

**GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL  
EVALUATION REPORT  
of the  
BRIDGE RIVER PROJECT  
(COPPER CLAIMS)**

**NTS: 92J/13E, 14W**

**Latitude 50°55'N      Longitude 123°25'W**

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

The 7,212 hectare Bridge River Project area, NTS map sheets 92J/13E and 14W, is located in the Lillooet Mining Division, 40 km west-northwest of Goldbridge approximately 235 km by road from Vancouver, British Columbia at a latitude of 50°55'N and longitude of 123°25'W. The property comprises the Copper 1 to 16 Mineral Tenure Online claims, 100% owned by Mr. Louis Wolfen.

The Bridge River Project is primarily underlain by the probable early Tertiary granitic Bridge River Pluton, which intrudes Late Cretaceous quartz diorite to the south and east and adjoins a larger, similarly aged granodiorite body, the Lord River Pluton, to the north, west and southwest. The intrusive rocks are locally overlain by flat lying Miocene aged plateau basaltic flows and intruded by related basaltic feeder dykes and felsite and quartz porphyry dykes.

The deposit model for the property is the bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold model. Examples include Highland Valley Copper and Gibraltar in British Columbia and Chuquibambilla, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca in Chile. Commodities are copper, molybdenum and gold in varying quantities with minor silver in most deposits.

The Bridge River Project covers the Nichol, Russnor and BR porphyry copper showings, with associated gold, silver and molybdenum values, hosted by the granitic Bridge River Pluton. The Nichol showing, in the eastern project area, covers a 600X400m zone of high grade copper bearing quartz-sulphide and sulphide “veins”, pods, fracture fillings and disseminations hosted by phyllic to locally potassic altered granite. Previous work concentrated on the high grade “veins”, which may represent silica-sulphide mineralization in the core of the porphyry system.

Mineralization at the Russnor showing consists of disseminated, blebby and poddy chalcopryite, bornite and pyrite, primarily hosted by an intrusive breccia within the Bridge River Pluton. Wallrock alteration consists of chlorite, sericite and potassium feldspar. The mineralized breccia is incompletely exposed within an 80m long canyon along Thunder Creek, within a 62m adit and in the core from the 1961 drill program by Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada. Stockwork type quartz-sulphide veins and fracture fillings mineralized with chalcopryite and minor molybdenite are exposed at the higher elevations on the property, particularly in Red Creek. Similar style mineralization to the Nichol showing is reported at #3 showing, approximately 2 km northwest of the Russnor.

At the BR showing mineralization, consisting of chalcopryite, malachite, azurite, bornite, chalcocite, magnetite and trace molybdenite in fractures, extends over a 1.7 km by 0.5 km area with a central higher grade zone 1.45 km by 150 to 300m wide, exposed along south facing cliffs north of the North Fork of the Bridge River. Alteration primarily

consists of widespread propylitization with fracture controlled sericite and potassic alteration and local silicification. Intrusive breccia bodies, including some hydrothermal breccias occur in the area.

Previous exploration on the Bridge River Project, undertaken from 1929 to 1987, has involved approximately 95m of underground development, 2010 metres of diamond drilling in 25 holes, hand trenching and chip sampling, all focused on the three known showings. Limited mapping, and preliminary rock and soil geochemistry were completed on the Nichol and Russnor showings with more complete mapping and a grid soil survey at the BR showing. A reconnaissance magnetic survey was completed in the Nichol area with grid magnetic and induced polarization surveys over the BR showing area.

The current 2005 program involved a geological and geochemical evaluation of the Nichol and Russnor showings on the Copper 1 to 11 claims, with the collection of 40 rock samples, 35 core samples, 26 soil samples and 26 stream sediment samples.

Results from the Nichol showing include but are not restricted to 4.73% Cu, 32.8 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au, 0.015% Mo over 1m from Vein 1 in Trench 5, 8.91% Cu, 33.1 g/t Ag, 0.043% Mo over 0.6m from Vein 2 in Trench 9 and 2.08% Cu over 4.5m from the mineralized wallrock in Trench 1. Only 412m of diamond drilling has been undertaken on the Nichol showing in 10 holes yielding significant results including 3.50% Cu, 1.00 oz/t Ag, 0.079% Mo over 8.5m in 79-S1. The vein type mineralization may represent silica-sulphide mineralization in the core of the porphyry system and deeper holes are necessary to explore the bulk tonnage potential.

The Nichol showing remains open to the north, south, west and to depth. The eastern extent is somewhat open but limited by the fault contact between the host Bridge River Pluton and the older quartz diorite. However, stockwork mineralization is evident within the quartz diorite peripheral to the contact. In addition minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization and untested copper-silver anomalies occur one km north of the showing in the Nichols Creek canyon area. Elevated copper  $\pm$  molybdenum values were obtained from stream sediments approximately 1 km south of the showing and an unexplored gossan occurs in another canyon along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing.

The Russnor showing contains economic grades of mineralization. The Russnor adit contains an average of 1.38% Cu over the inner 30.5m, the portal zone, 1.19% Cu over 12.2m, the cliffs south of the portal, 0.57% Cu over 60m, the cliffs 60m northeast of the portal, 1.00% Cu over 16.2m and an open cut 25m north of the portal, 0.94% Cu over 12.8m, with minor values in gold, silver and molybdenum. A maximum of only 790 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes, with a maximum depth of 163m, has been conducted on the showing. Significant copper values were obtained from the drill programs, commonly with anomalous copper throughout the entire hole or the entire sampled interval of core, yielding 0.30% Cu over 36.6m from DDH 61-5, including 0.51% Cu over 15.2m, 0.30% Cu

over 26.5m from DDH 69-1 and 0.074% Cu over 69.3m, including 0.09% Cu over 48.0m from DDH 61-3. Anomalous results were obtained in 2005 from unsampled intervals of the core from the 1961 drill program.

The Russnor showing is open in all directions. An open ended untested soil anomaly with results up to 915 ppm Cu and 47 ppm Mo extends 600m north of the adit. Anomalous stream sediment samples were obtained from 200m to 400m southwest of the adit, containing from 60 to 551 ppm Cu.

Previous results from the BR showing include 1.08% Cu, 0.05% Mo across 1m from quartz-sulphide veins, 0.14% Cu over 17m from trenching and 0.134% Cu over 9m ± molybdenum from the bottom of DDH 71-1.

Recent research has indicated the presence of several additional showings within the Bridge River Project that include Showing #3 on Copper 6 in the northern property area, a gossan about 900m southeast of the Russnor adit, the gossan along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing and significant copper mineralization reported south of the Nichol on the west side of the creek. Showing #3, consisting of quartz, bornite and lesser chalcopyrite, is reported to carry 3.26% Cu over 9.1m and 0.44% Cu across 24.5m.

The Bridge River Project has potential for the discovery of a bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit. The project area encompasses three copper porphyry showings, the Nichol, Russnor and BR, all hosted by the 12x5 km granitic Bridge River Pluton. The widespread copper mineralization within the Bridge River Pluton, the occurrence of mineralized and hydrothermally altered intrusive breccia bodies, the presence of potassic and phyllic alteration, the presence of silica-sulphide alteration and stockwork mineralization and the location within a known porphyry belt are all favourable for the discovery of a deposit of this type.

A four phase exploration program is recommended on the Bridge River Project. The priority initial phase (Phase 1) should consist of a 150 line km helicopter supported multi-parameter (radiometric, electromagnetic and high resolution magnetic) airborne geophysical survey over the Bridge River Pluton and surroundings, followed by an initial field evaluation (Phase 2) of the targets and additional showings not previously evaluated at an approximate cost of \$50,000 for each phase. Phase 3 (non-contingent on but guided by the results of Phases 1 and 2) would consist of detailed follow up involving the implementation of soil, ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys over the priority targets at a cost of \$280,000. This would be followed by a 2,000m diamond drill program (Phase 4) at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

The extension of the logging road on Thunder Creek to the showing area, a distance of 1.6 km, should be undertaken prior to the field program to facilitate exploration on the property and has been included in the costs for Phase 2.

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## APPENDICES

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The claims are accessible via Highway 99 North from Vancouver through Squamish and Whistler to Pemberton (see *Figure 2*). From May to November access can be obtained by turning left through Pemberton, then right along the Pemberton Meadows Road for 23 km to the Hurley River Road, which passes the Outdoor School and is followed for 50 km to Highway 40, approximately 0.25 km west of Goldbridge. In winter continue on Highway 99 past Pemberton to Lillooet, then 110 km west along the Carpenter Lake Road (Highway 40) to Goldbridge.

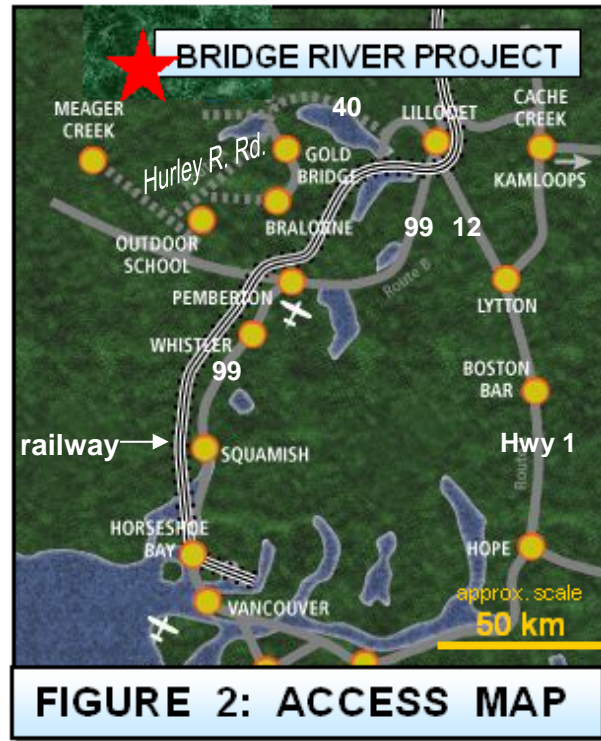
From Goldbridge the project area is accessible by the Bridge River Forest Service Road westerly from the Hurley River Road, along the southern shore of the Downton Lake reservoir (used in the generation of hydro-electric power). The road crosses the Bridge River and continues westerly over Nichols Creek near its junction with the Bridge River continuing onto the Copper 11 claim on the east side of Thunder Creek, 1.6 km south of the Griswold (Russnor) Minfile showing (*Figure 3*).

On the property suitable helicopter accessible camp locations, utilized in the 2005 program, are located 250m below the Nichol showing at Nad 83 Zone 10 UTM coordinates 5643642mN, 474403mE and at 5639134mN 470061mE, 850m south of the Griswold showing. The old 1970's camp location at 5639857mN 470145mE, above the adit is preferable in the Griswold (Russnor) area and was brushed out to allow for helicopter access. Additional brushing is necessary for heavy loads. A plywood cabin, in good condition in 1980, is situated proximal to the BR showing at approximately 5639400mN, 464650mE.

### 4.3 Land Tenure

The Bridge River Project comprises the Copper 1 to 16 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) claims consisting of 16 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 7,212 hectares in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia (*Figure 3*). Current work was completed on the Copper 1 to 11 claims.

The claims were staked in accordance with Mineral Titles Online on NTS map sheets 92J/13E and 14W, available for viewing at <http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca>. The claims are registered in the name of Mr. Louis Wolfin, Client Number 129326. A detailed statement of claims is enclosed in Appendix I with a table summarizing pertinent claim data shown below.

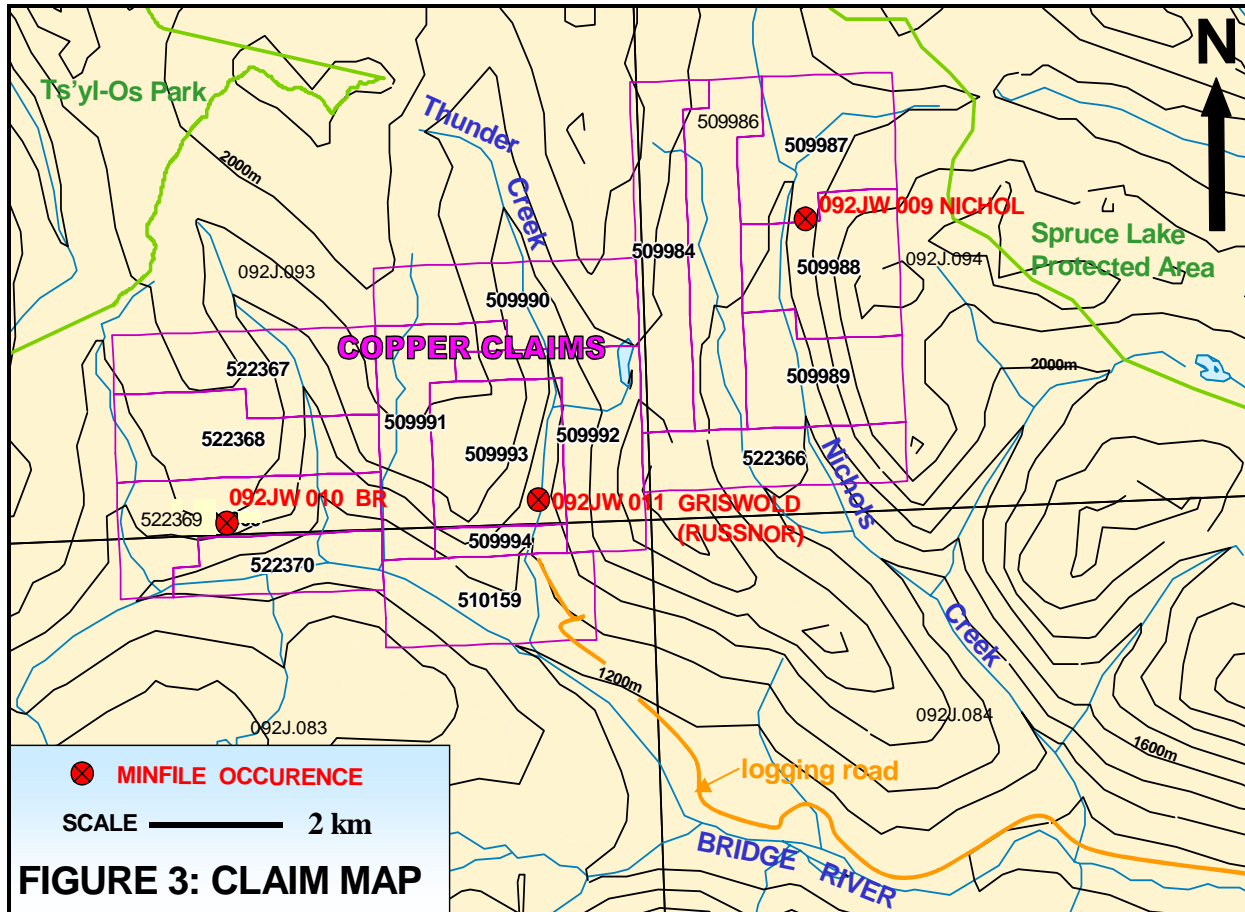




**TABLE 1: Claim data**

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Area (ha)	Current Expiry Date
COPPER 1	509984	509.115	April 1, 2006*
COPPER 2-10	509986-94	3,972.220	April 1, 2006*
COPPER 11	510159	489.321	April 4, 2006*
COPPER 12-16	522366-70	2,241.853	November 17, 2006
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,212.509</b>	

\* expiry date to be extended based on acceptance of 2005 assessment report



A mineral title conveys to the holder the right to all minerals as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act, which were available at the time of location or have subsequently become available under the terms of the Act. Mineral titles include claims and leases, both issued under and subject to the Mineral Tenure Act. A claim is maintained by performing an annual work requirement or payment of cash in lieu of work. Work carried out on all claims and leases is subject to the provisions of the Mines Act and the Environmental Assessment Act and the Mine Development Review program, where applicable. Under the provision of Section 14 of the Mineral Tenure Act, a claim grants the holder the right to use the surface for mining purposes, but this is not a "surface right" such as privately owned land.

## 5.0 HISTORY

The previous exploration history on the property is generally poorly documented and has been conducted separately on three copper showings, Nichol (Minfile 092JW 009) and Griswold (Minfile 092JW 011), approximately 5 km apart and the recently acquired BR (Minfile 092JW 010), 4 km west of the Griswold (*see Figure 3, above*). There appears to be some confusion between the first two showings in the early stages with the Nichol showing originally referred to as Griswold (*Dolmage, 1929*) and the Griswold as Monte Don and later as Russnor, never as the Griswold showing. Consequently, the Griswold will be referred to as Russnor in this report.

A summary of the work completed by various operators, as documented in British Columbia Minfile, reports on file with the government (e.g. Annual Reports of and assessment reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and publications of the Geological Survey of Canada) and various private company data, is tabulated below separately for each showing:

### Nichol (originally Griswold):

1928	Discovery of chalcopyrite bearing quartz, estimated to contain 10-15% Cu, by H. Griswold ( <i>Dolmage, 1929</i> ) and staked as B.R.C. claims. The location and style of mineralization corresponds to the Nichol showing but is under the heading "Griswold".
1929-30	Trail construction, prospecting by Cominco under option from Griswold ( <i>Minister of Mines, 1929-30 - under the heading "Griswold"</i> ).
1930-1936	Explored by extensive hand trenching and an adit, 33m long by Cominco ( <i>private data</i> ).
1963	Reconnaissance mapping, magnetic and soil surveys by Phelps Dodge Corp. ( <i>Meyer, 1963</i> ).
1979	Diamond drilling of 30.5m in 2 X-ray holes near adit ( <i>Polischuk et al., 1981</i> ).
1981	Diamond drilling of 381m of BQ core in 8 holes in central showing area by Goldbridge Development Corp. ( <i>Polischuk et al., 1981</i> ).
1987	Delineation of drill holes and old trenches, rock sampling and soil survey by G. Polischuk ( <i>Polischuk, 1987</i> ).

### Griswold (originally Monte Don, later as Russnor):

1930	Discovery by H. Griswold for Cominco, with results of 3.08% Cu over 4.6m from main showing. Cominco held property from 1930-42 ( <i>private data</i> ).
1930-36	Prospecting, trenching and adit, totaling 62.5m, (1934-36) by Cominco ( <i>private data</i> ).
1955	Evaluation by Noranda on Russnor, held by Len J. Russell ( <i>private data</i> ).
1961	Rehabilitation and sampling of adit and diamond drilling of 613m in 5 AQ holes in showing area by Phelps Dodge Corp. of Canada Ltd. under option from Russell ( <i>Minister of Mines, 1961</i> ). The work is erroneously under the heading "B.R."
1969	Diamond drilling of 51.2m in 2 X-ray holes near adit by Thunder Creek Mines Ltd. who bought the central Russnor claims covering showing. Property examination and evaluation, including chip sampling of canyon and adit, by Allen Geological Engineering Ltd. ( <i>Allen, 1969</i> ).
1970-71	Limited mapping, preliminary soil sampling by Cerro Mining Co. of Canada Ltd. under option from Thunder Creek Mines Ltd. ( <i>BCDM, 1970-71</i> ).
1972	Possible diamond drilling totaling 124.7m in four holes by New Jersey Zinc Exploration Co. on Russnor 4 claim, ( <i>BCDM, 1972</i> ). The work is under the heading "Griswold."

**BR:**

- 1961 Discovery and trenching by Phelps Dodge with results ranging from 0.15% Cu over 15m to 0.57% Cu over 7.6m (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).
- 1969 Blast trenching and hand sampling by Mr. Les Kiss with results ranging from 0.08 to 0.85% Cu (*Borovic and Cannon, 1970b*).
- 1970 Induced polarization geophysical survey (2.5-3 line km), preliminary mapping by Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. (*Borovic and Cannon, 1970; Cannon, 1970*).
- 1971 Diamond drilling of 810m in four holes by Canex (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).
- 1979 Restaked by Esperanza Exploration Ltd. and optioned to Amax (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).
- 1980 Property scale mapping, including delineation of old drill holes and trenches, mapping and sampling of select trenches, rock sampling, soil and stream sediment surveys and magnetic (8.5 line km) and induced polarization geophysical (7.5 line km) surveys by Amax of Canada Ltd. under option from Esperanza Exploration Ltd. (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).
- 2005 Acquisition by staking of showings by Mr. Louis Wolfin.

**8.0 MINERALIZATION**

The Bridge River Project covers the Nichol (Raelode), Griswold (Russnor, Mel) and BR (BR 4) Minfile copper porphyry showings (see *Figure 5*) as documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch as Minfile Numbers 092JW 011, 092JW 009 and 092JW 010 (*Minfile, 2005*). The Nichol showing was the original Griswold showing staked as the B.R.C. claims (Bridge River Consolidated Mining Claims) and the Griswold Minfile showing was known as the Monte Don showing. Due to confusion with the name Griswold the Griswold Minfile showing will be referred to by its alternate name, the Russnor, by which it was known in the 1950's to 1960's.

Mineralization at the Nichol showing appears to occur as quartz-sulphide and sulphide veins, pods and fracture fillings exposed over a 600mX400m area, hosted by the Bridge River Pluton (see *Figure 6*). Sulphide minerals consist of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Individual veins trend 015 to 065°, dipping moderate to steeply easterly, with an overall trend to the mineralized zone of approximately 010°. Disseminated chalcopyrite is widespread between the veins within the granite host but is difficult to completely sample due to lack of exposure, interspersed with cliff outcrops. Alteration includes silica, pyrite, sericite, potassic alteration and local kaolinization.

Above (east of) the Nichol showing, disseminations and massive pods to 10 cm wide of chalcopyrite and molybdenum occur with kaolinite, potassium feldspar and silica alteration and quartz veins in tension gashes along the fault contact between the Bridge River Pluton and the older quartz diorite. In addition minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization, which is characterized by a weak gossan, is associated with kaolinite and minor potassium feldspar altered fault and shear zones trending 330-350°/40-60°NE, approximately one km north of the showing in the Nichols Creek canyon (*Figure 6*).

A gossan was observed in the 2005 program in a canyon along Nichols Creek approximately 2.5 to 3 km south of the Nichol showing, but was not investigated due to time constraints (see *Figure 5*).

Mineralization at the Russnor showing consists of disseminated, blebby and poddy chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite with trace molybdenite hosted by an intrusive breccia within the Bridge River Pluton. Wallrock alteration consists of chlorite, sericite and potassium feldspar. The mineralization is incompletely exposed within an 80m long canyon along Thunder Creek, where locally malachite and azurite have resulted in distinct green and blue staining of the walls (*Figures 8 and 9*).

There is a lack of outcrop between the canyon on Thunder Creek and cliff exposures at elevations greater than 1700m. Stockwork type quartz-sulphide veins and fracture fillings mineralized with chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite are exposed at the higher elevations on the western side of Thunder Creek, with a distinct strong gossan exposed in the upper part of Red Creek. On the east side of Thunder Creek mineralization is not exposed due to the basalt cover and lack of outcrop.

Another showing was located by Cominco prospectors in 1931 approximately 2 km to the northwest of the Russnor below the northwestern limit of the Miocene basalt cap in this region (*Showing #3 on Figure 5*). The exposure consists of bornite and lesser chalcopyrite with quartz and returned an average of 3.26% Cu over 9.1m from four samples and 10.7m to the southwest, 3.37% Cu over 1.5m. A 24.5m open cut across the zone returned 0.44% Cu (*Cominco, 1930's private data*). The showing may have similarities to the Nichol showing.

A gossan was found by Cominco about 900m southeast of the Russnor adit, but was reported to be poor in minerals on surface. This could mean less than 1% Cu.

The vein mineralization at the Nichol has been described as discontinuous and irregular. In the context of the disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization between the "veins", the style of copper mineralization exposed at the Russnor showing, primarily hosted in an intrusive breccia, and additional stockwork mineralization at the BR showing, all hosted by the Bridge River Pluton, it appears that the "veins" may in fact represent silica – sulfide alteration in the core area of a calcalkaline porphyry copper system. Showing #3 should also be evaluated within this context.

Copper mineralization at the BR showing extends over a 1.7 km by 0.5 km area with a central higher grade zone 1.45 km by 150 to 300m wide, exposed along south facing cliffs north of the North Fork of the Bridge River. The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, cupriferous limonite, chrysocolla, malachite, azurite, tenorite, bornite, chalcocite, magnetite and trace molybdenite in fractures. Gangue consists of sericite and quartz. Alteration primarily consists of widespread propylitization with fracture controlled sericite and potassic alteration. Silicification is evident in the breccia body north of DDH 71-4 (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).

The best grade mineralization was thought to be more evident in West Gully. Deep oxidation occurs on the property but based on low pyrite content, minimal supergene transport was suspected (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).

Two 0.2 to 0.3m easterly trending quartz-sulphide veins occur at the collar of DDH 71-2 and north of DDH 71-4 in the BR showing area. A similar vein in East Gully returned 1.08% Cu, 0.05 % MoS<sub>2</sub> over 1m in East Gully (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*).

Minor fracture controlled and blebby chalcopyrite mineralization occurs within small 0.5m quartz-potassium feldspar pods hosted by granodiorite at the Upper Bridge River (UBR) showing, south of the North Fork of the Bridge River (*Enns and Lebel, 1980*). (Refer to Figure 5.)

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