Full Metal Minerals Limited.

2009 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE NADALEEN PROJECT

Volume I – Text

Located in the Bonnet Plume River and Corn Creek areas, Mayo Mining Division
NTS 106 C/6, 7, 11, 14
61° 37' N Latitude; 131° 57' W Longitude

-prepared for-

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EQUITY

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Nadaleen Project consists of three properties comprising 160 Yukon Quartz Mining claims totalling 3,331 hectares in the Watson Lake Mining District. The three groups of claims lie along a 32 km north-south trend in the northern Selwyn Mountains in Eastern Yukon. The southernmost property, the Cyp, lies 170 km northwest of Mayo. The claims are listed as wholly owned by Shawn Ryan, however Full Metal Minerals Corp can earn 100% interest in the property through cash and common share payments and by incurring $2 million in exploration expenditures. The claims are accessible via helicopter from Rakla airstrip or Pinguicula Lake where camps may be established via fixed wing aircraft on wheels or floats respectively.

The Nadaleen project is underlain by Late Paleoproterozoic to Early Palaeozoic siliciclastic and carbonate rocks of the Ancestral North American craton. Other peri-cratonic, carbonate-dominant formations in northern BC and Northwest Territories are known to host significant MVT deposits including the Robb Lake and Pine Point deposits respectively.

Exploration in the area is relatively recent with the first documented exploration program in 1973 conducted by Barrier Reef Resources who sparked a staking rush with the discovery of Zn-Pb mineralization at Goz Creek. Following that, in the mid to late 1970's and early 1980's exploration was focused on Zn-Pb mineralization. During that time the Nadaleen properties and others were explored via geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching and limited diamond drilling. Since that time only a handful of days have been spent exploring the properties. Exploration in 2009 focused on MVT-style Zn-Pb mineralization within the late Proterozoic carbonate rocks of the Hematite Creek Group and Windermere Supergroup.

The Bar Property is underlain by Middle to Late Palaeozoic carbonate rocks and black shale. A weak Zn in soil anomaly is indicative of trace sphalerite filling rare vugs in grey fossiliferous limestone. No further work is recommended for the Bar Property.

The Cyp Property is underlain by Late Proterozoic and Middle Palaeozoic carbonate and fine-grained siliciclastic rocks that strike northwest and dip moderately to the northeast. Sphalerite and lesser amounts of galena are found in primary or secondary voids in dolostone and dolostone breccia. This mineralization is most abundant in the upper portions of dolostone lying stratigraphically below an unconformity separating Late Proterozoic dolostone from overlying Middle Palaeozoic shale. Future work on the property should include a ground gravity orientation survey over extensive mineralization intersected in a 1974 diamond drilling program and extend outwards along the unconformity. Ideally this will identify further mineralized pods beneath the surface. Additionally, a diamond drill program aimed at defining the mineralization intersected in 1974 should be undertaken with the possibility to drill targets delineated by the concurrent ground gravity survey.

The DF Property is underlain by the Twitya, Keele and Sheepbed formations of the Windermere Supergroup, the former two composed of dolostone and lesser coarse clastic rocks and the latter composed of black to dark brown shale. Stratigraphy strikes north-south and can be traced along the length of the property due to good exposure. Mineralization on the property consists of sphalerite-cement dolostone breccia, sphalerite filling vugs and semi-massive sphalerite-galena-pyrite-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite filling an east-west striking fault. Except for the semi-massive sulphide in the aforementioned fault, mineralization is everywhere associated with an unconformable surface between the Twitya and Keele dolostone. The unconformity is marked by a thin unit of quartz-granule conglomerate locally containing mudstone horizons and a distinct buff to white dolostone marking the base of the Keele Formation. Future work recommended for the property includes an airborne gravity survey over the length and to the east of the unconformity in order to identify additional MVT-style mineralization below the surface. Pending favourable results a program of diamond drilling is recommended including drilling the structurally-controlled semi-massive sulphide at depth.

The unconformable surface associated with mineralization at the DF property can be traced for more than 10 km northward where it is associated with at least five other Zn +/- Pb +/- Ag showings. Several of these showings have been drilled with limited success. An airborne gravity survey should be flown along the

length of the Twitya-Keele unconformity from the DF claims to Mt. Profeit. An IP survey is also recommended but would only be effective over showings entirely enclosed within the dolostone away from potential false chargeability anomalies from graphite in the Sheepbed Formation shale.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2009 Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. (Equity) was contracted by Full Metal Mineral Ltd. (Full Metal) to perform prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling on the Cyp, DF, and Bar properties in Eastern Yukon, collectively known as the Nadaleen Project. The goal of the project was to further delineate CRD-style mineralization on ground held by Full Metal and to evaluate historical showings nearby.

This report was prepared for Full Metal by Equity to describe the work completed over the course of 14 field days by the author at the head of a six-person crew. The literature used in compiling this report consists of assessment reports filed with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, government reports and maps and private information supplied by Full Metal. Information on property ownership was supplied by Full Metal. The author had oversight of the 2009 exploration program and examined the properties from September 1st to 14th, 2009. All references are listed in the bibliography at the end of this document.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on Full Metal for information regarding agreements with the underlying owners and claim ownership. Additionally, the author has relied on Full Metal for details of exploration conducted prior to 2009 and after 1993, which has not yet been made public. The author has not relied on any expert or outside source for information pertaining to other aspects of this report other than those outlined above.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Nadaleen Project consists of three properties comprising 160 Yukon Quartz Mining claims totalling 3,331 hectares in the Watson Lake Mining District. The three groups of claims lie along a 32 km north-south trend in the northern Selwyn Mountains, Eastern Yukon (Figure 1). From north to south they are the Cyp, Bar and DF properties. The Bar property is offset 21 km to the east of the trend creating a roughly triangular geometry among the three properties (Figure 2). The center of each of the three properties is listed below and a list of all claim names and grant numbers is provided in Appendix B.

Property	Latitude	Longitude
Cyp	64° 24' 53.20" N	132° 52' 46.77" W
Bar	64° 35' 27.14" N	132° 31' 23.15" W
DF	64° 41' 33.74" N	132° 58' 17.74" W

The Cyp Property lies approximately 170 km northwest of the town of Mayo (Figure 1). The property covers 2,174 hectares and is comprised of 104 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining Claims (Figure 2). The northwest-trending property parallels the Bonnet Plume River immediately to the southwest and covers two mineral occurrences, the Cypress and the Harrison. The trend of the two mineral occurrences parallels the underlying stratigraphy with the Cypress to the northwest and the Harrison located in the Harrison Creek Valley.

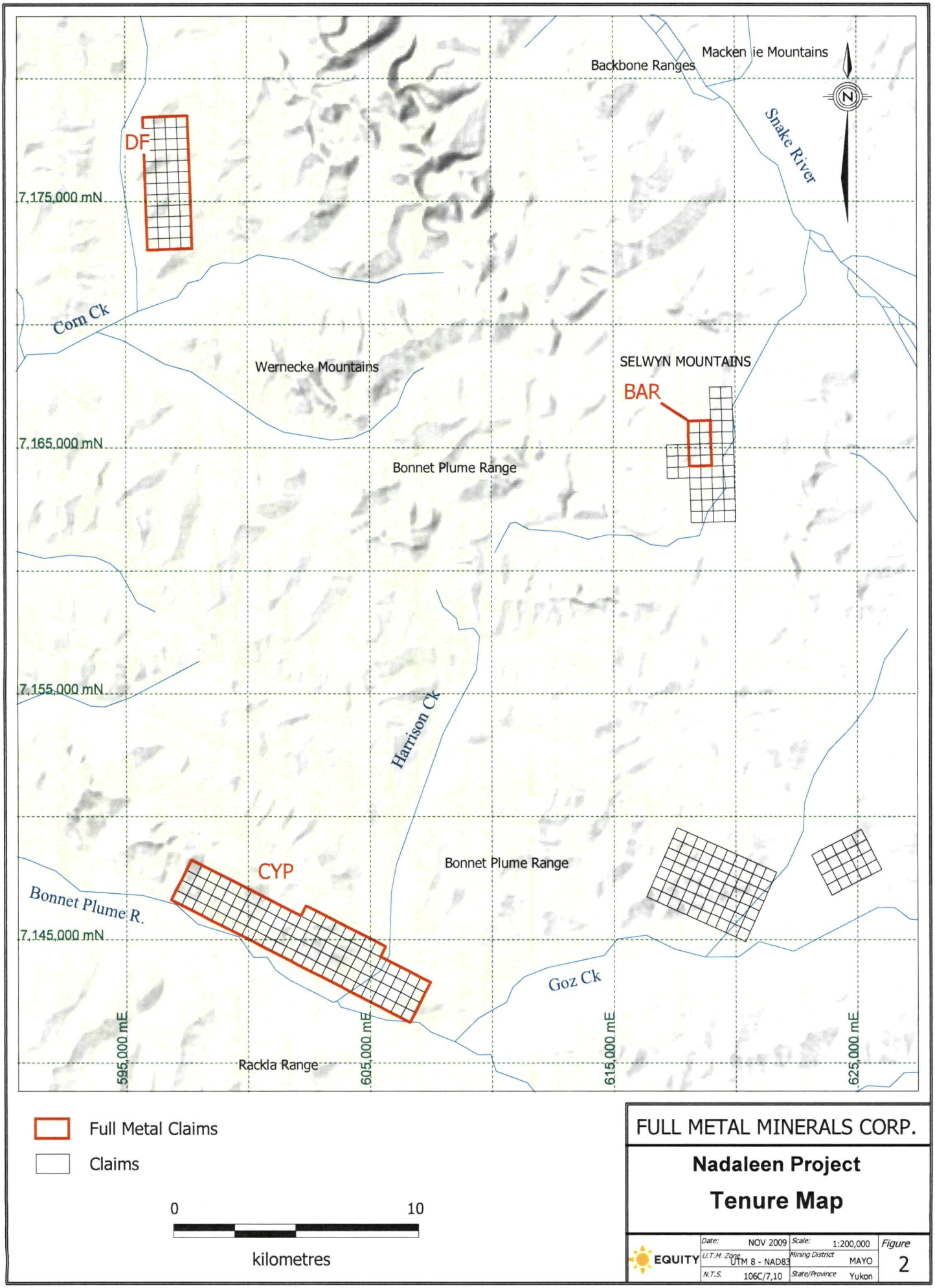
The Bar Property lies approximately 25 km northeast of the Cyp Property and is comprised of 8 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining Claims covering 167 hectares (Figure 2).The property does not cover any known mineral occurrences however a weak Zn-in-soil anomaly occurs at the northern end of the property. Trace sphalerite found in 2009 is disseminated within silty limestone coincident with this anomaly and is likely to be the cause of it.

FULL METAL MINERALS CORP.

Nadaleen Project

Location Map

EQUITY	Date: NOV 2009	Scale: 1:7,000,000	Figure
	U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District MAYO	1
	N.T.S. 106C/7,10	State/Province Yukon	


Backbone Ranges
Macken ie Mountains
N
Snake River
DF
7,175,000 mN
Corn Ck
Wernecke Mountains
SELWYN MOUNTAINS
BAR
7,165,000 mN
Bonnet Plume Range
7,155,000 mN
Harrison Ck
CYP
Bonnet Plume Range
Bonnet Plume R.
7,145,000 mN
Goz Ck
595,000 mE
605,000 mE
615,000 mE
625,000 mE
Rackla Range
Full Metal Claims
Claims
0
10
kilometres
FULL METAL MINERALS CORP.
Nadaleen Project
Tenure Map
EQUITY
Date: NOV 2009
Scale: 1:200,000
U.T.M. Zone: UTM 8 - NAD83
Mining District: MAYO
N.T.S.: 106C/7,10
State/Province: Yukon
Figure 2

The DF Property lies approximately 28 km north of the Cyp and 22 km northwest of the Bar properties respectively. The DF Property is comprised of 48 contiguous Yukon Quartz Mining Claims and covers 990 hectares (Figure 2). Several zones of mineralization on the property form a roughly north-south trend that parallels exposed stratigraphy which dips shallowly to the east. The two largest occurrences are the B Zone occurring in the south eastern-portion of the property and the A Zone occurring 850 m north of the B Zone.

Numerous other mineral occurrences are located in the area. The focus of work in 2009 included five Zn-Pb-Ag showings along strike of and north of the DF claims. From south to north they are the Spectroair, three separate showings named the Cob, the Coast and the Profeit mineral occurrences. The Canwex and the Bleiler occurrences to the east and south respectively, were investigated during the 2009 program.

The office of the Yukon Mining Recorder lists Shawn Ryan as the owner of 100% of all claims. Full Metal Minerals however, can earn a 100% interest in the Nadaleen Project by paying $200,000 in cash payments ($50,000 first year), issuing 385,000 common shares (50,000 first year), and incurring $2 million in exploration expenditures ($250,000 first year). Following exercise of the option, Full Metal must make annual $25,000 advance royalty payments until commencement of Commercial Production. Full Metal is obliged to issue an additional 50,000 common shares of Full Metal following completion of $5 million in exploration expenditures and a further 150,000 common shares following completion of $10 million in exploration expenditures. Shawn Ryan retains a 2% NSR royalty, of which one half (1%) can be purchased at any time for $2 million.

The location of quartz claims in the Yukon is determined by the position of initial and final posts on the ground along a straight location line not exceeding 1500 feet. None of the Nadaleen claims have been surveyed. The quartz claims confer rights to mineral tenure, whereas surface rights are held by the Yukon Territory. Exploration work in the Yukon is governed by the Quartz Mining Act that outlines four permit classifications that increase in number with increasing potential to cause adverse environmental impacts. Requirements for environmental safeguards also increase with number. These classes are based on 21 criteria that outline permissible activities; exceeding the limits for a single criteria is cause for the next higher class of permit to apply. All work performed by Full Metal to date has fallen under the Class 1 permit criteria. Class 1 programs do not require government approval nor a YESAA assessment, provided the operator complies with the operating conditions set out in the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. A Class 2 permit will be required prior to executing the recommended programs. None of the properties contain resources, reserves, old mine workings or known environmental liabilities.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are located in the Bonnet Plume Ranges of the Wernecke Mountains, centred on Corn Creek and north of the Bonnet Plume River. The terrain is strongly influenced by the two dominant lithologies: gradually steepening shaly to scree-covered slopes cover areas underlain by shale and mudstone whereas areas underlain by dolostone and carbonates are commonly very steep, very rugged and covered by blocky talus. Elevations range from 880 m to 2,742 m with tree line starting at approximately 1280 m. The climate is northern continental with warm short summers and cold dry winters. Seasons change quickly with sub-zero temperatures typically starting in mid- to late September.

The closest town is Mayo, located approximately 407 km by paved highway from Whitehorse and inhabited by roughly 470 people. Year-round daily commercial flights connect southern Canada to Whitehorse. Mayo has a 1400 m gravel airstrip 2.8 km north of town that is operated by the Government of Yukon and a charter float plane service located in town on the Stewart River. Limited local labour is available in Mayo. Power is also available in Mayo from the Mayo Hydro Facility operated by Yukon Energy Corp.

Access to the Nadaleen properties in 2009 was by helicopter from a camp based at the Rackla airstrip on the the Rackla River 160 km northeast of Mayo and 26 km southwest of the Cyp Property. The Rackla airstrip is an approximately 1300 m, unpaved airstrip capable of supporting short take-off and landing airplanes such as the Shorts Skyvan, Cessna Caravan and de Havilland Otter. Alternatively, the properties could be

accessed from Pinguicula Lake, 20 km west of the DF Property. Camp, materials and crew could be mobilized to the lake from Mayo via float plane with daily set-outs from the lake via helicopter.

6.0 HISTORY

The first claims in the area were staked in 1973 by Barrier Reef Resources, who discovered Zn mineralization in the Goz Creek area. This discovery induced a staking rush with numerous companies and individuals acquiring claims throughout the area. The following year a series of government geological maps were released covering the area and northwards. The mapping indicated prospective stratigraphy to the north and a further round of staking ensued. Properties were typically acquired in on the basis of:

1) Staking of geochemical anomalies indicated by reconnaissance stream sediment surveys.
2) Grassroots prospecting of units deemed geologically favourable based on other occurrences.
3) Blanket staking of geologically favourable units.

Due to the extensive outcrop exposure many of the ground received little if any further work after initial surface evaluations (Sinclair et al., 1976).

6.1 Bar Property

The Bar 1-40 claims were originally staked in March of 1974 by A Harman and C. Toporowski. They covered five showings of Zn mineralization discovered the same year. These showings consisted of sphalerite replacing fragments in an algal reef and sphalerite veinlets within a limestone breccia (Sinclair et al., 1974). The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Mineral Industry Report from 1974 indicates geochemical and IP surveys were recommended for future work however no record exists of this work having been performed.

6.2 Cyp Property

The Cyp Property is comprised of two historical properties adjacent to one another. The Harrison Creek Option (Bob 1-8, Gep 1-8, Gyk 1-8, Kis 1-8 and Ray 1-8) was located to the east and held by Great Plains Development. The present day western portion of the Cyp Property was a collection of contiguous claims (CYR 9-40, FXE 1-8, Pb 1-8, ED 1-8 Zn 1-8 CYP 1-40, SCREW 1-16, ZOT 1-22 and WHI 1-24) held by a joint venture between Cypress Resources Ltd. ("Cypress") and British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. ("Brinex"). Most of these claims were staked in July 1973 with the exception of the ZOT and the WHI claims.

In 1973 Cypress carried out preliminary mapping and prospecting, discovering several Pb-Zn occurrences, and completed three short holes, the best results of which returned 8.3% Zn over 8.5 m. In 1974 Brinex, under agreement with Cypress, executed a program of extensive geological mapping, soil and stream geochemical sampling, induced polarization (IP) surveying, hand trenching and 914 m of diamond drilling in three holes. No significant intersections were reported from the diamond drilling program and the mineralization was deemed to be erratic. Further soil sampling and trenching of the resultant anomalies in 1975 failed to uncover economic mineralization and no further work was recommended (McHale, 1975).

At the same time Great Plains Development was exploring to the east. After the initial discovery in 1973, they performed a limited soil geochemical sampling program and geologically mapped the discovery showing that same year. The following year, work included further geological mapping and soil sampling bolstered by prospecting and an IP survey, results of which led to a diamond drilling program of 399 m that fall. The program outlined several coincident Pb and Zn anomalies roughly parallel to the trend of northwest-striking dolomite. Mineralization was encountered in a single drill hole that returned 2% Zn over 52 m within a dolostone breccia, with a maximum grade of 4.5% over 6.1 m (Verley and Durfeld, 1974). A two phase program was recommended, consisting of 3,688 m of diamond drilling and detailed IP surveying over the area of mineralization intersected by previous drilling. No record of further work has been filed with the Yukon Government.

6.3 DF Property

The DF property originally consisted of 81 claims first staked in January of 1974 by Cominco Ltd. to cover favourable stratigraphy similar to that hosting mineralization discovered by Barrier Reef Resources on the Harrison Creek Option. During the 1974 program, the claims were mapped, prospected and subject to a soil geochemical survey that outlined a single Pb-Zn anomaly (Butrenchuk, 1974). Further work in 1975 included detailed geological mapping, a grid-based soil geochemical survey, an IP survey (Klein, 1975), trenching of the "main" showing and 518 m of diamond drilling in seven BQ-sized holes. The best drill results were from DDH 75-1 with 4.6% Zn over 1.5 m (Travis, 1975).

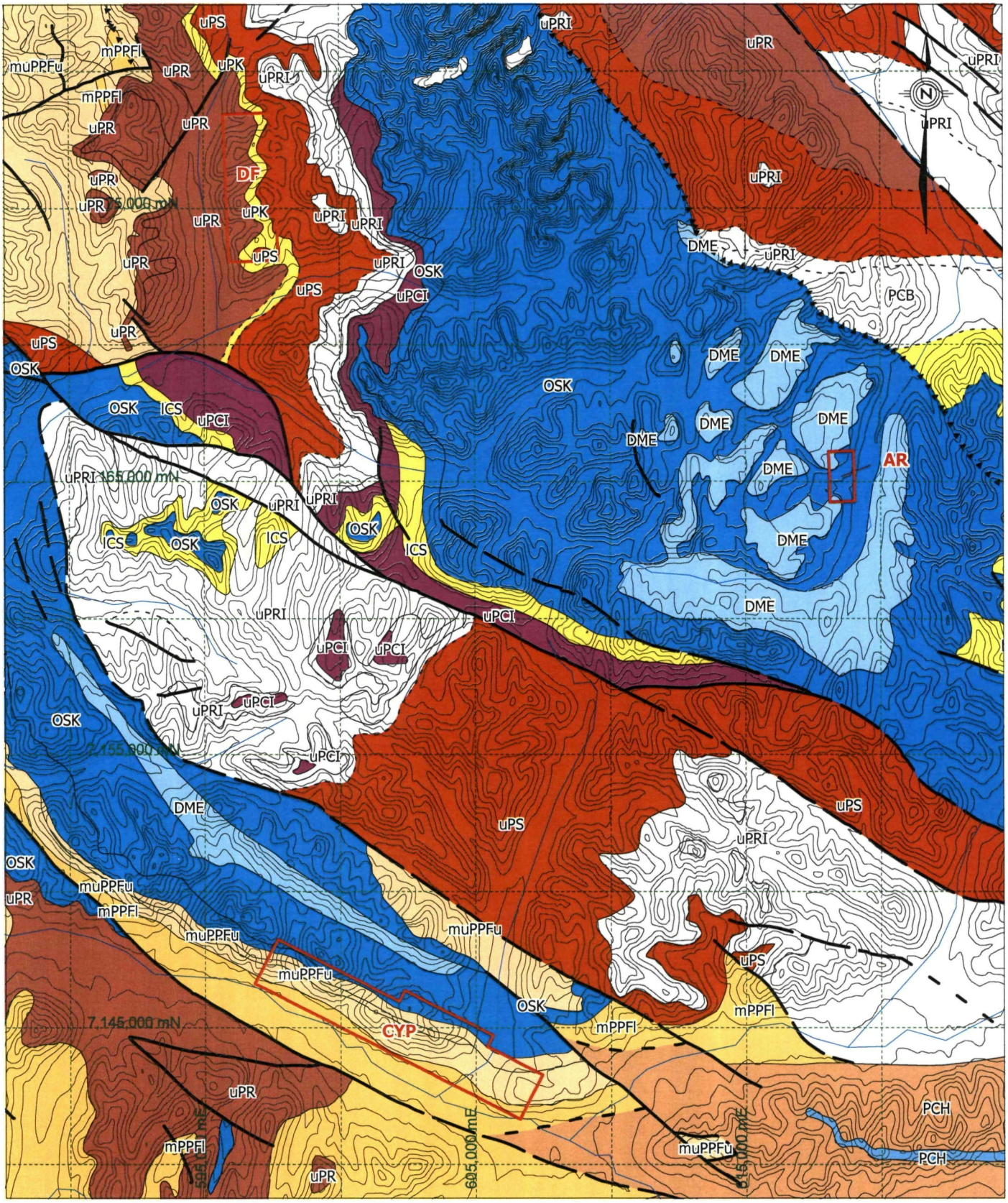
7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The first recorded geological mapping in the area was in 1905 by C. Camsell of the Geological Survey of Canada, who completed a topographic and geological survey between the Stewart River and Fort McPherson. Mapping of the Nadaleen River map sheet (106C) was started in 1971 by S. Blusson and released in 1974 (Open File 205 & 206). The geology of the Wind River (106E) and Snake River (106F) map areas was mapped by O.K. Norris (Open File 279) in 1975. Since 1976, the Geological Survey of Canada, led by R.T. Bell, G.H. Eisbacher, G.D. Delaney and W.O. Goodfellow have been mapping the Proterozoic basin. Most recently, D. J. Thorkelson has refined the Middle to Late Proterozoic stratigraphy and published 1:50,000 scale maps of the 106 D/16 (Thorkelson and Wallace, 1998), 106C/13 (Thorkelson and Wallace, 1994) and 106 C/14 (Thorkelson and Wallace, 1995) map sheets immediately northwest of the Nadaleen Project area. The discussion that follows uses the divisions of Eisbacher (1981) as modified by Thorkelson (2000).

The Wernecke Mountains are underlain by fine-grained siliciclastic and carbonate rocks of Ancestral North America ranging in age from the Late Paleoproterozoic to Early Palaeozoic ages. In the Nadaleen Project area the lowermost 13,000 m of stratigraphy (the Wernecke Supergroup) are not exposed. The oldest rocks in the area are the Hematite Creek Group (Thorkelson, 2000), formerly the Upper Pinguicula Units D-F (unit muPPFu1, Figure 3) of Eisbacher (1981). These are unconformably overlain by the Windermere Supergroup (units uP_R, uP_K and uP_S, Figure 3) that in turn are unconformably overlain by Late Proterozoic sedimentary and carbonate rocks of the Risky and Ingta groups (units uP_{RI} and uP_{CI} respectively, Figure 3). Carbonate rocks assigned to the Early to Mid Palaeozoic Mackenzie Platform (Gordey and Anderson, 1993) comprised of the Sekwi, Kindle and Earn Groups (units ICS, OSK and DME respectively, Figure 3) are separated from underlying lithologies by an unconformable surface that juxtaposes Mackenzie Platform rocks with the Hematite Creek Group locally but overlie early Palaeozoic rocks elsewhere. The absence of over 7 km of Upper Proterozoic to Early Palaeozoic stratigraphy is most prevalent west of the Fairchild Fault (Thorkelson, 2000) and in the south west of the Nadaleen project area.

The Hematite Creek Group lacks detailed stratigraphic work but consists of carbonate and clastic rocks up to 1050 m thick (Thorkelson, 2000). At its base, 100 m of black-weathering shale grades upwards and is intercalated with grey and orange-weathering dolostone, maroon and buff-weathering siltstone that locally contains detrital muscovite, and grey-weathering quartz arenite. The carbonate rocks make up approximately 50% of the group (Thorkelson, 2000). The Hematite Creek Group has been interpreted to have been deposited in a shallow water setting. Rocks assigned to the Hematite Creek Group underlie the northeast and southern portion of the project area (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001). In the south they comprise a northwest-trending belt underlying the CYP property and are comprised of interbedded shale, siltstone and quartz arenite, overlain by light grey buff-weathering porous fine-grained dolostone, quartzose dolostone, and dolostone breccias (McHale, 1975). At this location, dolostone of the Hematite Creek Group is unconformably overlain by much younger rocks assigned to the Mt. Kindle Formation. Hematite Creek Group rocks in the northwestern portion of the project area were not examined during this project, but this location is suggested to be the type locality (Thorkelson, 2000).



Full Metal Claims

0 10

kilometres

Yukon REgional Geology 1:250 000 Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826

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Nadaleen Project

Regional Geology

EQUITY	Date: NOV 2009	Scale: 1:200,000	Figure 3
	U.T.M. Zone UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District MAYO	
	N.T.S. 106C/7,10	State/Province Yukon	

REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

ice

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

Earn Group

DME2

UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

Mt. Kindle Formation

OSK4

OSK1

LOWER CAMBRIAN

Sekwi Formation

ICS

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

Backbone Ranges Formation

PCB1

Hyland Group

PCH

PCH2

Ingta Formation

uPCI

UPPER PROTEROZOIC

Risky Formation

uPRI

Sheepbed Formation

uPS

Keele Formation

uPK

Rapitan Group

uPR1

uPR3

uPR4

MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC

Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (upper)

muPPFu1

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (lower)

mPPFl1?

mPPFl1

Contact, defined, approx., assumed

Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Thrust Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Yukon Regional Geology 1:250 000 Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826

The lower Windermere Supergroup was deposited in a dynamic environment of rifting and glaciation (Rapitan Group) followed by a return to more stable conditions and deposition of the Twitya, Keele-Ice Brook and Sheepbed formations comprising three clastic-carbonate grand cycles (Aitken and McMechan, 1991). The basal Sayunei Formation lies unconformably above the Hematite Creek Group and contains cobbles of the underlying strata. The thickness of this unit varies greatly and is unconformably overlain by diamictite of the Shezal formation that was discontinuously deposited and reaches thicknesses up to 500 m (Thorkelson, 2000). Together these two formations form the Rapitan Group.

Overlying the Rapitan Group is the Twitya Formation consisting of brown and locally maroon-weathering siltstone, and a light grey dolostone member called the Profeit dolostone. The dolostone is up to 1200 m thick, contains oolites, intraclasts oncolites, stromatolites and algal mats and locally comprises all of the Twitya Formation. Elsewhere the Profeit dolostone shares abrupt facies changes with laterally equivalent Twitya siltstone. Pebble to granule conglomerate occurs throughout the formation in localized scours but increases towards the top of the formation. The Keele Formation in the project area is relatively thin, 0 to 15 m, in comparison to the Mackenzie Mountains where it is up to 500 m thick. It is comprised of light orange to cream-weathering, laminated dolomite and rare conglomerate or diamictite that sits unconformably on the underlying Twitya Formation.

The Sheepbed Formation overlies the Keele Formation or sits directly on the Twitya Formation where the Keele Formation is absent. The Sheepbed Formation consists of recessive-weathering, black, brown to rusty-weathering siltstone and sandstone.

The Windermere Supergroup outcrops in the northwest, northeast, central and southwest of the project area. The most extensive exposure from the Rapitan Group through to the Sheepbed Formation is located south of Mt. Profeit, parallel to the north-south trending portion of Corn Creek. The Upper Rapitan Group is exposed in the southwest portion of the project area south of the Bonnet Plume River and in the northeast immediately south of the Snake River. Shaly siltstone of the Sheepbed Formation is exposed in the central portion of the Project area.

The Risky and Ingta groups were not encountered in 2009. They are described by Gordey and Makepeace (2001) to consist of buff grey to buff yellow, poorly-bedded dolomite and varicoloured siliciclastic rocks with minor dolomitic sequences. respectively. These groups underlie the central portion of the project area where they unconformably overlie the Sheepbed formation and unconformably underlie the Sekwi Formation in the west. Additionally, the Risky and Ingta groups occur in stratigraphic succession above the Windermere supergroup and below rocks of the Mackenzie platform in a north-south trending belt south of Mt. Profeit and parallel to Corn Creek.

Rocks of the Mackenzie Platform (Sekwi, and Mt, Kindle) are composed of predominantly carbonate rocks with lesser calcareous or dolomitic siliciclastic rocks. These are overlain by a complex assemblage of submarine fan and channel deposits within black siliceous shale and chert assigned to the Earn Group. Earn Group rocks underlie portions of the eastern and western project area and are everywhere in stratigraphic succession with the underlying Mt. Kindle Formation (Gordey and Makepeace, 2001).

7.2 District Structure

The main structural components of the Wernecke district are the southeast-striking fault splays (Deslauriers, Knorr and Snake River Faults) of the Richardson Fault Array. These faults are interpreted to be deep-seated, long-lived, vertical structures which have undergone considerable right-lateral and vertical movement (Thorkelson, 2000). The project area is bounded by two such splays, the Snake River Fault to the east and the Fairchild Fault to the west. On a regional scale, sedimentary rocks dip away from the Bonnet Plume valley, causing the Proterozoic rock units to be exposed in a northwest-trending anticlinal structure.

There have been up to nine phases of deformation identified in the Wernecke Mountains. The earliest phase present in the Project area is interpreted to be the fifth phase called the Corn Creek Orogeny. This was a period of west-directed contractional deformation that resulted in thrust faulting and west-verging folds re-

stricted to the Hematite Creek Group. Thorkelson (2000) describes definitive structures of the Corn Creek Orogeny to occur in the area of Mt. Profeit where thrust faults place lower Hematite Creek Group over Corn Creek quartz arenite that lies at the top of the Hematite Creek group elsewhere. Additionally, southwest of Mt. Profeit, overturned folds and related thrusts deform rocks of the Hematite Creek Group but are not present in the overlying Windermere Supergroup.

The Corn Creek contractional event was followed by the sixth phase, the Hayhook extensional event. Structures produced by this event are west-striking normal faults that appear to be syndepositional growth faults controlling thickness variations of coarse cobble conglomerate of the Sayunei Formation at the base of the Windermere Supergroup (Thorkelson, 2000). These structures have been observed cutting the Hematite Creek Group.

The final three phases of deformation are less clearly understood but are comprised of contraction, transpression and extension of Cretaceous to Paleocene in age. The Laramide contraction event is considered the cause of orogeneses in western North America. However, no structures attributable to this event are present in the project area. The Snake River Fault is interpreted to be a feature of transpression as are southwest-verging thrust faults in the northeast of the project area that place Proterozoic rocks of the Windermere Supergroup overtop of Palaeozoic rocks of the Mackenzie Platform. Similarly, normal faults related to the final extensional phase of deformation strike northwest and juxtapose older Paleoproterozoic rocks in the footwall against the younger Mackenzie Platform.

7.3 Regional Mineralization

Exploration in the Wernecke Mountains has been strong since the late 1960's with a hiatus from early 1980's to around 1992. The focus of this exploration has been focused on three types of mineral occurrences: SEDEX, Wernecke Breccia related IOCG and vein/pod Pb-Zn occurrences.

Only two SEDEX-style occurrences are present in the Wernecke Mountains, the Cord and the Goodfellow. Both are hosted in rocks of the Lower Proterozoic Gillespie Lake Group. Neither the occurrences nor the Gilliespie Lake Group occurs in the project area.

The majority of mineral occurrences associated with Wernecke Breccias are located north and south of the project area and are hosted within rocks of the Wernecke Supergroup. They share many of the characteristics of iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits on a world wide scale, such as the Olympic Dam deposit in the Stuart Shelf of South Australia, which contains about 2.0 billion tonnes of ore at a grade of 1.6% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au, 0.06% U_3O_8, and 3.5 g/t Ag (Reeve et al., 1990). The IOCG deposit class incorporates a large range of high iron, low sulphur, multi-element deposits associated with hematite and/or magnetite breccias (Williams, 1999). IOCG deposits can be huge and many have a very high unit value due to their multi-element character and common high grades. The larger deposits occur primarily in Proterozoic rocks, usually in intra-cratonic settings associated with rift faults (Hitzman et al., 1992). They are characterized by a distinctive element suite of copper, gold, cobalt, silver, uranium, rare earth elements, barium, molybdenum and fluorine. IOCG deposits usually form a mineral district characterized by many similar deposits of widely varying size and grade (e.g Cloncurry District, Australia). Mineralization may occur in the breccias, in veins, or in replacement zones in the country rock. The deposits are localized along major faults, mostly in second order structures which may be either high or low angle. In a regional sense, roughly coeval felsic to intermediate intrusive and/or extrusive rocks may be spatially associated. Extensive, belt-wide, alkali metasomatism is very common and mineralization exhibit zonation from higher temperature sodic alteration to lower temperature potassic alteration. Metasomatic effects within the mineral belts generally indicate an elevated level of heat flow associated with the hydrothermal systems, commonly anomalous with respect to regional metamorphic facies.

Vein and pod style Pb-Zn occurrences comprise most of the minfile showing types in the project area. These occurrences have been mostly described as Mississippi Valley-Type (MVT) occurrences. MVT deposits are epigenetic, carbonate-hosted deposits typically occurring in the foreland of orogenic belts (Paradis et al., 2007). The dominant mineralogy is normally composed of sphalerite, galena, iron sulphides and carbonates. The deposits are typically found in dolostone with ore minerals commonly filling secondary open spac-

es (e.g. karsts, collapse breccias or structural zones), forming as wholesale replacement of carbonate minerals or rarely occurring in primary voids (e.g. vugs). Deposits are usually comprised of many individual, interconnected sulphide bodies spaced 10's to 1000's of meters apart. These sulphide bodies occur in clusters forming metallanogenic districts. Individual bodies can range in shape, size and tonnage from less than 100,000 tonnes to 20 million tonnes with orebodies rarely exceeding 10% combined Pb and Zn. Most MVT deposits display alteration assemblages typical of low to moderate temperature hydrothermal processes. These may include dolomitization, calcification, silicification, formation of authigenic clays and feldspar minerals with the latter two occurring less commonly. Pine Point is Canada's largest MVT, having produced 64.3 Mt at an average grade of 6.95% Zn and 3% Pb (Paradis et al., 2007). Two deposits have been identified in the Nadaleen area. The Blende deposit is the larger of the two with a NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource of 19.6 Mt grading 56.0 g/t Ag, 3.04% Zn and 2.8% Pb (Sharp, 2007). Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite cementing various styles of brecciation discordant to bedding within the host dolostone of the Gillespie Lake Group. Gangue minerals include quartz, dolomite, talc, pyrite and carbonaceous material (pyrobitumen?). The Goz Property has a pre-NI 43-101 resource of 2.89 Mt grading 11.25% Zn. Silver is not included in the resource but intercepts of 39.67 g/t and 10.91 g/t Ag over 27.91 m and 27.5 m respectively have been reported (Tarsis Resources, http://www.tarsis.ca/goz.html). The property is located 11.5 km east of the Cyp property and is hosted in dolostone of the Ingta Group. Mineralization occurs as stratabound and discordant bodies with the highest grades returned from a silica-sphalerite cement breccia (Tarsis Resources, http://www.tarsis.ca/goz.html).

8.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Updated silt, soil and rock geochemical results for lead, silver, and zinc are shown on Figures 4 to 6. Basic statistics for the various sampled media are described below. In subsequent sections, values corresponding to 98th percentile are considered highly anomalous, 95th percentile definitely anomalous, 90th percentile moderately anomalous and 75th percentile as high values.

8.1 Silt Geochemistry

During the 2009 program, 13 standard, grab-style silt samples were collected from creeks and drainages across and adjacent to the Nadaleen project properties. Statistics (Table 1) were calculated using publically available NGR data from the Yukon Government for the purpose of comparison with silt sample results of the 2009 program. The data used was restricted to the North American tectonic province as defined by Gordey and Makepeace (2001)

Table 1: Summary statistics for NGR data within the Continental North American Terrane in the Yukon

		Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	W (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Count		31104	31104	31104	31104	31104	31104	31104	31104	31104
Min		0.005	0.2	13.4	0.9	2.5	0.1	1	0.1	2
Max		8.7	11200	117000	4510	100000	163	8090	800	12000
Mean		0.2	13	1184	29	605	2.6	15	2.44	147
Median		0.1	5	814	21	360	1.0	10	2	84
Percentile	**50th**	0.1	5	814	21	360	1.0	10	2	84
	75th	0.2	10	1060	33	580	2.3	16	2	132
	90th	0.4	21	1600	54	1000	6.0	27	3	250
	95th	0.6	36	2300	74	1550	8.7	38	5	420
	98th	1.0	72	4000	106	2700	14.0	59	10	857

Table 2: Anomalous silt samples collected in 2009

Sample ID	East (NAD83)	North (NAD83)	Elevation (m)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
C330074	594547	7182482	1450	1.3	39	0.9	14	547	264	2	494
C330075	594782	7182705	1418	2.5	48	1.3	16	617	514	7	909
C330130	587159	7170906	1312	0.5	23	1.9	27	586	125	-2	806
JJL-2	619138	7164747	1162	0.4	19	5.1	30	203	34	2	670

A total of 13 silt samples were collected from various drainages in the area of Corn Creek. Four samples returned anomalous values for Zn with one sample returned highly anomalous results. The same four samples also display anomalous to highly anomalous values for Ag (Figures 4-6).

- Sample C330074 at 494 ppm Zn, 264 ppm Pb and 1.3 g/t Ag was collected from an east-west drainage between the southern and central COB showings and likely reflects the mineralization at either or both of these.

- Sample C330125 at 909 ppm Zn, 514 ppm Pb and 2.5 g/t Ag is the most anomalous sample of all collected. It was collected from an east-west tributary to Corn Creek on the west side of the Corn Creek valley opposite the northern corner of the DF claims. No mineralization has been recorded in the approximant catchment basin of this creek and the sample may be sourced from as of yet unidentified mineralization.

- Sample C330130 at 806 ppm Zn, 125 ppm Pb and 0.5 g/t Ag was collected from a north flowing tributary to Black Canyon Creek that cross a northwest striking fault. Furthermore, an unconformity between Ordovician and Proterozoic rocks transects the drainage for this creek which hosts the CORN mineral occurrence approximately 3 km to the west. Anomalous results returned from this sample may reflect mineralization similar to the CORN occurrence.

- Sample JJL-2 at 670 ppm Zn, 34 ppm Pb and 0.4 g/t Ag was taken from an east-flowing drainage that cuts the Bar claims. The drainage forks within the claims and the source for both forks continues for several kilometres west of the claims. Further silt sampling would be required to identify whether the anomalous values are sourced from the claims or further west.

8.2 Soil Geochemistry

All of the soil samples collected in 2009 were in the Corn Creek area with the majority collected from the DF Property. Zinc chemistry percentiles were calculated using the 2008 and 2009 data set of 1867 samples (Table 3). The same sample set was used to calculate geochemical correlations; results are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Soil geochemistry summary statistics

		Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Count		1663	1866	1867	1591	1865	1867	1867	1581	1867
Min		0.01	1.3	10	0.01	1.00	41.00	4.00	0.09	11
Max		18.5	1420.0	1790	104.5	202	4620	8030	139.5	36300
Mean		0.48	53.4	147	2.56	21.1	727	150	3.3	760
Percentile	**80th**	0.7	67.0	190	3.5	31.0	1005	187	4.7	938
	90th	1.1	123.0	300	5.9	43.0	1313	343	7.2	1742
	95th	1.5	211.0	450	8.7	53.8	1682	567	11.0	2627
	98th	2.4	342.4	887	12.4	65.8	2081	1034	16.0	4098

Table 4: Correlation matrix for 2008 and 2009 soils

	Ag	As	Ba	Cd	Cu	Mn	Pb	Sb	Zn
Ag	1.00								
As	0.51	1.00							
Ba	-0.04	-0.17	1.00						
Cd	0.29	0.09	0.10	1.00					
Cu	0.18	-0.10	0.39	0.18	1.00				
Mn	-0.05	0.02	-0.15	-0.12	0.05	1.00			
Pb	0.85	0.51	-0.16	0.22	-0.15	0.08	1.00		
Sb	0.60	0.51	-0.05	0.19	0.14	-0.04	0.46	1.00	
Zn	0.24	0.15	-0.07	0.93	-0.10	-0.01	0.30	0.15	1.00

The resultant Zn-in-soil values were generally high with the 80th percentile equivalent to 938 ppm and the 98th at 4098 ppm. Nonetheless, Zn-in-soil anomalies are coincident with known mineralization, suggesting that the soils are effective for targeting in this area. A strong Pb-Ag-As-Sb correlation exists in the Nadaleen project soil geochemistry. This is not surprising considering the abundance of galena and locally tetrahedrite found on the properties. There is a moderate correlation among Zn and the Pb-Ag-As-Sb suite of elements which is also not surprising considering that sphalerite, galena and locally tetrahedrite commonly occur together. The very strong Cd-Zn correlation is due to the fact that Cd is a common substitute for Zn in sphalerite.

On the DF Property, soil samples were taken at 50 m spacing along contours that transected the unconformity in the northern half of the property while a soil grid with 50 m sample spacing and 200 m line spacing was sampled on the southern portions of the property. In the southeastern corner of the claims, anomalous soils are coincident with mineralized samples G090301 – G090305 and G090312 – G090326. Approximately 600 m to the north of this area, a smaller soil anomaly of similar magnitude occurs. The area was not prospected in 2009 and remains open for discovery of new mineralization on the property. Additionally, the soil anomaly is coincident with the unconformity mentioned above as recorded by the Yukon Geological Survey 1:1 000 000 scale geology of Gordey and Makepeace (2001). Several other 2-6 sample anomalies occur within the Hadrynian dolostone stratigraphically below the unconformity.

In addition to the prospecting, 136 soil samples were collected from ridge and spur soil lines across the prospective dolostone east of the Canwex showing. No significant results were returned from these soil lines.

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

9.1 Bar Property

The Bar property is underlain by flat-lying to shallowly east-dipping limestone of the Mt Kindle formation that forms subvertical cliffs. The limestone is light to dark grey and locally fossiliferous, containing trilobite and brachiopod fragments. Elsewhere it is laminated to medium-bedded with micritic and sparry horizons and locally cut by very coarse-grained calcite veins. The limestone is overlain by black shale of the Earn Group outcropping on ridge tops in the north- and southwest where it forms shaly slopes above the limestone.

A single day was spent prospecting the Bar claims looking for the source of anomalous soil results. Soil samples collected in 2008 returned anomalous values of zinc, upwards of 1500 ppm. In several cases soil pits from whence the anomalous soils came were found to be in till or an area where organics are abundant. At the northwest corner of the property an outcrop containing visible zinc mineralization was located directly underlying the anomalous soils and is interpreted to be the source of the zinc-in-soil anomaly. Sample G090231 collected from an outcrop coincident with the Zn-in-soil anomaly contained trace amounts of light green sphalerite along a sparry horizon in limestone and returned 0.46% Zn.

9.2 Canwex and Corn Occurrences

The Canwex and Corn occurrences are located along the southern slopes flanking Black Canyon Creek north of Corn Creek and southwest of the DF Property (Figure 3). The area is underlain by dolostone and mudstone of the upper Hematite Creek Group to the north and black shale and dolostone of the Sheepbed and Mt. Kindle formations to the south. The formations lie unconformably on one another and are all cut by a right-lateral northwest-striking fault.

A total of four man days were spent mapping and prospecting the area. Eight silt samples and five rock samples were collected. Previous work in the area of Black Canyon Creek identified lead-zinc mineralization in upper Proterozoic dolostone, identified as a favourable host for mineralization in the region. The Corn showing is located east of the Canwex showing and was not located due to time constraints. The Canwex occurrence was located approximately 500 m upslope from the position recorded with the Yukon government. Mineralization consists of 3-10 mm diameter euhedral sphalerite crystals which comprise 20 – 30% of black mudstone. It is interpreted that this texture is the result of epigenetic replacement of carbonate in a calcareous mudstone or silty limestone. Mineralization occurs over a 5 x 80 m area of the talus; sample G090306 taken from this area returned 31.85% Zn and 24.9 g/t Ag. Two hundred meters to the north several samples (G090307-G090310) of galena-sphalerite-quartz veins cutting dolomite returned a high of 14.75% Zn and 11.45% Pb.

Table 5: Black Canyon Creek area 2009 significant rock samples

Sample ID	North (Nad83;Zn8)	East (Nad83;Zn8)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (%)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (%)
G090306	7170299	590183	24.9	76	10	1000.1	467	491	0.06	141	31.85
G090307	7170488	590054	50.2	65	10	34.9	272	470	2.69	102	0.69
G090308	7170480	590029	16.0	881	-10	444	3830	572	0.75	666	14.75
G090309	7170472	590027	16.7	18	-10	53	55	389	0.87	23	1.78
G090310	7170477	590027	116	131	-10	23.1	1145	109	11.45	392	0.34

9.3 Cyp Property

The following description of the geology is taken largely from McHale (1975) and Verley and Durfeld (1974); correlations among the units defined by these workers is given in Table 7. During the course of the two field days spent on the property their descriptions of the geology were observed to be accurate.

Table 6: Lithological correlations east and west of Harrison Creek

	McHale (1975); West of Harrison Creek	Verley and Durfeld (1974); East of Harrison Creek		Regional Correlation	Description	Approximate Thickness	
Youngest ----> Oldest	Unit S	Unit 5	5P	Mt. Kindle Formation	**5P**: Brown to black shale; **5Q**: Fossiliferous limestone; **5P**: Mixed grey shale, quartz sandstone and reefoid limestone	490 m	Northeast ----> Southwest
	Unit L		5Q				
	Unit D		5P				
	Unit E	Unit 4	4O	Hematite Creek Group	**4O**:Porous, vuggy dolomite and solution colapse breccia; quartz, dolomite and minor sulphide cement, locally barite cement; **4N**: Wavy bedded dolomite; **4M**: Buff dolomite with quartz bands; **4L**: Vuggy dolomite	140 -150 m	
			4N				
			4M				
			4L				
	Unit SD	Unit 3	3K		**3K**: Sandy dolomite to quartz arenite, x-beds local conglomerate; **3J**: Light grey fine-grained dolomite	600 - 800 m	
			3J				
		Unit 2	2Bf		**2Bf**: Recrystalized dolomite; **2Br**: Solution collapse breccia; **2Bc**: Cherty dolomite locally contains quartz blebs and stringers; **2Bs**: Dolomite, locally siliceous; **2Bp**: Dolomite oolitic or pisolitic; **2B**: Dolomite	150 m	
			2Br				
			2Bc				
			2Bs				
			2Bp				
			2B				
	Unit F	Unit 1	1Aq		**1Aq**: Quartz arenite; **1A**: Siltstone and shale	830 m (estimate)	
			1A				

Stratigraphy on the property strikes northwest and dips moderately to the northeast. Faults that strike east-west offset stratigraphy short distances but no major, disruptive structures were mapped on the property.

McHale (1975) describes four occurrence types;

1. Solution cavities and collapse breccias:

   Described as hosting the majority of mineralization, the breccias are discontinuous and limited in size (<7 m). Typically they are sphalerite-rich with pale coloured sphalerite and quartz infilling cavities and occurring as cement in dolomite breccia.

2. Solution channel in-filling:

   Described as a reworking of mineralization into channels where sphalerite grains and detrital quartz display laminated and graded bedding. This mineralization style is described from a single locality.

3. Primary bedded mineralization:

   A relatively rare style of occurrence consisting of banded sulphides in dolomite. Sulphides form 1 to 10 mm thick lenses comprises less than 10% of the outcrop.

4. Late stage structures:

   This style of mineralization is described as typically galena, but locally sphalerite, in-filling cross-cutting joints.

The propensity for mineralization to be hosted in vugs and dolomite breccia was also noted by Verley and Durfeld (1974). This includes the best intercept from the 1974 drill campaign that returned 2% Zn over 52 m hosted in a dolostone breccia with a maximum grade of 4.5% over 6.1 m. Furthermore, they place the majority of the breccias and zebra-textured dolomites in the upper dolomite, similar to observations made west of Harrison Creek.

Soils from 2008 returned a 5.3 km long zinc-in-soil anomaly, confirming results from previous historical exploration programs. The soil anomaly is coincident with the unconformable contact between late Proterozoic silicified dolostone and overlying Ordovician shale of the Mt Kindle Formation. The shale is recessive and can be easily traced over a fair distance between the more resistant carbonate formations above and below. Six man days were spent mapping and prospecting the length of the Cyp claims, west of Harrison Creek only. Zinc mineralization encountered was of types 1 and 4 described above. It occurs as euhedral honey sphalerite in recrystalized dolostone and in vugs with recrystalized sparry dolostone. The sphalerite is present in abundances up to 15% and is commonly associated with pyrobitumen. Mineralization is typically "poddy", with higher concentrations seemingly randomly along the contact. Sample G0560611 returned the best result in 2009 (8.73% Zn) and is of type 4 mineralization, consisting of pale to yellowish-cream coloured medium-grained sphalerite along fracture planes within cream to buff coloured fine-grained dolomite. Type 1 mineralization was also encountered with the best sample (Sample G0560612) returning 6.14% Zn.

Table 7: Cyp claims significant 2009 significant rocks samples

Sample ID	North (Nad83;Zn8)	East (Nad83;Zn8)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (%)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (%)
G0560609	7145508	602092	1.5	24	230	111	4	321	0.04	4	3.67
G0560611	7145506	602098	2.0	13	10	185	2	345	0.04	8	8.73
G0560612	7145567	601893	1.0	15	10	185	1	472	0.01	5	6.14
G0560613	7145584	601827	0.5	4	10	47.4	7	486	0.00	-2	1.27
G090251	7146359	599596	-0.2	9	10	36.5	2	346	0.07	4	1.75
G090311	7146183	599611	0.2	12	10	42.5	4	384	0.04	3	2.65

9.4 DF Property

The DF claims are underlain by late Proterozoic dolostone and shale that dip shallowly to the east-northeast. The transition from carbonate to clastic-dominated rock is separated by an unconformity that manifests as a horizon of coarser clastic material ranging from dolomitic sand to quartz granule conglomerate and is overlain by distinct white to cream-weathering dolostone of the lower Keele Formation. The unconformity has been traced along the length of the property by previous workers and confirmed during this program. Mineralization occurs sporadically in relatively small occurrences along the unconformity. Typically, the occurrences consist of sphalerite and galena in the core of vugs or along fractures in dolomitic units immediately above and below the unconformity.

Work in 2008 at the DF claims returned clusters of anomalous rock samples and anomalous soil results from ridge and spur soil lines in the central and southern portions of the property. The 2009 program was designed to explore the length of the unconformity at surface and investigate the two areas of mineralization known to date.

Two significant showings have been found on the property, both within the Keele Formation. The A zone is located at the south end of the property where mineralization occurs in narrow structures and is comprised of medium to fine-grained honey-coloured sphalerite, galena +/- pyrobitumen in a vuggy limonite-goethite matrix. Sphalerite and quartz form euhedral crystals along with clasts of fine-grained dolostone. There are several subvertical mineralized structures that strike 110° to 150°. Samples collected from this area (G090301-G090305 and G090312-G090325) range from 0.42% Zn to 49.72% Zn with up to 95.8 g/t Ag and a positive correlation between Zn and Ag.

At the B zone, mineralization is present within northeast-striking fault zones which transect the north-northwest striking stratigraphy. Mineralization is comprised of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite veinlets and matrix fill. Locally, the sulphides are semi-massive. Fragments are angular and range in size from 1 to 10 cm in diameter and entirely composed of fine-grained dolostone. Mineralization forms a lens approximately 100 m long and up to 15 m wide. This area was sampled extensively in 2008 and returned up to 67% Pb, 20% Zn and 688 g/t Ag. This mineralized structure can be found along strike 850 m to the west where samples G090258 and G090257 returned 41.1% Zn and 54.55% Zn respectively.

Samples G0560625 to G0560630, with 5.35% to 14% Zn, were taken from a small zone of grey and white zebra dolostone solution collapse breccia located at the base of the Keele Formation. Sphalerite is fine to medium-grained and disseminated throughout, showing preference for neither the fine-grained grey dolostone nor the coarse sparry buff coloured dolomite cement.

Samples G090257 and G09258 were float samples collected by soil samplers near the end of the program which returned 54.55% Zn and 41.40% Zn respectively. The samples consisted of coarsely crystalline sphalerite in a dolomitic matrix.

Table 8: DF claims 2009 significant rock samples

Sample ID	North (Nad83;Zn8)	East (Nad83;Zn8)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (%)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (%)
G0560603	7175771	596700	4.5	171	10	272	18	887	0.24	38	10.80
G0560604	7175757	596708	1.9	97	10	128.5	11	852	0.16	14	4.80
G0560614	7175856	596882	1.1	317	10	49.6	6	742	0.04	4	1.95
G0560615	7176467	597514	11.7	410	10	75.2	20	766	1.58	15	2.47
G0560619	7176919	597247	3.9	48	10	122.5	5	453	0.13	9	5.40
G0560621	7176911	597013	332	462	10	435	1310	1050	23.40	2190	15.75
G0560622	7176909	597044	12.9	89	10	40.8	32	1385	0.69	89	1.32
G0560623	7176925	597034	4.4	39	-10	79.7	28	831	0.28	15	3.07
G0560624	7176945	597036	11.7	25	-10	40.5	39	842	0.70	75	1.29
G0560625	7177006	596695	2.6	11	-10	641	42	2340	0.04	17	14.00
G0560626	7177018	596687	1.2	9	-10	440	29	3010	0.01	5	11.20
G0560627	7177031	596673	1.4	2	-10	306	26	3140	0.01	6	8.49
G0560628	7177028	596667	0.9	7	-10	240	18	2790	0.00	5	6.94
G0560629	7177043	596668	1.1	10	-10	181	15	1990	0.00	6	5.35
G0560630	7177032	596660	0.7	15	-10	359	34	2340	0.01	8	10.80
G090226	7176386	597365	-0.2	22	100	124.5	24	573	0.01	-2	4.22
G090252	7178134	597606	158	385	10	357	69	488	1.93	60	9.38
G090257	7174900	596539	5.2	148	-10	1000.1	168	369	0.10	59	54.55
G090258	7174902	596174	23.7	492	-10	1000.1	414	1100	0.22	57	41.10
G090301	7174124	597398	95.8	59	-10	805	25	227	8.53	37	49.72
G090302	7173766	597488	234	165	20	370	204	170	39.11	249	22.80
G090303	7174059	597480	20.5	125	-10	1000.1	30	544	0.66	18	35.40
G090304	7174058	597478	8.4	1090	-10	29.1	8	469	1.21	9	1.42
G090305	7174068	597444	2.3	340	10	140.5	15	922	0.15	18	6.28
G090312	7174118	597474	1.9	82	-10	157	25	402	0.09	17	7.60
G090313	7174156	597556	9.8	318	10	87.4	8	434	0.74	61	4.45
G090314	7174180	597560	6.5	111	10	60.2	11	506	0.43	20	4.01
G090315	7174172	597580	11.8	112	-10	187.5	20	576	1.04	15	8.36
G090316	7174089	597697	12.2	308	10	207	14	689	0.99	25	11.25
G090317	7173989	597535	0.9	67	20	66	5	398	0.05	3	1.49
G090318	7173934	597641	18	192	20	174.5	110	1160	0.58	28	10.05
G090319	7173793	597748	1	46	10	154.5	8	1825	0.02	8	6.68
G090320	7173855	597585	7.4	247	-10	518	45	858	0.18	27	26.20
G090321	7173764	597596	77.6	1410	20	65.2	14	383	4.30	147	0.98
G090322	7173464	597552	39.6	698	-10	317	10	2710	3.29	59	12.10
G090323	7173453	597596	3.8	75	10	67.8	4	1950	0.16	22	2.66
G090325	7173068	597541	3.9	8	20	1000.1	141	704	0.06	21	33.53

9.5 North of DF Claims (Spectroair, Cob3, Coast, Profeit occurrences)

The regional unconformity described above can be traced for approximately 8 km north of the DF claims and 4 km to the south. A series of occurrences ranging in strength of mineralization can be traced northward. They are described from south to north and shown in Figure 2.

The Spectroair showing could not be located. Trace to 10% galena was found in fractures approximately 500 m to the north but the extent of mineralization is very limited. Four samples from this area returned 0.68-11.45% Zn, 4.64-8.91% Pb and 38.3-118 g/t Ag.

The southernmost Cob occurrence consists of replacement-style sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite along joints and fractures within a sliver of limestone. The limestone is cut by a fault that strikes 025° and dips 30° to the southeast, separating grey limestone to the east from a white dolostone to the west. Numerous blocks of limestone float on the slope beneath the limestone/dolostone contact contain up to 30% sphalerite and 5% galena. Three samples (G090253-G090255) from the replacement style mineralization returned 8.9-22.4% Zn, 1.68-2.35% Pb and 38.1-53.5 g/t Ag

The central Cob occurrence was located on an east-facing dip-slope. The mineralization manifests itself as an approximately 10 x 2 m float train of massive Pb, Zn boulders with ~60-80% and 30-60% galena and sphalerite respectively. Mineralized boulders make up about 10% of the boulders in the immediate area. Three samples (G090227-G090229) of this material returned high values of Pb (2.06-79.04%), Zn (2.33-46.37%), and Ag (20.4-207 g/t). Relative abundance of sphalerite and galena varies along the length of the zone with galena-rich cobbles near the top of the train and more sphalerite-rich cobbles near the base of the boulder train. The zonation of the float suggests that the boulders are close to source and have not homogenised with distance travelled. The unconformity is interpreted to underlie the showing since white to buff-weathering dolostone comprises the adjacent outcrops and occurs above the unconformity elsewhere. Trace sphalerite mineralization was also noted in vuggy dolomite 140 m south of the mineralized float train,where it occupies the core of vugs filled by sparry dolomite. A sample of this mineralization returned 0.25% Zn.

Mineralization at the northern Cob showing occurs in a sulphide-matrix breccia cutting very fine-grained dolostone. Angular clasts of dolomite sit in a matrix of pyrite, galena and sphalerite. A small drill pad is located at the showing but no core attributed to this drill hole was found. The breccia appears to be lensoidal, elongated in an east-west direction and is continuous for approximately 50 m. The strength of mineralization, however, could not be confirmed due to the very steep and cliffy terrain. The mineralization and surrounding country rock are cut by a subvertical fracture set striking 286° which may be partly responsible for creating the 50 m long gossan associated with this showing. A single sample collected from this area returned 4.30% Zn and 24.2 g/t Ag. Two samples taken on the opposite side off the valley in roughly the same stratigraphic horizon returned less than 1% Zn.

The Coast occurrence consists of poddy sphalerite +/- galena +/- tetrahedrite mineralization found in rare blocks of colliform, sparry white to grey dolomite. Typically, the sulphides occupy the centre of the vug space and were likely the last to crystallize. Weaker mineralization (relative to the mineralization found in float) occurs at the headwall of the bowl. A sample taken from float near the headwall of the bowl returned 19.75% Zn with negligible Pb and 4.8 g/t Ag.

Table 9: North of DF Claims 2009 significant rock samples

Sample ID	North (Nad83;Zn8)	East (Nad83;Zn8)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (%)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (%)
G0560605	7180585	594192	38.3	42	10	145	19	369	8.91	52	5.98
G0560606	7180697	594322	118	535	-10	25	25	46	6.05	162	0.68
G0560607	7180700	594330	106	314	-10	96.3	17	152	5.01	135	3.26
G0560608	7180689	594337	87.2	547	-10	339	26	848	4.64	117	11.45
G0560631	7184799	593926	24.2	192	-10	100.5	279	1375	0.81	427	4.30
G090227	7183341	594321	207	15	-10	101	152	71	79.40	872	2.33
G090228	7183342	594319	181	22	-10	733	154	204	43.54	480	22.50
G090229	7183340	594325	20.4	49	-10	1000.1	30	151	2.06	43	46.37
G090253	7181452	594114	46.9	17	10	244	139	480	1.92	268	8.90
G090254	7181466	594148	53.5	26	10	623	402	753	2.35	430	22.40
G090255	7181339	594264	38.1	36	30	493	16	4950	1.68	46	16.90
G090256	7186728	592784	4.8	11	-10	565	39	3390	0.09	26	19.75
G090327	7181681	594300	258	264	-10	52.6	520	2420	14.65	984	2.40

The Profeit occurrence is actually several occurrences over a several hundred meter area. At least two styles of mineralization are present at the Profeit. The first, which apparently was the focus of previous exploration, consists of galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite mineralization hosted in veins localized by east-west striking structures. Both the galena and tetrahedrite are coarse-grained and massive and associated with minor sphalerite. The second mineralization style is a massive sphalerite "pod". Quotation marks are used to describe the mineralization as it has been re-interpreted to be a vein parallel to sub-parallel to bedding that is cut off along strike on both sides. Previous exploration programs focused the majority of the drilling on the east-west structures that host later galena-tetrahedrite mineralization. Drilling was predominantly north-south in an attempt to intersect the east-west mineralization. It appears from the location and orientation of the drill holes below the massive sphalerite pod that it was thought this mineralization was oriented east-west also. If however, it is a bedding parallel vein then both holes were collared on the dip-slope beneath the mineralization. Therefore, this impressive mineralization may not have been properly tested. A drill hole collared up-slope of the mineralization and between the up-slope projection of the faults would likely be a better test of the mineralization.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In general, the Nadaleen Project area is prospective for MVT style mineralization. The nature of these deposit types is that of multiple pods of mineralization across a district to form a resource. Thus, multiple targets are required and by corollary a large land package. On the Nadaleen project, mineralization appears to be related to unconformities that extend for tens of kilometres. The benefit to this is that these features are often easily traceable due to contrasting depositional environments above and below the unconformity carbonate platform to basinal siliclastic or a unique marker horizon. The caveat is that the permeation of metalliferous fluids along the stratigraphic horizon can result in small occurrences of low grade mineralization along large areas. Geophysics would be a useful tool to refine drill targets and explore for un- or underexposed mineralization. Both, IP / resistivity and gravity methods would be effective. However, the effectiveness of the IP / resistivity survey would be limited in areas where the overlying formation is comprised of shale and mudstone i.e. DF and Cyp properties. Due to the extensive strike length to be covered, an airborne gravity survey is the appropriate choice over the more time consuming and ground gravity survey. Depending on the anomaly resolution an IP/ resistivity survey would be useful for confirming the presence of sulphides as opposed to other specific gravity contrasts that result in gravity anomalies (i.e. dolostone vs limestone). The geophysical

surveys must be performed in conjunction with prospecting and mapping along the unconformity to validate its location and contextualize the geophysical survey results.

Several targets warrant a limited diamond drilling program. However, a robust stable of drilling targets prior to commencement of the program to maintain efficiency of a diamond drill program and warrant continued exploration. Discussion and recommendations specific to each area are given below.

10.1 Bar Property

The Bar Property is host to very weak sphalerite mineralization which is responsible for the equally weak soil anomaly on the property. Although several mineral occurrences (e.g Axe and Nest) are adjacent to the property there is no indication that significant mineralization exists on the Bar property. No further work is recommended at this time.

10.2 Cyp Property

Mineralization at the Cyp property is extensive and similar to mineralization on the Goz Creek property consisting of sulphide + quartz cement breccias. This texture is a hallmark of MVT deposits. However, MVT deposits require many of these pods to achieve the required tonnage to make them economic. Mineralization localized along a single stratigraphic horizon is typical of MVT deposits and is also present at the Cyp Property and provides a focus for further exploration. Furthermore, the intersection of more than 50 m of mineralized breccia at the east end of the property (formerly Harrison Creek Option) is certainly evidence that the potential for Zn-Pb pods on the property exists. Future work should include a gravity survey along the strike length of the upper dolomite unit immediately below the Mount Kindle Formation. The purpose of the survey would be to target mineralized pods that are not exposed at surface. Further drilling should be focused stepping out from hole 74-1 drilled by Great Plains Development in 1974 to delineate the extent of mineralization intersected in that hole. Previous step-outs from this hole were greater than 100 m along strike in either direction and may have missed mineralization down-dip. Additionally, running a ground gravity orientation survey above the mineralization intersected in hole 74-1 may provide criteria for drilling other gravity anomalies resulting from the airborne survey.

10.3 Corn Creek Area

10.3.1 Canwex Occurrence

The high grades returned from several float samples at the Canwex showing are encouraging as is the extent of mineralized float. The replacement style sphalerite mineralization is equally encouraging since it suggests the possibility of MVT style mineralization. Nearby, sphalerite-galena veins may be remobilized from another source or possibly the Canwex showing. It is recommended that the showing be hand trenched in order to delineate the extent of mineralization, several trenches may be required. Silt sample C330130 returned better than 95th percentile for Zn (806 ppm). Although the sample was taken from a creek underlain by the Sheepbed Formation and draining an area underlain by the Mt. Kindle Formation, neither of which are known to contain significant Zn-Pb showings and are dominated by black mudstone the source of this highly anomalous silt should still be investigated.

10.3.2 DF Property

The DF property has at least three zones of strong mineralization of varying styles. The A zone to the south has been previously drilled with mediocre results. Further drilling of this zone should be a low priority pending results of an IP / resistivity survey.

The B zone has not been drilled and remains to be tested at depth. Mineralization is hosted in a 100 m long lens parallel to and east-west striking structure that extends for at least 1 km. Sphalerite mineralization occurs up to 850 m west from the main lens along the same trend. An IP / resistivity survey would be

suitable for this trend starting at the main B zone lens and working westward from the outcropping shale assigned to the Sheepbed Formation.

A new zone (C zone) of mineralization 2 km north of the B zone is hosted in solution collapse breccia found in float. This zone was discovered via prospecting and has not been found in place. Future work should include trenching followed by mapping and sampling of the exposed trenches. It is likely that blast trenching would be required due to the large blocky talus.

10.3.3 North of DF Claims

The Twitya-Keele contact that is mineralized at the DF is also responsible for the Minfile occurrences to the north (Sectroair, Cob (x3), Coast, and Profeit). The gravity survey would help identify additional mineralization at depth where proximal float was encountered (i.e. Cob showings). Alternatively, several small IP/ resistivity surveys would be suitable for these showings since they are entirely contained within the dolostone and would serve to delineate the extent of mineralization.

At the Profeit occurrence, previous exploration programs focused the majority of the drilling on the east west structures that host later galena-tetrahedrite mineralization. Drilling was predominantly north-south in an attempt to intersect the east-west mineralization. It appears from the location and orientation of the drill holes below the massive sphalerite pod that it was thought this mineralization was oriented east-west also. If however, it is a bedding parallel vein then both holes were collared on the dip-slope beneath the mineralization. Therefore, this impressive mineralization may not have been properly tested. A drill hole collared up-slope of the mineralization and between the up-slope projection of the faults would likely be a better test of the mineralization. Performing an IP / resistivity survey across the property with the aim of delineating the bounding structures on either side of the mineralization and the location possibly off-set mineralization from the main zone is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

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Vancouver, British Columbia

February 8, 2009

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: Claim Data

Bar Claims

Grant #	Type	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status
YC57242	Quartz	Bar 1	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57243	Quartz	Bar 2	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57244	Quartz	Bar 3	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57245	Quartz	Bar 4	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57246	Quartz	Bar 5	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57247	Quartz	Bar 6	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57248	Quartz	Bar 7	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57249	Quartz	Bar 8	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active

Cyp Claims

Grant #	Type	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status
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YC57273	Quartz	Cyp 4	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57274	Quartz	Cyp 5	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57275	Quartz	Cyp 6	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57276	Quartz	Cyp 7	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
YC57277	Quartz	Cyp 8	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	29/08/2007	29/08/2013	Active
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YC67592	Quartz	Cyp 83	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67593	Quartz	Cyp 84	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67594	Quartz	Cyp 85	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67595	Quartz	Cyp 86	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67596	Quartz	Cyp 87	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67597	Quartz	Cyp 88	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67598	Quartz	Cyp 89	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67599	Quartz	Cyp 90	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67600	Quartz	Cyp 91	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67601	Quartz	Cyp 92	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67602	Quartz	Cyp 93	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67603	Quartz	Cyp 94	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67604	Quartz	Cyp 95	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67605	Quartz	Cyp 96	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	22/04/2008	22/04/2014	Active
YC67606	Quartz	Cyp 97	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67607	Quartz	Cyp 98	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67608	Quartz	Cyp 99	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67609	Quartz	Cyp 100	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67610	Quartz	Cyp 101	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67611	Quartz	Cyp 102	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67612	Quartz	Cyp 103	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active
YC67613	Quartz	Cyp 104	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	10/04/2008	10/04/2014	Active

DF Claims

Grant #	Type	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status
YC69745	Quartz	DF 1	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69746	Quartz	DF 2	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69747	Quartz	DF 3	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69748	Quartz	DF 4	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69749	Quartz	DF 5	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69750	Quartz	DF 6	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69751	Quartz	DF 7	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69752	Quartz	DF 8	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69753	Quartz	DF 9	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69754	Quartz	DF 10	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69755	Quartz	DF 11	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69756	Quartz	DF 12	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69757	Quartz	DF 13	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69758	Quartz	DF 14	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69759	Quartz	DF 15	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69760	Quartz	DF 16	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69761	Quartz	DF 17	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69762	Quartz	DF 18	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69763	Quartz	DF 19	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69764	Quartz	DF 20	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69765	Quartz	DF 21	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69766	Quartz	DF 22	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69767	Quartz	DF 23	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69768	Quartz	DF 24	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69769	Quartz	DF 25	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69770	Quartz	DF 26	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69771	Quartz	DF 27	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69772	Quartz	DF 28	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69773	Quartz	DF 29	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69774	Quartz	DF 30	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69775	Quartz	DF 31	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69776	Quartz	DF 32	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69777	Quartz	DF 33	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69778	Quartz	DF 34	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69779	Quartz	DF 35	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69780	Quartz	DF 36	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69781	Quartz	DF 37	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69782	Quartz	DF 38	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69783	Quartz	DF 39	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active

Grant #	Type	Claim Name	Claim Owner	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Status
YC69784	Quartz	DF 40	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69785	Quartz	DF 41	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69786	Quartz	DF 42	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69787	Quartz	DF 43	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69788	Quartz	DF 44	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69789	Quartz	DF 45	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69790	Quartz	DF 46	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69791	Quartz	DF 47	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active
YC69792	Quartz	DF 48	Shawn Ryan - 100%.	19/08/2008	19/02/2012	Active

Appendix C: Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
Bar Property
August 31 - September 15, 2009

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Tom Bell, Prospector				
	0.63 days @	$475/day	$ 296.88	
Robin Black, P. Geo.				
	0.90 days @	$650/day	585.81	
Stewart Harris, P. Geo.				
	0.003 days @	$650/day	1.63	
Jim Lehtinen, P. Geo.				
	0.67 days @	$650/day	433.33	
Scott Parker, GIS / Logistics				
	0.88 hours @	$75/hour	65.63	
Tim Sullivan, Prospector				
	0.46 days @	$475/day	217.71	
Agata Zurek, GIS				
	0.23 hours @	$75/hour	17.19	
Clerical				
	0.35 hours @	$35/hour	12.40	$ 1,630.56

EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Field Camp				
	3.79 days @	$40/manday	$ 151.67	
Chainsaws				
	0.25 days @	$30/day	7.50	
Rental Truck Insurance				
	0.67 days @	$10/day	6.67	
Field Computers				
	0.67 days @	$40/day	26.67	
Satellite Phones (Iridium)				
	0.13 weeks @	$75.00/week	9.38	
	16.54 minutes @	$1.89/min	31.26	
First Aid Equipment (Level III)				

Generator (1kVA)	0.67 days @	$30/day	20.00	
Fuel Berm	0.54 days @	$20/day	10.83	
	0.67 days @	$15/day	10.00	273.97

EXPENSES:

	$
Field Consumables	55.26
Chemical Analyses	398.59
Materials and Supplies	59.61
Plot Charges	7.43
Camp Food	75.23
Meals	18.93
Accommodation	36.83
Truck Rental	93.30
Automotive Fuel	20.98
Aircraft Charters	932.46
Helicopter Charters	1,571.61
Busfare	0.15
Airfare	-
Telephone Distance Charges	0.39
Freight	154.09
Bulk Fuel	272.00
Drum Deposits	15.00
Radio Rental	12.50
Expediting	81.31
	3,805.66

	$
SUB-TOTAL:	5,710.19

PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:

12% on subtotal: ($5,710.19)	685.22
SUB-TOTAL:	$ 6,395.41
GST: 5% on sub-total	319.77
TOTAL:	**$ 6,715.18**

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
CYP Property
August 31 - September 15, 2009

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Tom Bell, Prospector				
	1.25 days @	$475/day	$ 593.75	
Robin Black, P. Geo.				
	1.80 days @	$650/day	1,171.63	
Stewart Harris, P. Geo.				
	0.01 days @	$650/day	3.25	
Jim Lehtinen, P. Geo.				
	1.33 days @	$650/day	866.67	
Scott Parker, GIS / Logistics				
	1.75 hours @	$75/hour	131.25	
Tim Sullivan, Prospector				
	0.92 days @	$475/day	435.42	
Agata Zurek, GIS				
	0.46 hours @	$75/hour	34.38	
Clerical				
	0.71 hours @	$35/hour	24.79	$ 3,261.13

EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Field Camp				
	7.58 days @	$40/manday	$ 303.33	
Chainsaws				
	0.50 days @	$30/day	15.00	
Rental Truck Insurance				
	1.33 days @	$10/day	13.33	
Field Computers				
	1.33 days @	$40/day	53.33	
Satellite Phones (Iridium)				
	0.25 weeks @	$75.00/week	18.75	
	33.08 minutes	$1.89/min	62.53	
First Aid Equipment (Level III)				

Generator (1kVA)	1.33 days @	$30/day	40.00	
Fuel Berm	1.08 days @	$20/day	21.67	
	1.33 days @	$15/day	20.00	547.94

EXPENSES:

	$	
Field Consumables	110.53	
Chemical Analyses	797.19	
Materials and Supplies	119.21	
Plot Charges	14.85	
Camp Food	150.47	
Meals	37.86	
Accommodation	73.65	
Truck Rental	186.61	
Automotive Fuel	41.95	
Aircraft Charters	1,864.92	
Helicopter Charters	3,143.21	
Busfare	0.30	
Airfare	-	
Telephone Distance Charges	0.77	
Freight	308.17	
Bulk Fuel	544.00	
Drum Deposits	30.00	
Radio Rental	25.00	
Expediting	162.61	7,611.32

SUB-TOTAL:	$ 11,420.39

PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:

EQUITY

12% on subtotal: ($11,420.39)	1,370.45
SUB-TOTAL:	$ 12,790.84
GST: 5% on sub-total	639.54
TOTAL:	$ **13,430.38**

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
DF Property
August 31 - September 15, 2009

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:				
Tom Bell, Prospector				
	6.67 days @	$475/day	$ 3,166.67	
Robin Black, P. Geo.				
	9.61 days @	$650/day	6,248.67	
Stewart Harris, P. Geo.				
	0.03 days @	$650/day	17.33	
Jim Lehtinen, P. Geo.				
	7.11 days @	$650/day	4,622.22	
Scott Parker, GIS / Logistics				
	9.33 hours @	$75/hour	700.00	
Tim Sullivan, Prospector				
	4.89 days @	$475/day	2,322.22	
Agata Zurek, GIS				
	2.44 hours @	$75/hour	183.33	
Clerical				
	3.78 hours @	$35/hour	132.22	$ 17,392.67
EQUIPMENT RENTALS				
Field Camp				
	40.44 days @	$40/manday	$ 1,617.78	
Chainsaws				
	2.67 days @	$30/day	80.00	
Rental Truck Insurance				
	7.11 days @	$10/day	71.11	
Field Computers				
	7.11 days @	$40/day	284.44	
Satellite Phones (Iridium)				
	1.33 weeks @	$75.00/week	100.00	
	176.44 minutes @	$1.89/min	333.48	
First Aid Equipment (Level III)				

Generator (1kVA)	7.11 days @	$30/day	213.33	
Fuel Berm	5.78 days @	$20/day	115.56	
	7.11 days @	$15/day	106.67	2,922.37

EXPENSES:

Field Consumables	$ 589.49	
Chemical Analyses	4,251.68	
Materials and Supplies	635.81	
Plot Charges	79.22	
Camp Food	802.49	
Meals	201.93	
Accommodation	392.82	
Truck Rental	995.24	
Automotive Fuel	223.74	
Aircraft Charters	9,946.22	
Helicopter Charters	16,763.80	
Busfare	1.59	
Airfare	-	
Telephone Distance Charges	4.12	
Freight	1,643.60	
Bulk Fuel	2,901.35	
Drum Deposits	160.00	
Radio Rental	133.33	
Expediting	867.26	40,593.68

SUB-TOTAL: $ 60,908.72

PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:

12% on subtotal: ($60,908.72)	7,309.05
SUB-TOTAL:	$ 68,217.77
GST: 5% on sub-total	3,410.89
TOTAL:	$ **71,628.66**

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
Other Areas
August 31 - September 15, 2009

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Tom Bell, Prospector				
	6.46 days @	$475/day	$ 3,067.71	
Robin Black, P. Geo.				
	9.31 days @	$650/day	6,053.40	
Stewart Harris, P. Geo.				
	0.03 days @	$650/day	16.79	
Jim Lehtinen, P. Geo.				
	6.89 days @	$650/day	4,477.78	
Scott Parker, GIS / Logistics				
	9.04 hours @	$75/hour	678.13	
Tim Sullivan, Prospector				
	4.74 days @	$475/day	2,249.65	
Agata Zurek, GIS				
	2.37 hours @	$75/hour	177.60	
Clerical				
	3.66 hours @	$35/hour	128.09	$ 16,849.15

EQUIPMENT RENTALS

Field Camp				
	39.18 days @	$40/manday	$ 1,567.22	
Chainsaws				
	2.58 days @	$30/day	77.50	
Rental Truck Insurance				
	6.89 days @	$10/day	68.89	
Field Computers				
	6.89 days @	$40/day	275.56	
Satellite Phones (Iridium)				
	1.29 weeks @	$75.00/week	96.88	
	170.93 minutes	$1.89/min	323.06	
First Aid Equipment (Level III)				

Generator (1kVA)	6.89 days @	$30/day	206.67	
Fuel Berm	5.60 days @	$20/day	111.94	
	6.89 days @	$15/day	103.33	2,831.04

EXPENSES:

Field Consumables	$ 571.07	
Chemical Analyses	4,118.81	
Materials and Supplies	615.94	
Plot Charges	76.75	
Camp Food	777.42	
Meals	195.62	
Accommodation	380.55	
Truck Rental	964.14	
Automotive Fuel	216.75	
Aircraft Charters	9,635.40	
Helicopter Charters	16,239.93	
Busfare	1.54	
Airfare	-	
Telephone Distance Charges	3.99	
Freight	1,592.23	
Bulk Fuel	2,810.68	
Drum Deposits	155.00	
Radio Rental	129.17	
Expediting	840.16	39,325.13

SUB-TOTAL: $ 59,005.32

PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGES:
12% on subtotal: ($59,005.32)

	7,080.64
SUB-TOTAL:	$ 66,085.96
GST: 5% on sub-total	3,304.30
TOTAL:	**$ 69,390.26**

Appendix D: Rock Sample Descriptions

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

AC	Actinolite	FP	feldspar	PF	plagioclase
AL	alunite	GA	garnet	PH	phlogopite
AM	amphibole	GE	goethite	PL	pyrolusite
AS	arsenopyrite	GL	galena	PO	pyrrhotite
AU	augite	GR	graphite	PY	pyrite
AZ	azurite	HB	hornblende	QZ	quartz veining
BA	barite	HE	haematite	RE	realgar
BI	biotite	HS	specularite	RN	rhodonite
BO	bornite	HZ	hydrozincite	SB	stibnite
BT	pyrobitumen	IL	illite	SD	siderite
CA	calcite	JA	jarosite	SI	silicification
CB	Fe-carbonate	KF	potassium feldspar	SK	skarn
CC	chalcocite	MC	malachite	SM	smithsonite
CD	chalcedony	MG	magnetite	SP	sphalerite
CL	chlorite	MI	mica	SR	scorodite
CP	chalcopyrite	MN	Mn-oxides	SS	sulphosalts
CU	native copper	MO	molybdenite	ST	smectite
CV	covellite	MR	mariposite/fuchsite	TP	topaz
CY	clay	MS	sericite	TT	tetrahedrite
DC	dickite	MT	marcasite	VG	gold
DS	diaspore	MU	muscovite	ZE	Zeolite
DU	dumortierite	NA	natroalunite	ZN	zunyite
EN	enargite	NE	neotocite		
EP	epidote	PA	pyrargyrite		

ALTERATION INTENSITY

w	weak	s	strong
m	moderate	i	intense

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G0560603 Nadaleen
Grid North: | Grid East: | Type: Float | Alteration: CB w, DO s,
UTM 7175771 N | UTM 596700 E | Strike Length Exp: | Metallics: GL 3%, SP 5%
Elevation: 1754 m | Sample Width: 20 cm | True Width: 20 cm | Secondaries: GE m, HE m, HZ w
Other | Host : Fractured Dolomite

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
4.5		18	2390
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	10.8	

Sampled By: TS 02-Sep-09
Just below steep ridge outcrop not far from in place. Some faulting nearby. Most likely not a wide zone. Nice honey sphalerite.

G0560604 Nadaleen
Grid North: | Grid East: | Type: Float | Alteration: CB w, DO s,
UTM 7175757 N | UTM 596708 E | Strike Length Exp: | Metallics: GL tr, SP 7%
Elevation: 1743 m | Sample Width: 20 cm | True Width: 20 cm | Secondaries: GE m, HZ w
Host : Fractured Dolomite

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
1.9		11	1550
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	4.8	

Sampled By: TS 02-Sep-09
Just up hill from 603. Nice chunk of ruby sphalerite in this one.

G0560605 Nadaleen
Grid North: | Grid East: | Type: Float | Alteration: CB s, DO m, QZ m
UTM 7180585 N | UTM 594192 E | Strike Length Exp: | Metallics: GL 10%
Elevation: 1608 m | Sample Width: | True Width: | Secondaries: GE m, HE m
Host : Qtz Carbonate limy breccia

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
38.3		19	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
8.91	10000.1	5.98	

Sampled By: TS 03-Sep-09
Chased small weathered out ferracrete looking stones with galena to here and finally found larger boulder to sample. Getting close.

G0560606 Nadaleen
Grid North: | Grid East: | Type: Float | Alteration:
UTM 7180697 N | UTM 594322 E | Strike Length Exp: | Metallics: GL 10%
Elevation: | Sample Width: 40 | True Width: 40 | Secondaries: GE s, HE s
Host : Brecciated Dolostone?

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
100.1		25	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
6.05	6770		

Sampled By: TS 03-Sep-09
Just chasing float. Getting close. Looks like fault breccia or vein breccia.

G0560607 Nadaleen
Grid North: | Grid East: | Type: Grab | Alteration: DO s, QZ s
UTM 7180700 N | UTM 594329 E | Strike Length Exp: 50 m | Metallics: GL 10%
Elevation: 1747 m | Sample Width: 40 cm | True Width: 40 cm | Secondaries: GE s, HE s
332°/38° | Host : Qtz Dolomite Fault Breccia?

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
100.1		17	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
5.01	10000.1	3.26	

Sampled By: TS 03-Sep-09
Fault/vein follows strata swells and pinches infilling in pods with 7-10% galena. Not too exciting - sampled pod up to 50 cm wide.

G0560608 Nadaleen
Grid North: | Grid East: | Type: Grab | Alteration: DO s, QZ s
UTM 7180689 N | UTM 594336 E | Strike Length Exp: 50 m | Metallics: GL 7%, PY 1%
Elevation: 1747 m | Sample Width: 25 cm | True Width: 25 cm | Secondaries: GE s, HE s
Bedding + Fault 332°/38° RT | Host : Dolomite with Breccia

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
87.2		26	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
4.64	10000.1	11.45	

Sampled By: TS 03-Sep-09
Same unit as G0560607.

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G0560609	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: CA w, DO s, QZ w	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7145508 N	UTM 602092 E	Strike Length Exp: 5 m	Metallics: SP 10%	1.5		4	423
	Elevation: 1530 m	Sample Width: 10 cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: GE m, HE m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
CYP	Joint 064°/40° RT		Host : Fractured Dolomite			10000.1	3.67	
Sampled By: TS 05-Sep-09	Fracture crosscutting lithology/stratigraphy in Dolomite near faults. Float below suggests lots of fine mineralization in fractures.							
G0560610	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration: CA w, DO s, QZ w	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7145508 N	UTM 602092 E	Strike Length Exp: 5 m	Metallics: SP 2%	1.2		1	321
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 1.5 m	True Width: 1.5 m	Secondaries: GE w, HE w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
CYP			Host : Dolomite			6780		
Sampled By: TS 05-Sep-09	Across fracture zone sampled in G0560609.							
G0560611	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Select	Alteration: CA w, DO s, QZ m	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7145506 N	UTM 602098 E	Strike Length Exp: 10 m	Metallics: SP 20%	2		2	425
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 20 cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
CYP	Joint 086°/48° RT		Host : Fractured Dolomite			10000.1	8.73	
Sampled By: TS 05-Sep-09	Parralel fracture to G0560609 and 610 could be a few here. Large fractures are cross cutting stratigraphy.							
G0560612	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7145567 N	UTM 601893 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL tr, PY 1%, SP 15%	1		1	58
	Elevation: 1441 m	Sample Width: 2 m	True Width: 2 m	Secondaries: GE m, HE w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
CYP	Joint 150°/50° RT		Host : Fractured Dolomite			10000.1	6.14	
Sampled By: TS 05-Sep-09	Just below old drill rod pile. Mineralization in cross cutting fractures.							
G0560613	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Chip	Alteration: CA w, DO s, QZ w	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7145584 N	UTM 601827 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: PY tr, SP 25%	0.5		7	37
	Elevation: 1432 m	Sample Width: 4 m	True Width: 4 m	Secondaries: GE w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
CYP			Host : Fractured Dolomite			10000.1	1.27	
Sampled By: TS 05-Sep-09	Again seems related to cross cutting fractures?							
G0560614	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: DO s, QZ s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7175857 N	UTM 596881 E	Strike Length Exp: 10 m	Metallics: GL 1%, SP 5%	1.1		6	436
	Elevation: 1687 m	Sample Width: 2.5 cm	True Width: 2.5 cm	Secondaries: GE w, HE w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF			Host : Vuggy Dolomite and Qtz Breccia			10000.1	1.945	
Sampled By: TS 06-Sep-09	Small zone sticking out of overburden. Close to contact with limestone (dark grey with little balls throughout).							

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G0560615	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO s, QZ s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7176467	N	UTM 597514	E	Strike Length Exp: 1 m	Metallics: GL 1%, PY 20%, SP 2%	11.7		20	10000.1
	Elevation: 1483	m	Sample Width: 20		True Width: 20	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Brecciated Dolomite/Sandstone		1.575	10000.1	2.47	
Sampled By: TS 06-Sep-09	Huge ferricrete zone must dig in to find sulpide/sulphide matrix and fracture infill. Hard to find galena and sphalerite, very weathered.									
G0560616	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO, QZ	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7176464	N	UTM 597535	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL ?, PY 20%, SP 1%	4.6		12	412
	Elevation: 1485	m	Sample Width: 40	cm	True Width: 40 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Brecciated Dolomite Sandstone			2500		
Sampled By: TS 06-Sep-09	Tons of pyrite. Huge zone of ferricrete capping zone needs serious trenching to expose.									
G0560617	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO s, QZ s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7176461	N	UTM 597534	E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics: PY 20%	5.4		10	1415
	Elevation:		Sample Width: 2.5	cm	True Width: 2.5 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Breccia with sulphide matrix			1630		
Sampled By: TS 06-Sep-09	Covered by gravel and ferricrete. Neat zone, got to dig to find it. Good spot for some serious trenching (machine) if it runs. Nice camp spot too.									
G0560618	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Select	Alteration: DO s, QZ m	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7176874	N	UTM 597320	E	Strike Length Exp: 20 m	Metallics: GL tr, SP 1%	0.7		1	235
	Elevation: 1583	m	Sample Width: 15	cm	True Width: 15 cm	Secondaries: GE w, HZ w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Dolomite			2390		
Sampled By: TS 06-Sep-09	Small zone with red sphalerite in dolo, qtz vuggs and fracture infills. Occasionally pods like this throughout dolomite near shale contact. Does not look significant.									
G0560619	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Select	Alteration: DO s, QZ m	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7176919	N	UTM 597247	E	Strike Length Exp: 15 m	Metallics: SP 2%	3.9		5	1315
	Elevation: 1594	m	Sample Width: 25	cm	True Width: 25 cm	Secondaries: GE m, HE m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Dolomite			10000.1	5.4	
Sampled By: TS 06-Sep-09	Close to Breccia zone in small gully to the north, most likely fault related. Small zone of mineralization, most small mineralized zones seem peripheral to faulting.									
G0560620	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO m, QZ s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
Nadaleen	UTM 7176861	N	UTM 596815	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL 3%, PY 20%, SP 1%	9.9		26	4390
	Elevation: 1565	m	Sample Width: 1	m	True Width: 1 m	Secondaries: GE m, HE m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Qtz Brecciated Sandstone and Dolomite			1535		
Sampled By: TS 07-Sep-09	Beautiful breccia zone right in flow of creek, similar to showing in valley bottom. Possibly on strike, can see it from here.									

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G0560621 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO m, QZ s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7176911	N	UTM 597013	E	Strike Length Exp: 20 m	Metallics: GL 25%, SP tr, TT?	100.1		1310	10000.1
	Elevation: 1611	m	Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: AZ w, GE s, HE s, MC tr,	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Dolomite		23.4	10000.1	15.75	
Sampled By: TS 07-Sep-09	Right on ridge in subcrop, loose, but local.									
G0560622 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: DO s, QZ m	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7176909	N	UTM 597044	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL 2%, SP 2%	12.9		32	6850
	Elevation: 1608	m	Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s, HZ m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Zebra Dolomite			10000.1	1.32	
Sampled By: TS 07-Sep-09	These samples are all close to fault.									
G0560623 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO s, QZ w	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7176925	N	UTM 597034	E	Strike Length Exp: 1 m	Metallics: GL 1%, SP ?	4.4		28	2750
	Elevation: 1614	m	Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE w, HZ ?	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Dolomite			10000.1	3.07	
Sampled By: TS 07-Sep-09	On ridge. Galena in fracture plains.									
G0560624 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Select	Alteration: DO s, QZ	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7176945	N	UTM 597037	E	Strike Length Exp: 20 m	Metallics: GL tr, SP 10%	11.7		39	7000
	Elevation: 1616	m	Sample Width: 15	cm	True Width: 15 cm	Secondaries: GE m, HE w, HZ w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF	210°/°				Host : Dolomite			10000.1	1.29	
Sampled By: TS 07-Sep-09	Nice sphalerite. Close to fault zone in fractures and vugs.									
G0560625 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7177006	N	UTM 596695	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: SP 25%	2.6		42	368
	Elevation: 1673	m	Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: GE m, HZ s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Sphalerite rich Dolomite/Zebra			10000.1	14	
Sampled By: TS 08-Sep-09	Lots of float here with deceminated sphalerite in bedding of grey and white dolomite.									
G0560626 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7177018	N	UTM 596686	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: SP 5%	1.2		29	102
	Elevation: 1676	m	Sample Width: 15	cm	True Width: 15 cm	Secondaries: GE w, HZ m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Sphalerite Rich Dolomite			10000.1	11.2	
Sampled By: TS 08-Sep-09	Could be subcropping but trend does not coincide with bedding. Could be on fault striking downhill.									

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G0560627 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7177031	N	UTM 596673	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: SP 20%	1.4		26	91
	Elevation: 1691	m	Sample Width: 15	cm	True Width: 15 cm	Secondaries: GE w, HZ s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Zebra Dolomite with Deceminated Sphalerite			10000.1	8.49	
Sampled By: TS 08-Sep-09	Very weathered lots of hydrazincite. Sphalerite crystals deceminated throughout 15cm cross section, mineralization very nice here.									
G0560628 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float + Grab	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7177028	N	UTM 596667	E	Strike Length Exp: 1 m	Metallics: SP 20%	0.9		18	28
	Elevation: 1691	m	Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: GE w, HZ s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Zebra Dolomite with Sphalerite			10000.1	6.94	
Sampled By: TS 08-Sep-09	High point of float. Seems to be subcropping here very nice mineralization.									
G0560629 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7177043	N	UTM 596667	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: SP 7%	1.1		15	28
	Elevation: 1702	m	Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: GE m, HZ s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Zebra Dolomite with deceminated SP			10000.1	5.35	
Sampled By: TS 08-Sep-09										
G0560630 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7177032	N	UTM 596660	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL tr, SP 15%	0.7		34	54
	Elevation: 1697	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: GE w, HZ s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : Dolomite with deceminated SP			10000.1	10.8	
Sampled By: TS 08-Sep-09	Very close to source. Nice Sphalerite crystals, ruby.									
G0560631 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Chip	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7184799	N	UTM 593926	E	Strike Length Exp: 50 m	Metallics: GL tr, PY 7%, SP 2%	24.2		279	8050
	Elevation: 1630	m	Sample Width: 2	m	True Width: 2 m	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
COB North	Joint 285°/°				Host : Dolomite			10000.1	4.3	
Sampled By: TS 10-Sep-09	More fractures with minor tetrahedrite above too steep to sample.									
G0560632 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Select	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7185176	N	UTM 593513	E	Strike Length Exp: 50 m	Metallics: PY 2%, SP 3%	2.7		6	240
	Elevation: 1650	m	Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
COB North					Host : Dolomite Breccia with sulphide matrix			9630		
Sampled By: TS 10-Sep-09	Very weathered no hand specimen. 8m wide breccia zone with pyrite matrix. Found a bit of sphalerite here.									

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G0560633 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7185178	N	UTM 593511	E	Strike Length Exp: 50 m	Metallics: PY 20%	9		14	909
	Elevation: 1644	m	Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
COB North	Fault 134°/58° RT				Host : Dolomite Breccia with sulphide matrix			1600		
Sampled By: TS 10-Sep-09	ON strike with drilled showing across valley, similar breccia with sulphide matrix. Breccia zone is 8m wide here.									
G090224 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: DO s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 1717064	N	UTM 596485	E	Strike Length Exp: 100 m	Metallics: GL tr, SP tr	-0.2		-1	229
	Elevation:		Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: ZN w, PB w, HZ m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF	Bedding 010°/30° E				Host : DOLS			411		
Sampled By: RSB 07-Sep-09	Green Smithsonite and white hydrozincite coat fractures of 5x2m area displaying slight colour anomaly. Min appears peripheral to 20x10cm pod/void weathered out with rich reddish brown soil within.									
G090225 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Select	Alteration:	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7176383	N	UTM 597366	E	Strike Length Exp: 7 m	Metallics: SP 1%	-0.2		3	72
	Elevation: 1500	m	Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: GE m, HE m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : DOLS BX			725		
Sampled By: RSB 07-Sep-09	Much rock breaking to find thin elongate vug filled with red and gn euhedral Sl? F.g. adjacent to gossanous vuggy__ of dolomite bx.									
G090226 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Select	Alteration: DO s, QZ s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7176386	N	UTM 597365	E	Strike Length Exp: 7 m	Metallics: SP 3%	-0.2		24	60
	Elevation: 1505	m	Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: GE s, HE s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
DF					Host : DOLS			10000.1	4.22	
Sampled By: RSB 07-Sep-09	Partially oxidized SP rims large x-stal filled vug. Dol x-stals to 5 cm long. Sp occurs with Dol veins and in Dolimitized host rock. Not abundant on o/c scale.									
G090227 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration:	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7183341	N	UTM 594321	E	Strike Length Exp: 10 m	Metallics: GL 90%, PY 1-3%, SP 1-3	100.1		152	10000.1
	Elevation: 1794	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: GE s, HE m, JA m, HZ w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
COB-Showing					Host : f.g. White weathering DOLS		79.4	10000.1	2.33	
Sampled By: RSB 09-Sep-09	HZ=hydrozincite; CR=cerussite. Sample taken from top of float train in talus on dip slope, less mineralized subcrop occurs above float train. Massive f.g.-mg GL with PY and SP blebs.									
G090228 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration:	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7183342	N	UTM 594314	E	Strike Length Exp: 10 m	Metallics: GL 60%, SP 20%	100.1		154	10000.1
	Elevation: 1791	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: GE s, HE s, JA s, HZ w,	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
COB-Showing					Host : f.g. white weathering DOLS		43.54	10000.1	22.5	
Sampled By: RSB 09-Sep-09	HZ=hydrozincite; CR=cerussite. Middle of float train. More abundant honey SP with f.g. GL, weak fabric.									

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090229 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Float	Alteration:		Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7183340 N	UTM 594325 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics:	SP 30%	20.4		30	10000.1
	Elevation: 1788 m	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:	GE s, JA s, Zn i	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
COB-Showing			Host :			2.06	10000.1	46.37	
Sampled By: RSB 09-Sep-09	ZN=zincite c.g. honey sphalerite partially oxidized to zincite. SP occurs in matrix to bx containing DOLs clasts of varying sizes up to 8cm diameter.								
G090251 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration:	SI m	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7146359 N	UTM 599596 E	Strike Length Exp: 5+ m	Metallics:	PY tr, SP 2-15%	-0.2		2	704
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 15 cm	True Width: 15 cm	Secondaries:		Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
	Bedding 290°/50°		Host : DLMT				10000.1	1.75	
Sampled By: JJL 06-Sep-09	Top of DLMT=DLMT sand+BX. Strong % Pyrohitumon. SP as very light green-white diss + in small vugs-pumice-looking rock.								
G090252 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Float	Alteration:		Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7178134 N	UTM 597606 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics:	GL 5%, SP 7%	100.1		69	10000.1
	Elevation: 1464 m	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:		Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
			Host : White dolomite			1.925	10000.1	9.38	
Sampled By: JJL 06-Sep-09	230/85-strong fracture set+alt'n +/- SP. Possibly source of SX - Sample taken below falls - Common fracture set producing falls NE side of creek.								
G090253 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Float	Alteration:		Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7181452 N	UTM 594113 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics:	GL 5%, SP 15%, TT tr	46.9		139	10000.1
	Elevation:	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:	AA ww, MC w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
Corn South			Host : Limestone-Dark grey			1.92	10000.1	8.9	
Sampled By: JJL 09-Sep-09	Numerous float blocks up to 15x25x20cm with strong mineralization. Float in recent rock slide (Possibly upper stratigraphy)- SP as numerous diss - subhedral xtals, ditto GN, rare TT(?). Copper oxide - very fine QZ xtals throughout.								
G090254 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Float	Alteration:		Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7181466 N	UTM 594148 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics:	GL 5%, SP 10-25%, TT tr	53.5		402	10000.1
	Elevation:	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:	MC w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
Corn South			Host : Limestone-Dark grey			2.35	10000.1	22.4	
Sampled By: JJL 09-Sep-09	More numerous float blocks as per G090253.								
G090255 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration:		Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7181339 N	UTM 594265 E	Strike Length Exp: 2 m	Metallics:	GL 2%, SP 7%	38.1		16	10000.1
	Elevation: 1795 m	Sample Width: 20 cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries:	HZ m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
Corn South	Bedding 010°/60°		Host : Dolomite (Rusty orange-brown)			1.68	10000.1	16.9	
Sampled By: JJL 09-Sep-09	Small occurrence of poddy SP+GN in nose of cm scale fold, weaker along limbs and bedding. Strong siderite-brown weathering. "warty" weathering in strongest SP+GN pods - Contorted beds.								

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090256 Nadaleen
Coast
Sampled By: JJL 10-Sep-09

Grid North: UTM 7186728 N | Grid East: UTM 592784 E | Elevation: 1977 m | Sample Width: 15 cm
Type: Float+Select | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host: Sparry Dolomite
Alteration: | Metallics: GL tr tr, SP 35%, TT tr tr | Secondaries:

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
4.8		39	851
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	19.75	

Weak but poddy mineralization in coarse sparry dolomite - weak colliform texture yellow, red, gn, bk sphalerite appears to be colliform. Trace GN+TT in other blocks not sampled.

G090257 Nadaleen
DF
Sampled By: JJL

Grid North: UTM N | Grid East: UTM E | Elevation: | Sample Width:
Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host:
Alteration: | Metallics: GL 1%, SP 25% | Secondaries:

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
5.2		168	1020
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	54.55	

Erin's Rock 1. Soil sampler showing. Coarse xtallino red, black + yellow SP - Minor GN in orange DLMT matrix.

G090258 Nadaleen
DF
Sampled By: JJL

Grid North: UTM N | Grid East: UTM E | Elevation: | Sample Width:
Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host:
Alteration: | Metallics: GL 1% | Secondaries:

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
23.7		414	2210
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	41.1	

Erin's Rock 2. Sample location - Soil sampler showing. Minor GL in orange weathering coarse xtalline DLMT.

G090301 Nadaleen
Sampled By: TB 02-Sep-09

Grid North: UTM N | Grid East: UTM E | Elevation: | Sample Width:
Type: | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host:
Alteration: | Metallics: | Secondaries:

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
95.8		25	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
8.53	10000.1	49.72	

G090302 Nadaleen
Sampled By: TB 02-Sep-09

Grid North: UTM 7173766 N | Grid East: UTM 597488 E | Elevation: | Sample Width:
Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host: Dolomite
Alteration: CB s | Metallics: GL 30-40%, Py tr, SP 1-3 | Secondaries: GE s, JA s, SM s, CE s

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
100.1		204	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
39.11	10000.1	22.8	

Sample good Pb, Zn in small trench on hillside in subcrop. Strong cerussite. Grab over 2m radius-1m sg zone with float train down hill. 25m below old drill site.

G090303 Nadaleen
Sampled By: TB 02-Sep-09

Grid North: UTM 7174059 N | Grid East: UTM 597480 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: 50 cm
Type: Grab | Strike Length Exp: .5 m | True Width: 50 cm | Host: Dolomite
Alteration: CB s | Metallics: SP 40-50% | Secondaries: GE s, JA s, CE s

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
20.5		30	6560
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	35.4	

Sample small pod of highgrade clear Zn. Hydro-zincite on fractures of 5m in area.

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090304 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: CB s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7174058	N	UTM 597478	E	Strike Length Exp: 3 m	Metallics:	8.4		8	10000.1
	Elevation:		Sample Width: 10	cm	True Width: 10 cm	Secondaries: JA s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
			Vein 130°/?°		Host : Dolomite		1.21	10000.1	1.42	
Sampled By: TB 02-Sep-09	Sample flourite vein with good pyro bithamen.									
G090305 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: CB	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7174068	N	UTM 597444	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: SP 10-15%	2.3		15	1530
	Elevation:		Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: GE s, JA s, SM s, CE	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
					Host : Dolomite			10000.1	6.28	
Sampled By: TB 02-Sep-09	Sample breccia material in subcrop with good Zn in matrix over 10m.									
G090306 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration:	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7170299	N	UTM 590183	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: SP 30-40%	24.9		467	565
	Elevation:		Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries:	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
					Host :			10000.1	31.85	
Sampled By: TB 04-Sep-09	Sample talus on sidehill. Sphalerite crystals from 50-60% in a dark limestone, a fair amount of this stuff across slope for 5-7m.									
G090307 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Float	Alteration: CB s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7170488	N	UTM 590053	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL 2-3%	50.2		272	10000.1
	Elevation:		Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: JA m	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
					Host : Dolomite		2.69	6870		
Sampled By: TB 04-Sep-09	Sample boulders pulled out of moss on side hill over 5m area with Pb. Milky white QTZ here as well.									
G090308 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: CB s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7170480	N	UTM 590029	E	Strike Length Exp: 3 m	Metallics: GL 1-2%	16		3830	7460
	Elevation:		Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: JA s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
			110°/75° NE		Host : Dolomite			10000.1	14.75	
Sampled By: TB 04-Sep-09	15m above 307, sample QTZ vein in outcrop with Pb.									
G090309 Nadaleen	Grid North:		Grid East:		Type: Grab	Alteration: CB s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7170472	N	UTM 590027	E	Strike Length Exp: 5 m	Metallics: GL 2-3%, SP 1-2%	16.7		55	8720
	Elevation:		Sample Width: 20	cm	True Width: 20 cm	Secondaries: JA s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
			085°/75° NW		Host : Dolomite			10000.1	1.775	
Sampled By: TB 04-Sep-09	5m upslope from 307 sample another QTZ vein with Pb+Zn.									

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090310 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7170477 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 590027 E Sample Width:	Type: Float Strike Length Exp: True Width: Host : QTZ	Alteration: QZ s Metallics: GL 7-10% Secondaries: JA s	Ag (ppm) 100.1 Pb (%) 11.45	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 3420	Cu (ppm) 1145 Zn (%)	Pb (ppm) 10000.1
Sampled By: TB 04-Sep-09	3m above 309 sample good Pb in big QTZ float boulder.							
G090311 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7146183 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 599611 E Sample Width: 50 cm	Type: Grab Strike Length Exp: True Width: 50 cm Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: SP 1-2% Secondaries: JA m	Ag (ppm) 0.2 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 4 Zn (%) 2.65	Pb (ppm) 352
Sampled By: TB 05-Sep-09	Grab from outcrop. Breccia material.							
G090312 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7174118 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597473 E Sample Width:	Type: Float Strike Length Exp: True Width: Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 1%, SP 1-2% Secondaries: JA m, HZ s	Ag (ppm) 1.9 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 25 Zn (%) 7.6	Pb (ppm) 892
Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09	Sample subcrop and outcrop over 5m area on talus slope with Zn+Pb in fault breccia material.							
G090313 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7174156 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597556 E Sample Width: 5 m	Type: Select Strike Length Exp: 10 m True Width: 5 m Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 1-2%, SP 2-5% Secondaries: JA m, SM m, HZ s	Ag (ppm) 9.8 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 8 Zn (%) 4.45	Pb (ppm) 7400
Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09	Sample Zn+Pb on fractures and in vuggs in outcrop over 5m radius.							
G090314 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7174180 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597560 E Sample Width: 7 m	Type: Select Strike Length Exp: 20 m True Width: 7 m Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 1%, SP 2-3% Secondaries: JA s, SM m, HZ s	Ag (ppm) 6.5 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 11 Zn (%) 4.01	Pb (ppm) 4310
Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09	Select grab across base of cliffs over 7m. Zn+Pb on fractures and craggs. 15-20 above 313.							
G090315 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7174172 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597581 E Sample Width: 15 cm	Type: Strike Length Exp: True Width: 15 cm Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 1-2%, SP 3-5% Secondaries: JA s, SM s, HZ s	Ag (ppm) 11.8 Pb (%) 1.035	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 20 Zn (%) 8.36	Pb (ppm) 10000.1
Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09	Sample from highgrade fractures in outcrop. Good Pb+Zn.							

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090316 Nadaleen
Grid North: UTM 7174089 N | Grid East: UTM 597697 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: 50 cm | Type: Select | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: 50 cm | Host: Dolomite | Alteration: CB s | Metallics: GL 1%, SP 2-3% | Secondaries: JA s, HZ s

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
12.2		14	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
0.994	10000.1	11.25	

Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09
Select outcrop down north side of gully, sample more Zn+Pb on fractures and vuggs.

G090317 Nadaleen
Grid North: UTM 7173989 N | Grid East: UTM 597534 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: 3 m | Type: Grab | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: 3 m | Host: Dolomite | Alteration: CB s | Metallics: GL tr, SP 1-2% | Secondaries: JA s, HZs

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
0.9		5	465
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	1.485	

Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09
On other side of gully sample 1-2% Zn in outcrop. Zn in fractures and vuggs. Extrusive HZ on outcrop. Highgrade in talus below.

G090318 Nadaleen
Grid North: UTM 7173934 N | Grid East: UTM 597641 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: | Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host: Dolomite | Alteration: CB s | Metallics: GL 1-2%, SP 3-7% | Secondaries: JA s, SM s, HZ s

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
18		110	5830
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	10.05	

Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09
Sample frothy, vuggy float with highgrade Zn+Pb. Up to 10-15% of this material over a 50m wide zone in talus slope.

G090319 Nadaleen
Grid North: UTM 7173793 N | Grid East: UTM 597748 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: | Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host: Dolomite | Alteration: CB s | Metallics: SP 3-5% | Secondaries: JA s, HZs

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
1		8	174
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	6.68	

Sampled By: TB 06-Sep-09
In next gully to the south sample highrade float in creek bed. More fracture-vugg fillings from dolomite above.

G090320 Nadaleen
Grid North: UTM 7173855 N | Grid East: UTM 597585 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: | Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host: Dolomite | Alteration: CB s | Metallics: SP 3-5% | Secondaries: GE m, JA s, HZ s

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
7.4		45	1775
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
	10000.1	26.2	

Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09
Sample fault breccia material in talus. 1-2% of this stuff in talus over 5m with traces of Zn+Pb in outcrop here.

G090321 Nadaleen
Grid North: UTM 7173764 N | Grid East: UTM 597596 E | Elevation: | Sample Width: | Type: Float | Strike Length Exp: | True Width: | Host: Dolomite | Alteration: CB s | Metallics: GL 2-3% | Secondaries: JA m

Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
77.6		14	10000.1
Pb (%)	**Zn (ppm)**	**Zn (%)**	
4.3	9750		

Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09
Sample talus below cliffs with some good Pb on fractures.

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090322 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7173464 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597552 E Sample Width: 50 cm	Type: Grab Strike Length Exp: 3 m True Width: Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 5-7%, SP 7-10 Secondaries: JA s, HS s, CE s	Ag (ppm) 39.6 Pb (%) 3.29	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 10 Zn (%) 12.1	Pb (ppm) 10000.1
Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09	Grab from outcrop having out of talus. Looks like a 25 cm x 3m zone. Grab over 50cm.							
G090323 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7173453 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597595 E Sample Width: 3 m	Type: Grab Strike Length Exp: True Width: 3 m Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: SP 2-3% Secondaries: JA s, HZ w	Ag (ppm) 3.8 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 4 Zn (%) 2.66	Pb (ppm) 1590
Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09	Sample Zn on fractures and vuggs over a 3m radius. This is the extent of the mineralization here.							
G090324 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7173074 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597546 E Sample Width: 20 m	Type: Grab Strike Length Exp: True Width: 20 m Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 1%, SP 1% Secondaries: JA w	Ag (ppm) 0.6 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 4160	Cu (ppm) 1 Zn (%)	Pb (ppm) 952
Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09	Sample Zn+Pb on fractures and in pods over big area in outcrop.							
G090325 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7173068 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597541 E Sample Width:	Type: Float Strike Length Exp: True Width: Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: SP 30-40% Secondaries: JA s, HZ w	Ag (ppm) 3.9 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 141 Zn (%) 33.53	Pb (ppm) 577
Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09	Within 324 sample area, sample highgrade subcrop boulder.							
G090326 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7173041 N Elevation:	Grid East: UTM 597539 E Sample Width: 10 m	Type: Grab Strike Length Exp: True Width: 10 m Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL tr, SP 1% Secondaries: JA m	Ag (ppm) 0.9 Pb (%)	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 3360	Cu (ppm) -1 Zn (%)	Pb (ppm) 422
Sampled By: TB 07-Sep-09	Sample across outcrop with Zn on fractures and pods.							
G090327 Nadaleen	Grid North: UTM 7181681 N Elevation: Vein	Grid East: UTM 594300 E Sample Width: 1 m	Type: Grab Strike Length Exp: 1 m True Width: 1 m Host : Dolomite	Alteration: CB s Metallics: GL 3-5%, PY 1-2%, SP2-3 Secondaries: GE s, JA s, CE s	Ag (ppm) 100.1 Pb (%) 14.65	Au (g/t) Zn (ppm) 10000.1	Cu (ppm) 520 Zn (%) 2.4	Pb (ppm) 10000.1
Sampled By: TB 09-Sep-09	Dig through overburden to expose calcite vein. Hard to tell orientation. Grab across exposed vein for 1 m.							

Rock Sample Descriptions Nadaleen

Operator: Full Metal Minerals Ltd. **Project:** FMM09-02 2009 **NTS:** 106C

G090328 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: CB s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7181688 N	UTM 594293 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: GL tr, PY 10-15%, SP tr	18.5		53	4270
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 1 m	True Width: 1 m	Secondaries: GE s, HE s, JA s	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
		Vein 100°/°	Host : Dolomite			6270		
Sampled By: TB 09-Sep-09	5m across slope from 327, dig through dirt to expose calcite vein with good Py plus traces of Zn+Pb.							
G090329 Nadaleen	Grid North:	Grid East:	Type: Grab	Alteration: CB s	Ag (ppm)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
	UTM 7172370 N	UTM 598373 E	Strike Length Exp: 5 m	Metallics: GL tr, SP tr	2.3		5	1100
	Elevation:	Sample Width: 2 m	True Width: 2 m	Secondaries: JA w	Pb (%)	Zn (ppm)	Zn (%)	
			Host : Dolomite			2020		
Sampled By: TB 11-Sep-09	Sample trace Pb+Zn in small outcrop exposure on creek bank at waterline.							

Appendix E: Compact Disc

Report text, geochemical and drill databases, geophysical files, drafting and plot files, photographs

Appendix F: Geologist's Certificates

GEOLOGISTS CERTIFICATE

I, Robin Black, P. Geo., do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Professional Geoscientist with offices at 700-700 West Pender Street and residing at PH4-869 Beatty Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

THAT I am an author of the Technical Report entitled "2009 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Nadaleen Project" and dated February 8th, 2010, relating to the Angie-Cat properties (the "Assessment Report"). I examined the properties in the field September 2nd – 13th, 2009.

THAT I am a member in good standing (#33449) of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

THAT I graduated from the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Earth Sciences in 2003, and from Acadia University with a Masters of Science (Geology) in 2005 and I have practiced my profession continuously since 2005.

THAT since 2005, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel and Uranium in Canada and The United States of America.

THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., a geological consulting and contracting firm, and have been so since April 2006.

THAT I consent to the filing of the Assessment Report with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 8th day of February, 2010.

Robin S. Black, P. Geo.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

Ice

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN
- Earn Group
  - DME2

UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
- Mt. Kindle Formation
  - OSK4
  - OSK1

LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Sekwi Formation
  - ICS

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Backbone Ranges Formation
  - PCB1
- Hyland Group
  - PCH
  - PCH2
- Ingta Formation
  - uPCI

UPPER PROTEROZOIC
- Risky Formation
  - uPRI
- Sheepbed Formation
  - uPS
- Keele Formation
  - uPK
- Rapitan Group
  - uPR1
  - uPR3
  - uPR4

MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC
- Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (upper)
  - muPPFu1

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC
- Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (lower)
  - mPPFl1?
  - mPPFl1

Contact, defined, approx., assumed

Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Thrust Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Yukon Regional Geology 1:250 000 Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826

Soil Geochemistry - Pb
(2008 samples shown as empty circles)
- 98th (>1,034 ppm)
- 95th (>567 ppm)
- 90th (>343 ppm)
- 80th (>187 ppm)
- < 187 ppm
- all others

Rock Geochemistry - Pb (ppm)
(2008 samples labeled in red)
- 20,000 to 1,000,000
- 12,000 to 20,000
- 7,000 to 12,000
- 3,000 to 7,000
- 1,000 to 3,000
- 1 to 1,000

Silt Geochemistry - Pb
(statistics calculated using GSC - NGR data)
- 98th (>59 ppm)
- 95th (>38 ppm)
- 90th (>27 ppm)
- 75th (>16 ppm)

Full Metal Minerals Corp.

Nadaleen Project

Pb Geochemistry & Geology

EQUITY

Date:	February 2010	Scale:	1:20,000
N.T.S.	106C/7,10	Figure	5
U.T.M.	UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District	Mayo
		State/Province	YK

REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

Ice

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN
- Earn Group
  - DME2

UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
- Mt. Kindle Formation
  - OSK4
  - OSK1

LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Sekwi Formation
  - ICS

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Backbone Ranges Formation
  - PCB1
- Hyland Group
  - PCH
  - PCH2
- Ingta Formation
  - uPCI

UPPER PROTEROZOIC
- Risky Formation
  - uPRI
- Sheepbed Formation
  - uPS
- Keele Formation
  - uPK
- Rapitan Group
  - uPR1
  - uPR3
  - uPR4

MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC
- Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (upper)
  - muPPFu1

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC
- Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (lower)
  - mPPFI17
  - mPPFI1

Contact, defined, approx., assumed

Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Thrust Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Yukon Regional Geology 1:250 000 Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.)
1999: Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826

Soil Geochemistry - Zn
(2008 samples shown as empty circles)
- 98th (> 4,097.6 ppm)
- 95th (> 2,627 ppm)
- 90th (> 1,742 ppm)
- 80th (> 937.8 ppm
- < 937.8 ppm

Rock Geochemistry - Zn (ppm)
(2008 samples labeled in red)
- 20,000 to 1,000,000
- 12,000 to 20,000
- 7,000 to 12,000
- 3,000 to 7,000
- 1,000 to 3,000
- -10 to 1,000

Silt Geochemistry - Zn
- 98th (>857 ppm) (1)
- 95th (>420 ppm) (3)
- 75th (>132 ppm) (6)
- <132 ppm (5)

Full Metal Minerals Corp.

Nadaleen Project

Zn Geochemistry & Geology

EQUITY

Date:	February 2010	Scale:	1:20,000
U.T.M. Zone:	UTM - NAD83	Mining District	Mayo
N.T.S.	106C/7,10	State/Province	YK

Figure 4

REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

Ice

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN
- Earn Group — DME2

UPPER ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
- Mt. Kindle Formation — OSK4, OSK1

LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Sekwi Formation — ICS

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN
- Backbone Ranges Formation — PCB1
- Hyland Group — PCH, PCH2
- Ingta Formation — uPCI

UPPER PROTEROZOIC
- Risky Formation — uPRI
- Sheepbed Formation — uPS
- Keele Formation — uPK
- Rapitan Group — uPR1, uPR3, uPR4

MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC
- Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (upper) — muPPFu1

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC
- Pinguicula/Fifteen Mile (lower) — mPPFl1?, mPPFl1

Contact, defined, approx., assumed

Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Thrust Fault, defined, approx., assumed

Yukon Regional Geology 1:250 000 Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.)
1999: Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826

Rock Geochemistry - Ag (ppm)
(2008 samples labeled in red)
- 355 to 688
- 65 to 355
- 11 to 65
- 4 to 11
- 1 to 4
- 0 to 1
- all others

Soil Geochemistry - Ag (percentiles)
(2008 samples displayed as empty circles)
- 98th (>2.4 ppm)
- 95th (<2.4 ppm)
- 90th (<1.5 ppm)
- 80th (<1.1 ppm)
- <0.7 ppm
- all others

Silt Geochemistry - Ag (percentiles)
- 98th (>1 ppm)
- 90th (<0.6 ppm)
- 75th (<0.4 ppm)
- all others

Full Metal Minerals Corp.

Nadaleen Project

Ag Geochemistry & Geology

EQUITY

Date:	February 2010	Scale:	1:20,000
U.T.M. zone:	UTM 8 - NAD83	Mining District:	Mayo
N.T.S.	106C/7,10	Stately/Province	YK

Figure: 6