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Memo

To:	File	Date:	October 24, 2006	
cc:		From:	Dylan MacGregor	
Subject:	Limestone sources near Faro: Sample collection and results of analyses	Project #:	1CD003.065.0800	

Sample Collection and Analysis

On August 14, 2006, two limestone occurrences near the Robert Campbell Highway were sampled for oxide analyses by D. MacGregor of SRK. These occurrences were previously identified in a memo to file dated July 20, 2006.

The eastern-most limestone occurrence is approximately 4 km east of Little Salmon Lake, and is referred to as the Little Salmon Limestone, or LSL. The western-most occurrence is approximately 20 km east of the junction of the Faro mine road with the Robert Campbell Highway, and is referred to as the Bobcat Limestone, or BL, after the Bobcat MINFILE occurrence at this location. The locations of both occurrences are shown in Figure 1.

Two grab samples were collected at each location by breaking sample off of outcrop exposures, taking care to minimize the amount of weathered surface material collected. Sample coordinates are shown in Table 1.

The samples were submitted to ALS-Chemex for whole rock analyses by ICP-AES, as well as Loss-On-Ignition (LOI). Analytical results are provided in Table 2.

Discussion of Laboratory Results

For all samples, the sum of all oxides plus LOI is greater than 99%. This indicates that it is appropriate to assume that all reported calcium and magnesium are present in the form of carbonates.

Calcium and magnesium oxide values were converted to equivalent carbonate percentages, as shown in Table 3. On this basis, samples from both locations were estimated to consist of approximately 96% calcium + magnesium carbonates. The Bobcat samples were almost exclusively calcium carbonate, while the Little Salmon samples contained 7% and 11% magnesium carbonates. Silica was the dominant contaminant, with silica-as-quartz concentrations ranging from 1.3 to 2.6 %.

Collection of grab samples did not specifically target areas of low contamination. Further assessment of these limestone deposits could identify material volumes with lower concentrations of contaminants (silica in particular).

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Table 1 Sample collection coordinates

Sample ID	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing
BL01	8V	600282	6890673
BL02	8V	601310	6890486
LSL01	8V	541151	6894016
LSL02	8V	541192	6893953

Note: coordinates are UTM NAD27

Table 2 Results of whole rock and loss-on-ignition analysis of Little Salmon and Bobcat limestone samples

SAMPLE	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	CaO %	MgO %	Na2O %	K2O %	Cr2O3 %	TiO2 %	MnO %	P2O5 %	SrO %	BaO %	LOI %	Total %
BL01	2.26	0.19	0.36	53.3	0.43	0.03	0.05	<0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	43.1	99.8
BL02	1.68	0.24	0.23	53.4	0.42	0.03	0.07	<0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	43.7	99.9
LSL01	1.32	0.04	0.17	49.8	3.48	0.02	0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.04	0.01	44.3	99.2
LSL02	2.58	0.04	0.43	47.6	5.34	0.03	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	<0.01	43.9	100

Table 3 Percent composition of limestone samples as quartz and carbonate minerals

SAMPLE	SiO2 %	CaCO3 %	MgCO3 %	Total %
BL01	2.3	95.0	0.9	98.2
BL02	1.7	95.2	0.9	97.8
LSL01	1.3	88.8	7.3	97.4
LSL02	2.6	84.9	11.2	98.6

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