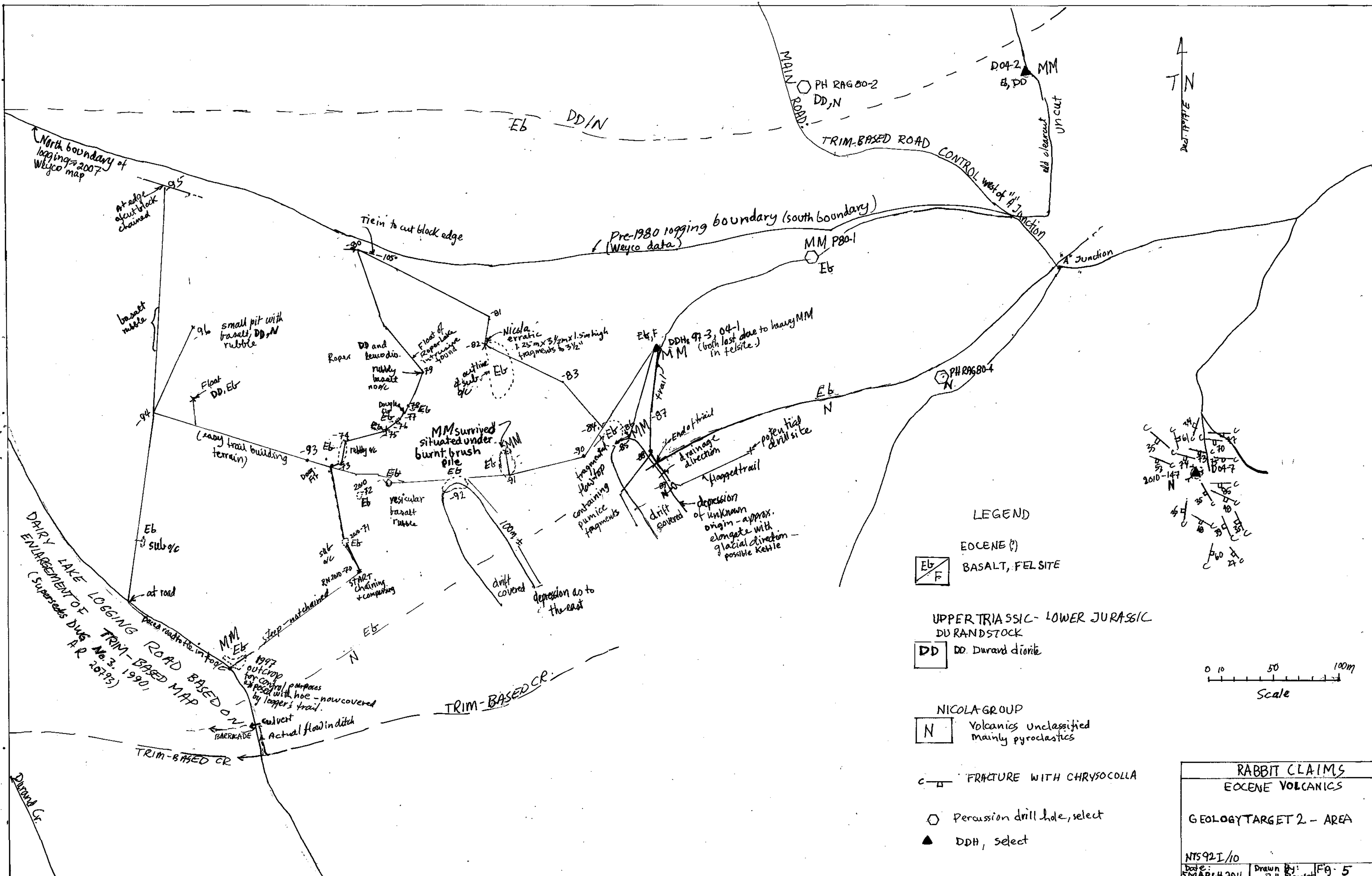

Glacial striae was found in 4 outcrops of light grey felsic rocks believed to be bostonite. Trends measured were: 150, 3@ 153, 155.
Notes:
A Long trend line depicts a drumlinoid whose location is marked with a dot, including azimuth. Exaggerated line-length to facilitate trend-determination
True north and scale based on triangulation of centers of dams on Dominic, Cornwall and Dairy Lakes with the aid of 1"=2 mile Map 1394 A in GSC Mem. 380. Please refer to the attached table. Checks were made using 1:50,000 topo 92I/10. Other checks carried out with Weyerhauser's 1:30,000TRIM-based logging plan.
DAIRY L.
DURAND L.
NORMAN L.
DOMINIC L.
CORNWALL L.
TN
A
B
C
Weyerhauser Logging Rd.
Built early 1980s
5045m
4731m
97.5°
6259m
225.5°
0 500 1000m
Orig. Scale: 1:30,000
PHOTO: BC 5186-212
photo date: June 28/65
According to handwritten note on back of photo.

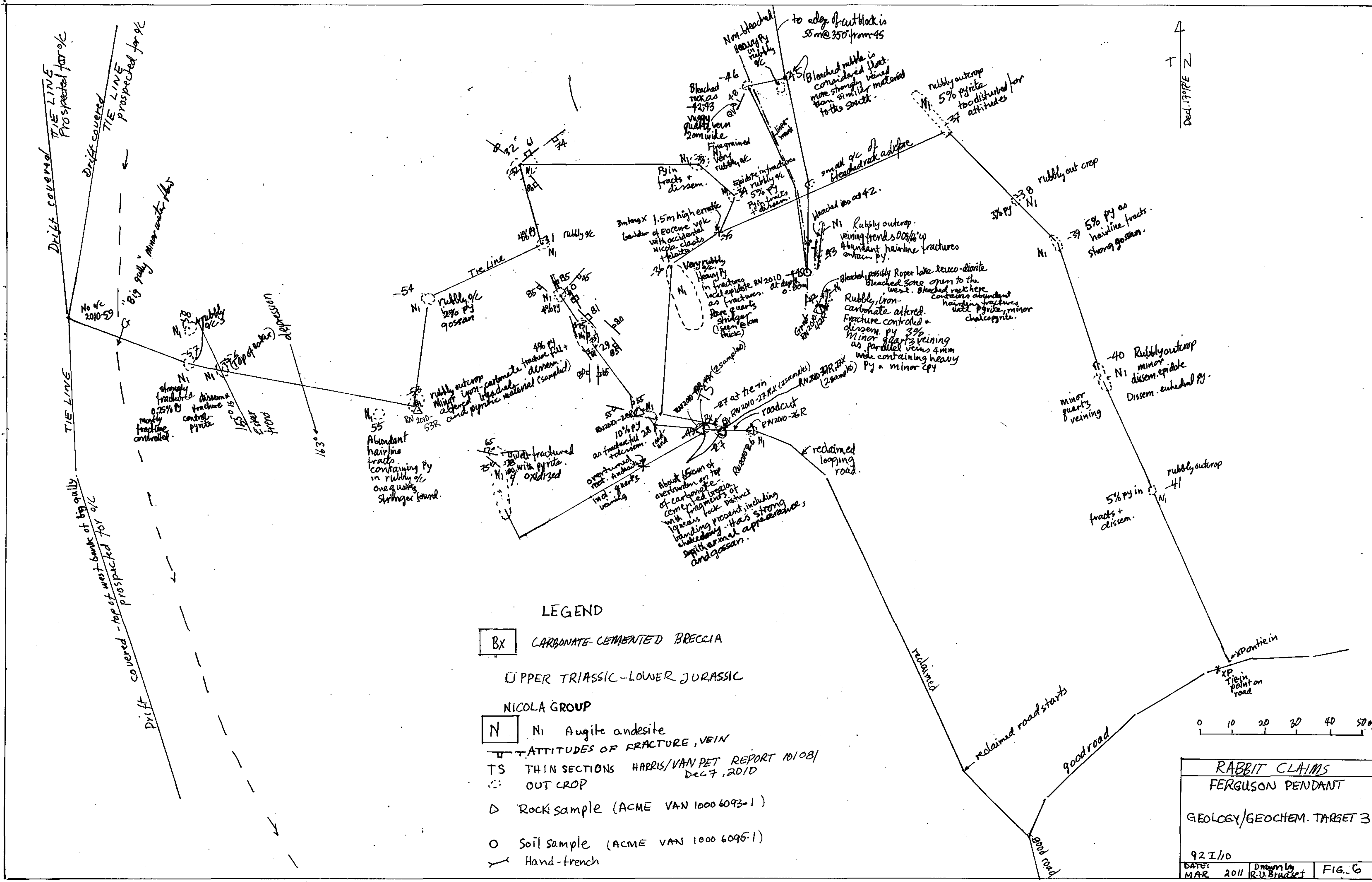

BC5186-212
CORNWALL L.


NORMAN LAKE
WL 1431.9
DURAND STOCK
RABBIT 40
34 6386
GREENSTONE MTN PARK
RABBIT 87 4128 22
PARK
RABBIT 37
346383
RABBIT 38
346384
RABBIT 23
357218
RABBIT 36
TARGET 1-Area
see detail @ 1:2500
TARGET 2-Area
see detail @ 1:2500
TARGET 3-Area
see detail @ 1:1000
Fig. 4
Fig 5
Fig. 6
Grace Lake fault
RABBIT 86 4128 21
RABBIT 41
RABBIT #4
RABBIT #3 M.C.
218836
DOMINIC LAKE
(WL 1539m)
MISC. RABBIT CLAIMS
Dominic Junction
MAP GRID
10,000N (Astronomic)
LCP RABBIT 4 M.C. 346387
RABBIT #2
500m
1000m
LEGEND
EOCENE (?)
BASALT (Eb), FELSITE (F)
UPPER TRIASSIC - LOWER JURASSIC
DURAND STOCK
DURAND DIORITE (DD)
DURAND MONZODIORITE (DMD)
DURAND MONZONITE (DM)
DURAND SYENITE (DSY)
NICOLA GROUP
VOLCANICS UNCLASSIFIED (N)
Augite andesite (N1)
SAWN SPECIMEN ETCHED AND STAINED (HF, SODIUM COBALTINITRITE)
cp = chalcopyrite present, and easily recognised
ROCK SAMPLE (ACME Cert. VAN 10006093.1
SOIL SAMPLE (ACME Cert. VAN10006095.1)
LEGAL CORNER POST(S)
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE, SELECT
DDH, SELECT
GLACIAL STRIAE
No specimen taken of DMD or DM±py or cp
Geological contacts, inferred, assumed
MM montmorillonite clay occurrence
outcrop
RABBIT CLAIMS
DURAND STOCK
KEY TO TARGET 1-3, TARGET 4: DMD, DM FLOAT DISTRIBUTION, GEOCHEM. SAMPLE LOC. CLAIMS
NTS 92I/10
Date MARCH 30/2011
DRAWN BY: R.U. Bruaset
Fig. 3
Reference basemap: McElhanney oct. 1980 Job No 06705-0 sheet 1A/1 Scale 1:10,000; 10m contours, subsequent roads: TRIM, etc



Magnetic decl. 17°17' E.
N
good trail
drift covered/replanted
old growth
N. edge of 1995 clearcut
2010-122
2010-119
drift covered
2010-120 DD Hybrid incl. frag-ments of N to 18cm.
Abundant N fragments in DD, epidotized
2010-117
drift
DD
2010-121 DD fine grained
PH 6
DDH97-11 approx.
2010-110 Twin poplars 1.25m apart
2010-109 DMD cpy
drift covered
logging trail reclaimed
drift covered
2010-111 Large D.Fir
drift covered
2010-112
drift covered
old B/L unidentified
DD
RN 2010-102
cut block margin
2010-105 DM CP
2010-104
S. edge of 1995 clearcut
end of recent clearcut
drift covered
Large douglas fir
2010-106 DSY py
drift covered
2010-103 DM
2010-108 DD
2010-107 DD
reclaimed
cutblock from weyco plan
Recent clearcut starts
P70-18
2010-114
2010-113
chrysocolla float
hand-dug trenching in 2010; from 0.2 to 1.2m deep. In-filled
Mineralized float or subcrop in east end of hand-dug trench. malachite + chrysocolla found.
2010-125 DD hybrid
2010-126 (outcrop) DD hybrid brecciated, chloritized. No "Cu oxides" found in o/c
About 50m long area partly stripped with small cat during 1989-90.
drift covered
blazes found but no more pickets
0+50N picket on 1996 B/L
Road
RABBIT 36 (tag 226446)
RABBIT 37 (tag 226448)
common LCP for 4 claims
RABBIT 34 (tag 87867)
RABBIT 38 (tag 226449)
RN 2010-100
DD veins Dissem. magnetite No sulphide. Minor Fe staining
330° skid trail
small o/c Altered DD, 1% py, alb-chl-sericite
gully approx.
RN 2010-99
273 ppb Au
4.29 ppm Cu
0.176 ppm Ag
10.2 ppm As
0.83 ppm Sb
LEGEND
UPPER TRIASSIC - LOWER JURASSIC
DURAND STOCK
DD Durand diorite
DMD Durand monzodiorite
DM Durand monzonite
DSY Durand syenite
NICOLA GROUP
N Andesitic volcanics Unclassified
FLOAT ETCHED AND STAINED (HF, sodium cobaltinitrite)
BEDROCK ETCHED AND STAINED
Percussion drill hole, select
DDH, select
Hand-trench (reclaimed)
ROCK SAMPLE (ACME VAN 10006093.1)
0 50m 100m
Scale
RABBIT CLAIMS
DURAND STOCK
GEOLOGY TARGET 1 - AREA GEOCHEMISTRY
NTS 92 I/10
Feb 24, 2011
Drawn by: R.U. Bruaset
Fig. 4


North boundary of logging - 2007 Weyco map
Eb
DD/N
MAIN ROAD
PH RAG80-2
DD,N
D04-2
Eb,DD
MM
uncut
old clearcut
TRIM-BASED ROAD
CONTROL west of "A" Junction
"A" Junction
N
Pre-1980 logging boundary (south boundary) (Weyco data)
Tie in to cut block edge
at edge of cut block chained
basalt rubble
small pit with basalt, DD,N rubble
Float DD, Eb
Float of Roper Lake intrusive found
Roper
DD and leucodio.
rubbly basalt no o/c
Nicola erratic 1.25m x 3½m x 1.5m high fragments to 3½"
outline of sub o/c
MM P80-1
Eb,F
DDHs 97-3, 04-1 (both lost due to heavy MM in felsite.)
PH RAG80-4
(easy trail building terrain)
rubbly o/c
MM survived situated under burnt brush pile
vesicular basalt rubble
fragmental flowtop containing pumice fragments
End of trail
drainage direction
potential drill site
flagged trail
depression of unknown origin - approx. elongate with glacial direction - possible kettle
drift covered
depression as to the east
100m
Eb sub o/c
at road
START chaining + compassing
steep - not chained
1997 outcrop for control purposes exposed with hoe - now covered by logger's trail.
culvert
Actual flow in ditch
BARRICADE
TRIM-BASED CR.
TRIM-BASED CR
Durand Cr.
DAIRY LAKE LOGGING ROAD BASED ON ENLARGEMENT OF TRIM-BASED MAP (Supersedes Dwg No. 3, 1990, AR 20793)
2010-147
D04-7
LEGEND
EOCENE (?)
Eb/F BASALT, FELSITE
UPPER TRIASSIC - LOWER JURASSIC
DURAND STOCK
DD Durand diorite
NICOLA GROUP
N Volcanics unclassified mainly pyroclastics
FRACTURE WITH CHRYSOCOLLA
Percussion drill hole, select
DDH, select
0 10 50 100m
Scale
RABBIT CLAIMS
EOCENE VOLCANICS
GEOLOGY TARGET 2 - AREA
NTS 92I/10
Date: 5 MARCH 2011
Drawn By: R.H. Bruaset
Fig. 5



LEGEND
Bx CARBONATE-CEMENTED BRECCIA
UPPER TRIASSIC-LOWER JURASSIC
NICOLA GROUP
N N1 Augite andesite
ATTITUDES OF FRACTURE, VEIN
TS THIN SECTIONS HARRIS/VAN PET REPORT 10108/ Dec 7, 2010
OUT CROP
Rock sample (ACME VAN 1000 6093-1)
Soil sample (ACME VAN 1000 6095.1)
Hand-trench
RABBIT CLAIMS
FERGUSON PENDANT
GEOLOGY/GEOCHEM. TARGET 3
92 I/10
DATE: MAR 2011
Drawn by R.U. Bruaset
FIG. 6
0 10 20 30 40 50 m
Decl. 17°E
N
TIE LINE Prospected for o/c
Drift covered
TIE LINE
Drift covered
"Big gully" minor water flow
No o/c 2010-59
depression
Tie Line
TIE LINE
Drift covered - top of west bank of big gully prospected for o/c
rubbly o/c 2% py gossan
rubbly outcrop Minor iron-carbonate fracture fill + altered bleached dissem. and pyritic material (sampled)
Abundant hairline fracts containing Py in rubbly o/c one quartz stringer found.
well fractured with pyrite oxidized
10% py as fracture fill + dissem.
overturned root. Andesite
roadcut
reclaimed looping road
reclaimed
reclaimed road starts
good road
good road
XP Tie in point on road
XP on tie in
rubbly outcrop 5% pyrite too disturbed for attitudes
rubbly out crop
5% py as hairline fracts. Strong gossan.
Rubbly outcrop N1 minor dissem. epidote Dissem. euhedral py.
minor quartz veining
rubbly outcrop
5% py in fracts + dissem.
to edge of cutblock is 55 m @ 350° from 45
Non-bleached Heavy Py in rubbly o/c
Bleached rubble is considered to be more strongly veined than similar material to the south.
Bleached rock as 42, 43
vuggy quartz vein 2 cm wide
Fine grained N1 Very rubbly o/c
Py in fracts + dissem.
Epidote in fractures rubbly o/c 5% Py
small o/c of bleached rock as before
3 m long x 1.5 m high erratic boulder of Eocene v/c with accidental Nicola clasts
Bleached rock as at 42.
N1 Rubbly outcrop veining trends 005/66°W
Abundant hairline fractures contain py.
Very rubbly o/c Heavy Py in fractures local epidote as fractures. Rare quartz stringer
Bleached, possibly Roper Lake leuco-diorite. Bleached zone open to the west. Bleached rock here contains abundant hairline fractures with pyrite, minor chalcopyrite.
Rubbly, iron-carbonate altered. Fracture controlled + dissem. py 3%. Minor quartz veining as parallel veins 4 mm wide containing heavy Py + minor cpy
About 1.5 cm of overburden on top of carbonate-cemented breccia with fragments of igneous rock. Distinct banding present, including chalcedony. Has strong epithermal appearance, and gossan.
-27 at tie-in
RN2010-27RX (2 samples)
RN2010-26R
strongly fractured 0.25% Py mostly fracture controlled
dissem + fracture control pyrite
Top of esker