

TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY
Revelstoke and Slocan Mining Divisions
Kootenay Land District
Southeastern BC, Canada
NTS 82K/11, 12, 13, 14

for
MINERAL MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Kootenay Arc Property of Mineral Mountain Resources (“MMR”) is located in the Kootenay District of southeastern British Columbia. It covers an approximate area of 60,270 hectares (149,000 acres) over a 60 km long x 15 km wide part of the pericratonic southern Kootenay terrane of the southeastern Canadian Cordillera. The property includes 157 mineral cell claims and 1 legacy claim which are 100% held by the company and 11 mineral cell claims, 4 crown grants and 1 mining lease which are currently under option agreements. The various holdings are registered in the name of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., or their respective vendors, and are all in good standing. In excess of 97% of the property area is wholly owned by Mineral Mountain Resources.

The Kootenay Terrane (also referred to as the Kootenay Arc) includes a 10 to 50 km wide, arc-shaped belt of correlatable stratigraphy of the Lardeau and Milford Groups. The trend has been documented over a distance of 400 km, from 50 km south of the US border, in the Metaline Falls area of Washington State, to 100 km north of Revelstoke. The Kootenay terrane consists of mostly lower to mid-Paleozoic miogeoclinal sedimentary and volcanic rocks deposited on the distal edge of ancestral North America.

The layered rocks of the Lardeau district are a northwest-southeast trending, folded succession which is generally younger from northeast to southwest. The Kootenay Arc Property straddles a broad length of this strata which includes, from east to west, Neoproterozoic clastic strata of the Horsethief Creek and Hamill Groups, a thick early Cambrian limestone of the Badshot Formation and a succession of Early Paleozoic graphitic pelites, immature coarse clastics and mafic volcanic rocks of the Lardeau Group. The overlying Lower Cambrian units include the Marsh Adams Formation, green phyllite and minor limestone of the Mohican Formation and white to grey marble of the Badshot Formation. The Badshot Formation is a regionally significant marker horizon that extends throughout the arc. Early prospectors referred to it as the “lime dyke”, in reference to the resistant peaks and ridge exposures of this unit. Regional geological maps have correlated the Badshot limestone with a Lower Cambrian member of the Laib Formation in the Salmo area known as the Reeves limestone.

The results of recent stratigraphic and structural studies focused to the northwest and southeast of the Kootenay Arc Property area suggest that the rocks of the Kootenay Arc record evidence of at least two episodes of continental rifting, followed by at least three episodes of deformation, regional metamorphism and at least two events of granitic plutonism during Mesozoic terrane accretion. In the late Jurassic, deformation caused eastward displacement of the Selkirk Mountains, by 200-300 kilometres, resulting in a complex pattern of folding and faulting referred to as the Selkirk Fan structure. Late faulting related to early Tertiary uplift has also resulted in both steeply dipping NW and NE to EW structures as well as flat-lying structures in the Lardeau area, may also be related to this episodic deformation.

The regional metallogeny of the Kootenay Arc suggests the area is prospective to host significant Pb-Zn+/-Ag, Au, Cu mineralization as carbonate replacement (CRD), volcanic-sediment hosted massive sulphide (VSHMS) to sediment hosted massive sulphide (SHMS-SEDEX) and high grade Ag-Pb-Cu-Au vein types. Minor production at the turn of 20th century came from 12 high grade silver-galena veins and massive stratabound zones within the property area, much of which was high graded and rawhided out along drainages to the east and west.

The showings are described as "veins" ranging from 1 to 10 meters in width containing abundant "low grade ore", some of which was traced intermittently over strike lengths of up to several kilometers. As well, at extremely high grade silver values (up to several hundred ounces per ton) were reported from many of these occurrences.

Since the initial flurry of prospecting at the turn of the 20th century, there has been very little mineral exploration conducted within the Lime Dyke belt. Over the last century, exploration has been hampered by fluctuating commodity prices, global events (World Wars), collapse of transportation plans, and discontinuous claim holdings which were held, but not worked. Due to these factors, much of the Kootenay Arc Property area remains underexplored and hence, its potential to host a significant mineral deposit remains largely untested.

The original exploration of the area was focused on silver and lead, and there was little exploration for zinc. Recent exploration by MMR has found that zinc and gold are also common components to mineralization within the belt. Early workers recognized the occurrences of the Central and Lime Dyke belt as four main types (GSC Mem 161), some of which spatially co-exist: gold-quartz veins, Ag-Pb-Zn veins, Pb-Zn replacement deposits in limestone and Ag-Pb veins in limestone. At many of these showings, mineralization is localized within limestone horizons of the Badshot and Index Formations, or at contacts between the limestones and either chloritic schists, graphitic schists, or grey phyllites. Sulphides+/- quartz and various types of carbonate are concentrated as up to metre scale pods and lenses, discrete veins, mm scale stringers at the contacts, bedding parallel bands, or disseminations. Sulphide replacements and "halos" within wallrock to veins were described in the historic record as zones of what has been referred to as "concentrating ore".

Regional and private geochemical surveys conducted at lower elevations, away from historical occurrences also detected four main types of anomalism in the area: Pb-Zn, Pb-Zn+/-Ag, Au, Au-Sb-Hg-As and Mo-U-Sn. These anomalies demonstrated that mineralization in the property area may be widespread. The results from both past and recent exploration of parts of the Kootenay Arc Property also provide evidence of the multiple mineralizing episodes which have been operative in the area. Early workers were attracted to the colour anomalies of siderite alteration zones in exposed areas of the property, and high grade silver-lead veins were found in close proximity to the limestone "leads" of the Badshot and Index Formations. Although subsequent staking was focussed along these horizons, recorded exploration was focused mostly on the original occurrences near drainages which were accessible from flanking communities. Over the next century, the majority of the exploration programs continued to be focussed on the original occurrences and only three locations (Bluejay, Ellesmere, Horne) on the property have been tested by limited diamond drilling. Overall, the areas previously explored along the Lime Dyke trend represent only a very small proportion of the current Kootenay Arc Property.

Since 2006, MMR has conducted approximately CDN\$620,000 worth of exploration on the property, including airborne geophysical surveying and geochemical sampling. An airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey was flown in two blocks, Pulley and Lime Dyke. The resulting magnetic contrast of the Pulley airborne survey block indicated that the area is much more geologically complex than has been previously mapped. Geophysical patterns appear to define a succession of shallowly east dipping horizons which have been sinistrally offset by a corridor of northwest trending fault structures and minor WNW and EW trending structures, as well. The overall magnetic contrast of the Lime airborne survey block also appears to generally reflect the regionally mapped stratigraphy; however, the structural architecture appears much more complex. A series of linear, northwesterly magnetic trends with pinch and swell patterns may be the expression of a highly attenuated fold structure which has been dislocated by later faulting. Discrete arcuate disruptions to the stratigraphic patterns may be due to the intrusion of small, syn to post tectonic plutons.

Geochemical profile sample and rock sampling was also conducted in 21 different areas of the property. The sites were selected to:

- 1) -followup on 1975-76 and government RGS geochemical survey results
- 2) (Pulley, Boyd Grid, Boyd West, Silvertip and Glengary)
- 3) -locate and sample historical occurrences (Black Warrior, Black Prince)
- 4) -conduct broad geochemical profiles across stratigraphy in the vicinity of historical occurrences and target stratigraphy (Silverleaf, EdnaGrace, Mohican, Gainer Upper/Lower)
- 5) -preliminary review of upper Lardeau stratigraphy (Spine Mountain, Marsh Adams HW)

The geochemical results confirmed the location and intensity of the original Boyd Grid soil anomaly, which has anomalous Pb and Zn values over an area of 1800m x 400m. The results of the geochemical profiles have detected Pb-Zn $\pm$ anomalism along lithological contacts of the Badshot and Index limestone units, at the Glengary, Silvertip, and Edna Grace targets. This setting is favorable to host Kootenay Arc, Carbonate Hosted Replacement (“CRD”), Mississippi Valley (“MVT”) deposits.

The architecture of the underlying sedimentary basin, together with its episodic deformational and intrusive history, makes the Kootenay Arc Property a very fertile setting to host a significant polymetallic $\pm$ precious metal deposit. Past and recent sampling on the property by MMR has detected geochemical evidence of possible syngenetic mineralization of the Kootenay Arc and SEDEX types, as well as epigenetic carbonate replacement and vein types, which are locally superimposed on each other. Anomalous geochemical signatures have been detected in several areas with no previously documented work and the precious metal grade potential has been demonstrated from rock samples in several areas, with Ag (ppm) to Pb (%) ratios ranging between 50 and 100. The results suggest that multiple, successive mineralizing system(s) were operative over a broader area of the Lime Dyke belt than was investigated in the past.

The potential of this prospective trend in the Kootenay Arc has been largely untested. Exploration of such a large area should be considered as a multi-year venture. A proposed program budgeted at CDN \$2,000,000 is a unique opportunity to conduct systematic exploration over the entire fertile setting of the Kootenay Arc Property. Recommended activities include (1) property wide stream sediment survey (2) reconnaissance and focused geochemical sampling, (3) prospecting (4) targeted geological and structural mapping and (5) 2500 metres of diamond drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report provides a geological appraisal of the Kootenay Arc Property, which is located in the Kootenay District of southeastern British Columbia, Canada. The authors, J. Fingler, P. Geo, and J. Turner, P. Geo., have prepared this report at the request of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. (herewithin referred to as 'Mineral Mountain' or ("MMR")) in support of an application for the company to become an issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The property occupies a total area of approximately 60,270 hectares (149,000 acres), over a 60 km long x 10 km wide trend. The property includes 157 mineral cell claims and 1 legacy claim which are 100% held by the company and 11 mineral cell claims, 4 crown grants and 1 mining lease which are currently under option agreements. The various holdings are registered in the name of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., or their respective vendors, and are all in good standing. In excess of 97% of the property area is wholly owned by Mineral Mountain Resources.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors, Janice Fingler, and James Turner, are qualified and independent consulting geologists who have been engaged by Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., to prepare an independent Technical Report conforming to the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties", of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

For the generation of the report, the authors have executed the below tasks.

- 1) J. Fingler conducted searches for and to acquire relevant public information from government surveys, assessment files, and other sources, relating to the Kootenay Arc Property.
- 2) J. Fingler and J. Turner conducted site visits for selected areas of the property, and made comments on these areas in the section DATA VALIDATION.
- 3) J. Fingler reviewed and compiled relevant information for this report and has prepared all sections of this report, and jointly, with J. Turner has presented the results of site visits to the property in the section DATA VALIDATION. J. Turner has reviewed the exploration results for the Pulley area and has reviewed this report.

The report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties" and is based on data and geological information gathered from public sources, assessment files and internal company reports and memorandum. Background and historical information is derived from BC provincial and federal government maps, reports, and assessment files, as well as from research conducted through academic institutions. Figures for this report were prepared by J. Fingler and P. Kikagawa. Units, conversions and abbreviations are presented in Appendix 1. The datum used for all maps is UTM 83 zone 11. Any currency amount refers to Canadian dollars.

The authors have relied on technical data provided from government assessment files and previous work conducted by prior operators within the boundary of the property, in order to comment on and to make judgments on the geology, previous work completed and work history of the Kootenay Arc Property.

J. Fingler visited the property from September 21st-23rd, 2006 and August 16th -17th, 2007 with prospectors M. Kilby and J. Denny. The Boyd Grid, Silvertip, Black Warrior, and Black Prince occurrences were visited, and a fly-over of the entire property trend was conducted. J. Turner visited the property on October 1st, 2009 with prospector M. Kilby.

The Pulley Alpine area was visited and a fly-over of the property trend was conducted. J. Turner is also familiar with other mineral occurrences within the district, through his work with various clients.

Mineral claim and crown grant status reports were verified on-line through BC Mineral Titles, as well as the on-line Tantalus system for crown grants. However, this does not constitute a full legal search. J. Fingler also reviewed details of the property agreements relating to acquisitions of the component holdings of the property.

The source information and the data presented in this report are believed to be reliable and accurate; however, earlier historic information is often incomplete and has not been validated by the authors. The authors are unaware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in this Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

UNITS and CURRENCY

Metric units are used in this report, unless otherwise indicated and all dollar amounts are quoted in Canadian currency. Historical data and some of the earlier governmental map data in most of the original reports were in Imperial units. Subsequent compilations of earlier geological information on maps and in MINFILE descriptions of mineral occurrences have been converted to metric units by either government sources, or by J. Fingler.

A summary of terms and abbreviations used in this report is presented in Appendix 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors, J. Fingler, and J. Turner, have relied on technical data provided from government assessment files and previous work conducted by prior operators of the property, in order to comment on and to make judgments on the geology, previous work completed and work history of the Kootenay Arc Property. Comments and insights were also provided by M. Kilby and J. Denny, who have conducted recent work on both the MMR holdings and optioned holdings.

The authors have also relied on input from C. Campbell of Intrepid Geophysics, who supervised the airborne geophysical survey. C. Campbell also conducted post-processing interpretation of various digital magnetic and electromagnetic products, and generated maps of geophysical fabrics. J. Fingler used these products to generate interpretations presented in the EXPLORATION section of this report.

The authors have not independently verified legal title to the property, but have relied on public documents and information to describe the title and status of the property agreements.

The authors have not carried out any independent geological surveys of the property, but completed site visits in 2006, 2007 (J. Fingler) and 2009 (J. Turner), to different areas of the property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Kootenay Arc Property is located in the Kootenay Land District of southeastern British Columbia. It is centred at latitude 50° 48' North and longitude 117° 28' West, within the area covered by topographic sheets NTS 82K/13 and 82K/04. The property is located within the Badshot Range of the southern Selkirk Mountains, between the major drainages of Trout Lake, to the west and the Duncan River, to the east. The centre of the property is approximately 60 kilometres east-southeast of Revelstoke and 65 kilometres northeast of Nakusp (Figure 1). The property straddles the boundary between the Revelstoke and Slocan Mining Divisions.

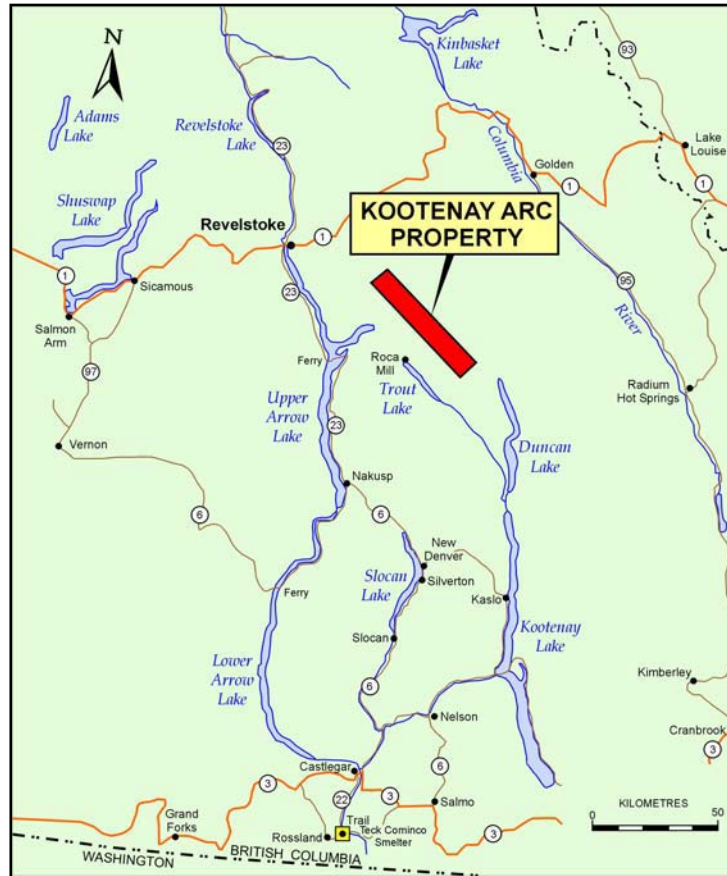
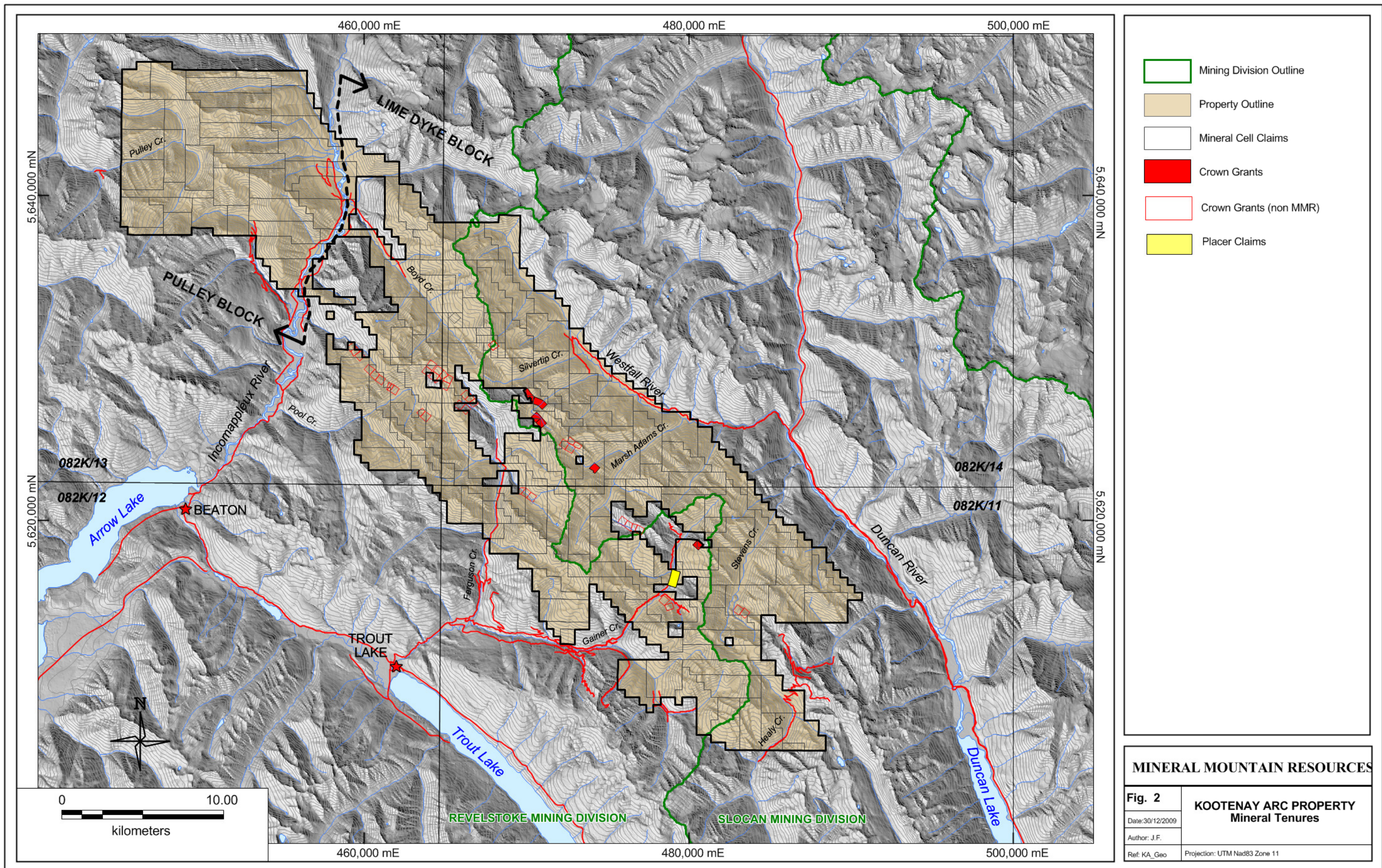


Figure 1: Property Location

The property occupies an area of approximately 60,270 hectares (149,000 acres) comprising 169 mineral claims, four crown grants and 1 mining lease. The disposition of these holdings is shown in Figure 2 and a complete listing is provided in Appendix 2. Throughout this report, the property areas to the north and south of the Incomappleux River are referred to as the Pulley and Lime Dyke blocks, respectively. Most of the property holdings were acquired through the on-line staking system of British Columbia, either by the original property vendors or MMR, or by third party agreements. The position of these claims is determined by the selection of specific cells within a province wide grid system. A single claim, Boyd 6, was originally ground staked under the previous mining regulations, through the physical position of claim posts in the field. It is referred to as a legacy claim and under the current regulations, the position of Boyd 6 is accepted as estimated in the on-line system, in the absence of formal survey data.



Since mineral cell claims can overlap other earlier acquired tenures such as legacy claims, crown grants and mining leases, the described area of the property on a per tenure basis is different than the actual ground area covered. The property area presented in this report refers to the latter.

Over 90% of the property holdings were acquired by the company through an agreement with the initial vendors, M. Kilby, J.R. Woodcock, M. Bertram and through subsequent on-line staking. For the remaining property holdings, the company has entered into option or sale and purchase agreements. The Ferguson and Gainer Creek drainages lie within a designated placer mining area. Currently, there is a single placer claim staked in Gainer Creek (yellow on map), which overlaps the mineral tenures of the property. It is not held by Mineral Mountain Resources. Some of the mineral cell claims of the property overlap pre-existing crown grants which are currently held by other companies or individuals. The mineral rights of crown grants supercedes those of any overlapping mineral cell claims.

Several historic mineral occurrences have been documented on the property within the BC government MINFILE registry. These are subsequently shown in Figure 6, together with the property geology. Historic records have described minor excavations at these occurrences as pits, adits, trenches, shafts and tunnels, from which minor production was locally obtained during the early 1900's. The most extensive underground workings on the property were recorded for the Black Warrior occurrence, with more than 200 metres of adits and crosscuts driven on four levels.

All holdings of the Kootenay Arc Property are currently in good standing. To remain in good standing, BC Mining Regulations require each claim to have \$4/hectare exploration expenditures applied annually for Years 1-3, followed by \$8/hectare for each subsequent year. Currently, the property requires \$430,000 worth of exploration work (or cash-in-lieu) to be applied annually, to keep the mineral claims in good standing. MMR has filed all exploration work conducted to date, as assessment credits, to fulfill this requirement. Crown grants and the mining lease require annual payments of land taxes and have been paid.

In September 2006, original property vendors M. Kilby, J.R. Woodcock, and M. Bertram entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Badshot Mountain Minerals ("BMM") to acquire the K&W and Bertram properties, subject to a 3% NSR. In December 2006, BMM underwent a name change to Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. ("MMR"). Since that agreement, additional on-line staking by MMR has added claims to the property holdings. According to the initial agreement, acquired claims within 4 kilometres of the K&W and Bertram properties are subject to a 3% NSR to these three vendors. During 2007, MMR also entered into four third-party agreements for acquisitions of mineral claims, crown grants and a mining lease. During 2009, MMR entered into an additional two third-party agreements for acquisitions of mineral claims; the details are summarized below:

- In February 2007, the company entered into an option agreement with J., R., and E. Denny, to acquire a 100% interest in the Lardeau Claims, subject to the payment of \$90,000 cash and the issuance of 300,000 shares, staged over four years (to date, \$ 36,000 has been paid and all shares have been issued). The claims are subject to a 3% net smelter royalty (NSR).
- In March 2007, the company entered into an option agreement with Silver Standard Resources Inc., to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral claims covered by the Bluejay mining lease. This agreement expired and a new agreement was signed with the same terms, in March 2009. A payment of \$2,000 had been made under the original agreement. Under the current agreement, the option is subject to the payment of \$1,000 (paid) and the issuance of 500,000 publicly trading shares, staged over 2 years, from the date of acceptance of a listing on a stock exchange. An additional payment of \$1,000 is required on the first anniversary of the agreement, if the IPO event has not yet occurred.

- In May 2007, the company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with D. Davis, to acquire a 100% interest in the Gainer claims, through a one-time issuance of 100,000 shares. (These shares have been issued and the claims have been transferred to MMR).
- In June 2007, the company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with F. Shirvani, to acquire a 100% interest in the Glengary claims, through a one-time issuance of 100,000 shares. (These shares have been issued and the claims have been transferred to MMR.)
- In December 2009, the company entered into an option agreement with J., R, and E. Denny, to acquire a 100% interest in the Ellsmere-Canadian Girl Claims, subject to the payment of \$30,000 cash and the issuance of 75,000 shares, staged over four years (to date, \$4,500 has been paid and 75,000 shares have been issued). The claims are subject to a 2% NSR.
- In December 2009, the company entered into an option agreement with D. Davis, to acquire a 100% interest in the Index Claims, subject to the payment of \$45,000 cash and the issuance of 500,000 shares, staged over two years (to date, \$ 10,000 has been paid and 100,000 shares have been issued). The claims are subject to a 2% NSR.

The subsurface rights of mineral claims of the Kootenay Arc Property are subject to the BC Mining Regulations and surface rights are held by the Crown. MMR retains the option to acquire 100% of both the surface rights and subsurface rights of the four crown grants. The property lies within an area currently under treaty negotiations with the Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Treaty Council, which includes five bands: the Columbia Lake, Lower Kootenay, Shuswap, St. Mary's, and Tobacco Plains. The traditional territory of the Ktunaxa people extends from the Columbia River, south to Missoula, Montana, west to Bonner's Ferry Idaho, north to Upper Arrow Lakes and east to the Rocky Mountains. Treaty negotiations are currently in Stage 4 of 6 (of the BC Treaty Council definitions), which is the negotiation of an agreement in principal. Consultation with First Nations is recommended to establish a communicative and collaborative relationship.

Mineral exploration activities are subject to provincial and federal regulations including land and water use, mining and mineral exploration, safety and labour. An annual notice of work needs to be filed with the Mining Inspector at the district office in Cranbrook and notice must be also given to all surface holders, in advance of crossing and/or exploring. Permits for exploration activities are granted and monitored by the Mining Inspector, and are subject to regulations and the submission of a monetary bond. A permit and bond are currently in place for the Ellsmere-Horne claims, for the 2008 diamond drilling conducted by Roca Mines Inc. ("Roca"). The timbers at each of the 2 drill sites were left in place for use as heli-pads. Until full reclamation of the drill sites is complete and timbers are removed, the permit held by Roca cannot be closed and the bond cannot be refunded. It is, however, possible for Roca to transfer the permit obligations to MMR (B. Milligan, Senior Inspector of Mines, SE Region, pers. comm). This would allow MMR to use the timbers from the existing drill pads for either other permitted helipads or drill sites, subject to fulfillment of the existing permit obligations.

Part of the property located to the south of the Incomappleux River lies within a Mountain Caribou Habitat area (U4-014 Southwest Kootenay). The BC government considers that mineral exploration activities are not considered a major factor in disturbance to mountain caribou and is also dedicated to fostering environmentally responsible exploration and mining. As part of the Mountain Caribou Recovery Plan, the Ministry of Mines has recently outlined permit conditions and operational guidance which will be applied to all mineral exploration activities requiring a Notice of Work permit that are undertaken in identified mountain caribou habitat.

Mineral exploration can proceed under these obligations; however, there also exists an avenue to apply for exemptions, if exploration activities cannot be redesigned to conform to the obligations.

The authors are not aware of any environmental concerns relating to the property area. Historical mineral production from selected occurrences on the property was small scale and was completed near the turn of the century. In connection with the Mining Lease, Silver Standard Resources Limited had applied a monetary bond, which has since been released.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY and CLIMATE

The property is centred at Latitude 50° 48' North and Longitude 117° 28' West. The property holdings cover an approximate 60 km long x 15 km wide northwest-southeast trend. Best access into the area is from either Revelstoke or Nakusp, using helicopters from permanent bases in these towns. A paved and all weather road extends north from Nakusp to Trout Lake and a paved road extends south from Revelstoke, to the ferry at the north end of Arrow Lake. Logging roads extend from the communities of Trout Lake and Duncan, and flank the property on all sides. Some upgrade and/or extension of these roads may be required before use: Ferguson Road (from Trout Lake), southern Gainer Creek Road (from Trout Lake, Ferguson), Boyd Creek Road (from the Incomappleux Road, Camborne) and the Westfall Road (from Duncan, Kaslo).

The Kootenay Arc Property lies within the Badshot Range of the Selkirk Mountains. The physiography of the area is rugged and is characterized by local high relief areas dissected by broad NE-SW creek valleys. Elevations range from 1000 m within the Boyd Creek valley and northeast trending creeks throughout the property, to several prominent peaks over 2700 metres. Resistant limestone strata form prominent ridges and peaks (Lime Dykes) which are easily discernable on airphotos and topographic maps. The most prominent summits in the area include (from north to south): Mt. McKinnon, Lexington Mtn., Spine Mtn., Lade Peak, Mohican Mtn., Badshot Mtn. and Redcliff Peak.

The property straddles the Incomappleux River. The sections of the property to the north and south of the river are referred to as the Pulley and Lime Dyke blocks, respectively. The Lime Dyke block is centred on a divide between the Lardeau Creek and Westfall River drainages. This height of land is cut by a network of creeks, which drain NE into the Westfall River (Silvertip, MacDonald, Marsh Adams, Track and Stevens Creeks) and SW into the Lardeau Creek (Ferguson, Gainer, Healy Creeks). The broad Boyd Creek valley dissects the northern part of the block and drains into the Incomappleux River to the NW. The Pulley block is centred on tributaries of Pulley Creek which drains a height of land from east to west.

Treeline is at an elevation of about 2100 metres, above which, alpine meadows and/or rocky exposures occur. Below this elevation are cliffs and bluffs with flanking talus along steeper slopes and glacial deposits, with heavier timber and underbrush along moderate to shallow slopes. Glacial ice once covered the area to elevations greater than 2,400 metres. Glaciers currently remain on some of the higher peaks and extensive talus deposits are found beneath bluffs and cliffs. Most valleys show evidence of erosion by valley glaciers. Cirques with spectacular headwalls are common, such as at the headwaters of Gainer Creek. The broad U-shaped valleys of several of the NE-SW trending creeks, such as Gainer and Ferguson, are U-shaped in cross-section.

Warm summers and moderately cold winters with heavy snowfall characterize the climate of the area. Typical field seasons are from July-October, with earlier work possible at lower elevations and along south facing slopes. Vegetation consists of fir, cedar, hemlock and alder at lower elevations, with alpine scrub underbrush and grasses at higher elevations.

Early season exploration activities can be easily based out of motels in Revelstoke and Nakusp, as well as in Trout Lake. Supplies can be obtained and shipped to/from these centres. A year-round ferry operates across the north end of Arrow Lake connects the area by road, with Revelstoke. The proximity of the property to the communities of Nakusp and Trout Lake provides a close link into the power grid for any potential future development and a potential source of support personnel. Recent development and mining in the area is underway at Roca Mines' project, to the west of Trout Lake.

6.0 HISTORY

(adapted from Emmens, 1914; Gunning, 1930; Fyle and Eastwood, 1962 and various Ministry of Mines, BC, Annual Reports) The history of the property is presented in this section; details of the results of these activities are presented in the MINERALIZATION section.

Since the initial flurry of prospecting at the turn of the 20th century, there has been very little mineral exploration conducted within the Lime Dyke belt. Over the last century, exploration has been hampered by fluctuating commodity prices, global events (World Wars), collapse of transportation plans, and discontinuous claim holdings. Due to these factors, much of the property remains underexplored and hence, its potential to host a significant mineral deposit remains largely untested.

The construction of the trans-continental railway through the Kootenays during the 1880's brought many people into the area, initiated river boat travel, and created supply centres and towns along the line. Prospectors began to converge on the Lardeau district of the Kootenay Arc Property in the early 1890's, traveling along Kootenay and Duncan Lakes, from silver discoveries in the Kaslo district to the southeast and along the Columbia River and Arrow Lake system, from the Revelstoke district to the northwest. Early workers recognized that numerous Lardeau mineral occurrences were located along two main trends: the Central Mineral Belt of the Trout Lake area, and the Lime Dyke Belt, of the current property area.

Among the earliest claims registered from 1890-1892 in the Lime Dyke belt were the **Elizabeth**, to the northeast of Boyd Creek, the **Isobella**, near the headwaters of Ferguson Creek, the **Badshot**, to the west of the headwaters of Gainer Creek, and the original claims of the Lexington Group: **Alice, Alma, Kangaroo and Black Bear** (hosting the Kitsap, Alma and Black Bear occurrences), to the east of Lexington Mountain and near the headwaters of Pool Creek. By 1893, the Blackburn and Horne (Horne occurrence) companies were also working a ledge of galena for silver and lead and by 1895, trails were cut up the Gainer Creek drainage to the **Badshot and Black Prince** (Badshot and Black Prince occurrences) claims. By 1897, the **Prince Edward, Glengary and Last Chance** were also staked at the headwaters of Boyd Creek and there were reports of silver mineralization on these claims (Glengary occurrence) in local newspapers. The **Black Warrior** claim and the Black Warrior occurrence was first mentioned in 1898, in conjunction with the **Eva May and White Star** claims. With all the exploration of the early years, the towns of Ferguson and Trout Lake each had a population of about 1,000 by the turn of the 20th century. Development started on the **Ellsmere** property (Ellsmere occurrence) in 1899 and by 1928 development consisted of a lower tunnel, 76 metres in length along a sulphide vein; a 12-metre tunnel on about the same level; an 18-metre tunnel about 90 metres higher; and number of small open-cuts.

The initial discoveries increased interest in the belt, and hundreds of new claims were registered and crown granted over the next few years. Silver and lead were the main commodities of interest and zinc was a smelter penalty. Exploration typically consisted of the driving of adits and tunnels to expose sections of the mineralized leads, from which high grade ore was cobbled and rawhided out and transported by barge/train to Kaslo.

The earliest recorded production at this time was from the ***Badshot and Black Prince vein occurrences*** as well as from the ***Glengary and Kootenay Chief vein occurrences***. By the end of the 1900, there were 199 mineral claims recorded and 320 certificates of work issued. A mill existed at Kaslo, and ore was mostly shipped to a smelter at Tacoma, Washington and later to Trail, British Columbia.

In 1901, the Eva and Oyster gold leads were found in the Camborne area of the Central Mineral belt. The extensive infrastructure installed consisted of a concentrator, stamp mills, and tramway to haul ore down the mountainside. As a result of this activity, exploration shifted into this area and the recording of mineral claims (as well as the development of existing occurrences) in the Lime Dyke belt decreased. However, the Camborne operations soon encountered production challenges, and by 1907, could no longer pay their bills. As a result, much of the local work force moved on. The only work recorded in the Lime Dyke belt at this time was on the ***Old Gold, Guinea Gold (Silver Leaf), Surprise and Goodenough Claim Groups*** and their occurrences. A 150 m tunnel had been driven on the Surprise-Goodenough occurrences on the ***Surprise*** and ***Last Chance*** claims, and on the ***Goodenough*** claim, approximately 140 m of a 450 m long tunnel was driven to tap the mineralized horizon at 150 m below the original workings. Here a large body of ore was encountered.

The first provincial government review of mineral resources of the Lime Dyke belt was completed by N. Emmens in 1914. By 1917, the price of silver has risen to \$0.89/ounce and zinc was used for brass, which was important in the production of various arms for the war effort. In response to this increased demand, activities were resumed at some of the dormant producers; however proposed transportation routes never materialized. In 1917, 19 tons of high grade ore from the upper workings of the ***Kootenay Chief*** occurrence were shipped (MINFILE 082KNW135). In the years following World War I, little exploration and mining occurred and local residents worked at lumber mills in the Trout Lake area.

In 1920, M.F. Bancroft of the Geological Survey of Canada led the first mapping party in the region, and from 1924-25, a brief revival of exploration activity included work reported on the ***Surprise, Black Warrior, Mohican and Mollie Mac*** occurrences. From 1928-1933, C.C. Starr conducted property reviews on these prospects. His observations on the geology, mineralization, workings, together with original sampling results, form the basis of many MINFILE reports. From 1925-1950, few exploration activities were reported as a result of the onset of the Depression and World War II. A limited amount of work was conducted at in the Central Mineral Belt, at the Teddy Glacier property and from 1932-34, gold mining was conducted at the Camborne property by Meridian Mining. These areas are located to the immediate northwest of the Kootenay Arc Property, to the north and south of the Incomappleux River, respectively. From 1949-1958, Newmont and Sunshine Columbia Mines conducted Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mining in the Camborne area, as well.

Another brief flurry of exploration activity occurred during the 1950's, until the price of commodities dropped. Exploration at this time included zinc, which had been considered a smelter penalty at the turn of the century. In 1951 to 1954, a road built along Trout Lake provided a link to the town of Kaslo. In 1951 the Ferguson-Ten Mile road was re-graded and extended 3 miles up Gainer Creek. In 1952-53, Cominco optioned the Bluejay occurrence and conducted trenching along a 2 km trend of Zn-Pb mineralized Badshot limestone, and a small program of diamond drilling from a single set up. Trenching returned up to 4.7% Pb 4.7% Zn over 4.6 metres. Limited activity was also reported in the Gainer Creek area, at the Mollie Mac occurrences, with no significant results.

During the following 20 years, no exploration was recorded in the Lime Dyke belt. To renew interest in the district, the government conducted additional geological and geochemical surveys during the 1970's. In 1976-77, J.R. Woodcock conducted private stream sediment and soil sampling surveys in area of the current property, in area of anomalous government stream sediment results. The survey detected a large 1800 x 400 metre Zn-Pb-Ca soil anomaly in the Boyd Creek area. Followup mapping of limited outcrop exposures confirmed the presence of folded limestone horizons. A shootback EM survey over the soil grid did not detect a conductive horizon, possibly due to the presence of non-conductive sphalerite rich mineralization.

In the early 1980's Westmin Resources Ltd. optioned several crown grants from Wiltshire Industries, in the Lexington, Wide West and Camborne areas and staked additional claims. The crown grants of the Lexington and Wide West Groups are located in the north central and northwest area of the Lime Dyke block, and are internal to the Kootenay Arc Property. They continue to be held by Wiltshire Industries. Westmin's recorded exploration on these holdings consisted of soil geochemical and geological surveys conducted on the Lexington Group of crown grants, on the northwestern part of the Lime Dyke block. A widely spaced shoot-back EM survey did not detect a conductive horizon, perhaps due to the presence of sphalerite. From 1985-1990, several junior companies explored the Lime Dyke belt with the support of tax-advantaged flow through financing for Canadian ventures. However, the programs were mostly brief and focused on historical occurrences along the Ellsmere-Horne, Black Warrior-Silver Leaf, Lexington, and Mollie Mac trends.

The only areas that were subjected to integrated geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys were the Ellsmere-Horne and Black Warrior-Silver Leaf trends. On the Ellsmere-Horne property, no recorded work was done until the mid 1980's when J. and E. Denny engaged G. Turner and M. Hlava to conduct reviews of their Ellsmere, Horne and Black Warrior claim groups. During the mid 1980's to early 1990's, these occurrences were held by the Dennys and optioned to several different companies.

In 1985, the large claim group was optioned briefly to Nakusp Resources Ltd. as the Silver Horn project. The program consisted of conducted claim staking, mapping, geochemical sampling, electromagnetic surveying and 18 metres of trenching at both the Horne and the Ellsmere Ledges. The program outlined the Horne Ledge as an oxidized limestone-schist contact over a strike length of 3600 metres and 850 metres vertically. Sulphide mineralization of pyrite, galena and sphalerite is up to 4 metres thick. The best sample results returned 30% Pb and 1.2 opt Ag over 0.3 metres. Although the alteration was documented as consistent along the trend, the sampling and trenching found the mineralization to be concentrated in lenses. The Ellsmere zone was described as a tan altered limestone-schist contact which is mineralized with sulphides over a length of 1800 metres and widths of 2 to 4 metres. Sampling results were generally low, with a best value of 10.6% Pb, 7.8% Zn and 24 g/t Ag over 1 metre. In general, mineralization is higher grade and more consistent at the Ellsmere, than at the Horne area (McKillop and Roberts, 1985, ARIS 14063). The trenching program determined that the oxidation was several metres deep at the Horne occurrence and encountered only thin, discontinuous lenses of galena. The soil survey of the Horne occurrence was also ineffective, due to the depth of oxidation.

In 1987 and 1988 Golden Range Resources Ltd. conducted 150 kilometres of airborne VLF-EM resistivity and magnetic surveys over this area, and followed up with focused geological mapping and sampling. The airborne surveys identified the NW-SE stratigraphic trends, as well as a major NS trending low which is interpreted as a fault. Isolated concentric magnetic highs were interpreted as possible blind plutons (Hlava, M, 1988, ARIS 17651). No follow up of the survey was completed, due to the worldwide drop in commodity prices during the early 1990's to 2005. During this time, little exploration was conducted and many claims and crown grants lapsed.

In 1991, the property was optioned to Jopec Resources Ltd. who conducted mapping and collected 30 samples. Jopec examined the Ellsmere zone and workings at this time (ARIS 22917).

In 2007, Roca Mines Inc. optioned the Ellsmere-Horne from J. Denny. Exploration included the installation of soil grids and sampling along the Ellsmere and Horne limestone “leads”. The grids were established over areas previously sampled by Nakusp Resources and the results effectively duplicated those of the prior work.

In 2008, Roca Mines Inc. conducted diamond drilling of two widely spaced drill holes, totalling 437 metres, along the Ellsmere and Horne limestone horizons. The Ellsmere drillhole (ES08-01) targeted higher grade Pb-Zn mineralization from surface rock samples, while the Horne drillhole (HN08-01) tested the core of an anticline, as a potential trap to mineralization. Hole ES08-01 encountered moderate results over narrow widths, of **7.39% Pb 5.57% Zn over 0.62 meters.**

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology/Tectonics

The Kootenay Arc Property is located within the pericratonic southern Kootenay terrane of the southeastern Canadian Cordillera. This terrane is part of the Omineca tectonic belt which consists of variably deformed and metamorphosed rocks of continental affinity, that are exposed to the east of Mesozoic arc and back-arc sequences of the Intermontane belt, and to the west of deformed Paleozoic continental margin sedimentary rocks and Neoproterozoic rocks of the Purcell Anticlinorium.

The Kootenay Terrane (“Kootenay Arc”) includes a 10 to 50 kilometre wide, arc-shaped belt of correlatable stratigraphy of the Lardeau and Milford Groups. The trend has been documented over a distance of 400 kilometres, from 50 kilometres south of the US border, in the Metaline Falls area of Washington State, to 100 kilometres north of Revelstoke, as shown in Figure 3.

The Kootenay terrane consists of mostly lower to mid-Paleozoic miogeoclinal sedimentary and volcanic rocks deposited on the distal edge of ancestral North America. This succession has been assigned to five major lithologic units: the Neoproterozoic Horsethief Group, the Eocambrian Hamill Group, the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation, and the Lardeau Group (lower and upper), which have been mapped into the Revelstoke area to the north and the Slocan area in the south. The regional geology of the northern part of the Kootenay Arc, with selective stratigraphic sections, are shown in Figures 4 and 5. The distribution of some of the major base metal (Cu-Zn and Pb-Zn+/-Ag) deposits and prospects are also shown on each.

Early workers (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962) considered the succession as conformable with and overlying rocks of the North American miogeocline. Later workers (Wheeler, 1966; Read and Brown, 1981; Smith and Gehrels, 1992a,b) considered it as an allochthonous terrane of internally deformed supracrustal rocks which were transported 200 kilometres or more north-eastward over the cratonic margin during the mid Paleozoic. Colpron and Price (1995) have subsequently considered the succession as conformable, on the basis of observed gradational contacts and consistent facing directions within the rocks of the Lardeau Group, from the Revelstoke area.

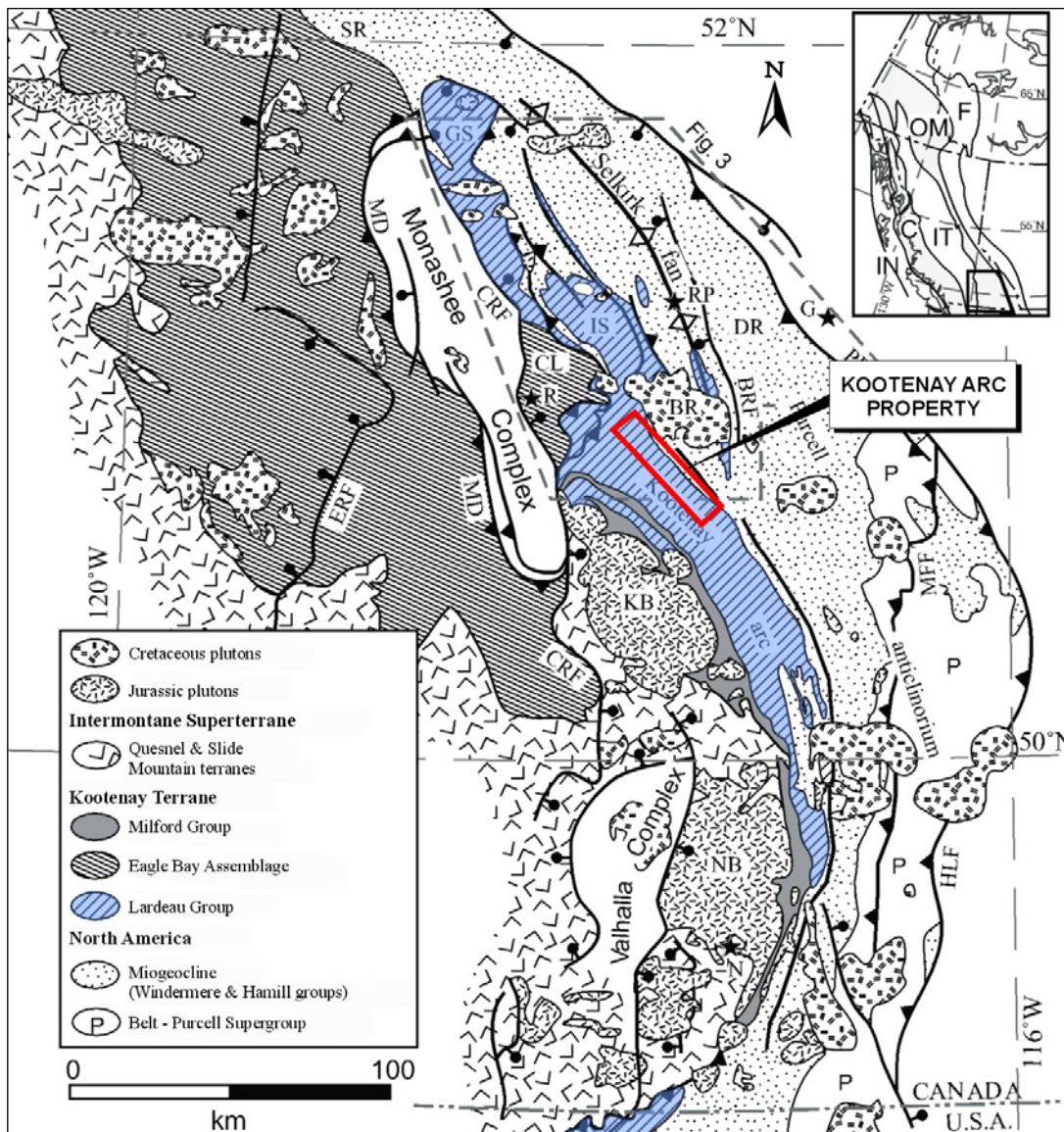


Figure 3: Tectonic Setting of the Kootenay Arc Property
(Adapted from Colpron et al., 1998)

The results of recent stratigraphic and structural studies focused to the northwest and southeast of the Kootenay Arc Property area suggest that the rocks of the Kootenay Arc record evidence of at least two episodes of continental rifting, followed by at least three episodes of deformation, regional metamorphism and at least two events of granitic plutonism during Mesozoic terrane accretion. In the late Jurassic, deformation caused eastward displacement of the Selkirk Mountains, by 200-300 kilometres, resulting in a complex pattern of folding and faulting referred to as the Selkirk Fan structure. The eastern edge of this structure is a northeast verging thrust network of the Rocky Mountain thrust belt, and the eastern edge is dominated by southwest verging fold nappes and thrust faults. The greatest complexity on the eastern side of the structure lies to the northwest of the Kootenay Arc Property, towards Revelstoke. With this structural complexity, rocks have also been variably metamorphosed up to greenschist and amphibolite facies.

On the eastern margin of the Kootenay Arc Property, the boundary between the Kootenay Arc and the Purcell anticlinorium is a steep, locally mylonitic fault zone (the Kootenay Arc boundary fault or Lardeau shear) that juxtaposes a domain of complexly refolded, high-amplitude, west-verging ductile folds (Fyles, 1964) against a domain of upright, more open folds formed within the Selkirk Fan structure.

Detailed reviews of structural and stratigraphic evidence to the southeast of the property area by M. Warren (1996) confirmed that both the F1 and F2 folds in the eastern Kootenay Arc developed in response to west-verging crustal shortening above a blind detachment that propagated beneath the Kootenay Arc, but not the Purcell anticlinorium, in mid-Jurassic time. The location of the Kootenay Arc boundary fault, and perhaps of the eastern limit of the blind detachment, was controlled by the location of one of the syn-Hamill normal faults.

Carr et al. (1987) believe that, in the southern part of the Kootenay arc, later uplift in the early Tertiary resulted in detachment along the Slocan and Columbia River faults and Monashee decollement causing downward movement of the overlying slab to the east. This deformation also developed a system of steeply dipping cross fractures (normal faults) in the hanging wall of such structures, due to extension. The combined fracturing at this time provided convenient channelways and traps for mineralizing solutions (Beaudoin et al., 1991; Church, 1998). Late faulting in the area of the Kootenay Arc property has generated both steeply dipping NW and NE to EW structures, as well as flat-lying structures which are common in the Lardeau area. These structures may have developed during a related episode Tertiary deformation.

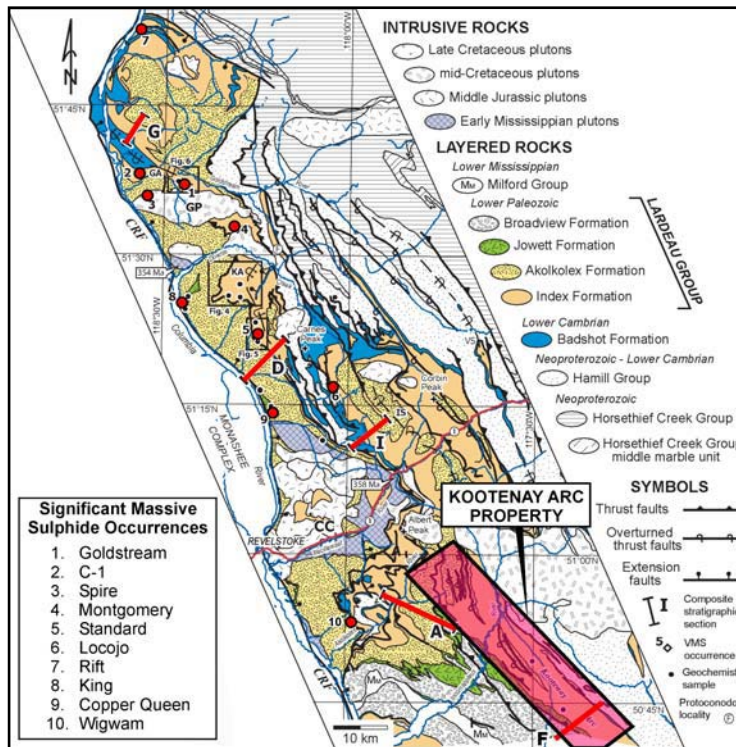


Figure 4: Regional Geology of the part of the Kootenay Arc, N. Selkirk Mountains
(Adapted from Logan and Colpron, 2006)

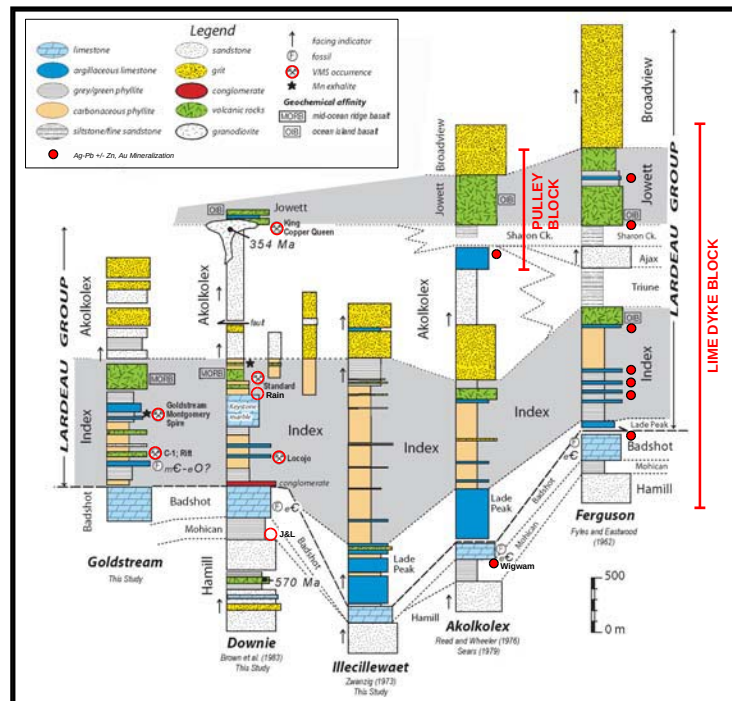


Figure 5: Stratigraphic Correlations within the Kootenay Arc, N. Selkirk Mountains
(Adapted from Logan and Colpron, 2006)

7.2 Property Geology

Adapted from Read (1975,1976) and Fyles and Eastwood, 1962

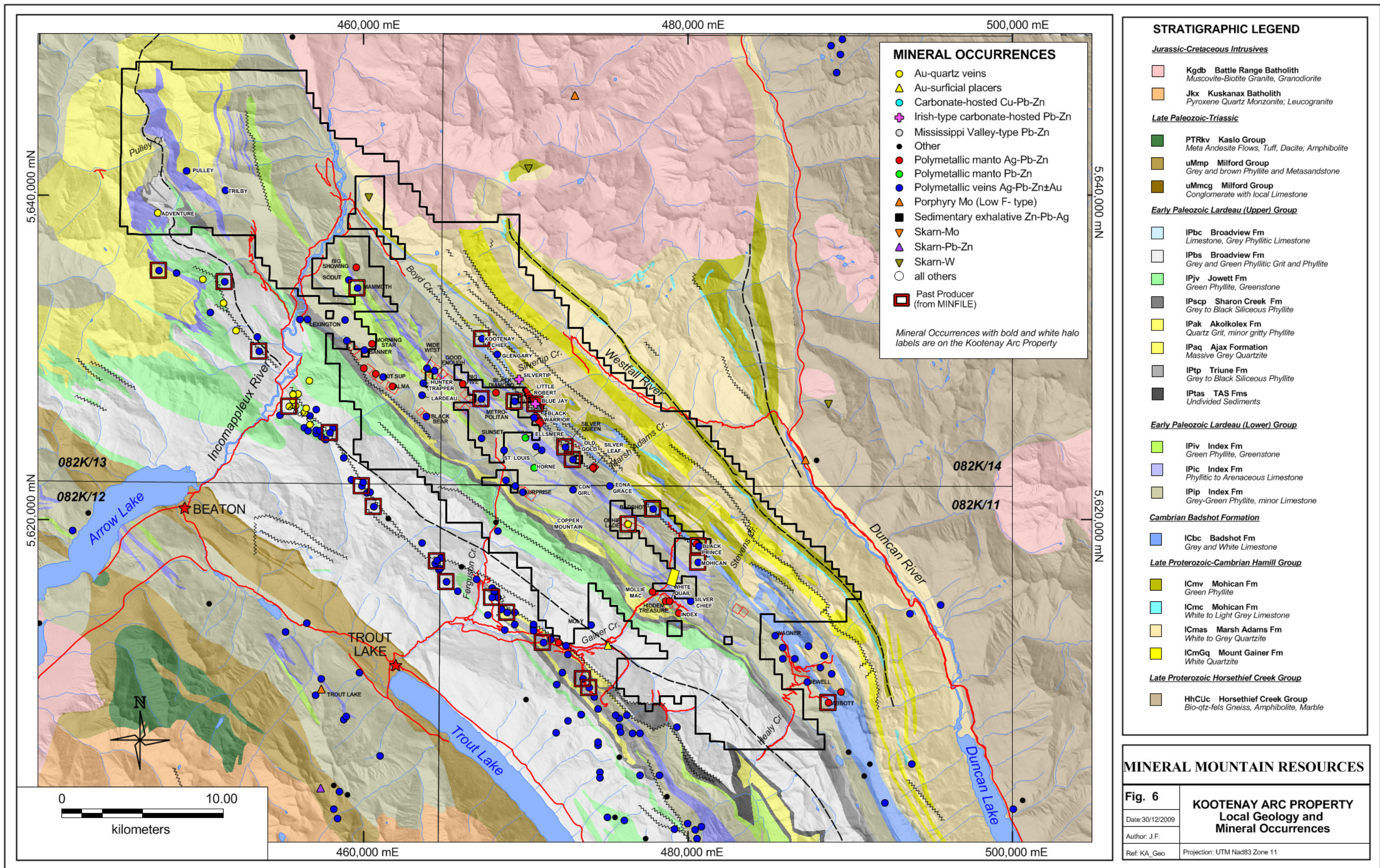
The geology of the Kootenay Arc Property and its surrounding area has been derived from mapping completed and compiled by P. Read (1975) (Figure 6). The region has historically been referred to as the Lardeau District. It was first mapped geologically by R. W. Brock in 1903, 1904, and 1907, by Bancroft in 1917, 1918, 1920, and 1921, and by Walker and Bancroft in 1926. The first geological map was published in 1929, in the Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 161. The mineral deposits were described by N.W. Emmens (1914) and more comprehensively by H.C. Gunning (1929). Information on the properties appears in the Annual Reports of the British Columbia Department of Mines from 1890. Mapping of the Ferguson area was done by G. E. P. Eastwood from 1953-1958 and by J.T. Fyles from 1957-1958. The reader is referred to Fyles and Eastwood (1962) for a comprehensive presentation of the geology in the Ferguson and Gainer Creek areas. A summary is provided below:

The layered rocks of the Lardeau district are a northwest-southeast trending, folded succession which is generally younger from northeast to southwest. The Kootenay Arc Property straddles a broad length of this strata, including (from east to west) Neoproterozoic clastic strata of the Horsethief Creek and Hamill Groups, a thick early Cambrian limestone of the Badshot Formation and a succession of Early Paleozoic graphitic pelites, immature coarse clastics and mafic volcanic rocks of the Lardeau Group. The rocks of the property area have been subjected to various episodes of deformation and are mostly subvertically dipping, strongly cleaved, and locally schistose.

The Neoproterozoic Horsethief Creek to Lower Cambrian Hamill strata is exposed along the eastern part of the Lime Dyke block. They comprise a considerable thickness of mixed siliciclastic strata that accumulated on continental crust. Over time, the arenaceous sediments became more argillaceous and calcareous, and there are several limestone bands in the Marsh Adams Formation, at the top of the Hamill Group.

The overlying Lower Cambrian units include the Marsh Adams Formation, green phyllite and minor limestone of the Mohican Formation and white to grey marble of the Badshot Formation. The Badshot Formation is a regionally significant marker horizon that extends throughout the arc. Early prospectors referred to it as the "lime dyke", in reference to the resistant peaks and ridge exposures of this unit. Regional geological maps have correlated the Badshot limestone with a Lower Cambrian member of the Laib Formation in the Salmo area known as the Reeves limestone. Although tracing of the Badshot Formation near Kootenay Lake is difficult due to structural complexities and intense metamorphism, the correlation of the Badshot with the Reeves limestone has been generally accepted (Reesor, 1957). The contact zone between the Badshot and Index Formations is highly deformed and sheared; however, the observation of gradational contacts and consistent facing directions within less deformed parts of this stratigraphy suggest that the lower Paleozoic succession in the area of the Lime Dyke block is conformable and upright (Colpron et al., 1996).

The overlying Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Lardeau Group include: the Lower Lardeau-Index Formation and the Upper Lardeau-Triune phyllite, Ajax quartzite, Sharon Creek phyllite, Jowett volcanics and the Broadview Formation. The Index Formation is the most extensive unit of the Lardeau Group, and also comprises the central part of the Lime Dyke Block and the eastern part of the Pulley Block. From old to young, the Index Formation consists of quartzo-feldspathic sandstone, black carbonaceous and/or siliceous argillite, black and grey phyllite, undifferentiated grey, green, and black phyllite, andesitic tuff; and carbonate, green, grey, and black phyllite, grey carbonate, green phyllite and metatuffs, and pillow basalt. The carbonate members of the Index Formation have been considered by several observers, to be a folded equivalent of Badshot Formation limestone.



On the Lime Dyke block, the Badshot Formation is overlain by the Index Formation of the Lardeau Group. It is dominated by a thick succession of variably carbonaceous phyllites to graphitic schists with local pyrite. Up section to the west, the succession consists mostly of black to grey-green phyllites with horizons of phyllitic limestone and green phyllite to chloritic schists. Multiple horizons of phyllitic limestone have also been mapped on the Pulley Block. Variably chloritic, green phyllitic members are generally more common near the top of the stratigraphic section, as well as in the central to northern part of the Lime Dyke block. Trace and REE element analyses of these units suggest they are alkaline volcanic tuffs of OIB affinities and may be related to within-plate rifting (Colpron and Logan, 2006).

The western areas of both the Lime Dyke and Pulley Blocks are underlain by conformable strata of the Upper Lardeau Group. On the Lime Dyke Block, a horizon of undifferentiated siliceous argillite and phyllite unit separates the Index Formation from the overlying Triune Formation of black siliceous argillite, chert, and phyllite. The overlying massive grey quartzite of the Ajax Formation is overlain by black siliceous argillite, chert, and phyllite of the Sharon Creek Formation. Further upsection, the western limit of the Lime Dyke block straddles the Jowett and Broadview Formations. The Jowett Formation consists of mafic tuff; pillow basalt, and undifferentiated greenschist of similar affinity as tuffs of the Index Formation. The Broadview Formation comprises the top of the stratigraphic section on the Lime Dyke block. It consists of submarine volcanic rock, marble lenses, black and grey phyllite, green, gritty quartzofeldspathic metasandstone and phyllite. Recent studies by Colpron et al. (1996), have suggested the quartzofeldspathic grits of the Broadview Formation, be referred to as the Akolklex Formation, as they define another basin cycle.

Narrower sections of the Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview Formations have been mapped along strike to the northwest and onto the Pulley Block. However, this area is mostly underlain by phyllites and phyllitic limestones of the Index Formation and quartz grits of the Akolklex Formation.

Late Jurassic to Cretaceous batholiths of granite-granodiorite to monzonitic compositions have intruded the stratigraphic succession. The largest of these plutons are the Kuskanax Batholith, to the west of the property beyond Trout Lake and the Battle Range Batholith, to the immediate northeast of the property. Later intrusive rocks include Cretaceous or older ultramafic rocks, including talc schist, pyroxenite and serpentinite, and coarse gabbros as dykes and small stocks. Fine grained, weathered syenite dykes occur within the Lardeau, Gainer Creek, and Ferguson Creek areas.

Structure

In the Lime Dyke block, the succession is generally conformable and steeply dipping, with progressively younger rocks overlying older rocks from west to east. In the Pulley Creek block, the succession also appears conformable but is overturned and dipping shallowing to the east.

From his mapping of the Ferguson and Gainer Creek areas of the central Lime Dyke Block, Fyles (1962, 1964) identified two regional phases of folding, with local development of a later phase of folding considered to be less widespread. Phase 1 folds are isoclinal and have been refolded coaxially around subvertical axial hinges of larger scale Phase 2. These folds have been generally considered to be related Mesozoic thrusting and development of the Selkirk Fan structure; however recent studies by the GSC in this area have confirmed that some deformation of this stratigraphy also occurred during the mid-Paleozoic, prior to deposition of the Milford strata.(J. Kraft et al., 2009).

Phase 1 folds have been interpreted to rise step-like to the east, until they encounter the first major anticlinal culmination in the Horsethief Creek Strata. The intensity of folding to the west of this structure is progressively more intense and the metamorphic gradient is higher.

J. Reesor (1973) has suggested that the Phase 1 intense, tight isoclinal folding occurs on the flank of the fold belt within the thinly bedded pelitic to calcareous succession, in an area of higher grade of metamorphism.

Extensive Phase 2 folds then represent the further rise of the mountain belt to the east. Metamorphism within the amphibolite zone of the Phase 2 folds continued during deformation, since the metamorphic minerals garnet, staurolite, kyanite show no post-crystalline deformation. However, since inclusions in garnet show rotation during growth, Phase 2 deformation must have outlasted recrystallization of the amphibolite zone.

The most prominent regional structures in the property area are several orders of isoclinal Phase 1 folds, the most prominent of which are on the flanks of the Lime Dyke Block, such as the Silvercup Anticline and Finkle Creek Synform to the west, and the Ventigo and Deville Synclines, to the east. These structures are relatively open in form, compared to more intense and upright isoclinal folding on the Lime Dyke Block. The plunge of all scale of folds is typically shallow (5-25°) to the southeast, in the northern part of the property and shallow to the northwest, in the southern part of the property. Local variations and plunge reversals have also been documented by Fyles (1962).

In his detailed mapping of the Ferguson and Gainer Creek areas, Fyles reported that folds have a uniform form as anticlinal-synclinal pairs as N-shapes, when viewed in section looking northwest. Folds vary from step-like and relatively open, to highly attenuated or isoclinal and appear to be the product of regional thrusting of southwest over northeast.

The form of folds often reflects the competency of host rock: thinly bedded phyllitic rocks and limestones of the Index formation have been folded and sheared, and have flowed essentially as a unit and the rocks are moderately well cleaved along consistent trends.

Faults are related to, or postdate Phase 2 folds and are generally parallel to fold structures, with steeply dipping axes (Reesor, 1973). Larger scale regional faults in the area include the Silver Cup Fault, which attenuates the Silver Cup Anticline to the west of the property, and the Kootenay Boundary Fault (or the Lardeau shear), which cuts the succession near the contact between the Hamill Group and the overlying Badshot Formation. The more argillaceous members of the Index Formation are relatively weak units lying between stronger ones (limestone, quartzite) and provide loci in which regional thrusting or strike-slip faulting may be localized.

In the more competent heterogeneous succession overlying the Index Formation, relatively strong beds have transmitted stresses and have reacted more or less independently. Several orders of dragfolds associated with faulting are irregular and complex. Commonly axial planes dip to both the NE and SW and folds are asymmetric or overturned. Although complicated or obscure in detail, the pattern of N-shaped folds is found throughout the heterogeneous succession.

Quartzitic beds are members which are more competent than micaceous ones. In places, they are thickened in a series of rounded bulging folds, and at others are pinched out abruptly. Micaceous beds tend to conform to shapes determined by the quartzitic beds. Cleavage in the interbedded phyllitic rocks is commonly complexly distorted, and may be parallel to or at an angle to the beds. In the quartzitic rocks, cleavage in general is not parallel to the beds. In places quartzitic beds intrude masses of phyllitic rock near crests or troughs of folds, and phyllitic partings follow cleavage or other shear planes within quartzitic rocks.

Metamorphism and Alteration

Although the rocks underlying the property have been deformed in multiple episodes, they have only been subjected to a low grade of regional metamorphism. Fyles and Eastwood (1962) noted that *“the non-calcareous rocks contain principally muscovite, chlorite, and quartz. Sedimentary grains are clearly visible in both hand specimen and thin-section. Biotite, apparently related to the composition of the rock rather than to metamorphic grade, is present in tuffaceous rocks of the Jowett formation. Lavas and mafic fragmental rocks in the Jowett and upper part of the Index formation contain epidote, actinolite, chlorite, and minor oligoclase. Pillow structures, amygdules, and breccia fragments are preserved at many places, although these rocks have been completely recrystallized.”*

Silicified rocks and rocks containing vein-like bodies of quartz are found at many places in the map-area. The Badshot limestone on Badshot and Mohican Mountains contains irregular siliceous lenses with a shadowy breccia-like appearance that have probably developed by silicification. Quartz veins are found in limestones in the Milford group and locally in limestones of the Index formation, but replacement of these limestones by silica is uncommon. Silicification of quartzose rocks is difficult to recognize.

Some beds, notably those in the upper part of the Triune Formation, vary in silica content and may have been partly silicified. Much of the Triune Formation is a thin-bedded dark-grey siliceous rock in which detrital quartz grains are distinguishable in thin-section. A dark bluish-grey rock resembling chert may have formed in part by silicification. Along the margins of some of the quartz-sulphide veins, narrow zones of silicification are developed. Vein-like bodies and masses of white quartz, called formation quartz by prospectors, are common in the Broadview and parts of the Index and the Ajax Formation quartzite.

Silicification and dolomitization is typically more widespread than sulphide mineralization and locally appears more pronounced near fold hinges. Detailed studies of the equivalent stratigraphy in the Salmo and Duncan areas have determined that silicification and dolomitization of the limestones predated or was coeval with folding, and also predated the emplacement of sulphides (Fyles, 1970). Calcite appears to have formed from the dolomite at the same time as sulphide deposition.

Siderite is also commonly reported with sulphide+/-quartz mineralization. Siderite, dolomite, calcite +/- quartz has replaced rocks of the Index formation extensively and parts of the Triune and Jowett formations locally. The rusty-weathering characteristic of the siderite imparts a surface colour anomaly which attracted the attention of early prospectors. Near the headwaters of Ferguson Creek, a strongly oxidized zone of siderite can be followed on surface for several kilometers. In the Index formation, the upper most volcanic member has also been extensively altered, producing rusty cliffs on the south sides of the Index and Bunker Hill basins. The altered rocks contain principally chlorite and siderite, and primary structures are largely obscured.

The alteration typically occurs over widths of 1-15 metres and often persists beyond the extent of mineralization. Although it is commonly stratiform, this alteration also crosscuts formations in some areas. Siderite is also found as scattered rhombohedral grains phyllites, quartzites and volcanics of the Index Formation, imparting a spotted appearance. In some areas, the spotted texture appears to be gradational from massive siderite and due to a progressive decrease in alteration. Lenses of massive siderite, some of which contain pods of galena are common throughout the succession.

Bleaching has affected field recognition of some carbonaceous rocks. Limestones in the Index formation, where highly sheared along contacts with phyllitic rocks, are bleached and recrystallized to a white calcite bearing marble. Banding in the limestones has been accentuated by bleaching during deformation.

Variations in the apparent stratigraphy of the Index formation may be caused in part by bleaching of dark-grey phyllites to light-grey or green phyllites. At several occurrences (e.g. Bluejay, Black Warrior, Ellesmere, Kitsap), local sericite+/- chlorite, pyrite schist has also been reported at the mineralized contact between bleached limestone and chlorite schist. The Triune Formation and underlying green phyllite are locally altered to a chlorite-siderite rock containing a brilliant green magnesian mica. Similar alteration has been reported to the northwest of Camborne, where a NW trending corridor has been described as the “Sable Dyke”. This structure and alteration zone may persist along strike onto the Pulley Block.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The combined stratigraphic, structural and intrusive framework of the Kootenay Arc Property is considered prospective to host both syngenetic to epigenetic mineral deposit types. These may occur within a variety of host rocks and may have developed during a range of temperatures of formation. Many of these deposit types have been overprinted by others. The general characteristics of five deposit types, which there is evidence of in the property area are listed below. These deposit models are summarized below as excerpts from the BCDM published mineral deposit series. Example deposits within the Kootenay Arc are highlighted in red. Note that all resources and reserves referred to in this section are historical in nature and not necessarily NI43-101 compliant, and therefore should not be relied upon. They are presented as referenced by the original author, and for exploration information only.

- 1) Besshi Type to Distal Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (“VMS”) (Syngenetic)
- 2) Distal VMS to Sedimentary Exhalative Type (“SEDEX”) (Syngenetic)
- 3) Carbonate Hosted Replacement Type-Kootenay Arc Type (Syngenetic or Epigenetic)
- 4) Carbonate Hosted Replacement Type (“CRD”) (Epigenetic)
- 5) Polymetallic Ag-Pb+/-Zn, Cu, Au Vein Type

8.1 Besshi Massive Sulphide Zn-Cu-Pb Høy, Trygve (1995)

Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, (Au, Co, Sn, Mo, Cd).

Besshi deposits occur in oceanic extensional environments, such as back-arc basins, oceanic ridges close to continental margins, or rift basins in the early stages of continental separation. Deposits typically comprise thin sheets of massive to well layered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and minor galena within interlayered, terrigenous clastic rocks and calcalkaline basaltic to andesitic tuffs and flows.

Examples: Goldstream, Standard, Montgomery, True Blue, Granduc (?), Windy Craggy (?); Greens Creek (Alaska, USA), Besshi (Japan).

Grade and Tonnage (Høy, 1995): BC deposits range in size from less than 1 Mt to more than 113 Mt. For example, Goldstream has a total resource (reserves and production) of 1.8 Mt containing 4.81 % Cu, 3.08 % Zn and 20.6 g/t Ag and Windy Craggy has reserves in excess of 113.0 Mt containing 1.9 % Cu, 3.9 g/t Ag and 0.08% Co. The type-locality Besshi deposits average 0.22 Mt, containing 1.5% Cu, 2-9 g/t Ag, and 0.4-2% Zn (Cox and Singer, 1986).

8.2 Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag (Shale or Carbonate Hosted) MacIntyre, Don (1995)

SEDEX deposits accumulate in restricted second and third order basins or half grabens bounded by synsedimentary growth faults. Exhalative centres occur along these faults and the exhaled brines accumulate in adjacent seafloor depressions. Biogenic reduction of seawater sulphate within an anoxic brine pool is believed to control sulphide precipitation. The main ore controls are therefore favourable sedimental sequences, basins, and major structural breaks. Associated deposit types include carbonate-hosted sedimentary exhalative, such as the Kootenay Arc and Irish deposits, bedded barite and iron formation.

Examples: Cirque, Sullivan, Driftpile (British Columbia); Faro, Grum, Dy, Vangorda, Swim, Tom and Jason (Yukon, Canada), Red Dog (Alaska, USA), McArthur River and Mt. Isa (Australia); Megen and Rammelsberg (Germany).

Grade and Tonnage (MacIntyre, 1995) : The median tonnage for this type of deposit worldwide is 15 Mt, with 10 % of deposits in excess of 130 Mt (Briskey, 1986). The median grades worldwide are Zn - 5.6%, Pb - 2.8% and Ag - 30 g/t.

The Sullivan deposit, one of the largest deposits of this type ever discovered, has a total size of more than 155 Mt grading 5.7% Zn, 6.6% Pb and 7 g/t Ag. Reserves at the Cirque are 32.2 Mt grading 7.9% Zn, 2.1% Pb and 48 g/t Ag. MacIntyre, Don (1995) Sedimentary exhalative deposits currently produce a significant proportion of the world's Zn and Pb. Their large tonnage potential and associated Ag values make them an attractive exploration target.

8.3 Irish Type Carbonate Hosted Pb-Zn Höy, Trygve (1996)

Kootenay Arc Pb-Zn, Remac type, Zn, Pb, Ag; (Cu, Ba, Cd)

Kootenay Arc type deposits occur in platformal sequences on continental margins which commonly overlie deformed and metamorphosed continental crustal rocks. The local geological setting is adjacent to normal growth faults in transgressive, shallow marine platformal carbonates; also commonly localized near basin margins. Characteristic hosts are thick, non-argillaceous carbonate rocks which are commonly the lowest pure carbonates in the stratigraphic succession. Associated deposit types may include: Mississippi Valley type Pb-Zn, sediment-hosted barite, sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag, and possibly carbonate-hosted disseminated Au-Ag deposits. The same continental margin carbonates may host sedex, Irish-type and Mississippi Valley-type deposits.

Examples: Reeves MacDonald, HB, Aspen, Jack Pot West, Jersey, Duncan, Wigwam (British Columbia); Navan, Lisheen, Tynagh, Silvermines, Galmoy, Ballinalack, Allenwood West (Ireland); Troya (Spain).

Grade and Tonnage (Höy, 1996): Irish deposits are typically less than 10 Mt with 5-6% Zn, 1-2% Pb and 30g/t Ag. Individual deposits can contain up to 90 g/t Ag. The largest, Navan, produced 36 Mt and has remaining reserves of 41.8 Mt containing 8% Zn and 2% Pb.

8.4 Polymetallic Mantos Replacement Types (Intrusive Related) Nelson, J.L. (1986)

Carbonate Replacement Type (CRD); Ag, Pb, Zn, (Au,Cu,Sn,Bi)

These deposits are related to intrusions emplaced into miogeoclinal to platformal, continental settings. In northern Mexico, most are hosted by Cretaceous limestones. The most favourable hosts in the Canadian Cordillera are massive Lower Cambrian and Middle Devonian limestones, rather than impure carbonates and dolostone-quartzite units. Manto deposits are high-temperature replacements as shown by fluid inclusion temperatures in excess of 300°C, high contents of Ag, the presence of Sn, W and complex sulphosalts, and the association with skarns and small felsic intrusions. They are the products of pluton-driven hydrothermal solutions that followed a variety of permeable pathways, such as bedding, karst features and fracture zones. There is probably an overall outward gradation from granite-hosted Mo-Cu porphyries, endoskarns, and possibly W- and Sn mineralization; through exoskarns; and into Ag-Pb-Zn veins, mantos and possibly Carlin-type sediment-hosted Au-Ag deposits. Ag-Pb-Zn vein, manto and skarn deposits belong to a continuum which includes many individual occurrences with mixed characteristics.

Examples: Midway and Bluebell (British Columbia); Sa Dena Hes (Yukon, Canada), Prairie Creek (Northwest Territories, Canada), Leadville District (Colorado, USA), East Tintic District (Utah, USA), Eureka District (Nevada, USA), Santa Eulalia, Naica, Fresnillo, Velardena, Providencia (Mexico).

Grade and Tonnage (Nelson,1986): Individual deposits average about a million tonnes grading tens to hundreds of grams/tonne Ag and approximately 5 to 20% combined Pb-Zn. Mexico: Santa Eulalia district produced about 24 Mt in this century, grading about 300 g/t Ag, 8% Pb, 9% Zn. U.S.: Leadville deposit mined 30 Mt 70-1 30 g/t Ag, 12-15% Pb-Zn. B.C.: Midway geological resource is 1 Mt grading 400 g/t Ag, 7% Pb, 9.6% Zn.

8.5 Polymetallic Veins *Lefebure, D. V. and Church, B. N. (1996)*

Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Cu, Mn

Polymetallic veins are sulphide-rich and typically contain sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings (except oceanic) including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences. Mineralization is commonly Proterozoic or younger, and mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in BC.

A common local geological setting is within a metasediment host with veins emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism and may be contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion. These veins usually support small to medium-size underground mines and were a significant source of Ag, Pb and Zn until the 1960's. Larger polymetallic vein deposits are still attractive because of their high grades and relatively easy beneficiation. They are also potential sources of cadmium and germanium.

Examples: *Silvana and Lucky Jim, Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district*, St. Eugene, *Silver Cup, Trout Lake camp* (British Columbia); Hector-Calumet and Elsa, Mayo district (Yukon, Canada), Coeur d'Alene district (Idaho, USA), Harz Mountains and Freiberg district (Germany), Příbram district (Czechoslovakia).

Grade and Tonnage (Lefebure and Church, 1996): Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. Average grades are strongly influenced by the minimum size of deposit included in the population. For BC deposits larger than 20,000 t the average size is 161,000 t with grades of 304 g/t Ag, 3.47 % Pb and 2.66 % Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the occurrences, with average grades of 0.09 % Cu and 4 g/t Au.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

9.1 Regional Mineralization

The regional metallogeny of the Kootenay Arc suggest the area is prospective to host significant Pb-Zn+/-Ag, Au, Cu mineralization as carbonate replacement (CRD), volcanic-sediment hosted massive sulphide (VSHMS) to sediment hosted massive sulphide (SHMS-Sedex) and high grade Ag-Pb-Cu-Au vein types. Within stratigraphy laterally equivalent to that of the Kootenay Arc Property, significant production has been derived from deposits of these types, as shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Production from Mines with the Kootenay Arc (from indicated Minfile References)

Location	Type	Name	Minfile Ref	Mtonnes	Zn kg	Pb kg	Cu kg	Ag kg	Au kg
Revelstoke	VMS	Goldstream	82M141	2.22	7,988,112		78,269,389	26,228	42.36
Salmo	CH-KA	Jersey	82FSW009	8.13	263,715,580	114,935,331		21,484	
Salmo	CH-KA	HB	82FSW004	6.66	272,911,903	51,178,298	889	31,543	2.86
Salmo	CH-KA	Reeves-MD	82FSW026	5.85	203,616,006	57,692,784	27,584	19,842	
Ainsworth	CH-CRD	Bluebell	82FNE043	4.82	249,022,008	233,800,528	2,855,381	221,011	8.86

VMS-Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (Beeshi) CH-KA-Carbonate Hosted (Kootenay Arc)

CH-CRD-Carbonate Hosted-Carbonate Replacement Deposit

The Beeshi VMS-type prospects occur within either mafic volcanic rocks or terrigenous clastic rocks interlayered with mafic flows or sills. SEDEX types are clastic-hosted deposits which are distal equivalents related to the VMS and occur within well layered successions of dominantly calcareous schists, carbonate and quartzite, generally free of volcanic influence.

Most of the former producing polymetallic+/- precious metal mines within the arc are hosted by the limestone of the Badshot Formation (laterally equivalent to Reeves Limestone) or limestones, calcareous phyllites, and/or volcanics of the Lardeau Group. Deposits to the south of the property, into the Slocan and Metaline districts, are associated with the lower Cambrian Badshot Formation. Deposits to the north, into the Revelstoke district, are associated with the Badshot Formation limestone and/or members of the Hamill and Lardeau Groups (Index and Jowett Formations).

The Badshot Formation is a 50-100 m thick limestone horizon which extends almost the entire length of the arc; it is referred to as the Reeves Formation to the south. The Badshot has been repeated throughout the area in a series of isoclinal to recumbent folds, and has also recently been correlated with similar strata of the Eagle Bay assemblage to the west. South of the property, producing mines and major prospects are mostly associated with the Badshot Formation, or the Reeves Formation, its lateral equivalent in the Salmo district. Documented deposits of possible stratabound, carbonate replacement type mineralization include the Remac, Jersey and HB deposits near the southern part of the arc; the Duncan prospect, in the middle of the arc; and the Wigwam prospect, to the west. The stratiform deposits hosted within the Badshot Limestone have historically been referred to as "Kootenay Arc" type, or a carbonate hosted SEDEX variant.

The Rift and J&L (Yellowjacket Zone) deposits, to the north, are reportedly hosted by rocks of the Hamill Group, and may be analogous to clastic hosted SEDEX or VMS deposit. The former producing Bluebell deposit is located in the Ainsworth District, between Salmo and Duncan. It is considered to be a combined high grade Ag-Pb-Zn vein/CRD mantos type deposit of Eocene age and is mostly hosted by Badshot limestone.

Mineralization of these various types consists mostly of conformable and crosscutting masses of pyrite, sphalerite and galena in dolomite or silica-altered, strongly deformed limestone or calcareous phyllite. These deposits may be closely related to vein types of similar mineralogy or zoned equivalents. While the deposits mostly occur in lower Cambrian rocks, the source of mineralizing fluids and age of mineralization could be related to fluid migration along deep seated faults and aquifers (Irish Type-low temperature) or related to intrusives (CRDs and skarns-high temperature).

In the Revelstoke area, the lower to middle Lardeau Group hosts several volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, including the former producing Goldstream Mine. The Standard, Montgomery, Spire and C-1 prospects are similar to the Goldstream deposit, in having characteristics of Beeshi-type deposits. At these locations, mineralization is associated with tholeiitic MORB-type metabasalts which are intercalated with basinal metasedimentary rocks of the Index Formation, in areas of originally higher heat flow. Sediment hosted Zn-Pb+/-Cu mineralization at the Rift and Locojo showings is more characteristic of distal VMS or transitional to clastic-hosted SEDEX deposits; isotopic signatures suggest some magmatic component to mineralizing fluids (Logan and Colpron, 2006). The King and Copper Queen Cu-Zn showings occur in a higher part of the stratigraphic succession, where mineralization is associated with alkali metabasalts of the Jowett Formation. Syngenetic SEDEX mineralization could thus have formed during rifting episodes which generated the volcanic strata of both the Index and Jowett Formations.

Although some workers such as Leask (1980) have made observations consistent with such VMS-SEDEX deposits, this prospective volcanic/clastic stratigraphy remains unexplored, in the area of the Kootenay Arc Property. The J&L deposit is hosted by marble and siliciclastic sediments of the Hamill Group, which also contains alkaline rocks to the north. This mineralization may have developed as either a syngenetic, carbonate hosted SEDEX or VMS type.

Occurrences of disseminated tungsten and molybdenum mineralization have been reported both within and along the Lime Dyke trend and are related to Mesozoic intrusives throughout the arc. To the west of the Kootenay Arc Property, near Trout Lake, Roca Mines is currently developing the MAX (formerly the Lucky Boy) porphyry molybdenum for production in 2007. Cream Minerals is also evaluating the Jersey-Emerald skarn deposit in the Salmo area. Several molybdenum and tungsten showings are located near the margins of plutons which have intruded the succession surrounding the belt, as well.

9.2 Property Mineralization

At the turn of the 20th century, numerous mineral occurrences were found throughout the Lime Dyke mineral belt. Early prospectors recognized that mineral occurrences of both lead-silver+/- zinc sulphide replacement and polymetallic high grade silver vein types could be found along linear trends focused on, or near specific stratigraphic horizons (Badshot and Index Formation limestones).

Minor production in the district came from 12 high grade silver-galena veins and massive stratabound zones, much of which was high graded and rawhided out along drainages to the east and west. The showings are described as "veins" ranging from 1 to 10 meters in width containing abundant "low grade ore". It is important to note that these "veins" were traced intermittently over strike lengths of up to several kilometers. As well, at many of these prospects extremely high grade silver values (up to several hundred ounces per ton) were reported; however this mineralization could not be profitably recovered by early mining methods. Most of the historic production along the trend came from several small tonnage, high grade vein prospects, as noted in Table 2 below.

Occurrences which are on the Kootenay Arc Property are highlighted in red.

Table 2: Historic Production from Occurrences within the Lime Dyke Belt (from Minfile)

OCCURRENCE NAME	MINERALIZATION TYPE	Year	Tonnes	Silver-g	Lead-kg	Zinc-kg	Gold-g	Minfile
OPHIR LADE	Au-quartz veins	1932	12				404	82KNW032
BADSHOT (L.1105)	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1896	128	820,242	78,915	920		82KNW033
BLACK PRINCE (L.755)	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1904	27	144,411	3,870			82KNW034
MOHICAN	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1914	43	176,512	10,954			82KNW035
MAMMOTH (L.6473)	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1905-07	76	483,652	23,167	1952-1yr	249-2yr	82KNW077
BLUE JAY (L.13482)	SEDEX Zn-Pb-Ag	1979-81	3	13,477	1,468	1,158		82KNW079
LITTLE ROBERT	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1914	2	3909 g/t	24%			82KNW082
METROPOLITAN	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1901	5	37,821	896		31	82KNW083
KOOTENAY CHIEF (L.2147)	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1918	19	32,689	12,965			82KNW135
SILVER QUEEN/OLD GOLD	Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1907-1917	50	137,009	18,454		31	82KNW128
ABBOTT (L.765)	IRISH type carbonate Zn-Pb	1988	1,031	10,677	4,204	32,887	81	82KNW056
WAGNER	Veins/manto Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	1982-89	2,653	198,484	160,484	83,620	622	82KNW212

Subsequent exploration in the area has recently recognized the combined polymetallic and precious metallic tenor to mineralization, as well as the evidence of additional prospective mineral deposit types, including: Carbonate Hosted-Kootenay Arc, Beeshi VMS-Sedex, as well as the original high grade silver veins.

Within the Lardeau District, which includes the Kootenay Arc Property, there are 97 known occurrences. Of these showings, a total of 93 are metallic, 3 are industrial mineral and 1 is a placer occurrence (R. Pinsent, 2004). Spatially, the majority of the occurrences in the Lardeau area fall into two major mineral trends referred to as the Lime Dyke and Central Mineral Belts. The latter belt includes the Trout Lake, Camborne and Beaton areas.

The Lime Dyke mineral belt lies to the northeast of the Central mineral belt, along the divide between Lexington and Boyd Creeks. It continues southeasterly from the Incomappleux River, past the head of Pool Creek and across the Ferguson, Gainer, Marsh Adams, Stevens, and Healy Creek drainages. The distribution and types of these occurrences along trends within the area of the Kootenay Arc Property are shown in Figure 6 (previously presented in section 9.2 Property Geology).

The belts are clearly controlled by the main stratigraphic trends, as well as by regional structures and the physical characteristics of the deformed rocks. The Central belt follows the axis of the Silvercup anticline and the trend of the Cup Creek fault from the Ferguson camp (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962). Here, it appears that the favourable zones of mineralization developed at sites of intense fracturing where the fault approaches the crest of an anticline. Within the Lime Dyke belt, no prominent well-defined regional structural control of mineralization is yet obvious. The host rocks for the showings comprise a relatively incompetent unit which appears to have been folded isoclinally, sheared, and flowed as a single mass. Mineralization occurs throughout this mass of clastic and carbonate strata which have also been isoclinally folded and locally sheared.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization is typical of both the Central and Lime Dyke belt occurrences. The original exploration of the area was focused on silver and lead, and there was little exploration for zinc. Recent exploration has found that zinc and gold are also common components to mineralization within the belt. The sulphide minerals are mainly pyrite, galena, sphalerite and smaller amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Silver is the most common commodity at the historic occurrences and it occurs in argentiferous tetrahedrite (historically referred to as gray copper), galena and less commonly as native silver and sometimes in argentite, polybasite, ruby silver, stephanite and electrum. Gold is present in small quantities and is rarely seen as native gold or electrum. Tellurides and bismuthinite are locally reported at the Ophir Lade gold showing. Pyrite is more common than pyrrhotite, as disseminations and fine bands within phyllites, as well as a minor component of some of the massive sulphide mineralization. Magnetite occurs as disseminations within siderite altered pods and/or with mineralization. Within sulphide bearing veins, quartz is the dominant gangue mineral, but carbonates such as siderite, ankerite, calcite and/or dolomite are significant gangue components in some veins. The deposits are characterized by both open-space fillings with gangue, massive sulphide “veins” and sulphide replacements (some as wallrock to veins). Where replacements occur, carbonate (siderite) gangue is relatively abundant.

Early workers recognized the occurrences of the Central and Lime Dyke belt as four main types (GSC Memoir 161), some of which spatially co-exist: gold-quartz veins, Ag-Pb-Zn veins, Pb-Zn replacement deposits in limestone and Ag-Pb veins in limestone. At many of these showings, mineralization is localized within limestone horizons of the Badshot and Index Formations, or at contacts between the limestones and either chloritic schists, graphitic schists, or grey phyllites. Sulphides +/- quartz and various types of carbonate are concentrated as up to metre scale pods and lenses, discrete veins, mm scale stringers at the contacts, bedding parallel bands, or disseminations. Sulphide replacements and “halos” within wallrock to veins have been described in the historic record as zones of “concentrating ore”.

The various styles and types of mineralization present both on (highlighted in red), and in the vicinity of the Kootenay Arc Property, are documented below and shown previously in Figure 6:

- 1) **Lead-Zinc Replacements in Badshot Limestone**
(Blue Jay, Silvertip)
- 2) **Silver-Lead Veins in Badshot Limestone**
(Kootenay Chief, Badshot, Black Prince)
- 3) **Lead+/- Zinc Replacements in Dolomitized Index Limestone**
(Ellsmere, St. Louis, Horne)
- 4) **Lead-Zinc+/-Silver-Siderite Replacements of Index Limestone**
(Lexington, Hunter Trapper, Wide West, Mollie Mac)
- 5) **Silver-Lead+/-Zn, Cu, Au Veins**
(Little Robert, Black Warrior, Old Gold, Silver Leaf, Edna Grace, Pulley-Trilby, Mohican, Canadian Girl)
- 6) **Gold Mineralization**
(Ophir Lade, Placer Gold on Gainer and Ferguson Creeks, Adventure)

9.2.1 Lead-Zinc Replacements in Badshot Limestone (Blue Jay, Silvertip)

At the Blue Jay prospect, a total of 23 trenches were excavated by Cominco over a strike length of approximately 2 kilometres, within a NW-SE trending, steeply SW dipping and SE plunging panel within Badshot limestone. The trenches extend from an elevation of approximately 1500 meters at McDonald Creek, along a northwest trend and over a 2225 m high ridge separating the McDonald and Silvertip Creek drainages. Most of the trenching was conducted along the southeast facing slope of the ridge. The excavations tested stratiform and breccia style sulphide mineralization within Badshot limestone. Silty, carbonaceous argillites (and quartzites) are within the hanging wall and sericite altered chlorite schists are in the footwall. Mineralization of pyrite, galena and sphalerite replacements along limestone bedding planes occur over widths of up to **30 metres and up to 1-2% Pb-Zn combined**. Local pods of breccia of limestone fragments in a massive sulphide +/-calcite-quartz matrix account for sporadic high Pb-Zn grades along the trend. Elevated silver values are not associated with either the stratiform or breccia styles of mineralization. The best result obtained from trenching from the main zone yielded **7.5% Pb 3.6% Zn over 4.6 metres**. The most northwesterly trench, on the northwest facing slope of Silvertip Creek, yielded grades of **4.7% Pb 4.7% Zn over 7.6 metres**.

In 1952, a pack horse supported drilling program by Cominco completed 968 metres in 8 holes from a single setup. The drilling tested an approximate 150 metre strike length and 120 metres depth extent of the mineralization horizon. The drilling encountered low grade Pb-Zn sulphide mineralization and local narrow intervals of limestone-sulphide-calcite+/-quartz breccia with moderate grades of up to **4.1% Zn 1.9% Pb over a drilled interval of 0.90 metres**. It is important to note that the drilling only tested a very small part of the mineralized horizon, where the rig could be set up and accessed on foot.

To the northwest of the Bluejay prospect, M. Kilby found high grade float boulders and reported the presence of widespread trace galena on fracture surfaces of limestone float in the tributary creeks to Silvertip Creek. Anomalous silt Pb and Zn values were obtained in area during a survey reported by J.R.Woodcock (1976):

SILVERTIP	2000	35.15% Pb	0.81% Zn	3.6 g/t Ag	12.37% Ca
SILVERTIP	2000	4.10% Pb	3.45% Zn	0.5 g/t Ag	18.19% Ca
SILVERTIP	2000	8.22% Pb	13.91% Zn	1.8 g/t Ag	16.15% Ca

9.2.2 Silver-Lead Veins in Badshot Limestone

(Kootenay Chief-Glengary, Badshot, Black Prince)

Other mineralized zones in the Lime Dyke belt include silver-lead veins within or near the contact of Badshot limestone. The Kootenay Chief, Badshot and Black Prince prospects were among some of the original producers of high grade silver within the belt. Reported grades of mineralization from these prospects returned grades in the order of in excess of **5,100 – 6,800 g/t Ag (150-200 ounces/ton) (MMAR 1899)**. The Kootenay Chief-Glengary Vein is hosted by the same Badshot limestone horizon as the Bluejay prospect. Approximately 10 kilometres to the southeast of the Blue Jay, the horizon also hosts the Badshot and Black Prince Veins.

At the Kootenay Chief occurrence, a 15 m thick horizon of thinly banded, steeply dipping Badshot limestone is bounded on the northeast by rusty phyllites and on the southwest, by 35 metres of black phyllites. Alteration of the limestone to quartz-dolomite is widespread. The quartz-galena+-tetrahedrite veinlets cut this alteration.

On the Winnipeg claim (one of the original claims of the group), the high grade horizon was described as a 20cm thick seam of massive galena and tetrahedrite and on the Glengary claim, a 4.6 metre wide quartz-carbonate vein contained up to 70cm of massive galena and lesser chalcopryite (GSC Mem 161). The sulphide zone within the vein was reported to return up to 3429 g/t Ag and 40% Pb (MMAR 1899). J.R. Woodcock noted that at the Kootenay Chief occurrence, some of the quartz is vuggy with drusy cavities.

At the Badshot occurrence, a thick grey Badshot marble unit is overlain by a thick succession of Index black phyllite with lesser calcareous phyllites, limestone and quartzite. The units are all tightly folded in this area, and dip steeply to the southwest. The Badshot showing is a 0.91 metre wide quartz-calcite-sulphide vein which occurs at the northwest trending marble-phyllite contact and dips shallowly (30°) to the southeast. It reportedly narrows, yet persists as stringers, with depth. The vein contains a 20cm high grade seam of massive galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz and calcite. This returned up to **6,068 g/t Ag and 56% Pb. (MMAR 1899)**.

The Black Prince prospect is located approximately 3 kilometres to the southeast of the Badshot prospect. The NW trending, shallowly NE dipping vein occurs near the same limestone-phyllite contact and consists of high grade quartz-calcite vein(s) (0.23-0.46 m wide) of galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopryite and lesser sphalerite. These veins occur within a >20 metre wide structural corridor of parallel to subparallel quartz and/or calcite veinlets which appear to persist into the Badshot area, to the northwest. Three adits were noted in limestone outcrop exposures at the Black Prince; however, only one was accessible by the author. Here, the shallow dipping veinlet network is cut by a prominent northwest trending, subvertical dipping brittle fault. The main vein consists of milky white quartz with local remnant seams of chalcopryite. Clearly the mineralized part of the vein had been mined out at this exposure; however local mineralized talus blocks contain seams of tetrahedrite-galena and/or sphalerite.

9.2.3 Lead+/- Zinc Replacements in Dolomitized Index Limestone

(Ellsmere-St. Louis, Horne) Adapted from ARIS 11979, 14063, and Middleton, M, 2008

In the area between Galena and Dave Morgan Creeks, five northwest trending limestone horizons can be traced over several kilometers. Two of the exposed bands are referred to as the Ellsmere and the Horne Ledges. These horizons are located to the immediate west of the Black Warrior trend. Mineralization is focused along contact zones of NW trending Index limestone and chlorite schists which are either vertically dipping (Ellsmere) or folded into an anticlinal structure (Horne). Several of the original turn of the century crown grants (now reverted) covered this area.

The Ellsmere-Horne area is underlain by phyllites, schists, and limestone of the Index Formation. Most of the area consists of green and grey to black chloritic and/or carbonaceous schist, with narrower horizons of limestone. All strata has been intensely folded and eroded to form valleys. The limestone leads are usually marbleized, and range in color from white, cream grey to black, with variable carbonaceous content. They are thinly layered and vary in total thickness from a meter to tens of meters. When found in considerable thickness these beds resemble the Badshot limestone (Middleton, M.J, 2008). Intense folding has locally caused lithological repetition and increased limestone bed thickness. Repeated folds are observed along cliffs, and the fold axes trend generally to the northwest. Intense folding locally forms 'cathedral' and recumbent fold structures, as well.

Ellsmere-St. Louis (Adapted from ARIS 14063 and 11979)

The Ellsmere Ledge occurs to the northeast of Galena Creek, about 2 kilometres from Ferguson Creek. The trend extends along a minimum strike length of 2200 metres, southeast towards the St. Louis adit. Development started at the Ellsmere prospect in 1899 and by 1928, development consisted of a lower tunnel, 76 meters in length along the vein; a 12-metre tunnel on about the same level; an 18-metre tunnel about 90 meters higher; and number of small open-cuts. The sulphide bearing intervals at the Ellsmere are relatively continuous along strike and occur over widths which can exceed two metres. The surface exposures are considerably less oxidized than those of the Horne Ledge. The zone at the St. Louis was explored by two short adits and several shallow pits.

Replacement style mineralization within the ledge occurs as fine grained sulphides of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite which locally display crude banding. Chalcopyrite and malachite are also locally abundant. The sulphides are concentrated occur in a limonitic limestone at or near its contact with chlorite-sericite schist. Several inliers of schist occur in the limestone at the upper or northwestern end of the workings and taper rapidly to the southeast, as does the mineralization associated with their contacts. In places, the limestone has undergone silicification and dolomitization, which is often accompanied by mineralization.

Significant rock sample results from both the Ellsmere and St. Louis include:

ELLSMERE 1985 (ARIS 11979)	68.00% Pb	2.00% Zn	82.3 g/t Ag, 2.7 g/t Au
ELLSMERE 1985 (ARIS 11979)	1.90% Pb	1.30% Zn	65.1 g/t Ag, 0.7/ g/t Au over 0.38m
ELLSMERE 1985 (ARIS 14063)	11.20% Pb	5.38% Zn	19.8 g/t Ag over 0.7 m
ELLSMERE 1985 (ARIS 14063)	10.65% Pb	7.85% Zn	24.0 g/t Ag over 1.0 m
ST. LOUIS 1983 (ARIS 11979)	18.00% Pb	0.14% Zn	29.8 g/t Ag over 1.5 m
ST. LOUIS 1985 (ARIS 22013)	2.88% Pb	5.90% Zn	6.2 g/t Ag over 0.60 m
ST. LOUIS 1985 (ARIS 22013)	16.40% Pb	0.87% Zn	38.2 g/t Ag grab

The Ellsmere horizon was tested by a single drillhole, as part of recent exploration conducted by Roca Mines Inc., during 2008. The hole was drilled to the southwest, to test higher grade mineralization. A narrow zone of moderate grade of 7.39% Pb 5.57% Zn over 0.62 metres was intersected. No significant results were obtained from the drillhole of the Horne Ledge.

Horne (Adapted from ARIS 14063)

The Horne Ledge Zone occurs intermittently over a strike length of 3,600 metres and minimum dip extent of 850 metres vertically. It located to the west of the Ellsmere trend and includes several former crown grants: Rob Roy, Highland Chief, Morgan, Centre Star and Canadian Girl. Along this trend, mineralization is exposed in adits and trenches which were focused on multiply folded NW-SE trending horizons of oxidized limestone with irregular skarn development. The horizon is strongly oxidized to depths of up to 3 metres and oxidation appears to be focused at the crest of an anticline.

It has been suggested that the Horne and Ellsmere ledges are fold repetitions of the same horizon. Several anticline crests were noted in outcrop with flat to gently south dipping plunges.

Pods, lenses and bands of galena>sphalerite>pyrite>pyrrhotite are concentrated in zones up to 4 metres thick, along contacts between limestone and chlorite schists. Massive magnetic was also noted on a dump to the southeast. Massive sulphide pods and lenses are up to 30 cm wide. Crudely banded sulphides are typically fine to medium grained, and display partial recrystallization textures. Massive magnetite is present in one of the dumps. Overall, most of the galena observed in the Horne Ledge occurs as thin (<1 cm) irregular veins within the oxidized limestone. Significant lead +/- zinc rock sample results for this type of mineralization include:

HORNE	Selco (ARIS 11979)	32.30% Pb	0.02% Zn	136.3 g/t Ag	over 2 metres
HORNE	Selco (ARIS 11979)	7.82% Pb	11.50% Zn	15.4 g/t Ag	over 5 metres
HORNE	Selco (ARIS 11979)	24.50% Pb	13.80% Zn	111.8 g/t Ag	
HORNE	1983 (ARIS 11979)	10.40% Pb	8.86% Zn	172.1 g/t Ag	
HORNE	1983 (ARIS 11979)	10.80% Pb	0.05% Zn	77.5 g/t Ag	
HORNE	1985 (ARIS 14063)	30.00% Pb	0.01% Zn	41.1 g/t Ag	

The Horne horizon was tested by a single drillhole, as part of recent exploration conducted by Roca Mines Inc., during 2008. The hole was drilled to the southwest, to test the core of an anticline. No significant mineralization was intersected.

9.2.4 Lead-Zinc+/-Silver-Siderite Replacements of Index Limestone/Volcanics (*Lexington (part), Hunter Trapper, Wide West, Mollie Mac Trends*)

Historic mining records (MMAR circa 1895 to 1915) document exploration along three distinct, northwest striking limestone-chlorite schist contact zones (spaced at roughly 1 kilometer intervals) in the northwestern area of the Lime Dyke block: From west to east, the three trends, with their respective occurrences, are referred to Lexington, Hunter-Trapper and West West-Good Enough.

The Lexington trend includes the Jumbo, Banner, Iola, Kitsap, Alma, Black Bear, Kangaroo crown grants which are currently held by Wiltshire Industries. Documented occurrences include Kitsap, Alma, and Black Bear. The Hunter-Trapper trend includes the Hunter-Trapper, Lardeau-Goldsmith, and the Sunset/Blackburn occurrences to the southeast. The latter occurrence is on an internal cell claim which is held by Canada Minerals Inc. The Wide West-Good Enough trend includes occurrences of the same names, on two groups of crown grants which are currently held by Wiltshire Industries.

These trends host similar mineralization which may represent either folded repetitions of the same contact or stratigraphic repetitions of similar depositional environments. These Pb+/-Zn occurrences are widespread, as massive zones, pods or lenses +/- a gangue of siderite-quartz-chlorite and also as massive, continuous “leads” which appear to be loci for hydrothermal alteration. The alteration noted includes: sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite, dolomite alteration and bleaching of limestone, as well as silicification and introduction of local massive chlorite. Reported zones of cherty exhalite or iron formation along the trend, into the area of the Surprise crown grants which are held by Westall Resources Ltd. The horizon may be a product of a regional hydrothermal +/- mineralizing event.

At the various occurrences within these alteration zones, workers have described styles of mineralization as (1) sulphide bearing quartz-siderite-ankerite-chlorite breccias and veins, which are localized at bleached, silicified and siderite altered limestone/phyllite contacts and (2) brecciated fault splays and veins of similar composition within limestone (Greene, 1990).

Subsequent examinations of many of the original vein occurrences (Sterret 1930, Westmin Resources 1982 and Consolidated Trout Lake Mines 1986) along the Lexington and Wide West-Goodenough trend (to the W and NW of the Horne trend, respectively), indicate that these mineralized zones are not simple "veins" but rather intensely deformed, stratiform type deposits. They typically consist of siderite and quartz mineralized with pyrite, galena +/- sphalerite localized at, or near, steeply dipping contacts between limestone and chlorite schist. Widely spaced sampling of these zones across widths of 1-3 meters returned grades ranging from trace to 2.67 g/t Au 17-411 g/t Ag and 1-25% Pb-Zn combined.

Leask (1980) conducted a detailed examination of a similarly described mineralized zone at the Big Showing deposit (also referred to as the Ruby Silver Deposit). This prospect is located off the property, to the northwest of the Wide West occurrences and is held by a Silver Phoenix Resources Ltd. In his report, Leask suggests a possible volcanogenic exhalative or SEDEX origin for these occurrences.

Observed characteristics such as chloritization and silicification at the base of the mineralized zone; the development of spatially related hematite and magnetite; and, the localization of mineralization at a depositional unconformity (limestone / chlorite-sericite schist contact) indicates a probable distal exhalative source. The similarity of mineralization exposed within trenches of the Lexington (Kitsap) and Wide West, to that of the Big Showing prospect, suggests similar depositional conditions may have been operative in these areas (Leask, 1980). Sampling of the Big Showing returned grades of between 17 and 87 g/t silver; 8.45 to 28.40% lead and 0.83 to 4.50% zinc across widths of between 3 and 9 meters (Leask, 1980). Gold contents were not determined. Leask also noted a wide zone of silicification and quartz veining associated with a bedding plane fault developed along the southern contact of the Ruby Silver zone. A sample of quartz mineralized with sulfides collected from this zone returned a grade of 3.15 g/t Au 483.4 g/t Ag and 20% Pb-Zn combined.

At the Hunter Trapper prospect, the best mineralization was localized along fold hinges or pinchouts of the controlling limestone contacts. A sample collected by Leask (1980) returned 0.68 g/t gold; >102 g/t silver 3.19% lead and 5.28% zinc over 1 metre. This occurrence Sterret's observation (1930) that *"ore deposition is strongly influenced by folding"*. Sterret further noted that *"some folds are small, but even these show a tendency to cause enlargements of ore bodies. Other fold structures are larger and in them there has been a considerable thickening of ore bodies."* Geological mapping shows that folding and deformation is intense within the claim area and it has been suggested that large scale folding of the favourable contact zones may have produced still larger deposits than those presently known.

Select samples of irregular, fracture and breccia controlled mineralization along the Wide West, Hunter-Trapper and Lexington North trends (reported by Westmin and Consolidated Trout Lake Mines) returned grades of between 6.9 and 85.7 g/t gold; 6800 to 17,000 g/t silver with combined base metal contents of between 10 and 30%. Intermittent pods of this type of mineralization are common throughout these trends, along chlorite schist-limestone or -argillite contacts, as well as internal to the rock units, themselves. Sample results from this type of mineralization are typically diverse and range from low to high grade Pb, Pb-Zn, Pb-Zn+/- Ag. Sulphides may include galena-pyrite+/-sphalerite, chalcopyrite. Gangue may include quartz (silica), ankerite, chlorite, magnetite and hematite. Descriptions of mineralization along the trends, together with rock sample highlights, are presented below:

Hunter Trapper (excerpt from ARIS 15372)

This prospect consists of a series of trenches and open cuts located near the head of Pool Creek, at an elevation of approximately 1980 metres. The workings expose a brecciated siderite-chlorite-quartz horizon containing disseminated to massive galena, sphalerite, and pyrite, which is localized along a limestone-chlorite schist contact. The chlorite schist is sericitized and limestone is bleached along contacts with the siderite-chlorite-quartz horizon. Bleaching is more pronounced within brecciated sections of the structure.

Approximately 75m of intermittent mineralization (averaging 1.5m in width) is exposed in six slumped trenches and open cuts. Three trench samples **averaged 116.6 g/t Ag, 0.48 g/t Au, 12.78% Pb and 3.54% Zn.** On the northeast side of the contact, a brecciated splay from the main siderite horizon hosts irregular, quartz-carbonate veins and stringers ranging from 5-25 cm wide. Within the quartz, there are patches of coarse grained galena, sphalerite and large irregular blebs of tetrahedrite. A sample of this material assayed **5838 g/t Ag, 7.2 g/t Au, 8.78% Pb, and 11.80% Zn.**

Additional samples of interest are presented below:

Hunter Trapper

32.48% Pb 7.22% Zn 436.1 g/t Ag 0.4 g/t Au over 0.9 metre channel

8.78% Pb 11.80% Zn 5838.9 g/t Ag 7.2 g/t Au grab sample

2.72% Pb 1.95% Zn 9.3 g/t Ag 0.6 g/t Au over 2.00 metre trench sample

3.08% Pb 4.38% Zn from a 1.0m chip of a qtz-siderite pod with massive sp-ga-cpy parallel to bedding, in dolomitized limestone.

5.28% Pb 3.19% Zn grab from an open cut with qtz-siderite pods in dolomite gangue on footwall of narrow calcareous phyllite.

Good Enough Crown Grants

These crown grants area situated at head of Coon and Ferguson Creeks, along strike and to the southeast of the Wide West crown grants. Both groups of these crown grants are currently held by Wiltshire Industries but are completely surrounded by mineral claims of the Kootenay Arc Property.

Mineralization at the Good Enough occurrence consists of mineralized quartz-chlorite sulphide veins localized at sheared limestone/phyllite contacts and in fractured and/or brecciated ankeritic limestone over a strike length of 160 metres. Galena-sphalerite+/-chalcopyrite occurs within the concordant to irregular quartz-chlorite veins. Siderite alteration, silicification and bleaching of the contact rocks is common. Several rock samples of siderite+/-chlorite, quartz lenses and veins with pyrite have been collected at the occurrence (ARIS 17978, 19288)); however, few significant results were returned. The only significant sample result reported, returned high grade Pb, Zn, Ag and Au (ARIS 19288) over a very narrow width:

Good Enough

33.43% Pb 9.74% Zn 9077.5 g/t Ag 9.9 g/t Au from a 2" lenses near the NE contact

Wide West Crown Grants

These crown grants are situated on the headwaters of Lexington Creek, to the northwest of the Good Enough crown grants. These crown grants are also held by Wiltshire Industries. Mineral Mountain holds the intervening ground. Mineralization is similar to that reported at the Good Enough occurrences, of pods of galena-sphalerite with low silver values at ankeritic limestone/phyllite contacts. Rock sample results include:

WideWest

7.85% Pb 1.04% Zn from a 1.5m channel across 3 siderite bands

Lexington Pb+/-Zn-Ag areas

This prospect comprises a series of Pb-Zn-Ag-Au occurrences which are traceable for several kilometers along Lexington Creek. Most of the original trend is held as crown grants, by Wiltshire Industries Ltd; however, mineral claims of the Kootenay Arc Property cover parts of the trend over reverted crown grants, as well as extensions to the southeast. The trend includes the Alma, Kitsap and Black Bear prospects, which are discussed below.

Alma Prospect

The occurrence is located at the head waters of Lexington Creek. Mineralization consists of intermittent occurrences of massive bands, streaks and lenses of galena-sphalerite in cross cutting quartz-carbonate veins within siderite alteration zones; alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-dolomite alteration of limestone.

In 1930, D.B. Sterrett reviewed the Alma-Paymaster property of Lardeau Mines Exploration Ltd. and provided a summary of mineralization of the Lexington North area, which then included the Alma, Kitsap, Keystone, Jumbo and Bellevue claims. Sterret 1930) reported that intermittent "replacement" or "stratiform" type, massive sulfide mineralization (1.0 - 3.0m wide) was traced in a series of open cuts, trenches and short adits over a strike length of 8 kilometres. Results from his sampling reportedly averaged 68-340 g/t Ag (2-10 oz/ton Ag) and 5-20% Pb over widths of 1-5 metres. Gold and zinc content was also noted. In his 1988 report (ARIS 17978), Greene reported that a sample collected by Sterrett returned 11.19% Pb and 28.9% Zn over 1.4 metres, from a sulphide lense in a synclinal trough.

Kitsap Prospect

This occurrence is located at the headwaters of Lexington Creek. Mineralization consists of intermittent lenses of sphalerite and galena in cross cutting fractures and quartz-carbonate (siderite or ankerite) vein within alteration zones at the limestone-schist contacts. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone.

In 1988, A.S Greene reported on the the results of detailed mapping of the area surrounding the Kitsap Claim, at elevations between 1500 and 1800 metres. *"One trench exposes a 4.0m wide siderite-chlorite-quartz horizon with massive streaks and lenses of coarse grained galena, and pyrite up to 1.5m wide. Two samples collected here averaged 126.9 g/t Ag, 0.40 g/t Au, 21.35% Pb with minor quantities of zinc. Characteristics of mineralization and alteration features are similar to those developed at most of the other occurrences examined and it is concluded that that this prospect is of possible exhalitive sedimentary origin."* Detailed soil geochemical surveys completed over the Kitsap occurrence and the flanking stratigraphy to the northeast detected a second anomalous horizon which may be a fold repetition of the Lexington trend. No followup of this was completed.

Significant rock sample results include:

Kitsap (Westmin-ARIS 15224/15372)

28.67% Pb 0.01% Zn 156.3 g/t Ag 0.02 g/t Au over 3.75 metre trench sample

14.04% Pb 0.01% Zn 95.7 g/t Ag 0.62 g/t Au over 2.20 metre trench sample

Kitsap (1998-ARIS 17978)

27.70% Pb 148.1 g/t Ag from a grab sample of semi-massive sulphide mineralization

Black Bear Prospect

This occurrence is located at Rennie Creek (Bear Creek), near the headwaters of Pool Creek. Mineralization consists of massive pyrite with minor galena-sphalerite and elevated gold values in a gangue of quartz; float in boulder train of siliceous pyritic dolomite with disseminated magnetite and traces of galena-sphalerite. Reported rock sample results include:

<i>Black Bear (1998-ARIS 17978)</i>
--

6.16% Pb from a 50cm channel sample across dolomitized limestone with py, ga, sp, magnetite
--

Mollie Mac-Index Area (excerpt from minfile 082KNW036)

These prospects consist of a series of tunnels, open cuts and trenches within a northwest trending horizon of mineralized limestone which straddles the lower part of Gainer Creek. The Mollie Mac trend was originally a series of crown grants straddling Gainer Creek. Mineralization was found on each crown grant, including the Mollie Mac showing, to the northwest of Gainer Creek and White Quail, Hidden Treasure, and Index showings to the southeast. In the historical record, the occurrences are referred to both separately and collectively, as the Mollie Mac trend.

The Mollie Mac showings were located before 1895 and a short adit was driven at 1356 metres elevation prior to 1925; however, only a minor amount of work was done on the showings before 1951. In that year and the following, Mollie Mac Mines Limited built a road from Ten-Mile and diamond drilled about 610 metres in short holes. It later drove a second adit, 87 metres long, at 1390 metres elevation.

The Mollie Mac occurrence is hosted by a 10-30 metre wide horizon of limestone near the top of the Index Formation. The limestone is thinly banded and underlain by several metres of green and, below that, grey phyllite. It is fine-grained and, towards the top, is recrystallized to marble. The surrounding rocks trend northwesterly and dip steeply to the southwest. Intense folding is common. Small dragfolds in and along the contact of the limestone are "N" shaped and plunge at between 5 and 10 degrees to the northwest.

Concentrations of sulphide mineralization are controlled by tight folds and by faults. The sulphides occur in irregular lenses and zones of siderite replaced limestone. The lenses appear to plunge with the axes of the folds. This style of mineralization is similar to that observed at the Index occurrence [MINFILE 082KNW038] to the southeast.

Galena is the most abundant mineral, with lesser amounts of sphalerite, chalcopryite and pyrite.. Most of the galena is found with siderite, as massive fine grained lenses or minor disseminations. Locally, galena occurs in limestone as small veinlets or replacements along beds, folds, or fractures. The largest pods of galena may plunge gently to the northwest parallel to the axes of dragfolds. Other masses of galena are found along discontinuous shear zones within masses of siderite or near their margins. The lenses of galena are a few metres wide and extend a few tens of metres up the slope. Mostly, they are well defined, and siderite altered limestone some distance from the galena-bearing lenses is commonly barren. A 76-centimetre sample assayed 61.7 grams per tonne silver and 10.89 per cent lead (EMPR BULL 45).

From a site visit to the Mollie Mac and White Quail properties in 1933, C.C Starr reported several notable results from his sampling of workings:

Mollie Mac (C.C. Starr, 1933)	16.15% Pb	123.4 g/t Ag	over 1.13 metres
Mollie Mac (C.C. Starr, 1933)	32.10% Pb	169.7 g/t Ag	3.3% Zn over 0.64 metres
White Quail (C.C. Starr, 1933)	26.30% Pb	106.3 g/t Ag	
White Quail (C.C. Starr, 1933)	21.20% Pb	72.0 g/t Ag	

9.2.5 Silver-Lead+/-Zn, Cu, Au Veins

Little Robert, Black Warrior, Silver Leaf, Edna Grace, Pulley-Trilby

Little Robert

The Little Robert occurrence is to the northwest of the Black Warrior occurrence. There is little documentation available about this showing. It is reported as a lead-silver bearing vein within marble. Provincial records indicate that in 1914, two small shipments of mineralization were made, as shown below (MMAR 1914):

Little Robert (MMAR 1914)
90 kg assayed 3799 g/t Ag 21% Pb
2250 kg assayed 3909 g/t Ag 24% Pb

Black Warrior (ARIS 18845, 22917)

The Black Warrior prospect is located at a height of land between the headwaters of Ferguson Creek, which drains SW into Trout Lake and the Silvertip, MacDonald and Marsh Adam Creeks, which drain NE into the Westfall River. A northeast trending tributary of Ferguson Creek bisects the mineralized trend. The area includes the Black Warrior and Eva May crown grants, as well as several reverted crown grants which were first located near the turn of the 20th century. A minimum of 228 metres of underground workings were driven on the trend, with an adit and several open cuts located to the NW of the creek and four adits located to the SE of the creek. The latter workings are herein referred to as the Main Zone (Adits 1,2,3) and are located at progressively higher elevations to the southeast, from 1615-1980 metres.

P.J. Santos (1993, ARIS 22917) reported the presence of intersecting vertical and horizontal veins containing massive galena, some chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and variable amounts of silver and gold. The Main Zone is centred on a near vertical, 190cm quartz vein with a defined strike length of 100 m. Documented widths of the vein vary between 0.60-2.4 metres. The vein is 0.60 -2.40 metres wide and is localized near the AZ325 trending, 75° southwest dipping contact between Index limestone and graphitic schist.

It is typically mineralized with quartz, coarse grained galena, pyrite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. It displays a lower silver and higher gold content than the horizontal veins. A sample collected in 1924, over 60cm of the **Black Warrior vein**, returned **9.60 g/t gold, 2441 g/t silver, 57% lead, 7.8% zinc**. (MMAR 1924). On an initial property visit with the vendor, J. Denny, the author located three adits. Two adits (now caved and infilled) were located at different elevations on the main vein and a third adit to the northeast was located on the horizontal veinlets in the footwall of the main vein.

Thin (up to 20cm) horizontal veinlets typically occur in multiple, parallel sets containing massive to semimassive fine grained galena with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. These veins display a higher silver, low gold content than the vertical variety (Santos, 1993). Mapping of the two vein types in 1992 (ARIS 22917) discovered that the historic drifts and adits were sited on higher grade lodes at intersections between these subvertical and horizontal structures.

Significant rock sample results include:

Black Warrior (1988-ARIS 18845)

20.30% Pb 0.22% Zn 844.8 g/t Ag 1.0 g/t Au 0.15% Cu over 190 cm of Main Vein
0.08% Pb 9.39% Zn 65.8 g/t Ag 15.1 g/t Au 5.16% Cu from a grab sample from a 1m wide zone of quartz-carbonate stockwork in limestone; located 50m south of Adit 1.

Black Warrior (1992-ARIS 22917)

28.40% Pb 0.13% Zn 1920.7 g/t Ag 2.1 g/t Au 1.00% Cu over 3 feet at Adit 3
25.39% Pb 1.93% Zn 1663.2 g/t Ag 11.0 g/t Au 21.45% Cu over 3 feet at Adit 2
85.31% Pb 0.96% Zn 3908.6 g/t Ag 0.07 g/t Au 0.29% Cu over 0.75 feet
0.35% Pb 16.23% Zn 55.2 g/t Ag 3.77 g/t Au 5.78% Cu over 5 feet

Silver Leaf/Edna Grace

The Silver Leaf occurrence is reportedly located on the Silver Leaf crown grant, approximately 4.5 kilometres to the southeast of the Black Warrior vein. The crown grant is located on a ridge above the north fork of Marsh Adams Creek. The original Edna Grace group of crown grants covered a parallel NW-SE trend which extended from the west side of the Silver Leaf CG, down to Marsh Adams Creek. In 1898, the Silver Leaf group was owned by Guinea Gold Mines and the Edna Grace group was owned by the Primrose Gold Mining Company.

Early development on the Silver Leaf group consisted of three crosscuts across a ledge containing several small veins of galena and 91cm of lower grade mineralization. A test shipment of ore returned a value at the time, of \$80/ton (MMAR 1899). At this time, the Edna Grace C. also had about 100 metres of development completed and the No. 1 crosscut was driven to tap the mineralized lead at 91 metres. Mineralization was reported as a white quartz-galena vein with a 15cm seam of tetrahedrite on the hangingwall.

There is no record of further ground work in this area until 1988, when Golden Range Resources unsuccessfully attempted to locate workings on the remaining Silver Leaf crown grant. However, a sample of massive galena float was located in a stream to the north of remaining crown grant returned high grade lead results of: **79.95% Pb 3096 g/t Ag 1.3 g/t Au.** In 1988, prospecting by Golden Range Resources located the Primrose adit, to the west of the Silver Leaf crown grant and along the Edna Grace trend. Approximately 50 metres to the east of the adit, a zone of quartz stockwork in graphitic schist was found. A chip sample of this material returned significant results of: **20.33% Zn 39.4 g/t Ag and 3.1 g/t Au over 200 cm.** (ARIS 18844)

In 1988, Gold Range conducted geological mapping and detailed soil geochemistry along selected profile lines up to 2 kilometres long, to the north of the Silver Leaf crown grant (ARIS 18844). Geological mapping of the section indicated the area is mostly underlain by grey phyllites and chlorite schist, with local horizons of grey limestone, graphite-pyrite schist and sericite-pyrite schist. The soil sampling identified the Primrose adit as a single station Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu anomaly. Approximately 300 metres to the northeast, the results defined a strong, **200-275 metre wide (8-11 stations) corridor of Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu-Mo+/-Ni, Co anomalism** which lies both within, and on the flanks of a broad zone of anomaly Ca which may be related to an underlying calcareous unit. This may be an expression of the original Silver Leaf mineralization.

Pulley-Trilby

The Pulley area is located to the northwest of the Incomappleux River. It covers the watershed of Pulley Creek, which originates from a range of high mountain peaks to the southwest (Mt. Ernest, Mt. McKinnon and Comaplix Mtn) and drains to the north.

In 1899, the earliest recorded in the Pulley Creek area referred to the Trilby occurrence, of massive galena mineralization up to 46cm wide. (GSC Mem 161). There is no record of additional work until 1976-77, when J.R. Woodcock conducted reconnaissance stream and soil geochemical sampling in the area of the Pulley and Sable Creek drainages (ARIS 13851). The initial silt sampling program detected lead and zinc anomalism from creeks draining to the south, into Pulley Creek.

As a followup, soil and silt samples were collected at 75-100 metre intervals along three, 270-300 metre spaced (plan distance) contour lines located upslope from the original silt anomaly. The sample results identified a broad, 400 metre wide Pb-Zn anomaly on the flanks of a horizon of Index phyllitic limestone. Lead values ranged up to 1060 ppm and zinc ranged up to 820 ppm. Limited mapping by both Read and Woodcock reported that the area is underlain by a succession of complexly folded phyllite, chlorite schist and limestone which dip shallowly (5-25°) to the east.. During this program, the Trilby adit was located approximately 2 kilometres to the east-southeast of the anomaly. Mineralization consists of shallowly dipping shear zones hosting vuggy quartz veins with argentiferous galena. Previously reported rock sample results include:

Trilby (private report by J.R. Woodcock)

21.05% Pb, 0.04% Zn 505.6 g/t Ag from massive sulphide mineralization on the dump

2.00% Pb, 68.5 g/t Ag from channel samples over exposed mineralization up to 0.8 metres wide

Mohican

The Mohican prospect is located at the headwaters of Mohican Creek, a tributary of Gainer Creek, which flows southwest into the Lardeau River. It is located on the optioned Black Prince property of J. Denny. The occurrence was originally covered by a series of now-reverted crown grants positioned along the northwest trending ridge of between Mohican Mtn. and Corner Hill. The prospect was first developed by the Cariboo Creek Development Syndicate, during 1903-04. A 122 m long adit was driven to the southeast along the vein at an elevation of 1930 metres, to intersect a large body of mineralization. Three shipments of ore were recorded in 1903-04 and in 1914:

Mohican (MMAR 1903,1904,1914)

8.1 tonnes returned 2057 g/t Ag and 60.0% Pb (MMAR 1903)

27.0 tonnes returned 5350 g/t Ag and 14.3% Pb (MMAR 1904)

8.0 tonnes returned 1930 g/t Ag and 27.8% Pb 10.9% Zn 1.5% Cu 0.34 g/t Au (MMAR 1914)

In 1925, additional drifting to a total length of 213 metres was completed by the Mohican Mining Company. No further work has been reported on the prospect since that time. The prospect is described as a series of quartz veins hosted by carbonaceous calc-schist (MINFILE 082KNW035). The main vein is within an AZ310 trending 70°SW dipping fault structure which is discordant to both bedding and schistosity. The width of the vein varies from 0.15-1.52 metres and appears to grade upward into a 10m wide network of stringers, near the crest of the ridge. The main vein consists of quartz-pyrite-galena-sphalerite and the stringers consist of quartz-pyrite with minor galena.

10.0 EXPLORATION

10.1 GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

10.1.1 Geological Surveys-Government

The first geological report on the Lardeau district was completed by R.W. Brock in 1904. Soon after the initial stage of exploration and mining in the area, the geology and mineral occurrences were first described by Newton W. Emmens (1914) and later, by Gunning (1926). In 1929, Walsh, Bancroft and Gunning published their work in GSC Memoir 161. Over several field seasons during the 1950's, detailed BC government supported mapping was conducted in the Gainer and Ferguson Creeks areas by Fyles and Eastwood (1962). The results of their work were published as BCDM Bulletin 45. This reference provides one of the most comprehensive descriptions of geology on part of the Lime Dyke belt.

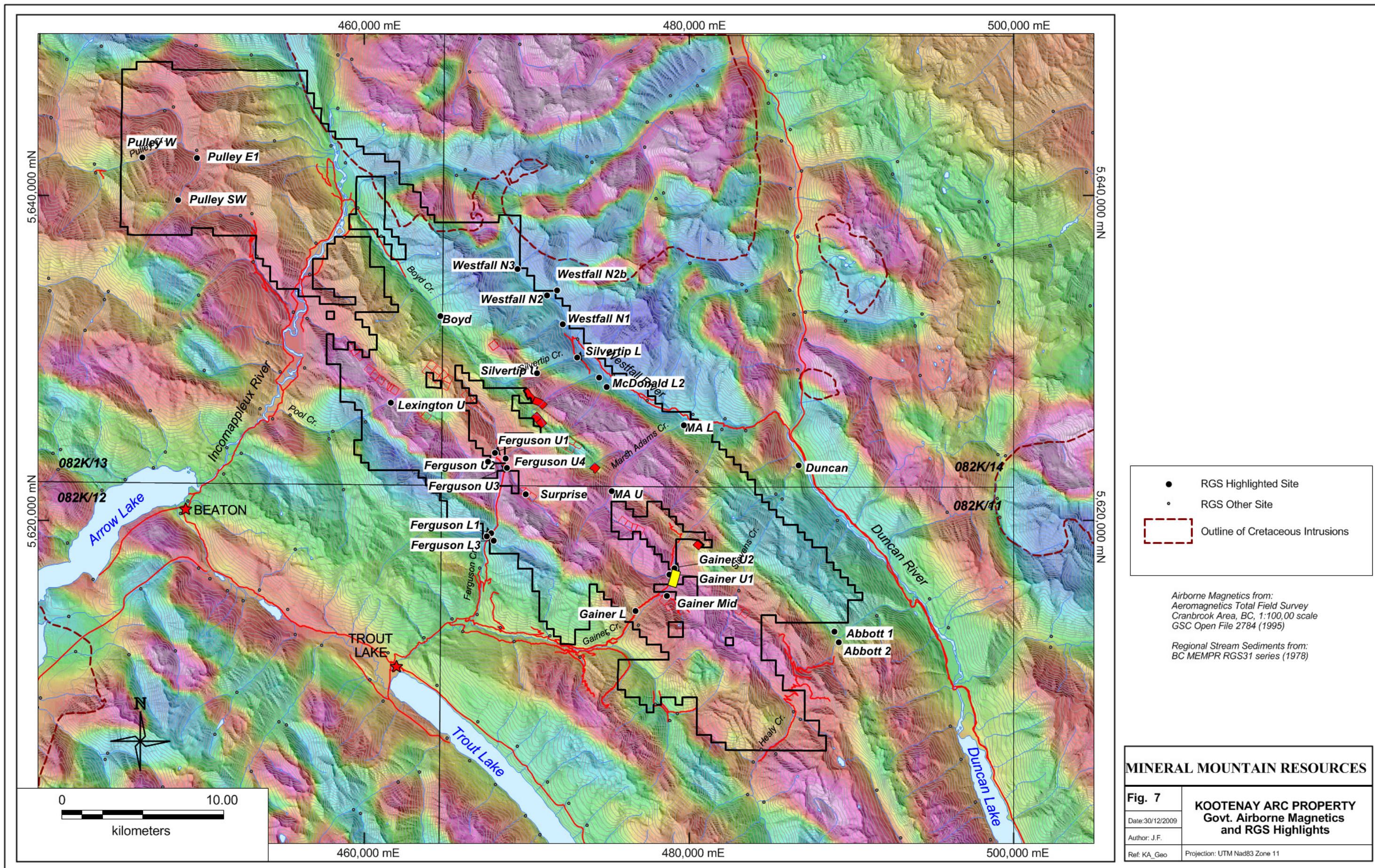
Read and Wheeler (1976) conducted additional reviews and compiled their results, together with those of prior researchers, into a 1:125,000 scale map of the geology and mineral deposits of the Lardeau West Half in GSC Open File 432. Reesor (1973) conducted similar research in the Lardeau East Half, to the east of the Kootenay Arc Property. His work was published as GSC Memoir 369. Thompson (1987) conducted similar research in the Akolkolex River area, to the northwest of the property. His work was published as BCMEMPR Bulletin 60. M. Smith conducted selected mapping traverses in the Trout Lake-Gainer Creek area and published a 1:25,000 scale map of the area as BCMEMPR Open File 1990-24. This work was completed as part of a Ph.D. thesis dissertation and was focused on the geology of the Western Purcell Mountains, to the southeast of the Kootenay Arc Property.

Since the 1990's, there have been several provincial and federal government mapping and research initiatives completed for the Revelstoke and Adams Plateau areas. The Lime Dyke area; however, has only been covered with detailed mapping in the areas around the Gainer and Ferguson Creeks. In the past, government research has largely overlooked the trend. Recently, the Geological Survey of Canada has funded a 5 year Targeted Geoscience Initiative (TGI-3) which is focused on the discovery of base metal resources in the Kootenay Arc (as well as other base metal districts in Canada).

10.1.2 Airborne Geophysical Surveys-Government

In 1995, the Geological Survey of Canada completed an airborne magnetic survey over the large portion of southeastern BC, which included the area of the Kootenay Arc Property. The results have been published as GSC Open File 2784. The survey was conducted by Geonex-Aerodat and flown along NE-SW trending lines at a 800 metre spacing. Mean terrain clearance averaged 305 metres. The total field magnetic and calculated vertical derivative products were interpolated to a 200m grid. Digital data is available to the public and is shown in Figure 7, together with highlights of regional stream sediment ("RGS") surveys.

A gridded display of the total magnetic intensity property is shown in Figure 7. The contrast between high (pink-red) to low (blue) responses appears to reflect underlying stratigraphy. Magnetic peaks also appear to coincide with the general distribution of volcanic strata within the succession, as well the Cretaceous plutons, to the north and east. The mapped extent of the plutons are shown as dashed lines.



10.1.3 RGS Geochemical Surveys-Government

In 1977, the British Columbia Geological Survey conducted a reconnaissance scale geochemical survey which included the area of 1:250,000 NTS mapsheet 82K. A total of 1297 stream sediments and 1295 water samples were collected from 1225 sites; the sediments were analyzed for 13 elements (Zn,Cu, Pb,Ni, Co, Ag, Mn, Fe Mo, Hg) by AAS, AAS-F, Colorimetry and NADNC methods. The data was first released in 1978 as GSC Open File Report 515 and a series of maps. In 1991, 1236 of the archived sediments were rerun for 26 elements (including Au and REE's) by INAA. The results were published as GSC OF 2356, which included a series of maps.

Based on the author's review of these regional stream sediment results and "normalized" results factoring stream size, 32 sites of local anomalism were identified on, or in the vicinity of the Kootenay Arc Property. A relative ranking of normalized results for these sites have identified interesting trends which warrant followup. The highlights are presented below, and shown in Figure 8.

Twelve of the sample sites (MAL, Westfall N-N2b-N3, Duncan, Abbott 1-2, Ferguson L1-U3, Pulley E1-W-SW) display moderate to highly elevated anomalism in one or more of the elements Mo, U, W, Sn, possibly indicating the influence of magmatism and/or related fluids. Mesozoic plutons have been mapped in the vicinity of the Westfall and Duncan Rivers, where skarn occurrences have been documented and felsic intrusive dykes have also been reported on the Abbott-Wagner property. A Mesozoic pluton has also been mapped to the immediate north of the Pulley area. In the Ellsmere area, a 2-5 foot wide, strongly altered quartz syenite dyke cuts both the limestone and chlorite schist along an AZ300 trend. Syenite dykes have also been reported in the Gainer Creek area of the Trout Lake trend and on the Wagner-Abbott property (GSC Mem 161).

Six of the sample sites (Ferguson L1-L3, Gainer U1-U2, MAL, Pulley West) display highly elevated Ni-Cu-Co anomalism which may indicate the presence of mafic-ultramafic intrusives and/or related sulphides. Mafic to ultramafic sills have been mapped locally within the succession.

Two of the sample sites (Lexington U, Silvertip U) display high to moderate Pb-Zn anomalism and relatively low Ag, Cu, Sb, Hg. The Silvertip site also displays elevated As. Two of the sample sites (Pulley East 1, Gainer mid) display high Pb-Ag anomalism. The greatest overall diversity of polymetallic anomalism is displayed by the Abbott 2, Ferguson L1-U3, Gainer U1, Boyd, Pulley E1-W, Lexington U, and Surprise sites. At the Ferguson L1-U3, Gainer U1, Abbott 2 and Surprise sites, Sb and Hg +/- As are also anomalous. The Surprise site uniquely displays high Zn-Ag -Cu-Sb-Hg-Ba anomalism, in the absence of Pb.

Seven samples display high Ba anomalism (Ferguson L1-U4, Gainer U1-Mid, Surprise and MAL), in association with moderate to high anomalism in several other elements. Nine samples display moderate to high Mn anomalism (Ferguson L1-L2-U3, Gainer U1, Boyd, MAL, Pulley E1-W, Lexington U).

Four of the sample sites (Ferguson L1-U1, Boyd, Pulley SW) display highly anomalous Au. At the both the Boyd and Pulley SW sites, elevated Au is associated with elevated Sb, Hg and As. At the Ferguson L1 and Ferguson U1 sites, elevated Au is also associated with elevated Sb, Hb and As, together with other elements such as Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu, Ni, Co.

10.2 EXPLORATION COMPLETED BY MMR

Mineral Mountain Resources Limited has conducted exploration on the Kootenay Arc Property from 2006 to 2008. In September 2006, the company conducted initial geochemical sampling and prospecting of five target areas on the Lime Dyke block: Boyd Grid, Boyd West, Silvertip, Edna Grace and Marsh Adams Headwaters. In April 2007, the company also conducted an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey over two areas on the Lime Dyke and Pulley blocks. During the summers of 2007 and 2008, the company conducted additional geochemical sampling of several areas of the property, to followup on earlier geochemical results and to profile across selected geophysical responses. The geochemical programs were conducted by Mark Kilby.

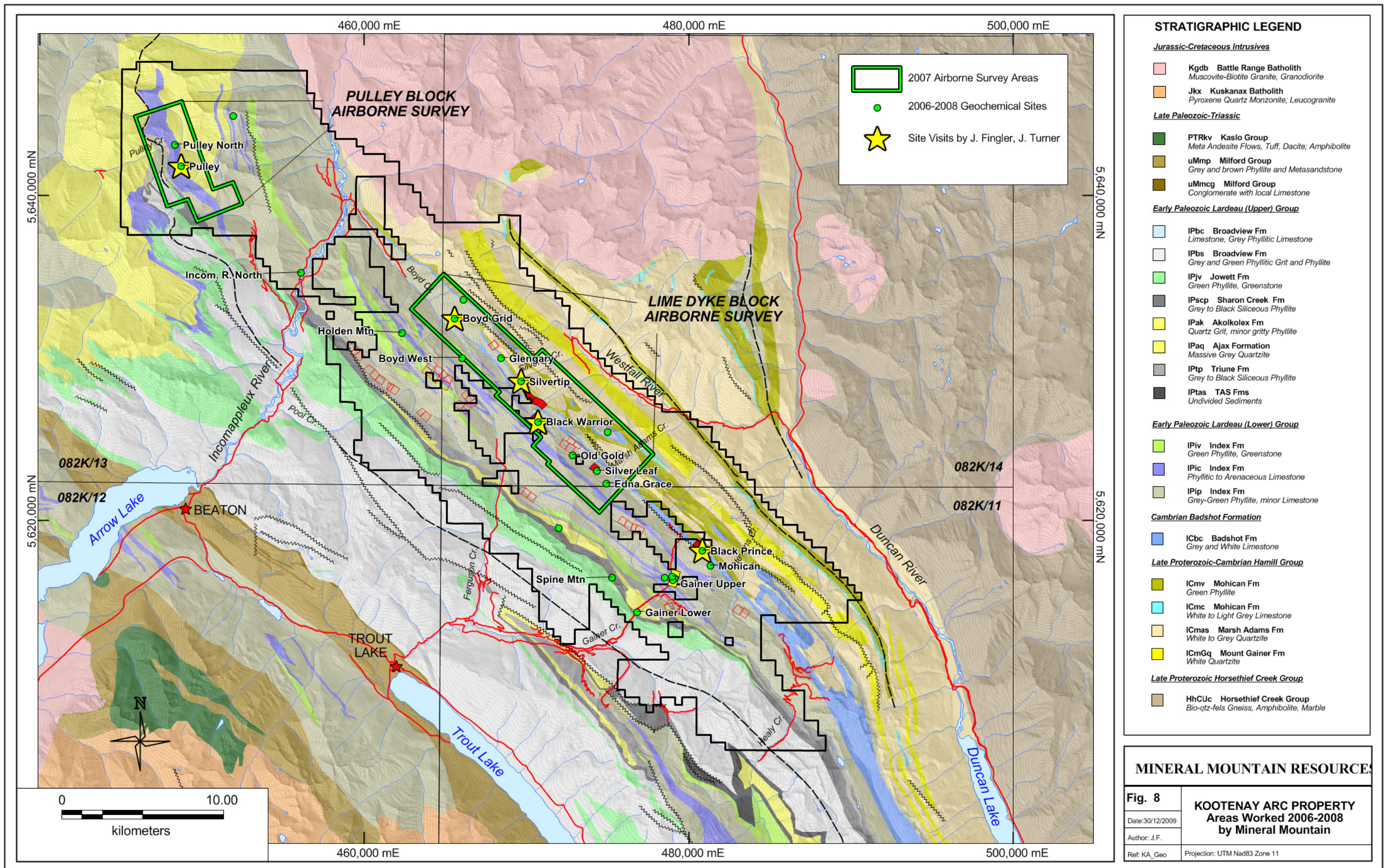
The combined expenditures for these programs has been in excess of **CDN \$620,000**. The results of the work have been documented in assessment reports which have been filed with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, in fulfillment of annual tenure holding requirements. A summary of the program expenditures are listed in Table 3. The areas investigated are shown in Figure 8.

Table 3: Summary of Expenditures Made on the Property by MMR

Year Work Conducted	Date Work Filed	ARIS Report	Exploration Activities	Expenditures
Summer 2006	Mar 2007	29025	Geochemical Sampling, Prospecting	\$ 51,300
Spring 2007	Nov 2007	29417	Airborne Geophysical Surveying	\$ 235,720
Summer 2007	Apr 2008	30719	Geochemical Sampling	\$ 164,961
Summer 2008	Apr 2009	Pending	Geochemical Sampling	\$ 170,206

The below sections provide highlights of the geophysical and geochemical surveys conducted by MMR, on the property. The results of soil and rock sampling completed by J. Fingler and J. Turner, during their site visits, have been compiled and presented with all other results. The results of sampling conducted during site visits during 2006 and 2007 were also included in the project database and have been reported as part of the respective assessment filings noted above.

The results of sampling from the site visits are also referred to in the DATA VERIFICATION section of this report.



10.2.1 Geophysical Surveys (2007)

At the request of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., Aeroquest International Ltd. conducted a helicopter borne magnetic-time domain EM survey over part of the Kootenay Arc Property, between April 5th and April 12th, 2007. The survey coverage was over two blocks within the property area: Lime Dyke (65 kilometres²) and Pulley Creek (22 kilometres²), as shown previously in Figure 8 and outlined below, in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of 2007 Airborne Survey Coverage

Project Name	Line Spacing (metres)	Line Direction	Survey Coverage (line-km)	Dates flown
Lime Dyke	100	NE-SW (43°)	725	April 7 – 12, 2007
Pulley Creek	100	ENE-WSW (70°)	255	April 5 – 7 & 12, 2007

A Eurocopter AS350B2 was used during the survey, to fly along 100 metre spaced lines and 1 kilometre spaced tie lines. The helicopter was flown at a nominal terrain clearance of 220 ft (65 metres). The nominal EM bird terrain clearance is 30 metres, but is generally higher in the rugged terrain across the survey areas due to safety considerations and the capabilities of the aircraft. The coordinate system employed in the survey design was WGS84 and UTM zone 11N projection.

The principal geophysical sensor is Aeroquest's exclusive AeroTEM II (Bravo model) time domain helicopter electromagnetic system which is employed in conjunction with a high-sensitivity Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer. Ancillary equipment includes a real-time differential GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, video recorder, and a GEM Systems GSM- 19 overhauser base station magnetometer. Map and digital products included:

- TMI – Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) colour grid with contours and EM anomaly symbols
- TDR – Tilt Derivative of the TMI colour grid with contours and EM anomaly symbols
- EM – AeroTEM off-time profiles Z1 –Z16 and EM anomaly symbols
- RES – Apparent Resistivity colour grid with contours and EM anomaly symbols

QA-QC Procedures

Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. engaged the services of independent consulting geophysicist, Christopher Campbell, to supervise field survey progress, to receive daily survey data, to monitor QA-QC procedures, and to complete an interpretation of the final data. During the survey, Mr. Campbell maintained daily contact with the field crew and acquired preliminary data. Processing of final survey data was also completed, for the purposes of preliminary interpretations. A full interpretation of the data is in progress.

Post-Processing

At the request of Mineral Mountain, C. Campbell generated an interpretation of geophysical fabrics, based on derivative products of magnetics as well as profiles and plans from various electromagnetic times, and from the generation of Euler worm patterns. Based on these results, recommendations were made for ground truthing of various geophysical responses, to be followed by 3D inversions of the survey data.

J. Fingler has reviewed the available products and combined the geophysical fabrics with lineaments picked from orthophotos, to generate a preliminary interpretation. The results suggest that the structural framework of both the Pulley and Lime Dyke Blocks are more complex than property scale compilations. Multiple, converging fabrics and structures of unknown age may have been channels and traps for mineralizing fluids. Geological reviews of these features and inversions of the geophysical results will contribute essential information to a 3D structural interpretation of the survey areas.

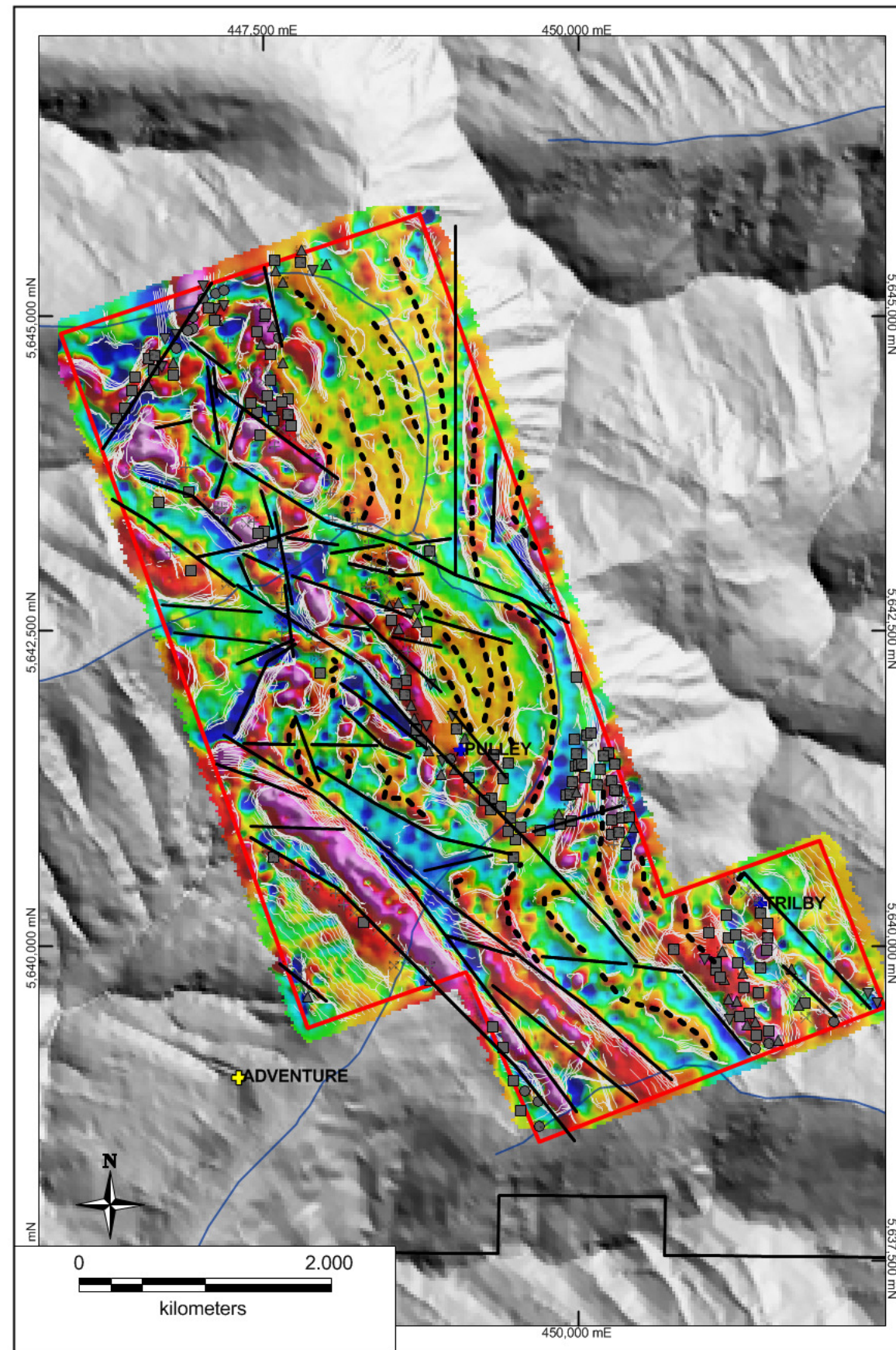
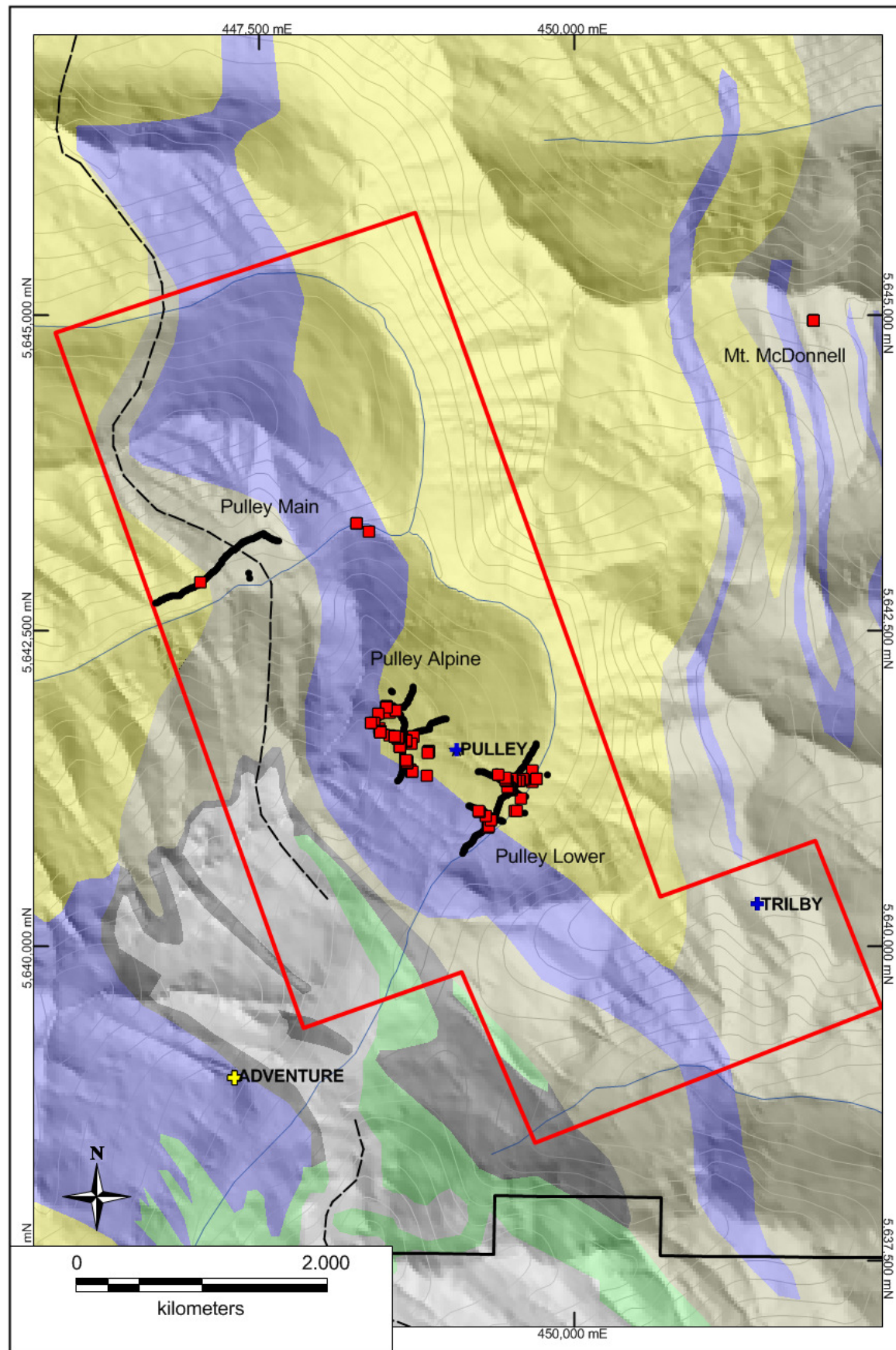
Pulley Block-Preliminary Results

The first vertical derivative of magnetic intensity and electromagnetic (“EM”) conductor responses, for the Pulley survey block, are shown in Figure 9. In this derivative product, the magnetic contrast defines edges of features or contacts, rather than just specific magnetic response. It is useful as an interpretive and mapping tool; however, it is more accurate in terrains with steeply dipping stratigraphy. From a review of the interpreted Euler worms and magnetic fabric, as well as the various derivative products and profiles, J. Fingler completed a general interpretation of the survey area. The geology of the area and sampling completed by MMR is shown for comparison with the responses.

The overall magnetic contrast of the survey block indicated that the area is much more geologically complex than has been previously mapped. Geophysical patterns appear to define a succession of shallowly east dipping horizons which have been offset by a series of sinistral northwest trending fault structures and cut by WNW and EW trending structures, as well. There are three main magnetic NNW to NW trending magnetic domains within the survey area. The central domain consists of low to moderately magnetic horizons which occur upslope to the west from the curvilinear drainages of Pulley Creek. The curvilinear forms of tributaries of the creek may be expressions of recessive argillaceous horizons within the shallowly dipping strata within this domain. To the east and the west, the central domain is flanked by remnant fault windows of a thinner domain of moderately magnetic and conductive horizons to both the east and west. Beyond this horizon, to the east, is a higher magnetic domain which has been mapped as an intermediate to mafic volcanic unit. Off the property to the southeast, exhalative horizons have also been documented.

Locally stronger EM responses correlate with moderately high magnetic responses which form broad synformal structures open to the east. To the southeast of Pulley Creek, clusters of EM conductors are also associated with domains of similar magnetic intensity. It is important to note that the anomalous soil sample sites from J.R. Woodcock’s 1976 work lie along the inferred eastern limb of the western synform, in the vicinity of these conductors.

In the northwestern part of the survey block, a large semi-circular map pattern apparent in both total magnetic intensity and derivative maps may be the expression of a pluton. A series of EM conductors to the east may be related to the presence of skarn or a conductive formation. RGS stream sediment samples in this area are anomalous in one or more of the elements: Mo, U, W, or Sn. In the southwestern part of the block, a series of high magnetic intensity linear features appear to truncate the western fold structure along a northwestern trend. These features, themselves, appear truncated to the northwest, by the arcuate (pluton?) feature. A line of EM conductors appears to lie within, or on the flank of the westernmost of these linear magnetic highs. To the southeast of the Pulley block, previous workers have mapped thin horizons of iron formation and closer to the Incomappleux River, a magnesian alteration zone has been mapped as the “Sable Dyke”. Such lithologies could also be expressed as the high magnetic intensity features on the Pulley block, as well. Of note is an RGS sample in this area, which is highly anomalous in Au, associated with elevated Sb, Hg, and As.



- Rock Samples
- Sediment Sample Locations
- Interpreted Worms
- Interpreted Faults
- - - Interpreted Strata
- ▲ AEM Anomaly picks

Image Displays First Vertical Derivative
Magnetics from 2007 Aeroquest Survey

MINERAL MOUNTAIN RESOURCES	
Fig. 9	KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY Pulley Block 2007 Airborne Geophysics
Date: 30/12/2009	
Author: J.F.	
Ref: KA_Geo	Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 11

Lime Dyke Block-Preliminary Results

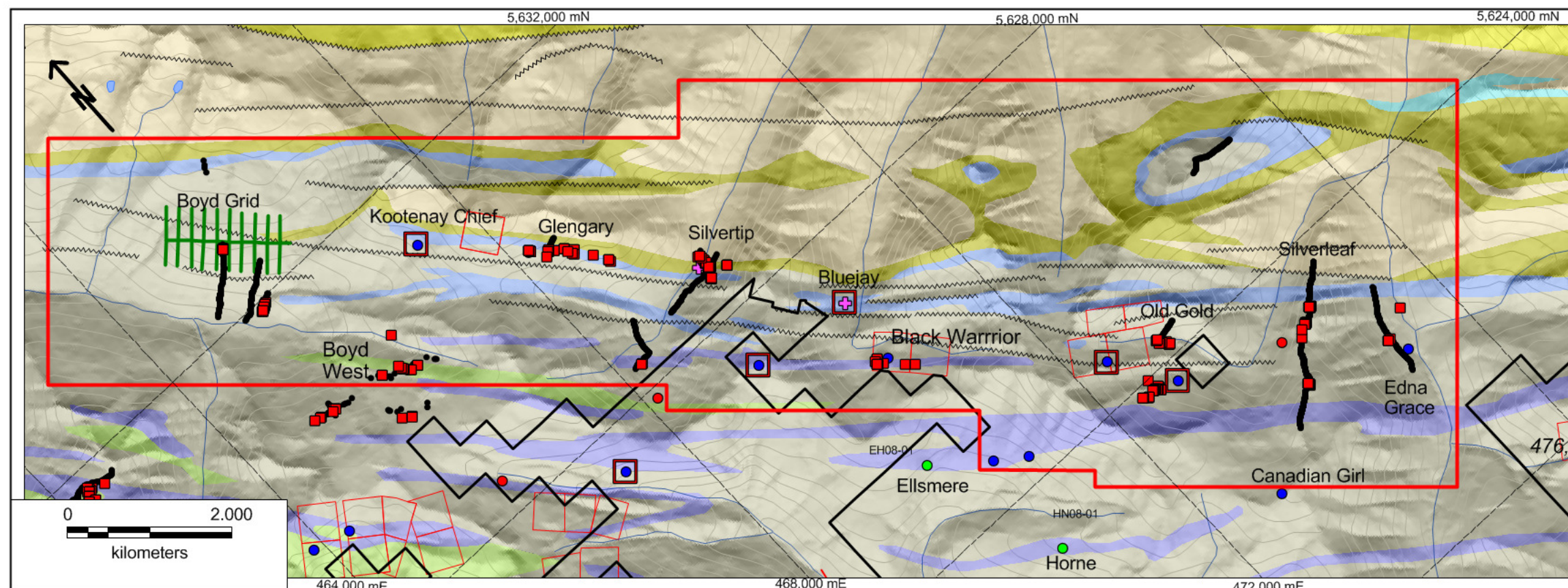
The first vertical derivative of magnetic intensity and electromagnetic (“EM”) conductor responses for the Lime Dyke survey block are shown in Figure 10. In this derivative product, the magnetic contrast defines edges of features or contacts, rather than just specific magnetic response. It is useful as an interpretive and mapping tool. From a review of the interpreted Euler worms and magnetic fabric, as well as the various derivative products and profiles, J. Fingler completed a general interpretation of the survey area. The geology of the area and sampling completed by MMR is shown for comparison with the responses.

The overall magnetic contrast of the survey block appears to generally reflect the regionally mapped stratigraphy; however, the structural architecture appears much more complex. In the eastern part of the grid (top in the figure), stratigraphic horizons and structures are more easily inferred from the magnetic contrast, then in the central and western part of the grid (bottom in the figure). To the east of the linear magnetic highs, a blue magnetic low response corresponds with Hamill Group quartzites and to the west, a green to yellow response corresponds with intercalated phyllites +/- mafic volcanics of the Index Formation. The Badshot Formation limestone appear to correspond with a mid range magnetic response which is flanked by the linear magnetic high on the east and a series of formational EM conductors to the west. The western domain has a progressively more magnetic response into the northwest part of the grid. This may be a product of thermal effects related to the large Battle Range batholith to the northwest.

Two linear domains of high magnetics trend northwesterly through the (top) of the grid area and appear to converge to the northwest of Silvertip Creek. The trends form apparent pinch and swell patterns which are locally broken by inferred NW, NS and EW trending structures. It is uncertain if the map pattern is the product of a highly attenuated fold structure which has been dislocated by later faulting, or due to juxtaposition and stacking of trends, due to faulting, as well.

The survey detected a 1.5 to 2 kilometres wide corridor of strong linear conductors associated with the carbonaceous phyllites in the hangingwall of the main Badshot limestone horizon. Local disruptions and discontinuities along these trends may be a product of local drag folding as well as parallel and crosscutting fault structures. A string of strong conductors also coincide with the hangingwall contact of the eastern horizon of Badshot limestone. A 500 metre long string of conductors also lie on the western flank of the basinal fold structure in the southeast.

Stratigraphic and structural trends in this domain can be inferred from resistivity plans, profiles and topographic linements. In the area of the Lime Block, the multiple orders of drainages appear to reflect original structures. The most prominent structures in the block are a series of NW trending fault and shear zones localized at contacts of limestone and chloritic schist or black argillites. These earlier structures appear to be disrupted and offset by a series of NW, NNW and EW trending structures. The structural complexity of this area may be a product of both syn-sedimentary and several episodes of faulting.



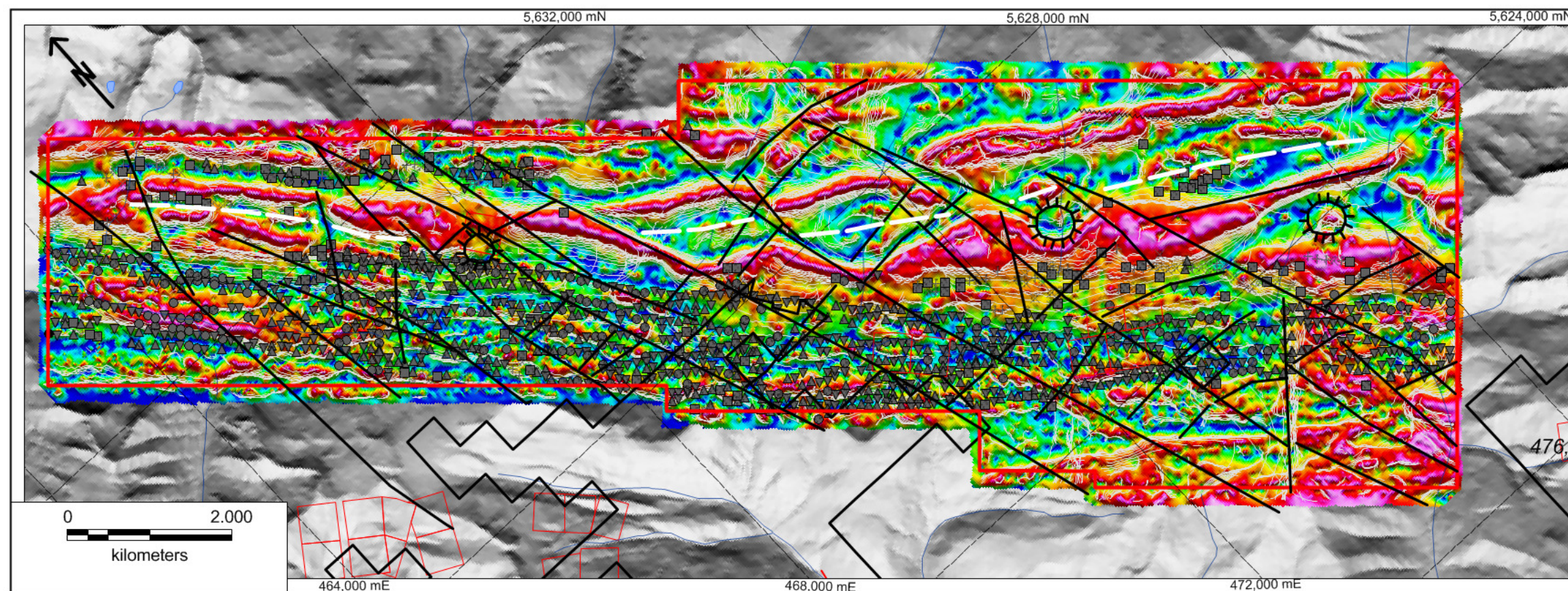
- Rock Sample Locations
- Sediment Sample Locations
- Past Producers

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

- Au-quartz veins
- ▲ Au-surficial placers
- Carbonate-hosted Cu-Pb-Zn
- ✚ Irish-type carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn
- Mississippi Valley-type Pb-Zn
- Other
- Polymetallic manto Ag-Pb-Zn
- Polymetallic manto Pb-Zn
- Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au
- ▲ Porphyry Mo (Low F- type)
- Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag
- ▼ Skarn-Mo
- ▲ Skarn-Pb-Zn
- ▼ Skarn-W
- all others

- Interpreted Worms
- Interpreted Fault
- - - Interpreted Strata
- ||||| Interpreted Intrusive
- AEM Anomaly Picks

Image Displays Tilt Derivative Magnetics from 2007 Aeroquest Survey



MINERAL MOUNTAIN RESOURCES

Fig. 10	KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY Lime Dyke Block 2007 Airborne Geophysics
Date: 30/12/2009	
Author: J.F.	
Ref: KA_Geo	Projection: UTM Nad83 Zone 11

10.2.2 Geochemical Surveys 2006-2008

Mineral Mountain Resources has conducted geochemical surveys on the Kootenay Arc Property during the years 2006-2008. During these programs, nineteen areas were investigated by detailed geochemical profile sampling and prospecting. These areas were selected on the basis of one or more of the following: (1) anomalous regional geochemical results from J.R. Woodcock's work and RGS surveys (2) across prospective stratigraphy such as the Badshot Limestone and Upper Lardeau phyllites (3) along historic vein and reverted crown grant trends and (4) followup of initial profile sampling results.

The programs were conducted with 2-3 personnel, flying out of the towns of Revelstoke and Nakusp. Geochemical sampling traverses were completed using hip chain measurements and topographic tie-ins, with samples collected at mostly 12.5 and 25 metre intervals. Sediment samples collected included soils (B or C horizon), silts (from stream beds), talus fines (from eroded fines between talus blocks) and rock fines (from eroded surface fines). The thickest soil profiles occur along the treed slope of the Boyd Grid; however, most of the soils in the area are relatively immature and may be, in part, developed on talus and/or slide debris which flanks steeper slopes. Rock samples were collected from prospecting in the vicinity of the profiles. A summary of the distribution of samples from each target area is presented in Table 5 below. Most of the sediment samples collected were soils. Silt samples were more commonly collected parts of the Boyd West, Silvertip, Gainer Creek and Spine Mtn areas. In this report, the figures depict "sediment" samples collectively; however a more detailed treatment of the sample types is given in ARIS assessment reports which have been filed with the government.

Highlights for exploration activities are further documented below for the Pulley, Boyd, Glengary, Silvertip, Old Gold, Silverleaf Ridge, Edna Grace and Gainer Lower areas. Sites visits with additional sampling were also conducted at the Pulley, Boyd, Silvertip, Black Warrior and Black Prince areas. The sample results for the site visits are included in the below discussions, and also documented in the DATA VERIFICATION section of this report.

Much of the geochemical sampling was conducted as detailed profiles along specific topographic contours of stream valleys which cut prospective stratigraphic trends. While the areas sampled are of variable relief and some downslope creek may have affected the distribution of more mobile elements, the results are considered to be an indication of mineralization local to the each valley. At the Boyd Grid area, sampling was conducted above the banks of sloping streams which cut the prospective stratigraphy. Downslope creek may thus have been a greater factor in the resulting distribution of elements from these samples. In some areas, such as the Boyd West and Marsh Adams Headwaters areas, there is widespread outcrop reported and more silt and talus fines were collected. The local topography in these areas only allowed the collection of samples at low angles to stratigraphic trends; however.

During the 2006 - 2008 programs, samples were analyzed using a 4 acid digestion and ICP finish. This type of dissolution is more aggressive and "total" than aqua regia and will also attack some rock forming minerals. As well, some losses of specific metals may occur due to volatilization. The method is thus deemed useful as a mapping tool and may help to correlate geochemical trends of mineralization with those of underlying stratigraphy. During 2006, part of a profile across the core of the original Boyd Creek anomaly was sampled to test the method. The results were similar in distribution to those of both the original results and those of the pulp reruns later analyzed by aqua regia by M. Kilby. The magnitude of the results was higher than the original and similar to those of the reruns. These results therefore confirmed the usefulness of the 4 acid digestion method in the area of the Lime Dyke project.

Figures 11a to 11d present general geochemical rock results by area. A selection of rocks which returned greater than 0.5% lead, zinc or copper was used for this display and results were plotted on logarithmic scales. Elevated silver results were associated with these levels of base metal mineralization. The results show a relatively strong correlation of silver with lead and antimony, for samples from Pulley, Glengary and Black Prince. Samples from Silvertip show a similar trend, albeit at lower silver grades. The ratio of silver to lead ranges from its highest at Black Prince (ranging from 1000 g/t Ag per 1% Pb) , to high levels at Black Warrior, Old Gold and Edna Grace (from 200 g/t Ag per 1% Pb), to moderate levels at Pulley and Glengary (25 g/t Ag per 1% Pb). Elevated copper is associated with samples from the Edna Grace, Black Warrior and Old Gold areas (latter as oxide).

Table 5: Summary of 2006-2009 Geochemical Sampling Programs

AREA_GEN	AREA	TOTAL ROCKS	TOTAL SEDS	SOIL	SILT	TALUS	ROCK FINES
PULLEY	PULLEY ALPINE	66	142	129	13	-	-
PULLEY	PULLEY LOWER	39	191	101	15	-	-
PULLEY	PULLEY MAIN	4	106	385	5	-	-
PULLEY EAST	PULLEY EAST	-	4	176	4	-	-
MT MCDONNELL	MT MCDONNELL	4	-	-	-	-	-
INCOM N. RIVER	INCOM N. RIVER	3	145	145	-	-	-
BOYD GRID	BOYD GRID	9	24	24	-	-	-
BOYD GRID	BOYD GRID EXTN	-	161	160	1	-	-
CARBONATE KING	CARBONATE KING	11	38	38	-	-	-
BOYD EAST	BOYD EAST	-	4	-	4	-	-
GLENGARY	GLENGARY	25	-	-	-	-	-
GLENGARY	SINKHOLES	8	26	37	3	-	-
SILVERTIP CR	SILVERTIP CR	32	114	23	11	8	-
BLACK WARRIOR	BLACK WARRIOR	10	-	-	-	-	-
OLD GOLD	OLD GOLD	35	28	28	-	-	-
SILVERLEAF RIDGE	SILVERLEAF RIDGE	37	385	95	-	-	-
EDNA GRACE	EDNA GRACE	6	56	54	2	-	-
EDNA GRACE	EDNA GRACE EXTN	-	44	41	3	-	-
BLACK PRINCE	BLACK PRINCE	10	-	-	-	-	-
MOHICAN RIDGE	MOHICAN RIDGE	3	102	102	-	-	-
GAINER UPPER	GAINER U ROAD	-	84	84	-	-	-
GAINER UPPER	GAINER UPPER	2	46	41	5	-	-
GAINER LOWER	GAINER L ROAD	-	201	194	7	-	-
GAINER LOWER	GAINER LOWER	18	-	-	-	-	-
GAINER CREEK	GAINER CREEK	6	30	-	30	-	-
SPINE MTN	SPINE MTN	13	41	-	4	-	-
SPINE MTN	SPINE MTN GOSSAN-L	9	-	-	-	-	-
SPINE MTN	SPINE MTN GOSSAN-U	20	56	-	3	-	53
MARSH ADAMS HW	MARSH ADAMS HW	19	22	-	16	6	-
HOLDEN MTN	HOLDEN MTN	23	76	-	-	-	76
BOYD CR. HW	BOYD CR. HW	1	-	-	-	-	-
BOYD WEST	BOYD W. GLACIER	3	8	-	4	4	-
BOYD WEST	BOYD WEST	20	49	24	25	-	-
CLARA RIDGE	CLARA RIDGE	-	80	80	-	-	-
		436	2,263	1,961	155	18	129

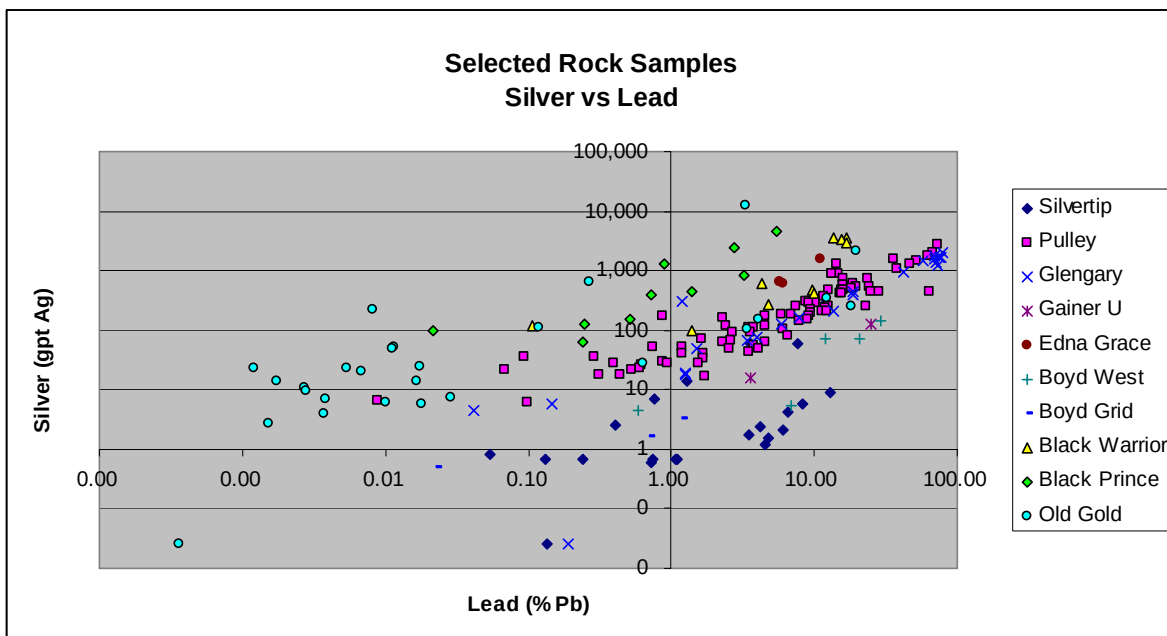


**Figure 11a: Comparison of Silver vs Lead Results
(for Selected Rock Samples with >0.5% Pb, Zn or Cu)**

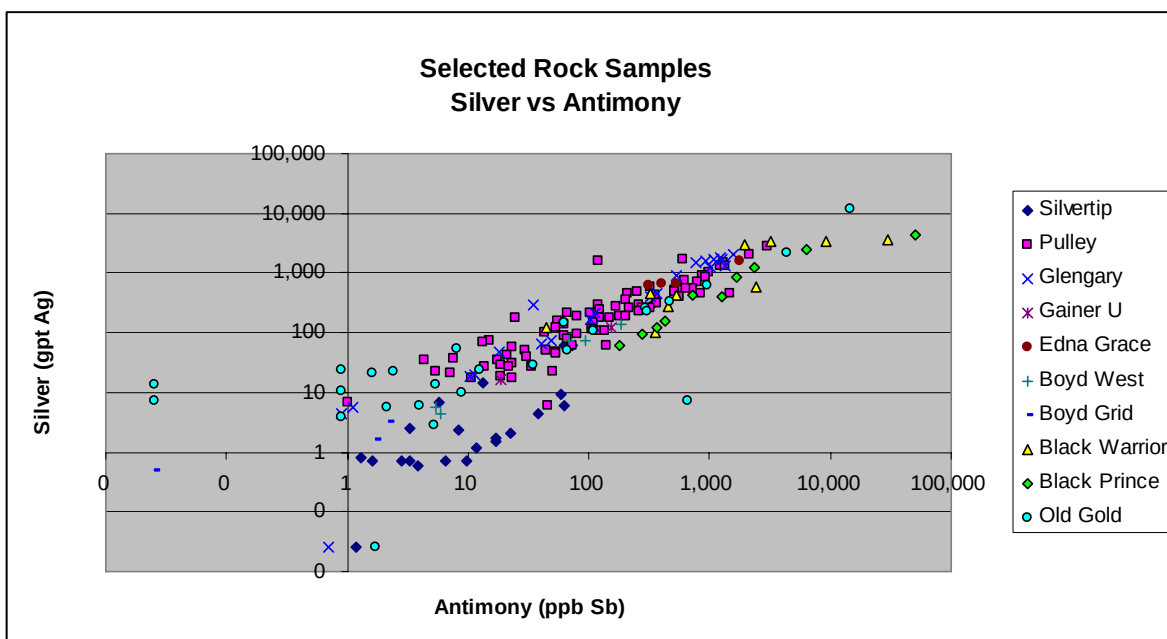


**Figure 11b: Comparison of Silver vs Antimony Results
(for Selected Rock Samples with >0.5% Pb, Zn or Cu)**

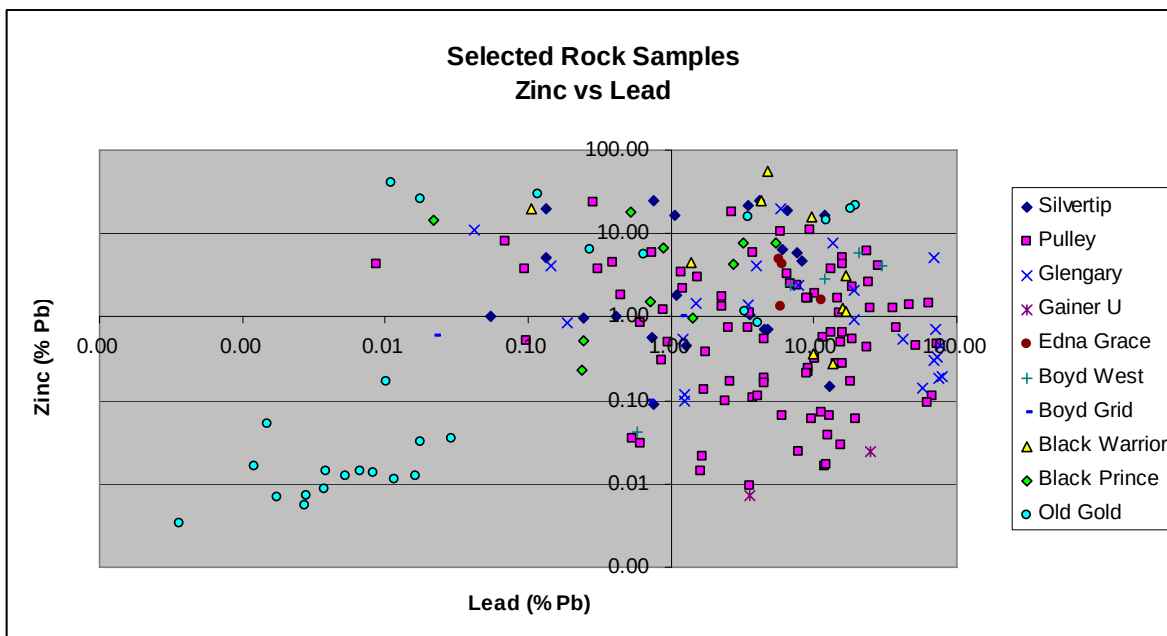


**Figure 11c: Comparison of Zinc vs Lead Results
(for Selected Rock Samples with >0.5% Pb, Zn or Cu)**

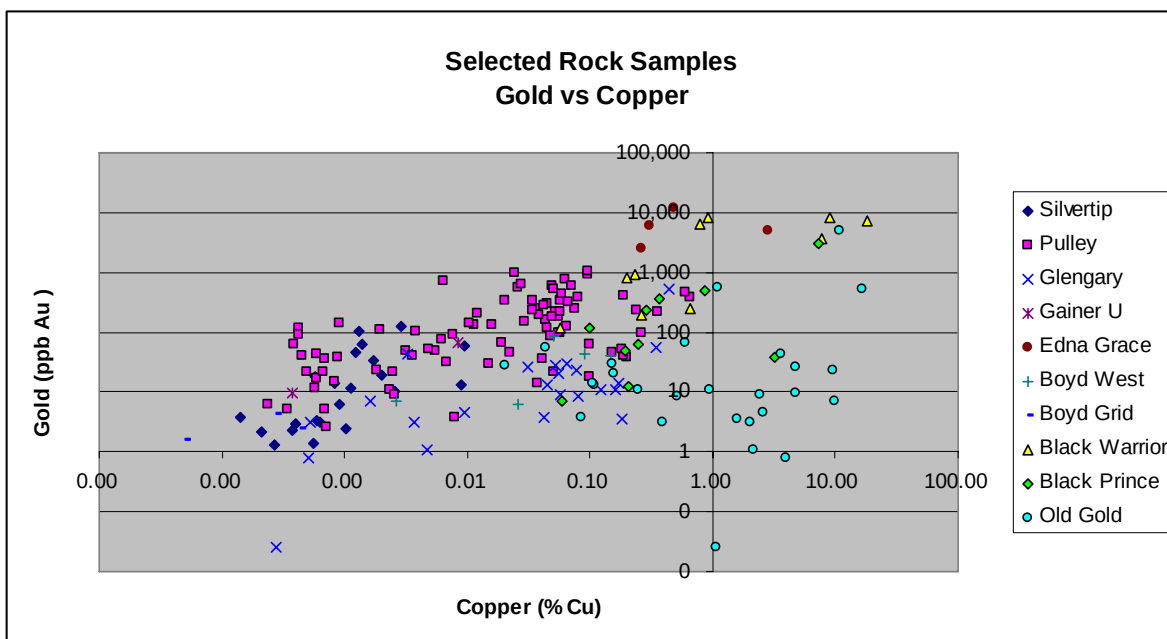


**Figure 11d: Comparison of Gold vs Copper Results
(for Selected Rock Samples with >0.5% Pb, Zn or Cu)**

Pulley

The Pulley Creek target is located in the northwestern part of the property ("Pulley Block"), across the Incomappleux River. The area is located along a moderate ESE facing slope between the elevations of 2000 and 1400 metres; an arcuate NE to NS trending tributary of Pulley Creek lies below at approximately 1350 metres.

In 1976, J.R. Woodcock supervised a program of reconnaissance stream and soil sampling in the area of the Pulley and Sable Creek drainages (ARIS 13851). The results of this program, detected lead and zinc anomalism in small tributaries which drained southwards, into Pulley Creek. As a follow-up, soil and silt samples were collected along three contour lines located upslope from the original silt anomaly. The sample results identified a broad, 400 metre wide Pb-Zn anomaly on the flanks of a horizon of Index phyllitic limestone. Lead values ranged up to 1060 ppm and zinc ranged up to 820 ppm. Limited mapping by both Read and Woodcock reported that the area is underlain by a succession of complexly folded phyllite, chlorite schist, phyllitic limestone and quartz grit, which dips shallowly (5-25°) to the east-southeast in the area of the Trilby showing.

Exploration by Mineral Mountain during 2007-2008 was conducted in three areas (Pulley Lower, Pulley Alpine and Pulley Main) along a three kilometre stratigraphic trend. These areas lie within the central area of the Pulley airborne survey block. The distribution of the sediment samples and lead results are shown together with rock samples, in Figures 12a, 12b. During the 2007 program, detailed geochemical profiles in the Pulley Lower and Alpine areas were conducted to detect the contour response of the historical survey and also upslope, across the stratigraphy. In 2008, an additional soil profile line and rock sampling was conducted in the Pulley Main area. This target is located 2 kilometres northwest of the Alpine area, to the north of Pulley Creek.

In the Pulley Alpine and Pulley Lower areas, the overall sediment sample results were highest for zinc (to 4088 ppm) and among the highest for lead (to 2427 ppm), silver (to 10.1 ppm), and tungsten (to 40.6 ppm), in comparison with other areas of the property. Anomalism was also detected in copper, gold and arsenic. Elevated levels of arsenic (to 4192 ppm) are unique to the Pulley area. Strong elemental correlations exist between Pb-Zn-Sb-Ag-As (.72-.78), Zn-Cu-As (.79), Au-As (.97) and Au-Cu (0.79), with moderate correlations between As-Sn (.72) and V-Mo (0.64). The distribution of these soil results show a broad area of high Pb-Zn-Ag-Sb anomalism near the centre of the alpine profiles and moderate to high Pb-Zn anomalism flanked by Ag-Sb anomalism near the centre of the lower profiles.

In the Pulley Main area, soil samples were collected along a 1225 metre sample line, in the vicinity of a historical lead anomaly in stream sediments. The area is regionally mapped as underlain by grey phyllites of the Broadview Formation which occur to the west of phyllitic limestone. The results did not detect significant anomalism in Pb, Zn, or Ag, but near the eastern part of the profile, anomalism in Ni, Co and Vanadium was detected in samples collected over a distance of 125 metres. This area is coincident with higher magnetic intensity, and may be underlain by a thin horizon of Jowett or Index volcanics.

Prospecting at Pulley Alpine and Pulley Lower located widespread located mineralization over 100-300 diameter areas. Mineralization occurs as 2-30cm diameter angular float of massive sulphide and white quartz-sulphide vein material which is both within and around the NW trending creeks. Few outcrop exposures of mineralized quartz veins were found in creeks in the Pulley Alpine area. The sulphide component in the rock samples collected ranged from 0-90% galena, pyrite with lesser sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. The sulphides occur as fine to coarse grained disseminations and seams up to 10cm thick on the flanks of quartz vein material. Unmineralized float in the immediate area of the samples is mostly limestone and black to graphitic phyllites.

Approximately 650 metres to the east of the Pulley Main profile, angular float of semimassive sulphides was found. Two samples with 30% galena, 20% sphalerite and 10% pyrite were collected. This area is near the eastern flank of the phyllitic limestone, in the vicinity of convergent NS and NW trending conductive trends.

Significant results were returned from 65 rock samples of widespread mineralized float in the Pulley Creek area, as shown in the table below. The results indicate diversity in distribution and concentration of the metal bearing sulphides which includes the following types, with examples:

- 1) Moderate Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu-As-Sb-Sn-Au (RMK7063,69,72)
- 2) High Pb-Ag-Cu-Sb+/-As, +/-Sn, Au (RMK7068,7070,7071)
- 3) High As+/-Zn, Pb, Au (RMK7066,7067,7074)
- 4) High Zn (RMK7059)
- 5) Moderate Zn-As-Au (RMK7066)
- 6) High As-Au (RMK7065,7066,7067,7074)
- 7) Moderate Pb-Zn (RMK 8047)

The results indicate that polymetallic mineralization with silver is present in both the Pulley Alpine, Lower and Main areas, near the eastern margin of the phyllitic limestone. Elevated arsenic, antimony and gold appear to be unique to samples in the Pulley Alpine area. Samples from the Pulley Alpine area are notable richer in gold, antimony and arsenic, in comparison with the Pulley Alpine. The samples from the Pulley Main returned results similar to those of the Pulley Lower area, with elevated Pb-Ag-Sb, but also contained significant Zn.

The distribution of mineralized float in the Pulley area suggests that both the interpreted structural complexity and underlying stratigraphy may have played an important role in the localization of polymetallic mineralization. The apparent variability in the geochemistry of mineralization between the areas sampled may be a reflection of zoning (and/or erosional levels) within a hydrothermal system. The widespread occurrence of mineralization in the Pulley area is significant, as there is no record of historical exploration. Geological mapping should be conducted to further assess the potential of the area.

PULLEY AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Au_ppb	Ag_gpt	Pb_%	Zn_%	As_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sn_ppm
930383	PULLEY ALPINE	121	449	24.60	1.30	201	209	254
930384	PULLEY ALPINE	197	298	8.82	1.70	669	121	368
930385	PULLEY ALPINE	477	449	64.03	1.46	51	1491	5545
930386	PULLEY ALPINE	389	28	0.40	4.43	649	19	531
930387	PULLEY ALPINE	217	449	28.19	4.17	73	836	3168
RMK7063	PULLEY ALPINE	188	310	9.13	1.70	1093	363	583
RMK7065	PULLEY ALPINE	334	18	0.44	1.83	2468	19	235
RMK7066	PULLEY ALPINE	1018	22	0.07	7.96	16741	50	650
RMK7067	PULLEY ALPINE	575	110	3.48	0.74	18846	135	188
RMK7068	PULLEY ALPINE	239	2776	72.69	0.48	56	2981	2106
RMK7069	PULLEY ALPINE	85	252	7.56	2.36	297	274	165
RMK7070	PULLEY ALPINE	127	320	10.31	1.90	1473	370	337
RMK7071	PULLEY ALPINE	104	477	15.46	0.03	219	509	37
RMK7072	PULLEY ALPINE	273	108	3.73	5.90	863	117	190
RMK7073	PULLEY ALPINE	177	52	1.20	2.17	1077	45	405
RMK7074	PULLEY ALPINE	988	407	15.36	0.50	20922	560	93
RMK7075	PULLEY ALPINE	22	7	0.01	4.32	213	1	441
RMK7083	PULLEY ALPINE	326	52	0.74	5.97	1238	29	298
RMK7085	PULLEY ALPINE	449	227	9.45	11.12	10726	264	724
RMK7086	PULLEY ALPINE	396	1565	36.34	1.28	127	119	4068
RMK7087	PULLEY ALPINE	131	91	2.68	18.45	2730	63	45
RMK7088	PULLEY ALPINE	902	469	15.81	4.30	2604	252	786
RMK7090	PULLEY ALPINE	216	363	11.52	0.57	1789	204	991
RMK7091	PULLEY ALPINE	780	1735	62.12	0.09	1759	594	438
RMK7093	PULLEY ALPINE	18	18	0.31	3.70	75	11	602
RMK7094	PULLEY ALPINE	100	35	0.09	3.71	826	4	1938
RMK7095	PULLEY ALPINE	349	602	18.84	0.55	1839	319	137
RMK7096	PULLEY ALPINE	215	185	5.88	10.71	814	79	398
RMK7151	PULLEY ALPINE	413	563	15.85	5.05	3339	542	911
RMK7152	PULLEY ALPINE	253	883	14.74	1.65	3230	882	686
RMK7153	PULLEY ALPINE	604	187	6.92	2.46	17896	206	331
RMK7154	PULLEY ALPINE	635	63	2.28	1.74	73918	140	99
RMK7155	PULLEY ALPINE	702	6	0.10	0.52	34525	46	35
RMK7156	PULLEY ALPINE	206	293	10.11	0.32	1857	262	208
RMK7158	PULLEY ALPINE	238	26	0.61	0.87	5583	22	253
RMK8124	PULLEY ALPINE	144	279	9.16	0.22	395	166	27
RMK8127	PULLEY ALPINE	349	1292	46.88	1.41	898	1225	271
RMK8128	PULLEY ALPINE	151	582	15.91	0.28	418	548	81
RMK8130	PULLEY ALPINE	161	1057	37.45	0.74	307	996	136
RMK8131	PULLEY ALPINE	245	1516	51.65	0.46	451	1309	177
RMK8132	PULLEY ALPINE	301	2080	67.78	0.11	371	2135	1096
RMK8133	PULLEY ALPINE	615	757	23.56	0.44	1608	629	618
RMK8134	PULLEY ALPINE	98	506	18.27	0.17	54	522	352
RMK8136	PULLEY ALPINE	511	547	19.72	0.06	2088	724	1087
RMK7059	PULLEY LOWER	31	37	0.29	23.36	289	8	6
RMK7060	PULLEY LOWER	31	538	24.15	2.60	32	635	29
RMK7222	PULLEY LOWER	67	877	13.11	3.82	25	918	121
RMK7225	PULLEY LOWER	92	208	12.15	0.02	43	67	15
RMK7226	PULLEY LOWER	112	510	18.42	2.30	116	549	18
RMK7227	PULLEY LOWER	17	149	8.95	0.21	110	110	6
RMK7228	PULLEY LOWER	41	253	12.73	0.07	177	218	18
RMK7229	PULLEY LOWER	64	142	7.84	0.02	30	63	8
RMK7230	PULLEY LOWER	3	103	6.09	0.06	3	43	4
RMK7231	PULLEY LOWER	23	42	1.18	3.46	848	21	10
RMK7234	PULLEY LOWER	37	215	11.27	0.07	108	101	24
RMK7241	PULLEY LOWER	48	429	15.18	1.10	96	350	82
RMK7242	PULLEY LOWER	35	178	9.20	0.24	116	123	19
RMK7245	PULLEY LOWER	5	243	11.95	0.02	75	123	13
RMK7247	PULLEY LOWER	121	908	13.32	0.64	30	894	27
RMK7248	PULLEY LOWER	12	1304	14.33	0.28	55	1355	118
RMK7252	PULLEY LOWER	129	469	12.58	0.04	270	509	1323
RMK7253	PULLEY LOWER	47	723	16.08	0.65	55	793	1632
RMK7256	PULLEY LOWER	6	192	9.54	0.06	8	177	34
RMK8046	PULLEY MAIN	63	258	23.29	6.24	31	323	57
RMK8047	PULLEY MAIN	14	79	6.51	3.33	98	66	16

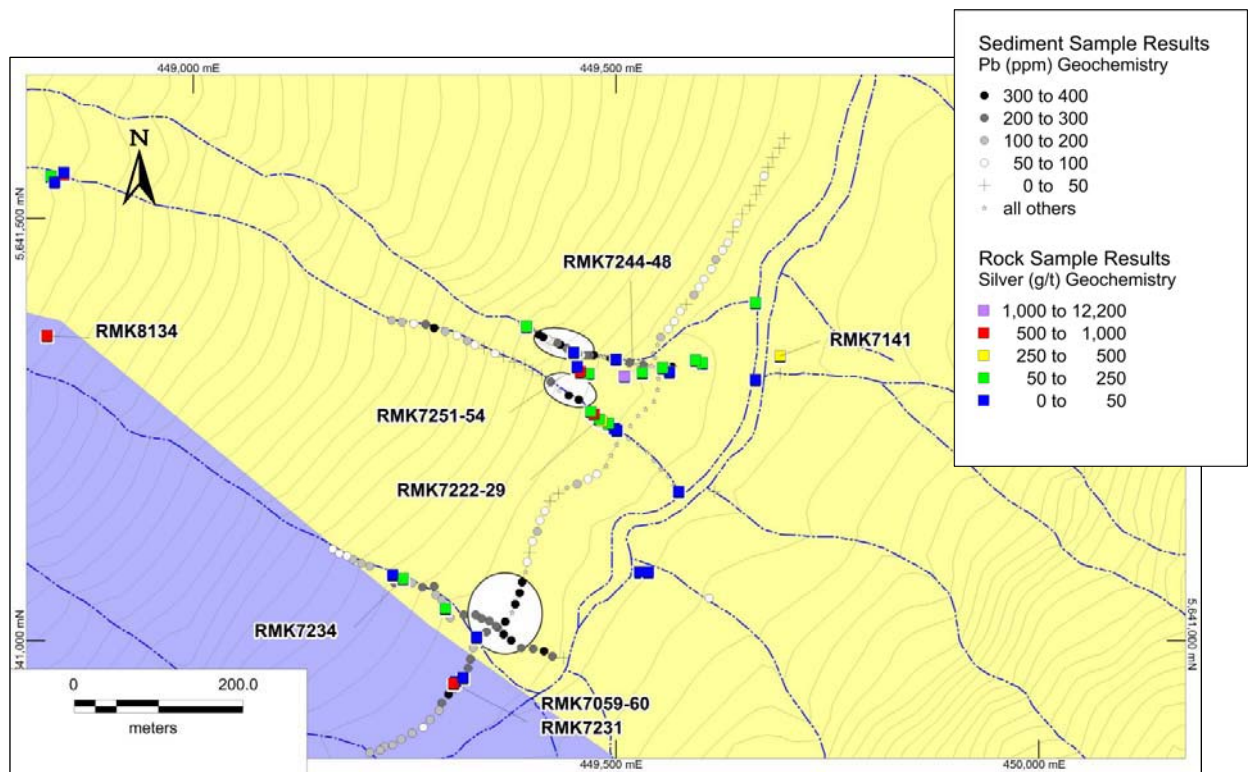


Figure 12a: Pulley Lower Area Geochemical Sampling

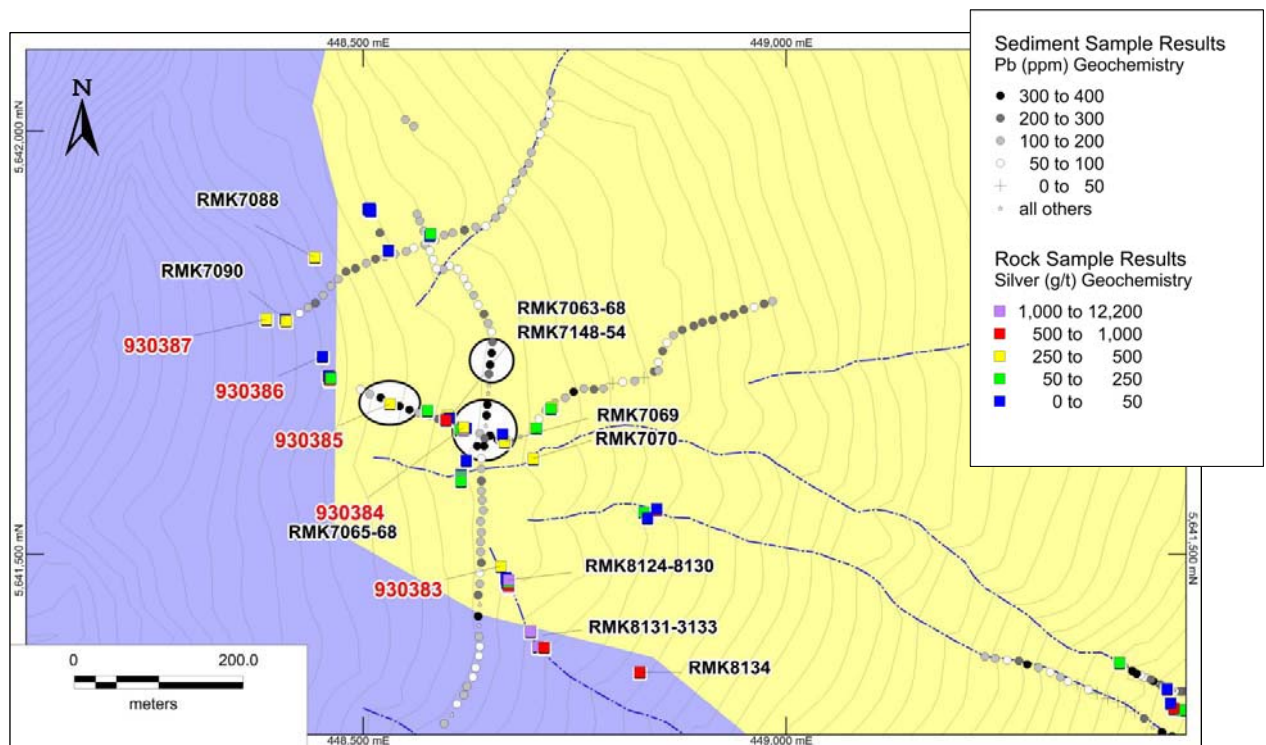


Figure 12b: Pulley Alpine Geochemical Sampling

Boyd Grid

The Boyd Grid target is located in the northwestern part of the Lime airborne survey block, along the southwest facing slope of Boyd Creek. The original grid is located along a moderate slope between the elevations of 1900 and 1500 metres.

J.R. Woodcock first detected the Boyd anomaly in 1976, during regional silt and soil geochemical survey and the original Boyd claims were staked. In 1977, the additional silt sampling was completed and cut grid was installed for soil sampling, rock sampling and geological mapping. The results outlined a lead-zinc anomaly which 1800 metres long and up to 400 metres wide, with the strongest part of the anomaly being 950 metres long. The core of the anomaly was defined by soil values > 400 ppm Pb and >500 ppm Ag, in backgrounds of <50 and <100, respectively.

In 1999, selected sample pulps from the original grid sampling were re-analyzed for a broader suite of elements and confirmed both the intensity and the location of the anomaly. The association of elevated lead and zinc values with calcium values suggested a possible carbonate host to source mineralization (Woodcock, 1977). According to regional mapping by P.R. Read and grid mapping by J.R. Woodcock, the area is underlain by fold repeated horizons of the Badshot Formation limestone, Hamill Group quartzite and Lower Lardeau Group phyllites of the Index Formation. Woodcock (1977) reported that the strata trends AZ 130-140 and dips steeply from 80°SW to 70°NE. He also noted widespread zones 2-12 metres wide, of bedding parallel and cross cutting quartz-dolomite alteration of the limy formations.

MMR had conducted soil sampling and limited rock sampling the area, during 2006-2007. The area sampled is shown in Figure 13 below, together with an underlay of contoured zinc values for the original anomaly. In 2006, M. Kilby located the posts of the original two posts claims which were also used for the baseline of the original soil grid. As part of a site visit, J. Fingler, collected 24 soil samples over a 257 metre long profile across part of the original anomaly. The elevated zinc results for the the profile detected a 62.5 metre wide anomaly which is closely coincident with the core of the original Boyd anomaly. The apparent offset of the anomaly may be due to downslope plotting discrepancies and/or variation in sample density between the two sample sets. Elevated lead results appear to be much more restricted to discrete horizons, than encountered in the original sampling. This may also be due to sample density variation. Absolute geochemical values were notably higher, with several zinc values >1000 ppm and lead values ranging up to 1580 ppm.

In 2007, M. Kilby conducted additional sampling along two widely spaced profiles (Post Creek and Post Creek South) from below the base of the original grid, to Boyd Creek. A third profile near Carbonate King Creek was also sampled. The profiles were planned to test an area of geophysical contrast in both magnetics and conductivity. The area has been regionally mapped as horizons of Index phyllite, argillite, and quartzite. Together with the verification samples, the results identified more discrete 1-4 station anomalies of elevated lead +/- zinc. The highest lead was associated with the anomalies near the top of the Post Creek And Post Creek South profiles. At these sites, lead values ranged from 700-900 ppm on Post Creek and 1200-3400 ppm on Post Creek South. While lead and zinc anomalism was lower than on the Boyd Grid, the profile results of the southwestern extension define areas of locally elevated silver (to 5.7 ppm) and coincident copper (to 412 ppm).

The samples returned elevated multi-element (Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu) results. Strong correlations for Ni-Mo-Sb (.64-.88) and moderate correlations for Cu-Mo-Sb-V-Ba (.49-.72) may reflect the geochemistry of underlying shales. Overall, the background lead and zinc results appear to be higher than most areas sampled on the property to date, and are in the order of 200-400ppm.

This may be an expression of either lithology, diffuse low grade mineralization, downslope creek, or a combination of these possible factors. Anomalous results are up to 3401ppm Pb, 2287ppm Zn and 5.7 ppm Ag and 412 ppm Cu. Elevated Mo (to 64.5 ppm), Ba (to 9949 ppm) and V(578ppm) values are very high and may be an expression of underlying shales with SEDEX potential.

Within the elevated Pb-Zn background, three areas of anomalous Zn $\pm$ Pb occur along the Post Creek South profile, near the top of the profile (at 1700m elevation), over 150 metres along the middle of the profile (from 1480 to 1410m elevation), and beyond the base of the grid below the 1400m elevation. Below the 1400m contour along the Post Creek profile, elevated Pb-Zn-Ag results may be an expression of the same trend. The silver values on the extension profiles were generally higher than on the Boyd Grid, to a high of 5.7 ppm.

The locally higher Pb-Zn $\pm$ Ag values on the Post Creek South may be coincident with an extension of the Badshot Limestone mapped to the southeast. In the Boyd Grid area, local folding has been documented and the curvilinear form of Carbonate King Creek may be an expression of weathering of a related fold structure. It is possible that the Badshot Limestone may continue into the extension area, within a northwest plunging fold nose. Weaker geochemical results at the Post Creek profile could therefore be the expression of the flanks of a shallowly plunging, mineralized fold structure at depth and the strong response on the Post Creek South profile could be an expression of a shallower source to the same structure.

Additional geochemical sampling is warranted to define the anomalies between the two creeks. Further sampling to the southeast of Carbonate King Creek is also recommended, to test the fertility of the Badshot limestone. Geological mapping should be conducted to further assess the potential of the area.

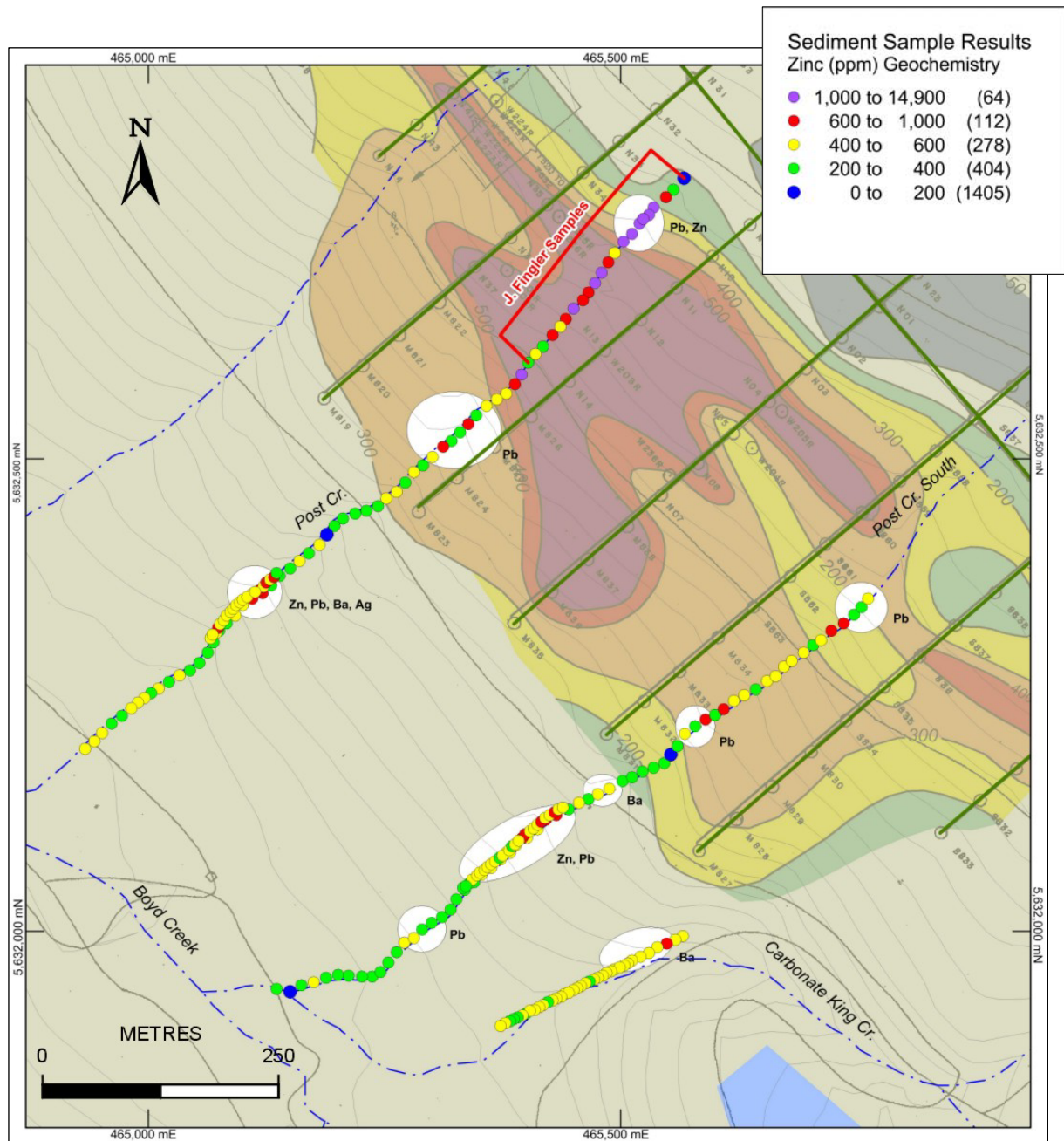


Figure 13: Boyd Grid Geochemical Sampling
(colour contours are Zinc ppm from J.R. Woodcock, 1977)

Boyd West

The Boyd West area is also located on the opposite side of the valley from the Boyd Grid, along the the north facing slope at the headwaters of Boyd Creek. It is approximately 3 km southeast of the Holden Mountain area and 1.5 km south of the Boyd Grid area. In 2007, M. Kilby conducted geochemical sampling in two areas above the tree line (east and west), to follow up on a 1976 lead-zinc stream sediment anomaly in the vicinity (Figure 14)

According to regional mapping by P.R. Read, the area is underlain by rocks of the Index Formation of lower Lardeau Group, of phyllitic limestone and greenstone beds within grey phyllites. M. Kilby reported that a prominent colour anomaly is due to widespread outcrop exposures of rusty, pale grey-green phyllite containing fine seams of pyrite. The exposure in the eastern area is 80% outcrop of green phyllite and in the west is a vegetated talus slope of grey-green, weakly pyritic phyllite.

During this program, a total of 49 sediment samples were collected, as silts in the east area and soils and silts in the west area. Twenty rock samples were collected. Weak geochemical results were obtained in the eastern area, however, anomalous Pb and Zn values to 391ppm and 364ppm, respectively, were returned from detailed profiles in the western area. No significant results were obtained for rock samples in the eastern area. In the western area, significant rock results were obtained for 5 of 7 samples, to 29.50%Pb, 4.04%Zn, 141ppm Ag, and 1495ppm Cu (RMK7052). Mineralization was reported as 2-10% galena stringers and disseminations within quartz veins and siderite altered limestone.

BOYD WEST AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Ca %	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	As ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm
RMK8001	BOYD CR. HW	0.74	92	20.63	0.29	3	59	2
RMK7051	BOYD WEST	0.24	74	11.88	2.87	18	892	5
RMK7052	BOYD WEST	0.37	141	29.50	4.04	31	1495	17
RMK7053	BOYD WEST	4.30	1	0.12	0.02	3	37	9
RMK7054	BOYD WEST	0.56	74	20.66	5.77	9	513	10
RMK7055	BOYD WEST	2.47	6	6.87	2.42	3	261	4
RMK7133	BOYD WEST	13.52	1	0.01	0.01	569	122	473
RMK7134	BOYD WEST	8.53	0	0.00	0.02	522	103	698
RMK7135	BOYD WEST	12.61	0	0.00	0.02	388	71	406
RMK7136	BOYD WEST	11.59	0	0.00	0.01	236	35	234
RMK7137	BOYD WEST	7.57	0	0.00	0.01	191	98	448
RMK7138	BOYD WEST	6.90	0	0.00	0.01	32	36	92
RMK7139	BOYD WEST	7.74	0	0.00	0.01	154	264	455
RMK7140	BOYD WEST	10.18	0	0.00	0.01	273	235	442

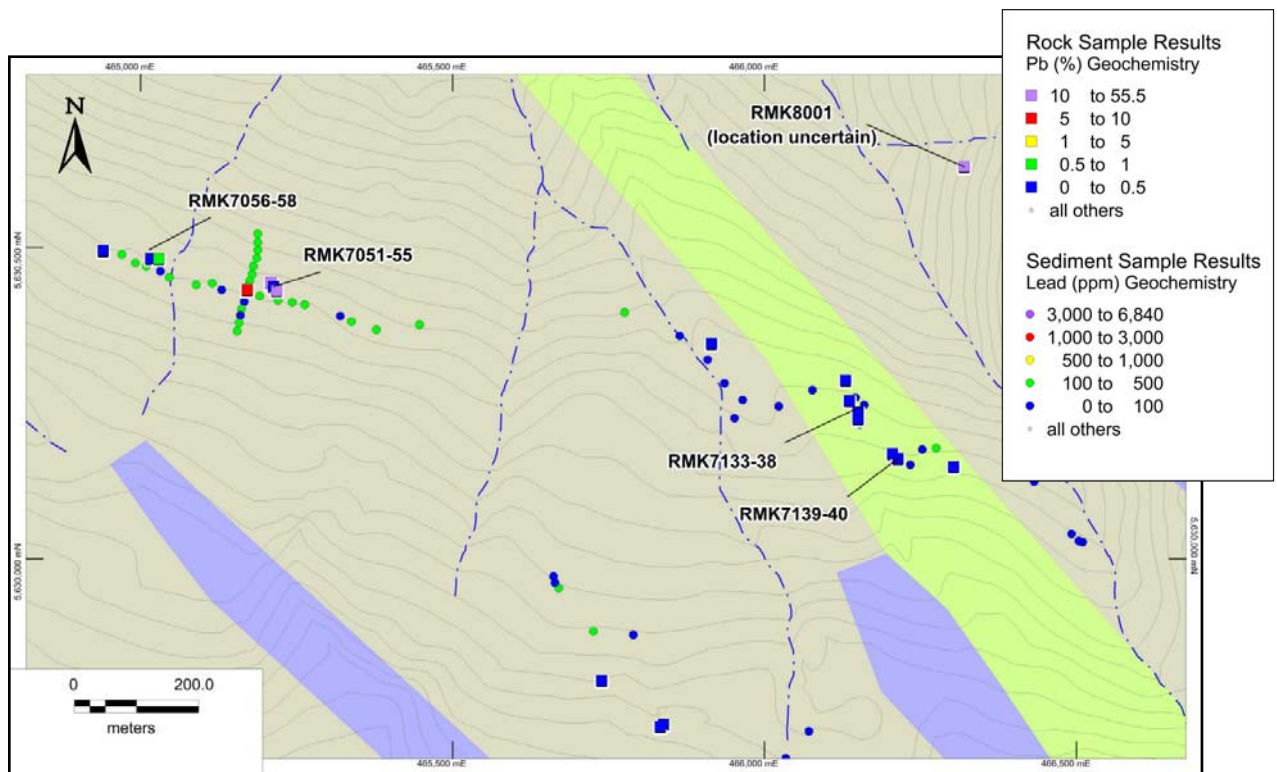


Figure 14: Boyd West Geochemical Sampling

Glengary

The Glengary area is located to the east-southeast of the Boyd Grid (3.3 km) and approximately 800 metres to the southeast of the the past producing Kootenay Chief occurrence. The area straddles a horizon of dolomitized Badshot limestone, with grey-green Index phyllite to the west and green Mohican phyllite to the east. The area is located above tree line, along a south facing slope at the divide between the headwaters of Boyd Creek to the northwest and Silvertip Creek to the southeast. The area of the geochemical profile is mostly covered with low alpine shrubs, with up to 10% outcrop exposure. Large, open sinkholes within the Badshot limestone and a strong colour anomaly are easily visible from the air.

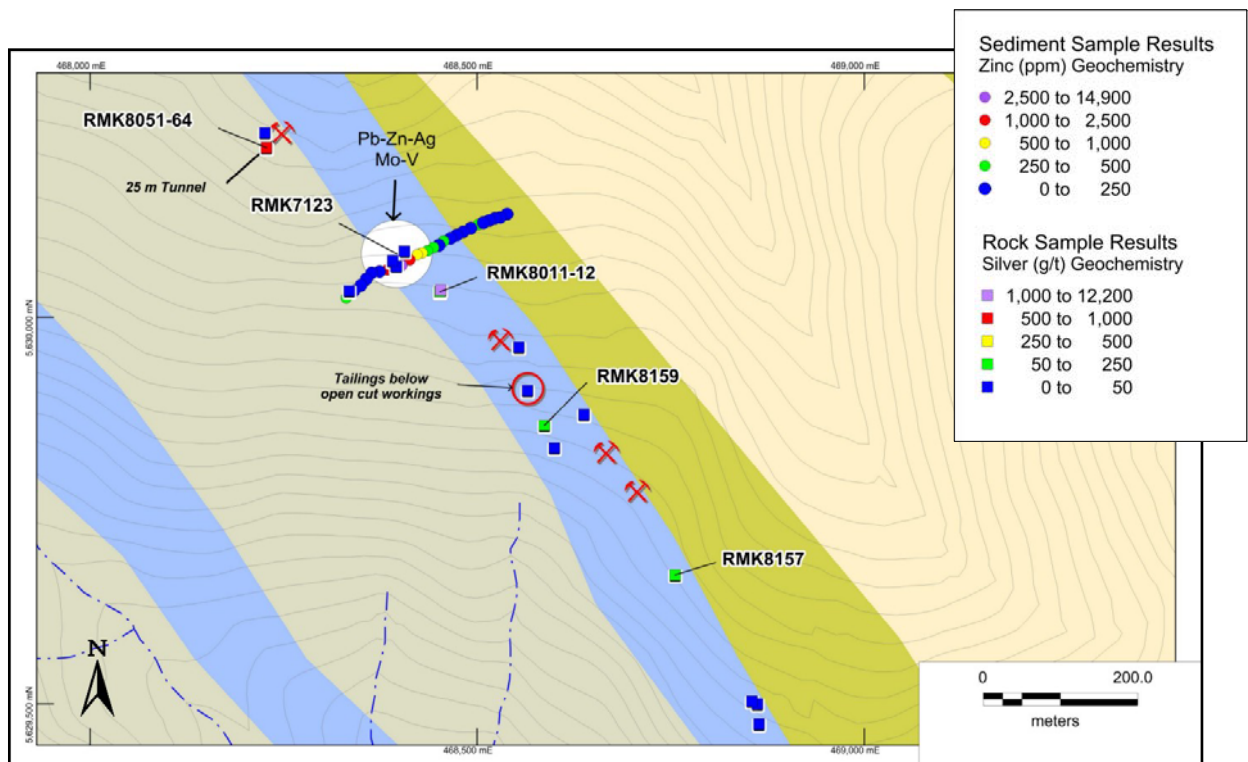
The area was selected for follow-up by MMR, on the basis of anomalous Pb-Zn values obtained from the 1976 regional geochemical survey. The areas sampled are shown in Figure 15, below. In 2007, a detailed sediment profile, 220 metres long, was sampled across the Badshot limestone. The sediment samples yielded highly anomalous results of Pb-Zn-Ag-Mo-W results over four stations near the mapped southwestern contact of the Badshot limestone. These samples returned up to 2162 ppm Pb, 2773 ppm Zn, 3.4 ppm Ag, 7.3 ppm Mo, 90.6 ppm W. Elevated Mn, Fe and Ca are associated and may reflect the prominent sideritic alteration of the limestone unit. These results provide a geochemical baseline for detection of similar mineralization within the Badshot limestone.

In 2008, M. Kilby located four test pits and a 25 metre U-shaped tunnel, over a 600 metre trend. Mineralization consists of cm scale quartz veins with cgr galena clots, local tetrahedrite and local malachite. The greatest concentration of sulphides is at the tunnel. A total of 14 rocks were taken in in the tunnel, and and 11 rocks were taking on surface. The samples returned high silver values occurring with lead values at an approximate ratio of 20-25 g/t silver for 1% lead. Elevated Sb, Sn and Cu values are associated and two samples returned elevated zinc +/- lead values (RMK8011, 8158).

An 80 cm chip sample (RMK8051-52) was taken across galena bearing veins within a pit located to the southeast of the tunnel. It returned 420 g/t Ag, 18.90% Pb, 1.49% Zn and 230 ppm Sn. This ratio is similar to the other mineralization samples in the area, as shown in the below table.

GLENGARY AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Au_ppb	Ag_gpt	Pb_%	Zn_%	Cu_ppm	Sb_ppm	Sn_ppm
RMK8011	GLENGARY	7	74	3.99	4.02	16	48	4
RMK8012	GLENGARY	3	1768	69.52	5.19	37	1220	46
RMK8051	GLENGARY	29	447	18.92	2.07	653	361	339
RMK8052	GLENGARY	27	393	18.87	0.92	313	321	120
RMK8053	GLENGARY	9	67	3.43	1.40	566	41	216
RMK8054	GLENGARY	8	49	1.49	1.43	797	18	483
RMK8055	GLENGARY	29	1664	76.77	0.45	516	1072	284
RMK8056	GLENGARY	23	1340	71.62	0.71	783	1366	469
RMK8057	GLENGARY	21	1225	73.86	0.33	560	1009	316
RMK8058	GLENGARY	4	2015	78.98	0.19	420	1579	230
RMK8059	GLENGARY	14	1677	75.38	0.18	448	1264	230
RMK8060	GLENGARY	11	1549	68.59	0.30	1635	942	1207
RMK8061	GLENGARY	14	1503	58.13	0.14	1709	759	1327
RMK8062	GLENGARY	522	296	1.20	0.55	4419	34	3574
RMK8063	GLENGARY	4	164	7.84	2.40	1833	104	549
RMK8064	GLENGARY	56	928	41.99	0.54	3457	534	2961
RMK8157	GLENGARY	42	212	13.57	7.55	32	113	21
RMK8158	GLENGARY	5	5	0.04	11.28	94	1	13
RMK8159	GLENGARY	11	126	5.93	19.69	1242	108	193



Silvertip Creek

As a follow-up to anomalous silt samples collected in 1976 (J.R. Woodcock, 1977), a total of 52 soil/silt/talus samples were collected at 12.5 to 25 metre intervals along a 900 metre long east-west profile. Twenty rock samples of mineralized float were collected in the eastern part of the profile, near the anomalous silt sample sites collected in 1976. The areas sampled are shown in Figure 16, below.

The lead and zinc results define closely coincident anomalies along the profile. A five station anomaly (over 125 metres) was identified near the eastern end of the profile and upslope from the 1976 original silt sample sites. The samples from this program returned closely coincident lead and zinc values ranging from 642-2366 ppm and 593-2928 ppm, respectively and silver values ranged from 0.2-0.8 ppm. Approximately 125 metres to the west, a single sample point returned anomalous silver values to 2.6 ppm and zinc values to 2407 ppm, with elevated copper and lead associated. These anomalies correspond with regionally mapped contacts of the Badshot limestone.

A further 100 metres to the west of anomaly 2, a third anomaly of silver-zinc was identified in 11 sample sites over an approximate 200 metre wide trend. These samples returned closely coincident silver and copper values ranging from 1.4-2.1 ppm and 40-91 ppm, respectively. This anomaly is coincident with a linear EM conductor, and is downslope from the best trench from the Bluejay area, of 4.7% Pb 4.7% Zn over 7.62 metres.

Several samples of sulphide mineralized float collected near the easternmost anomaly, upstream from anomalous silt from the historic surveys. A total of 20 samples of oxidized, subangular to subrounded cobbles (to 20cm) were collected for analysis. Massive sulphide samples consisted of fine to medium grained galena +/- pyrite with local interstitial clots of sphalerite. Finely banded to coarse breccia textures were reported and reaction to zinc zap was common. Quartz +/- carbonate debris and siderite altered limestone with minor sulphides were also sampled. Significant lead-zinc +/- silver results with elevated manganese, were obtained from 10 of 20 samples, as shown below. The source of this mineralization appears to be local, since the zinc-lead +/- silver signature and breccias appears similar to those which cut the lower grade replacement style mineralization at the Bluejay occurrence, to the southeast. The combined soil and rock results suggests that the underlying Badshot limestone may be mineralized.

SILVERTIP AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Ca %	Mn ppm	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %
RJF6001	SILVERTIP CR	24.04	3799	1	0.73	0.56
RJF6002	SILVERTIP CR	14.17	4611	6	8.31	4.63
RJF6003	SILVERTIP CR	11.18	2876	1	0.75	24.69
RJF6004	SILVERTIP CR	0.61	1019	280	12.07	16.48
RJF6007	SILVERTIP CR	13.80	6909	61	7.59	5.76
RMK6002	SILVERTIP CR	8.34	3370	4	6.46	18.58
RMK6006	SILVERTIP CR	16.04	10929	2	5.99	6.53
RMK6008	SILVERTIP CR	19.57	11962	1	4.52	0.71
RMK6010	SILVERTIP CR	0.46	235	60	3.60	1.08
RMK6011	SILVERTIP CR	19.01	11580	2	4.76	0.71
RMK7113	SILVERTIP CR	17.20	5813	9	13.01	0.15
RMK7115	SILVERTIP CR	33.44	3482	0	0.13	5.18
RMK7116	SILVERTIP CR	5.33	1688	2	3.47	21.56
RMK7117	SILVERTIP CR	15.85	8258	1	1.06	16.52
RMK7118	SILVERTIP CR	12.86	2607	1	0.13	19.90
RMK7119	SILVERTIP CR	22.46	11820	1	0.24	0.99
RMK7122	SILVERTIP CR	9.11	592	2	4.15	25.07

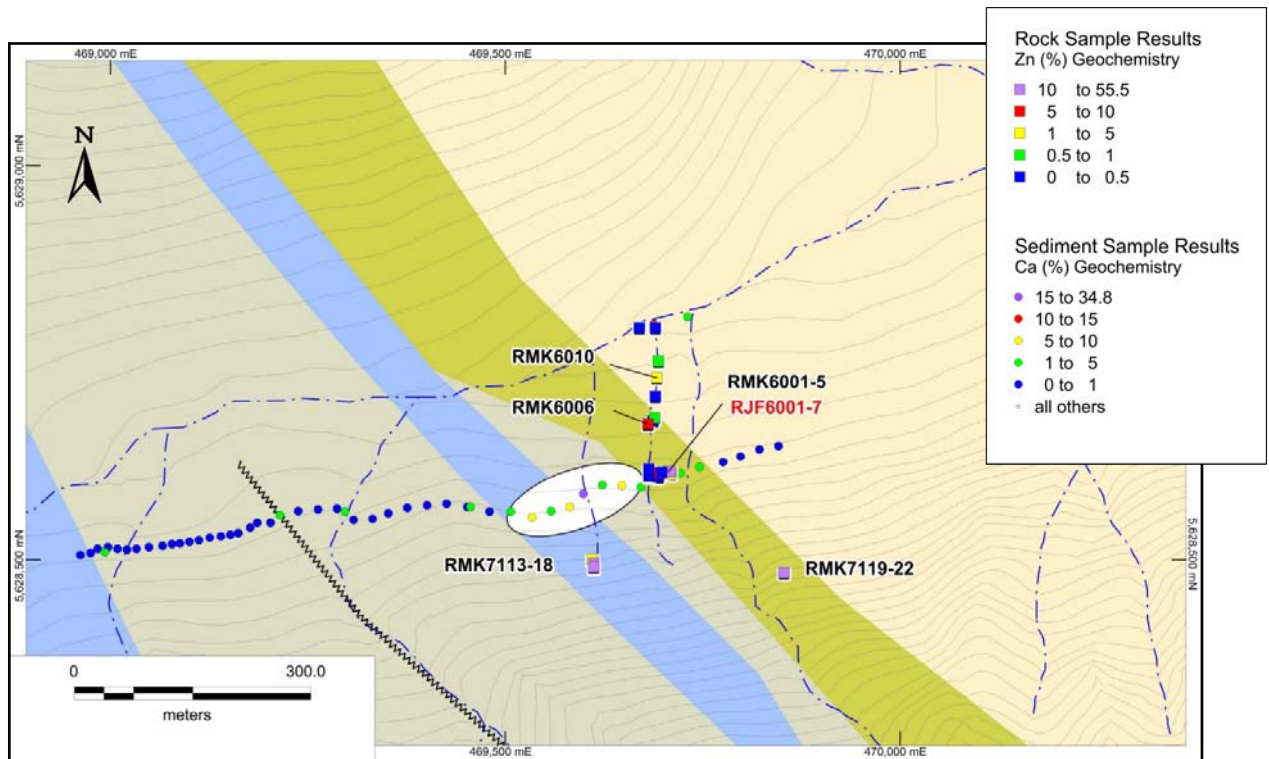


Figure 16: Silvertip Geochemical Sampling

Black Warrior

The Black Warrior area is located at a height of land between the headwaters of Ferguson Creek, which drains SW into Trout Lake and the Silvertip, MacDonald and Marsh Adam Creeks, which drain NE into the Westfall River. The area includes the Black Warrior and Eva May crown grants (under option to Mineral Mountain Resources), as well as several reverted crown grants which were first located near the turn of the 20th century. A minimum of 228 metres of underground workings were driven on the trend, with an adit and several open cuts located to the northwest of the creek and four adits located to the southeast of the creek (ARIS 18845, 22917). The latter workings are referred to as the Main Zone (Adits 1,2,3) and were previously located and reviewed by P.J. Santos (1993 ARIS 22917). They are positioned at progressively higher elevations to the southeast, from 1615-1980 metres.

The Black Warrior is central to an 8 kilometer trend of mineralized occurrences which include Little Robert, Old Gold, Silverleaf (Primrose) and Edna Grace. The prospect consists of a quartz-sulphide vein at the northwest trending and steeply west dipping contact between limestone and graphitic schist. Historical geophysical surveys (magnetic, VLF-EM and resistivity) conducted over the contact and vein trend indicated the silicification associated with mineralization is expressed as a resistivity high. (M. Hlava, 1989, ARIS 18845). This response is similar to the mineralized zones at the Ellsmere and Horne occurrences, to the south. From the airborne survey completed by MMR, the Black Warrior area appears correspond with the convergence of the northwest trending Index limestone and a NNW trending cross structure. A short, two line EM response appears to be generally coincident with the known mineralization, and this anomaly migrates to the southeast, at later EM times. This feature may represent a line of intersection between the sheared limestone contact, and an oblique structure.

P. J. Santos (1993, ARIS 22917) made several observations about the vein, from both surface and underground examinations:

*At the Black Warrior occurrence, there are intersecting vertical and horizontal veins containing massive galena, some chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and variable amounts of silver and gold. The Main Zone is centered on a near vertical, 190cm quartz vein which has a defined strike length of 100 m. Documented widths of the vein vary between 0.60-2.4 metres. The vein is 0.60 -2.40 metres wide and is localized at the AZ325 trending, 75° southwest dipping contact between Index limestone and graphitic schist. It is typically mineralized with quartz, coarse grained galena, pyrite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. It displays a lower silver and higher gold content than the horizontal veins. A sample collected in 1924, over 60cm of the **Black Warrior vein** returned 9.60 g/t gold, 2441 g/t silver, 57% lead, 7.8% zinc. (MMAR 1924).*

Thin (up to 20cm) horizontal veins typically occur in parallel, multiple set of veins which contain fine grained galena, variable amounts of chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. These veins display a higher silver, low gold content than the vertical variety. Mapping of the two vein types 1992 (ARIS 22917) discovered that the historic drifts and adits were sited on higher grade lodes at intersections between these structures.

Black Warrior Historical Results

Black Warrior (1988-ARIS 18845)

20.30% Pb 0.22% Zn 844.8 g/t Ag 1.0 g/t Au 0.15% Cu over 190 cm of Main Vein
0.08% Pb 9.39% Zn 65.8 g/t Ag 15.1 g/t Au 5.16% Cu from a grab sample from a 1m wide zone of quartz-carbonate stockwork in limestone; located 50m south of Adit 1.

Black Warrior (1992-ARIS 22917)

28.40% Pb 0.13% Zn 1920.7 g/t Ag 2.1 g/t Au 1.00% Cu over 0.90 cm at Adit 3
25.39% Pb 1.93% Zn 1663.2 g/t Ag 11.0 g/t Au 21.45% Cu over 0.90 cm at Adit 2

85.31% Pb 0.96% Zn 3908.6 g/t Ag 0.07 g/t Au 0.29% Cu over 0.23 cm
0.35% Pb 16.23% Zn 55.2 g/t Ag 3.77 g/t Au 5.78% Cu over 150 cm

The purpose of the site visit was to confirm past observations and to collect verification rock samples for analysis. Two of the main adits were found along the Main trend; however, both were caved. Part of the vein was observed at the upper adit and sporadic mineralization could be found within the flanking dump material. A small adit to the northeast is driven on the narrow (<10cm) massive sulphide veins which are subhorizontal. These structures, as proposed by Santos, may intersect the main vein trend and be the locus of mineralization. The positions of these workings and rock samples collected during this program are shown in Figure 17, below.

The mineralized samples which were collected contained variable proportions of semimassive sulphides +/- quartz-carbonate-limonite. The sulphides included galena, pyrite, sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite, as masses and local sulphide breccias. Some malachite and possible smithsonite was observed, as well. The results of these samples confirm the above historical results. One exception is that sample RJF7004, of a subhorizontal massive sulphide vein, returned significant gold values, as well as high Pb, Ag, Cu, As and Sb results. Santos had previously reported (see above) that these type veins contained high silver and low gold contents.

BLACK WARRIOR AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Au_ppb	Ag_gpt	Pb_%	Zn_%	Cu_%	As_ppm	Sb_ppm
RJF7001	BLACK WARRIOR	194	600	4.32	24.55	0.27	92	2435
RJF7002	BLACK WARRIOR	119	100	1.40	4.54	0.06	236	351
RJF7003	BLACK WARRIOR	8270	121	0.11	19.52	8.94	95	45
RJF7004	BLACK WARRIOR	8304	3513	13.49	0.27	0.91	2829	29884
RJF7005	BLACK WARRIOR	6312	3486	16.61	3.12	0.78	813	9225
RJF7006	BLACK WARRIOR	7319	2922	16.62	1.17	17.95	104	1928
RJF7007	BLACK WARRIOR	948	268	4.72	55.47	0.23	28	461
RJF7008	BLACK WARRIOR	3663	461	9.66	15.70	7.75	42	319
RJF7009	BLACK WARRIOR	242	3281	15.73	1.28	0.66	7	3213
RJF7010	BLACK WARRIOR	822	417	9.87	0.36	0.20	17	536

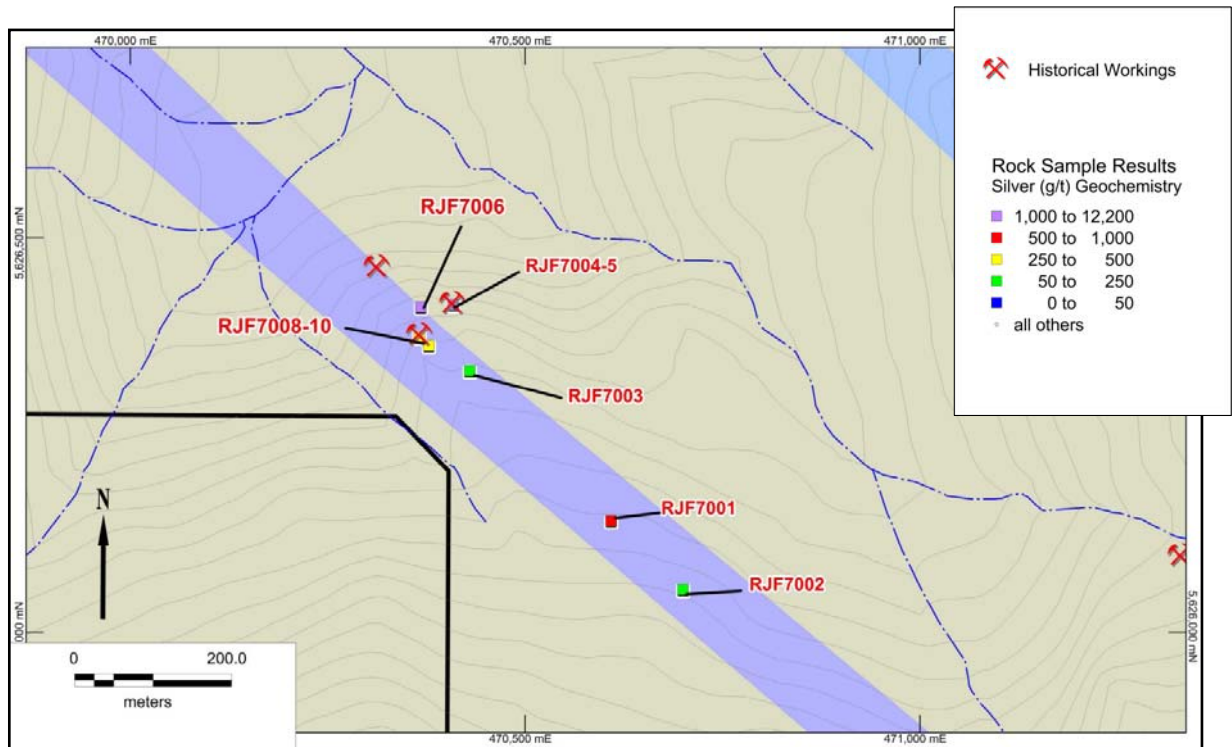


Figure 17: Black Warrior Geochemical Sampling

Old Gold

The Old Gold area is located approximately 3.4 kilometres to the southeast of the Black Warrior occurrence, along the same trend. It is upslope to the northwest, from the North fork of Marsh Adams Creek. The Silver Queen crown grants lie to the immediate north. A single cell claim of another holder lies to the south.

The occurrence is referred to collectively with the Silver Queen and Silver King. Descriptions in MINFILE 082KNW128 indicate that in 1917, up to 244 meters of workings were developed on 2 levels,, with 2 crosscuts and 42 metres of drifting completed along the vein. Underground exposures of mineralization 0.23 to 1 metre wide, were described as massive galena and tetrahedrite carrying high silver values, fairly free from gangue-matter and apparently low in zinc and iron. The sulphides appear to replace the limestone along its contact with graphitic schists. The strata trends AZ123 degrees and dips 50 degrees (direction not reported). Both the drainage patterns and the geophysical (magnetic and EM) signatures, suggest that convergent NW and NS trends, both stratigraphic and structural, occur in this area.

In 2008, MMR conducted geochemical sampling along a 260 metre long profile downslope from the Silver Queen workings. The areas sampled are shown in Figure 18, below. The results detected moderately anomalous (up to 2x background) signatures of moderately elevated Ag, Zn, Cu, Mo, V, associated with the Index argillites. Float of quartz-sulphide material in black argillite was found at the northwest end of the soil profile (RMK8111-23). Mineralization consisted of sphalerite, galena and pyrite as centimeter scale semimassive seams, 10 cm banded sulphides, and as fine veinlets (M. Kilby). Oxidized siderite was commonly reported, as an orange rind.

The sample results in this eastern area, as shown below, are diverse. Many of the samples returned high grade Zn, with high values of Au, Ag, +/- Pb-Sb. Elevated copper values to 10.68% were also returned from a sample (RMK8121) with abundant sulphosalts. These signatures are similar to the the polymetallic, gold and copper bearing vein mineralization identified at the Black Warrior occurrence.

On the Old Gold trail, approximately 500 meters to the southwest, additional common float of mineralized limestone, quartzite and sericite schist was found. The mineralization consists of strong malachite staining and local disseminated chalcopyrite to semimassive pyrrhotite. It may be sourced from a skarn zone developed within phyllitic limestone.

OLD GOLD AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Au_ppb	Ag_gpt	Pb_%	Zn_%	Cu_%	As_ppm	Sb_ppm
RMK8089	OLD GOLD	101	14	0.00	0.01	1.58	3	0
RMK8090	OLD GOLD	19	11	0.00	0.01	9.79	9	1
RMK8091	OLD GOLD	16	4	0.00	0.01	2.62	9	1
RMK8093	OLD GOLD	76	7	0.00	0.01	3.91	13	0
RMK8095	OLD GOLD	170	23	0.00	0.02	16.72	3	2
RMK8096	OLD GOLD	41	23	0.01	0.01	4.80	3	1
RMK8097	OLD GOLD	117	7	0.03	0.03	0.52	248	652
RMK8098	OLD GOLD	5	3	0.00	0.05	1.05	7	5
RMK8099	OLD GOLD	2	0	0.00	0.00	1.09	3	2
RMK8101	OLD GOLD	27	54	0.01	0.01	9.63	22	8
RMK8104	OLD GOLD	82	21	0.01	0.01	3.56	6	2
RMK8105	OLD GOLD	6	6	0.01	0.17	1.99	5	4
RMK8106	OLD GOLD	118	6	0.02	0.03	2.12	6	2
RMK8109	OLD GOLD	37	222	0.01	0.01	0.11	102	301
RMK8110	OLD GOLD	57	10	0.00	0.01	2.41	3	9
RMK8111	OLD GOLD	589	25	0.02	25.87	0.15	3	13
RMK8112	OLD GOLD	1659	338	12.36	14.17	0.39	157	475
RMK8113	OLD GOLD	4417	112	0.12	29.39	0.25	3	109
RMK8114	OLD GOLD	1172	149	4.11	0.84	0.02	256	63
RMK8115	OLD GOLD	140	28	0.64	5.68	0.04	3	35
RMK8116	OLD GOLD	336	49	0.01	40.94	0.15	9	67
RMK8119	OLD GOLD	1308	2200	19.71	21.59	0.60	72	4399
RMK8120	OLD GOLD	2090	260	17.98	19.99	0.09	3	294
RMK8121	OLD GOLD	556	12147	3.27	1.19	10.68	768	14657
RMK8122	OLD GOLD	235	634	0.27	6.55	4.79	45	958
RMK8123	OLD GOLD	487	105	3.42	15.76	0.10	3	108

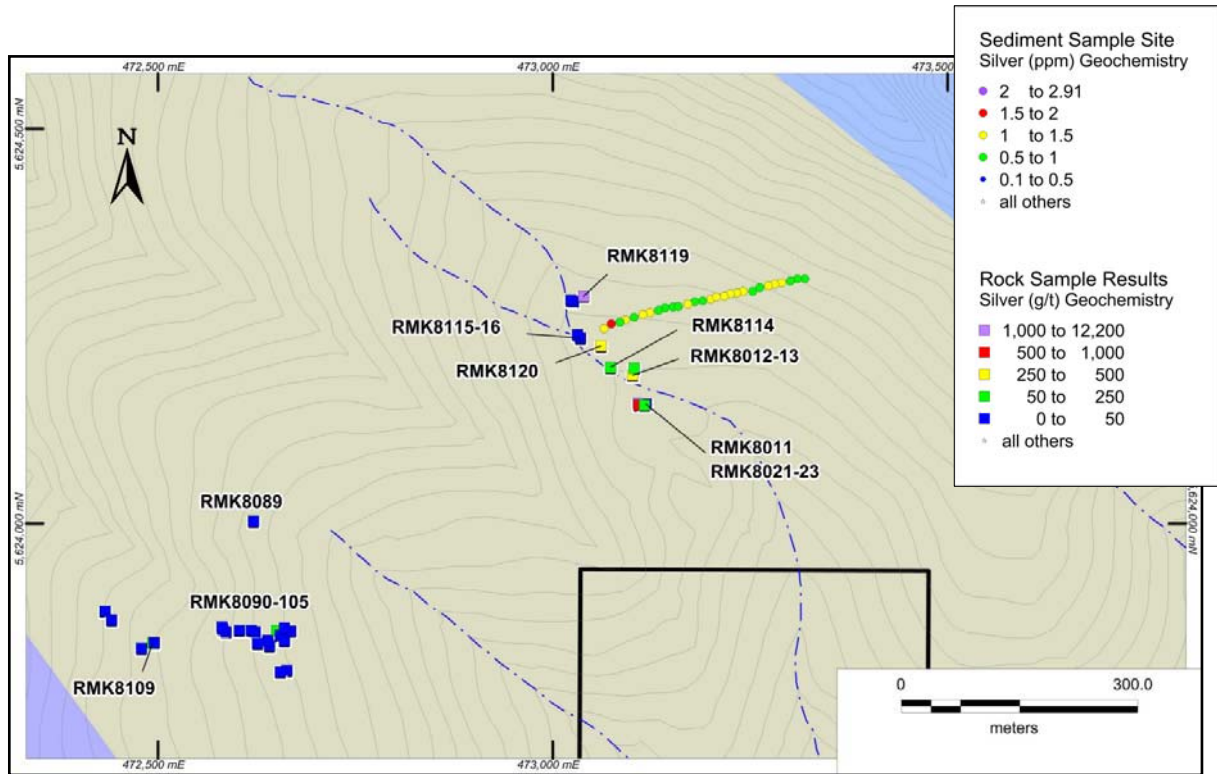


Figure 18: Old Gold Geochemical Sampling

Silverleaf Ridge-Edna Grace

The north-south trending Silverleaf Ridge is located between two forks of Marsh Adams Creek. The area is located between the along a moderate slope east facing slope between the elevations of 1360-1340 metres. The Edna Grace target is located on the north side of Marsh Adams Creek, along a moderate slope between the elevations of 1360-1340 metres. The Edna Grace area is 750 to 1100 metres to the southeast of the Old Gold area. Both prospects are along strike of the Black Warrior-Old Gold silver-lead-zinc bearing vein system.

Prospectors at the turn of the 20th century access the area from Ferguson Creeks and Galena Creek in the northwest and first staked claims (later to become crown grants) along the northwest trending “Lime Dykes” of the Badshot Formation. Several adits and tunnels were reportedly drive on high grade silver veins and lower grade mineralization located at the limestone-phyllite contacts and within the phyllites, as well. In 1899, over 90 metres of tunnelling was excavated on the Edna Grace C. crown grant, by the Primrose Mining Company; however, the property location has been plotted at different sites: near Marsh Adam Creek, in the area of the 2006 sample profile and over 1 kilometre to the northwest, on the southern flank of the current Silver Leaf crown grant (Hlava, M, 1988).

According to regional mapping by P.R. Read, the area is mostly underlain by phyllites of the Index Formation and a horizon of limestone of the Badshot Formation. Geological reviews conducted by Hlava, M., (1988, ARIS 18844) indicated the Silver Leaf area is underlain by more diverse stratigraphy which includes a complexly folded and faults succession of grey phillite, grey limestone, graphitic schist, chlorite schist and sericite-pyrite schist. Chlorite schist and grey phillite are predominant rock types in the area of Silverleaf Ridge. In 1988, three soil profile lines were sampled both along, and below the NE trending Silverleaf ridge. Locally elevated Zn (to >2000 ppm), Ag (to 2.5 ppm) and Cu occurs in narrow NNE trending corridors at low angles to the soil lines. This appears to be reflected in the airborne magnetic response, where a prominent NE trending break in magnetic intensity occurs to the immediate west of the ridge. A large magnetic low lies to the northwest of the ridge and a magnetic high lies the southeast. Topography patterns suggest that NS trending structures may converge with NW features in this area.

During 2006 and 2007, MMR tested two sections of stratigraphy (up to 2.25 km long) between the Ellsmere phyllitic limestone to the southwest and the Badshot limestone to the northeast, to obtain a geochemical template across the strata. The highlights of the areas sampled are shown in Figure 19, below. The geochemical results appear to mostly map stratigraphy; however discrete anomalies with elevated signatures in Ag-Pb-Zn and Ag+/- Zn, Mo were detected within the argillites, near the western contact of the Badshot limestone, and along a mapped fault to the east.

On the Silverleaf profile, a 100 metre interval of anomalous soils was detected at the top of a peak in the corner of the crown grant. In this area, soil samples returned up to 13.5 ppm Ag, 866 ppm Mo and 20.7 ppm Mo. These values are highly anomalous. At the same elevation to the east, a 70 metre long section of anomalous samples were detected near the Badshot limestone contact. Soils in this area, returned highly anomalous results of up to 3.66 ppm Ag, 2510 ppm Zn, 228.5 ppm Cu, 377 ppm Ni, 21.3 ppm Sb, 32.3 ppm Au and 119.5 ppm Mo. Further reviews of these signatures are warranted, as these results are high compared to other areas on the property.

Along the Edna Grace profile, sample results returned elevated zinc (to 1605 ppm), silver (to 5.1 ppm), antimony (to 9.6 ppm), molybdenum (to 26 ppm), barium (to 10,001 ppm). Elevated antimony, molybdenum, and lead all correspond with the part of the profile which crosses the Badshot limestone. Absolute values for antimony and molybdenum were also very high, in comparison with other areas of the property.

The zinc and lead values were moderately high and low, respectively. The overall results for the 2007 samples along the northern part of the profile indicate strong elemental correlations between Zn-Ag-As-Sn, Zn-Pb, Pb-Ag-Sb, and a moderate correlation between Zn-Cu. The strongest correlation is between Au-As. Gold also correlates strongly with Cu-Zn-Ag.

Prospecting along the profile located mineralized float in the central part of the profile, in an area of little geochemical anomalism. To the north of the central part of the profile, five rock samples were collected from a large (.5 x 1.5 metre) angular block of sulphide mineralized quartz-carbonate vein material. The vein hosted coarse intergrowths of galena, tetrahedrite (?) and quartz with cerussite and minor malachite on oxidized surfaces. These samples returned significant polymetallic and precious metal results:

Edna Grace Rock Sample Results

SAMPLE	AREA	Au ppb	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Sb ppm
RMK6024	EDNA GRACE	5130	610	6.09	4.37	2.83	311
RMK6025	EDNA GRACE	2480	1618	11.18	1.60	0.26	1791
RMK6026	EDNA GRACE	12000	646	5.82	1.32	0.48	526
RMK6027	EDNA GRACE	6000	649	5.75	4.86	0.31	406

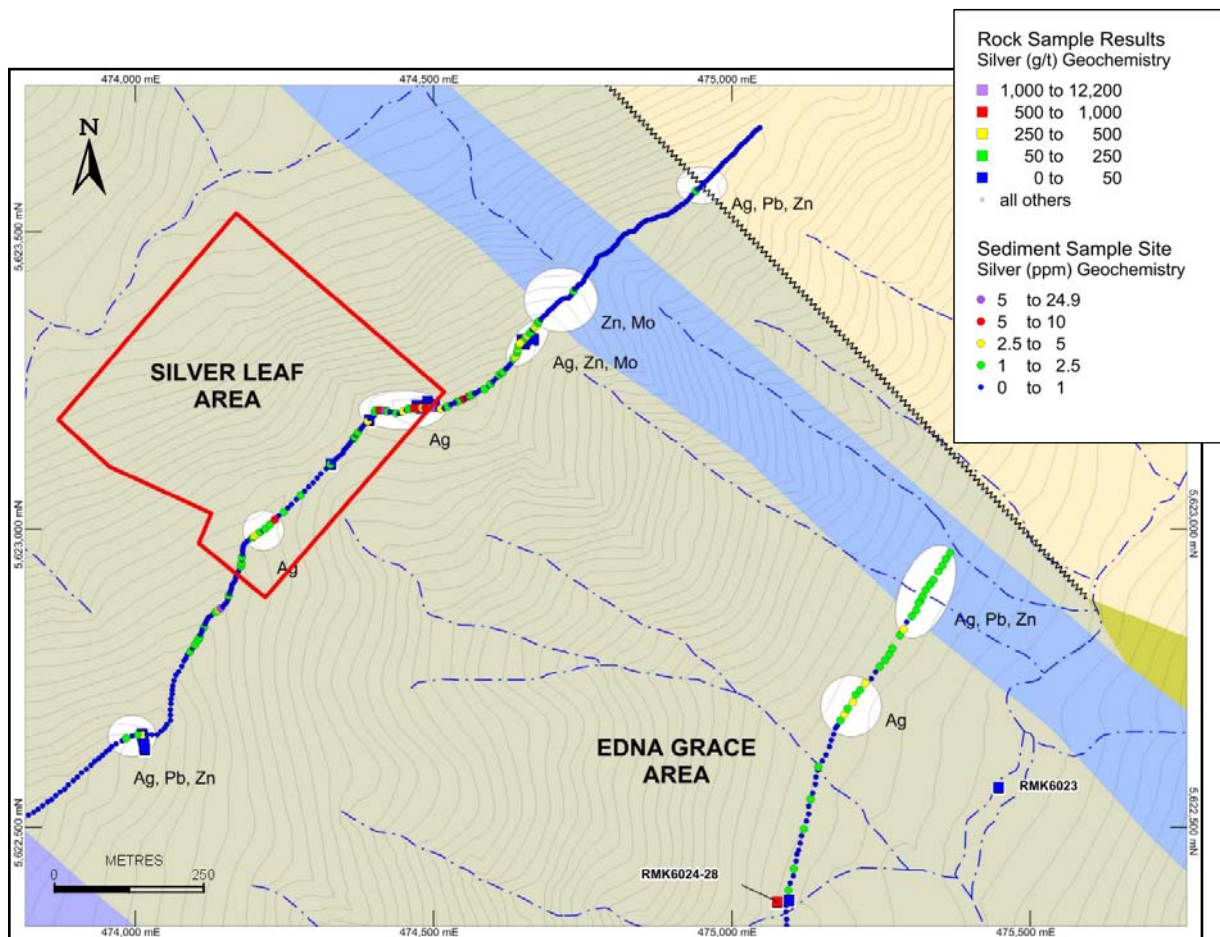


Figure 19: Silverleaf and Edna Grace Geochemical Sampling

Black Prince

The Black Prince area is located in the southeastern part of what is referred to as the Badshot-Black Prince vein trend. They are located along a prominent northwest trending spire at the height of land between the Marsh Adams, Stevens and Gainer Creeks.

The ridge in the Black Prince area ranges from 2200 to 2580m in elevation and is underlain by a thick grey Badshot marble unit is overlain by a thick succession of Index grey-black phyllite to the southwest and Mohican green phyllite to the east. The units are all tightly folded in this area, and dip steeply to the southwest. In the Black Prince area, a broad apron of coarse angular talus flanks the ridge and obscures much of the Badshot limestone. The distribution of local outcrop windows of strongly cleaved black phyllite and limestone suggests that the contact between the two units lies under the talus.

A 10 m adit along the edge of the ridge is centered on an approximate 1 metre wide quartz-calcite-sulphide vein at the 2120m elevation. The vein dips steeply to the southeast and appears to have been cut off and offset by a subvertical brittle fault. Within the adit, the original vein and mineralization has been mostly mined out. Some qtz-sulphide stringers are preserved within the flanking wallrock and are also within local blocks of coarse talus. Approximately 250 metres to the southeast, an additional adit is located within a steep outcrop face. It is located more than 10 metres up the face and is therefore inaccessible.

The Black Prince prospect has been historically described as a “copper” vein which is situated along the limestone-phyllite contact. It consists of high grade stringers (0.23-0.46 m wide) of galena, tetrahedrite and lesser sphalerite within a quartz-calcite gangue. As part of the site visit in 2007, J. Fingler visited the Black Prince showing with J. Denny and M. Kilby. A total of 10 rock samples of representative mineralization were collected from blocks of the talus field below these adits. (Figure 20). The samples, as shown below, returned significant Pb-Zn-Cu-Sb results with locally elevated arsenic. Elevated gold values ranging from 0.10 to 2.97 g/t, are also associated with higher Ag and Sb results. Unique to the Black Prince mineralization are very high silver to lead ratios, associated with samples with concentrations of tetrahedrite.

While the sample results confirm the historical precious metal and base metal grades for the Black Prince prospect, the vein dips into the mountain and cannot be tested by diamond drilling, beyond the fault structure. Therefore, geochemical sampling is recommended in drainages along strike, to the southeast.

BLACK PRINCE AREA-ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE	AREA	Au ppb	Ag gpt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As ppm	Sb ppm
RJF7011	BLACK PRINCE	2970	4481	5.46	7.76	7.22	2924	49997
RJF7012	BLACK PRINCE	48	153	0.52	18.09	0.19	65	423
RJF7013	BLACK PRINCE	234	835	3.20	7.67	0.29	299	1682
RJF7014	BLACK PRINCE	38	124	0.25	0.52	3.21	213	370
RJF7015	BLACK PRINCE	7	62	0.24	0.23	0.06	43	180
RMK7143	BLACK PRINCE	12	97	0.02	14.57	0.20	53	275
RMK7144	BLACK PRINCE	64	391	0.72	1.55	0.25	218	1263
RMK7145	BLACK PRINCE	503	2469	2.76	4.29	0.85	918	6245
RMK7146	BLACK PRINCE	120	438	1.40	0.99	0.10	84	730
RMK7147	BLACK PRINCE	358	1260	0.89	6.81	0.37	243	2354

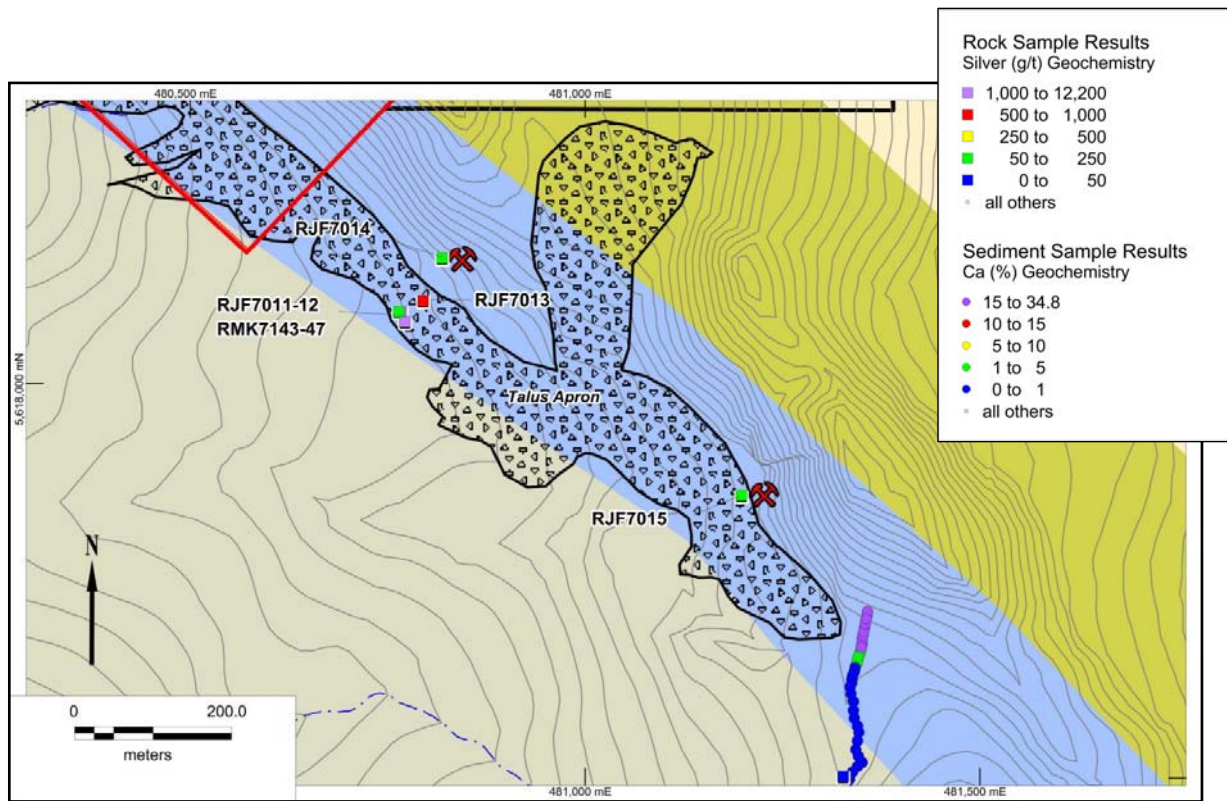


Figure 20: Black Prince Geochemical Sampling

Upper Lardeau Group Stratigraphy

During the 2007 and 2008 exploration seasons, MMR conducted preliminary geochemical sampling in three areas across the western part of the property stratigraphy: the lower part of Gainer Creek (“Gainer Lower”), Spine Mtn, and Marsh Adams headwaters (“MAHW”). Regional mapping suggests these areas are underlain by mostly deep water pelitic (Sharon Creek and Triune Formations), coarse clastic (Ajax Formation) and volcanic strata (Jowett and Index-chlorite schists), of the upper Lardeau Group. The locations are shown on the Areas Worked figure.

The Spine Mountain and MAHW areas are both at higher elevations and have more rock exposure. Sampling in these areas therefore mostly consisted of rock fines. In 2006, a gossan was noticed at the headwaters of Marsh Adams, and also emerging from below a receding glacier at Spine Mtn. The gossan was found to be black phyllite with an orange-brown weathering rind and ubiquitous white coatings of hydrozincite. The presence of zinc to 0.24% was confirmed in sample RMK6029 and samples with white coatings reacted to zinc zap. A network of mm to 10cm quartz veinlets also cut the black phyllite, along both subvertical and subhorizontal trends. They are weakly mineralized and have local copper staining.

Samples of rock fines and silts in the MAHW area returned elevated Ag >1 ppm, to 2.8 ppm, elevated Cu >100 ppm, and Zn >200 ppm, to 1783 ppm. These results demonstrate the fertility of this stratigraphy.

In 2008, this stratigraphy was further investigated in two areas near Spine Mountain. Sample results from surface rock fines effectively mapped underlying volcanic and phyllite strata. Elevated Zn-Cu values were found in 7 sample stations over 35 metres, across a phyllite-quartzite contact. Sample DS7599, near the contact, returned the highest multi-element values of 89 ppm Mo, 357 ppm Cu, 7879 ppm Zn, 1979 ppm Ni, 474 ppm Co, 10,000 ppm Mn and 36 ppm Sb. These results suggest that sulphide mineralization may be in the vicinity of this sample.

Sediment sample results of C horizon (slide debris and talus) at lower elevations in the Gainer Lower area also returned anomalous results which appear to map the contact between Jowett volcanics and Sharon Creek siliceous phyllites. Samples returned up to 557 ppm Cu, 786 ppm Ni, 156 ppm Co, and 375 ppm Au. The latter gold value is from Bunker Hill Creek, which drains from the area of the Ophir gold occurrence (crown grants). A rock sample of weakly mineralized black phyllite with up to 3% pyrrhotite returned anomalous results of 1996 ppm Pb, 536 ppm Zn, 152 ppm Cu and 440 ppm Ni.

The polymetallic signatures of both silt and rock samples, together with the observation of widespread gossanous zones, suggest this stratigraphy may be prospective to host both syngenetic and epigenetic mineralization. Very little work has been done to test this part of the stratigraphy.

Gold mineralization in the Gainer area is also well documented at the historical Ophir Lade occurrence (see geology map) (not held by MMR). Placer claims are located along the upper part of the creek which drains it. Sampling completed by MMR in the Gainer Upper area detected anomalous gold (220 ppb) and copper (112 ppm) in silt sample DS7142. This site is located 50 meters up Bunker Hill Creek, from its junction with Gainer Creek. Bunker Hill Creek is a basin which drains from the Jowett through Index stratigraphy, to the northwest. This area may have untested gold potential, which may be similar to that of the Camborne trends, to the northwest.

11.0 DRILLING (conducted by previous owner/operators)

Within the entire Lime Dyke belt, there have been only three programs of diamond drilling conducted: at the Blue Jay, the Mollie Mac, and the Ellsmere-Horne prospects. Some data was made available from Silver Standard Resources Inc. for the Bluejay drilling, and from Roca Mines Inc., for the Ellsmere-Horne drilling. Details of these programs are summarized below. The location of the drill setups is shown in Figure 21.

Blue Jay Drilling (1952)

The Blue Jay occurrence is located approximately 1 kilometer to the north of the Black Warrior occurrence. It is exposed in a series of trenches along a southeast facing slope, between the elevations of 1550 and 1950 metres.

In 1952, Cominco excavated a total of 23 trenches over a strike length of approximately 2 kilometres, within a NW-SE trending, steeply SW dipping, and SE plunging panel within Badshot limestone. The excavations tested stratiform and breccia style sulphide mineralization within the limestone. Silty, carbonaceous argillites (and quartzites) are within the hanging wall and sericite altered chlorite schists are in the footwall. Mineralization of pyrite, galena and sphalerite replacements along limestone bedding planes occur over widths of up to 30 metres and up to 1-2% Pb-Zn combined. Local pods of breccia of limestone fragments in a massive sulphide +/- calcite-quartz matrix account for sporadic high Pb-Zn grades along the trend. The best result obtained from trenching from the main zone returned **4.7 % Pb and 4.7 % Zn over 7.62 metres**.

In 1953, a helicopter supported drilling program by Cominco completed 968 metres in 8 holes from a single setup. The drillhole was collared at an elevation of 1825 metres, and drilled eastward into the horizon. The drilling tested an approximate 150 metre strike length and 120 metre depth extent of the main zone of the mineralization horizon. The drilling encountered low grade Pb-Zn sulphide mineralization and local narrow intervals of limestone-sulphide-calcite+/-quartz breccia with moderate grades of up to 4.1 % Zn 1.9 % Pb over a drilled interval of 0.90 metres. It is important to note that the drilling only tested a very small part of the mineralized horizon, where the rig could be set up and accessed on foot.

Copies of drill logs and plans were obtained from Silver Standard. The logs indicate that selective samples of mineralization were collected over 0.5-2 metre intervals and were analyzed for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Where noted, core recoveries ranged from 73% in the hangingwall argillite, to 100% for the limestone.

Ellsmere-Horne Drilling (2008)

The Ellsmere-Horne area is located approximately 1.5 kilometers to the southwest of the Black Warrior occurrence, within the Galena Creek drainage.

In 2007, Roca Mines Inc. (“Roca”) optioned the Ellsmere-Horne property from J. Denny. Soil grids were installed and sampled, to detect the anomalies found by previous workers. Similar results as from previous work were obtained,

In 2008, Roca conducted a brief helicopter-supported drill program of 2 holes totalling 427 metres. One hole was drilled in each of the Ellsmere and Horne Ledges, to test the extent of sulphide mineralization within the limestone horizon in each area. Drilling on the Ellsmere zone was designed to test the continuation of lead-silver-zinc mineralization at depth; drilling on the Horne zone targeted an anticline, for a possible wide intercept of mineralization along the fold hinge.

In the Ellsmere area, hole ES08-01 was drilled at an Azimuth of 215 and inclination of -60, to a depth 219 metres. The hole collared in a blue-grey marble which grades into a white variant with strong calcite content and local sericitization.

Within the latter unit, up to 1% galena and sphalerite occurs as webs and stringers within a silicified section of the marble. From 202 meters, the horizon is in sharp contact with a very distinct chlorite phyllite which is interbedded with sections of skarn, until the end of the hole. Minor py, po and trace cpy are disseminated throughout the section. Sampling for drillhole ES08-01 returned values of :

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	% Pb	% Zn
ES08-01	196.23	204.00	7.77	0.80	0.57
including	197.24	197.86	0.62	7.39	5.57
including	202.71	203.03	0.32	3.83	1.44

In the Horne area, hole HN08-01 was drilled at an Azimuth of 220, and inclination of -60, to a depth of 208 metres. The hole intersected a blue-grey to white limestone which graded downhole into calcareous phyllite. A 4 metre wide brittle fault with gouge was cored at a depth of 40 metres. No significant results were reported.

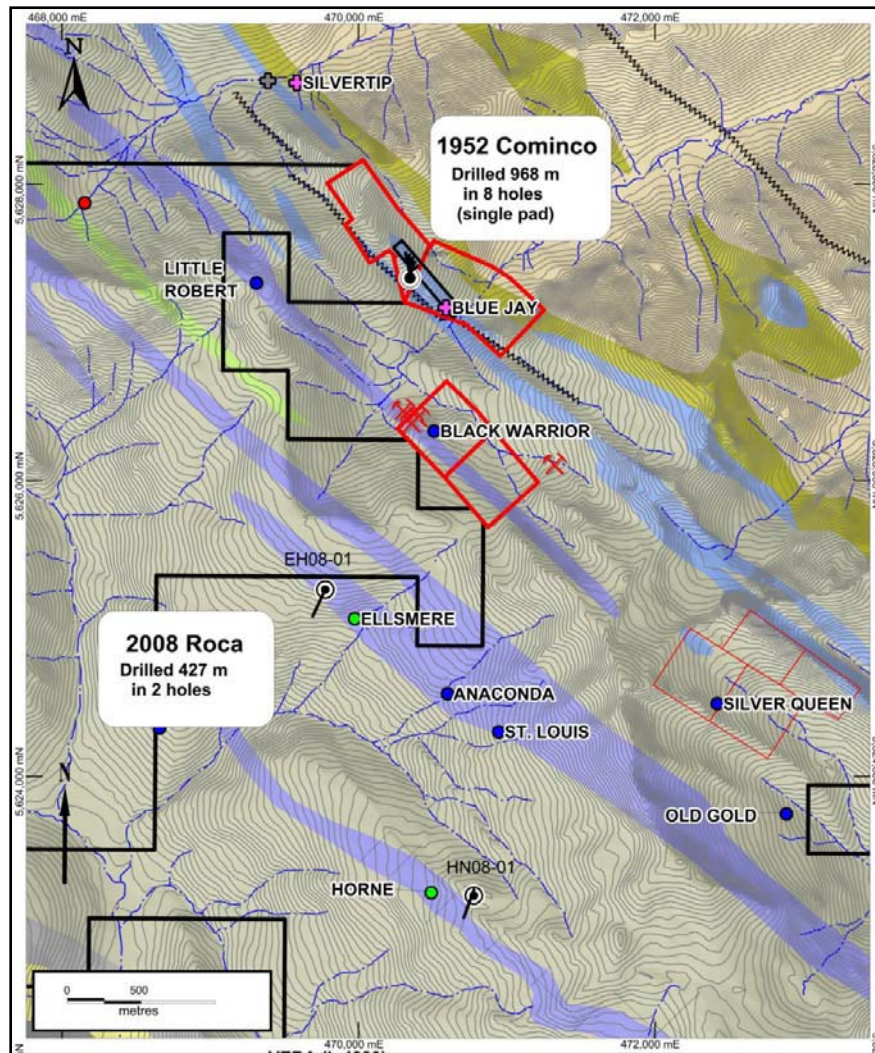


**Figure 21: Diamond Drilling Locations
(black circles with halos)**

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

There are few details available regarding sampling methods and approach, for the early exploration programs conducted before 1975. For the 2006 and 2007 explorations conducted by MMR, prospecting and geochemical sampling was focused mostly within broad NE-SE trending creek valleys which cut prospective carbonate horizons (Badshot, Index Formations) and volcanic+/-shale horizons (Index and Jowett Formations).

The sampling programs were conducted with 2-3 personnel, flying out of the towns of Revelstoke and Nakusp. Geochemical sample profiles were completed using hip chain measurements and topographic tie-ins, with samples collected at mostly 12.5 and 25 metre intervals. Profile lengths varied from 250-2500 metres, depending on the target strata and terrain. Sediment samples collected included soils (B or C horizon), silts (from stream beds), talus fines (from eroded fines between talus blocks) and rock fines (from eroded surface fines). The thickest soil profiles occur along the treed slope of the Boyd Grid; however, most of the soils in the area are relatively immature and may be, in part, developed on talus and/or slide debris which flanks steeper slopes. Rock samples were collected from prospecting in the vicinity of the profiles. Most of the sediment samples collected were soils.

Silt samples were more commonly collected from the Boyd West, Silvertip, Gainer Creek and Spine Mtn. areas. Talus and/or rock fines were collected from the Silvertip, Spine Mtn/Marsh Adams and Holden Mtn areas. In this report, the figures depict “sediment” samples collectively; however, a more detailed treatment of the sample types is given in ARIS assessment reports which have been filed with the government. These reports are in the public domain.

As several of the creeks are perpendicular to stratigraphic trends, geochemical anomalism in both rocks and soils may suggest a proximal source-either insitu or locally derived. Anomalous soil values may also be related to mineralized float in an area. Early workers may have biased their search for mineralization to the high elevation outcrop exposures which were more readily accessible from the Ferguson and Gainer Creek drainages. These areas represent only a small proportion of the prospective stratigraphic trends along the Lime Dyke belt. As well, since the target styles of both replacement and vein hosted mineralization may be metre scale in thickness, geochemical sediment profiles were conducted at 12.5 to 5.0 metre intervals.

Rock samples from the 2006-2008 programs were collected as either grab, composite grab, selective grab (high-grade) or chip samples. Site locations were tied into sediment profiles and topographic features and were labelled in the field with flagging tape or Tyvex tags. Rock samples were put into labeled and tagged poly sample bags which were closed with flagging tape or zap straps. A witness sample of each was stored for future reference and descriptive field notes were taken. Field testing of samples with zinc zap was completed. Samples were collected with a mattock and/or trowel and placed in a labeled Kraft paper bag. Samples locations were marked with flagging and labeled Tyvex tags. Soil samples were collected from B or C horizons, at approximately 3-30cm depths and field descriptions of each were recorded. Soil, silt and talus samples collected along geochemical profiles were collected at specific intervals along a selected elevation contour and were tied 1:20,000 scale TRIM topographic bases. GPS signals in the area are weak and erratic and are not considered to be a reliable reference. All samples were transported daily to town, packaged in sealed plastic bins by MMR personnel, and forwarded by bus to Acme Analytical labs.

J. Fingler witnessed sample collection procedures used by MMR personnel during the 2006 and 2007 programs and considers the samples to be of quality and representative. Programs by MMR to date appear to have been conducted in a manner which is consistent with industry standards.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

There are few details available for sample security for pre-2000 exploration programs conducted on the property. Early explorers relied on the the government assay lab, the value obtained from mined ore, or an internal lab (eg. Cominco). For all other programs, details are sketchy and/or incomplete; however, analytical procedures can be determined from some of the laboratories certificates within the digital ARIS assessment reports. Rock and sediment samples from the 2006-2009 programs conducted by Mineral Mountain were prepared and analyzed at ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver, BC, using the below procedures.

Prep	All samples are dried. Soils and sediments are sieved to -80 mesh. Rocks are jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh, then a 250g split is pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh. Aliquots for analysis methods below.
1EX	Multi-element geochemical analysis of 0.25g splits from above <u>sediment</u> pulps, which are dissolved in a four acid digestion and analyzed by ICP-MS
7TX	Multi-element geochemical analysis of 0.5 g splits from above <u>rock</u> pulps, which are dissolved in a four acid digestion and analyzed by ICP-MS
3A	Gold analysis of 15g split of rock and sediment pulps by wet extraction of aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis.

6	Gold analysis of selected rock pulps, by fire assay of one assay ton (29.2g) aliquot.
7TD	Multi-element geochemical analysis of 0.1 g splits from above <u>rock</u> pulps, which are dissolved in a four acid digestion and analyzed by ICP-ME
G613	Silver Fire assay on 30g , with gravimetric finish

It should be noted that the ICP method used by ACME for silver analyses may encounter interference from high iron in the samples. Analysis of silver by fire assay finish is recommended as checks to the high grade results. No comprehensive QA-QC program was implemented as a part of this initial sampling program. Acme Analytical Labs is an ISO 9002 registered facility which internally monitors analytical precision and accuracy through the regular insertion of standards and duplicates into the sample stream. A brief review of the lab QA_QC program by J. Fingler indicate that results are within acceptable limits for accuracy and precision; however, sample labeling errors were not uncommon. Ongoing monitoring of the laboratory QA-QC results is recommended, to detect possible gross errors due to handling, as well as laboratory errors.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author, J. Fingler, acquired and reviewed relevant assessment reports pertaining to exploration conducted on the property from the BC ARIS reporting system and the provincial BC MEMPR library in Victoria. As well, searches were completed for relevant information from government and academic sources. Original references for some of the earlier historic information relating to the Kootenay Arc Property were, in some cases, unavailable for review. Subsequent workers reported information that had been obtained from either their own, or third party reviews of private company files. Such information could not be verified by the authors. A GIS compilation of the area geology, based on the work of government and corporate exploration programs, is in progress.

J. Fingler visited the property from September 21st -23rd , 2006 and again on August 15th -17th , 2007. The Boyd Grid, Silvertip, Black Warrior and Black Prince areas were visited. J. Fingler was accompanied by M. Kilby and J. Denny. J. Turner visited the Pulley Alpine area of the property on October 1st , 2009, accompanied by M. Kilby.

Sediment and rock samples from the 2006 and 2007 site visits were packaged together with project samples by J. Fingler. Samples have a prefix of RJF for rocks, and JF for soils, respectively. Samples were shipped from Kelowna (2006) and Revelstoke (2007) to Acme Analytical Labs. Rock samples from the 2009 site visit were packaged and shipped to Acme Analytical Labs by J. Turner. The samples results from these site visits have been presented with MMR's samples, in the previous section EXPLORATION. Descriptions for the verification samples are presented in Appendix 4 and their corresponding analytical certificates are presented in Appendix 5. The results are summarized and commented on below, by each respective author, with details presented in the section EXPLORATION.

Boyd Grid (J. Fingler)

On September 21, 2006, the author J. Fingler visited the Boyd Grid area with M. Kilby, to verify sampling completed previously by MMR. The area was accessed by helicopter from Nakusp. Claim posts (also the original 1976 grid baseline) for the original and subsequent 2-post Boyd 6 claim were located, as were flagged geochemical sites previously sampled by M. Kilby in 2000. It is the author's opinion that the work was of industry standard.

A line of spaced soil samples were collected over a test line to cover part of the 1976 anomaly. Since the area is heavily timbered, a line was hip chained down 125 metres from the original baseline and soil samples were collected at 12.5 metre samples over a total length of 257 metres (387.5 metres from baseline). A total of 24 soil samples and 9 rock samples were collected. Details of these results are presented in the section EXPLORATION, and in Figure 13.

Figure 13 shows the location of the test soil profile line, together with contoured zinc values for the original Boyd Creek anomaly. The elevated zinc results for the profile detected a 62.5 metre wide anomaly which approximates the core of the original Boyd anomaly. The apparent offset of the anomaly may be due to downslope plotting discrepancies and/or variation in sample density between the two sample sets. Elevated lead results appear to be much more restricted to discrete horizons, than encountered in the original sampling.

This may also be due to variation in sample density. Absolute geochemical values were notably higher for the verification samples, with several zinc values >1000 ppm, and lead values ranging up to 1580 ppm.

Although the profile approximates the position of the Boyd anomaly on two lines, additional infill sampling is recommended to better interpret the geochemical trends. The results show that sampling at more detailed intervals is an effective method to detect what may be narrow, metre scale targets.

Silvertip Creek (J. Fingler)

On September 22nd 2006, the author J. Fingler reviewed the Silvertip Creek area with Mark Kilby. The area of the soil profile and previous rock sampling completed by M. Kilby was visited. The position of the soil profile line and rock sample sites was confirmed. Labelled rock sample sites were also located.

Mineralized float occurs along the north facing slope of the the Silvertip valley and within secondary creeks. The float consists of angular to dm scale fragments of dolomitized limestone +/- sulphide seams and 3-10 cm subangular fragments of massive sulphide +/- carbonate and breccia. The mineralization is scattered over a 30 m area at a slope break approximately 50 metres and downslope in the creeks. Approximately 40 metres to the northeast, there is a 2 metre wide highly siliceous, banded material (possibly silicified limestone?). Wallrock contacts were not exposed but the internal banding indicates a subvertical dip. No mineralization was observed at this location and a sample could not be obtained from the hard surface.

The author, J. Fingler, collected seven grab samples of various types of mineralization: limestone with varying proportions of sulphides (galena, sphalerite, pyrite). Details of the results are presented in the section EXPLORATION, and in Figure 16. Mineralized float is concentrated at a slope break located approximately 125 metres up from Silvertip Creek. In this area, the stratigraphy is northwest trending; however, the NS trending secondary creeks in this area may be crosscutting structures.

The verification rock samples returned significant results in 4 of 7 samples, with high zinc results (24.69 % Zn) for sample RFJ6003, and high polymetallic results Ag-Pb-Zn-Au (16.48% Zn, 12.07% Pb, 280 g/t Ag and 103.4 ppb Au) for sample RJF6004. These types are similar to those obtained from historic samples at the Black Warrior and Bluejay occurrences. The most northwestern Cominco trench along the Blue Jay limestone is located upslope from the Silvertip mineralization. Sample results for this trench returned 4.7% Pb 4.7% Zn over 7.62 metres, indicating Since airborne geophysical signatures suggests the fertile limestone continues across the Silvertip Creek, additional soil profiles are recommended along the southeast facing slope, to further test the horizon.

Black Warrior (J. Fingler)

On August 16th, 2007, the author J. Fingler reviewed the Silvertip Creek area with prospector J. Denny, the holder of the property. The purpose of the site visit was to confirm past observations and to collect verification rock samples for analysis.

Two of the main adits were found along the Main trend; however, both were caved. Part of the vein was observed at the upper adit and sporadic mineralization could be found within the flanking dump material. A small adit to the northeast is driven on the narrow (<10cm) massive sulphide veins which are subhorizontal.

These structures, as proposed by Santos, may intersect the main vein trend and be the locus of mineralization. The positions of these workings and rock samples collected during this program are shown in Figure 14.

Limestone in the area is white to grey and banded and variably dolomitized to grey-brown. Local silver sericite grains were noted in the limestone. Quartz within the limestone occurs as fine white veinlets and microfractures +/- siderite and sulphides.

The main Black Warrior vein is 1 metre wide where it is exposed at the entrance of the infilled upper adit. It trends AZ 140 and dips steeply to the southwest. Mineralization was not observed in the vein, but was found in the adjacent dump. At the eastern adit, a series of cm scale subhorizontal semi-massive sulphide veins cut the dolomitized limestone.

From these locations, a total of 7 verification samples were collected for analysis. The samples were of variable proportions of semimassive sulphides +/- quartz-carbonate-limonite. The sulphides included galena, pyrite, sphalerite with minor chalcopryite, and tetrahedrite, as masses and local sulphide breccias. Some malachite and possible smithsonite was observed, as well. As discussed in the section EXPLORATION (p.69), the results of these samples are within the range of results reported for historical samples. One exception is that sample RJF7004, of a subhorizontal massive sulphide vein, returned significant gold values, as well as high Pb, Ag, Cu, As and Sb results. Santos had previously reported (see above) that these type veins contained high silver and low gold contents.

Black Prince (J. Fingler)

On August 17th, 2007, the author J. Fingler reviewed the Silvertip Creek area with prospector J. Denny, the holder of the property and M. Kilby. The purpose of the site visit was to confirm past observations and to collect verification rock samples for analysis.

A 30 metre long adit of the Black Prince occurrence was located near the base of a talus slope flanking Badshot ridge. It is driven along a 1 metre quartz-calcite-sulphide vein within a 25 metre wide vein network within grey to white, variably dolomitized limestone. The vein trends AZ 350, and dips moderately in the hill. A strong fault exposed in the footwall of the vein trends AZ 125 is subvertical. The vertical movement recorded by slickensides, of east side up and west side down, may have contributed to formation of the prominent peaks of this ridge.

The Black Prince prospect has been historically described as a “copper” vein which occurs along the limestone-phyllite contact. It consists of high grade stringers (0.23-0.46 m wide) of galena, tetrahedrite and lesser sphalerite within a quartz-calcite gangue. Since the original vein is largely mined out, a total of 10 rock samples of representative mineralization were collected from blocks of the talus field below the adit. The location of these samples is shown in Figure 20.

As documented in the section EXPLORATION, the samples returned significant Pb-Zn-Cu-Sb results with locally elevated arsenic. Elevated gold values ranging from 0.10 to 2.97 g/t are also associated with higher Ag and Sb results. Unique to the Black Prince mineralization are very high silver to lead ratios, associated with samples with concentrations of tetrahedrite.

While the sample results confirm the historical precious metal and base metal grades for the Black Prince prospect, the vein dips into the mountain and cannot be tested by diamond drilling, beyond the fault structure. Therefore, geochemical sampling is recommended in drainages along strike, to the southeast.

Pulley Alpine (J. Turner)

The author, J. Turner, visited the property on October 1, 2009. The purpose was to provide a current site visit and to confirm earlier results. Only one area could be visited on the ground. Other areas on the claims were only seen as a fly by. A helicopter from Revelstoke was used. The Pulley Creek area was the only open area because of weather. Several hours were spent with Mineral Mountain Director Mark Kilby, examining quartz float and outcrop found the previous summer.

On October 1, 2009, the author (Turner) collected five samples from the Pulley Alpine area (#930383-387). The rock samples taken are from an area previously sampled by Kilby in 2008. The results from these samples were compiled by author J. Fingler, and are presented previously in Figure 12b. One sample #930383 was taken from an outcrop of a 40 cm quartz vein. The sample was taken from the edge of the vein and represented 10 cm of massive sulphides. The vein separated schist from limestone. The other samples were selected grabs from the many rusty boulders in a dried creek bed, one soil sample (the tag was not visible) was taken where a boulder containing galena and sphalerite occurred. The writer was struck by the amount of sulphide boulders in the area. There are several thin (<1m) veins in the area, yet no record or evidence of historical workings. The writer feels that many more of these new showings can be found on the Kootenay Arc Property using similar exploration techniques used for the Pulley area.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. controls the largest ground position within the Lime Dyke belt. The area was once blanketed with crown grants which were acquired from a staking rush at the beginning of the 20th centuries. The mineral cell claims comprising the Kootenay Arc Property overlap some of the remaining crown grants which are held by 6 other owners (see Figure 2). There is no documentation of recent work completed on these holdings; however, only cash payments of the annual rent is required to keep the crown grants in good standing. Also internal to the Kootenay Arc Property, are small blocks of mineral cell claims which are owned by 5 different holders. Some site visits have been reported on some of these holdings, but no recent exploration has been recorded.

A private company, Silver Phoenix Resources Ltd., owns the Mammoth block of legacy claims which are located to the south of the Incomappleux River. To the southeast of the Kootenay Arc Property, Golden Arch Resources Ltd. holds an interest in mineral claims and crown grants of the Wagner and Abbott property. Manson Creek Resources holds an option to acquire the Meridian property, which is located to the northwest of the Lime Dyke block and south of the Incomappleux River.

In recent years, Taranis Resources Ltd. have been exploring their Thor property, which is near the lower part of Ferguson Creek. It is located approximately 3 kilometres west of the Kootenay Arc Property and 1 kilometre east of the Ferguson Creek road. The Thor project is underlain by an anticline of folded rocks of the Sharon Creek and Jowett Formations of the upper Lardeau stratigraphy. From their work, it has been suggested that stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization encountered on the property is of volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) style (Taranis Resources Ltd. website).

The above mentioned holdings are all contiguous (except the Thor property) with the Kootenay Arc Property and are hosted by similar stratigraphy. Historical results and descriptions of mineralization located on these non-MMR claims and crown grants have been referred to previously Section 9.2 Property Mineralization. They are clearly indicated as not being part of the MMR holdings. The information presented about occurrences in these areas is historical in nature and cannot be verified by the authors. The information is therefore not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this report.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. has not conducted mineral processing and metallurgical testing of mineralization from the Kootenay Arc Property. The bulk of mineralization processed from prospects on the property, in the early 1900’s consisted mostly of small tonnages of high grade material.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

No mineral resource estimates have been published for any zones identified at mineral prospects on the Kootenay Arc Property

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any other relevant data and information to report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The disposition of stratigraphic, structural and intrusive elements of the Kootenay Arc Property and the temporal relationships between them indicate that the area is prospective to host a significant base metal +/- precious metal deposit. There is evidence that successive mineralizing episodes operative in the area have been related to basin development, at least three stages of deformation and at least two stages of intrusive activity. Based on data reviews and field observations, the author considers the property to be of merit and worthy of intensive exploration.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphic elements are important to a mineralizing system as potential hosts, metal sources, primary fluid traps and pathways (permeability, porosity), secondary fluid traps and pathways (related to rheological contrast and structure development), and fluid flow barriers.

The property stratigraphy records a history of deposition at a continental margin which was subjected extension and uplift related to intermittent rifting from the Neoproterozoic to Upper Devonian time. The stratigraphic succession from east to west preserves a history of successive deposition of deep water carbonate, coarse pelitic sandstone and mafic rocks along the western margin of ancestral North America. The rapid transition from shallow marine sandstones and limestones of the Hamill Group and Badshot Formation (shelf deposits), to basinal carbonaceous pelite and limestones (transition slope deposits) of the Index Formation, mark the collapse of the early Cambrian continental shelf due extension within an intracratonic rift (Logan and Colpron, 2006). The chemistry is of the alkalic mafic volcanic rocks of the Index and Jowett Formations is consistent with this setting. The occurrence of coarse clastic debris, together with these volcanic rocks, suggests that syndepositional faulting may have been active in this area. Such an environment is prospective for shale and carbonate hosted SEDEX deposits.

The areas most prospective for syngenetic mineralization display evidence of syn-sedimentary faulting and/or originally higher heat flow at rift loci (ie. subvolcanic sill complexes). Such areas on the property include (1) the base of the lower Lardeau Group, near the Badshot limestone and Index carbonaceous phyllites, along the eastern margin of the property, (2) the intercalated limestone and chlorite schists of the central Index Formation, near the Hunter and Wide West trends (3) the volcanic pillow flow/shale transition at the top of the Index Formation and (4) the volcanics/limestone/shale/quartzite transitions along the entire Lexington trend, along the western flank of the property. Past workers reported the presence of exhalite or chert throughout the succession. Recent rock sampling by MMR has determined that the strata of Sharon Creek Formation is locally anomalous in Ba, V, Ag, Cu and Ni. Soil profiles have detected similar anomalism in parts of the stratigraphy to the east, as well. It is therefore possible that fold and fault repetitions of this fertile strata may occur throughout the property, and that synsedimentary faulting may not be recognized. Elevated rare earth elements suggest that rift-related alkalic volcanics and/or pegmatitic intrusive phases may be present, as well.

The carbonate strata of the Badshot and Index Formations are reactive to mineralizing fluids and therefore are potential hosts to both syngenetic and epigenetic mineralization. Such lithologies are also important for their acid neutralizing properties. The juxtaposition of reactive carbonate strata with chloritic or graphitic schists is considered a favourable loci for sulphides, as the schists act as barriers to fluid flow and carbonaceous strata may act as reductant for mineralizing fluids.

Structure

Structural elements are important to mineralizing systems as fluid pathways and traps. They also are indirectly important to metal scavenging from host rocks, by fluids migrating along both these paths. The structural elements preserved at the Kootenay Arc Property were developed as a consequence of polyphase deformation which included intracratonic rifting during the Neoproterozoic-lower Paleozoic, subsequent crustal thickening during the Mid Jurassic to late Cretaceous, and Late Cretaceous extension. The successive deformation as folding and faulting has resulted in overprinting and/or reactivation of earlier structures. For example, the Kootenay Boundary Fault, on the eastern side of the property has been later reactivated during development of the Selkirk Fan structure.

Normal faults associated with extension and basin development are one of the primary pathways for migrating syngenetic fluids. These can be typically recognized by rapid changes in facies and thicknesses of affected strata as well as the termination of horizons (i.e Badshot Formation into the Boyd Grid area). Recent work by MMR, has determined that horizons of quartzite, graphitic shale and barite rich shale are more common on the property, and likely fold and fault repeated. Airborne magnetic and EM data must be used with field observations to decipher the basin architecture and to identify potential loci for mineralization.

The general topography of the property largely reflects its structural architecture and these patterns are also recognized within the airborne geophysical data. On the Lime Dyke Block, stratigraphy trends northwesterly, yet only the Boyd Creek and the Incomappleux valleys follow this trend. In the south, the Badshot and Perry Lode Creeks also trend to the NW-SE, but are secondary drainages of NE trending creeks. The distribution of mountain peaks and general heights of land; however, are aligned to the northwest, suggesting similar NW trending structures played a prominent role in the development of the landscape. A network of NE-SW trending creeks also drains the central corridor of the property. These appear spaced at regular 2-4 kilometer intervals to the southeast, from the headwaters of Boyd Creek (Glengary occurrence). This height of land thus marks a major change in topographic patterns, which is related to underlying stratigraphy and structure.

The topography of the Pulley Block is also different from the two areas of the Lime Dyke Block. In the area of the airborne survey, the stratigraphy trends NW-SE and NS but is moderately to shallowly east dipping, instead of upright. The arcuate and ENE drainage patterns appear to reflect both the dipping stratigraphy and structures. Arcuate ridges are the expression of the hinge of the Finkle Creek Anticline. To the east, creeks mostly drain eastward, into the Incomappleux River and stratigraphy trends NS. This change in trend may, in part, be related to a stronger overprint of D2 and later deformation, affecting the strata of the Lime Dyke Block.

Regional mapping has identified the axes of F2 folds to both the west and to the east of the property. The similarities in deformation throughout the district suggest that the F2 structures also exist in the area of the Kootenay Arc property. A corridor of co-axial, northwest trending faulting centred on the property has, in the past, hampered detailed correlations.

Based on both historical and recent evidence, it is interpreted that the stratigraphy on the property has been folded around a pair of large scale, upright syncline-anticlinal F2 fold(s) which have been subsequently disrupted by major NW and NE faulting, as well as minor EW and NS faulting. Map patterns on both regional and local scales have described asymmetrical and symmetrical folds which can be interpreted as 2nd and 3rd order structures of the regional F2 folds. F1 fold structures may also be preserved on the property, and may be more easily recognized in the Pulley area.

In many exposures of the Badshot limestone, locally intense strain +/- hydrothermal alteration during multiple episodes has been partitioned along their contacts, as flanking graphitic, chloritic, or sericitic schists. Limestone units on the property have been described as white, dark grey or black, massive to banded, marble and variably dolomitized, silicified and sericitized. Recent drilling (2008) across the Index phyllitic limestone at the Ellsmere occurrence described a transition between the observed types of Badshot limestone and calcareous phyllite.

This implies that the entire succession between the Hamill Group on the east and the Broadview Formation on the west, is the thickened product of multi-order folding of an originally thinner succession. Relatively pure limestones and calcareous limestones can also be juxtaposed to close proximity due to faulting. A correlation of the mapped Index and Badshot limestones as facies equivalents also interprets that the carbonate hosted, stratiform mineralization within these horizons has formed during a single (or temporally close) event. Lead-zinc +/- silver mineralization at the Blue Jay, Ellsmere, Horne and the Mollie Mac occurrences (among others), may have been deposited during this event.

The chloritic schists and green phyllite of the Index and the Jowett Formations, could similarly be stratigraphic equivalents, synvolcanic sills, or dykes. Some horizons of possible exhalite or chert are associated with the volcanics in mineralized occurrences at the Thor (of Taranis Resources), Lexington (Alma), and Big Showing (of Silver Phoenix Resources) occurrences. This implies that the prospective upper Lardeau stratigraphy of Sharon Creek, Jowett and Ajax Formation may be fold repeated throughout the property, due to folding, later faulting and differential erosion.

The airborne geophysical survey of the Lime Dyke block detected a broad corridor of conductive strata which may be equivalent to the carbonaceous phyllites of the Sharon Creek Formation. Within this strata, recent geochemical results detected discrete horizons with highly anomalous results (Ba, V, Mo, Zn, Cu) in the Boyd Creek, Silverleaf Ridge, Edna Grace, MAHW, and Spine Mountain areas. These signatures may identify stratigraphy with sediment hosted VMS or SEDEX potential, which may be common, yet unrecognized, throughout the property.

Brittle-ductile and brittle faulting of several episodes is recognized on the property as offsets and terminations of stratigraphy and/ or mineralization. This is documented by regional mapping, historical work and the recent airborne geophysical survey. Many of these structures host polymetallic quartz-sulphide vein occurrences, which can occur together with replacement style mineralization.

Intrusives

Intrusive bodies and their related fluids are important to mineralizing systems as a possible metal source, a fluid source and a heat source. The latter can drive convective hydrothermal systems of various fluid sources and can also impose thermal effects on the surrounding rocks. Skarn zones may develop in response to metasomatism at, or near contact zones between intrusive bodies and chemically reactive strata. There is both direct and indirect evidence that staged magmatism was active in area of the Kootenay Arc Property, the most obvious of which is the large Battle Range batholith to the northeast and the Albert pluton to the northwest. These syn-kinematic plutons were emplaced during the Cretaceous, as part of protracted deformational event related to development of the Selkirk Fan structure.

Regional airborne magnetic signatures suggest that the subsurface extent of the Battle Range batholith may be larger than mapped on surface. Overall higher total magnetic intensity in the northern part of the 2007 Lime Block may be the product of contact metamorphism, and local skarn mineralization has been reported to the northwest of Boyd Creek and at the Boyd Grid, as well.

Evidence for local intrusive activity within the Kootenay Arc Property include reported syenite to mafic dykes and sills, RGS geochemical (Mo, W, Sn) signatures, and discrete circular features recognized from the recent airborne survey. The local intrusions may have thermally altered zones of earlier mineralization, resulting in the coarsening of earlier syngenetic sulphides and the development of pyrrhotite and iron-rich sphalerite. Related fluids could also remobilize and upgrade earlier mineralization and/or be a part of separate mineralizing event, such as in carbonate replacement deposits (“CRD”). RGS nickel-cobalt-copper signatures may indicate the occurrence of mafic-ultramafic dyke or sills within the Index Formation, as well. Such bodies could represent areas of higher heat flow and could be feeder zones to local volcanism, within a rift. Mafic-ultramafic dykes or sills occur throughout the district, below the base of the Upper Lardeau succession.

Mineralization

The results from both past and recent exploration of parts of the Kootenay Arc Property provide evidence of the multiple mineralizing episodes which have been operative in the area. Early workers were attracted to the colour anomalies of siderite alteration zones in exposed areas of the property, and high grade silver-lead veins were found in close proximity to the limestone “leads” of the Badshot and Index Formations. Although subsequent staking was focussed along these horizons, recorded exploration was focused mostly on the original occurrences near drainages which were accessible from flanking communities. Over the next century, the majority of the exploration programs continued to be focussed on the original occurrences, as well. Hence, the areas explored along the trend, to date, represent only a very small proportion of the current Kootenay Arc Property.

In the exploration for narrow high grade silver and lead veins, early workers also noted stratiform replacement style mineralization as “concentrating ore” over broader widths. The zinc contained within was not noted since, at the time, zinc was a smelter penalty. Within the Lime Dyke trend, early workers recognized the occurrences of the Central and Lime Dyke belt as four main types, some of which spatially co-exist: gold-quartz veins, Ag-Pb-Zn veins, Pb-Zn replacement deposits in limestone and Ag-Pb veins in limestone. It was noted that at many of these showings, mineralization is localized within limestone horizons of the Badshot and Index Formations, or at contacts of the limestone with either chloritic schists, graphitic schists, or grey phyllites.

Subsequent exploration, including the recent work by MMR, has confirmed that stratiform Pb-Zn mineralization occurs within the Badshot limestone and lower Index phyllitic limestones. Banded textures and zoned mineralization at the Ellsmere, Horne and Blue jay occurrences are characteristic of syngenetic mineralization of a carbonate mantos type. There are some indications of coarsening and/or remobilization of early sulphides during later stage fluid migration and thermal events. This type of syngenetic mineralization is similar to the classic Kootenay Arc deposits of the Salmo district and Duncan district, to the south.

Pb-Zn-Ag[±]-Au massive sulphide mineralization is concentrated as veins, pods and seams both within fold structures and along favorable siderite altered limestone contact zones within the Badshot Formation. Within the Lime Dyke belt, stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag[±]-Au mineralization has also been recognized within phyllitic limestones, in association with stratiform silica, chlorite, magnetite and hematite alteration zones, along the Lexington and Hunter Trapper-Wide West to Big Showing trends. Other vein and fold hosted mineralization of this type may be related equivalents to massive replacements. This type of epigenetic mineralization may be similar to that of the intrusive related Bluebell deposit, located in the Ainsworth district, to the south. Detailed studies of the Bluebell deposit indicate the mineralization is of the carbonate replacement type (CRD), and is related to Tertiary extension and related plutonism.

Exploration by MMR

Recent exploration by Mineral Mountain Resources has been conducted on selected areas of the property, to identify evidence of syngenetic and epigenetic mineralizing system(s) and potential traps to host a precious metal bearing, polymetallic deposit. The exploration programs conducted from 2006-2008 included airborne magnetic-electromagnetic surveying of two blocks and detailed geochemical profile sampling of 19 target areas. These areas were selected on the basis of one or more of the following: (1) anomalous regional geochemical results from J.R. Woodcock's work and government regional stream sediment (RGS) surveys (2) across prospective stratigraphy such as the Badshot Limestone and Upper Lardeau phyllites (3) along historic vein and reverted crown grant trends and (4) followup of initial profile sampling results.

While the regional geology of the property has been well mapped by government geologists, only the easily accessible areas near the Ferguson and Gainer Creek Roads were mapped in detail of 1:20,000 or 1:10,000 scales. The results of the MMR airborne survey suggest that the stratigraphic and structural frameworks of both the Pulley and Lime Dyke Blocks are more complex than these property scale compilations. Within the Lime Dyke block, linear NW geophysical trends with converging and disrupted fabrics are interpreted as more upright stratigraphy which has been disrupted by multiple episodes of folding and faulting along NS, EW and NW trends. Local arcuate disruptions of linear patterns are interpreted as possible intrusive plugs. Within the Pulley block, linear trends reflecting underlying stratigraphy were also detected; however, the stratigraphy is mostly shallowly east dipping and locally juxtaposed against possible upright features. A prominent corridor of steeply dipping, NW trending structures and minor NE and EW structures also cut the succession.

Within the Lime Dyke block, a broad panel of discrete conductive horizons (possible black shales) occurs along the length of the survey area. The relatively close proximity of these horizons to Badshot limestone, Index limestone and quartzite may be the result of syn-sediment faulting. Such a setting is favorable to host SEDEX mineralization. Numerous conductive features such as these, in both the Lime Dyke and Pulley survey blocks, require ground truthing to develop a template for conductive responses due to formational and sulphide sources. A conductive response appears to be associated with the stratiform Pb-Zn mineralization of the Bluejay occurrence; however, the surface mineralization remains to be located. A conductive response is not associated with the Boyd Pb-Zn soil anomaly, possibly due to either non-conductive massive sphalerite mineralization or widespread disseminated sulphide mineralization.

Within Badshot Limestone

The Badshot Formation is a favorable host to stratabound Pb-Zn+/- Ag mineralization in numerous occurrences and past producing mines throughout the Kootenay Arc district. It has been mapped over a strike extent of 35 kilometres within the Lime Dyke block, as various horizons which are interpreted as structural repetitions of the formation. Much of the extent of this formation on the Kootenay Arc Property remains relatively unexplored.

Prior to MMR's work on the property, J.R. Woodcock identified a broad (1800m x 400m) Pb-Zn soil anomaly on the eastern slope of Boyd Creek. The anomaly was defined by the results of samples collected on a 150 m x 50 m spaced grid. During recent exploration, the position of the anomaly was ground truthed, by the location of the posts of the original baseline and by detailed soil sampling across two widely spaced profiles. The position of the original anomaly was confirmed; however, soil results from MMR's sampling were notably higher than the historic results, with several Zn values >1000 ppm and Pb values of up to 1580 ppm Pb.

The highest zinc values occur over 62.5 metres of sampling over the projected core of the original anomaly. Locally elevated calcium values suggest that narrow horizons of Badshot limestone may extend into grid area, as well. Infill geochemical sampling between and beyond the two profile lines is required to locate the best part of the original anomaly, in preparation for diamond drilling.

The prospectivity of the Badshot limestone was also demonstrated by the results of detailed geochemical profiles and rock sampling in the Silvertip and Glengary areas, as discussed below. Weaker, but notable anomalism was noted in a soil profile crossing the horizon in the Edna Grace area, as well. The Silvertip area is located in the creek drainage to the immediate northwest of the Bluejay Pb-Zn occurrence, which was trenched and drilled by Cominco in the 1950's. Sampling by MMR detected a Pb-Zn soil anomaly over 125 metres, across an inferred contact of the Badshot Limestone. Individual samples ranged between 642-2366 ppm Pb and 593-2928 ppm Zn. Sulphide mineralized float located to the east of this anomaly returned significant Zn+/-Pb values of up to 29% combined. This mineralization may have been shed from an inaccessible, west dipping outcrop exposure of Badshot limestone which is located upslope towards the Bluejay showing. An airborne EM conductive feature associated with this site may indicate the presence of massive sulphides. A soil profile was also completed across the Badshot limestone in the Glengary area, located approximately 3km to the northwest of Silvertip and 0.8km southeast of the past producing Kootenay Chief Vein occurrence. The survey returned highly anomalous soil results of Pb-Zn-Ag-Mo-W over 50 metres (4 stations) across the southern inferred contact of the limestone. The samples returned up to 2162 ppm Pb, 2773 ppm Zn and 3.4 ppm Ag. Several historical pits and a tunnel within exposures of siderite altered limestone in this area host numerous quartz veins with galena, tetrahedrite and local malachite. An 80cm chip sample across veins in one of the pits returned 18.9% Pb, 1.49% Zn, and 420 g/t Ag. Rock samples of this type of mineralization generally returned 25 gpt Ag for every 1% Pb contained, as well as elevated copper, antimony and tin. These results of preliminary exploration in the Silvertip and Glengary area demonstrate the fertility of the Badshot limestone as a host to mineralization. Airborne survey results also show that the Glengary-Kootenay Chief area lies at the convergence of two stratigraphic trends, due to folding and/or faulting. An inferred intrusive plug and flanking EM conductors lie to the west of the mapped limestone. The trend clearly warrants further investigation to assess the potential for loci of mineralization.

Past production from mineralization within the Badshot Formation has also been reported at the Black Prince occurrence, in the southeastern part of the property. Here, a 30 metre long adit centred on a tetrahedrite mineralized quartz-calcite vein was sampled during a site visit by J. Fingler. The entrance to a tunnel, possibly of the main historical workings, was not accessible. Near the accessible adit, the variably dolomitized Badshot limestone is cut by a 25 m wide corridor of cm scale quartz-calcite stringers. Rock samples of a <50cm vein in the adit and mineralized talus blocks both returned significant Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu-Au results with elevated Sb and As. Samples returned up to 4481 g/t Ag, 13% Pb-Zn combined, 7.22% Cu and 2.97 g/t Au. The Ag:Pb ratios were among the highest sampled on the property, at 800 ppm Ag for every 1% Pb. While the combined precious and base metal grades at this occurrence are interesting, the structure hosting the mineralized veins dips eastward into the steep slope. No work could be conducted in this topography; however, the structure should be evaluated along strike.

Within/Near Index Limestone

Numerous historical occurrences are hosted by stratigraphy of the Index Formation, which underlies the central corridor of the Lime Dyke Block and most of the Pulley Block. These occurrences are described as 2 types: (1) Pb-Zn+/- Ag replacements of dolomite and siderite altered phyllitic limestone, and (2) Ag-Pb+/-Zn, Cu, Au veins localized at contacts of limestone and black argillite or chloritic phyllite.

Previous workers have described historical workings at the Black Warrior vein and Ellsmere replacement occurrences; however, historical production has only been recorded for the Black Warrior.

The Black Warrior occurrence was located as part of a site visit by J. Fingler. Two of the main adits were infilled; however, mineralized rock samples were collected from flanking dump material and from subhorizontal sulphide veins (dm scale) in a small adit to the northeast. The sample results returned significant Pb-Ag-Au $\pm$ -Zn, Cu and Zn $\pm$ -Cu, Ag, with elevated Sb and As. Ratios of Ag:Pb were mid-range for the property, at 200-250 ppm Ag for every 1% Pb. The overall rock sample results were very similar to those previously reported, and ranged up to 13.49% Pb, 3513 ppm Ag, 8.30 g/t Au, 2829 ppm As and 29884 ppm Sb. Zinc values ranged up to 55.47%. The results demonstrate the precious and polymetallic grade potential for this vein; however, its strike extent may be limited. The vein does not continue in outcrop exposures to the southeast, and is limited by the eroded slope to the northwest. Some workers have suggested that the mineralization is localized at an intersection between northwest trending and subhorizontal structures. A geological review of this showing and its environs, is recommended to understand the controls on the emplacement of these precious metal bearing veins.

On the Pulley Block, MMR conducted followup geochemical profiles in two helicopter-accessible areas located upslope from an anomaly detected by J.R. Woodcock in 1976-77. The areas (Pulley Lower and Pulley Alpine) are approximately 1.5 kilometres apart and at different elevations. The geochemical profile results were among the highest obtained on the property: to 4088 ppm Zn, 2427 ppm Pb, 10.1 ppm Ag, and 40.6 ppm W, with anomalous Cu, Au, As. Elevated levels of arsenic to 4192 ppm are unique to the Pulley target. Within both of the areas, mineralized sulphide $\pm$ quartz float material is scattered over a diameter of >200 metres. Few outcrop exposures of barren quartz occur in the deeply incised creeks which cut shallowly east dipping exposures of Index black argillite. Rock samples collected in the Pulley Lower area returned significant results in Pb (>10%), Ag (100-1300 ppm), and Sb (100-1300 ppm); samples from the Pulley Alpine area returned significant results of Pb (10-70%), Ag (200-2000 ppm), Au (100-1018 ppm), As (to 7%) and elevated Sb, Sn. The difference in anomalous elements for the two areas may reflect mineralogical zoning due to different P:T mineralizing conditions within a single paleo-hydrothermal system. However, the Ag:Pb ratios in both areas were similar, in the range of 25-30 ppm Ag for every 1% Pb. The occurrence of mineralized float in the Pulley area is very widespread, compared to other mineralized areas of the property. It remains uncertain if the extent and volume of sulphide bearing float is due to *in situ*, proximal mineralization along the NW trending structures, or an erosional effect. Geological mapping is required to assess these possibilities.

Within Index Black Argillite

Within the Lime Dyke block, the central conductive horizons of interpreted carbonaceous black argillite were tested with broad geochemical profiles in the Boyd Extension, Silver Leaf and Edna Grace areas. Intervals of anomalous Zn, Pb $\pm$ Ag, Ba were detected along the two Boyd Grid profiles which were extended downslope to Boyd Creek. Although the Pb and Zn anomalism was lower than on the Boyd Grid, but there was locally elevated Ag (to 5.7 ppm), coincident Cu (to 412 ppm), and Ba up to 9949 ppm. In the Silverleaf and Edna Grace areas located approximately 12-15 km to the southeast, geochemical profiles also returned anomalous intervals (to 100 m wide) of up to 13.5 ppm Ag, 207 ppm Mo, and 10,001 ppm Ba. The occurrence of discrete geochemical anomalies within this geophysically conductive corridor indicates the underlying strata is prospective to host SEDEX mineralization. Stratiform mineralization of this type may have been overlooked by the original prospectors, who were instead drawn to the more visible siderite alteration of limestone horizons. Additional geochemical profiles along this trend are warranted, as it is mostly recessive.

Within the upper Lardeau

During recent investigations of other areas of the property, M. Kilby noticed that a gossan had emerged from the receding alpine glacier on the eastern exposure of Spine Mountain, near the western edge of the property. The rocks underlying this area are mostly siliceous black phyllite of the Sharon Creek and Triune Formations, with quartzites of the Ajax Formation to the east, and alkalic volcanics of the Jowett Formation to the west.

Geochemical samples of surface fines in the Spine Mtn area returned elevated results of up to 0.79% Zn, 0.19% Ni and 357 ppm Cu, near the contact of siliceous black phyllite and quartzite. The gossan is an orange-brown weathering rind with widespread white hydrozincite. The outcrop surface tested positive for Zn when tested with Zinc Zap. These results suggest that this part of the stratigraphy may also be prospective for SEDEX type mineralization. Additional geochemical profiles are recommended, as well as spaced profiles of outcrop areas with a portable XRF unit.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a review and compilation of historic and current results, the authors consider the Kootenay Arc Property to be of merit and worthy of intensive exploration:

- The regional architecture of the underlying early Paleozoic basin and its subsequent deformation, indicate that the Kootenay Arc Property lies in a transition setting of a basin in which an intracratonic rift developed and propagated from north to south. Episodic deformation from the mid Paleozoic to the Tertiary may have generated fold and fault repetition of prospective stratigraphy throughout the property. Geochemical and geophysical signatures provide evidence that the presence of intrusives and the influence of related fluids may be widespread on the property, as possible heat and fluid sources to the known mineralization.
- Within the Kootenay arc, there several former producing mines and deposits of syngenetic Kootenay Arc (Pb-Zn) type hosted by Badshot and Reeves limestones in the Salmo-Duncan District to the south. To the north, there are syngenetic Besshi (Zn-Cu-Ag) type, carbonate and clastic hosted SEDEX type, and epigenetic carbonate hosted replacement type deposits, as well. Polymetallic+/- precious metal vein deposits and occurrences are widespread. Within the Kootenay Arc Property, there is potential for a significant deposit of each of these deposit types, based on the local tectonic setting.
- Historical exploration of the Lime Dyke area has been hampered by several circumstances, rather than the overall potential of the area, including: fluctuating commodity prices, global events (World Wars), collapse of transportation plans, and discontinuous claim holdings which were held, but not worked. Early prospectors were drawn to the brown siderite altered exposures at higher elevations and work was focussed mostly along easier access routes. While such exposures represent a very small proportion of the land mass comprising the current property, the relative amount of mineralization found is significant and suggest that larger scale mineralizing processes were operative in the area.
- Based on the recent geological, geochemical, and geophysical data, there is evidence on the property of both stratiform carbonate and shale hosted Pb-Zn-Ag, stratiform, vein type Pb-Zn-Ag+/-Au, Cu mineralization. Significant silver and gold values associated with higher grade base metal results have been returned from rock samples in several areas. Geochemical and geophysical signatures have detected fertile stratigraphy which may have been repeated by multiple deformational events. Epigenetic processes on superimposed on syngenetic, or earlier stage epigenetic mineralization, as well as deformation can result in favourable upgrading, thickening, and coarsening of mineralized zones.
- Detailed geochemical profiling of target areas is an effective and efficient method of evaluation of target stratigraphy and mapping. More widely spaced sampling may not detect vein and stratiform mineralization along slopes which are perpendicular to a target. The airborne geophysics survey is also a mapping tool which may detect mineralization. The data from these surveys is considered reliable, but should be used in conjunction with additional sampling and geological reviews, to advance selected targets to drill stage. MMR has detected evidence of polymetallic and precious metal mineralization in areas which have been largely overlooked by historical surveys. Soil and rock geochemical results from the main target areas examined in 2006-2009 identified similar Pb-Zn and Pb-Zn-Ag+/- Au associations as the historic occurrences, albeit at lower elevations. In addition, anomalous Ag-Cu-V-Au-Ba, possible Mo skarn, and stratiform Cu-Ni and REE signatures were also detected locally. Recent prospecting in the areas of anomalous geochemistry has located significant mineralized float in several areas which warrant follow up.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The dominant ground position of the Kootenay Arc Property provides a unique opportunity to conduct systematic exploration over a wide expanse of prospective stratigraphy that has been affected by large scale mineralizing episodes. The project warrants a multi-year strategy of integrated exploration to effectively vector into and test areas considered prospective to host a significant base and precious metal mineral deposit.

An exploration program of CDN \$2,000,000 is recommended for the 2010 field season. A budget is presented in Table 6, below. The program is designed to simultaneously groom different levels of targets, to prepare for drill testing. A property scale stream sediment survey will quickly evaluate the overall prospectivity of the property, to identify fertile areas for follow up soil geochemistry. Detailed soil geochemistry and prospecting will continue. Focused geological studies will work to decipher the 4D architecture of the Lime Dyke belt, to identify prospective channels and traps, and to prioritize areas for diamond drilling. A minimum of 2500 metres is allocated for diamond drilling. Specific recommendations are presented below:

- **A continuing acquisition strategy is required.** To allow a complete and unencumbered assessment of the mineral potential of the Lime Dyke belt.
- **Acquisition of digital topographic data and satellite imagery.** To aid in 3D interpretation of structure and stratigraphy, and to provide a quality base map for field work.
- **Compilation of Previous Work.** Of detailed geology, geochemistry and geophysics completed in the Ellsmere-Horne, Mollie Mac and Ferguson Creek and Gainer Creek drainages.
- **3D Inversions and Structural Interpretation of Airborne Geophysics.** To be guided by compiled historical and recent data, as well as field observations.
- **Focused Geological Investigations.** To identify evidence of prospective facies, fluid pathways, upflow zones, and favorable traps with sufficient size potential to host a precious and polymetallic deposit. 1:5000 scale mapping of the Pulley and Boyd areas is recommended, to identify specific drill targets.
- **Locate and Sample Historical Occurrences.** To assess controls on mineralization, possible zonations, and to develop a template for geophysical responses.
- **Detailed Geochemical Profiles:** Across contrasting geophysical signatures; as infill and extensions to anomalies detected in previous profiles; across known mineralization, to generate templates.
- **Rock Provenance Studies:** Field, geochemical and/or petrographic reviews of the Sharon Creek black phyllite; Jowett, Index and Mohican volcanics; Index, Badshot and Mohican limestones; Ajax, Index and Akokolex quartzites. This will provide guidance for stratigraphic and structural correlations.
- **Stream Sediment Survey.** Of property drainages, to include detail up creeks crossing stratigraphy. This will help to focus future activities in the most prospective areas of the property.

PULLEY TREND: Geological mapping is recommended in the Pulley Lower, Alpine and North areas. Additional geochemical profiles are required to test contrasting geophysical signatures beyond the areas previously sampled. In the southwestern area of the Pulley claim block, a series of linear high magnetic intensity features with coincident EM conductors and anomalous Au-As-Sb-Hg RGS signatures should be investigated with prospecting and geochemical sampling. Sites are to be identified for diamond drilling.

BOYD TREND: Geological mapping and detailed soil sampling is recommended along infill and extension lines to the northwest and southeast of the grid and towards Boyd Creek. Creeks draining the opposite slope should be sampled across contrasting geophysical signatures. Additional lines should be sampled up slope into the Boyd East area, to test this stratigraphy. Sites are to be identified for diamond drilling.

GLENGARY: Location and examination of the Kootenay Chief occurrence and a geochemical profile is needed, to provide a template of the mineralization. Geological mapping of the Kootenay Chief-Glengary-Boyd East area is warranted.

SILVERTIP: Soil sampling along contours of the opposite slope is recommended. Extension of the profile to the east is recommended, to test contrasting geophysical signatures.

BLUEJAY: Location and examination of the Blue Jay occurrence. Soil sampling is recommended along the trend to the southeast.

BLACK WARRIOR-ST. LOUIS and ELLSMERE-HORNE TRENDS: Location and review of historical occurrences is required. A geological appraisal of these trends is required, to assess the spatial and temporal relationships between stratigraphy, structures and mineralization-using both historical and recent data.

SILVERLEAF, EDNA GRACE: Additional contour soil sampling is recommended parallel to previous lines, as well as extensions to the east and west along the Edna Grace profile. These will test contrasting geophysical signatures, possible intrusives, and anomalous geochemistry.

GAINER LOWER: Detailed silt sampling up the drainages of Bunker Hill, to followup on the gold-in-silt anomaly.

MOHICAN: Location and review of this occurrence, and a broad soil profile is recommended to test the stratigraphy of this area.

OTHER: Geochemical rock and soil sampling of the black shales, volcanics and quartzites for provenance determinations, as well as establishment of background levels and/or zonations.

Table 6: Proposed 2010 Exploration Budget

CATEGORY	UNIT	RATE	#	TOTAL	SUM
PERSONNEL					
Project Geologist	day	\$ 600		\$ 140,000	
Geologist	day	\$ 500		\$ 80,000	
Prospector	day	\$ 400		\$ 70,000	
Prospector	day	\$ 400		\$ 30,000	
Field Techs (2)	day	\$ 300		\$ 50,000	
Camp/Logistics Manager	day	\$ 400		\$ 35,000	
Camp Cook		\$ 500	50	\$ 25,000	
Camp Bull Cook/First Aid		\$ 500	50	\$ 25,000	
Employment Fees (WCB)				\$ 25,000	\$ 480,000
CONTRACTORS/CONSULTANTS					
Consulting Geologist				\$ 35,000	
Geophysicist- 3D Modeling and Struct Interp				\$ 60,000	
Heli pad and drill pad construction				\$ 65,000	
Stream Sediment Sampling Contract				\$ 70,000	\$ 230,000
DIAMOND DRILLING					
Drilling-Metreage Costs	metres	\$100	2500	\$ 250,000	
Drilling-Operating/Non-operating	hours	\$180	150	\$ 27,000	
Drilling-Consumables				\$ 12,000	
Drilling-Mob/Demob				\$ 15,000	
Drilling Rentals-Survey Tool				\$ 1,500	\$ 305,500
FIELD SUPPLIES					
Field Equipment-Consumables				\$ 8,000	
Field Equipment-non consumables				\$ 8,000	
Office Disbursements-consumables				\$ 3,500	\$ 19,500
PUBLICATIONS and DATA ACQUISITIONS					
Printing and Copying				\$ 3,000	
Satellite Imagery, digital orthophotos, DEM				\$ 15,000	\$ 18,000
RENTALS					
Camp Rental, Mob and Demob				\$ 70,000	
Expediting Services				\$ 12,000	
Communications: Radios, Sat phones				\$ 7,000	
Truck Rentals (2)				\$ 15,000	
Field Computers and software rentals				\$ 4,000	
Other Rentals				\$ 2,500	\$ 110,500
ACCOMODATION					
Camp Room and Board	mandays	\$ 40	750	\$ 30,000	
Hotel and Meals	mandays	\$ 100	75	\$ 7,500	\$ 37,500
TRAVEL-Commerical					
Flights-Commercial	each	\$ 300	12	\$ 3,600	
Bus-Commercial	each	\$ 100	10	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,600
TRAVEL-Charter					
Helicopter-program	hours	\$ 1,300	275	\$ 357,500	\$ 357,500
FUEL					
Helicopter-Fuel (160 l/hr * \$1.5 each)	litres/hr	\$ 240	275	\$ 66,000	
Truck/Car-Fuel				\$ 2,500	\$ 68,500
ANALYTICAL					
Soil/Silt Samples	each	\$ 25	5000	\$ 125,000	
Rock Samples	each	\$ 25	600	\$ 15,000	\$ 140,000
FREIGHT					
Ground				\$ 2,000	
Air				\$ 2,000	\$ 4,000
OTHER					
Training-first aid etc.				\$ 1,250	
Permitting, licenses				\$ 1,250	\$ 2,500
REPORTING					
Graphics support, GIS, Database				\$ 25,000	
Assessment and Project Reports				\$ 15,000	\$ 40,000
Sub Total					\$ 1,818,100
Contingency (10%)					\$ 181,810
2010 PROGRAM TOTAL:					\$ 1,999,910

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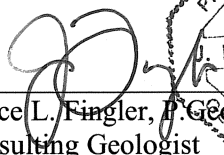
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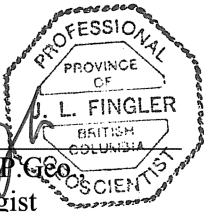
21.0 DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

This report entitled "Technical Report on the Kootenay Arc Property" and dated January 25th, 2010, provided to Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., was prepared and signed by the below authors:

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia
Effective January 25th, 2010

Signed by
"Janice L. Fingler"


Janice L. Fingler, P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist
Professional Geoscientist 21566
Province of British Columbia



Signed by
"James A. Turner"


James A. Turner, P. Geo.,
Consulting Geologist
Professional Geoscientist 19843
Province of British Columbia



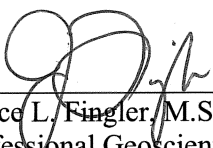
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

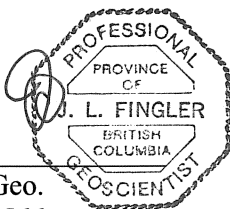
I, Janice L. Fingler, of business address of 1409-675 West Hastings Street in the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, certify that:

1. This Certificate of Qualifications applies to the report titled "Technical Report on the Kootenay Arc Property", dated January 25th, 2010 (the "REPORT").
2. I am an independent consulting geologist providing exploration services to the mineral exploration community. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member ID 21566).
3. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Geology in 1985 and a Master of Science in Geology in 1991.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1985 and have been involved in mineral exploration projects and property evaluations for precious metals, base metals, and industrial minerals in Canada, Mexico, South and Central America and Russia.
5. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.
6. I am independent of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. in accordance with the application of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not, indirectly or directly, hold any shares in Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
7. I visited the Kootenay Arc Property from September 21st-23rd, 2006 and from August 15th – 17th, 2007. I was engaged by Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. during part of 2006 and 2007, to compile the results of their 2006 and 2007 exploration programs, and to assist with assessment filing and reporting for the project.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and together with co-author, James Turner, P.Geo., have prepared this REPORT, entitled "Technical Report on the Kootenay Arc Property", dated January 25th 2010, in compliance with this Instrument. I am responsible for Section 1-13 and 15-21 of this REPORT and share responsibility with co-author J. Turner, for Section 14, DATA VERIFICATION.
9. As of January 25th, 2010 (the effective date of the REPORT), to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical REPORT contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical REPORT not misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, this 25th day of January, 2010
Signed and Sealed

"Janice L. Fingler"


Janice L. Fingler, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Professional Geoscientist 21566
Province of British Columbia



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James A. Turner, P.Geo., am a Professional Geoscientist of South Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

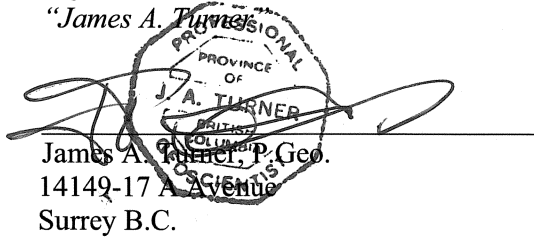
1. This Certificate of Qualifications applies to the report titled "Technical Report on the Kootenay Arc Property" dated January 25th, 2010 (the "REPORT").
2. I am a geologist residing at 14149-17A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia. I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so since March 1989. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, (Registration #19843).
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Physics, Math and Geology in 1973 and 1976 and have practiced my profession since 1976 and continuously since 1980.
4. From 1998 to June 2001, I was a consultant to Pacific Geomatics Inc., a private remote sensing company specializing in data acquisition, processing and interpretation. From March 1995 to April 1998 I was a principal of TerraSat Geomatics Inc., a private company, specialising in satellite imaging and its application to mining exploration. From 1990 to March 1995, I subcontracted my services as an image analyst to MineQuest Exploration Associates Inc. Since 1976 I have been involved in mineral exploration (with major mining companies such as Cominco, Noranda and Newmont) for copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, tin and diamonds. I have been involved in remote sensing and Geomatics since 1984. Since 1990 I have been involved in remote sensing and satellite interpretation for diamond deposits in the Lac de Gras area of the NWT. I have also conducted remote sensing work for companies working in Ghana, Guyana, Mali, Alberta, British Columbia, Mexico, Vietnam, China, Ireland, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Nunavut, Quebec, Central America, Brazil, India and Indonesia.
5. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.
6. I am independent of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., in accordance with the application of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not, directly or indirectly, hold any shares in Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd..
7. I visited the Pulley Alpine area of the Kootenay Arc Property on October 1st, 2009 and also examined certain exposures of rock on the present location of the claims. I was engaged by Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., to review the Pulley Alpine area, to make independent comments on this visit in this REPORT, and to provide a review and commentary on the REPORT to co-author J. Fingler. I have read several previous reports and historic documents relating to the property, and am familiar with the subject matter of this REPORT. I do not have prior involvement with the property.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and together with co-author Janice Fingler, P.Geo., have prepared this report, titled "Technical Report on the Kootenay Arc Property", dated January 25th, 2010, in compliance with this Instrument. I share responsibility with co-author J. Fingler, for Section 14 DATA VERIFICATION, of this REPORT.

9. As of January 25th, 2010 (effective date of this report), I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical REPORT, which is not reflected in this report; the omission to disclose which would make this REPORT misleading.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, this 25th day of January, 2010

Signed and Sealed

"James A. Turner"


James A. Turner, P. Geo.
14149-17 Avenue
Surrey B.C.

Professional Geoscientist 19843
Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX 1

Units and Abbreviations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS

Pb	Lead	Ga	Galena
Zn	Zinc	Sp	Sphalerite
Ag	Silver	Cpy	Chalcopyrite
Cu	Copper	Tet	Tetrahedrite
Au	Gold	Py	Pyrite
Hg	Mercury	Po	Pyrrhotite
Sb	Antimony	Mt	Magnetite
Bi	Bismuth	Hem	Hematite
Mo	Molybdenum	Qtz	Quartz
Sn	Tin	Ca	Calcite
U	Uranium	Sid	Siderite
W	Tungsten	Chl	Chlorite
Ba	Barium	Ser	Sericite
Ni	Nickel	Gt	Garnet
Cobalt	Cobalt		
F	Flourine		

MMAR	BC Ministry of Mines Annual Report
ARIS	BC Assessment Report
MINFILE	BC Mineral Occurrence Reference
GPS	Global positioning system
AMAG	Aeromagnetic
EM	Electromagnetic
TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity

g/t	grams
g/t	grams per tonne
oz	ounce
oz/ton	ounce per ton
Mt	million tonnes
cm	centimetre
m	metre
km	kilometre
kg	kilogram
lb	pounds

APPENDIX 2

Listing of Kootenay Arc Property Holdings

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY HOLDINGS
(as of January 15th, 2010)

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	Registered Holder ID	TENURE SUB TYPE	ISSUE DATE	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (HA)	OPTION
257262	BLUEJAY	Silver Standard	124683	Mining Lease	1962/mar/23	2010/jul/02	GOOD	67.15	SS
510780	BLACK WARRIOR	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2005/apr/14	2011/jan/16	GOOD	20.43	BW
529310	BLACK WARRIOR 1	R. Denny	146587	Claim	2006/mar/03	2011/jan/16	GOOD	408.62	BW
548299	MOHECAN 1	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2006/dec/30	2010/nov/01	GOOD	409.26	BW
549622	MO	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2007/jan/16	2010/nov/01	GOOD	20.47	BW
L.10646	BLACK WARRIOR	J. Denny	J. Denny	Crown Grant	1912/feb/15	2010/jul/02	GOOD	20.90	BW
L.10647	EVA MAY	J. Denny	J. Denny	Crown Grant	1912/feb/16	2010/jul/02	GOOD	20.76	BW
L.4699	SILVERLEAF	J. Denny	J. Denny	Crown Grant	1951/oct/11	2010/jul/02	GOOD	20.40	BW
L.755	BLACK PRINCE	J. Denny	J. Denny	Crown Grant	1951/jul/17	2010/jul/02	GOOD	20.90	BW
501326	Ellsmere	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2005/jan/12	2010/sep/30	GOOD	40.87	ELL
510783	HORNE	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2005/apr/14	2010/sep/30	GOOD	20.45	ELL
528249	GALENA	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2006/feb/14	2010/sep/30	GOOD	61.31	ELL
528250	CANADIAN GIRL	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2006/feb/14	2010/sep/30	GOOD	40.90	ELL
529309	HORNE LEDGE	J. Denny	106538	Claim	2006/mar/03	2010/sep/30	GOOD	511.00	ELL
525121	JEREMYS GOLD MINE	D. Davis	207589	Claim	2006/jan/11	2011/jan/11	GOOD	81.92	INDEX
551457	MUSKATEER NICKEL	D. Davis	207589	Claim	2007/feb/08	2010/nov/29	GOOD	122.73	INDEX
573381	INDEX PROJECT	D. Davis	207589	Claim	2008/jan/09	2010/nov/29	GOOD	573.28	INDEX
387794	BOYD 6	MMR	207589	Claim-L	2001/jun/25	2011/jan/16	GOOD	25.00	N
525169	GLENGARRY	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/12	2011/jan/16	GOOD	102.06	N
525466	GLENROSS	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/14	2011/jan/16	GOOD	40.83	N
525467	KOOTENAY CHIEF	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/14	2011/jan/16	GOOD	40.82	N
525468	PRO STAKE JOB	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/14	2011/jan/16	GOOD	20.41	N
525658	LD1	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	81.63	N
525660	LD2	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2010/nov/01	GOOD	244.86	N
525661	LD3	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2010/nov/01	GOOD	306.04	N
525662	LD4	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	244.90	N
525663	LD5	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	163.28	N
525664	LD6	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2010/nov/01	GOOD	347.04	N
525665	LD7	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	428.72	N
525667	LD8	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	347.11	N
525668	LD9	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	245.03	N
525670	LD10	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2010/nov/01	GOOD	142.98	N
525671	LD11	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	511.01	N
525672	LD12	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	470.19	N
525674	LD13	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	367.81	N
525675	LD14	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	511.00	N
525676	LD15	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2010/nov/01	GOOD	224.38	N
525677	LD16	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	122.58	N
525678	LD17	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/16	2011/jan/16	GOOD	122.55	N
526126	LD20	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/24	2011/jan/16	GOOD	347.66	N
526127	LD21	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/24	2011/jan/16	GOOD	368.09	N
526128	LD22	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/jan/24	2011/jan/16	GOOD	347.29	N
540607	LD18	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	450.12	N
540609	LD19	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	490.94	N
540636	LD23	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	490.86	N
540651	LD24	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.13	N
540658	LD25	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	408.78	N
540662	LD26	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.55	N
540669	LD27	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.90	N
540673	LD28	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	429.60	N
540678	LD29	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	429.78	N
540681	LD30	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.63	N
540683	LD31	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	347.77	N
540684	LD32	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	491.38	N
540685	LD33	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	491.40	N

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY HOLDINGS
(as of January 15th, 2010)

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	Registered Holder ID	TENURE SUB TYPE	ISSUE DATE	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (HA)	OPTION
540686	LD34	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.63	N
540687	LD35	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	245.62	N
540688	LD36	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	388.85	N
540690	LD37	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	307.05	N
540696	LD38	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.38	N
540701	LD38	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.89	N
540704	LD40	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	367.30	N
540707	LD41	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	306.66	N
540710	LD42	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	286.14	N
540712	LD43	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	470.02	N
540714	LD44	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	306.45	N
540717	LD45	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	285.93	N
540720	LD46	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	490.09	N
540723	LD47	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	183.72	N
540726	LD48	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	509.93	N
540727	LD49	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	489.50	N
540728	LD50	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	183.67	N
540730	LD52	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	367.41	N
540731	LD53	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	387.61	N
540732	LD54	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	367.70	N
540733	LD55	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	469.62	N
540735	LD56	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	306.34	N
541319	PC1	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/15	2010/nov/01	GOOD	488.91	N
541320	PC2	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/15	2010/nov/01	GOOD	427.75	N
541506	PC3	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	488.65	N
541507	PC4	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	488.61	N
541509	PC5	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	488.78	N
541511	PC6	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	488.94	N
541512	PC7	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	326.02	N
542179	PC8	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/sep/29	2010/nov/01	GOOD	509.38	N
545224	LD57	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/12	2010/nov/01	GOOD	265.47	N
545532	LD58	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	471.00	N
545533	LD59	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	348.08	N
545535	LD60	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	348.17	N
545536	LD61	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	430.09	N
545537	LD62	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	491.58	N
545538	LD63	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	512.15	N
545539	LD64	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	491.77	N
545938	LD65	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/26	2010/nov/01	GOOD	266.13	N
545939	LD66	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/26	2010/nov/01	GOOD	204.67	N
545964	LUCKY BOY	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/nov/27	2010/nov/01	GOOD	470.67	N
546821	PC9	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/dec/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	407.63	N
546822	PC10	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/dec/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	244.59	N
546825	PC11	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/dec/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	468.09	N
546826	PC12	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/dec/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	366.32	N
548005	LD67	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/dec/26	2010/nov/01	GOOD	204.43	N
548006	LD68	MMR	207589	Claim	2006/dec/26	2010/nov/01	GOOD	122.73	N
549878	LD69	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/jan/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	491.87	N
549882	LD70	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/jan/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	491.36	N
549883	LD71	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/jan/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	61.44	N
549889	LD72	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/jan/20	2010/nov/01	GOOD	492.09	N
551392	LD73	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	388.47	N
551394	LD74	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/07	2010/nov/01	GOOD	367.86	N
552666	LD76	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.44	N
552670	LD75	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	510.53	N

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY HOLDINGS
(as of January 15th, 2010)

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	Registered Holder ID	TENURE SUB TYPE	ISSUE DATE	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (HA)	OPTION
552673	LD79	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.28	N
552675	TROUT LAKE 25	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	244.94	N
552676	LD77	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	20.41	N
552677	LD78	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	61.25	N
552678	LD78	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/feb/25	2010/nov/01	GOOD	408.17	N
553620	LD81	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/05	2010/nov/29	GOOD	20.40	N
553894	PC14	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	448.39	N
553897	PC13	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	203.79	N
554597	LD82	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	509.72	N
554598	LD83	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	489.60	N
554599	LD84	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	510.25	N
554600	LD85	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	489.97	N
554601	LD86	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	490.18	N
554602	LD87	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.51	N
554603	LD88	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/mar/17	2010/nov/01	GOOD	510.98	N
558259	PC16	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	468.86	N
558260	PC15	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	509.74	N
558261	PC17	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	489.14	N
558263	PC18	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	448.26	N
558264	PC19	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	407.40	N
558265	PC20	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	407.33	N
558266	PC21	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	427.63	N
558267	PC22	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	407.20	N
558268	PC23	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	447.84	N
558269	PC24	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	488.47	N
558271	PC25	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	142.45	N
558273	PC26	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	489.48	N
558274	PC27	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	204.01	N
558278	LD89	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	489.30	N
558279	LD90	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	368.16	N
558280	LD91	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/08	2010/nov/01	GOOD	266.07	N
559152	PC28	MMR	207589	Claim	2007/may/24	2010/nov/01	GOOD	407.78	N
574281	LD93	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/jan/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.43	N
574282	LD94	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/jan/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.12	N
574284	LD95	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/jan/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	265.83	N
574285	LD96	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/jan/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	449.65	N
574287	LD97	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/jan/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	510.80	N
574293	LD98	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/jan/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	511.63	N
575834	LD99	MMR	207589	Claim	2008/feb/10	2010/nov/01	GOOD	184.05	N
610083	PC29	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/jul/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	244.60	N
610103	PC30	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/jul/22	2010/nov/01	GOOD	101.93	N
670923	LD101	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/nov/18	2010/nov/18	GOOD	347.98	N
670943	LD102	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/nov/18	2010/nov/18	GOOD	429.96	N
670983	LD103	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/nov/18	2010/nov/18	GOOD	143.35	N
679943	LD100	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	471.24	N
679944	LD105	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	491.71	N
679945	LD104	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	512.35	N
679946	LD106	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	471.49	N
679963	LD107	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	430.52	N
679964	LD108	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	266.55	N
679983	LD109	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	61.52	N
679984	PC31	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	509.54	N
680003	PC32	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	509.40	N
680023	PC33	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	468.57	N
680024	PC34	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	488.84	N

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY HOLDINGS
(as of January 15th, 2010)

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	OWNER	Registered Holder ID	TENURE SUB TYPE	ISSUE DATE	GOOD TO DATE	STATUS	AREA (HA)	OPTION
680025	PC35	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	509.09	N
680043	PC36	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	488.58	N
680063	PC37	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	305.27	N
680264	LD110	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	509.59	N
680265	LD111	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	509.71	N
680284	LD112	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	407.62	N
680303	LD113	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	326.45	N
680306	LD114	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	183.57	N
680307	LD115	MMR	207589	Claim	2009/dec/06	2010/dec/06	GOOD	468.53	N

APPENDIX 3

Listing of Data Verification Samples

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY
Verification Rock Samples

SAMPLE	YEAR	GEO	AREA	UTM83 EAST	UTM83 NORTH	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Sn ppm
930383	2009	JT	PULLEY ALPINE	448663	5641486	30% galena, 2% sphalerite, 2% pyrite in qtz vein; dendritic texture	121	449	24.60	1.30	456	209	201	254
930384	2009	JT	PULLEY ALPINE	448619	5641650	10-12% galena, 2% sphalerite, 5% fine pyrite; as layered sulphides	197	298	8.82	1.70	391	121	669	368
930385	2009	JT	PULLEY ALPINE	448532	5641678	70-80% galena, minor sphalerite in quartz vein	477	449	64.03	1.46	5955	1491	51	5545
930386	2009	JT	PULLEY ALPINE	448452	5641734	5-10% layered pyrite, 5% sphalerite, 1-2% galena; sulphides on the edge of a thin vein	389	28	0.40	4.43	801	19	649	531
930387	2009	JT	PULLEY ALPINE	448386	5641778	35% galena, 15% sphalerite as web, dendritic sulphides in quartz	217	449	28.19	4.17	3587	836	73	3168
RJF6001	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469707	5628612	15x15cm bldr of subrnd float of med grey, dolomitized (?) limestone-massive, with 0.5-1% fgr disseminated sulphides and <1cm seam of galena and oxides on edge of bldr.	2	1	0.73	0.56	2	4	32	0
RJF6002	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469710	5628609	10x10cm bldr of rounded float; oxidized mass of semimassive (>30%) galena in subcm to mm seams/fractures and 5% sphalerite. Strong rxn to zinc zap.	18	6	8.31	4.63	6	62	32	1
RJF6003	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469709	5628612	10x15cm subrnd-subangular oxidized float of dolomitized (?) limestone with> 5% fgr sphalerite and local fgr galena. Some rxn to zinc zap.	61	1	0.75	24.69	14	7	147	0
RJF6004	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469698	5628609	7x7cm rounded float of >30% semimassive galena, sphalerite and oxide products.	103	280	12.07	16.48	13	319	287	6
RJF6005	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469694	5628605	15x15cm subangular float of grey dolomite(?) with trace- 0.5% galena in fractures. Minor qtz veinlets/gashes <1cm thick.	4	1	0.23	0.49	4	1	37	0
RJF6006	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469670	5628794	Est. 20m west of confluence with anomalous tributary to south. 20x10cm	7	2	0.33	0.12	3	3	22	0
RJF6007	2006	JF	SILVERTIP CR	469695	5628610	10x5cm subrounded float of 10-25% semimassive galena and oxide products.	45	61	7.59	5.76	12	73	241	2
RJF6007a	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465535	5632766	0.5m pit dug in treewell. 15x3x5cm angular float of banded phyllite/arenite(?) with 5% fgr sulphide, possibly pyrite +/-vgr galena. Deep burnt orange oxide rind.	4	3	1.20	1.02	3	2	36	1
RJF6008	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465535	5632766	In same pit as above; 5x20x20cm angular float of pale wt-grey quartzite(?) similar to that sampled by MK. >5% fgr diss'd pyrite.	2	1	0.02	0.59	1	0	28	1

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY
Verification Rock Samples

SAMPLE	YEAR	GEO	AREA	UTM83 EAST	UTM83 NORTH	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Sn ppm
RJF7001	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470609	5626141	Composite grab from rubble within small pit upslope from Black Warrior occurrence. 5-10cm angular Float of deep or-brown, oxidized material of white quartz vein/breccia with subcm scale or-br siderite boxworks. Quartz is variable from granular to euhedral crystalline, with cgr galena and boxworks. Occur as flat lying veins and pods. Some malachite staining	194	600	4.32	24.55	2654	2435	92	4
RJF7002	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470700	5626054	3x3x2m pit centred on 1m wide quartz vein trending AZ140, subvertical dipping. Sample is composite grab from 5-15cm angular Float from dump of grey limestone cut by veins/bx of or-brown siderite, veins and pods of cgr creamy calcite +/- wt quartz. 2-3% cgr sphalerite and fgr galena.	119	100	1.40	4.54	572	351	236	2
RJF7003	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470430	5626331	1x4m pit of rubble. Pit is located within Outcrop area of white laminated to dk grey limestone. Sample of 5-15cm angular Float of highly oxidized, vuggy quartz-siderite. Contains seams of semimassive to massive cpy-py-sp as cm scale grains and clots; some malachite.	8270	121	0.11	19.52	89399	45	95	95
RJF7004	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470409	5626415	AZ225 trending adit, 2x2 m wide by 20m long, within grey-brown dolomitized limestone. Adit is centred on three shallow to flat lying sulphide veins from 5-20cm wide. Grab of 15x15cm Float in dump, oxidized and heavy. Consists of semimassive cgr euhedral galena with local cpy-py pods.	8304	3513	13.49	0.27	9103	29884	2829	226
RJF7005	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470409	5626415	AZ225 trending adit, as above .Grab of 5-10cm angular, oxidized or-brown Float of galena-pyrite-quartz+/- carbonate breccia. Galena to 40% overall, as fgr-mgr clots and seams, as open space fill and breccia matrix surrounding pyritic cores.	6312	3486	16.61	3.12	7845	9225	813	48
RJF7006	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470368	5626412	Grab of 5x7cm or-br oxidized float in draw, of semimassive frg-mgr chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite with mgr galena as massive clots with remnant granular carbonate/quartz. Pyrite is coarser grained (+/- chalcopyrite). Overall >75% sulphides. Some malachite.	7319	2922	16.62	1.17	179473	1928	104	271

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY
Verification Rock Samples

SAMPLE	YEAR	GEO	AREA	UTM83 EAST	UTM83 NORTH	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Sn ppm
RJF7007	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470366	5626374	Dump of filled upper adit of Black Warrior occurrence. Exposed remnant quartz vein is 10m long x 1m+ wide, trends AZ140/78 SW. Samples RJF7007-9 taken from flanking dump. RJF7007 is a grab of 5-7cm subrounded to subangular float which is highly oxidized red-brown sphalerite, limonite and relict quartz. Crumbly.	948	268	4.72	55.47	2345	461	28	35
RJF7008	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470366	5626374	Grab from BW upper adit dump of 5-10cm Float of or-brown limonite, siderite with local granular white quartz-carb-sulphide clots with matrix/seams of mgr-mgr galena. Mgr-cgr galena also intergrown with and surrounding 0.3-2cm grains/fragments of massive chalcopryrite	3663	461	9.66	15.70	77548	319	42	111
RJF7009	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470366	5626374	Grab from BW upper adit dump of 5cm subangular Float of oxidized, mgr-cgr galena (to 90%) intergrown with mgr, white to translucent open space fill quartz, locally chalcopryrite with fine grained tetrahedrite.	242	3281	15.73	1.28	6641	3213	7	32
RJF7010	2007	JF	BLACK WARRIOR	470378	5626363	Grab of 5-10cm subangular Float of quartz vein material with 50% mgr-cgr waxy white-orange quartz with 50% clots and seams of mgr tetrahedrite and mgr-cgr galena. Galena locally surrounds rounded fragments of intergrown mgr-cgr cpy, sphalerite grains.	822	417	9.87	0.36	2021	536	17	6
RJF7011	2007	JF	BLACK PRINCE	480772	5618078	Black Prince Talus area; grab sample from 5-20cm subangular Talus Float of tetrahedrite-quartz-carbonate +/- pyrite material as mgr massive sulphide clots within mgr milky white quartz vein with creamy calcite with seams, clots of up to 30% tetrahedrite.	2970	4481	5.46	7.76	72158	49997	2924	304
RJF7012	2007	JF	BLACK PRINCE	480764	5618091	Black Prince Talus area; Sample off angular Talus Float 1.5x0.75x0.5m, of white quartz vein with mgr sphalerite seams over 0.45cm, +/- mgr calcite, trace malachite. Sulphides occur as spaced 5-15cm seams +/- mgr calcite in white quartz-carbonate vein.	48	153	0.52	18.09	1936	423	65	464

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY
Verification Rock Samples

SAMPLE	YEAR	GEO	AREA	UTM83 EAST	UTM83 NORTH	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm	Sn ppm
RJF7013	2007	JF	BLACK PRINCE	480795	5618105	Black Prince Talus area; grab sample of 10x10x10cm Float of quartz-calcite-sulphide vein with sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite+/-azurite. Sample is 10-20cm grab of milky white quartz-sericite-pale dolomite (?) vein which cuts breccias and limestone.	234	835	3.20	7.67	2850	1682	299	24
RJF7014	2007	JF	BLACK PRINCE	480819	5618159	Black Prince adit; 30m long, centred on limestone contact/vein. Limestone trends AZ 314/71, main vein trends AZ302/46. Fault in footwall of vein trends AZ125/subvertical. Exposed corridor of veining is at least 25 metres wide, possibly covered by talus. Grab from wall of main vein, of white quartz with 5% chalcopyrite.	38	124	0.25	0.52	32102	370	213	242
RJF7015	2007	JF	BLACK PRINCE	481198	5617858	Near upper Black Prince adit, to SW and in footwall to main vein. Grab sample from angular talus float below adit in outcrop face, of creamy dolomitized (?) limestone cut by sugary white-grey quartz +/- calcite as subcm veinlets, pods, breccia matrix fill with minor sulphides of tet, cpy, py +/- ga as fine seams, fracture fill and disseminations.	7	62	0.24	0.23	597	180	43	4

KOOTENAY ARC PROPERTY
Verification Soil Samples

SAMPLE	YEAR	GEO	AREA	UTM83 EAST	UTM83 NORTH	PROFILE STATION	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm	Sr ppm	Ca %
JF6001	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465567	5632797	125	started sample line in Post Creek, at 125 metres SW from JRW post at 465615E 5632893N.	0.8	0.1	0.9	15	40	120	319	31	0.12
JF6002	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465556	5632785	135	sampled B horizon on west facing slope, in area of hemlock and spruce.	0.0	0.1	0.8	16	82	319	682	29	0.22
JF6003	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465548	5632777	150	as above	0.9	0.3	1.0	16	193	620	1554	36	0.35
JF6004	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465535	5632766	160	as above	1.7	0.3	0.8	11	782	1319	1615	22	0.26
JF6005	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465530	5632758	176	as above	0.7	0.3	0.9	10	365	1362	988	31	0.28
JF6006	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465520	5632749	188	as above	1.6	0.5	0.6	9	899	1104	600	30	0.43
JF6007	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465512	5632738	200	as above	0.9	0.3	1.1	7	733	1131	557	17	0.21
JF6008	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465503	5632730	212.5	as above	1.5	0.4	0.9	13	752	1145	1509	16	0.32
JF6009	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465494	5632718	225	as above	0.5	0.2	1.2	13	157	423	472	28	0.20
JF6010	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465487	5632708	237.5	as above	3.9	0.3	2.4	38	142	974	2156	16	0.33
JF6011	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465480	5632697	250	as above	3.5	0.3	1.4	24	145	1387	3274	21	0.54
JF6012	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465473	5632686	262.5	as above	2.0	0.5	2.3	23	296	1562	5473	52	5.25
JF6013	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465466	5632676	275	as above	3.0	0.5	4.1	19	257	848	6770	67	5.46
JF6014	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465460	5632668	287.5	as above	7.4	1.3	3.3	119	525	735	2073	247	0.91
JF6015	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465450	5632659	300	as above	2.9	0.1	4.5	26	138	1580	5178	21	0.47
JF6016	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465442	5632648	312.5	as above	2.5	0.4	2.8	31	275	976	2838	37	0.50
JF6017	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465436	5632640	325	as above	0.5	0.2	2.3	20	369	455	1029	31	0.30
JF6018	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465428	5632631	337.5	as above	4.7	0.4	3.7	45	647	843	3835	33	0.45
JF6019	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465418	5632619	375	slope steepens	1.8	0.2	1.6	25	178	331	716	33	0.22
JF6020	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465410	5632611	387.5	slope steepens	0.0	0.6	2.0	27	369	516	1980	29	0.22
JF6021	2006	JF	BOYD GRID	465402	5632602	400	slope steepens	2.7	0.7	2.6	24	316	395	1524	34	0.23

APPENDIX 4

Analytical Certificates for Data Verification Samples



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Badshot Mountain Minerals PROJECT Lime Dyke File # A606710 Page 1

303 - 1620 W. 8th Ave, Vancouver BC V6J 1V4 Submitted by: Fingler J

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	.3	12.5	20.6	47	<1	9.7	4.3	688	2.57	2	4.1	<1	7.4	759	<1	<1	.2	51	2.77	.075	23.5	7.7	.57	931	.269	7.06	2.534	2.53	.1	9.2	47	1.1	14.2	22.6	1.6	2	5	28.8	.1	115.5	.7	
DS6001	2.8	22.8	95.4	229	.2	32.1	21.3	1140	4.04	24	2.2	<1	13.0	38	.5	1.5	.4	103	.13	.191	43.9	77.6	.43	769	.250	5.69	.390	2.49	.6	39.6	86	1.9	4.9	5.9	.4	2	9	38.5	.1	122.4	1.3	
DS6002	4.2	19.6	119.6	243	.2	31.3	21.5	1748	4.25	19	2.9	<1	14.5	47	1.6	1.3	.5	118	.26	.254	47.6	74.3	.50	781	.224	6.02	.315	2.46	.7	40.2	87	1.6	7.2	5.4	.4	2	11	36.0	.1	135.5	1.2	
DS6003	4.6	20.0	122.8	327	.4	42.8	28.9	1827	4.76	21	3.7	<1	17.3	43	1.9	1.6	.6	133	.35	.248	56.9	80.6	.59	823	.232	6.68	.251	2.22	.9	42.7	103	1.7	8.9	6.0	.4	2	11	37.5	.1	119.6	1.5	
DS6004	4.1	19.2	127.4	327	.3	40.5	27.1	1692	4.35	22	4.2	<1	14.9	46	2.6	1.8	.5	126	.40	.218	43.0	76.1	.55	778	.227	6.10	.247	2.07	.7	37.8	82	1.9	8.3	5.9	.4	2	11	37.8	.1	100.0	1.3	
DS6005	3.7	23.2	130.4	347	.4	42.3	25.5	1710	4.43	20	4.0	<1	16.2	45	2.9	2.1	.5	129	.42	.238	56.5	83.9	.59	843	.232	6.71	.247	2.92	.6	39.3	105	2.0	8.9	6.0	.4	2	11	38.9	.1	142.3	1.3	
DS6006	3.7	17.7	136.2	258	.3	31.9	24.6	1764	4.00	24	2.7	<1	13.8	38	1.3	1.9	.6	119	.22	.233	44.0	80.6	.52	753	.235	5.71	.257	1.94	.7	38.0	84	1.9	7.0	5.9	.5	2	9	39.5	.1	98.6	1.3	
DS6007	4.0	19.7	136.7	259	.3	35.1	22.1	1748	3.53	20	2.7	<1	12.3	40	1.5	1.8	.5	115	.22	.217	42.1	76.4	.45	724	.239	4.92	.308	2.03	.7	38.6	84	2.0	5.8	6.0	.4	2	8	34.9	.1	97.3	1.3	
DS6008	3.4	16.8	174.5	309	.3	33.5	25.2	2660	3.86	20	2.5	<1	11.3	55	1.0	1.4	.5	123	.25	.291	37.1	81.6	.49	876	.300	5.58	.409	2.02	1.0	48.7	71	2.1	4.7	7.9	.6	2	9	38.4	<1	100.0	1.5	
DS6009	3.0	16.4	94.3	195	.3	24.9	9.7	1122	3.17	18	2.2	<1	10.9	54	.2	1.5	.4	138	.17	.215	39.4	74.7	.46	881	.345	5.49	.490	2.82	1.1	46.6	74	2.5	4.3	8.7	.6	2	8	37.7	<1	138.0	1.6	
DS6010	2.5	16.7	154.6	335	.2	34.9	24.0	1742	3.38	31	2.3	<1	12.3	46	1.0	2.1	.5	95	.23	.259	44.8	66.9	.48	838	.260	5.38	.323	2.75	.8	36.1	87	2.0	4.2	6.2	.5	2	9	37.2	.1	138.5	1.2	
DS6011	3.0	19.8	185.9	418	.5	33.8	24.9	1521	2.89	36	3.0	<1	12.9	46	3.2	2.1	.4	72	.36	.215	41.3	59.2	.43	680	.200	4.99	.251	2.26	.8	27.9	74	1.7	5.5	5.2	.3	2	8	30.7	.1	118.9	.9	
DS6012	3.6	15.8	122.7	357	.3	37.8	20.5	1557	3.51	32	2.6	<1	13.9	32	.7	1.8	.5	112	.18	.167	47.6	75.7	.51	901	.274	6.25	.218	2.98	.7	31.6	91	2.2	4.9	7.0	.5	2	9	41.1	.1	132.5	1.0	
DS6013	3.6	17.6	153.9	381	.3	37.3	25.6	1940	3.45	32	2.8	<1	10.4	32	.9	1.9	.5	103	.19	.204	36.7	71.4	.44	779	.239	4.98	.229	2.71	.8	30.7	75	1.9	4.2	6.6	.4	1	8	38.4	.1	108.1	1.0	
DS6014	3.4	16.5	178.0	356	.2	34.6	31.5	2409	3.77	31	2.6	<1	13.1	34	1.4	1.7	.6	96	.20	.270	43.1	69.3	.49	826	.244	5.75	.234	2.57	.9	32.6	83	2.0	5.5	6.2	.4	1	11	36.1	.1	107.6	1.0	
DS6015	3.9	15.8	279.5	442	.2	40.1	22.8	1849	3.35	31	2.7	<1	12.7	41	2.2	1.9	.5	93	.31	.221	43.5	67.4	.53	788	.253	5.65	.251	2.35	.8	31.9	82	1.8	4.6	6.6	.4	2	9	38.7	.1	110.9	1.0	
DS6016	4.2	26.3	188.6	306	.4	34.5	18.4	1889	3.23	25	3.7	<1	11.7	49	3.1	2.3	.5	181	.50	.331	45.0	77.6	.48	875	.254	5.37	.294	2.36	.9	35.3	85	2.2	7.4	6.5	.5	2	8	39.1	.1	111.2	1.2	
DS6017	4.1	22.2	185.2	725	.4	37.9	24.9	1593	3.79	32	3.8	<1	13.5	48	15.1	2.4	.4	161	.66	.328	46.0	72.7	.51	936	.208	5.62	.182	2.39	.6	29.1	85	1.4	8.7	5.0	.3	2	9	39.9	.1	123.3	1.0	
DS6018	5.1	38.4	229.1	621	1.0	53.3	23.8	1630	4.60	34	5.1	<1	16.5	38	7.1	3.0	.5	164	.56	.233	63.5	86.4	.53	1063	.219	6.87	.167	3.11	.8	30.1	116	1.8	12.1	5.2	.4	2	11	40.8	.1	142.9	1.1	
DS6019	9.2	54.1	195.3	511	1.7	58.5	19.8	1595	4.88	33	6.1	<1	17.1	45	5.1	3.8	.4	293	.61	.272	59.5	85.6	.54	1202	.214	7.22	.252	2.72	.8	39.8	110	1.5	16.9	5.5	.4	2	12	40.8	.1	116.2	1.3	
DS6020	7.4	51.8	229.0	542	1.6	64.8	17.8	766	4.54	28	8.4	<1	15.8	47	4.5	2.8	.4	324	.57	.211	54.9	98.5	.57	1301	.223	6.79	.192	2.75	.9	40.9	101	2.0	13.5	5.5	.4	3	12	45.8	.1	107.4	1.4	
DS6021	2.9	26.9	88.8	831	.5	70.9	19.7	710	3.41	24	2.3	<1	19.5	47	7.7	1.9	.3	117	1.31	.151	79.2	64.7	.76	791	.236	6.72	.094	1.86	.8	28.9	151	1.9	9.4	6.0	.5	2	9	40.9	.1	64.7	.9	
DS6022	8.5	91.0	114.9	446	2.0	72.6	18.5	776	4.71	28	4.8	<1	16.2	55	4.1	3.8	.3	384	1.13	.243	55.9	105.8	.74	1540	.247	7.32	.179	2.81	.8	45.9	102	1.9	13.5	6.3	.4	2	12	48.8	.1	118.7	1.4	
DS6023	9.1	67.2	116.0	395	2.1	55.1	16.0	642	3.87	29	5.5	<1	13.5	46	4.2	3.7	.3	397	.56	.251	47.6	102.4	.59	1741	.240	6.63	.184	2.47	.8	44.7	86	1.7	12.3	6.5	.5	3	11	48.6	.1	103.5	1.6	
DS6024	10.3	70.7	123.0	445	1.7	62.5	19.9	954	4.29	33	6.1	<1	15.9	55	6.7	3.7	.4	412	.70	.295	61.0	97.1	.53	1704	.237	6.49	.188	1.82	.7	48.9	106	1.7	13.1	5.5	.4	1	11	47.0	.1	85.6	1.6	
DS6025	8.5	55.9	123.7	537	1.9	69.6	18.4	735	4.69	31	5.5	<1	17.8	48	5.0	3.1	.3	401	.65	.243	63.3	112.0	.65	1464	.245	7.54	.206	2.36	.7	42.3	113	1.7	12.2	6.2	.4	3	12	47.4	.1	103.4	1.5	
DS6026	14.3	69.4	271.5	852	1.4	113.5	15.9	623	4.59	37	5.4	<1	15.9	72	7.7	3.6	.2	575	1.41	.206	64.1	102.4	.58	1589	.216	6.72	.173	1.60	.8	50.1	113	1.6	9.8	5.9	.4	2	11	46.0	.1	71.0	1.6	
DS6027	16.5	58.0	143.4	643	1.5	79.7	22.6	1436	5.13	45	8.6	<1	12.5	61	3.7	3.8	.4	476	.70	.339	47.4	88.3	.47	1386	.209	5.51	.209	2.23	.8	49.4	83	1.8	9.4	5.2	.4	2	8	41.3	.1	112.2	1.5	
DS6028	9.0	37.4	249.7	550	1.5	58.6	8.6	399	4.11	58	6.0	<1	10.2	39	3.7	3.5	.3	267	.57	.554	35.3	71.4	.55	843	.296	6.23	.176	2.02	.9	37.4	68	2.0	7.5	7.8	.6	1	9	36.1	<1	80.9	1.2	
DS6029	15.5	40.3	158.5	488	1.1	57.7	7.5	419	4.60	47	4.4	<1	9.6	42	.8	3.6	.4	524	.15	.443	28.0	101.9	.49	1274	.296	5.91	.237	2.82	1.1	56.												



Badshot Mountain Minerals PROJECT Lime Dyke FILE # A606710

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SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	.7	2.8	19.1	49	<1	2.4	4.2	725	2.52	<1	3.6	<1	6.9	789	.1	.1	.2	53	2.71	.090	24.0	7.5	.59	937	.251	8.30	2.736	2.70	.1	9.4	45	1.3	13.8	20.4	1.6	3	5	28.9	.2	110.2	.7	
DS6034	20.2	77.9	245.2	2407	2.2	128.0	16.5	904	4.58	42	6.6	<1	15.9	84	12.2	4.7	.3	585	1.63	.285	62.3	106.0	.59	1265	.197	5.53	.220	2.17	.7	43.5	105	1.2	14.1	4.5	.4	2	9	39.0	.2	100.3	1.5	
DS6035	2.0	40.2	124.8	465	.2	51.0	32.4	1696	6.03	13	2.9	<1	11.5	65	.7	.6	.4	74	.15	.130	37.1	73.6	.72	552	.117	6.66	.256	3.04	.3	24.4	77	1.5	26.8	2.0	.2	2	10	44.3	.1	89.5	.9	
DS6036	1.7	44.8	165.9	416	.2	60.1	29.6	1039	5.64	18	2.5	<1	14.6	93	1.0	.8	.5	74	1.08	.142	49.9	75.9	.72	603	.144	7.52	.264	3.02	.5	22.2	89	1.6	16.8	2.8	.2	2	12	40.3	.2	120.8	.9	
DS6037	1.8	32.8	389.1	755	.4	42.9	16.7	1084	3.68	22	2.8	<1	11.1	116	2.5	1.7	.3	83	8.22	.189	38.0	51.1	1.95	467	.136	5.20	.189	2.15	.5	20.9	66	1.1	13.5	2.8	.2	2	8	24.0	.1	81.1	.8	
DS6038	5.4	86.9	520.3	1070	1.1	73.9	23.8	2887	5.77	53	3.7	<1	13.1	87	6.8	4.7	.3	193	4.90	.326	43.3	72.9	2.43	760	.175	6.53	.185	2.84	.7	30.8	73	1.5	21.0	4.3	.3	2	11	38.4	.2	112.9	1.1	
DS6039	2.5	38.9	2366.3	2902	.7	37.9	18.1	1368	4.62	62	3.3	<1	12.2	130	9.7	3.1	.4	84	9.99	.237	43.2	53.6	1.55	533	.129	5.65	.206	2.27	.4	19.9	75	1.4	11.6	3.2	.3	1	8	28.9	.2	87.9	.8	
DS6040	.9	27.1	1088.4	1131	.5	25.1	13.9	680	2.95	24	1.5	<1	9.9	211	2.7	1.0	.2	31	22.46	.085	52.0	28.3	.96	283	.107	2.90	.143	1.13	.3	10.0	89	.6	7.8	2.2	.2	1	5	20.4	.3	47.8	.4	
DS6041	.9	44.5	1715.9	2928	.8	42.3	20.7	1241	5.33	48	2.0	<1	11.5	78	4.9	1.7	.5	71	4.68	.211	37.4	68.4	1.43	646	.134	6.06	.344	2.77	.8	24.9	74	2.1	17.3	3.1	.2	2	10	37.8	.2	66.3	1.1	
DS6042	1.1	49.2	642.0	1443	.4	52.4	39.8	1362	4.95	37	3.4	<1	18.0	137	3.9	1.5	.6	49	8.57	.166	72.9	55.4	1.31	559	.130	5.77	.207	2.40	.7	20.3	127	1.6	18.6	3.3	.2	2	9	38.1	.3	112.0	.8	
DS6043	.9	38.5	1034.2	593	.2	42.7	25.3	771	5.23	23	1.8	<1	14.8	115	1.0	.8	.4	67	4.94	.107	51.0	70.4	1.08	626	.320	7.06	.478	2.89	1.0	22.5	93	1.9	9.2	8.1	.7	2	11	58.6	.2	93.8	.9	
DS6044	.7	29.2	658.5	429	.2	31.1	19.6	649	4.81	16	1.8	<1	16.7	120	.9	.8	.4	66	5.83	.109	55.9	63.5	1.23	664	.371	7.13	.478	3.01	1.8	24.1	105	2.1	8.3	10.3	.9	2	11	52.6	.2	120.5	1.0	
RE DS6044	.7	35.9	620.4	474	.2	37.8	20.7	712	5.08	16	1.7	<1	15.7	122	1.0	.9	.4	75	5.78	.111	58.8	63.7	1.19	705	.381	6.61	.476	2.96	1.7	25.6	113	2.2	8.7	10.6	.9	2	11	57.3	.2	101.8	.9	
DS6045	.5	30.1	278.2	259	.2	34.9	18.7	539	4.99	22	2.0	<1	18.3	63	.4	.5	.3	76	1.27	.111	58.9	78.0	1.08	843	.440	7.13	.440	3.56	1.4	20.6	117	2.2	7.7	10.2	1.0	2	11	60.3	.2	127.4	.8	
DS6046	.9	36.5	105.6	153	.2	53.0	31.9	679	6.25	103	2.1	<1	22.5	126	.3	.5	.4	57	2.98	.096	96.0	66.0	.85	587	.271	7.12	.485	2.57	8.9	20.3	173	1.6	9.3	4.7	.5	2	11	56.2	.6	106.8	.8	
DS6047	.4	27.8	108.3	164	.2	38.1	24.8	770	5.71	32	2.1	<1	20.3	70	.3	.4	.3	74	.60	.116	66.0	71.3	.90	817	.592	7.15	.472	3.42	2.1	21.3	139	2.3	8.5	12.7	1.1	2	10	61.2	.2	137.6	.9	
DS6048	.5	28.1	190.2	191	.3	35.1	21.0	732	6.03	30	2.3	<1	16.1	56	.4	.5	.4	79	.52	.148	53.4	74.0	.78	1009	.443	7.13	.360	3.71	1.4	22.9	113	2.4	9.3	11.9	1.1	3	12	61.3	.2	164.4	.9	
DS6049	.3	23.2	123.3	169	.1	35.9	20.7	843	4.79	12	2.0	<1	20.0	53	.4	.4	.3	71	.62	.104	63.2	75.8	.76	913	.480	6.35	.421	3.67	3.5	20.8	135	2.2	7.3	12.2	1.1	3	10	58.8	.1	141.0	.6	
DS6050	.3	13.0	86.0	139	.1	21.3	16.3	729	4.61	12	2.1	<1	26.4	42	.3	.3	.2	66	.30	.090	83.2	64.4	.61	905	.594	5.95	.340	3.26	1.3	21.9	177	2.3	6.7	14.2	1.2	3	10	43.9	.1	133.9	.9	
JF6001	.9	15.1	40.1	120	.1	13.0	7.5	319	3.64	10	1.9	<1	17.4	31	.1	.4	.2	59	.12	.099	68.9	43.7	.42	570	.355	4.76	.531	1.85	.9	26.6	137	1.3	5.8	8.6	.8	2	7	27.2	.1	87.5	.9	
JF6002	.8	15.6	82.2	319	.1	16.6	9.0	682	4.10	15	1.8	<1	26.5	29	.3	.2	.2	49	.22	.180	90.1	39.4	.39	598	.378	4.53	.394	1.96	.7	19.3	184	1.1	8.2	6.6	.7	2	6	28.7	.1	86.7	.6	
JF6003	1.0	16.0	193.0	620	.3	17.7	8.6	1554	4.24	20	1.9	<1	21.5	36	.8	.4	.2	61	.35	.137	73.0	47.8	.45	663	.320	5.05	.470	2.14	.6	21.6	152	1.3	6.8	7.0	.6	1	7	36.5	.1	97.1	.7	
JF6004	.8	10.6	782.0	1319	.3	10.1	8.7	1615	5.03	43	1.6	<1	23.6	22	.7	.5	.1	27	.26	.211	81.9	27.2	.25	446	.205	3.51	.181	1.58	.5	11.9	181	.6	8.1	3.5	.3	2	5	22.9	.1	58.6	.3	
JF6005	.9	9.8	364.7	1362	.3	12.5	6.9	988	3.97	25	1.7	<1	22.7	31	1.9	.4	.2	40	.28	.183	78.1	35.0	.35	511	.282	4.35	.362	1.80	.6	18.8	167	.9	7.3	5.4	.5	1	6	28.4	.1	68.0	.7	
JF6006	.6	8.8	899.0	1104	.5	11.7	5.6	600	3.93	39	1.5	<1	25.8	30	1.3	.6	.1	29	.43	.173	95.0	25.9	.26	427	.249	3.51	.247	1.50	.4	13.2	189	.7	11.2	4.3	.4	1	5	21.2	.1	60.0	.5	
JF6007	1.1	6.9	732.7	1131	.3	7.1	4.7	557	4.22	53	1.3	<1	22.7	17	1.2	.5	.1	25	.21	.148	76.4	25.3	.21	458	.157	3.32	.166	1.65	.4	9.0	165	.7	6.6	2.7	.2	1	4	16.8	.1	57.0	.3	
JF6008	.9	12.6	751.7	1145	.4	24.4	11.1	1509	4.48	62	1.3	<1	17.6	16	1.4	.6	.2	42	.32	.151	67.9	38.5	.34	635	.177	4.81	.173	2.29	.5	13.1	147	1.3	7.6	3.5	.2	2	7	29.8	.1	85.4	.5	
JF6009	1.2	13.3	156.8	423	.2	14.9	8.0	472	3.84	23	1.4	<1	18.1	28	.4	.4	.2	64	.20	.128	68.4	55.7	.45	649	.316	5.31	.401	2.34	.9	21.4	142	1.6	5.9	6.4	.6	2	8	32.6	.1	101.4	.8	
JF6010	2.4	37.5	142.3	974	.3	37.0	15.1	2156	5.15	22	1.8	<1	13.5	16	1.6	1.4	.2	97	.33	.220	39.5	66.7	.44	715	.214	6.99	.161	3.65	.8	24.2	83	1.5	6.4	3.1	.2	3	9	43.8	.1	118.2	.9	
JF6011	1.4	24.3	145.3	1387	.3	41.3	15.7	3274	4.71	29	1.8	<1	15.9	21	3.6	.8	.3	90	.54	.214	50.7	67.6	.55	781	.251	7.13	.144	3.91	1.1	16.4	100	1.9	21.2	4.5	.2	2	12	58.5	.2	123.5	.6	
JF6012	2.3	23.1	296.4	1562	.5	27.5	10.2	5473	4.84	70	3.3	<1	15.9	52	4.7	1.0	.2	60	5.25	.438	58.6	44.3	.53	631	.221	4.74	.213	2.34	.6	23.9	111	1.5	18.0	4.4	.3	2	8	35.7	.1	86.0	.8	
JF6013	4.1	19.2	256.7	848	.5	24.1	7.0	6770	4.50	54	4.0	<1	11.8	67	2.9	1.1	.2	55	5.46	.316	45.1	38.1	.44	561	.171	4.04	.228	1.83	.6	18.0	88	.9	11.0	3.3	.2	1	7	24.2	.2	76.5	.6	
JF6014	3.3	118.9	525.1	735	1.3	29.0	18.1	2073	4.18	52	4.2	<1	11.9	247	2.0	1.8	.3	192	.91	.422	41.9	65.0	.44	536	.217	5.59	.196	2.60	.7	34.1	79	1.3	17.7	4.8	.3	2	8	31.7	.2	95.5	1.2	
JF6015	4.5	25.7	137.7	1580	.1	49.2	38.6	5178	6.37	58	2.5	<1	21.1	21	3.9	1.8	.2	78	.47	.206	58.6	67.7	.51	662	.240	6.74	.514	3.41	.6	25.7	120	1.5	18.6	3.8	.2	2	11	39.7	.1	99.8	.9	
JF6016	2.8	30.7	274.6	976	.4	26.3	10.7	2838	5.48	45	2.5	<1	18.0	37	1.7	1.1	.3	93	.50	.210	68.4	51.1	.48	655	.286	5.68	.395</															



Badshot Mountain Minerals PROJECT Lime Dyke FILE # A606710

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SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	.3	4.6	20.5	51	<.1	3.4	3.6	728	2.45	1	3.8	<.1	7.6	736	.1	<.1	.2	52	2.65	.081	26.6	6.9	.59	971	.240	7.83	2.701	2.68	.3	9.2	52	1.4	14.3	19.6	1.6	2	5	35.8	.1	106.0	.7	
JF6017	2.3	19.8	369.2	455	.2	21.0	9.7	1029	3.58	50	1.6	<.1	17.2	31	.5	1.0	.2	83	.30	.148	58.3	48.3	.42	1661	.280	5.24	.300	2.02	.9	21.4	112	1.5	5.1	6.3	.5	1	8	31.1	.1	96.7	.8	
JF6018	3.7	44.9	647.1	843	.4	25.9	11.5	3835	5.51	88	3.0	<.1	20.6	33	1.9	2.0	.2	93	.45	.339	75.3	37.1	.34	737	.188	4.42	.188	1.95	.7	24.3	145	.9	15.9	4.3	.2	1	8	26.2	.1	82.3	.7	
JF6019	1.6	24.8	177.8	331	.2	21.0	9.3	716	5.05	25	1.6	<.1	20.4	33	.3	.7	.2	89	.22	.178	69.2	58.0	.60	655	.336	5.88	.474	2.43	.8	24.2	142	1.6	6.4	7.6	.6	2	9	42.5	.1	100.2	.8	
JF6020	2.0	26.9	358.6	516	.6	23.2	12.4	1980	4.35	37	2.1	<.1	19.4	29	1.2	.9	.3	87	.22	.188	64.8	54.6	.45	638	.267	5.46	.386	2.13	.9	22.4	129	1.4	8.4	5.3	.4	2	8	38.2	.1	90.2	.7	
JF6021	2.6	24.1	316.2	395	.7	19.5	9.8	1524	4.40	29	2.2	<.1	21.0	34	.6	.7	.3	112	.23	.199	69.9	50.2	.49	634	.284	5.58	.447	2.14	.8	27.7	136	1.4	7.4	6.6	.5	2	8	33.8	.1	100.3	.9	
MK6001	.9	51.5	144.5	191	.2	55.8	34.5	885	6.38	115	2.3	<.1	21.0	118	.5	.6	.5	67	2.69	.107	82.0	70.2	.98	572	.255	7.40	.567	2.40	1.0	23.3	159	1.7	10.6	5.6	.5	2	11	62.0	.4	79.5	.9	
MK6002	1.2	47.6	2233.4	779	.5	45.1	27.7	1018	5.19	30	2.5	<.1	17.9	149	1.7	1.5	.5	55	10.24	.100	79.6	52.9	1.30	462	.236	5.81	.400	1.74	25.8	20.3	138	1.4	9.7	5.2	.5	1	9	42.0	.4	78.8	.7	
MK6003	.8	6.6	980.1	1574	.3	6.9	5.2	1147	3.29	71	1.7	<.1	36.9	28	2.8	.4	.1	17	.36	.216	111.6	14.1	.14	560	.123	2.70	.108	1.75	.2	6.1	248	.3	11.3	2.0	.2	1	3	13.1	.1	51.0	.2	
MK6004	.8	21.8	1475.2	2157	.7	25.4	15.2	1672	5.13	45	1.6	<.1	27.8	26	4.9	.8	.2	39	.28	.156	103.0	29.6	.33	477	.255	4.15	.269	2.01	.6	11.5	212	.7	10.8	4.5	.4	2	6	28.3	.1	72.1	.4	
MK6005	.9	22.8	1600.6	1761	.6	27.1	15.5	1527	5.31	37	1.5	<.1	26.8	27	4.2	.8	.2	45	.31	.155	101.8	36.6	.37	529	.268	4.70	.286	2.26	.9	13.2	195	.7	10.6	4.6	.4	1	8	27.5	.1	83.5	.4	
STANDARD DST6	12.6	124.3	35.0	171	.3	29.5	12.7	956	3.98	25	7.3	<.1	6.6	314	5.9	5.5	4.8	104	2.25	.097	24.0	220.7	.99	682	.385	6.60	1.632	1.41	7.8	52.7	49	6.5	14.5	9.0	.7	3	11	27.8	.1	55.1	1.8	

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C.



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Badshot Mountain Minerals PROJECT Lime Dyke File # A606710 Page 1

303 - 1620 W. 8th Ave, Vancouver BC V6J 1V4 Submitted by: Fingler J

SAMPLE#	Au* ppb	Sample gm
G-1	.6	15.0
DS6001	2.2	15.0
DS6002	.6	7.5
DS6003	3.4	15.0
DS6004	2.4	7.5
DS6005	2.2	15.0
DS6006	.8	7.5
DS6007	2.0	7.5
DS6008	.7	7.5
DS6009	3.1	15.0
DS6010	.7	7.5
DS6011	.5	.5
DS6012	18.1	15.0
DS6013	3.1	7.5
DS6014	1.7	7.5
DS6015	1.0	7.5
DS6016	1.8	7.5
DS6017	2.5	7.5
DS6018	75.2	15.0
DS6019	4.9	15.0
DS6020	6.4	15.0
DS6021	3.4	15.0
DS6022	5.8	15.0
DS6023	5.3	7.5
DS6024	6.1	15.0
DS6025	5.2	15.0
DS6026	4.5	15.0
DS6027	2.6	7.5
DS6028	2.3	15.0
DS6029	.7	15.0
DS6030	1.7	15.0
DS6031	<.5	15.0
DS6032	1.2	15.0
DS6033	4.1	15.0
RE DS6033	3.3	15.0
STANDARD DS7	69.7	15.0

AU* GROUP 3A - ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (15 gm)

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C

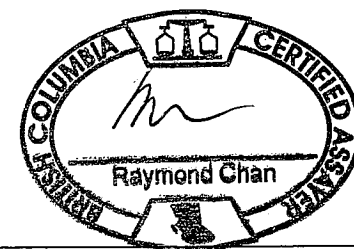
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data FA

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 26 2006

DATE REPORT MAILED: 10-25-06 P03:11 OUT

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.





SAMPLE#	Au* ppb	Sample gm
G-1	1.7	15.0
DS6034	3.2	7.5
DS6035	1.3	15.0
DS6036	1.7	15.0
DS6037	1.2	15.0
DS6038	2.5	15.0
DS6039	3.7	15.0
DS6040	1.5	15.0
DS6041	3.2	15.0
DS6042	3.3	15.0
DS6043	2.1	15.0
DS6044	1.5	15.0
RE DS6044	1.2	15.0
DS6045	.9	15.0
DS6046	2.6	15.0
DS6047	1.8	15.0
DS6048	1.2	15.0
DS6049	1.7	15.0
DS6050	1.1	15.0
JF6001	.8	15.0
JF6002	<.5	15.0
JF6003	.9	15.0
JF6004	1.7	15.0
JF6005	.7	15.0
JF6006	1.6	15.0
JF6007	.9	15.0
JF6008	1.5	15.0
JF6009	.5	15.0
JF6010	3.9	15.0
JF6011	3.5	15.0
JF6012	2.0	15.0
JF6013	3.0	15.0
JF6014	7.4	15.0
JF6015	2.9	15.0
JF6016	2.5	15.0
STANDARD DS7	69.0	15.0

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Au* ppb	Sample gm
G-1	1.6	15.0
JF6017	.5	15.0
JF6018	4.7	15.0
JF6019	1.8	15.0
JF6020	<.5	7.5
JF6021	2.7	15.0
MK6001	5.5	15.0
MK6002	2.4	15.0
MK6003	1.6	15.0
MK6004	2.9	15.0
MK6005	1.9	15.0
STANDARD DS7	74.8	15.0

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C.



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Badshot Mountain Minerals PROJECT Lime Dyke File # A606709

303 - 1620 W. 8th Ave, Vancouver BC V6J 1V4 Submitted by: Fingler J

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S	Rb	Hf	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	.5	14.2	33.6	64	<.5	5.0	5	760	2.26	<.5	4.9	8.4	864	<.5	<.5	<.5	21	2.38	.09	25	11.5	.67	1068	.219	7.94	2.67	3.54	<.5	13.5	48	1.6	15.8	28.0	1.5	<.5	6	41.6	<.5	145.9	1.0	
RJF6001	.5	2.1	7323.0	5625	.6	<.5	<1	3799	2.49	32	.6	1.1	190	11.3	3.9	<.5	<10	24.04	.05	6	2.0	5.04	113	.021	.55	.03	.34	<.5	7.5	6	<.5	3.3	.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	11.5	.5	9.8	<.5	
RE RJF6001	<.5	1.5	7417.0	5689	.5	<.5	<1	3877	2.49	29	1.0	.9	186	12.1	3.8	<.5	<10	24.17	.06	<.5	4.0	5.22	102	.020	.55	.02	.35	<.5	5.3	6	.7	4.0	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	8.5	.5	10.9	<.5	
RJF6002	2.1	5.7	83119.5	46270	5.9	<.5	<1	4611	2.77	32	3.5	.5	275	88.8	61.6	<.5	<10	14.17	.24	<.5	3.7	5.14	24	.006	.22	.06	.09	<.5	3.7	<.5	1.0	3.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	5.8	4.1	<.5	
RJF6003	1.2	14.0	7514.4	246912	.7	3.5	<1	2876	4.79	147	1.8	<.5	104	249.9	6.5	<.5	<10	11.18	.03	<.5	1.5	3.98	25	.008	.26	.07	.10	<.5	2.4	<.5	<.5	1.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	2.2	10.3	3.6	<.5	
RJF6004	14.5	12.9	120689.0	164786	279.7	21.0	7	1019	13.06	287	3.3	<.5	45	183.0	319.4	<.5	<10	.61	.06	<.5	<.5	.22	33	.005	.35	.01	.17	<.5	3.9	<.5	5.9	1.2	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	3.3	21.9	8.6	<.5	
RJF6005	<.5	4.2	2342.2	4898	1.2	<.5	<1	4802	3.64	37	1.9	1.0	172	5.9	1.4	<.5	<10	22.66	.09	5	3.7	6.12	91	.021	.53	.02	.28	<.5	6.0	8	<.5	3.6	.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	10.2	1.3	8.9	<.5	
RJF6006	<.5	3.1	3288.7	1213	2.3	3.8	<1	1332	2.00	22	.7	1.4	390	2.2	3.3	<.5	<10	31.18	.03	9	5.6	.77	51	.019	.48	.01	.21	<.5	8.1	18	<.5	10.7	.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	3.5	1.5	8.4	<.5	
RJF6007	4.6	12.3	75921.9	57581	61.1	13.4	2	6909	7.47	241	1.6	.7	206	127.8	73.0	<.5	<10	13.80	.17	<.5	6.5	5.22	77	.008	.47	.05	.22	.6	5.2	6	1.5	3.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	2.9	9.1	11.0	<.5	
RJF6007A	1.5	2.8	11960.1	10210	3.3	1.5	2	370	3.47	36	<.5	12.6	21	29.5	2.2	<.5	<10	.63	.13	35	20.6	.21	639	.116	4.08	.06	2.76	<.5	2.5	82	.6	5.9	2.1	<.5	<.5	<.5	24.9	1.0	73.1	<.5	
RJF6008	<.5	.5	226.2	5853	.5	3.8	3	893	2.70	28	<.5	14.0	81	12.6	<.5	<.5	<10	2.97	.12	35	19.3	.24	501	.121	3.84	.03	2.90	<.5	2.9	84	.6	9.0	1.7	<.5	<.5	<.5	22.8	2.2	75.7	<.5	
RMK6001	<.5	29.8	211.1	208	<.5	20.5	5	732	2.92	5	1.4	11.7	536	<.5	.5	<.5	33	15.84	.06	41	31.0	1.23	453	.110	5.00	.33	2.40	<.5	22.1	75	1.6	15.5	2.8	<.5	<.5	11	49.0	<.5	109.2	.6	
RMK6002	20.0	94.7	64604.8	185830	4.3	23.7	8	3370	6.99	395	3.7	<.5	114	226.0	37.9	<.5	<10	8.34	.20	<.5	.7	3.35	37	.007	.30	.02	.15	<.5	3.5	<.5	<.5	4.1	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	4.0	12.3	7.6	<.5	
RMK6003	.9	3.6	526.7	1645	<.5	<.5	<1	11944	4.55	16	1.4	<.5	168	3.0	1.3	<.5	<10	21.00	.08	<.5	<.5	7.95	26	.008	.20	.03	.09	<.5	2.3	<.5	<.5	2.0	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	5.2	<.5	4.1	<.5	
RMK6004	7.0	4.0	7538.9	917	6.8	.8	<1	2412	1.32	7	.6	<.5	259	3.3	5.7	.8	<10	19.87	.03	<.5	<.5	10.87	23	.007	.22	.04	.09	1.1	3.1	<.5	.6	1.1	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	4.7	<.5	4.4	<.5	
RMK6005	<.5	6.9	137.8	158	.5	<.5	<1	10478	4.45	<.5	<.5	<.5	224	.6	1.0	<.5	<10	19.94	.03	<.5	1.1	8.75	26	.005	.21	.05	.08	.6	1.6	<.5	<.5	1.9	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	5.5	<.5	3.1	<.5	
RMK6006	3.0	8.3	59928.5	65308	2.1	4.2	<1	10929	6.17	197	4.6	<.5	204	125.7	22.7	<.5	<10	16.04	.41	5	.9	6.07	16	.005	.15	.06	.04	<.5	2.1	5	<.5	7.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	4.7	1.8	<.5	
RMK6007	6.5	1.4	12870.6	4479	14.0	<.5	<1	7442	3.84	14	<.5	<.5	336	29.6	13.1	.7	<10	20.38	.01	<.5	.9	8.84	14	.004	.13	.02	.05	.5	2.4	<.5	1.3	1.8	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	1.5	<.5	2.2	<.5	
RMK6008	.7	6.4	45177.3	7053	1.2	<.5	<1	11962	7.14	46	1.5	<.5	203	13.1	11.8	<.5	<10	19.57	.04	<.5	.6	5.80	12	.003	.13	.07	.03	<.5	2.0	<.5	<.5	1.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	2.0	1.2	.8	<.5	
RMK6009	<.5	78.7	374.3	214	<.5	35.3	21	436	4.51	5	2.0	23.2	332	<.5	.5	<.5	125	.22	.03	82	129.4	.79	744	.267	14.94	1.50	4.68	1.7	31.8	156	3.6	7.0	9.3	.5	<.5	29	134.1	<.5	216.1	1.0	
RMK6010	<.5	89.1	35955.9	10822	59.8	4.3	2	235	1.33	43	.7	<.5	13	105.8	62.9	<.5	<10	.46	.02	<.5	2.2	.08	8	.002	.08	.01	.03	258.6	.9	<.5	6.1	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	3.0	.7	1.8	<.5	
RMK6011	.8	9.1	47606.8	7071	1.5	<.5	<1	11580	6.70	61	2.4	.5	167	15.2	17.2	<.5	<10	19.01	.26	<.5	2.3	6.21	32	.011	.36	.11	.11	1.3	3.5	7	<.5	4.0	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	7.3	1.6	5.3	<.5	
RMK6012	1.0	3.8	10967.4	17993	.7	<.5	<1	16757	5.82	19	3.9	<.5	241	39.8	2.8	<.5	<10	19.61	.49	<.5	2.7	7.10	20	.005	.21	.10	.05	1.0	2.5	<.5	<.5	2.6	<.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	3.1	1.2	1.8	<.5	
RMK6013	.6	1.4	561.2	171	<.5	<.5	<1	7455	4.15	24	.9	<.5	472	.6	.6	<.5	10	24.12	.07	<.5	1.5	4.61	21	.005	.30	.16	.08	<.5	3.6	6	<.5	3.4	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	3.7	1.9	2.8	<.5	
RMK6014	1.1	4.4	6959.7	984	1.6	<.5	<1	201	3.66	238	<.5	17.1	63	5.9	1.7	<.5	21	.22	.14	49	10.9	.14	400	.068	1.45	.01	1.22	<.5	2.3	127	<.5	8.9	1.2	<.5	<.5	<.5	7.7	.5	34.5	<.5	
RMK6015	.5	12.9	470.7	796	.6	6.6	<1	241	3.62	33	<.5	6.6	23	5.2	.7	<.5	11	.27	.08	40	9.0	.12	136	.037	.96	.01	.68	<.5	3.5	90	<.5	8.8	.8	<.5	<.5	<.5	8.5	<.5	22.7	<.5	
RMK6016	.5	4.4	3039.9	484	2.0	2.1	1	76	1.44	33	<.5	2.6	6	1.9	1.9	<.5	10	.05	.05	21	5.5	.05	75	.024	.55	.01	.38	<.5	3.2	57	<.5	7.4	.5	<.5	<.5	<.5	2.8	<.5	12.4	<.5	
RMK6017	.5	9.2	329.0	452	.6	2.5	1	228	1.20	25	<.5	2.9	7	1.7	<.5	<.5	18	.10	.02	23	7.2	.09	111	.032	.92	.01	.61	<.5	3.9	64	<.5	7.2	.7	<.5	<.5	<.5	10.1	<.5	23.7	<.5	
RMK6018	.8	3.6	169.3	460	<.5	2.6	1	122	1.45	24	<.5	7.2	6	1.3	<.5	<.5	15	.04	.02	29	9.0	.05	97	.069	.59	.01	.39	<.5	3.4	72	<.5	8.8	2.0	<.5	<.5	<.5	5.3	<.5	12.3	<.5	
RMK6019	<.5	14.9	73.5	125	<.5	13.1	12	400	4.25	8	1.2	19.3	49	<.5	<.5	<.5	89	.21	.13	60	74.8	1.18	878	.531	8.71	.39	4.68	1.7	21.3	127	3.2	6.6	23.9	1.5	<.5	15	72.8	<.5	202.4	.6	
RMK6020	.7	2.9	702.0	563	.6	2.5	<1	128	1.59	23	<.5	4.4	<.5	1.2	.7	<.5	10	.02	.02	26	5.0	.06	80	.031	.66	.01	.46	<.5	3.5	71	<.5	7.3	.9	<.5	<.5	<.5	3.1	<.5	15.9	<.5	
STANDARD SF-2t	306.5	6690.1	8540.7	12626	67.7	3453.9	125	4334	7.84	28	2.6	3.8	412	56.0	54.3	4.7	64	2.82	.06	17	2244.6	4.25	519	.173	4.76	1.87	2.30	1.1	8.3	26	5.8	12.3	14.0	1.0	<.5	9	31.0	2.9	82.6	.5	

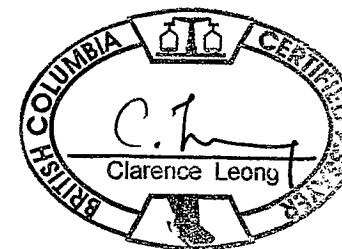
GROUP 7TX - 0.500 GM SAMPLE, 4 ACID (HF-HClO₄-HNO₃-HCl) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES/ICP-MS.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ¹ FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 26 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED: 10-25-06 A10:59 OUT





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Badshot Mountain Minerals PROJECT Lime Dyke File # A606709

303 - 1620 W. 8th Ave, Vancouver BC V6J 1V4 Submitted by: Fingler J

SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
G-1	.9
RJF6001	2.2
RE RJF6001	2.7
RJF6002	18.3
RJF6003	61.3
RJF6004	103.4
RJF6005	3.6
RJF6006	6.7
RJF6007	45.0
RJF6007A	4.3
RJF6008	1.6
RMK6001	<.5
RMK6002	60.5
RMK6003	1.3
RMK6004	3.0
RMK6005	3.8
RMK6006	14.1
RMK6007	3.7
RMK6008	3.1
RMK6009	.9
RMK6010	12.8
RMK6011	6.2
RMK6012	2.3
RMK6013	1.8
RMK6014	2.4
RMK6015	2.6
RMK6016	5.6
RMK6017	3.8
RMK6018	.6
RMK6019	<.5
RMK6020	3.1
STANDARD AU-R	416.9

AU* GROUP 3A - IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (15 gm)

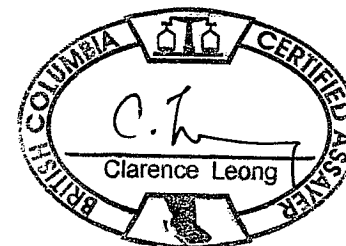
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

10-25-06 A06:54 OUT

Data 1 FA _____

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 26 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.....



Client: Mineral Mountain Resources

303-1620 W. 8th Ave
Vancouver
BC V6J 1V4 Canada

Submitted By: Marshall Bertram
Receiving Lab: Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
Received: September 07, 2007
Report Date: December 05, 2007
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN07001139.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Lime Dyke
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 20

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 90 days

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

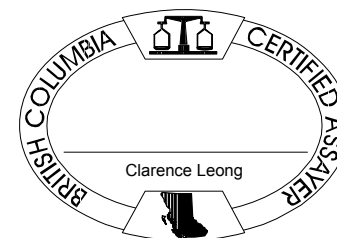
Invoice To: Mineral Mountain Resources
303-1620 W. 8th Ave
Vancouver
BC V6J 1V4
Canada

CC: Mark kilby

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
R150	20	Crush, split and pulverize rock to 150 mesh		
3A	20	Ignite samples, acid digest Au by ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed
7TX	20	4 Acid digestion ICP-ES/ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN07001139.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	3A Au	7TX Mo	7TX Cu	7TX Pb	7TX Zn	7TX Ag	7TX Ni	7TX Co	7TX Mn	7TX Fe	7TX As	7TX U	7TX Th	7TX Sr	7TX Cd	7TX Sb	7TX Bi	7TX V	7TX Ca	7TX P
				ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
				0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	0.01
RJF7001	Rock			194.2	5.3	2654	43161	245549	600.3	126.7	16	1634	9.74	92	25.8	<0.5	52	2576	2435	2.9	15	7.97	0.02
RJF7002	Rock			119.1	1.3	571.8	13971	45426	99.7	1.2	<1	1011	2.57	236	5.5	<0.5	235	834.9	351.2	<0.5	<10	29.83	<0.01
RJF7003	Rock			8270	2.7	89399	1058	195216	121.0	125.7	32	349	14.71	95	4.8	0.8	8	1528	45.0	1.2	<10	0.14	<0.01
RJF7004	Rock			8304	1.1	9103	134909	2703	3513	5.2	2	15	11.46	2829	9.8	<0.5	40	263.5	29884	1.9	<10	0.39	<0.01
RJF7005	Rock			6312	<0.5	7845	166092	31152	3486	6.2	2	23	4.95	813	2.2	<0.5	12	467.7	9225	<0.5	<10	0.07	<0.01
RJF7006	Rock			7319	1.5	179473	166182	11740	2922	18.9	2	<5	19.59	104	2.0	<0.5	5	96.4	1928	13.6	<10	0.02	<0.01
RJF7007	Rock			948.3	1.5	2345	47223	554707	267.5	3.9	5	11	3.47	28	4.2	<0.5	<5	7365	461.4	<0.5	<10	<0.01	<0.01
RJF7008	Rock			3663	2.2	77548	96587	157012	461.3	29.2	18	153	9.79	42	8.0	2.2	64	2600	319.1	7.1	48	0.17	0.04
RJF7009	Rock			241.7	<0.5	6641	157318	12838	3281	<0.5	<1	<5	0.67	7	1.2	<0.5	<5	293.5	3213	18.5	<10	0.02	<0.01
RJF7010	Rock			822.3	0.8	2021	98724	3612	417.1	1.9	<1	13	0.56	17	2.1	1.2	11	40.1	536.1	0.9	<10	0.02	0.02
RJF7011	Rock			2970	<0.5	72158	54589	77635	4481	89.5	7	813	7.47	2924	0.7	<0.5	123	1118	49997	0.8	<10	7.25	<0.01
RJF7012	Rock			48.1	9.3	1936	5171	180917	153.3	3.9	2	444	0.88	65	1.0	<0.5	77	2180	423.4	<0.5	<10	5.74	<0.01
RJF7013	Rock			234.3	4.5	2850	32018	76664	834.5	27.2	3	695	0.32	299	2.7	<0.5	124	848.4	1682	0.6	28	8.78	0.03
RJF7014	Rock			37.7	32.5	32102	2469	5163	124.3	81.7	5	3279	4.84	213	0.6	<0.5	345	53.7	369.5	<0.5	<10	29.97	<0.01
RJF7015	Rock			6.9	0.8	596.7	2409	2337	61.7	3.4	1	177	0.25	43	3.3	<0.5	299	34.7	179.5	<0.5	<10	22.78	0.04
RMK7143	Rock			12.3	2.2	2034	218.6	145695	97.1	10.3	2	528	0.70	53	0.9	<0.5	145	1492	275.4	<0.5	<10	13.91	0.01
RMK7144	Rock			64.1	11.9	2491	7190	15512	390.7	6.8	<1	317	0.30	218	1.6	<0.5	212	170.6	1263	<0.5	<10	12.48	0.03
RMK7145	Rock			502.9	5.0	8530	27580	42921	2469	47.1	4	852	1.78	918	1.8	<0.5	200	561.2	6245	<0.5	<10	11.04	0.01
RMK7146	Rock			120.3	0.7	984.7	14047	9915	437.7	<0.5	<1	2856	0.26	84	0.9	<0.5	512	121.5	729.7	<0.5	<10	21.82	<0.01
RMK7147	Rock			357.6	0.8	3722	8910	68113	1260	3.4	1	1458	0.36	243	1.0	<0.5	341	778.3	2354	<0.5	<10	15.05	<0.01

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN07001139.1

Method	Analyte	Unit	MDL	7TX La ppm 0.5	7TX Cr ppm 1	7TX Mg % 0.01	7TX Ba ppm 5	7TX Ti % 0.001	7TX Al % 0.01	7TX Na % 0.01	7TX K % 0.01	7TX W ppm 0.5	7TX Zr ppm 0.5	7TX Ce ppm 5	7TX Sn ppm 0.5	7TX Y ppm 0.5	7TX Nb ppm 0.5	7TX Ta ppm 0.5	7TX Be ppm 5	7TX Sc ppm 1	7TX Li ppm 0.5	7TX S % 0.5	7TX Rb ppm 0.5
RJF7001	Rock			<0.5	5	0.23	41	0.002	0.12	<0.01	0.03	<0.5	1.4	<5	4.4	15.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	7.1	0.8	1.7
RJF7002	Rock			1.2	8	0.79	21	0.001	0.06	<0.01	0.02	<0.5	<0.5	<5	2.1	1.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	0.6	1.0	1.6
RJF7003	Rock			<0.5	6	0.04	59	0.006	0.28	0.01	0.09	<0.5	4.3	<5	95.3	6.0	<0.5	<0.5	<5	2	1.8	5.8	5.0
RJF7004	Rock			<0.5	<1	0.01	34	<0.001	0.05	0.01	0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	226.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	12.2	1.1
RJF7005	Rock			<0.5	5	<0.01	11	<0.001	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	48.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.1	6.9	0.5
RJF7006	Rock			<0.5	1	<0.01	18	<0.001	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	270.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	12.9	0.6
RJF7007	Rock			<0.5	<1	<0.01	5	<0.001	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	35.2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	16.1	<0.5
RJF7008	Rock			2.5	15	0.05	233	0.040	1.68	0.05	0.44	<0.5	16.1	<5	110.8	3.7	<0.5	<0.5	<5	2	132.1	4.8	27.3
RJF7009	Rock			<0.5	<1	<0.01	9	<0.001	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	31.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	0.9	10.0	0.6
RJF7010	Rock			<0.5	10	<0.01	115	0.025	0.82	0.03	0.23	1.0	11.8	<5	5.8	0.6	0.6	<0.5	<5	<1	20.8	1.3	14.7
RJF7011	Rock			<0.5	2	0.07	25	<0.001	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1144	<0.5	<5	304.2	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.4	14.7	<0.5
RJF7012	Rock			0.9	<1	2.18	25	0.004	0.11	<0.01	0.03	148.8	1.4	<5	463.6	1.0	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	3.7	4.7	3.4
RJF7013	Rock			0.6	3	2.24	35	0.003	0.11	<0.01	0.04	16.7	2.0	<5	23.9	1.3	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.6	0.7	2.7
RJF7014	Rock			6.9	<1	0.29	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	357.9	<0.5	8	242.4	2.1	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	0.7	4.1	<0.5
RJF7015	Rock			1.3	<1	9.44	118	0.006	0.17	<0.01	0.07	2.0	1.6	<5	4.1	1.3	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.9	<0.5	4.4
RMK7143	Rock			0.8	<1	2.25	22	0.002	0.07	0.01	0.03	126.6	0.8	<5	332.4	1.0	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.4	3.7	1.7
RMK7144	Rock			0.8	1	4.73	1072	0.006	2.68	0.05	1.11	2.1	1.5	<5	19.4	1.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	9.3	<0.5	75.5
RMK7145	Rock			<0.5	1	3.57	37	0.002	0.09	<0.01	0.04	208.4	1.3	<5	102.2	0.9	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.1	2.9	3.7
RMK7146	Rock			2.0	<1	0.73	24	0.001	0.07	<0.01	0.03	609.0	1.5	<5	16.8	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.6	0.7	1.6
RMK7147	Rock			0.7	<1	1.70	27	0.002	0.08	<0.01	0.03	195.5	1.4	<5	107.0	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	3.3	2.9	1.6

Client: Mineral Mountain Resources

303-1620 W. 8th Ave
Vancouver
BC V6J 1V4 Canada

Project: Lime Dyke

Report Date: December 05, 2007

Page: 2 of 2 **Part** 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN07001139.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	7TX Hf ppm 0.5
RJF7001	Rock	<0.5
RJF7002	Rock	<0.5
RJF7003	Rock	<0.5
RJF7004	Rock	<0.5
RJF7005	Rock	<0.5
RJF7006	Rock	<0.5
RJF7007	Rock	<0.5
RJF7008	Rock	<0.5
RJF7009	Rock	<0.5
RJF7010	Rock	<0.5
RJF7011	Rock	<0.5
RJF7012	Rock	<0.5
RJF7013	Rock	<0.5
RJF7014	Rock	<0.5
RJF7015	Rock	<0.5
RMK7143	Rock	<0.5
RMK7144	Rock	<0.5
RMK7145	Rock	<0.5
RMK7146	Rock	<0.5
RMK7147	Rock	<0.5

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN07001139.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	3A	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX
		Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
RJF7015	Rock	6.9	0.8	596.7	2409	2337	61.7	3.4	1	177	0.25	43	3.3	<0.5	299	34.7	179.5	<0.5	<10	22.78	0.04
REP RJF7015	QC	6.1																			
Reference Materials																					
STD OXD57	Standard	366.2																			
STD OXD57	Standard	394.5																			
STD OXD57	Standard	338.7																			
STD OXD57	Standard	334.2																			
STD SF-3T	Standard		317.4	7773	8681	11059	53.1	3554	189	4294	8.18	40	4.2	3.8	405	49.5	9.4	4.1	136	4.12	0.06
STD SF-3T	Standard		319.8	7745	8677	11127	52.8	3567	187	4285	8.22	44	3.9	4.0	412	47.8	8.7	3.7	134	4.11	0.06
STD SF-3T	Standard		321.5	8055	9477	11110	51.8	3576	188	4326	8.29	40	3.5	4.5	435	48.4	10.1	4.6	136	4.14	0.06
STD SF-3T	Standard		319.4	8093	9384	11071	51.7	3668	191	4283	8.40	40	3.8	4.1	434	47.5	10.5	5.1	135	4.12	0.06
STD OXD57 Expected		413																			
STD SF-3T Expected			320	7723	9610	10672	52	3500	181	4320	8.33	40	4	4.7	440	47.5	11.1	4.8	143	4.1	0.06
BLK	Blank	<0.5																			
BLK	Blank	<0.5																			
BLK	Blank		<0.5	27.1	136.3	1414	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<5	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	18.5	4.2	<0.5	<10	<0.01	<0.01
BLK	Blank		<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<5	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<10	<0.01	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.5	<0.5	2.8	23.8	67	<0.5	4.0	5	800	2.28	<5	3.8	7.3	740	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	51	2.50	0.08
G1	Prep Blank	<0.5	0.6	4.9	22.1	60	<0.5	5.1	5	812	2.32	<5	4.0	8.0	725	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	53	2.52	0.08

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN07001139.1

Method		7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX
Analyte		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
Unit		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
MDL		0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.5
Pulp Duplicates																				
RJF7015	Rock	1.3	<1	9.44	118	0.006	0.17	<0.01	0.07	2.0	1.6	<5	4.1	1.3	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.9	<0.5
REP RJF7015	QC																			
Reference Materials																				
STD OXD57	Standard																			
STD OXD57	Standard																			
STD OXD57	Standard																			
STD OXD57	Standard																			
STD SF-3T	Standard	17.7	199	4.65	543	0.193	5.50	2.14	2.45	4.2	13.9	40	5.7	10.4	14.3	0.5	<5	7	23.8	3.8
STD SF-3T	Standard	17.1	195	4.70	523	0.195	5.45	2.11	2.42	3.7	13.9	40	5.5	10.9	12.6	0.6	<5	7	24.0	3.8
STD SF-3T	Standard	17.0	211	4.73	494	0.198	5.49	2.07	2.47	3.5	13.8	43	5.9	10.2	13.5	<0.5	<5	7	20.6	3.8
STD SF-3T	Standard	17.4	210	4.76	484	0.199	5.50	2.09	2.50	4.7	12.2	40	5.5	10.5	14.6	<0.5	<5	7	20.3	3.8
STD OXD57 Expected																				
STD SF-3T Expected		17	207.4	4.67	508	0.19	5.43	2.06	2.47	4.3	14	38	5.8	11.5	15.1	0.9	0	7	19.1	3.5
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank	<0.5	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<0.5	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	<0.5
Prep Wash																				
G1	Prep Blank	22.3	12	0.67	1070	0.219	8.60	2.70	3.07	<0.5	8.4	46	1.3	13.9	20.3	0.7	<5	6	32.7	<0.5
G1	Prep Blank	24.1	11	0.71	1062	0.220	8.54	2.69	2.96	<0.5	9.2	46	1.0	14.8	22.0	0.6	<5	5	32.5	<0.5

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Project: Lime Dyke

Report Date: December 05, 2007

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN07001139.1

Method	7TX
Analyte	Hf
Unit	ppm
MDL	0.5
Pulp Duplicates	
RJF7015 Rock	<0.5
REP RJF7015 QC	
Reference Materials	
STD OXD57 Standard	
STD OXD57 Standard	
STD OXD57 Standard	
STD OXD57 Standard	
STD SF-3T Standard	<0.5
STD SF-3T Standard	0.6
STD SF-3T Standard	0.7
STD SF-3T Standard	<0.5
STD OXD57 Expected	
STD SF-3T Expected	0.6
BLK Blank	
BLK Blank	
BLK Blank	<0.5
BLK Blank	<0.5
Prep Wash	
G1 Prep Blank	0.7
G1 Prep Blank	0.7



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN09004740.2

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.01	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01
930383	Rock	3.03	<0.5	455.6	>100000	12994	>300	1.9	<1	25	2.34	201	<0.5	<0.5	18	197.2	208.8	1.0	<10	<0.01
930384	Rock	1.16	<0.5	390.7	88218	16969	297.7	8.4	3	26	14.54	669	0.6	1.3	11	209.7	120.6	0.6	<10	<0.01
930385	Rock	1.25	<0.5	5955	>100000	14596	>300	1.9	<1	23	2.11	51	<0.5	<0.5	31	331.8	1491	0.6	<10	<0.01
930386	Rock	2.17	<0.5	801.2	3952	44252	28.2	8.0	2	25	13.90	649	<0.5	1.5	6	496.0	18.7	<0.5	<10	0.02
930387	Rock	3.56	<0.5	3587	>100000	41712	>300	5.3	1	369	4.02	73	<0.5	0.9	22	619.8	835.6	0.7	<10	0.22



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN09004740.2

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
930383	Rock	0.6	13	<0.01	11	0.002	0.13	<0.01	0.04	<0.5	0.7	<5	253.7	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.8	5.39
930384	Rock	3.7	10	0.01	31	0.006	0.50	0.01	0.20	6.8	6.7	6	368.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.8	16.78
930385	Rock	<0.5	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.001	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	17.8	<0.5	<5	5545	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	1.0	11.20
930386	Rock	2.6	19	0.01	31	0.006	0.63	<0.01	0.25	23.9	5.8	<5	531.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	4.8	15.88
930387	Rock	1.1	10	0.04	22	0.003	0.35	<0.01	0.13	6.7	3.3	<5	3168	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	4.3	9.43



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN09004740.2

	Method	7TX	3A	7TD.1	G6
	Analyte	Hf	Au	Pb	Ag
	Unit	ppm	ppb	%	gm/mt
	MDL	0.5	0.5	0.02	5
930383	Rock	<0.5	120.7	24.60	623
930384	Rock	<0.5	196.8		N.A.
930385	Rock	<0.5	476.9	64.03	2439
930386	Rock	<0.5	389.1		N.A.
930387	Rock	<0.5	217.0	28.19	961



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Mountain

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Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN09004740.2

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX
		Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
		kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
		0.01	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	1	5	0.01	5	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10	0.01	0.01
Pulp Duplicates																					
930383	Rock	3.03	<0.5	455.6	>100000	12994	>300	1.9	<1	25	2.34	201	<0.5	<0.5	18	197.2	208.8	1.0	<10	<0.01	<0.01
REP 930383	QC																				
930387	Rock	3.56	<0.5	3587	>100000	41712	>300	5.3	1	369	4.02	73	<0.5	0.9	22	619.8	835.6	0.7	<10	0.22	<0.01
REP 930387	QC		<0.5	3647	>100000	41443	>300	2.8	1	358	4.08	67	<0.5	0.8	23	625.7	813.9	0.7	<10	0.22	<0.01
Reference Materials																					
STD CCU-1C	Standard																				
STD CDN-ME-6	Standard																				
STD CZN-3	Standard																				
STD OXE56A	Standard																				
STD PTC-1A	Standard																				
STD SARM 71	Standard																				
STD SF-3T	Standard		318.3	7773	9234	10932	52.9	3544	185	4226	8.29	38	3.6	4.0	437	46.1	8.6	4.2	134	4.10	0.06
STD SF-3T	Standard		315.2	7733	9227	10957	57.6	3573	181	4234	8.28	40	3.9	4.8	439	47.6	9.4	4.7	135	4.10	0.06
STD SF-3T Expected			320	7723	9610	10672	52	3500	181	4320	8.33	40	4	4.7	440	47.5	11.1	4.8	143	4.1	0.06
STD OXE56A Expected																					
STD CZN-3 Expected																					
STD CCU-1C Expected																					
STD PTC-1A Expected																					
STD CDN-ME-6 Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<0.5	<0.5	4.4	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<1	<5	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<10	<0.01	<0.01
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLANK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	82.7	52	<0.5	3.3	4	722	2.29	<5	3.4	9.5	787	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	51	2.32	0.09



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Part 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN09004740.2

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX	7TX
		La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Ce	Sn	Y	Nb	Ta	Be	Sc	Li	S
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.5	1	0.01	5	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	1	0.5	0.05
Pulp Duplicates																				
930383	Rock	0.6	13	<0.01	11	0.002	0.13	<0.01	0.04	<0.5	0.7	<5	253.7	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	2.8	5.39
REP 930383	QC																			
930387	Rock	1.1	10	0.04	22	0.003	0.35	<0.01	0.13	6.7	3.3	<5	3168	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	4.3	9.43
REP 930387	QC	1.0	12	0.04	21	0.003	0.37	0.02	0.13	5.6	3.6	<5	3013	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	6.0	9.47
Reference Materials																				
STD CCU-1C	Standard																			
STD CDN-ME-6	Standard																			
STD CZN-3	Standard																			
STD OXE56A	Standard																			
STD PTC-1A	Standard																			
STD SARM 71	Standard																			
STD SF-3T	Standard	17.1	195	4.63	491	0.191	5.45	2.08	2.43	4.2	15.0	39	5.5	10.8	15.2	0.6	<5	7	23.8	3.77
STD SF-3T	Standard	17.4	203	4.66	414	0.192	5.45	2.08	2.46	4.2	14.2	41	6.1	10.5	15.4	0.7	<5	7	29.2	3.78
STD SF-3T Expected		17	207.4	4.67	508	0.19	5.43	2.06	2.47	4.3	14	38	5.8	11.5	15.1	0.9	2.4	7	19.1	3.5
STD OXE56A Expected																				
STD CZN-3 Expected																				
STD CCU-1C Expected																				
STD PTC-1A Expected																				
STD CDN-ME-6 Expected																				
BLK	Blank	<0.5	<1	<0.01	<5	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<1	<0.5	<0.05
BLK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
BLANK	Blank																			
BLK	Blank																			
Prep Wash																				
G1	Prep Blank	24.3	9	0.61	1332	0.231	8.23	2.70	2.72	<0.5	11.5	50	1.8	13.0	29.8	1.4	<5	5	45.9	<0.05



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Part 3

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN09004740.2

		Method Analyte Unit MDL	7TX Hf ppm 0.5	3A Au ppb 0.5	7TD.1 Pb % 0.02	G6 Ag gm/mt 5
Pulp Duplicates						
930383	Rock		<0.5	120.7	24.60	623
REP 930383	QC				23.90	632
930387	Rock		<0.5	217.0	28.19	961
REP 930387	QC		<0.5	211.0		
Reference Materials						
STD CCU-1C	Standard				0.33	
STD CDN-ME-6	Standard					98
STD CZN-3	Standard				0.16	
STD OXE56A	Standard			514.1		
STD PTC-1A	Standard				0.04	
STD SARM 71	Standard				0.04	
STD SF-3T	Standard		0.6			
STD SF-3T	Standard		0.5			
STD SF-3T Expected			0.6			
STD OXE56A Expected			545			
STD CZN-3 Expected			0.113			
STD CCU-1C Expected			0.34			
STD PTC-1A Expected			0.05			
STD CDN-ME-6 Expected			101			
BLK	Blank		<0.5			
BLK	Blank			<0.5		
BLK	Blank			<0.5		
BLANK	Blank				0.12	
BLK	Blank					<5
Prep Wash						
G1	Prep Blank		0.5	<0.5		N.A.