

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

on the

Galaxy Property

LOCATED IN THE AFTON AREA

NTS 92I/9

Lat: 50° 38' 39" N Long: 120° 25' 23" W
(at approximate centre of property)

Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Galaxy property is located near Kamloops, in southern B.C., 7 kilometers southeast of the past-producing Afton Mine and 4 kilometers northwest of the former Ajax Mine. There is good access to the property and good local infrastructure. It is a relatively small property, comprised of two crown granted mineral claims and seven 2-post mineral claims, that cover an area of approximately 91 hectares. The claims are 100% owned by Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. Discovery's claims are entirely surrounded by mineral claims held by others (primarily Abacus and New Gold) which are currently being actively explored. This report summarises previous work on the Galaxy claims, describes the 2006 exploration program, and makes recommendations for further work on the property. It was prepared at the request of Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc.

The property is well situated within the Iron Mask batholith, occurring along the structurally favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor, and hosts a fault-bounded zone of near-surface copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization, known as the Galaxy zone. Considerable drilling has been done at the Galaxy zone since the early 1960's and several historical resource estimates have been prepared based on this drilling. None of these resource estimates conform with CIM Best Practices Guidelines or with categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101, however all suggest that the size and grade of the Galaxy zone are insufficient to allow the deposit to be exploited as a stand-alone operation. There is potential, however, to develop the deposit in conjunction with other known deposits of similar grade nearby. In light of new discoveries in the Afton-Iron Mask area and the significantly higher metal prices since the last major work program on the property, a rigorous re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone should be undertaken. The Galaxy zone is situated entirely on two crown grants, which an unrelated third party holds surface title to. The private surface ownership will need to be addressed in order to develop the deposit.

While the limits of mineralization at the Galaxy zone are well established by drilling, there is potential for additional mineralization on-strike to the southeast and northwest, in discrete fault bounded blocks. There is also potential to discover the offset root of the Galaxy deposit, in the footwall of the thrust fault that truncates the mineralization at depth. There has been little exploration on the claims outside the Galaxy zone, and an exploration program is recommended to evaluate the potential for mineralization elsewhere on the property.

A two-phase work program is recommended, with a total budget of \$270,000. The recommended Phase 1 program is designed to assess the potential for copper-gold mineralization on the property, outside the known limits of the Galaxy zone. Phase 1 consists of ground work, including geochemistry, geophysics, geological mapping, and prospecting and has a total budget of \$70,000. Phase 1 also consists of possible excavator trenching to follow-up near-surface targets generated by the Phase 1 program. Phase 2 consists of a re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone, as well as diamond drilling to test Phase 1 targets, and has a budget of \$200,000. It is in-part contingent on the Phase 1 results.

Currently the claims comprising the Galaxy property have an expiry date of November 22, 2006. Assessment work (or cash in lieu of exploration) is required on the property prior to this time. Under current regulations, work cannot be done on crown grants and applied as assessment credit onto staked claims.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The author was retained by Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. to complete the following report on the company's Galaxy property in the Iron Mask-Afton area near Kamloops, in southern B.C. The purpose of the report is to summarise previous work on the property, including a recent 3-hole diamond drill program by the company, and to make recommendations for further work on the property.

This report is based on a review of geological data obtained from private company files, and from published data including that from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Geological Survey of Canada. All information reviewed or referenced is contained in Section 21.0 of this report.

2.1 Previous Involvement and Site Visit

I am a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and am independent of Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. I have no interest in any of the mineral claims comprising the Galaxy property or in any claims in the vicinity of the property.

I completed a site visit to the Galaxy property on June 26th, 2006, at which time the 2006 drill program was in progress. I have no prior involvement in the Galaxy property.

2.2 Terminology and Unit Conversion

An effort has been made to use plain language throughout this report, however inevitably some technical terms are included which may not be familiar to the reader. A Glossary of Terms has been included as Appendix 1, which the reader may refer to for clarity. For more detailed descriptions or for terms not covered in this glossary, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage and are also listed in Appendix 1.

Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia is typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grade in ounces per short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units, with length expressed as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). Conversion factors between metric and Imperial units are listed in Appendix 2.

For consistency, throughout this report measurements and assay results, where originally quoted in Imperial units, have been converted to metric units. The reader should be cautioned, however, that this might imply a greater degree of precision to the results than in fact exists. For example, where an original interval is given in feet and inches, the result, when converted to metric is only precise to within 1 inch, or 2.5 centimeters. The same problem arises when converting ounces per short ton into grams per metric tonne.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (DISCLAIMER)

Technical information contained in this report was derived from various government publications, private company files, and published reports. The source data is believed to be reliable, but there are possibilities for error and for difference of opinion. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this report is accurate and factual. Original sources of information have been used, where available, rather

than relying on summarised information in subsequent compilations or reports. That said, much of the historic drill information on the Galaxy property was not available as raw data (i.e. assay sheets, drill logs) and the author has relied heavily on a 1996 compilation of drilling by Teck Explorations (Evans, 1996). An effort has been made to verify historical information, however with the exception of data generated from the 2006 work program, I cannot guarantee the accuracy of this source data.

The author is not a Qualified Person with respect to environmental, legal or political issues. Specific concerns regarding these topics were not identified for the Galaxy property, and no outside opinions were sought with respect to these or other aspects of this report. The author has relied upon audited Financial Statements of the company for an opinion as to the existence of underlying agreements pertaining to the property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Galaxy property is situated about 7 kilometers southwest of the Kamloops in south-central British Columbia, as shown on Figure 1. It is located on uninhabited and undeveloped land within the Kamloops city limits and is centred at latitude 50° 38' 39" N and longitude 120° 25' 23' W. The property is located within the prospective Iron Mask batholith, approximately 7 kilometers southeast of the Afton Mine and 4 kilometers northwest of the Ajax Mine, both past-producing alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits hosted within the Iron Mask batholith.

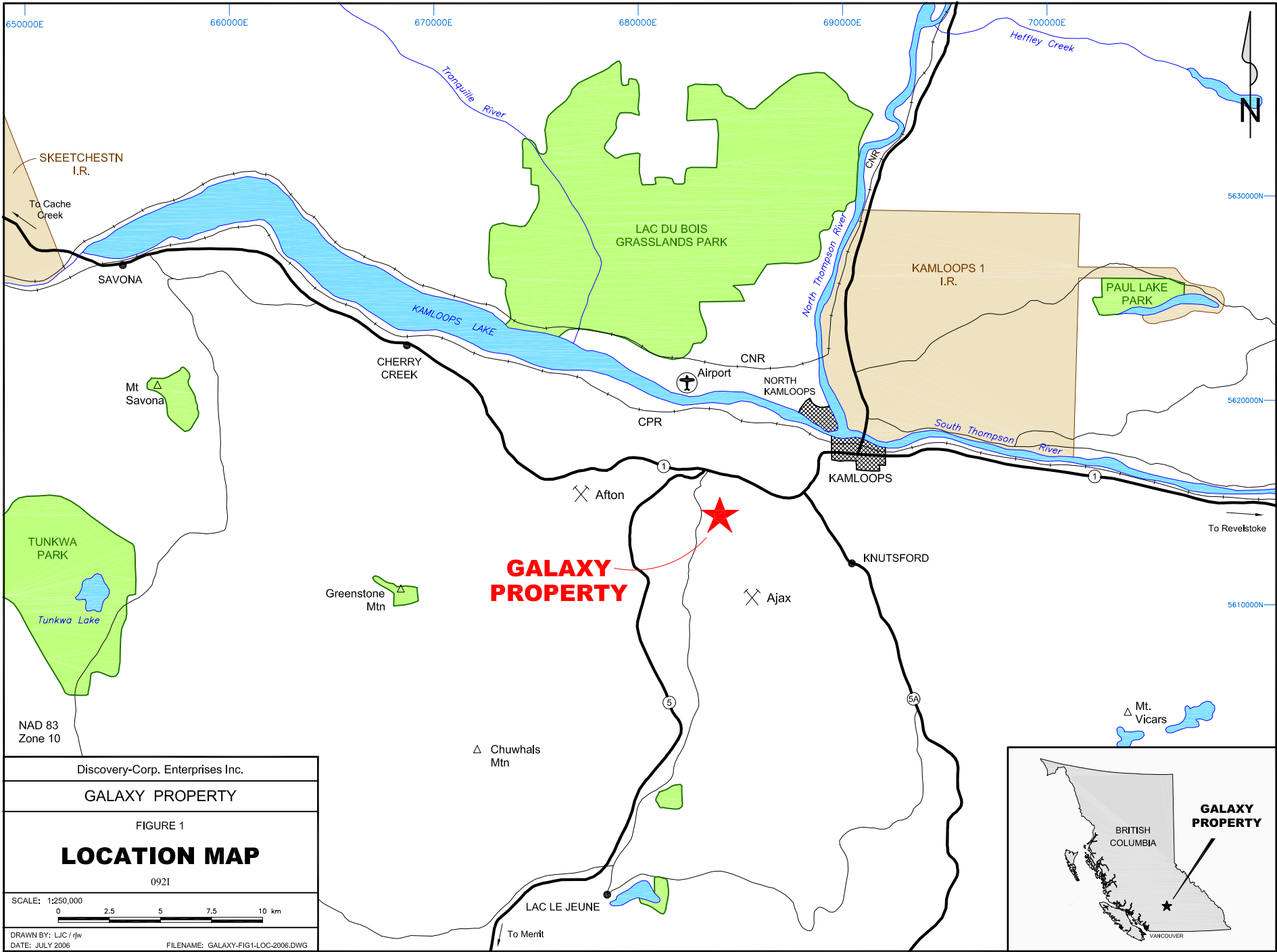
The Galaxy property covers an area of approximately 91 hectares and is comprised of two crown granted mineral claims and seven 2-post legacy mineral claims, as shown in Figure 2. The claims are located on Mineral Tenure map sheets 092I.068 (NTS map sheets 92I/9) in the Kamloops Mining Division. Claim data is summarised below in Table 1.

Tenure #	Claim Name	Expiry Date
398534	Sugar 1	2006/Nov/22
398535	Sugar 2	2006/Nov/22
398536	Sugar 3	2006/Nov/22
398537	Sugar 4	2006/Nov/22
398538	Sugar 5	2006/Nov/22
398539	Sugar 6	2006/Nov/22
398540	Sugar 7	2006/Nov/22
L. 845	Golden Star	
L. 1013	Evening Star	

Table 1: Claim Information

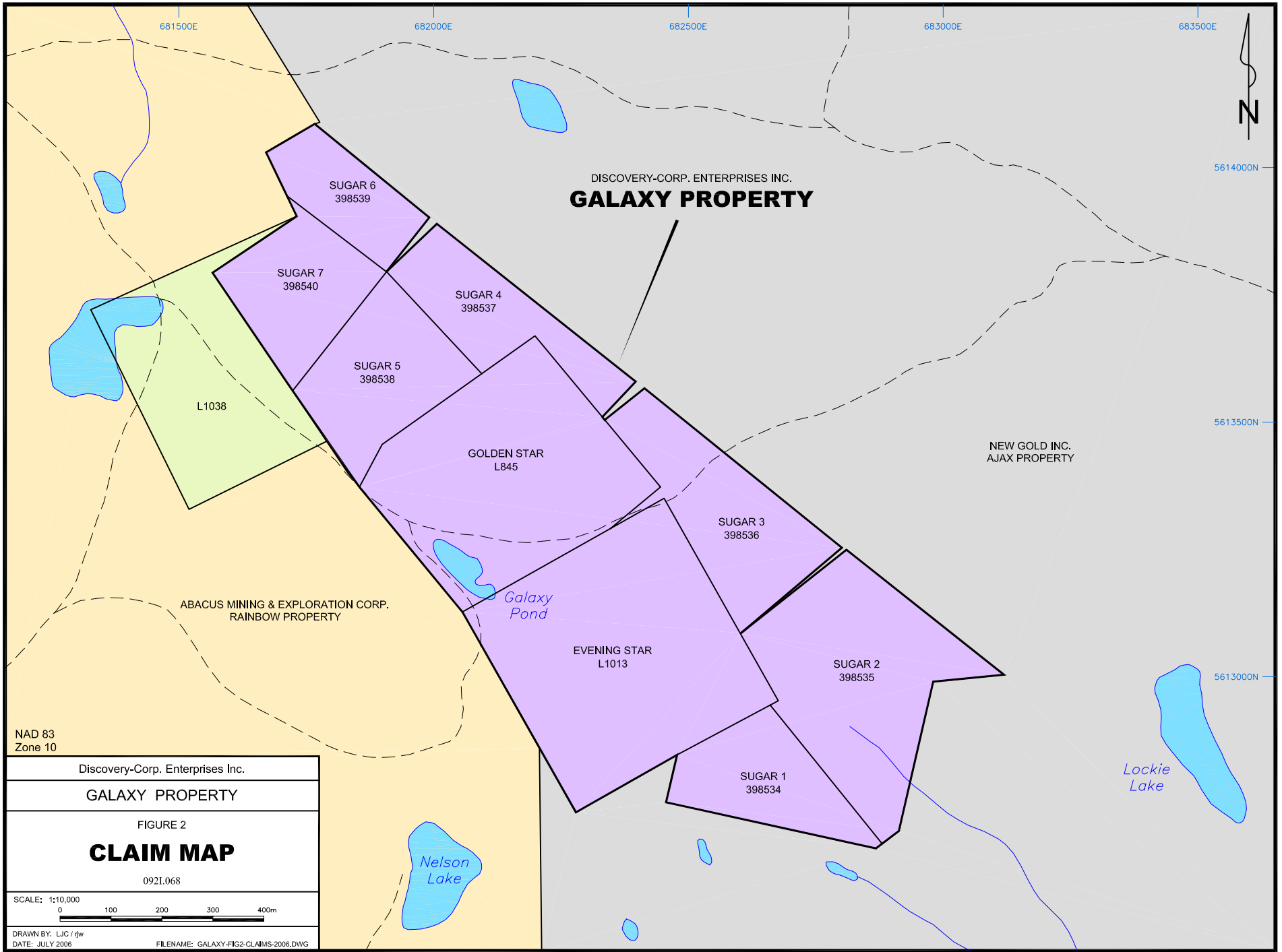
All of the claims and the under-surface rights on the crown grants are 100% owned by Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. The audited Financial Statements of the company show no record of any underlying agreements (or NSR) pertaining to the property.

The property is situated entirely on land with privately held surface rights. Surface title to the Evening Star and Golden Star crown grants is held by Waterford Holdings Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C., while surface title to the surrounding area is held by Sugarloaf Ranches Ltd., a company owned by Teck-Cominco Ltd. of Vancouver. Private surface rights held by a third party do not infringe on the mineral rights of the claim holder, nor can access to these areas be denied, however the surface title holder is entitled to compensation



Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
0921
SCALE: 1:250,000
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
DRAWN BY: LJC / djw
DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG1-LOC-2006.DWG





NAD 83
Zone 10

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.	
GALAXY PROPERTY	
FIGURE 2	
CLAIM MAP	
0921.068	
SCALE: 1:10,000	
DRAWN BY: LIC / rjw	FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG2-CLAIMS-2006.DWG
DATE: JULY 2006	

for any disturbance (i.e. drill or trench sites, access roads, mine development) done to the surface of privately owned land. An effort should be made to carry out exploration in a sensitive manner and to establish and maintain a good working relationship with surface land owners.

Mineral claims within the province of British Columbia require assessment work (such as geological mapping, geochemical or geophysical surveys, trenching or diamond drilling) be completed each year to maintain title to the ground. In the first 3 years after staking, requirements are for a minimum expenditure of \$4 per hectare on the claims. In subsequent years this requirement doubles to \$8 per hectare. Expenditures exceeding the minimum requirement can be credited to future years assessment credits, to a maximum of 10 years in advance. Current expiry dates for the claims comprising the Galaxy property are listed above in Table 1. Under current regulations, work cannot be done on crown grants and applied as assessment credit onto staked claims.

There has been considerable previous disturbance on the Galaxy property, particularly on the Evening Star and Golden Star crown grants. The main historic working on the property, the Evening Star shaft, is well fenced to prevent inadvertent access and there are no known environmental liabilities on the property. Permits from the Ministry of Energy and Mines are required for any exploration work involving mechanized ground disturbance. A permit for the 2006 drill program was obtained promptly and with no special conditions attached.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Galaxy property is centred 2.5 kilometers south of the Trans Canada Highway (Highway 1), and about 4.5 kilometers east of the Coquihalla Highway (Highway 5), and has good road access. From Kamloops, the Lac Le Jeune road is followed south for approximately 5.5 kilometers from its intersection with Copperhead Drive. Just south of Wallender Lake, a dirt road heads northwest from the Lac Le Jeune road, across fenced Sugarloaf Ranch range land (through a locked gate). This road is followed for approximately 2.5 kilometers to the Galaxy property.

The property is located within the Kamloops city limits, and about 7 kilometers southwest of the city center. Local infrastructure is very good, with two major highways in close proximity to the property and the Canadian Pacific Railway located approximately 5 kilometers north of the claims. The Afton area has a long history of mining and exploration and all necessary services, including a full-service airport, are available in Kamloops.

The property covers gently rolling hills, typical of the area, with little elevation change across the claims. The elevation at the Galaxy zone is approximately 945 meters. Elsewhere on the property, elevation ranges from about 915 to 975 meters.

A thick layer of glacial till covers the property and rock exposure is limited, with less than 5% outcrop on average. Drilling at the Galaxy zone has shown that till thickness averages 3-5 meters, but commonly exceeds 10 meters.

Vegetation consists of open, mixed Douglas fir and ponderosa pine forest with grassy undergrowth, and open areas with sagebrush and bunchgrass. The Evening Star and Golden Star crown grants have been recently cruised for timber, and it appears that the surface owner plans to log the property in the near future.

A small ephemeral pond, Galaxy pond, is located immediately west of the Galaxy zone. Seasonally and by permit only, limited water is available for drilling from Galaxy pond. Hauling or pumping in water would be necessary if significant water volumes were required for exploration or mining purposes.

The climate is semi-arid, with hot summers, little rainfall and with temperatures typically exceeding 30° C during summer months. Winters are relatively mild with little snowfall and with average temperatures just below freezing. Short “cold-snaps” where temperatures drop to -20° C are not uncommon. Although winter may last from mid to late November through to early April, exploration (drilling, geophysics) is possible year-round.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Regional Exploration History

The Iron Mask-Afton area has a long history of exploration and mining, with work dating back to the late 1800's. Although early workers recognized the widespread low-grade copper mineralization in the region, they had no way of profitably mining it and as such, the early work in the area largely focussed on higher grade veins and zones.

There was limited early production from only a few of the showings, the principal producer being the Iron Mask Mine situated along the favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural trend, less than 1 kilometer northwest of the Galaxy property. The Iron Mask Mine was operated from 1903-1928, during which time a total of approximately 165,000 tonnes grading 1.5 % Cu, 0.7 g/t Au and 2.8 g/t Ag was produced.

With the introduction of open pit mining techniques in the 1950's came a revival in interest for the Iron Mask-Afton area and this started a period of exploration that has continued to the present. Percussion drilling by Chester Miller for Afton Mines Ltd. resulted in the discovery of the Afton ore body in 1971. The deposit was placed into production in late 1977 and continued to operate until 1987. Three other deposits (Ajax, Pothook and Crescent) were subsequently mined, with the ore trucked to the Afton mill for processing. Past-production from these deposits is recorded as follows:

Deposit	M Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Year	Reference
Afton	22.1	0.91	0.67	1977-1987	Ross et al. (1995)
Pothook	2.4	0.35	0.77	1988	Lang & Stanley (1995)
Ajax (East & West)	16.6	0.33	0.25	1989-91; 1994-97	Minfile 092INE 012,13,23
Crescent	1.4	0.44	0.18	1988-89	Lang & Stanley (1995)

Table 2 - Afton Area Deposits: Past-Production

During the period when these deposits were in operation, Teck Exploration and Afton Mining (and others) carried out considerable exploration in area, aimed at finding more ore for the Afton mill. In 1980, deep diamond drilling was done at the Afton pit to test for mineralization at depth beneath the pit. High-grade copper (+ gold) mineralization was encountered, but a 1981 feasibility study showed that underground mining of the zone was uneconomic. A substantial amount of drilling was also done during the 1980's and 1990's on the Rainbow and Comet-Davenport properties.

The Mine Leases at Afton were allowed to expire in 1999. The area covering both the Afton pit and the known zone of higher-grade mineralization at depth beneath the pit, was quickly staked. A large land package surrounding the Afton, Ajax and Pothook deposits was also staked, and late in 1999, DRC

Resources (now New Gold Inc.) acquired these claims. DRC began a diamond drill program to explore for the known zone of high-grade Cu-Au mineralization at depth beneath and south of the Afton pit. In 2004, a resource was announced for the New Afton deposit as follows (Currie, 2004):

	M Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
Measured	9.54	1.29	0.95	3.44	0.12
Indicated	59.16	1.05	0.83	2.49	0.12
Measured + Indicated	68.70	1.08	0.85	2.62	0.12

* cut-off grade = 0.7% Cu.

Table 3 - New Afton Deposit Resource

A production decline, almost 2 kilometers in length was recently completed to allow access for underground definition drilling of the New Afton deposit, as part of the final feasibility study. The decline collars at depth within the original Afton pit and is ultimately part of the mining plan for the deposit. A feasibility study is underway and is scheduled for completion by the end of 2006. Recently, New Gold announced favourable results from deep drilling several hundred meters below the New Afton deposit (New Gold Inc. News Release, May 25, 2006).

New Gold also holds a large land package (the Ajax-Python project), located to the east of their Afton project, surrounding and north of the Ajax crown grants. In addition to work on the New Afton deposit, New Gold is actively exploring other targets on both their Afton and Ajax-Python properties.

In 2002, Abacus Mining and Exploration Corp. entered into an option with Teck-Cominco, to acquire all of Teck-Cominco's interest in claims and crown grants in the Afton-Ajax area (the Rainbow, Comet-Davenport and Ajax properties). Abacus has now acquired a 100% interest in all of the properties, and in addition has entered into an agreement with Teck-Cominco to purchase the Afton mill facilities and equipment. Since 2002, Abacus has been aggressively exploring their properties and has recently announced the following resources for the Comet-Davenport and Rainbow properties (Darney et al., 1995a,b). The DM-Audra-Crescent zone is a relatively near surface zone that could potentially be mined by open pit methods while the Rainbow No. 2/22 Zone is a deeper zone that would require underground bulk-mining.

	M Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
Rainbow No. 2/22 zone: Indicated	31.6	0.41	0.09
Inferred	1.1	0.29	0.07
Comet-Davenport DM/Audra/Crescent zone: Indicated	16.2	0.35	0.19
Inferred	9.4	0.32	0.15

* cut-off grade = 0.25% Cu.

Table 4 - Comet-Davenport and Rainbow Property Resources

Abacus continues to explore their properties and has recently announced results from ongoing deep drilling at the Ajax West pit, including one hole which returned 0.5% Cu and 0.31 g/t Au over 432 meters. Drill results to date confirm the continuity of mineralization beneath the Ajax West pit, to a depth of at least 300 meters and for a strike length of over 300 meters (Abacus News Release, May 4, 2006).

In addition to the work by industry, there has been considerable work in the Iron Mask area in recent years by both government and academic-based geologists. This work provides valuable information for exploration purposes. In the early 1990's, the Mineral Deposit Research Unit at the University of British Columbia undertook a project to study the geology and mineralization of the Iron Mask batholith and in 1993, the Geological Survey of Canada flew an airborne geophysical survey over the Iron Mask batholith.

The results of the airborne survey which were published at a 1:50,000 scale as GSC Open File 2817 (Shives and Carson, 1995). This data has subsequently been re-released by the BC Geological Survey Branch as a series of 1:25,000 scale maps (Open File 2006-12 - Logan et al., 2006b).

In 2002, the BC Geological Survey Branch, in partnership with Abacus Mining and Exploration, initiated the “Iron Mask Project” (Logan, 2003). The project was designed to provide an up-to-date regional geology map of the Iron Mask batholith, through a compilation of previous work and through new geological mapping, with a focus on mineralization and mineral potential. The government airborne geophysical survey data (magnetic and radiometric) was incorporated with the geological and mineral occurrence information to aid in assessing the potential of overburden covered areas. The results of the Iron Mask Project are presented by Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) and by Logan et al. (2006a,b).

6.2 History of Exploration, Galaxy Property

Work on the Galaxy property dates back to the late 1890’s, with the discovery of mineralization on the Evening Star claim, at what is now known as the Galaxy zone. The boundaries of the Galaxy property boundary have fluxuated over the years, as a result of the differing ownership and periodic re-staking. The following discussion of the history of exploration is restricted to work done on ground which is part of the current Galaxy property. Where no reference is noted in the following discussion, information has been taken from the Minister of Mines Annual reports and from the BC Minfile 092INE007.

Much of the original historic drill data was not available to the author at the time of writing this report, however most of this historic drilling was compiled by Teck Exploration during 1996. A series of drill plans and sections from this 1996 compilation, showing some aspects of the historic drilling, was available (Evans, 1996).

1899 The first mention of work on the Galaxy property was in 1899, on the Evening Star claim. This work included two open cuts and well as two short shafts and a short tunnel.

1900 The Golden Star (L. 845) crown grant was issued to the Kamloops Copper Mg. Co. Ltd.

1901-06 Considerable exploration and development work was done during this period, particularly on the Evening Star claim. By 1906, an adit had been run from the edge of Galaxy pond for a distance of 45 meters (150 feet). A 2-compartment shaft was sunk to further explore mineralization encountered in the adit. The shaft was vertical to a depth of 17 meters (55 feet), and then inclined “on the dip of the vein” to a depth of 27 meters (90 feet).

On the Golden Star, a short adit and a winze were driven to intersect the same zone of mineralization tested by the Evening Star workings. Several shallow pits and trenches were also dug on the two crown grants during this period.

1912-13 In 1912, a crown grant was issued for the Evening Star (L. 1013), to Messrs. Morrison, McArthur and Harper. By 1913, ownership of the Golden Star had transferred to Messers. McArthur and Harper, two of the owners of the adjoining Evening Star crown grant.

1916 The Granby Company held an option on the Evening Star Group, and “a considerable amount of prospecting was done ... by diamond drilling”.

1916-17 48 tonnes (53 tons) were shipped from the Evening Star mine by the owners, returning an average grade of 5.3% Cu and 18.8 g/t Ag (0.55 oz/t Ag). No further work is documented on the property

until 1956 when it was acquired by Galaxy Minerals Ltd.

1956-64 In 1956, Galaxy rehabilitated the Evening Star shaft and carried out a program of underground sampling, trenching, road work and limited diamond drilling at the Galaxy zone. From 1961-64, additional work was done at the Galaxy zone, including an induced polarization survey and considerable trenching and diamond drilling (38 holes totalling 5225 meters). In 1964, the company changed its name to Galaxy Copper Ltd.

1965-66 Vanco Explorations optioned the Galaxy property in 1965, as part of a much larger land holding in the area. Geophysical and geochemical surveys were done by Sulmac Exploration Services, and considerable diamond drilling was completed at the Galaxy zone (24 holes totalling 2418 meters) (Preto, 1967).

1968-71 Galaxy Copper amalgamated with Bata Resources and Stampede Oils Ltd., to form United Bata Resources Ltd. In January 1969, United Bata optioned a 50% interest in the property to Kimberly Copper Mines Ltd. During 1969, Kimberly rehabilitated the Evening Star shaft and completed a total of 122 meters (400 feet) (?) of underground drifting from the shaft, at the 80 foot level. Sixteen surface diamond drill holes, totalling 1562 meters, were drilled at the Galaxy zone and a historical resource of “3,628,400 tons (~ 3,298,500 tonnes) proven and 1,814,200 tons (~ 1,649,000 tonnes) indicated of mineralization which has an average assay value of 0.58% Cu” was estimated (United Bata Resources Limited report dated May 15, 1969, referenced in Minfile 092INE007). **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

In 1971, Kimberly Copper Mines Ltd. changed its name to Nor-West Kim Resources Ltd. Nor-West surveyed and mapped the underground workings on the Evening Star, and extended the northwest drift from shaft (at the 80 foot level), to a point some 365 meters northwest of the shaft. At this point, a 30 meter (100 foot) ventilation raise was put to surface. Two bulk samples were collected from underground and metallurgical testing was reportedly done by Bethlehem Copper (Belik, 1990). The 1971 Minister of Mines Annual reports that an additional 1333 meters of surface drilling and 327 meters of underground diamond drilling was also completed on the Evening Star crown grant.

1973 Teck Corporation Ltd. completed an IP survey on the Makaoo property, a property which included all of the current Galaxy property. A “possible” northwest trending chargeability anomaly was defined east of the Galaxy zone, on the current Sugar 2-4 mineral claims, which remains untested (Hallos and Goudie, 1973).

1976-77 Canadian Superior Exploration optioned the Galaxy property and carried out geological mapping, topographic and ground magnetometer surveys and drilled 8 percussion holes (totalling 731 meters). The 1977 drilling was directed at magnetic lows to the southeast and northwest of the Galaxy zone (Blanchflower, 1978).

1985-87 Abermin Corporation acquired the Galaxy property in 1985. Abermin reported a resource of 2,267,750 tonnes grading 0.6% Cu and 0.51 g/t Au for the Galaxy zone. **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

In 1987, Abermin drilled 7 percussion drill holes, totalling 367 meters. Four of the 1987 drill holes were situated on the current Galaxy property, and tested the Galaxy zone (McArthur and Girling, 1987).

1990 Getchell Resource Corp. acquired the Galaxy property from Abermin, subject to a 3% NSR, payable to Abermin if the property was placed into production by Getchell. It Getchell was reduced to a net profits or net smelter royalty interest through an arms-length transaction, then Abermin would be entitled to the first \$200,000 in NSR payments, plus 40% of Getchell's royalty thereafter (Getchell News Release, Jan. 17, 1990).

Getchell completed a percussion drill program at the Galaxy zone, to verify earlier drill results and to evaluate the gold potential of the zone. Seven holes, totalling 649 meters, were drilled and a historical resource of 3.2 million tonnes grading 0.65% Cu and 0.34 g/t Au was estimated for the Galaxy zone (Belik, 1990; BC Geological Survey Information Circular 1997-1). **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES AND DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

Later in 1990, Abermin assigned itself into bankruptcy. Abermin's assets were acquired by CSA Management and Goldcorp Investments Ltd. (and later by Lexam Explorations).

1995-96 In 1995, Getchell entered into a joint-venture with Afton Mining Limited, and in January and February 1996, Teck Explorations Ltd. completed a program of delineation drilling on the Galaxy zone, under contract to Afton Mining. Thirty-three diamond drill holes (totalling 4087 meters) were drilled within a 400 x 200 meter area, as detailed by Evans (1996). Following the drill program, a resource estimate was prepared which showed a significantly lower tonnage and grade for the Galaxy zone than earlier estimates. McCarthy (2000) quotes the resource estimated by Afton Mining as: "a low-grade open-pit mineable resource (0.3-0.5% Cu) of 1,700,000 tonnes at 0.39% copper and 0.13 g/t gold, with a high-grade (>0.5% Cu) of 862,000 tonnes at 0.65% copper and 0.22 g/t Au". This resource estimate was not made public by Afton Mining and neither the final numbers nor details regarding methodology could be verified by the author. **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH MAY NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES OR WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

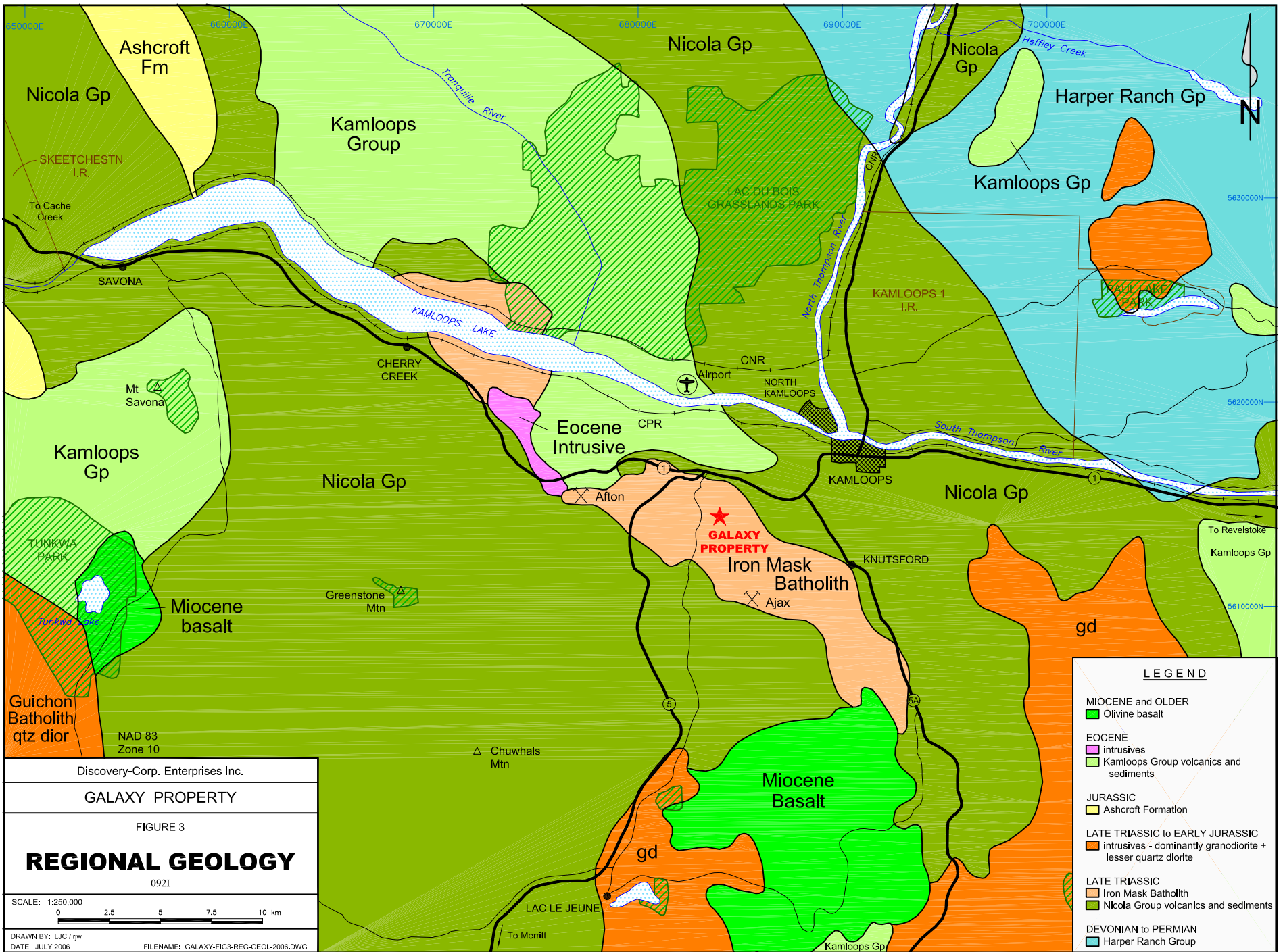
Afton Mining dropped their option on the property in April, 1996, citing "insufficient tonnage above a 0.5% copper cut-off grade" as the main reason (Getchell News Release, Apr. 18, 1996).

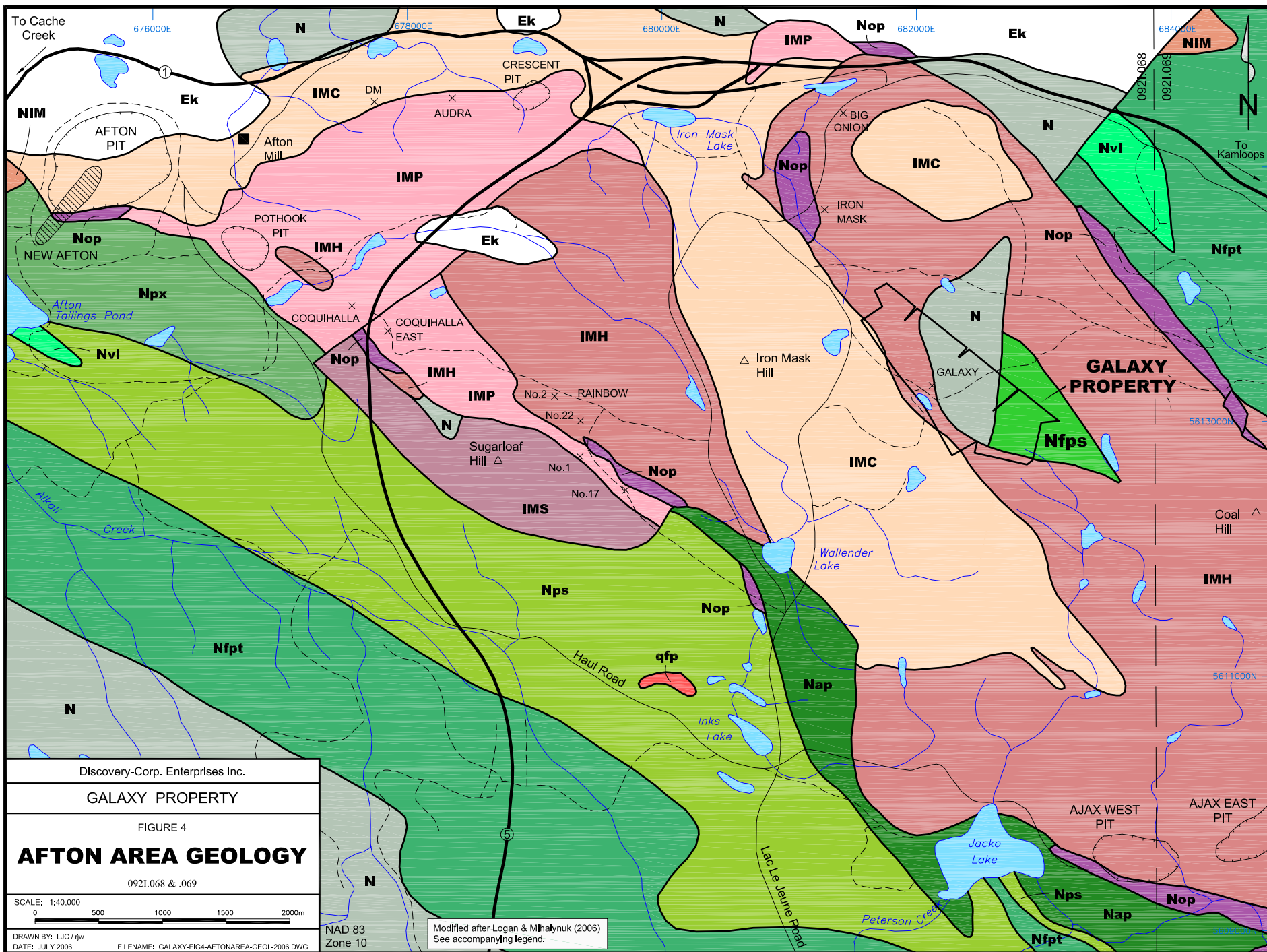
2000 Getchell Resource Corp. was re-named Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. in 2000. Discovery subsequently entered into an agreement with Snowfield Development Corp. whereby Snowfield could acquire a 49% interest in the Galaxy property. A summary report on the property was prepared by McCarthy (2000), but there is no record that any work was completed on the property. The agreement terminated by default on August 1, 2002, with Discovery-Corp retaining a 100% interest in the property. No further work is documented on the Galaxy property until the 2006 program by Discovery which is summarised in this report.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Galaxy property is situated in the northeastern portion of the Iron Mask batholith, an elongate composite intrusion of Late Triassic age which is the host to a number of important alkalic copper-gold porphyry style deposits. The regional geology of this area is shown as Figure 3, while a more detailed view of the geology in the northern part of the Iron Mask batholith (the Afton-Ajax area) is included as Figure 4. Important mineral deposits are shown on Figure 4, with details of these deposits included on Figure 5.





Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 4

AFTON AREA GEOLOGY

0921.068 & .069

SCALE: 1:40,000

0 500 1000 1500 2000m

DRAWN BY: LIC / djw
DATE: JULY 2006

FILENAME: GALAXY.FIG4-AFTONAREA-GEOL-2006.DWG

NAD 83
Zone 10

Modified after Logan & Mihalynuk (2006)
See accompanying legend.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

EOCENE

- Ek** Kamloops Group - undivided volcanics (basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerates) and sediments (tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and shale)



LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

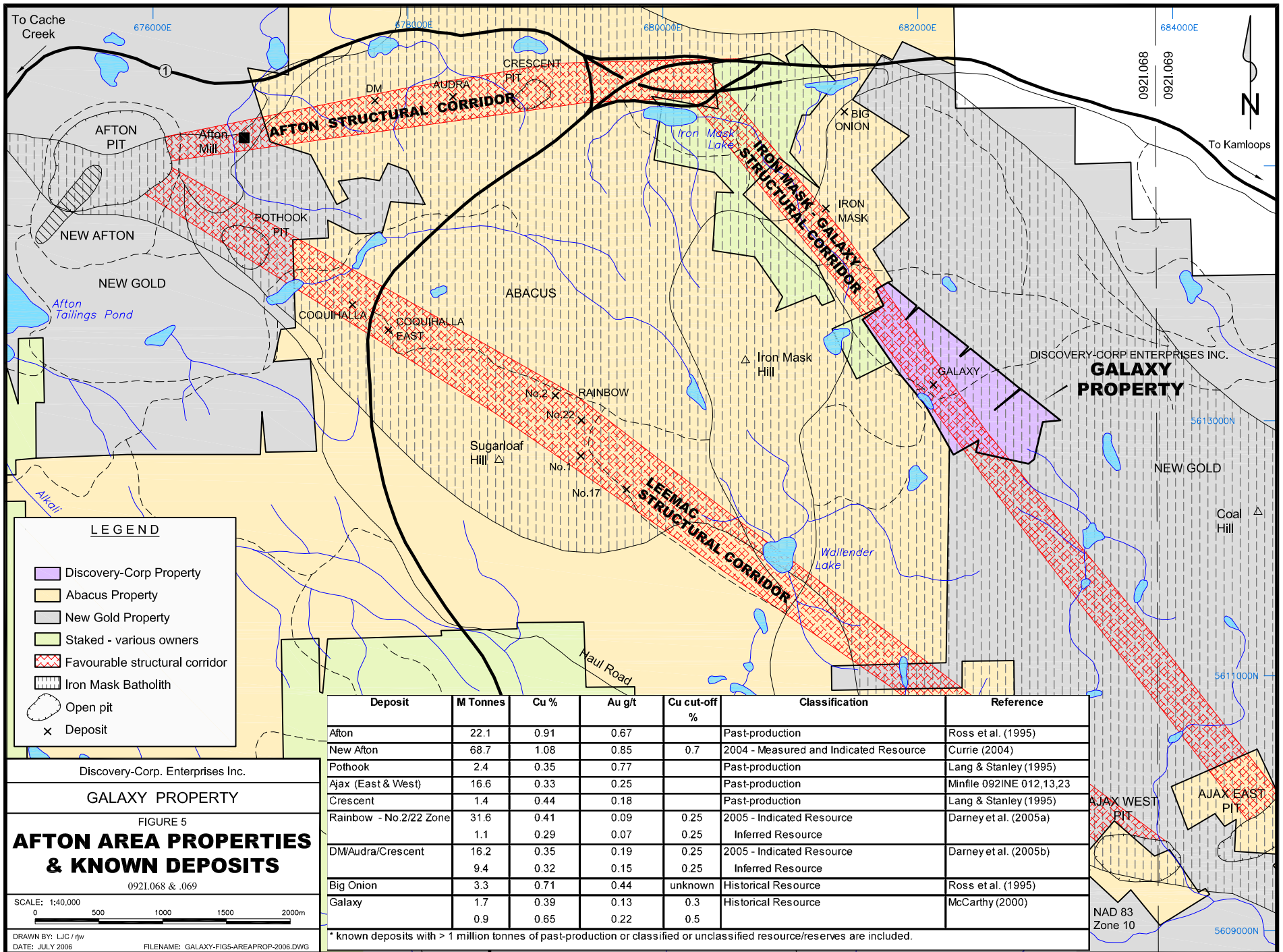
- IMS** Sugarloaf Phase: porphyritic hornblende diorite
- IMC** Cherry Creek Phase: biotite monzonite to monzodiorite
- IMP** Pothook Phase: coarse biotite pyroxene diorite
- IMH** Hybrid Phase: xenolith-rich Pothook or Sugarloaf phases

- qfp** quartz feldspar porphyry

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

- N** Undivided Nicola Group volcanics and sediments
- Npx** Augite porphyry and polyolithic breccia
- Nfpt** Feldspar>pyroxene porphyritic lapilli tuff
- Nvl** Polyolithic lahar, including mineralized clasts
- Nop** Picrite flow, breccia
- Nap** Coarse augite porphyry
- Nfps** Feldspar>pyroxene volcanoclastic
- Nps** Sediments with augite porphyry source
- NIM** Nicola/Iron Mask - subvolcanic-volcanic breccia

- ×
Zone of known mineralization
- 
Open pit
- 
Strike/dip of bedding



LEGEND

- Discovery-Corp Property
- Abacus Property
- New Gold Property
- Staked - various owners
- Favourable structural corridor
- Iron Mask Batholith
- Open pit
- Deposit

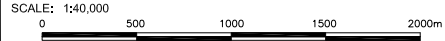
Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 5

AFTON AREA PROPERTIES & KNOWN DEPOSITS

0921.068 & .069



DRAWN BY: LIC / dw
DATE: JULY 2006

FILENAME: GALAXY-FIGS-AREAPROP-2006.DWG

Deposit	M Tonnes	Cu %	Au g/t	Cu cut-off %	Classification	Reference
Afton	22.1	0.91	0.67		Past-production	Ross et al. (1995)
New Afton	68.7	1.08	0.85	0.7	2004 - Measured and Indicated Resource	Currie (2004)
Pothook	2.4	0.35	0.77		Past-production	Lang & Stanley (1995)
Ajax (East & West)	16.6	0.33	0.25		Past-production	Minfile 092INE 012,13,23
Crescent	1.4	0.44	0.18		Past-production	Lang & Stanley (1995)
Rainbow - No.2/22 Zone	31.6	0.41	0.09	0.25	2005 - Indicated Resource	Darney et al. (2005a)
	1.1	0.29	0.07	0.25	Inferred Resource	
DM/Audra/Crescent	16.2	0.35	0.19	0.25	2005 - Indicated Resource	Darney et al. (2005b)
	9.4	0.32	0.15	0.25	Inferred Resource	
Big Onion	3.3	0.71	0.44	unknown	Historical Resource	Ross et al. (1995)
Galaxy	1.7	0.39	0.13	0.3	Historical Resource	McCarthy (2000)
	0.9	0.65	0.22	0.5		

* known deposits with > 1 million tonnes of past-production or classified or unclassified resource/reserves are included.

Cockfield (1948) describes the geology and mineral deposits of the Nicola map sheet, while numerous authors, including Kwong (1987), Northcote (1975, 1977), Preto (1967), Snyder and Russell (1995), Ross et al. (1995) and Stanley et al. (1994), describe the geology and mineralization in the Iron Mask area. Most recently, Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) have done geological mapping, in conjunction with a compilation of previous mapping, to produce an up-to-date geological map of the Iron Mask batholith. Figure 4 is modified after their work. The following discussion is adapted from the above sources, and from excellent summaries of the regional geology by Darney et al. (2005a,b).

In a regional sense, the property is situated within the accreted Quesnel Terrane. The oldest rocks in the map area belong to the Devonian to Permian Harper Ranch Group, exposed northeast of Kamloops in the Heffley Creek area, as shown on Figure 3. The Harper Ranch Group consists of two members, a lower volcanic arc succession and an upper carbonate platformal succession, and forms the basement to the Quesnel Terrane in this area.

Overlying the rocks of the Harper Ranch Group is the Late Triassic Nicola Group, a thick subaqueous island arc assemblage that forms a belt some 25 kilometers wide and as much as 7.5 kilometers thick. The Nicola Group consist mainly of fine-grained and porphyritic volcanics, of dominantly andesitic composition (greenstones), and of tuffs and breccias. Minor sediments are associated with the volcanics, including limestone, argillite and conglomerate. In the Iron Mask area, Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) have separated the Nicola Group into 8 distinct units, as shown on Figure 4. One of these (unit Nop on Figure 4) is a serpentinized basalt known locally as picrite, which is intimately associated with many of the known mineral deposits. The picrite has been interpreted to represent wedges of basalt that have been tectonically emplaced along major fault zones.

The Nicola rocks are intruded by the Late Triassic Iron Mask batholith, a composite alkalic intrusive that hosts a number of important copper-gold porphyry-style deposits. Figure 5 shows the locations of the larger deposits in the northern part of the batholith, in the vicinity of the Galaxy property. While most of the mineralization is hosted within the batholith, near the contact with the batholith the Nicola rocks may be foliated and may also contain copper mineralization. Styles of mineralization are discussed in the following section of this report.

The Iron Mask batholith is a northwest-trending body, comprised of two separate plutons, the southern Iron Mask pluton (22 kilometers long by 3-5 kilometers wide) and the smaller (5 by 5 kilometers) Cherry Creek pluton to the northwest. The Galaxy property is situated within the Iron Mask pluton, which also hosts the Afton, Ajax and numerous other deposits. The pluton was emplaced at the end of the Triassic, over a relatively short time interval from about 210-200 Ma (Logan et al., 2006a).

Snyder and Russell (1995), Logan and Mihalynuk (2006) and others subdivide the Iron Mask into three distinct mapable units, the Sugarloaf, Cherry Creek, and Pothook phases. All of these units contain magnetite, typically from 3% to 15%. The Pothook phase is a medium to coarse-grained biotite pyroxene diorite and is the earliest recognized phase of the intrusion. The Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases postdate the Pothook phase. The Sugarloaf phase is a fine-grained, porphyritic hornblende diorite, which occurs dominantly along the western margin on the batholith. The Cherry Creek phase predominates in the northern and eastern portion of the batholith, and is a biotite monzonite to monzodiorite. Darney et al. (2005b) note its textural similarity to the Pothook phase, and its common distinct pinkish colour due to K-feldspar alteration. The Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases are seen only in fault contact and the age relationship between them is uncertain.

A fourth phase of the Iron Mask, the Hybrid phase, is a xenolith-rich unit which represents variable

assimilation of the Nicola Group rocks by the Pothook or Sugarloaf phases. It can contain as much as 80% fragments of Nicola Group rocks within an intrusive breccia. Textural and mineralogical characteristics of the Hybrid phase vary considerably.

Saussuritized feldspars and widespread propylitic alteration are common within the Iron Mask batholith. Albite alteration occurs in highly fractured zones in all phases of the intrusion. Similarly, K-spar alteration occurs locally in all phases, but is most widespread in the Cherry Creek phase because of its higher primary potassic content. Copper-gold mineralization is most often associated with the Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases of the intrusion, and with contacts between these phases and the Pothook or Hybrid phases. The mineralization is typically associated with albite and/or K-spar alteration. More details regarding the relationship between alteration and mineralization are discussed in Section 8.0 of the report.

Structurally, the Iron Mask batholith is dominated by northwest-trending, high and moderate-angle faults. These faults have been interpreted as major deep seated structures that controlled deposition of the Nicola Group rocks and emplacement of the batholith (Logan et al., 2006a). As noted above, picrite is believed to have been tectonically emplaced along major fault zones within the Iron Mask batholith. The distribution of picrite defines several favourable structural corridors within batholith, as shown on Figure 5. Most of the deposits discovered to date are located within these favourable structural corridors, one of which passes through the Galaxy property and hosts known mineralization at the Galaxy zone.

Regionally, Late Triassic to early Jurassic calcalkaline intrusives of dominantly granodiorite and quartz diorite composition cut the older rocks. These include the Guichon batholith, a large composite intrusion with a surface area of 1000 square kilometers, located west-southwest of the Iron Mask batholith, with which porphyry copper/molybdenum mineralization at Highland Valley is associated.

In the western part of the map area, the Nicola rocks are overlain by arc-derived clastics of the Jurassic Ashcroft Formation.

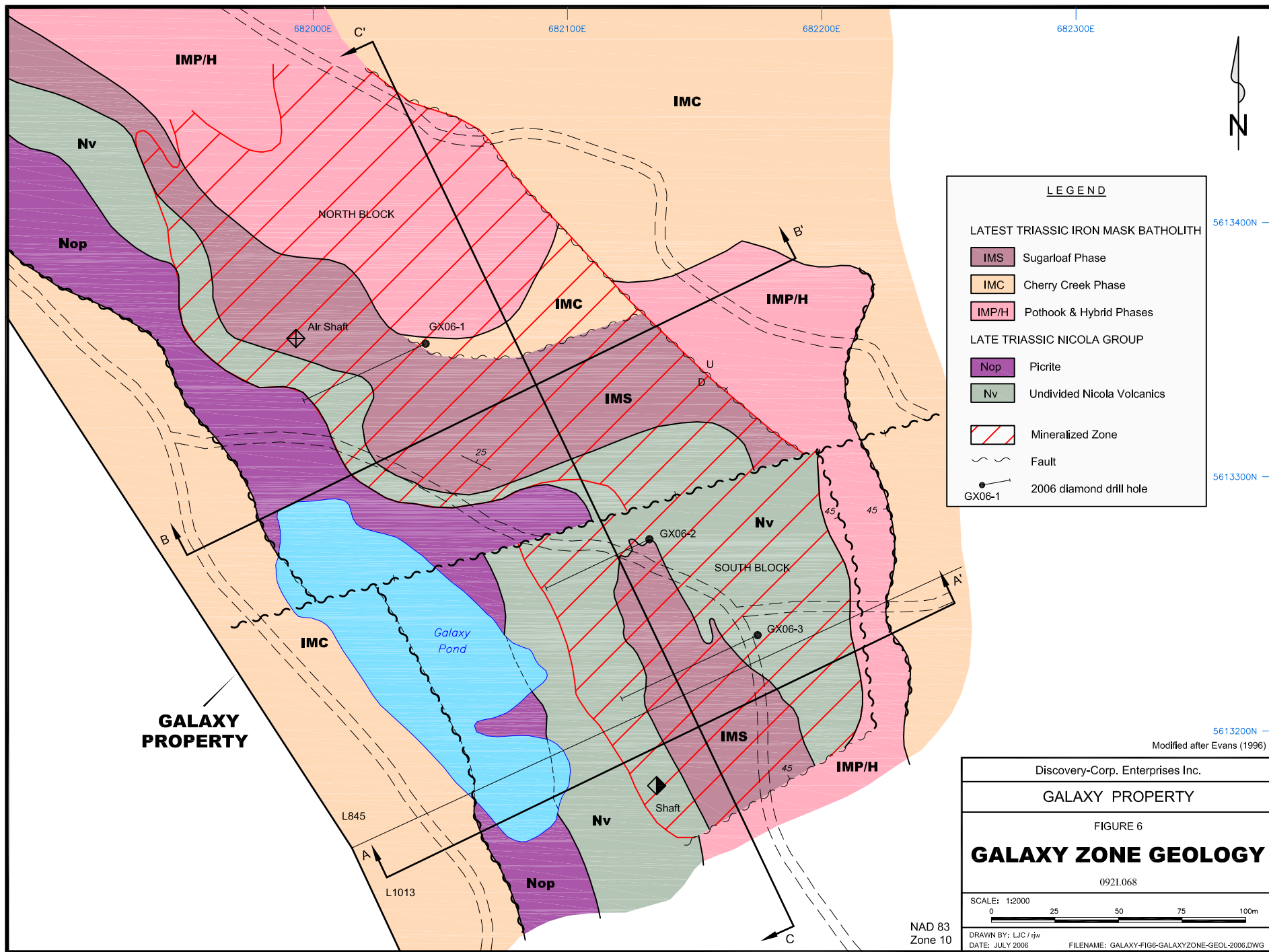
Sediments and volcanics of the Eocene-aged Kamloops Group unconformably overlie the older rocks. The base of the Kamloops Group is a sedimentary unit consisting of conglomerate, tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, shale and minor coal seams. Overlying the sediments are andesitic and basaltic volcanic flows and agglomerates. A thick sequence of Kamloops Group rocks separates the Iron Mask pluton from the Cherry Creek pluton to the northwest, in what has been described as a graben structure.

The youngest rocks in the area are Miocene-aged vesicular olivine basalts. The Miocene basalts are flat-lying plateau and valley basalts that locally overlie the older rocks.

7.2 Property Geology

The Galaxy property is situated in the northeastern portion of the Iron Mask batholith, and along the favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor, as shown on Figures 4 and 5. In a general sense, the property covers a fault-bounded pendant of Nicola volcanics, within the batholith. A detailed understanding of the geology of the property is hampered by the lack of outcrop, however the geology in the central part of the claims, at the Galaxy zone, is well known from drilling (Evans, 1996; McArthur and Girling, 1987; Blanchflower, 1978; Belik, 1990). The geology of this part of the property is shown in plan view in Figure 6, and in section view in Figures 7-9. Details regarding the mineralization are discussed in Section 9.0 of this report.

A northwest trending band of picrite occurs along the western property boundary, and marks the position of a major steeply dipping, northwest-trending fault. West of the fault, Cherry Creek phase is exposed, while



LEGEND

LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH

- IMS Sugarloaf Phase
- IMC Cherry Creek Phase
- IMP/H Pothook & Hybrid Phases

LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP

- Nop Picrite
- Nv Undivided Nicola Volcanics

- Mineralized Zone
- Fault
- 2006 diamond drill hole

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 6

GALAXY ZONE GEOLOGY

0921.068

SCALE: 1:2000

0 25 50 75 100m

DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006

FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG6-GALAXYZONE-GEOL-2006.DWG

Modified after Evans (1996)

to the east, Nicola volcanics, Sugarloaf and Hybrid phases occur above a zone of highly foliated, red (hematitic) mylonite, which Preto (1967) describes as “several feet thick”. The mylonite occurs along a low-angle west-dipping fault that is believed to be part of the Cherry Creek thrust (Logan et al., 2006a; G. Evans - personal communication June/06). Albitized Cherry Creek monzodiorite, with typical hypabyssal textures, occurs at depth in the footwall of the thrust/mylonite zone, as well as on surface, east of the surface trace of the thrust fault. Preto (1967) describes the Cherry Creek phase in the vicinity of the Galaxy zone as a medium to fine-grained, pinkish-grey, quartz-bearing porphyritic rock with widespread strong albite alteration. The altered rock is buff to light grey in colour, with a pinkish cast, and may contain veinlets of quartz and carbonate. Both K-spar and mafic minerals are typically absent. Fractures and slip planes are typically hematitic.

Mineralization at the Galaxy zone occurs in the hangingwall of the thrust/mylonite zone, within the Sugarloaf phase and within Nicola volcanics. The area is structurally complex, with several steep faults that postdate the thrust fault and the mineralization.

Relatively little is known about the geology of the property outside the Galaxy zone. There is a need for detailed property scale geological mapping over the balance of the property, although this will no doubt be hampered by the lack of outcrop.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Alkalic copper-gold porphyry style mineralization is well known within the Iron Mask batholith. Since the late 1970's, four such deposits (Afton, Ajax, Pothook and Crescent) have been mined. All four of these deposits were mined by open pit methods, and all of the ore was processed in the Afton mill. Recent exploration has delineated a number of other deposits (including a higher-grade underground bulk-mineable resource at the New Afton), as shown on Figure 5. Considerable exploration and research in the area has resulted in a well-defined deposit model (i.e. Logan et al., 2006a; Darney et al. 2005a,b; Currie, 2004; Lang and Stanley, 1995; Ross et al., 1995; Stanley, 1994; Stanley et al., 1994; Lang, 1994; Kwong, 1987; Carr and Reed, 1976; Carr, 1956). This model includes both medium to large, low to medium grade, near-surface open-pittable mineralization, such as Afton and Ajax, and small to large, medium to high-grade, underground potentially bulk-mineable mineralization, such as the New Afton deposit.

Although mineralization can occur in all phases of the Iron Mask intrusion, all of the significant mineralization discovered to date has been hosted within the Cherry Creek and Sugarloaf phases, where they are in contact with the older phases of the intrusion. Mineralization consists of fracture-controlled chalcopyrite and lesser bornite, with associated magnetite and with peripheral pyrite and pyrrhotite. Gold is associated with copper mineralization; minor molybdenite is common on fractures. Palladium and silver are important in some of the deposits. Higher-grade mineralization typically occurs in fault and hydrothermal breccias, and often in pipe-like bodies. Supergene alteration may occur, such as at the Afton deposit where much of the deposit was within a supergene alteration zone that contained significant native copper, and lesser chalcocite.

Structure is important, both in controlling the emplacement of the younger more prospective intrusive phases, and in controlling zones of sulfide mineralization. Several favourable structural corridors (the Leemac, Afton and Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridors) are recognized within the Iron Mask batholith, as shown on Figure 5. The structural corridors are zones of brittle deformation, up to 500 meters in width. They often contain slices of picrite or of Nicola volcanics. All of the important known deposits in the Iron

Mask occur within a favourable structural corridor. Discovery-Corp's Galaxy property is well situated along the Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor.

Alteration assemblages vary in the different deposits, however mineralization is always associated with alteration (although the converse is not true). The mineralizing event is pre-dated by an intense albite alteration event. The early albite alteration event appears to be an important control for later faulting (due to the brittle nature of the altered rocks) and thus for focussing mineralizing fluids. Typically a broad zone of propylitic alteration encompasses areas of mineralization and potassic alteration is common in all deposits. Propylitic alteration is characterized by pyrite, chlorite and epidote, while potassic alteration involves the replacement of plagioclase by K-spar. Airborne geophysics is useful in identifying alteration associated with near surface mineralization. All of the known deposits in the Iron Mask have a low Th/K signature. Many (but not all) are associated with U/K highs, and many occur along the flanks of broad magnetic highs (Logan et al., 2006a.b; Darney et al., 2005a).

9.0 MINERALIZATION

The only area of known mineralization on the Galaxy property is the Galaxy zone, situated on the Evening Star and Golden Star crown grants just east of Galaxy pond. The Galaxy zone is covered by Minfile 092INE007 and described below.

Galaxy zone

Figures 6-9

Essentially all of the previous exploration on the property has been directed at the Galaxy zone. Historical workings include a 27 meter (90 foot) deep shaft, the Evening Star shaft, and in the order of 400 meters of underground workings. Numerous open cuts and trenches were dug to test the zone on surface although most were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock.

In excess of 15,500 meters of drilling has been completed at the Galaxy zone, as listed below in Table 5. Evans (1996) compiled all of the available drill data from this area, as of the spring of 1996. Details of the Galaxy zone, as shown in plan view on Figure 6 and in section view on Figures 7-9, are modified after Evans (1996).

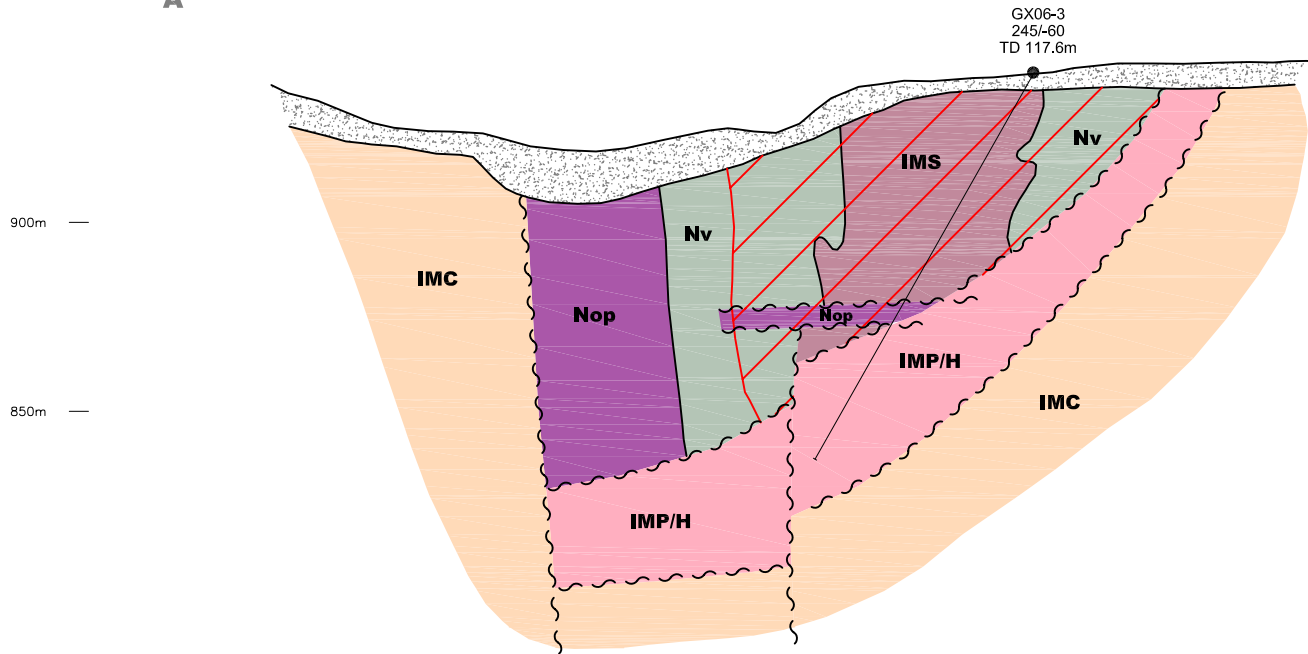
Drill Hole	# of holes	Total meters	Type	Year	Operator
G-1 to G-3, G-5 to G-39	38	5224.55	ddh	1961-64	Galaxy Copper
S-1 to -23, S-53	24	2417.71	ddh	1965	Sulmac
GK-1 to GK-16	16	1562.13	ddh	1969	Kimberly/United Bata
P77-1 to P77-8	8	731.52	perc	1977	Canadian Superior
87-1 to 87-4	4	181.08	perc	1987	Abermin
90-1 to 90-8	8	649.22	rc	1990	Getchell
G 96-01, 1A, 02-32	33	4086.67	ddh	1996	Teck
GX 06-1 to 06-3	3	286.2	ddh	2006	Discovery-Corp
E-1	1	122.83	?	?	unknown
UK-2, 3	2	296.57	?	?	unknown
Total:	137	15,558.48			

* Note an additional 1333 meters of surface drilling was reportedly drilled in 1971 by Nor-West Kim Resources. Details of this drilling are unavailable.

Table 5 - Galaxy Property Drilling

A

A'












GX06-3
245/-60
TD 117.6m

900m

850m

LEGEND

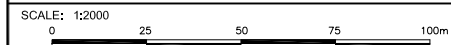
-  Overburden
- LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH**
-  Sugarloaf Phase
-  Cherry Creek Phase
-  Pothook & Hybrid Phases
- LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP**
-  Picrite
-  Undivided Nicola Volcanics
-  Mineralized Zone
-  Fault
-  2006 diamond drill hole

Hole GX06-3 projected 10m south to section

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

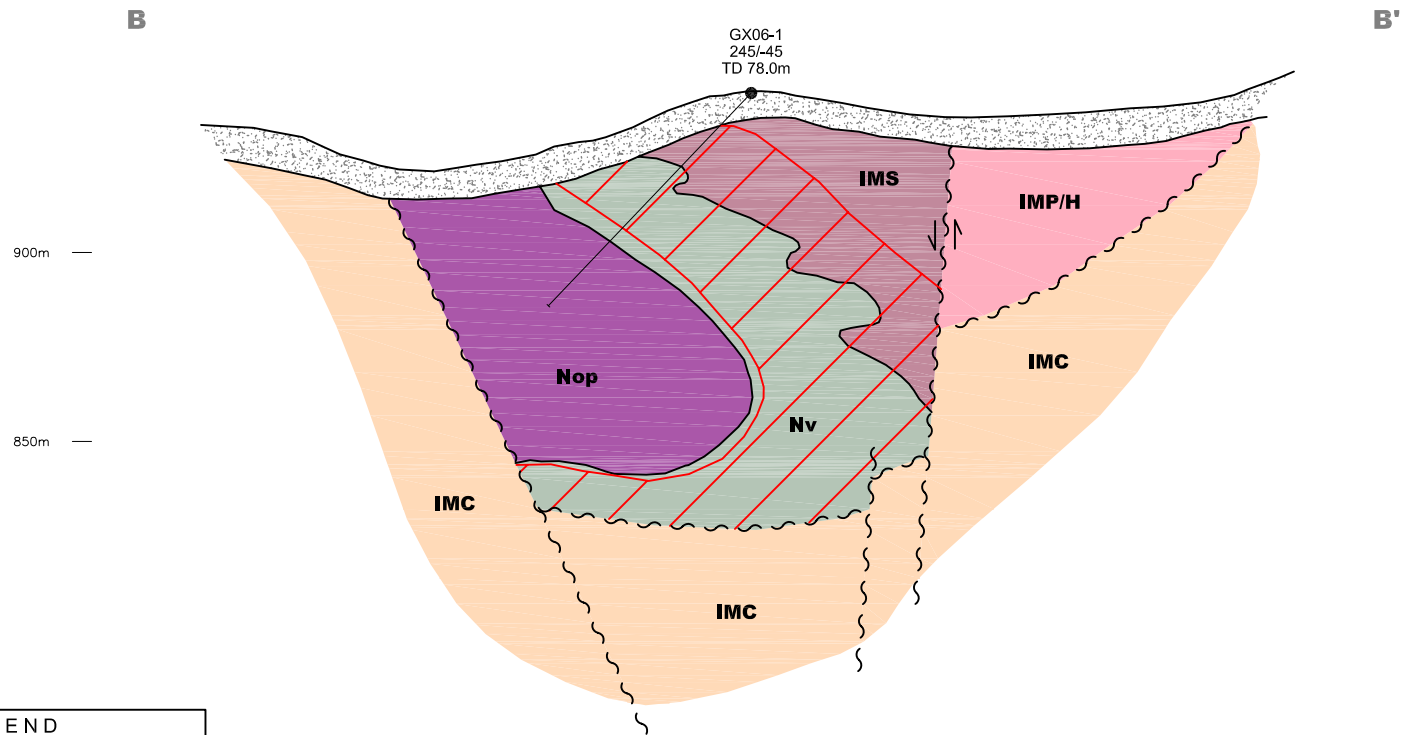
GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 7
**GALAXY ZONE - SOUTH BLOCK
 CROSS SECTION A-A'**
 0921.068












DRAWN BY: LJC / jfw
 DATE: JULY 2006
 FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG7-SECTIONA-A-2006.DWG

Modified after Evans (1996)



Hole GX06-1 projected 30m south to section

LEGEND

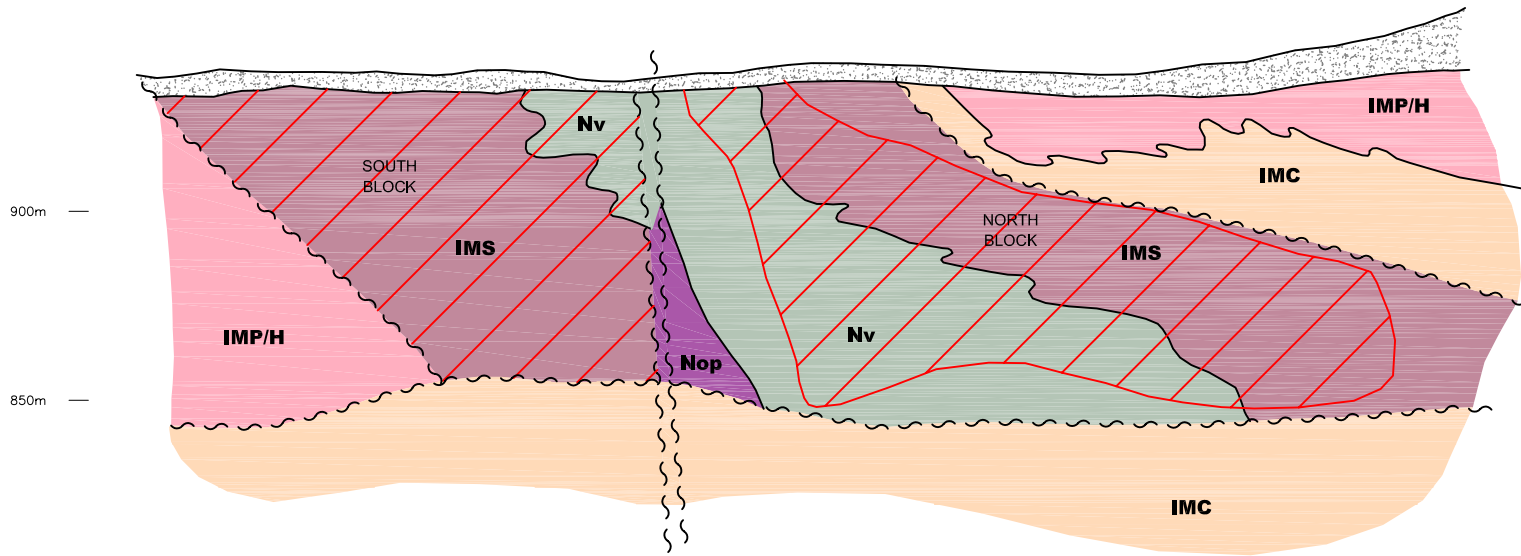
-  Overburden
- LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH**
-  IMS Sugarloaf Phase
-  IMC Cherry Creek Phase
-  IMP/H Pothook & Hybrid Phases
- LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP**
-  Nop Picrite
-  Nv Undivided Nicola Volcanics
-  Mineralized Zone
-  Fault
-  2006 diamond drill hole
GX06-1

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.
GALAXY PROPERTY
FIGURE 8 GALAXY ZONE - NORTH BLOCK CROSS SECTION B-B' 0921.068
SCALE: 1:2000 0 25 50 75 100m
DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw DATE: JULY 2006
FILENAME: GALAXY-FIG8-SECTIONB-B-2006.DWG










Modified after Evans (1996)

C

C'



LEGEND

-  Overburden
- LATEST TRIASSIC IRON MASK BATHOLITH**
-  IMS Sugarloaf Phase
-  IMC Cherry Creek Phase
-  IMP/H Pothook & Hybrid Phases
- LATE TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP**
-  Nop Picrite
-  Nv Undivided Nicola Volcanics
-  Mineralized Zone
-  Fault
-  2006 diamond drill hole
GX06-1

Discovery-Corp. Enterprises Inc.

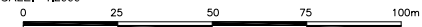
GALAXY PROPERTY

FIGURE 9

**GALAXY ZONE
LONGITUDINAL SECTION C-C'**

0921.068

SCALE: 1:2000



DRAWN BY: LJC / rjw
DATE: JULY 2006

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Modified after Evans (1996)

The Galaxy zone is an elongate, northwest-trending fault-bounded zone of mineralization, hosted within Nicola volcanics and Sugarloaf diorite. The zone measuring approximately 345 meters in length by 120 meters in width and is comprised of two discrete sections of mineralization, referred to here as the South Block and North Block. Mineralization is truncated at depth by a low-angle, west-southwest dipping thrust (?) fault. This low-angle fault surfaces approximately 90 meters east of the Evening Star shaft, and thus also forms the eastern boundary of the deposit. A northwest-trending zone of picrite marks the position of a major steeply-dipping, northwest-trending fault and defines the western faulted contact of the deposit. The deposit reached a maximum depth of 100-120 meters before it is cut-off by the western boundary fault.

West of the western boundary fault, Cherry Creek phase is exposed, while to the east, picrite, Nicola volcanics, Sugarloaf diorite and Hybrid phase occur in the hangingwall of the low-angle thrust fault. The thrust fault zone is marked by several feet of highly foliated, red (hematitic) mylonite. Albitized Cherry Creek monzodiorite, with typical hypabyssal textures, occurs at depth in the footwall of the thrust/mylonite zone, as well as on surface, east of the surface trace of the thrust fault.

The area is complexly faulted, with numerous faults that disrupt and offset the mineralized zone. One such fault is a 070°/90° trending fault that separates the South Block from the North Block. A second northeast trending fault just south of the Evening Star shaft trends at approximately 060°/45°N and truncates the South Block to the south, placing mineralized Sugarloaf phase above unmineralized Pothook and Hybrid phases. A low-angle north-dipping fault also forms the upper boundary of the North Block to the north, with unmineralized Cherry Creek intrusive in the hangingwall of the fault, and mineralized Sugarloaf phase in the footwall. The South Block is a near-vertical zone of mineralization, while the North Block is a keel-shaped zone that has been rotated relative to the South Block (see Figures 7 and 8).

Sulfide mineralization within the Galaxy zone consists primarily of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, as fracture fillings and hairline to centimeter-scale veinlets, and as fine disseminations adjacent to fractures. Massive to semi-massive sulfide veins, locally exceeding 1 meter in width, occur within the mineralized zone. Pyrite and chalcopyrite also occur as blebs in orthoclase-albite-epidote veins with albitized and/or propylitic alteration envelopes, within intensely sheared zones. In general, mineralization appears to be best developed near the intersection of northwest and northeast fault zones.

Gold values are associated with the copper mineralization. For much of the historic drilling, gold results are unavailable. Teck noted difficulty in the 1996 drill program in duplicating gold values reported from earlier drilling (G. Evans, personal communication June/06). Evans (1996) shows copper grade only on the 1996 compilation of drilling. Gold results from the 1996 Teck holes, as well as for many of the pre-1996 drill holes, were unavailable to the author at the time this report was prepared. Results to 3.53 g/t Au and 7.56% Cu over 6.09 meters were reported from the 1990 reverse circulation drill program (hole 90-7, Belik, 1990). More typical gold values from the 1990 program are in the 0.1 to 0.9 g/t Au, with 0.3-3.0% Cu. Drilling in 2006 was designed to provide analytical information regarding gold grade, and allow a comparison of rc and diamond drill results. The 2006 drilling showed significantly lower copper and gold grades from drill core than earlier reported results from reverse circulation drilling. The best result from the 2006 drill program was 12.47 meters averaging 0.72% Cu and 0.46 g/t Au (hole GX06-1). A more detailed discussion of the 2006 drill results is contained in Section 11.0 of this report.

Several historical resource estimates have been prepared for the Galaxy zone. None conform with CIM Best Practices Guidelines or with categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. These historical estimates have been discussed in Section 6.2 of the report, and are not repeated here. Following the 1996 drill program, a resource estimate was prepared by Afton Mining that showed a significantly lower tonnage and grade for the Galaxy zone than earlier estimates. McCarthy (2000) quotes this resource as: “a low-

grade open-pit mineable resource (0.3-0.5% Cu) of 1,700,000 tonnes at 0.39% copper and 0.13 g/t gold, with a high-grade (>0.5% Cu) of 862,000 tonnes at 0.65% copper and 0.22 g/t Au". This resource estimate was not made public by Afton Mining and neither the final numbers nor details regarding methodology could be verified by the author. **THE READER IS CAUTIONED THAT THIS RESOURCE IS A HISTORICAL RESOURCE WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO CIM BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES OR WITH CATEGORIES SET OUT IN SECTIONS 1.2 AND 1.3 OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101.**

While the limits of mineralization in the North and South Blocks have been well established, there is potential for additional mineralization on-strike to the southeast and northwest, in discrete fault bounded blocks. There has been little exploration in these areas. There is also potential to discover the offset root of the Galaxy deposit, in the footwall of the thrust fault that truncates the mineralization at depth (although if the fault is indeed a thrust, then in all likelihood this root zone will be situated west of the Galaxy property boundary). Most of the drilling at the Galaxy zone stopped immediately below the thrust fault. Only three of the drill holes tested the footwall rocks beneath the thrust fault deeper than 25 meters below the fault.

Other Areas of Interest

Outside of the Galaxy zone, there has been very little exploration on the property. Reference is made in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports from the early 1900's to the Bill Nye claim. There is no evidence that the Bill Nye was ever crown granted, and if its boundaries were ever surveyed, then the survey has since been cancelled. The exact location of the former claim is unknown, but the historical description suggests it could be on the current Sugar 4 - 7 claims. It is described in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports as being part of the Evening Star Group, with common owners with the Evening Star and Golden Star crown grants, and situated on the same ridge as the Golden Star but to the northwest. Work on the Bill Nye claim reportedly produced "some nice samples of ore". Several open cuts along the "side of the ridge" reportedly did not reach bedrock, but they did reveal "copper-carbonate ore, usually more than 10 feet deep, disseminated through the gravel that makes up the ridge". A shaft is also reported, to a depth of 12 meters (40 feet), which apparently exposed a "vein of copper ore" (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1913). These references support a possible continuation of mineralization to the northwest from the known Galaxy zone.

Detailed prospecting and geological mapping is recommended over the balance of the Galaxy property, to assess the potential for mineralization outside the known limits of the Galaxy zone.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. (then Getchell Resources Corp.) acquired the Galaxy property in 1990, as part of a then-larger land package. Since this time, considerable work was done at the Galaxy zone by Getchell and by joint-venture partner Afton Mining Limited, as detailed in Section 6.2 of this report. Getchell completed a 7-hole percussion drill program at the Galaxy zone in 1990, to verify earlier drill results and to evaluate the gold potential of the zone. In 1995, Getchell entered into a joint-venture with Afton Mining Limited, and in January and February 1996, Teck Explorations Ltd. completed a 33 hole drill program at the Galaxy zone, under contract to Afton Mining. Afton Mining dropped their option on the property in April, 1996. Getchell Resource Corp. was re-named Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. in 2000. No further work was done on the property until the June, 2006 when 3 diamond drill holes (totalling 286.2 meters) were drilled by Discovery-Corp at the Galaxy zone. The 2006 drill program is summarised in the following section of this report.

10.1 Property Geochemistry

As described previously, a thick layer of glacial till covers the Galaxy property and rock exposure is limited. There is no documentation of any soil, till or biogeochemical sampling on the property, or of any rock chip sampling outside of the Galaxy zone. While the depth of till cover will no doubt hamper exploration by conventional soil sampling, McCarthy (2000) does note that Teck Exploration found soil sampling, in conjunction with geophysics, an effective method for locating near surface mineralization on the Rainbow property, under similar conditions. Consideration should be given to trying such a survey over the Galaxy property, particularly given the small size of the property and thus relatively low cost to complete the survey.

10.2 Property Geophysics

Since the 1970's, only very limited geophysics has been done on the Galaxy property, none of which was completed by Discovery-Corp. A 1973 IP survey on the property delineated a northwest-trending IP chargeability anomaly east of the Galaxy zone, which remains untested by work to date (Hallop and Goudie, 1973). The strongest parts of the anomaly are east of the Galaxy zone, straddling the boundary between the Golden Star crown grant and the Sugar 3 claim, and in the extreme northeastern part of the property, on the Sugar 6 claim. Modern 3-D resistivity and chargeability surveys have proven successful at identifying zones of mineralization in the Iron Mask area. Recommendations are included in Section 20.0 of this report for such a survey on the Galaxy property, to relocate and better define the area of interest identified by the 1973 survey.

Logan et al. (2006a) note that all of the significant copper-gold deposits in the Iron Mask area are associated with Th/K lows along the flanks of magnetic highs. A study of the airborne radiometric and magnetic maps for the area shows such a coincident anomaly at the Galaxy property (Logan et al., 2006b). The anomaly position suggests potential for additional near-surface mineralization, to both the south and east of the Galaxy zone.

11.0 DRILLING

In June 2006, Discovery-Corp drilled 3 NQ diamond drill holes (286.2 meters) at the Galaxy zone. Drilling was completed by Atlas Drilling of Kamloops, B.C., with on-site supervision, core logging and sample layout and sample supervision by geologist Dick Addison. The author completed a site-visit to the property during the course of the drill program. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 6 and specifications are listed below in Table 6.

Hole #	Northing*	Easting	Azimuth/Dip	Total Depth (m)
GX 06-1	5613352	682042	245°/-45°	79.0
GX 06-2	5613276	682131	245°/-60°	89.6
GX 06-3	5613239	682172	245°/-60°	117.6

* Nad 83, Zone 10

Table 6 - 2006 Diamond Drill Hole Specifications

Drill core was removed from the property once or twice daily, and transported by pickup truck to Atlas Drilling's fenced and locked yard on Carrier Street, in the Mt. Paul Industrial Area in Kamloops (where it is presently stored). The core was "quick-logged" and visually high-grade intervals were marked for sampling. Core was then split lengthwise in half, using a core splitter, with half of the core placed in a marked sample bag and the remaining half returned to the box. Samples were then delivered to Eco Tech

Labs Ltd. in Kamloops for preparation and assay for copper and gold.

The 2006 drill program was designed to approximately twin three of the 1990 reverse circulation drill holes, as recommended by McCarthy (2000), in order to provide further analytical information, particularly with regards to gold content. Results from the 2006 drilling are summarised below in Table 7.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
GX06-1	23.47	35.94	12.47	0.72	0.46
<i>including</i>	24.08	26.12	2.04	2.77	1.47
GX06-2	35.35	41.43	6.08	0.83	0.23
GX06-3	78.02	84.10	6.08	0.49	0.17

Table 7 - 2006 Drill Results

It should be emphasized that the 2006 drill holes were not sampled from top to bottom, but rather sampling was restricted to visually higher-grade intervals within the hole. The controls and orientation of these higher grade zones, within the larger area of low-grade mineralization at the Galaxy zone, are unknown. The intervals listed above in Table 7 represent all of the sampling completed from the 2006 drilling. The relationship between the drill intercept and the true thickness of the mineralization is unknown. There were no additional intervals sampled and assayed which are not included in Table 7. Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 that additional sampling be done from these drill holes, as part of a detailed re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone.

Hole GX 06-1 was an approximate twin of hole 90-7, testing the near-surface western part of the Galaxy zone North Block, as shown in plan view on Figure 6 and in section on Figure 8. Hole GX 06-2 twinned hole 90-3, in the northern part of the South Block, just south of the cross-fault that separates the South Block from the North Block (see Figure 6). Hole GX 06-3 was drilled to test the area tested by hole 90-1 in the central part of the South Block. Hole 90-1 was a vertical hole, which intersected historic workings at a depth of 24.4 meters (80 feet). To avoid these old workings, hole GX 06-3 was drilled as an angle hole, collared northeast of the 90-1 site. Hole GX 06-3 is shown in plan view on Figure 6, and in section view on Figure 7.

Results from the three 1990 reverse circulation drill holes of relevance to the current program are summarised below in Table 8.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
90-1	3.05	24.39	21.34	0.95	0.17
<i>including</i>	3.05	15.24	18.12	1.49	0.17
90-3	6.10	73.15	67.05	1.14	0.21
<i>including</i>	9.14	12.19	3.05	1.47	0.17
<i>and</i>	39.62	41.15	1.52	2.25	0.65
<i>and</i>	47.24	51.82	4.58	5.29	0.93
<i>and</i>	56.39	62.48	6.09	3.49	0.86
90-7	24.39	42.67	18.28	2.65	1.41
<i>including</i>	28.96	35.05	6.09	7.56	3.53

Table 8 - 1990 Reverse Circulation Drilling - Significant Results

Differences in hole location between the rc and diamond drill holes, in sample intervals, and the fact that the 2006 drill core was not sampled in entirety makes it impossible to make any detailed comparisons between the two sets of drill results. It can be concluded, however, that there was not especially good correlation

between the results from the 1990 reverse circulation drill program and the 2006 diamond drill program. Hole GX06-1 (a twin of hole 90-7) returned significantly lower copper and gold values over a similar interval in the rc hole. Hole GX06-2 (a twin of hole 90-3) similarly had considerably lower copper and gold than the same interval in the reverse circulation hole. Hole GX06-3 was drilled as an angle hole, rather than a vertical hole as its “twin”, hole 90-1, in order to avoid underground workings. As a result it tested a significantly different section of the Galaxy zone than hole 90-1. The only interval sampled in hole GX06-3 was from the base of the Galaxy zone, near the low-angle fault that truncates the mineralization at depth, and below the section tested by hole 90-1.

It is not known how the 2006 drill results correlate with the results from 1996 diamond drilling by Teck Explorations. At the time of writing the report, the data available to the author from the 1996 drill program was incomplete (Evans, 1996). In particular, none of the gold results were available from the 1996 drill program. Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 of this report that attempts be made to obtain all of the historic drill data and that a rigorous data evaluation program be undertaken at the Galaxy zone, including a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Drill core was examined and “quick-logged” by geologist Dick Addison. Visually higher-grade intervals were selected for sampling. Typically, sample intervals were 5 feet (1.52 meters), but on occasion, shorter or longer intervals were used, depending on geological boundaries.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Drill core was removed from the property once or twice daily, and transported by pickup truck to Atlas Drilling’s fenced and locked yard on Carrier Street, in the Mt. Paul Industrial Area in Kamloops (where it is presently stored). The core was logged and visually high-grade intervals were marked for sampling by Dick Addison. Core was then split lengthwise in half, using a core splitter, with half of the core placed in a marked sample bag and the remaining half returned to the box. Samples were collected under the supervision of Mr. Addison.

Samples were delivered to Eco Tech Labs Ltd. in Kamloops for preparation and assay for copper and gold. Eco Tech is a certified analytical laboratory located at 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, B.C.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Much of the original historical exploration data was unavailable to the author at the time of writing the report (i.e. original drill logs and assay sheets) and as a result it was necessary to rely heavily on a 1996 compilation of previous drilling by Teck Explorations (Evans, 1996). Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 that, where possible, all of the historic information on the property be obtained. This includes raw data (and drill core if available) from the 1996 drill program. A detailed re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone is then recommended. This re-evaluation will involve additional sampling from the 2006 drill holes, as well as spot-check sampling from the 1996 drill holes, and possible additional diamond drilling.

A quality assurance/quality control program was implemented during the 2006 drill program. A company inserted copper-gold standard and two blank standards were included in the sample shipment, for independent verification of analytical results. The standard had an expected value of 0.155% Cu (+/- 0.006% Cu) and 0.13 g/t Au (+/- 0.02 g/t Au). The analytical result for the standard was 0.15% Cu and 0.13 g/t Au, in agreement with the expected value. Both blank samples included in the shipment returned nil values for copper and gold, as expected. Because of the small data set, a statistical evaluation of the standard and blank results is invalid.

In addition to the company-inserted blanks and standards, Eco Tech Labs routinely carries out a systematic quality-control program involving duplicate and re-split analyses, as well as analyses of standards of known grade. Three of the 17 samples were re-analysed, and one was re-split and re-analysed. All of the confirmation analyses were in general accordance with the originally reported result. Again because of the small data set, a rigorous statistical evaluation of these duplicate analyses is not valid.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Galaxy property is situated in a highly mineralized area and is completely surrounded by claims that cover the entire Iron Mask batholith. Figure 5 shows the main properties, as well as the location and size/grade of the known deposits in the vicinity of the Galaxy property. A large block of claims that forms part of Abacus' Rainbow property adjoins the Galaxy property to the west, while a similarly large block of claims held by New Gold Inc. (the Ajax-Python property) adjoins the property to the east.

The Galaxy property, and the adjoining Abacus and New Gold claims, cover the favourable Iron Mask - Galaxy structural corridor. The Ajax East pit is situated along this favourable trend, approximately 4 kilometers southeast of the Galaxy zone. A combined total of 16.6 million tonnes grading 0.33% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au was produced from the Ajax East and West deposits during the late 1980's and early 1990's.

Crown grants covering the Ajax deposit are now owned by Abacus, while claims surrounding the crown grants are held by New Gold Inc. Abacus has recently announced results from ongoing deep drilling at the Ajax West pit, including one hole which returned 0.5% Cu and 0.31 g/t Au over 432 meters. Drill results to date confirm the continuity of mineralization beneath the Ajax West pit, to a depth of at least 300 meters and for a strike length of over 300 meters (Abacus News Release, May 4, 2006). New Gold has also completed recent drilling near the Ajax pits, and reports that "*Drilling has successfully indicated a large near surface copper sulphide system with an associated gold credit between and deeper than the previously mined Ajax East and Ajax West pits. The exploration drill program has outlined copper-gold mineralization with an interpreted vertical depth of 300 meters below surface and with an apparent thickness of 400 meters which is consistent but deeper than the mineralization mined in the two open pits.*" (www.newgoldinc.com July 5, 2006).

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Belik (1990) reports that two bulk samples were collected from underground workings at the Galaxy zone in 1971 and that metallurgical testing was done on these samples by Bethlehem Copper. The results of this work are unknown. To the best of the author's knowledge, there has been no further metallurgical testing on the Galaxy property.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Previous workers have done a significant amount of historical drilling at the Galaxy zone and several historical resource estimates for the Galaxy zone have been reported, as discussed in Section 6.2 of this report. There are no up-to-date mineral reserves or resources on the property to report at the present time.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Much of the original historical exploration data was unavailable to the author at the time of writing the report, and as a result it was necessary to rely heavily on a compilation of previous drilling, prepared in 1996 by Teck Explorations (Evans, 1996). Recommendations are made in Section 20.0 that, where possible, all of the historic information on the property be obtained and compiled. This includes details regarding the 1996 drill program (i.e. original drill logs and analytical information, including gold results).

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Galaxy property is situated in the Iron Mask batholith, along the favourable Iron Mask-Galaxy structural corridor. The property hosts a zone of known mineralization, the Galaxy zone, that has been the subject of considerable drilling since the early 1960's. This drilling has shown that the mineralized zone is entirely fault-bounded. The mineralized zone measuring approximately 345 meters in length by 120 meters in width and is comprised of two discrete segments, the South Block and North Block. Mineralization occurs as a near-surface, elongate, northwest-trending zone that is truncated at depth and to the east by a low-angle west-southwest dipping thrust (?) fault, and to the west by a major steeply-dipping, northwest-trending fault. The deposit has a maximum depth of 100-120 meters. The Galaxy zone is situated entirely on two crown grants, which an unrelated third party holds surface title to. The private surface ownership will need to be addressed in order to develop this deposit.

Several historical resource estimates have been prepared for the Galaxy zone. None conform with CIM Best Practices Guidelines or with categories set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101, however all suggest that the size and grade of the Galaxy zone are insufficient to allow the deposit to be exploited as a stand-alone operation. There is potential, however, to develop the Galaxy zone in conjunction with other known deposits of similar grade nearby. In light of the significantly higher metal prices since the last major work program at the Galaxy zone, and because of new discoveries in the Afton-Iron Mask area, a rigorous re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone is justifiable. An updated 43-101 compliant resource estimate is recommended for the Galaxy zone.

While the limits of mineralization at the Galaxy zone are well established by drilling, there is potential for additional mineralization on-strike to the southeast and northwest, in discrete fault bounded blocks. There is also potential to discover the offset root of the Galaxy deposit, in the footwall of the thrust fault that truncates the mineralization at depth. Most of the previous drilling at the zone stopped immediately below the thrust fault.

There has been little exploration on the property outside the Galaxy zone, and an exploration program is recommended to evaluate the potential for mineralization elsewhere on the property.

Given the relatively small size of the property and the fact that the Galaxy zone is too small to develop as a stand-alone deposit, further work on the property would be best done in conjunction with exploration and development on an adjoining property.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase \$270,000 work program is recommended for the Galaxy property. The recommended Phase 1 program is designed to assess the potential for copper-gold mineralization on the property, outside the known limits of the Galaxy zone. Phase 1 consists of ground work, including geochemistry, geophysics, geological mapping and prospecting and has a total budget of \$70,000. Phase 1 also includes possible excavator trenching to test near-surface targets generated by the Phase 1 program. Phase 2 consists of a detailed re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone, as well as diamond drilling to follow-up Phase 1 targets, and has a budget of \$200,000. It is in-part contingent on the Phase 1 results.

Phase 1 (\$70,000)

An attempt should be made to obtain all previous exploration data on the Galaxy property in its original form. This includes obtaining raw data and drill core from the 1996 drill program by Teck Explorations, as well as data from pre-1996 drill programs. Some of the (pre-1996) missing information may be available in the BC Government Corp. File/Property File in Victoria.

Detailed prospecting and geological mapping is recommended over the entire property. A particular attempt should be made to locate mineralization on the former Bill Nye claim (referenced in historic reports from the area). The Th/K low situated south and east of the Galaxy zone that was defined by the regional airborne radiometric survey, should also be evaluated.

A 3D induced polarization survey is recommended, to re-locate (untested) chargeability highs identified by a 1973 IP survey and to assess the potential for mineralization on the property outside of the Galaxy zone. The IP survey will also serve to assess the at-depth potential for mineralization in the vicinity of the Galaxy zone.

Soil sampling is recommended over the entire property, to be used in conjunction with geophysics, prospecting and geological mapping, in providing targets for follow-up testing. Excavator trenching is then recommended to test any near-surface targets identified by the Phase 1 program.

Phase 1 Budget:

Prospecting, geological mapping, rock sampling, data compilation	\$ 20,000
3D Induced Polarization Survey (approx 10 line km)	\$ 20,000
Soil geochemical survey	\$ 5,000
Excavator trenching	\$ 15,000
Reporting/Program Supervision	\$ 10,000
TOTAL PHASE 1:	\$ 70,000

Phase 2 (\$200,000)

In light of the significantly higher metal prices since the last major work program at the Galaxy zone, and because of new discoveries in the Afton-Iron Mask area, a rigorous re-evaluation of the Galaxy zone, including an updated 43-101 compliant resource estimate, is recommended. As part of this process, additional sampling from the 2006 drill holes is required, in conjunction with detailed core logging from these holes. If drill core from the 1996 program can be located, spot check sampling should be done from these holes. In addition, analyses should be done to test for silver and palladium content. Some additional drilling will likely be required at the Galaxy zone as part of the resource estimate.

The recommended Phase 2 program also includes diamond drilling to test any targets outside the Galaxy zone that were identified during the Phase 1 program. This part of the Phase 2 program is contingent on the results of Phase 1.

Phase 2 Budget:

Galaxy zone resource estimate:

- obtain Teck/Afton 1996 Galaxy Zone digital database. Evaluate data to identify any gaps in information (i.e. Au, Ag, Pd assays, specific gravity). Update database to incorporate 2006 drill holes	\$ 20,000
- complete additional sampling from historic and 2006 drill core, to supply missing information. Carry out infill definition drilling, where required.	\$ 60,000
- do 43-101 compliant resource estimate	\$ 20,000
Drilling (800 m NQ, including logging, sampling & analytical costs)	\$ 80,000
Reporting/Program Supervision	<u>\$ 20,000</u>
TOTAL PHASE 2:	\$ 200,000

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22.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS & SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C., V0H 1H0
2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985) and graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).
3. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980. Since 1989, I have done extensive geological work in Southern B.C., both as an employee of various exploration companies and as an independent consultant.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.
5. I completed a property examination of the Galaxy property on June 26, 2006, at which time I visited the Galaxy zone and examined drill core from the 2006 drill program. I have no prior involvement in the Galaxy property or on any of the adjoining properties.

I have reviewed the available data on the Galaxy property, as listed in Section 21.0 of this report, and I believe this data to be accurate. Based on my work in the area and on a review of the available data, I believe this property to be of sufficient merit to justify the work programs recommended in this report.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, or in Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.
7. I am a Qualified Person and independent of Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc., as defined by National Instrument 43-101. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and have prepared this report in compliance with these documents. As of the date of signing, I am not aware of any material facts related to this property, which are not reflected in the report.
8. I consent to the filing of this report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the report.

Signed at Grand Forks, B.C., this 27th day of July, 2006.

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P. Eng.



APPENDIX 1

Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Geological Terms

adit - a horizontal or nearly horizontal passage driving from the surface for the working of a mine.

Ag - silver

alkalic - said of an igneous rock that is rich in sodium or potassium.

alteration - any physical or chemical change in a rock or mineral subsequent to its formation.

andesite (adj. andesitic) - a dark coloured, fine grained volcanic rock.

anomaly- an abnormal find or result.

apy - abbreviation, arsenopyrite. An iron-arsenic-sulfide mineral.

argillic - clay or clay minerals; alteration whereby certain minerals are converted to clay.

argillaceous - said of a sedimentary rock that contains an appreciable amount of clay.

argillite - a sedimentary rock that is derived from mud or clay.

arkose (adj. arkosic) - a feldspar rich sandstone that is poorly sorted.

arsenopyrite - An iron-arsenic-sulfide mineral (FeAsS).

assay - the analysis of minerals and mine products to determine the concentration of their components •

assessment work - exploration work done on mineral claims to keep them in good standing, as required by the province of British Columbia.

Au - gold

auriferous - containing gold.

basic - a term applied to any dark coloured igneous rock which has a high proportion of pyroxene and olivine (see also mafic).

bedding - means the layering of sediments preserved in sedimentary rocks.

bedrock - un-weathered rock below the soil; solid rock

bonanza - a term for a very rich body of ore or a rich part of a deposit.

breccia - a rock comprised of angular pieces of broken rock held together by a fine grained matrix.

chalcopyrite - a copper-iron sulfide mineral, a common ore mineral of copper

chert - a hard, dense, extremely fine grained sedimentary rock consisting dominantly of quartz.

clast - particle of broken down rock.

clastic - with respect to rock, composed principally of broken fragments that are derived from preexisting rocks or minerals ie. sandstone.

concentrate - a product in which valuable minerals have been enriched (concentrated) through mineral processing.

conglomerate - a coarse grained, clastic, sedimentary rock composed of rounded pebble (or larger) sized rocks in a finer grained, sandy matrix.

contact metasomatic - a process whereby the minerals in a rock has been altered from their original state as a result of heat and fluids from a nearby intrusion.

copper-porphyry or “copper-gold porphyry” is a type of mineral deposit in which the copper (gold) minerals occur in disseminated grains and/or in veinlets through a large volume of rock.

cpy - abbreviation, chalcopyrite

Cretaceous - a geological time period, from 65 to 144 million years ago, which immediately precedes the Tertiary time period and which follows the Jurassic time period.

cross cut - with reference to underground mine workings, a tunnel that is driven to cut a mineralized zone, rather than follow it.

crown grant - a historical claim within the province of British Columbia, whereby the owner acquired title to the property by completing a prescribed amount of work on the claim, including a legal survey of the claim. Title to crown grants is maintained by payment of annual mineral taxes. Crown grants are no longer issued but may remain in good standing if the annual taxes have been continuously paid since the date of issue.

Cu - copper

cut-off grade - the break-even or lowest grade of ore in a deposit that will recover its total mining costs.

cyanidation - the process whereby gold in ore material is dissolved out using a weak cyanide solution.

decline - with reference to underground mine workings, a tunnel or shaft that is driven at an downwards angle (but not vertical).

detachment fault - a low angle fault with a normal sense of movement (as opposed to a thrust fault).

diamond drill - a type of rotary drill in which the cutting is done by abrasion rather than percussion. The drill cuts a core of rock that is recovered in long cylindrical sections.

dike (also dyke) - a tabular igneous intrusion that cuts across the bedding or foliation in the surrounding rock.

dip - geological measurement of the angle between the horizontal and the steepest slope of the beds.

disseminated - said of mineralization where the desired minerals occur as scattered particles in the rock, rather than in concentrated zones.

drift - with reference to underground mine workings, a tunnel that follows along a mineralized zone.

drift cover - a general term used to refer to all surficial, unconsolidated material sitting above the bedrock surface.

EM - electromagnetic survey, a geophysical method concerned with the inter-relationship between the electric and magnetic response of rock.

Eocene - an epoch within the Tertiary time period, from 33.7 to 54.8 million years ago.

epigenetic - said of a mineral deposit which formed later than the surrounding rocks.

epithermal - pertaining to vein deposits, veins which are formed within 1 kilometer of the earth's surface and at temperatures in the range of 50-200°C.

exhalite (adj. exhalative) - a chemical sediment formed by the exhalation of volcanically derived fluids onto the sea floor, these may be metal rich as in volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits.

fault - a fracture in a rock where there has been displacement of the two sides.

Fe - iron

felsic - said of an igneous rock composed chiefly of light coloured minerals. The complement of mafic.

fire assay - an analytical smelting procedure for determining the precious metal content in rock and mine products.

fissure - a fracture or crack in a rock

flotation process - the process of mixing ground ore with water, chemical reagents and air to separate mineral particles from waste rock., so that the particles stick to air bubbles, which are then skimmed off as an enriched froth (concentrate).

footwall - the underlying side of an inclined fault or vein.

g/t - grams per tonne, a measure of the concentration of metals.

gabbro - a coarse-grained igneous rock.

galena - a lead sulfide mineral.

gangue - the valueless rock in ore.

geochemical survey - a survey which maps the distribution and amount of chemical elements in rocks or soil.

geochemistry - the study of the distribution and amounts of the chemical elements in minerals, rocks, and soils.

geological mapping - a survey to identify the type, distribution and relationship of rocks in an area, and to identify faults and areas of mineralization.

geophysical survey - the use of one or more geophysical techniques in the search for mineral deposits.

geophysics - the study of the earth by physical methods, for example magnetic susceptibility of the rock.

gossan rocks in which metal (usually iron)-bearing sulfide minerals have been oxidized by air and water.

graben - an elongate, relatively depressed area that is bounded by faults on its long sides.

grade - the element or metal content per unit of material.

granodiorite - an intrusive rock containing quartz, feldspar, biotite and hornblende.

gravity process - the physical process of separating minerals from waste rock using their natural differences in specific gravity.

greenstone - an altered fine grained basaltic or andesitic volcanic. Greenstones are almost always greenish in colour, due to the high content of chlorite and other greenish minerals.

ha - abbreviation, hectare

hangingwall - the overlying side of an inclined vein or fault.

head frame - the structure surmounting the mine shaft which supports the hoist rope pulley, and often the hoist itself.

heap-leach- or "heap-leaching", is a process whereby valuable metals (usually gold-silver) are leached from a heap, or pad (pile), of crushed ore by using leaching solutions that percolate down through the heap, and are collected from a sloping, impermeable liner below the heap or pad.

hectare - a unit of area defined as a square measuring 100 meters on each side.

high-sulfidation - a type of epithermal system whereby later stage mineralization consists mainly of gold-copper mineralization (generally deeper than low sulfidation)

hoist - the machine used for raising and lowering the cage or other conveyance in a mine shaft

hornfels - sometimes called contact metamorphic rock, a hornfels is formed when certain rocks are exposed to the intense heat and chemical fluids given out by a nearby igneous intrusion.

hydrothermal - heated or superheated fluid or water from depth in the earth's crust

ICP - inductively coupled plasma, an analytical method for determining concentrations of metals in rock or soil.

igneous rock- a rock formed by the cooling and crystallization of molten silicate material (magma)

Induced polarization (IP) - a geophysical method used to measure various electrical responses to the passage of alternating currents of different frequencies through near-surface rocks.

intermediate - with reference to igneous rocks, a method of classifying the rock based on the silica content. Intermediate rocks are transitional between felsic (high silica) and mafic (low silica, high Fe-Mg) rocks.

intrusion - a general term for a body of igneous rock formed below the surface

jasperoid - a dense, usually grey, chert-like siliceous rock in which cryptocrystalline quartz has replaced the carbonate minerals of limestone, a silicified limestone.

Jurassic - a geological time period, from 144 to about 200 million years ago, which immediately precedes the Cretaceous time period and which follows the Triassic time period.

K-spar - potassium feldspar

lahar - a mudflow composed primarily of volcaniclastics materials on the flanks of a volcano.

legal corner post (LCP) - the primary identification post erected when staking a mineral claim in the province of British Columbia (under the previous staking system). The location of the (legacy) mineral claim is based on the position of the legal corner post.

limestone - sedimentary rock that is composed mostly of the mineral calcite. Limestones are commonly grey or white or off-white in colour.

listwanite - an iron-carbonate-silica altered serpentinite

lode - the occurrence of mineralization or a mineral deposit in consolidated rock (bedrock), as opposed to placer deposits.

low sulfidation a type of epithermal system whereby early stage mineralization consists of silica minerals and gold; a shallow to surficial, hot spring environment.

Ma - abbreviation, a million years.

mafic - said of an igneous rock composed chiefly of dark coloured, iron-magnesium rich minerals. Mafic rocks are generally dark coloured. The complement of felsic.

magma - molten rock material formed within the earth's crust.

marble - a metamorphic rock resulting from the recrystallisation of limestone.

massive - with reference to mineralization (particularly sulfides), a great concentration of minerals or ore in one place (as opposed to disseminated).

mesothermal - pertaining to vein deposits, veins which are formed at considerable depth and in the temperature range of 200-300 °C.

meta - a prefix used to denote metamorphosed rocks, ie. metasediments.

metallogenic - pertaining to the genesis of mineral deposits.

metamorphic - a sedimentary or igneous rock which has been altered from its original state by heat, pressure or chemical reaction.

metamorphism - The processes by which changes are brought about in rocks within the Earth's crust through heat, pressure and chemically active fluids.

metasomatism - a metamorphic change which involves the introduction of material from an external source.

mineral - a naturally occurring inorganic substance typically with a crystalline structure.

mineralization - material containing minerals of value.

Minfile - "Mineral Inventory File", an electronic database of known mineral deposits in the province of British Columbia. Each entry includes the location and a brief description of the geology and mineralization of the deposit, and a list of references from which further details can be obtained.

Mo - molybdenum

monzonite - an intermediate igneous rock.

MTO - Mineral Title On-line, an Internet-based mineral titles administration system that governs the acquisition and maintenance of mineral titles in British Columbia.

normal fault - a fault on which the hangingwall side appears to have moved downwards relative to the footwall.

NTS - National Topographic System, a standardized naming and numbering convention for topographic maps.

ophiolite - a group of mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks associated with marine origin, including serpentinite.

ore - rock from which a mineral of economic value can be extracted at a profit.

ore body - a mass of ore with defined geometry.

outcrop - an exposure of rock at the earth's surface

overburden - a general term for unconsolidated material covering or obscuring rocks from view.

oz/t, also opt - ounces per ton, a measure of the concentration of metals.

Paleozoic - an era of geological time, from about 570 to 225 million years ago.

Pb - lead

PGE - Platinum Group element

placer - a mineral deposit occurring in unconsolidated material, such as placer gold in river gravels.

po - abbreviation, pyrrhotite

polymetallic - containing several metals.

porphyry - with respect to mineralization, low grade, disseminated type mineralization hosted within intrusive rocks, or, with respect to igneous rocks, a medium- to coarse-grained intrusive (generally felsic) igneous rock that contains conspicuous mineral crystals that are coarser-grained than the groundmass.

ppb - parts per billion, measures minute concentrations of metals.

ppm - parts per million, measures minute concentrations of metals.

Proterozoic - an era of geological time, from 543 to 2500 million years ago.

py - abbreviation, pyrite

pyrite - an iron sulfide mineral.

pyroxenite - an igneous rock comprising generally of pyroxene minerals, of varying calcium, magnesium and iron silicates.

pyrrhotite - an iron sulfide mineral, typically weakly magnetic.

refractory - said of an ore which is not amenable to recovery using conventional gravity, flotation or cyanide leaching technology and from which it is difficult or expensive to recover its valuable constituents.

Reserve - an identified quantity of ore. A rigorous system of calculation and classification of ore reserves exists.

Resource - mineralized body for which there is sufficient sampling information and geological understanding to outline a deposit of potential economic merit. A rigorous system of calculation and classification of ore resources exists.

reverse circulation drill - a type of drill in which the cutting is done by percussion and compressed air is used to force the resulting rock chips out of the hole. Abbreviation rc.

schist - a strongly foliated metamorphic rock.

sediment - solid fragmental material that originated from weathering of rocks, and transported by air, water or ice.

sedimentary - a rock formed by cemented or compacted sediments.

serpentinite - a dark green or black, greasy feeling rock comprised of iron-magnesium rich minerals.

shaft - a vertical excavation through which a mine is worked. Shafts are driven from above, working down. An inclined shaft is one driven downwards at an angle rather than vertically.

shear zone - where a fault affects a width of rock, rather than being a single clean break, the width of affected rock is referred to as a shear zone.

siliceous - said of a rock containing abundant silica.

silicified - a rock in which silica has been introduced and replaced existing minerals.

sill - a tabular igneous intrusion that is parallel to the bedding or foliation in the surrounding rock.

skarn - a coarse-grained contact metasomatic rock composed of silicate minerals, such as garnet, pyroxene, etc. that is often associated with concentrations of metals. Skarns typically form from the intrusion of igneous rocks into limestones or lime-bearing sedimentary rocks.

stockwork - a network of narrow, irregular, cross-cutting veins.

stratigraphic - with respect to mineralization, mineralization which occurs within a distinct, recognizable rock unit.

strike - the horizontal level direction or trend of a structural surfaces, such as a fault, vein, contact, or bedding plane within a rock.

strip ratio - ratio of waste rock to ore mined in open cast (pit) mining.

subcrop - sub-outcrop. Broken or poorly exposed rock that is believed to be in-situ.

sulfide - a mineral compound in which the element sulfur is linked with one or more metals or semi-metals, such as pyrite (FeS₂) or galena (PbS). Also spelled sulphide.

surficial material - unconsolidated material, including alluvial and glacial deposits, lying above the bedrock surface.

syenite - an igneous rock containing little or no quartz.

syngenetic - pertaining to mineralization. Minerals formed at the same time as the rocks that they occur in.

tailings - the waste products resulting from the processing of ore material.

terrane - a fault bounded body of rock, of regional extent, that has a different geological history from the surrounding rocks.

Tertiary - a geological time period, between 2 and 65 million years ago, which includes the Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene epochs. Part of the Cenozoic era.

thrust fault - a fault with a dip of 45° or less, where the hangingwall has moved upwards relative to the footwall.

trachyte (trachytic) - a type of fine grained volcanic rock which has larger crystals of feldspar visible.

Triassic - a period of geological time, from about 200 to 248 million years ago. The oldest period within the Mesozoic era. The Triassic period follows the Permian period and precedes the Jurassic period.

tuffaceous - pertaining to a sedimentary rock containing more than 50% material which resulted from a volcanic eruption (ie. ash, rock fragments).

ultramafic - an igneous rock consisting of a high percentage of minerals rich in iron and magnesium.

UTM - Universal Transverse Mercator Geographic Coordinate System, a system used to derive unique geographic coordinates for any given point.

vein - a deposit that is narrow compared to its length and width, typically comprised of quartz.

veinlet - a narrow, fine stringer; a small vein.

VLF-EM - "Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic", a geophysical method.

VMS - volcanogenic massive sulfide

VMS/O - volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide

volcanic - pertaining to rocks of volcanic origin.

volcaniclastic - a clastic rock containing volcanic material in any proportion.

volcanogenic massive sulfide - a style of mineralization relating to the exhalation of metal rich solutions onto the sea floor, in which the metals occur as sulfide minerals. Abbreviation VMS. A variation of this style of mineralization is volcanogenic massive sulfide/oxide mineralization (VMS/O), where some of the metals occur as oxide minerals.

Zn - Zinc

APPENDIX 2

Units of Conversion

Units of Conversion

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
opt-	(troy) ounces per short ton
oz/t-	(troy) ounces per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	= 0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	= 31.104 grams
1 ton	= 2000 pounds
1 tonne	= 1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	= 1 ppm = 1000 ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	= 34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	= 0.0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	= 32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	= 0.454 kilograms
1 inch	= 2.54 centimeters
1 foot	= 0.3048 meters
1 meter	= 39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	= 1.609 kilometers
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectares
1 sq mile	= 2.59 square kilometers
1 hectare	= 10,000 square meters = 2.471 acres

APPENDIX 3

2006 Work Program - Cost Statement

Galaxy Project May 15 to July 12, 2006

Cheque	Payable to:	Re:	Amount	GST
2	Willie Takashita	Surveyor	\$1,450.00	\$0.00
3	Atlas Drilling Ltd.	Drilling	\$24,879.21	\$1,627.61
4	Echo Tech Laboratory Ltd	Assays	\$715.50	\$40.50
5	Richard Addison, P. Eng	Field Geologist	\$10,704.49	\$66.30
	Linda Caron, P. Eng	Project Manager	\$8,564.15	\$560.27
		Total:	\$46,313.35	\$2,294.68

Appendix 4

2006 Work Program - Analytical Results

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2006-740

Discovery Corporation Ent. Inc.

8930 Oak Street

Vancouver, BC

V6P 4B7

6-Jul-06

No. of samples received: 25

Sample type: Rock

Project: Galaxy

Submitted by: Dick Addison

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	E142901	0.92	0.027	1.47
2	E142902	1.47	0.043	2.77
3	E142902A	0.13	0.004	0.15
4	E142903	0.14	0.004	0.20
5	E142904	0.12	0.003	0.14
6	E142905	0.11	0.003	0.18
8	E142906	0.11	0.003	0.15
9	E142907	0.12	0.003	0.05
11	E142908	0.84	0.024	0.92
12	E142909	0.07	0.002	0.09
14	E142910	0.38	0.011	2.10
15	E142911	0.22	0.006	0.76
16	E142912	0.21	0.006	0.14
18	E142913	0.12	0.003	0.32
19	E142914	0.14	0.004	0.14
20	E142915	0.06	0.002	0.14
22	E142916	0.17	0.005	0.62
23	E142917	0.30	0.009	1.06
25	Rock # 1 (No Tag #)	<0.03	<0.001	<0.01
26	E142902B	<0.03	<0.001	<0.01

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	E142901	0.88	0.026	1.50
11	E142908	0.89	0.026	0.92
19	E142914	0.16	0.005	0.14

Resplit:

1	E142901	0.86	0.025	0.58
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Standard:

SH13		1.31	0.038	1.51
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JJ/kc
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

	From (feet)	To (feet)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
GX06-1							
E142901	77.0	79.0	23.47	24.08	0.61	0.92	1.47
E142902	79.0	85.7	24.08	26.12	2.04	1.47	2.77
E142902A	STD CGS-5						
E142902B	BLANK						
E142903	85.7	88.0	26.12	26.82	0.70	0.14	0.20
E142904	88.0	93.0	26.82	28.34	1.52	0.12	0.14
E142905	93.0	98.0	28.34	29.86	1.52	0.11	0.18
E142906	98.0	103.0	29.86	31.38	1.52	0.11	0.15
E142907	103.0	108.0	31.38	32.90	1.52	0.12	0.05
E142908	108.0	113.0	32.90	34.42	1.52	0.84	0.92
E142909	113.0	118.0	34.42	35.94	1.52	0.07	0.09
GX06-2							
E142910	116.0	121.0	35.35	36.87	1.52	0.38	2.10
E142911	121.0	126.0	36.87	38.39	1.52	0.22	0.76
E142912	126.0	131.0	38.39	39.91	1.52	0.21	0.14
E142913	131.0	136.0	39.91	41.43	1.52	0.12	0.32
GX06-3							
E142914	256.0	261.0	78.02	79.54	1.52	0.14	0.14
E142915	261.0	266.0	79.54	81.06	1.52	0.06	0.14
E142916	266.0	271.0	81.06	82.58	1.52	0.17	0.62
E142917	271.0	276.0	82.58	84.10	1.52	0.30	1.06
Rock #1	BLANK						