TECHNICAL REPORT

BONAPARTE GOLD PROPERTY
KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS MINING DISTRICT

NTS MAP NO. 092P/01W

51 DEGREES 00 MINUTES NORTH LATITUDE
120 DEGREES 27 MINUTES WEST LONGITUDE

for

Owner: Brad Jefferson.
947 Frederick Road,
North Vancouver, BC
Canada V7K 1H7

Operator: Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation.
5623 145A Street,
Surrey, BC
Canada V3X 8E3

BY

Shaun M. Dykes , M.Sc.(Eng), P. Geo .
514 East Columbia St.
New Westminster B.C.
V3L 3X7

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FINAL

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SUMMARY

The 2216 hectare (5,507-acre) Bonaparte Gold Property is located at 51^0 02' North, 120^0 27' West in close proximity to Kamloops, B.C. (less than 1 hours drive) Access to the property is by well maintained paved and gravel roads. Work on the property commenced in 1985 with the discovery of high-grade gold in quartz float. The previous work has outlined the presence of a series of well-developed, en-echelon, shear/fracture zones that contain auriferous quartz veins within a Triassic/Jurassic quartz diorite that intrudes late Paleozoic volcanics and metasediments. These zones average 2 to 3 meters thick and contain quartz veins that range from 10cm to 3 meters in thickness. They appear to be located 12 to 15 meters apart within a larger regional structure. Work to date has outlined at least ten veins (nine of which have been named) in an area 300m wide and 350m in length, some of the veins have been outlined to a depth of 40 meters with the deepest intersection located 108 meters below surface. The zone containing the fracture/shears is wide open in all directions. Additional information from drilling and direct observations by the author indicates a minimum 200 meter extension in width to the regional structure is evident with more veins to be found within the extension.

Diamond drilling to date has been concentrated mainly on the western-most three of these zones, namely the Crow, Grey Jay, and Nutcracker. Some exceptionally high grade gold intersections were encountered in trenching and diamond drilling. In consequence, two small open pits were excavated in 1994, yielding a 3,700 tonne bulk sample grading approximately 26.5 grams gold per tonne. The sample was shipped to the Trial Smelter,. Mining was discontinued, not due to lack of ore, but due mainly to the on-set of winter conditions. Several high-grade intersections were encountered in diamond drilling beneath the present bottom of the pit include 113.70 gms Au over a horizontal width of 0.87 m, 84.21 gms/1.44 m, 142.97 gms/1.2m, 321.22 gms/0.56 m, and 115.41 gms/1.07 m, plus a multitude of other significant intersections. Out of 112 holes drilled to date seven(7) holes had intersection higher than 34 gms Au/tonne, twenty-four(24) range between 8.56 and 34 gms Au/tonne, and nineteen(19) range between 3.4 and 8.56 gms Au/tonne over the width of the vein. The remaining holes had low grade intersections. Extensive work is required in order to establish the connectivity between these intersections, so that a proper (NI 43-101) mineral resource can be calculated.

It is likely that the portion explored to date is only a small part of a much larger more extensive mineralizing system that requires detailed exploration to define. In addition to the shear/fracture hosted mineralization, potential exists for large bulk tonnage, porphyry copper-gold mineralization and for paleo-placer style mineralization within the unconformity between the host rocks and the overlying plateau basalt.

In order to further explore the property a two phase exploration program has been recommended with a overall budget of approximately $2,640,000.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was commissioned by Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation to examine all available data, visit the property and make recommendations as to the potential size and extent of the mineralization and what work will be required to further develop the property. Previous maps and reports include several Assessment Work Reports submitted to the Ministry of Mines between 1986 and 1995 and internal company reports describing specific exploration programs. The author carried out an on site evaluation of the property October 27 to 29, 2003.

In March, 2009 the author was asked to update the report with information from a 2004 silt sampling survey and a 2003 diamond drill program.

It should be noted that any resource/reserve estimates referred to in this report are historical and as such in accordance with NI 43-101,section 2.4 they should be used only as an indicator of the potential of the property.

DISCLAIMER

The author has prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion, but which is not guaranteed. The author has relied on information provided by Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation from their technical files including published literature and private historic files. In writing this technical report, the author has relied on the truth and accuracy presented from the sources listed in the Reference section of this report.

The author has not made an in-depth investigation to verify the status of the claims that comprise the Bonaparte property. Claims and Title to the Bonaparte Property claims has been reviewed by management of Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation who takes responsibility for their accuracy.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report if additional information becomes known to the author subsequent to the date of this report. The author assumes no responsibility for the actions of Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation.

Property Description and Location

The Bonaparte gold property is located approximately 35 km north of Kamloops, B.C. (Kamloops Mining Division) on Map sheets 92I/16W & 92P/1W, at about 51^0 02' North, and 128^0 28' West (Figures. 1 and 2). Access is by way of a 24km paved road north from Kamloops and then by and additional 24.7 km of well-maintained gravel logging roads namely the Jamieson-Wentworth Creek and Bob Lake Roads. The property is accessible by two-wheel drive automobile in dry weather, four wheel drive is recommended during the wet and/or winter conditions.

Ownership Agreements

Originally staked as six 2-post claims called the "Bon" claims by Egil Livgard, P. Eng. in July and August, 2002 the property was sold to Uganda Gold Mines Ltd. (UGM). UGM then granted Clan Resources Ltd. (CRL) an option to earn a 100% interest for consideration of a 2% Net Smelter Returns royalty, $60,000, in incremental to December 31, 2005, and the issuing of 200,000 shares, in increments to Dec. 31, 2004. Timothy Young in December, 2002 on behalf of CRL staked the Aparte 1 and 2 claims, which consist of 38 units (2100 acres), that completely overlapped the original "Bon" claims.
In July of 2003, Egil Livgard transferred full ownership of the "Bon" claims, and Timothy Young transferred ownership of the "Aparte" claims to CRL. The "Bon" claims may or may not appear on the latest government claims maps as they have been incorporated into the "Aparte" claim group, and have had the expiry date change to coincide with the expiry date of the Aparte 1 claim (December 14,2004)

Under the terms of the earlier agreement between UGM and CRL, the agreement was modified such that the Aparte 1 and Aparte 2 mineral claims (which include the Bon Mineral Claims) were to be held in trust for UGM pending the exercise of the option. If, on the other hand, for any reason the option is not exercised and is terminated, CRL agreed to transfer these claims over to UGM free and clear of any liabilities and encumbrances.

In July 18, 2003, CRL entered into an agreement with North American Gem Inc.(NAG) whereby NAG was granted an option to earn up to a 70% interest in "Aparte" claim group (including the Bon). Under the agreement, NAG may earn a 60% interest in the property by paying CRL $100,000 in cash, issuing 400,000 shares of NAG and incurring $1,000,000 in expenditures on the property over the life of the

agreement. Additional provisions of the agreement will allow NAG to increase its interest to 70% upon payment of certain lump sums to CRL during the term of the agreement.

In late 2003, early 2004 NAG returned the property to Uganda Gold Mines Ltd, who had changed their name to Canaf Group Inc (CANAF). As a result of the change in staking regulations and the switch from ground staking to map staking , all claims were re-acquired and assigned new numbers. CANAF in turn transferred the ownership in all claims to Brad Jefferson. A.J. Beaton Mining is currently the agent, manager and operator of the property. In total, the claims cover an area of approximately 2216 hectares or 5,507 acres (Figure 3).

CLAIM NAME	**UNITS**	**TENURE No.**	**EXPIRY DATE**
	28	504482	Aug.. 15, 2011
BONER	11	504717	Aug.. 15, 2011
	24	522159	Aug.. 15, 2011
	20	522160	Aug.. 15, 2011
	3	522161	Aug.. 15, 2011
	18	522329	Aug.. 15, 2011
UGPART	4	537111	Aug.. 15, 2011

Figure 1 : British Columia Location Map

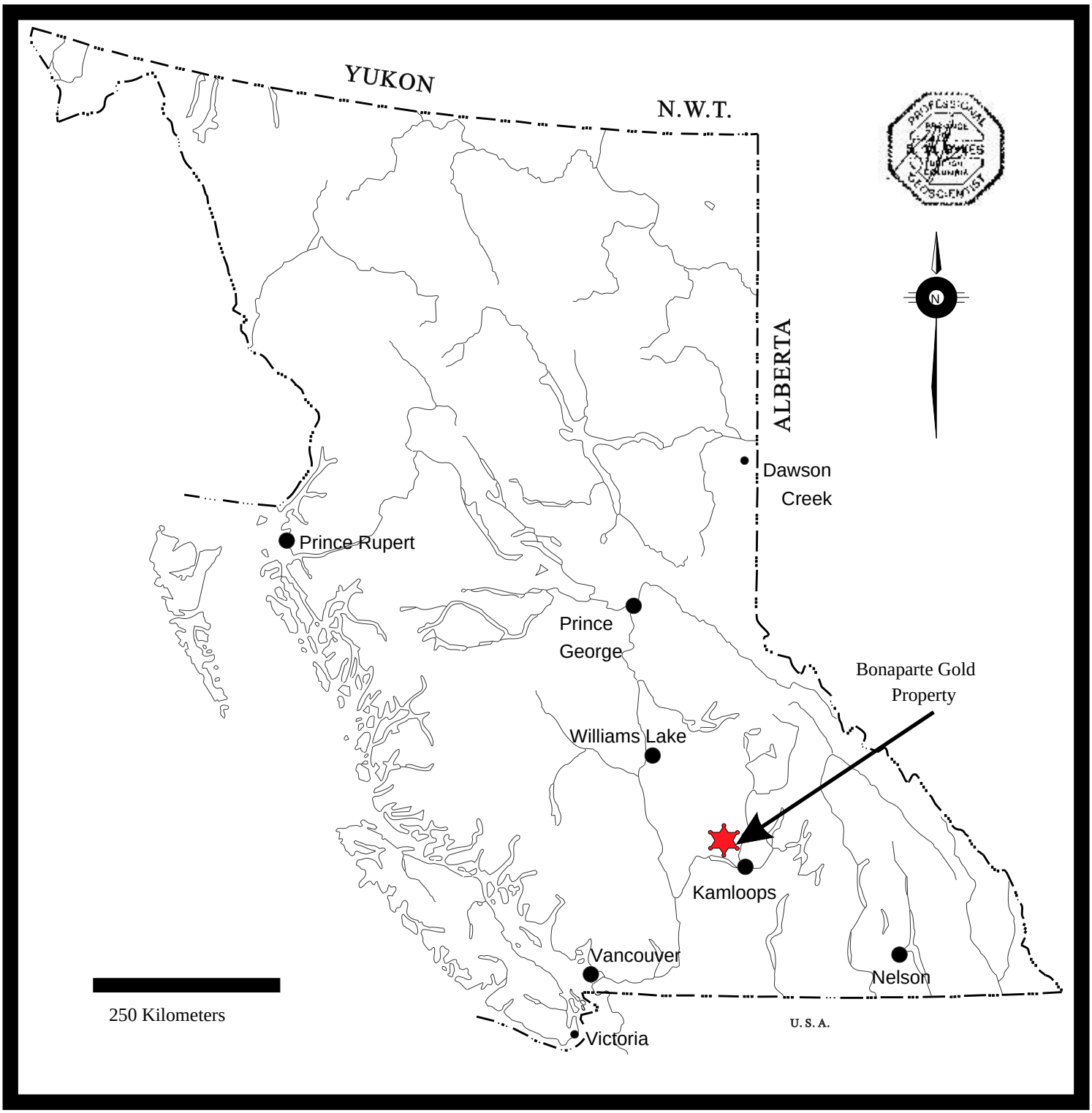


Figure 2 - Property Location Map

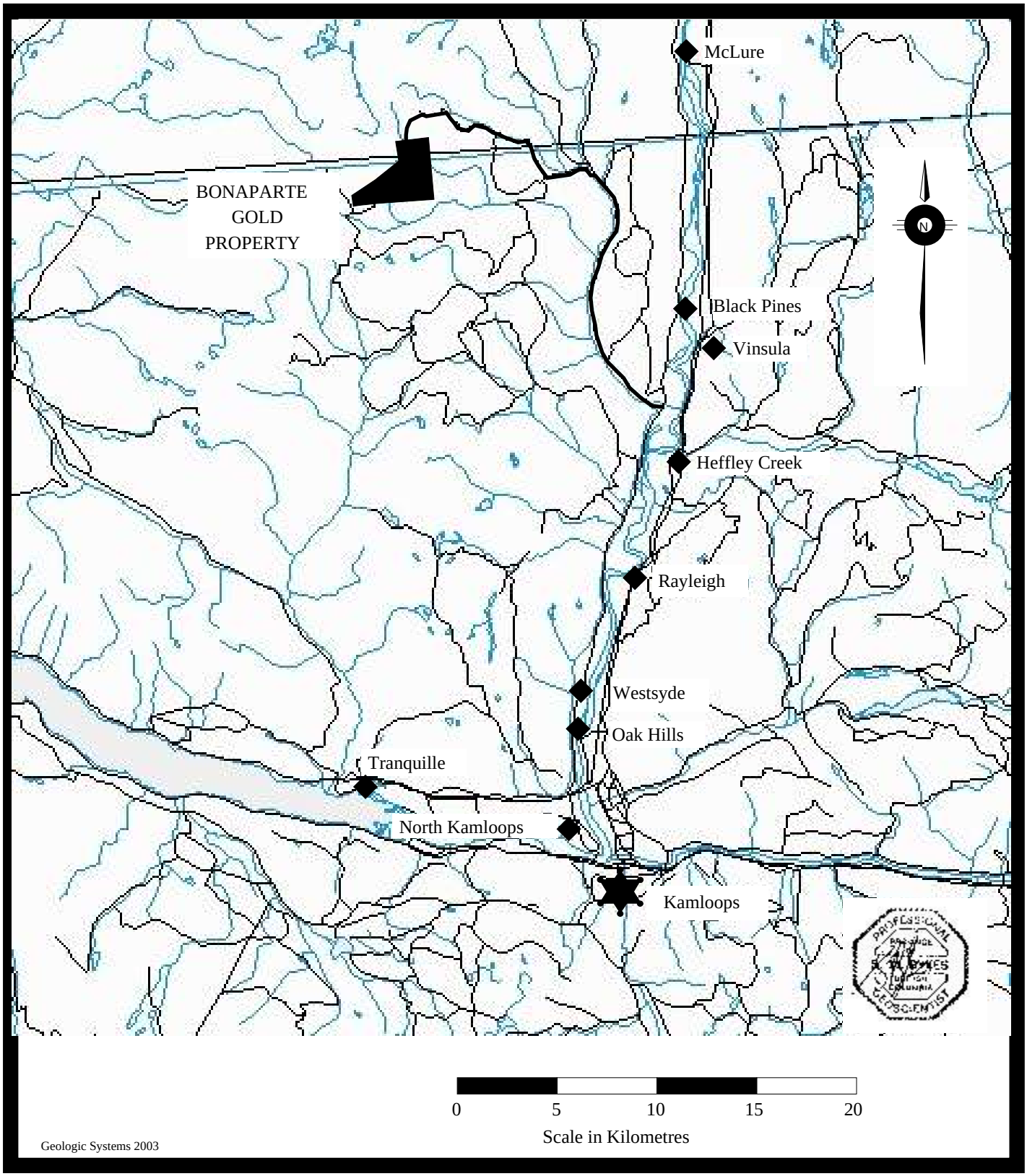
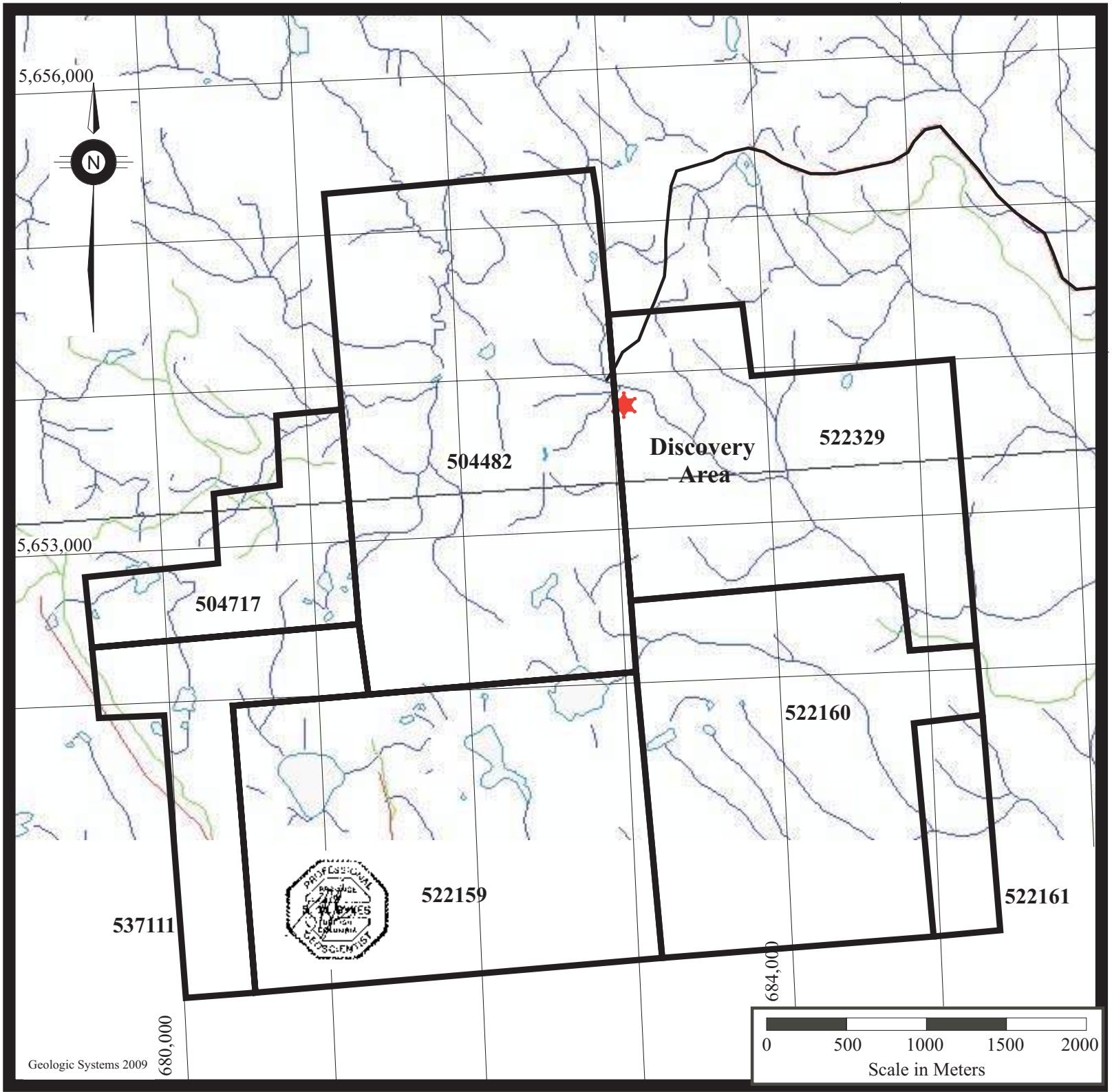


Figure 3 : Claims Location Map



Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources Infrastructure and Physiography

The Bonaparte Gold Property lies on the Thompson Plateau at elevations between 1,600 to 1850 meters (5,300 and 6,100 feet) above sea level. The property is mainly forested with fir but contains some open meadows and swampy areas. Due to the elevation, the climate is relatively cool. Annual precipitation exceeds 40 inches (100 cm) and falls mainly as snow, causing heavy spring run-off.

History

The Bonaparte property was first explored in 1973 for molybdenum mineralization by Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. The work consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, magnetometer and IP surveys and drilled 300 meters (2 holes) on the property .No mention was made of gold mineralization at that time.

In 1984, regional stream silt sampling by MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. (on behalf of GoldQuest I Limited Partnership) resulted in the discovery of gold mineralization in quartz float over a diorite intrusion on the present Discovery area of the property. These intrusions had previously been explored for copper-molybdenum porphyry-type mineralization. In 1985, a total of 11 claims were staked by MineQuest (for GoldQuest 1 LP), totaling 53 units. Inter-Pacific Resource Corp. acquired the right to earn a 75% interest in the property in September of that year and work by MineQuest resulted in the discovery of additional gold-bearing float with grades varying from 3.4 to 547 gms Au/tonne (0.1 to almost 16 oz Au/ton). A diamond drill hole drilled in early 1986 intersected 0.79m (2.8 ft) of quartz vein assaying 35.6 gms Au/tonne (1.04 oz Au/ton), confirming that the boulders were derived from local bedrock. Later, in 1986, Inter-Pacific optioned a 50% interest in the property to the Hughes-Lang Group of companies.

Exploration between 1985 and 1989 conducted by MineQuest, consisted of geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, 1,683 m trenching (5,520 ft), test pits (38), and 4,428 m diamond drilling in 64 holes (14,527 ft). The trenching and diamond drilling encountered high grade gold values over widths of 0.6 to 2.0 meters (2.0 to 6.6 feet) and in diamond drill holes typically to a depth to vertical depths up to 108 meters (354 feet).

In early 1994, the property was purchased outright from the GoldQuest/Inter-Pacific / Hughes-Lang groups by Beaton Engineering. An agreement was then signed with Claimstaker Resources Ltd. to grubstake development of the high-grade veins by open pit methods on the basis of a net-profits interest. A resource estimate of 6,400 metric tonnes grading 25.4 gms Au/tonne (0.74 oz Au/ton) for the Crow zone was reported in 1994 (Vancouver Stockwatch, May 2,1994). It should be noted that the resource estimate calculation method, assumptions etc are unknown, however the estimate appears to be very reliable having been confirmed by a bulk sample taken and thus can be used to indicate the potential grade of veins exposed on the property. A bulk sample taken in 1994 from within the defined resource, consisted of 3,700 metric tonnes (4.000 short tons) of mineralization was removed from the Grey Jay - Crow vein and direct-shipped to the COMINCO smelter at Trail, B.C., yielding approximately 98 kg (3,160 oz) of gold. The shipped ore graded 26.5 gms Au/tonne versus 25.4 gms Au/tonne for the estimated resource. It is important to note that the sample was taken in a near vertical trench, with the entire width of the zone being removed and shipped. Thus the bulk sample represents an accurate estimate of grade of the vein including any dilution within this area. Bulk sample mining was discontinued due to pit walls becoming too steep to warrant safe mining, particularly since winter-like freeze-thaw conditions had set in. The maximum vertical depth reached in the deepest section of the pit was estimated at just 12 m (40 feet) below surface. A significant amount of unshipped broken ore remains on the dump. Figure 4 shows a view of the open pit area.

During the 1994 and 1995 period, additional work on the property by Claimstaker Resources consisted of 1,185 m (3,887 ft) diamond drilling in 25 holes. The claims then reverted to Beaton Engineering in 1997. In 1998, 1,171.3 m (3,848 feet) diamond drilling in 23 holes were completed on behalf of Orko Gold Corporation who had purchased the property outright from Beaton Engineering. The information on these is contained in an unpublished report of that year by Egil Livgard, P. Eng. (see Bibliography). Ash (2003) has compiled a listing of all drill hole and trench information, some information is missing and should be added as soon as possible to these tables, (see Appendix 1, tables 1 and 2).

In late October, 2003 a program of diamond drilling was carried out by North American Gem Inc. A total of 652.1 meters (2139 feet) in 15 holes was drilled on the property.

Finally in July 2004 a stream silt sampling program was carried out consisting of 59 samples. He results show clusters of anomalous values in Wentworth Creek below the confluence with Mine Creek that drains the main discovery area and in some small creeks draining an area to the south. This is of interest as it shows potential for additional quartz veins beneath the basal cover (figure 3, Livgard, 2004)

Diamond Drill Hole Summary

Year Drilled	Number holes	total meters	Total feet
1986	26	1250.2	4101.7
1987	24	1884.7	6183.4
1989	14	1293.3	4243.1
1994-5	25	1185.0	3887.8
1998	23	1171.3	3842.8
2003	15	652.1	2139.4
	127	**7,436.6**	**24,398.3**

The majority of work to date has been restricted to a relatively small area, termed the "Discovery Area". It measures 300 m (1,000 ft) wide (east west) by 350 m (1000 feet) long (north-south). Trenching and diamond drilling have identified several quartz veins at regular intervals across the 300m width. The veins discovered in trenching were named after birds, including the Grey Jay, Nutcracker, Crow, Owl, Raven, Eagle, Chickadee, Flicker and Woodpecker. High grade, sporadic values were encountered in many of these veins both in trenching and diamond drilling. Figure 4 shows typical photographs of the trenching and quartz veins.

It is important to note that the trenching and diamond drilling tended to concentrate in the immediate vicinity of vein exposure and no systematic continuous trenching or drilling was conducted. In fact two more vein exposures were uncovered by the operator during the recent visit of the author to the property, as the result of trenching between known veins.

Figure 4 : Property Photographs

Photo #1a View looking South of Crow/grey jay open pit

Photo #1b View looking South along Eagle Vein

Photo #1c View looking south along Flicker Vein

GEOLOGY SETTING

Regional Geology

The regional geology has been summarized by Gourlay (1985) as follows:

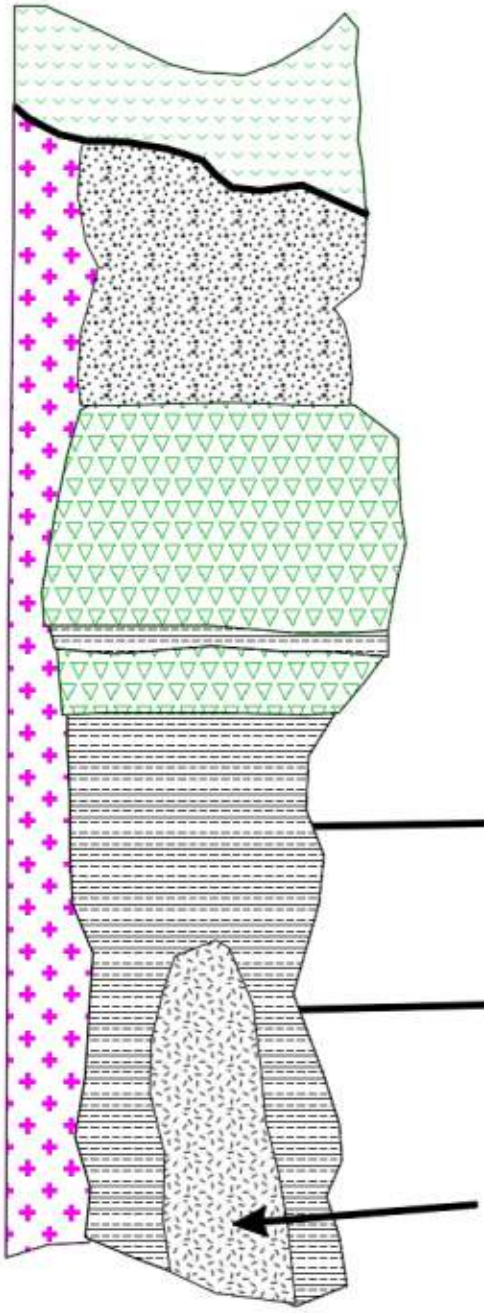
"The North Thompson [sic] Bonaparte claims cover the boundary between two map sheets at 51^0 00' N. Cockfield (1948) mapped the Nicola sheet and considered the rocks in the claim area to be carboniferous to Permian Cache Creek Group (argillite, quartzite, hornstone, limestone, sheared conglomerate, breccia, greenstone, serpentinite, and minor carbonate). To the north, the Bonaparte Lake map sheet was mapped by Campbell and Tipper (1965), who designated the rocks as Pennsylvanian to Permian volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite and phyllite with minor quartz-mica schist, limestone plus basaltic and andesite flows.
The sequence was intruded by granitic rocks similar to the early to mid-Mesozoic Thuya and Takomkane batholiths, with composition of hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, with minor hornblende diorite, monzonite, gabbro, and hornblendite. Miocene Plateau basalts are found at higher elevations and are predominantly olivine basalt and andesite with minor ash and breccia.
More recently, Monger and McMillan (1983) have mapped the Ashcroft Map area and have classed the basement in the claims area as Paleozoic and Mesozoic, with volcanic rocks similarly to the Triassic Nicola Group and sedimentary rocks similar to the "Harper Ranch Group" of Devonian to Permian age. Volcanic rocks are augite porphyry, bladed feldspar porphyry, chlorite schist, and metabasalt, whereas the sedimentary strata comprise argillite, cherty argillite, siltstone, volcanic and chert grain sandstone, chert pebble conglomerate, volcaniclastics of basic to acid composition and rare carbonate pods."

Local Geology

The geology of the immediate area of interest represents an erosional window through a sequence Miocene Plateau basalts in which the Devonian to Triassic metasediments and volcanics are exposed. These have been intruded by Triassic/Jurassic quartz diorite that is believed to be part of the larger Thuya batholith. Several large lineaments/faults crosscut the area subdividing it into separate structural domains. Figure 5 shows a lithographic section of the Discovery area.

The immediate area of interest consists of several on-echelon fracture/shear zones that cut the quartz diorite intrusion and possibly the older country rock. The fracture/shear zones appear to be part of a larger regional structural zone that is exposed for a 300m width and 350 m strike length. The individual fracture/shear zones tend to be quite tight and relatively narrow, generally 2 to 3 meters wide strike northerly, dip 40 to 60 degrees to the east and have sharp contacts with the surrounding quartz diorite. The exact dimensions of the zones has not yet been defined as they remain open in all directions.

Figure 5 : Lithostratigraphic Section Discovery Area



Basaltic to andeistic lavas,
lesser breccia and tuff.

Predominantly greywacke with lesser siltstone,
minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate

Andesitic to basaltic andesite flow,
agglomerate breccia and tuff. Contains
intercalated argillite and shale beds

Argillaceous siltstone and shale
with lesser greywacke

Medium to coarse grained biotite granodiorite

Diorite and quartz diorite, generally porphyritic
and weakly propyllitic altered

After McClintock (1987)
Assessment Report #17,762

The zones are variable and contain varying amounts of silicified quartz diorite and auriferous quartz veins. The auriferous quartz veins can occupy the entire width of the fracture/shear zone, can form a narrow 10 to 20cm wide center or can be patchy, stockwork like areas of veins and veinlets. There is little indication of major displacement along these fracture/shear zones. The fracture/shear zone hosting the Crow/Grey Jay system (Figure. 6) has been traced on surface for well over 350 meters and remains open both along strike to the north and to the south where it passes beneath the basalt cap. Although there is a tendency for the quartz vein widths to vary a great deal along strike, with veins narrowing from over two meter to hairline widths in a matter of a few meters, the actual fracture/shear zones can be traced using the silicification, in addition to the quartz veins themselves.

Mineralization

Locally the quartz veins contain up to several percent sulphides consisting of pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and molybdenite. Native gold is also observed in association with fine grey tellurides, a relationship with chalcopyrite has also been noted. Sulphides, especially chalcopyrite, tend to be coarse grained. There appears to be a weak correlation between the gold content and width of the veins, and a stronger correlation between gold and sulphide content. In the western part of the fracture/shear system, veins appear to be very tight with very little alteration, stockwork or veins in the country rock; to the east the amount of veins, veinlets, stockwork and alteration in the wall rock increase until at the Flicker vein there are heavy concentrations of sulphides in the wall rock. This could be an indication of an increase in fracturing and thus potential mineralization to the east.

The thicker quartz veins within the fracture/shear zones appear to be weakly zoned with dark gray-to white granular quartz near the contacts or as patches and a white massive to fine grained locally fractured quartz. Heavy concentrations of sulphides appear to be related to the dark grey granular quartz. While the massive quartz has sulphides as small irregular shaped spots that appear related to fractures within the quartz. Also vugs within the quartz are often rimmed with sulphide. Figure 7 shows some typical rock samples from the area.

The section of the Discovery Area explored to date measures only 300 m east-west (cross-sectional distance), by 350 m north-south (along strike). Over ten semi-parallel veins have been exposed on surface to date over this cross-sectional distance, the majority of which have been found to be gold bearing to some degree. The nine veins accorded names include the Grey Jay, Nutcracker, Crow,

Figure 6 : Bonaparte Gold Property Discovery Area Site Plan

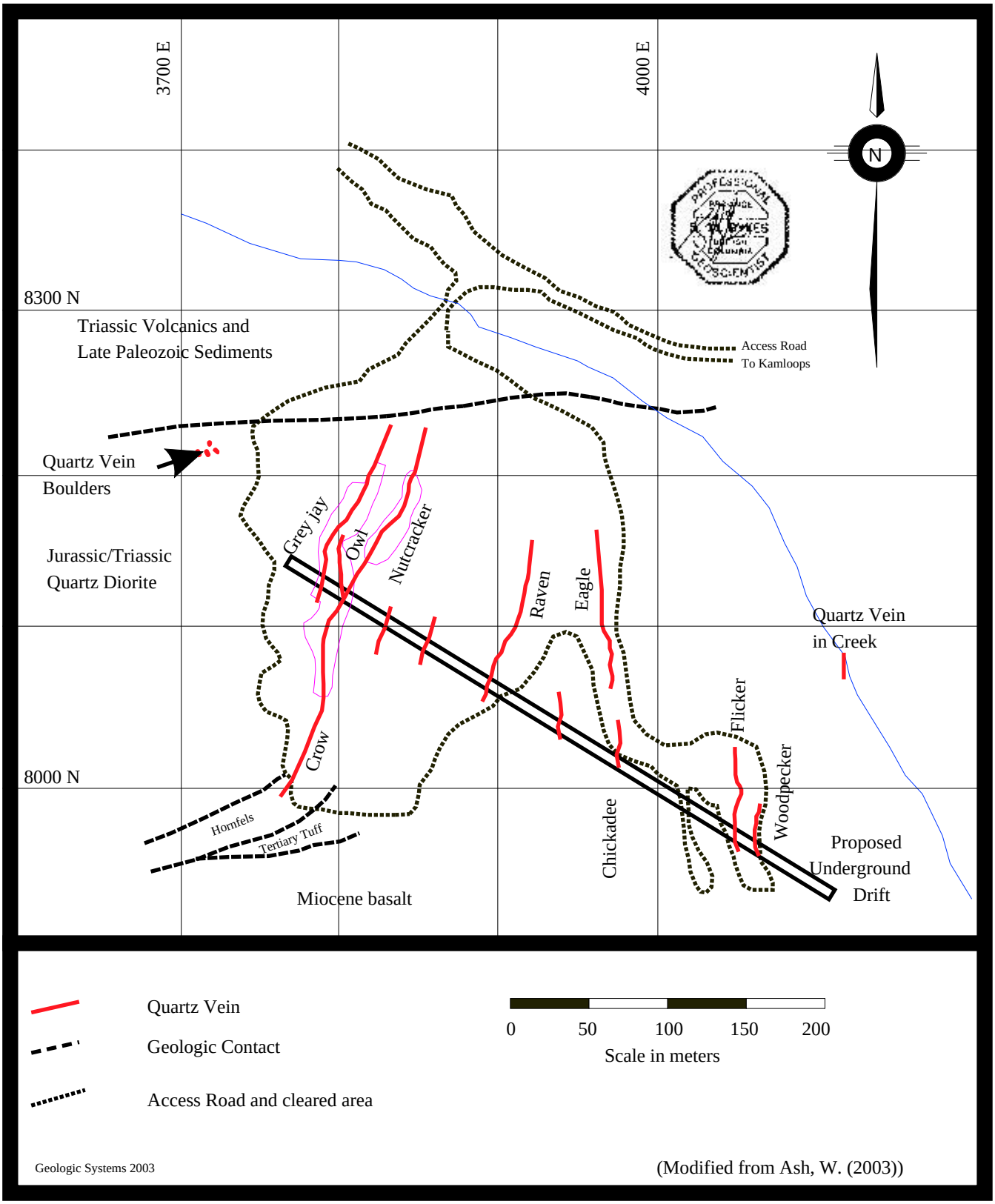


Photo #2a Typical High Grade Quartz Vein.
Note: Sulphide association with darker colored quartz areas.

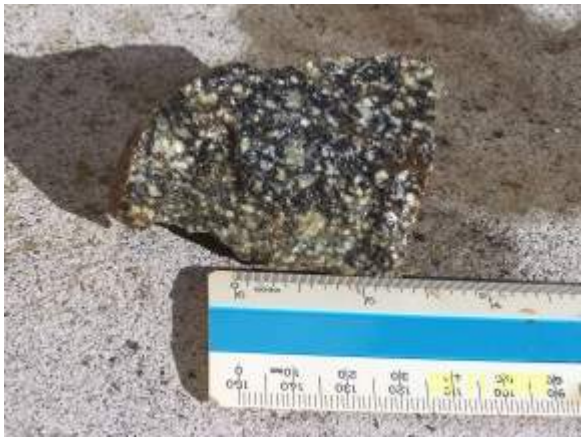


Photo #2b Relatively unaltered Quartz Diorite

Photo #2c Silicified Quartz Diorite

Photo #2d Quartz Diorite with irregular quartz patches and veinlets

Owl, Raven, Eagle, Chickadee, Flicker and Woodpecker (Figure. 6). These veins were originally discovered by trenching through clusters of mineralized, frost-heaved boulders to bedrock, with further cross-trenching of the encountered fracture/shear zone along strike.

The past drilling was almost entirely restricted to the Crow, Nutcracker and Grey Jay vein systems (Figure 8). Large sections within the Discovery area remain almost entirely unexplored although other "blind" veins have been intersected in diamond drilling. While on the property the author visited:

1. An area where many large well-mineralized quartz boulders strewn throughout the glacial till, some 60 meters to the north-west of the Crow open pit beyond any of the existing work. This area contained large up to 1m wide irregular shaped, angular pieces of mineralized quartz veins almost identical to the existing veins. Since the boulders were found in the up ice direction they are not the result of glaciation but more probably the result of frost heaves and represent an additional zone 60m west of the current work area.
2. An exposed quartz vein in the creek bottom approximately 110 meters east past the Flicker vein. The vein exposed was approximately 1m wide and strikes parallel to the main fractures, and contains minor disseminated sulphides.
3. Two new quartz veins between, eagle and crow veins, exposed by excavator trenching. Confirming the regular nature of the fracture/shear zones with the overall structure.
4. A couple of quartz boulders located in the glacial till immediately to the south-east of the Crow vein currently being drilled.

The above indicate that the structural zone containing the individual auriferous quartz bearing fracture/shear zones is at least 200m wider than the area currently being explored.

In addition, another prospective area, located along trend, some 1,000 meters to the south-east of the Discovery Area, was scheduled for more detailed work in the late 1980's although this was not carried out. The area was outlined by a geophysical and geochemical survey plus some small frost heave boulders of quartz material were also noted. All this indicates that the area is wide open in all directions and the actual width and strike extension of the overall structural system that contains the auriferous quartz bearing fracture/shear zones is unknown. In conclusion the Discovery Area is likely to constitute a relatively small portion of a much wider area of highly prospective ground.

Deposit Types

The existing mineralization consists of series of well-developed, en-echelon, shear/fracture zones that contain auriferous quartz veins within a Triassic/Jurassic quartz diorite . These individual zones are contained in an overall regional structural zone within the quartz diorite. It would appear that these

structures are related to the final stages of cooling of the quartz diorite intrusive body, as the veins appear to be multi-staged and vary from silicified zones with narrow quartz veins that grade into the quartz diorite to sharp contact quartz veins. Further work is required to confirm the concept.

In addition to the shear/fracture zones within the quartz diorite, potential exist for other related styles of mineralization such as large bulk tonnage copper-gold porphyry style mineralization at or near the contact between the quartz diorite and the country rocks and/or a paleo-placer style of mineralization located in areas where the shear/fracture structure intersect the unconformity between the Paleozoic intrusions and sediments, and the covering Miocene plateau basalt.

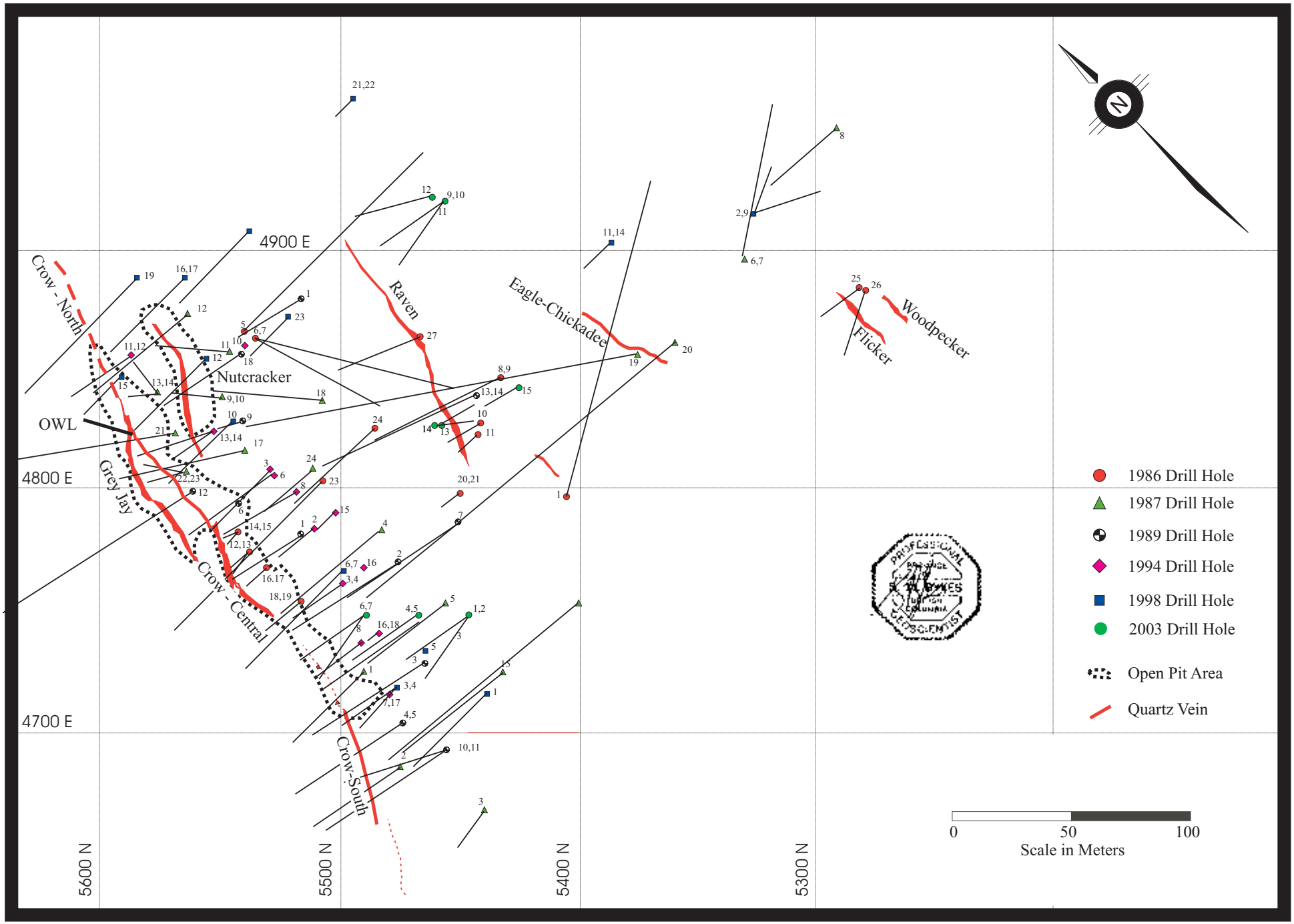
In the case of large bulk tonnage, copper-gold porphyry style mineralization the author observed the following during the recent property visit.

1. The amount of fracturing and quartz veinlets in the country rock between the individual fracture/shears zones is increasing toward the east.
2. At Flicker vein up to 5% chalcopyrite was observed in quartz diorite wallrock and micro-veinlets up to 1m away from the vein.
3. Weak Argillitic alteration was associated with the chalcopyrite in the wall rock

During regional work especially to the eastern side of the main area, attention should be paid to the features of this style of deposit, especially in areas where the quartz diorite is in contact with the overlying Triassic -Jurassic country rocks.

The second type of deposits (paleo placer) could form where the shear/fracture zones intersect the unconformity with the overlying basaltic cap rocks. They form as a result of mechanical weathering of the auriferous veins resulting in the concentration of gold grains, exactly like a placer deposit. Special attention needs to be paid to textures and structures within the unconformity that could indicate any potential transport directions. Although no evidence exists for the presence of this type of deposit, the tracing of the vein structures to within 30m of the basalt cap would indicated that the intersection between the unconformity and the individual shear/fracture zones should be examined in more detail for this type of deposit

Figure 8 : Drill Hole Collars and Hole Traces



EXPLORATION

In order to properly describe the exploration on the property each vein is dealt with as a separate section.

GREY JAY VEIN:

Three longitudinal trenches in 1987 (Trenches 22, 37, 45 & 46)(Appendix 1, Table 2), exposed the vein continuously over a strike length of 55 meters. The vein strikes at 23 degrees azimuth degrees and dips 45 degrees to the east. Based on a combination of channel and panel sampling (69 samples in total), the average true width and grade sampled, of the 55 meter strike length was 29 gms Au/tonne over 0.95 meters (0.846 oz Au/t over 3.1 ft). The Grey Jay vein may intersect the Crow and Owl veins at its south end, at depth. This vein is quite wide at surface but appears to narrow with depth. The upper 40 vertical feet of this vein were removed in open pitting in 1994. Since 1987 additional trenching and the open pit has extended the vein. A total of 12 diamond drill holes have been identified as intersecting the zone. All the work to date has outlined the extent of the vein as 126 meter in strike, 46 meters in depth and an average width of 1.1 meters. It is still open along strike to the south.

Of particular interest is DDH89-6, which graded 321 gms Au/t over a true width of 0.56 m, located an estimated nine meters down-dip of the bottom of the main open pit (appendix 1, Table 1). This is a prime target for additional work most likely by driving a ventilation raise during the proposed underground development program.

CROW VEIN:

Trench 45, excavated in 1987, located in the center segment, discovered the vein, and exposed it longitudinally by a combination of channel and panel samples (Appendix 2, Table 3). It showed an average true width and grade of 1.15 m @ 14.4 g Au/t (17 samples) over a trench length of 30 meters (open along strike to the north).

Between 1986 and 1989, the Crow vein was intersected by 36 drill holes, and by seven holes in 1998. It was likely intersected by additional holes in 1994 and/or 1995 but due to lack of complete data, the author cannot tell how many of the 25 holes drilled, intersected the vein although the Claimstaker Resources Ltd. map (Appendix 1) suggests that at least four intersections were made, grading 7.0 gms Au/t or higher. The overall extent of the Crow vein outlined prior to the start of the October 2003 program was 250m in strike, depth to 50 meters and 1 to 1.3 meter in thickness. At the time of the

authors visit drill holes on the southern extension had intersected the vein a further 65 meters south. Both trench and drill data suggest the Crow vein consists of three discrete segments, labeled the North, Central and South segments (figure 8).

Crow Vein South:

The South segment strikes at 27 degree azimuth and dips at 55 degrees to the east. It is separated from the Central section by a major fault, which displaces the South section some 10 meters to the west. The width of the vein is generally good, with no apparent change with depth. For the most part, the grade is lean. Up until 1997, only 4 holes out of 15 returned encouraging intersections (DDH89-4 0.65m@19.86 gms Au/tonne, DDH89-11 0.76m@8.39 gms Au/tonne, DDH94-3 0.38m@13.01 gms Au/tonne, DDH94-4 0.56m @12.16 gms Au/tonne) (appendix 1, Table 1).. However, in 1998, DDH98-1 intersected a true width of 4.0 meters grading 11.30 gms Au/ tonne at a depth of 40 vertical meters below the collar. The initial holes in the recent 2003 drill program have been drilled in the area of this intersection. The author was able to observe the drill core of these holes during the recent visit. Hole 03-01 intersected a 1.0m wide quartz vein, while hole 03-02 intersected quartz veins of 0.75m, 1.6m and 0.4m widths, while significant sulphide content was observed in the vein intersections no assays have been received to date. The segment is now at least 110 meters in strike length varying from 0.8 to 1.6m in thickness with intersections as deep as 40 meters below surface.

Crow Vein Central:

The central section of the Crow vein has been well explored by both trenching and drilling. The strike of the vein in this section averages an azimuth of 12 degrees and dips 55 degrees to the east. The portion of the vein near the north end of the segment represents the region where the Nutcracker and Crow veins have merged along strike. Out of 26 holes identified as intersecting the central Crow section, eight holes have no assay indicate for the vein location, five had grades below 1 gm Au/tonne, one had a grade of 2.05 gms Au/tonne, eight had a grade between 8.25 gms Au /tonne and 31.88 gms Au /tonne and three had values over 84 gms Au/ton. Widths vary from 0.20 to 1.8 meters wide with the best intersection 1.07 meters grading 115.27 gms Au/tonne(appendix 1, Table 1). Several of these holes were outside the mined area.

It is often the case that the best grades and widths in similar type gold deposits occur at the junction of mineralized veins. The Grey Jay vein dips at 45 degrees to the east and the Crow vein, located some 20

meters to the hanging-wall on surface, dips at 55 degrees to the east. This suggests that the veins may merge at a vertical depth in the range of 60 to 70 meters. Making an extremely interesting target.
Overall the Crow Central segment was exposed for a strike length of approximately 70 meters and tested to a depth of 55m

Crow Vein North:

This section is located at the north end of the main open pit, beyond the Grey Jay vein(figure 8) and has not been thoroughly investigated, It appears to strike at 34 degrees and dips at 55 degrees to the east. It was exposed by one 28 meter-long longitudinal trench and shows an average true width of 1.15 meters. In the 1980's programs, the scant drilling encountered no high grade intersections at depth. In late 1994, a two-hole fence was drilled. While the dips of the holes are not available to the author, it is assumed that DDH94-11 was drilled at -45 degrees while DDH94-12 was drilled at -60 to -70 degrees (Appendix 2, Table 1). No widths or values have been recorded for DDH94-11 but DDH94-12 intersected 70.6 g Au/t over a core interval of 0.35 m (appendix 1, Table 1). Three drill-holes drilled in 1998 cut low-grade values over narrow widths. The Crow Central section of the structure contains high-grade gold mineralization. The Crow South section yielded a good intersection after a relatively long stretch of low grade mineralization. The northern projection of this structure therefore warrants at least several additional cross-trenches to determine if the same holds true for the northerly projection.

OWL VEIN:

In the “North” section of the area pitted, the Owl Vein (originally termed the “Crow A” vein), lies between the Grey Jay and Crow North veins. It strikes at 32 degrees and dips at 50 degrees east. It was first recognized during the interpretation of the 1988 drill program (Longe and Lee, 1989) . No attempt was made in 1989 to trench this vein on surface since the last recorded program conducted by MineQuest was in the winter of 1988-89, . Lee interpreted that at least 30 holes have intersected this vein, indicating a minimum strike length in the range of 100 m and a depth extent of at least 36 meters. It is considered part of the Crow vein system. However, it continues as a separate entity both along strike and down-dip beyond all drill intersections. The width appears to increase with depth to a maximum of 2.3 meters (hornfels with quartz veinlets in DDH89-8). While grades are generally low, several significant grade intersections were noted, including 14.04 gms Au/tonne over a true width estimated at 2.30 m (DDH98-9, appendix 1, Table 1).. The near-surface portion of this was mined from

the open pit. It should be noted that in the mined area, the Grey Jay, Owl, Crow (North) and Nutcracker veins all occur within a cross-sectional width of just 20 meters. Near the south-central section of the main open pit, Lee has interpreted the Owl vein as being in the footwall of the Grey Jay vein. Thus, she interprets that the Owl vein crosses through the Grey Jay vein somewhere between the north and south-central sections of the open pit. Three additional narrow veins have been intersected within a further 20 meters in the footwall of the Grey Jay vein in DDH 87-9 and DDH87-13.

NUTCRACKER VEIN:

The Nutcracker vein has been considered part of the Crow vein system although it was mined as a pit separate from the main pit. Nine cross-trenches and two longitudinal trenches exposed the vein over a strike length of over ten meters. On surface, the vein was narrow (average 0.35 m), striking 23 degrees and dipping at 48 degrees east. In the trenches the grade averaged 50.4 gms Au/t, with grades ranging 2.3 gms Au/tonne to 144.6 gms Au/tonne based on 25 samples over the width of the zone. The trenches were completely mined in the bulk sample, no separate account was made of the grade of the material from the Nutcracker portion of the bulk sample. Originally believed to terminate at its merge point with the Crow vein, a re-evaluation conducted in 1989 suggested that it continues south beyond the merge point. No trenching has been done to trace its southern projection. The widest and highest grades appear to be adjacent to the merge point. Both the southern and northern projections warrant additional trenching. This is particularly so since the vein exhibited such a high average grade. The Nutcracker was intersected by at least 26 drill holes. The drill indicated strike length of this vein is 110 meters with an average depth of 35 meters with one intersection at a depth of 108 meters below surface (DDH87-19, appendix 1, Table 1)

RAVEN VEIN:

Three cross-trenches were excavated on this vein in 1986, with recovered values of up to 112.8 gms Au/t. However the average grade and width, based on longitudinal trenching is 7.0 gms Au/tonne over a true width of 0.69 m (based on 15 samples). Only six holes have been drilled on this structure. Only low or nil values have been intersected, basically due to the complex faulting in several directions. The Raven vein strikes at 20 degrees. and dips at 48 degrees east. It has a trench indicated length of 100 m and a depth of 15 meters. Further cross and longitudinal trenching is warranted along strike in both directions. It should also be considered a prime target for underground exploration.

EAGLE-CHICKADEE VEIN:

The Chickadee vein was originally tested by 5 cross-trenches and a single drill-hole. The trench-indicated length is 20 m. Grades of ranging from trace to 13.8 gms Au/tonne in 4 samples, were encountered in surface sampling although the average trenched width is a scant 30 to 36 cm. In the current 2003 program the vein has been renamed Eagle and trenching has exposed 75m of strike length averaging 1.42m wide. The vein been sampled and assays are pending. Examination of a recently blasted portion of this trench indicated the presence of 1.7m wide vein with up to 10% sulphides consisting of pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite with minor amounts of steel-grey minerals believed to be tellurides. Locally the vein shows the same variations of light grey granular quartz with fine massive white quartz observed in the Crow vein system. As with the Crow vein, the sulphides in the Eagle vein concentrate in the light grey granular quartz areas.

FLICKER AND WOODPECKER VEINS:

One trench excavated on this vein in 1986 exposed the vein over a length of 6 meters. Grades of ranging from 1.0 to 16.1 gms Au/tonne (5 samples) were encountered in channel sampling. Two holes were drilled on this vein. In DDH86-26, two intersections were encountered. The hanging-wall intersection assayed 9.26 gms Au/tonne over 1.67 m while the footwall intersection assayed 8.47 gms Au/tonne over 0.95 m. While originally thought to be intersections on the Flicker vein, these may be part of the Woodpecker vein, due to displacement of the vein by low angle faults. The Flicker vein has a trench-indicated length of 33 m, and average width of 0.95 m and a grade averaging 6.07 gms Au/tonne. The deepest drill-hole intersection was 45 m deep. While relatively low grade, the width and the fact that the vein is mineralized are good reasons for targeting this vein as an underground exploration target, particularly since the mineralization is expected to extend down to the proposed adit level. In addition the author observed significant quantities of chalcopyrite in the wallrocks of the vein, and that the structure containing the vein appears to be wider and more open than previous veins.

SAMPLING, ANALYSIS AND DATA VERIFICATION

Examination of the various reports and programs conducted by the different companies indicates that great care was taken in the actual sampling and assaying of samples from the property. This is evident from the descriptions contained in the reports of the sampling and analytical methods employed(see assessment reports). Signed assay sheets from the analytical laboratory also indicate blanks and duplicate check samples were also run. The surface trenches were sampled using both channel sampling, and later panel sampling. Drill core samples were split using a diamond saw with one half of the core being sent to a commercial lab in Kamloops. Multi-ounce samples were re-assayed with check samples being run. The samples were assayed by fire assay collection with final bead assaying using atomic absorption methods. It is not known whether or not "metallics" assays were conducted.

A visual inspection of the core (or what is left of it after being vandalized between 1990 and 2003, suggests that core recovery was generally excellent. Special attention was paid to the split mineralized sections of core. The inspection showed that the mineralized zones are competent, with the gold bearing sulphide mineralization within the solid portions of the quartz and very little on exposed fracture surfaces. Thus, there is no valid reason to expect core recovery or fracturing would have materially impact on the accuracy or reproducibility of the assay results.

As the work was conducted prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101, no extra-precautionary care is believed to have been taken regarding security and integrity of the samples. However, it appears for the reasons stated above that all sampling, assaying and work was conducted in a professional manner with assays being done and reproduced by several non-related parties. Finally, the grade estimate, from a large portion of the drilling and trenching, was confirmed by the removal of a large bulk sample from one of the vein areas. This was shipped to a smelter with results comparing favorably with the initial grade estimates, thus confirming the validity of the sampling and assaying practices used.

Survey Grid and Work Location Plotting Problems

The work conducted on the property between 1985 and 1989 used a grid system with "Grid North" at azimuth 315 degrees. Assessment Work Reports (AR) filed during the 1985 - 1989 period show only the work conducted for the specific year for which the report was filed. While some of the longitudinal sections of the main veins incorporated drill-hole intersections for the entire period, there are no plans showing all the drill-hole collars from that period. A different survey grid was used during the 1994-95 period ("Grid North" estimated at azimuth 7 deg). While tie-ins were apparently made with drill-holes of former years, the information is not available to the author and needs to be established.

A third survey grid ("Grid North" approx. true north?) was used by Orko for plotting the holes drilled during 1998, plus some previous hole collars. However, no assessment work report was filed with the government and the survey data is unavailable to the author. The result is that the author has used an overlay method in producing a composite map (see Fig. 8) of the drill-holes, main veins and mine workings. The method consists of using common points between the different grids to transfer one grid system to another. It is believed that there is sufficient common points and shapes between grids to give a reasonably accurate location for most diamond drill hole collars and trenches.
As more information becomes available the data will be added and the overall database improved.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES.

There are numerous claims that surround the Bonaparte property, all are in the early stage of work with only a few scattered showings on mainly copper found to date.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING.

The author is not aware of nay detailer metallurgical testing on the property. However a bulk sample taken in 1994 consisting of 3,700 metric tonnes (4.000 short tons) of mineralization was removed from the Grey Jay - Crow vein and direct-shipped to the COMINCO smelter at Trail, B.C., yielding approximately 98 kg (3,160 oz) of gold. The shipped ore graded 26.5 gms Au/tonne versus 25.4 gms Au/tonne indicated by the exploration data. This bulk sample demonstrates that the gold is recoverable from the veins on the property.

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MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

A resource estimate of 6,400 metric tonnes grading 25.4 gms Au/tonne (0.74 oz Au/ton) for the Crow zone was reported in 1994 (Vancouver Stockwatch, May 2,1994). It should be noted that the resource estimate calculation method, assumptions etc are unknown, however the estimate appears to be very reliable having been confirmed by a bulk sample taken and thus can be used to indicate the potential grade of veins exposed on the property. 3700 tonnes form this resource was mined as a bulk sample in 1994. The author is not aware of any other resource or reserve estimates for the property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Only a small portion of the Bonaparte Gold Property has been explored to date. The previous work has outlined the presence of a series of well-developed, en-echelon, shear/fracture zones that contain auriferous quartz veins within a Triassic/Jurassic quartz diorite that intrudes late Paleozoic volcanics and metasediments. These zones average 2 to 3 meters thick and contain quartz veins that range from 10 cm to 3 meters in thickness. The limits to the veins and zones have not yet been defined leaving them open all directions. They appear to be located 12 to 15 meters apart within a wider regional structure. Where not occupied by quartz veins the shear/fracture zones show intense silicification. Sulphides consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with traces of telluride's and molybdenite. Work to date has outlined at least 10 veins in an area 300m wide and 350m in length, some of the veins have been outlined to a depth of 40 meters, with the deepest vein intersection at 108 meters below surface. The zone containing the fracture/shears is wide open in all directions. Additional information from drilling and direct observations by the author indicates a minimum 200 meter extension in width is possible. A large (3700 tonne) bulk sample from just one of the veins returned a recovered average grade of approximately 26.5 gms Au/ tonne confirming the significant potential of these veins.

It is likely that the portion explored to date is only a small part of a much larger more extensive mineralizing system that requires detailed exploration to define. Diamond drilling indicates that a considerable tonnage of high-grade gold mineralization remains in-situ below the small open pits and along strike on several of the veins. Extensive work is required in order to establish the connectivity between these intersections, so that a proper (NI 43-101) mineral resource can be calculated. In addition to the shear/fracture zones within the quartz diorite, potential exist for other related styles of mineralization such as large bulk tonnage copper-gold porphyry style mineralization at or near the

contact between the quartz diorite and the country rocks and/or a paleo-placer style of mineralization located in areas where the shear/fracture structure intersect the unconformity between the Paleozoic intrusions and sediments and the covering Miocene plateau basalt. As before, extensive work will be required to determine the presence of these styles of mineralization within the property.

The property is within an hour's drive of a major population center and is readily accessible by automobile during the summer months. The company holding the logging rights to the property is presently up-grading the access road, and establishing new roads within the boundaries of the claims group. The surrounding area is relatively flat and has several excellent potential sites for a milling and tailings complex. The water supply is excellent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase approach to the property is recommended.

Phase 1 - Regional Exploration and Bulk Sampling.

All existing geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys should be compiled into a single exploration map to be used in extending the existing mineralization. Prospecting and geological mapping is strongly recommended in those areas not covered in the compilation, especially in the north-south direction. The cross trenches should be continued to the north and south of the existing zone stepping out at approximately 250m intervals and building a continuous trench perpendicular the regional structural trend. Trenches can be discontinued where barren cover basalt is encountered or other non-favorable geology. If the basalt cover is encountered over top of the continuation of the main shear/fracture zone, consideration should be given to drilling diamond drill holes to target areas where the main system intersects the unconformity separating the rock strata. Holes could also continue into the main system to identify any veins or silicification zones. The information provided would go along way to defining any metal zonation patterns present and the size and extent of the mineralizing system
Where encouraging geology is identified; the trenches should be blasted, washed with high-pressure sprays, all veins and/or shear zones encountered mapped and sampled, and the trenches should be filled back in, when work has been completed.

During the first phase, it is also recommended that consideration be given to creating a proper base map to plot all the relevant information, including air photography and a contour map. The author checked the aerial photo library in Victoria and found the best color photos to be listed as 30BCC00045, photo numbers 19 to 21. It is recommended that these photographs be acquired and examined for potential use. It is the authors experience that these photographs tend to be out of date and not very useful. A better solution is to fly ones own photography laying out proper ground control and producing base maps where required. The local logging company might be interested in sharing the cost of a new air photo survey as it could benefit from up to date photography.

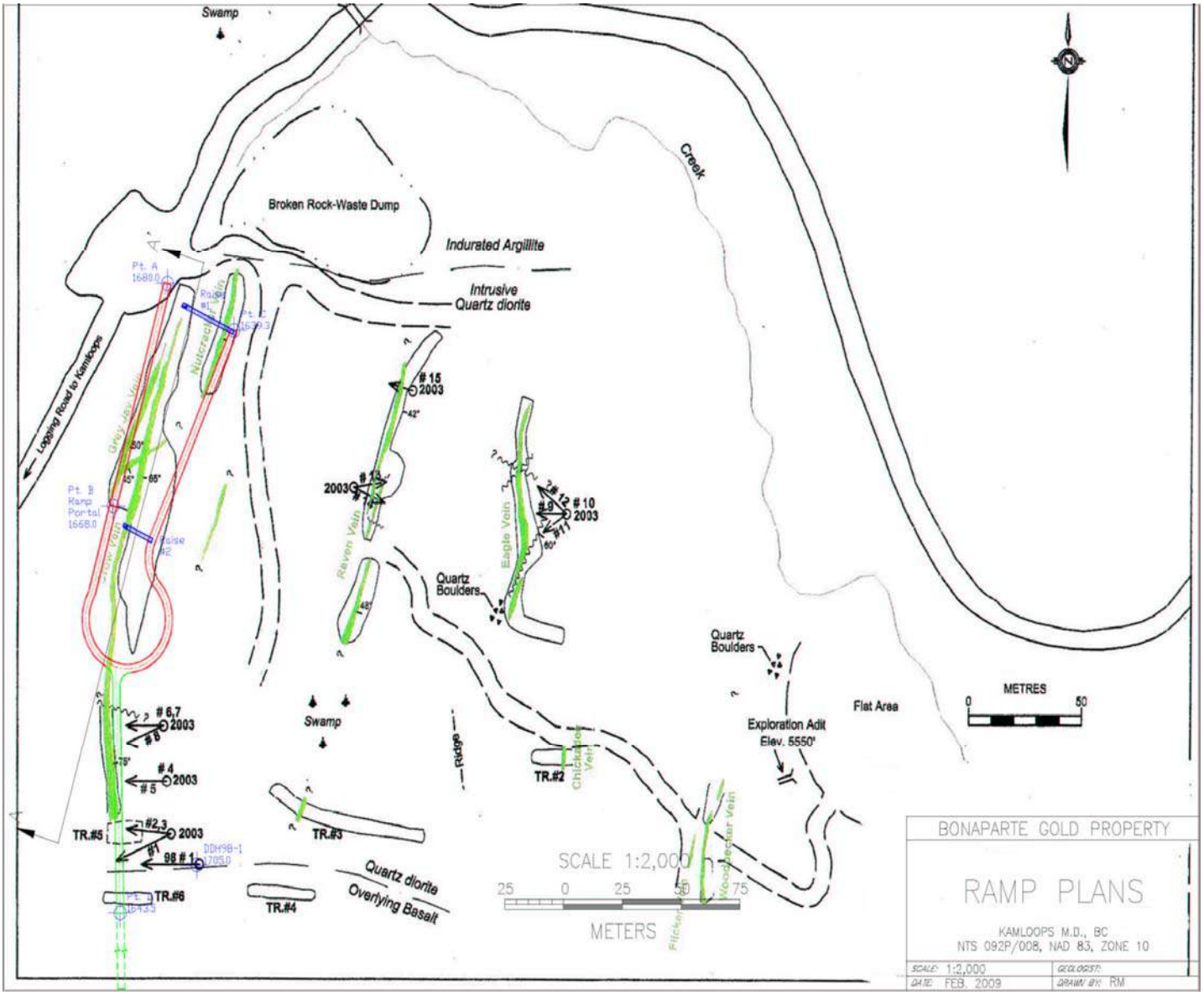
In addition to the exploration work it is recommended that a 10,000 ton bulk sample be taken from the Crow Vein. Access to the vein can be done through the existing open pit area involving the construction of a 312 meters of decline/ramp followed by 224 meters of stope and raise development. The bulk sample would provide an source of funding for future work and also establish a good idea of the grade of the vein in the area. Figure 9 shows the location of the decline/ramp and raise development.

Phase 2 – Exploration and further development

The existing discovery area should be thoroughly explored using diamond drilling, trenching and underground drifting. First, all existing data should be compiled into a database with all drill hole intersections with quartz veins or silicified zones identified, all trenches located and included. A 3D model can then be constructed of the various veins and fractures to be used in controlling the exploration program.

Utilizing the underground access created for the bulk sample, a program of underground drilling to delineated additional ore zones is recommended for phase 3. An additional 150 meters of drifting and 50 meters of raise will allow access for drilling to the southern extension of the Crow Vein and 9 other parallel veins to the east. 1,000 meters of NQ underground drilling is recommended.

Figure 9 : 1: 2000 Scale Ramp Plans



PROGRAM COST ESTIMATE

PHASE 1:

Acquisition of aerial photos, and contouring, base map	$15,000
Compilation of all data geochemical. geophysical, geological	$2,500
Mob & De-mobilize equipment, camp (10 man)	$60,000
Site preparation, road access etc.	$10,000
Excavator Operation: 15 days @ 10 hr @ $200/hr	$30,000
Labor: 40 man days blasting, washing etc. @ $250/man day	$10,000
Geologist: mapping, sampling, supervision: 30 days @ $500/man day	$15,000
Transportation for laborers, geologist: 50 days at $70/day	$3,500
Bulk Sample (10,000 tons)	
Dewatering of existing pit	$50,000
Cleaning, pit walls, scaling bolting and other preparation work	$75,000
Setup and mobilization of mining equipment	$50,000
collaring decline: blasting, bolting timber sets	$50,000
Development and production for 10,000 tons (312 meters drift, 224 meters raise and stope)	$1,300,000
Mine Permit and bonding	$60,000
Camp costs	$75,000
Assaying and engineering	$45,000
Report: 5 days @ $500/day	$2,500
contingencies	$40,500
TOTAL PHASE 1	**$1,894,000**

PHASE 2: Underground drilling and exploration

Underground Drilling (1,000 meters)	$160,000
Additional underground development (150 meters drift, 50 meters raise)	$350,000
Geologist: mapping, sampling, supervision: 30 days @ $500/man day	$15,000
Assaying	$5,000
Camp and Support	$25,000
Report	$1,500
Contigency	$13,500
TOTAL PHASE 2	$570,000

TOTAL TWO PHASE PROGRAM:..... $2,464,000

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Shaun M Dykes, resident of New Westminster, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1) I am a consulting geologist with an office located at 514 East Columbia St., New Westminster, British Columbia.

2) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science(engineering) in geology from Queen's University in 1976 and with a Master of Science(engineering) in geology from Queen's University in 1979 and have practiced my profession for 7 years on a seasonal and 24 years on a continuous basis and I am a "Qualified Person" under the terms and policies of National Instrument 43-101.

3) I am registered as Professional Geoscientist (N0. 123245) by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) This report, TECHNICAL REPORT, BONAPARTE GOLD PROPERTY KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA is based on examination of the available data, a site visit to the property October 27-29,2003 and my experience working in exploration. Prior to the visit I had no prior knowledge or involvement in the property or the vicinity.

5) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report, which is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclosure, which makes the technical report misleading.

6) I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in shares or business of Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation I am independent of the issuer applying all tests setout in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7) The author has read National Instrument 43-101, " Standards Of Disclosure For Mineral Projects " and Form 43-101F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with 43-101 and Form 43-101F.

8) Encore Renaissance Resources Corporation may use this report, or excerpts from it, for any legitimate corporate purposes, so long as the excerpts used do not detract from the meaning or purpose of this report as set out in the whole.

Dated at New Westminster, Province of British Columbia, this 30th day of April, 2009

Shaun M. Dykes

Shaun M Dykes, M.Sc(Eng), P. Geo
Geologist

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APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1
DIAMOND DRILL DATA

	COLLAR LOCATION					Tot	'INTERSECTIONS				Page 1 of 4	Av	Intersection		grid	Elev
Hole No.	North	East	Elev	Az	Dip	Depth	From	to	wdth	Au (opt)	VEIN DESCRIPTION	depth	hor dist	vert dist	east	intersect
DDH86-1	5405	4796	1694	70	45	194.8										
DDH86-5	5540	4866	1687	90	45	147.5										
DDH86-6	5536	4863	1687	150	45	122.2										
DDH86-7	5536	4863	1687	165	45	84.1										
DDH86-8	5433	4846	1692	289	45	91.7	17.04	17.58	0.54	0.083	Raven	17.31	12.2	12.2	4842	1679.8
DDH86-9	5433	4846	1692	289	85	23.6	20.78	21.35	0.57	0.038	Raven	21.07	1.8	21.0	4846	1671.0
DDH86-10	5541	4827	1689	289	45	23.2										
DDH86-11	5443	4823	1689	270	45	15.2	9.40	9.77	0.37	0.020	Raven	9.59	6.8	6.8	4818	1682.2
DDH86-12	5538	4774	1688	272	45	30.5	21.51	21.88	0.37	0.616	Grey Jay	21.70	15.3	15.3	4764	1672.7
DDH86-12	5538	4774	1688	272	45		13.08	13.67	0.59	3.319	Crow	13.38	9.5	9.5	4771	1678.5
DDH86-13	5538	4774	1688	272	77	33.1	15.56	16.63	1.07	3.366	Crow	16.10	3.6	15.7	4771	1672.3
DDH86-13	5538	4774	1688	272	77		26.57	26.73	0.16	0.100	Grey Jay	26.65	6.0	26.0	4770	1662.0
DDH86-14	5543	4783	1688	266	45	25.4	20.65	20.95	0.30	0.023	Grey Jay	20.80	14.7	14.7	4772	1673.3
DDH86-14	5543	4783	1688	266	45			11.31	1.31	0.271	Crow	5.66	4.0	4.0	4778	1684.0
DDH86-15	5544	4783	1688	272	77	26.8	18.70	20.50	1.80	0.004	Crow	19.60	4.4	19.1	4778	1668.9
DDH86-16	5531	4767	1689	272	45	17.8	15.21	16.65	1.44	2.456	Crow	15.93	11.3	11.3	4760	1677.7
DDH86-17	5531	4767	1698	272	77	26.6	19.35	20.22	0.87	0.036	Crow	19.79	4.5	19.3	4766	1678.7
DDH86-18	5517	4753	1691	246	45	31.1	16.40	17.14	0.74	0.265	Crow	16.77	11.9	11.9	4747	1679.1
DDH86-19	5517	4753	1691	276	77	23.5	19.41	20.30	0.89	0.931	Crow	19.86	4.5	19.3	4751	1671.7
DDH86-20	5450	4799	1686	277	75	34.4	20.65	21.43	0.78	1.942	new vein between Raven & Cr	21.04	5.4	20.3	4796	1665.7
DDH86-21	5450	4799	1686	277	72	27.4	22.48	23.03	0.55	0.020	new vein between Raven & Cr	22.76	7.0	21.6	4796	1664.4
DDH86-22	5554	4759	1688	92	45	17.4										
DDH86-23	5507	4804	1688	273	45	61.6	41.35	41.64	0.29	0.371	Crow	41.50	29.3	29.3	4784	1658.7
DDH86-24	4585	4825	1688	272	62	97.8										
DDH86-25	5281	4885	1683	278	45	29.6	16.48	18.15	1.67	0.270	Flicker	17.32	12.2	12.2	4877	1670.8
DDH86-25	5281	4885	1683	278	45		23.82	24.77	0.95	0.247	Flicker fw vein	24.30	17.2	17.2	4873	1665.8
DDH86-26	5279	4883	1683	243	55	50.9	48.26	48.48	0.22	0.205	Flicker fw vein	48.37	27.7	39.6	4855	1643.4
DDH87-1	5491	4724	1696	270	45	108.5	23.07	24.27	0.56	0.025	New Vein (fw of Crow south)	23.67	16.7	16.7	4713	1679.3
DDH87-2	5476	4685	1705	280	45	61.9					Crow south	9.00	6.4	6.4	4672	1698.6
DDH87-3	5440	4668	1715	262	45	36.6					?	0.00	0.0	0.0		1715.0
DDH87-4	5483	4873	1690	276	45	76.0	51.10	51.30	0.20	0.010	Crow south	51.20	36.2	36.2	4761	1653.8
DDH87-5	5457	4753	1692	276	45	65.8	56.69	58.16	0.45	0.003	Crow south	57.43	40.6	40.6	4728	1651.4

	COLLAR LOCATION						'INTERSECTIONS				Page 2 of 4	Av	Intersection		grid	Elev
Hole No.	North	East	Elev	Az	Dip	Depth	From	to	wdth	Au (opt)	VEIN DESCRIPTION	depth	hor dist	vert dist	east	intersect
DDH87-6	5330	4897	1688	100	45	91.4	29.26	29.38	0.11	0.360	Flicker	29.32	20.7	20.7	4918	1667.3
DDH87-7	5273	4831	1692	100	50	36.9	34.22	34.30	0.07	0.200	Flicker	34.26	22.0	26.2	4919	1665.8
DDH87-8	5292	4951	1667	275	45	51.8	47.22	48.37	0.42	0.000	Flicker	47.80	33.8	33.8	4928	1633.2
DDH87-9	5551	4839	1687	320	45	64.0	30.86	31.09	0.23	0.154	Grey Jay	30.98	21.9	21.9	4841	1665.1
DDH87-10	5551	4839	1687	320	77	19.5	14.77	15.36	0.50	0.015	Nutcracker	15.07	3.4	14.7	4839	1672.3
DDH87-11	5543	4859	1687	320	45	44.2	29.60	29.77	0.17	<0.002	Nutcracker	29.69	21.0	21.0	4860	1666.0
DDH87-12	5564	4874	1685	275	45	73.2	45.15	42.35	0.20	<0.002	Owl (fw of Grey Jay)	43.75	30.9	30.9	4854	1654.1
DDH87-13	5576	4841	1684	320	45	41.2	9.07	9.46	0.39	0.372	Grey Jay	9.27	6.6	6.6	4838	1677.4
DDH87-13	5576	4841	1684	320	45		17.07	17.56	0.46	0.592	Grey Jay	17.32	12.2	12.2	4835	1671.8
DDH87-14	5576	4841	1684	5	45	35.1	25.62	26.12	0.50	0.005	Grey Jay	25.87	18.3	18.3	4855	1665.7
DDH87-15	5432	4724	1699	276	45	76.0	67.30	67.84	0.53	0.013	Crow south	67.57	47.8	47.8	4659	1651.2
DDH87-16	5400	4753	1696	276	50	160.0	78.03	78.37	0.27	0.000	Vein between Raven and Crow	78.20	50.3	59.9	4721	1636.1
DDH87-17	5540	4817	1686	303	45	74.4	13.54	13.63	0.09	1.699	Nutcracker	13.59	9.6	9.6	4815	1676.4
DDH87-17	5540	4817	1686	303	45		18.87	19.02	0.15	0.054	Nutcracker fw	18.95	13.4	13.4	4814	1672.6
DDH87-17	5540	4817	1686	303	45		47.17	47.37	0.20	0.055	Grey Jay	47.27	33.4	33.4	4810	1652.6
DDH87-18	5508	4838	1688	320	45	67.1	57.67	57.86	0.19	0.037	Grey Jay	57.77	40.8	40.8	4841	1647.2
DDH87-18	5508	4838	1688	320	45		49.31	49.40	0.09	0.047	Nutcracker fw	49.36	34.9	34.9	4841	1653.1
DDH87-18	5508	4838	1688	320	45		41.95	42.06	0.11	0.068	Nutcracker	42.01	29.7	29.7	4840	1658.3
DDH87-19	5375	4856	1695	305	45	236.5	149.90	150.37	0.47	0.012	Nutcracker hw	150.14	106.2	106.2	4838	1588.8
DDH87-19	5375	4856	1695	305	45		153.31	153.88	0.57	0.142	Nutcracker	153.60	108.6	108.6	4837	1586.4
DDH87-19	5375	4856	1695	305	45		22.49	22.61	0.12	0.177	new vein 1	22.55	15.9	15.9	4853	1679.1
DDH87-19	5375	4856	1695	305	45		51.57	51.67	0.10	0.254	new vein 2	51.62	36.5	36.5	4849	1658.5
DDH87-19	5375	4856	1695	305	45		168.41	168.91	0.23	0.031	Grey Jay	168.66	119.3	119.3	4837	1575.7
DDH87-20	5360	4861	1695	276	45	236.5	17.60	17.97	0.36	<0.002	Chickadee	17.79	12.6	12.6	4852	1682.4
DDH87-20	5360	4861	1695	276	45		67.26	67.66	0.39	<0.002	unnamed vein	67.46	47.7	47.7	4832	1647.3
DDH87-21	5569	4823	1684	307	45	93.0	14.38	14.97	0.59	0.006	Grey Jay	14.68	10.4	10.4	4823	1673.6
DDH87-22	5565	4808	1685	299	45	23.2	17.93	18.12	0.19	0.253	Grey Jay	18.03	12.7	12.7	4804	1672.3
DDH87-23	5565	4809	1685	326	45	24.4	18.04	19.28	1.16	0.009	Grey Jay	18.66	13.2	13.2	4811	1671.8
DDH87-24	5512	4810	1688	272	73	87.5	55.40	55.68	0.28	<0.002	Crow	55.54	16.2	53.1	4794	1634.9
DDH89-1	5516	4782	1689	282	45	49.7	25.10	25.51	0.41	0.060	Crow	25.31	17.9	17.9	4772	1671.1
DDH89-1	5516	4782	1689	282	45		41.25	42.83	1.58	<0.002	Grey Jay fw vein	42.04	29.7	29.7	4766	1659.3
DDH89-1	5516	4782	1689	282	45		38.59	38.77	0.18	<0.002	Grey Jay	38.68	27.4	27.4	4769	1661.6
DDH89-1	5516	4782	1689	282	45		31.85	32.31	0.46	<0.002	Crow/Grey Jay	32.08	22.7	22.7	4772	1666.3
DDH89-2	5476	4770	1691	282	45	75.0	56.67	57.11	0.44	0.010	Crow south	56.89	40.2	40.2	4749	1650.8
DDH89-3	5465	4727	1695	282	45	80.2	30.45	31.39	0.94	0.133	Crow south	30.92	21.9	21.9	4716	1673.1
DDH89-4	5474	4703	1701	282	45	86.3	32.00	32.65	0.65	0.580	new vein fw of Crow S	32.33	22.9	22.9	4690	1678.1
DDH89-5	5474	4703	1701	282	60	45.1	39.02	39.60	0.58	<0.002	Crow south	39.31	19.7	34.0	4692	1667.0
DDH89-6	5542	4796	1687	293	45	31.4	9.92	10.06	0.14	0.458	Crow Central	9.99	7.1	7.1	4791	1679.9
DDH89-6	5542	4796	1687	293	45		18.39	19.37	0.98	<0.002	Crow?	18.88	13.4	13.4	4787	1673.6
DDH89-6	5542	4796	1687	293	45		24.79	25.35	0.56	9.369	Grey Jay fw vein	25.07	17.7	17.7	4786	1669.3

	COLLAR LOCATION					Tot	'INTERSECTIONS				Page 3 of 4	Av	Intersection		grid	Elev
Hole No.	North	East	Elev	Az	Dip	Depth	From	to	wdth	Au (opt)	VEIN DESCRIPTION	depth	hor dist	vert dist	east	intersect
dDH89-7	5451	4787	1689	282	55	92.4	79.23	79.45	0.22	<0.002	Crow south	79.34	45.5	65.0		1624.0
DDH89-8	5543	4857	1686	282	45	39.0	15.38	16.00	0.62	0.093	Nutcracker	15.69	11.1	11.1	4851	1674.9
DDH89-8	5543	4857	1686	282	45		30.67	33.40	2.73	0.938	vein between Nutcracker & Cr	32.04	22.7	22.7	4844	1663.3
DDH89-9	5543	4829	1686	297	45	55.8	11.65	12.06	0.41	0.160	Nutcracker	11.86	8.4	8.4	4829	1677.6
DDH89-9	5543	4829	1686	297	45		24.72	24.95	0.23	0.100	vein between Nutcracker & Cr	24.84	17.6	17.6	4828	1668.4
DDH89-9	5543	4829	1686	297	45		38.32	40.20	2.12	0.050	Grey Jay	39.26	27.8	27.8	4827	1658.2
DDH89-10	5456	4688	1707	297	45	71.0	47.91	49.35	1.39	0.009	vein in fw of Crow South	48.63	34.4	34.4	4682	1672.6
DDH89-11	5456	4688	1707	282	60	89.3	44.35	45.14	0.76	0.245	vein in fw of Crow South	44.75	22.4	38.8	4672	1668.2
DDH89-12	5562	4801	1685	282	39	150.9	11.85	12.48	0.63	0.805	Grey Jay	12.17	9.5	7.7	4793	1677.3
DDH89-12	5562	4801	1685	282	39		110.85	111.27	0.42	0.217	new vein fw of Grey Jay	111.06	86.3	69.9	4753	1615.1
DDH89-13	5444	4839	1690	290	45	30.7	10.02	10.54	0.52	0.011	Grey Jay	10.28	7.3	7.3	4837	1682.7
DDH89-14	5444	4839	1690	290	70	23.5	16.05	16.33	0.13	<0.002	Raven					
DDH94-1	5511	4785	1689	280	45						Crow central	0.00	0.0	0.0		1689.0
DDH94-2	5511	4785	1689	280	60						Crow central	0.00	0.0	0.0		1689.0
DDH94-3	5500	4762	1692	280	45		31.03	31.41	0.38	0.476	Crow south	31.22	22.1	22.1	4747	1669.9
DDH94-4	5500	4762	1692	280	60		37.38	37.94	0.56	0.355	Crow south	37.66	18.8	32.6	4749	1659.4
DDH94-5	5484	4742	1695	280	45						Crow south	0.00	0.0	0.0		1695.0
DDH94-6	5481	4737	1695	280	45						Crow south	0.00	0.0	0.0		1695.0
DDH94-7	5480	4715	1698	280	45						Crow south	0.00	0.0	0.0		1698.0
DDH94-8	5519	4800	1688	280	45						Crow central	0.00	0.0	0.0		1688.0
DDH94-9	5528	4807	1687	280	45		58.05	58.72	0.67	0.294	new vein fw of Grey Jay	58.39	41.3	41.3	4785	1645.7
DDH94-9	5528	4807	1687	280	45		42.72	43.20	0.48	0.418	Grey Jay	42.96	30.4	30.4	4789	1656.6
DDH94-10	5539	4860	1686	280	45							0.00	0.0	0.0		1686.0
DDH94-11	5588	4857	1679	280	45							0.00	0.0	0.0		1679.0
DDH94-12	5588	4857	1679	280	60		23.33	24.45	1.12	2.060		23.89	11.9	20.7	4844	1658.3
DDH94-13	5553	4824	1687	280	45							0.00	0.0	0.0		1687.0
DDH94-14	5553	4824	1687	310	45							0.00	0.0	0.0		1687.0
DDH94-15	5491	4769	1692	280	45							0.00	0.0	0.0		1692.0
DDH94-16	5502	4791	1689	280	45							0.00	0.0	0.0		1689.0
DDH94-17	5480	4715	1698	280	60		40.22	40.36	0.14	0.216		40.29	20.1	34.9	4704	1663.1
DDH94-17	5480	4715	1698	280	60		36.00	36.35	0.35	0.308		36.18	18.1	31.3	4705	1666.7
DDH94-18	5484	4742	1695	280	60							0.00	0.0	0.0		1695.0
DDH95-1	?	?	?	?	?											
DDH95-2	?	?	?	?	?											
DDH95-3	?	?	?	?	?											
DDH95-4	?	?	?	?	?											
DDH95-5	?	?	?	?	?											
DDH95-6	?	?	?	?	?											
DDH95-7	?	?	?	?	?											

	COLLAR LOCATION					Tot	'INTERSECTIONS				Page 4 of 4	Av	Intersection		grid	Elev
Hole No.	North	East	Elev	Az	Dip	Depth	From	to	wdth	Au (opt)	VEIN DESCRIPTION	depth	hor dist	vert dist	east	intersect
DDH98-1	5439	4715	1705	270	60	84.5	44.60	48.60	4.00	0.330	New vein between Raven & C	46.60	23.3	40.4	4698	1664.6
DDH98-2	5326	4915	1687	65	45	29.9	16.40	17.20	0.80	0.670	Flicker	16.80	11.9	11.9	4927	1675.1
DDH98-3	5471	4718	1702	270	45	33.5	9.50	10.40	0.90	0.216	New Vein (HW of Crow South)	9.95	7.0	7.0	4713	1695.0
DDH98-4	5471	4718	1702	0	90	45.7					Crow south	0.00	0.0	0.0	4718	1702.0
DDH98-5	5464	4733	1701	0	90	70.1	54.90	55.80	0.90		Crow south	55.35	0.0	55.4	4733	1645.7
DDH98-6	5499	4767	1692	270	53	97.5	92.80	95.60	2.80		New Vein in fw of Crow	94.20	56.7	75.2	4727	1616.8
DDH98-6	5499	4767	1692	270	53		27.00	27.70	0.70	0.083	Crow south split	27.35	16.5	21.8	4756	1670.2
DDH98-6	5499	4767	1692	270	53		33.20	34.10	0.90	0.241	Crow Central	33.65	20.3	26.9	4754	1665.1
DDH98-7	5499	4767	1692	270	80	60.4	39.00	40.00	1.00		Vein in fw of Crow Central	39.50	6.9	38.9	4741	1653.1
DDH98-8	5529	4809	1687	270	50	74.7	25.30	27.70	2.40	0.410	Owl vein	26.50	17.0	20.3	4803	1666.7
DDH98-8	5529	4809	1687	270	50	74.7	35.30	36.30	1.00	0.611	Crow Central split	35.80	23.0	27.4	4803	1659.6
DDH98-9	5327	4915	1687	115	45	28.7	19.30	22.90	3.60	0.025	Flicker	21.10	14.9	14.9	4930	1672.1
DDH98-10	5546	4829	1688	270	55	65.2					Grey Jay	0.00	0.0	0.0		1688.0
DDH98-11	5386	4903	1691	270	45	15.9					Chickadee	0.00	0.0	0.0		1691.0
DDH98-12	5556	4855	1688	270	55	77.7	53.10	53.80	0.70	0.044	Shear	53.45	30.7	43.8	4836	1644.2
DDH98-12	5556	4855	1688	270	55		23.80	24.60	0.80	0.076	Nutcracker?	24.20	13.9	19.8	4845	1668.2
DDH98-12	5556	4855	1688	270	55		39.70	41.10	1.40	0.181	Grey Jay	40.40	23.2	33.1	4839	1654.9
DDH98-14	5386	4903	1691	270	60	22.9	6.80	7.60	0.80	0.127	Chickadee	7.20	3.6	6.2	4899	1684.8
DDH98-15	5592	4848	1679	270	70	66.2	14.90	16.50	1.60	?	Grey Jay	15.70	5.4	14.8	4843	1664.2
DDH98-15	5592	4848	1679	270	70		31.70	33.20	1.50	0.013	New vein in fw of Grey Jay	32.45	11.1	30.5	4840	1648.5
DDH98-16	5565	4889	1685	270	55	44.5	42.70	43.90	1.20	0.007	Grey Jay (no nutcracker)	43.30	24.8	35.5	4871	1649.5
DDH98-17	5565	4889	1685	360	75	45.1					Nutcracker cut by dyke	0.00	0.0	0.0		1685.0
DDH98-18	5538	4910	1688	270	45	59.5					Cu,Mo at contact	0.00	0.0	0.0		1688.0
DDH98-19	5585	4889	1682	270	45	95.1	40.50	41.30	0.80	0.092	Shearing (fw)	40.90	28.9	28.9	4868	1653.1
DDH98-19	5585	4889	1682	270	45		22.90	23.20	0.30	0.065	Nutcracker	23.05	16.3	16.3	4876	1665.7
DDH98-19	5585	4889	1682	270	45		30.50	31.60	1.10	0.132	Grey Jay	31.05	22.0	22.0	4873	1660.0
DDH98-21	5495	4963	1688	270	45	15.2					Contact zone	0.00	0.0	0.0		1688.0
DDH98-22	5495	4963	1688	270	60	18.6					Contact zone	0.00	0.0	0.0		1688.0
DDH98-23	5522	4873	1690	270	45	45.7	33.00	33.70	0.70	<0.002	Chickadee N ext.	33.35	23.6	23.6	4856	1666.4
DDH03-1	5447	4750	?	280	-45	32.3					Crow		22.8	22.8		
DDH03-2	5447	4750	?	280	-65	48.2	48	49.6	1.6	0.079	Crow	48.80	20.4	43.7		
DDH03-3	5447	4750	?	260	-65	57.3	20	21.2	1.2	0.119	Crow	20.60	24.2	51.9		
DDH03-4	5467	4747	?	270	-45	26.8	20	21.2	1.2	0.982	Crow	20.60	19.0	19.0		
DDH03-5	5467	4747	?	270	-65	94.2	32	34.6	2.6	0.505	Crow	33.30	39.8	85.4		
DDH03-6	5489	4744	?	270	-65	46.5	42	42.7	0.7	0.088	Crow	42.35	19.7	42.1		
DDH03-7	5489	4747	?	270	-45	29.9	26	27.52	1.52	0.037	Crow	26.76	21.1	21.1		
DDH03-8	5488	4747	?	250	-45	48.2	32	32.9	0.9	0.045	Crow	32.45	34.1	34.1		
DDH03-9	5469	4921	?	280	-65	57.0	No samples analyzed				Eagle		24.1	51.7		
DDH03-10	5469	4921	?	280	-45	32.6	No samples analyzed				Eagle		23.1	23.1		

	COLLAR LOCATION					Tot	'INTERSECTIONS				Page 4 of 4	Av	Intersection		grid	Elev
Hole No.	North	East	Elev	Az	Dip	Depth	From	to	wdth	Au (opt)	VEIN DESCRIPTION	depth	hor dist	vert dist	east	intersect
DDH03-11	5467	4921	?	250	-45	45.7	No samples analyzed				Eagle		32.3	32.3		
DDH03-12	5472	4921	?	300	-45	41.8	No samples analyzed				Eagle		29.6	29.6		
DDH03-13	5476	4824	?	80	-45	44.8	No samples analyzed				Raven		31.7	31.7		
DDH03-14	5473	4824	?	103	-45	35.7	No samples analyzed				Raven		25.2	25.2		
DDH03-15	5410	4848	?	280	-45	9.1	No samples analyzed				Raven		6.4	6.4		

TABLE 2
MINERALIZED TRENCH SAMPLES

TRENCH No.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE WIDTH (m)	ASSAY oz Au/ton	VEIN
TR86-4	channel	0.55	0.017	Raven
	channel	0.55	0.102	Raven
	channel	0.65	0.262	Raven
	channel	0.50	0.030	Raven
	channel	0.50	0.011	Raven footwall diorite
	channel	0.76	0.144	Raven hangingwall diorite
	channel	0.50	0.251	Raven
	channel	0.64	3.291	Raven
	channel	3.25	0.026	Raven
	channel	3.10	0.018	Raven
	channel	6.35	0.024	Raven
TR86-5.1	channel	1.00	0.099	Chickadee
TR85-5.2	channel	0.35	0.404	Chickadee
TR86-5.3	channel	0.25	0.790	Chickadee
TR86-6	channel	0.70	0.361	Flicker
	channel	0.75	0.471	Flicker
	channel	1.10	0.058	east Flicker wallrock
	channel	0.65	0.120	Flicker
	channel	0.70	0.085	west Flicker wallrock
TR86-8	channel	0.66	0.018	Raven
TR86-10	channel	1.00	0.088	Crow
TR86-13	channel	0.60	0.023	Crow
	channel	0.60	0.074	Crow
	channel	1.50	0.171	quartz vein
	channel	0.40	0.050	Crow footwall diorite
TR86-14	channel	0.50	0.022	Crow
	channel	0.50	0.113	Crow footwall diorite
TR86-15	channel	0.50	0.047	Crow
TR86-16	channel	0.70	0.736	Crow
	channel	0.70	0.626	Crow footwall diorite
	channel	1.00	0.056	Crow hangingwall diorite
	channel	0.70	3.545	Crow
	channel	1.00	0.040	Crow footwall diorite
	channel	0.70	0.601	Crow
TR86-17	channel	0.40	0.026	Crow
TR86-18	channel	1.17	0.092	Crow
	channel	1.12	0.064	Crow
	channel	0.30	0.080	Crow (sheared vein)
TR86-20	channel	1.40	0.087	Crow
	panel 1.4 x .75	0.75	0.140	Crow
TR86-21	channel	0.60	0.316	Crow
	channel	1.00	4.034	Crow
	channel	0.90	0.048	Crow
	panel: 1.0 x	1.10	0.014	Crow
	channel	1.00	0.701	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	1.25	5.674	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	1.25	13.091	Crow

TRENCH No.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE WIDTH (m)	ASSAY oz Au/ton	VEIN
TR87-22	panel 1.0 x	1.23	1.510	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.0 x	1.29	2.020	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 2.2 x	0.12	0.325	Grey Jay No. 3
	panel 1.0 x	1.26	0.810	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.0 x	1.15	1.280	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.0 x	0.90	0.260	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.0 x	0.65	0.140	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.0 x	0.49	0.310	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.6 x	0.22	0.384	Grey Jay No. 3
	panel 1.0 x	0.52	0.411	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	panel 1.0 x	0.54	0.192	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 2.1.0 x	0.20	0.121	Grey Jay No. 3
	panel 1.8 x	0.12	0.015	Grey Jay No. 2?
	panel 1.0 x	0.51	1.837	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.52	8.786	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 0.50 x	0.25	0.021	Grey Jay No. 1 ?
	panel 1.0 x	0.46	5.231	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.39	5.353	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.18	8.826	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.35 x	0.12	0.050	Grey Jay No. 2 ?
	panel 1.0 x	1.32	2.956	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	channel	1.25	0.446	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	channel	0.75	0.073	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	channel	0.42	0.054	Grey Jay No. 1 &2
	channel	0.46	1.290	Grey Jay No. 3
	channel	0.48	1.889	Grey Jay No. 1
	channel	0.35	4.378	Grey Jay No. 1
TR87-25	channel	0.30	0.117	Raven
TR87-26	channel	0.85	0.030	Ravem
	channel	0.85	0.410	Raven
TR87-22	channel	0.27	1.284	Nutcracker
	channel	0.39	0.078	Nutcracker
	channel	0.30	2.545	Nutcracker
	channel	0.35	2.297	Nutcracker
	channel	0.32	2.654	Nutcracker
	channel	0.34	1.396	Nutcracker
	channel	0.24	1.684	Nutcracker
	channel	0.26	4.218	Nutcracker
	channel	0.25	3.689	Nutcracker
	channel	0.31	1.396	Nutcracker
	channel	0.43	1.357	Nutcracker
	channel	0.50	1.042	Nutcracker
	channel	0.49	1.540	Nutcracker
TR87-29	channel	0.35	1.062	Nutcracker
	channel	0.37	1.340	Nutcracker
TR87-30	channel	0.15	0.010	Nutcracker
	channel	0.15	0.186	Nutcracker
TR87-32	channel	0.24	0.276	Nutcracker
	channel	0.45	0.059	Nutcracker
TR87-34	channel	0.32	0.021	Chickadee

TRENCH No.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE WIDTH (m)	ASSAY oz Au/ton	VEIN
TR87-36	channel	0.25	0.284	Crow
	channel	0.25	1.087	Nutcracker
	channel	0.32	0.384	Nutcracker
	channel	0.32	0.140	quartz vein
TR87-37	panel 1.0 x	0.31	3.437	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.35	2.384	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.39	0.006	diorite
	panel 1.0 x	1.51	0.440	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 0.54 x	0.40	0.038	diorite
	panel 0.40 x	0.40	0.002	diorite
	panel 1.0 x	1.39	0.370	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	1.14	0.280	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	0.15	0.148	diorite
	panel 1.0 x	1.08	0.470	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	1.27	0.580	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	1.43	0.480	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	1.78	0.080	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.75 x	0.74	0.006	ddiorite
	panel 1.65 x	0.39	0.090	Grey Jay No. 2
	channel	3.17	0.172	qtz & diorite
	channel	2.02	0.041	qtz & diorite
TR87-38	channel	0.12	0.958	Nutcracker
	channel	0.10	1.082	Nutcracker
	channel	0.08	0.091	Nutcracker
TR87-41	channel	0.20	0.179	Nutcracker
TR87-45	panel 1.0 x	2.75	0.030	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	2.94	0.250	Crow & Grey Jay
	panel 1.0 x	1.18	0.120	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	0.94	0.159	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	1.39	0.010	qtz stockwork
	panel 1.0 x	0.49	1.353	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	0.84	1.055	Crow
	panel 1.0 x	1.18	0.383	Crow, diorite, nutcracker
	panel 1.0 x	2.39	0.050	Crow, diorite, nutcracker
	channel	2.12	0.050	Crow
	channel	1.77	0.020	Grey Jay & Crow
	channel	2.62	0.020	Crow
	channel	1.53	0.450	Crow
	channel	1.98	0.020	Crow
	channel	0.54	0.672	Crow
	channel	0.65	0.382	Crow
	channel	1.52	0.070	Crow, diorite, nutcracker

TRENCH No.	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE WIDTH (m)	ASSAY oz Au/ton	VEIN
TR87-46	panel 1.0 x	0.56	0.008	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.56	0.105	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.6 x	0.57	0.019	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.74	0.242	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.76	0.086	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.64	0.046	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.76	0.068	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.83	0.064	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.83	0.404	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.6 x	0.76	0.080	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.59	0.062	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.51	1.602	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.4 x	0.48	2.390	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.5 x	0.14	0.157	Grey Jay No. 2
	panel 1.6 x	0.18	0.125	Grey Jay No. 2
	panel 1.0 x	0.17	0.360	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.26	0.653	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.48	0.350	Grey Jay No. 1
TR87-46	panel 1.0 x	1.07	0.060	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	1.30	0.020	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	1.43	0.130	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	0.08	0.033	qtz & diorite
	panel 1.0 x	1.22	0.430	Grey Jay No. 1 & 2
	panel 1.0 x	0.60	0.011	Grey Jay No. 3
	panel 1.0 x	0.83	0.851	Grey Jay No. 1
	panel 1.0 x	0.48	0.071	Grey Jay No. 2
	panel 1.0 x	2.11	0.530	Grey Jay No. 1, 2 & 3
	panel 1.0 x	2.09	1.440	Grey Jay No. 1, 2 & 3
	panel 1.0 x	2.03	0.480	Grey Jay No. 1, 2 & 3
	channel	0.73	0.002	diorite
	channel	0.20	0.002	Grey Jay No. 2