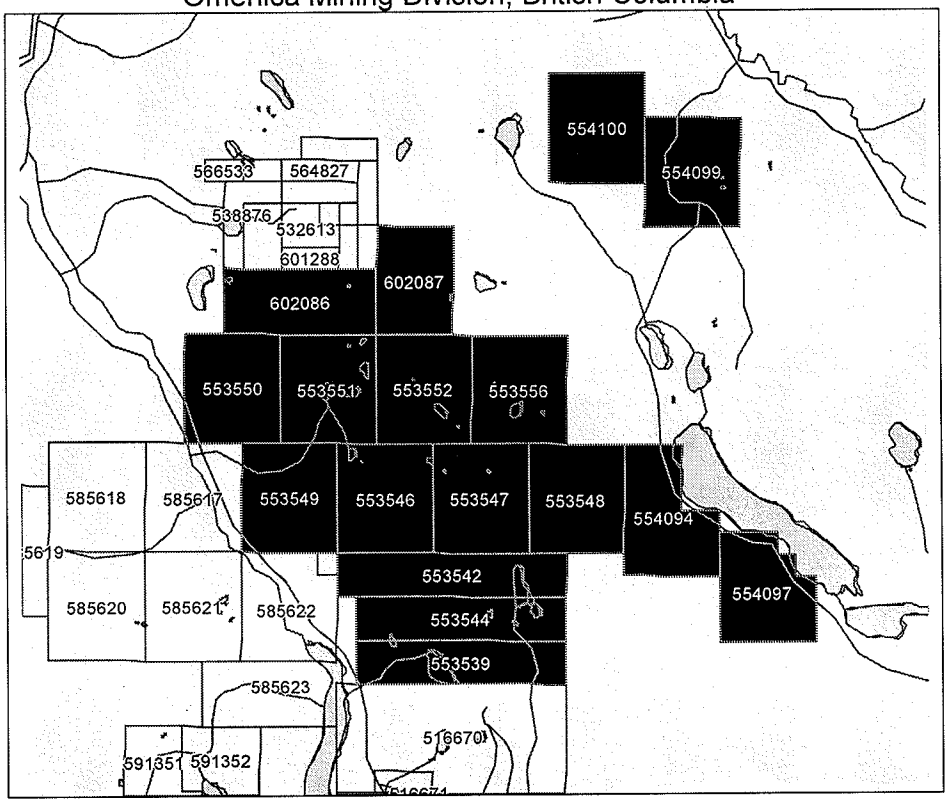
# TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
# ZACATECAS NORTH, PARROTT 1 and IRKUTSK 1 CLAIMS
NTS 093L/02
60001000N 640,000E and 6000100N, 654,000E
Omenica Mining Division, British Columbia




**For:**

**Bonterra Resources Inc.**
**of 9285 – 203B Langley, B.C. V1M 2L9**
**On behalf of**
**Symphony Resources Ltd.**
**of Suite 1680 – 200 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3L6**

**By:**

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**May 4, 2009**

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

0819904 B.C. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Symphony Resources Ltd., of Suite 1680 – 200 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C., acquired a mining property from Mr. Barry J. Price and Mr. Dennis M. Vigouret, both of Vancouver, B.C.

This report was prepared for BonTerra Resources Inc. on behalf of Symphony Resources Ltd., of 1680 – 200 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L6.

The acquired property consists of three blocks of claims, the largest group, the Zacatecas North group originally had 14 units, the second block, the Parrott claim is contiguous on the south east of the Zacatecas North group and has two units. The third claim, the Irkutsk claim, also has two units and is located approximately 4,000 metres to the north east of the Zacatecas North group. Subsequent to their acquisition, three of the claims in the Zacatecas North group were allowed to lapse by Symphony Resources Ltd. and were re-staked as two claims. The area, as originally acquired, remains the same except that Symphony Resources Ltd. currently holds 17 claims through its wholly-owned subsidiary.

The claims are located on UTM map NTS 093L/02 map sheet. The centre of the Zacatecas North-Parrott claims is 60001000N 640,000E and the centre of the Irkutsk claim 6000100N, 654,000E.

Symphony Resources Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, and the shareholders of Symphony Resources Ltd. entered into a share exchange agreement with BonTerra Resources Inc. dated April 22, 2009, whereby Bonterra Resources Inc. agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Symphony Resources Ltd. in consideration for the issuance of shares to the current shareholders of Symphony Resources Ltd. on a one-for-one basis. The closing of the share exchange agreement is subject to certain conditions of closing, including approval of the transaction by the TSX Venture Exchange. Upon the closing of the share exchange agreement, BonTerra Resources Inc. will indirectly hold all 17 claims with respect to the property.

The properties, adjacent to the old Silver Queen mine property, are situated in central B.C., about 30 km south of Houston, and 30 km west of the Equity Silver Mine, on NTS map sheet 93 L/02. Access to the property is south from Houston on the Morice River-Owen Lake Forestry road, a good all-weather road which branches south from Highway 16 three kilometres west of Houston. The property is situated north and east of Owen Lake.

The Buck Creek area Owen Lake area is the centre of one of the largest Eocene volcanic complexes of the central interior region of British Columbia. The Eocene complex is part of the Challis-Kamloops belt (Souther 1991) composed of isolated volcanic fields which extends from the northern United States through British Columbia to the Yukon. This paper describes the field relations and petrography of the Buck Creek complex (based upon geological mapping of the area on a scale of 1 : 100 000; Church 1984), presents major and trace element and Nd-Sr isotope data, as well as $^{39}Ar/^{40}Ar$ ages for the volcanic rocks, and constrains their petrogenesis. Understanding the origin of these volcanics in turn will help to better constrain the Eocene tectonic setting and geological evolution of central British Columbia.

The principal mineral deposits in the area, the Equity and Silver Queen mines, are located several kilometres northeast of Goosly Lake and a few kilometres east of Owen Lake

respectively. These deposits lie near the extremities of the radial structure.

The Zacatecas North group of claims has two showings located on it with minfile numbers 093 L 217 and 218.

The Irkutsk 1 and 2 claims have one showing on them with minfile number 093L 265.

The Parrott 1 and 2 claims have a showing of Nepheline Syenite. The minfile number for this occurrence is 093L 262.

The area has two high Sulphidation deposits, namely the Equity Silver Mine and the Silver Queen mine.

High Sulphidation (Hedenquist, 1987) epithermal mineralization, also known as acid sulphate (Heal, et. al.) Nansatsu-type and a number of other terms (White, 1991, and references therein), it present in some of the siliceous, advanced argillic alteration zones studied. The most notable are those at Mount Macintosh and in the Pemberton Hills area (Panteleyev and Koyanagi, 1993; Perello, 1992, and other unpublished company reports). Mineralization consists predominantly of pyrite as veins, disseminations, breccias matrix, crystalline open-space filling and massive to semi-massive rock replacements. Marcasite is present locally, generally as banded veinlets and fine-grained overgrowths on pyrite grains and rims of rock fragments in breccias. Pyrite commonly forms 5 to 10 volume percent of the rock; there can be as much as 30% and locally, more. Typical high-sulphidation assemblages, those derived from strongly oxidized hydrothermal fluids with high sulphur to metal ratios, have deposited small amounts of enargite, chalcocite, covellite and bornite Iron oxide minerals are locally abundant as both generally inverse to the amount of pyrite present as both magnetite and hematite. The abundancy of iron oxides it; other amorphous hydrous ferric oxides, earthy hematite 'Limonitic' minerals, including goethite, lepidocrocite and jarosite (Blanchard, 19-55) are abundant. The minerals are thought to be mainly supergene although a hypogene origin for some of the crystaline limonite might be argued. The presence of limonite at depths of 200 metres or more, demonstrates the great extent which groundwaters have been able to penetrate and leach the mineralized zones. Minor alteration minerals present are rutile titanium (?) other opaque and semi-opaque iron oxides, iron sulphates (melanterite and rozenite) and native sulphur.

Although the Zacatecas North Group has had considerable exploration on parts of the property, this work has only been done on an estimated 25% of the total land package.

The following recommendations are made for future exploration on the Zacatecas North Group.

**Phase I**

- A comprehensive airborne survey (Mag-EM-Radiometric) might be considered to take in all properties, possibly including Silver Streak and Silver Queen.

- A small prospecting program is recommended for Parrot 1-2 claims. A similar small budget program is suggested for Irkutsk claims. Look at showings, rock and soil samples, prospecting.

- For the main Zacatecas North property, assemble a good set of base-maps, topographic and orthphoto (colour).

- Early in the season, once snow is gone, I suggest a line of silts, heavy mineral samples on new trending lines either side of the property. I would suggest relocation and plotting of old soil sample results.

**Phase II**

- Construct a property wide geochemical/geophysical grid investigate and map all showings.
- Soil sample property wide.
- If airborne is done and shows anomalous (conductors) follow this up with ground surveys. I would suggest 3D IP.

Phase I is estimated to cost $248,710.00

Phase II is estimated to cost $317,460.00

The grand total for both phases is $556,170.00

Both phases include contingencies at 10%.

The length of time needed to complete phase I and II is estimated to be 70 days.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The technical report was prepared to outline the steps in which future exploration should proceed on the property and was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. This technical report was also prepared to support the acquisition of the property as a part of the filing requirements as outlined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange Inc.

This technical report was prepared for BonTerra Resources Inc. on behalf of Symphony Resources Ltd. of 1680 – 200 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L6.

The information used in the preparation of this report principally from the Government of BC website, https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do, for title information and http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/geolsurv/Aris/default.htm for assessment reports on the exploration previously done on the properties and, http://www.google.ca/search?hl=en&q=minfile+bc&meta=&aq=0&oq=minfile for individual property descriptions as well as other geological papers done on the area.

Unfortunately, the author was unable to visit the property as there was snow on the property and the showings were snow covered. The author plans to visit the property in June, when the snow has melted.

Figure 1 shows the area of the project within the province of British Columbia.

## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has used no reports, opinion or statement of a legal or other expert who is not a qualified person.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property consists of three blocks of claims, the largest group, the Zacatecas North group has 13 units, the second block, the Parrott claim is contiguous on the south east of the Zacatecas North group and has two units. The third claim, the Irkutsk claim, also has two units and is located approximately 4,000 metres to the north east of the Zacatecas North group.

The claims are located on UTM map NTS 093L/02 map sheet in the Omenica Mining Division, central British Columbia. The centre of the Zacatecas North-Parrott claims is 60001000N 640,000E and the centre of the Irkutsk claim is located at 6000100N, 654,000E.


Kilometres

0 50

**BONTERRA RESOURCES INC.**

**ZACATECAS NORTH PROJECT**

**ZACATECAS NORTH, IRKUTSK AND PARROTT LAKE CLAIMS**

MAP SHEETS 093L.016, .017, .018, .027
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

**LOCATION MAP**

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
|---|---|---|
| April, 2009 | As shown | 1 |

Pertinent information on the claims is shown on Table 1.

Table 1

| Tenure Number | Issue Date | Claim Name<br>Good To Date | Owner<br>Status | Tenure Type<br>Area (ha) | | Tenure Sub Type | Map Number | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 553539 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 417.1 |
| 553542 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 454.8 |
| 553544 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 417 |
| 553546 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.6 |
| 553547 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.6 |
| 553548 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.6 |
| 553549 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.6 |
| 553550 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.4 |
| 553551 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.4 |
| 553552 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.4 |
| 553556 | | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/042009/sep/30 | GOOD | 473.4 |
| 602086 | STREAK SOUTH | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2009/apr/032010/apr/03 | GOOD | 454.2 |
| 602087 | STREAK SOUTHEAST | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2009/apr/032010/apr/03 | GOOD | 378.5 |
| 554094 | PARROT 1 | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/122009/jul/31 | GOOD | 454.7 |
| 554097 | PARROT 2 | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/122009/jul/31 | GOOD | 417 |
| 554099 | IRKUTSK 1 | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/122009/jul/31 | GOOD | 472.9 |
| 554100 | IRKUTSK 2 | 121855 (100%) | Mineral | Claim | 093L | 2007/mar/122009/jul/31 | GOOD | 472.8 |

The claims are shown on Figures 2.

The property boundaries were located using Mineral Titles On-line.
http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do#

Symphony Resources Ltd. entered into an asset purchase agreement dated April 30, 2008 with 0819904 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Symphony Resources Ltd., Mitch Adam, a shareholder of Symphony Resources Ltd., Barry James Price and Dennis Vigouret. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, 0819904 B.C. Ltd. agreed to purchase the 18 mineral claims from Mr. Price and Mr. Vigouret for the issuance of 250,000 common shares in the capital of Symphony Resources Ltd. to each of Mr. Price and Mr. Vigouret As further consideration, Mitch Adam agreed to pay $10,000 to Mr. Price in consideration for the issuance of a promissory note by Symphony Resources Ltd. to Mr. Adam for $10,000.

Subsequent to the closing of the asset purchase agreement dated April 30, 2008, Symphony Resources Ltd., 0819904 B.C. Ltd. and the shareholders of Symphony Resources Ltd. entered into a share exchange agreement dated April 22, 2009 with BonTerra Resources Inc. Pursuant to the terms of the share exchange agreement, BonTerra Resources Inc. agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Symphony Resources Ltd. from the shareholder thereof in consideration for the issuance of shares of BonTerra Resources Inc. on a one-for-one basis. The closing of the share exchange agreement is subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including TSX Venture Exchange approval of the transaction. Upon the closing of the agreement, BonTerra Resources Inc. will indirectly hold all of the claims that are the subject of this report.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

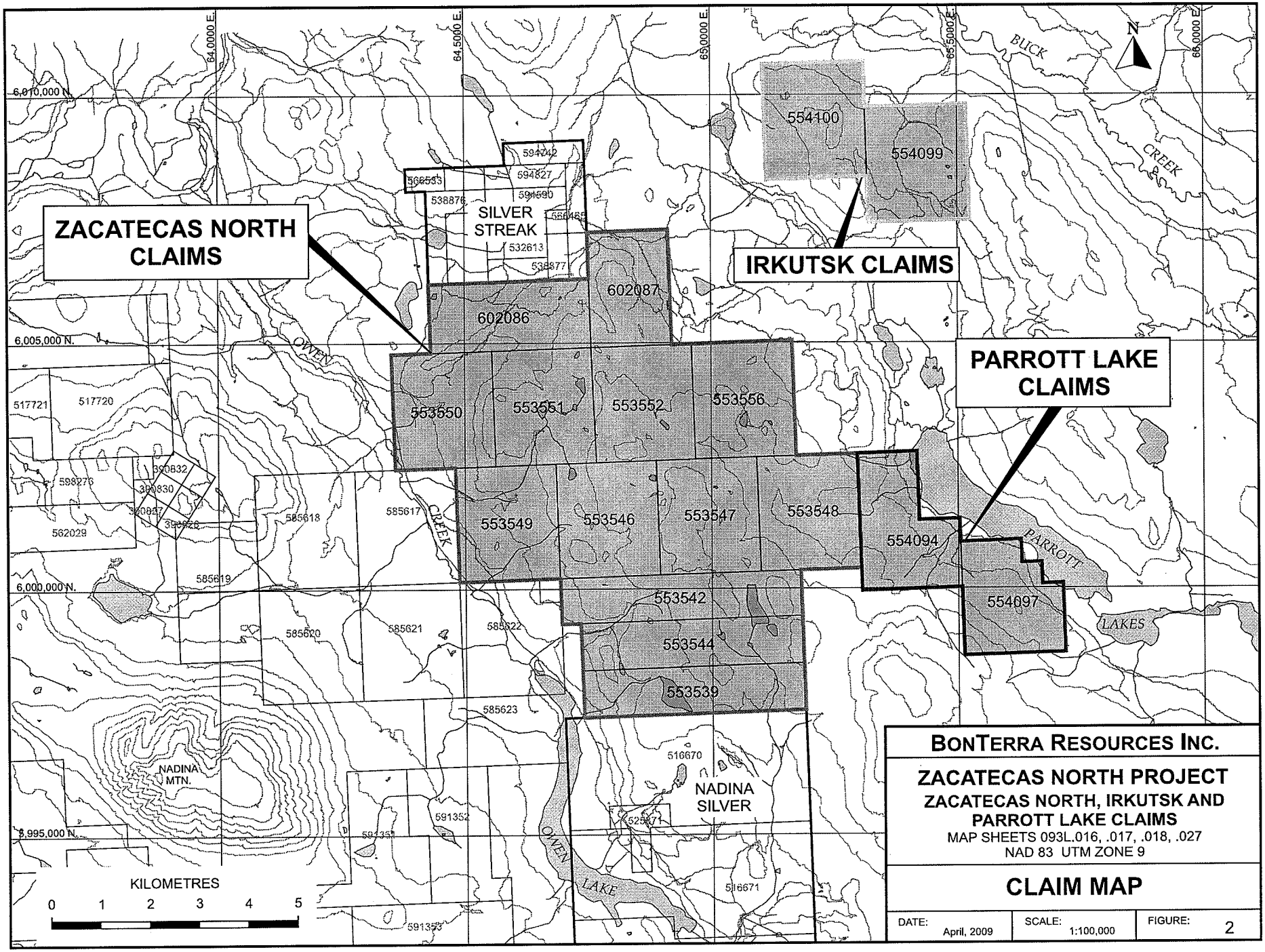
The properties, adjacent to the old Silver Queen mine property are situated in central B.C., about 30 km south of Houston, and 30 km west of the Equity Silver Mine, on NTS map sheet 93 L/02. Access to the property is south from Houston on the Morice River-Owen Lake Forestry road, a good all-weather road which branches south from Highway 16 three kilometres west of Houston. The property is situated north and east of Owen Lake.

Much of the property occupies moderate slopes and hilltops north of the Silver Queen mine and east of the access road. Close to Owen Lake and in the southeastern portion of the property, the ground is relatively flat. Vegetation is generally heavy, with poplar, willows and heavy ground cover, and with local spruce and fir forest. Part of the property is occupied by an old forest fire burn. Elevations range from 2,500 feet at Owen Lake, to more than 4,000 feet at the top of Tip Top Hill. Outcrop is relatively scarce and overburden exceeds 100 feet in some areas.

Logging and mining roads from the Morice Road and the Buck Creek road afford access.

Climate is typical of the Central BC interior with long cold winters and warm summers. Work can be done practically from May to October.

Table 2 shows the weather averages for Houston, BC.




**BONTERRA RESOURCES INC.**

# ZACATECAS NORTH PROJECT

## ZACATECAS NORTH, IRKUTSK AND PARROTT LAKE CLAIMS

MAP SHEETS 093L.016, .017, .018, .027
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

## CLAIM MAP

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
|---|---|---|
| April, 2009 | 1:100,000 | 2 |

| Weather averages for Houston | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
| Record high °F (°C) | 85 (29) | 87 (31) | 96 (36) | 94 (34) | 98 (37) | 101 (38) | 104 (40) | 106 (41) | 101 (38) | 95 (35) | 90 (32) | 84 (29) | 106 (41) |
| Average high °F (°C) | 63 (17) | 67 (19) | 74 (23) | 79 (26) | 86 (30) | 91 (33) | 94 (34) | 93 (34) | 89 (32) | 82 (28) | 73 (23) | 65 (18) | 80 (27) |
| Average low °F (°C) | 45 (7) | 48 (9) | 55 (13) | 61 (16) | 68 (20) | 74 (23) | 75 (24) | 75 (24) | 72 (22) | 62 (17) | 53 (12) | 47 (8) | 61 (16) |
| Record low °F (°C) | 10 (-12) | 14 (-10) | 22 (-6) | 22 (-6) | 44 (7) | 56 (13) | 45 (7) | 64 (18) | 50 (10) | 33 (1) | 25 (-4) | 9 (-13) | 9 (-13) |
| Precipitation inches (mm) | 4.3 (109.2) | 3.0 (76.2) | 3.2 (81.3) | 3.5 (88.9) | 5.1 (129.5) | 6.8 (172.7) | 4.4 (111.8) | 4.5 (114.3) | 5.6 (142.2) | 5.3 (134.6) | 4.5 (114.3) | 3.8 (96.5) | 54.0 (1,371.6) |

http://www.theweathernetwork.com/index.php?product=historical&placecode=cabc0140&HisMM=04&HisDD=29&HisYY=2009&stnCode=YYD&cityname=Houston&province=

## 6.0 HISTORY

Mineralization was discovered in the area in 1912, and prospecting activity has gone on in the area ever since.

In 1965 serious large scale exploration was begun, leading to the production of Bradina Resources' Silver Queen Mine. This mine, no longer in operation, was located approximately 3 kilometers south of the Zacatecas North claims.

Preliminary rock, soil and stream sampling was completed by Maharaja Minerals Ltd. on the part of the Zacatecas property in 1972. The results of this program recommended that extensive geological, geochemical mapping and trenching be completed.

In 1973 Strato Geological completed a geological, EM and magnetometer survey over the property. Customer Mining Services Ltd. of Vancouver built a road to the property and dug 14 trenches totaling 450 meters in length.

In the fall of 1973 two diamond drill holes were unsuccessfully attempted on the property,

On the 28th of January, 1980 the EWE 1, 2 and 3 claims were staked for Placer Development Ltd., of Vancouver. The EWE 1, 2, and 3 claims were staked on the basis of the B.C. Government rock geochemical data. These claims were staked in the northern part of the Zacatecas claim. Road building, line cutting and soils geochemistry were done. In addition, a geophysical programme of H. EM (dual frequency), H.VLF, H. Mag, ground mag, ground VLF and CEM were carried out. Portions of the EWE claim area were previously staked as the WINN and MISS claims for Marahaja minerals during 1968 to 1973. A soils geochemistry survey appears to have been carried out.

In 1981 Mecca Minerals Ltd.,1102-207 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., commissioned Customer Mining Services Ltd. of Vancouver to complete a magnetic survey on portions of the property not covered by previous surveys. Fill-in soil sampling was done on some old lines where needed and fresh samples were taken on new grid points.

During May and June of 1969, the W. L. and Jan claims, owned by A.L.J. MacDonald and optioned to Orequest Exploration Syndicate had a geochemical survey performed on them. 900 samples were taken on over 40 line miles (65 line km) These claims pre-dated the Irkutsk but were in the same location.

During 1970, a test IP survey, magnetometer survey and additional line cutting and soil sampling were performed on these claims.

In 1972 these claims and additional claims in the area were optioned by Solomon Development Ltd. And 63 line miles (101 line km) of IP survey was performed.

In 1973 Solomon Development Ltd. commissioned more soil sampling and petrographic studies in the claims.

In 1976 ASARCO optioned the claims, now called the Par group (Irk I. II, III claims) and performed more geochemical soil sampling and prepared a topographic map.

In July and August of 1977 ASARCO took approximately 350 soil samples and did some line cutting.

In 1978 through 1980 ASARCO continued exploration on the Irk I, through Irk IX claims.

In 1981 Placer Development Explored the Ram 1-7 claims staked to the south of the Irk claims. 1979 soil samples were taken on 51.9 line km of grid.

In 1982 ASARCO performed VLF EM and total field ground magnetic surveys on their Irk claims. In addition, a program of test - pitting to bedrock utilizing a backhoe was carried out on the IRK I, 6, VII and IX claims during the period July 5 to 17, 1982.

In 1984 ASARCO carried out a programme of geological mapping, sampling and a VLF-EM survey on their Irk group of claims. In addition, a programme of geochemical and geological exploration with backhoe trenching was carried out.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

#### 7.1.1 Introduction

The following description is excerpted from a paper by Dostal, J., Robichaud, D.A., Church, B.N., and Reynolds, P.H. entitled Eocene Challis-Kamloops volcanism in central BC. an example from the Buck Creek basin.

"During the early Tertiary, prominent magmatic activity related to interaction between the North American and Farallon plates produced numerous intrusive and volcanic complexes along the length of the Canadian Cordillera (Armstrong and Ward 1991). Widespread magmatism began 60 Ma, culminated at 50 Ma, and by 40 Ma was sporadic and localized. The magmatic culmination coincided with a major plate reorganization in the Pacific basin. By mid-Eocene, there was an abrupt change in movement of the North American and Farallon plates Engebretson et. al.1985) from orthogonal to oblique along the continental margin of western Canada (Hyndman and Hamilton 1993). Tectonic regimes along the plate margin, including contrasting local environments, may be reflected in the composition of the volcanic rocks, although subsequent tectonic activity can complicate the interpretation of the original setting (e.g. Monger et al- 1982). Some volcanic suites are inferred to have had a subduction-related origin while others may have been generated in a trans-tensional setting (e.g.. Souther 1991). However, few geochemical data for suites of this age in the Canadian Cordillera are available to constrain the various tectonic models and hypotheses. Consequently, the origin and primary tectonic setting of these volcanic suites remain enigmatic.

The Buck Creek area is the centre of one of the largest Eocene volcanic complexes of the central interior region of British Columbia. The Eocene complex is part of the Challis-Kamloops belt (Souther 1991) composed of isolated volcanic fields which extends from the northern United States through British Columbia to the Yukon). This paper describes the field relations and petrography of the Buck Creek complex (based upon geological mapping of the area on a scale of 1 : 100 000; Church 1984), presents major and trace element and Nd-Sr isotope data, as well as $^{39}Ar/^{40}Ar$ ages for the volcanic rocks, and constrains their petrogenesis. Understanding the

origin of these volcanics in turn will help to better constrain the Eocene tectonic setting and geological evolution of central British Columbia.

### 7.1.2 Stratigraphy and Structure

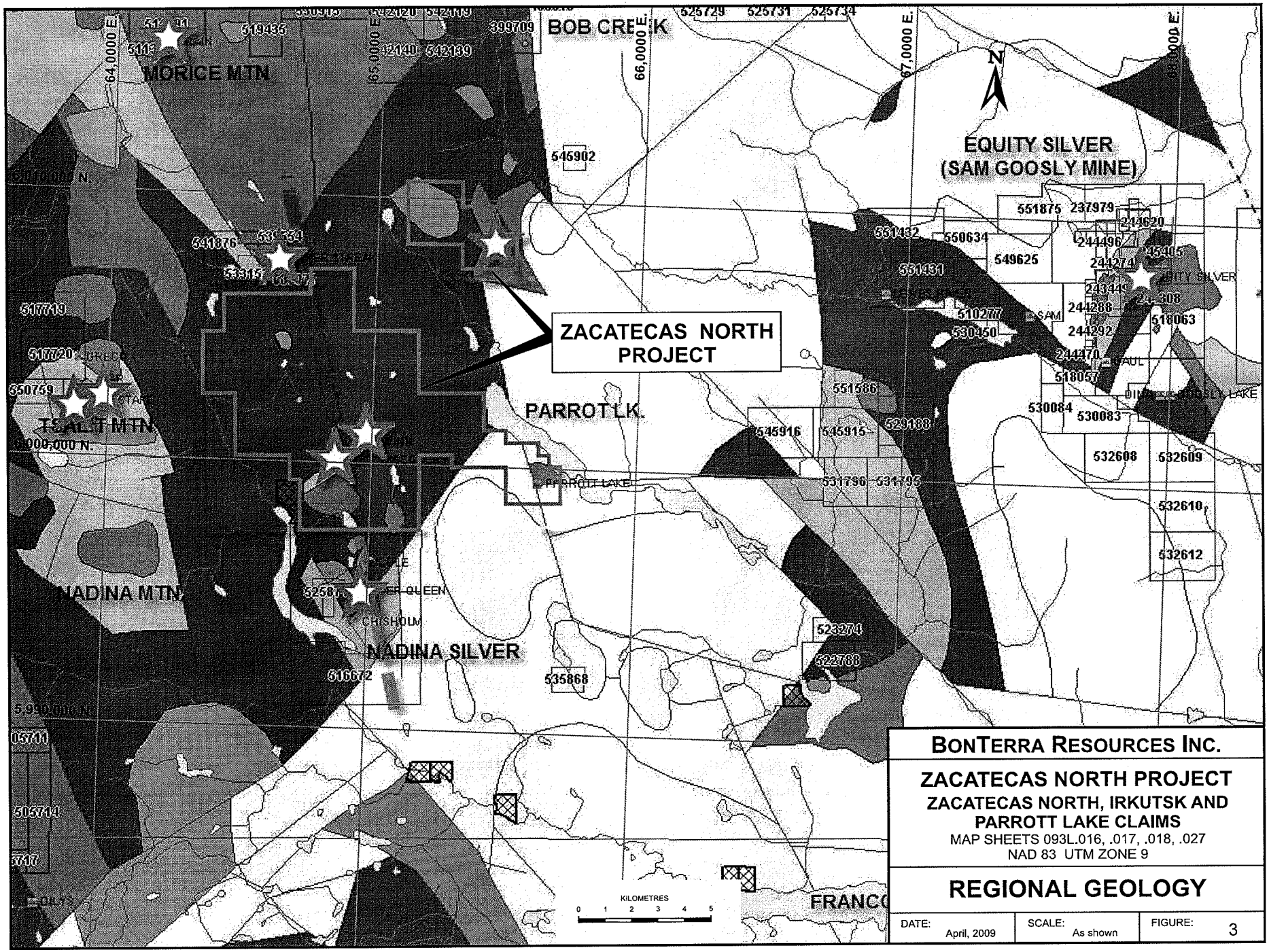
The Canadian Cordillera is a collage of oceanic and pericratonic terranes that were accreted to North America during the Mesozoic era. Docking of these terranes was practically completed by mid-Cretaceous time. Subsequently, the terranes were affected by large-scale strike-slip faulting (Struik 1993). Post-acceretionary Tertiary volcanic rocks are particularly widespread in the intemontane belt (Souther 1977), including the Stikine terrane (e.g.. Monger et al. 1991). These rocks typically occur in grabens, half grabens, and block-faulted basins. One of the latter, the Buck Creek basin, lies in west-central interior British Columbia (Fig. 2) and hosts two Au-Ag-Zn-Cu vein filling replacement deposits (the Equity Silver and Silver Queen deposits), related to early Tertiary magmatic activity (e.g.,Leitch et al. 1992).

The Buck Creek basin is located on the Nechako plateau north of Francois Lake between the towns of Houston and Burns Lake. The basin is a faulted depression (60 x 80 km) filled with a series of volcanic, volcaniclastic, and subordinate sedimentary rocks (Fig. 2) which range in age from Cretaceous through early Tertiary (Francois Lake Group of Church and Barakso 1990). It is semicircular in plan, encompassing about 3000 $km^2$. The base of the basin lies 1000-3000 m below its rim and the metamorphic rocks in the surrounding hills (Church 1973; Church and Barakso 1990). The basin appears to be a tectonic extensional structure controlled by a system of en echelon northwest-southeast strike-slip faults linked by pull-aparts trending southwest (Fig. 2). The controlling faults are believed to be related to several intermittently active events that occurred in this region during the Late Cretaceous, Early and Middle Eocene, and Late Eocene to Early Oligocene (Stmik 1993).

Block faulting is common and is evidenced by the juxtaposition of different volcanic stratigraphy.

The basin is underlain by a basement of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks that belong to the Hazelton and Skeena groups (Church and Barakso 1990) and granites of Jurassic and Early Cretaceous age (Monger et al. 1991; Yorath 1991). The basement, mostly the Jurassic Hazelton Group, is poorly exposed. The Hazelton Group consists mainly of gently dipping dacitic to andesitic flows and pyroclastics and minor clastic sedimentary rocks. The presence of well-preserved accretionary lapilli in these rocks implies that volcanism was at least in part subarial. These rocks are metamorphosed to as high as sub-greenschist to greenschist grade, although zeolite to prehnite-pumpellyite grade is most common. The only recognizable fossils are Weyla sp. (Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) catalog number C-103 718; Sinemurian-Toarcian age, identified by T.P. Poulton of the Geological Survey of Canada; -185-205 Ma). Unconformably overlying the Hazelton Group is the Skeena Group (Richards and Tipper 1976), a mixture of marine and non-marine sedimentary and volcanic strata (Fig. 2)of Albian age, as indicated by the occurrence of the marine fossils (Church and Barakso 1990) and regional correlations with other Skeena strata (Souther 1991). The sequence dips steeply and is 750 m thick. It includes greywackes, shales, and conglomerates and volcanic rocks. The rocks of these two groups are exposed in a series of small windows through the younger overlying formations." Figure 3 and 4 gives a picture of the regional geology.

"The name Francois Lake Group was introduced by Church and Barakso (1990) for the contiguous Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary stratigraphic sequence resting unconformably on the Mesozoic basement of the Buck Creek basin (Fig. 2). The group is composed of continental




**BONTERRA RESOURCES INC.**

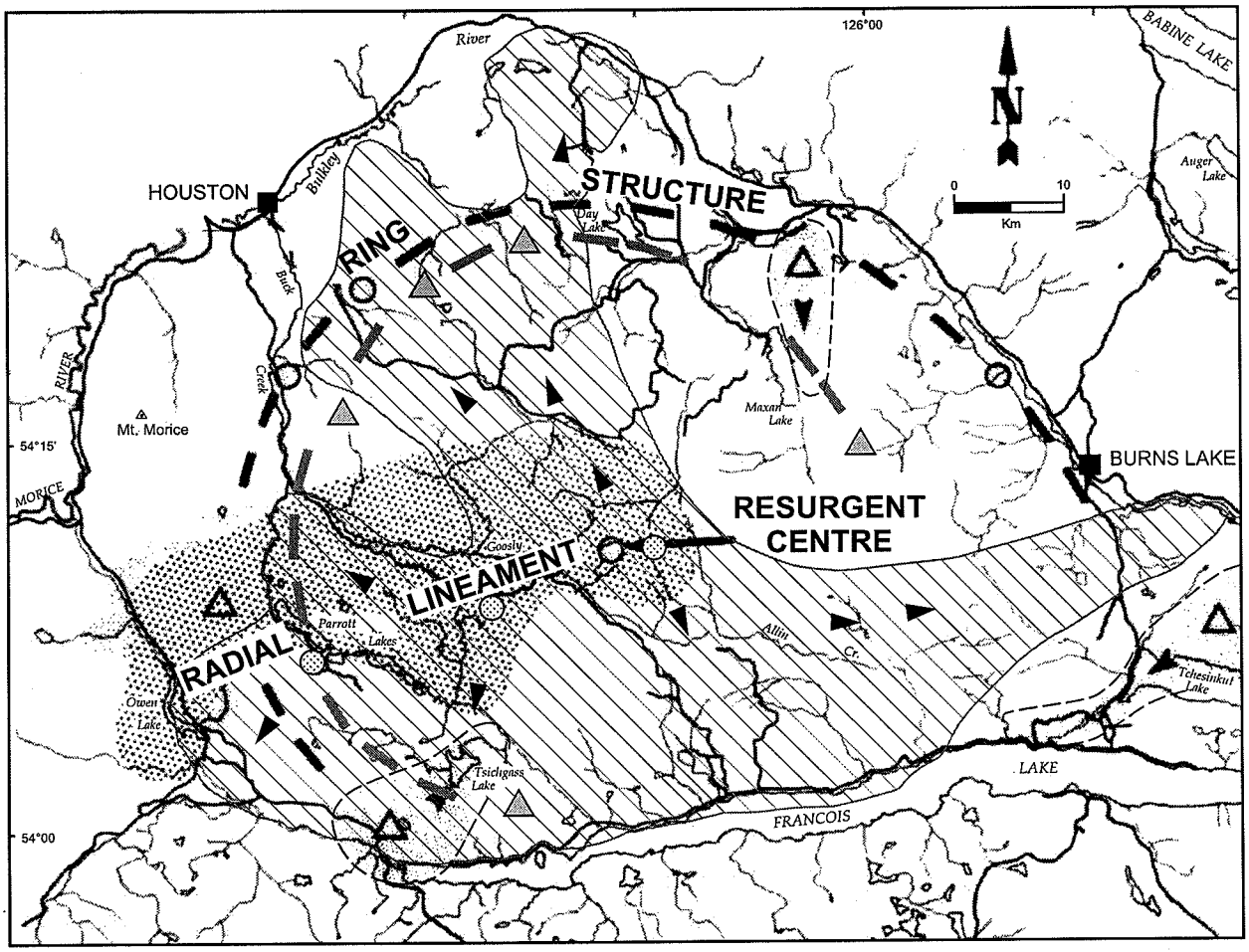
**ZACATECAS NORTH PROJECT**

**ZACATECAS NORTH, IRKUTSK AND PARROTT LAKE CLAIMS**

MAP SHEETS 093L.016, .017, .018, .027
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
|---|---|---|
| April, 2009 | As shown | 3 |




BUCK CREEK VOLCANIC CENTRES

FEEDER PLUGS

GOOSLY LAKE LAVA

TIP TOP HILL VOLCANICS

RHYOLITES AND GRANITIC PLUGS

**BONTERRA RESOURCES INC.**

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**REGIONAL STRUCTURE MAP**

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
|---|---|---|
| April, 2009 | | 4 |

volcanic and sedimentary rocks, 1500 m thick, divisible into lower and upper parts. The lower part consists principally of the Late Cretaceous Tip Top Hill Formation which is overlain unconformably by the upper part, consisting of three early Tertiary formations (Church and Barakso 1990): Burns Lake, Goosly Lake, and Buck Creek (Fig. 2). The upper part may be correlated with the Eocene Endako Group (e.g., Leitch et al. 1992). There is a significant time break, and possibly a structural break between the lower and upper parts of the Francois Lake Group.

The Tip Top Hill Formation has been elsewhere correlated with the Kasalka Group (e.g., Leitch et al. 1992), a Cretaceous (MacIntyre 1985; Armstrong 1988) continental volcanic succession from central British Columbia. The formation consists of lava, breccia, and tuff of mostly andesitic composition. The strata, which attain a thickness of 600 m, are interpreted to have been fed by several felsic stocks and dikes of the Bulkley intrusions (Carter 1981; Church and Barakso 1990). Leitch et al. (1992) reported a U/'Pb zircon age of 84.6 @ 0.2 Ma from a felsic dike which cuts the lavas.

The Burns Lake Formation is a sedimentary unit locally present at the base of the Tertiary sequence. It is composed of poorly exposed, medium to well indurated, gently dipping conglomerates with chert and quartzite clasts. The estimated thickness of the unit is 50-100 m.

The overlying Goosly Lake Formation consists mainly of trachyandesitic flows with large plagioclase phenocrysts. The aggregate thickness of this unit is 500 m. The Goosly intrusions are dikes and small stocks petrographically and chemically similar to the Goosly Lake flows, with overlapping K/Ar whole rock ages (54.3 @ 2.2 to 48.7 @ 1.8 Ma; Church and Barakso 1990).

The Buck Creek Formation (BCF), resting conformably on the Goosly Lake flows, is the most abundant and widespread unit of the Francois Lake Group. This unit consists of subaerial intermediate and mafic flows interlayered with minor volcanic breccia; it has an aggregate stratigraphic thickness of 400 m. Typically, BCF flows dip gently, cap many ridges in the central parts and cover most of the peripheral parts of the basin.

An isolated suite of mafic flows, 15-60 m thick, occurs along the north and east margins of the basin where it over lies the BCF flows and is named the Swans Lake volcanic suite (Church and Barakso 1990); its age has not been established. The BCF is overlain in the southwestern part of the basin by Miocene Chilcotin (Poplar Buttes) intraplate basalts (Dostal et al. 1996). These rocks are typically fresh, fine grained columnar oh vine-bearing basalts that form a few flows with a total thickness ranging from 60 to 90 m. They rest unconformably on the Goosly Lake and Buck Creek formations."

A further description is given Church, B.N. and Barakso, J.J. in their 1990 paper on the area.

The Buck Creek area is underlain by a diverse suite of Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic rocks and a number of small igneous intrusions as outlined in preceding chapters.

The main stratigraphic divisions comprise tectonically disturbed and metamorphosed basement strata of early Jurassic.' to Early Cretaceous(?) age, and little disturbed cover rocks of Late Cretaceous through Eocene age. The basement rocks are poorly exposed and little is known of their overall structural setting and total thickness. In contrast, the cover rocks have been mapped in detail and have been divided into numerous subunits. These are mainly volcanic rocks filling a broad fault-bounded depression. called here the "Buck

Creek basin the base of which is 1000 to 3000 metres below older rocks on the surrounding, hills. The original nature of this basin is unknown although it is suspected that withdrawal of magma at depth during episodes of volcanism. was the main cause of subsidence resulting in a large volcano-tectonic sink or protocaldera structure (Church. 1983).

The alternative model is random block faulting accompanying volcanism. The objection to this is the sediments shed from uplifted fault blocks. and intercalated with the volcanics. are not common and occur only mainly near major faults at the margins of the basin. Elsewhere in the basin local uplift may be related to the intrusion of stocks feeding the volcanics. However, generally it is clear that much of the block faulting in the region occurred after deposition of the Francois Lake group.

We do not imply that the basin is a true caldera (that would require a large volume of ash-flow tufts that is not seen), but simply that the geological setting suggests a volcanic basin with same caldera-like features. For example, the perimeter of them Buck Creek basin is roughly outlined by a series of rhyolite fields and a semicircular alignment of volcanic centres between Francois Lake. Houston and Burns Lake See Figure 4. Another important feature is the alignment of Goosly intrusions which trends west-southwest from the Equity mine and the central "resurgent" uplifted area toward Owen Lake a distance of kilometres. This appears to be the locus of a radial fracture and the source of the Upper Cretaceous Tip Top Hill volcanics ( Figure 5.2) and the main feeder stocks and dikes of the Goosly -Lake volcanics (Figure5.3)

The principal mineral deposits in the area, the Equity and Silver Queen mines, are located several kilometres northeast of Goosly Lake and a few kilometres east of Owen Lake respectively, These deposits lie near the extremities of the radial structure.

At the Equity Mine. erosion has cut deeps a volcanic complex exposing the upper part of the Goosly stock and the main mineralized zone near the contact. This is a swollen pear-shaped body, largely of replacement origin, consisting of disseminated and massive sulphides rich in pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite, with some pyrrhotite and minor sphalerite and magnetite. Aluminous alteration characterized by scorzalite, andalusite, pyrophyllite and some corundum accompanies much of the mineralization. A tail-like appendage to the zone, which strikes southwards away from the intrusion, is a sharp-walled vein-like structure containing coarse ore.

The Silver Queen mine is developed on a vein system. The veins are mostly pyrite-sphalerite rich with local chalcopyrite concentrations and accessory galena and tennantite in a quartz rhodochrosite and barite-rich gangue. The veins are surrounded by highly altered host rocks and a wide aureole of disseminated pyrite. A number of large dikes were emplaced more or less contemporaneously with the development of the veins. These seem to emanate from a deeply buried stock petrographically similar to the Goody intrusion,

It appears that the Equity and Silver Queen deposits are. related and, taken together represent a complete range of a single ore-forming process. This is supported the similarity in age of the Equity and Silver Queen mineralization Eocene and the proximity of the mineralization to petrographically related dikes and the Goosly intrusions.

The distribution of elements about the Goosly intrusion seems to confirm some genetic relationship. It is possible that the intrusions were only a source of heat in mobilizing mineral-bearing solutions. However, evidence suggests that copper, nickel, and possibly some of the other elements, moved directly from the intrusions.

Figure 5.4 is an idealized cross-sectional model representing a synthesis of Equity and Silver Queen mineralization conforming to the generalities of the deposits. It is postulated that a Goosly-type stock lies subjacent to the Silver Queen deposit and at the Equity mine a Silver Queen type vein system has been largely eroded away.

According to the model, a Tertiary syenomonzonite-gabbro stock with numerous offshoot dikes intrudes the Mesozoic basement assemblage releasing and mobilizing solutions which resulted in the formation of replacement sulphide lenses typical the Equity deposit and satellitic vein systems such as found at the Silver Queen mine. An outflow of hydothermal solutions from the area of the intrusion formed a broad aureole of alteration and sulphide dissemination.

The exact form and details of mineralization were no doubt partly controlled by the composition and structure of the host rocks, the chemistry of the aqueous system and the prevailing physical conditions.

The application of rock geochemistry to mineral exploration is affirmed by this study. Broad patterns resulting from the dispersion of minor elements in the vicinity of ore bodies may represent good targets for exploration. Success in this type of geochemical prospecting would undoubtedly depend on detailed geological and sampling control ( see Figures I and 2) and adequate facilities for multi-element quantitative analysis and statistical processing of a large amount of data.

The various mineralized and non-mineralized units in the Buck Creek area are characterized by average composition and threshold values. Subdivision of the data to obtain these statistics is assessed by cluster analysis. The results detailed in Chapter 4 of this report show distinctive metal ratios for rocks of the Silver Queen and Equity areas and the average copper content in the Goosly intrusions.

The main parameters of original rock composition are nickel and cobalt and, to a lesser extent iron and copper the most basic igneous rocks being enriched in these elements.

The effect of mineralization is best expressed in general terms by the behaviour of arsenic and cadmium lid in specific terms, in the case of samples from the Silver Queen Mine and cadmium, and in the Equity by copper and nickel.

Geochemical maps show dispersion of the elements. It appears that migration is variable, some elements such as arsenic and mercury may extend beyond the source areas forming concentric zoned patterns."

Church, B.N. and Barakso, J.J., 1990,GEOLOGY, LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY AND MINERALIZATION IN THE BUCK CREEK AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Mineral Resources Division Geological Survey Branch, Paper 1990-2,100p

## 7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

### 7.2.1 Stratigraphy

As may be seen on figure 5 and 6 the Zacatecas North claims are mainly underlain by the Upper Cretaceous Tip Top Hill Formation. Near the southern portion of the claims upper cretaceous rhyolitic volcanic rocks and lower Cretaceous sandstone, chert, shale and massive rhyolite lava tentatively identified as Skeena Group are found in a window through the Tip Top Formation.

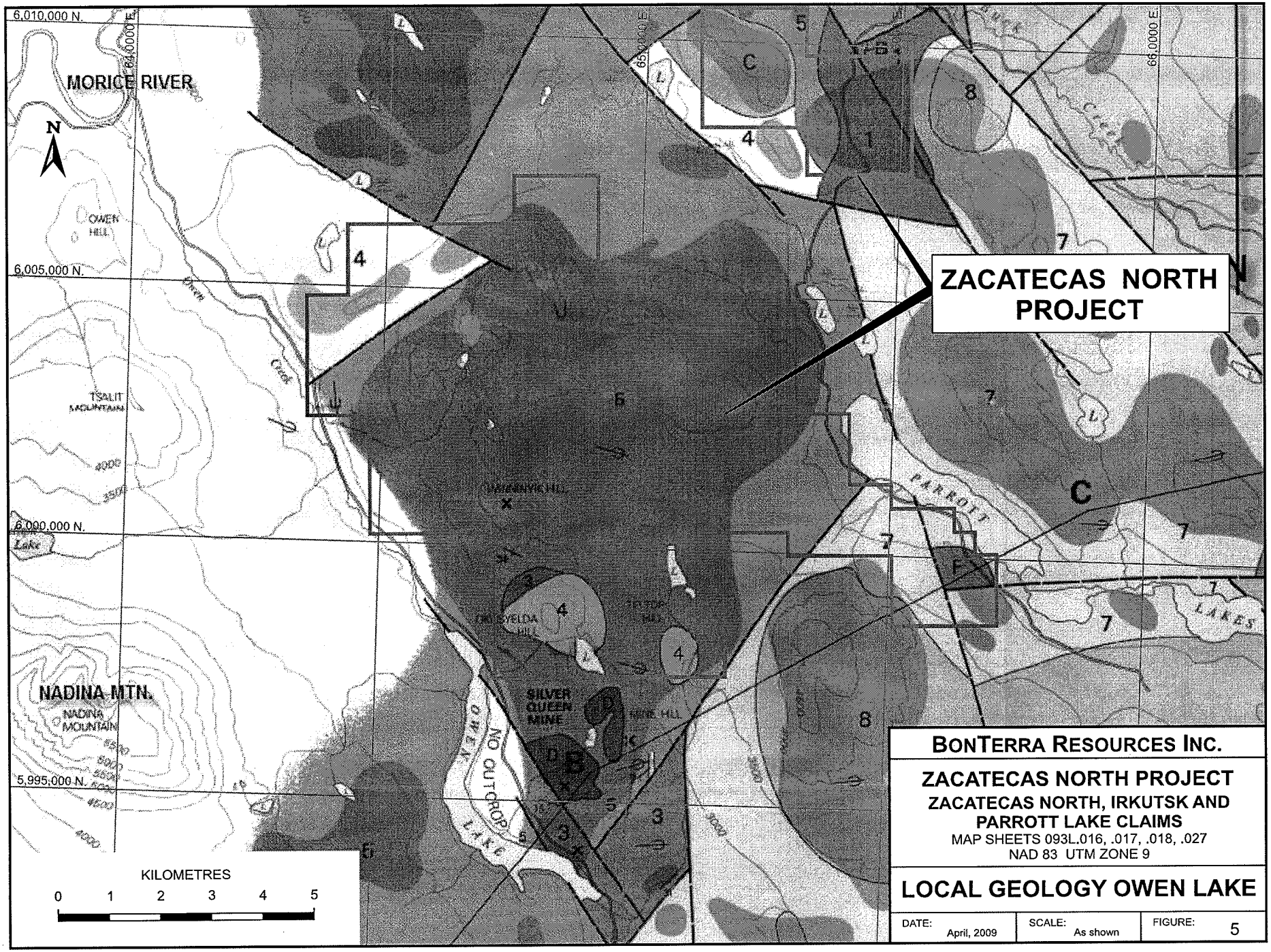
The following is excerpted from Church, B.N. and Barakso, J.J. in their 1990 paper on the area.

"The Tip Top Hill formation (Unit 5), consisting of andesitic lavas and pyroclastic rocks (Church, 1971a), overlies rhyolites in the Owen Lake area. Radiometric analysis of a typical sample of the andesite gives a date of 77.1 @ 2.7 Ma. The relative age and stratigraphic position of this unit resemble "Andesitic Flows (Unit 9)" of the Whitesail-Troitsa Lake map area (see Diakow and Mihalynuk, 1987, page 179).

The Tip Top Hill volcanics cover a large area in the west part of the Buck Creek map area extending in a belt from the Owen Lake area to the north end of upper Parrott Lake and easterly to Goosly Lake. The best-developed section, which is about 500 metres thick, is found on the divide north of TipTop Hill.

The principal eruptive centre for the TipTop Hill volcanics appears to be the Mine Hill microdiorite intrusion at the Silver Queen mine just east of Owen Lake. The age and composition of these rocks is similar, and volcaniclastics near the microdiorite are locally coarse, containing markedly angular fragments, suggesting proximity to a volcanic vent (Church, 1970a, Plate VB, page 125). The long axis of the volcanic field, containing the thickest sections, trends north-east through the intervening area between the Silver Queen and Equity mines (see Figure 5.2).

The Tip Top Hill rocks are mainly brown volcanic breccias, characteristically charged with small feldspar plates 0.5 to 2 millimetres in length. Generally they also contain scattered hornblende phenocrysts, some of which are as much as 1 centimetre long. In thin section the rocks are found to be microcrystalline with subhedral zoned plagioclase (about 35 per cent) and accessory biotite, pyroxene and hornblende (about 7 per cent combined ferromagnesian minerals) suspended in a fine-grained devitrified matrix. The mean composition of these rocks is between andesite and dacite, as indicated by arc fusion determinations (Figure 2.2) and chemical analysis (Table 2.2, Nos. 7 and 8).

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# LOCAL GEOLOGY OWEN LAKE

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
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| April, 2009 | As shown | 5 |

# LEGEND

## BEDDED ROCKS

**MIOCENE**

11 — **POPLAR BUTTES FORMATION**: COLUMNAR OLIVINE BASALT

FRANCOIS LAKE GROUP

**EOCENE**

**BUCK CREEK FORMATION**

10 — *PARROTT MOUNTAIN MEMBER*: MAINLY ANDESITE BRECCIA

9 — *SWANS LAKE MEMBER*: MAINLY BASALTIC LAVA

8 — *HOUSTON MEMBER*: APHANITIC ANDESITE AND DACITE LAVAS AND VOLCANIC BRECCIA, MINOR BASALT

7 — **GOOSLY LAKE FORMATION**: MAINLY FELDSPATHIC ANDESITE AND TRACHYANDESITE LAVAS; BRECCIAS, SILLS, AND STOCKS

6 — **BURNS LAKE FORMATION**: CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE INCLUDING SHALE

**UPPER CRETACEOUS**

5 — **TIP TOP HILL FORMATION**: MAINLY BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE ANDESITE AND ANDESITIC DACITE LAVAS AND PYROCLASTIC ROCKS

4 — ACID VOLCANIC ROCKS, MAINLY RHYOLITE LAVA IN THE TCHESINKUT LAKE AND BULKLEY LAKE AREAS AND RELATED QUARTZ PORPHYRY INTRUSIONS ON OKUSYELDA HILL

**LOWER CRETACEOUS**

**SKEENA GROUP ?**

3 / 0 — A MIXED ASSEMBLAGE OF CHERT PEBBLE AND POLYMICTIC CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND FELSIC VOLCANIC FRAGMENTAL ROCKS; SHALE AND MASSIVE RHYOLITE LAVA FORM LOCAL DEPOSITS; INCLUDES CONGLOMERATE WITH SOME WEYLA-BEARING FRAGMENTS

**JURASSIC**

**HAZELTON GROUP**

2 — UNDIVIDED FINE-GRAINED DACITIC ANDESITE, RHYOLITE, AND BASALTIC LAVAS AND VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS AND DYKES

1 — **TELKWA FORMATION**: INCLUDES MAROON TUFF AND TUFF BRECCIA

0 — **MAXAN LAKE FORMATION**: WEYLA-BEARING BROWN SANDSTONES; MAY ALSO INCLUDE CHERT PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND ASSOCIATED BEDS ASSIGNED TO UNIT 3

## IGNEOUS INTRUSIONS

F — **GOOSLY INTRUSIONS**: SYENOMONZONITE-GABBROIC STOCKS; INCLUDES THE PARROTT LAKE INTRUSION AND GOOSLY LAKE INTRUSION

E — **NANIKA INTRUSIONS**: EQUITY GRANITE STOCK AND QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY AT DUNGATE CREEK

**BULKLEY INTRUSIONS**

D — MINE HILL MICRODIORITE SILLS AND DYKES

C — BIOTITE-PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY STOCK AT DUCK LAKE AND RELATED QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY INTRUSIONS

B — BASIC AND INTERMEDIATE STOCKS AT BOB CREEK AND TSICHGASS LAKE

A — **TOPLEY INTRUSIONS:** INCLUDES THE GRANITIC STOCK NEAR BURNS LAKE

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**LEGEND**

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
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The Parrott claims which adjoin the Zacatecas North claims to the east are underlain by the Tip Top Hill Formation, overlain by the feldspathic andesites of the Goosly Lake Formation. Near the south portion of the claims the Goosly lake formation is intruded by the syenomonzonite-gabbroic Parrott Lake-Goosly Intrusions."
Church, B.N. and Barakso, J.J., 1990,GEOLOGY, LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY AND MINERALIZATION IN THE BUCK CREEK AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Mineral Resources Division Geological Survey Branch, Paper 1990-2,100p

Figure 7 is a cross section across the claims.

The Irkutsk Claim is underlain by the Upper Cretaceous Tip Top Hill Formation, the Upper Cretaceous Rhyolite lava, the Jurassic Telkwa Formation and Biotite-Plagioclase porphyry stock of the Bulkley Intrusions. Figure 8 shows the local structure.

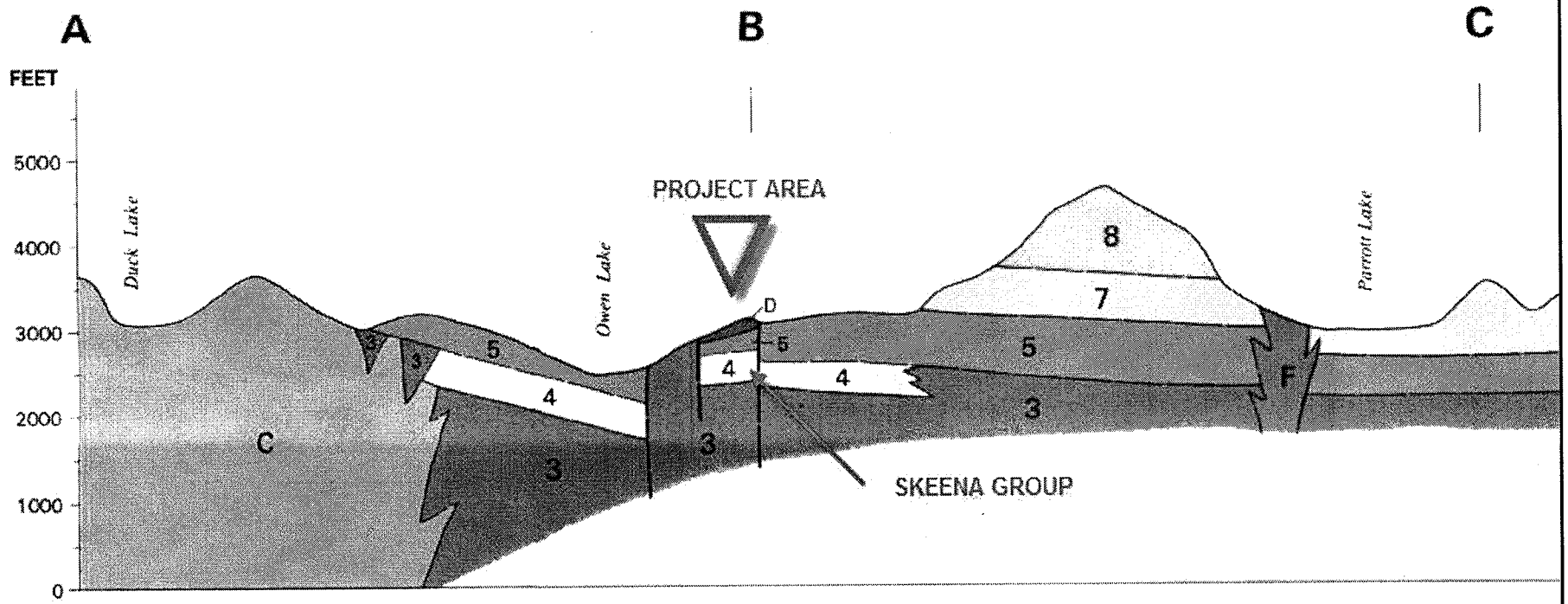
### 7.2.2 Structure

As may be seen from Figure 8 a number of north west-south east and east-west lineations criss-cross the claims. These lineaments form the structures in which the Silver Queen mine is found.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

### HIGH-SULPHIDATION EPITIHERMAL DEPOSITS

High Sulphidation (Hedenquist, 1987) epithermal mineralization, also known as acid sulphate (Heal, et. al. Nansatsu-type and a number of other terms (White, 1991, and references therein), is present in some of the siliceous, advanced argillic alteration zones studied. The most notable are those at Mount Macintosh and in the Pemberton Hills area (Panteleyev and Koyanagi, 1993; Perello, 1992, and other unpublished company reports). Mineralization consists predominantly of pyrite as veins, disseminations, breccias matrix, crystalline open-space filling and massive to semi-massive rock replacements. Marcasite is present locally, generally as banded veinlets and fine-grained overgrowths on pyrite grains and rims of rock fragments in breccias. Pyrite commonly forms 5 to 10 volume percent of the rock; there can be as much as 30% and locally, more. Typical high-sulphidation assemblages, those derived from strongly oxidized hydrothermal fluids with high sulphur to metal ratios, have deposited small amounts of enargite, chalcocite, covellite and bornite Iron oxide minerals are locally abundant as both generally inverse to the amount of pyrite present as both magnetite and hematite. The abundancy of iron oxides it; other amorphous hydrous ferric oxides, earthy hematite 'Limonitic' minerals, including goethite, lepidocrocite and jarosite (Blanchard, 19-55) are abundant. The minerals are thought to be mainly supergene although a hypogene origin for some of the crystaline limonite might be argued. The presence of limonite at depths of 200 metres or more, demonstrates the great extent which groundwaters have been able to penetrate and leach the mineralized zones. Minor alteration minerals present are rutile titanium (?) other opaque and semi-opaque iron oxides, iron sulphates (melanterite and rozenite) and native sulphur.
http://www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/public/pubdocs/bcdocs/96990/1993/101-110-panteleyev.pdf

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## CROSS SECTION A - C

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
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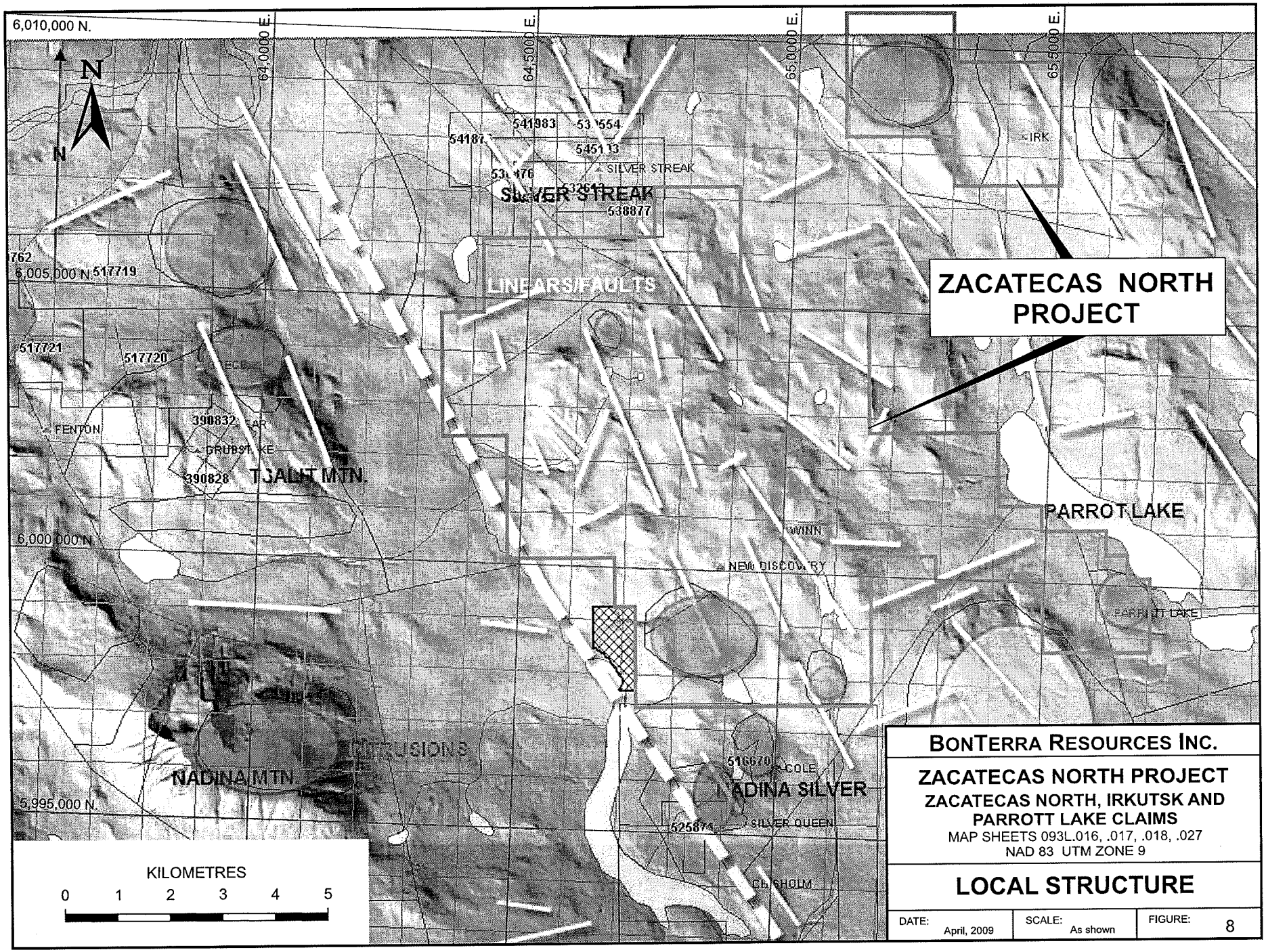
| April, 2009 | | 7 |

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## LOCAL STRUCTURE

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
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## 9.0 MINERALIZATION

The Zacatecas North group of claims has two showings located on it with minfile numbers 093 L 217 and 218 described as follows:

**Minfile Number 093L 217**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | NEW DISCOVERY, SNOWSTORM, WINN, NOW, WINNINYIK HILL | Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | BCGS Map | 093L017 |
| Status | Showing | NTS Map | 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 07' 38" N | UTM | 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 43' 20" W | Northing | 6000075 |
| | | Easting | 648839 |
| Commodities | Zinc, Silver, Gold | Deposit Types | I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | Terrane | Stikine |

Capsule Geology

The area is underlain by Upper Cretaceous Tip Top Hill andesite and dacitic volcanic rocks of the Francois Lake Group which have been intruded by porphyry plugs. Sulphide mineralization occurs in vein- lets in fractured, sheared or altered zones striking north-south.

Locally, rocks exposed on the claims consist of tuffs, breccias, and andesitic porphyry. Sparse mineralization comprised of chalco- pyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, and sphalerite occurs as disseminations in the matrix of volcanic breccias and as stringers in shears and fissures. Two shear zones striking 325 degrees and 290 degrees contain mineralized stringers and sparse disseminations. In 1928, a selected sample of the breccia assayed trace gold, silver, 1.0 per cent zinc and nil lead (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1928, page 171).

**MInfile Number 093L 218**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | WINN, WINNINYIK HILL, NOW | Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | BCGS Map | 093L017 |
| Status | Showing | NTS Map | 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 08' 00" N | UTM | 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 42' 15" W | Northing | 6000792 |
| | | Easting | 649997 |
| Commodities | Lead, Zinc | Deposit Types | I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | Terrane | Stikine |

Capsule Geology

The area is underlain mainly by Upper Cretaceous Tip Top Hill andesite and dacitic volcanic rocks of the Francois Lake Group which have been intruded by porphyry plugs. Pyrite, sphalerite and galena mineralization occurs in veinlets in fractured, sheared or altered zones

striking north-south.

The Irkutsk 1 and 2 claims have one showing on them with minfile number 093L 265. This showing is described as follows:

**Minfile Number 093L 265**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | IRK, WL, JAN | NMI Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | BCGS Map | 093L017 |
| Status | Showing | NTS Map | 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 12' 00" N | UTM | 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 38' 06" W | Northing | 6008357 |
| | | Easting | 654267 |
| Commodities | Silver, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Barite | Deposit Types | I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au<br>E05 : Sandstone Pb |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | Terrane | Stikine, Plutonic Rocks |

Capsule Geology

The claims are underlain by several formations, the oldest being Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics (Telkwa Formation), comprised of red, green to maroon andesitic tuffs and flows. To the west, the Telkwa rocks are overlain by Upper Cretaceous Francois Lake Group, Tip Top Hill Formation volcanics comprised of biotite-hornblende andesite and andesitic to dacitic flows and breccia. These rocks are intruded by a Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusive comprised of quartz monzonite to porphyritic granodiorite and associated feldspar porphyry dikes (Bulletin 78, Figure 1).

To the east, the Telkwa rocks are overlain by Eocene Goosly Lake volcanic sills and trachytic flows of the Francois Lake Group. These are overlain by the Houston Member of the Eocene Buck Creek volcanics comprised of massive, vesicular to aphanitic andesite, dacite flows, breccia and minor basalt. To the south, near Parrott Lake these rocks are intruded by an Eocene Goosly Lake syenomonzonite plug.

Locally, the volcanics were mapped as Late Cretaceous Tip Top Hill andesitic, dacitic and rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics. The most common outcrop is red andesitic tuff which is sheared, bleached as well as carbonate altered and silicified hosting 0.1 per cent barite. Other rocks include rhyolitic to dacitic flows with a white, dense groundmass some hosting quartz eyes. Some of these rocks are brecciated and are crosscut by quartz veinlets hosting pyrite.

A syenomonzonite plug or a northwest trending Tertiary dike is in contact with the rhyolitic rocks.

Mineralization consists of low grade disseminated galena, sphalerite and pyrite in a calcareous arkose(?) on the east side of the claims. Also, weak chalcopyrite and pyrite occurs in quartz veinlets in the rhyolitic and andesitic flows. In 1984, a sample of the mineralized andesite

assayed 39.6 grams per tonne silver and 0.277 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 12753).

The Parrott 1 and 2 claims have a showing of Nepheline Syenite. The minfile number for this occurrence is 093L 262.

**Minfile Number 093L 262**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | PARROTT LAKE | Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | BCGS Map | 093L017 |
| Status | Showing | NTS Map | 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 07' 10" N | UTM | 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 36' 36" W | Northing | 5999452 |
| | | Easting | 656200 |
| Commodities | Nepheline Syenite | Deposit Types | R13 : Nepheline syenite |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | Terrane | Stikine, Plutonic Rocks |

Capsule Geology

Three alkaline stocks, spaced at about 13 kilometre intervals, occur along a northeast trend. The Parrott Lake intrusion, located at the west end of the intrusive belt, is poorly exposed, but, the large stock to the east (093L 263) is described in detail. The Parrott Lake intrusive was dated at 49.4, plus or minus, 1.5 million years (Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Preliminary Map 11).

South of Parrott Lake, the Goosly Lake stock intrudes Francois Lake Group, Eocene Goosly Lake Formation volcanics comprised mainly of feldspathic andesite and trachyandesite lavas with breccias and sills (Bulletin 78, Figure 1).

The alkaline intrusive ranges from gabbro to syenomonzonite consisting of 65 to 80 per cent plagioclase, 5 to 20 per cent augite, accessory biotite, apatite and magnetite. Interstitial feldspar and traces of quartz are found in more acidic varieties. The gabbroic phases are enriched in pyroxene and contain calcite and chlorite pseudomorphs after olivine with accessory feldspathoid minerals.

Several significant mineral occurrences are associated with the alkaline rocks of the Goosly Lake area. Approximately 9.0 kilometres to the southwest of the Parrott Lake intrusion, showings at the Silver Queen Mine (093L 002), thought to be related to the alkaline dikes, host fissure veins of pyrite-sphalerite with galena and local concentrations of chalcopyrite with some tennantite.

In 1970, an analysis of the syenomonzonite at the south end of Upper Parrott Lake showed trace ilmenite with 1.4 per cent nepheline (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1970, page 124). A geophysical survey by Canadian Superior Exploration Limited identified a series of strong magnetic responses in the area. The magnetic responses are sub-parallel and trend 110°.

Figure 9 shows the mineral showings.

## 10.0 EXPLORATION

The issuer has performed no exploration on the property.

## 11.0 DRILLING

The issuer has performed no drilling on the property.

## 12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The issuer has taken no samples on the property.

## 13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The issuer has taken no samples on the property.

## 14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author assumes that the data from the Minfile reports and assessment reports is correct and has not verified the data used as the data in both styles of report is by qualified geologists, many of whom the author has known or worked with.

## 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The southern boundary of the Zacatecas North claims border the Silver Queen mine which is approximately 4 kilometres south of the property. The following descriptions of the Silver Queen mine and related showings that make up the Nadina are from the minfile web site.

**Minfile Number 093L 216**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | NMI | 093L2 Ag1,Pb1 |
| Name | CHISHOLM, MIDNIGHT, MCLEAN, MAE, SILVER QUEEN | Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | BCGS Map | 093L007 |
| Status | Past Producer | NTS Map | 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 04' 22" N | UTM | 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 42' 57" W | Northing | 5994032 |
| | | Easting | 649452 |
| Commodities | Zinc, Silver, Gold, Lead, Manganese | Deposit Types | I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | Terrane | Stikine |

Capsule Geology

The area is primarily underlain by an Upper Cretaceous series of volcanic rocks and intrusions. The volcanic rocks consist mainly of massive rhyolite with a mixed assemblage of conglomerate, sandstone and felsic volcanics that are likely part of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena(?) Group (Bulletin 78, Figure 1). A sill-like body of microdiorite intrudes these volcanic rocks and has been dated as Late Cretaceous in age.

The showings are mainly hosted by highly altered felsic tuffs and tuff breccias. Four northwest veins have been discovered. Three sub-parallel veins form a group while a fourth vein occurs to

the north of this group. The quartz veins are mainly mineralized with argentiferous sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and tennantite-tetrahedrite in rhodochrosite, quartz, and barite gangue. Cherty quartz, carbonate and siderite, with some barite also constitute part of the gangue minerals. Small deposits of manganese oxides (wad) are also present.

**Minfile number 093L 002**

Name SILVER QUEEN, SILVER QUEEN MINE, NADINA, OWEN LAKE, MACKAY, WRINCH, PORTAL, MINE HILL, CHISHOLM, COLE, CAMP, EARL, NO. 3, NG Mining Division Omineca

BCGS Map 093L007
NTS Map 093L02E
UTM 09 (NAD 83)
Northing 5995205
Easting 649396

Status Past Producer
Latitude 54° 05' 00" N
Longitude 126° 42' 58" W

Commodities Zinc, Silver, Gold, Lead, Copper, Cadmium, Germanium, Indium, Gallium, Bismuth
Deposit Types I05 :
Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Tectonic Belt Intermontane
Terrane Stikine, Plutonic Rocks
Capsule Geology

The area of the showings is primarily underlain by an Upper Cretaceous series of volcanic rocks and intrusions. The volcanic rocks consist mainly of dacites and dacitic andesites that are likely part of the Francois Lake Group, Tip Top Hill Formation. A sill-like body of microdiorite dated as 75.5, plus or minus 1.0 million years (N. Church, Bulletin 78, Table 2.3), intrudes these volcanic rocks. The showings are mainly hosted by a kaolinized and pyritized dacitic volcanic breccia with the microdiorite lying to the west. Pulaskite, dikes occur in the vicinity of some veins. At least five veins have been discovered that host sulphide minerals consisting mainly of sphalerite, galena and pyrite with some accessory chalcopyrite. The gangue is composed of cherty quartz, carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite and some barite. Work on the showings has mainly been in conjunction with work on the adjacent Silver Queen (093L 002).

The Diamond Belle vein was the focus of early exploration hosting the Cole Shaft. The vein averages 0.6 to 0.9 metres in width striking 130 degrees and dips steeply over the central part with the southern part striking easterly before pinching out against the pulaskite dike which strikes 150 degrees. Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, carbonate, rhodochrosite and barite.

The Shear vein, near the east end of the Diamond Belle veins, strikes northerly and dips near vertically over an exposed length of 213 metres. The mineralization is patchy and appears to be the result of replacement and cavity infilling in a shear.

Vein mineralization striking southeast and parallel to the Diamond Belle, located 15 metres to the south, assayed over 1.0 metres width, 2.4 grams per tonne gold, 637.7 grams per tonne silver, 1.3 per cent copper, 2.2 per cent lead, and 5.5 per cent zinc.

The Bear vein, located 300 metres southwest of the Cole shaft, strikes south for approximately a 67 metre exposure. A chip sample across the vein yielded almost pure amber sphalerite with minor pyrite hosting modest precious metal values and cadmium.

The Barite vein, located 150 metres west of the Cole vein system, strikes southeast discontinuously for 107 metres in length. A gangue rich sample over 107 centimetre width assayed trace gold, 92.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.04 per cent copper, 0.58 per cent lead, 1.1 per cent zinc, 12.9 per cent iron, 7.8 per cent manganese, 0.36 per cent calcium, trace cadmium, 0.07 per cent arsenic, and 0.03 per cent antimony.

The NGV vein, located in the southern part of the prospect area, strikes 160 degrees dipping 75 degrees northeast and is exposed for 50 metres. In 1970, a 76 centimetre piece of mineralized drill core assayed 1.37 grams per tonne gold, 447.5 grams per tonne silver, 0.17 per cent copper, 12.8 per cent lead, and 10.2 per cent zinc.

In 1989 University of British Columbia became involved under NSERC grant; Numerous studies were done including geological mapping, structural studies, 2 MSc. theses(mineralogy, ore reserves), 1 PhD thesis (alteration)

"in situ mining resource" determined to be: Central area: 708,134 tons @ 0.086 opt Au, 4.78 opt Ag, 0.19% Cu, 0.82% Pb, 5.43% Zn (thickness 5.95 ft) South area: 220,266 tons @ 0.152 opt Au, 8.15 opt Ag, 0.54% Cu, 0.89% Pb, 5.67% Zn (thickness 4.6 feet)
**(These figures are not 43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon.)**
http://www.nadina.com/_resources/silver_queen_technical.pdf

**Minfile Number 093L 162**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | COLE, DIAMOND BELLE, SHEAR VEIN, BEAR VEIN, BARITE VEIN, SILVER QUEEN, NGV | Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | BCGS Map | 093L007 |
| Status | Developed Prospect | NTS Map | 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 05' 34" N | UTM | 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 42' 21" W | Northing | 5996278 |
| | | Easting | 650035 |
| Commodities | Silver, Gold, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Manganese, Barite, Cadmium | Deposit Types | I05 : Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | Terrane | Stikine |

Capsule Geology

The area of the showings is primarily underlain by an Upper Cretaceous series of volcanic rocks and intrusions. The volcanic rocks consist mainly of dacites and dacitic andesites that are likely part of the Francois Lake Group, Tip Top Hill Formation. A sill-like body of microdiorite dated as 75.5, plus or minus 1.0 million years (N. Church, Bulletin 78, Table 2.3), intrudes these volcanic rocks. The showings are mainly hosted by a kaolinized and pyritized dacitic volcanic breccia with the microdiorite lying to the west. Pulaskite, dikes occur in the vicinity of some veins. At least five veins have been discovered that host sulphide minerals consisting mainly of sphalerite, galena and pyrite with some accessory chalcopyrite. The gangue is composed of cherty quartz, carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite and some barite. Work on the showings has mainly been in conjunction with work on the adjacent Silver Queen (093L 002).

The Diamond Belle vein was the focus of early exploration hosting the Cole Shaft. The vein averages 0.6 to 0.9 metres in width striking 130 degrees and dips steeply over the central part with the southern part striking easterly before pinching out against the pulaskite dike which

strikes 150 degrees. Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, carbonate, rhodochrosite and barite.

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Vein mineralization striking southeast and parallel to the Diamond Belle, located 15 metres to the south, assayed over 1.0 metres width, 2.4 grams per tonne gold, 637.7 grams per tonne silver, 1.3 per cent copper, 2.2 per cent lead, and 5.5 per cent zinc.

The Bear vein, located 300 metres southwest of the Cole shaft, strikes south for approximately a 67 metre exposure. A chip sample across the vein yielded almost pure amber sphalerite with minor pyrite hosting modest precious metal values and cadmium.

The Barite vein, located 150 metres west of the Cole vein system, strikes southeast discontinuously for 107 metres in length. A gangue rich sample over 107 centimetre width assayed trace gold, 92.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.04 per cent copper, 0.58 per cent lead, 1.1 per cent zinc, 12.9 per cent iron, 7.8 per cent manganese, 0.36 per cent calcium, trace cadmium, 0.07 per cent arsenic, and 0.03 per cent antimony.

The NGV vein, located in the southern part of the prospect area, strikes 160 degrees dipping 75 degrees northeast and is exposed for 12.8 per cent lead, and 10.2 per cent zinc. 50 metres. In 1970, a 76 centimetre piece of mineralized drill core assayed 1.37 grams per tonne gold, 447.5 grams per tonne silver, 0.17 per cent copper.

The Silver Streak property adjoins the Zacatecas North group of claims to the north and has been drilled by Tenajon Resources Ltd in the late 1980's. The property is now held by Cadillac Mining Corporation, The following description is from the minfile website.

**Minfile No. 093L 327**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILVER STREAK, SILVER SLEEPER, ERIC, MAKO, AIVEN | | Mining Division | Omineca |
| | | | BCGS Map 093L017 |
| Status | Prospect | | NTS Map 093L02E |
| Latitude | 54° 11' 40" N | | UTM 09 (NAD 83) |
| Longitude | 126° 45' 29" W | | Northing 6007483 |
| | | | Easting 646258 |
| Commodities | Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc | | Deposit Types |
| Tectonic Belt | Intermontane | | Terrane Stikine |
| Capsule Geology | | | |

The Silver Streak prospect is located 24 kilometres south-southwest of Houston and can be accessed by traveling 30 kilometres southward from Houston on the Morice Lake road and then travelling eastward 5 kilometres on the Carrier Forest Service Road. The prospect is on the north side of the road.

In 1989, sampling across a trench averaged 1.99 per cent copper and 338 grams per tonne silver over 33 metres. Subsequent drilling, concentrated along a northwest trend, encountered

anomalous silver values over a 150-metre strike length. Results included an 8.78-metre section assaying 258 grams per tonne silver, 0.49 per cent copper, followed by a 12.36-metre section averaging 38.3 grams per tonne silver with 0.27 per cent copper. Equity Silver contracted an induced polarization survey over 20.4 kilometres of cut line in August 1990 (ASS RPT 20651). Tenajon Resources Corp. excavated a trench in 2002 and took a continuous 16.7 metre chip sample, which returned an assay of 191 grams per tonne silver, 0.26 per cent copper, 0.30 per cent lead and 0.15 per cent zinc (PR REL Tenajon Resources Corp., November 25, 2002).

Cretaceous Kasalka Group andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks, Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group, Kitsuns Creek Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks underlie the claims. Disseminated pyrite, possible tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite occur in a porous lapilli tuff unit that is approximately 9 metres thick and is overlain by argillite. The tuff contains extensive carbonate alteration and lesser silicification and is cut by northwest trending quartz-carbonate veins.

This data was excerpted from the minfile which was publicly disclosed by the previous owners of the property.

The author been unable to verify the information contained in these files and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Zacatecas Group of claims which are the subject of this report. Figure 9 shows the position of these showings.

## 16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

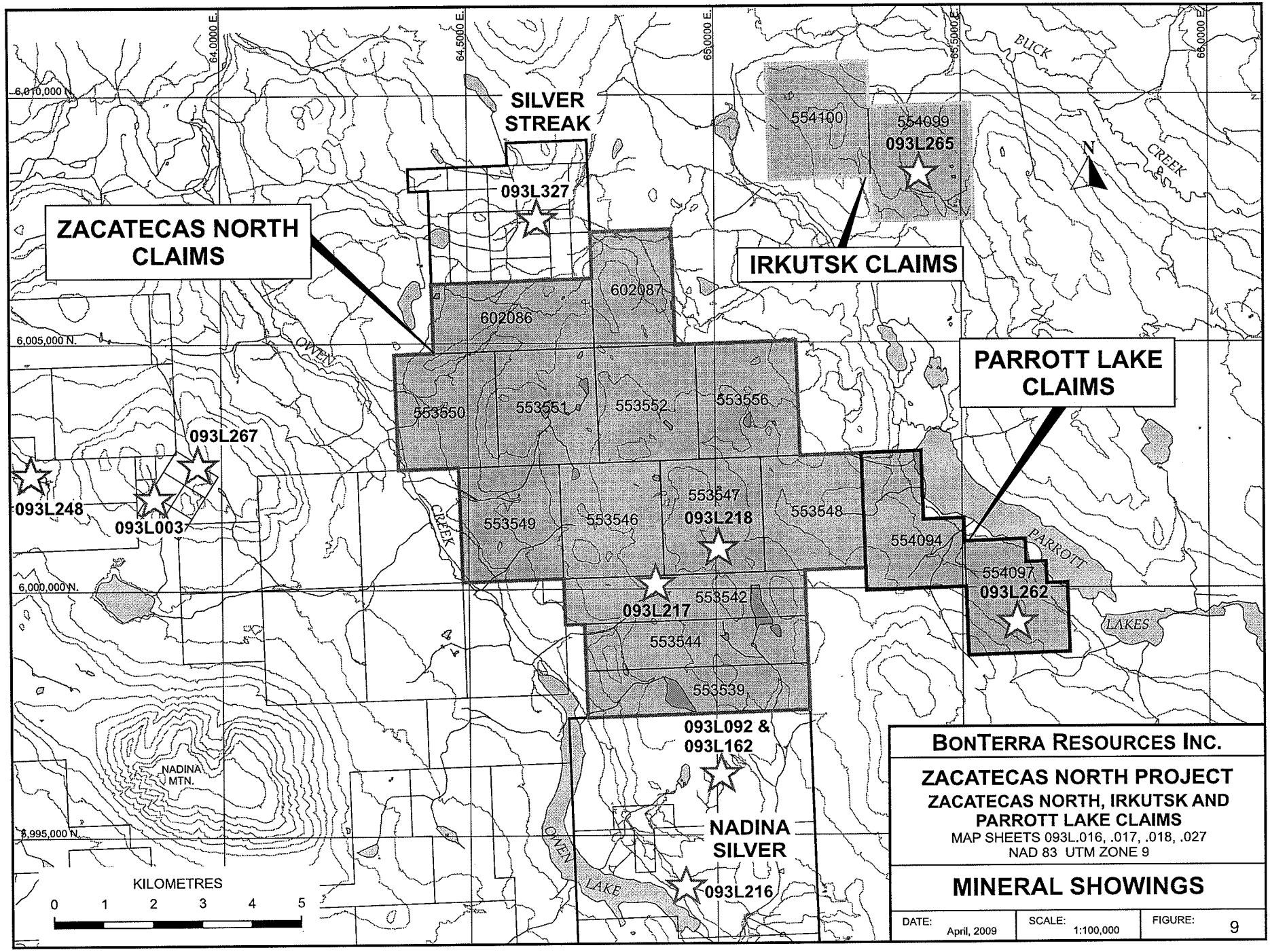
The company has performed no mineral processing and metallurgical testing on the properties that are the subject of this report.

## 17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral reserves and resources on the property.

## 18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author does not know of any additional information or explanation to make this technical report more understandable or not misleading.




**BONTERRA RESOURCES INC.**

**ZACATECAS NORTH PROJECT**

**ZACATECAS NORTH, IRKUTSK AND PARROTT LAKE CLAIMS**

MAP SHEETS 093L.016, .017, .018, .027
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9

**MINERAL SHOWINGS**

| DATE: | SCALE: | FIGURE: |
|---|---|---|
| April, 2009 | 1:100,000 | 9 |

## 19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of previous geochemical and geophysical surveys performed by ASARCO, Placer Development and other companies, the Zacatecas North group of claims appears to have strong potential for a high sulphidation epithermal silver-gold deposit within the claim boundaries. See Figure 10 for a model of the type of mineralization that may be on the Zacatecas Group of claims.

Adjacent properties to the north and south of the Zacatecas North Group (the Silver Queen Mine and the Silver Streak prospect) show this type of mineralization.

The mineralization appears to strike north west-south east and also east-west on both of these adjoining properties. (See Figure 8)

Although there has been detailed geochemical and geophysical surveys performed on parts of the property there are portions of the property that are unsurveyed.

## 20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the Zacatecas North Group has had considerable exploration on parts of the property this work has only been done on an estimated 25% of the total land package.

The following recommendations are made for future exploration on the Zacatecas North Group.

**Phase I**

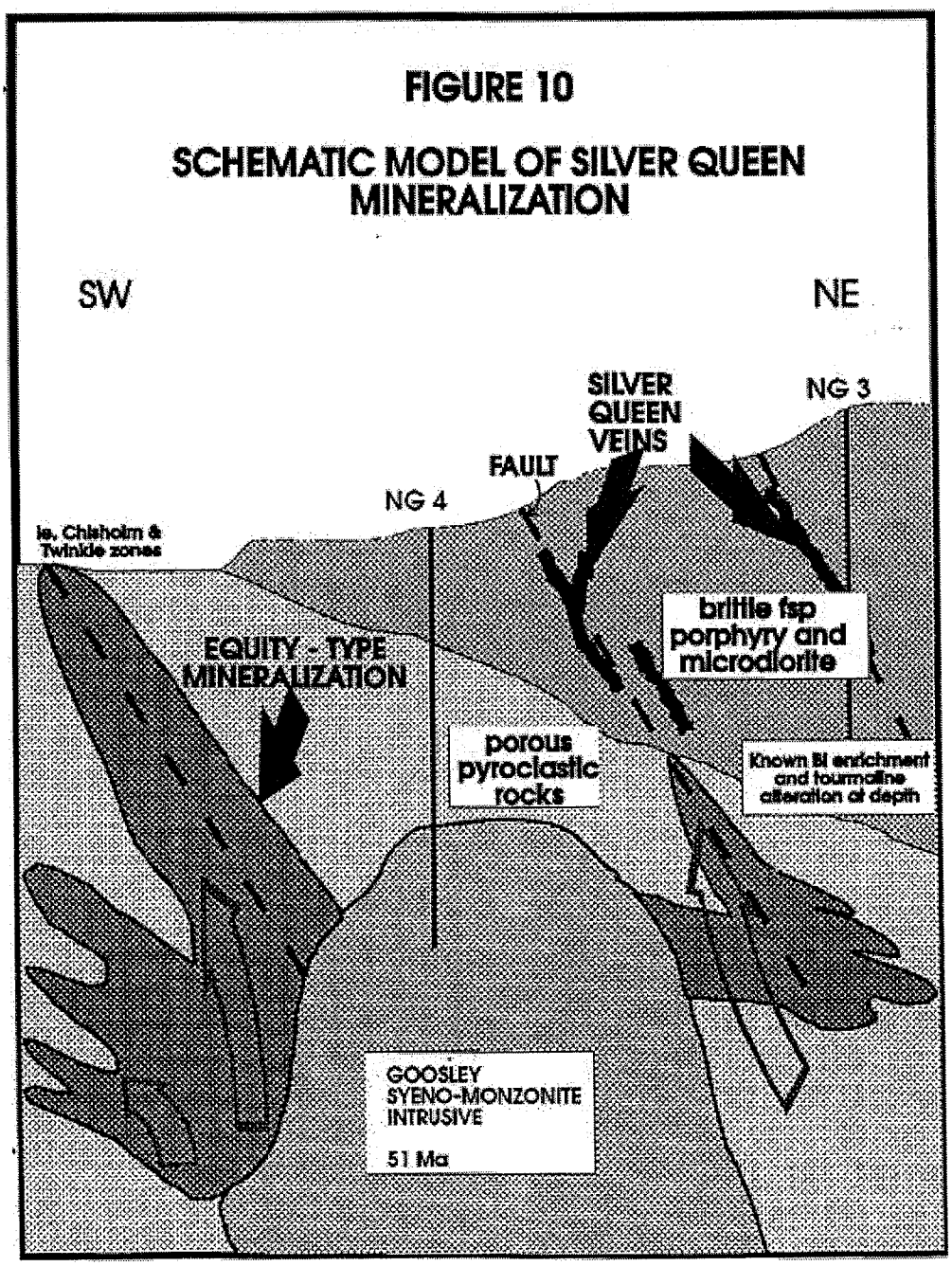
- A comprehensive airborne survey (Mag-EM-Radiometric) might be considered to take in all properties, possibly including Silver Streak and Silver Queen.
- A small prospecting program is recommended for Parrot 1-2 claims. A similar small budget program is suggested for Irkutsk claims. Look at showings, rock and soil samples, prospecting.
- For the main Zacatecas North property, assemble a good set of base-maps, topographic and orthphoto (colour).
- Early in the season, once snow is gone, I suggest a line of silts, heavy mineral samples on new trending lines either side of the property. I would suggest relocation and plotting of old soil sample results.

**Phase II**

- Construct a property wide geochemical/geophysical grid investigate and map all showings.
- Soil sample property wide.
- If airborne is done and shows anomalous (conductors) follow this up with ground surveys. I would suggest 3D IP.

# FIGURE 10

## SCHEMATIC MODEL OF SILVER QUEEN MINERALIZATION




| BONTERRA RESOURCES INC. | | |
|---|---|---|
| ZACATECAS NORTH PROJECT<br>ZACATECAS NORTH, IRKUTSK AND PARROTT LAKE CLAIMS<br>MAP SHEETS 093L.016, .017, .018, .027<br>NAD 83 UTM ZONE 9 | | |
| SCHEMATIC MODEL OF SILVER QUEEN MINERALIZATION | | |
| DATE: April, 2009 | SCALE: | FIGURE: 10 |

The property is sandwiched between Silver Streak property on the North (Gerry Westgarde and Barry Hofsink) and Silver Queen mine on the south (New Nadina). Both these properties may be available for option, which would create a significant land position.

## 21.0 COST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

**Phase I**

| | |
|---|---|
| Airborne survey (Mag.-EM-Radiometric) 750 line kilometres est. $200/km | $150,000 |
| Prospecting Irkutsk and Parrott claims 2men 4 weeks each 60 x 350/day | $21,000 |
| Transportation 2 trucks 30 days @ $120/day | $7,200 |
| Geologist $600/day 30 days | $18,000 |
| Maps/pictures for Zacatecas North claims est. $1,000 and re-plotting data | $20,000 |
| Sustenance 90 x $110 | $9,900 |
| TOTAL | $226,100.00 |
| CONTINGENCIES @ 10% | $22,610.00 |
| TOTAL Phase I | $248,710.00 |

**Phase II**

| | |
|---|---|
| Geochemical survey 100mx100m est 5,000 samples 4men 40 days | $56,000 |
| Transportation 2 trucks 40 days @ $120/day | $9,600 |
| Assaying est $25/ sample | $125,000 |
| Freight est $2,000 | $2,000 |
| Sustenance 200man days x $110/man day | $22,000 |
| Geologist $600/day 40 days | $24,000 |
| 3D IP Survey | $50,000 |
| TOTAL | $288,600.00 |
| CONTINGENCIES @ 10% | $28,860.00 |
| | $317,460.00 |

**GRAND TOTAL $556,170.00**

The length of time needed to complete phase I and II is estimated to be 70 days.

## 22.0 REFERENCES


ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 2,427, 3,136, 3,766, 6,283, 7,381, 7,072, 7,954, 8,596, 8,857, 10012, 10,449, 10,949, 12,503, 12,753, 13,161,

https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do,

http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geolsurv/aris/default.htm

http://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do#

http://www.theweathernetwork.com/index.php?product=historical&plaecode=cabc0140&hismm=04&hisdd=29&hisyy=2009&stncode=yyd&cityname=houston&province=

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Dostal, J., Robichaud, D.A., Church, B.N., and Reynolds, P.H., 1998, EOCENE CHALLIS-KAMLOOPS VOLCANISM IN CENTRAL BC. AN EXAMPLE FROM THE BUCK CREEK BASIN, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol. 35, 1998, 12p.

Dostal, J., Church, B.N., Reynolds, P.H., Hopkinson, L., 2000, Eocene Vulcanism in the Buck Creek basin, central British Columbia (Canada): transition from arc to extensional volcanism. Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research 107 (2001) 21p

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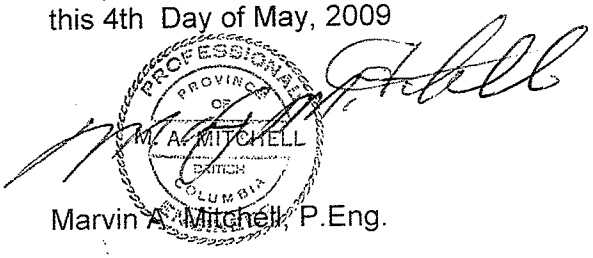
Minfile numbers 093L 002, 093L 162, 093L 216, 093L 217, 093L 218, 093L 262, 093L 265, 093L 327

## 3.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Respectfully submitted
this 4th Day of May, 2009




Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.

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Fax: (604) 736 2170

## 24.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Marvin Alford Mitchell, P. Eng., do hereby certify that:

2. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering, (mining option) from the University of Montana's Montana School of Mines in 1968.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Registration Number, 8322)

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 40 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 of the sections of the technical report titled, TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE ZACATECAS NORTH, PARROTT 1 and IRKUTSK 1 CLAIMS dated May 4, 2009. I have not visited the Zacatecas property.

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.

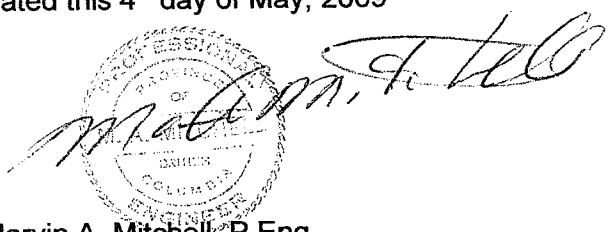
9. I am independent of the potential issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form and GSC paper 88-21.

11. 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.

12. I was unable to visit the property as there was snow on the property and the showings were snow covered. The author plans to visit the property in June, when the snow has melted.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2009



Marvin A. Mitchell, P.Eng.