TECHNICAL REPORT

(NI 43-101 Compliant)

MIDNIGHT, OK, IXL AND ADJACENT GOLD PROPERTIES

Rossland Mining Camp, Rossland B.C.
Trail Creek Mining Division
LAT 49 06 00, LONG 117 48 00
Mapsheet 082F 004/Trim 82F001

for:

WEST HIGH YIELD (W.H.Y.) RESOURCES LTD.

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DRAFT 2

January 5, 2006

Amended April 4, 2006

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SUMMARY

The writer has been retained by West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd., ("W.H.Y") of Calgary Alberta to complete a Technical Report compliant with National Instrument 43-101. The purposes of the report are to provide the basis for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (Venture Listing) and to compile a great deal of geological and exploration data for the properties. The main properties are the OK, IXL and Midnight Crown granted claims, situated 3 kilometers west of Rossland BC. These properties have achieved small gold production from narrow but very high grade gold veins.

The Rossland district is located in southeastern British Columbia, Canada, and is the second largest gold producing camp in the Province. The camp is one of British Columbia's major gold mining districts with over 3 million ounces (85,000 kilograms) of gold and 3.5 million ounces (100,000 kilograms) of silver produced between 1899 and 1928 from the Le Roi, Center Star, Josie, War Eagle and other mines in the Main belt. Total historical district production has been about 6.2 million tons at an average grade of 0.47 opt gold (Au) and 0.6 opt silver (Ag) and 1.1% copper (Cu.)

Within the western part of the Rossland Camp is the Midnight Mine area on the east facing slope of OK Mountain. This area has produced approximately 30,000 ounces of gold from narrow, extremely high grade quartz veins with free gold that grade 1-5 oz/t Au, and average nearly 3 oz/t. The IXL, Midnight and OK crown granted claims straddle the north-dipping contact between a serpentinized ultramafic body (originally dunite ?) to the south and Rossland group volcanic rocks and Mt. Roberts Formation sediments to the north. The Rossland volcanic rocks are hornfelsed and commonly contain biotite with areas of chlorite-diopside-chlorite-magnetite +/- garnet alteration. Irregular zones containing up to 10% pervasively disseminated magnetite and 15-20% pyrite + pyrrhotite occur in the volcanics, occasionally with tungsten mineralization (huebnerite).

West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. has purchased 8 mineral titles covering approximately 85 hectares and staked additional adjacent favourable ground covering approximately 2,348 hectares. The claims occur in the valley of Little Sheep Creek, in a north trending, kilometer wide wedge that is bounded by to east by the Jumbo fault and to the west by the OK fault, and parts of OK mountain and Record ridge nearby.. Tertiary andesites of the Marron formation occur on the west side of the OK fault, suggesting a component of west side down displacement. The Jumbo fault separates rocks in the wedge from the Rainy Day pluton and Rossland monzonite to the east.

The high grade gold bearing veins are developed in the altered Rossland volcanics generally within 150 meters above the contact with the serpentinite. The veins strike east-northeasterly and north westerly, and have moderate to steep dips to the south. They consist of quartz with minor ankerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Gold is free and usually spatially associated with the sulphides. Veins are narrow, typically between 0.1 and 0.6 meters thick, but vary up to 2 meters thick, typically with 10 to 70 meter strike lengths. Important veins are spaced 15 to 40 meters apart in the IXL and OK mines. North-trending gouge-filled faults displace the veins, and are particularly abundant in the Midnight mine.

Gold mineralization also occurs in the serpentinized dunite in local areas of pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing carbonate-talc-quartz alteration and carbonate veining (also called "Listwanite", in a similar arrangement to the Bralorne and Erickson mine camps.. However, significant drill intersections have been widely spaced and the orientation and continuity of these auriferous zones has not been established. Dykes and irregular bodies of Rossland monzonite, Coryell syenite and biotite lamprophyres cut both the ultramafic and the volcanics, and some of these are silicified and contain gold..

Although the quartz-rich veins in the IXL/Midnight mines are of a different character to the pyrrhotite veins elsewhere in the camp, their similarity in strike, association with skarn alteration and occurrence of Rossland monzonite dykes in the serpentinite suggest a similar origin to other veins in the camp, related to the Rossland monzonite.
The veins may be related to a "reduced copper-gold" depositional model proposed for the Rossland Camp.

The IXL, Midnight and OK claims together produced approximately 30,000 ounces of gold from 11,000 tons of ore (approx 3 oz/t) between 1895 and 1964. Between 1965 and 1970, considerable underground work and diamond drilling was completed by Cinola Mines, Tull Mines, and others. At one time a 70 tpd gravity mill was set up on the Midnight claim, but this mill was later taken down. Tull mined approximately 950 tons of ore grading between 0.3 and 1.5 oz/t Au from veins and the ore was processed at the Cominco smelter in Trail. Subsequently, several small shipments (10-30 tons) of ore have been extracted from veins in the Midnight and IXL mines, by Allan Matovich and by lessors and shipped to various mills and smelters for processing. Much of this work was done on a zone within the Midnight mine named the Baker vein or zone.

During 1993-1994, Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. optioned the properties from Al Matovich, and drilled 12 surface diamond drill holes targeting zones of auriferous carbonate alteration and quartz veining in the ultramafic intrusion. Intersections in this unit included areas of higher Au grade, such as 0.24 oz/t over 5 meters in hole S-12, and broader areas of low grade, including 48 meters grading 0.051 oz/t Au in hole S-3. Midnight Mining Company Limited optioned the Midnight claim in 1995 and drilled five underground holes in an attempt to outline high grade areas on one of the veins. It is estimated that approximately $2 million has been spent on the claims since 1967 by various operators, much of that in underground development and drilling from surface and from underground.

Past production from the combined properties up to 1941 is generally tabulated in the literature as follows:

CLAIM	TONNES	GRAMS AU	GRADE g/t	OUNCES	GRADE Au OPT
IXL	5248	809766	154	25912.5	4.49
MIDNIGHT	4760	218346	46	6987.1	1.34
OK	293	17916	61	573.3	1.78
TOTALS	10301	1046028	101.54	33472.9	2.96

It should be cautioned that the production records are incomplete, and do not give a precise estimation of head grades. Limited production continued to the 1990's, but total production is unknown.

There are no mineral resources or reserves for the property that are compliant with CIM definitions or NI-43-101 requirements. However, the following mineralized zone in the Baker vein or its extension has been sampled as follows:

YEAR	COMPANY	LENGTH ft	WIDTH ft	GRADE Au opt.
1994	Ramrod USA	50	4.5	1.198
1995	LRX Mining	40	5.4	1.367
1996	Minefinders	43	4.9	1.13

Sampling was done by standard chip and channel samples, some taken with a pneumatic hammer chippers across true widths and at adequate spacing. These estimates are all in the same mathematical range and are considered reliable. No estimate is made of any resource at this time.

Within the kilometer wide, fault bounded block that hosts the mines, exploration potential exists for finding further veins adjacent to the northern down-dip extension of the serpentinite contact, beneath the current workings, and in the Rossland volcanics to the east and west of the Midnight mine. The southern contact of the serpentinite should also be assessed for gold potential. Broad, low grade areas of gold mineralization may occur in the serpentinite associated with carbonate alteration (in accordance with the “Listwanite gold deposit model”). Outside the fault bounded block, extensions of the IXL/OK mineralization may occur on the west side of the OK fault, beneath the Tertiary Marron volcanic rocks or within a large area of altered ultramafic rocks on Record Ridge, also claimed by West High Yield.

Underground workings are currently open and accessible in the IXL and Midnight mines, and the Ramrod core is stored on the property and is available for inspection. Future exploration will initially concentrate on the strike continuation of the volcanic/ultramafic contact, where broad zones of low to moderate grade gold are known from scattered drilling. Access will be gained to additional the OK workings if possible. Prospecting will also be done on a number of other showings now covered by the larger claims and on a large area of altered ultramafics which may hold potential for gold zones analogous to those seen at the Midnight area. The lower contact of the ultramafic bodies deserves to be explored as does another faulted slice, south of the OK ultramafic.

The author has recommended a two staged program, to include prospecting and mapping of the newly-staked claims, investigation of old showings thought to be on these claims, continuation of the grid and geochemical surveys westward and eastward from the existing grid, backhoe trenching, and possibly IP surveys. The initial stage of surface exploration, mapping and trenching (now completed) was estimated to cost approximately Can$158,000 to be followed, (results are deemed favourable to warrant Phase II), with a drill program of about 3,000 meters estimated to cost about $660,000 to $890,000 (For total costs of about Can$815,000 to $1,125,000.

respectfully submitted

B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

_____

Barry J.Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. Qualified Person.
January 5, 2006
Amended April 4, 2006

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LIST OF FIGURES

TECHNICAL REPORT

MIDNIGHT, OK, IXL AND ADJACENT GOLD PROPERTIES

Rossland Mining Camp, Trail Creek Mining Division

Rossland B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical report was commissioned by West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. ("WHY") to summarize the geology, mineralization and exploration potential for a number of claims situated in the Rossland mining camp on the western outskirts of the City of Rossland, British Columbia, Canada (Figures 1-3). The writer, Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo., of B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc. Of Vancouver BC., was retained by the Directors of WHY to complete this summary report which has been prepared in conformity with guidelines presented in National Instrument 43-101 and companion documents. The author examined the property for two days on June 12-14, 2005, accompanied by Terrence Smithson, Engineer. Geology was examined, the OK, IXL and Midnight mine areas were visited, an underground inspection was completed, a number of samples were taken, and the Record Ridge ultramafic body was briefly visited. The writer would like to thank Gary MacDonald for his assistance in recovering reports and maps, and Terrence Smithson, B.Sc. Eng. for his assistance and courtesy during the field inspection and for provision of working drawings.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The attached report is based primarily on published reports by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), the Geological Survey of BC., and private reports acquired by or provided to the author. All consulted sources are listed in the References section, but the principal sources of data are summaries by Fyles (1984) and Hoy and Dunne (2001).

While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report, the writer cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation provided by others. Many of the quoted authors would be considered to be qualified persons for reliance on information for purposes of this report. In addition, Price did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical or assay data reported by third parties, nor did he attempt to conduct duplicate sampling for comparison with the geochemical results or assays provided by other parties. The writer is grateful for the kind assistance of Terrence Smithson in recovering old data and maps. The writer has relied on data provided by Smithson for the 2005 exploration data. All assay and production data are reported in ounces per short ton (opt) for Au and Ag, and in percent for Pb, Zn and Cu. All currency is reported in Canadian dollars.

THE COMPANY

West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. ("WHY") is a junior mining exploration company intending, subject to approval of the regulatory bodies, to become a reporting issuer trading on the TSXV.

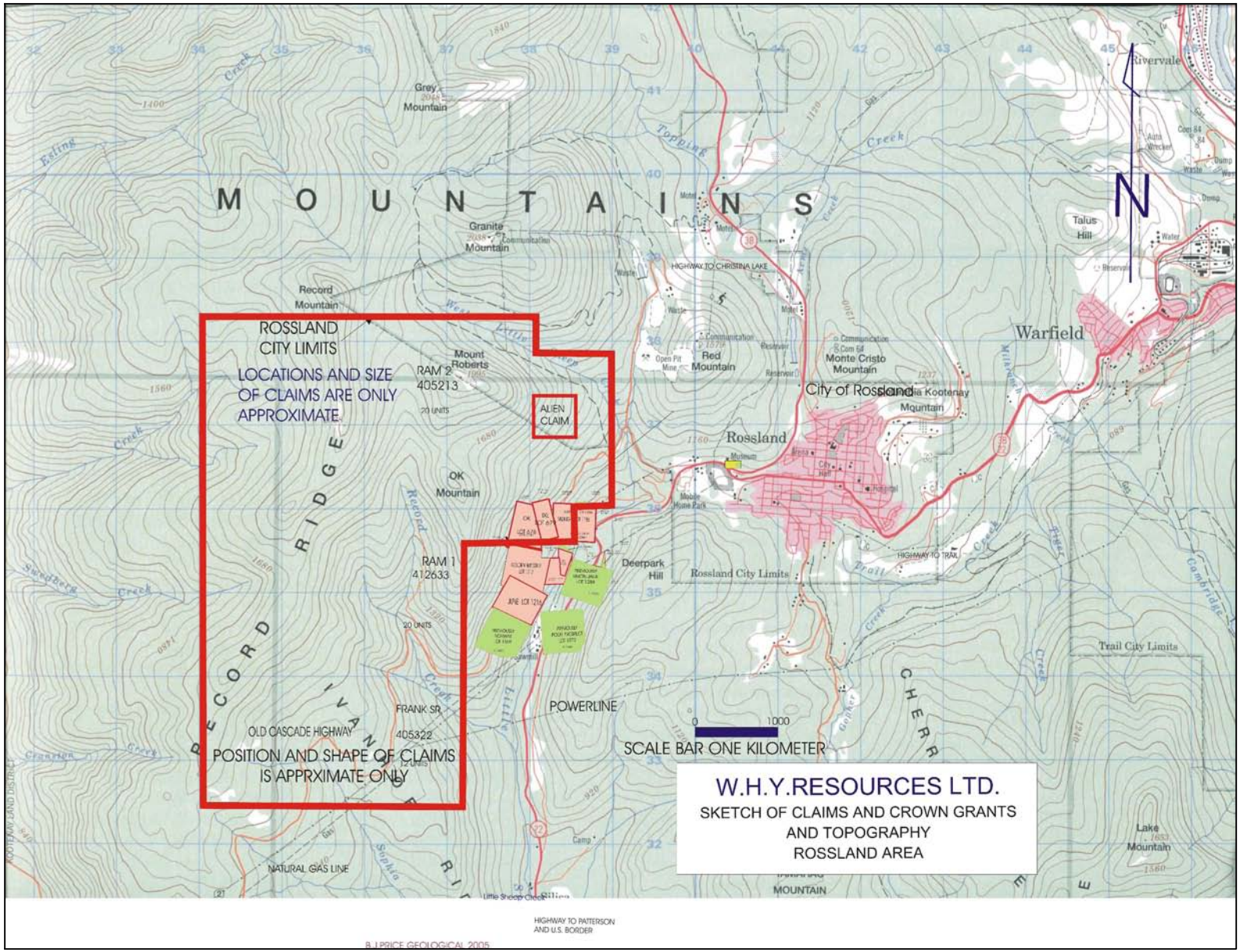
PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Property Location (Figures 1-2)

The properties are situated on the western outskirts of the town of Rossland in southeastern British Columbia, about 400 km east of Vancouver and 8 km north of the Canada-USA border (Figures 1 and 2). The Midnight property is approximately 2 kilometers from the western end of Rossland. The properties are in Mapsheet 082F.

FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIG. 2. LOCATION MAP ROSSLAND



Property Description
(Figures 3-4)

Mineral Claims and Tenure

The property includes 8 crown granted claims (9 titles) totalling 212.34 hectares area, and eight newly-staked and/or converted claims using the "cell system of Mineral Titles Online (BC) totaling approximately 2,349 hHectares in surface area as shown below:

Crown Granted Lots and Land Titles

NAME	LOT	C.G.	TITLE SUBSURFACE RIGHTS	TYPE	AREA hectares	AREA acres	EQUITY PERCENT
Midnight	1186	87-70	1134921	CG	17.66	43.63	100%
June	1216	156-86	N.A.	CG	17.40	42.97	100%
Golden Butterfly	1217	200-90	N.A.	CG	17.40	42.99	100%
Golden Butterfly Fr.	1943	237-90	N.A.	CG	4.57	11.29	100%
Little Dalles	1215	278-87	KV110354	CG	2.73	6.74	100%
OK Fraction	2675	274-90	N.A.	CG	0.49	1.23	100%
OK	678	60-68	KV 112056	CG	12.85	31.76	51%**
IXL	679	68-68	KV112053	CG	7.85	19.40	100%
Sub Lot 82 (Midnight)	Plan S82	87-80	KV112055	Title	4.98	12.33	51%**
9 titles					85.93	212.34	

N.A = NOT AVAILABLE OR NOT APPLICABLE

Under the agreement it is noted that OK Mining Ltd. has a 2% Net Smelter Return on Lot 679, the IXL Crown Grant.

Original Claims (4 post and Cells)

Tenure No	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Area	Tag Number
412633	RAM 1	145867	082F001	2005.07.23	GOOD	500	238567
405213	RAM 2	145867 (100%)	082F001	2006/SEP/22	GOOD	500	238509
513010	RAM3	145867 (100%)	082F001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	528.872	na
405322	FRANK SR.	145867 (100%)	082F001	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	300	238511
513018	FRANK SR 2	145867 (100%)	082F001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	529.112	na
514607	FRANK SR3	145867 (100%)	082F001	2006/JUN/16	GOOD	317.575	na
	6 titles					2675.56	

(These claims were those valid when this report was initiated; these are now superceded by the list of claims on the following page).

The above claims are now superseded by the following claims, converted in 2005 to the new "cell" format. A slight reduction in total area resulted from procedures followed in conversion to cells.

Mineral titles converted in 2005 to "Cell claims

CURRENT VALID MINERAL TITLES
ROSSLAND PROPERTIES
West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.
4-Apr-06

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Mapsheet	Good To Date	Status April 4, 2006	Area Hectares
513010	RAM3	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	528.872
513018	FRANK SR 2	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	529.112
514607	FRANK SR3	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	317.575
517620	refer to title	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	211.698
517622	FRANK SR3 *	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	232.764
518969	refer to title	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	359.616
518970	RAM	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	63.488
518971	RAMFRAC	145867 (100%)	082F 001	2007/MAY/19	GOOD	105.782
Total	8	titles				2348.907

Note: this list does not include crown granted claims, listed previously. *Two claims, through an oversight, have the same name.

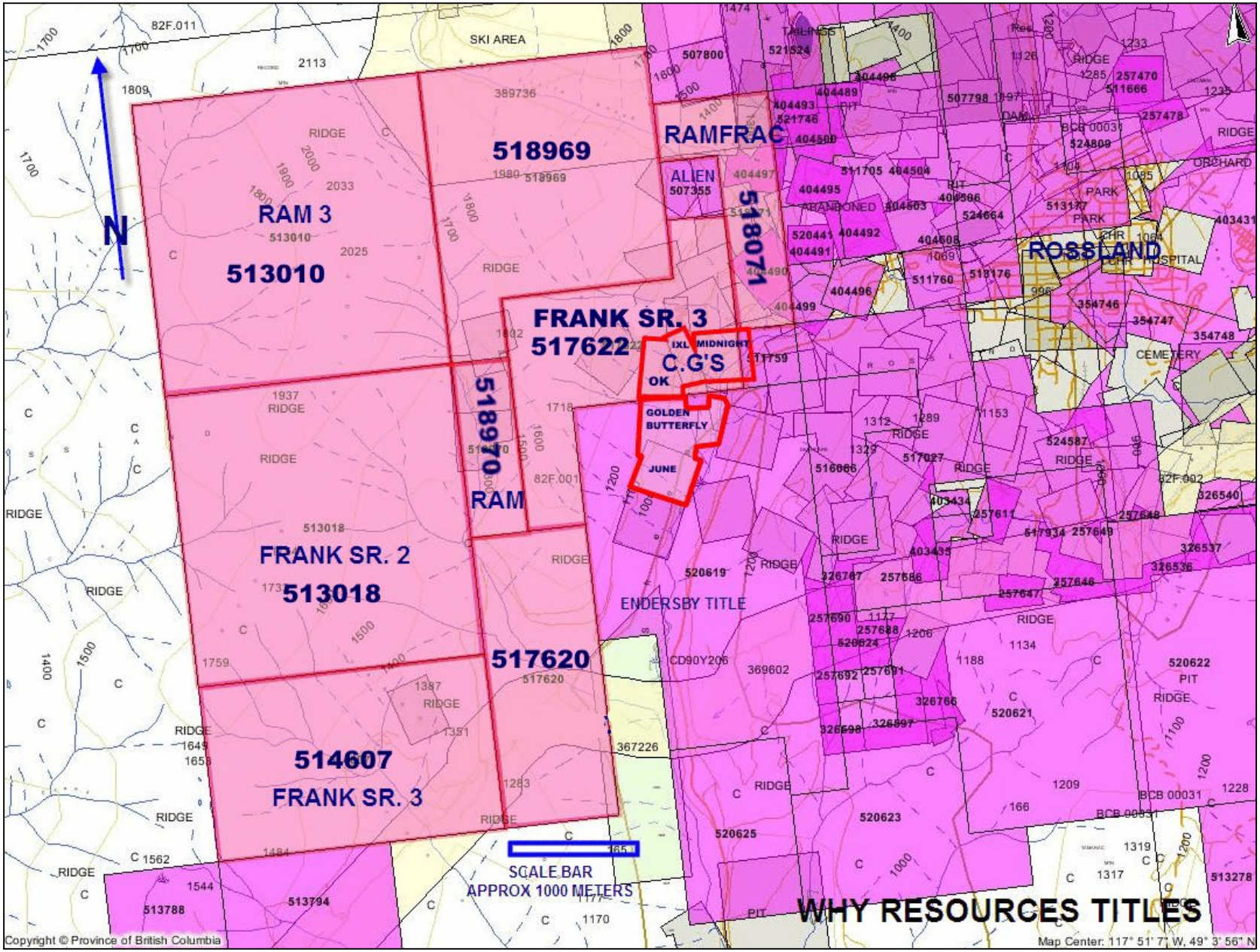
All titles in the list above have been changed to a common expiry date to simplify claim title management.

The original Ram 1 mineral claim (now superseded by "converted claims" as shown below, appeared to cover (in part) 4 old (reverted) crown grants which were called the Union Jack (L 1288), Poor Property (L 1273), Norway (L1501) and Countess (Part of L 1201) and a number of fractional areas adjacent to some of the crown grants. Through cell conversion, these area have been awarded to another claim holder. The writer cannot verify ownership of any claims other than those listed on Mineral Titles Online website and shown in the list of titles above.

The Mineral titles are subject to certain surface rights, underground rights, rights of way and other charges. The Crown Granted claims have been surveyed, but not the other Mineral titles. The showings of principal interest are located on the Midnight, OK and IXL Crown granted claims, whereas the other claims have not been explored in detail. The property includes mine buildings and small dumps.

The new claims are illustrated on the following page: (Figure 3)

FIGURE 3. NEWLY CONVERTED CLAIMS



Additional details concerning the Crown Granted titles are given in the following summary table

CROWN GRANTED MINERAL TITLES

West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.

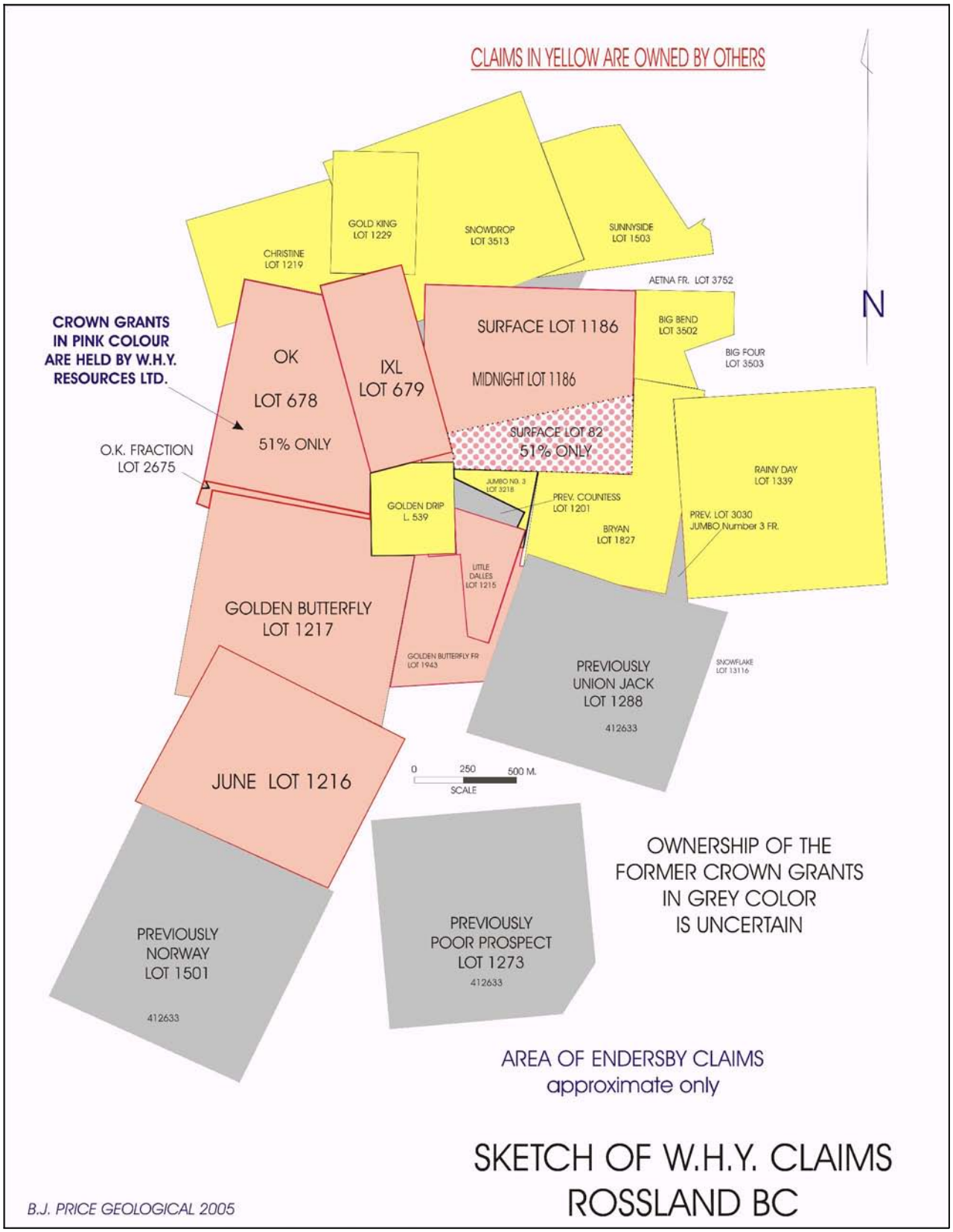
Title Search Lawson Lundell LLP May 11,2005, Summarized by B.J.Price Geological

LOT	*NAME*	*CROWN GRANT*	*SURFACE*	*SUBSURFACE*	*MIN TITLE CONFLICTS*	*OTHER CHARGES*
679	**IXL**	68-68	WHY RES LTD.	WHY RES LTD.	NONE	NONE
1215	**LITTLE DALLES**	278-87	THE CROWN	WHY RES LTD.	508769	Forfeited to crown
			(prev Laura Eliz. Gilmour)		Stan Endersby	Tax sale
1186	**MIDNIGHT**	87-70	THE CROWN	WHY RES. LTD.	511759	W. KOOTENAY POWER
					DAN MAX WEHRLE	right of way
SL 82	**MIDNIGHT**	87-70	WHY RES LTD 51%	WHY RES LTD.	511759	NONE
			DAHLEN ET AL 49%		DAN MAX WEHRLE	
678	**OK**	60-68	WHY RES LTD 51%	WHY RES LTD 51%	508769	JACK EUGENE WAY
			DAHLEN ET AL 24.5%	DAHLEN ET AL 24.5%	STAN ENDERSBY	duplicate title
			JACK EUGENE WAY 24.5%	JACK EUGENE WAY 24.5%		
1217	**GOLDEN BUTTERFLY**	200-90	THE CROWN	WHY RES LTD.	508769	NONE
					Stan Endersby	
1943	**GOLDEN BUTTERFLY FR.**	237-90	THE CROWN	WHY RES LTD.	508769	NONE
					Stan Endersby	
2675	**OK FRACTION**	274-90	THE CROWN	WHY RES LTD.	508769	NONE
1216	**JUNE**	156-86	THE CROWN	WHY RES. LTD.	Stan Endersby Stan Endersby	NONE

Title Report by Lawson Lundell LLP., Chris G. Baldwin dated May 16, 2005

FIG. 4 SKETCH OF CROWN GRANTS

(The Company owns additional claims to the west and south)



Underlying Option Agreement

In an agreement between Allan Peter Matovich ("Matovich") and Matovich Mining Industries Ltd. (MMI), and 1063929 Alberta Ltd (The company) . dated September 9, 2003, Matovich and MMI agreed to sell to the Company a number of mineral claims, subsurface mineral rights, Land lots, Surface rights, Tangible assets (buildings and machinery), Miscellaneous interests and geological data concerning the subject properties. The cost of the acquisition was $75,000 down and $1,150,000 on closing.

The writer has verified title only to the extent possible for Mineral Claims which are listed on the BC Government Mineral Title Online database. The writer cannot verify title to the crown grants, as they are controlled by several government agencies (see above) and are subject to certain restraints common to land lots. The method of acquiring mineral titles (other than crown grants) has recently changed, and titles may be acquired over the internet by selection of one or more "cells, each approximately 19-20 hectares in size referenced to a grid in degrees, minutes and seconds of Latitude and Longitude, and subject to payment of fees and completion of assessment work or cash in lieu of work as before.

The Tangible Facilities included The Mill Building, Mine Dry Building, Compressor Building, Mining Equipment (In a container). The geological data included government reports and private engineering reports. Some or all of the buildings have now been removed as reclamation has been undertaken by the company.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access

The Rossland district is reached via paved highways from Grand Forks, Castlegar, Trail and Patterson Border Crossing. The Patterson highway (No 22) extends southward from Rossland along the eastern margin of the property, while the old Cascade Highway (gravel but in fair condition) extends through the eastern part of the OK Crown Grant and some of the other claims.

Numerous gravel roads mainly mining roads in origin permit access throughout the property. The closest airport with regularly scheduled service is at Castlegar, 20 km northeast of Rossland. Daily flights from Vancouver are provided by Air Canada and West Jet. Driving time from Vancouver to Rossland is one day on the "Crowsnest" Highway 3.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

Basic services such as accommodation, food and fuel are available in the town of Rossland. Diamond drilling and heavy equipment operators maintain equipment in and near Rossland or elsewhere in the adjacent Kootenay or Okanagan areas. Three phase power is available at the minesite by connection to existing power infrastructure.

The town of Trail (population 7,900) is located about 5 km east of Rossland, and is a ready source of additional services for the Rossland district. Trail hosts a large smelting plant operated by Teck-Cominco Ltd. The smelter produces Zn and Pb, and is powered by hydroelectric power from the nearby Waneta and Brilliant hydroelectric plants; these plants also provide power to local communities. Mining and exploration personnel are available in Rossland and surrounding communities. Surface sites for tailings and waste disposal and storage, leach pads and processing plants could be permitted on the property, and additional sites off the property could be available in the immediate area of the property.

Climate

The climate at Rossland includes warm, dry summers, and cool to cold winters with heavy snowfall. Although the area normally has about seven months of snow-free conditions, historical exploration has been successfully conducted throughout the year. Water is readily accessible in the area.

Physiography

The district is located in mountainous, subalpine terrane covered by mature forests. Elevation across most of the Rossland district ranges between 800 and 1300 meters ASL; slopes are mostly moderate to gentle, but can locally be quite steep. The amount of rock outcrop is highly variable across the district, and in most of the area ranges between 0 and 5%.

HISTORY

General History

In 1890 the discovery of gold/copper ore on the face of Red Mountain by **Joe Moris and Joe Bourgeois** was the single most important event in the history of Rossland and adjacent Trail area. The five claims staked by Moris and Bourgeois on Red Mountain in July of that year led to the rise of Rossland as the premier mining center in North America and the birth of the settlement we now call the City of Trail. Under British Columbia law at that time, only four of the five claims could be recorded at the Nelson Mine Recorder's Office. The deputy mining recorder, Eugene Sayre Topping, agreed to pay the recording fees for the claims in return for ownership of the fifth claim. Topping and his friend, Frank Hanna, then purchased 343 acres at the mouth of Trail Creek on the Columbia River, hoping the claims on the neighboring Red Mountain would be developed into paying mines, and make them wealthy through the sale of town lots. Their hopes became a reality in 1895. The Rossland mines proved to be very rich in gold/copper ore and the lots in the Trail Creek townsite sold briskly.

In 1895 Topping provided land to F.A. Heinze of Butte, Montana to build a smelter to treat the Rossland ores. The smelter was purchased by the C.P.R. in 1898 and expanded its production to include lead ores. Despite the difficult economic times, the smelter succeeded. With the success of the smelter, the adjacent small town of Trail grew. On June 14th, 1901 the City of Trail was incorporated.

In 1906 the smelter, the War Eagle, Center Star, and St. Eugene mines, along with the Rossland Power Company were amalgamated to form the **Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited** (CM&S) (Now the major International mining and power company ***Teck Cominco Ltd.***) (Source: http://www.trailhistory.com/history.php)

Recent Exploration History:

1965 **Cinola Mines Ltd.** held the Midnight and OK crown grants and 4 other crown grants (not including the IXL). Work completed by Cinola included:

- A seismic survey to outline overburden in the Midnight mine area
- Stripping of overburden
- Driving a Lower adit (3100 level) about 100 ft below existing workings. (715 ft by 1969)
- Surface drilling 4,310 feet
- Underground drilling 1,343 feet
- Mapping and sampling the Lower adit. Survey on a scale of 1 in= 60 ft.
- Erected a new building 20 x 80 ft near the new portal.
- Reports by A.C.A. Howe

1968. The operation of Cinola was taken over by **Tull Mines Ltd.** (50% owned by Cinola, 50% by **Federated Mining Corporation**) Tull completed the following work:

- Drifting on Veins systems 1 and 2 for 250 feet.
- Crosscutting 60 feet to pick up the southern extension of No 1 vein
- Drifting 50 ft on the “A” vein

- Raising on the No. 1 vein system 50 ft.
- Shipping 789 tons of vein material from “A” and “1" veins to Trail.
- Underground diamond drilling 1,559 feet.
- Surveying of the mine site
- Commencement of mill construction
- Preparation of a summary report in 1969 by **W.G. Timmins, P.Eng**. (for ACA Howe International, a Toronto-based consulting firm)

The mill was completed in 1969. This was a 70 ton per day gravity mill employing a Denver Jig, a Deister shaking table and corduroy launders. Two crushers fed a ball mill, which led to the jig, classifier and Wilfley (Deister?) table and several blanket tables.

1972 W.G. Timmins P.Eng., completed a new report for Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd. Work done by Federated Mining Corp. up to that time in the Midnight mine included:

- Completion of the 70 ton per day mill and other buildings
- Construction of Tailings Ponds
- Stoping on the No 1 vein system (“3Z2 vein”) and on the “B” vein
- About 250 feet of additional drifting and cross-cutting.
- Raising a total of 150 feet
- Underground diamond drilling of about 1,000 feet.
- Processing of about 4500 tons of vein material in the gravity mill, giving 5 tons of concentrate.

At that time (1972) the mill buildings included a dry, office, workshop and storage building, assay office and reagent storage building, Crusher and Mill buildings, Pump house, Powder Magazine, Core-shack and Compressor House and Garage.

1974 The property was examined by **Robert Steiner, P.Geol (Alberta**) for **Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd.**

1980's In the 1980's a series of lessors including the owner **Allan Matovich**, **Carnelian Mines Ltd.**, **L. McLellan**, and **David Leake**, mined small tonnages from the Midnight property and had the material treated by **Cominco Ltd.** at the Trail smelter. Smelter receipts verify these shipments, which were generally small but of high grade.

1990 A crosscut driven in the Midnight Mine by Al Matovich exposed the extension of the **Baker Vein**.

1993 **Ramrod Gold Inc** of the USA optioned the property and completed a substantial work program which included:

- Property boundary control by surveying (High accuracy Total Station system)
- Data compilation by AutoCad software.
- Geophysical grid about 15 line km in 1993-1994
- Rehabilitation of underground workings
- washing walls and channel sampling with chipping hammers at 2 meter intervals.
- Mapping and sampling of the East-West Baker crosscut.
- The IXL portal was opened, scaled and rehabilitated
- Initial metallurgical testing was done by Process Research Associates Ltd. of Vancouver and Vancouver Petrographics.

1995: The Ramrod option appears to have lapsed. **Midnight Mining Company Ltd.** (George Sanders, President) appeared to control the Midnight mine. Four drillholes U1-95 to U4-95 were completed.

1995 Also In 1995, **LRX Capital** Corp. (later renamed American Tungsten Corporation Ltd.) briefly optioned the Midnight property . The company completed channel sampling of the Baker vein, exposed in the back of a

drift in an area not previously mined. The sampling returned a weighted average grade of 1.37 oz. per ton gold across a width of 5.4 ft. for a length of 40 ft. The company further tested the western extension of the zone with four underground drill holes, and planned to complete two 75-ft. raises in preparation for mining a 10,000-ton bulk sample. A summary report by Richard D. Hall in 1995, for LRX Capital., described a 40 ft section of vein (The Baker Vein) averaging 5.4 ft wide and 1.367 oz/ton gold.

1996. The Midnight and IXL property was optioned by **Minefinders Corporation Ltd., a US and Vancouver-based public company.** A summary report followed an inspection by C.M. Lalonde. who recommended a substantial underground exploration and surface drilling on the Midnight and IXL claims. The program recommended totaled $329,000. Later reports were completed by Terrence Smithson. The 1997 Annual Report for Minefinders states: *"This property hosts a small reserve[1] of high-grade gold (1.88 oz/t) with the potential for expansion to a mineable quantity"*. A first -phase exploration program, including underground mapping and sampling, surface sampling, and diamond drilling, was completed in December, 1996 under the supervision of **Terrence Smithson**.

Results of these efforts included delineation of a 12-meter "ore shoot " (once correct mining terminology, but more properly called a mineralized zone) of 1.88 oz/t gold over a 3-meter width in the Midnight Mine and an intersection of 0.5 meters of 1.86 oz/t gold in a surface drill hole. Follow-up work will proceed when weather permits. (Note, the terminology for the "Reserve" does not comply with the provisions of NI 43-101 (2002) and the mineralized body vis better regarded as an inferred resource).

Minefinders, , under the option agreement, could acquire a 100% interest in the property by making payments totaling $320,000 and issuing a total of 150,000 shares by 31 July 2000 and expending $1 million in exploration and development work on the property by 31 July 2001. The Company must also assume outstanding land payments totaling $56,500 and underlying NSR royalties ranging from 2.5% to 4.5%. To 31 December 1996 the Company issued 15,000 shares, made payments totaling $38,500 and spent $140,000 on exploration of the property. The financial statements indicate that the company spent a total of approximately $210,000 in acquisition and exploration costs. The property option was terminated in 1997.

1997: **Midnight Gold Inc**. of Kelowna BC appeared to have an option on the property. An unsigned, undated report may have been written by **Werner Gruenwald, B.Sc. P.Geo**.

2002 An exploration program for **Matovich Mining Corporation** was permitted and managed by Terrence Smithson, B.Sc. and described in a 2003 report. **Windsong Enterprises Inc**. (Herb Capozzi) reviewed the company in 2002. An underground new drift 9 ft x 9 ft in size was cut for 120 feet on the 3100 level toward the unmined portion of the Baker vein, but this encountered ground control problems as not enough rock bolting was done. This was under the supervision of Mining Engineer Richard D, Hall. Muck samples averaged less than 1 gram per tonne and varied from 33 ppb to 687 ppb gold.

2004: **West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.**, controlled by the Marasco family of Calgary optioned the property from Al Matovich and Matovich Mining Corporation by legal agreement. Under the supervision of Terrence Smithson, Mining Engineer, the claims are being maintained by minimal work programs. A work program was completed in 2005 which is described in this report under a separate heading (Page XX)

[1] This designation was for a US based company prior to implementation of National Instrument 43-101 and is more correctly termed a "mineralized zone".

EXPENDITURES ON THE PROPERTY

The author has documented expenditures, where possible, and estimated amounts where no specific data is available) (Note: because Assessment Reports are not required for Crwon Granted claims, expenditures are not recorded in government files)

YEAR	COMPANY	WORK	AMOUNT (ESTIMATED)
1965-1971	Cinola Mines Ltd. Tull Mines Ltd. Federated Mining Ltd. (related companies)	Surface and underground drilling, New Exploration adit Surface and Underground Drilling 8212 ft (2,504 m) Bulk Sampling 61 tonnes avg 0.31 opt Au	$500,000.00
1993-94	Ramrod Gold U.S.A.	12 Surface Drill holes Legal Survey of Midnight claim	$134,206.00 (published)
1994	Ramrod Gold U.S.A.	Geophysical grid 15 km	$190,000.00
1995	Midnight Mining Co. Ltd.	4 underground Drill holes, Underground development	$290,000.00
1996	Mine Finders	7 drill holes 2825 ft (878 m)Auto Cad modeling Legal Survey Geochemical Survey Underground rehabilitation, drifting Channel sampling Open IXL workings	$88,000.00
1997	Midnight Gold Inc.	Drilling,	$100,000.00
2002-03	Windsong Enterprises Inc. Herb Capozzi.	Underground trackless drift 250 ft.	$300,000.00
2003	Windsong ??	Environmental remediation	$25,000.00
2005	West High Yield (WHY)	Geochem. magnetic surveys, sampling Estimate of cost.	$150,000.00
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Little documentation)	**ESTIMATE ONLY**	**$1,777,206.00**

(From a variety of sources including Internal reports, memos and press releases).

Drilling History and Results

A number of drilling programs have been completed by various operators over the years. None of the programs are well documented, and the company has recovered only a limited amount of technical data. However some assay results and sections have been found for some of the drilling, and attempts are being made to find additional data. Some of the recent core is stored reasonably securely on the property. This should be stored in a locked warehouse facility at the first opportunity to preserve the information available in the material. Drill programs from the past are:

YEAR	COMPANY	HOLES	METERS	FEET
1965-1971	Cinola Mines Ltd., Tull Mines, Federated Mining (related companies).Supervised by ACA Howe International	unknown	2504	8212
1993-94	Ramrod USA	16	2400	7871
1995	Midnight Drilling	at least 4	unknown	unknown
1996-97	Minefinders Corp.	7	848.5	2783
1997	Midnight Gold Inc, LRX, 4 underground holes, 1 surface hole. Footage estimated	5	152	500
	Drilling data held by W.H.Y. are incomplete	>32	>5,166.5	>16,807

The 1993.1994 and 1996 drilling are the best-documented programs: (Please note that data are incomplete)

MIDNIGHT PROPERTY RAMROD DRILLING 1993-1994

HOLE NO.	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV.	AZ	INCL	DEPTH	COMMENTS
	FT	FT	FT		MINUS	FT	
MS-1	91	33	3181	31	45	406	ABOVE`3100 LEVEL
MS-2	91	33	3181	31	65	179	ABOVE`3100 LEVEL
MS-3	91	33	3181	31	55	375	ABOVE`3100 LEVEL
MS-4	90	30	3181	11	45	111	ABOVE`3100 LEVEL
MS-5	90	30	3181	11	60	407	ABOVE`3100 LEVEL
MS-6	765	502	3195	310	45	481	ITALIAN PORTAL
MS-7	755	519	3195	310	60	1056	ITALIAN PORTAL
MS-8							NO DATA
MS-9	88	251	3120	21	60	466	NEAR 3100 PORTAL
MS-10	73	246	3120	291	60	444	ABOVE`3100 LEVEL
MS-11	482	300	3184	310	60	1356	
MS-12	269	263	3150	310	60	1016	MIDNIGHT MINE
MU-1	84	45	3100	31	55	427	
MU-2			3100	11	60	477	
MU-3							NO DATA
MU-4	30	52	3100	265	60	670	3100 LEVEL MIDNIGHT
S=SURFACE, U=UNDERGROUND				16 HOLES	TOTAL	7871	

In addition to the above holes, brief mention is made (Smithson, Tera-Ex, undated memo) of a drillhole labelled 93R-5 (see results below).

MIDNIGHT PROPERTY
List of 1996 NQ Drill Holes (Minefinders Inc.)

HOLE NO.	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV.	AZ	INCL	DEPTH	COMMENTS
	M	M	M			M	
1996-1	5435865.35	438460.58	955.67	0.00	90	48.7	
1996-2	5435850.35	438456.89	967.89	0.00	90	55.3	
1996-3	5435823.15	438437.84	974.20	346.32	45	152.4	
1996-4	5435806.37	438381.79	991.15	346.32	45	153.6	
1996-5	5435798.45	438347.78	1005.19	346.32	45	153.6	
1996-6	5435801.16	438349.54	1005.32	21.32	45	161.3	
1996-7	5435808.76	438411.75	980.34	346.32	70	123.6	
						848.5	

Results of drilling

The author has begun the task of compiling previous drill data into a comprehensive database. The data below is partial and incomplete but documents some of the drillholes.

One of the better intercepts was in **Hole 93-5** (see note above) drilled along the strike of the 3100 Midnight access drift to test a zone of mineralization in silica-carbonate alteration and lamprophyre dyking seen in the now timbered portion of the drift.

DRILLHOLE	FROM ft	TO ft	WIDTH ft	GRADE AU opt
MS 93-R-5	22	146	124	0.117
incl.	125	146	21	0.45
incl	130	141.5	11.5	0.85
incl.	130	133.5	3.5	1.45
and	133.5	141.5	8	0.477
Drilled at -55 degrees for 406 ft total depth				

(Source, Smithson and Ter_Ex Memo undated)

This zone corresponds to a stoped area in the drift, which assayed 15 m or 46 feet averaging 0.445 oz/ton gold (15.25 g/t gold).

Additional Intercepts reported in various reports are given on the following page

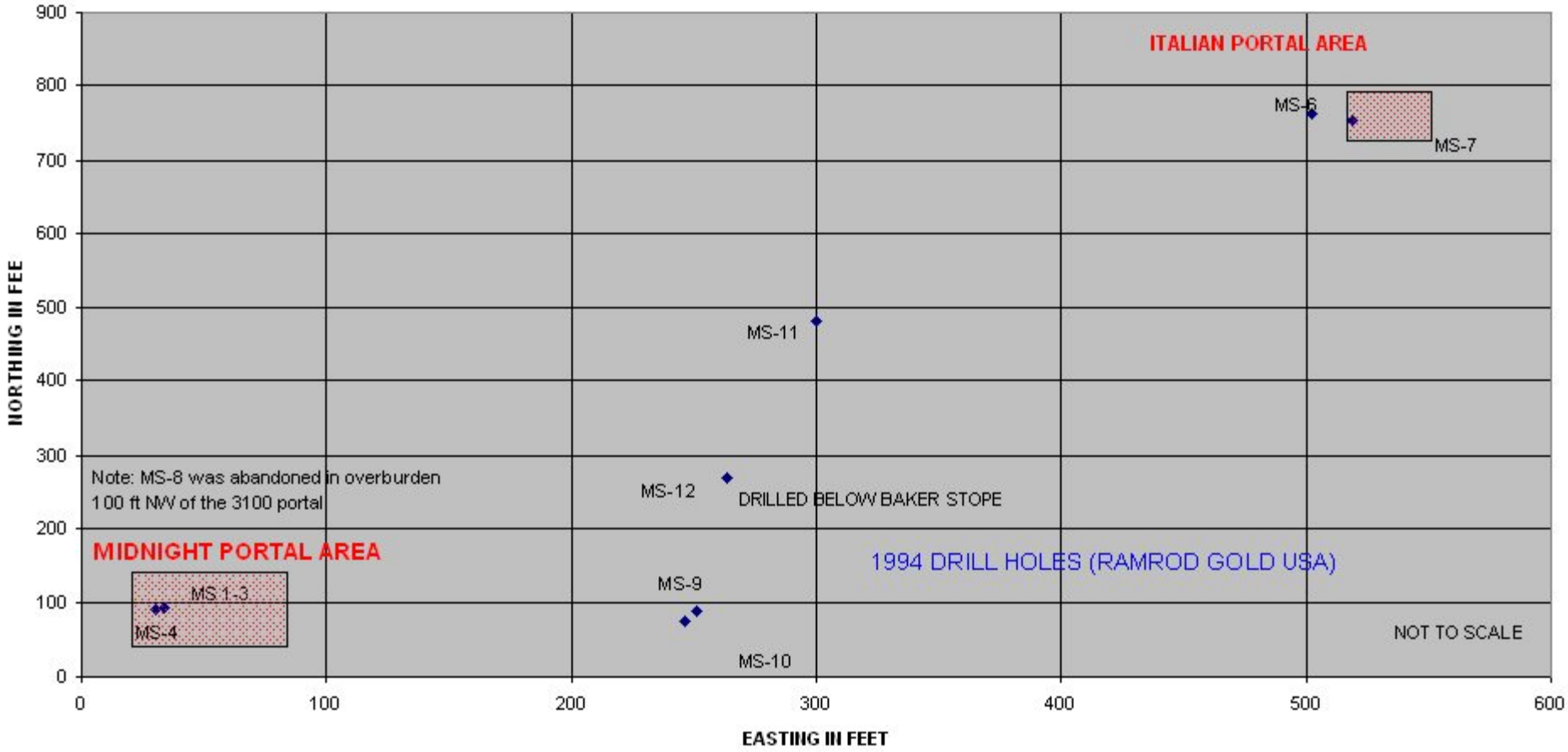
MIDNIGHT MINE PROJECT DRILL INTERCEPTS DOCUMENTED

YEAR	COMPANY	HOLE	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE AU	REF
			ft	ft	ft	opt	
1965-1971	Cinola, Tull, Federated Mining (ACA Howe reports)	13	156.5	161.5	5	0.18	Timmins 1972
		13	161.5	166.3	4.8	0.24	3200 LEVEL
		13	**156.5**	**166.3**	**9.8**	**0.21**	
1993-1994	RAMROD	MS-1			149	0.03	Ramrod Drill report
				INCL	5	0.523	
					5	0.245	
					5	0.232	
		MS 2			24	0.052	
		MS-3			153	0.051	
				INCL	30	0.12	
					55	0.031	
				AND	25	0.03	
		MS-5			20	0.037	ABOVE VEIN
		MS-5			11.5	0.773	VEIN
				INCL	3.5	0.95	
				AND	8	0.418	
					9.5	0.04	BELOW VEIN
					83	0.024	
		MS-7	362.5	363	0.5	6.69	
		MS 10	406	407	1	1.1	
			407	424	17	0.03	
		MS-11			5	0.075	
					15	0.035	
		MS-12			155	0.019	
				INCL	5	0.049	
				AND	5	0.075	
			205	208	3	0.594	
			208	238	30	0.019	
			795	803.5	8.5	0.123	
				INCL	1	0.588	
	RAMROD	MU-1			25	0.034	
		MU-3			30	0.011	
		MU-4			15	0.03	DYKE
1995	Midnight Mining Co.	1995-3	43	47	4	0.0975	R.D. HALL
		1995-3	47	51	4	0.0535	R.D. HALL
1995		1995-4	65.6	70.6	5	13.026	R.D. HALL

FIGURE 5. SKETCH OF 1993-1994 DRILL HOLES

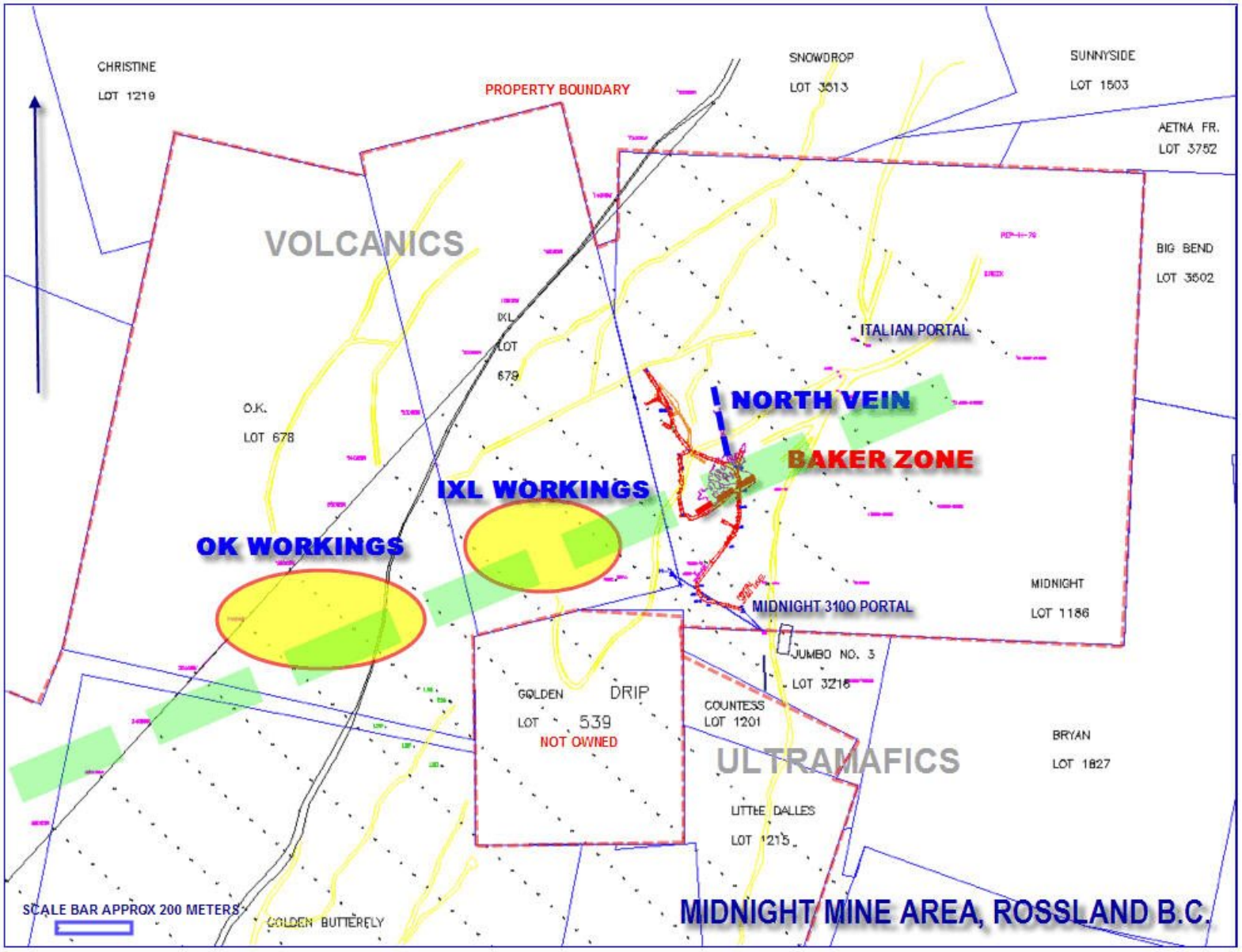
Ramrod Gold USA.

(Not to scale)



Note: the specific location of an additional drillhole 93-R-5 is unknown but is believed to be collared near the Midnight portal

FIGURE 6. GEOLOGY AND DRILLHOLES AT MIDNIGHT MINE AREA



Underground Work

The Midnight mine 3100 level is the most accessible and best documented of the numerous underground workings on the property. In 2003 a bypass 10 ft x 10 ft trackless drift was commenced toward the Baker gold zone in the Midnight mine. This work was done under a start-up plan and permitting arranged and managed by Terrence Smithson, under the supervision of George Sanders, geologist and Richard Hall, P.Eng.. The work, however, was halted prior to rock bolting and the entire drift is now caved in the soft serpentinized ultramafic rock. Cost of the program was about $250,000 to $300,000. WHY has now improved underground access under the supervision of T. Smithson.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Figures 7-9)
Regional Geology (From Minfile and other sources)

The southern part of the Rossland area is underlain primarily by volcanic rock of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation (Rossland Group) in Quesnellia "Terrane" . These rocks rest unconformably on metasedimentary rocks of the Pennsylvanian and possibly Permian **Mount Roberts Formation** and are in apparent fault contact with rocks of Carboniferous age (both Upper Paleozoic units may be correlative with the **Milford Group**). Locally, the **Elise Formation** is overlain by coarse conglomerates of the Upper Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation.

Four or more prominent igneous suites intrude these rocks.

- The Rossland monzonite, recently dated at 190 million years (Early Jurassic), is and east trending intrusive complex centered near the Rossland gold camp.
- It is cut by the Middle to Late Jurassic Trail pluton (Nelson Intrusions) and by
- the alkaline Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions.
- The Middle Eocene Sheppard Intrusions occur as stocks in the southeastern part of the area and in north-trending felsic dykes; they are also cut by the Coryell Intrusions.
- Also important is an augite porphyry intrusion known as the Rossland sill that hosts a number of the principal orebodies of the camp. The sill, exposed south of the monzonite and on the east slopes of Red Mountain, intrudes the upper part of the Elise Formation and is considered to be part of that formation.

The Rossland mining camp is the second largest gold-producing camp in British Columbia, with recovery of more than 84,000 kilograms of gold and 105,000 kilograms of silver between 1894 and 1941. These deposits are classified as three main types referred to as the North belt, the Main veins and South belt. The Rossland gold-copper veins are dominantly pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite in a gangue of altered rock with minor lenses of quartz and calcite. Several distinct "Belts" are described:

- North belt, a zone of discontinuous veins extends eastward from the northern ridge of Red Mountain to Monte Cristo Mountain. The veins strike easterly and dip north at 60 to 70 degrees. The largest, on the St. Elmo claims (082FSW134), is in the Rossland sill and is 1 to 2 meters thick.

- Main Belt: The Main veins form a continuous well-defined fracture system that trends 070 degrees from the southern slope of Red Mountain northeast to the eastern slopes of Columbia Kootenay Mountain, a distance of over 1 kilometer. More than 98 per cent of the ore shipped from the Rossland camp was produced from these veins, of which more than 80 per cent were from deposits in a central core zone between two large north-trending lamprophyre dykes. These important deposits include the Le Roi, Centre Star (082FSW094), Nickel Plate (082FSW095), War Eagle (082FSW097) and Josie (082FSW147) orebodies. The Main vein system consists of a series of veins, commonly en echelon, that dip steeply north. They are mostly within the Rossland sill or the Rossland monzonite. They crosscut lithologies and early structures, but appear to be cut by the late north-trending faults and associated dykes.

- South Belt: The principal veins of the South belt trend 110 degrees and dip steeply north or south. They are within siltstone lapilli tuff and augite porphyry of the Elise Formation, several hundred meters south of the

Rossland monzonite. In addition to the typical copper-gold mineralization of the main veins and North belt, some veins in the south belt also contain sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite and boulangerite.

- The Midnight area (subject of this report) contains primarily narrow and erratic but high grade quartz -carbonate veins with native gold and minor silver and sparse sulphides. Also present are broad areas of silica-carbonate alteration in altered ultramafic rocks which may carry lower grade deposits of gold.

- The Coxey/Red Mountain area includes stockworks, breccias and veins with relatively high grade Mos2 mineralization (which has had productive mining in the past).

FIGURE 7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

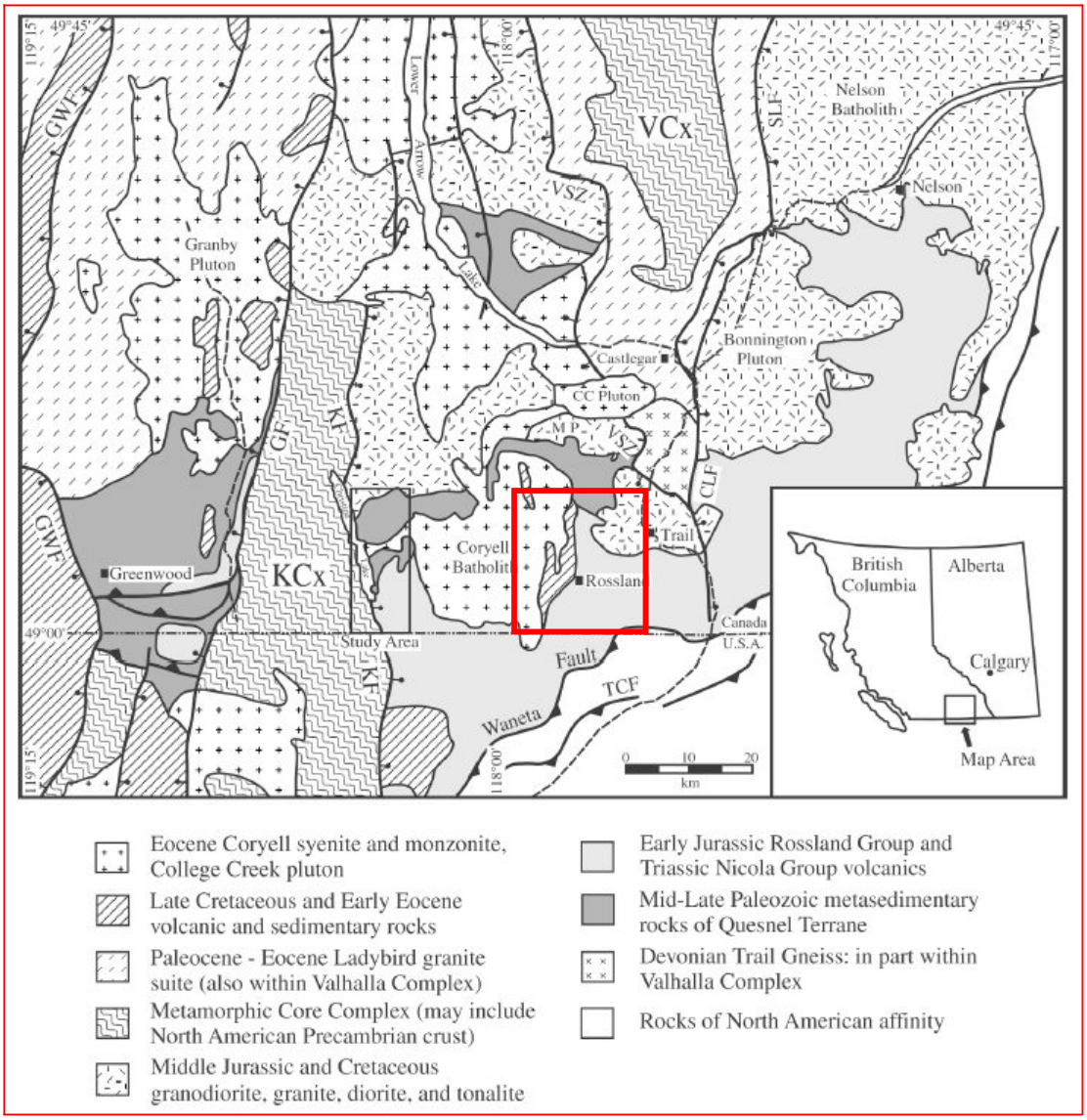


Figure 7 Regional Geology of Nelson Rossland area from Acton, Simony and Heaman 2002

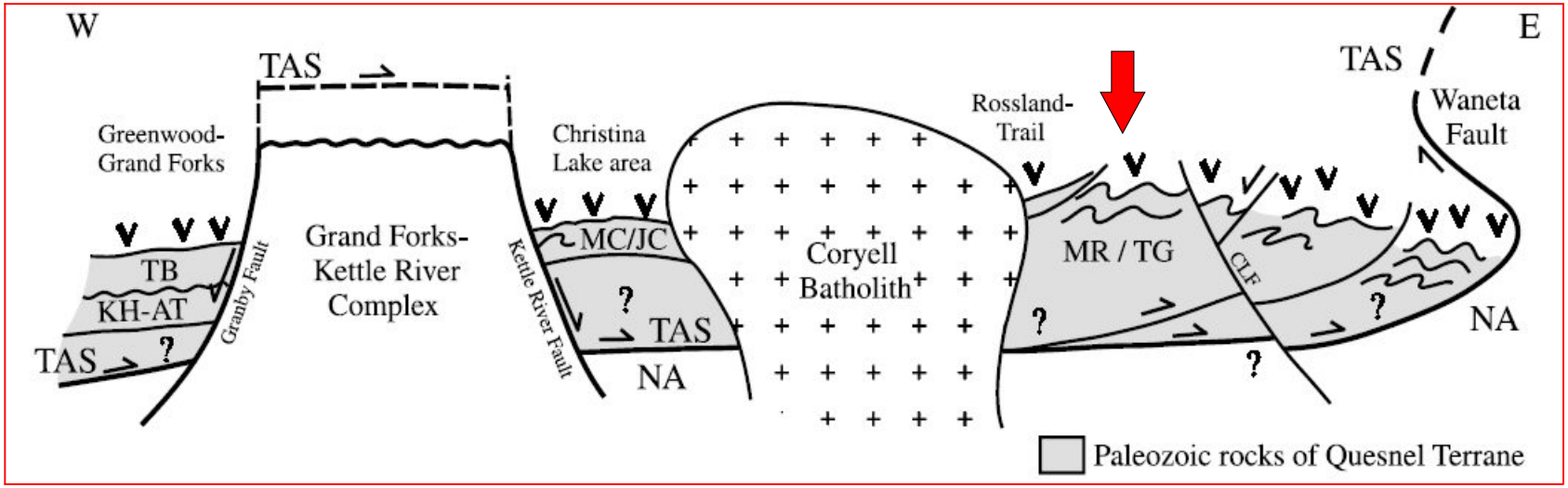
FIGURE 8. STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

Age		Greenwood - Grand Forks	Christina Lake	Rossland - Trail	Nelson - Castlegar
EOCENE		Coryell Suite Marron, Kettle Formations Ladybird Suite?	Coryell Suite Ladybird Suite?	Coryell Suite Marron Formation (OK Volcanics) Ladybird Suite	Coryell Suite College Creek Pluton Ladybird Suite
CRET.				Sophie Mountain Formation	Kinnaird Pluton
JURASSIC	Middle	Nelson Suite	Nelson Suite Hornblende Diorite (Nelson S.)	Nelson Suite Rossland Monzonite	Nelson Suite, Bonnington, Mackie Plutons
JURASSIC	Early		Rossland Group: Elise Fm.? (Sinemurian); Archibald Fm.? Fife diorite	Rossland Group: Hall Fm. (Toarcian); Elise Fm.? (Sinemurian); Archibald Fm. (Sinemurian)	Rossland Group: Hall Fm. (Toarcian); Elise Fm.? (Sinemurian); Archibald Fm. (Sinemurian)
TRIASSIC		Brooklyn Formation	Josh Creek diorite (foliated calcic amphibole microdiorite)		Slocan Group
PERMIAN		Attwood Group Knob Hill Group Old Diorite (Carb. to Permian)		Mount Roberts Formation (Pennsylvanian to Early Triassic)	Mount Roberts Formation Kaslo Group
AGE?		Grand Forks-Kettle Complex (Precambrian)	Mollie Creek assemblage (metasiltstone, marble, and metasedimentary schist)	Trail Gneiss	Gneiss - Gwillim Creek and Castlegar areas
Reference		Little 1982, Fyles 1990	This Contribution	Simony 1979, Little 1982, Höy and Andrew 1991, Höy and Dunne 1997, Stinson 1995, Roback and Walker 1995	Simony 1979, Little 1982, Carr et al. 1987, Parrish et al. 1988, Brown and Logan 1989, Roback and Walker 1995, Simony and Carr 1997

Note: Carb., Carboniferous; Cret., Cretaceous; Fm., Formation; S., Suite.

FIGURE 9. STRUCTURAL CROSS-SECTION

From Acton, Simony et al. 2002



DEPOSIT TYPES (Figures 10-12)

There are several main types of mineral deposits present in the camp:

- Quartz veins, narrow and erratic veins with high grade gold values
- Broad "Listwanite (Quartz-carbonate-Silica) zones with minor sulphides carrying low to moderate grade gold
- Copper-Gold quartz-sulphide veins of the Rossland Camp proper
- Stockworks and breccias in felsic intrusions carrying molybdenum values
- Skarn copper, magnetite, polymetallic bodies.

These are described in more detail in a subsequent section of this report.

District-Scale Zoning Model

A number of deposit models are applicable to the district, including the **Listwanite model** for the Midnight area, which involves liberation of silica from serpentinization and carbonatization of ultramafic bodies and transport of gold bearing fluids along major faults, including thrust fault planes, into favourable rock units in or adjacent to the ultramafics. The porphyry Mo model has been proposed for the Red Mountain area and a new model called **Reduced Cu-Au porphyry** ("RPCG") for the LeRoi vein area (Steven Rowins, UBC). The essential aspects of his model, which may be extended to the Midnight area are as follows: (summarized from Rowins):

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits probably are the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposit. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulfide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids.

In contrast to these highly oxidized fluid systems are several porphyry Cu-Au deposits which have formed from relatively reduced hydrothermal fluids. These "reduced" porphyry Cu-Au deposits lack primary hematite, magnetite, and sulfate minerals, but contain abundant hypogene pyrrhotite, commonly have carbonic-rich ore fluids with substantial CH4, and are associated with ilmenite-bearing, reduced I-type granitoids.

Based on a synthesis of theoretical, experimental, and field data, the reduced porphyry Cu model is advanced to explain the formation of deposits which are relatively Cu-poor, but Au-rich, in nature. It is proposed that during fluid boiling or immiscible phase separation, Cu, and especially Au, are transported largely via the vapor phase to distal sites up to several kilometres away from the causative porphyry. This enhanced metal mobility in the vapor phase yields a low-grade Cu-Au core and the impression of a sub-economic or "failed" porphyry Cu system in many cases. In fact, the low-grade Cu-Au core is an expected consequence of both fluid evolution in and the initial metal budget of the hydrothermal ore system. The recognition of a RPCG system should prompt the mineral explorationist to search at distal sites deemed favorable for focusing and precipitating Au- and Cu-rich vapors.

Examples of reduced porphyry copper-gold deposits include
- 17 Mile Hill in Western Australia and San Anton in Mexico
- The Madeleine Cu deposit in Quebec and
- the extensively studied Copper Canyon Cu-Au deposit in the Battle Mountain mining district, Nevada,
- late Archean Boddington Cu-Au-Mo deposit in Western Australia, and
- the Clark Lake Cu-Mo-Au and Lac Tröilus Cu-Au deposits in northwestern Quebec.

Rowins notes: "There are other Au deposits, both with and without clearly related Cu mineralization, whose origins are contentious, that may fit the RPCG subclass. These include Alaskan deposits in the "Tintina Gold Belt" such as Liberty Bell and Shotgun. **In British Columbia, auriferous massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins in the historic Rossland Au camp bear all the hallmarks of distal Au (Cu) veins associated with a large RPCG system.**

Diagrammatic sketches of the two main models (figures 11-12) are given on the following pages.

FIGURE 10. REDUCED PORPHYRY CU-AU DEPOSITS

Table 1. Distinguishing features of RPCG deposits

- Pyrrhotite-rich hypogene ore assemblage (massive pyrrhotite veins very common)
- No primary magnetite, hematite, or sulphate minerals (e.g., anhydrite)
- Ore fluids commonly CO_2-bearing with a significant CH_4 component
- Mineralization associated with ilmenite-bearing, reduced I-type granitoids
- Relatively low grades of Cu and Au in potassic and/or phyllic alteration zones are common

Table 2. Selected characteristics of some RPCG deposits

Name, Location, Age[1]	Associated intrusions	Mineralization style	Hypogene alteration	Ore fluid P-T-X
17 Mile Hill, W. Australia Neproterozoic (~650 Ma)	Ilm-bearing, reduced I-type monzogranite	Vn stwks; Sx frac fillings & diss; mass. Po vns	Potassic, phyllic, propylitic, argillic, sideritic	~2 kb; 142-611°C; H_2O-NaCl-CO_2-CH_4
San Anton, Mexico Mid-Tertiary (24-38 Ma)	Ilm-bearing, reduced I-type (?) qtz monzonite	Vn stwks; Sx frac fillings & diss; mass Po vns	Potassic, phyllic, propylitic, argillic, sideritic	<1 kb; 265 to >560°C; H_2O-NaCl-CO_2-CH_4
Madeleine, Quebec, Canada Devonian (~370 Ma)	Ilm & Mag-bearing, peralum granitoids to peralk syenites	Plunging Qtz-Sx vn stwk orebodies	Potassic, calc-silicate (Act-Ep), Chl-Ms	1-2 kb; 400-600°C; H_2O-NaCl-CO_2-CH_4
Copper Canyon, Nevada, USA Eocene (39 Ma)	Reduced I-type (?) granodiorite porphyry	Vn stwks; Repl. Sx in tabular lenses; Au skarn	Potassic, phyllic, calc-silicate skarn	~0.5 kb; 250-375°C; H_2O-NaCl-CO_2-CH_4
Rossland, B.C., Canada Early Jurassic (~190 Ma)	Mag-bearing Hbl-Bt monzodiorite & augite porphyry	Parallel, tabular, cymoid vns of mass Po-Py-Qtz	Silicic (Qtz) & propylitic (Cal-Ank-Sd-Chl)	~2 kb?;~400°C
Liberty Bell, Alaska, USA Late Cretaceous (~92 Ma)	Ilm-bearing, reduced I-type Qtz-Fsp granite porphyry	Repl. Sx in tabular lenses & stringers; mass Po vns	Potassic, phyllic (Qtz-Ser-Clay), chloritic (Chl-Ser-Cal)	350-450°C; H_2O-NaCl-CO_2-CH_4
Shotgun, Alaska, USA Late Cretaceous (70 Ma)	Reduced I-type (?) granite porphyry	Vn stwks; Sx frac & diss; Sx Bx's	Albitic, phyllic (Ser-Qtz), carbonate	0.5 kb; 350-600°C; H_2O-NaCl-CO_2-CH_4
Boddington, W. Australia Late Archean (2650+/-50 Ma)	I-type? Diorite to Qtz diorite	Stwk Qtz-Sx vns; Qtz-native Au vns.	Potassic, phyllic, propylitic, calc-silicate	>1 kb; 200-440°C; H_2O-$CaCl_2$-NaCl-CH_4
Clark Lake, Quebec, Canada Late Archean (2715 Ma)	Reduced I-type (?) tonalite porphyry	Vn stwks; Sx frac fillings & diss; mass Po vns	Phyllic & propylitic	~0.8 kb; 130-430°C; $CaCl_2$-NaCl-H_2O-CH_4
Lac Troilus, Quebec, Canada Late Archean (~2700 Ma)	Ilm-bearing, reduced I-type (?) Qtz-Fsp granite porphyry	Vn stwks; Sx frac fillings & diss; semi-mass Sx vns	Potassic, phyllic, propylitic	<1 kb; 250-600°C? H_2O-$CaCl_2$-NaCl-CH_4?

[1]Tectonic setting of all deposits is 'convergent plate margin'; Key references for each deposit are given in Rowins (in press); Abbreviations are as follows: Ma=million years, Ilm=ilmenite, Qtz=quartz, Mag=magnetite, peralum=peraluminous, peralk=peralkaline, Hbl=hornblende, Bt=biotite, Fsp=feldspar, Vn=vein, stwks=stockworks, Sx=sulphide, frac=fractures, Bx=breccia, diss=disseminations, mass=massive, Po=pyrrhotite, Py=pyrite, Ksp=K-feldspar, Act=actinolite, Ep=epidote, Chl=chlorite, Ms=muscovite, Cal=calcite, Ank=ankerite, Sd=siderite, Ser=sericite.

(From Rowins)

FIGURE 11. THE ROSSLAND VEIN MODEL
(Hoy and Dunne, Bulletin 109)

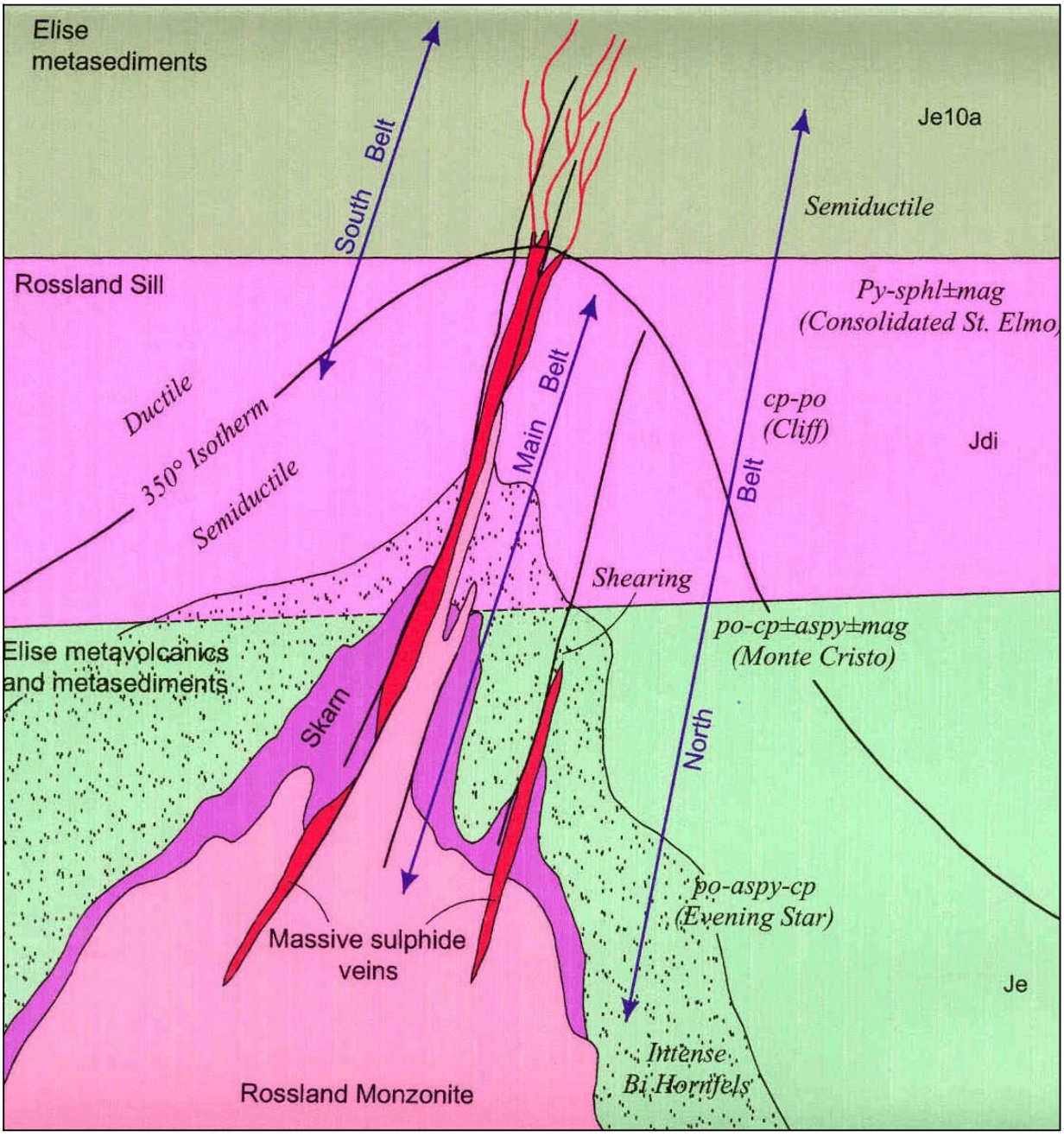
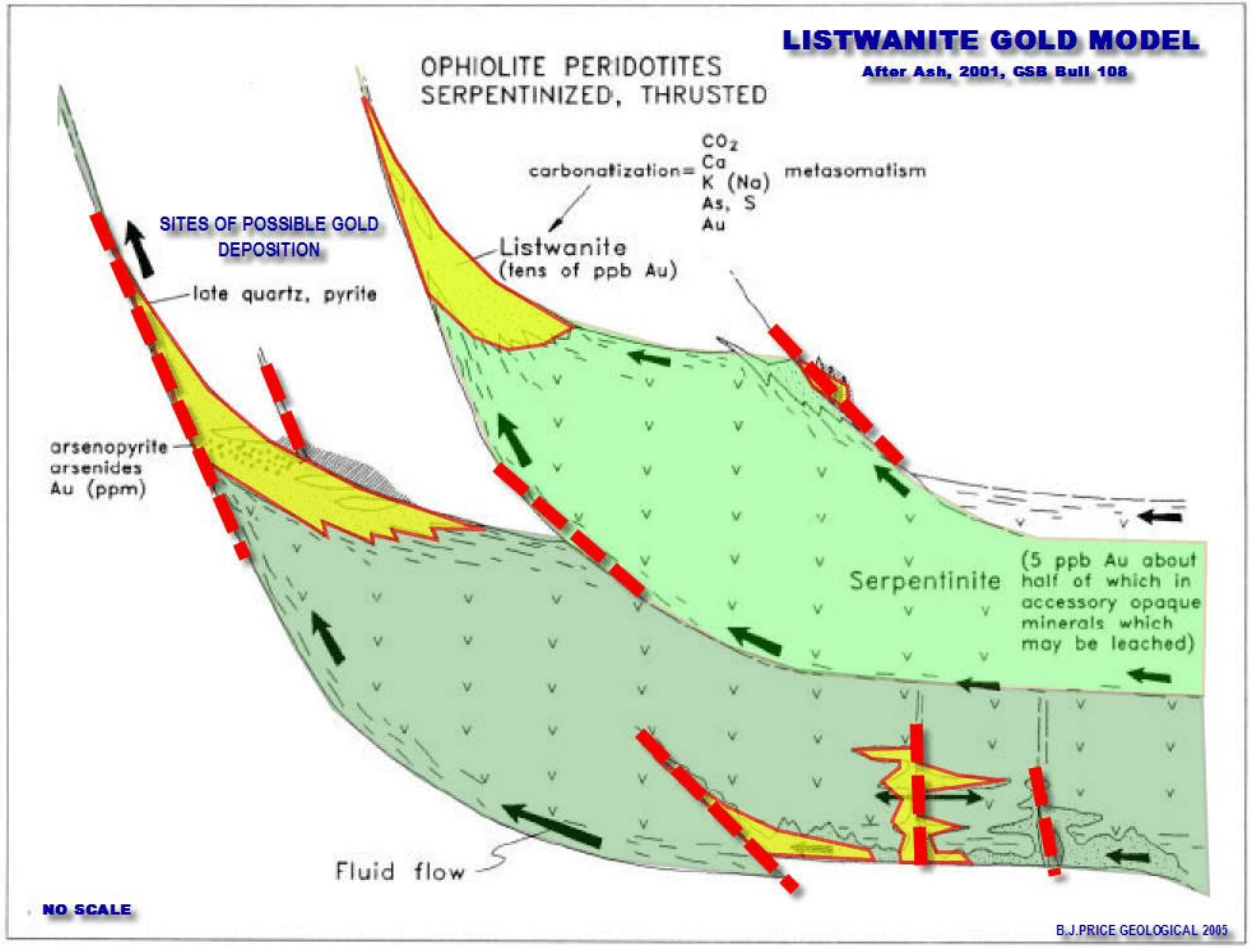


FIGURE 12. LISTWANITE MODEL
From Ash, BC Geol Survey Bulletin 108



LOCAL GEOLOGY

(Figures 13-16)

The following summary is adapted from Lang (2003)

The Rossland district and surrounding region contain stratified volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Late Paleozoic to Eocene age as follows:

1. **THE MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION**, a Pennsylvanian to Permian succession of siliceous siltstone, greywacke, chert and limestone (Little, 1982), is exposed west and north of the Rossland district.

2. The Early Jurassic **ELISE FORMATION** of the Rossland Group unconformably overlies the Mount Roberts Formation. In the Rossland district, the Elise Formation is at least 5000 meters thick and comprises a basal pebble conglomerate overlain by volcanic conglomerate, flow breccias, crystal and lapilli tuff, and intercalated siltstone and mudstone. This sequence is predominantly andesitic in composition and is exposed throughout the district. The Early Jurassic age is based on fossils in sedimentary units and a U-Pb date of ~197 Ma on zircon in tuff.

3. A small exposure of the Late Cretaceous **SOPHIE MOUNTAIN FORMATION** is found south of the district. Regionally, this unit formed as conglomerate, siltstone and argillite deposits in small, structurally-controlled basins atop the Elise Formation.

4. Middle Eocene volcanic rocks of the **MARRON FORMATION** unconformably overlie older rock types. These are exposed west and southeast of the district and comprise pyroxene and/or plagioclase porphyritic trachyandesite and andesite flows and tuffs.

Intrusive Rock Types

The Rossland district contains at least seven types of intrusive rocks that range from Early Jurassic (possibly Late Paleozoic) to Eocene in age.

- West of the Rossland district are exposures of a southwest-trending belt of **ultramafic intrusions** dominated by serpentinized dunite and olivine wehrlite (Little, 1982; Ash, 2001). These dark grey to black, fine-grained intrusions are the oldest in the district (possibly Paleozoic) and typically have sharp to faulted contacts with adjacent rocks.
- Sub-volcanic, porphyritic **monzogabbro sills** intrude, and are probably contemporaneous with volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). The largest is the Rossland sill, a 0.7 to 1.0 km wide body north of the Rossland monzonite (see below) which hosts most of the major producing veins in the Main and North belts. It is medium-grained, has hornblende and augite phenocrysts, and locally displays fragmental or flow-banded textures. A smaller body of this rock is exposed in the South belt. It has not been dated but is similar to other sub-volcanic intrusions in the region that have been dated between 193 and 200 Ma .
- The **Rossland monzonite** is the most important intrusion in the district. It measures about 8 by 3 km in size and has an easterly elongation. It is hosted by the Elise Formation and the Rossland sill, and has provided a U-Pb date of 167.5±0.5 Ma on zircon. It is a composite pluton with fine- to coarse-grained phases that range from monzodiorite to monzonite. The intrusions comprise various combinations of augite, biotite, hornblende, plagioclase and K-feldspar, with accessory magnetite, apatite and titanite, and minor quartz. The pluton is enclosed by an inner aureole of siliceous and calc-silicate hornfels that grades outward to a biotite hornfels up to 450 m wide (Little, 1982), and both are commonly overprinted by metasomatic skarn alteration. All veins in the North, Main and South belts occur within this thermal aureole. Compositionally similar dykes are numerous in the host rock to the pluton, and are commonly associated spatially with mineralized veins and structures.
- The Late Jurassic **Trail pluton** intrudes Elise Formation in the northeast part of the district. It is a medium-grained granodiorite (Little, 1982; Hoy and Dunne, 2001) that extends beneath and cuts off many of

the veins in the North and Main belts (Rhys, 1995; Hoy and Dunne, 2001). The Rainy Day pluton, located northwest of the Rossland monzonite, may be a satellite body of the Trail pluton; it has been dated at 166.3±1.4 Ma by U-Pb methods, compositionally similar dykes yield 162.3+1.2/-2.5 Ma, and it crosscuts the Rossland monzonite. The Rainy Day pluton has been linked to formation of Mo-rich breccia deposits in the northwest part of the district.

- The Eocene **Coryell intrusions** comprise dykes and sills of alkaline syenite that are related to the Coryell batholith located west of the district (Little, 1982; Hoy and Dunne, 2001). Many of these dykes have a northerly trend with steep dips, but sills are also present within the Elise Formation.
- The Eocene **Sheppard intrusions** are exposed southeast of the Rossland district and manifest granite to rhyolite and syenite plugs, dykes and sills.
- Narrow **biotite lamprophyre dykes** of Tertiary age are present in some parts of the district, but are volumetrically minor. They are typically north-trending and steeply dipping.

The structural framework of the Rossland district is complex, including both compressional and tensional faults, and other tectonic trends including the following.

The "Rossland break" is an east-trending zone of crustal weakness marked by faults and intrusions that include the Rossland monzonite. This major structural break has been confirmed by Hoy and Dunne (2001), who subdivided structural history into three major episodes:

- Extensional tectonism during deposition of the Elise Formation in Early Jurassic time.

- Compressive tectonism produced east-directed thrust faulting and associated minor folding between 187 and 167 Ma, prior to intrusion of Middle and Late Jurassic plutons. Thrust faulting is associated with the Midnight mine area, where gold mineralization is found preferentially along the volcanic/ultramafic contact.

- Normal faulting in the Eocene occurred before and after emplacement of the Coryell intrusions. These faults are numerous, steeply-dipping, north-trending, gouge-filled structures. They displace bedding and mineralized structures. Although movement on most was very minor, some have larger displacements of listric geometry (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). A few examples, such as the Jumbo and OK faults which truncate the western end of the Rossland monzonite, have large normal displacements. These faults appear to have controlled emplacement of Coryell syenite and lamprophyre dykes, but movement continued at least sporadically after emplacement of young intrusions, which are commonly brecciated. These two faults are believed to have been critical to the introduction of gold mineralization at the OK, IXL and Midnight mines, situated between the faults.

The three most important claims, the OK, IXL and Midnight Crown grants, are situated between two major faults, the Jumbo and OK faults) and on the contact of an ultramafic body known as the OK Ultramafic body.

This body and an adjacent ultramafic body on Record Ridge have been described as follows:

O.K. Ultramafic Body

The O.K. ultramafic body is the smaller, but economically more significant of the two ultramafic bodies examined (Figure 5.6). It underlies an area of approximately 1.0 square kilometer roughly two kilometres west-southwest of Rossland in the valley of Little Sheep Creek between O.K. Mountain and Deerpark Hill. Data and line work illustrated in Figure 5.6 is taken directly from an air photo of the immediate map area investigated and therefore is not immediately transferable to existing topographic base maps.

The ultramafic rocks are similar to the larger Record Ridge body and consist of variably serpentinized olivine-bearing cumulates with variable contents of intercumulate pyroxene. A lack of continuous exposure as well as the limited size of the body preclude recognition of any systematic variation in the rock types that might indicate a primary magmatic stratigraphy as defined in the larger body to the south. The dominant lithology consists of olivine wehrlite with erratically distributed, localized areas of dunite and pyroxene-bearing dunite.

The western margin of the body is faulted against Marron volcanic rocks along the O.K. fault (Fyles, 1984), a late, steeply-dipping structure. Ultramafic rocks exposed near this fault contact are characterized by a slight and localized increase in the degree of serpentinization, with little or no shearing, suggesting limited or localized high level fault displacement. To the east, the body is in part against a linear north-trending dike-like intrusion of Coryell rocks along the Jumbo fault. Siliceous siltstones correlated with the Mount Roberts Formation by Fyles (1984) and mafic metavolcanic rocks of uncertain association crop out farther south along the eastern margin. Their distribution is erratic in this poorly exposed area and their contact relationship with the ultramafic rocks is not well defined, but is inferred to be tectonic.

The presence of serpentinized ultramafic rocks, separate from the main O.K. body, between these sediments and the adjoining mafic volcanic rocks to the southeast suggests that this is most likely a tectonic contact. Based on this relationship the belt of siliciclastic metasediments along the southeast margin of the ultramafic body are tentatively correlated with the Mount Roberts assemblage.

Both the OK and Record Ridge ultramafic bodies contain areas of strong silica-carbonate alteration, known as "Listwanite". Listwanite alteration is known in many productive gold areas including Goldbridge-Bralorne, Atlin, Manson Creek, Cariboo gold area and Grass Valley in the United States. Chris Ash (2001), of the BC Geological Survey Branch has developed the "Listwanite Gold Deposit Model" and has included the Midnight claim group as a prime example of this type of deposit, along with other important examples from British Columbia and the rest of the world.

FIGURE 13. GEOLOGY OF MIDNIGHT AREA

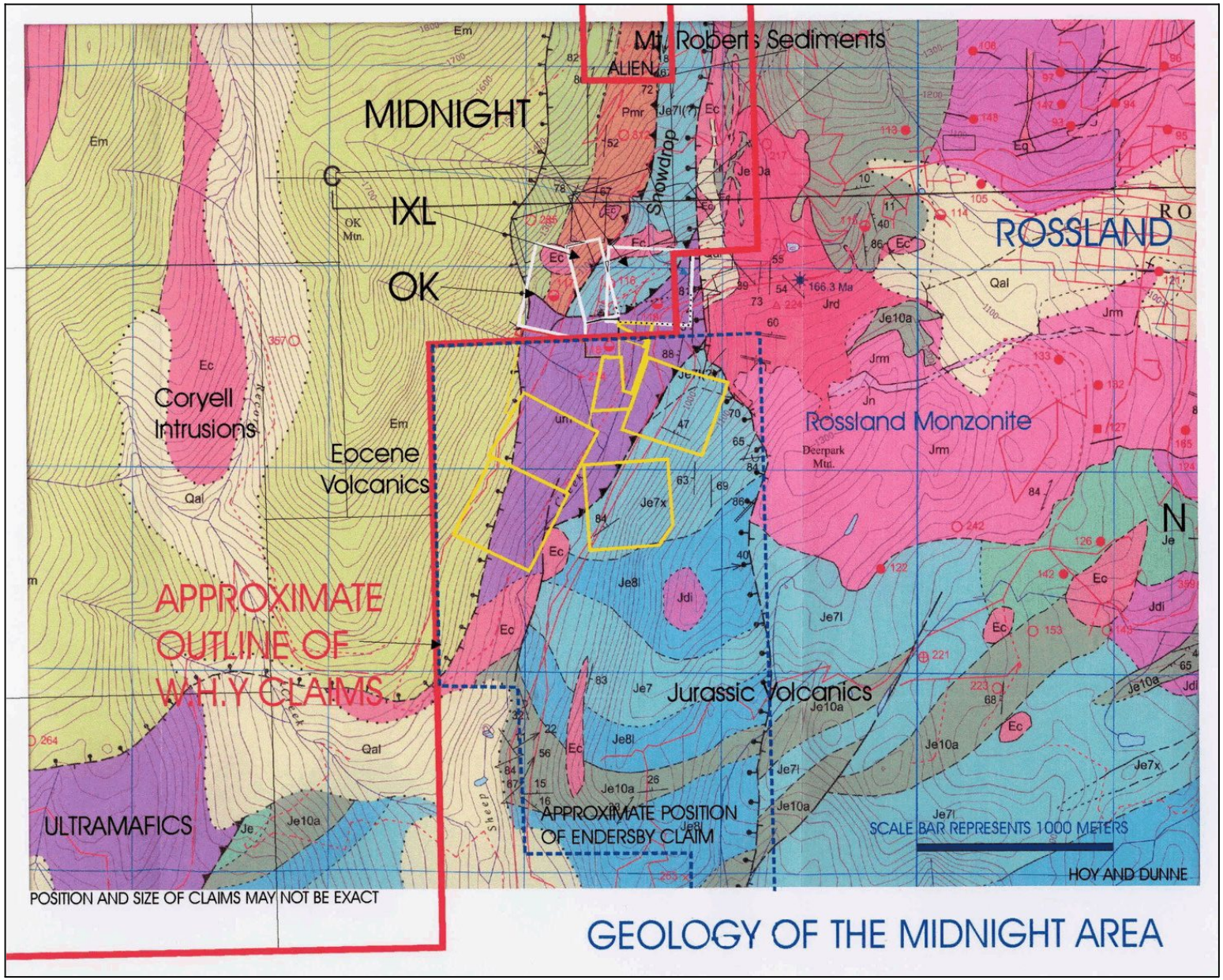


FIGURE 14. CROSS SECTION OF MIDNIGHT MINE AREA

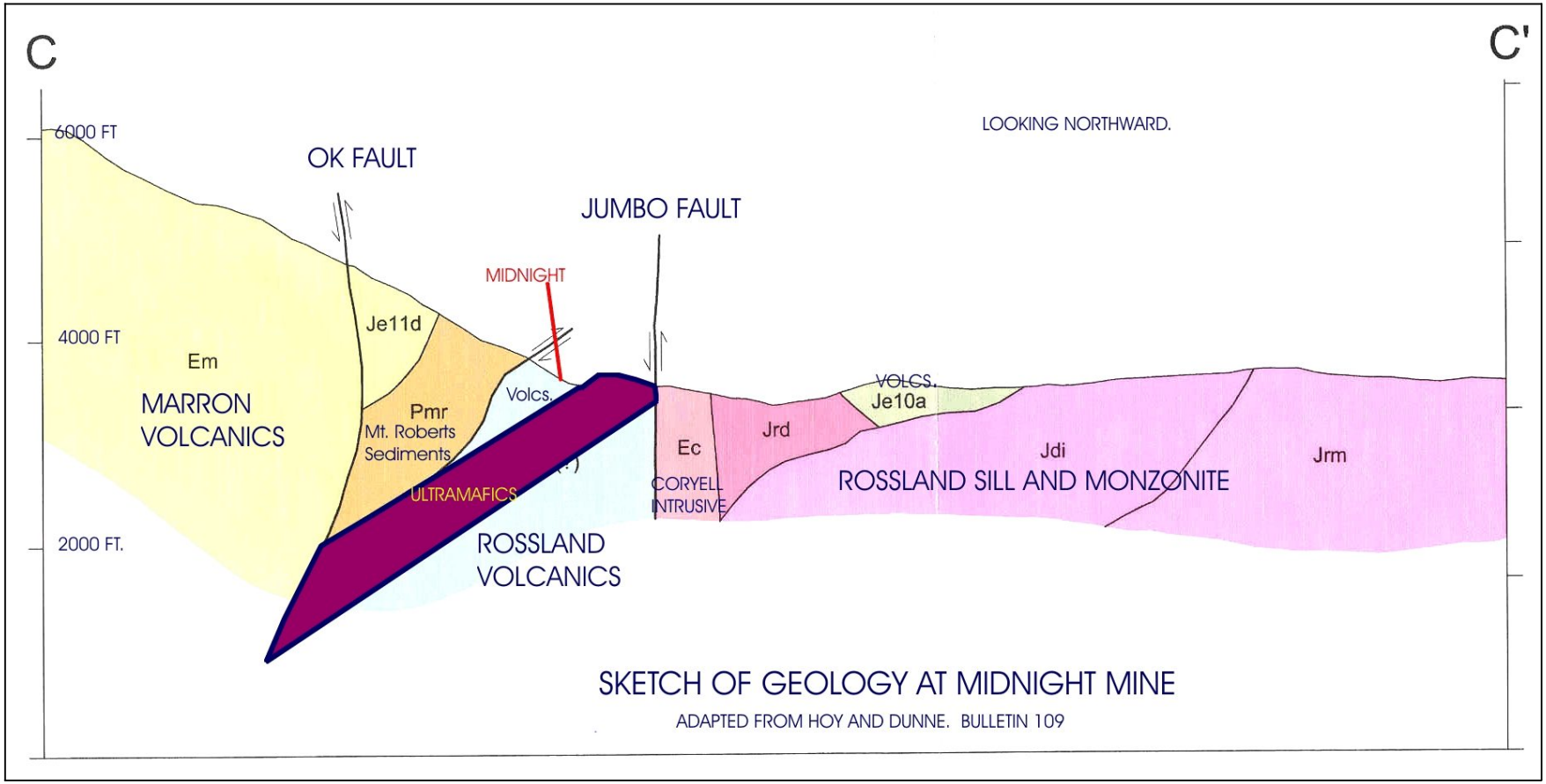


FIGURE 15. GEOLOGY OF OK ULTRAMAFIC BODY

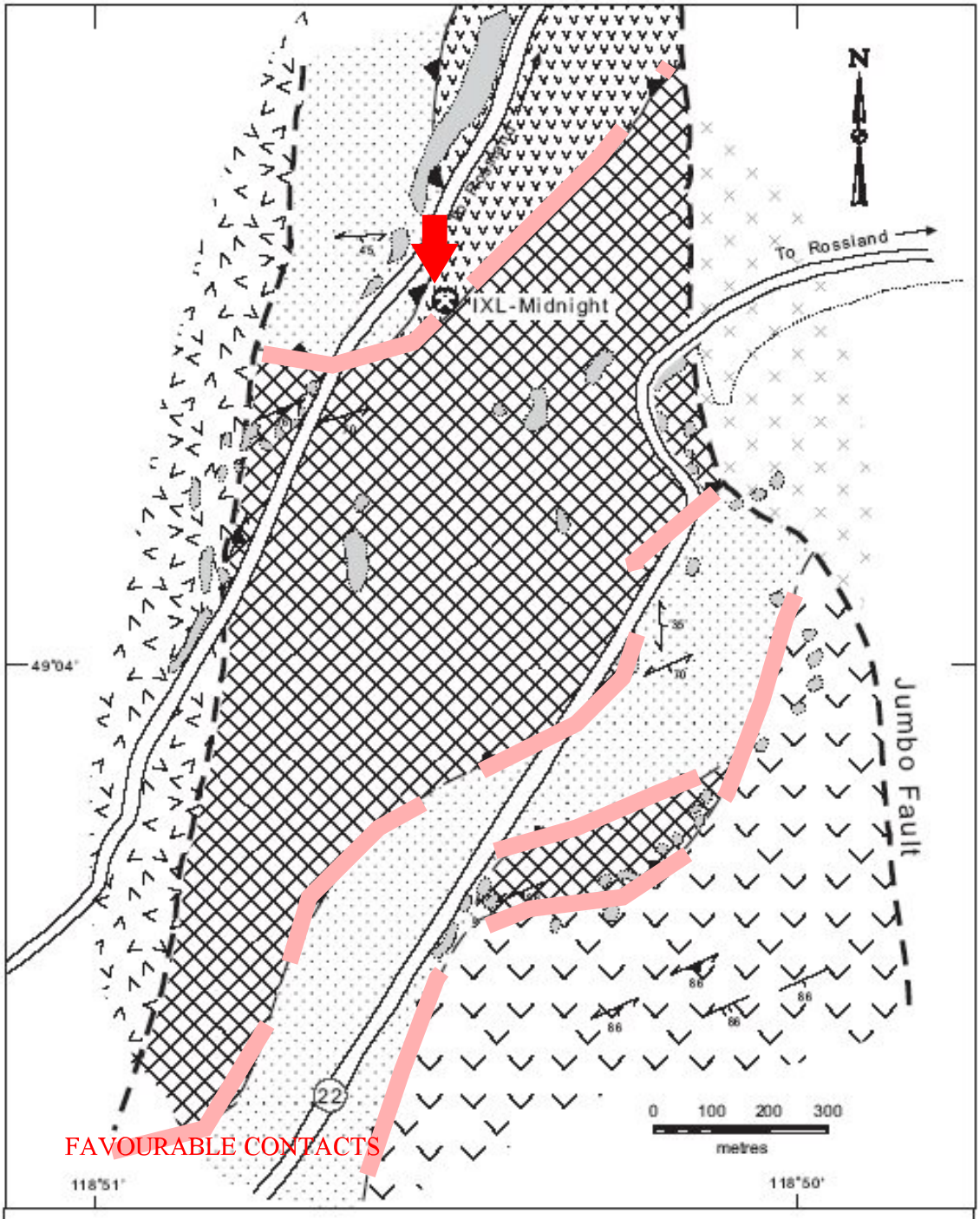
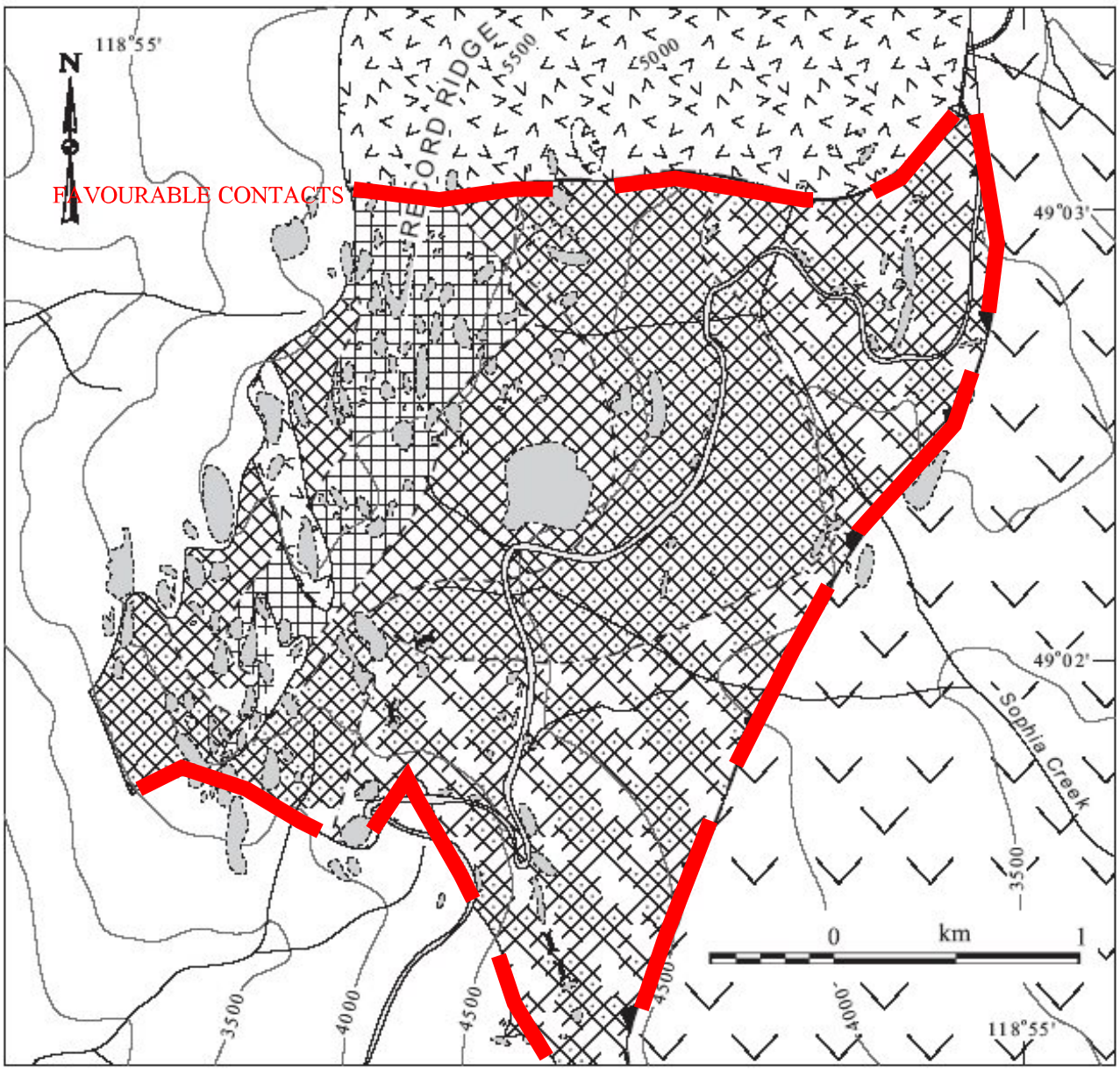
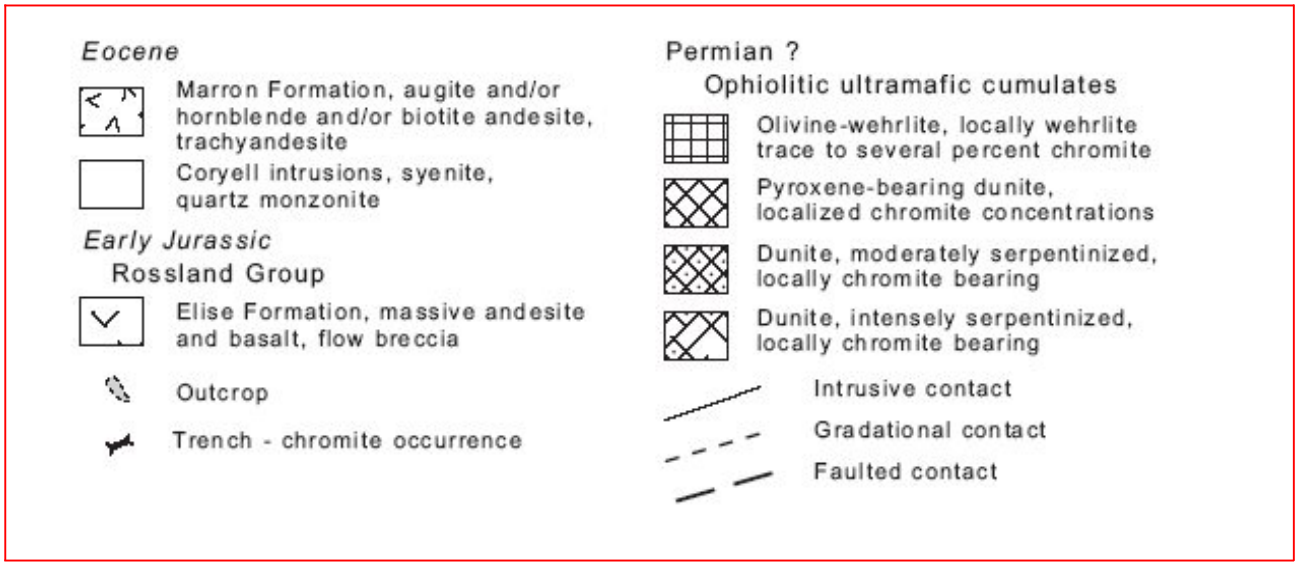


FIGURE 16. GEOLOGY OF RECORD RIDGE ULTRAMAFIC BODY



LEGEND FOR THE FIGURES 15 AND 16



Along its northern contact, the O.K. ultramafic body is faulted against Mount Roberts siltstones to the west and fine-grained aphanitic mafic metavolcanic rocks correlative with the Rossland Group (Little, 1982; Höy and Andrews, 1991a; Höy et al., 1992) to the east. Fyles (1984) mapped these rocks as greenstones of unknown age and correlation and distinguished them from Rossland Group volcanics.

Close to the contact, these mafic metavolcanic rocks host the majority of the gold-quartz veins in the Rossland Camp. In the north the ultramafic-metavolcanic contact is not well exposed but Stevenson (1936) has described the nature of the contact in underground workings. He writes: *"A contact zone intervenes between the black serpentine and the andesite; it is best seen in the second and third crosscuts to the north from the main fault-drift in the lower O.K. adit. The zone strikes roughly east and varies from 20 to 30 feet in width. Over this width irregular areas of hard, chocolate-colored andesite are interspersed with irregular areas of serpentine."*

Hard, chocolate colored andesites as described by Stevenson (1936) are interpreted to be carbonate altered mafic volcanic rocks. A large pit excavated to serve as a holding pond near the entrance to the O.K. No. 350 adit exposes brecciated ultramafic rocks close to the metavolcanic contact (Photo 5.5). The breccia consists of blocks of talcose serpentinite ranging from several centimeters to several tens of centimeters in size within a schistose talc-serpentine matrix. The more massive blocks contain from 2 to 5 % disseminated euhedral pyrite. Blocks of schistose talc±carbonate rock are also common in several dumps located near the portal of the O.K. lower adit, which transects the faulted contact. The altered ultramafic rocks adjacent to the faulted contact, and mafic volcanic rocks within it, reveal a carbonatized fault zone. Unfortunately quartz-carbonate-mariposite listwanite for potential dating was not identified in outcrop or in dumps.

Record Ridge Ultramafic Body
Adapted from Ash, GSB Bulletin 108

The Record Ridge ultramafic body (on the previous page) underlies an area of approximately 6.2 square kilometres,7 kilometres southwest of the town of Rossland. It extends from the southern tip of Record Ridge, south to the foot of Mount Sophia and east to Ivanhoe Ridge and is the larger of the two ultramafic bodies mapped. Unlike the smaller ultramafic body to the north, there are no known lode-gold prospects associated with the Record Ridge ultramafic body; however, it provides more extensive exposure and variation in rock types

The Record Ridge body comprises variably serpentinized and locally carbonatized ultramafic cumulates. Rock types include dunite, pyroxene-bearing dunite, olivine-bearing wehrlite and wehrlite, each type varying simply as a function of the relative proportion of olivine to pyroxene. Disseminated chrome spinel is present in all the ultramafic rocks,

Contacts of the ultramafic body were not identified in outcrop. Along its northern, western and southern margins the ultramafic rocks are covered by Middle Eocene rhyolitic volcanic rocks of the Marron Formation or intruded by coeval Coryell subvolcanic plutonic rocks (Little 1982). The inferred northern contact of the body is marked by a linear topographic depression which Fyles (1984) interpreted as a faulted contact. A minor increase of alteration intensity in the ultramafic rocks towards the contact suggests that the fault has been affected by only limited movement or is restricted to late, high level brittle faulting. The lobate nature of its western and southern margins, combined with the presence of small isolated ultramafic bodies that are possibly xenoliths or rafts within the Coryell batholith several kilometres to the south (Little, 1982), suggest an intrusive relationship. Along its eastern margin the body is in contact with massive fine-grained, aphanitic mafic volcanic rocks correlated with the Rossland Group by Little (1982) and Höy and Andrew (1991a). This contact is not exposed but the presence of fish-scaled serpentine with localized carbonate-altered shear zones near the margin of this body indicates a faulted contact.

The larger Record Ridge body has been staked in part by W.H.Y. because the geological conditions are identical to those prevailing at the Midnight mine area, and is underlain by rocks favourable for the “Listwanite” type gold deposits as seen on the Midnight claim group. The prospective area will be tested by preliminary prospecting, mapping and sampling in 2005. All the contacts are considered favourable for exploration.

MINERALIZATION and DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit Types in the Rossland District are clustered in four main areas, as follows:

1. North Belt,
2. Main Belt, in which the largest and most productive vein deposits occur
3. South Belt, with limited production from polymetallic veins
4. red Mountain molybdenite area, and
5. Midnight, OK, IXL area with high grade quartz veins

These types are discussed in more detail, taken directly from Lang (2003). Virtually all known mineralization formed within the thermal metamorphic aureole around the Rossland monzonite pluton.

1) Au-quartz-ankerite veins. *These occur in the IXL/Midnight vein group on the western end of the district. Historic production is about 30,000 oz Au from ores with an average Au grade of about 3 opt. Hoy and Dunne (2001) and Rhys (1995a) argue for similarity in age to the Main belt Au-Cu veins, based on structural characteristics and timing. They are hosted by ultramafic rocks, trend both northeast and northwest, range from a few centimeters to 0.5 meters in width, have small and discontinuous ore shoots, and typically contain less than 10% total sulphide dominated by pyrite.*

2) Mo±Au breccia-skarns*. These are located on the northwestern margin of the district. Historical production between 1966 and 1972 was nearly 1 million tons at 0.35% Mo. Re-Os dates on molybdenite are 162 to 163 Ma, younger than the Rossland monzonite but similar in age to dykes related to the Rainy Day pluton, to which*

mineralization may be genetically related (Hoy and Dunne, 2001). Mineralization occurs in a complex 2,700 by 1,200 meters in size and developed as irregular breccia bodies and north-trending breccia dykes in the Elise Formation. Skarn minerals form the matrix of the breccia and include garnet, diopside, epidote, quartz, chlorite and amphibole. Mo mineralization occurs in the skarn matrix or in sulphide-bearing veins that cut the skarn, but extended only to a maximum depth of about 200 meters; metallic minerals include molybdenite, and minor but variable scheelite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, bismuth and bismuthinite. Au concentration in the Mo orebodies was <0.005 opt Au, but increased toward the southern part of the area where gold is associated with arsenopyrite and Bi (Webster et al., 1992). Rhys (1995a) summarizes exploration results for Au-bearing skarn mineralization in Elise Formation rocks south of the Coxey complex. Although few details are available, Au is widespread and occurs in variable concentrations in stratigraphically-controlled skarn that contains disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, cobaltite, pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite, and which is cut by pyrrhotite-pyroxene veins. Au mineralization is widespread, and widely spaced drilling returned results that include 4.5 m at 0.41 opt Au, 3.5 m at 0.20 opt Au, 6.1 m at 04.43 opt Au, 12.5 m at 0.2 opt Au and 5.0 m at 0.52 opt Au, but this drilling did not allow any potential continuity of mineralization to be established.

***3) Au-Cu veins**. These occur in the North, Main and South belts, and those in an area of <0.75 km2 that encompassed the Le Roi, War Eagle, Josie and Centre Star veins in the Main belt yielded >98% of the historic district production. Veins are en echelon features that, except for one vein of northwest orientation, all trend east to northeast and dip steeply to the north. Veins are locally segmented and slightly displaced by post-mineral, north-trending normal faults which commonly also contain post-ore dykes. The Le Roi – Centre Star main vein was mined over a strike length of 1500 meters and 400 meters down dip, and across average widths of 3 to 13 meters (locally to 30 m). The deepest workings reached 780 meters depth. The best veins were found along the contacts of Rossland monzonite dykes that intruded the Rossland sill, and veins narrowed considerably where they passed into Rossland monzonite. At depth in the War Eagle mine, the veins terminate at the contact of the post-ore Trail pluton. Alteration occurs as envelopes with variable combinations of diopside, chlorite, K-feldspar, sericite, calcite, actinolite and silicification. Au and Cu are closely related in the veins, and Au occurs in solid solution and as exsolution grains within chalcopyrite (Thorpe, 1967; Drysdale, 1915). There is a relative increase in base metals and Ag to the west where movement on listric normal faults has exposed veins at shallower paleodepths than in the east (Hoy and Dunne, 2001), as well as into the North belt at greater distance from the contact of the Rossland monzonite. Veins are dominated by pyrrhotite, with variable chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite, and many minor minerals that include molybdenite, magnetite, sphalerite, native Ag, native Bi, bismuthinite and Ni-bearing minerals. Ore varies from disseminated to narrow stringers to massive sulphides. Shears dominated by quartz-carbonate-chlorite are commonly associated with mineralized zones.*

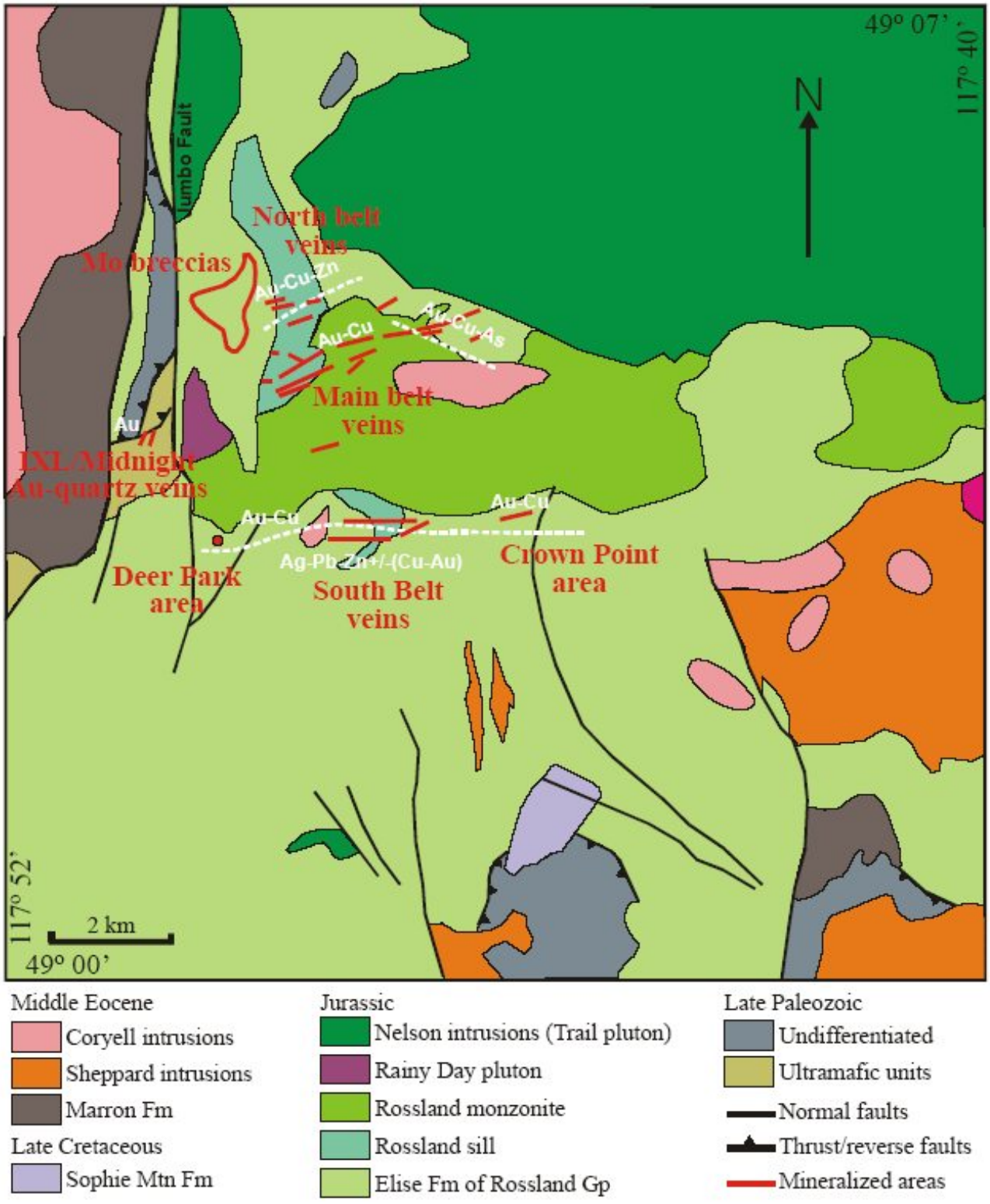
***4) Au-bearing skarns.** These have been identified in many locations throughout the district, but have had no significant past production and little exploration has focused on them. Descriptions by Drysdale (1915), Wilson et al. (1990) and Hoy and Dunne (2001) indicate that auriferous skarn mineralization, potentially similar to that described above from the Coxey area, is also present in the Deer Park and Crown Point areas.*

***5) Polymetallic veins.** These are best developed in the South belt property where near surface exposures and drill core manifest Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization with variable, but mostly low, concentrations of Au-Cu. Historical production is about 8,600 tons. A commonly proposed model in the Rossland district is that these veins may zone downward to Au-Cu veins comparable to those which were mined economically in the Main belt and, as described in Sections 8.2 and 9.0, as such they constitute the primary exploration target in the South belt property.*

***6). Listwanite Model** silica carbonate alteration, carrying gold values (described by Ash, 2001)*

The major mineralized domains at Rossland are illustrated in the figure on the following page (Figure 17 - From Lang, 2004)

FIGURE 17. MINERALIZED DOMAINS AT ROSSLAND BC.



The three main properties controlled by West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd., the **Midnight, IXL, and OK properties**, have a long history of exploration and production. A brief summary of the exploration done by each company follows from Minfile (A Government of BC Mineral On-line Inventory). The main deposits are as follows (Figures 16-19)

Midnight (From Minfile)

Status Past Producer NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude/Longitude 49 04 20 N 117 50 19 W
UTM 11 5435600 438750

The Midnight claim, located on the west side of Little Sheep creek 1.6 kilometres west of Rossland, was Crown-granted in 1897. No work was reported done on the property until leasers began operations in 1925. The claim was owned by T.S. Gilmour in 1930. A small mill (7.3 tonnes/24 hours) was installed on the property in 1932. Leasers continued to work the property until it was purchased by B.A. Lins in 1940. Intermittent operations were carried on by Lins until **Kootenay Central Mines Ltd.** purchased the property in 1948. Small scale operations were continued by the company or by leasers until 1952. Midnight Consolidated Mines Ltd. acquired the property in 1956.

A private company, headed by Messrs. Thompson and Sheward, began rehabilitation of the workings in 1964. **Cinola Mines Ltd.** acquired an interest in the Midnight Crown-grant (Lot 1186) and 12 adjacent recorded claims in 1965. The old workings were rehabilitated, short drifts and raises were driven, and diamond drilling totaling 610 meters on surface and 914 meters from underground was carried out. In 1966 a new adit (3,100 foot level) was begun 46 meters below the old workings and during 1967 about 305 meters of drifting and raising was done, including a raise to the old workings. Further drifting, raising, and stoping was carried on in 1968 and a small amount of ore shipped. Tull Mines Ltd., incorporated May 1968, agreed to participate in bringing the property to production. Construction of a 90 tonne per day mill was begun late in 1968 but was not completed under the agreement. **Federated Mining Corporation Ltd.** optioned a 50 per cent interest in the property from Cinola Mines in 1970 and mill construction was completed during the year. Some stope preparation and stoping was done to supply the mill with sufficient ore for recovery tests. Mill tune up operations reportedly began in June 1970 but subsequent modifications were required due to metallurgical problems. The mill operated briefly early in 1971; no production data has been released. All work at the property ceased in September 1971.

The company name was changed in January 1973 to **Consolidated Cinola Mines Ltd.** During the year about 200 tonnes of ore, mainly cleaned up from the idle mill on the property, was shipped to Trail. A November 1974 agreement between Consolidated Cinola and Sand Mines Ltd. called for the latter company to advance all necessary capital to put the property into production. Consolidated Cinola is to receive 20 per cent, and Federated Mining 10 per cent, of net smelter returns. Underground rehabilitation, development, and diamond drilling was begun. Small shipments of crude ore were made in 1975 and 1976.

Carnelian Mines Ltd. held the property in 1979 and reported a small shipment of crude ore. **Tagus Resources Ltd.** sub-optioned the property from Carnelian in December 1979; the agreement was abandoned in 1980 following limited diamond drilling and sampling. **Drexore Developments Inc**. optioned the property in 1987.

The Midnight veins lie within greenstone and altered greenstone of the Elise Formation of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group. These lie adjacent to the northern contact of a body of serpentinite, of probable Permian age, which trends east and probably dips steeply to the south. Many small shear zones along this contact suggest that it is an east trending fault which is terminated by the Middle Eocene Marron Group on the west and the Jumbo fault on the east.

The greenstone is very fine-grained, dense and massive rock of dark green to brownish hue. The original texture has been destroyed by both the development of chlorite and fibrous amphibole and by local silicification and serpentinization. It varies from a highly altered rock with small amounts of serpentine and magnetite to a mottled phase and then a phase which carries abundant, uniform serpentinite and magnetite.

The typical massive serpentinite, of the Permian ultramafic body, is a very dense black rock with cross-fibre asbestos infilling joints as 0.2 to 0.6 centimeter veinlets and light green talc has developed in the immediate vicinity of the faults. In 1969, near the northern contact of a mass of serpentinite on the Midnight property along the western side of Little Sheep Creek, samples from underground workings gave several thousand tonnes of serpentinite averaging 0.25 per cent nickel. Selected samples assayed up to 0.45 per cent nickel (Bulletin 74, page 23). The serpentinite hosts pyrite, millerite, and a mineral of the linnaeite group. Chromite is associated with the fine-grained serpentinite. A drift through the serpentinite cut a 15-meter wide mineralized zone grading up to 6.86 grams per tonne gold over its entire length, with up to 17 grams per tonne gold over 4.6 meters (Vancouver Stockwatch, August 21, 1989, page 15).

The principal gold vein on the Midnight claim strikes north to 020 degrees west and dips 65 degrees west in the Rossland Group rocks. The vein ranges from 5 centimeters to 1.5 meters in width and hosts free gold, pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite in quartz and ankeritic carbonate. The gold is present in very high grade pockets that are erratically distributed along the veins. Other individual veins are not a continuous body of quartz, rather they are tight fractures which every 15 meters or so, contain quartz lenses from 20 to 61 centimeters thick, 15 to 31 meters long, that pinch and swell in both horizontal and vertical sections.

Between 1927 to 1984, 4760 tonnes of ore were mined with the resulting recovery of 218,346 grams gold, 124,383 grams silver, 2097 kilograms lead, 1460 kilograms zinc, and 62 kilograms copper.

OK Lot 678 (From MInfile)

NTS Map: 082F04W (NAD 83)
UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Latitude: 49 04 21 N Longitude: 117 50 49 W
Northing: 5435861 Easting: 438143

The property is located at 1067 meters elevation on the east of O.K. Mountain, about 2.4 kilometres west of Rossland. The I.X.L. claim lies to the east and adjoining. The O.K. claim (Lot 678) was located by J.Y. Cole in June 1892 and Crown-granted in 1896. Underground work by Mr. Cole & associates opened up a large pocket of high-grade free gold-bearing quartz. **The O.K. Gold Mining Company**, a Spokane, Washington company, which was registered in B.C. in 1895, acquired the property and carried on mining operations until August 1897 when the affairs of the company were ordered wound up. Most of the old underground workings were driven during the period 1893-1896 and include about 305 meters of crosscuts, drifts and raises in 3 adits. During the period 1923-1944 lessees carried out some exploration work each year in search of the downward continuation of the O.K. veins or the extension of the I.X.L. veins.

The O.K. claim was owned by Mrs. J. Pike, of California, and J. Wey and Mrs. Anabelle, of Seattle, in 1953. Some rehabilitation and exploration work was done by lessee M. Doran in 1953 and 1956. **Midnight Consolidated Mines Ltd.** was organized in September 1956 to carry out exploration work on the O.K., I.X.L., and Midnight claims. A small amount of drifting was done on the O.K. claim before operations ceased in April 1957.

The O.K. veins lie within greenstone and altered greenstone of the Lower Jurassic, Elise Formation of the Rossland Group. The mine workings pass into dark grey siltstone and sandstone of the Pennsylvanian and possibly Permian Mount Roberts Formation. These rocks lie adjacent to the northern contact of a body of serpentinite, of probable Permian age, which trends east and apparently dips steeply to the south. Many small shear zones along this contact suggest that it is an east trending fault which is terminated by the Middle Eocene Marron Group on the west and the Jumbo fault on the east. It is reported that the gold-bearing quartz veins in the O.K. mine occur only in the greenstone and siltstone to the north and those faults which trapped quartz and precious-metal-bearing solutions did not continue from the greenstone into the serpentinite.

A small intrusion of Middle Eocene Coryell biotite-monzonite was intersected in the lower O.K. adit. Mafic and lamprophyre dykes, most of which trend northward, are widely distributed. The lamprophyre dykes (which range up to 3.0 meters in width), occupy faults which cut the greenstone and monzonite, and in some places have slightly displaced the quartz veinlets.

The greenstone is very fine-grained, dense and massive rock of dark green to brownish hue. The original texture has been destroyed by both the development of chlorite and fibrous amphibole and by local silicification and serpentinization. It varies from a highly altered rock with small amounts of serpentine and magnetite to a mottled phase and then a phase which carries abundant, uniform serpentinite and magnetite. The typical massive serpentinite is a very dense black rock with cross-fibre asbestos infilling joints as 0.2 to 0.6 centimeters veinlets and light green talc has developed in the immediate vicinity of the faults.

The veins are quartz-carbonate fissures which range up to 0.6 meter in width, and strike easterly with moderate to steep dip angles to the north. The veins host free gold, often visible to the naked eye, in mineable pockets that are very erratically distributed along the veins. The mineralized parts of the veins pinch and swell and change their attitudes. Widths range from a few centimeters to 0.5 meter and up to 2 meters in places. The strongest mineralized zones are less than 100 meters long and have been developed for the same distance up the dip. Other sulphides which occur in the quartz and ankeritic carbonate veins are pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena as well as malachite and azurite. Pyrite is widely disseminated in the host rock.

The O.K. veins were mined in 1909 and from 1933 to 1939. A total of 293 tonnes of ore were mined and 17,916 grams gold, 14,991 grams silver, and 154 kilograms copper were recovered.

IXL (From Minfile)

Status Past Producer
NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude/Longitude 49 04 23 N 117 50 31 W
UTM 11 5435700 438500

The IXL claim, located about 1.6 kilometres west of Rossland, was staked by T. Heady in May 1891. The claim is adjoined by the Midnight claim on the east and by the O.K. claim on the west. The **I.X.L. Gold Mining Company** was working the property in 1899. Numerous leasers worked the property during the period 1900 to 1948. Ownership of the claim had been acquired by J.S. Baker of Tacoma in about 1920. Kootenay Central Mines Ltd. leased the property in 1948 and reopened, the No. 5 level which is connected with the workings on the Midnight claim, then owned by the company. Very little work was done by the company and lessors resumed operations in 1953.

Midnight Consolidated Mines Ltd. was formed in 1956 to develop the I.X.L., Midnight, and O.K. mines, however, operations were suspended in April 1957. Subsequent mining operations were carried on by leasers.

The I.X.L. veins lie within greenstone and altered greenstone of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group (Elise Formation). These lie adjacent to the northern contact of a body of serpentinite, of probable Permian age, which trends east and probably dips steeply to the south. Many small shear zones along this contact suggest that it is an east trending fault which is terminated by the Middle Eocene Marron Group on the west and the Jumbo fault on the east. Irregular masses of monzonite of the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions were encountered in the I.X.L. workings. Also, mafic and lamprophyre dykes, most of which trend northward, are widely distributed. The lamprophyre dykes occupy faults which cut, and in some places, have slightly displaced, the quartz veins.

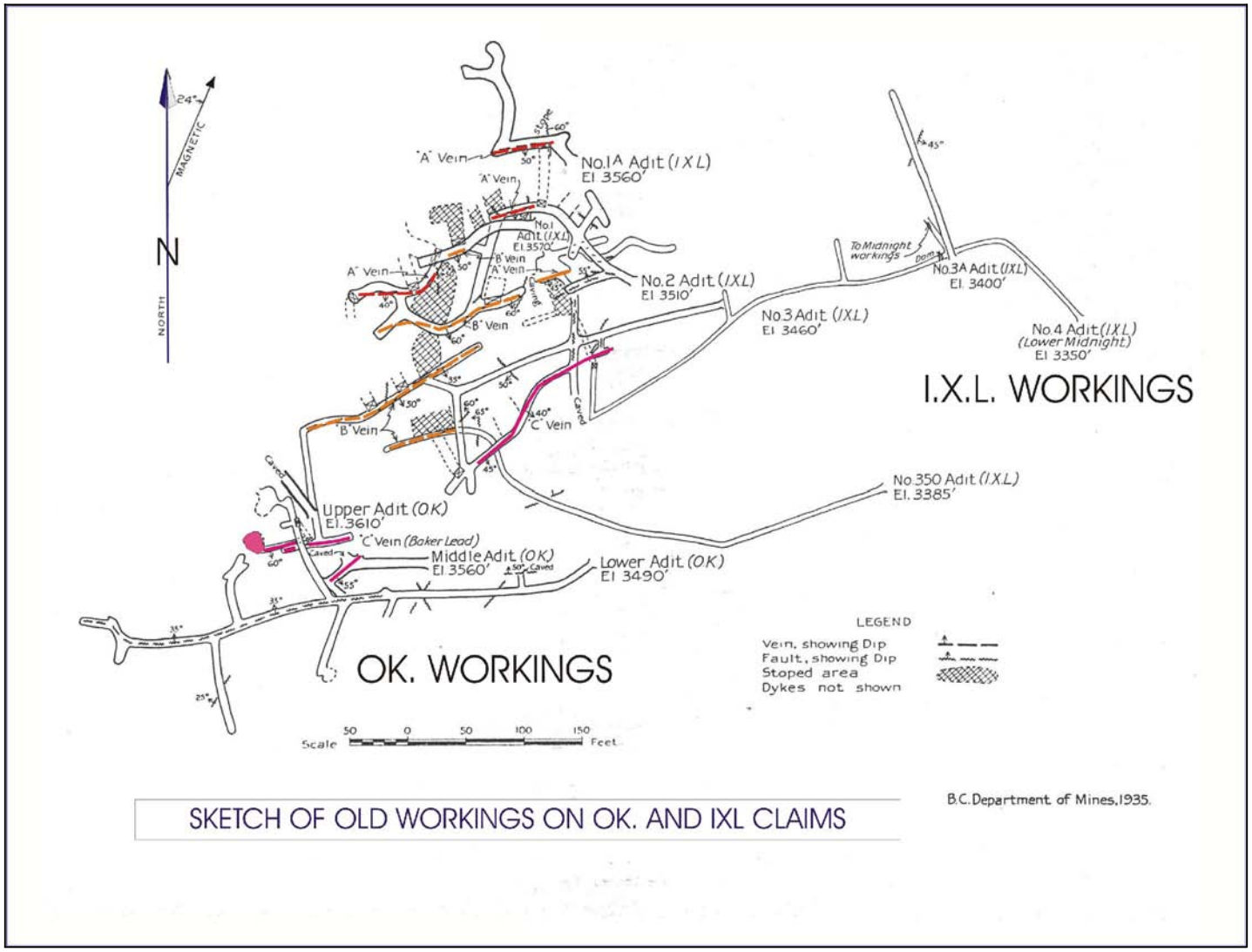
The Rossland greenstone is very fine-grained, dense, and massive rock of dark green to brownish hue. The original texture has been destroyed by both the development of chlorite and fibrous amphibole and by local silicification and serpentinization. It varies from a highly altered rock with small amounts of serpentine and magnetite to a mottled phase and then a phase which carries abundant, uniform serpentinite and magnetite. The typical massive serpentinite (Permian body) is a very dense black rock with cross-fibre asbestos infilling joints as 0.2 to 0.6 centimeter veinlets and light green talc has developed in the immediate vicinity of the faults. Ten samples of serpentinite taken from this area gave nickel assays of less than 0.24 per cent (Bulletin 74).

On the I.X.L. the three principal veins strike 060 to 080 degrees and dip 35 to 75 degrees to the south. Widths range from a few centimeters to 0.5 meters and in a few places as much as 2 meters. The strongest mineralized zones are less than 100 meters long and have been developed about the same distance up dip. The quartz veins contain free gold, often in particles visible to the naked eye. Mineable pockets of gold are erratically distributed in the veins. Although occasional concentrations do occur, sulphides are not common in the quartz veins. These sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Pyrite is also widely disseminated in the wallrock. The only other gangue mineral in addition to the quartz is ankeritic carbonate which occurs in irregular areas in the vein and occasionally as veinlets in the surrounding rocks.

The I.X.L. veins were mined in 53 years between 1899 to 1984 producing a total of 5,248 tonnes of ore were mined. Commodity recovery is recorded at 811,746 grams gold, 270,531 grams silver, 8,255 kilograms copper, 256 kilograms lead, and 154 kilograms zinc.

Ore from the I.X.L. claim and Golden Drip claim (082FSW118) was stockpiled and milled between 1977 and 1984. In 1988, a portable mill and concentrator is planned to process an estimated 54,430 tonnes of dump material grading 24.0 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter, September 23, 1988).

FIGURE 18. OLD WORKINGS



EXPLORATION
(Figures 19-21)

Some of the historical exploration has been described in the preceding sections. West High Yield has undertaken a small exploration program in 2005, which is described below. This information was largely condensed from a Draft summary report by Terrence Smithson recieved in October 2005. The writer has not verified the work program as it was done after his visit.

2005 Program

West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd. under the direction of the Marasco Family Trust, supervised by Bennett Jones LLP of Calgary retained Terrence Smithson, mining engineer of Teraex Geological to complete a Phase one Exploration program on the Midnight, IXL and OK properties project in Rossland BC between the months of May thru October 2005. The program follwed in general recommendations for work outlined in the draft Technical by Barry Price MS.c. The Objectives were:

- To verify and extend gold mineralization along 5000 ft (1300 meters) of strike length on the Midnight mine group (OK, IXL and Midnight Crown Granted claims) This involves tracing the volcanic/serpentine (Listwanite) contact from known mineralization at the Midnight mine.
- To apply the work as Assessment to hold the key claims in good standing.
- To stake additional ground to the west and south to cover the second larger ultramafic group contact extending southward from the previous Ram and Frank Sr. claims. (completed)

During the program, Chris Ash, P.Geo. who had completed extensive geological studies for the BC Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources in the past visited the property and provided constructive geological assistance. Golder Environmental sent a representative to propose baseline ground water studies and other environmental controls required during ongoing exploration phases. Medic, health and safety were site monitored throughout the program and a fully equipped mobile medic vehicle (As per Mines Branch regulations) was lease purchased and is capable to serve the 2006 exploration-drilling program.

Grid Preparation

The prospecting crew and a geological technician reestablished 10 line kilometers of the 1993 grid by compass and hip chain from line 26+00 to line 50+00 on the IXL and OK claims with 100 m lines and 25m stations using the Cascade Highway as base line.

To the south at KM 8.5 on the Cascade Highway on the (previously named) Frank Sr 1-2 claims a second much larger ultramafic body is present. A geological grid was established across the reverted known Crown grants Van Dot and Burlington and extended along the north and west contact boundaries. This preliminary grid was used for prospecting and geophysical surveys. Lines 20+00 to 30+00 on 100m spacing by 25m stations were established (12 km in total).

The main contact zones of this second body have had various new logging, power line and pipeline access roads built across the zones of interest, which is a great benefit for mapping and sampling.

Mapping and Prospecting

Preliminary mapping and prospecting was done by Smithson and Ash on both grids. Two adits were discovered on contact and both were dump sampled and will be opened during a trenching program in 2006 when permitted.Old assessment reports from the 1980 work on the Van Dot and Burlington area undertaken by Canso Oil and Gas (under the supervision of LG Morrison and AM White) proved to be extremely valuable. These reports focused on geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys covering most of the (previously named) Frank Sr 1-2 claims.

Midnight Mine are Geochemistry and Trenching

The majority of the 2005 program was completed on the Crown granted **Midnight, IXL and OK claims**. Geochemical infill soil sampling was done on anomalous zones found in the 1993 survey grid and followed up in the 2003 assessment work programs. The anomalous samples are shown in the accompanying sketch of the Northern grid area.

Geochemical samples were taken in anomalous areas, which were then trenched proximal to the contact zone along strike to the west boundary of the OK claim and the Snowdrop fault. The new areas were surveyed and mapped.

Road Rehabilitation and Trenching

The existing roads were rehabilitated where possible and a continuous drill road access across the entire group was established in anticipation of the 2006 Drill program. A 230 John Deer excavator was used. Soil and rock samples were taken and results proved continuity of gold mineralization along the contact zones as a result of opening new trenches and workings Future drill sites may now be chosen with more advanced geological and structural certainty.

Trillicum showing area

The prospecting crew took advantage of the newly cleared excavator road 2.5 km access from the Cascade Highway being currently opened by Red Mt Ski hill to construct new runs. This access also passed through the former and reverted Bean Pot Crown Grant within the claim group including the reverted Trillicum Crown Grant. Some workings were located with narrow quartz stringers hosted in the volcanics These were mapped and dump samples were taken. There may be disputed land use and title issues with these showings and an investigation will precede any further work requiring permitting application for 2006.

Van Dot area

(SouthUM) These reports were very extensive and professionally done as a preliminary program for Noranda in 1980-3. Therefore it was mutually decided to follow-up recommendations and verify the anomalous areas of their trenching program in 1983-4. The Noranda final reports are on order and the new database has accelerated this project from grassroots, to a property of very high potential within the 2005 season.

Anomalous nickel samples and the presence of platinum group metals have been verified. New proton magnetometer geophysics proved useful in deep overburden to define contacts and ready the South Um for a trenching program in 2006.

Midnight Area

One unknown adit was found by Smithson while trenching along and up the contact zone close to the Snowdrop fault on the ridge of OK mountain above the Cascade Highway (at 3km Up location). The adit that was in poor ground and only trace gold results were found. The adit was then closed.

The previously unknown IXL adit and vent raise were mapped and sampled with trenching along or near the contact zone. Smithson also examined the OK main adit and vent raise with extensive workings, were timbered, scaled, mapped and sampled by a mining crew. (These had not been explored since 1932). The Baker vein system was seen on the volcanic/ultramafic contact. The results were extremely encouraging and now actual comparisons of ore can be made from the Midnight mine and IXL all in a strike length exceeding three (old) claim lengths (1500m).

June , Norway and Golden Drip Workings

The ***June workings*** were mapped and sampled and trenched where possible south of the contact zone and entirely within the Listwinite altered ultramafic serpentines. The ***Norway and Golden Drip workings*** were located mapped on surface and dump sampled. These workings will most likely be accessed and opened with the extension of drill access roads spring 2006.

Core in Storage

All the 1995 and 1996 Minefinders core that was available in the core shed was cleaned and bleached for possible future transport to Calgary. Zones of immediate interest were relogged. Due to budget constraints and lack of a suitable core preparation shack (the existing building has been closed in precaution because of rat Hantavirus concerns by the Ministry of Mines), the remaining core will be cleaned relogged and sampled. When a permanent core preparation building is established in early 2006 the core can be sawed and re-sampled at that time under appropriate QAQC conditions at or before the commencement of the 2006 season.

Geochemistry (Figure 19)

The writer has partial results of the initial geochemical soil sampling undertaken by T. Smithson in the Midnight, IXL, OK claim area. These samples are on widely spaced (200 m) lines with samples carefully taken to avoid dumps, contaminated areas etc. The results are interesting with obviously anomalous values (some in excess of 5000 ppb or ½ gram gold in soil.

It is recommended that the infill lines and sample stations be completed, and extended where possible, north of the existing baseline. In one area, the author noted several very old trenches (in the vicinity of the uppermost OK workings).

Additional prospecting and sampling is definitely warranted in this area. A sketch of the survey is given on the following page.

FIGURE 19 PLAN OF PRELIMINARY SOIL SAMPLING, MIDNIGHT MINE AREA

need better quality

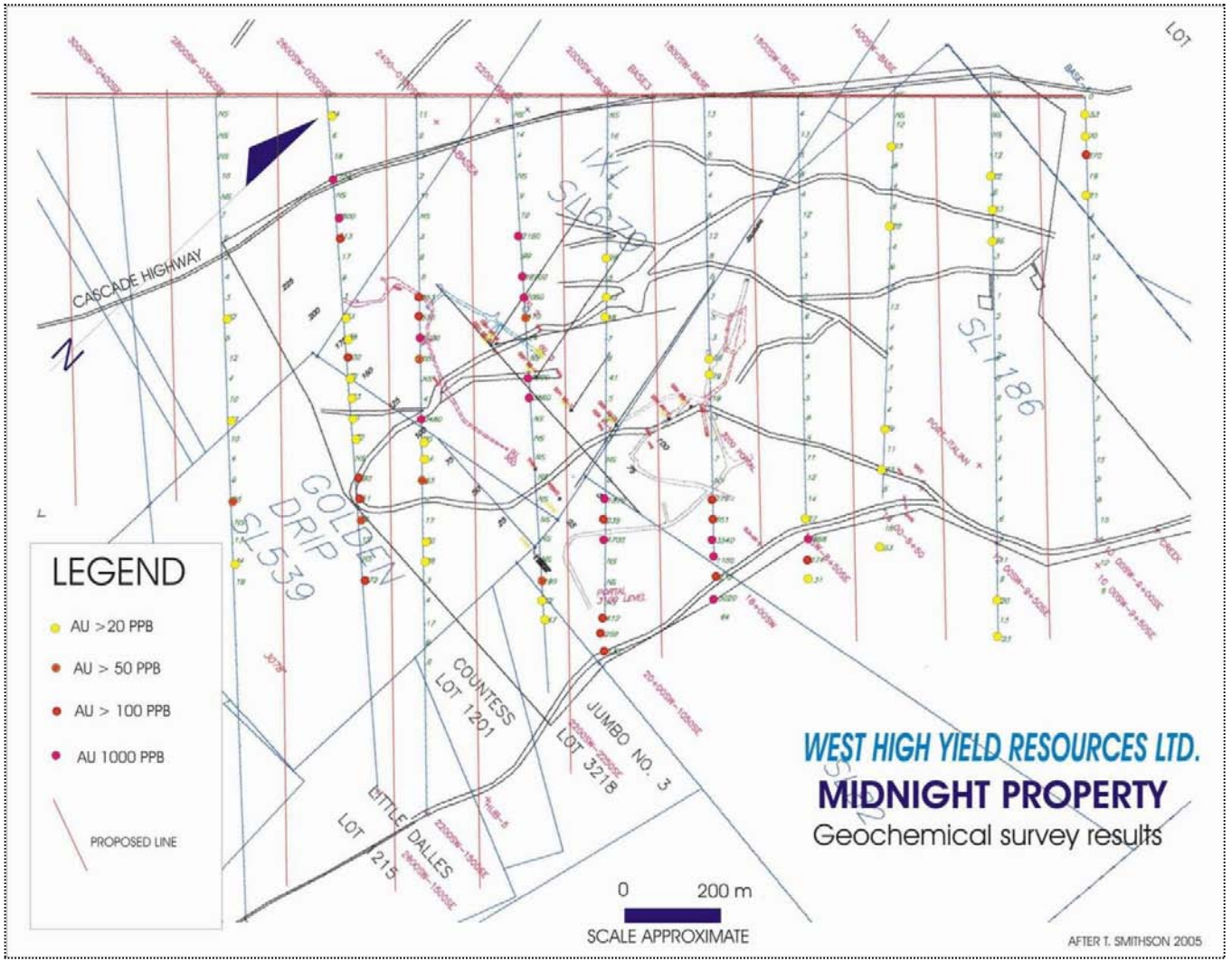


FIGURE 20. IP SURVEY NORTH GRID

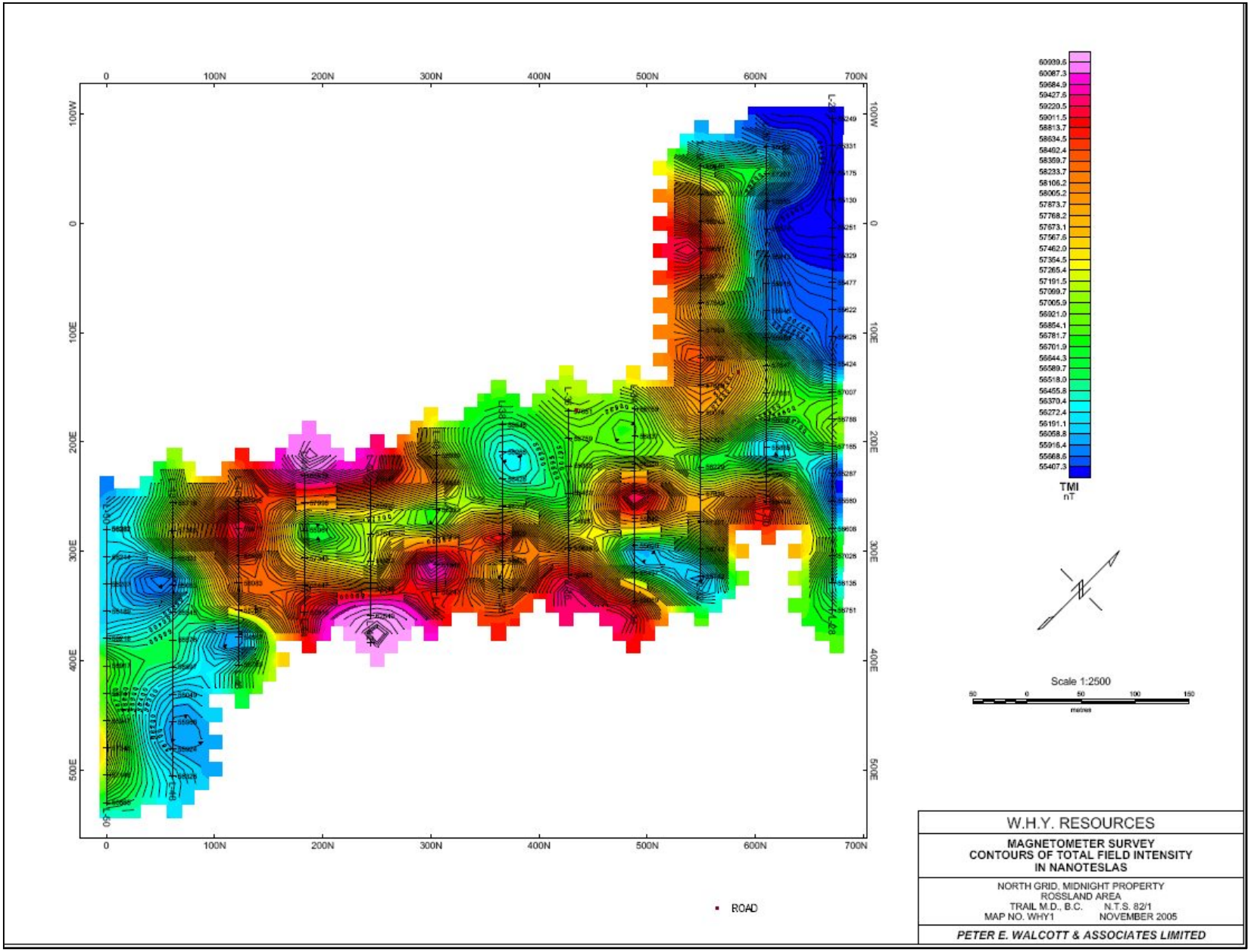
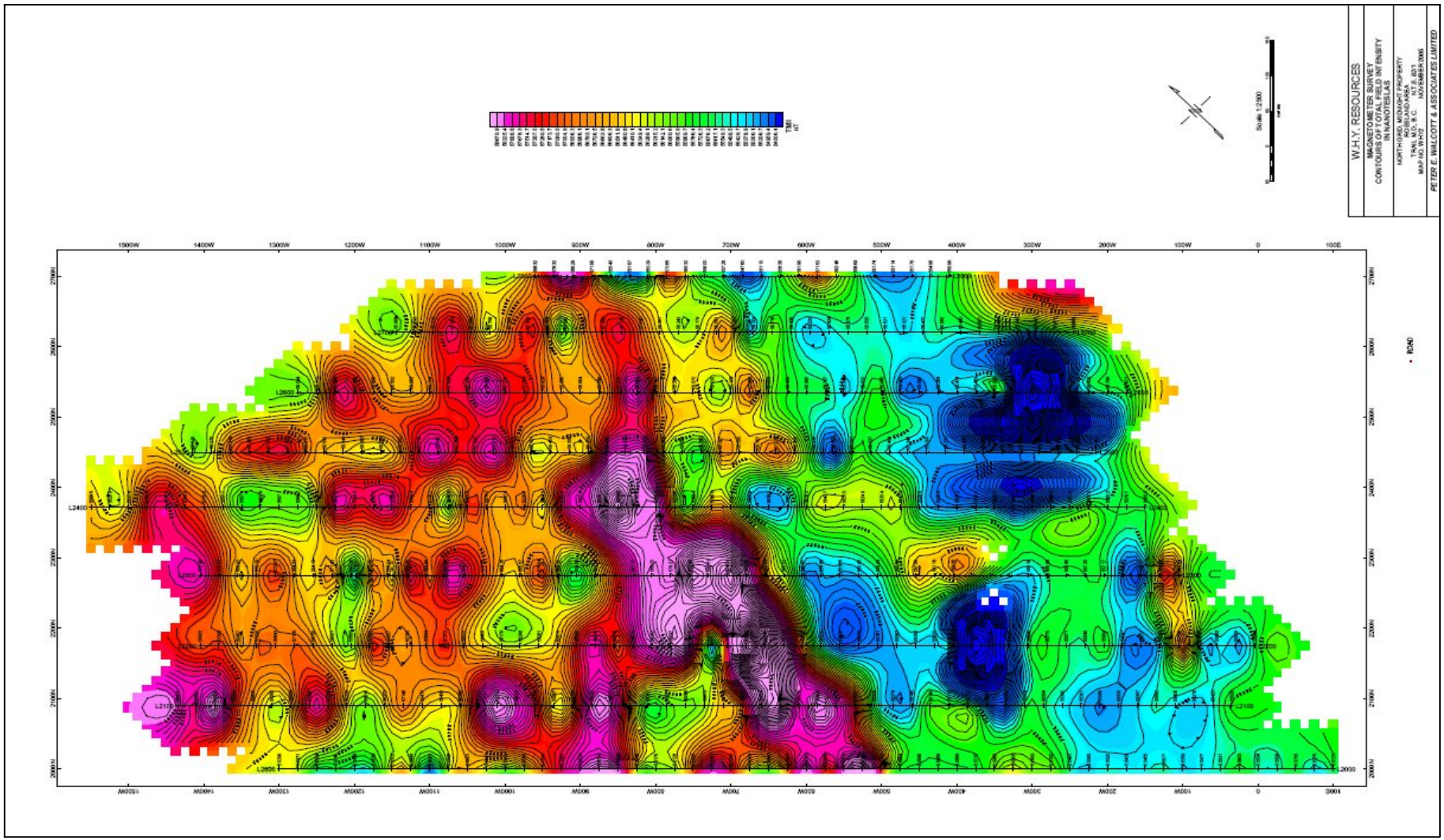


FIGURE 21. IP SURVEY SOUTH GRID



DRILLING

West High Yield Resources has not completed any drilling on its own account.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The writer has not researched the past sampling programs in detail, but has no reason to doubt that the methods and approach have been typical methods, involving chip and channel sampling of underground workings and typical core splitting for diamond drilling programs

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

In a similar manner, the writer has not independently verified past sample preparation and analytical methods. In fact, very few assay sheets have been retained in the data.

DATA VERIFICATION

Where possible, the author has checked the validity of past work from the few reports available. A number of the past supervisory and consulting geologists and engineers are known by the writer and are respected and experienced personnel. A table of the authors three confirmatory samples, (which are not considered material) are provided in an Appendix. Sufficient sampling has been done by many professionals to determine that mineralization is present as is well described in the literature.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Adjacent properties are held by Teck Cominco Ltd. (the old War Eagle, Josie, Center Star etc.) and by VanGold, who acquired many of the Crown Grants aside from those owned by Teck Cominco.

The following information is provided as background material for the reader. The writer has not been able to independently verify the information contained although he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the descriptions. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the properties that are the subject of this technical report. The source of the information is without exception publically available documents gained from company websites and press releases or from descriptions contained in academic papers or their abstracts published in geological or mining journals or on the Internet.

The writer has not verified any resource or reserve figures, which are from the literature, and these may not comply with Canadian regulatory policies and thus should not be relied on. The writer has no affiliation with any of the properties or companies mentioned.

Vangold Properties

In 2003, Vangold Resources Ltd. (previously Paccom Ventures Ltd.) completed a reactivation plan through the acquisition of an additional 8 mineral claims in Rossland, BC. in addition to the 9 key properties from Teck Cominco and a further 20 mineral claims (Reverted Crown Grants) from a sealed bid auction conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The Rossland properties are situated in and around Rossland, British Columbia. The claims are in three principal groups:

- North Belt (includes the former producing gold mines Iron Colt, Evening Star and Georgia) situated immediately northeast and north of Rossland
- South Belt (includes the former producing lead/zinc Blue Bird-Mayflower mine and Homestake-Gopher gold mines), situated immediately south and southwest of Rossland; and
- Deer Park Hill group to the southwest of Rossland.

Vangold's properties contain numerous old pits, shafts, adits and other workings which explored and developed numerous gold occurrences. No meaningful exploration work has been conducted on the properties by Vangold, although they have maintained the properties in good standing.

The principal claims of the North Belt group are three, small, former producing gold mines know as the Coxey, the Giant and the California Mine. Drysdale describing these properties wrote the following: 'at the Giant mine the average analysis of ore from 100 cars shipped in 1903 was 0.9 oz/t gold and 0.1% copper. Mineralization at the California Mine, on the south side of the Giant Mine and 500 meters west of the LeRoi Mine, consists of quartzite of the Roberts Mountain Formation containing disseminations of chalcopyrite and pyrite concentrated in definite bands 60 to 110 feet wide. The same general description of mineralization was reported to hold true for both the Coxey and the Giant. In 1914 the LeRoi No 2 Company (eventually becoming part of Cominco) took over all three mines.

In October 2004, Vangold announced that the company had completed an agreement with Teck Cominco Metals Ltd. and Landore Resources Inc. (the "Vendors") for the purchase of a 100% right, interest and title in and to three Crown granted mineral claims (undersurface mining rights only) located at Rossland These claims are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty to each of the Vendors.

It appears that, since Vangold began exploring a number of properties in Papua New Guinea, that these have become priority projects, and the Rossland properties are of secondary importance. No work appears to have been done on the properties, aside from claim maintenance, since 2003.

In January, 2005, Vangold announced that it has entered into an Option and Joint Venture Letter Agreement with 670178 B.C. Ltd. ("670178"), a private company. 670178 has a common director with Vangold. Under the terms of the Agreement, 670178 will pay a total expenditure of $1,850,000 and will issue a total of 800,000 shares in instalments, through July 31, 2008 to earn a 70% interest in the mineral claims. The Agreement is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Vangold properties are shown in Figure 22.

ROSSLAND AREA PROPERTIES OF VANGOLD AND TECK COMINCO

FIGURE 22. VANGOLD PROPERTIES, ROSSLAND

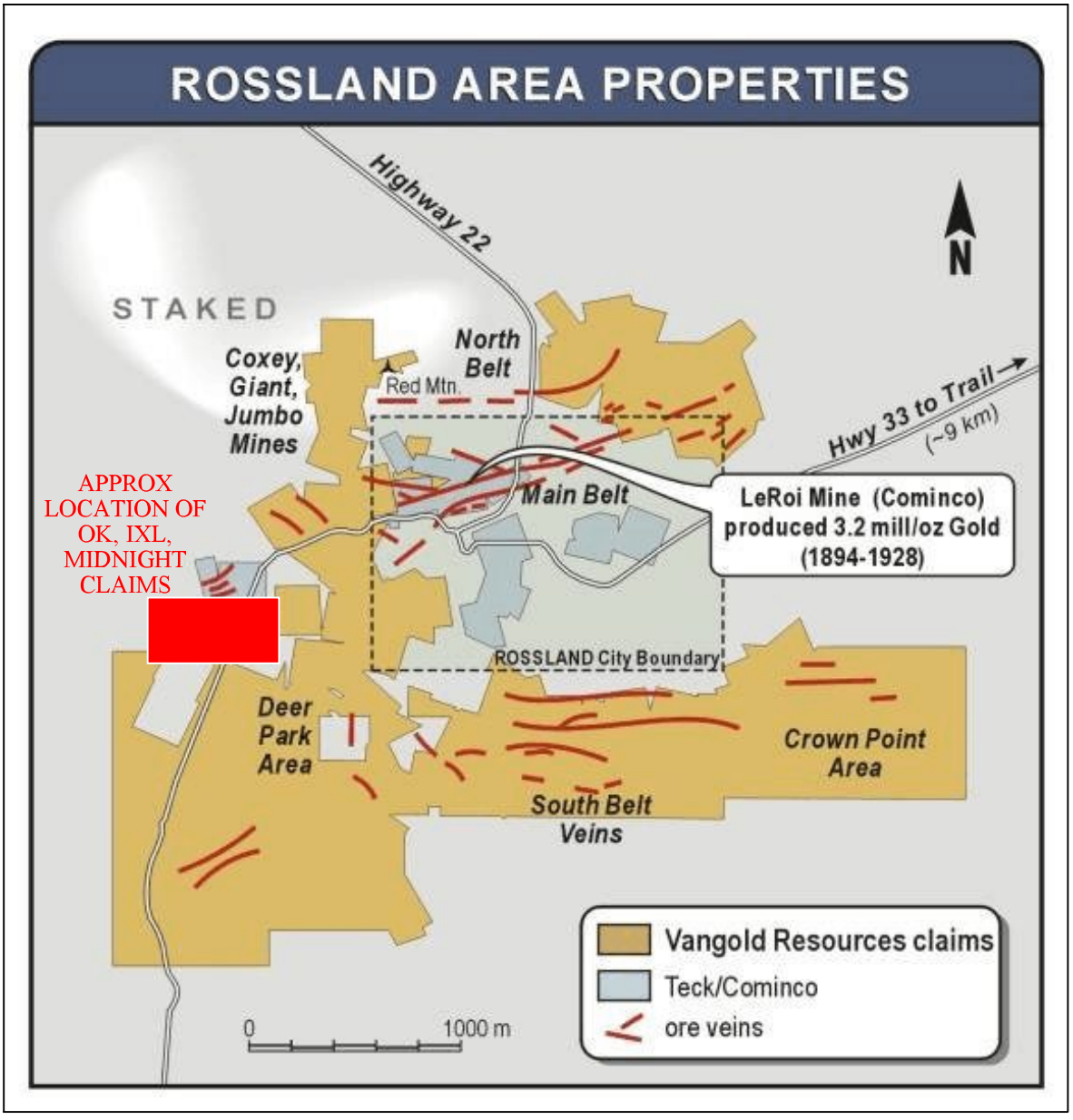


Figure 23 Sketch of Vangold properties in the Rossland Area.

Le Roi Mine (Figure 23)

The Le Roi mine, largest of the four contiguous mines of the Main Belt (Le Roi, Josie, Center Star and War Eagle), owned and operated by The Le Roi, Centre Star, and War Eagle claims, located at the northwestern edge of the city of Rossland, formed the nucleus of a property that was subsequently expanded by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (Cominco) to include some 30 claims and fractions. The three claims were located in 1890 by Messrs. Bourgeois and Morris, the Le Roi claim being recorded in the name of E.S. Topping.

The Le Roi claim was initially developed by a Spokane company, the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Co., from 1891. The Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, acquired the Le Roi and Black Bear claims in 1898 and the mine operated continuously until it closed in September 1910.

The property was acquired by **Consolidated Mining and Smelting** (CMS or Cominco) who purchased the adjoining Josie property in 1923 and numerous other crown granted claims. Much of this ground is now controlled by the ultimate successor company Teck Cominco Ltd.

By 1928 when the company closed the mine the original workings had all been connected underground to form one large mine with a total of about 97 kilometres of underground workings; mining operations were carried on to a depth of about 503 metres. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (now Teck Cominco Ltd.) proved ore to a depth of 750 meters below surface and included both skarn altered rocks and fracture controlled mineralization which formed in deep environments. The main ore shoot contained a million ounces of gold and had long dimensions of only 250 m by 350 m and a thickness of 10-30 meters. (Source: Vangold press release)

Groups of lessees, sometimes over 30 in number, extracted remnants of ore from the old surface and underground workings from 1932 until the company closed down the operation in June 1942; Cominco carried out a program of geological mapping during 1940-1941.

In May 1967 Hunstone Ventures Ltd. obtained an option from Cominco on 72 Crown-granted claims, including the mine workings of the Le Roi, Center Star, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Josie, Kootenay Columbia, Nickel Plate, and Crown Point claims. By an agreement of August 1, 1967, Hunstone assigned the agreement to Falaise Lake Mines Ltd. During 1967-1968 Falaise carried out 3194 meters of surface diamond drilling, in 41 holes in the hanging wall of the Le Roi, Center Star, and War Eagle veins, and magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys over other parts of the property. Based on this drilling, together with the work by Cominco in 1940, the indicated ore reserves in pillars and stope remnants in the upper part of the Le Roi, Iron Mask, and War Eagle workings were estimated at 278,800 tonnes averaging 79 grams per tonne gold, 20.9 grams per tonne silver, and 0.65 per cent copper. In May 1969 an adit (The Falaise Tunnel) was begun at the north edge of the Golden-Born Crown-grant (Lot 1234) and directed towards the 800 level crosscut of the Le Roi workings. The adit, driven for 1310 meters, was completed in October 1970. Underground diamond drilling was carried on into 1971. Unfortunately, the Falaise tunnel encountered huge water flows from the Le Roi workings, making use of the tunnel impractical. The option was subsequently dropped.

The Le Roi deposit, part of the Main vein system, consisted of a series of ore shoots with narrow width or strike length with the greatest dimension on the dip. The ore shoots are strung out along a main fissure, which in general is non-persistent, and end abruptly against dykes or cross structures. The Le Roi vein system strikes 070 degrees and dips 70 degrees north. The deposit was mined to about 600 meters elevation and explored vertically to a dimension greater than the strike length.

The vein system is hosted by the Rossland monzonite which is comprised of a biotite-hornblende-augite monzonite stock that intrudes augite porphyry of the Rossland sill. The porphyry occurs more than 450 meters below the footwall of the sill and is therefore older than the monzonite intrusion. The augite porphyry in the mine area is thought to have been a stock or dyke-like feeder for the sill exposed on the surface. The monzonite is fine to medium-grained, grey to green in color and hosts magnetite, apatite, some sphene with chlorite, epidote, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.

The Le Roi vein was formed by mineralization replacing wallrock along well defined fractures and by filling fractures

and faults with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The gangue consists of altered host rock with lenses of quartz and calcite. Actinolite forms rosettes of silky green needles between chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Minor pyrite occurs as well formed crystals in the pyrrhotite and as disseminations in the host rock. Garnet crystals are associated with the pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite which occur in fractures with quartz.

Native silver has been reported in pyrrhotite rich ore from the Le Roi central zone. It occurs as blebs along the grain contacts of pyrrhotite and at the contacts of pyrrhotite with magnetite and gangue. Small grains of a silver bearing mineral, probably stromeyerite, with heavy surface stain are associated with the silver.

Between 1898 to 1917, 1,791,680 tonnes of ore was mined from the Le Roi deposit from which was recovered: 24,091,170 grams gold, 37,563,105 grams silver, and 21,330,618 kilograms copper. Production from the deposit is reported to have commenced in 1893.

After 1917, between 1918 and 1942, production from the main mines (Center Star, Josie, Le Roi, War Eagle, White Bear) was combined and recorded as the “Rossland Properties”.

Golden Drip property
082F04W NAD 27
Latitude 49 04 13 N Longitude 117 50 31 W UTM 11 5435400 438500

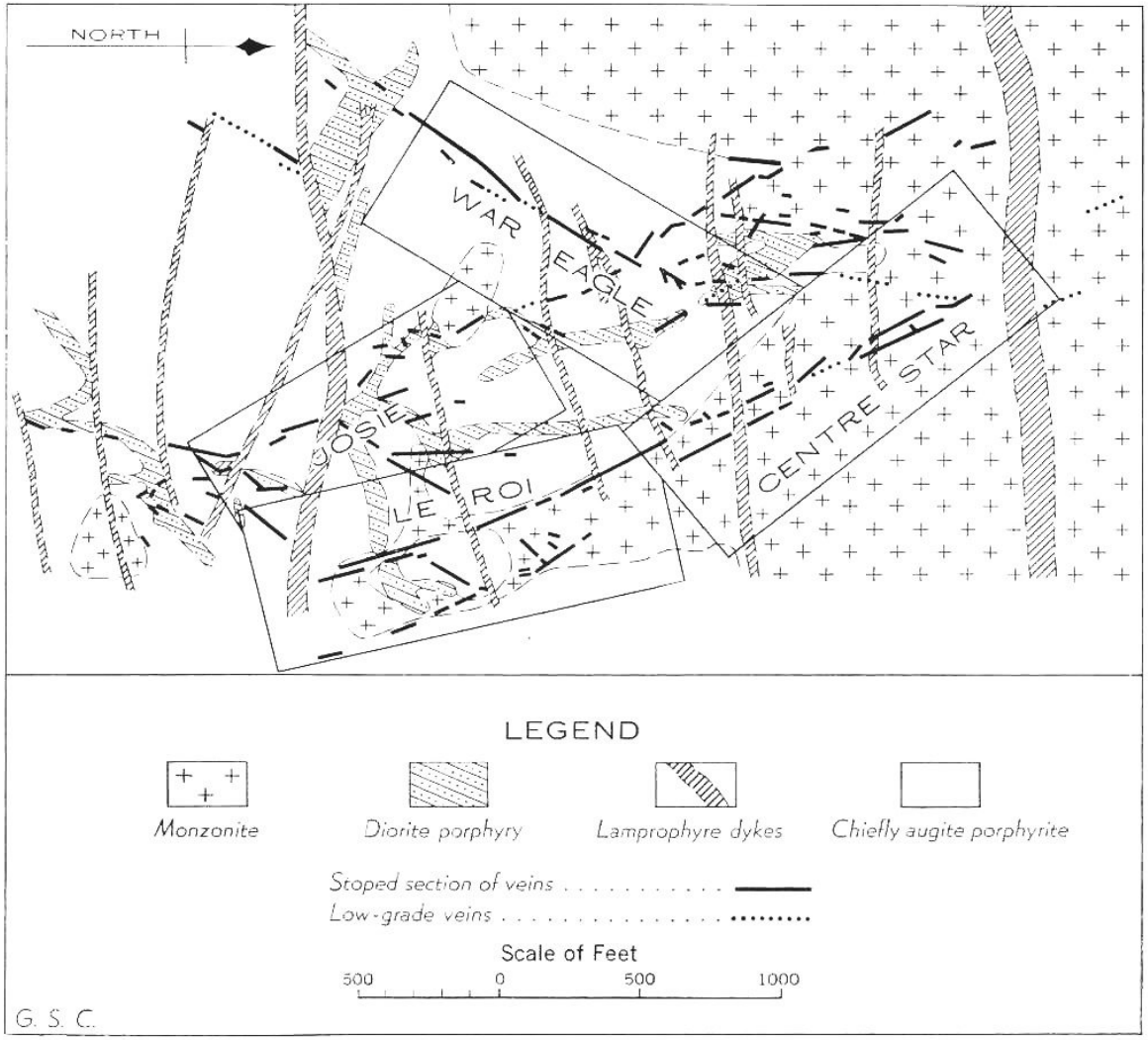
The Golden Drip crown granted claim lies to the south of the IXL claim, **but is not owned by West High**. The following description is provided by Minfile.

The Golden Drip workings lie within greenstone and altered greenstone of the Elise Formation of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group. These lie adjacent to the northern contact of a body of serpentinite, of probable Permian age, which trends easterly and probably dips steeply to the south. Many small shear zones along this contact suggest that it is an east trending fault which is terminated by the Middle Eocene Marron Group on the west and the Jumbo fault on the east.

The greenstone is very fine-grained, dense and massive rock of dark green to brownish hue. The original texture has been destroyed by both the development of chlorite and fibrous amphibole and by local silicification and serpentinization. It varies from a highly altered rock with small amounts of serpentine and magnetite to a mottled phase and then a phase which carries abundant, uniform serpentinite and magnetite. The typical massive serpentinite is a very dense black rock with cross-fibre asbestos infilling joints as 0.2 to 0.6 centimeter veinlets and light green talc has developed in the immediate vicinity of the faults. The serpentinite is brown weathering and stands out as open outcrops with sparse vegetation on the Golden Drip claim and host coatings of green and locally bluish fibrous serpentine. Ten samples taken from the serpentinite exposed in the area gave nickel assays of less than 0.24 per cent (Bulletin 74).

The Golden Dip was mined in conjunction with the I.X.L. (082FSW116) and appears to have been owned by I.X.L. Gold Mining and Milling Co.) Present ownership of the claim is unknown. Workings in the Golden Drip consists of adits and crosscuts which follow discontinuous quartz-carbonate veins or lenses which host free gold and local concentrations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. The quartz veins are within the Rossland Group rocks and do not pass into the serpentinite. The veins were mined between 1923 and 1939 producing about 184 tonnes of ore from which was recovered 5244 grams gold, 6843 grams silver, 39 kilograms copper, and 186 kilograms lead. Between 1978 and 1982, 33 tonnes of ore were milled and produced 6784 grams gold, 4067 grams silver, 276 kilograms lead and 60 kilograms zinc.

FIGURE 23. LE ROI AREA GEOLOGY AND CLAIMS



Snowdrop
SNOWDROP, DOMINION (L.1513), SNOWDROP (L.3513), GOLD KING (L.1229), CONCORDIA (L.2943), SNOWDROP FRACTION
Latitude: 49 04 33 N Northing: 5436214
Longitude: 117 49 31 W Easting: 439729
Elevation: 1097 Meters

These claims are situated adjoining the Midnight, OK and IXL on the north and have similar mineralization, described in Minfile as follows:

The Snowdrop workings lie within greenstone and altered green- stone of the Lower Jurassic Elise Formation, Rossland Group and in dark grey siltstone and sandstone of the Pennsylvanian and possibly Permian Mount Roberts Formation. The veins lie adjacent to the northern contact of a body of serpentinite of probable Permian age which trends easterly and dips steeply to the south. The contact is an east trending fault which is terminated by the Middle Eocene Marron Formation on the west and the Jumbo fault on the east.

On the Snowdrop property, amygdules and small lenticular inclusions of limestone in the greenstone indicate that these rocks are in part, flows. In the upper workings of the Snowdrop mine, the veins are quartz-carbonate filled fissures which trend northeast and dip 50 degrees to the southeast. Other individual veins are not continuous bodies of quartz but rather are tight fractures which contain lenses which pinch and swell and change their attitudes. Widths range from a few centimeters to 0.5 meters in a few places as much as 2.0 meters.

Mineralization consists of pockets which host free gold, often in particles visible to the naked eye. Although, occasional concentrations do occur, sulphides are not common in the veins. These sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. Blades of marcasite were found included in chalcopyrite in ore from the Snowdrop property. Pyrite is also quite widely disseminated in small amounts throughout the wallrock. The only other gangue mineral in addition to the quartz is ankeritic carbonate, which occurs in irregular areas in the vein and occasionally as veinlets in the surrounding rocks. Hematite occurs on the Snowdrop property and is mostly represented as pseudomorphs of magnetite. Also, hematite included in chalcopyrite is completely replaced.

The veins were mined in 1931, 1932, 1937 and 1955 to 1957. Six tonnes of ore were shipped and 6843 grams gold and 16640 grams silver were recovered. (220 oz gold and 535 oz silver respectively) The recovered grade is thus very high - about 35 oz/ton gold and 90 oz/ton silver.

Ownership of the claims is not known at present. (Cominco??)

Christine Claim
CRISTINE (L.1219) Mining Division Trail Creek
Status Showing NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude Longitude 49 04 33 N 117 50 51 W UTM 11 5436000 438100

The Christine Crown Grant (Lot 1219) lies adjacent to the Snowdrop on the west, a short distance north of the OK claim. Ownership is not known.

The area of the Cristine occurrence is underlain by dark grey siltstone and sandstone of the Pennsylvanian (and possibly Permian) Mount Roberts Formation. Discontinuous veins or lenses of quartz and carbonate host gold values with minor sulphides which include pyrite and chalcopyrite. The mineralization on the claims is probably associated with discontinuous gold mineralization in the Snowdrop mine (082FSW115) which is adjacent to the claims.

Jero Claims (From Minfile)

JERO 5 Mining Division Trail Creek
Status Showing NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude/Longitude 49 02 48 N /117 50 10 W
UTM 11 5432750 438900

Within the Jero claims owned by Stan Endersby, the Jero 5 showing consists of pyritic argillite of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group, Elise Formation. These rocks are intruded within 500 meters to the northwest by a stock the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions which varies in composition from syenite to monzonite and granite. A chip sample of the argillite taken over an unspecified length assayed 0.68 grams per tonne gold and 14.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13449). The following assessment reports describe the showings and work done over a number of years: EMPR ASS RPTS 11441, *13449, 14675, 15414, 15489, 18759, 19985

Portland Velvet (From Minfile)

VELVET (L.2521) Mining Division Trail Creek
Status Past Producer NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude/Longitude 49 00 45 N 117 54 50 W
UTM 11 5429028 433170

A large`claim block 529 hectares is present over the old “Velvet” gold occurrence on Sophie Mtn, south of the subject claims. These claims are owned by Cadre Capital Inc.

The Velvet occurrence is underlain by Paleozoic serpentinite which forms a huge roof pendant surrounded by syenite of the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions. Within the serpentinite are large xenoliths of Rossland Group volcanic rocks, particularly on the Portland claim. The rocks within the pendant are cut by dykes up to 6.0 meters wide, commonly of porphyritic syenite and of medium- grained granodiorite. These dykes are related to the Coryell and Middle to Late Jurassic Nelson intrusions respectively, and in general are parallel with the main shears.

The origin of the copper, gold, silver veins at the Velvet Mine is not well understood. They may be mesothermal structures related to middle Jurassic thrust faults marginal to ophiolitic lithologies; it may be a skarn; it may be that the veins are related to the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions (EMPR Bulletin 109, page 48).

The mineralization occurs in replacement veins that strike north and dip steeply to the west. Besides the main or Velvet vein, four other veins are known to exist in its footwall some 18, 40, 58 and 98 meters to the east, respectively. A few small, relatively short east-west striking veins cut the main vein. Ore shoots occur at intersections of the main vein with crosscutting dykes or faults. Mineralization includes specularite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite in a gangue of quartz and calcite. Molybdenite also occurs locally in a gangue of quartz and altered wallrock. Chalcopyrite mineralization is described as typically massive where it occurs along the walls of the ore shoots. Small amounts of scheelite have been seen in the dump and underground workings. As well, lead and zinc were recovered from minor occurrences of galena and sphalerite.

From 1901 to 1964, 88,833 tonnes of ore produced 620,785 grams gold, 664,359 grams silver, 1,154,104 kilograms copper, 37 kilograms lead, and 25 kilograms zinc. In 1982, it was reported that 907 tonnes of ore grading 5.4 grams per tonne gold with other commodities was shipped to the HB mill (082FSW004) of David Minerals Ltd.

The Velvet and Portland Crown-granted claims and several others held by record lie on the northwest slope of Mount Sophia at about 1097 meters elevation. The mine is about 13 kilometres directly southwest of Rossland and 2 kilometres north of the International Boundary.

In April 1896 J. Cromie located the Portland claim and in September of the same year O. Jeldness located the Velvet.

The two claims were developed separately until 1904. The Velvet claim was acquired in 1897 by Velvet Mines Ltd. and they carried on development work until Velvet-Portland Mines Ltd. was formed in 1904 to acquire both properties. The mine was operated intermittently by the company or by leasers until it was closed in 1916. Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Producing Co. examined the workings in 1918 and subsequently relinquished their option.

Rossland-Velvet Mines Ltd. took over the property in 1920 and intermittent work was carried on by the company or by leasers until 1928 when the mine closed. Velvet Gold Mining Co. Ltd., formed in the fall of 1932 reopened the mine and operated it intermittently until the fall of 1937.

Velgo Mining Incorporated took over the property in 1938 and later in the year leased it to R. Bielli & Associates who subsequently formed the Velvet Leasing Syndicate; the syndicate name was changed in 1941 to Velvet Gold Leasers. The leasers operated until 1942 when the mine was closed. The mine remained closed until 1952 except for a brief period in 1946 when Velvet Gold-Copper Mines Incorporated acquired the property and leased it to J. Coryell, Jr. A diamond drilling program was carried out at this time consisting of 7 holes totaling 438 meters from No. 8 level and 4 holes totaling 172 meters from the surface.

In 1952 the property was acquired by Messrs. Kenward and Sweet. Leasers began mining operations and in 1953 built a small mill. Mid-West Copper & Uranium Mines Ltd. acquired the property in 1955 and intermittent operations were carried on by the company or by leasers. A new mill was built and put into operation in 1956. In October 1964 the company was reorganized under the name Mid-West Mines Ltd. The property is developed by a vertical shaft serving 6 levels, of which No. 4 and No. 6 are accessible from the surface by adits. A 527-meter long adit on No. 8 level is connected to No. 6 level by a raise. Around 1978, Velvet Exploration Co. Ltd. (formerly Kendal Mining and Exploration Company Limited) acquired the mine. In 1980, they carried out 914.4 meters of drilling of which 244 meters was diamond drilling, the rest was percussion. In August 1982 it was reported that 1,000 tons grading 5.48 grams per tonne gold and other commodities were shipped to the H.B. mill of David Minerals Ltd. in Salmo.

Santa Rosa (From minfile)

SANTA ROSA Mining Division Trail Creek
Status Showing NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude/Longitude 49 00 14 N 117 57 40 W
UTM 11 5428100 429700

The Santa Rosa showing is underlain by Lower Jurassic Elise Formation rocks of the Rossland Group comprised of andesite, tuff, agglomerate, breccia and black siltstone. The Rossland Group rocks are intruded by the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions comprised of syenite to monzonite stocks. Mineralization consists of shear- controlled sulphide-bearing vein structures ranging up to 3 meters in width. The dominant orientation is 150 degrees with a secondary set at 025 degrees. Both have steep to moderate dips. The veins appear to be associated with contacts of the syenitic intrusives.

At one location a 1-meter wide quartz-clay-lithic breccia sulphide vein is exposed in a trench. It is hosted in a shear trending 168 degrees and dipping 72 degrees north within silicified, variably gossanous andesite. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite occur in stringers parallel to the veins margins, as well as isolated blebs and disseminations. A 0.5-meter chip sample (SRR-030) assayed 1.59 grams per tonne gold, 4.9 grams per tonne silver, 0.34 per cent copper, 0.33 per cent lead and 0.14 per cent zinc (Property File - Uptown Industries Corp., Prospectus, May 9, 1989, page 14).

Similar mineralization to the previous sample is exposed along five meters in andesite outcrop located about 700 meters to the northwest. An exposure of quartz-feldspar porphyry is found 10 meters south of this area. A 1-meter chip sample (SRR-036) of the porphyry assayed 0.122 per cent tungsten (Property File - Uptown Industries Corp., Prospectus, May 9, 1989, page 14). About 1.5 kilometres to the northwest on Santa Rosa Creek, about 200 meters upstream from the Swehaw Creek confluence, is another tungsten showing. A zone of pyritized and silicified pods

occur, up to 10 cubic centimeters in volume. These zones are hosted by andesite that is cut by granitoid dykes. A grab sample (SRR-101) assayed 0.178 per cent tungsten (Property File - Uptown Industries Corp., Prospectus, May 9, 1989, page 15).

In 1943, Cominco was reported to have prospected a tungsten property located west of Big Sheep Creek about 1.5 kilometres south of the Cascade highway (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1943, page 79). Twenty three meters of trenching was done near an igneous contact that apparently hosted minor disseminated scheelite.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A small amount of metallurgical testing has been done on mineralization from the OK, IXL. and Midnight properties, indicating good gold recoveries, but this information was known from past smelter returns as well. A report in 1995 from Process Research Associates Ltd. tested gravity concentration, flotation, and Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) characteristics. The test sample was a 50 lb portion grading 7.3 g/t gold, 2.9 g/t silver, 0.03% copper, 6.5% iron and 2.4% sulphur.

The sample was ground to 76% -200 mesh and jigged and pan concentrated. The pan concentrate contained 51% of the gold and 12.7% of the silver in a concentrate grading 3435 g/t gold and 403 g/t silver.

Bulk sulphide and gold flotation recovered another 44% of the gold and 45% of the silver for a total recovery of 94.4% of the gold and 57.5% of the silver.

ARD testing indicated the waste rock is not likely to generate significant acid.

Mill testing was done by Echo Bay mining (Republic Gold Mine in Washington) for cyanide leachability and gravity recovery methods.

No further metallurgical testing is necessary at this time.

PAST PRODUCTION

Past production from the combined properties up to 1941 is generally tabulated in the literature as follows:

CLAIM	TONNES	GRAMS AU	GRADE Au g/t	OUNCES Au	GRADE Au OPT
IXL	5248	809766	154	25912.5	4.49
MIDNIGHT	4760	218346	46	6987.1	1.34
OK	293	17916	61	573.3	1.78
TOTAL	10301	1046028	101.54	33472.9	2.96

It should be cautioned that the production records are incomplete, and do not give a precise estimation of head grades. Limited production continued to the 1990's, but totals are unknown.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources or reserves for the property that are compliant with CIM definitions or NI-43-101 requirements. The following mineralized zone in the Baker vein or its extension was described and sampled as follows:

YEAR	COMPANY	LENGTH ft	WIDTH ft	GRADE GOLD oz/ton
1994	Ramrod USA	50	4.5	1.198
1995	LRX Mining	40	5.4	1.367
1996	Minefinders	43	4.9	1.13

These estimates are all in the same mathematical range and are considered reliable. No estimate is made of any resource at this time that would be in compliance with CIM definitions or NI 43-101 provisions..

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMENTS

Historical production from mineralized zones on the property is very limited, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from this minimal historical activity. There are numerous small shafts, exploration pits and adits on the property. Many of these have been infilled or physically closed. Those workings that remain open may constitute a local safety hazard and may ultimately require fencing or closure upon completion of exploration on the property. The company is bound by the laws of the Province of BC concerning environmental compliance and is bound also by the terms of their reclamation bond.

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS

As with all of British Columbia, the area is under claim by at least one Native Band. No problems have as yet been encountered in this historic mining area.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional information, the omission of which would make this report misleading. The Midnight mine has been inspected by the local Mines Inspector. Access to the Midnight workings is banned at this time and the main adit is blocked and the access road gated. Although there are water flows from some of the mine portals, the serpentine and volcanic wallrock is not a high sulphide content, and waters are not overly acidic. A small tailings pond is flooded and is not known to present any environmental problems.

In 2002, the operation had the following permits. Present status of these permits is unknown

1. Mine Number 0500006
2. Reclamation Permit MX 5-460
3. Diesel Permit FER-167
4. Explosives Permit 1211

Industrial power is available at the minesite but is not currently connected. Abundant water is available. Mine permits will have to be validated prior to any substantial program, and additional reclamation bonds may be required.

Part of the properties is crossed by powerline and natural gas rights of ways, and the northern part of the Ram 2 claim covers part of the Red Mountain ski area and may have conditions attached to exploration. Part of the property also appears to be covered by the municipality of Rossland.

There are certain obligation attached to the two Crown granted claims to which West High Yield does not have 100% equity. Various rights of ways impinge on some of the claims and these have conditions attached which may affect exploration.

Minor, relatively unknown showings which may OR MAY NOT belong to the Company

The following mineral showings appear to lie on claims now held by West High Yield (W.H.Y.) Resources Ltd.

Cal, Burlington

Status Showing NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude Longitude 49 03 08 N 117 52 55 W UTM 11 5433416 435558

The area of interest is in the vicinity of Ivanhoe Ridge and Sophia Creek, some 6.4 kilometres southwest of Rossland.

From incomplete information it appears that two chromite showings have been prospected, one located on Crown-grants at about 1341 meters elevation on Ivanhoe Ridge, and the other, about 1.6 kilometres to the south, at about 1250 meters elevation on the ridge between the two main forks of Sophia Creek and about 300 meters southeast of the natural gas pipeline (Vandot, 082FSW130).

Crown-grants were obtained on two claims, the Burlington West (Lot 2715) and Burlington (Lot 4359); the latter was Crown-granted to Bob Lamont in 1901.

The reverted Crown-grants were leased and additional claims staked in 1918 by A. Cameron, J.H. MacDonald and associates. Work was apparently confined to trenching and stripping. The Vandot group of 5 recorded claims, reported to be located on the Cascade highway at the first summit west of Rossland, were owned in 1966 by V.M. Van, of Rossland. Old trenches were deepened and sampled.

Noranda Exploration Company Limited held the property in 1984 as the Ross, Ross 2-3, and Cal claims. Work included magnetometer surveys over 16 kilometres, induced polarization and electomagnetic surveys over 1 kilometer, a geochemical soil survey comprising 177 samples, and trenching.

The claims are underlain by ultramafic rocks, of probable Permian age, that are in contact with Lower Jurassic Elise Formation volcanics of the Rossland Group. The rocks lie in fault contact with the Tertiary Marron Group volcanics comprised of trachyandesite and trachyte. A Middle Eocene Coryell pluton comprised of a mass of syenite intrudes the suite of rocks.

A base metal showing lies at the north end of the Cal claim within discontinuous shears striking 330 to 015 degrees and dipping 75 degrees west. The showing, known as the Constantine prospect, lies within shears in fine-grained feldspar porphyry with rusty, vuggy quartz infilling hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, limonite and manganese oxide. In 1980, three samples assayed an average 0.8 per cent copper, 0.4 per cent lead, and 0.4 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 7162). The samples also contained a trace of gold and from 12 to 80 grams per tonne silver.

In 1946, a shaft was sunk 30 meters along the shear which strikes 320 degrees and dips 70 degrees southwest. In 1982, exploration in the old shafts on the Ross 2 claim showed lenticular quartz veins with a quartz lense striking 330 degrees and dipping 75 degrees northeast at a depth of 20 meters hosting disseminated chalcopyrite and sphalerite in white quartz gangue. A 20 centimeter meter sample from the old shaft sunk in 1946 along the vuggy quartz averaged 0.6 grams per tonne silver and 17.0 grams per tonne gold with one sample at 22.6 grams per tonne gold. A 20

centimeter sample taken in 1982 assayed 30.59 grams per tonne gold, 7.20 grams per tonne silver and 0.02 per cent copper (Assessment Report 10799).

Three samples from sheared fine-grained porphyry dykes in contact with serpentinized ultramafics averaged 319 grams per tonne silver and 2.35 per cent copper across 90 centimeters (Assessment Report 10799). Mineralization consisted of colourless blebs of quartz with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with manganese oxide and limonite coatings. Mineralized sheared bands varying from less than 5 centimeters to greater than 1 meter in serpentinized andesite (?) host abundant malachite with trace sphalerite, galena and nodular pods of chalcopyrite. A 30-centimeter sample of black, serpentinized andesite (?) hosting a 3-centimeter band of malachite encrusted in talc schist assayed 0.8 grams per tonne gold, 35.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.45 per cent copper (Assessment Report 10799).

There are chromite showings on the property in black serpentinite. The showings host visible chromite and nickeliferous magnetite and are described in the Vandot showing (082FSW130).

Trillicum

TRILLICUM FR. (L.11013) Mining Division Trail Creek
Status Showing NTS 082F04W NAD 27
Latitude
Longitude 49 04 13 N
117 51 50 W UTM 11 5435400 436900

The Trillicum showing occurs near the contact of the Eocene Penticton Group, Marron Formation, on the east, and a stock of the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions, on the west. The Marron Formation rocks consists of andesitic flows, lapilli tuffs, tuffaceous sandstone and tuffaceous conglomerate. The intrusions are generally coarse grained and range in composition from syenite to monzonite and granite.

In 1990, some old workings consisting of a 20 meter vertical shaft, two caved adits and several pits were discovered. Exposed in the shaft is a silicified and altered structure up to 2 meters wide, striking 010 degrees and dipping 80 degrees east. On the dump near the shaft specimens of massive magnetite and pyrite were found, as were specimens containing up to 5 per cent galena with traces of sphalerite and malachite.

Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT 14974, *20157

Both these showings need to be located with certainty and their ownership by West High confirmed. On confirmation, additional exploration would be warranted.

Chromite and Asbestos Potential

A brown weathering serpentinite body, of probable Permian age, outcrops in the valley of Little Sheep Creek and is thought to be part the ultramafic intrusions of the Slide Mountain terrane. The serpentinite is in contact with altered volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Group, Elise Formation. These rocks are intruded by a syenite mass of the Middle Eocene Coryell Intrusions.

Two masses of serpentinite lie within the Rossland map area and have relatively straight and transgressive margins. These lenticular masses form part of a linear belt extending 10 kilometres southwest from Rossland where it is truncated by the Coryell Batholith. The serpentinite is thought to have been emplaced along the Rossland break, which was the locus of dislocation and intrusion before the emplacement of the Coryell syenite. The northerly trending eastern and western margins of the small serpentinite mass in Little Sheep Creek are known to be faults. The northern contact exposed in the workings of the Midnight (082FSW119) and I.X.L. (082FSW116) mines is highly sheared and associated with a zone of intense fracturing.

The typical massive serpentinite is a very dense black rock and hosts abundant serpentine and magnetite. Cross-fibre asbestos has infilled many joints as 0.2 to 0.6 centimetre veinlets and light green talc has developed in the immediate vicinity of the faults.

The serpentinite has been explored for deposits of nickel and chromium. Chromite occurs on the west side of Ivanhoe Ridge between the two main forks of Sophia Creek (Vandot - 082FSW130). Here visible chromite is exposed in trenches. In 1969, near the northern mass of serpentinite on the Midnight property (082FSW119) along the west side of Little Sheep Creek, companies sampled the underground workings and reported several thousand tonnes of serpentinite averaging 0.25 per cent nickel. Selected samples assayed as high as 0.45 per cent nickel (Bulletin 74, page 23). Chromite is associated with the fine-grained serpentinite. Samples were submitted to the Geological Survey of Canada and pyrite, millerite and a mineral of the linnaeite group were identified. Ten samples taken by Fyles (Bulletin 74) at various places throughout the two masses of serpentinite exposed in the area gave nickel assays of less than 0.24 per cent.

Additional showings may occur on the numerous (reverted) crown granted claims which are now covered by the newly staked claims (see list of past crown grants in an Appendix)

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

High Grade gold showings are present in three mines which operated intermittently in the past, the **Midnight, IXL and OK mines**, which collectively produced about 30,000 ounces of gold. The properties are situated on the three Crown Granted claims of the same name, situated in a kilometer wide wedge that is bounded by to east by the Jumbo fault and to the west by the OK fault, The Jumbo fault separates rocks in the wedge from the Rainy Day pluton and Rossland monzonite to the east, but intrusive bodies and dykes also occur on the claims, some of these contain low-grade dispersed gold.

The high grade gold bearing veins are developed in the altered Rossland volcanics generally within 150 metres above the contact with the serpentinite. The veins strike east-northeasterly and north westerly, and have moderate to steep dips to the south. They consist of quartz with minor ankerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Gold is free and usually spatially associated with the sulphides. Veins are narrow, typically between 0.1 and 0.6 meters thick, but vary up to 2 meters thick, typically with 10 to 70 meter strike lengths. Important veins are spaced 15 to 40 meters apart in the IXL and OK mines. North-trending gouge-filled faults displace the veins, and are particularly abundant in the Midnight mine. The veins strike northeasterly and northwesterly, possibly in an erratic conjugate fracture system.

Gold mineralization also occurs in an east-west trending zone in the serpentinized dunite in local areas of pyrrhotite--pyrite bearing carbonate-talc-quartz alteration and carbonate veining (also called “Listwanite”) in a similar arrangement to the Bralorne and Erickson mine camps.. However, significant drill intersections have been widely spaced and the orientation and continuity of these auriferous zones has not been established. Dykes and irregular bodies of Rossland monzonite, Coryell syenite and biotite lamprophyres cut both the ultramafic and the volcanics, and some of these are silicified and contain gold and low values in tungsten.

The IXL, Midnight and OK claims together produced approximately 30,000 ounces of gold from 11,000 tons of ore (approx 3 oz/t) between 1895 and 1964. Between 1965 and 1970, considerable underground work and diamond drilling was completed by Cinola Mines, Tull Mines, and others. At one time a 70 tpd gravity mill was set up on the Midnight claim. Much of the more recent production came from a zone within the Midnight mine named the Baker vein. This zone may be traced westward onto the IXL and OK claims by diligent prospecting.

Within the kilometer wide, fault bounded block that hosts the mines, exploration potential exists for finding further veins adjacent to the northern down-dip extension of the serpentinite contact, beneath the current workings, and in the Rossland volcanics to the east and west of the Midnight mine. The southern contact of the serpentinite should also be assessed for gold potential. Broad, low grade areas of gold mineralization may occur in the serpentinite associated with

carbonate alteration. Outside the fault bounded block, extensions of the IXL/OK mineralization may occur on the west side of the OK fault, beneath the Tertiary Marron volcanic rocks or within a large area of altered ultramafic rocks on Record Ridge, also claimed by West High Yield.

Underground workings are currently open and accessible in the IXL and Midnight mines, and the Ramrod core is stored on the property and is available for inspection. Future exploration will initially concentrate on the strike continuation of the volcanic/ultramafic contact, where broad zones of low to moderate grade gold are known from scattered drilling. Access will be gained to additional the OK workings if possible. Prospecting will also be done on a number of other showings now covered by the larger claims and on a large area of altered ultramafics which may hold potential for gold zones analogous to those seen at the Midnight area. The lower contact of the ultramafic bodies deserves to be explored as does another faulted slice, south of the OK ultramafic.

The targets will be a moderate tonnage of high grade gold mineralization (+20 grams/tonne gold or 0.70 oz/ton gold) or a larger tonnage of bulk mineable gold grades (1-5 grams/tonne gold) or a combination of the two types.

The author has recommended a two staged program, to include prospecting and mapping of the newly-staked claims, investigation of old showings thought to be on these claims, continuation of the grid and geochemical surveys westward and eastward from the existing grid, backhoe trenching, and possibly IP surveys. The initial stage of surface exploration, mapping and trenching is estimated to cost approximately Can$158,000 to $240,000, to be followed, if results warrant, with a drill program of about 3,000 meters estimated to cost from $660,000 to $890,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Briefly, recommendations for the work are as follows:

- Geochemical soil surveys, prospecting, mapping on the newly staked/converted claims. The geochemical surveys are to outline any additional gold mineralization outside of the known zones, and particularly on the larger ultramafic body on the southern claims.
- Continue careful prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling westward from The Midnight mine to trace the favourable contact across these claims.
- Locate the Trillicum showing believed to be on the Ram 1 claim. Investigate the Vandot, Cal-Burlington showings and favourable ultramafic contact zones w volcanics or Coryell intrusions.
- Examine and map additional underground workings where possible
- Re-log core and resample any sections which may be of interest
- Compile old drill data and assays on suitable scale base maps
- Employ a structural geologist to assist in interpretations
- Claim surveys if required.
- A Second Phase of drilling estimated at 3,000 meters is suggested to provide step out drilling from the known mineralized zone present in the Midnight (3100 level) workings. Some exploration drillholes may be done on the newly staked claims covering a large ultramafic body.
- Evaluate the targets after drilling to determine if an additional drill program is warranted
- Investigate further the ownership of some of the former Crown Granted claims and their showings.

SUGGESTED BUDGET

Phase I (Essentially Completed)

MIDNIGHT PROPERTIES, ROSSLAND BC Estimated Budgets for Phases I and II W.H.Y. Resources Ltd. 2006		
PHASE I		
		AMOUNT
DESCRIPTION		Can$
Field office /accommodation, food		3,000
Surface Surveys, Grids		7,500
Mapping		8000
Surface Trenching, IP orientation		20,000
field 4x4, Lease or buy		3,000
Travel/field		2,000
Communication		1,000
Utilities		1,000
Fuel		1,000
Casual Labour, Wages		7,500
Consulting, Supervision		20,000
Geologist field group		10000
Structural Geologist		5000
Equipment Rental trench/road/Office		10,000
Supplies consumables		2,000
Licenses & Permits, Reclamation Bonds		1,000
Assays, analytical		3,000
Reports, maps reproduction		15,000
Administration, Office		15,000
subtotal		$135,000.00
Contingency 10% Phase 1, 15% Phase II	0.1	13,500.00
GST 7%	0.07	9,450.00
TOTAL PHASE I		$157,950.00
rounded		$158,000.00

This phase is essentially completed

A second phase of drilling would be dependant on favourable results in the preliminary Phase I program. Phase II is outlined below. Phase I results are deemed to be favourable.

MIDNIGHT PROPERTIES, ROSSLAND BC
Estimated Budgets for Phases I and II
W.H.Y. Resources Ltd. 2006

PHASE II		**PHASE II**	
		Min Amount	Max Amount
DESCRIPTION		Can$	Can$
Field office /accommodation, food		3000	4000
Surface Surveys, Grids		1000	2000
Mapping		2000	3000
field 4x4, Lease or buy		5000	6000
Travel/field		4000	6000
Communication		1500	3000
Utilities		1500	2000
Fuel		3000	5000
Casual Labour, Wages		30000	50000
Consulting, Supervision		20000	30000
Geologist field group		10000	15000
Structural Geologist			
Equipment Rental trench/road/Office		2000	3000
Supplies consumables		3000	5000
Licenses & Permits, Reclamation Bonds		2000	3000
Assays, analytical		10000	20000
Reports, maps reproduction		20000	25000
Administration, Office		75000	100000
Diamond drilling, approx 3000 meters		350000	450000
(All inclusive)			
subtotal		$ 543,000.00	$ 732,000.00
Contingency 10% Phase 1, 15% Phase II	0.1	81450	109800
GST 7%	0.07	38101	51240
TOTAL PHASE II		$ 662,460.00	$ 893,040.00
rounded		$660,000.00	$895,000.00

Phase 1 and II Budget

MIDNIGHT PROPERTIES, ROSSLAND BC
Estimated Budgets for Phases I and II
W.H.Y. Resources Ltd. 2006

		TOTAL	
COMBINED PHASES I AND II		Min Amount	Max Amount
		Can$	Can$
Field office /accommodation, food		6,000	8000
Surface Surveys, Grids		8,500	12000
Mapping		10,000	13000
Surface Trenching, IP orientation		20,000	40000
field 4x4, Lease or buy		8,000	10000
Travel/field		6000	9000
Communication		2500	4500
Utilities		2,500	3000
Fuel		4,000	7000
Casual Labour, Wages		30,000	50000
Consulting, Supervision		40,000	60000
Geologist field group		20,000	30000
Structural Geologist		5,000	10000
Equipment Rental trench/road/Office		12,000	18000
Supplies consumables		5,000	8000
Licenses & Permits, Reclamation Bonds		3,000	5000
Assays, analytical		13,000	25000
Reports, maps reproduction		35,000	45000
Administration, Office		90,000	120000
Diamond drilling, approx 3000 meters		350000	450000
(All inclusive)			
subtotal		$ 670,500.00	$ 927,500.00
Contingency 10% Phase 1, 15% Phase II	0.1	94950	130350
GST 7%	0.07	47460	65625
TOTAL PHASE I and II		$ 812,900.00	1123475
rounded		**$815,000.00**	**$1,125,000.00**

The author does not guarantee that either phase can be completed for the stated amounts. While the author has exercised care in the preparation of this budget, additional costing should be done prior to commencement of the field program.

The field geologist or engineer may chose to amend the budget according to local conditions and changes in priorities.

Respectfully submitted

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

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Barry Price, M.Sc., P.Geo., Qualified Person.
January 5, 2006

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CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc. of: Ste 1028 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver BC., Canada V6C 1V5.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. and M.Sc.degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1965 and 1972 respectively.

3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (APEGBC)

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 41 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of technical report titled "Technical Report, OK, IXL and Midnight property, Rossland Mining Camp, Rossland BC., Trail Creek Mining Division"and dated January 5, 2006 (the "Technical Report") relating to the OK, IXL and Midnight property and adjacent claims . I visited the above noted property on June 12-14 2006.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11.1 I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Original Report January 5, 2006
Minor amendments made up to April 4, 2006.

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Qualified Person

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. GEO., Consulting Geologist
Ste 1028 - 470 Granville St. Vancouver B.C., V6C 1V5
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April 4, 2006

TO:

British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Saskatchewan Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission

Re: West High Yield (W.H.Y) Resources Ltd. (the "Corporation") - Consent to inclusion of the technical report dated January 5, 2006 (the "Technical Report") in the Preliminary Prospectus dated March 8, 2006

I refer to the preliminary prospectus (the "Prospectus") of the Corporation dated March 8, 2006 relating to the sale and issue of up to 5,000,000 units of the Corporation.

I hereby consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and to the incorporation by reference and use in the above-mentioned Prospectus of the Technical Report. I confirm that I have read the Prospectus and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

Yours sincerely,

per_____
Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P. Geo.
Qualified Person

APPENDIX I

DUE DILIGENCE SAMPLES

VA05054472 - Finalized CLIENT : "NKT - Price B.J. Geological Consultants Ltd."
# of SAMPLES : 3 DATE RECEIVED : 2005-07-06 DATE FINALIZED : 2005-07-09
PROJECT : "Midnight" Samples taken by B.J.Price Geological

SAMPLE	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
DESCRIPTION	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
BAKER	2.1	1.54	17	<10	20	<0.5	2	8.43	<0.5	12
BAKER N. VEIN	3.5	0.82	8	<10	20	<0.5	10	1.37	<0.5	5
BAKER RAISE	5.9	1.87	13	<10	10	<0.5	11	0.69	<0.5	40

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni
	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
BAKER	3.27	10	<1	0.03	<10	2.13	3370	5	0.01	31
BAKER N. VEIN	1.24	<10	1	0.11	<10	0.82	288	2	0.01	26
BAKER RAISE	3.23	<10	<1	0.05	<10	3.2	365	1	<0.01	492

	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
BAKER	0.71	2	7	281	0.02	<10	<10	46	<10	27
BAKER N. VEIN	0.19	3	3	40	0.02	<10	<10	23	<10	26
BAKER RAISE	0.88	<2	3	35	0.01	<10	<10	46	<10	41

GOLD ANALYSES

	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-SCR21	Au-AA25	Au-AA25D	Au-SCR21	
	Au (+) Fraction	Au (-) Fraction	Au (+) mg	WT. + Frac Entire	WT. - Frac Entire	Au	Au	Au Total (+)(-) Combined	
	ppm	ppm	mg	g	g	ppm	ppm	ppm	
BAKER	0.66	0.7	0.052	78.27	882.1	0.66	0.73	0.69	
BAKER N. VEIN	0.13	0.27	0.01	75.9	921.5	0.18	0.35	0.25	
BAKER RAISE	25.6	12.8	1.866	72.95	932.5	12.75	12.85	13.75	

ASL Chemex Ltd. Laboratory, North Vancouver BC.

APPENDIX II

PRODUCTION DATA

MIDNIGHT MINE

Rossland Mining Camp

Production and Grades

Production	Tonnes	Tonnes	Gold	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Silver
Year	Mined	Milled	Grams	Ounces	Grade opt	Grams	Ounces	Grade opt
1984	17		1534	49	2.9	901	28.8	1.70
1983	41		2,756	88	2.2	33744	1079.8	26.34
1979	42		5,319	170	4.1	3,764	120.4	2.87
1976	509		12,939	414	0.8	11,850	379.2	0.74
1975	313		4,417	141	0.5	8,336	266.8	0.85
1974	297		3,079	99	0.3	4,510	144.3	0.49
1973	199		4,075	130	0.7	2,395	76.6	0.39
1968	716		10,575	338	0.5	7,683	245.9	0.34
1952	34		1,960	63	1.8	1,897	60.7	1.79
1951	37		7,278	233	6.3	3,546	113.5	3.07
1950	120		19,315	618	5.2	2,115	67.7	0.56
1948	499		23,079	739	1.5	19,315	618.1	1.24
1947	198		2,488	80	0.4	5,847	187.1	0.94
1946	125		3,670	117	0.9	2,955	94.6	0.76
1945	130		3,981	127	1.0	5,350	171.2	1.32
1944	40		6,127	196	4.9	1,493	47.8	1.19
1943	161		5,630	180	1.1	3,390	108.5	0.67
1942	479		8,274	265	0.6	11,259	360.3	0.75
1941	265		6,936	222	0.8	4,759	152.3	0.57
1940	67		29,517	945	14.1	5,847	187.1	2.79
1939	54		29,144	933	17.3	6,003	192.1	3.56
1938	240		30,824	986	4.1	8,056	257.8	1.07

1937	61		342	11	0.2	1,089	34.8	0.57
1936	63		684	22	0.3	1,680	53.8	0.85
1935	86		1,648	53	0.6	1,400	44.8	0.52
1934	241		4,790	153	0.6	6,221	199.1	0.83
1933	128		2,582	83	0.6	3,452	110.5	0.86
1932	309		12,504	400	1.3	6,221	199.1	0.64
1931	82		2,737	88	1.1	5,070	162.2	1.98
1930	30		2,830	91	3.0	1,773	56.7	1.89
1929	24		964	31	1.3	653	20.9	0.87
1928	50		2,830	91	1.8	1,773	56.7	1.13
1927	25		7,683	246	9.8	746	23.9	0.95
Averages	172		7955	255	2.80	5609	179	1.97
All values are for recovered metal (ignoring losses, which are not known)								
Summary Totals								

Production from IXL Claim, Rossland BC
Rossland Mining Camp.

Production	Tonnes	Tons	Grams Silver	Grams Gold	Grade Gold	Grade Gold	Grade Silver	Ounces gold
Year	Mined	mined	Recovered	recovered	g/t	opt	opt	
1984	44	48.4	49	333	7.57	0.22	0.03	10.7
1983	10	11.0	527	63	6.30	0.18	1.54	2.0
1977	47	51.6	1,664	1,584	33.70	0.98	1.03	50.8
1974	44	48.4	1,493	1,959	44.52	1.30	0.99	62.8
1973	24	26.4	964	2706	112.75	3.29	1.17	86.7
1970		0.0	124	1306		5.00		0.0
1967	1	1.1	62	404	404.00	11.78	1.81	12.9
1965	27	29.7	995	2115	78.33	2.28	1.07	67.8
1964		0.0	218	1773		0.00		0.0
1963	17	18.7	995	5536	325.65	9.50	1.71	177.4
1960	1	1.1	124	591	591.00	17.24	3.62	18.9
1953		0.0	187	871		5.00		0.0
1949	103	113.2	2,861	404	3.92	0.11	0.81	12.9
1948	50	54.9	4,230	3,670	73.40	2.14	2.47	117.6
1947	51	56.0	1,866	5,225	102.45	2.99	1.07	167.5
1946	105	115.4	3,421	3,359	31.99	0.93	0.95	107.7
1945	23	25.3	871	560	24.35	0.71	1.10	17.9
1944	42	46.2	2,395	4,510	107.38	3.13	1.66	144.6
1943	45	49.5	1,773	3,701	82.24	2.40	1.15	118.6
1942	62	68.1	2,893	10,451	168.56	4.92	1.36	335.0
1941	77	84.6	2,550	8,958	116.34	3.39	0.97	287.1
1940	34	37.4	4,292	12,130	356.76	10.41	3.68	388.8
1939	108	118.7	1,586	3,079	28.51	0.83	0.43	98.7
1938	136	149.5	2,924	12,223	89.88	2.62	0.63	391.8
1937	258	283.5	4,199	11,042	42.80	1.25	0.47	353.9
1936	327	359.3	9,424	25007	76.47	2.23	0.84	801.5
1935	150	164.8	7,589	15,365	102.43	2.99	1.48	492.5
1934	115	126.4	8,491	23,265	202.30	5.90	2.15	745.7
1933	247	271.4	19,968	48,832	197.70	5.77	2.36	1565.2
1932	74	81.3	12,659	30,450	411.49	12.00	4.99	976.0
1931	20	22.0	1,617	2,550	127.50	3.72	2.36	81.7
1930	32	35.2	995	1,026	32.06	0.94	0.91	32.9
1929	47	51.6	1,680	4,106	87.36	2.55	1.04	131.6
1927		0.0		373		5.00		0.0
1926	2	2.2	124	529	264.50	7.71	1.81	17.0

1925	79	86.8	18,071	108,207	1369.71	39.95	6.67	3468.2
1924	112	123.1	27,682	136,262	1216.63	35.49	7.21	4367.5
1923	111	122.0	35,644	130,259	1173.50	34.23	9.37	4175.1
1922	49	53.8	9,393	37,106	757.27	22.09	5.59	1189.3
1921	21	23.1	7,340	26,780	1275.24	37.20	10.19	858.4
1917	7	7.7		280	40.00	1.17	0.00	9.0
1913	2	2.2	311	62	31.00	0.90	4.54	2.0
1912	11	12.1	1,275	498	45.27	1.32	3.38	16.0
1911	87	95.6	8,553	5,630	64.71	1.89	2.87	180.5
1910	98	107.7	8,118	8,740	89.18	2.60	2.42	280.1
1909	15	16.5	1,369	3,857	257.13	7.50	2.66	123.6
1908	5	5.5	560	809	161.80	4.72	3.27	25.9
1904	544	597.8	18,662	7,465	13.72	0.40	1.00	239.3
1903	1,270	1395.6		8,709	6.86	0.20	0.00	279.1
1901	171	187.9	7,558	25,660	150.06	4.38	1.29	822.5
1900	392	430.8	17,355	58,971	150.44	4.39	1.29	1890.1
1899	53	58.2	2,550	2,395	45.19	1.32	1.40	76.8
52	5350	5879.1	270251	811746			2.31	25,879.5
Averages	111	113	5515	15611	233	7	2	498

All data from Minfile

PRODUCTION

OK MINING PROPERTY

Rossland Mining Camp

Production Year	Tonnes Mined	Grams Au Recovered	Ounces Au Recovered	Grade Au opt	Grams Ag Recovered	Ounces Ag Recovered	Grade Ag Recovered
1939	22	1,462	46.97	2.14	1,026	33	1.5
1938	35	560	17.99	0.51	715	23	0.7
1937	21	93	2.99	0.14	778	25	1.2
1936	58	529	17.00	0.29	1,773	57	1.0
1935	50	3,204	102.94	2.06	1,648	53	1.1
1934	68	7,993	256.80	3.78	5,599	180	2.6
1933	28	2,924	93.94	3.36	1,493	48	1.7
1909	11	1,151	36.98	3.36	1959	63	5.7

all data from Minfile

NOTE: Golden Drip production has occasionally been grouped with the Midnight mine data. The Golden Drip production records are not reproduced here.

APPENDIX III
MINERAL TITLES

The Provincial government Mineral Titles Branch offers the following comments regarding mineral claims and Crown Grants:

"CROWN GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM - administered by the Mineral, Oil & Gas Revenue Branch, Ministry of Provincial Revenue and the Land Titles Branch, Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. The document may specify the minerals issued under the crown grant such as all base metals, all precious minerals, gold and silver, etc.. In the absence of specific minerals, the crown grant would include those minerals as defined in the Mineral Act in force at the time the grant was issued. The crown grant is maintained by payment of an annual assessed mineral tax. All assessment work carried out on a crown grant is subject to the provisions of the Mines Act and related statutes as applicable.

Crown granted mineral claims are an interest in land comparable to crown granted surface title, and as such cannot be expropriated without adequate compensation (ruling of the Supreme Court of British Columbia).

Crown granted subsurface titles may include title to the surface, or the surface may be granted under another title or it may be crown land. Crown granted claims are not subject to the Mineral Tenure Act and therefore the provisions of the Act dealing with surface/subsurface matters (exercise of rights, access, etc.) do not apply. Civil and common law principles would prevail, and in cases where there are individual owners of the surface and subsurface by crown grant, it is a matter for the respective title holders to negotiate.

LOCATED MINERAL CLAIMS - administered by the Titles Division, Ministry of Energy and Mines. A mineral title conveys to the holder the right to all minerals as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act which were available at the time of location or have subsequently become available under the terms of the Act.

Mineral titles include claims and leases, both issued under and subject to the Mineral Tenure Act. A claim is maintained by performing an annual work requirement (or payment of cash in lieu of work), and a lease is maintained by payment of an annual rental. Work carried out on all claims and leases is subject to the provisions of the Mines Act and the Environmental Assessment Act and the Mine Development Review program, where applicable.

Under the provision of section 14 of the Mineral Tenure Act, a claim grants the holder the right to use the surface for mining purposes, but this is not a "surface right" such as privately-owned land. The right to enter onto the surface is subject to the provisions in section 11(2) of the Act which excludes this right on land occupied by a building, the curtilage of a dwelling, orchard land, and land under cultivation.

Section 16 of the Mineral Tenure Act provides that where a claim exists on land subsequently applied for under the Land Act, the disposition of the surface under the Land Act tenure cannot diminish the rights of the mineral title holder except to the extent determined by the Mediation and Arbitration Board under section 19 of the Mineral Tenure Act.

Section 19 of the Mineral Tenure Act covers the issue of the mineral title holder's right of entry onto private land and compensation. This section applies in cases where the claim or lease is located over privately-owned surface, and outlines the legal process which must be followed in a dispute between

these two parties".

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF REVERTED CROWN GRANTS

Which may or may not be covered by the W.H.Y. claim group

LOT NO.	NAME	REFERENCES
3716	Big Four	J.A. Kirk, Rossland Museum
3399	Carn Brea	Nelson Chamber of Mines
3400	Warlord	
4607	Parker Fraction	
3252?	Forest King	
3233	Bean Pot	MMAR 1899, p 842
4065	Great Britain	MMAR 1900 p 984
4067 or 4064	Ontario?	MMAR 1895, p 500, 1900- p 987, 1917 p 452
3235	Buffalo No. 2	MMAR 1900 p 981
3223	St. Bernard	MMAR 1899 p 846
1783	Northern	
1130	Rubenstein	
1648	Royal	
1110	Little Maud	
1119	J.D.	
1284	Big Chief.	MMAR 1898, p 1198
3780	Cruiser	MMAr 1900, P 1223
3216	Emma Weber	
3220	Oakland	MMAR 1899, p 845
2718	Burlington West	
4359	Burlington	MMAR 1901, p 1222
1838	"400"	
2672	Bound Money	
2671	NP	
1456	Big Chief	

1768	Mockingbird	
3015	Miami	
4357	Swan	
4358	Canada	
4247	Little Katie	
4342	Umatilla	
4243	Bearfoot	
	MMAR = Ministry of Mines Annual Reports.	

All information provided by Terrence Smithson.

APPENDIX V

MINERAL PRODUCTION FROM ROSSLAND AREA 1896-1982

Ranked in size of tonnage produced

Name	Minfile No. 82F/SW	Year	Tonnes Mined	Gold g	Silver g	Copper kg	Lead kg	Zinc kg	Molybdenum kg
Center Star	94	1897 - 1917	2,065,331	34,164,625	23,147,008	13,366,167			
Le Roi	93	18981917	1,791,680	24,091,170	37,563,105	21,330,618			
Josie	147	1898-1922	568,700	9,792,252	15,544,721	7,965,035			
War Eagle	97	1898-1905	300,169	5,659,751	12,036,613	5,021,436			
Nickel Plate	95	1901-1913	18,685	291,778	335,787	209,376			
White Bear	114	1903-1920	17,028	72,905	229,104	142,064			
Spitzee	121	19001905	5,910	55,207	97,290	52,264			
I.X. L	116	1899-1974	5,248	809,766	268,291	8,255	129	112	
Midnight	119	1927-1974	4,760	218,346	124,383	62	2,097	1,460	
Giant	109,109,113	1898-1913	4,131	113,246	23,265	1,330			
Evening Star	102	1896-1907, 1932-1939	2,859	56,701	21,521	1,276			
Blue Bird	145	1908 -1914, 1935,1951,1952, 1952	2,090	7,338	1,562,428	864	78,086	75,752	
Consolidated St. Elmo	136	1898-1911,1933-1936	1,915	14,868	99,530	24,195			
Black Bear	105	1919	1,314	5,474	9,891	4,214			
Mayflower	146	1907-1910, 1929-1937,1948, 1949	876	4136	376,780		25,785	49,390	
O. K	117	1909,1933-1939	293	17,916	14,991	154			
Phoenix	132	1912- 1915,1939-1940	279	4,697	16,016	3,212			
Homestake	123	1901-1908	236	933	74,927	91			
Golden Drip	118	1923-1939	184	5,255	6,843	39	186		

Kootenay	151	1896-1904	144	68,520					
Virginia	98	1899	95	2,395	1,866	943			
Silverine	286	1934-1944	82	1,493	2,178				
St. Elmo	134	1908	70	93	6,874	1,446			
Monday	124	1937	64		13,468		2,226	3,467	
Georgia	149	1933-1939	49	466	653				
Lily May	153	1910.1935	37	124	18,506	549	407	578	
Union	164	1937, 1946, 1952	31	187	37,945		5,019	2,558	
Iron Horse	99	1903	27	746		272			
Hattie	142	1934-1939	21	310	1,090				
Iron Colt	100	1936, 1937,	20	186	466				
Richmond	143	1912	11	311	14,432		912		
Robert E. Lee	131	1896	11	684					
Gold Hill	112	1894	9		31,103				
Lord Roberts	163	1924	7		187	22			
Red Eagle	155	19081927	7		4,603	60	381	15	
Curlew	154	1908	6	62	3,608				
Snowdrop	115	1931-1937,1955-1957	6	6,843	16,640				
Norway	120	1936	1		156				MoS2
Coxey	110	1966-1972	943,070						1,652,970
Rossland Properties		1918-1942	653,696	9,928,325	15,318,632	6,162,263			
All Properties	**38**	**1896-1982**	**4,792,386**	**75,468,784**	**91,706,269**	**48,133,944**	**115,228**	**133,332**	**0**

APPENDIX VI

PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 1 Old Mill building at Midnight Mine

Figure 2 Portal of Midnight Mine

Figure 3 Core Storage at Midnight Mine (1996 drill holes)

Figure 4 Core Storage, 1996 drill program

Figure 5 Typical quartz material on dump (Midnight 3200 Level) from North-South type veins

Figure 6 Sampled area of Baker "Vein" at Midnight mine

Figure 7 North-South Vein in Midnight Mine