Geological Exploration Summary Report
On The
Kootney Arc Land Holdings
SE Portion of
British Columbia, Canada
For
Liberty International Minerals Corp.

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1.0 Summary

At the request of Liberty International Minerals Corp. (LIMC), Buss Services Inc. (BSI) has been contracted to prepare an independent compilation report on the properties in British Columbia, Canada that LIMC has acquired in the last two years.

BSI has prepared this entire report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of certification, but which is not guaranteed. The author relied on the documents listed in Section 11.0 and from the Mineral Titles Online assessment file information. Some of the other material mentioned in this report was collected from private documentation from previous owners and prospectors. The validity of surface and subsurface mineral rights, crown grants and other ownership legalities were not verified by the author, at the time of this report.

This report contains information only on the properties visited; including some of their historical mining and exploration work along with basic chip sampling results. Prioritizations of the properties for mineral exploration potential and geological recommendations are the main focus of this report.

The properties reviewed in this report lie in four main areas of the Kootenay Arc in southeastern British Columbia. The Revelstoke area includes the Lanark, Badshot, Ophir and Lade tenure group. The Naksup area is where the Greenhorn tenures lie and the Salmo area has the Skillet River Tenures. All remaining tenure blocks are located around the Nelson area. They include the Ainsworth, Mt. Nelson, Queen Victoria, Bird Creek, Gold Hill and the Silver Lynx Tenures.

Lanark Property
The Lanark property is located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N51*13', longitude W117*44' on NTS map 82-N-022. The UTM location of a property adit was recorded via GPS as 11-5674854mN and 11-448841mE at an elevation of 1785m. The 20 new tenures on the property encompass 14 crown grants of unknown legal ownership.

The Lanark tenure package is underlain by thinly bedded, dark slates interbedded with thin laminates of argillaceous limestone. A major folding sequence of anticlines and synclines occur throughout the area. The deposit is mineralized replacement type quartz veins with massive, argentiferous galena, sphalerite, pyrite and minor tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite.

The Lanark property was first staked around 1883 and immediately went into production. Exploration is limited except for some work by Chapman in 1990. Seven chip samples around the adits graded an average of 226 g/t silver, 12.84 % zinc and 6.29 % lead. The Lanark tenure mine workings consist of two internal winzes and three adits of unknown size. The entire mined out zone covers an area of 137 meters down dip and 15 meters thick. The total documented production was 801 tonnes @ 1,296g/t Silver, 0.04 % Lead and trace gold from 1914 to 1922.

The 800 tons of ore from the mining only reflects a small portion of the tenure block. Therefore, a larger number and/or size of these folded zones would need to be discovered for economic viability. Viewing the area by helicopter identified at least two others areas of intense folding similar to the Lanark Mine. No know geophysical work has been done on the property, nor the surrounding area. Unknown information exists on the north end of the tenures.

Badshot Property

The Badshot Tenures are located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N50*44', longitude W117*19' on NTS map 82-K-074. The UTM location of the main property adit was measured at 11-5620641mN and 11-477927mE with an elevation of 2157 meters. The 573052 and part of the 524010 tenure, encompasses two crown grants, (Badshot and the Perry Lode), of unknown legal ownership.

The Badshot tenure package occurs in the Trout Lake stratigraphy and is underlain by thick successions of sedimentary Badshot formation rocks and the volcanic rocks of the Lardeau Group. They are located at the northern end of the Kootenay Arc which is a north to northwest trending belt of Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata. All rocks are isoclinally folded and intensely deformed with weak metamorphism. The flat lying narrow veins (< 1.0 m) consist of white sugary textured quartz with calcite and galena. Grey copper (tetrahedrite), pyrite and sphalerite are the main sulphides.

The Badshot property was first explored in the 1890's and led to the discovery of lead-silver mineralization in quartz veins within the limestone unit. It was immediately developed and consequently, it is unknown as to the amount and degree of exploration that had been done on the property. Three chip samples from the main vein graded an average of 2,438 g/t silver, 13.84 % zinc and 24.87 % lead. In 1886, an inclined shaft was mined on the main vein for 30 meters. A second inclined shaft was driven to surface along with an internal winze to an unknown depth in 1929. The total documented production was 128 tonnes @ 6,408 g/t Silver, 61.65 % Lead and 0.71 % Zinc from 1896 to 1914.

Limited geological reports indicate that there are a series of flat lying parallel veins in the system, like the main vein mined in the 1900's. Like the Lanark, with the small tonnage – high grade potential of the deposit, more parallel quartz veins would need to be discovered at depth, for economic viability. Geophysical methods would be limited because of the stacked parallel flat lying veins. Diamond drilling may be the only methods to determine the vertical extend of the Badshot Formation and hence, parallel veins. Historical exploration and drilling information on the property is unknown. The extent and shape of the underground workings are also unknown.

Lade Property

The Lade property is located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N50*43.5', longitude W117*19.2' on NTS map 82-K-074. The UTM location of an adit near the eastern edge of the tenures measured at 11-5619376mN and 11-477371mE with an elevation of 2440 meters. The 573050 tenure contains three crown grants in the northwest corner. The Olive Mabel, Foundation and the Two And A Half crown grants are of unknown legal ownership.

The Lade tenures are underlain by the Index Formation, comprised of black and grey phyllite and is overlain by a green phyllite unit and meta-tuff. The entire sequence is overlain by the Lade Limestone. This unit has been folded into a tight anticline and is overlain by a sequence of green chloritic schist, grey sericite schist and grey micaceous argillite. Mineralization itself is irregularly distributed with the gangue minerals being ankerite and quartz. However, the free gold was found to be much more prevalent around the bismuthenite.

The Lade property was first explored in the 1898 and led to the discovery of small veins carrying native gold and telluride. It was immediately developed and consequently, very little is known about the amount and degree of exploration that has been done on the property.

Santos conducted a regional mapping program in 1988. Eight chip samples from the main adit graded an average of 7.3 g/t gold and 2.0 g/t silver. In 1889, crosscuts of unknown length were driven along the quartz veins. A small shaft was sunk on the property before it changed ownership in 1922. The total documented production was 12 tonnes for 33.67 g/t Gold.

The property would be considered "grass roots" due to the large property area and lack of information. Santos mapping program identified numerous steeply dipping, sub-parallel quartz veins. The mineralization appears to be structurally controlled and as such, numerous geophysical methods can be used to pick the veining patterns and/or lithological contacts in the area. The potential for the existence of a large tonnage – low grade gold/silver deposit in the area is good because of the extent of the mineralized host lithology rocks.

Ophir Property

The Ophir property is located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N50*43.75', longitude W117*20.5' on NTS map 82-K-074. The UTM location of the centre of the claim group is approximately 11-5619825mN and 11-475890mE at an elevation of 2485 meters. This property encompasses three crown grants, the Famous, Goldenville and the Ophir, of unknown legal ownership.

The regional geology of this group is similar to the Lade property as they are contiguous. There are abundant irregular quartz-carbonate veins with localized branch quartz stringers as off chutes. The main mineralized veins are fairly small (<0.3 meters wide) and are documented to contain pyrite, native gold and telluride. It was noted previously that bismuthenite does occur in tiny quartz veinlets which cut the carbonate minerals.

The Ophir property was explored around the same time as the Lade claim group. P. Santos, (P. Eng.) mapped the Badshot – Lade area in detail in 1990 and no sample information is available for this tenure group. There were numerous open cuts (trenches) scattered over the property and two adits on the Ophir Claim but no records of production were available.

Greenhorn Property

The Greenhorn tenures are located in the Naksup district of British Columbia, latitude N50*20', longitude W117*52' on NTS map 82-K-031. The UTM location of the main Dunn's Creek showing was measured at 11-5576539mN and 11-437881mE at an elevation of 610 meters. The 19 tenures that make up this claim block contain 12 survey parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights.

The Greenhorn tenure package lies along the west edge of the cretaceous age Kuskanax batholith composed of aegirine-augite quartz monzonite. Metavolcanic rocks of the Paleozoic to Triassic Kaslo Group, mainly amphibolites and gabbroic units are overlain in the west-southwest by Triassic Slocan Group. Felsic porphyry dikes crosscut the layered units over the central portion of the property. The Greenhorn copper mineralization occurs in the metavolcanic sequence of rocks where strong silica alteration was noted. Mineralized horizons have been traced 1,300 meters along strike with unknown widths and depths.

The Greenhorn property was first explored in the 1903 and led to the discovery of a copper mineralized zone around the Dunn Creek area. A geochemical survey was conducted around Dunn Creek in 1960 as the three hole drilling program.

A 1990 exploration program consisted of a 109 sample geochemistry survey and an 18 rock sampling/mapping program. The most recent work included a geophysical IP survey over the property along with a copper geochemistry program. Five chip samples from the Dunn Creek showing, graded an average of 0.93 % copper and 4.1 g/t silver. There were no records found on any mining/development having being conducted on the property.

The southern half of the tenure block can be considered to be in the pre-drilling phase of exploration and the northern half tenures are "grass roots" exploration. The southern tenure area is complete with a surface grid, soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics. A reinterpretation of the data led to the identification of four drill targets, which have yet to be drilled. The previous diamond drilling in 1997 was not 43-101 compliant in terms of QA/QC methodology and sampling techniques. A thin section petrographic report was completed on a rock sample from the Dunn Road showing. The findings showed that "this metamorphic rock could correspond to the type of material expected in a stringer zone at the base of a Volcanic Massive Sulphide type deposit".

Ainsworth Property

The Ainsworth tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*14.6', longitude W117*24.1' on NTS map 82-F-023. The UTM location of a sampled adit within the south area of the tenure group was measured at 11-5454734mN and 11-470562mE with an elevation of 1390 meters. There are 14 new tenure numbers in the group that makes up the total 14.5 sq. km of this tenure package and 97 surveyed parcels. LIMC owned only 35% of the surface rights in the southern area but 85% of the subsurface rights.

There are generally three northerly trending strike-slip faults that divide the region into four parallel slices. The major metamorphosed units, from east to west, include the Ainsworth limestone, Star limestone, interlayered mica schist and hornblende schist. A majority of the mineralization occurs in the hornblende schist unit, which is highly silicified. Mineralization on the property consists of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite, with a lesser amount of chalcopyrite.

The first mineral claim in the Ainsworth camp was around 1884 with most of the claims/crown grants distributed between then and 1900. A majority of the claims were immediately developed. Cominco explored the area from 1952 to 1957 looking for the limestone replacement type deposit, similar to the Bluebell ore zones on the eastern side of the Kootenay Lake. Richardson in 1981 conducted a geochemical program in conjunction with a VLF-EM geophysical survey. Once completed, the area was drilled in 1980, totaling 1772 meters. Three chip samples from the Noble 3 Mine, graded an average of 39.9 g/t silver , 0.53 % lead and 1.95 % zinc. The first production on the Ainsworth property was in 1889. From then until 1964, 50 properties mined a total of 692,960 tonnes for an average grade of 196.3 g/t silver, 6.22 % lead, 1.10 % zinc with minor gold and cadium (GBAR # 8992).

Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and hydro. However, access to some of the southern area requires travelling through a small housing area. The main exploration programs in this area concentrated on discovering the down plunge extension of the Bluebell Mine which operated on the east side of the lake near Riondell. All of the properties in the Ainsworth camp were independently owned and operated during the past years. As such, numerous property owners still exist today with varying degrees of surface and subsurface ownership.

If there is an extension of the Bluebell on this tenure, it would be deeper than any present working and past drill programs, as it has not been located yet. Therefore exploring for such a deposit would require deep geophysical and drilling methodologies. LMIC does not presently have enough surface rights in the southern portion to accomplish this.

Mount Nelson Property

The Mt. Nelson tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*33', longitude W117*18' on NTS map 82-F-054. The UTM location of a sampled outcrop was recorded as 11-5488580mN and 11-478135mE at an elevation of 1650 meters. A total of four tenures constitute this claim block on crown land. No survey parcels or crown grants occur on the property.

The Mount Nelson tenure package is composed mostly of porphyritic granite of the Jurassic Nelson Batholith suite. Quartz lenses, pegmatites and aplites are common throughout the property. There is a large quartz porphyry body near the centre of the grid within the granite unit. A majority of the molybdenite appears to occur along the contacts of these rocks.

The property was first explored in 1964 for the purpose of producing silica. A mapping program was conducted in 1989, at a scale of 1:10,000, for precious and base metals. A large soil geochemical program was initiated in 2005 and was found to contain anomalous molybdenum. Five chip samples from the main showing, graded an average of 0.058 % molybdenum. There were no records found on any mining/development being conducted on the property.

The property could be considered a "stage two" exploration because of the regional mapping and soil geochemistry results. The geological setting of the property does appear favourable for large tonnage – low grade copper – molybdenum, porphyry type deposit. Geological mapping resulted in the location of a quartz porphyry plug within the granite intrusive and soil geochemistry anomalies occur around the perimeter of this plug. A thin/polished section of mineralized rock showed that the molybdenum grains were not found within the magnetite grains but rather more closely associated with the Kspar, epidote, pyrite and muscovite grains. Even though, the mineralized sample contained magnetite, it was found not to be directly associated with the molybdenum, but a post deposition/remobilization process. Therefore, it appears that there may be a specific geophysical signature associated with the mineralization. No geophysical surveys have been conducted to investigate this theory further.

Queen Victoria Property

The Queen Victoria tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*29.5', longitude W117*27' on NTS map 82-F-043. The UTM location of the main property adit was recorded as 11-5482406mN and 11-467453mE at an elevation of 845 meters. A total of four tenures constitute this claim block on crown land. Only two survey parcels or crown grants occur on the eastern edge of the property with unknown ownership.

The area consists of laterally and vertically pinching narrow lenses of both upper and lower, Middle Jurassic Elsie Formation. The Elsie Formation is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Archibald Formation. The entire rock sequence of the Queen Victory area is overlain by the coarse clastic rocks of the Hall Formation. All units are intruded by mostly acidic rocks of two separate ages. The main mineralized zone is described as irregular bands of garnet, epidote and actinolite with minor disseminated grains of magnetite and pyrrhotite.

Copper mineralization occurs in an easterly dipping folded sequence of silicified limestone, dark grey quartzite and argillites of the Ymir Group.

The Queen Victoria mine area was first discovered in 1890 and put into production in 1907. Very little known exploration was done on the property until 1960 when a small drilling program was initiated. A 12 hole diamond drilling program was conducted in 1962 and regional geological mapping was done in 1990. Three chip samples from the main adit, graded an average of 0.1.92 % copper and 17 g/t silver. Mining was conducted on the property, intermittently, on the southern portion from 1907 to 1955. Most, if not all of the mining was concentrated on the high grade core of the zones. The total documented production was 45,352 tonnes at an average grade of 20.95 g/t Silver, 16.87 g/t Gold and 1.48 % Copper, from 1907 to 1961.

Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and electrical. However, access to the tenure requires travelling through a small residential area. A drilling program was conducted in the southern area with unknown results and/or core storage. The northern half has only had regional mapping done on it. The geological setting of the property does appear favourable for large tonnage – low grade copper – silver, porphyry type deposit. The workings on the main fold lense are relatively shallow, and still contain good grade on the walls. Only the high grade core was mined.

Bird Creek Property

The Bird Creek tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*26.6', longitude W117*25.9' on NTS map 82-F-043. The UTM location of a trenched area in the southeastern portion of the tenure group was measured at 11-5477099mN and 11-468777mE with an elevation of 1200 meters. The 64 new tenure numbers from the old 58 tenures make up the 29.52 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package. There are 44 surveyed parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights.

The oldest rocks are thick succession of nonfossiliferous sediments of the Archibald Formation of the Ymir group. This unit is overlain by the volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation and occurs on the western limb of a syncline represented by the Rossland group. Numerous dikes of Syenite porphyry, granitic porphyry, quartz porphyry, lamprophyre and aplite penetrate all the rock units in the area. The quartz-mica and quartz-mica-chlorite schist local units contain east striking parallel quartz veins conformable to the regional foliation. Lenses of quartz contain interbanded pyrite and siliceous schist up to 1.0 meter wide.

The area was first prospected around 1911 and immediately went into production. The program in 1993 consisted of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and stream sediment sampling. A small geochemical soil sampling program of 197 samples and a limited VLF-EM survey were also conducted during this time. A 10 hole diamond drilling program was conducted in 1997, at various points throughout the claim block with unknown results. Hobbs, in 1999 conducted a reconnaissance geochemical survey throughout the whole property. Two chip samples from the main trench area, graded an average of 4.6 g/t gold, 35.7 g/t silver and 2.93 % copper. Mining was conducted on the property intermittently near Bird Creek, on the southern portion from 1911 to 1944. The main workings included three adits along a flat lying quartz vein. The total documented production was 48 tonnes at 58.31 g/t Gold and 51.85 g/t Silver.

Access to the tenure requires travelling through the community of Blewett. Numerous logging roads are scatted throughout the claim block, but the outcrop exposure is fairly poor.

The northern portion is north of the Blewett road within the surveyed parcels of the Kootenay River shoreline. Access is limited due to private property and farming. Lindsay in 1991, had some petrographic work done on the rock units within the "Moochie Trench" sampling program. The main results of the petrographic work indicated that the Moochie Trench petrography was similar to a copper-gold-calc-alkalic porphyry system, especially in terms of alteration assemblages.

The southern portion has a little more data on it than the northern section and is situated on crown land. No geophysical surveys have been conducted in this section. The southern portion of the Bird Creek tenure has had a little bit more drilling completed on it, including one hole underneath Fortynine Creek. However, all drill core was assayed for gold, with no reference to base metals. The location and condition of the drill core is unknown at the present time.

Gold Hill Property

The Gold Hill tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*25.1', longitude W117*21.4' on NTS map 82-F-044. The UTM location of the main mine adit, in the south end of the tenure group, was recorded as 11-5474319mN and 11-473720mE with an elevation of 1570 meters. The 37 new tenure numbers from the old 40 tenures make up the 9.37 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package. There are 8 surveyed parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights.

The Gold Hill regional geology is underlain by andesite, lapilli tuff, basalt flows and subvolcanic intrusions of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation of the Rossland Group. Underlying this is metasediments of argillites, slate, quartzite and minor limestone. Granitic to dioritic stocks of the Nelson Batholith cut the Rossland Volcanics. The vein zones around the workings are up to 0.75 meters in width and follow well defined lines of cleavage. The gangue material is quartz with pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and chrysocolla mineralization.

The property was discovered in 1890 and immediately went into production in 1898. Unfortunately, no exploration records were found until 1983. In this year a small geochemical soil survey and a VLF – EM survey were conducted on the property. No major exploration programs have been done on the property outside of the mine site area. Four chip samples from the main adit area, graded an average of 78.8 g/t gold, 48.8 g/t silver and 1.27 % copper. Underground mining was initiated on the Gold Hill Mine in 1890 with the development of 183 meters of crosscut by 1898. In 1903 an internal winze was constructed and stoping began on the #2 Vein in 1925. The Gormley stope was the main production stope from 1921 to 1922. The total documented production from the mine was 115 tonnes at an average grade of 81.94 g/t Gold, 68.15 g/t Silver and 1.35 % Copper.

Infrastructure is good in terms of transportation and hydro. However, access to the area requires travelling along a narrow logging road through a small housing area. Quite a lot of exploration has been conducted around the old workings and could serve as a signature for other similar deposits in the area. For example, magnetic highs are coincident with the EM conductors and parallel the faulting. Copper soil anomalies are concentrated sub-parallel to the veining. A large zinc soil anomaly, in conjunction with a smaller gold anomaly, is situated on the hangingwall side of the ore shoots. A limited underground sample plan showed that there is currently insitu gold mineralization throughout the workings, some grading up to 16.8 g/t gold over 0.75 meters. Therefore there is a good probability that a high grade – low tonnage deposit exists in the area. The major targets are along strike and down dip/plunge.

Silver Lynx Property

The Silver Lynx tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*25.0', longitude W117*26.2' on NTS map 82-F-043. The UTM location of a mineralized outcrop in the central portion of the block was recorded at 11-5473924mN and 11-468024mE with an elevation of 1230 meters. The 26 tenures are made up of the old number system and represent 12.18 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package. The entire area is crown land and has no surveyed parcels on the property.

Like the Bird Creek, the Silver Lynx tenures are underlain by the basinal sedimentary rocks of the Archibald Formation of the Ymir group. The mafic volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation of the Rossland Group, contact the Ymir rock units east of Rover Creek near Bird Creek. The southeastern half of the property is underlain by fine grain pyritic argillite and the interbedded siltstones of the Ymir group. The Ymir sediments overlie a sequence of phyllitic felsic rocks that were identified to be tuffaceous in nature. A large southerly plunging antiform also occurs on the property and parallels the strike of the two principle showings. The outcrop mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive phyrrhotite with lesser amounts of blebby, stringer sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.

The Silver Lynx property has had very little exploration work done on it prior to 2000. In 2001 a soil geochemistry program in conjunction with a geological mapping program. A magnetometer and EM-VLF survey were also completed. Four diamond drill holes were completed in the fall of 2001 on the Lower Lynx showing. An IP geophysical survey was implemented in the fall of 2003 over the southern half of the property and was followed up by four more drill holes in 2004. Two chip samples from the main outcrop showing graded an average of 74.6 g/t silver, 2.39 % lead, 7.56 % zinc and 0.20 % copper. One of the higher grade drill core assay was in hole SL-01-02 which graded 42.5 g/t silver, 1.13 % lead, 6.87 % zinc and 0.16% copper over 0.60 meters. No records of mining/development were found for this property.

The Silver Lynx property is located directly south of the Bird Creek tenures and is contiguous with them. Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and electrical. Access to the tenure requires travelling through the community of Blewett.

The northern portion consists of a flagged soil grid with minor outcrop. No geophysical and/or geological mapping surveys have been conducted in this section. It is pretty well a "grass roots" exploration project.

The southern Silver Lynx property has much more historical exploration work completed on it and can be considered to be ready for drilling. A geochemical soil survey, geological mapping and a magnetometer survey have all been completed on the property. A thin section petrographic report was completed on three chip samples from the Silver Lynx main showing. The findings showed that both mineralized samples had the "aspect of a metamorphically recrystallized sulphide rich exhalite of volcanic exhalative origin". It was also found to "free of the excessively fine-grained mutual intergrowths which render many exhalative sulphide deposits very difficult to treat". A total of 1,350 meters has been drilled on the mineralized lenses, to an average depth of 150 meters below the outcrop. The drilling identified three main zones at an approximate width of 15 meters. However, none of the previous diamond drilling on the property was 43-101 compliant.

Skillet River Property

The Skillet River tenures are located in the Salmo district of British Columbia, latitude N49*14.4', longitude W117*24.1' on NTS map 82-F-023. The UTM location of a mineralized outcrop face in the northern edge of the property measured at 11-54734mN and 11-470567mE with an elevation of 1380 meters. The 3 tenures numbered 565722, 572394 and 572392 cover the 12.37 sq km of the claim group. The entire area is crown land and has no surveyed parcels or crown grants on the property.

The Nelson batholith intrudes the sedimentary rocks of the "Sinemurian beds" and the mafic volcanics of the Rossland Formation. Numerous dikes and sills of porphyritic rhyolite, quartz latite, dacite and basalt occur for 17 km outward from the Erie Creek basin. The main zones of mineralization occur in a gossanous hornfels at the contact of the porphyry and the greywacke sediments. Pyrite and pyrrhotite is found throughout the zones as tiny seams and/or disseminations. Minor chalcopyrite and galena mineralization are found with pyrite in siliceous shears containing small lenses of quartz.

The Skillet River property was first explored in the 1890's. Very little is known as to the amount and degree of exploration that has been done on the property since 1898. However, three small trenched areas of good mineralization were exposed and located on the property. Four chip samples from these trenches graded an average of 19.9 g/t silver, 0.65 % lead, 0.85 % zinc and 0.04% copper.

The property could be considered a "grass roots" exploration because of the lack of information on the property. The Rosa/Erie Creek property is 1200 meters east of the Skillet River pits/trenches. Molybdenum was encountered in previous drill programs with core grades of 0.115 % MoS2 and 0.05 % copper over 85 meters. The Beaver Creek property is adjacent to the southern end of the claim block near highway #3. It is 1000 meters west of the southwestern boundary of the tenure block. It produced 55 tonnes of ore in some unknown year at an average grade of 90.47 g/t silver and 10.2 g/t gold. It was noted on the site visit that numerous sub rounded "high grade" boulders were scattered around the open cuts yet no massive mineralization was noted in the outcrops. Therefore, a stockpile grab sampling program was initiated and resulted in only anomalous silver values. The total average grade of the stockpiles was calculated to be; 18.15 g/t silver, 0.35 % lead, 0.20 % zinc and 0.02 % copper from 120 grab samples.

Conclusions & Recommendations

General

the following recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible. They appear in order of importance for the logical mineral exploration process on the properties from diamond drilling to grid building. It is assumed that all permitting requirements are met before proceeding on any program. The main goals of the exploration programs are to create a mineral resource on any or all of the tenures.

Legalities of Ownership

The validity of surface and subsurface mineral rights, crown grants and other ownership legalities were unknown at the time of this report. Therefore, the actual ownership and nature of property ownership must be established for all tenures. Documentation of all agreements to date, by LIMC, must also be reviewed to ensure ownership for disclosure purposes.

Exploration Camp Infrastructure

The northern properties are too remote for permanent camps and as such, would be strictly summer "fly" camps. It is recommended to set up a field office in Naksup and Salmo as a base for field exploration and core logging facilities. The remaining properties occur around the area of Nelson, B.C. As such, it is recommended to set up a field office in Nelson complete with core logging facilities and computer infrastructure. All exploration activities could be run out of this location which would reduce travel expenses immensely.

Technology Infrastructure

As mentioned earlier, very little of the information on the tenures is in digital format. Therefore it is recommended to bring all currently available "Mineral Titles Online" data into digital format either by digitizing and/or purchases such as topographic data. Other computer infrastructure required would be 3-D geological modeling software complete with all historic drill hole and topographic data for accurate diamond drill layout and resource calculations.

Road – Trail Construction

It is imperative that all road construction and or access into the tenure and/or drill pads is given priority over any of the following exploration programs. The present environmental laws of British Columbia for mineral exploration specify pad construction is required for diamond drilling. It is therefore estimated that eventually 1 to 3 km of roadway construction would be required on each property. Unfortunately, this road construction would probably be the highest cost for LIMC exploration programs.

Silver Lynx South Diamond Drilling

The previous eight drill holes were scattered along the three lenses with each hole only piercing one lense. It is recommended to drill all three zones together along strike. It is also estimated that 5,000 meters to 10,000 meters of diamond drilling would be required to bring this property into an advanced exploration stage.

Greenhorn South - Central Diamond Drilling

It is recommended to drill the hangingwall zone around Dunn Creek first, followed by the massive sulphide footwall zone. It is estimated that 5,000 meters to 10,000 meters of diamond drilling would be required to bring this property into a mineral resource category.

Gold Hill South Diamond Drilling

It is recommended to drill the extensions of Gormley stope and the south vein. Due to the narrow nature of the shoots, only a couple of thousand meters of diamond drilling would be required for testing and potential resources.

Badshot Diamond Drilling

This is also a favourable drilling project due to the high grade nature and geological lithology. Unfortunately positive hole angles would be required for the program otherwise major road construction blasting would be required for the elevated drill pads. An estimated 3,000 to 5,000 meters would be good for an initial pass to determine the extent and number of mineralized zones.

Mount Nelson Grid Cutting

As this tenure is the priority for geophysical work, so too, should the surface grid cutting. The 14,500 meters of present grid should be re-cut/slashed and extended by about 3,000 meters to the southwest to explore the limits of the soil anomaly.

Bird Creek South Grid Cutting

As this tenure is also dependent upon the surface grid for geophysical work, it to, is a priority for line cutting. The 9,000 meters of present grid should be re-cut/slashed and extended by another about 4,500 meters to the north to test for parallel structures.

Silver Lynx North Grid Cutting

It is recommended that the present 5,200 meters of surface grid be re-cut/slashed. The grid should also be extended by another 2,000 meters to the northeast and 3,000 meters to the northwest to cover the main mineralized zone.

Queen Victoria Grid Cutting

Due to the small claim size, it is best to actually construct a surface grid over the whole property for geophysical and mapping purposes. The total grid size is estimated to be 4,800 meters.

Mount Nelson Ground Geophysics

It is recommended to run a ground magnetic survey because of the potential magnetic signature on the re-cut grid. An EM survey would be helpful in distinguishing the porphyry structures and shearing. An IP survey would produce the strongest response for the disseminated molybdenum.

Bird Creek South Ground Geophysics

Like the Mt. Nelson, the lack of outcrop and structure makes ground EM and magnetometer the best methods to locate structures and conductors along the re-cut grid.

Silver Lynx North Ground Geophysics

Following up on the soil data with ground dipole-dipole EM and magnetometer surveys would be the first priority for ground geophysics. The EM survey would be helpful in distinguishing the altered lenses and conductors.

Gold Hill North Recon & Soil Geochemistry

A soil geochemical survey in the northern part of the tenure group could identify trends between the May & Jennie, Gold Hill Mine and the stream sediment sampling program. It is estimated that a 500 sample soil geochemical program would be required to cover this area

Greenhorn Central - North Recon & Soil Geochemistry

A soil geochemical survey in the northern part of the tenure group could identify the extensional trends of the main showings and to follow up anomalous float sample values. Because of the large area unexplored, it is estimated that a 650 sample program would be required to cover this area.

Skillet River North Recon & Soil Geochemistry

Very little is known on this property and as such a 350 sample soil geochemistry program is recommended to cover the pit areas. The resulting sampling program would identify mineral trends around the open cuts.

Skillet River South Recon & Soil Geochemistry

Similar to the north, it is also recommended to initiate a 500 sample soil geochemical survey. It is anticipated that this program will show gossanous mineral trends like those at the Beaver Creek property.

Geological Mapping

The only properties at the present time that have been mapped in geological detail are the Ophir – Lade, Silver Lynx South, Greenhorn South and Greenhorn South - Central. Regional mapping has been completed on the Queen Victoria and Ainsworth properties. All other properties are recommended to be mapped in detail as an ongoing information gathering from a geological point of view.

Ainsworth Airborne Geophysics

The high tonnage potential and the abundant crown grants in the Ainsworth tenure group dictates that airborne geophysics be employed. The preferred geophysical methods would be EM for structure determination and mineral potential for large sulphide zones.

At 500 meter spacing, approximately 38 km of flown grid would be required to cover the entire tenure group.

Bird Creek North Airborne Geophysics

The high tonnage porphyry potential and abundant privately owned surveyed parcels in the North Bird Creek tenure group also dictates that airborne geophysics be employed. The large area of soil mineralization and the history of this mining area, makes it the most likely area to contain or be a part of a porphyry system. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 18 km of flown grid would be required for the north end of the tenure group.

Lanark Airborne Geophysics

The high rugged elevation and large size of the Lanark tenure group dictates that airborne geophysics be used to help in discovering other folded shoots. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 110 km of flying grid would be require to fly the tenure north of the Trans Canada highway.

Ophir - Lade Airborne Geophysics

The narrow width of the quartz veins and the structural controls indicate that the preferred geophysical method would be EM for structure determination. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 28 km of flying grid would be required to fly the tenures.

2.0 Introduction

At the request of Liberty International Minerals Corp. (LIMC), Buss Services Inc. (BSI) has been contracted to prepare an independent compilation report on the various properties that LIMC has staked and acquired in the last three years. This report contains information only on the properties visited; including some their historical mining and exploration work along with basic chip sampling results. Prioritizations of the properties for mineral exploration potential and geological recommendations are the main focus of this report.

The author visited the properties from August 15, 2008 to September 15, 2008 for the examination of the location, access and physical condition of the properties, as well as geological sampling. September 15, 2008 to October 15, 2008 was spent compiling most of the historical data on the properties.

3.0 Terms of Reference

There were a few limitations put on the author in the preparation of this report, with respect to technical information. Only those areas visited and sampled were part of the historical data research. The information herein is derived from a review of documents listed in Section 11.0, from the Mineral Titles Online assessment file information provided by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Other reports and historical information was provided by LIMC. Some of the other material mentioned in this report was collected from private documentation from previous owners and prospectors. As such, no verification of some of the data was available at the time of the review.

The existence and validity of any un-registered agreements between parties is not reflected in this report. However, the author has reviewed most of the LIMC claim packages produced by LIMC. Legality of property ownership was not provided by LIMC legal counsel at the time of this report. However, LIMC stated that each parcel was reviewed and searched for both, surface and underground ownership, at the time of acquisition. The validity of surface and subsurface mineral rights, crown grants and other ownership legalities were not verified by the author, at the time of this report.

Assessment data for the verification that all claims of LIMC were in “good standing” was also not researched at the time of this report.

Metric units of measurement and grade are used in this report and UTM accuracy is to 3.0 meters, unless otherwise noted. All assay values are uncut unless otherwise stated.

4.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Land tenure information was obtained from LIMC in conjunction with the Minerals Titles Online and the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources internet site. Both of which contain disclaimers as to the validity of the data. BSI has prepared this entire report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of certification, but which is not guaranteed.

The author relied on government assessment and geological reports and information provided by LIMC head office.

Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the author relies on the truth and accuracy of the data presented from these sources, including all documentation. All figures and numbers mentioned in this report are not 43-101 compliant.

5.0 Property Locations, Tenure, Physiography and Infrastructure

5.1 Lanark Property

The Lanark property is located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N51*13', longitude W117*44' on NTS map 82-N-022. The UTM location of a property adit was recorded via GPS (76csx) as 11-5674854mN and 11-448841mE with an elevation of 1785m (Figure 2). The property is situated on the southerly slope of Fidelity Peak, approximately 45 km northeast of the City of Revelstoke and 0.5 km west of Glacier National Park boundary. The total area of tenures north of the Trans Canada highway #1 covers 53.4 sq. km.

The 20 new tenures on the property encompass 14 crown grants of unknown legal ownership, as to surface and/or underground rights and are summarized in Table 1. There were four adits observed during the site visit, of unknown developmental extent.

The physiography of the area consists of mountainous talus slopes with evergreen forest type growth in the lower levels. Due to the steep nature and high elevation of the terrain, access at the present time, is only possible via helicopter. The large snowfall in the area limits exploration to the summer months only.

Infrastructure in the area consists of the Trans Canada Highway and Canadian Pacific railway directly at the base of the mountain from where the mineralization occurs. Hydro Lines and the Trans Canada Highway also follow the Illecillewaet River at the base of the mountain.

Table 1. Lanark Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

Tenure #	Survey Parcels	Tenure #	Survey Parcels	Tenure #	Survey Parcels	Tenure #	Survey Parcels
584231		584236		590101		584113	
584204		584237		584233		590098	
572482		584235		533357		583525	DL 2601
584120		584118		584232		590097	
584115		560385		583526		572916	DL 1557
572916	DL 1563 DL1561 DL 2778 DL 1560	572916	DL 1592 DL 203 DL1562 DL 2777	572916	DL 1592 DL 2779 DL 2776 DL 1559		

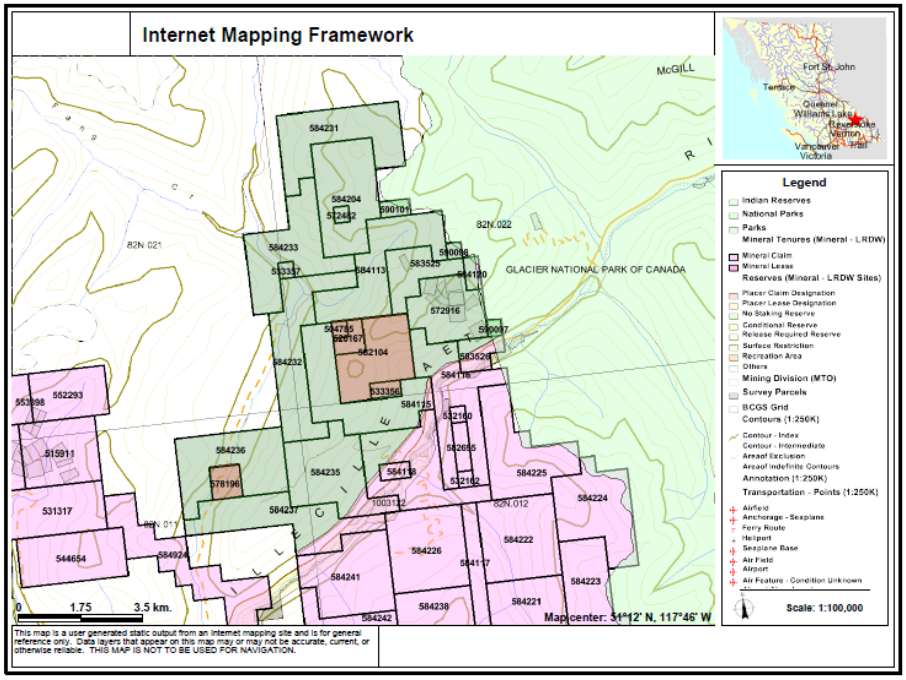

Figure 2. Lanark Group Tenures

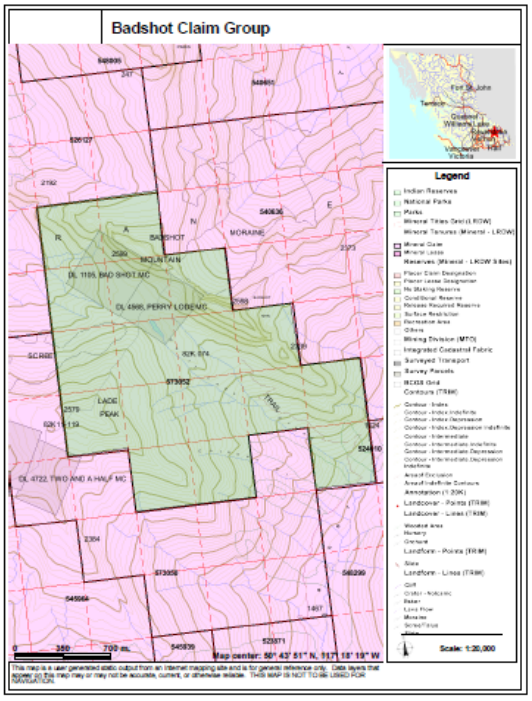

Figure 3. Badshot Group Tenures

5.2 Badshot Property

The Badshot Tenures are located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N50*44', longitude W117*19' on NTS map 82-K-074. The UTM location of the main property adit was measured at 11-5620641mN and 11-477927mE with an elevation of 2157 meters. The Badshot occurrence is within Badshot Mountain on the divide between the Perry Lode Creek and the Badshot Creek (Minfile # 082KNW033). The Perry Lode is a tributary of Gainer Creek while the Badshot is a tributary of the Marsh Adams Creek. The property is approximately 65 km east - southeast of the City of Revelstoke.

The 573052 and part of the 524010 tenure, encompasses two crown grants, (Badshot and the Perry Lode), of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights, (Figure 3). Total claim area is approximately 3.48 sq. km. There were two adits observed during the site visit with unknown development.

The geography of the group tenures occurs in a mountainous valley area void of forest growth. Due to the steep nature and high elevation of the terrain, access is fastest via helicopter. The large snowfall in the area limits exploration to the summer months only.

Infrastructure in the area is fairly limited. However, there is a road/trail into the area from Gainer Creek via Trout Lake. No other infrastructure was noted.

5.3 Lade Property

The Lade property is located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N50*43.5', longitude W117*19.2' on NTS map 82-K-074. The UTM location of an adit near the eastern edge of the tenures measured at 11-5619376mN and 11-477371mE with an elevation of 2440 meters. The tenures are situated approximately 65 km southeast of the City of Revelstoke and 18 km east of Trout Lake, "as the crow flies".

The 573050 tenure contains three crown grants in the northwest corner. The Olive Mabel, Foundation and the Two And A Half crown grants are of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights (Figure 4). This Tenure block butts up against the Ophir claims to the west. Total claim area is approximately 2.875 sq. km. There was a single adit observed during the site visit, of unknown developmental extent.

The tenure group is on a northwest trending ridge near the divide of the Marsh Adam Creek and Gainer Creek on the southwestern side of Lade Mountain. Due to the lack of infrastructure and remoteness of the area, access at the present time is only possible via helicopter. The large snowfall in the area limits exploration to the summer months only.

Infrastructure in the area is fairly limited. There is a road/trail within 9 km of this area from Gainer Creek via Trout Lake. No other infrastructure was noted.

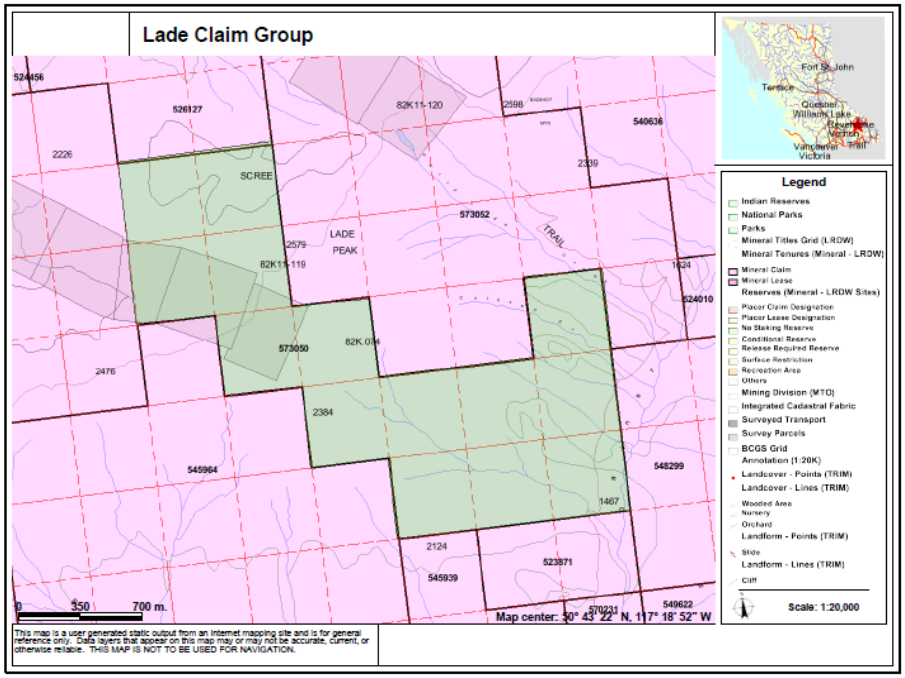

Figure 4. Lade Group Tenures

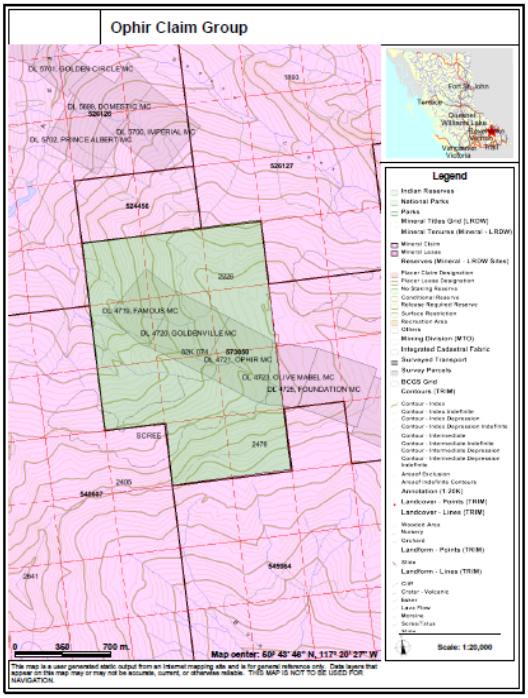

Figure 5. Ophir Group Tenures

5.4 Ophir Property

The Ophir property is located in the Revelstoke district of British Columbia, latitude N50*43.75', longitude W117*20.5' on NTS map 82-K-074. The UTM location of the centre of the claim group is approximately 11-5619825mN and 11-475890mE at an elevation of 2485 meters. The Ophir tenures are contiguous to the Lade and are situated approximately 65 km southeast of the City of Revelstoke. It can also be reached via a part way trail 18 km east of Trout Lake, "as the crow flies".

This property encompasses three crown grants, the Famous, Goldenville and the Ophir, of unknown legal ownership. The main tenure block number is 573057 covering an area of 2.265 sq. km. This group is the western extent of the Lade claim blocks (see Figure 5).

Like the Lade property, the tenure group is on a northwest trending ridge near the divide of the Marsh Adam Creek and Gainer Creek on the southwestern side of Lade Mountain. Due to the lack of infrastructure and remoteness of the area, access at the present time, is only possible via helicopter. The large snowfall in the area limits exploration to the summer months only.

Infrastructure in the area is fairly limited. There is a road/trail within 9 km of this area from Gainer Creek via Trout Lake. No other infrastructure was noted.

5.5 Greenhorn Property

The Greenhorn tenures are located in the Naksup district of British Columbia, latitude N50*20', longitude W117*52' on NTS map 82-K-031. The UTM location of the main Dunn's Creek showing was measured at 11-5576539mN and 11-437881mE at an elevation of 610 meters. The property is situated approximately 12 km north of Naksup along highway 23 and extends parallel to the road for 19 kilometers north.

The 19 tenures that make up this claim block contain 12 survey parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights (see Figure 6). Most of the surveyed parcels are along the shore of Arrow Lake. Only sporadic surface trenching was noted throughout the property. The 82.68 sq. km of tenures are summarized in Table 2.

The physiography of the area, on the western flank of Mount Abriel, is in steep mountain terrain. Towards the west, the landform is a rolling outwash plain draining into Arrow Lake. A majority of the area is covered by glacial till/boulders with abundant hemlock and spruce growth. Outcrops mostly occur along the river beds and road cuts throughout the property. Accessibility to the area is quite good with abundant logging roads throughout and average snowfall amounts for the area. Year round access is possible.

Infrastructure in the area is excellent with highway 23 extending along the entire western edge of the claim group. There is also hydro passing through the area parallel to Arrow Lake.

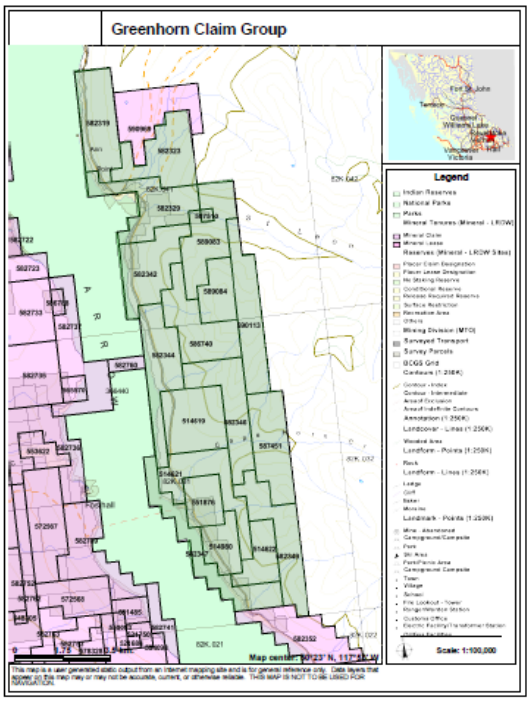

Figure 6. Greenhorn Group Tenures

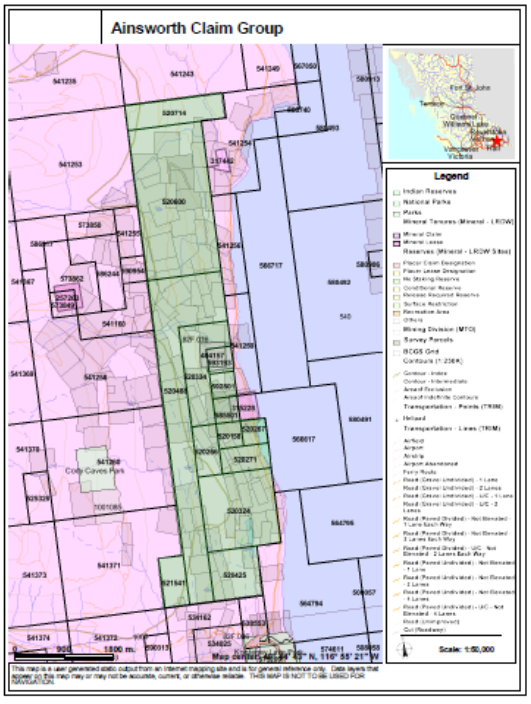

Figure 7. Ainsworth Group Tenures

Table 2. Greenhorn Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

Tenure #	Survey Parcels	Tenure #	Survey Parcels	Tenure #	Survey Parcels
582329	DL 5069 DL 4382 DL 1139 DL 3945 DL 10385 DL 10386 DL 1138	582347	DL 2056 DL 2680 DL 2202 DL 12771 DL 8408	514980	DL 7952 DL 12851 DL 2202
582319		586740		514622	DL 12771
590969		582344		589084	
582323		514619		551876	DL 7952
587510	DL 1138	582346		582344	
589083	DL 1138	587451		582342	DL 10386
590113		582349		514621	

5.6 Ainsworth Property

The Ainsworth tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*14.6', longitude W117*24.1' on NTS map 82-F-023. The UTM location of a sampled adit within the south area of the tenure group was measured at 11-5454734mN and 11-470562mE with an elevation of 1390 meters. The property is situated on the western edge of the Ainsworth Hot Springs and extends about 4.0 km in each direction, north and south from the hot springs (see Figure 7).

The 14 new tenure numbers of the group make up 14.5 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package and are summarized in Table 3. There are 97 survey parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights. A few of the survey parcels in the southern half of the block were checked for property ownership. LIMC was found to own only 35% of the surface rights in the area but 85% of the subsurface rights (see Figure 8). Abundant outcropping, old ore piles, and adits are located throughout the property.

The geography of the area is a series of stepped ridges extending upwards to the west and parallel to Kootenay Lake. There are numerous cliffs with abundant pine forest growth. Accessibility to the area is quite good with plenty of logging roads throughout and average snowfall amounts for the area. The high elevation and lake moisture effects may limit year round access during the winter months.

Infrastructure in the area is excellent with Ainsworth less than a kilometer away and Nelson being 45 km to the south. Railway and hydro lines follow the highway #3A/31 corridor. Numerous old and abandoned processing buildings are scattered throughout the property.

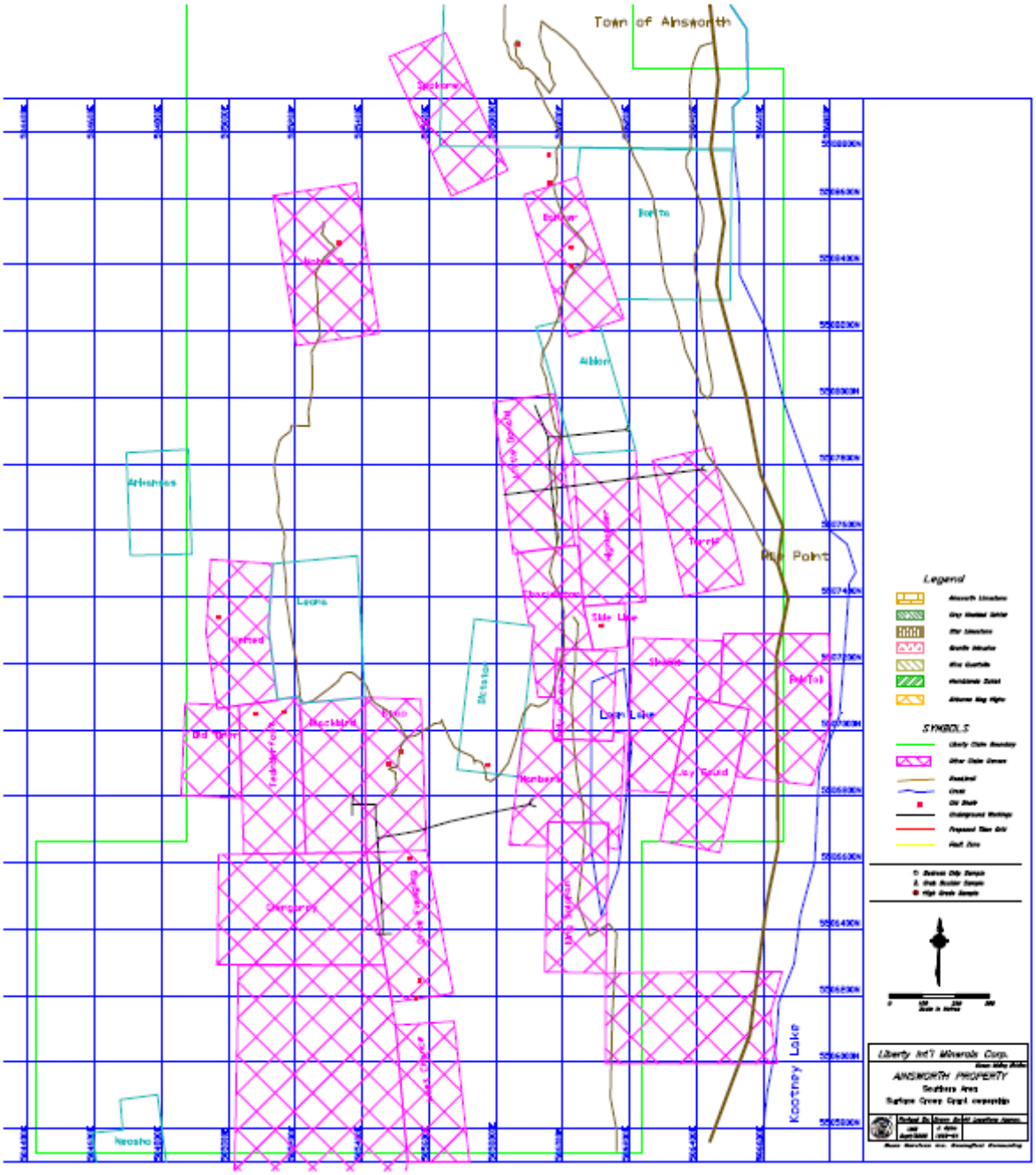

Figure 8. Ainsworth Crown Grant Plan

Table 3. Ainsworth Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

New Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Survey Par
520158	DL 90 DL 147 DL 1683	593193	404157 410988	592801	DL 10477 DL 5071	585501	315228 DL 213 DL 507
520714	DL 3348	520267	DL 1683	521541	DL 3339		
520266	DL 212 DL 2329 DL 1435 DL 90	520271	DL 90 DL 147 DL 1683 DL 1684 DL 3340	520425	DL 2332 DL 146 DL 10678 DL 12547 DL 2333		
520600	DL 12720 DL 3348 DL 714 DL 2336 DL 3351 DL 3347 DL 3346 DL 3341 DL 3350 DL 712 DL3349 DL 977 DL 12718 DL 978 DL 6286 DL 9660 DL 591 DL 9659 DL 2326 DL 9665 DL 2327 DL 1685 DL 9658 DL 675 DL 14868 DL 14870 DL 14866 DL 6327 DL 4100 DL 14869	520488	DL 566 DL 552 DL 601 DL 3650 DL 3653 DL 12408 DL 3657 DL 5046 DL 10701 DL 2347 DL 10700 DL 10699 DL 178 DL 144 DL 7840 DL 88 DL 604 DL 10676 DL 715 DL 10675 DL 5527 DL 2322 DL 1435 DL 5914A DL 8131 DL 172 DL 4330 DL 250 DL 174 DL 179 DL 10678 DL 12547	520324	DL 3340 DL 603 DL 92 DL 1714 DL 557 DL 2366 DL 214 DL 2321 DL 11412 DL 556 DL 8131 DL 555 DL 243 DL2831 DL 554 DL 93 DL 174	520334	DL 10700 DL 10699 DL 178 DL 4253 DL 10785 DL 604 DL 259 DL 10675 DL 213 DL 5527

5.7 Mount Nelson Property

The Mt. Nelson tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*33', longitude W117*18' on NTS map 82-F-054. The UTM location of a sampled outcrop was recorded as 11-5488580mN and 11-478135mE at an elevation of 1650 meters. The property is situated approximately 13 km northwest of Nelson via gravel road.

A total of four tenures constitute this claim block on crown land. No survey parcels or crown grants occur on the property. The tenures include 518648, 51150, 513311, and 518647 (Figure 9). Only sporadic outcropping was noted throughout the 7.96 sq. km. of the claim block.

The physiography of the area consists of a grassy plateau near the top of Mt. Nelson. A majority of the area is covered by glacial till/boulders with abundant aspen and pine growth. Accessibility to the area is limited to three seasons due to the un-serviced main logging road access. No other infrastructure was noticed on the property.

5.8 Queen Victoria Property

The Queen Victoria tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*29.5', longitude W117*27' on NTS map 82-F-043. The UTM location of the main property adit was recorded as 11-5482406mN and 11-467453mE at an elevation of 845 meters. The property is situated approximately 11 km southwest of Nelson and 1 km off of highway # 3A.

A total of four tenures constitute this claim block on crown land. Only two survey parcels or crown grants occur on the eastern edge of the property. The four tenures include 349881, 349883, 349882, and 358264, covering an area of 0.41 sq. km. The surveyed parcels include DL 6875 and DL 8433 of unknown surface and/or subsurface mineral rights (Figure 10). A large adit was noted on the south end of the property with unknown development work.

The tenure area lies over the northern and central drainage areas of Garrity, Smallwood and Sproule Creeks. The topography is moderate to rugged in the northern area. Vegetation is cedar, pine, spruce and cottonwood and alders in the lower areas. Outcrop is in the 5 to 10% range, diminishing towards the north. Accessibility to the southern area is excellent, year round, with abundant logging roads throughout the area and only a kilometer off of the main highway. A large hydro generation station is immediately south of the property on the Kootenay River, while the "Trail Smelter" is less than 50 km away.

5.9 Bird Creek Property

The Bird Creek tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*26.6', longitude W117*25.9' on NTS map 82-F-043. The UTM location of a trenched area in the southeastern portion of the tenure group was measured at 11-5477099mN and 11-468777mE with an elevation of 1200 meters. The property is situated approximately 12 km south of Nelson and 1 km off highway 3A. The mineral tenure group butts up against the western edge of the community of Blewett.

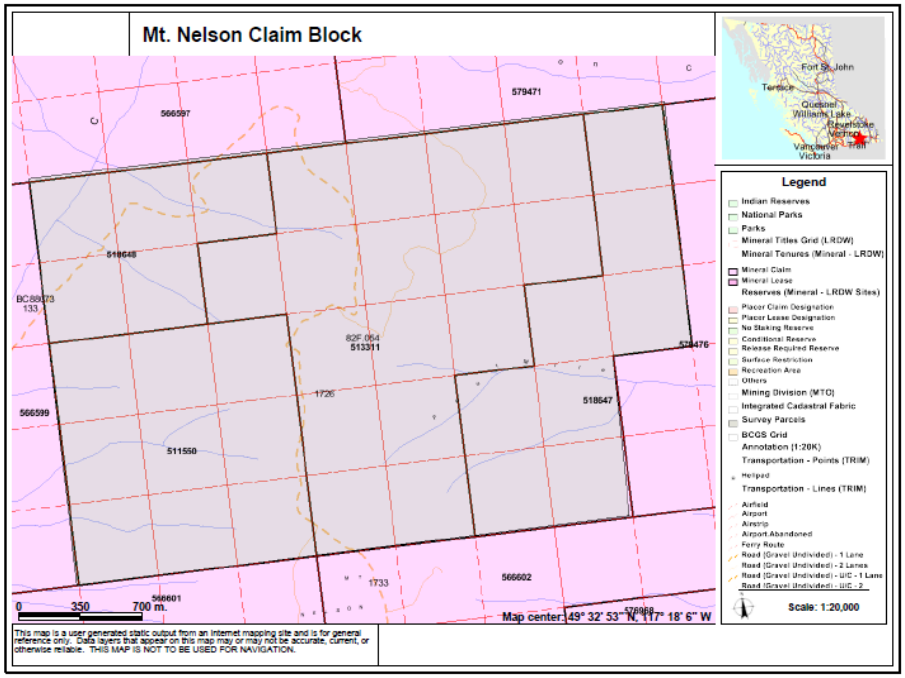

Figure 9. Mt. Nelson Group Tenures

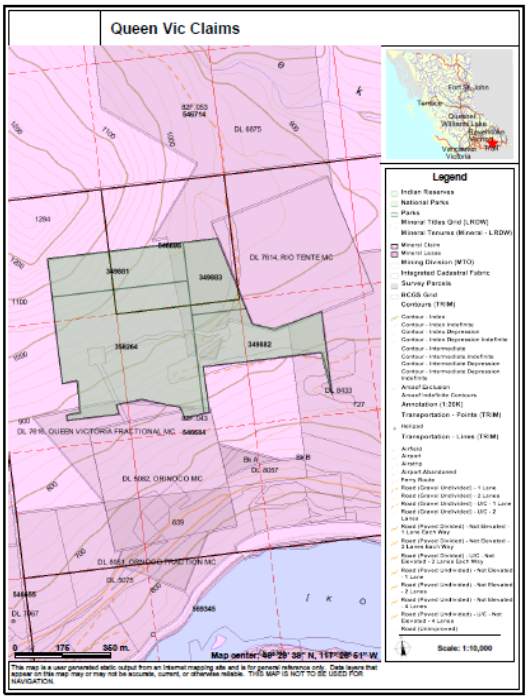

Figure 10. Queen Victoria Group Tenures

The 64 new tenure numbers from the old 58 tenures make up the 29.52 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package and are summarized in Table 4. There are 44 surveyed parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights (see Figure 11). Most the surveyed parcels are around the Blewett area. Only sporadic surface trenching was noted throughout the property and outcrop is pretty limited.

The tenure area is situated near the northwestern portion of Bonnington Range of the Selkirk Mountains. The country is rugged but sub-alpine in nature with "V-shaped" stream eroded valleys. Most of the area is overburden covered and overlies the Bird and Snowwater Creeks. Outcrop exposure is limited to road cuts, ridge tops and along creeks. Accessibility to the area is quite good with abundant logging roads throughout and average snowfall amounts for the area. Year round access is possible.

Infrastructure in the area is excellent with Blewett less than a kilometer away. A large hydro generation station is immediately north of the property on the Kootney River. Railway and transportation is conveniently local along the highway #3 corridor.

Table 4. Bird Creek Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par
545409	325463 325462	DL 3204 DL 7703	546886		DL 6304 DL 5076	546884	324992	DL 6307A DL 6304
546882	302317	DL 6308 DL 5076 DL 6301	546659	302317 302316 310801	DL 6306 DL 9285	546883	302317 310801 310803	DL 6306 DL 6305
569346	302316	DL 9285	546902		DL 11135	546900		DL 11135
546885	324992 324994 324996	DL 6305 DL 6307 DL 3262 DL 3933	546691	310803 302315 310845 235210	DL 8257 DL 6306	510771	347155 338479 347153 319692	
545409	324992 324994 324996 324998 316105	DL 507A DL 3933 DL 7905 DL3262 DL 11740	571217	235210	DL 3333 DL 8257 DL 8944 DL 8258 DL 7874	546890		DL 3333 DL 7874 DL 2087 DL 8258 DL 12327
514476	316108 316554 350445		538815	338006 338005 338004		546943	338979 339582 339576	DL 1239
570743	310805 310845 235210	DL 9285 DL 2333 DL8257	546889	316112	DL 11154 DL 11134 DL 11135	546898	316105 324998 324996	DL 11749 DL 6307 DL 7905

Table 4 (Con't.) Bird Creek Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par
546888	222424 316212	DL 6306 DL 1050 DL 7906 DL 11135 DL 15053 DL 8217 DL 6307 DL 6305	545408	338978 338979 390887 319690 318960 318959	DL 15238 DL 1239 DL 11153	546661	233743 233803 339285 327230 327228 338816 338817 340030 340031	
571156		DL 8944 DL 8258 DL 7874 DL 12327	546925	318960 319692 319690	DL 15238 DL 15237 DL 1239 DL 11153	546923	319692 347153 338479 347155	DL 11153 DL 1239
538868		DL 14607 DL 15053 DL 11135	546732	222424 302315 316112	DL 7906 DL 11154 DL 11135	538813	350445 316554 316105	
233542		DL 12327 DL 8944 DL 7906 DL 11154 DL 1134	546051	319692 319690 390887 339576 390886	DL 15237 DL 15238 DL 1239	546905	340027 340029 340031 340030 338817	DL 1239
514473	338005		546918		DL 11135	538816		DL 11135
546911	322440 322437	DL 6061 DL 11153	546912		DL 11135 DL 11153	546914		DL 11135 DL 11153
546887	302317	DL 6306 DL 9285	538814	338006 350445		546922	316100	DL 11153 DL 6061
316100		DL 6061 DL 11153	546942	339582 339584	DL 1239	546915	338978	DL 11134 DL 11135
546924	318959	DL 11153	546910		DL 11135	316102	321440	
339576		DL 1239	339582		DL 1239	339584		DL 1239
546917	339584	DL 1239	546893		DL 11134	546909		DL 1239
546916	233542	DL 12327 DL 11134	546907	341575 340027	DL 1239	546908	338816 338817	DL 9147
546657	341575 340027 340029 340031	DL 1239	546894	338816 327227 339285 233743	DL 7674	546891	233743	DL 2087 DL 8371 DL 7674
569350	233743 233803 327230	DL 7674	327227		DL 9147 DL 8790 DL 7674			
546892			516877	340031	DL 1239			

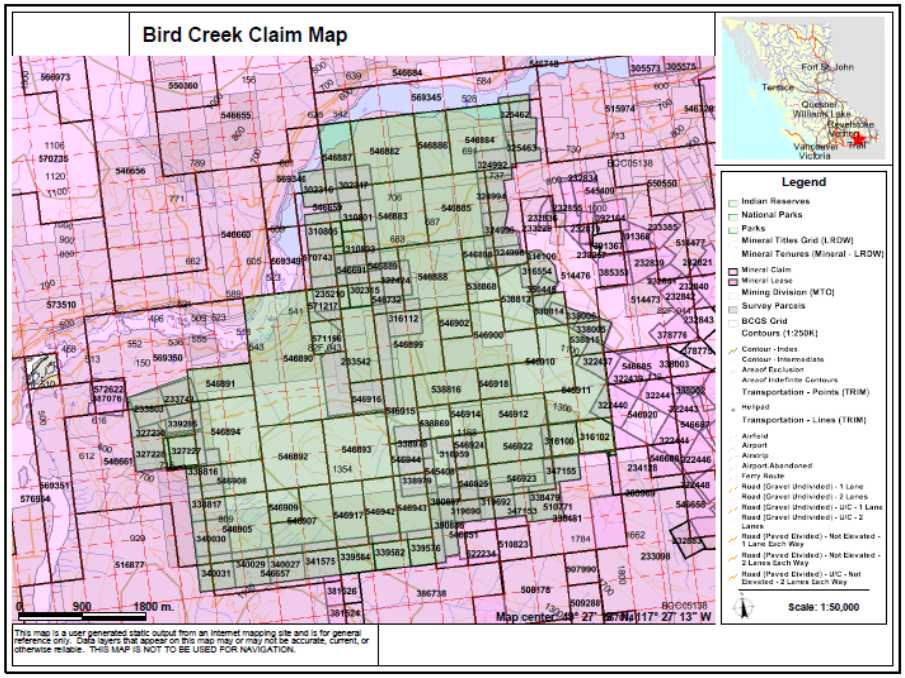

Figure 11. Bird Creek Group Tenures

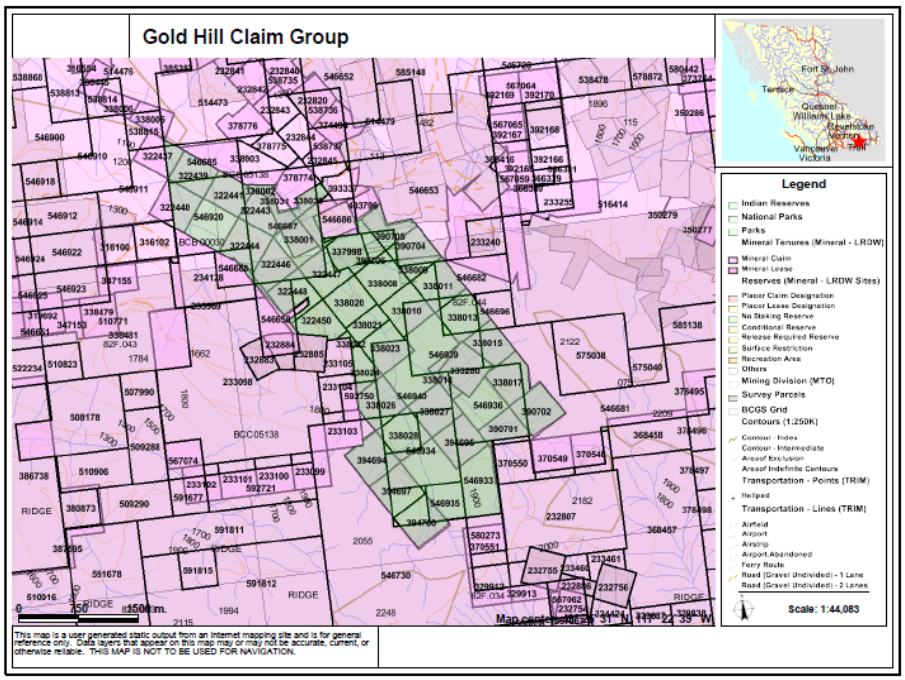

Figure 12. Gold Hill Group Tenures

5.10 Gold Hill Property

The Gold Hill tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*25.1', longitude W117*21.4' on NTS map 82-F-044. The UTM location of the main mine adit, in the south end of the tenure group, was recorded as 11-5474319mN and 11-473720mE with an elevation of 1570 meters. The property is situated approximately 15 km south of Nelson and 2 km off highway 3A. The mineral tenure group lies south of the community of Blewett.

The 37 new tenure numbers from the old 40 tenures make up the 9.37 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package and are summarized in Table 5. There are 8 surveyed parcels of unknown legal ownership for both surface and/or underground rights (see Figure 12). Most the surveyed parcels are around the Blewett area. The main adit of the property was visited and sampled. Outcrop was abundant along the road cuts.

The physiography of the area is along a valley area between two mountain ranges and is quite rugged and steep except for the top plateaus. Sporadic logging has been done in the area creating good accessibility. The area receives more than average snowfall amounts for the area. The high elevation may limit year round access during the winter months.

Infrastructure in the area is excellent with Blewett less than a kilometer away. A large hydro generation station is immediately north of the property on the Kootney River. Railway and transportation is conveniently local along the highway #3 corridor.

Table 5. Gold Hill Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par
546685	33487 32439 338003		546688	234128 322446 322444		546653	390705 390706 390704	DL 4657 DL 6295 DL 616
546920	338003 322441 322439 322440 322444		546730	338026 338028 394694 394697 394700	DL 1239	546934	338027 338028 394694 394697 394695	DL 1239
390705		DL 616 DL 6295 DL 4657	546658	322446 322448 322450	DL 1239	546933	394695 390701	DL-1239
338009		DL 4657 DL 1239	546682	338011 338013	DL 1239	592750	338024 338026	DL 1239
338008		DL 4657 DL 1239	337998		DL 4657 DL 1239	546696	338013 338015	DL 1239
390703		DL 1239	338020		DL 1239	322447		DL 1239
322448		DL 1239	338011		DL 1239	338010		DL 1239
338013	338011	DL 1239	338024		DL-1239	338028		DL 1239

Table 5. (Con't) Gold Hill Property Tenures & Survey Parcels

New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par	New Ten	Old Ten	Survey Par
338021		DL 1239	338022		DL 1239	322450		DL 1239
394697		DL 1239	394700		DL 1239	546935	394700	DL 1239
390706		DL 6295 DL 616 DL 4657 DL 1239	546681	390702 338017 333280 338015		546940	333280 338014 338027 338028 338026 338024 338023	DL 1239
546687	322448 322446 322444 322443 322441 338002 338031 338030 338000 322445 338001 322447	DL 1239 DL 4655 DL 6449 DL 4656 DL 3943	546936	390701 390702 338017 338015 333280 338014 338027 394695	DL 1239	546939	338014 333280 338015 338023 338013 338011 338010	DL 1239

5.11 Silver Lynx Property

The Silver Lynx tenures are located in the Nelson district of British Columbia, latitude N49*25.0', longitude W117*26.2' on NTS map 82-F-043. The UTM location of a mineralized outcrop in the central portion of the block was recorded at 11-5473924mN and 11-468024mE with an elevation of 1230 meters. The property is situated approximately 20 km south of Nelson and 15 km off highway 3A. The mineral tenure group butts up against the southern edge of the Bird Creek Claim Group.

The 26 tenures are made up of the old number system and represent 12.18 sq. km of this total mineral tenure package. They are summarized in Table 6. The entire area is crown land and has no surveyed parcels on the property (see Figure13).

The physiography of the property is along the southeast edge of Mt. Drummond. The area heavily wooded with a variety of mature evergreens and deciduous trees. Approximately 10% of the property is clear cut logged. Accessibility to the area is quite good with numerous logging roads throughout and average snowfall amounts for the area. Year round access is possible with winter road maintenance.

Infrastructure in the area is excellent with Blewett less than 10 kilometers away. A large hydro generation station is immediately north of the property on the Kootney River. Railway and transportation is conveniently local along the highway #3 corridor.

Table 6. Silver Lynx Tenures

Tenure #	Tenure #	Tenure #	Tenure #	Tenure #
340031	54655	340029	340027	341575
339584	381524	381523	339584	339582
339576	390886	522234	510823	510906
509288	386738	382909	381521	382911
382913	510916	387595	380873	509290
381526				

5.12 Skillet River Property

The Skillet River tenures are located in the Salmo district of British Columbia, latitude N49*14.4', longitude W117*24.1' on NTS map 82-F-023. The UTM location of a mineralized outcrop face in the northern edge of the property measured at 11-54734mN and 11-470567mE with an elevation of 1380 meters. The property is situated approximately 15 km northwest of Salmo and 12 km off highway #3 on a gravel road.

The 3 tenures numbered 565722, 572394 and 572392 cover the 12.37 sq km of the claim group. The entire area is crown land and has no surveyed parcels or crown grants on the property (see Figure 14).

The physiography of the northern mineralized area is a plateau along the top of a mountainous forest that is fairly steep with abundant pine forests. Accessibility to the area is quite good with plentiful logging roads throughout. The area receives more than average snowfall amounts for the area and the high elevation may limit year round access during the winter months.

Infrastructure in the area is fair, with Salmo being nearby. Hydro power was not noticed in the tenure region, however, railway and transportation is conveniently local along the highway #3 corridor.

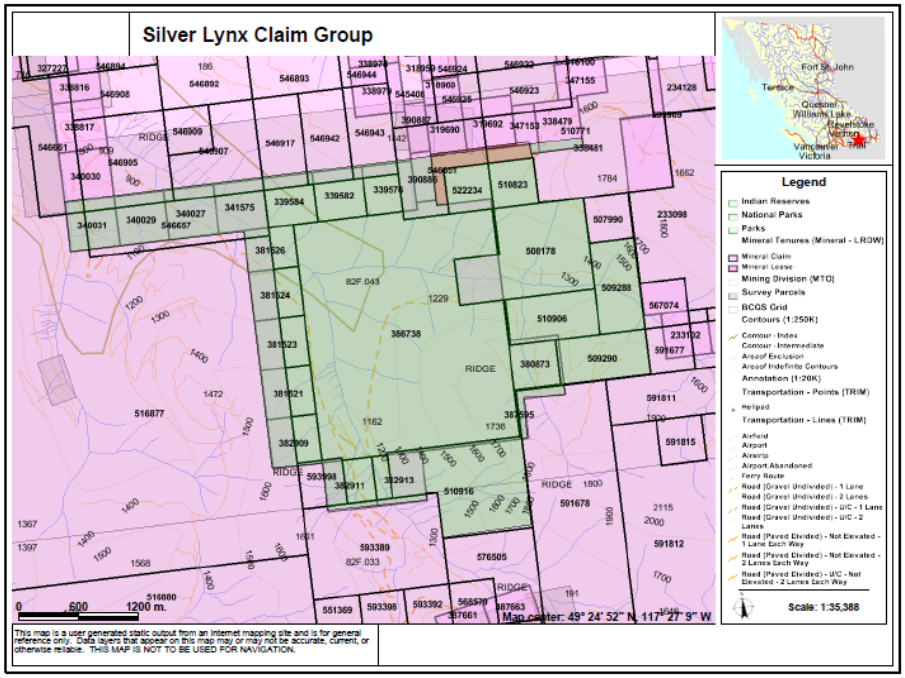

Figure 13. Silver Lynx Group Tenures

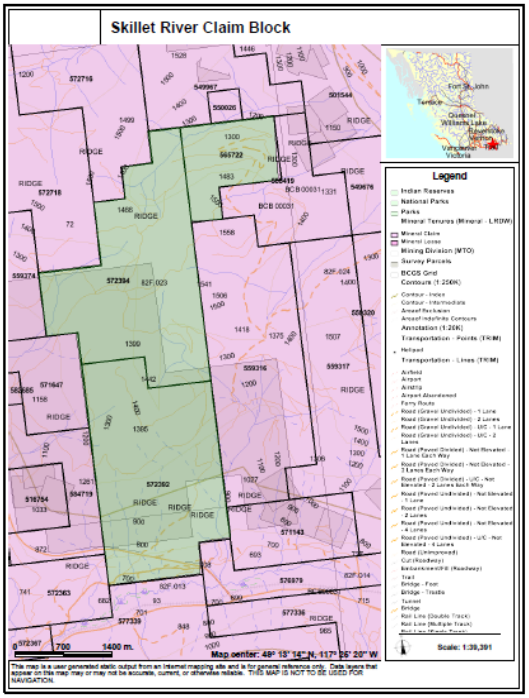

Figure 14. Skillet River Group Tenures

6.0 Geological Setting

6.1 Lanark Property

6.1.1 Regional Geology

The Lanark tenure package is underlain by thinly bedded, dark slates interbedded with thin laminates of argillaceous limestone. The slates have been determined to be of Lower Cambrian while the limestone is of the younger Lardeau Group. A major folding sequence of anticlines and synclines occur throughout the area, striking in a northwest southeast direction.

6.1.2 Local Geology

Locally, within the Lanark deposit, are mineralized replacement type quartz veins with massive, argentiferous galena, sphalerite, pyrite and minor tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite (Minfile # O82N 012). The gangue material is a highly silica altered limestone. The ore veins are intensely folded with an average dip of 40 degrees to the northeast (see Photo 1). Field investigation showed the zones to be striking at 275 degrees with a 58 degree dip to the northeast. Apparent plunges were measured at 30 degrees to the east.

Photo 1. Lanark Main Adit mineralized lenses

6.2 Badshot Property

6.2.1 Regional Geology

The Badshot tenure package occurs in the Trout Lake stratigraphy and is underlain by thick successions of sedimentary Badshot formation rocks and the volcanic rocks of the Lardeau Group. They are located at the northern end of the Kootenay Arc which is a north to northwest trending belt of Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata (Minfile # 082KNW033). The Arc rocks are bordered by Precambrian quartzite in the east, to the younger west rocks of the Jurassic aged intrusive complexes. The Arc rocks were deformed during the Antler orogeny in Devonian-Mississippi time. They were then refolded and faulted during the Columbian orogeny in the middle Jurassic.

The Badshot Formation is a thick, distinctive marker horizon in the Trout Lake area. It is underlain by the Hamill Group quartzite, at an unknown depth and is overlain by the younger Lardeau Group. The Lardeau Group is said to consist of limestone, argillite (calcareous, graphitic and siliceous), siltstone/sandstone, quartzite and conglomerate. Minor major volcanics have been traced to this group as well (Minfile # 082KNW033). All rocks are isoclinally folded and intensely deformed with weak metamorphism. The dominate landform is intercalated beds of Marble, quartzite, phyllite and schist.

6.2.2 Local Geology

Locally, the vein system is at the foot of a bluff along the contact of the northwest trending limestone band and a phyllite (see Photo 2). The general dip is 30 degrees to the northeast. Measurement of the vein system during the field trip resulted in a strike of 010 degrees with a 15 degree dip to the west. Apparent plunges were measured at 22 degrees to the north. The narrow veins (< 1.0 m) consist of white sugary textured quartz with calcite and galena. Grey copper (tetrahedrite), pyrite and sphalerite are the main sulphides present (Minfile # 00KNW033).

Photo 2. Badshot mineralized quartz vein

6.3 Lade Property

6.3.1 Regional Geology

The Lade tenure package occurs in the Trout Lake stratigraphy of the Kootenay Arc, which is a north to northwest trending belt of Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata (Minfile # 082KNW033). The Arc rocks are bordered by Precambrian quartzite in the east to the younger west rocks of the Jurassic aged intrusive complexes. The Arc rocks were deformed during the Antler orogeny in Devonian-Mississippi time. They were then refolded and faulted during the Columbian orogeny in the middle Jurassic.

The Lade tenures are underlain by the Index Formation, comprised of black and grey phyllite and is overlain by a green phyllite unit and meta-tuff (Minfile # 082KNW032). The entire sequence is overlain by the Lade Limestone. The Lade Limestone is a grey, thick bedded limestone interlayered with cream coloured marble. This unit has been folded into a tight anticline and is overlain by a sequence of green chloritic schist, grey sericite schist and grey micaceous argillite (Minfile # 082KNW032). Quartz boudins elongated parallel to the schistocity are also prevalent throughout the property.

6.3.2 Local Geology

There are abundant irregular quartz-carbonate veins with localized branch quartz stringers as off chutes. The main mineralized veins are fairly small (<0.3 meters wide) and are documented to contain pyrite, native gold and telluride. Mineralization itself is irregularly distributed with the gangue minerals being ankerite and quartz. It was noted previously that bismuthenite does occur in tiny quartz veinlets which cut the carbonate minerals (Minfile # 082KNW032).

The free gold was found to be much more prevalent around the bismuthenite, but in the main mineralized areas it was found to be more associated with the pyrite. Measurement of the vein system during the field trip resulted in two directional sets of quartz veinlets (see Photo 3). One set was measured at 068 degrees @-70E while the other set of general schistocity was 084 degrees @ -88N.

Photo 3. Lade adit & Quartz structure

6.4 Ophir Property

6.4.1 Regional Geology

The Ophir tenure package, like the Lade, occurs in the Trout Lake stratigraphy of the Kootenay Arc, which is a north to northwest trending belt of Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata (Minfile # 082KNW033). The Arc rocks are bordered by Precambrian quartzite in the east to the younger west rocks of the Jurassic aged intrusive complexes. The Arc rocks were deformed during the Antler orogeny in Devonian-Mississippi time. They were then refolded and faulted during the Columbian orogeny in the middle Jurassic.

The Ophir tenures are underlain by the Index Formation, comprised of black and grey phyllite and is overlain by a green phyllite unit and meta-tuff (Minfile # 082KNW032). The entire sequence is overlain by the Lade Limestone. The Lade Limestone is a grey, thick bedded limestone interlayered with cream coloured marble. This unit has been folded into a tight anticline and is overlain by a sequence of green chloritic schist, grey sericite schist and grey micaceous argillite (Minfile # 082KNW032). Quartz boudins elongated parallel to the schistocity are also prevalent throughout the property (see Photo 4).

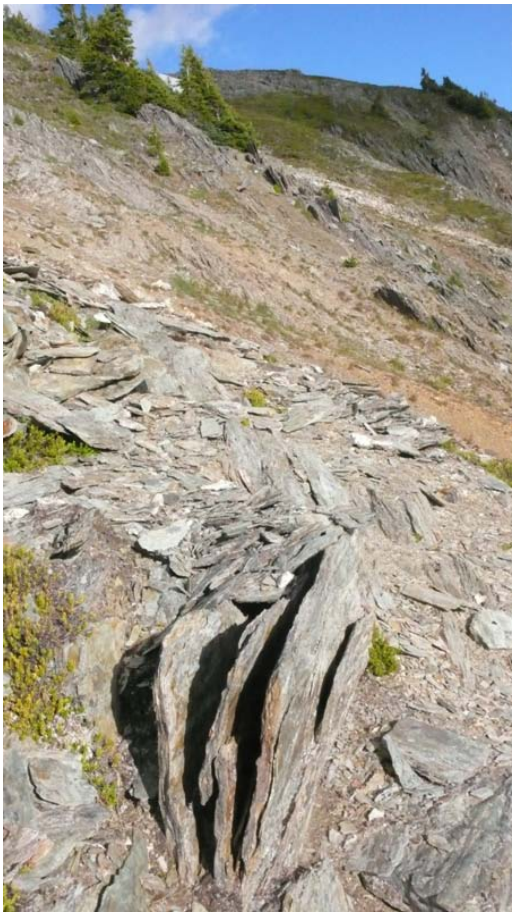

Photo 4. Ophir altered volcanic schist

6.4.2 Local Geology

Like the Lade, there are abundant irregular quartz-carbonate veins with localized branch quartz stringers as off chutes. The main mineralized veins are fairly small (<0.3 meters wide) and are documented to contain pyrite, native gold and telluride. Many of the veins at the Ophir are highly oxidized and leached, producing a mixture of honeycomb and massive quartz. Mineralization itself is irregularly distributed with the gangue minerals being ankerite and quartz. It was noted previously that bismuthenite does occur in tiny quartz veinlets which cut the carbonate minerals (Minfile # 082KNW032).

The free gold was found to be much more prevalent around the bismuthenite, but in the main mineralized areas it was found to be more associated with the pyrite. Again, the measurement of the vein system during the field trip resulted in two directional sets of quartz veinlets. One set was measured at 068 degrees @-70E while the other and general schistocity was 084 degrees @ -80N.

6.5 Greenhorn Property

6.5.1 Regional Geology

The Greenhorn tenure package lies along the west edge of the cretaceous age Kuskanax batholith composed of aegirine-augite quartz monzonite (Ferguson, 1990, GBAR # 21,289). Metavolcanic rocks of the Paleozoic to Triassic Kaslo Group, mainly amphibolites and gabbroic units are overlain in the west-southwest by Triassic Slocan Group. This metasediment package is composed phyllite, siltstone and limestone. Felsic porphyry dikes crosscut the layered units over the central portion of the property (Ferguson, 1990).

6.5.2 Local Geology

The Greenhorn copper mineralization occurs in the metavolcanic sequence of rocks where strong silica alteration was noted. Mineralized horizons have been traced 1,300 meters along strike with unknown widths and depths (see Figure 15). Measurement of the mineralized zone during the field trip resulted in a strike direction of 338 degrees to 005degrees. General dips were -50 degrees east with an apparent plunge of 12 degrees to the north.

6.6 Ainsworth Property

6.6.1 Regional Geology

The Ainsworth tenure package is underlain by metamorphosed, Lower Cambrian to Upper Triassic, volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Dr. P.W. Richardson, P. Eng., 1981). The area lies within the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium and butts up against the eastern edge of the Nelson Batholith.

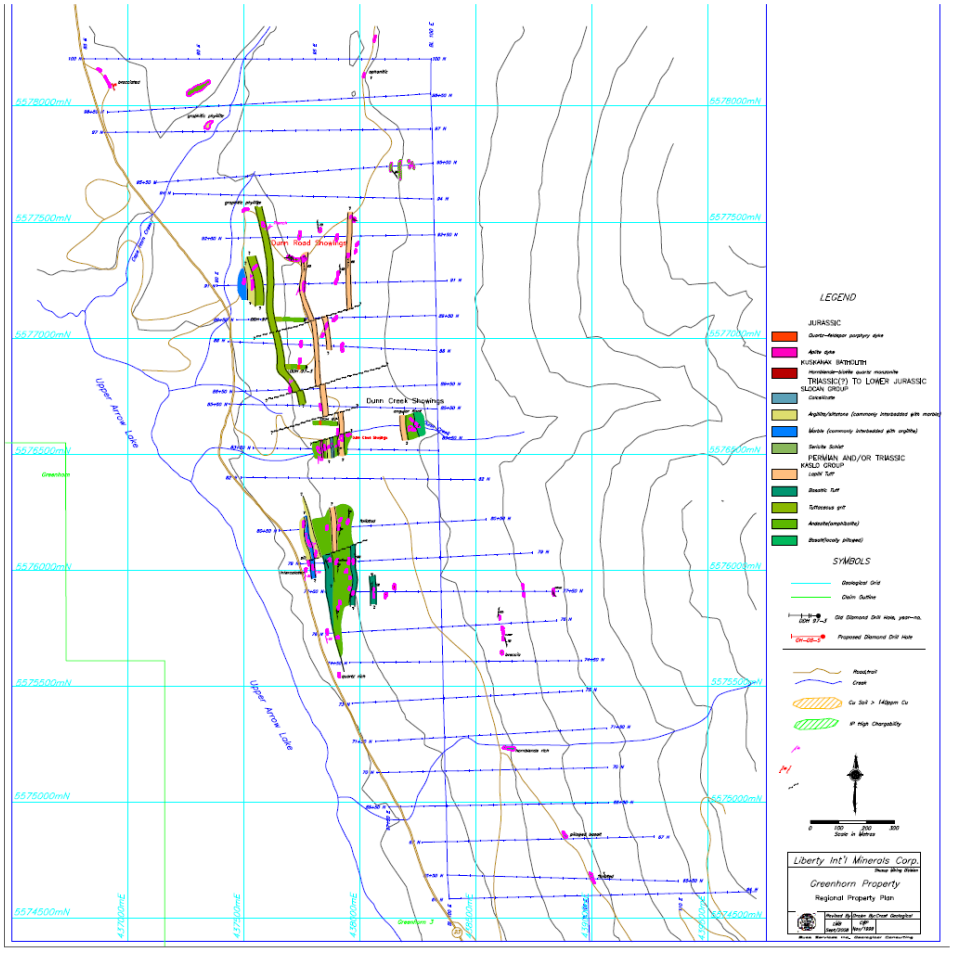

Figure 15. South - Central Greenhorn Geology Plan (Phelps Dodge, 2000)

The major metamorphosed units, from east to west, include the Ainsworth limestone, Star limestone, interlayered mica schist and hornblende schist. "Grey knotted schist" rests against the batholith (Fyles, 1967, bulletin #53). Numerous elongated granite pegmatites and granitic sills occur in conjunction with a lesser amount of lamprophyre dikes (see Figure 16). There are generally three northerly trending strike-slip faults that divide the region into four parallel slices. They generally dip westerly and have numerous, smaller fault, off shoots, sub parallel to the main faults.

6.6.2 Local Geology

Mineralization on the property consists of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite, with a lesser amount of chalcopyrite. A majority of the mineralization occurs in the hornblende schist unit which is highly silicified. For example, the Noble 3 claim block contains a quartz vein striking at 300 degrees and dips steeply to the south (Minfile # 082FNE083). The vein at this locality contains galena, sphalerite and pyrite within cavities between the quartz crystals. This vein was traced by Fyles for several meters and was mapped at less than 30 meters thick.

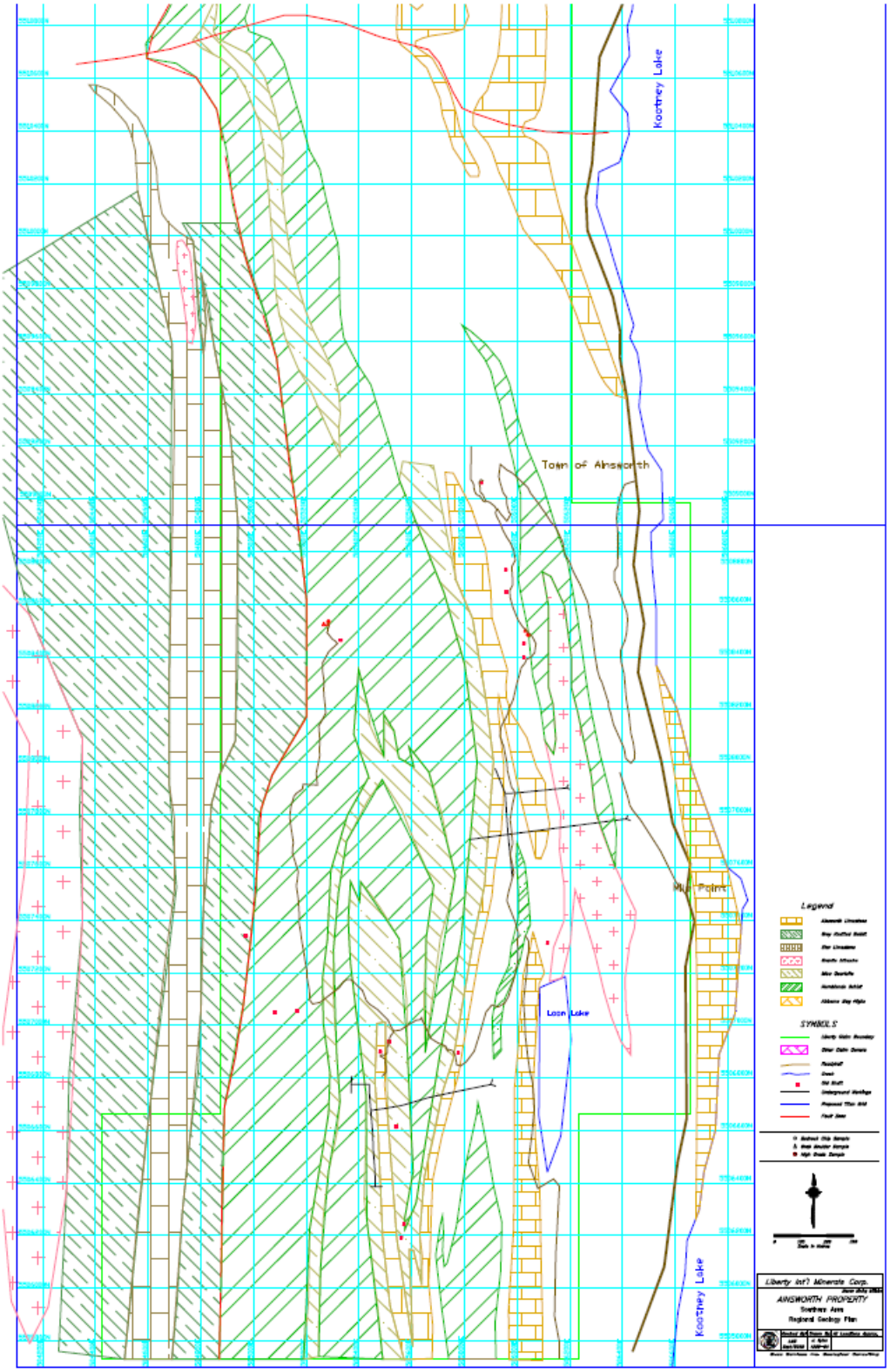

Figure 16. South Ainsworth Geology Plan (J.T. Fyles,1967).

6.7 Mount Nelson Property

6.7.1 Regional Geology

The Mount Nelson tenure package is composed mostly of porphyritic granite of the Jurassic Nelson Batholith suite in a report by (Little, 1964). Most outcrops were of quartz monzonite to granodiorite in composition.

The "Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report – Nelson Property" by C.J. Wild, P. Eng., states that a few small lenses of greenstone occur west of Gorman Creek. This unit is believed to be of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Formation. There has been limited regional correlation of structures and geology in this area as it is all mapped regionally, as porphyry granite.

6.7.2 Local Geology

The outcrops located in the Mount Nelson area are fairly limited (Wild, 2006). Quartz lenses, pegmatites and aplites are common throughout the property. There is a large quartz porphyry body near the centre of the grid within the granite unit (see Figure 17). A majority of the molybdenite appears to occur along the contacts of these rocks. Quartz veining does occur on the property in all rock units and appears to be most concentrated around the porphyry. Wild determined that the quartz-feldspar pegmatite bodies were spatially related to the quartz lenses but of different texture with less k-spar and muscovite. The main molybdenum mineralization appears to be limited to a sericitized granite unit and occur as fine blebs or "rosettes" (Wild 2006). Measurement of the mineralized zone during the field trip resulted in a strike direction of 048 degrees, dipping 80 degrees to the west. Apparent plunges of the quartz lenses were measured at 12 degrees to the north.

6.8 Queen Victoria Property

6.8.1 Regional Geology

The smaller Queen Victoria tenure package was mapped by Hoy and Andrews in 1988 and contains a wide variety of rocks. The area consists of laterally and vertically pinching narrow lenses of both upper and lower, Middle Jurassic Elsie Formation (GBAR # 20586). The lower member is made up of massive flow breccias associated with sub-volcanic intrusions. The upper member is dominated by basic to intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastic rocks. The Elsie Formation is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of the Archibald Formation. The entire rock sequence of the Queen Victory area is overlain by the coarse clastic rocks of the Hall Formation (GBAR #20586).

All units are intruded by mostly acidic rocks of two separate ages. The main intrusives in the area are the Cretaceous aged, Nelson and Valhalla plutonic rocks. The younger plutonic rocks are more alkaline and Tertiary age of magmatic origin (GBAR #20586). As a result of the plutonic events, the Hall Creek Syncline is the major fold in the region. This overturned syncline dips west and plunges southwards.

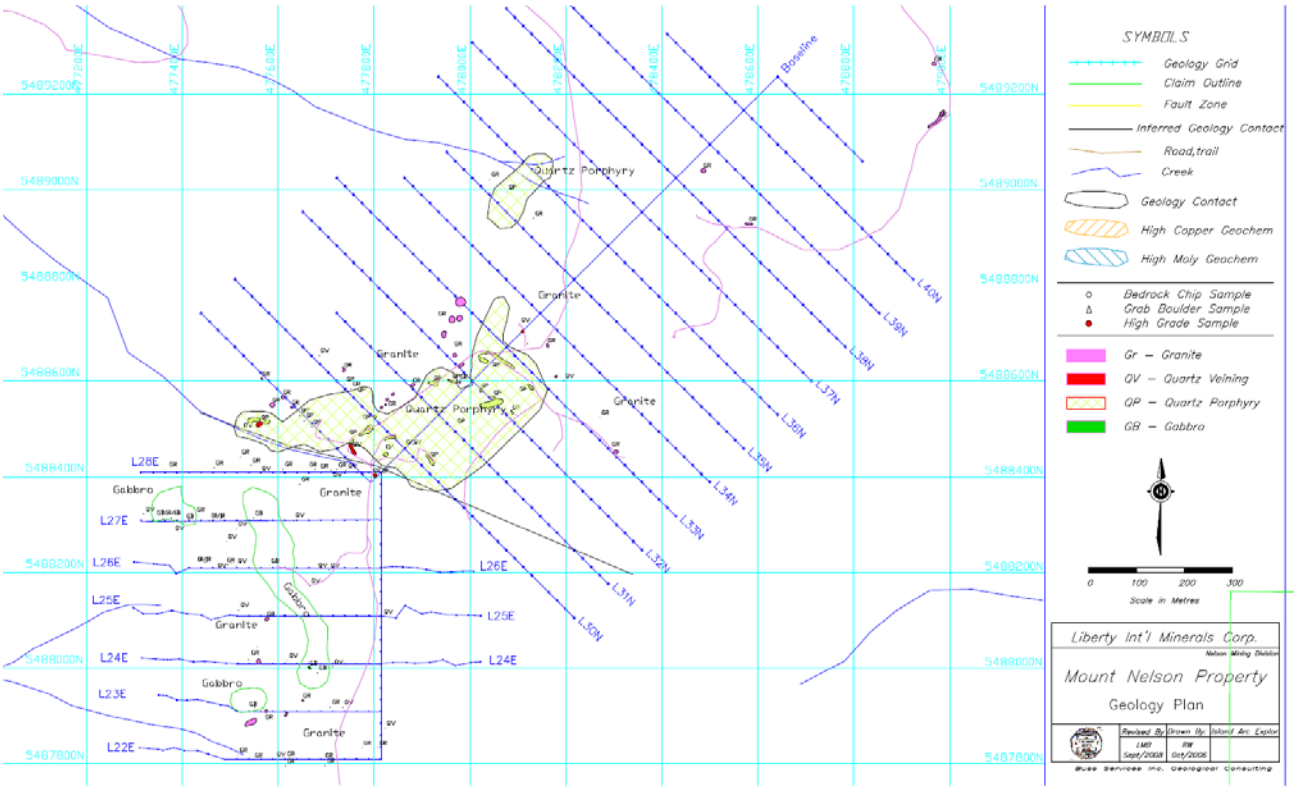

Figure 17. Mt. Nelson Geological Mapping (Wild, 2006)

The main core of the syncline is intensely sheared and is often referred to as the Silver King Shear. The regional metamorphism is in the order of lower to middle greenschist facies with chlorite and epidote as the main alteration mineral.

6.8.2 Local Geology

The local geology is a repetition sequence of tuffaceous sediments in the west, with lenses of augite flows (Evans, 1990). Moving eastward and the sequence becomes volcanic flow material with abundant pyroxenite. Mixed pyroclastics and banded tuffs are next, followed by massive volcanic flows. A mixture of pyroclastics flows and sediments of both the Elise and Ymir Groups occur on the eastern edge of the sequence (see Figure 18).

The main mineralized zone is described as irregular bands of garnet, epidote and actinolite with minor disseminated grains of magnetite and pyrrhotite (Minfile # 082FSW082). These bands alternate with other bands of quartzite and schist material and vary in width up to 15 meters. The footwall material is generally highly fractured k-spar porphyry, while the hangingwall is of altered quartzite composition.

Copper mineralization occurs in an easterly dipping folded sequence of silicified limestone, dark grey quartzite and argillites of the Ymir Group (Minfile # 082FSW082).

The irregular disseminated and clusters of chalcopyrite, pyrite, with minor bornite mineralization are most abundant at the contact with the granodiorite (see Photo 5). Field measurements of the fold system resulted in an axial plunge of 64 degrees to the southeast. One limb measured 110 degrees strike at -76 degrees west. The other limb was determined to be 135 degree strike with a 78 degree dip to the west. The contact between the mineralized zone and the porphyry was measured at 005 degrees strike and dipping 68 degrees west.

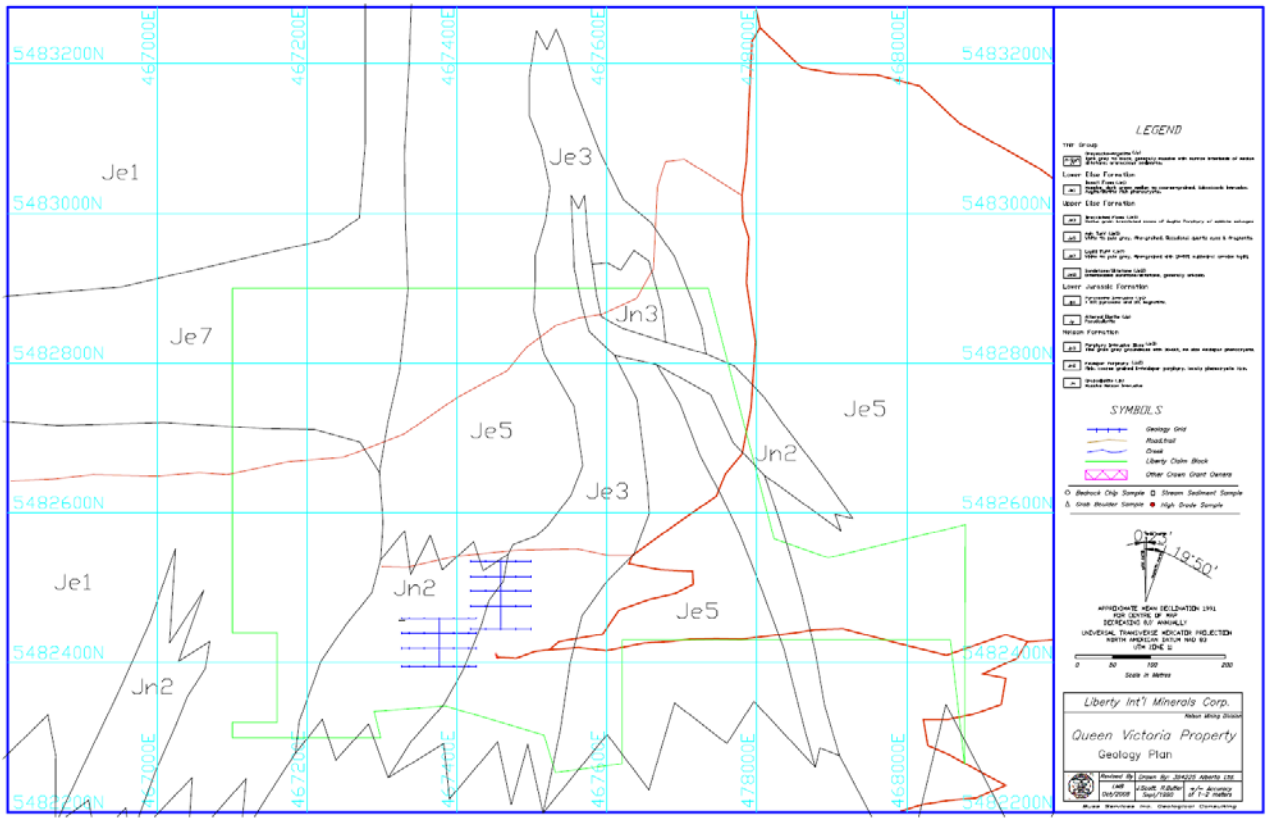

Figure 18. Queen Victoria Geology Plan

6.9 Bird Creek Property

6.9.1 Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the area are a thick succession of nonfossiliferous sediments of the Archibald Formation of the Ymir group (Aussant 1983). This unit is overlain by the volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation and occurs on the western limb of a syncline represented by the Rossland group. A large area of dioritic rocks straddles the Kootenay River and is cut by the late Jurassic Nelson granodiorite.

Numerous dikes of Syenite porphyry, granitic porphyry, quartz porphyry, lamprophyre and aplite penetrate all the rock units in the area (Aussant 1983). Small bodies of biotite monzonite also occur scattered throughout the area. Small scale faults have been noted in the area in the past and are thought to be related to small scale local movements.

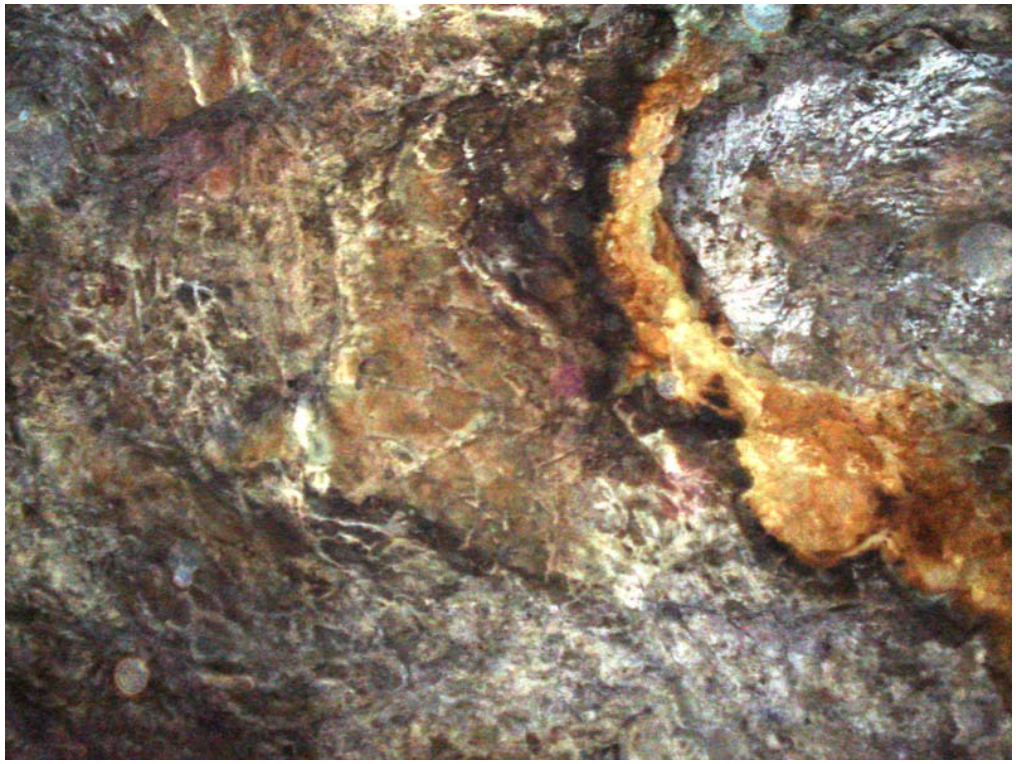

Photo 5. Queen Victoria Folded Vein System (in back)

The regional metamorphism grades from Greenschist facies in the south to upper amphibolites in the north. In the north, the volcanic rocks have been metamorphosed to pseudo-diorites and the limestones to marble.

6.9.2 Local Geology

The main rock units in this area are the intercalated flows and metasediments of the Archibald Formation which strike northwest and dip towards the southwest (Aussant 1983). The main units were determined by C. Aussant, P.Geol. in 1983 to be moderately metamorphosed in to 4 different units. The assemblages include; brown quartz-biotite schist, green and white banded quartz biotite schist, greenish banded biotite quartz feldspar gneiss and granite gneiss. Many localized pods of the Nelson Batholith intrude all the sediments.

The quartz-mica and quartz-mica-chlorite schist local units contain east striking parallel quartz veins conformable to the regional foliation (Minfile # 082FSW089). The lenses of quartz contain interbanded pyrite and siliceous schist up to 1.0 meter wide and were noted to strike at 085 degrees with a dip of 30 to 45 degrees to the south. Pyrite and chalcopyrite has been reported to occur in various veins in the area. Some free gold was also noted in the oxidized part of the mineralized zones (Minfile # 082FSW089). Due to the lack of outcrop exposure, no insitu geological measurements were possible.

6.10 Gold Hill Property

6.10.1 Regional Geology

The Gold Hill regional geology is underlain by andesite, lapilli tuff, basalt flows and subvolcanic intrusions of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation of the Rossland Group. Underlying the Rossland volcanics are parts of the Ymir Group metasediments. The metasediments include argillites, slate, quartzite and minor limestone. The two units are separated by the Red Mountain normal fault (Minfile # 082FSW092).

Granitic to dioritic stocks of the Nelson Batholith cut the Rossland Volcanics. Late stage lamprophyre dikes (biotite rich) cuts the stocks and sometimes the veins in the area. Foliation and shearing follow a general northwest trend. The sheared volcanics are chloritic with lesser biotite and sericite.

6.10.2 Local Geology

The Gold Hill tenures are underlain by massive to schistose dark green andesites as an augite porphyry rock. Relict pillow structures, flow top banding and flow banding are present on the property (Price, 1984). There are numerous fault zones mostly filled with kaolinized gouge material. Veins occur as zones of pegmatitic quartz and feldspar with minor chalcopyrite, bornite and free gold.

Numerous sheared diabase dikes occur throughout the property and in some cases have been sheared so much that they are of a kaolinized-biotite schist texture. Most dikes trend northwesterly and are steeply dipping (Price, 1984). The fault zones are less altered than the shears and generally strike 000 degrees with steep dips.

The vein zones around the workings are up to 0.75 meters in width and follow well defined lines of cleavage (Annual Report - B.C. Minister of Mines, 1927). The gangue material is quartz with pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and chrysocolla mineralization. Oxidized veins were found to contain malachite, azurite with some free gold. The main assay values results are mostly for gold, with little silver and copper. Field measurements of the main quartz vein system from the 2008 program were determined to be 138 degree strike with dips of 48 degrees to the north.

6.11 Silver Lynx Property

6.11.1 Regional Geology

Like the Bird Creek, the Silver Lynx tenures are underlain by the basinal sedimentary rocks of the Archibald Formation of the Ymir group (Wild, 2004). The mafic volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation of the Rossland Group, contact the Ymir rock units east of Rover Creek near Bird Creek. The Rossland Group is intruded by the Middle Jurassic quartz monzonite to granodiorite of the Bonnington Pluton (Wild, 2004). The granitic outcrops are commonly foliated and contain pegmatite lenses that have a northwest – southeast orientation.

Within the Nelson Formation, lamprophyre dikes and sills occur of varying thickness. The lamprophyre dikes are mostly composed of biotite and pyroxene and were noted to grade into a basaltic composition (Wild, 2004).

6.11.2 Local Geology

The early to middle Jurassic Silver King intrusions occur on the east edge of the Silver Lynx tenures. The lower Jurassic Eagle Creek Complex mafic intrusions are found in the northeast part of the property (Wild, 2004). Hoy and Andrews (1989) mapped a plug of Eocene Coryell intrusions near the centre of the property.

The southeastern half of the property is underlain by fine grain pyritic argillite and the interbedded siltstones of the Ymir group. The Ymir sediments overlie a sequence of phyllitic felsic rocks that were identified to be tuffaceous in nature (Harris, 2001).

The main zones of mineralization appear to be strataform and occur within 10 meters of the sediment-felsic volcanic contact (Wild, 2004). There is a strong foliation to all units which have a northwest strike and a moderate to steep dip southwest. A large southerly plunging antiform also occurs on the property and parallels the strike of the two principle showings (see Figure 19).

The northeast limb of the antiform contains a mineralized horizon near the top of the felsic unit (Lower Lynx showing) and repeats the sequence on the southwest limb (Upper Lynx showing). Wild noted a complementary synform and paired synform-antiform to the west of the showings from his mapping project.

The Lower Lynx showing mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive phyrrhotite with lesser amounts of blebby, stringer sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The Upper Lynx showing has more sporadic mineralization in the form of blebby, veinlets of sphalerite and disseminated phyrrhotite. Field measurements of the main showing (Lower Lynx) zone system from the 2008 program was determined to be 112 degree strike with dips of 65 degrees to the south.

6.12 Skillet River Property

6.12.1 Regional Geology

The Skillet River tenures occur near a lobe of the Nelson batholith made up of coarse grained porphyritic granodiorite-granite which is composed of abundant white orthoclase phenocrysts. The groundmass of the batholith has been determined to be orthoclase, plagioclase and quartz with minor amounts of biotite and hornblende (Allen, 1988).

The Nelson batholith intrudes the sedimentary rocks of the “Sinemurian beds” (Little, 1960) and the mafic volcanics of the Rossland Formation. Numerous dikes and sills of porphyritic rhyolite, quartz latite, dacite and basalt occur for 17 km outward from the Erie Creek basin. A majority of the mineralization in the area occurs in a biotite hornfels at the contacts of the Nelson Batholith and these “Erie Creek” dike swarms.

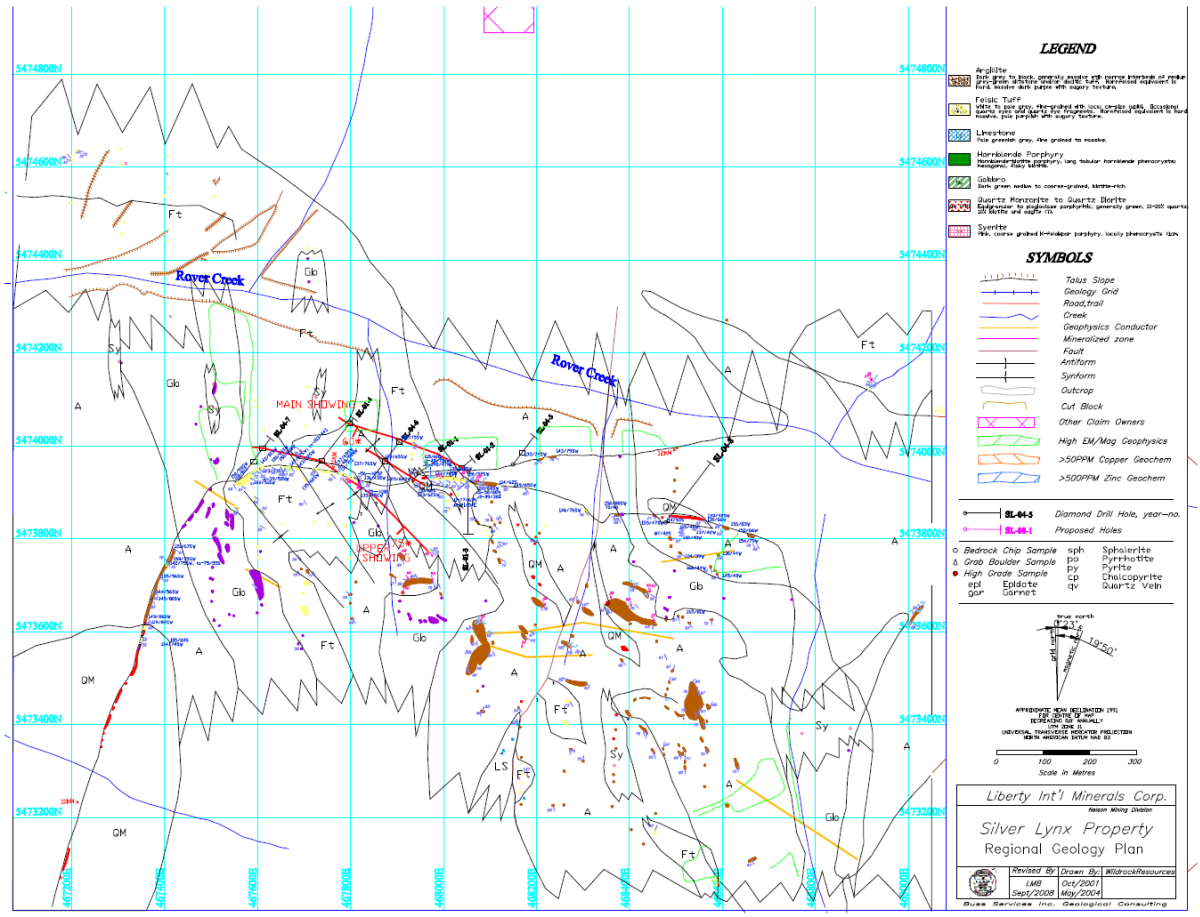

Figure 19. Silver Lynx South Geology Plan

6.12.2 Local Geology

The local geology in the northeastern part of the tenure group is that similar to the nearby Erie Creek property. A feldspar porphyry stock was noted in the central portion of the Skillet River tenures. This porphyry appeared to be a plug or thick sill that intrudes the sedimentary rocks. The phenocrysts occur in a fine grain crystalline greenish matrix of dioritic composition (Spence, 1983). Four hornblende porphyry sills, up to 4.0 meters in width, were located in the northeast section of the property. This unit was recorded as a fine grain, dark green matrix with thin hornblende needles.

The main zones of mineralization occur in a gossanous hornfels at the contact of the porphyry and the greywacke sediments. Pyrite and pyrrhotite is found throughout the zones as tiny seams and/or disseminations. Minor chalcopyrite and galena mineralization are found with pyrite in siliceous shears containing small lenses of quartz. These shears were measured in the field to be striking an average of 135 degrees and had a dip of 68 degrees to the west.

7.0 Historical Exploration and Production

7.1 Lanark Property

7.1.1 Summary of Exploration

The Lanark property was first staked around 1883 according to minfile O82N 012. It was immediately developed and it's unknown as to the amount and degree of exploration that has been done on the property since 1925. One report by Chapman in 1990 (# 21,390) contained a mapping project of the area for Adrian Resources. They also conducted a geochemical program along with a surface chip sampling program around the adits. Table 7 shows some of the 1990 higher grade values around the helipad compared to the samples taken in 2008. All samples taken during the August, 2008 program is summarized in Appendix I.

Table 7. Lanark Chip samples

	Sample #	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
1990 Chip Samples	8020	105.1	27.8	1.96
	8022	458.1	15.30	11.50
	8024	22.5	10.91	1.18
	8026	316.9	2.06	9.65
2008 Chip Samples	203654	338.0	11.20	9.86
	203655	256.0	9.80	7.47
	203656	82.4	N/S	2.40

7.1.2 Summary of Mining Development

In 1888, an inclined shaft was mined on the main vein for 30 meters. The underground development/mining of 243 meters progressed through to 1893 (Minfile # 082N 012). All the broken ore was eventually extracted and work was suspended prior to 1900. The site was reactivated from 1915 to 1923 after some new mineralized zones were discovered.

The Lanark tenure mine workings consist of two internal winzes and three adits of unknown size. A 1918 cross section of the mine workings show that the adits are spaced at 45 meter intervals towards the top of the mountain (Dasler, 1981). The section also shows a lower haulage tunnel, approximately 183 meters in length, to the lower winze. The entire mined out zone covers an area of 137 meters down dip and 15 meters thick. The width of mined area appears to be in the 2 – 3 meter range (see Photo 6.

The top two upper adits were undeveloped because of the mineralized zone reaching the surface between adit 1 and 2. The surface width of the zone was listed as 7.6 meters with an apparent thinning out on the lower levels to 1.5 meters.

The total documented production was 801 tonnes @ 1,296g/t Silver, 0.04 % Lead and trace gold from 1914 to 1922. Production is summarized in Table 8 and all figures are not 43-101 compliant.

Table 8. Lanark Production Summary (Minfile # O82N 012)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Tonnes Milled	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1914	59	59	Ag	135,547
			Au	124
			Pb	17,265,000
1915	55	55	Ag	63,077
			Au	
			Pb	18,788,000
1916	371	371	Ag	273,520
			Au	
			Pb	66,825,000
1917	189	189	Ag	345,368
			Au	
			Pb	118,680,000
1919	25	25	Ag	46,157
			Au	31
			Pb	14,313,000
1920	54	54	Ag	89,825
			Au	
			Pb	30,208,000
1922	48	48	Ag	84,880
			Au	62
			Pb	26,702,000

7.2 Badshot Property

7.2.1 Summary of Exploration

The Badshot property was first explored in the 1890's and led to the discovery of lead-silver mineralization in quartz veins within the limestone unit, according to Minfile # O82KNW033. It was immediately developed and consequently, it is unknown as to the amount and degree of exploration that had been done on the property since 1914. No Minfile was available from the website for this area. However, Table 9 shows the surface chip sampling results around the adits, taken during the 2008 site visit (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Photo 6. Lanark Main Adit

Table 9. Badshot Adit Chip samples

Sample #	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
203658	4759	0.08	0.05	19.5
203661	2247	0.01	65.53	16.2
203663	310	0.09	9.04	5.83

7.2.2 Summary of Mining Development

In 1886, an inclined shaft was mined on the main vein for 30 meters (Minfile # 082KNW033). From 1886 to 1904, the shaft was deepened with the vein system being followed until it narrowed and became too deep for hand extraction. Alex McLean & Associates operated the deposit for two months in 1904. Unknown mining was done in 1914 and involved a couple of small extractions of ore for processing.

In 1929, it was said that the underground workings were in poor shape and that only minimal mining could be done. A 20 meter crosscut was driven from the main drift to the southeast drift. At that point, the second inclined shaft was driven to surface along with an internal winze to an unknown depth. The total documented production was 128 tonnes @ 6,408 g/t Silver, 61.65 % Lead and 0.71 % Zinc from 1896 to 1914 (Minfile # O82KNW033). It is summarized in Table 10 and all figures are not 43-101 compliant.

Table 10. Badshot Production Summary (Minfile # O82KNW033)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Tonnes Milled	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1896	54	54	Ag	416556
			Pb	40,500,000
			Zn	
1904	25	0	Ag	120,026
			Pb	10,977,000
			Zn	
1914	49	0	Ag	283,661
			Pb	27,440,000
			Zn	920,000

7.3 Lade Property

7.3.1 Summary of Exploration

The Lade property was first explored in the 1898 and led to the discovery of small veins carrying native gold and telluride, according to Minfile # O82KNW032. It was immediately developed and consequently, very little is known by this author as to the amount and degree of exploration that has been done on the property since 1898. However, P. Santos, (P. Eng.) has done quite a bit of work over the whole Badshot – Lade area and sampled the area around the mine openings in 1988 (GBAR # 18,090). Table 11 shows some of the 1988 assay values around the lower adit, compared to the samples taken in 2008. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 11. Lade Adit Chip samples

	Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
1988 Chip Samples	21132	12.93	2.06
	21133	7.64	4.80
	21135	20.22	4.80
	21147	3.26	0.69
2008 Chip Samples	203673	0.97	0.3
	203674	3.73	0.7
	202355	9.61	2.3
	203675	0.03	0.6

7.3.2 Summary of Mining Development

In 1889, crosscuts of unknown length were driven along the quartz veins. The property was again mined from 1903 to 1904 and consisted of a tramway and compressors for drilling (Minfile # 082KNW032). Sometime between 1904 and 1922 a small shaft was sunk on the property before the property changed ownership in 1922. A new concentrator and stamp mill were brought onto the site in 1925 and operated for a season.

The property was last worked in 1932, which is the only documented mining data printed (Minfile # 082KNW032). The total documented production was 12 tonnes for 33.67 g/t Gold.

7.4 Ophir Property

7.4.1 Summary of Exploration

The Ophir property was explored around the same time as the Lade claim group and also contains small veins carrying native gold and telluride (Minfile # O82KNW032). Very little is known by this author as to the amount and degree of exploration that has been done on the property since 1898. P. Santos, (P. Eng.) mapped the Badshot – Lade area in detail in 1990. No sample information was found by the author. Table 12 shows the surface chip sampling results of the schistose rock units during the 2008 site visit. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 12. Ophir Chip samples

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
203664	0.03	1.5
203666	0.03	0.6
203668	0.03	0.7

7.4.2 Summary of Mining Development

Only minor development/production was mentioned in Minfile # 082KNW032 of an unknown time and/or quantity. The only notes stated “There were numerous open cuts (trenches) scattered over the property and two adits on the Ophir Claim”. “The first adit was 39.6 meters long at 075 degrees and the second was only 15 meters in length at 020 degrees”.

7.5 Greenhorn Property

7.5.1 Summary of Exploration

The Greenhorn property was first explored in the 1903 and led to the discovery of a copper mineralized zone around the Dunn Creek area. Three diamond drill holes were drilled in 1960 for a total of 47 meters (Minfile # 082KSW124). A geochemical survey was conducted around Dunn Creek in the same year as the drilling program. A major uranium exploration program was initiated on the property in 1978 with the creation of property wide scintillometer contour map. This program was expanded in 1979, to include geological mapping, magnetometer and a copper-lead geochemical survey.

From 1979 to 1990 there were no records found on property as to exploration. However, in 1990 an exploration program was conducted by D. Ferguson on the Greenhorn property. The program consisted of a 109 sample geochemistry program and an 18 rock sampling/mapping program.

The most recent work included a geophysical IP survey over the property along with a copper geochemistry program. The sampling, geochemical and IP results are shown in Figures 20a and 20b. Table 13 shows some of the 1990 assay values around the Dunn Creek, compared to the samples taken in 2008. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 13. Greenhorn Chip Samples

	Sample #	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
1990 Chip Samples	HORN 9	2.29	9.0
	HORN 10	0.73	4.8
	HORN 11	0.06	0.6
2008 Chip Samples	203676	0.82	2.8
	203678	0.74	3.5

7.5.2 Summary of Mining Development

This author was unable to find any records of mining/development being conducted on the property. There was no mention of adit showings in the mapping data, for the south end of the claim block. However, there are a few trenches scattered throughout the property, but they were blasted in the 2000's exploration program.

7.6 Ainsworth Property

7.6.1 Summary of Exploration

Abundant exploration has been done on the Ainsworth tenures since the 1800's. The author refers the reader to the B.C. Ministry of Mines Bulletin #53, "The Geology of the Ainsworth-Kaslo Area, British Columbia" by J.T. Fyles (1967). The site visit involved mostly the south central area of the tenure group, specifically around the Noble claim block, which will be the basis of this section.

The first mineral claim in the Ainsworth camp was around 1884 with most of the claims/crown grants distributed between then and 1900. A majority of the claims were immediately developed. Consequently, very little is known by the author, at this time, as to the amount and degree of exploration conducted on the properties. However, Cominco did explore the area from 1952 to 1957 looking for the limestone replacement type deposit, similar to the Bluebell ore zones on the eastern side of the Kootenay Lake.

More recently, the B.C assessment report # 8992 (Richardson, 1981) contains a drilling project of the southern area of this tenure. In that he explains about building a grid system with a 6 km long baseline extending north from the "south border of the Bald Eagle claim" to north of the Ainsworth village site. Cross lines on the grid were spaced 100 meters apart with 25 meter stations and totaled 49.3 km.

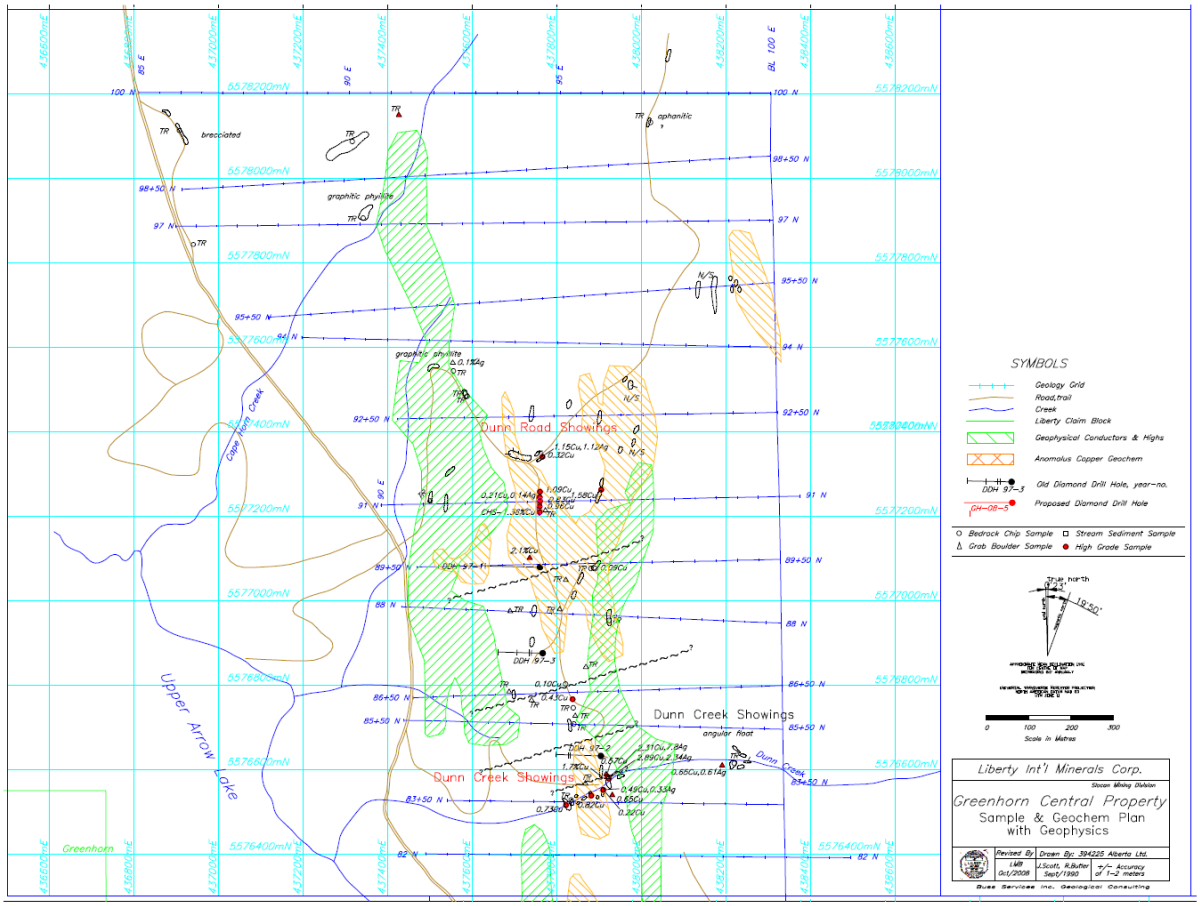

Figure 20a. Greenhorn South Central Sample Plan

A geochemical program in conjunction with a VLF-EM geophysical survey was conducted over the gridded area. Once completed, the area was drilled in 1980, totaling 1772 meters (Richardson, 1981).

Very little surface sampling/exploration data is available "on-line" for the Ainsworth area. However, the recent sampling, results are shown in Figure 21. Table 14 shows the surface chip sampling results of a couple of crown grants during the 2008 site visit. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 14. Ainsworth Chip samples

Crown Grant	Sample #	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Noble 3	202306	21.9	0.13	0.47
	202307	57.4	0.53	1.25
	202308	40.3	1.60	4.13
Bankers	202309	2.0	0.10	0.02
	202310	19.0	2.40	0.72

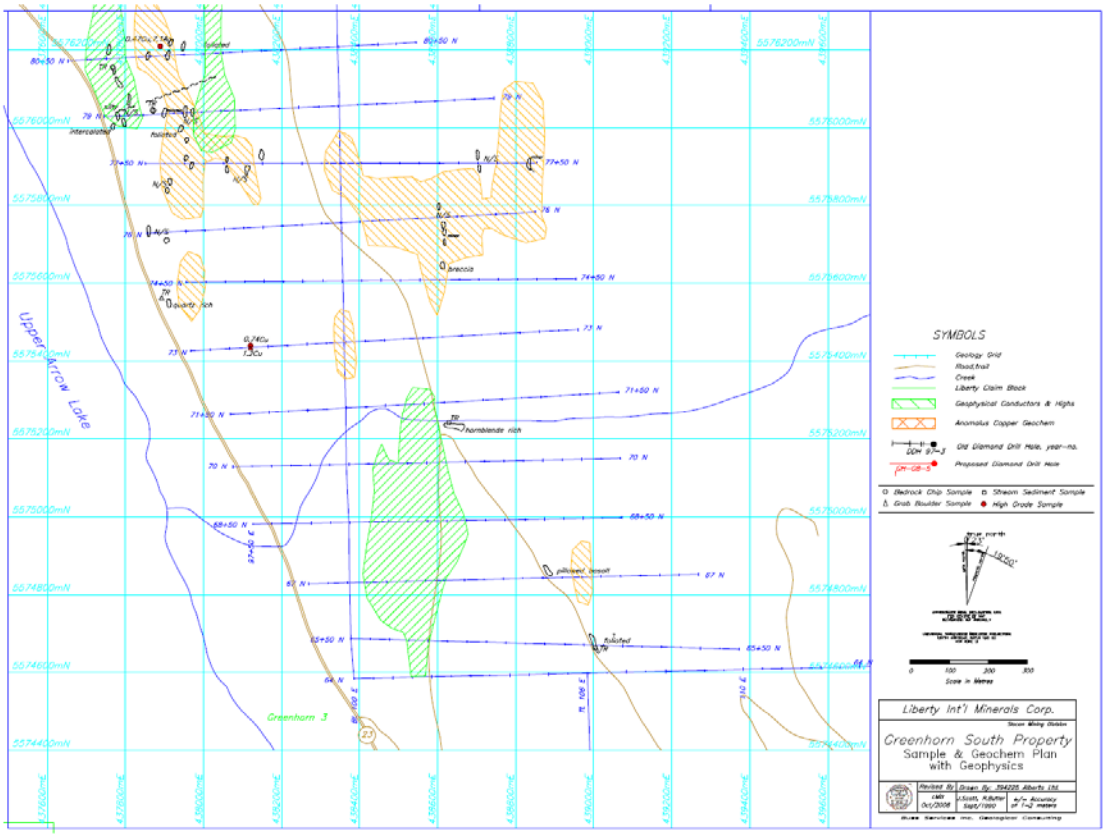

Figure 20b. Greenhorn South Sample Plan

7.6.2 Summary of Mining Development

The first production on the Ainsworth property was in 1889. Total production up to 1964 for the area was from 50 properties. They mined a total of 692,960 tonnes for an average grade of 196.3 g/t silver, 6.22 % lead, 1.10 % zinc with minor gold and cadium. (GBAR # 8992). The Florence, Highlander, Highland and No.1 claim blocks had the largest production at more than 40,000 tons of ore each. Two mills were built in the 1950's and operated until 1961. One was located below the Highlander Mine, while the other one was for the Florence and area ore.

The closest producing mine to the recently sampled area is the Banker Mine. They produced 4,346 tonnes @ 441 g/t Silver, 23.4 % Lead, 0.59% of zinc and minor gold from 1909 to 1960 (Minfile # O82FNE029). The production is summarized in Table 15 and all figures are not 43-101 compliant.

Table 15. Banker Mine Production Summary (Minfile # O82FNE029)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1909	10	Ag	6,034
		Pb	6,278,000
		Zn	

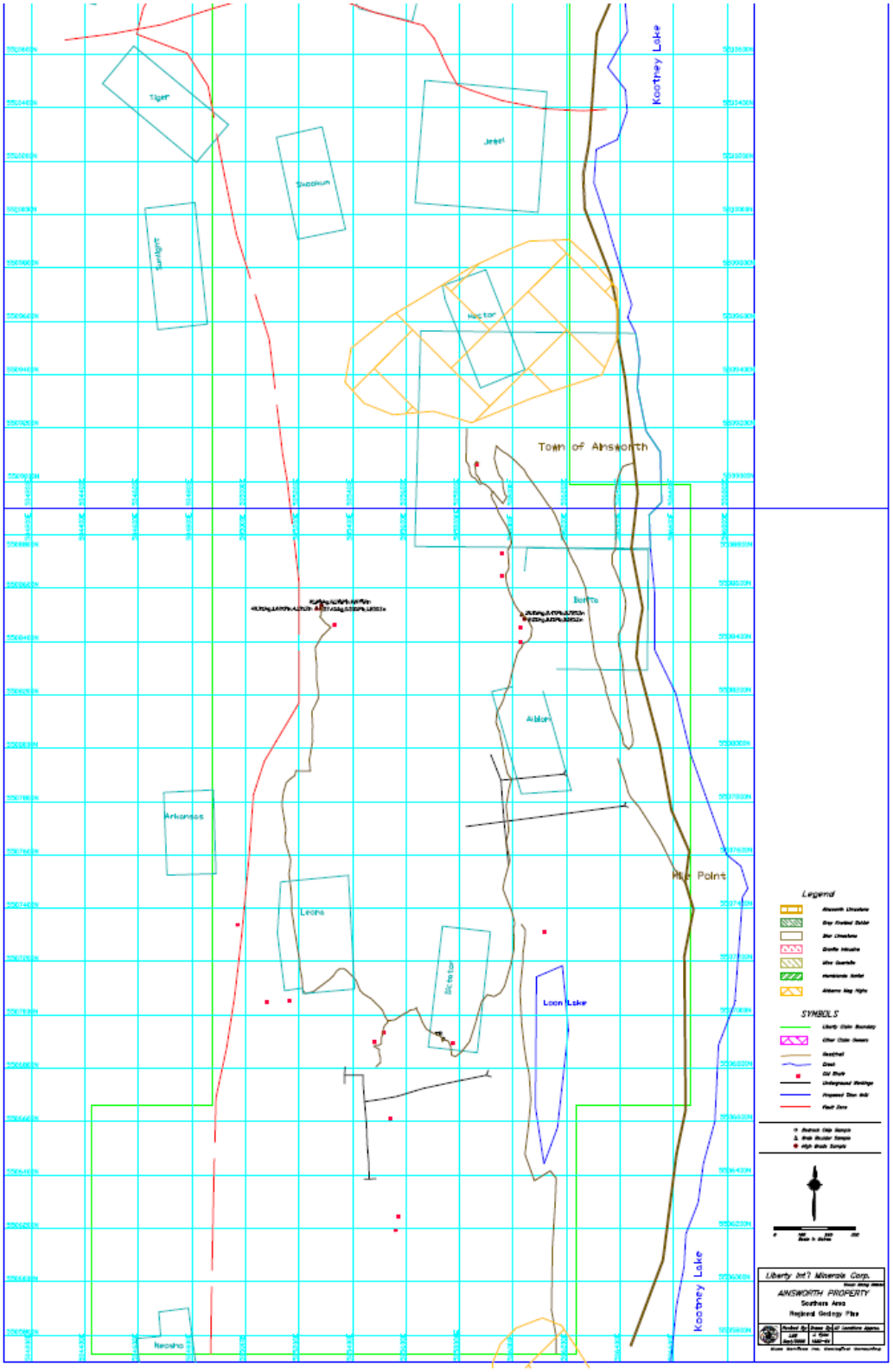

Figure 21. Ainsworth South Sample Plan

Table 15 (Con't). Banker Production Summary (Minfile # O82FNE029)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1927	75	Ag	36,048
		Pb	31,417,000
		Zn	4,016,000
1928	200	Ag	101,396
		Pb	80,286,000
		Zn	4,050,000
1929	84	Ag	30,357
		Pb	34,362,000
		Zn	2,743,000
1930	51	Ag	39,967
		Pb	30,577,000
		Zn	1,715,000
1935	147	Ag	149,948
		Pb	96,352,000
		Zn	3.538,000
1936	497	Ag	404,650
		Pb	293,750,000
		Zn	1,538,000
1937	3,101	Ag	1,005.498
		Pb	329,370,000
		Zn	
1959	129	Ag	107,772
		Pb	83,883,000
		Zn	5,216,000
1960	52	Ag	35,271
		Pb	30,701,000
		Zn	1,751,000

7.7 Mount Nelson Property

7.7.1 Summary of Exploration

There has been limited exploration conducted on the Mt. Nelson property except in the last few years. It was first explored in 1964 for the purpose of producing silica from the large quartz body that is on the "shoulder" of Mt. Nelson" (Wild, 2006). An Alberta company conducted a mapping program in 1989, at a scale of 1:10,000 for precious and base metals.

A large soil geochemical program was initiated in 2005 and was found to contain anomalous molybdenum. A rock geochemistry and mapping program were completed in 2006. The sampling and geochemical results are shown in Figure 22.

Table 16 shows some of the higher 2006 assay values, compared to the samples taken in 2008. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 16. Mt. Nelson Chip Samples

	Sample #	Mo (%)	Cu (%)
2006 Chip Samples	MN-011	0.106	TR
	MN-012	0.024	TR
	MN-013	0.109	TR
	MN-014	0.003	TR
2008 Chip Sample	203679	0.048	TR

7.7.2 Summary of Mining Development

This author was unable to find any records of mining/development being conducted on the property. There was no mention of adit showings nor ore piles in the mapping data.

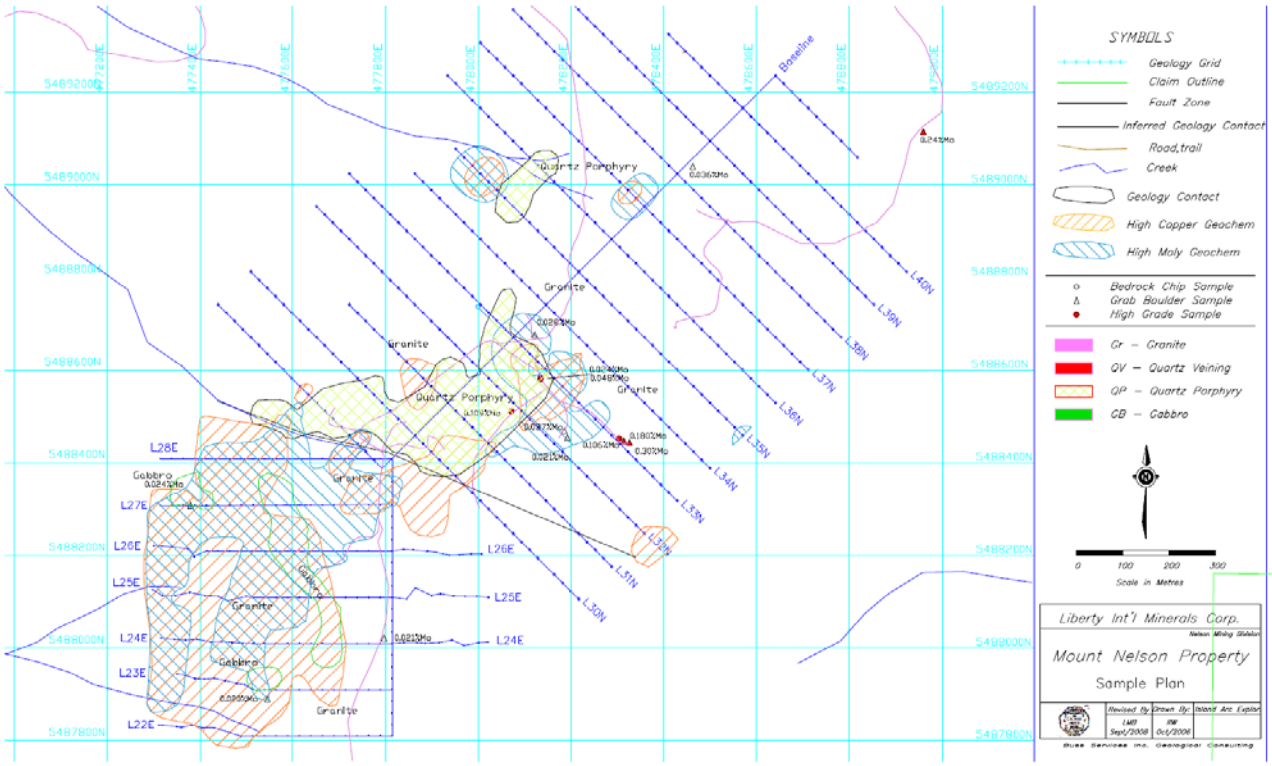

Figure 22. Mt. Nelson Sample Plan

7.8 Queen Victoria Property

7.8.1 Summary of Exploration

The Queen Victoria mine area was first discovered in 1890 and put into production in 1907. Very little known exploration was done on the property until 1960. An unknown drilling program was done at that time.

The 1960 Queen Victoria work involved mapping, stripping, sampling programs with a limited amount of "packsack" drilling (Minfile # 082FSW082). A 12 hole diamond drilling program was conducted in 1962, with six holes around the workings and six more towards the southwest. The Minfile record said that four of the southwest holes intersected a 12 meter thick mineralized zone but did not explain the grade. Limited Minfile data is available after 1962 except for a mapping and sampling project by Dr. Evans in 1990. Table 17 shows the surface chip sampling results around the adits, taken during the 2008 site visit. The sample locations are shown in Figure 23. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 17. Queen Victoria Chip samples

Sample #	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
203698	0.60	4.6
203699	3.34	28.6
203700	1.83	17.8

7.8.2 Summary of Mining Development

Mining was conducted on the property, intermittently, on the southern portion from 1907 to 1918. Mining continued on and off up until 1955. In 1956 a few thousand tons were broken, but no mining initiated (Minfile # 082FSW082). Finally in 1956 a mill was set up approximately 11 km from the mine and was built to process 200 to 300 tons per day.

Most, if not all of the mining was concentrated on the high grade core of the zones (see Photo 7). The total documented production was 45,352 tonnes at an average grade of 20.95 g/t Silver, 16.87 g/t Gold and 1.48 % Copper, from 1907 to 1961 (Minfile # O82FSW082). It is summarized in Table 18 and all figures are not 43-101 compliant.

Table 18. Queen Victoria Production Summary (Minfile # O82FSW082)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1907	3,191	Cu	83,577,000
		Ag	92,563
		Au	746

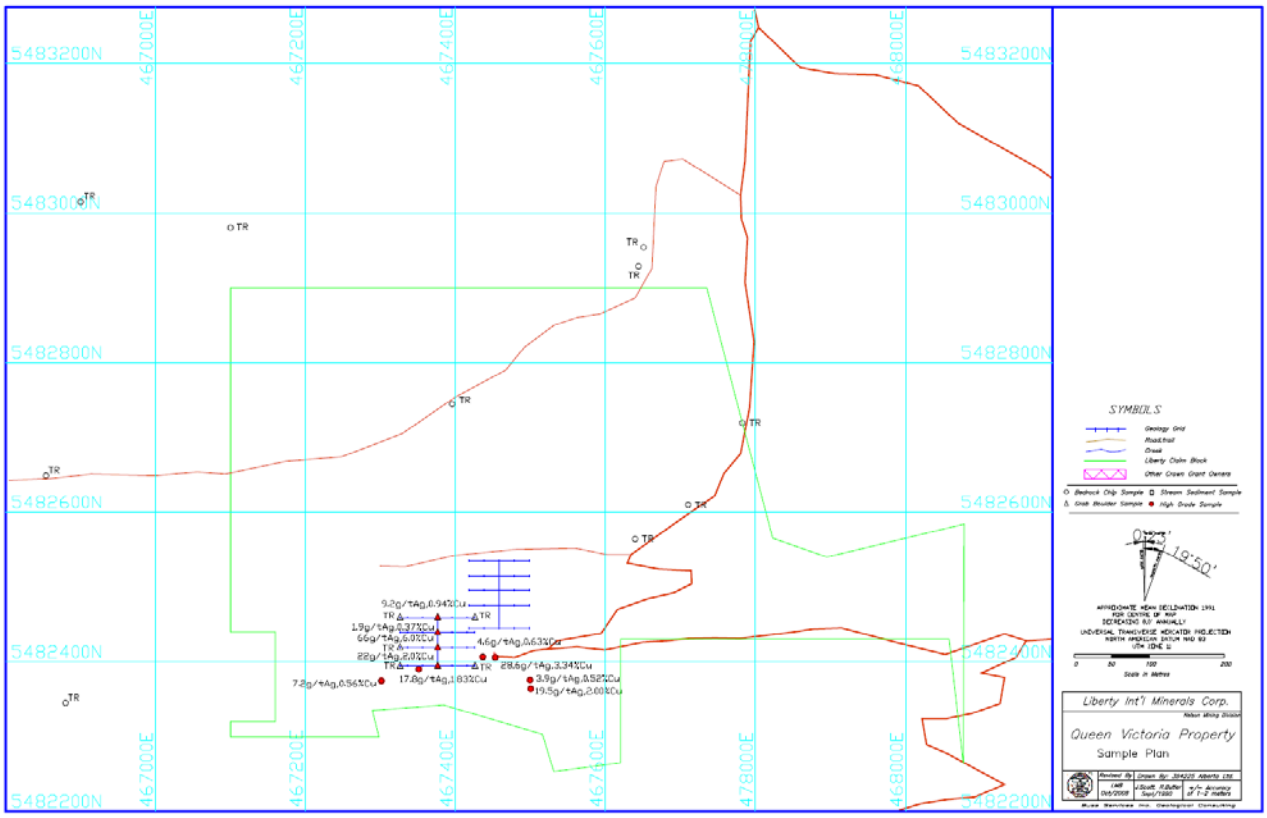

Figure 23. Queen Victoria Sample Plan

Photo 7. Queen Victoria Adit Workings

Table 18 (Con't). Queen Victoria Production Summary (Minfile # O82FSW082)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1908	32	Cu	409,000
		Ag	529
		Au	
1910	2,506	Cu	38,449,000
		Ag	32,223
		Au	684
1912	980	Cu	14,342,000
		Ag	13,685
		Au	31
1913	24,106	Cu	358,813,000
		Ag	341,853
		Au	3,484
1914	7,194	Cu	91,247,000
		Ag	88,799
		Au	156
1915	810	Cu	15,686,000
		Ag	20,404
		Au	778
1916	1,772	Cu	38,297,000
		Ag	37,199
		Au	93
1917	210	Cu	4,344,000
		Ag	16,702
		Au	
1918	44	Cu	1,111,000
		Ag	1,897
		Au	62
1926	26	Cu	608,000
		Ag	871
		Au	31
1927	30	Cu	686,000
		Ag	715
		Au	
1956	4,397	Cu	22,696,000
		Ag	300,082
		Au	1,586
1961	54	Cu	2,365,000
		Ag	2,488
		Au	

7.9 Bird Creek Property

7.9.1 Summary of Exploration

According to Minfile # 082FSW089, the area was first prospected around 1911 and immediately went into production. Very little known exploration was available on the property until 1983. The program in 1993 consisted of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and stream sediment sampling. A small geochemical soil sampling program of 197 samples and a limited VLF-EM survey were also conducted during this time (Aussant, 1983).

A 10 hole diamond drilling program was conducted in 1997, at various points throughout the claim block with unknown results. Hobbs, in 1999 conducted a reconnaissance geochemical survey throughout the whole property. The results are shown in Figures 24a and 24b.

Grid building and another soil geochemical survey was conducted in 2008. Samples taken from the vein in an adit on the property graded 61.7 g/t gold, 89.8 g/t silver and 1% copper over 0.30 meters (Assessment report # 11554). Table 19 shows the surface chip sampling, taken during the 2008 site visit, near some old trenches. The sample locations are also shown in Figure 24a and 24b. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 19. Bird Creek Chip samples

Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
203680	8.26	54.0	4.55
203700	1.03	17.3	1.30

7.9.2 Summary of Mining Development

Mining was conducted on the property intermittently near Bird Creek, on the southern portion from 1911 to 1944 (Minfile # 082FSW089). The main workings included three adits along a flat lying quartz vein. Most, if not all of the mining was concentrated on the high grade core of the zones. The total documented production was 48 tonnes at 58.31 g/t Gold and 51.85 g/t Silver (Minfile # O82FSW089). It is summarized in Table 20 and all figures are not 43-101 compliant.

Table 20. Bird Creek Production Summary (Minfile # O82FSW089)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1911	5	Au	156
		Ag	560
1934	30	Au	1,586
		Ag	1,680
1935	9	Au	840
		Ag	218

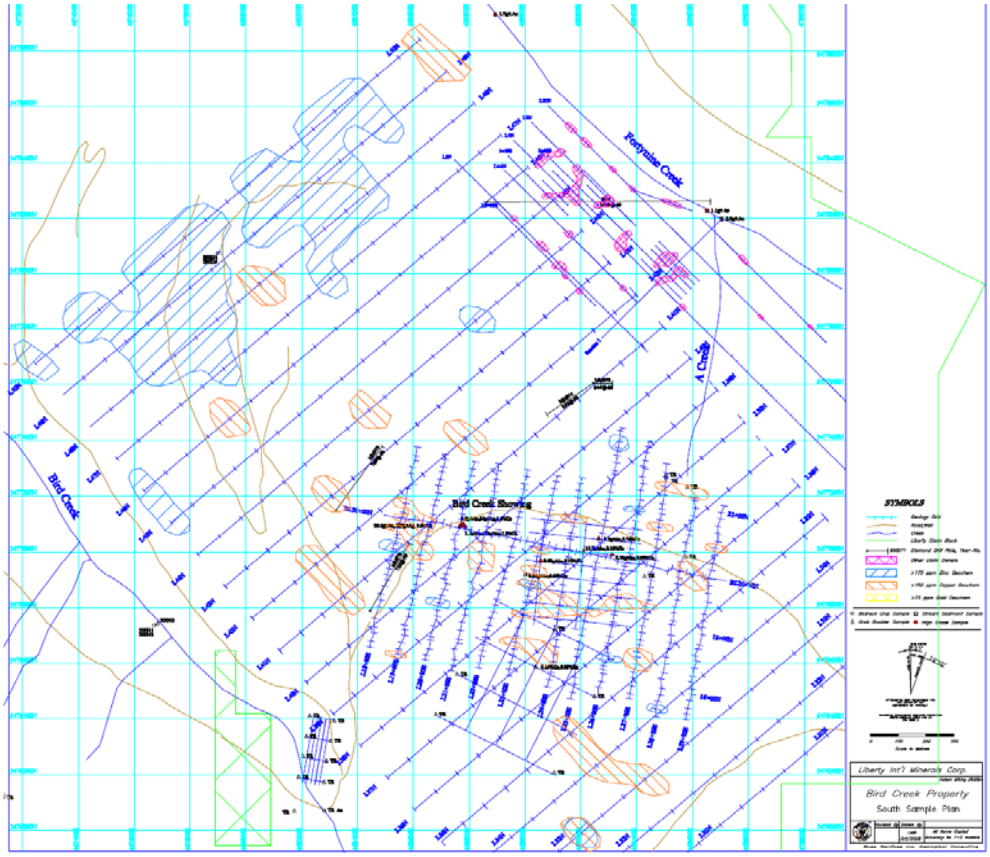

Figure 24a. Bird Creek South Sample Plan

Table 20 (Con't). Bird Creek Production Summary (Minfile # O82FSW089)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1938	3	Au	124
		Ag	31
1944	1	Au	93
		Ag	

7.10 Gold Hill Property

7.10.1 Summary of Exploration

The property was discovered in 1890 and immediately went into production in 1898. Unfortunately, no exploration records were found until 1983. At that time a small program was initiated above the adit and old workings (see Figure 25). A 450 meter baseline was constructed with two cross lines for 100 meters which was the basis for a 34 sample soil geochemical survey. A small VLF-EM survey was also conducted during this period. Minor trenching was conducted in 1988 with unknown results. A small stream sampling program was completed by Hobbs in 1990. No major exploration programs have been done on the property outside of the mine site area.

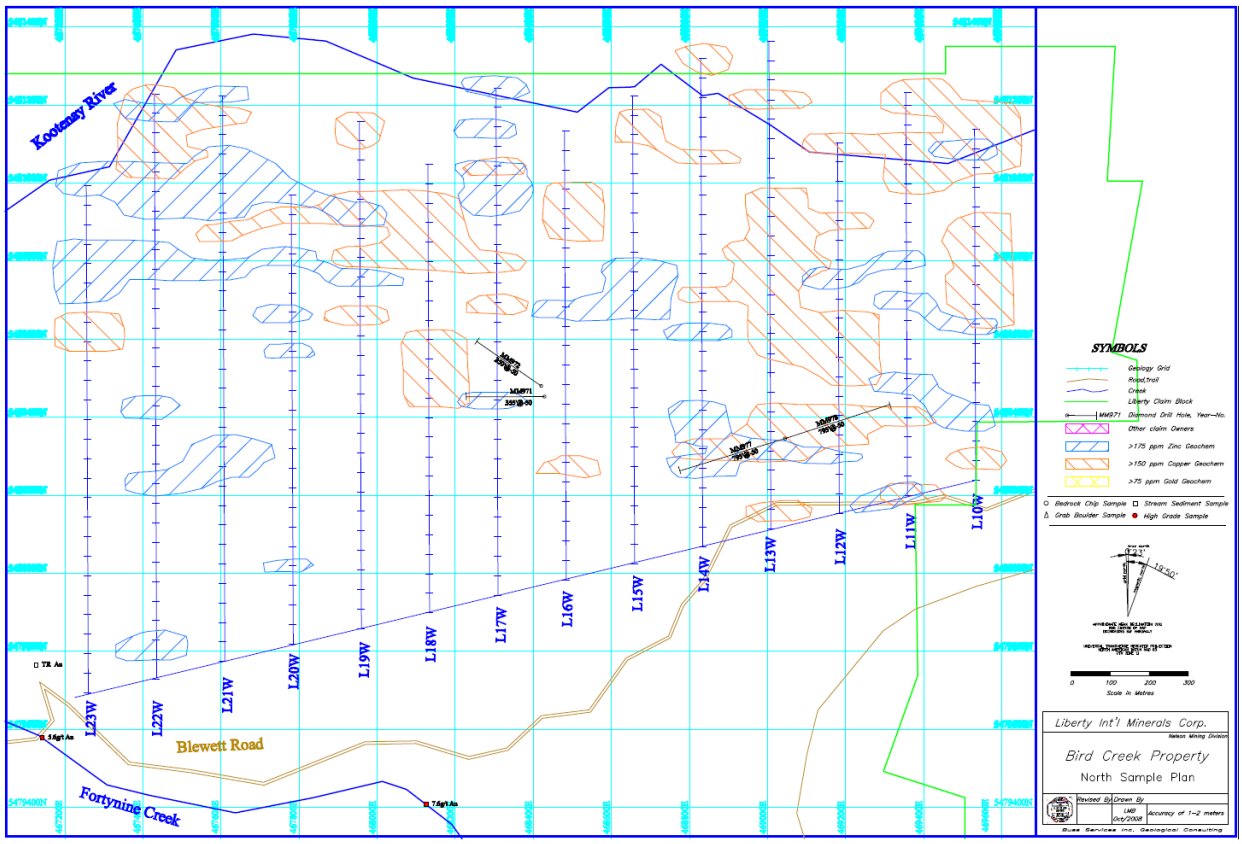

Figure 24b. Bird Creek North Sample Plan

The highest assay from exploration in 1984 was 188.16 g/t gold, 152.7 g/t silver and 4.24 % copper near the main adit entrance (GBAR # 13878). Meanwhile, an underground assay on the southern extent of the # 2 vein averaged 6.95 g/t gold over an average width of 2.94 meters (not 43-101 compliant). The sampled zone was along strike for a distance of 9.15 meters (GBAR # 13878). A channel sample taken in 1988 from a trench on the structure assayed 25.1 g/t gold (Minfile # 082FSW092).

Table 21 shows some of the higher 1984 assay values around the main adit, compared to the sample taken in 2008. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 21. Gold Hill Chip Samples

	Sample #	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
1984 Chip Samples	GHP84-1	116.6	5.0	0.11
	GHP84-2	188.2	152.7	4.24
	GHP84-3	10.2	35.8	0.70
2008 Chip Sample	203685	0.27	1.8	0.04

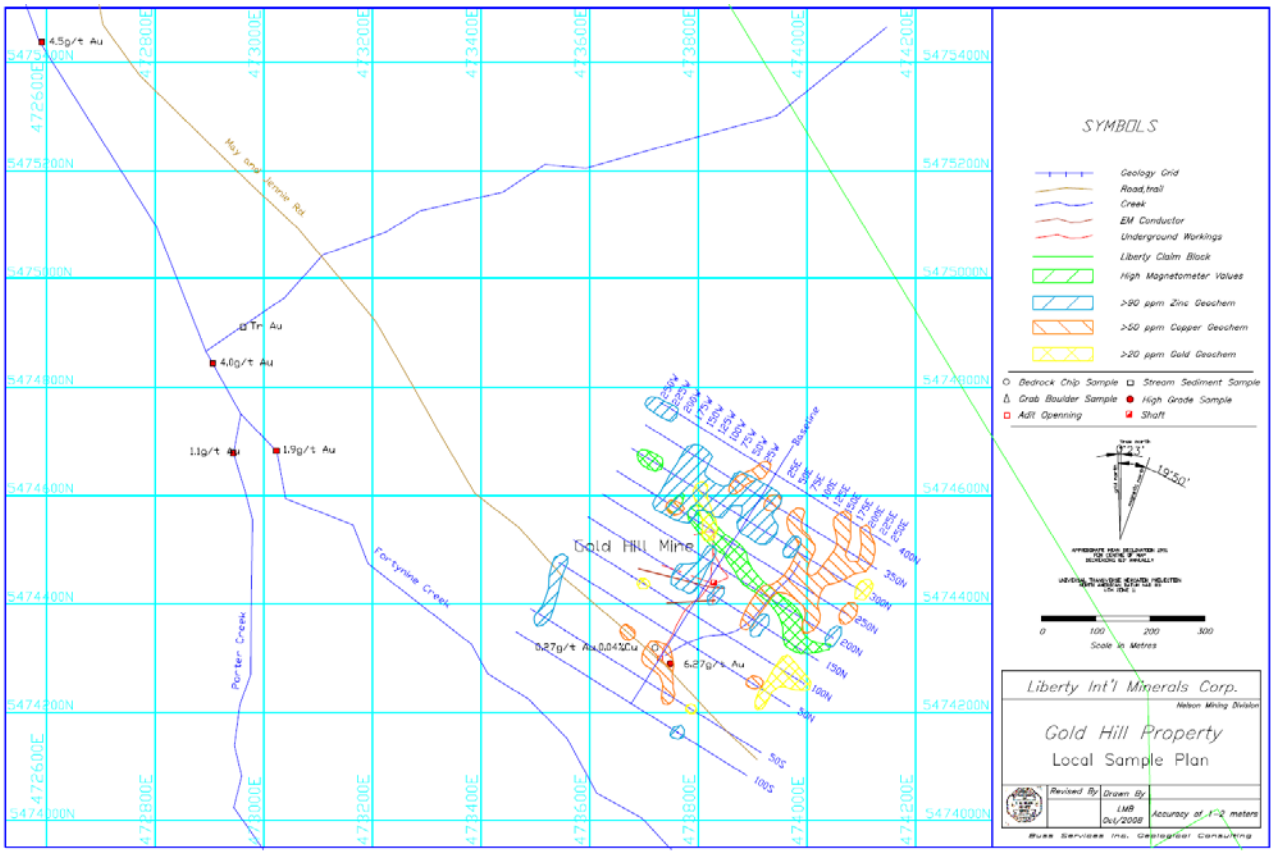

Figure 25. Gold Hill Sample Plan

7.10.2 Summary of Mining Development

Underground mining was initiated on the Gold Hill Mine in 1890 with the development of 183 meters of crosscut by 1898 (Price, 1984). In 1903 enough mining had been done on the #1 and #2 veins to ship 10 tons of ore to the smelter at Nelson.

In 1903 an internal winze was constructed and stoping began on the #2 Vein in 1925. The Gormley stope was the main production stope from 1921 to 1922. Assays were as high as 3,970 g/t gold and 2,602 g/t silver for 53.8 tons of ore (Minister of Mines report, 1927)

The property was idle until 1974 when the underground workings were reopened and mapped at a 1" = 20' scale. No production was documented for this time period (Price, 1984). The total documented production was 115 tonnes at an average grade of 81.94 g/t Gold, 68.15 g/t Silver and 1.35 % Copper (Minfile # O82FSW092). It is summarized in Table 22 and all figures are not 43-101 compliant.

Table 22. Gold Hill Production Summary (Minfile # O82FSW092)

Year	Tonnes Mined	Mineral	Gms Recovered
1903	8	Au	684
		Ag	529
		Cu	
1921	87	Au	7,651
		Ag	6,438
		Cu	1,444,000
1922	8	Au	560
		Ag	435
		Cu	114,000
1925	12	Au	529
		Ag	435
		Cu	

7.11 Silver Lynx Property

7.11.1 Summary of Exploration

The Silver Lynx property has had very little exploration work done on it prior to 2000. In 2000, the property was prospected and grab sampled with encouraging results.

The grid lines were enlarged in 2001 for a soil geochemistry program in conjunction with a geological mapping and a geophysical survey. Magnetometer and EM-VLF, were the main geophysical survey tool used.

Four diamond drill holes were completed in the fall of 2001 on the Lower Lynx showing with good success. An IP geophysical survey was implemented in the fall of 2003 over the southern half of the property. Based upon the geophysical interpretation, four more holes were drilled on the property in 2004, again with encouraging results. In 2008, a northern geology grid was constructed in an area of poor to nil outcrop exposure for a soil geochemical survey.

The highest assay from exploration in 2000 was from a grab sample from a road cut below the Lower Lynx showing. The grab sampled assayed 22.35% lead, 24.59% zinc and 0.21% copper (Wild, 2004). Table 23 shows some of the higher diamond drill assay values and are all not 43-101 compliant, while Table 24 shows the surface chip sampling taken during the 2008 site visit. The sample locations are also shown in Figures 26a and 26b. (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 23. 2001-2004, Silver Lynx Drill Results (Wild, 2004)

Hole #	Length	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
SL-01-01	1.00	0.44	1.45	0.02	12.0
SL-01-02	0.60	1.13	6.87	0.16	42.5
SL-01-04	1.50	0.29	1.57	0.03	11.8
SL-04-05	0.30	0.28	0.86	0.20	10.3
SL-04-06	1.00	0.10	0.50	0.01	3.0
SL-04-07	1.20	1.04	0.29	0.02	34.7

Table 24. Silver Lynx Chip samples

Sample #	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
203684	3.90	12.40	0.38	134.0
166226	0.87	2.71	0.02	15.3

7.11.2 Summary of Mining Development

This author was unable to find any records of mining/development being conducted on the property. There was no mention of adit showings, or ore piles in the mapping data.

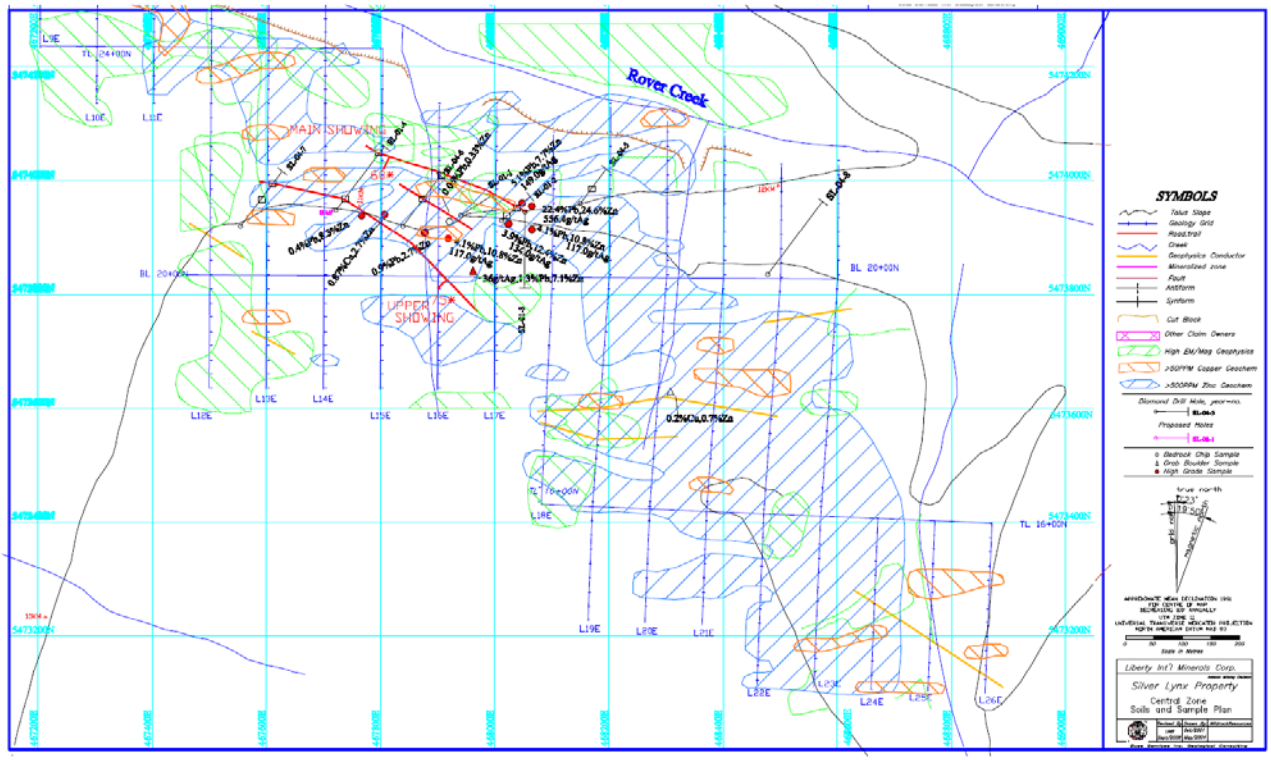

Figure 26a. Silver Lynx Central Sample Plan

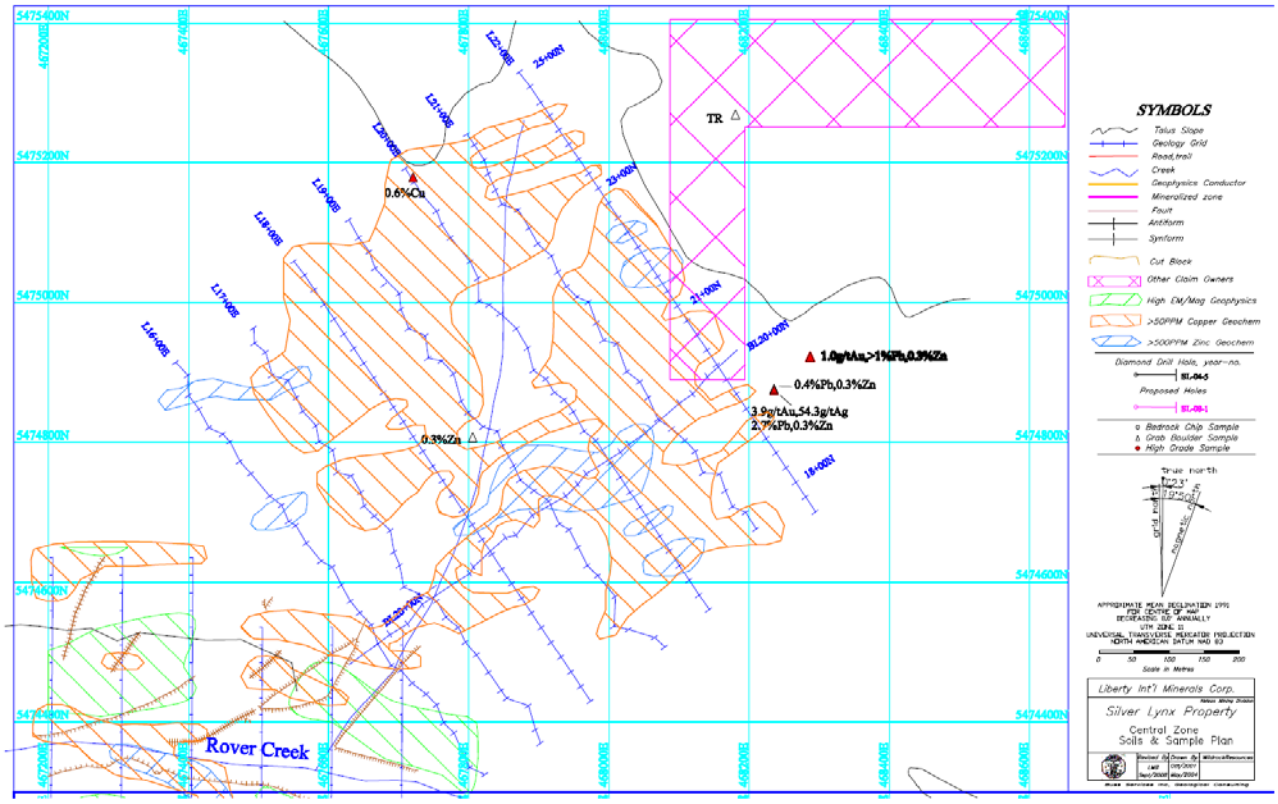

Figure 26b. Silver Lynx North Sample Plan

7.12 Skillet River Property

7.12.1 Summary of Exploration

The Skillet River property was first explored in the 1890's. Very little is known by this author as to the amount and degree of exploration that has been done on the property since 1898. No Minfiles were available on the internet for this property. However, three small trenched areas of good mineralization were exposed and located on the property (see Figure 27). No sample information was found by the author. However, Table 25 shows the surface chip sampling results of the excavations, during the 2008 site visit (All samples taken during the August, 2008 program, are summarized in Appendix I).

Table 25. Skillet River Chip samples

Sample #	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
203692	6.2	0.08	0.10	0.02
203693	44.2	0.28	0.56	0.07
203696	14.9	1.33	1.94	0.03
203697	14.1	0.90	0.79	0.02

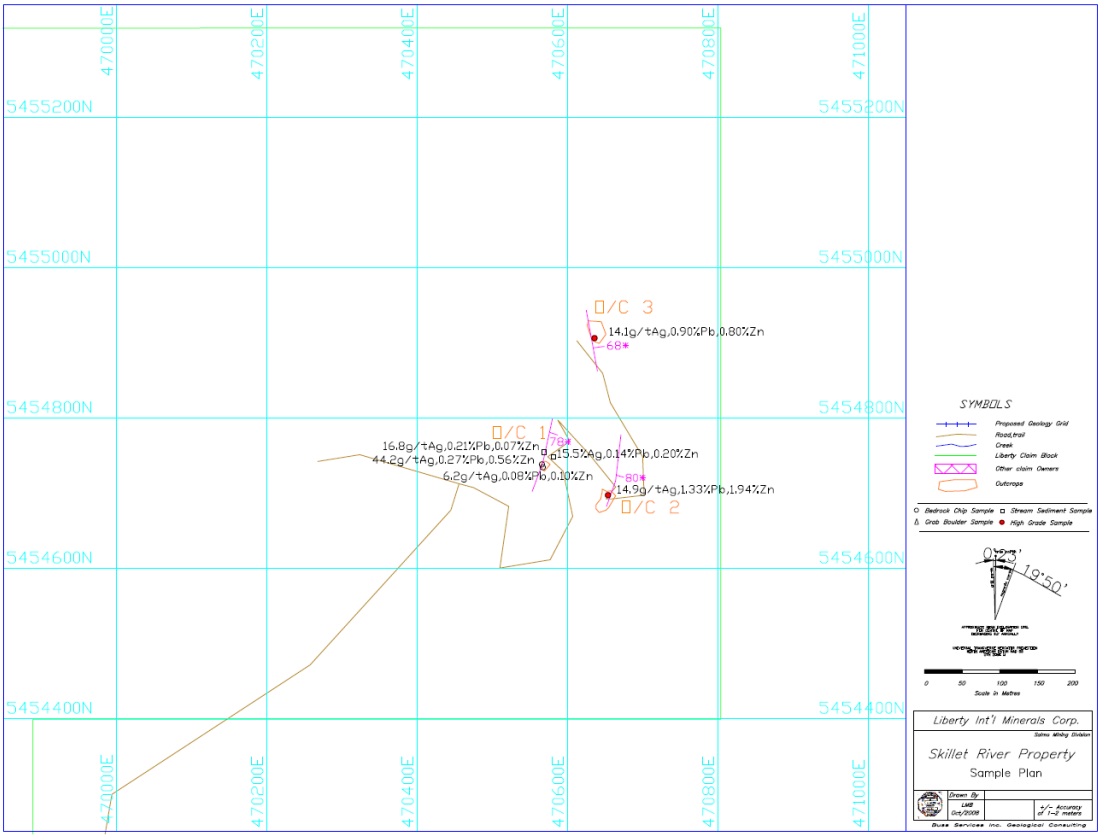

Figure 27. Skillet River North Sample Plan

7.12.2 Summary of Mining Development

Only minor development/production in the form of pitting and trenching has been done on the property (see Photo8). Three large rock stockpiles were noted beside their respective trenches of unknown quantity.

Photo 8. Skillet River #1 Cut

8.0 Discussion

8.1 Lanark Tenure Group

The main mine workings are located 1490 meters above the Trans Canada Highway on the side of the mountain and 700 meters west of the Glacier National Park border. Mining accessibility and environmental issues could be major hurdles for this property.

Old sections show that the mine area has been extracted at full width down dip 80 meters towards the park border. It is unclear at this point as to why the mining was not extended deeper. However, the 800 tons of ore workings only reflect a small portion of the tenure block. Therefore, a larger number and/or size of these folded zones would need to be discovered for economic viability.

The high grade – low tonnage folded nature of this deposit is very amenable to cheaper methods of geophysics for the identification of other potential deposits in the area. Viewing the area by helicopter identified at least two others areas of intense folding similar to the Lanark Mine.

All the data on this property is in paper format with only two of the available 40 Minfiles accessible on the internet. No know geophysical work has been done on the property, nor the surrounding area. Unknown information exists on the north end of the tenures.

8.2 Badshot Tenure Group

The main mine workings are located along the side of Badshot Mountain and are accessible in the summer months via a small road/trail. There is no infrastructure in the area, but a plateau near the workings would make a good based camp. Limited geological reports indicate that there are a series of flat lying parallel veins in the system, like the main vein mined in the 1900's.

The Badshot Formation is often referred to the formation that contains largest lithological hosting potential for minable deposits in the Kootenay Arc. The flat lying nature of the quartz veins plunge into the side of the mountain (north) with the upper most showing near the base of the mountain. It was estimated that approximately 100 feet exists between the valley plateau and the upper most showing.

Like the Lanark, with the small tonnage – high grade potential of the deposit, more parallel quartz veins would need to be discovered at depth, for economic viability. Geophysical methods would be limited because of the stacked parallel flat lying veins. The sugary texture and narrow widths of the veins may only be identifiable with seismic geophysics as it is a less dense medium. Diamond drilling may be the only methods to determine the vertical extend of the Badshot Formation and hence, parallel veins.

All the data on this property is in paper format with none of the available 20 Minfiles accessible on the internet. Historical exploration and drilling information on the property is unknown. The extent and shape of the underground workings are also unknown.

8.3 Ophir Lade Tenure Group

Due to the proximity of these tenures and being continuous, they will be combined for the remainder as one exploration property and occur within a plateau between Lade Peak and Bunker Hill. . There is no infrastructure in the area, so access can only be by helicopter at the present time. The property would be considered "grass roots" due to the large property area and lack of information.

The main information obtained was a regional mapping program by Santos in 1988. He identified numerous steeply dipping, sub-parallel quartz veins throughout both properties. The mineralization appears to be structurally controlled and as such, numerous geophysical methods can be used to pick the veining patterns and/or lithological contacts in the area.

The potential for the existence of a large tonnage – low grade gold/silver deposit in the area is good because of the extent of the mineralized host lithology rocks. The environmental impact on Gainer Creek would be the biggest drawback for this type of mining.

All data on this property is in paper format with only two of the available 35 Minfiles being accessible on the internet. Historical exploration and drilling information on the property is unknown. The extent and shape of any underground workings are also unknown.

8.4 Greenhorn Tenure Group

The southern half of the tenure block can be considered to be in the pre-drilling phase of exploration and the northern half tenures are "grass roots" exploration. Infrastructure is quite good in the unpopulated area, in terms of transportation and hydro.

The southern tenure area is complete with a surface grid, soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics. A reinterpretation of the data led to the identification of four drill targets, which have yet to be drilled. The previous diamond drilling in 1997 was not 43-101 compliant in terms of QA/QC methodology and sampling techniques. The drill core from the program is piled on site and lacks markings and/or hole identification.

A thin section petrographic report was completed on a rock sample from the Dunn Road showing. The findings showed that "this metamorphic rock could correspond to the type of material expected in a stringer zone at the base of a Volcanic Massive Sulphide type deposit" (Leitch, 2003). What is also interesting to note is that a large (>1.0 m) linear massive zone of pyrrhotite occurs on the property along the footwall contact of the sediments and the volcanics. Although this lens is barren of copper, it does suggest a vent conduit, potentially mineralized at depth. Therefore the potential exists for a large tonnage – medium grade Cu/Ag deposit within the tenures.

All data on the southern portion of the property is in electronic format, including the mapping and I.P. geophysical results. No Minfiles are available for this property except for around the Dunns Creek area.

8.5 Ainsworth Tenure Group

The Ainsworth Tenures are located within the Ainsworth Hot Springs area north of Nelson. Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and hydro. However, access to some of the southern area requires travelling through a small housing area. The northern area of the tenure block was not visited on the field trip.

The main exploration programs in this area concentrated on discovering the down plunge extension of the Bluebell Mine which operated on the east side of the lake near Riondell. The Bluebell mining area lies within the Badshot Formation and operated from 1895 to 1982. It produced 4,820,029 tonnes at an average grade of 45.85 g/t Silver, 5.17% Zinc, 4.85% Lead, 0.06% Copper, 0.02% Cadmium and 0.02 g/t Gold (Minfile # 082FNE043). Conversely, the 50 Ainsworth area properties produced a total of 692,960 tonnes with an average grade of 193.6 g/t Silver, 1.10 % Zinc, 6.22% Lead, 0.01% Cadmium and 0.02 g/t Gold (Letniter, 1997).

All of the properties in the Ainsworth camp were independently owned and operated during the past years. As such, numerous property owners still exist today with varying degrees of surface and subsurface ownership. In fact, as mentioned earlier, only about 35% of the surface rights in the southern area are owned by LIMC. Therefore access, exploration and diamond drilling within the tenure group may be restricted by this factor.

If there is an extension of the Bluebell on this tenure, it would be deeper than any present working and past drill programs, as it has not been located yet. Therefore exploring for such a deposit would require deep geophysical and drilling methodologies. Unfortunately, most deep geophysical surveys require at least 2 km of linear cut lines and LMIC does not presently have enough surface rights in the southern portion to accomplish this.

Most of the regional geology data in the southern portion of the property is in electronic format. Everything else throughout the tenure group is in paper format. There are hundreds of Minfiles with drilling, mapping and geophysical information. Only a couple of the Minfiles were reviewed for this report with many more to review.

8.6 Mount Nelson Tenure Group

The Mount Nelson property is gently rolling with no infrastructure except for a couple of regional logging roads. The property could be considered a “stage two” exploration because of the regional mapping and soil geochemistry results.

The geological setting of the property does appear favourable for large tonnage – low grade copper – molybdenum, porphyry type deposit. Geological mapping resulted in the location of a quartz porphyry plug within the granite intrusive. Soil geochemistry anomalies occur around the perimeter of this plug with a general trend towards the southeast (overlying the gabbro plugs).

A thin section petrographic report was completed on a couple of rock samples from the Quartz Monzodiorite unit, at an unknown location. One sample was mineralized and magnetite rich while the other unmineralized sample was partly foliated with no magnetite. The findings showed that the molybdenum grains were not found within the magnetite grains but rather more closely associated with the Kspar, epidote, pyrite and muscovite grains (Leitch, 2008).

Even though, the mineralized sample contained magnetite, it was found not to be directly associated with the molybdenum, but a post deposition/remobilization process. Therefore, it appears that there may be a specific geophysical signature associated with the mineralization. No geophysical surveys have been conducted to investigate this theory further.

All mapping and soil geochemistry data is in electronic except for the geographical data. Limited Minfiles are available for this property and mostly deal with previous silica exploration.

8.7 Queen Victoria Tenure Group

The Queen Victoria tenures are located just southwest of Nelson. Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and electrical. However, access to the tenure requires travelling through a small residential area. The northern area of the tenure block was not visited on the field trip.

The southern tenure area is complete with a surface grid and soil geochemistry results. A drilling program was conducted in the southern area with unknown results and/or core storage. The northern half has only had regional mapping done on it.

The geological setting of the property does appear favourable for large tonnage – low grade copper – silver, porphyry type deposit. Geological mapping resulted in the location of a mineralized syenite porphyry, along the western perimeter of the main folded mineralized zone. The syenite unit has not been explored much and the potential for other porphyries on the property are likely. The workings on the main fold lense are relatively shallow, and still contain good grade on the walls. Only the high grade core was mined.

Very little of the potential data on the property is in digital format. Most of the data on this property is in paper form with only two of the available 35 Minfiles are accessible on the internet. Historical exploration and drilling information on the property is unknown. The extent and shape of any underground workings are also unknown.

8.8 Bird Creek Tenure Group

The Bird Creek property is located just southeast of Nelson. Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and electrical. Access to the tenure requires travelling through the community of Blewett. Numerous logging roads are scatted throughout the claim block, but the outcrop exposure is fairly poor. The exploration on the tenures is split into a north and a south mineralized project.

8.8.1 North Bird Creek

The northern portion is north of the Blewett road within the surveyed parcels of the Kootenay River shoreline. Access is limited due to private property and farming. L.G. Hobbs in 1997 conducted most of the exploration work in this area.

A reconnaissance soil geochemistry project was the main exploration focus resulting in both copper and zinc anomalies trending in an east-west direction. No geophysical surveys have been conducted in this section. However, at least four diamond drill holes were drilled with no know target and appear to be parallel to the strike. Results were generally quite poor. The location and condition of this drill core is unknown at the present time.

Lindsay in 1991, had some petrographic work done on the rock units within the "Moochie Trench" sampling program. Unfortunately the trench sequences of the Moochie, Marco Polo and the King trenches are all on private property and have since been filled in. The exact location of these trenches is also unknown by the author at this time.

Chip samples from the # 2 Moochie trench graded up to 1.35 % copper and 8.2 g/t silver over 4.0 meters (Lindsay, 1991). The Moochie # 1 trench graded up to 1.82 % copper and 10.0 g/t silver over an unknown distance. The main results of the petrographic work indicated that the Moochie Trench petrography was similar to a copper-gold-calc-alkalic porphyry system, especially in terms of alteration assemblages (Lindsay, 1991).

All soil geochemistry data is in electronic format while all other data is in paper form. Most of the information for this section is privately owned and only one Minfile occurrence exists on the eastern edge of the property. Only two of the 25 assessment reports are available on the internet and as such, historical exploration and drilling information on the property is lacking.

8.8.2 South Bird Creek

The southern portion has a little more data on it than the northern section and is situated on crown land. Access is quite good with abundant logging roads throughout the property. A small geology/soil grid has been constructed in the southeastern quadrant.

Hobbs also completed a reconnaissance soil geochemistry project throughout this area which resulted in both copper and zinc anomalies trending in a northwest - southeast direction. Gold was not assayed for, in the program. However, a small soil geochemistry program for gold was completed around the Fortynine Creek which was not assayed for base metals. No geophysical surveys have been conducted in this section.

The southern portion of the Bird Creek tenure has had a little bit more drilling completed on it, including one hole underneath Fortynine Creek. However, all drill core was assayed for gold, with no reference to base metals. The location and condition of the drill core is unknown at the present time.

All soil geochemistry data is in electronic format while all other data is in paper form. There is one Minfile occurrence near the central portion of the property. Unfortunately, only two of the 22 assessment reports are available on the internet. Like the northern area, historical exploration and drilling information on the property is lacking.

8.9 Gold Hill Tenure Group

The main deposit area lies in the southern reaches of the tenure block. Infrastructure is good in terms of transportation and hydro. However, access to the area requires travelling along a narrow logging road through a small housing area. The northern area of the tenure block was not visited on the field trip.

Quite a lot of exploration has been conducted around the old workings and could serve as a signature for other similar deposits in the area. For example, magnetic highs are coincident with the EM conductors and parallel the faulting. Copper soil anomalies are concentrated sub-parallel to the veining. A large zinc soil anomaly, in conjunction with a smaller gold anomaly, is situated on the hangingwall side of the ore shoots. Another anomalous gold geochemical signature is located to the southwest of the workings and is untested. The magnetic high signature appears to be along strike towards the anomalous stream sediment on Porter Creek which assayed 4.0 g/t gold.

Of note, is that the Gold Hill underground workings are also located along strike of the May & Jennie mine workings 1700 meters to the northwest. That mine produced 272 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 4.45 g/t gold and 3.43 g/t silver in 1906 (Minfile # 082FSW091). Coincidently, the May & Jennie also has a magnetic high along the hangingwall and appears to be the same orientation as the Gold Hill magnetic high. The May & Jennie property is beyond the scope of this report as it was not visited..

A limited underground sample plan (GBAR # 12,486) showed that there is currently insitu gold mineralization throughout the workings, some grading up to 16.8 g/t gold over 0.75 meters. Burton (1983) stated in his report that the workings on the mineralized veins themselves averaged one ounce of gold or better from old reports. Also, that the gold mineralization extends over 200 meters horizontally and at least 90 meters vertically.

The main vein (Gormley stope) in the central portion of the workings contained the highest grade of ore. A total of 109 tonnes was extracted at an average grade of 1,822 g/t gold, 1,206 g/t silver, 1.34 % copper (Minister report 1927). The report further states that the upper section of the stope (98 tonnes) was “cut off by a dike”.

Therefore there is a good probability that a high grade – low tonnage deposit exists in the area. The major targets are along strike and down dip/plunge.

Most of the data on the workings has been digitized except for the underground workings. A lot of the information for this tenure is privately owned and only two Minfile occurrences exist on the property. Only five of the 40 assessment reports are available on the internet. Therefore historical exploration and drilling information on the property is lacking.

8.10 Silver Lynx Tenure Group

The Silver Lynx property is located directly south of the Bird Creek tenures and is contiguous with them. Infrastructure is quite good in the area in terms of transportation and electrical. Access to the tenure requires travelling through the community of Blewett. Numerous logging roads are scatted throughout the claim block, with outcrops limited to road cuts. Due to the varying degrees of exploration on the property, the tenures are split into a north and a south mineralized exploration project.

8.10.1 North Silver Lynx

The northern portion consists of a flagged soil grid with minor outcrop. No geophysical and/or geological mapping surveys have been conducted in this section. It is pretty well a "grass roots" exploration project. A soil geochemical survey has been completed on the property and showed a large anomalous copper signature, greater than 50 ppm throughout the grid. Localized zinc anomalies of greater than 500 ppm are scattered throughout.

All soil geochemistry data is in electronic format while all other data is in paper form. Most of the information for this section is privately owned and no Minfile occurrence exists on the property. Therefore historical exploration and/or drilling information on the property is incomplete.

8.10.2 South Silver Lynx

The southern Silver Lynx property has much more historical exploration work completed on it and can be considered to be ready for drilling.

As a comparison to the northern zone, the soil geochemical survey showed a large anomalous zinc signature, greater than 500 ppm. Localized copper anomalies of greater than 50 ppm are coincident with the geophysical IP conductors. Geological mapping and a magnetometer survey have also been completed.

A thin section petrographic report was completed on three chip samples from the Silver Lynx main showing. One was a host rock unit while the other two were from the mineralized lens. One of the mineralized sample was higher in copper and the other one was deficient in it. Both contained visible lead and zinc. The findings showed that both mineralized samples had the "aspect of a metamorphically recrystallized sulphide rich exhalite of volcanic exhalative origin" (Harris, 2001). It was also found to "free of the excessively fine-grained mutual intergrowths which render many exhalative sulphide deposits very difficult to treat".

Wild, in his conclusions from 2001, stated that the upper Lynx showing was a fold repetition of the lower showing. The coincident magnetic, VLF, IP, and soil geochemistry, in conjunction with the geological mapping, seemed to support this theory. Therefore, the potential down plunge for a moderate grade – moderate tonnage volcanic exhalative deposit is possible.

A total of 1,350 meters has been drilled on the mineralized lenses, to an average depth of 150 meters below the outcrop. The drilling identified three main zones at an approximate width of 15 meters. However, none of the previous diamond drilling on the property is 43-101 compliant and as such, is inadmissible, from a resource estimate point of view. The QA/QC methodology and sampling techniques were below industry standard and the drill core lacked markings and/or hole identification.

It was noted by the author that only the high grade/mineralized portions were apparently sampled. This was noted by the presence of chalcopyrite in an un-sampled piece of core. No collars were land surveyed as to their location and one can only infer that they are plotted correctly on the plan.

All exploration data on the proper is in electronic format, including the mapping and drill logs. There are no Minfile occurrences on the property.

8.11 Skillet River Tenure Group

The Skillet River tenure block occurs in moderately rolling topography with little infrastructure except for a couple of regional logging roads. The property could be considered a "grass roots" exploration because of the lack of information on the property. The only Minfiles or documentation that was available on this property was from two operations a few thousand meters from the tenure boundary.

The Rosa/Erie Creek property is 1200 meters east of the Skillet River pits/trenches. Molybdenum was encountered in previous drill programs with core grades of 0.115 % MoS_2 and 0.05 % copper over 85 meters. Within this section was 30 meters at 37.3 g/t silver (GBAR # 18,478).

The Beaver Creek property is adjacent to the southern end of the claim block near highway #3. It is 1000 meters west of the southwestern boundary of the tenure block. It produced 55 tonnes of ore in some unknown year at an average grade of 90.47 g/t silver and 10.2 g/t gold (Minfile # 082FSW266).

It was noted on the site visit that numerous sub rounded "high grade" boulders were scattered around the open cuts yet no massive mineralization was noted in the outcrops. Therefore, a stockpile grab sampling program was initiated and resulted in only anomalous silver values. The total average grade of the stockpiles was calculated to be; 18.15 g/t silver, 0.35 % lead, 0.20 % zinc and 0.02 % copper from 120 grab samples. These values are consistent with the chip sampling results, but not with the sub-rounded boulder grades (lower). The volume of the three stockpiles was unknown, but a conservative estimate would be less than 300 tonnes.

Very little data on the property is in digital format except for the recent chip sampling program. Historical exploration and drilling information on the property is unknown.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 General

LIMC is a relatively new company that has spent the last two years specifically acquiring tenure property in British Columbia in the pursuit of developing a mine. However, very little geologically, was known on the properties, except for historical information.

Upon review of the limited documentation and the discussions in this report, the following recommendations should be implemented as soon as possible. They appear in order of importance for the logical mineral exploration process on the properties from diamond drilling to grid building. It is assumed that all permitting requirements are met before proceeding on any program. The main goals of the exploration programs are to create a mineral resource on any or all of the tenures.

9.2 Legalities of Ownership

As mentioned in the terms of reference, the validity of surface and subsurface mineral rights, crown grants and other ownership legalities were unknown at the time of this report. Therefore, the actual ownership and nature of property ownership must be established for all tenures. Documentation of all agreements to date, by LIMC, must also be reviewed to ensure ownership for disclosure purposes. Discussions are recommended to be opened with all potential surface rights property owners in regards to exploration activities.

9.3 Infrastructure

The most crucial requirement for the next stage of exploration is to create an asset infrastructure so the properties can be explored, cost effectively.

9.3.1 Exploration Camps

The northern properties are too remote for permanent camps and as such, would be strictly summer “fly” camps.

A temporary base would also be required on the Greenhorn tenure, but it is road accessible. It is recommended to set up a field office in Naksup as a base for field exploration and core logging facilities.

Another temporary base would also be required on the Skillet River tenure, it is also road accessible. It is recommended to set up a field office in Salmo for field exploration purposes.

The remaining properties occur around the area of Nelson, B.C. As such, it is recommended to set up a field office in Nelson complete with core logging facilities and computer infrastructure. All exploration activities could be run out of this location which would reduce travel expenses immensely.

9.3.2 Technology Infrastructure

As mentioned earlier, very little of the information on the tenures is in digital format. Therefore it is recommended to bring all currently available "Mineral Titles Online" data into digital format either by digitizing and/or purchases such as topographic data.

Other computer infrastructure required would be 3-D geological modeling software complete with all historic drill hole and topographic data for accurate diamond drill layout and resource calculations.

9.4 Road - Trail Construction

It is imperative that all road construction and or access into the tenure and/or drill pads is given priority over any of the following exploration programs. The Silver Lynx, Greenhorn and Gold Hill have the most favourable information available on them at the present time to warrant diamond drilling. Therefore, road construction should be concentrated on these three tenures in order of drilling Priority.

The present environmental laws of British Columbia for mineral exploration specify pad and road construction is required for diamond drilling. It is therefore estimated that eventually 1 to 3 km of roadway construction would be required on each property. Unfortunately, this road construction would probably be the highest cost for LIMC exploration programs.

9.5 Diamond Drilling

9.5.1 Silver Lynx South

The Silver Lynx south tenure is the most advanced property viewed in terms geological exploration. The previous eight drill holes were scattered along the three lenses with each hole only piercing one lense. It is recommended to drill all three zones together along strike. It is also estimated that 5,000 meters to 10,000 meters of diamond drilling would be required to bring this property into an advanced exploration stage.

9.5.2 Greenhorn South Central

The Greenhorn south central tenure is the second most advanced property viewed in terms geological exploration. The previous four holes were scattered throughout the footwall of the property with poor orientation, ever though the structure was well defined. It is recommended to drill the hangingwall zone around Dunn Creek first, followed by the massive sulphide footwall zone. It is estimated that 5,000 meters to 10,000 meters of diamond drilling would be required to bring this property into a mineral resource category.

9.5.3 Gold Hill South

The Gold Hill Mine tenure is also ready for drilling to investigate resource shoot extensions away from the mine workings. It is therefore recommended to drill the extensions of Gormley stope and the south vein.

Due to the narrow nature of the shoots, only a couple of thousand meters of diamond drilling would be required for testing and potential resources. The limiting factor on this project is digitizing the mine workings in 3-D and road access.

9.5.4 Badshot Tenure

This is also a favourable drilling project due to the high grade nature and geological lithology. Unfortunately positive hole angles would be required for the program otherwise major road construction blasting would be required for the elevated drill pads. An estimated 3,000 to 5,000 meters would be good for an initial pass to determine the extent and number of mineralized zones. The limiting factor on this project would be the digitizing of the historical data and the access road/pad construction.

9.6 Grid Cutting

9.6.1 Mt. Nelson Property

As this tenure is the priority for geophysical work, so too, should the surface grid cutting. The 14,500 meters of present grid should be re-cut/slashed and extended by about 3,000 meters to the southwest to explore the limits of the soil anomaly.

9.6.2 Bird Creek South

As this tenure is also dependent upon the surface grid for geophysical work, it to, is a priority for line cutting. The 9,000 meters of present grid should be re-cut/slashed and extended by another about 4,500 meters to the north to test for parallel structures. The limiting factor for this program is the access to surveyed parcels within the tenure block.

9.6.3 Silver Lynx North

It is recommended that the present 5,200 meters of surface grid be re-cut/slashed. The grid should also be extended by another 2,000 meters to the northeast and 3,000 meters to the northwest to cover the main mineralized zone. The limiting factor for this program is the access to the area and permitting.

9.6.4 Queen Victoria

Very little is known regarding this tenure group as most exploration was concentrated around the adit. However, due to the small claim size, it is best to actually construct a surface grid over the whole property for geophysical and mapping purposes. The total grid size is estimated to be 4,800 meters and the limiting factor for this program is access to the area.

9.7 Ground Geophysics

9.7.1 Mount Nelson Property

The Mt. Nelson tenure would be the first priority for ground geophysics. It is recommended to run a ground magnetic survey because of the potential magnetic signature. An EM survey would be helpful in distinguishing the porphyry structures and shearing.

An IP survey would produce the strongest response for the disseminated molybdenum. The limiting factor for this program is the geology grid cutting for the survey.

9.7.2 Bird Creek South

Like the Mt. Nelson, the lack of outcrop and structure makes ground EM and magnetometer the best methods to locate structures and conductors. The limiting factor for this program would be the geology grid cutting time and access.

9.7.3 Silver Lynx North

The Silver Lynx North tenure group is ready for the next stage of exploration. Following up on the soil data with ground EM and magnetometer surveys would be the first priority for ground geophysics. An EM survey would be helpful in distinguishing the mineralized zones and conductors. The limiting factor for this program is the geology grid cutting for the geophysical survey.

9.8 Soil Geochemistry and Reconnaissance Gridding

9.8.1 Gold Hill North

A soil geochemical survey in the northern part of the tenure group could identify trends between the May & Jennie and the Gold Hill Mine. It could also show trends related to the stream sediment sampling program. It is estimated that a 500 sample soil geochemical program would be required to cover this area. The limiting factor in this program is access to the area.

9.8.2 Greenhorn Central - North

A soil geochemical survey in the northern part of the tenure group could identify the extensional trends of the main showings and to follow up anomalous float sample values. Because of the large area unexplored, it is estimated that a 650 sample program would be required to cover this area.

9.8.3 Skillet River North

Very little is known on this property and as such a 350 sample soil geochemistry program is recommended to cover the pit areas. The resulting sampling program would identify mineral trends around the open cuts. The limiting factor for this program is the access to the area.

9.8.4 Skillet River South

Like the north area, very little is known on this end of the property. Therefore it is recommended to initiate a 500 sample soil geochemical survey. It is anticipated that this program will show gossanous mineral trends like those at the Beaver Creek property. The limiting factor for this program is the access to the area.

9.9 Geological Mapping and sampling

The only properties at the present time that have been mapped in geological detail are the Ophir – Lade, Silver Lynx South, Greenhorn South and Greenhorn South Central.

Regional mapping has been completed on the Queen Victoria and Ainsworth properties. All other properties are recommended to be mapped in detail as an ongoing information gathering from a geological point of view

9.10 Airborne Geophysics

9.10.1 Ainsworth Property

The high tonnage potential and the abundant crown grants in the Ainsworth tenure group dictates that airborne geophysics be employed. The main purpose would be to test for a deposit below the current property wide workings. The high grade nature and history of this mining area makes it the most likely to contain mineralized zones. Therefore, the preferred geophysical methods would be EM for structure determination and magnetometer for large sulphide zones. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 38 km of flown grid would be required to cover the entire tenure group.

9.10.2 Bird Creek North

The high tonnage porphyry potential and abundant privately owned surveyed parcels in the North Bird Creek tenure group also dictates that airborne geophysics be employed. The large area of soil mineralization and the history of this mining area, makes it the most likely area to contain or be a part of a porphyry system. Therefore, the preferred geophysical methods would be EM and or conductivity type survey for structure and localized mineral conductors. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 18 km of flown grid would be required for the north end of the tenure group.

9.10.3 Lanark Property

The high rugged elevation and large size of the Lanark tenure group dictates that airborne geophysics be used to help in discovering other folded shoots. The high grade nature of this deposit and the adjacent mineralized zones make this area most interesting geologically. Therefore, the preferred geophysical method would be EM for structure determination. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 110 km of flying grid would be require to fly the tenure north of the Trans Canada highway.

9.10.4 Ophir – Lade Tenure Group

Similar to the Lanark property, the high rugged elevation and large area of the Ophir - Lade tenure group indicates that airborne geophysics be used. The narrow width of the quartz veins and the structural controls indicate that the preferred geophysical method would be EM for structure determination. At 500 meter spacing, approximately 28 km of flying grid would be required to fly the tenures.

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11.0 Certification

I, Lawrence M. Buss, do hereby certify that:

1. I maintain a geological consulting practice at P.O. Box 2534., Grand Forks British Columbia, V0H 1H0

2. I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury with an honours degree of Bachelor of Mining Geology in 1987 and have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

3. I am a Certified Professional Geological Scientist registered as a practicing member in good standing with APEGBC (31275), APGO (1383), APEGGA (M50002), NAPEGG (1330) and, as such, I am qualified to author the accompanying report.

4. As a result of my education and experience, I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Policy 43-101.

5. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, from Liberty International Minerals Corp., or any affiliate or associate company and neither I, nor any affiliation entity of mine, is at present, or under an agreement, arrangement or understanding expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Liberty International Minerals Corp., or any associated or affiliated entities.

6. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly, or indirectly, nor expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Liberty International Minerals Corp., or any associated or affiliated companies.

7. As of the date of this certificate, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with regard to the property that would make the report misleading.

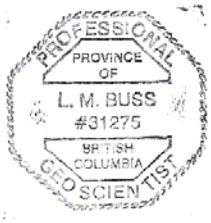
8. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding years from Liberty International Minerals Corp., or any associated or affiliated companies.

9. This report, as well as its conclusions and recommendations, are based on the examination of available data and discussions with company corporate officers and prospectors. The author visited the properties from August 15, 2008 to September 15, 2008 to examine the geology of the properties and take chip rock samples. The author also visited the Mineral Titles Online assessment file information provided by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources examine the data on file concerning the visited properties

10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with this NI 43-101 Form as generally accepted Canadian industry practice.

Dated at Grand Forks, British Columbia, this 15 day of December, 2008

Lawrence M. Buss, P.Geo.



APPENDIX I
2008 Rock Sample Location & Assay Summary Sheet

2008 Sample Locations & Assay												
Project	**Comments**	**Type**	**Location W**	**Location N**	**Elev. M**	**Sample #**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**	**Cu %**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**	**Moly %**
Lanark	Talus Slope	Grab	448893	5674834	1741 m	203651	6.83	88.0	247	2.57	2.75	<0.001
	Ore Dump	Grab	448884	5674834	1742 m	203652	5.16	0.9	78	48	51	0.001
	Ore Dump	Grab	448847	5674852	1767 m	203653	16.3	0.8	30	48	46	<0.001
	Adit 1	Chip	448841	5674854	1785 m	203654	2.03	338.0	26	9.86	11.20	<0.001
	Adit 1	Grab	448841	5674854	1785 m	202356	0.34	1206.0	1788	38.50	21.50	<0.001
	Adit 2	Chip	448822	5674801	1817 m	203655	9.61	256.0	45	7.47	9.80	<0.001
	Adit 2	Grab	448822	5674801	1817 m	202357	0.03	0.6	6	164	291	0.007
	Adit 3	Chip	448801	5674819	1813 m	203656	0.34	82.4	1788	2.40	N/A	<0.001
Badshot	O/C 1	Chip	478162	5620406	2161 m	203657	0.03	1.7	101	198	324	<0.001
	Adit 1 - Qtz Vein	Chip	477944	5620642	2167 m	203658	0.11	4759.0	482	139	19.50	<0.001
	O/C 2 QV	Chip	477924	5620654	2160 m	203659	0.58	1063.0	2166	31.00	1.59	<0.001
	Audit X/C - L Wall	Chip	477927	5620641	2157 m	203660	<0.03	30.6	31	964	591	<0.001
	Audit X/C - R Wall	Chip	477927	5620641	2157 m	203661	0.52	2247.0	110	65.53	16.20	<0.001
	Audit - W Wall QV	Chip	477927	5620641	2157 m	203662	0.07	30.3	551	0.88	2.03	<0.001
	Audit - E Wall QV	Chip	477927	5620641	2157 m	203663	0.59	310.0	932	9.04	5.83	<0.001
Ophir	Schist/Sed contact	Grab	477591	5619458	2483 m	203664	<0.03	1.5	32	264	253	<0.001
	Schist/Sed contact	Grab	477590	5619480	2487 m	203665	<0.03	0.4	7	46	106	<0.001
	Brecc QV	Grab	477590	5619480	2487 m	203666	<0.03	0.6	7	70	47	<0.001
	Brecc QV	Grab	477590	5619480	2487 m	203667	<0.03	0.5	78	34	70	<0.001
	Qtz Porphyry	Grab	477590	5619480	2487 m	203668	<0.03	0.7	6	120	33	<0.001

2008 Sample Locations & Assay Summary (con't)

Project	Comments	Type	Location W	Location N	Elev. M	Sample #	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Project	Comments	Type
Lade	Qtz Vein	Chip	477380	5619368	2418 m	203669	0.29	0.5	9	34	48	<0.001
	Qtz Vein	Chip	477380	5619368	2418 m	203670	<0.03	0.2	8	28	31	<0.001
	Audit Dump	Grab	477366	5619372	2433 m	203671	0.07	0.2	6	20	26	<0.001
	Audit Dump	Grab	477366	5619372	2433 m	203672	4.89	3.7	35	210	36	<0.001
	Audit Dump	Grab	477366	5619372	2433 m	202351	6.83	0.7	72	44	32	<0.001
	Audit Dump	Grab	477366	5619372	2433 m	202352	5.16	0.9	78	48	51	<0.001
	Audit QV	Chip	477371	5619376	2438 m	203673	0.97	0.3	10	34	46	<0.001
	Audit QV	Chip	477371	5619376	2438 m	203674	3.73	0.7	92	28	48	<0.001
	Audit QV	Grab	477371	5619376	2438 m	202353	16.3	0.8	30	48	46	<0.001
	Audit QV	Grab	477371	5619376	2438 m	202354	2.03	0.2	26	14	80	<0.001
	FW QV from Audit	Chip	477371	5619376	2438 m	202355	9.61	2.3	45	96	70	<0.001
	FW QV from Audit	Chip	477371	5619376	2438 m	203675	<0.03	0.6	19	76	66	<0.001
Greenhorn	Duns Creek O/C	Chip	437881	5576539	610 m	203676	0.03	2.8	0.82	<0.01	0.01	0.001
	Po Zone @ Contact	Chip	437591	5577466	588 m	203677	0.01	0.3	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.001
	Rd O/C	Chip	438120	5575440	589 m	203678	0.03	3.5	0.74	<0.01	0.01	<0.001
Mt Nelson	O/C @ L36N, 1875E	Chip	478135	5488580	1646 m	203679	0.01	<0.2	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.048
Bird Creek	Trench 1	Chip	468777	5477099	1199 m	203680	8.26	54.0	4.55	<0.01	0.01	0.002
	Trench 2	Chip	468786	5477090	1216 m	203681	1.03	17.3	1.30	<0.01	0.01	<0.001
Silver Lynx S	O/C # 1	Chip	468024	5473924	1232 m	203684	<0.01	134.0	0.38	3.90	12.40	<1

2008 Sample Locations & Assay Summary (con't)

Project	Comments	Type	Location W	Location N	Elev. M	Sample #	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Project	Comments	Type
Gold Hill	O/C # 1	Chip	473720	5474319	1571 m	203685	0.27	1.8	0.04	0.01	0.01	<0.001
	O/C # 2	Chip	473748	5474290	1576 m	203686						
Horst Upper	O/C # 1	Chip	470567	5454734	1380 m	203692	<0.01	6.2	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.002
	O/C # 2	Chip	470566	5454738	1387 m	203693	<0.01	44.2	0.07	0.28	0.56	0.002
	East Ore Pile	Grab	470569	5454754	1382 m	203694	<0.01	16.8	0.01	0.21	0.07	0.002
	South Ore Pile	Grab	470581	5454748	1384 m	203695	<0.01	15.5	0.01	0.14	0.19	0.001
Horst Mid	Main O/C 1	Chip	470654	5454697	1357 m	203696	0.05	14.9	0.03	1.33	1.94	<0.001
Horst Lower	Main O/C 1	Chip	470636	5454906	1318 m	203697	0.03	14.1	0.02	0.90	0.79	<0.001
Queen Victoria	NE Face E	Chip	467453	5482406	846 m	203698	0.03	4.6	0.60	0.01	0.02	0.005
	SE Face E	Chip	467453	5482406	846 m	203699	0.2	28.6	3.34	0.01	0.02	0.003
	W Zone	Chip	467351	5482390	863 m	203700	0.11	17.8	1.83	0.01	0.02	0.003
Ainsworth	Dictator O/C	Chip	470562	5454734	1390	202305		0.30	0.01	0.01	0.01	
	Noble 3 O/C	Chip	470562	5454734	1390	202306		21.90	0.01	0.13	0.47	
	Noble 3 Ore Pile	Grab	470562	5454734	1390	202307		57.40	0.05	0.53	1.25	
	Noble 3 Ore Pile	Grab	470562	5454734	1390	202308		40.30	0.06	1.60	4.13	
	Bankers Adit	Chip	470562	5454734	1390	202309		2.00	0.01	0.10	0.02	
	Banker Ore Pile	Grab	470562	5454734	1390	202310		19.00	0.01	2.40	0.72	

APPENDIX II
Assay Certificates

20-Aug-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1161

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

No. of samples received: 7
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by:L Buss

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	8R202351	0.7	0.09	770	50	55	0.02	<1	41	84	72	>10	<10	<0.01	122	1	<0.01	26	10	44	<5	<20	9	0.11	<10	1	<10	<1	32
2	8R202352	0.9	0.08	595	85	120	0.02	4	132	45	78	>10	<10	<0.01	1403	10	<0.01	112	<10	48	<5	<20	6	0.19	<10	3	<10	<1	51
3	8R202353	0.8	0.02	405	60	90	0.08	3	105	128	30	>10	<10	0.77	2391	7	<0.01	79	<10	48	<5	<20	16	0.15	<10	2	<10	<1	46
4	8R202354	0.2	0.02	270	70	55	0.19	5	52	90	26	>10	<10	1.14	4060	7	<0.01	64	<10	14	<5	<20	33	0.20	<10	3	<10	<1	80
5	8R202355	2.3	0.04	685	60	265	0.01	3	111	68	45	>10	<10	<0.01	321	<1	<0.01	87	<10	96	<5	<20	7	0.12	<10	<1	<10	<1	70
6	8R202356	>30	0.02	50	30	<5	0.07	>1000	3	9	1788	2.78	<10	<0.01	22	<1	<0.01	9	110	>10000	965	820	50	0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	>10000
7	8R202357	0.6	0.01	25	<5	<5	>10	<1	<1	23	6	0.24	<10	0.65	88	<1	<0.01	<1	270	164	<5	<20	1405	0.01	<10	9	<10	8	291
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	8R202351	0.7	0.09	790	55	50	0.03	1	41	86	74	>10	<10	<0.01	122	10	<0.01	38	20	34	20	<20	7	0.08	<10	2	<10	<1	36
Standard:																													
Pb129a		12.0	0.85	5	65	<5	0.49	55	5	10	1444	0.10	<10	0.70	359	3	0.03	7	450	6236	20	<20	36	0.04	<10	16	<10	2	9985

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ap
df/1157s
XLS/07

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V2C 6T4, Canada
Tel + 250 573 5700
Fax + 250 573 4557
www.alexstewart.com

Alex Stewart GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1161

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

20-Aug-08

No. of samples received: 7
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by:L Buss

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1	8R202351	6.83	0.199				
2	8R202352	5.16	0.150				
3	8R202353	16.3	0.475				
4	8R202354	2.03	0.059				
5	8R202355	9.61	0.280				
6	8R202356	0.34	0.010	1206	35.17	38.5	21.5
7	8R202357	0.03	0.001				
QC DATA:							
Repeats:							
1	8R202351	6.47	0.189				
2	8R202352	5.44	0.159				
6	8R202356			1188	34.65	37.6	21.4
Standard:							
Hisilk2		3.44	0.100				
Pb129				24.3	0.71	1.24	2.04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ap
XLS/07

20-Aug-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1162

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

No. of samples received: 25
Sample Type: Chip
Project: BC
Submitted by:Liberty International

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	8R203651	>30	<0.01	30	15	<5	1.82	72	2	130	255	0.63	<10	0.19	136	<1	<0.01	10	40	>10000	120	<20	76	0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	>10000
2	8R203652	13.9	<0.01	20	5	<5	0.01	5	1	192	578	0.51	<10	<0.01	24	<1	<0.01	7	<10	5176	15	<20	5	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	1039
3	8R203653	19.4	0.02	35	<5	<5	>10	25	2	21	94	1.13	<10	1.03	568	<1	<0.01	<1	80	6136	<5	<20	1788	0.03	<10	21	<10	78	4162
4	8R203654	>30	0.01	1300	60	<5	2.02	804	8	66	1868	>10	<10	0.20	289	<1	<0.01	28	<10	>10000	305	<20	100	0.08	<10	7	<10	<1	>10000
5	8R203655	>30	0.02	590	50	<5	0.21	606	6	91	1422	7.66	<10	<0.01	252	<1	<0.01	19	50	>10000	245	60	52	0.05	<10	10	<10	<1	>10000
6	8R203656	>30	0.01	15	10	<5	<0.01	16	1	187	500	0.48	<10	<0.01	24	1	<0.01	7	<10	596	100	<20	5	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	2157
7	8R203657	1.7	0.05	20	30	<5	1.52	5	4	217	101	0.65	<10	0.01	174	<1	<0.01	21	370	198	<5	<20	12	0.01	<10	8	<10	15	324
8	8R203658	>30	0.02	65	40	<5	7.67	791	1	81	482	0.54	<10	0.05	155	<1	<0.01	7	640	>10000	1625	<20	176	0.03	<10	8	<10	<1	>10000
9	8R203659	>30	<0.01	110	15	<5	1.88	262	<1	184	2166	0.52	<10	0.02	67	<1	<0.01	7	<10	>10000	555	<20	32	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	>10000
10	8R203660	>30	<0.01	15	10	<5	9.07	20	<1	91	31	0.37	<10	1.03	199	1	<0.01	6	260	964	30	<20	82	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	591
11	8R203661	>30	<0.01	25	40	<5	>10	32	<1	90	110	0.19	<10	0.24	256	<1	<0.01	2	90	>10000	1000	<20	196	0.02	<10	5	<10	<1	816
12	8R203662	>30	0.07	75	15	<5	0.43	16	1	108	551	0.61	<10	0.04	72	<1	<0.01	33	2870	>10000	315	<20	13	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	>10000
13	8R203663	>30	0.05	245	10	<5	3.57	341	1	70	932	1.95	<10	0.03	370	<1	<0.01	26	8340	>10000	1145	<20	24	<0.01	<10	15	<10	<1	>10000
14	8R203664	1.5	0.18	<5	20	5	1.24	<1	8	127	32	1.76	<10	0.05	1339	<1	0.06	11	580	264	<5	<20	11	0.03	<10	2	<10	11	253
15	8R203665	0.4	0.53	<5	45	10	0.18	4	25	46	7	4.87	<10	0.14	603	5	0.02	52	360	46	15	<20	4	0.04	<10	8	<10	<1	106
16	8R203666	0.6	0.05	10	10	10	>10	<1	3	51	7	0.47	<10	0.05	435	<1	<0.01	3	350	70	<5	<20	288	0.02	<10	3	<10	3	47
17	8R203667	0.5	0.12	<5	30	10	0.15	3	18	156	78	4.86	<10	0.02	1625	4	0.03	26	340	34	10	<20	12	0.04	<10	2	<10	<1	70
18	8R203668	0.7	0.05	<5	<5	5	4.33	<1	2	192	6	0.41	<10	<0.01	157	3	<0.01	6	170	120	<5	<20	164	<0.01	<10	1	<10	5	33
19	8R203669	0.5	0.07	155	25	10	0.05	<1	7	170	9	3.64	<10	<0.01	701	2	0.01	13	40	34	<5	<20	10	0.03	<10	1	<10	<1	48
20	8R203670	0.2	0.22	<5	40	10	0.05	1	13	222	8	3.63	<10	<0.01	774	6	0.02	15	280	28	<5	<20	15	0.03	<10	4	<10	<1	31
21	8R203671	0.2	0.03	40	10	10	0.78	<1	16	178	6	2.46	<10	0.28	633	<1	<0.01	10	20	20	<5	<20	175	0.05	<10	<1	<10	4	26
22	8R203672	3.7	0.16	535	65	60	0.02	2	139	105	35	>10	<10	<0.01	684	8	<0.01	159	<10	210	<5	<20	13	0.12	<10	1	<10	<1	36
23	8R203673	0.3	0.20	95	50	30	0.06	<1	20	125	10	7.85	<10	0.43	1670	1	0.01	31	130	34	<5	<20	18	0.08	<10	4	<10	<1	46
24	8R203674	0.7	0.15	820	75	50	0.06	3	147	96	92	>10	<10	0.66	2452	12	<0.01	122	<10	28	<5	<20	11	0.18	<10	4	<10	<1	48
25	8R203675	0.6	0.08	<5	45	35	0.02	4	25	118	19	>10	<10	0.06	3727	6	<0.01	45	<10	76	5	<20	12	0.11	<10	3	<10	<1	66
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	8R203651	>30	<0.01	15	<5	<5	1.76	70	<1	122	247	0.60	<10	0.17	130	<1	<0.01	9	30	>10000	115	<20	55	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	>10000
10	8R203660	>30	<0.01	15	15	<5	9.16	20	<1	89	31	0.36	<10	1.05	198	<1	<0.01	5	270	940	25	<20	86	0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	570
19	8R203669	0.5	0.07	155	25	10	<0.01	<1	7	167	9	3.69	<10	<0.01	716	<1	0.01	14	40	30	<5	<20	10	0.03	<10	1	<10	<1	39

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1162 Liberty International Minerals Corp.

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
Resplit:																													
1	8R203651	>30	<0.01	20	25	<5	1.12	66	2	126	237	0.68	<10	0.19	126	<1	<0.01	11	30	>10000	130	<20	63	0.02	<10	1	<10	<1	>10000
Standard:																													
Till3		1.4	1.10	85	40	5	0.55	<1	12	58	20	1.97	<10	0.58	317	<1	0.02	30	450	32	<5	<20	10	0.07	<10	37	<10	10	38

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

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Alex Stewart GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1162

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

20-Aug-08

No. of samples received: 25
Sample Type: Chip
Project: BC
Submitted by: Liberty International

ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1	8R203651	<0.03	<0.001	88.0	2.57	2.75	1.17
2	8R203652	<0.03	<0.001				
3	8R203653	<0.03	<0.001				
4	8R203654	1.07	0.031	338	9.86	11.2	14.8
5	8R203655	0.34	0.010	256	7.47	9.80	12.8
6	8R203656	<0.03	<0.001	82.4	2.40		
7	8R203657	0.11	0.003				
8	8R203658	0.58	0.017	4759	138.79	19.5	5.77
9	8R203659	<0.03	<0.001	1063	31.00	1.59	2.05
10	8R203660	<0.03	<0.001	30.6	0.89		
11	8R203661	0.52	0.015	2247	65.53	16.2	
12	8R203662	0.07	0.002	30.3	0.88	2.03	4.99
13	8R203663	0.59	0.017	310	9.04	5.83	4.62
14	8R203664	<0.03	<0.001				
15	8R203665	<0.03	<0.001				
16	8R203666	<0.03	<0.001				
17	8R203667	<0.03	<0.001				
18	8R203668	<0.03	<0.001				
19	8R203669	0.29	0.008				
20	8R203670	<0.03	<0.001				
21	8R203671	0.07	0.002				
22	8R203672	4.89	0.143				
23	8R203673	0.97	0.028				
24	8R203674	3.73	0.109				
25	8R203675	<0.03	<0.001				

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

Alex Stewart GEOCHEMICAL

Liberty International Minerals Corp. AK8-1162 20-Aug-08

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
QC DATA:							
Repeat:							
1	8R203651	<0.03	<0.001	90.1	2.63	2.79	1.17
4	8R203654	0.98	0.029				
5	8R203655	0.35	0.010				
8	8R203658	0.65	0.019				
10	8R203660	<0.03	<0.001				
11	8R203661	0.63	0.018	2242	65.38	16.5	
19	8R203669	0.34	0.010				
22	8R203673	4.81	0.140				
23	8R203674	1.00	0.029				
24	8R203675	3.60	0.105				
Resplit:							
1	8R203651	<0.03	<0.001				
Standard:							
Oxi67		1.86	0.054				
Pb129				24.3	0.71	1.24	2.04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/ap
XLS/07

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22-Aug-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1206

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

No. of samples received: 13
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by:L. Buss

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	8R203676	25	2.8	2.00	10	80	<5	0.73	2	60	108	8211	5.65	<10	1.49	563	10	0.11	15	<10	26	5	<20	99	0.08	<10	97	<10	<1	97
2	8R203677	5	0.3	0.40	<5	60	10	0.97	1	20	47	121	6.54	<10	0.27	168	4	0.05	24	1280	10	<5	<20	4	0.16	<10	70	<10	3	65
3	8R203678	30	3.5	1.54	20	105	<5	0.45	2	25	86	7385	4.48	<10	1.21	513	9	0.09	16	320	26	15	<20	47	0.13	<10	133	<10	6	67
4	8R203679	5	<0.2	0.53	5	70	<5	0.06	<1	4	83	51	2.42	<10	0.12	65	481	0.04	<1	440	16	<5	<20	79	0.15	<10	24	<10	<1	27
5	8R203680	>1000	>30	1.34	<5	80	<5	0.13	5	69	108	>10000	>10	<10	1.15	925	18	0.01	16	<10	30	10	<20	7	0.04	<10	86	<10	<1	107
6	8R203681	>1000	17.3	1.02	15	55	<5	0.08	2	24	98	>10000	6.41	<10	0.78	627	7	<0.01	9	<10	20	<5	<20	4	0.05	<10	48	<10	<1	75
7	8R203682	25	1.3	2.89	30	65	<5	0.49	2	13	110	846	7.22	<10	2.11	806	52	<0.01	23	650	40	10	<20	55	0.12	<10	77	<10	<1	75
8	8R203683	10	1.3	0.76	95	70	<5	0.45	2	10	104	194	2.46	<10	0.62	557	<1	0.04	42	1880	334	<5	<20	8	0.08	<10	246	<10	13	813
9	8R203684	*	>30	1.34	3110	80	<5	0.28	>1000	138	74	3821	8.03	<10	0.95	1485	<1	0.03	23	530	>10000	30	<20	<1	0.13	<10	125	<10	<1	>10000
10	8R203685	270	1.8	0.47	35	40	<5	0.38	<1	6	159	391	1.11	<10	0.32	506	2	<0.01	6	480	50	<5	<20	11	0.01	<10	12	<10	4	98
11	8R203686	>1000	2.0	0.24	15	10	<5	0.01	<1	3	157	259	0.63	<10	0.17	215	<1	<0.01	<1	30	46	<5	<20	4	0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	82
12	8R203687	*	>30	0.56	<5	85	2635	0.28	>1000	87	30	2754	>10	<10	0.22	1510	<1	<0.01	21	<10	>10000	15	<20	3	0.09	<10	32	<10	<1	>10000
13	8R203689	*	>30	0.92	<5	70	1225	0.78	970	68	70	3813	>10	<10	0.49	1875	<1	<0.01	17	90	>10000	10	<20	24	0.08	<10	55	<10	<1	>10000
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	8R203676	30	3.0	1.99	20	70	<5	0.72	2	61	110	8313	5.74	<10	1.51	570	10	0.10	17	<10	30	10	<20	97	0.08	<10	98	<10	<1	107
10	8R203685	280	1.6	0.47	30	40	<5	0.39	<1	6	157	387	1.11	<10	0.32	508	<1	<0.01	5	490	60	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	12	<10	3	104
Resplit:																														
1	8R203676	40	3.2	1.94	15	75	<5	0.63	3	54	115	8196	5.90	<10	1.47	603	11	0.10	15	<10	26	10	<20	91	0.07	<10	95	<10	<1	99
Standard:																														
Pb129a			11.8	0.79	10	70	<5	0.41	58	6	11	1417	1.52	<10	0.65	354	3	0.02	7	430	6216	15	<20	28	0.04	<10	18	<10	<1	9961
SE29		590																												

**** = Au to Follow***

JJ/nw
d/11218
XLS/07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1206

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

22-Aug-08

No. of samples received: 13
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by:L. Buss

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
5	8R203680	8.26	0.24	54.0	1.58	4.55		
6	8R203681	1.03	0.03			1.30		
9	8R203684			134	3.91		3.90	12.4
11	8R203686	6.27	0.18					
12	8R203687			1045	30.48		12.8	9.10
13	8R203689			535	15.60		7.37	7.83
QC DATA:								
Standard:								
Pb129				24.1	0.70		1.23	1.99
Cu120						1.51		

JJ/nw
XLS/07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

8-Sep-08

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1233

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

No. of samples received: 9
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by: L.Buss

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	8R203692	<5	6.2	2.06	<5	50	20	1.97	10	15	75	154	5.25	<10	1.44	1971	18	0.04	23	940	752	<5	<20	100	0.10	<10	172	<10	12	1019
2	8R203693	<5	>30	1.83	<5	45	75	1.05	55	12	78	693	6.06	<10	1.17	1902	25	0.01	16	780	2748	<5	<20	44	0.05	<10	112	<10	5	5620
3	8R203694	<5	16.8	2.79	5	90	50	1.11	6	14	102	113	4.90	<10	1.50	1244	21	0.15	23	870	2142	<5	<20	145	0.08	<10	137	<10	10	697
4	8R203695	<5	15.5	2.29	5	70	40	0.98	17	14	91	132	5.08	<10	1.63	1784	11	0.06	20	790	1398	<5	<20	60	0.08	<10	144	<10	10	1971
5	8R203696	45	14.9	1.39	1055	60	10	0.24	146	21	118	298	7.46	<10	0.74	831	<1	0.01	22	1350	>10000	10	<20	16	0.07	<10	86	<10	<1	>10000
6	8R203697	30	14.1	1.16	780	30	10	0.63	68	15	109	223	4.43	<10	0.83	958	<1	0.01	12	960	9020	5	<20	16	0.03	<10	61	<10	<1	7973
7	8R203698	25	4.6	1.19	<5	230	<5	8.99	3	20	151	6030	9.76	<10	0.90	2309	49	0.01	66	250	52	<5	<20	65	0.12	<10	73	<10	<1	189
8	8R203699	195	28.6	0.71	<5	60	<5	7.61	9	63	74	>10000	9.99	<10	<0.01	2529	28	<0.01	25	<10	32	<5	<20	6	0.04	<10	42	<10	<1	239
9	8R203700	110	17.8	0.80	<5	70	<5	7.87	7	106	69	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	3047	28	<0.01	38	<10	16	<5	<20	20	0.05	<10	45	<10	<1	170
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	8R203692	<5	6.0	2.00	<5	45	20	1.98	9	16	76	152	5.26	<10	1.38	1957	18	0.03	25	970	692	<5	<20	103	0.10	<10	170	<10	14	932
8	8R203699	215																												
9	8R203700	125																												
Resplit:																														
1	8R203692	<5	5.9	2.01	5	45	20	1.81	8	15	83	148	5.18	<10	1.40	1933	21	0.03	25	980	730	<5	<20	90	0.09	<10	171	<10	16	998
Standard:																														
SF30		825																												
Pb129a			11.8	0.84	10	70	<5	0.47	53	6	11	1459	1.58	<10	0.68	369	11	0.03	5	410	6260	15	<20	31	0.05	<10	20	<10	<1	9924

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
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JJ/ndw
df/1233s
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Page 1

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Alex Stewart GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1233

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

9-Sep-08

No. of samples received: 9
Sample Type: Rock
Submitted by: L.Buss

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
2	8R203693	44.2	1.29			
5	8R203696				1.33	1.94
8	8R203699			3.34		
9	8R203700			1.83		
QC DATA:						
Standard:						
Pb129		24.3	0.71		1.26	1.99
Cu120				1.53		

JJ/nw
XLS/07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

8-Oct-08

Alex Stewart Geochemical
ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2008- 1589

Liberty International Minerals Corp.
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Ainsworth
Submitted by:L. Buss

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	8R202305	0.3	0.83	<5	320	<5	0.16	<1	6	312	54	1.62	<10	0.56	530	3	0.01	29	560	18	<5	<20	3	0.06	<10	29	<10	4	46
2	8R202306	21.9	0.32	625	60	<5	0.96	30	16	165	68	2.93	<10	0.15	2133	<1	<0.01	28	210	1314	<5	<20	68	0.06	<10	27	<10	8	4659
3	8R202307	>30	0.32	535	25	<5	0.05	84	18	205	508	1.72	<10	0.18	486	<1	<0.01	15	90	5304	<5	<20	13	0.06	<10	16	<10	<1	>10000
4	8R202308	>30	0.12	105	15	<5	0.07	239	21	224	620	2.68	<10	0.06	3027	<1	<0.01	19	<10	>10000	20	<20	6	0.03	<10	11	10	<1	>10000
5	8R202309	2.0	0.08	25	10	<5	<0.01	<1	1	208	17	0.98	<10	<0.01	59	<1	<0.01	4	90	1038	<5	<20	4	0.02	<10	6	<10	<1	164
6	8R202310	19.0	0.07	15	10	<5	0.08	35	3	191	133	1.38	<10	<0.01	787	5	<0.01	5	340	>10000	<5	<20	9	0.02	<10	8	<10	<1	7153
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	8R202305	0.4	0.80	5	295	<5	0.15	<1	6	302	53	1.60	<10	0.55	522	4	<0.01	31	540	20	<5	<20	4	0.04	<10	28	<10	4	49
Resplit:																													
1	8R202305	0.3	0.76	<5	255	<5	0.13	2	5	279	42	1.37	10	0.55	554	7	<0.01	33	560	16	5	<20	2	0.02	<10	26	<10	5	48
Standard:																													
Pb129a		11.7	0.88	<5	70	<5	0.50	61	6	11	1419	1.68	<10	0.75	368	5	0.03	11	400	6110	15	<20	29	0.03	<10	19	<10	<1	9921

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Jutta Jealouse
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Alex Stewart GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2008-1589

Liberty International Minerals Corp. 8-Oct-08
567 Lawrence Ave
Kelowna, BC
V1Y 6L8

No. of samples received: 6
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Ainsworth
Submitted by:L. Buss

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
3	8R202307	57.4	1.67		1.25
4	8R202308	40.3	1.18	1.60	4.13
6	8R202310			2.40	
QC DATA:					
Repeat:					
3	8R202307	59.0	1.72		1.30
Standard:					
Pb129		24.0	0.70	1.24	1.99

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