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BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 40956

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: GEOPHYSICAL [SEISMIC]

TOTAL COST: 5991.35

AUTHOR(S): GLENN FALLIS

SIGNATURE(S): GLENN FALLIS

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2022

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5962477

PROPERTY NAME: HYDE LAKE

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): MARY CHANNEL

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Placer Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

NTS/BCGS: 093G10

LATITUDE: 52 ° 2 '30.6 " **LONGITUDE:** 122 ° 0 '35.5 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

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

Eureka thrust, Nicola Group, Snowshoe Group, Ramos Succession, Tregillus Succession, Harveys Ridge Succession, Black Phyllite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic	0.51km	MARY CHANNEL	5085.00
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
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	PAC Account Debit - Glenn Fallis		906.35
		TOTAL COST:	5991.35

Print Form

PASSIVE SEISMIC SURVEY
ON THE
HYDE LAKE PROPERTY

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NTS 093G/10
UTM ZONE 10 NAD83
566350E 5877365N

Prepared By:

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1 INTRODUCTION & WORK SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Hyde Lake property is comprised of four contiguous placer claims covering 194.4ha in the Cariboo mining district. The titles are centered along the Eastern margin of the Eureka thrust fault a potential constraint for paleochannel flows in the area.

The property is of interest for placer gold exploration as it is centered on a direct trend along the Eureka thrust fault, between the historically rich placer production areas of Wingdam/Lightning Creek to the Southeast, and Mary Creek, to the Northwest. Numerous other placer gold and mineral occurrences are documented within a 5km radius of the property.

The Eureka thrust fault separates the Barkerville and Quesnel terranes (Struik, 1988) and it is hypothesized that the NW-SE strike of the thrust may have been significant control factor in paleo channel flows through the area.

In 2022 the claim area was assembled by the author into a contiguous block that straddled the mapped thrust fault through the area allowing the potential for exploring both the Southwest constraint as well as the area pinched between the Eureka thrust and secondary thrust fault lying ~1km to the Northwest.

Given that little in the way of topographic relief exists on the property's most Easterly margins it was decided to proceed with a passive seismic survey over this area to assist in identifying depths to bedrock and any structural constraints in the bedrock surface that might have assisted in placer gold concentration.

This report details the Hyde Lake property and the work undertaken with regards to the seismic survey completed during the 2022 field season. The primary objective of this work was to gain an understanding of bedrock depths on this portion of the claims to help guide other applicable exploration steps on the property.

The work was successful in delivering initial information and allowed for interpretation of bedrock depths across most of the survey line.

1.2 Work Summary

The in-field work component of this survey consisted of acquiring recordings using a passive seismic method along a single survey line. Once complete, recordings were post-processed and interpreted to arrive at reasonable conclusions regarding bedrock depth and structural anomalies or constraints.

The passive seismic technique involves the use of a seismometer capable of recording seismic noise on three main orthogonal directions, side-side, front-back, and up-down. By processing the recordings using proprietary software the resonance frequencies of sub-soils and bedrock can be identified and their areas of interface shown by a contrast in the horizontal-vertical spectral ratio (HVSR). By applying either a known or assumed shear wave velocity constraint to the overburden depth calculations are possible.

This work was conducted to provide an initial understanding of some of the critical factors necessary for planning future exploration efforts on the property – namely depth to bedrock and structural anomalies of the bedrock surface that could constrain the flow of water and material during pre-glacial and/or inter-glacial times.

Based on historical work at the nearby Mary Creek deposit and other relevant geological information it was determined to conduct this initial survey on the property's Western edge, West of the Eureka thrust fault

Fieldwork was undertaken on October 11th, 2022, and was completed by a two-person crew. In total 18 recording locations were prepared at 30-meter intervals covering a 510m line trending Northwesterly across the above-mentioned area.

An initial starting point for the line recording was selected near one of the property boundaries. Subsequently elevation and coordinates were acquired through a precision GNSS receiver. Following the acquisition of coordinate details, flagging and the preparation of a suitable ground surface for placement of the seismometer occurred. Once the location was prepared the seismic device was placed and a recording taken.

Upon completion of all recordings data from the seismometer was uploaded and post-processed using proprietary software. The software returned outputs in the form of "peaks" where contrast occurred between the velocities of horizontal and vertical spectra of the sub-surface. The frequency and amplitude of these peaks inform the calculations and interpretations of the sub-surface structure presented in this report.

2 LOCATION & PROPERTY OVERVIEW

2.1 Location

The Hyde Lake project falls within British Columbia's Cariboo Mining District, less than a half-hour's drive East of the city of Quesnel. The approximate center of the property in UTM coordinate format is, Zone 10 566350E 5877365N, NAD 83 as located on NTS map sheet 93G/10. See Figure 1.

2.2 Access & Infrastructure

Access to the property is gained via a short ~2km drive on a well-maintained forestry road from highway 26 (Barkerville Highway). From the junction of highway 26 and highway 97 in Quesnel, travel East for 37km.

From highway 26 the major Hyde Lake forestry road departs Northerly continuing for ~2km to the property's Southern border and then on through the property where it connects with other forestry and exploration spur roads. These secondary roads and trails provide additional access points to various parts of the property.

The city of Quesnel lies just over an hour's drive from the property and serves as the primary supply center offering all major services and supplies including vehicle and equipment parts and repairs, accommodations, groceries, restaurants, and fuel. Anything that cannot be sourced in Quesnel would be serviced by Prince George, BC's largest Northern community, a ~120km drive North on Highway 97.

3 CLIMATE, VEGETATION, & TOPOGRAPHY

The Hyde Lake project lies along the Eureka thrust, a delineating topographic feature separating the lower-lying Fraser River valley to the West and the high mountainous country of the Barkerville area to the East. Elevations on the claims range from 1040m near Hyde Lake along the Western edge of the claim boundary up to 1200m on the West slopes of Pinegrove Mountain near the property's Northeastern boundary.

The climate of the claim area is typical of the Southeast Interior Climatic Region, popularly referred to as the Interior Wet Belt. Moderate precipitation is a defining characteristic of the local climate with mean annual precipitation of 75 to 130cm. Temperatures span a wide range from daily lows in January of -18 to -30C, to highs in July of 15 to 21C. A typical year will see snow on the ground from late October/early November through until late May/early June.

The property encompasses a large portion of Hyde Lake and sections of John Boyd and Ramos Creeks, providing ample water for any exploration, drilling, or mining activities. The claims occupy a transition area from a lower valley area near the lake up the Western slope of Pinegrove Mountain. Most of the area is forested with spruce and balsam though logging activity has removed timber from patches near the property center in addition to substantial sections of the Western half of the property.

4 CLAIMS & STATUS

4.1 Claim Description

The Hyde Lake property is comprised of four contiguous placer claims held by the author. These claims cover an area of 194.4ha within the Cariboo Mining District. See location Figure 3.

4.2 Table of Claims & Status

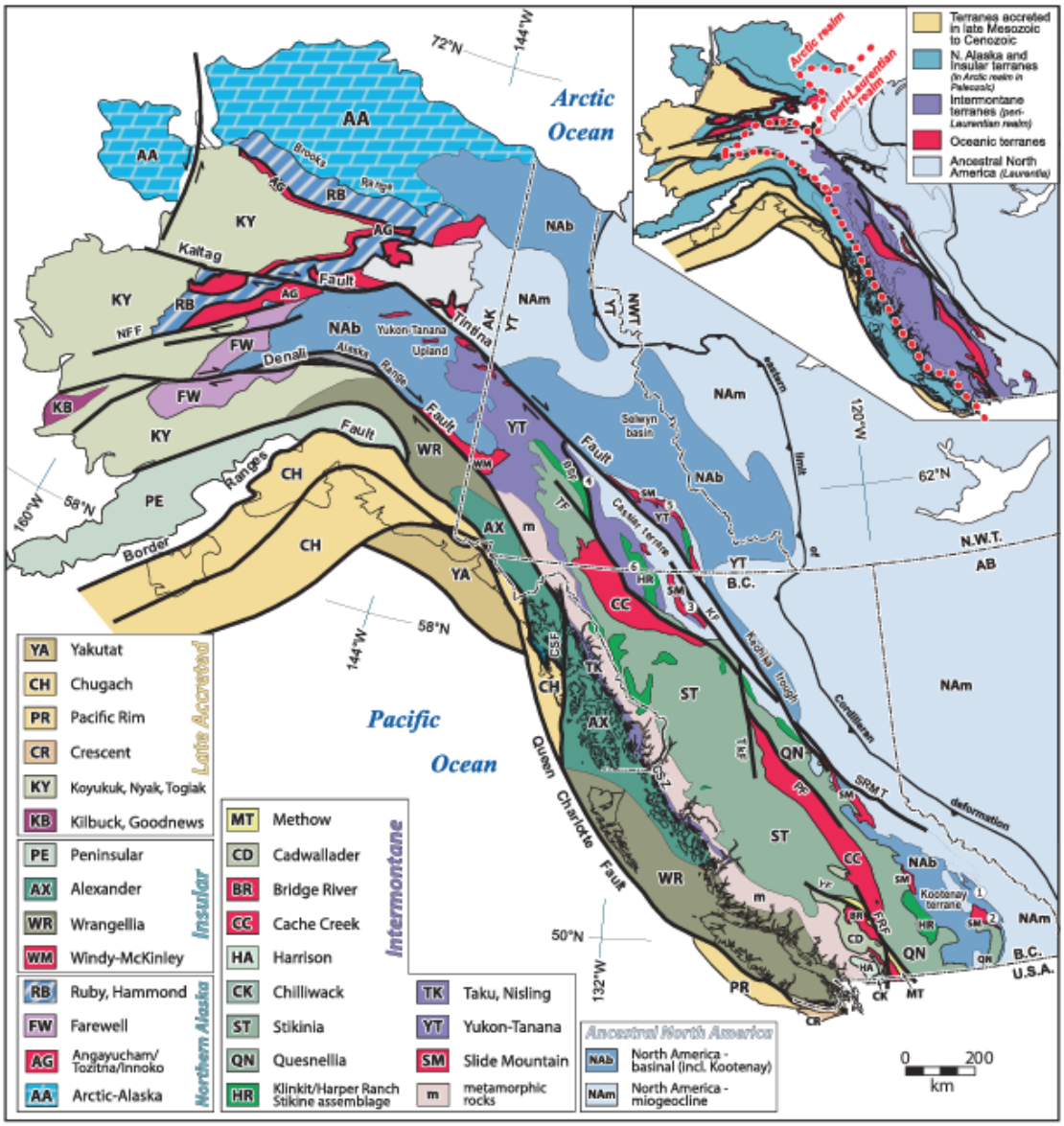
TENURE	NAME	OWNER	TYPE	SUB-TYPE	ISSUED	GOOD TO DATE	AREA (ha)
1021973	OLD CABIN	280212 (100%)	PLACER	CLAIM	2013/AUG/29	2024/NOV/15	19.44
1091715	MARY CHANNEL	280212 (100%)	PLACER	CLAIM	2022/JAN/27	2024/NOV/15	97.2
1097101	GOLDEN RAMOS	280212 (100%)	PLACER	CLAIM	2022/AUG/16	2024/NOV/15	19.44
1098063	RAM HYDE	280212 (100%)	PLACER	CLAIM	2022/OCT/11	2024/NOV/15	58.31

*Good-to-dates are subject to approval of this work report

5 GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional & Local Geology

The Canadian Cordillera can be divided into five major longitudinal morpho-geological belts of generally similar physiography and geology; from west to east, there are the Insular, Coast, Intermontane, Omineca and Foreland belts. (Panteleyev, 1989) The belts are now interpreted as crustal blocks of fundamentally contrasting histories. (Monger et al., 1991). Terranes are characterized by internally continuous geology, including stratigraphy, structure, fauna, metamorphism, igneous petrology, geophysical properties, paleomagnetic record and mélanges. This project locates in the Intermontane Belt, Quesnellia terrane. The Terranes of the Canadian-Alaska Cordillera Map is shown below.



5.2 Property Geology

The bedrock geology of the property and surrounding area straddles the contact between the Paleozoic Snowshoe Group to the north and the Triassic Nicola Group to the south.

Dark grey to grey phyllite, schist, siltstone and quartzite, with local marble and schistose metavolcanic rocks of the Harveys Ridge Succession, underlie the northeastern corner of the claim block.

A thin band of micaceous quartzite, quartzite and phyllite, with local marble and amphibolite of the Keithley Succession, lies immediately to the southwest of the Harveys Ridge Succession rocks. The remainder of the eastern half of the claim group is underlain by Ramos Succession micaceous quartzite, phyllite and metasandstone with local marble and calc-silicate rocks.

The northwest-trending unit of the Nicola Group underlies the southwestern of the claim group. The black phyllite unit consists of sandstone, siltstone, shale, slate, phyllite and bioclastic limestone, with minor felsic tuff and tuffaceous argillite rocks.

5.3 Lithology & Mineralization

The property and surrounding areas have been subjected to glaciation, likely through two main periods. The result of these events is a covering of glacial till, likely thick, covering the bedrock surface and any preserved pre-glacial channel gravels. Exceptions may occur where localized occurrences of bedrock and/or gravels have been exposed through subsequent downcutting of post-glacial streams.

During the last glacial period, the ice flow was Westerly from the Cariboo Mountains. So old river gravel deposits, which have not been eroded by the glaciers, might have been better conserved in valleys and channel running perpendicular to this ice flow (i.e. generally North-South).

Thick sequences of glaciofluvial gravel were deposited in braided outwash streams. Ice damming of tributary drainages was common and produced glaciolacustrine deposits of silt and clay. Glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits might be located mainly on top of till and sometimes on bedrock. Within a glacial deposition cycle, mostly in the upper portions of the overburden, some clay layers were potentially produced, which could have reflected the influence of deformable sediments. In this fashion, deeper, older, inter-glacial or pre-glacial deposits could have been protected against subsequent glacial erosion. River incisions followed large depositions of stream gravel in the main valleys. This caused the development of successively lower terraces. (Levson, 1993)

As referenced in BC Minfiles “Placer gold deposits in the region are generally found in relatively young Pleistocene gravels. The morphology and mineral associations of the gold suggests that it was derived locally, the most obvious sources are the numerous auriferous veins in the Downey succession of the Snowshoe Group.

The Wingdam Creek area has produced a considerable amount of placer gold, however, only a small amount of production is recorded from this deposit. The area is underlain by rocks of both the Quesnellia and Barkerville Terranes." (BC Minfile 093H 106)

6 HISTORY & ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

6.1 Exploration History

Exploration in the area dates to the earliest days of the Cariboo gold rush when rich placer gold deposits were discovered in 1861 on nearby Lightning Creek. Despite the early findings on this primary drainage, it is very notable that rich deposits remained undiscovered until much later.

Indeed, it was not until the 1930s that gold was recorded as coming from Mary Creek which lies only 5-6km North of Lightning. It is also noted that placer exploration activity occurred on John Boyd Creek, the upper section of which passes through the Hyde Lake property, though no production values are noted (Holland, 1950).

On the Wingdam placer occurrence Southeast of the property some exploration was conducted in 1977 by Tanacana mines who performed a seismic survey on placer leases along Wingdam Creek. Tanacana also conducted exploration on its Wingdam mineral claims from 1979 to 1984. Work included drilling, soil surveys and airborne ground geophysical surveys. (BC Minfile 093H 086).

Throughout the 1980s the nearby Mary Creek/Toop mine was active and is assumed to have produced considerable quantities of placer gold. While official records are not available the size of the site combined with the recorded grades of 2.7g/yd3 in a pay zone 1-7m deep and 45-60 meters wide (BC Minfile 093G 026) indicate a substantial amount of production.

More recent work has occurred in the form of seismic surveying at the nearby Lightning Creek occurrence for CVG Mining Ltd. The high-resolution seismic surveying indicated the likely geometry of an underground channel. Perhaps more significant is that interpretation indicated a series of depressions, or potholes, along the channel thalweg, which would create natural traps to concentrate the placer gold during deposition. (BC ARIS Report 36142, 2016).

Mineral exploration has also occurred near the property where gold-bearing quartz veins have been located. On the MC mineral showing to the Northwest of the property it is indicated that "In late 1984, the MC claims were optioned to Mary Creek Resources Ltd. In 1985, this company carried out exploration work that included VLF and magnetometer surveying along with geological mapping and prospecting over 60 line kilometers of grid that was established. Mary Creek purchased the adjacent claims in 1985 and then amalgamated to form Pundata Gold Corporation. They then carried out an Induced Polarization survey followed by rotary drilling and minor diamond drilling in 1985-1986 along with access road construction and further gridding. In early 1986, a pulse EM survey was conducted. In June 1986 a further program of

diamond drilling was undertaken by Pundata on the MC 1 and MC 2 Claims following which the claims were returned to M. Roed.

During 1986, Maske Creek Resources Corp. drilled a cable tool hole south of Coldspring Lake on the MC 1 claim which contributed to the geology of the area.

Four reverse circulation rotary drill holes were attempted along Vermillion channel in the northern part of the MC 2 claim in the fall of 1988. Due to drilling problems only one hole (MC-2) was successfully completed. In 1988, core from diamond drill holes D4, D13, D14, D15, D16, Dl7 and Dl8 was re-examined. This core was logged, and some sections assayed during 1986. In Dl6 the interval from 53 to 53.6 metres is reported to have assayed 1.02 grams per tonne gold (as reported in Assessment Report 18328). Core from Hole D4 was petrographically analyzed in 1988 and a particle of native gold was found in a sample of felsic lithic tuff at 23.8 meters (Assessment Report 18328). Pyrite was also observed." (BC Minfile 093G 071)

6.2 Economic Potential

The Hyde Lake property's location straddles the prominent Eureka thrust fault between the rich placer gold discoveries on both Lightning and Mary Creeks. The project's proximity to what was likely a primary flow constraint for pre-glacial and inter-glacial channels makes it an interesting exploration target for placer gold.

When this flow constraint is taken in conjunction with both the historical, and more recent, discoveries of rich gold-bearing gravels at locations just a few kilometers both North and South of the property, the potential for an economic placer gold prospect on the property increases dramatically.

The economic potential of buried channel gravels in the area is easily understood by reviewing grades from the Mary Creek placer deposit where gold "was won from pay gravels a few centimetres to a few metres thick. The varying degrees of wearing of the gold particles suggest both proximal and distal sources. Production was from a channel on bedrock with an average thickness of 1 to 7 metres across a channel width of 45 to 60 metres. The channel extends at least 480 metres. The average grade was 2.74 grams per cubic yard or about $38 to $42 per cubic yard." (BC Minfile 093G 026)

7 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Exploration Objective

This initial work on the property was carried out to gain an understanding of some of the critical factors necessary to plan additional exploration efforts. Primary objectives were to gain an interpretation of bedrock depths and potentially identify bedrock structural constraints that might have constrained the flow of water and material and would therefore represent high-priority exploration targets.

There exists potential in carrying out a passive seismic survey that meaningful stratigraphic interfaces above the bedrock contact might also be identified. While identification of such stratigraphy in advance of physical exploration is of potential benefit, for the purposes of this initial work it was regarded as a secondary objective in interpreting the data from the survey.

7.2 Exploration Activity

A two-person field team carried out the plotting, flagging, site-clearing, and recording necessary to gather the required data. The survey occurred on October 11th along a Southeast-Northwest trending line near the Western edge of the property.

Topographically the survey area is relatively benign, although just to the East Hyde Lake sits in a deeply incised trench. The grade over the course of the survey line averaged ~3% and occurred in a relatively uniform descent from the start of the line to the end with little in the way of pronounced undulations. Total descent over the course of the 510m line was 17m.

The survey area was chosen both due to the lack of topographic indications that might lend clues to the underground structure, and because of its location West of the Eureka thrust fault where there is some likelihood that ancient flow patterns might have been constrained.

An initial starting point for the line recording was selected near one of the property boundaries with elevation and coordinates acquired through a precision GNSS receiver. Following the acquisition of coordinate details flagging and the preparation of a suitable ground surface for placement of the seismometer occurred. Once the location was prepared the seismic device was placed and a recording taken.

Measurements were carried out with a Tromino seismometer. The Tromino is a passive seismometer, meaning that no active percussion source i.e. explosion or surface impact, is required for measurements to take place. The device is manufactured by MOHO Science & Engineering in Italy, it features six channels for recording the acceleration and velocity across 3 dimensions each.

Processing of data allows determination of the resonance frequencies of both the horizontal and vertical spectrums that are then contrasted as a horizontal-vertical spectral ratio (HVSR) using

the company's proprietary Grilla software. By assigning a range of soil velocities typical for the sub-surface material in the area it is possible to bracket approximate bedrock depths which have been used to present the information and representations provided in this report.

The principle working theory behind passive seismic measurement and interpretation is as follows. The ambient seismic energy creates seismic resonance within the near-surface strata and regolith. This resonance is a function of the thickness and the shear-wave velocity of the subsurface layers and is amplified when layers have a strong and sharp acoustic impedance contrast boundary i.e. where softer overburden is contrasted against stiffer bedrock. Acoustic impedance is a function of the density multiplied by the shear wave velocity of a layer. That impedance provides the means to identify different layers and their depth.

In post-processing with the software, the recorded time-series data (X, Y and Z) is converted to the frequency domain and both components are displayed as a power spectrum. After the inversion, the two horizontal components (NS or front-back, and EW or side-to-side) are usually very similar unless there is strong anisotropy near the surface. The vertical component dips where resonance occurs through entrapment by underlying layers. Where the vertical component deviates from the two horizontal components a H/V peak occurs and the frequency at which the peak occurs can be used to estimate the depth from surface by applying a shear wave velocity constraint to the overlying layer(s). The formula used for these calculations is $h=Vs/(4*f0)$.

7.3 Exploration Results

The field work was successful in delivering suitable recordings from many of the locations, however, some difficulty in interpretation occurs between S02 and S07 where extreme variations in recordings could not be explained through any cohesive interpretation. Further discussion on this can be found below.

Subsequent review of the post-processed recording data from the remaining sites allowed for an interpretation of bedrock depths and suitable modelling of the structure. Measurement locations and interpreted data are shown in the table below.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS & INTERPRETATIONS

SITE	UTM ZONE	UTM EASTING	UTM NORTHING	DISTANCE (Meters)	TOPO ELEVATION (Meters)	H/V Peak	Bedrock Depth (m)	Bedrock Elev (m)
22L1S00	10U	566117	5876904	0	1055.9	3.56	-22.8	1033.1
22L1S01	10U	566094	5876925	30	1055.2	4.94	-16.4	1038.8
22L1S02	10U	566072	5876946	60	1055.2	?	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
22L1S03	10U	566058	5876973	90	1055.6	?	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
22L1S04	10U	566053	5877003	120	1055.3	?	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
22L1S05	10U	566047	5877034	150	1054.5	?	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
22L1S06	10U	566037	5877063	180	1052.4	?	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
22L1S07	10U	566028	5877091	210	1050.2	?	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
22L1S08	10U	566015	5877119	240	1048.6	6.75	-12.0	1036.6
22L1S09	10U	566000	5877145	270	1047.6	6.06	-13.4	1034.2
22L1S10	10U	565983	5877169	300	1047.0	6.44	-12.6	1034.4
22L1S11	10U	565964	5877192	330	1046.8	3.69	-22.0	1024.8
22L1S12	10U	565944	5877215	360	1044.0	3.75	-21.7	1022.3
22L1S13	10U	565926	5877239	390	1043.9	5.63	-14.4	1029.5
22L1S14	10U	565905	5877261	420	1042.0	6.69	-12.1	1029.9
22L1S15	10U	565886	5877284	450	1040.9	6.75	-12.0	1028.9
22L1S16	10U	565868	5877307	480	1039.9	6.69	-12.1	1027.8
22L1S17	10U	565855	5877333	510	1039.4	4.81	-16.9	1022.5

7.4 Discussion & Interpretation

The interpretation of depths was completed using a shear-wave velocity (Vs) of 325m/s. No available constraints in the immediate vicinity of the survey line, such as prior drilling records, were available to more precisely determine velocity of the overburden. From numerous other surveys in the region followed by actual excavations to evaluate depth and stratigraphy the author believes that the 325m/s represents a meaningful starting point for interpretation.

Three dominant features presented themselves in the interpretation of the survey data. The first is the relatively uniform depth of 12-16m across much of the survey area.

Second, the average depth range is punctuated at two points by substantial increases. One drop-off is noted at the first site (S00) where at ~23m bedrock is ~7-8m deeper than the following site at S01. Most notably a similar depth interpretation of ~22m is presented between sites S11-S12 where a subtle dip also occurs on the topographic surface. While the topographic dip of ~3m does not match the substantial ~10m dip in interpreted bedrock depth, it is nonetheless notable as being the largest topographic punctuation along the entire survey line. Also notable is that the ~10m deep depression across a ~60m width closely matches the channel dimensions as reported in other nearby mineable deposits.

The final feature of the interpretation is the very challenging nature of the recordings between S02 and S07. No conclusive answer has presented for the data here being so discontinuous from one site to the next, the result being that the recordings could not be interpreted with any degree of certainty. Two opposing views are offered, the first being that bedrock rises dramatically and sits just sub-surface – this is viewed as unlikely given the lack of any topographic evidence, outcroppings, or angular rock fragments that would so often be typical of a very shallow bedrock structure. An alternative is that an unmapped fault structure occurs in this vicinity and interfered with the quality of recordings.

8 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

In alignment with the objectives for this work program the initial seismic survey on the Hyde Lake property was successful in identifying bedrock depths on a portion of the property including areas of reasonably shallow overburden ranging from 12-22m.

The resulting interpretation of the recordings also provided an indication of a potential paleo-channel constraint. As noted above, it is significant that at ~10m deep and 50-60m across this closely matches the channel dimensions as reported in other nearby mineable deposits.

The findings and conclusions from this initial work definitively call for additional exploration on the property and recommendations for this are outlined in the following section.

8.2 Recommendations

Given the success of a portion of this initial work and the difficulty in interpreting other portions of the survey line the initial recommendation is to proceed with conducting additional seismic survey lines on the property.

The layout of the next phase of surveys should be designed to attempt the intersection of the same structural formation encountered in this season's work. This can be accomplished by lying one or more survey lines to the Southwest of the one detailed in this report.

As a secondary step, further passive seismic work could be conducted to the East of Hyde lake this would divulge any similarities or differences in the makeup of the bedrock depths and structure the apex of the thrust fault is approached.

Finally it would be desirable to place a survey line between the Eureka thrust and the more Easterly secondary thrust to ascertain whether any potential paleochannel locations present higher on the terrain to the East.

In tandem with these next seismic surveys it would be beneficial to carry out prospecting efforts in the vicinity of Hyde Lake as well as along the drainage path of John Boyd creek to ascertain locations of any bedrock or other stratigraphic layers of interest exposed by the downcutting of these waterways.

It is recommended to complete at least the first of the seismic surveys prior to undertaking any substantial physical exploration on the property. This would serve to both enhance the chances of success in physical exploration while also minimizing environmental impact through a more targeted approach.

APPENDIX – MAPS & FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – PROPERTY LOCATION

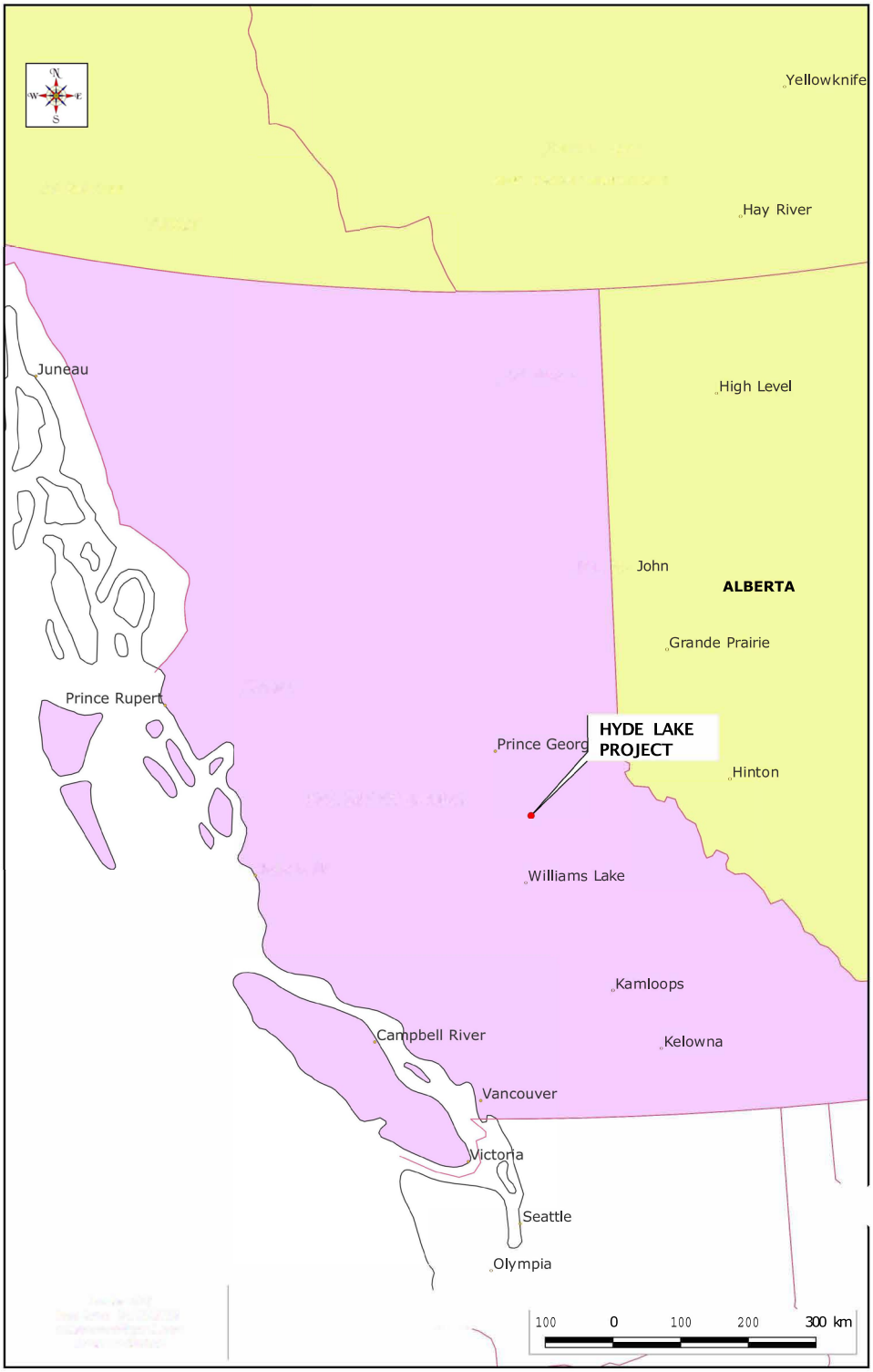


FIGURE 2 – PROPERTY OVERVIEW

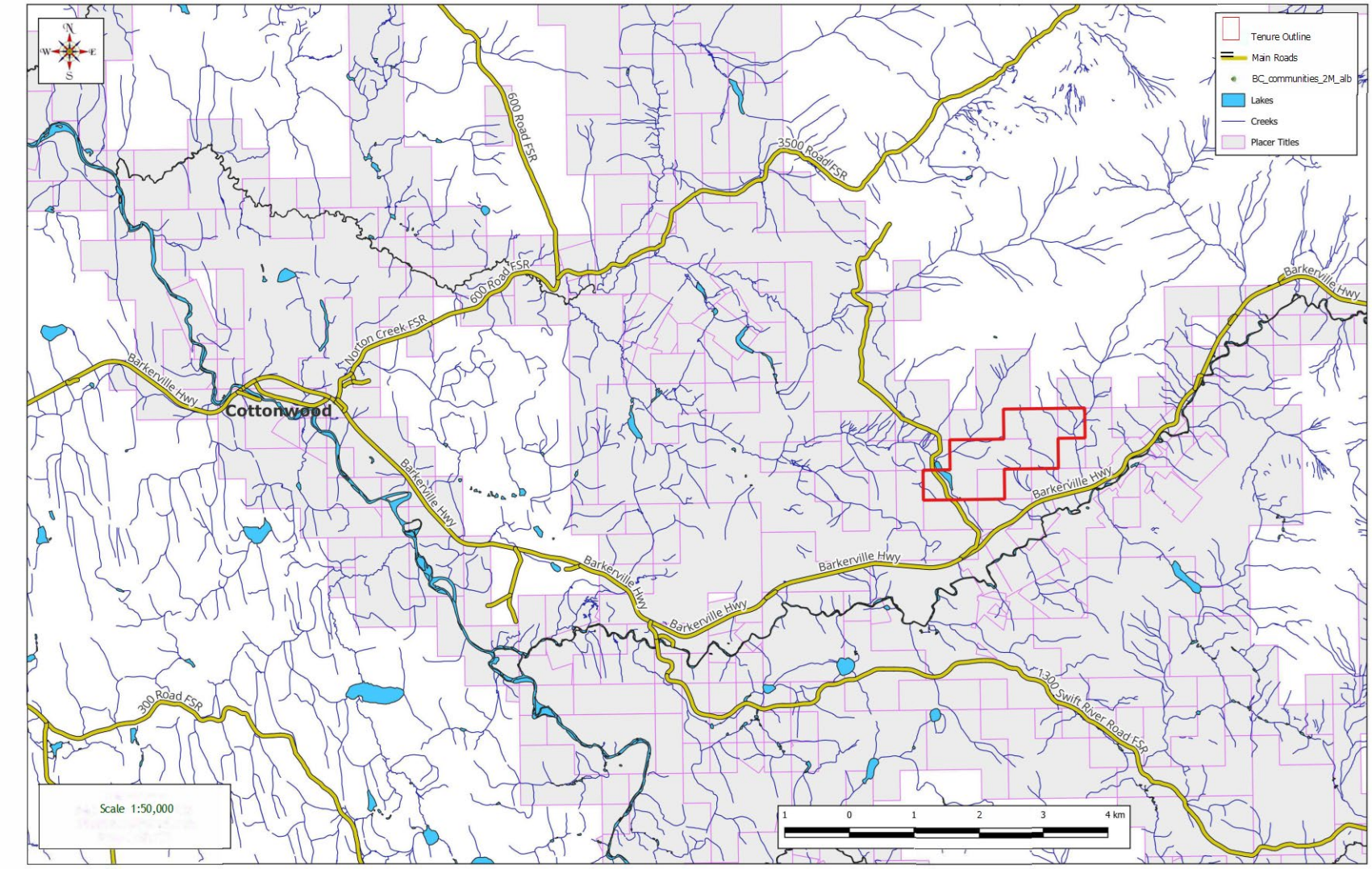


FIGURE 3 – PROPERTY GEOLOGY

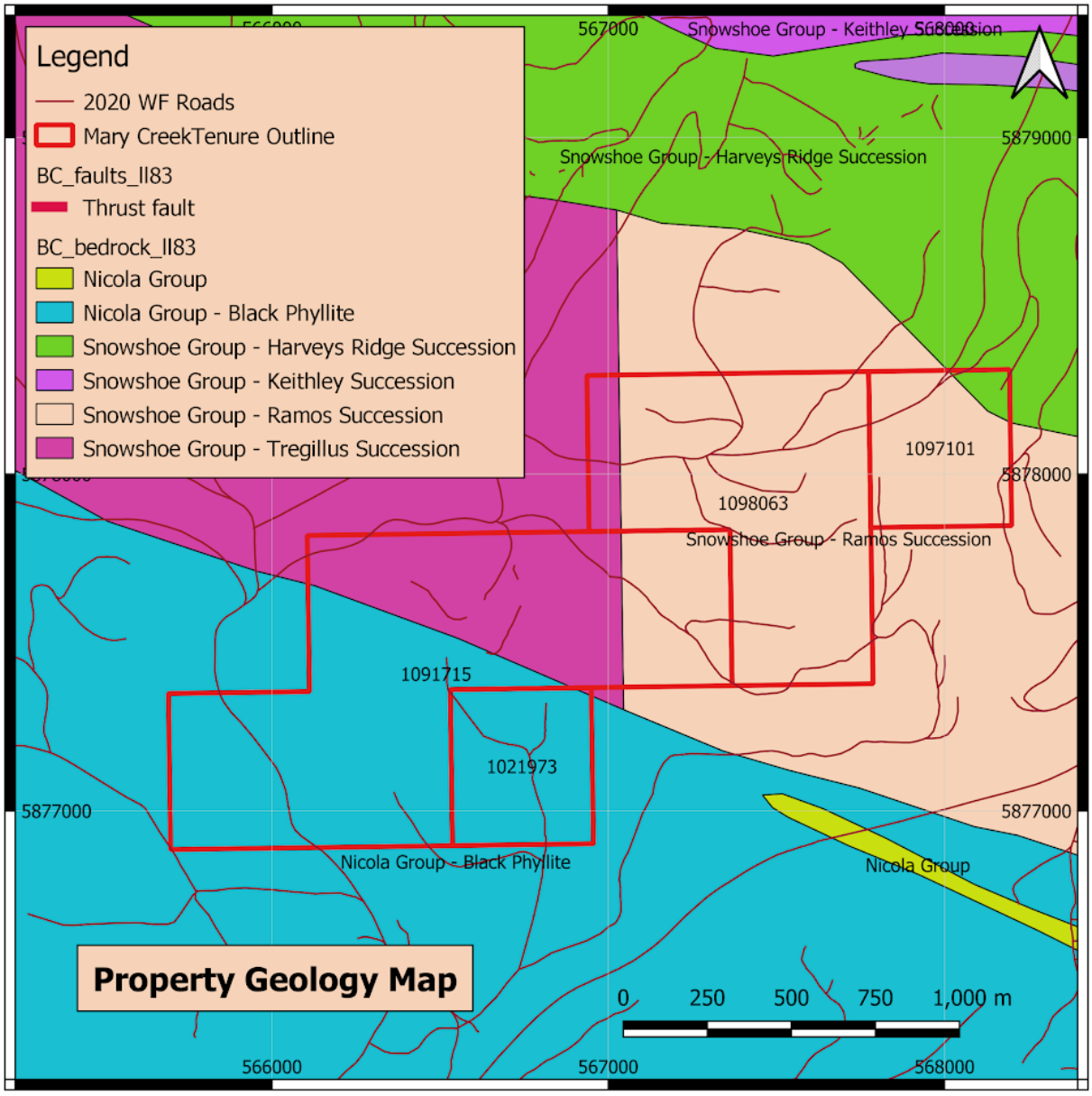


FIGURE 4 – WORK LOCATIONS

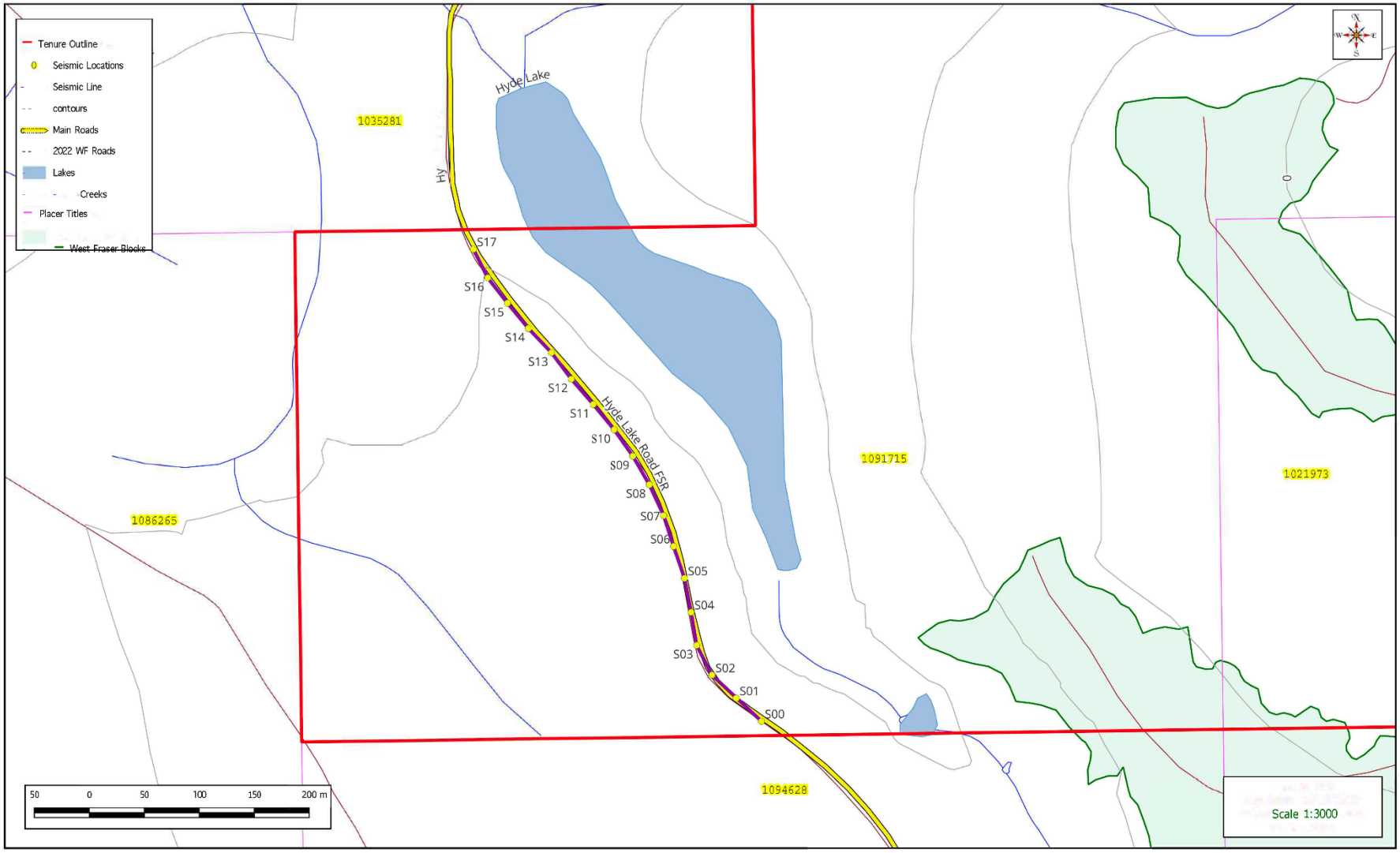
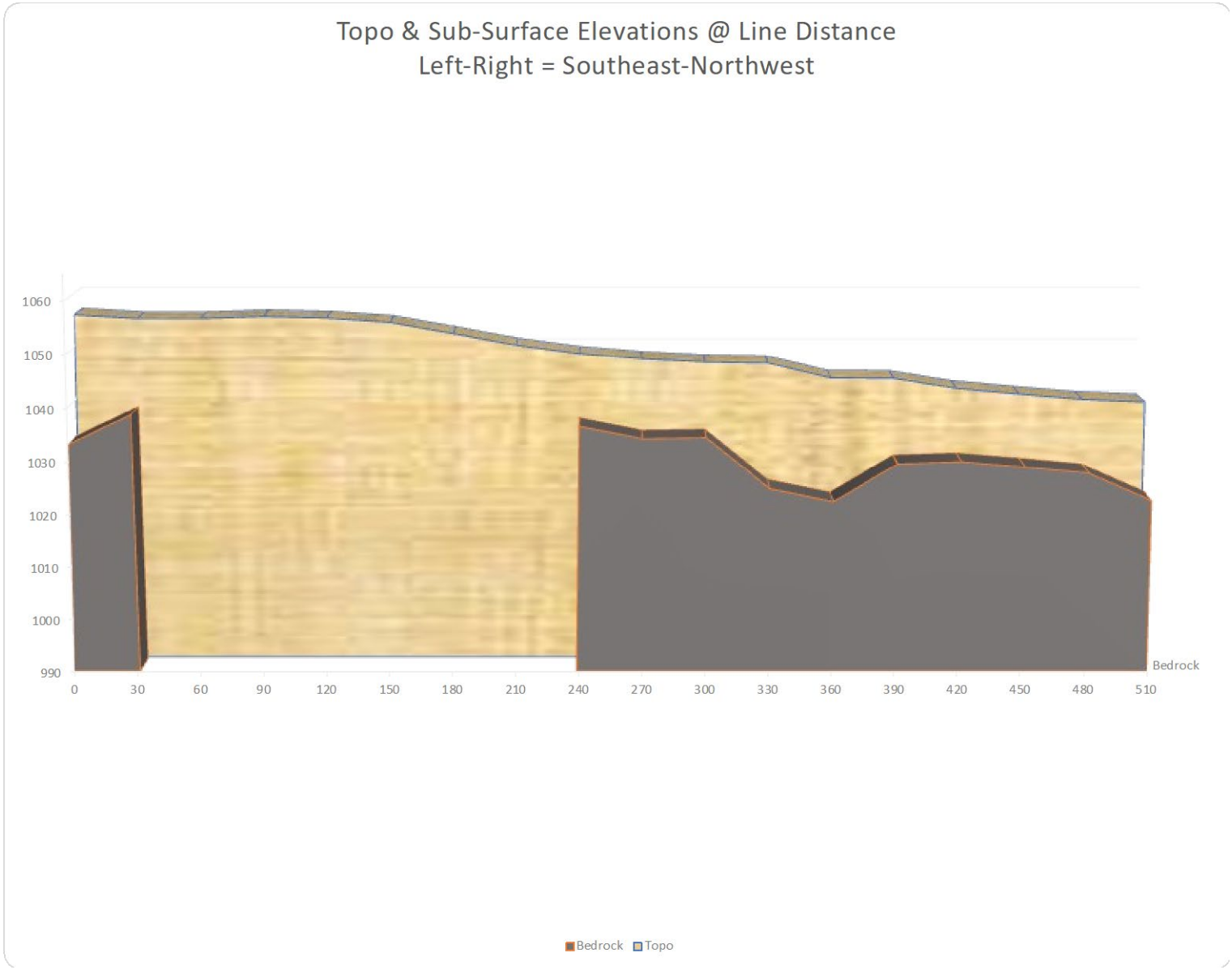


FIGURE 5 – CROSS-SECTIONAL INTERPRETATION



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BC Minfile 093G 060 – Mostique Creek – Past Producer

BC Minfile 093G 071 - MC – Showing

BC Minfile 093H 086 – Wingdam Creek – Past Producer

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Glenn Fallis of Langley, British Columbia certify the following:

I am owner of Cambium Exploration, a BC based mineral exploration services company.

I hold valid Mine Supervisor Certification under the BC Mines Certification Program.

I hold a Bachelor of Science & Business degree from the University of Phoenix.

I have been actively prospecting in BC for over 10 years with a focus on placer deposits.

I oversee mine management, planning, and field exploration programs throughout BC.

I have attended training by the manufacturer of the seismometer used in this study on field recording techniques for passive seismic surveys and interpretation of their data.

Signed,

Glenn Fallis

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Glenn - Survey Lead		1	$1,312.50	$1,312.50	
Aaron - Field Assist		1	$787.50	$787.50	
				$2,100.00	**$2,100.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only)**	**Hours**			
Literature search	Glenn	2.0	$126.00	$252.00	
Database compilation			$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling	Glenn	0.5	$126.00	$63.00	
Reprocessing of data	Glenn	1.0	$126.00	$126.00	
General research	Glenn	1.2	$126.00	$151.20	
Report preparation	Glenn	12.0	$126.00	$1,512.00	
Other (specify)	Mapping - Fargo - Tracker	2.5	$105.00	$262.50	
				$2,366.70	**$2,366.70**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Seismic refraction	0.510				
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography			$0.00	$0.00	
LANDSAT			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare			$0.00	$0.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental			$0.00	$0.00	
kilometers	1-Ton 4x4	152.1	$0.85	$129.30	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$0.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other	Travel time	1.50	$126.00	$189.00	
				$318.30	**$318.30**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp	Day Rate	2.00	$75.00	$150.00	
Meals	Day Rate	2.00	$75.00	$150.00	
				$300.00	**$300.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$5,085.00**
PAC ENHANCEMENT	Debit Glenn Fallis PAC Account				**$906.35**
TOTAL REPORTING CREDIT					**$5,991.35**