Prospecting Report

on the

HARV #1 CLAIM
(Tenure No. 318094)

COQUIHALLA AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 49°28'N/Longitude 121°16'W
N.T.S. 92H/6E
New Westminster Mining Division

for

EMERALD KING MINING RESOURCES INC.
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by

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June 15, 1994
Vancouver, B.C.

Fieldwork completed between June 16, 1993 and June 1, 1994

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SUMMARY

The Harv #1 property is a 20-unit (4 East by 5 North) modified grid claim on the northeast of Sowaqua Creek, south of the Coquihalla River and Dewdney Creek. This claim covers part of the southern continuation of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt about 18 km east of the community of Hope, B.C.

New logging roads have been constructed on the northeast end of the claim from Dewdney Creek. Access is presently by foot from either the Coquihalla Highway, or the Dewdney Creek Road.

The claim covers both the west and east Hozameen Fault which separate the ultramafic belt of serpentine and gabbro from the Lower Jurassic Ladner Group slates and greywacke to the east and the Permian Hozameen Group cherts and basalt to the west. Farther north along the East Hozameen Fault is the Emancipation Mine high-grade gold-in-quartz vein (1.5 km) and the Aurum Mine gold-in-talc schist (6 km). The Idaho bulk-tonnage disseminated gold deposit which was mined in 1982 to the 1984 is located within 200 m east of the East Hozameen Fault (6 km to the north).

The Serpentine Belt has acted as the locus for intense shearing. Slickenside structures are abundant throughout the complex. The gabbro bodies, at an early stage, were mainly in the form of dykes and sills. During emplacement of the ultramafic complex along the Hozameen Fault, the more brittle and competent nature of the gabbro caused it to break up into mega-boudins.

Previous soil-sampling indicated wide zones of anomalous gold content in soil from sampling on reconnaissance lines. The present work program, documented in this report, was designed to follow up these soil anomalies by prospecting. Parts of the old lines were found in the bush and the most anomalous soil samples (up to 350 ppb Au) are located near the East Hozameen Fault. These anomalous soil samples are entirely underlain by serpentinite and gabbro. The general vicinity of the Broken Hill gold occurrence was also examined.

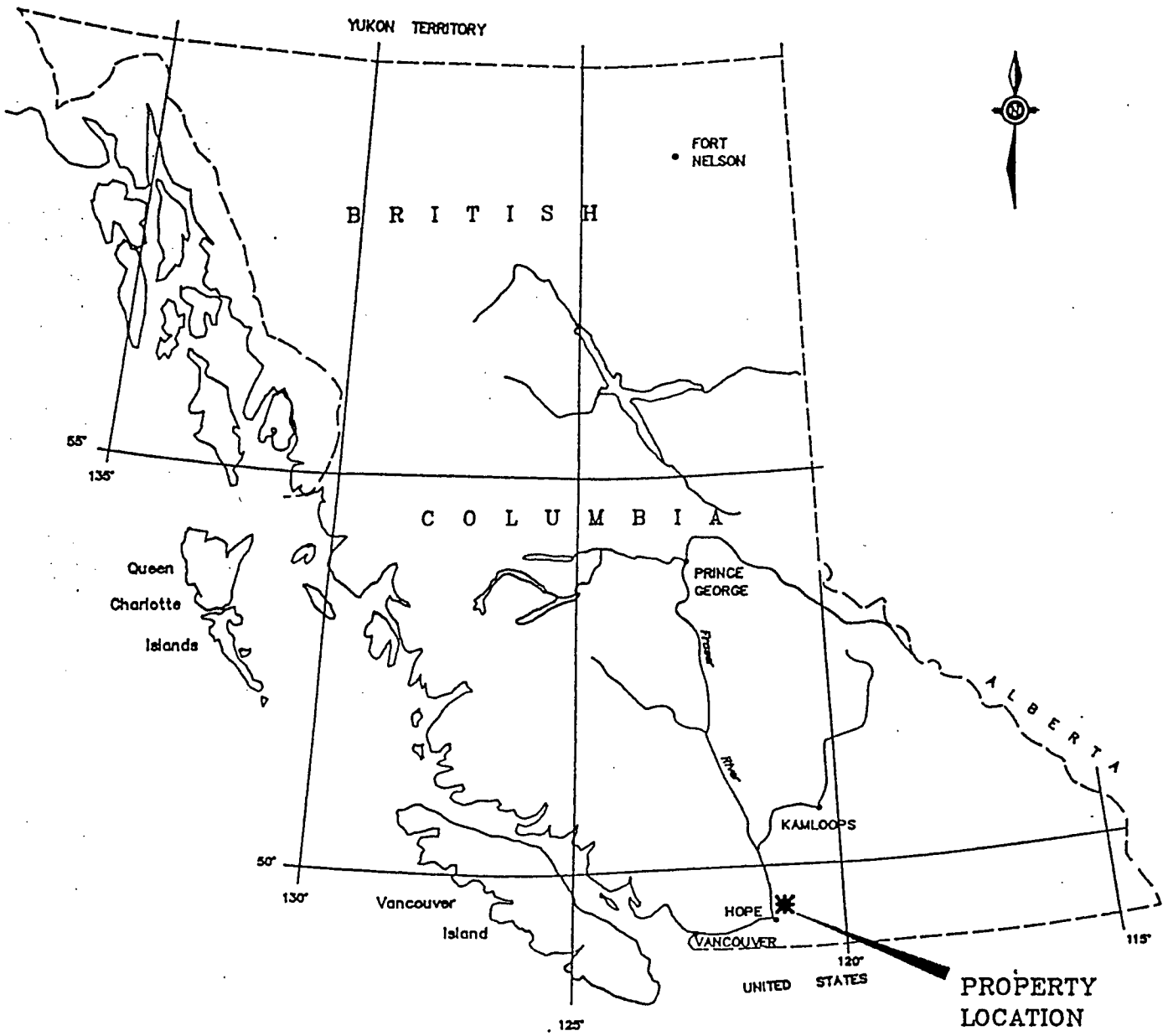
INTRODUCTION

This report documents an initial prospecting program on the Harv #1 Claim as a follow-up to know soil anomalies for gold. The old lines were relocated on the ground and the present prospecting focused on the wide area of anomalous gold-in-soil which is underlain by altered serpentinite/gabbro near the East Hozameen Fault.

Geological concepts regarding mineral exploration in the Coquihalla Gold Belt have been substantially changed due to the systematic, detailed mapping by Ray between 1981 and 1984 (Ray 1980) and the data gathered by J. Shearer and others during the development and mining of the Idaho Zone 1981 to 1984 (Shearer 1981-1990).

The Coquihalla Gold Belt can be naturally subdivided into several distinct segments. The segment south of the Coquihalla River (containing the Harv #1 Claim) contains the widest exposures of serpentinite-gabbro being up to 3 km across. The East Hozameen Fault and several large cross-cutting faults have been mapped immediately south of the Harv #1 Claim and available aeromagnetic information suggest other major cross-fault are located within the claim area.

Somewhat surprisingly, the trace of the East Hozameen Fault south of the Coquihalla River has received very little prospecting attention in the past and virtually no modern mineral exploration surveys. The Harv #1 Claim also contains the old Broken Hill gold showing.



Scale 1:10,000,000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Km

SERPENTINE PROJECT

COQUIHALLA AREA

LOCATION MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE: 1
AS NOTED	DEC '00	92J/9&11	GEO-COOP	

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Harv #1 Claim is located approximately 145 km east of the city of Vancouver, in southwestern British Columbia, Canada. The claim is 18 km northeast of the town of Hope, B.C., between Sowaqua Creek and Dewdney Creek about 2 km south of the Coquihalla River (Figures 1 and 2). Access is by foot either from the Coquihalla Highway or along new logging roads from the Dewdney Creek forestry road.

An old trail leads east from the gas pipeline (near the chain-up parking 1 km past the Sowaqua exit) 200 m along to the Harv #1 LCP at which the trail turns almost due south. The area is covered by second-growth cedar and Douglas Fir forest.

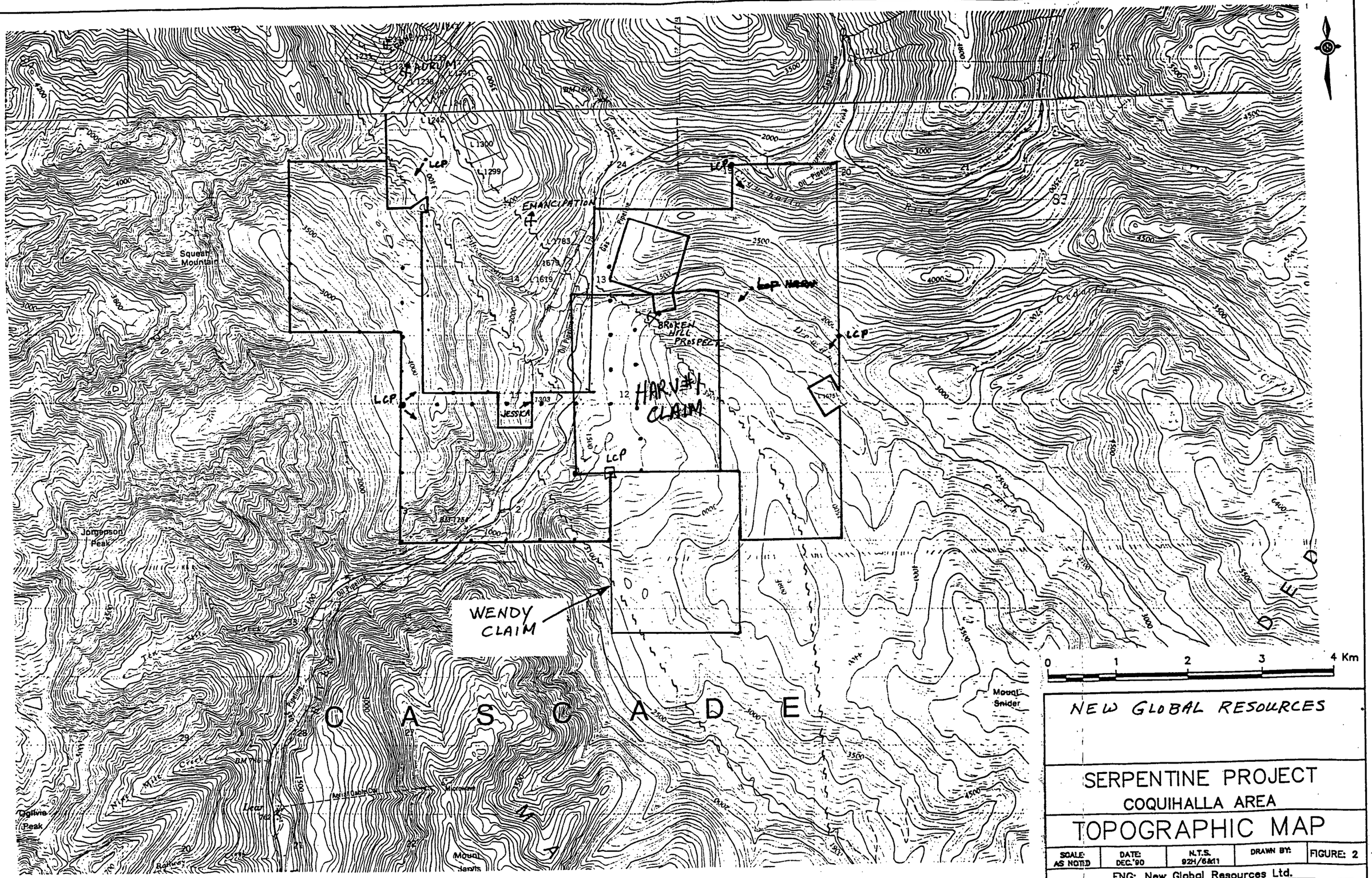
CLAIM STATUS

The Harv #1 property is composed of one modified-grid mineral claim as listed in Table 1, Figure 3. Mineral title is acquired in British Columbia pursuant to the *Mineral Act* and regulations. Each claim requires assessment work each year, totalling $100 per unit (500 m square) for the first three years and then $200 per unit thereafter to maintain title in good standing.

TABLE 1
LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	Size	Current Expiry Date*
Harv #1	318 094	20	4E 5N	June 12, 1995

* with application of assessment work document in this report.

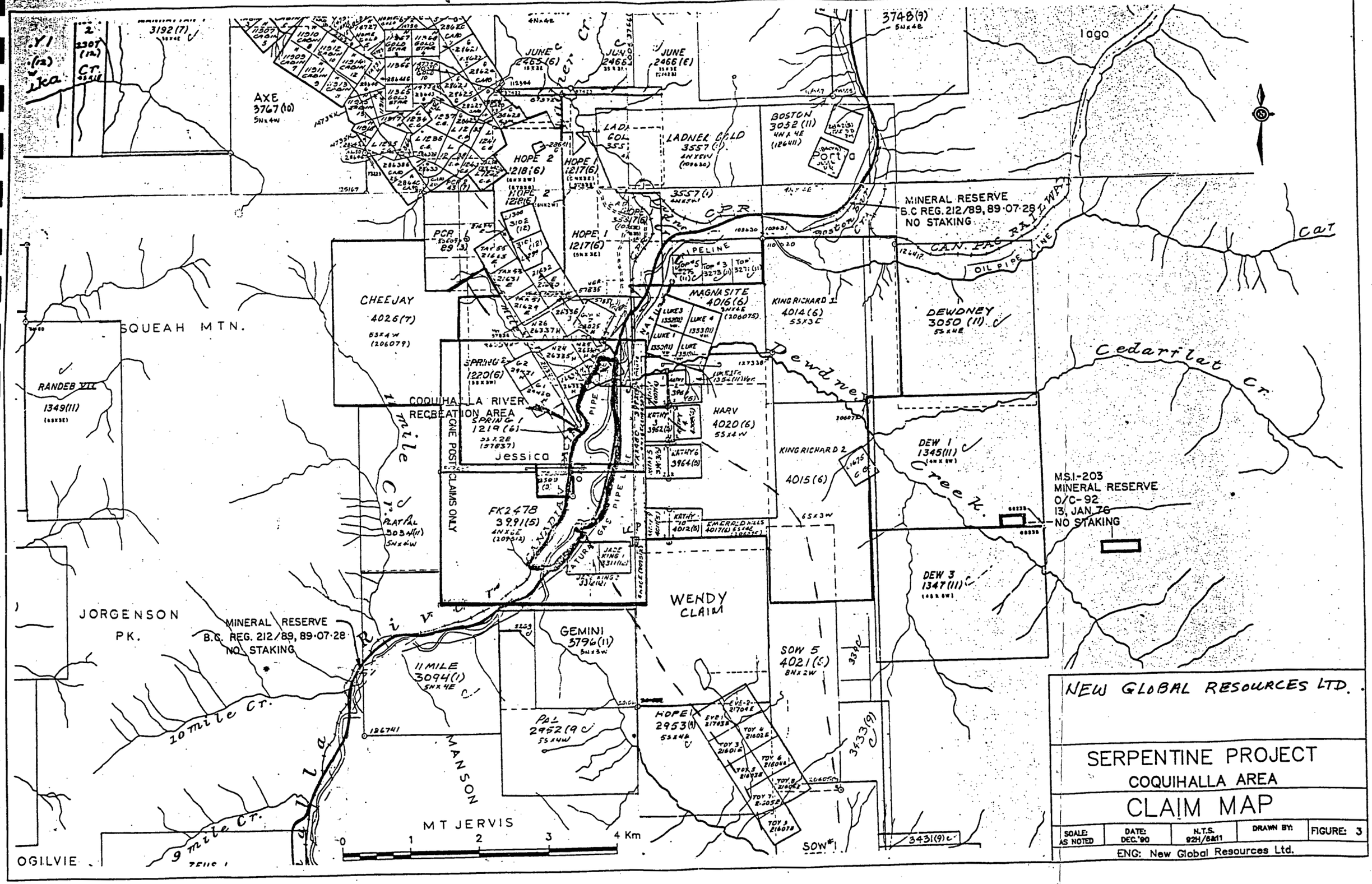


NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES

SERPENTINE PROJECT
COQUIHALLA AREA
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: DEC. '90	N.T.S. 92H/6&11	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE: 2

ENG: New Global Resources Ltd.


AXE
3767(10)
5Nx4W
HOPE 2
1218(6)
HOPE 1
1217(6)
HOPE 1
1217(6)
HOPE 2
1218(6)
JUNE
2465(6)
JUNE
2466(6)
JUNE
2466(6)
LADNER GOLD
3557(1)
BOSTON
3032(11)
4NxNE
(126411)
3748(9)
5Nx4E
Iago
Portia
3557(1)
MINERAL RESERVE
B.C REG. 212/89, 89-07-28
NO STAKING
CAN. PAC. RAILWAY
OIL PIPE LINE
PIPELINE
Boston Cr.
Cat
CHEEJAY
4026(7)
6Sx4W
(206079)
SQUEAH MTN.
MAGNASITE
4016(6)
3NxNE
(206075)
KING RICHARD 1
4014(6)
5Sx3E
DEWDNEY
3050(11)
5SxNE
Dewdney
Cedarflat Cr.
RANDEB VII
1349(11)
(6Sx3E)
COQUIHALLA RIVER
RECREATION AREA
SPRING 2
1220(6)
SPRING 1
1219(6)
3Sx2E
(197837)
Jessica
HARV
4020(6)
5Sx4W
KING RICHARD 2
4015(6)
6Sx3W
DEW 1
1345(11)
(4Nx8W)
Creek
M.S.I-203
MINERAL RESERVE
O/C-92
13, JAN. 76
NO STAKING
DEW 3
1347(11)
(4Nx8W)
FK2478
3991(5)
4NxNE
(109512)
PLAT PAL
3034(11)
5Nx4W
WENDY
CLAIM
JORGENSON
PK.
MINERAL RESERVE
B.C. REG. 212/89, 89-07-28
NO STAKING
GEMINI
3796(11)
3Nx3W
11MILE
3094(1)
5Nx4E
PAL
2952(9)
5Sx4W
HOPE 1
2953(1)
5Sx4E
SOW 5
4021(5)
8Nx2W
3433(9)
3431(9)
SOW #1
10mile Ct.
9mile Ct.
MANSON
MT JERVIS
OGILVIE
0 1 2 3 4 Km
NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.
SERPENTINE PROJECT
COQUIHALLA AREA
CLAIM MAP
SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: DEC.'90
N.T.S. 92H/8&11
DRAWN BY:
FIGURE: 3
ENG: New Global Resources Ltd.

HISTORY

Placer gold has been known in the lower Coquihalla since the mid-1800s. G.M. Dawson in 1877 reports that:

> One point of particular interest with respect to the schistose and slaty rocks of the Boston Bar series and their representatives in the area of the present map, is their auriferous character.

The 'Boston Bar Series' is now called the Ladner Group. Lode Gold production was first achieved in the Hope Area during 1905 from the Ward Mine on Siwash Creek in the northern part of the Coquihalla Gold Belt. The start of construction of the Kettle Valley Railway through the Coquihalla Valley in 1912 stimulated prospecting activities. On September 8, 1913, M. Merrick located the Emancipation Claim overlooking the railway grade between Ladner and Fifteen Mile Creeks about 1.5 km northwest of the Harv #1 Claim. Between May 1916 and November 1919, shipments totalling 118.2 tons of high-grade, hand-sorted ore netted a gross return of $35,683.83 or $302.22 per ton with gold at $20.67 per ton. During 1927, trenching continued at the Aurum Mine on Ladner Creek, 6 km northwest of the Harv #1 Claim within the East Hozameen Fault. As this trenching extended, astonishing values in free gold in a talcose shear zone were revealed. This startling discovery changed the entire picture of the camp because it called attention to a rock type that had received little attention in the past and was known to be widespread. Claims were staked rapidly over several miles along the strip of country in which the serpentine was present. At Aurum Mine, spectacular small pockets of gold were encountered. A newspaper article in the Star on October 22, 1930, describes some of the high grade:

> If it is of interest to note that from the top of stope of No. 1 to No. 5 raise, some 10 sacks of ore taken showed values over $5,892 per ton.

This was when gold was $20.67 per ounce.

The Harv #1 claim has been investigated since the early days starting around 1913. This early work was mainly confined to surface stripping and trenching of quartz veins on the "Morning Group". Cairnes (1920) records that:

> The largest showing in this group is found on the Broken Hill claim at an elevation of 2,500 feet on the precipitous slope of the hill overlooking Dewdney Creek. There a quartz vein, varying in width from a few inches to nearly 10 feet and traceable for at least 200 feet, is exposed.

Little work has been done on the ground since the early days. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the area was held by Aquarius Resources Ltd. who carried out reconnaissance soil sampling on widely spaced lines (Figure 8) and preliminary prospecting concentrated to the south around Serpentine Lake.

GEOLOGY AND PROSPECTING RESULTS

Geology of the Hope area was compiled by Cairnes (1944) as Map 737A. A number of subsequent detailed studies mainly in the south and central parts of the map sheet were compiled by Monger (Monger, 1970), Figure 4.

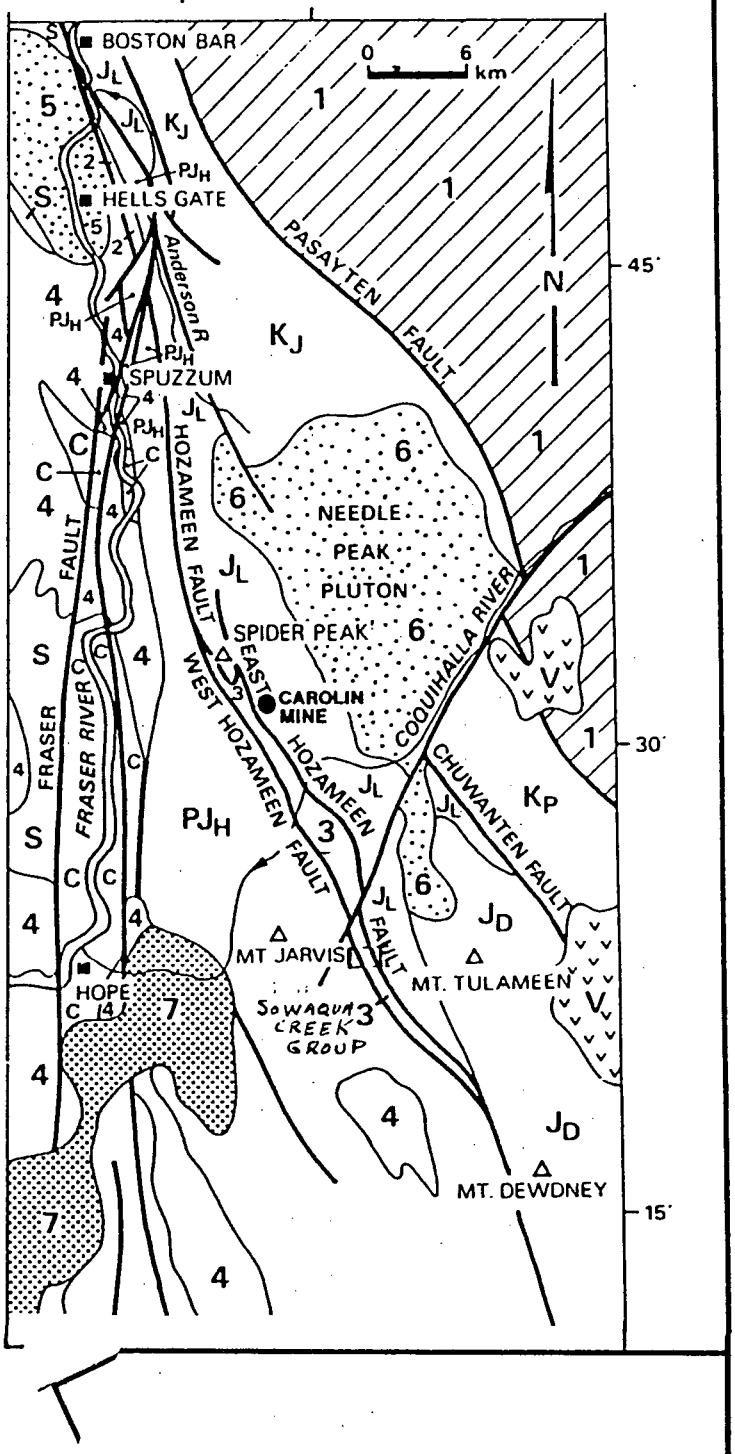
Regionally, the map area contains the junction of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Cascade Fold Belt. The easternmost part forms a segment of the Intermontane Belt. The boundary between the Cascade Fold Belt and the Intermontane Belt is defined by the easternmost major fault of the Fraser River Fault System, the Pasayten Fault. A volcanic island arc assemblage, the upper Triassic Nicola Group and subaerial volcanics of the lower Cretaceous Kingsvale Group dominate the Intermontane Belt.

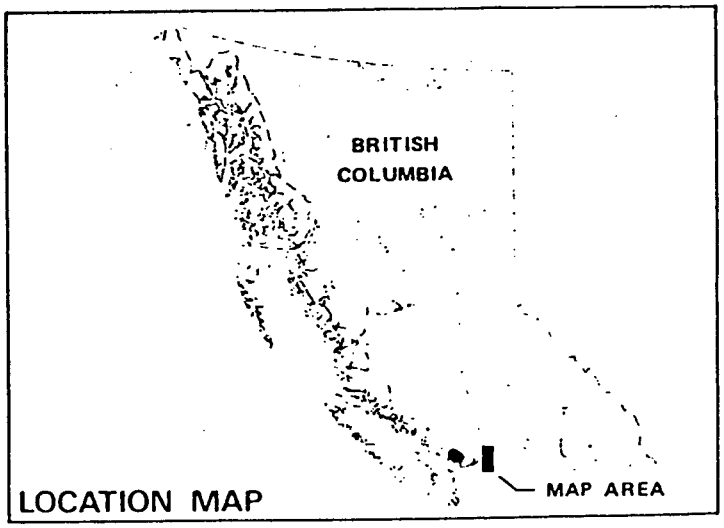
The northwest-trending Coast Plutonic Complex is composed mainly of tonalitic (quartz diorite) plutons with lesser fault slices of an older metamorphic terrain and extends along the coast of British Columbia and into Alaska, a distance of nearly 1,700 km. The plutons have been dated as largely Cretaceous age, 70 to 140 my, but along the eastern boundary in the Hope area they are somewhat younger. Partially superimposed on the southern Coast Plutonic Complex is the Cascade Fold Belt which consists of north-trending late Cenozoic, 167 to 60 my, volcanic and intrusive rocks within Precambrian to Mesozoic clastic sediments that extend from California into southern British Columbia (Richards and McTaggart, 1976). These relatively young intrusives are emplaced inextensively deformed Hozameen Group rocks lying southwest of the Hozameen Fault. In the eastern zone of the Fold Belt is a sedimentary trough (Methow-Pasayten Trough) with up to 9,000 m of fine to coarse clastic sediments of the Ladner, Dewdney Creek and Pasayten Groups.

The Fraser River Fault System includes at least five profound, crustal dislocations that have been the locus for extensive strike-slip and dip-slip movements plus cataclastic metamorphism. Two main graben structures form the principal elements of the northern Cascade Fold Belt. One

LEGEND

- SKAGIT FORMATION (LATE MIOCENE)
- COQUIHALLA VOLCANIC COMPLEX (EARLY MIOCENE)
- 7 CHILLIWACK AND MOUNT BARR BATHOLITHS (OLIGOCENE — MIOCENE)
- 6 NEEDLE PEAK PLUTON (EOCENE)
- 5 HELLS GATE PLUTON (EOCENE)
- 4 ASSORTED GRANITIC ROCKS OF VARIOUS AGES. LOCALLY INCLUDES SOME CUSTER — SKAGIT GNEISS
- K_P PASAYTEN GROUP (LOWER CRETACEOUS)
- K_J MOSTLY JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP (LOWER CRETACEOUS) WITH SOME DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP (UPPER JURASSIC)
- J_D DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP (UPPER JURASSIC)
- J_L LADNER GROUP (JURASSIC)
- 3 COQUIHALLA SERPENTINE BELT
- PJ_H CHERTS, GREENSTONES, ARGILLITES } HOZAMEEN GROUP (PERMIAN TO JURASSIC)
- 2 PETCH CREEK SERPENTINE BELT
- 1 MOUNT LYTTON PLUTONIC COMPLEX (PERMIAN — JURASSIC)
- S SCHIST, AMPHIBOLITE, PHYLLITE (AGE UNKNOWN)
- C CUSTER — SKAGIT GNEISS (AGE UNCERTAIN)





SOWAQUA PROJECT
COQUIHALLA AREA
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE: SEPT. '91	N.T.S. 92H/6&11	DRAWN BY: Geo-Comp	FIGURE: 4

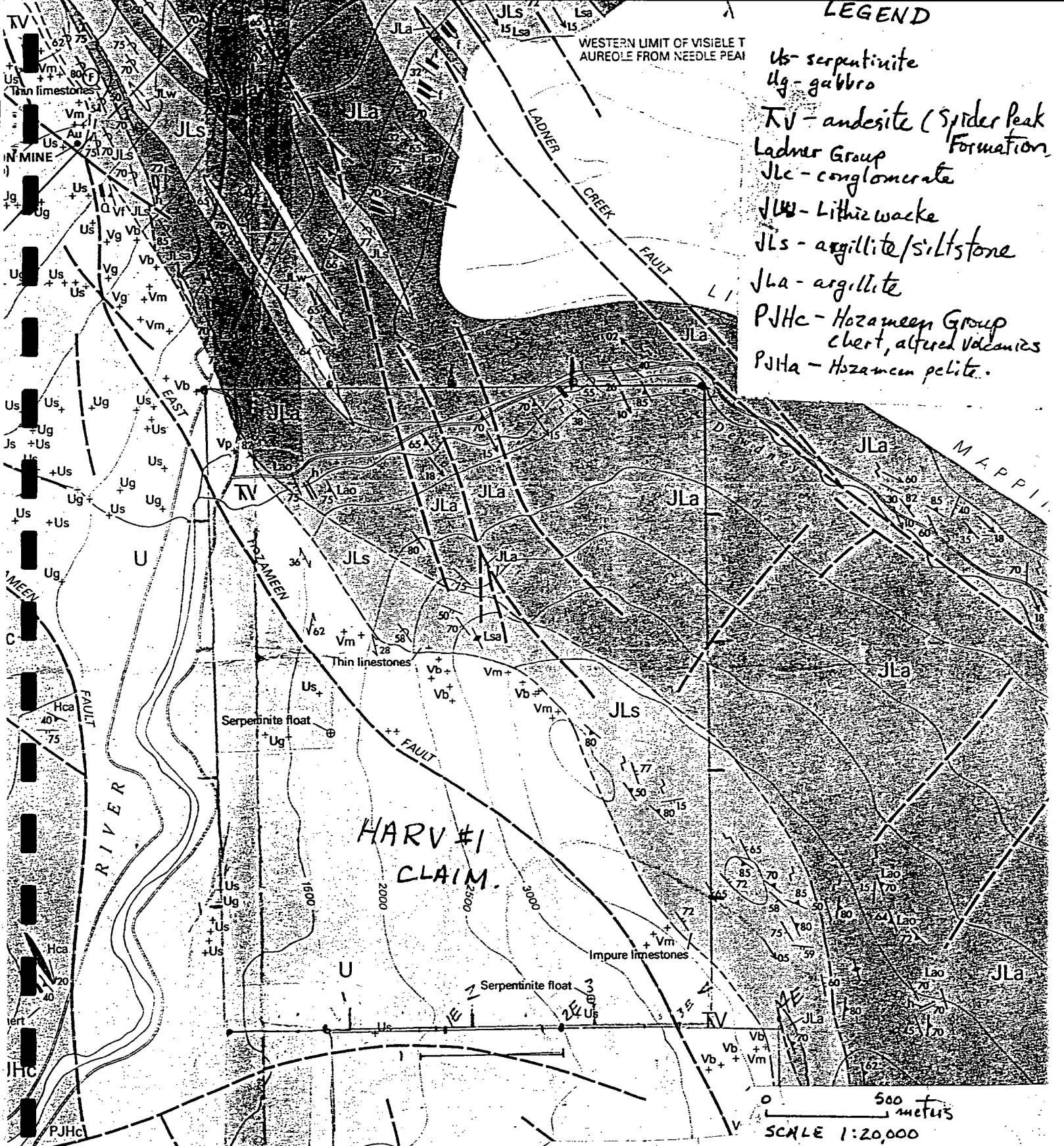
ENG: New Global Resources Ltd.

graben extends southward between the Hope and Yale faults to beyond the International Boundary. It contains non-marine Eocene clastics and mylonitized Custer gneiss.

The Coquihalla Gold Belt is in the other graben which lies between the Pasayten Fault on the east and the Hozameen Fault on the west. This has been referred to as the Methow Graben by Cochrane (1975). From the evidence along the fold belt and adjacent terrains, the Mesozoic rocks were folded and thrust northeastward in Late Cretaceous time after dextral transcurrent movement took place along the principal faults. Emplacement of discordant plutons, for example, the 39 my old Needle Peak body, followed extensive normal displacement on the bounding faults.

The unfossiliferous Hozameen Group is composed of altered basic volcanics, phyllite, ribbon chert and minor limestone. It is similar to and has been correlated with the Fergusson Group on the west side of the Fraser River in the Bridge River Gold Camp. The Hozameen Group contains numerous gold occurrences but no production has resulted. Monger (1977) interprets the Hozameen Group as an oceanic supracrustal sequence of Triassic of pre-Triassic age. In the Harv #1 Claim region, the Hozameen Group rocks have been subjected to lower greenschist metamorphism and strong deformation; some parts are overprinted by either a schistosity or an intense, subhorizontal mullion structure. Close to the serpentine belt, Hozameen Group rocks commonly show signs of increased deformation and crushing, minor silicification, late brittle faulting, and pronounced slickensiding. The West Hozameen fault appears to dip steeply east, and serpentinites in the immediate vicinity contain highly sheared talcose rocks.

Regionally, serpentine is the most abundant ultramafic rock type and is predominant in the Coquihalla serpentine belt. In many places it shows all transitions to partly serpentinized peridotite from which it is not distinguished on the map (Cairns, 1930). The serpentinite and serpentinized peridotite are dark green to black, massive to highly fractured with shiny fracture surfaces and locally contain lustrous pale green patches of bastite pseudomorphous after enstatite. Discontinuous veins of chrysotile asbestos are sparsely distributed throughout the rock. All gradations exist, from an aggregate of bladed low-birefringent serpentine containing a mesh of



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HARV #1 CLAIM.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Coquihalla Area.

From Ray 1989.

NTS 92H/6W

FIGURE 5

magnetite grains and no primary silicate minerals, to a rock composed of anhedral olivine and subhedral to euhedral enstatite grains with minor serpentinization along fractures. Pseudomorphs after pyroxene and olivine are abundant in the Coquihalla Belt. Ray (1986) reports that unaltered olivine is rare int he Coquihalla Belt in comparison to the Petch Creek Serpentine Belt near Boston Bar. Magnetite and chromite and present in most serpentinite. Alteration of serpentinite is of four main types: talc, red-weathering carbonate-quartz-mariposite rock, talk-carbonate rock, and nephrite-white rock.

Intimately associated with serpentinite in the Coquihalla area are (1) altered basic volcanic rock and local pyroclastics that belong to the Hozameen Group and (2) gabbro and diorite of uncertain age. Thus, the total amount of serpentinite in this belt appears to be greater than it is, but to differentiate all rock types present would require detailed mapping. The gabbroic and dioritic rocks are almost indistinguishable in the field from the altered volcanics and intrude the volcanics and form large dyke-like bodies in the serpentinite (Ray, 1990). The gabbroic lenses generally occupy fault-bounded, structural boudins within the serpentinite, but in some localities remnant chilled margins suggest that the gabbros intrude the volcanics and form large dyke-like bodies in the serpentinite (Ray, 1990). The gabbroic lenses generally occupy fault-bounded, structural boudins within the serpentinite, but in some localities remnant chilled margins suggest that the gabbros intrude the serpentinite (Ray, 1986).

Ladner Group greywacke and slate of Jurassic age are host to the mineralized, sulfide-rich alteration zones at the Idaho and Pipestem Mines. Slate, interbedded with sandstone, is characteristic of the northern sections, but nearer Manning Park the group consists mainly of volcanic sandstone and pelite intercalated with flows and pyroclastics. Graded bedding, groove casts and flute casts indicate these rocks were deposited by turbidity currents. Ladner Group rocks form a northwesterly-trending syncline that is best exposed in Manning Park. This syncline is progressively obscured toward the north by the Hozameen Fault and Needle Peak pluton.

Preliminary geological traverses on the Harv #1 Claim have documented a thick sequence of massive serpentine. Near the Legal Corner Post and east, the serpentine forms large outcrops. Talcose-filled fractures are common. To the west, the trace of the West Hozameen Fault appears to be covered by overburden at lower elevations. The Hozameen Group is represented by highly sheared but silicified, black ribbon chert.

A wide band of Ladner Group siltstone occurs along the southeastern boundary of the Harv #1 claim, Figures 5 and 6. Previous geochemical sampling returned results up to 350 ppb Au in soils. The northeastern part of the Harv #1 claim is underlain by black, thinly laminated slaty argillite. Numerous bull quartz veins and lenses were noted during prospecting, apparently related to the mineralization at the old Broken Hills showing as illustrated on Figure 6 (in pocket). The argillite is highly schistose characterized by abundant slickensides.

GEOPHYSICS

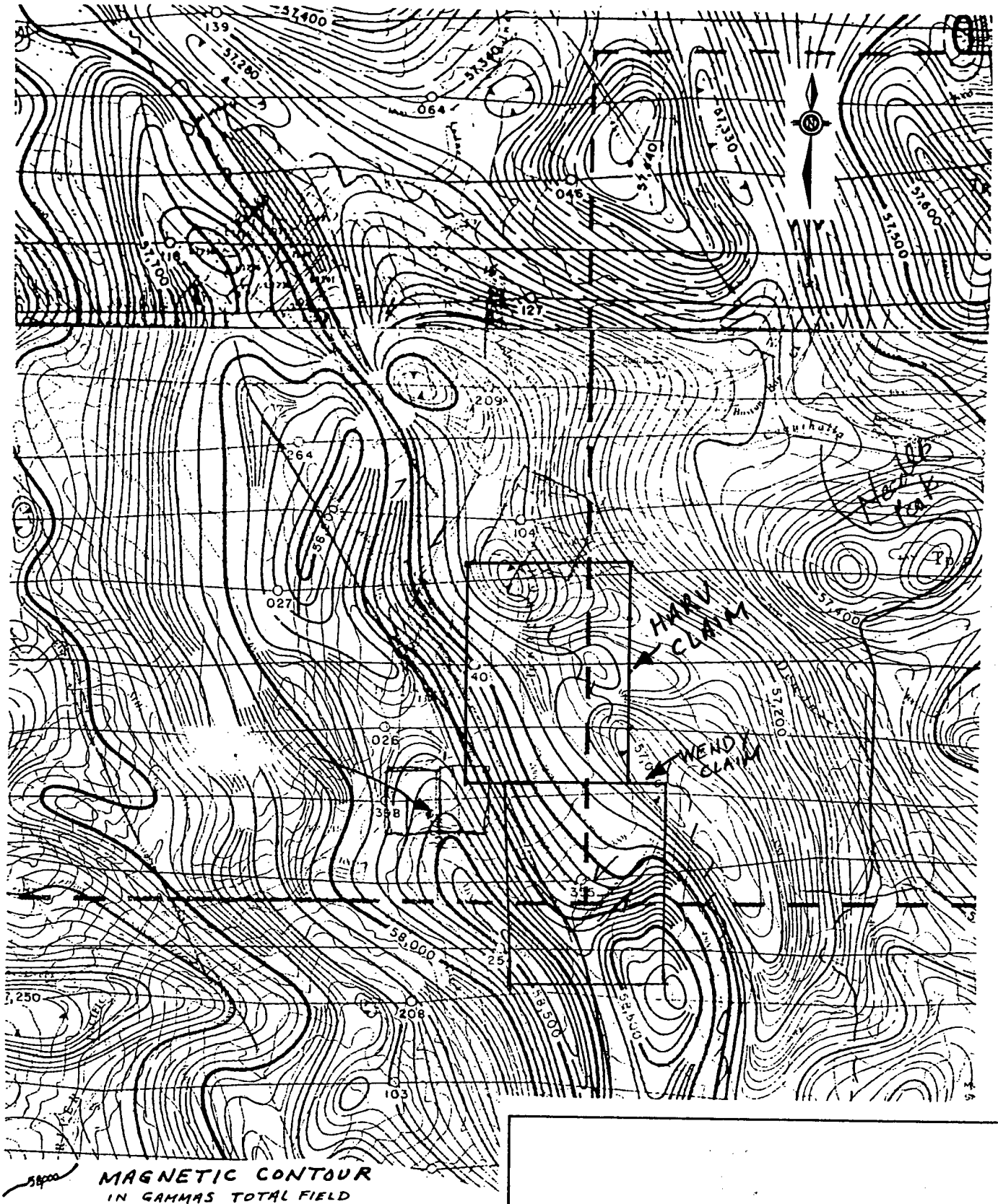
Aeromagnetic information for the Harv #1 Claim area is available as Geophysical Series Map 8534G (Hope), Figure 7.

The Coquihalla Serpentine Belt is defined by a long linear magnetic high with peaks to 58,900 gammas. The Jade King claims are at the northwest end of a local magnetic anomaly west of the Harv #1 Claim. The serpentinite-gabbro complex is clearly offset to the southeast of the Jade King claim. A right-lateral displacement of approximately 1.5 km has occurred along the Coquihalla Valley. This concentration of major faulting may have contributed to localization of the alteration zones noted on the Harv #1 Claim. The serpentinite-jade fault zones appear to be a subparallel splay off the nearby Hozameen Fault.

In a similar fashion, the Harv #1 Claim covers a magnetic anomaly of up to 57,000 gammas. Numerous cross-faults (Ray, 1990) including the Coquihalla Fault are located immediately south of the claim.

The Ladner Group metasedimentary rocks to the east of the Sowaqua Creek claims are characterized by a relatively lower and more uniform magnetic signature. The Hozameen Group cherts and mafic volcanics to the west of the Serpentine claim contain numerous small magnetic highs within a relatively low background. This may reflect the presence of small gabbroic intrusions.

A detailed airborne magnetic survey was completed in 1971 over the entire southern Serpentine Project (Crosby and Steele, 1971). The survey traverses were flown by helicopter at a nominal 200 m line interval along lines oriented northeast-southwest at a mean terrain clearance of 90 m. This high-resolution survey is broadly comparable to the regional survey discussed above. The magnetic pattern is interrupted in several locations and probably indicates extensive lateral (east-southeasterly) trending faults. The mapped gabbro-diorite bodies appear to coincide with magnetic depressions.



MAGNETIC CONTOUR
IN GAMMAS TOTAL FIELD
FLIGHT ALTITUDE 1000' ABOVE GROUND

FROM : Geophysical Series MAP 8534G (HOPE)
and MAP 8536G (SPUZZUM)

Scale: One Inch to One Mile 1 / 63,360

Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2

SERPENTINE PROJECT
COQUIHALLA AREA
REGIONAL AREOMAGNETICS

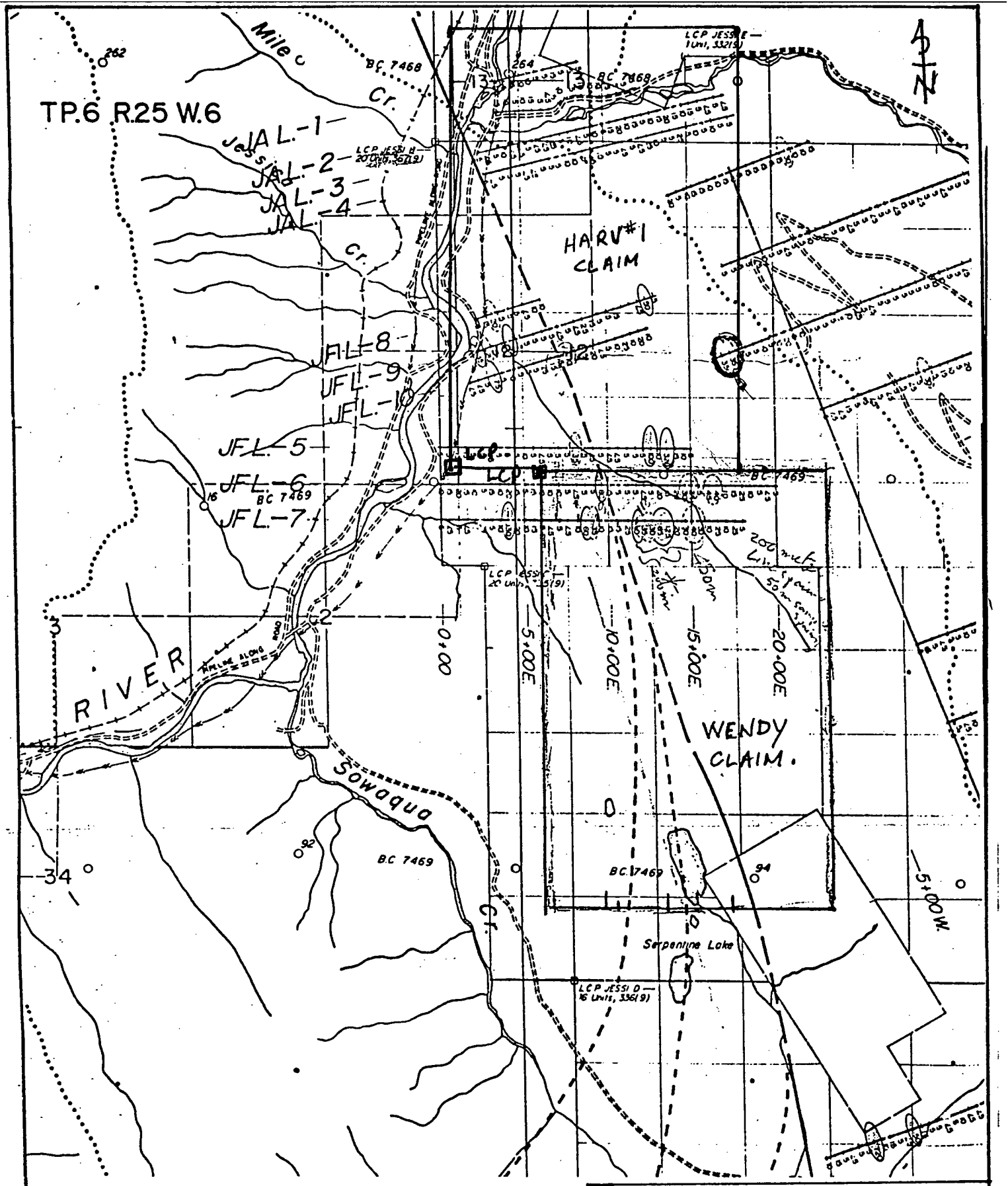
SCALE: 1:63,360	DATE: DEC.'90	N.T.S. 92H/8&11	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE: 7

ENG: New Global Resources Ltd.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Samples taken in the past on the Harv #1 Claim, Figure 8, show wide areas of anomalous gold-in-soil content. These results, up to 350 ppb Au, were followed up because available geological information suggested that the area was underlain by altered serpentinite, siltstone and the East Hozameen Fault.

Prospecting, Figure 6, was concentrated in the same general area as the previous anomalous samples. Prospecting traverses were controlled by compass and hipchain measurements keyed to local 1:50,000 topographic enlargements.



LEGEGND

soil line

125 gold result in ppb Au.

NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD	
CLAIM	
PREVIOUS GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS	
DATE: ... 199	NTS: 92H/6E
WORK BY: JTS	FIGURE 8

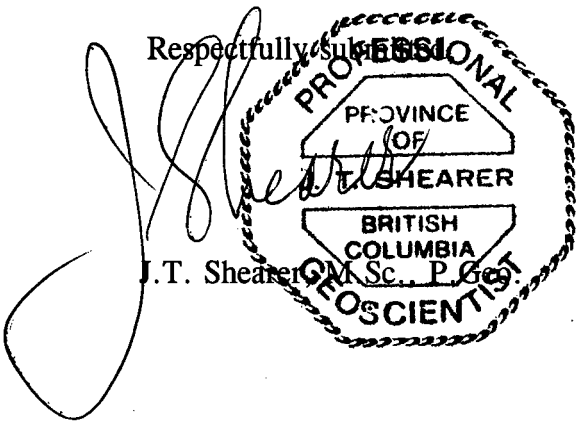
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Harv #1 mineral claim, owned 100% by Emerald King Mining Res. Inc., covers a belt of serpentinized ultramafics in fault contact with Ladner Group sedimentary rocks on which anomalous gold-in-soil samples have been collected in the past. The claims cover a significant length of the West and East Hozameen Faults, which a short distance to the north have produced commercial quantities of gold from quartz veins, talc-altered zones and quartz-albite-carbonate stockworks.

Ongoing investigation is required to fully define the source of the anomalous gold-in-soil samples in relation to the underlying serpentinite and the nearby East Hozameen Fault. A program of geological mapping, prospecting and ground magnetometer surveying is recommended for the Harv #1 Claim.

A cost estimate for future work is outlined in the next section.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

COST ESTIMATE OF FUTURE WORK

Phase 1

Harv #1 Claim, Dewdney Creek area, prospecting for gold mineralization and soil sampling, reconnaissance magnetometer survey

Geological mapping and supervision	$ 11,000
Contract geophysical survey (magnetometer) and interpretation	6,500
Control (line cutting) 15 line km at $200/km	3,000
Topographic base map	2,000
Transportation and communications	1,250
Meals and accommodation	1,800
Analytical (rock and soils)	850
Drafting and reproduction	1,150
Report preparation and word processing	1,250
	$ 28,800

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Bullis, A.R. (1974). Report on Hope Group and Emancipation Mine for Longbar Minerals Ltd., November 8, 1974, 13 pp., Assessment Report 5440.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JOHAN T. SHEARER, of 1817 Greenmount Avenue, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1973) in Honours Geology, and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc., 1977).

2. I have over 20 years of experience in exploration for base and precious metals and commodities in the Cordillera of Western North America with such companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd.

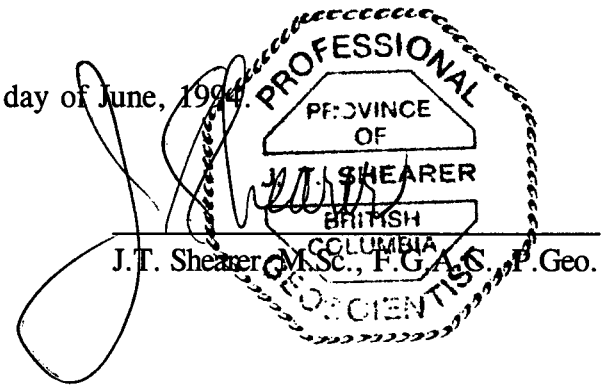
3. I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439) and I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member No. 19,279).

4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by New Global Resources Ltd. at 548 Beatty Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

5. I am the author of a report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Harv #1 Claim, Coquihalla Area, British Columbia" dated June 15, 1994.

6. I have visited the property from July 10 to July 12, 1994 and September 15 and 16, 1994 and numerous times in previous years. I have carried out mapping and sample collection and am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have worked from February 1981 to March 1984 along the entire Serpentine Belt for Carolin Mines Ltd. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Harv #1 Claim by examining in detail the available reports and maps and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of June, 1994.



J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Harv #1 Claim

1993

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Harv #1 Claim

Wages and Benefits	
J.T. Shearer, P.Geo., Geologist	
July 1 and 12, 1994	
and September 15 and 16, 1994	
4 days @ $300/day	$ 1,200.00
G.S.T.	84.00
Transportation	
Truck Rental, 4 days @ $53.50	214.00
Gas	56.00
Hotel	72.50
Meals	38.95
Supplies	20.00
Report Preparation	475.00
Drafting and Orthophoto Preparation, 1:5,000	320.00
Word Processing and Reproduction	120.00
GRAND TOTAL	$ 2,600.45