

**Summary Report
of the
Tas Gold Property.
Minfile # 93K080/091**



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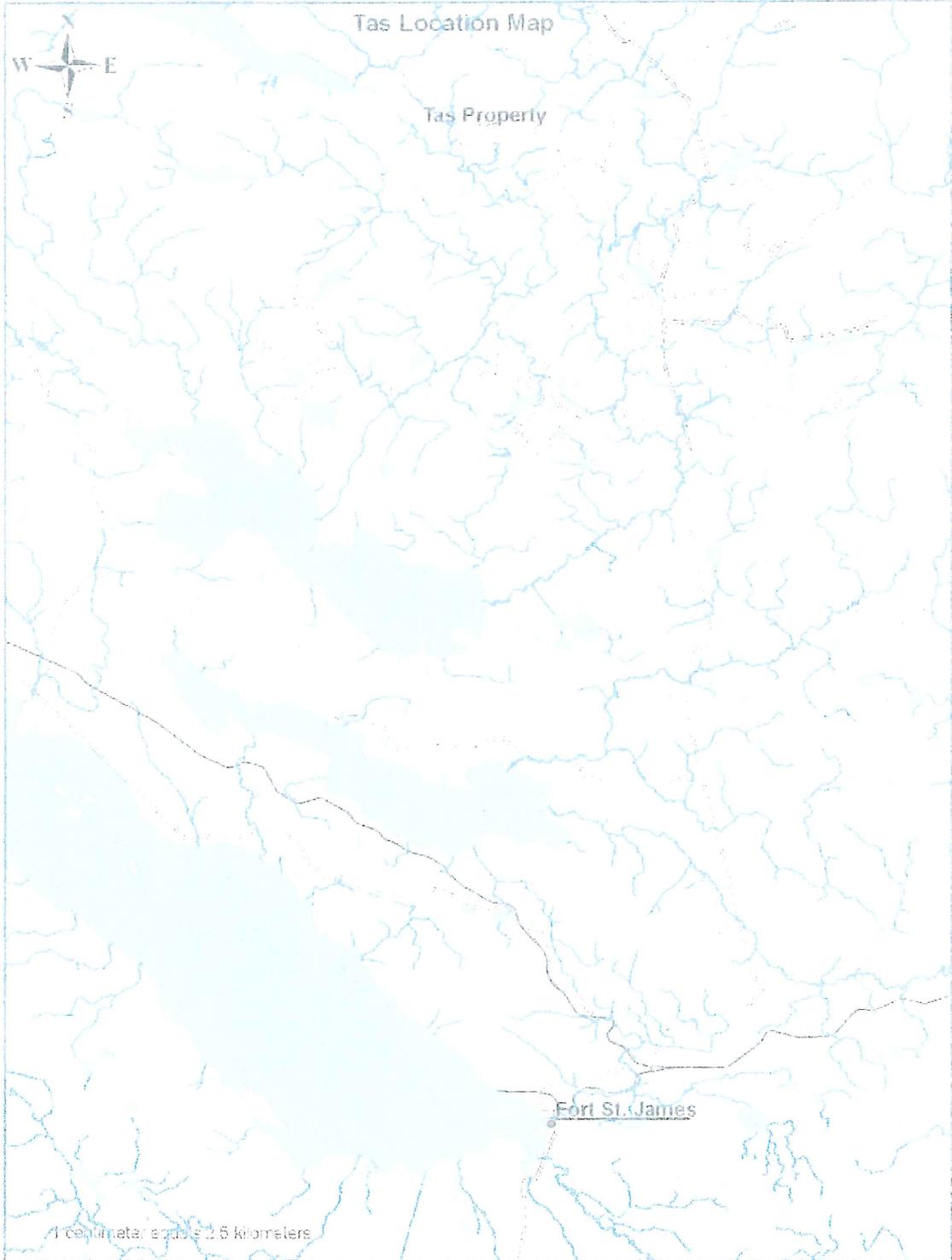
Tas (Minfile 093K 080/ 091)

Introduction:

The Tas Gold Property (1897 hectares) is located in the highly prospective Quesnel Trough approximately 25 kilometers southwest of Mt. Milligan. The Tas hosts high grade gold veins within shear zones associated with disseminated and fracture filled copper-gold mineralization (porphyry). To date, seven zones of high grade gold vein mineralization have been trenched and drilled: the East, Mid, 19, 21, West, Freegold and 61 zones. Additional high grade gold veins and bulk-tonnage Au-Cu mineralization have been intercepted by diamond drilling adjacent to the trenched zones. Geophysical surveys and soil geochemical surveys indicate additional and more extensive mineralization. All known zones remain open laterally and vertically. The Tas has excellent potential for additional discoveries of economic bulk-tonnage Au mineralization, high grade Au veins, and deep gold mineralization.



Looking southwest over the outwash plain from the West Zone.



Location:

The Tas Gold Property is located 50 kilometers north of Fort St. James in north-central British Columbia. The property is accessible by good gravel logging roads (Inzana Lake FSR) from Fort St. James or Mackenzie. The property covers 1897 hectares and includes five mineral claims (531596, 531598, 531600, 531603, and 531606). The Mt Milligan copper-gold deposit is 25 kilometers northeast.

History and Results:

The Tas claims were staked by A.D. Halleran in 1984 to cover copper mineralization within Diorite exposed in a new road discovered while prospecting the flanks of a Mag high. In 1984 the property was optioned to Noranda Inc. Below is a brief summary of work and results, zones are shown on Figure #2.

1. 1984-85: Noranda carried out soil sampling, ground MAG, IP, and geological mapping. The Freegold zone (visible gold in silica/carbonate flooding) was discovered.
2. 1986: Geochemical sampling, extended over the gossanous zones on the ridge in the center of the claims, discovered a strong 1.8 km long e-w gold soil anomaly (Ridge Zone). Follow up trenching within the Ridge Zone located several north-south gold bearing sulphide shear zones (East, Mid and West zones).
3. 1987-88: Geophysics (IP and Mag), chip sampling, diamond drilling and percussion drilling were carried out mostly over the East, Mid and West zones of the Ridge zone. Additional targets were identified. It was concluded that the deep overburden on the property masked and muted geochemical and geophysical results.
4. 1988-1989: Noranda sub-optioned the property to Goldcap Inc. Goldcap sub-optioned the property to Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd. Additional surveys and diamond drilling discovered the 19 and 21 zones (also within the Ridge zone), and confirmed strike and depth extensions for the previously discovered zones. Black Swan completed preliminary ore calculations on the East and West zones. Drill inferred tonnage (1988) is 54,000 tonnes @ 0.2 opt in the East zone and 32,700 tonnes of 0.2 opt in the West zone, additional drilling and trenching resulted

(6.86 grams/tonnes)

in increased tonnage (not reported). Geophysics, trenching and drilling discover copper-gold mineralization, subsequently called the 61 zone. The 61 zone lies between the Freegold zone and West Zone. Geophysical anomalies indicates these zones are contiguous along strike (Strike length ~ 1.3 km)

5. 1989-1992: Disagreements between Noranda, Gold Cap Inc., and Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd. results no work on the property. The options are allowed to lapse.
6. 1993: A.D. Halleran blasted two bulk samples (32.5 tonnes) from the East zone (averaged 35.46 g/tonne). Milling by Silbak Premier Mines resulted in 93.8% gold recovery (1150 g of gold) with no penalties.



Trench #1 in the East Zone.

7. 1999: Omni Resources optioned the property and drilled approximately 700 meters of diamond drilling. Drilling by Omni discovered a new bulk tonnage Au zone, just northeast of the West zone. This zone, semi-massive to massive sulphides, is theorized to run east-west parallel to the 1.1 kilometer east-west gossanous ridge (nearly flat lying).
8. 2002: Navasota drilled 1270.11 meters in 7 diamond drill holes. Navasota extended the West zone and discovered a new zone of disseminated to massive

sulphides with true widths in excess of 50 meters and tested for 200 meters along section. Massive sulphides were encountered in all drill holes. Visible gold was noted in two areas of silica flooding (similar to the free-gold zone). Navasota stated "The presence of low-grade (0.3 to 1.0 g/tonne) gold over large intercepts (56m) highlights the potential for bulk tonnage open pittable mineralization in the West zone". Navasota re-assayed sections of older drill core not assayed and found previously unreported gold intercepts (ex. 1m of 0.5 opt) and noticed visible gold in silica flooding within the older core.

Work To Date:

Diamond Drilling:	80 holes	6509 meters
Percussion Drilling	11 holes	390 meters
Cat Trenching	28	
Soil sampling	5127	
Rock sampling	135*	
VLF-EM surveys	44	line km
Magnetometer surveys	143	line km
Mise-ala-masse Surveys	7.8	line km
IP surveys	47.3	line km
Bulk sampling	2	32.428 tonnes

* Not including core sampling

Geological Setting

The property is located within the Takla Group rocks within the Quesnel Trough. The Quesnel trough hosts numerous copper/gold porphyry deposits including Similco in the south, Red Chris in the north and Mt Milligan just to the northeast.

The Takla Group rocks that underlay the Tas Gold Property are a sequence of tuffs, flows, and siltstones variably hornfelsed and brecciated. This sequence is intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes and diorite. Various workers have theorized a deeper alkalic intrusion is responsible for the mineralization and is the source for the feldspar porphyry dykes. A monzonite "boulder field" was discovered just to the east of the Ridge Zone.

Mineralization:

The Takla Group has been fractured and invaded by a swarm of felsic dykes and sills. The fracturing allowed thermal fluids to penetrate the volcano-sedimentary units, which were hornfelsed and metasomatized. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, accompanied by

gold, were introduced into the brecciated shear zones replacing wall-rock and were deposited in open fractures (Boronowski and Somerville 1989).

It is thought that the density of fractures and grade will be highest proximal to the intrusion and will decrease distally from the intrusion. The Ridge Zone is thought to be distal to the intrusion.

Petrographic work has shown no chemical differences between the various zones suggesting they are all linked.

Although previous workers have subdivided the exposed mineralized areas into different zones, it is believed that the mineralization is continuous between the zones. Much of the property is blanketed with deep overburden, almost all exposed rocks are mineralized, and it is believed that the mineralization extends beneath the overburden. The "zones" are shown in figure 2 and discussed below.

Freegold Zone: Free visible gold is hosted in a 10 m wide, quartz-carbonate flooded shear zone with assays up to **54.79g/tonne**.

61 Zone: The mineralization is heavily disseminated to massive sulphides. The mineralization, which has been exposed for approximately **50m in trenches** and road cuts, **occurs on the flanks of an untested strong chargeability anomaly which was interpreted to reflect high sulphide mineralization**. A grab sample of the material returned **0.60% copper and 260 ppb gold**. Drilling only tested the flanks of the anomalies.

The Ridge Zone: Within the property, outcrops are mostly restricted to an east-west running ridge that rises out of a broad outwash and till plane. The Ridge Zone occurs on this ridge and is a 600 m x 1800m area of anomalous gold soil values, the soil anomaly correlates with thin overburden and exposed outcrops, it was concluded that the thick overburden mutes the geochemical and geophysical response. Drilling and trenching within the ridge zone has uncovered seven zones of shear hosted massive sulphides (the East, Mid, 19, 21, West, Omni and Navasota zones) and bulk tonnage low grade Au mineralization.

The massive sulphide lenses are surrounded by 2-10 meters of disseminated and stringer mineralization (consistently >4gpt – see East zone samples). Geophysical signatures indicate that there are additional massive sulphide shears. It is likely that much of the

Ridge Zone is underlain by fracture controlled copper – gold mineralization which extends off the ridge (ex. 61 zone- discovered due to relatively thin overburden) under the outwash plane. All zones are open laterally and vertically.

- **East zone:** The East zone consists of gold bearing sulphide mineralization, which occurs as anastomosing massive (up to 0.6m wide) sulphides and associated stringer ore in a shear trending 350°. Trenching has defined a weighted average of **9.70 g/tonne** across 3.02 m along 63.0 m, drilling extends the zone for 95 meters along strike. (Ground magnetometer surveys indicate the zone is at least 200 m long). Shallow drill holes extend the zone to depth (50 m). Samples (200kg) of the stringer mineralization returned values of **30.65 g/tonne** for sulphide healed fractured siltstone, **77.69 g/tonne** for small (0.25m) cross-cutting veins, and **5.69 g/tonne** for quartz veinlets. In trenches the “stringer ore” is up to 7m wide and contains massive sulphide veins. The “stringer ore” is hosted within chloritic rocks that assayed 4.69 g/tonne Au with 1-2% disseminated pyrite. The width of this mineralization is unknown. Within the East zone, two massive sulphide veins (0.6m wide) are exposed in trench #1, 16.54 and 15.89 tonne samples were collected from these two veins and sent to Silbak premier mine. The samples assayed **51.20 g/tonne** and **19.07 g/tonne** Au respectively and returned 1150 grams of gold.
- **Mid Zone:** The Mid zone is believed to be trending northeast. The mineralization consists of sulphide filled shears in Hornblende-augite porphyry trending 030°. Geophysical signatures indicate the zone is at least 100 meters long. Drill intercepts extend the zone 60 m down dip. Drill intercepts have returned values of 2.4 m of **60.33 g/tonne** Au and 0.64% Cu. Chip sampling has returned values of **51.67 g/tonne** and 0.27% Cu. **Diamond drilling intersected additional high-grade stringer zones and veins on either side of the Mid Zone.**
- **21 Zone:** The 21 zone is typified by 5 to 20% disseminated to massive pyrite in a sheared siltstone. Geophysical evidence suggests a strike length of at least 200m. **Adjacent geophysical conductors have not been tested.** Drill intersections range up to **26.6 g/tonne** over 1.5 m copper assays of 0.32%.

- **19 Zone:** Chip samples returned 53.00 g/tonne Au over 0.5m. Drill intercepts of semi-massive sulphides returned values of 5.1 m of 3.34 g/tonne Au and 0.11% copper, and 36.40 g/tonne Au over 1.6m. This continuous and well mineralized structure has been traced by diamond drilling and trenching for a strike length of 90 meters and down dip for 48 meters, ground magnetometer and strong chargeability suggest the zone is at least 200 m long and indicate parallel structures.
- **West Zone:** Sulphide mineralization in 350° trending shears can be traced in surface for 114m. Surface chip samples have returned 1.5m of 37.86 g/tonne Au. The mineralization is in siltstone and occurs as bands of massive to stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Geophysical anomalies indicate the zone is at least 200 m long. Omni and Navasota discovered “new” zones adjacent to the West zone (it is likely that all “zones” have adjacent “new” zones).
- **Omni zone:** This zone was discovered in 1999, four drill holes intersected the east-west trending mineralization which lies parallel to the 1.1 km long gossanous “Ridge Zone”. The mineralization is described as semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite with a total intercept of 7.46 meters (with 4.36 m assayed at 8.47 g/tonne).
- **Navasota zone:** Disseminated to massive sulphides discovered in drill holes with true widths in excess of 50 meters (holes were terminated prior to footwall) tested over 200 m on section and associated with a strong gold-in-soil anomaly that trends northeast for more than 500 meters before entering an area of thick overburden. Within the drill intersects there are stacked massive sulphide veins (12 m section of massive sulphides in TS-066) separated by disseminated to fractured sulphide mineralization (56.65m – open- 0.37 g/tonne). Visible gold was noted in areas of silica flooding (0.5 opt), free gold was noted in polished sections of sulphide ore. This zone can be considered a major expansion of the West Zone.

There are additional areas on the property with mineralized and anomalous rock samples, soil geochemical anomalies and geophysical anomalies that have yet been explored.

Both Omni and Navasota have shown that the defined zones are all likely linked and probably continuous at depth and are associated with mineralization along the periphery of an intrusion. Mineralization intersected in diamond drill holes adjacent to the defined zones confirms continuous nature of the mineralization.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing:

Two bulk samples mined from the East zone were trucked to Westmin's Silbak Premier Mines north of Stewart. The Mill determined the samples to be 16.54 tonnes of 51.20 gpt Au (from sulphide mineralization) and 15.888 tones of 19.07 gpt Au (from magnetite mineralization). Gold recovery was 93.8% using cyanide leach. The ore contained no deleterious elements and no penalties were assessed.

Conclusion:

- Previous work on the Tas Gold property has discovered economic high grade gold and bulk tonnage gold-copper mineralization.
- The defined zones are likely portions of a large continuous mineralized feature that occurs along the periphery of an intrusion, either the exposed diorite stock or buried monzonite stock. This alteration halo is estimated to be at least 4 km by 3km (Omni Resources); the "Ridge Zone" is in the heart of this halo. Diamond drilling designed to test down dip extensions of the zones invariably intersected additional zones adjacent to the target zone.
- The mineralization found at the Freegold zone, 61 zone and West (including Omni and Navasota zones) are similar and are connected by geophysical signatures (strike length ~1.3km). There is an excellent probability that the mineralization is continuous from the Ridge Zone south to the Freegold zone (just within the intrusion), the mineralization continues north from the ridge zone into areas of deep overburden.
- Conventional soil geochemistry is not effective in areas of deep overburden. On the Tas property the soil anomalies outline areas of thinner overburden (and/or exposed rocks). The known mineralization extends under the overburden. The deep overburden also mutes ground geophysical surveys.

- All mineralized zones are open vertically and laterally; there are numerous untested geophysical and geochemical anomalies.
- The Tas Gold Property has an excellent potential for the discovery of additional economic bulk-tonnage Au mineralization, high-grade Au veins and deep gold mineralization.

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