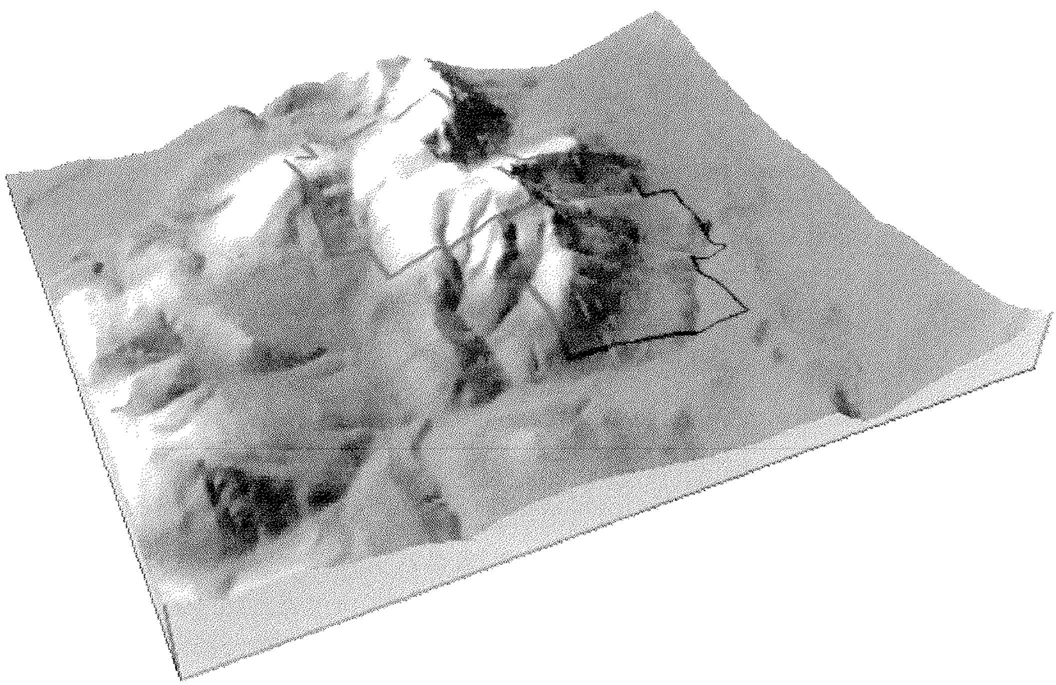
Technical Report on the Rose Property

Liard Mining division
British Columbia, Canada.
NTS 104P06
129° 25' 40" W, 59° 27' 50" N



Prepared for Lucky Strike Resources Ltd.

August 2007

Gary Lustig, M.Sc., P. Geo.

G. N. LUSTIG CONSULTING LTD.

SUMMARY

A technical report was completed based on a compilation of relevant data for the Rose Property in the Liard Mining division in Northern BC. The purpose of the report is to document what is known about the property and provide recommend an exploration program. As no work has been done on the property by the owners and optionees, this report is complied from public data sources such as publicly available assessment reports and government databases.

The property is at the grassroots stage, with the only exploration target based on stream sediment sampling geochemistry in 1969 reported in an Imperial Oil assessment report. Confirmation and refining of the target is the objective of the proposed program.

The most recent geological mapping indicates that he Rose Property lies within the pericratonic Cassiar Terrane, consisting of platform to continental-slope, deep water sediments that range in age from late Proterozoic to Early Permian in age.

The claims is underlain by Atan Group consisting of limestone of the Rosella Formation in fault contact with clastic sediments of the Boya Formation The northeast trending fault intersects the northwesterly trending Rosella Creek Fault. Government mapping indicates that bedding within the Property has an east-west strike and a shallow 15° dip towards the north.

There are occurrences elsewhere in BC within Atan group carbonates, of prospects with affinities of Irish-type and Mississippi Valley type lead-Zinc deposits. These would be the most attractive target styles within the project area.

The stream sediment surveys completed by Imperial Oil in 1969 indicates increasing values of lead, zinc and to a lesser extent copper within drainages extending upstream from the French River, indicating a potential source within the Rose claims, and more specifically within the 'Sunset Rose' northern claim.

Recommendations for a follow-up program to locate the source of the prominent Pb-Zn stream sediment anomaly include gridding, soil geochemistry and geological mapping.

List of Figures

List of Appendices

List of Maps

1 Introduction

The author was contracted by Mr. Gerald Antoniak and Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. to produce a Technical Report for the Rose Property in the Liard Mining division in Northern BC. The purpose of the report is to document what is known about the property and provide recommend an exploration program. As no work has been done on the property by the owners and optionees, this report is complied from public data sources such as publicly available assessment reports and government databases.

No personal inspection has been made of the property. The property is at the grassroots stage, with the only exploration target based on stream sediment sampling geochemistry in 1969 reported in an Imperial Oil assessment report. Confirmation and refining of the target is the objective of the proposed program.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not done a legal title search of the ownership of the properties and makes no representation as to their accuracy. The author also has not reviewed any agreements between Lucky Strike Resources Inc. and Gerald Antoniak.

3 Property Description and Location

The claims are located in the Laird Mining District 30 km northeast of the former mining town of Cassiar, BC and 82 km southwest of the Watson Lake (Fig. 1). The property is centered on the geographic coordinates 129° 25' 36" west longitude and 59° 27' 43" north latitude (Nad 83).

The Rose Property consists of two mineral claims recorded in the name of Gerald Antoniak. The following has been extracted from the BC Government Mineral Titles on Line viewer. The author has not done a legal title search of the ownership of the properties and makes no representation as to their accuracy.

Table 1 Claim details

Tenure	Name	Type	Sub-type	Issued	Good to	Area (ha)
552171	Sunset Rose	Mineral	Claim	16-Feb-07	16-Feb-08	411.205
559785	Wild Rose	Mineral	Claim	3-Jun-07	3-Jun-08	411.363

Copies of the Tenure Detail can be found in Appendix I. A claim map is shown in Fig.2.

The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is at least:

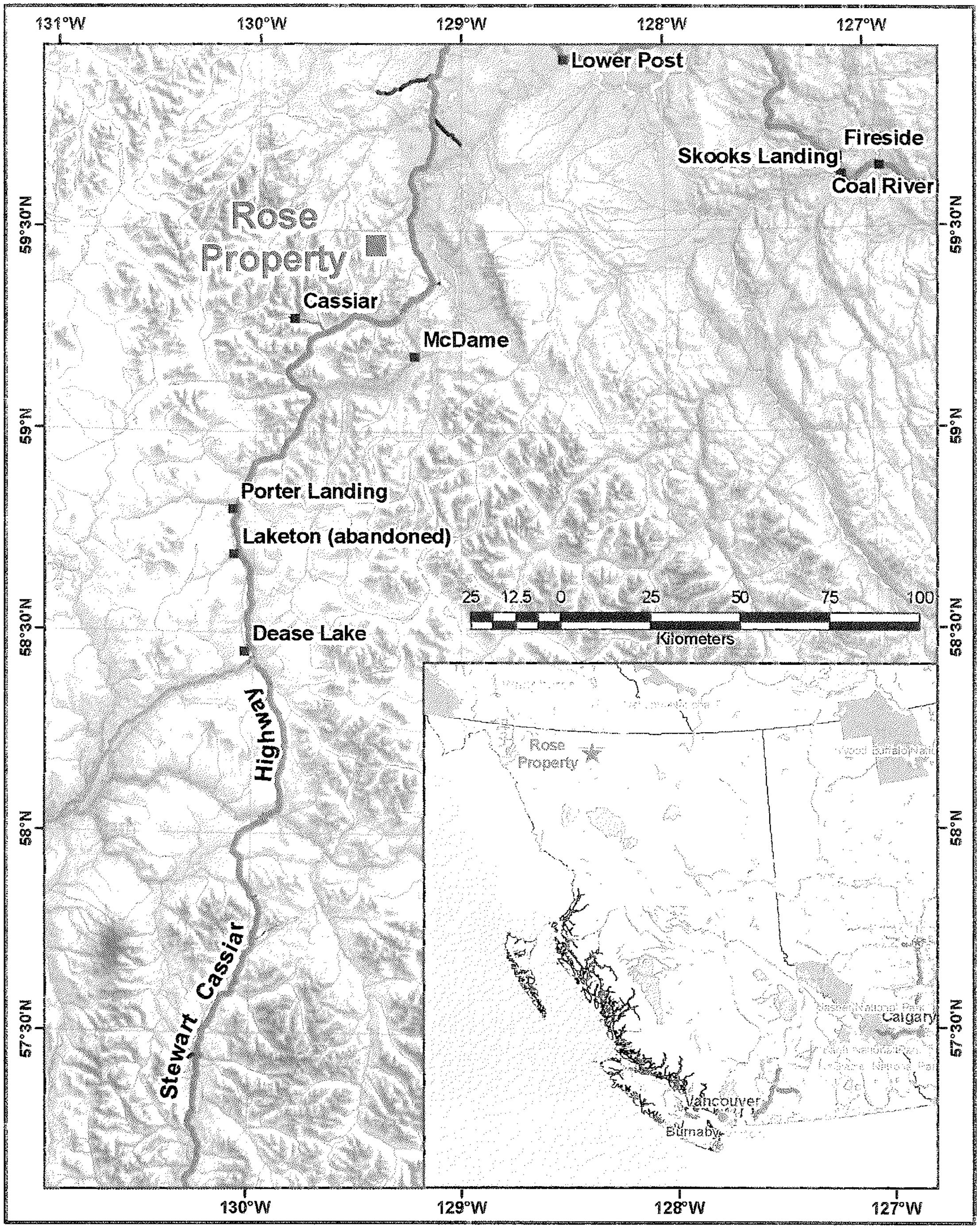


Figure 1 Rose Property location map

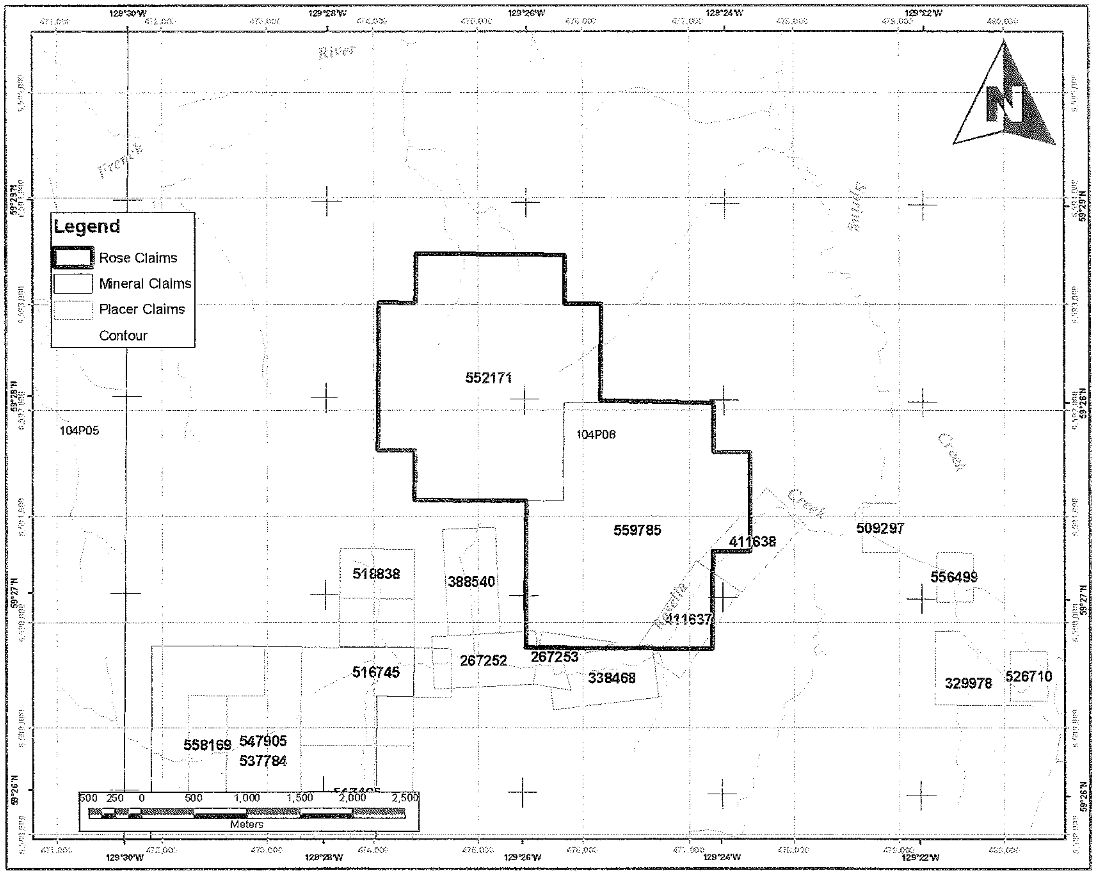


Figure 2 Rose Property claim map.

(a) \$4 per hectare during each of the first, second and third anniversary years, and

(b) \$8 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Based on the combined area of 822.6 ha, the annual work for the first three years would be \$3290.40.

A recorded holder may hold a claim until the expiry date and after that may hold the claim from year to year by doing exploration and development and registering a statement of the exploration and development.

As there has been no work done on the property, there would not be any current environmental liabilities.

Permits required to conduct exploration work on the property include:

1) Prior to undertaking proposed exploration activities and pursuant to Section 10 of the Mines Act, a Notice of Work as prescribed by the chief inspector shall be submitted to an inspector and shall include:
   (a) information required pursuant to the Mines Act and Code and any additional information as may be prescribed by an inspector;

(b) maps and schedules of the proposed exploration activity, applicable land use designation, up-to-date resource inventory and tenure information which is available from Provincial agencies 30 days prior to the time of application; and
(c) details of actions designed to minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity.

2) A copy of all permits and authorizations issued with respect to the exploration activities shall be maintained at the exploration site while exploration activities are taking place; and
3) An annual summary of exploration activities

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The project area is within the Cassiar Mountains, which are moderately rugged with peaks rising to 1600 to 2200 m, with the tree line at around 1400 m. The highest elevation on the property is approximately 1860 m.

Lowland forests consist of open Jackpine stands in well drained area and black spruce in wetter areas. The area has been subjected to both regional and valley glaciation. Within the Liard plain to the east drumlins trend northeast to east-northeast (Nelson and Bradford,1993).

The property is accessible by land, via a series of roads and trails off of Highway 37, the Stewart Cassiar Highway, which connects Highway 16 (43 km west of Hazelton) with the Alaska Highway 22 km west of Watson Lake in the Yukon. Following are instructions to access the property by land from Highway 37:

- Approximately 130 km north of Dease Lake, B.C. on Highway 37 North turn left onto Tame Creek Forestry Access Road at the north end of Beaver Lodge Rest Stop. 10 km past Boya Lake Provincial Park.
- Travel on good dirt/gravel road 11 km to Spring Creek. By 4x4, traverse Spring Cr, follow road 0.4 km turn upstream to Rosella Creek crossing 100 meters. Cross over Rosella Cr. up steep hill 1.0 km to Rosella Creek. Road travels over the South-East corner of the Wildrose Mineral Claim.
- At #2 crossing, road to right traverses 500 m. Proceed over #2 crossing (upstream) and several more creek crossing to a large creek wash. Road crosses top end to left, stay right, up Bingo Creek 0.4 km to end of road. ATV or walk up hill to head waters of Bingo Creek. Access Sunset Rose Mineral claim southwest corner.

The climate is characterized by short, warm summers and long cold winters.

5 History

Very limited previous work has been done on the Rose Property or the surrounding area. The earliest recorded work was by Imperial Oil in 1979, exploring for base metals. Subsequent work in the1980's was focused on finding gold mineralization related to the Rosella Creek placers. It is believed that the placer deposits are derived from glacially transported material from the Sylvester Allochthon to the west.

5.1 Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd, 1969

The property was staked by Gerald Antoniac on the basis of a previous assessment report filed by Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd. files in May 1970 (Oddy, 1970, BC Energy and Mines Assessment Report 2399). This work was a follow-up to a reconnaissance geochemical survey carried out in 1967 . During this program 92 stream sediment samples were collected at 120 m to 300 m intervals wherever possible along drainages within their original claims. Samples consisted of fine silt and were placed in kraft paper envelopes and shipped to Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. (now part of ALS Chemex).

Analyses for copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum were performed by atomic absorption spectrometry following an HNO_3-HCl (aqua regia) digestion of a -80 mesh aliquot.

During the course of the geochemical sampling, 17 bedrock samples were also collected and assayed for copper, lead, zinc and silver. Thresholds were established at twice the background. Lead values above 68 ppm and zinc above 130 ppm were considered anomalous. Based on these thresholds an anomalous area of approximately 1500 m X 1000 m was identified in which all of the lead values were at least 6X the background concentration. Zinc generally coincided with the lead distribution.

The 17 bedrock assays, which were all ore grade assays as apposed to trace level geochemical samples were all limestone samples that gave low values with the exception of one sample just to the north of the Rose claims that ran 1.2% lead and 0.9% zinc.

Oddy concluded that the survey confirmed the presence of anomalous lead and zinc, but prospecting and not succeeded in locating any mineralization. More detail fromthis survey is presented in section 17.

5.2 Nik Markovina, 1987

A limited rock sampling program was completed on claims covering the southern part of current Rose property claim 552171 (Pawliuk and McCrossan, 1987, BC Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15664, Pawliuk, 1987 BC Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15665). One rocks sample within the claim returned a zinc value of 878 ppm within a fault zone accompanied by iron and manganese staining.

5.3 Ore-Ram Mining Company Ltd, 1987

A limited rock sampling program (8 samples) 3.2 km southwest of the southern boundary of the Rose Property yielded only background levels of base and precious metals. (Pawliuk, D. J. and McCrossan, E., 1987, BC Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15661)

5.4 Chelan Resources Inc. 1986

An airborne magnetic and VLF survey was completed within an area centered approximately 4 km south of the southern boundary of the Rose Property (Falconer, J. S. and Graham, J. C., 1986, BC Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15631). There was little contrast in the magnetic survey, with a linear northerly trending low approximately 1.5 km long being the only feature noted. The VLF-EM survey correlated with topography with several isolated 'bulls eye' anomalies.

5.5 Melissa Resources Inc. 1986

Melissa Resources completed a geological mapping program, rock sampling and ground magnetic and VLF survey (Pawliuk, D. J. and McCrossan, E. Di Spririto, F., and St. Pierre, M., 1986, BC Energy and Mines Assessment Report 15829) 5 km southwest of the southern boundary of the Rose Property. An airborne magnetic and VLF survey could not be completed due to a destroyed bird (sensor). Mapping revealed fault-related alteration of Atan Group limestone to dolomite and siderite. Rock sampling revealed no anomalous values for base or precious metals. The ground magnetic survey did not result in any significant magnetic anomalies. Features revealed in the ground VLF-EM survey were interpreted as resulting from shaley interbeds within the lower part of the Atan Group

6 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

The most recent geological mapping was carried out by Nelson and Bradford (1993). The Rose Property lies within the pericratonic Cassiar Terrane, consisting of platform to continental-slope, deep water sediments that range in age from late Proterozoic to Early Permian in age.

Pope and Sears (1997), described the terrane as a "*cratonal fragment of ancestral North America juxtaposed against autochthonous North American crust along the Tintina-Northern Rocky Mountain trench fault*". The Terrane is part of the ancestral North American miogeocline with stratigraphy ranging in age from Late Proterozoic through early Mississippian (Fig. 3). Regional geology based on the BC Government digital geological database (Massey 2005) is shown in Fig. 4.

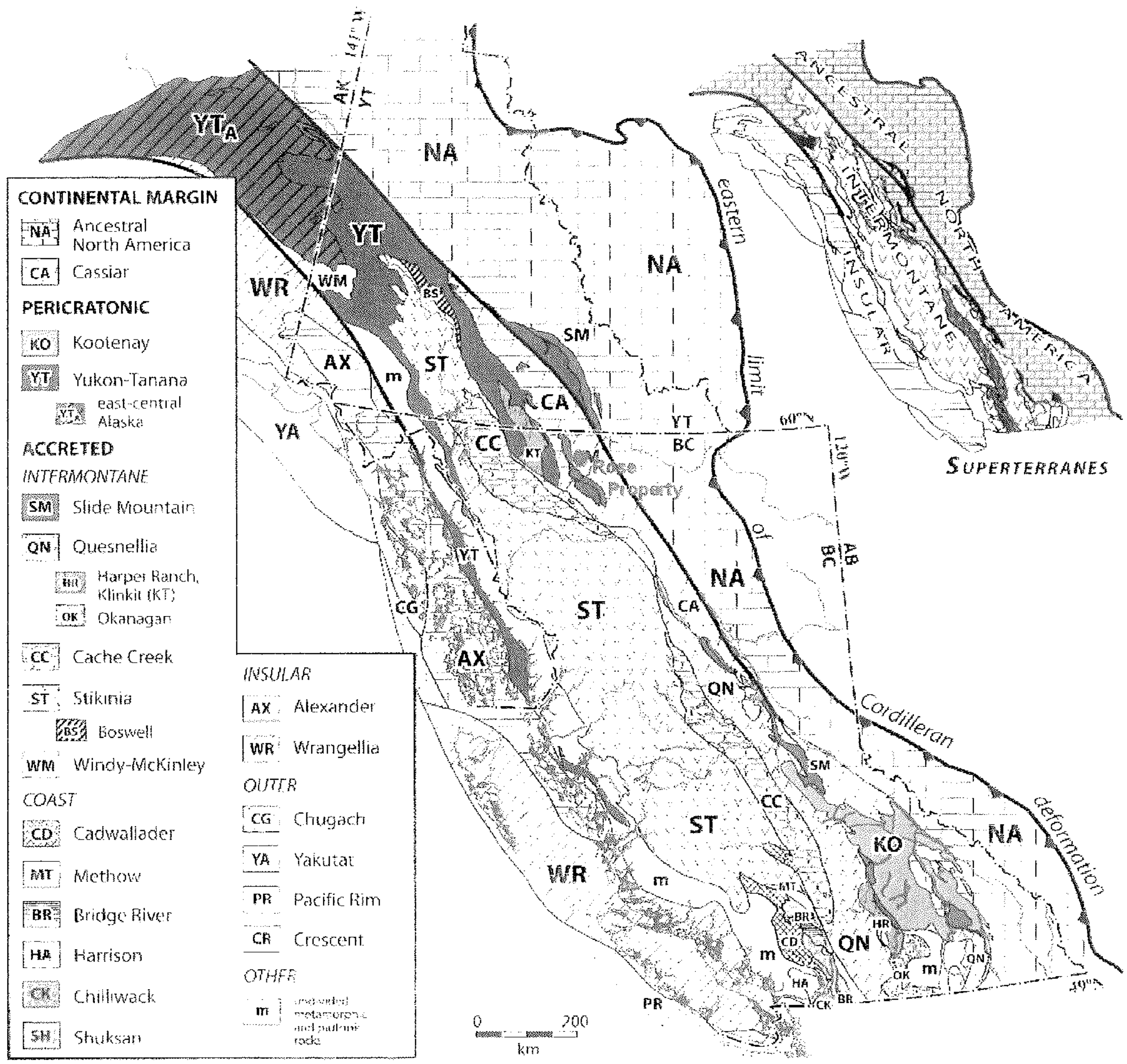


Figure 3 Tectonic setting (from Colpron et al, 2006)

Just to the west of the Property is the 'Sylvester Allochthon' which consists of 3 thrust panels, with the lowest resting on Cassiar Terrane strata (Nelson and Friedman, 2004). The lower panel has Slide Mountain Terrane affinities, and is overlain in turn by panels correlated with Quesnellia and Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The oldest exposed stratigraphy within the Cassiar Terrane is the Upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group (Fig. 5), consisting of the Espee and Stelkuz formations. The Espee Formation consists of thick-bedded limestone and dolomite with argillite partings. It is overlain by the phyllite with lesser limestone of the Stelkuz Formation, exposed in thrust panels.

Above the Ingenika Group is the Lower Cambrian Atan Group, consisting of the lower siliciclastic Boya Formation and the upper carbonate Rosella Formation. The Boya

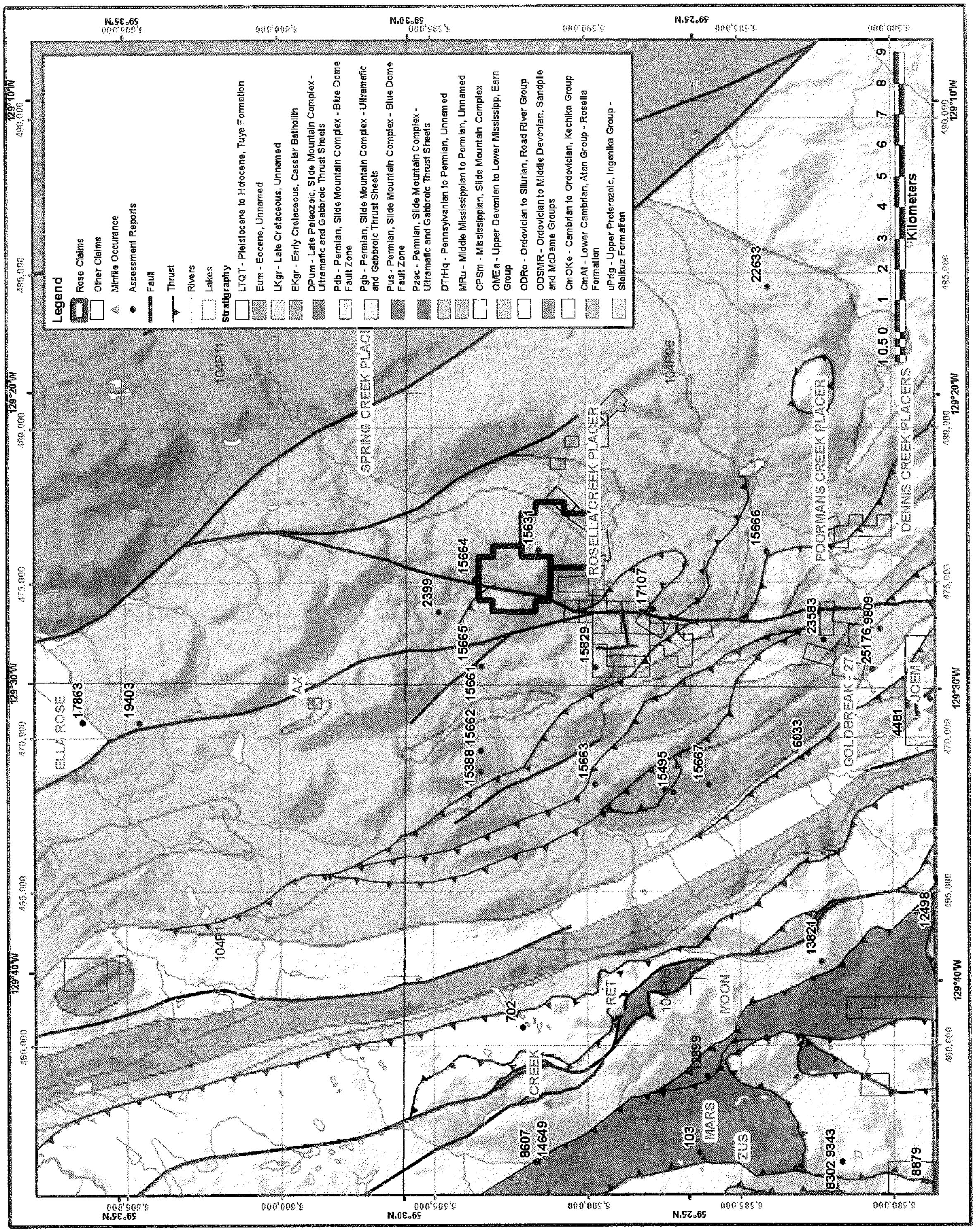


Figure 4 Regional Geology (after Massey et al, 2005)

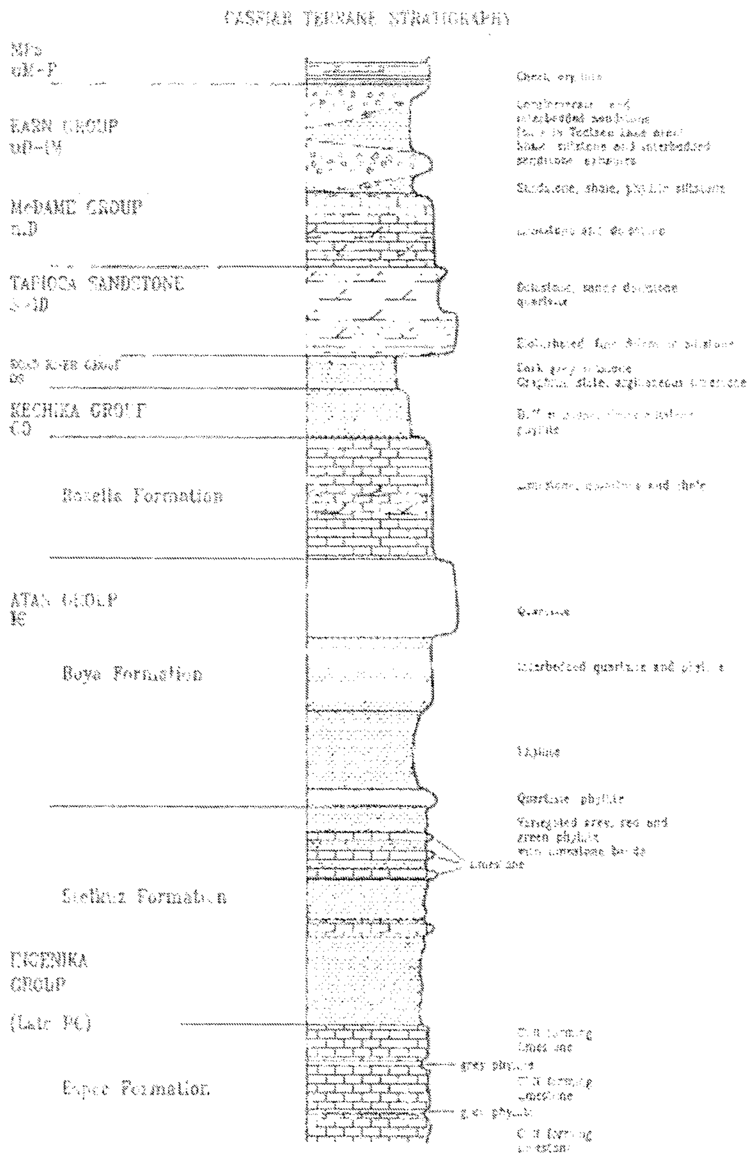


Figure 5 Cassiar Terrane stratigraphic column (Nelson and Bradford, 1993)

Formation consists predominantly of quartzite with varying percentages of interbedded slate and siltstone. There is a lower member of clean, well-sorted quartzite with minor conglomerate and an upper member of rhythmically interbedded thin-bedded siltstone and brown-weathering medium-bedded sandstone. The upper member passes gradationally into interbedded siltstone and limestone of the Rosella Formation.

The Rosella Formation consists of thin to thick bedded limestone with recessive slatey or muddy interbeds. The limestone has been replaced in part by orange-weathering, coarse secondary dolomite. The Rosella formation is interpreted as representing a lagoonal environment with patch reefs and oolitic forereefs.

Pope and Sears (1997) suggest that the Cassiar platform records a Neoproterozoic to early Paleozoic rift to passive-margin history with an extensive oolitic shoal developed toward the western edge of this carbonate platform parallel to the western limit of thick continental crust. Paleogeographic studies from other paleontologically-correlated (archeocyathan-bearing units) in the Cordillera indicate that a semi continuous oolitic shoal was along the western margin of the continental shelf from Alaska to Mexico. There is a distinctive gap in the passive-margin record from southeastern Washington to southern Idaho. Paleogeographic data from the Rosella Formation and paleomagnetic data from the Sylvester allochthon suggest that this miogeoclinal slice was originally deposited near present-day Idaho and was transported northward, along poorly constrained dextral strike-slip faults.

6.2 Property Geology

There is no record of detailed geological mapping within the Rose Property claims. Mapping at a scale of 1:100 000 by Nelson and Bradford (1993) indicates that the property area is underlain by the Atan Group, consisting of limestone of the Rosella Formation in fault contact with clastic sediments of the Boya Formation (Fig. 6). The northeast trending fault intersects the northwesterly trending Rosella Creek Fault. Bedding symbols within the Rosella Formation within the Property indicate an east-west strike and a shallow 15° dip towards the north. Across the fault, the Boya Formation sediments also strike east-west with a northerly dip of 23°. In the Northwest part of the property, the Boya formation is totally fault bounded with a mapped thrust at its northerly contact.

7 Deposit Types

No mineral occurrences are known to exist on the property. There was one mineralized sample (Sample # 601) collected by Oddy in 1961 that returned an assay of 1.2% lead and o.9% zinc within limestone. The lead-zinc stream sediment anomaly within the claims indicates the potential for limestone-hosted lead-zinc mineralization.

Within a GIS, the provincial 'Minfile' database was linked with the 1:250 000 British Columbia digital geology database to produce a table of mineral occurrences hosted by mapped Atan Group units (Table 2). Many of these occurrences are lead-zinc-silver dominant, indicating an affinity of this sequence for mineralization of these commodities. A review of regional aeromagnetic data indicates a generally flat response over the claims indicating that a large intrusive body is unlikely within the area, so potential for skarn and other styles of intrusion-related mineralization is less apparent. There are occurrences within the Atan group of prospects with affinities of Irish-type and Mississippi Valley type deposits, and these would be the most attractive target styles within the project area.

Mineral deposit profiles produced by the BC Geological Surveys for Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) and Irish-type lead zinc deposits are appended to this report (Appendix II).

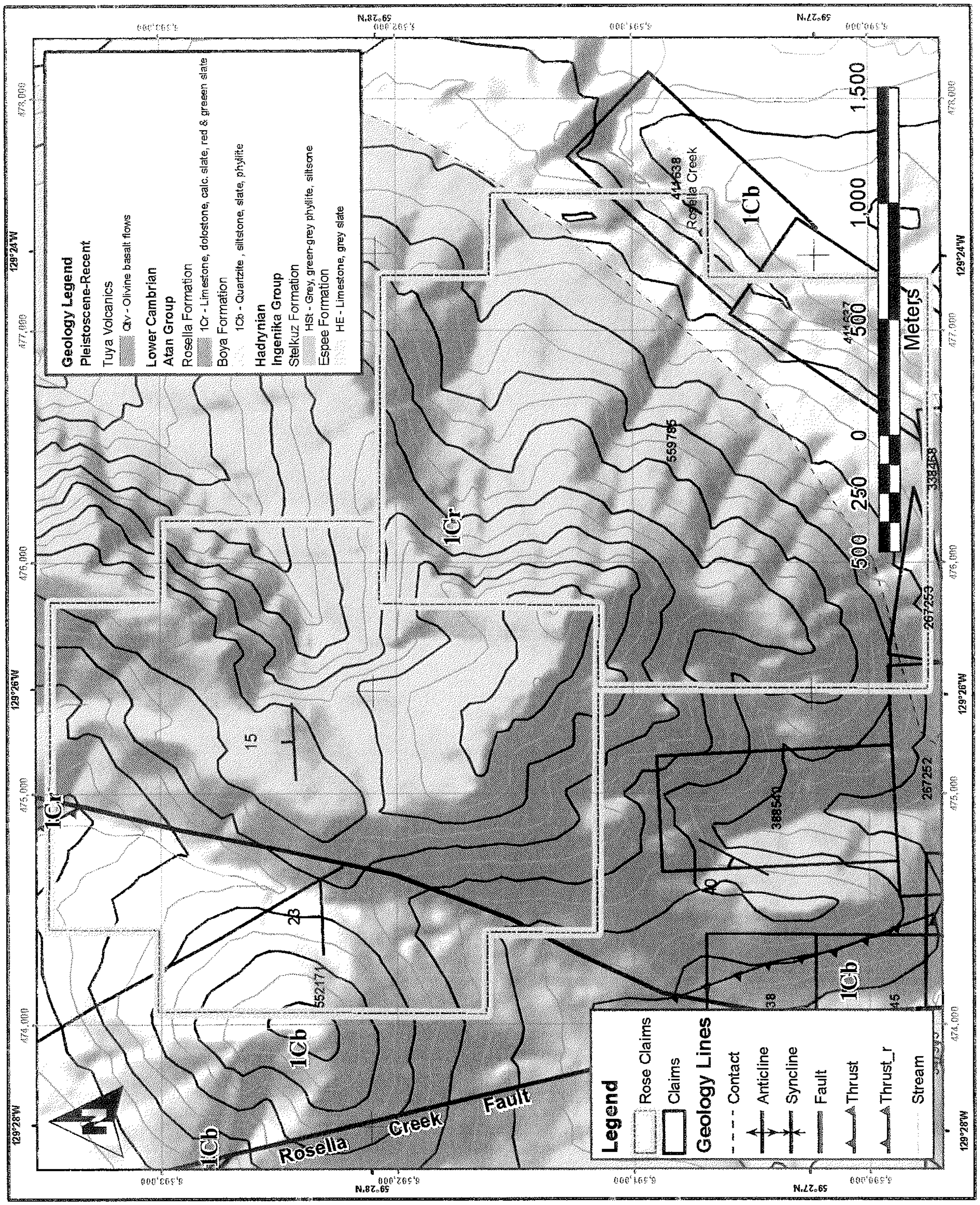


Figure 6 Property Geology

These two deposit styles are similar, with a prime difference being the irregular nature of MVT deposits and a more stratiform or lenticular form for the Irish-type deposits.

Table 2 Atan Group Minfile occurrences

MINFILE #	NAME	STATUS	Lat.	Long.	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Deposit Type	Style
094C 023	BEVELEY	Developed Prospect	56.147	-125.057	Pb	Zn	Ag				Irish-type carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb	Breccia, Vein
094C 074	RAIN	Prospect	56.511	-125.594	Pb	Zn	Ag	BA			Mississippi Valley-type Pb-Zn	Stratabound, Disseminated
094C 131	OSI	Showing	56.009	-124.770	Pb							Shear
094K 051	DPP NO.3	Showing	58.080	-125.830	Zn	Pb	Cu	BA				Vein, Stratabound
094K 056	GOAT	Showing	58.196	-125.548	Zn	Pb						Stratabound, Disseminated
094K 067	DPP NO.2	Showing	58.104	-125.853	Zn	Pb	Cu	BA				Vein, Stratabound
094L 005	DALL LAKE	Showing	58.585	-127.615	Cu							Vein,
104I 019	WINCO	Prospect	58.780	-128.121	Ag	Cu	Pb	Au	Zn		Cu±Ag quartz veins	Vein, Stockwork
104I 031	HERE	Showing	58.689	-128.139	Pb	Zn	Ag				Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Vein
104I 040	JOHNNY	Showing	58.766	-128.309	WO	MO	Pb	Zn	Cu		W skarn, Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Disseminated, Vein
104O 048	SILVERKNIFE	Prospect	59.942	-130.362	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au				Vein, Stratabound
104O 049	BEAR	Showing	59.946	-130.531	WO	MO	Pb					Stratabound, Concordant
104P 003	LAME MOUNTAIN	Prospect	59.389	-129.893	WO	MO	Fe					Podiform, Disseminated
104P 006	MAGNO	Developed Prospect	59.258	-129.833	Ag	Pb	Zn	Fe	Au		Polymetallic manto Ag-Pb-Zn	Vein,
104P 021	JOE REED	Developed Prospect	59.294	-129.425	Ag	Zn	Pb				Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	Vein, Breccia
104P 022	MCDAME BELLE	Past Producer	59.271	-129.375	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	WO		Pb-Zn skarn	Vein, Podiform
104P 023	CARLICK	Showing	59.206	-129.217	Ag	Pb	Zn	BA				Massive, Disseminated
104P 032	ROSELLA CREEK PLACER	Past Producer	59.442	-129.442	Au							Unconsolidated,
104P 037	M	Showing	59.249	-129.846	MO	WO						Vein, Disseminated
104P 038	HASKIN MOUNTAIN SE	Developed Prospect	59.331	-129.467	Zn	Pb	Ag	Cu	Bi		Pb-Zn skarn	Disseminated, Massive
104P 039	LUNA	Showing	59.322	-129.450	Pb	Zn						Stratabound,
104P 043	MOUNT REED	Prospect	59.303	-129.442	MO	WO	Zn	Pb	Cu	Fe		Disseminated, Massive
104P 044	UPPER D	Prospect	59.275	-129.842	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au	Fe		Sn-Ag veins	Vein,
104P 045	ACE	Showing	59.847	-129.600	Cu	Ag						Vein,
104P 047	ATAN	Prospect	59.200	-129.203	BA	Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag			Stratiform,
104P 058	TIBOR	Prospect	59.328	-129.488	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb				Massive, Disseminated
104P 071	KUHN	Developed Prospect	59.351	-129.863	WO	MO	Zn	SB	Cu	Fe	W-Mo skarn	Vein, Podiform
104P 080	MIDDLE D	Developed Prospect	59.276	-129.827	Zn	Pb	Ag	Fe			Polymetallic manto Ag-Pb-Zn, Sn-Ag veins	Podiform, Stratabound
104P 081	GRANITE CREEK	Prospect	59.271	-129.833	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au	Sn	Fe	Sn-Ag veins	Vein,
104P 082	PANT	Showing	59.244	-129.814	Ag	Pb	Zn	Sn	Cu		Sn-Ag veins	Vein, Stratabound
104P 091	SPRING CREEK PLACER	Past Producer	59.508	-129.383	Au							Unconsolidated,
104P 097	ELLA ROSE	Showing	59.598	-129.554	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn				Vein, Breccia
104P 098	CYATHID MOUNTAIN	Showing	59.738	-129.637	Cu							Stockwork
104P 106	AX	Prospect	59.528	-129.510	Pb	Cu	Zn					Vein, Stockwork

A recent study into the carbonate hosted Pb-Zn deposits in southern British Columbia (Paradis, 2007) has suggested that deposits such as the Reeves Macdonald, Bluebell and Jersey are deformed Irish-type deposits. It is interesting to note that these deposits are hosted by Lower Cambrian, platformal carbonate rocks of the Badshot Formation or the equivalent Reeves member of the Laib Formation. These rock are a similar age and setting as the Atan Group underlying the Rose Property.

8 Mineralization

No mineralization has been located on the property.

9 Exploration

No exploration has been conducted on the property by the current owner. An evaluation of the Imperial Oil stream sediment survey is included in section 17.

10 Drilling

This section is not applicable to this report.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

No sampling has been done by or on behalf of the issuer on this property.

12 Data Verification

This report is based on government geological reports and published data as well as assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The work the has led to the identification of a significant stream sediment geochemical anomaly was reported by a major company, Imperial Oil and supervised by Richard Oddy, P. Geol., who would be considered a 'qualified person' under current definitions. There is no reason to believe that the geochemical data in the Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd. report is not reliable.

There has been no independent verification of the sampling results.

13 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties relevant to the Rose Property.

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not applicable to this report.

15 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable to this report.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

This section is not applicable to this report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

As part of this compilation the author has assembled all available exploration data into a GIS. The original sample locations were plotted on an uncontrolled air photo mosaic. The mosaic was 'rubbersheeted' as much as possible into UTM Zone 9 NAD83 coordinates. As the field locations were pre-GPS there may be a considerable error in the location of some of the samples.

The interpretation of drainages surveys as completed by Imperial Oil is based on the principal that the source is within the drainage basin upstream of the sample site. The main drainage of the property towards the north has increasing values of lead, zinc and to a lesser extent copper, all indicating a potential source within the Rose claims, and more specifically within the 'Sunset Rose' northern claim.

The interpretation of drainages surveys as completed by Imperial Oil is based on the principal that the source is within the drainage basin upstream of the sample site. The main drainage of the property towards the north has increasing values of lead, zinc and to a lesser extent copper, all indicating a potential source within the Rose claims, and more specifically within the 'Sunset Rose' northern claim.

Sample locations were digitized from the uncontrolled mosaic included in the assessment report after registering to a best fit with the 1:50 000 Geomatics Canada digital topographic base. Sample locations in UTM, NAD 83 coordinates were merged with analytical data from the Bondar Clegg geochemical lab reports. Table 3 shows the descriptive statistics Imperial Oil data.

Table 3 Descriptive statistics - Imperial Oil 1969 Stream Sediment Geochemistry

Statistic	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	Mo_ppm
No. of observations	95	95	95	95	95
Minimum	0.200	10.000	15.000	0.400	0.500
Maximum	85.000	770.000	1250.000	3.300	6.000
Range	84.800	760.000	1235.000	2.900	5.500
1st Quartile	14.000	30.000	45.750	0.800	1.000
Median	18.000	37.000	70.000	1.050	2.000
3rd Quartile	24.000	60.500	129.250	1.600	4.000
Sum	2069.200	6836.000	12978.000	113.200	221.000
Mean	22.013	72.723	138.064	1.204	2.376
Variance (n-1)	220.002	11252.503	37680.663	0.268	2.080
Standard deviation (n-1)	14.832	106.078	194.115	0.518	1.442
Variation coefficient	0.670	1.451	1.398	0.428	0.604
Skewness (Pearson)	2.043	4.050	3.341	0.972	0.697
Kurtosis (Pearson)	4.642	20.067	12.817	1.351	-0.205

Figures 7 to 11 are individual stream sediment geochemistry maps for lead, zinc copper, molybdenum and silver compiled from the 1969 Imperial Oil assessment report. Symbols classes are based on a gap analyses (Jenk's) that identifies natural breaks in the data.

Fig. 7 show lead values progressively increasing upstream along drainages flowing north from the claim area towards French River. The highest values of up to 400 ppm are near the mountain top at the head of the drainage system and is the most likely source area of the anomaly. A single BC geological survey stream sediment sample is indicated as a

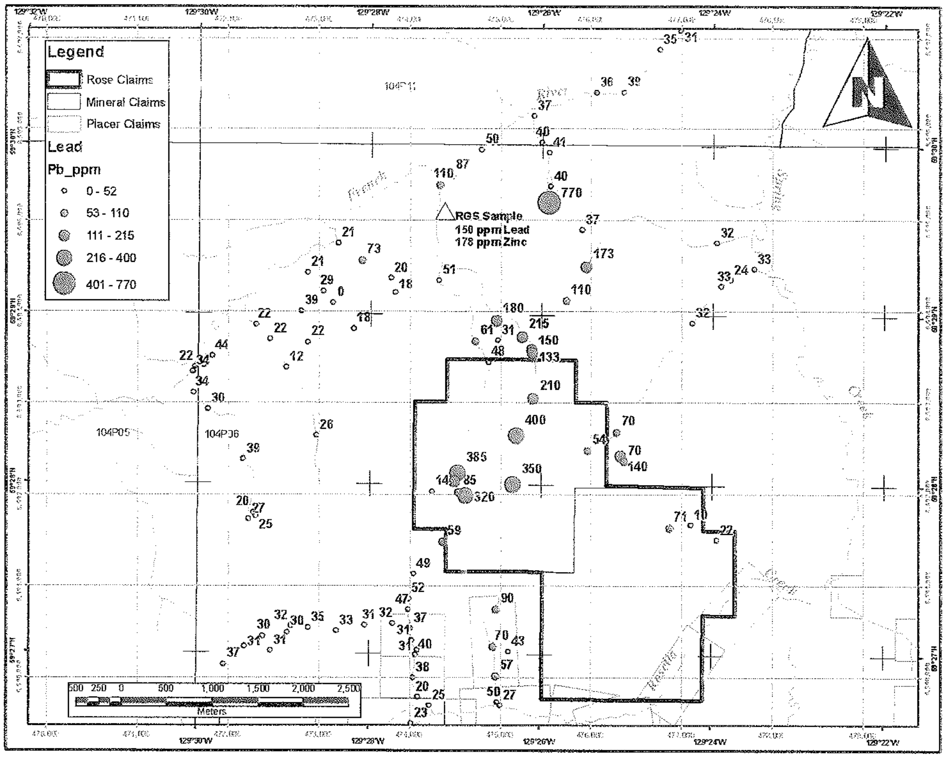


Figure 7 Lead in stream sediments

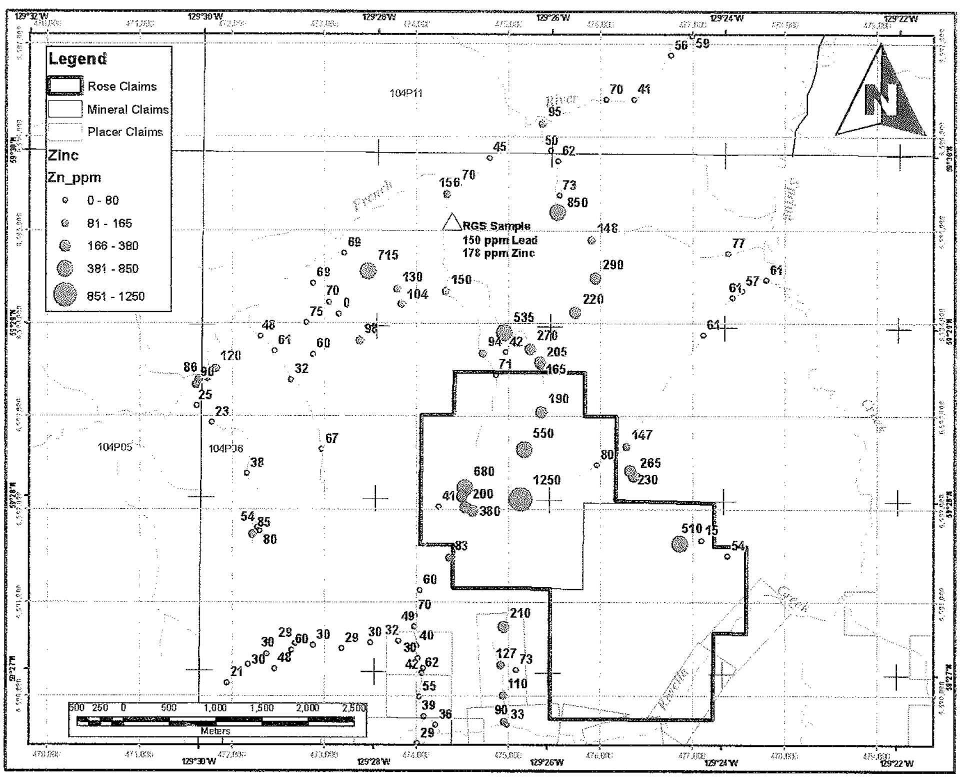


Figure 8 Zinc in stream sediments

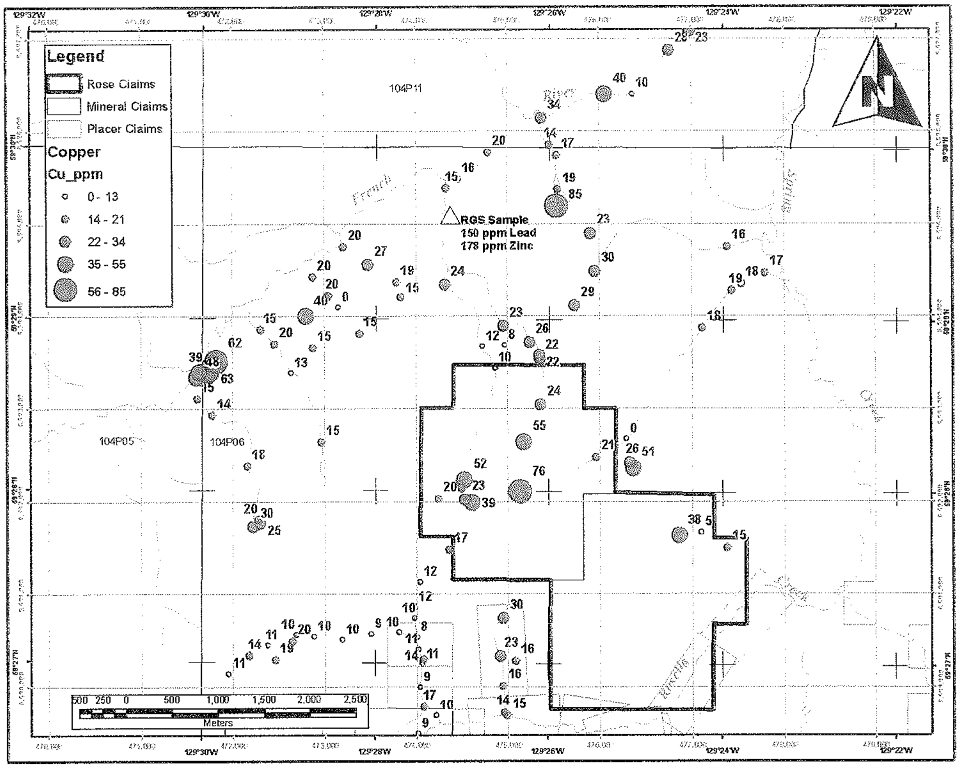


Figure 9 Copper in stream sediments

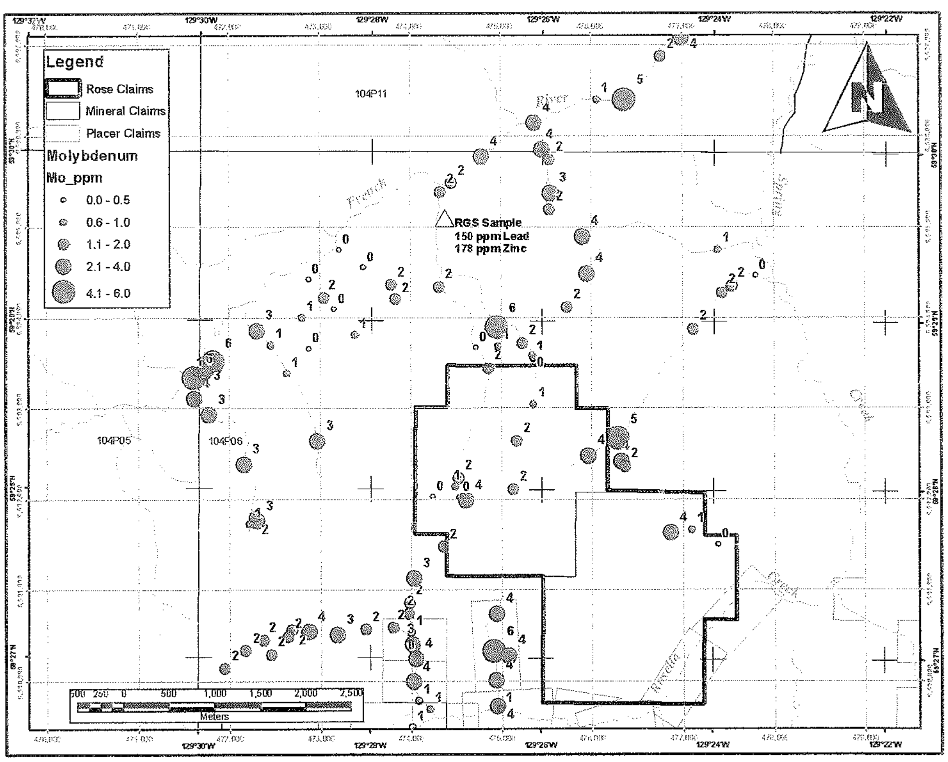


Figure 10 Molybdenum in stream sediments

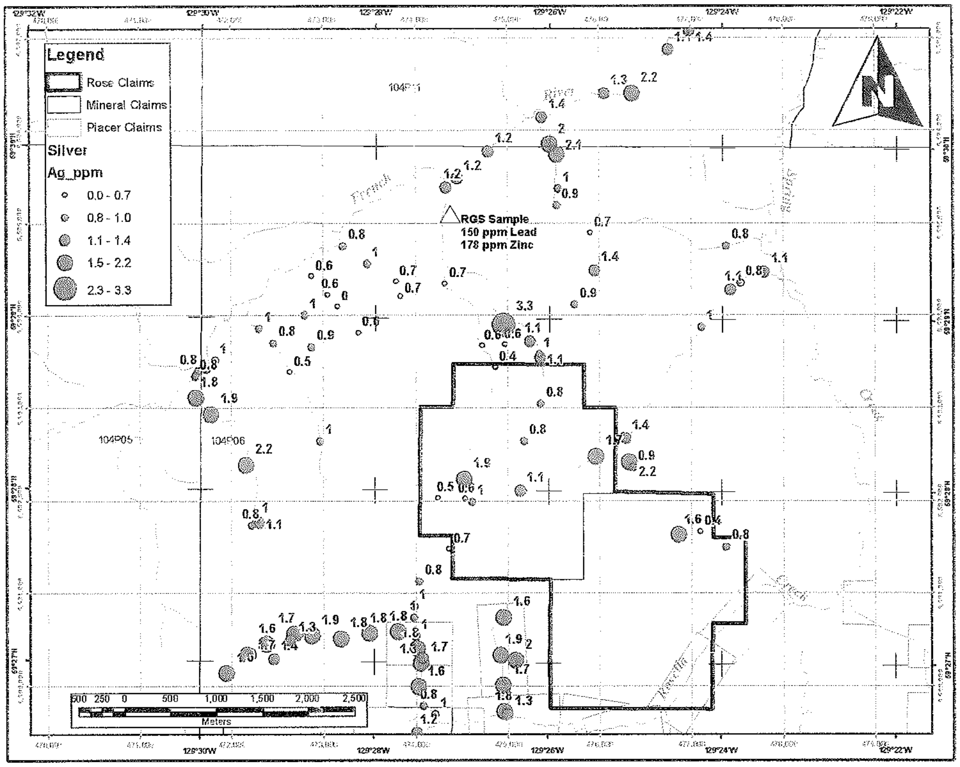


Figure 11 Silver in stream sediments

yellow triangle, is a sample that first indicated that the drainage system was anomalous on a regional scale.

Zinc shows a similar pattern to lead (Fig. 8) with increasing values upstream with a high value of 1250 ppm. Copper patterns also increase upstream, but have relatively low absolute values (Fig. 9). This would indicate that copper may have some geochemical affinity to the source of the Pb-Zn anomaly, but would not necessarily be a primary target metal.

Molybdenum analyses do not have a cohesive pattern and are not particularly enriched in the claim area (Fig. 10).

Silver is enriched just north of the claim area, and within the tributaries of Rosella Creek, which is a known placer gold area (Fig. 11).

18 Recommendations

Recommendations for a follow-up program to locate the source of the prominent Pb-Zn stream sediment anomaly outlined by Imperial Oil in 1969 are outlined in the following section and in Map 1 at the back of the report.

As the stream sediment surveys have resulted in a fairly restricted anomalous area, fairly detailed surveys are proposed as an initial phase. Geochemistry is likely the best initial tool to follow-up the more regional historic geochemistry.

18.1 Grid

A grid consisting of 12 lines 1000 m long (12 line km) is proposed that covers the interpreted source area of the Pb-Zn±Cu anomaly. The grid is established on UTM Zone 9, NAD 83 coordinates to control detailed surveys. Based on the E-W strike indicated in government mapping, the grid lines are oriented N-S. The following table gives the UTM coordinate of the end of each line.

Table 4 Proposed grid coordinates

Line	X_South	Y_South	X_North	Y_North
4300E	474300	6591700	474300	6592700
4400E	474400	6591700	474400	6592700
4500E	474500	6591700	474500	6592700
4600E	474600	6591700	474600	6592700
4700E	474700	6591700	474700	6592700
4800E	474800	6591700	474800	6592700
4900E	474900	6591700	474900	6592700
5000E	475000	6591700	475000	6592700
5100E	475100	6591700	475100	6592700
5200E	475200	6591700	475200	6592700
5300E	475300	6591700	475300	6592700
5400E	475400	6591700	475400	6592700

18.2 Soil Geochemistry

Detailed soil geochemistry is proposed along all of the lines. As we have very little geological information from the source area, detailed sampling at a spacing of 25 m along the lines is recommended. This would result in 492 samples in total. Depending on budgetary constraints, 50 m intervals could be an alternative for 252 samples.

Samples should be from B-horizon soils and be analysed by digesting -80 mesh material in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS as part of a multi-element package. An example of cost for the sample preparation and analyses is $17/sample at Eco Tech using their BSS-11/BMS-11 sample preparation and analyses.

As there is has been prospecting following up the initial streams sediment survey in 1969, with no indication of mineralization at surface, it is possible that any mineralization is covered and may not respond to conventional soils. In this case MMI partial extraction geochemistry may be appropriate. I would suggest collecting a MMI sample at each site on every second line and store for use if there is the stream sediment anomalies are not explained with the conventional geochemistry. MMI-A analyses would cost $28/sample at ALS Chemex. Regardless of topographic influences and associated variability in the soil profile, the sample should be collected 10 to 25cm below the interface with the non-decomposed surface leaf /twig matter.

18.3 Geology

The property should be mapped in detail, both within the grid area and throughout the claims with GPS control.

Carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn deposits generally respond well to IP and EM surveys. A VLF survey could provide a low cost first pass reconnaissance survey to locate any conductive zones. IP surveys would be a Phase II follow-up recommendation pending the results of the geology and geochemical surveys. Additionally, more detailed stream sediment surveys could be useful to refine targets in the remaining areas of the claims.

19 References

Colpron, M., Nelson, J. L., Murphy, D. C., 2006, A tectonostratigraphic framework for the pericratonic terranes of the northern Canadian Cordillera *in* Colpron, M., Nelson, J. L., Eds., Paleozoic Evolution and Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes at the Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 45,

Massey, N. W. D., MacIntyre, D. G., Desjardins, P. J. and Conney, R. T., 1005, Digital Geology of British Columbia: Whole Province, B. C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile 2005-1

Nelson, J. L. and Bradford, J. A., 1993, Geology of the Midway-Cassiar area, northern British Columbia (104O, 104P), British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin 83, 94 p.

Nelson, J. L. and Friedman, R., 2004, superimposed Quesnel (late Paleozoic-Jurassic) and Yukon-Tanana (Devonian-Mississippian) arc assemblages, Cassiar Mountains, northern British Columbia: field, U-Pb, and igneous petrochemical evidence, Can. J. Earth Sci. 41:1201-1235

Paradis, S., 2007,: Carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb deposits in Southern British Columbia- potential for Irish-type deposit ; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2007-A10, 7p.

Pope, M. C. and Sears, J. W. (1997) Cassiar Platform, north-central British Columbia; a miogeoclinal fragment from Idaho, Geology; v. 25; no. 6; p. 515-518.

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Gary Norman Lustig, PGeo do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and president of G. N. Lustig Consulting Ltd. with offices at 1637 Springhaven Place, Kamloops, BC, Canada V2E 1C7;

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science (Advanced) from the University of Saskatchewan in 1973. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science in 1979 from the University of Manitoba.

3. I am registered with the following statutory professional organizations:
   - Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia as Member - Reg. No. 20462
   - Professional Geologist (P. Geol.) with The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geoscientists of the Northwest Territories as Licensee - Reg. No. L908
   - Professional Engineer (P. Eng.) with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan as Member - Cert. No. 4392

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 34 years, including 2 years in which I was in full-time graduate studies. I have worked on a variety of mining and exploration projects in Canada, United States, Mexico, Spain, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, South Africa and Chile.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Rose Property, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada." dated August 13, 2007 relating to the Rose Property.

7. I have not visited the Rose Property.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. That, as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

10. I am independent of Lucky Strike Resources Ltd. applying all of the tests of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

Dated on August 13, 2007

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
G. N. LUSTIG
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Gary Lustig, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Date and Signature Page (Item 24)

This report titled "Technical Report on the Rose Property Liard Mining division British Columbia, Canada."., prepared for Lucky Strike Resources Ltd, August 2007 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Gary N. Lustig, MSc, PGeo

Dated at Kamloops, BC
August 13, 2007

Additional Requirements for Technical Reports on Development Properties and Production Properties (Item 25)

This section is not applicable to this report.

APPENDIX I

Tenure Details

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mineral Titles Online Viewer

Public Access

Tenure Detail

Tenure Number ID	**552171** View Tenure
Tenure Type	Mineral (M)
Tenure Sub Type	Claim (C)
Title Type	Mineral Cell Title Submission (MCX)
Mining Division	
Good To Date	2008/feb/16
Issue Date	2007/feb/16
Termination Type	
Termination Comments	
Termination Date	
Tag Number	
Claim Name	SUNSET ROSE
Old Tenure Code	
Area In Hectares	411.205

Map Numbers:

104P

Owners:

100775 ANTONIAK, GERALD D 100.0%

Tenure Events:

Submitter		Event	Effective Date
100775	ANTONIAK, GERALD D	CEXT Claim Registration (Acquisition)(4133213)	2007/FEB/16

Click here to go back to the previous page
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.
Click here to print this page.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Contact Us Help

Mineral Titles Online Viewer

Public Access

Tenure Detail

Tenure Number ID	**559785** View Tenure
Tenure Type	Mineral (M)
Tenure Sub Type	Claim (C)
Title Type	Mineral Cell Title Submission (MCX)
Mining Division	
Good To Date	2008/jun/03
Issue Date	2007/jun/03
Termination Type	
Termination Comments	
Termination Date	
Tag Number	
Claim Name	WILD ROSE
Old Tenure Code	
Area In Hectares	411.363

Map Numbers:

104P

Owners:

100775 ANTONIAK, GERALD D 100.0%

Tenure Events:

Submitter		Event	Effective Date
100775	ANTONIAK, GERALD D	CEXT Claim Registration (Acquisition)(4151514)	2007/JUN/03

Click here to go back to the previous page
Click here to go back to the tenure search page.
Click here to print this page.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY-TYPE (MVT) Pb-Zn — E12

by Dani Alldrick[1] and Don Sangster[2]
Modified for Yukon by A. Fonseca and G. Bradshaw
Refer to preface for general references and formatting significance.
May 30, 2005

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: Alpine-type Pb-Zn, Appalachian Zn, Low-temperature epigenetic Pb-Zn.

RELATED DEPOSIT TYPE: Irish-type Zn-Pb (E13) is classified with MVT deposits in some studies.

COMMODITIES (BY-PRODUCTS): Pb, Zn, ± Ag (Cd, Ge, barite, fluorite)

EXAMPLES: **(Yukon): Goz (106C 020), Blende (106D 064), Craig (106C 073);**
(British Columbia - *Canada/ International*): Robb Lake (94B005), Monarch (82N020), Kicking Horse (82N282); *Nanisivik, Pine Point, Polaris (Northwest Territories), Gays River (Nova Scotia), Newfoundland Zinc (Newfoundland) / Mascot-Jefferson City, Copper Ridge district (Tennessee, United States), Old Lead Belt and Viburnum Trend (Missouri, United States), Tri-State (Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, United States), Harberton Bridge (Ireland), Upper Silesia (Poland), Raibl, Bleiberg (Austria)*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Epigenetic, low-temperature, stratabound deposits of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and marcasite, with associated dolomite, calcite and quartz gangue in platformal carbonate sequences having primary and secondary porosity.

TECTONIC SETTINGS: Most commonly stable interior cratonic platform or continental shelf. Some deposits are incorporated in foreland thrust belts.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGIC SETTING: Host rocks form in shallow water, particularly tidal and subtidal marine environments. Reef complexes may be developed on or near paleotopographic basement highs. The majority of deposits are found around the margins of deep-water shale basins; some are located within or near rifts (Nanisivik, Alpine district).

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Proterozoic to Tertiary, with two peaks in Devonian to Permian and Cretaceous to Eocene time. Dating mineralization has confirmed the epigenetic character of these deposits; the difference between host rock age and mineralization age varies from district to district. **Known Yukon deposits are hosted in Proterozoic strata, but true mineralization ages of these epigenetic deposits are poorly constrained.**

---

[1] British Columbia Geological Survey, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
[2] Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

HOST / ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Host rocks are most commonly dolostone, limestone, or dolomitized limestone. Locally hosted in sandstone, conglomerate or calcareous shale. **In Yukon, MVT deposits are hosted in Proterozoic to Paleozoic carbonate rocks of the North American margin: Goz is hosted by dolomite of the Proterozoic Backbone Ranges Formation; the Val and Blende deposits are hosted by Middle Proterozoic Gillespie Group dolomite; and Craig is hosted by dolomite within a late Proterozoic shale unit.**

DEPOSIT FORM: Highly irregular. May be peneconcordant as planar, braided or linear replacement bodies. May be discordant in roughly cylindrical collapse breccias. Individual ore bodies range from a few tens to a few hundreds of metres in the two dimensions parallel with bedding. Perpendicular to bedding, dimensions are usually a few tens of metres. Deposits tend to be interconnected thereby blurring deposit boundaries.

TEXTURE / STRUCTURE: Most commonly as sulphide cement to chaotic collapse breccia. Sulphide minerals may be disseminated between breccia fragments, deposited as layers atop fragments ("snow-on-roof"), or completely filling the intra-fragment space. Sphalerite commonly displays banding, either as colloform cement or as detrital layers ("internal sediments") between host-rock fragments. Sulphide stalactites are abundant in some deposits. Both extremely fine-grained and extremely coarse-grained textured sulphides minerals may be found in the same deposit. Precipitation is usually in the order pyrite (marcasite) → sphalerite → galena.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Galena, sphalerite, *barite, fluorite*. Some ores contain up to 30ppm Ag. Although some MVT districts display metal zoning, this is not a common feature. The Southeast Missouri district and small portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley district are unusual in containing significant amounts of Ni-, Co-, and Cu-sulphides.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Dolomite (can be pinkish), pyrite, marcasite, *quartz, calcite, gypsum.*

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Extensive finely crystalline dolostone may occur regionally, whereas coarse crystalline dolomite is more common close to ore bodies. Extensive carbonate dissolution results in deposition of insoluble residual components as internal sediments. Silicification (jasperoid) is closely associated with ore bodies in the Tri-State and northern Arkansas districts. Authigenic clays composed of illite, chlorite, muscovite, dickite and/or kaolinite accumulate in vugs; minor authigenic feldspar (adularia).

WEATHERING: Extensive development of smithsonite, hydrozincite, willemite, and hemimorphite, especially in non-glaciated regions (including upstanding hills or monadnocks). Large accumulations of secondary zinc minerals can be mined. Galena is usually much more resistant to weathering than sphalerite. Iron-rich gossans are not normally well-developed, even over pyrite-rich deposits.

ORE CONTROLS: Any porous unit may host ore; porosity may be primary (rare) or secondary. Dissolution collapse breccias are the most common host although fault breccias, permeable reefs, and slump breccias may also be mineralized. Dissolution collapse breccias may form through action of meteoric waters or hydrothermal fluids. Underlying aquifers may be porous sandstone or limestone aquifers; the limestones may show thinning due to solution by ore-bearing fluids.

GENETIC MODELS: Deposits are obviously epigenetic, having been emplaced after host rock lithification. Ore-hosting breccias are considered to have resulted from dissolution of more soluble sedimentary units, followed by collapse of overlying beds. The major mineralizing processes appear to have been open-space filling between breccia fragments, and replacement of fragments or wall rock. The relative importance of these two processes varies widely among, and within, deposits. Fluid inclusion data show that these deposits formed from warm (75°- 200°C), saline, aqueous solutions similar in composition to oil-field brines. Brine movement out of sedimentary basins, through aquifers or faults, to the hosting structures is the most widely accepted mode of formation. Two main processes have been proposed to move ore solutions out of basin clastics and into carbonates:

A. Compaction-driven fluid flow is generated by over-pressuring of subsurface aquifers by rapid sedimentation, followed by rapid release of basinal fluids.
B. Gravity-driven fluid flow flushes subsurface brines by artesian groundwater flow from recharge areas in elevated regions of a foreland basin, to discharge areas in regions of lower elevation.

In addition to fluid transport, three geochemical mechanisms have been proposed to account for chemical transport and deposition of ore constituents:

1. Mixing - Base metals are transported by fluids of low sulphur content. Precipitation is effected by mixing with fluids containing hydrogen sulphide; replacement of diagenetic iron sulphides; and/or reaction with sulphur released by thermal degradation of organic compounds.
2. Sulphate reduction - Base metals are transported together with sulphate in the same solution. Precipitation is the result of reduction of sulphate by reaction with organic matter or methane.
3. Reduced sulphur - Base metals are transported together with reduced sulphur. Precipitation is brought about by change in pH, dilution, and/or cooling.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Fracture-controlled, fluorine-dominant deposits (with subordinate Ba, Pb, and Zn) such as those of Illinois-Kentucky, the English Pennines and the Tennessee Sweetwater F-Ba-Pb-Zn district (E10, E11). "Irish-type carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb" (E13) is described as a separate deposit type in the BC Mineral Deposit Profiles, others regard these deposits as a variant of MVT deposits. In the latter case, they are viewed as a sub-group of MVT deposits which are associated with tensional regimes and rifts. Oxide zinc deposits have evolved from weathering and alteration of MVT deposits (Skorpion, Berg Aukas, Namibia: B09).

COMMENTS: British Columbia has prospective strata for MVT deposits in the miogeoclinal carbonate platform rocks along its eastern border. MVT deposits are distinct from syngenetic carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn deposits (Mt. Isa, Australia; E14) and high-temperature epigenetic deposits or mantos (Midway, British Columbia; Santa Eulalia, Mexico; J01).

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Readily detectable positive anomalies of Zn in residual soils and stream sediments. Regionally anomalous amounts of Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo, Ag, Co, Ni, Cd, Mg, F in insoluble residues of carbonate rocks. Background lithogeochemical concentrations for unmineralized carbonates: Pb = 9 ppm; Zn = 20; Cu = 4; Ag = 0.01.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Deposits may be detected by IP, resistivity, gravity and EM (CS-AMT/AFMAG) systems. Test seismic lines have yielded ambiguous results. In southeast Missouri magnetic and gravimetric surveys have been used to outline basement topographic highs (knobs) which control the distribution of favourable sites of deposition.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Reef complexes in platformal carbonate successions. Proximal to, or updip from, petroleum fields in large (continental-scale) sedimentary basins. Peripheral to basement highs. Aligned along basement lineaments.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: Data for individual deposits are difficult to obtain because deposits tend to be interconnected. Most deposits are small and fall in the range 1 to 10 Mt. Grades generally range between 5% to 10% combined lead-zinc, with a majority being decidedly zinc rich (Zn/Zn+Pb = 0.8). Silver content is not commonly reported since it typically occurs only in solid solution in base metal sulphides. MVT deposits tend to occur in clusters, usually referred to as districts. The Pine Point district , for example, contains more than 80 deposits. the Upper Mississippi Valley district more than 400. Deposits in such districts, therefore, can collectively contain extremely large tonnages. Of more than 80 deposits in the Pine Point district, 40 were mined for a total production of 80 Mt grading 6.5% Zn and 3% Pb. The largest deposit (X15) was 17.4 Mt and the richest deposit (N81) produced 2.7 Mt of ore grading 12% Zn and 7% Pb. The Robb Lake deposit in British Columbia contains 5.3 Mt grading 5.0% Zn and 2.3% Pb. **The Craig deposit of Yukon has a geological resource of 964 500 tonnes averaging 13.5% Pb, 8.5% Zn and 123.4 g/t Ag. The Blende deposit contains a geological resource of 19.4 million tonnes grading 55.9 g/t Ag and 5.85% Pb-Zn.**

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: Mining districts may extend over many hundreds of square kilometres, increasing mining costs (stripping, haulage to mill, etc.). One of the more favourable attributes of MVT deposits is the normally large grain size, resulting in good mineral separation and high metal recoveries (typical zinc recovery exceeds 90%). Recovery is especially high in deposits with little or no pyrite (Newfoundland Zinc, Gays River and the east and central Tennessee districts).

IMPORTANCE: Metal production from MVT districts can be similar to production from giant stratiform, sediment-hosted (SEDEX) deposits. The Tri-State district was one of the world's major producers of lead during the 20th century, yielding 500 Mt of ore. The Viburnum Trend produced over 123 Mt grading 5.8% Pb,
0.8% Zn, 0.14% Cu and 17 g/t Ag between 1960 and 1984.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, G.M. and MacQueen, R.W. (1982): Ore Deposit Models - 6. Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc deposits: *Geoscience Canada*, Volume 9, pages 108-117

Briskey, J.A. (1986): Carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn; in USGS Bulletin 1693, Mineral Deposit Models, Cox, D.P. and Singer, D.A. (editors), Models 32a and 32b, pages 220-226

Garven, G. (1985): The role of regional fluid flow in the genesis of the Pine Point deposit, Western Canada Sedimentary Basin: *Economic Geology*, Volume 80, pages 307-324

Heyl, A.V., Landis, G.P. and Zartman, R.E. (1974): Isotopic evidence for the origin of Mississippi Valley-type mineral deposits: a review; *Economic Geology*, Volume 69, pages 992-1006

Hutchinson, R.L. (1996): Regional metallogeny of carbonate-hosted ores by comparison of field relationships: in Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits: Sangster, D.F. (editor), *Society of Economic Geologists*, Special Paper 4, pages 8-17

Leach, D.L. and Rowan, E.L. (1986): Genetic link between Ouachita Foldbelt tectonism and the Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc deposits of the Ozarks; *Geology*, Volume 14, pages 931-935

Leach, D.L. and Sangster, D.F. (1993): Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc deposits: in Kirkham, R.V., Sinclair, W.D., Thorpe, R.I., and Duke, J.M., eds., Mineral Deposit Modeling: *Geological Association of Canada*, Special Paper 40, pages 289-314

Leach, D.L., Bradley, D., Lewchuk, M.T., Symons, D.T.A., de Marsily, G. and Brannon, J. (2001): Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc deposits through geological time - implications from recent age-dating research; Mineralium Deposita, Volume 36, pages 711-740

MacQueen, R.W. and Thompson, R.I. (1978): Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc occurrences in northeastern British Columbia with emphasis on the Robb Lake deposit; *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, Volume 15, pages 1737-1762

Misra, K.C., editor (1995): Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc-fluorite-barite deposits of North America; Society of Economic Geologists, International Field Conference Guidebook, 254 pages

Nelson, J.L., Paradis, S., Christensen, J. and Gabites, J. (2002): Canadian Cordilleran Mississippi Valley-type deposits - a case for Devonian-Mississippian back-arc hydrothermal origin; Economic Geology, Volume 97, pages 1013-1036

Rhodes, D., Lantos, E.A., Lantos, J.A., Webb, R.J. and Owens, D.C. (1984): Pine Point orebodies and their relationship to the stratigraphy, structure, dolomitization and karstification of the Middle Devonian barrier complex; *Economic Geology*, Volume 79, pages 991-1055

Sangster, D.F. (1995): Mississippi Valley-type lead-zinc: in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe, Editors, *Geological Survey of Canada*, Geology of Canada, Number 8, pages 253-261

Sangster, D.F., editor (1996): Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc deposits: *Society of Economic Geologists*, Special Paper 4, 687 pages

Shelton, K.L and Hagni, R.D. (1993): Geology and geochemistry of Mississippi Valley-type ore deposits: Proceedings Volume. *University of Missouri-Rolla*, Rolla, Missouri, 195 pages

E12 - Mississippi Valley Type Zn-Pb-Ag - World Deposits

Deposit	Country	tonnes	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)
CENTRAL MISSOURI	USMO	1 000 000	0.60	2.00	0
N ARKANSAS-OZARK	USAR	1 090 000	2.00	0.12	0
MONARCH	CNBC	1 490 000	5.10	4.67	27.4
NEWFOUNDLAND ZINC	CNNF	4 900 000	7.70	0.00	0
ROBB LAKE	CNBC	5 500 000	5.00	2.30	0
NANISIVIK	CNNT	6 400 000	11.50	1.20	0
FRIEDENSVILLE	USPA	17 900 000	6.10	0.00	0
KENTUCKY-ILLINOIS	USKY	22 000 000	4.00	0.70	1
POLARIS-ECLIPSE	CNNT	23 600 000	14.00	4.30	34
METALLINE	USWA	36 000 000	2.50	1.10	1.4
AUSTINVILLE	USVA	36 400 000	3.90	0.80	0
GAYNA RIVERL	CNNT	58 200 000	4.79	0.60	2.25
ALPINE	AAIY	85 400 000	6.10	1.50	0
PINE POINT	CNNT	95 500 000	6.20	2.50	0

Yukon MINFILE

MINFILE	NAMES	STATUS
106C 020	GOZ. BARRIER REEF	DEPOSIT
106C 073	CRAIG	DEPOSIT
106C 085	VAL	DEPOSIT
106D 064	BLENDE, BRAINE	DEPOSIT
105O 018	ODD	DRILLED PROSPECT
106B 024	BIRKELAND, TOM, MOM	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 005	GILDERSLEEVE	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 019	CORN	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 021	HARRISON, HARRISON CREEK	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 022	CYPRESS	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 023	COB, CORN CREEK PROPERTY	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 037	FRIGSTAD, IRVINE	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 038	SPECTROAIR	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 039	PROFEIT	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 043	DOWSER, G	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 044	LEARY	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 054	GAL	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 059	CAB	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 065	MCKELVIE	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 074	SIAN	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 075	REPTILE	DRILLED PROSPECT
106D 006	KATHLEEN	DRILLED PROSPECT
106D 042	SILVER HILL	DRILLED PROSPECT
106D 074	CORD	DRILLED PROSPECT
106D 085	ZAP	DRILLED PROSPECT
106E 007	FLUNK	DRILLED PROSPECT
106F 006	LANDREVILLE	DRILLED PROSPECT
106L 033	PILON	DRILLED PROSPECT
116B 083	MONSTER	DRILLED PROSPECT
116B 084	TART	DRILLED PROSPECT
116B 087	KIWI	DRILLED PROSPECT
116B 100	MINIERE	DRILLED PROSPECT
116B 128	REIN	DRILLED PROSPECT
116I 053	LLOD	DRILLED PROSPECT
116K 003	RUSTY SPRINGS, TERMUENDE	DRILLED PROSPECT
106C 026	NEST. BAR	PROSPECT
106C 027	TOPOROWSKI	PROSPECT
106C 031	GENTRY	PROSPECT
106C 046	CANWEX	PROSPECT
106C 050	BOB	PROSPECT
106D 040	CARPENTER	PROSPECT
106E 008	FORSTER	PROSPECT
106E 020	TUKU	PROSPECT
106E 034	FLATULENT	PROSPECT
106F 007	COLLEY	PROSPECT
106F 010	PLAINS	PROSPECT
116A 015	HOT	PROSPECT
116J 041	WART	PROSPECT
116O 039	SALEKEN	PROSPECT
095D 027	JONI, MEL EAST MEL-HOSER	SHOWING
105F 015	KAY	SHOWING
105F 085	ENTRY	SHOWING
105G 007	PLUMB, NOLE	SHOWING
105G 064	ZIMMER, NEW	SHOWING
106B 014	ANDY	SHOWING
106B 015	NECO	SHOWING
106B 030	MARTHA	SHOWING
106C 003	GILLESPIE	SHOWING
106C 024	ZOG	SHOWING
106C 025	GOODMAN	SHOWING
106C 030	GUS	SHOWING
106C 032	CADET	SHOWING
106C 034	LOG	SHOWING
106C 036	MOUSE	SHOWING
106C 040	POO	SHOWING
106C 041	CARNE	SHOWING
106C 042	DAN	SHOWING
106C 047	COAST	SHOWING
106C 056	ENVOY	SHOWING
106C 062	DUNE	SHOWING
106C 063	SNAKE	SHOWING
106C 077	JAM	SHOWING
106C 078	BLUSSON	SHOWING
106C 079	HIGHHAWK	SHOWING
106C 080	LEAH	SHOWING
106C 088	SUPERDAVE	SHOWING
106D 066	LINGHAM	SHOWING
106D 067	NEWT	SHOWING
106E 010	MAGIC	SHOWING
106E 012	HENDRY	SHOWING
106E 019	ONCE	SHOWING
106F 003	VYE	SHOWING
106F 009	HOME	SHOWING
106L 052	TWICE	SHOWING
106L 055	VITTREKWA	SHOWING
115P 027	ETHEL	SHOWING
116A 016	MICHELLE	SHOWING
116A 020	BRUK	SHOWING
116B 085	OZ. HARP	SHOWING
116B 086	SEELA, KIM	SHOWING
116B 130	TOLBERT, KITL	SHOWING
116C 101	UGLY, UG	SHOWING
116F 015	TINDIR	SHOWING
116F 056	LAZNICKA	SHOWING
116G 042	NUCLEAR	SHOWING
116G 046	COOT	SHOWING
116G 047	FRETWELL	SHOWING
116G 048	BILBO	SHOWING
116J 001	PEACH	SHOWING
116J 011	FISHING BRANCH	SHOWING
116J 040	MOKO	SHOWING
116J 043	YUM	SHOWING
116J 044	BULLIS	SHOWING
116K 009	BERN	SHOWING
095C 069	TRANZ	ANOMALY
095D 034	JP	ANOMALY
106C 028	ANGLO	ANOMALY
106C 029	MONITOR, PLU	ANOMALY
106C 033	CARDIGAN	ANOMALY
106C 035	KENDAL	ANOMALY
106C 051	BRANDON	ANOMALY
106C 058	TAPIN	ANOMALY
106C 081	EIRA	ANOMALY
116B 110	RAYNER, BRX	ANOMALY
116B 111	DAWG	ANOMALY
116G 045	GIG	ANOMALY
116J 010	BEAR CAVE	ANOMALY

IRISH-TYPE CARBONATE-HOSTED Zn-Pb

E13

by Trygve Hõy
B.C. Geological Survey

Hõy, Trygve (1996): Irish-type Carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 21-24.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: Kootenay Arc Pb-Zn, Remac type.

COMMODITIES (*BYPRODUCTS*): Zn, Pb, Ag; (Cu, barite, Cd).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - *Canada/International*): Reeves MacDonald (082FSW026), HB (082FSW004), Aspen (082FSW001), Jack Pot West (082FSW255), Jersey (082FSW009), Duncan (082KSE020) , Wigwam (082KNW068); *Navan, Lisheen, Tynagh, Silvermines, Galmoy, Ballinalack, Allenwood West (Ireland); Troya (Spain).*

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Irish-type carbonate-hosted deposits are stratabound, massive sphalerite, galena, iron sulphide and barite lenses with associated calcite, dolomite and quartz gangue in dolomitized platformal limestones. Deposits are structurally controlled, commonly wedge shaped adjacent to normal faults. Deformed deposits are irregular in outline and commonly elongate parallel to the regional structural grain.

TECTONIC SETTING: Platformal sequences on continental margins which commonly overlie deformed and metamorphosed continental crustal rocks.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT/GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Adjacent to normal growth faults in transgressive, shallow marine platformal carbonates; also commonly localized near basin margins.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Known deposits are believed to be Paleozoic in age and younger than their host rocks; Irish deposits are hosted by Lower Carboniferous rocks; Kootenay Arc deposits are in the Lower Cambrian.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Hosted by thick, non-argillaceous carbonate rocks; these are commonly the lowest pure carbonates in the stratigraphic succession. They comprise micritic and oolitic beds, and fine-grained calcarenites in a calcareous shale, sandstone, calcarenite succession. Underlying rocks include sandstones or argillaceous calcarenites and shales. Iron formations, comprising interlayered hematite, chert and limestone, may occur as distal facies to some deposits. Deformed Kootenay Arc deposits are enveloped by fine-grained grey, siliceous dolomite that is generally massive or only poorly banded and locally brecciated.

DEPOSIT FORM: Deposits are typically wedge shaped, ranging from over 30 m thick adjacent to, or along growth faults, to 1-2 cm bands of massive sulphides at the periphery of lenses. Economic mineralization rarely extends more than 200 m from the faults. Large deposits comprise individual or stacked sulphide lenses that are roughly concordant with bedding. In detail, however, most lenses cut host stratigraphy at low angles. Contacts are sharp to gradational. Deformed deposits are typically elongate within and parallel to the hinges of tight folds. The Reeves MacDonald deposit forms a syncline with a plunge length of approximately 1500 m and widths up to 25 m. Others (HB) are elongate parallel to a strong mineral lineation. Individual sulphide lenses are irregular, but typically parallel to each other and host layering, and may interfinger or merge along plunge.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Sulphide lenses are massive to occassionally well layered. Typically massive sulphides adjacent to faults grade outward into veinlet- controlled or disseminated sulphides. Colloform sphalerite and pyrite textures occur locally. Breccias are common with sulphides forming the matrix to carbonate (or as clasts?). Sphalerite-galena veins, locally brecciated, commonly cut massive sulphides. Rarely (Navan), thin laminated, graded and crossbedded sulphides, with framboidal pyrite, occur above more massive sulphide lenses. Strongly deformed sulphide lenses comprise interlaminated sulphides and carbonates which, in some cases (Fyles and Hewlett, 1959), has been termed shear banding.

ORE MINERALOGY (Prinicipal and *subordinate*): Sphalerite, galena; *barite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tennantite, sulfosalts, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite.*

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Prinicipal and *subordinate*): Dolomite, calcite, quartz, pyrite, marcasite; *siderite, barite, hematite, magnetite; at higher metamorphic grades, olivine, diopside, tremolite, wollastonite, garnet.*

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Extensive early dolomitization forms an envelope around most deposits which extends tens of metres beyond the sulphides. Dolomitization associated with mineralization is generally fine grained, commonly iron-rich, and locally brecciated and less well banded than limestone. Mn halos occur around some deposits; silicification is local and uncommon. Fe in iron formations is distal.

WEATHERING: Gossan minerals include limonite, cerussite, anglesite, smithsonite, hemimorphite, pyromorphite.

ORE CONTROLS: Deposits are restricted to relatively pure, shallow-marine carbonates. Regional basement structures and, locally, growth faults are important. Orebodies may be more common at fault intersections. Proximity to carbonate bank margins may be a regional control in some districts.

GENETIC MODEL: Two models are commonly proposed: (1) syngenetic seafloor deposition: evidence inludes stratiform geometry of some deposits, occurrence together of bedded and clastic sulphides, sedimentary textures in sulphides, and, where determined, similar ages for mineralization and host rocks. (2) diagenetic to epigenetic replacement: replacement and open-space filling textures, lack of laminated sulphides in most deposits, alteration and mineralization above sulphide lenses, and lack of seafloor oxidation.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn (E12), sediment-hosted barite (E17), sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (E14)), possibly carbonate-hosted disseminated Au-Ag (E03).

COMMENTS: Although deposits such as Tynagh and Silvermines have structures and textures similar to sedex deposits, and are associated with distal iron formations, they are included in the Irish-type classification as recent work (e.g., Hizman, 1995) concludes they formed by replacement of lithified rocks. Deposits that can be demonstrated to have formed on the seafloor are not included in Irish- type deposits. It is possible that the same continental margin carbonates may host sedex (E14), Irish-type (E13) and Mississippi Valley-type (E12) deposits.

EXPLORATION GUIDES GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated base metal, Ag and Mn values in both silt and soil samples; however, high carbonate content, and hence high Ph may reduce effectiveness of stream silts.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Induced polarization surveys are effective and ground electromagnetic methods may work for deposits with iron sulphides. Deposits can show up as resistivity lows and gravity highs.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: The most important control is stratigraphic. All known deposits are in carbonate rocks, commonly the lowest relatively pure carbonate in a succession. Other guides are proximity to growth faults and intersection of faults, regional and local dolomitization and possibly laterally equivalent iron formations.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: Irish deposits are typically less than 10 Mt with 5-6% Zn, 1-2% Pb and 30g/t Ag. Individual deposits can contain up to 90 g/t Ag. The largest, Navan, produced 36 Mt and has remaining reserves of 41.8 Mt containing 8% Zn and 2% Pb. Mined deposits in the Kootenay Arc averaged between 6 and 7 Mt and contained 3-4 % Zn, 1-2 % Pb, and 3-4 g/t Ag. Duncan has reserves of 2.76 Mt with 3.3% Pb and 3.1% Zn; Wigwam contains 8.48 Mt with 2.14% Pb and 3.54% Zn.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: These deposits are attractive because of their simple mineralogy and polymetallic nature, although significantly smaller than sedex deposits. In British Columbia the Kootenay Arc deposits are generally lower grade with up to only 6 % Pb+Zn. These deposits are also structurally complex making them more complicated to mine. IMPORTANCE: Production from these deposits makes Ireland a major world zinc producer. Recent discovery of concealed deposits (Galmoy in 1986 and Lisheen in 1990) assures continued production. In British Columbia, a number of these deposits were mined intermittently until 1979 when H.B. finally closed. Some still have substantial lead and zinc reserves. However, their current potential for development is based largely on the precious metal content. The high carbonate content of the gangue minimizes acid-rock drainage problems.

REFERENCES

Addie, G.G. (1970): The Reeves MacDonald Mine, Nelway, British Columbia; in Pb-Zn Deposits in the Kootenay Arc, N.E. Washington and adjacent British Columbia; *Department of Natural Resources, State of Washington*, Bulletin 61, pages 79-88.

Fyles, J.T. (1970): Geological Setting of Pb-Zn Deposits in the Kootenay Lake and Salmo Areas of B.C.; in Pb-Zn Deposits in the Kootenay Arc, N.E. Washington and Adjacent British Columbia; *Department of Natural Resources, State of Washington*, Bulletin 61, pages 41-53.

Fyles, J.T. and Hewlett, C.G. (1959): Stratigraphy and Structure of the Salmo Lead-Zinc Area; *B. C. Department of Mines*, Bulletin 41, 162 pages.

Hitzman, M.W. (1995): Mineralization in the Irish Zn-Pb-(Ba-Ag) Orefield; in Irish Carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb Deposits, Anderson K., Ashton J., Earls G., Hitzman M., and Sears S., Editors. *Society of Economic Geologists*, Guidebook Series, Volume 21, pages 25-61.

Hitzman, M.W. (1995): Geological Setting of the Irish Zn-Pb-(Ba-Ag) Orefield; in Irish Carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb Deposits, Anderson, K., Ashton, J., Earls, G., Hitzman, M., and Sears, S., Editors, *Society of Economic Geologists*, Guidebook Series, Volume 21, pages 3-24.

Höy, T. (1982): Stratigraphic and Structural Setting of Stratabound Lead- Zinc Deposits in Southeastern British Columbia; *Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*, Bulletin, Volume 75, pages 114-134.

Nelson, J.L. (1991): Carbonate-hosted Lead-Zinc Deposits of British Columbia; in Ore Deposits, Tectonics and Metallogeny in the Canadian Cordillera, *B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources*, Paper 1991-4, pages 71-88.

Sangster, D.F. (1970): Metallogenesis for some Canadian Lead-zinc Deposits in Carbonate Rocks; *Geological Association of Canada*, Proceedings, Volume 22, pages 27-36.

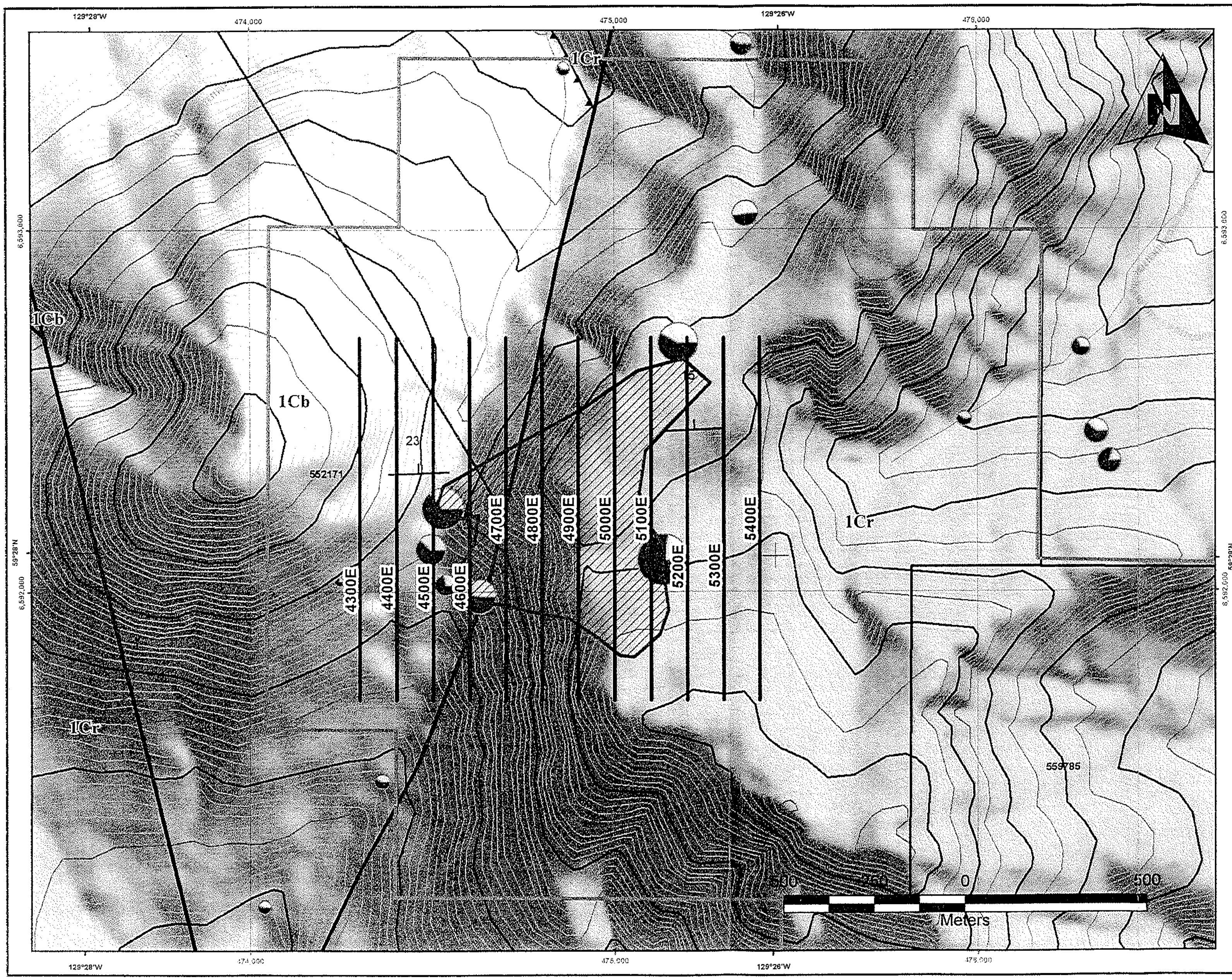
Sangster, D.F. (1990): Mississippi Valley-type and Sedex Lead-Zinc Deposits: a Comparative Examination; *Transactions of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy*, Section B, Volume 99, pages B21-B42. T. Hoy Draft 3: March 27, 1996

[E03] [E04] [E05] [E13] [E14] [E15] [E16] [Published Profile index]
[Deposit Profiles]

Last Updated July 05, 2007

APPENDIX II

Mineral Deposit Profiles



Legend

- Prop_Grid
- Rose Property
- Target Area
- Treeline (approx.)
- Claims

Stream_Sediment_Geochemistry

Sum of Fields

1,000

- Pb_ppm
- Zn_ppm

Geology Lines

- Contact
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Fault
- Thrust
- Thrust_r
- Stream

Geology Legend

Pleistoscene-Recent
Tuya Volcanics
Qtv - Olivine basalt flows

Lower Cambrian
Atan Group
Rosella Formation
1Cr - Limestone, dolostone, calc. slate, red & greeen slate
Boya Formation
1Cb - Quartzite , siltstone, slate, phyllite

Hadrynian
Ingenika Group
Stelkuz Formation
HSt - Grey, green-grey phyllite, siltsone
Espee Formation
HE - Limestone, grey slate

LUCKY STRIKE RESOURCES LTD.

Date: July 18, '07	**ROSE PROPERTY** Cassiar Area, Liard Mining Division NTS 104 P/ 6W
Compiled by: G. Lustig, PGeo	
Location: June 28, '07	Proposed Grid Geology and Lead- Zinc In Stream Sediments
Scale: 1:10,000	
Map: 1	

G. N. LUSTIG CONSULTING LTD.