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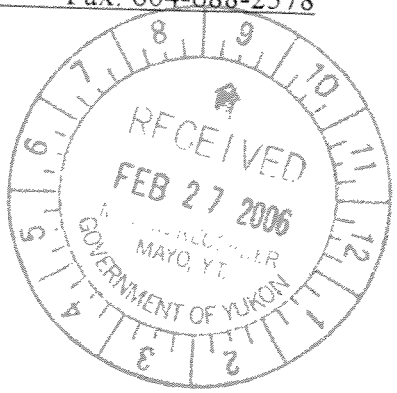

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

DIAMOND DRILLING

at the

PIKE PROPERTY

Pike 1-8	YC10681-YC10688
9	Y97524
10-13	YC10689-YC10692

NTS 106E/01
Latitude 65°00'N; Longitude 134°26'W

in the

Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.

by

Matthew R. Dumala, B.A.Sc., EIT
January 2006

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INTRODUCTION

The Pike property is located in the Wernecke Mountains of east-central Yukon Territory. It hosts widespread iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) mineralization and high grade gold and uranium bearing veins. Twenty-Seven Capital Corp. purchased the property in December 2004.

Exploration work in 2005 on the Pike property was conducted between August 6 and 11 from a tent camp located on the Igor property, 10 km to the west. Drill moves and shift changes were done using a Bell 206B helicopter based in the camp. A total of 278.28 m of diamond drilling was completed in three holes. The author participated in the work and his Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

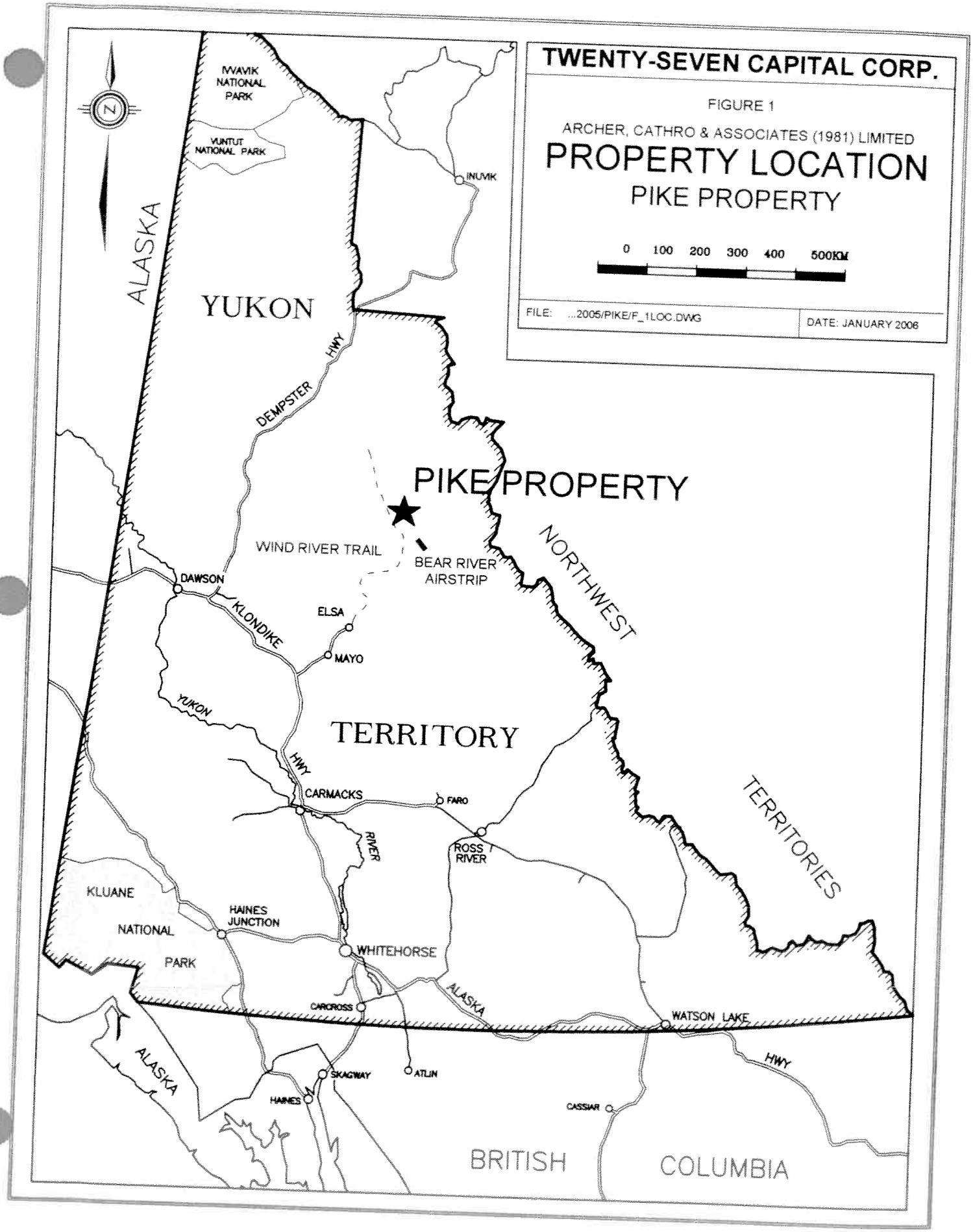
The property is located in Yukon Territory (Figure 1) at latitude 65°00'N and longitude 134°26'W on NTS map sheet 106E/01. It comprises a total of 13 mineral claims covering approximately 195 hectares. The claims were staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited which holds them in trust for Twenty-Seven. Claim registration data are summarized below while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Pike 1-8	YC10681-YC10688	March 27, 2017
9	Y97524	March 27, 2017
10-13	YC10689-YC10692	March 27, 2017

*expiry dates include 2005 work which has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

The Pike property is located 155 km northeast of the village of Mayo, which is accessible via the Yukon highway system using the Klondike Highway and Silver Trail. Mayo is situated 407 km by road north of Whitehorse. The closest road access to the property is at McQuesten Lake which lies 87 km by road northeast of Mayo and 110 km southwest of Pike. From McQuesten Lake, an abandoned winter road extends northward to the Peel Basin. This winter road, the Wind River Trail, passes within 17 km of the property. A cat trail branches off the winter road and leads to the Bear River airstrip, a gravel airstrip about 21 km southeast of the property.

Access to the property in 2005 was accomplished using a Bell 206B helicopter based out of the Igor camp and operated by Fireweed Helicopters Ltd. of Whitehorse. Fuel was flown from Mayo to Quartet Lakes (13 km north of the property) using a turbo modified Otter on floats operated by Black Sheep Cattle & Aviation Co. Ltd. of Whitehorse. During demobilization, the drill and camp supplies were transported to Quartet Lakes by helicopter before being flown to Mayo using the turbo modified Otter.


TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
PIKE PROPERTY
0 100 200 300 400 500KM
FILE: ...2005/PIKE/F_1LOC.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2006
N
IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
VUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
ALASKA
YUKON
DEMPSTER HWY
PIKE PROPERTY
WIND RIVER TRAIL
BEAR RIVER AIRSTRIP
NORTHWEST
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
ELSA
MAYO
YUKON
TERRITORY
HWY
CARMACKS
FARO
RIVER
ROSS RIVER
TERRITORIES
KLUANE
NATIONAL
PARK
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
ALASKA
CARCROSS
WATSON LAKE
HWY
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
HAINES
CASSIAR
BRITISH
COLUMBIA

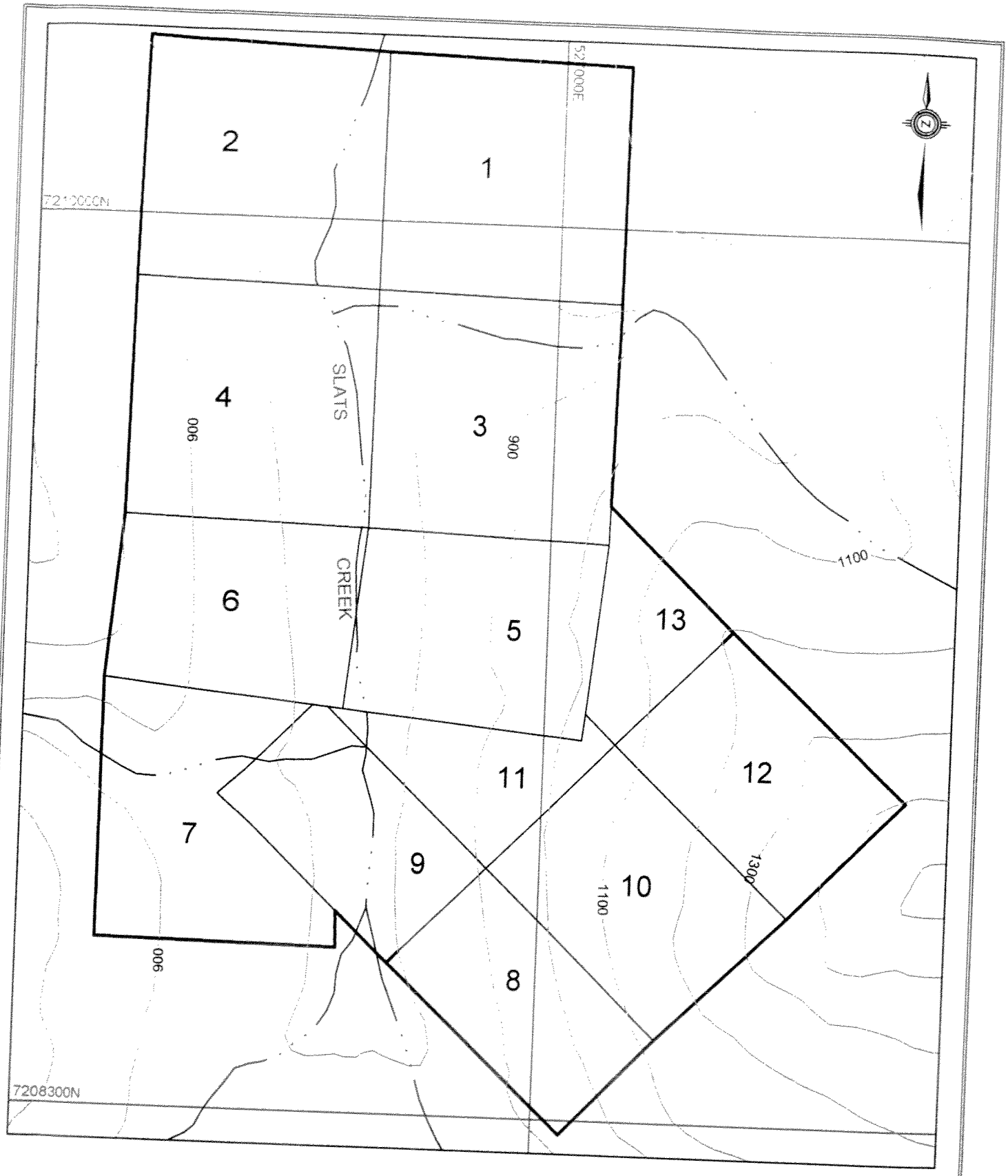


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FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

PIKE PROPERTY

0 500 m

FILE: ...2006/PIKE/F_2CLM.DWG

DATE: JANUARY 2006

HISTORY

The visible gold mineralization on the Pike property may have been discovered by two American prospectors around 1885 and rediscovered by a First Nation hunter named Bonnet Plume immediately following the Klondike Gold Rush (Brown, 1989). Although there are no old workings that appear to date from that era, claims were filed in the general vicinity in 1910. The staking sketch that accompanied the filing was vague and the exact location of those claims is uncertain.

In 1958 claims were again staked in the area, this time by an independent prospector, M. Hrebien. Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation reportedly examined his claims later that year but there is no record of results from that work (Deklerk and Traynor, 2004).

The area was restaked in 1967 by Pacific Giant Steel Ores Limited. That staking followed the discovery of the sediment hosted Crest Iron Deposit, 65 km to the northeast. Any work done at that time would have focussed on hematite associated with breccia bodies on the claims.

In 1975 the first Pike claims were staked by Wernecke Joint Venture (Chevron Canada Limited and Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited) after uranium- and gold-rich talus fragments (Bonnet Plume Showing) were discovered during a regional scale exploration program. The joint venture explored the claims by mapping, soil geochemistry and radiometric surveys later that year (Archer, 1975) and briefly optioned them to Eldorado Nuclear Limited in 1976. The joint venture further explored the claims with hand trenching in 1980 (Eaton and Archer, 1980); mapping, chip and soil sampling, radiometric surveys and more hand trenching in 1981 (Eaton and Archer, 1981); and, additional mapping, sampling and hand trenching plus IP, VLF and magnetic surveys in 1982 (Eaton and Archer, 1982 and Hendrickson, 1982). The claims were optioned in 1986 to Silverquest Resources Ltd. which dug hand trenches that year (Archer, 1986) and in 1987 (Eaton, 1987).

Nordac Resources Ltd. (later renamed Strategic Metals Ltd.) purchased the property in 1995. Nordac did not work on the property and allowed most of the claims to expire. Ultimately the property was reduced to one claim (Pike 9) covering the Bonnet Plume Showing.

In August 2002 minor prospecting was done and an additional 12 claims were staked bringing the property to a total of 13 claims. Prospecting expanded the area of uranium- and gold-bearing talus at the Bonnet Plume Showing and identified a new area of IOCG type mineralization about 800 m to the northeast, which is named the DCB Showing (Eaton, 2003). In August 2002 Strategic optioned the property to War Eagle Mining Company Inc. Terms of the agreement were later modified to allow War Eagle Mining time to raise exploration funding but the option was terminated in July 2003 for non-performance. Thus, Strategic regained total ownership of the property with no underlying interests.

In fall 2003 Archer Cathro managed a program funded by Strategic that consisted of detailed soil sampling and radiometric surveys followed by 283.46 m of diamond drilling in four holes. The drill was demobilized in summer 2004. Strategic sold its interest in the property to Twenty-Seven in December 2004.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Pike property is located within the Wernecke Mountains and is crossed by Slats Creek, a tributary of the Bonnet Plume River. Which ultimately flows into the Arctic Ocean via the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers.

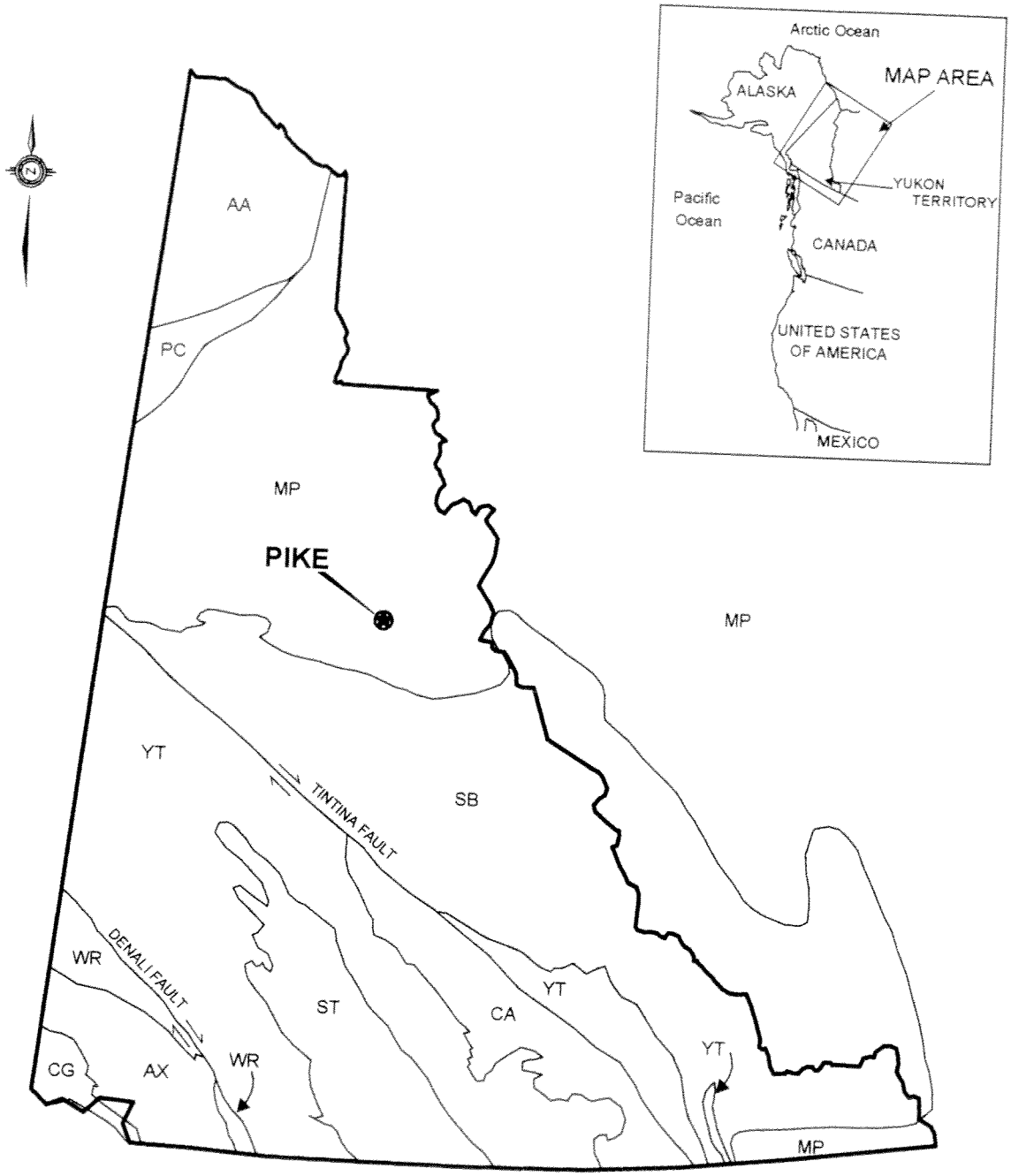
The property covers the creek floor and adjacent hillsides. Local elevations range from 780 m alongside the creek to 1545 m on a ridge east of the claim block. The creek floor is actively eroding and outcrop occurs at several locations along its banks. The creek is usually about 6 m wide and 20 to 40 cm deep. The active channel migrates periodically across a stream bed, some 30 to 100 m across. The hillside west of the creek is relatively gentle (10 to 20°) and is covered by glaciofluvial outwash deposits. The slope to the east, which is the main area of interest, is steep (averaging about 38°) and mainly talus covered. Vegetation is sparse on the property but about 1 km downstream there are stands of mature black spruce up to 10 m tall. Willow grows alongside the creek while moss and buckbrush are typically interspersed with active talus slopes on hillsides below 1100 m. Unvegetated talus slopes predominate at higher elevations.

The climate in the Wernecke Mountains is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, cool summers. Average temperatures in January are about –25°C and in July about 10°C. Total annual precipitation is approximately 30 cm, primarily occurring as rain during the summer months. Maximum snow pack averages about 40 cm. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts occasionally cover the area and snowfall can happen in any month. Sunlight ranges from 22 hours per day in late June to approximately 6 hours per day in late December. The property is relatively snow-free from late May until late September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Pike property lies within the Mackenzie Platform tectonic element (Figure 3) inside a 2500 sq km window of Proterozoic age rocks that is the largest in a series of similar exposures stretching westerly across central Yukon from the Northwest Territories to Alaska (Figure 4). The Proterozoic rocks are predominantly fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks with lesser carbonate rich units, rare volcanic flows, scattered intrusive dykes of varying ages and widespread, discordant breccia bodies (Wernecke Breccias), which comprise about 3 to 5% of the rocks in each window (Delaney, 1981). The Proterozoic windows are surrounded by Paleozoic platform carbonates and shales. Recent mapping and age determinations suggest that the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks are about 1850 to 1750 million years old and that the Wernecke Breccias were formed about 1600 Ma (Thorkelson, et al., 2001a). These ages closely resemble those of similar units in Australia, which has led to speculation that Laurentia (North America) and Australia were once joined and that the breccia bodies were formed during initial rifting (Bell and Jefferson, 1987 and Thorkelson, et al., 2001a). The various intrusive dyke sets in the Wernecke Mountains have been dated at 1710, 1380, 1270 and 613 Ma (Thorkelson, et al., 2001b and Delaney, 1981).

The Wernecke Breccias have attracted considerable academic and economic interest because of their abundance, size and characteristic mineralogy, which in many respects resemble those in



ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA

- MP — Mackenzie Platform
- SB — Selwyn Basin

TERRANES
Displaced Continental Margin

- AA — Arctic Alaska
- CA — Cassiar
- PC — Porcupine

Pericratonic Terranes

- YT — Yukon-Tanana / Slide Mountain

ACCRETED TERRANES

- ST — Stikinia / Cache Creek
- AX — Alexander
- WR — Wrangellia
- CG — Chugach

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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

PIKE PROPERTY

0 100 200 km

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DATE: JANUARY 2006

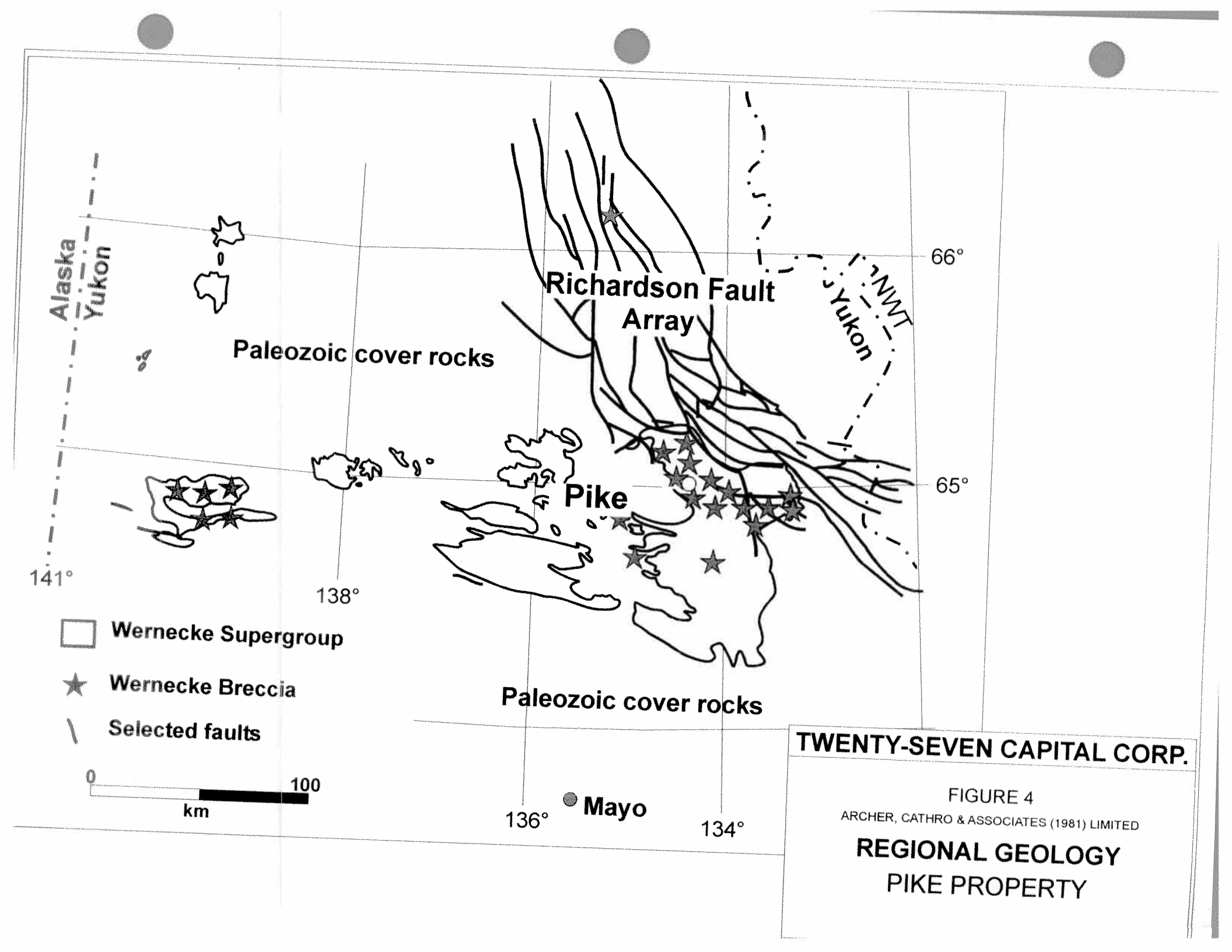

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

PIKE PROPERTY

similar age breccia bodies found in Australia (Hitzman, et al., 1992). The Wernecke Breccias are closely related to large scale faults. They vary from irregularly shaped pipes up to 5000 m in diameter to tabular bodies a few metres wide. Their composition typically ranges from: clast supported phases dominantly comprised of angular homolithic clasts; through matrix supported phases with subangular to rounded, variously altered clasts; and, to occasional clast deficient phases that are thought to have been channelways with high fluid flow. The breccia clasts are usually derived from adjacent sedimentary units but also include rare intrusive fragments. Up to 100 m diameter blocks of unbrecciated sediment occur in some breccia bodies. Dolomite, ankerite, siderite, hematite and chlorite are the most abundant matrix materials but albite, calcite, magnetite, barite, quartz, pyrite and chalcopyrite are also common. The size of breccia bodies and intensity of alteration generally increases with depth.

The sedimentary rocks typically exhibit greenschist facies regional metamorphism and were affected by the Racklan, Corn Creek and Laramide Orogenies. Several generations of faults are present, many of which are associated with a very old set of westerly, northwesterly and northerly trending structures called the Richardson Fault Array (Delaney, 1981). In the immediate vicinity of the Pike property the strongest faults exhibit northerly strikes with steep westerly dips or westerly strikes with steep northerly dips. Some researchers have suggested that faults played important roles in breccia formation (Delaney, 1981 and Bell, 1986). However, many of the structures are clearly much younger or reactivated later because they juxtapose Proterozoic and Paleozoic units.

Table I briefly describes the major lithological units in vicinity of the property.

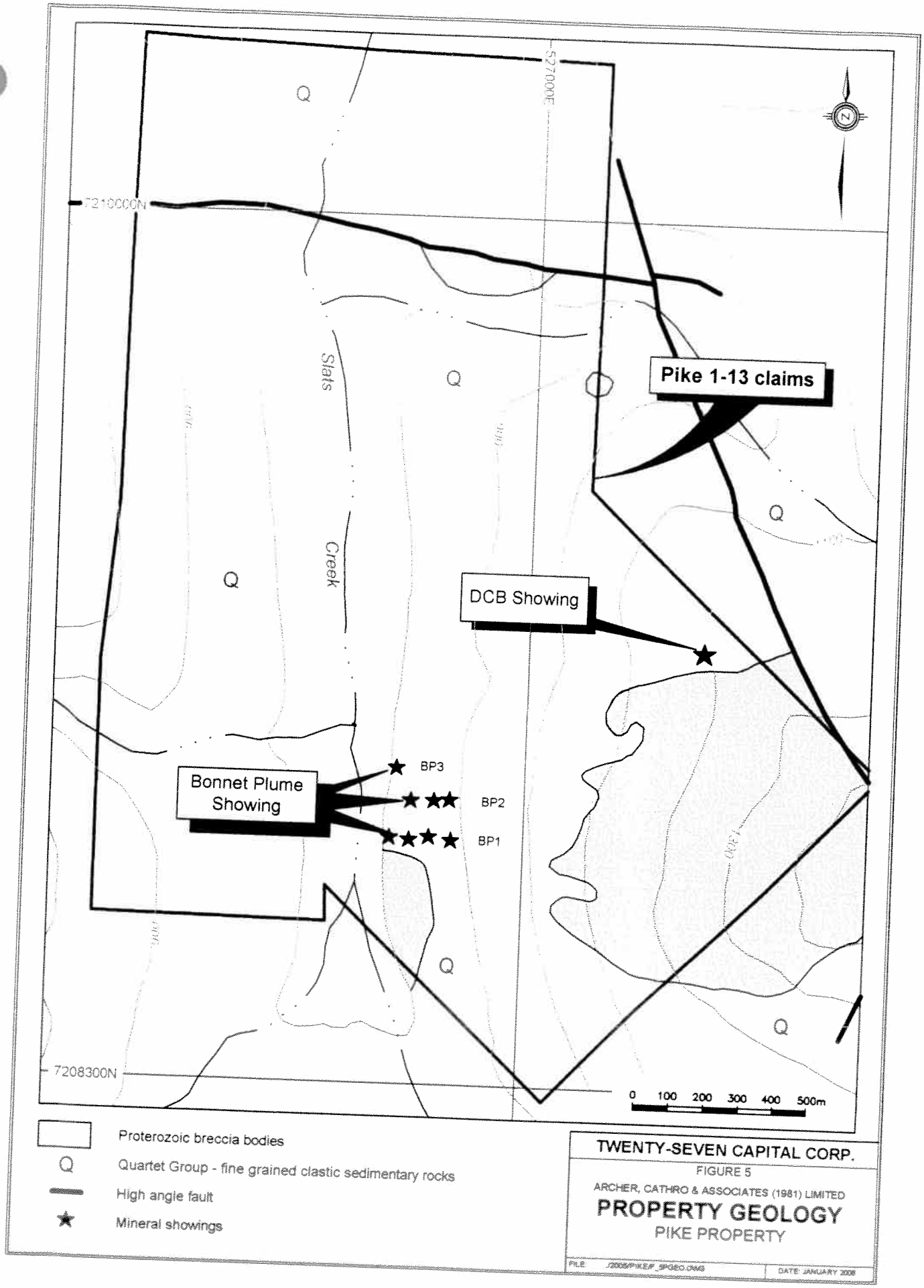
Table I: Regional Lithological Descriptions

Age	Description
Quaternary	Alluvium, colluvium and glacial deposits.
Cretaceous	Continental clastic sediments including shale, conglomerate and coal measures.
Upper Paleozoic-Proterozoic	Marine sediments including carbonate, arenite, pebble conglomerate, siltstone and shale.
Middle Proterozoic	Wernecke Breccia – discordant hematitic breccia largely comprised of variably metasomatized country rock fragments. Contacts can be sharp or gradational. Breccias can include three gradational phases – homoclastic, heteroclastic or clast deficient. Homoclastic breccias consist of angular, lithologically similar fragments with minor carbonate- and hematitic-rich matrix. Heteroclastic breccias consist of rounded, lithologically diverse fragments supported by a more complex matrix commonly containing carbonate, hematite, magnetite, chlorite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or barite. Clast deficient breccias are found in late tabular zones or pipes and are comprised of typical heteroclastic matrix minerals with only a few small wallrock fragments.
Lower Proterozoic	Wernecke Supergroup – a conformable marine sequence approximately 13 km thick consisting of basal Fairchild Lake Group, middle Quartet Group and upper Gillespie Lake Group. Fairchild Lake Group is predominantly siltstone and limy siltstone with minor slate and dolostone. Quartet Group is deeper water shale, siltstone and very fine sandstone. Gillespie Lake Group is dolostone and silty dolostone with minor shale and siltstone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Most of the Pike property is largely underlain by shale, siltstone and quartzite belonging to the Quartet Group (Figure 5). The sediments are cut by a partially fault bounded, approximately 800 m long by 700 m wide Wernecke Breccia and a number of similar but smaller breccia bodies. Volumetrically the clast supported, breccia phases are most abundant, but matrix supported phases are also common. Only two major high angle faults are shown on Figure 5 but smaller structures have been identified and others are suspected. The following briefly describes the main lithologies on the property.

Wernecke Breccias: Mottled red-, greenish brown- and grey-weathering hematitic breccia. Contacts are gradational into metasomatized country rock and some large country rock blocks are surrounded by breccia. Homoclastic breccia is most abundant. Areas of semi massive to massive hematite talus have been noted.


S2700E
7210000N
Q
Stats
Creek
Pike 1-13 claims
DCB Showing
Bonnet Plume Showing
BP3
BP2
BP1
7208300N
0 100 200 300 400 500m
Proterozoic breccia bodies
Quartet Group - fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks
High angle fault
Mineral showings
TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.
FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
PIKE PROPERTY
FILE: /2008/PIKE/F_SPGEO.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2008

Quartet Group: Black weathering shale with lesser dark grey siltstone and lighter grey to brown quartzite. Near the breccia bodies these rocks are often metasomatized to a light green or mottled green-red colour and contain quartz±albite±iron carbonate±hematite±pyrite ±chalcopyrite veinlets. Larger post-breccia, quartz veins up to 30 cm thick are locally abundant.

Two main vein sets have been noted (Wengzynowski, 2005). One set strikes northerly and has near vertical dips. These vein structures often exhibit a few centimetres of clay gouge surrounded by 30 to 100 cm of quartz- or carbonate-altered, strongly bleached wallrock. Veins belonging to the other set are mostly simple, quartz filled structures with little or no accompanying wallrock alteration. These veins range from 1 to 30 cm thick, strike about 100° and dip steeply to the north. The uranium- and gold-rich vein fragments found in talus at the Bonnet Plume Showing have not been observed in bedrock. Whether they belong to one of the known vein sets or a third unrecognized set is unknown.

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

Two main types of mineralization have been documented at the Pike property: 1) visible gold and uranium minerals associated with quartz vein fragments, and 2) copper±gold±uranium mineralization occurring as disseminations or filling fractures within and adjacent to the hematitic breccia bodies.

Most hand trenching and detailed prospecting have focussed on the Bonnet Plume Showing, the only area where visible gold has been found. The highest concentration of gold bearing specimens occur in a 5 to 20 m wide, 100 m long talus train on a steep, partially vegetated talus slope about 150 m east of Slats Creek. This occurrence is called BP1. Other gold bearing specimens have been collected from talus in areas 70 and 180 m to the north, BP2 and BP3, respectively (Figure 5). All three of the mineralized areas are relatively low on the hillside where bedrock and locally derived talus are usually buried by rock debris from actively eroding exposures much further uphill. Prospecting and hand trenching have not discovered a bedrock source for any of the gold rich talus, most of which is moderately to highly radioactive.

Occurrence BP1 is the most thoroughly explored area on the property. In 1986 and 1987 a series of hand trenches were dug across the mineralized talus train. Nine trenches (A to I) successfully traced the gold rich quartz vein fragments uphill and progressively deeper into the talus profile. Although none of these trenches reached bedrock, all contained gold. Visible gold bearing talus specimens range from less than a centimetre to about 20 cm in diameter. Most specimens are fragments of quartz veins with gold occurring as disseminated flakes, fine wires and rosettes. The visible gold ranges from a few grains up to about 30% of specimens by volume. It is usually accompanied by brannerite or pitchblende. Specimens containing radioactive minerals but no visible gold have assayed between 4.46 and 68.71 g/t gold. Specimens with visible gold were not normally assayed, but two that were returned 11,909 and 71,266 g/t gold. A few gold rich specimens do not contain any radioactive minerals. Quartz hosting visible gold is usually glassy, often weakly hematite stained and frequently vuggy. A few specimens exhibit traces of pyrite or chalcopyrite and one contains abundant limonite. Four additional trenches (J, K, L and M) were dug at occurrence BP1, further uphill along the projected trend of the gold rich float. None of them produced any gold from rock specimens or panned soil concentrates. Trench J successfully

reached bedrock. It exposed a 5 to 15 cm wide quartz vein surrounded by a 50 cm wide halo of moderately radioactive, chloritized siltstone. The vein resembles the gold rich talus fragments, except that no uranium minerals or native gold were observed within it. Eight chip and specimen samples of the vein and radioactive wallrocks all returned low gold values (at or below 34 ppb). The vein strikes about 100° and dips steeply. It projects downhill toward a series of mineralogically similar, subparallel veins exposed in outcrops along the banks of Slats Creek, 190 m to the west. A sample from one of those veins also returned low gold values.

In 2003, four diamond drill holes were collared near the top of the BP1 talus train but they failed to locate the source of the gold rich vein fragments. Three more holes, drilled in this area in 2005, also produced negative results as described later in this report.

Occurrence BP2 is located at about the same elevation approximately 70 m north of BP1. A specimen of brannerite with coarse visible gold was reportedly discovered at this location in 1975 and a specimen containing fine gold in quartz veinlets was found in 2002. A portion of the 2002 specimen was assayed in 2003, returning 5.78 g/t gold with only 32.8 ppm uranium. Siliceous, albitized wallrock comprised most of this sample. The gold bearing material occurs within a 10 m wide, 90 m long band containing scattered moderately radioactive rocks up to 30 cm in diameter. Three specimens of radioactive talus were assayed and returned 291 to >500 ppm uranium but only 30 to 199 ppb gold. No hand trenching has been done at BP2.

Occurrence BP3 lies about 20 m lower and 180 m north of BP1. It consists of several large, moderately radioactive boulders. Random chips taken from the edges of one of the boulders in 2002 assayed 7.15 g/t gold with 1050 ppm uranium. Additional radioactive boulders were discovered at BP3 in 2003.

Copper±gold±uranium mineralization is scattered throughout the Proterozoic breccia bodies and surrounding wallrocks. Copper usually consists of chalcopyrite on fractures or disseminated in the breccia matrix. The chalcopyrite is typically hosted by ankerite- or dolomite-rich rocks and is often accompanied by minor pyrite. At surface, it is normally coated or replaced by limonite, malachite or azurite. Well mineralized material is usually strongly fractured and occurs as talus fragments less than 10 cm in diameter. No specific uranium minerals have been noted. Uranium enriched specimens usually exhibit strong potassium or sodium metasomatism.

Widely spaced chip samples from breccia outcrops containing minor amounts of disseminated copper returned low gold values ranging from 1 to 177 ppb. No systematic work has been done to evaluate gold potential associated with more copper rich fracture filling mineralization. In 2002, an area of copper-gold mineralization (DCB Showing) was discovered in the northeast corner of the property, about 800 m northeast of the Bonnet Plume Showing (Figure 5). The mineralization occurs in fist size or smaller talus fragments exposed in a 20 m diameter area where coarser talus has oversteepened and slumped away. It consists of limonite, malachite and occasionally azurite staining dark grey argillite with patches and bands of pink (potassic?) alteration. Some of the argillite also contains irregular veinlets, blebs and disseminations of chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite. Several chips of this material were collected and that composite sample assayed 1.44% copper and 1.41 g/t gold. This result is particularly favourable because of the relatively high copper to gold ratio.

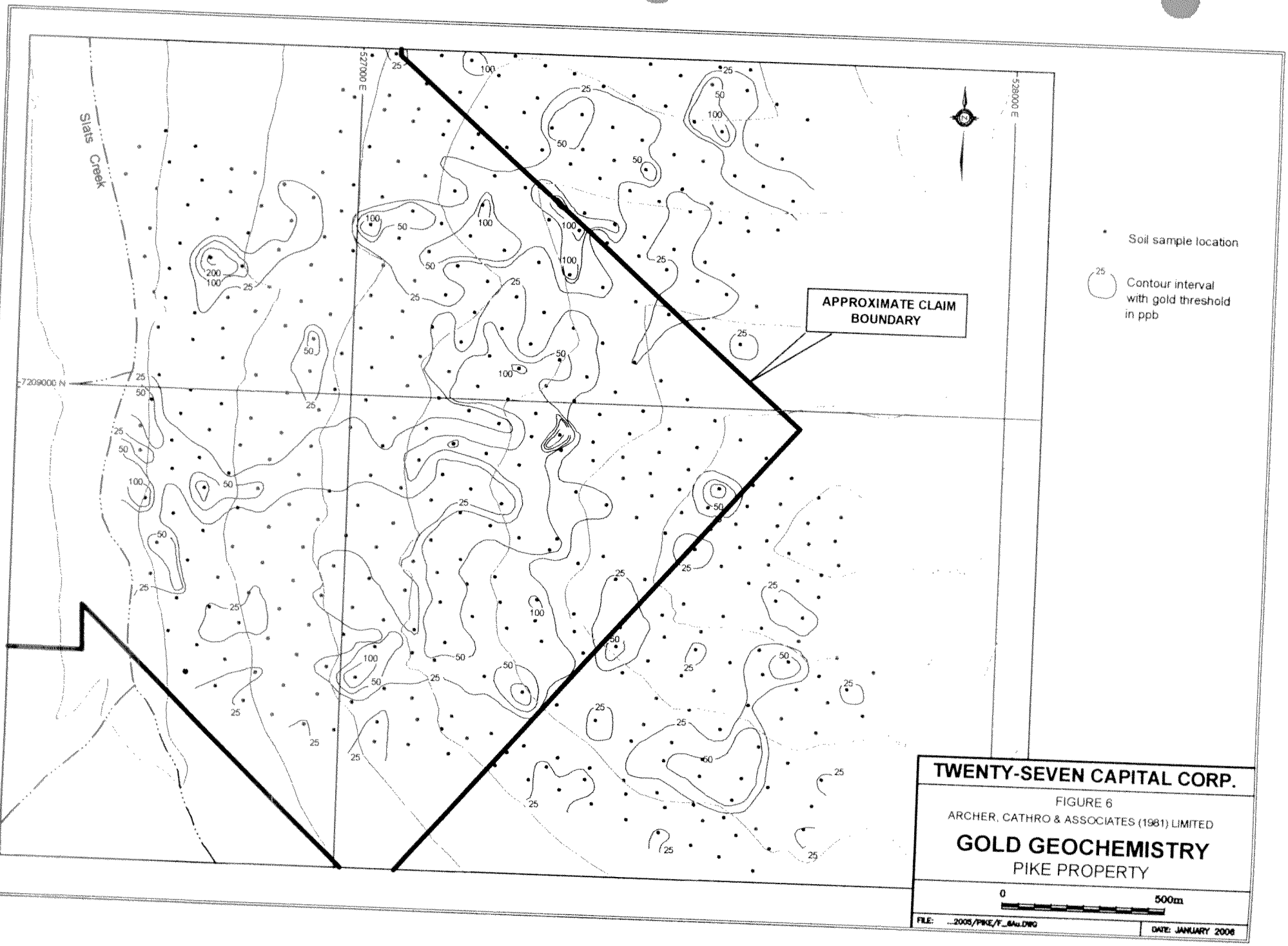
The relationship between the two types of mineralization at the Pike property is uncertain. They could be genetically related but many vein occurrences in the Wernecke Mountains, including some uranium showings are substantially younger (Archer, et al., 1977).

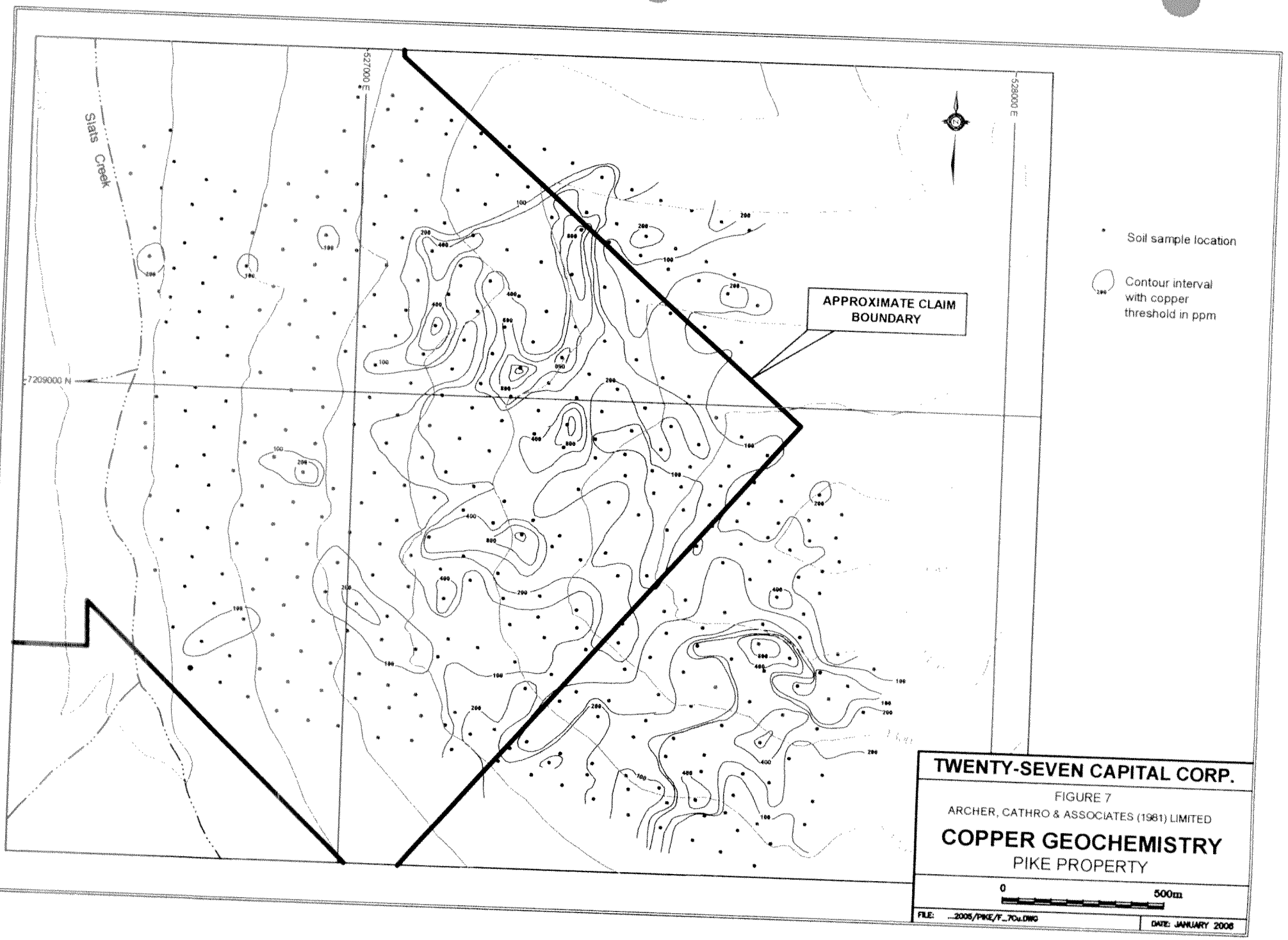
GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS

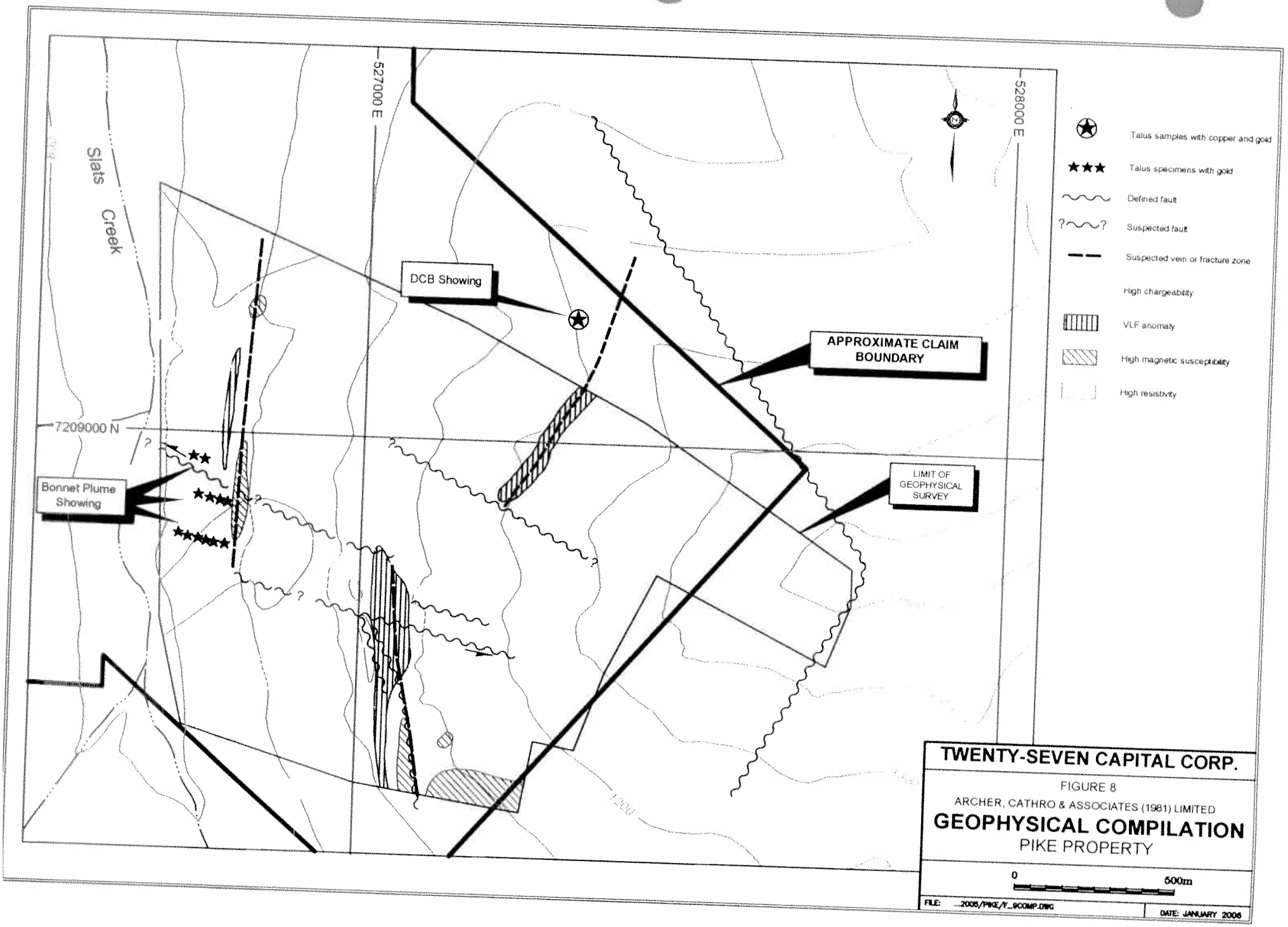
Figures 6 and 7 illustrate contoured gold and copper soil geochemical results obtained from sampling done by Wernecke Joint Venture. The samples were collected on a grid at approximately 50 m intervals on lines spaced about 50 m apart. The grid covered about 40% of the current claim block. Only widely scattered, reconnaissance samples were collected outside of the grid area. The largest, strongest copper anomaly is located in the eastern part of the property and is centred on the main breccia body. The anomaly covers an area approximately 700 m long by 300 m wide. Most values within the anomaly ranged between 100 and 1000 ppm, reaching a maximum of 7800 ppm. The largest gold anomaly approximately coincides with the main copper anomaly. That gold anomaly covers an area about 960 m long and up to 300 m wide containing values ranging from 25 to 950 ppb. A second cluster of anomalous gold values is located about 200 m to the west, in the vicinity of the Bonnet Plume Showing. Values in this cluster are between 25 and 222 ppb gold. Background values for gold in the Wernecke Mountains are between 1 and 10 ppb (Eaton and Archer, 1981).

A variety of geophysical surveys were conducted over much of the Wernecke Joint Venture grid area in 1981. The resulting anomalies define a linear target that extends from the Bonnet Plume Showing to the northern edge of the grid, a distance of about 500 m (Figure 8). The geophysical anomalies approximately coincide with the peak geochemical values on that part of the hillside and the top of the visible gold talus trains. The nature and distribution of the gold mineralization together with the geophysical and geochemical data suggest that the gold's source is a non-outcropping, north trending, possibly west dipping vein or fracture zone. The north trending geophysical anomalies appear to truncate against a northwesterly trending chargeability anomaly and accompanying resistivity high, in the vicinity of the BP1 talus train. These features are interpreted to mark a series of cross faults that offset the north trending anomalies trend from a possible extension about 100 m to the southeast (Figure 8). This extension exhibits similar geochemical and geophysical response and extends about 300 m to the southern edge of the grid. No mineralization has been discovered along the offset extension, but strongly sheared outcrops exhibiting anomalous radioactivity were discovered there in 2003.

Geophysical results from the copper-gold target associated with the main breccia body demonstrate a crudely concentric zoning with chargeability and resistivity lows in the core progressing outward to highs on the margins of the breccia body. Some of the strongest VLF anomalies on the property are found within or adjacent to the main breccia body. A few of these VLF anomalies are irregular in outline but most are elongated in a northerly direction, possibly indicating mineralized shear or fracture zones. The lowest magnetic readings on the property are associated with the main breccia body indicating that hematite is indeed the dominant iron oxide mineral. Radiometric surveys returned slightly higher background readings over parts of the breccia body, but no sizeable zones of radioactivity were discovered within it.


Slats Creek
527000 E
528000 E
7209000 N
APPROXIMATE CLAIM BOUNDARY
Soil sample location
Contour interval with gold threshold in ppb
TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.
FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
PIKE PROPERTY
0
500m
FILE: ...2005/PIKE/F_6Au.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2006


Slats Creek
527000 E
528000 E
7209000 N
APPROXIMATE CLAIM BOUNDARY
Soil sample location
Contour interval with copper threshold in ppm
TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.
FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
PIKE PROPERTY
0
500m
FILE: ...2005/PIKE/F...7Cu.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2006


527000 E
528000 E
Slats Creek
DCB Showing
APPROXIMATE CLAIM BOUNDARY
7209000 N
Bonnet Plume Showing
LIMIT OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
1200
Talus samples with copper and gold
Talus specimens with gold
Defined fault
Suspected fault
Suspected vein or fracture zone
High chargeability
VLF anomaly
High magnetic susceptibility
High resistivity
TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.
FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION
PIKE PROPERTY
0
500m
FILE: ...2005/PIKE/F_9COMP.DWG
DATE: JANUARY 2006

2005 DIAMOND DRILLING

General

Drilling was performed between August 6 and 10 and was contracted to Superior Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Kelowna. The work was done with a custom made, helicopter portable diesel powered drill using BTW equipment. Three holes totalling 278.28 m were drilled from a hand made drill pad at the Bonnet Plume Showing, as illustrated on Figure 9. A drill pad was constructed at the DCB Showing in 2005 but it was not used due to the lack of water.

The drill core was transported from the drill sites to a logging area at the Igor property where recovery was measured, geological and geotechnical logging was performed and splitting was done. Lithologically and mineralogically favourable intervals from each hole were split with one-half bagged and sent for analysis, and the other half returned to the core box. The core boxes are stored on the Igor property. Appendix II contains the geological and geotechnical logs, while synoptic logs are contained in Appendix III.

Core samples were flown from the property to Quartet Lakes then to Mayo where they were transported to Whitehorse by truck, escorted by a representative of Archer Cathro. The samples were then shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver. Core samples were dried and crushed to 70% minus 2 mm, before a 250 g split was taken and pulverized to better than 85% minus 75 microns. Gold determinations were done with a 50 g nominal sample weight using fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy. Geochemical analysis for 34 additional elements was performed by aqua regia acid digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy. Certificates of Analysis are found in Appendix IV.

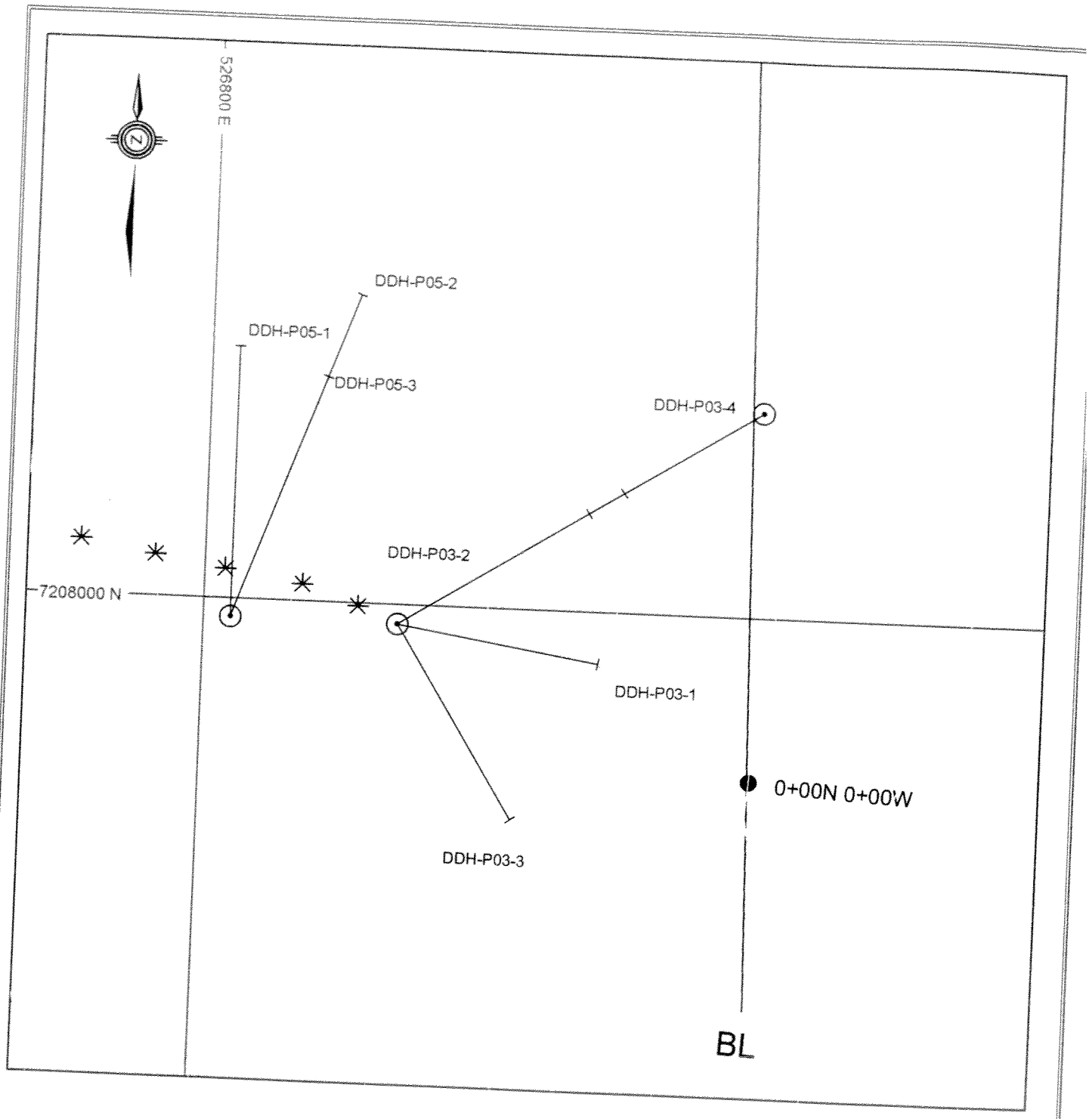
Results

Three holes tested for the source of the gold rich vein fragments comprising the main talus train (BP1) of the Bonnet Plume Showing. All holes were drilled from the same site. No visible gold or uranium minerals resembling the material in the quartz vein fragments were intersected.

Hole P05-1 (Figure 10) was drilled towards the north and crossed a 6.20 m wide fault zone just below surface. The only mineralization seen in this hole was trace amounts of specular hematite. The highest gold value from this hole was 302 ppb over 1.25 m and was taken at the base of a 5.41 m wide interval of red jasperoid breccia. All of the other samples returned less than 40 ppb gold with half below the detection limit (5 ppb).

Hole P05-2 (Figure 11) encountered three fault zones near the surface, each less than 2 m wide. All samples taken from this hole returned gold assays below the detection limit.

Hole P05-3 (Figure 11) was drilled along the same azimuth as P05-2 but at a steeper angle. A 4.40 m intersection near the bottom of the hole crossed a hematite rich breccia. All gold assays from this hole returned values 35 ppb or less.



Diamond drill hole

Visible gold bearing float

TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.

FIGURE 9

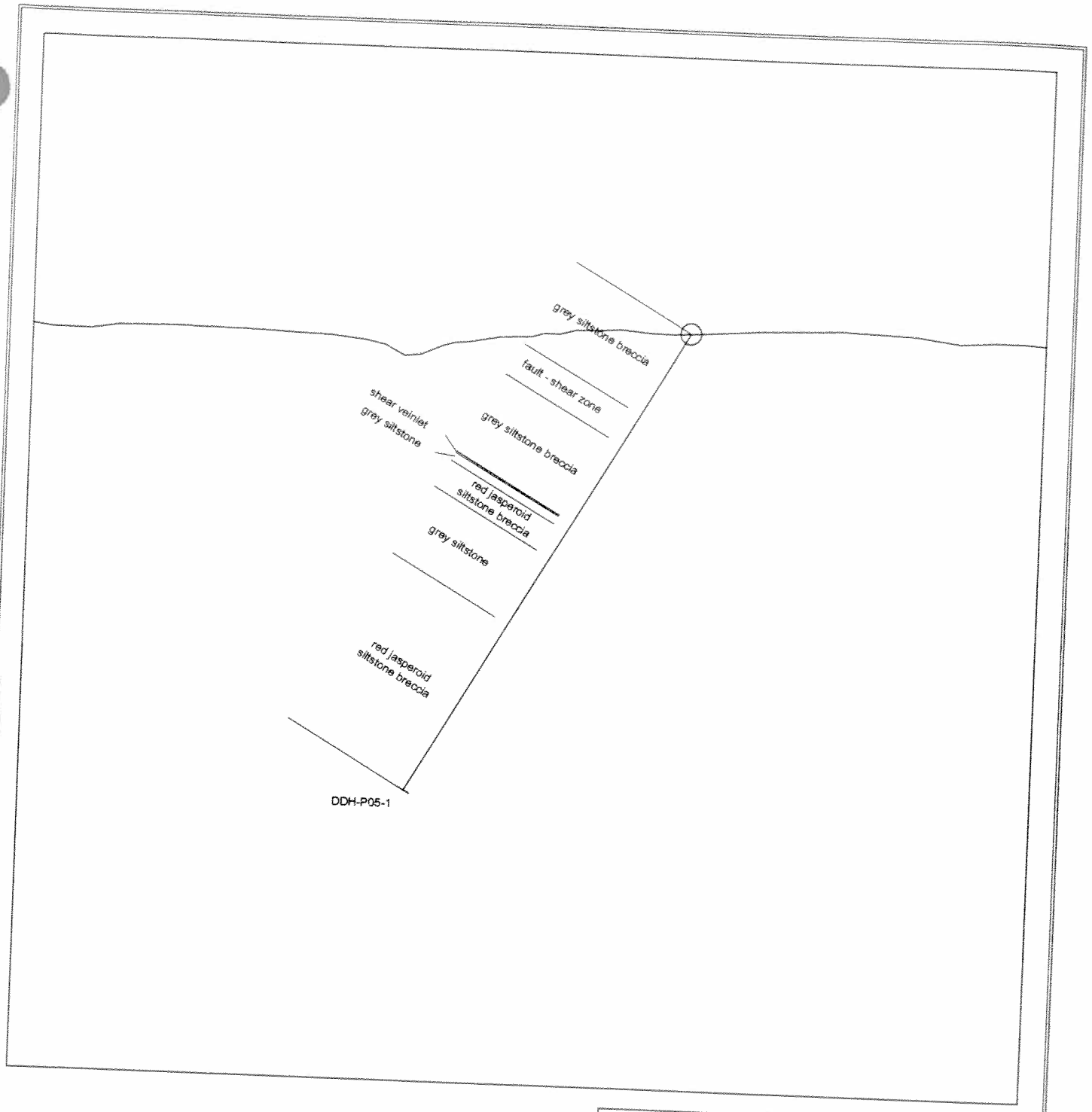
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
PIKE PROPERTY

0 10 20 30 40 50m

FILE: ...2005/PIKE/F_9DDHPLAN.DWG

DATE: JANUARY 2006



TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

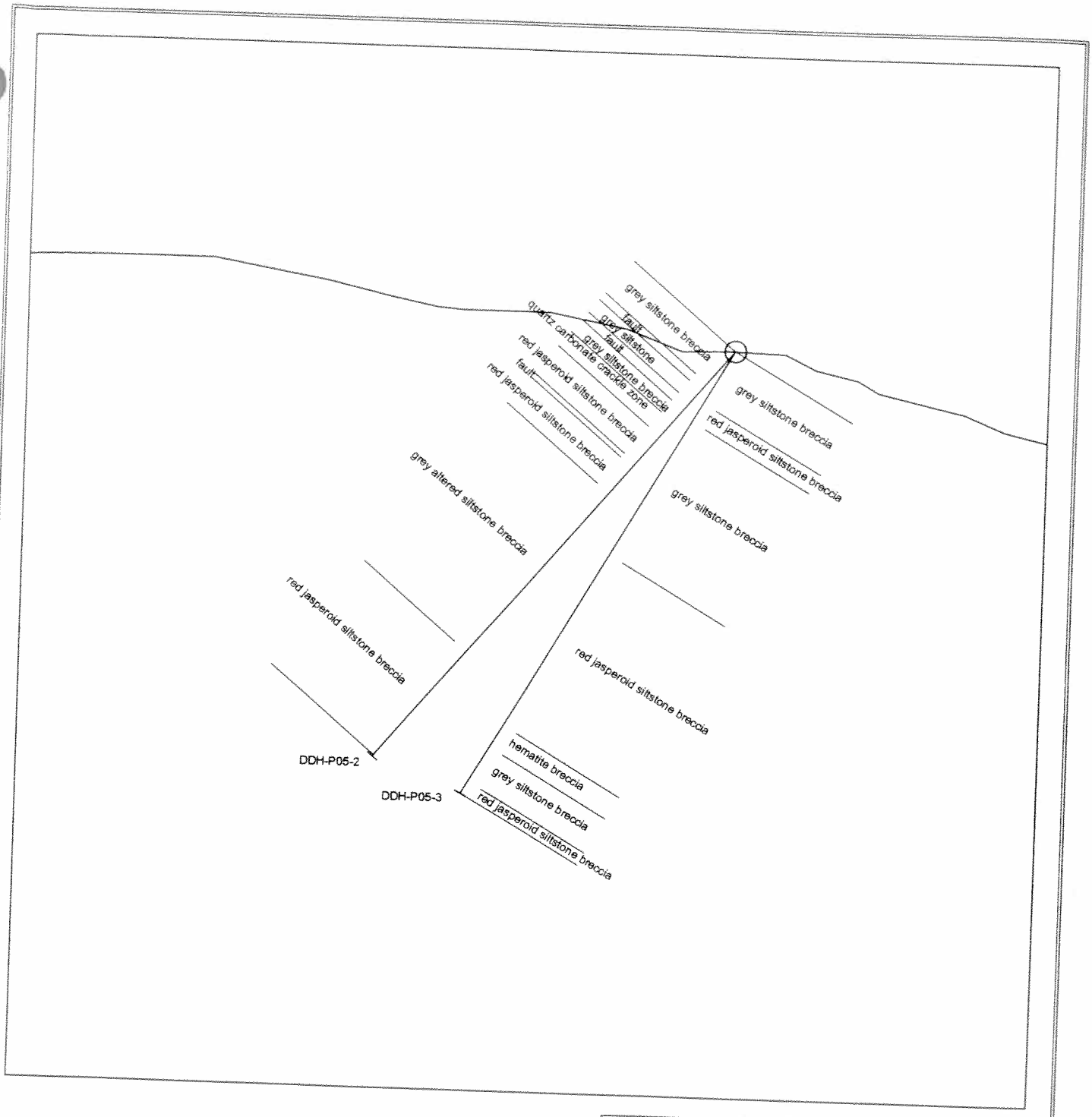
DDH P05-1

PIKE PROPERTY

0 50 m

FILE: ..2006/PIKE/F10P05-1.DWG

DATE: JANUARY 2006



TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP.

FIGURE 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DDH P05-2 & -3

PIKE PROPERTY

0 50 m

FILE: ..2005/PIKE/F11P05-2-3.DWG

DATE: JANUARY 2006

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling in 2005 did not encounter any significant mineralization and the source of the high grade gold float remains uncertain. It is possible that the source of the mineralization is offset by an east-west trending fault encountered in P05-1 and P05-2 and that the holes collared through the mineralization.

Future work on the Pike property should include diamond drilling at both the Bonnet Plume Showing and the DCB Showing. The DCB Showing should be tested by one or more deep holes drilled from the unused pad constructed in 2005. Any further drilling at the Bonnet Plume Showing should include holes aimed toward the previous drill sites from collars further to the south to ensure that these sites were not built directly above the source of the mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

Matthew R. Dumala, B.A.Sc., EIT

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APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Matthew R. Dumala, geological engineer, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2002 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option l, mineral and fuel exploration.

3. I am registered as an Engineer in Training in the Province of British Columbia.

4. From 2003 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory.

5. I have personally participated in the fieldwork reported herein.

Matthew R. Dumala, B.A.Sc., EIT

APPENDIX II

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL LOGS

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY Nad 83

Hole: DDH-P-05-1 **Zone:** PIKE

Northing: 7208982 Easting: 526 686 Elevation:

Drilling Dates: 6am 6/08/05 - 3:45pm 6/08/05 Logged By: R Zuran Length: 94.18m (309')

Core Diameter: NQ - thin wall Casing Depth: Casing: In / Out

	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Collar	94.18	-60	000
		-62	—

Visual Log: Visual | Struc.

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: PY	CP		H	M	Alteration: Cl	Ar	C		
0	16.80	16.80		Grey SILTSTONE BRECCIA:				tr						

Dark grey, thin bedded to laminated, locally crackled & brecciated siltstone. Core is broken throughout interval.

- 5.30-5.50m: q/z vn/lt 3-4mm wide @ 0°TCA; 1 spec of specularite in it.
- 6.60m: wispy lam @ 60°TCA
- 7.40-7.60m: dk gy breccia (minor) @ 45°TCA; dk gy & siltstone clasts ± matrix supported - ser
- 11.25-11.90m: rubbled/milled core; some jasparoid pieces
- 14.17-14.25m: 3x 2mm wide planar joint fills; x cutting lam (25°TCA) @ 65°TCA of q/z-carb. (off wh-yw) - barren.
- 15.90m fn beds @ 25°TCA

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: PY	CP		H	M	Alteration: Cl	Ar	C		
16.80	23.00	6.20		FAULT				tr						

Faulted-sheared zone; broken core, local crush, and minor local lt brown gouge (5% of interval)
Predominant rock type dk gy slt. with local pod hematite towards HW. FW con @ 60°TCA. Avg piece of core (10cm long) make up 50% of interval, the rest is smaller rubble core, crush or clay gouge

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: PY	CP		H	M	Alteration: Cl	Ar	C		
23.00	39.00	16.00		Grey SILTSTONE BRECCIA				tr						

Grey, locally thin bedded - laminated, siltstone exhibiting wk bxa textures in upper section becoming a notable siltstone breccia in the lower half of section

- 23.00-31.95m wk breccia texture, lam-fn beds @ 35°TCA; 1-5% dis specularite particular to the coarser grain slt beds. Minor (2% of interval cross-cutting q/z-carbonate stringer veinlets (1-8mm) often lensic or discontinuous. Largest one @ 23.82m; 8mm wide @ 90°TCA ± tr-1% specularite; py ?? Other veinlets @ 26.10m (joint controlled @ 65°TCA ± tr py-vuggy; q/z-Fe-carb - 5mm wide) and @ 26.55 (planar @ 65°TCA w tr specularite; q/z-carb - 3mm wide).
- 31.95-39.00m Grey siltstone bxa with a sandy-partly recrystallized matrix. Clasts 30-50% (avg 3x4cm) sub angular dk grey siltstone in a sandy silt-rextlzd matrix ± increased specularite (3-8%) content compared to (23.00-31.95)m scib. interval. 3 II q/z-carb veinlets (2-3mm), planar, @ 10°TCA @ 32.80, 33.0, 35.1m

Veinlets contain: up to 3% clustered sub euhedral py + tr specularite

Fw con 60°
lam 30°

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
						150
						150
						160

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P-05-1 **Zone:** PIKE

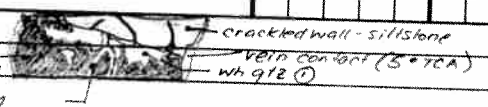
Northing: Easting: Elevation:

Drilling Dates: Logged By: Length:

Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Casing: In / Out

Depth					
Dip					
Azimuth					

Visual Log: Visual	Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: PY	CP		H	M	Alteration: Cl	Ai	C			From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
		35	39.00	39.32	0.32		SHEAR-VEINLET	tr			W													
			Broken core containing sandy-rextzd siltstone (3-15% fine dis specularite) and qtz-carbonate veinlet material. The veinlet is 2cm wide @ 0°TCA; small (3mm long) reidelic tension gashes (in vnlt) contain minor (1-3%) amounts of fine grain subeuhedral pyrite.																		
			39.32	40.84	1.52		Grey SILTSTONE	tr			W													170
			Grey sandy-rextzd siltstone w 2 qtz-carb planar vnlts @ 20°TCA (1 and 30cm apart); vnlts contain 3% sub-euhedral fine grain pyrite (cpy?) along selvage and within vugs. Interval gradually becoming hematitic (reddish), wkly sheared and crackled towards FW. FWcon @ 45°TCA (wk shear).																		
Shr	45°	40																						
VNLT	5°		40.84	46.25	5.41		Red (JASPEROID?) SILTSTONE BRECCIA	tr	tr		m					W		40.84	42.00	1.16	396446			170
			Reddish-brown crackled-wkly brecciated lam-to bedded siltstone w red-oft wh veins/veinlets of multi episodal Fe-carb-qtz-+ tr Sx. (10% of interval)															42.00	43.00	1.00	396447			170
			· 41.32-41.47m: Vnlt (at least 4cm wide) @ 5°TCA; 2stage: ① red siderite(?)+ wh qtz ② off white interstitial dolomite with 1-3% py (cpy??) selvage. 1 minute Au spec????															43.00	44.00	1.00	396448			170
																		44.00	45.00	1.00	396449			170
																		45.00	46.25	1.25	396455			170
			· 42.90-43.00m Vnlt - Similar to above																					
			① red siderite-qtz(?)																					
			② dolomite-py interstitial																					
		45	· 44.75-44.85 - Similar vnlt to above.																					
			46.25	51.30	5.05		Grey SILTSTONE				tr					W								180
			Grey, fine grain, locally thin bedded siltstone. tWcon @ 25°TCA; 2% cross cutting random dolomite fracture fillings. 48.20m bedding @ 30°TCA. 51.00-51.30 crackled & dol infill (8%)																					
			51.30	54.56	3.26		Red (JASPAROID?) SILTSTONE BRECCIA	tr			m					W									170
			Reddish grey crackled to locally brecciated siltstone. Fracture fillings (5%) comprise calcite, quartz. V. rare pyrite. FWcon @ 45°TCA. tWcon @ 85°TCA.																					
		50																						
			54.56	55.70	1.14		Grey SILTSTONE																	
			Grey massive siltstone - gradational FWcon																					



DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P-05-1 **Zone:** PIKE

Northing: Easting: Elevation: Depth

Drilling Dates: Logged By: Length: Dip

Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Casing: In / Out Azimuth

Visual Log: Visual	Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: PY	CP		H	M	Alteration: CL	AI	C		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
		55	55.70	57.97	2.27		Red (JASPAROID?) SILTSTONE BRECCIA				W				tr								
			Reddish grey crackled to locally brecciated fine grain siltstone																				170
		60																					
			57.97	60.05	2.08		Grey SILTSTONE																
			Grey massive sandy - partly recrystallized siltstone. 3% 1mm wide qtz - carb planar fracture fillings. Sheared FW con @ 45° TCA																				160
		65																					
			60.05	94.81	34.76		Red (JASPAROID?) SILTSTONE	W			m												
			Red-Grey siltstone (hematite) breccia. Last 15 m (~79-94.81 m) breccia texture not as evident; however crackled. General description of breccia. Clasts: moderate-dk shades of red-grey, red fine grained siltstones, local sandy siltstones - sub angular range from 3mm - 30cm and																				160
		70	generally clast supported; Matrix fine grain grey, grey-red, & red with 1-20% fine grain																				
			hematite. and tr - 8% dolomite-ank (fine grain) in matrix. Local hairline - 1mm cal-dol-qtz																				
			planar fracture fills (1/2%) through interval with a slight increase in frequency towards																				
			bottom of hole. Local sulphides (tr py) sometimes associated with these. Core clear red-																				
		75	brown towards FW.																				
			• 86.62 - 86.80m 3cm wide Calcite (60%) - Quartz (10%) - Pyrite (30%) Veinlet																				
			@ 30-40° TCA with minor amounts of Fe-Carbonate and Specularite in vugs																				
		80																					
		85																					
VNLT 30-40°																							
			• 86.62 - 86.80m 3cm wide calcite (60%) - Quartz (10%) - Pyrite (30%)														86.00	87.00	1.00	396450			
			veinlet @ 30-40° TCA. with minor accessory Fe-carbonate and																				
			Specularite in vugs. Also local wall breccia fragments (angular)																				
		90	within veinlet.																				

450 - 453

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P-05-1 **Zone:** PIKE

Northing: Easting: Elevation: Depth

Drilling Dates: Logged By: Length: Dip

Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Casing: In / Out Azimuth

Visual Log Visual	Visual Log Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides	Alteration
		Qo						Py Cp H M	CL AL C
								W tr m	
	VNLTS 40-80°						• 94.30-94.85 1/2 doz subparallel calcite-quartz-pyrite fracture fillings @ 45-80° TCA. Avg width 2mm; widest is 8mm. Possible tr cpy – hard to say; sulphides are fine grained. Largest veinlet contains bxo fragments (± wall rock. slt)		
		75					E.O.H. @ 94.18m		
							Hole shut down slightly after budgeted depth of 300' with no large vein (+30cm) encountered.		

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
92.00	93.00	1.00	396451			
93.00	94.18	1.18	396452			

* JASPAROID: SILICEOUS MINERAL

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

NAD 83

TCA - 'to core axis'

Hole: DDH-P-05-2 **Zone:** PIKE

Northing: 7208982 Easting: 526686. Elevation: 879m.

Drilling Dates: 4pm 8/08/05 - 11 pm 9/08/05 Logged By: R Zuran Length: 94.18m (309')

Core Diameter: BTW - " Casing Depth: 6.10m. Casing: In / Out

Depth	Collar	91.44			
Dip	-50	-49.5			
Azimuth	020				

Visual Log: Visual	Visual Log: Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: PY	CP		H	M	Alteration: CL	AL	C			From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec (m)	Rec. %	CPS
		0		7.44	7.44		Grey SILTSTONE BRECCIA.				tr													
			Grey siltstone breccia; Clasts (generally 30-40%) dk gy slt and lam slt, subangular, avg 2cm																				160
			in a clast supported gy siltstone matrix (up to 70%). Tr to 3% fine disseminated specular. ito.																				
			Breccia texture often poorly defined. Qtz-carb vnlt @ 0°TCA @ 9.05-9.15m (tr specularite)																				
		5																						
			7.44	9.02	1.58		FAULT																	
	BROKEN CORE		Broken core consisting of 5cm pcs, some milled, predominantly grey SLT + SLT BxA and																				160
	FLT 30°		white qtz-carb pcs. with 10% grey clay gouge. Slickensides on a few pieces near HW (@ 30°TCA)																				
	BROKEN CORE		FWall obscured.																				
	MILLED CORE	10																					
			9.02	11.89	2.87		Grey SILTSTONE																	
			Grey massive fine grained siltstone. Qtz-carb vnlt @ 10.36-10.43m @ 0°TCA. (1cm wide).																				160
			No measurable fabric.																				
		15																					
			11.89	13.60	1.71		FAULT																	
			Grey fine grain siltstone - severely milled by drill (fault ???) Aug pc ~ 1.5cm.																				160
		20																					
	FOL 20°		13.60	16.38	2.78		Grey SILTSTONE BRECCIA				tr		W											
			Grey fine grain matrix supported well developed siltstone breccia. Clasts (slightly dker shade)																				150
			are angular - subangular siltstone (avg size 1cm). Matrix slightly coarser silt w 1-3% dis specularite																				
		25																					
	BROKEN CORE		16.38	19.70	3.32		QTZ-CARB. injected CRACKLE ZONE									tr								
			White & grey, disrupted, crackled - locally brecciated fine grain Siltstone & siltstone breccia																				160
			containing numerous qtz-carbonate veinlets, stringers and fracture fillings (50% of core) generally																				
			@ shallow & TCA (0-10° TCA) Tr-1% specularite assoc. w. veinlets																				
		30																					
			19.70	26.00	6.30		Reddish (JASPAROID?) SLT. BRECCIA						W											
			Grey-pinkish-red-beige altered, locally hard, locally foliated, wkly recrystallized																				150
	SME 40°		Siltstone-jasparoid breccia. Foliated @ 20° TCA @ 22.00mm. Many clasts, layers & deep																				
			pinky-red - fine grain hard jasparoid replacing Siltstone clasts. Tr - 3%. specularite (fine)																				
		35	in Matrix Clasts - Crackled, 1-20cm, sub &, red-pink fine grain jasparoid. Clast supported																				

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P-05-2 **Zone:** PIKE

Northing: Easting: Elevation:

Drilling Dates: Logged By: Length:

Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Casing:

Depth					
Dip					
Azimuth					
In / Out					

Visual Log			From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides				Alteration				From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
Visual	Struc.	(m)						PY	CP		H	M	CL	AL	C							
		35	26.00	26.90	0.90	C	FAULT															
			Broken core - fine grain siltstone; occ pc 4cm w 5% clay gouge on some local surfaces.																			150
		40	26.90	33.00	6.10		Reddish (JASPAROID) SLT BRECCIA					W										
			Similar description as (19.70-26.00)m interval. Sheared and broken FW con @ low α to core (~5-10° TCA)																			150
		45	33.00	69.80	36.80		Grey altered-partly rextlzd SLT BXA															
																						150
		50	• 34.40 - Shear-gouge plane @ 50° TCA (4mm wide)																			
			• 37.30-37.45m Milky-off wh crackled qtz vnlt (3cm wide) @ 20-30° TCA.																			
			local coarse grain xln and vuggy																			
		55	• 38.50-38.60m Milky-off wh planar qtz vnlt @ 20° TCA																			
			• 38.60-39.01m broken core (@ 30° TCA) + cly gouge (10°.) - Sheared																			
			• 39.90m Broken milky qtz vnlt (~2cm wide) & tension gashes																			
			• 40.55m 3cm wide milky qtz vnlt @ 45° TCA & dr dis. carb, sx (py?)																			
			• 41.00m 1cm wide milky qtz vnlt @ 65° TCA																			
		60	• 43.35m 3/4cm " " qtz-carb. vnlt @ 80° TCA																			
			• 45.35m " " " " " @ 45° TCA																			
			• 49.45m 1 1/4cm " " @ 25° TCA																			
		65																				
		70																				

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P-05-2 **Zone:** PIKE

Northing: Easting:
Drilling Dates: Logged By: Elevation:
Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Length:
Casing: In / Out

Depth	
Dip	
Azimuth	

(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	PY	CP	H	M	CL	AL	C	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
70	69.80	93.88	24.08		Reddish (JASPAROID) SLT & SLT BXA														140 -170
	Similar to 19.70-26.00																		
75																			
	78.70-81.50 jasperoid w/ py fracture filling w/ 1-2mm ~20° TCA												78.70	81.50	2.80	396954	2.87	100	
80																			
85																			
	89.48-91.33 py fx fill ~80° TCA near 89.50																		
	91.20 qtz+py vein well fmd qz xtals ~4-5mm																		
90	vein 40° TCA w/ red hematite + carbonates along selvage												89.48	91.33	1.85	55	1.55	84	
95																			
	93.88			EOH															

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-03 **Zone:**

Northing: 7209982 Easting: 526686 Elevation: 879

Drilling Dates: Aug 10-11, 2005 Logged By: M.R. Dumala Length: 90.22

Core Diameter: BTW Casing Depth: Casing: In / Out

	Depth	Collar	90.22			
	Dip	-60	-59			
	Azimuth	020	—			

Visual Log: Visual | Struc. | (m)

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides	Alteration
0.00	10.58	10.50		Grey Siltstone BX grey fine grain matrix supported, 50° foliation, sub angular clasts, slightly darker		
10.58	14.25	3.75		Reddish SH Breccia red/grey siltstone - jasperoid breccia 13.25 1cm qz carb vein 25° TCA Lower contact ends in fault 14.25 - 14.33 - gouge		
14.25	41.50	27.25		Grey Siltstone BX same as 0.00 - 10.50 interval 16.50 - 17.30 Qz? carbonate vein, weak chlorite alt'n no sulphides 17.30 - 22.00 more crackled appearance, w/ minor qz+carb veins 5cm 25.50 - 36.70 more pronounced clasts, lighter chl alt'n matrix w/ dark clasts weak 50° foliation towards end of interval 36.70 - more crackle appearance, red hematite filling fractures w/ 1-2mm weak ~1cm qz veinlets w/ red hem near I.C. ~ 20° TCA (39.50)		

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-03 **Zone:**

Northing: Easting: Elevation:

Drilling Dates: Logged By: Length:

Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Casing:

Depth					
Dip					
Azimuth					
In / Out					

Visual Log			From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides	Alteration	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
Visual	Struc.	(m)														
		40	41.50	76.40	34.90		reddish SLT breccia grey-purplish mod v. fine grain, locally foliated 40°, recrystallized many clasts dark red jasperoid replacing									
		45					51.50 - 54.00 deep red crackled w/ qz + carbonate filling fractures trace specular hem w/ qz + red hematite near 52.70									
		50														
		55	57.25 - 59.25 - matrix is specular hematite, clasts replaced w/ jasperoid + hem													
		60	62.18 - 63.60 grey siltstone bx w/ no jasper or hematite													
			63.75 - qz + carb vein parallel TCA w/ red hematite, small vuggy, runs along edge of core unable to see true width >1cm													
		65	66.50 - 67.25 2cm qz + carb vein parallel to core w/ red hem along selvage													
		70														

DRILL HOLE LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-03 **Zone:**

Northing: Easting: Elevation: Depth

Drilling Dates: Logged By: Length: Dip

Core Diameter: Casing Depth: Casing: In / Out Azimuth

Visual Log			From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides	Alteration	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %	CPS
Visual	Struc.	(m)														
							spec hem T→W near L.C.									
		75					L.C. along planer joint, chrubt, stickenside, 60° TCA									
			76.40	80.80	41.40		Hematite breccia			76.40	76.50	2.10	B396417	2.05	99	
							matrix supported (Specular hematite) ~60% clast sub angular jasperoid replaced/									
							carbonate filling fractures and forming main fabric ~20° TCA			78.50	80.80	2.30	57	2.05	89	
			80.80	87.75	6.95		Grey SLT BX									
							Same as 0.00 - 10.50									
							red hematite filling fractures (rusty) increasing to L.C.									
							W spec hem near L.C. -L.C. gradational (defined by appearance of py)									
			87.75	90.22			red SLT BX			87.75	90.22	2.47	58	2.50	100	
							rusty red recrystal breccia matrix comprised of py + carb 50/50									
							clasts red hem alt'd siltstone									
			90.22			EOH	hole ended in above zone, py appearing to weaken carbonate T-W, lots BX'y									
							-hole stopped due to engine problems & time constraints									

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-01 Logger: L. Gilbride Date: 10-Aug-05

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
0.00	5.79	5.79	2.11	36	0.00	0	6	5.5		65				I	4	
5.79	6.86	1.07	0.76	71	0.11	10	6	5.5		40				I	3	
6.86	7.31	0.45	0.71	158	0.14	31	7	5		40				S	3	
7.31	8.38	1.07	1.10	103	0.29	27	9	5		70				P	3	
8.38	10.36	1.98	0.61	31	0.15	8	7	5.5		65				P	2	
10.36	10.67	0.31	0.25	81	0.14	45	9	5		50				P	2	
10.67	11.73	1.06	0.95	90	0.00	0	5	6		40				I	2	
11.73	12.19	0.46	0.59	128	0.00	0	6	5		60				P	4	
12.19	12.80	0.61	0.11	18	0.00	0	5	5		-				I	3	
12.80	13.11	0.31	0.53	171	0.12	39	7	5		65				P	4	
13.11	14.17	1.06	0.91	86	0.36	34	9	5.5		30				P	3	
14.17	14.99	0.82	0.99	121	0.41	50	9	5		70				C	2	
14.99	15.85	0.86	1.14	133	0.24	28	8	4		30				P	3	
15.85	16.46	0.61	0.66	108	0.11	18	9	5		45				P	4	
16.46	17.98	1.52	0.82	54	0.29	19	9	5		55				P	2	
17.98	21.03	3.05	3.08	101	0.89	29	8	5		50				P	2	
21.03	24.08	3.05	3.15	103	0.80	26	9	5.5		35				C	3	
24.08	25.60	1.52	1.68	111	0.48	32	8	5		70				S	2	
25.60	28.65	3.05	3.18	104	1.52	50	9	5		70				P	1	
28.65	30.17	1.52	1.57	103	0.72	47	9	5.5		65				P	2	
30.17	31.70	1.53	1.78	116	0.63	41	8	5		75				P	2	
31.70	34.75	3.05	2.35	77	2.23	73	11	5		25				P	4	
34.75	37.80	3.05	3.24	106	2.80	92	12	6		65				P	4	
37.80	39.32	1.52	1.76	116	1.06	70	10	6		30				P	1	
39.32	40.84	1.52	1.72	113	0.86	57	10	5		65				P	4	
40.84	43.89	3.05	3.36	110	1.31	43	11	5		55				P	4	
43.89	44.96	1.07	1.65	154	0.22	21	9	6		60				I	3	
44.96	46.02	1.06	1.08	102	0.46	43	10	7		55				P	2	
46.02	46.94	0.92	1.40	152	0.73	79	10	7		45				P	4	
46.94	49.83	2.89	4.18	145	4.08	141	13	7		45				C	2	
49.83	52.43	2.60	1.18	45	0.98	38	11	7		65				P	4	
52.43	55.18	2.75	2.93	107	1.57	57	10	6.5		70				P	3	
55.18	57.61	2.43	2.55	105	1.91	79	12	7		70				P	1	
57.61	58.83	1.22	1.18	97	0.27	22	10	4		60				P	1	
58.83	60.05	1.22	1.42	116	0.47	39	8	5		55				P	2	
60.05	63.09	3.04	2.91	96	2.68	88	13	5.5		45				P	3	
63.09	64.92	1.83	1.83	100	1.67	91	12	7		65				P	3	
64.92	65.23	0.31	0.36	116	0.16	52	9	5		70				I	3	

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-01 Logger: L. Gilbride Date: 10-Aug-05

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
65.23	65.68	0.45	0.54	120	0.20	44	9	7		40				P	4	
65.68	68.28	2.60	2.58	99	1.70	65	12	7		55				S	4	
68.28	69.80	1.52	1.54	101	1.54	101	14	7		75				P	3	
69.80	72.85	3.05	3.21	105	2.68	88	12	6		80				S	3	
72.85	74.37	1.52	1.44	95	1.12	74	11	7		60				P	3	
74.37	75.90	1.53	1.68	110	1.41	92	12	7		70				P	4	
75.90	78.94	3.04	3.07	101	2.60	86	12	7		65				P	4	
78.94	80.47	1.53	1.60	105	1.57	103	14	7		70				I	4	
80.47	81.20	0.73	0.71	97	0.57	78	11	7		55				P	3	
81.20	84.43	3.23	3.26	101	2.51	78	12	6		65				C	3	
84.43	86.26	1.83	1.89	103	1.36	74	11	7		35				P	2	
86.26	87.78	1.52	1.39	91	0.87	57	10	6		30				P	2	
87.78	88.39	0.61	1.02	167	0.70	115	11	7		75				P	3	
88.39	89.08	0.69	0.61	88	0.00	0	8	6		70				I	3	
89.08	90.22	1.14	1.05	92	0.88	77	11	6		65				S	3	
90.22	90.68	0.46	0.22	48	0.22	48	11	6		40				P	3	
90.68	91.44	0.76	0.96	126	0.53	70	11	7		55				P	2	
91.44	92.08	0.64	0.64	100	0.56	87	11	6		75				P	2	
92.08	93.27	1.19	0.43	36	0.40	34	10	6		60				P	3	
93.27	94.18	0.91	1.74	191	1.41	155	11	7		50				P	3	
94.18		EOH														

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-02 Logger: L. Gilbride Date: 10-Aug-05

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
0.00	5.79	5.79	2.33	40	0.58	10	7	4		40				P	3	
5.79	7.32	1.53	1.66	108	0.84	55	9	4		35				I	3	
7.32	10.36	3.04	2.61	86	0.25	8	6	4.5		75				P	2	
10.36	11.89	1.53	1.36	89	0.24	16	8	4		65				S	2	
11.89	16.46	4.57	3.61	79	1.72	38	10	4		60				P	4	
16.46	19.51	3.05	2.84	93	1.86	61	12	4		35				P	4	
19.51	22.56	3.05	2.98	98	1.55	51	11	5		45				C	3	
22.56	26.52	3.96	4.08	103	2.51	63	12	6		75				P	3	
26.52	27.43	0.91	1.00	110	0.18	20	9	4		60				I	3	
27.43	29.26	1.83	1.80	98	0.87	48	10	4		70				P	3	
29.26	30.78	1.52	1.64	108	0.63	41	10	5		60				S	3	
30.78	32.92	2.14	2.41	113	1.36	64	9	6		40				C	4	
32.92	35.05	2.13	2.12	100	0.61	29	10	5.5		60				P	3	
35.05	37.19	2.14	2.04	95	0.95	44	9	5		55				P	3	
37.19	39.01	1.82	2.09	115	1.13	62	11	4		45				P	3	
39.01	39.93	0.92	0.91	99	0.33	36	9	5.5		50				S	4	
39.93	40.84	0.91	1.12	123	0.48	53	10	4		35				P	2	
40.84	43.28	2.44	2.64	108	1.25	51	11	4		40				P	3	
43.28	45.21	1.93	2.10	109	1.00	52	10	5		60				I	3	
45.21	46.94	1.73	1.68	97	0.85	49	9	4.5		50				P	3	
46.94	47.85	0.91	1.17	129	0.30	33	8	4		70				I	2	
47.85	49.53	1.68	1.70	101	1.32	79	12	4		40				C	3	
49.53	52.43	2.90	3.00	103	2.18	75	12	4		50				P	3	
52.43	53.95	1.52	1.88	124	0.40	26	8	5		30				P	2	
53.95	55.93	1.98	2.25	114	1.40	71	13	4		65				P	1	
55.93	58.52	2.59	2.56	99	1.58	61	10	4		30				P	3	
58.52	59.44	0.92	1.31	142	0.22	24	8	5		35				P	2	
59.44	62.18	2.74	2.68	98	2.10	77	11	4		20				C	3	
62.18	66.75	4.57	5.00	109	3.23	71	11	4		45				P	3	
66.75	69.80	3.05	3.12	102	2.24	73	12	4		40				P	3	
69.80	72.85	3.05	3.16	104	2.98	98	13	4		50				P	3	
72.85	75.90	3.05	2.94	96	2.80	92	12	6		60				P	3	
75.90	78.64	2.74	2.71	99	2.08	76	12	5.5		70				P	2	
78.64	80.47	1.83	2.14	117	1.16	63	10	6		75				S	3	
80.47	86.56	6.09	2.86	47	2.30	38	11	6		70				C	3	
86.56	89.61	3.05	3.14	103	2.68	88	12	5.5		30				P	4	
89.61	92.35	2.74	2.46	90	1.38	50	11	5.5		70				P	4	
92.35	93.88	1.53	1.93	126	0.87	57	11	5		60				P	3	93.88 EOH

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-03 Logger: L. Gilbride Date: 11-Aug-05

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
0.00	7.32	7.32	3.66	50	0.33	5	5	5		-				I	3	
7.32	8.84	1.52	1.68	111	0.44	29	5	5		-				I	3	
8.84	9.45	0.61	0.82	134	0.00	0	5	4		-				I	3	
9.45	9.91	0.46	0.31	67	0.00	0	3	6		-				I	3	
9.91	10.36	0.45	0.38	84	0.00	0	3	4.5		-				I	2	
10.36	11.43	1.07	1.27	119	0.00	0	4	4		-				I	2	
11.43	11.89	0.46	0.54	117	0.00	0	4	4		-				I	2	
11.89	12.95	1.06	0.91	86	0.27	25	7	5.5		70				S	3	
12.95	14.33	1.38	1.62	117	0.61	44	8	6		35				C	2	
14.33	15.54	1.21	1.76	145	0.56	46	9	5		55				P	3	
15.54	17.53	1.99	2.25	113	0.90	45	10	3.5		45				P	3	
17.53	19.20	1.67	1.87	112	0.79	47	9	4.5		50				S	3	
19.20	21.03	1.83	1.95	107	0.94	51	9	5		60				P	1	
21.03	21.49	0.46	0.55	120	0.00	0	5	5		30				I	3	
21.49	24.08	2.59	2.64	102	1.81	70	10	4		65				P	3	
24.08	25.60	1.52	2.12	139	0.43	28	9	5		50				P	3	
25.60	27.43	1.83	1.78	97	0.76	42	9	4		70				S	4	
27.43	28.35	0.92	1.80	196	0.23	25	8	5		50				P	3	
28.35	29.87	1.52	2.15	141	0.00	0	6	5		-				I	3	
29.87	30.78	0.91	0.90	99	0.00	0	5	5		-				I	3	
30.78	31.70	0.92	1.18	128	0.65	71	7	4.5		75				P	3	
31.70	34.75	3.05	3.31	109	2.04	67	10	5.5		55				P	3	
34.75	35.66	0.91	1.13	124	0.23	25	8	6		30				P	3	
35.66	37.80	2.14	2.51	117	0.81	38	9	4		45				S	2	
37.80	39.62	1.82	1.78	98	0.96	53	9	5		70				P	3	
39.62	41.76	2.14	2.36	110	0.99	46	8	4		40				P	3	
41.76	43.28	1.52	1.54	101	0.31	20	9	6		75				P	1	
43.28	43.89	0.61	0.59	97	0.28	46	11	6.5		30				P	2	
43.89	46.94	3.05	3.22	106	1.89	62	9	5.5		75				P	3	
46.94	48.46	1.52	1.44	95	0.53	35	9	6		65				C	4	
48.46	51.51	3.05	3.52	115	2.08	68	11	7		60				P	4	
51.51	53.04	1.53	1.64	107	1.19	78	12	7		65				P	4	
53.04	56.08	3.04	2.85	94	1.67	55	9	7		75				P	3	
56.08	59.13	3.05	2.72	89	1.26	41	12	7		55				P	3	
59.13	62.18	3.05	3.22	106	1.57	51	11	7		40				P	4	
62.18	65.53	3.35	3.78	113	1.32	39	12	7		70				P	4	
65.53	68.58	3.05	3.03	99	2.61	86	13	7		70				S	4	
68.58	71.63	3.05	3.27	107	2.62	86	12	7		60				P	3	

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
PIKE PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-03 Logger: L. Gilbride Date: 11-Aug-05

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
71.63	77.72	6.09	6.32	104	5.37	88	12	7		50				P	3	
77.72	79.25	1.53	1.42	93	1.42	93	12	7		65				S	3	
79.25	81.08	1.83	2.12	116	0.32	17	8	7		70				P	3	
81.08	82.30	1.22	1.45	119	0.37	30	6	5		55				P	3	
82.30	83.82	1.52	1.72	113	0.38	25	6	5.5		35				P	1	
83.82	85.34	1.52	1.71	112	0.87	57	10	5		45				P	2	
85.34	88.39	3.05	3.08	101	1.79	59	11	6.5		60				P	3	
88.39	90.22	1.83	1.96	107	0.89	49	11	6.5		60				S	4	
90.22		EOH														

APPENDIX III

SYNOPTIC LOGS

SYNOPTIC LOG

STEEL

PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-01 Zone: Section:

Easting:	Northing:	Elevation:	Depth:	Logger:	R. Zuran
526686	7208982	879	94.18	Drilling Dates:	August 6-8, 2005

Depth	Collar	94.18		
Azimuth	0	-		
Dip	-60	-62		
Method	Compass	Acid		

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Comments
0.00	16.80	16.80		Grey siltstone breccia
				broken and rubbly
16.80	23.00	6.20		Fault - shear zone
23.00	39.00	16.00		Grey siltstone breccia
				23.00-31.95 stringer quartz carbonate veinlets
				31.95-39.00 increased (3-8%) specularite
39.00	39.32	0.32		Shear veinlet
39.32	40.84	1.52		Grey siltstone
40.84	46.25	5.41		Red jasperoid siltstone breccia
46.25	51.30	5.05		Grey siltstone
51.30	54.56	3.26		Red jasperoid siltstone breccia
54.56	55.70	1.14		Grey siltstone
55.70	57.97	2.27		Red jasperoid siltstone breccia
57.97	60.05	2.08		Grey siltstone
60.05	94.18	34.13		Red jasperoid siltstone breccia
				86.62-86.80 3 cm wide calcite-pyrite-quartz vein
				94.30-94.85 subparallel calcite-quartz-pyrite
				fracture fillings @ 45-80, 2-8 mm
94.18			EOH	

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample No.	REC %	CPS	U (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (g/t)
40.84	42.00	1.16	B396446		170				<0.005
42.00	43.00	1.00	B396447		170				<0.005
43.00	44.00	1.00	B396448		170				0.007
44.00	45.00	1.00	B396449		170				<0.005
45.00	46.25	1.25	B396453		170				0.302
86.00	87.00	1.00	B396450						0.014
92.00	93.00	1.00	B396451						0.037
93.00	94.18	1.18	B396452						0.022

SYNOPTIC LOG
STEEL
PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-02 Zone: Section:

Easting:	Northing:	Elevation:	Depth:
526686	7208982	879	93.88

Logger: R.Zuran/M.Dumala
Drilling Dates: August 8-9, 2005

Depth	Collar	91.44		
Azimuth	20	-		
Dip	-50	-50		
Method	Compass	Acid		

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Comments
0.00	7.44	7.44		Grey siltstone breccia
7.44	9.02	1.58		Fault
9.02	11.89	2.87		Grey siltstone
11.89	13.60	1.71		Fault
13.60	16.38	2.78		Grey siltstone breccia
16.38	19.70	3.32		Quartz carbonate crackle zone
19.70	26.00	6.30		Reddish jasperoid siltstone breccia
26.00	26.90	0.90		Fault
26.90	33.00	6.10		Reddish jasperoid siltstone breccia
33.00	69.80	36.80		Grey altered siltstone breccia
				minor qz+carbonate veinlets
				34.40 shear-gouge plane (4 mm)
				38.60-39.01 shear gouge(10%)
69.80	93.88	24.08		Reddish jasperoid siltstone breccia
				78.70-81.50 py fracture filling (1-2 mm)
				89.48-91.33 py fracture filling
				91.20 qz+py vein, well formed crystals (4-5 mm)
				hematite carbonates along selvage
93.88			EOH	

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample No.	REC %	CPS	U (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (g/t)
78.70	81.50	2.80	B396454	100		<10	19	9	<0.005
89.48	91.33	1.85	B396455	84		<10	25	12	<0.005

SYNOPTIC LOG
STEEL
PROPERTY

Hole: DDH-P05-03 Zone: Section:

Easting:	Northing:	Elevation:	Depth:
526686	7208982	879	90.22

Logger: M. R. Dumala
Drilling Dates: August 10-11, 2005

Depth	Collar	90.22		
Azimuth	20	-		
Dip	-60	-59		
Method	Compass	Acid		

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Comments
0.00	10.50	10.50		Grey siltstone breccia
10.50	14.25	3.75		Reddish jasperoid siltstone breccia
14.25	41.50	27.25		Grey siltstone breccia
41.50	76.40	34.90		Reddish jasperoid siltstone breccia
				51.50-54.00 deep red, crackled
				qz+carb fracture filling
				57.25-59.25 matrix supported, specular hematite
76.4	80.80	4.40		Hematite breccia
				matrix supported, specular hematite
80.80	87.75	6.95		Grey siltstone breccia
				weak spec hem near lower contact
87.75	90.22	2.47		Reddish jasperoid siltstone breccia
				rusty red crackled breccia
				py+carbonate matrix
90.22			EOH	

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample No.	REC %	CPS	U (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (g/t)
76.40	78.50	2.10	B396456	99		<10	16	4	0.021
78.50	80.80	2.30	B396457	89		<10	10	6	0.033
87.75	90.22	2.47	B396458	100		<10	67	48	0.007

APPENDIX IV

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

ALS Chemex
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ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE VA05072852

Project: Pike-1

P.O. No.:

This report is for 8 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 26-AUG-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: **TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP**
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: Pike-1

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072852

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au
	Units	kg	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005
B396446		2.16	<0.005
B396447		1.96	<0.005
B396448		1.34	0.007
B396449		0.92	<0.005
B396450		1.70	0.302
B396451		1.98	0.014
B396452		1.80	0.037
B396453		2.38	0.022

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Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE VA05072851

Project: Pike-2

P.O. No.:

This report is for 2 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 26-AUG-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: **TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP**
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

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Project: Pike-2

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072851

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
B396454		5.54	<0.005	<0.2	0.61	6	<10	290	<0.5	2	2.83	<0.5	9	42	19	2.25
B396455		3.22	<0.005	0.5	0.83	5	<10	60	<0.5	2	3.71	<0.5	12	22	25	3.52

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Project: Pike-2

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072851

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
B396454		<10	<1	0.47	20	1.48	1410	2	0.01	16	360	5	0.75	<2	3	16
B396455		<10	<1	0.50	<10	2.19	1630	3	0.01	18	620	20	1.60	<2	3	18

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Project: Pike-2

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2005
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072851

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
B396454		0.02	<10	<10	11	<10	4
B396455		0.02	<10	<10	16	<10	11

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Finalized Date: 5-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE VA05072074

Project: Pike-3

P.O. No.:

This report is for 3 Drill Core samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 25-AUG-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: **TWENTY-SEVEN CAPITAL CORP**
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: Pike-3

Finalized Date: 5-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072074

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
B396456		4.40	0.021	0.2	0.24	8	<10	270	<0.5	<2	2.67	<0.5	4	46	16	14.00
B396457		3.72	0.033	0.3	0.38	3	<10	70	<0.5	<2	2.27	<0.5	6	44	10	12.55
B396458		4.50	0.007	1.5	0.57	19	<10	20	<0.5	2	2.79	<0.5	48	32	67	8.56

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Project: Pike-3

Finalized Date: 5-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072074

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
B396456		<10	<1	0.17	30	1.26	1430	2	<0.01	1	570	7	0.02	<2	3	16
B396457		<10	1	0.19	30	1.21	1220	3	<0.01	24	710	6	0.01	<2	3	11
B396458		<10	<1	0.37	<10	1.66	1685	4	0.01	42	640	59	5.28	13	3	17

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Project: Pike-3

Finalized Date: 5-SEP-2005
Account: TWESEV

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05072074

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
B396456		0.16	<10	<10	43	<10	9
B396457		0.14	<10	<10	40	<10	9
B396458		0.07	10	<10	32	<10	17