NI 43-101 Technical Report

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

CARRUTHERS PASS PROPERTY
OMINECA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION

NTS: 094D039
Latitude 56 degrees 23' N, Longitude 126 degrees 18' W
(centre)

for
Hawthorne Resources Inc.
and
Wildrose Resources Ltd.

by

J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo., Coauthor
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.

Geoffrey Goodall P.Geo., Coauthor
Global Geological Services Inc.

June 30, 2006

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SUMMARY

The Carruthers Pass property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia approximately 200 kilometres north of the town Smithers and 70 kilometres south of the Kemess gold-copper mine. The property covers a small, isolated group of peaks and the lower elevation terrain connecting them north of Carruthers Pass, bounded by the Osilinka Ranges to the northeast and the Sikanni Range to the southwest. Access to the Carruthers Pass property is by helicopter as there currently is no road.

The Carruthers Pass property is situated on the eastern edge of the Stikinia Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The property is underlain by Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Dewar Formation, with minor amounts of the Savage Mountain Formation and the Permian Asitka Group present. The property has the potential to host a Besshi-type volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit (shale hosted type). Mineralization on the Carruthers Pass property consists of both massive and laminated iron, copper and zinc sulphides hosted in sediments. Pyrite and pyrrhotite commonly occur as disseminations, fracture fillings and along bedding planes in sedimentary rocks and occasionally in volcanic rocks.

The property consists of 8 contiguous, modified-grid mineral claims for a total of 130 units, or nominally 3,250 hectares. All of claims comprising the Carruthers Pass property are registered in the name of Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited ("Phelps Dodge"). The property is subject to a June, 2003 option agreement (amended June 19/06) with Wildrose Resources Ltd. who has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Carruthers Pass Property by completing specified cash payments and work commitments (subject to certain "back-in right" provisions). Wildrose Resources Ltd. has subsequently granted an option on the property to Hawthorne Resources Inc.. In an agreement dated May 31, 2006 Hawthorne can earn a 60% interest in the Carruthers Pass property by making cash or share payments totaling $140,000, and incurring exploration expenditures totaling $1,000,000 within specified times over a five-year period.

The most recent exploration on Carruthers Pass was completed in 2005. Wildrose and Maxtech Ventures Inc., a previous optionee of the property, completed 408.5 metres of diamond drilling in three holes. Drilling intersected significant footages of argillite with bedded pyrite and local intercepts of ±0.15% zinc. Maxtech terminated its option with Wildrose in January 2006.

The authors conclude that the work programs completed between 2003 and 2005, particularly the airborne geophysical survey completed in 2004, have increased the potential for the discovery of copper and zinc mineralization which would also be expected to contain precious metal credits. The authors therefore conclude that the property warrants continued exploration. A budget of $135,000 is recommended to assess previously untested anomalies and conduct geological mapping and sampling.

1 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors have been retained by Hawthorne Resources Inc. (“Hawthorne”) and Wildrose Resources Ltd. (“Wildrose”) to prepare a National Intrument 43-101 compliant report which can be publicly filed electronically on SEDAR and satisfy required “Qualified Person” reporting. Sources for information in this report draw on company reports held by Wildrose, Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited (“Phelps Dodge”) and reports on file with the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”). An earlier 43-101 report on the Carruthers Pass property, filed on December 24, 2003, by Maxtech Ventures Inc. and authored by Jay Page P.Geo., has also provided a key source of information. The authors of the current report are both registered Professional Geoscientists and are familiar with the Carruthers Pass property, J.W. Morton, P. Geo. having coordinated the 2003 to 2005 exploration on the Carruthers Pass property without a visit to the property and Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo. who managed the year 2000 diamond drill program on the property and has spent considerable time in the field on it.

2 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The opinions expressed in this report are based on the available information and geologic interpretations as provided by Wildrose, BC MEMPR assessment files, BC Geological Survey (“BCGS”) reports and Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) reports and bulletins. The authors have exercised due care in reviewing the supplied information and believe that the basic assumptions are factual and correct and the interpretations are reasonable.

Claim title is granted through the BC Mineral Titles Online service and supporting government legislation. The authors have relied on the accuracy of these records to determine claim ownership.

All sources of information for this report are referenced in Section 19 (References). No independent verification of other geological, geochemical or geophysical data was undertaken.

J.W. Morton P.Geo, a coauthor of this report, is a “Qualified Person” as defined by NI 43-101 but is not an “Independent Qualified Person” for the reason of being an officer and director of Wildrose Resources Ltd., owner of the property. In addition, he has not visited the property. Geoffrey Goodall P.Geo. , the secondary coauthor is an “Independent Qualified Person” by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and has visited the property.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

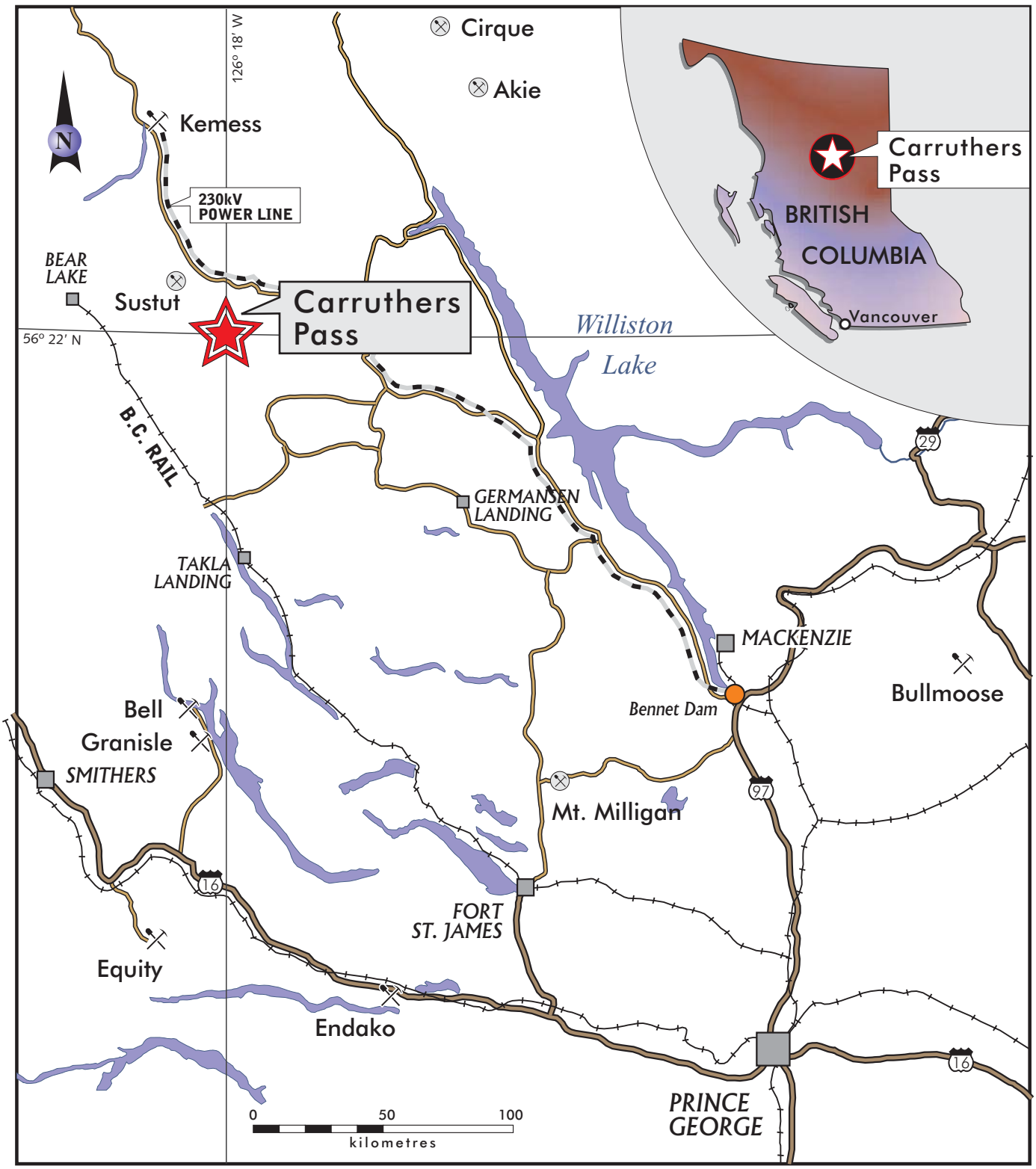
The Carruthers Pass property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of north-central British Columbia, approximately 200 kilometres north of Smithers and 70 kilometres south of the Kemess gold-copper mine (Figure 1). The property consists of 8 contiguous, modified-grid mineral claims totaling 130 units, or 3,250 hectares located on National Topographic System map-sheet 094D08W between the latitudes of 56 degrees 20 minutes and 56 degrees 25 minutes North, and longitudes of 126 degrees 15 minutes and 126 degrees 22 minutes West (Figure 2).

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	Expiry
CAR 1	357875	16	Dec. 1, 2007
CAR 2	364302	20	Dec. 1, 2007
CAR 3	365532	12	Dec. 1, 2007
CAR 4	371849	8	Dec. 1, 2007
RUT 1	357876	16	Dec. 1, 2007
RUT 2	365536	18	Dec. 1, 2007
RUT 3	371847	20	Dec. 1, 2007
RUT 4	371848	20	Dec. 1, 2007

The claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia and are registered in the name of Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Ltd. There are no environmental problems or aboriginal issues known to the authors specific to the Carruthers Pass claims other than those that are general to British Columbia and Canada. Exploration permits required by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources ("MEMPR") for activities conducted in 2005 were granted under Notice of Work approval number 1300682, issued on April 18, 2005. As no previous issues have been identified during prior exploration programs, the authors do not anticipate difficulties in obtaining exploraion permits in the future.

Assessment work requirements in British Columbia require that, in the first three years of a claim's existence, exploration work in the amount of $4.00 per hectare per year be completed. The amount of exploration work required to keep the claims in good stead increases to $8.00 per hectare per year after the third anniversary. An equal amount of cash may be paid in substitution to exploration expenditures (cash in lieu). A filing fee of $0.40 per hectare per year is also required. The Carruthers Pass claims are now past their 3rd anniversary and the annual amount of exploration required to keep the titles valid is $26,000. Excess expenditures incurred in any year can be filed up to an amount that moves the expiry date ten years into the future.

The agreement between Wildrose and Hawthorne dated May 31, 2006 provides Hawthorne the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by completing exploration expenditures totaling $1,000,000 before the fifth anniversary and making cash payments totaling $140,000 before the same anniversary. Wildrose holds the Carruthers Pass property through an agreement with Phelps Dodge dated June, 2003 that gives Wildrose the right to earn a 100% interest subject to a back in privilege in favour of Phelps Dodge. The back in privilege allows Phelps Dodge the right to earn a 60% interest by incurring exploration expenditures that are the greater of 200% of Wildrose's expenditures or



LEGEND

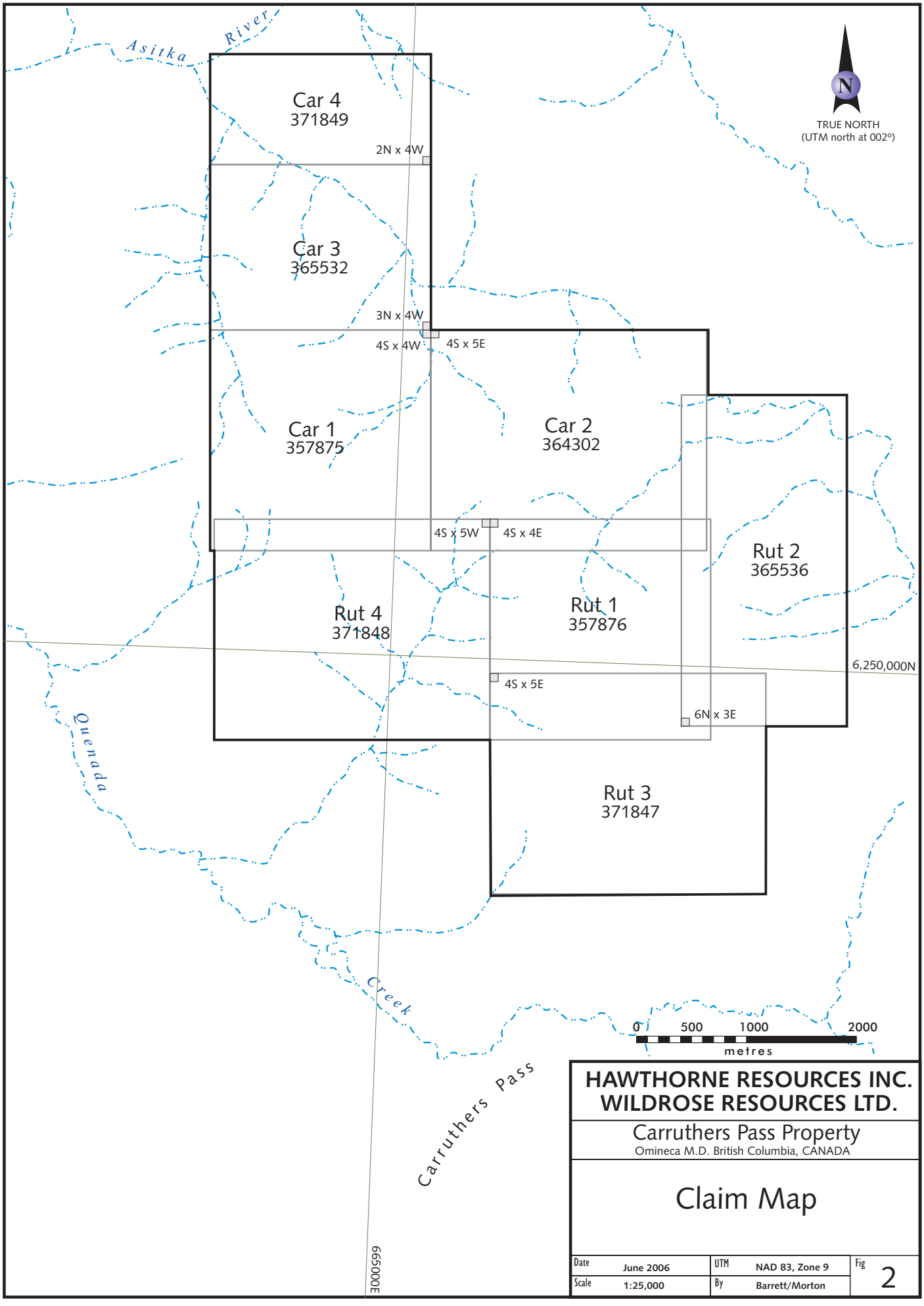
- Existing mine
- Developed prospect
- Railway
- Highway
- Power line

HAWTHORNE RESOURCES INC.
WILDROSE RESOURCES LTD.

Carruthers Pass Property
Omineca M.D. British Columbia, CANADA

General Location Map

Date	June 2006	NTS	93	Fig 1
Scale	as shown	By	Barrett/Morton	


Asitka River
Car 4
371849
2N x 4W
Car 3
365532
3N x 4W
4S x 4W
4S x 5E
Car 1
357875
Car 2
364302
4S x 5W
4S x 4E
Rut 2
365536
Rut 4
371848
Rut 1
357876
6,250,000N
4S x 5E
6N x 3E
Rut 3
371847
Quenada
Creek
Carruthers Pass
665000E
TRUE NORTH
(UTM north at 002°)
0
500
1000
2000
metres
HAWTHORNE RESOURCES INC.
WILDROSE RESOURCES LTD.
Carruthers Pass Property
Omineca M.D. British Columbia, CANADA
Claim Map
Date June 2006
Scale 1:25,000
UTM NAD 83, Zone 9
By Barrett/Morton
Fig 2

$1,500,000 (with the Back-in election to be made within 90 days from the earliest of the sixth anniversary or the completion of 2,500 metres of drilling). Phelps Dodge may earn an additional 10% interest by completing a feasibility study within 3 years of earning its back-in interest. Should Phelps Dodge elect not to exercise its back-in privilege it will be entitled to a 21/2 % net smelter royalty that may be reduced to 1% by payment of $1,500,000.

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Carruthers Pass property is located approximately 200 kilometres north of Smithers and 70 kilometres south of the Kemess gold-copper mine. The property covers a small, isolated group of peaks and the lower elevation terrain connecting them north of Carruthers Pass, bounded by the Osilinka Ranges to the northeast and the Sikanni Range to the southwest.

Drainage is provided by Quenada Creek that envelops the property on its eastern, southern and western sides. Quenada Creek, along with the northern drainages from the property, flow into the Asitka River, which in turn is a tributary, via the Sustut River, of the Skeena River.

The meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Carruthers Pass property create a topography of precipitous scarp faces and extensive talus slopes. Elevations range from a high of 2084 metres (6835 feet) on the summit of an unnamed peak on the RUT 1 claim to a low of 1370 (4494 feet) metres in the Whistler Basin to the northeast. Tree-line is at approximately 1500 to 1600 meters elevation. Extensive deposits of glacial till and fluvial glacial-outwash mantle the valley sides and bottom, disrupting the drainage patterns. Access to the Carruthers Pass property is by helicopter, there currently is no road access. The closest road is the Omineca mining road 29 kilometres to the north-northeast. Permanent helicopter bases exist at Smithers, approximately 200 kilometres to the south; at Fort St. James, approximately 230 kilometres to the south-southeast; at Mackenzie, 220 kilometres to the southeast; and at Prince George, approximately 336 kilometres to the south-southeast. The closest maintained airstrip is at the Kemess Mine 70 kilometres to the north. Seasonal helicopters have at various times in the past been based at Johanson Lake on the Omineca mining road and at the Kemess airstrip. Supplies and fuel are commonly sourced in Fort St. James and trucked north to Johanson Lake via Germansen Landing.

The Carruthers Pass property enjoys a temperate continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Snowfall accumulation in this part of the province is often in the range of one to two metres depth, with more to be expected in alpine areas. Surface exploration work on the Carruthers Pass property is best carried out between early July and late September.

The rugged nature of this landscape with its numerous broad, subsidiary valleys separating higher mountainous regions offers many options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites, and there are numerous sources of water readily available. The property is located within 29 kilometers of the industrial power grid that connects the Kemess Mine to the North American power grid.

5 HISTORY

There is no exploration work recorded in the general area around the Carruthers Pass property prior to it being staked by Phelps Dodge in 1997. A British Columbia regional geochemical survey released in July of that year identified six creeks draining the property area that returned anomalous copper (147 to 215 ppm) and cobalt (31 to 38 ppm) from stream sediments (BCGS, 1997). Phelps Dodge, attracted to the area by the regional geochemical survey results, staked the CAR 1 and RUT 1 claims in July 1997. A brief exploration program carried out during September 1997 consisted of preliminary prospecting, rock sampling and contour soil sampling over the claim area. A total of 37 rock samples and 8 stream sediment samples were collected during prospecting. Soil sampling, in the absence of a grid, consisted of 7-kilometres of contour soil samples on the CAR 1 claim (100 metres intervals), and 5.6 kilometres of soil sampling on two contour lines on the RUT 1 claim. This yielded an aggregate total of 127 soil samples. The analysis of rock samples yielded a wide range of values with most samples returning background values, typically in the range of several hundred ppm copper, with much less zinc and lead. Two samples of massive sulfide, discovered during prospecting, stand out with their high values. In the northwest corner of the CAR 1 claim a bedrock grab sample returned values of 8,307 ppm copper, 2,215 ppb silver, 109 ppm zinc, 687 ppm cobalt and 455 ppm arsenic from a 20 metre by 20 metre exposure of shale-hosted massive sulfide (Fox, 1998). On the RUT 1 claim a large piece of massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite associated with calcite veins in andesite talus returned 1.12% copper, 2.1 gpt gold, 56.3 gpt silver, 7.06% zinc and 172 ppm lead (Fox, 1998).

Silt samples from all six creeks draining the property returned anomalous copper, zinc, silver, cobalt and arsenic, with values ranging up to 445 ppm copper, 862 ppm zinc, 1,104 ppb silver, 56 ppm cobalt and 189 ppm arsenic (Fox, 1998).

Anomalous concentrations of copper, zinc, silver, cobalt, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and selenium were also identified in soils from the CAR 1 and RUT 1 claim areas (Fox, 1998). The soil sample contour lines identified a large, broad area with elevated to anomalous concentrations of copper, zinc, silver cobalt and arsenic extending from the southern part of CAR 1 to the northern half of the RUT 1 claim. High values for most other elements were scattered sporadically across the claims. Average soil geochemical values included 243 ppm copper, 358 ppm zinc, 19 ppm lead, 735 ppb silver, 41 ppm arsenic, 18 ppm molybdenum, 41ppm cobalt, and 307 ppm barium; maximum values included 1,691 ppm copper, 5,456 ppm zinc, 172 ppm lead, 1,947 ppb silver, 472 ppm arsenic, 144 ppm molybdenum, 689 ppm cobalt and 4,576 ppm barium (Fox, 1998). Background concentrations of gold were generally low, with an isolated maximum of 33 ppb (Fox, 1988). In 1998, Phelps Dodge carried out a much larger exploration program that included extensive soil sampling, mapping and prospecting. An initial phase of prospecting and contour soil sampling was done in July, with a follow-up phase of grid soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping completed in September 1998. The program began with the CAR 2, CAR 3 and RUT 2 claims being staked in July to cover possible trends of mineralization. Two grids were established in 1998, the largest one consisting of 12 lines oriented at 040 degrees for a total of 24.3 line-kilometres on the CAR 2 claim, and 7.5 line-kilometres in 4 lines on the RUT 2 claim. In addition, 10 contour soil sample lines were established throughout the remaining claim area. A total of 782 soil samples were collected. Geological mapping at 1:7,500 scale and

prospecting of the claim area was also carried out during this period and a total of 92 rock samples were collected.

The analytical results of the soil sampling re-enforced and extended the copper and zinc soil anomalies identified in 1997, forming a broad, northwesterly-trending zone approximately 5 kilometres long. Average values for copper (215 ppm) and zinc (318 ppm) are slightly lower than the previous year's survey, reflecting the broader area sampled; most other elements had similar background values, albeit with sporadic highs, to the previous survey. Phelps Dodge evaluation of the 1997-98 soil sample data defined anomalous values as being greater than: 500 ppm copper, 1,000 ppm zinc, 2,000 ppb silver, 150 ppm arsenic and 25 ppb gold. Prospecting and geological mapping in the vicinity of the 1997 copper soil anomaly successfully identified a stratabound, copper-mineralized, shale horizon that was eventually traced along strike for approximately 700 metres. The mineralization consists of up to 15% disseminated pyrite with stringer and/or bedded chalcopyrite that grades up to 30% (Fox, 1998). This shale unit strikes northeasterly, has a moderate dip to the south and is mostly exposed across a cliff face. Fox described the results of sampling this poorly accessible unit: "Four rock samples were collected from the mineralized shale horizon. Three of these samples returned 53,196 ppm (5.3%), 6,033 ppm and 3,276 ppm copper with up to 1,555 ppm zinc and 70,284 ppb (70 gpt) silver. One sample of a calcite vein within the zone returned 5,740 ppm copper and 2,871 ppm zinc. Samples of the hanging wall and footwall rocks generally returned 200 to 300 ppb copper, however, cherty siltstone in the footwall returned up to 6,741 ppm copper and a lens of altered hanging wall basalt within the mineralized zone returned up to 1,847 ppm copper. Two rock samples collected from another small showing of massive sulfide mineralization hosted within the same lithological package some 100 metres to the north, returned over 20,000 ppm (>2.0%) copper with up to 56,122 ppm (5.6%) zinc. These samples also contain elevated gold (up to 169 ppb), silver (up to 100 gpt), arsenic, antimony, bismuth, mercury, selenium and tellurium." (Fox, 1998). Although, the mineralized shale horizon clearly attracted the most attention, a sample of dark green tuff containing 10 to 15% sulfide (chalcopyrite-pyrite) from the south boundary of CAR 1 returned 1,178 ppm copper (Fox, 1998). The 1998 program concluded that further work was warranted and should include detailed prospecting and sampling of the copper-zinc soil anomalies and the chip-sampling of the mineralized shale horizon to investigate the continuity of mineralization. Phelps Dodge returned to the Carruthers Pass property in 1999 with a program that included the staking of the CAR 4, RUT 3 and RUT 4 claims; additional soil sampling (30 samples); rock sampling (51 samples); and some limited geophysical surveys (magnetometer and Genie EM). Most of the geophysical surveying was done in the vicinity of the massive sulfide boulder and on the steep slopes above (in the southern part of the CAR 2 and the northern part of the RUT 1 claims). Approximately 2.25 line-kilometres (11 lines) of Genie EM and magnetometer survey was carried out by Peter Walcott & Associates Limited, with an additional 1.3 line-kilometres (5 lines) of magnetometer survey by the Phelps Dodge crew. Survey lines in this area appear to all be oriented at 135degrees – 215 degrees. There was also a magnetometer survey carried on the south slope of the property by Phelps Dodge in the central and southern part of the RUT 1 claim. Five lines in this area were run east west for a total length of 5.6 line-kilometres. In scanning the geochemical data it is apparent that a wide range of copper and zinc values were returned from the rock and soil samples. The best copper and zinc values in rocks came from samples described variously as pyritic black shale, pyritic hornfelsed shale,

tuffaceous siltstone and siliceous siltstone. The average values of the soil samples were higher than previous surveys.

The year 2000 work program by Phelps Dodge commenced with a small geophysical program followed by the diamond-drilling of six holes for a total of 989 metres. The geophysics, consisting of Genie EM and magnetometer surveys was contracted to Peter Walcott & Associates Limited. The objective of which was to locate the source of the massive-sulfide boulder found in talus on the CAR 2 claim. The survey included measurements of the vertical gradient over a 0.5 metre interval and the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field at 12.5 metre intervals over the grids previously established by the contractor and Phelps Dodge. Measurements of amplitude ratio were made at three frequency pairs, 337/112, 1012/112, 3037/112 Hz using an S.E. 88 electromagnetic unit employing a coil separation of 50 metres. Additional measurements were made with a 100-metre coil separation on the largest grid. Wallcott indicates in his report that a total of 9.4 line-kilometres of magnetic survey and 12.0 line-kilometres of EM surveys were carried out. At least part of this was in the bowl and steep slopes above the massive-sulfide boulder and over the south grid area surveyed in 1999 (Kulla, G., personal communication, December 17, 2003). The pseudo-sections of the geophysical survey, which are not attached to the Walcott report, identify a magnetic anomaly at the site of the boulder, and a Genie EM anomaly that traverses the slope that the boulder lies on.

The diamond-drill program in 2000 consisted of six holes drilled from three different locations with a total footage of 989 metres. The core remains stored at the camp-site in the valley bottom. All six holes cored shale-siltstone sequences that are variously intruded by local mafic sills. None of the holes extended to the location of the massive sulfide boulder which may in fact be outcrop and consequently the hypothesis that the massive sulfide is outcropping remains untested. Anomalous copper and zinc values were returned from drill-hole #3 with the best intersection being encountered between 128.00 to 129.00 metres depth where with a 1 metre intercept of 10,057 ppm (1%) copper, 2,576 ppm (0.25%) zinc and 15,292 ppb (15.3 gpt) silver (Cameron, 2001). This was within a 5-metre section (from 127.00 to 132.00 metres depth) that averaged 5,656 ppm (0.57%) copper, 1,859 ppm (0.19%) zinc and 7,817 ppb (7.8 gpt) silver (Cameron, 2001). Eight other 1-meter intervals in drill-hole # 3 returned copper values greater than 1,000 ppm, all within a 29-metre interval from 121.00 metres to 150.00 metres which averaged 1,944 ppm (0.19%) copper (Cameron, 2001). No intervals in the other five drill-holes returned assay values over 500 ppm copper. There were however, several anomalous zinc (of greater than 1,000 ppm zinc) intersections in drill-holes # 2 and # 6. Weakly anomalous silver values accompany many of the zinc anomalies in drill-holes # 3 and # 6. Gold values were uniformly low. Cameron (2001) states that the mineralization intersected in drill-hole # 3 correlates with the exposed massive sulphide layer outcropping on the cliff face below the drill pad. He also notes that the first hole, # 1 failed to intersect this horizon because it passed through a thickened mafic sill in the nose of a prominent fold. The last hole, # 6 was believed to be too high in the stratigraphic section to intersect the mineralized horizon.

In September 2003 Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd., on behalf of Wildrose Resources Ltd., completed a small prospecting and sampling program on the property. The program was handicapped by an unexpectedly early snowfall but never the less did confirm the results of previous work. A number of strongly anomalous “single point” rock and or soil/talus fines samples greater than 1000 ppm copper and or zinc were obtained

from the 22 rock samples and 16 soil samples collected in this program that remain to be followed up.

In 2004 Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. completed 295 line kilometers of helicopter airborne survey on the Carruthers Pass property, with funding provided by Maxtech Ventures Inc. The survey employed a DIGHEM multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system mounted in an AS350B3 turbine helicopter flying at an average speed of 50 kiometres and hour and maintaining an average EM sensor height of 30 metres. A total of 627 conductors were identified by the survey. Of these, 452 are interpreted by Fugro to be caused by discrete bedrock sources while 2 are interpreted to be caused by a conductive rock unit or thick cover and 173 are interpreted to be caused by conductive cover [overburden]. The Fugro report indicates that that the discrete conductors “B or D” type are usually attributed to conductive sulphides or graphite. The Fugro report indicates that the conductors are located with an accuracy of 10 metres. An initial attempt to field check some of the conductors that displayed correlation with known geological features was carried out in mid September 2004. An unexpected snowfall negated the effectiveness of this work.

In 2005 408.5 metres of diamond drilling in three holes was completed with a fourth hole being abandoned due to platform instability. The 2005 drilling encountered significant footages of argillite containing bedded pyrite with a few intercepts grading >0.10% zinc.

Since Wildrose acquired the Carruther’s Pass option from Phelps Dodge in 2003 the following exploration expenditures have been incured:

2003	$90,323
2004	$101,490
2005	$185,357
Total	$377,170

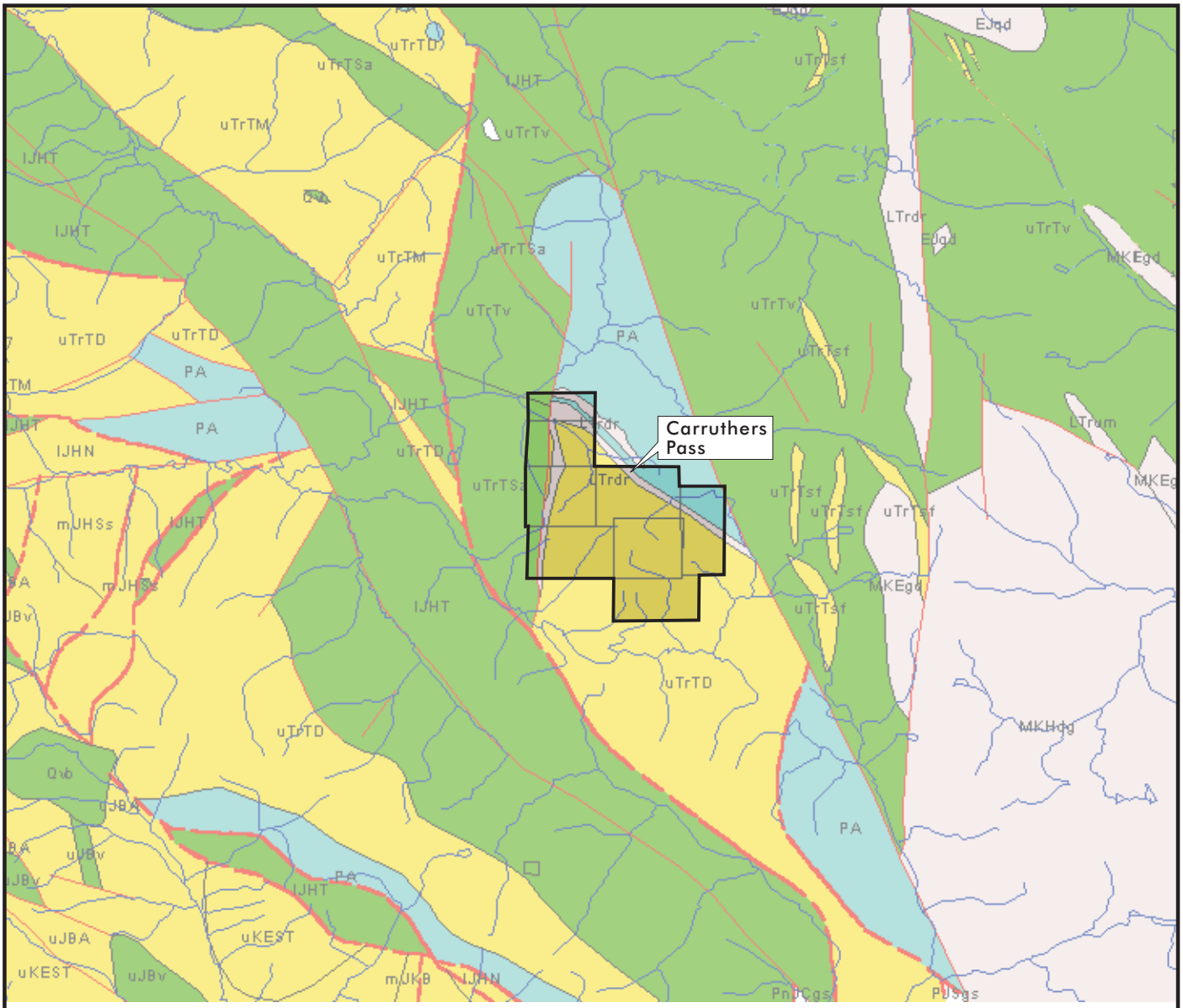
Given the degree of exploration success from the limited work programs conducted to date on the Carruthers property, the numerous airborne geophysical conductors and single point geochemical anomalies that remain untested, the authors believe that continued exploration on the Carruthers Pass property is warranted.

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

The Carruthers Pass property is situated on the eastern edge of the Stikinia Terrane of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Ingenika Fault lies to the immediate east of the property, marking the terrane boundary with Quesnellia further to the east. There, Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanics are intruded by the Early Jurassic Hogem Batholith, a very large elongate granodioritic to monzonitic intrusion which is located approximately 7 kilometres east of the property. To the immediate southeast of the Carruthers Pass property there is a very structurally complex area where Stikinia and the Cache Creek Terrane meet in a complex zone of numerous, easterly dipping thrust sheets and northeasterly striking, high-angle reverse and normal faults. The Pinchi Fault, one of the major structural features of the Intermontane Belt, terminates in this area, along with the sub-parallel Vital Fault several kilometres to the southwest. These faults are cut and displaced by approximately 115 kilometres of right-lateral movement by the more northerly-trending Takla–Ingenika-Finlay fault system. Reconstruction efforts by Gabrielse (1991) show the Kutcho and Nahlin faults to the north as being continuations of the Pinchi and Vital faults respectively. The Finlay and Ingenika faults form extensive shear zones up to several kilometres wide of numerous parallel, vertical faults, which together with the thrust faulting west of and terminated by the Ingenika Fault, contribute to a north-northwesterly structural grain to the regional geology in this area. The regional geology as presented by Gabrielse is shown in figure 3.

The Carruthers Pass property covers a basal marine section of the Upper Triassic western Takla Group, which in this area is at least 600 metres thick, occupies several southeasterly-trending basins and is truncated by the faults that separate Stikinia from Cache Creek and Quesnellia (Souther, 1991). In the McConnell Creek map-area the western Takla Group consists of three formations: the basal Dewar Formation, the Savage Mountain Formation and the overlying Moosevale Formation; which together form a rock package which can be traced for approximately 100 kilometres west of the Ingenika Fault. The basal Dewar Formation is formed of fine-clastics deposited in a back-arc or continental margin environment, and is more specifically, composed of submarine calcalkaline volcanoclastic rocks, sandstone, siltstone and graphitic shale. It reaches a maximum thickness of approximately 1500 metres in the Sikanni ranges, thinning to about 400 metres in the Sustut peak area. The Savage Mountain Formation is composed mainly of augite and bladed-feldspar porphyry volcanic flows and pyroclastics. Locally, thick successions of pillow basalts are common. The volcanic component is both dominant and subaerial to the north where the formation reaches its maximum thickness of approximately 4,000 metres in the Sustut Peak area. The Savage Mountain Formation overlies the Dewar Formation in this area, but is co-extensive with the Dewar Formation in the south where it is largely composed of tuff, siltstone and shale. The overlying Moosevale Formation is composed of subaerial volcanoclastic rocks to a maximum thickness of 1600 metres in the Savage Mountain area, but it is not present in the Carruthers Pass property area. The north edge of the property covers a fault-bounded section of Permian Asitka Group metasediments that



geological contact
geological fault
creek

(see following page for geological legend)

0 1 2 3 4 5
kilometres

HAWTHORNE RESOURCES INC.
WILDROSE RESOURCES LTD.

Carruthers Pass Property
Omineca M.D. British Columbia, CANADA

Regional Geology Map

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 3
Scale	as shown	By	Barrett/Morton	

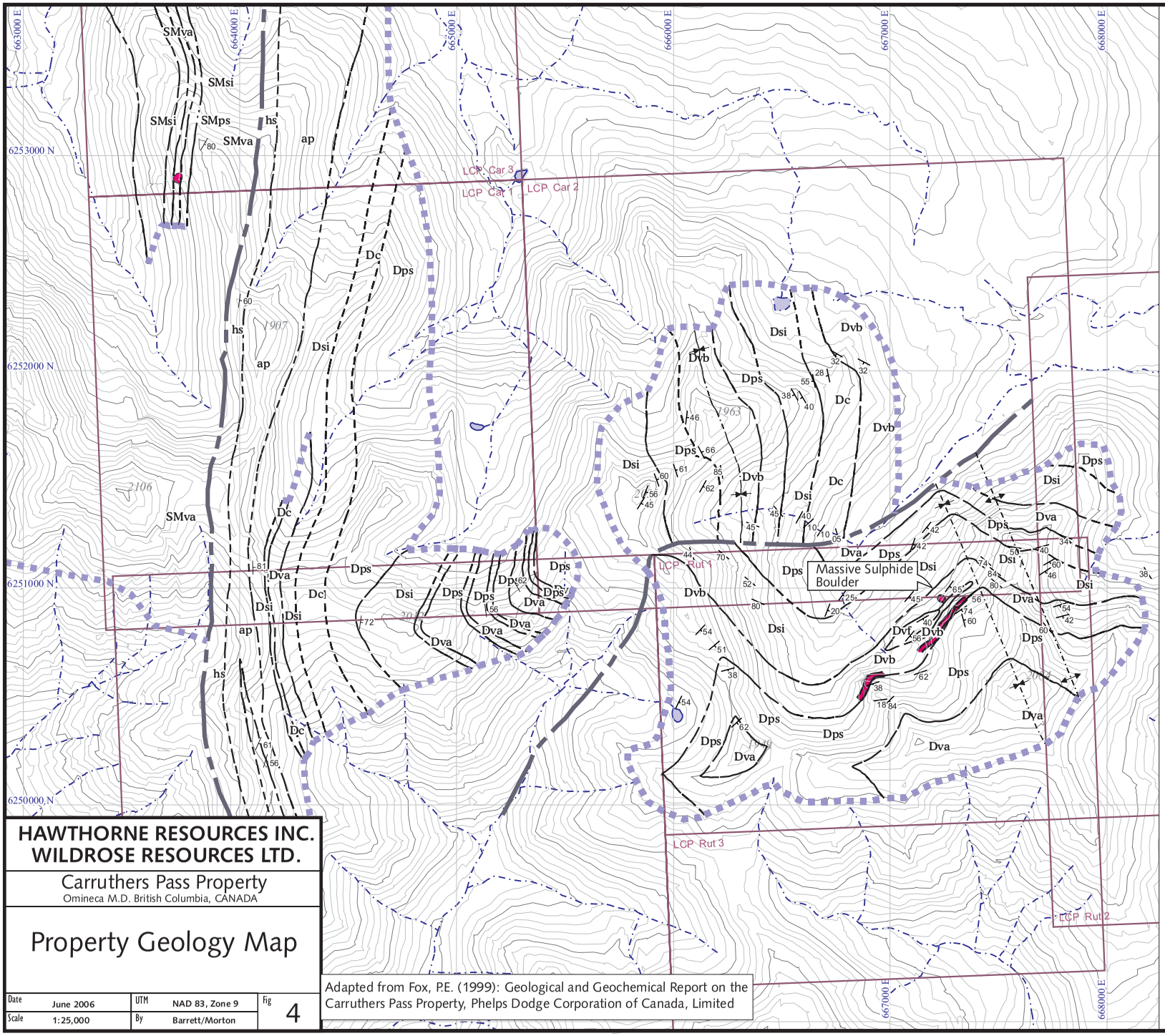
record a period of deformation and low-grade regional metamorphism in the Late Permian to Early Triassic (Greenwood, etal, 1991).

6.2 Property Geology

The main part of the Carruthers Pass property claims is underlain by Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Dewar Formation (the basinal shale component), with a minor amount of the Savage Mountain Formation exposed on the western side of the CAR1, 3 and 4 claims. The following property description is taken from Cameron (2001, p. 8) and is presented in figure 4. Dewar Formation shale, siltstone and intermediate to mafic volcanic tuff form most of the geology evident on the property. Shale units are black and generally pyritic with minor siltstone, andesitic tuff and limestone interbeds. Grey to light green siltstone is well bedded, contains common soft sediment deformation structures and is intercalated with minor shale, basalt and andesitic tuff. Chert is light to dark grey and well layered, with minor siltstone and shale interbeds. Volcanic rocks consist of olive green andesitic tuff with some reworked epiclastic units, basalt and andesite flows and minor light orange, well layered felsic tuff. A wide dioritic intrusion follows a north trending ridge across the central CAR 1 and 3 claims, ranging in width from approximately 80 to 280 metres.

Near the centre of the CAR 1 claim, the diorite is epidote altered and contains local quartz-calcite vein stockworks, while to the south, the diorite is sheared and serpentinitic. Bordering the intrusion on the west is a 100-metre wide band of brick-red, intensely hornfelsed shale. The westernmost CAR 1 and 3 claims are underlain by the Savage Mountain Formation, which consist of olive green andesitic flows, tuff and breccia with interbedded siltstone and minor black shale. Mafic sills have intruded the basinal sediments and were commonly encountered during the diamond-drill program. A late Triassic mafic dyke, mapped for some 5 kilometres along strike, parallels the Ingenika Fault on the east side of the property.

The Dewar Formation rocks exposed on the Carruthers Pass property are structurally complex, with north-northwesterly directed folding apparent, especially on the eastern side of the property. A northeasterly trending fault follows the prominent drainage on the CAR 2 claim. Northwest of the fault, lithologies strike in a northerly direction, while southeast of the fault they strike in a roughly east-west direction, perpendicular to the observed axis of folding. The westernmost rocks exposed in a prominent cirque and ridge on RUT 2 have been intensely faulted and folded; their proximity to the Ingenika Fault shear zone may explain their greater structural complexity. The metamorphic grade of the Dewar Formation rocks is low, not more than green-schist, and they have not developed a slatey cleavage. Sedimentary rocks on the property are in general, slightly hornfelsed and locally limonitic.



Upper Triassic Stuhini Group

DEWAR FORMATION

Dps Pyritic black Shale: minor intercalated siltstone and andesitic tuff layers; rare limestone lenses.

Dsi Siltstone: grey to light green beds and laminae, soft sediment deformation structures common; minor shale, basalt, and andesitic tuff.

Dc Chert: light grey to dark grey beds and laminae, with minor interbedded siltstone and shale.

Dva Andesitic tuff: olive green, massive with irregular black (chl/mang coated?) fracture surfaces; minor epiclastic units.

Dvb Basalt/Andesite: olive green, massive.

Dvf Felsic tuff: light orange weathering and grey to dark grey fresh surfaces, well defined layering and common spherulites.

hs Hornfelsed shale: brick red, massive.

SAVAGE MOUNTAIN FORMATION

SMps Pyritic black shale: minor intercalated siltstone and andesitic tuff layers.

SMsi Siltstone: grey to light green beds and laminae; minor shale.

SMva Andesitic tuff and conglomerate: olive green, irregular black (chl/mang coated?) fracture surfaces; minor breccia units.

Late Triassic intrusives

ap Diorite: medium to fine grained.

Symbols

- Geological contact (defined, inferred)
- Fault
- Bedding (strike and dip)
- 38 Fold axial trace (syncline,anticline)
- Index elevation contour
- Elevation contour (20m interval)
- Streams
- Lakes
- Limit of geological mapping
- Copper mineralization

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Property Geology Map

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 4
Scale	1:25,000	By	Barrett/Morton	

Adapted from Fox, P.E. (1999): Geological and Geochemical Report on the Carruthers Pass Property, Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited

7 DEPOSIT TYPES

A volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit (VMS) in the Dewar Formation is the type of deposit being explored for on the Carruthers Pass property. The Besshi-type of copper-zinc rich VMS deposit is most appropriate given the thick accumulation of clastic sediments in the Dewar Formation, which is thought to be a marginal or back-arc basin, and has been intruded by mafic sills of calcalkaline affinity. The massive sulphide boulder is composed of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and has relatively low lead values but high gold and silver values, The reader is referred to the discussion under mineralization for more details about the boulder. The massive sulphide mineralization discovered on the property to date, both in outcrop and in drill core has the appropriate mineralogy, along with evidence in the mineral textures of soft sediment deformation and slump features. Fine laminations of pyrite/pyrrhotite, and sphalerite have been found in black shales on the property. All of these features are evidence supporting this geological environment being favourable to host a Besshi-type VMS deposit. The morphology of this type of deposit is one of thin, tabular lenses and the general lack of associated alteration and their occurrence at variable or "stacked" horizons can make them a difficult target to explore for. The identification of favourable horizons is critical and must make full use of soil and rock geochemistry, prospecting and geophysics. Once identified, favourable horizons can be evaluated by their geochemical signature (both economic and trace element values), sulphide textural features, and the presence of nearby geological features such as quartz-carbonate stockworks and faults. However, the discovery and evaluation of this type of deposit most likely will require a large amount of diamond drilling.

8 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the Carruthers Pass property consists of massive and laminated sediment hosted iron, copper and zinc sulfides. Economic minerals identified to date are chalcopyrite and sphalerite. These are commonly associated with the iron sulfides pyrite and pyrrhotite. These sulfides commonly occur as disseminations, fracture fillings and as laminations along bedding plane in sedimentary rocks and occasionally in volcanic rocks. Concentrations up to 10% sulfide have been observed (Cameron, 2001). Massive sulfide observed on the property, both in the boulder on the RUT 1 claim and in drill-core from drill-hole 295-3 display soft sediment deformation along with chaotic, disrupted sulfide textures including angular fragments of thinly laminated pyrite and pyrrhotite-rich bedding. These textures are characteristic of slumping and suggest an environment of rapid sedimentation and possibly rapid burial and preservation. Fine, wispy and disseminated particles of carbonate are found in the sulfide-rich fragments and as beds to 2 cm in the massive sulfide boulder. The massive sulphide boulder (a several tonne rock protruding from talus) typifies the target.

A selection of samples taken from this boulder as reported by Fox, 1998 is as follows:

Sample #	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (ppb)
62692	1.12	7.05	56	2,100
72638	2.62	2.99	>99	169
63454	3.13	4.50	>99	458
Govt-A	4.44	4.48	250	3,170

One unusually high cobalt sample was also taken in the northwest corner of the property on the CAR 1 claim where a bedrock grab sample is reported to have returned values of 8,307 ppm copper, 687 ppm cobalt, 2,215 ppb silver, 109 ppm zinc, and 455 ppm arsenic from a 20 metre by 20 metre exposure of shale-hosted massive sulfide (Fox, 1998).

Elsewhere, on the east flank of the property, on the RUT 2 claim, a rock sample of stratiform 1-2 mm thick laminations of pyrite with minor sphalerite was collected from black shale outcrop in 2003 and its analysis (sample # P-03-CR-07) indicated a zinc content of 2,758 ppm, along with 95.9 ppm selenium (Page, 2003). The outcrop was measured and determined to be striking 005^{o} and dipping 85^{o}E. This sample should be further explored along its projected strike.

Reconnaissance style soil geochemical results for copper and zinc are presented in Figures 5 and 6, respectively. Rock and talus geochemistry results for copper and zinc are provided in Figure 7.

9 EXPLORATION

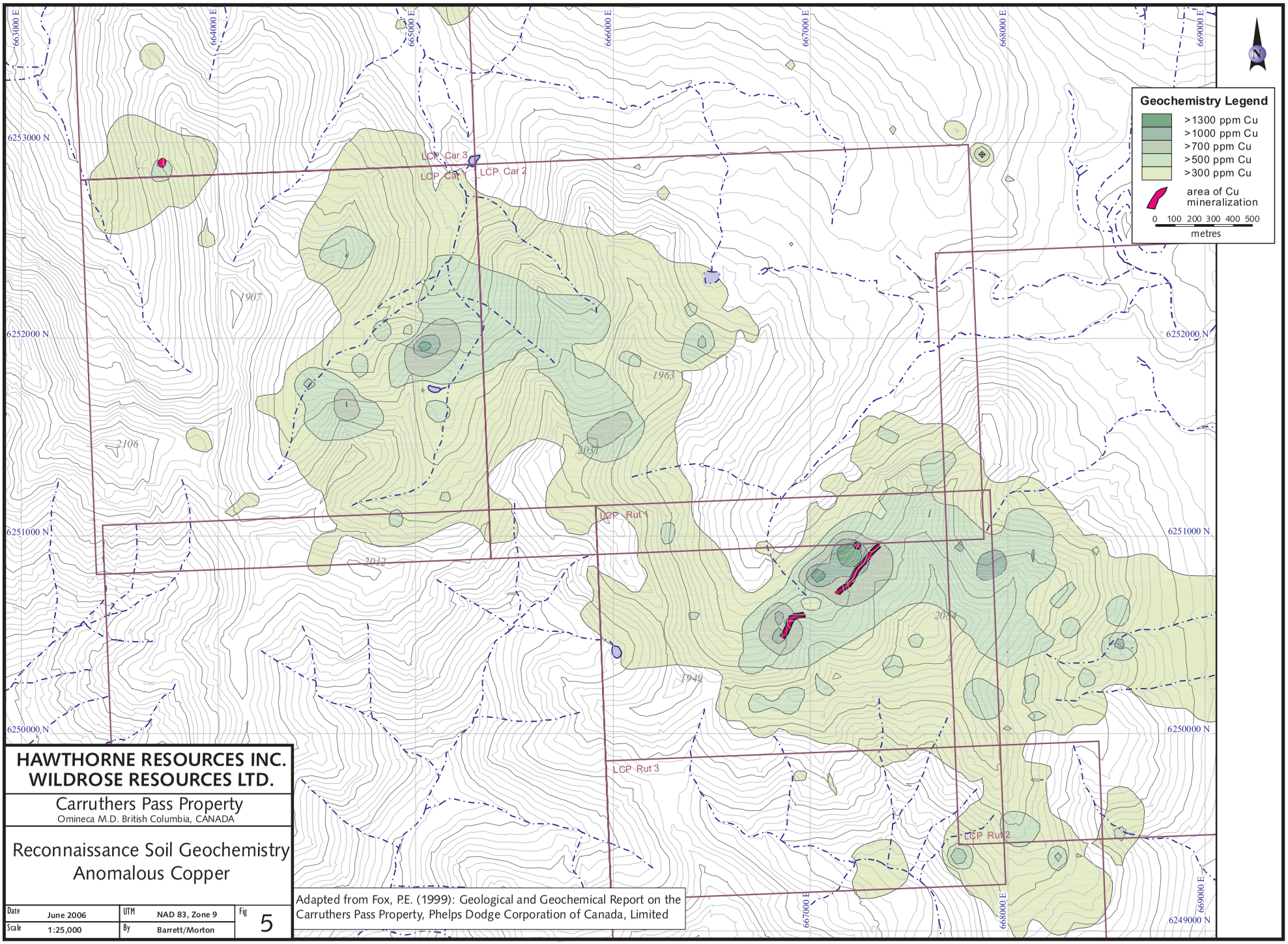
No exploration work has been conducted by, or on behalf of Hawthorne on the Carruthers Pass property although Wildrose, optionor of the property to Hawthorne, completed, with the assistance of Maxtech Ventures Inc., a field prospecting and evaluation program costing approximately $32,000 in 2003, an airborne geophysical survey costing $76,200 in 2004 and a diamond drilling program costing $175,198 in 2005. The significant components of the work completed since 2003 include 295 line kilometers of helicopter assisted geophysical survey and 408.5 metres of diamond drilling in three holes completed and one abandoned.

Results of the ground geophysical surveys are provided in Figure 8. Airborne geophysical electromagnetic (“EM”) conductors are presented in Figure 10 and the airborne magnetic geophysical signature is shown in Figure 11.

10 DRILLING

Diamond-drilling was carried out in 2000 by Phelps Dodge who drilled six thin-wall NQ-holes from three set-ups for a total of 989.3 metres and in 2005 by Wildrose and Maxtech Ventures Inc. who drilled three NQ holes from 3 set-ups for a total of 408.5 metres. A fourth hole attempted by Wildrose and Maxtech was abandoned shortly after collaring after the drill platform became unstable. Drill hole locations from both drilling campaigns are presented in Figure 9.

Both the 2000 and 2005 drill programs were contracted to Britton Brothers Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC. All core was logged and sampled at a facility established in the valley floor below drill sites 295-1, 2, 3 and 05-04. The core was logged and intervals corresponding to observed mineralization were sampled, generally on one-metre intervals. Core was split and one half was placed in a bag and labeled with a unique sample number, the remainder was returned to the core box for future reference. The core remains stored on site.



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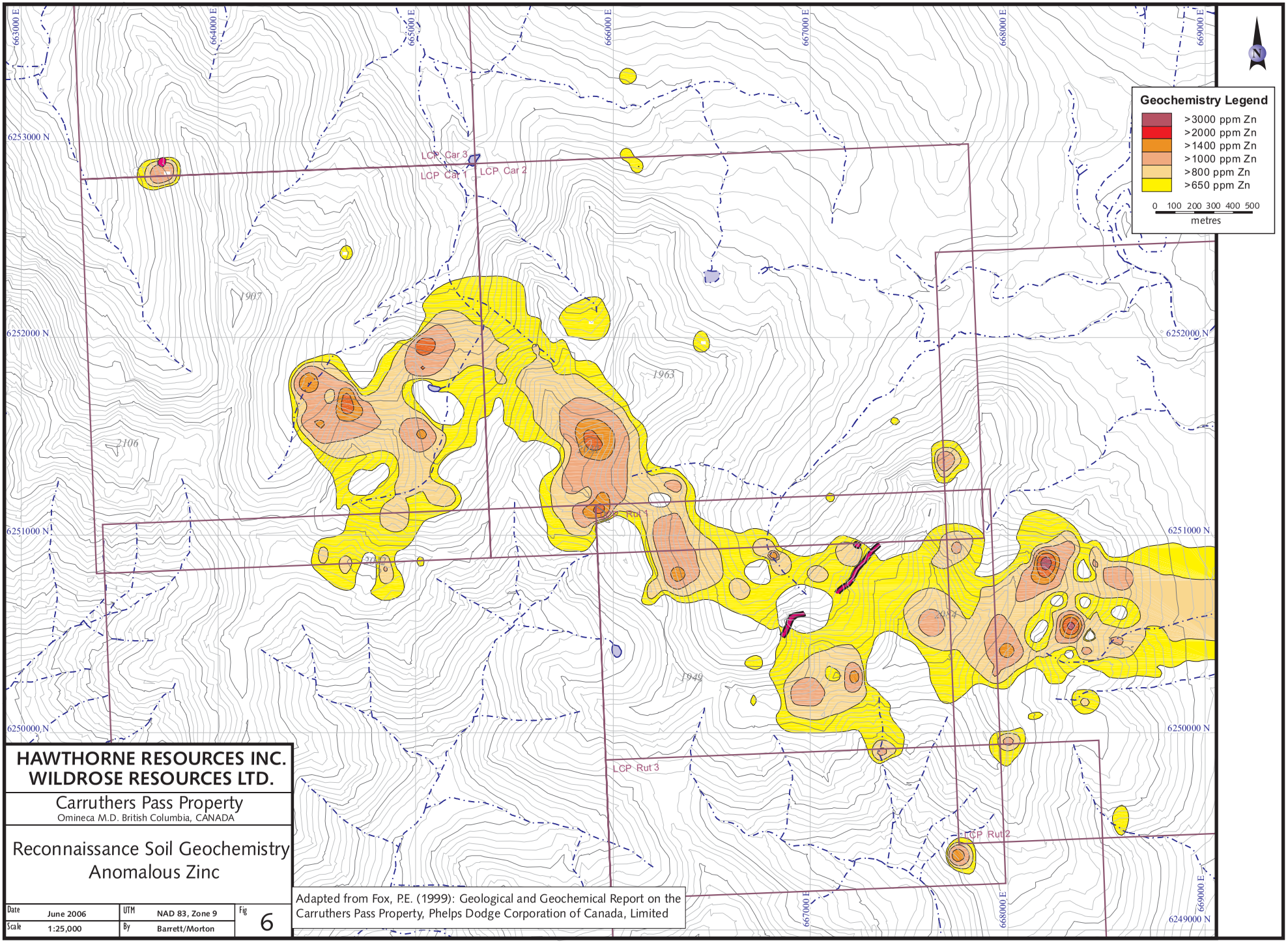
Reconnaissance Soil Geochemistry Anomalous Copper

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 5
Scale	1:25,000	By	Barrett/Morton	

Adapted from Fox, P.E. (1999): Geological and Geochemical Report on the Carruthers Pass Property, Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited



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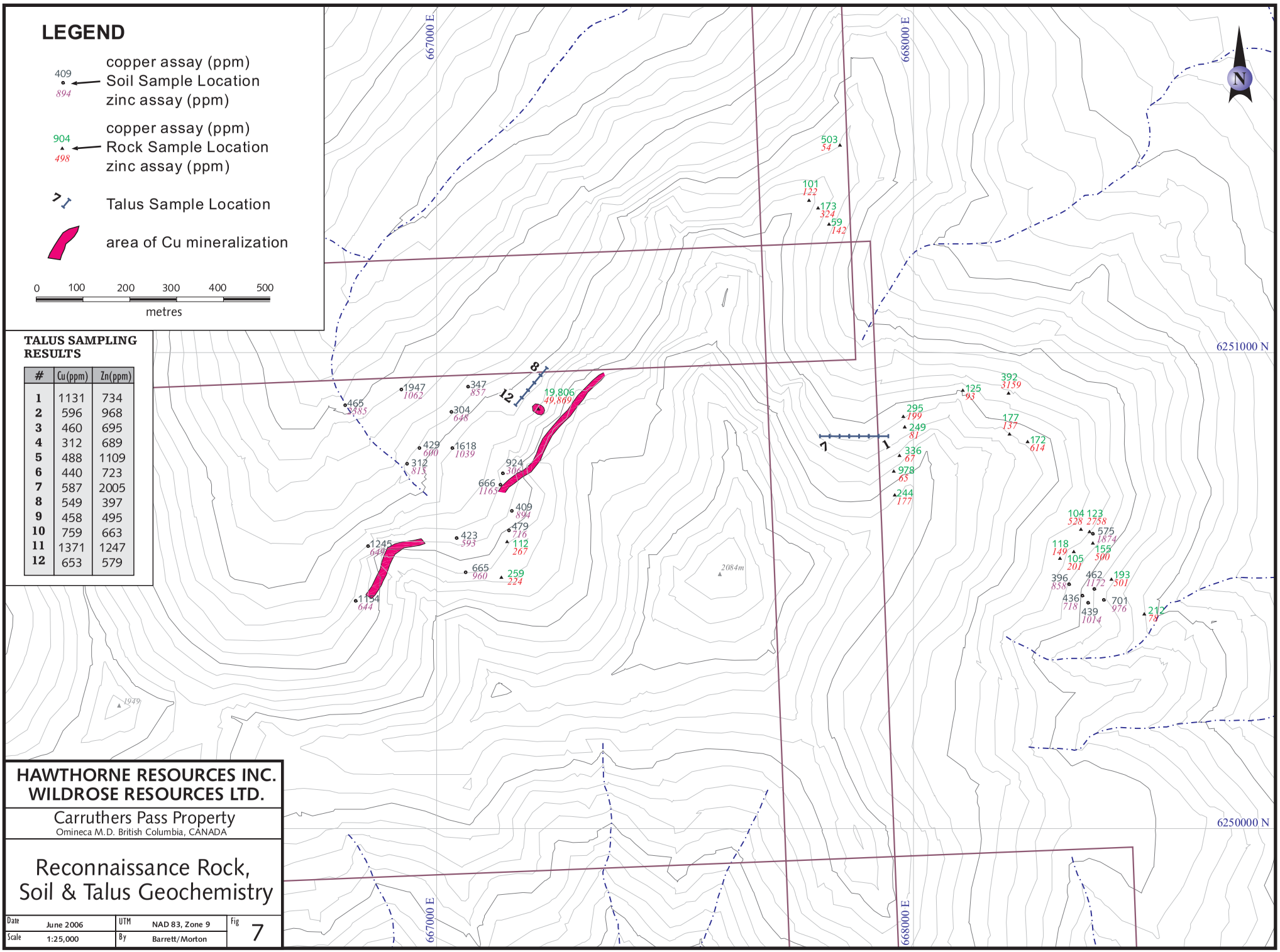
Reconnaissance Soil Geochemistry
Anomalous Zinc

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 6
Scale	1:25,000	By	Barrett/Morton	

Adapted from Fox, P.E. (1999): Geological and Geochemical Report on the Carruthers Pass Property, Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited



TALUS SAMPLING RESULTS

#	Cu(ppm)	Zn(ppm)
1	1131	734
2	596	968
3	460	695
4	312	689
5	488	1109
6	440	723
7	587	2005
8	549	397
9	458	495
10	759	663
11	1371	1247
12	653	579

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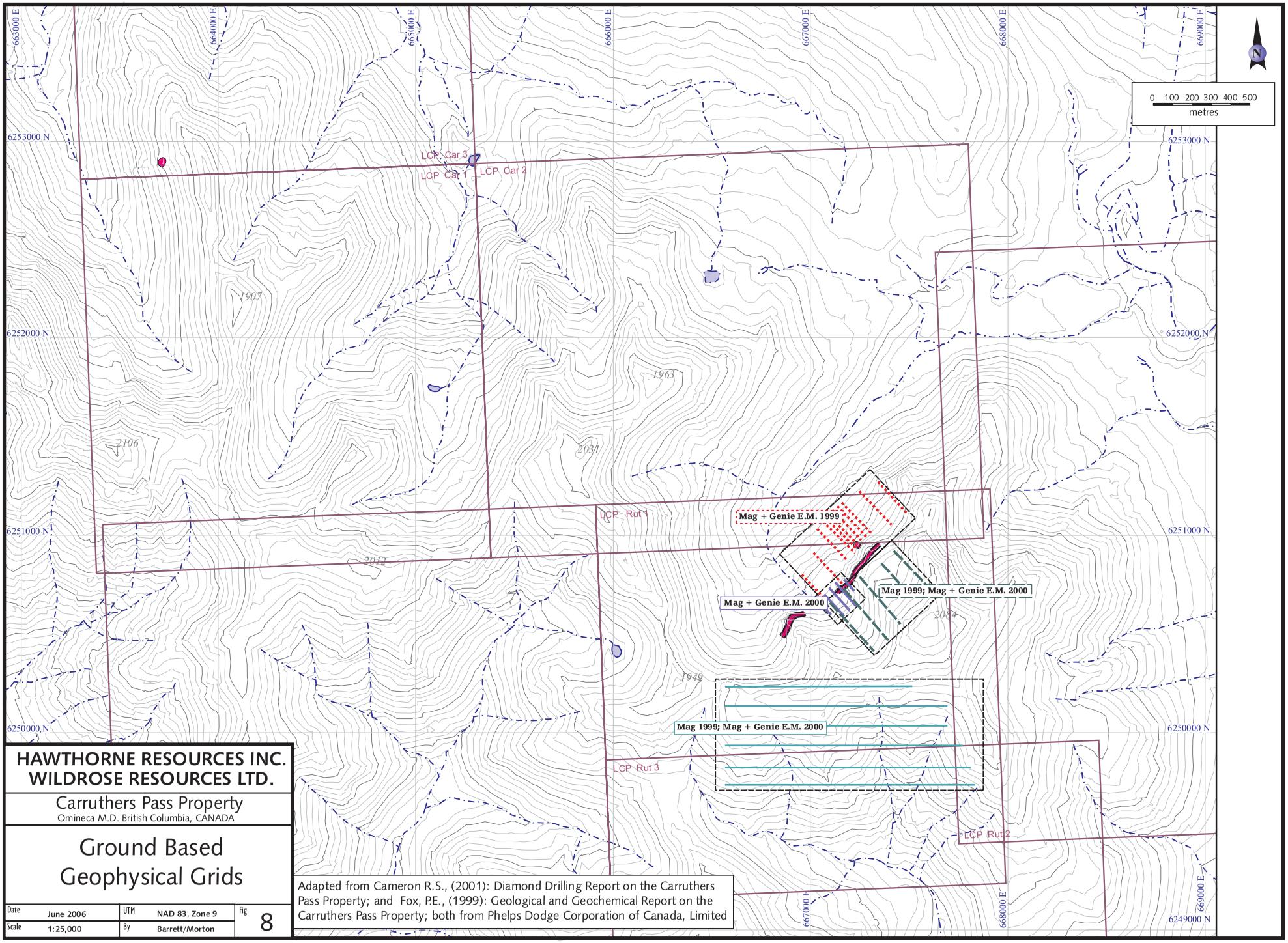
Reconnaissance Rock, Soil & Talus Geochemistry

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 7
Scale	1:25,000	By	Barrett/Morton	



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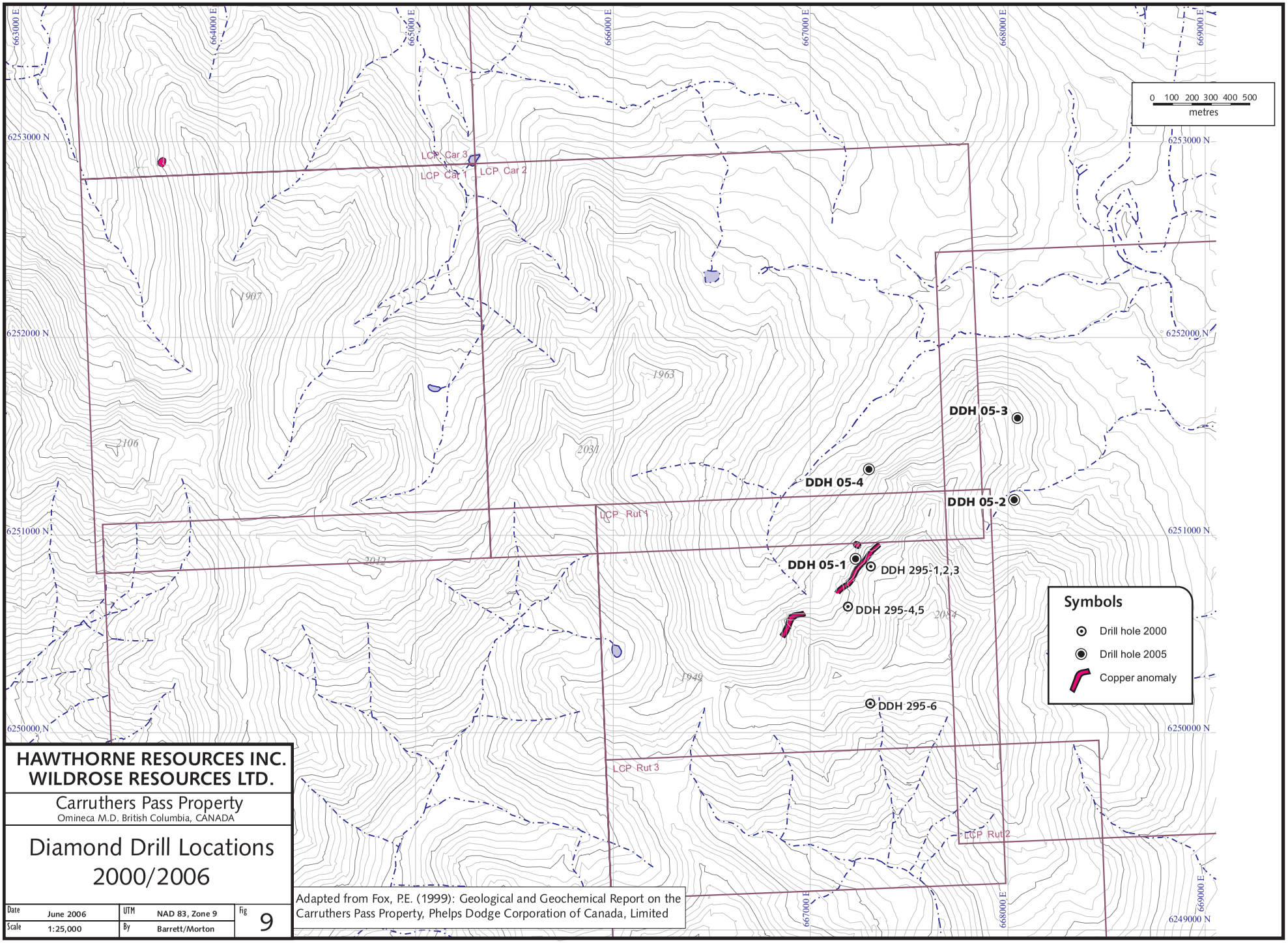
Ground Based Geophysical Grids

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 8
Scale	1:25,000	By	Barrett/Morton	

Adapted from Cameron R.S., (2001): Diamond Drilling Report on the Carruthers Pass Property; and Fox, P.E., (1999): Geological and Geochemical Report on the Carruthers Pass Property; both from Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited



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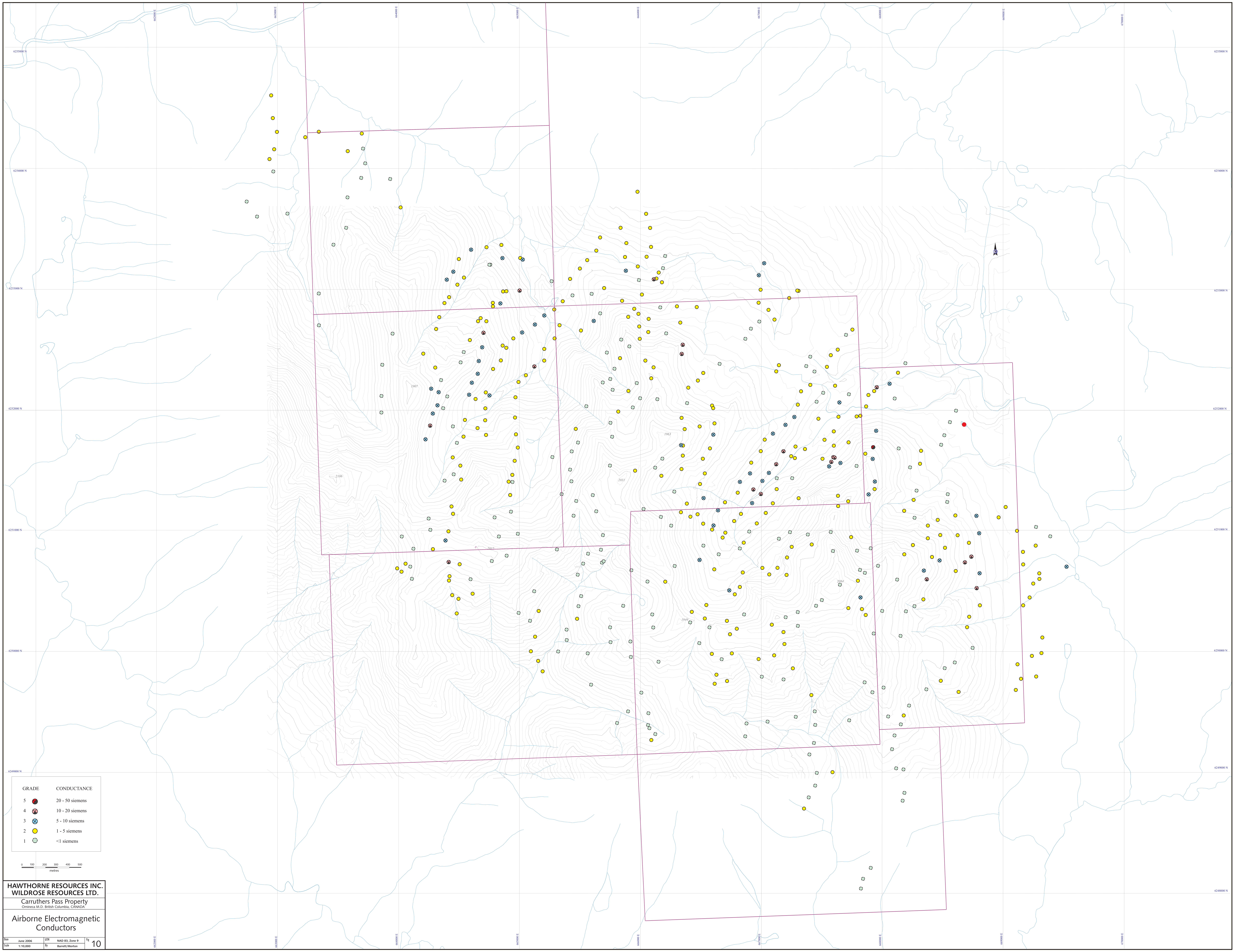
Diamond Drill Locations 2000/2006

Date	June 2006	UTM	NAD 83, Zone 9	Fig 9
Scale	1:25,000	By	Barrett/Morton	

Adapted from Fox, P.E. (1999): Geological and Geochemical Report on the Carruthers Pass Property, Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited


GRADE
CONDUCTANCE
5
20 - 50 siemens
4
10 - 20 siemens
3
5 - 10 siemens
2
1 - 5 siemens
1
<1 siemens
0
100
200
300
400
500
metres
HAWTHORNE RESOURCES INC.
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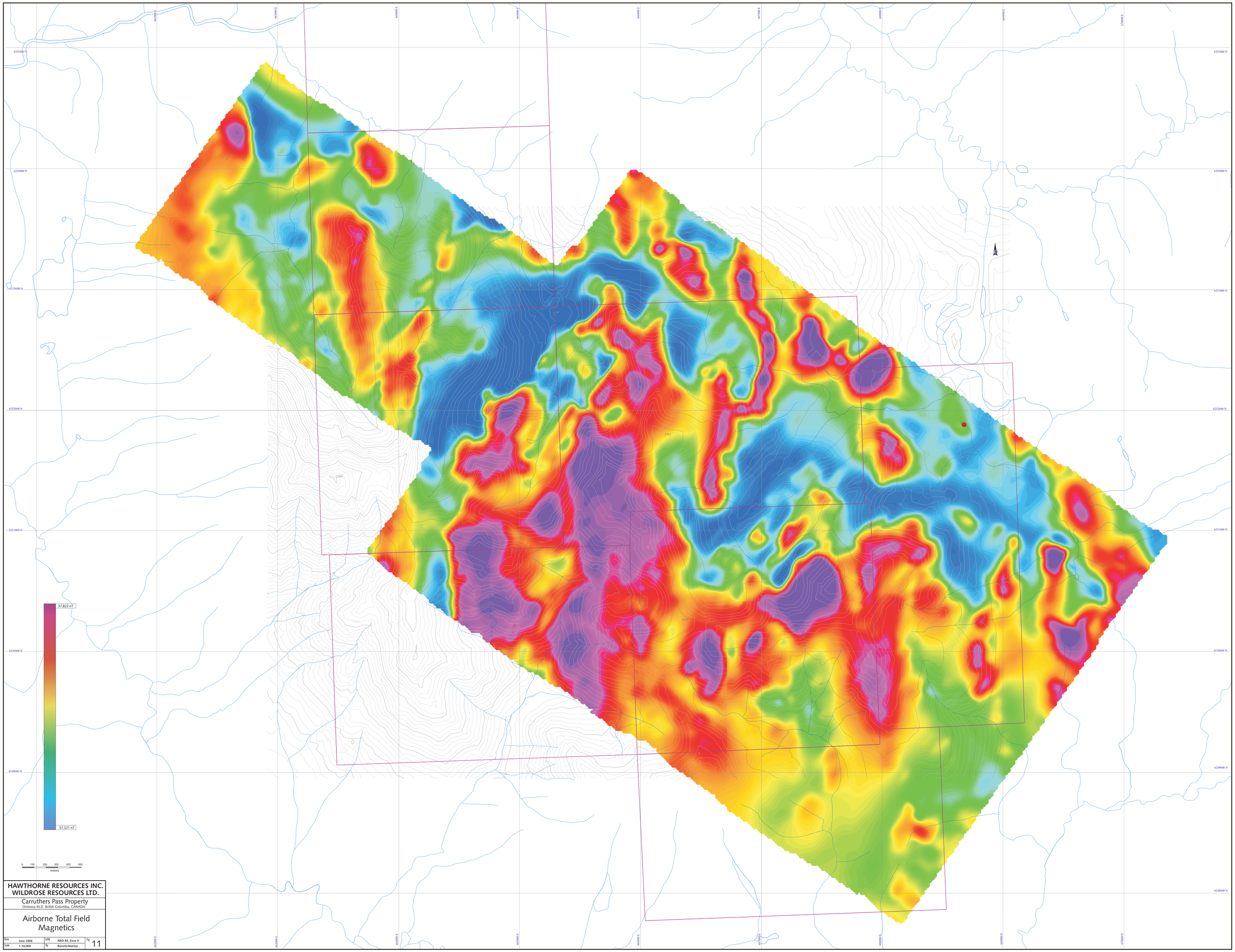
Carruthers Pass Property
Omineca M.D. British Columbia, CANADA
Airborne Electromagnetic Conductors
Date
June 2006
UTM
NAD 83, Zone 9
Fig
10
Scale
1:10,000
By
Barrett/Morton



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Airborne Total Field Magnetics

Date	June 2006	DTM	NAD 83, Zone 9
Scale	1:10,000	By	Barrett/Morton

Fig 11

Table 10.1 – Significant Drill-hole Intersections

Drill-Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppb
295-3	24.5	28.5	4.0	431	1,235	3,522
295-3	121.0	150.0	29.0	1,944	702	2,402
Including:	127.0	149.0	22.0	3,175	969	3,616
Including:	127.0	132.0	5.0	5,657	1,860	7,817
Including:	128.0	131.0	3.0	7,528	7,528	1,580
295-6	204.0	208.0	4.0	164	1,058	2,241
Including:	205.0	207.0	2.0	291	1,961	3,958
05-01	80.2	83.3	1.1	146	1,804	800
	87.3	88.4	1.1	110	1,038	500
05-03	73.2	74.2	1.0	448	1,204	3,800

The drilling and sampling of the Carruthers Pass property is at a preliminary stage and at this time there is no known relationship between sample length and the true thickness of mineralization. The orientation of mineralization remains unknown.

11 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Several exploration programs have been carried out on the Carruthers Pass property with most of the work completed prior to the implementation of national instrument 43-101 and there is occasionally incomplete documentation concerning sampling methods, sample quality and other parameters. In the opinion of the authors, the programs run by Phelps Dodge and Wildrose, which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and the programs conducted according to accepted industry standards. Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., co-author of this report, conducted the exploration drill program for Phelps Dodge in 2000 and can attest to the sampling procedures used in that program. Internal standards provided by a certified laboratory and some reruns initiated by the laboratory were routinely completed during the 2003 drill campaign. No company prepared internal standards were used, although such standards are recommended for future work.

12 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

As this report draws from work completed prior to the implementation of national instrument 43-101 the discussion provided here is predominantly provided as a recommendation for sample handling protocol for future work on the Carruthers Pass property.

Standard Industry Procedures

Rock samples are bagged in heavy plastic bags and closed with a wire-tie or tied off with ribbon, sample numbers are written on an assay tag or piece of ribbon on he inside of the bag and are routinely written again on the outside of the bag. Each geologist has a unique number sequence or letter prefix so that they are not mixed up with other samples. The geologist collecting the sample writes field descriptions on site. In general, only the geologist takes rock samples so that the field relationships of the

sample can be properly described. Often a duplicate sample is taken so that it can be referred to when assay results are received. All field geologists are encouraged to select representative samples, and when high assay results are received, the location is usually resampled. The duplicate sample is also used for the more detailed descriptions that may be written later or submitted for a petrographic thin section analysis.
Soil and silt samples are collected in Kraft paper bags and tied shut with flagging tape. In camp it is usually necessary for them to be dried before shipment and they are usually strung on wires for this purpose. The reliability of soil sampling is greatly enhanced by training the field-crew to collect samples in a consistent and standardized way. The soil samples are taken from holes dug with a tree planting shovel or mattock from approximately 30 to 40 cm depth. In forested areas where soil horizons have developed, an attempt is made to always sample the "B" horizon. By limiting the organic content in samples through deep sampling it is possible to reduce the variability at a site.

Drill core is placed in numbered coreboxes at the drill site by the driller's helper whenever the core tube is pulled up and it contains core. A wooden run block marks the bottom end of the core recovered in the box each time the tube is pulled. The driller keeps track of the footage/depth by counting the number of ten-foot rods in the hole. The "zero" point, usually the top of the casing or the surface of the drill-deck is discussed and agreed upon by the driller and the geologist prior to the first hole being drilled. Core is generally transported twice a day from the drill site to a core storage and splitting facility. Here the core is laid out, metric conversions of the run-blocks footages are carried out and the coreboxes are labeled, usually with a weather-proof metal tag. The laid-out core is examined by the project geologist who does a preliminary evaluation of the hole's potential, identifies the main rock types, estimates recoveries, marks the contacts and divides the core into sample intervals. Any mistakes made by the driller or helper in marking the boxes or run blocks should be caught at this stage.

The core is then split, generally using a mechanical core splitter, with half the sample bagged and the other half left in the core boxes for detailed logging and stacking on site. Books of pre-printed, numbered assay tags are filled in by the core splitters as they work. In each heavy-duty poly sample bag they place a uniquely numbered tear-off section from the assay book. A corresponding number is stapled into the corebox and it is noted in the drill-log. No other number or mark is made on the core samples and from that point on no person handling the core when it is shipped, received at the lab or when it is being analyzed can identify the hole or property that the core is from. The poly sample bags are closed with a cinch strap and bundled in groups of 5 or 6 (weighing 20 to 30 kg.) into an opaque rice-sack which is likewise sealed. Appropriate blank internal standards, pre-prepared for the project by the company, are at this point introduced into the analytical stream at a ratio of generally one standard to 20 or 30 samples.

Samples are stored in a secure location, such as the exploration office prior to shipment. During the core splitting there are normally several people present, and none of the core-splitters wear jewellery. No sample preparation other than splitting the original core is carried out on the property.

Analysis - Laboratories

The issuer plans to use only certified Canadian laboratories for analytical work it completes on the Carruthers Pass project. Occasional samples should be submitted to alternate facilities for comparison.

Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver, BC, a certified British Columbia facility, conducted most if not all of the analytical work on the Carruthers Pass programs for both Phelps Dodge and Wildrose.

Data Verification

This report draws much information from work completed prior to the implementation of national intrument 43-101. In the opinion of the authors, the programs run by Phelps Dodge and Wildrose, which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and the programs conducted according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. A review of certificates provided by industry accepted laboratories such as Acme Laboratories indicates that results reported are within generally accepted ranges anticipated for the degree of mineralization observed.

13 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

An occurrence called Carruthers Creek is located 3.2 kilometres south of the southeast corner of the property (of the SE corner of the Rut 3 claim). Carruthers Creek is referenced in the BC MEMPR Minfile data base # 094D018. It is reported to consist of narrow (5.1 to 3.8 cm) quartz veins that contain up to 340 g/t silver, 0.34 g/t gold, 0.82% copper, 7.15% lead and 1% zinc hosted in a gabbroic dyke. At the time of this report this occurrence is covered by a one cell mineral claim covering approximately 17 hectares and is not surrounded by other claims. No other mineral occurrence is known in the immediate vicinity of the property.

14 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The authors are not aware of any metallurgical testing of materials from the Carruthers Pass property.

15 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources or estimates computed for the Carruthers Pass property.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any other relevant data or information that should be in this report.

17 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The geochemical, geophysical, and diamond-drill programs carried out on the Carruthers Pass property have successfully confirmed the potential of the property to host a Besshi-type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. Diamond-drilling has intersected copper and zinc mineralization, along with rock units that are correlative with mineralized horizons outcropping on surface. Data reviewed in this report supports the authors' opinion that the Carruthers Pass property is a property of merit and warrants continued exploration for volcanogenic massive sulphide targets.

The programs reviewed by the authors (from 1997 to 2005) have successfully advanced the knowledge of the property, and each field program has in succession offered further opportunities to the next program. The authors are satisfied that the work carried out was appropriate, was of a high professional standard and that the data generated by those programs is reliable.

Three main areas of interest are apparent on the property: i) the central part of the RUT 1 claim where the massive sulphide boulder was found and all of diamond-drilling to date has been carried out; ii) the northwest corner on the CAR 1 and southwest corner of the CAR 3 claim where a large outcrop of massive sulphide has been found, and iii) the eastern flank of the property on the RUT 2 claim where thinly laminated pyrite and sphalerite in shale were found in outcrop in 2003 and where a limited talus fines transect completed in 2005 yielded some strongly anomalous copper, zinc and gold values (example sample CARTF11 with 1371 ppm Cu, 1247 ppm Zn and 80.6 ppb Au).

In the first area, on the central RUT 1 claim, the massive sulphide boulder has been determined by drilling completed in 2005 not to be in place and has almost certainly sourced from topographically above its current location. The mineralization displayed in the boulder is an attractive exploration target. Puzzling in this area are the very different sequences of rocks encountered in drill-holes 295-1, 2 and 3. The anomalous sulphide intercept in hole 295-3 was not encountered in the other two drill-holes (295-1 and 2) yet they were drilled from the same drill-pad. There must be a structural explanation for this situation; most likely one or more faults separate these drill-holes. Detailed geological mapping in this area is required, and additionally the core from those drill-holes should be laid out, re-logged and compared to identify where the fault(s) were encountered. Tracing the mineralized horizon across the property is a high priority.

To the northwest on the CAR 1 and CAR 3 claims a large outcrop of massive sulphide found in 1997 is very intriguing. Phelps Dodge decided to concentrate their efforts on the RUT 1 claim. Subsequent work did not assess the other prospects developed on the property.

The eastern showing on the Rut 2 claim has had minimal prospecting and sampling conducted during the 2003 work program. In addition, there are several anomalous geophysical conductors that are locally coincident with geochemical anomalies. These anomalous areas may represent a stratigraphic sequence or mineralized horizon.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

A program of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling is recommended to further evaluate the potential of the Carruthers Pass property to host Beshi-style massive sulphide mineralization. Three key areas, Rut 1 claim, Rut 2 claim and Car 1 claim, should be the main focus of this exploration. Other target areas as identified by the geophysical and geochemical signatures require investigation to determine if suitable host rocks occur in the region of these anomalies.

The Carruthers Pass property is remote and programs completed by Wildrose have been hampered because of the absence of a suitable camp. For this reason it is recommended that the next program should build at least three tent frame platforms and perhaps a small plywood storage shack to improve logistical options. The program should focus on prospecting and evaluating a number of the remaining electromagnetic conductors that have not yet been tested as well as re-examining some of the historic points of interest that have not been looked at recently. One such historical point of interest is a reported exposure of massive sulphide located in the northwest corner of the Car 1 claim that is reputed to have returned an analysis of 0.83% copper, 2,215-ppm arsenic and 687 ppm cobalt.

The exposures on the Rut 1 claim that were drill tested in 2000 by Phelps Dodge (namely hole 295-3 which returned a narrow intercept of semi-massive sulphide) should be re-evaluated. This exposure is likely the source of the massive sulphide in the talus that was proven not to be in place by hole 05-01. This exposure, a band of massive sulphide, has been mapped along the cliff above the boulder and was interested by the Phelps Dodge drilling in 2000 (hole 295-3). This mineralization appears to be trending northeast and dipping steeply to the south. It would be useful to obtain the services of a geologist who specializes in conducting geological traverses in extreme vertical conditions and have the cliff exposure sampled more rigorously (it may prove difficult to obtain such an individual and consequently this aspect of the recommendations is not included in the budget which follows this section).

A number of single point, highly anomalous, rock and or talus fines samples were obtained in the limited geochemical-prospecting programs completed in 2003 and 2005. These samples should be re-evaluated and the areas surrounding them more thoroughly assessed.

18.1 Cost Estimate

A budget of $135,000 is required to support the recommended work program, as outlined in the table 18.1 below:

Table 18.1 – Recommended Exploration Program Budget

Carruthers Pass Recommended Budget		
Item	Description	Amount
Analyses	750 samples	$15,000
Camp Costs	equipment, lumber	$20,000
Equipment Rental	generator, radios, sat phone	$5,000
Field Supplies	Sample bags, consumables	$5,000
Freight	trucking supplies from PG	$5,000
Helicopter and Airfare	35 hours, return airfare	$44,000
Labour	18 days with 4 people	$33,000
Transportation	truck rental & fuel	$2,000
		$129,000
Contingency		$6,000
	Total Recommended Budget	**$135,000**

Respectfully Submitted,

S/s “J. W. (Bill) Morton”

S/s “Geoffrey Goodall”

Dated June 30, 2006

19 REFERENCES

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20 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATE & CONSENT of CO-AUTHOR

J.W. (Bill) Morton
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7
Telephone: 604-681-0419

I, J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist by:
   Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
   110-325 Howe Street
   Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from Carleton University in 1972 and a M.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in 1976.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 18-303.

4. I have worked as a geologist for at least 20 years since graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 with the exception that I have not visited the property and owing to my position as a director and officer of Wildrose Resources Ltd., could not fulfill the requirements of an “independent qualified person”.

6. I am a co-author of the technical report titled SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CARRUTHERS PASS PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION FOR HAWTHORNE RESOURCES INC.AND WILDROSE RESOURCES LTD. (“The Technical Report”) relating to the property. I have not visited the property but have coordinated and supervised all of the programs completed on Carruthers Pass since 2003.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical report misleading.

8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

9. I do hereby consent to the filing, with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory authorities and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure by Hawthorne Resources Inc or Wildrose Resources Ltd. in public information documents so being filed provided that the entire report is filed and that I am provided an opportunity to review excerpts or summaries of the report in the context that they are being used.

10. I concur with the conclusions and recommendations of my coauthor of this report, Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., Qualified Person.

Dated this 30th day of June, 2006

Original signed by

J.W. (Bill) Morton

J. W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am president of:
   Global Geological Consultants Ltd.
   1315 Arborlynn Drive
   North Vancouver, BC, Canada
   V7J 2V6

2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1984.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I have worked as a geologist for over 21 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined by NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation and review of all sections of the technical report titled “Summary Report on the Carruthers Pass Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia with Recommendations for Continuing Exploration”. I visited the property on July 26 to August 11, 2000 for a total of 17 days during which I supervised an exploration program.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of both Hawthorne Resources Inc and Wildrose Resources Ltd. applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and from.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

12. I concur with the conclusions and recommendations of my coauthor of this report, J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo.

Dated this 30th day of June, 2006.

_____
Signature of Qualified Person

Geoffrey Goodall

_____
Print Name of Qualified Person

21 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Summary Report on the Carruthers Pass Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia with Recommendations for Continuing Exploration” prepared for Hawthorned Resources Inc. and Wildrose Resources Ltd. and dated June 30, 2006 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia
June 30, 2006

J.W. (Bill) Morton, P. Geo.
Geological Consultant
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.

Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo.
Principal Geologist
Global Geological Services Inc.