

REPORT

On the

A25 Gold Project

**Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada
NTS Map 092L02W
UTM Zone 09 (NAD83)
Northing 5553710
Easting 650810**

For

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by

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SUMMARY

The A25 Gold Project area is located on Vancouver Island approximately 15 km northwest of the Village of Zeballos (Figure 1). The A25 Gold Project consists of three contiguous Mineral Claims (Tenure Numbers 524844, 524846, 524848) located in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia Canada (Figure 2).

WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LIMITED own 100% of the A25 Gold Project Mineral Claims (Tenure Numbers 524844, 524846, 524848). The Mineral Claims consist of 45 Cells totaling an area of 932.3 hectares.

The Zeballos area has a history of lode gold production from the Zeballos Gold Camp and iron production from the Ford Magnetite deposit. In the 1980's, mineral exploration for gold skarn type deposits discovered the A25 Prospect and the Esperanza Showing. Mineral exploration ended in the late 1980's because of the low gold price and the lack of mineral exploration funds.

Of the 32 diamond drill holes drilled on the A25 Prospect, 16 intersected gold mineralization assaying in excess of 1 gram/tonne over one metre and 7 holes returned assays grading in excess of 15 gram/tonne over one meter. Five of the seven better intersections lie in a plane which correlates well with the gold soil anomalies. The gold soil anomalies extend off the A25 magnetic anomaly.

The Esperanza Showing is located only about 800 meters east of the A25 Prospect. Soil and chip sampling has shown that the Esperanza Showing has a significant gold geochemical anomaly. Mineralized graphitic shales were also discovered. It appears that the A25 Gold Project has more than one mineralized zone.

Interpretations of the airborne geophysical survey were never made with the geology and mineral exploration data.

The author believes the Zeballos area has been under explored due to its past poor access, heavy vegetation and mountainous rugged terrain.

With the mineralized zones, existing exploration data, good road access, and good exploration potential, the A25 Gold Project is a worthy mineral exploration target.

The author recommends the following Phase 1 work program for the A25 Gold Project. The Phase 1 work program will cost \$160,000. The mineral exploration program will focus on understanding the controls, structure and frequency of the mineralized zones.

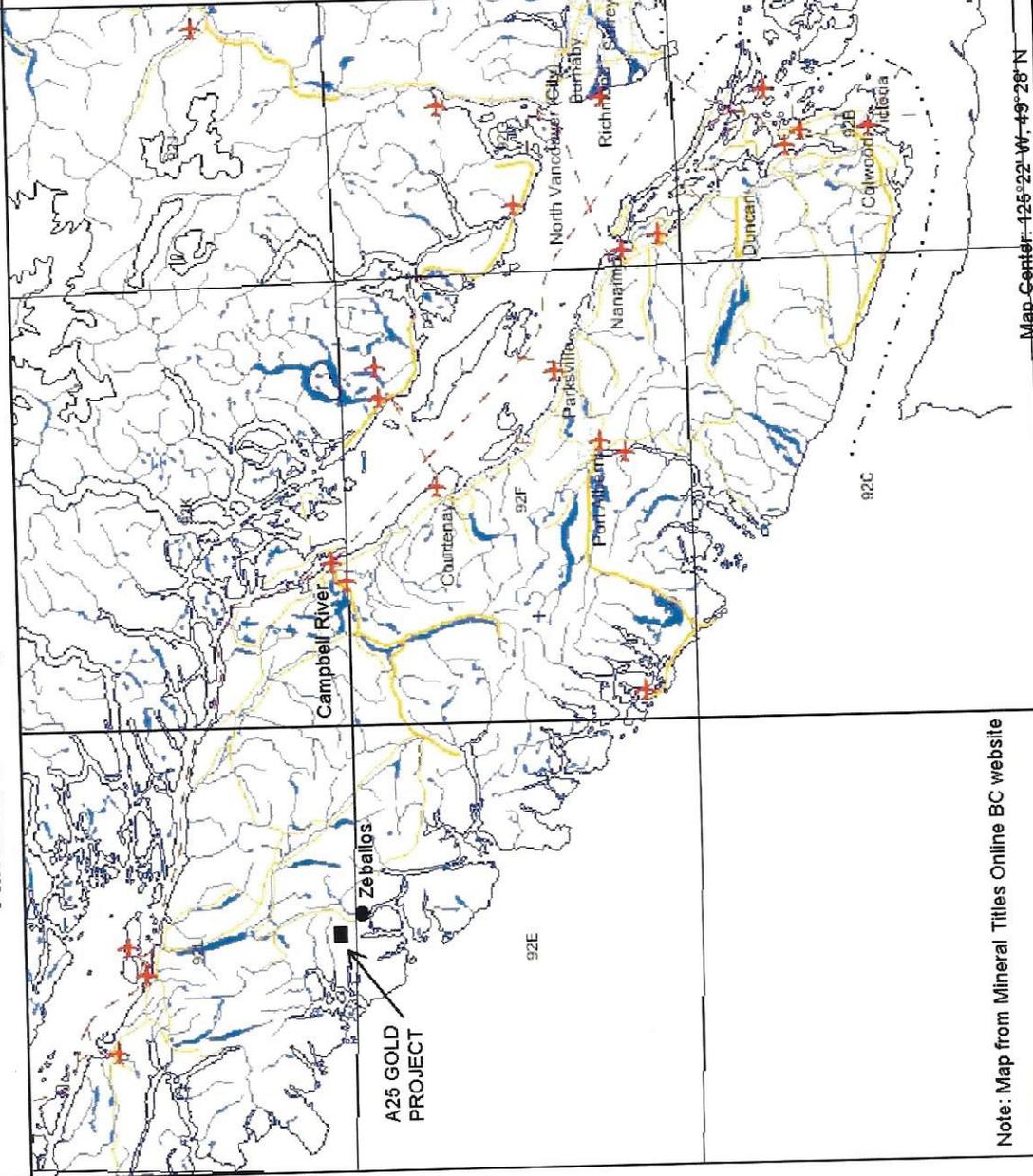
1. Evaluate and interpret existing helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic surveys with the existing geological and mineral exploration data. Identify existing mineralized zones, rock types, contacts, and any new areas of interest.
2. Create computerized geological model of A25 Gold Project from the existing mineral exploration data.
3. Locate and confirm values in existing soil anomalies, outcrops, trenches and underground workings.
4. Perform additional geological mapping paying particular attention to rock types and contacts.
5. Perform additional soil and rock chip sampling on any new areas of interest.
6. Perform stream sediment sampling in the creeks using a small suction dredge. This will help to identify the mineralized zones.
7. Install bridge and repair road access to the A25 Portal.
8. Open and rehabilitate the A25 underground workings. Scale and wash down walls and back of the underground workings. Perform Geological mapping and sampling.

Contingent upon favorable results from the Phase 1 work program, a carefully thought out Phase 2 program would include trenching and diamond drilling.

Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada

Legend

- Provincial Boundary (1:2M)
- Boundary (International)
- Boundary (Interprovincial)
- NTS Grid
- Transportation - Points (1:2M)
- Airport
- Ferry route
- Seaplane Custom Port
- Transportation - Lines (1:2M)
- Ferry Route
- Road - Trunk
- Road - Main
- Road - Local
- Bridge
- Rail Line
- Water - Points (1:2M)
- Falls
- Dam
- Water - Lines (1:2M)
- River/Stream - Definite
- River/Stream - Left Bank
- River/Stream - Right Bank
- Dam
- Lake - Definite
- Icfield
- Island - Definite
- Coastline - Definite
- Water - Polygons (1:2M)
- River/Stream - Definite
- Lake - Definite
- Island - Definite
- Major Cities

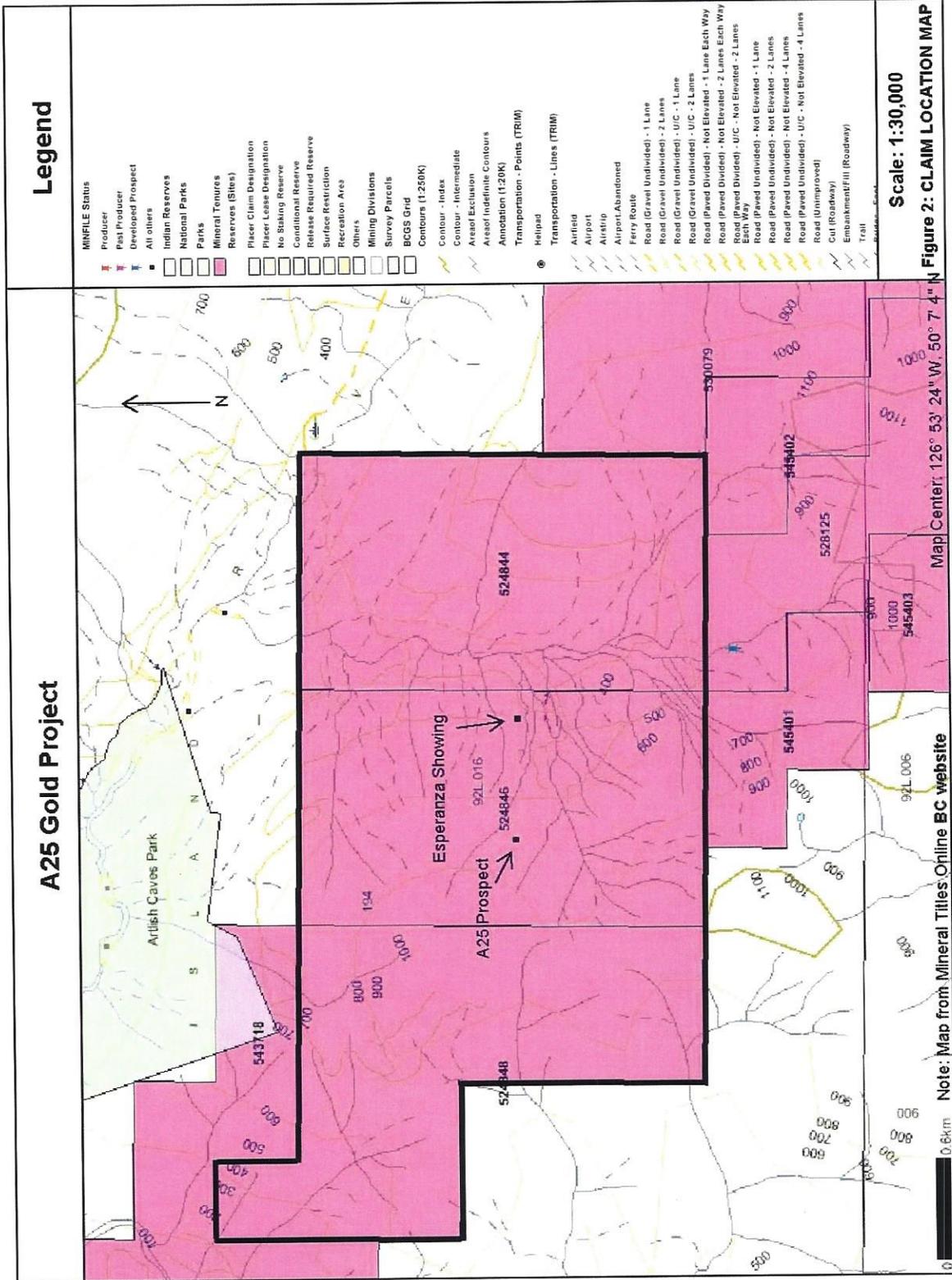


Scale: 1:2,000,000
Figure 1: LOCATION MAP

Note: Map from Mineral Titles Online BC website



Map Center: 126°22'W, 49°28'N



INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Report

Mr. David Amar, President & CEO of WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LIMITED, contracted Brian Simmons P.Eng., to examine the company's A25 Gold Project and make recommendations for further exploration and development.

The terms of reference used in this report are from the *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines* adopted by the *Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*. This report was also written in accordance with *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Minerals Projects*.

Sources of Information

Sources of information noted in the text are *italicized* and listed in the References. The sources of the maps are noted on the Figures.

For a glossary of geological terms, I recommend using a computer online search engine such as "Google". Search on "dictionary rocks", then lookup the geological term in question.

Extent of Field Involvement

Brian Simmons P.Eng. made a personal inspection of the A25 Gold Project from October 23rd to October 29th 2006. The objectives were to locate and inspect the mineralized outcrops, trenches, diamond drill sites and the A25 Portal.

The A25 Portal was located at the 500 meter elevation in an area logged about 15 years ago. The area has been replanted with trees that are now about 10 meters in height. The area has heavy undergrowth.

The A25 Portal had been filled with blasted rock. Rock bolting above the Portal was evident with wooden fish plates. No unstable rock conditions were observed around the Portal area. Some of the blasted rock used for fill at the Portal site has heavy iron staining. The magnetite iron mineralization was accompanied with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

No diamond drill sites, trenches or usable evidence of the exploration grid was found.

The mineral showings in the creeks were not accessible because of high water.

The A25 Portal access road is 480 meters in length. The road is overgrown with trees up to 10 meters in height. The access road has a solid base and has been cross ditched with the culverts removed. A bridge over the un-named creek has also been removed. The A25 Portal access road intersects the AR-25 haul road about 200 meters past the AR-25C spur road intersection.

The andesite contact with the limestone/marble was explored on the northwest area of the mineral claims. Epidote alteration was evident in the andesite rock along with narrow quartz veining mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

There was no reliance on other experts by the author of this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The A25 Gold Project area is located on Vancouver Island approximately 15 km northwest of the Village of Zeballos (Figure 1). The A25 Gold Project consists of three contiguous Mineral Claims (Tenure Numbers 524844, 524846, 524848) located in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia Canada (Figure 2).

The A25 Gold Project Mineral Claims were staked on January 6, 2006 using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online computer Internet system (Figure 2). With this new mineral claim staking system there can be no internal fractions or open ground. Mineral claim staking fees are \$0.40 per hectare. All mineral claims staked in British Columbia require \$4.00 per hectare worth of assessment work to be undertaken in year 1 through 3, followed by \$8.00 per hectare per year thereafter.

WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LIMITED own 100% of the A25 Gold Project Mineral Claims (Tenure Numbers 524844, 524846, 524848). The Mineral Claims consist of 45 Cells totaling an area of 932.3 hectares.

The Artlish and AR-25 logging roads provide access to the A25 Gold Project mineral claims. The area is an active logging area and much of the lower elevations have been logged.

The A25 Portal and mineral occurrence is located near the center of the Mineral Claims (Figure 2).

At the A25 occurrence, a sequence of alternating andesitic pyroclastics and limy argillites of the lower Bonanza Group trends 158 degrees and dips 45 degrees southwest. Extensive dacitic to rhyolitic dykes are present. Diorite is present nearby. Intruded rocks are extensively skarn-altered. A body of magnetite

mineralization (the Hiller #12 showing of occurrence 092L 301) measures 250 by 100 metres, as indicated by ground magnetometer surveys.

Diamond drilling has returned values to 310 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres (diamond-drill hole 85-24, Prospectus, Footwall Explorations, 1988, page 10 of appended report on the Hiller-Churchill Group).

Magnetite mineralization is accompanied by pyrrhotite, native gold, chalcopyrite and tellurobismuthite. (Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE No. 092L 302, Capsule Geology)

The Esperanza occurrence is located about 800 meters east of the A25 prospect (Figure 2).

The occurrence consists of pyritic beds hosted by siltstone that is intercalated beds that locally swell into argillitic zones. The host rock is believed to represent the Parsons Bay – Quatsino transition zone.

The pyritic zone contains pyrrhotite, magnetite and some associated massive arsenopyrite. Chip samples over a width of 30 metres and a strike length of 170 metres returned significant gold values, the highest of which was 20.73 grams per tonne over one metre (Assessment Report 8612, page 8). The Number 1 Trench (Figure 3, Assessment Report 8612) gave a weighted average of 5.9 grams per tonne gold over 1.0 metre.

The occurrence may coincide with A25 (092L 302). (Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE No. 092L 299, Capsule Geology)

There are no known environmental liabilities.

No permits have been applied for or acquired for the proposed work.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Topography, elevation and vegetation

The A25 Gold Project lies within the Vancouver Island Range of mountains. Elevations range from 120 meters to 1000 meters above sea level (Figure 2). The A25 Portal is located at the 500 meter elevation.

Rocky bluffs and incised canyons are common. Vertical cliffs occur at higher elevations.

The vegetation above 600 meters consists of mature forests of fir, hemlock and cedar trees. Below 600 meters of elevation the forests have been logged and replanted. The replanted trees are about 10 meters in height. The undergrowth is very heavy consisting of blueberry bushes, devils club and ferns.

Access to the Property

Traveling north on Highway 19 from the city of Campbell River, it is 140 kilometers to the Zeballos road intersection (Figure 1). A good all season 40 kilometer gravel road connects the village of Zeballos with Highway 19.

Traveling north from the village of Zeballos it is 16.3 kilometers to the Artlish Main Line (M/L) logging haul road. Traveling on the Artlish M/L road, turn onto the AR-25 logging road for an additional 7.4 Kilometers. The A25 Portal access road is located 200 meters past the AR-25C spur road junction. It is 480 meters up the access road to the A25Portal.

The access road has been cross-ditched, bridge removed and overgrown with trees.

The Artlish M/L and AR-25 roads are in good shape because of the active logging in the area. A VHF radio is recommended for communications with the off-highway logging trucks.

Proximity to Population Centre

The A25 Gold Project is about 40 minutes by truck 4X4 from the village of Zeballos (Figure 1). Zeballos has 200 year-round residences. The village has an ambulance, medical station, gas station, grocery store, restaurants and accommodations.

By vehicle, the city of Campbell River is about 3 hours away from the A25 Gold Project. Campbell River has a population of about 50,000 people.

Climate

The project area is in a west coast rain forest. Average precipitation is over 5 meters. Most of the precipitation occurs from October to May with heavy snow at higher elevations.

Surface Areas

The A25 Portal surface area, built from blasted rock is approximately 10 meters wide by 40 meters long. There is an ample supply of water from the creeks for drilling purposes.

HISTORY

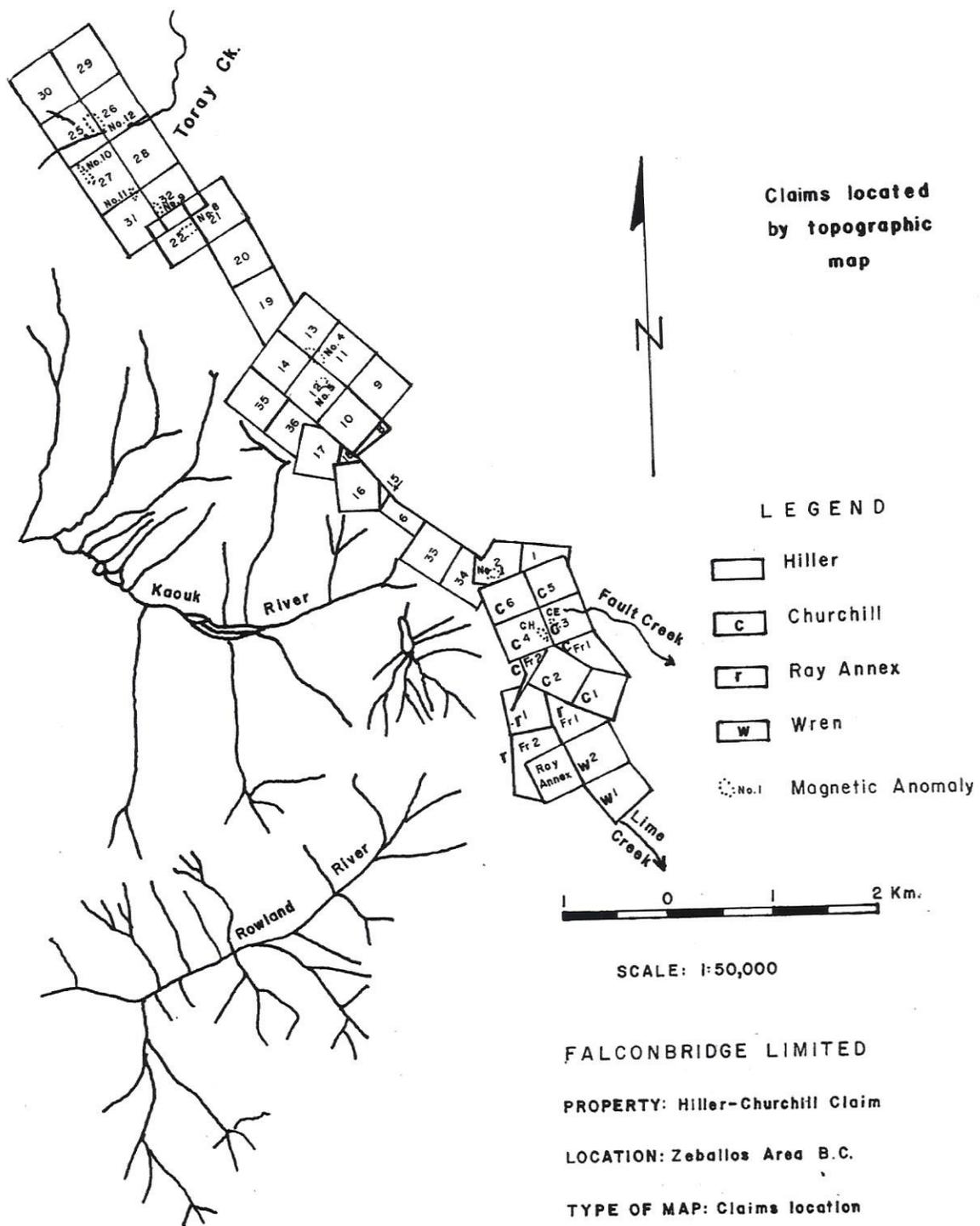
A25 Prospect

The A25 Prospect is located at the northwestern end of the expired Hiller-Churchill group of claims previously owned by Falconbridge Limited in the 1980's (Figure 3).

Falconbridge explored the claims for iron skarns and gold quartz veins. A belt of 9 magnetite occurrences was found. The magnetite occurrences extend from the A25 Prospect southeast for about 8 kilometers to the Zeballos River. The A25 prospect coincides with the Hiller #12 anomaly (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE No. 092L 301*).

In 1984 Falconbridge conducted further work on the A25 Prospect to test for gold potential. In 1984 the mineral exploration work on the A25 Prospect consisted of (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Branch Assessment Report 13,665*);

- 5.7 line-Km of grid cut and chained
- 9 Ha geological mapping at 1:500
- 3 Ha geological mapping at 1:2,500
- 4.5 Km of ground magnetometer lines
- 140 rock chip samples assayed
- 6 meters of trenching blasted and mucked out
- 1,531.58 meters of BQ diamond drilling in 22 holes



FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

PROPERTY: Hiller-Churchill Claim

LOCATION: Zeballos Area B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: Claims location

DRAWN BY: G.T.

N.T.S.: 92-L-2 FIG. No.: 090-84-3

Figure 3: Hiller-Churchill Claims

RESULTS

Magnetometer

A strong, north trending magnetic high is 250 metres long. It is bounded on the north and south by creek axes. Within the magnetic high zone is a 150 metre long, intensely magnetic area which produced several off-scale responses on the magnetometer. The central zone coincides with mapped massive magnetite bearing skarn.

Interpretation of the magnetic contour map and several profiles indicates a moderate westerly dipping magnetic body.

Chip Sampling

A total of 124 chip samples were taken along the axis of Toray Creek, which is largely underlain by skarn carrying sporadic, small patches of disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, and magnetite. Other detailed sampling was undertaken across several magnetite skarn outcrops.

Creekside sampling passed through a heavily oxidized zone at the eastern edge of the grid area. Our best response in this section (sample 26103) held 0.40 gmt Au over 2 metres. No response was found over most of the creek length. Near the western edge of the grid sample 26873 contained 0.46 gmt Au over 1 metre.

Midway between two drill cross-sections, at about line 150 N lies a steep outcrop which contains 15.07 gmt Au over 2 metres (average of sample 26895 and 26896). Twenty-five metres north of this outcrop, is another line of chip samples which located 4.38 gmt over 1 metre.

Diamond drilling throughout this area located several good, sporadically distributed gold assays.

Trenching

The A25 showing was trenched, mapped, and 8 chip samples taken which gave up to 8.97 gmt Au over 1 metre. Adjacent samples were 7.60 and 4.08 gmt (Figure 4).

Drill holes passing beneath and adjacent to the trench failed to locate encouraging intersections that could be pursued.

The trench is considered to be another example of scattered gold occurrence.

Geological Mapping

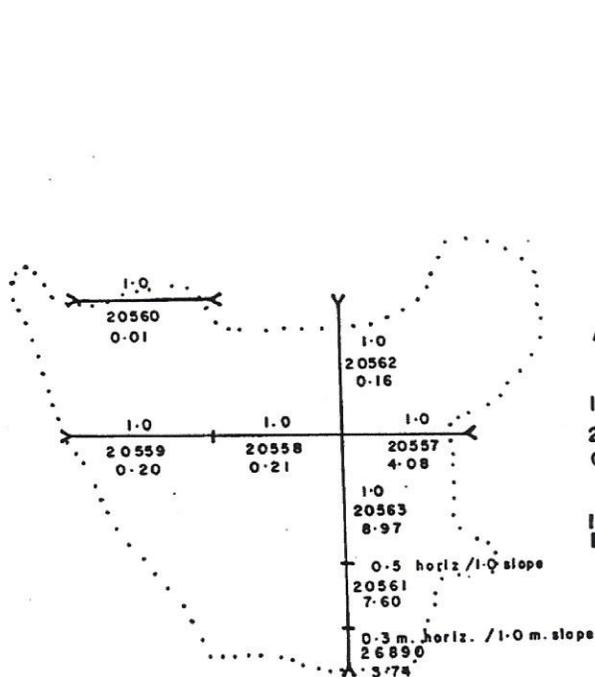
Layered rocks dominate the grid area with beds dipping westerly, into the hillside, at about 25 degrees.

Units are skarn, andesitic flows, andesitic tuffs, argillite, limestone, and dyke/sills of andesite to rhyolite. A diorite intrusive, probably a dyke, occurs in the northwestern corner.

Relationships between the units appears fairly simple except for the confusion provided by dykes and sills which could be misinterpreted as flows and vice versa.

The gold bearing magnetite skarn is about 110 metres thick, based on mapping along Toray Creek and assuming the unit to be conformable with bedding. It is likely that most of the original lithology was intermediate volcanic. Remnant andesitic tuffs and flows are found throughout the skarn sections.

Mapping south of the A25 grid failed to locate significant skarn extensions along strike. Exposures provided by incised creeks allowed extensive sections to be viewed where the strike of known skarn should be projected. Only a single two metre zone of skarn was seen and the remainder of the lithologies were andesitic flows, andesitic tuffs, argillite, limestone, and felsic dykes or sills.



LEGEND

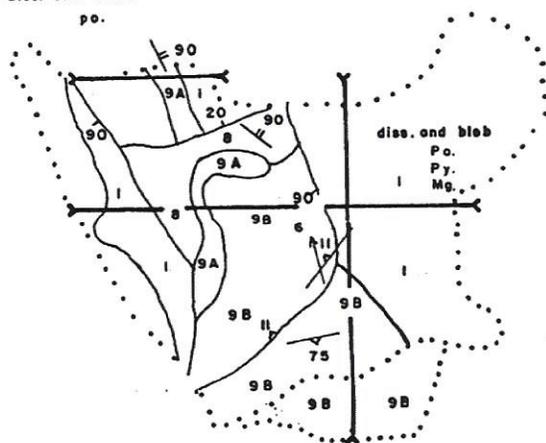
A-25 Trench Assays

1.0 Sample width
 20558 Chip sample number
 0.21 Assay g/t.



SCALE: 1:50

dis. and blob
 po.



LEGEND

A-25 Trench Geology

1 Skarn. Fine hornblende lath with
 interstitial calcite
 8 Impure limestone
 9 Andesite. Chloritic with
 interstitial calcite
 9A. 9 with skarn veining
 9B. 9 with minor skarn patches

FALCONBRIDGE LIMITED

PROPERTY: A-25 Trench Miller 26 Claim

LOCATION: Zaballos Area B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: Geology and Assay

BASED ON: J.W.

N.T.S.: 92-L-2 FIG. No.: 090-84-13

- 11 -

Longyear Diamond Drilling (Figure 5)

All holes penetrated pyroxene skarn which probably replaces andesitic volcanics. Massive magnetite and pyrrhotite is found in most holes. Amphibole alteration and pyrite is commonly present. Pyrite is usually in veinlets comprising up to 1% by volume. Chalcopyrite is found in patches of disseminations to 0.5%. Garnets are rare but wollastonite and ilvaite rarer.

As anticipated, based on interpretation of magnetic profiles the massive magnetite zone appears to be roughly conformable with bedding. Rhyolitic units seem to have dyke and sill-like characteristics, although the latter dominates.

Holes encountering massive magnetite were continued well below the magnetite zone.

Assay values greater than 4 gmt Au over one metre were found in holes 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22.

Assays in excess of 15 gmt Au were in holes 1, 7, 17, and 20.

Encouraging gold values are sporatically distributed and are often only one metre wide. An economic gold bearing body cannot be discerned within the zone probed by the 22 drill holes.

In 1985 Falconbridge Limited conducted further exploration on the A25 Prospect. This mineral exploration work included (*Kermeen, J.S., 1987, A Report on THE HILLER-CHURCHILL GROUP of Mineral Claims, Footwall Explorations Ltd.*);

- 10 fill-in diamond drill holes totaling 957 metres.
- Relogging of core and laboratory mineralogical studies by Professor L.D. Meinert of Washington State University.
- Mineralogical studies by Lakefield Research with particular interest in expected recovery.
- Soil sampling of the "B" horizon on the A25 grid (300m x 300m)

Interesting gold in B-horizon soil anomalies were returned from the A-25 grid. Strong gold in B-soil anomalies occur within the mag anomaly, the best section, as defined by the 100 ppb contour, being 140 metres in length including several +1000 ppb readings. Some of the high soil anomalies occur over very high magnetic readings, but the soil anomaly extends off the magnetic zone as well.

Mineralogical studies have identified native gold globules, chalcopyrite and tellurobismuthite within the skarn. Based on microscopic studies, Lakefield Research does not anticipate serious metallurgical problems.

Of 32 diamond drill holes completed to date, 16 intersected gold mineralization assaying in excess of 1 g/tonne over one metre and seven holes returned assays grading in excess of 15 g/tonne over one meter (see Table I).

TABLE I

HILLER-CHURCHILL GROUP – A-25 ZONE
DIAMOND DRILL CORE ASSAYS GREATER THAN 10 GM/TONNE

HOLE NO	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GRAMS/TONNE
H84-1	18.7	19.7	1.0	15.5
H84-7	53.6	54.7	1.1	39.2
H84-17	58.0	59.0	1.0	18.2
H84-20	23.0	24.0	1.0	17.6
H85-24	15.0	16.0	1.0	210.0
	16.0	17.0	1.0	409.5
H85-29	34.4	35.4	1.0	24.65
H85-30	13.0	14.0	1.0	87.0

The best intersection, in hole 85-24, grades 210 g/tonne (9.03 opt) over 2.0 meters. These intersections are plotted in a plan view in Figure 6 (note that intervening sub-ore intersections are not shown). While the intersections cannot be positively assigned to one or more clearly defined structures, five of the seven best intersections fall within a plane striking 160 degrees and dipping 45 degrees west. The surface trace of this plane coincides well with the highest soil anomalies.

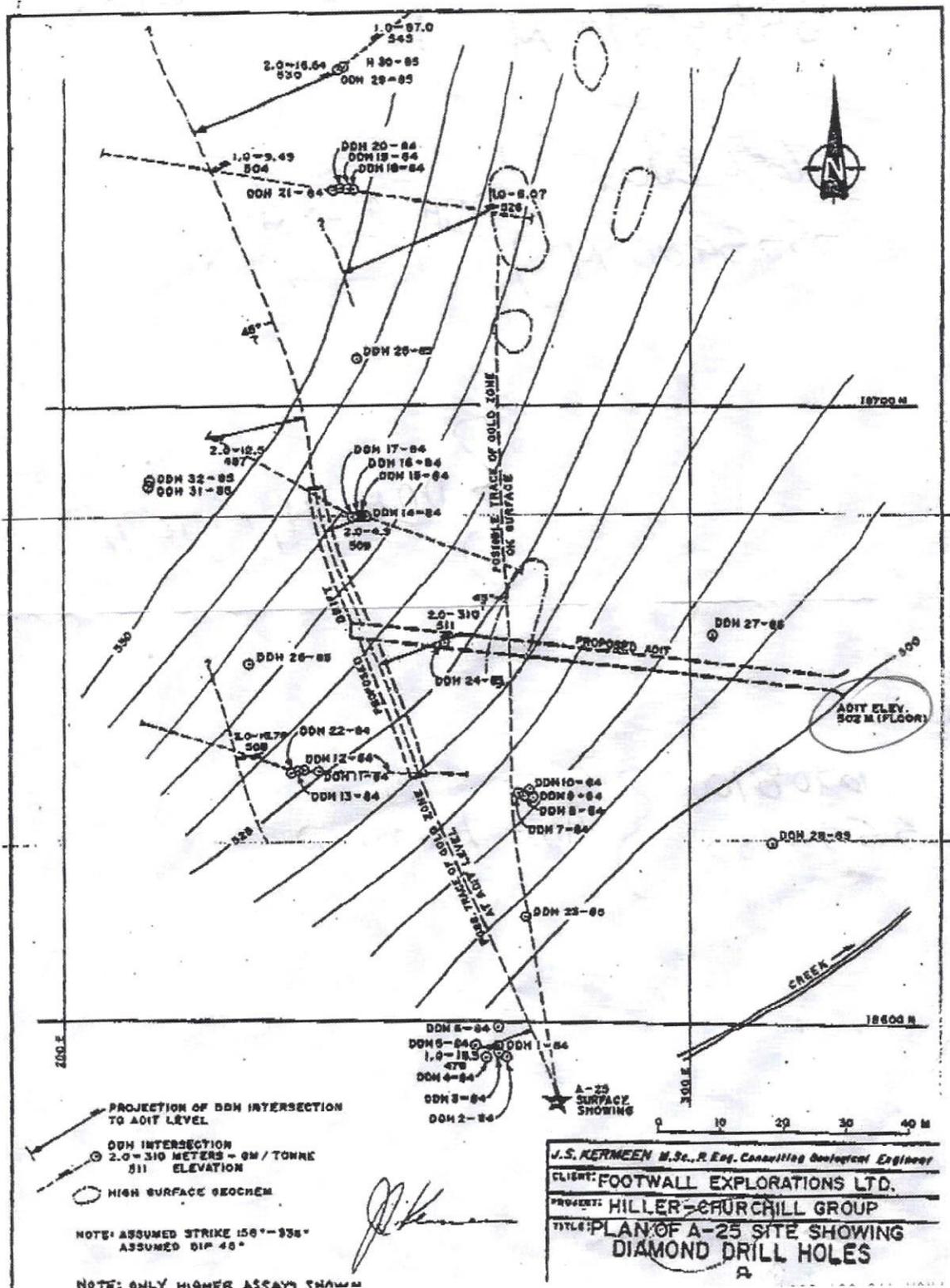


Figure 6: 1985 A25 Prospect Diamond Drill Hole Locations

In 1985 Falconbridge Limited commissioned Aerodat Limited to perform helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on the expired ZEB 1-12 and Hiller-Churchill mineral claims (Figure 7).

The A25 Prospect and Esperanza Showing are located at the northwest end of the survey.

The following is the description, objective and interpretation of the helicopter survey (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Branch Assessment Report 14,457*)

The entire property was covered by an airborne combined Mag-EM survey in the period May 24-29, 1985. The survey was conducted by Aerodat Limited who produced contoured and interpreted maps for total magnetics, calculated vertical gradient magnetics, VLF-EM and airborne EM anomalies. A total of 340 line-km. were flown.

The airborne geophysical survey was commissioned to provide detailed magnetic mapping of the project area as an aid to defining the magnetite-bearing skarn zones. The purpose was twofold: 1) delineation of skarn areas known to be potential hosts for gold mineralization and 2) identification of fault or shears related to the mineralizing event. The EM surveys would aid in defining the latter. Isolation of identifiable magnetic/EM signatures for known gold-bearing skarn zones should provide guides for further exploration targets.

The conclusions and recommendations listed in Section B have not yet been evaluated in the field due to the long delay before the interpretive report was received by Falconbridge. The 1985 field programme was completed in October before the report arrived.

Since there is no geologic data available to the writer, it would not be opportune to go beyond postulating a geological model

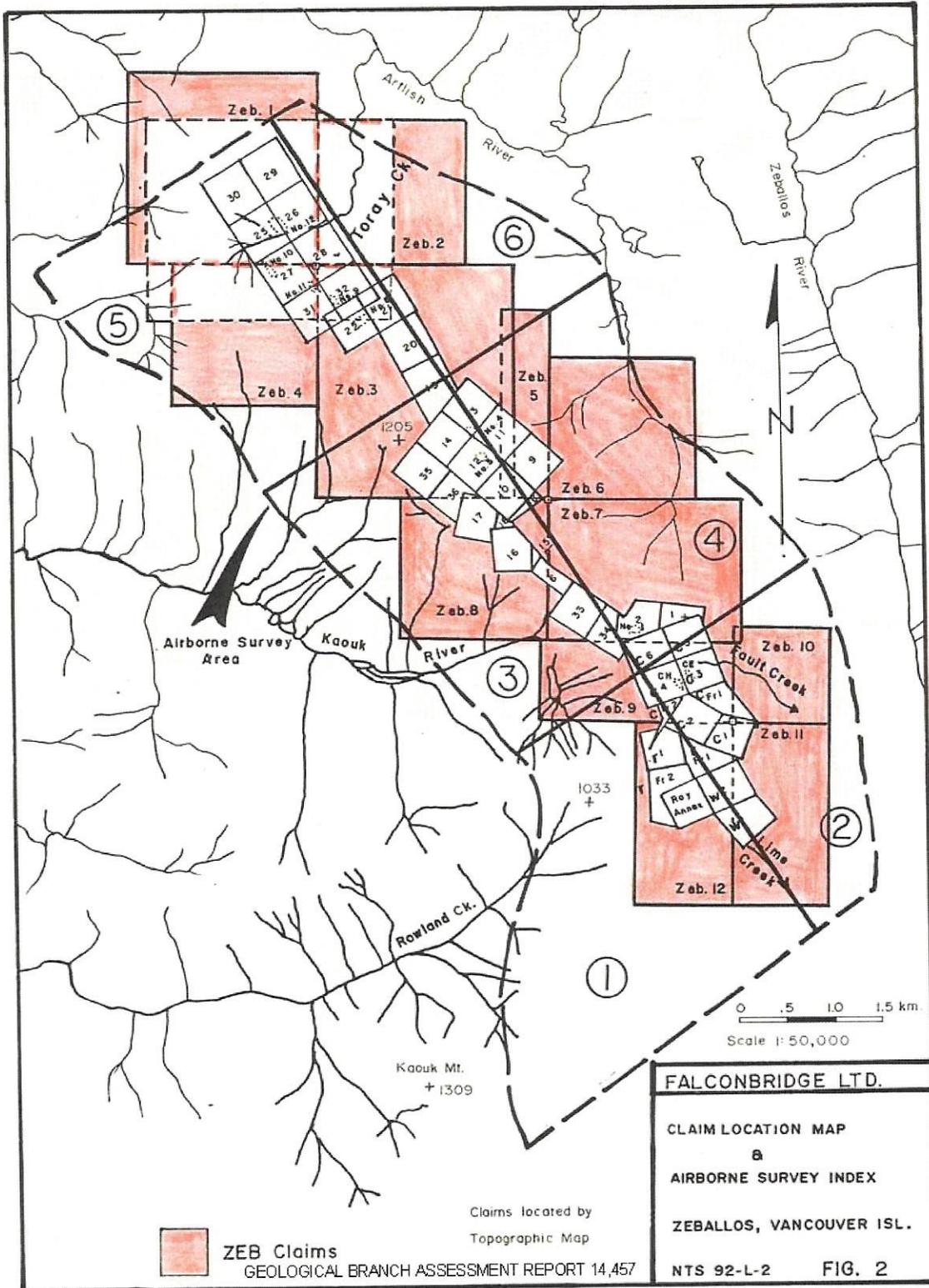


Figure 7: 1985 Airborne Geophysical Survey Area

In 1987 Falconbridge Limited optioned the Hiller-Churchill Group of claims to Footwall Explorations Limited of Grand Forks British Columbia. Footwall Explorations could earn up to a 51% interest in the claims through exploration expenditures.

In 1988, Footwall Explorations commenced an underground program on the A25 Prospect (*October/November 1988 edition of the Northwest Prospector, page 15*).

An exploration program which will total \$1,000,000 on the Hiller-Churchill Group has commenced, the camp has been established, a road to the portal has been built and 349 feet of crosscut drifting, 102 feet of raising and 31 feet of sub-drifting has been achieved.

On September 26th, 1988, the Directors of Footwall Explorations Ltd. were pleased to report positive results from the exploration program.

Underground exploration on the A-25 gold zone which has consisted of drifting and raising to one of several high grade diamond drill hole intersections has now confirmed previous high grade assays from diamond drill hole 24-85.

Sludge samples (drill cuttings) from the west side of the raise approximately 41 to 49 feet below the surface returned the following impressive values:

From 0 ft. to 4 ft. = 22.58 oz of gold per ton

From 4 ft. to 8 ft. = 10.38 oz of gold per ton

[for an average of 16.48 oz of gold per ton]

The raise which knuckles back to the surface also encountered an additional 20 feet of massive sulphides. Assays are pending.

Current muck samples (broken rocks) from the zone have now returned values of 6.630 oz of gold per ton.

Detailed sampling and geological mapping, as well as surveying is being carried out to fully evaluate these results and determine the best method for continuing the underground exploration program.

Esperanza Showing

Prospecting in 1979 by Esperanza Explorations Limited, led to the discovery on their Whitedome Mineral Claims (expired) of a pyritic bed hosted in siltstone. The pyritic beds contain pyrrhotite, magnetite and some associated massive arsenopyrite (Figure 8).

The following is a summary of the mineral exploration work done by Esperanza Explorations Limited (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Branch Assessment Report 8612*).

The programs carried out by Esperanza Explorations Ltd. consisted of silt sampling, prospecting and chip sampling of outcrop in 1979 and soil sampling, rock trenching and chip sampling in 1980. The program successfully outlined significant concentrations of gold mineralization on which an on-going program of exploration is recommended.

Significant gold values in chip samples have been obtained over a distance of approximately 170 metres along the discovery creek. This creek is believed to run at a oblique angle to the strike of the zone which appears to have a true thickness of more concentrated gold mineralization some 30 metres wide. There is insufficient exposure or sampling to determine the overall grade of the zone. The highest gold assay obtained was 20.73 grams per tonne over a one metre sample length. Sampling to date does, however, suggest that a zone of considerable size potential may contain overall gold values in the target range of 2.0 to 5.0 grams per tonne.

The limited geochemical soil survey carried out in 1980 appears to substantiate the validity of soil sampling as an indicator of mineralization. Survey results indicate a probably strike extension of the known gold zone for approximately 100 metres to the north and also suggests the existence of possible additional zones.

In 1984, Prospector David W. Murphy conducted a geochemical survey on the Esperanza Showing to verify the previous data and locate new zones (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Branch Assessment Report 12,327*).

A programme of soil, silt, and rock sampling was carried out on two separate grids. A total of 330 samples were analyzed for 30 element data to test distribution and dispersal of Au.

The survey outlined some gold geochemical anomalies in the west of grid #1. These are as yet not fully explained. Further work is warranted.

In 1986, prospectors Ron Bilquist and Les Allen, conducted a Prospecting Survey of the Whitedome Mineral Claim (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Branch Assessment Report 14,508*).

Although the prospecting survey was severely hampered by the discovery of the old misplotted 2-post claims (Hiller Claims) within the Whitedome #1 boundary, enough time was spent on the claims to determine the worth of the remaining ground.

The northern central portion of the claims, where the graphitic shales were located, seems to be the area with the most potential. The rock is a highly fractured graphitic shale which is occasionally silicified. Calcite stringers have been replaced by quartz here and both pyrite and chalcopyrite were seen. It is recommended that further work be carried out in this area.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

A25 Prospect

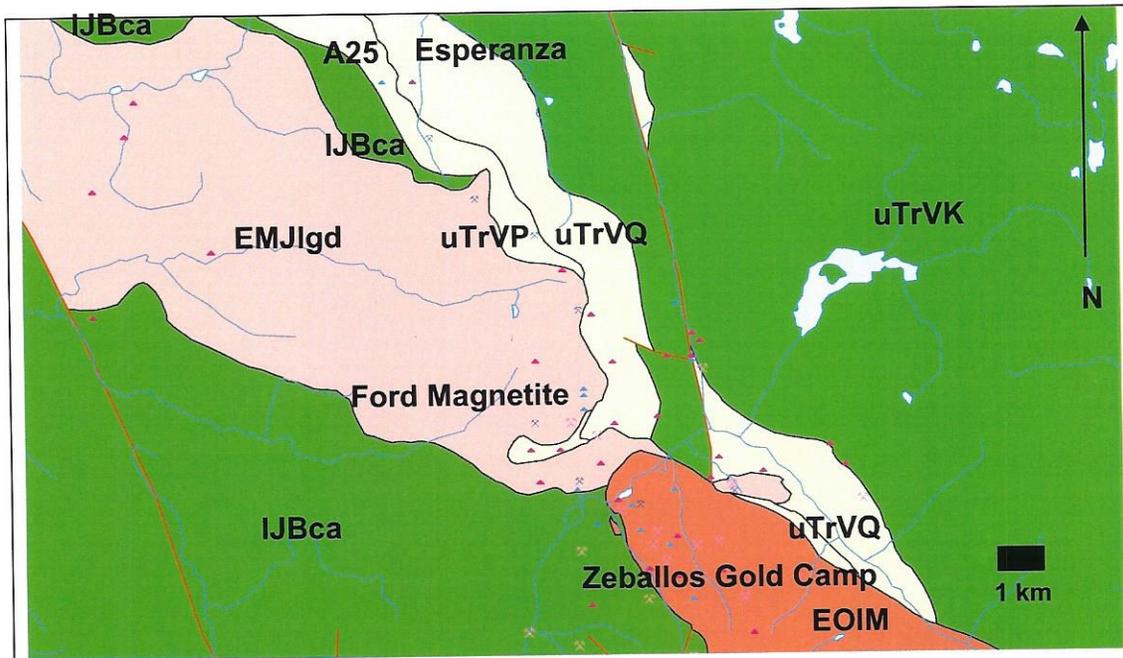
The Regional Geology of the A25 Prospect area is shown in Figure 9.

This gold-magnetite occurrence lies within a belt dotted with 9 magnetite occurrences that extend from Zeballos River for about 8 kilometres in a northwest direction. Mineralization occurs at or near the conformable contact between the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group, comprising Quatsino Formation crystalline limestone and overlying Parson Bay Formation highly altered and folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks and the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. These rocks lie on the northeast flank of the northwest elongated Zeballos phase of the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

At the A25 occurrence, a sequence of alternating andesitic pyroclastics and limy argillites of the lower Bonanza Group trends 158 degrees and dips 45 degrees southwest. Extensive dacitic to rhyolitic dykes are present. Diorite is present nearby. Intruded rocks are extensively skarn-altered. A body of magnetite mineralization (the Hiller #12 showing of occurrence 092L 301) measures 250 by 100 metres, as indicated by ground magnetometer surveys.

Diamond drilling has returned values to 310 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres (diamond-drill hole 85-24, Prospectus, Footwall Explorations, 1988, page 10 of appended report on the Hiller-Churchill Group).

Magnetite mineralization is accompanied by pyrrhotite, native gold, chalcopyrite and tellurobismuthite. (Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE No. 092L 302, Capsule Geology)



Map Center Latitude 50° 03' 00" N Longitude 126° 50' 00" W

Note: Geology from B.C. Government Mapplace website

IJBca	Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
uTrVP	Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group – Parson Bay Form. limestone, slate, siltstone, agillite
uTrVQ	Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group – Quatsino Form. limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
uTrVK	Middle Triassic to Upper Triassic Vancouver Group – Karmutsen Form. basaltic volcanic rocks
EOIM	Eocene to Oligocene Mount Washington Plutonic Suite Quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
EMJlgd	Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks

WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE
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A25 Gold Project

NTS 092L02W
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
MAP

November 2006

Figure 9

	Fault		Geological contacts
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Esperanza Showing

The Regional Geology of the Esperanza Showing area is shown in Figure 9.

The Esperanza occurrence lies within a broad east striking sequence of interbedded sediments and volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group and Upper Triassic Parson Bay and Quatsino formations of the Vancouver Group. This assemblage lies on the northern flank of the extensive granodiorite Zeballos Intrusion, belonging to the Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

The occurrence consists of pyritic beds hosted by siltstone that is intercalated beds that locally swell into action-litic zones. The host rock is believed to represent the Parsons Bay – Quatsino transition zone.

The pyritic zone contains pyrrhotite, magnetite and some associated massive arsenopyrite. Chip samples over a width of 30 metres and a strike length of 170 metres returned significant gold values, the highest of which was 20.73 grams per tonne over one metre (Assessment Report 8612, page 8). The Number 1 Trench (Figure 3, Assessment Report 8612) gave a weighted average of 5.9 grams per tonne gold over 1.0 metre.

The occurrence may coincide with A25 (092L 302). (Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE No. 092L 299, Capsule Geology)

DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold-copper iron skarn type deposits are being investigated for on the A25 Gold Project.

The deposit character is described as stratabound and massive, with a tabular shape.

The classification of the deposit is skarn and igneous-contact.

MINERALIZATION

A25 Prospect

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EXPLORATION

The nature of all relevant work to date on the A25 Gold Project has been;

1. site visit to the A25 Gold Project
2. the gathering of past information,
3. reviewing the information, and
4. the writing of this report.

DRILLING

No drilling was done on A25 Gold Project.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

No sampling was done on the A25 Gold Project

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This section is not applicable to this report.

DATA VERIFICATION

The sources of information, which are not based on personal examination, are quoted in the report and listed in the references. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Ford Magnetite Deposit

The Ford Magnetite Deposit (Figure 9), a past producing iron mine is located 8½ kilometers southeast from the A25 Gold Project (*Government of B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, MINFILE No. 092L 028, Summary*).

Mineralization consists of a 21-metre thick tabular body of massive magnetite that strikes northeast and dips northwest. At the northeast end, it pinches out along the limestone-tuff contact. At the southwest end, 400 metres away, the magnetite fingers out in a migmatitic zone where the tuff is intruded by the Zeballos stock.

The magnetite follows the limestone-tuff contact down dip, but crosses the stratigraphy where the contact becomes vertical at depth. A thin layer of pyrite is present locally at the magnetite-limestone contact. Pyroxene-epidote skarn, with only minor garnet, occurs as an irregular 31 metre thick layer, 3 metres above the magnetite, forming generally sharp contacts. A second skarn band lies 61 metres above the first.

It has been suggested that magnetite replacement was partially controlled by fracturing (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1962, pages 100-103).

Most of the magnetite is pure, massive and fine-grained; but it commonly occurs as octahedral grains up to 1.3 centimetres across.

During 1962 and 1963 the deposit was mined by open pit methods. From 1963 to the end of production in 1969, underground methods were used. Between 1962 and 1969 the deposit produced 1,282,233,396 kilograms of iron concentrate from 1,681,283 tonnes mined.

Zeballos Gold Camp

The Zeballos Gold Camp is located 11 kilometers southeast from the A25 Gold Project (Figure 9). In the 1930's and 1940's, the Zeballos Gold Camp consisted of about 30 properties mining rich gold-quartz veins (*Hoatley, J.W., 1953, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zeballos-Nimpkish Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 272, page 47*).

In the Zeballos district, the discovery of the Tagore property was followed by a period of inactivity until 1934, when the first rich gold-quartz veins were found and in a short time turned the Zeballos camp into an important producer. Lode mining commenced in earnest in the winter of 1934-35. In 1936, the main high-grade vein of the Privateer mine was discovered, and shipments of high-grade ore were made in 1937. In 1938, a total of thirty properties, in various stages of development, were being worked. Activity continued at a high level until 1943, when all properties closed because of a shortage of labour. The Privateer reopened in 1945 but suspended operations in 1948.

The total production of gold amounted to 287,811 ounces, and the total silver to 124,700 ounces. The aggregate amount of ore mined in the camp amounted to 651,000 tons, of which approximately 370,750 tons were milled and the remainder, except for a small quantity of crude ore shipped direct to the smelter, was sorted out as waste. The overall grade for the camp was approximately 0.44 ounce of gold a ton mined or, based on a yield of 280,632 ounces from the ore milled, an average of 0.75 ounce of gold a ton milled.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing was done.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates were calculated.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

None

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Zeballos area has a history of lode gold production from the Zeballos Gold Camp and iron production from the Ford magnetite deposit. In the 1980's, mineral exploration for gold skarn type deposits discovered the A25 Prospect and the Esperanza Showing. Mineral exploration ended in the late 1980's because of the low gold price and the lack of mineral exploration funds.

Of 32 diamond drill holes drilled on the A25 Prospect, 16 intersected gold mineralization assaying in excess of 1 grams/tonne over one metre and 7 holes returned assays grading in excess of 15 grams/tonne over one meter. Five of the seven better intersections lie in a plane which correlates well with the gold soil anomalies. The gold soil anomalies extend off the A25 magnetic anomaly.

The Esperanza Showing is located only about 800 meters east of the A25 Prospect. Soil and chip sampling has shown that the Esperanza Showing has a significant gold geochemical anomaly. Mineralized graphitic shales were also discovered.

It appears that the A25 Gold Project has more than one mineralized zone.

Interpretations of the helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were never made with the geology and mineral exploration data.

The author believes the Zeballos area has been under explored due to its past poor access, heavy vegetation and mountainous rugged terrain.

With the mineralized zones, existing exploration data, good road access, and good exploration potential, the A25 Gold Project is a worthy mineral exploration target.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion the character of the A25 Gold Project is sufficient to merit the following Phase 1 work program.

The mineral exploration program will focus on understanding the controls, structure and frequency of the mineralized zones.

1. Evaluate and interpret existing helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic surveys with the existing geological and mineral exploration data. Identify existing mineralized zones, rock types, contacts, and any new areas of interest.
2. Create computerized geological model of A25 Gold Project from the existing mineral exploration data.
3. Locate and confirm values in existing soil anomalies, outcrops, trenches and underground workings.
4. Perform additional geological mapping paying particular attention to rock types and contacts.
5. Perform additional soil and rock chip sampling, on any new areas of interest.
6. Perform stream sediment sampling in the creeks using a small suction dredge. This will help to identify the mineralized zones.
7. Install bridge and repair road access to the A25 Portal.
8. Open and rehabilitate the A25 underground workings. Scale and wash down walls and back of the underground workings. Perform Geological mapping and sampling.

PHASE 1 BUDGET

Travel and accommodation	\$20,000
Bond	\$10,000
Geological mapping	\$10,000
Soil and chip sampling	\$15,000
Stream sediment sampling \$350 per silt sample	\$10,000
Assaying soil and chip samples	\$20,000
10 meter Bridge delivered and installed Concrete slab, 100 tonne capacity	\$30,000
A25 Access Road Repair Install culverts, ditch and grade	10,000
A25 Underground Rehabilitation Open Portal, scale, wash walls, ladders	\$5,000
Engineering and Permitting	\$20,000
Contingency	\$10,000
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)	\$160,000

Contingent upon favorable results from the Phase 1 work program, a carefully thought out Phase 2 program would include trenching and diamond drilling.

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DATE AND SIGNITURE PAGE of author Brian Simmons

I, Brian Simmons, am a Professional Engineer and President of Rodell Enterprises Ltd. at 1235 Barnes Road, Box 151, Crofton, B.C., CANADA, V0R 1R0

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and I am a registered Professional Engineer with License # 15588.

I graduated in 1981, from the Colorado School of Mines with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mining Engineering. I have practiced my profession since 1982, both as an independent consultant and employee for mining companies in North America. My experience includes exploration, development to production and production.

As a result of my experience and qualification I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I am presently a Consulting Mining engineer and have been since 1995.

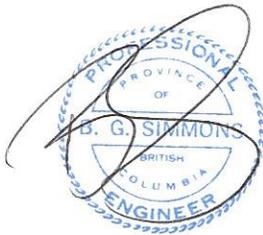
I visited and examined the A25 Gold Project and reviewed the data made available by WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LTD. The sources of information not based on personal examination are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

I am independent of WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LTD. in accordance with the application of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

This report titled **A25 Gold Project** has been prepared for WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LTD. Permission is hereby granted to WORLDWIDE GRAPHITE PRODUCERS LTD. for the inclusion of this report in support of any filings with the Toronto Stock Exchange (Venture Exchange Section), British Columbia Securities Commission, and/or other regulatory bodies.



Dated this 6th day of November, 2006 in Crofton, British Columbia, Canada

Brian Simmons, P. Eng.

Consulting Mining Engineer