



708 - Whipsaw

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Whipsaw Project - Progress Report to October 24, 2005

Canfleur Mining Inc. commenced work on the Whipsaw copper-molybdenum project in late July 2005. Canfleur has completed 5 surface drill holes totaling 913 metres (2,995 feet) in the North Zone to date. The objective of the drilling is to define the limits of the mineralization and obtain a preliminary resource estimate for the North Zone. The focus will next shift to the South Zone, where the drilling will be directed at defining the limits of the mineralization and obtaining a preliminary reserve estimate for the South Zone. Preliminary drilling will then be directed at additional targets on the west contact of the Whipsaw Intrusion.

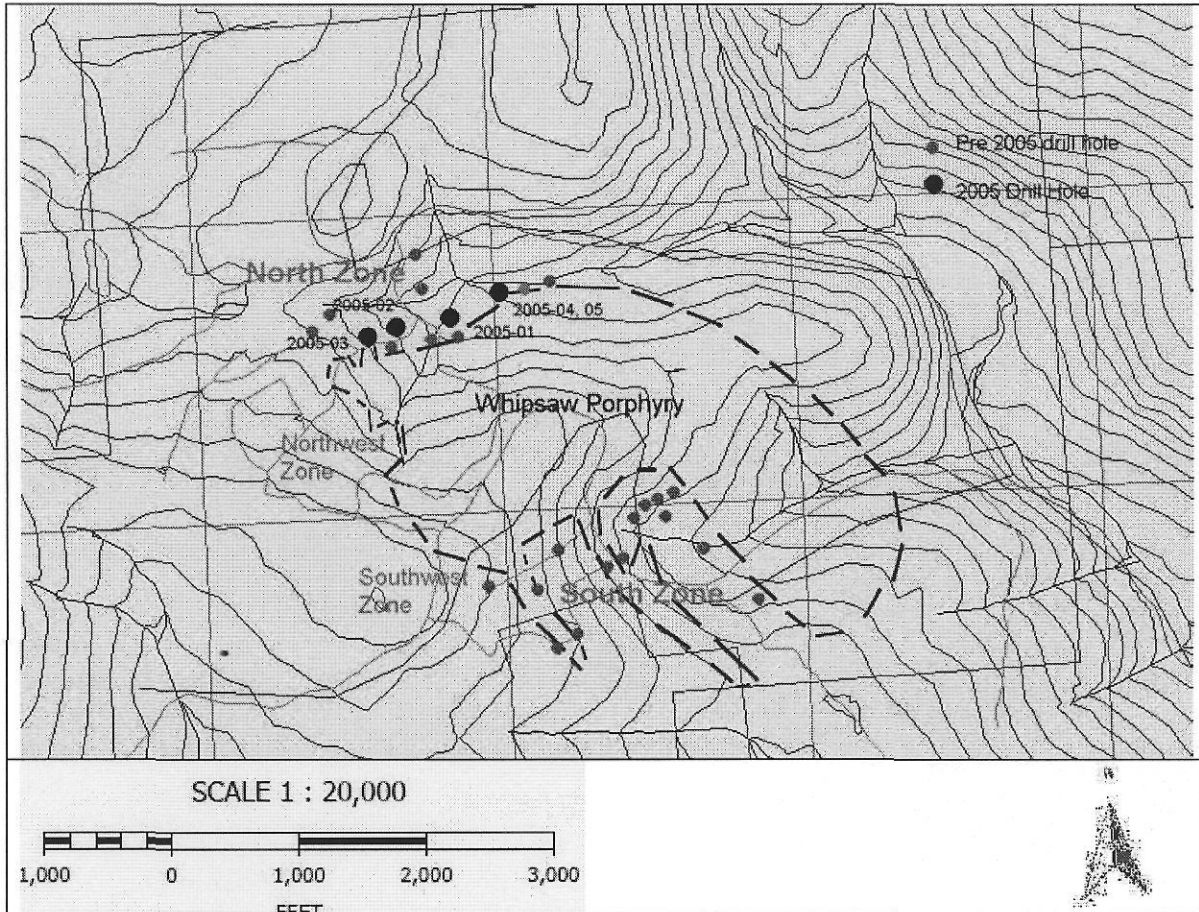
Background

In the north-central part of the property, the Whipsaw Porphyry, a crescent shaped intrusion 1500 metres by 600 metres in size intrudes Nicola Group volcanics and volcanoclastics. Disseminated and veinlet style porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization occurs within the contact zone of the Whipsaw Porphyry, primarily within Nicola rocks bordering the intrusion. Exploration to date has been successful in locating two areas of mineralization associated with the intrusion contact, the North Zone and the South Zone. Anomalous soil and silt geochemistry and widespread early drill holes suggest the possibility of a third zone on the west contact of the intrusive.

The Whipsaw porphyry property has a long exploration history. The porphyry was originally staked by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company in 1959 as a result of following up silt geochemistry anomalies. Texas Gulf completed geological mapping, soil geochemistry and induced polarization surveys that led to three diamond drill holes in 1961. Texas Gulf then optioned the property to a number of companies, who completed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and some diamond drilling, essentially duplicating and occasionally expanding the anomalous areas. Texas Gulf completed a four hole diamond drilling program in 1969. Newmont optioned the property in the early 1970's and completed six holes, first identifying the north zone. Texas Gulf retained the property until 1987.

World Wide Minerals Ltd. consolidated the property in 1987 and began drilling in 1990. This company was constantly under funded and kept jumping back and forth between the North and South Zones in an attempt to obtain results with which they could raise capital for further drilling.

There are presently three target areas on the property: the North Zone, the South Zone, the West Contact.



North Zone

The North Zone lies on the north and northwest contact of the Whipsaw porphyry. Prior drilling has identified an area approximately 600 metres (E-W) by 200 metres (N-S) that appears to be open to the east and west. The zone is associated with the north and northwest contact of the moderately north dipping (~50°) contact of the Whipsaw porphyry. The mineralization appears to form a halo in the host Nicola volcanics proximal to the contact. Mineralization is found primarily within the volcanics, though it has been found in the porphyry itself, proximal to the contact.



South Zone

The South Zone lies on the south and southwest contact of the Whipsaw porphyry. Drilling to date has identified an area approximately 600 metres (NE-SW) by 300 metres (NW-SE). The zone appears to lie in the cupola defined by the two lower lobes of the crescent shaped intrusion. Limited drilling to date in the cupola area itself has shown the Nicola rocks are well mineralized and altered. The few holes that intersected the porphyry itself have also shown mineralization and alteration.

West Contact

The west side of the Whipsaw Intrusion offers two preliminary target areas. Soil and silt geochemical sampling has shown the area on the northwest contact of the zone to be moderately to strongly anomalous in copper.

The southwest porphyry contact zone was one of the first areas tested by Texas Gulf in the early 1960's. They put in a 300 metre trench and then drilled a hole from each end toward the middle, testing an IP / geochemistry anomaly. Texas Gulf sampled only intermittently relying on visual sightings of chalcopyrite and recorded values ranging from 0.045% to 0.25% copper and 0.02% to 0.106% MoS₂. The drill core sampling from the period 1961 to 1972 was not sampled end to end. The sampling was confined to zone of visible copper mineralization. Exploration completed since the 1990's, including the present Canfleur program has repeatedly shown that the drill core has to be assayed to accurately determine grade.

Mineralization

Mineralization in both zones is predominantly pyrite, as fracture coatings and fillings in the host rocks, as disseminations in the host rock and within the quartz veinlets, stringers and stockworks cutting the host rock. Pyrite concentrations range from 1% up to 5%. Chalcopyrite appears for the most part to be confined to the fractures and the quartz and is in concentrations less than 1%. Molybdenite appears to have a similar relationship with the fractures and the quartz.

Alteration

Alteration appears to be silicification (especially in the intrusive) and sericite with pyrite, the typical phyllic assemblage. Biotite has been noted in some of the cores, as has local epidote and argillization of feldspar (confined to the porphyry).

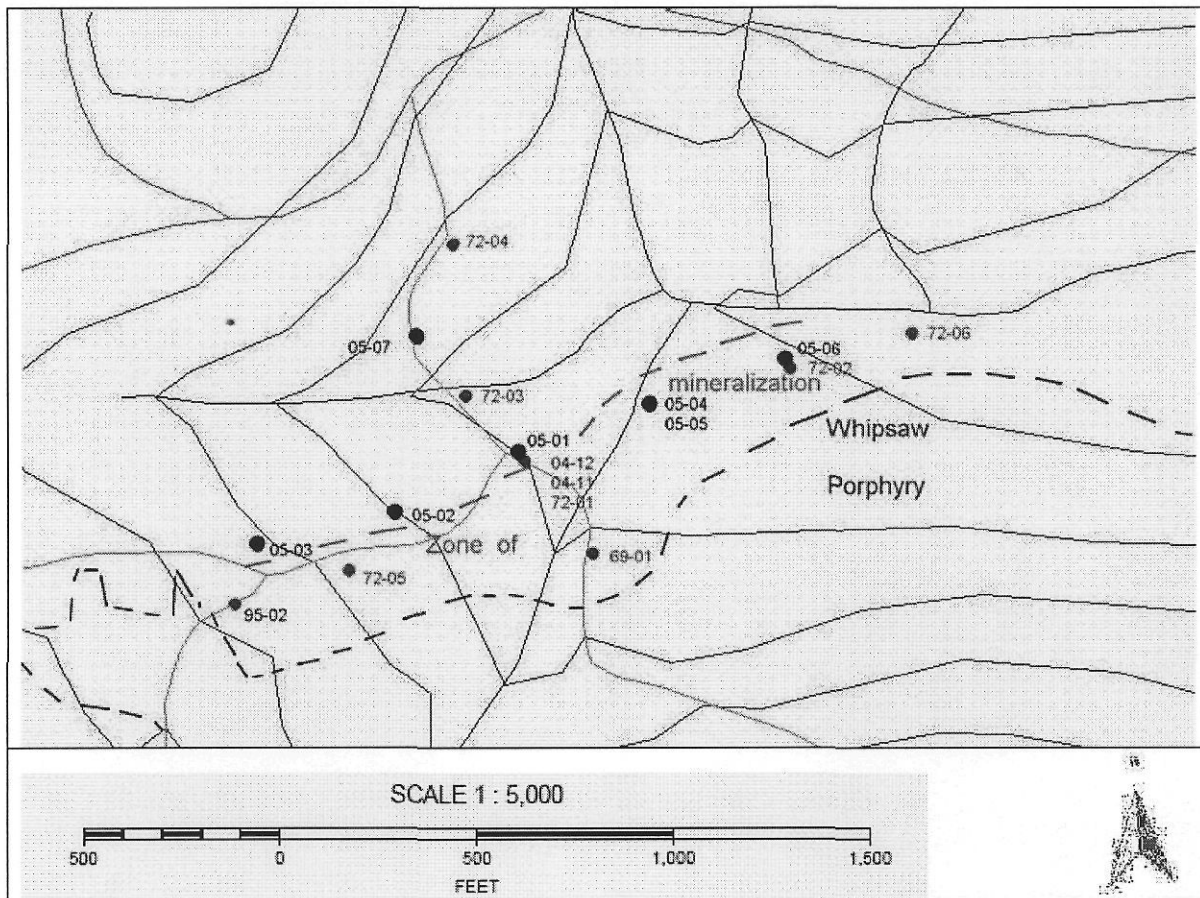
Canfleur Program

Canfleur was advised by the property vendor to initially concentrate on the North Zone as both he and his consultant felt the North Zone had a higher potential tonnage than the South Zone. They had already planned the first hole, a -90 to test the porphyry to a depth of 300 metres.



After an initial evaluation of the drilling to date, we agree to this request. The first two weeks were spent hand plotting sections to review the previous drilling and lay out the next series of holes. The review suggested the first step is to drill at 100 metre spacing along strike to a vertical depth of 150-200 metres to establish the horizontal limits of the mineralization within the zone. We are still in the process of establishing the limits.

Five holes have been completed to date, and the six is currently underway. Complete assay results are only available for 2005-01 and 2005-02, and assays for all but the bottom section (the intrusive) of 2005-03 as of October 24.





2005 Surface Diamond Drilling Summary at October 7

Hole	NW	NE	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
2005-01	9655	9405	1592		-90	304.8
2005-02	9692	9300	1620	135	-70	207.0
2005-03	9752	9200	1640	135	-70	189.6
2005-04	9575	9500	1596	135	-50	79.9
2005-05	9575	9500	1596	135	-85	131.7
2005-06	9544	9650	1596		-90	
Total						913.0

The drilling has shown the porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization appears to be confined to the Nicola volcanics in the hanging wall of the Whipsaw porphyry intrusion. The Nicola rocks are altered with chlorite, epidote and local silicification. Small sections of breccia (to 10 metres down hole length) have been noted in the holes. There has been strong faulting and fracturing as down hole lengths of 20 metres have been logged where no piece of core is longer than 15 centimetres. Fault gouges in excess of 1 metre have also been logged in holes 2005-02, 2005-03 and 2005-05.

The Nicola rocks are cut by a criss-crossing network of quartz veinlets, stringers and blebs that range from 2% to 5% of the rock by volume. These veinlets and stringers range from 1 mm through to 2 cm in thickness. The quartz is often vuggy and commonly shows epidote and chlorite, as well as occasional K-feldspar.

Mineralization in the Nicola rocks consists of \pm 5% pyrite. The copper mineralization is chalcopyrite and is confined for the most part to the quartz stringers, veinlets and blebs, though it is occasionally noted in the groundmass. Molybdenite also shows the same affinity for the quartz, though it too can be occasionally found in the Nicola volcanics.

The width of the hanging wall mineralization has not yet been attained, though initial indications suggest a true width in the order of 120-150 metres. The drilling is dictated by topography, and further curtailed by a large swamp. Until deeper holes are drilled from the NW side of the swamp, the true width and extent of the mineralization will not be obtained.

The Whipsaw porphyry itself has been shown to be sparsely mineralized in the holes completed to date. Finely disseminated pyrite in a concentration of 1%-2% is noted throughout the intrusive. Local zones carrying ¼% chalcopyrite have been logged, but the chalcopyrite has been confined to short down hole sections.



The Whipsaw porphyry shows variation in color and hardness, likely attributed to bleaching and silicification. There does not appear to be any increase in pyrite or chalcopyrite in the bleached or stronger silicified zones. Additional alteration minerals are fracture chlorite and local epidote.

Several small dykes and sills occur throughout the Nicola volcanics in each of the 5 holes logged to date. These dykes and sills range in width from centimetres to in excess of 5 metres, with the exception of hole 2005-02 where a large dyke was intersected between 83.5 and 139.9 metres. The logging and sampling has shown these dykes are also sparsely mineralized, as sample intervals with a large percentage of dyke material consistently show lower copper values than the sample intervals on either side of the dyke that are wholly Nicola rock.

DESCRIPTION	Feet			Metres			ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm
	From	To	Length	From	To	Length	Cu	Mo	Au	Ag
2005-01										
Volcanics	40	610	570	12.19	185.93	173.74	1961	115	17	2
Volcanics	190	540	350	57.91	164.59	106.68	2116	130	15	2
Porphyry	610	1000	390	185.93	304.80	118.87	230	35	6	1
2005-02										
Combined	130	600	470	39.62	182.88	143.26	2314	90	16	2
Volcanics	130	280	150	39.62	85.35	45.72	2685	52	18	2
Porphyry	280	430	150	85.35	131.07	45.72	1531	104	11	2
Volcanics	430	600	170	131.07	182.88	51.82	2679	112	19	3
Porphyry	600	679	79	182.88	206.96	24.08	736	75	8	1

The assay results received to date clearly show the copper-molybdenum mineralization is confined to the Nicola volcanics in the North Zone.

2005-01

2005-01 was a vertical hole drilled to a depth of 304.8 metres. This hole was laid out by the property vendor and his consultant. The drilling intersected altered Nicola volcanics cut by several small feldspar porphyry dykes related to the Whipsaw porphyry. The main porphyry body was intersected at a depth of 186.3 metres. Copper / molybdenum mineralization is confined for the most part to the volcanics. Copper mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite, associated with late quartz veinlets and stockworks, though it is occasionally seen on fractures and disseminated within the volcanics. Molybdenite is confined to fractures. The highly fractured nature of the core may have caused some of the fracture mineralization to be washed away during the drilling process.



Interval	Length	% Cu	% Mo	g Ag
12.2 to 185.9	173.7 metres	0.196	0.0115	2
57.9 to 164.6	106.7 metres	0.212	0.013	2

The Whipsaw Intrusion itself was sampled over an interval of just under 119 metres. The copper averaged 230 ppm and the molybdenum averaged 35 ppm. Based on these porphyry assay results, all drill holes will stop upon reaching the main Whipsaw Porphyry Intrusion unless visible copper mineralization is noted in the core.

Alteration consists primarily of chlorite, silicification and local epidote, K-feldspar, and carbonate.

2005-02

2005-02 was drilled at -70 degrees to a depth of 207. This hole is a step out 100 metres to the southwest of hole 2005-01. The drilling intersected altered Nicola volcanics cut by several small feldspar porphyry dykes and one large dyke related to the Whipsaw porphyry. The main porphyry body was intersected at a depth of 191.5 metres.

Copper / molybdenum mineralization is confined for the most part to the volcanics, though it has been noted within the large dyke intersected in the hole. Copper mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite, associated with late quartz veinlets and stockworks, though it is occasionally seen on fractures and disseminated within the volcanics and large dyke. Molybdenite also shows a similar relationship to the quartz and fractures.

Interval	Length	% Cu	% Mo	g Ag
39.62 to 182.88	143.26 metres	0.231	0.009	2
39.62 to 85.35	45.72 metres	0.269	0.005	2
85.35 to 131.07	45.72 metres	0.153	0.010	2
131.07 to 182.88	51.82 metres	0.268	0.011	3

The interval from 85.35 to 131.07 represents the large feldspar porphyry dyke intersected in the hole.

Alteration consists primarily of chlorite, silicification and local epidote, K-feldspar, and carbonate.



2005-03

2005-03 was drilled at -70 degrees to a depth of 189.6. This hole is a step out 100 metres to the southwest of hole 2005-02. The drilling intersected altered Nicola volcanics cut by several small feldspar porphyry dykes. The main porphyry body was intersected at a depth of 179.8 metres. A major fault gouge was intersected at 153.7-155.1. There is a marked increase in the degree of silicification and hardness of the core below the fault, along with a slight increase in the percentage of chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

Copper / molybdenum mineralization appears to be confined for the most part to the volcanics. Copper mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite, associated with late quartz veinlets and stockworks, though it is occasionally seen on fractures and disseminated within the volcanics. Molybdenite also shows a similar relationship to the quartz and fractures.

Interval	Length	% Cu	% Mo	g Ag
64.01 to 179.83	115.82 metres	0.184	0.005	2
64.01 to 100.59	36.58 metres	0.142	0.005	1
100.59 to 179.83	79.24 metres	0.204	0.005	2

The interval from 64.01 to 100.59 represents a zone of volcanics cut by a number of feldspar porphyry and aplite dykes, totaling just under 13% of the interval.

Alteration consists primarily of chlorite, silicification and local epidote, K-feldspar, and carbonate. The volcanics are brecciated and rehealed in several sections throughout this hole.

2005-04

2005-04 was drilled at -85 degrees to a depth of 131.7 metres. This hole is a step out 100 metres to the northeast of 2005-01. The drilling intersected Nicola volcanics and volcanoclastics cut by several small feldspar porphyry dykes. The main porphyry body was intersected at 112.1 metres. A major fault gouge was cut at 73.73-74.37. Unlike 2005-03, there is no marked change in alteration or mineralization below this fault. The top 23 metres of the hole was extremely broken with no piece larger than 15cm.

Copper mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite, associated with late quartz veinlets and stockworks, though it is occasionally seen on fractures and disseminated within the volcanics and large dyke. Molybdenite also shows a similar relationship to the quartz and fractures.

Alteration consists primarily of chlorite, silicification and local epidote, K-feldspar, and carbonate. The volcanics are brecciated and rehealed in several sections throughout this hole.



2005-05

2005-05 was drilled at -50 degrees to a depth of 79.9 metres. This hole is from the same set up as 2005-04. The drilling intersected Nicola volcanics and volcanoclastics cut by several small feldspar porphyry dykes. The main porphyry body was intersected at 72.5 metres. The fault gouge was not cut in this hole. The top 25 metres of the hole was extremely broken with no piece larger than 15cm.

Copper mineralization consists primarily of chalcopyrite, associated with late quartz veinlets and stockworks, though it is occasionally seen on fractures and disseminated within the volcanics and large dyke. Molybdenite also shows a similar relationship to the quartz and fractures. This hole has displayed the most visible molybdenite in the core of all holes drilled to date.

Alteration consists primarily of chlorite, silicification and local epidote, K-feldspar, and carbonate. The volcanics are brecciated and rehealed in several sections throughout this hole.

2005-06

2005-06 is a step out a further 100 metres to the northeast of 2005-04. Two holes are laid out at -90 and -50. The porphyry intersection should be approximately 195 metres in the -90 hole and 125 metres in the -50 hole.

Discussion

The drill results completed to date have been very encouraging. The visible mineralization in the core does not seem to correlate well with the assays. Copper and molybdenite concentrations have been well underestimated based on the results to date. This suggests chalcopyrite is in a larger concentration than seen during the logging. The chalcopyrite most likely occurs as fine grains within the pyrite. Molybdenite may be extremely fine grained and not always visible in the core as sections assaying molybdenum do not appear to show visible molybdenite.

The present plan is to continue stepping out to the northeast and southwest until the limits of the mineralization are located. The next step will be to step back and test the mineralization at a depth of 300-400 metres. Once the horizontal dimensions are defined and the mineralization has been located to the \pm 350 metre level, the next step will be to infill drill at 50 metre spacings to define and calculate a mineral reserve for the North Zone.

At this early stage a rough estimate of the potential tonnage of the North Zone is possible, though this estimate **cannot and should not** be considered as a mineral resource or reserve.



Horizontal: 450 metres - zone is actually 70 degrees to section.

From section 9150NE as defined by 2005-03 and 1972-05.

To section 9550NE as defined by 2005-04 and 2005-05. This northeast limit is presently be tested by 2005-06.

Vertical: 225 metres

As defined by 2005-01 and 2005-02.

Thickness: 127 metres

Section 9200N	110 metres	Section 9400N	140 metres
Section 9300N	120 metres	Section 9500N	140 metres
Average thickness: 127 metres			

Potential tonnage: 450 metres by 225 metres by 127 metres = 12,858,750 cubic metres
12,858,750 cubic metres by 2.8 tonnes per cubic metre = 36,004,500 tonnes
36 million tonnes open in all directions

Potential grade: .209% Cu, 0.0092% Mo

	% Cu	% Mo	
Section 9200N	0.196	0.0050	drill holes 1972-05, 2005-03
Section 9300N	0.231	0.0090	drill holes 2005-02
Section 9400N	0.212	0.0123	drill holes 1969-01,1972-01,03,2004-11,12,2005-01
Section 9500N	0.185	0.0099	drill holes 1972-04,1990-07,09,2004-12,2005-04*,05*

Weighted Average	0.209	0.0092	*	assay results not yet received
			na	not assayed

Therefore the potential tonnage of the North Zone at the date of this report is 36 million tonnes and the potential grade is 0.209 % Cu and 0.0092 % Mo.

Once the limits of the North Zone mineralization have been ascertained, the focus of the exploration program will shift next toward the South Zone, and then to the two areas on the west contact of the zone.

R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.
October 24, 2005



Grade Calculations for 24-Oct-2005 Progress Report

Section	% Cu	% Mo	m length	Cu*m	Mo*m
Section 9200N					
1972-05	0.190		100.6	19.141	0
2005-03	0.204	0.005	79.25	16.167	0.396
Weighted average	0.196	0.005	89.9		
Section 9300N					
2005-02	0.231	0.009	143.2	33.079	1.289
Section 9400N					
1969-01	0.26		38.1	9.906	0.000
1972-01	0.23		79.6	18.308	0.000
1972-03	0.196	0.0155	123.4	24.147	1.910
2004-11	0.238	0.0126	96.5	22.967	1.216
2004-12	0.202	0.0098	121.9	24.624	1.195
2005-01	0.196	0.0115	173.7	34.045	1.998
Weighted average	0.212	0.0123	105.5		
Section 9500N					
1972-04	0.186	0.0080	53.3	9.903	0.426
1990-07	0.231	0.0130	59.4	13.721	0.772
1990-09	0.157	0.0096	174.3	27.365	1.673
2004-12	0.202	0.0098	121.9	24.624	1.195
2005-04				0.000	0.000
2005-05				0.000	0.000
Weighted average	0.185	0.0099	102.2		
	% Cu	% Mo	m length	Cu*m	Mo*m
Section 9200N	0.196	0.005	89.9	17.654	0.450
Section 9300N	0.231	0.009	143.2	33.079	1.289
Section 9400N	0.212	0.0123	105.5	22.333	1.294
Section 9500N	0.185	0.0099	102.2	18.903	1.017
Weighted average	0.209	0.0092	110.2		

Schroeter, Tom EMPR:EX

From: Schroeter, Tom EMPR:EX
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2005 2:33 PM
To: Cathro, Mike EMPR:EX
Subject: RE: Whipsaw

Thanks, Mike.

Tom
Tom Schroeter, P.Eng./P.Geo.
Senior Regional Geologist
Geological Survey Branch
Mining and Minerals Division
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Direct Telephone 604 660-2812
Messages & Enquiries 604 660-2708
Facsimile 604 775-0313
email tom.schroeter@gov.bc.ca

-----Original Message-----
From: Cathro, Mike EMPR:EX
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2005 1:21 PM
To: Schroeter, Tom EMPR:EX
Subject: Fw: Whipsaw

Mike Cathro (away from my desk)

-----Original Message*-----
From: Tim Henneberry <rt.henneberry@canfleur.com>
To: Cathro, Mike EMPR:EX <Mike.Cathro@gov.bc.ca>
CC: XT:EM Henneberry, R. Timothy - R1120 Holdings Ltd - James Ericksteen EM:IN
<mammothgeo@shaw.ca>
Sent: Tue Oct 25 13:53:48 2005
Subject: Whipsaw

Hello Mike,

Sorry I took so long to get back to you, but we are having a heck of a time getting assay results. Acme is now running a month behind. Anyway I have assay results for the first three holes and lots of core to look at. We have rented one of the shops in the Similco Mill Site south of Princeton.

I have attached a progress report detailing the project to date for your information. I still working with online maps, so the scales and north arrows need some work. Give me a call and see if we can't arrange a time for you to come to the site to look at sections and core. We can go to the property if you like, but there is little outcrop to see.

Tim
250.469.0465