881537 KFR Apr. 3/06

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→ Cam Gloria

CAMGLORIA CLAIM: Au Ag Bi (10,574 hectares)

KAMLOOPS , BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

CAM/GLORIA (Au Ag Bi) FORMER TECK CORP OPTION

Up to Au 32.79 g/t, Ag 57.6 g/t in quartz monzodiorite host
MINFILE 82M-266; and BC Assessment Report 26215 Dec 1999 (Graeme Evans)

51 deg 13' 54'' N and 119 deg 34' 44'' W UTM Grid 11. 0319949E. 5678550N NAD83

Intrusive related Gold System: Mid Cretaceous (granite intrusive) Baldy Batholith **[Kg]**, Devonian Orthogneiss **[Dgnp]**, and the Mississipian (meta sediments) Eagle Bay Assemblage **[EBQ]**

PART ONE: CAMGLORIA AREA

The **CAMGLORIA CLAIMS** are located on the west side of Adams Lake at Honeymoon Creek 85 km (53 miles) north east of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. The **CAMGLORIA CLAIMS** are owned by **David J. Piggin**, and was previously optioned by **Teck Corporation** in May 1999 (BC Assessment Report 26215 Dec 1999).

1.1 CAM/GLORIA features a 7.3 metre auriferous quartz vein 700 metres in length within a 35-40 metre wide alteration zone. The host rock is a quartz monzodiorite within the **Mid Cretaceous Kg** (Baldy Batholith). In 1999, Teck Corporation completed drilling 7 holes totaling 835.9 metres. The quartz vein was discovered by Camille Berube, a local prospector. The following table is based on samples collected by Camille or other visiting geologists.

Table 1: Assay result highlights for CAM/GLORIA quartz outcrop, for 1997 and 1998.

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (g/t)	Fe (%)	Mo (g/t)	Pb (g/t)
012-G8 rock chip	32.76	57.6	195	8.81	10	908
(repeat)	27.4					
95124 bit cuttings 4 holes	10.7	33.8	165	> 10%	20	678
V131933 rock chip	25.5	41.2	120			
V131931 rock chip	17.6	120	1295			
BP-1 rock chip	7.58	12.2	195			
V131930 rock chip	5.12	31.5	335			
BP-8 rock chip		154	350			
95123 rock chips X face		59.6				

Drill bit cuttings of the quartz vein revealed SiO2 results as follows: 86.96 %, 95.42 %, 96.96 %, 97.04 %, 98.10 %. A number of quartz - fluorite vents assayed as high as: 1400 ppm F, > 3000 ppm, 1520 ppm.

1.2 THE TECK CORP OPTION (May 1999): This section is made of **selected excerpts copied directly** from BC Assessment Report 26215 by Graeme Evans of Teck Corp (Dec 1999).

Host Rock Type: Megacrystic Monzonite. This intrusive rock is a distinctive phase of the Mid Cretaceous Baldy Batholith. This rocktype hosts the mineralization in the grid area and is distinctive with a very low magnetic susceptibility. This unit consists of a medium grained matrix with 40-60% plagioclase and orthoclase and 15-20% chlorite altered pyroxene/hornblende and biotite with very distinctive 1-3cm zoned orthoclase megacrysts (5-20%). Very rarely this unit has 5-10% 1-2 mm quartz phenocrysts. Typically the mafics in this rock have been pervasively chlorite altered (sometimes epidote alteration to feldspars) with hematite/chlorite fractures being common.

Alteration and Mineralization: Gold mineralization seen to date is typically found in milky white mesothermal quarz veins both within monzonite and within surrounding metamorphic rocks. Alteration envelopes around these veins ranges from hairline to widths of 20 metres of weak to strong pervasive sericite/clay alteration. In a few cases moderate secondary biotite alteration is present over widths of up to 15 metres. Quartz veins range

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from 1- 10 mm stockwork veinlets to vein "blowouts" with widths up to 14.0 metres and are typically 1-2 metres in width and are milky whi te with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

The main vein shear zone has been traced on surface for approximately 600 metres and trends 035 degrees with a dip ranging from 45-80 degrees to northwest. Various styles of veins are present in the zone including laminated veins +/- fluorite, milky mesothermal veins and complex vein breccias as well as banded sulphide rich veins. These veins range in true width from cm scale to in excess of 10 metres and the highest gold values to date are in the vein breccias and sulphide rich veins (up to 32.76 g/t Au). This shear zone ranges in width from 4-40 metres in width. The highest grade portion of the vein has at least a 200 metre strike length and likely has a SW rake, but structural controls are poorly understood. The air photo lineaments indicate this structure has a probable strike length in excess of 3.0 km's on the property and additional followup is required.

A parrellel NE trending structure approx. 100-125 metres to the NW contains alteration and veins with anomalous gold values but has not been drill tested and has only been trenched in one location. This structure has extensive quartz vein float along its strike length with gold values up to 0.725 g/t Au and airphoto lineaments indicate a potential strike length of 3.0 kms. These structures do contain strongly anomalous Bi, F values in veins and do have strong alteration and there is good potential these could be productive structures particularly at fault junctions. These combined with widespread pervasive chlorite and hematite alteration do indicated a large hydrothermal system is present in the grid area and remains obscure due to extensive till cover.

Work Program Completed 1999:

a) Preliminary 1:10,000 property scale mapping (1900 ha), and various samples were collected
b) Established a flagged a picketed grid over the main showing area (4.7 line km)
c) Detailed mapping of grid area at 1:2000 scale (3.5 ha), and rock samples collected
d) Conducted VLF survey over grid area (4.0 line km), No magnetic due to mag storms.
e) Constructed 13 Trenches totaling 390 lineal metres, and pits. A total of 90 rock grab samples and chip samples were collected and assayed for Au and 30 element ICP.
f) Drilled 7 NQ holes for a total of 836 metres, and 149 core samples were split and analyzed for gold and 30 element ICP. The drilling tested only the core area for continuity of the main vein area for layout.

The following is an overview of the 1999 trenching and drilling results:

a) **Trench 99-01**: Up to 9.36 g/t Au over 2.0 metres. Main vein averages 5.2 metres wide at surface and is typically milky with quartz vein with minor hematite on fractures. Sample #5220 with 1 m interval: 17.62 g/t Au, 66.2 g/t Ag, 745 Bi, 1372 Pb.
b) **Trench 99-02**: Sample #5233 - 2.65g/t Au, Sample #5234 – 7.12 g/t Au.
c) **Hole CC99-01:** Drilled below Trench 99-01. Encountered the main vein (10.7 metres) and its altered structure (33 metre interval). Suggests 60 degree dip to the NW. Sulphide rich upper portion of the contained a 1 meter section 9.57 g/t Au, 128.4 g/t Ag, 160 ppm Bi, 1896 ppm Pb.
d) **Hole CC99-03:** Tested the down dip of Berube Trench #2 on the thickest part of the vein. Intersected 7.3 meter interval of the main vein within a 27.9 metre interval of altered shear zone. The highest value was 1.1 metres grading 0.685 g/t Au, 8.6 g/t Ag, 25 ppm Bi, and 376 ppm Pb.

Teck Corp, Proposed Work Program $200,000 (in 1999 $): Future work should be two pronged to test unknown potential on the bulk of the property and to resolve smaller details on mineralization in the grid area. The additional detailed work on the grid area is required both to test the potential in the immediate area but also aid ongoing work on the balance of the property. VLF and potentially magnetics as well as boulder train sampling are effective tools for outlining zones of mineralization on the property.

a) Work in Grid Area:

(i) Additional mapping and sampling isolated exposures to define the larger metal zoning patterns in this area.

(ii) 1000 lineal metres of trenching on existing and additional targets generated. Priority targets at present include both strike extensions of the main zone and the secondary VLF anomaly. Trenching should be tightly spaced to resolve the main small scale complex structures.

(iii) 1000 metres of diamond drilling on priority targets generated. The most obvious target is testing the potential SW rake to the thickest, highest grade portion in the center of the main zone.

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Work on Balance of the Property:

(iv) Prospecting, mapping, float and rock sampling and in many cases basal till sampling and stream sediment collection over a bulk of the property. This would allow a definition of the areal extent of the gold system. The definition of structures in areas of till is aided by VLF and magnetic surveys as well as boulder train sampling.

(v) Followup 1000 lineal metres of trenching on priority targets.

PART TWO: LUCKY BEAR AREA

The **LUCKY BEAR AREA** (not previously optioned) is located east of North Barriere Lake and East Barriere Lake approximately 100 kilometres northeast of Kamloops, B. C. Prospecting operations uncovered a number of outcrop, quartz vein, moss mat, stream sediment, till and float rock anomalies.

2.1 TARGET A-1 - Little Creek Showing

Little Creek Quartz/Scheelite Vein (Au - Bi - W) LUCKY BEAR TRENCH #3: Quartz vein in granodiorite. This was exposed by blasting and hand trenching, and is referred to as LUCKY BEAR TRENCH #3. The trench is 12.2 metres long and is up to 4.5 metres high (average 3.0 m). This trench was extended to the east in 2000.

Table 1: Assay result highlights for Little Creek Granodiorite with Quartz Vein.

Sample	Au (ppb)	Bi (g/t)	Mo (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	W (g/t)	Zn (g/t)	Assay	Comments
113642 ICP	**110**	**10**			<10		road rock cut - quartz	Random chips before any blasting
103158 INA	**400**	**30**			**6.15 %**		**Au – 400 ppb W – 6.15 %**	selective chip, using Uv, Quartz Po
103157	**90**						**Au – 90 ppb**	Blast, then **X** type chip across face.
103319 resplit ICP	**75**	**20**	5				whole face	**6.8 metre** channel sample
103320 ICP	**430**	**30**	8		**10**		zone 1, veins 1, 2, 3	channel sample
103321 ICP	**125**	**20**	6		< 10		Trench #3: zone 2 vein 4	Channel sample
LD00R127 ICP	**220**	**25**	5	**168**			Quartz vein, Po present	**As 35 ppm**
LD00R128 ICP	**35**						Host rock, granidiorite	Adjacent to quartz vein in LD00R127

Moss Mats (Target A-1 only): The following Moss Mats were taken in the vicinity of the Little Creek and Flat Rock Showings

- **LD00M04** Au <5 ppb; Ag 0.2 ppm; **As 12 ppm; Cu 29 ppm; Mo 2 ppm; Ni 82 ppm; Pb 14 ppm; Zn 100 ppm**
- **LD00M06** Au <10 ppb; Ag 0.2 ppm; **As 6 ppm; Cu 35 ppm ;Mo 3 ppm; Ni 31 ppm Pb 16 ppm; Zn 96 ppm**
- **LD00M12** Au <10 ppb **Ag 0.6 ppm; As 28 ppm; Cu 80 ppm; Mo 3 ppm; Ni 53 ppm; Pb 14 ppm; Zn 144 ppm**

2.2 FLAT ROCK AND WATER TANK SHOWINGS:

Table 2: Assay result highlights for Flat Rock Quartz/Scheelite Vein. (Au - Bi - W) LUCKY BEAR TRENCH #2: Quartz Vein [orthogneiss] **with Scheelite** (Uv) exposed with blasting, and hand trenches

Sample	Au (ppb)	Bi (g/t)	Mo (g/t)	W (g/t)	Assay	Comments
113641 ICP	**25**	**105**	**7**	**610**	road rock cut slope – quartz	Random chips after blast
103322 ICP	**80**	**135**	**6**	**340 ICP. and Assay: 0.39 %**	Subsequent assay **W - 0.39 %**	Selective sample Uv for W, quartz pyrite

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Water Tank Showing: (Au Bi Fe Mo W) **Tungsten till anomaly with large rusty boulders (up to 6 tons):** Prospecting road cuts, road surfaces, and float rocks.

Table 3: Assay result highlights for Water Tank Showing and Road Side Till Samples.

Sample	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (g/t)	Mo (g/t)	Pb (g/t)	W (g/t)	Zn (g/t)	Assay	Comments
113650 INA	**70**		**360**	**32**	**22**	**2110**		concentrate	**Fe >10 %,** Till panning Uv
113646 X-Ray Defraction								**Calcium Tungsten Oxide**	Till panning Uv concentrate
113645 ICP			**20**	**18**		**440**			Till sampling

Regional Stream Sediment, Regional Till Geochemistry and Moss Mat Surveys: Regional Stream Sediment Surveys, Regional Till Geochemistry, and Moss Mat Surveys have been completed in this area

PART THREE: GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 PAST PRODUCTION IN THE VICINITY:

A number of mines have operated near Cam/Gloria and they are Samatosum Mountain, Homestake, and the Windpass Mine. Samatosum Mountain is 20 km southwest of Cam/Gloria, and Homestake Mine is 25 km to the southwest. The Windpass Mine is located about 50 km west of CamGloriaThe following tables give a production summary based on the Ministry of Energy and Mines **MINFILE Database**:

Table 2: Samatosum Mountain (MINFILE 082M-244) recovery table.

1989 to 1992	Metric		Imperial	
Silver	429,356,776	grams	13,804,121	ounces
Gold	639,118	grams	20,548	ounces
Copper	3,678,016	kilograms	8,108,635	pounds
Lead	5,069,127	kilograms	11,175,509	pounds
Antimony	97,620	kilograms	215,215	pounds
Zinc	9,538,263	kilograms	21,028,264	pounds

Table 3: Homestake Mine (MINFILE 082M-025) recovery table.

1926 to 1941 (intermittent)	Metric		Imperial	
Silver	7,750,829	grams	281,345	ounces
Gold	11,259	grams	362	ounces
Copper	9,138	kilograms	20,146	pounds
Lead	141,295	kilograms	311,502	pounds
Zinc	203,310	kilograms	448,222	pounds

Table 4: Windpass Mine (MINFILE 092P-039) recovery table.

1916 to 1944 (intermittent)	Metric		Imperial	
Silver	93,435	grams	1,886	ounces
Gold	1,071,684	grams	37,798	ounces
Copper	78,906	kilograms	173,956	pounds
Mined	93,435	tonnes	102,965	tons
Milled	73,319	tonnes	80,798	tons

3.2 GEOLOGY:

This property is located at the **contact** between the Baldy Batholith Unit **[Kg]**, the Late Devonian Orthogneiss Unit **[Dgnp],** and the Eagle Bay Assemblage Unit **[EBQ].** The Eagle Bay is Mississipian in origin, and the Baldy Batholith is Mid Cretaceous. The **Kg** is massive granite and granodiorite (80 to 100 Ma): The **Dgnp** is a granitic orthogniess, which outcrops on the northern and southeastern margins of the **Kg.** The Eagle Bay Assemblege **[EB]** is a series of low-grade metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. The **EBQ** is one of the lowest EB layers, and is underlain by the **Dgn.** The **EBQ** is comprised of mainly micaceous quartzite, grit, phyllite and quartz mica schist, accompanied by minor amounts of chlorite schist, limestone, calcareous phyllite, calc-silicate schist and amphibolite.

Selected References: ***Till Geochemistry of the Adams Lake Plateau - North Barriere Lake Area (82M/4 and 5)*** (Bobrowsky et. al. 1997), ***Terrain Geology Map of the Adams Plateau Area - (NTS82M/4) Open File 1997 7*** (Dixon-Warren et. al. 1997), **Geological Fieldwork 1999, Paper 2000-1** ***"Several New Plutonic-related Gold, Bismuth Tungsten Occurrences in Southern British Columbia"*** (Cathro and Lefebure 1999) pages 208-211).

3.3 ROAD ACCESS and UTILITIES:

There are at least 5 separate access routes into the CAMGLORIA CLAIMS and the two main access routes into the two main showings are given below:

(a) CAMGLORIA only: Leave Kamloops (pop. 100,000+) traveling north on Highway 5 about 80 km to Barriere (Louis Creek). Turn right onto the Agate Bay Public Road. Drive for 20 km on the Agate Bay Road then turn left (north) on the Adams-West Forest Service Road (19 km sign). The main access roads are at 49 km (Grizzly) and 51 km (Honeymoon). Kamloops is located at the junction of the Trans Canada Hwy, Yellowhead Hwy (No. 5), Coquihala Hwy, and Highway 97.

(b) LUCKY BEAR only: There are two main access roads into the LUCKY BEAR area . **North Barriere Lake Road:** From Barriere travel easterly on the Barriere Lakes Public Road at approximately 18 km turn left on the North Barriere Lake Road, then cross the Harper Creek Bridge (second bridge) and stay right on the main logging road, then turn left at 22 km sign (No Name Creek Showing). **East Barriere Lake Road:** From Barriere travel easterly on the Barriere Lakes Public Road at approximately 18 km continue strait through East Barriere Lake Road, then right on to the south side of East Barriere Lake. Continue to 21 km then turn left to the Little Creek and Flat Rock Showings. Total travel distance from Barriere is 40 km and from Kamloops is 120 km. Along the East Barriere Lake Road the power lines are within 11.4 km of the claims. Cellular phones are not serviced from this area.

Kamloops has a regional airport, the Canadian National Railroad (CNR), Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). The nearest deep sea port is at Vancouver, B.C. A power distribution line runs as far as 39.5 km. Cellular phones are not serviced from claim area.

SUMMARY TABLE OF CAMGLORIA CLAIMS SHOWING TENURE NUMBERS AND AREA
Source: Province of British Columbia, Mineral Tenures Online, March 31, 2006

Tenure Number	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area (hectares)
508827	Mineral		140689 (100%)	082M	2006/MAY/18	GOOD	Kamloops	849.621
521456	Mineral	GOLD88	140689 (100%)	082M	2006/OCT/23	GOOD	Kamloops	505.324
525995	Mineral	LUCKY BEAR 1	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/21	GOOD	Kamloops	404.033
525996	Mineral	LUCKY BEAR 2	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/21	GOOD	Kamloops	504.847
526000	Mineral	LUCKY BEAR 3	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/21	GOOD	Kamloops	222.221
526003	Mineral	CAMGLORIA2	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/21	GOOD	Kamloops	505.753
526004	Mineral	CAMGLORIA3	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/21	GOOD	Kamloops	505.9
526318	Mineral	SPA1	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.861
526319	Mineral	SPA2	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.86
526321	Mineral	SPAP3	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.685
526323	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR4	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.248
526324	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR5	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.251
526355	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR6	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.281
526358	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR7	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.022
526361	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR8	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.056
526365	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR9	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.479
526367	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR10	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.482
526369	Mineral	CAMGLORIA4	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.498
526371	Mineral	CAMGLORIA7	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.61
526374	Mineral	LUCKYBE AR11	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.642
526376	Mineral	LUCKYBEAR12	140689 (100%)	082M	2007/JAN/26	GOOD	Kamloops	505.442
							TOTAL	10,574.116

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