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## The Schaft Creek Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposit

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The Schaft Creek project hosts a porphyry Cu-Au-MoS<sub>2</sub>-Ag-(Rh) deposit with drill Proven and Probable Mineral Inventory of +1.2 billion tonnes grading 0.255% Cu, 0.027% MoS<sub>2</sub>, 0.10 g/t Au, and 0.99 g/t Ag. Our plan is investigate the economic viability of an operation that will mine 35% of these resources. There are 289.2 million tons with a grade of 0.414% Cu, 0.240 g/t Au, 0.057% MoS<sub>2</sub>, 1.92 g/t Ag and rhenium credits of 0.7 lbs/ton (in the molybdenite concentrate) that could be processed through a conventional Floatation circuit. An additional 175 million tons grading 0.27% Cu, 0.168 g/t Au, 0.026% MoS<sub>2</sub> and 0.99 g/t Ag are adjacent to the higher grade core and may be recoverable by hydrometallurgical methods.

Discovered in 1957 by a two-man prospecting team, Schaft Creek is located in northern British Columbia, on the saddle between Schaft and More Creeks, about 65 km south of Telegraph Creek. The deposit's Mineral Inventory is based on a 60,200 metres diamond drilling program in 230 drill holes at 76 meter (250 ft spacing). A total of 18,253 samples are included in the database. This Mineral Inventory defines an area that is 1,700 meters long, 900 meters wide and that has been tested to a depth of 1,000 metres. Metallurgical testing on core indicates minimum recoveries of 85% for copper, 90% for MoS<sub>2</sub> and 50% for Au.

Three senior North American mining companies, using conservative and proper engineering techniques, did the work. Teck Cominco Ltd is a strategic partner of 955520 Alberta Ltd. We have an option to acquire 100% of their rights to the project by producing a Bankable Feasibility Study before 2012 and they have the right to re-acquire an equity position at any time.

The deposit is within a belt of upper Triassic Stuhini group andesite flows, pyroclastics and epiclastics (Stikinia) intruded on the west and northwest by the Late Triassic Hickman and mid-Jurassic Yehiniko plutons. The deposit extends to the northeast under un-mineralized Purple Volcanics that may be co-eval –or slightly younger than- the mineralized volcanics. Till cover over the deposit varies from zero to 30 m. of depth. Mineralization is genetically linked to numerous irregular quartz feldspar dykes of Norian age (220 Ma) suggesting a temporal relationship to the Hickman Batholith. The larger mineralized body is called the Liard Zone is bowl-shaped and hosts mineralization as disseminations and veins in volcanics. The West Breccia Zone is a rich (with values of up to 4.1% Cu, 0.6084 oz/ton Au, 1.0% MoS<sub>2</sub>, and 0.85 oz/ton Ag over 10 feet in separate samples), tourmaline bearing, lenticular -matrix breccia. The Paramount Zone, north of the first two, is an intrusive breccia complex. Alteration assemblages and sulphide zones are intimately associated in the Liard Zone. The shape and attitudes of mineralized- and alteration- zones suggests the deposit is recumbent (Spilsbury & Betnanis, 1990).