Technical Review

Gold Summit Project

British Columbia, Canada

NTS map area 092J15E & 16W
BCGS Map 092J/088
Latitude 50º53' N Longitude 122º31' W
UTM Zone 10 (NAD 27): 0533500E/5635400N
British Columbia Minfile: 092JNE035

Prepared for

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July 09, 2007

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1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report summarizes all known information pertaining to the early stage Gold Summit mineral exploration venture. More specifically, the report describes the underlying geology of the project area, summarizes the property's exploration history, reviews the nature of property gold mineralization and makes recommendations for further exploration. The report was prepared at the request of Chai Cha Na Mining Inc. ("CCN") and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

The Gold Summit property hosts a gold-enriched quartz vein/shear system, located in southwest British Columbia, Canada; approximately 185 kilometres north of Vancouver. The property lies within the Bridge River Mining District, which hosts the prolific Bralorne-Pioneer gold-silver mines. Reported historical production of the Bralorne-Pioneer camp is about 4.15 million ounces of gold and 0.95 million ounces of silver.

The property consists of a single contiguous claim block of three mineral claims, covering 1,203.27 hectares or 2,973.24 acres. The Gold Summit claims are 100% owned by Madman Mining Co Ltd. CCN has entered into an option agreement with Madman dated May 31, 2007 securing the right to earn 100% of the property. CCN will have earned 100% of the Gold Summit property by making aggregate cash payments of $210,000 and issuing 2,000,000 common shares to Madman. The property is best accessed by a combination of paved and gravel roads from either Bralorne or Lillooet, about 25 km east or 50 km west of the claims, respectively. The closest full service community, providing extensive infrastructure and skilled manpower is Lillooet. A major electrical power line cuts through the south end of the property, but no exploration related infrastructure is present on or near the claims. The claims cover the eastern extent of Marshall Ridge, which rises from about 654 m at Carpenter Lake to a peak of 1628 m. The ridge is moderately steep and covered by thick stands of fir and pine trees. A relatively thin veneer of overburden covers much of the property; thickening at lower elevations. Exploration efforts are generally restricted the snow free months of May through October.

Regionally, the Gold Summit property is located in the Bridge River Complex (Permian (?) to Jurassic age), which is comprised of variably metamorphosed and structurally imbricated cherts, mafic extrusive and intrusive rocks, limestone, serpentinite and clastic rocks. The Bridge River Complex is at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt (volcanic and sedimentary rocks), where it abuts against the Coastal Plutonic Complex (plutonic and metamorphic rocks). In the region, Mississippian to Triassic arc volcanics and backarc sediments (Cadwallader Group and Bridge River Complex) are intruded by synvolcanic, intermediate plutons (Bralorne Intrusions) and faulted against Permian aged ophiolitic, ultramafic intrusions (Shuslaps Ultramafic Complex).

On a local scale, the Gold Summit property is dominantly underlain by NW-SE trending Bridge River Complex rocks. The Bridge River Complex mainly includes prehnite-pumpellyite metamorphic grade chert and greenstone volcanics, with interbedded sediments and volcanics and volcaniclastics. The Bridge River Group has been intruded by Eocene feldspar porphyry dacites and breccias. The most abundant rocks exposed on the property are dark coloured argillites, with lesser dark to light grey weathered cherts.

The property has been explored intermittently since 1907. Early 20th century exploration efforts were dominated by physical work; including property access roads, two short adits and some surface

trenching. During the early 1980s and early 1990s, two junior exploration companies carried out two separate but detailed exploration campaigns. Collectively, these campaigns included airborne geophysics, property-wide prospecting and grid based soil sampling, geological mapping, ground geophysics, mechanized trenching and, perhaps, up to nine drill holes.

The Gold Summit property hosts a number of roughly east trending, shear hosted, mesothermal gold-silver ± polymetallic quartz vein occurrences. Historical exploration efforts have identified a lengthy quartz vein/shear (Adit Zone) and several other less extensive quartz veins/shears. In many cases, the veins are masked by overburden or are structurally offset. The Adit Zone hosts the property's main occurrences of quartz-sulphide vein mineralization. This gold-enriched structure has been traced on surface for a distance of approximately 400 metres, varying in width from 0.25 metres to about 2.0 metres; with dip orientations ranging from 30° to vertical. Historical reports indicate that select high-grade Adit Zone quartz vein samples can yield gold assays of greater than 1.0 opt. However, the gold-enriched vein-shear material typically reports gold values on the order of 0.1 to 0.3 opt gold.

M. Moore P. Geo inspected the property on September 03, 2004. His independent property audit includes a project site examination, inspection of select showings, and a review of the geology and styles of mineralization and alteration. Moore reports that, overall, geology, mineralization and showings referred to in the historical records are genuine.

Independent rock samples collected by the author have confirmed the polymetallic nature of the historically reported mineralization. Silver, base metal and pathfinder element concentrations are coincidently anomalous with gold enrichment. A coarse grain gold or "nugget effect" has been inferred from the discrepancy between the author's analyses and those of historical record. Proposals for future rock sample quality control and analysis repeatability are given.

It is recommended herein that CCN carry out additional exploration efforts on the Gold Summit property. A limited Phase One program should focus on established soil geochemical anomalies and gold showings. The Adit Zone is the most immediate, high priority exploration target. The first phase of exploration, at an estimated cost of $125,000, should include:

(1) Digital compilation and detailed review of all historical exploration efforts.
(2) Preliminary prospecting & sampling of trenches, rock cuts and outcrops; an orientation soil survey testing both conventional and MMI methodologies over the Adit Zone.
(3) Detailed re-sampling select showings and trenches; particularly those that report modest to highly anomalous gold.
(4) Additional grid line establishment, for a detailed MMI or conventional soil sampling survey.
(5) Follow-up mechanized trenching and rock sampling program.

The size and scope of the phase two program, consisting primarily of diamond drilling priority targets, would be contingent on the results of Phase One explorations. A preliminary budget of $250,000 is suggested.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This technical report summarizes the exploration history and geological information pertaining to the early staged Gold Summit Project. The property is located in southwest British Columbia Canada, approximately 185 km north of Vancouver. The property is situated within the Bridge River Mining Camp, which hosts the prolific Bralorne-Goldbridge gold-silver mines. Past property exploration efforts have focused on eastward trending, shear-hosted, mesothermal, polymetallic, gold enriched quartz veins. Chai Cha Na Mining Inc (“CCN”) considers that the Gold Summit property hosts numerous under-explored auriferous targets.

CCN has the right to earn 100% of the Gold Summit property. Recommendations contained herein are for a preliminary Stage One exploration program including: digital compilation of all historical exploration efforts, sampling the new road cuts, re-sample select showings/trenches, additional control grid lines and soil sampling (testing both conventional and MMI methodologies), with a follow-up mechanized trenching and rock sampling program, with the main emphasis on the Adit Zone area.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Mr. Fred S. Fisher, president of CCN, requested the author review the Gold Summit Project and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and is to be submitted as a Technical Report to the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") and other applicable securities regulators and to the Canadian Trading and Quotation System Inc. (“CNQ”) stock exchange. Madman Mining Co Ltd (“Madman”) is a private British Columbia registered company with an office at #314-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver BC V6C 2V6. Lloyd Brewer is the sole registered owner of Madman.
Chai Cha Na Mining Inc is a private Canadian (Federal) registered company, which intends to prepare and file a prospectus with the OSC and other applicable regulators and make an application for a listing of its shares on the CNQ stock exchange. This report fulfils a portion of the requirements for listing and posting its common shares for trading. All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless noted otherwise). The author has reviewed the geologic data provided by CCN and Madman. While visiting the property in September 2004, M. Moore examined select showings and reviewed the historically reported styles of mineralization and alteration.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to submit an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Gold Summit Project and to summarize the underlying data from which that assessment is made. Recommendations are made herein to undertake further exploration in order to determine the extent of mineralization currently known on the property. The report conforms to the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101.

2.4 Sources of Information

Outside sources of information utilized in the creation of this report include exploration, geological and other reports available in the public record and from private corporate files. Where cited, references are referred to in the text by author and date. Complete references are provided in Section 21. This report relies heavily on the information contained in two publicly available, British Columbia Government Mineral Exploration Assessment Reports written by J. Miller-Tait (1990) and C. Sampson (1988). Recommendations made herein are based primarily on these reports.

2.5 Field Examination

The author of this report, Michael Moore P. Geo, conducted a field visit to the Gold Summit property on September 03, 2004. The following objectives were accomplished: project site examination, inspection of select showings and a review of geology and styles of mineralization and alteration reported in the historical records. The author believes that sufficient sites of significance where inspected to make a quality assessment of the Gold Summit property.

2.6 Definitions

cm	centimetre(s)	ft	feet
DDH	diamond drill hole (core)	FA	fire assay
in.	inch(es)	kg	kilogram
km	kilometre(s)	lb	pound
ton (s)	imperial short ton	tonnes	metric ton
m	metre(s)	mi	miles
Ma	millions of years	oz Au/t	ounces of gold per short ton
opt	ounces per ton	ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million	RC	reverse circulation drill hole
gpt	grams per tonne		

Outcrop: a surface exposure of bedrock
Subcrop: a poor exposure of bedrock, which is not fully in place
Float: rock found on surface from an undetermined bedrock source
Silt or stream sediment sample: transported fine materials collected from a stream or river drainage for the purposes of regional reconnaissance geochemical surveying.
Adit: An opening driven horizontally into the side of a mountain or hill for providing access to mineralization.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless noted otherwise).

3.0 DISCLAIMER

Michael Moore, P. Geo is the author of this report. M. Moore has compiled this report from information available in the public record and from private corporate files. He performed a field visit on the Gold Summit property on September 03, 2004. Therefore, his efforts meet the "Personal Property Inspection" guidelines stipulated in 43-101CP (Section 6).

This report relies heavily on the information contained in two assessment reports written by Miller-Tait (1990) and Chris Sampson (1988). Recommendations made herein are based primarily on these reports.

The author believes the information provided by CCN and Madman Mining Co can be relied upon and can be used for project evaluation and determination of value of the project. In the rare cases of uncertainty, the author has qualified that information with accompanying clarification and explanation.

This report quotes historical production data from neighbouring mining districts. The author has not reviewed this data but does believe that the sources are, overall, reliable. However, it should be noted that many of these historical production statistics do not meet today's strict criteria established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Council standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines adopted in August 2000.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS AND LOCATION

4.1 Area and Location

The Gold Summit property is located in the southwestern British Columbia, Canada, approximately 185 km north of Vancouver. The property is centred approximately 50 km west of the small community of Lillooet; at latitude 50^{o} 53' 30" North and longitude 122^{o} 31' 30" West (UTM Zone 10, NAD 27: 0533500E /5635400N) on NTS maps 092J15E & 16W (or BCGS Map 092J/088) (Figure 4.1). The property is approximately 90 km north of Whistler or approximately 155 kilometres west of Kamloops.

The claims are 25 km northeast of the Bralorne-Pioneer gold mines; historical production of the camp is reported at about 4.15 million ounces of gold and 0.95 million ounces of silver from 7.9 million tons of ore, for a recovered grade of 0.53 oz / ton (Howlett 2003).

4.2 Claims and Title

The Gold Summit property consists of a single contiguous claim block of three mineral cell title claims, covering 1,203.27 hectares or 2,973.2394 acres (Figure 4.2). The claims were originally "ground-staked" at various dates from November 2003 to October 2004. On January 26, 2007 the original 28 "ground-staked claims" were converted to three mineral cell titles, with each claim assuming a common expiry date of January 26, 2008. The claim statistics and the various anniversary dates are summarized in Table 4.2. The claims information of Table 4.2 is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights inquiry website (BC Mineral Titles July 08, 2007). The claims do not have to be legally surveyed; since they are BC Government established mineral cell title claims.

The sole registered owner of the Gold Summit property claims is Madman Mining Co Ltd, of Vancouver BC. On May 31, 2007, CCN entered into an option agreement with Madman to earn 100% of the Gold Summit property (Brewer 2007). Details of this agreement are below.

CCN has the right to earn 100% of the Gold Summit property by making aggregate cash payments of $210,000 and issuing 2,000,000 common shares to Madman, as follows.

a) the sum of $210,000 to be paid to Madman on or before the dates indicated below;
- i) $30,000 on or before March 31, 2007 (payment completed)
- ii) $50,000 within 10 days of the common shares of CCN being listed, called and posted for trading on the CNQ exchange (the "trading date")
- iii) $50,000 on or before the first anniversary of the trading date
- iv) $80,000 on or before the second anniversary of the trading date

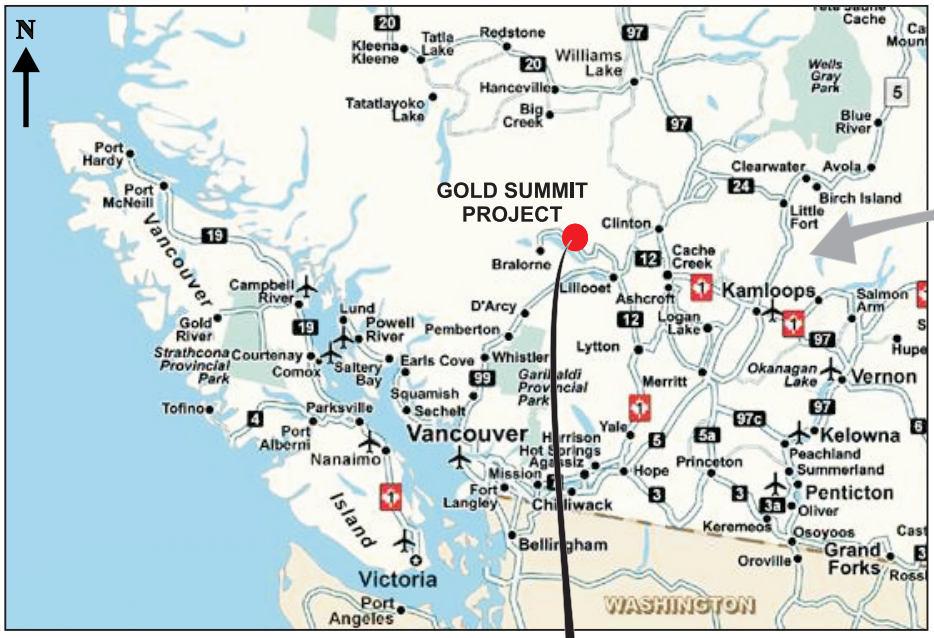
b) issue and delivery of 2 million common shares of CCN to Madman on or before the dates indicated below;
- i) 250,000 common shares within ten business days of the trading date
- ii) 750,000 common shares on or before the first anniversary of the trading date
- iii) 1.0 million common shares on or before the second anniversary of the trading date

Table 4.2: Gold Summit Property Claim Statistics

BCDM TENURE#	**Area** ha	**Cells**	**Expiry**	**Owner**
550299	285.533	14	2008/Jan/26	Madman Mining Co Lt.d. 100%
550300	856.573	42	2008/Jan/26	Madman Mining Co Lt.d. 100%
550301	61.164	3	2008/Jan/26	Madman Mining Co Lt.d. 100%
TOTAL	1,203.27	59		

All claims are located in the Lillooet Mining Division on BCGS map 092J/088 or NTS maps 092J15E and 092J16W.

NOTE: The claim information of Table 4.2 is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral rights inquiry web site (May 08, 2007).



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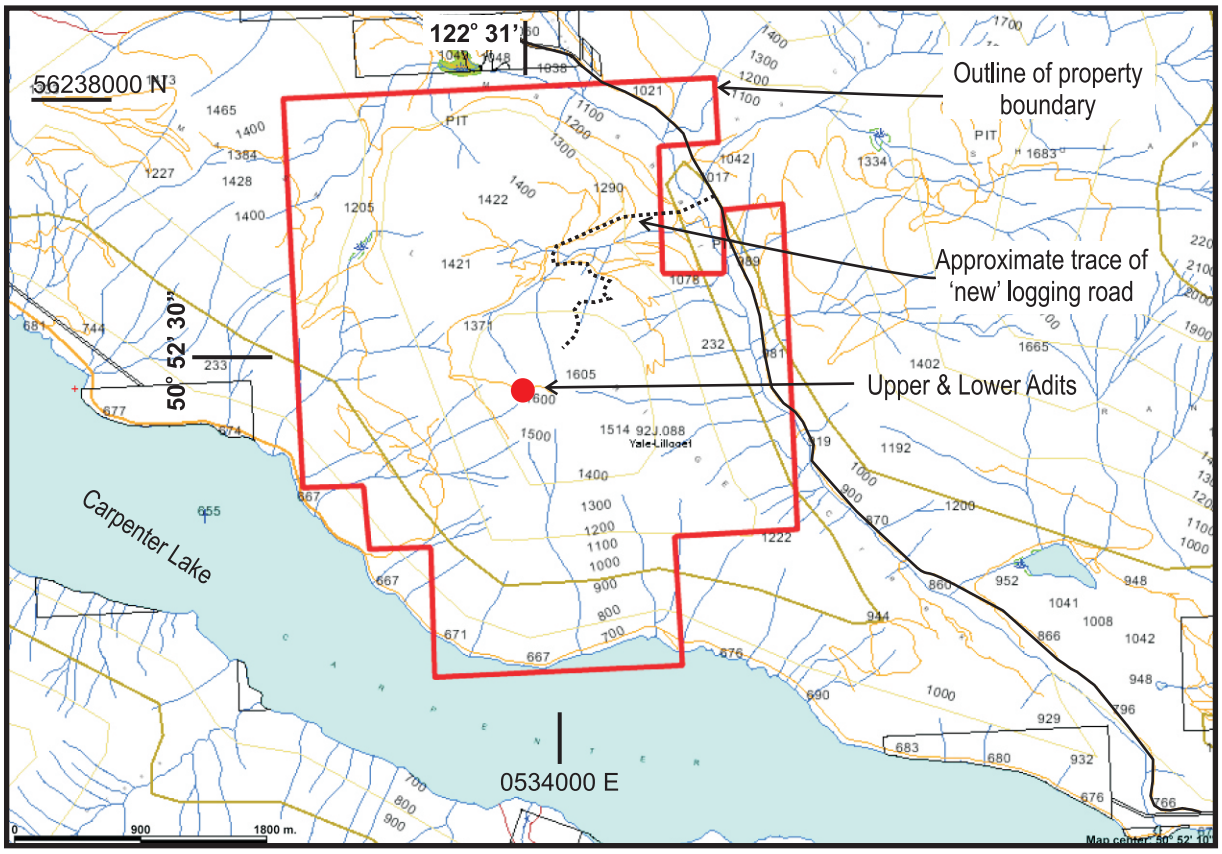


0 1000 2000 3000 Meters

Map Source BC Minfile Website (http://webmaps.gov.bc.ca)

Contour interval 100 metres

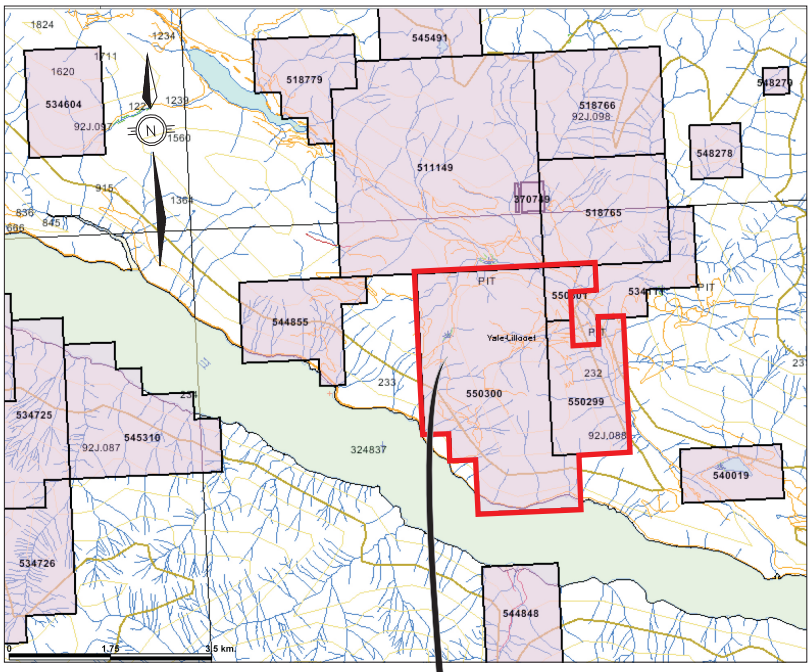
Chai Cha Na Mining Inc.

Gold Summit Project

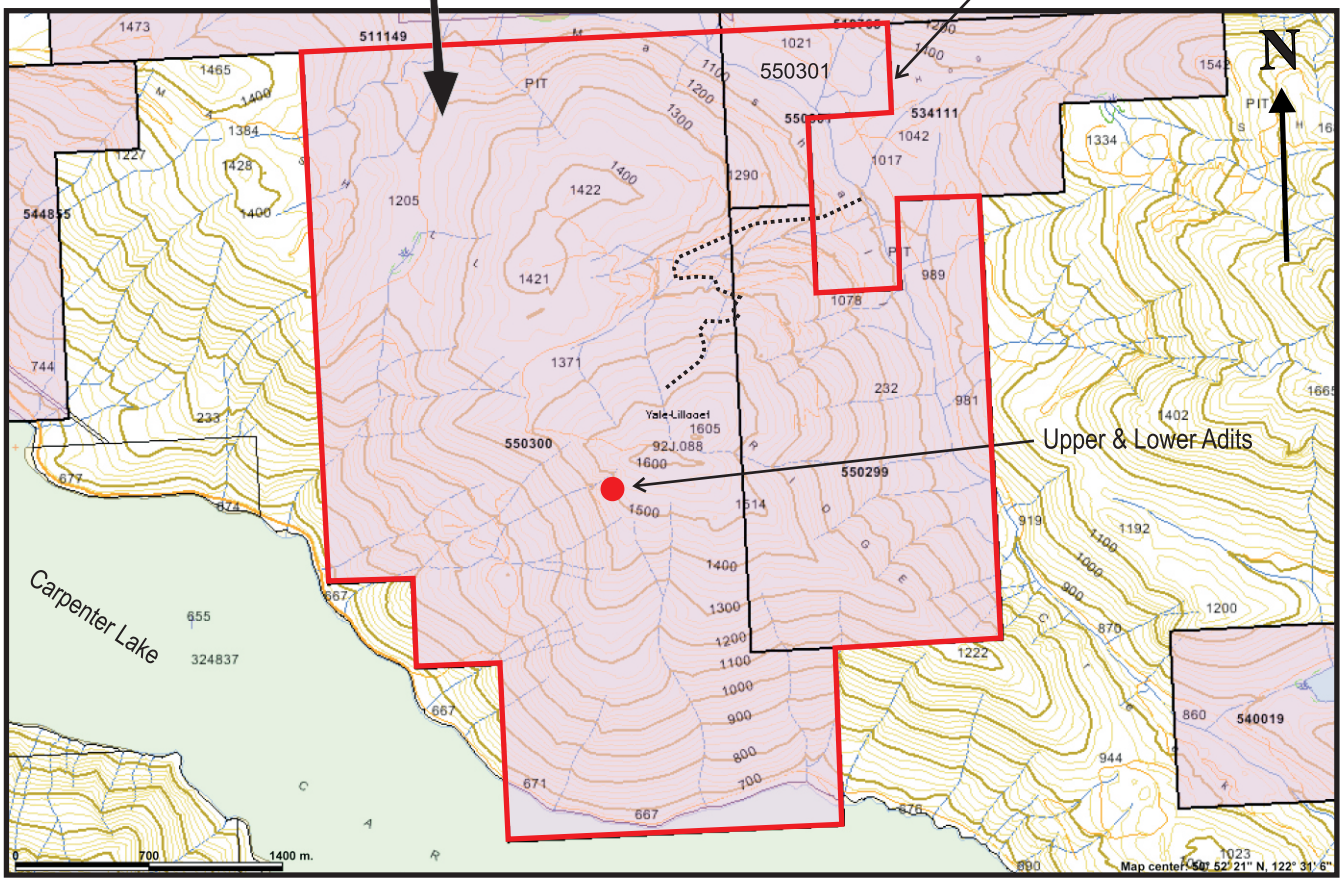
Southwest British Columbia, Canada

LOCATION MAP

Date: February 2007	FIGURE 4.1



Outline of property boundary



0 10000 20000 30000 Meters

Contour interval 100 metres

Map Source BC Minfile Website (http://webmaps.gov.bc.ca) Feb. 03, 2007
Location: BCGS Map Sheet 092J/088

Chai Cha Na Mining Inc.

Gold Summit Project
Southwest British Columbia, Canada

CLAIM MAP

Date: February 2007 | **FIGURE 4.2**

4.3 Mineralization Location (Figures 4.2 and 6.0)

The Gold Summit property is an early stage gold exploration venture. The claims host a number of roughly east-west trending, shear hosted, mesothermal gold-silver ± polymetallic quartz vein occurrences.

The main quartz vein shear structure, the Adit Zone (Upper and Lower), cuts though the centre of the property (south centre of claim 550300). Other areas that cover historically significant mineralized quartz vein/shears or prospective geochemical soil anomalies are located (a) to the immediate northwest and southwest of the Adit Zone and (b) on the north east corner of claim 550300; trending on to the west side of claim 550301.

The only major mineral deposits in the region are found in the Bralorne-Pioneer gold Camp, located approximately 25 kilometres to the southwest.

4.4 Environmental Liability, Permits and Bonds

The author believes there are no outstanding environmental liabilities resulting from historical exploration and the associated surface and sub-surface physical disturbances. However, CCN should confirm this presumption by contacting the appropriate BC government agency, when making applications for future mineral exploration permits. During the author's property visit, a number of trench sites and adits of the Adit Zone were visited. Many of the 1990 trenches are partially collapsed or slumped in. The Upper Adit appears to be in good shape, although, at the time, it was inhabited by a family of skunks. The portal of the Lower Adit is completely covered by a small landslide. No exploration permits or bonds are in place for future mineral exploration.

At the time of the author's property examination, a new forest access road had been newly created on the north slope of Marshall Ridge. Recent conversations with Mr. Bill Pepper of Ainsworth Lumber (Savona BC) indicate that harvesting was carried out on a few small cut blocks two years ago, on the north slope of Marshall Ridge. The exact location of these cut blocks is not known to the author. Future exploration efforts should incorporate the consequences of these clear cuts and any additional new road related rock cut exposures.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)

The Gold Summit property is located in south coastal British Columbia, Canada, approximately 185 km north of Vancouver. The property is best accessed by a combination of paved and gravel roads from either Bralorne or Lillooet, about 25 km east or 50 km west of the claims, respectively. Paved highway 40 follows the north shore of Carpenter Lake passing through the south end of the property. Access to the north and central portions of the property is first by the Marshall Lake forestry access gravel road and then by a 'new' dirt-logging road, which runs south through the claims. All roads are two-wheel drive accessible, but only in ideal weather conditions. A few ancient four-wheel drive access roads criss-cross the property but are now over grown by young vegetation and are infrequently eroded. These roads can be easily rehabilitated with minimal heavy equipment efforts.

The closest full service community, providing extensive infrastructure and skilled manpower is Lillooet, although Bralorne can provide acceptable exploration program necessities. Accommodations

available include two hotels in Gold Bridge and Tyax Lodge (north of Gold Bridge). There are many campsites located on lakes and rivers in the vicinity as well. A major electrical power line cuts through the south end of the property, but no exploration related infrastructure is present on or near the claims. The elevated central region of the property has no immediately accessible water to facilitate exploration efforts. Most water will have to be trucked or pumped from either Carpenter Lake or Marshall Creek to accommodate drilling programs in this region.

The claims cover the eastern extent of Marshall Ridge, which is bound to the north by Marshall Creek and to the south by Carpenter Lake. The glacially derived ridge rises from about 654 m (2145 feet) at Carpenter Lake to a high point of 1628 m (5340 feet), on the top of Marshall Ridge. The ridge is moderately steep and is generally accessible by heavy earth moving equipment. The ridge top is largely flat.

The property is covered by thick stands of fir and pine trees. Vegetation can be dense at lower elevations, making walking difficult. Deadfall trees and ground level debris are also abundant. Overburden cover is extensive and commonly shallow at less then one metre, but can be locally greater than five metres. Soils contain a well-developed red-brown coloured B-horizon (Sampson 1988).

The property climate is typical of the south central Coast Mountain region of British Columbia, being generally free of snow from early May through October. The closest community for which the Government of Canada weather website (weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca) reports weather statistics is Whistler. (Note: while the Gold Summit property is only 90 km north of Whistler, but it is at slightly higher elevation; therefore property temperature ranges and total of precipitation may tend to be more extreme). Whistler's average yearly rainfall is about 850 mm; the months from October to February experience the most precipitation. Average annual snowfall in the area is about 411cm. An extensive snow pack on the Gold Summit claims will prohibit most winter work, particularly on those portions of the property at higher elevations. Summers are temperate, with average daytime temperatures from 6^{o}C to 16 ^{o}C (extreme summer high: ~38 ^{o}C). During the winter, the average daytime temperatures range from 0 ^{o}C to -4 ^{o}C (extreme winter low: -30^{o}C).

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

(Adapted from Landsburg 1981, White 1982, Sampson 1988 and Miller-Tait 1990) (See Figure 6.0)

The following is a brief summary of the historical exploration efforts carried out on the Gold Summit property. The author has endeavoured to compile a complete database of all property exploration, but unfortunately, comprehensive reports for the many older exploration programs are incomplete, unavailable or lost. As such, the author makes no representation as to whether the following historical information is complete or wholly accurate, but overall believes the information presented herein to be reliable. Figure 6.0 is a schematic historical exploration compilation reference map.

1907 to 1912

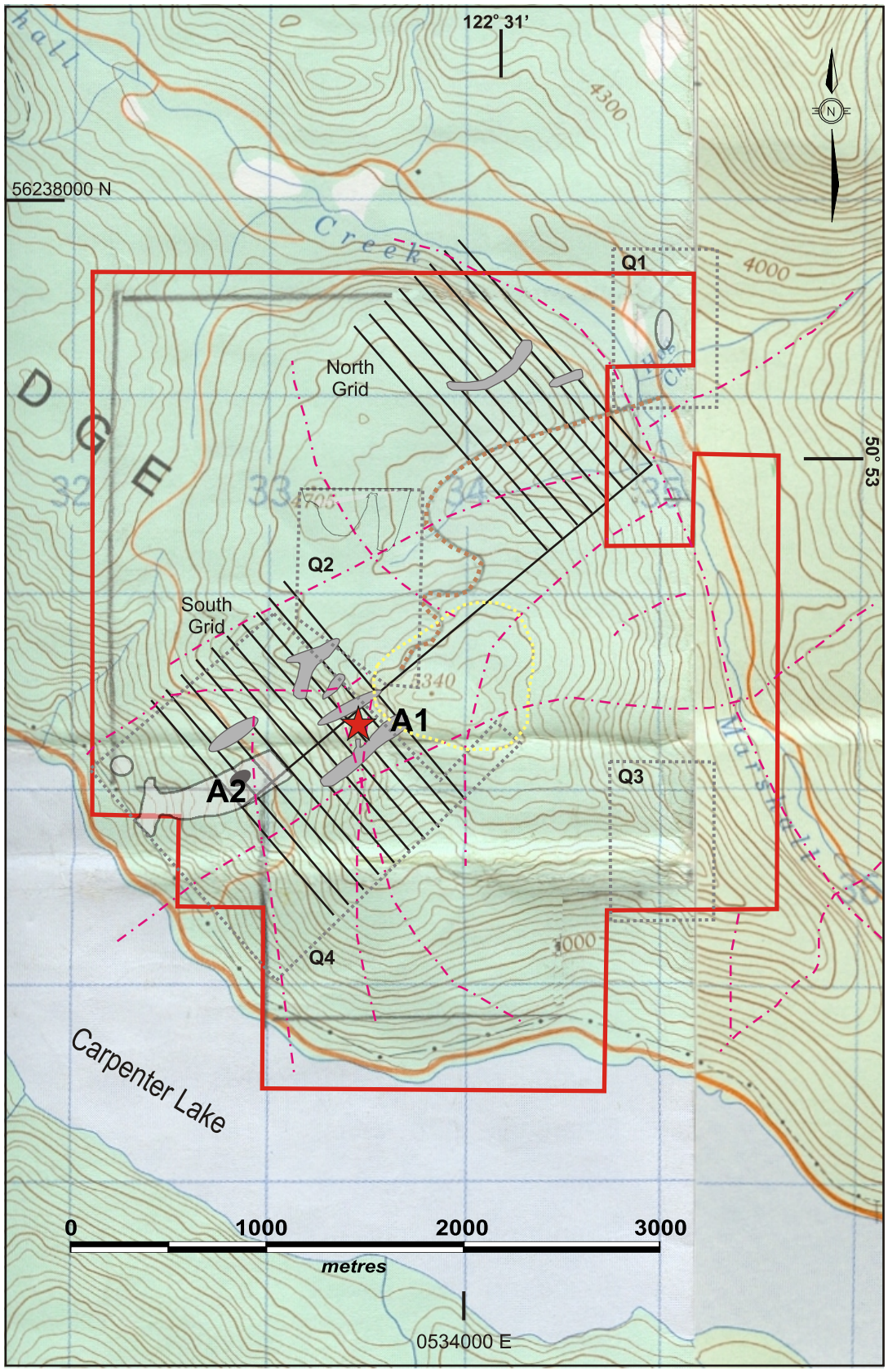
The earliest report of an original mineral enriched vein discovery comes from the 1907 British Columbia Department of Mines Annual Report. This report indicates that the Gold Summit property was first known as both the Summit and Paymuck. The report states that a galena, gold and silver enriched vein could be traced for 1000 feet (304 metres) on surface. A seventy-foot (21 metres) long adit (Upper Adit?) was driven into the hillside falling short of the vein. In addition, a large north-south trending basic dyke was discovered and was reported to be related to several quartz veins carrying iron, zinc and lead sulphides with appreciable gold and silver values (Lower Adit?). Over next few years, a number of attempts to intercept the quartz vein were made by extending the Upper Adit from an original easterly trend to north and then northeast. The main vein was finally achieved and a hand sorted mineralized vein sample was collected and assayed; reported results are "$8 gold, 2.2 opt silver and 10% lead". The 1912 British Columbia Department of Mines Annual Report mentions limited work was carried out on the previously identified quartz-sulphide veins related to the basic dike and on another surface quartz-sulphide vein occurrence. Work was halted after it was concluded that identified mineralization was irregular and of limited size.

1944 Bridge River Exploration

The property lied dormant until 1944, when L. J. Russell prospected the property and discovered additional mineralized outcrops on the ridge near the old Summit workings (Upper and Lower adits). At this time, the claims were held by Bridge River Exploration Ltd. who carried out an additional limited program of road construction, adit extension and surface trenching on several quartz vein showings. The claims were later allowed to lapse.

1980 to 1982 Quinto Mining Corporation

The first modern 'Marshall Ridge Area' exploration program was initiated by Quinto Mining Corporation (Vancouver BC) in 1980, when the company carried out the physical work of building and upgrading numerous property access roads. In June of 1981, Western Geophysical Aerodata Ltd. completed a 92-kilometre airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over the general area of the Gold Summit property. The survey successfully outlined (a) the major Marshall Creek fault zone and (b) located four areas of coincident VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies. During the years of 1981 and 1982, Quinto Mining focussed on four grid areas (Q1 to Q4) covering the four airborne anomalies. The company carried out programs of ground geophysical programs (VLF-EM, magnetometer, IP) geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping and sampling of old workings. Sampson (1988) reports that, Quinto Mining may have drilled at least three holes in the Adit Zone area, for which there are no known reports. The results of drilling are unknown, however work carried out by Sampson has located two old drill pad sites.



Legend

'New' dirt logging road

Upper & Lower Adits

Quinto Mining 1980-2

Q1 control grids

1981 Soil Anomalies

Gold Summit Mines 1987-90

Soil grids

1988 Airborne EM-VLF Conductor

1988 Airborne MAG anomaly

A1, A2 1990 Trenching Areas

1989 Soil Anomalies

Boundary of Gold Summit Property

Contour interval: 100 feet

Base Map Source: Energy, Mines & Resources Topography maps 092J15E & 16W

Chai Cha Na Mining Inc.

Gold Summit Property

British Columbia Canada

SCHEMATIC HISTORICAL COMPILATION

February 2007	Figure 6.0

Q1 Grid

The Q1 grid was located on the northeast side of Marshall Creek over the confluence of Hog Creek. This grid is located on the far northeast corner of the Gold Summit property (claim 5503001). The grid covered an airborne EM-magnetic anomaly, where the northwest nose of a magnetic high intersected a broad EM conductor. These same features were defined by the ground geophysical surveys. The combined EM data apparently suggested that a northerly trending fault intersects a zone of a magnetite bearing lithologies, perhaps an ultramafic (White 1980)? Geochemical soil sample results identified no copper, silver or zinc anomalies, but did show a two-line gold anomaly down slope from some ancient workings; the B.C.T. 1 to 4 adits. These adits were driven on narrow, vertically dipping, weak fractures that trend about 160°. The dominant host rock is a siliceous schistose argillite, with weakly disseminated pyrite. All rock samples collected from these adits are reported to be sub-anomalous in base and precious metals. Quinto concluded that the source of the gold in-soil values came from an outcropping quartz vein in the north trending lineament.

Q2 Grid

The centre of the Q2 grid was located approximately 700 metres north of the Upper and Lower adits, covering a weak airborne EM response and a magnetic high anomaly. The ground VLF-EM geophysical survey did not detect any definitive responses. The magnetometer results were erratic, identifying small isolated magnetic highs. Soil sample results showed several isolated single sample gold anomalies and no copper or silver anomalies. An open ended and strong zinc anomaly (high to 505 ppm) trends northward off the northern extent of the grid.

Q3 Grid

The Q3 grid was located on the far southeast end of Marshall Ridge, within the southeast corner of the present day Gold Summit property. The grid covered a weak NNE to SSW trending VLF anomaly. The magnetic response of the Q3 grid area is generally subdued. Soil sampling identified no precious metal anomalies, but did identify a weak zinc pattern, that correlated to the VLF anomaly. Quinto concluded that the co-incident VLF-zinc anomaly is related to a zinc rich phyllite lithology. The company also collected rock samples from the P.S. II and M.C.P. adits located on the north and south parts of the Q3 grid, respectively. The P.S. II adit was driven 30.5 metres on a vertical dipping northwest trending fracture, which cut a pyrite-rich rhyolite unit. All rock samples collected from this showing report sub-anomalous values except for a single grab sample collected from a 6.0 metre wide shear, that cross cut the adit in a easterly direction. This sample yielded 6.5 gpt silver and 4.8 gpt gold. The forty metre long M.C.P. adit was driven on a vertical fracture (trend?) cutting volcanics. Samples collected from this mineral occurrence yielded only trace values of gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead.

Q4 Grid

In 1981, the Q4 grid was located southwest of the peak of Marshall Ridge, approximately 400m south of the main area of historical workings. Later, in 1982, the grid was extended northeast, to cover the main workings of the Adit Zone. Soil samples were collected on the initial 1981 portion of the grid Q4, omitting the main Adit Zone area. Soil sample results for this area defined a generally NE-SW trending, strong and roughly co-incident zinc-copper soil sample anomaly. Zinc values ranged from 75 to 900 ppm, while copper high values were on the order of 60 to 100 ppm. This zinc-copper anomaly is co-incident with a cluster of gold highs (high value of 280 ppb) and erratic silver values. A 200m x 300m sized silver soil anomaly was discovered on the southwest limit of the Q4 grid (a local high value of 15 ppm).

In August 1982, Quinto Mining completed an induced polarization geophysical survey over the Q4 and parts of the Q2 grids. Results of this survey indicated areas of strong chargeability, some eight times background, extending laterally some 800 metres southwesterly from the adits (Q4 Grid). An apparent resistivity-low anomaly trends southwesterly from the adit workings for approximately one kilometre. This resistivity anomaly is attributed to a sheared graphitic argillite horizon. An approximately 250m x 500m 'satellite' chargeability anomaly, which trends roughly east-west, was detected about 600-700 metres south of the adits (Q4 grid). This chargeability anomaly is nearly co-incident with a number of apparent resistivity-low anomalies, which dominantly trend east to west. This area is reportedly underlain by silicified and jasperoidal lithologies (White 1982). A strong chargeability anomaly appears to extend northward towards on to grid Q2, but survey coverage is sparse.

1987 to 1990 Gold Summit Mines Ltd.

1) During the months of December 1987 and January 1988, Columbia Airborne Geophysical conducted a helicopter based airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over Marshall Ridge, for Gold Summit Mines (Vancouver BC). Columbia flew 166.7 kilometres of line following the contours of Marshall Ridge, with an average line spacing of approximately 100 to 200 metres (Brewer 1988). The airborne survey identified:

(1) The major northwest trending Marshall River fault structure.
(2) A pair of northeast trending lineaments at the centre of the present day claims.
(3) A group of four sub-parallel north trending lineations on the south slope of Marshall Ridge.
(4) A single weak north-northwest trending VLF-EM conductive zone on the north slope of Marshall Ridge.
(5) A bulls eye magnetic high over the peak of Marshall Ridge, interpreted to be representative of a buried intrusive plug of basic composition.

2) In July 1987 and August 1988, Gold Summit Mines carried out a comprehensive exploration program including 30.5 kilometres of grid line establishment, collection of 988 geochemical soil samples, geological mapping and prospecting and re-sampling of known showings (adits and trenches) over the southwestern and northeastern slopes of Marshall Ridge - called the South and North grids respectively (Sampson 1988). The geology of the grids was mapped and soil samples were collected on 100 metre spaced lines at 25 metre intervals. The samples were analysed by ICP for silver, arsenic, copper, lead, antimony, zinc and Atomic Absorption for gold. Sampson reports the results of the soil sample survey of the two grids as follows.

South Grid

The South grid was located on the southwest slope of Marshall Ridge, covering the northeast extent of the Q4 Quinto grid. A number of northeast trending soil anomalies were identified flanking the Upper and Lower adit area. A co-incident gold-arsenic-silver-lead-zinc ± copper anomaly was delineated south of the main workings. This anomaly extends for approximately 700 metres down the south-facing slope of Marshall Ridge. Gold values range from 20 ppb to 1,850 ppb. A series of shorter (300-400m long) sub-parallel gold-arsenic-silver-lead-zinc ± copper anomalies are located north of the mains workings area. Two small (<300 m long) roughly northeast trending anomalies were identified on the southwest part of the grid (Lines 14N to 16N). These soil anomalies report subdued, but co-incident gold-arsenic-silver-lead-zinc ± copper values.

North Grid
The North grid was located on the northeast slope of Marshall Ridge, covering ground between the Q2 and Q1 Quinto grids. Overall, the geochemical soil sample results were sub-anomalous. Only a single narrow (~25m wide) and weak arsenic-gold anomaly was delineated; extending for approximately 400 metres in an easterly direction through the west-centre part of the grid.

Numerous rock samples were collected from the pre-existing adits and trenches. Three grab samples of sulphide rich quartz vein material, collected from the Lower adit, reported gold values of 0.239, 1.187 and 0.316 opt. Grab samples collected from the Upper adit were collected from an irregular quartz vein with varying amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold values of the five samples collected ranged from 0.07 opt to 0.316 opt gold. The samples were analysed for gold exclusively. Sampson recommended a follow-up program of mechanized trenching and diamond drilling of the more significant soil anomalies.

3) During the period from August to October 1989, Gold Summit Mines followed up the anomalous geochemical soil survey results of the previous year by carrying out a mechanical trenching program. The company excavated forty-four trenches (+1000 metres total) and collected 319 rock samples, which were analysed by fire assay for gold only. Principal trenching efforts focused on two areas within the South Grid: (1) 'Area 1' the largest and more significant multi-element soil anomaly east of the Upper-Lower adit workings and (2) 'Area 2' the smaller and somewhat subdued multi-element anomaly, on the southwest corner of the grid. Several overburden-masked veins were discovered in both areas. Chip sampling of veins, in Area 1, report values of up to 0.816 opt gold. These veins are interpreted to be an extension of the quartz vein/shear mineralization identified in the Upper adit. Trenches in Area 2 uncovered many short lensiodal veins, which are either faulted off or pinched out. Samples collected from the veins report gold values up to 0.75 opt. Trenching efforts in the region between Area 1 and Area 2 failed to achieve bedrock due to extensive overburden. The 1990 Miller-Tait report mentions some trenching was carried out on the North grid, over the narrow and weak arsenic-gold soil anomaly. Trenching efforts uncovered a large feldspar porphyry dike, with pervasive disseminated pyrite, from which rock samples reported low gold values (high value of 1.0 ppm over 1.4 metres). Miller-Tait collected additional rock samples from vein material in the Upper and Lower adits. Vein samples collected from the Upper adit proved more enriched in base and precious metals. The most significant assay result includes 0.32 opt gold, 1.2 opt silver, 0.35% lead and 3.4% zinc over 1.7 metres. Miller-Tait recommended a follow-up program of additional soil sampling, mechanized trenching and diamond drilling, focusing on the regions to the northeast and southwest of the South Grid.

4) In October 1990, Gold Summit Mines carried out a very limited reconnaissance style soil survey and prospecting-mapping program on the east side of the Marshall Creek fault, approximately 300 metres off northeastern border of the Gold Summit property. Soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals on a single north-south running line. These samples reported weak gold and pathfinder elements. Additional prospecting and soil sampling was recommended.

5) In September 1994, Gold Summit Mines carried out a brief diamond drill program on the property. Little information is available for this drill program. The location, orientation and depth of drill holes are not known. No assessment report was filed with the BC government. A September 19, 1994 company news release reported the results of a six-hole program as follows:

Table 6.0: 1994 Gold Summit Mines Diamond Drilling Results

DDH Hole	Width (true thickness)	Gold opt	Zinc %
No.1	Hole abandoned		
No.2	1.37 metres	0.175	2.2
No.3	0.76 metres	2.573	0.8
No. 4	0.56 metres	0.100	nil
including	0.30 metres	0.230	2.36
No. 5	0.46 metres	0.565	2.5
No. 6	1.52 metres	0.065	nil

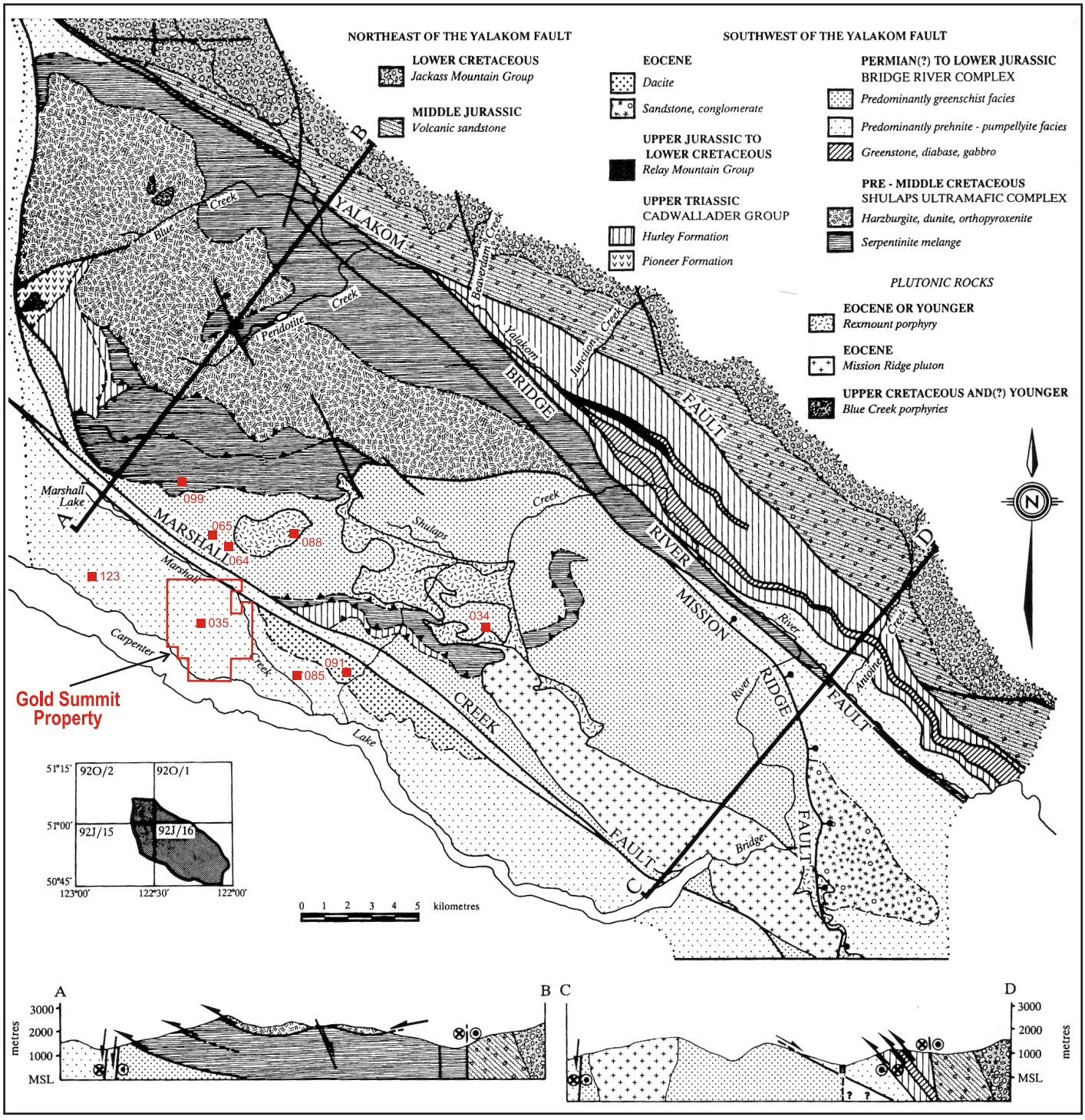
(After a September 19, 2004 Gold Summit Mines news release)

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology (Modified after Miller-Tait 1990 & Gaba et al 1989) (see Figure 7.1)

The Gold Summit property is located in the Bridge River district (Permian (?) to Jurassic age), which includes variably metamorphosed and structurally imbricated chert, mafic extrusive and intrusive rocks, limestone, serpentinite and clastic rocks. This district is at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt (volcanic and sedimentary rocks), where it abuts against the Coastal Plutonic Complex (plutonic and metamorphic rocks). In the region, Mississippian to Triassic arc volcanics and backarc sediments (Cadwallader Group and Bridge River Complex) are intruded by synvolcanic, intermediate plutons (Bralorne Intrusions) and faulted against Permian aged ophiolitic, ultramafic intrusions (Shuslaps Ultramafic Complex). Jurassic and Cretaceous basin sediments and rift volcanics are sequentially intruded by late Cretaceous to early Tertiary plutons of felsic composition. Relatively flat-lying Eocene intermediate and mafic volcanics unconformably overlie the older lithological sequences. The Bridge River Complex lithologies are structurally interweaved with units of the Cadwallader Group and Shuslaps Ultramafic complex.

Regional structure is dominated by a system of northwest to north trending faults that reflect a complex history of mid-Cretaceous to Tertiary compressional, sinistral strike-slip and extensional deformation. The Marshall Creek fault structure, just north of the Gold Summit claims, defines a steep dipping, dextral strike-slip fault, which is at least in part, Tertiary in age. The Marshall Creek Fault is a prominent northwest trending structural that separates Bridge River schists to the northeast from lower grade Bridge River rocks to the southwest. The fault is regionally persistent, extending from the Fraser fault system (located about 35 kilometres south of Lillooet) about 90 kilometres northwestward to Marshall Lake. The mid-Cretaceous to Tertiary structures, which dominate the region, are superimposed on older structures, which are not well understood. Triassic subduction-related deformation and metamorphism is reflected in a penetrative blueschist-facies deformation of the Bridge River Group.



(Map from Gaba et al 1989; BCGSB Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-1)

■ 035 **BC Minfile Occurrences** (immediate property area only)

Minfile #	Name	Commodities	Mineralization Type
092JNE034	Rex Mountain	Gold, Silver, Copper, Bismuth, Tungsten	Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins
092JNE035	Summit	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper , Antimony	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au
092JNE064	4-Ton	Jade/Nephrite Gemstones	Jade
092JNE065	Greenbay	Jade/Nephrite Gemstones	Jade
092JNE085	Marshall Creek	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper , Antimony	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au
092JNE088	Shulaps	Gold, Silver, Copper	Au-quartz veins
092JNE091	Jones	Coal	Lignite
092JNE099	Shulaps Range	Chromium	Podiform chromite
092JNE123	Marshall Ridge	Limestone	Limestone

Chai Cha Na Mining Inc.

Gold Summit Property
British Columbia Canada
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

February 2007 | Figure 7.1

7.2 Local Geology

(Modified after Miller-Tait 1990, Gaba et al 1989 & Sampson 1988)

The Gold Summit property is dominantly underlain by NW-SE striking Permian (?) to Jurassic aged Bridge River Complex rocks. In the Marshall Ridge areas, rocks of the Bridge River Complex are likely part of a southeast trending axial zone, belonging to a broad complex antiformal structure that plunges to the northwest. Locally, these rocks mainly include prehnite-pumpellyite metamorphic grade chert and greenstone volcanics (andesites and basalts), with interbedded argillite, limestone, tuff, volcaniclastics, pebble conglomerate, diabase and gabbro. The Bridge River Group has been intruded by Eocene light grey feldspar porphyry dacites and breccias. These breccias commonly include fragments of conglomerate, sandstone, shale and lignite. The Eocene intrusives outcrop at higher elevations on the property.

On the Gold Summit claims the most abundant rocks are dark coloured argillites, with lesser dark to light grey weathered cherts and dark cherty argillites. The chert commonly forms lenzoid and nodular layers up to 10 centimetres thick, separated by thin films of dark argillite. Consequently, the rock has been referred to as ribbon chert. Close spaced joints in the argillite and chert induce in a characteristic chunky rubble texture.

Grey to chocolate brown coloured greenstone rocks give the impression of being more abundant than they actually are, because of their high resistance to weathering. Reportedly, most greenstone outcrops are andesite to basalt flows or flow-breccias, which are intensely shattered. Locally these volcanics are amygdaloidal and exhibit pillow structures.

The Marshall Creek regional fault cuts from northwest to southeast through the northeast corner of the property. The 1988 airborne geophysical survey has identified at least three sub-parallel northeast trending fault structures cutting through the centre of the claims. These structures appear to be splays off the major regional Marshall Creek structure. Other structures identified by the 1988 geophysical survey, include (1) a group of four sub-parallel north trending lineations on the south slope of Marshall Ridge and (2) a single weak north-northwest trending VLF-EM conductive zone on the north slope of Marshall Ridge.

An eastward trending shear/fault structure hosts the property's main quartz-sulphide vein mineralization, often defining a sheared contact between andesites and argillites. The orientation of this shear/vein structure is variable, with trends ranging from 060° to 110° and dips ranging from 30° north to vertical.

A north trending basic dike of unknown age has been identified in the Lower Adit zone. This 2.4 metre wide dyke cuts across a series of argillites, quartzites and greenstones. Cutting across the dyke and argillites are a series of short parallel quartz-sulphide stringers.

A large feldspar porphyry dike has been uncovered by historical trenching efforts in the northeastern corner of the property. The dyke contains weakly disseminated pyrite and somewhat anomalous gold values.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

References for deposit characteristics are the British Columbia government mineral deposit profiles web site and the Northern Miner "Geology 101" web site (Section 21 References).

Shear Hosted Gold-Silver (±polymetallic) Vein deposits
Gold Summit property mineralization is similar to most shear related lode gold deposits. Mineralization is epigenetic in nature and formed from structurally focussed hydrothermal fluids, which create a system of low sulphide quartz veins, veinlets or stockworks. Theses deposits are normally associated with major regional scale structural "breaks" or faults. Deposits are often located in or near a plutonic body. Vein systems often occur in the central parts of discrete shear zones within a larger regional fault, where rotational or simple shear strains predominate. Vein systems are tabular, sub vertical structures of varying thickness and lateral extent; where typical thickness is measured in metres and the strike-dip dimensions are measured in tens or hundreds of metres. The economically viable part of the vein system may be considerably smaller than the whole shear system; often forming discreet shoots of mineralization. Precious metal mineralization often occurs as coarse individual grains, occasionally making this type of deposit difficult to evaluate, due to a "nugget effect" on sample analyses.

Quartz veins usually have sharp contacts with wallrocks and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastamosing gashes and dilations. Textures may be modified or destroyed by subsequent deformation. Wallrock alteration is characterized by silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occurring adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within a broader zone of carbonate alteration, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

Ore mineralogy can include: gold, silver, arsenopyrite chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, argentite, pyrrhotite, galena, tellurides, scheelite, and bismuth.

Gangue mineralogy includes: quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite or siderite), hematite-limonite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite.

Typical geophysical signature: Associated structures may be defined by ground magnetic, very low frequency or electromagnetic surveys. Airborne surveys may identify prospective regional-scale major structures.

Other similar British Columbia lode gold deposits include Bralorne-Pioneer and Premier mining camps. Other well-known examples of lode gold mining camps are Red Lake (Ontario) and Kirkland Lake (Ontario).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

9.1 Regional Mineralization

Mineral occurrences within the immediate Gold Summit region occur mainly between the Marshall Creek and Yalakom-Bridge River faults (See Figure 7.1) (Gaba et al, 1990). These include mesothermal gold-quartz veins within stocks of the Blue Creek porphyry, as well as veins, disseminations and stockworks containing molybdenum, copper, and gold along the northeastern margin of the Mission Ridge pluton. In addition, ultramafic rocks of the Shulaps complex contain occurrences of small chromite pods, nephrite jade, magnesite, lignite, and chrysolite. Cinnabar occurs locally as disseminations and veinlets near the Bridge River fault. The region also hosts a number of gold-bearing quartz veins within sediments and greenstones of the Bride River Complex. Veins are typically ribboned and occupy steeply dipping northerly and easterly trending shears. They commonly contain visible gold and up to a few percent sulphides; including arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

The Gold Summit property is situated within the Bridge River Mining Camp. The claims are only 25 km northeast of the Bralorne-Pioneer gold mines, where gold and silver mineralization is found in shear hosted quartz veins. Historical production of the mines is reported at about 4.15 million ounces of gold and 0.95 million ounces of silver from 7.9 million tons of ore, for a recovered grade of 0.53 opt (Howlett 2003).

The British Columbia Minfile mineral occurrence database designates the Gold Summit with the number 092JNE035 and describes the main showing (upper and lower adits) as hosting shear related polymetallic quartz veins. The immediate surrounding area around the property includes some eight other Minfile occurrences. Table 9.1 summarizes the general characteristics of these regional mineral occurrences and Figure 7.1 illustrated their locations.

Table 9.1 Regional Minfile Occurrences (immediate property area only)

Minfile #	Name	Commodities	Mineralization Type
092JNE034	Rex Mountain	Gold, Silver, Copper, Bismuth, Tungsten	Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins
092JNE035	Summit	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper , Antimony	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au
092JNE064	4-Ton	Jade/Nephrite Gemstones	Jade
092JNE065	Greenbay	Jade/Nephrite Gemstones	Jade
092JNE085	Marshall Creek	Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper , Antimony	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn ± Au
092JNE088	Shulaps	Gold, Silver, Copper	Au-quartz veins
092JNE091	Jones	Coal	Lignite
092JNE099	Shulaps Range	Chromium	Podiform chromite
092JNE123	Marshall Ridge	Limestone	Limestone

After BCDM Minfile Website

9.2 Local Mineralization

The Gold Summit Property hosts a number of roughly east trending, steep north dipping, shear hosted mesothermal gold-silver ± polymetallic quartz vein occurrences. Historical exploration efforts have identified a lengthy quartz vein/shear (Adit Zone) and several other less extensive quartz veins/shears. The exact dimensions of most veins discovered to date are not known. In many cases, the veins are masked by overburden or are structurally offset. A modestly gold enriched feldspar porphyry dyke has also been revealed by trenching efforts.

For the purposes of brevity, the author will not detail each of the individual shear hosted quartz vein occurrences of the Gold Summit property. In depth descriptions of most of the property showings can be found in the following references: Miller-Tait 1990, Sampson 1988 and Landsberg 1981. The following is a brief account of the foremost Gold Summit mineral occurrences.

Adit Zone

The Adit Zone is located near centre of the Gold Summit property, on the south slope of Marshall Ridge. This area has been the subject of the majority of historical exploration; including tunnelling (Upper and Lower adits), soil sampling, geological mapping, various ground geophysical programs and mechanized trenching. Mineralization in this area is found in an eastward trending gold bearing quartz vein-shear, which has been structurally displaced northward, at least once. Mineralology of the veins consists of quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite, in locally varying concentrations; where sulphide minerals are normally less than a few percent, overall. The orientation of the Adit Zone is variable, with trends ranging from 060° to 110° and dips ranging from 30°N to vertical. Reported widths of the Adit Zone vein range from 0.25m to about 2.0 metres.

Samples collected from the vein-shear occurrence (060°/50°N) at the Upper Adit portal report a high value of 0.216 opt gold, over one metre. At the end of the Upper Adit workings, the vein is reported to be displaced approximately 5 to 10 metres north and has an orientation of 090°/55°N. A sample collected from this vein exposure yielded 0.32 opt gold, 1.2 opt silver, 0.35% lead and 3.4% zinc, over 1.7 metres.

At the Lower Adit, a 2.4 metre wide basic dyke cuts northward through quartzites, argillites and greenstone volcanics. A series of short parallel stringer sulphide (quartz, arsenopyrite and pyrite) veinlets were observed in both the basic dyke and the argillite country rock. Sampson (1998) collected three grab samples from this sulphide occurrence. The samples assayed 0.239, 1.187 and 0.316 opt gold.

The Adit Zone quartz vein-shear system has been traced from east to west over an interpreted length of about 400 to 450 metres. Quartz vein-shears uncovered in Area 1 (‘A1’) trenches, approximately 400 metres east of the adits, are likely extensions of the Adit Zone vein system (Miller-Tait 1990) (see Figure 6.0). Rock samples collected from Area 1 limonitic-quartz veins report gold values ranging from a few ppb to 0.816 opt. The Adit Zone vein system has been traced on surface to an outcrop approximately 40 metres west of the adits. Sampson (1988) reports that this 1.8 metre wide vein-shear exposure contains stringers and disseminations of sulphides and has an orientation of 110°/30°N. Two continuous chip samples collected from this outcrop yielded 0.287 opt gold over 1.2 metres and 0.356 opt gold over 0.3 metres. The Adit Zone remains open along strike.

Other Shear/Quartz Vein Occurrences

1) The 1990 trenching program included the creation of 24 trenches in Area 2 ('A2'); located approximately 500 to 750 metres southwest of the Adit Zone (see Figure 6.0). This area is roughly co-incident with the 'south satellite' chargeability IP geophysical anomaly defined by Quinto in 1982. The trenches exposed a number of short lensiodal veins, which are either faulted off or pinched out. Samples collected from the veins report gold values up to 0.75 opt. Orientations of the Area 2 veins-shears are variable, with trends ranging from 040° to 140° (averaging about 100°) and dips ranging from 45° N to vertical (averaging about 60° N). Observed vein-shear mineralization includes quartz, brecciated quartz, limonite and rare pyrite-arsenopyrite. Trenching efforts between Area 1 and Area 2 failed to achieve bedrock due to extensive overburden.

2) 1990 trenching of the arsenic-gold soil anomaly on the North Grid (northeast corner of the property) uncovered a large feldspar porphyry dyke, with pervasive disseminated pyrite. Rock samples collected from Trench 55 reported low gold assays: high value of 1.0 ppm over 1.4 metre, with the next highest being 880 ppb over 1.0 metre.

3) In 1988, Sampson sampled a Quinto Mining trench, located approximately 200 metres northwest of the Adit Zone. Two grab samples collected from a mineralized shear yielded 0.11 opt and 0.40 opt gold.

Gold Summit Soil Surveys

Both the Quinto and Gold Summit soil surveys have illustrated that base, precious and pathfinder elements such as copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, arsenic and antimony form clear and often co-incident anomalies in close proximity to mineralized vein-shear occurrences. In some cases, soil anomalies are defined by a single sample site (particularly for gold) and in other cases, like the large zinc-copper anomaly south of the Adit Zone, are defined by numerous stations over hundreds of metres. Reports do indicate that down-slope dispersion of soil anomalies can occur in areas of particularly precipitous terrain (White 1981). Gold Summit Mines carried out a basic statistical analysis of their 1988 soil sample survey. Sampson (1988) reports the anomalous soil analyses levels for specific elements are as follows: silver > 2.5 ppm, arsenic > 107 ppm, copper > 130 ppm, lead > 43 ppm, antimony > 9.7 ppm, zinc > 372 ppm and gold >40 ppb.

Gold Summit Geophysical Surveys

Overall, historical Gold Summit geophysical survey efforts have been effective in defining the major regional and property wide structures. However, the results of the detailed ground geophysical surveys (MAG, VLF-EM & IP) have been found to be somewhat inconsistent for closely defining gold-sulphide enriched zones within the quartz vein-shears. The magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were largely ineffective, having delineated mostly major regional features, only. The induced polarization survey appears to have outlined definitive chargeability and resistivity anomalies in the main areas established mineralization. However, some these anomalies are reportedly attributed to either topographic effects or graphite rich sedimentary lithologies.

10.0 EXPLORATION

No exploration efforts have been carried out on the Gold Summit property by CCN.

The reader is referred to Section 6.0 for a detailed summary of Gold Summit historical exploration.

11.0 DRILLING

Quinto Mining reportedly drilled at least three drill holes on the Gold Summit property (perhaps in 1982 or 1983) (Sampson 1988). Unfortunately, there are no records for the drill program and the results are unknown. However, the Sampson 1998 report shows the locations of two old drill pads on the South Grid (Adit Zone); one drill pad is located on Line 21N at station 200W, the second on Line 22N at 150N. The drill pad on Line 21 was located by the author, while conducting the property exam (see photo in Appendix B). All that remains at the site are a few decayed and erratically filled core boxes. The author is unable to confirm the era of these core boxes (i.e. 1982 or 1994 drill programs?).

In September 1994, Gold Summit Mines carried out a brief diamond drill program on the property. Little information is available for this drill program. The location, orientation and depth of drill holes are not known. A September 19, 1994 company news release reported the results of a six-hole program. Table 6.0 summarizes these results.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

12.1 Historical Exploration Efforts

Pre-1980
As mentioned earlier, records for much of the early exploration efforts are lost or unavailable; details of sampling, analytical and physical work methodologies for work carried out before 1980 are non-existent.

1980-82 Quinto Mining Corporation
The following summary describes the sampling, analytical, geophysical survey and diamond-drilling methods employed by Quinto Mining during their 1981 to 1982 exploration programs.

In June 1981, Quinto Ming contracted Western Geophysical Aerodata to complete an airborne (helicopter) magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over the Marshall Ridge. Western flew 92 line-kilometres with an average line spacing of approximately 250 metres. Lines were oriented at about 040°.

During the summer and fall of 1981, Quinto carried out a program of grid establishment, prospecting, and soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer, and electro-magnetic) over the four areas (Q1 to Q4) recommended by the Western airborne survey. Glen White Geophysical was contracted to establish grids Q1 to Q4, soil sample and conduct ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer, and VLF-EM). Work was carried out from July 31 to August 18, 1981. Control grids Q1, Q2 and Q3 were cut with a north to south trending baseline, while the Q4 baseline was cut at 040°. Wing lines were established at right angles to the baselines, at 100-metre spacing, with stations at 25 metre intervals. 956 soil samples were collected from the grids and forwarded to Chemex Labs in Vancouver, BC. Soil samples were placed in standard paper Kraft bags, provided by Chemex. The

samples were analysed by Atomic Absorption for silver, arsenic, copper, lead, antimony, zinc and by fire assay for gold. The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Scintrex MF-2 fluxgate magnetometer, where readings were collected at 25 metre intervals. The VLF-EM survey was conducted using a Geonics EM-16 VLF-EM receiver, where readings were collected at 25 metre intervals. During the period from September 5 to October 24 (1981), Landsberg was contracted to carry out a rock sampling and prospecting program on the property. Rock samples were collected from the pre-existing adits, trenches and surface showings and forwarded in a mixture to Chemex Labs and Acme Analytical Laboratories. Both laboratories carried out fire analyses for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Reports do not elaborate on the sample preparation or analytical methods used.

During the period from August 10 to August 26, 1982, Glen White Geophysical Consulting carried out an induced polarization survey, covering a combined 18 grid kilometres of the entire Q4 and parts of the Q2 grids. Instruments used in the IP survey were a Huntec pulse-type transmitter, a Mark III receiver and a 2.5 kilowatt 400 cycle three-phase generator. Electric current was transmitted to the ground via two 50 metre spaced electrodes. Both apparent chargeability (measured in milliseconds) and apparent resistivity (measured in ohm-metres) were measured.

No vital information is known to exist for the 1982(?) Quinto Mining drill program, other than the locations of the two Adit Zone area drill pads, mentioned by Sampson.

1987 to 1994 Gold Summit Mines Ltd.
The following summary describes the sampling, analytical, trenching and diamond-drilling methods employed by Gold Summit during their 1987 to 1994 exploration programs.

During the months of December 1987 and January 1988, Gold Summit contracted Columbia Airborne Geophysical to complete an airborne (helicopter) magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over the Marshall Ridge. Columbia flew 166.7 kilometres of line following the contours of Marshall Ridge, at an average terrain clearance of about 50 metres and with an average line spacing of approximately 200 metres (Brewer 1988). The instruments used were a Sabre Electronics proton precession magnetometer and a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM receiver. Data was digitized from strip charts and hand contoured.

In 1987 and 1988, Gold Summit Mines Ltd carried out a comprehensive exploration program including 30.5 kilometres of grid line establishment, collection of 988 geochemical soil samples, geological mapping and prospecting, and re-sampling of known showings. The company contracted De La Mothe Exploration Services to construct two grids (North and South), joined by a common baseline (trending 040°). Wing-lines were placed at 100 metre intervals, trending 310°. De La Mothe also collected soil samples on both grids at 25 metre-spaced intervals. Sampson (1998) reports that soil samples were collected by using a shovel to dig through a layer of volcanic ash and collect a ~100 gram sample of well developed red-brown B-horizon soil. Samples were placed in standard paper Kraft bags, air-dried and sent to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver BC. The samples were analysed by ICP for silver, arsenic, copper, lead, antimony, zinc and Atomic Absorption for gold. The geology of the grids was mapped at an approximate scale of 1:2,500. Numerous rock samples were collected from the pre-existing adits and trenches and were analysed by fire assay for gold exclusively.

In late1989, Gold Summit Mines carried out a mechanical trenching program. The company excavated forty-four trenches (+1000 metres total) and collected 319 rock samples, which were analysed by fire

assay for gold only. Miller-Tait (1990) reports that the trenches were created by a Caterpillar 225 Excavator, where trench depths varied from 1 to 5 metres.

In September 1994, Gold Summit Mines carried out a six-hole diamond drill program on the property. Little information is available for this drill program. There are no reports which detail vital information such as, the location-orientation-depth of drill holes, type of drill utilized or how samples were collected and analyzed.

12.2 Author September 03, 2004 Property Examination Sampling

During the September 2004 property exam, the author collected 10 rock samples from previously sampled outcrops or float material. All samples were secured in plastic sample bags, sealed and labelled with a unique sample number (MMR1 to MMR10). The location of each sample was noted, in UTM coordinates (NAD27 datum), with the aid of a hand-held GPS (Garmin eTrex; accuracy ±6m). The samples were under the author's care and control from the moment of collection to delivery to the Assayers Canada laboratory in Vancouver. See Section 13 for details on analytical methods. Appendix A contains the analysis certificates for the M. Moore samples.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

13.1 Historical Exploration

The sampling procedures, sample-handling protocols, assaying methods and quality control measures for pre-1980 exploration programs of the Gold Summit property are non-existent. Reports for the Quinto Mining and Gold Summit Mines exploration efforts do not include complete explanations of sampling protocols. Therefore, a comprehensive review of procedures and protocols the Gold Summit is difficult to account. Overall, the author assumes that standard mineral exploration industry care and control typical of each exploration era was observed.

1980-2 Quinto Mining

Soil Samples collected during the 1981 exploration program were forwarded to Chemex Labs and were analysed by Atomic Absorption for silver, arsenic, copper, lead, antimony, zinc and by fire assay for gold. Rock samples collected during the Landsberg 1981 geological assessment program were forwarded in a mixture to Chemex Labs and Acme Analytical Laboratories. Both laboratories carried out fire analyses for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Reports do not elaborate on the sample preparation or analytical methods used.

1987 to 1994 Gold Summit Mines Ltd.

Sampling protocol details for this exploration era are slightly more complete. Reports do not mention any sampling care and control procedures, but they do detail analytical procedures. Soil samples collected by Gold Summit where forwarded to Min-En Laboratories in Vancouver BC, where they analysed by ICP for silver, arsenic, copper, lead, antimony, zinc and Atomic Absorption for gold. Each soil sample was dried and sieved to provide an -80-mesh fraction, from which a 1.0 gram sub-sample was collected. All samples were leached with for six hours with a HNO_3 and $HCLO_4$ mixture. The cooled leachate then under went 6-element ICP analysis. Gold analytical procedures for the soils were very similar, except that a 10.0 gram sub-sample of the –80 mesh fraction was collected and subjected to an aqua-regia solution and an atomic absorption analysis. Rock samples collected by Sampson (1988) were also forwarded to Min-En Laboratories, where they under went a fire-assay for gold. Records do not describe the preparation procedures or the size of sub-sample analyzed. Rock samples collected during the Miller-Tait (1990) during the trenching program, were forwarded to Oniva International Assay Lab in Goldbridge BC. All rock samples were analyzed for gold by fire-assay. Analytical records simply state that rock samples were pulverized and that a 10 to 15 gram sub-sample was prepared for fire assay. There are no records of the assay techniques or sampling protocols used during the 1994 diamond drill program.

Future sampling and analysis protocols to be utilized by CCN must be within modern acceptable industry standards and should conform to all industry-standard quality control and acceptance procedures. For example, a qualified geologist must supervise all sampling; care of bagged samples and the security of those samples must be a priority; and sample assay procedures must be suitable and of high quality.

13.2 Author Sampling

As stated above, rock samples collected by the author were under his care and control from the moment of collection to delivery to the laboratory in Vancouver. All ten rock samples were subjected to the following analytical procedure. All rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250-gram split to -150 mesh (95%). A 30-gram cut of the -150-mesh material from each

sample was then subjected to a 95° C leachate (HCL-HNO_3-H_2O) for one hour, then analyzed for 37-elements (including gold) by ICP-MS/ES analysis (Acme Analytical; Group 1F1). All samples were also analysed by fire assay methods, using a second 30-gram split of the –150 mesh material (Assayers Canada). All sample pulps and rejects have been discarded. The analytical data is tabulated in electronic files in a metric database (Microsoft Excel spread sheet).

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Authors Database Audit

A formal audit of the property database was not undertaken. However, approximately 20 rock/soil sample analyses were confirmed against original assay certificates and a few of the historical maps and figures. The author recommends that during future project data compilation or exploration, the database should be carefully audited and, if errors are found, corrected.

14.2 Author Independent Samples

The author of this report, Michael Moore P. Geo, conducted a field visit to the Gold Summit property on September 03, 2004. The following objectives were accomplished: project site examination, review of property geology and styles of mineralization-alteration. Six continuous chip samples and four random chip samples were collected from exposures of vein-shear mineralization of the Adit Zone area. Samples were collected from the Upper and Lower adit showings and from Gold Summit Mines trenches 5, 5b, 6, 7 and 9. All samples included some manner of shear hosted oxidized (limonitic) quartz veins or silica-flooding mineralization. Unfortunately, some trenches where partially collapsed and covered with a thin (<1.0 metre) veneer of soil/debris. Therefore, in some cases, the author did have some difficulty locating acceptable exposures of quartz vein material for sampling. Nevertheless, the author believes that sufficient sites of significance where inspected to make a quality assessment of the Gold Summit property. Table 14.2a describes all Moore samples and Table 14.2b compares them to their approximate historical sample equivalent analyses (Miller-Tait 1990 sampling). Appendix A contains the Assayers Canada and Acme Analytical analysis certificates for the M. Moore samples. Appendix B contains a number of property examination photos.

Overall, the analyses of samples collected by M. Moore are reasonably comparable with those of historical record. The polymetallic nature of mineralization is confirmed by the author's sampling. In most cases, base metal (lead, zinc ± copper) and pathfinder elements (arsenic, mercury, antimony ± molybdenum) concentrations were found to be coincidently anomalous with gold enrichment. Furthermore, silver values have a strong positive correlation to elevated gold numbers. Preliminary statistical evaluation, of the author's samples, shows the average silver to gold ratio (for samples with anomalous precious metal credits) is approximately 9:1.

Table 14.2b reveals that gold analyses vary significantly. This is not particularly unexpected, since property gold mineralization likely occurs as coarse grains, thus causing a "nugget effect' in precious metal analyses. All samples collected by Moore report lower fire assay results, when compared to those of historical record. One possible reason for this discrepancy may be that the author did have some difficulties uncovering ideal vein exposures in the partially collapsed trenches; thus, it is probable that some sample sites were not perfect duplicates of historical samples. Table 14.2a shows that for Moore sampling, fire assay (FA) results for gold were distinctly higher than ICP-MS analyses. A very-preliminary statistical analysis of this disparity reveals that FA gold values are roughly 60% higher than their ICP-MS equivalent.

Since the Gold Summit project is an early stage venture, the discrepancy in gold (and silver) analyses is tolerable in the short term. As more rock samples are collected, analyzed by various methods and statistically evaluated, a better understanding of the nature of the precious metal mineralization will evolve. The result will be an adequately repeatable gold (and silver) analytical methodology. To this end, CCN should apply the suggested analytical procedures in the sample quality control measures of this report.

Suggested Sample Quality Control Measures

To maintain a high level of quality control and analysis repeatability, CCN should employ a systematic analysis of (1) the habit of precious metal mineralization (gold and silver) and (2) the most appropriate analytical procedures. During future exploration, the company should contrast a statistically sufficient number of sample preparation and analytical methods to reduce the coarse grain gold nugget effect. Future analytical procedures should include, but not be limited to, the following:

a) Use a large (minimum 30g) assay split size for ICP analyses.
b) Consider a re-analysis of ICP analyzed samples, which have gold values greater than 0.5 grams per tonne; by fire assay (minimum 30g assay split).
c) Consider a metallics screen fire assay (500g assay split) for samples that are highly anomalous in gold and/or silver (perhaps greater than ~2 gpt gold).

Table 14.2a Author Independent Samples

Sample	**Type**	**Location**	**UTM** NAD27	**Gold ICP-MS** ppb	**Gold F.A.** ppb	**Sample Description**
MMR1	0.85 m c. c.	Trench 9	0533663E 5635330N	26.6	70.0	Oxidized quartz vein
MMR2	0.50 m c. c.	Trench 9	0533666E 5635330N	22.6	30.0	Oxidized siliceous shear
MMR3	1.00 m c. c.	Trench 7	0533677E 5635332N	9,810.7	11,770.0	Oxidized quartz vein, abundant red-tan clay alteration
MMR4	0.75 m c. c.	Trench 7	3m East of MMR3	921.6	1,490.0	Red-tan clay altered oxidized quartz vein (?)
MMR5	Random chip	Trench 6	0533706E 5635338N	119.6	170.0	Oxidized quartz vein cobble in trench
MMR6	Random chip	Trench 5b	0533710E 5635323N	59.7	110.0	Oxidized quartz vein in trench (insitu?)
MMR7	1.00 m c. c.	Trench 5	0533710E 5635323N	305.6	530.0	Highly oxidized quartz vein, abundant red-tan clay
MMR8	Random chip	Lower Adit	0533410E 5635413N	5.4	10.0	Silica flooded basalt FeOx on fractures & as vugs; large boulder on road. Portal covered by landslide
MMR9	0.25 m c. c.	Upper Adit portal	0533475E 5635406N	1,484.1	2,170.0	FeOx siliceous shear
MMR10	Random chip	Upper Adit Road	0533430E 5635428N	2.7	10.0	Silica flooded basalt + FeOx; large boulder on road

c. c. = continuous chip sample F.A. = Fire Assay

Table 14.2b Author Samples vs. Historical Samples *

Sample Number	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Mo ppm	Hg ppm	Fe %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
MMR1	0.85m c. c.	70.0	1290	254.8	1.1	1.0	54	6.55	48.7	37.2	119.7
16201	0.60 m c. c.	27,977.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR2	0.50 m c. c.	30.0	918	84.1	1.9	1.0	28	7.38	79.2	12.0	108.1
16148	0.30 m c. c.	4,800.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR3	1.00 m c. c.	11,770.0	47,377	>10,000	27.2	1.8	1,535	6.97	464.6	7,340.4	4,956.4
16166	0.60 m c. c.	17,931.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR4	0.75 m c. c.	1,490.0	11,103	3,295	7.2	0.7	445	7.27	193.8	1,518.2	925.1
16163	0.50 m c. c.	12,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR5	Random chip	170.0	1,303	37.4	1.0	1.6	243	7.46	16.1	72.8	128.2
16160	0.50 m c. c.	5,897.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR6	Random chip	110.0	1,344	237.6	1.3	1.2	243	7.88	81.0	112.3	436.7
16157-9	3.25m wt. av.	4,594.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR7	1.00 m c. c.	530.0	10,260	1,730.1	6.1	0.9	176	5.80	60.4	267.5	343.9
16153	0.40 m c. c.	3,085.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR8	Random chip	10.0	310	32.6	0.3	3.1	40	1.10	48.8	7.0	42.0
-	No sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR9	0.25 m c. c.	2,170.0	10,506	1,255.5	5.0	4.17	2,590	21.73	861.2	232.0	9,910
16001	0.50 m c. c.	240.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR10	Random chip	10.0	303	20.5	0.2	2.8	23	1.32	81.1	7.3	72.8
-	No sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Historical samples taken from Miller-Tait 1990 (Gold Summit Mines) Sample series 16XXX.
c. c. = continuous chip sample wt. av. = weighted average of series of three samples.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

(After BC Minfile website search February 03, 2007)

Contiguous on the north border of the Gold Summit property, there are a few competitors' claims (see Figure 4.2). These competitors claims cover established BC Minfile occurrences, specifically 092JNE064, 092JNE 065, 092JNE 099, 092JNE 085 and 092JNE088 (Figure 7.1). Claim 511149 is held by Gray Rock Resources (BC ID 110243). Claims 518765 and 518766 are held by Randy Polischuk (BC ID 121625). Claim 534111 is held by Ronald McLeod (BC ID 117888). Other competitors claims located approximately 1.0 kilometre southeast (claim 540019) and 1.0 kilometre west (claim 544855) are held by William Amey (BC ID 540019) and Norwest Enterprises Inc (BC ID 202727), respectively. In both cases these competitors claims cover established BC Minfile occurrences, specifically 092JNE 085 and 092JNE123.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There are no records of mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on any samples collected from the Gold Summit property.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resource or reserve estimates completed for this property.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant information that would change the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the Gold Summit property evaluation are as follows.

The Gold Summit property is an early stage gold exploration venture, located in the prolific Bridge River gold-silver mining camp (Bralorne-Pioneer). It is situated in the politically stable and mineral exploration affable province of British Columbia, Canada. The property is located in the southwest region of the province, where access and logistics are relatively simple and inexpensive. Property terrain is typical of the Coastal Mountain range, where topography is moderate to locally steep and covered by varying thicknesses of Quaternary overburden. Overall, property overburden depths will not greatly hamper most future exploration efforts. Extensive winter snow will restrict exploration efforts to the summer and fall months, particularly at the property's higher elevations.

Since 1907, intermittent historical exploration efforts have identified a number of roughly east trending, shear hosted, mesothermal gold-silver ± polymetallic quartz vein occurrences. The most prominent of these occurrences is the Adit Zone; being the most prospective target area known on the property. In many cases, vein-shear occurrences pinch and swell or are structurally offset. Precious and base metal enrichment has been shown to be highly variable along the strike of the vein-hosting structures; likely concentrating in structurally controlled shoots. Samples collected from mineralized quartz veins can yield high-grade gold assay values to greater than 1.0 opt, but are more commonly are on the order of 0.1 to 0.3 opt. The local variability of precious metal analyses has drawn attention to the probability of a coarse grain gold or nugget effect on assay results.

Property gold mineralization is not limited to shear-zone bound quartz-veins. In two separate property locations, physical work has exposed modestly gold enriched feldspar porphyry/mafic dykes, with related quartz veining. Future exploration efforts should incorporate, as a minimum, a cursory examination of these intriguing low-grade targets.

Soil sample surveys have proven to be the most cost effective method of isolating prospective areas of overburden masked quartz vein-shear mineralization. Follow-up mechanized trenching of the soil anomalies has been useful for exposing and providing access to hidden mineralized structures.

Historical geophysical surveys have been effective in defining the major regional and property wide structures, however, detailed ground geophysical surveys are fairly inconsistent for closely defining gold-sulphide enriched zones within the quartz vein-shears. Historic magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were largely ineffective; while the past induced polarization survey appears to have some success in delineating mineralized zones.

None of the property showings has been adequately tested by modern systematic physical, geochemical, geophysical or drilling methods. Based upon the property examination and review of past exploration results, it is the authors opinion that this is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended herein that CCN carry out additional exploration efforts on the Gold Summit property. An initial $125,000 exploration program is recommended. See Table 20.0.

While only a small portion of the property has been explored in detail, the first phase of exploration should focus on historically established soil geochemical anomalies and gold showings. To this end, a digital compilation of historical data, will greatly aid in accurately locating and characterizing of all prospective target areas. In the short term, the most obvious and promising site for future exploration is the Adit Zone and its' on-trend areas.

The Phase One Exploration program should be carried out in the following consecutive stages:

- Digital compilation and review of all historical exploration efforts, including remodelling airborne and ground geophysical data, where available and cost effective.
- Prospecting and sampling the road cuts, trenches and exposed outcrop. Orientation soil surveys, both conventional and Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) over the Adit Zone.
- Re-sample showings and trenches, particularly those that report modest to highly anomalous gold assays.
- Additional grid line establishment and comprehensive soil sampling (either conventional or MMI based on the results of the recommended orientation survey) over priority areas of interest.
- A follow-up mechanized trenching and rock sampling program.

The size and scope of the phase two drill program, consisting primarily of diamond drilling priority targets, would be contingent on the results of Phase One explorations. A preliminary budget of $250,000 is suggested.

Table 20.0 Proposed Phase One Gold Summit Exploration Budget

1) Digital compilation of all historical exploration		5,500
2) Prospecting new roads, re-sampling select historical showings, orientation soil survey		
Geologist (10 days @ $400 per day)……..……...4,000		
Prospector (10 days @ $300 per day)……..…….3,000		
Sample analyses		
Rock 50 @ $ 28 per sample……..……..…….……1,400		
Soils 150 @ $ 35 per sample……5,250		
Miscellaneous supplies……..……...2,850		
Logistics (vehicle, accommodation, etc)…..……..……..……3,000		
		19,500
3) Soil Sampling, Trenching and Rock Sampling		
Geologist (20 days @ $400/day).....……...8,000		
Prospector (20 days @ $300/day) .....……..6,000		
Labour (20 days @ $225/day)……..4,500		
Sample analyses		
Rock 350 @ $28 per sample)…..……..9,800		
Soil 1000 @ $35 per sample (assuming more costly MMI) ……..35,000		
Miscellaneous supplies…….5,000		
Logistics (vehicle, accommodation, etc)…..……..……..8,000		
Trenching & roads rehabilitation (excavator rental 10 days @ $600/day)……...6,000		
Reclamation……...2,000		
Report Compilation…….……..5,000		
		89,300
Miscellaneous & contingency …….....….		10,700
Total Costs .....…….....…….		**$ 125,000**

Suggested Phase Two Drill Program Budget

Diamond Drilling (@ $150/meter)		
Estimated 6 holes at average depth of 200m→ 1200 meter program…….....	180,000	
Geologist (25 days @ $425 per day)……..…….10,625		
Prospector (25 days @ $300 per day)……..…….7,500		
Sample analyses		
Rock 250 @ $ 30 per sample……..……..…….……7,500		
Miscellaneous supplies & rentals……..……....8,375		
Logistics (vehicle, accommodation, etc)…..……..…….12,000		
Drill pads and road + rehabilitation (excavator rental 10 days @ $600/day)…...6,000		
Reclamation……...2,000		
Report Compilation…….……..7,000		
	61,000	
Miscellaneous & contingency …….....….	9,000	
Total Costs .....…….....…….**$ 250,000**		

21.0 REFERENCES

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22.0 AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE, SIGNATURE AND CONSENT

MICHAEL MOORE, P. GEO
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael P. Moore, P. Geo., HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at Suite 5 - 305 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia V5Y 1T3, phone (604) 687 7178.

2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa Ontario, with a B.Sc. (Honours) in Geology (1989).

3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) with member number 21586.

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 18 years since graduation from university.

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 requirement 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 Review of the Gold Summit Project" prepared for Chai Cha Na Mining Inc. dated July 09, 2007 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Summit Gold Property. I did visit the property September 03, 2004.

7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the Ontario Securities Commission, the Alberta Securities Commission, and the British Columbia Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by Chai Cha Na Mining Inc., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

12) As of the date of this 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.

"signed & sealed"
Michael Moore, B.Sc. P. Geo.
Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
July 09, 2007

Appendix A: Author Independent Rock Sample Analytical Certificates

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Assayers Canada File # A405331
8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver BC V5X 4R6 Submitted by: Albert Hung

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm
MMR1	1.01	48.77	37.19	119.7	1290	73.5	29.3	2725	6.55	254.8	.2	26.6	1.3	175.4	.30	1.07
MMR2	.99	79.19	12.04	108.1	918	162.4	42.0	2740	7.38	84.1	.2	22.6	1.6	154.8	.18	1.87
MMR3	1.84	464.61	7340.37	4956.4	47377	80.6	24.0	12723	6.97	>10000	.2	9810.7	.7	136.7	31.44	27.22
MMR4	.71	193.76	1518.15	925.1	11103	143.4	40.7	2566	7.27	3295.0	.2	921.6	1.1	94.0	8.68	7.16
MMR5	1.57	16.05	72.83	128.2	1303	6.5	20.7	2488	7.46	37.4	.4	119.6	1.9	56.2	.27	.97
MMR6	1.16	81.02	112.33	436.7	1344	96.1	40.0	3477	7.88	237.6	.2	59.7	1.6	93.6	1.62	1.28
MMR7	.87	60.43	267.54	343.9	10260	77.4	30.9	4153	5.80	1730.1	.2	305.6	1.3	126.4	1.62	6.08
MMR8	3.05	48.80	7.01	42.0	310	16.0	3.2	549	1.10	32.6	<.1	5.4	.4	6.6	.37	.25
RE MMR8	2.89	46.72	6.58	39.6	303	15.1	2.9	551	1.11	29.7	<.1	3.6	.4	6.4	.35	.22
MMR9	4.17	861.23	232.04	9910.0	10506	56.6	26.4	2570	21.73	1255.5	.1	1484.1	.5	36.2	73.99	4.99
MMR10	2.77	81.08	7.32	72.8	303	27.3	6.8	1041	1.32	20.5	.1	2.7	1.6	7.6	.46	.18
STANDARD DS5	12.39	140.94	25.18	137.8	281	24.3	11.8	748	2.91	18.2	6.1	40.0	2.7	45.9	5.86	3.40

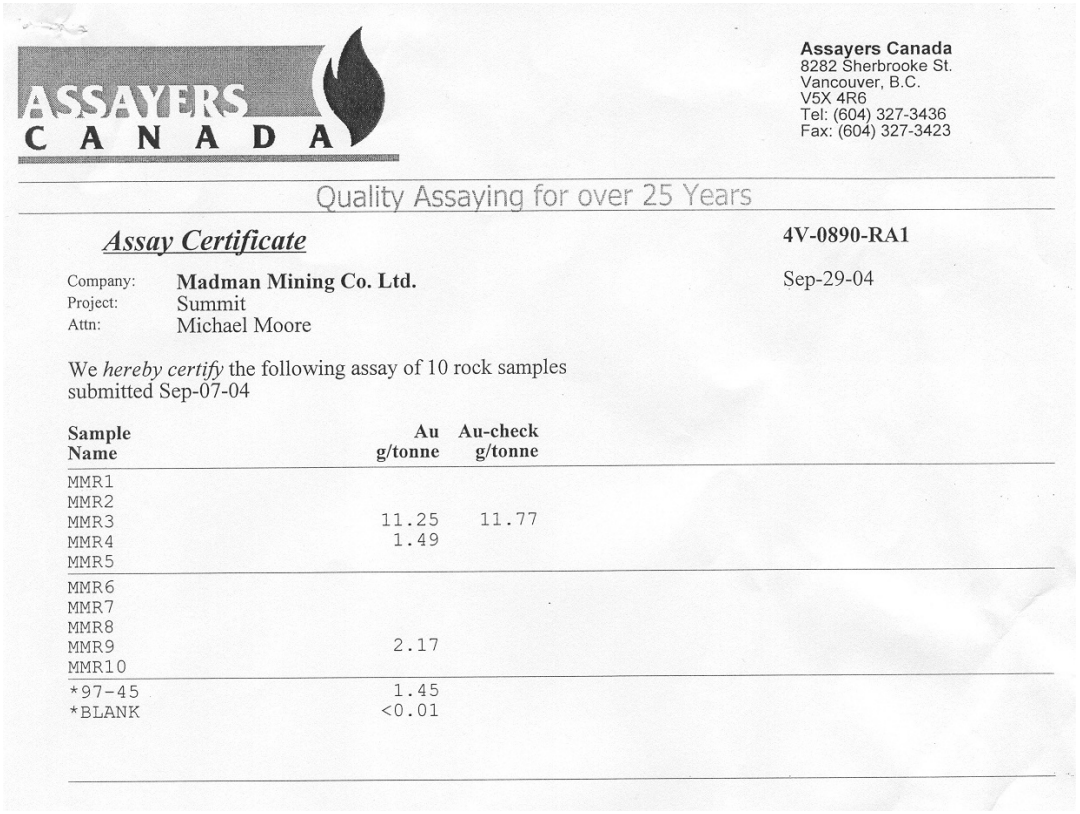
SAMPLE#	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
MMR1	<.02	79	7.92	.178	13.2	42.6	2.61	109.5	.001	20	1.04	.012	.20	<.1	10.4	.08	.06	54	.2	<.02	3.3
MMR2	.02	136	7.79	.210	19.0	138.4	2.01	102.0	.004	19	1.89	.017	.19	<.1	14.3	.07	.09	28	.2	<.02	8.4
MMR3	.07	61	9.04	.115	11.1	43.3	.97	146.2	.002	16	.83	.009	.16	.2	8.0	.10	.03	1535	.6	.03	3.5
MMR4	.02	137	5.12	.150	16.1	135.6	2.87	202.6	.174	16	2.93	.026	.12	<.1	13.2	.08	<.01	445	.1	.02	13.5
MMR5	.03	45	4.94	.508	33.0	20.9	.42	261.2	.004	20	1.11	.016	.22	<.1	7.8	.20	.29	243	<.1	.02	5.6
MMR6	.04	146	6.71	.209	16.7	87.9	.92	237.5	.004	23	1.42	.014	.20	<.1	15.2	.16	.04	140	<.1	.03	5.5
MMR7	<.02	90	8.02	.135	17.4	66.5	.76	218.8	.002	28	1.64	.012	.21	<.1	11.3	.17	<.01	176	<.1	.02	6.7
MMR8	.10	2	.44	.008	4.6	152.6	.04	88.3	.001	3	.12	.003	.07	.1	1.3	.02	<.01	40	<.1	.02	.6
RE MMR8	.10	2	.43	.007	4.5	146.3	.04	86.9	<.001	3	.12	.003	.07	.1	1.1	.02	<.01	30	.1	<.02	.5
MMR9	43.06	67	2.47	.073	9.0	59.1	.45	125.8	.012	13	.67	.010	.12	2.0	4.5	1.10	.31	2590	14.3	8.10	5.6
MMR10	.17	6	.19	.045	10.4	135.3	.05	263.5	.001	4	.22	.003	.10	.2	1.5	.03	<.01	23	.1	.05	1.0
STANDARD DS5	5.98	59	.72	.098	12.2	177.4	.68	136.1	.094	18	1.99	.034	.14	4.7	3.4	1.01	.01	172	4.6	.80	6.4

GROUP 1F1 - 1.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 20 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ___ FA ___ DATE RECEIVED: SEP 10 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 25/04

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

FAXED 10/8/04



ASSAYERS CANADA

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Assay Certificate

4V-0890-RA1

Company: **Madman Mining Co. Ltd.**
Project: Summit
Attn: Michael Moore

Sep-29-04

We *hereby certify* the following assay of 10 rock samples submitted Sep-07-04

Sample Name	Au g/tonne	Au-check g/tonne
MMR1		
MMR2		
MMR3	11.25	11.77
MMR4	1.49	
MMR5		
MMR6		
MMR7		
MMR8		
MMR9	2.17	
MMR10		
*97-45	1.45	
*BLANK	<0.01	

Certificate Number	Sample Name	Assay Au g/tonne	Assay Au-check g/tonne
4V0890RA	MMR1	0.07	
4V0890RA	MMR2	0.03	
4V0890RA	MMR3	11.25	11.77
4V0890RA	MMR4	1.49	
4V0890RA	MMR5	0.17	
4V0890RA	MMR6	0.11	
4V0890RA	MMR7	0.53	
4V0890RA	MMR8	0.01	
4V0890RA	MMR9	2.17	
4V0890RA	MMR10	0.01	
4V0890RA	*97-45	1.45	
4V0890RA	*BLANK	<0.01	

Appendix B: M Moore Property Examination Photos

End of new logging road: ~ 350m north of adits

View From hilltop looking west down Carpenter Lake

Hilltop (~5,300’ ASL) (above adits) Looking east

“Empty” core boxes at drill site (Line 12N – 22w)

Trench 9

Trench 9 Quartz Vein (sample MMR1)

Trench 9 Siliceous Shear (MMR2)

Trench 7 Oxidized Quartz Vein (sample MMR3)

Trench 7 Oxidized Quartz Vein? (sample MMR4)

Trench 6 Oxidized Quartz Vein Rubble (sample MMR5)

Trench 5b Oxidized Quartz Vein (sample MMR6)


Trench 5 Oxidized Quartz Vein (sample MMR7)

Lower Adit covered with landslide (sample MMR8)

Upper Adit (sample MMR9)

Upper Adit Oxidized Quartz Vein/shear (sample MMR9)