

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]		TOTAL COST			
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY ON ZAMOLXIS MINERAL PROPERTY		\$5,817.17			
AUTHOR(S)	Dan V. Oancea	SIGNATURE(S)			
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)		YEAR OF WORK			
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)					
PROPERTY NAME					
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done)					
COMMODITIES SOUGHT					
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN					
MINING DIVISION					
LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
OWNER(S)					
MAILING ADDRESS					
OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]					
MAILING ADDRESS					
PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):					
REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS					

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
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GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)

Ground, mapping _____

Photo interpretation _____

GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)

Ground

Magnetic _____

Electromagnetic _____

Induced Polarization _____

Radiometric _____

Seismic _____

Other _____

Airborne _____

GEOCHEMICAL
(number of samples analysed for ...)

Soil _____

Silt _____

Rock 13 samples Zamolxis, Diurpaneus 5,214.90

Other _____

DRILLING
(total metres; number of holes, size)

Core _____

Non-core _____

RELATED TECHNICAL

Sampling/assaying _____ \$602.27

Petrographic _____

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 \$5,817.17

Assessment Report

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

On

ZAMOLXIS MINERAL PROPERTY

Slocan Mining Division

Latitude 49° 37' 44''N; Longitude 117° 20' 13'' W

NTS 082F/11

BCGS 082F 064

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32543**

Owner: Dan V. Oancea

Operator: Dan V. Oancea

By

Dan V. Oancea PGeo

November 21, 2011

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Appendix 1 – ALS Chemex Analytical Certificates and Chemical Procedures

1. Summary

The Zamolxis property is located approximately 12 km north of the City of Nelson in the Slocan Mining Division of south-eastern British Columbia, Canada.

Access is from Highway No. 6 some 11 km east on the Lemon Creek forestry road then another 8 km south on the Monument Creek forestry road down to the Monument prospect.

The property covers 1,297.18 ha and consists of 15 mineral tenements 100% owned by Dan V. Oancea the author of the present report.

Rocks underlying the property are represented by different phases of the granitic Upper Jurassic Nelson Batholith and metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Jurassic Rossland Group that form a roof pendant enclosed by the Nelson intrusive.

The Zamolxis mineral property encompasses the Monument prospect which is a silver-base metals +/- gold vein system located at the contact between Nelson granites and the Rossland Group. The vein system is considered as having a strike length of about 2.5 km from eastern Mt. Grohman to northern Mt. Kubin.

Other swarms of silver-polymetallic +/- gold veins are known to exist elsewhere on the property; that includes those located on the western and north-western part of the Zamolxis property on the 4th Fork South Creek.

The property was studied in August 2011 over a four day field work campaign. The scope of work was an assessment of the property and was limited to finding veins and mineralization described in literature, to collecting mineralized rock samples and to try to validate previous assay results.

The survey was most successful in locating and sampling the Monument Vein. Grab samples collected from the vein or floats located in the vicinity of the vein assayed up to 554 g/t silver, 0.13 g/t gold, 0.75% lead, 1.97% zinc, and 875ppm molybdenum. This survey's results confirmed assays from older reports and highlighted the Monument Vein's potential for hosting economic precious metals-base metals mineral resources.

Thick overgrowth and/or steep cliffs prevented sampling of the Monument Vein system located on the northern slopes of Mt. Kubin, and of the veins swarm and mineralized quartz breccia body located on the eastern slopes of the 4th Fork South Creek.

2. Conclusions

Limited rock sampling of the Monument Vein returned important silver and base metals values that are in line with assays from previous assessment reports.

The Monument prospect represents a strong vein system – 1.2 m to 2.4 m thickness over a documented 1,350 m strike length - which makes possible that it would also display good down-dip continuity.

Previous assessment reports presented ore grade silver assays from expired Crown grants that cover a mineralized vein system which is on strike with the Mt. Grohman's Monument Vein and is located on the north side of Mt. Kubin; therefore total strike length for the Monument Vein system could easily reach 2.5 km.

The Monument Vein is considered to have the potential to host hundreds of thousands of tonnes of ore and important quantities of silver, base metals and gold.

The Monument Vein system is a drill ready target. Because the vein is affected by a nugget effect drilling could be used to establish down dip continuity and thickness but not grade. Reliable grades and mineral resources could be established by collecting an underground bulk sample.

Other important targets that are known to occur on the property and need to be further assessed are a hydrothermal breccias system; precious metals mineralized vein swarm, and a geochemically anomalous zone (all located on the eastern side of the 4th South Fork Creek).

Other mineralized veins and shear zones are known to occur in Rossland Group rocks east south-east of Mt. Grohman and they also need to be further researched.

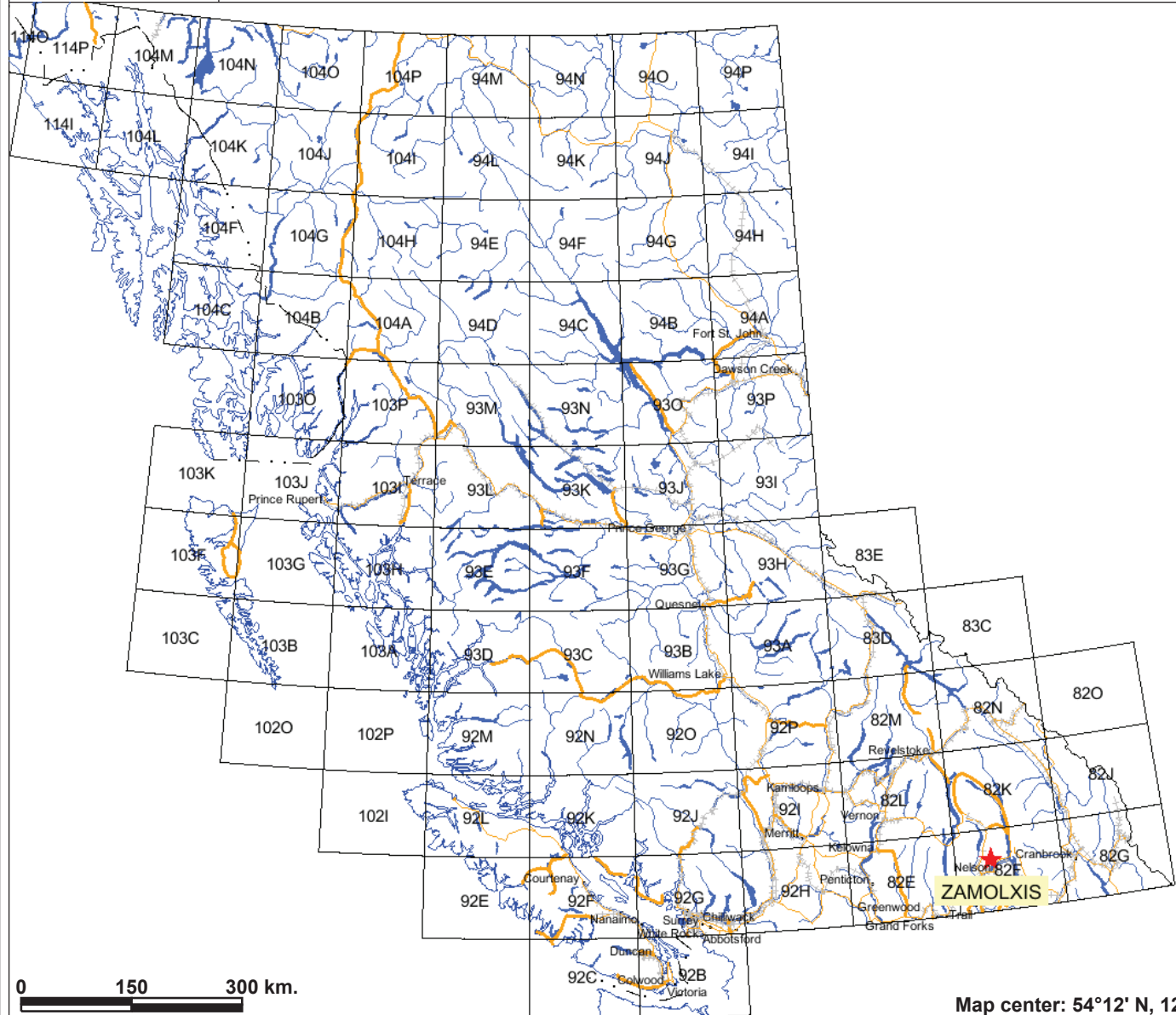
3. Recommendations

Further exploration work is warranted on the Zamolxis property.

Recommended work on the property includes:

- Prospecting, geological mapping and thoroughly sampling of the Monument Vein (Mt. Grohman) and of its northwest extension (Mt. Kubin);
- Testing the down dip extension of the Monument Vein from 4-5 locations by drilling a fan of two holes from each location trying to intersect the Monument Vein at 50 m and 100 m down dip;
- Upon successful completion of the previous work the next step would include underground bulk sampling of the Monument Vein;

Figure 1 - Zamolxis Index Map



Legend

Provincial Boundary (1:6M)

- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)

NTS Grid

Transportation - Lines (1:6M)

- Road - Trunk
- Road - Main
- Rail Line

Water - Lines (1:6M)

- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Island - Definite
- Coastline - Definite

Water - Polygons (1:6M)

- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite

Major Cities

0 150 300 km.

Map center: 54°12' N, 123°49' W

Scale: 1:8,500,000

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.

Notes: Dan Oancea - November 2011

- Prospecting, geological mapping and sampling of the precious metals veins swarm, of the quartz breccias body, and of an adjacent geochemically anomalous zone all located on the eastern side of the 4th Fork South Creek;
- Detailed geological mapping and sampling of the property as there are known occurrences of mineralized veins and shear zones that are hosted by the roof pendant rocks;
- Soil and stream sediment sampling and geophysical surveys (VLF-EM) to be conducted over the most prospective parts of the property.

4. Introduction

4.1 Location, Access and Physiography

The Zamolxis property is located approximately 12 km north of the City of Nelson in the Slocan Mining Division of south-eastern British Columbia, Canada.



Plate 1: Monument Creek Valley - Looking north from 1,830 masl on Mt. Grohman

Note: Zamolxis, was the God of the Getae and was first mentioned in the 5th century BC by Herodotus, a Greek historian.

The Monument prospect lies at 49° 37' 44''N latitude and 117° 20' 13'' W longitude and is plotted on the NTS 082F 064 map.

Access is from Highway No.6 by following the Lemon Creek forestry road for 11 km and then by taking a south branch i.e. the deactivated Monument Creek forestry road for another 8 km. The Trail smelter is located at a distance of 110 km by road from the property.

The Zamolxis mineral property is part of the Selkirk Mountains. The property is located north of Mt Grohman (2,299 m) and Mt. Kubin (2,244 m). Topography is moderate to very steep with part of the property above the tree line.

The Zamolxis property is drained by Monument Creek and 4th Fork South Creek which are north flowing tributaries of Lemon Creek.

Vegetation is represented by conifers that in places display thick undergrowth that makes for difficult traverses and less outcrop. Slide alders type vegetation occupies an important part of the property especially the part that was logged many years ago; it is also present on overgrown forestry roads that used to be readily accessible some 20 years ago. This vegetation type is impenetrable in many parts of the property and needs to be chain sawed in order to gain access to numerous outcrops that are mentioned in literature – e.g. on the 4th Fork South Creek.

4.2 Claims

The Zamolxis group of mineral properties consists of 15 tenures for a total of 1,297.18 ha located in the Slocan Mining Division.

Title to the claims is held by Dan V. Oancea the author of the present report.

TABLE 1: MINERAL TITLES AT THE ZAMOLXIS PROPERTY

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	BCGS Map Number	Good to Date*	Status	Area (ha)
823923	Zamolxis	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	502.20
826242	Koson	206326	82F064	August	GOOD	41.84

		(100%)		31, 2012		
834053	Burebista	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	146.42
842008	Diurpaneus	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	83.68
842009	Duras	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	83.67
842022	Duras 2	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	20.92
848363	Dragon	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	62.75
848364	Dacian Gold	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	41.84
852724	Falx	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	20.92
854641	Daos	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	41.85
854642	Daos 2	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	62.78
854667	Daos 3	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	83.66
854727	Daos 4	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	62.79
854787	Daos 5	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	20.93
854947	Vlah	206326 (100%)	82F064	August 31, 2012	GOOD	20.93
Total (ha)						1,297.18

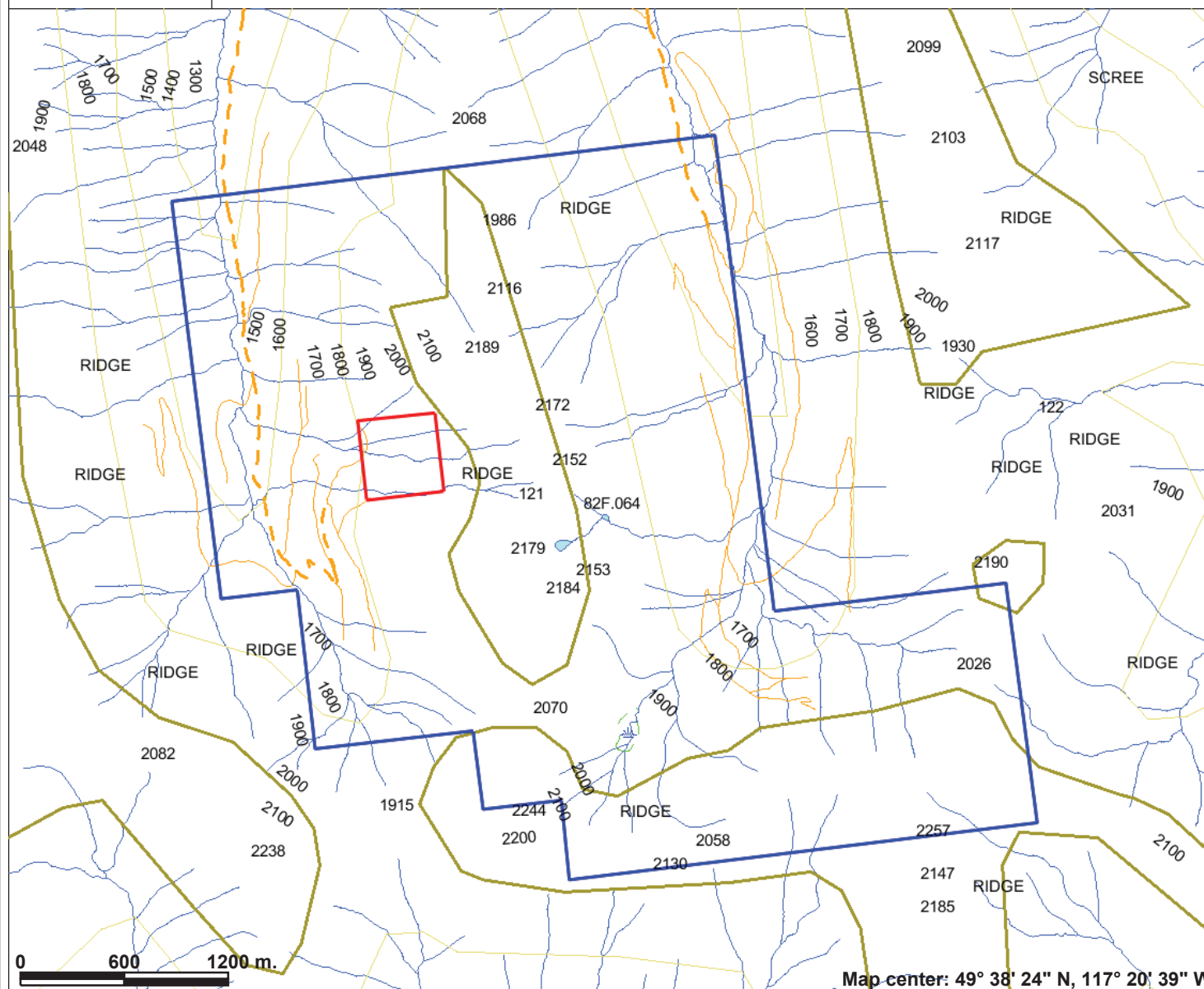
* Subject to acceptance of the present Assessment Report.

The Zamolxis property covers nine cancelled Crown granted claims that were part of a group staked at the end of the 19th century. They were located on the northern side of Mt. Grohman (L5011 – Monument No.3; L5012 – Monument; L5013 - Monument No.2; L5014 – Monument No.2 Fraction; L5507 – Great Western) and Mt. Kubin (L5509 – Great Northern; L5510 – Grand Trunk; L5511 – Northern Pacific). Another Crown granted claim (L5511 – Ontario) was staked on the eastern side of the 4th Fork South Creek.

4.3 Climate, Local Resources

Climate is typical of B.C. interior mountainous areas: moderate with warm summers, cold winters and moderate precipitation.

Figure 2 - Zamolxis Topography and Access Roads



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Reserves (current)
 - Placer Claim Designation
 - Placer Lease Designation
 - No Staking Reserve
 - Conditional Reserve
 - Release Required Reserve
 - Surface Restriction
 - Recreation Area
 - Others
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:20K)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
 - Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
 - Airfield
 - Airport
 - Airstrip
 - Airport.Abandoned
 - Ferry Route
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes

Scale: 1:35,000

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.

Notes: Zamolxis claims marked in blue. Red cell not part of the Zamolxis property. Dan Oancea - Nov. 2011

Snow covers higher elevations starting with October.

Logging, service industry and tourism are mainstays of the local economy. There is no operating mine in the nearby area. Tourism plays an important role in the West Kootenay region.

The region's most important settlement is the City of Nelson which was incorporated in 1897. Nowadays it has a population of less than 10,000 people. The City is an administrative center for the Kootenays.

Infrastructure is good with the region crossed by two important provincial highways: No. 6 and No. 3.

Accommodation, food and gas could be sourced from Nelson and many other little communities located west and east of the project area. Charter helicopters are also available in Nelson.

In conclusion the City of Nelson could be an appropriate base for any further exploration programs.

4.4 History and Development

The City of Nelson was incorporated in late 1800s at a time when silver rush engulfed the region and hundreds of mines were producing important quantities of precious and base metals.

Numerous silver-polymetallic +/-gold producers are located in the area. The closest past silver and gold producing mines and/or prospects are located at 5.5 km to 10.5 km from the Zamolxis project.

Zamolxis mineral property covers a group of nine Crown-granted claims that were staked in late 1800s. Eight of these former claims covered the Monument Vein located on the northern side of Mt. Grohman and its extension which is located north of Mt. Kubin.

No production was recorded on the claims but exploration work is documented as early as 1898 when Hall Mines Ltd explored the Monument Vein. Crown-granted claims were registered in the early part of the 20th century on the same Monument Vein. A crosscut gallery and shaft were dug in the same period on the eastern side of the Grohman Mountain.

Depressed metal prices, the presence of other more attractive local mines that yielded higher grades (hundreds of ounces of silver and up to a few ounces of gold per tonne), wars and many other factors contributed to the fact that even though it was recognized as being mineralized the Monument Vein system was left unmined.

In 1964 tungsten mineralization was discovered on the Monument claims by prospector Robert Mackenzie who made a few cuts for sampling purposes. Canadian Exploration Ltd (Placer Ltd) evaluated the property for tungsten in 1967. Mackenzie continued to hold title to the property in subsequent years and assessment reports were filed by himself in 1991 (AR 20950) or by geologists on his behalf in 1989 (AR18934).

In 1990, 394225 Alberta Ltd mapped and sampled (stream sediment and rock geochemistry) the area south of Mt Grohman (AR20190).

To be noted that neither modern type surveys (geochemical soil sampling, geophysical) nor has drilling ever been undertaken on the Zamolxis mineral property.

5. Geology and Mineralization

5.1 Regional Setting

The Slocan mining camp is part of the Kootenay Arc which is a 400 km long belt of early Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks stretching from the Washington State into south-eastern British Columbia along Kootenay Lake and northwest to the Revelstoke area.

In the Kootenay Lake area Paleozoic formations of the namesake terrane range from pericratonic - the Hamill and Lardeau groups - to accreted and oceanic assemblages - the Milford and Kaslo groups of the Slide Mountain terrane.

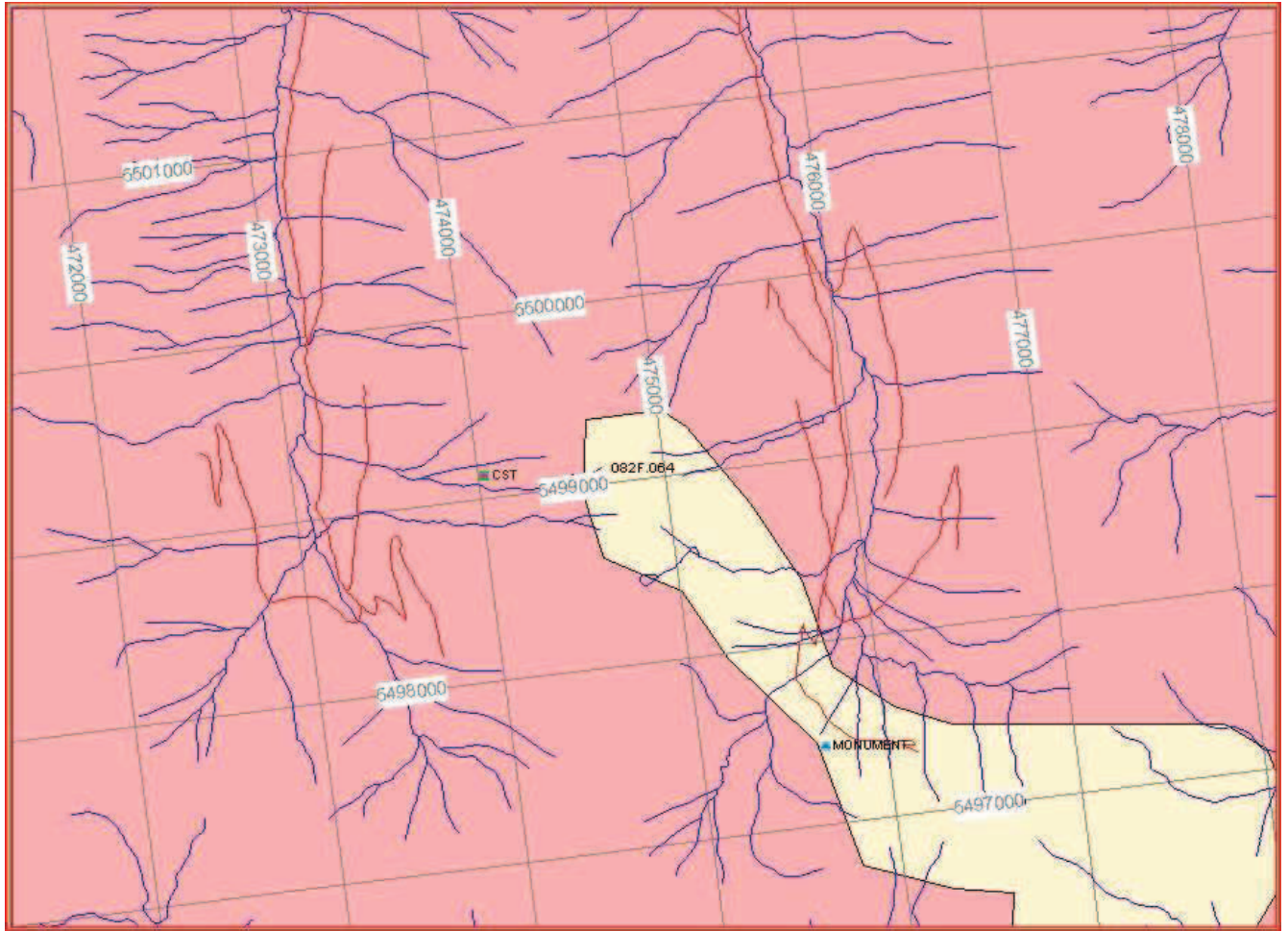
Mesozoic formations - the early Jurassic Rossland volcanics and the late Triassic back-arc Slocan sediments: argillite, slate and limestone - lie on the curvature of the western side of the Kootenay Arc and are part of the Quesnellia terrane. The tectonic boundary between the dominant volcanic assemblages of Quesnellia and the Kootenay terrane is marked by rocks of the late Paleozoic Slide Mountain terrane.

Granitic plutons intrude older rocks of the Kootenay Arc. The most important is the Nelson batholith an I-type suite of granitic rocks having a predominantly granodioritic composition. It underlies much of the western Kootenay district. The granitic porphyry type is predominant and characterized by megacrysts of K-feldspar and hosts most of the mineralization. The batholith is considered to be an Upper Jurassic syn to post kinematic intrusion related to the eastward subduction of the oceanic Cache Creek terrane beneath Quesnellia.



5.2 Mineralization and Deposits

Historic silver production from western Kootenay was from three camps (Ainsworth, Slocan–Sandon and Slocan City) - it totalled 92.5 million ounces.

Figure 3 – Zamolxis Geology Map



LEGEND

-  Upper Jurassic Nelson Granodiorite
-  Lower Jurassic Rosslund Group

Scale 1:37,300

UTM 11 NAD 83

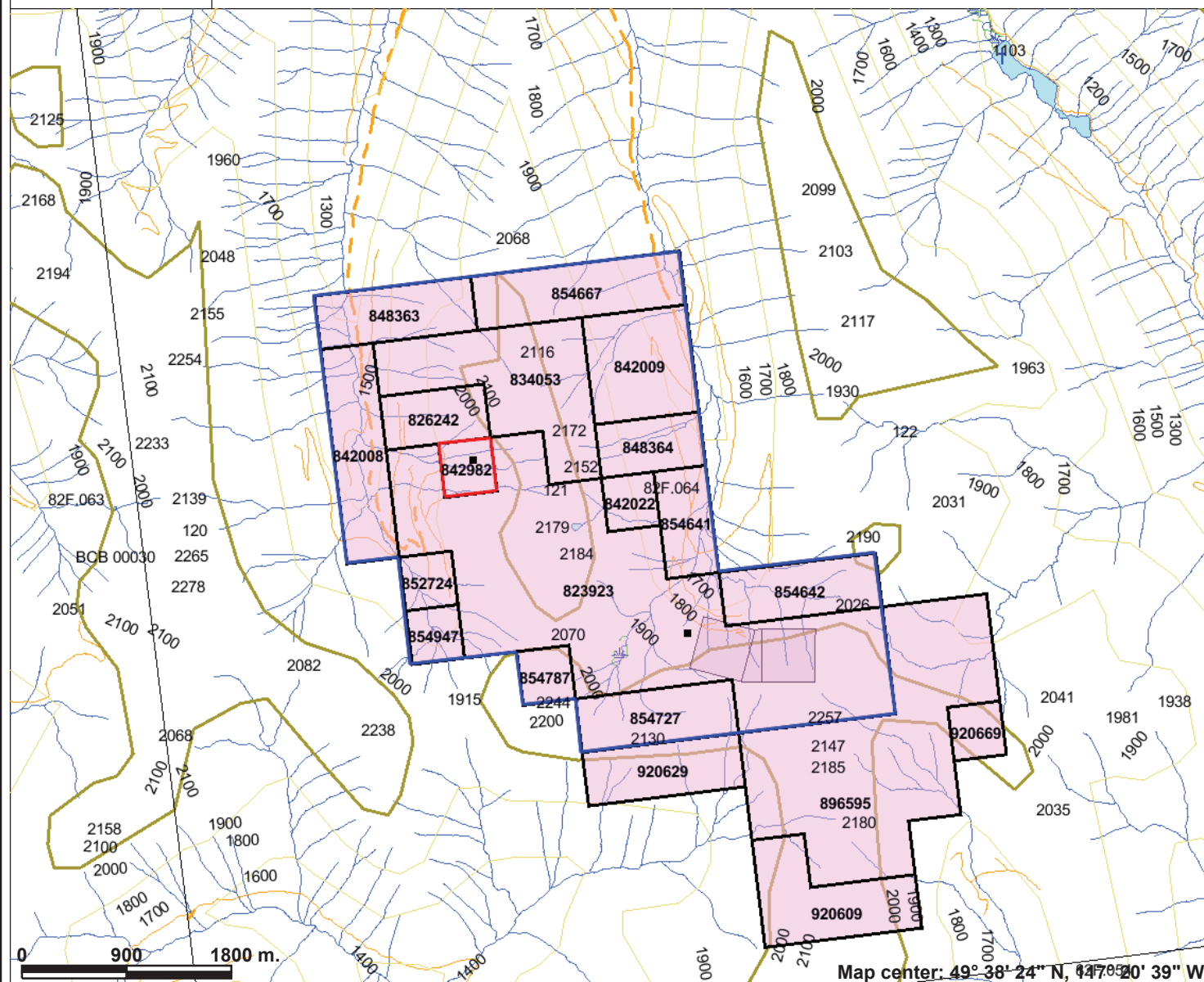
Figure 4 - Zamolxis Claims Map



Legend

- MINFILE Status**
 - ✦ Producer
 - ✦ Past Producer
 - ✦ Developed Prospect
 - All others
- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- Mineral Tenure (current)**
 - Mineral Claim
 - Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)**
 - Placer Claim Designation
 - Placer Lease Designation
 - No Staking Reserve
 - Conditional Reserve
 - Release Required Reserve
 - Surface Restriction
 - Recreation Area
 - Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield

Scale: 1:51,686



Map center: 49° 38' 24" N, 117° 20' 39" W

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

Notes: Zamolxis claims marked in blue. Cell 842982 not part of the claims. Dan Oancea - Nov. 2011

North of Lemon Creek numerous silver-polymetallic +/- gold mines and occurrences constitute the Slocan City camp. To the east lies the Ainsworth Camp, and to the south the numerous precious metals mines of the Nelson-Rossland Camp.

The epithermal, mesothermal, replacement and skarn precious metals-base metals mineralization is connected to the emplacement of the Nelson batholith and is hosted either by the Nelson granodiorites or by metavolcanic and metasedimentary Triassic (Slocan Group) and Jurassic (Rossland Group) rocks.

Some of the past producing mines and projects that are close to Mt. Grohman are listed below:

- Anglo Swiss' Mt. Nelson porphyry molybdenum project (AR28562) located 5.5 km south - hosted by Nelson batholith granodiorites;
- Eagle Plains Resources' Kokanee Creek silver-gold-polymetallic project (AR25105) located 10.5 km east - hosted by Slocan Group or Ymir metasedimentary rocks;
- The Alpine gold mine (082FNW127) located 5.5 km-6 km north-east - veins hosted by granodiorites of the Nelson batholith;
- The copper-silver-gold skarns of Queen Victoria mine (082FSW082) located 15 km south-west - developed at the contact between Nelson granodiorites and Lower Jurassic Ymir Group and metadiorites and pyroxenites of unknown affinity.

5.3 Property, Geology and Mineralization

Zamolxis mineral property is underlain by granites/granodiorites of the Jurassic Nelson batholith and roof pendants made of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks belonging to either Slocan Group or Rossland Group.

Nelson batholith granites/granodiorites exhibit different phases from coarse grained porphyry to medium grained and dioritic. It is reported that granites become foliated in the proximity of Rossland rocks adopting a gneissic texture parallel to the banding of the metavolcanic rocks.

P.J. Santos (AR18934) described the Rossland Group rocks on the north side of Mt. Grohman as being a group of banded greenstones (altered andesites) and black fissile argillites (metasediments) that strike azimuth 140° and dip 30° SW. The argillites are mineralized with disseminated pyrite and the banded greenstones are epidotized.



Plate 2: Mineralized Rossland Group outcrop on the northern side of Mount Grohman

The Scott & Evans assessment report (AR20190) noted on the south side of the Grohman Mountain a roof pendant made of Rossland metavolcanics (black amphibole gneiss and dark green amphibolites) that display a gneissic texture - it strikes 162° and dips west at 45° . Numerous post-metamorphic Coryell sills and dykes intrude all rock types.

Zamolxis property's most important mineralized target is represented by the Monument Vein (082FNW264). The quartz vein is 1.22 m to 2.44 m thick and is located at the contact between granite and metasedimentary / metavolcanic rocks. It strikes 123° to 140° and dips 30° to 40° southwest.

The vein presents disseminations and streaks of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena. It also contains scheelite, molybdenite and silver minerals.

A 15 m adit with a shaft at the end was constructed on the east side of the Mt. Grohman at 2,054 m altitude on the Monument Crown-granted claim (L5012) to intercept the vein.



Plate 3: Northern side of Mt. Grohman & bulldozer road that partially parallels the Monument Vein

In the adit the quartz vein is 2.44 m thick and strikes azimuth 130° and dips 30° southwest. A 0.76 m sample collected from the hangingwall assayed 7.15 oz silver per ton, 0.38% lead, 0.99% zinc, 0.09% bismuth and 0.002 oz gold per ton (AR18934).

A bulldozer road on the northern side of Mt. Grohman provides access to a few cuts and a small adit where the Monument Vein is being exposed and has a width of 1.22 m. P.J. Santos sampled the vein over a strike length of 305 m - many of these cuts are located upslope of the aforementioned road. His samples returned “L.001 to .004 oz per ton Au, 5.60 to 20.9 oz per ton Ag, .23 to .97% Pb, .01 to .22% Zn, 1.5 to 4.53% Fe, .08 to .36% Bi, and .01 to .78% W”. The vein’s attitude, width and mineralogical characteristics are similar to the ones exhibited by the vein on the L 5012 claim east of Mt. Grohman.

P.J. Santos’ map indicate that in between the end of the bulldozer road and the adit located on the eastern side of Mt. Grohman – a distance of about 900 m – a few more

old cuts exist and the vein is mineralized – assays indicate similar silver values (16 oz/t) but also displays molybdenite (0.41%) and tungsten (0.15%).

In conclusion P.J. Santos sampled the vein in outcrops, adits and cuts over a 1,205 m strike length. Santos mentioned that mineralized roof pendants also carry some tungsten and copper values.

AR 20190 mentions a few other mineralized targets hosted by the Rossland Group rocks – e.g. some 200 m southeast of the Mt. Grohman peak an old adit and trench follow a 1-3 m conformable quartz vein mineralized with sphalerite, pyrite, +/- galena that was sampled and assayed up to 206 ppb gold and 470 g/t silver.

At the end of the 19th century old timers staked another four Crown granted claims (Great Western, Great Northern, Grand Trunk, and Northern Pacific) over the strike of an extension of the Monument Vein that is located north of Mt. Kubin. P.J. Santos mentioned that this extension is similar with the Monument Vein as it was encountered on the north side of Mt. Grohman; and he saw rusty and mineralized quartz vein samples collected by Mackenzie from these veins but he didn't assay them. A.R. Mackenzie sampled a quartz vein outcrop located on the Grand Trunk or Northern Pacific former Crown granted claim and the sample returned 111 g/t silver.

These expired Crown grant claims are not plotted on the MTO map but they show up on A.R. Mackenzie's map in AR 20950. As recorded on the Mackenzie map and also on recent geological maps the vein is preserved in a roof pendant that comprises the same metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. To be noted that an impure limestone layer is mentioned as occurring in the metasedimentary package on this part of the property.

Another first is the mentioning of a granitic quartz breccia body that starts from the floor of the 4th Fork South valley and goes up to the top of the mountains on the east side of the aforementioned creek. The breccia is located north of the roof pendant and is described as being “enclosed in highly altered granitic rocks which is expressed in potassic, sericitic and argillic zones of fairly narrow width”. The breccia is presented as being at times vuggy and sometimes having a chalcedonic character. Prospector's Mackenzie's large (10 ft to 10 m) breccia chip and channel samples returned low silver and gold values (AR20950).

Mackenzie's moss sampling of some of the freshets located north of the breccia body returned anomalous values of lead (up to 483 ppm) and zinc (up to 259 ppm).

The old Ontario Crown granted claim was staked over a large quartz vein also located on the eastern side of the 4th Fork South Creek. The vein is part of a swarm of mineralized quartz veins trending north-south and located immediately south of the breccia body. The veins are reported as CST Minfile mineral occurrence (082FNW265) and in the summary it is mentioned that “A sample taken in 1984 of a

vein assayed 2,325 grams per tonne silver, 8.1 grams per tonne gold and 1.7 per cent lead” (AR 12907).

Five parallel mineralized veins were described in the aforementioned assessment report. They have widths of up to 4-5 m and have a strike length (measured in outcrops) of up to 500 m. Most of these veins are located on the Zamolxis mineral property.

According to AR 12907 map and description of the veins one vein is located on a MTO cell claim that is not owned by the author of the present report (i.e. MTO 842982).

6. Rock Sampling Survey

6.1 Introduction

Literature search revealed that Rossland Group roof pendants in the area between Nelson City and Lemon Creek host numerous types of precious metals-base metals mineralization so when opportunity presented the author of the present report staked ground that covers ore grade prospects and mineralized occurrences.

The first step to be taken was to try to find and validate these precious metals targets by locating and sampling them. Accessibility was to be assessed as well before engaging in a fully fledged exploration campaign.

Information thus gathered would help in designing future exploration programs and would be used to assess the potential that the claims have in hosting economic precious metals-base metals mineral deposits.

6.2 Results

A field survey was undertaken over four days in the 19 to 23 August 2011 period. The prospecting party consisted of the author of the present report and a Field Assistant.

Access on the 4th Fork South Creek FSR is from the main Lemon Creek FSR at km 11.

4X4 vehicle access is limited as the road is old and overgrown and sometimes fallen logs need to be cut and removed from the deactivated road.

For unknown purposes part of the 4th Fork South FSR was cleared – i.e. 4-5 m tall slide alders have been chain sawed and tossed on the side of the road - but that provides only limited ATV access as tires could still be punctured by the alder stumps that were left in place.

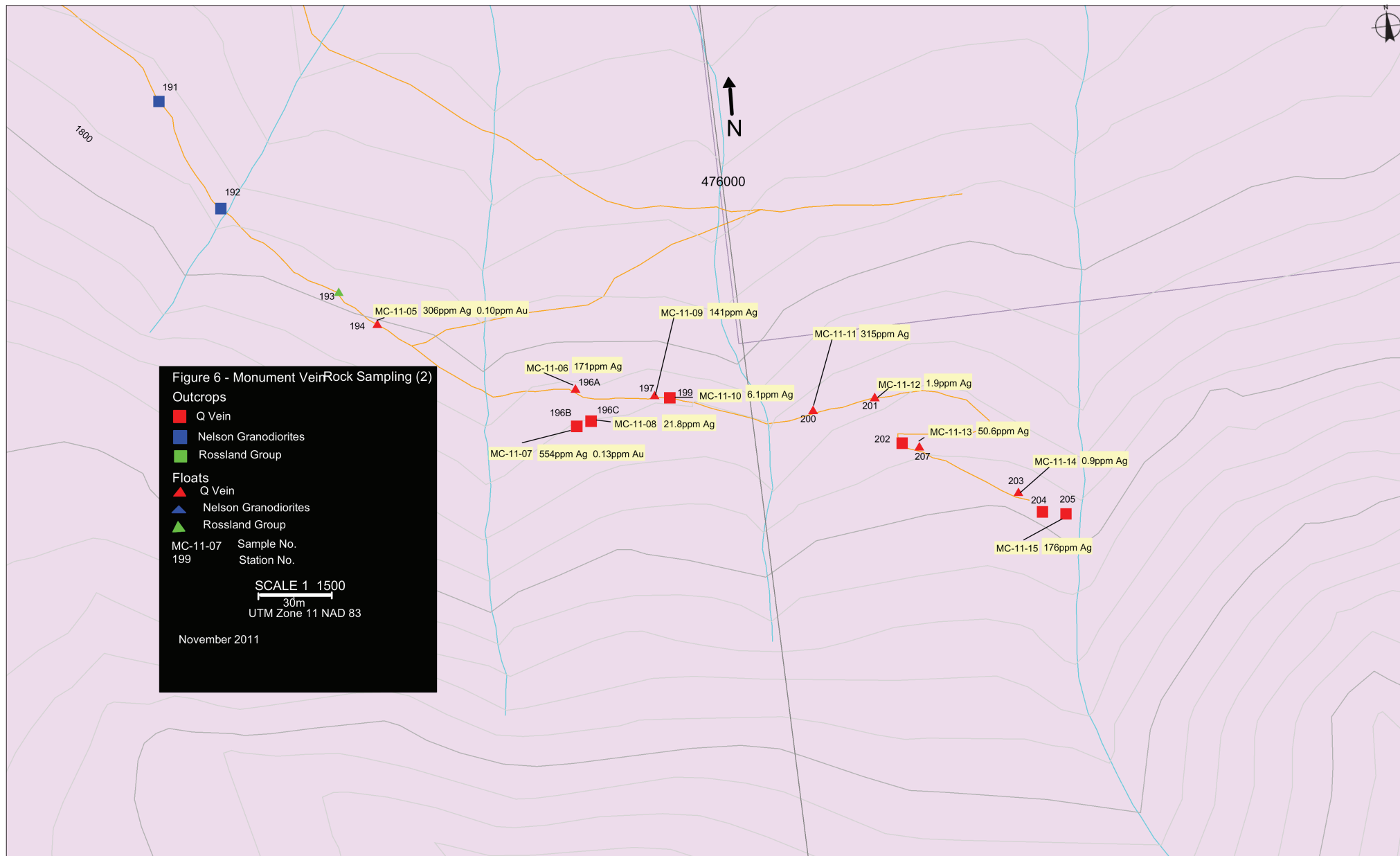


Figure 6 - Monument Vein Rock Sampling (2)

Outcrops

- Q Vein
- Nelson Granodiorites
- Rossland Group

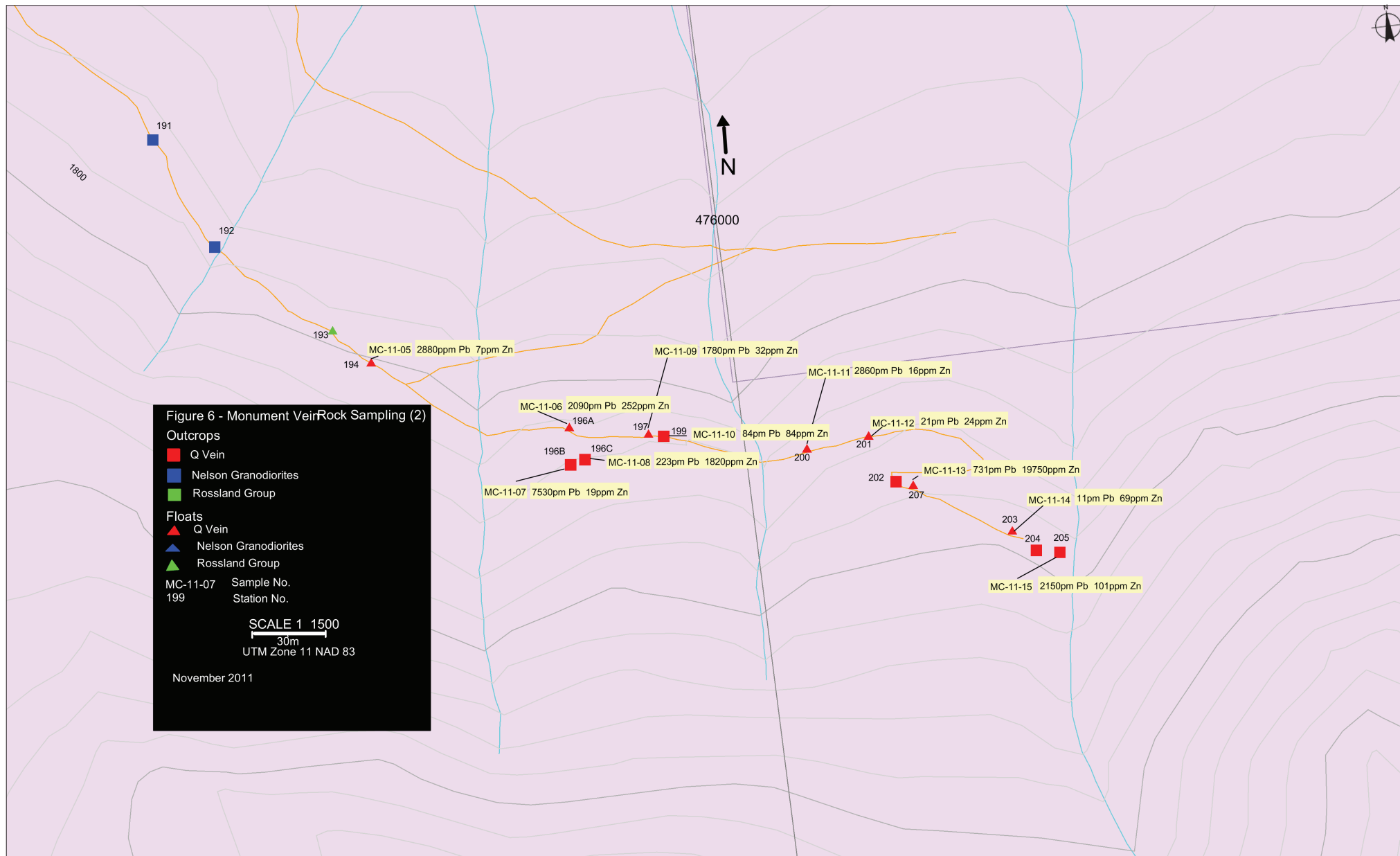
Floats

- Q Vein
- Nelson Granodiorites
- Rossland Group

MC-11-07 Sample No.
199 Station No.

SCALE 1 1500
30m
UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

November 2011



As the east side of 4th Fork South Creek was clear cut many years ago and is now thick with slide alders it is with great difficulty that traverses could be effectuated and veins found without the use of a chain saw.

The prospecting party's hand saws and machetes proved inefficient in clearing paths that would lead to different mineralized targets that occur on the east side of the creek. That is why it was not possible to reach any of the vein swarm outcrops on the eastern side of the 4th Fork Creek.

A short traverse on the eastern side of the creek failed to identify the mineralized quartz breccias therefore no sample was collected from the breccia body.

Nevertheless many fragments of vein and possible breccias (massive to vuggy quartz materials that are mineralized with streaks and disseminated pyrite) have been found on the 4th Fork South road. Two rusty massive and vuggy quartz rock float samples mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, +/- chalcopyrite, molybdenite have been assayed but they returned low silver grades (up to 3.5 ppm silver).

As the road is crossed by numerous small creeks it was possible to identify floats of many types of rocks that outcrop on the east side of the 4th Fork South creek: porphyry granites, banded granodiorites, diorites, the banded metavolcanic greenstones and dark green argillites, and calcareous siltstones.

Another traverse was attempted on the north side of the Kubin Mountain having the purpose to intercept the Monument Vein's extension. Because of steep cliffs and lack of safety equipment the traverse was called off. There are other ways of getting up there and any future traverses have to be planned and executed having in mind the need of safety equipment and the possible need of chain saws.

The 2011 survey was most successful in intercepting and sampling the property's main mineralized target: the Monument Vein. The Monument Creek FSR is deactivated - impracticable for trucks because of the numerous little creeks that cut pretty deep across the road - but it is ATV accessible.

Grab samples have been collected directly from the Monument quartz vein, from floats found on the old overgrown bulldozer road and from mineralized material excavated from old cuts.

The 2011 survey samples assayed up to 554 g/t silver, 0.13 g/t gold, 0.75% lead, 1.97% zinc, 0.24% bismuth and >1000 ppm cadmium. The survey's results validated historical assays and highlighted the Monument Vein's potential for hosting economic precious metals-base metals mineral resources.

P.J. Santos' description and map were found to be accurate - only a few cuts and

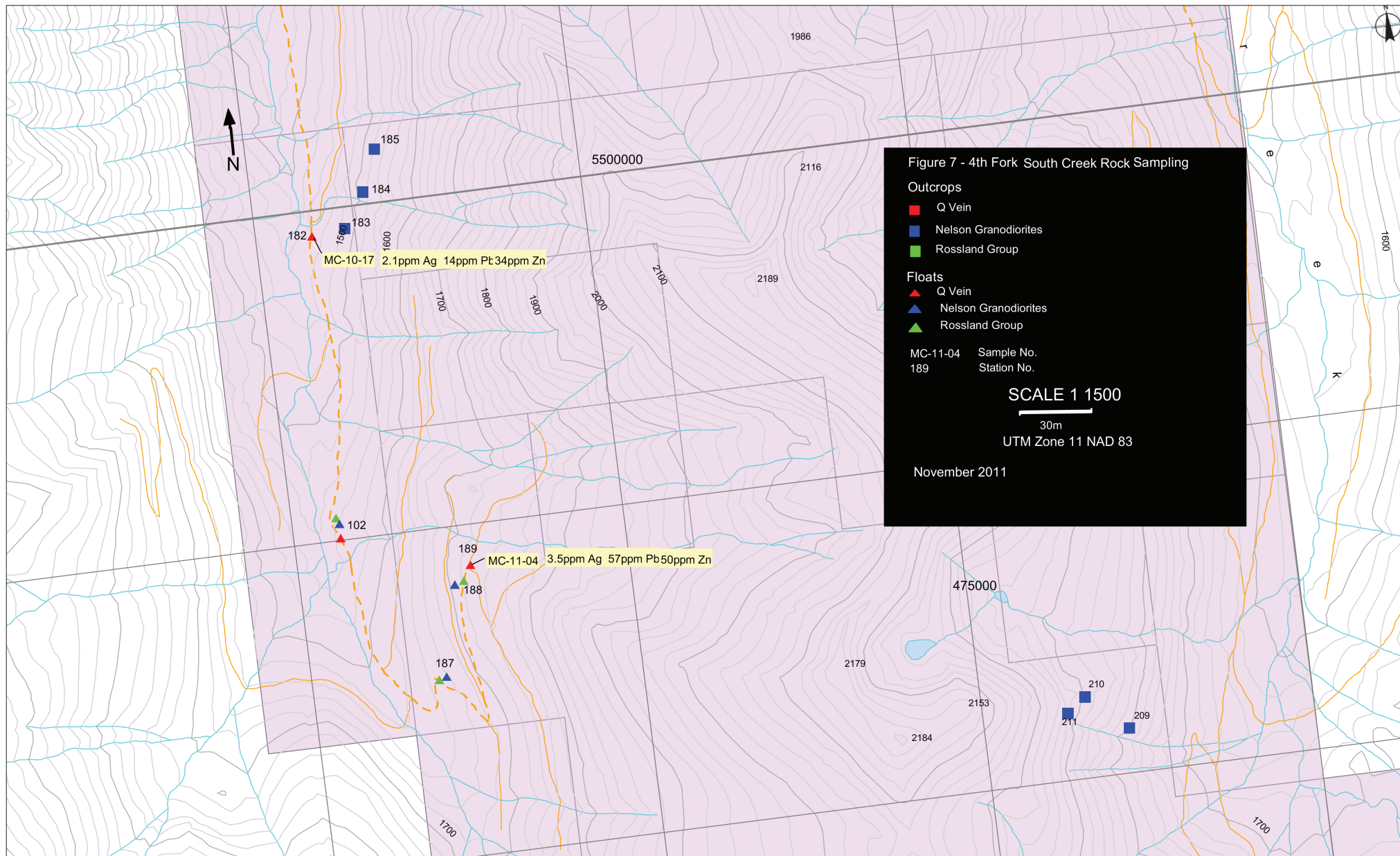


Figure 7 - 4th Fork South Creek Rock Sampling

- Outcrops**
- Q Vein
 - Nelson Granodiorites
 - Rossland Group
- Floats**
- ▲ Q Vein
 - ▲ Nelson Granodiorites
 - ▲ Rossland Group

MC-11-04 Sample No.
189 Station No.

SCALE 1 1500
30m
UTM Zone 11 NAD 83

November 2011

outcrops have been visited though in 2011 because of the overgrowth, small rock slides and steep slopes.

The Monument Vein is over 4 ft (1.22 m) thick and is located at the contact between granite and metasedimentary rocks. It strikes 123° to 140° and dips 30° to 40° southwest.

The survey's first mineralized sample was represented by a rusty massive quartz rock float found on the bulldozer road some 445 m (in direct line) to the west of the end of the bulldozer road. Mineralization is represented by pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite and it assayed 306 g/t silver (MC-11-05).

In one of the cuts (located above at 196B) a 30 cm dyke (75°/290° - dip and dip direction) was found to be cutting through the Monument quartz vein. A rock sample collected directly from the vein at this location assayed 554 g/t silver (MC-11-07).



Plate 4: Monument Vein outcrop @ 554 g/t Ag, 0.13 g/t Au. Dyke transects the vein.

A rock float (MC-11-06) collected from the road below the cut assayed 171 g/t silver (wp 186A); and a sample of the Monument Vein that subcrops (wp 186C) some 10 m to the east of the aforementioned cut assayed 21.8 g/t silver (MC-11-08).

Farther east other mineralized quartz floats identified on the bulldozer road assayed 141 g/t (MC-11-09), and 315 g/t (MC-11-11).

Small quartz (+/-barite, albite, calcite) veins (20-30 cm in width) seemingly unmineralized but bearing large crystals of mica have been found to intersect the rocks at an angle in locations close to the contact between granites and the roof pendant rocks. Samples (MC-11-10 & MC-11-14) collected from this type of veins assayed up to 6.1 g/t silver.



Plate 5: Mineralized quartz vein float on the bulldozer road @ 315 g/t Ag, 0.286% Pb

A sample (MC-11-13) was collected from mineralized rusty quartz material from a dump that lies outside of one of the cuts. It assayed 50.6 g/t silver and 1.975% zinc (Plate 7).

A quartz sample collected from a small cut on the vein (Plate 6) located close to the end of the bulldozer road returned the survey's maximum values of tungsten (280 ppm) and molybdenum (875 ppm); it also carried 176 g/t silver (MC-11-15).

7. Discussion and Conclusions

A Rossland Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks roof pendant in Slocan granodiorites is covered by ground staked as the Zamolxis property. These types of rocks and their geological setting are replicated in numerous other locations in the surrounding mining camps and are important host rocks for precious metals (silver, gold), polymetallic (lead, zinc) and specialty metals like tungsten and molybdenum.

Hydrothermal veins, replacement, skarn and porphyry are the main deposit types that have been mined or exist in the region.

Zamolxis mineral property's exploration targets ranked according to their importance are:

- The Monument Vein and its northwest extension;
- The quartz veins swarm of the 4th Fork South Creek;
- The mineralized breccia body of the 4th Fork South Creek;
- Other veins, shear zones and possible skarns hosted by the Rossland Group rocks;
- Geochemically anomalous zones;

The Monument Vein presents a constant attitude, consistent thickness and ore grade silver values over important strike lengths. The distance between the original Monument claim located at 2,054 m on the east side of Monument Mt. and the most north-western mineralized rock float - that was found by the author of the present report - is of 1,350 m. The reason why mineralized rock floats have not been found on the Grohman Mt. bulldozer road farther west-northwest is because from there on the road does not parallel the vein anymore but departs at an angle down slope.

Taking into consideration the vein's north-western extension (covered by four old Crown grants located north of Mt. Kubin) the Monument Vein system's strike length reaches 2.5 km. Potential also exists to expand the known Monument Vein beyond its most eastern location (i.e. the adit located on Mt. Grohman's eastern slope) as indicated by Santos map.

The 2011 rock sampling survey managed to replicate Santos' assays thus validating them.

To be noted that Mackenzie's Monument Vein composite sample assayed 216.6 g/t silver. (AR18934)



Plate 6: Monument Vein & undercut at the end of the bulldozer road @ 176 g/t Ag, 875 ppm Mo, 280 ppm W (Joseph DaSilva, Field Assistant)

Taking into account the consistent thickness and constant attitude of the Monument Vein on Mt. Grohman and the vein's important strike length the geological assumption is that there are good chances that this strong vein continues down dip for over 100 m. When factoring in Mackenzie's average grade then there is the possibility that the Monument Vein could host several hundred thousand tonnes of ore and important quantities of silver metal.

The Monument Vein represents a drill ready target but because it exhibits an obvious nugget effect drilling could be used to verify geological continuity and thickness only and not grade. Grades could be calculated by underground bulk sampling.



Plate 7: Mineralized quartz floats on dump from cut on Monument Vein @ 50.6 g/t Ag, 1.975% Zn, >1000 g/t Cd

Gold seems to correlate with bismuth, silver with galena, while tungsten and molybdenum are independent of all. A thorough geological mapping and systematic sampling program of the vein should be used to differentiate between possible different mineralizing events and determine correlations between metals. This would help future geochemical programs and could also help in identifying of gold rich zones (e.g. skarn zones).

To be mentioned that south of Mt. Grohman some of the drainages that cut the Rosslund Group rocks are anomalous in gold (AR20190). Gold skarns and visible gold had also been encountered at different other regional mines in roof pendants. E.g. at Tillicum (082FNW234) the gold skarn was identified in 1980 by a local prospector so chances are that old timers missed some precious metals mineralization in other areas as well. At Tillicum gold and sulphides were deposited during different mineralizing events.

Tungsten and molybdenum mineralization had been encountered in many Mt. Grohman Monument Vein cuts that are plotted on Santos map. Their economic importance needs

also to be assessed, and their possible association with roof pendant rocks or granites necessitates further studying.

The northwest extension of the roof pendant rocks is reported to be containing an extension of the Mt. Grohman Monument Vein - it exhibits the same type of gangue and mineralization. A Mackenzie vein sample collected from the aforementioned northwest extension assayed 111 g/t silver - it proves that ore grade silver mineralization is to be found on that part of the property as well.

The quartz veins swarm of 4th Fork South Creek is also an important target considering that the veins are parallel, display important thicknesses (up to 5 m) and strike length (up to 500 m) and some historic samples returned important silver values (2,325 g/t silver, 8.1 g/t gold and 1.7% lead). In that specific area one MTO cell claim (842982) is held by a third party; based on older assessment reports maps the author concludes that it hosts at least one of the aforementioned veins.

The quartz breccia body described by A.R. Mackenzie is an interesting exploration target because of the alteration envelope, the presence of chalcedony and of sparse disseminated mineralization. Mackenzie's indiscriminate sampling (chip and channel over large lengths of up to 10 m) failed to reveal ore grade values. The large samples and the sampling locations are factors that could have prevented the prospector from obtaining interesting/economic precious metals values.

As it is the case at many other mineral deposits hosted by breccias it is possible that the breccia body is not uniformly mineralized but is cut by faults and fissures on which subsequent mineralizing events could have deposited precious metals mineralization. A.R. Mackenzie's samples could have missed these better mineralized zones all together but this theory needs to be validated by future exploration programs.

A.R. Mackenzie's moss sampling identified a few possible base metals anomalous zones - one of them located north of the breccias body. These zones might hold other precious metals-base metals veins or mineralized exploration targets.

Prospecting, mapping and sampling of the Rossland Group rocks could also reveal precious metals mineralization hosted by shear zones, veins and skarns. AR 20190 details a few of them that were identified on the east and south side of the Grohman Mountain; in these locations assays ran up to 470 g/t silver and 1,960 ppb gold.

Because some of the roof pendant rocks are mineralized and P.J. Santos found some copper and tungsten values in this type of rocks the wallrocks of the Monument Vein and other unusual high (visible) concentration of mineralization in rocks belonging to the Rossland Group have to be sampled as well.

The fire assay with gravimetric finish returned silver values that are in line with expectations (they are expected to be lower than the AA method) and they correlate well with the Ag-OG62 method, especially for the higher grades.

8. Recommended Work

Further exploration work is warranted on the Zamolxis property.

Recommended work on the property includes:

- Prospecting, geological mapping and thoroughly sampling of the Monument Vein and of its extension located north of Mt. Kubin and north-west of Mt. Grohman; Hand trenching and if necessary blasting of the vein's outcrops in order to be able to sample them;
- Determining the relationship between gold mineralization and other chemical elements/sulphides - this could help in locating possible zones of gold enrichment associated with skarns or other settings;
- Testing the down dip extension of the Monument Vein from 4-5 locations by drilling a fan of two holes from each location having the objective to intersect the Monument Vein at 50 m and 100 m down dip;
- Upon successful completion of the previous work the next step would include underground bulk sampling of the Monument Vein;
- Prospecting, geological mapping and sampling of the precious metals veins swarm located on the eastern side of the 4th Fork South Creek;
- Prospecting, geological mapping and sampling of the quartz breccia body and of an adjacent geochemically anomalous zone that are also located on the eastern side of the 4th Fork South Creek;
- Detailed geological mapping and sampling of the property as there are known mineralized veins and shear zones hosted by the roof pendant rocks;
- Soil and stream sediment sampling and geophysical surveys (VLF-EM) to be conducted over the most prospective parts of the property.

9. Cost Statement

Salaries

Dan V. Oancea, PGeo:

- 4.0 days fieldwork @ \$500/day.....**\$2,000.0**
- 1.0 day mob-demob @ \$500/day.....**\$500.0**

Joseph DaSilva, Field Assistant:

- 4.0 days field work @ \$253.33/day.....**\$1,013.32**

Accomodation

- 5.0 days @ \$82.247.....**\$411.24**

Transportation/Travel.....\$563.35

Equipment & Supplies.....\$226.99

Analytical (ALS Chemex)

- Various methods 13 samples (19 assays).....**\$602.27**

Report Cost

Dan V. Oancea, PGeo

- 1.0 day & \$500/day.....**\$500.0**

TOTAL **\$5,817.17**

10. References

Assessment Reports:

- AR 12907: Preliminary Geomorphic Study with Field Support Phase 1, By W. Tellington (1984);
- AR 18934: Geological Report on the Monument Property, By P.J. Santos (1989);
- AR 20190: Nelskarn Exploration Project, By J. Scott& D.S. Evans (1990);
- AR 20950: Prospecting Report on the Annex 2 M.C., By R.M. Mackenzie (1991);
- AR 25105: Geological Report for the Kokanee Creek Property, By C.C. Downie (1997);
- AR 28562: Assessment Report on the Mt. Nelson Property, By Cristopher J. Wild (2006);

11. Statement of Qualifications

I, Dan V. Oancea, of 12-330 Angela Drive, Port Moody, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
2. I have a B.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering and Geophysics from Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania, which I graduated in 1987.
3. I have practiced my profession for 12 years.
4. I have authored this report which is based upon review and compilation of data relating to Zamolxis mineral property and upon personal knowledge of the property gained from on-site survey work carried out in August 2011.
5. I control 100% interest in the Zamolxis mineral property.

Vancouver,

November 21, 2011

Respectfully submitted

Dan V. Oancea PGeo

Table 2 – Zamolxis Important Locations and Samples

Station	Sample No.	Sample Type	UTM E	UTM N	Description
182	MC-10-17	Float	473170	5499919	Massive to vuggy Q minz. with dissem. py, limonite
183	-	-	473272	5499934	Fine grained Nelson granites subcrop
184	-	-	473340	5500037	Unaltered Nelson granite outcrop
185	-	-	473391	5500161	Unaltered Nelson granite outcrop
102	-	-	473141	5499003	Floats of granites, diorites, greenstone, Q vein, limestone
187	-	-	473383	5498540	Floats & subcrop of metavolc. greenstone, diorites
188	-	-	473494	5498828	Floats & subcrop of metavolc. greenstone, diorites
189	MC-11-04	Float	473520	5498873	Massive Q vein streaks of py, pyrrh.
191	-	-	475668	5497636	Nelson granite fine grained outcrop
192	-	-	475697	5497567	Granite outcrop & metavolcanic greenstone floats
193	-	-	475760	5497499	Floats of metavolcanic greenstone with disseminated py
194	MC-11-05	Float	475782	5497485	Q vein massive, rusty stringers of py, pyrrh, galena
196A	MC-11-06	Float	475896	5497431	Q vein massive, rusty, stringers, streaks & dissem, py, pyrrh, galena, sph.
196B	MC-11-07	Grab (vein)	475894	5497409	Q vein outcrop massive to vuggy with py, pyrrh, galena massive, dissem.
196C	MC-11-08	Grab (vein)	475903	5497411	Q vein outcrop massive, fissured, rusty with sph, some galena
197	MC-11-09	Float	475943	5497421	Q vein float massive to vuggy, rusty with py, pyrrh, galena
199	MC-11-10	Grab (vein)	475952	5497419	Q muscovite vein outcrop
200	MC-11-11	Float	476037	5497400	Q vein float massive to vuggy with massive to earthy galena
201	MC-11-12	Float	476075	5497403	Rusty Q vein float
202	-	-	476088	5497374	Q vein subcrop minz py
203	MC-11-14	Float	476154	5497335	Q muscovite vein float
204	-	-	476167	5497322	Q vein outcrop & cut
205	MC-11-15	Grab (vein)	476181	5497319	Rusty outcrop Q vein massive to vuggy with massive gal, some moly

207	MC-11-13	Grab (dump)	476098	5497370	Rusty Q vein float with py, pyrrh, sph
209	-	-	475436	5498135	Nelson granite
210	-	-	475315	5498245	Nelson granite
211	-	-	475257	5498202	Nelson granite

APPENDIX 1

ALS CHEMEX ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE

&

CHEMICAL PROCEDURES

1. The methods and specifications for the analytical package **ME-ICP61** comprise:
 - **Crushing**: fine crushing of rock chip to 70% -2 mm or better;
 - **Splitting**: split off 250 g by using a rifle splitter;
 - **Pulverizing** a split or total sample of up to 250 g to 85% passing 75 micron or better;
 - **Four acid 'near total' digestion**;
 - And, **33 elements Atomic Emission Spectrometry** measurements.

2. The methods and specifications for the analytical package **Ag-OG62 and Zn-OG62** comprise **Ag** or **Zn** by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ digestion with HCl leach, ICP-AES or AAS finish.

3. The methods and specifications for the analytical package **ME-GRA21** comprise **Au** and **Ag** by fire assay and gravimetric finish at 30g nominal sample weight.



ALS Canada Ltd.
 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: OANCEA, DAN V.
 12 - 330 ANGELA DRIVE
 PORT MOODY BC V3H 1R8

Page: 1
 Finalized Date: 15-OCT-2011
 This copy reported on
 17-OCT-2011
 Account: OANDAN

CERTIFICATE VA11173924


Project: Zamolxis
 P.O. No.:
 This report is for 13 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 30-AUG-2011.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 DAN OANCEA

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Ag-OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	VARIABLE

To: OANCEA, DAN V.
 ATTN: DAN OANCEA
 12 - 330 ANGELA DRIVE
 PORT MOODY BC V3H 1R8

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

Signature: 
 Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 15-OCT-2011
 Account: OANDAN

Project: Zamolxis

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11173924

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		Recvd Wt. kg	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %
		0.02	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10	0.01
MC-11-04		0.14	3.5	4.54	11	220	3.1	<2	0.21	0.8	21	4	520	6.97	10	2.09
MC-11-05		0.34	>100	0.06	21	<10	<0.5	2320	0.02	5.2	49	13	368	4.82	<10	0.01
MC-11-06		0.42	>100	4.21	7	390	2.4	371	2.41	19.8	24	13	115	3.90	10	2.20
MC-11-07		0.30	>100	2.44	7	240	1.2	2400	0.12	36.6	24	10	35	2.43	10	1.30
MC-11-08		0.14	21.8	2.21	<5	190	1.0	57	1.78	383	1	10	6	0.99	10	1.16
MC-11-09		0.04	>100	1.67	80	110	1.0	402	0.04	2.5	121	8	49	6.15	<10	0.79
MC-11-10		0.14	6.1	8.00	6	490	3.6	22	0.42	6.4	2	7	7	1.18	30	4.26
MC-11-11		0.26	>100	0.23	7	30	<0.5	1705	0.03	11.2	1	15	12	0.83	<10	0.12
MC-11-12		0.16	1.9	2.53	8	220	1.8	9	0.07	<0.5	1	13	3	1.03	10	1.29
MC-11-13		0.16	50.6	0.65	<5	90	<0.5	180	0.03	>1000	145	11	33	3.64	<10	0.34
MC-11-14		0.16	0.9	10.15	<5	2110	4.1	<2	0.23	6.9	4	27	6	2.09	40	6.17
MC-11-15		0.36	>100	3.18	5	380	1.6	435	0.06	27.1	3	15	11	1.08	10	1.70
MC-10-17		0.18	2.1	3.66	6	510	2.0	7	0.06	1.4	8	23	44	1.87	10	1.99



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
 Finalized Date: 15-OCT-2011
 Account: OANDAN

Project: Zamolxis

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11173924

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	
		La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01	10
MC-11-04		<10	0.06	172	2	1.69	14	20	57	4.76	<5	1	130	<20	0.01	<10
MC-11-05		<10	0.01	56	1	0.01	53	<10	2880	4.63	<5	<1	3	<20	<0.01	<10
MC-11-06		<10	0.39	930	2	0.10	12	380	2090	2.58	<5	7	84	<20	0.12	<10
MC-11-07		<10	0.23	139	15	0.03	12	200	7530	1.72	<5	3	13	<20	0.07	<10
MC-11-08		<10	0.16	682	4	0.04	2	10	223	0.18	<5	2	73	<20	0.03	<10
MC-11-09		<10	0.21	178	<1	0.02	269	60	1780	5.81	<5	1	5	<20	0.02	<10
MC-11-10		<10	0.31	483	1	1.65	8	20	84	0.04	<5	3	133	<20	0.10	<10
MC-11-11		<10	0.02	71	1	0.01	3	50	2860	0.41	<5	<1	3	<20	0.01	<10
MC-11-12		100	0.23	151	<1	0.10	4	150	21	0.02	<5	1	38	<20	0.07	<10
MC-11-13		<10	0.05	202	1	0.01	7	140	731	3.61	<5	<1	5	<20	0.02	<10
MC-11-14		<10	0.72	670	6	0.60	6	1140	11	0.03	<5	10	38	<20	0.25	<10
MC-11-15		10	0.21	86	875	0.03	3	250	2150	0.38	<5	2	12	<20	0.06	<10
MC-10-17		<10	0.28	227	13	0.03	5	250	14	0.68	<5	7	11	<20	0.11	<10



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 Finalized Date: 15-OCT-2011
 Account: OANDAN

Project: Zamolxis

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11173924

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Ag-OG62 Ag ppm 1	Zn-OG62 Zn % 0.001
MC-11-04		30	5	<10	50		
MC-11-05		<10	2	<10	7	306	
MC-11-06		<10	73	10	252	171	
MC-11-07		<10	37	10	19	554	
MC-11-08		<10	22	<10	1820		
MC-11-09		<10	19	<10	32	141	
MC-11-10		10	49	10	84		
MC-11-11		<10	4	40	16	315	
MC-11-12		<10	25	10	24		
MC-11-13		<10	9	<10	>10000		1.975
MC-11-14		10	130	30	69		
MC-11-15		<10	40	280	101	176	
MC-10-17		<10	69	10	34		



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Project: Zamolxis
 P.O. No.:
 This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 18-OCT-2011.
 The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
 DAN OANCEA

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-GRA21	Au Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM

To: OANCEA, DAN V.
 ATTN: DAN OANCEA
 12 - 330 ANGELA DRIVE
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 
 Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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Project: Zamolxis

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11216167

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-GRA21	ME-GRA21
		Au ppm 0.05	Ag ppm 5
MC-11-05		0.10	294
MC-11-07		0.13	546
MC-11-11		<0.05	289
MC-11-13		<0.05	45