

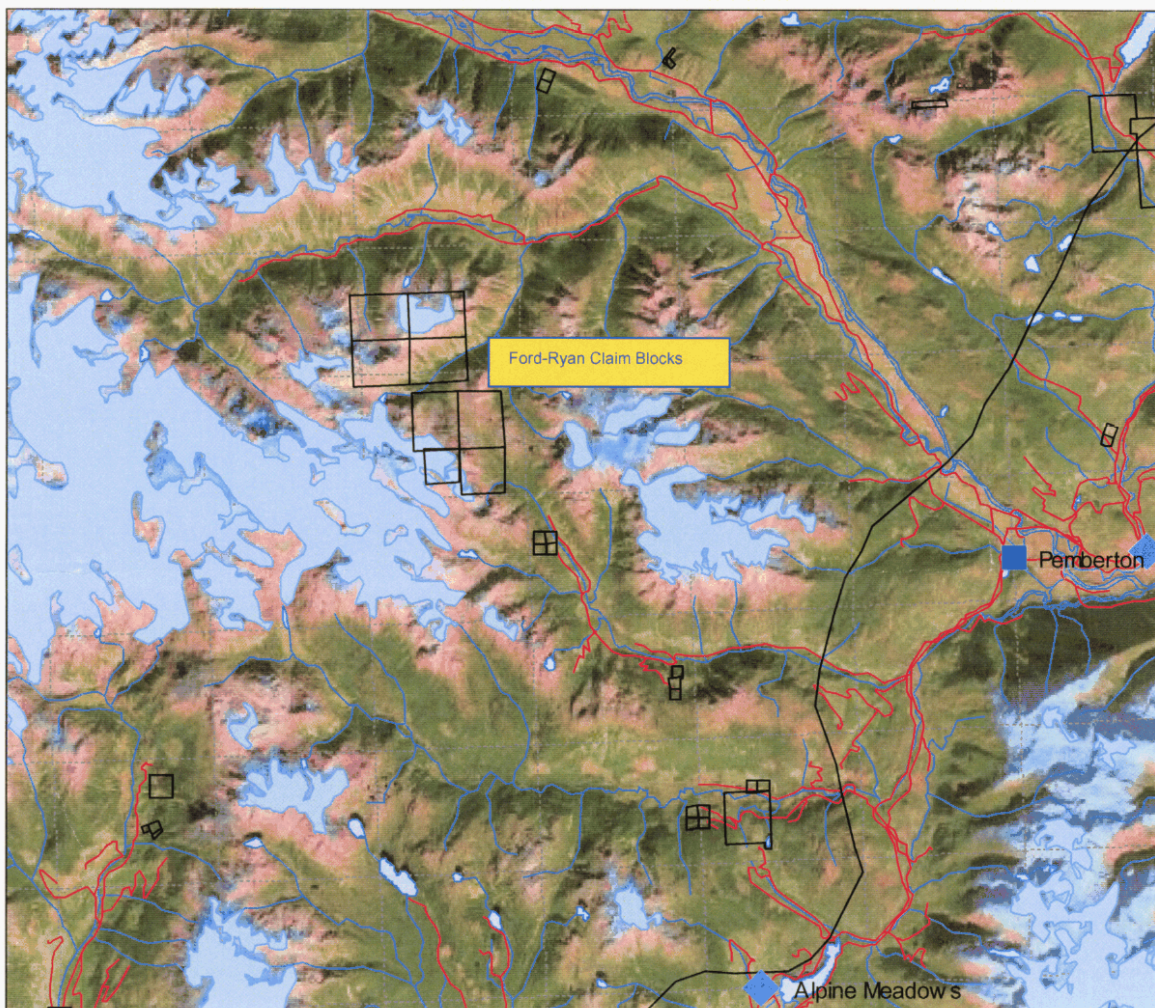
Ryan + Ford
885471
molygold

TOS → Ryan + Ford

H-TM Res. "

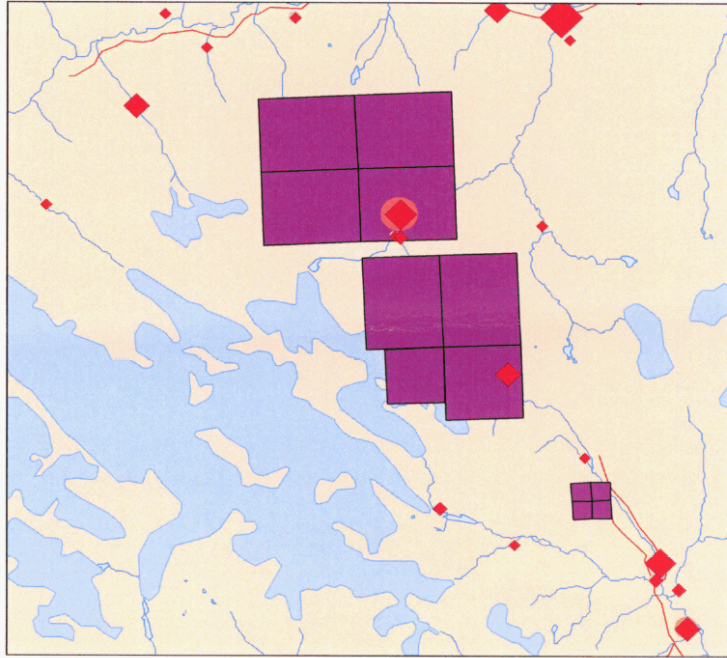
Summary

The Ryan and Ford project, located in the Vancouver Mining district, consists of 125 units encompassing an area of approximately 3625 hectares. The property is located on NTS Map sheet 92J06 and is centered at approximately 50°26'N latitude and 123°09'W longitude. It is located approximately 27 kilometers northwest of Pemberton and 31 kilometers north-northwest of Whistler BC near the headwaters of Ryan and Rutherford Creeks.

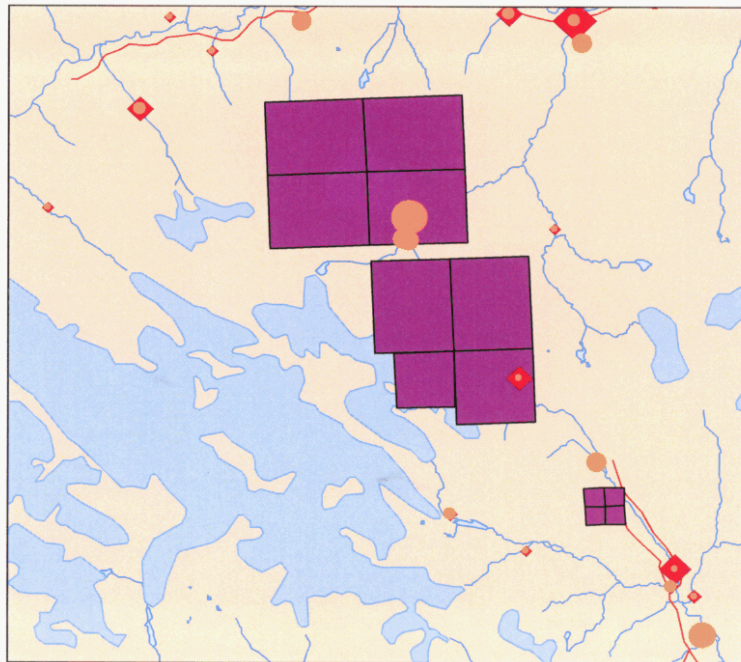


Access to the alpine portions of the project area is by helicopter, based in either Pemberton or Whistler. Logging roads originating north of Whistler and out of Pemberton access the lower portions of the property.

The first recorded work in the area was done by the Orequest Syndicate who staked the SKI claims in 1972 as a result of a regional geochemical reconnaissance program. Only limited exploration work was conducted and the claims were allowed to lapse.



Claims showing RGS (Regional Geochem)
Gold >95th percentile
Molybdenum > 95th percentile



Claims showing RGS (Regional Geochem)
Gold >95th percentile
Copper > 95th percentile

Great Western Petroleum subsequently acquired the Spectrum 1-4 claims in 1979 to cover a prominent northwesterly trending gossanous zone currently covered by the Ryan 3 and 4 claims. Ensuing exploration in the early 1980s' resulted in the discovery of several mineralized occurrences, including a high-grade molybdenite and chalcopyrite showing found within fracture zones on the northern portion of the Ryan claims on the south edge of a large icefield. In addition, high precious metal values of up to 0.304 oz/ton Au and 2.45 oz/ton Ag were found in a series of parallel, narrow pyrite-bearing quartz veins enclosed in a relatively unaltered granitic country rock. Several float boulders with appreciable base and precious metal values were found but the source of the float could not be determined due to glacial cover at the time of work.

intrusion-hosted?

Due to funding difficulties, Great West Petroleum allowed the ground to lapse and no further documented work was done until 2002 when a local prospector staked the Ryan 1-3. No work was filed and the claims were allowed to lapse. In 2003 the Ryan and Ford claim blocks were staked to cover the original Spectrum claims and extensions to the south.

The project area, which is located within a portion of the Coast Crystalline Complex, is underlain principally by granitic rocks of probable Cretaceous age. The main intrusive phase has been cut by a variety of acid and intermediate rocks in the form of small irregular stocks and/or dyke-like bodies. Late stage andesitic to basaltic dyke, believed to be of late Tertiary age, cut all other units. Silicified roof pendants of possible Gambier Group genre, occur within the main intrusive phase. A large, northwesterly gossan with moderate to extreme quartz-sericite alteration with abundant pyrite, cuts through both the Ryan and Ford claims. This gossanous zone represents a wide shear zone which has an exposed length of over 5 kilometers and an average width of 300 meters. This shear zone represents a large hydrothermal system which predates the Late Tertiary basalt dykes. Several offset parallel splays of lesser magnitude and shearing also occur on the flanks of the property boundary and are similarly marked with gossanous features.

Limited rock sampling carried out in the fall of 2003 consisted of a total of 36 random and select grab samples from the Ford Claims and 18 random and select grab samples from the Ryan Claims. Initial sampling, although limited in scale and scope due to time and weather constraints, did obtain very favourable results which demonstrate the widespread and strongly anomalous nature of mineralization in the project area.

Limited sampling from the Ryan claims was focused primarily on a newly exposed malachite-chalcopyrite rich breccia zone confined to a 25 meter by 50 meter area within the Ryan glacier. Sampling from this newly exposed Breccia Zone (strongly brecciated) returned select values as follows:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu %	Mo%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Ryan 9	Grab	1.844%	0.090%	22g/t	0.64g/t
Ryan 10	Grab	1.582%	0.103%	18g/t	0.47g/t

Samples with less brecciation and more silicification within the Breccia Zone area returned select results as follows:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu %	Mo%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Ryan 15	Grab	1.993%	0.223%	33g/t	1.23g/t
Ryan 16	Grab	0.233%	0.024%	<2g/t	0.04g/t
Ryan 17	Grab	1.103%	0.081%	6g/t	0.32g/t
Ryan 18	Grab	1.564%	0.191%	10g/t	0.33g/t

Of particular interest were the remaining non brecciated samples with minor disseminated and fracture controlled mineralization obtained from the Breccia Zone area. The average weighted values from the remaining 12 grab samples were as follows:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu %	Mo%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Ryan-comp	Comp-Grab	0.509%	0.206%	17g/t	.43g/t

Sampling on the central portion of the Ford claims during the same time period focused primarily on a gossanous zone measuring approximately 50 meters by 150 meters. Within this zone several shattered pyritic quartz veins were noted and sampled. Select results are as follows:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu %	Mo%	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Ford 34	Grab	0.134%	0.271%	40g/t	2.58g/t
Ford 35	Grab	0.106%	1.073%	61g/t	3.07g/t
Ford 36	Grab	0.108%	0.390%	33g/t	1.47g/t

Samples distal to the shattered pyritic quartz veins, but well within the gossanous zone, returned values up to 0.508% Mo. Copper and precious metal values were low.

Based on limited sampling in 2003 and previous work in the area by Orequest and Great West Petroleum, good potential exists on the Ryan and Ford claims for at least 3 types of mineral deposits which need to be thoroughly investigated. The styles of mineralization observed and deposit types they might represent are as follows:

- Copper-molybdenum porphyry type deposits with precious metal credits.
- Structurally controlled copper+/- gold, silver breccia type deposits.
- High grade gold-silver quartz vein type deposits.

Recommended exploration work should include landsat interpretation, air borne geophysics followed up with ground mapping and prospecting. Trenching and drilling of generated targets would follow.

Particular emphasis of ground follow-up work should include:

- Newly exposed ground around rapidly receding ice fields which have not yet been prospected by previous operators.
- Gossanous zones, with particular attention paid to cross cutting quartz veins and structures.
- Quartz veins within unaltered granites and grano-diorites like those recognized by Great Western Petroleum at the end of their exploration program.