TECHNICAL REPORT
NI 43-101 COMPLIANT

TAS COPPER GOLD PROPERTY
Inzana Lake Area, Fort St. James, B.C.
Omineca Mining Division
BCGS Map 093K089 NTS Map 093K16W
Latitude 54º 53' 32" N Longitude 124º 19' 30" W
UTM 10 (NAD 83)
Northing 6083602 Easting 415017

Prepared for:

RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC.
EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES INC.

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Original Date July 5, 2010
AMENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 2010

TECHNICAL REPORT, TAS PROPERTY

Inzana Lake, Fort St. James BC. Omineca M.D.

RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC.
EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES INC.

SUMMARY

The author was retained to complete a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Tas property. The Tas Property (17 mineral claim titles totaling 6136.5 hectares) is located in north-central British Columbia 50 kilometers north of Fort St. James. The Property is situated within the Quesnel Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt. The Takla Group host unit is composed of late Triassic to early Jurassic volcanics and sediments with alkalic coeval plutons. The property lies within a strongly mineralized belt which includes several porphyry copper-gold deposits, many of which have been drilled extensively with continuing exploration. Eagle Peak Resources Inc. ("Eagle Peak") optioned the central block of five claims from prospector A.D. Halleran in 2008. The other claims surrounding the Halleran option were acquired by Eagle Peak in 2009. In a purchase agreement, Rich Rock Resources Inc. ("Rich Rock") acquired all the claims for cash and share allocations in October 2009. The author inspected the property on June 16, 2010 accompanied by Derry Halleran, original property owner and Ken MacDonald, P.Geo., consultant based in Prince George BC. Two confirmatory samples were taken near the Freegold showing. The report was amended September 1, 2010 to reflect additional airborne geophysical work completed and filed for assessment on the property, for which only results were received August 13.

Several zones are identified to date;

- the original ***Freegold showing***, a quartz-carbonate altered zone with visible gold, and the ***Ridge Zone***, encompassing several sub-zones, 300 meters north where much of the exploration work to date is complete.
- ***The Ridge zone*** is an area approximately 1200 x 600 meters containing coincident copper-gold soil anomalies, a large induced polarization anomaly and a broad zone of biotite-rich potassic alteration developed in altered and hornfelsed tuff cut by swarms of northeast striking porphyry dikes and intrusion breccia. Compilation of the large Noranda database this year established a much larger, bulk tonnage gold-copper target on the Ridge Zone than previously thought and a new southeast target some 800 meters long sourced from a previously unknown intrusion breccia.

Current work is encouraging and has elevated the Tas claims from several small, high -grade zones to a large, gold-copper bulk tonnage target some 2000 x 1000 meters in area. Accordingly, the Company intends to focus its exploration efforts on further developing the historically outlined high-grade zones and to test the porphyry style mineral deposit potential.

In 2008 and 2009 Eagle Peak expended approximately $30,000 on the Tas claims to hold them to the current expiry dates. Additional work of approximately $31,325 has recently been completed to hold the claims for an additional year.

The property has sufficient area for exploration and development. Permits for forthcoming exploration must be arranged. There are no conflicting surface rights and no known environmental or social issues known to the author attached to the property. Two main showing areas are known as the Free Gold Zone and the Ridge Zone.

Rich Rock has not accomplished any mineral processing or metallurgical studies; such are premature, but will be done if a resource is established, and the likelihood this cannot be quantitatively estimated at this time. The property has no historical or current mineral reserves or resources.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Tas prospect lies within a belt of known porphyry copper-gold deposits such as Mt Milligan, Kwanika, Duckling Creek (Lorraine) and others. The mineralization at the Tas property has strong similarities to these porphyries, such as:

- long intervals of anomalous (but as yet sub-economic) copper,
- intermittent gold mineralization throughout some holes in the Western Zone,
- association with magnetic anomalies,
- presence of broad potassic radiometric anomaly
- alteration with sericite biotite and epidote consistent with the addition of potassium to the host rocks
- favourable Triassic age host rocks.
- a subdued but anomalous molybdenum signature in the 2002 drill holes.

Soil sampling work done by previous operators including Noranda was compiled by ***Dr. Peter Fox., Ph.D., P.Eng.*** The compiled maps (Figure 8 to 11) show highly elevated gold and copper in soils overlying the Ridge Zone. The copper anomaly with >300 ppm. encompasses an area 2500 x 1000m having a central area of high gold 1800 x 800m. These anomalies overlie gold mineralized rocks of the Ridge Zone prospects.

In addition, a new copper-in-soil target has been identified by the work completed by Eagle Peak. The Southeast anomaly covers an area roughly 1100 x 300 meters. These dimensions suggest widely disseminated porphyry style mineralization in addition to the more local high gold tenor zones developed to date on the Ridge Zone.

The presence of widespread copper-gold geochemical targets suggests additional porphyry style targets may exist on the property. The presence of more local high grade gold prospects enhances the overall potential of the Ridge Zone and 61 Zone mineralization.

An examination of the core assays and intercepts to date shows that while there are some narrow intercepts of vein style gold, there are also broad zones of disseminated copper-gold values, with some holes having sub-gram gold over the entire hole, along with sub-economic but strongly anomalous copper values, typical of the fringes of a porphyry copper-gold deposit. Some intervals as re-calculated by the writer are as follows:

2002 drill intercepts and assays
TAS PROPERTY, OMINECA
As recalculated by BJ Price Geological 2010

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m	Width M	Gold g/t	Copper ppm or (%)
TS-061	15	50.	35.	0.362	419
incl	15	30	15	0.685	502
and	143	150.35	7.35	1.044	699
TS-062				Minor Au assays <1 g/t	
TS-063				Minor Au assays	
TS-063				minor Au assays	
TS-064				Minor Au, Cu assays	
TS-065	35.8	136.5	101.3	0.288	404
TS-065	65	87.15	22.15	0.581	0.105%
TS-066	53.5	55	1.5	17.3	0.505%
TS-066	3.96	126.5	122.54	0.48	467
TS-066	53.5	55	17.6	1.606	686
TS-066	98.45	112	13.55	2.16	0.255%
TS-067	50	69	19	1.813	576
TS-067 or	4.27	163	158.73	0.35	291
TS-067 and	56	102.5	46.5	0.93	754

RECALCULATED FROM ORIGINAL ASSAY SHEETS
B.J PRICE GEOLOGICAL
All widths are core widths and not true widths, which are unknown

The presence of widespread copper-gold geochemical targets suggests additional porphyry style targets may exist on the property. This has been corroborated in a preliminary interpretation of the 2010 geophysical surveys which show broad radiometric potassic anomalies and smaller magnetic anomalies, consistent with other porphyry style properties in the area. The presence of more local high grade gold prospects enhances the overall potential of the Ridge Zone and 61 Zone mineralization.

In June 2010, while this report was being prepared, an airborne geophysical survey was completed over the central part of the Tas property. Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. (CMG) completed a helicopter-borne survey of 110 line-kilometers including:

- magnetic gradiometer,
- VLF-EM &
- radiometric survey

A brief review of the new airborne geophysical maps suggests numerous untested potassic radiometric and magnetic targets. From a review of the survey, the author, in consultation with Dr. Peter Fox, Ph.D, P.Eng. of Rich Rock, selected 13 drill holes on seven targets totaling 3,700 meters on seven targets.

The following recommendations are made:

- Continue compilation of older data and maps, drill data and intercepts as the present author has done for the 2002 drill holes.
- Complete an initial phase of prospecting, mapping and sampling (soils and rocks) for the newer claims north of the original Tas property and westward along the lake.
- Re-examine and relog old core and assay some section which were not previously split or sampled.
- Complete a 3D Induced Polarization survey over the central property with orientation lines over the known mineralization seen in surface and in drill holes.
- Consider a radiometric survey which outlined a strong relationship between potassic anomalies and gold at the adjacent Fran property.
- Complete drilling of geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Test the new radiometric and magnetic anomalies.
- Pursue the long mineralized gold-copper sections encountered in the 2002 drilling at the West Zone.
- Determine if the molybdenum signature is sourced in an intrusive porphyry at depth
- Complete some deeper holes on the known targets.
- Maintain a typical QA/QC program on core sampling such as was done in 2002.

A Phase 1 budget of Can $1,300,000 has been estimated to cover the recommendations made.

Respectfully submitted

B. J. Price Geological Consultants Inc.

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Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.,
Qualified Person
Original date July 5, 2010
Amended September 1, 2010

TECHNICAL REPORT, TAS PROPERTY

Inzana Lake, Fort St. James BC. Omineca M.D.

RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC.

EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES Inc.

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Fort St. James BC.

RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC. EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES Inc.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Directors of Rich Rock Resources Inc and Eagle Peak Resources Inc. have retained the author to compile existing geological data from the Company and Assessment Reports into a Technical Report complying with National Instrument 43-101. The author inspected the property on June 16, 2010 accompanied by Derry Halleran, original property owner and Ken MacDonald, P.Geo., consultant based in Prince George BC. Two confirmatory samples were taken near the Freegold showing. The purpose of the report is to describe the mineralization and exploration potential of the property in compliance with National Instrument 43-101. The author would like to thank Mr. MacDonald for the competent assistance and courtesies extended to him during the property visit. The report was amended September 1, 2010 to reflect additional airborne geophysical work completed and filed for assessment on the property, for which only results were received August 13. Because of the large amount of previous exploration data, this report must necessarily be a summary

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In this report the author has relied, in part, on several reports written by Dr. Peter Fox, Ph. D., P.Eng., an experienced and respected geological engineer and Senior Project Geologist for Eagle Peak and Rich Rock, including the report titled: Project Report, Tas Gold-Copper Property, Omineca Mining Division, dated January 30, 2009. Numerous assessment reports by experienced geologists and engineers have also been referenced as are listed in the appropriate section entitled References. The present author is solely responsible for the conclusions, recommendations and suggested exploration budget in this report. For the legal agreements the author has relied upon copies of the agreements provided by Eagle Peak.

THE COMPANY

Rich Rock Resources Inc. is a private company. Eagle Peak has sold its Tas property, held under option from A.D. Halleran, prospector, to Rich Rock, and Rich Rock has acquired additional claims contiguous to the original Tas property from Eagle Peak.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The following claims are held by A.D. Halleran, prospector, of Fort St. James B.C. and are under option to Rich Rock. Claims and location are shown in Figures 1-3.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
531596		110768 (100%)	093K	2006/apr/10	2011/dec/20	GOOD	446.3
531598		110768 (100%)	093K	2006/apr/10	2011/dec/20	GOOD	372
531600		110768 (100%)	093K	2006/apr/10	2011/dec/20	GOOD	427.9
531603		110768 (100%)	093K	2006/apr/10	2011/dec/20	GOOD	223.3
531606		110768 (100%)	093K	2006/apr/10	2011/dec/20	GOOD	427.6
		5 titles					**1897.1**

Other contiguous claims are held by Rich Rock Resources Inc., a company associated with Eagle Peak.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
583517	TAS 4	229781 (100%)	093K	2008/may/02	2011/dec/20	GOOD	446.5
583518	TAS 5	229781 (100%)	093K	2008/may/02	2011/dec/20	GOOD	428.1
583519	TAS 6	229781 (100%)	093K	2008/may/02	2011/dec/20	GOOD	409.3
594222	TASLIN	229781 (100%)	093K	2008/nov/13	2011/dec/20	GOOD	260.3
596971	TASLIN	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/jan/04	2011/dec/20	GOOD	464.7
596972	TASLIN-2	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/jan/04	2011/dec/20	GOOD	185.8
596973	TASLIN N	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/jan/04	2011/dec/20	GOOD	464.7
598042	TASLIN-3	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/jan/26	2011/dec/20	GOOD	223.1
598043	TASLIN-4	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/jan/26	2011/dec/20	GOOD	464.6
598044	TASLIN-5	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/jan/26	2011/dec/20	GOOD	334.5
601410	TAZ NE	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/mar/20	2011/dec/20	GOOD	278.8
601737	TAS E 2	229781 (100%)	093K	2009/mar/27	2011/dec/20	GOOD	279
		12 titles					4239.4
	TOTALS	**17 TITLES**					**6136.5**

Reproduced from Mineral Titles Online, August 2010.

In total the two claim groups cover 17 titles with 6136.5 hectares. The claims are not surveyed but are referenced to geographic points of Latitude/Longitude and UTM coordinates which may be precisely located in the field. The claims have adequate land for exploration and development purposes. The claims cover a number of historical gold and copper showings as described elsewhere in this report. In 2008 and 2009 Eagle Peak expended approximately $30,000 on the Tas claims to hold them to the current expiry dates. Additional work of $31,325.00 has recently been applied to the claims. The property has sufficient area for exploration and development. Permits for forthcoming exploration have been applied for and are expected shortly. There are no known conflicting surface rights and no environmental or social issues known to the writer. Two main showing areas are known as the Free Gold Zone and the Ridge Zone, which has a number of subzones.

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP OF B.C.

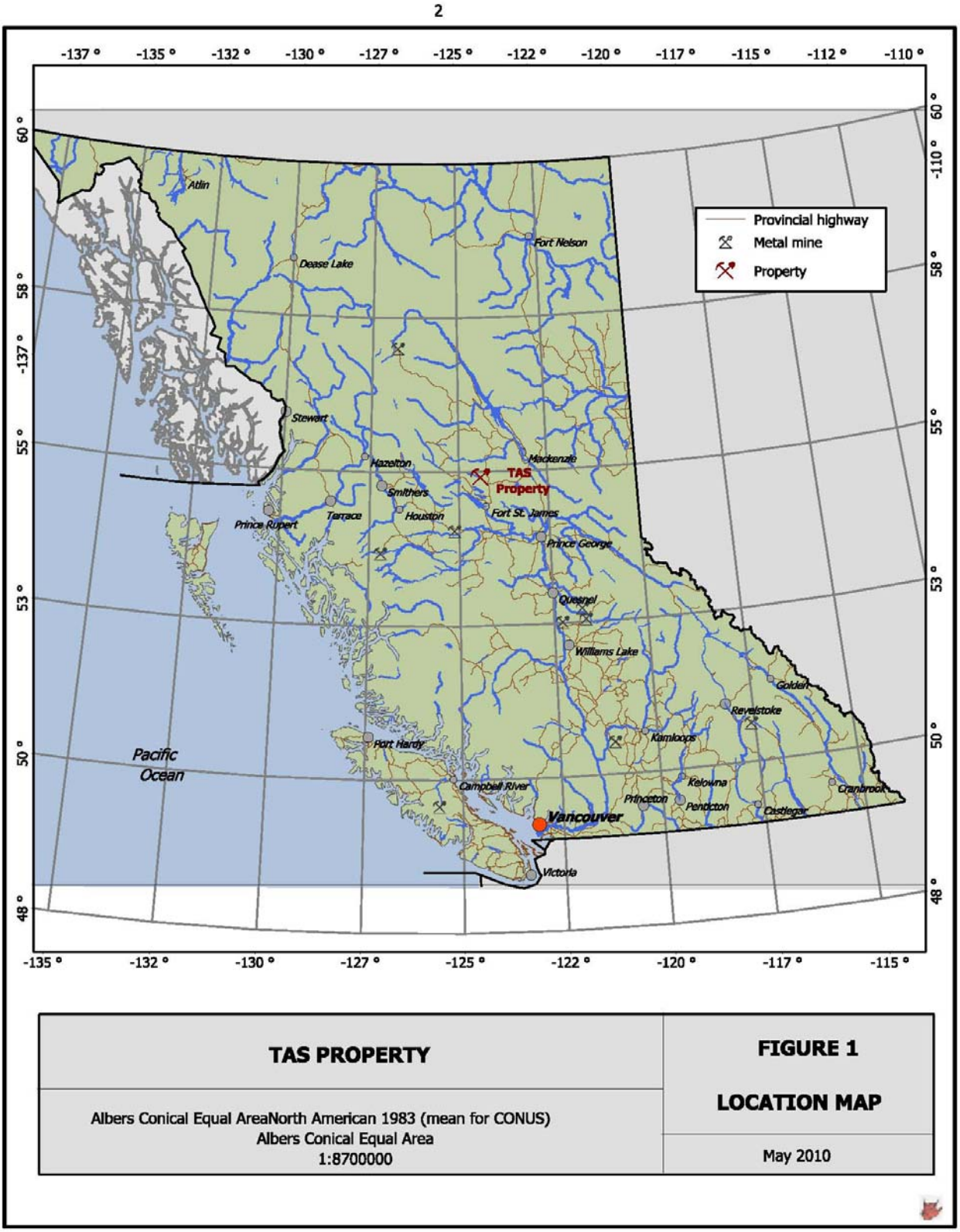


FIGURE 2. SKETCH OF CLAIMS

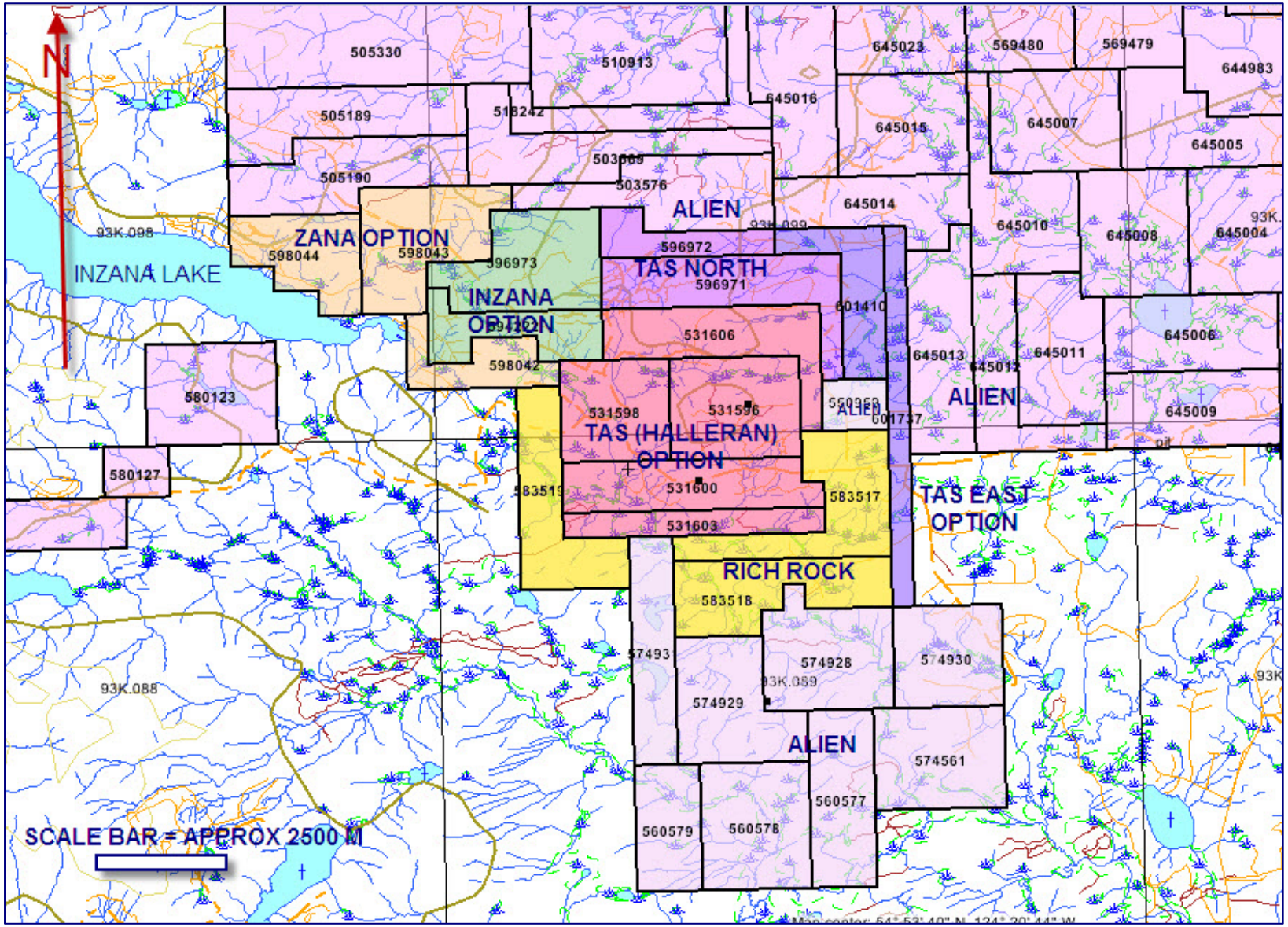
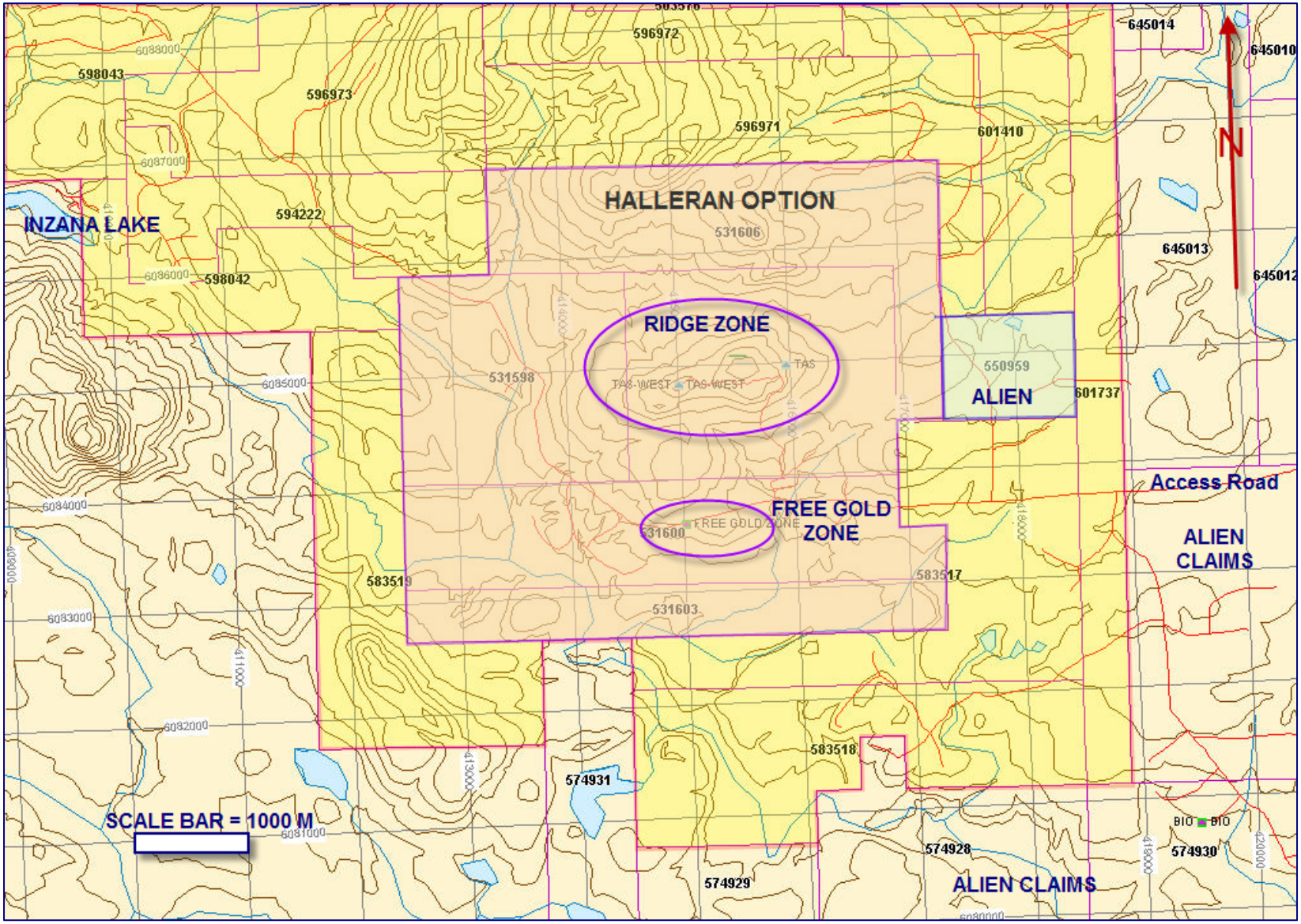


FIGURE 3. SKETCH OF HALLERAN OPTION AND MINERALIZED ZONES



A geophysical airborne survey was recently completed and results were obtained August 13, which has led to the current revision of this report. The claims are in good standing to December 20, 2011 and additional work must be completed or cash-in-lieu of work must be filed by that date.

Location

The Tas property is situated 50 km almost due north of the town of Fort St. James, in North-Central British Columbia. on map sheet 93-K-16W. The property is located in the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 7 kilometers southeast of the eastern end of Inzana Lake on Tasincheko Creek, in an area informally known at Butchers Flat. Distance (straight line) to Prince George (SE) is about 150 kilometers and to Mackenzie (NE) about 90 kilometers. Location is shown in Figures 1-3.

Geographical coordinates of the center of the property are approximately UTM 10N: 415542 East and 6084914 m N., or in Latitude and Longitude: 54° 54' 15" N, 124° 19' 2" W

Option Agreement

The original claims were optioned from prospector A.D. Halleran of Fort St. James by Eagle Peak on February 29 2008 as covered by a formal agreement amended February 17, 2009. Eagle Peak may earn a 100% interest from Halleran by:

- making cash payments as to the following schedule:
- On the effective date (March 28, 2008) $10,000
- on or before 90 days from the Effective Date $50,000
- on or before the 1st anniversary from the Effective Date $60,000
- on or before the 2nd anniversary from the Effective Date: $60,000
- on or before the 3rd anniversary from the Effective Date: $60,000
- on r before the 4th anniversary from the Effective Date: $250,000
- All totaling $490,000.00 by March 28, 2012, of which $180,000 has been paid to date, $120,000 by Eagle Peak and $60,000 by Metal Mountain
- incurring exploration expenditures of $ 250,000 on or before the 3rd anniversary of the effective date (Of this amount, at least $132,000 has been expended to date.)
- The claims are subject to a 3% NSR to A.D. Halleran or his family, or payments of $50,000 per year with all or a portion of a 2% of the NSR purchasable for $500,000 for each one-half of 1%.
- Rich Rock has agreed to comply with the terms of the original Halleran option agreement.

The purchase agreement between Eagle Peak Resources Ltd and Rich Rock allows Eagle Peak to transfer its rights and obligations to the TAS property, the Eagle and Redstone properties to Rich Rock. The consideration to Eagle Peak for the whole property package includes 21,668,711 shares of Rich Rock, cash of $258,124.99, a warrant for 20,000,000 shares exercisable at $0.05 and the transfer of the BC Mineral Exploration Tax Credits. The claims involved are shown in Figures 2 and 3. The consideration for the Tas claims is as follows:

PROPERTY	SHARES	CASH	TOTAL
Tas Claim Group	$481,961.00	$258,124.99	$740,085.99
Reclamation Bond	0	0	0
TOTALS	$481,961.00	$258,124.99	$740,085.99

As supplied by Eagle Peak 2010

The additional 4 claim groups staked surrounding the original Tas option were purchased by Eagle Peak from 8040756 BC by four separate purchase agreements each for $25,000 and 100,000 shares dated April 16, 2009. The author is not aware of any information that would indicate that the agreements are not in good standing.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property is via the Germansen North Road and then west on the Inzana Lake Forestry Road for 10 kilometers. A network of logging roads covers the area, but the author has no information on their condition. Fort St. James can be reached by one long day driving time from Vancouver, or in 3-4 hours from Prince George. Four wheel drive vehicles are recommended. For extended programs, an exploration camp with comfortable accommodation, and reliable communication is suggested.

Climate of the area is typical of north-central BC with long winters and warm summers. Practically, work should be done between May and October, although drilling could be done earlier and later, dependant on snow conditions.

There is no infrastructure in the immediate area of the claims. Supplies and services are available in Fort St. James, Mackenzie, or Prince George. Vehicles can be rented in Prince George, and there are several flights a day into Prince George. Several drilling companies operate out of Smithers BC.

The main physiographic feature of interest on the central claims is the east-west-trending forested Ridge Zone, on which iron-stained rocks rise up to 125 meters higher than a valley elevation of 1100 meters.
The northwestern end of the large Butchers Flat outwash plain is covered and outcrop is scarce except on the Ridge Zone itself. The area between and peripheral to outcrop is mantled by glacial and glaciofluvial deposits. Relief on the property is subdued and topography is not a problem, apart from areas of swamp.

HISTORY

The property has been explored intermittently since the 1960's.

1982: Disseminated copper mineralization was discovered near the present Freegold Zone during construction of the Inzana Lake Forestry Road in 1982. The showing was originally staked by A. Leggate but was allowed to lapse.
1984: The Tas claims were then staked by Fort St. James prospector Arthur D. Halleran after obtaining anomalous gold values from rocks collected from the Freegold Zone.

1985: Noranda discovered visible gold in quartz-carbonate veins from the Freegold Zone during a property examination in 1985. Noranda then optioned the property and completed a program of soil sampling, magnetometer surveys, IP surveys and geological mapping. The IP survey covered part of a low ridge (Ridge Zone) one km north of the Freegold Zone and obtained a strong chargeability response.

1986: In 1986, follow-up soil sampling over the Ridge Zone outlined a strong gold soil anomaly over 1.8 km. long coincident with the chargeability anomaly. Hand and bulldozer trenching revealed several gold-rich sulphide zones and widely disseminated gold-copper mineralization.

1987-88: In 1987 and 1988 Noranda continued a program of diamond drilling, percussion drilling, chip sampling, IP surveys and ground magnetometer surveys.

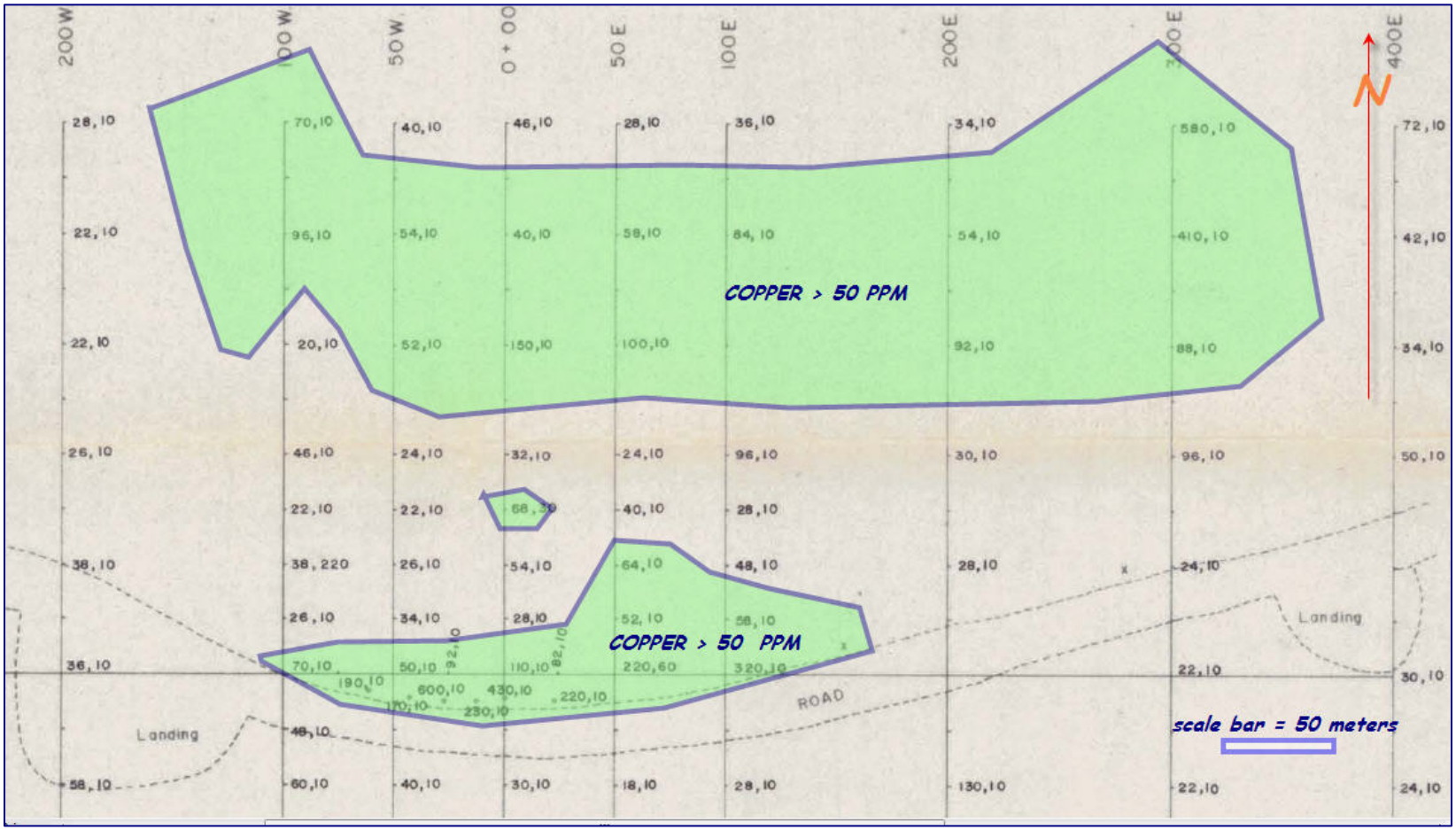
1988-89: From 1988 to 1989 ***Goldcap Inc.*** drilled holes 88-18 to 22. Later, ***Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd*** (holes 88-23 to 43, 89-44 to 61, Table 2) continued with drilling, soil sampling, magnetometer surveys, IP surveys and a mise-a-la-masse survey. Most of this work was concentrated on the Ridge Zone. The option was allowed to lapse in 1992.

1996: ***Birch Mountain Resources Ltd*** carried out a field program of prospecting and geochemical sampling. A.D. Halleran collected two bulk samples from the east end of the Ridge Zone averaging 35.5 grams per tonne (g/t) gold.

1999: ***Omni Resources*** optioned the property in 1999 and drilled 690 meters in seven holes

2002: ***Navasota Resources*** drilled a further seven holes in 2002 comprising some 1270 meters.

FIGURE 4. SKETCH OF ORIGINAL SHOWING AND COPPER ANOMALIES IN SOIL
(Values are Copper (ppm) and gold (ppb)



2008: ***Eagle Peak Resources*** optioned the property in 2008 and completed 20 km of new grid work and commenced a compilation of all prior data. No sampling or drilling was done by Eagle Peak.

The following work has been completed to date on the Ridge and Freegold zones since exploration commenced in 1985 and prior to 2008 (after Halleran, 2008)

- Diamond drilling: 75 holes, 6318m
- Percussion drilling 11 holes, 390m
- Trenching: 28 excavations
- Soil sampling: 5,088 samples
- Rock samples: 135
- VLF-EM surveys: 44 line-km
- Magnetometer surveys: 143 line-km
- Mise-a-la-masse survey: 7.8 km
- IP surveys: 47.3 km
- Bulk samples: 2, totaling 32.4 tonnes.

Several of the exploration programs are discussed in more detail below:

Geochemical Surveys

Noranda (Maxwell and Bradish, 1987) conducted a large regional soil sampling survey on the Tas claim block (3,568 samples) in 1987 covering an area of some 30 square kilometers. Samples were taken on 25 meter intervals along North-South grid lines 200m apart. Detailed sampling was done on the Ridge Zone with 100 meter line spacing). Noranda's maps were digitized and copper and gold data recorded at each sample site. Results for gold (ppb) and copper are plotted in Figures 4, 6 and 7. Gold concentration (ppb) is coded for each soil sample along with the location of three large copper anomalies, the Freegold, Ridge and Southeast anomalies.

The Freegold copper anomaly is 600 x 150m, the Ridge 2500 x 1000m and the Southeast 1100 x 300m. The latter may display some glacial dispersion to the northeast. The Freegold copper anomaly is associated with NW oriented structures tested by prior drilling. The Southeast is related to a small breccia zone exposed along the Inzana Lake road and the Ridge anomaly is related to NW structures and disseminated mineralization in altered and hornfelsed Inzana Lake tuffs and sediments.

The Ridge copper anomaly is cored by a central gold in soil anomaly some 1800 x 500m containing highly anomalous gold contents, a large proportion being greater than 400 ppb. All of the prior drilling (Figure 6) activity has been done along the southern fringe of this central gold anomaly where a number of highly mineralized shear zones (up to 15 g/t gold) have been tested by Noranda and others. Compiled data is given in Appendix l.

Detailed soil sampling was carried out by Noranda following the completion of the above regional survey in 1988 (Maxwell and Bradish 1988) and later by Black Swan Gold Mines (Boronowski, 1989, Boronowski and Somerville, 1989), who extended the Ridge grid sampling 500m to the east. A total of 1,520 soil samples have been taken on the Ridge zone and incorporated in the data herein.

Historical Drilling.

Seventy five diamond drill holes (approximately 6,318m NQ) and 11 percussion drill holes have been completed since discovery of the prospect in 1985. These holes tested the Freegold, the Ridge Zone prospects and the 61 Zone.

Results for 49 of these holes (no data is available for Holes 88-15 to 43) are given on the following page and in Appendix I (after Maxwell 1988, Boronowski 1989, Elliott 1999, Warner 2003. Most holes were drilled on the West and East showings on the Ridge Zone by Noranda in 1987 and 1988. Omni Resources drilled three holes (99-1 to 99-3) well to the east of the Ridge Zone and four on the West showing (99-4 to 99-7). Navasota Resources drilled a further seven holes, all on the West Zone in 2002, the last drilling campaign on the property.

The average drill hole is about 91 m coring a mixture of hornfelsed and altered siltstone, augite, hornblende, and plagioclase-rich porphyritic dikes, breccia, and numerous intersections of disseminated sulphide zones rich in pyrite, pyrrhotite and variable amounts of chalcopyrite. About half of the cored intersections are dike material. Navasota Resources drilled several deep holes to gauge porphyry style mineralization in the West showing. Select results among others of lower value for holes 02-66 and 02-67 are given on page 15. Both holes intersected interesting lengths, up to 19 m of 2.40 gpt gold from pyritic hornfels and breccia units.
The drill data have not yet been converted to a usable database.

The table below shows the drilling accomplished to date:

Operator	Year	From	To	No	Meters	Reference
Noranda	1987	1	17	17	1,188	Maxwell 1988
Gold Cap	1988	18	22	5	732	
Black Swan	1988	23	43	21	1,252	Beauchamp 1996
Black Swan	1989	44	61	18	1,186	Boronowski 1989
Omni	1999	1	7	7	690	Elliott 1999
Navasota	2002	61	67	7	1,270	Warner 2003
TOTALS				75	6,318	

As compiled by Dr. Peter Fox 2009

TABLE OF DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS AND ASSAYS
Tas Property
Compiled from past Assessment Reports

Hole	North	East	Zone	Length	From	To	Inter	Au gpt	Cu %
No.	UTM m.	UTM m.	Name	meters	m.	m.	m.	gpt	%
87-1	6083577	414902	Freegold	72.5				NSA	
87-2	6083584	414940	Freegold	71.9				NSA	
87-3	6084835	415945	East	48.5				NSA	
87-4	6084862	415947	East	61.0	14.9	15.2	0.3	6.2	0.07
87-5	6084862	415947	East	49.1	21.3	28.3	7.0	3.75	0.02
87-6	6084896	415937	East	66.8	30.1	35.4	5.3	12.4	0.21
					55.8	56.4	0.6	15.53	0.17
87-7	6084844	415687	Mid	75.3	12.2	17.8	5.6	1.86	0.02
87-8	6084819	415670	Mid	93.6	82.6	82.9	.3	1.65	0.07
					86.9	87.2	.3	1.35	0.01
87-9	6084872	415697	Mid	58.5				NSA	
87-10	6084872	415697	Mid	76.0	37.2	38	.9	2.20	0.42
					60.4	61.9	1.5	4.30	0.07
87-11	6084932	415906	East	92.0				NSA	
87-12	6084838	415872	East	82.9	11.6	12.2	.6	12.58	0.04
87-13	6084821	415721	19	101.5	34.3	35.8	1.5	4.90	0.16
					45.4	46.5	1.1	4.80	0.34
					85.6	86.7.	1.1	3.30	0.09
87-14	6084765	415025	West	61.0				NSA	
87-15	6084786	415018	West	73.2	42.8	43.1	.3	2.0	0.05
87-16	6084836	414981	West	50.3	43.6	45.1	1.5	1.0	0.14
87-17	6084822	415004	West	89.3	18.5	19.2	.7	1.35	0.16
89-44	6084804	415831	Mid	85.7	46.05	46.3	.25	3.41	0.09
					66.95	67.65	.7	3.43	1.55
					71.90	72.3	.4	39.9	.54
					73.6	73.8	.2	23.75	0.14
89-45	6084804	415831	Mid	130.1	8.0	8.3	.3	3.09	0.01
					63.8	65.4	2.6	14.25	0.11
89-46	6084799	415799	Mid	81.0	27.2	27.85	.65	11.4	0.24
89-47	6084799	415799	Mid		23.2	23.4	.2	4.7	0.31
89-48	6084814	415806	Mid	73.8				NSA	
89-49	6084851	415370	19	53.0	20.8	21.0	.2	11.32	0.02
					45.0	45.4	.4	1.0	0.12
89-50	6084832	415374	19	57.6	51.3	52.85	1.55	12.09	0.22
					55.9	56.4	.5	2.3	0.01
89-51	6084761	414943	West	39.9	30.4	31.1	.7	1.15	0.10
89-52	6084756	414983	West	32.9	22.8	23.5	.7	2.52	0.07
89-53	6084777	414935	West	59.7				NSA	
89-54	6084824	415949	East	40.9	16.5	18.7	2.2	2.65	0.08
89-55	6084891	415886	East	80.8	68.8	71.1	2.3	5.54	0.24
89-56	6084825	415949	East	33.2	20.7	21.9	1.2	9.03	0.05

TABLE OF DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS AND ASSAYS
Tas Property (continued)

Hole No.	North UTM m.	East UTM m.	Zone Name	Length meters	From m.	To m.	Inter m.	Au gpt gpt	Cu % %
89-57	6084950	415746	Mid N	89.3				NSA	
89-58	6084595	415933	East	85.0				NSA	
89-59	6083591	414943	Freegold	81.7				NSA	
89-60	6084197	415112	Freegold	80.2				NSA	
89-61	6084020	414961	Freegold	86.3				NSA	
99-1	6085016	416282	Far East	166.7				NSA	
99-2	6085020	416316	Far East	80.7				NSA	
99-3	6084706	416375	Far East	152.4				NSA	
99-4	6084809	415089	West	83.5				NSA	
99-5	6084800	415085	West	38.7	23.9	30.8	6.9	5.44	0.04
99-6	6084789	415087	West	76.2	25.0	26.0	1.0	4.70	0.04
99-7	6084796	415049	West	93.5	69.2	73.1	3.9	3.6	0.02
02-61	6084803	414983	61	170.0	63.2	63.7	0.5	6.05	
02-62	6084815	414932	West	242.9				NSA	
02-63	6084815	414932	West	121.0	27.2	29.6	2.4	1.18	
02-64	6084815	414932	West	270.4				NSA	
02-65	6084847	414959	West	142.3				NSA	
02-66	6084847	414959	West	135.6	37.4	56.5	19.1	1.49	
					98.5	110.9	12.5	2.30	
02-67	6084847	414959	West	188.1	50	69	19.0	2.40	
					161.3	162.1	0.8	6.52	

Compiled by Peter Fox, Ph.D. 2009 After Maxwell 1988, Somerville 1989, Elliott 1999 ,Warner 2003
Intervals are drill widths and not true widths. Shaded intervals are the wider zones
NSA = no significant assays
No data is available from Holes 88-15 to 43

1991 Program, Omni Resources (From Minfile)

Omni Resources Inc. optioned the property in 1999 and completed 691.9 meters in 7 NQ diamond drill holes in the West and Far East zones. Omni reported that they discovered a previously unknown but significant mineralized zone on the West zone where gold grades were encountered in semi massive to massive pyrrhotite plus/minus pyrite +/- chalcopyrite veins.

The best mineralized zone intersected in the 1999 drill program was from 23.29 meters to 30.78 meters in Hole TAS 99-5. The last 4.36 meters of this zone assayed 8.47 grams per tonne gold; in addition significant values of approximately 2.47 grams (0.077 ounces) per tonne gold were assayed over the first 2.03 meters starting at 23.29 meters down hole (Assessment Report 26185). The Far East is a few hundred meters east of the East zone.

2002 Drill Program

In 2002, Navasota Resources completed a 7 hole diamond drill program totaling 1,270.1 meters. At that time, Navasota had an option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the property, which at that time consisted of 6 claim blocks for a total of 75 units. The summary below is adapted from the 2002 report by L Warner, P.Geo. and Brian Kay, B.Sc.

The goal of the fall 2002 program was to explore for a deeper source to shallow high grade massive sulphide veins intersected in the West Zone by Omni Resources. (Omni's hole 99-5 had intersected 0.834 oz/t over 0.53 meters (53 cm) at a depth of 30.25 meters down hole (Elliot, 1999)).

Hole azimuths in 2002 were generally southeasterly in order to best resolve north-northeast structures and the northeast trending soil anomaly.

DDH-TS-061 tested under a nearby Noranda trench on the West Zone in close proximity (but opposite azimuth) to Omni's hole 99-5. Drill head was set on azimuth 115° and dip -45°.

DDH-TS-062, 063, 064 tested underneath the West Zone showing, which was the location of two previously drilled shallow Noranda holes, 88-35 and 88-36 which returned 7.14 grams/tonne gold over 5.1 m and 4.74 g/t over 7.1 m respectively, plus anomalous copper and silver. All holes were on 110° azimuth and dips of -45°, -70°, and -85° respectively.

DDH-TS-065, was collared 50 meters behind (west of) TS-061, on same azimuth and dip, to investigate semi-massive sulphide mineralization noted in the upper part of TS-061. Holes TS-066 and TS-067 fanned deeper (at inclinations of -65°, -80°) from the same pad at 115° azimuth. The drilling established a new zone of disseminated sulphide mineralization and structurally controlled massive-sulphide “veins”, containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. This was encountered in holes DDH-TS-061/065/066/067 with true mineralized widths in excess of 50 meters.

DDH-TS 061/065. Massive sulphide veins were encountered in all holes with a total of 11 meters of semi-massive sulphides intercepted in DDH-TS-066. Visible gold was also observed in two areas of silica flooding with high sulphide content in DDH-TS-067. As noted by Warner and Kay (2002) mineralization is hosted within Takla Group volcanoclastics intruded by a moderately north-west dipping plagioclase porphyry dyke swarm. Intrusion breccias are common.

Significant assays and interval composites amongst others of lower value are given in the following table.

TABLE OF 2002 DRILL INTERCEPTS
(Warner and Kay, 2003 Wider zones shaded in grey)

HOLE NO.	FROM m.	TO m.	WIDTH m.	AU Grams/tonne
TS 061	15	23.45	8.45	0.73
	28.25	33.50	5.25	0.80
	63.25	63.75	0.50	6.05
	143	150.35	7.35	1.04
TS 063	27.2	29.57	2.37	1.18
TS 065	45.5	102.15	56.65	0.37
INCL	56	96	40	0.45
TS 066	37.40	56.50	19.10	1.49
	98.45	110.90	12.45	2.30
TS 067	50	69	19	2.40
	91	105	14	0.80
	161.30	162.10	.80	6.52
As Copied from AR # 27152A Not true widths				

2002 drill intercepts and assays
TAS PROPERTY, OMINECA
As recalculated by BJ Price Geological 2010

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m	Width M	Gold g/t	Copper ppm or (%)
TS-061	15	50.	35.	0.362	419
incl	15	30	15	0.685	502
and	143	150.35	7.35	1.044	699
TS-062				Minor Au assays <1 g/t	
TS-063				Minor Au assays	
TS-063				minor Au assays	
TS-064				Minor Au, Cu assays	
TS-065	35.8	136.5	101.3	0.288	404
TS-065	65	87.15	22.15	0.581	0.105%
TS-066	53.5	55	1.5	17.3	0.505%
TS-066	3.96	126.5	122.54	0.48	467

TS-066	53.5	55	17.6	1.606	686
TS-066	98.45	112	13.55	2.16	0.255%
TS-067	50	69	19	1.813	576
TS-067 or	4.27	163	158.73	0.35	291
TS-067 and	56	102.5	46.5	0.93	754

RECALCULATED FROM ORIGINAL ASSAY SHEETS
B.J PRICE GEOLOGICAL
All widths are core widths and not true widths, which are unknown

Historical Bulk Sampling

Two bulk samples of 16.5 and 15.9 tonnes were collected from the East zone showing by W. Halleran in 1993 (Table 3). These samples assayed 16.54 gpt gold and 51.2 gpt gold respectively. Samples were submitted to Silbak Premium Mines for mill testing returning an average recovery of 94%.

2008-2010 Exploration

Exploration done by Eagle Peak is described under a subsequent section of this report.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Geological information is adapted from a detailed description by Fox (2009).

Regional Geology

The Tas property is located within a northwesterly trending belt of largely volcanic strata comprising Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments that have been intruded by a series of felsic to ultramafic stocks and batholiths of alkalic affinity. These intrusions, which are associated with a number of copper-gold deposits, generally lie in a northwest belt from the Tas property in the south to Chuchi Lake (and beyond). The Takla Group rocks form part of a large Upper Triassic volcanic arc (the ***Quesnellia Terrane***) lying originally offshore of the North American continental plate. Major fault structures are aligned northwesterly, for example the Pinchi Fault to the west, along which are grouped mercury, copper and gold deposits.

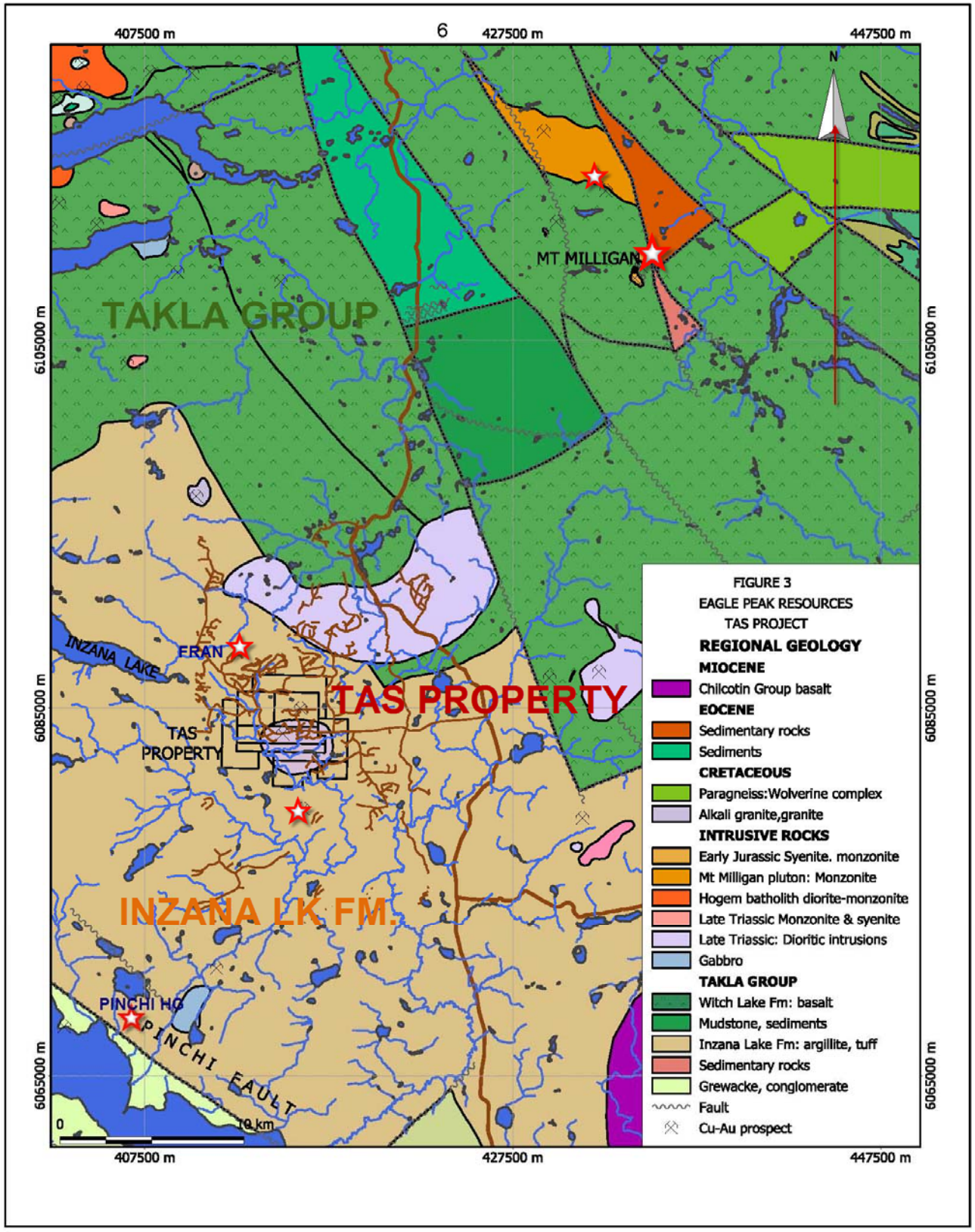
Fault-bounded blocks of older basement paragneiss (***Wolverine Complex***) lie at the northeast corner of the map area. A regional geological map is given in Figure 5 on the following page.

Local Geology

Much of the area is covered, and local geology is interpreted from the few outcrops available and additional information from drill holes. Geology at the Tas property has been compiled by Dr. Peter Fox, P.Eng. Ph.D, from which this summary is modified.

Rocks at the Tas property include conglomerate, greywacke, shale, argillite and limestone of the ***Inzana Lake Formation.*** These sediments lie west of a central belt of basaltic strata comprising the ***Witch Lake Formation*** (within the Takla Group).

FIGURE 5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY
(Fox, 2009)



Numerous copper-gold prospects occur throughout the district. The most advanced is the Mt Milligan porphyry copper gold deposit 20 km northeast of the Tas prospect which is advancing to production by Terrane Metals.

The property is underlain by grey to green cherty tuff and argillite of the Inzana Lake Formation (Unit 1 Figure 6), an oval shaped body of diorite (TAS pluton, Unit 2) that lies south of the Inzana Lake road along the southern boundary of the property and a small, poorly exposed body of monzonite (Unit 3) together with a number of small breccia bodies (Unit 4). Rocks of the Inzana Lake Formation comprise tuffs and siltstones locally altered to chlorite and epidote. It is the host rock of the various gold-copper prospects discovered to date. They are highly fractured and cut by swarms of dikes.

The Tas pluton comprises medium grained augite diorite composed of plagioclase, augite and accessory amounts of hornblende, biotite and magnetite. The latter gives the pluton a prominent regional magnetic signature. Monzonite of Unit 3 is pyritic, altered to fine grained sericite and comprised of plagioclase and minor biotite. The Unit 4 breccia is a dark grey to black biotite-magnetite mafic rock consisting of bleached grey fragments in a pale yellow-green monzonite matrix. Black fragments are commonly magnetic (Mowatt 1999). Other varieties comprise diorite fragments in a fine grained matrix.

The Ridge Zone consists of Inzana Lake siltstones cut by a swarm of northeast-trending variety of porphyry dikes (Figure 5) exposed on a low ridge one km north of the Inzana Lake road. Most of the exploration work has been done in this area: IP, extensive soil and rock sampling, trenching and drilling of some 70 diamond drill holes between 1986 and 2002. The host rocks are grey, green and often extensively hornfelsed and intensely altered to chlorite, epidote, carbonate and local areas of secondary biotite (Figure 5). Staining of a number of Ridge zone rocks suggests extensive K feldspar (potassic) alteration (Boronowski, 1989). These rocks are cut by numerous dikes of porphyritic diorite, augite- and hornblende-bearing porphyry, and a variety of leucocratic feldspar porphyry dikes. Many dikes are composite dikes and vary from barren to sulphide-rich. Most dikes trend northeast in narrow-spaced swarms cutting the host (hornfelsed) tuffs and siltstones (Figure 5). Interspersed are irregular (intrusive?) breccia bodies, generally seen only in drill core, consisting of sub-rounded siltstone and dioritic fragments set in a grey-green plagioclase-rich matrix. Zones of massive sulphide, commonly gold-rich, consist of sheared host rock containing disseminated to massive sulphide stringers and veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and trace arsenopyrite. These zones can be up to one meter wide and commonly have fringing disseminated zones 3.5 m wide.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit types expected or sought in the project area include

- porphyry or skarn hosted copper-gold deposits,
- shear hosted gold deposits and
- silica-carbonate hosted gold deposits.

MINERALIZATION

A number of gold-bearing sulphide zones have been found on the Tas property to date referred to as:

- The Ridge Zone encompassing
  - the West Zone,
  - the 21 Zone,
  - the 19 Zone,
  - the Mid Zone,
  - the East Zone, collectively comprising the Ridge Zone, and
- the Freegold Zone
- and 61 Zone, one km to the south of the Ridge Zone

Within the Ridge Zone: The West, 19, 21 and East structures strike northwest. All of the drilling programs have focused on delineating these mineralized structures. The gold-bearing zones, up to 30 cm thick, comprise stringers and massive sulphides hosted in shears and intensely fractured siltstone/tuff, breccia and hornblende-augite porphyry. The sulphide content ranges from 5 to 80% and consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite and trace amounts of arsenopyrite.

The Freegold Zone, the first zone found on the property hosts (visible) gold in a quartz-carbonate altered zone. This was discovered by Noranda Exploration in 1985. The zone lies within the Tas pluton exposed along the Inzana Lake road. Five diamond drill holes and four percussion holes were drilled here by Noranda and others in 1987-89.

The West Zone is a strong shear trending 350^0 which can be traced for approximately 100 meters. The sulphide mineralization is in siltstone, dikes and breccia and occurs as bands of massive to stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Sixteen holes have been drilled here to date, the most recent in 2002 (Warner (2003)) noted that various breccia units are an unrecognized host to the gold mineralization.

The 21 Zone consists of 5 to 20% disseminated pyrite to massive pyrite in a shear zone in siltstone. Ground magnetometer surveys that are partially coincident with a chargeability anomaly suggest that the zone is 200 meters long.

The 19 Zone can be traced in drill holes for approximately 50 meters. Mineralization consists of semi-massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in siltstone. Ground magnetometer surveys which are coincident with a strong chargeability anomaly suggest that the zone is 200 meters long.

The Mid Zone consists of a series of narrow sulphide-filled shears in hornblende-augite porphyry. The zone trends 030°, parallel to the predominant dyke trend. Ten drill holes were drilled here in 1987-89.

The East Zone consists of gold-bearing sulphide mineralization bands averaging about 0.6 m thick which occurs as anastomosing massive to stringers in a shear zone trending 350°. Eleven drill holes tested the East zone mineralization, which includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Trenching has exposed the zone for 70 meters. A.D. Halleran collected 32.5 tonnes of material from this zone in 1993 that returned an average tenor of 35.46 gpt gold (just over 1 oz/ton gold).

The 61 Zone to the south consists of disseminated and massive sulphides in shear zones exposed in trenches, road cuts and two drill holes. The sulphide mineralization includes pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. The host rock for the mineralization is siltstone and altered hornblende-augite porphyry exposed for approximately 50 meters.

The Far East zone is a few hundred meters east of the East zone, and geology is relatively unknown because of cover. Drill results for this zone have not as yet been encouraging.

Alteration.

As noted by Alex Boronowski, P.Geo. (1989) “The host rocks are grey, green and often extensively hornfelsed and intensely altered to chlorite, epidote, carbonate and local areas of secondary biotite (Figure 5). Staining of a number of Ridge zone rocks suggests extensive K feldspar (potassic) alteration Fox (2010) notes that the monzonites are altered to sericite. The present author noted extensive epidote alteration in the diorite – gabbro bodies to the south and east of the access road. At the Freegold zone, now covered, past reports described alteration as “Quartz-carbonate”

EXPLORATION

In 2008 Eagle Peak cut a 20-line kilometer grid on the Property, and completed geological and geochemical compilation and geophysical grid preparation work as described by Dr. Peter Fox, Ph.D, P.Eng. (2009). The work was filed for assessment. The grid is shown in Figure 6.

Exploration and Development Expenditures were:

Geological and Geochem compilation	$41,969
Geophysical Grid	$56,604
Field Costs	$2,835
Geophysical Survey 2010	31,325
Total	**$132,733**

Geological and Geochemical Compilation:

Geology as compiled by Dr. Fox is shown in Figures 5-7. Geochemical anomalies are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

2010 Exploration completed

On June 16, 2010, Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd, based in Rockwood, Ontario, NOB 2K0, Phone: 905.854.5949, Fax: 905.854.5950 completed an airborne geophysical survey of 103 line kilometers over the Tas property.

Geophysical techniques employed were Magnetometer, VLF and Radiometrics. Preliminary results for the Tas property show strong potassic (K) and Thorium Potassium (Th/K) anomalies over the Ridge zone, the SE copper soil anomaly, and the 61 zone. The West, 21/19, and East showings are marked by magnetic anomalies. In addition there are new magnetic and radiometric targets. These results are only preliminary (Peter Fox, personal communication) and additional interpretation is under way. A preliminary view of the 2010 geophysical surveys confirms a large potassic anomaly consistent with porphyry style mineralization, and smaller potassic anomalies which remain to be tested, and magnetic highs, likely from pyrrhotite noted in past drill holes.

The discussion and recommendations by Sean Scriven, P.Geo., of CMG are provided below:

"The magnetic fabric of the area is complex and defines features that appear related to structures such as magnetic iron formations and intrusive outlines and contacts. The magnetic field responses vary considerably in both amplitude and character. For example, the broad and low gradient features likely represent deeper seated bodies whereas sharp and high gradient responses are related to near surface features.

The primary targets of interest, based on the previous geological findings in the area, are thought to be copper and gold mineralization with an association with high potassium (potassic alteration). Structures resembling these will be the focus of this analysis.

The total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid shown in Figure 7 defines a random distribution of magnetic material which appears less abundant in the central region of the block and peaks to the south. The magnetic gradient across the survey area is approximately 1,000 nT with the highest values forming the magnetic peaks in the south. In this area, the magnetics appears strongest in the low lying areas and decreases into the higher elevations north of the Free Gold showing.

The magnetic analytic signal grid (ASIG) in Figure 20 outlines several features in the southern region of the survey area where the magnetic signature is the strongest. These regions are interpreted to be close to surface and may even outcrop. Figure 20 also shows all known showings (depicted by a rock hammer symbol and named) in the survey area acquired from MINFILE reports provided by the BC government. The geology of each showing gives an indication of the expected mineralization in the area as well as the structural setting.

The individual gradient products have been referenced in order to better define the numerous structures throughout the area. The three magnetic gradients reveal more subtle features that are not usually obvious in the TMI. For example, the in-line horizontal magnetic gradient (MI-HMG) emphasizes subtle magnetic features perpendicular to the line direction and the cross-line gradient (MC-HMG) better resolves structures parallel to the flight lines. The magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) is the calculated vector sum of the three magnetic gradients and produces a grid that is both independent of the effect of orientation of magnetic bodies and of the earth's magnetic field vector.

The measured vertical gradient (Figure 21) highlights the axis of a strong magnetic unit which curves slightly to the north from the west to east in the southern portion of the survey area. This axis, located where the magnetics suddenly increases in contrast to the north may represent a geologic contact. In addition to magnetics, a gamma ray spectrometry survey was performed to map level of radioactivity of the survey area. The radiometric total count image shown in Figure 22 outlines several regions with elevated radioactivity (sum of all spectrum gates) of which the largest correlated closely with an increase in topographic elevation. Individual spectrum gate data (Potassium, Uranium and Thorium) can provide valuable information on specific alteration or lithology types.

Gridding the data as ratios of each radioactive element, such as "eTh vs pK" or "eU vs eTh", provides for a method of determining which areas may be relatively enriched or depleted in one of the radioelements. This could be the result of either primary causes (i.e. magmatic) or secondary causes (i.e. alteration related to magmatic, hydrothermal or weathering processes). In some cases, these processes are related to economic mineralization. One region of significance is shown clearly in Figure 23 as an elevated ratio of the U/K (and also Th/K) grids. This zone is located in the southern section of the survey area of which its border passes very close to the Free Gold showing and may represent a change in lithology. Also of interest is the close correlation between the magnetic trend axis and the boundary of the high ratio area.

Based on the geologic results from the Free Gold showing and the Ridge Zone mineralization, areas with anomalous magnetic response that also show elevated levels for potassium are recommended for further work.

Figure 24 (reproduced as Figure 7 in this report) identifies 3 zones of interest (ROI 1, 2 and 3). ROI 1 outlines the known mineralization at the Free Gold prospect and the region to the north of the showing termed the Ridge zone centered at 415,000 E & 6,083,800 N. ROI 2 and ROI 3 highlight areas with strong magnetics, elevated potassium and located in close proximity to the geologic contact previously mentioned. These areas share similar geophysical attributes as ROI 1 where known mineralization has been recorded".

Recommendations

1) "Region of interest ROI 1 should be further examined to determine if the known mineralization in the area extends further.

2) Regions of interest ROI 2 & 3 should ground truthed for surficial mineralization similar to that found in the Free Gold zone.

3) Digital products from this report should be made available in either MapInfo or ArcView format as registered tiff files for integration into a GIS compilation.

4) Conduct an advanced level interpretation of the magnetic data, integrate with geology and possibly model selected structures".

It should be noted that the interpretation of Regions of Interest are made by Scrivens alone and may or may not correspond with targets chosen by the author and Dr. Peter Fox, Ph.D., P.Eng. Senior Project geologist for Rich Rock.

The complete geophysical report by CMG is available on request

Total cost of the survey was $31,325.00. The work done has advanced the expiry date of all claims to December 20, 2011. Preliminary geophysical maps are on the following pages as Figures 10 and 11.

A comparison can be made with the adjacent Fran gold property (see Figures 12 and 13)

FIGURE 6. LOCATION OF 2010 HELICOPTER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

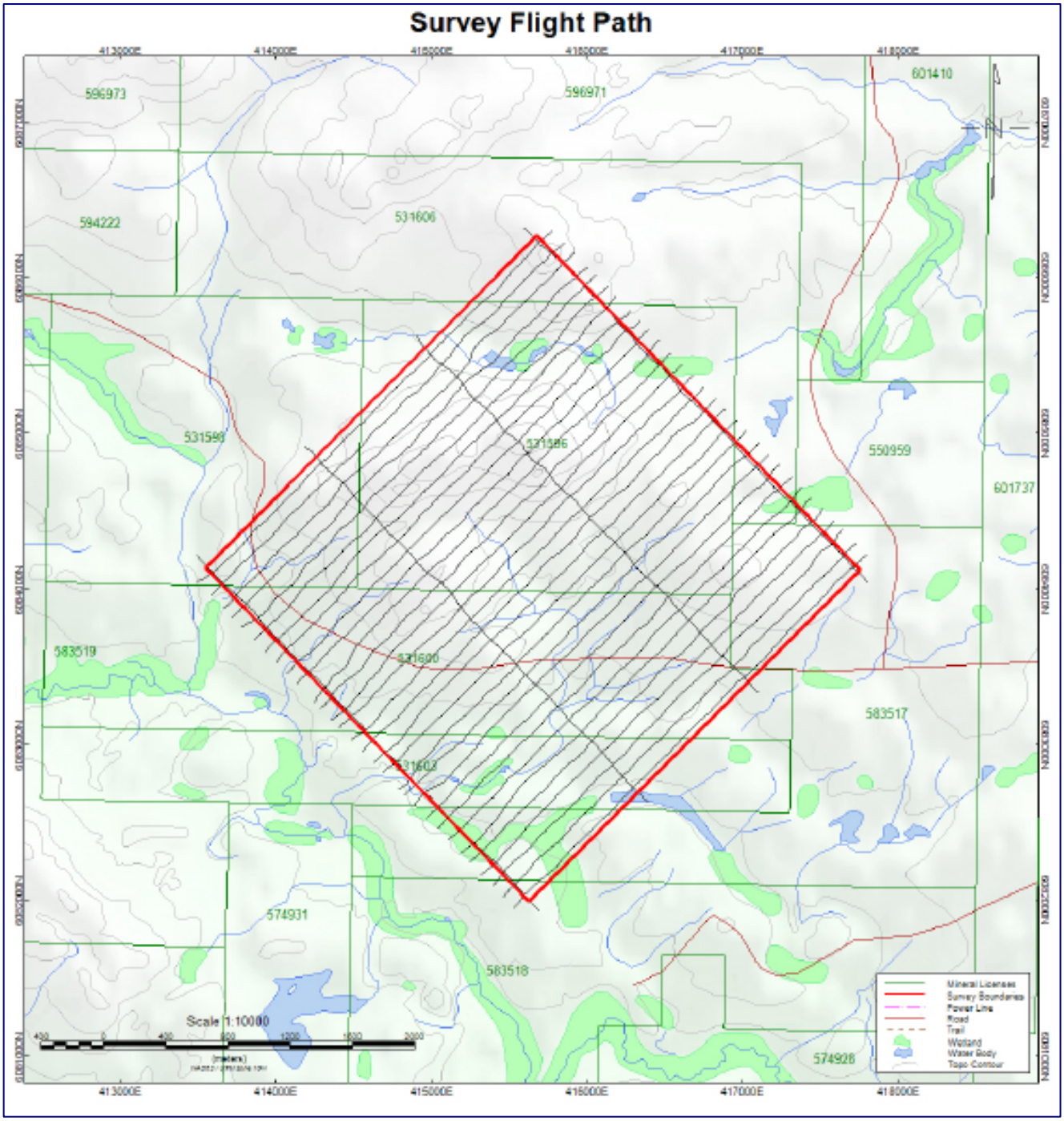


FIGURE 7. REGIONS OF INTEREST SELECTED BY CMG. 2010

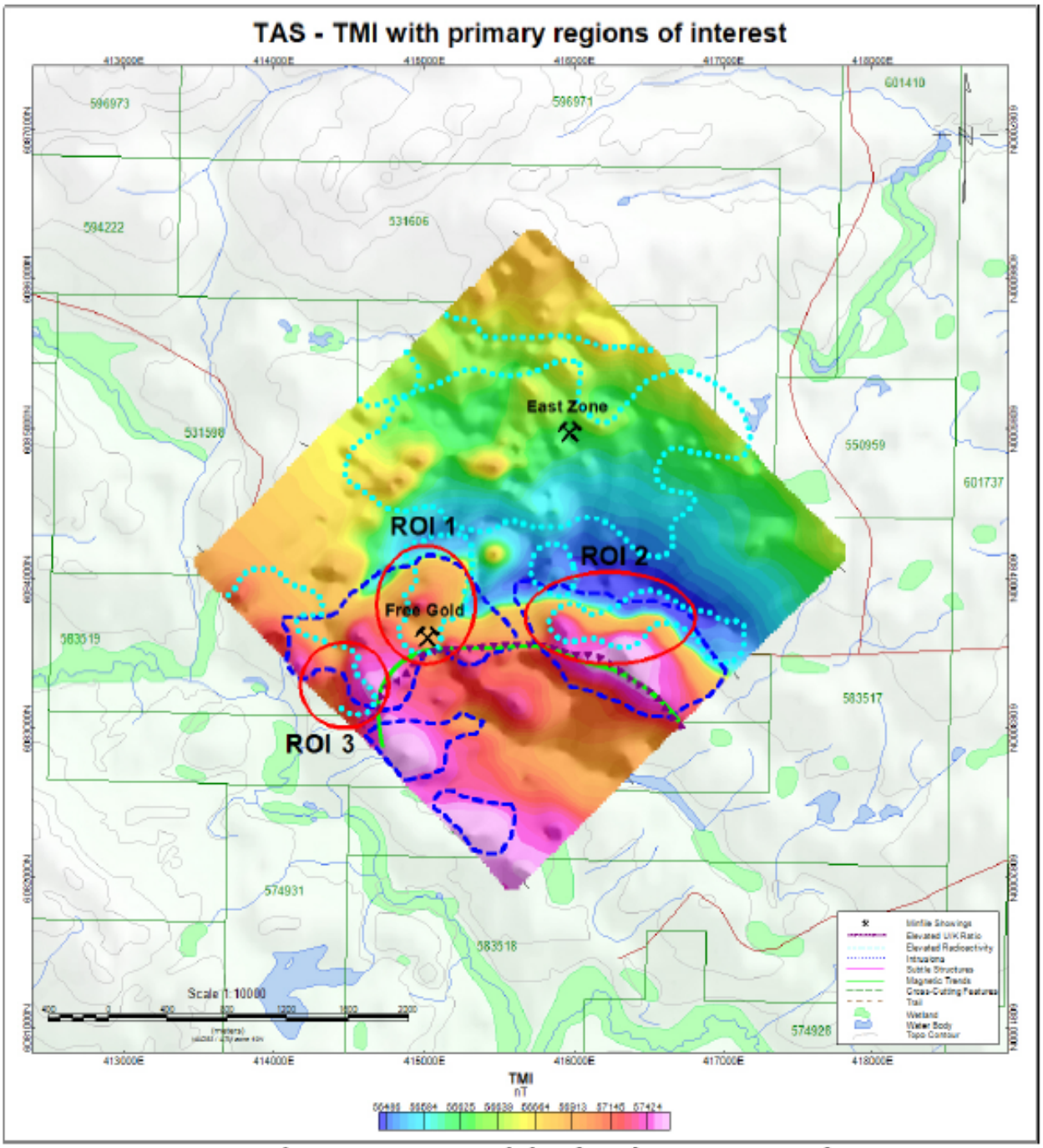


Figure 24 – Total Magnetic Intensity grid identifying the primary region of interest.

DRILLING

Neither Rich Rock nor Eagle Peak have drilled the property on their own account. A sketch of the location and terminology of the various zones that have been drilled in the past is shown on the following page.

While the author has not exhaustively reviewed all drilling programs, the drill intercepts and assays for the 2002 drill program were reviewed in detail (See Appendix).

An examination of the core assays and intercepts to date shows that while there are some narrow intercepts of vein-style gold, there are also broad zones of disseminated copper-gold values, with some holes having sub-gram gold over the entire hole, along with sub-economic but strongly anomalous copper values, typical of the fringes of a porphyry copper-gold deposit. Overall the mineralization is not confined to narrow veins or shears but as evidenced from the 2002 drill program, is more typical of Omineca porphyry copper-gold deposits. Some intervals as re-calculated by the writer are as follows:

Additional reviews should be done of all drill holes and a computerized database constructed, which can be updated when additional drilling is done.

Confirmation of porphyry type gold-copper targets is represented by intercepts such as TS-06-7, with 46.5 meters of nearly a gram per tonne gold. (Note that with current gold prices many copper porphyries in BC are now more correctly gold deposits, with accessory copper.

FIGURE 8. GRID, GEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL DRILL HOLES (Fox 2009)

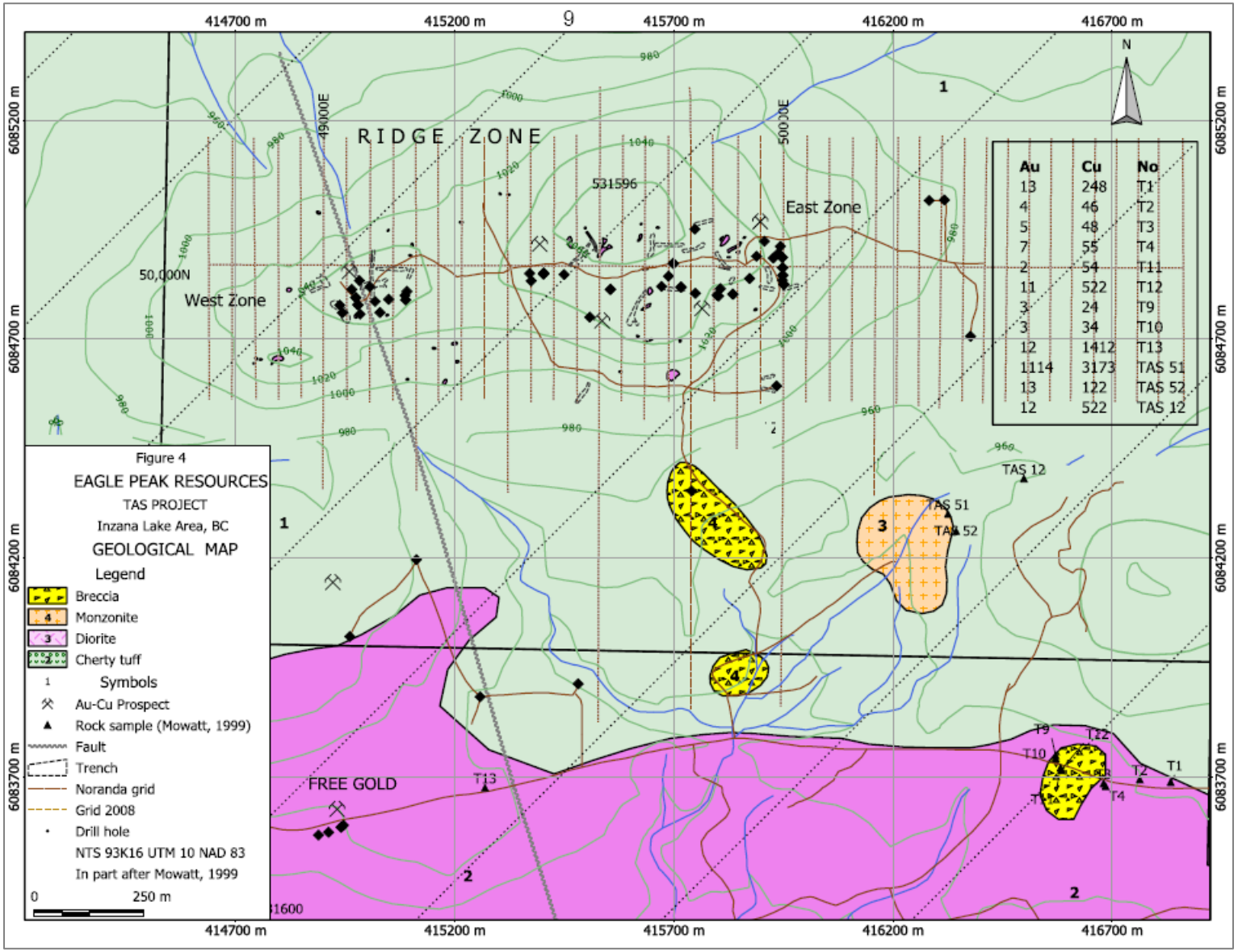


FIGURE 9. TAS EAST AND WEST ZONES EXPANDED (Fox 2009)

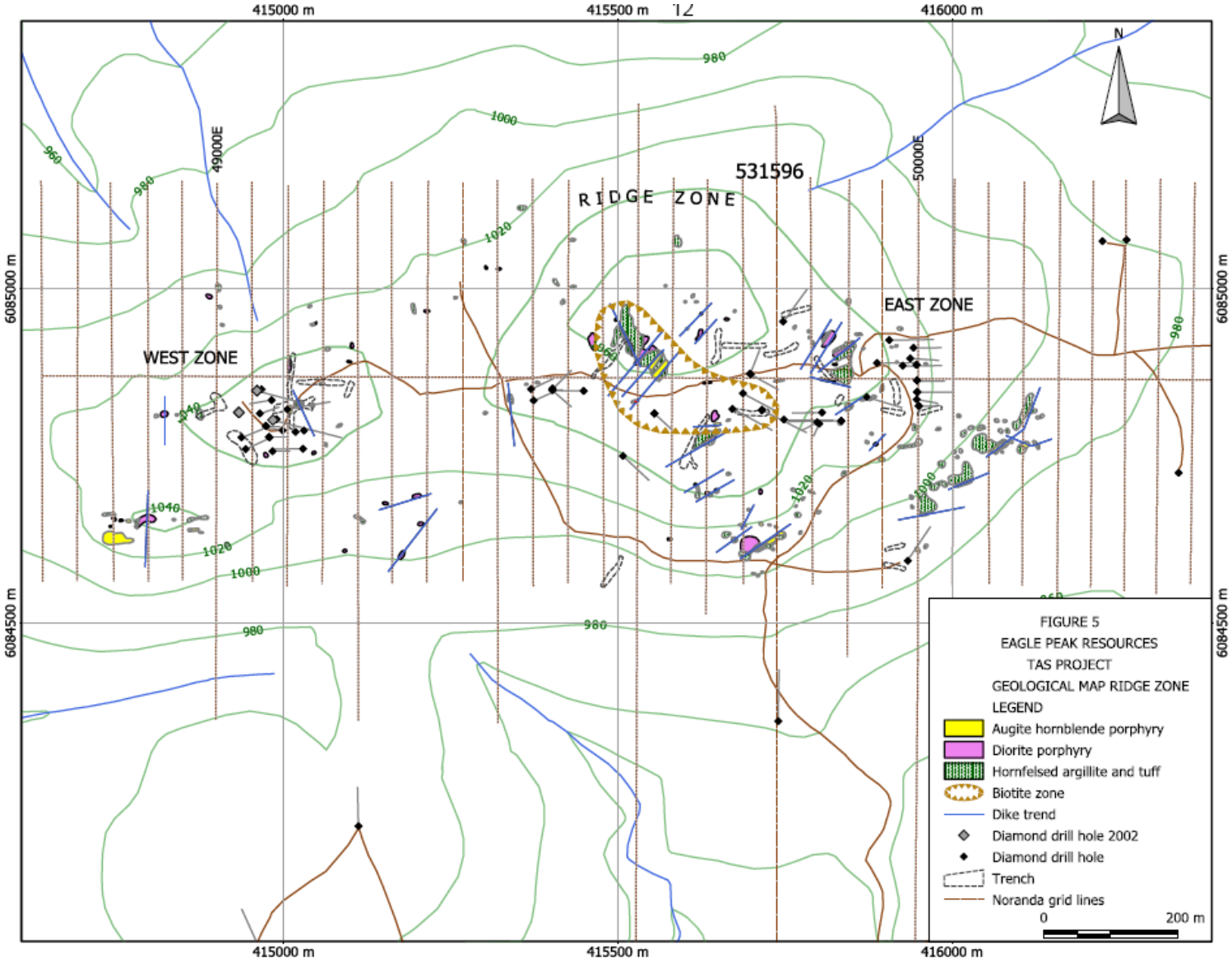


FIGURE 10. TAS COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMISTRY – COPPER (Fox 2009)

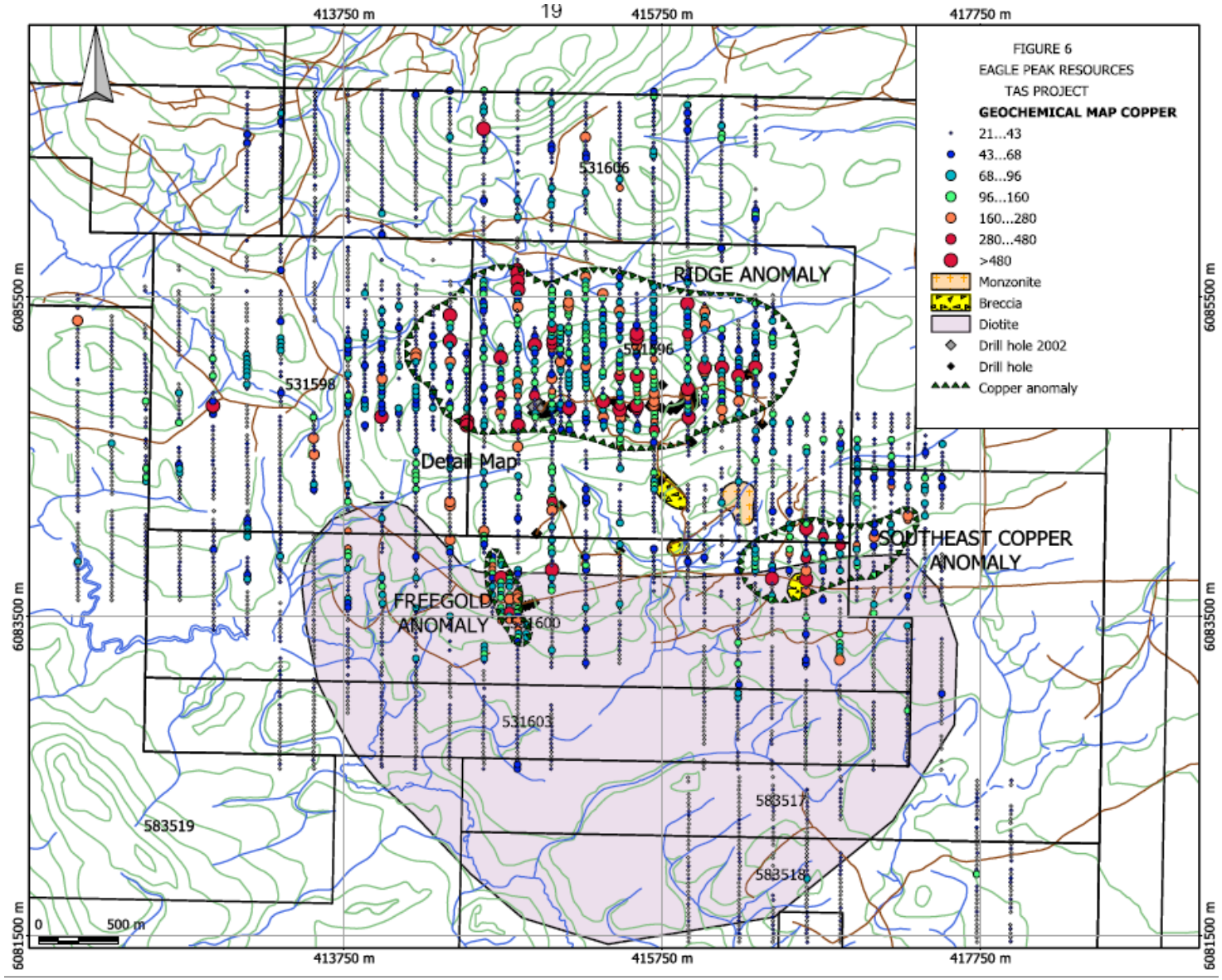


FIGURE 11. TAS COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMISTRY – GOLD (Fox 2009)

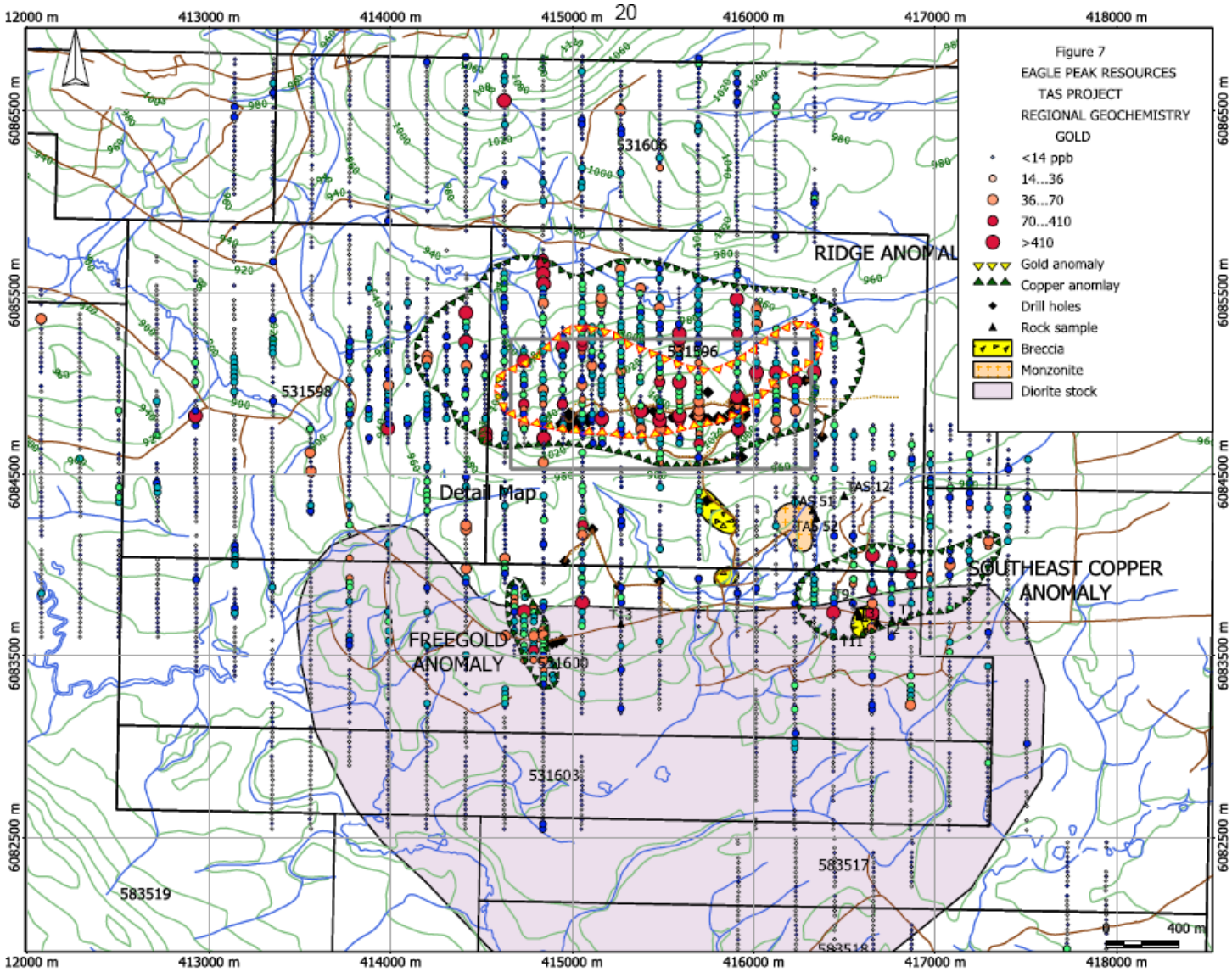


FIGURE 12. PRELIMINARY MAGNETIC MAP
Preliminary Interpretation

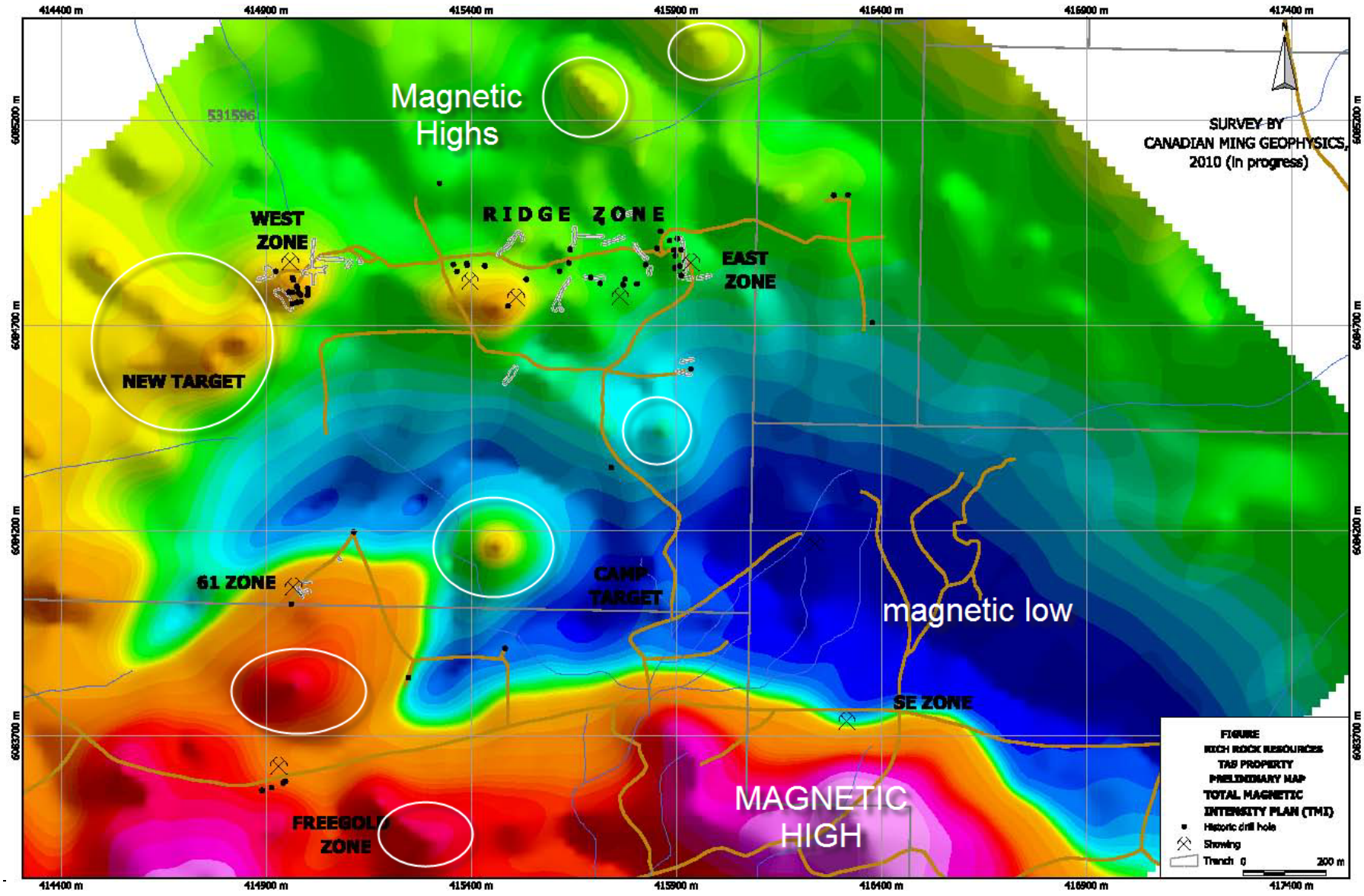
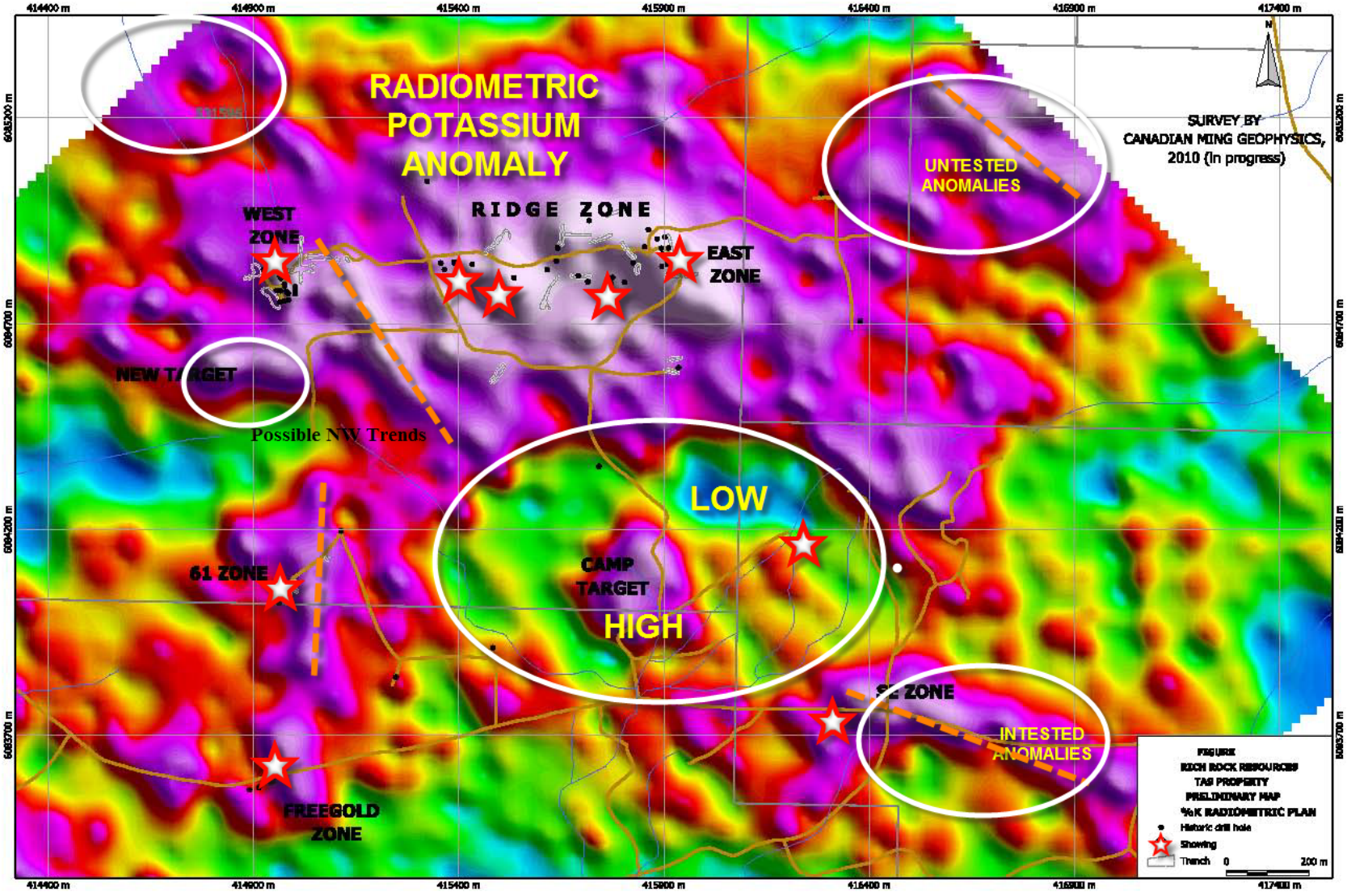


FIGURE 13. PRELIMINARY RADIOMETRIC MAP

Preliminary Interpretation



SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Rich Rock has not completed any significant sampling on the property, as no trenching, or other physical work or drilling has been done by the company. A full due diligence approach to core sampling is suggested to be done by Rich Rock. The present author has no first hand information concerning these historical programs, as they were done up to 25 years ago.

In 1984 and 1985, Art Halleran, a graduate geologist and A. Derry Halleran prospector established a grid and completed the soil sampling reported by Noranda in 1985. As reported by Warner in 1985, the soils were taken by a prospector's hammer/mattock from B horizon soils at a depth of 15 to 60 cm., below the organic layer. On some claims it was reported that no outcrop exists. Samples were placed in kraft bags and shipped. Copper values ranged from 18 to 600 ppm and gold from 10 to 220 ppb.

The same sampling techniques were likely continued by Noranda from 1986 to 1989, although sampling techniques are not described in reports. Sample spacing in 1988 was 25 meters. Large and strong gold and copper anomalies were found over the Ridge zone.

Diamond drilling began by Noranda in 1987. Initial drilling was difficult due to broken rock. The core sampling techniques are not described but samples averaged about 1 meter each. Some of the core remains on the property although markings are erratic. It is expected that sampling was by conventional splitting of the sample into two halves. While the core logs are available these are in typewritten format (22 years ago) not easily converted to spreadsheets except laboriously by hand.

Sampling by Black Swan under R. Somerville P.Eng in 1989 is described a s follows:

"Soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along the crosslines, tie lines and baseline. The stations were flagged with orange ribbon and station locations were noted on aluminum tags. Samples were collected using Eijkelkamp soil auger (7 cm. diameter). A total of 460 B-horizon and 13 A-horizon, soil samples were collected. The most common soil type is a tan colored till which is sandy clay in composition. Samples were collected from a depth between 10 cmL. and 120 cm. from surface. Approximately 13 of the collected samples were from swampy ground. These samples were rich in organics".

"The lowest gold value is 5.0 ppb. and the highest value is 140.0 ppb. The mean is 6.7 ppb. and the standard deviation is 8.0 ppb. One gold value (140.0 ppb). was considerably greater than the remainder of the population, and therefore was temporarily removed from the population n order t o calculate a reasonable threshold value. Any value greater than 12.0 ppb. is considered anomalous. The lowest copper value is 10.0 ppm. and the highest value is 3135.0 ppm. The mean is 106.5 ppm. and the standard deviation is 232.8 ppm. Five copper values greater than 1073 ppm were temporarily removed from the population in order to calculate a reasonable threshold value. Any value greater than 215.0 ppm. is considered anomalous".

Diamond drilling was reported by Omni Resources in 1990 (Elliott). Seven diamond drill holes were completed by Beaupre D. D. under contract for Omni Resources Inc. A total of 691.87 metres = 2269 feet (except where cased) of footage was examined. Core sampling techniques were not described but the author Elliott is known to the present author as an experienced and conscientious geologist and it can be expected that the sampling was done by conventional splitting. Hand-written drill logs remain to be converted to spreadsheet format along with assays.

The last diamond drilling and core sampling was done in 2003 by Navasota Resources Ltd. under the supervision of Lorne Warner, who had earlier supervised programs for Noranda Exploration. A total of 7 diamond drill holes, totaling 1270.1 I metres were completed. All core was delivered to the core logging shack were it was first washed then dried. Footage blocks recorded the depth of the hole in feet due to the drillers' use of standard rods. The distance in meters was added to all blocks and the core was then measured at one metre intervals. Core recovery of less than 95% and poor RQD was noted in the logs or sample descriptions.

A graphic log recording rock type, structure, fractures, alteration, quartz veins and mineralization was created; with descriptive notes of intervals also completed (located in Appendix A). All sample intervals containing notes on location, rock type, mineralization and alteration are contained at the end of each drill hole log. Selective sampling was performed on all holes based on the geologist's estimation of the interval's mineral potential, with bracket samples at both ends of the mineralized interval. Samples were marked using a red lumber crayon with arrows, orientation lines and sample numbers for each sample. Sample lengths were determined by changes in the rock type, alteration or mineralization. When lithology remained consistent, the sample length would typically be I .O or 2.0 metres. The core war sampled by a manual core splitter where half of the core is returned to the box. The other half was bagged with a sample tag, and placed in S-gallon plastic pails for transportation to Ecotech Laboratories in Kamloops. At the completion of each sample the splitting apparatus and trays were cleaned to prevent contamination.

In summary, past sampling done by Noranda Exploration, Black Swan Omni Resources and Navasota has are believed to have been by conventional rock and soil sampling as described in the numerous assessment reports filed on ARIS. Drilling directions have been varied and drill spacing irregular, structural trends are still poorly understood, so that additional mapping may be required to optimize drill directions. Where possible it is recommended that the assays be compiled by Rich Rock into a spreadsheet type database. The soil sample results have already been compiled into anomaly plans by Peter Fox., Ph.D., P.Eng. as shown in the figures accompanying this report.

The author has no concerns, from the information reviewed, about the sampling methods techniques described, which all appear to be standard, industry-accepted exploration sampling programs. While some of the initial drill holes had reported poor recovery, the effect of this on sampling is unknown. It is recommended that future drilling be done with HQ sized core if possible.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The issuer, Rich Rock, has not taken any samples either soils, rock or core on its own account. There has been a large amount of historical sampling of soils done in the past on the property. None of the sample preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer; and neither the issuer nor the author have any affiliation with any of the laboratories used.

Noranda, in their several sampling programs from 1984 to 1988 are believed to have used their own in-house laboratory, for which the author has only a summary of information from 1984, appended to all reports from the property. sample preparation, assaying and analytical procedures used appear to be standard wet chemical methods.

Core drilling has led to sampling of mineralized intercepts by others. To the author's knowledge the past work has been done by standard methods by recognized laboratories such as Noranda's proprietary laboratory, Acme Analytical Laboratory, Min-En laboratories and ALS Chemex laboratory and Eco-Tech Laboratory, all widely used by large and small exploration and mining companies.

Min-En Laboratory used by Black Swan Gold Mines in 1989 (Alex Boronowski P.Geo.) is no longer in existence and the author has no information on its procedures. However, John Barakso, geochemist and owner is known to the writer, and his laboratory was widely used by large and small exploration companies and is believed to have used standard preparation and wet chemical analyses.

Acme Analytical Laboratory, used by Omni Resources in 1991 used Fire Assay methods for gold and standard wet chemical dissolution and AA methods for copper analysis.

Navasota Resources in 2003 used the Eco-Tech laboratory in Kamloops, and this is really the only laboratory for which we have current sample preparation and analytical procedures, which are described below:

Sample Preparation: Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus IO mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

Gold is determined by conventional lead collection fire assay. A 30g sample is fused and cupelled. The resultant dore bead is dissolved in aqua regia prior to determination of gold by Atomic Absorption.

Multi-Element ICP: A 0.5g sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (H CI:HN03:H20) solution for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to IOml with water. Samples are analyzed by a Jarrel Ash 61E ICP.

The sample is weighed to IO/1930 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Although QA/QC controls are not specifically discussed by Eco-Tech, from the sample sheets it is obvious that the sampling process included standards blanks and duplicates. Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

Although the author does not know if all the laboratories were certified at the time of the sample analysis, Noranda is no longer operating as an independent company and to the authors knowledge is not operating a laboratory. From the reports reviewed, it is not clear if all Noranda samples were sent to their proprietary laboratory, or to Chemex laboratory. A review of the Noranda laboratory procedures is provided in an Appendix; the methods appear to be standard analytical techniques and the writer has no concerns about the sample preparation or analysis at the Noranda Lab.

Acme, ALS Chemex, and Eco-Tech are now so certified. Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd, a subsidiary of Stewart Group has been awarded ISO 9001:2008 certification by successfully establishing a quality management system at their sample preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon. The Stewart Group Mongolia laboratory is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 2005, the Russian laboratory has completed accreditation to GOST R ISO IEC 17025, the Omac Laboratories in Ireland is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the Kyrgyz and Canada laboratories are fully accredited to ISO 9001 – 2000 and are currently working towards 17025 accreditation.

ALS Chemex has ISO 9001:2000 certification at all locations. Acme began adapting its Quality Management System to an ISO 9000 model. Acme implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. On November 13, 1996, Acme became the first commercial geochemical analysis and assaying lab in North America to be accredited under ISO 9001. The laboratory has maintained its registration in good standing since then. Vancouver expanded the scope of it's registration to include the Smithers preparation facility in June of 2009, Yellowknife in April 2010 and Whitehorse in May 2010.

In the author's opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures is not in question and he has no concerns about the procedures., which appear to be industry standard at the time of processing, prior to implementation of NI 43-101.

The procedures for several of the sampling and analytical programs are described in an appendix and the complete Assessment Reports are available on ARIS website.

DATA VERIFICATION

The author has taken two due diligence samples for verification. These were samples of quart vein float and intrusive material float taken at the Freegold area on the main Inzana Lake forestry road. The original rock exposures are now covered and heavily vegetated with alder. The Ridge zone and sub zones are at present inaccessible, and road clearing with mechanized equipment would be required to allow practical access. No convenient helicopter access areas were seen at the Ridge zone. The two samples should not be regarded as representative and only confirm that mineralization is present in the area. There have been numerous work programs by others, and the presence of copper and gold mineralization is not disputed, and there has been no reason known to the author to question the past results.

The sample data for the confirmatory samples is given below:

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-GRA21 Au ppm	ME-GRA21 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm	ME-ICP41 As ppm	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm
WPT 50 Freegold zone 414957 E 6083617 N	17.45	6	1.5	35	48	3	30
WPT 51 Freegold zone 414884 E 6083592 N	<0.05	<5	0.2	539	<2	<2	27

Analyzed by ALS Chemex, a certified laboratory in North Vancouver BC.
Yellow shading indicates anomalous values. For gold, 1 ppm = 1 gram/tonne. 34.285 g/t = 1 oz/ton.

A number of the 2002 drill hole intercepts were checked mathematically and no serious errors were seen.

The author was accompanied on the property inspection by consultant Ken MacDonald, P.Geo. an experienced geologist, who prepared the following comments: (MacDonald, Exploration Property Site Inspection Report, 22/06/2010 TAS – Eagle Property Inspections 2010)

"The TAS property was accessed at 10 km on the all-weather Inzana Lake forestry road which branches from the public Germansen North road at km 55. Prior to the site inspection a short review of old Noranda drill core was conducted at Derry Halleran's private property, located on Sowchea Road near Fort. St. James.

The Noranda drill core dates from 1988 and represents holes from the East zone of the main Ridge Zone (pers. comm. Halleran). The core is cross-stacked and in reasonably good shape and could be cleaned of leaf litter, and relogged and possibly resampled, if required. Some sections were noted to be whole, with narrow split intervals probably confined to visible mineralized intervals. There were also three boxes of the 1999 Omni core cross-stacked with the Noranda core but it remains uncertain what intervals these boxes represent.

The property was accessed after the core review, starting with a brief inspection of a large boulder field on the south side of the main Inzana Lake road; at about km 65. The boulder field comprises small to large, sub-rounded to angular boulders of strongly epidote-magnetite ± kspar altered breccia (intrusion breccia?) within an areas mapped as diorite. Magnetite content was noted at local disseminations within breccia clasts to millimetric quartz-magnetite stringers with minor chalcopyrite.

The next stop was further along the Inzana Lake road at about 66.5 km to examine grid line L5E (at station 10+50N) where the line crosses an old gravel pit on the north side of the road. The line was briefly followed to determine orientation and found to be oriented at 045º. The author recalls the 2009 line cutting was intended to be azimuth 0º. There may have been a design change.

The discovery outcrop on the Freegold Zone was also examined although the original trenches are badly sloughed in and mostly inaccessible due to downed trees and overgrowth. A sample was taken of trench muck believed to be hand cobble from the old trench. The next stop was to examine chalcopyrite mineralized and propylitically altered intrusive boulders in the Inzana Lake ditch line on the north side of the road. A sample of well-mineralized material was taken.
The final stop was the old core storage area located approximately 650 m north of the Freegold zone on a short spur road that leads north from Freegold to the Ridge Zone. The road is mostly overgrown and would have to be brushed out for pick-up truck access. The roadbed seemed solid enough with the occasional small pothole.

The core is stored on a large forestry landing where previous camps and core shacks have been established. The core represents previous drill campaigns from several operators, including Omni, Black Swan and Navasota. Strong sulphide mineralization with attendant strong to pervasive epidote – chlorite -sericite alteration is evident. Rusty, strongly hematite altered magnetite 'seams" are evident in some holes. Some intervals of fine grained Takla sediments demonstrate strong secondary hornfels. A short section of split and sampled core from hole TS 66 (Box 19-20) was examined, with deep red hematite alteration and strong sulphide mineralization and shearing prevalent throughout the interval (see photos). Sulphides include Py + Aspy + Po ± Cpy. The core is row-staked, covered in plastic and in reasonably good shape and could be relogged and resampled, if required. Some boxes have been dumped and some are beyond salvage. Many sections are whole and were never split or sampled. Previous exploration seems to have focused on narrow intervals of vein/shear mineralization and zones of intense alteration and may have neglected the weaker, less mineralized (disseminated) intervals.

The return flight from the Eagle property to Prince George included a short overview flight of the Ridge zone, where the main zone was examined, including the subsidiary West zone (large altered outcrop – see photos), the connection road between the Freegold and Ridge zones (total distance: 1.1 km), and finally the open trenches on the East Zone where Halleran took two mini bulk samples in 1996.
Environmental liabilities noted on site appear to be minimal, based on limited ground access and an aerial overview: and would include old overgrown trails, drill pads, stored core, some debris/litter at old camp site and several open trenches. None of the trenches were observed to be holding water and no discoloured seepage was noted from the air that might indicate ARD/ML issues.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CORE STORED AT D. HALLERAN PROPERTY AND TAS PROPERTY

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The writer has no direct or indirect beneficial interest in the properties described or any relationship to the companies involved. Neither Eagle Peak nor Rich Rock, the subject companies have any ownership rights of these properties. The information is provided solely for the benefit of the reader and for comparison with the subject properties. Any production or resources described may not comply with the provisions of NI 43-101 and such estimates should not be relied upon.

Some of the adjacent properties are shown in Figure 12. Immediately to the south of the Tas property, claims covering a number of showings are held by geologist Uwe Schmidt, P.Geo. and Xstrata Ltd. The author has no specific information on this property. The Ha and Bio showings are copper-gold showings well described in MinFile.

Fran Property

The Fran gold property is situated immediately north of the Tas Claims. Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. (formerly Yankee Hat Industries Corp.) is exploring the Fran Property primarily for both high grade and bulk tonnage gold deposits (± Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn). The original Fran Property consists of eight mineral claims covering approximately 4000 hectares in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia. Recent staking to the southeast and south has expanded the property to approximately 9467.7 hectares. This is a hilly area on the north side of Inzana Lake, 60 kilometers north of Fort St. James, north-central BC. and has good logging road access. The company negotiated an option with the owner, Richard J. Haslinger Jr. on March 31st, 2004. This option is subject to staged payments and a royalty equal to 2% of Net Smelter Returns. A Technical Report by the late Ron Wells, P.Geo. was filed by Yankee Hat on SEDAR in 2006.

Work by Placer Dome and others outlined an extensive gold (copper) soil anomaly and several mineral occurrences in the Upper-Hill Top and Lower showings area. Property exploration by Navasota Resources Ltd. (2001-2002) included 32 NQ diamond holes that tested three small areas on the 1.5 kilometer long 'Bullion Alley' WNW trend (between showings). This drilling encountered numerous multi-gram gold intercepts with variable Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn values mainly from quartz-sulfide vein systems. Seven of the gold intercepts were between 10 and 41.4 g/t over 0.5 to 2.0 meter core length. Very little exploration was conducted by Navasota outside of the original Bullion Alley grid. Perhaps the best intercept was DDH-FR-027 which intercepted 26.00 meters of 4.24 g/t gold (amongst others of lower value). Yankee Hat hole FR-034 returned 1.62 g/t Au over 8.57m and 2.07 g/t Au over 3.60m just below FR 027. There are a variety of styles of vein mineralization; four main styles were outlined by Wells, (2006):

- Quartz-Sulfide Veins with Au, Ag (Cu)
- Polymetallic veins hosted by Country Rocks with Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb and As values.
- Amphibole Veins with Cu-Au (Ag)
- Quartz-Albite Veins

FIGURE 14. SKETCH OF GEOLOGY OF FRAN PROSPECT (WELLS 2006)

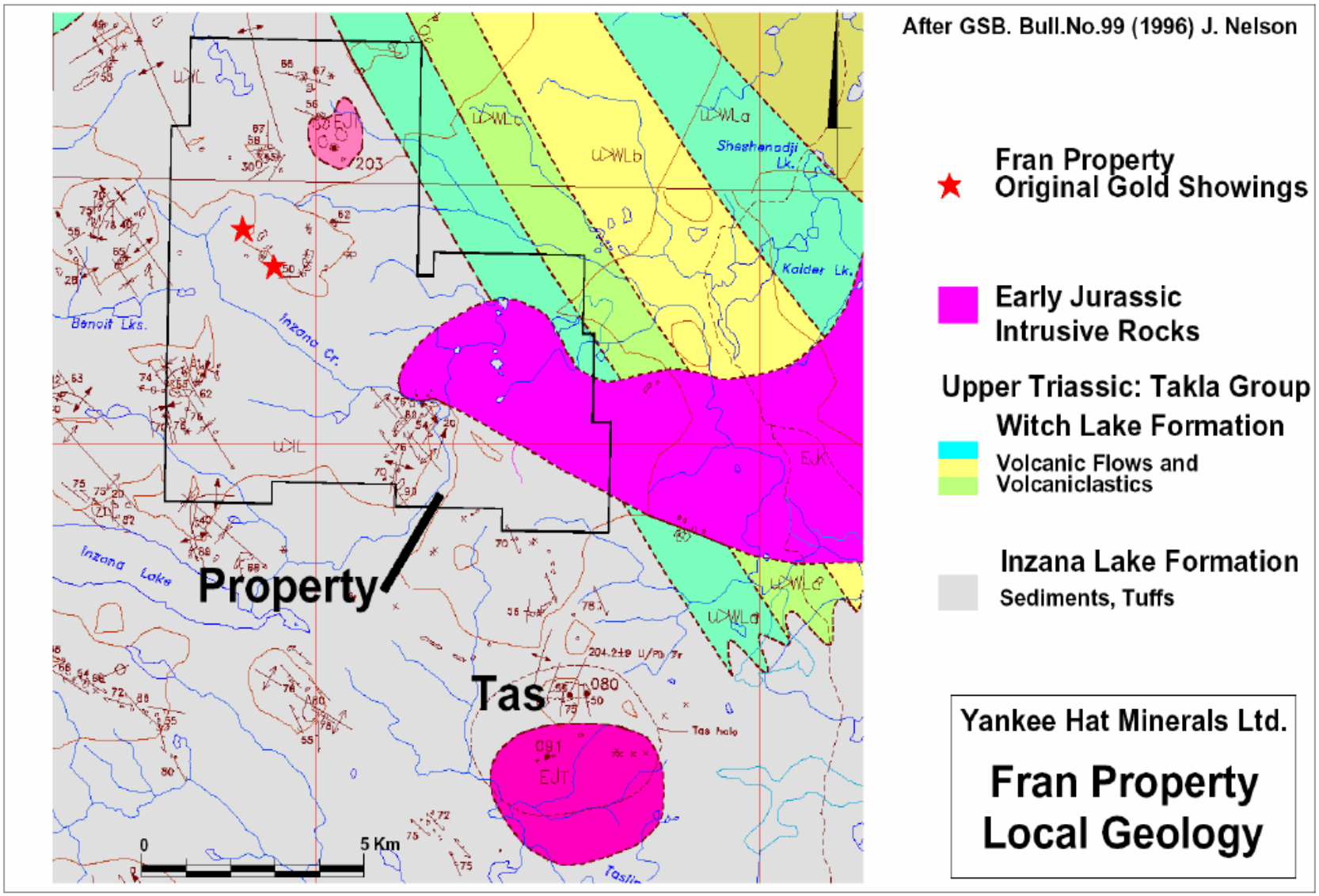
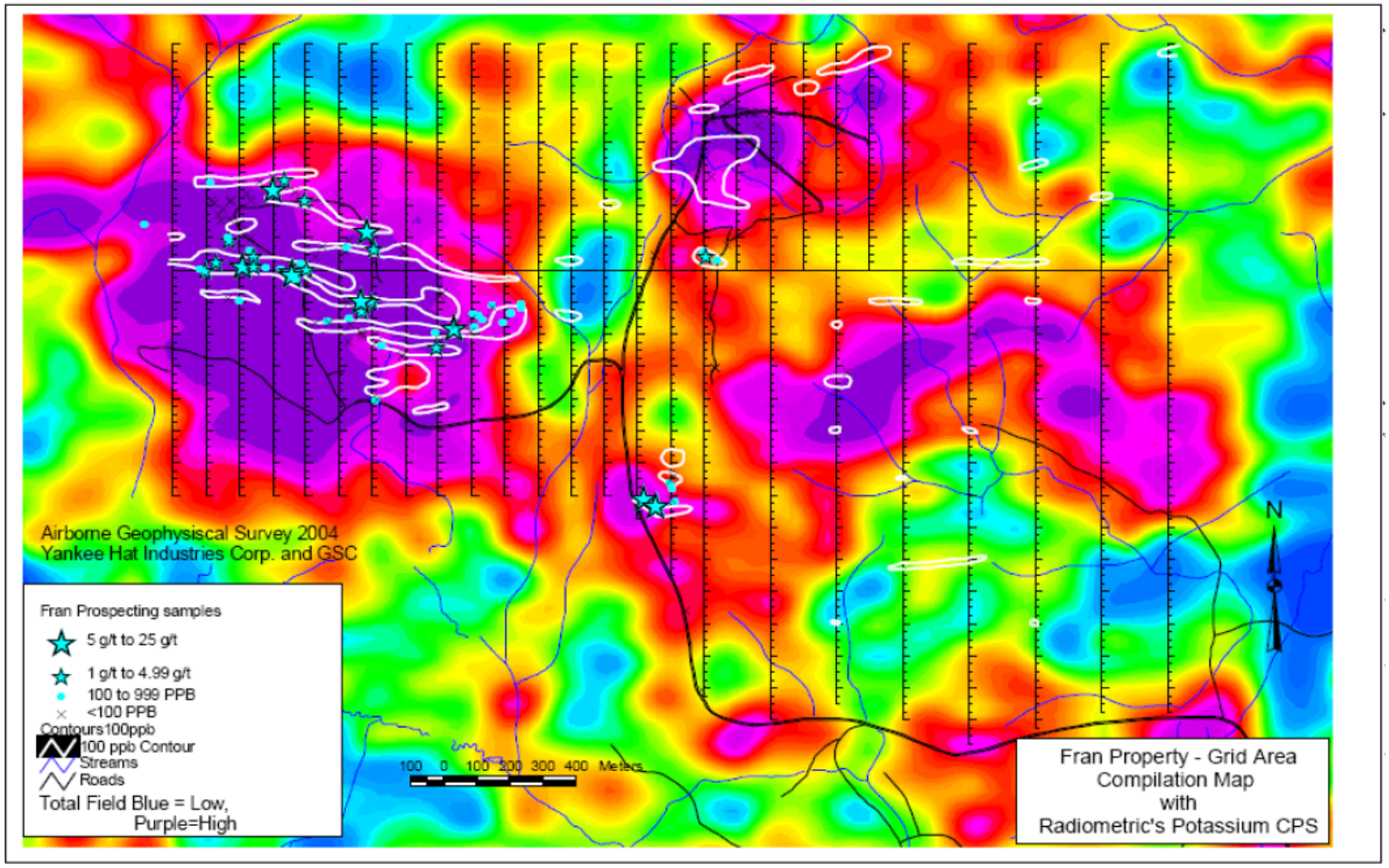


FIGURE 15. RADIOMETRIC AND SOIL ANOMALIES AT FRAN PROPERTY (Wells 2006)



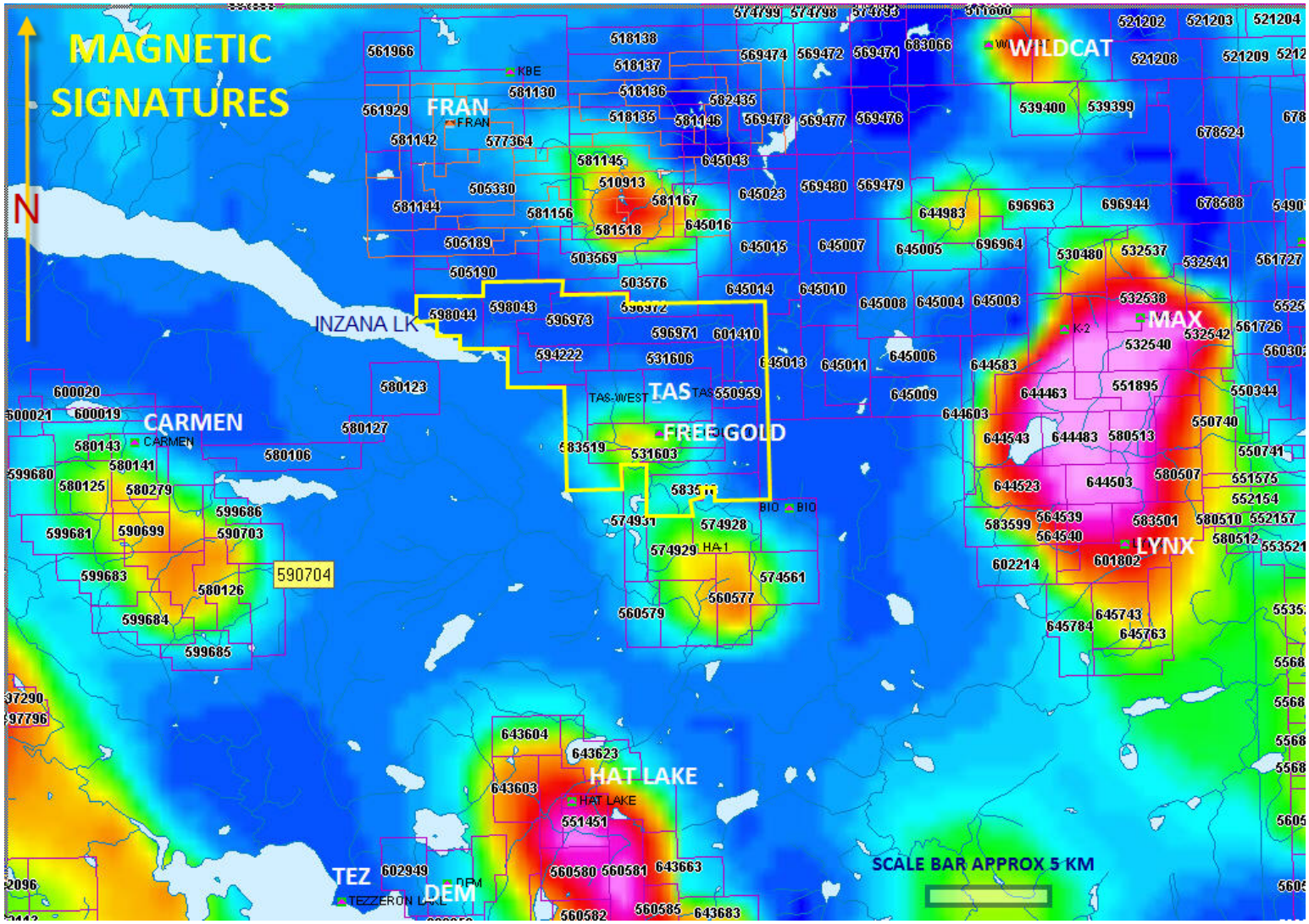
Other properties

To the east of the Tas claims, the ***Max and Lynx showings*** are covered by a large claim block held by Anthony J. Hewett and others. The property was originally staked in late 1986 by Arthur A. Halleran, Arthur D. Halleran and Uwe Schmidt. They based their staking on the presence of a series of magnetic highs of similar magnitude to the nearby Tas and Mount Milligan properties. They also found placer gold in creeks draining these magnetic anomalies. Considerable exploration has been done on the claims with the target a copper-gold porphyry. Several kilometers south of the Tas claims, Xstrata is exploring the ***Hat property***, where minor copper-gold showings are thought to be present in intrusive rocks similar to the Tas intrusions. (Minfile)

South of Inzana Lake, adjacent to the Pinchi Fault zone, Strongbow Explorations are exploring the ***Carmen prospect***. The Carmen area is underlain by volcaniclastic rocks (andesitic tuffs), augite porphyritic flows and argillites of the Upper Triassic Takla Group which have been invaded by coeval monzonite plutons. Mineralization is largely restricted to the volcanic rocks and consists of 1-5% finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with a trace of chalcopyrite locally. Sparse quartz veins cutting the monzonite may contain traces of molybdenite. Magnetite is finely disseminated throughout the monzonite and is locally present in the volcanic rocks. (Minfile)

Several kilometers northwest of the west end of Inzana Lake, a large claim block held by R Bruaset and D. Cooke cover ***the Jean porphyry Cu-Mo property***. The JW (Jean) area is underlain by a mainly granodiorite-quartz diorite stock (the Jean Marie stock) which has intruded rocks of the Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group. Mineralized zones occur along the contact of the stock with dark grey aphanitic andesites and pyroxene porphyries, probably of the Upper Triassic Witch Lake Formation (Takla Group). These Early Cretaceous intrusive rocks are cut by numerous dikes ranging in composition from plagioclase syenite porphyry through aplitic syenite to red granite. Copper and molybdenum are reported to occur in three zones on the JW and Jean claims. The three zones are reported to grade from 0.3 to 0.4 per cent copper equivalent (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Volume 15, Table 1, Deposit No. 98). The zones are 150 by 500 meters to 260 by 800 meters in area. The property was first staked in 1969 by the NBC syndicate. During the next several years numerous geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted and over 4000 meters of diamond and percussion drilling were completed. Work done in 1995 by International Focus Resources Inc., with support from the Explore B.C. Program, included 27 kilometers of grid lines, 29.4 kilometers of IP survey and 838.4 meters of diamond drilling in 5 holes. The IP survey defined a 4 by 2 kilometer anomaly that warrants drill testing, while the diamond drilling significantly upgraded copper values from earlier percussion drilling. The best hole was 95-2 with 28.2 meters grading 0.61 per cent copper and 35.7 meters grading 0.562 per cent copper in the previously drilled B zone (Explore B.C. Program 95/96 - M26).

FIGURE 16. REGIONAL MAGNETIC ANOMALIES AND ADJACENT PROPERTIES (MinFile)



Continental Energy Corporation (formerly Continental Copper Corp.) drilled a 186-meter interval graded 0.38 per cent copper and 0.009 per cent molybdenum in 1997. The company reported a "probable resource" of 27,000,000 tonnes of 0.3 per cent copper and 0.015 per cent molybdenum in the A and B zones and a further 27,000,000 tonnes of 0.11 per cent copper and 0.017 per cent molybdenum in the C zone (resource calculation likely from 1970's drilling) (GCNL #230(Dec.1), 1997). **This historical resource in not compliant with NI 43-101 and should not be relied upon. (Minfile)**

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Neither Rich Rock nor Eagle Peak have accomplished any mineral processing or metallurgical studies; such are premature, but will be done if a resource is established, and the likelihood of this cannot be quantitatively estimated at this time.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The property has no historical or current mineral reserves or resources.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The property has no known environmental or social issues known to the writer. The area lies under one or more native land claims, primarily by the Carrier-Sekani band. The author is not aware of any other relevant data, the omission of which would make this report incomplete or misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Tas prospect lies within a belt of known porphyry copper-gold deposits such as Mt Milligan, Kwanika, Duckling Creek (Lorraine) and others. The mineralization at the Tas property has strong similarities to these porphyries, such as:

- long intervals of anomalous (but as yet sub-economic) copper,
- intermittent gold mineralization throughout some holes in the Western Zone,
- association with magnetic anomalies,
- presence of broad potassic radiometric anomaly
- alteration with sericite biotite and epidote consistent with the addition of potassium to the host rocks
- favourable Triassic age host rocks.
- a subdued but anomalous molybdenum signature in the 2002 drill holes.

Soil sampling work done by previous operators including Noranda was compiled by Dr. Peter Fox., Ph.D., P.Eng. The compiled maps (Figure 8 and 9) show highly elevated gold and copper in soils overlying the Ridge Zone. The copper anomaly with >300 ppm. copper encompasses an area 2500 x 1000m having a central area of high gold 1800 x 800m. These anomalies overlie gold mineralized rocks of the Ridge Zone prospects.

The review of the most recent drilling (by Navasota in 2002) shows significant widths of sub-gram gold values and as yet sub-economic but strongly anomalous copper, with one intercept in Hole TS 06-7 of 46.5 meters of 0.929 grams/tonne gold and 0.07% copper.

In addition, a new copper-in-soil target has been identified by the work completed by Eagle Peak. The Southeast anomaly covers an area roughly 1100 x 300 meters. These dimensions suggest widely disseminated porphyry style mineralization in addition to the more local high gold tenor zones developed to date on the Ridge Zone.

The presence of widespread copper-gold geochemical targets suggests additional porphyry style targets may exist on the property. This has been corroborated in a preliminary interpretation of the 2010 geophysical surveys which show broad radiometric potassic anomalies and smaller magnetic anomalies, consistent with other porphyry style properties in the area. The presence of more local high grade gold prospects enhances the overall potential of the Ridge Zone and 61 Zone mineralization.

Further exploration is clearly warranted to develop and test the targets outlined herein. A preliminary cost estimate is given in the accompanying tentative budget.

Proposed program and targets

Following the 2010 airborne geophysical survey, recently received, the following discussion was prepared by the author and Dr. Peter Fox, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Compiled IP (chargeability) and % K anomalies are shown in Fig 17 plotted on a total magnetic intensity (TMI) map from the current helicopter-borne Magnetic-VLF EM-Radiometric survey conducted by Canadian Mining Geophysics (Scrivens, 2010) on June 16, 2010.

In the current survey, vertical magnetic gradient provides a more accurate estimate of magnetic boundaries. The cross-line horizontal gradient highlights structures that may be oriented sub-parallel to the flight direction. The vector sum of the three magnetic gradients – known as the analytic signal – produces highs directly over magnetic sources that are independent of the direction of the earth's magnetization vector.

The radiometric data measures primary radioelement concentrations that map surface radioactivity that can be used for direct uranium mapping or associations such as potassic alteration common in the alkaline suite porphyry deposits. The TMI and %K data together are particularly useful in target selection in these environments.

The Mid zone comprising the Mid, 21 and 19 prospects is the chief target and four deep holes (total 1400m) are proposed to test prior drill hole results, geochemical soil anomalies, and coincident chargeability, magnetic TMI and radiometric %K anomalies. The Mid zone is 600 x 200m and comprises both replacement high grade zones together with porphyry style disseminated sulfides all marked by intense potassic alteration in the form of (cryptic) alkali feldspar and secondary biotite development overprinted with late epidote-carbonate-chlorite alteration minerals.

The East zone represents a high grade massive sulfide replacement zone, the first discovered and tested on the Ridge zone area. Three drill holes are proposed to confirm and define results of prior drilling. The East Zone consists of gold-bearing sulphide mineralization which occurs as anastomising massive to stringer ore in a shear zone trending 350°. Sulphide mineralization includes pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Magnetite is also present. Trenching has exposed the zone for 70 meters. Ground and airborne magnetometer surveys indicate the zone is 150 meters long.

The West zone, last drilled in 2002, is a coincident magnetic-%K-IP-geochemical target. One drill hole (300m) is proposed here to test the zone to depth to follow up deep holes completed here in 2002 (Warner, 2002).

The West ll zone is a TMI-%K target resulting from the 2010 survey. It lies 250m southwest of the West zone and represents a similar target of both replacement and porphyry type mineralization. The target zone is some 175m x 150m. One hole, 250m, is proposed for the West ll target.

The 61 target consists of heavily disseminated or massive sulphides exposed in trenches and along several road cuts. The mineralization includes pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and magnetite. is also present. The host for the mineralization is siltstone and altered hornblende-augite porphyry. The mineralization, which has been exposed for approximately 50 meters, occurs on the flanks of a strong chargeability anomaly. and coincides with strong chargeability-%K anomalies. One hole (300m) is proposed to test the combined anomaly assemblage.

The Camp target is a combined IP-%K anomaly resulting from the 2010 survey in an area of thick overburden in the vicinity of the old Noranda camp. The target is 200 x 200m but may encompass a larger northwest striking zone. One hole (350m) is proposed here to test the core of the anomaly area.

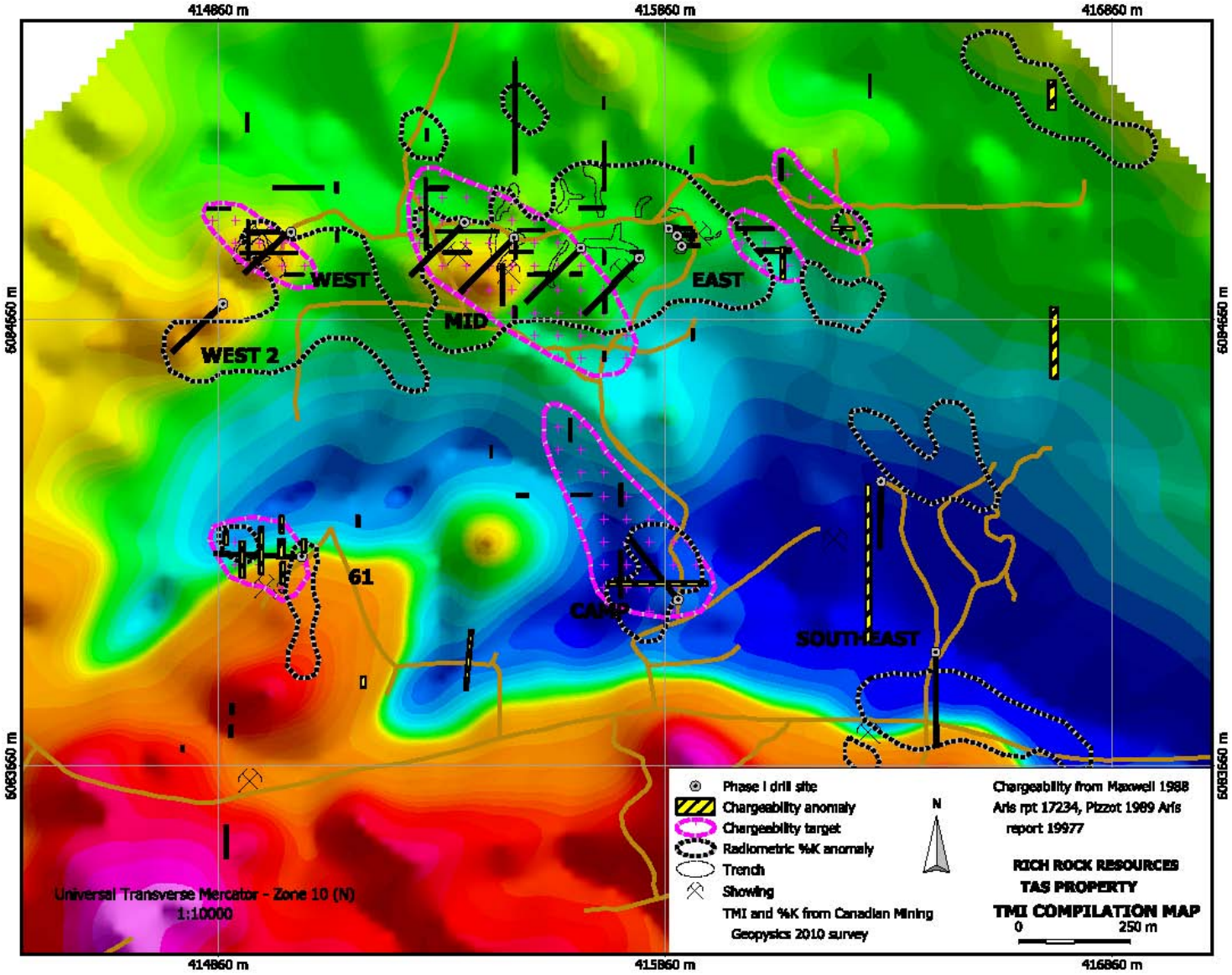
The Southeast target was originally defined by Mowat (1999) during sampling work. Compilation work by Rich Rock Resources also noted a northeast striking soil copper anomaly in the same vicinity. Two drill holes are proposed here, one to test a strong chargeability anomaly north of the access road (350m) and the second 300m south to test a %K anomaly close to sampling work done by Mowat (1999).

Seven targets warrant drilling in a Phase l program, the Mid, West, East, West ll, 61, Camp and Southeast zones. A total of 3700m of phase l drilling is proposed in the accompanying table.

TAS PROPERTY
PROPOSED PHASE I DRILL PROGRAM

TARGET	NO HOLES	AZ	DIP	METERS	PRIORITY	PURPOSE
West	1	225	-60	350	1	To confirm results of prior drilling work and probe mineralization at depth
East	3	90	-50	300	1	Confirm prior drill results and bulk sampling work
Mid-21-19	4	225	-60	1400	1	To test porphyry potential of zone to depth
West II	1	225	-45	300	1	To test combined soil, mag and K anomaliies
61	1	270	-50	300	2	Test IP, K, mag, trench samples
Camp	1	315	-60	350	2	Test IP, K, mag anomalies
Southeast (ROI 1)	2	180	-45	700	1	Test mag,K, rock samples
TOTAL	13			3700		

FIGURE 17. 2010 COMPILATION MAP WITH TARGETS



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue compilation of older data and maps, drill data and intercepts as the present author has done for the 2002 drill holes.
- Complete an initial phase of prospecting, mapping and sampling (soils and rocks) for the newer claims north of the original Tas property and westward along the lake.
- Re-examine old core and assay some section which were not sampled.
- Complete a 3D Induced Polarization survey over the central property with orientation lines over the known mineralization seen in surface and in drill holes.
- Complete an detailed helicopter airborne magnetometers survey over the property (completed)
- Complete drilling of geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Test the new radiometric and magnetic anomalies according to the recommended program above.
- Pursue the long mineralized gold-copper sections encountered in the 2002 drilling at the West Zone.
- Determine if the molybdenum signature is sourced in an intrusive porphyry at depth
- Complete some deeper holes on the known targets.
- Maintain a typical QA/QC program on core sampling such as was done in 2002.
- Survey in the grid lines and drill collars accurately. Check the survey locations of all past holes where possible
- Complete initial prospecting and sampling on the underexplored claims in Inzana Lake area.

SUGGESTED INITIAL BUDGET

TAS PROPERTY INITIAL BUDGET ESTIMATE

DESCRIPTION PHASE I	UNITS AND RATES	AMOUNT CAN$
Geological Supervision and compilation	2 man x 2 months	$ 50,000.00
Geological assistants, samplers,	2 men x 2 months	$ 20,000.00
Line cutting, grid preparation 20-30 km	4 men x 2 weeks	$ 30,000.00
Prospecting sampling new claims	2 men x 1 month	$ 20,000.00
3D Induced Polarization survey	4 men x 3 weeks	$ 100,000.00
Camp, meals and accommodation	15 men x 2 months	$ 30,000.00
Vehicles, maintenance	2 vehicles x 2 months	$ 15,000.00
Field equipment, computers, GPS, Sat phone		$ 5,000.00
Permits		$ 15,000.00
Diamond drilling, HQ or NQ all inclusive	5000 meters x $150/m	$ 750,000.00
Geophysical and Geological reports		$ 25,000.00
Subtotal		$1,060,000
Contingency	10%	$ 110,000.00
HST 12%	12%	$ 130,000.00
TOTAL	rounded	$ 1,300,000.00

The above budget has been prepared with care, but the estimate should be revised when the various components are being set out for tender. The author does not guarantee that the above noted program can be completed for the stated costs. A Phase 2 budget would be contingent on the results from Phase 1 and is not budgeted at this time.

Respectfully submitted

B. J. Price Geological Consultants Inc.

.....

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo., Qualified Person
Dated July 5, 2010, amended September 1, 2010

REFERENCES

(Those emphasized in bold are the more important reports)

Beauchamp, D.A., and Fan, S.F., 1996. Report on the TAS and Val Claims, British Columbia, BCDM Assessment report 24873.

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Wells, Ron., (2006); Report on 2005 Exploration on the Fran Property, Omineca Mining Division British Columbia For Yankee Hat Minerals Ltd. Effective Date: March 22, 2006

Scrivens, Sean, P.Geo., (2010); Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer, VLF-EM & Radiometric Survey, Project Name: TAS, Project Number: 2010-006 prepared for Rich Rock Resources and dated July 20th, 2010.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON BARRY J. PRICE, P. GEO.

I, Barry James Price, hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1V5, (Telephone: 682-1501)

This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled: TECHNICAL REPORT NI 43-101 COMPLIANT, TAS COPPER GOLD PROPERTY, Inzana Lake Area, Fort St. James, B.C. (the "Technical Report") prepared for ***Rich Rock Resources Inc***. and ***Eagle Peak Resources Inc***., and dated July 5, 2010 and amended September 1, 2010. I am responsible for all parts of this report.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC ("APEGBC") No 19810 - 1992 and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to the Technical Report. I am also a member of the Society of Exploration Geologists (SEG) and Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM).

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 45 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa, Chile, and Argentina.

I visited the subject Tas property on June 16 and 17, 2010 accompanied by Derry Halleran, original property owner and vendor, and Ken MacDonald P.Geo., consulting geologist of Prince George B.C. I have no previous connection with the property.

I have explored and examined similar properties in the Fort. St. James and Manson Creek areas for others, including the Duckling Creek and Lorraine copper and gold properties. I have also worked on numerous other similar copper gold deposits in British Columbia, Mexico, Panama, and the USA.

I have based this report in part, on information contained in the Summary and Assessment Report for the property prepared by Peter Fox, Ph.D., P.Eng. and other experienced geologists and engineers and on a review of all available data concerning the subject property supplied by Eagle Peak Resources Inc, and Rich Rock Resources Inc. and on other materials from my own files and other materials obtained from the literature and from the Internet.

For the purposes of the Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the Tas property in the Omineca Mining Division which is the subject of this report titled: TECHNICAL REPORT NI 43-101 COMPLIANT, TAS COPPER GOLD PROPERTY, Inzana Lake Area, Fort St. James, B.C. prepared for Rich Rock Resources Inc. and Eagle Peak Resources Inc., and dated July 5,2010 and amended September 1, 2010.

I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any interest in the properties or shares of RICH ROCK RESOURCES INC. or EAGLE PEAK RESOURCES INC., or any related company in full compliance with section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument.

As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of the technical report in the written disclosure being filed subject to keeping the information in context.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 1st day of September, 2010.

.....

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.,
Qualified Person

APPENDIX I – DRILL LOCATIONS AND DATA

Compiled from past Assessment Reports

Hole No.	North UTM m.	East UTM m.	Zone Name	Length meters	From m.	To m.	Interval m.	Au gpt	Cu %
87-1	6083577	414902	Freegold	72.5				NSA	
87-2	6083584	414940	Freegold	71.9				NSA	
87-3	6084835	415945	East	48.5				NSA	
87-4	6084862	415947	East	61.0	14.9	15.2	0.3	6.2	0.07
87-5	6084862	415947	East	49.1	21.3	28.3	7.0	3.75	0.02
87-6	6084896	415937	East	66.8	30.1	35.4	5.3	12.4	0.21
					55.8	56.4	0.6	15.53	0.17
87-7	6084844	415687	Mid	75.3	12.2	17.8	5.6	1.86	0.02
87-8	6084819	415670	Mid	93.6	82.6	82.9	.3	1.65	0.07
					86.9	87.2	.3	1.35	0.01
87-9	6084872	415697	Mid	58.5				NSA	
87-10	6084872	415697	Mid	76.0	37.2	38	.9	2.20	0.42
					60.4	61.9	1.5	4.30	0.07
87-11	6084932	415906	East	92.0				NSA	
87-12	6084838	415872	East	82.9	11.6	12.2	.6	12.58	0.04
87-13	6084821	415721	19	101.5	34.3	35.8	1.5	4.90	0.16
					45.4	46.5	1.1	4.80	0.34
					85.6	86.7.	1.1	3.30	0.09
87-14	6084765	415025	West	61.0				NSA	
87-15	6084786	415018	West	73.2	42.8	43.1	.3	2.0	0.05
87-16	6084836	414981	West	50.3	43.6	45.1	1.5	1.0	0.14
87-17	6084822	415004	West	89.3	18.5	19.2	.7	1.35	0.16
89-44	6084804	415831	Mid	85.7	46.05	46.3	.25	3.41	0.09
					66.95	67.65	.7	3.43	1.55
					71.90	72.3	.4	39.9	.54
					73.6	73.8	.2	23.75	0.14
89-45	6084804	415831	Mid	130.1	8.0	8.3	.3	3.09	0.01
					63.8	65.4	2.6	14.25	0.11
89-46	6084799	415799	Mid	81.0	27.2	27.85	.65	11.4	0.24
89-47	6084799	415799	Mid		23.2	23.4	.2	4.7	0.31
89-48	6084814	415806	Mid	73.8				NSA	
89-49	6084851	415370	19	53.0	20.8	21.0	.2	11.32	0.02
					45.0	45.4	.4	1.0	0.12
89-50	6084832	415374	19	57.6	51.3	52.85	1.55	12.09	0.22
					55.9	56.4	.5	2.3	0.01
89-51	6084761	414943	West	39.9	30.4	31.1	.7	1.15	0.10
89-52	6084756	414983	West	32.9	22.8	23.5	.7	2.52	0.07
89-53	6084777	414935	West	59.7				NSA	
89-54	6084824	415949	East	40.9	16.5	18.7	2.2	2.65	0.08
89-55	6084891	415886	East	80.8	68.8	71.1	2.3	5.54	0.24
89-56	6084825	415949	East	33.2	20.7	21.9	1.2	9.03	0.05

Hole No.	North UTM m.	East UTM m.	Zone Name	Length meters	From m.	To m.	Inter m.	Au gpt gpt	Cu % %
89-57	6084950	415746	Mid N	89.3				NSA	
89-58	6084595	415933	East	85.0				NSA	
89-59	6083591	414943	Freegold	81.7				NSA	
89-60	6084197	415112	Freegold	80.2				NSA	
89-61	6084020	414961	Freegold	86.3				NSA	
99-1	6085016	416282	Far East	166.7				NSA	
99-2	6085020	416316	Far East	80.7				NSA	
99-3	6084706	416375	Far East	152.4				NSA	
99-4	6084809	415089	West	83.5				NSA	
99-5	6084800	415085	West	38.7	23.9	30.8	6.9	5.44	0.04
99-6	6084789	415087	West	76.2	25.0	26.0	1.0	4.70	0.04
99-7	6084796	415049	West	93.5	69.2	73.1	3.9	3.6	0.02
02-61	6084803	414983	61	170.0	63.2	63.7	0.5	6.05	
02-62	6084815	414932	West	242.9				NSA	
02-63	6084815	414932	West	121.0	27.2	29.6	2.4	1.18	
02-64	6084815	414932	West	270.4				NSA	
02-65	6084847	414959	West	142.3				NSA	
02-66	6084847	414959	West	135.6	37.4	56.5	19.1	1.49	
					98.5	110.9	12.5	2.30	
02-67	6084847	414959	West	188.1	50	69	19.0	2.40	
					161.3	162.1	0.8	6.52	

NB: >1 gpt Au, after Maxwell 1988, Somerville 1989, Elliott 1999 ,Warner 2003
No data from Holes 88-15 to 43

APPENDIX II – 2002 DRILL HOLES

2002 drill intercepts and assays

TAS PROPERTY, OMINECA

Intervals examined and recalculated by BJ Price Geological, 2010

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-061	14.5	15	0.5	3551	0.03	0.001	0.2	688
T5-081	15	15.5	0.5	3552	1.23	0.036	0.2	1403
TS-061	15.5	16.5	1	3555	0.03	0.001	0.2	163
TS-061	16.5	17.5	1	3556	0.03	0.001	0.2	328
TS-061	17.5	18	0.5	3557	0.03	0.001	0.2	661
TS-061	18	19.6	1.6	3558	0.03	0.001	*OA*	260
TS-061	19.6	20.1	0.5	3560	2.65	0.077	0.2	2993
TS-061	20.1	21.1	1	3563	4.01	0.117	*OA*	603
TS-061	21.1	22.45	1.35	3564	0.06	0.002	0.2	287
TS-061	22.45	23.45	1	3565	0.05	0.001	0.2	344
no assay	23.45	27.75	4.3					
TS-061	27.75	28.25	0.5	3567	0.03	0.001	0.2	221
TS-061	28.25	28.9	0.65	3568	0.07	0.002	0.2	215
TS-061	28.9	30	1.1	3569	3.65	0.106	1	2287
TS-061	30	30.75	0.75	3570	0.09	0.003	0.2	728
TS-061	30.75	31.75	1	3571	0.1	0.003	0.6	1994
TS-061	31.75	32.95	1.2	3572	0.04	0.001	0.2	537
TS-061	32.95	33.5	0.55	3573	0.03	0.001	*OA*	199
no assay	33.5	39.5	6					
TS-061	39.55	39.8	0.25	3574	0.03	0.001	0.2	883
TS-061	39.8	41	1.2	3575	0.17	0.005	0.2	450
TS-061	41	42	1	3576	0.03	0.001	0.2	334
TS-061	42	43	1	3577	0.16	0.005	0.2	449
TS-061	43	43.85	0.85	3578	0.14	0.004	0.2	328
TS-061	43.85	44.25	0.4	3579	0.03	0.001	*OA*	443
TS-061	44.25	44.75	0.5	3580	0.03	0.001	0.2	301
no assay	44.75	50	5.25					
TS-061	50	50.75	0.75	3581	0.03	0.001	0.4	298
TS-061	50.75	52	1.25	3582	1.84	0.054	0.8	1559
TS-061	52	53	1	3585	0.03	0.001	0.2	320
TS-061	53	54	1	3586	0.04	0.001	0.2	249
TS-061	54	55	1	3587	0.05	0.001	0.4	246
TS·061	55	56	1	3588	0.03	0.001	0.2	220
TS-061	56	57	1	3589	0.05	0.001	0.2	217
TS-061	57	58	1	3590	0.05	0.001	0.2	341
TS-061	58	59	1	3591	0.03	0.001	0.2	377
TS-061	59	59.85	0.85	3592	0.03	0.001	0.2	374
TS-061	59.65	61	1.35	3594	0.03	0.001	0.2	174
TS-061	61	62	1	3595	0.03	0.001	0.2	261
TS-061	62	63.25	1.25	3596	0.04	1	0.2	179
TS-061	63.25	63.75	0.5	3597	6.05	0.176	6	1194
TS-061	63.75	65	1.25	3598	0.12	0.003	0.2	375

TS-061	72	73	1	3599	0.03	0.001	0.2	226
TS-061	73	74	1	3600	0.18	0.005	0.2	340
TS-061	74	75	1	3601	0.03	0.001	*OA*	429
TS-061	75	76	1	3602	0.09	0.003	0.2	279
TS-061	76	77	1	3603	0.03	0.001	0.2	376
TS-061	77	78	1	3604	0.03	1	0.2	358
TS-061	78	79	1	3605	0.03	0.001	0.4	349
TS-061	79	80.5	1.5	3606	0.09	0.003	0.2	470
TS-061	80.5	81	0.5	3607	0.06	0.002	0.6	1426
TS-061	81	82	1	3608	0.03	0.001	0.2	316
no assay	82	142	60					
TS-061	142	143	1	3609	0.03	0.001	0.2	231
TS-061	143	144	1	3610	2.26	0.066	4	526
TS-061	144	145.4	1.4	3611	0.12	0.003	2	211
TS-061	145.4	146.4	1	3612	0.16	0.005	0.2	254
TS-061	146.4	146.8	0.4	3613	3.19	93	0.2	419
TS-061	146.8	148	1.2	3616	0.04	0.001	0.2	250
TS-061	148	148.65	0.65	3617	0.06	0.002	2	260
TS-061	148.65	150.35	1.7	3618	2.19	0.064	1.4	2016
TS-061	150.35	151	0.65	3619	0.04	0.001	0.2	186
TS-061	151	152	1	3821	0.04	0.001	0.4	235
			0					

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-062	31.4	32.5	1.1	3622	0.03	0.001	0.2	117
TS-062	32.5	33.5	1	3623	0.27	0.008	0.2	151
TS-062	33.5	34.75	1.25	3624	0.07	0.002	0.2	311
TS-062	34.75	36	1.25	3625	0.14	0.004	0.4	360
TS-062	36	37.2	1.2	3626	0.08	0.002	0.2	208
TS-062	37.2	39.2	2	3627	0.04	0.001	0.2	140
TS-062	39.2	40.15	0.95	3628	0.03	0.001	0.2	42
TS-062	40.15	41.5	1.35	3629	0.04	0.001	0.2	141
TS-062	41.5	43.25	1.75	3630	0.03	0.001	0.2	575
TS-062	43.25	44.15	0.9	3631	0.54	16	6.9	8677
TS-062	44.15	46	1.85	3634	0.03	0.001	0.2	329
TS-062	46	47	1	3635	0.03	0.001	0.2	277
TS-062	47	48	1	3636	0.03	0.001	0.2	429
TS-062	48	49	1	3637	0.03	0.001	0.2	403
no assays	49	55.5	6.5					
TS-062	55.5	55.85	0.35	3638	0.03	0.001	0.2	319
TS-062	55.85	56	0.15	3639	0.35	0.01	0.2	464
TS-062	56	56.5	0.5	3640	0.03	0.001	0.2	419
TS-062	67	67.5	0.5	3641	0.03	0.001	0.2	341
TS-062	67.5	68	0.5	3642	0.38	0.011	0.4	1404
TS-062	68	68.5	0.5	3643	0.35	0.01	0.2	120
no assays	68.5	99	30.5					
TS-062	99	99.35	0.35	3644	0.03	0.001	0.4	124
TS-062	99.35	99.5	0.15	3645	0.19	0.006	0.2	466

TS-062	99.5	100	0.5	3646	0.07	0.002	0.2	125
no assays	100	193	93					
TS-062	193	194	1	3647	0.66	0.019	0.2	152
TS-062	194	195	1	3648	0.03	0.001	0.2	44
TS-062	195	196	1	3649	0.09	3	0.2	162
TS-062	196	196.9	0.9	3650	0.1	0.003	0.2	414
TS-062	196.9	197.5	0.6	1951	0.03	0.001	0.2	222
no assays	197.5	213.6	16.1					
TS-062	213.6	215.5	1.9	1952	0.03	0.001	0.2	348
TS-062	215.5	217	1.5	1953	0.03	0.001	0.2	384
TS-062	217	218.35	1.35	1954	0.03	0.001	2	389
TS-062	218.35	218.65	0.3	1956	0.16	0.005	1.4	3702
TS-062	218.65	219.75	1.1	1959	0.11	0.003	0.2	399
TS-062	236	237.55	1.55	1960	0.03	0.001	0.2	158
TS-062	237.55	238.55	1	1961	0.33	0.01	0.6	338
TS-062	238.55	240.25	1.7	1962	0.03	0.001	0.4	107

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-063	9.14	10	0.86	1963	0.21	0.006	>30	2560
TS-063	10	11.28	1.28	1964	0.08	0.002	0.2	182
no assays	11.28	27.2	15.92					
TS-063	27.2	27.75	0.55	1965	0.27	0.008	2.4	686
TS-063	27.75	29.57	1.82	1966	1.46	0.043	0.8	2461
TS-063	29.57	30	0.43	1967	0.03	0.001	0.2	12
no assays	30	64	34					
TS-063	64	66	2	1968	0.03	0.001	0.2	277
TS-063	66	66.95	0.95	1969	0.03	0.001	0.2	242
TS-063	66.95	69	2.05	1970	0.03	0.001	0.2	61
TS-063	69	70.55	1.55	1971	0.03	0.001	0.4	403
TS-063	70.55	72.6	2.05	1972	0.03	0.001	0.2	145
TS-063	72.6	74	1.4	1975	0.04	0.001	0.2	213
TS-063	74	76	2	1976	0.03	0.001	0.2	183
TS-063	76	78	2	1977	0.03	0.001	0.2	100
TS-063	78	79.85	1.85	1978	0.11	0.003	0.2	129
TS-063	79.85	81.3	1.45	1980	0.04	0.001	0.2	414
TS-063	81.3	83.1	1.8	1981	0.03	0.001	0.2	109
TS-063	83.1	83.9	0.8	1982	0.76	0.022	0.4	2289
TS-063	83.9	86	2.1	1985	0.05	0.001	0.2	317
TS-063	86	88	2	1986	0.09	0.003	0.2	417
TS-063	88	90.25	2.25	1987	0.03	0.001	0.4	380
TS-063	90.25	92	1.75	1988	0.03	0.001	0.2	109
TS-063	92	94	2	1989	0.04	0.001	0.2	245
TS-063	94	95.7	1.7	1990	0.03	0.001	0.2	122
TS-063	95.7	96.9	1.2	1991	0.13	0.004	0.2	316
TS-063	96.9	98	1.1	1992	0.19	6	0.4	1307

TS-063	98	100	2	1993	0.5	0.015	0.4	1345
TS-063	100	101.3	1.3	1994	0.08	0.002	0.2	229
TS-063	101.3	103.3	2	1996	0.03	0.001	0.2	240
TS-063	103.3	105	1.7	1997	0.06	0.002	0.2	268
TS-063	105	107	2	1998	0.06	0.002	0.2	206
TS-063	107	109	2	1999	0.05	0.001	0.2	206
TS-063	109	111	2	2000	0.03	0.001	0.2	230
TS-063	111	113.25	2.25	1438	0.03	0.001	0.2	190
TS-063	113.25	115.8	2.55	1439	0.03	0.001	0.2	220
TS-063	115.8	118	2.2	1440	0.16	0.005	1.4	289
TS-063	118	121.01	3.01	1441	0.06	0.002	0.2	183

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-064	12	13	1	8751	0.03	0.001	0.2	130
TS-064	13	14	1	8752	0.33	0.01	0.4	1297
TS-064	14	15	1	8753	0.31	0.009	0.2	217
TS-064	15	16.3	1.3	8754	0.03	0.001	0.2	58
no assays	16.3	119	102.7					
TS-064	119	120	1	8755	0.03	0.001	0.2	92
TS-064	120	120.25	0.25	6756	0.47	0.014	0.2	686
TS-064	120.25	121	0.75	6757	0.03	0.001	0.4	69
no assays	121	194	73					
TS-064	194	197.21	3.21	8758	0.03	0.001	0.2	143
TS-064	197.21	200.25	3.04	8759	0.03	1	0.2	108
TS-064	200.25	203.3	3.05	8760	0.03	0.001	0.2	29
TS-064	203.3	206.35	3.05	8761	0.03	0.001	0.2	35
TS-064	206.35	209.4	3.05	6762	0.03	0.001	2	85
TS-064	209.4	212.45	3.05	6765	0.03	0.001	0.2	136
TS-064	227.69	229.51	1.82	8766	0.03	0.001	0.2	245
TS-064	229.51	230.73	1.22	6767	0.03	0.001	0.2	262
TS-064	230.73	233.76	3.03	6769	0.03	0.001	0.2	241
TS-064	233.76	236.65	2.89	8770	0.03	0.001	0.2	265
TS-064	236.65	237.25	0.6	8771	0.03	0.001	0.2	120
TS-064	237.25	239.6	2.35	8772	0.03	0.001	0.2	192
TS-064	239.6	241	1.4	8773	0.03	0.001	0.2	43
TS-064	254.8	255.4	0.6	8774	0.03	0.001	0.2	117
TS-064	255.4	258	2.6	8775	0.03	0.001	2	82
TS-064	258	259	1	8776	3	0.001	0.2	243
TS-064	259	260	1	8777	0.06	0.002	0.2	74
TS-064	260	261	1	8778	0.03	0.001	0.2	60
TS-064	261	262	1	8779	0.03	0.001	0.2	111
TS-064	262	262.8	0.8	8780	0.03	0.001	0.2	72
TS-064	262.8	264	1.2	8781	0.03	0.001	0.2	102

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-065	35.8	36.6	0.8	8782	1.17	0.034	0.2	449
no assays	36	45.5	9.5					
TS·065	45.5	47	1.5	8763	0.03	0.001	0.2	307
TS-065	47	48	1	6784	0.03	1	0.2	110
TS-065	48	49	1	8785	0.45	0.013	0.4	623
TS-065	49	50	1	6766	0.09	0.003	0.6	104
TS-065	50	51	1	6787	0.03	0.001	2	45
TS-065	51	52	1	8768	0.04	0.001	0.2	468
TS-065	52	53	1	6769	3	0.001	0.2	126
TS-065	53	54	1	6790	0.03	0.001	0.2	676
TS-065	54	55	1	6791	0.13	4	0.6	986
TS-065	55	56	1	6792	0.09	0.003	0.2	364
TS-065	56	57.2	1.2	6793	0.4	0.012	0.2	1266
TS-065	57.2	58.6	1.4	8794	0.15	0.004	0.2	125
TS-065	58.6	60	1.4	8795	0.05	0.001	2	787
TS-065	60	61	1	8796	0.37	0.011	0.4	1054
TS-065	61	62	1	8800	0.07	0.002	0.4	923
TS-065	62	63	1	8801	0.28	0	0.2	665
TS-065	63	64	1	8802	0.06	0.008	0.2	255
TS-065	64	65	1	8803	0.08	0.002	0.2	619
TS-065	65	66	1	8804	1.16	0.034	0.2	3257
TS-065	66	67	1	8805	0.63	0.018	0.2	4086
TS-065	67	68	1	8806	0.15	0.004	0.4	824
TS-065	68	69	1	8807	0.2	0.006	0.2	1368
TS-065	69	70.5	1.5	8810	0.11	0.003	0.2	1045
TS-065	70.5	72	1.5	8811	0.05	0.001	0.2	594
TS-065	72	73	1	8812	0.05	0.001	0.2	633
TS-065	73	74	1	8813	0.03	0.001	0.4	206
TS-065	74	75	1	8814	0.05	0.001	0.2	236
TS-065	75	76	1	8816	0.11	0.003	0.2	318
TS-065	76	77	1	8817	0.03	1	0.2	269
TS-065	77	78	1	8818	3.56	0.104	0.2	310
TS-065	78	79.55	1.55	8819	3	1	0.2	295
TS-065	79.55	81	1.45	8820	0.07	0.002	0.2	650
TS-065	81	82.1	1.1	8821	0.28	0.008	0.2	1176
TS-065	82.1	83.5	1.4	8822	0.31	0.009	0.2	457
TS-065	83.5	85	1.5	8823	0.52	0.015	0.2	116
TS-065	85	86	1	8824	0.38	0.011	0.2	182
TS-065	86	87.15	1.15	8825	1.01	29	2.4	4864
TS-065	87.15	88	0.85	8826	0.03	1	0.2	207
TS-065	88	89	1	8827	0.4	12	0.2	303
TS-065	89	90	1	8828	0.17	0.005	0.2	117
TS-065	90	91	1	8831	0.03	0.001	0.2	376
TS-065	91	92	1	8832	0.03	0.001	0.2	428
TS-065	92	93	1	8833	0.03	0.001	0.2	166
TS-065	93	94	1	8834	0.03	0.001	0.2	309
TS-065	94	95	1	8835	0.13	0.004	0.2	196

TS-065	95	96	1	8836	5.73	0.167	0.2	367
TS-065	96	97	1	8838	0.12	0.003	0.2	92
TS-065	97	98	1	8839	0.13	0.004	0.2	204
TS-065	98	99	1	8840	0.03	0.001	0.2	417
TS-065	99	100	1	8841	0.08	0.002	0.2	192
TS-065	100	101	1	8842	0.06	0.002	1	428
TS-065	101	102.15	1.15	8843	1.31	0.Q38	0.2	1627
TS-065	102.15	103	0.85	8846	0.04	0.001	0.2	422
TS-065	103	104	1	8847	0.03	0.001	0.2	432
no assays	104	136	32					
TS-065	136	136.5	0.5	8848	0.11	0.003	0.6	1227
			101.3					

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t/	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-066	3.96	5.18	1.22	8849	0.23	0.007	0.4	808
TS-066	5.18	8.23	3.05	8850	0.06	0.002	0.2	209
no assays	8.23	35	26.77					
TS-066	35	36.5	1.5	8852	0.04	0.001	0.2	283
TS-066	36.5	37.4	0.9	8853	0.03	0.001	0.4	303
TS-066	37.4	38	0.6	8854	1.58	0.046	0.6	1770
TS-066	36	39.5	3.5	6855	0.03	0.001	0.2	365
TS-066	39.5	40.75	1.25	8858	0.03	0.001	0.2	266
TS-066	40.75	42	1.25	8857	0.11	0.003	0.2	432
TS-066	42	43.5	1.5	6856	0.3	0.009	0.2	503
TS-066	43.5	45.75	2.25	6659	0.03	0.001	0.2	332
TS-066	45.75	47	1.25	8860	0.03	0.001	0.6	338
TS-066	47	48.5	1.5	8861	0.08	0.002	0.4	1261
TS-066	48.5	50.45	1.95	8863	0.08	0.002	0.2	216
TS-066	50.45	51.9	1.45	8864	0.05	0.001	0.2	791
TS-066	51.9	53.5	1.6	8865	0.15	0.004	0.2	457
TS-066	53.5	55	1.5	8866	17.3	0.505	2.6	2316
TS-066	55	56.5	1.5	8869	0.12	0.003	0.6	562
TS-066	56.5	58	1.5	6870	0.07	0.002	0.2	473
TS-066	58	59.5	1.5	8871	0.04	0.001	0.2	307
TS-066	59.5	61	1.5	8872	0.03	0.001	0.2	288
TS-066	61	62.5	1.5	8873	0.03	1	2	394
TS-066	62.5	64	1.5	8874	0.03	0.001	0.2	272
TS-066	64	65.5	1.5	8875	0.03	1	0.2	612
TS-066	65.5	66.75	1.25	8876	0.08	0.002	0.2	286
TS-066	66.75	67.7	0.95	8877	0.06	2	0.2	375
no assays	67.7	96	28.3					
TS-066	96	97.5	1.5	8878	0.11	0.003	0.2	493
TS-066	97.5	98.45	0.95	8879	0.08	0.002	0.2	261
TS-066	98.45	100	1.55	6660	1.04	0.03	0.6	967
TS-066	100	101.5	1.5	8881	0.16	0.005	0.2	1844
TS-066	101.5	103	1.5	8882	2.35	0.069	1	4623
TS-066	103	104	1	8683	0.61	0.018	1	4143

TS-066	104	105	1	8886	0.94	0.027	0.6	3125
TS-066	105	106	1	8887	0.24	0.007	1.8	3526
TS-066	106	107	1	8888	0.29	0.008	1	3153
TS-066	107	108	1	8889	4.09	0.119	0.6	1050
TS-066	108	109	1	8690	3.12	0.091	1.2	1725
TS-066	109	110	1	6891	0.26	0.008	0.4	1893
TS-066	110	110.9	0.9	8892	15.1	0.44	2.2	4666
TS-066	110.9	112	1.1	8893	0.63	18	0.2	571
TS-066	112	113	1	8894	0.08	2	0.2	371
no assays	113	121	8					
TS-066	121	123.25	2.25	8895	0.06	2	0.4	180
TS-066	123.25	125.8	2.55	8896	0.48	0.014	0.2	636
TS-066	125.6	126.5	0.9	8898	0.06	0.002	0.2	99

DRILLHOLE #	From m	To m		Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
TS-067	4.27	6	1.73	6899	0.09	0.003	0.6	648
TS-067	6	8.23	2.23	8900	0.26	0.008	0.4	232
no assays	8.23	38	29.77					
TS-067	38	39.6	1.6	18501	0.09	0.003	0.6	79
TS-067	39.6	41	1.4	16502	0.34	0.01	0.2	266
TS-067	41	42.9	1.9	18503	0.07	0.002	0.2	212
TS-067	42.9	44	1.1	18504	0.03	0.001	0.4	264
no assays	44	48.55	4.55					
TS-067	48.55	50	1.45	18505	0.03	0.001	0.2	172
TS-067	50	51.5	1.5	18506	2	0.006	0.2	198
TS-067	51.5	53	1.5	18507	0.73	0.021	0.2	412
TS-067	53	54.5	1.5	18508	0.04	1	0.2	207
TS-067	54.5	56	1.5	18509	0.11	0.003	0.2	290
TS-067	56	57.5	1.5	18510	9.16	0.267	1	1584
TS-067	57.5	59	1.5	18513	1.53	0.045	0.2	546
TS-067	59	60.5	1.5	18515	0.18	0.005	0.2	589
TS-067	60.5	62	1.5	18516	0.17	0.005	0.2	81
TS-067	62	63.5	1.5	18517	0.09	0.003	0.2	48
TS-067	63.5	65	1.5	18518	0.72	0.021	0.2	328
TS-067	65	66.5	1.5	18519	0.25	0.007	0.4	425
TS-067	66.5	68	1.5	18520	0.12	0.003	0.2	756
TS-067	68	69	1	18521	11.8	0.344	2.4	2754
TS-067	69	70.5	1.5	18522	0.07	0.002	0.2	83
TS-067	70.5	72	1.5	18523	0.1	0.003	0.2	364
no assays	72	91	19					
TS-067	91	92	1	18524	1.98	0.058	0.2	557
TS-067	92	93.5	1.5	18525	0.04	0.001	0.2	227
TS-067	93.5	95	1.5	18526	0.29	0.008	0.2	274
TS-067	95	96.5	1.5	18527	1.14	0.033	0.2	185
TS-067	96.5	98	1.5	18528	0.16	0.005	0.8	1822
TS-067	98	99.7	1.7	18529	1.8	0.052	8.2	10000
TS-067	99.7	100.45	0.75	18532	0.04	0.001	0.2	946

TS-067	100.45	101.5	1.05	18533	0.08	0.002	0.2	223
TS-067	101.5	102.5	1	18535	5.21	0.152	1.8	2846
TS-067	102.5	104	1.5	18536	0.11	0.003	0.4	1317
TS-067	104	105	1	18537	0.08	0.002	0.4	1613
TS-067	105	106.7	1.7	18538	0.03	0.001	0.2	388
TS-067	106.7	108	1.3	18539	0.08	0.002	0.2	127
no assays	108	160.5	52.5					
TS-067	160.5	161.3	0.8	18540	0.03	0.001	0.2	49
TS-067	161.3	162.1	0.8	18541	6.52	0.19	1.2	2358
TS-067	162.1	163	0.9	18544	0.06	0.002	0.2	121
			158.73					

Note: 0.03 means less than 0.03 (detection Limit)
Cu 10,000 means >10,000

APPENDIX III RE-ANALYSIS OF PAST DRILL HOLES
(BY NAVASOTA)

TAS PROPERTY
Retesting of old core 2002

HOLE No.	FROM m	TO m	LENGTH m	TAG No.	AU g/t	AU oz/ton	AG ppm	CU ppm
99-4	21	21.64	0.64	1421	0.04	1	0.2	103
99-4	21.64	27.1	5.46	1422	1.37	0.04	1.2	3086
99-4	27.1	277	0.6	1423	0.09	0.003	<0.2	171
99-6	32.3	331	80	1424	0.05	0.001	<0.2	501
99-6	33.1	33.8	0.7	1425	0.1	0.003	0.2	307
99-6	33.8	34.7	0.9	1426	0.04	0.001	<0.2	389
99-6	34.7	35.35	0.65	1427	0.04	0.001	0.2	458
99-6	35.35	36.27	0.92	1428	0.06	0.002	<0.2	384
88-34	21.5	21.6	0.1	1429	2.09	0.061	2.6	2099
88-36	22.3	23.2	0.9	1430	17.5	0.51	0.8	903
88-36	23.2	233	0.1	1433	0.71	0.021	<0.2	367
99-7	53.95	546	0.65	1434	0.06	0.002	<0.2	453
99-7	54.6	556	1	1435	0.18	0.005	0.6	1225
99-7	55.6	57	1.4	1436	<0.03	<0.001	0.2	251

From AR # 27152A Lorne M. Warner P.Geo. Brian G. Kay B. SC.

APPENDIX IV – PROPERTY REPORTS

The latest geological and technical reports are posted below. In addition, and in most cases, historical reports are available in paper format, these reports have been scanned and converted to digital PDF files.

2005 & Prior Geological Reports:

2003-03-04 > Assessment Report on Diamond Drilling > [Warner, Kay][ARIS 27152A].pdf (4.97 mb)
1999-11-23 > Diamond Drilling Report > Claims Tas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 > [Elliot][ARIS 26185].pdf (2.95 mb)
1999-02-12 > Mapping and Sampling Report > [Mowat][ARIS 25839].pdf (1.74 mb)
1996-12-16 > Assessment Report > Val Claims > [Beauchamp][ARIS 24873B].pdf (0.52 mb)
1996-12-16 > Assessment Report > Val Claims > [Beauchamp][ARIS 24873A].pdf (2.35 mb)
1994-02-17 > Trenching and Bulk Sampling Report > [Halleran][ARIS 23353].pdf (0.63 mb)
1992-06-08 > Grid Soil Geochemical Survey > Tez 7 Claim > [ARIS 22376].pdf (2.41 mb)
1991-12-27 > Grid Soil Geochemistry and Geology Report > Cat 1 Claim > [ARIS 22013].pdf (1.97 mb)
1991-11 > Geophysics, Trenching and Drilling Report > [ARIS 21867].pdf (3 mb)
1991-09-17 > Grid Soil Geochemical Survey Report > Tez 2 Claim > [ARIS 21637].pdf (2.65 mb)
1990-12 > Geological Examination Report > [Bailey][ARIS 20782].pdf (2.34 mb)
1990-11 > Geochemistry and Geology Report > [ARIS 20563].pdf (13.55 mb)
1990-11 > Geochemistry and Geology Report > [ARIS 20563].pdf (13.55 mb)
1990-08-27 > Assessment Report Inzana Lake - Mt Milligan Area > Claims Terri 1,2 and 3 > [ARIS 20316].pdf (0.62 mb)
1990-07 > Geochemical Report > IN-1 Claim > [ARIS 20204].pdf (1.23 mb)
1990-06 > Geochemical Report > Zana 2 to 5 Claims > [ARIS 20099].pdf (3.35 mb)
1990-04-30 > Helicopter Borne, Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey Report > [Schmidt][ARIS 19993].pdf (33.76 mb)
1990-03-16 > Grid Soil Survey and Airborne Geophysics Report > Claims SNO 1 and 2 > [Schmidt][ARIS 19918].pdf (11.4 mb)
1989-12-28 > Geochemistry and Geophysics Report > [ARIS 19663].pdf (31.62 mb)
1989-12-27 > Grid Soil Geochemistry and Airborne Geophysics Report > Cat 1 Claim > [ARIS 19496].pdf (4.89 mb)
1989-12-01 > Prospecting Report > Zana 3 Claim > [ARIS 19400].pdf (2.12 mb)
1989-12-01 > Geochemical Report > Tas 2 and 6 Claims > [Boronowski][ARIS 19981].pdf (2.25 mb)
1989-12-01 > Geochemical Report > Tas 1 and 4 Claims > [Boronowski][ARIS 19981].pdf (2.38 mb)
1989-10-12 > Geophysical Report on Induced Polarization, Magnetic, Mise-a-la-Masse Surveys > [Pezzot][ARIS 19977].pdf (8.13 mb)
1989-09-18 > Reconnaissance Geochemistry and Geology Report > [ARIS 19102].pdf (0.58 mb)
1989-08-07 > Geochemical Report > Claim HA 1 > [Boronowski][19007].pdf (6.37 mb)
1988-12-06 > Grid Soil Geochemistry Report > Tas East Property > [Schmidt][ARIS 18100].pdf (3.36 mb)
1988-09 > Assessment Report > Tas East > [ARIS 16196].pdf (0.24 mb)
1988-03 > Report of Work > Tas 1 - 11 Claims > [Maxwell, Bradish][ARIS 17234A].pdf (1.69 mb)
1988-03 > Report of Work - Maps for ARIS Report 17234A > Tas 1 - 11 Claims > [Maxwell, Bradish][ARIS 17234A].pdf (7.73 mb)
1988-02 > Report of Work > [Maxwell, Bradish][ARIS 16763A].pdf (5.07 mb)
1988-02 > Report of Work > Maps for ARIS Report 16763A > [Maxwell, Bradish][ARIS 16763C].pdf (14.32 mb)
1988-02 > Report of Work > Maps for ARIS Report 16763A > [Maxwell, Bradish][ARIS 16763B].pdf (40.28 mb)
1988-02 > Geochemical Report > Zana Claims > [ARIS 17005].pdf (1.06 mb)
1987-12-09 > Grid Maps for ARIS File 16675A > [ARIS 16675B].pdf (3.57 mb)
1987-12-09 > Grid Geochemical Survey Report of the Bio Property > [ARIS 16675A].pdf (3.25 mb)
1987-11-15 > Geochemistry Assessment Report > Tas East > [Halleran][ARIS 16814].pdf (0.58 mb)
1987-11 > Geophysical and Geochemical Report > Tas 11 Claim > [Maxwell, Bradish][ARIS 16657].pdf (1.59 mb)
1987-10 > Assessment Report on Work Done > H and H Group of Claims > [ARIS 16266].pdf (0.7 mb)
1987-10 > Assessment Report on Geochemical Survey > BBR-2 and GBI Mineral Claims > [ARIS 16568].pdf (1.2 mb)
1987-09 > Geological and Geochemical Report > HA 1 Claim > [ARIS 16272].pdf (1.03 mb)

1987-02 > Assessment Report > Tas 2 - 10 Claims > [Warner, Bradish][ARIS 15687].pdf (2.85 mb)
1985-10-01 > Soil Geochemical Survey Report > [Warner][ARIS 13979].pdf (1.05 mb)
1983-01-20 > Diamond Drilling Summary Report > Sask Claims 9 to 18 > [ARIS 11255].pdf (3.12 mb)
1982-04 > Geophysical, Ground Electromagentic and Magnetic Survey Report > Sask, Stuart and Butcher Flats Claims > [ARIS 10643].pdf (2.39 mb)
1969-05-26 > Geophysical Report > Hat 1 Claim Group > [ARIS 01933].pdf (22.98 mb)

APPENDIX V – MINFILE REPORTS

MINFILE No 093K 091 Name FREE GOLD ZONE, FREEGOLD, TAS Mining Division Omineca

BCGS Map 093K089
Status Showing NTS Map 093K16W
Latitude 54º 53' 32" N UTM 10 (NAD 83)
Longitude 124º 19' 30" W Northing 6083602
Easting 415017
Commodities Gold, Copper Deposit Types L03 : Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
Tectonic Belt Intermontane Terrane Quesnel

Capsule Geology The Free Gold zone occurs on the Tas claims, 3.5 kilometers southwest of the East Zone (093K 080), along the Germansen-Inzana forest road.

The region is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group within the Quesnellia Terrane. The group comprises the informally named Inzana Lake, Rainbow, Witch Lake and Chuchi Lake formations.

The Inzana Lake Formation is a sequence of epiclastic sediments derived from a volcanic source. It is underlain by fine grained slates and sediments of the Rainbow Formation derived (in part) from a continental source. In turn, it is overlain by augite porphyry flows and agglomerates of the Witch Lake Formation and the subaerial maroon and green flows of the Chuchi Lake Formation.

A small zone of intense quartz-carbonate alteration is exposed in a quarry. The rocks host up to 10 per cent pyrite with traces of magnetite, malachite and rare native gold. Propylitized hornblende diorite, with potassium feldspar veins and traces of malachite on the fractures, outcrop near the showing.

The diorite and the Free Gold Zone are hosted by the Inzana Lake Formation.

History
In 1984, Noranda Exploration conducted a soil survey in the area identifying weak copper anomalies in areas of known bedrock exposure and four spot gold anomalies (30-220 ppb) were located (Property File Placer Dome Pinsnet, R.H., 1985).

The original Tas claims were staked in 1984 by A.D. Halleran to cover copper mineralization and a silicified outcrop associated with aeromagnetic highs. Noranda optioned the property in 1984 after identifying visible gold in quartz-carbonate altered tuffs (the Freegold zone (093K 080)). In 1984 Noranda carried out soil sampling, ground MAG and I.P. as well as mapping.

Soil geochemical surveys conducted by Noranda outlined intense gold anomalies which corresponded with various geophysical anomalies along the ridge immediately north of the Freegold zone which became known as the Ridge zone (TAS - 093K 080) originally defined as consisting of the East, Mid, 21, 19 and West zones. The West was subsequently given a separate MINFILE number due to its greater distance of separation. See Tas (093K 080)for related Tas property details and history.

Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT *13979, *15687, 16657, 16763, 16718, 17234, 19918,
19977, 19980, 19981, 19993, 20782, 23353, 24873, 25839, 26185,
27152
EMPR BULL 99
EMPR EXPL 1985-C308; 1987-B48-49,C299
EMPR FIELDWORK *1990 pp. 89-110; 1992, pp. 475-482
EMPR MP MAP 1992-4
EMPR OF *1991-3
EMPR PF (Location map, Noranda Exploration 1987; Excerpt from Report unknown source and date)
EMPR PF Placer Dome (R.H. Pinsent (1985): Memo to I. Thomson re: TAS)
GSC MAP 630A; 907A; 1424A
GSC OF 2593, 2801, 2846
GSC P 90-1F, pp. 115-120; 91-1A, pp. 7-13
N MINER Aug. 28, 1989
VSW July 31, Aug. 4, 1989
WWW http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/TAS.html
Placer Dome File

MINFILE No 093K 080 Name TAS, EAST ZONE, RIDGE, MID, FAR EAST, TASLINCHENKO CREEK, TAS 1 Mining Division Omineca

BCGS Map 093K099
Status Prospect NTS Map 093K16W
Latitude 54º 54' 17" N UTM 10 (NAD 83)
Longitude 124º 18' 38" W Northing 6084975
Easting 415970
Commodities Gold, Copper Deposit Types L03 : Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au
Tectonic Belt Intermontane Terrane Quesnel

Capsule Geology The Tas (East Zone) showing is located on a small hill just north of the Germansen-Inzana forest road approximately 10 kilometers from its junction with the Fort St. James-Germansen logging road.

The region is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group within the Quesnellia Terrane. The group comprises the Inzana Lake Formation, the Rainbow Formation, the Witch Lake Formation and the Chuchi Lake Formation.

The Inzana Lake Formation is a sequence of epiclastic sediments derived from a volcanic source. It is underlain by fine-grained slates and sediments of the Rainbow Formation derived (in part) from a continental source. In turn, it is overlain by augite porphyry flows and agglomerates of the Witch Lake Formation and the subaerial maroon and green flows of the Chuchi Lake Formation.

Hornfelsed and bleached, siliceous argillaceous meta-tuffs of the Inzana Lake Formation are intruded by variable hornblende±biotite±plagioclase porphyry dikes. These weakly propylitized dikes often form intrusive breccias with xenoliths of sediments and hornblendite (±clinopyroxene cores). Felsic diorite intrudes this package of rocks, which, by analogy with similar rocks to the south, is probably of Lower to Middle Jurassic in age.

Mineralization in the sedimentary and intrusive rocks is confined to minor amounts (less than 2 per cent) of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. High-grade sulphides are found in steeply dipping, north trending shear zones that are 0.10 to 0.20 meters wide. On surface, these zones contain up to 70 per cent sulphides; mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and marcasite (?). An unmineralized diatreme containing milled fragments of tuffs, hornblende porphyry and monzodiorite appears to grade into a hydrothermal breccia containing quartz and fine-grained massive actinolite. In areas of sulphide mineralization these rocks have been epidotized.

The East, Mid, 19 and West Zones have been trenched and drilled. The best intersection in 1988, from the Mid zone, assayed 42.85 grams per tonne gold and 2.27 per cent copper over 3.4 meters (Vancouver Stockwatch July 30, 1989). Typical intersections have lower values over 1 to 4 meters. A chip sample from trench #2 in 1986 assayed 6.3 grams per tonne gold and 0.1 per cent copper (Assessment Report 15687).

The East zone was the site of a small bulk sampling program in 1993 that yielded close to
1100 grams of gold from milling 32.4 tonnes of massive sulphide vein material (Exploration in BC 2002.

HISTORY
In 1984, Noranda Exploration conducted a soil survey in the area identifying weak copper anomalies in areas of known bedrock exposure and four spot gold anomalies (30-220 ppb) were located (Property File Placer Dome Pinsnet, R.H., 1985).

The original Tas claims were staked in 1984 by A.D. Halleran to cover copper mineralization and a silicified outcrop associated with aeromagnetic highs. Noranda optioned the property in 1984 after identifying visible gold in quartz-carbonate altered tuffs (the Freegold zone (093K 080)). In 1984 Noranda carried out soil sampling, ground MAG and I.P. as well as mapping.

Soil geochemical surveys conducted by Noranda outlined intense gold anomalies which corresponded with various geophysical anomalies along the ridge immediately north of the Freegold zone which became known as the Ridge zone (TAS - 093K 080) originally defined as consisting of the East, Mid, 21, 19 and West zones. The West was subsequently given a separate MINFILE number due to its greater distance of separation.

In 1986, a gossanous zone on the North Ridge was sampled by Noranda for gold in soils. A 1.5 km long strong gold geochemical anomaly was discovered. Follow-up trenching located several north-south gold-bearing sulphide shear zones. In 1987 Noranda completed 1785.3 meters in 29 NQ diamond drill holes percussion drilling. They collected 6134 soils samples as well extensive program of ground I.P., magnetometer surveying, trenching and chip sampling. Late in 1987 Noranda entered into a joint venture with Goldcap Inc. who entered into an agreement with Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd. In 1988 and 1989, Goldcap Inc. and Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd. paid for additional surveys and diamond drilling. To the end of 1989, a reported (but undocumented) 4356 meters of drilling were completed in 61 holes on the TAS project area. In 1992, due to a disagreement between the operating companies, the option was allowed to lapse.

A. D. Halleran and sons blasted out 2 bulk samples from the East zone. Milling by Silbak Premier Mines resulted in a gold recovery of 93.8%. Two bulk samples of 16.54 tonnes and 15.89 tonnes yielded 51.20 grams per tonne and 19.07 grams per tonne respectively (Assessment Report 23353).

In 1996, Birch Mountain Resources Ltd. entered into an agreement to further explore the area of the Tas 1,2,4 and 6 claims and restaked the adjacent area to the south and east as the Val 1-5 claims (Assessment Report 24873). In total, 4 rock samples, 17 stream samples and 594 soil samples were collected.

Omni Resources Inc. optioned the property in 1999 and completed 691.9 meters in 7 NQ diamond drill holes in the West and Far East zones. Omni reported that they discovered a previously unknown but significant mineralized zone on the West zone where gold grades were encountered in semi massive to massive pyrrhotite plus/minus pyrite +/- chalcopyrite veins. The best mineralized zone intersected in the 1999 drill program was from 23.29 meters to 30.78 meters in Hole TAS 99-5. The last 4.36 meters of this zone assayed 8.47 grams per tonne gold; in addition significant values of approximately 2.47 grams (0.077 ounces) per tonne gold were assayed over the first 2.03 meters starting at 23.29 meters down hole (Assessment Report 26185). The Far East is a few hundred meters east of the East zone.

In 2002, a 7 hole, 1270.1 meters diamond drill program was conducted by Navasota Resources Ltd on the West zone (new MINFILE). Navasota intersected massive to semi massive sulphide mineralization with prospective gold assays. Navasota considered the Tas West Zone a high potential target for bulk tonnage, open-pittable gold resources. Assay results include a drill intercept of 2.15 grams per tonne gold over 12.5 meters (Assessment Report 27152).

Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT *13979, *15687, 16657, 16763, 16718, 17234, 19918,

19980, 19977, 19980, 19981, 19993, 20782, 23353, 24873, 25839,
26185, 27152
EMPR BULL 99
EMPR EXPL 1985-C308; 1987-B48-49,C299; 1992-69-106; 2002-13-28
EMPR FIELDWORK 1990, pp. 89-110; 1992, pp. 475-482
EMPR MP MAP 1992-4
EMPR OF *1991-3
EMPR PF (Location Map, Noranda Expl., 1987; Excerpt from Report,
unknown source and date)
EMPR PF Cyprus Anvil (Richards, J.B. (1991-03-01): Summary Report on the Kalder Lake Prospect)
EMPR PF Placer Dome (Pinsent, R.H. (1985-07-05): Memo to I. Thomson re: TAS)
GSC MAP 630A; 907A; 1424A
GSC OF 2593, 2801, 2846
GSC P 90-1F, pp. 115-120; 91-1A, pp. 7-13
GCNL #15, 1990
N MINER Aug. 28, 1989
PR REL Navasota Resources Ltd., Oct.21, 2002; Jan.21, 2003
V STOCKWATCH July 31; Aug.4, 1989
WWW http://www.infomine.com/index/properties/TAS.html
Placer Dome File

APPENDIX VI 2010 ASSAY DATA

VA10082251 - Finalized
CLIENT : "NKT - Price B.J. Geological Consultants Ltd."
# of SAMPLES : 3
DATE RECEIVED : 2010-06-22 DATE FINALIZED : 2010-07-05
PROJECT : "TAS"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : " "

	ME-GRA21	ME-GRA21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	**Au**	**Ag**	**Ag**	**Al**	**As**	**B**	**Ba**	**Be**	**Bi**	**Ca**	**Cd**
DESCRIPTION	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**
WPT 50	17.45	6	1.5	0.31	48	<10	110	<0.5	<2	1.18	<0.5
WPT 51	<0.05	<5	0.2	0.9	<2	<10	110	0.6	<2	0.9	<0.5

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	**Co**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Ga**	**Hg**	**K**	**La**	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**
DESCRIPTION	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**
WPT 50	5	13	35	1.86	<10	<1	0.11	<10	0.29	444	<1
WPT 51	4	4	539	2.13	<10	<1	0.19	20	0.43	395	<1

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	**Na**	**Ni**	**P**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sb**	**Sc**	**Sr**	**Th**	**Ti**	**Tl**
DESCRIPTION	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**
WPT 50	0.07	2	550	22	0.31	3	3	204	<20	<0.01	<10
WPT 51	0.09	<1	530	4	0.04	<2	1	170	<20	0.15	<10

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
SAMPLE	**U**	**V**	**W**	**Zn**
DESCRIPTION	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**
WPT 50	<10	20	<10	30
WPT 51	<10	91	<10	27

WPT 50 is a collection of float pieces from the Discovery zone
WPT 51 is a Cu-stained float boulder nearby

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To: PRICE, B.J. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
SUITE 1028 - 470 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1V5

Page: 1
Finalized Date: 5-JUL-2010
Account: NKT

CERTIFICATE VA10082251

Project: TAS
P.O. No.:
This report is for 3 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 22-JUN-2010.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
BARRY PRICE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rod w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE
Ag-GRA21	Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-GRA21	Au Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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INVOICE NUMBER 2094124

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**VA10082251**
Sample Type:	**Rock**
Account:	**NKT**
Date:	**5-JUL-2010**
Project:	TAS
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	Due on Receipt C1
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	30.00	30.00
3	PREP-31	Crush, Split, Pulverize Rush Charges X 2.0	13.50	40.50
13.56	PREP-31	Weight Charge (kg) - Crush, Split, Pulverize Rush Charges	1.30	17.63
3	ME-GRA21	Au Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish Rush Charges X 2.0	49.40	148.20
3	ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES Rush Charges X 2.0	13.50	40.50
3	GEO-AR01	Aqua regia digestion Rush Charges X 2.0	6.70	20.10
1	Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia Rush Charges X 2.0	4.50	4.50
1	ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia Rush Charges X 2.0	4.50	4.50
1	ASY-AR01	Assay Aqua Regia Digestion Rush Charges X 2.0	11.20	11.20
1	Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia Rush Charges X 2.0	4.50	4.50
1	Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia Rush Charges X 2.0	4.50	4.50
1	Ag-GRA21	Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish Rush Charges X 2.0	40.40	40.40

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	366.53
R100938885 HST BC	$	43.98
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	$	**410.51**

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NOTE: ON THESE SAMPLE SHEETS, SAMPLES WPT 50 AND 51 ARE FROM THE TAS PROPERTY. SAMPLE EA2010-1 IS FROM THE EAGLE PROPERTY, REPORTED SEPARATELY.

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Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 5-JUL-2010
Account: NKT

Project: TAS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10082251

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-GRA21	ME-GRA21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.05	5	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1
WPT 50		5.16	17.45	6	1.5	0.31	48	<10	110	<0.5	<2	1.18	<0.5	5	13	35
WPT 51		1.96	<0.05	<5	0.2	0.90	<2	<10	110	0.6	<2	0.90	<0.5	4	4	539
EA-2010-1		6.44	7.35	1445	>100	1.03	>10000	<10	30	<0.5	<2	2.18	321	25	17	2550

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Page: 2 - B
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
Finalized Date: 5-JUL-2010
Account: NKT

Project: TAS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10082251

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
WPT 50		1.86	<10	<1	0.11	<10	0.29	444	<1	0.07	2	550	22	0.31	3	3
WPT 51		2.13	<10	<1	0.19	20	0.43	395	<1	0.09	<1	530	4	0.04	<2	1
EA-2010-1		10.30	<10	2	0.34	<10	1.03	2800	<1	0.02	27	770	>10000	>10.0	2410	11

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Page: 2 - C
Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)
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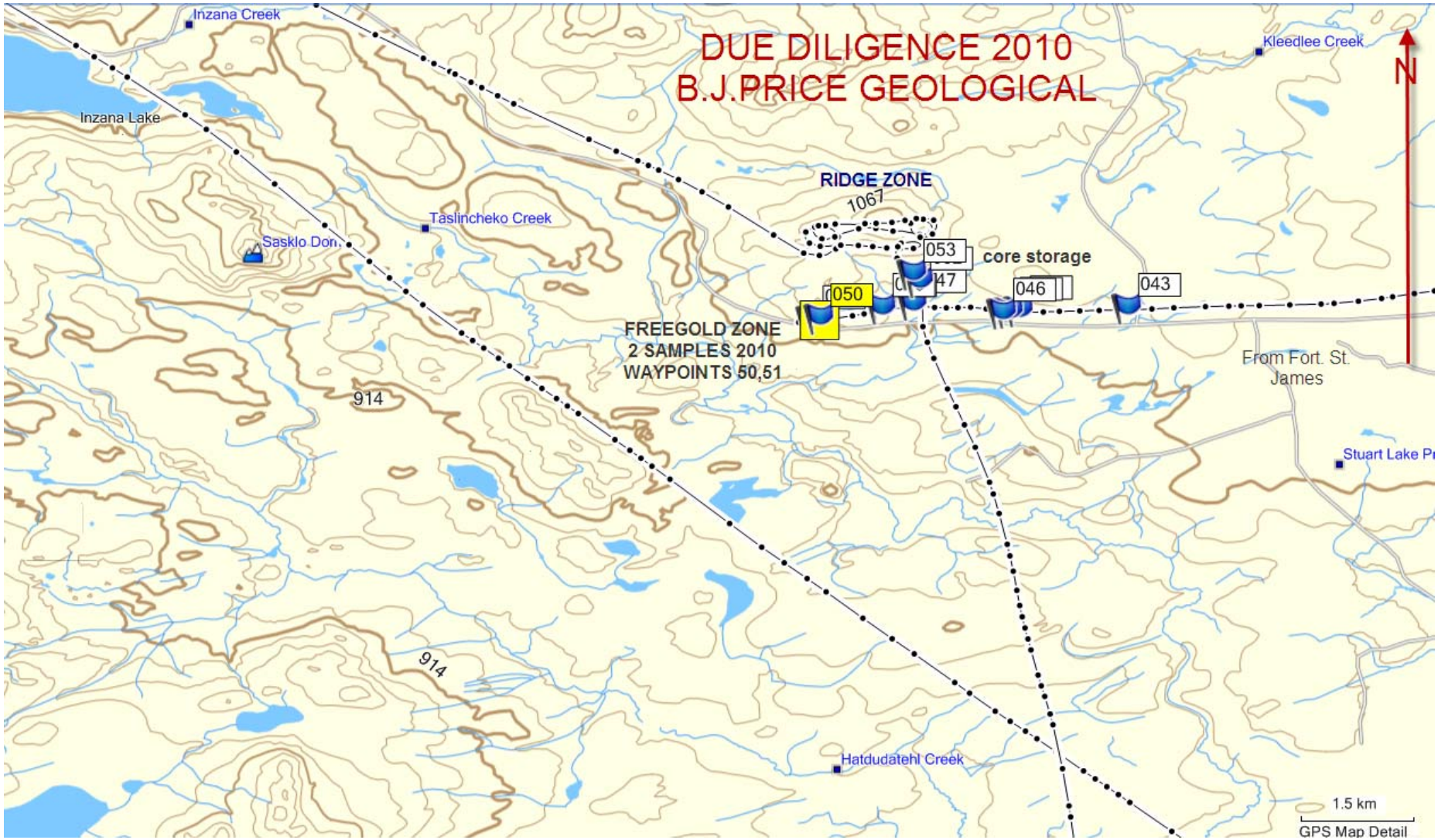
Project: TAS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA10082251

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Ag-OG46	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	Ag-GRA21
	Analyte	Sr	Th	Tl	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Pb	Zn	Ag
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm
	LOR	1	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	1	0.001	0.001	5
WPT 50		204	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	20	<10	30				
WPT 51		170	<20	0.15	<10	<10	91	<10	27				
EA-2010-1		55	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	62	40	>10000	>1500	2.31	2.35	1545

APPENDIX VII DUE DILIGENCE MAP AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS



APPENDIX VIII.
HISTORICAL SAMPLING GEOCHEMICAL AND ANALYTICAL METHODS
NORANDA GEOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES 1985-88

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver. (March, 1984).

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

Sediments and soils are dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with a 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples) are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighted out at 0.2 g or less depending on the matrix of the rock, and twice as much acid is used for decomposition that that is used for silt or soil.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn (all the group A elements of the fee schedule) can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA). A Varian-Techtron Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

ELEMENTS REQUIRING SPECIFIC DECOMPOSITION METHOD

Antimony - Sb: 0.2 g sample is attached with 3.3 ml of 6% tartaric aid, 1.5 ml conc. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid, then heated in a water bath for 3 hours at 95°C. Sb is determined directly from the acid solution with an AA-475, equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.4 g sample is digested with 1.5 ml of 70% perchloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL measures the arsenic concentration of the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample is decomposed with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 g - 0.3 g is digested with 2.0 ml of perchloric 70% and 1.0 ml of conc. nitric acid. Bismuth is determined directly from the digest into the flame of the AA instrument c/w EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample sample (Pan-concentrates see below) is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with Methyl iso-Butyl ketone (MIBK) from tje aqueous solution. Gold is determined from the MIBK solution with flame AA.

Magnesium - Mg: 0.05 - 0.10 g sample is digested with 4 ml perchloric/nitric acid (3:1). An aliquot is taken to reduce the concentration to within the range of atomic absorption. The AA-475 with a nitrous oxide flame determines Mg from the aqueous solution.

Tungsten - W: 1.0 g sample sintered with a carbonate flux and thereafter leached with water. The leachate is treated with potassium thiocyanate. The yellow tungsten thiocyanate is extracted into tri-n-butyl phosphate. This permits colourimetric comparison with standards to measure tungsten concentration.

Uranium - U: An aliquot, taken from a perchloric-nitric (3:1) decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is diluted with water and a phosphate buffer. This solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	Zn - 1	Au - 0.01 (10 ppb)
Cd - 0.2	Mo - 1	Sb - 1	W - 2
Co - 1	Ni - 1	As - 1	U - 0.1
Cu - 1	Pb - 1	Ba - 10	
Fe - 100	V - 10	Bi - 1	

R. SOMERVILLE GEOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES 1989

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The soil sampling survey was conducted by R. Somerville Geological & Mining Engineering Limited. Hewitt Company & Associates established the grid. Mr. T. Lloyd collected the samples, and noted the following data from each sample location: location, soil composition, colour of soil, depth of sample.

A grid was established over the northeastern portion of TAS 1 and the southeastern portion of TAS 4 claims. Control was established from the diamond drill hole 89-61 located at 10000N-10000E (Maps 1-4). The baseline (10000N) was tied into this diamond drill hole location. The baseline was established by compass and topofill survey. Crosslines were established at 50 metre spacing along the baseline. The baseline and crosslines were cut, chained, and picketed. Two tielines were established at 10400N and 9800N.

Soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along the crosslines, tielines and baseline. The stations were flagged with orange ribbon and station locations were noted on aluminum tags. Samples were collected using Eijkelkamp soil auger (7 cm. diametre).

A total of 460 B-horizon and 13 A-horizon, soil samples were collected. The most common soil type is a tan colored till which is sandy clay in composition. Samples were collected from a depth between 10 cm. and 120 cm. from surface. Approximately 13 of the collected samples were from swampy ground. These samples were rich in organics.

The soils were analyzed by Min En Laboratories of North Vancouver for Gold and Copper. The soils were dried at approximately 80 degrees celsius and sieved with an 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 fraction (0.18 mm.) is used for geochemical analysis.

Copper analysis - (1.0 ppm.)

Decomposition of a 0.200 g. sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature.

The concentrations of Cu can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with conventional atomic absorption spectrometric procedure. A Varian-Techtron, Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

Gold Analysis - (5.0 ppb.)

5.0 g. sample is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrolchloric acid). Gold is extracted with MIBX from the aqueous solution. AA is used to determine gold.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA

A total of 473 soil samples were collected and analyzed for copper and gold.

The results were plotted on MAPS 1 to 4 found in the pocket of the report. MAPS 1 and 3 contain the sample location and gold and copper values, respectively. MAPS 2 and 4 represent the gold and copper values as linear symbol plots. All maps indicate the grid lines and co-ordinates of the lines.

The data was extracted and presented in the TABLE - Tas Project Database -Detailed Geochemical Report in ascending order for sample numbers.

The data was analyzed using a histogram and line graph (Appendices).

Gold The lowest value is 5.0 ppb. and the highest value is 140.0 ppb. The mean is 6.7 ppb. and the standard deviation is 8.0 ppb. One gold value (140.0 ppb) was considerably greater than the remainder of the population, and therefore was temporarily removed from the population in order to calculate a reasonable threshold value. Any value greater than 12.0 ppb. is considered anomalous.

Copper The lowest value is 10.0 ppm. and the highest value is 3135.0 ppm. The mean is 106.5 ppm. and the standard deviation is 232.8 ppm. Five copper values greater than 1073 ppm were temporarily removed from the population in order to calculate a reasonable threshold value. Any value greater than 215.0 ppm. is considered anomalous.

Previous geochemical surveys by Noranda on other portions of the TAS property have calculated threshold values of 10 ppb gold and 100 ppm copper.

SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCH COUNCIL GEOCHEM TECHNIQUES 1996

Soil Method

1. Soils were dried at 100° C overnight.
2. Dried soils were screened at ±180 microns.
3. A 1.00 gram subsample of the fines was digested in HNO3/HCl at 100°C for one hour.
4. The resulting solution was analyzed by axial ICP using a Perkin Elmer Optima 3000 DV. (See item 7 under ICP analysis in our fee schedule).
5. A 10.00 gram subsample of the fines was fire assayed using standard fire assaying procedures with an atomic absorption finish.

Rock Method

1. Rocks were dried at 100°C overnight.
2. Rocks were initially crushed to approximately -1mm in a jaw crusher.
3. A 100 gram subsample of the crushed rock was obtained by splitting the sample using a ¼" riffler.
4. The 100 gram subsample was ground to approximately -200 mesh in a chrome steel grinding mill.
5. A 1.00 gram subsample of the rock pulp was digested in HNO3/HCl at 100°C for one hour.
6. The resulting solution was analyzed by axial ICP using a Perkin Elmer Optima 3000 DV. (See item 7 under ICP analysis in our fee schedule).
7. A 10.00 gram subsample of the fines was fire assayed using standard fire assaying procedures with an atomic absorption finish.

2002 CORE LOGGING AND ASSAY PROCEDURES

(Warner, L.M., and Kay, B.G., 2003)

Drillsite and Core handling

Collar locations were surveyed prior to drilling by use of hip chain and Silva compass from the nearest grid station. The inclinometer on the Silva compass was used in determining the inclination of the drill head. Acid tests using test tubes with 5% HF solution were performed at the base of all completed holes and occasionally in the middle if the hole was over 250 meters. All holes were properly surveyed and logged, as reported in AR # 27152A.

All core was delivered to the core logging shack where it was first washed then dried. Footage blocks recorded the depth of the hole in feet due to the drillers' use of standard rods. The distance in meters was added to all blocks and the core was then measured at one meter intervals. Core recovery of less than 95% and poor RQD was noted in the logs or sample descriptions. A graphic log recording rock type, structure, fractures, alteration, quartz veins and mineralization was created; with descriptive notes of intervals also completed (located in Appendix A). All sample intervals containing notes on location, rock type, mineralization and alteration are contained at the end of each drill hole log.

Sampling Procedures

Selective sampling was performed on all holes based on the geologist's estimation of the interval's mineral potential, with bracket samples at both ends of the mineralized interval. Samples were marked using a red lumber crayon with arrows, orientation lines and sample numbers for each sample. Sample lengths were determined by changes in the rock type, alteration or mineralization. When lithology remained consistent, the sample length would typically be 1.0 or 2.0 meters. The core was sampled by a manual core splitter where half of the core is returned to the box. The other half was bagged with a sample tag, and placed in 5-gallon plastic pails for transportation to Ecotech Laboratories in Kamloops.

At the completion of each sample the splitting apparatus and trays were cleaned to prevent contamination.

Assay Quality Control

Each set of 20 samples contained:

- one duplicate of a suspected high-grade sample,
- one blank consisting of the coarse reject fraction of a sample previously assayed at <5ppb Au, and
- one commercially-prepared standard of known chemistry.

ECO-TECH LABORATORY PROCEDURES 2002
Navasota Resources

Eco Tech LABORATORY LTD.

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email: ecotech@direct.ca

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

GEOCHEMICAL AU/PT/PD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.