NTS 092H

Technical report on the precious and base metal potential of the Siwash Creek Property, Similkameen Mining Division, NTS 092H, British Columbia, Canada

Prepared For:

Ravencrest Resources Inc.
Vancouver
British Columbia
Canada
Phone: (604) 685-1017

Prepared By:

APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Suite 200, 9797 – 45th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T6E 5V8

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D.J. Besserer, P.Geol.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
SIWASH CREEK PROPERTY, SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
NTS092H

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SUMMARY

This report is written as a Technical Report for ("the Siwash Property, or the Property") which is currently held entirely by Ravencrest Resources Inc. ("Ravencrest"). The report is written to comply with standards set out in National Instrument 43-101 for the Canadian Securities Administration.

Through a recent acquisition from International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. ("ITH"), Ravencrest has acquired all interest of ITH in ninety-seven (97) mineral claims and one (1) lot, located in the Similkameen Mining District, British Columbia (including the Optioned Claims), and referred to as the Siwash Property. By doing so Ravencrest has agreed to assume all outstanding liabilities and all risk and responsibility related to the Siwash Property and the operations carried out thereon. Furthermore, ITH has retained, out of the conveyance of the Siwash Property to Ravencrest, a five 5 per cent ("%") net smelter returns royalty on all production from the Siwash Property.

The Siwash Property is located within the Similkameen Mining Division in southeastern British Columbia, Canada within the 1:250,000 scale National Topographic System map area of 092H. The Siwash Property consists of 97 contiguous mineral claims and one lot owned 100% by Ravencrest.

The area encompassed by the Siwash Property has experienced exploration for precious and base metals for almost 100 years. The majority of exploration has focussed on structurally controlled polymetallic veins and Brenda-style porphyry mineralization. Early exploration targeted the polymetallic veins resulting in a number of underground workings developed between 1917 and 1952. Recent exploration has focused on the porphyry copper and/or molybdenum ("Cu +/- Mo") potential of the Siwash Property.

During the fall of 2006, 67 rock grab/chip samples, 647 soil samples and 78 stream sediment samples were collected at the Siwash Property. These samples were collected to follow up on previous sampling programs, to further define known anomalies and attempt to locate new areas of interest. A rock grab sample from the Camp/Spud showing returned assays of 2651 parts per million ("ppm") silver ("Ag") (77.32 ounces per tonne ("oz/tonne")), 4.68 percent ("%") copper ("Cu"), 3.09% zinc ("Zn"), 5.67% lead ("Pb") and 0.53 grams per tonne ("g/t) gold ("Au"). In addition a quartz vein grab sample from the Fisher Maiden adit located 1300 meters to the north of the Camp/Spud showing returned assays of 7.68 g/t Au, 5.71% Zn and 16.28% Pb. Soil sampling has defined two large Zn-Pb anomalies within the eastern portion of the Siwash Property. A soil

sample from the easternmost anomaly returned an assay of 1238 parts per million ("ppm") (0.12 %) Zn. Stream sediment sampling near the eastern soil anomaly returned two adjacent samples assaying 589 parts per billion ("ppb") Au and 1315 ppb Au; the highest Au in stream assays recovered within the Siwash Property.

Brief mapping was also conducted during the 2006 field season. In the authors opinion the potential for polymetallic veins and/or Cu-Au porphyry/iron-oxide-copper-gold ("IOCG") style mineralization at the Siwash Property remains good. Of particular interest is the Camp showing, which showed favourable geochemical results from this years sampling.

Based on the sampling results to date, favourable geology and proximity to known deposits (Almaden's Elk Property and the Brenda porphyry deposit) further exploration is warranted at the Siwash Property. It is therefore recommended that a two stage exploration program consisting of the following be completed:

Phase 1: a) Compilation of historical exploration data, particularly drillhole locations, grab samples and localized soil sampling grids should be considered a priority, particularly information pertaining to the Camp showing. b) Completion of a high resolution helicopter airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey over the Siwash Property claims. Particular attention should be paid to linear magnetic and electromagnetic conductor anomalies along the margins of the quartz eye porphyry body and within the granite/syenogranite hosting the Camp showings. c) A field based program including the collection 50 metre spaced infill soil samples at 100 metre line spacing to further delineate 2006 soil anomalies on the eastern claims. In total, approximately 1000 soil samples should be collected. As well, as part of a standard quality control/quality assurance program, ten percent (10%) of all samples should be collected in duplicate (i.e. an additional 100 samples; 1100 samples total). Additional rock sampling and geological mapping at the Camp showing should be completed. This should incorporate chip sampling to obtain better data on mineralized zone widths. In total, approximately 100 rock samples should be collected. d) Ground-proofing and ground geophysical surveying (magnetic and time domain electromagnetic surveys) of geophysical anomalies following the 2007 airborne geophysical survey (not yet completed) should be completed during the 2007 field program. The estimated cost to complete Phase 1 exploration is $300,000 plus GST (Table 8).

Phase 2: The Phase 2 exploration is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 exploration. a) Provided that Phase 1 warrants it, a diamond drilling program should be planned for the Camp showing and for high priority soil/geophysical anomalies. The estimated cost to complete Phase 2 exploration is $300,000, plus GST.

The total cost of Phase 1 and Phase 2 exploration is estimated at $600,000.

INTRODUCTION

This report is written as a Technical Report for the Siwash Property which is 100% held by Ravencrest Resources Inc. The report is written to comply with standards set out in National Instrument 43-101 for the Canadian Securities Administration.

APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), Edmonton, Alberta was retained during 2006 to carry out an exploration program consisting of rock and soil sampling and property assessment. Dean Besserer, a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd. conducted a site visit at the Property on October 29, 2006. At this time Mr. Besserer was able to visit some of the specific showings and had visited the Siwash Property in prior years (Besserer and Armstrong, 2004).

The purpose of this Technical Report is to put forth and interpret information gathered from the Siwash Property to date in addition to making sound scientifically based recommendations for future work on the Siwash Property. The data used in this report includes those references listed in the "References" section as well as data gathered during the 2006 field season.

All coordinates presented in the Technical Report are in either Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) or latitude/longitude. The datum used for the projection of these coordinates is the North American Datum 27 (NAD27) in zone 10 of British Columbia.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author, in writing this report, uses sources of information as listed in the references. This report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information as well as information obtained during the 2006 exploration program on the Siwash Property. The government reports, some Assessment filings, and geological reports were prepared by a person (or persons) holding post secondary geology or a related university degree(s), prior to the implementation of the standards relating to National Instrument 43-101. The information in those reports is, therefore, assumed to be accurate. Those reports written by other geologists are also assumed to be accurate based on the property visit and data review conducted by the author. The reports which were relied upon are referenced in this Report in the "History" and "Geological Setting" sections below.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	NTS	Issued Date	Expiration Date	Area (Ha)
248600	ED	092H079	1976//06/29	2009/11/01	150.0
248608	ED #2	092H079	1976/11/23	2010/11/01	50.0
248637	SASKAT #1	092H079	1978/0629	2007/11/01	25.0
248638	SASKAT #2	092H079	1978/06/29	2007/11/01	25.0
248639	JUNE #1	092H079	1978/06/29	2007/11/01	25.0
248669	JUNE #2	092H079	1978/09/01	2009/11/01	200.0
248680	V.M. NO. 1	092H079	1978/10/05	2009/11/01	25.0
248681	V.M. NO. 2	092H079	1978/10/05	2009/11/01	25.0
248682	V.M. NO. 3	092H079	1978/10/05	2009/11/01	25.0
248683	V.M. NO. 4	092H079	1978/10/05	2009/11/01	25.0
249289	B & D	092H079	1988/01/04	2010/11/01	300.0
249730	LON #1	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249731	LON #2	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249732	LON #3	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249733	LON #4	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249734	LON 5	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249735	LON #6	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249736	LON #7	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249737	LON #8	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249738	LON #9	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
249739	LON #10	092H079	1989/10/03	2009/11/01	25.0
250158	PETERSON	092H079	1961/02/06	2010/11/01	25.0
321384	LUCKY 1	092H079	1993/09/30	2009/11/01	25.0
322573	BLUE 1	092H079	1993/11/01	2010/11/01	25.0
322574	BLUE 2	092H079	1993/11/01	2010/11/01	25.0
322575	BLUE 3	092H079	1993/11/01	2010/11/01	25.0
322576	BLUE 4	092H079	1993/11/01	2010/11/01	25.0
322577	BLUE 5	092H079	1993/11/01	2010/11/01	25.0
322578	BLUE 6	092H079	1993/11/01	2010/11/01	25.0
323027	BIG BOY 1	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323028	BIG BOY 2	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323029	BIG BOY 3	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323030	BIG BOY 4	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323031	BIG BOY 5	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323032	BIG BOY 6	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323033	BIG BOY 7	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323034	BIG BOY 8	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
323035	BIG BOY 9	092H079	1993/12/15	2010/11/01	25.0
331198	BLUE 12	092H079	1994/09/15	2009/11/01	25.0
331199	BLUE 13	092H079	1994/09/15	2009/11/01	25.0
331200	BLUE 10	092H079	1994/09/15	2009/11/01	25.0
331201	BLUE 11	092H079	1994/09/15	2009/11/01	25.0
331533	BLUE 14	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331534	BLUE 15	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331535	BLUE 16	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331536	BLUE 17	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0

Tenure Number	Claim Name	NTS	Issued Date	Expiration Date	Area (Ha)
331537	BLUE 18	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331538	BLUE 19	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331539	BLUE 20	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331540	BLUE 21	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331541	BLUE 22	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331542	BLUE 23	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331543	BLUE 24	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331544	BLUE 25	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331545	BLUE 26	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331546	BLUE 27	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331547	BLUE 28	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
331548	BLUE 29	092H079	1994/09/27	2009/11/01	25.0
332426	BLUE 30	092H079	1994/10/26	2009/11/01	25.0
332427	BLUE 31	092H079	1994/10/26	2009/11/01	25.0
339364	CUSH 1	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339365	CUSH 2	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339366	CUSH 3	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339367	CUSH 4	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339368	CUSH 5	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339369	CUSH 6	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339370	CUSH 7	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339371	CUSH 8	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339372	CUSH 9	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339373	CUSH 10	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339374	CUSH 11	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339375	CUSH 12	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339376	CUSH 13	092H079	1995/08/14	2007/11/01	25.0
339805	BLUE 34	092H079	1995/08/30	2009/11/01	25.0
339806	BLUE 35	092H079	1995/08/30	2009/11/01	25.0
339807	BLUE 36	092H079	1995/08/30	2009/11/01	25.0
339808	BLUE 37	092H079	1995/08/30	2009/11/01	25.0
339809	BLUE 38	092H079	1995/08/30	2009/11/01	25.0
353245	BING 1	092H079	1997/01/09	2009/11/01	300.0
411483	SIWASH 1	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	500.0
411484	SIWASH 2	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	500.0
411485	SIWASH 3	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	400.0
411486	SIWASH 4	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	400.0
411487	SIWASH 5	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	375.0
411488	SIWASH 21	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411489	SIWASH 22	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411490	SIWASH 11	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411491	SIWASH 12	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411492	SIWASH 13	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411493	SIWASH 14	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411494	SIWASH 15	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411495	SIWASH 16	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0

Tenure Number	Claim Name	NTS	Issued Date	Expiration Date	Area (Ha)
411496	SIWASH 17	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411497	SIWASH 18	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411498	SIWASH 19	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0
411499	SIWASH 20	092H079	2004/06/17	2008/11/01	25.0

Lots

Tenure Number	Claim Name	NTS	Issued Date	Expiration Date	Area (Ha)
248607	Lot 3779	092H079	1976/11/22	2010/11/01	25.0

Table 1: Siwash Property mineral claims and lot status.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Siwash Property is located in southeastern British Columbia (Figure 1 & 2), Canada within the 1:250,000 scale National Topographic System ("NTS") map area of 092H and British Columbia Energy and Minerals Branch Mineral Titles reference map M092H079 within the Similkameen Mining Division. The Siwash Property was acquired via a recent acquisition from ITH. Ravencrest has acquired all interest of ITH in and to ninety-seven (97) mineral claims and one (1) lot, located in the Similkameen Mining District, British Columbia (including the Optioned Claims), and referred to as the "Siwash Property" (Table 1). By doing so Ravencrest has agreed to assume all outstanding liabilities and all risk and responsibility related to the Siwash Property and the operations carried out thereon. Furthermore, ITH has retained, out of the conveyance of the Siwash Property to Ravencrest, a 5% net smelter return royalty on all production from the Siwash Property. The mineral claims have various anniversary dates by which work must be filed in order to maintain the claims in good standing. Details on the Siwash Property claims are shown in Table 1. The Siwash Property has not been legally surveyed.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim). To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in the first 3 years is $100 per claim unit per year and $200 per claim unit per year in years 4 and forward. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in a year exceeds the required minimum the

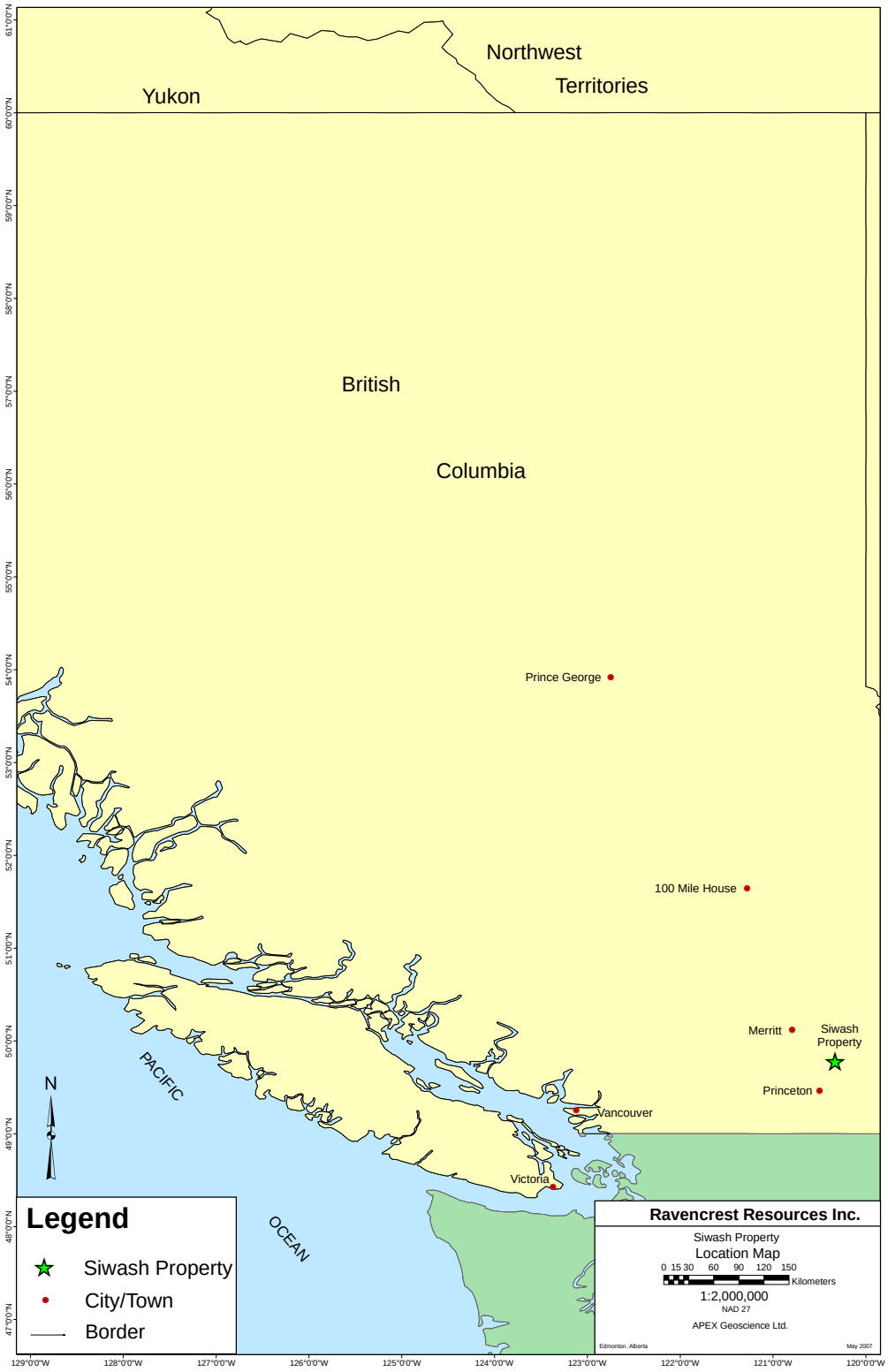


Figure 1: Location of the Siwash Property.

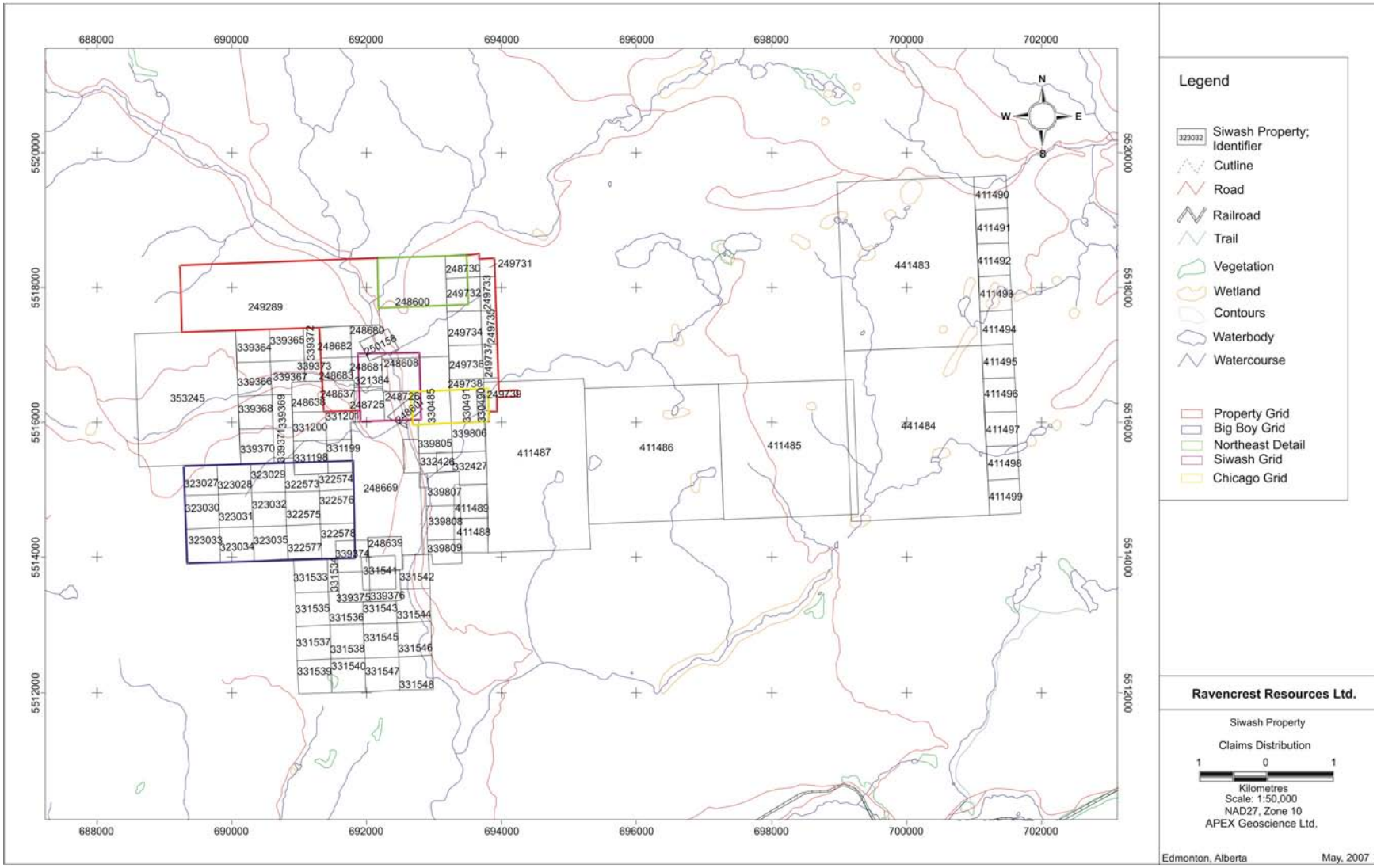


Figure 2: Siwash Property claims distribution.

value of the excess work, in full year multiples can be applied to cover work requirements on the claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (includes drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a notice of work under the mines act and the owner must receive written approval from the district inspector of mines prior to undertaking the work. The notice of work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the mines act; additional information as required by the inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize and adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes about one month.

Exploration activities that do not require a notice of work include: prospecting with hand tools; geological/geochemical surveys; airborne geophysical surveys; ground geophysics without exposed electrodes; hand trenching (no explosives); and, the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the mines act of British Columbia. The chief inspector of mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the ministry of forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the chief inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "special use permit" by the ministry of forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the ministry of forests must issue a special use permit. However, three ministries, namely the ministry of energy and mines; forests; and environment, lands and parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the property is subject however ITH did transfer Permit MX-15-056 to Ravencrest whereby a $2,500 deposit is being held as a security deposit on the basis of reclamation performance for ongoing exploration as part of the exploration work permit (Inspector of Mines, May 22, 2007).

The locations of known mine workings and drill holes on the Siwash Property are shown on Figure 3 & 4. Known showings on the Siwash Property are shown in Figure 5. A detailed discussion of the mine workings and showings is dealt with under the “History” section below.

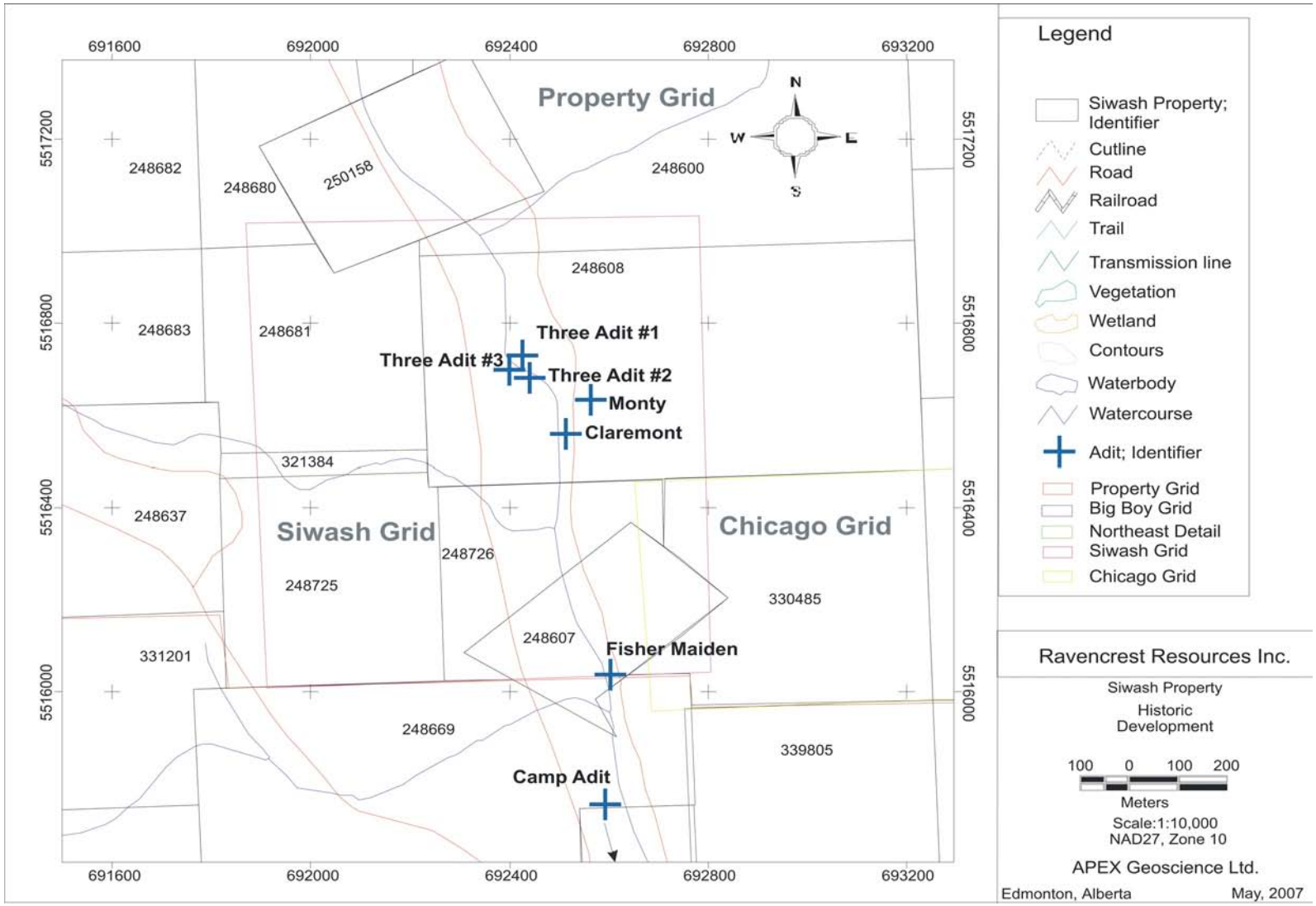


Figure 3: Siwash Property historic underground development.

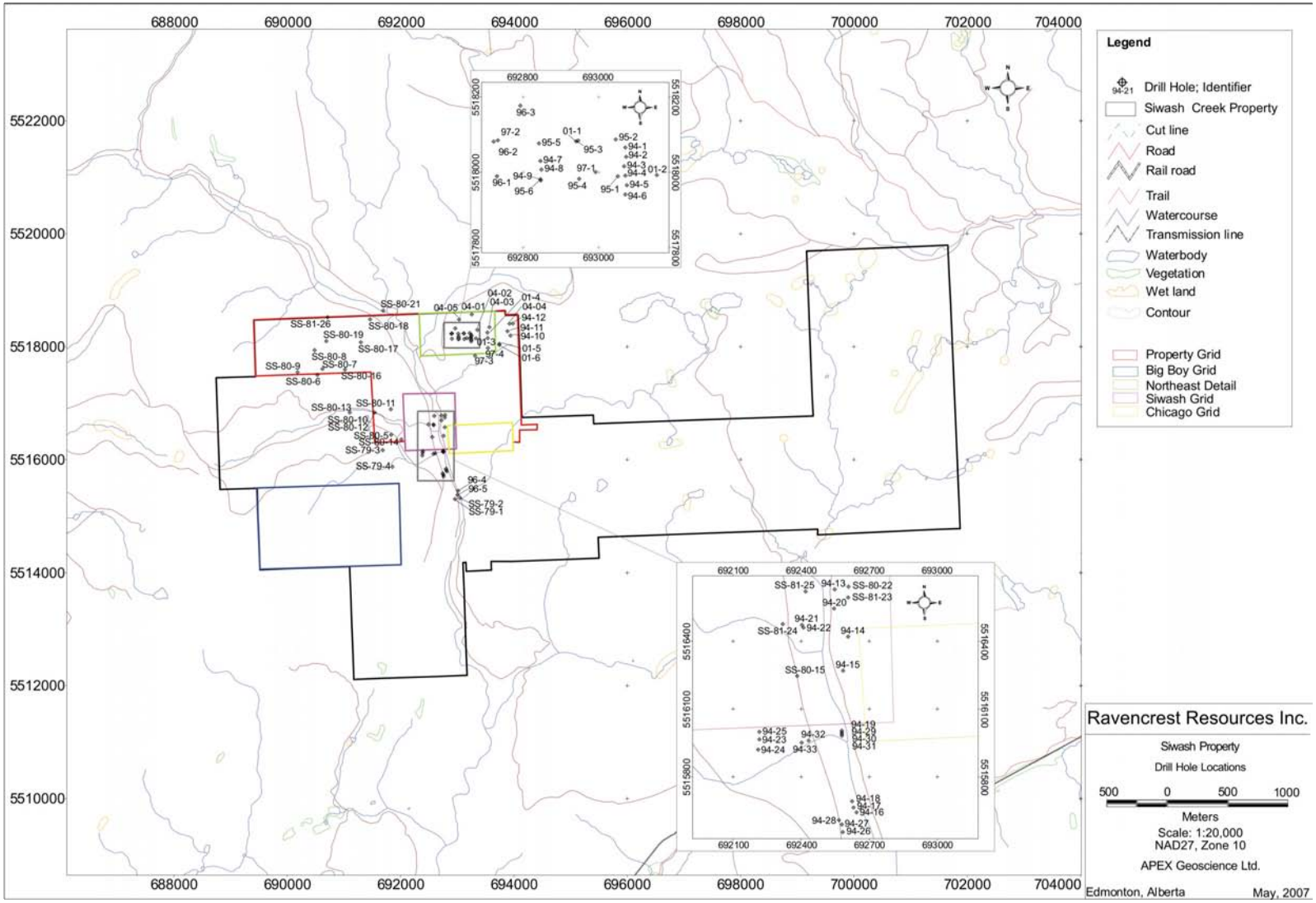


Figure 4: Siwash Property drill hole locations.

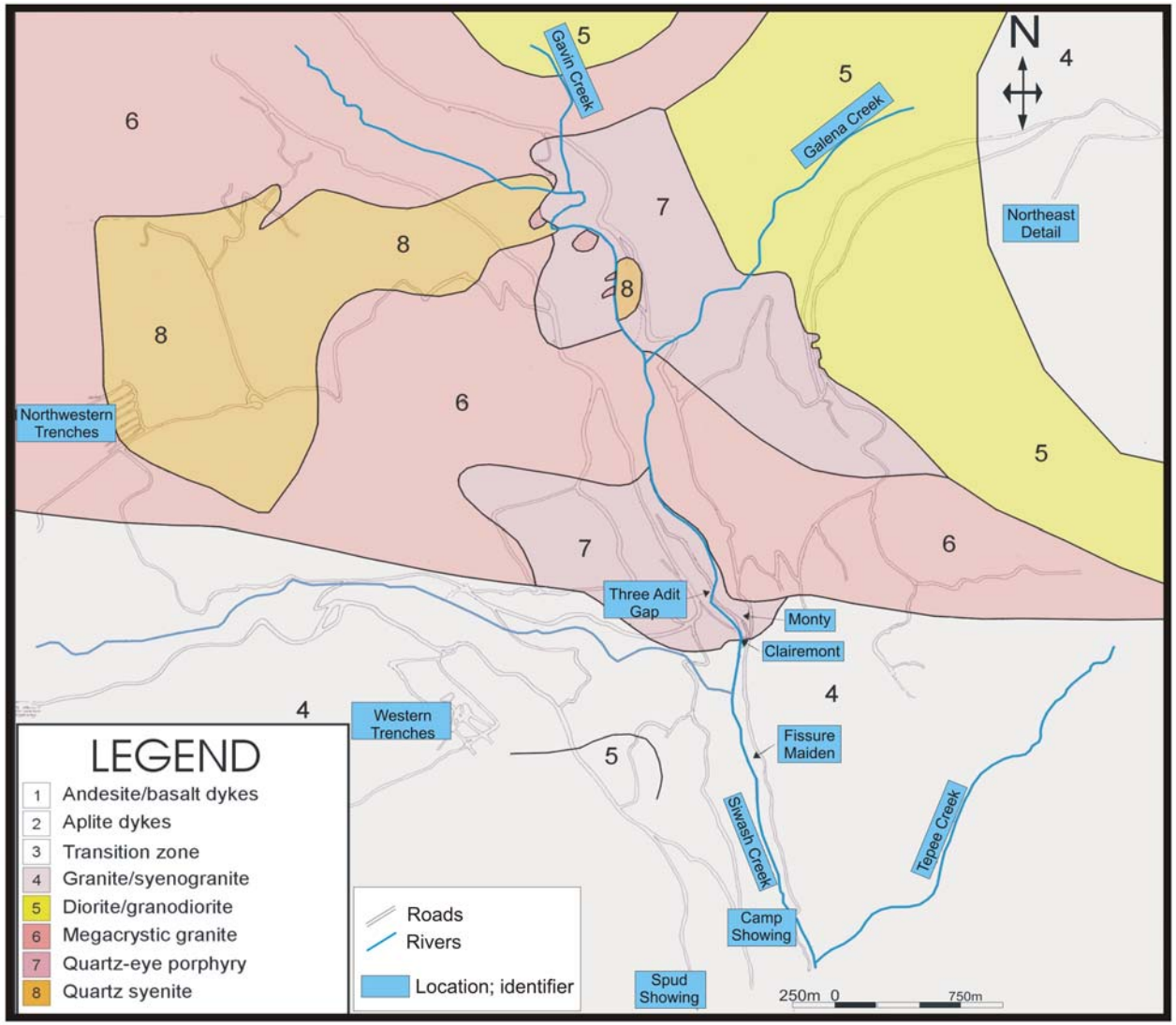


Figure 5: Siwash Property geology (modified from Grove (1989)).

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Siwash Property is located in the Okanagan region of British Columbia midway between Merritt and Okanagan Lake, south of Highway 97C. It lies approximately 45 kilometres southeast of Merritt and 35 kilometers northeast of Princeton B.C. Access to the Siwash Property is made via the Loon Lake road south of Highway 97C. After a twenty kilometre drive along the Loon Lake road access is gained to the Siwash Property via the Shrimpton network of logging roads. The centre of the Siwash Property lies at approximately 120º20'W longitude, 49º46' latitude. Elevations over the Siwash Property range from 1,200 to 1,580 meters above sea level. Vegetation cover consists primarily of pine trees with lesser fir and spruce trees. Several areas of the Siwash Property have undergone clear-cut logging and the resulting road networks provide excellent access to the showings. Climate is moderate with temperatures ranging from minus 30ºC during winter months to +30ºC during the summer. Snow cover is usually established by early November.

HISTORY

The Siwash Property has seen sporadic exploration for precious metals since the early 1900's. Details regarding early exploration efforts are limited to the Annual Report of Minister of Mines for the Province of British Columbia. More concerted exploration was conducted through the 1980's/90's to present. The earliest records of work date back to 1917 when the first claims were recorded in the Siwash Creek area. Limited placer mining was done within the Siwash drainage, mainly on benches above the creek (Ravencrest does not own the Placer rights at the Siwash Property). Table 2 lists a summary of work conducted on the Siwash Property, Table 3 outlines a summary of diamond drillholes, Table 4 lists highlights of previous rock sampling programs and Table 5 lists some significant drill core intersections and assay results.

Records for drifting (Figure 3) and surface work on claims that are encompassed by the present day Siwash Property during the first half of the 20th century (1917-1960) are sketchy and best summarized by reports in the Annual Report of Minister of Mines for the Province of British Columbia (B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports, 1917, 25, 27, 28, 29, 51, 52).

The Three Adit gap area is comprised of the 3 separate adits (#1,#2, #3), straddling Siwash creek, that were developed in the period of 1917 to the late 1920's (Figure 3). Historically, this development was referred to as the Renfrew Adits. In total, approximately 120-150 meters of drifting was completed: #1 adit (east bank of Siwash creek) 9-15 meters; #2 adit (west bank across from #1) 91 meters; #3 adit (west bank 18 meters south of #2) 38 meters of development.

Type of Work	Year	Summary
Diamond Drilling	1979	3 holes, 514 meters
	1980	17 holes, 2930.5
	1981	4 holes, 524 meters
	1996	5 holes, 808 meters
	1997	5 holes, 829.05 meters
	2001	6 holes, 1054.74 meters
	2004	5 holes, 1013 meters
Percussion Drilling	1994	33 holes, 531.5 meters
	1995	6 holes, 378 meters
Re-logging Drill Core	1989	4040 meters re-logged, 195 samples taken
Soil Sampling	1980	1820 samples
	1988	468 samples
	1989	76 samples
	1993	1958 samples
	1994	1384 samples
	2006	647 samples
Stream Sediment	1993	33 sediment samples
	2006	78 sediment samples
Rock Sampling	1988	53 rock samples
	1989	88 rock samples
	1993	242 rock samples
	1994	53 rock samples
	2006	67 rock samples
Geophysics	1979	42.8 line km of Induced Polarization north/northeast
	1980	21 line km of magnetometer, northeastern grid
Geological Mapping	1980	1:7500 northeastern grid
	1994	5 grid areas (magnetics and EM-VLF)
	1989	1:5000 along roadcuts, drainages
		1:5000, 1:2000
	2006	Cursory mapping
Remote Sensing	1993	Landsat Imagery
Trenching	1992	6 backhoe trenches

Table 2: Siwash Property work summary.

Reports indicate quartz veins with thicknesses ranging from 5 centimeters to 1.8 meters. Assay information is not available for this development. Twenty seven tons of hand-cobbled materials, collected in 1926 were processed and a total of 3 ounces of gold (“oz Au”), 3.379 ounces silver (“oz Ag”), and 1.578 pounds lead (“Pb”) were recovered (Annual Report of Mines, B.C., 1928).

The Monty adit is located approximately 150 meters downstream from the Three Adit Gap and is comprised of a short 9 meter long adit driven into the east bank of Siwash creek. The Claremont Adit is located on the east side of Siwash creek, 100 meters downstream from the Monty adit. Historical records indicate approximately 150 meters of development within 3 adits and crosscuts to exploit a 10-30 cm wide vein, which is reported to have returned an assay of 0.10 ounces per ton (“opt”) Au, and 269.8 opt Ag (Annual Report of Mines, B.C., 1927). There are discrepancies in the published literature between developments at the Claremont adit versus developments at the Three Adit Gap in that the two locations have been confused during transcription. The Fissure (also known as “Fisher” or “Fissure”) Maiden Adit is a 15 m long adit on the east side of Siwash creek, south of the Claremont and Monty adits. Veining has been exposed in trenches and open cuts on the west side of the creek. The Camp adit is located on the west side of Siwash creek southwest of Fissure Maiden along a

Year	Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
1979	SS-79-1	692786	5515151	360	-60	111.58
1979	SS-79-2	692871	5515171	360	-45	90.24
1979	SS-79-3	691510	5516014	360	-55	312.2
1980	SS-80-4	691677	5515726	?	?	267.3
1980	SS-80-5	691655	5516283	360	-60	214.88
1980	SS-80-6	690352	5517349	60	-45	226.2
1980	SS-80-7	690442	5517456	90	-50	254.5
1980	SS-80-8	690308	5517788	60	-50	227.7
1980	SS-80-9	690004	5517395	360	-50	66.1
1980	SS-80-10	691366	5516680	360	-45	182.27
1980	SS-80-11	691651	5516738	360	-50	123.7
1980	SS-80-12	691366	5516680	180	-50	150.6
1980	SS-80-13	690925	5516682	180	-50	99.7
1980	SS-80-14	691836	5516207	?	?	294.7
1980	SS-80-15	692381	5516245	330	-60	242.9
1980	SS-80-16	690843	5517441	150	-60	34.14
1980	SS-80-17	691124	5517924	150	-60	78.33
1980	SS-80-18	691284	5518333	?	?	50.9
1980	SS-80-19	690512	5517945	?	?	43.6
1980	SS-80-20	?	?	360	-60	193.55
1980	SS-80-21	691517	5518484	310	-45	89.9
1980	SS-80-22	692608	5516642	360	-60	89.5
1981	SS-81-23	692606	5516594	310	-60	205.7
1981	SS-81-24	692318	5516476	360	-45	104.85
1981	SS-81-25	692419	5516621	310	-45	111.3
1981	SS-81-26	690533	5518371	360	-65	102.1
1994	94-1	693069	5518065	na	-90	7.62
1994	94-2	693072	5518040	na	-90	4.57
1994	94-3	693066	5518015	na	-90	6.1
1994	94-4	693069	5517990	na	-90	4.57
1994	94-5	693073	5517965	na	-90	4.57
1994	94-6	693069	5517940	na	-90	4.57
1994	94-7	692845	5518029	na	-90	7.62
1994	94-8	692847	5518006	na	-90	7.62
1994	94-9	692845	5517981	na	-90	7.62
1994	94-10	693760	5518046	na	-90	9.14
1994	94-11	693710	5518120	na	-90	18.29
1994	94-12	693803	5518258	na	-90	7.01
1994	94-13	692547	5516629	na	-90	27.43
1994	94-14	692606	5516420	na	-90	32
1994	94-15	692584	5516269	na	-90	21.34
1994	94-16	692643	5515642	na	-90	4.57
1994	94-17	692630	5515663	na	-90	10.67
1994	94-18	692624	5515691	na	-90	4.57
1994	94-19	692578	5515996	na	-90	18.3
1994	94-20	692544	5516545	na	-90	41.15
1994	94-21	692403	5516472	na	-90	10.67
1994	94-22	692409	5516460	na	-90	7.62
1994	94-23	692214	5515965	na	-90	19.81
1994	94-24	692209	5515920	na	-90	13.72
1994	94-25	692215	5515998	na	-90	15.24
1994	94-26	692583	5515555	na	-90	13.72

Year	Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
1994	94-27	692578	5515588	na	-90	16.76
1994	94-28	692565	5515608	na	-90	15.24
1994	94-29	692578	5516003	180	-75	22
1994	94-30	692578	5515989	na	-90	27
1994	94-31	692579	5515981	na	-90	38.1
1994	94-32	692432	5515960	na	-90	42.67
1994	94-33	692401	5515950	360	-80	39.62
1995	95-1	693049	5517988	na	-90	60
1995	95-2	693044	5518087	na	-90	60
1995	95-3	692944	5518083	na	-90	60
1995	95-4	692947	5517982	na	-90	60
1995	95-5	692840	5518076	na	-90	60
1995	95-6	692845	5517978	na	-90	78
1996	96-1	692730	5517988	90	-45	150
1996	96-2	692721	5518081	90	-45	149.35
1996	96-3	692791	5518176	90	-45	249.3
1996	96-4	692742	5515500	224	-45	130
1996	96-5	692831	5515228	330	-45	130
1997	97-1	692991	5518000	360	-60	149.96
1997	97-2	692802	5518175	180	-60	150.26
1997	97-3	692731	5518084	360	-60	149.96
1997	97-4	693136	5517689	360	-55	174.96
1997	97-5	693364	5517827	360	-57	199.95
2001	1-Jan	692939	5518082	360	-57	150
2001	2-Jan	693153	5517992	360	-57	194.2
2001	3-Jan	693358	5518001	360	-57	200
2001	4-Jan	693356	5518102	360	-57	161.24
2001	5-Jan	693565	5517900	360	-57	186.5
2001	6-Jan	693567	5517882	180	-57	162.8
2004	1-Apr	692988	5518621	180	-57	306.9
2004	2-Apr	693092	5518342	360	-57	200
2004	3-Apr	693302	5518393	360	-57	203.4
2004	4-Apr	693659	5518456	360	-57	200
2004	5-Apr	692769	5518531	360	-72	102.7
				Total meters drilled		**8579.42**

Table 3: Siwash Property historic diamond drilling summary.

deep and wide trench. It is approximately 10 meters long and appears to have targeted a quartz-chalcopyrite-silver vein and its surrounding hematite-chalcopyrite-galena alteration envelope.

During the 1960's and 1970's various groups conducted preliminary exploration programs for porphyry copper ("Cu") deposits in and around the Siwash Property. These groups include Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd., Utah Mines Ltd., Great Plains Development Co. of Canada Ltd., Pan Arctic Exploration Ltd., Diana Explorations Ltd., and others. Brenda Mines Ltd. conducted exploration over the Siwash Property coincident with initiation of production from the Brenda copper-molybdenum deposit which is located approximately 25 kilometers northeast of the Siwash Property. Brenda Mines Ltd. conducted Induced Polarization (I.P.) geophysical surveys, soil geochemistry surveys, and drilled 26

Location	Sample	Interval (m)	Year	Au (opt)	Au (ppb)	Ag (opt)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (%)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (%)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (%)	Cu (ppm)	Reference
Fissure Maiden	Country rock	Grab	1988	0.012		0.3		0.7		1.05		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Fissure Maiden	4 inch vein	Grab	1988	0.28		3.29		10.84		10.21		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Monty	Chip	1.5 m	1988	0.01		0.46		0.13		4.95		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Monty	Chip	7.6 m	1988	0.014		0.73		0.3		6.41		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Monty West	Chip	3 m	1988	0.005		1.04		1.38		0.26		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Monty West	Chip	2.4 m	1988	0.624		1.35		0.69		0.63		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Three Adit gap	Chip	0.6 m	1988	0.008		0.3		0.06		0.05		n/a		Pollmer, 1988
Three Adit Gap #1	Chip	0.64 m	1989	n/a		2.52			1373		4725		6362	Grove, 1989
Three Adit Gap #1	Chip	0.76 m	1989	n/a		1.08			1750		2348		6265	Grove, 1989
Three Adit Gap #2,3	Select grab	Grab	1989		180	6.6		1		1.33		0.94		Grove, 1989
Three Adit Gap #2,3	Select grab	Grab	1989		2780	3.19		0.15		18.71		0.66		Grove, 1989
Three Adit Gap #2,3	Select grab	Grab	1989		260	1.86		0.53		0.42		0.31		Grove, 1989
Three Adit Gap #2,3	Select grab	Grab	1989		730	15.37		14.2		0.42		0.43		Grove, 1989
Three Adit Gap #2,3	Select grab	Grab	1989		490	7.3		2.29		4.77		1.43		Grove, 1989
Three Adit gap#2 Adit	Quartz/galena vein	Grab	1989	3.046		123.54		42.25		2.38		0.92		Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		6		5.3		1144	2.49			248	Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		47		13.8		1100	5.82			757	Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		32		6.4		967	2.21			165	Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		27		9.5		1149	2.49			302	Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		2		7.7		935	2.51			246	Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		46		3.8		695	2.16			70	Grove, 1989
Monty	Shear zone	1 m chip	1989		22		6.8		782		7958		102	Grove, 1989
Claremont	Select grab	Grab	1989	0.037		3.32		5.71		15.88			935	Grove, 1989
Fissure Maiden (east)	Select grab	Grab	1989	0.64		4.71		15.97		10.56		0.59		Grove, 1989
Fissure Maiden (west)	Select grab	Grab	1989	0.243		44.11		4.94		2.34		n/a		Grove, 1989
Fissure Maiden (west)	Select grab	Grab	1989	0.056		65.85		2.61		1.33		n/a		Grove, 1989
Chicago Zone	Float - 623451	Float	1994		2960	13.5		3.8		2.5		1.1		Todoruk and Falls, 1995
Chicago Zone	Float - 623452	Float	1994		400	3.4			>10000		3910	1.05		Todoruk and Falls, 1995
Chicago Zone	Float - 623453	Float	1994		20	1.2			3380		8290		2160	Todoruk and Falls, 1995
Chicago Zone	Float - 623454	Float	1994		115	13.2			1760		5930		332	Todoruk and Falls, 1995
Chicago Zone	Float - 623455	Float	1994		490	3.4			5110		8870		6670	Todoruk and Falls, 1995
3 Adit gap	Float - 623464	Float	1994		70	2.9			714		804		6000	Todoruk and Falls, 1995
Big Boy Grid (southeast)	Float - 640051	Float	1994		95	10.9			1100		692		3.98	Todoruk and Falls, 1995

Table 4: Siwash Property historic assay highlights.

Drill_Hole	Sample	Easting	Northing	From	To	Length (m)	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
SS-79-3	24669	691510	5516014	68.3	68.6	0.3	110		18.6	333	459	1430
SS-80-5	24616	691655	5516283	195.5	196	0.5	450		1	80	1028	3395
SS-80-10	24511	691366	5516680	25	26.5	1.5	450		31.2	683	1365	6326
SS-80-10	24512	691366	5516680	26.5	28	1.5	110		9.2	221	1316	2133
SS-80-10	24514	691366	5516680	29.6	30.5	0.9	150		18.8	882	10109	>20,000
SS-80-10	14521	691366	5516680	50.6	51.1	0.5	1,640		39.7	36	2032	993
SS-80-10	24522	691366	5516680	51.1	52.1	1.1	120		3.3	10	492	149
SS-80-10	24523	691366	5516680	52.1	53.1	1.6	180		10.3	29	1054	915
SS-80-10	24529	691366	5516680	119.5	121	1.5	160		17.2	28	1919	213
SS-80-14	24592	691836	5516207	60.2	60.5	0.3	190		>50.0	1796	10836	>20,000
SS-80-14	24600	691836	5516207	74.1	76.2	1.5	840		8.6	267	8860	10602
SS-80-14	9304	691836	5516207	143	144.5	1.5	170		>50.0	219	2287	3255
SS-80-14	9312	691836	5516207	193.5	195.1	1.5	130		>50.0	11268	744	952
SS-80-14	9318	691836	5516207	238.5	239.3	0.8	80		45.7	18466	286	700
SS-80-22	24511	692608	5516642	15.9	21.4	1.5	140		27.5	119	3111	>20,000
SS-80-22	24512	692608	5516642	21.4	29	1.5	100		10.5	103	3480	>20,000
SS-80-22	24513	692608	5516642	29	30.5	1.5	110		5.1	141	1335	15336
SS-80-22	24514	692608	5516642	30.4	32	1.5	100		2.8	102	1159	6698
SS-81-25	24613	692419	5516621	21	22	1	30		35.7	1713	2538	>20,000
D.H.-94-11	640348	693710	5518120	7.5	9	1.5	30		2.8	202	706	>10000
D.H.-94-14	640143	692606	5516420	19.5	21	1.5	45		15.4	103	2370	>10000
D.H.-94-14	640145	692606	5516420	22.5	24	1.5	20		5	30	1195	2930
D.H.-94-14	640146	692606	5516420	24	25.5	1.5	25		2	16	604	1710
D.H.-94-14	640148	692606	5516420	27	28.5	1.5	40		6.4	341	>10000	>10000
D.H.-94-15	640156	692584	5516269	10.5	12	1.5	105		7.2	210	2240	7740
D.H.-94-15	640157	692584	5516269	12	13.5	1.5	35		5.6	312	520	>10000
D.H.-94-15	640159	692584	5516269	15	16.5	1.5	120		4.4	53	1325	4990
D.H.-94-19	640182	692578	5515996	7.5	9	1.5	260		2.6	137	3430	5970
D.H.-94-19	640183	692578	5515996	9	10.5	1.5	765		7.8	408	9450	>10000
D.H.-94-19	640184	692578	5515996	10.5	12	1.5	205		16.6	1535	>10000	>50000
D.H.-94-20	640200	692544	5516545	30	31.5	1.5	45		6.4	349	760	6460
D.H.-94-20	640204	692544	5516545	36	37.5	1.5	270		6	671	178	>10000
D.H.-94-23	640229	692214	5515965	13.5	15	1.5	20		51.6	1725	1075	1640
D.H.-94-23	640230	692214	5515965	15	16.5	1.5	40		71.4	3280	1970	>10000
D.H.-94-23	640231	692214	5515965	16.5	18	1.5	30		20.6	728	1020	4310
D.H.-94-30	5024	692578	5515989	22	23.5	1.5	360		15.4	439	9520	>10000
D.H.-94-30	5025	692578	5515989	23.5	25	1.5	1230		30.2	1140	>50000	>10000
D.H.-94-30	5026	692578	5515989	25	26.5	1.5	275		27.6	1365	>10000	>10000
D.H.-94-31	5046	692579	5515981	31.5	33	1.5	330		23.6	726	>10000	>10000
D.H.-94-31	5047	692579	5515981	33	34.5	1.5	95		15	535	>10000	>10000
D.H.-94-32	5065	692432	5515960	35	36.5	1.5	75		10.8	1620	680	4710
96-2	96-2-02	692721	5518081	70.8	71.48	0.68		< 0.03	2.6	865	408	2410
96-2	96-2-03	692721	5518081	79.75	79.78	0.03		< 0.03	10.8	3050	344	686
96-2	96-2-05	692721	5518081	89	89.02	0.02		0.16	11.4	85	222	270
96-2	96-2-10	692721	5518081	140.5	140.52	0.02		0.04	7.6	60	2260	3270
96-3	96-3-09	692791	5518176	126	126.1	0.1		< 0.03	14.6	>10000	946	2830
96-3	96-3-13	692791	5518176	131.8	132.7	0.9		< 0.03	25.2	>10000	484	1380
96-3	96-3-17	692791	5518176	143.8	144	0.2		0.06	57	>10000	3920	>10000
96-4	96-4-04	692836	5515298	28.3	29.82	1.52		0.04	13.8	218	880	2860
96-4	96-4-07	692836	5515298	48.42	48.65	0.23		10.4	79.8	8440	3420	>10000
96-4	96-4-15	692836	5515298	24.4	25.91	1.51		< 0.03	24.4	629	1530	3820
96-4	96-4-16	692836	5515298	23	24.4	1.4		< 0.03	8	101	1230	4310
96-4	96-4-17	692836	5515298	22	23	1		< 0.03	6.6	51	444	3780
96-4	96-4-18	692836	5515298	20.5	22	1.5		0.03	7.4	45	662	3890
96-4	96-4-19	692836	5515298	19.8	20.5	0.7		< 0.03	9	43	1090	4840
96-4	96-4-20	692836	5515298	17.7	19.8	2.1		0.04	28.4	502	960	5460
96-5	96-5-01	692831	5515228	7.4	7.9	0.5		< 0.03	5	78	632	1510
96-5	96-5-03	692831	5515228	13.95	16	2.05		0.2	>100.0	723	4610	2700
96-5	96-5-05	692831	5515228	20.2	21	0.8		0.03	21	955	1130	>10000
96-5	96-5-06	692831	5515228	21	23	2		< 0.03	17.6	872	724	7460
96-5	96-5-10	692831	5515228	37.5	39.4	1.9		< 0.03	23.4	645	1035	5370
96-5	96-5-13	692831	5515228	69.6	72	2.4		< 0.03	13.8	583	798	2890
96-5	96-5-14	692831	5515228	78.9	81.7	2.8		< 0.03	6.8	431	210	1135
96-5	96-5-19	692831	5515228	35.12	37.5	2.38		0.04	19.4	1200	1335	8760
97-1	97-1-02	692991	5518000	24.68	25.3	0.62		0.09	28.6	2110	3470	10000
97-1	97-1-07	692991	5518000	52.5	52.59	0.09		0.63	40.8	6.21%	2270	10000
97-1	97-1-10	692991	5518000	65.39	65.41	0.02		2.04	15.4	4.81%	770	3770
97-1	97-1-12	692991	5518000	72.4	72.6	0.2		0.36	54.8	1195	3600	5170
97-1	97-1-20	692991	5518000	110.03	111.47	1.44		1.35	22.2	4.27%	1625	9410
97-1	97-1-21	692991	5518000	111.47	111.95	0.48		1.17	19	4.07%	1470	9470
97-5	97-5-13	693364	5517827	54.13	57.13	3		0.03	4.2	1545	182	1220
97-5	97-5-14	693364	5517827	57.13	60.13	3		0.03	19.8	1640	436	1580
97-5	97-5-23	693364	5517827	84.12	85.4	1.28		0.03	6	1935	270	1980
97-5	97-5-25	693364	5517827	86	87.36	1.36		0.03	15.2	5040	292	2380
97-5	97-5-33	693364	5517827	95.45	95.85	0.4		0.84	>100	2.45%	1220	2360
97-5	97-5-35	693364	5517827	97.9	98.45	0.55		1.86	16	3450	176	868
97-5	97-5-59	693364	5517827	187.45	189.3	1.85		0.03	16.8	4120	286	4120
01-1	1-1-1	692939	5518082	63.5	64	0.5		1.2	452	150	402	
01-1	1-1-2	692939	5518082	64	64.23	0.23	190		63.2	>10000	3920	>10000

Table 5: Siwash Property significant drillhole intercepts.

diamond drill holes (in 1979, 1980 and 1981) within what is now the Siwash Property in search of a Cu porphyry system. Alteration and geophysical responses were positive, but no economic mineralization was discovered.

Brenda Mines Ltd. conducted soil surveys, diamond drilling, prospecting and geophysical surveys in the early part of the 1980's. International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. acquired the Siwash Property in 1988. Work in 1988 included a soil sample geochemical survey on a grid established over the historic workings (1,200 x 1,800 meters), in conjunction with minor rock (grab) sampling. In 1989, 26 holes drilled by Brenda Mines Ltd. were re-logged and sampled for gold (not assayed for by Brenda Mines). This work was carried out in conjunction with geological mapping, petrography, limited rock sampling, and limited soil sampling in the northeast portion of the Siwash Property. This work was conducted by Inel Resources as part of an agreement with ITH. In 1991, the adits at Three Adit Gap and Fissure Maiden were rehabilitated and re-sampled. Records and results of this work were not available to the author of this Technical Report. Infill soil sampling was conducted on the grid over the historic Siwash Property showings. In 1992, ITH commissioned a LandSat Imagery program was carried out over the Siwash Property to aid in the delineation of suspected fault zones and to aid in identification of alteration zones (see references in Montgomery, 1994). Figures 11-15 represent the distribution of soil samples (1993, 1994 programs) and geochemical results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. During 1993 Pamicon Developments Ltd. (on behalf of ITH) established two grids on the Siwash Property: the Property and Siwash grids (Figure 2). Infill sampling was done on the Property grid in an area known as the Northeast grid. A total of 1,161 soil samples were collected within the Property grid and 781 soil samples were collected within the Siwash grid. Multi-element anomalies were found on the Northeastern grid (2 anomalies) and Siwash grid (2 anomalies) (Montgomery, 1994). The Northeastern grid anomaly corresponds to an anomaly identified by Brenda Mines Ltd. sampling in 1988. The 1993 Siwash soil sampling identified an 800 meter long east-west trending anomaly that encompassed the area of historic development(s).

In 1994, an aggressive soil sampling (see Table 2), percussion drilling (33 holes; Figure 4), prospecting and mapping program was carried out across the Siwash Property by Pamicon Developments Ltd. on behalf of ITH. Geological mapping was carried out at the Siwash, Property, and Big Boy grids. Property grid soil sampling in 1994 consisted of infill sampling on the Northwest portion of the grid where anomalous Zn, Pb, and Ag values do not have an identified bedrock source. The 1994 soil sampling at the Siwash grid confirmed the 1993 interpretation of an 800 meter long east-west anomaly over a region of historic underground development. In 1994, the Chicago grid was established to the east of the Siwash grid. Several two-station multi-element anomalies were noted. In general, gold values were low but elevated silver with coincident Cu and Zn values were noted. The Big Boy grid was established to the west of the Siwash

grid and 211 samples were collected. Several multi-element Cu-Ag-Zn anomalies were noted, but in general values were low and not anomalous.

Rock sampling in 1994 (Table 4, Samples 623451-623455) returned significant results from float material sampled in Siwash creek south of the Chicago grid. Other anomalous samples were returned from the #3 Adit Gap area and the regions around and within the 1993 trenches. Several samples taken from the area to the southeast of the Big Boy grid returned anomalous base and precious metal assays (Table 4; Sample 640051; 95 ppb Au, 10.9 opt Ag, 2.98% Cu, 1100 ppm Pb, and 692 ppm Zn) from altered granite (Table 4; Todoruk and Falls, 1995).

A total of 33 overburden percussion holes were drilled in 1994 by Pamicon Consulting on behalf of International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. The purpose of the program was to determine what influence thick overburden was having on the geochemical anomalies noted in soil sample programs. Holes were drilled on the Northeastern grid in the area of known copper, zinc, gold and silver anomalies. Samples of overburden from this area corresponded to previous soil sample results and it was determined that surface sampling results are valid in areas of thin overburden. Drilling also successfully tested a magnetic low, 300 meters north of the Fissure Maiden adit; this was referred to as the 'Chicago Zone' and lies in the area of the Monty Adit. A total of three holes were drilled into the target (94-19, 94-30 and 94-31; Table 3, Table 5). Drillhole 94-20 was drilled to test a northeast trending Very Low Frequency ElectroMagnetic ("VLF-EM") conductor. This hole intersected a silicified mineralized zone with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and fluorite. Low geochemical values were returned from this zone.

Reconnaissance geophysical surveys were conducted in 1994 and focused on the Siwash and Chicago grids. Information from these surveys indicated that both magnetic and electromagnetic surveys could assist in identification of areas of interest (Todoruk and Falls, 1995) and geophysical anomalies that were drill tested did intersect mineralization (example: Chicago Zone). Following the reconnaissance surveys, detailed grids were established at the Big Boy, Chicago, Siwash, Property and Northeast grid areas. East-west trending coincident magnetic and VLF anomalies were encountered on the Siwash and Chicago grids in areas along the interpreted strike extent of known mineralization. One such feature was successfully drill tested (Chicago Zone). Results from the grid in the southwestern portion of the Big Boy grid indicated a mixed magnetic response but several VLF conductors with significant strike length were identified (Todoruk and Falls, 1995). Several high magnetic responses associated with east-west trending strong VLF conductors were identified in the northern portion of the Property grid, and follow-up work was recommended. Geophysics on the Northeastern grid consisted of an Induced Polarization survey in the area of a previously identified copper anomaly from soil sampling (1988 and 1993 sampling). A near surface chargeability anomaly with

low resisitivity was identified. This area was identified as a high-priority drill target.

The 1993 and 1994 programs by ITH (Montgomery, 1994; Todoruk and Falls, 1995) outlined a base and precious metal anomaly in the northeastern portion of the Siwash Property (Northeastern Detail grid) coincident with an IP chargeability and resisitivity anomaly that was tested with a percussion drill program in 1995 (6 holes, 378 meters). The program was conducted by R.M.W. Mine Evaluations Ltd. on behalf of ITH. Chip-logging indicated that the Northeastern Detailed grid area is underlain in part by the Pennask Batholith, however the presence of fault gouge and volcanic material indicate that subsurface geology is poorly understood. Although no obvious copper molybdenum ("Cu-Mo") mineralization was intersected, anomalous base metal intervals were intersected (Holes 95-1, 95-2, 95-5, 95-6; Table 3 and 5) and follow-up work was recommended (Friesen, 1996).

In 1996, five drill holes (808 meters; Figure 4, Table 3 and 5) were completed by R.M.W. Mine Evaluations Ltd. on behalf of ITH (Weeks, 1996). Three holes tested geophysical and geochemical anomalies on the Northeastern grid and two holes tested mineralization south of the Fissure Maiden adit. Holes 94-5 and 94-6 intersected anomalous Au and Ag (Tables 3 and 5) associated with chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena–bearing quartz veins in brecciated and altered granodiorite (Weeks, 1996). Drill hole 96-2 and 96-3 intersected anomalous Cu and Ag values in mineralized sections that correspond to sulphides intersected in 1995 percussion holes. In 1997, a series of five drill holes (829 meters; Figure 4, Table 3 and 5) were drilled on the Northeastern grid by R.M.W. Mine Evaluations Ltd. on behalf of ITH. Drill holes 97-3, 97-4, 97-5 succeeded in extending a sulphide-bearing alteration zone within the Pennask granodiorite. The zone has a SE- NW trend and a strike length of approximately 700 meters. Anomalous gold, silver and copper values are associated with areas of quartz flooding and/or narrow sulphide-bearing quartz veins and veinlets (Weeks, 1997; 1998).

In 2001, six drill holes (1,055 meters; Figure 4, Table 3 and 5) were drilled by R.M.W. Mine Evaluations Ltd. on behalf of ITH on the Northeastern grid area to further test and extend an anomalous zone identified in previous drilling. Anomalous gold and base metal values are associated with narrow domains of quartz veining in altered granodiorite (Weeks, 2001a;b).

In 2004, 17 new claims were staked, extending the Siwash Property eastward for 8 kilometres (Besserer and Armstrong, 2004). An exploration drilling program was completed by R.M.W. Mine Evaluations Ltd. on behalf of ITH on the Northeastern grid area to further test the anomalous values from prior drilling programs completed between 1996 and 2001. Five NQ drillholes were drilled on the property that resulted in similar Au, Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn values as those from previous drilling programs (Weeks, 2004a,b; Besserer and Armstrong, 2004). A total of 1,013 meters were drilled and intersected over 203 meters of intrusive

granodiorite, quartz-feldspar porphyry and 50 meters of meta-volcanics (International Tower Hill Mines Ltd, News Release, 2004a). Of the 153 samples assayed, 9 were returned with more than 0.10 ppm Au and 4 with more than 1000 ppm Cu (International Tower Hill Mines Ltd, News Release, 2004a). The drilling results also determined the strike extent of the alteration zone to the east. Core logging revealed the presence of breccia zones and quartz feldspar porphyry, both of which are known to host polymetallic veins elsewhere on the Siwash Property (Besserer and Armstrong, 2004).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Siwash Property lies at the eastern edge of the Intermontane tectonic belt of south-central British Columbia and is underlain by Jurassic (*circa* 166 million year old) granitic to dioritic plutonics of the Pennask and Osprey Lake batholiths. The Jurassic plutons are cut by the Tertiary (*circa* 52 million year old) Otter intrusives which form high-level stocks and dykes including potassium feldspar megacrystic granites and quartz phyric porphyries. Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments of the Niccola Group occur to the west and north of the property, while Upper Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group occur to the east.

The following is a list, in approximate chronological order, of the various lithologies and their characteristics as observed on the Siwash Property:

1) *Pennask batholith (Unit 5 in Fig 5):* The Triassic to Early Jurassic Pennask batholith is a (quartz) diorite (feldspars>biotite/amphibole>quartz) occurring in the eastern and western portion of the property. It ranges from foliated (near the northwestern trenches) to hornfelsed (Northeast grid) to weakly chlorite-hematite altered. Most samples exhibit weak to moderate magnetism.

2) *Osprey Lake batholith (Unit 4 in Fig. 5):* The coarse-grained Osprey Lake batholith occurs in the southern part of the property and is granitic to syenogranitic (potassium feldspar>plagioclase>quartz>amphibole/biotite) in composition. It is often crumbly and chlorite-kaolinite-sericite altered with or without epidote, carbonate, hematite (especially specularite) and various vein-related sulphides (sphalerite-galena-pyrite-chalcopyrite-malachite-azurite) as seen at Fisher Maiden.

The remaining units form part of the *circa* 52 million year old Otter intrusive suite. Although previously labelled as rhyodacitic in composition, petrographic work has suggested that some of the subvolcanic intrusives are poor in groundmass quartz driving them toward a monzonitic composition.

3) *Potassium feldspar megacrystic granite (Unit 6 in Fig. 5):* Voluminous bodies of coarse-grained potassium feldspar megacrystic (several centimeters in length)

granite dominate the northern part of the property. Elongate xenolithics of mafic material are rare. Large potassium feldspar megacrysts sometimes exhibit compositional concentric zoning and rim-replacement by white-coloured feldspar (orthoclase?) suggesting potassium metasomatism. Their geographic distribution and composition suggests they are related to the crowded quartz-potassium feldspar megacrystic porphyry described below.

4) *Quartz-feldspar porphyry (Unit 7 in Fig. 5):* Pale green-yellow to white coloured quartz-plagioclase phyric porphyry occurs as two bodies toward the centre of the property. It is regularly altered (sericite-kaolinite-silica-chlorite-limonite-hematite), and may be mineralized (e.g. at the Monty and Clairemont adits) in the form of polymetallic veins (sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite) or decameter-scale zones of silicification and sulphidization as seen at the Monty showing.

5) *Quartz-potassium feldspar megacrystic porphyry (Unit 7 in Fig 5):* Crowded quartz-feldspar porphyry with large potassium feldspar megacrysts and large rounded resorbed quartz phenocrysts occurs throughout the property, typically proximal to potassium feldspar megacrystic granite. The porphyry may represent the higher-level manifestation of this granite. Both varieties of K-spar megacrystic rocks show little association with mineralization.

6) *Biotite-quartz-feldspar porphyry (Unit 7 in Fig. 5):* Light coloured quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry sometimes with large potassium feldspar crystals occurs as dykes (and stocks?) on the property. The groundmass has a fine-medium grained plagioclase rich felty texture resembling latitic to trachytic rocks.

7) *Quartz syenite (Unit 8 in Fig 5):* A quartz syenite unit has been described from the property but has not been convincingly identified by the author. It is described as “fine to medium grained subporphyritic to equigranular, lacking the well developed phenocrysts of the above units; ‘chalky’ white (kaolinite altered) weathered appearance with 5-8% finely disseminated pyrite, commonly fragmental, brecciated locally” (Grove, 1989).

8) *Late crosscutting andesite dykes and sills (Unit 1 in Fig. 5):* Nondescript green chloritic dykes and sills of unknown age cut a number of the lithologies on the Siwash Property.

A number of the above lithologies have undergone various degrees of brecciation. In general, breccia zones range in scale from 10’s to 100’s of meters. Clast size and degree of milling is quite variable, while the matrix is typically gritty and chloritic in nature. Allochthonous clasts (e.g. mudstone) are sometimes present indicating distal sources for at least some of the fragments (Grove, 1989a,b; Montgomery and Toduruk, 1989). Zones of strong milling are also common, particularly in the porphyries and along lithological contacts. In these cases there is an association with strong chloritization, cataclasis and thin

polymetallic veining (e.g. Drilltop Hill) however, on a property scale there does not appear to be any correlation between the breccia and mineralized zones.

The Otter Intrusive Suite contains abundant fractures and joints, more than the surrounding Pennask and Osprey plutons. The fracture pattern is comprised of closely-spaced, steep, conjugate northwest, northeast and east-west trending fractures (Grove, 1989). The Siwash creek topographic feature is interpreted to be underlain by a major northwest trending fault zone that bisects the property along which the Otter Intrusive Suite has intruded. Mineralized features occur as a series of conjugate systems trending northeasterly to easterly.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Two types of mineral deposits have been the focus of exploration at the Siwash Property which are, high grade-low tonnage polymetallic veins and low grade-high tonnage Cu +/- Au-Mo porphyries.

Polymetallic veins: Veins occur as steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed structures that may form a set of parallel or offset vein systems. Vein continuity is variable. Individual veins vary from centimeter scale up to more than 3 metres wide. Strike length is also variable from 100's to a 1000 metres and dip extent is on the order of strike extent. Texturally, the polymetallic veins may have complex paragenetic history representing multiple mineralizing pulses and/or deformation events. Open space textures (colloform banding) may be present. Wallrock hydrothermal breccias, stockworks and breccias are also common. Sulphides occur as disseminations, patches, or coarse grained domains. Ore mineralogy is comprised of galena, argentiferous galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite- tennantite, other sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite, acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Native gold and electrum occur in some deposits (Lefebure and Church, http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/Geolsurv/MetallicMinerals/MineralDepositProfiles/PROFILES/I05.htm).

In the case of the Siwash Property, veining is coincident with/ immediately post-Otter Intrusive suite. Veins typically occur in country rock marginal to intrusive stocks. Typically veins crosscut stratigraphy and follow pre-existing structures or faults associated with the emplacement of the intrusion. In some cases the veins cut older intrusions

Cu +/- Mo-Au porphyry: Classic porphyries are described by Panteleyev (http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/Geolsurv/MetallicMinerals/MineralDepositProfiles/PROFILES/L04.htm) as deposits that are "…*stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dikes and breccias of pre, intra, and post-mineralization age modify the stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent to intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals from a*

*weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is usual. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite * chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren pyritic aureole or 'halo'."*

In addition to the aforementioned deposit types, the Camp showing exhibits potential for IOCG-style mineralization.

IOCG/Iron Oxide Breccia and Veins: Iron oxide copper gold deposits are described by Lefebure (1995) as "*Magnetite and/or hematite breccia zones and veins which form pipes and tabular bodies hosted by continental volcanics and sediments and intrusive rocks. The deposits exhibit a wide range in their nonferrous metal contents. They vary from Kiruna type monometallic (Fe ± P) to Olympic Dam type polymetallic (Fe ± Cu ± U ± Au ± REE)."* The deposits exhibit strong structural controls, being emplaced along faults and contacts synchronous with intense hydrothermal alteration and brecciation. The ore mineralogy consists of hematite (variety of forms), specularite, magnetite, bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, pyrite; digenite, covellite, native copper, carrolite, cobaltite, Cu-Ni-Co arsenates, pitchblende, coffinite, brannerite, bastnaesite, monazite, xenotime, florencite, native silver and gold and silver tellurides. According to Lefebure (1995): *"Cu-U-Au mineralization is typically hosted in the Fe oxide matrix as disseminations with associated microveinlets and sometimes rare mineralized clasts. Textures indicating replacement and microcavity filling are common. Intergrowths between minerals are common. Hematite and magnetite may display well developed crystal forms, such as interlocking mosaic, tabular or bladed textures. Breccias may be subtle in hand sample as the same Fe oxide phase may comprise both the fragments and matrix. Breccia fragments are generally angular and have been reported to range up to more than 10 m in size, although they are frequently measured in centimetres. Contacts with hostrocks are frequently gradational over the scale of centimetres to metres. Hematite breccias may display a diffuse wavy to streaky layered texture of red and black hematite."* The age of mineralization varies from Proterozoic to Tertiary.

Exploration for each deposit type entails geological mapping, structural interpretation (both remote and from field work), geochemical sampling (soil, stream, rock) and geophysics.

MINERALIZATION

Below is a brief description of the main showings/prospects on the Siwash Property. The majority of the information presented in this section is based on 2006 site visits. Additional information on the showings was presented above in the "History" section.

Fisher Maiden: The 15 metre long Fisher Maiden adit is located on the southern part of the property north of the Camp showing on the east side of Siwash creek. A two cm massive galena and chalcopyrite vein with clay altered selvedges (10-15 cm) cuts the Osprey Lake granite. The old adit follows this vein, which trends approximately 045^{o} (northeast) dipping 80^{o} to the southeast. As the adit is in poor condition, the author was not able to verify the strike extent of the vein.

Monty and Claremont: The Monty adit is located on the east side of the road which crosses Siwash creek north of Fisher Maiden on the east side of Siwash creek. The Claremont adit is situated approximately 100 meters southsouthwest of the Monty adit about half way down the steep bank where the two roads meet along the eastern bank of Siwash creek. Both showings occur within the quartz-feldspar porphyry unit which has been strongly silicified. Both contain abundant disseminated euhedral pyrite, particularly at the Monty. Chunky (coarse masses) to vein galena occur at both locations while sphalerite was only noted in quantity at Monty. An approximate trend of 055^{o} (northeast) was obtained from the Monty showing, which approximates the direction of the old adit. Five chip samples of 1-2 metres were taken this year across the main face of Monty (Table 6). As both adits are in poor condition the author was not able to verify the extent of the mineralization.

Three Adit Gap: Two adits on the west side and one on the east side of Siwash creek make up the Three Adit Gap prospect. All three have targeted polymetallic quartz veins cutting a granitic to porphyritic textured rock of the Otter intrusives. A strongly silicious zone at the first adit contains 2-3% disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-galena with a trend of 042^{o} (northeast) dipping 70^{o} southeast. The second adit exhibits 055^{o} trending fractures. Overall, the Three Adit Gap area lacks the strong silicification-sulphidization seen at Monty and is hosted in a more granitic versus porphyritic textured rock. As the three adits are in poor condition the author was not able to verify the extent of the mineralization.

Western Trenches: Strongly greisenized granite, low angle thrust-related fault breccias cutting granite, massive quartz-pyrite lenses, thin high angle quartz-sulphide veins and pyrite-galena-hematite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite veins in a highly chloritized granite were all noted at the Western Trenches. The amount of snow prevented more detailed work from being done. Compiling the existing data from previous drilling, trenching, geophysics, sampling and mapping would aid in better assessing the potential of the Western Trenches area and determining if further work is warranted.

Northwest Trenches: The Northwest Trenches are a group of seven northeast trending trenches each approximately 200 metres long. The trenches have been heavily overgrown so much of what was exposed is now covered. A few samples of altered brecciated granite with weathered sulphides were taken including a grab of dark green pervasively chloritized granite breccia containing disseminated pyrite, galena and hematite (specularite).

Camp/Mabel and Spud showings: The Camp showing occurs southeast of the Fisher Maiden on the west side of Siwash creek where the road crosses Siwash creek, west of an old camp. Based on older geophysics and 2006 observations the zone is north trending for several hundred meters. There is a short adit adjacent to a 200 meter long trench. Massive hematite (specularite) and lesser magnetite with chlorite overprints the southern coarse grained granite. Quartz-carbonate veins are also present and host chalcopyrite +/- bornite. Malachite and azurite are common as fracture coatings in the adit and trenched areas. Notably, chlorite alteration predominates over silicification, a feature that is more common in the granite-hosted showings. This area is considered to be a reasonable target for porphyry or IOCG style mineralization. The Spud showing occurs to the southwest of the Camp adit. Brief work in 2006 suggests that the mineralization is similar in style but less pervasive than at the Camp showing.

Northeast Detail: The Northeast Detail area is located in the northeast corner of the western claim block. The anomaly is characterized by a strong Zn and Ag soil anomaly with a poor Pb expression and inconsistent Au-Cu anomalies. This corresponds to specularite-sphalerite veinlettes in outcrop/subcrop with related chloritization/kaolinitization. Coarse grained granite/syenogranite occurs as plugs and dykes intruding a coarse grained biotite diorite (Pennask diorite). Secondary biotite overprinting the diorite indicates some degree of potassium metasomatism. Mineralization is largely hosted within the granites particularly along their contacts with the diorite where strong texturally destructive chloritization and cataclasis have reduced the granite to a fine grained chloritic rock with thin veinlettes of quartz, hematite (specularite) and sphalerite. The contact relationships between the two are not well-defined either at the outcrop or local scale, however, diorite does tend to be the dominant lithology toward the east. Additional detailed mapping in this area is recommended to better understand the relationship between the contact(s) and mineralization. Noting the intensity and style of chlorite-hematite alteration, secondary biotite/potassium feldspar and the orientation of shears and other structures is also considered important.

Eastern Claims: The amount of snow and paucity of outcrop hindered any detailed mapping from being completed on the new claims to the east. One trench/pit was discovered at Easting: 701559; Northing: 5517412 that targeted slightly rusty quartz feldspar porphyry with variable amounts of pyrite bordered by potassium feldspar megacrystic granite. An area of new clear-cut within the Siwash 15 claim has fairly good exposure. Here, an approximately 40 metre wide north-northeast trending dyke-like exposure of medium grained grey biotite quartz feldpsar porphyry occurs over a strike length of 700 metres and is flanked to the north and south by yellow-orange limonitic weathering quartz-feldspar porphyry. Isolated outcrops of older coarse-grained megacrystic K-feldspar granite bracket this north-northeast trending dyke. Stream and swamp courses

Sample	Easting	Northing	Showing	Lithology	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)
06RTP210	692859	5515349	Camp showing	Granite	Chloritized granite with near-massive patches of galena, taken near 06KRP422	0.65	511.00	0.40	3.80	<0.01
06RTP211	692835	5515274	Camp showing	Altered granite	Near massive hematite, lesser magnetite, chlorite, with a few surviving coarse xtls of qrtz-feld (bxated granite source) minor mc staining	1.51	<0.01	0.35	0.20	0.05
06RTP212	692832	5515269	Camp showing	Altered granite	Clay altered granite/granite bx with mc-az staining - at Camp adit	0.53	**2651.00**	**3.09**	**5.67**	**4.68**
06RTP213	692832	5515269	Camp showing	Altered granite	Mc-az stained altid granite with bands/vns of mag-hem-ga-sph, Camp adit	1.08	**1066.00**	1.67	3.42	1.99
06RTP214	692832	5515269	Camp showing	Altered granite	Qrtz-cc vn with ga-cpy-sph-Mn? And chl, mc stained, near adit, vein at 265/80	**2.43**	676.00	0.87	2.46	0.46
06RTP215	692300	5516320	TR93-3 trench	Chloritic shear	070/75 chloritic shear vn, minor ga-cpy-py	<0.01	31.4	0.30	1.18	0.05
06RTP220	692570	5514355	Spud	Granite	Pyrite-specularite veins in granite	0.17	20.1	0.17	0.07	0.01
06RTP223	692576	5514118	Spud	QV with cpy	Chalcopyrite-malachite vein cutting granite near 4 old drillholes	1.04	239	0.34	1.43	1.8
06RTP224	692632	5516653	Monty	Quartz eye porphyry	Monty chip sample, 1.5 meters. Mineralized zone width unknown	0.11	6.7	1.89	0.09	0.03
06RTP225	692632	5516653	Monty	Quartz eye porphyry	Monty chip sample, 1.5 meters. Mineralized zone width unknown	0.07	7.9	1.59	0.10	0.03
06RTP226	692632	5516653	Monty	Quartz eye porphyry	Monty chip sample, 2.0 meters. Mineralized zone width unknown	0.03	16.7	**4.41**	0.18	0.07
06RTP228	692632	5516653	Monty	Quartz eye porphyry	Monty chip sample, 0.4 meters. Mineralized zone width unknown	0.09	21.3	1.95	0.34	0.03
06RTP229	692632	5516653	Monty	Quartz eye porphyry	Monty chip sample, 1.4 meters. Mineralized zone width unknown	<0.01	9.3	**2.2**	0.12	0.02
06KRP400	692633	5516651	Monty	Quartz eye porphyry	Vein, galena and pyrite in quartz eye porphyry	<0.01	8.3	1.08	0.44	0.02
06KRP402	692686	5516020	Fisher Maiden	Quartz-galena vein	Galena rich quartz vein with 1 to 20 centimeter selvage, clay altered feldpar. Taken at adit collar	**7.68**	90.7	**5.71**	**16.28**	0.25
06KRP414	691474	5516136	Western Trenches	Massive pyrite vein	Oxidized, limonitic granitoid, massive pyrite vein	0.42	32.5	0.17	0.15	0.02
06KRP415	691473	5516131	Western Trenches	Altered granite	Sample of clay-limonite altered granitoid breccia zone, 1-2 metre wide subhorizontal fault zone	0.15	13.9	0.47	0.15	0.06
06KRP417	690068	5517414	Northwest Trenches	Altered granite	Dark green chlorite altered granitoid, possible breccia, disseminated hematite-pyrite	<0.01	3.3	1.27	0.02	0.07
06KRP420	692608	5516522	Claremont Adit	Banded quartz vein	Silicified vein material 1 metre above Claremont adit, dissem pyrite+galena within porphyry	**2.86**	46.8	**2.13**	2.18	0.03
06KRP421	692453	5516715	Three Adit Gap	Quartz vein	6 metres above #2 adit, vuggy-sponge textured, silicified ochreous sinter, oxidized sulphides	0.45	454	0.09	0.39	0.07
06KRP422	692859	5515349	Camp showing	Altered granite	Dark green chlorite altered granitoid with specular hematite	0.26	429	0.20	0.92	0.01
06KRP425	692820	5515203	Camp showing	Altered granite	Dark green chlorite alterd granitoid with specular hematite and chalcopyrite+azurite	<0.01	128	0.87	0.11	1.42
06KRP426	692830	5515212	Camp showing	Altered granite	Dark green chlorite altered granitoid, specular hematite, chalcopyrite+azurite+malachite	0.44	668	1.16	0.29	1.25
06KRP428	692843	5515257	Camp showing	Carbonate breccia vein	Camp adit, disseminated magnetite, galena, local azurite	0.5	423	0.20	1.86	0.15
06KRP435	693158	5516333	n/a	Altered granite	Subcrop roadcut rubble, approx 6 inch vein of massive specular hematite, pyrite +/- Pyrrhotite, disseminated chalcopyrite locally, very oxidized and limonite-geothite altered	0.6	37.7	**7.32**	0.33	0.19

Table 6: Grab sample highlights from the 2006 exploration program, Siwash Property.

in the immediate area paralleling this trend may suggest structural control of the porphyry intrusives.

EXPLORATION

APEX was retained by Ravencrest to carry out an exploration program between October 31 and November 17, 2006 on the Siwash Property. The project involved soil sampling on the eastern claims and mapping/sampling/reassessing the various prospects and showings on the Siwash Property. Infill soil sampling and stream sediment sampling was also conducted to better define existing anomalies and attempt to locate new areas of interest. A total of 647 soil samples, 67 grab & chip samples and 78 stream sediment samples were collected (Figures 6-15).

Rock samples were collected from prospective outcrops, defined showings and to a lesser degree, float. Samples were collected by means of a geological hammer and when required, a chisel. All rock samples were taken so as to best represent the mineralization of any given area with care taken to differentiate between strongly mineralized zones and their less strongly mineralized envelopes. The procedures for collection and analysis of these rock samples are discussed below under 'Sampling Method and Approach." Highlights for the rock sampling are discussed below and shown in Table 6 and Figures 6-10. No new showings were discovered as a result of the 2006 rock sampling program.

Prospecting at the Camp showing resulted in a number of samples with elevated Ag, Pb, Cu, Zn and to a lesser extent, Au (Table 6). This included a grab sample (06RTP-212) containing 2651 g/t Ag, 0.53 g/t Au, 4.68% Cu, 5.67% Pb and 3.09% Zn. Samples from the Camp showing are predominately of chlorite-specularite altered granite containing variable amounts of pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, malachite and azurite.

Prospecting at the Spud showing resulted in the collection of a precious and base metal rich sample (06RTP223; Table 6). The sample contains 1.04 g/t Au, 239 g/t Ag, 1.8% Cu, 1.43% Pb and 0.34% Zn and was taken from a quartz-chalcopyrite-malachite vein crosscutting granite.

Prospecting at the Fisher Maiden adit resulted in the collection of a sample (06KRP402; Table 6) containing 90.7 g/t Ag, 7.68 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu, 16.28% Pb and 5.71% Zn from a thin quartz-galena vein within the adit.

Prospecting at the Monty adit included a series of chip samples that were collected across the face of the main zone. This resulted in a 2 m sample (06RTP226; Table 6) containing 16.7 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu, 0.18% Pb, 4.41% Zn and negligible Au.

Prospecting at the Claremont adit resulted in the collection of a sample (06KRP420; Table 6) containing 2.86 g/t Au, 46.8 g/t Ag, 0.03% Cu, 2.13% Zn and 2.18% Pb. The sample was taken from a banded quartz vein containing disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Prospecting in the Three Adit gap area resulted in the collection of a silver rich sample (06KRP421; Table 6) from adit #2. The sample contains 0.45 g/t Au, 454 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu, 0.09% Zn and 0.39% Pb. The sample was taken from vuggy silicified material containing strong oxidized sulphides.

Prospecting at the Western Trenches resulted in the collection of a sample (06KRP414; Table 6) enriched in Au and Ag. The sample contains 0.42 g/t Au, 32.5 g/t Ag, 0.02% Cu, 0.17% Zn and 0.15% Pb. The sample was taken from oxidized and limonitic granite crosscut by a quartz-pyrite vein.

Prospecting from the Northwest Trenches resulted in a sample with anomalous Zn. The sample (06KRP417; Table 6) contains 3.3 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu, 1.27% Zn and 0.02% Pb. The sample was taken from chlorite-hematite-pyrite altered granite.

Fifteen rock samples were chosen for screen metallics analysis a procedure by which both the -150 and +150 fractions are analysed. The results of this are shown below in Table 7. As can be seen, there are often significant differences between the two mesh fractions. The discrepancies are thought to be related to “nugget” gold either present or not present within the volumetrically smaller plus-size fraction. Thus, it is the heterogeneous distribution of Au that can account for these differences. The best way to resolve this is by using/analyzing a larger sized sample of the -150 fraction, however, it is quite clear that the gold recovered in the -150 fraction very closely approximates the gold in the whole sample.

Soil samples were collected on the eastern/central claims at 100 meter intervals along north-south lines spaced at 500 meters (Figures 11-15). Infill sampling on the Property grid was completed using a 25 meter sample spacing (Figures 11-15). In addition, six soil samples were taken from 1993-1994 sample locations in order to test the quality of the older data. The results of these are pending further investigation and analyses. The procedures for collection and analysis of these soil samples are discussed below under ‘Sampling Method and Approach.”

Soil sampling results for Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Cu are shown in Figures 11-15. There are at least two reasonably sized anomalies. Both anomalies are characterized by elevated Zn-Pb and locally Au values. The larger of the two is in the western most part of the 2006 grid and is elongate in a north-south direction. One soil sample from this anomaly assayed 395 ppm Zn and 80.3 ppm Pb (06JCS138). A sample 200 meters to the south (06JCS140) assayed 90 ppb

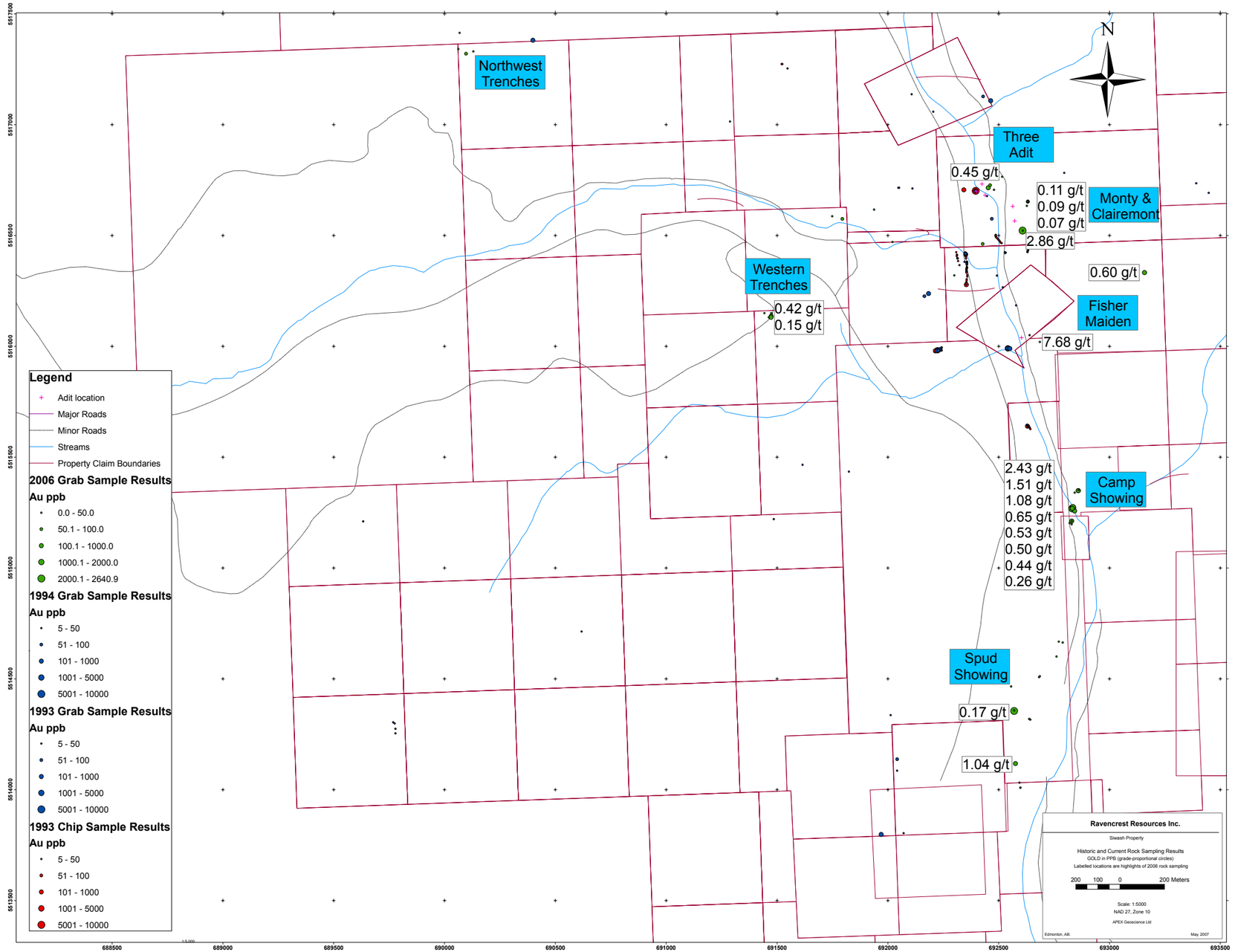


Figure 6: Historic and current rock sampling results for gold (Au), Siwash Property.

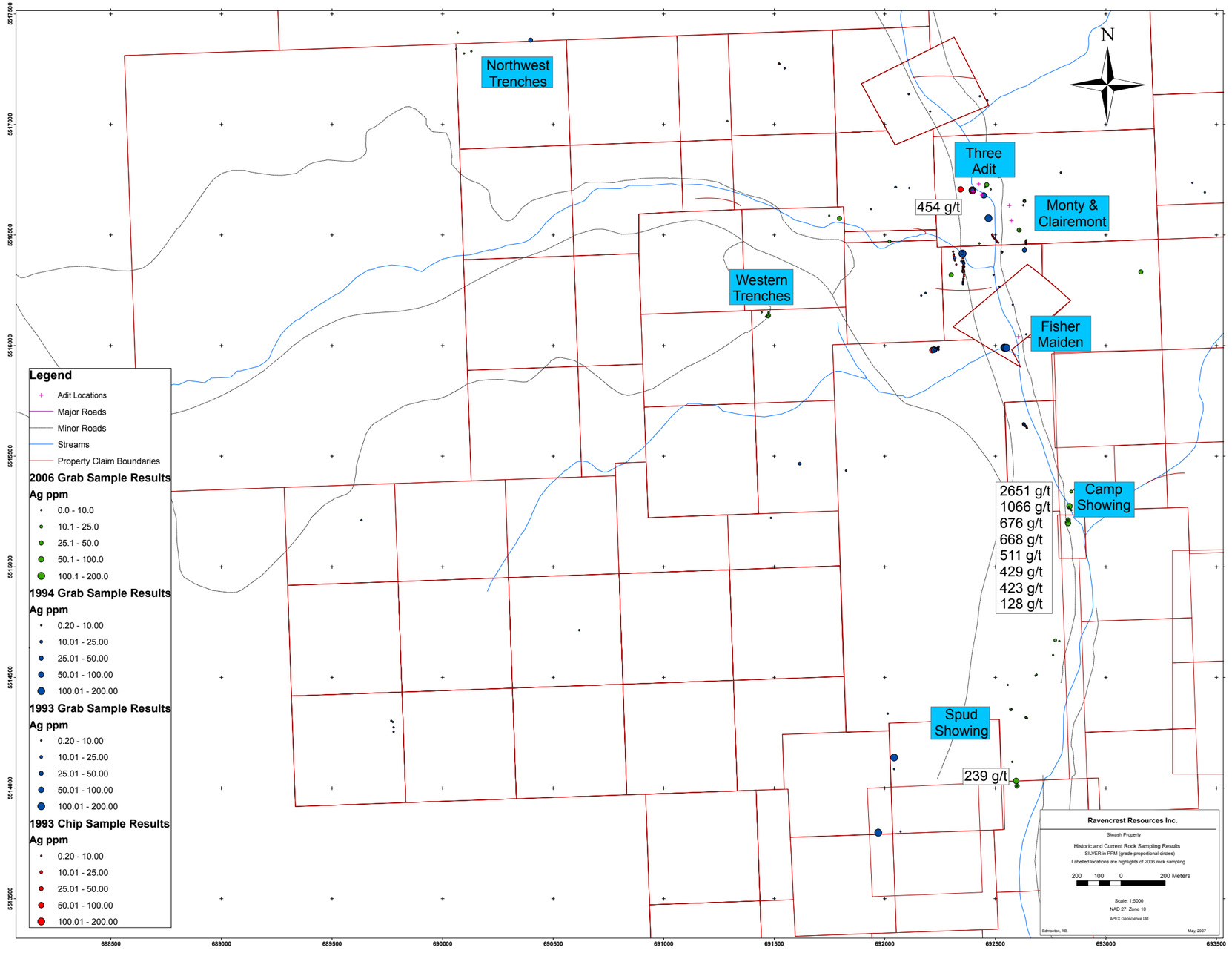


Figure 7: Historic and current rock sampling results for silver (Ag), Siwash Property.

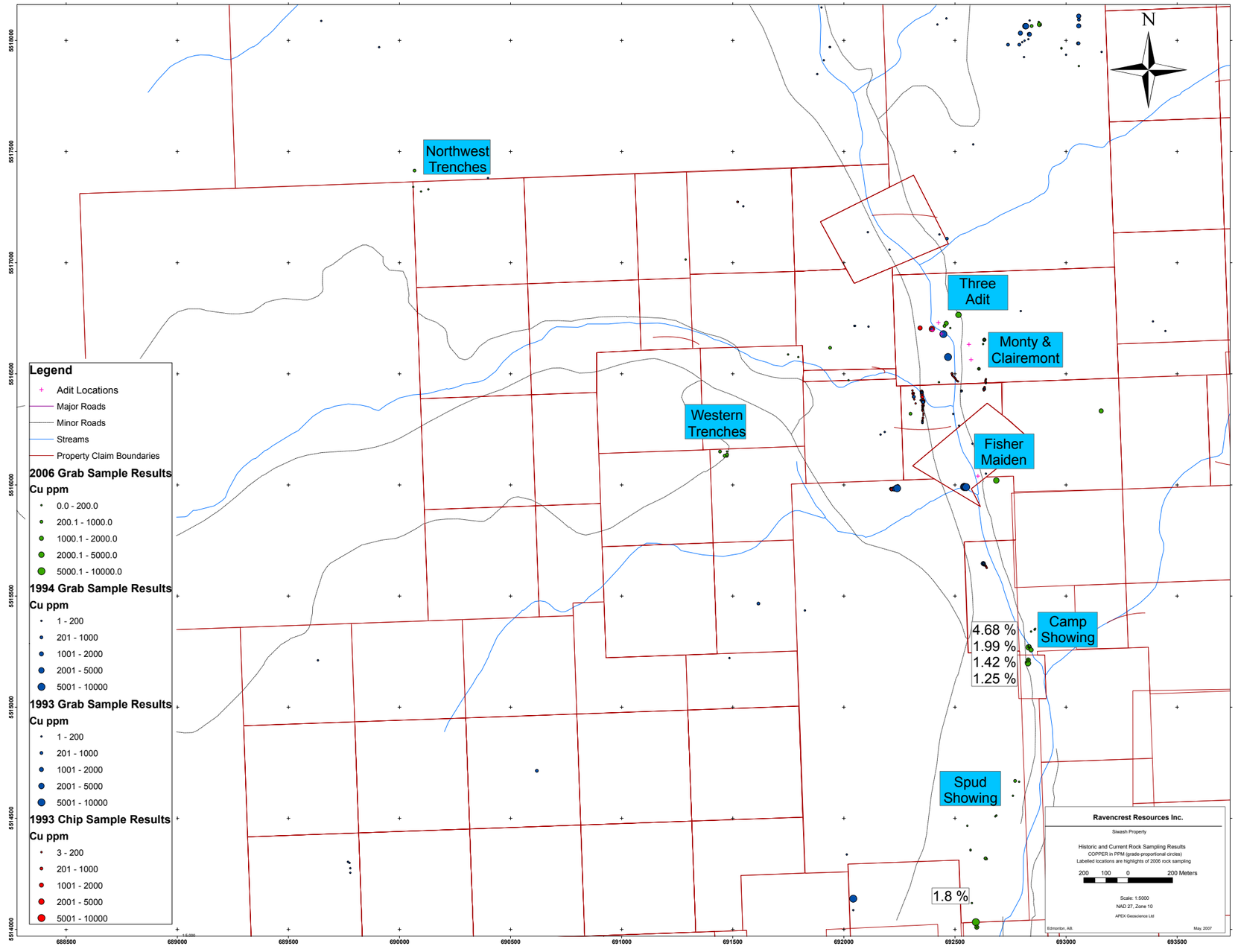


Figure 8: Historic and current rock sampling results for copper (Cu), Siwash Property.

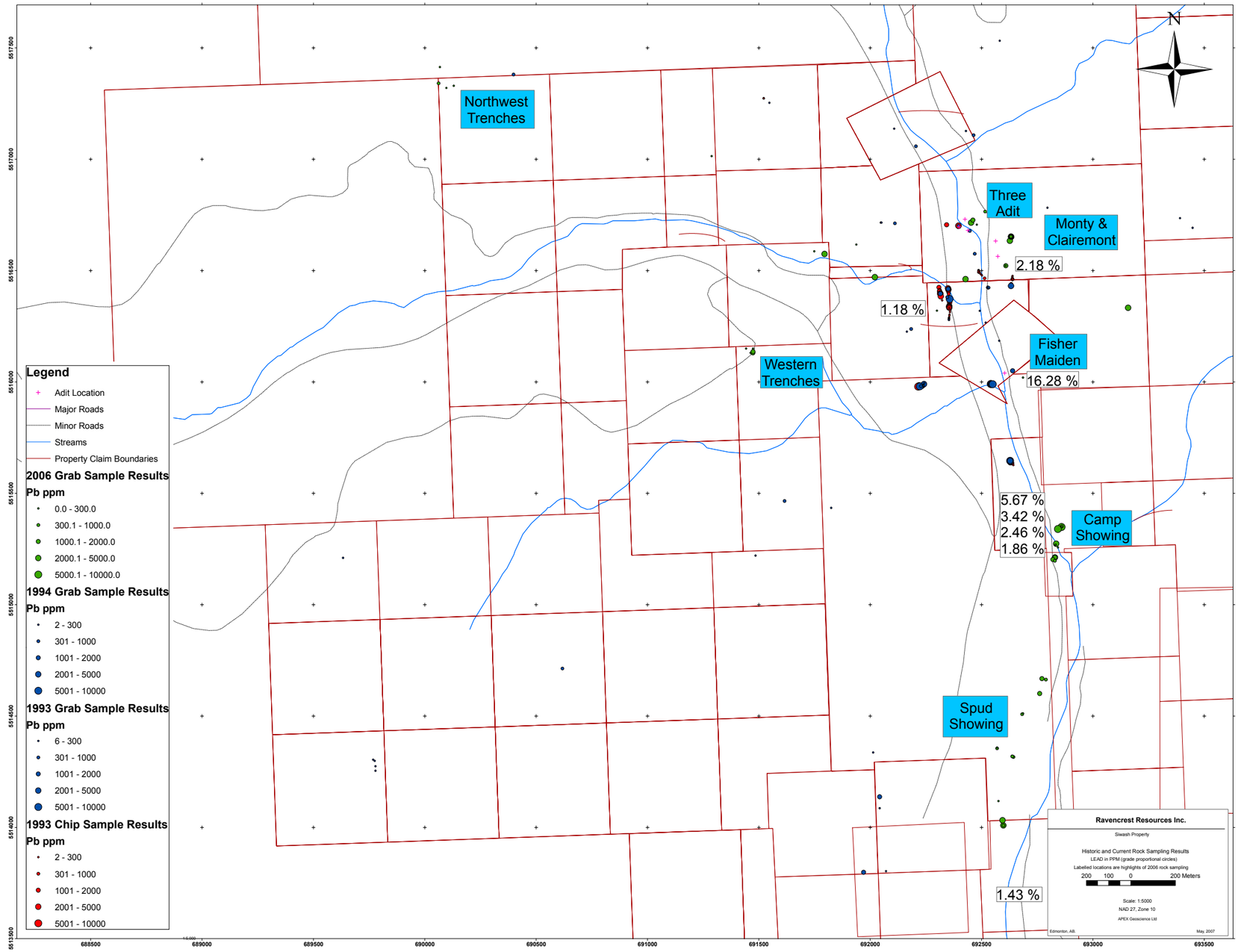


Figure 9: Historic and current rock sampling results for lead (Pb), Siwash Property.

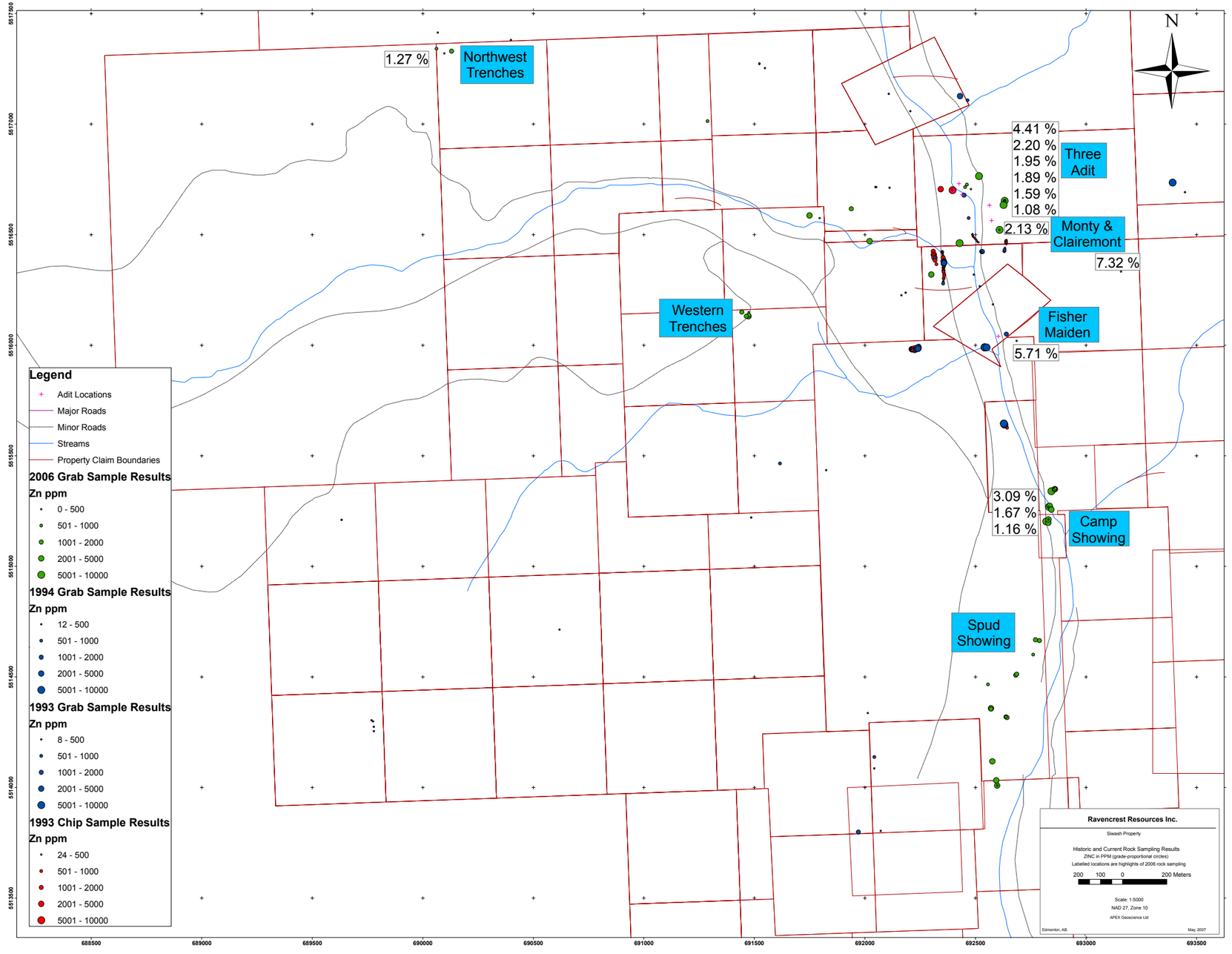


Figure 10: Historic and current rock sampling results for zinc (Zn), Siwash Property.

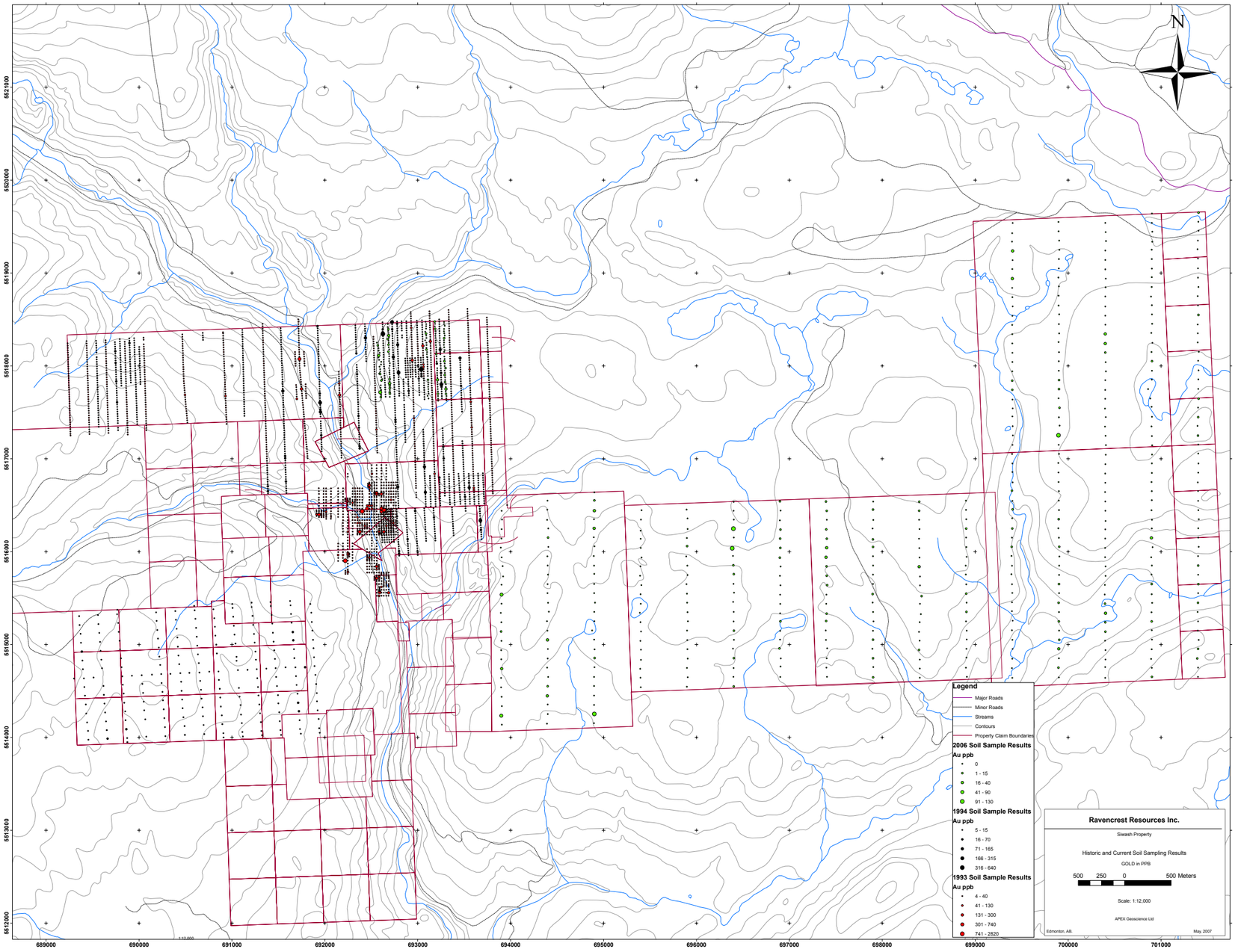


Figure 11: Historic and current soil sampling results for gold (Au), Siwash Property.

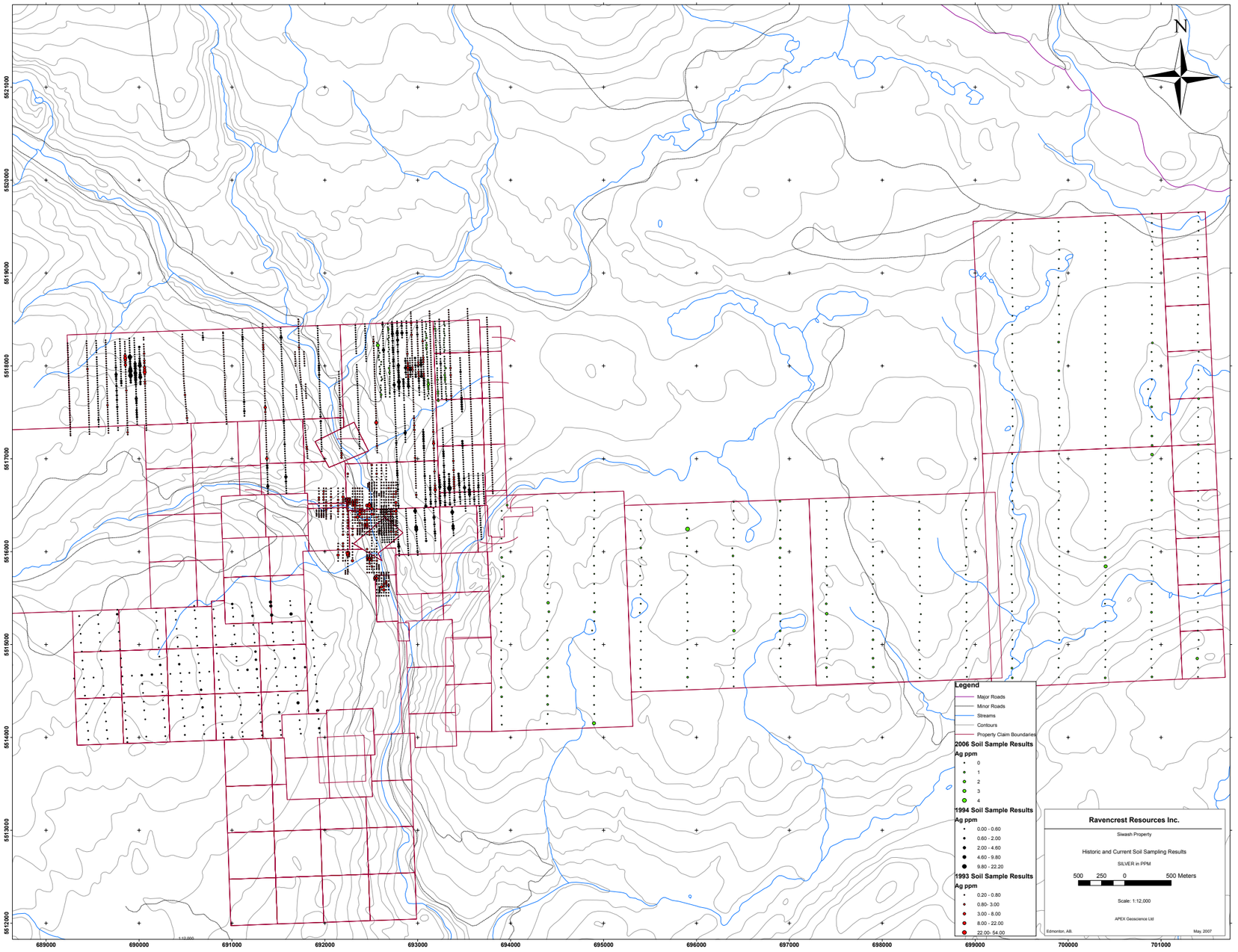


Figure 12: Historic and current soil sampling results for silver (Ag), Siwash Property.

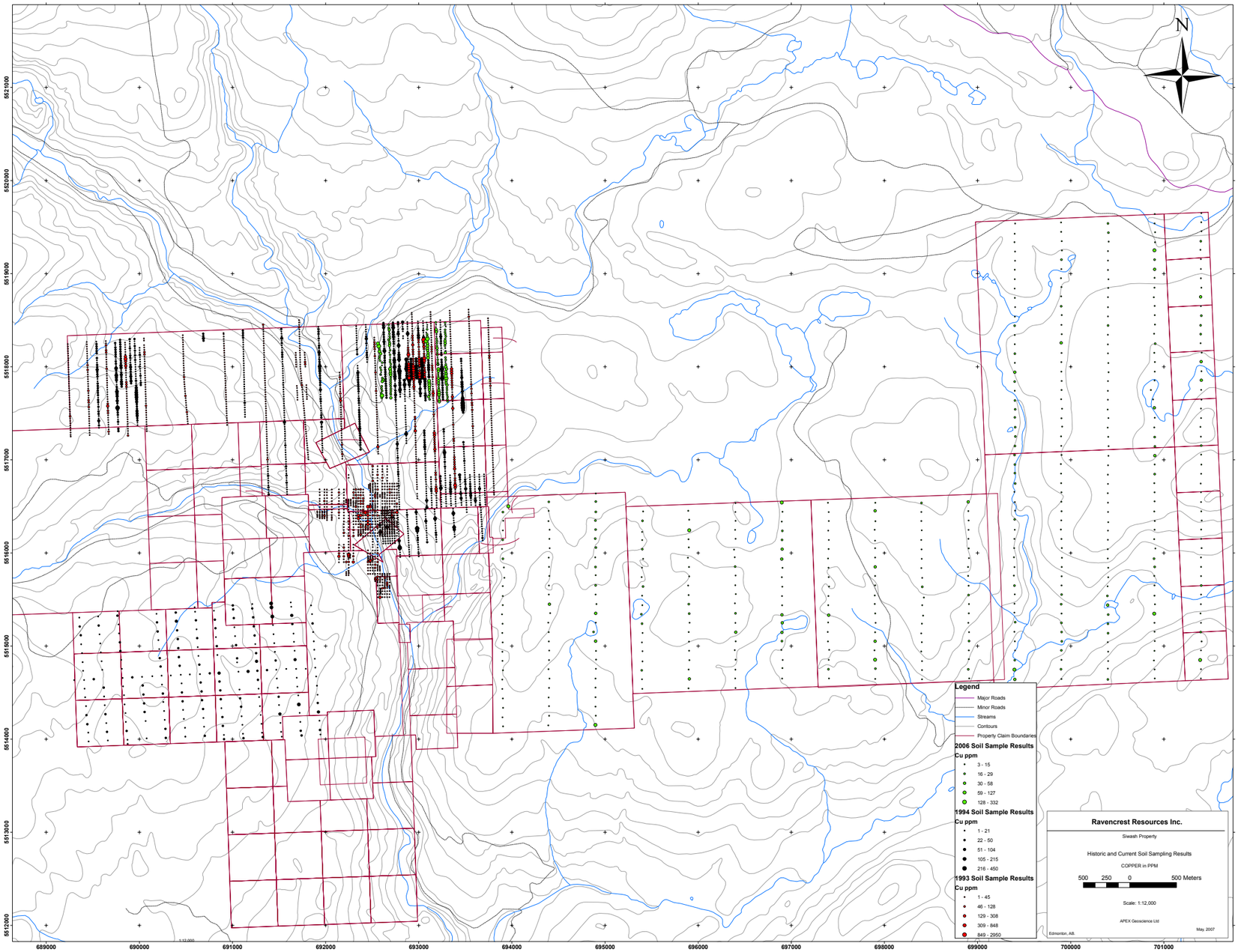


Figure 13: Historic and current soil sampling results for copper (Cu), Siwash Property.

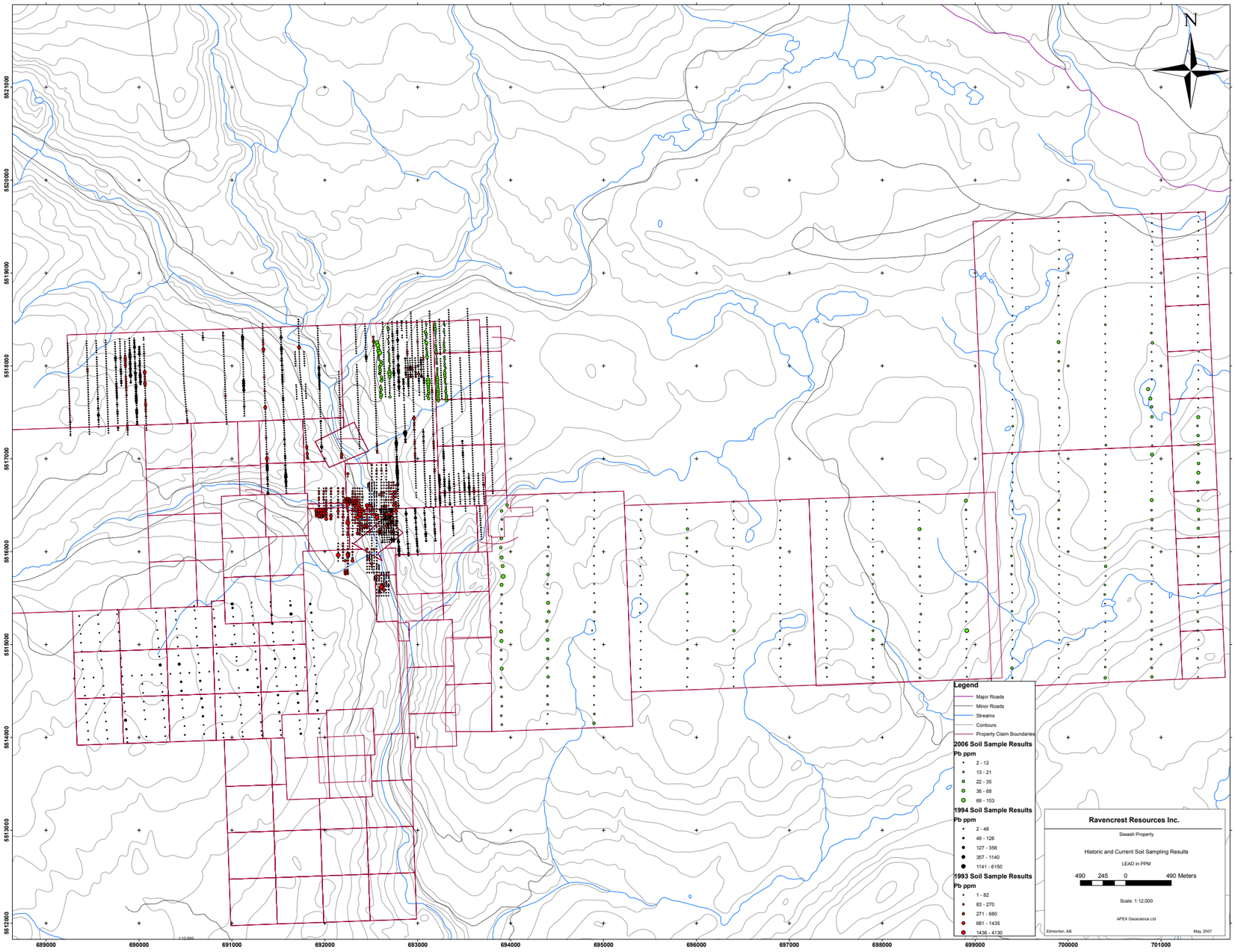


Figure 14: Historic and current soil sampling results for lead (Pb), Siwash Property.

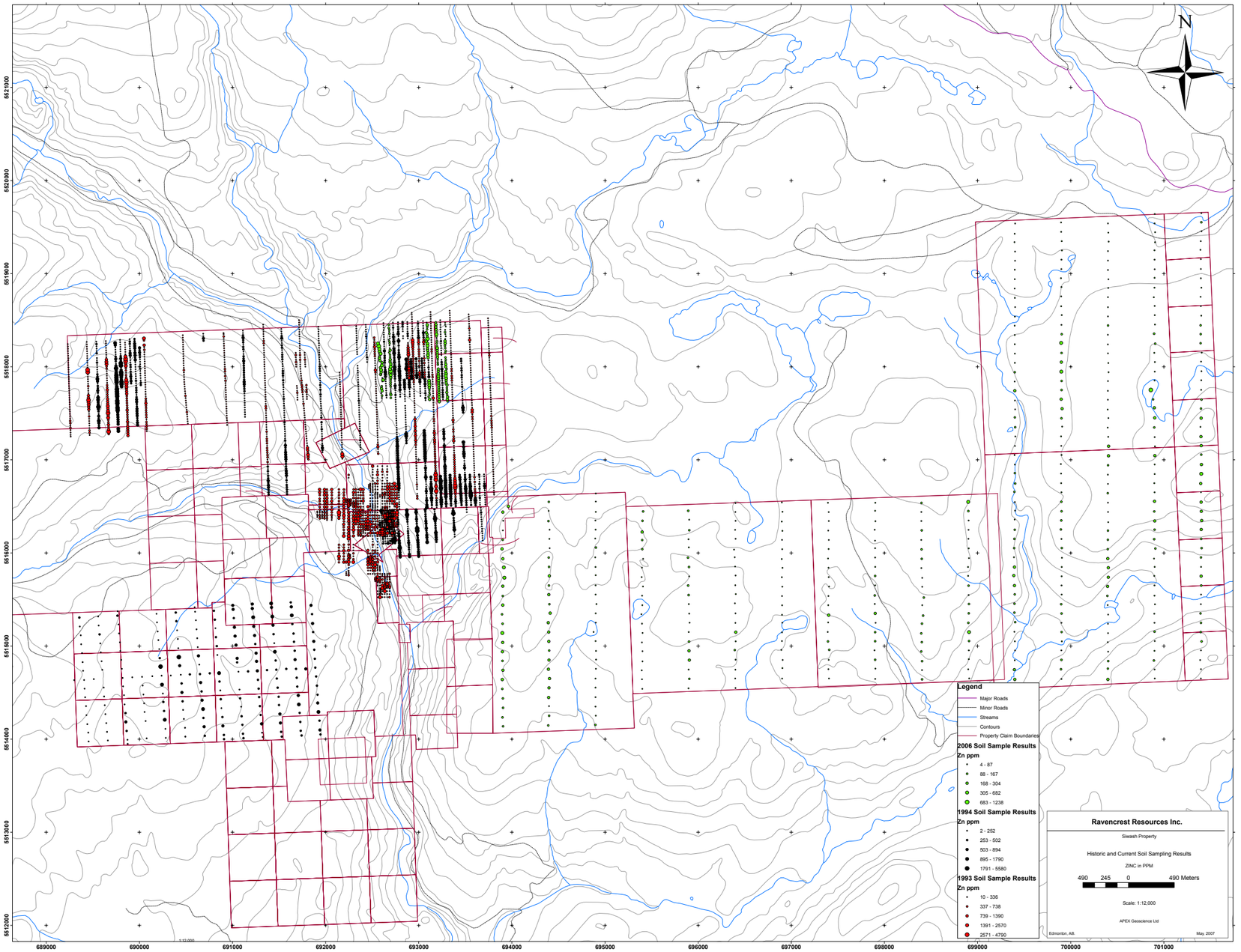


Figure 15: Historic and current soil sampling results for zinc (Zn), Siwash Property.

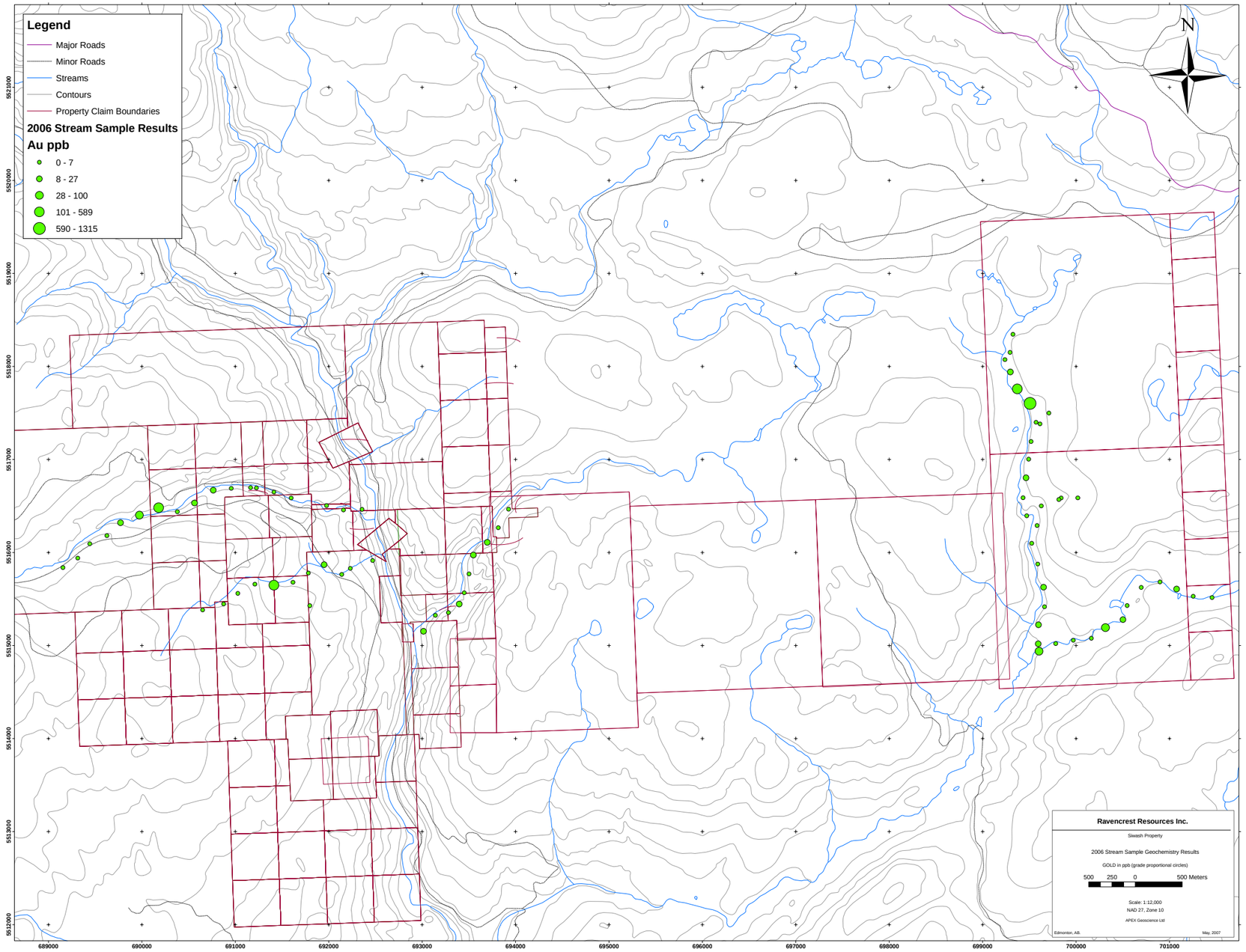


Figure 16: Current stream sediment sampling results for gold (Au), Siwash Property.

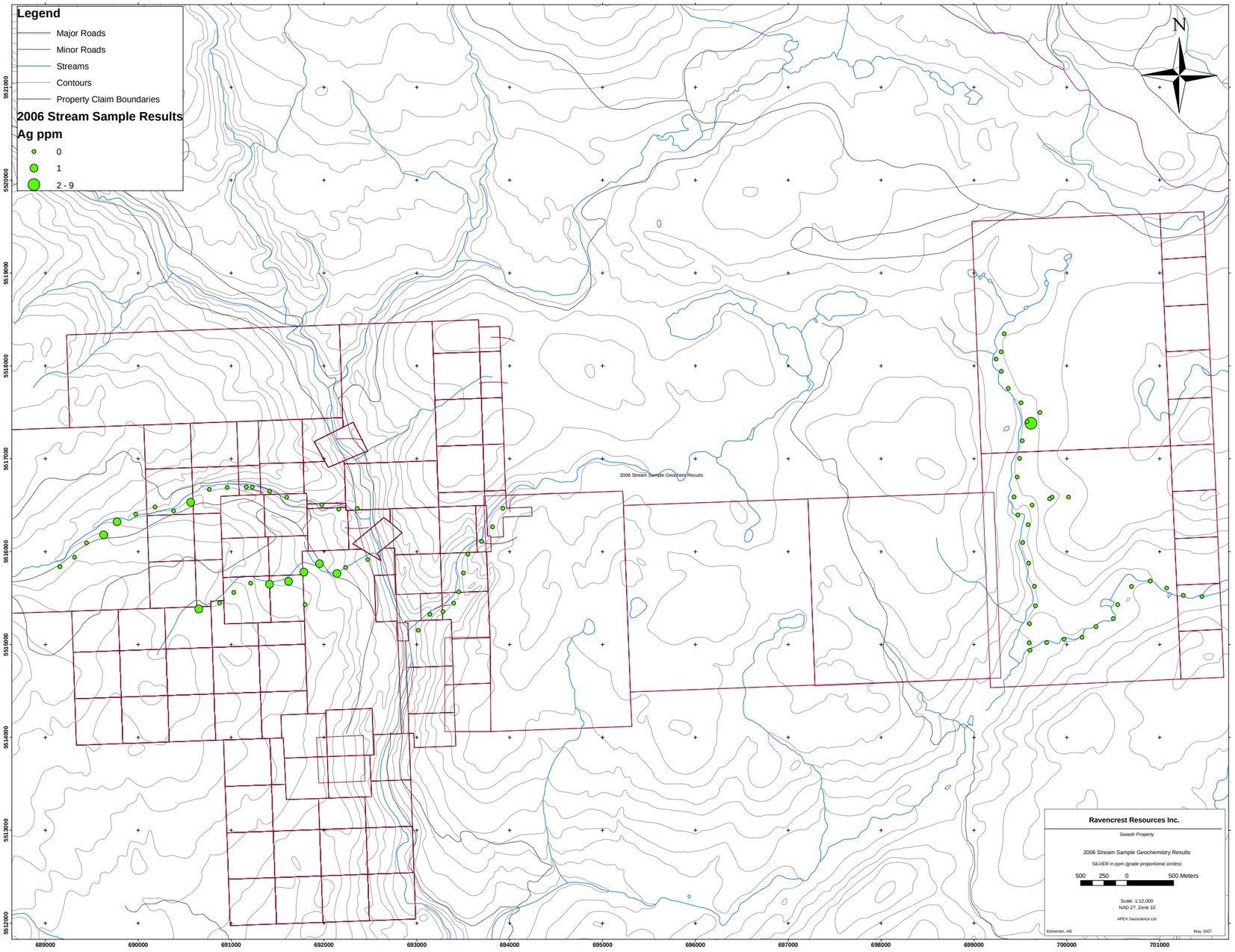


Figure 17: Current stream sediment sampling results for silver (Ag), Siwash Property.

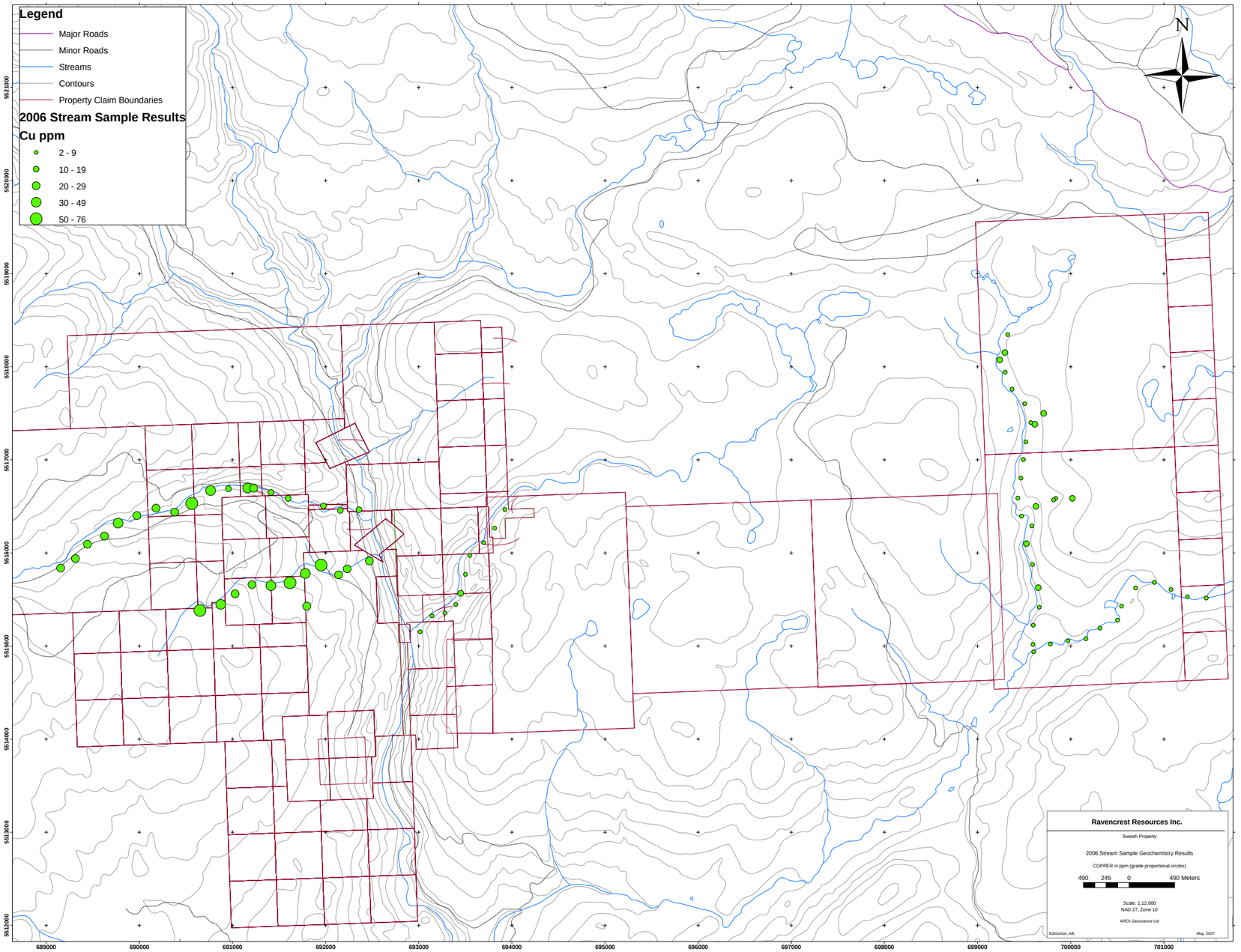


Figure 18: Current stream sediment sampling results for copper (Cu), Siwash Property.

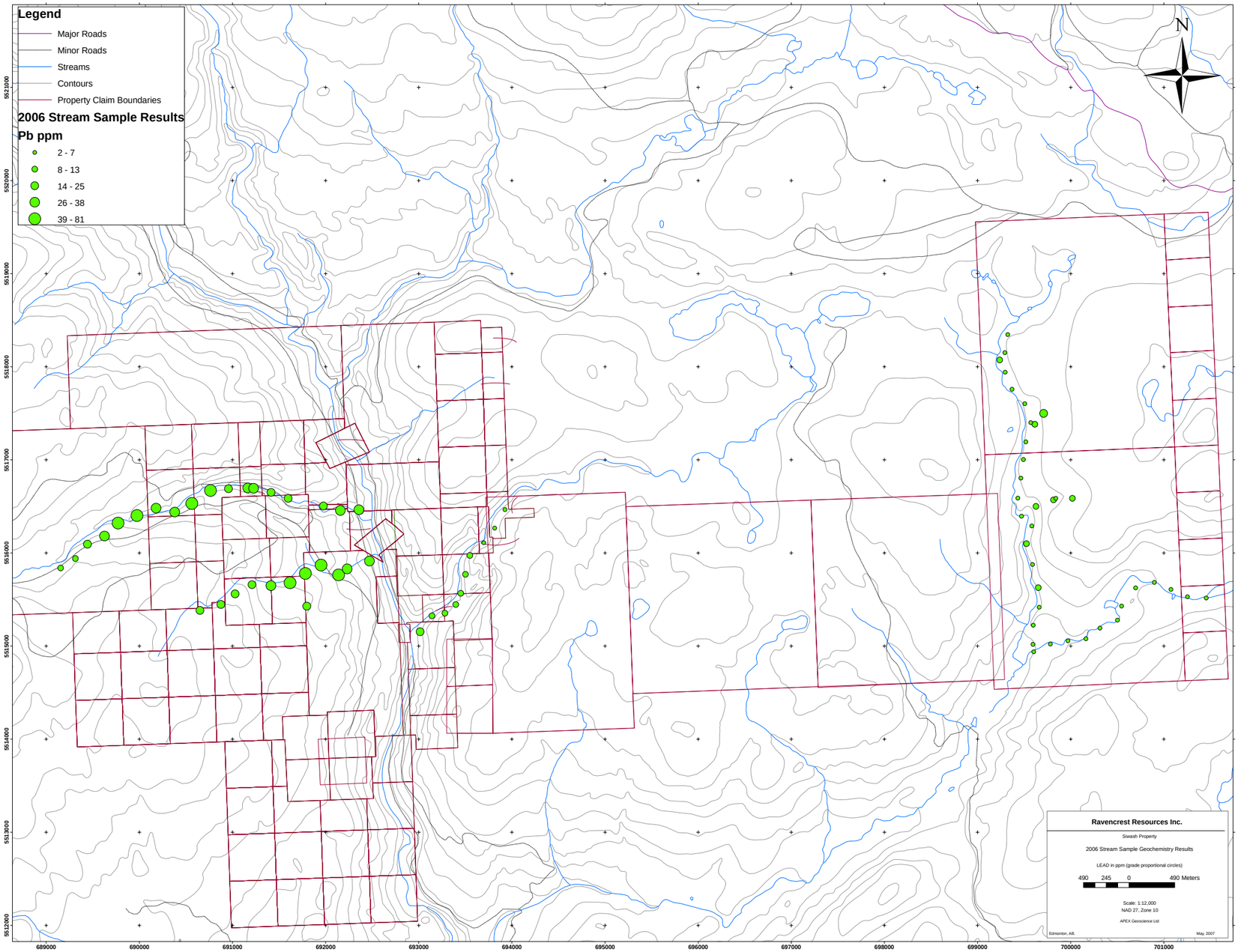


Figure 19: Current stream sediment sampling results for lead (Pb), Siwash Property.

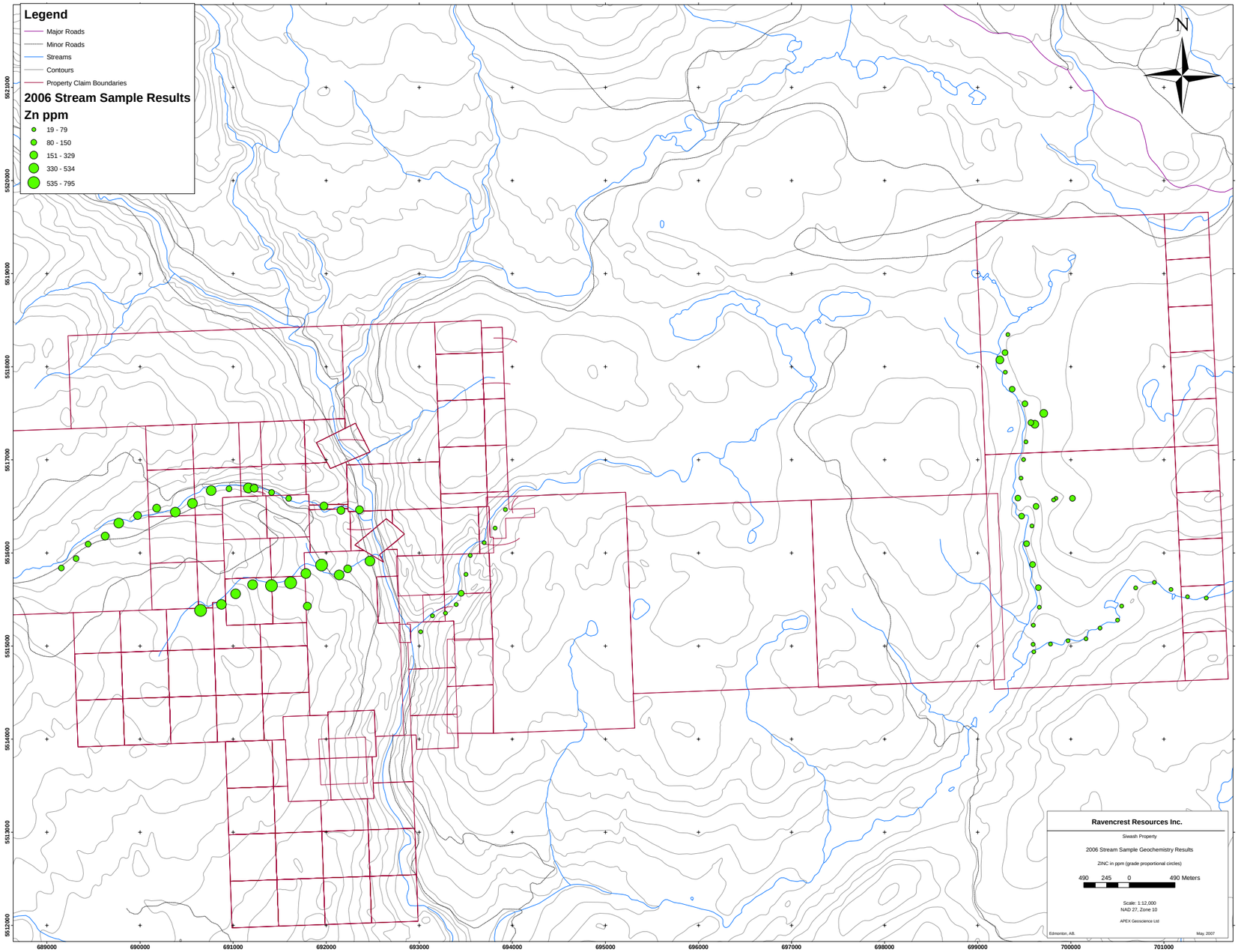


Figure 20: Current stream sediment sampling results for zinc (Zn), Siwash Property.

Au. The second smaller anomaly occurs along the two easternmost lines from the 2006 survey. The highest grade sample from this anomaly assayed 1238 ppm Zn and 45.2 ppm Pb (06RMS039). A number of other smaller anomalies occur on the grid, most notably in Au. Following up these anomalies by mapping nearby outcrop and by completing a tighter sampling grid is recommended, particularly for the two larger anomalies.

Stream sediment samples were collected at 200 meter intervals along some of the creeks and their tributaries on the western and eastern portions of the Property (Figures 16-20). These samples were collected by APEX in the Siwash

Sample	Au (g/t total)	Au (g/t +150)	Au (g/t -150)	Weight (g total)	Weight (g +150)	Weight (g -150)
06RTP212	0.53	0.99	0.51	711	33.26	677.7
06RTP213	1.08	4.13	0.99	920.5	27.62	892.9
06RTP224	0.11	1.6	0.07	1541.1	43.77	1497.3
06RTP225	0.07	0.05	0.07	1172.7	41.54	1131.2
06RTP226	0.03	0.07	0.03	1572.9	15.33	1557.6
06RTP227	0.03	0.03	0.03	1282	33.23	1248.8
06RTP228	0.09	0.21	0.09	915.7	28.04	887.7
06RTP229	<.03	<.03	<.03	1356.9	42.36	1314.5
06KRP402	7.68	3.68	7.78	1268.3	30.96	1237.3
06KRP408	<.03	<.03	<.03	127.9	27.43	100.5
06KRP410	<.03	<.03	<.03	400.7	16.84	383.9
06KRP414	0.42	0.54	0.41	698.5	27.69	670.8
06KRP420	2.86	1.08	2.95	459.2	21.25	438
06KRP426	0.44	2.13	0.36	974.1	43.6	930.5
06KRP431	<.03	<.03	<.03	390.8	22.52	368.3

Table 7: Results from 2006 screen metallics analyses.

creek area to further define known anomalies and attempt to locate new areas of interest. As expected, the creeks to the west show elevated base and precious metals as they cut areas of known mineralization. Samples from the creeks to the east do not show anomalous base metals, however, two adjacent samples returned assays of 589 ppb Au and 1315 ppb Au; the highest recovered on the Siwash Property. The procedures for collection and analysis of these stream samples are discussed below under ‘Sampling Method and Approach.”

Minor mapping was also conducted during the 2006 exploration program; however, efforts were placed on finding, recording and sampling all known showings and prospects. The results of this were discussed in more detail under ‘Mineralization’ above and “Interpretation and Conclusions” below.

DRILLING

No drilling was conducted on the Siwash Property in 2006.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Figures 11-15 illustrate the geographic distribution of historic soil sampling and soil sampling during the 2006 exploration program on the Siwash Property. Soil samples on the eastern claims of the Siwash Property were taken at 100 meter intervals along lines spaced at 500 meters. Infill soil sampling was conducted at 25 meter intervals in the Northeastern Detail grid. The soil samples were collected using a shovel at depths of 10 to 30 centimeters in the ”B” soil horizon. Representative samples of this soil horizon were placed into brown paper kraft bags and sealed. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS device and marked with flagging tape. Notes were taken pertaining to the soil colour, texture, sample depth and the slope of the ground it was taken from. If the “B” soil horizon was poorly or undeveloped, notes were taken to describe what material was sampled. Every effort was made to clean the sampling gear between sites to avoid cross-contamination between sites. Soil sampling has defined two large Zn-Pb anomalies within the eastern portion of the Siwash Property. A soil sample from the easternmost anomaly returned and assay of 1238 ppm (0.12 %) Zn.

Stream sediment samples were taken at 200 meter intervals along a number of streams on the property (Figs. 16-20). Samples of fluvial material, predominately from point bars, were gathered using a shovel and screened using a 2 millimetre mesh and placed into a clear plastic bag. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS device and marked with flagging tape and an ID tag of the sample number was placed into the bag. Every effort was made to clean the sampling gear between sites to avoid cross-contamination between sites. Stream sediment sampling near the eastern soil anomaly returned two adjacent samples assaying 1315 ppb Au and 589 ppb Au.

Figures 6-10 illustrate the geographic distribution of historic rock sampling and rock sampling during the 2006 exploration program. Rock (grab) samples were taken from outcrop predominately at old showings and prospects on the property. All samples are granitic in nature and were chosen based on high sulphide & oxide percentages, presence of quartz veining and strong chlorite alteration. Notes were taken pertaining to the samples lithology, alteration, mineralogy and any structures that were present. Whenever possible the width and strike extent of the mineralized zone was noted. Mineralized zones (e.g. veins) were habitually sampled separately from the flanking zones (e.g. vein selveges). A number of fist-sized pieces of rock representative of the mineralized zone were placed into a plastic bag and sealed. Sample locations were recorded with a GPS device and marked with flagging tape. A series of chip samples were also taken over measured intervals across the Monty showing. Chip samples from the Monty showing were taken over the face of the steeply dipping outcrop. The trend of the mineralized zone is not known and thus the orientation of the chip samples with respect to mineralization is not known. Every effort was made in

grab and chip sampling to obtain as representative a sample as possible. A summary of key rock samples and descriptions is presented in Table 6.

SAMPLE PREPARATIONS, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Rock samples were placed into sealed plastic bags and the soil samples into small dry brown kraft paper bags and then into a sealed poly woven (rice) bag for shipment to the analysing laboratory immediately following collection. All rock and soil samples were collected by APEX personnel and sent to TSL Laboratories ("TSL") in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for fire assay/atomic absorption ("FA/AA") analysis and multi-element Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry ("ICP-MS"). TSL reported nothing unusual with respect to the shipment, once received. The author did not have control over the samples at all times and therefore can not personally verify what happened to the samples during transport and shipping, to the time they were received at TSL. However, the author has no reason to believe that the security of the samples was compromised.

The stream sediment samples were all placed into sealed plastic bags and then into a sealed poly woven (rice) bag for shipment to the analysing laboratory immediately following collection. All stream sediment samples were collected by APEX personnel and sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council ("SRC") Laboratory in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for gold grains analysis and multi-element ICP-MS. The SRC reported nothing unusual with respect to the shipment, once received. The author did not have control over the samples at all times and therefore can not personally verify what happened to the samples during transport and shipping, to the time they were received at SRC. However, the author has no reason to believe that the security of the samples was compromised.

All rock samples were analyzed by FA/AA and ICP-MS (aqua regia digest) at TSL. The sample was dried prior to preparation and then crushed by an oscillating jaw crusher to 70% passing 10 mesh. A finer crush sample was then obtained using ring-mill pulverisers to obtain a sample for which a minimum of 95% passes through 10 mesh. Gold was analyzed by FA/AA and gravimetric when samples assayed greater than 3000 ppb Au. Fifteen (15) samples also underwent a "screen metallics" procedure in order to compare gold values between the 150- and 150+ fractions. No duplicates, standards or blanks were included in the 2006 rock sampling program.

At TSL, all soil samples are dried and screened through an 80 mesh sieve. The 30 gram charge is taken from the minus fraction, and the entire plus fraction is retained. Gold is analyzed by FA/AA using a 30 gram charge. Samples with assay values of 3000 ppb Au or greater are re-assayed using the FA/Gravimetric

method. No duplicates, standards or blanks were included in the 2006 soil sampling program.

Stream sediment samples were sent to SRC where a 500 gram sub sample is taken for geochemical analysis and is dried at 80º C overnight. The original sample is used to analyze for gold grains. The dried sub sample is mortared and sieved at ±180 microns. The <180 micron fraction is used for geochemical analysis (fire assay and ICP-MS). No duplicates, standards or blanks were included in the 2006 stream sediment sampling program.

A detailed outline of SRC Laboratories accreditations and quality assurance measures are presented at: http://www.src.sk.ca/html/labs_facilities/analytical_labs/quality_assurance/index.cfm. Accreditations and quality control measures employed by TSL Laboratories can be found at: http://www.tsllabs.com/qa.htm. The author has no reason to believe that there are any issues or problems with the analyzing procedures utilized by either SRC or TSL.

DATA VERIFICATION

The results of the 2006 rock, soil and stream sediment sampling on the Siwash Property have been reviewed, verified and compiled by APEX geological staff (which includes a 'Qualified Person', Dean Besserer P.Geol. for the purpose of NI 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). Limitations to the aforementioned data review and verification exist insofar as no duplicates, blanks or standards were collected. The quality control measures applied to these samples is described above under the section "Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security."

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The author of this Technical Report has not been able to verify the information set out in this section of the Technical Report. Furthermore, the author of this Technical Report acknowledge that presence of mineralization and ore deposits on the Elk Property and the Brenda Mine is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralization or deposits existing on the Siwash Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

Gold-silver mineralization is located on Almaden Minerals Ltd.'s Elk property, approximately 6 kilometers to the north of the Siwash Property. The property is hosted primarily by pyritic quartz veins and stringers within altered granite, and in some cases volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group. Cross cutting relationships have indicated the veins are Tertiary in age and quite possibly related to the Tertiary Otter intrusives. Eight mineralized vein systems have been identified by either drilling, trenching or prospecting on the Elk Property. Gold occurs primarily as

fine grained native gold (less than 50 microns) in fine flakes within quartz, in quartz-pyrite stockworks and in fractures within veins. Giroux (2004) describes the gold mineralization and alteration in the following statement, "*Gold is closely associated with pyrite with minor minerals such as chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrrhotite sometimes present. Gangue mineralogy consists of quartz and altered wall rock clasts with minor amounts of ankerite, calcite, barite and fluorite occurring locally*".

The Siwash North B Vein (Elk Property) is the most significant vein and has been drill tested and mined by both open pit and underground methods. The vein has a strike length of over 950 meters along a north-easterly direction and ranges in width from 0.1 to 3 meters in true width. The vein has a shallow dip, averaging about 20^{o} near surface and steepening at depth. The vein occurs near the contact between the Pennask Granodiorite and Nicola volcanics, striking eastward into the granodiorite. As the vein penetrates into a quartz monzonite unit it splays into a series of subparallel veins. A number of individual ore shoots have been delineated by extensive diamond drilling, both from surface and underground (Giroux, 2004).

From 1992 to 1994 a total of 14,720 tonnes have been mined from the Siwash North open pit (ELK Property) on the B vein recovering a total of 1,481,000 grams (47,600 ounces) of gold. A decline 985 meters in length was developed on the Siwash B vein (ELK Property) and several areas were test mined between 1993 and 1995 producing an additional 120,000 grams (3,860 ounces) of gold from 1,780 tonnes of material mined (Giroux, 2004). An ore reserve estimate has been published for the Elk property (Giroux, 2004) and refined in 2006 based on 2005-2006 drilling in a Technical Report entitled "2006 Update of Resource, Siwash Project, Elk Property" (http://www.almadenminerals.com/News%20Releases/2006/may06-06M.html). A clarification of this 2006 Technical Report concerning reported mineral resource calculations was released on November 19, 2006 (http://www.almadenminerals.com/News%20Releases/2007/feb19elk-07.html) and amendments to the aforementioned 2006 Technical Report were released on March 15, 2007 (http://www.almadenminerals.com/News%20Releases/2007/mar19-07.html).

The Brenda Cu-Mo-Au past-producer is located approximately 25 kilometers to the northeast of the Siwash Property. The Brenda Mine produced approximately 180 million tons of very low grade copper and molybdenum between 1970 and 1990 from an open pit mine. The Brenda deposit is hosted within the "Brenda stock", a composite quartz diorite/granodiorite body which forms part of the Pennask Batholith. The Brenda stock is a composite, zoned quartz diorite to granodiorite body. Several ages and compositions of pre-and post-ore dikes cut the stock. The deposit is approximately 390 meters from the contact with Nicola Group rocks to the west. The Brenda orebody is part of a belt of copper-molybdenum mineralization that extends north-northeast from the Nicola Group-Brenda stock contact. Mineralization of economic grade (0.3 per cent copper equivalent) is confined to a somewhat irregular zone approximately 720 meters

long and 360 meters wide. Ore-grade mineralization extends more that 300 meters below the original surface. Lateral boundaries of ore-grade mineralization are gradational and appear to be nearly vertical. Primary mineralization is confined almost entirely to veins; the grade of the orebody is a function of fracture (vein) density and of the thickness and mineralogy of the filling material. The average total sulphide content within the orebody is 1 per cent or less. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite, the principal sulphides, generally are accompanied by minor, but variable quantities of pyrite and magnetite. The chronological stages of mineralization are as follows: (1) biotite-chalcopyrite (oldest); (2) quartz-potassium feldspar-sulphide; (3) quartz-molybdenite-pyrite; (4) epidote-sulphide-magnetite; and (5) biotite, calcite and quartz. Stages 1 through 4 are all genetically related to a single mineralizing episode, which was responsible for the orebody. Hydrothermal alteration at the Brenda deposit generally is confined to narrow envelopes bordering veins. These alteration envelopes commonly grade outward into unaltered or weakly propylitic-altered rock. Where veins are closely spaced, alteration envelopes on adjacent veins may coalesce to produce local areas of pervasive alteration. For the most part, hydrothermal alteration at the Brenda deposit is exceptionally weak for a porphyry copper system. (B.C. Minfile description for the Brenda Deposit, available at: http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=092HNE047).

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the authors' knowledge no metallurgical testing had been performed on material from the Siwash Property.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

To the authors' knowledge no mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been conducted on the Siwash Property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information is considered relevant or necessary to accurately understand or clarify this Technical Report.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2006 exploration program has resulted in the discovery of reasonable base and precious metal targets. Targets considered worthy of additional investigation are discussed below.

Soil sampling on the eastern claims has identified two new large anomalies, the westernmost showing elevations in Pb-Zn-Au +/- Cu and the easternmost showing elevations in Pb-Zn. A number of smaller anomalies have also been identified in the 2006 soil sample dataset. Infill soil sampling should be completed to further delineate 2006 soil anomalies. A suggested course of action is outlined below under 'Recommendations.'

Evaluation of the Camp prospect and resultant geochemical data has led the author to rate this area as high priority. As a result, a component of the 2007 program should focus on compiling existing data and detailed mapping & rock/soil sampling at this prospect. A suggested course of action is outlined below under 'Recommendations.'

Brief mapping in the Northeast Detail area indicated a probable structural control (contact related) to the mineralization in this area. Detailed mapping should focus on alteration distribution and structural mapping.

In the authors opinion, the original objectives of the 2006 exploration program on the Siwash Property (soil sampling and a reassessment of the prospects/showings on the Siwash Property) have been successfully met. The rock sampling program adequately provided up-to-date geological and geochemical information on the various prospects/showings on the Siwash Property. Future rock sampling should incorporate more chip samples to obtain better data on mineralized zone widths. Soil and stream sediment sampling density is believed to have been adequate for the identification of targets worthy of future exploration. Higher density soil sampling is required in the future in order to more accurately characterize the targets discovered in 2006 on the Siwash Property. In the authors opinion the geological and geochemical data gathered during the 2006 Siwash Property exploration program and presented here in this Technical Report is both accurate and reliable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the presence of polymetallic anomalies (in soil, rock and stream sediment) on the Siwash Property, high grade polymetallic vein showings, adjacent past and present Cu-Mo-Au porphyry and Au vein producers and favourable geology, the Siwash Property is of a high priority for follow-up exploration. A multiphased exploration program is warranted and recommended for the Siwash Property. The exploration program should include, but not be limited to:

Phase 1: a) Compilation of historical exploration data, particularly drillhole locations, grab samples and localized soil sampling grids should be considered a priority, particularly information pertaining to the Camp showing. b) Completion of a high resolution helicopter airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey

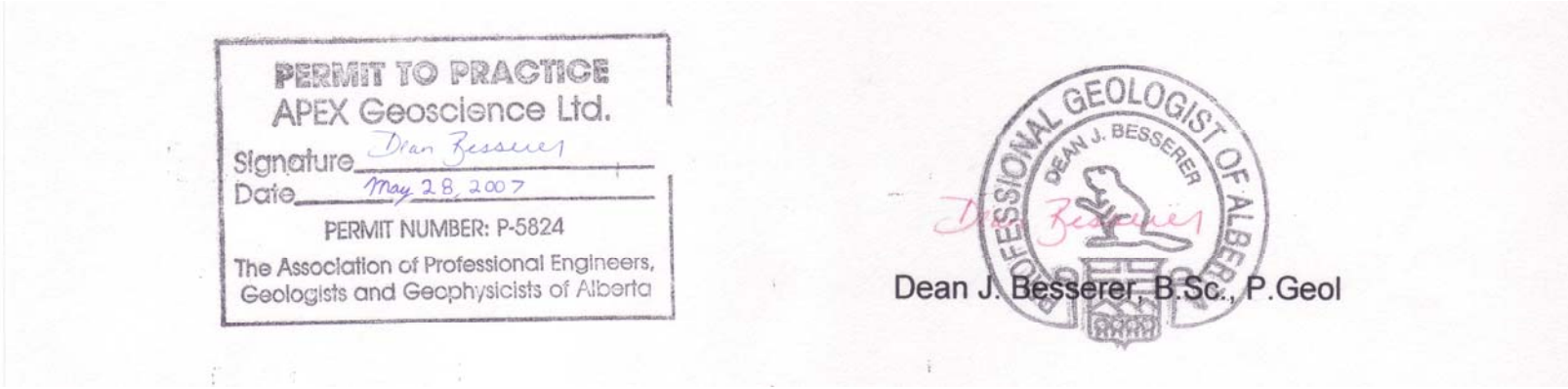
over the Siwash Property claims. Particular attention should be paid to linear magnetic and electromagnetic conductor anomalies along the margins of the quartz eye porphyry body and within the granite/syenogranite hosting the Camp showings. c) A field based program including the collection 50 metre spaced infill soil samples at 100 metre line spacing to further delineate 2006 soil anomalies on the eastern claims. In total, approximately 1000 soil samples should be collected. As well, as part of a standard quality control/quality assurance program, ten percent (10%) of all samples should be collected in duplicate (i.e. an additional 100 samples; 1100 samples total). Additional rock sampling and geological mapping at the Camp showing should be completed. This should incorporate chip sampling to obtain better data on mineralized zone widths. In total, approximately 100 rock samples should be collected. d) Ground-proofing and ground geophysical surveying (magnetic and time domain electromagnetic surveys) of geophysical anomalies following the 2007 airborne geophysical survey (not yet completed) should be completed during the 2007 field program. The estimated cost to complete Phase 1 exploration is $300,000 plus GST (Table 8).

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COST
Phase 1		
a)	Data compilation	$15,000
b)	Helicopter magnetic-electromagnetic survey of about 375 line-km over Siwash Property at all up cost of about $225/line-km including fuel, accommodation, processing etc.	$84,375
c)	Salaries – 2 geologists and 3 students for 15 days	$27,325
	Accommodation and meals – 15 days	$15,400
	Senior Supervision – 5 days	$3,000
	Truck Rentals, operating expenses (gas)	$6,400
	Field gear – hammers, compasses, GPS, satellite phone, radios, etc.	$2,500
	Miscellaneous. expenses, overhead fee and contingency	$2,500
	Analytical – 1100 soil samples @ $35/ sample and 100 rock samples @ $50/sample	$43,500
d)	Ground-proofing geophysical anomalies and 10 Ground geophysical surveys at $10,000 per target (magnetics and time domain electromagnetics)	$100,000
	Total Phase 1 Project Costs, Excluding GST	**$300,000**
Phase 2		
a)	Contingent on the results of Phase 1: diamond drilling on selected targets from Phase 1 (1200 metres @ $250/metre all up	**$300,000**
	Total Phase 2 Project Costs, Excluding GST	**$300,000**
	Total Phase 1 and 2 Project Costs, Excluding GST	**$600,000**

Table 8: Recommended 2007-2008 program and budget for the Siwash Property.

Phase 2: The Phase 2 exploration is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 exploration. a) Provided that Phase 1 warrants it, a diamond drilling program should be planned for the Camp showing and for high priority soil/geophysical anomalies. The estimated cost to complete Phase 2 exploration is $300,000, plus GST (Table 8).

APEX Geoscience Ltd.



Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
May 28, 2007

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Dean J. Besserer, residing at 131 Foxboro Landing, Sherwood Park, Alberta, Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a principal and Vice President of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), Suite 200, 9797 – 45 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. I am the author of the report entitled: "Technical report on the precious and base metal potential of the Siwash Creek Property, Similkameen Mining Division, NTS 092H, British Columbia, Canada", dated May 28, 2007, and am responsible for the preparation of the entire report.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario with a B.Sc. in Geology (1994) and have practised my profession continuously since 1994.

3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGGA (Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists), and NAPEGG (Northwest Territories Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists) and a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this report.

4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Siwash Property and do not hold securities of Ravencrest Resources Inc. I did have prior involvement with the Siwash Property whereby I visited the Property and co-authored a report in 2004.

5. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

6. I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument. I am considered independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.4.

7. I visited the Siwash Property that is the subject of this Report during October 29, 2006 and directed exploration at the Siwash Property on behalf of Ravencrest Resources Inc.

8. I hereby consent to the use of this Report and my name in the preparation of a prospectus for the submission to any Provincial or Federal regulatory authority.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST OF ALBERTA
DEAN J. BESSERER

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
May 28, 2007

Dean J. Besserer, B.Sc., P.Geol.