

**SILVER CROWN 6 PROPERTY
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
NTS 104A/4W
LATITUDE 56 08' N
LONGITUDE 129 55' W**

by

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Prepared for:

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1. SUMMARY

The Silver Crown 6 property is located approximately 22 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia. The property has been optioned by Decade Resources Ltd who can earn a 100 % interest in the property from Silver Grail Resources Ltd and Teuton Resources Corp. The property is comprised of 1 claim covering approximately 613 hectares. The claim extends from just west of American Creek with its confluence with Bear River for approximately 2 kilometers. The area is underlain by altered Lower Jurassic-age Hazelton pyroclastic volcanics that are unconformably overlain by Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sediments.

There are no known ore bodies on the property.

The claims lie within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extend from the Kitsault area, south of Stewart, north to the Stikine River area. This belt is host to numerous gold and gold-silver deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Snip, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the presently producing Eskay Creek deposit. Reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including the Silver Coin, Red Mountain, Brucejack Lake – Suphurets area and Georgia River. In addition, numerous gold-silver showings have been reported by exploration companies along this belt of rocks. Previous past silver production has been well documented from the Kitsault area as well as Mount Rainey, near Stewart. At least three porphyry type systems containing Cu-Mo, Cu-Mo-Au and Cu-Au mineralization are also present within the region.

Two types of mineralization have been located on the property.

The first type of mineralization consists of fine grained pyrite in weakly sericite altered rocks on the west side of American Creek similar to that of gold bearing rocks on the adjoining Red Cliff property.

The second type of mineralization consists of numerous parallel to sub-parallel fissure filled argentiferous quartz-sulphide veins located east of American Creek. Mineralization consisting of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs as massive to semi-massive lenses, pods and stringers in vuggy quartz. These veins are located in a zone at least 1.5 m wide and traced for at least 60 meters.

During November 2006 to March 2007, Decade Resources Ltd conducted geochemical sampling on outcrop and float rocks in the project area as well as a small Beep Mat Survey over the mineralized areas. A total of 75 float and 2 outcrop chip samples were collected. Float samples assayed from 0.01 to 0.15 g/t Au, <0.1 to 501.4 g/t Ag, 0.001 to 6.68 % Cu, <0.01 to 33.1 % Pb and 0.01 to 20.958 % Zn. The best chip line assayed 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters of width within a massive sulphide lense. A total of 29 soil samples were collected along access roads in the area. Anomalous silver, copper, lead and zinc values were indicated in the area of the quartz-sulphide mineralization with values up to 9.8 g/t Ag, 544 ppm Cu, 7367 ppm Pb and 3286 ppm Zn. A total of 15 ICP values were obtained for pyritic rocks in 3 trenches along the west side of American Creek. Low values were obtained for sampling in this area. The Beep Mat survey failed to outline any areas of obvious mineralization.

The property shows similarity in terms of setting and age to that of Pacific Cassiar's Porter-Idaho reported deposit (911,000 tonnes @ 19.5 opt Ag with 5 % Pb-Zn) 5 km south of Stewart. These reserves are non 43-101 compliant and are used for comparison purposes only.

The following work is recommended as the next exploration phase: prospecting, detailed geological mapping and diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of the program is estimated to be \$220,000.00.

4. INTRODUCTION

4.1 Introduction

4.2

This report is being prepared at the request of Decade Resources Ltd. to summarize the previous exploration activities on the property area as well as the 2006 - 2007 exploration results on the Silver Crown 6 claim.

4.2 Terms of Reference

Decade Resources Ltd has hired the author to summarize both the 2006-2007 exploration results and previous exploration work on the Silver Crown 6 property and prepare a written report. The author is independent of Decade Resources Ltd.

4.3 Purpose of this report

This report has been prepared for Decade Resources Ltd. in order that previous exploration results are summarized and available for fund raising activities.

4.4 Sources of Information

The main source of information has been the geochemical and trench sampling conducted in 2006-2007. The author was on the southern portion of the property in November 2006 and on the property area in 2003. The author also has conducted exploration work in the general area of the project. The author also has a general knowledge on the Stewart region gained in exploration programs during 1981 to 1992, 1994 and 2004 to 2006.

4.5 Field Activity of the Qualified Person

The author has not conducted any of the sampling on the Silver Crown 6 property.

4.6 Disclaimer

The author cannot verify the quality and location of most of the past sampling but is relying on other experts for the accuracy of the data. The author is aware of the quality of work provided by the Decade Resources Ltd geological consultants in the past and has no reason to doubt the accuracy and validity of this work.

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

5.1 Property Ownership

The property consists of approximately 613 hectares in 1 claim. Relevant claim information is summarized below:

List of Property Claims

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure</u>	<u>NTS Map Area</u>	<u>Area in ha</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Silver Crown	6508269	NTS 104 A/4	613.42	Nov. 30, 2009

Claims location is shown in Figure 2 copied from MINFILE database. The claim is situated in the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia.

The property is owned by Silver Grail Resources Ltd. and Teuton Resources Corp. who are the joint beneficial owners of an undivided 100% interest in the Tenure #508269 mineral claim.

Decade Resources Ltd. Can earn an undivided 100% in the property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty by agreeing to pay a total of \$100,000 cash consideration to Silver Grail and Teuton, issuing a total of 300,000 shares in the common stock of Decade to the owners, and incur exploration expenditures on the property aggregating \$1,500,000. All cash and share payments are to be split equally between Silver Grail and Teuton.

Decade will pay the cash consideration to the owners as follows:

- a) \$10,000 to be paid on the execution of this letter agreement; and
- b) a further \$15,000 to be paid on or before Nov. 17, 2007; and
- c) a further \$20,000 to be paid on or before Nov. 17, 2008; and
- d) a further \$25,000 to be paid on or before Nov. 17, 2009; and
- e) a further \$30,000 to be paid on or before Nov. 17, 2010.

Decade will pay the share consideration to the owners as follows:

- a) 100,000 shares in the common stock of Decade at the earliest possible date subsequent to the execution of this letter agreement, that such issuance is permissible by the regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over this agreement; and
- b) An additional 200,000 shares in the common stock of Decade on or before Nov. 17, 2010.

Decade will incur the \$1,500,000 in expenditures on the property as follows:

- a) \$100,000 before December 31, 2007;
- b) \$300,000 in aggregate before December 31, 2008; and
- c) \$600,000 in aggregate before December 31, 2009; and
- d) \$1,000,000 in aggregate before December 31, 2010; and
- e) \$1,500,000 in aggregate before December 31, 2011.

Any amounts spent in a given year in excess of those shown above will be credited toward subsequent years' expenditure requirements.

5.2 Location

The claim extends from just west of American Creek with its confluence with Bear River for approximately 2 kilometers. The claim area is centered on 56 degrees 08 minutes latitude and 129 degrees 55 minutes longitude on NTS sheet 104 A/4. Claims location is shown on Figure 1.

The claims lie within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extend from the Kitsault area, south of Stewart, north to the Stikine River area. This belt is host to numerous gold and gold-silver deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Snip, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the presently producing Eskay Creek deposit. Reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including the Silver Coin, Red Mountain, Brucejack Lake – Suphurets area and Georgia River. In addition, numerous gold-silver showings have been reported by exploration companies along this belt of rocks. Previous past silver production has been well documented from the Kitsault area as well as Mount Rainey, near Stewart. At least three porphyry type systems containing Cu-Mo, Cu-Mo-Au and Cu-Au mineralization are also present within the region.

6. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

6.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

Access to the property is via Highway 37A to the American Creek access road constructed by other exploration companies which bisects the middle of the property providing excellent access to the lower portions of the claims. Helicopters must be utilized for the higher areas of the claim and can be chartered from a year round Prism Helicopter base in Stewart 22 km to the south.

Except for a power transmission line and paved highway crossing the southern portion of the property and exploration access road, there are no other infrastructure facilities and equipment on the property.

6.2 Climate

The area receives heavy snowfall between the months of October and March with rainfall in the other months. Average precipitation is in the order of 250 centimeters of rain fall and 20 meters of snow.

In general, due to the large snowfall, the surface exploration in the Stewart area is restricted to summer and early fall with the maximum rock exposure occurring in late August to October. However, the area of the confluence of American Creek and Bear River receives much less snow than the general claim area and surface exposures are present much later in the fall as well as much earlier in the spring, possibly due to temperature inversions or a general higher geothermal temperature.

6.3 Physiography and Topography

In general terms the property is typified by the precipitous slopes of the eastern Coast Mountains. Relief ranges from 150 m in the American Creek Valley to over 1 000 m near the eastern edge of the claim with a good portion of the property passable on foot. The property is situated roughly in the centre of the American Creek Valley at its confluence with Bear River extending from Lydden Creek several kilometers to the east.

Water supply is plentiful as many glacial run-off streams drain into American Creek and Bear River.

Vegetation varies from mature stands of western hemlock blue spruce and douglas fir at the lower elevations to barren rock and ice higher up. Tree line ranges from 1050 m to 1300 m with subalpine spruce thickets heather and alpine meadows occurring between 800 m and 1300 m. On the steeper slopes where avalanches are a frequent occurrence only a combination of slide alder, mountain ash, huckleberry, stinging nettle and devil's club can exist.

7. HISTORY

7.1 Introduction

Exploration in the Stewart area has been mainly in several main periods, namely at the beginning of the century, in the mid 1930's when many Crown Granted claims were located and in the period from 1970 to 2007. The Silver Crown 6 claim lies within a historically active mining and exploration area that extends some from Stewart and Kitsault in the south to near Telegraph Creek in the north. Within this area, which has been referred to as the Stikine Arch, mining activity goes back to the turn of the century. Due to the size of the region it historically has been referred to as more specific areas, ranging from the Stewart area to Sulphurets, Iskut River and Galore Creek; however all of these individual camps appear to be related to the Stikine Arch as a whole and are located in the area now referred to as the "Golden Triangle".

7.2 Early Years

Exploration for metals began in the Stewart region around 1898 after the discovery of mineralized float by a party of placer miners in the Bitter Creek area. Reportedly in the 1930's, a prospector named Sam Deshaune sank a short shaft approximately 2.8 to 3 meters deep about 30 meters north of the area of the 2006-2007 exploration.

7.3 Recent Work

In the period 1972-1973, John Lehto, a local Stewart prospector mined approximately 10 tonnes of mineralization from the area of the 2006-2007 work, particularly the area of trench 1. Grade of the mineralization is unknown.

8 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

8.1 Regional Geology

The Silver Crown 6 property lies along the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age. Portions of the Stewart area are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group (Greig, C.F, 1994). The Stuhini Group rocks are either underlying or in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly bedded silty mudstone, and fine to medium grained and locally coarse-grained sandstone. Local heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

At the base of the Hazelton Group is the lower Lower Jurassic Marine (submergent) and non-marine (emergent) volcanoclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic cycle (Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above sequence.

The lower Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. It consists of green, red and purple volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and minor coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

In the property area, the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by middle Lower Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek Formation. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of trough filling sub-marine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a thin sequence varying from black carbonaceous tuffs to siliceous massive tuffs and felsic ash flows. Minor sediments and limestone are present in the sequence. Locally pyritic varieties form strong gossans.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominantly dark colored siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite rocks, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows. Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks mark the western edge of the Bowser Basin and are also located as remnants on mountaintops in the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark gray to black clastic rocks including silty

mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark gray, fine to medium grained arkosic litharenite.

According to E.W. Grove, the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone. Alldrick's work to the north of Stewart has shown several volcanic centers in the surveyed area. Lower Jurassic volcanic centers in the Unuk River Formation are located in the Big Missouri Premier area and in the Brucejack Lake area. Volcanic centers within the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation are located in the Mitchell Glacier and Knipple Glacier areas.

The granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex largely engulf the Mesozoic volcanic terrain to the west. East of these (in the property area), smaller intrusive plugs range from quartz monzonite to granite to highly felsic. Some are likely related to the late phase offshoots of the Coast plutonism, other is synvolcanic and Tertiary. Double plunging, northwesterly - trending synclinal folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations dominate the structural setting of the area. These folds are locally disrupted by small east-over thrusts on strikes parallel to the major fold axis, cross-axis steep angled faults which locally turn beds, selective tectonization of tuff units and major northwest faults which turn beds. A portion of the Geological of Canada regional geology map by C. Greig et al 1994 which covers the property and adjacent areas is presented in Figure 3.

8.2 Local Geology

The property area appears to underlain by volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks belonging to the Unuk River Formation of Lower Jurassic age. On the east side of American Creek, black argillites and/or tuffs are highly sheared and locally silicified. Rocks are exposed along an old logging road and in the area of trench 1. Strike of the rocks appears to be north south with a steep dip to the west. On the west side of American Creek, the rocks are weakly sericite altered, green andesite tuffs with up to 5 % fine grained pyrite. Rocks are exposed along an exploration road extending up American Creek.

8.3 Structure

Although up to four periods of folding and five episodes of faulting have been identified in the Stewart Area, the overall structure of the property appears relatively simple. Faulting has played the major role with a series of north – south trending normal faults in the American Creek Valley. Perpendicular to these is a series of east – west trending faults in the vicinity of the property. The major structural feature of the property area is a north south anticline along the American Creek Valley. In general the bedding strikes are northerly subparallel to the valley sides. American Creek is along a major north south fault zone with the shearing on the Silver Crown 6 showing being possible splays from the main structure. The shearing on the showing is 320 degrees, one of the main shearing and faulting directions in the Stewart area.

9. DEPOSIT TYPES

Based on previous exploration in the property area, potential on the property is considered to be excellent for 3 different types of mineralized targets including Red Cliff type copper-gold-silver, vein type gold associated with sericite alteration present on the adjoining Red Cliff property and parallel fissure filled argentiferous quartz-sulphide veins. The first is the mineralization of the Red Cliff Zone which is composed of a coarse grained aggregate of pyrite and chalcopyrite along an east west structure and possibly striking on to the Silver Crown 6 claim. The second type of mineralization is similar to that of the Montrose and portions of the Waterloo Zones on the adjoining Red Cliff property, where sphalerite and galena are present with pyrite, quartz and sericite. The third type of mineralization is very similar to the deposits that occur at the Prosperity and Porter Idaho Mines located five kilometres southeast of Stewart, B.C. The veins are narrow sinuous quartz fissure veins in shear and breccia zones a few inches to several feet wide. The primary vein minerals include: quartz, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, minor polybasite and native silver. Production was generally confined to the irregular swells along which sulphides were concentrated. Records show slightly less than 30,000 tons of ore milled contained 2,336,482 ounces of silver, (approximately 78 opt silver), 57,679 pounds of copper, 3,002,997 pounds of lead, and 16,495 pounds of zinc (Grove, 1971). They appear to be of a Tertiary age and show a lack of gold values. The argentiferous vein mineralization on the Silver Crown 6 claim shows a lack of gold values as well and is probably the same age as the Porter Idaho mineralizing event.

10. MINERALIZATION

10.1 General

Based on previous exploration and recent mineral discoveries in the general area, the property has excellent potential to host a variety of different mineral deposits.

10.2 Types of Mineralization

The following types of mineralization have been found on the property and/or the nearby Red Cliff claims:

1. vein copper-gold-silver
2. vein gold
3. fissure filled argentiferous quartz-sulphide veins

10.3 Description of Mineralized Zones

Vein type copper-gold-silver is present on the adjoining Red Cliff property which is the site of old mining operations that were carried out from 1908 to 1912 plus a limited amount of work in 1973 to 1990. Over 2300 meters of underground workings have been established on 5 levels

using 4 portals. The mineralization consists of irregular veins and pods of massive pyrite chalcopyrite which are hosted by a matrix of quartz. Surrounding the mineralization is a poorly developed zone of sericite alteration. In past activities, a total seven mineralized zones have been mapped in the immediate vicinity of the Redcliff workings and these ranged in width between 0.2 and 3 m. Most are present along shears which are orientated in an east west fashion. Generally these mineralized shears are steeply dipping and present in all rock types except post mineral diorite dykes. Based upon the somewhat extensive underground workings the ore bodies seem to be both irregular and lenticular. The largest lense occurs on the lowest level where according to BCDM Annual Report 1912, mineralization is exposed over a length of 76 meters and an average width of 6.1 meters. According to the report, mineralized bodies appear to be merging into one big body on the lowest level. Representative assays from the various mineralized zones generally range from 2 to 4 % Cu with values up to 18 %Cu. Silver values generally range from 7.8 to 311 grams/tonne and the gold values less than 1 gram up to 5 grams/tonne. Estimated reserves for the Red Cliff deposit are reported to be 18,856 tonnes of sorted ore containing 3.19 per cent copper and 2.8 grams per tonne gold (Minfile report). These historic estimates have not been verified by a Qualified Person as a National Instrument 43-101 defined resource. In addition cross sections, reproduced by the British Columbia Department of Mines (Grove E W and Dudas B M 1973) indicates the potential exists below the lowest level of the workings for additional ore.

Vein gold occurs on the Montrose and Waterloo occurrences located on the northeast side of Lydden Creek, about 1.9 kilometres northwest of the confluence of Lydden Creek with American Creek, within the Red cliff property. The Montrose zone, reflected by a conspicuous 25 by 35 metres gossan zone, comprises two lenses, the Nos. 1 and 2 lenses. These are separated by a series of faults and a 3 to 6-metre wide diorite dike. The lenses contain 5 to 50 per cent fine-grained disseminated to massive pyrite, lesser sphalerite and galena, and minor chalcopyrite in a quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration zone. The Waterloo zone lies about 150 metres northwest of the Montrose zone. It comprises a series of mineralized occurrences, along a east-northeast trend for 250 metres, parallel to the local faulting. The individual occurrences mainly comprise 2 to 7 per cent (locally up to 40 per cent) coarse-grained pyrite as disseminations and locally, massive veins, in silicified and sericitized volcanics. The following shipments were made from the Montrose zone during 1939-41 (Assessment Report 17465):

- a) 4.8 tonnes grading 102.5 grams per tonne gold, 349.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.2 per cent copper,
- b) 35.4 tonnes grading 91.9 grams per tonne gold, 95.7 grams per tonne silver, 0.69 per cent copper, 4.98 per cent lead and 4.53 per cent zinc, and
- c) 19.3 tonnes grading 65.5 grams per tonne gold, 49.4 grams per tonne silver, 1.50 per cent copper, 1.80 per cent lead and 5.30 per cent zinc.

A shipment of 31 tonnes in 1940 produced 2,537 grams of gold, 1,190 grams of silver and 248 kilograms of copper.

Fine grained pyrite within sericite altered andesite tuffs is found along trenches just west of an exploration road on the west side of American Creek. The Waterloo and Montrose zones on the

adjoining Red Cliff property are associated with strong sericite alteration and pyrite mineralization.

The third type of mineralization which is encountered in the property area consists of northwest trending veins contains sparse to coarse crystalline galena, coarse sphalerite, chalcopryite and pyrite in a vuggy quartz-calcite stockwork zone. Sulphides can be from 10 to 100 % of the individual veins and/or veinlets. Generally, quartz-sulphides veins can form 10-40 % of the overall vein system that has been found from over 1.5 up to 25 meters of width. Mineralization has been exposed over 60 meters in trench 1 but is likely at least an additional 100 meters if an old adit exists to the north along strike of the vein.

10.4 Production

There has a small high grading operation from the property in 1972-1973 when 10 tonnes of mineralized quartz – sulphide was taken out from the area of trench 1. Grade of the mineralization is unknown.

11. EXPLORATION SUMMARY

11.1 Introduction

Very limited exploration on the Silver Crown 6 claim was carried out in the 1930's and 1970's.

In 2006 - 2007, geochemical sampling and trenching was completed by Decade Resources Ltd. in the area of a 1930's shaft and site of 1970's high grading activities.

11.2 Underground Exploration

There is a reported short shaft, 3 meters deep on the Silver Crown 6 property. The author could not verify this and has not seen the area of this reported shaft.

11.3 Trenching and Sampling

During November 2006 to April, 2007, Decade Resources Ltd conducted trenching and geochemical sampling on outcrop and float rocks in the area of a quartz-sulphide stockwork zone. This was the area that had been high graded in the 1972-1973 period. Trenching found up to 10 meters of overburden and talus over the bedrock. In the course of exposing the bedrock, grab sampling of float samples with mineralization was carried out. Figure 5 shows the geology and distribution of quartz-sulphide veins in trench 1.

A total of 75 float samples were collected from 5 different areas along 50 meters of overburden/talus over the vein system. Float samples assayed from 0.01 to 0.15 g/t Au, <0.1 to 501.4 g/t Ag, 0.001 to 6.68 % Cu, <0.01 to 33.1 % Pb and 0.01 to 20.958 % Zn.

Once the vein system was exposed, 2 chip lines 2 meters apart and across 1.5 meters of massive mineralization were completed. The best chip line assayed 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters of width within this massive sulphide lense. Figure 6 shows the area of float samples, chip lines and metal values in trench 1.

Three trenches approximately 15 meters long were excavated along the exploration road on the west side of American Creek in order to expose rusty outcrops containing fine grained pyrite in andesitic tuffs. Low metal values were obtained in trenches 2-4 over these rusty outcrops. Figure 7 shows the location and ICP analysis for trenches 2 – 4.

11.4 Soil Sampling

A total of 29 soil samples were collected along access roads in the area. A total of 7 samples spaced at 25 meters apart were taken from the area of the quartz-sulphide veins. Anomalous silver, copper, lead and zinc values were indicated in the area of the quartz-sulphide mineralization with values up to 9.8 g/t Ag, 544 ppm Cu, 7367 ppm Pb and 3286 ppm Zn. Figure 8 shows the location and values for the sampling in the area of the quartz-sulphide veins.

A total of 22 samples spaced at 25 meters apart were taken from the area of the pyritic andesite tuffs on the west side of American Creek. No anomalous silver, copper, lead and zinc values were indicated in the area of this sampling. Figure 9 shows the location and values for the sampling in the area of the rusty andesite tuffs..

11.5 Bulk Sampling

There has a 10 tonne bulk sample taken from the property, but grade is unknown.

11.6 Geophysics

There has been one geophysical survey on the property. A Beep Mat survey which consists of pulling an instrument over an exposed mineralized area to determine audio response and then working into overburden covered areas in order to possibly extend areas of possible mineralization was carried out in the area of the quartz-sulphide veins. This survey failed to outline any areas of obvious mineralization except for that already exposed by trenching.

12. DIAMOND DRILLING

There has been no diamond drilling on the property.

13. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

13.1 Methods, Sampling Details

It is assumed that sampling was carried out in accordance with standard industry practices. In the 2006 geochemical work by Decade Resources Ltd., type of sample, whether grab of float, grab of outcrop or chip sample of outcrop is recorded. Standard industry practice is to obtain unweathered material in order to avoid enrichment due to surface weathering.

13.2 Factors Affecting Reliability of Results

There are no known factors affecting the reliability of the previous sampling.

13.3 Sample Quality, Bias

It is assumed that the samples collected by Decade Resources Ltd consultants were based on standard industry practices and interval, type of sample and mineralization observed were recorded.

13.4 Listing of Individual Samples with Values and True Widths

Listing of sampling with values and widths is recorded on the enclosed maps.

14. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Regarding analytical procedures, the laboratory used is an experienced Canadian Laboratory, which uses proven and standard methods of assaying. Each sample is crushed, split with a pulp prepared from the split sample. A 1,000 gram sub-sample is weighed from the pulp bag for analysis. Each batch of 30 assays has, three duplicates, two natural standards and a reagent blank included. The samples are digested with HNO₃, HBr, and HCl. After digestion is complete, extra HCl is added to the flask to bring the concentration of HCl to 25% in solution. This is to prevent precipitation of lead and silver chloride.

The resulting solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS), using appropriate calibration standard sets.

The natural standard(s) digested along with this set must be within 2 standard deviations of the known or the whole set is re-assayed. If any of the samples assay over the concentration range of the calibration curve, the sample is re-assayed using a smaller sample weight. At least 10% of samples are assayed in duplicate.

Detection limit: 0.1g/tonne for Ag
0.001% for Cu
0.01% for Pb and Zn

15. DATA VERIFICATION

The author has no knowledge of the nature and extent of all quality control measures employed in the analytical and testing procedures utilized by the laboratory.

16. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Red Cliff property is adjoining the Silver Crown 6 claim on the west. It has a reported reserve of 8,856 tonnes of sorted ore containing 3.19 per cent copper and 2.8 grams per tonne gold that is non 43-101 compliant. In addition, small shipments of high grade gold bearing rock have been sent to smelters in the past.

17. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on the property.

18. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

19.

There are no ore bodies on the Silver Crown 6 property.

19. OTHER RELEVANT DATA

The property is favorably located in terms of access due to the presence of several roads and power line along the south edge of the property.

20 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The Silver Crown 6 property is located approximately 22 kilometers north of Stewart, British Columbia. The property has been optioned by Decade Resources Ltd who can earn a 100 % interest in the property from Silver Grail Resources Ltd and Teuton Resources Corp.
2. The property is comprised of 1 claim covering approximately 613 hectares.
3. The area is underlain by altered Lower Jurassic-age Hazelton pyroclastic volcanics that are unconformably overlain by Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sediments.
4. There are no known ore bodies on the property.
5. The claims lie within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extend from the Kitsault area, south of Stewart, north to the Stikine River area. This belt is host to numerous gold and gold-silver deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Snip, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the presently producing Eskay Creek deposit.
6. Two types of mineralization have been located on the property. The first type of mineralization consists of fine grained pyrite in weakly sericite altered rocks on the west side of American Creek similar to that of gold bearing rocks on the adjoining Red Cliff property. The second type of mineralization consists of numerous parallel to sub-parallel fissure filled argentiferous quartz-sulphide veins located east of American Creek. Mineralization consisting of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs as massive

to semi-massive lenses, pods and stringers in vuggy quartz. These veins are located in a zone at least 1.5 m wide and traced for at least 60 meters.

7. During November 2006 to March 2007, Decade Resources Ltd conducted geochemical sampling on outcrop and float rocks in the project area as well as a small Beep Mat Survey over the mineralized areas.
8. A total of 75 float and 2 outcrop chip samples were collected. Float samples assayed from 0.01 to 0.15 g/t Au, <0.1 to 501.4 g/t Ag, 0.001 to 6.68 % Cu, <0.01 to 33.1 % Pb and 0.01 to 20.958 % Zn.
9. The best chip line assayed 0.09 g/t Au, 167.3 g/t Ag, 1.72 % Cu, 22.7 % Pb and 8.44 % Zn over 1.5 meters of width within a massive sulphide lense. A total of 29 soil samples were collected along access roads in the area.
10. Anomalous silver, copper, lead and zinc values were indicated in the area of the quartz-sulphide mineralization with values up to 9.8 g/t Ag, 544 ppm Cu, 7367 ppm Pb and 3286 ppm Zn.
11. A total of 15 ICP values were obtained for pyritic rocks in 3 trenches along the west side of American Creek. Low values were obtained for sampling in this area.
12. The Beep Mat survey failed to outline any areas of obvious mineralization.
13. The property shows similarity in terms of setting and age to that of Pacific Cassiar's Porter-Idaho reported deposit (911,000 tonnes @ 19.5 opt Ag with 5 % Pb-Zn) 5 km south of Stewart. These reserves are non 43-101 compliant and are used for comparison purposes only.
14. Further prospecting, detailed geological mapping and diamond drilling is recommended. The cost of the program is estimated to be \$220,000.00.

21. RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

For the next exploration season prospecting, detailed geological mapping, and drilling is recommended. The work should focus on any the silver bearing quartz-sulphide veins.

Estimated Cost of the Program

Geologist, 30 days @ \$450.00/ day	\$13,500.00
Field assistant, 30 days @ \$250.00/day	\$7,500.00
Drilling 1500 metres @ \$90.00/ metre (all inclusive)	\$135,000.00
Accommodation and food (in Stewart)	\$10,000.00
Vehicle rental	\$5,000.00
Core cutting	\$3,000.00
Assaying 200 samples @ \$25.00/sample	\$5,000.00
Freight	\$1,000.00
Report	\$10,000.00
Drafting	\$5,000.00
Contingency (10%)	\$25,000.00
Total	\$220,000.00

22. References

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4. GROVE, E.W. (1971); Bulletin 58, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
5. GROVE, E.W. (1982); "Unuk River, Salmon River, Anyox Map Areas. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C.
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7. Hall, B.V. (1988); Report on Geological Mapping, Soil Geochemistry and Diamond Drilling on the Jou and Tel Claims..
8. KRUCHKOWSKI, Edward, (2006); Sampling notes.
9. MINFILE
10. SMITHERINGALE, W. G., (1976); Report on 1976 Exploration Program and Exploration Potential of the Bear Pass property and Rufus Creek-Bear River Pass Area, B.C.E.M.P.R. Assessment Report 6382.

23. CERTIFICATE of AUTHORS' QUALIFICATIONS

I, **KENNETH J. KONKIN**, Geologist, resident at 145 Kelvin Grove Way, of the Village of Lions Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1) I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1984.
- 2) I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. (License #20452).
- 3) Since 1984, I have been involved with numerous mineral exploration programs throughout Canada, the United States of America, Mexico, South America and Russia.
- 4) This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps, other technical data, and on my field visit carried out during 2006.
- 5) I hold no direct or indirect interest in the property, or in any securities of Decade Resources Ltd. or in any associated companies, nor do I expect to receive any.
- 6) I am a "qualified person" for the purposes of Nation Instrument 43-101
- 7) I have visited the Silver Crown 6 Property on November 18, 2006.
- 8) I am responsible for preparing the technical report, its' conclusions and recommendations, which are based on my professional assessment of the exploration data generated by Decade Resources Ltd. and is accurate to the best of my knowledge.
- 9) I am not aware of any material fact or material change related to this report that is not reflected in this technical report.
- 10) I am an independent geological consultant with no promised or implied affiliation with Decade Resources Ltd. subject to the tests set out in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
- 11) I have had no prior involvement with the Silver Crown 6 Property before I visited it on November 18, 2006.
- 12) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument and Form 43-101 F1

Dated at Vancouver, August 7, 2007

"KEN KONKIN"

24. CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To: Toronto Stock Exchange
Ontario Securities Commission
British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission

Re: Filing of Technical Report
Silver Crown 6 Property
Stewart, B.C.
Canada
August 7, 2007

I, Ken J. Konkin, P.Geo., do hereby consent to the filing of the Technical Report with the regulatory authorities referred to above and to the written or electronic disclosure of the Technical Report and of extracts from a Summary of the Technical Report as may be required by the regulatory authorities.

Submitted this 7 Day of August, 2007

Signed "KEN J KONKIN"

Ken, J. Konkin
145 Kelvin Grove Way
Lions Bay, B.C.