

# **SUMMARY REPORT**

**On The**

# **BABINE PROJECT**

**OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BC  
MAPSHEETS: 093M009, 010, 019 and 93L099, 100  
UTM 6096000N 683000E (South Block) and  
6115200N 672500E (North Block)  
in Central British Columbia**

**for**

**ASTORIUS RESOURCES LTD.  
2300- 1066 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
CANADA V6E 3X2**

**By**

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**December 24, 2010**

## 1) SUMMARY

This report provides a history and overview of the Property (“Property”) for Astorius Resources Ltd. The Property is located north of Burns Lake and east of Granisle, in central British Columbia in what was formerly the Omineca Mining Division. The author conducted a reconnaissance of the Property over a 3 day period noting access conditions, bedrock exposures and surficial cover. The Property’s northern and southern areas of claims comprise a total of 7,706.8494 hectares in 28 claims.

The Property is situated within the Babine Belt of deposits in central British Columbia. The Property covers 2 distinct areas within the Babine Belt. The Belt hosts multiple Cu-Au porphyry deposits and showings related to the Eocene-age Babine Igneous Suite, including the Granisle and Bell deposits. Access to the Property is from Topley Landing, utilizing a barge operated by Babine Barge Ltd. to Nose Bay on the eastern side of Babine Lake and then via logging roads that bisect the Property.

The Babine Belt area has undergone extensive exploration and development leading to the discovery of two mines in the 1960's and early 1970's, the Granisle Mine and the Bell Copper Mine. Granisle produced 472 million pounds of copper, 2.2 million ounces of silver and 219,667 ounces of gold from 52 million tonnes of ore. Bell produced 672 million pounds of copper, 1.2 million ounces of silver and 414,293 ounces of gold from 77 million tonnes of ore. Exploration in the mid 20th century also led to the discovery of the Hearne Hill and Morrison Deposits, located approximately 20 kilometres north of the Bell Mine.

The Property is underlain by a northwest trending belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton group, divided into the Smithers Formation, Saddle Hill Formation, Telkwa Formation and Nilkitwa Formation. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks are intruded by the Triassic Topley intrusions, and late Cretaceous to Eocene intrusions including the Babine Plutonic Suite. The main target is Porphyry copper (and gold) deposits commonly accompanied by extensive envelopes of hydrothermal alteration and pyrite haloes. The deposits commonly exhibit radial symmetry around the central stock, with Cu, Mo and Au zoned in shells around the central stock.

In 1987 and 1988 a total of thirteen NQ size diamond drill-holes, totaling 1,771.7 metres were completed by Equity Silver Mines in the southern claim block. Drilling intersected a near vertical zone of sediment-hosted semi-massive pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization occurring over a strike length of 220 metres and varying from 30 to 50 metres thick

Information provided from an airborne geophysical survey conducted over the Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits show that zones with similar conductivity contrast and magnetic variance to those found at the Morrison deposit exist on the Property. These anomalous features, mainly circular features of electromagnetic and magnetic variance, are good target for exploration.

The Property warrants further exploration work. Much of the claim group is covered in thick overburden that has previously hampered bedrock mineral discoveries. Utilizing modern techniques of exploration should assist in better target definition.

A 2-Phase work program on the Property - including airborne geophysics with follow-up IP and soil surveys - is proposed. The work program estimated budget totals \$333,000.

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## **2) INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

This report provides a history and overview of the Property (“Property”) for Astorius Resources Ltd. (“Astorius”). The Property is located north of Burns Lake and east of Granisle, in central British Columbia. The Property is 100% owned by Astorius. Perry Grunenberg, Professional Geoscientist with PBG Geoscience, authored this report for Astorius for the purpose of it being filed by Astorius with the TSX Venture Exchange and the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The claims that make up the Property have been recently acquired by Astorius. No exploration work has been conducted on the Property by Astorius. The author completed a Property examination over 3 days from October 26 to 28, 2010. This report is prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and includes recommendations for further work to be conducted on the Property. The Property is sometimes herein also called the “Astorius Babine Project”.

The background information contained within this report has been compiled from public sources including the BC Ministry of Mines website “Map Place”. Various assessment reports and internal company reports are also referenced.

The author conducted a reconnaissance of the Property over a 3 day period noting access conditions, bedrock exposures and surficial cover. The author has familiarity with the project area, having managed projects for other companies in 1996-97, on the Hearne Hill and Morrison Properties.

## **3) RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

The author has prepared this report based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion, but which is not guaranteed. The author has relied on sources of information for the data contained in this report as follows: British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCGS) website “Map Place”; BCGS Minfile Mineral Occurrence database; BCGS Assessment Report Index System database (ARIS); Pacific Booker Minerals Inc, Morrison Copper/Gold Project- Feasibility Study Technical Report by Wardrop, 2009; Geotech Airborne Geophysical Surveys report over the Morrison and Hearne Hill Copper/Gold Porphyry deposits; and Astorius corporate files. In the opinion of the author the data is from sources that are credible, and is present in sufficient detail to be a reasonable representation of the information provided.

Some information provided in this report was obtained from articles authorized for distribution into the public domain by companies with adjacent properties. In writing this technical paper the author has relied on the truth and accuracy presented within the sources listed in the Reference section of this report.

#### **4) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Property is situated within the Babine Belt of deposits in central British Columbia. The Astorius Babine Project covers 2 distinct areas within the Babine Belt; a northern claim block and a southern claim block. The Babine Belt hosts multiple Cu-Au porphyry deposits and showings related to the Eocene-age Babine Igneous Suite, consisting of biotite-feldspar porphyritic (BFP) intrusives. The southern claim block lies within 2 km of two former open-pit porphyry Cu-Au deposits, the Bell and Granisle mines. The northern block is situated in close proximity to the Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits. There is a high potential for further economic deposits to be discovered in the belt due to the favorable geology for mineralized porphyry systems.

Thick overburden that covers bedrock in much of the belt along with limited road access has historically inhibited exploration in the area. Recently, the forest industry has opened networks of roads that provide good access to most areas of the 2 claim blocks. Furthermore, advances in geochemical and geophysical exploration methods have provided new techniques for exploring in thick glacial-sediment overburden.

The Property lies within 1:20000 NTS map sheets 092M009, 010, 019 and 092L099, 100. The Property is within the Babine Porphyry Belt centered on the northern 1/3 of Babine Lake. The belt is approximately 80 kilometres long and includes twelve significant porphyry copper deposits and prospects including the Bell and Granisle past producers.

The Property's northern and southern areas of claims comprise a total of 7706.8494 hectares in 28 claims, as summarized in Table 1 and presented on Figure 2. The claim blocks as shown are the result of claim filings by Astorius and claim purchase that occurred during October 2010. The claims have not been legally surveyed.

**TABLE 1 - Claim Information**

<b>Optioned Claims</b>						
Tenure #	Tenure Type		ISSUE_DATE	Good To Date	CLAIM_NAME	Hectares
792902	Mineral	Claim	20100614	20111020	LEX	443.3781
834999	Mineral	Claim	20101004	20111020	MORRISON 2	295.4260
777542	Mineral	Claim	20100521	20111020	JB	74.2822
703183	Mineral	Claim	20100121	20111020	BABINE	111.3558
<b>Claims Filed by Astorius</b>						
Tenure #	Tenure Type		ISSUE_DATE	Good To Date	CLAIM_NAME	Hectares
836013	Mineral	Claim	20101015	20111015	HAGAN 1	222.4874
836014	Mineral	Claim	20101015	20111015	HAGAN 2	222.3446
836016	Mineral	Claim	20101015	20111015	HAGAN 3	222.4860
836021	Mineral	Claim	20101015	20111015	HAGAN 4	203.9892
836145	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	HAGAN 5	259.7476
836146	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	HAGAN 6	259.7487
836147	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	HAGAN 7	389.7377
836148	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	HAGAN 8	148.5301
836149	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018		92.8696
836150	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	HAGAN 10	37.1542
836151	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	HAGAN 11	241.5421
836156	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	BABINE 1	443.6297
836166	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	BABINE 2	443.6600
836167	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	BABINE 3	332.6269
836168	Mineral	Claim	20101018	20111018	BABINE 4	277.2055
836226	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 12	370.6450
836227	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 13	370.6397
836228	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 14	259.3040
836229	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 15	277.8948
836231	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 16	370.7559
836233	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 17	333.5598
836235	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 18	296.5958
836236	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 19	352.4188
836237	Mineral	Claim	20101019	20111019	HAGAN 20	352.8342

The Property is 100% owned by Astorius with no further royalties or other underlying agreements.

At the time of writing of this report, all of the filed claims are in good standing until October 2011, one year after filing. The purchases claims, including the Lex, Morrison 2, Jb and Babine claims have had due dates prolonged to October 20, 2011 by payment in lieu of work.

Title and interest to the claims are governed by the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia. The holder of a Mineral Title has the right to use, enter and occupy the surface of a claim for exploration and development or production of all minerals subject to the Mineral Tenure Act, the Mineral Exploration Code, the Mines Act and other applicable regulations and legislation in the Province of British Columbia.

There are no known environmental liabilities on the subject claims. The Property contains several gravel pits that were utilized for road building materials. These unclaimed pits are located along the main road accesses that are maintained by logging companies and the Ministry of Forests.

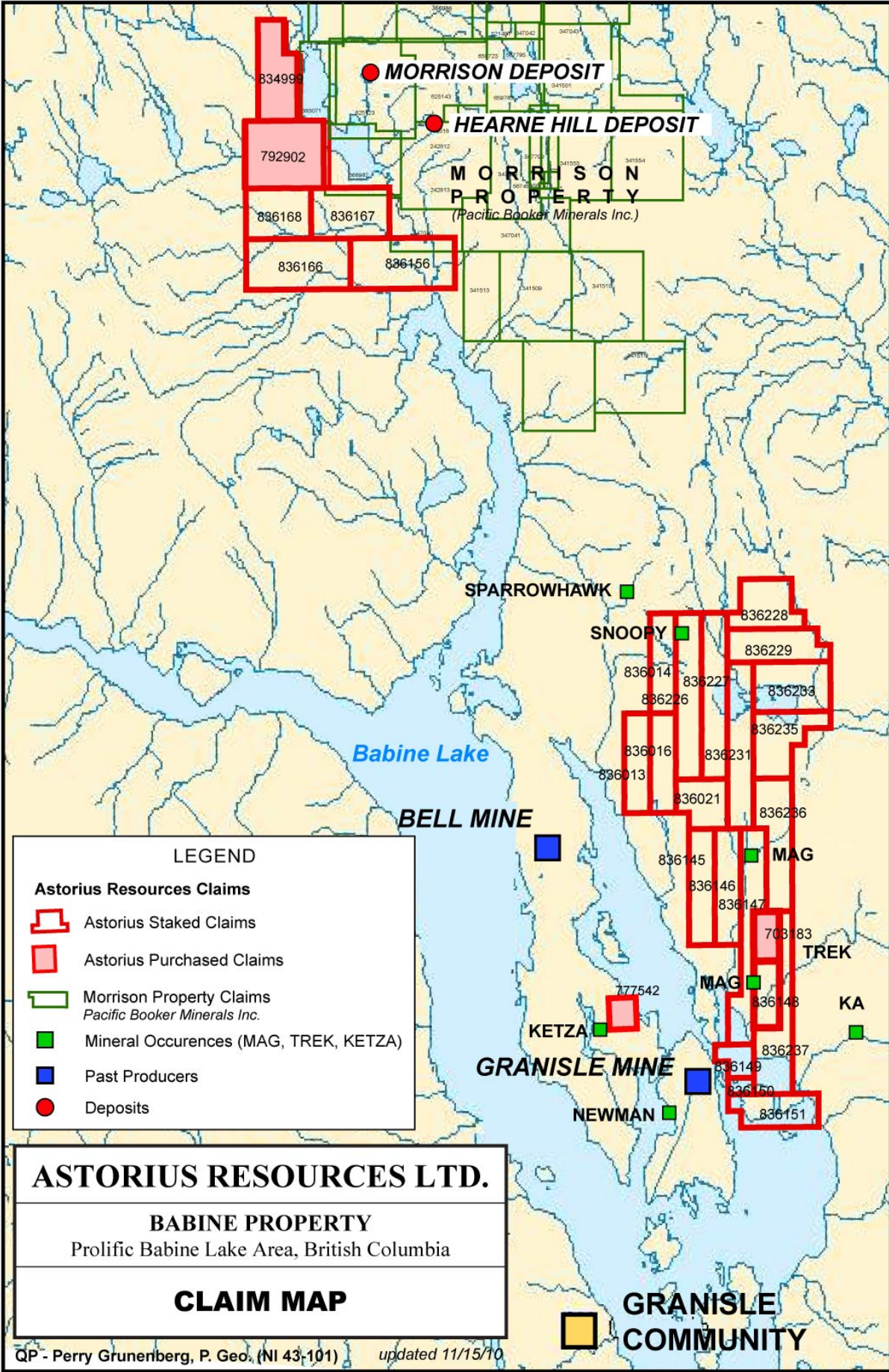
In order to conduct exploration on the Property, Astorius may be required to obtain approval for a Notice of Work and Reclamation program as outlined in Section 10 of the Mines Act of BC. A reclamation security may be required for posting with the Ministry for reclamation bonding required as part of the approval.

Portions of the Property lay within or adjacent to areas of interest by local First Nations groups. It is advised that Astorius conduct consultations with the Lake Babine First Nation in an effort to create strategic alliances that may benefit all stakeholders in the future.



Figure 1 - Property Location Map





## **5) ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

Access to the Property is via a well-maintained network of provincial highways and privately operated logging roads. From the village of Topley on Highway 16, access to the Property is gained by following provincial Highway 118 for 46 km north to Michelle Bay. A barge, operated by Babine Barge Ltd. for Canadian Forest Products Ltd (Canfor), and other commercial users, is then taken to Nose Bay on the eastern side of Babine Lake (an approximate 15-minute trip).

From Nose Bay, a network of main haulage logging roads provides access to the east side of Babine Lake. The southern claim block is located along the east side of Babine Lake, approximately 2 Km north of the barge landing. The northern claim block is situated approximately 40 km further to the north covering ground to the immediate south of Morrison Lake and East of Babine Lake.

Electrical power is currently supplied into the general area by BC Hydro from the Babine Substation located on the west side of Babine Lake in the vicinity of the village of Granisle. BC Hydro has completed a System Survey Study (SNC Lavelin) to investigate load interconnection options and identify facilities required for possible mining in the Morrison Lake area. A transformer upgrade will be required at the Babine Substation in order to provide 30-35 MW power at 138 kV.

The Babine Lake region forms part of the rolling uplands of the Nechako Plateau within the Intermontane Belt of central BC. Block faulting has dissected the region into a basin and range morphology consisting of northwesterly-trending ridges and valleys. The major depressions are filled with long, narrow, and deep lakes, the largest of which is Babine Lake. Morrison Lake lies to the northwest of Hatchery Arm of Babine Lake and occupies the same valley. Elevations in the Property area range from 720 m at lake elevation, to 1400 m on mountain tops. All ground in the area is forested with variable proportions of spruce, pine, aspen, and poplar. Willow bushes commonly are the predominant understory plant.

Climatically, the area experiences distinct seasonal changes. Winters are the most extreme season, starting in late November and extending until March or April, with a typical snow pack reaching depths of 1.0 to 1.6 m. Temperatures during this period are commonly below freezing and can fall as low as -30°C for short periods of time. Such winter conditions do not limit the length of the operating season; however, the transportation of heavy materials is limited on highways and logging roads during the spring thaw (March - April), when axle limits on large trucks can be reduced to 70% or even 50% of legal limits.

All essential services such as food and lodging are available in the communities of Granisle and Topley Landing, and in the larger cities of Burns Lake and Smithers located



with 50 Km along highway 16. The larger communities can supply most of the commonly needed materials and services for mining exploration and development.

## **6) HISTORY**

The area of the 2 claims groups has a long history of exploration dating back to the 1920's, with elevated interest in the 1960's onward following the discovery of the Bell and Granisle deposits.

The northern Babine Lake area has attracted mineral exploration for close to one hundred years owing to occurrences of copper bearing minerals on the shores of Babine Lake, notably on Newman Peninsula and MacDonald Island. Extensive exploration and development led to the discovery of two mines in the 1960's and early 1970's, the Granisle Mine on MacDonald Island, and the Bell Copper Mine on Newman Peninsula. Granisle produced 472 million pounds of copper, 2.2 million ounces of silver and 219,667 ounces of gold from 52 million tonnes of ore. Bell produced 672 million pounds of copper, 1.2 million ounces of silver and 414,293 ounces of gold from 77 million tonnes of ore. Exploration in the mid 20th century also led to the discovery of the Hearne Hill and Morrison Deposits, located approximately 20 kilometres north of the Bell Mine.

As reserves were being depleted at the Bell Mine in the late 1980's, a concerted effort was made by the operator, Noranda Minerals Inc., to discover and develop new reserves to support the operation. Regional exploration led to the discovery of copper occurrences in several areas, including the Sparrowhawk (Minfile 093M160) prospect, some 7.5 kilometres northeast of the Bell Mine.

The Bell Mine ceased production in 1992 due to low metal prices, although the resources were not exhausted. The mineral tenures to the east and north of the Bell Mine and Granisle Mine were allowed to lapse. The ground has been subsequently acquired by various operators, leading to the discovery of several occurrences of copper mineralization in bedrock and in float that had not been previously reported. The potential for further discovery remains open in the Babine belt.

There are approximately 35 recorded assessment reports located within or adjacent to the Astorius Property. These records summarize work conducted on the Property from 1950 to 2010. Of these, the most significant new findings have been the Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits. Currently, the Morrison Property, owned by Pacific Booker Minerals Inc, is undergoing feasibility studies.

## 7) GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### Regional Geology

Geological work performed by the Ministry of Energy and Mines of British Columbia in the region is included in Fieldwork 1995 summary Paper 1996-1. Paragraphs below were extracted from that paper.

The study area is entirely within Stikinia, which is the largest terrane of the Intermontane tectonic belt. Stikinia includes Lower Devonian to middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Asitka, Stuhini, Lewes River and Hazelton assemblages and related comagmatic plutonic rocks. The oldest rocks are upper Paleozoic carbonates and island-arc volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks locally referred to as the Stikine assemblage. Areas with this assemblage, which east of the Bowser Basin is called the Asitka Group, represent remnants of a tectonically dismembered, shallow-water island-arc environment with carbonate buildups fringing emergent volcanic islands. Permian and possibly older rocks occur in the study area and these rocks are tentatively correlated with the Asitka Group.

The middle to late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions and the Eocene Babine intrusions are the plutonic roots of younger continental volcanic arcs. Mineral deposits in the area are associated with the emplacement of these intrusions. The most important exploration targets are porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits and related mesothermal precious metal veins.

The geologic framework of the study area consists of a series of uplifted, tilted and folded fault blocks containing rocks ranging from possibly Permian to Eocene. A north-trending graben centered on Babine Lake is deformed by a series of inward dipping, progressively down-dropped fault blocks. Eocene and possibly younger volcanic rocks are preserved in the core of this graben. The graben and surrounding geology are truncated and offset by several northeast trending dextral shear zones of probable Late Eocene age.

The following description of the Babine Lake Porphyry Copper District is condensed from Carter et al, 1995:

The Babine Lake area lies within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, which comprise a number of accreted terranes, the largest of which is the Stikine Terrane, which underlies much of this part of British Columbia. Rocks of the Stikine Terrane are best exposed within and adjacent to the northeast-trending Skeena Arch, a prominent transverse zone of uplift during Mesozoic time. Early Jurassic Topley granitic intrusions, in part comagmatic with Hazelton Group volcanic rocks, are distributed throughout the arch.

Younger sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Late Jurassic Bowser Lake Group and mid-Cretaceous Skeena Group are preserved in down-dropped basins bounded by north-northwest regional faults that developed during a period of extension and transtensional faulting in Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary time.

These deep-seated faults and related dilatant zones provided conduits for calcalkaline magmas. Products of these magmatic episodes include plutons of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions and the Eocene Babine Igneous suite that are associated with most of the region's Porphyry copper-gold deposits and occurrences.

Pleistocene till, glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits up to 40m thick have masked much of the low-relief areas of the region, impeding exploration efforts.

### **Property Geology**

During reconnaissance of the Astorius-Babine Project by the author it was noted that outcrop exposures were relatively sparse in the low-lying valley areas underlying most of the Property. More extensive bedrock is exposed on the steep hillsides bordering the east side of the southern claim block. Most of the claims are covered in sandy-gravel and other glacial deposits, estimated to be in the order of 10 metres to over 50 metres thickness.

Bedrock mapping taken from the 2005 BCGS geology map indicates that the Property is underlain by a northwest trending belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton group, divided into the Smithers Formation, Saddle Hill Formation, Telkwa Formation and Nilkitwa Formation. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks are intruded by the Triassic Topley intrusions, and late Cretaceous to Eocene intrusions including the Babine Plutonic Suite.

From an exploration prospective, several small Late Jurassic to Eocene plugs of granodiorite and diorite rock have been mapped by the BCGS within the eastern side of the northern claim block, south of Morrison Lake, and along the west margin of the southern claim block. These rocks fall into the same category and relative position in the stratigraphy as the rocks hosting the Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits, as well as the Bell and Granisle mines.



# Geology Legend

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## Eocene

### *Babine Plutonic Suite*

**EBgd**    **Biotite-Feldspar Porphyritic Phase:** granodioritic intrusive rocks

**EBqd**    **Quartz Diorite to Granodiorite Phase:** quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

### *Nechako Plateau Group*

**EON**    **Newman Formation:** andesitic volcanic rocks

**EONva**    **Newman Formation - Mafic Flows Member:** andesitic volcanic rocks

**EONvb**    **Newman Formation - Porphyritic Flows Member:** basaltic volcanic rocks

**EEvl**    **Endako Formation:** coarse volcanoclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks

**EONvl**    **Newman Formation - Breccia Member:** coarse volcanoclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks

## Late Cretaceous to Eocene

**LKdr**    dioritic intrusive rocks

## Early Cretaceous

### *Skeena Group*

**IKSRvk**    **Rocky Ridge Formation - Subvolcanic Rhyolite Domes:** alkaline volcanic rocks

**IKSRvf**    **Rocky Ridge Formation - Subvolcanic Rhyolite Domes:** rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks

**IKS**    undivided sedimentary rocks

**IKSKC**    **Kitsuns Creek Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks

**IKSRs**    **Red Rose Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks

## Middle to Late Jurassic

### *Bowser Lake Group*

**uJBAmst**    **Ashman Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

## Middle Jurassic

### *Hazelton Group*

**mJHSms**    **Smithers Formation:** marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks

## Early to Middle Jurassic

**lmJHSHvb**    **Saddle Hill Formation - Mafic Submarine Volcanic Member:** basaltic volcanic rocks



- lmJHSHcg** **Saddle Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-Sedimentary Member:** conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- lmJHSHvf** **Saddle Hill Formation - Subvolcanic Rhyolite Domes:** rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
- lmJHSH** **Saddle Hill Formation:** undivided volcanic rocks
- lmJHSHvc** **Saddle Hill Formation - Intermediate Volcanic Member:** volcaniclastic rocks

### Early Jurassic

- IJHT** **Telkwa Formation - Felsic to Intermediate Volcanic Member:** andesitic volcanic rocks
- IJHNk** **Nilkitkwa Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- IJHT** **Telkwa Formation - Mafic Volcanic Member:** basaltic volcanic rocks

### Lower Jurassic

- IJHNk** **Nilkitkwa Formation:** undivided sedimentary rocks

### Late Triassic to Early Jurassic

- uTrJcg** conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks

#### *Topley Intrusive Suite*

- EJTfpf** **Megacrystic Porphyry Dykes:** feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
- EJTpgd** **Porphyritic Phase:** granodioritic intrusive rocks

### Late Triassic

#### *Takla Group*

- uTrTM** **Moosevale Formation:** argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

### Early Permian

#### *Asitka Group*

- PAIs** limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

## **8) DEPOSIT TYPES**

The main deposit type of interest in the area of exploration is porphyry copper and copper-gold. The Bell, Granisle, and Hearne Hill and Morrison are all porphyry copper deposits with significant gold. Porphyry mineralized systems often have associated peripheral structurally controlled veins that may contain base and precious metals. These could be worthy of exploration as individual targets if discovered.

Porphyry copper (and gold) deposits are large, relatively low-grade deposits that occur in orogenic settings. They are commonly accompanied by extensive envelopes of hydrothermal alteration that can affect several cubic kilometres of rock, and by sulphide envelopes commonly referred to as pyrite haloes. The mineralization tends to be introduced into the country rocks as fine disseminations and as fracture fillings. The deposits tend to be zoned, both in sulphide and alteration mineralogy with the primary controls on mineralization being pressure, temperature, structure, and the chemical composition of the enclosing rock. The deposits commonly exhibit radial symmetry around the central stock, with Cu, Mo and Au zoned in shells around the central stock.

## **9) MINERALIZATION**

The claims comprising the Property cover several documented mineral occurrences (BC Ministry of Mines Minfile records). These wide spread occurrences have some documented history of exploration. The Minfile occurrence locations are provided on Figure 2.

The Snoopy showing is a copper showing that appears to be near an outcrop of the Triassic to Early Jurassic Topley Intrusions which are dioritic to quartz dioritic in composition. There is no other information available.

The Trek copper occurrence, also known as the Hag or Red, is a showing of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite associated with veining within a 30 metre wide shear zone.

The Ketz copper occurrence contains pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite in fractured andesite tuffs and breccias.

The Mag copper-lead-zinc occurrence is a mineral showing with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite in veining within a shear zone.

Astorius has not located or sampled these occurrences at the time of this report writing.

## **10) EXPLORATION**

Astorius has not completed any exploration programs on the Property as of the date of this report. The assessment report index (ARIS) indicates many documented work programs in the general area of the claims. Review of these documents indicates that limited surface sampling, surface and airborne geophysics and diamond drilling has been conducted in the general area of the claim group. Some of this work has been recorded directly within different sections of the mineral holdings by previous workers. These are outlined below.

## SOUTH BLOCK

In the south block of claims, assessment reports 22156, 17190, and 19370 are recorded. Assessment report 22156 recorded geological Prospecting and geological mapping have outlined weakly developed propylitic altered basalt-andesite volcanics with lesser dacite-rhyolite volcanics intruded by diorite/gabbro, granodiorite, BFP and plagioclase-porphyrific basalt. Patchy occurrences of chalcopyrite as disseminations and as stringers were found within andesite volcanics. The highest copper and gold values from the rock sampling returned 10,356 ppm Cu and 12 ppb Au. Three of sixteen silt samples taken on the claim group area are slightly anomalous in copper which may have originated from nearby copper mineralization within andesitic rocks. The soil geochemical survey outlined numerous base and precious metal anomalies. The most significant is a weakly developed zinc anomaly which may form part of a larger soil anomaly. Therefore, additional soil sampling may be necessary to determine the extent and significance of the anomaly.

Assessment reports 17190 and 19370 document diamond drilling conducted in 1988 and 1989 by Equity Silver Mines within the southern claim group (now Atorius Claim number 836236). A total of Seven NQ size diamond drill-holes, totaling 857.3 metres, were drilled to test geophysical conductors on the Property. The drilling in area 1 outlined a near vertical zone of sediment-hosted semi-massive pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization occurring over a strike length of 220 metres and varying from 30 to 50 metres thick. The zone is open in both directions along strike and to depth. No significant economic metal assays were obtained, but the horizon identified has potential for hosting a significant mineral deposit either along strike or down dip. Drilling in area 2 failed to identify any massive sulphides, but did explain the observed geophysical anomaly.

## NORTH BLOCK

In the north block of claims only a single report is filed in ARIS. Report 25419 documents exploration that included 28 soil samples and 15 silt samples taken from part of the northern portion of the northern claim group (now tenure number 792902). Results from till and stream silt samples in this area indicate background levels of copper and gold. Slightly higher values of copper occurred (56 and 48 ppm respectively) down-ice (southeast) of the Mali 1 claims on Pacific Booker's claims.

## 11) DRILLING

Astorius has not completed any drilling on the Property as of the date of this report.

In 1987 and 1988 a total of thirteen NQ size diamond drill-holes, totaling 1771.7 metres, were drilled to test geophysical conductors on the Property. The drilling in area 1 outlined a near vertical zone of sediment-hosted semi-massive pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization occurring over a strike length of 220 metres and varying from 30 to 50 metres thick. The zone is open in both directions along strike and to depth. No significant economic metal assays were obtained, but the horizon identified has potential for hosting a significant mineral deposit either along strike or down dip. Drilling in area 2 failed to identify any massive sulphides, but did explain the observed geophysical anomaly.

The core was logged on the claims in a temporary shelter, and later transported to the Equity Silver mine site for sampling and permanent storage.

Hole 87-1 intersected heavy pyrite/pyrrhotite (pyrite/pyrrhotite) mineralization from 70.2 to 106.4 metres. Lesser amounts of pyrite/pyrrhotite were noted on through to the end of the hole. The majority of the pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization is restricted to the greywacke unit, and occurs as disseminations and patches of massive sulphide. The sulphides often occupy irregular (disrupted) bands in the greywacke, and therefore are assumed to be syngenetic and stratiform.

Hole 87-2 intersected heavy pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization from 91.7 to 126.4 metres in the greywacke unit. Occasional minor pyrite/pyrrhotite was noted below 126.4 metres. The sulphides occur in the same manner as in hole 87-1. It was hoped by scissoring holes 87-1 and 87-2, the attitude and thickness of the sulphide zone would be obtained. The zone, albeit somewhat irregular, appears to be generally restricted to the greywacke unit.

Both holes 87-1 and 87-2 contain essentially ubiquitous pyrite in micro-veins or disseminations. Carbonate (calcite) in micro-veins is also omnipresent and occasionally quartz in micro-veins was noted. No significant assays were returned from holes 87-1 and 87-2. A section of hole 87-2 from 101.7 to 137.1 metres, within the favourable greywacke unit, does have generally higher Cu and Zn geochemical values than the rest of the hole. This indicates at least some metal enrichment in the sulphide bearing horizon. The graphite in the mudstone unit and the pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization within the greywacke unit would explain the observed geophysical anomalies.

Hole 87-3 intersected the sandstone unit followed by the mudstone unit. Only a thin 2 metre wide greywacke unit was intersected, indicating that this unit has thinned considerably to the north. The sandstone unit on this section contains siltstone and conglomerate. The mudstone remained highly graphitic. Pyrite in micro-veins and/or disseminations was very common throughout the hole, as were thin micro-veins filled with quartz.

In hole 87-3, the zone from 113.0 to 152.6 contains heavy concentrations of pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization occurring in disseminations, patches and bands within the mudstone unit. This is a change from the section to the north where the sulphide horizon is hosted by the greywacke unit. Therefore, the sulphide horizon appears to cut across the stratigraphy, but since the greywacke unit appears to thin to the south, this may represent a facies change from greywacke to mudstone. Some pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization occurs below 152.6 metres, and it likely continues beyond the end of the hole. Assuming a near vertical dip, the sulphide horizon has an apparent thickness of at least 30 metres.

No significant assay or geochemical values were returned from hole 87-3.

Hole 87-4 intersected the graphitic mudstone unit, with minor siltstone and conglomerate, and some greywacke at the end of the hole. Quartz filled micro-veins were ubiquitous, and pyrite in either micro-veins or disseminations was also constantly present. The zone from 42.1 to 79.0 metres, in hole 87-4, contained heavy pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization. The section above 42.1 metres does contain some pyrite/pyrrhotite, and therefore the hole may be collared within the sulphide horizon. No significant assay or geochemical values were returned from hole 87-4.

Hole 87-5 initially intersected a diorite intrusive to 19.4 metres, and then passed through a sequence of mainly sandstone, greywacke and siltstone for the balance of the hole. The diorite is very fresh, and contains 1 to 5 metres subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine matrix of biotite and hornblende. A fault zone was penetrated at 32.6 metres. This was followed by a graphitic section to 58.8 metres. This zone may explain the observed conductor. Pyrite, either disseminated or in micro-veins, is ubiquitous throughout the hole. Micro-veins filled with quartz are common to 75.1 metres. Below this depth, micro-veins are dominantly filled with calcite. No significant mineralization was found, and no significant assay or geochemical values were returned.

Hole 87-6 was drilled to test a geophysical. It intersected light gray sandstone and siltstone to 29.2 metres, passed into greywacke to 39.6 metres, and had to be abandoned short of its target depth in extremely broken mudstone at 42.1 metres. Disseminated and/or micro-veined pyrite was common, as were micro-veins of calcite. The zone from 9.9 (overburden-bedrock contact) but no significant assay or geochemical values were returned.

Hole 87-7 intersected graphitic siltstone and mudstone, but had to be abandoned short of its target depth in very broken siltstone. No heavy pyrite/pyrrhotite mineralization was intersected and no significant assay or geochemical values were returned.

In 1988, six NQ diamond drill-holes totaling 914.4 metres were drilled along NW-SE sections approximately 400 metres apart to test the anomalous horizon. No significant intersections of economic grade were obtained.

Graphitic mudstones are believed to be the cause of the induced polarization anomalies drilled in this program.

Stratabound massive sulphides associated with sedimentary rocks in a reducing environment remain an attractive target on this Property.

## **12) ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

The most significant properties that are directly or closely located adjacent to the Astorius claim blocks are the Bell and Granisle historic mines located to the west of the Southern Claim block, and the Morrison deposit located to the east of the Northern Claim block.

The Bell and Granisle mines, located within 4 kilometres of the Astorius Southern Claim block, were operated by Noranda Minerals Inc from the 1970's to the 1990's. Granisle produced 472 million pounds of copper, 2.2 million ounces of silver and 219,667 ounces of gold from 52 million tonnes of ore. Bell produced 672 million pounds of copper, 1.2 million ounces of silver and 414,293 ounces of gold from 77 million tonnes of ore. Xstrada now owns and operates the 2 mines. Reserves are reported to remain at the Bell Mine.

Exploration in the mid 20th century also led to the discovery of the Hearne Hill and Morrison Deposits, located approximately 20 kilometres north of the Bell Mine. The Morrison Deposit is located within 3 kilometres of the Astorius Northern Claim block. The 2009 Feasibility Study conducted by Pacific Booker summarized the deposit at a 0.3% Cu Equivalent cut off of a measured resource of 98.142 million tonnes containing 0.4% copper, 0.19 g/tonne gold and 0.005% molybdenum, with a further indicated 110.108 million tonnes containing 0.39% copper, 0.19 g/tonne gold and 0.005% molybdenum.

## **13) OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

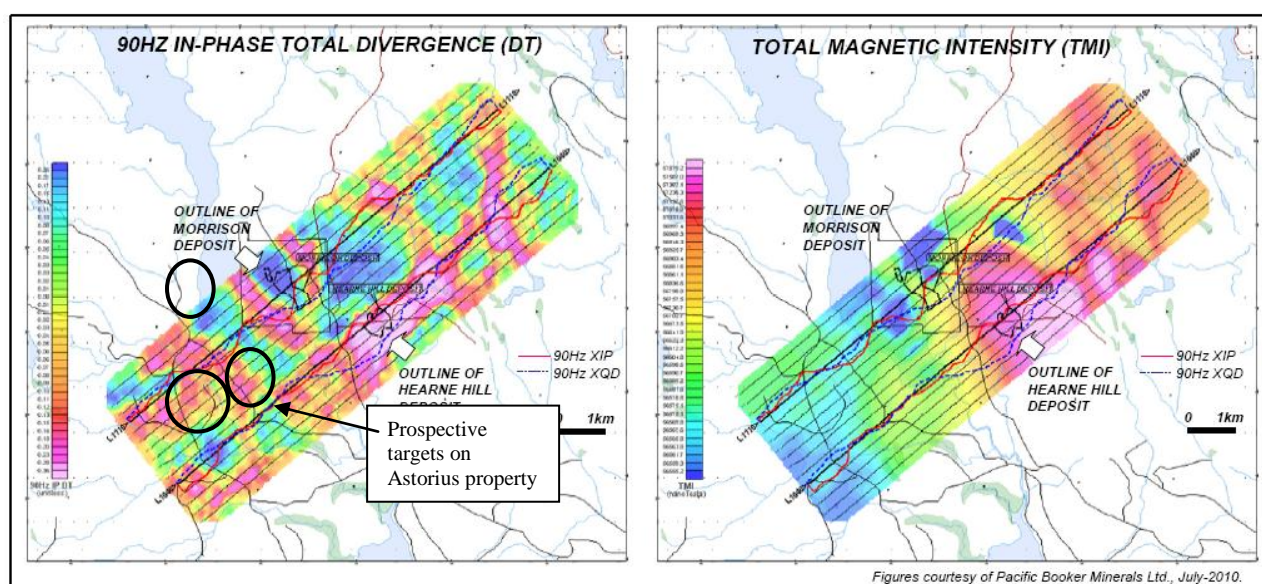
The initial interest in the project area for Astorius was the result of information provided from an airborne geophysical survey conducted over the Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits by GEOTECH Airborne Geophysical Surveys. Geotech completed helicopter ZTEM (Z-axis Tipper Electromagnetic) survey test lines over the Morrison Property, belonging to Pacific Booker Minerals Inc in May 2010. Results of the survey were provided to Astorius in the form of a summary report. Results are provided on figure 4.

A summary of results shows that the Morrison deposit is well defined as a higher resistivity anomaly that is consistent with its potassic altered core. The resistivity high is in turn surrounded by a U-shaped lower resistivity border, which is normally consistent with the more conductive pyrite-rich alteration halo, but could also be due to fault-fracture structure associated with the Morrison Graben. The magnetic image shows that the Morrison deposit is weakly magnetic, which is also consistent with the expected alteration in the core; the surrounding low magnetism matches the conductive zone and suggests magnetite-depletion associated with the pyrite halo.

The results of the Geotech airborne survey provides the signature for electromagnetic and magnetic of the Morrison Deposit. The data that was provided indicates zones with similar conductivity contrast and magnetic variance to those found at the Morrison deposit, located away from the Morrison deposit. These anomalous features, mainly circular features of electromagnetic and magnetic variance to the south and southwest of the Morrison deposit, provide target areas for mineral potential and continued exploration. These target areas were not staked at the time of the survey, and were subsequently staked by Astorius.

The map provided from the Geotech survey shows several circular resistive zones similar to that outlining the Morrison deposit, within the claims currently owned by Astorius. These zones provide targets for continued exploration for potential mineralization similar to that found at the Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits.

**Figure 4 Geotech Geophysical Survey Results**



### Geoscience BC Survey Releases

The Babine Lake area benefited from scientific work conducted by Geoscience BC during the Quest West Project. It is advised that the databases from this project be downloaded and interpreted as part of the continued data collection for the Astorius Babine Project. The databases and project reports can be obtained from the website <http://www.geosciencebc.com/s/QuestWest.asp>

### Quest West 2008 Data Releases

Geophysical surveys were conducted as part of Quest-West Project in late 2008 over a large area, including the Astorius Property, by Geoscience BC. Airborne gravity was

flown by Sander Geophysics Limited, using their Airborne Inertial Referenced Gravimeter (“AIRGrav”), with flight line spacing of 2000 meters. Data was released in 2008, as Geoscience BC Society Report 2008-10 (Meyer and Bates, 2008).

#### Quest West 2009 Data Releases

Time-domain electromagnetic (TEM) survey and total magnetic intensity was flown by Aeroquest Limited, using their Aerotem III system, with flight line spacing of 4000 metres. This data was released in 2009. Included in the study was detailed TEM coverage over six well-documented porphyry copper deposits, including the nearby Bell, Granisle, and Morrison deposits. Flight line spacing for the detailed surveys was 200 metres.

Regional sediment geochemical (RGS) samples were re-analyzed by Geoscience BC for multiple elements by ICP and neutron activation. This data was also released in 2009. Additionally, geochemical analysis of clay fraction material was conducted from archived till samples to provide higher-contrast anomalies to assist target identification.



## 14) INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Astorius-Babine Project claims of Astorius cover a trend of rocks that are highly prospective for porphyry mineralization similar to that of the Bell, Granisle, Morrison and Hearne Hill deposits. There is an abundance of historic information provided from geological surveys and mineral exploration work that has been conducted over the Babine Belt. In particular, the Geotech 2010 airborne geophysical survey conducted over the Morrison deposit and immediate area indicates potential targets for exploration that can be immediately followed up by geophysical and geochemical surveys.

The 2010 Geotech survey was relatively limited in extent, centered on the Morrison Deposit and extending to the southwest and northeast. The survey could be expanded outward to provide more information outside of the area of current coverage, to include more of the Astorius Property.

Future exploration on the Astorius Property will be heavily dependent upon geochemical and geophysical surveys in order to detect mineralized bedrock beneath the glacial cover. Geophysical exploration using magnetic and electromagnetic surveys can be conducted by surface or airborne methods, and Induced Polarization surveys can be conducted by on surface grids.

Geochemical sampling should investigate the use of Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemical survey technique. The MMI technique is an important worldwide mineral exploration technique that utilizes physical (e.g. capillary rise) and electrochemical processes that frees mobile metal ions from buried deposits that migrate to the surface, where they are weakly attached to soil particles. These mobile metal ions are sampled by the MMI technique. Their mobility is subsequently restricted by different processes resulting in them being permanently bound to the soil particles, close to the bedrock source. This is important in areas of thick glacial cover where standard soil geochemical sampling may indicate elements that have been displaced by glacial processes and erosion.

## 15) RECOMMENDATIONS

The Astorius-Babine project claims warrant further exploration work. Much of the claim group is covered in thick overburden that has previously hampered bedrock mineral discoveries. Utilizing modern techniques of exploration should assist in better target definition than what has occurred historically.

Previous work within the Babine trend is documented in historic work reports provided in the ARIS website. These should be thoroughly reviewed and summarized, with follow-up ground reconnaissance. There are also several Minfile occurrences that require ground follow-up and sampling where appropriate.

The Geotech airborne survey results from the Morrison project area indicate several anomalous features that could be immediately expanded for target definition. Astorius might consider expanding this survey to cover their northern claim block, as well as conducting a similar survey over the southern claim block. The model as outlined by the results over the Morrison deposit indicates that the mineralized zone is outlined by electromagnetic and magnetic lows encapsulated by highs, creating the classic “donut” shape of typical porphyry deposits found globally. The mag/Em low that outlines mineralization is theoretically related to silicification and potassic alteration leading to destruction of magnetic and conductive elements at the deposit core, surrounded by a more magnetic/conductive halo where abundant pyrite encircles the deposit as an alteration zone.

## 16) WORK PROGRAM AND BUDGET ESTIMATE

The following recommended 2-Phase work program, with estimated costs, is provided:

### Phase I

- Airborne Geophysical Survey over both claim blocks:  
175km; South Block 375 Km, Total 550 Km x 150/km = 83,000
- Follow-up data processing and ground work = 25,000
- Reporting = 5,000

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TOTAL Phase I = \$113,000

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### Phase II

- Follow up line cut and IP survey, 20 km at 2500/km = 50,000
- Follow up MMI soils surveying, approximately 2000 samples at 30/s  
= 60,000
- Geology and Technical Work = 70,000
- Lodgings and rentals = 15,000
- Permits, Data Compilation and Reporting = 25,000

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TOTAL Phase II = \$220,000

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TOTAL PHASE I and PHASE II = \$333,000

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The results of the airborne survey will direct the soil sampling and IP survey layout. Results of the Phase I and Phase II work programs will provide the basis for future work, including diamond drilling if warranted. The combined Phase I and Phase II programs estimated budget totals \$333,000.

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 24th day of December, 2010.

*“Perry Grunenberg”*

Perry Grunenberg, P.Geo.

## 17) REFERENCES

**Carter, N. C., G. E. Dirom and P. L. Ogryzlo, 1995;** Babine Overview, in CIM Special Volume 46, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwestern Cordillera of North America, ed T. G. Schroeter.

**DG MacIntyre, ICL Webster, KA Bellefontaine, 1996;** BCGS Geological Fieldwork Paper 1996-1, Babine Porphyry Belt Project: Bedrock Geology of the Fulton Lake Map Area (93L16), British Columbia.

**Geotech Airborne Geophysical Surveys, 2010;** ZTEM Tipper AFMAG Results over the Morrison Copper/Gold Porphyry Deposit.

**John Robertson (Wardrop), March 12, 2009;** Pacific Booker Minerals Inc, Morrison Copper/Gold Project – Feasibility Study NI43-101 Technical Report

### ARIS REPORTS:

- 17190 – Assessment Report for the 1987 Diamond Drilling on the Red Claims, RB Pease, Equity Silver Mines 1988.
- 19370 – Assessment Report for the 1989 Diamond Drilling on the Red Claims, DJ Hanson, Equity Silver Mines, 1989.
- 21106 – Assessment Report Geochemicalistry and Geophysics, Sparrowhawk Property, Noranda Ltd, 1991.
- 22156 – Geological and Geochemical Report on the Pond, Nuniz, and Jinx 2 Claim groups, Noranda Minerals Inc, T Kraft, 1992.
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### WEBSITES

**MAP PLACE**, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum,  
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/maps.htm>

**GEOSCIENCE BC**,  
<http://www.geosciencebc.com/s/QuestWest.asp>

## **18) CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR**

I, **Perry Grunenberg**, hereby certify that:

- a) I am a consulting Geologist with PBG Geoscience having an office at 2016 High Country Boulevard, Kamloops, British Columbia, V2E 1L1.
- b) This certificate applies to the report titled “Summary Report on the Babine Project” dated December 24, 2010 (the “Report”).
- c) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology (1982).  
I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia Registration No. 19246) and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Membership No. F5203).  
I have practiced my profession in North America since 1982, having worked as an employee and consultant for major mining corporations, junior resource companies and BC government ministries.  
As a result of my experience and qualification I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43 – 101.
- d) I conducted site reconnaissance on October 26-28, 2010 to verify access and general geologic conditions and assess the mineral potential of the Property. I have worked previously in the general area for different junior exploration companies and have some familiarity with the project area. The property is primarily new mineral tenure; therefore I have had no prior involvement with the Astorius property as summarized in this report.
- e) I have prepared all sections of this report as well as the illustrations. Sources of information are noted in the text or on the illustrations.
- f) In the preparation of the Report I am independent of Astorius Resources Ltd as described in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
- g) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Report has been prepared in conformity with this instrument and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.
- h) As of the date of the certificate, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in the Report.
- i) I also consent to the filing of the Report by Astorius with the TSX Venture Exchange and with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities by filing it on SEDAR.

“Perry Grunenberg”

December 24, 2010  
Kamloops, B.C.

Perry Grunenberg, P.Geo.  
Consulting Geologist