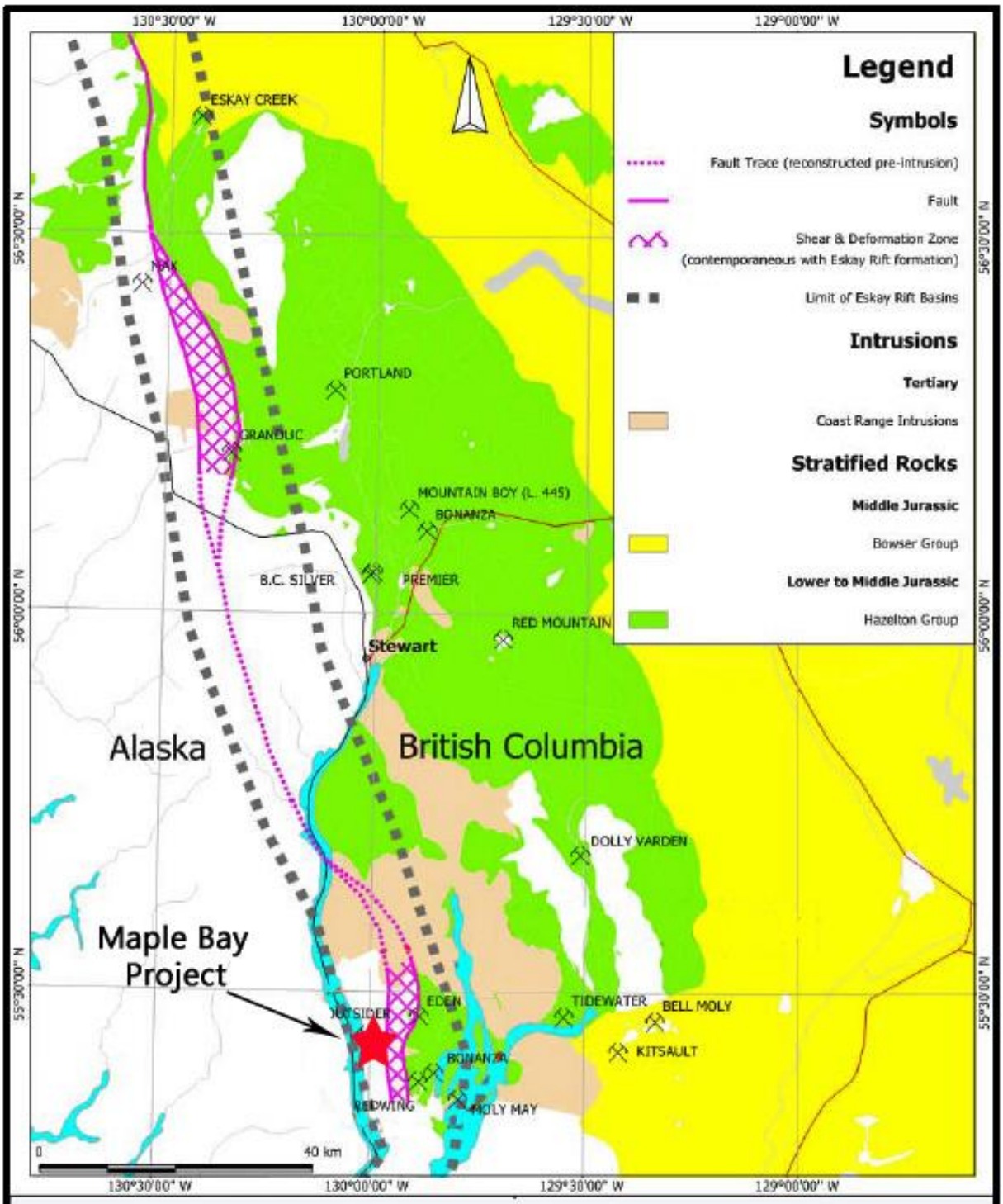
The COASTAL COPPER PROJECT
(Maple Bay)

High Grade Copper with Silver & Gold

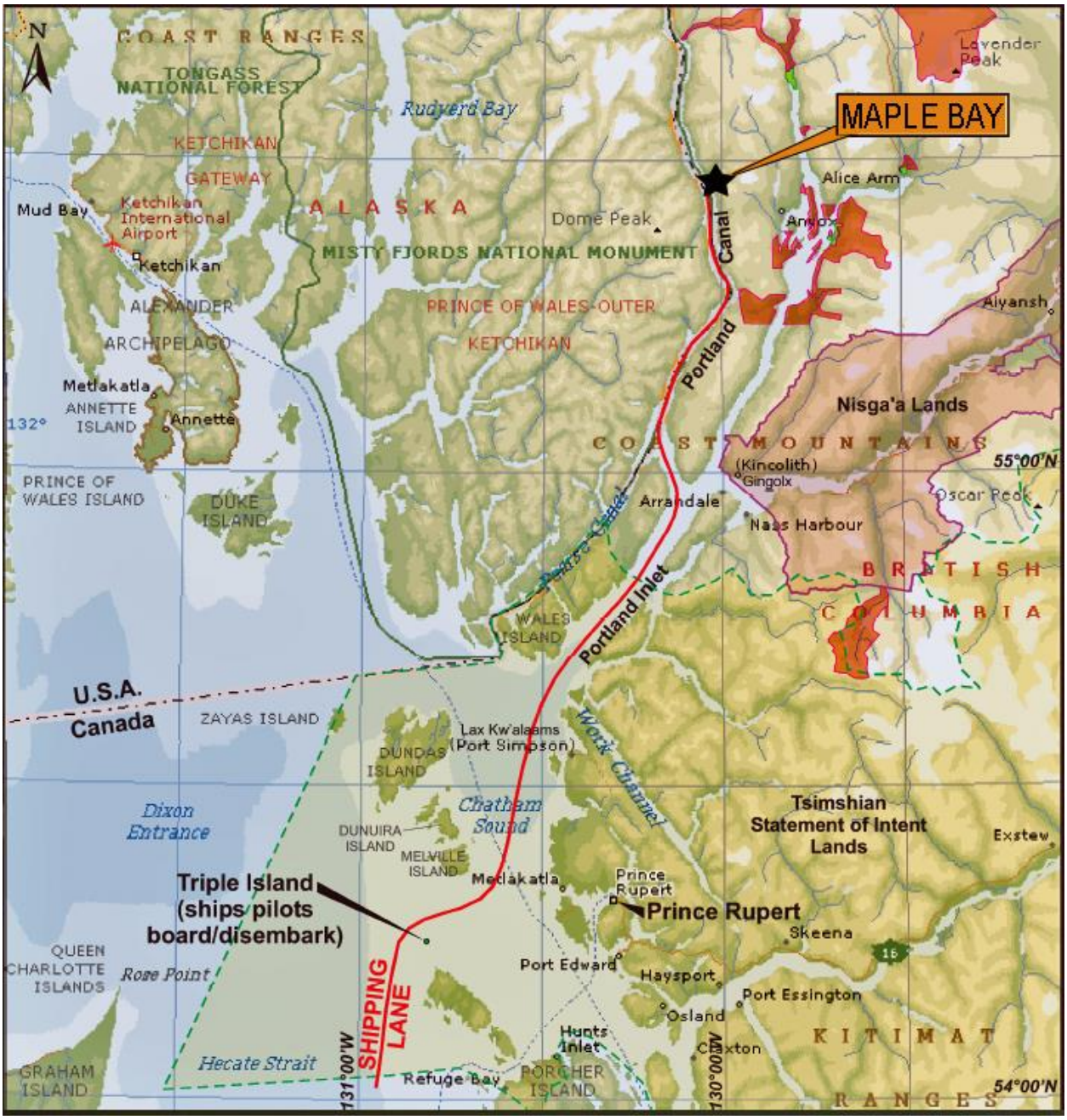
Good grade and tonnage potential within close proximity to Tidewater

The Coastal Copper Silver Gold Project covers highly favourable geological host rocks of what is known as the Anyox roof pendant. The roof pendant is essentially an isolated sequence of older volcanic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks entirely surrounded by younger intrusive granitic rocks.

Government studies now show that the Anyox pendant is part of the Eskay rift, a 250km long belt that hosts over 60 volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, including the famous Eskay Creek gold-silver mine north of Stewart. BC.



Distribution of Hazelton and Bowser Group Rocks Relative to the Eskay Rift



The Coastal Copper - Maple Bay project is strategically situated close to tidewater

The Project is located on the west side of the Anyox Peninsula approximately 100 km north of the city of Prince Rupert and 55 km south of the village of Stewart British Columbia.

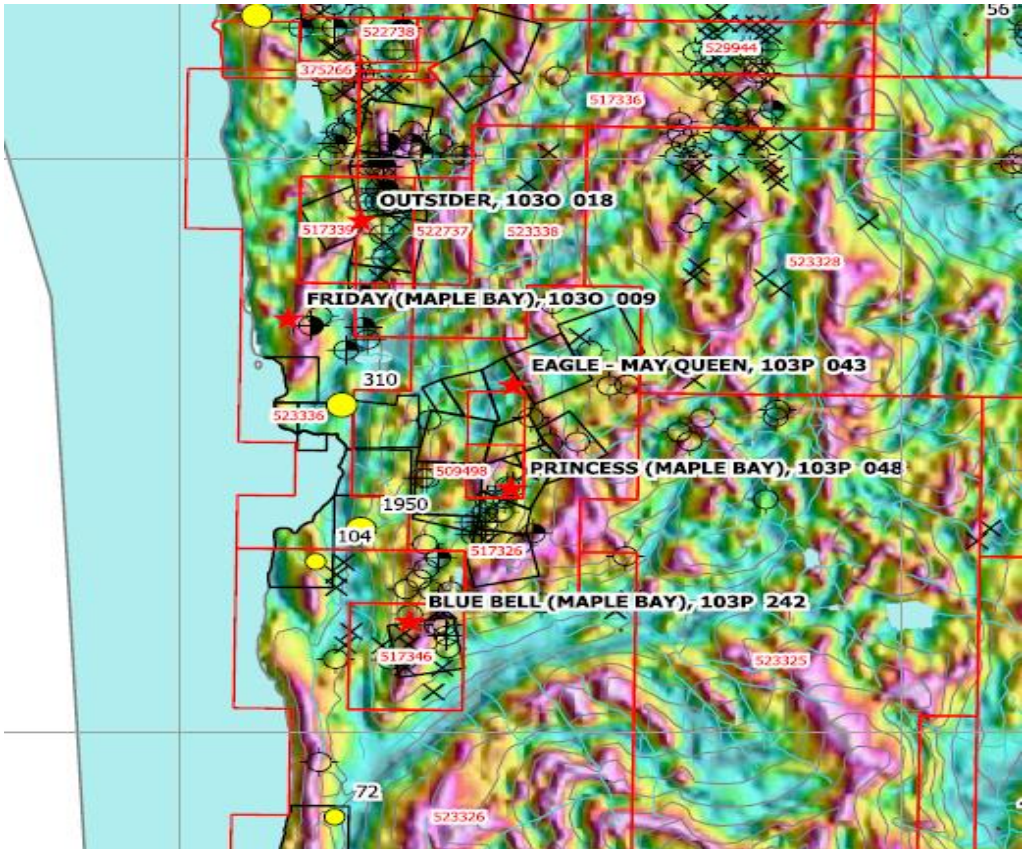
On the east side the former town site of Anyox serviced the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company whose main assets were a copper mine several km north of the town and a smelting complex.

The Anyox Pendant is bounded by fiords on the east and west sides which are both main transportation corridors for commercial deep-sea freighters.

The Coastal Copper Maple Bay project is located on the west side of the Anyox Pendant, the Outsider and Maple Bay Veins have been subject to considerable exploration work and minor production over the last century. New data from previous operators indicates additional work is warranted to test for new mineralization in the vicinity of the old crown granted claims. Strong electromagnetic anomalies obtained in an airborne electromagnetic survey completed in 2006 by previous operators of the property have not yet been tested by drilling.

Of particular interest are four separate electromagnetic anomalies adjacent and on strike from the Outsider and Maple Bay crown granted claims. The anomalies range from between 10 and 20 siemens to over 50 siemens and therefore must likely have a strongly conductive source.

The RGS stream sediment results and the results by past workers yielded exceptionally strong results, with high values of 1,960 ppm Cu from the RGS survey and 865 ppm Cu from property wok. The potential for further significant discoveries is considered excellent.



Numerous untested geophysical anomalies are prime exploration targets in order to develop further tonnage or explore for a VMS type of target

MAPLE BAY VEIN SYSTEMS

Eagle-May Queen

The Eagle-May Queen vein is located about 1.3 kilometres northeast of Maple Bay on the east side of the Portland Canal, 55 kilometres south of Stewart. Drilling in the 1920's established a moderate tonnage of copper ore for this deposit.
The roof pendant in this area comprises a sequence of mafic and intermediate (andesitic-dacitic) volcanics interbedded with felsic tuffs, siltstones, silty argillites and fine-grained sandstones. The sequence strikes 010 to 035 degrees and dips 40 to 85 degrees southeast. The mafic volcanics have been variably foliated and chloritized to greenstone and chlorite-hornblende schist as a result of regional greenschist metamorphism.

The Eagle-May Queen vein pinches and swells, varying in width from 1.5 to 10.7 metres, strikes northeast for about 1000 metres and dips 80 degrees southeast. The United vein, a small satellite vein about 195 metres to the northwest and adjacent to the Eagle-May Queen's vein south end, strikes northeast for 122 metres parallel to the vein. These quartz veins are hosted in greenstone that strikes northeast and dips 60 to 80 degrees southeast.

These conformable relationships suggest the veins may be lenses of volcanogenic massive sulphide like the Anyox ore bodies.

The Eagle-May Queen vein locally contains bands of country rock and mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, minor pyrrhotite and pyrite and trace sphalerite. Rare lenses of cupriferous massive sulphides up to 1.8 metres thick occur in the walls of the vein. Based on diamond drilling in 1923, indicated reserves are estimated at **473,506** tonnes grading 1.7 per cent copper; and inferred reserves are estimated at **535,189** tonnes grading 1.4 per cent copper (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1970, page 77).

Outsider Star

The Outsider-Star quartz vein system consists of two veins, both striking at about 010 degrees. The more significant of the two is the Outsider vein but the Star vein is generally considered to be its southern extension. The Outsider vein dips 45 degrees east, has been traced for about 900 metres and varies from 0.6 to 6.1 metres in width, averaging 3.0 metres. The Star vein has been traced along strike for 680 metres and

varies from less than 0.5 metres to 1.8 metres in width. The Outsider vein lies along the contact between greenstone (hanging wall) and silicified argillite (footwall) and is conformable to the bedding of the host rocks.

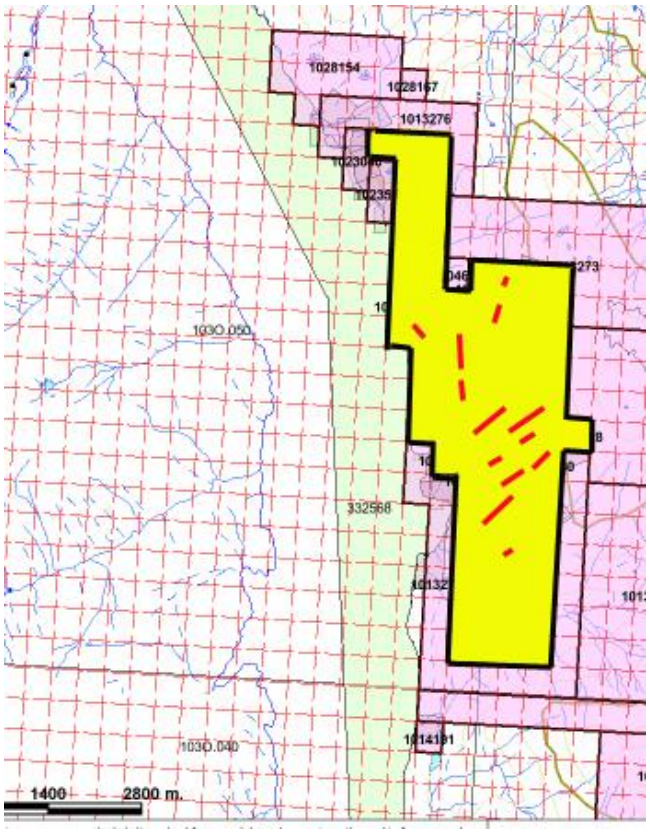
Mineralization in the Outsider vein consists of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and traces of sphalerite in a gangue of fine-grained grey to white quartz. Higher grade ore lies near the wall of the vein. The Star vein consists of fine-grained white quartz with pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite. Locally, up to 50 per cent of the vein consists of sulphides. Discovered in 1896 during the Gaillard Expedition, the Outsider vein was mined initially during 1906 and 1907 and shipped ore to the Brown-Alaska smelter in Alaska. Between 1924 and 1928, **112,966 tonnes** of ore was produced for silica flux and copper smelting at Anyox.

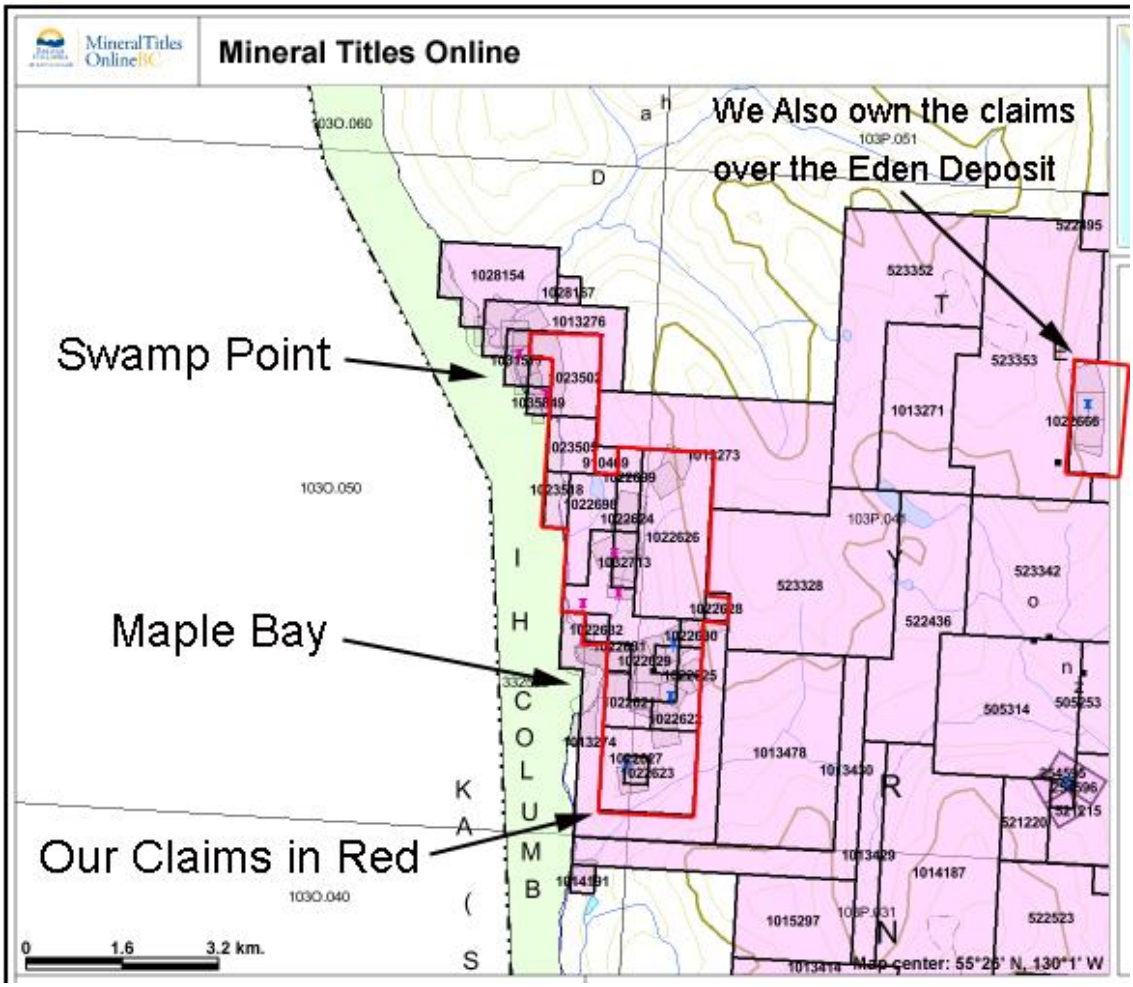
A total of **125,966 tonnes** grading 1.9 per cent copper were produced from the Outsider vein between 1906 and 1928. In the last two years of production the ore averaged 0.139 grams per tonne gold and 10.29 grams per tonne silver. In 1917, the Star vein produced 4845 tonnes of quartz carrying minor copper, gold and silver values (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1917). Unclassified reserves for the Outsider property are **181,440 tonnes grading 1.5 per cent Copper** (CIM Special Volume 37, page 183).

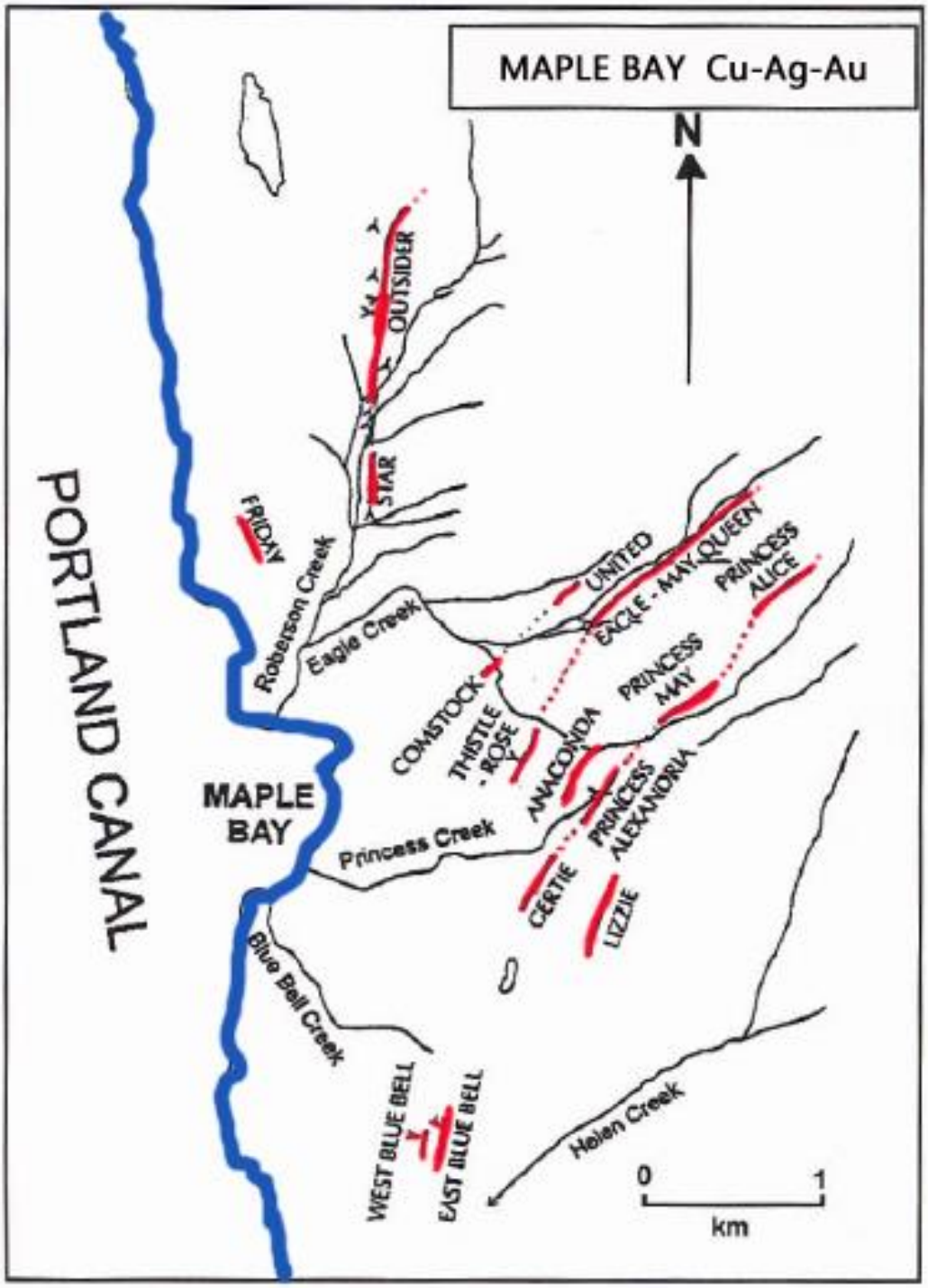
Blue Bell

The Blue Bell occurrence comprises two veins, the Blue Bell and about 98 to 122 metres to the west, a smaller satellite vein. The Blue Bell vein has been traced along strike for 230 metres and varies from 0.46 to 1.52 metres in width, averaging 0.98 metres. The smaller vein has been traced along strike for 98 metres and varies from 0.30 to 0.91 metres in width. Both veins strike 010 degrees and dip 45 degrees to the east.Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite. High-grade sorted material assayed 11.3 per cent copper, 178 grams per tonne silver and 0.69 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1906). The Blue Bell vein averages 8.44 per cent copper over a length of 180 metres and an average width of 0.98 metres (Assessment Report 5550).

Coastal Copper Maple Bay Project







MAPLE BAY VEIN SYSTEM IN RED

The property consists of 79 MTO staked mineral cells.
That's about 7 Km long by about 3 Km wide.

The Crown Grants are owned by another group
It's possible that the underlying Crown Grants are also available.

Geologists have noted that the maple bay vein system could be a re-mobilized Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit (VMS)

Princess

This occurrence is located just east of Maple Bay on the east shore of the Portland Canal, 55 kilometres south of Stewart and 12.5 kilometres west of Anyox.

The occurrence comprises five northeast trending quartz veins. The most important is the Princess vein, which strikes northeast and dips steeply to the southeast. The vein varies in width from less than 0.5 metres to over 2.4 metres and is hosted in a massive to slightly banded fine-grained felsic tuff. The vein comprises fine- grained milky white quartz and is mineralized with chalcopyrite, minor pyrrhotite and pyrite. Sulphides locally comprise up to 40 per cent of the vein (Pell, J. 1982). Locally, the vein becomes a quartz-chalcopyrite breccia. Assays of all samples from surface trenches average 2.06 per cent copper over an average width of 2.3 metres and a sample vein assayed 3.10 per cent copper over 2.4 metres in a drift (Assessment Report 5550 Another quartz vein, varying from 1.2 to 3.7 metres in width, is located 400 metres to the northeast. This vein strikes northeast for 411 metres on the Princess Alice claim (L.498). It contains chalcopyrite mineralization and is likely an extension of the Princess vein.

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Another **unnamed** quartz vein, varying from 1.2 to 3.7 metres in width, is located 400 metres to the northeast. This vein strikes northeast for 411 metres on the Princess Alice claim (Lot 498). It contains chalcopyrite mineralization and is likely an extension of the Princess vein.

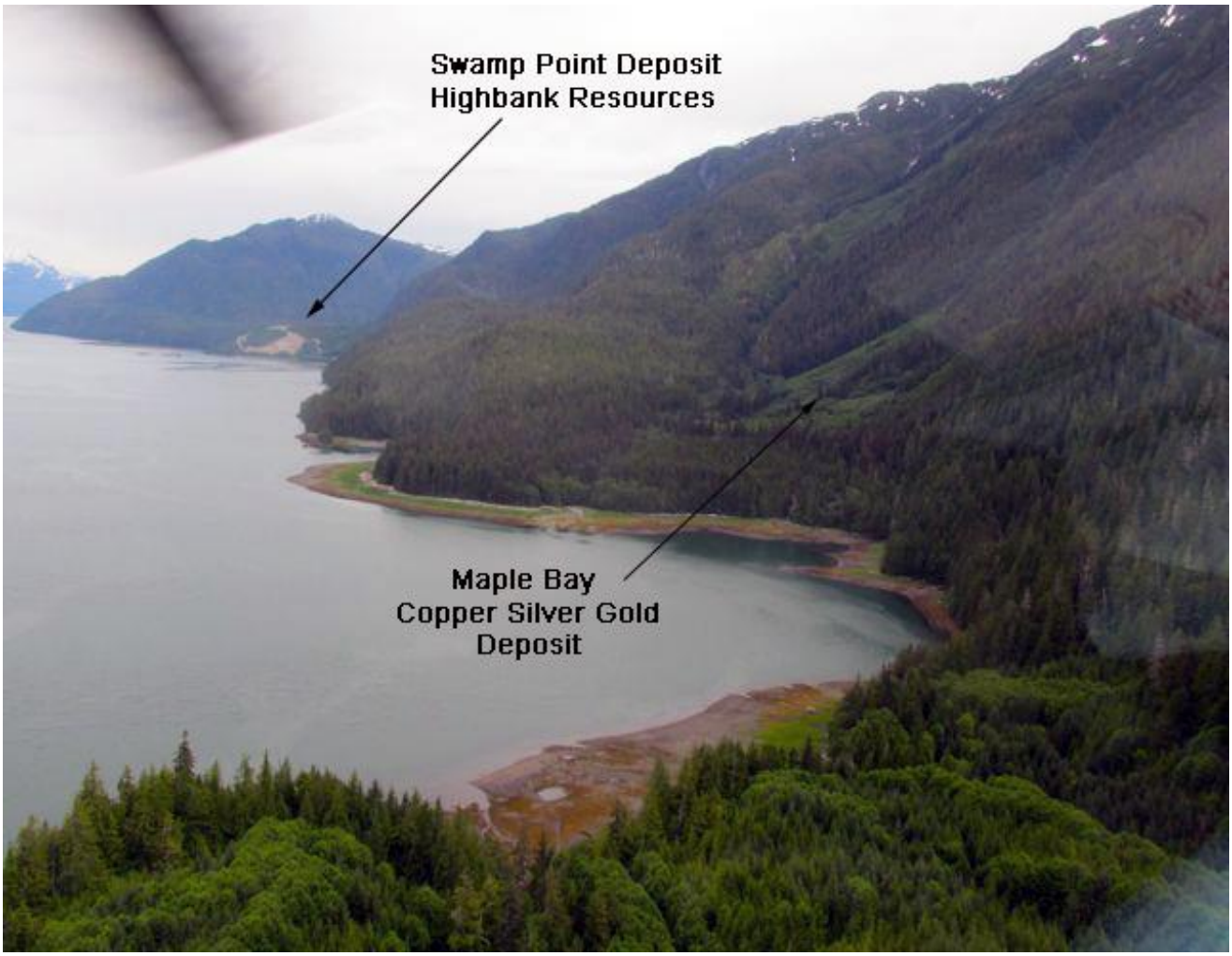
The Anaconda vein lies 120 metres northwest of, and is parallel to, the southern end of the Princess vein. It consists of quartz with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Inferred reserves are estimated at 29,400 tonnes grading 2.04 per cent copper with traces of gold and silver over an average width of 2.4 metres (Property File - Sargent, 1942, page 4).

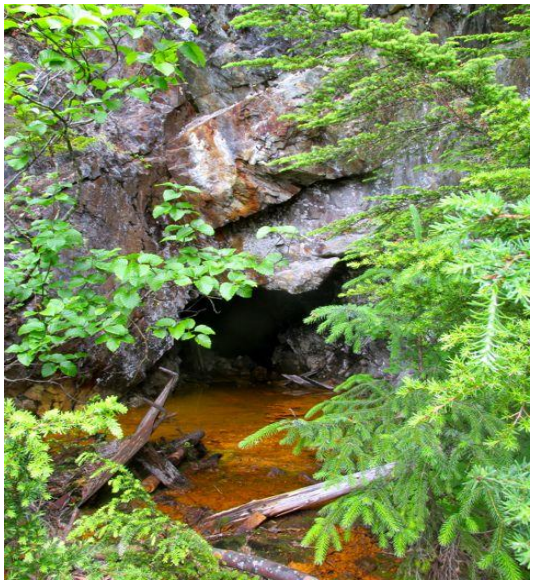
The Thistle vein occurs about 256 metres to the northwest of the Anaconda vein. It strikes 017 degrees for 180 metres, dips steeply to the west and is up to 7.6 metres wide. The vein is hosted in greenstone and consists of fine grained milky white quartz with minor disseminated chalcopyrite and a few chlorite stringers. The vein is estimated to average 3.3 per cent copper over a length of 183 metres and an average width of 4.0 metres (Assessment Report 5550).

The Princess vein has been sampled on surface by trenching and underground by drifting. A crosscut was driven in from the 571-metre level to the vein. The 571-metre crosscut proved that the vein persists over a vertical interval of 183 metres from the 731-metre level to the 548-metre level. The vein at the end of the crosscut was sampled in 1971 and showed an average grade of 3.10 per cent copper over 2.4 metres. A number of drillholes were put into this vein, intersecting it below the 731-metre level. The diamond drilling showed a very narrow width above the 731-metre level, but below that level three drillholes gave an average grade of 2.27 per cent copper over 1.5 metres of width (Assessment Report 5550). In 1996, propecting on the Maple Bay property was conducted on behalf of New Dolly Varden Mines Ltd.

The Gertie vein lies 207 metres along strike of the Princess vein to the southwest, and continues southwest for about 305 metres. This vein is also likely an extension of the Princess vein.

The Lizzie vein, which parallels the Gertie vein, occurs 340 metres to the southeast. The Anaconda vein lies 120 metres northwest of, and is parallel to, the southern end of the Princess vein. It consists of quartz with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Inferred reserves are estimated at **29,400** tonnes grading 2.04 per cent copper with traces of gold and silver over an average width of 2.4 metres (Property File - Sargent, H. 1942 page 4).

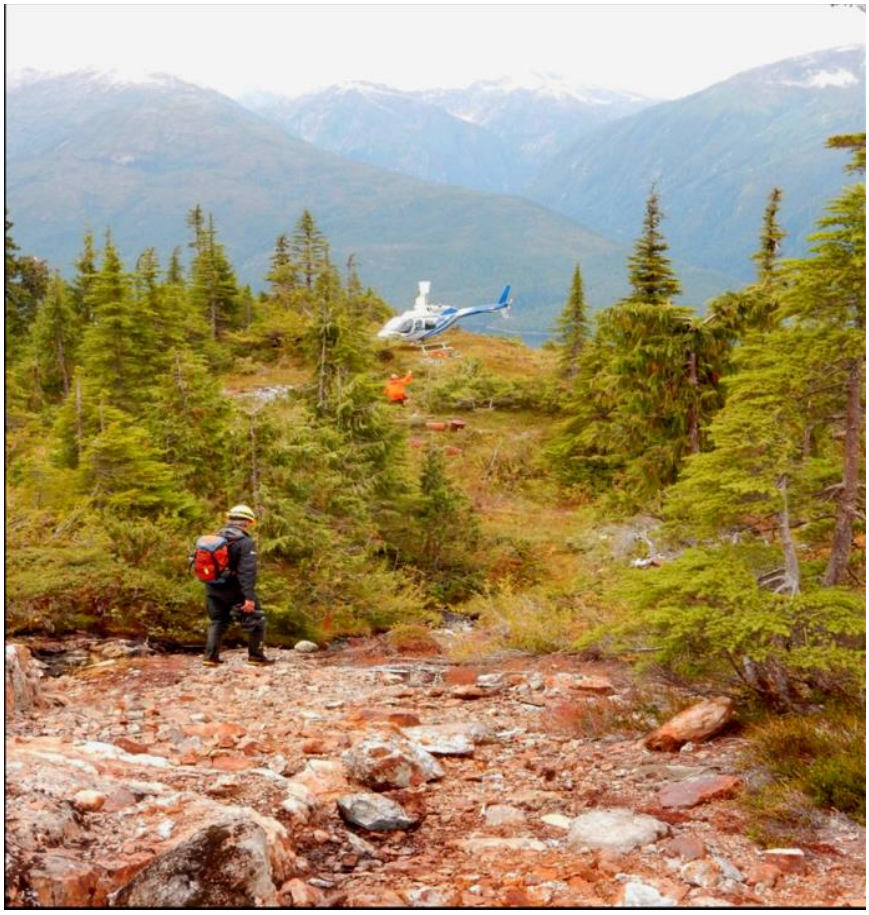





14 RMP 6

The adjacent Swamp Point aggregate deposit with a deep-sea port

Competent underground workings Note- copper stained walls of drift



Surface Mineralisation

The Coastal Copper Maple Bay property has excellent potential to host a very significant and minable deposit of high-grade copper, with significant gold and silver credits.

The proximity to tidewater and an established deep-sea port makes this an excellent exploration and development project.

The grades are such that it may be possible to direct ship the mineralisation with little processing. Combined with the Crown Granted claims this could be a company maker.

Studies should also be undertaken to evaluate the VMS potential on this ground.

A Technical report and historical geological data are available…

This property has excellent further discovery and development potential

This property is offered for sale.

For further information please contact…

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