BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
Otto Ridge Reconnaissance Report	$1820

AUTHOR(S) Geoff Head SIGNATURE(S) [signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) YEAR OF WORK 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4134396

PROPERTY NAME Otto Ridge (48gpt)

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) MTO# 528904

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Silver, Lead, Zinc, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 082fne106, 082fne049

MINING DIVISION Slocan NTS 082F15W

LATITUDE 49 ° 56 ' 03 " LONGITUDE 116 ° 47 ' 09 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Geoff Head 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

RR 1 Moser Rd Comp 12
Falkland, BC V0E 1W0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) 2)

Same As Above

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hamill Group quartzite, limestone, Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group limestone, mudstone, shale and clastic sedimentary rocks, Cretaceous Granite, dikes, shear, crosscutting, epigenetic, hydrothermal, breccia, composite, lode, replacement, galena, sphalerite, silver, argentite, pyrargyrite, chalcopyrite, calcite, quartz, siderite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 3803

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	500 acres	MTO# 528904	$1820
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$1820

Mount Kaslo - Otto Ridge

Reconnaissance Report

Slocan Mining Division
British Columbia

082F15W

49 56' 03" N 116 47' 09" W

Prepared By:

Geoff Head
Owner and Operator

Box 12 Moser Rd
Falkland, B.C.
V0E 1W0

geoffreywardhead@aol.com

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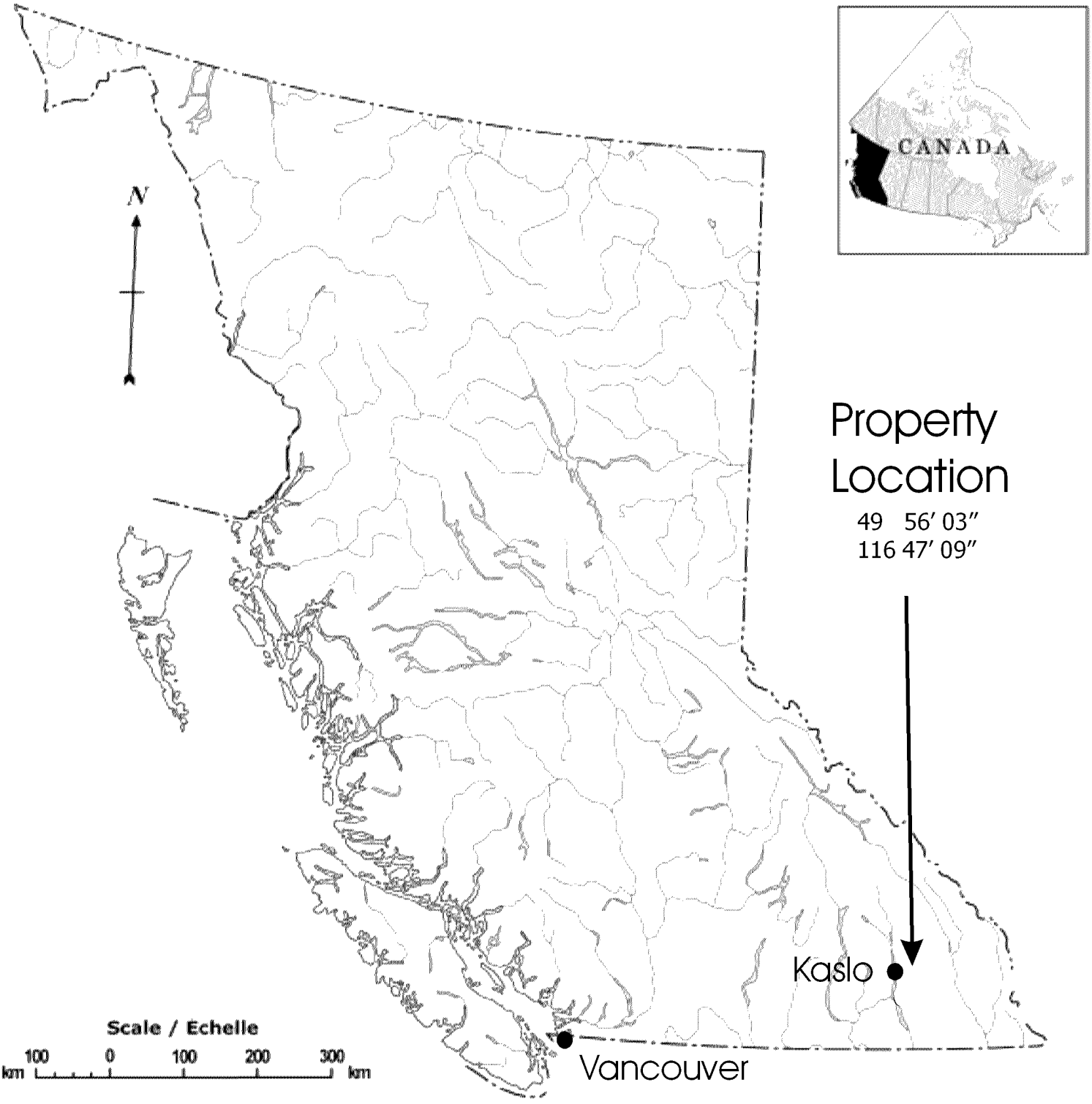
Location


CANADA
N
Property
Location
49 56' 03"
116 47' 09"
Kaslo
Vancouver
Scale / Echelle
100 0 100 200 300
km km

Summary

The Mount Kaslo-Otto Ridge property hosts lithologies that are known to be conducive to hosting gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralization. The Lower Cambrian Hamill Group lies adjacent to the west of the Middle Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group, both of which are intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite.

The property covers the Alice (082FNE106) and Leviathan (082FNE049) showings. The only documented assessment on the property was made in 1972 by D.C. Rotherham. The program consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling that indicated anomalous positive results for lead, zinc and silver but failed to warrant recommendations beyond further prospecting outside the study area.

The current exploration program consists of prospecting above the Alice occurrence in an effort to determine lithological continuity in order to establish potential geochemical survey baselines.

Introduction

The Mount Kaslo property is 1040 hectares located 35 kilometers north of Crawford Bay, British Columbia on Campbell Creek between 1000 and 2100 meters of elevation. Kaslo is 8 kilometers to the west across Kootenay Lake. The property is located in the Slocan Mining Division.

Location and Access

The property can be reached by road, 35 kilometers north from Crawford Bay to reach the edge of the work area at 49 57' 38" N, 117 08' 31" W. The poor road and trail conditions throughout make foot travel the preferred mode of transportation.

Physiographic and Geological Description

The properties slopes are precipitous and heavily forested in the lower elevations with fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, alder, devils club, and berry bushes. At the higher elevations the vegetation thins out to shrubs and thwarted conifers mixed with various grass and wildflowers.

The working season at higher elevations is generally short. Snow lasts into June and falls again in late September. Precipitation is generally heavy throughout the year.

The underlying geology consists of Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hamill Group quartzite and limestone adjacent to Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group limestone, mudstone, shale and clastic sedimentary rocks.

Both of the sedimentary members are locally altered to schist and form escarpments at the contact of an unnamed cretaceous granodiorite dome in the middle of the work area. The dome forms what is believed to be the core of a large north trending west dipping isoclinal fold between the sedimentary members that locally hosts marble and quartzite pendants. There are locally altered biotite members in the granites.

Deposit Types

Deposit types being sought on the property are hydrothermal polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au veins of two primary distinctions. *Fissure-filled breccia / replacement lodes* in the less competent and limey host rocks, along with *composite vein lodes* in the more competent argillaceous slates, quartzites and granites.

The breccia lodes follow a wide network of parallel and subparallel fractures that cut through incompetent often limey stratigraphy usually adjacent to more competent lithologies. When these more competent structures are crosscut by the lode, it will narrow into fewer smaller often parallel composite lode veins along and across the structure. Premineralized dikes also play a role in ore disposition, providing metalliferous solution conduits, that when crosscutting favorable lithologies, can facilitate ore disposition.

Ore mineralogy consists of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, argentite, chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite, freibergite and native silver and gold in a gangue of calcite, quartz and siderite.

Property History

The Alice occurrence produced a 14.5 tonne sample that yielded 15% lead and 2835 grams per tonne silver, and the Leviathan occurrence produced a sample that assayed 48 grams per tonne gold and 99 grams per tonne silver. A previous assessment report from the center of the work area preliminarily identified favorable lithology, but geochemical grid testing failed to indicate excavation targets and further prospecting outside work area was recommended.

Scope of Work

The purpose of this program is to follow the recommendation made in conclusion to the previous project assessment (3803) which includes prospecting above the Alice occurrence. This will assist in understanding the continuity of ore controls/lithology on the property in preparation for geochemical exploration on structure patterns, and the potential excavation of target areas.

Observations and recommendations

1. (49 56'24" x 116 46'58") The Alice occurrence (082fnw106) is underlain by Middle Cambrian to Middle Devonian Lardeau Group rocks of the Badshot and Mohican formations.

Galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in crosscutting and layer-parallel veins or replacement bodies in limestone, calcareous schist and micaceous schist surrounded by Jurassic to Cretaceous quartz monzonite.

In 1915, 14.5 tonnes of ore containing 15 per cent lead and 2835 grams per tonne silver was produced.

Recommendations: In the previous assessment report, there were no recommendations made in regards to the Alice occurrence, but the author believes that drilling several short holes on the zone will show mineralization continuity at depth.

2. (49 56'07" x 116 46'58") The Alice control zone is believed to follow a local quartzite/limestone horizon that in the north, strikes northwest, then curves around in the south to strike south west. The zone dips westerly.

Recommendations: Elongated and tight grid sampling, 250 meters x 1000 meters.

Baseline endpoint coordinates:
A) 49 56'54" x 116 47'08"
B) 49 56'24" x 116 46'58"

3. (49 56'42" x 116 48' 34") The Leviathan (082fnw049) occurrence is underlain by quartz-rich schist, interlayered with calcareous rock, probably of the Lower Cambrian Hamill Group. Mineralization is adjacent granite-pegmatite with pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Mineralization is also concentrated along fractures in both the schist and pegmatite dike. The only assay recorded from the property was 48.34 grams per tonne gold and 99.43 grams per tonne silver (Annual Report 1925).

More than 100 metres of underground development occurred in two tunnels by 1918.

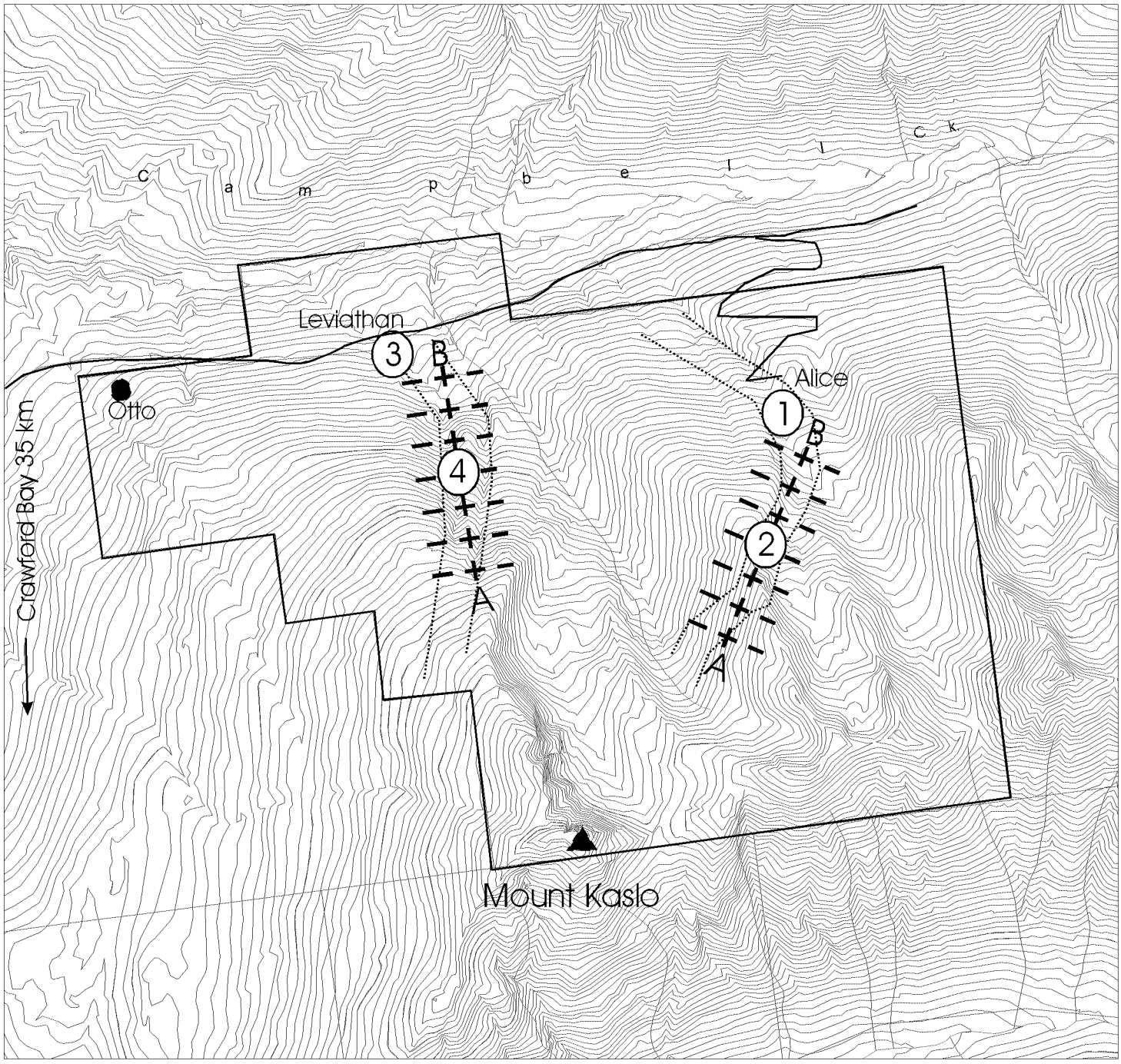
4. (49 56'19" x 116 48' 29") The Leviathan control zone is believed to follow phyllitic sediments adjacent to an emplacement of granite trending south west and dipping northwest.

Recommendations: Elongated and tight grid sampling, 250 meters x 1000 meters.

Baseline endpoint coordinates:
A) 49 56'00" x 116 48'29"
B) 49 56'32" x 116 48'19"

Otto Ridge

Work Areas



SCALE 1 : 30,000

500 0 500 1,000 1,500

METERS

N

Conclusions

Zones two and four of the work area showed significant indications of continuous and complex fault control structures located in the sediments adjacent to the the granite. The structure sequence is comprised of limestone and quartzite with minor schists against granite. In the north the zones trend northwest and in the south the zones trend southwest.

Geochemical testing is possible in this work area. The steepness of the terrain may complicate general grid testing for the location of excavation targets because the transporting of overburden from higher elevations is significant and may not be indicative of the underlying bedrock. Therefore, it may also be recommended to apply isolated 'pitch' and 'elevation contour' near the ridges and drainages where transported overburden is minimal and bedrock outcropping is significant.

Conducting geochemical sampling over the target areas should highlight significant excavation targets.

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B.C. Geological Survey, Geological Fieldwork, Paper 1998-I

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http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geolsurv/publications/Bulletins/Bull29/toc.htm

Alice Minfile
http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082FNE106

Leviathan Minfile
http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082FNE049

R.H. Hallam
Assesment Report #3803
http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/DL/ArisReports/03803.PDF

Statement of Cost

Prospecting

2 men	x	$300 / day	x	2 days	=	$1200

Live out

2 men	x	$50 / day	x	2 days	=	$200
Camper	x	$25 / day	x	2 days	=	$50

Transportation

1 truck	x	$50 / day	x	2 days	=	$100
Mileage	x	$0.30 / km	x	500km	=	$150

Supplies

Gas	=	$120
Misc.	=	-

Total	$1820

Statement of Qualifications

The author, Geoff Head is a resident of British Columbia, and:

1) is a holder of British Columbia free miners certificate # 110011744.

2) has been participating in mineral and oil exploration programs for over 20 years, including diamond drilling, geochemical, EM and seismic surveys.