INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT
AND
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

LARA POLYMETALLIC PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

TREASURY METALS INC.
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April 2nd, 2008

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. ("CCIC") was originally engaged by Laramide Resources Ltd. ("Laramide") in August 2006 to conduct an Independent Mineral Resource Estimate of the base and precious metal resources located on the Lara Polymetallic Property, and to produce a supporting technical document in accordance with the guidelines set out in NI43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. Since initiating this report, Laramide Resources Ltd. has created a separate "spin-off" company, Treasury Metals Inc., ("Treasury" or the "Company") which has assumed several of Laramide Resources Ltd's assets including the Lara Polymetallic Deposit. As the Lara Deposit constitutes a "property of merit" and a significant portion of Treasury's assets, a NI43-101 compliant report is required to document the resources and technical merits of the Property. In addition, Treasury requested CCIC to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

The Lara Property, located in the southern area of Vancouver Island, lies about 75 km north of the provincial capital, Victoria. The Property is centred at the approximate UTM coordinates (NAD83 Zone 10 North) 432219mE and 5416285mN (48°52'52" N and 123°54'18" W). The extent of the Lara Property is bound by the UTM coordinates 424753mE/5421005mN and 440335mE/5411720mN and measures approximately 9 km by 16 km.

Presently, Treasury's property position totals 6,844 ha of registered mineral claims (legacy and cell) in good standing.

The Lara Project is a high-grade volcanogenic gold and base metal deposit. The Property is underlain by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation (Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift) which is correlative with the Myra Formation (Buttle Lake uplift) sequence of felsic volcanic rocks that hosts the Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") deposit of Myra Falls (~300 km to the north). The past-producing Cu-Pb-Zn mine and mineralized zones at Mt. Sicker, ~2 km southeast of the Property, are also hosted by the felsic volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation (Belik, 1981; MINFILE, 1990a).

Reported diamond drilling on the Property totals some 101,730 metres in 490 drill holes. The most recent exploration work on the Property was a carried out in 1998 by Nucanolan Resources Ltd. who completed a diamond drilling program of 12 drill holes (2,559 metres) with their best reported intersection of 3.16 m @ 2.48% Cu, 1.19% Pb, 12.3% Zn, 49.80 g/t Ag, 2.30 g/t Au. A historic resource (**not compliant with NI43-101 standards**) was reported in 1998 by Nucanolan Resources Ltd. to be 580,000 tonnes grading 5.87% Zn, 1.22% Pb, 1.01% Cu, 0.138 opt Au (4.3 g/t Au) and 2.92 opt Ag (90 g/t Ag) over and average thickness of 8.3 feet or 2.53 metres ((Archibald, 1999).

A Mineral Resource Estimate was completed on the mineralized zones within the Coronation Trend. Wireframe models were generated for mineralization envelopes in which a continuous zone of >1.0%

Zinc-Equivalent could be consistently followed and modelled. In most instances, the significant intersections were reconciled from section to section without the inclusion of low-grade intervals. The Coronation Trend was modelled as six (6) discrete zones with a total strike length of approximately 1,180 metres along a 118° trend. The average dip of the zones is approximately 65° to the north-northeast. The true width of the zone models ranges from 2 to 15 metres and averages approximately 5 metres.

Grade interpolation for the Coronation Trend was completed using the **Inverse Power of Distance Method**. The results for the Estimate and the associated metal content are reported at 1.0%, 2.0%, and 3.0% Zn Block cut-offs as follows:

Coronation Trend Mineral Resource Estimate

1% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	1,146,700	3.01	32.97	1.05	0.58	1.97
Inferred	669,600	2.26	32.99	0.90	0.44	1.90

2% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	428,600	5.65	47.04	2.25	1.18	2.39
Inferred	207,900	3.99	37.57	1.73	0.84	2.30

3% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	189,600	9.74	60.85	4.44	2.23	3.07
Inferred	91,100	6.15	40.79	3.15	1.45	2.50

Metal content of Mineral Resource Estimate.

1% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	lbs Zn	oz Ag	lbs Cu	lbs Pb	oz Au
Indicated	76,143,000	1,216,000	26,595,000	14,561,000	73,000
Inferred	33,422,000	710,000	13,316,000	6,510,000	41,000

2% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	lbs Zn	oz Ag	lbs Cu	lbs Pb	oz Au
Indicated	53,339,000	648,000	21,250,000	11,102,000	33,000
Inferred	18,284,000	251,000	7,911,000	3,832,000	15,000

3% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	lbs Zn	oz Ag	lbs Cu	lbs Pb	oz Au
Indicated	40,707,000	371,000	18,575,000	9,340,000	19,000
Inferred	12,341,000	119,000	6,319,000	2,905,000	7,000

On the basis of the current geotechnical review and the Mineral Resource Estimate, CCIC recommends that further exploration work be completed on the Lara Property.

It is CCIC's professional opinion that there remains excellent potential to increase the current Resource Estimate for the Coronation Trend and for the discovery of additional massive sulphide mineralization at depth and along strike of known mineralized zones. Moreover, due to the similarities in structural, lithological and host stratigraphy and similar ore mineralogy to the Mount Sicker past producer and the Myra Falls Mine, there is potential along strike to the northwest and southeast for further discovery of potentially economic massive sulphide zones associated with the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and the Sicker Group. **CCIC recommends a work program, totalling approximately CAD$500,000, to include surface geophysical survey and diamond drilling.**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. was originally engaged by Laramide Resources Ltd. in August 2006 to conduct an Independent Mineral Resource Estimate of the base and precious metal resources located on the Lara Polymetallic Property, and to produce a supporting technical document in accordance with the guidelines set out in NI43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. Since initiating this report, Laramide Resources Ltd. has created a separate "spin-off" company, "Treasury Metals Inc." which has assumed several of Laramide Resources Ltd's assets including the Lara Polymetallic Deposit. As the Lara Deposit constitutes a "property of merit" and a significant portion of Treasury's assets, a NI43-101 compliant report is required to document the resources and technical merits of the Property. In addition, Treasury requested CCIC to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

The Lara Property, located in the southern portion of Vancouver Island, lies about 75 km north of Victoria, ~15 km northwest of Duncan and ~12 km west of the Village of Chemainus, British Columbia, Canada. Situated in the Victoria Mining Division, the Property is centred at approximately 48°52'52" N and 123°54'18" W.

The Property comprises 32 mineral claims (6,844 ha) held 100% by Treasury Metals inc., with eight (8) of the mineral claims subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return Royalty ("NSR") to Bluerock Resources Ltd.

The Property hosts the Lara copper-lead-zinc-gold-silver deposit ("Lara Deposit") which comprises two main sulphide zones referred to as the Coronation and Coronation Extension zones. Critical intersections of sulphide mineralization in diamond drill core are currently stored in sheltered core racks on the Property.

Mr. Iain Kelso and Mr. Stephen Wetherup, both of CCIC, visited the Property from August 30th to August 31st in 2006. CCIC was engaged by Treasury Minerals Inc. of Toronto, Ontario, Canada to review the Lara Massive Sulphide Deposit and prepare an Independent Technical Report and an Independent Mineral Resource Estimate on the Coronation Zone, compliant with NI43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP, Form 43-101F, and the "Standards on Disclosure for Mineral Deposits". In addition, LAM requested CCIC to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m^3), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and gold and silver concentrations as grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary.

Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.285714 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.029167 troy ounces/ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.103477 grams
- 1 gram = 0.032151 troy ounces

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as “gram per tonne” where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). The mineral industry accepted terms Au g/t and g/t Au are substituted for “grams gold per metric tonne” or “g Au/t”. Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2000 pounds).
Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) and lead (Pb) are reported in US$ per pound (US$/lb) or US$ per metric tonne (US$/t). Gold (Au) and silver (Ag) are stated in US$ per troy ounce (US$/oz). Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83 Zone 10 North.

2.3 CCIC Qualifications

Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. is an international consulting company with the head office of Canadian operations based in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. CCIC provides a wide range of geological and engineering services to the mineral industry. With offices in Canada (Sudbury and Toronto, Ontario and Abbotsford, British Columbia) and South Africa (Johannesburg), CCIC is well positioned to service its international client base.

CCIC's mandate is to provide professional geological and engineering services to the mineral exploration and development industry at competitive rates and without compromise. CCIC's professionals have international experience in a variety of disciplines with services that include:

- Exploration Project Generation, Design and Management
- Data Compilation and Exploration Target Generation
- Property Evaluation and Due Diligence Studies
- Independent Technical Reports (43-101)/Competent Person Reports
- Mineral Resource/Reserve Modelling, Estimation, Audit; Conditional Simulation
- 3D Geological Modelling, Visualization and Database Management

In addition, CCIC has access to the most current software for data management, interpretation and viewing, manipulation and target generation.

The Qualified Person and principal author for this Report is Mr. Iain Kelso, Technical Manager for CCIC and a geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #1345). Mr. Kelso has several years experience in geological modelling and resource calculations, and in the management of quality control-quality assurance programs. Mr. Kelso has written or co-written numerous NI43-101 compliant Independent Technical Reports and Mineral Resource Estimates.

Mr. Stephen Wetherup, co-author of this Report, is General Manager of CCIC Canada, and a geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC #27770). Mr. Wetherup has more than 10 years of experience in the mineral exploration industry, specializing in structural geological mapping and interpretation, with exploration experience in base metals, gold, uranium, diamonds and platinum-group elements. Mr. Wetherup has written or co-written numerous NI43-101 compliant Independent Technical Reports.

Certificates of Author are provided in Appendix 1.

2.4 Disclaimer

This Report or portions of this Report are not to be reproduced or used for any purpose other than to fulfill Treasury Minerals Inc's obligations pursuant to Canadian provincial securities legislation, including disclosure on SEDAR and support of a public financing by Company, without CCIC's prior written permission in each specific instance. CCIC does not assume any responsibility or liability for losses occasioned by any party as a result of the circulation, publication or reproduction or use of this Report contrary to the provisions of this paragraph.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

CCIC has completed this Report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Report was prepared by competent and professional individuals from CCIC on behalf of Treasury and is directed solely for the development and presentation of data with recommendations to allow Treasury and current or potential partners to reach informed decisions.

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on a review of digital and hard copy data and information supplied to CCIC by Treasury, as well as various published geological reports, and discussions with representatives from Treasury who are familiar with the Property and the area in general. CCIC has assumed that the reports and other data listed in the “References” section of this report are substantially accurate and complete.

CCIC has relied on information provided by Treasury regarding land tenure, underlying agreements and technical information not in the public domain, and all of these sources appear to be of sound quality. CCIC is unaware of any technical data other than that presented by Treasury or its agents. Information on mineral title and ownership and status of claims as outlined in this Report were obtained from MINFILE digital resource provided by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Some relevant information on the Property presented in this Report is based on data derived from reports written by geologists and/or engineers, whose professional status may or may not be known in relation to the NI43-101 definition of a Qualified Person. CCIC has made every attempt to accurately convey the content of those files, but cannot guarantee either the accuracy or validity of the work contained within those files. However, CCIC believes that these reports were written with the objective of presenting the results of the work performed without any promotional or misleading intent. In this sense, the information presented should be considered reliable, unless otherwise stated, and may be used without any prejudice by Treasury.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Lara Property, located in the southern part of Vancouver Island, lies approximately 75 km north of Victoria, 15 km northwest of Duncan and 12 km west of the Village of Chemainus, British Columbia, Canada (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The Property, situated in the Victoria Mining Division, is centered at 48°52'52" N and 123°54'18" W (NAD83 Zone 10 North: 5414789mN and 433651mE) and is covered by the 1:50 000 National Topographic Series (“NTS”) map sheet 92B/13 [Duncan] and 92C/16 [Cowichan Lake].

Figure 4–1. Location of Lara Polymetallic Property on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.

4.2 Description and Ownership

The Lara Property is 100% held by Treasury Minerals Ltd. and comprises 32 mineral claims covering 6,844 hectares (Table 4–1; Figure 4–3). Eight (8) mineral claims, previously held by Bluerock Resources Ltd., are subject to a 1% NSR as per a *Mineral Property Purchase and Sale Agreement* dated May 25th, 2006.

The province of British Columbia owns most minerals (which includes coal, petroleum and natural gas). Rights to explore and develop Crown minerals are obtained as a form of tenure issued by the provincial Crown, which remains the owner of the minerals. These rights (to explore and develop) provincial Crown lands are available to individuals (or business entities) with a valid Free Miner Certificate (FMC) for the purposes of mineral exploration. This means that owners of private property (a house or a piece of land) do not own the subsurface rights. This is standard throughout Canada.

The FMC holder must first stake a mineral (or placer or coal) claim to gain the exclusive right to prospect on Crown land. Claim staking is governed by the *British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act* and the *Coal Act*, and is administered through the Mineral Titles Branch of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources ("MEMPR"). The MEMPR manages the recording system that is used in the acquisition and maintenance of mineral, placer and coal rights in British Columbia. On January 12, 2005, staking mineral claims switched from ground staking to online map selection (Internet-based) which uses a grid system of cells that is based on subdivisions of the National Topographic System series of 1:50,000 maps, and is now administered electronically online through the Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") system of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/).

The registration of a cell claim to acquire the mineral (placer or coal) rights is carried out online with a valid Business British Columbia electronic identification (Business BCeID) and the recorded holder of the claim must have a valid FMC. The cells range in size from 21 hectares (457 x 463 metres) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province (due to converging longitude lines at the North Pole). The cost of registering a mineral cell claim is $ 0.40 per hectare (or $8 for a 20 ha claim). Clients select cells through an electronic Internet map using the online viewer on the MTO website. Clients are limited to 25 selected cells per submission as one claim; the number of submissions is not limited; however, a minimum of 2 cells must be registered in any given claim. The MTO system allows for confirmation as well as payment; and updates the database instantly. The tenure number(s), title(s) and exact coordinates are issued immediately and changes (updates, acquisitions, lapses, etc.) will be viewed on the system at the latest the following morning.

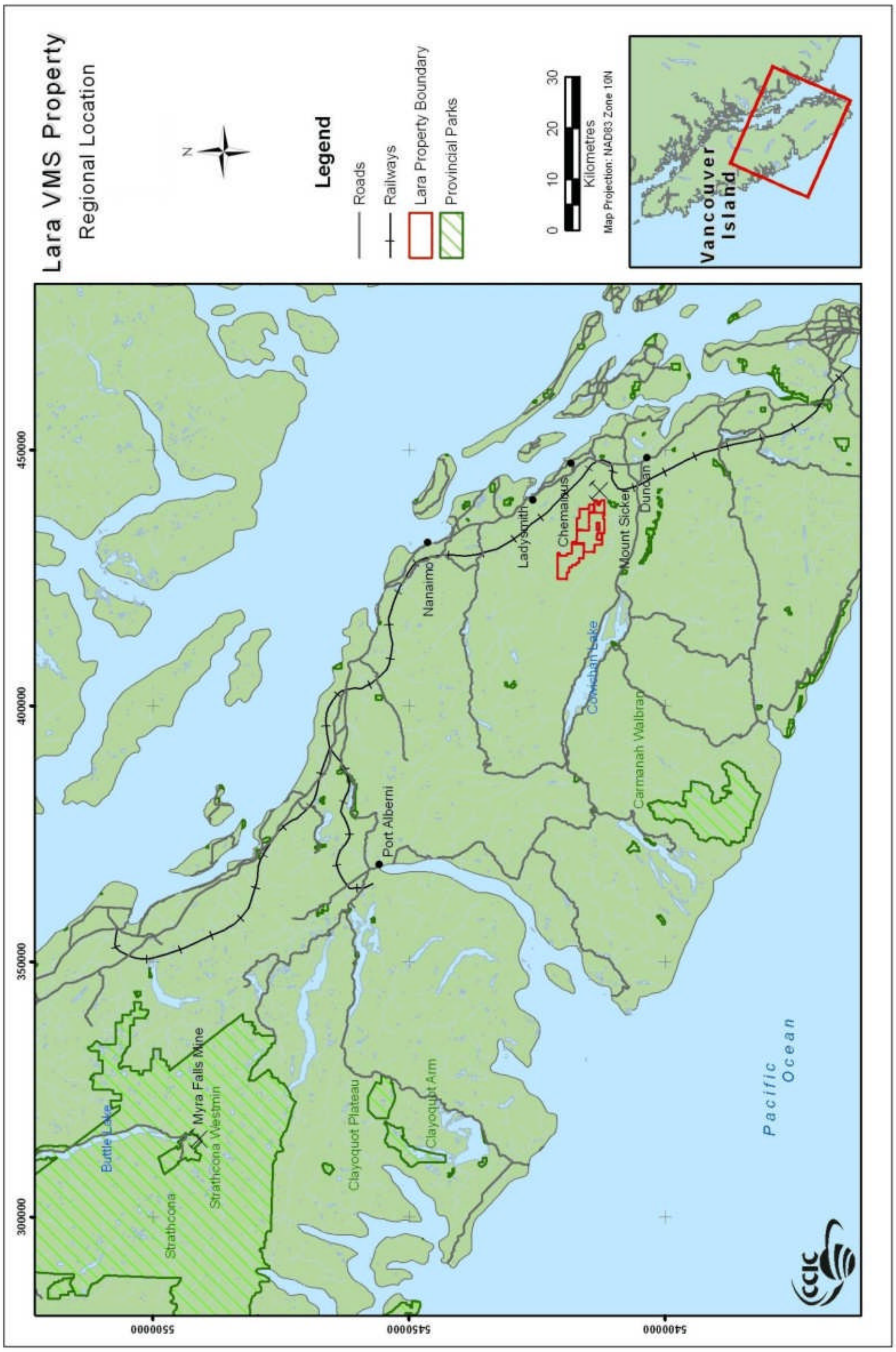

Figure 4–2. Regional map of Southern Vancouver Island showing the location of Treasury mineral claims that comprise the Lara Property (refer to Table 4–1).

Table 4–1. Mineral claims comprising the Lara Property, British Columbia, Canada as of November 15, 2007, including dollar amounts of assessment work required for the period October 3, 2006 to January 21, 2010.

Tenure	Name	Expiry (dd/mm/yy)	Area (ha)	Assessment Work ($)	Submission Fee ($)
260341	FANG	21/01/10	500	8007.73	400.55
260342	SILVER 1	21/01/10	300	4804.64	240.33
260343	SILVER 2	21/01/10	225	3603.48	180.25
260344	SOLLY	21/01/10	225	3603.48	180.25
260345	TL	21/01/10	500	8007.73	400.55
260393	--	21/01/10	25	400.13	20.03
260394	--	21/01/10	25	400.13	20.03
260395	--	21/01/10	25	400.13	20.03
260419	UGLY	21/01/10	150	2403.12	120.16
260420	WIMP	21/01/10	50	801.04	40.05
260421	NERO	21/01/10	25	400.52	20.03
260521	JENNIE	21/01/10	100	1600.38	80.11
260606	TOOTH	21/01/10	125	2000.56	100.14
260607	COR 1 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260608	COR 2 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260609	COR 3 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260610	COR 4 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260611	COR 5 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260612	COR 6 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260613	COR 7 FR.	21/01/10	25	400.11	20.03
260624	TOUCHE	21/01/10	300	4800.00	240.33
260625	CAVITY	21/01/10	300	4800.00	240.33
260626	PLANT	21/01/10	500	8010.87	400.55
260627	FACE	21/01/10	300	4803.52	240.33
512321*	--	21/01/10	84.965	1023.3	78.59
512325*	LADY 6	21/01/10	382.311	4604.49	353.61
512327*	LADY 7	21/01/10	530.958	6394.77	491.10
512331*	LADY 8	21/01/10	360.994	4347.75	333.89
512355*	LADY 9	21/01/10	530.847	6393.43	491.00
512358*	--	21/01/10	530.552	6389.88	490.72
512359*	--	21/01/10	530.506	6389.33	490.68
512362*	--	21/01/10	42.465	511.44	39.28
		TOTALS:	**6,843.6 ha**	**$97,702.62**	**$5,853.13**

*subject to 1% NSR held by Bluerock Resources Ltd.

The description of the mineral titles is not a legal opinion, but rather based on information obtained from the B.C. Ministry of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources.

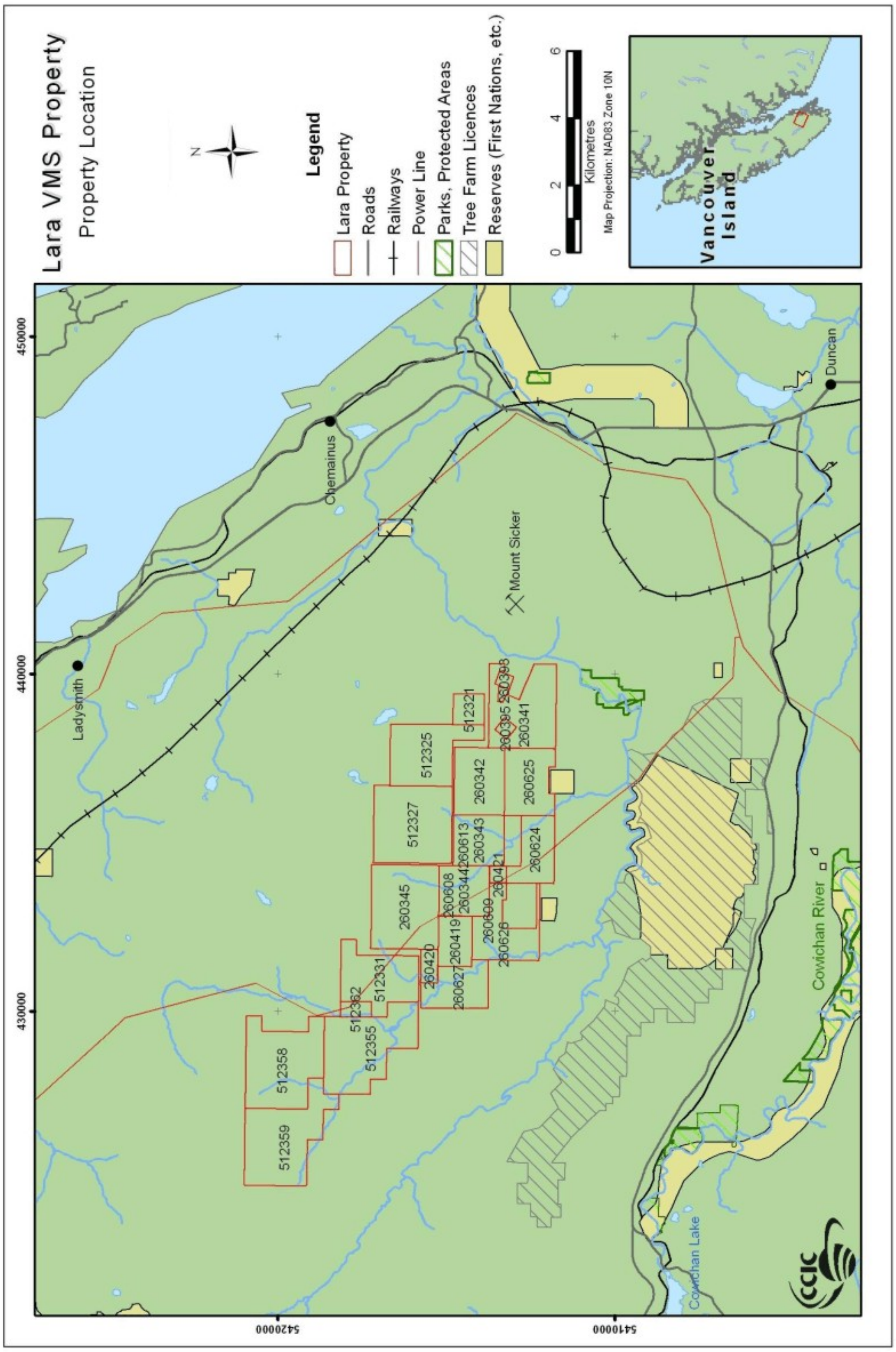

Figure 4–3. Location of Lara Polymetallic Property on southeastern Vancouver Island, BC, Canada.

In British Columbia, tenures can be renewed prior to expiration by applying exploration work expenditures or through payment in lieu of assessment work; exploration expenditures can be applied to keep claims for a maximum period of ten years. According to the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act, the cost to renew mineral tenures is at a rate of $4.00 per hectare per year for each of the first three years prior to the original issuing of the claim and $8.00 per hectare for every year subsequent to the third year. The entire area covered by the Lara Property is Crown Land and as such permission to access the area is not required.

Not all previously ground-staked mineral claims have been converted to the new MTO grid cell system resulting in such mapping issues as overlap and map location challenges. New cell claims can be acquired if there is free ground in the MTO cell even if there are legacy claims taking up portions of the cell. Therefore it is possible to have a cell claim overlapping a legacy claim in an MTO cell; however the cell claim holder does not have any rights in the overlapped portion that lies on top of the legacy claim (amendment to the *Mineral Tenure Act* - B.C. Reg. 187/2005, March 31, 2005; BC MEMPR, 2006). Cell claims that are partially encumbered by one or more legacy claims may acquire the cell or that portion through forfeiture, abandonment, conversion or cancellation of the legacy claim(s). Legacy claims may be converted to cell claims, with certain restrictions and adjoining cell claims may be amalgamated or reduced. Mineral claims can also be brought to lease: all claims are administered using the online Mineral Titles Online (MTO) at BC MEMPR.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

A network of logging roads and rough drill trails extend to most areas on the Property (Figure 4-3). Vehicle access to the Property is via the Chemainus River Logging Trunk Road (MacMillan Bloedel) for 12 km from Highway No. 1 at Chemainus. From the Chemainus River Road, the Property is accessed by a network of secondary logging and forestry roads, at Mile 10, Mile 12 and C-7 to the power line service road to reach the different parts of the claim group. The B.C. Hydro Right of Way (a cleared power line right-of-way) cuts across the Property (northwest to southeast). Although these roads provide access, they go through rough terrain and steep grades. The northern and northeastern sections of the Property in particular are difficult because the terrain is steep and broken by numerous gullies: access to these areas is limited to an existing grid between the access roads. The Trans Canada Highway (Highway No. 1) provides access to these roads from Chemainus and Victoria. This route also provides the best access for heavy equipment to the Property.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in the Duncan – Port Alberni area is a typical continental climate with moderating influences of the Pacific air throughout the year. The area lies within a rain shadow leeward of the coastal mountains. In summer there is intense surface heating and convective showers, and in the winter there are frequent outbreaks of Arctic air. The mean annual temperature and precipitation varies to some extent within the region, depending on the location's elevation and proximity to salt water. At sea level snow fall is infrequent, although it increases with elevation. The January mean temperatures are also moderated with an average temperature of 2.7°C (37˚F). Duncan has a July mean maximum of 25.2°C (77.4˚F) and a July mean minimum of 11.6°C (52.9˚F). However, precipitation (with the most falling between October and March) varies from 96.1 cm (37.85 in) in Cowichan Bay, 109.2 cm (41.04 in) in Duncan, and 117.6 cm (46.28 in) in Chemainus. Vegetation is dominated by dense mixed forest of pine, spruce, cedar, alder, poplar and local low lying swamps and marshes.

5.3 Physiography

The Property straddles the southern flank of the Coronation Mountains which include both Mount Brenton and Mount Hall. Total relief on the Property is on the order of 1,000 metres ranging from 200 m above sea level ("ASL") near the Chemainus River at the southeast end of the claims to about 1,200 m near the top of Mount Brenton and on the high hills to the northwest. The elevation on the Property increases towards the northwest and decreases to its lowest point in the southeast at 174 m. The topography is gentle to steep where creeks have deeply incised the terrain. Outcrop is abundant along creek valleys and roads, but in general there exists extensive thick deposits of glacial overburden and little outcrop. The entire Property lies in a heavily forested area, although there has been extensive logging activity for the past 40 years and most of the tree cover is second or even third growth. Much of the Property has been logged by clear-cutting methods over the past 40 years with present vegetation consisting of secondary growths of spruce, balsam, fir and cedar with thick undergrowth cover (Archibald, 1999; Peatfield and Walker, 1994; Roscoe, 1988).

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The Property, located between Victoria (population 325,000) and Nanaimo (population 78,700), lies within the southern part of Vancouver Island which also supports most of the population base of the island. Services include hospital, medical and dental facilities, pharmacy, restaurants, grocery stores, hotels, service stations and major automobile dealerships, small airports, banks, building supply centers and other small businesses. The regional government of the Cowichan Valley Regional District (includes the towns of Cowichan (population 2,830), Ladysmith (population 8,000) and the City of Duncan (population 5,500)), Chemainus, and Nanaimo support the service needs of the local communities.

A British Columbia hydro line crosses the Lara Property and is a source of power for any development on the Property (Peatfield and Walker, 1994). The Myra Falls Operating Facility, the milling site for the Buttle Lake/Myra Falls mine (operated by NVI, a subsidiary of Breakwater Inc.) is a potential facility for the processing of future ore of the Lara mine and is located 140 km due north (300 km by road) of the centre of the Lara Property (Roberts, 2007).

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The original claims on the Lara Property were staked by Laramide Resources Inc. in 1981. The original Lara Property encompassed the Coronation Zone, Coronation Extension, Randy North and the “262” mineralized zones (*see* Figure 9-1). The Property boundaries were expanded in 1992 when Laramide acquired claims within the northwest and northeast blocks of Chemainus claims from Falconbridge. The new group of claims includes the northernmost mineralized zones; Anita, Silver Creek, “126” and Sharon zones (*see* Figure 9-1). The Chemainus Property option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide executed in June 1992 resulted in the addition of approximately 3,725 ha. Exploration of the two properties prior to their amalgamation was carried out separately with different operators, the Chemainus Property having the longer history of exploration work. Several operators were involved in the exploration of these properties. For clarity, the historic group names will be retained for much of this report: the Lara Property, makes up the central portion of the final Property boundary comprising mostly of mineral legacy claims (Figure 4–3) and the Chemainus Property is made up of mineral cell claims to the northeast and west.

Abermin Resources Ltd. carried out the exploration programs after the first claims on the Lara Property were staked in 1981. Minnova Inc. purchased the Abermin interests in 1988 and took over as operator of the exploration programs. Nucanolan Resources Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Laramide in 1998 to conduct exploration programs on the Lara Property.

Interest in the area of the Chemainus Property, in particular west of the Chemainus River began when rights to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant were surrendered back to the Crown and became available for staking. In 1903, an adit was excavated near a copper showing in the area of the Sharon Zone – it was dominated by pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. In 1915, a 50-foot shaft was sunk near the Anita Zone and revealed a chalcopyrite-bearing pyrrhotite lens in schist. In the 1960’s, exploration accelerated with increasing number of geological mapping and geophysical surveys: Cominco working in the west and Imperial Oil Resources working in the east. The subsequent operators and their interests in the properties are outlined in Tables 6–1 and 6–2.

Table 6–1. Summary of property ownership on the original Lara Property (Archibald, 1999; Laramide, 2007).

Year	Company	Property
1981	Laramide	Laramide staked claims for Lara Property [Coronation Trend area] south and east of Chemainus Property
1982-88	Abermin	Abermin [originally Aberford Resources] entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Laramide
1987	Abermin	The Lara Property is owned 65% by Abermin Corporation and 35% by Laramide: Abermin is the operator
1988-91	Minnova	Minnova Inc. purchased Abermin's interest (65% ownership in 1988) and acquired exclusive exploration rights to the Lara Property
1992	Falconbridge	Chemainus Property option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was finalized; work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge
1998	Nucanolan	Nucanolan Resources Ltd. under option to Laramide becomes operator of Lara Property exploration programs with the right to earn 50% interest in the Property in consideration of an annual payment and exploration of development work
2006	Laramide	Laramide acquired 8 mineral claims, from Bluerock, for $125,000 and a 1% NSR to be held by Bluerock

Table 6–2. Summary of property ownership on the original Chemainus Property (Stewart, 1991).

Year	Company	Property
1966-67	Cominco Ltd.	base metal rights were optioned from Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas Limited (controlled E&N Railway Land grant).
1976	Imperial Oil Ltd	staked mineral claims on the southern flank of Mt. Brenton and Silver Creek Zone area as Brent and Holyoak claims
1977-83	Esso Minerals	original Chemainus Property [Chemainus NW and NE blocks] includes Anita, Randy, Silver Creek, 126 and Sharon zones
1983	Esso Minerals	conducted exploration program for Kidd Creek Mines
1984	Kidd Creek	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd entered into a Joint venture agreement with Esso
1989	Falconbridge	Falconbridge purchased Esso's interest
1992	Falconbridge	Chemainus Property option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was finalized; work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge

6.1 Exploration History

Exploration and prospecting on Vancouver Island began in 1862 with small-scale placer gold mining on China Creek near Port Alberni. By the 1890s more gold mining took place along the Alberni Inlet at China Creek and Mineral Creek and several gold veins were found. Exploration for gold continued over the years with peaks in 1930s and 1960s (Massey and Friday 1989). In 1865, the John Buttle expedition was the first to explore the Buttle Lake area (Chong, 2005); and the Price Ellison Expedition arrived in 1910. The Strathcona Park Act was legislated in 1911 and the first claims in the Buttle Lake area were staked on 1918. Further south, the first claim to be staked in the Big Sicker Mountain area was in 1895 (MINFILE, 1997); the Lenora and Tyee mines were discovered in 1897 and production began in 1898 and lasted until 1909. The Tyee, Lenora and Richard deposits of the Mt. Sicker mine were eventually amalgamated into the Twin J mine which operated intermittently between 1942 and 1952.

Following the discovery of the HW polymetallic massive sulphide orebody at Buttle Lake (1979), nearly all areas of Sicker Group outcrop in the Alberni-Nanaimo Lakes and the Duncan area have been staked. Polymetallic massive sulphide deposits have been a major target within the Sicker Group since the development of the Myra Falls mine at Buttle Lake (1960's), and extensive drilling has occurred since then. Deposits associated with felsic volcanic rocks continue to be discovered within the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Cowichan uplift (Massey and Friday 1989).

Table 6–3. Exploration history of the Lara Property (Archibald, 1999; Peatfield and Walker, 1994).

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
1981-83	Abermin	Geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys and backhoe trenching
1984	Abermin	12 diamond drill holes, 1,346 metres; backhoe trenching. Discovery of Coronation Zone - intersected true thickness of 7.95 m of 0.68% Cu, 0.45% Pb, 3.01% Zn, 67.54 g/t Ag, 3.46 g/t Au;
1985	Abermin	61 diamond drill holes, 7,437 m Discovery of Coronation Extension - intersected over 3.08 m of 1.16% Cu, 2.53% Pb, 9.22% Zn, 8.6 g/t Ag, 0.213 oz/Au
1986	Abermin	Discovery of Randy north - over a true width of 3.51 metres returned 3.04% Cu, 43.01% Zn, 8.3% Pb, 513.6 g/t Ag, 24.58 g/t Au 75 Diamond drill holes, 11,339 m; Mineralogical testing by CANMET
1987	Abermin	Delineate Coronation Trend, Randy North Zone 83 Diamond drill holes, 15,038 m Metallurgical testing by Coastech Research Inc
1988	Minnova	1988-91, Minnova under option for exclusive exploration rights to Lara Property Underground exploration program Diamond drilling (surface included); Metallurgical testing from Coronation Trend Trenching (770 m of ramping and drifting in Coronation Zone)
1989	Minnova	Exploration program to delineate extent of Coronation Trend, geological work, lithological sampling, line-cutting, geophysical surveys (EM and IP) 43 Diamond drill holes, 10,328 m; Reclamation and closure plan prepared
1990	Minnova	Exploration program by Minnova, focussed on the 262 Felsic volcanic rocks which define the structural hangingwall to the Coronation Trend 49 Diamond drill holes, 11,167 m
1992	Falconbridge	option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was completed (executed); work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge
1998	Nucanolan	Coronation Trend area, exploration program with 12 drill holes (2,559 m)

Exploration work includes geophysical work, geochemistry and geological mapping (and prospecting), as well as diamond drilling. The geophysical surveys were determined to be mostly ineffective due to terrain conditions, low chargeability contrast of the rock units and poor conductivity of the zinc-rich massive sulphides (Wells and Kapusta, 1990). However, magnetometer and VLF-electromagnetic surveys were useful in delineating zones along strike of conductivity of the sulphide mineralization for locating drilling locations (Archibald, 1999). Geochemical data tends to be inconclusive due to the thick overburden cover in many areas; some degree of oxidation and weathering; and a lack of corroboration by visual identification or drilling as to the continuity of the underlying sulphide zones (Wells and Kapusta, 1990). Drilling was the most effective exploration tool for the Lara project area primarily due to these accessibility and challenges to interpreting the geophysical data in the area (Peatfield and Walker, 1994).

Table 6–4. Exploration history of the Chemainus Property (Archibald, 1999; Stewart, 1991).

Year	Company	Exploration Activity
1903	unknown	Sharon "copper" Zone was discovered (Sharon Copper Mine Limited 1963)
1915	unknown	Anita occurrence discovery and 50-foot shaft excavated
1966-67	Cominco	Geological mapping and IP survey on claims in the northwest
1977-83	Esso	Covers Anita, Randy North, Silver Creek, 126 and Sharon zones. Exploration program included airborne EM survey, Genie-EM survey, drilling, soil sampling
1984	Kidd Creek	Joint Venture Esso Minerals and Kidd Creek: geophysical surveys
1985-90	Falconbridge	Falconbridge operated geophysical (IP, VLF, Magnetic) surveys; drilling in 1988 and onwards; Property purchased by Falconbridge from Esso
1990	Falconbridge	Drilling, testing anomalies, VLF and EM
1992	Falconbridge	option agreement between Falconbridge and Laramide was completed; work done on Property by Minnova under option with Falconbridge

6.1.1 Underground Exploration

In 1988, an underground exploration program tested the continuity of the Coronation Zone, evaluated rock conditions for mining cost estimates and provided a bulk sample for metallurgical tests (*see* Section 16.0). The program included ramping (from the footwall side) and crosscutting to access the high-grade mineralized zone and was followed by geological mapping (1:100 and 1:50 scales) and sampling (muck; test hole, diamond drilling (NQ size) and chip-channel) (Harris, 1988).

The results of the program confirm the presence of several potentially economic, continuous pods of zinc and gold rich mineralization along the Coronation Trend. Zinc and gold provide the gross metal value of the deposit with lesser silver, copper and lead. The dominant mineralization style is not massive, but consists of a structurally complicated mixture of sulphide bands, laminae, stringers and isolated massive pods in a siliceous, somewhat fragmental rhyolitic host rock. Reverse and normal faulting has juxtaposed the differing mineralization modes within this zone. Remobilization of primary sulphide into new modes of occurrence appears to determine the final morphology of the deposit. The presence of gold and silver not tied to any particular mineralization type or host rock also indicates secondary mineralization.

The underground mapping program delineated four major structural-mineralogical domains in the Coronation Zone that differ with respect to grade, structural setting, mineralization styles and implications for future mine design. The eastern section showed the discontinuous and poddy character of the high-grade mineralization and therefore the disadvantages to widely spaced drilling. This complex high-grade mineralized and multi-directionally faulted zone transitions to a thinner structurally simpler low- to medium-grade section to the west. The mineralization was a mixed sequence of banded, to poddy semi-massive material containing impersistent boudinaged pods and bands of massive pyrite. The western section contained mineralization that approached significant grades and widths. It consisted mainly of pyrite (85%) with locally enriched sphalerite and chalcopyrite banded and brecciated zones. The entire zone was strongly sericitized and appeared shattered and brecciated (Harris, 1988).

6.2 Historical Drilling

Drilling primarily focused on delineating the mineralization extent of the Coronation Trend. A total of 490 diamond drill holes, totalling ~101,686 metres, have been reported as completed on the Property (Table 6-5). Twenty-four (24) of these drill holes, totalling 473.20 m, were completed from underground by Minnova (Peatfield and Walker, 1994). The most recent drilling was by Nucanolan, who in 1998 completed 12 drill holes totalling 2,559 m (Archibald, 1999). **There has been no diamond drilling on the Property since 1998**.

Table 6–5. Summary of historical drilling programs on Lara Property.

Company	No. of Holes	Length (m)
Abermin		
1984	12	1,346
1985	61	7,437
1986	75	11,339
1987	83	15,038
Minnova		
1988	24	473
1989	43	10,328
1990	49	11,123
Falconbridge		
1977 to 1990	131	42,043
Nucanolan		
1998	12	2,559
Total:	**490**	**101,686**

6.3 Historical Resource Estimates

The historical estimates of resources were calculated by several operators and consultants. They were determined on the basis of best intersections from diamond drill core and using various cut-off grades and values (Table 6-6).

CCIC considers all of the historical resource estimates to be non-compliant with National Instrument 43-101 standards and as such they should not be relied upon.

The inventory files of the British Columbia government (MINFILE 092B 129) report the Lara Deposit as 528,839 tonnes grading 5.87% Zn, 1.22% Pb, 1.01% Cu, 100.09 g/t Ag and 4.73 g/t Au which has a reported source of the "George Cross News Letter No. 188, September 29, 1992".

Table 6–6. Historical resource estimates for the Lara Deposit in the Coronation Trend.

DATE	COMPANY	RESOURCE ESTIMATE
1986	Abermin	Reserves to the end of 1986: estimated at 837,332 tonnes, grading 0.61% Cu, 3.59% Zn, 0.81% Pb, 3.26 g/t Au (0.085 opt Au), 89.49 g/t Ag (2.61 opt Ag) (Bailes et al., 1987)
1988	Abermin	Probable Reserve: 199,000 tons grading 0.72% Cu, 0.89% Pb, 4.68% Zn, 2.90 opt Ag and 0.110 opt Au. Possible Reserve : 272,000 tons grading 0.75% Cu, 0.95% Pb, 4.15% Zn, 2.17 opt Ag and 0.10 opt Au. Reserves estimated using $US80 cut-off grade, minimum width of 2m and average thickness of 3 m (Roscoe and Postle, 1988)
1989	Minnova	Reported 324,100 tonnes grading 0.91% Cu, 6.01% Zn, 1.26% Pb, 111.07 g/t Ag and 4.70 g/t Au Resource estimated using cut-off of $50 NSR over 2.0 metre (NSR = $101.67 per tonne) (Wells and Kapusta, 1990a)
1997	Laramide	Resource: 580,000 tons averaging 1.01% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 5.87% Zn, 2.92 opt Ag, 0.138 opt Au averaging 8.3 feet thick (Nucanolan, 1998 ; Peatfield and Walker, 1994)
1998	Nucanolan	Resource: 583,000 tons averaging 1.01% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 5.87% Zn, 2.92 opt Ag and 0.138 opt Au over an average thickness of 8.3 feet (Archibald, 1999; Nucanolan Resources Ltd., 1998)

6.4 Historical Production

To the best of the authors' knowledge that has not been any historical production on the Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

Vancouver Island lies wholly within the Insular Superterrane of the Canadian Cordillera that makes up one of the five tectonic belts produced by the collisions and accretions along the Canadian northwest edge of North America (Lithoprobe, 2007). The island is dominated by rocks of the Wrangellia Terrane, that consist of three volcano-sedimentary cycles: the oldest volcanic cycle is made up of the volcanic rocks of the Upper Palaeozoic Sicker Group which are conformably overlain by the limestone rocks of the Buttle Lake Group; the second cycle is made up of the tholeiitic volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group which are overlain by the limestone of the Quatsino Formation; and the third cycle is made up of the volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group (Figure 7–1). These cycles have been intruded by mafic sills of the Mount Hall Gabbro (coeval with the overlying Karmutsen Formation) and subsequently intruded by various granodioritic stocks. The sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Nanaimo Group unconformabley overlie these older sequences (Massey, 1992).

Regional-scale warping of the Vancouver Island rocks produced the 3 major geanticlinal uplifts cored by Sicker Group rocks, including the Cowichan (Horne Lake – Cowichan), Buttle and Nanoose uplifts. The oldest rocks of Wrangellia lie at the top of an imbricated stack of northeast-dipping thrust sheets and are Late Silurian to Early Permian arc sequences (Green, Scoates and Weis, 2005). The Sicker and Buttle Lake groups, the main target for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, are primarily exposed in the Cowichan Lake area, at the southeastern extent of the Cowichan uplift (BCMEMPR, 2007a) (Figure 7–2).

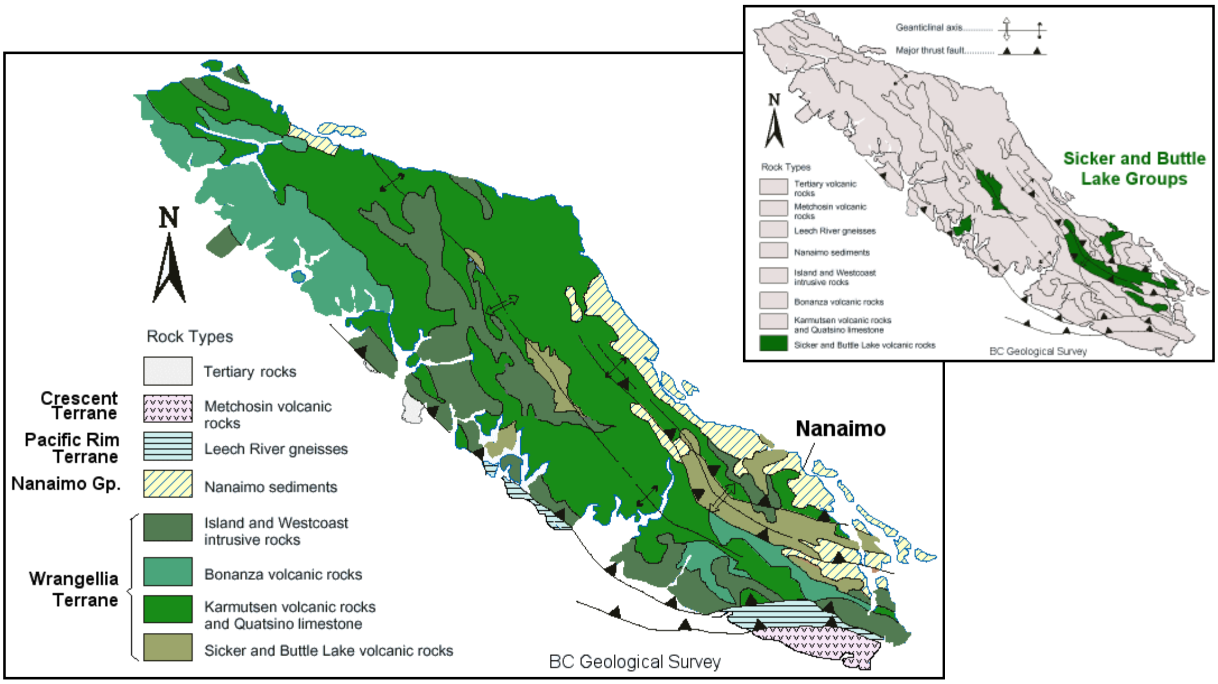

Figure 7–1. Geology of Vancouver Island showing major geological features, structures and components of the Insular Superterrane of the Wrangellia Terrane (after Earle, 2004).

Vancouver Island has undergone at least six periods of deformation (Massey and Friday, 1987) giving rise to a broad antiform structure with a west-northwesterly axis, with younger units towards the west and plunging from 5° to 15° to the west-northwest to east-southeast. The schistosity and cleavage is moderate to steeply dipping to the northeast. Large-scale west to northwesterly trending thrust faults cut the Cowichan-Horne Lake uplift into multiple slices (Figure 7–2). These in turn these are transected by northeast trending block faults. The over-thrusting of these faults pushed the older units up over the younger. Two major fault zones are recognized. The Cameron River fault runs southeast along the Cameron River valley, and joins the Fulford fault. The Fulford fault is a regional west-northwest trending fault that dips at about 47° and crosscuts bedding in the volcanic rocks (McLaughlin Ridge Formation) at a shallow angle The thrusts (where exposed) are high-angle reverse faults which dip between 45° and 90° to the east or northeast, generally place older rocks over younger and become listric at mid-crustal depths. The metamorphic grade in the area is generally low, but increases with the age and structural position of the rocks (Massey and Friday, 1989; MINFILE, 1990a).

The surficial geology and stratigraphy of the southern Vancouver Island have been studied in the area, and the glacial events established by Blyth and Rutter (1993). The surficial geology of area is characterized by glaciomarine drift, beach materials, till and/or glaciofluvial/fluvial sand and gravel in the low-lying (200-300 metres) coastal areas. Higher elevations (from 600 to 900 m ASL) are covered by till or colluviated till, glaciofluvial sand and gravel and more recent colluvium. Diamicton deposits are found in low-lying areas of Ladysmith (up to 12 m of massive, indurated and clay-rich). Chemainus is draped by 1 to 2 metres of silty diamicton directly on bedrock or over silty clay unit and in upland areas overlying glaciofluvial sand and gravel. Sand and gravel deposits are found west of Victoria and in the Chemainus area, throughout the lower and upper Cowichan Valley (area east of Cowichan Lake). Convoluted, interbedded sand, gravel and diamicton combined with pitted, kame and kettle topography occurs just south of Duncan. Economic aggregate deposits have been established at Metchosin, Lanford, Goldstream, Duncan and parts of the Cowichan Valley. The mountainous inland areas appear to have been completely covered by ice. Surficial materials consist of colluviated diamicton over bedrock. Exposures of well-indurated clay-rich diamicton or sandy diamicton are sometimes found in valley basins. These diamictons are usually overlain by recent fluvial sands, gravels and lacustrine silts and clays.

7.2 District Geology

The Sicker Group is a package of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks that forms the exposed basement on Vancouver Island (Massey 1992). The Kuroko-type exhalite massive sulphide deposits (zoned and strata-bound) occur in this group of rocks with the largest ore deposits located in the Lynx and Myra properties and adjacent mineral showings at Buttle Lake. The mineralization is related to the rhyolitic or rhyodacitic volcanic rocks of the Myra Formation and its equivalent in the lower section of McLaughlin Ridge of the Lara Property area. The significant rock types are rhyolite and mixed breccias, quartz porphyries and fine-grained rhyolite (Massey and Friday, 1989).

The rocks of the Sicker Group comprise a bimodal assemblage of felsic and mafic metavolcanic rocks which range from fine tuffs to coarse fragmentals along with massive flows and apparently intrusive rocks, interbedded, cherty to argillaceous and sulphidic sediment horizons are a minor but significant component of the stratigraphy. Mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks are intimately interlayered with felsic units and intermixed as heterolithic clasts. Mafic rocks dominate an upper volcanic package which is variably hematitic (purple and green) and contains beds and lenses of jasper, green to grey chert and carbonaceous black chert and argillite. This upper sequence flanks the felsic-rich stratigraphy near both sides of the Property and is capped, at least in places, by the thickest and richest lenses of iron formation known in the Sicker Group. The iron formation includes jasper, grey chert and massive magnetite and is locally anomalous in gold and base metals (Peatfield and Walker, 1994; Massey et al., 2005a).

The metamorphic grade in the area is generally low, but increases with the age and structural position of the rocks. The sediments of the Sicker Group rocks are unmetamorphosed except in areas of intense shearing where chlorite and sericite have developed along foliation planes. The Sicker Group volcanic rocks show the effects of greenschist metamorphism. Intermediate to mafic rocks have chloritic schistose matrices with epidote alteration of feldspars and uralitization of pyroxenes. Granodiorite stocks and plutons only show sporadic development of contact metamorphic aureoles around their perimeters (Massey and Friday 1989).

The Sicker Group rocks have been affected by several intrusive events: Tyee intrusions are the oldest and emplaced concurrently with deposition and extrusion of the Myra Formation. Diabase and gabbro are younger than Tyee Intrusions and were injected as dikes and sills probably in conjunction with extrusions of the Karmutsen basalt Island intrusions are result of Early Jurassic plutonism and formed elongate bodies of granodiorite, diorite and minor agmatite in Sicker Group and younger rocks (Massey and Friday, 1988).

The Sicker Group volcanic rocks are overlain by the sedimentary rocks of the Buttle Lake Group. The rocks can be found in fault contact with the lower volcanic units of the Sicker Group or more commonly in unconformable contact with the volcanic rocks. The Buttle Lake Group is dominated by epiclastic and limestone sedimentary package. The base is made up of a sequence of radiolarian ribbon cherts, laminated cherts and cherty tuffs within thin argillite interbeds that pass upwards into sandstone-siltstone-argillite intercalations of the Fourth Lake Formation. Minor though significant volcanic rocks are found interbedded with the sediments on the northeast limb of the Cowichan uplift. On the north slopes of Coronation Mountain, the rocks comprise hornfelsed, amygdaloidal diabasic flows and interbedded cherty tuffs and sediments. The Fourth Lake Formation is overlain by the Mount Mark Formation which is composed of massive and laminated crinoidal calcarenites with chert and argillite interbeds. However, this unit is absent north of the Cowichan River, where the Fourth Lake Formation is unconformabley overlain by the Nanaimo Group sediments. The Fourth Lake Formation is intruded by the thick mafic sills and dikes of the Mount Hall Gabbro. The intrusions are coeval with the Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group that overlies the Buttle Group sedimentary rocks. The Mount Hall Gabbro rocks are characterized by medium- to coarse-grained diabase, gabbro and leucogabbro with minor diorite and glomeroporphyritic feldspar gabbro (Massey, 1992).

7.3 Local Geology

The Lara Property area is underlain primarily by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, the uppermost unit of the Sicker Group which has been thrust over the younger rocks of the Fourth Lake Formation and the Nanaimo Group by the Fulford fault; this is referred to as the Cowichan Uplift. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation, which hosts the VMS deposits, consists of northerly dipping, west-northwest striking rhyolitic to andesitic rocks. Bedding generally dips steeply at 60° to 75° north, although dips of between 30° and 45° north are common (MINFILE, 1990a; Massey et al. 2005a). The principal stratigraphic units of the Eastern Belt of the Cowichan Uplift are presented in Table 7–1 and Figure 7–2 (Massey, 1992).

The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is a sequence of volcaniclastic sediments dominated by thickly bedded, massive tuffites and lithic tuffites with interbedded laminated tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and argillite. Associated breccias and lapilli tuffs are usually heterolithic and include aphyric and porphyritic (feldspar, pyroxene, hornblende) lithologies, commonly mafic to intermediate in composition; felsic tuffs are rare.

In the region east (Duncan area) of the Lara Property, the tuffaceous sediments thin out and the strata is dominated by volcanic rocks with only minor tuffaceous sediments. The volcanic rocks are predominantly intermediate to felsic pyroclastics, commonly feldspar-crystal lapilli tuffs and heterolithic lapilli tuffs and breccias. A thick package of quartz- crystal, quartz-feldspar-crystal and fine dust tuffs is developed in the Chipman Creek-Mount Sicker area and is host to the massive sulphides. This package thins to the west where it interfingers with andesitic lapilli tuffs and breccias. It appears to be stratigraphically high within the formation. A distinctive maroon schistose heterolithic breccia and lapilli tuff forms the uppermost unit within the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and is seen in the southern claims of the Lara Property.

Table 7–1 Stratigraphy of the Buttle Lake and Sicker Groups underlying the Lara Property area (after Massey 1992).

Formation	Type
Buttle Lake Group	Sedimentary rocks
St. Mary's Formation	Sandstone, conglomerate
Mount Mark Formation	Massive and laminated crinoidal calcarenites, chert and argillite interbeds
Fourth Lake Formation	Cherts grade into tuffs, argillite to turbiditic sandstone, siltstone, argillite
Sicker Group	Volcanic rocks
McLaughlin Ridge Formation	Heterogeneous sequence of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and volcaniclastic sediments
Nitinat Formation	Pyroxene-feldspar-porphyritic basalt and basaltic andesite rocks
Duck Lake Formation	Pillowed, amygdaloidal basalts with minor chert and cherty tuffs

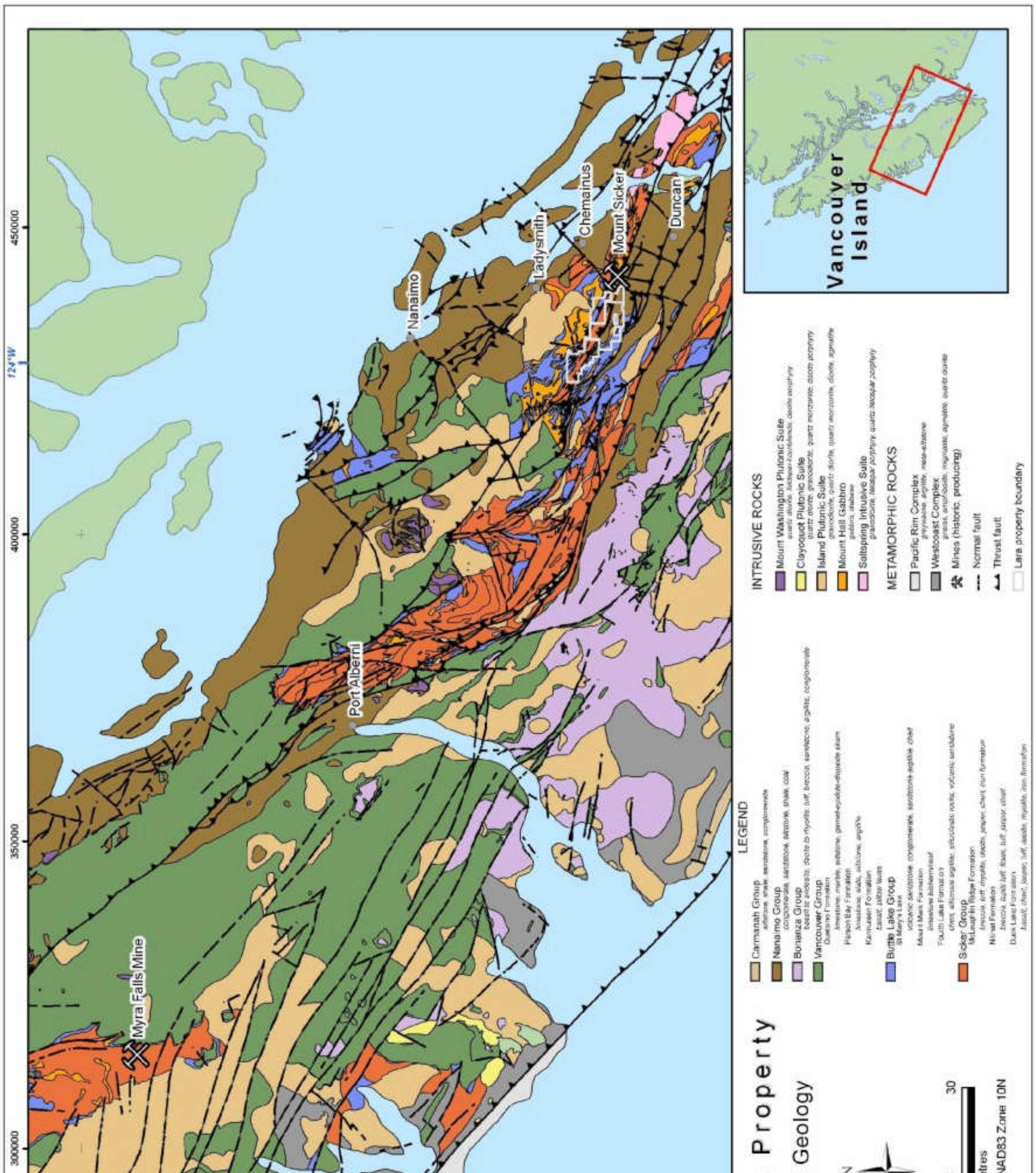

Figure 7–2 Regional geology of the south central portion of Vancouver Island, British Columbia (after Massey et al. 2005a).

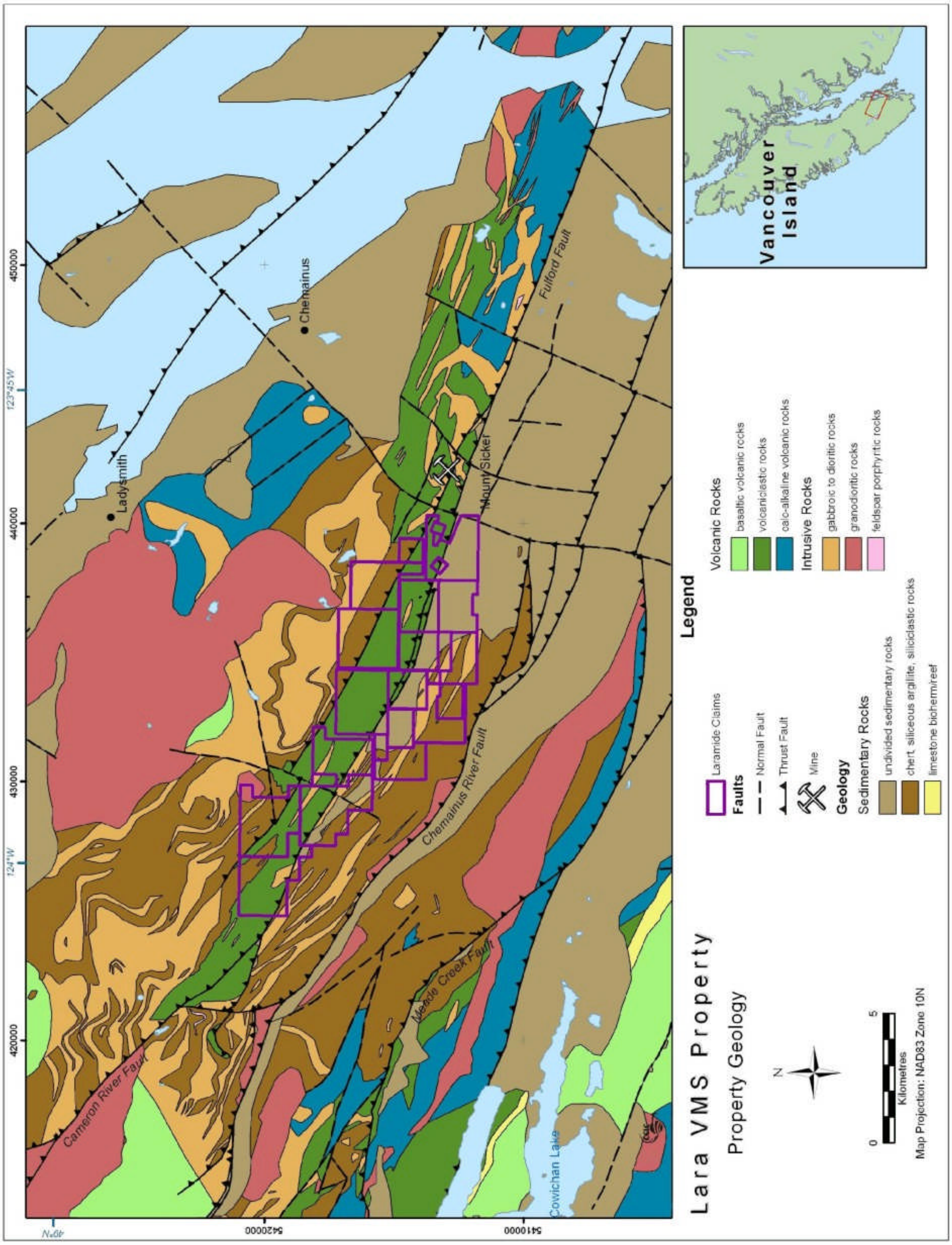

Figure 7–3. Bedrock geology underlying the Lara Property (south Vancouver Island, B.C.) after Massey et al. 2005a.

The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is correlative to the Myra Formation of the Buttle Lake uplift (Massey and Friday, 1989; Massey, 1992). The unit is 450 metres thick and its components have been subdivided into four discrete structural packages which are believed to be fault bounded. A number of quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes that are coeval with the felsic volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. Each volcanic series is referred to as a member. The members are separated by "break" sequences which are dominated by near vertical mafic intrusions emplaced along faults. All four member sequences host polymetallic mineralization (Roscoe, 1988).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

8.1 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide

Franklin et. al. (2005) defined volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits as stratabound accumulations of sulphide minerals that precipitated at or near the sea floor. All VMS deposits occur in terrains dominated by volcanic rocks, although individual deposits may be hosted by volcanic or sedimentary rocks that form part of the overall volcanic complex (Franklin, 1996). VMS deposits primarily occur in subaqueous, rift related environments (i.e. oceanic, fore-arc, back-arc, continental margins or continental) and hosted by bi-modal mafic-felsic successions, where the felsic volcanic rocks have specific geochemical characteristics and are referred to as FI, FII, FIII, and FIV (Hart et. al., 2004) based on the REE classification scheme of Lesher et al. (1986).

A typical VMS deposit (Figure 8–1) consists of a concordant synvolcanic lens or body of massive sulphides that stratigraphically overlies a cross cutting, discordant zone of intense alteration and stockwork veining. The discordant alteration and stockwork-veining zone is interpreted to be the channel-way or conduit for hydrothermal fluids that precipitated massive sulphides at or near the seafloor. A heat source, such as a subvolcanic intrusion is required to induce the water-rock reactions that result in metal leaching from the surrounding rocks and create the hydrothermal convection system (Höy, 1991; Franklin et. al., 2005).

The massive sulphide body is generally in sharp contact with the overlying sedimentary or volcanic stratigraphy (hangingwall stratigraphy), while the massive sulphide body may be in sharp or gradational contact with the underlying stringer and alteration zone (footwall stratigraphy) (Höy, 1991).

Most VMS deposits, including Achaean VMS deposits, are surrounded by alteration zones, which are spatially much larger than the deposits themselves. A number of zones of alteration are commonly recognized; the footwall alteration pipe, alteration within the ore zone, a large semi-conformable zone beneath the ore zone and alteration of the hanging wall. Figure 8–1 is a synthesis of alteration zones associated with Zn-Cu-Pb (minor Au, Ag) deposits that formed in bimodal mafic-felsic volcanic sequences. The core of the alteration pipe can be up to 2 km in diameter and is reflected mineralogically by a strong chloritic core surrounded by sericitic and chloritic alteration. Chemically, the alteration pipe zone in Figure 8–1 is represented by additions of Si, K, Mg and Fe and depletions in Ca and Na. According to Franklin (1996), alteration zones adjacent to the main alteration pipe are not well defined. He also noted that Na depletions are laterally extensive, but are confined only to a few hundred metres vertically in this type of deposit. Virtually all alteration pipes are characterized by Na depletion and the resulting alkali depletion common to many alteration zones is manifested as abundant aluminosilicate minerals (Franklin 1999; Höy, 1991).

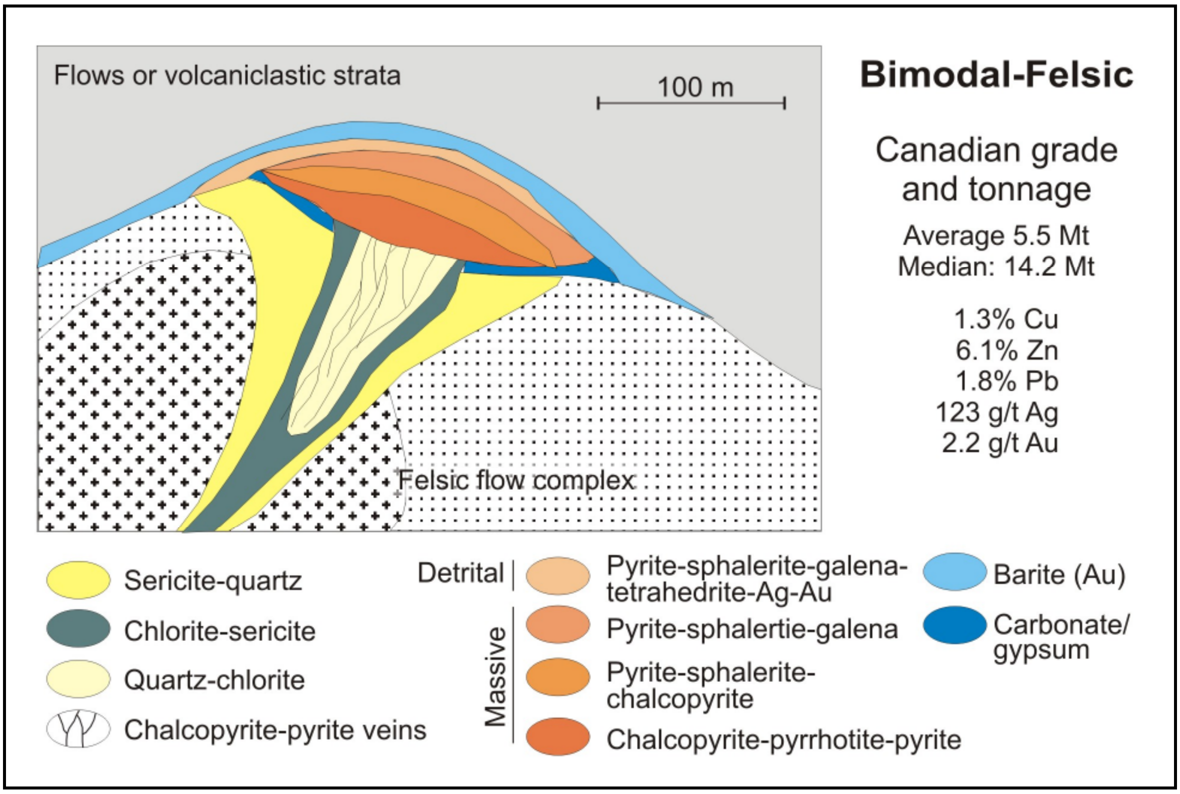

Figure 8–1. Idealized characteristics of a bimodal-felsic VMS deposit (after Galley, et. al., 2007).

The Property has previously been classified as a VMS deposit because of the apparent stratabound nature of the mineralized zone. However, the Property also has affinities to epithermal deposits and the reported conformable nature of the mineralized zone could be due to the development of preferred mineralization along zones of structural weakness. The most common deposit types in the area are porphyry deposits, polymetallic base metal veins and the subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) deposit type. These and other deposit types are described by the British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles (www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/Geolsurv/MetallicMinerals/MineralDepositProfiles/).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The polymetallic, VMS deposits on Vancouver Island are hosted in the structural uplifts of the Palaeozoic Sicker Group: the Myra Falls deposit within the Buttle Lake uplift, while the Lara and Mt. Sicker mine workings are located in the Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift. The felsic volcanic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation (Horne Lake-Cowichan uplift) and the Myra Formation (Buttle Lake uplift) host the deposits of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au within several stratigraphic levels (Crick, 2003; Massey, 1992).

The mineralized zones on the Lara Property were identified from drilling and extrapolating geological units along strike. The interpretive work by various exploration companies involved primarily comparison studies to the Buttle Lake/Myra Falls up strike deposits and the Mt. Sicker deposit down strike (Archibald, 1999). Seven zones, located at various stratigraphic levels were delineated on the Lara Property: Anita, Coronation Trend, Randy North, 262, Silver Creek, 126 and the Sharon zones (from west to east).

The deposit type on the Lara Property is classified as Kuroko-type massive sulphides consisting of volcanic-hosted, stratiform accumulations of copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. The zones are described in Table 9–1 and their locations within Treasury's registered claim boundaries (superimposed on bedrock geology) are illustrated in Figure 9–1.

Table 9–1. Mineralized zones within the Lara Property.

Ore Zone	Discovery	Type of Mineralization	Description
Anita	1915	main	Anita tuff; exhalative
Randy North	1986		pyrite horizon within alteration zone (Na depletion, Zn enrichment
Coronation Trend	1984 and 1985	main	massive sulphide, banded/laminated and stringer facies in altered rhyolite-tuff sequence: hanging wall represents alteration zone (Na depletion, Zn enrichment
Silver Creek			stringer zone in mafic tuff host
262	1989	Sub-parallel	unaltered felsic rocks host semi-massive to massive sulphides at shallow depths; distal exhalite
126	1990		stringer-style mineralization
Sharon Copper	1903		stringer zone in mafic tuff host not within Lara Property

The most important of these zones is the Coronation Trend which is made up of the Coronation Zone, the Coronation Extension and the Hanging Wall deposit. Together the deposits of the Coronation mineralized trend make up most of the reserve and the historic resource calculations of the Lara Property. Of the mineralized zones tested, the Coronation Trend and Anita appear to be on a similar trend; whereas the "262" Zone may be a sub-parallel structure. The Randy North, Silver Creek, "126" and Sharon zones appear to be on a more northerly trend as part of the northern limb of a synclinal structure (Archibald, 1999; Wells and Kapusta, 1990a).

The package of rocks hosting the Lara deposits consists of an andesitic sequence referred to as the "Green volcaniclastic Sequence" overlying rhyolite which hosts to the massive sulphide ore. The rhyolite has been subdivided into two units which are referred to as the "Rhyolite Sequence" and the "Footwall Sequence", the latter underlying the lowermost sulphide sequence. Numerous minor faults occurring in

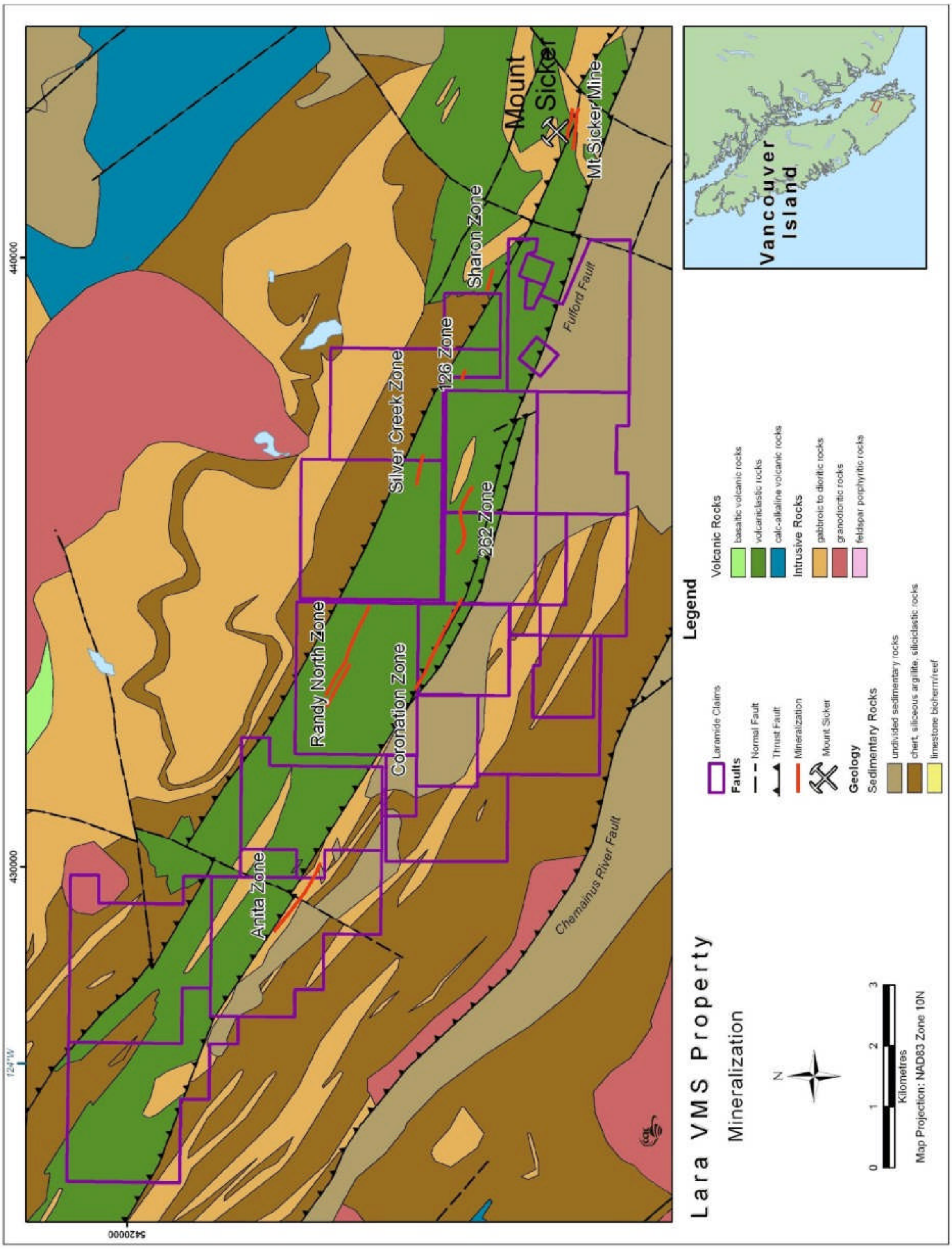

Figure 9–1 Location of mineralized zones within mineral claims of Lara Property, Vancouver Island, BC, Canada.

three or four directions have been observed on the Property resulting in displacement and gaps of the mineralized stratigraphy (MINFILE 1990a; Roscoe and Postle, 1988).

The mineralized zones are characterized by rapid facies changes and abrupt fault displacements. Mineralization that has been discovered above and below the Coronation Trend stratigraphy is likely repeated on the Property either by regional folds or faults.

VMS mineralization on the Property is characterized by hydrothermal alteration of the rhyolite host that is typical of VMS deposits. The mineralized zones are characterized by strong sodium depletion, enrichment in potassium (sericitization) and zinc, silicification and pyritization. The lithogeochemical surveys defined two areas of hydrothermal alteration: the Randy Zone with a strike extent of at least six kilometres where the pyritic cherts are interpreted as a distal exhalite; and the structural hanging wall east of the Coronation Zone (Peatfield and Walker, 1994; Wells and Kapusta, 1990a). The geological reconnaissance work by Nucanolan in 1998 (Archibald, 1999) suggests that the structural controls existing in the area and the alteration mineralization indicate secondary mineralization via hydrothermal processes. The original features of the host sedimentary rock appear to be upgraded or influenced by the cross-cutting fault structures and possibly by the late stage mafic or diorite intrusions.

9.1 Coronation Trend

The Coronation Trend consists of several stratiform massive sulphide lenses within an envelope of banded or laminated sulphides. The Trend is made up of three zones: the original discovery of the Coronation Zone, the Coronation Extension Zone (east and stratigraphically above the Coronation Zone) and the Hanging Wall Zone which consists of stringer mineralization that is also stratigraphically above the Coronation Zone (Roscoe and Postle, 1988). Although classified as massive sulphides, the predominant facies actually consists of bands, laminae and stringers of sulphide minerals in a strongly silicified rhyolite host (intercalated with siliceous and tuffaceous debris). The Coronation sulphide mineralization strikes west-northwest, dips to the northeast at 60° and exhibits variation in thickness from 3 to 16 metres, averaging about 6 metres (Crick, 2003; MINFILE, 1990a). The distribution of mineralization along the Coronation Trend is influenced by a strong linear structural fabric which plunges at a low angle to the east (Roscoe and Postle, 1988).

The Coronation Zone is hosted by the southern Rhyolite Sequence (one of the 4 members of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation) and which consists of coarse grained rhyolite crystal tuff and ash tuff. Black argillite beds and buff coloured mudstones occur at the boundaries of pyritic units and enclose the polymetallic zones. The Footwall Sequence underlying the Member 1 Rhyolite consists of coarse-grained quartz porphyries and feldspar porphyries. These appear to form domal structures which not only controlled palaeotopography and basin configuration but may have played a role in focussing mineralizing fluids. Only a few diamond drill holes have penetrated the Footwall Sequence and these have intersected another similar rhyolite porphyry package which is mineralized and has potential. The Member 1 Rhyolite is in fault contact with the overlying Green Volcaniclastic Sequence consisting of a 250 m thick unit of dacite to andesite fragmental rocks, minor argillite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes (Roscoe and Postle, 1988). The footwall sequence is dominantly quartz porphyritic massive rhyolitic rocks up to 40 m thick (Crick, 2003) and is clearly from a distinct stratigraphic level compared to the above. These rocks are texturally variable but are distinguishable by the presence of abundant large quartz eyes. Feldspar porphyry dykes, rhyolite dykes, rhyolite breccia and mudstone and argillite beds are also present (MINFILE, 1990a).

Mineralogical studies carried out on drill core samples in 1989 (Peatfield and Walker, 1994) show that the mineralogy of the Coronation Trend is complex. The minerals include sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite [$(Cu, Ag, Zn, Fe)_{12}As_4S_{13}$], with small amounts of bornite, rutile and arsenopyrite and locally abundant barite. Tetrahedrite appears to be the preferred host for gold whereas pyrite shows very few included gold grains, but gold and silver are found dispersed in tennantite [$(Cu, Ag, Zn, Fe)_{12}As_4S_{13}$]. Gangue consists mostly of quartz and calcite with lesser amounts of muscovite, feldspar, and barium-bearing feldspar (Peatfield and Walker, 1994; MINFILE, 1990a).

The predominant facies of the Coronation deposits is the banded and laminated facies which consist of sulphide laminae and bands up to a few cm thick in a siliceous host. The host rock varies from a silicified rhyolite to a very fine-grained siliceous mass with various amounts of felsic tuffaceous debris. The mineralization is broadly conformable, however, crosscutting features are common within the conformable zones. Crosscutting mineralization varies from occasional sulphide stringers to well-developed breccia zones with sulphides in the matrix. Sulphides also occur disseminated in the rhyolite host. Primary textures are masked by pronounced cataclastic overprint. Although these features to some extent mask the primary depositional style, the overall stratiform character of the facies is demonstrated by the presence of sedimentary units which enclose and occur within the deposit, and which can be correlated over considerable distances. The banded and laminated facies varies up to 16 metres true thickness. Although not as high grade as the massive sulphide facies, laminated and banded sulphides can achieve significant grade (MINFILE, 1990a). One massive sulphide lens exposed by trenching in the Coronation Zone graded **24.58 g/t Au, 513.6 g/t Ag, 3.04% Cu, 43.01% Zn and 8.30% Pb over 3.51 m**.

9.2 “126” Zone

Diamond drill hole data indicates stringer style mineralization with long intersection of alteration and scattered mineralization at the “126” Zone. This zone consists of chalcopyrite in quartz veins hosted by chloritic volcanic flows/tuffs, which overlie a thick sequence of felsic volcanic rocks (Peatfield and Walker, 1994). Drilling indicates the presence of a gabbro intrusion (Peatfield and Walker, 1994). This zone is located in an area of deep overburden therefore geophysical and geochemical data cannot be interpreted.

9.3 Anita Zone

The Anita Zone encompasses the area of the original Anita showing, where a 50-foot shaft was excavated in 1915. The original Anita showing, which occurs along the Anita Horizon, consists of quartz lenses in schist traceable for at least 60 metres in an easterly direction. The "vein" is up to 4.5 metres wide and carries chalcopyrite and pyrite. The schist zone is a pyritic, sodium-depleted felsic tuff/lapilli (quartz-phyric sericite schist) unit also known as the Anita active tuff. Mineralization occurs in massive sulphides and as pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occurring as sparse veinlets, stringers and as polymetallic bands in barite-enriched pyritic zones known as the Anita Horizon. A major thrust fault occurs immediately north of the Anita active tuff (MINFILE, 1990b; Stewart, 1991).

The best mineralization within the Anita active tuff occurs along the Anita Horizon that is generally located within 15 metres north of the Anita felsic tuff-mafic tuffaceous sediment contact. The horizon can be traced discontinuously along a 3.3 km strike length and is made up of a 1 to 10 metre wide zone of disseminated to massive pyrite in foliation-parallel bands or beds up to 0.5 metres thick with traces to a few percent of associated chalcopyrite and sphalerite (Stewart, 1991).

The western end of the Coronation Zone of the Lara deposit occurs about 1.5 kilometres southeasterly (120°) from the eastern end of the Anita Horizon. The two deposits are almost along strike from each other but significant differences in their settings suggest that the horizons are not identical but significant differences in their settings indicate different positions in stratigraphy. Diamond drilling and geophysical (IP) evidence indicate that there is very little potential for near surface massive sulphide ore body. (MINFILE, 1990b; Stewart, 1991).

9.4 Randy (North) Zone

The Randy Zone is a pyrite horizon that is accompanied by weak base metal concentrations in rhyolite volcaniclastic rocks. There is a very strong alteration trend (sodium depletion) over a 200 metre thickness and it lies down section from a well defined oxide iron formation. The zone consists of 3 to 6 zinc-rich weakly polymetallic horizons over a stratigraphic thickness of about 150 metres. These horizons consist of laminated light brown sphalerite and pyrite with subordinate chalcopyrite and trace tetrahedrite hosted by a strongly schistose quartz-eye rhyolite tuff (sericite-quartz schist). The Randy Zone area is largely underlain by felsic volcanic rocks (MINFILE 1990c). The rhyolite sequence composed predominantly of quart-eye porphyry and feldspar porphyry rhyolite, rhyolite tuffs, and minor lapilli tuff, andesite and argillite. The upper contact of this sequence is marked by an argillite bed underlain by quartz-eye (Roscoe and Postle, 1988).

9.5 Sharon Copper – Silver Creek Trend

The Sharon Copper Zone is a chlorite-pyrite-chalcopyrite stringer zone exposed on surface and in drill core that is hosted in predominantly mafic tuffs approximately 10 m north of a large distinct unit of quartz phyric felsic tuff (coarse quartz eye sericite schist). A large gabbro body apparently truncates the favourable stratigraphy at depth. Most of the original rock textures and structures are obscured by late shearing and extensive faulting. The sulphides are hosted by extremely sheared chlorite-sericite schist, and appear to be concentrated in two 10-metre wide horizons forming the core of an antiform. The sulphides are recrystallized after deformation but appear to have undergone some later shearing. Underground development includes 3 parallel adits 46 metres, 1.5 metres and 11 metres in length.

Similar results occur in the Silver Creek area where drilling and trenching located mineralization near surface that was cut off by a gently dipping gabbro. Drilling to date (1991) has not traced the mineralization below the gabbro (MINFILE 1990c; Stewart, 1991).

9.6 “262” Zone

Drilling in 1990 by Minnova tested the felsic sequence at variable depths over a strike length of 6.5 km. The “262” Zone felsic volcanic rocks host a distal exhalite composed of pyritic cherts, ashes, and thin, copper-rich, semi-massive to massive sulphides and occurs within 40 m of the contact between the felsic and the underlying andesite rocks. The best development of exhalative sulphides, cherts and stringer mineralization is found in shallow, near surface holes. At depth, there is a fine-grained, siliceous felsic ash that is depleted in base metals and hosted in unaltered felsic rocks, suggesting that this zone has limited opportunity for development (Wells and Kapusta, 1991).

10.0 EXPLORATION

Laramide Resources Inc. completed comprehensive data compilation on the Property between January 2006 and June 2007. In addition to this work, Laramide contracted a property-wide heliborne geophysical survey in April 2007 which was completed in late September 2007. Prior to this more recent work by Laramide, the most recent exploration work on the Property was carried out in 1998 by Nucanolan Resources Ltd. while the Property was under option from Laramide. This work focused on the Coronation Trend, and included prospecting, geological mapping, diamond drilling (12 holes totalling 2,559 m), bedrock and stream sediment sampling and limited ground magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys.

10.1 Helicopter-borne Geophysical Survey – 2007

In April 2007, Aeroquest International Ltd. (“Aeroquest”) was contracted to compete a property-wide helicopter-borne geophysical survey. The total survey coverage was 500.1 line kilometres and the survey was completed from September 22 to 26, 2007 (Figure 10-1). Survey flight direction was north-northeast-south-southwest (15º), flight spacing was 100 m and 200 m and the survey comprised a single area (53 km²) made up of 4 adjoining blocks (Figure 10-2).

A summary of the equipment used and the survey results are presented herein; further details are provided in the full report (Aeroquest, 2007).

10.1.1 Heliborne Survey Equipment

The principal geophysical sensor is Aeroquest's exclusive AeroTEM II (Bravo) time domain helicopter electromagnetic system which is employed in conjunction with a high-sensitivity caesium vapour magnetometer. The secondary sensor was Aeroquest's Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system. The AGRS system utilizes four (4) downward looking sodium iodide (NaI) crystals used as the main gamma-ray sensors and one upward looking crystal for monitoring non-geologic sources. Ancillary equipment includes a real-time differential GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, video recorder, and a base station magnetometer. Full-waveform streaming EM data is recorded at 36,000 samples per second. The streaming data comprise the transmitted waveform, and the X component and Z component of the resultant field at the receivers. A secondary acquisition system (RMS) records the ancillary data.

10.1.2 Results

The survey was successful in mapping the magnetic and conductive properties of the geology throughout the survey area. Aeroquest provided some brief interpretation of the results. Treasury is currently reviewing the results through the use of a contract geophysicist.

11.0 DRILLING

Treasury has not conducted any drilling on the Property and any historic drilling is covered in Section 6.0.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Aside from the due diligence sampling completed by CCIC as described in Section 14 and the property-wide heliborne magnetic-electromagnetic-radiometric survey described in Section 10, Treasury has not conducted any exploration programs or drilling on the Property that required extensive sampling.

It is presumed by the authors that all historic sampling was completed in a manner consistent with current industry standard sampling and assaying techniques.

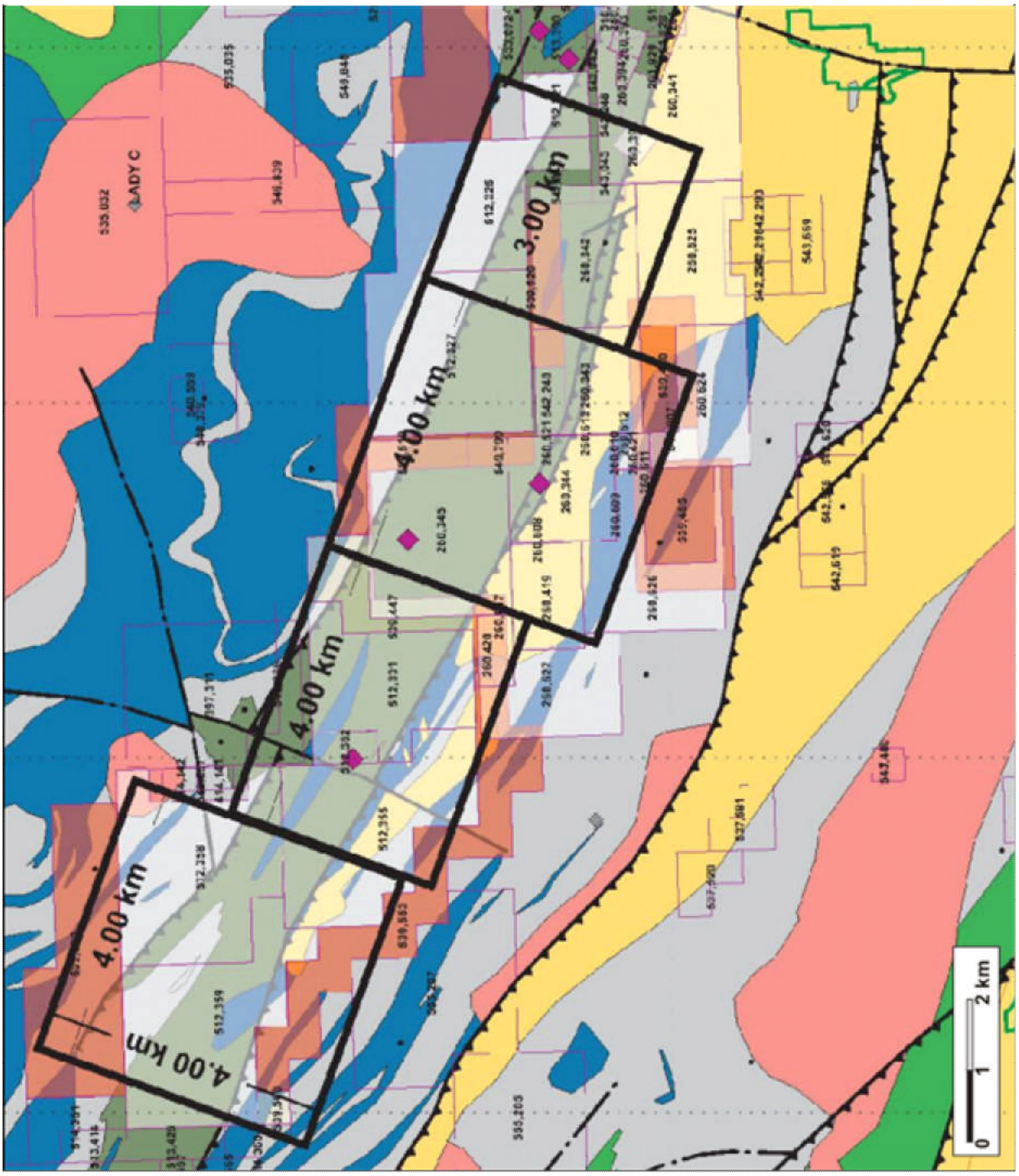

Figure 10-1. Location of the heliborne geophysical survey over the Lara Property, 2007 superimposed on the general geology.

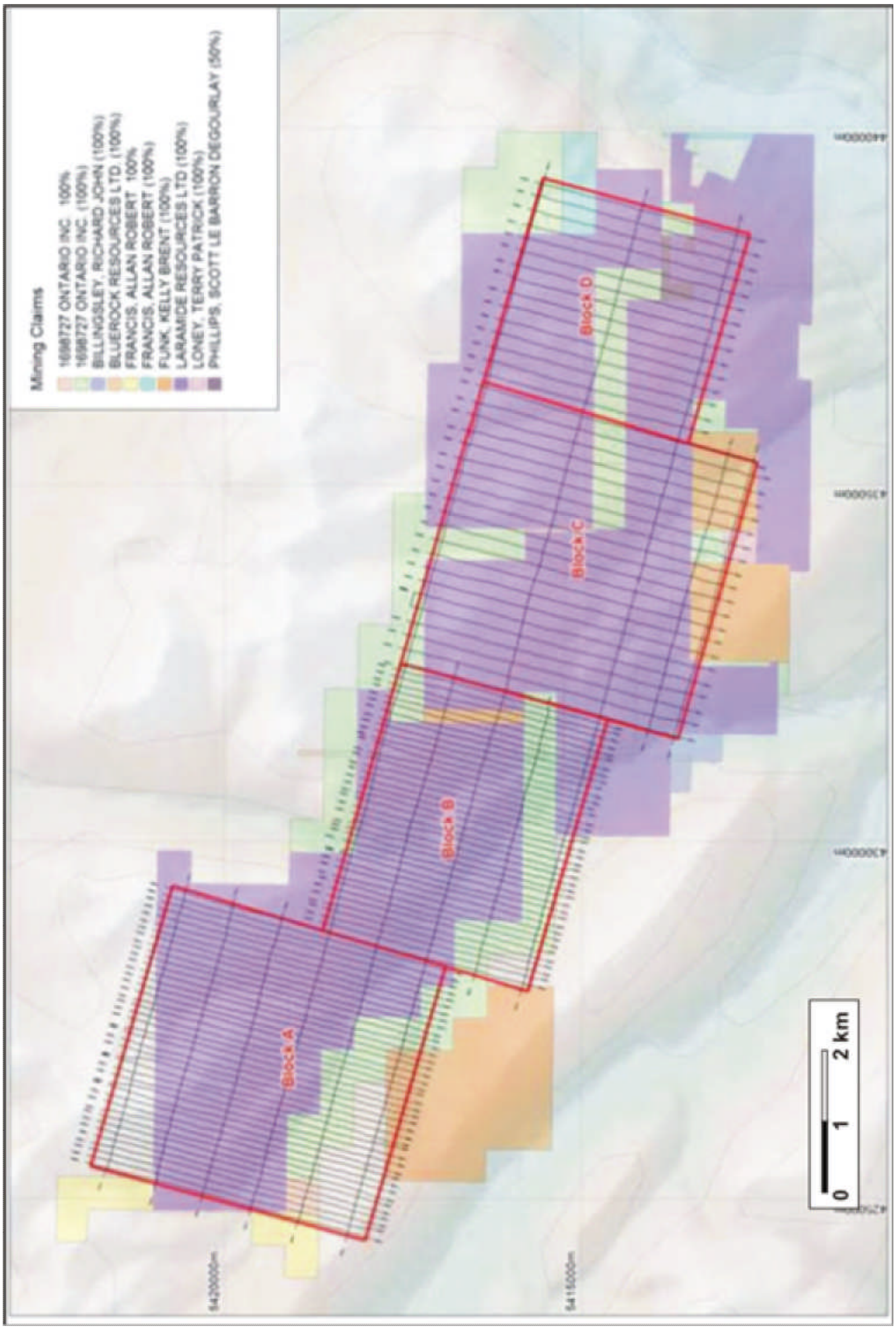

Figure 10-2. Heliborne survey flight paths with schematic representation of the underlying mining claims.

13.0 SAMPLE SECURITY, PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

Treasury has not conducted any exploration programs or drilling on the Property and has therefore not completed any extensive sampling programs.

It is presumed by the authors that all historic sampling was completed in a manner consistent with current industry standard sampling and assaying techniques.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 CCIC Site Visits

As part of the data verification process, CCIC geologists visited the Property on August 6th, 2006 (Stephen Wetherup) and over August 30th and 31st, 2006 (Stephen Wetherup and Iain Kelso). The storage site of drill core from previous exploration and resource delineation campaigns was located. Significantly mineralization intervals were stored separately in racks and enclosed with metal siding by the previous operator (Figure 14-1). Non-significant hanging wall and footwall intervals were cross-piled in the same area but were not enclosed. During the second site visit, a full inventory of all drill core stored in the enclosed shed was taken by CCIC. For the most part the core stored in the enclosed shed was found to be in excellent condition; a small percentage of the core boxes had rotted and collapsed.

Figure 14–1. Storage site of significant intervals primarily from the Coronation Zone (siding removed by CCIC).

Numerous tracks and small clearings which appeared to be drill pads were located in the area over the Coronation Trend. Two (2) intact drill casings were located (85-20 and (89-246), and many more small clearings with steel, labelled posts marking the position of casings which had apparently been pulled. In some instances the base of the post was resting in an angled hole in the ground; in other cases the posted were planted in within clearings but holes in the ground were located. A list of GPS waypoints with their description is presented in Table 14–1.

Table 14–1. GPS waypoints recorded during CCIC site visit.

Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Error	Comment
436911	5413680	692	12	Road Showing
433480	5414835	631	7.5	Massive sulphide showing in trench
433514	5414844	642	15.3	DDH-86-124
433565	5414974	643		DDH-87-172
433445	5414987	657	7.5	DDH-85-22 & -23
433416	5414949	675	7.2	DDH-85-20; collar in ground
433378	5414942	666	5.9	DDH-85-65
433287	5415041	-		DDH-89-246; collar in ground
433361	5415014	671	6.2	DDH-85-28 & -29
434048	5414629	651	6.2	DDH-85-43
434072	5414612	661	6.2	DDH-85-41 & -42

In two areas where sulphide mineralization or gossan was observed in outcrop, grab samples were collected by CCIC to demonstrate the presence of metallic mineralization (Figure 14–2). The samples were packed at the site and submitted directly to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Vancouver. BC) by CCIC on October 10th, 2006. The assay results were returned on November 19th, 2006. The sample locations, descriptions, and their assay results are presented in Tables 14–2 and 14–3. Assay certificates are provided in Appendix 3.

Table 14–2. Locations of grab samples collected during CCIC site visit.

Sample	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)	Description
926	436911	5413680	Gossan
927	436911	5413680	Gossan
928	436911	5413680	Gossan
929	433492	5414843	Massive sphalerite-galena-tetrahedrite
930	433492	5414843	Massive sphalerite-galena-tetrahedrite

Table 14–3. Assay results of grab samples collected during CCIC site visit.

Sample	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (ppm)	Pb (%)	Au (ppb)	S (%)
926	295	0.03	25.3	913.8	0.09	1,454.1	0.15	401.4	0.5
927	559	0.06	2.4	438.4	0.04	522.8	0.05	69.9	1.6
928	1,521	0.15	2.5	1,009.7	0.10	139.7	0.01	126.2	2.9
929	571,300	57.13	285.0	34,020.0	3.40	19,800.0	1.98	5,359.1	>10
930	475,000	47.50	581.0	13,360.0	1.34	212,000.0	21.20	6,905.8	>10

Figure 14–2. Photograph of massive sulphide showing and location of samples 929 and 930 (see Tables 14-2 and 14-3).

14.1 Due Diligence Sampling of Drill Core

To audit the veracity of the historic database, ninety-three (93) rock core samples were selected for re-assay based their silver content and on the inventory of mineralized drill core intervals stored and available on site. In order to provide a wide grade-distribution, a randomized population of samples was selected from two ranges of Ag grade – below 10 g Ag/t and above 10 g Ag/t. Ten (10) samples were prejudicially selected for having the highest Ag grades in the database. A crew was dispatched by CCIC to collect the core samples September 29th and 30th, 2006. Seventy eight (78) of the core samples from the list were located, sawn into quarters, and packed for submission to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. The remaining quarter was returned to the core box, which in turn was placed back in its position in the rack. Some core samples could not be sampled by the field crew because of broken core boxes, inconsistent interval labelling, and time constraints.

Control charting of the core duplicate result versus the primary (historic) value are presented for Zn, Ag, Cu, and Pb in Figures 14–3 through 14–10. Au has not been charted because it was not part of the assay package.

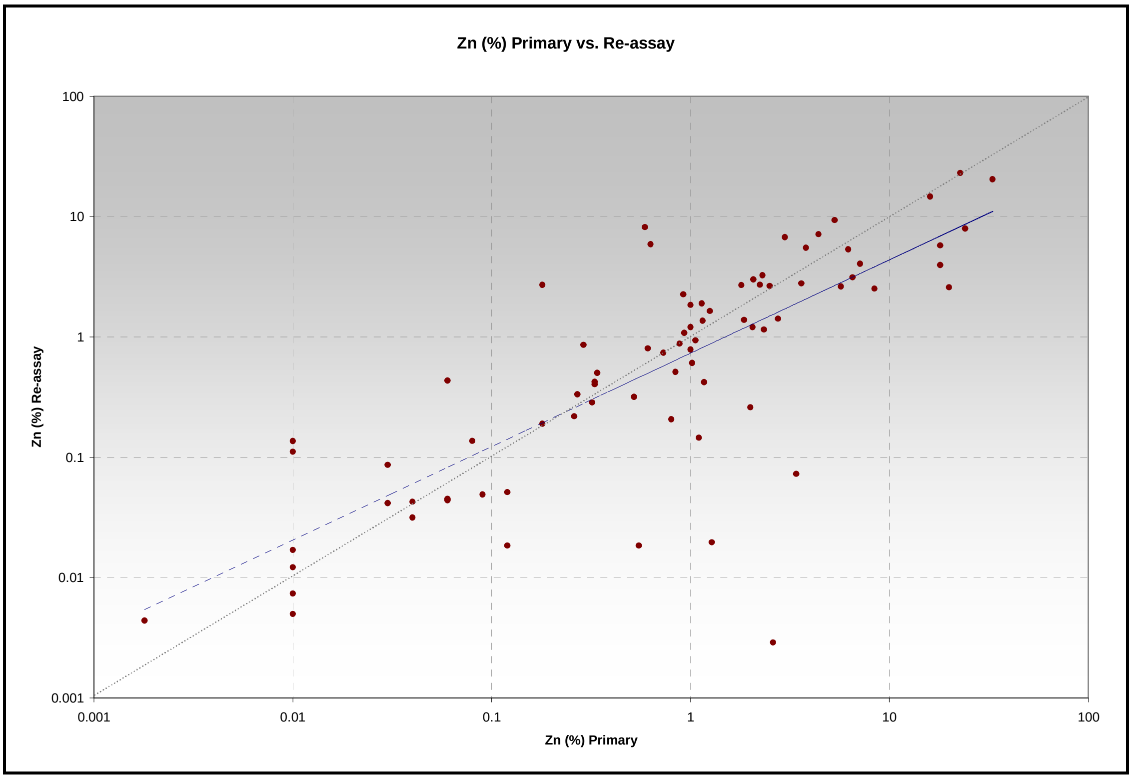

Figure 14–3. Scatter plot of primary versus re-assayed Zn (%).

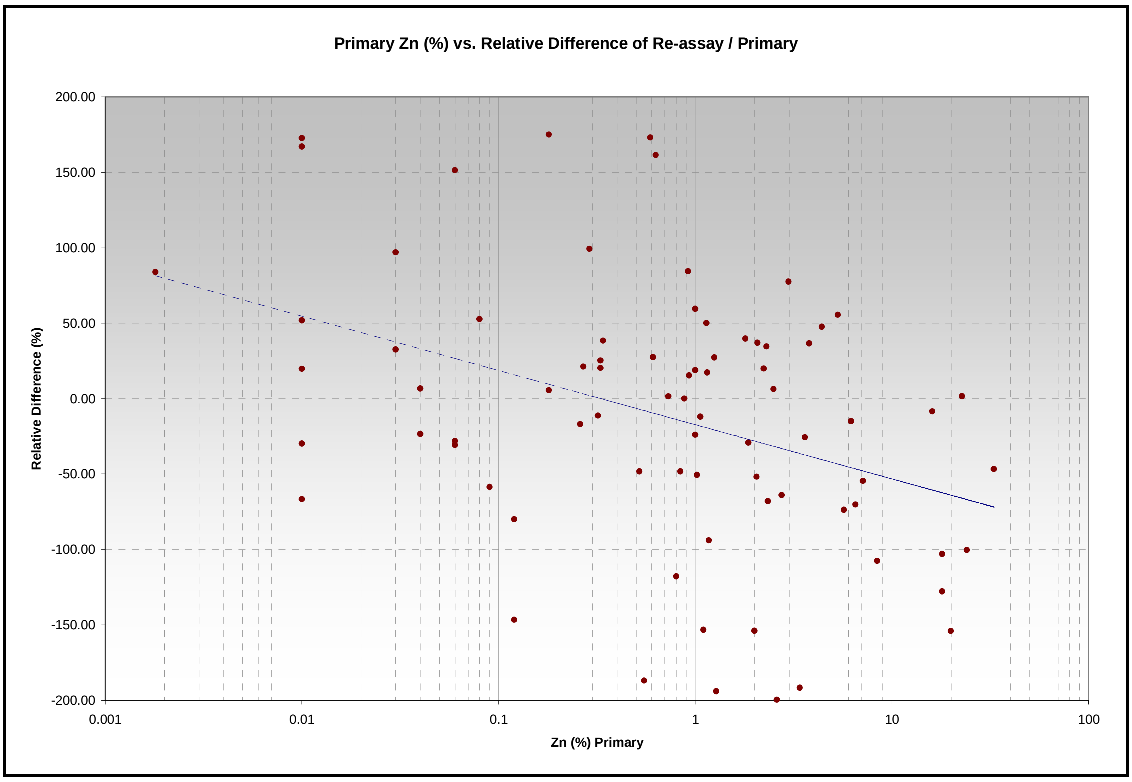

Figure 14–4. Scatter plot of primary Zn (%) vs. relative difference of re-assay / primary.

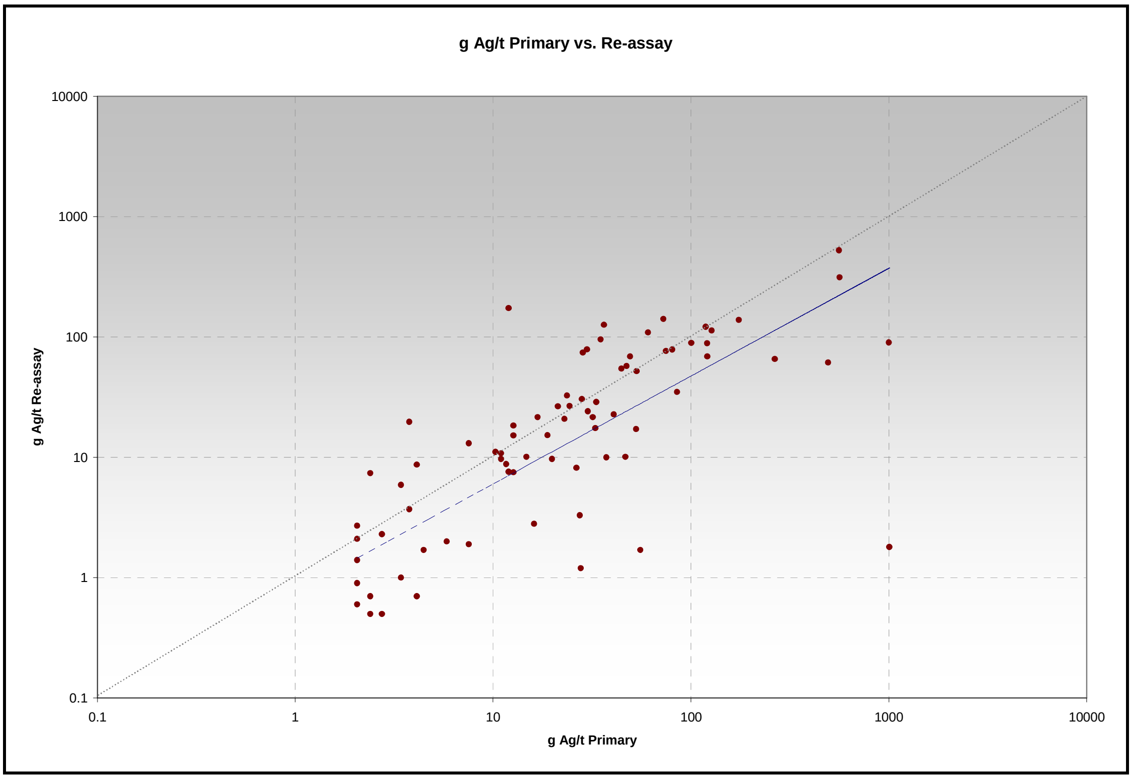

Figure 14–5. Scatter plot of primary versus re-assayed g Ag/t.

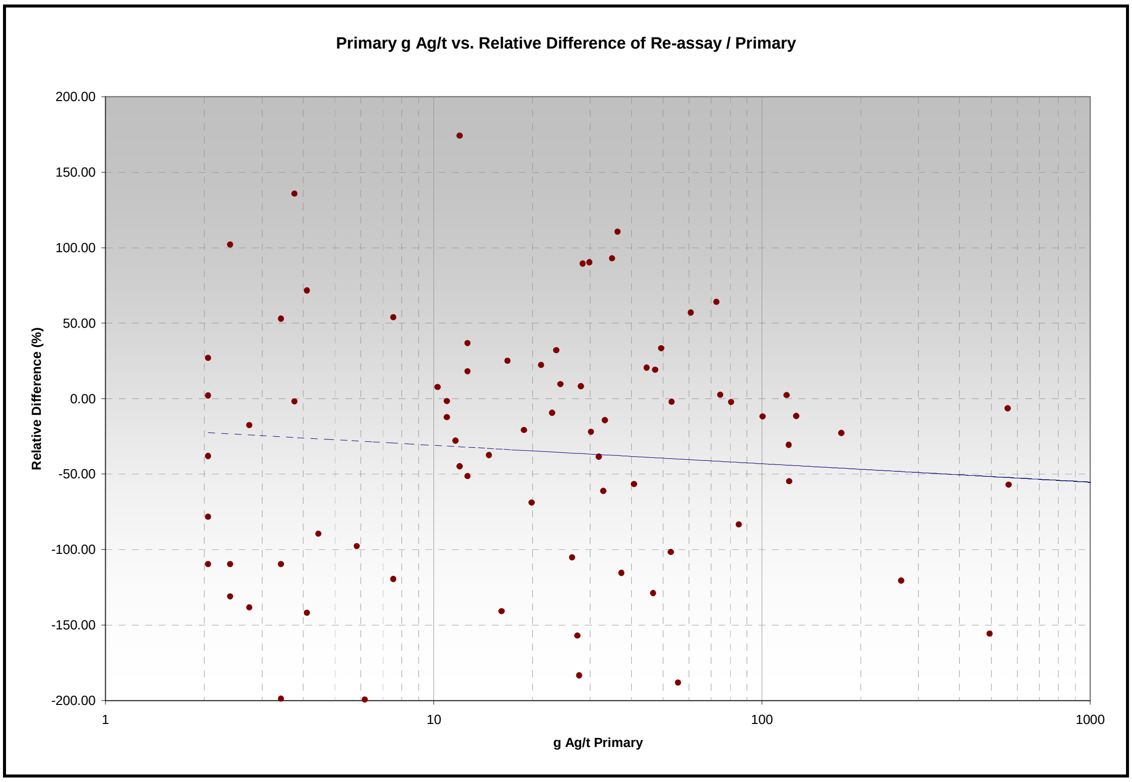

Figure 14–6. Scatter plot of primary g Ag/t vs. relative difference of re-assay / primary.

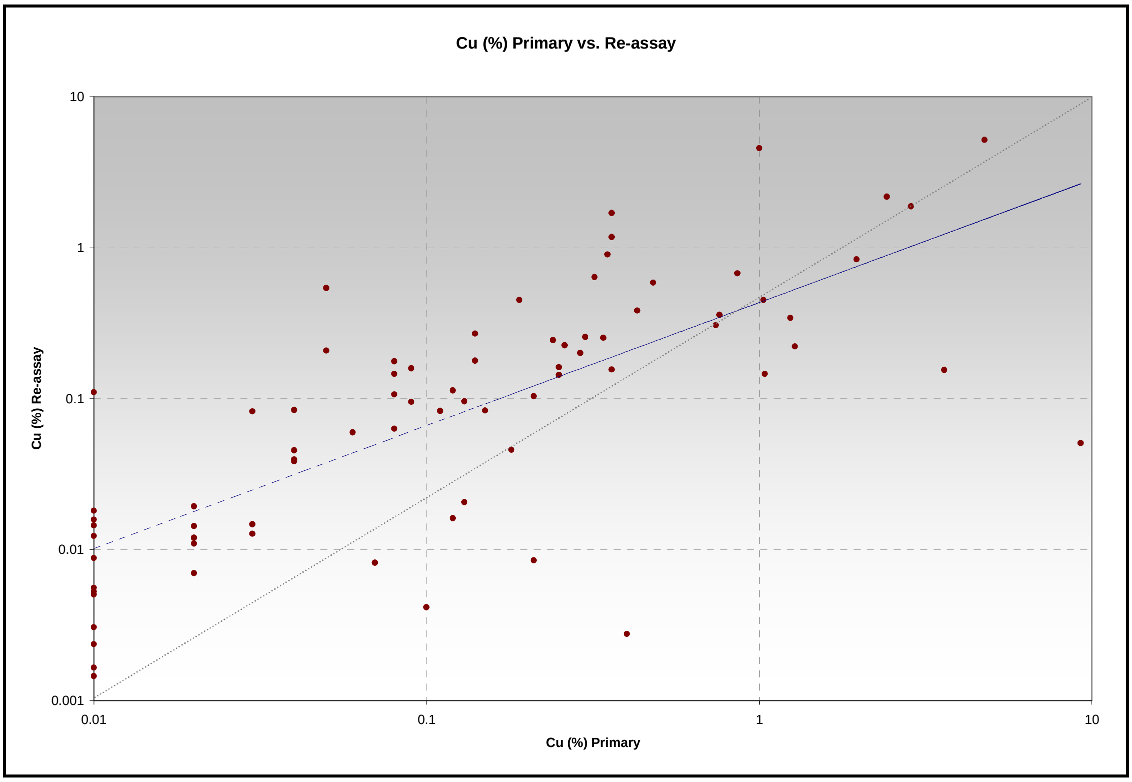

Figure 14–7. Scatter plot of primary versus re-assayed Cu (%).

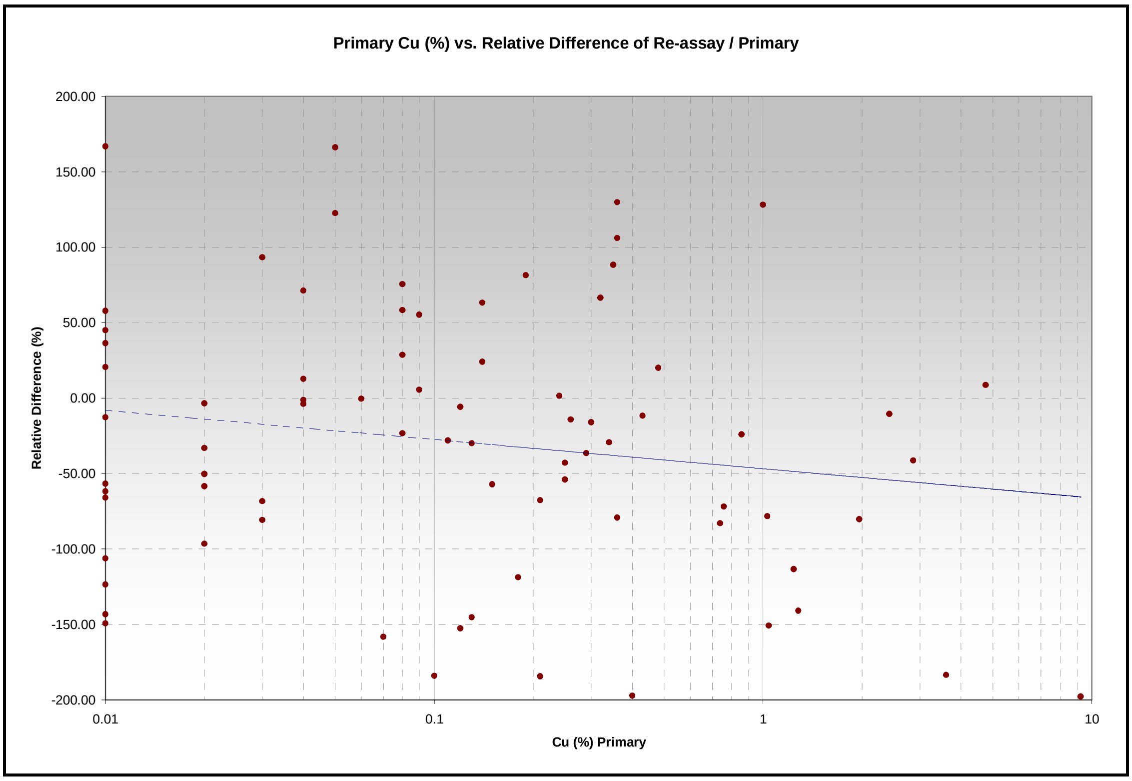

Figure 14–8. Scatter plot of primary Cu (%) vs. relative difference of re-assay / primary.

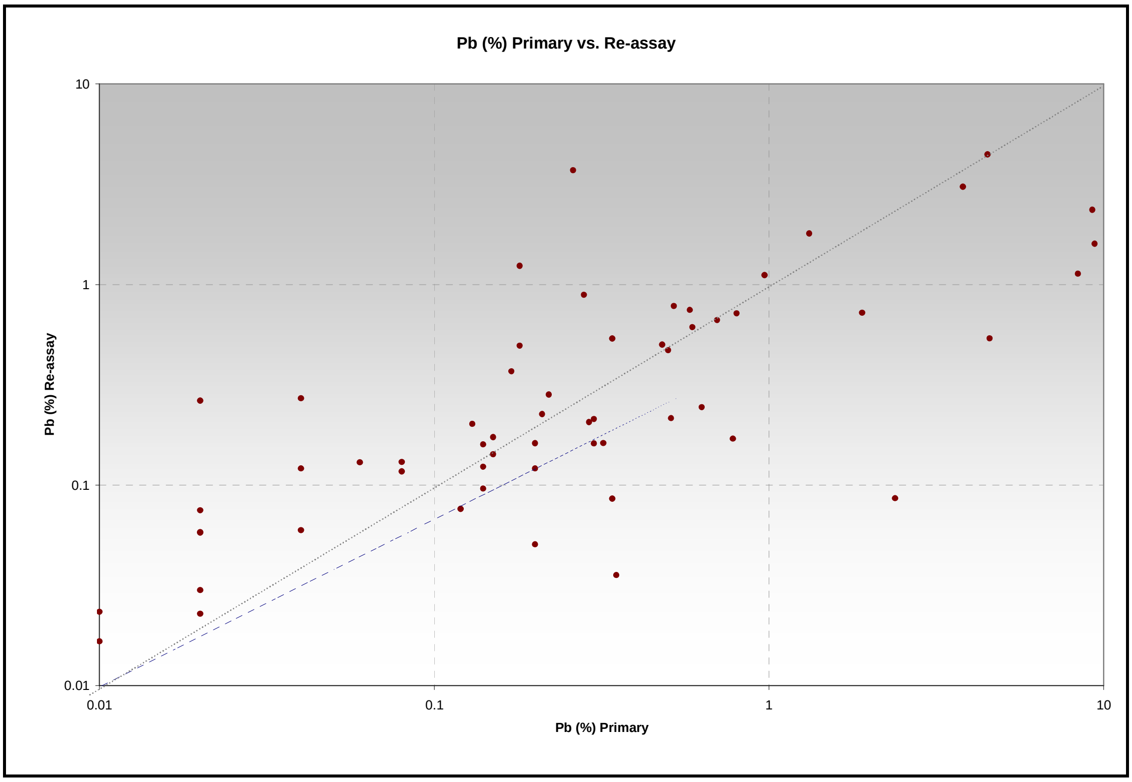

Figure 14–9. Scatter plot of primary versus re-assayed Pb (%).

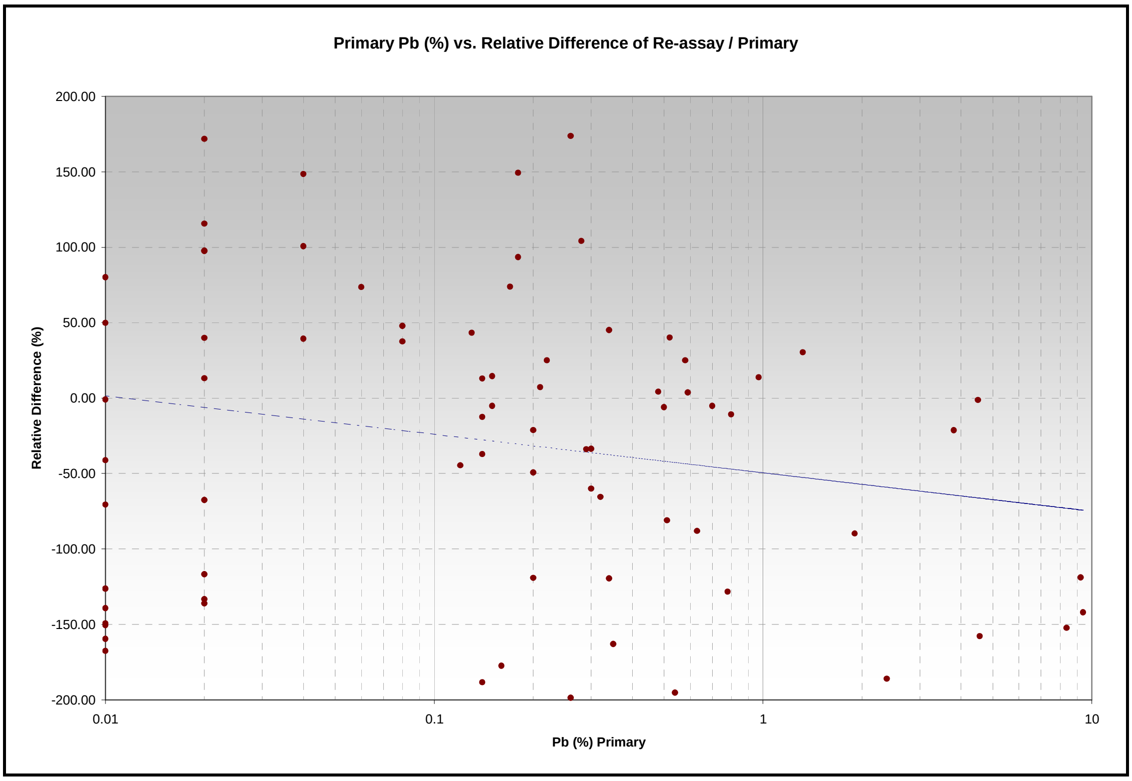

Figure 14–10. Scatter plot of primary Pb (%) vs. relative difference of re-assay / primary.

Although the sample selection was randomized from within the available population (i.e. primarily "ore" samples kept in the storage shed), a selection bias has been introduced because samples of anomalous grade were chosen. Such selection is expected to result in lower estimates of average grade in the re-assay results than in the original results (Long, 2003). As only half drill cores were available to CCIC, this was unavoidable. The split core also introduces variability because there is a small but quantifiable spatial separation of the two samples; this contributes variance which is a function of the geology of the deposit and not of the sampling method. Furthermore, CCIC has sampled 25% of the core volume while the primary result represents 50% of the core volume. As expected, negative anomalies are observed in the re-assay result for Zn, Ag, Cu, and Pb (Figures 14–3, 14–5, 14–7, 14–9). Charting of the primary grade versus the relative difference between the primary and duplicate result demonstrate the relative difference is closer to zero in the low grade range, and becomes more negative in the higher grade ranges (Figures 14–4, 14–6, 14–8, 14–10).

It is the opinion of CCIC that the results of the core-duplicate assaying positively attest to the veracity of the historic sample database.

15.0 OTHER PROPERTIES - MINERAL EXPLORATION IN THE VICINITY

15.1 The Myra Falls Operation

The Myra Falls Operation ("MFO"), a zinc-copper-gold mining and milling facility at Myra Falls in central Vancouver Island is located 140 km directly north of the Lara Property. The MFO is situated at the southern end of Buttle Lake and lies in the Strathcona-Westmin Provincial Park (a class "B" provincial park that covers all of the Company's holdings) which in turn is surrounded by the class "A" Strathcona Provincial Park. The Myra Falls mine is the only provincial park in British Columbia in which mining is permitted. The mine is solely owned by NVI Mining Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Breakwater Resources Ltd., who originally purchased the mine as Boliden Westmin Canada (100%) in July 2004. Boliden Ltd originally acquired the Myra Falls operation in January 1998 (Breakwater 2007b).

The MFO consists of a 1.25 million tonne per annum underground mine, a milling and flotation plant and associated infrastructure. The Myra Falls concentrator has a rated capacity of 1.4 million tonnes per year and produces zinc and copper/precious metals concentrates. Myra Falls production for the year ending December 31, 2006 indicated 714,443 tonnes of ore were milled grading 5.5% Zn, 0.9% Cu, 48g/t Ag and 1.5 g/t Au; and 388,326 tonnes of ore milled the first 6 months of 2007 grading 4.8% Zn, 1.1% Cu, 49 g/t Ag and 1.4 g/t Au. Proven and probable reserves for Myra Falls for December 31, 2006 were reported to be 6,134,000 tonnes grading 5.7% Zn, 0.5% Pb, 1.0% Cu, 41 g/t Ag and 1.2 g/t Au; with measured and indicated resources (includes Proven and Probable Reserves but excludes Inferred Resources) estimated at 7,224,000 tonnes grading 7.2% Zn, 0.6% Pb, 1.2% Cu, 55 g/t Ag and 1.7 g/t Au (Breakwater, 2007a).

The mine at Myra Falls is a VMS deposit comprising a geologically diverse collection of mineralized bodies including polymetallic massive sulphides, polymetallic disseminated sulphides, zoned pyritic massive sulphides and stringer sulphide zones. The mineralization is contained within the 450 m thick Myra Formation (the lower section is equivalent to the McLaughlin Ridge Formation on the Lara Property) of the Sicker Group within the Buttle Lake Uplift. There are 12 known deposit areas located in 2 of 3 known rhyolite horizons within the Myra Formation (Chong et al., 2005). The third rhyolite horizon is the highest in the Myra Formation stratigraphy and is yet to be explored. Each deposit area represents a cluster of individual lenses (Jensen, 2004). Mineralization occurs at various stratigraphic levels within folded and faulted array of lenses. The mineralization in the Lynx/Marshall/Price horizon (L-M-P horizon; exposed at surface) is a series of stacked lenses with a felsic footwall. Mineralization in the H-W horizon (Harold Wright horizon; occurs at depth) is focused at the contact with the footwall Price Formation andesite: the stacked upper zone vein systems and lenses are located within rhyolite above the Price Formation contact. Both horizons have mafic flow-sill complexes in direct contact with or proximal to the hanging wall of massive sulphide mineralization. Minimal exploration has been carried out stratigraphically below the Myra Formation within the andesites of the Price Formation and this work suggests potential to further expand the mineral reserves within the existing operations area (Breakwater, 2004).

The Lynx and Myra mines are two past-producing mines and the Price mine is a deposit yet to be exploited. Myra Falls currently operates 2 underground mines: the H-W mine and the Battle-Gap mines are both accessed through a common 716 –metre deep vertical shaft. The Battle, Gap, Lynx, Myra and Price deposits have high Zn+Pb+Cu metal grades. The mill and concentrator produce ore concentrate which is transported from the MFO by truck 90 km to Discovery Terminal, a deep-sea docking facility located in Campbell River. The concentrate is then shipped to smelters in Asia, Europe and North America.

Historically there have been over 100 years of mineral exploration activity in central Vancouver Island and almost four decades of active mining at Myra Falls. The first claims were staked in the Myra Falls/Buttle Lake area covering the H-W, Lynx, Price and Myra mines in 1918 by James Cross and Associates of Victoria. Development work was begun in the 1920's by the Paramount Mining Co. of Toronto, and the claims were acquired by Reynolds Syndicate in 1959, which sold them to Western Mines Limited in 1961. The Lynx Mine started up in 1966 as an open pit operation and by late 1967 was producing 860 tonnes/day containing gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Simultaneous exploration revealed favourable results and the underground operation came into production. The Lynx open pit mine was completed in 1975, producing 8,500 tonnes per month until operations were suspended in 1993. The Myra Mine deposits were discovered in late 1969 and an underground mine operated from 1972 to 1986 producing one million tonnes in gold, silver and zinc.

15.2 Mount Sicker

The Mount Sicker Mine (past-producer) lies 2 km from the southeast boundary of the Lara Property, and approximately 10 km east of Lara's Coronation mineralization. The volcanogenic, polymetallic massive sulphides is hosted within the felsic volcanic tuffs of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation (Sicker Group) were mined for silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc. The discovery of Lenora and Tyee mines on Big Sicker Mountain in 1897 eventually led to the extraction of a total 3,000,000 tons of ore with an estimated grade of 3.3% Cu, 7.5% Zn, 2.75 oz/t Ag, and 0.13 oz/t Au until 1947.

The ore at Big Sicker Mountain occur in two types: exhalative massive sulphides or horizons and sulphide stringer zones (Belik, 1981). The exhalative massive sulphides occur as well-bedded pyritic argillites, cherts and ashes; the economic sulphides occur with high grade baritic massive sulphides (6% Cu, 0.6% Pb, 14.05% Zn, 155 g/t Ag, 20.9 g/t Au over 0.74 m) are associated with pyritic and graphitic argillites. The sulphide stringer mineralization occurs in both andesitic and felsic rocks but are most prevalent in felsic with coarse-grained pyrite. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite are only locally present as stringers. The deposits at Mt. Sicker are characterized by a hydrothermal alteration zone that shows enrichment in Cu, Zn and Ba and is depleted in Na_2O (Minnova, 1991; Wells and Kapusta 1990b).

Mining in the Mt. Sicker area began by the development of the Lenora and Tyee Mines in 1898. By 1909 the mines had stopped production. Intermittent development and mining was continued between 1926 and 1942. The Lenora, Tyee and Richard mines were amalgamated into the Twin J. Mine and operated between 1942 and 1952. Exploration has continued by various companies from 1964 to the present, and the British Columbia Geological Survey (MEMPR) has renewed interest in determining the stratigraphy and economic geology of the Sicker Group (Mortensen, 2006; MINFILE, 1997).

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

In 1986, two bulk samples from the Coronation Zone and the Coronation Extension were sent to CANMET for microprobe analysis to determine sulphide mineralogy and gangue, sulphide mineral associations and the grain size distribution of the sulphide minerals in the ore. The test involved grinding experiments and polished sections were prepared from drill core and examined under ore microscope to identify principal sulphide minerals. Quantitative energy dispersive analysis was used to determine the composition of the tetrahedrite/tennanite; quantitative electron microprobe analysis to determine the presence and level of silver in solid solution in galena; and x-ray diffraction analysis to confirm the identity of several ore and gangue minerals.

The results show that ore minerals within the 2 zones consist primarily of sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena, with minor amounts of tetrahedrite/tennantite together with minute to trace amounts of rutile, bornite, electrum, pearceite, arsenopyrite and barite. The gangue minerals are chiefly quartz and calcite with lesser amounts of muscovite, feldspar and barium-bearing feldspar. Some of the ore minerals show severe brecciation, particularly pyrite and occasionally sphalerite: the resultant fractures in the pyrite are filled with gangue minerals; chalcopyrite and occasionally galena and sphalerite. The mineralogy of Coronation and Extension zones of Lara Property are identical.

The mineral processing tests indicate that galena and chalcopyrite have similar associations and particle size; represented by grain sizes that can be liberated by a fine grind -325 mesh; that sphalerite has the coarsest average grain size of ore and contains locked grains of galena, chalcopyrite other ore and gangue. The major silver-bearing mineral by quantity in the ore is tetrahedrite/tennantite and that Ag in pearceite and electrum is small in comparison.

In July 1987, Coastech Research Inc. (“Coastech”) of Vancouver carried out metallurgical testing of 23 drill core samples from two drill cores (Coronation Zone and Coronation Extension Zone) to determine the quality of concentrates can be produced. Elemental analyses showed that the two samples contained an average of 0.030 oz/t Au, 1.04 oz/t Ag, 0.57% Cu, 0.48% Pb and 2.91 % Zn; and 0.123 oz/t Au, 3.0 oz/t Ag, 1.11% Cu, 0.67% Pb and 5.69% Zn, respectively.

Duplicate assays indicated a minor nugget effect; that arsenic and antimony are at low levels and mercury below detection limit (contaminants in concentrate products would incur smelter penalties). Flotation results indicated a zinc recovery of 72.7% Zn; Cu recovery of 94.9% Cu, Pb recovery of 96.2% Pb in the bulk concentrate. Gold and Ag tend to report with copper where the recoveries to the bulk Cu/Pb concentrate were 86% Au and 84% Ag. Coastech concluded that separate copper, lead and zinc concentrates could be produced as marketable products. However, further test work was required to optimize copper/lead separation, to improve gold and silver recovery to the copper concentrate; and to optimize zinc concentrate cleaning (Broughton, 1987).

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

17.1 Database Generation

The data was captured from 48 hard copy documents containing drill core logs, assay results, plan maps, and drill hole sections (Appendix 2). Assay certificates for drill core sections that were re-sampled by CCIC are provided in Appendix 3.

17.2 Digital Elevation Model

The Digital Elevation Model (“DEM”) for the area around the Coronation Trend was obtained from Canadian Digital Elevation Data (“CDED”) available at http://www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/. The Canadian Digital Elevation Data consists of an ordered array of ground elevations at regularly spaced intervals. The source digital data for CDED at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 is extracted from the hypsographic and hydrographic elements of the National Topographic Data Base (“NTDB”) or various scaled positional data acquired from the provinces and territories (Geobase, 2007). The sources of digital or analogue data used to acquire data for the NTDB are aerial photography, reproduction material, MSS Landsat Images, TM Landsat Images, Spot XS Images, Spot PAN Images, and GPS Data (Geomatics Canada, 1997).

Previous operators have determined the drill collar elevations by various methods. Many of the elevations were found to be inconsistent with one another and with the CDED. To account for this variability, the elevations of the drill collars were projected to the CDED derived DEM.

For future revision of the Estimate and economic analysis, Treasury is encouraged to acquire a high resolution DEM of the Property area.

To deplete the vertical limit of the estimate, a bedrock surface, representing the base of overburden, was created by translating the CDED DEM minus 3 metres in the Z direction. Where drill hole data had justified a surface expression in the modelling of mineralized zones, the wireframe did not extend above the modelled bedrock surface.

17.3 Wireframe Modelling

The wireframe models generated represent a threshold above which a continuous zone of >1.0% Zinc-Equivalent ("ZnEq") could be consistently followed and modelled. In most instances, the significant intersections were reconciled from section to section without the inclusion of low-grade intervals.

The Zinc-Equivalent approach was utilized in order to capture significant intercepts of Zn and Ag, which in some cases are out of phase within the scale of a mineralized interval. Table 17-1 presents an example from drill hole 85-44, where significant Ag grades are associated with lower, though anomalous, Zn grades. The peak Cu and Au grades in this intercept are proximal to, but do not correspond directly to, the peak Zn or Ag grades.

Table 17-1. Mineralized intercepts from drill hole 85-44.

BHID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
85-44	76.26	76.68	0.03	8.71	0.16	0.01	3.67
85-44	76.68	77.35	1.04	26.44	0.27	0.34	6.00
85-44	77.35	78.40	0.92	22.08	0.52	0.23	3.45
85-44	78.40	78.88	33.00	447.89	0.36	8.37	2.27
85-44	78.88	79.39	0.42	16.48	0.32	0.14	2.67
85-44	79.39	80.56	0.08	5.29	0.06	0.02	3.79
85-44	80.56	81.02	0.95	74.34	1.36	0.28	35.02
85-44	81.02	81.30	0.08	21.15	0.51	0.01	0.47
85-44	81.30	81.93	0.28	3.73	0.05	0.04	1.99
85-44	81.93	82.14	22.10	84.60	0.63	2.46	4.67
85-44	82.14	82.64	0.07	13.37	0.24	0.02	0.84
85-44	82.64	83.11	0.58	7.46	0.02	0.36	0.72

Table 17-2 provides an example from drill hole 85-44 for calculation of the metal equivalents. The values per tonne for each sample interval were calculated for each commodity as follows:

- Zn, Pb, Cu: (grade (%) / 100) * 4 year USD value per tonne
- Ag, Au: (grade (g/t) / 31.1034768) * 4 year USD value per ounce

The 4 year moving average price was calculated in November 2006 and assigned as the value for each commodity (Table 17-3). The ZnEq was calculated as follows:

- Zinc-Equivalent = (∑ values per tonne / Zn 4 year USD value per tonne) * 100

Table 17-2. Calculated equivalents for mineralized interval in drill hole 85-44.

BHID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Value per tone (USD)					Zn-Eq (%)	Ag-Eq (g/t)	Cu-Eq (%)
			Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Au			
85-44	76.26	76.68	$0.45	$1.96	$5.60	$0.10	$50.74	3.92	261.49	1.68
85-44	76.68	77.35	$15.60	$5.95	$9.45	$3.40	$82.99	7.83	521.61	3.35
85-44	77.35	78.40	$13.80	$4.97	$18.20	$2.30	$47.73	5.80	386.57	2.49
85-44	78.40	78.88	$495.00	$100.80	$12.60	$83.70	$31.39	48.23	3214.72	20.67
85-44	78.88	79.39	$6.30	$3.71	$11.20	$1.40	$36.98	3.97	264.78	1.70
85-44	79.39	80.56	$1.20	$1.19	$2.10	$0.20	$52.46	3.81	253.94	1.63
85-44	80.56	81.02	$14.25	$16.73	$47.60	$2.80	$484.18	37.70	2512.98	16.16
85-44	81.02	81.30	$1.20	$4.76	$17.85	$0.10	$6.45	2.02	134.90	0.87
85-44	81.30	81.93	$4.20	$0.84	$1.75	$0.40	$27.52	2.31	154.23	0.99
85-44	81.93	82.14	$331.50	$19.04	$22.05	$24.60	$64.50	30.78	2051.45	13.19
85-44	82.14	82.64	$1.05	$3.01	$8.40	$0.20	$11.61	1.62	107.84	0.69
85-44	82.64	83.11	$8.70	$1.68	$0.70	$3.60	$9.89	1.64	109.17	0.70

Table 17-3. Moving average values (USD) utilized to calculate metal equivalents.

Value per tonne			Value per troy ounce	
Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
$3,500.00	$1,000.00	$1,500.00	$7.00	$430.00

Using >1.0% ZnEq, the Coronation Trend was modelled as six (6) discrete zones with a total strike length of approximately 1,180 metres along a 118° trend. The average dip of the zones is approximately 65° to the north-northeast. The true width of the zone models ranges from 2 to 15 metres and averages approximately 5 metres. South and east facing perspective views of the models are presented in Figures 17-1 and 17-2. The zone number assigned to each lens, which was carried through sample selection, block modelling, and estimation, is indicated on each diagram.

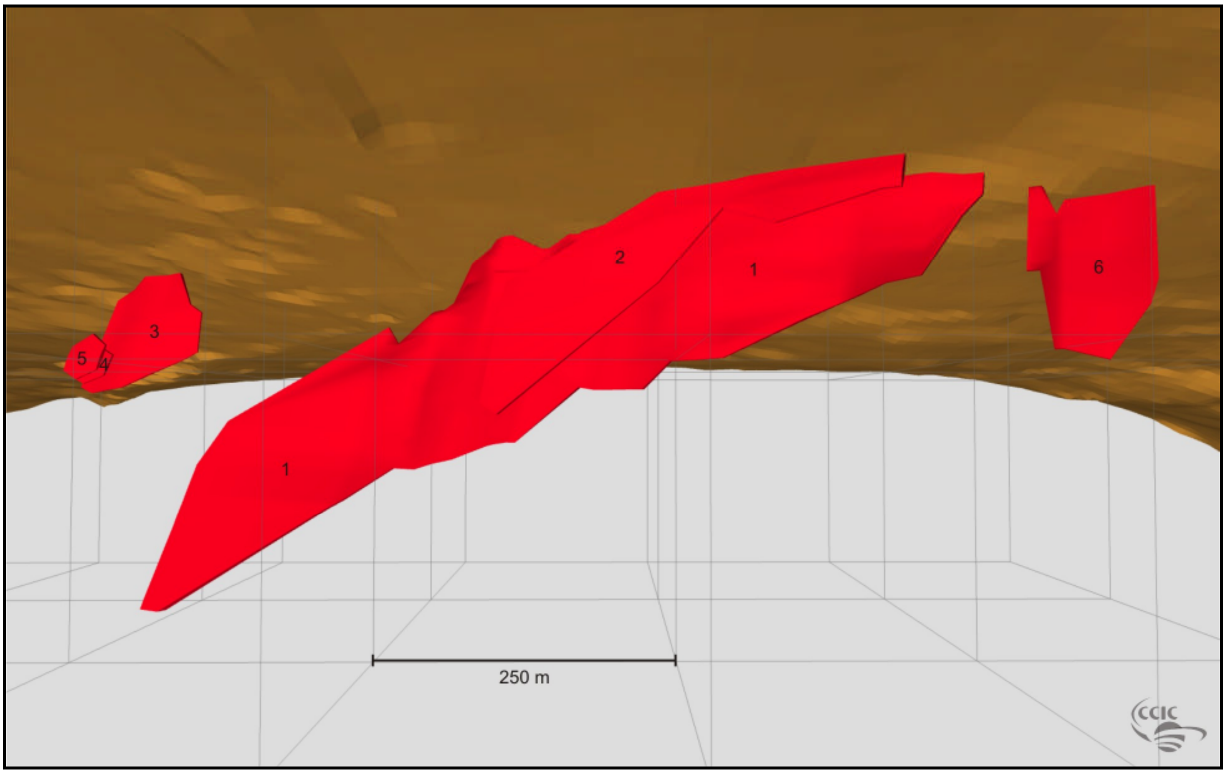

Figure 17–1. South facing perspective view of Coronation Zone models with zone numbers assigned to each lens.

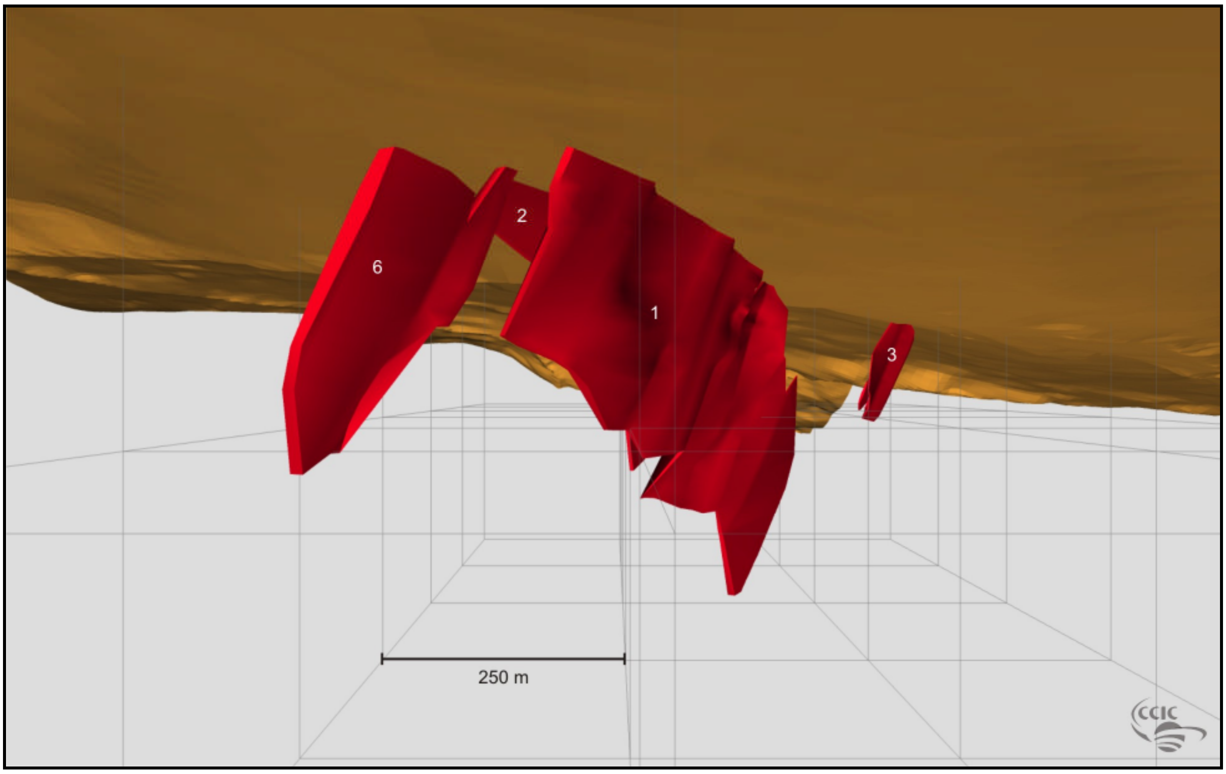

Figure 17–2. East facing perspective view of Coronation Zone models with zone numbers assigned to each lens.

17.4 Specific Gravity

Compiled from the historic data provided to CCIC were 420 measurements of specific gravity ("SG"); CCIC also completed SG measurements on 164 core samples (Appendix 3). The SG measurements were a component of the hard-copy assay database and therefore each measurement directly corresponds to a Zn, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Au assay value. The 420 measurements are associated with a wide range of Zn tenor. A scatter plot of sampled SG versus percent Zn is presented in Figure 17-3. As would be expected, the sampled SG increases with increasing Zn grade. To determine the slope of this relationship, a regression analysis was conducted against SG and Zn grade.

A plot of Zn grade versus the relative difference between calculated and actual SG for the sample population demonstrates the most erroneous SG estimates are negative values and more common in the range below 10% Zn (Figure 17-4). The mean relative difference (calculated – actual) is 0.148%; the mean absolute difference is 0.

SG measurements were also undertaken on 81 of the quarter core samples submitted by CCIC for re-assay (*see* Section 14). The measurements were completed by ACME Laboratories on the sample pulps. In twelve (12) instances, insufficient pulp material remained to complete the SG measurement. The following is a summary of the results:

Minimum:	2.61	g/cm^3
Maximum:	3.46	g/cm^3
Median:	2.78	g/cm^3
Average:	2.82	g/cm^3

The SG measurements on the pulps serve to verify the 420 historic measurements utilized for the regression. The 420 historic results are summarized as follows:

Minimum:	2.00	g/cm^3
Maximum:	4.30	g/cm^3
Median:	2.80	g/cm^3
Average:	2.83	g/cm^3

Following the completion of grade interpolation, the regression equation developed from the 420 measurements (y=0.288x + 2.8406) was utilized to allocate a SG value to each block based on the interpolated Zn grade.

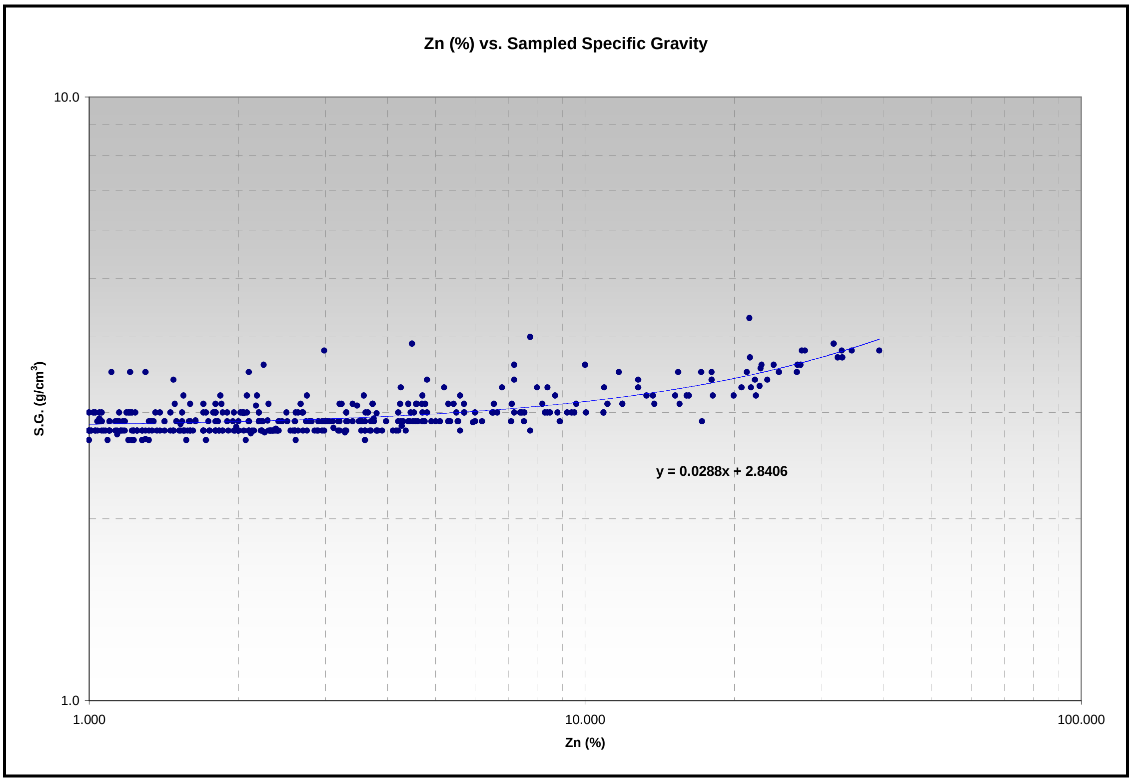

Figure 17-3. Scatter plot of sampled percent Zn and specific gravity with regression.

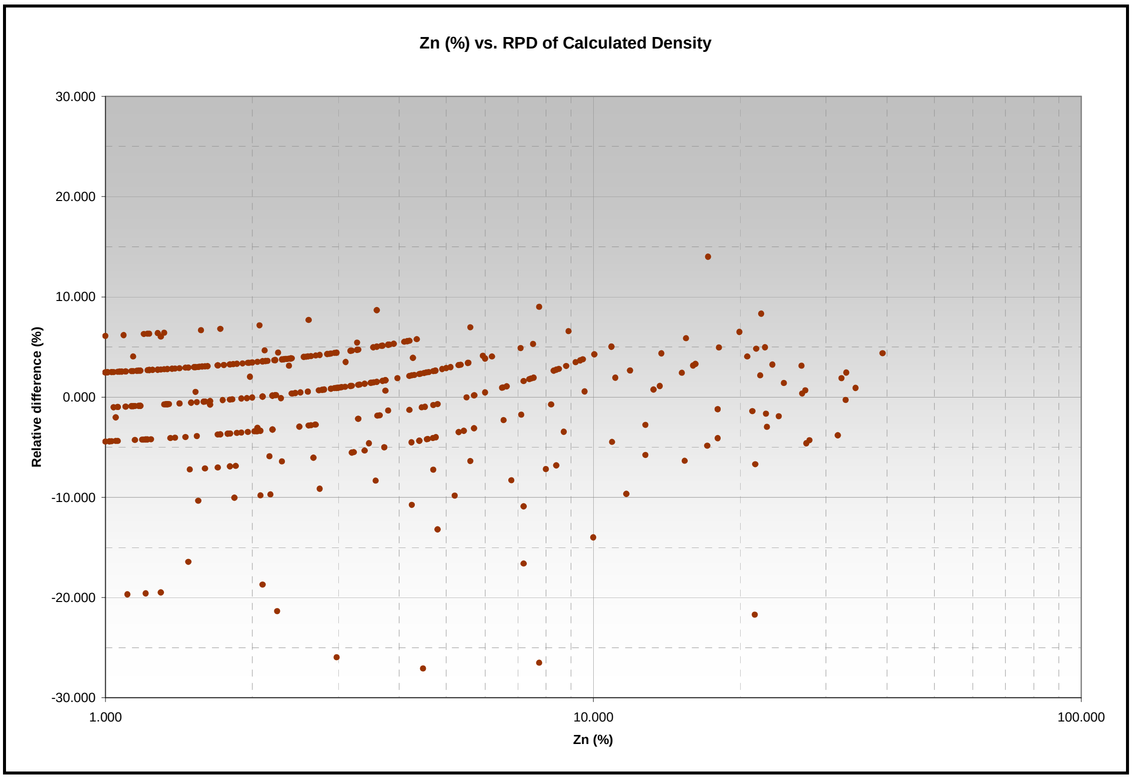

Figure 17-4. Scatter plot of percent Zn versus relative difference of calculated and sampled specific gravity.

17.5 Sample Composites and Top Cuts

The samples contained within the wireframe models were extracted to a separate sample database using the Datamine SELTRI operation; this database is composed of 653 samples or 5.4% of all assay records in the parent drill hole database. Charting was executed for Zn, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Au in order to identify outliers and distributions in the sample population and to determine an optimal composite length.

The average length of all samples (n=653) within the zone models was noted to be 0.75 m with a median of 0.64 m (Figure 17-5). All samples were set to a 1.0 m composite interval using the down-hole composite operation.

Following the composite operation, charting was re-executed for Zn, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Au to determine if top capping was necessary. Zn, Cu, and Pb samples were not top capped. A summary of sample capping for Ag and Au is presented in Table 17-4.

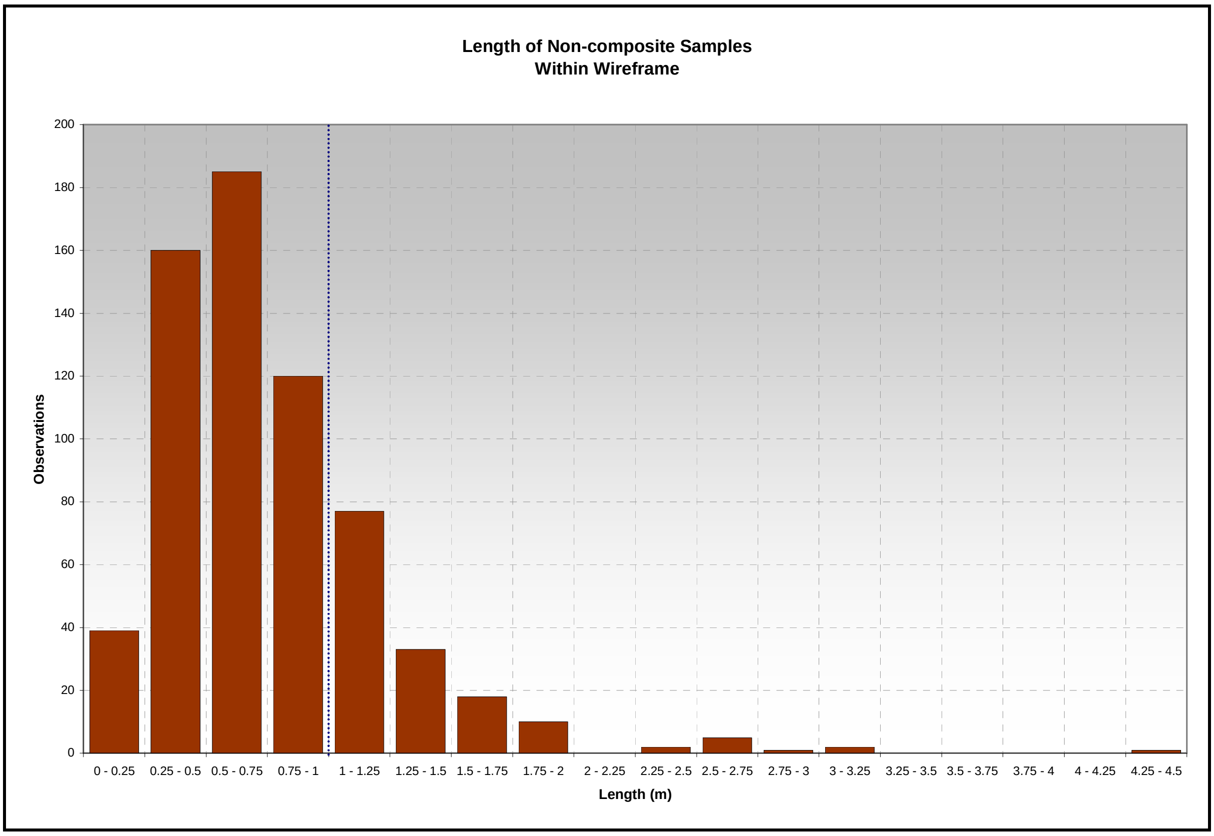

Figure 17–5. Histogram of non-composite sample lengths.

Table 17-4. Summary of sample top capping.

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag (g/t)		Au (g/t)	
				Original	Capped	Original	Capped
87-182	225.43	226.43	1.00				
86-78	250.75	251.75	1.00				
86-78	251.75	252.75	1.00				
86-78	252.75	253.51	0.76				
86-146	35.39	36.39	1.00	622.69	400.00		
86-141	3.94	4.94	1.00	512.27	400.00		
86-134	17.00	18.00	1.00	408.38	400.00		
89-245	86.30	87.13	0.83			147.35	30.00
89-245	84.30	85.30	1.00			88.47	30.00
86-141	3.94	4.94	1.00			75.43	30.00
86-134	17.00	18.00	1.00			64.34	30.00
89-245	85.30	86.30	1.00			59.36	30.00
86-141	4.94	5.94	1.00			44.00	30.00

Drill hole 87-182 was excluded from the database as its composite interval of **2.02 m @ 25.37% Zn, 200.3 g/t Ag, 5.88% Pb, 2.53% Cu, 4.43 g/t Au** was found to unduly influence the grade of the entire Inferred category. The position of 87-182 is over 100 m from surrounding samples within the plane of the zone, and therefore a large number of Inferred blocks were influenced by this interval. Drill hole 87-182 terminates within a high grade zone at a true depth of approximately 200 m; this portion of the Coronation Trend is an ideal location for definition drilling as this high grade area is open immediately up-dip (~75 m) and across strike to the east-southeast.

17.6 Block Model

A summary of parameters used to generate the block model is presented in Table 17-5. The block dimensions were chosen to yield the best fill of the wireframe model more so than to reflect the spacing of drill hole pierce points or trend, as the wireframe model is quite narrow. Selected block model sections are provided in Appendix 4.

Table 17-5. Block model parameters used for the Posse deposit model.

Axis	Parent Block	Subcell	Discretization Points
X	5 m	2.5 m	2
Y	5 m	2.5 m	2
Z	10 m	5 m	4

17.7 Estimation Parameters

A variogram study was undertaken for each element to be included in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Using normal and relative pairwise experimental variograms, the ranges for Zn, Ag, Pb, and Cu were noted to be approximately 40 to 50 metres; the variogram range for Au was noted to be approximately 30

m. Due to the noisiness of the experimental downhole and across strike variograms, the nugget-sill ratio could not be properly established. As a result, Ordinary Kriging was not utilized as the interpolation method. The Inverse Power of Distance (squared) was utilized for grade interpolation. A summary of search distances and volume factors is presented in Table 17-6.

Table 17-6. Summary of search parameters.

Element	Search Distance X (m)	Search Distance Y (m)	Search Distance Z (m)	2nd Search Volume Factor	3rd Search Volume Factor
Zn	35	35	35	1.43	2.8
Ag	35	35	35	1.43	2.8
Pb	35	35	35	1.43	2.8
Cu	35	35	35	1.43	2.8
Au	35	35	35	1.43	2.8

Blocks which were calculated with the first search volume, along with a minimum of 4 samples from at least 2 drill holes, were assigned to the Indicated category. Blocks calculated with the second and third search volumes were assigned the Inferred category.

17.8 Grade Interpolation

Grade interpolation for the Coronation Trend was completed using the **Inverse Power of Distance Method**. The results are reported at 1.0%, 2.0%, and 3.0% Zn block cut-offs in Tables 17-7 and 17-8.

Table 17-7. Coronation Trend Mineral Resource Estimate.

1% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	1,146,700	3.01	32.97	1.05	0.58	1.97
Inferred	669,600	2.26	32.99	0.90	0.44	1.90

2% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	428,600	5.65	47.04	2.25	1.18	2.39
Inferred	207,900	3.99	37.57	1.73	0.84	2.30

3% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	Tonnes	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)
Indicated	189,600	9.74	60.85	4.44	2.23	3.07
Inferred	91,100	6.15	40.79	3.15	1.45	2.50

Table 17-8. Metal content of Mineral Resource Estimate.

1% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	lbs Zn	oz Ag	lbs Cu	lbs Pb	oz Au
Indicated	76,143,000	1,216,000	26,595,000	14,561,000	73,000
Inferred	33,422,000	710,000	13,316,000	6,510,000	41,000

2% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	lbs Zn	oz Ag	lbs Cu	lbs Pb	oz Au
Indicated	53,339,000	648,000	21,250,000	11,102,000	33,000
Inferred	18,284,000	251,000	7,911,000	3,832,000	15,000

3% Zn Block Cut-off

Category	lbs Zn	oz Ag	lbs Cu	lbs Pb	oz Au
Indicated	40,707,000	371,000	18,575,000	9,340,000	19,000
Inferred	12,341,000	119,000	6,319,000	2,905,000	7,000

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

18.1 Possibility of Myra Falls Operation Milling Facility

A study, by Watts, Griffis and McQuat Limited (Roberts, 2007), which examined the viability of mining, transporting and processing of the ore from the Coronation and Coronation Extensions zones of the Lara Deposit, recommended the advancement of the Lara Deposit and the use of the Myra Falls Operation ("MFO") facility for processing the ore. The MFO and the existing Myra Falls mine is owned by Breakwater Resources Ltd. and operated by NVI Mining Ltd.. The mill has been operating below capacity (approximately 4,000 tonnes per day) by 400 to 600 tonnes per day for a number of years, and is expected to do so for the next 3 to 5 years. Breakwater will need to review its commitment depending upon its public standing in the community, and depending upon the operational limitations of its facility before it decides to accept Treasury's ore for processing.

The Lara VMS Deposit was evaluated on the basis of its economic, technical, social and political merits. The report indicated that the MFO mill would be suitable for processing Lara ore, however Breakwater needs to consider public opposition of transporting ore to the mill (approximately 300 km) through Strathcona Park; and transportation and dock facility costs for shipping the concentrates.

The report indicated that both shrinkage stoping and sublevel longhole stoping can potentially be used to mine the Lara Property mined material. Since there was no additional 3-D modelling of the ore body, it was determined that the difference between the two methods is the requirement for skilled underground miners (shrinkage stoping) and higher upfront capital costs for the sublevel longhole method.

The final recommendations included the completion of an exploration program to delineate drilling of the Coronation Zone and to increase the potential mineral reserve; to perform additional metallurgical testing to confirm the suitability of Lara ore for processing at MFO; and to determine the potential of extracted material in generating acid rock drainage, as well as social and political impact of developing the mine. The potential mine will be located within traditional territory of the Snuneymuxw First Nation community and the Hul'qumi'num Tribal Council (comprising 6 First Nation communities), requiring consultation as part of the mine permitting process. An assessment of the environmental impact of the developed area also requires consideration since there is no environmental and socio-economic baseline data.

A similar study in 2002, funded by Boliden indicated that at the time the Lara deposit was not a likely candidate for developing viable mining plans using the technical resources at the mine in return for the right to process feed (Crick 2002) because the environmental liability would likely outweigh the potential economic benefits.

19.0 CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of a review of published and unpublished reports and data from previous exploration programs, and on the results of the current Mineral Resource Estimate, it is CCIC's professional opinion that there remains excellent potential to increase the current Resource Estimate (Coronation Trend) and for the discovery of additional massive sulphide mineralization at depth and along strike of known mineralized zones. Moreover, due to the similarities in structural, lithological and host stratigraphy and similar ore mineralogy to the Mount Sicker past producer and the Myra Falls Mine, there is potential along strike to the northwest and southeast for further discovery of potentially economic massive sulphide zones associated with the McLaughlin Ridge Formation and the Sicker Group.

The nature of stratigraphic and structural relationships of the mineralization in the area is not well understood and need to be better defined in order to improve targeting for future drill holes. Smaller zones of mineralization require follow-up drilling and geophysical investigation to fully define their extents both along strike and to depth. Furthermore, the known mineralized zones occur at what appears to be at least three stratigraphic levels (or three repetitions of the same stratigraphy) which suggest the presence of several stratigraphic horizons that host VMS mineralization. Drill testing along VMS prospective horizons is localized to a few small areas with a majority of their strike lengths (~70-80%) untested by drilling and largely concealed by overburden.

A modern, comprehensive data compilation and 3D model of the current drill core data and other technical information was completed during the past 18 months. This information can now be used to re-interpret the Lara Deposit and the surrounding geology and to develop new drill targets for further exploration programs.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the current geotechnical review and the Mineral Resource Estimate, CCIC recommends that further exploration work be completed on the Lara Property. **CCIC recommends a CAD$500,000 work program to include surface geophysical survey and diamond drilling** (*see* Table 21-1).

There are two main objectives to be considered in future work programs on the Lara Property:

1. Characterize existing mineralized zones and identify additional mineralized zones along strike and to depth through modern geophysical techniques, and,

2. Complete confirmatory drill holes within known mineralized zones and in areas of potential that have limited or no drilling, as identified from the compilation and 3D targeting work.

To address the first objective CCIC recommends implementation of “real section” induced-polarization geophysical methods to help map stratigraphy and trace previously identified mineralized zones. An orientation survey of approximately 30 line-kilometres is suggested initially to determine the geophysical signature of the known mineralized zones and whether the real section induced-polarization method is capable of distinguishing the mineralized horizons. Additional geophysical investigation is contingent upon the results of this orientation survey.

CCIC also recommends that the current Mineral Resource Estimate be enhanced through confirmatory drilling and a high-accuracy differential GPS survey of the historical drill collars. Approximately 2,000 metres of drilling should be sufficient to enhance the current resources. The actual location of the drill holes has yet to be determined by CCIC but is part of their ongoing review of the Property.

21.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

CCIC proposes a budget which should allow Treasury Metals Inc. to complete CCIC’s recommended work program (Table 21-1).

Table 21–1. Summary budget for recommendations on the Lara VMS Property.

Item	Amount	Units	Rate	Per	Cost
Line-cutting	35	km	$500.00	km	$17,500.00
Real Section IP Geophysics	30	km	$3,500.00	km	$105,000.00
Magnetometer and DGPS survey	30	km	$300.00	km	$9,000.00
Drilling (with analyses)	2000	m	$175.00	m	$350,000.00
Reclamation	10	days	$500.00	day	$5,000.00
Report Writing/Interpretation					$20,000.00
			Total:		**$506,500.00**

22.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This Report, titled “Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimation, Lara Polymetallic Property, British Columbia, Canada”, and dated April 2nd, 2008 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

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APPENDIX 1

Certificates of Author

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Email: swetherup@cciconline.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Stephen Wetherup, do hereby certify that,

1. I am the General Manager of and senior geologist for the geological consulting form of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. (CCIC).
2. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg) with a B.Sc. Honours in Geology.
3. I am a member of the Association of Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC, #27770). I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, Geological Association of Canada, and the Vancouver Mining Exploration Group.
4. I have been operating a business as a geological consultant under my own name since June 2001 and under the name of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. since March 2004.
5. I am a qualified person under the definition for “qualified persons” as set out by NI43-101.
6. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. I am independent of the parties involved in the transaction for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services.
9. I have read NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I am jointly responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled “Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimation, Lara Polymetallic Property, British Columbia, Canada”, (the “Technical Report”), dated April 2nd, 2008.
11. I last visited the Lara Polymetallic Property, Vancouver Island, British Columbia on August 30-31, 2006.
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this 2nd Day of April, 2008.

Stephen William Wetherup,
BSc., P.Geo. (APEGBC, #27770)

Iain Kelso, B.Sc., P.Geo.
17 Frood Rd, Suite 2
Sudbury, Ontario
Canada, P3C 4Y9
Telephone: 705-671-1801
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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Iain Kelso, do hereby certify that,

1. I am the technical manager of the Sudbury office of the geological consulting firm of Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc Canada (CCIC).
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science – Honours degree in geology from Lakehead University in 2002.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#1345).
4. I have worked as a geologist within the mineral industry for 5 years.
5. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report,
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
7. I am independent of the parties involved in the transaction for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services.
8. I have read NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
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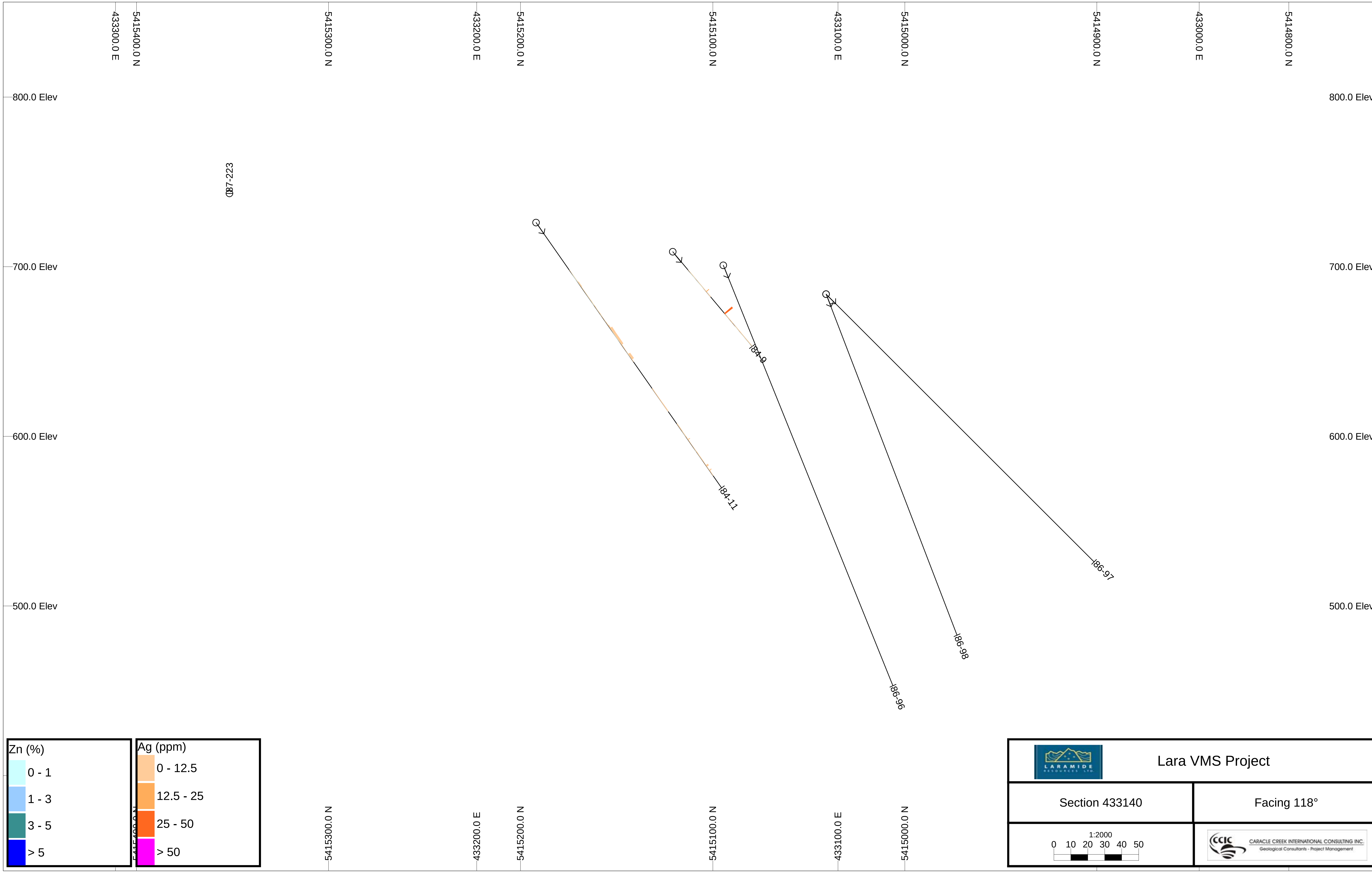
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this 2nd Day of April, 2008

Iain Kelso,
H.BSc., P.Geo. (APGO # 1345)

APPENDIX 2

Sections: Drill Holes and Resource Block Model



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86-98
86-97
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Ag (ppm)
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12.5 - 25
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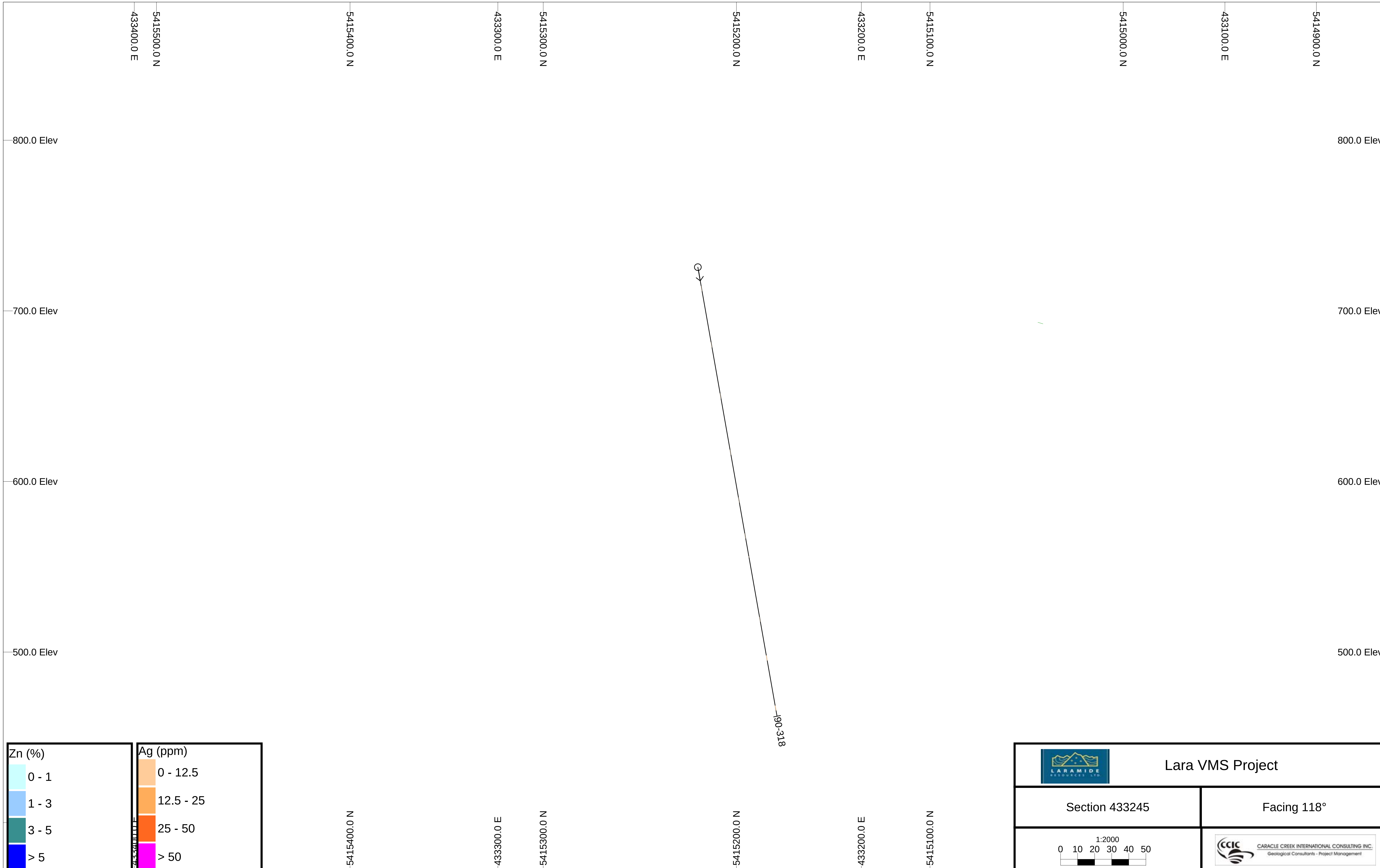
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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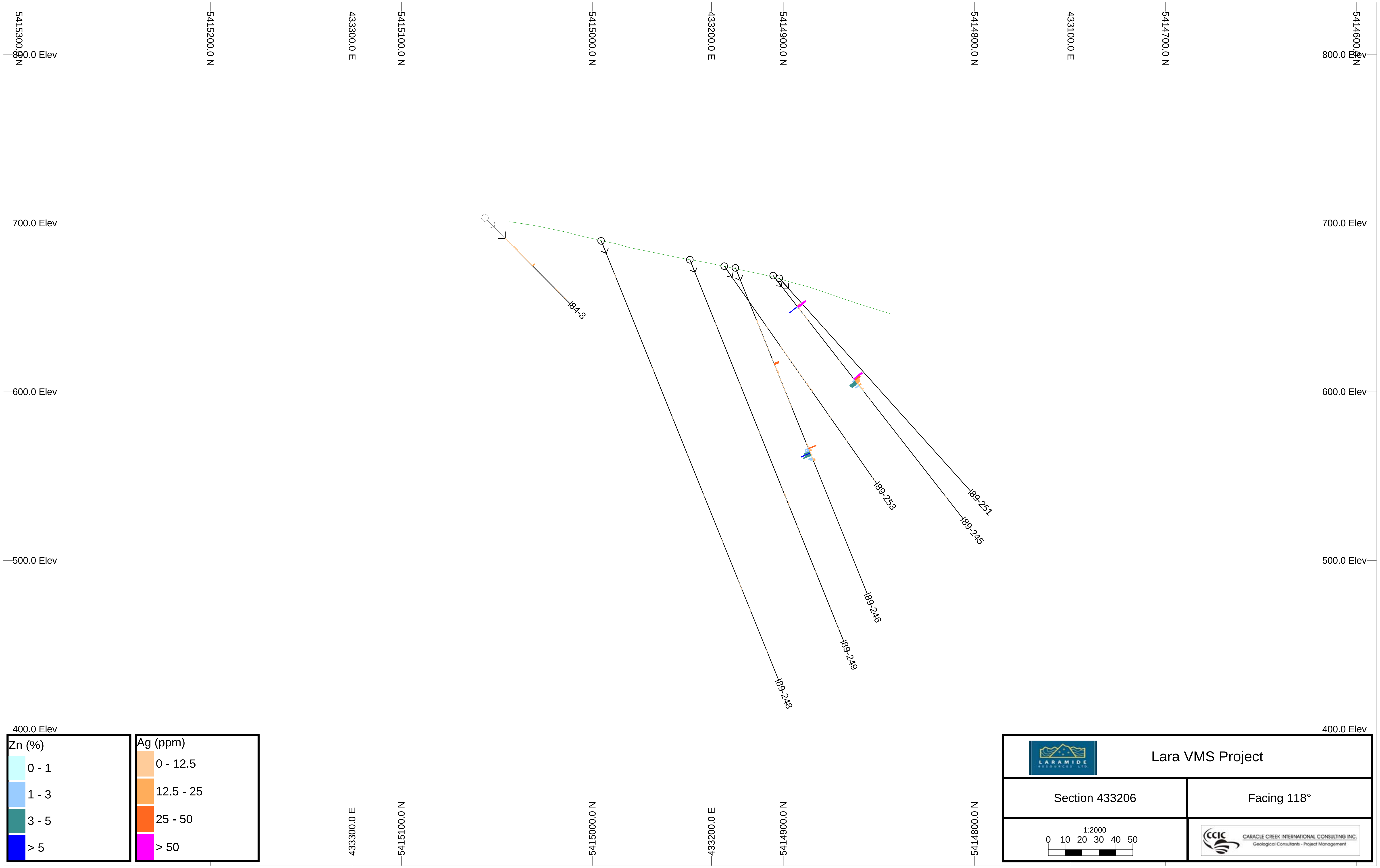
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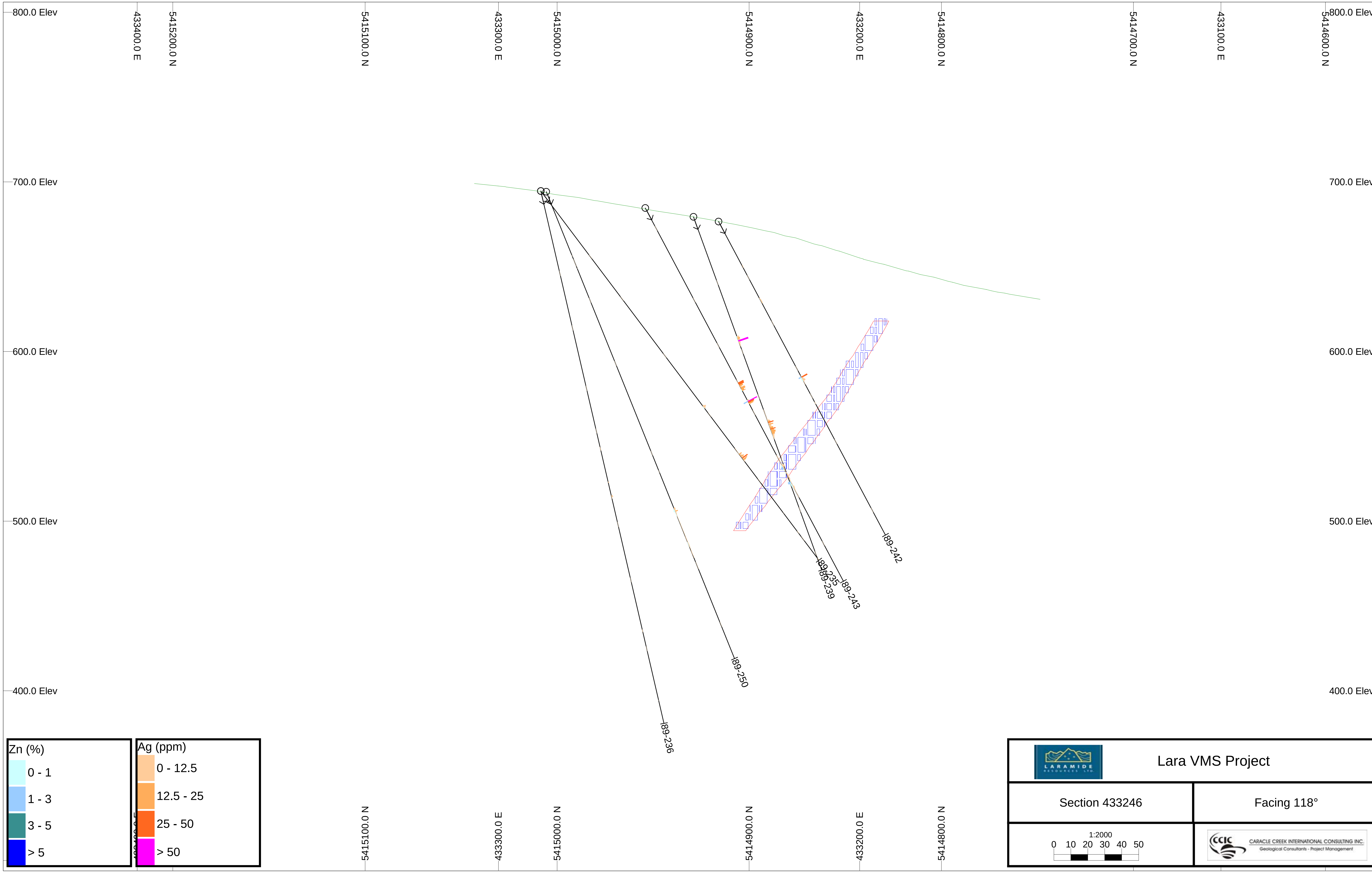

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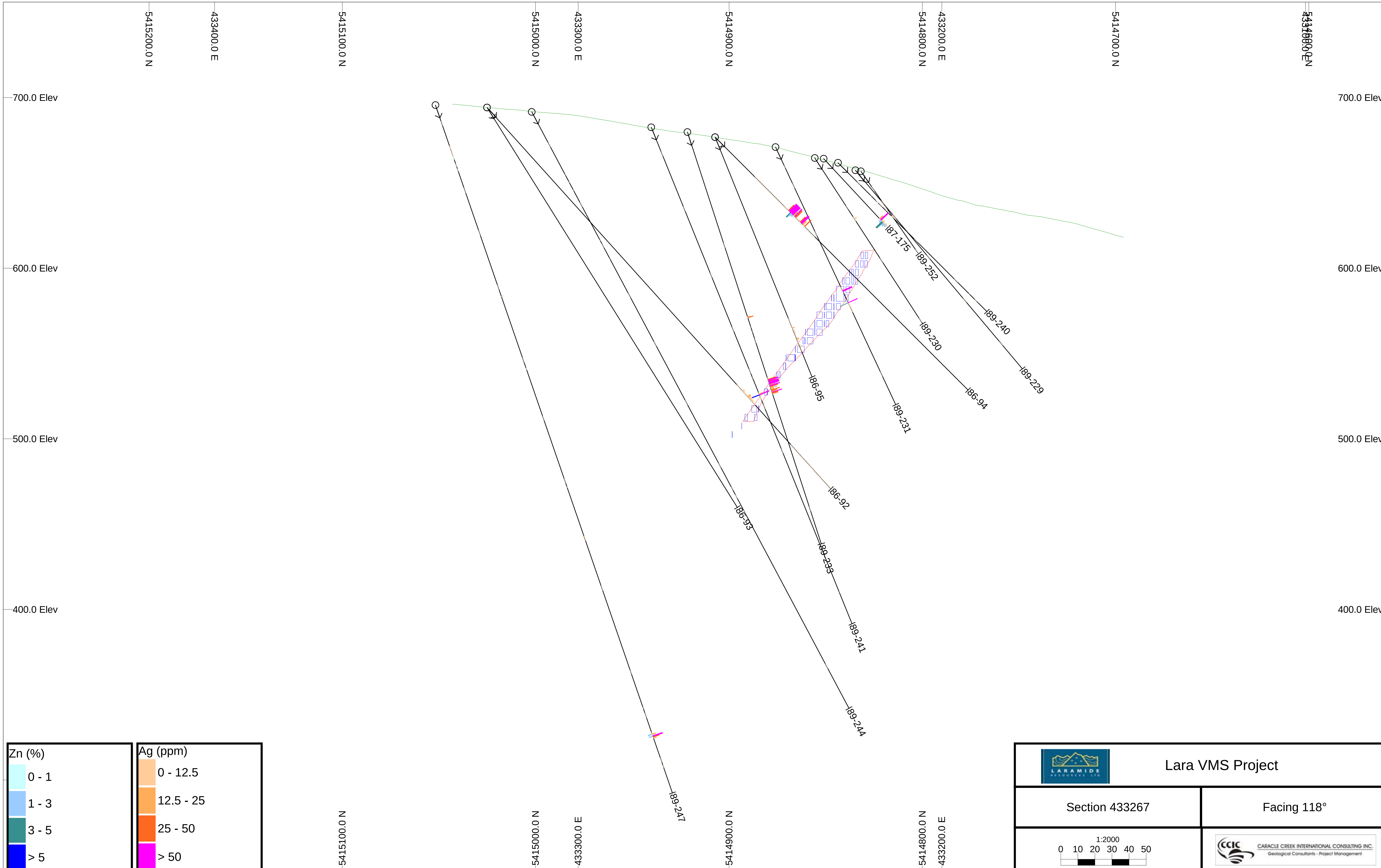
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Ag (ppm)
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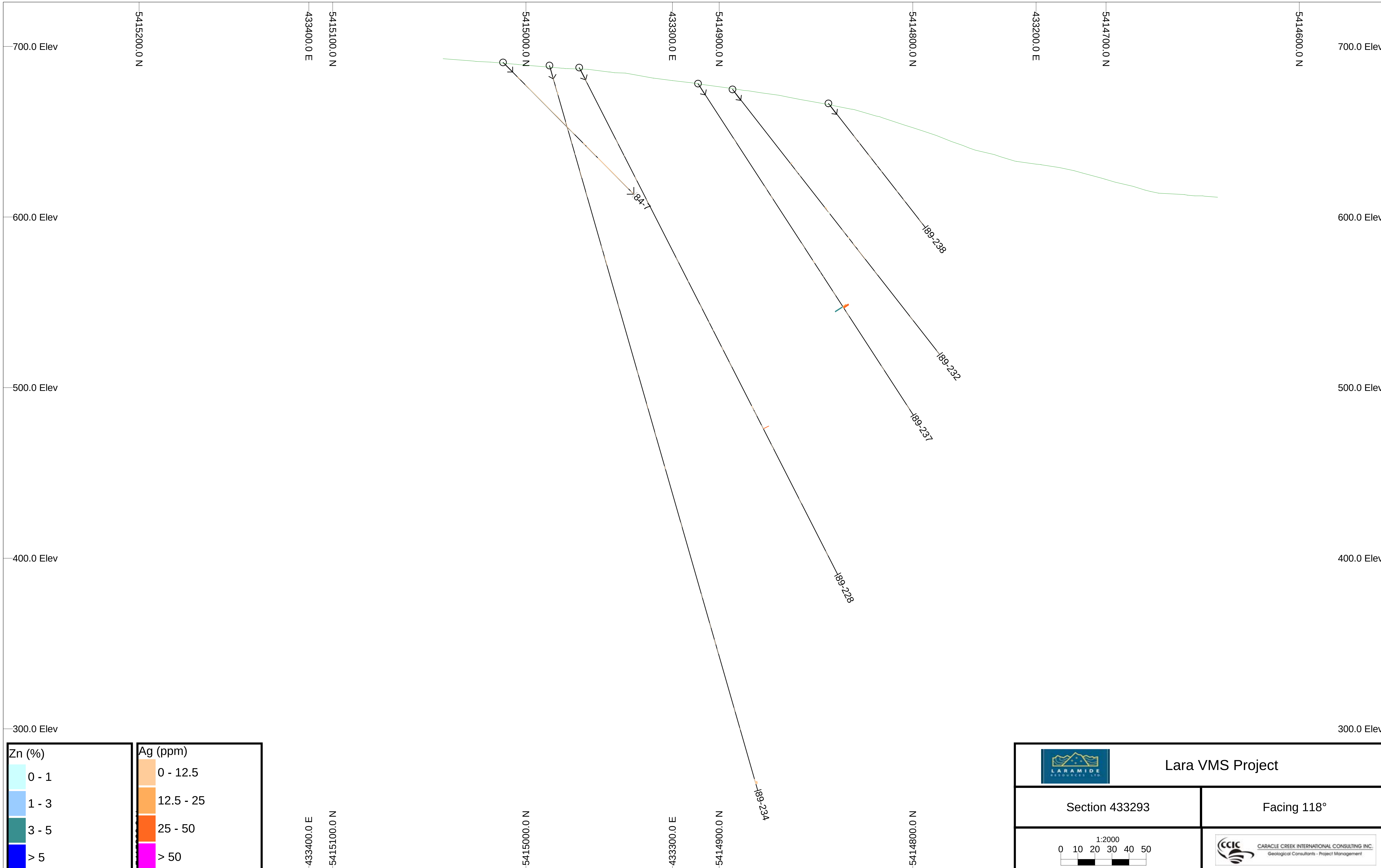
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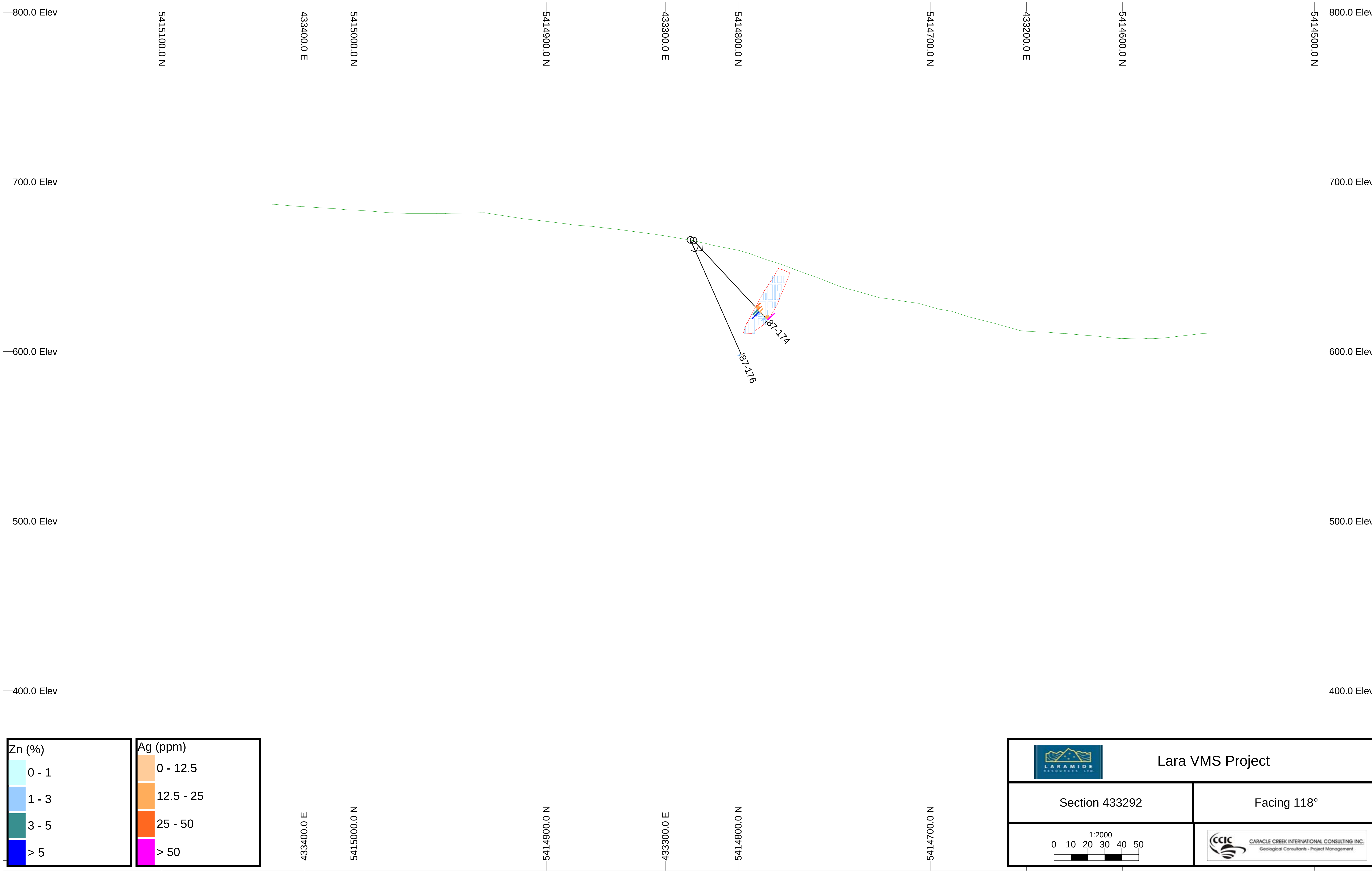

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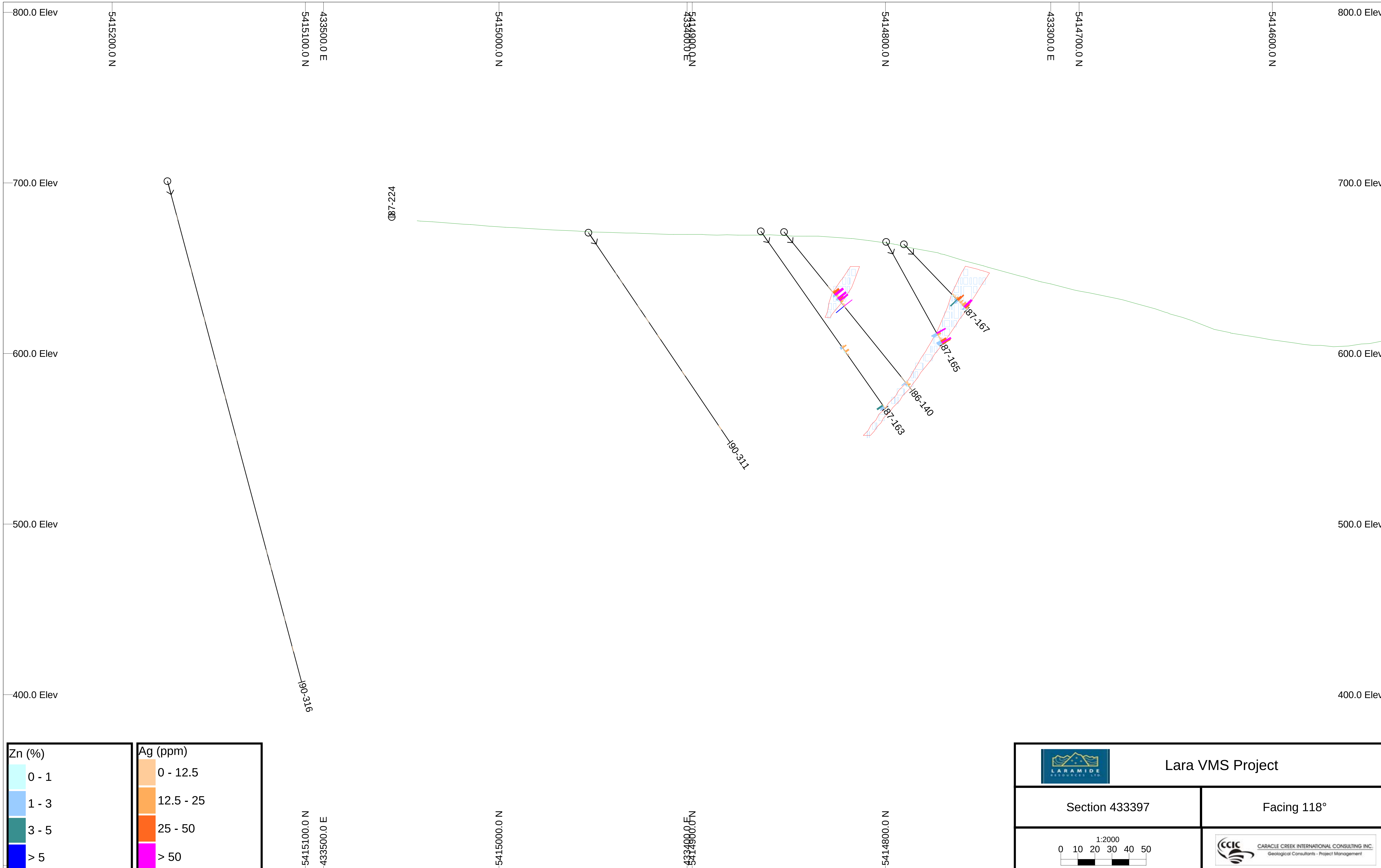
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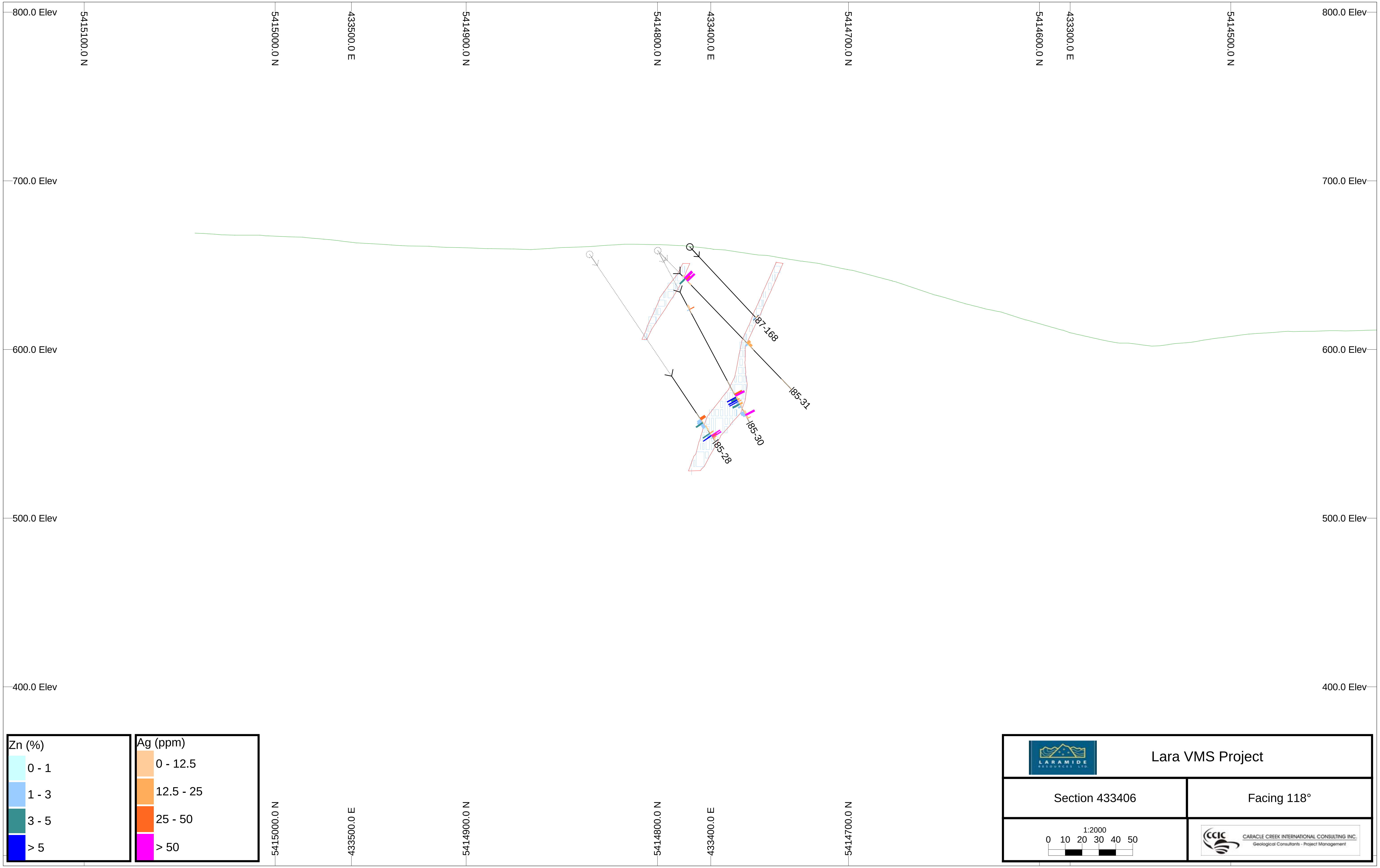
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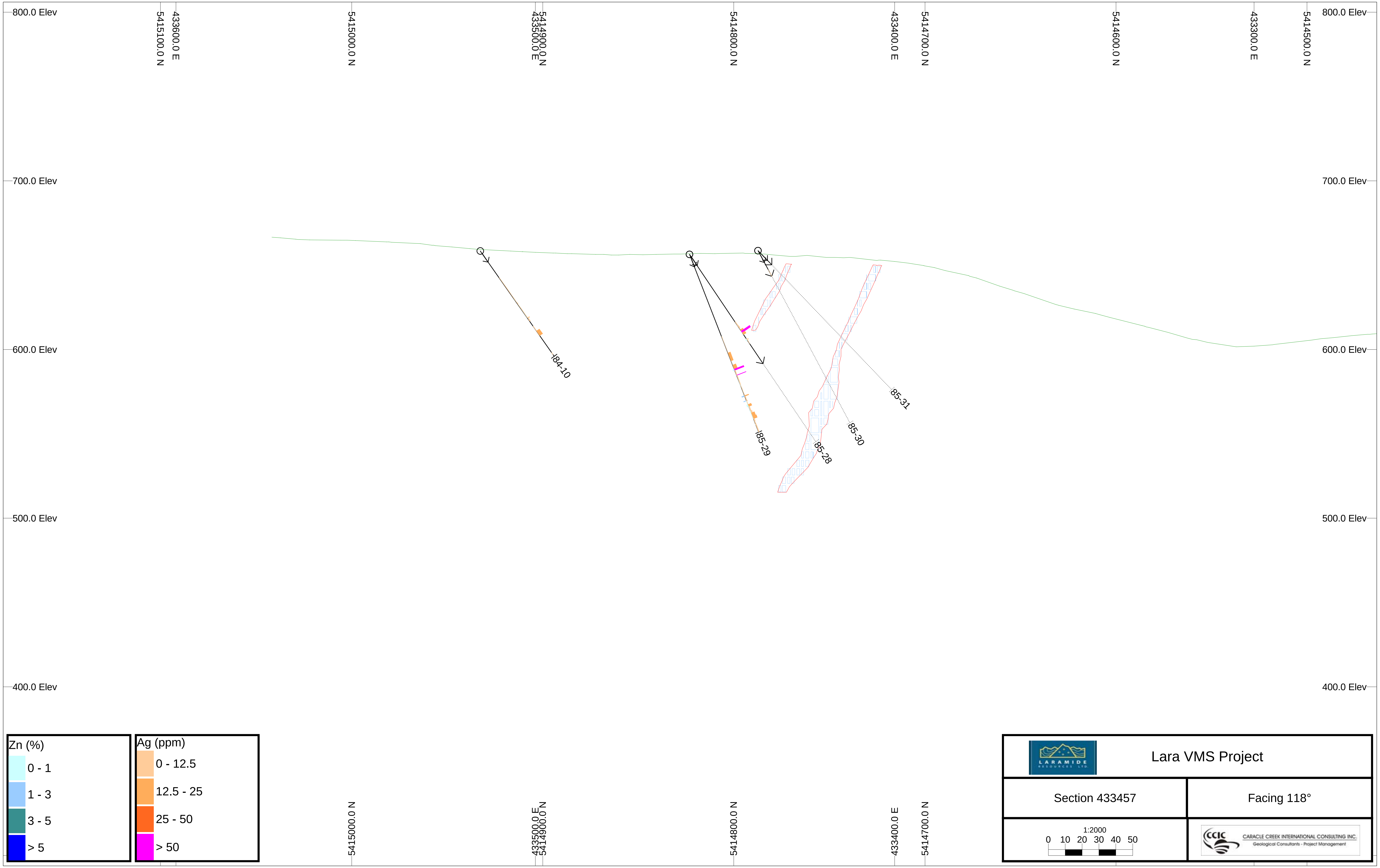
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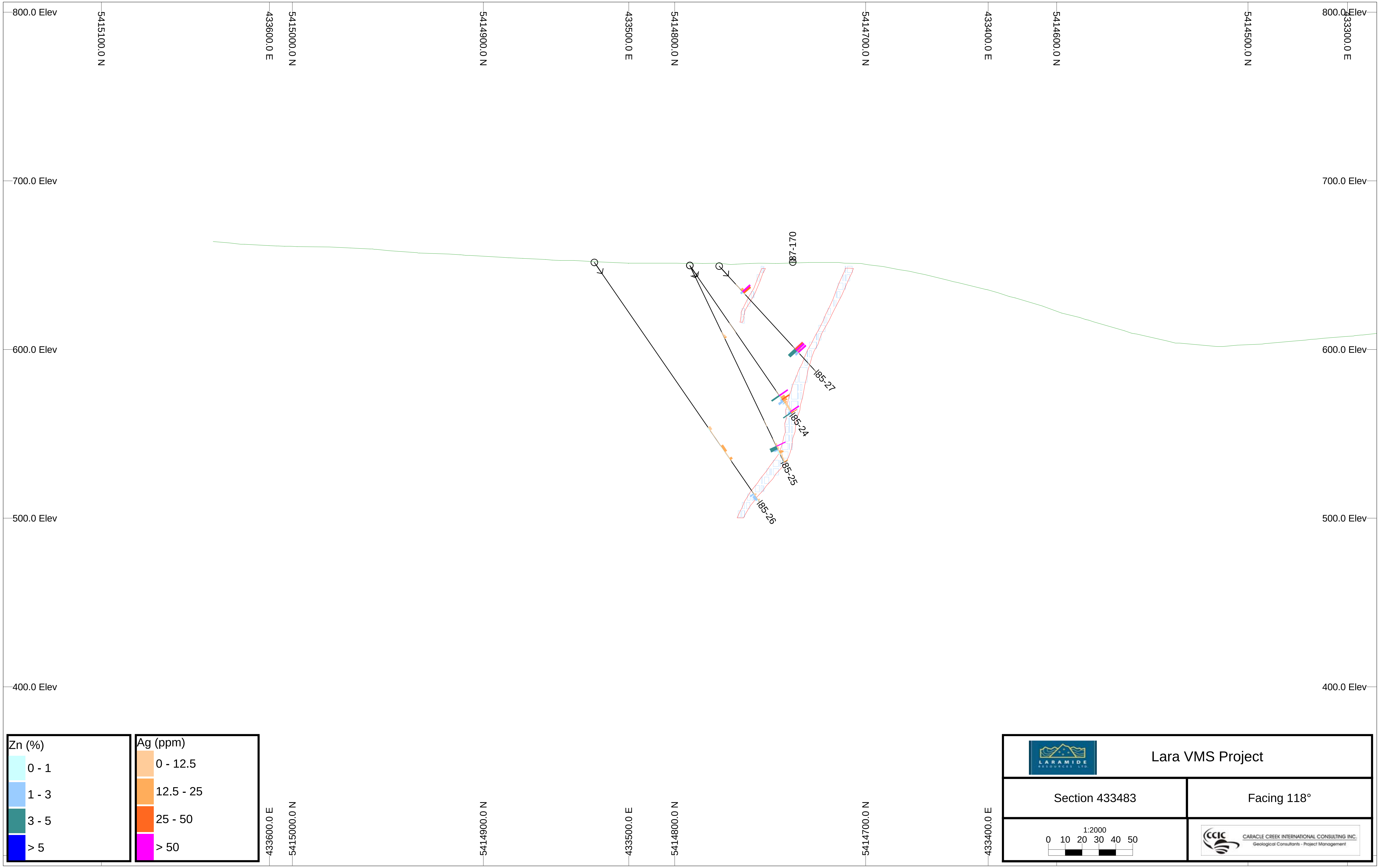
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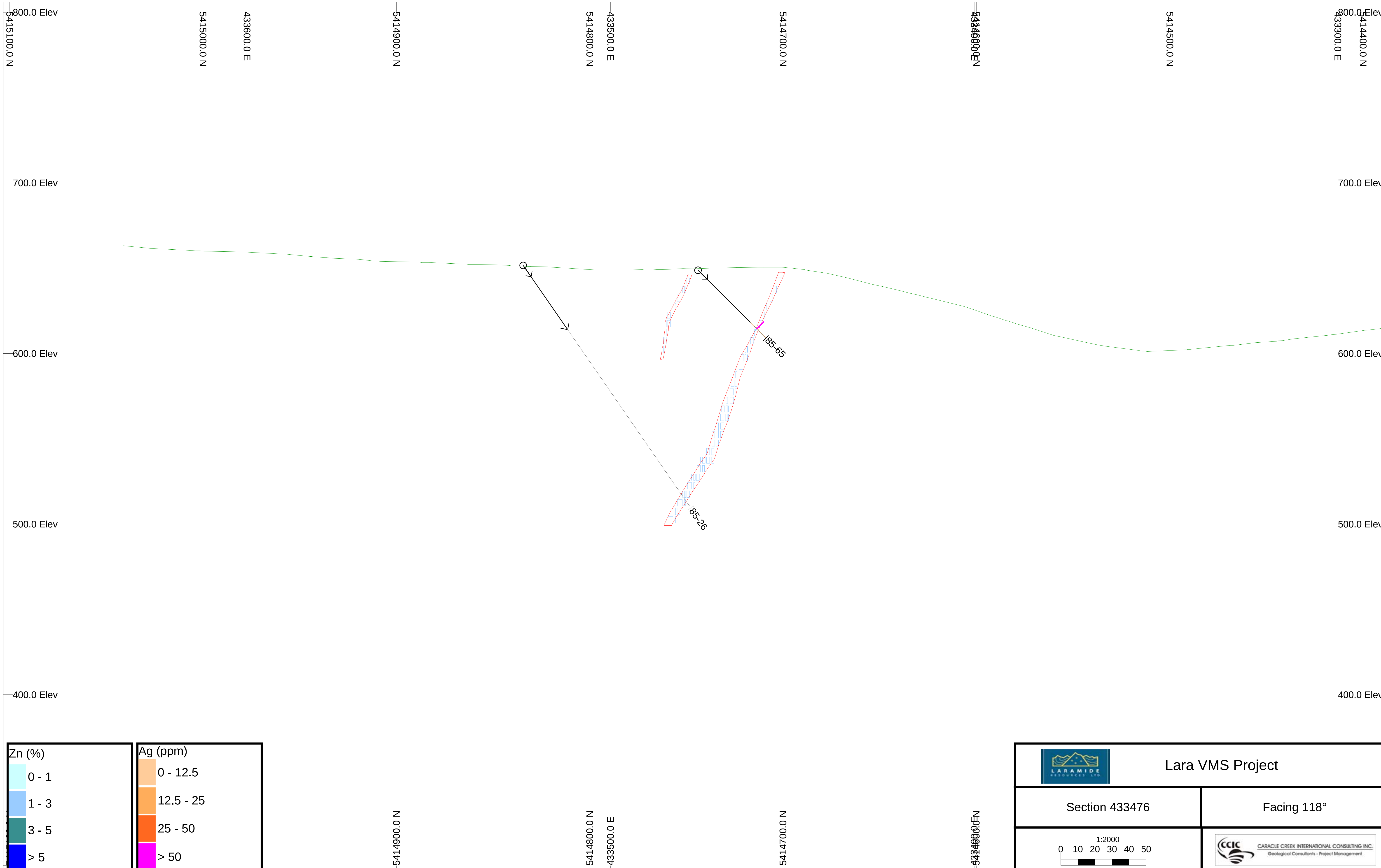
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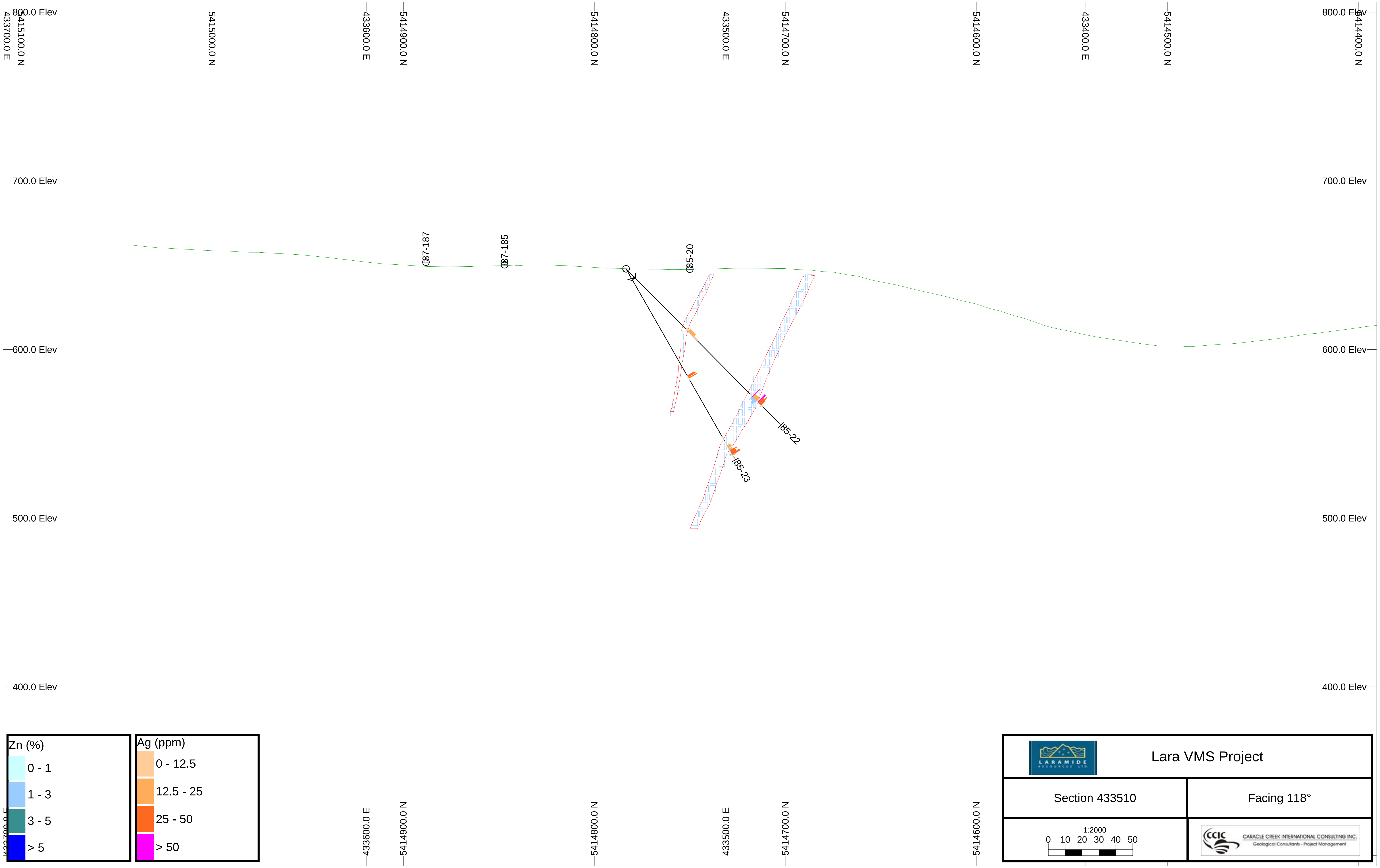
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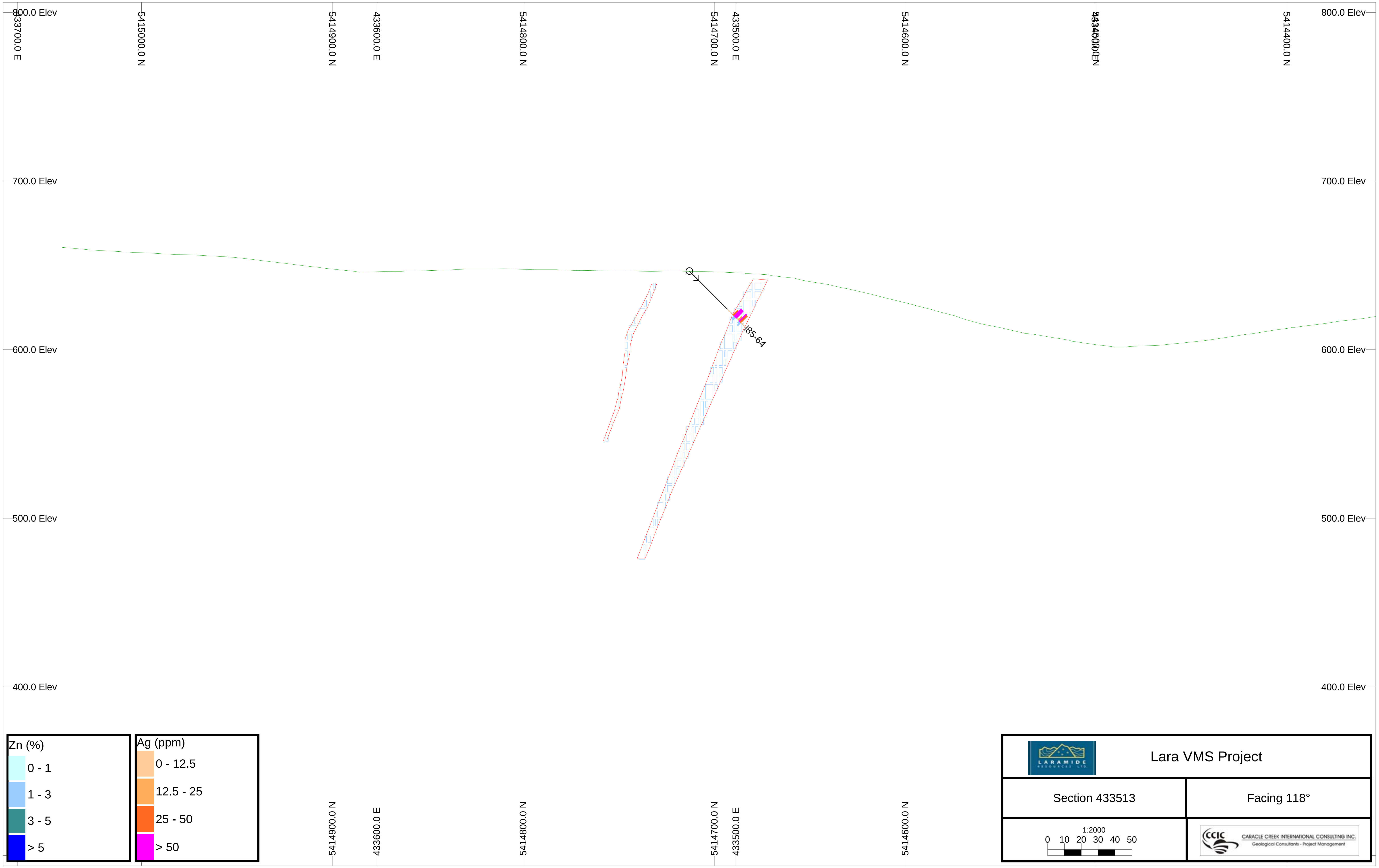
400.0 Elev
433700.0 E
5415100.0 N
5415000.0 N
433600.0 E
5414900.0 N
5414800.0 N
433500.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433400.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
87-187
87-185
85-20
85-22
85-23
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 433510
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
433700.0 E
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5414900.0 N
433600.0 E
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
433500.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414400.0 N
I85-64
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 433513
Facing 118°
1:2000
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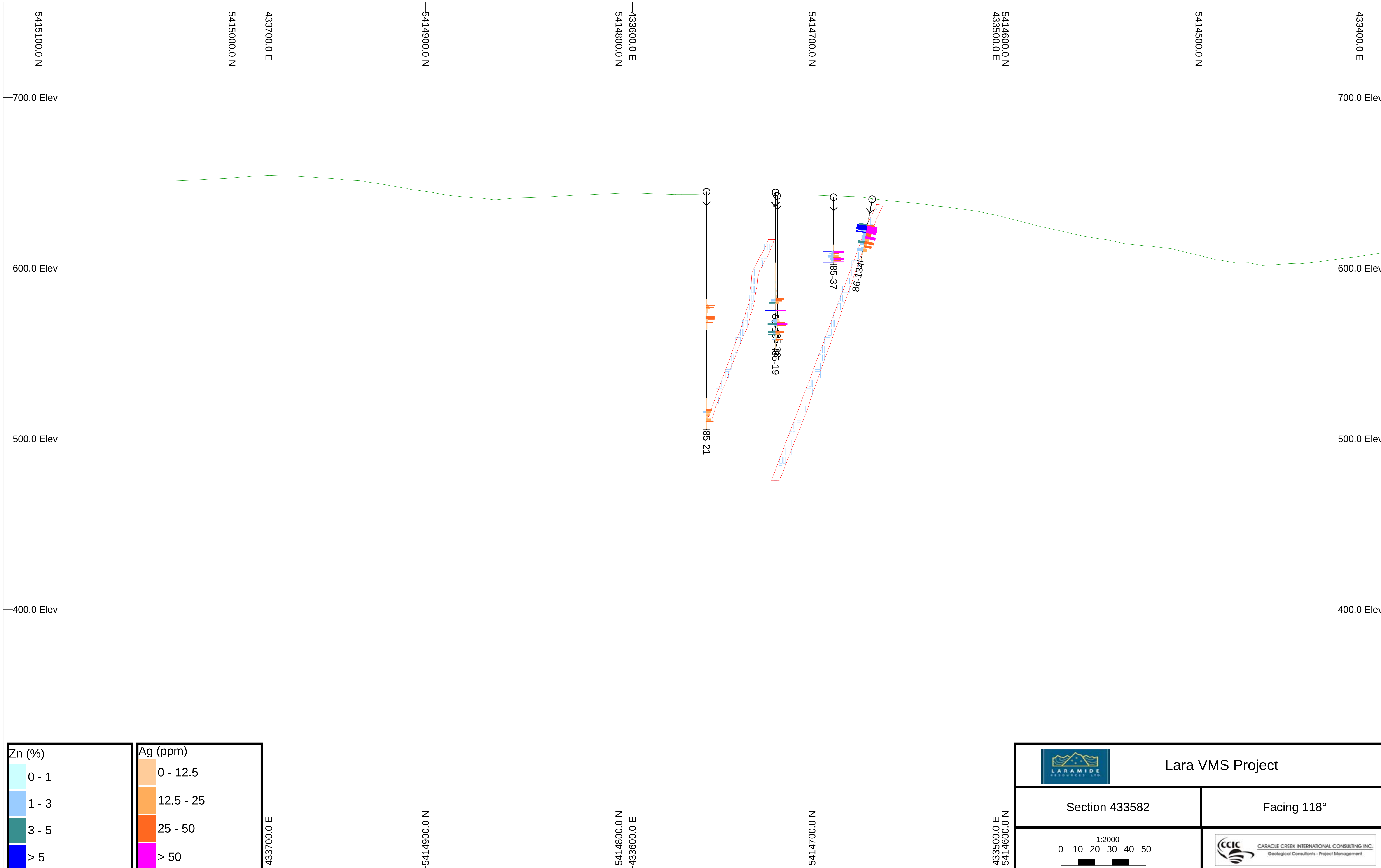
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433500.0 E
5414500.0 N
433400.0 E
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
85-21
85-19
85-37
86-134
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 433582
Facing 118°
1:2000
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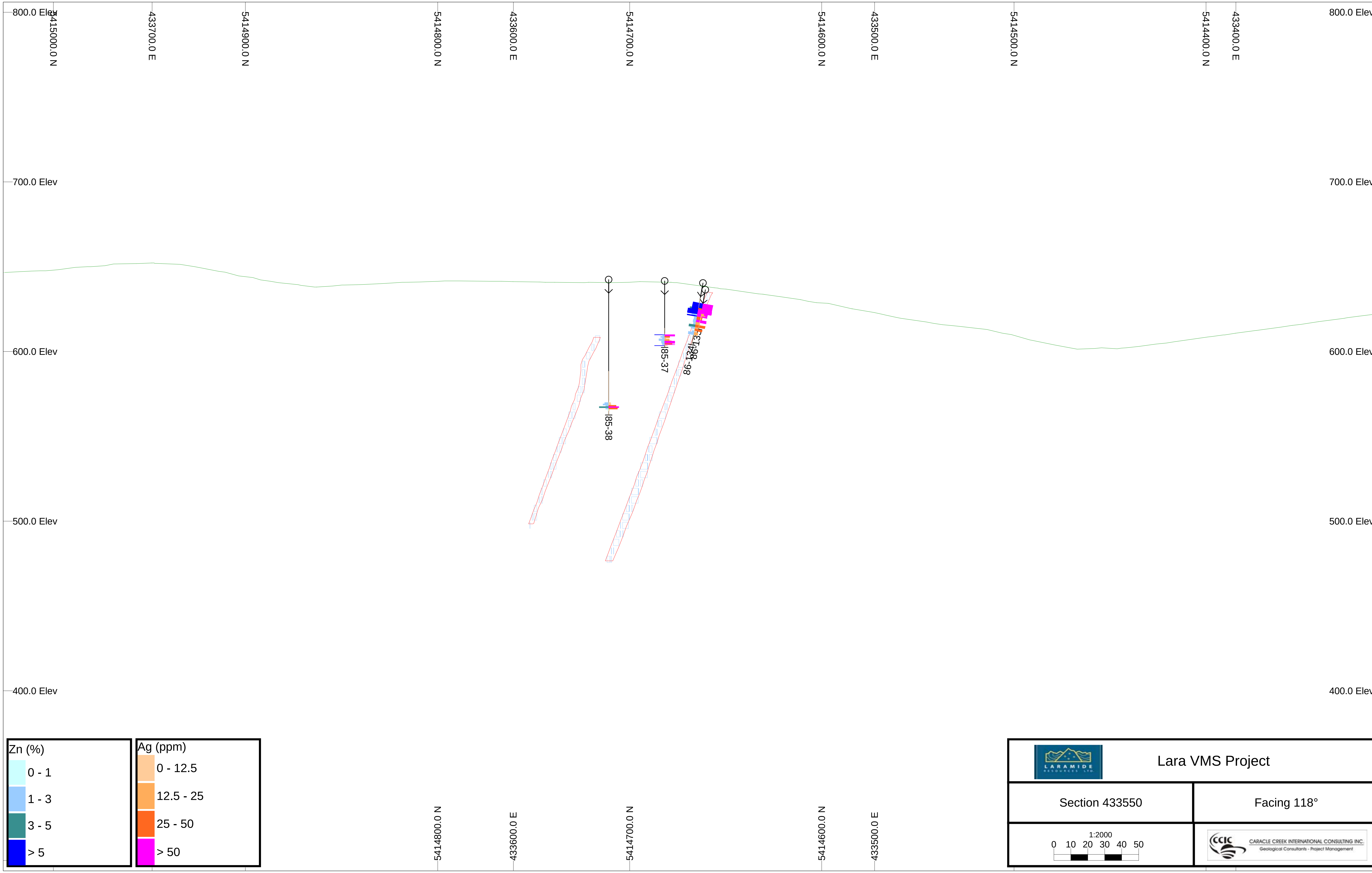
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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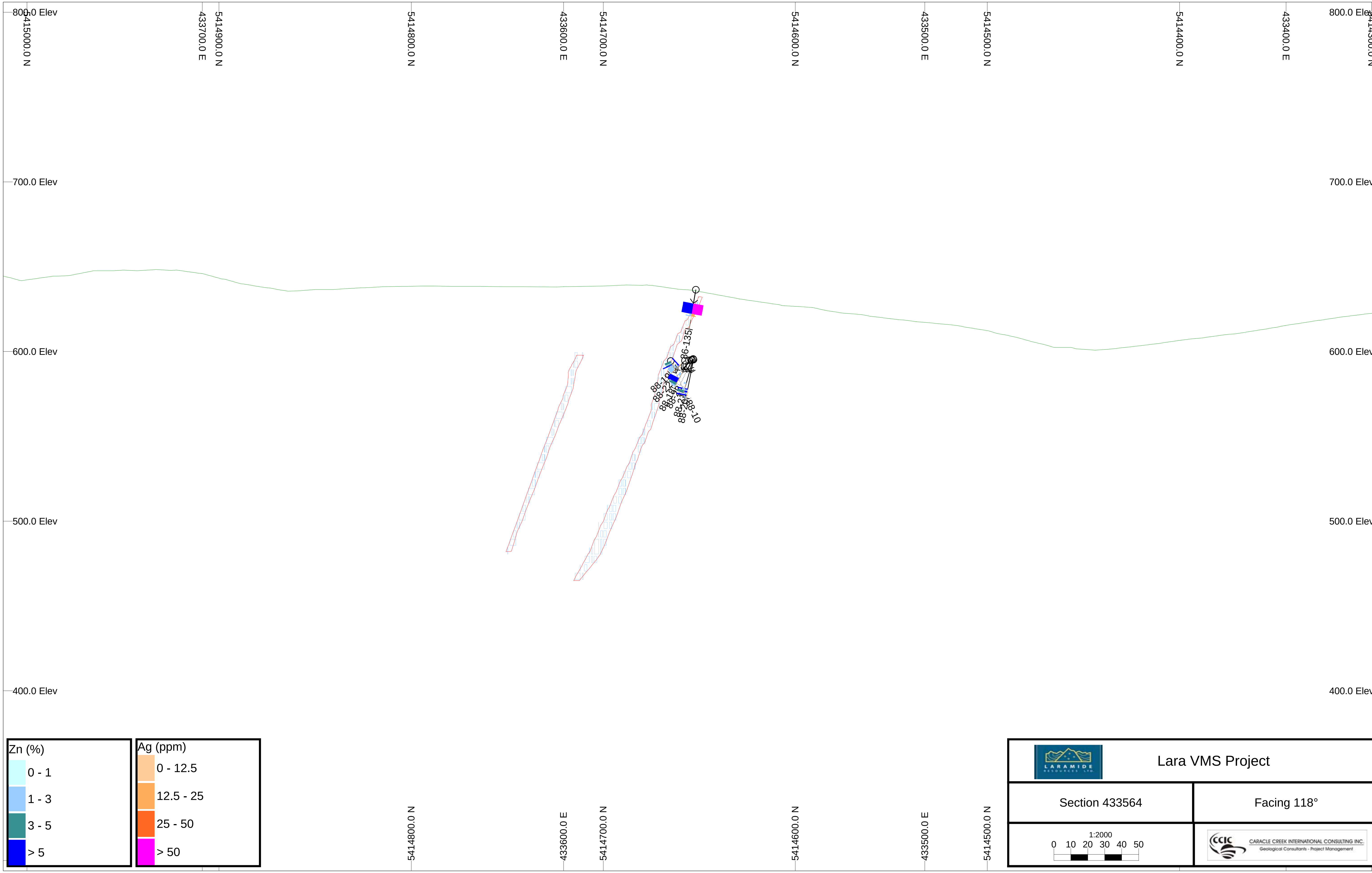
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5415000.0 N
433700.0 E
5414900.0 N
5414800.0 N
433600.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433500.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
433400.0 E
I85-38
I85-37
86-134
86-13
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 433550
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
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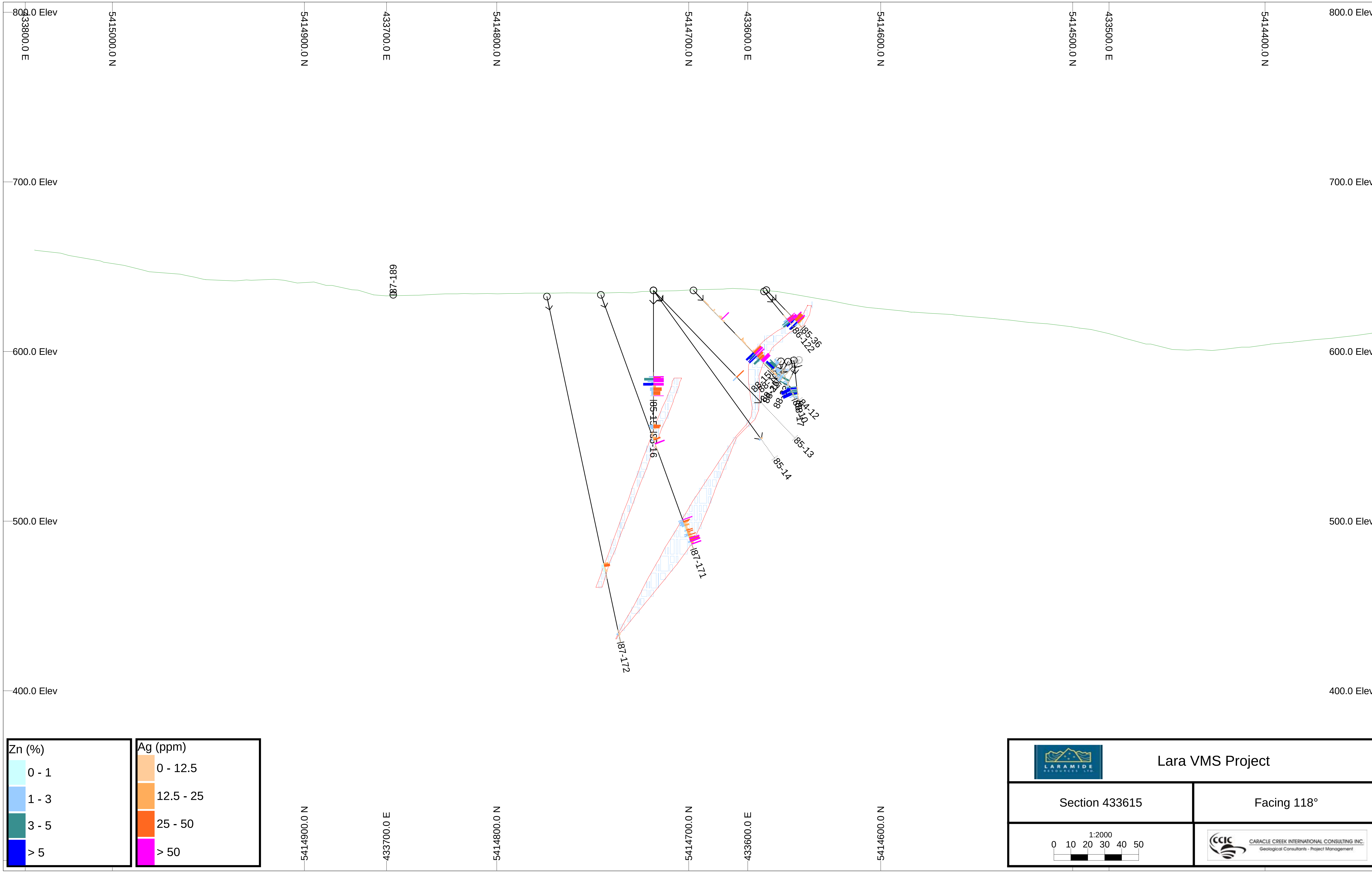
433700.0 E
5414900.0 N
5414800.0 N
433600.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433500.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
433400.0 E
5414300.0 N
86-135
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 433564
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management



Lara VMS Project

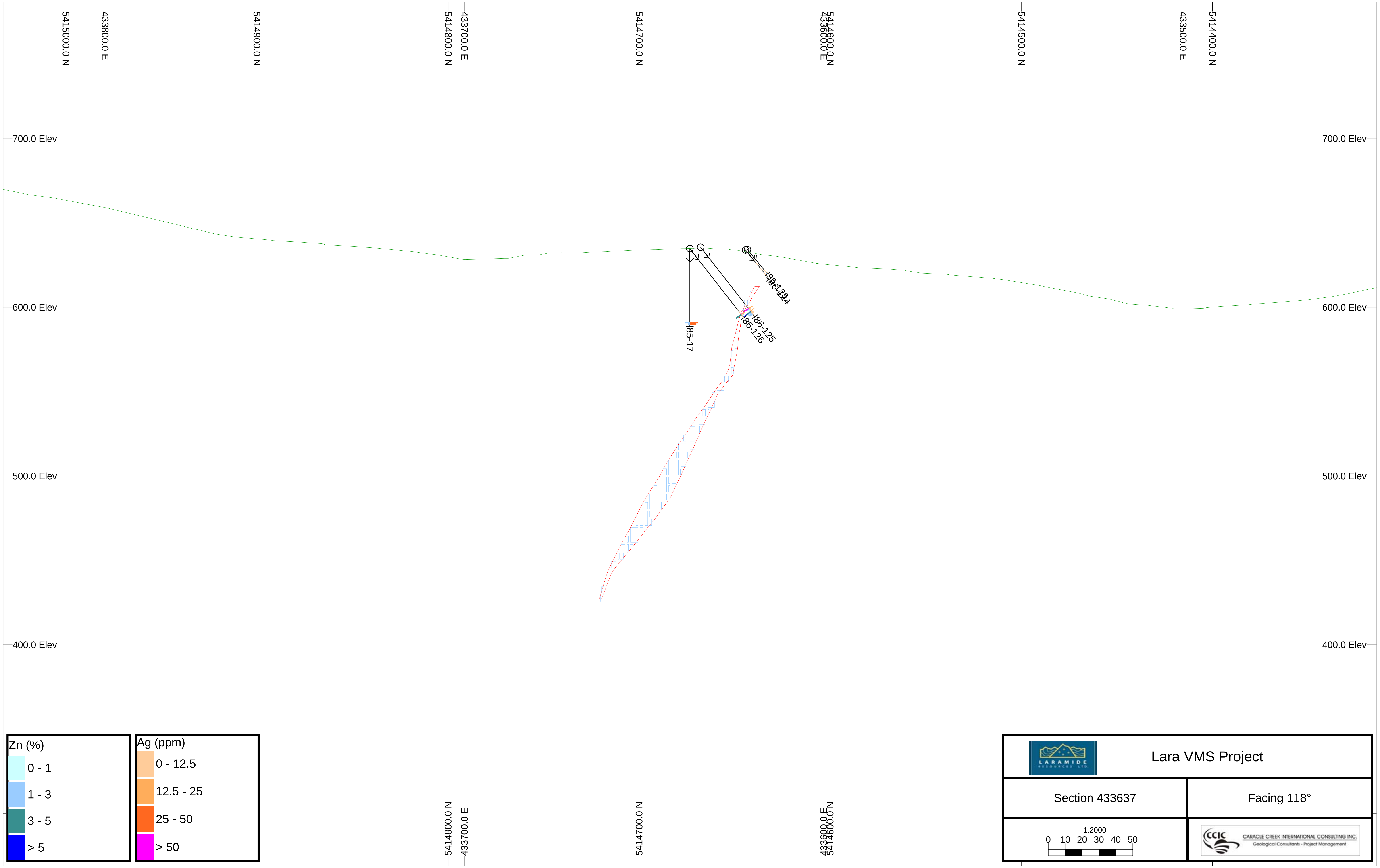
Section 433615

Facing 118°

1:2000

0 10 20 30 40 50

CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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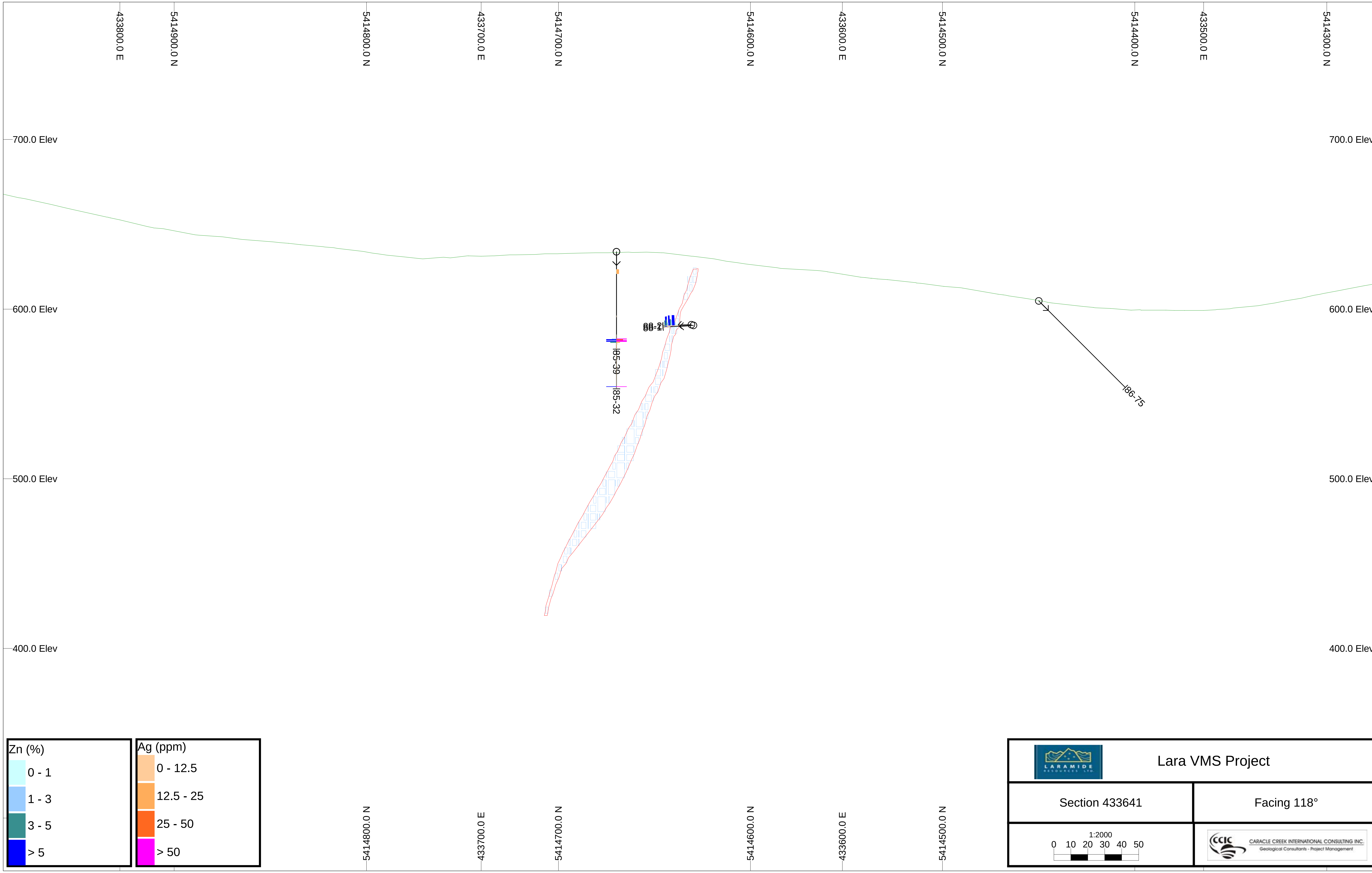
5414800.0 N
433700.0 E
5414700.0 N
433600.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
433500.0 E
5414400.0 N
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
85-17
86-125
86-126
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433637
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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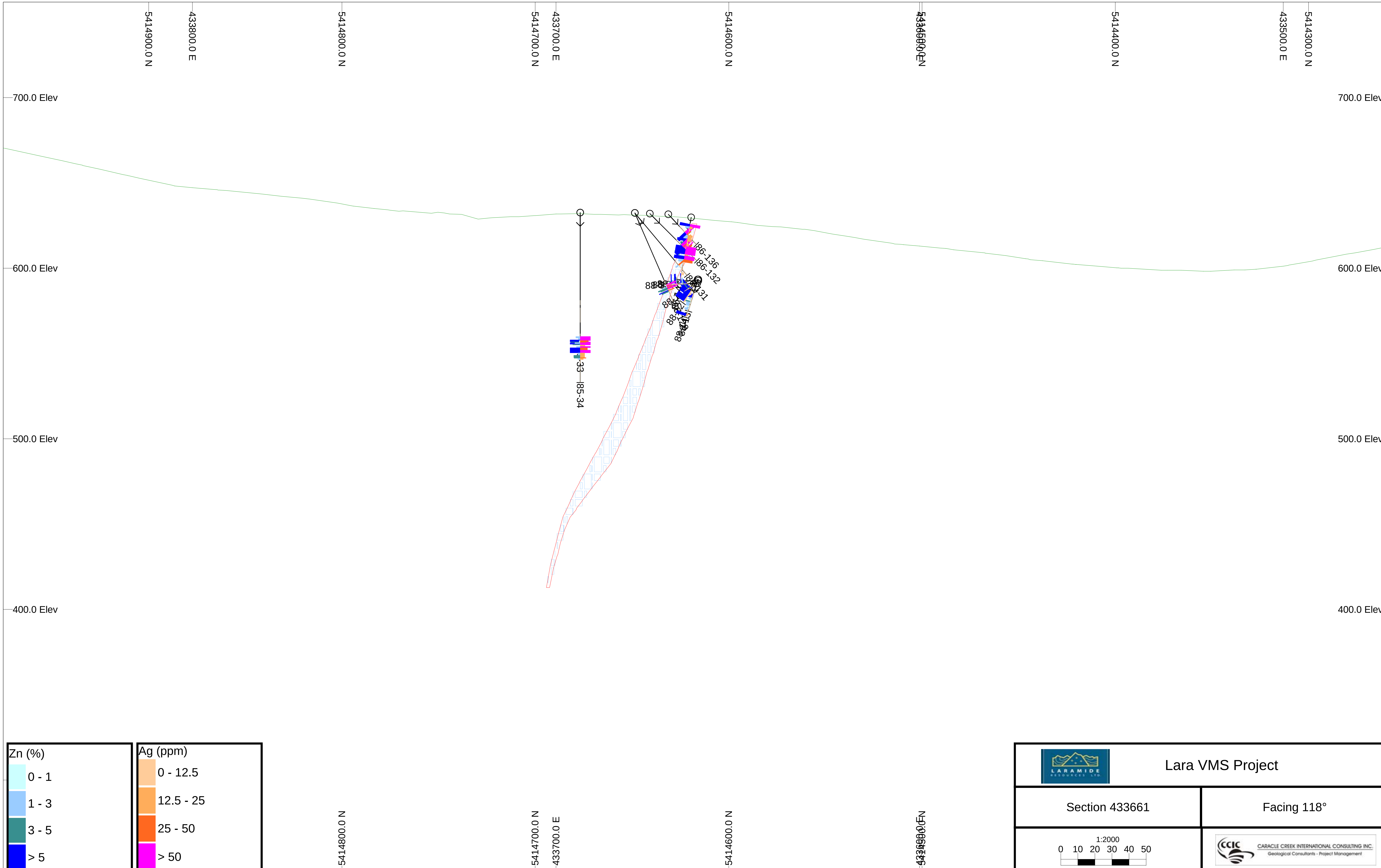
5414800.0 N
433700.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433600.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
433500.0 E
5414300.0 N
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
I85-39
I85-32
I86-75
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433641
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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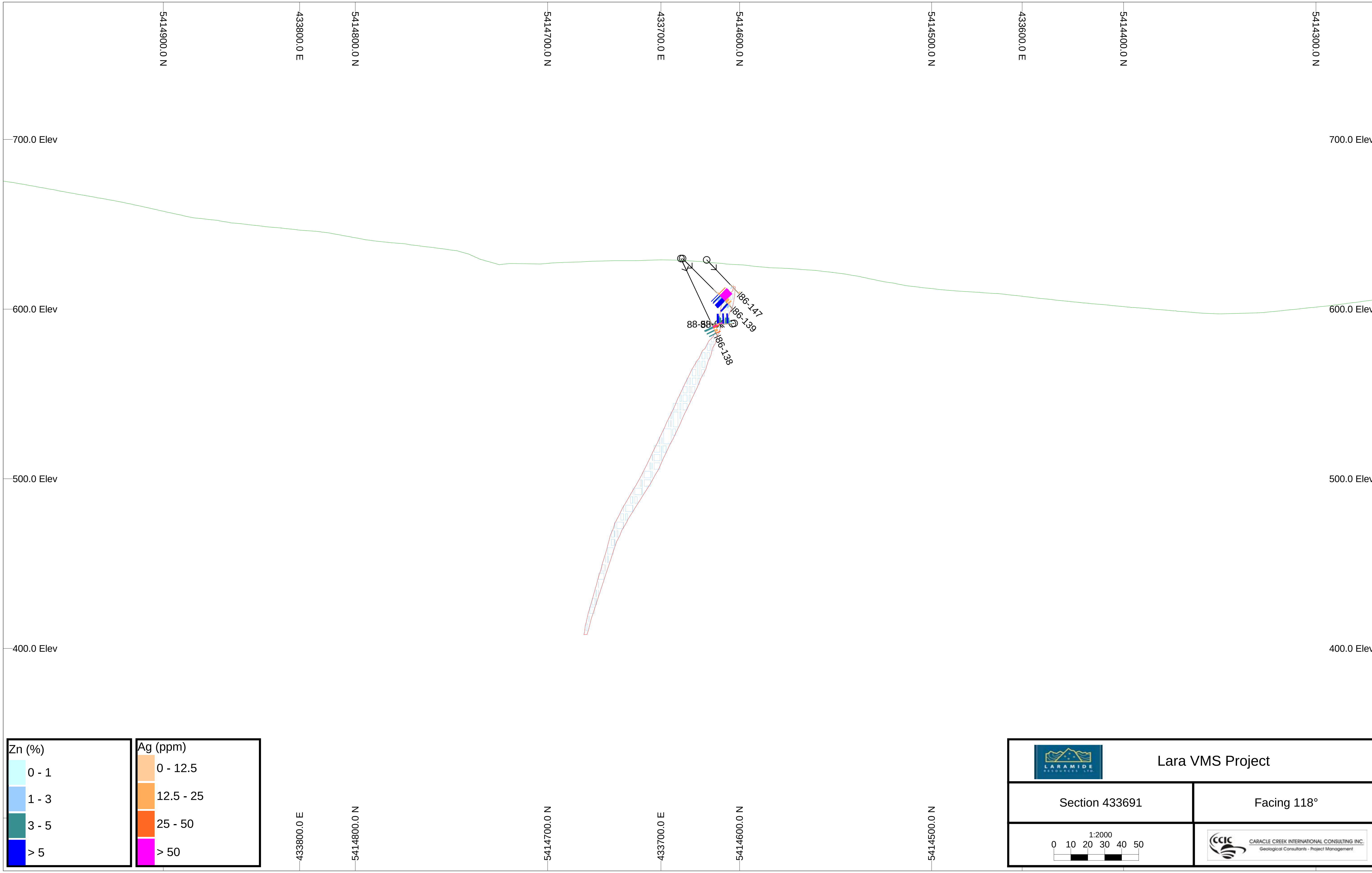
433800.0 E
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
433700.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414400.0 N
433500.0 E
5414300.0 N
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
I86-136
I86-132
I85-34
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433661
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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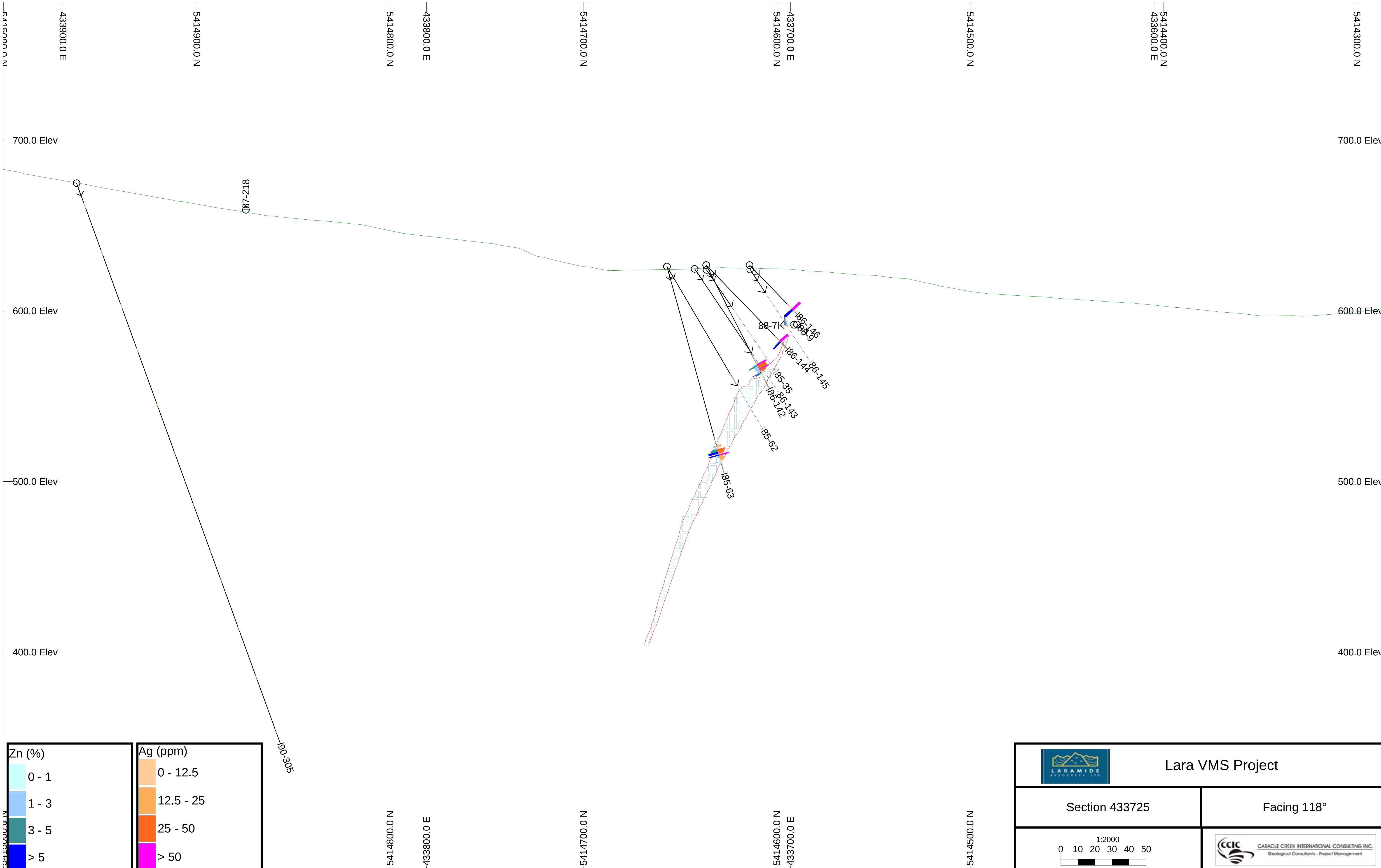
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
433700.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
433600.0 E
5414400.0 N
5414300.0 N
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
I86-147
I86-139
I86-138
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433691
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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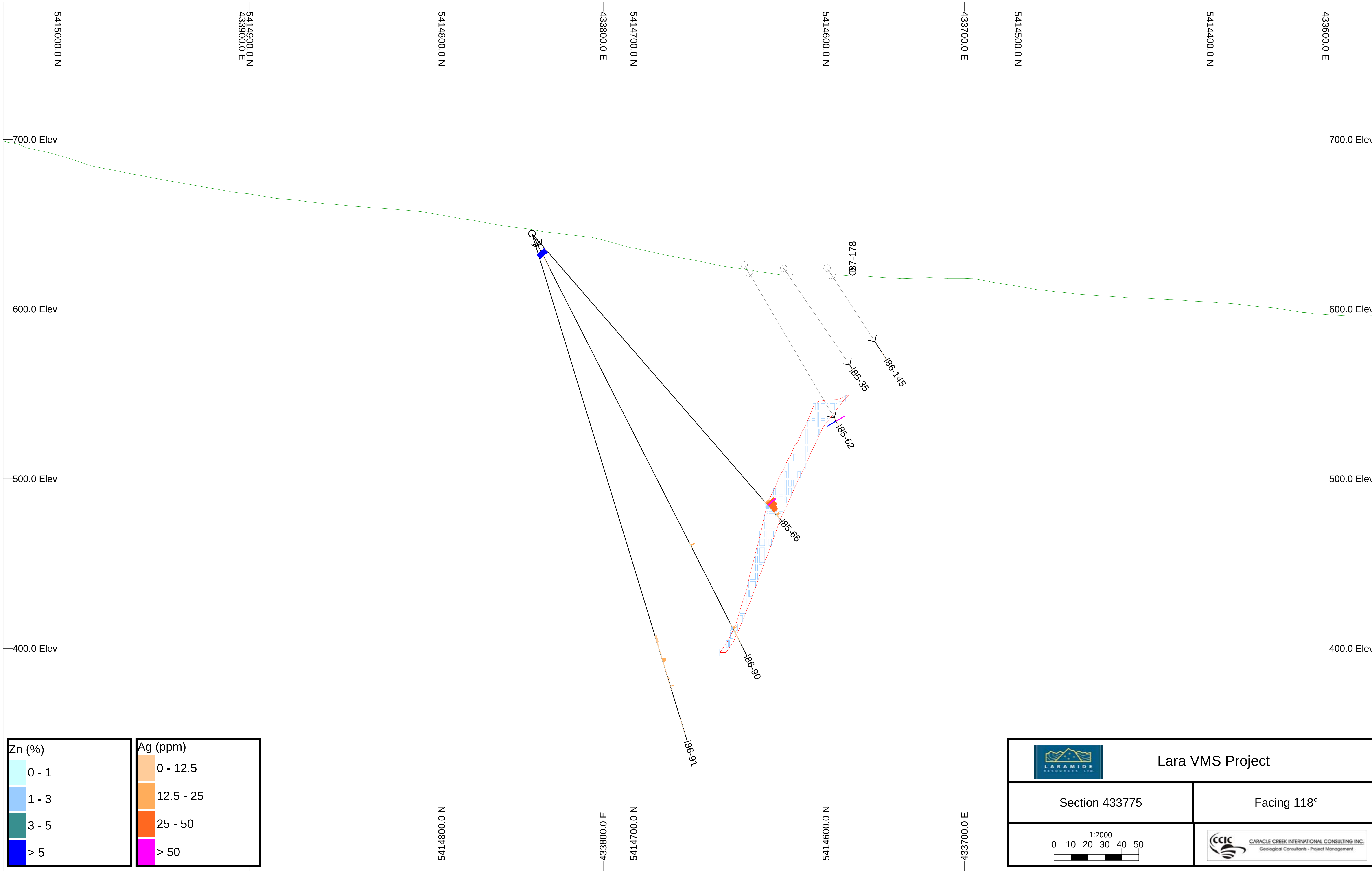
5414900.0 N
5414800.0 N
433800.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433700.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
433600.0 E
5414300.0 N
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
87-218
90-305
88-7
86-146
86-144
86-145
85-35
86-143
86-142
85-62
85-63
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 433725
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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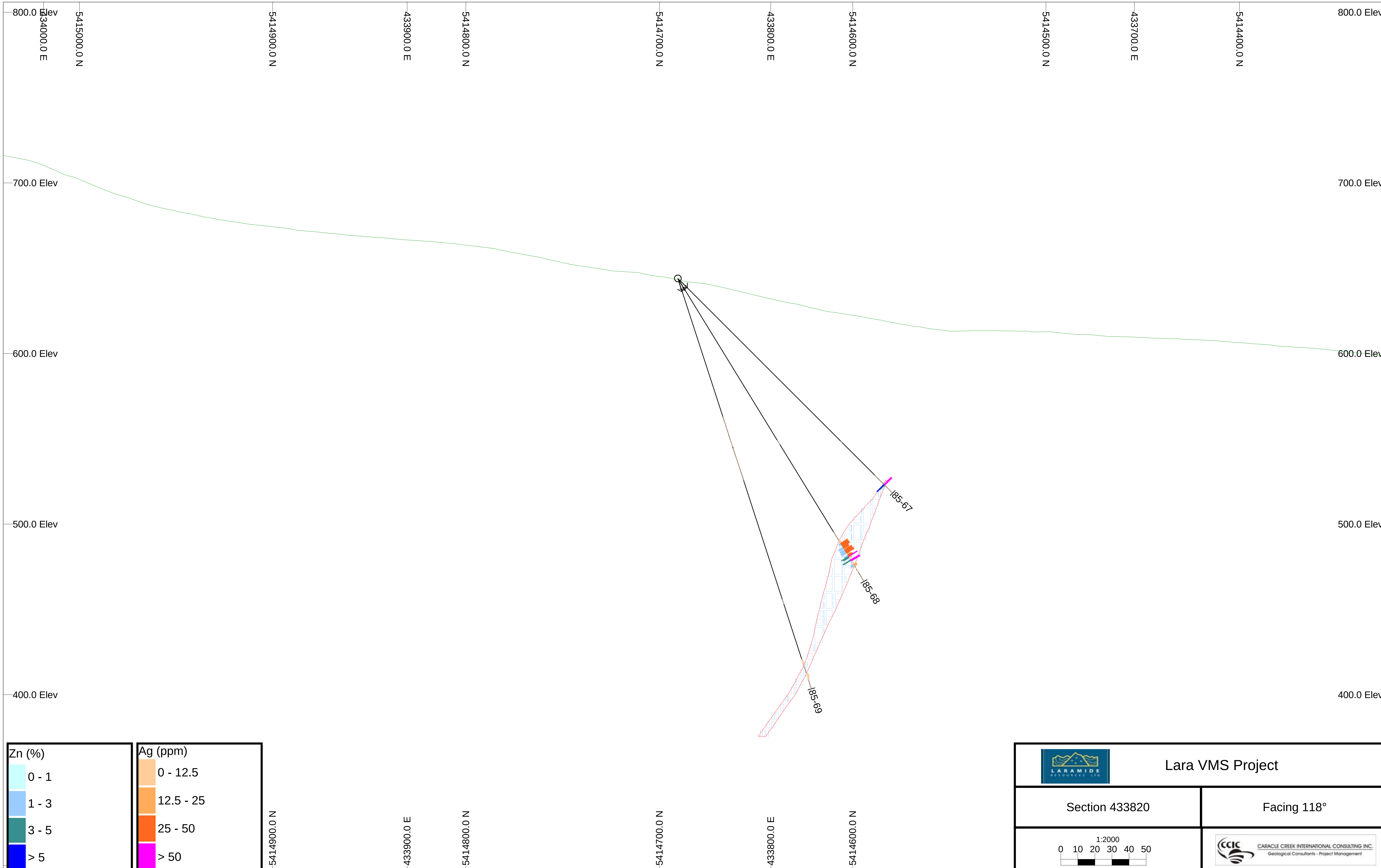
433800.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433700.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
433600.0 E
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
I87-178
I85-35
I86-145
I85-62
I85-66
I86-90
I86-91
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433775
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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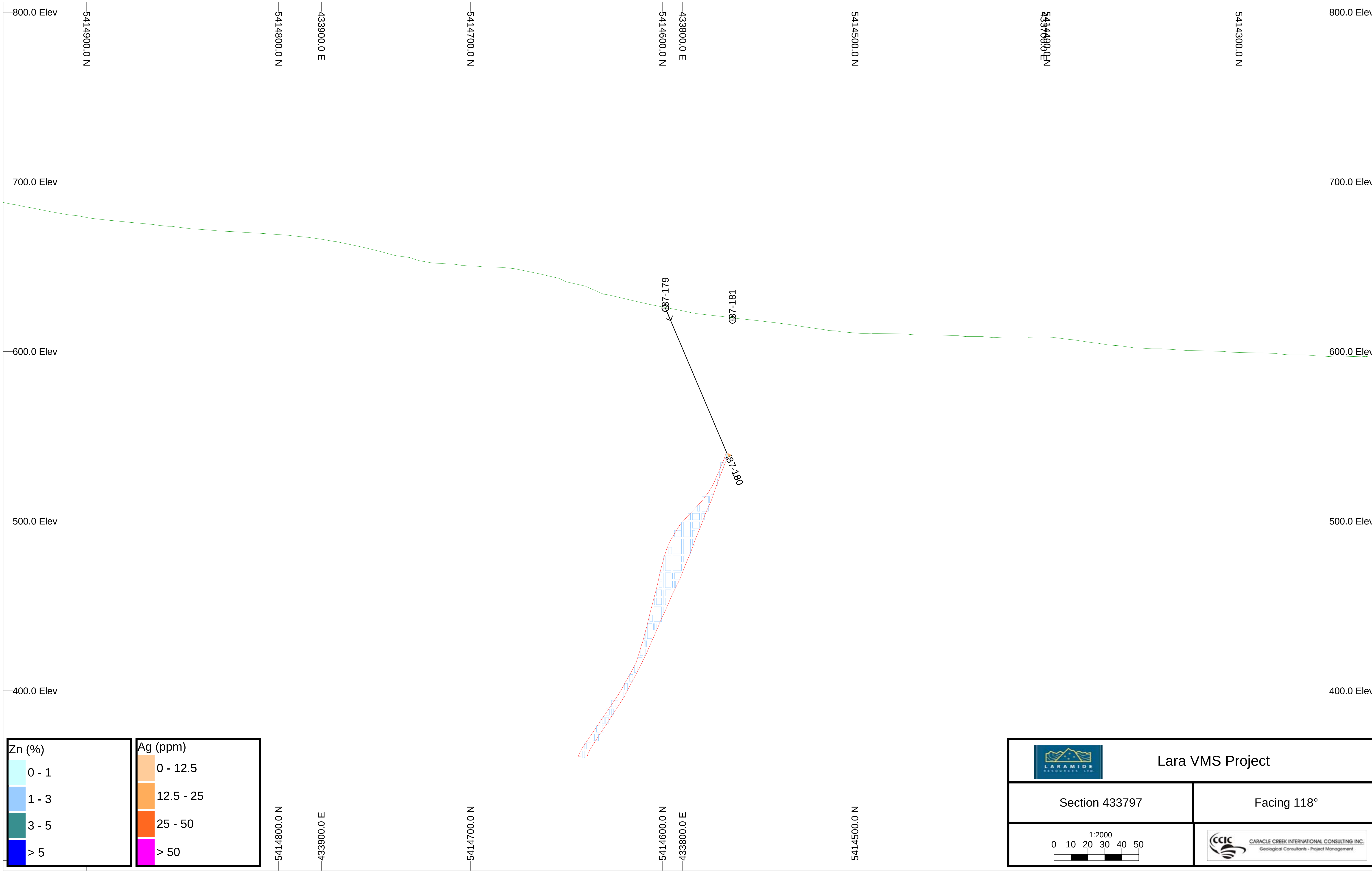
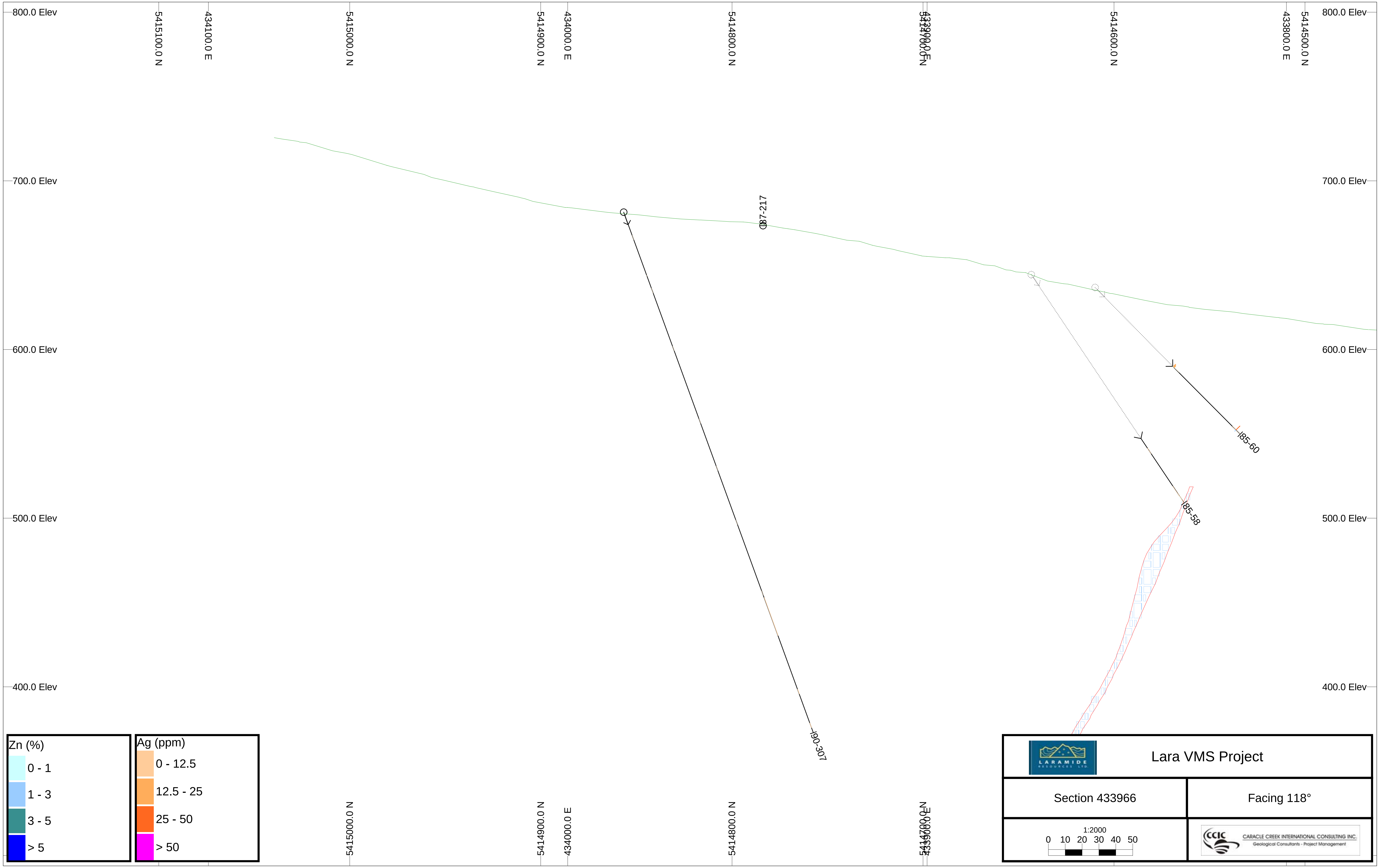
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
433000.0 E
5415000.0 N
5414900.0 N
433900.0 E
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
433800.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
433700.0 E
5414400.0 N
l85-67
l85-68
l85-69
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433820
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management



800.0 Elev
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414900.0 N
5414800.0 N
433900.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
433800.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414300.0 N
87-179
87-181
87-180
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433797
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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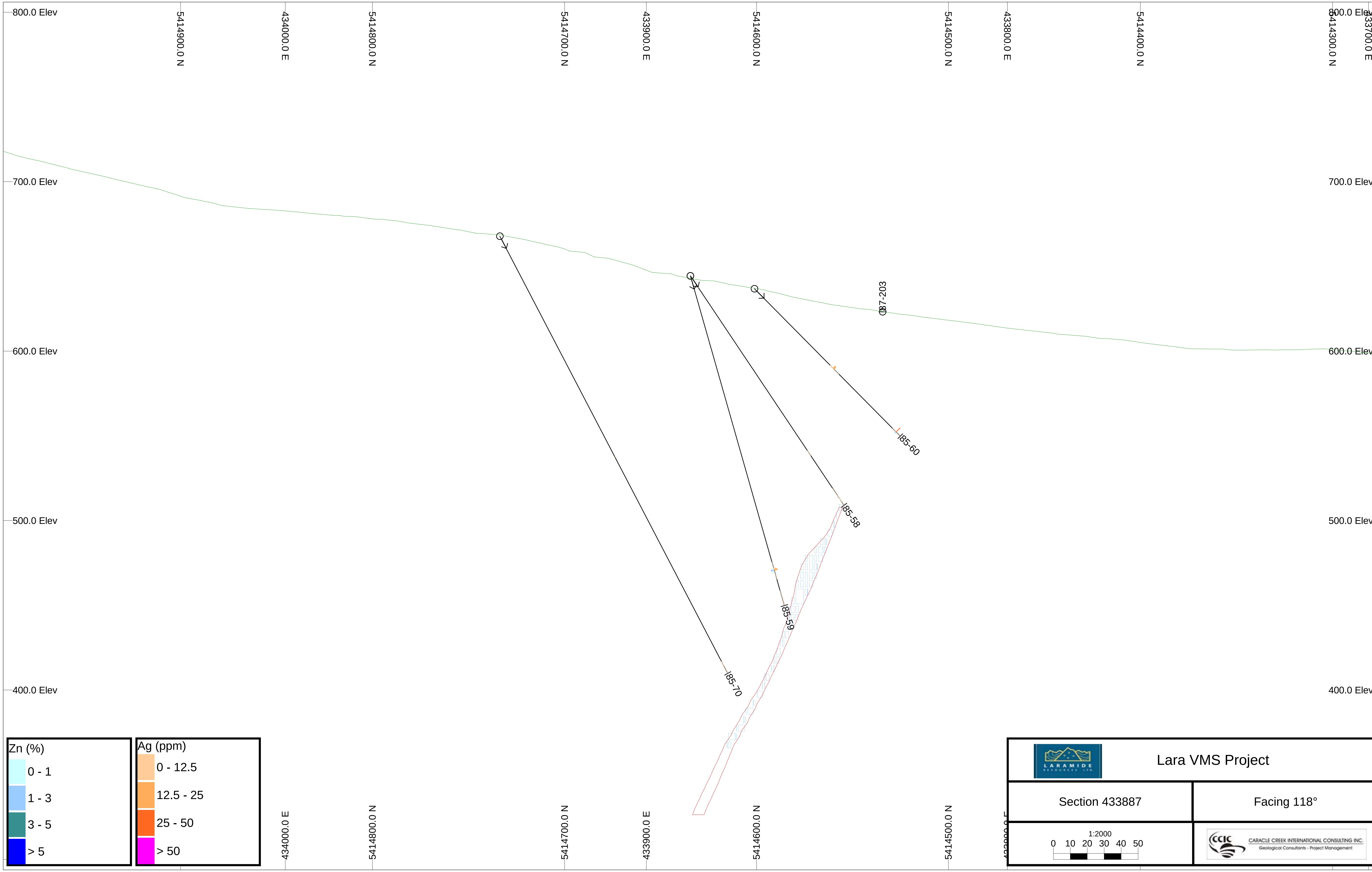
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5415100.0 N
434100.0 E
5415000.0 N
5414900.0 N
434000.0 E
5414800.0 N
5414600.0 N
433800.0 E
5414500.0 N
87-217
85-60
85-58
90-307
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433966
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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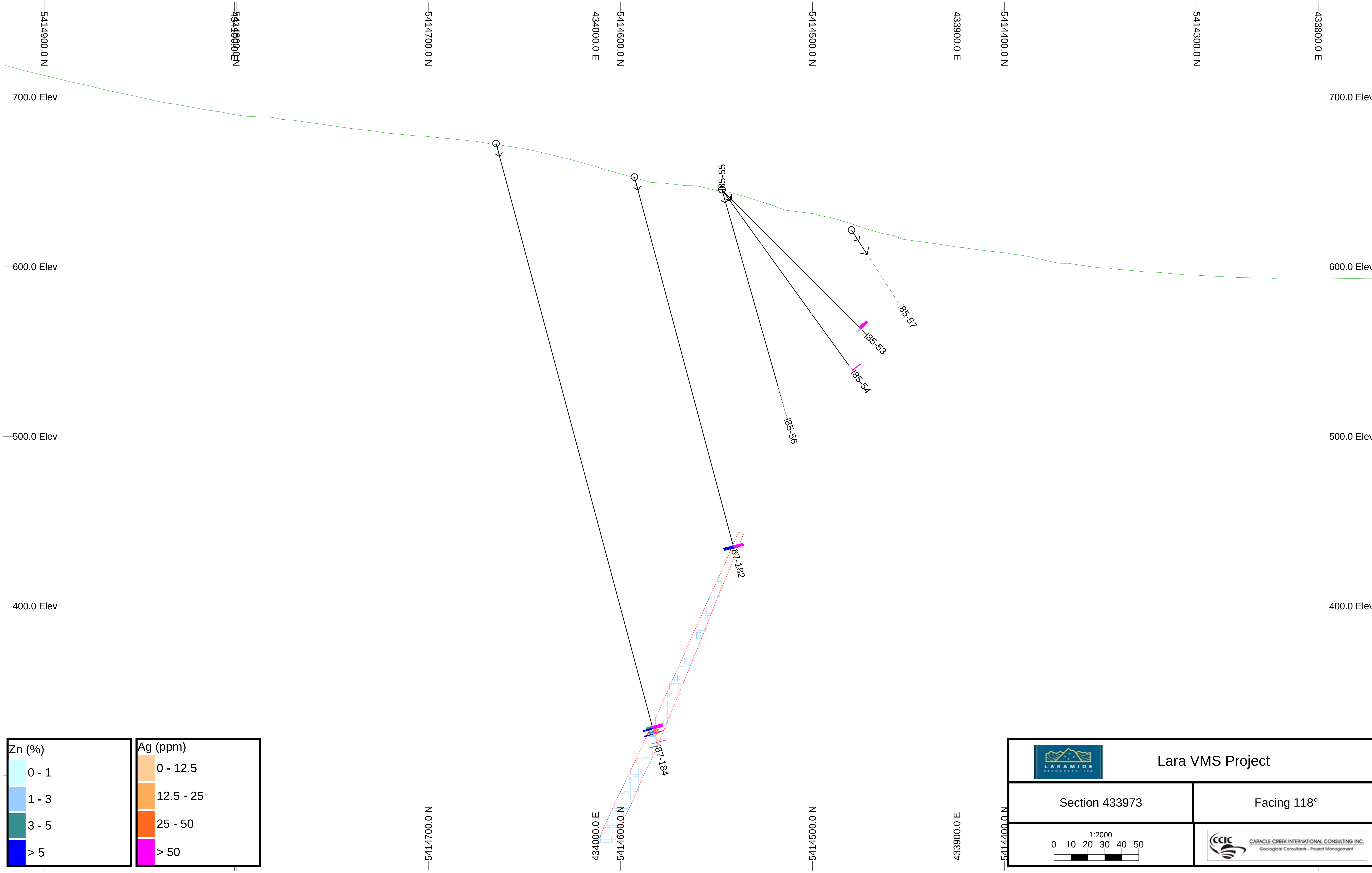
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414900.0 N
434000.0 E
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
433900.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
433800.0 E
5414400.0 N
5414300.0 N
433700.0 E
87-203
85-60
85-58
85-59
85-70
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433887
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management



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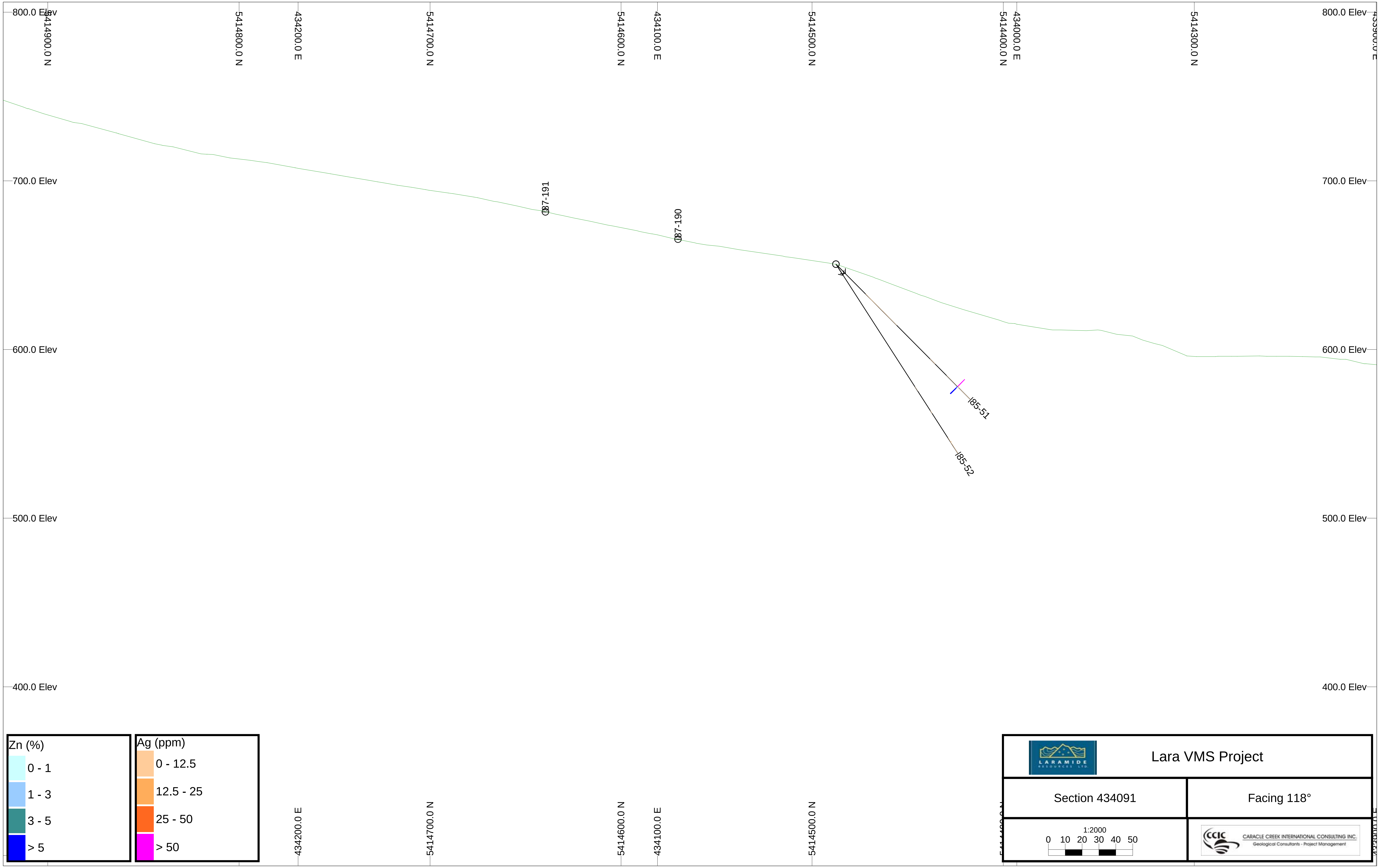
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
434000.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
433900.0 E
5414400.0 N
5414300.0 N
433800.0 E
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
85-55
85-57
85-53
85-54
85-56
87-182
87-184
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 433973
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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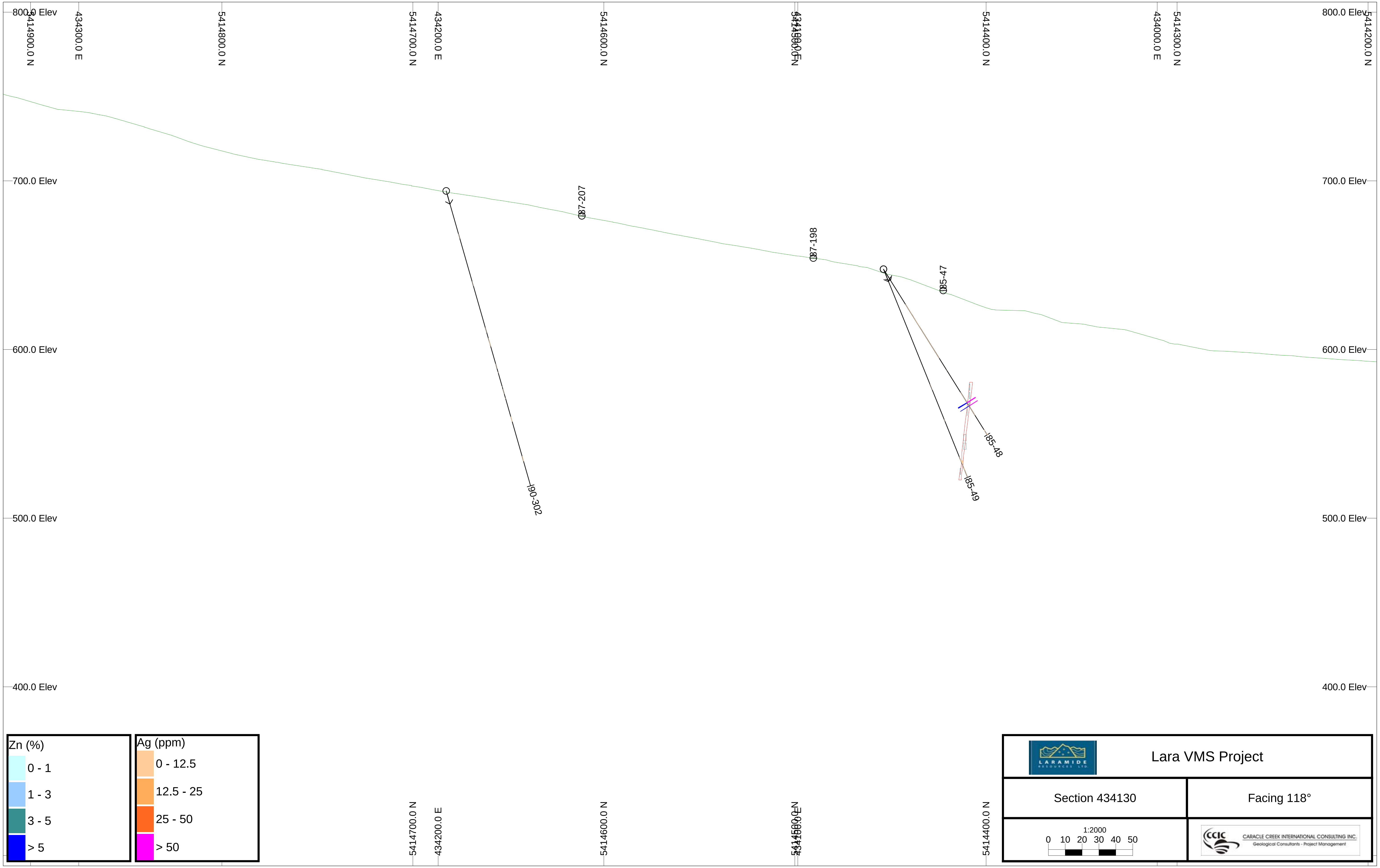
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414900.0 N
5414800.0 N
434200.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
434100.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
434000.0 E
5414300.0 N
87-191
87-190
l85-51
l85-52
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 434091
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management



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700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414900.0 N
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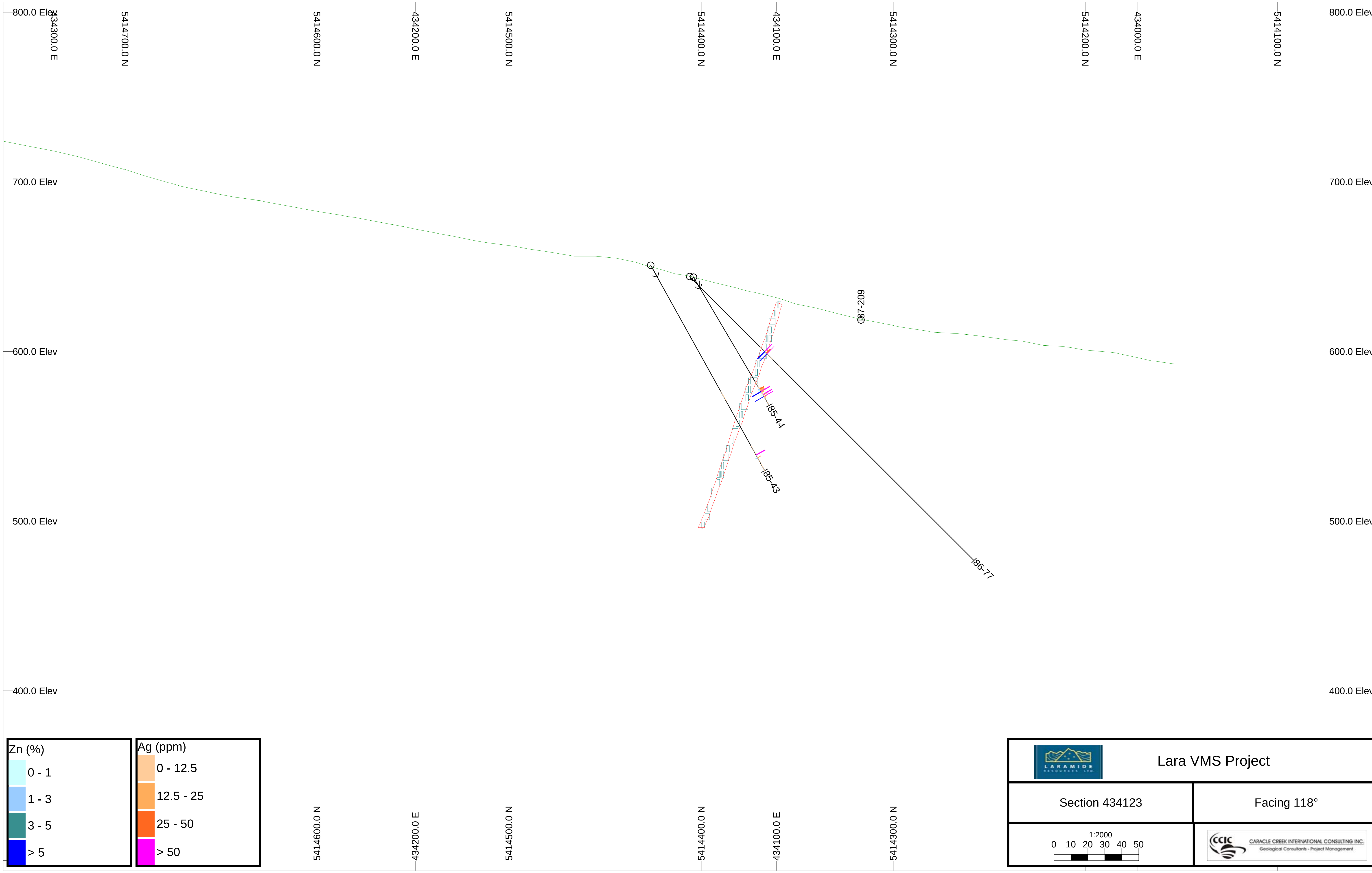
5414800.0 N
5414700.0 N
434200.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
434100.0 E
5414400.0 N
434000.0 E
5414300.0 N
5414200.0 N
I90-302
87-207
87-198
85-47
I85-48
I85-49
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
Lara VMS Project
Section 434130
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
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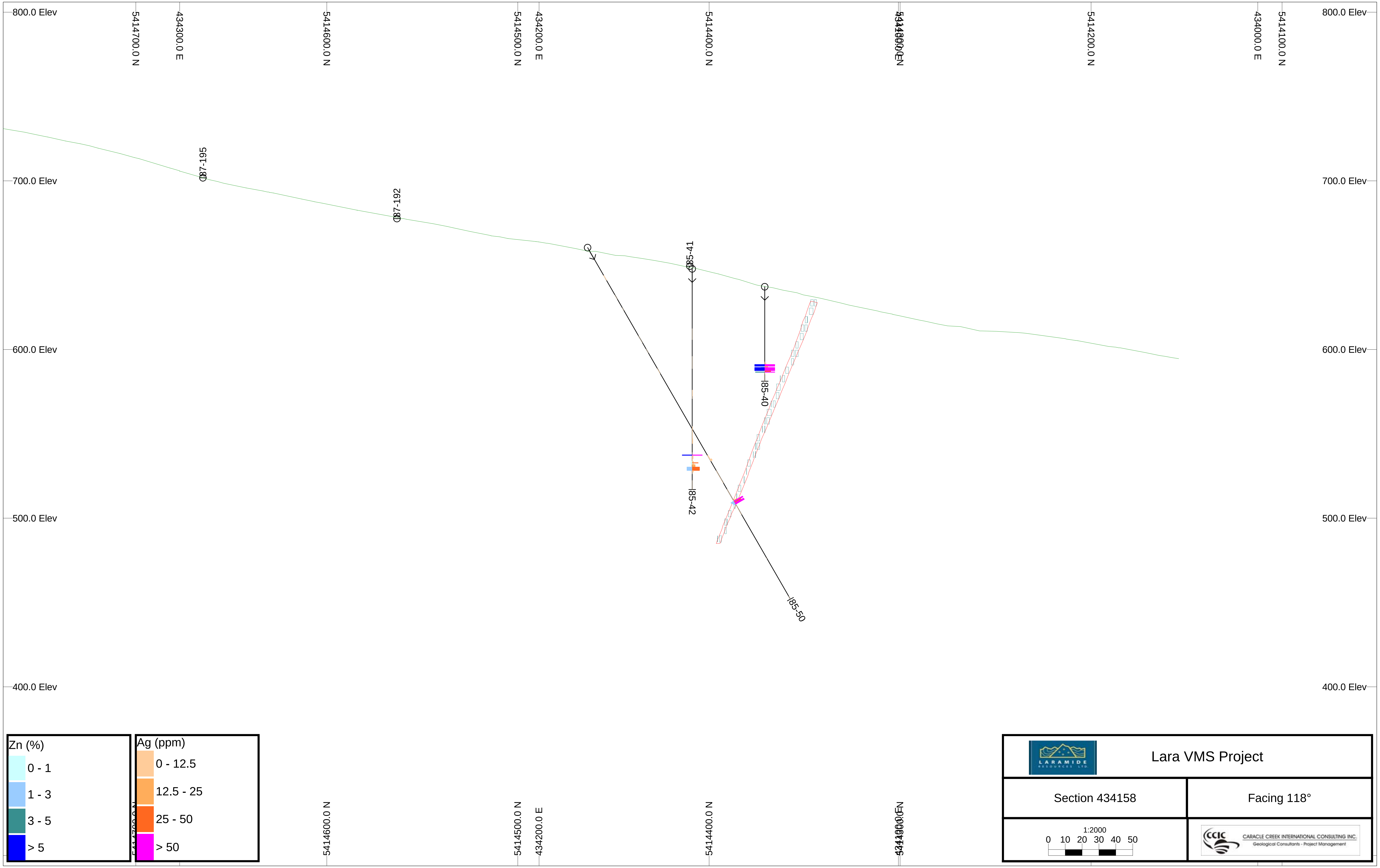
434200.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
434100.0 E
5414300.0 N
5414200.0 N
434000.0 E
5414100.0 N
87-209
85-44
85-43
86-77
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
Lara VMS Project
Section 434123
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management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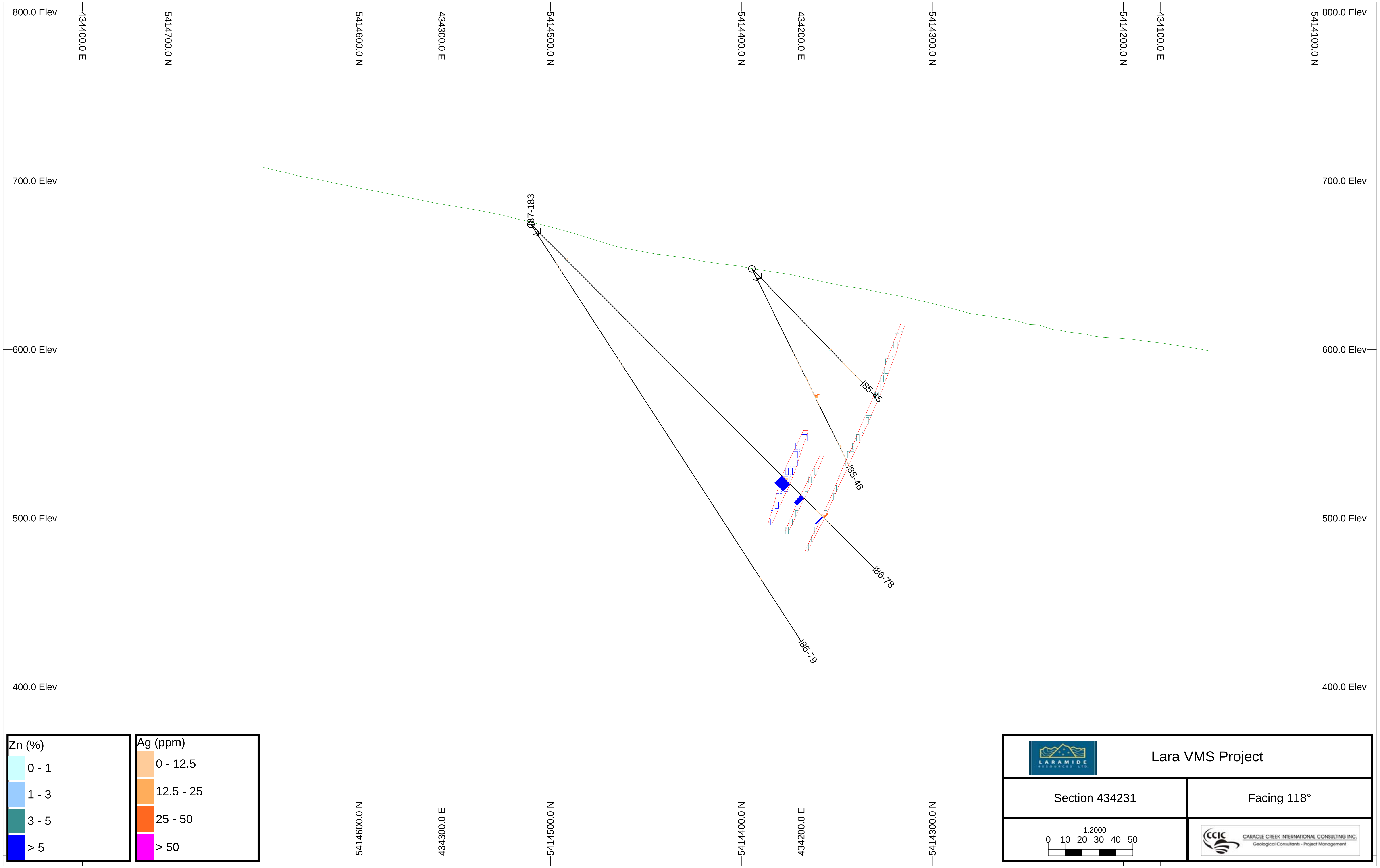
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414700.0 N
434300.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
434200.0 E
5414400.0 N
5414300.0 N
434100.0 E
5414200.0 N
434000.0 E
5414100.0 N
87-195
87-192
85-41
85-40
85-42
85-50
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
Lara VMS Project
Section 434158
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management



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700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
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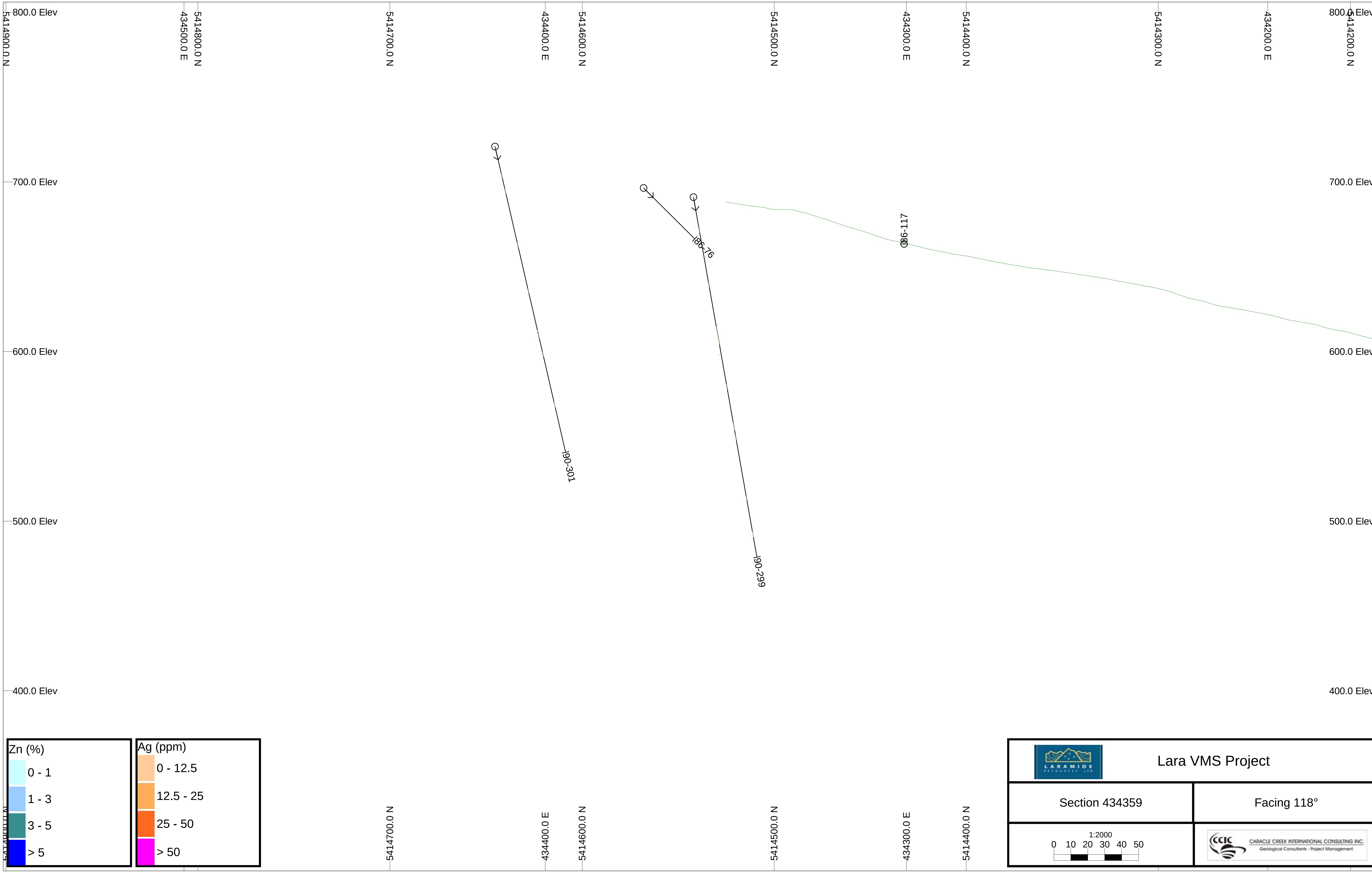
5414600.0 N
434300.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414400.0 N
434200.0 E
5414300.0 N
5414200.0 N
434100.0 E
5414100.0 N
87-183
I85-45
I85-46
I86-78
I86-79
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE
Lara VMS Project
Section 434231
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management



Lara VMS Project

Section 434359

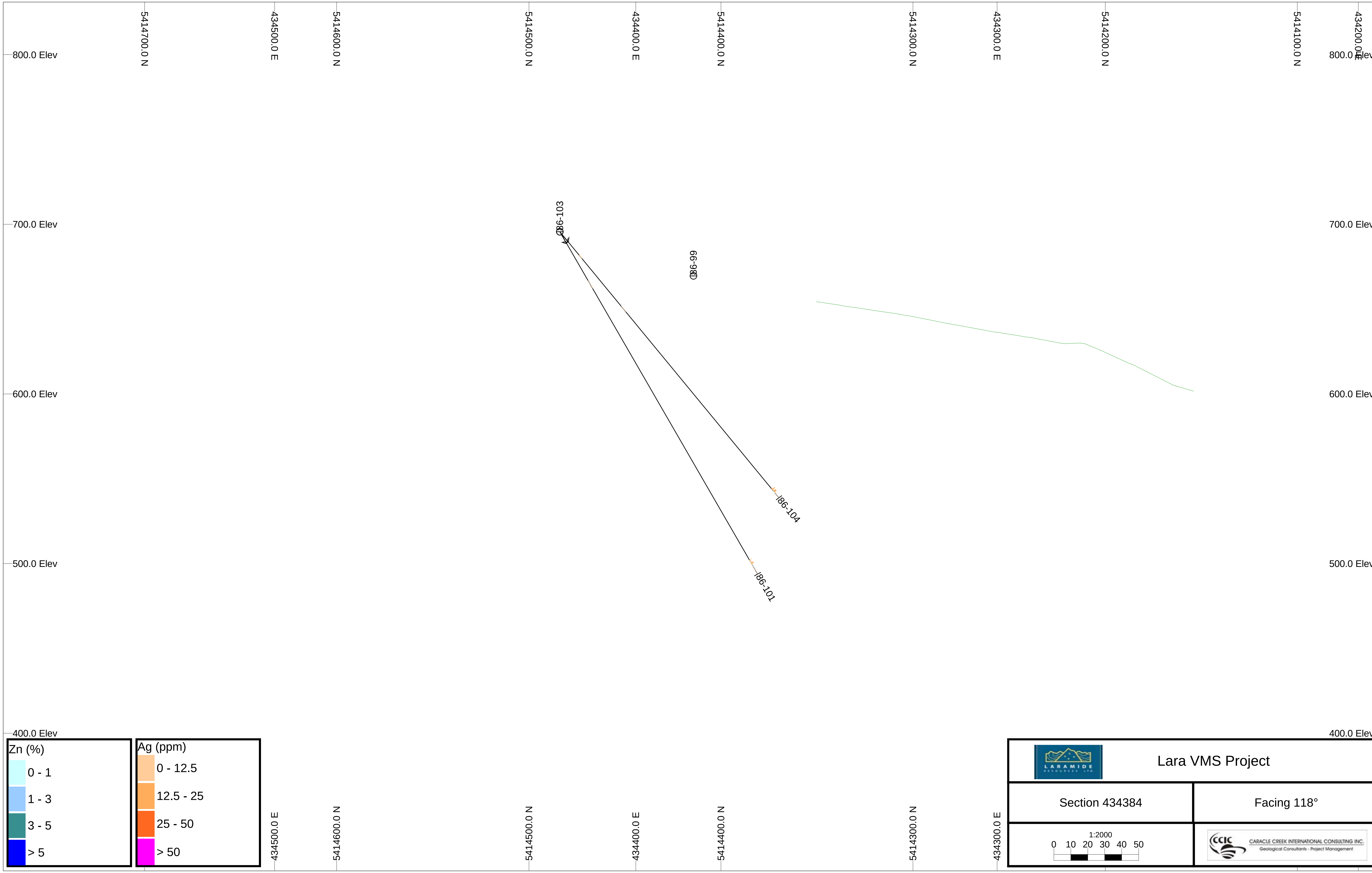
Facing 118°

1:2000

0 10 20 30 40 50

CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.

Geological Consultants - Project Management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434500.0 E
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434400.0 E
5414400.0 N
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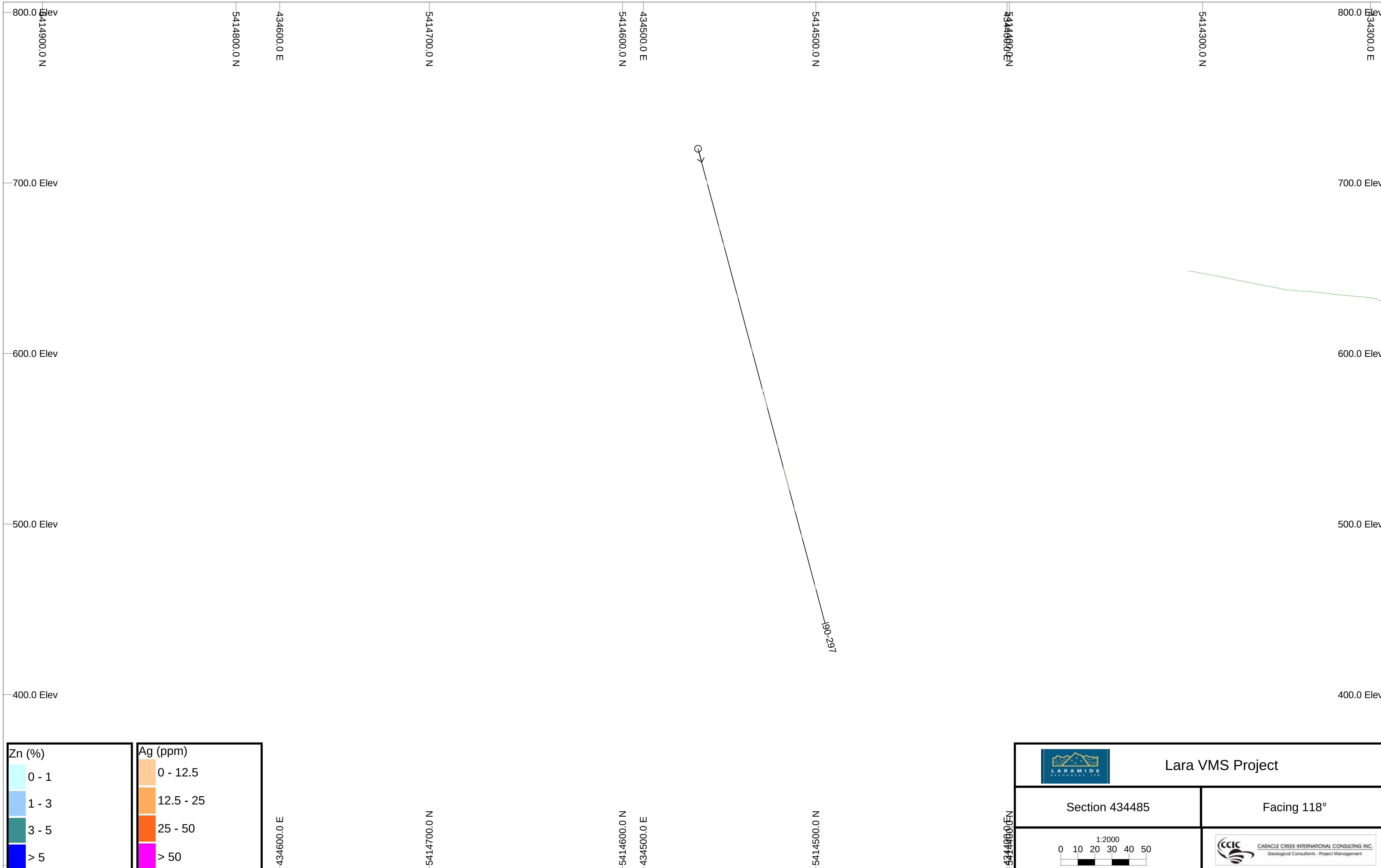
434300.0 E
5414200.0 N
5414100.0 N
434200.0 E
800.0 Elev
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
l86-103
l86-99
l86-104
l86-101
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
Lara VMS Project
Section 434384
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management


800.0 Elev
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414900.0 N
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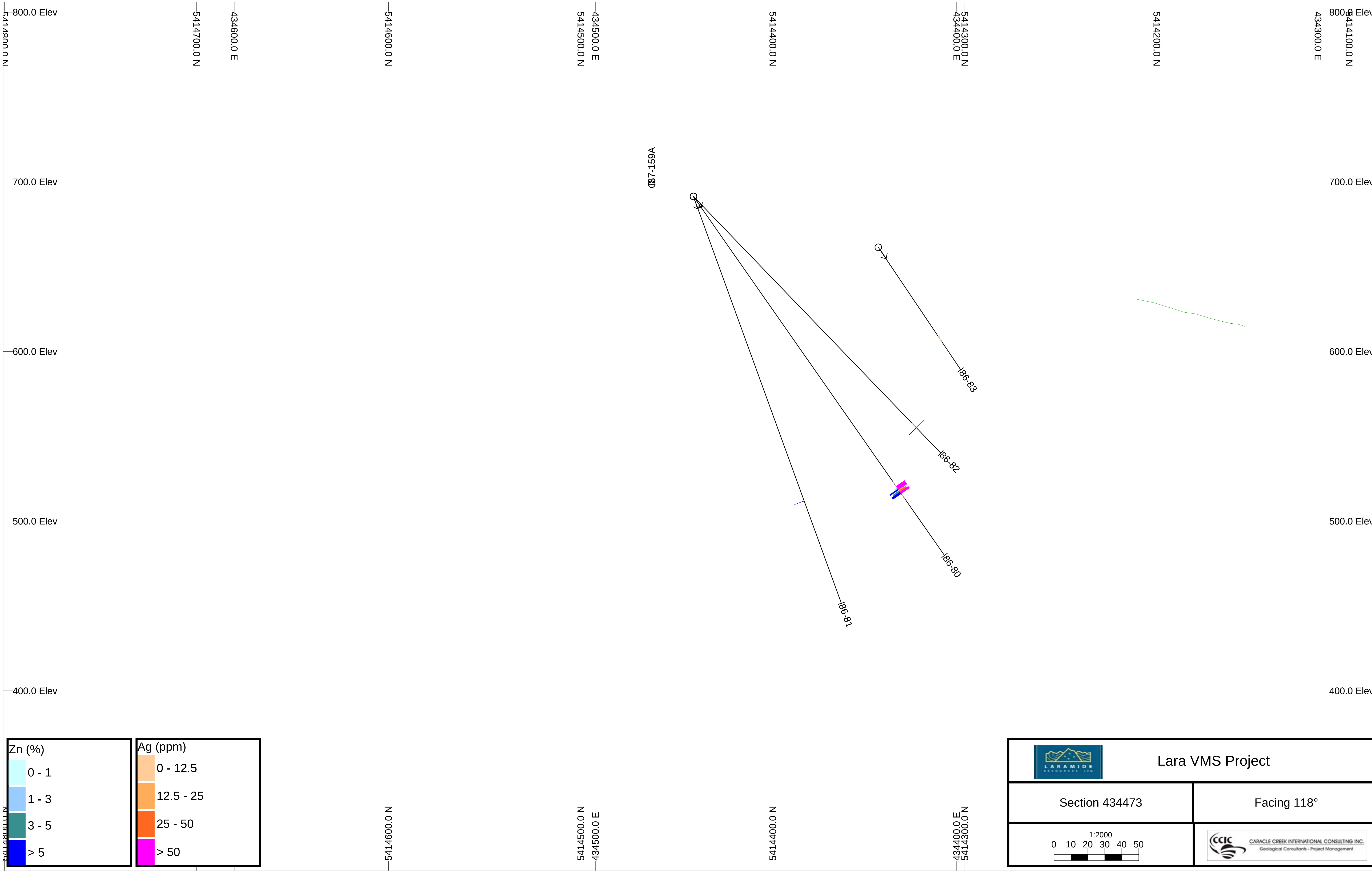
434600.0 E
5414700.0 N
5414600.0 N
434500.0 E
5414500.0 N
5414300.0 N
434300.0 E
I90-297
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
Lara VMS Project
Section 434485
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management


800.0 Elev
700.0 Elev
600.0 Elev
500.0 Elev
400.0 Elev
5414700.0 N
434600.0 E
5414600.0 N
5414500.0 N
434500.0 E
5414400.0 N
5414300.0 N
434400.0 E
5414200.0 N
434300.0 E
5414100.0 N
87-159A
I86-83
I86-82
I86-80
I86-81
Zn (%)
0 - 1
1 - 3
3 - 5
> 5
Ag (ppm)
0 - 12.5
12.5 - 25
25 - 50
> 50
LARAMIDE RESOURCES LTD.
Lara VMS Project
Section 434473
Facing 118°
1:2000
0 10 20 30 40 50
CCIC
CARACLE CREEK INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING INC.
Geological Consultants - Project Management

APPENDIX 3

QA/QC Sampling Summary with Assay and

Specific Gravity Certificates

Summary of QA/QC Drill Core Re-Sampling

			Historical Results			CCIC Results		
BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Ag (gpt)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (gpt)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
84-12	85.89	88.66	3.4	0.00	0.00	<.5	0.002	0.004
85-18	52.09	52.52	2.1	0.01	0.06	0.6	0.006	0.044
85-18	61.92	62.84	46.6	0.07	0.80	10.1	0.008	0.207
85-18	69.44	69.65	12.0	0.05	0.59	174.0	0.541	8.196
85-18	69.65	70.65	2.1	0.01	0.01	2.7	0.018	0.137
85-19	80.64	80.76	4.5	0.01	0.03	1.7	0.009	0.042
85-19	83.68	84.18	4.1	0.05	0.18	8.7	0.208	2.711
85-22	113.51	113.76	52.8	0.08	0.33	17.2	0.063	0.405
85-22	113.76	114.34	33.3	0.15	0.32	28.8	0.083	0.286
85-23	72.98	73.41	35.0	0.03	0.34	95.6	0.082	0.502
85-23	118.61	119.36	4.1	0.01	0.01	0.7	0.001	0.007
85-23	124.81	126.38	30.2	0.19	0.33	24.2	0.451	0.425
85-23	127.21	127.77	21.3	0.04	0.29	26.6	0.045	0.862
85-25	117.05	117.65	2.7	0.01	0.01	2.3	0.003	0.017
85-25	123.10	123.90	23.0	2.42	0.88	20.9	2.178	0.880
85-28	119.12	119.99	32.9	0.12	2.00	17.5	0.016	0.260
85-29	70.61	73.20	19.9	0.01	0.06	9.7	0.012	0.045
85-29	77.09	77.30	55.5	0.10	0.55	1.7	0.004	0.019
85-29	108.95	113.52	3.8	0.01	0.08	3.7	0.016	0.137
85-30	108.78	109.68	11.7	0.14	1.86	8.8	0.178	1.387
85-33	74.64	74.87	127.2	0.74	18.00	113.3	0.306	5.765
85-34	77.02	77.21	1001.1	1.04	18.00	90.0	0.146	3.963
85-36	24.76	26.30	49.4	0.09	0.92	69.1	0.159	2.264
85-37	31.77	32.60	74.7	0.30	1.02	76.7	0.256	0.608
85-37	35.10	35.40	37.4	3.60	1.00	10.0	0.155	1.847
85-39	54.43	55.31	2.1	0.02	0.04	1.4	0.014	0.032
85-42	117.38	119.50	40.8	0.29	2.75	22.8	0.201	1.417
85-44	78.40	78.88	493.7	0.36	33.00	61.5	1.174	20.508
85-46	113.50	114.83	2.1	0.01	0.03	2.1	0.005	0.087
85-48	92.80	93.14	2.7	0.03	0.01	0.5	0.013	0.012
85-48	93.14	93.63	174.5	0.86	19.93	138.8	0.675	2.592
85-51	102.46	102.83	560.6	2.86	16.02	525.5	1.881	14.726
85-52	125.66	125.92	5.8	0.02	0.09	2.0	0.012	0.049
85-61	102.68	104.18	2.4	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.002	0.005
85-63	119.73	120.21	3.4	0.03	0.84	1.0	0.015	0.514
85-64	42.68	43.55	53.1	0.48	2.23	52.0	0.587	2.722
85-68	180.11	180.70	2.4	0.02	0.12	0.7	0.007	0.019
85-68	182.05	183.50	44.6	0.09	1.00	54.7	0.095	1.209
85-68	186.40	188.00	47.3	0.43	2.50	57.3	0.383	2.663
85-69	245.74	246.64	10.3	0.02	0.18	11.1	0.019	0.190
86-125	46.00	46.50	27.4	0.21	1.10	3.3	0.008	0.145
86-125	46.5	46.95	12.7	0.25	1.25	18.4	0.144	1.645
86-129	46.20	46.63	85.0	0.04	0.52	35.0	0.038	0.318
86-131	38.43	39.43	2.4	0.00	0.03	<.5	0.003	<.0005
86-136	15.39	15.88	265.7	1.28	24.00	65.8	0.222	7.960
86-136	16.22	16.47	27.8	0.13	1.28	1.2	0.021	0.020
86-136	17.46	17.97	14.7	0.11	5.3	10.1	0.083	9.371
86-136	18.28	18.89	12.0	0.21	7.12	7.6	0.104	4.069
86-136	19.41	20.11	11.0	0.01	0.26	9.5	0.013	0.258
86-138	44.70	45.21	36.3	1.03	4.40	126.2	0.451	7.150
86-138	45.21	45.44	28.5	1.24	1.80	74.5	0.343	2.694
86-138	48.35	48.83	28.1	0.32	3.8	30.5	0.639	5.505
86-139	36.72	37.11	2.1	0.02	0.04	0.9	0.012	0.043
86-140	48.64	49.63	12.7	0.00	0.27	7.5	0.005	0.334

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Historical Results Ag (gpt)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	CCIC Results Ag (gpt)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
86-140	55.98	56.98	3.8	0.01	0.06	19.7	0.110	0.434
86-140	112.95	113.46	6.2	0.40	2.60	<.5	0.003	0.003
86-141	10.43	11.65	24.3	0.35	1	26.8	0.903	0.786
86-141	11.65	12.8	18.9	0.06	2.05	15.3	0.060	1.206
86-141	21.94	22.62	16.8	0.12	0.63	21.6	0.113	5.905
86-141	22.62	23.16	60.7	0.36	2.98	109.0	1.695	6.751
86-141	23.16	24.99	121.0	0.76	6.53	69.0	0.358	3.138
86-144	62.32	63.04	120.7	1.96	8.40	88.6	0.838	2.525
86-146	35.39	36.81	564.7	4.75	22.70	314.0	5.182	23.076
86-80	207.25	208.42	2.4	0.00	0.02	141.2	0.096	0.422
86-94	63.49	64.75	119.0	0.24	1.15	121.8	0.244	1.367
86-94	65.40	66.14	100.5	0.26	0.93	89.3	0.226	1.085
87-163	87.98	89.00	7.5	0.02	0.12	1.9	0.011	0.051
87-163	125.03	125.98	2.4	0.14	2.07	7.4	0.270	3.011
87-165	67.10	67.96	80.6	0.08	2.30	78.7	0.107	3.259
87-167	52.48	53.16	12.7	0.04	0.73	15.2	0.084	0.741
87-172	202.87	203.81	11.0	0.04	1.06	10.8	0.040	0.940
87-174	55.58	56.16	31.9	0.34	3.61	21.6	0.253	2.789
87-174	57.07	57.59	26.4	0.25	5.70	8.2	0.162	2.629
87-174	61.76	62.23	16.1	0.18	2.34	2.8	0.046	1.152
87-174	62.23	63.09	23.7	0.08	1.14	32.7	0.177	1.901
87-184	359.99	360.56	29.8	1.00	6.20	79.0	4.567	5.341
87-184	362.39	363.12	7.5	0.36	0.61	13.1	0.156	0.804
87-184	364.42	365.38	3.4	0.08	0.01	5.9	0.146	0.112
87-184	365.38	365.57	1006.6	9.25	3.40	1.8	0.051	0.073

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Caracle Creek International Consulting PROJECT NXA File # A605638R

34176 Cedar Ave, Abbotsford BC V2S 2W1 Submitted by: Stephen Wetherup

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %
00896	.094	1.132	.02	.05	35	.011	.005	.15	4.27	.15	.008	<.001	.013	.03	3.86	.001	.002	1.88	.05	<.01	.03	<.001	<.001
00929	.008	3.402	1.98	57.13	285	.001	<.001	.01	3.87	.11	.001	.340	.099	<.01	.23	.018	<.001	.01	.10	.01	.03	<.001	.008
00930	<.001	1.336	21.20	47.50	581	.001	<.001	.01	1.12	.37	.001	.264	.175	<.01	.07	.021	<.001	.01	.02	<.01	.01	.012	.009
STANDARD R-2a	.049	.564	1.41	4.20	157	.354	.045	.20	23.16	.22	.174	.029	.127	<.01	2.25	.084	.068	1.59	1.42	.19	.51	.072	.177

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

10-06-06 P05:27 OUT

Data ___ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: SEP 29 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:.................

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
C. L.
Clarence Leong

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

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Caracle Creek Int'l Consulting (BC) PROJECT LAM-LAR File # A607580 Page 1

34176 Cedar Ave, Abbotsford BC V2S 2W1 Submitted by: Stephen Wetherup

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	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	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	2.0	3.8	48	<.5	4.3	4.7	616	2.06	<5	3.0	5.2	88	<.5	<.5	<.5	41	.72	.080	11.4	11.0	.66	244	.175	1.56	.15	.55	<.5	<.05	2.8	<.5	<.5	6	<2
2101	19.8	458.6	52.5	11523	2.8	27.5	12.4	33	2.50	158	<.5	1.3	11	55.0	10.3	<.5	<10	.30	.028	4.4	2.6	.03	430	.003	.29	.01	.19	<.5	2.89	.5	.8	3.2	<5	<2
2102	4.4	1770.4	596.5	19013	32.7	5.9	5.4	45	1.54	757	<.5	1.6	12	84.6	70.8	<.5	<10	.45	.031	4.5	1.6	.02	297	.002	.24	.01	.17	<.5	5.67	<.5	.7	2.6	<5	<2
2103	16.5	2531.6	7183.2	27887	21.6	2.8	4.9	41	4.84	1034	<.5	1.1	15	132.4	70.9	<.5	<10	.48	.003	3.3	1.8	.01	334	.002	.20	.01	.14	<.5	6.30	<.5	.9	6.9	<5	<2
2104	18.2	1617.6	299.6	26290	8.2	3.8	5.0	45	4.02	540	<.5	1.1	6	123.5	34.7	<.5	<10	.35	.018	3.6	3.1	.02	254	.002	.23	.01	.15	.7	5.69	<.5	.9	5.6	<5	<2
2105	6.3	9034.5	38.0	7859	26.8	3.9	6.6	67	6.02	56	.5	2.9	12	36.6	2.9	<.5	<10	.39	.023	7.4	2.3	.04	352	.003	.30	.01	.26	<.5	2.96	<.5	1.0	7.3	<5	<2
2106	3.2	597.3	2157.4	12064	15.3	3.9	3.6	103	2.15	62	2.1	2.2	48	53.7	48.6	<.5	<10	.97	.017	7.8	7.0	.06	1622	.006	.62	.01	.41	<.5	5.33	1.0	2.2	3.0	<5	<2
2107	67.2	3582.3	1702.0	31376	69.0	9.7	3.5	68	16.64	830	1.1	1.1	30	175.9	129.4	<.5	<10	1.24	<.001	1.6	3.4	.02	231	.001	.17	.01	.11	<.5	3.32	<.5	1.0	20.0	<5	7
2108	24.8	1216.6	4226.8	64997	16.1	7.1	2.5	56	4.16	193	.9	1.0	13	356.7	23.4	<.5	<10	.95	<.001	1.1	3.5	.01	322	.002	.20	.01	.13	<.5	3.76	<.5	.9	7.1	<5	4
2109	64.2	16952.4	12401.7	67507	109.0	7.8	3.0	131	10.05	1067	1.0	1.1	29	372.1	130.7	<.5	<10	2.80	<.001	1.4	3.2	.01	346	.001	.15	.01	.11	<.5	4.49	<.5	1.0	13.9	<5	8
2110	32.3	1132.2	1595.4	59048	21.6	9.2	3.0	71	7.18	327	1.1	1.1	14	303.7	33.7	<.5	<10	1.20	<.001	1.4	4.4	.01	292	.002	.19	.01	.12	<.5	3.30	<.5	.9	10.3	<5	4
2111	15.2	144.5	761.9	2194	9.7	5.7	13.7	164	14.53	49	.5	1.8	46	8.2	11.5	.7	<10	1.54	.017	3.1	3.3	.07	281	.002	.26	.01	.21	<.5	.99	.7	1.0	16.8	<5	<2
2112	2.8	77.6	2353.9	4620	8.6	1.8	3.9	94	1.59	25	<.5	1.6	48	15.9	11.9	<.5	<10	1.00	.020	5.2	6.5	.02	1120	.003	.28	.02	.21	.6	2.10	.6	1.2	1.9	<5	<2
2113	1.0	206.0	64.5	197	1.2	1.1	.8	186	.34	8	.6	2.8	47	1.0	1.4	<.5	<10	1.23	.025	10.7	3.8	.05	1999	.002	.25	.03	.23	<.5	.15	<.5	<.5	<.5	<5	<2
2114	16.9	828.8	228.2	93714	10.1	2.5	7.6	42	9.44	38	.5	3.0	7	450.4	2.9	1.2	<10	.15	.007	9.9	1.2	.04	350	.003	.32	.01	.29	<.5	16.10	.6	1.5	13.6	<5	<2
2115	9.4	1038.2	961.6	40690	7.6	1.7	5.2	189	4.29	41	.6	2.8	61	183.3	2.4	.6	<10	1.37	.022	6.9	3.0	.20	305	.003	.32	.02	.27	<.5	8.67	.6	1.3	6.4	<5	<2
2116	31.4	6389.0	11141.3	55048	30.5	4.6	5.8	336	2.17	214	.9	2.5	81	305.4	26.9	<.5	<10	2.28	.024	9.8	2.3	.61	407	.002	.55	.02	.21	<.5	12.93	1.0	<.5	3.4	5	6
2117	12.7	84.8	355.8	1454	3.3	4.6	6.0	48	6.79	2211	<.5	1.1	39	5.4	40.1	<.5	<10	.59	.011	3.1	4.1	.02	73	.001	.28	.01	.25	<.5	.99	.7	1.2	7.7	<5	<2
2118	24.7	1436.9	3692.0	16446	18.4	1.4	3.9	108	2.85	1605	<.5	.9	58	107.4	757.7	<.5	<10	1.36	.006	3.4	3.5	.02	268	.001	.24	<.01	.22	<.5	10.19	.5	1.1	4.1	<5	4
2119	3.5	119.8	47.8	428	.9	26.2	14.6	1250	3.67	42	<.5	1.4	259	.8	5.2	<.5	31	10.66	.034	7.2	18.8	1.38	665	.010	1.21	.01	.27	<.5	.18	4.1	1.5	1.0	<5	<2
2120	3.3	961.5	2445.8	4221	141.2	1.0	4.3	442	3.56	287	<.5	1.2	77	14.1	250.1	<.5	<10	3.67	.016	4.6	2.0	.02	635	.002	.19	.01	.14	<.5	2.12	.5	.9	4.4	<5	<2
2121	1.5	147.1	41.7	5135	1.0	.8	3.6	116	1.17	11	<.5	1.6	29	22.4	1.3	<.5	<10	1.11	.030	7.7	3.7	.03	129	.002	.24	.01	.21	<.5	.87	.6	<.5	1.5	<5	<2
2122	41.5	16.5	14.1	50	.5	1.0	5.6	68	.77	11	<.5	1.8	14	<.5	3.5	<.5	<10	.63	.035	7.8	2.7	.02	50	.003	.28	.01	.23	<.5	<.05	.7	<.5	.8	<5	<2
2123	27.7	5867.7	7462.5	27221	52.0	2.1	5.5	116	7.09	518	<.5	1.1	78	163.3	200.4	.7	<10	1.96	.009	3.4	2.4	.08	544	.002	.27	.01	.20	<.5	10.18	.7	1.5	9.5	<5	2
2124	41.6	11736.9	11313.1	205076	61.5	5.1	3.3	406	4.48	195	.8	1.5	52	1094.6	49.3	<.5	<10	3.64	.006	7.3	.9	.07	562	.002	.17	.02	.12	<.5	41.95	.9	1.2	9.2	13	5
2125	6.2	842.3	2136.7	7412	15.2	1.4	5.4	118	3.71	61	<.5	1.1	121	30.4	103.8	<.5	<10	2.18	.005	3.5	1.9	.02	557	.001	.25	.01	.19	<.5	7.29	.6	.6	4.7	<5	<2
2126	5.6	52.8	233.8	865	2.1	5.3	5.7	89	2.78	52	.6	1.5	37	3.9	10.9	<.5	<10	.99	.028	5.9	2.3	.02	1293	.002	.29	.02	.24	<.5	.84	.7	1.7	3.4	<5	<2
RE 2126	7.0	52.3	251.1	875	2.2	5.4	5.9	90	2.94	54	.5	1.5	40	4.5	12.4	<.5	<10	1.00	.031	6.7	2.4	.02	1378	.001	.31	.02	.24	<.5	.82	.7	1.7	3.4	<5	<2
RRE 2126	6.1	30.3	220.0	571	2.0	5.3	5.0	85	2.90	52	.5	1.5	36	2.4	10.6	<.5	<10	.96	.027	5.9	3.1	.02	1328	.002	.30	.02	.24	<.5	.72	.7	1.6	3.4	<5	<2
2127	2.8	127.4	14.5	122	.5	2.4	2.4	365	.98	32	1.1	3.5	45	.6	1.9	<.5	<10	2.41	.033	14.3	1.3	.14	192	.003	.43	.01	.36	<.5	<.05	.6	.8	.8	<5	<2
2128	15.9	6754.1	859.9	25916	138.8	5.2	3.4	199	2.18	68	.6	2.2	39	133.8	149.7	<.5	<10	1.52	.035	9.4	2.2	.15	332	.003	.40	.01	.33	<.5	7.03	.9	.7	3.3	<5	<2
2129	2.6	193.2	1297.7	1903	11.1	1.0	5.2	138	1.45	18	<.5	1.4	43	8.4	19.1	<.5	<10	1.23	.032	7.1	2.1	.03	255	.003	.30	.01	.25	<.5	2.18	.8	<.5	1.8	<5	<2
2130	1.5	69.8	40.0	185	.7	11.8	16.4	538	2.57	36	<.5	1.3	174	.6	1.1	<.5	10	4.13	.051	5.7	9.2	.70	707	.003	.53	.01	.40	<.5	.23	3.9	.9	1.8	<5	<2
2131	19.7	2437.8	6647.9	13670	121.8	4.3	5.7	110	7.73	1079	.5	1.7	26	65.4	131.5	<.5	<10	1.97	.001	2.9	2.2	.03	357	.003	.26	.01	.19	<.5	5.63	.5	2.6	9.8	<5	<2
2132	16.4	2256.5	1425.3	10846	89.3	1.5	6.5	161	4.42	1000	.5	2.0	34	52.3	100.2	<.5	<10	2.59	.001	5.0	2.4	.02	667	.002	.23	.01	.18	<.5	3.94	.6	.8	6.1	<5	<2
STANDARD SF-2a	288.0	7078.9	8565.4	12481	63.5	3402.5	109.3	4152	7.47	24	1.5	2.3	42	55.1	48.4	5.3	39	1.69	.054	7.3	234.9	4.09	132	.101	.98	.49	.84	.8	.85	4.4	1.1	3.9	5	5

GROUP 7AX - 1.000 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 30 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES AND ICP-MS
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

11-16-06 A10:37 OUT

Data___ FA _____ DATE RECEIVED: OCT 10 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:................

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

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

ACME ANALYTICAL

Caracle Creek Int'l Consulting (BC) PROJECT LAM-LAR FILE # A607580 Page 2

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	<.5	2.3	4.9	51	<.5	3.6	5.1	606	2.04	<5	3.3	5.4	114	<.5	<.5	<.5	39	.75	.079	13.2	8.2	.63	234	.179	1.39	.20	.56	<.5	<.05	2.7	<.5	<.5	7	<2
2133	195.7	18811.8	44443.9	147264	525.5	42.2	1.8	862	3.81	918	1.1	<.5	120	888.9	986.7	<.5	<10	16.84	.005	5.0	<.5	.12	329	.001	.19	<.01	.12	<.5	66.41	.5	<.5	10.7	18	35
2134	1.5	119.6	166.3	492	2.0	.9	.8	419	.35	20	.5	3.1	93	2.8	4.8	<.5	<10	2.57	.025	13.7	3.0	.16	921	.004	.53	.02	.41	<.5	.33	.8	.9	<.5	<5	<2
2135	45.6	3826.2	5007.1	26630	57.3	1.2	2.3	194	5.12	693	.5	1.0	23	174.7	121.5	<.5	<10	3.68	.005	4.5	5.9	.09	336	.007	.66	.01	.36	<.5	8.49	1.0	3.1	7.4	<5	5
2136	37.9	951.9	6126.8	12091	54.7	2.2	4.6	338	3.81	253	.6	1.3	62	50.4	93.4	<.5	<10	3.89	.013	6.5	3.9	.04	770	.004	.39	.02	.28	<.5	12.84	1.0	1.5	5.0	<5	<2
2137	3.7	158.1	579.9	1372	3.7	2.2	3.4	33	1.29	33	<.5	2.2	13	7.4	55.1	<.5	<10	.29	.021	9.7	5.5	.05	693	.006	.79	.01	.50	<.5	1.65	1.1	<.5	1.4	<5	<2
2138	.9	143.1	11.2	316	1.4	62.6	29.1	1451	5.93	14	<.5	<.5	228	.6	2.2	<.5	96	9.40	.060	5.0	56.8	2.63	585	.050	3.20	.01	.29	<.5	.11	10.8	1.8	.9	8	<2
2139	14.4	2696.2	1210.5	30113	7.4	1.1	6.0	144	4.62	88	<.5	1.3	65	151.3	80.7	<.5	<10	1.57	.024	4.9	1.2	.04	437	.003	.49	.01	.33	<.5	29.14	.8	.5	6.5	<5	<2
2140	4.3	109.5	506.5	514	1.9	1.3	4.3	57	1.69	29	<.5	2.1	20	2.3	32.5	<.5	<10	.42	.016	6.3	4.1	.07	923	.004	.54	.01	.36	<.5	.66	1.0	<.5	1.7	<5	<2
2141	10.6	1067.8	17936.3	32588	78.7	2.6	8.7	98	4.23	252	<.5	1.6	94	153.0	151.3	<.5	<10	1.33	.013	4.4	1.7	.04	574	.002	.51	.01	.33	<.5	32.29	.8	1.4	6.5	<5	<2
2142	2.2	41.5	8.8	185	1.7	2.3	3.9	18	1.14	15	.5	2.4	6	.6	11.7	<.5	<10	.08	.023	9.1	2.1	.07	458	.007	.96	.02	.57	<.5	.31	1.2	<.5	1.1	<5	<2
2143	65.9	1460.2	23541.2	39627	90.0	4.1	8.0	31	2.85	442	.7	1.7	7	280.8	108.3	<.5	<10	.08	.006	7.7	4.0	.05	754	.007	.65	.03	.45	.6	41.87	1.0	3.7	5.2	<5	13
2144	12.4	1783.8	22.5	13871	8.8	1.4	4.6	85	4.58	237	<.5	1.5	25	72.4	47.1	<.5	<10	.66	.019	6.2	2.1	.03	334	.006	.58	.02	.37	<.5	5.50	1.1	1.6	5.5	<5	<2
2145	36.9	1587.6	1734.5	22643	69.1	1.2	2.6	75	3.11	268	<.5	1.2	26	152.0	60.4	<.5	<10	1.13	.010	4.0	2.4	.04	517	.004	.49	.01	.30	<.5	5.74	.7	2.7	4.5	<5	4
2146	28.8	161.2	1622.2	2604	17.5	2.3	8.3	132	5.16	43	<.5	1.9	58	12.8	33.6	.5	<10	1.18	.026	7.3	1.3	.04	254	.004	.54	.01	.41	<.5	1.74	1.1	1.0	5.9	<5	<2
2147	16.2	2005.9	2059.6	14169	22.8	4.1	7.4	90	9.64	943	<.5	.9	23	65.7	63.9	<.5	<10	.90	.009	5.0	2.8	.04	111	.004	.45	.01	.31	<.5	8.43	.9	1.4	11.3	<5	<2
2148	21.1	395.0	4704.1	9403	10.8	1.8	8.3	168	6.62	244	<.5	2.0	33	47.1	32.0	<.5	<10	1.13	.019	9.1	2.2	.06	227	.005	.62	.01	.44	<.5	10.28	.9	3.3	7.8	<5	<2
2149	2.8	123.0	99.0	452	9.7	4.0	7.1	189	1.90	44	.5	2.4	55	2.7	22.6	<.5	<10	1.45	.020	9.5	3.1	.16	794	.004	.56	.06	.34	<.5	1.09	1.3	.5	2.1	<5	<2
2150	2.2	14.5	17.9	74	.7	1.2	4.2	68	1.88	13	<.5	1.9	31	<.5	2.0	<.5	<10	.78	.032	8.9	1.6	.04	102	.004	.53	.03	.45	<.5	.20	1.0	1.1	2.0	<5	<2
2151	78.6	2556.7	1236.2	6084	76.7	4.4	4.6	80	6.08	446	<.5	1.0	20	41.3	245.5	.8	<10	1.12	.004	4.4	3.3	.05	522	.004	.58	.01	.35	.5	2.95	1.0	5.3	7.0	<5	4
RE 2151	122.1	2586.6	1240.1	6199	77.3	3.2	4.4	79	6.12	428	<.5	1.0	20	40.6	243.4	.7	<10	1.16	.003	4.7	3.2	.05	507	.004	.58	.01	.35	<.5	3.21	.9	5.6	7.2	<5	3
RRE 2151	84.9	2659.0	1253.7	6274	76.8	4.6	4.5	78	6.01	450	<.5	1.0	22	40.8	246.3	.7	<10	1.16	.004	4.6	2.7	.05	507	.004	.52	.01	.33	1.1	3.37	.8	5.3	7.0	<5	3
2152	19.3	1550.3	1616.0	18466	10.0	.9	2.8	81	3.28	83	<.5	1.3	33	124.2	23.4	<.5	<10	1.33	.013	6.3	2.2	.06	740	.006	.67	.02	.40	.5	4.98	.9	3.3	4.6	<5	2
2153	133.1	3061.7	15948.4	57653	113.3	4.0	2.5	142	13.04	437	.5	.7	76	322.0	271.9	<.5	<10	2.85	.001	5.7	1.4	.05	94	.005	.52	.01	.31	.6	9.20	.7	3.1	17.4	<5	7
2154	2.5	88.0	8.8	417	1.7	8.5	11.8	671	2.00	42	<.5	1.5	439	2.8	3.7	<.5	14	6.74	.032	9.7	4.9	.36	1080	.007	.87	.03	.57	<.5	.27	3.6	2.0	1.5	<5	<2
2155	45.5	2081.8	2709.0	27114	8.7	1.1	2.9	177	5.11	100	<.5	.9	51	182.6	18.7	.7	<10	2.54	.004	4.6	1.8	.02	356	.004	.45	.01	.29	<.5	6.28	.7	1.9	7.4	<5	4
2156	18.3	4506.9	1169.8	4254	24.2	2.1	6.2	113	7.23	690	<.5	1.3	22	27.9	95.6	.8	<10	1.20	.009	4.3	2.6	.04	317	.005	.52	.01	.32	<.5	5.95	.7	3.2	8.6	<5	<2
2157	52.4	21775.2	2259.4	8803	20.9	.7	3.1	159	10.21	23	<.5	1.1	30	50.4	11.5	1.3	<10	1.49	.011	5.2	1.4	.06	195	.005	.51	.01	.34	.6	3.20	.7	2.1	12.0	<5	3
2158	8.4	824.2	2017.0	5022	95.6	1.8	5.0	161	1.61	161	1.8	2.7	77	23.4	307.6	<.5	<10	2.15	.021	10.7	1.6	.05	969	.005	.52	.02	.35	<.5	5.91	.9	<.5	2.1	<5	<2
2159	4.9	833.6	748.4	2859	28.8	1.0	3.7	78	2.73	166	<.5	1.8	21	16.4	42.5	<.5	<10	.59	.009	6.7	1.9	.04	517	.005	.57	.02	.37	<.5	2.03	1.0	2.0	3.2	<5	<2
2160	6.1	632.6	1304.2	4047	17.2	1.3	3.4	95	2.98	157	<.5	1.7	14	23.1	40.9	<.5	<10	.76	.016	8.8	2.5	.05	592	.007	.74	.03	.42	<.5	1.73	.9	2.3	3.5	<5	<2
2161	4.3	30.6	65.8	170	2.3	1.1	5.8	47	3.10	14	.5	2.2	24	1.1	5.9	<.5	<10	.42	.024	6.2	1.0	.04	1020	.005	.58	.02	.41	<.5	.17	.6	1.1	3.5	<5	<2
2162	4.6	55.8	22.6	440	.6	4.1	7.4	82	2.61	47	.8	2.8	23	1.6	7.3	<.5	<10	.79	.037	5.3	.7	.04	104	.005	.61	.02	.42	<.5	.60	1.0	.5	3.1	<5	<2
2163	32.2	454.6	4952.8	8617	26.6	3.7	17.4	192	10.49	144	.9	1.3	44	33.7	67.8	<.5	<10	1.61	.009	4.4	1.3	.04	203	.005	.46	.01	.30	.5	8.21	.6	1.7	12.6	<5	<2
2164	.7	23.6	12.1	44	<.5	.7	2.4	356	1.15	<5	.9	3.6	43	<.5	.7	<.5	<10	1.00	.020	11.5	3.6	.36	67	.020	.82	.04	.41	<.5	<.05	1.4	<.5	<.5	<5	<2
STANDARD SF-2a	285.0	7067.7	8555.6	12517	65.3	3414.3	112.0	4186	7.59	23	1.8	2.6	43	56.2	47.0	5.1	38	1.65	.052	8.3	239.4	4.07	133	.104	.96	.48	.89	.7	.84	4.8	.9	3.7	<5	5

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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

Data___ FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL

Caracle Creek Int'l Consulting (BC) PROJECT LAM-LAR FILE # A607580 Page 3

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	<.5	2.5	22.6	73	<.5	4.1	4.3	595	2.10	<5	3.6	5.4	109	<.5	<.5	<.5	38	.73	.077	12.3	8.2	.61	241	.169	1.34	.19	.54	<.5	<.05	3.0	<.5	<.5	6	<2
2165	8.6	181.2	582.7	1366	2.7	14.2	8.0	239	3.30	44	1.8	3.0	66	9.3	2.5	<.5	<10	1.45	.038	11.1	2.6	.85	641	.004	1.21	.04	.33	<.5	.55	1.6	<.5	2.9	<5	2
2166	85.1	5410.2	37118.9	81955	174.0	4.9	2.5	632	2.84	1789	.8	.6	203	529.1	580.0	<.5	<10	19.60	.008	5.2	.5	.15	264	.005	1.50	.03	.20	<.5	27.27	1.7	.6	8.1	14	16
2167	4.4	81.8	856.2	2069	10.1	1.7	4.8	146	2.87	33	.5	1.9	82	7.3	19.5	<.5	<10	1.50	.016	7.2	1.9	.10	862	.003	.61	.02	.39	<.5	1.94	.9	1.9	3.4	<5	<2
2168	1.2	27.6	<.5	29	<.5	1.4	3.3	392	.79	6	<.5	2.2	80	<.5	2.1	<.5	<10	2.07	.029	10.7	1.6	.59	120	.004	.64	.01	.49	<.5	<.05	1.2	<.5	<.5	<5	<2
2169	8.9	1458.0	238.1	1116	5.9	1.1	2.6	223	3.16	29	.5	1.7	39	6.4	6.7	<.5	<10	1.14	.023	6.1	1.3	1.14	689	.014	1.04	.01	.67	<.5	.42	1.1	6.8	3.6	<5	<2
2170	6.4	508.1	95.5	730	1.8	1.4	3.6	95	2.57	20	<.5	2.0	20	4.0	2.4	<.5	<10	.59	.030	7.9	1.0	.16	837	.005	.61	.01	.46	<.5	.32	.9	2.6	2.9	<5	<2
2171	8.9	50.4	1209.7	3342	7.5	4.8	4.5	112	5.83	23	.9	2.2	27	7.1	6.8	<.5	<10	1.12	.024	6.5	3.3	.04	748	.004	.45	.05	.31	<.5	4.01	1.0	1.0	7.1	<5	<2
2172	164.3	51819.0	30685.9	230755	314.0	12.2	1.0	460	9.77	377	.6	.5	73	1495.9	463.8	<.5	<10	7.33	.010	3.4	<.5	.03	96	.001	.21	.01	.12	1.0	58.33	<.5	.5	22.3	35	11
2173	9.7	1103.9	2637.3	4340	19.7	1.2	7.5	35	.85	413	.6	3.6	13	25.9	75.4	.5	<10	.48	.031	12.1	1.4	.08	476	.007	.71	.02	.55	.5	3.38	1.1	1.1	1.2	<5	<2
2174	.6	28.5	<.5	<5	<.5	<.5	2.3	352	.62	38	<.5	3.1	67	.6	.9	<.5	<10	1.91	.023	13.0	1.4	.25	781	.007	.73	.04	.52	<.5	.28	.9	2.0	<.5	<5	<2
2175	66.1	4506.5	5381.2	71503	126.2	2.6	2.8	94	15.40	614	<.5	.9	42	369.2	286.0	<.5	<10	1.50	<.001	2.5	3.6	.03	71	.002	.37	.02	.22	<.5	18.07	.7	1.4	22.2	<5	5
2176	69.5	3426.5	8880.3	26944	74.5	21.3	17.2	617	13.64	226	<.5	.5	151	147.8	174.7	<.5	10	9.56	.031	3.8	6.7	.53	126	.006	.46	.01	.31	<.5	5.63	3.0	2.9	17.5	<5	4
RE 2176	68.4	3410.5	9268.6	28736	74.4	20.7	16.8	620	14.07	231	<.5	.5	152	157.5	186.0	<.5	11	10.00	.029	3.8	6.3	.54	124	.006	.47	.01	.32	<.5	5.53	3.2	2.9	18.5	<5	4
RRE 2176	63.3	3511.6	8939.3	27052	74.6	23.4	18.9	645	13.86	228	<.5	.5	144	146.0	167.6	<.5	12	9.50	.031	3.9	8.1	.56	112	.006	.47	.01	.31	.6	5.35	3.2	3.1	18.3	<5	4
2177	72.5	8377.8	7230.6	25250	88.6	.6	1.9	191	8.41	240	<.5	.5	104	162.8	424.9	<.5	<10	3.96	.001	3.9	2.8	.04	245	.002	.36	.01	.23	<.5	18.25	.8	1.5	11.2	<5	8
2178	23.6	1557.8	2829.8	8044	13.1	12.8	11.4	405	7.87	44	<.5	1.1	67	50.5	4.7	1.1	18	4.34	.034	5.4	8.9	.43	251	.017	.82	.02	.42	.5	1.86	2.3	4.9	9.8	<5	3
2179	51.7	45674.9	7807.5	53407	79.0	.6	3.7	150	7.73	22	<.5	.8	34	349.3	10.1	1.7	<10	2.10	.008	3.6	1.2	.04	140	.003	.42	.01	.29	<.5	10.32	.6	2.3	11.2	<5	14
2180	21.8	2218.3	5382.2	79600	65.8	2.3	1.0	596	1.81	90	<.5	1.2	127	443.2	182.8	<.5	<10	4.81	.015	4.6	4.2	.02	403	.001	.17	.04	.11	.5	33.19	1.7	<.5	5.8	6	<2
2181	8.2	384.9	1614.2	3180	35.0	<.5	2.9	172	2.48	67	<.5	1.5	68	12.0	45.2	<.5	<10	2.67	.010	7.6	2.9	.03	1359	.003	.38	.03	.25	<.5	4.97	.9	1.8	3.3	<5	<2
STANDARD SF-2a	312.7	6960.5	8828.0	13133	62.2	3507.3	109.9	4307	7.58	25	1.8	2.5	44	56.2	52.7	5.3	39	1.70	.053	8.8	251.4	4.03	144	.111	.97	.49	.89	.7	.94	5.1	1.0	3.8	5	5

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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

Data___ FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9001 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Caracle Creek Int'l Consulting (BC) PROJECT LAM-LAR File # A607580 Page 1

34176 Cedar Ave, Abbotsford BC V2S 2W1 Submitted by: Stephen Wetherup

SAMPLE#	Au** gm/mt
G-1	<.01
2101	.11
2102	.24
2103	.46
2104	.19
2105	5.87
2106	.51
2107	.54
2108	.29
2109	1.65
2110	.31
2111	.62
2112	4.03
2113	.15
2114	.25
2115	.41
2116	.27
2117	.56
2118	.53
2119	.12
2120	2.04
2121	.04
2122	.04
2123	1.52
2124	2.14
2125	.19
2126	.23
RE 2126	.23
RRE 2126	.26
2127	.02
2128	.67
2129	.21
2130	.10
2131	3.44
2132	3.03
STANDARD SL20	5.87

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: DRILL CORE R150
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

11-13-06 A09:33 OUT

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

Data (FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: OCT 10 2006 DATE REPORT MAILED:................

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

SAMPLE#	Au** gm/mt
G-1	.01
2133	7.95
2134	.06
2135	2.31
2136	.90
2137	.07
2138	.10
2139	.41
2140	.03
2141	1.18
2142	.06
2143	1.58
2144	.92
2145	2.13
2146	.82
2147	.83
2148	.21
2149	.45
2150	.11
2151	1.38
RE 2151	1.36
RRE 2151	1.30
2152	.33
2153	1.37
2154	.09
2155	.31
2156	1.91
2157	.94
2158	.96
2159	1.16
2160	1.19
2161	.34
2162	.03
2163	1.10
2164	.01
STANDARD SL20	5.93

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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Data ✓ FA ____

SAMPLE#	Au** gm/mt
G-1	<.01
2165	.10
2166	2.92
2167	1.10
2168	<.01
2169	.47
2170	.31
2171	.41
2172	2.58
2173	.46
2174	.21
2175	.81
2176	3.89
RE 2176	3.75
RRE 2176	3.74
2177	3.64
2178	2.51
2179	2.73
2180	1.26
2181	1.83
STANDARD SL20	6.05

Sample type: DRILL CORE R150. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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Data ___ FA ___

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Caracle Creek Int'l Consulting (BC) PROJECT LAM-LAR File # A607580R Page 1
34176 Cedar Ave, Abbotsford BC V2S 2W1 Submitted by: Stephen Wetherup

SAMPLE#	S.G.
	-
2101	2.72
2102	2.71
2103	2.86
2104	2.80
2105	2.88
2106	2.72
2107	3.26
2108	2.91
2109	3.11
2110	2.94
2111	3.08
2112	2.66
2113	2.61
2114	3.18
2115	2.82
2116	2.79
2117	2.79
2118	2.76
2119	2.74
2120	2.76
2121	2.66
2122	2.69
2123	2.96
2124	3.14
2125	2.77
2126	2.78
RE 2126	2.74
RRE 2126	2.75
2127	2.73
2128	2.78
2129	2.66
2130	2.76
2131	2.91
2132	2.80

S.G. GROUP 8 BY SPECIFIC GRAVITY.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE PULP
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: JAN 10 2007 DATE REPORT MAILED: JAN 18 2007

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Raymond Chan

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

Caracle Creek Int'l Consulting (BC) PROJECT LAM-LAR FILE # A607580R Page 2

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	S.G.
	-
2133	3.12
2134	2.66
2135	2.81
2136	2.73
2137	2.64
2138	2.73
2139	2.79
2140	2.69
2141	2.86
2142	2.65
2143	2.79
2144	2.76
2145	2.76
2146	2.79
2147	2.94
2148	2.85
2149	2.65
2150	2.63
2151	2.80
RE 2151	2.82
RRE 2151	2.82
2152	2.75
2153	3.19
2154	2.62
2155	2.81
2156	2.85
2157	2.95
2158	2.70
2159	2.70
2160	2.70
2161	2.75
2162	2.78
2163	2.94
2164	2.66

Sample type: CORE PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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

Data ___ FA ___

SAMPLE#	S.G.
	-
2165	2.73
2166	2.98
2167	2.73
2168	2.68
2169	2.72
2170	2.73
2171	2.77
2172	3.46
2173	2.69
2174	2.65
2175	3.28
2176	3.19
RE 2176	3.20
RRE 2176	3.18
2177	2.93
2178	2.80
2179	2.96
2180	2.78
2181	2.67

Sample type: CORE PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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