GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

DID CLAIM GROUP

DID 2-5 MINERAL CLAIMS
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

DOROTHY DENNIS

Latitude: 50°49'N Longitude: 121°29'W

NTS 93A/14W

PROPERTY OWNER: DOROTHY DENNIS
PROPERTY OPERATOR: DOROTHY DENNIS

BY

W.G. TIMMINS, P. Eng.

October 7, 1997

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SUMMARY

The DID claim group consisting of four units, owned by Dorothy Dennis straddles Snowshoe Creek north of Keithley Creek in the Cariboo District of south central British Columbia.

The claims were geologically mapped during June and July, 1997 utilizing traverse lines, logging roads and aerial photographs.

The property is underlain by interbedded quartzites and phyllites of the Ramos succession of Hadrynian age belonging to the Barkerville Terrain intruded by dioritic dikes and sills and possibly ultramafic and altered ultramafic zones. Snowshoe Creek may represent a major fault extension. Narrow quartz veins and veinlets containing sparse pyrite were observed in the paucity of outcrop exposure.

Snowshoe Creek, Keithley Creek, Little Snowshoe Creek and French Snowshoe Creek are well known for the occurrence of placer gold.

Gold-bearing quartz veins and past production from Yank's Peak occurs to the northeast of the claim group.

Past partial Induced Polarization ("IP") and magnetometer surveys identify a very highly anomalous zone covered by overburden in the eastern sector of the DID 2 and 3 claims east of Snowshoe Creek.

The cause of the anomaly is interpreted to be semi-massive or massive sulphide mineralization associated with faulting. This mineralization could be gold-bearing.

The presence of intrusive rocks, extensive faulting, and fracturing, quartz vein structures, placer gold in Snowshoe Creek and the identification of a highly anomalous geophysical zone on the property merits a program of exploration consisting of additional geophysics followed by diamond drilling.

October, 7, 1997

INTRODUCTION

The DID Claim Group was examined and geologically mapped between June 15 and July 3, 1997 using traverse lines, logging roads and aerial photos.

During 1996, five east-west lines were extended from the adjoining Noble Metal Group Incorporated NMG 25 and 26 claims on to the DID 2 and 3 claims. The IP effects that make up an anomalous feature coincident with elevated magnetic readings are among the highest recorded in the area that was surveyed.

The DID 2 and 3 claims are bisected by Snowshoe Creek, historically known for the presence of placer gold.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The property is located approximately 25 kilometers north-northeast of the village of Likely, in the Cariboo region of central British Columbia.

Access to the property is provided by logging road on the east side of Keithley Creek from Cariboo Lake. An all-weather good gravel road connects Cariboo Lake with the village of Likely, B.C.

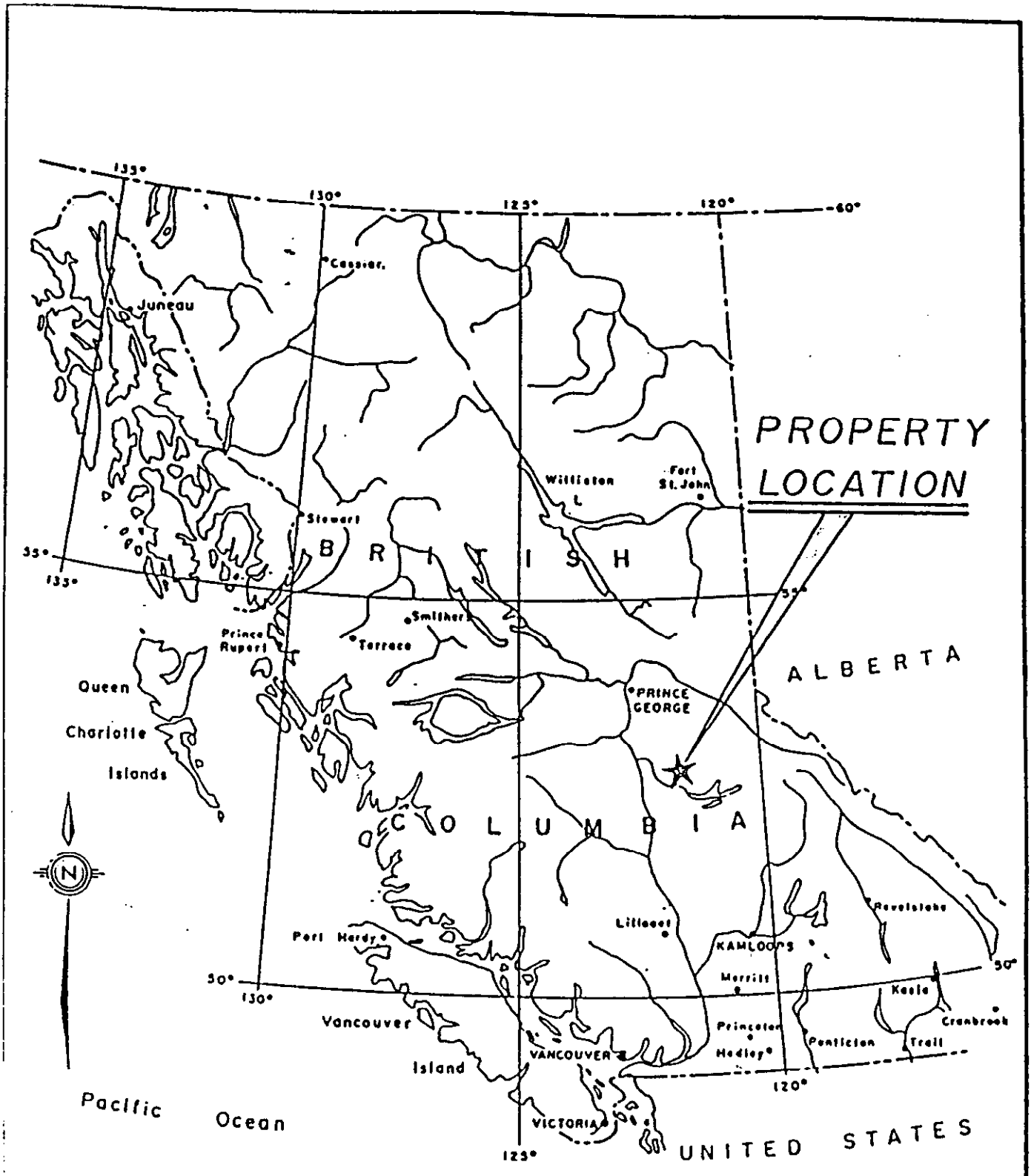
A network of logging roads provides access to the claims.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in the Quesnel Highlands of central British Columbia and the average elevation is approximately 1200 meters above sea level. Topography varies from steep along Snowshoe Creek to gentle at some higher elevations. Snowshoe Creek flows in a southerly direction through the claim group.

The Keithley Creek-Snowshoe Creek area receives significant precipitation throughout the year as both rain and snow. Accumulations of snow may reach three meters or more during the winter months with extremely cold temperatures.

The natural vegetation is predominantly coniferous forest consisting of spruce, firs and cedar. Large portions of the property have been logged by clear cutting and most of these areas have been replanted. Many of the replanted areas have second growth timber ranging from three to ten meters in height.



CARIBOO AREA

FIGURE 1

BRAD'S DRAFTING SERVICES

PROPERTY

The property consists of four two-post mineral claims as follows owned by Dorothy Dennis.

Claim	Mining Division	Tenure No.	New Expiry Date
DID 2	Cariboo	349096	July 18, 2000
DID 3	Cariboo	349091	July 18, 2000
DID 4	Cariboo	349092	July 18, 2000
DID 5	Cariboo	349093	July 18, 2000

AREA AND PROPERTY HISTORY

The Cariboo region of British Columbia is very famous for the gold rush that began in 1860. Placer mining has continued throughout the Bakerville-Likely area from 1860 to present.

Prospecting for hard rock deposits started shortly after the Cariboo gold rush began. The three most significant gold producers have been the Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain and Cariboo Gold Quartz mines near Wells. Mining began in 1935 and has continued to the present with a few periods of inactivity. Production from the three mines has been in the order of 1.3 million ounces of gold.

Placer gold was discovered on Keithley Creek in 1860, and significant production occurred for the next few decades. Placer gold was also discovered on Snowshoe, Little Snowshoe and French Snowshoe Creeks in 1860. Approximately $6 million in gold has been reported from Keithley Creek but the actual gold produced is probably much higher.

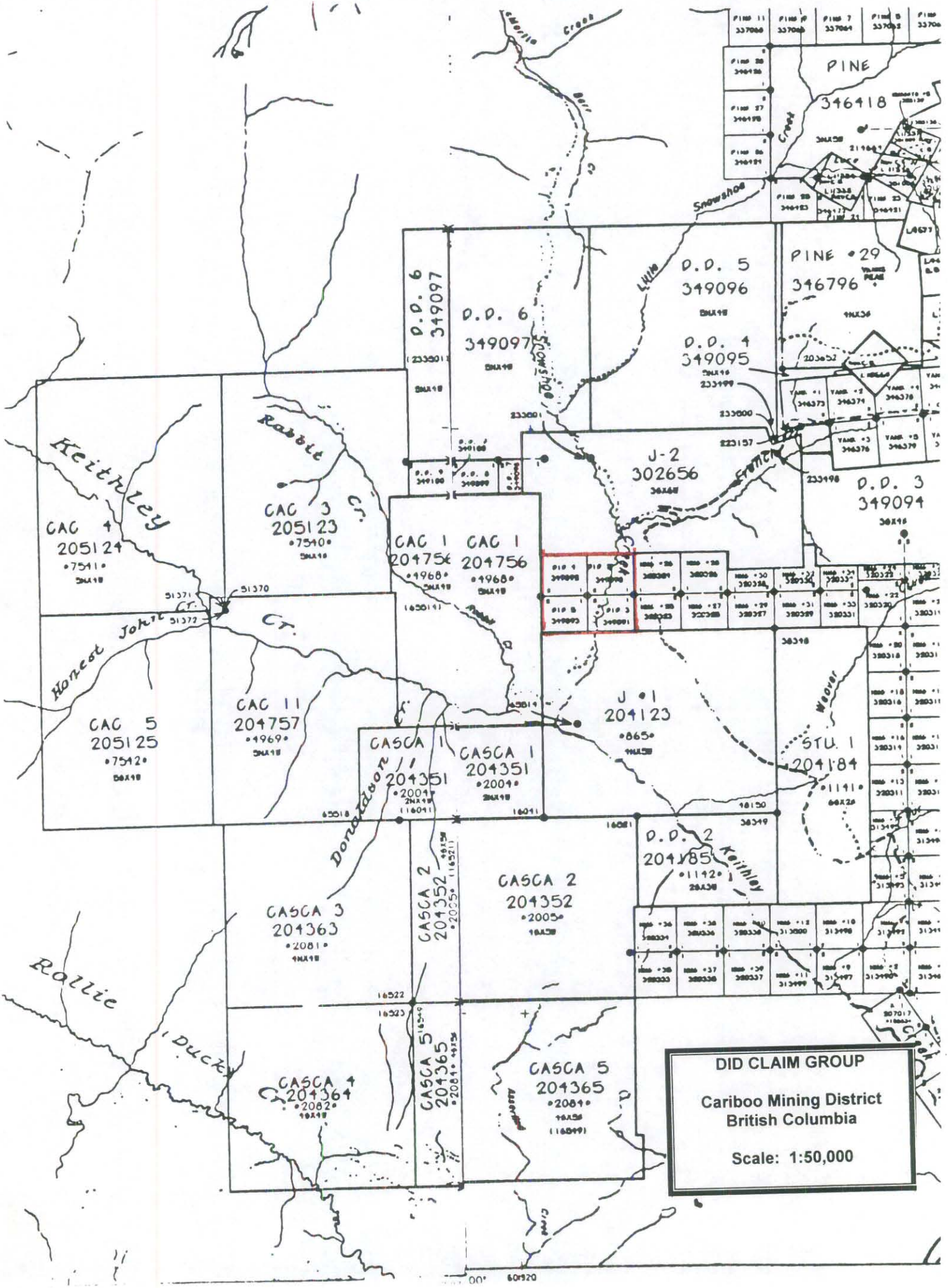
Prospecting for lode gold deposits began shortly after the discovery of placer gold on Keithley Creek in 1860. This resulted in the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins on the right bank of Little Snowshoe Creek in December of 1862. Additional discoveries were made in the area over the next year. These included the Douglas vein at the head of Luce Creek in April of 1863 and the showing upon which the Steel and Cunningham tunnel was driven in June of 1863.

In August 1864, the first claims were located on Yank's Peak by Thomas Haywood and Associates. Additional discoveries were made around Yank's Peak over the next few years and Yank's Peak became the

most prominent location for lode gold deposits in the Keithley Creek-Snowshoe Creek area. The recorded lode gold production from Yank's Peak is 5,024 ounces.

Exploration on mineral claims surrounding the DID claim group has been intermittently carried out since 1979 by Noble Metal Group Incorporated and includes soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. In addition to lode mineral exploration, testing of placer gravels on the north side of Keithley Creek has resulted in the preparation and installation of equipment for production of gold from buried channels.

A portion of the DID 2 and 3 claims were investigated by induced polarization and magnetic surveys in 1996.


PINE
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PINE •29
346796
D.D. 5
349096
D.D. 4
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D.D. 6
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D.D. 3
349094
J-2
302656
Keithley
Rabbit
CAC 1
205124
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CAC 1
204756
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CAC 1
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CAC 5
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CASCA 1
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CASCA 3
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CASCA 4
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•2082•
CASCA 5
204365
•2084•
Donaldson
Rollie
Duck
Snowshoe
Honest John
Creek
DID CLAIM GROUP
Cariboo Mining District
British Columbia
Scale: 1:50,000

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Cariboo gold mining district is divided into four tectonically and statigraphically unique terrains. The rocks of the four terrains range in age from Proterozoic to Jurassic and were deposited into an ocean environment. From east to west the terrains are Cariboo (continental shelf clastics and carbonates), Bakerville (continental shelf and slope clastics, carbonates and volcaniclastics), Slide Mountain (rift floor pillowed basalt and chert) and Quesnel (island arc volcaniclastics and fine-grained clastics).

The Cariboo Terrain is of Precambrian to permo-Triassic age and is in fault contact with the western margin of the Precambrian North American Crater along the Rocky Mountain Trench. It can be divided into two successions, one Cambrian and older and the other Ordovician to Permo-Triassic. The older succession consists of grit, limestone, sandstone and shale and is unconformably overlain by the younger succession of basinal shale, dolostone, wacke, limestone and basalt.

The Barkerville Terrain consists of Precambrian and Paleozoic rocks ranging in composition from grit, quartzite, and black and green pelite to lesser limestone and volcaniclastic rocks. The contact between the Barkerville and Cariboo terrains is the northwest trending, east dipping Pleasant Valley Thrust.

The Barkerville and Cariboo terrains are overthrust (Pundata Thrust) by the Slide Mountain Terrain. The Slide Mountain Terrain consists of Mississippian to Permian basalt, in part pillowed, and chert pelite sequences intruded by diorite, gabbro and minor ultramafic rocks.

The Quesnel Terrain lies west of the Slide Mountain Terrain and consists of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic black shale and volcaniclastic greenstone.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The rocks in the vicinity of Yank's Peak belong to the Barkerville Terrain and have been named the Snowshoe Group by Struik (1988). Struik has further divided the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Snowshoe Group into fourteen informal subdivisions, Ramos, Tregillus, Kee Khan, Keithley, Harvey's Ridge, Goose Peak, Agnes, Downey, Eaglenest, Bralco, Hardscrabble, unnamed carbonate, Island Mountain and Tom. Igneous intrusions of the terrain consist mainly of diorite and gabbro sills with lesser quartz porphyry rhyolite. All rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to low and middle greenschist facies.

The table below summarizes the composition of each group, as well as the estimated thickness (from Struik, 1988).

Island Mountain Amphibolite (<150m)	Amphibolite, tuff siliceous mylonite
Hardscrabble Mountain (≤150m)	Black siltite, argillite and muddy granule conglomerate
Bralco (<100m)	Grey limestone, locally pelletal, commonly marble, includes undifferentiated phyllite.
Eaglenest (≥150m)	Grey and olive micaceous feldspathic, poorly sorted quartzite and phyllite
Downey (≥150m)	Olive-grey micaceous feldspathic, poorly sorted quartzite and phyllite, marble, metabasaltic volcaniclastics
Agnes (<60m)	Light grey conglomerate in part with calcareous matrix
Goose Peak (<250m)	Light grey, poorly sorted quartzite, phyllite, minor black siltite
Harvey's Ridge (≤300m)	Black micaceous, poorly sorted quartzite, siltite and phyllite, minor muddy conglomerate, limestone and basaltic metavolcaniclastics
Keithley (≤300m)	Light grey quartzite, olive micaceous, poorly sorted quartzite, siltite and phyllite
Kee Khan (≤75m)	Marble, olive phyllite, sandy marble
Tregillius (>400m)	Olive-grey micaceous poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite and phyllite, conglomerate
Ramos (>300m)	Olive micaceous poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite and phyllite, black siltite and phyllite, amphibolite, marble, minor basaltic and felsic volcaniclastics
Tom (≤175m)	Olive-grey micaceous poorly sorted feldspathic quartzite, phyllite and schist; quartzose mylonite

CLAIM GEOLOGY

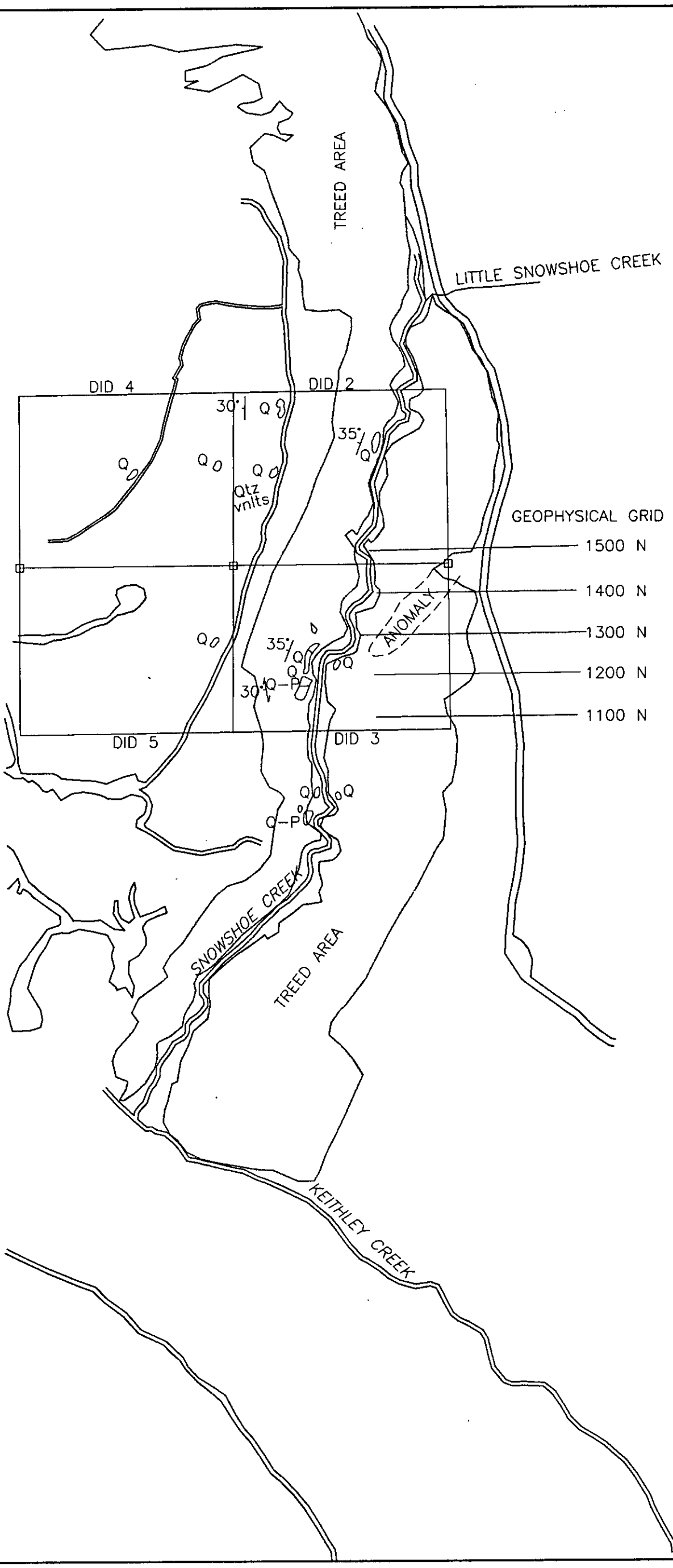
Much of the claim group has been logged, except for a strip of growth along both sides of Snowshoe Creek. The area is well accessed by a network of logging roads which provide exposure to most of the rock outcrop. The claims were mapped at a scale of 1:12000 by means of roads, air photo and east-west traverses in vegetated areas. There is, in general, a paucity of outcrop exposure,

The claims of the DID Group are underlain by interbedded quartzite and phyllite belonging to the Ramos succession which is believed to be of Hadrynian age belonging to the Barkerville Terrain. The quartzite is medium to coarse grained, micaceous olive to grey coloured and poorly sorted. Clasts of quartz are transparent or grey to blue. The quartzite often contains finely disseminated pyrite. Bedding strikes northerly and dips at 30° - 40° to the west. Grey to black interbeds of phyllite exhibiting banding and sheared in places contain chlorite and accessory pyrite and pyrrhotite. Cleavage planes strike northwesterly with 30° dips to the southwest.

The quartzites and phyllites are intruded by dioritic rocks and possibly ultramafic rocks as several zones of ultramafic and altered ultramafic rocks are known to occur on adjoining ground.

Several major north-south faults including a possible continuation of the Antler Creek fault occur in the immediate area, and the deeply incised Snowshoe Creek may represent a fault extension. A number of faults and fracture zones at various orientations are also evident.

Narrow quartz veins and vuggy veinlets of white and glassy quartz occur at varying orientations in the metasediments. Due to poor exposure only a few partial narrow veins were observed striking northerly and easterly containing coarse pyrite.



LEGEND

Q —Quartzite—micaceous, grey
P —Phyllite—grey to blk—contorted
Q—P —Interbedded quartzite and phyllite
D —Diorite
30° / —Bedding
—Cleavage

GEOLOGY
DID CLAIM GROUP
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:10000
WORK DONE: June-July 1997
DRAFTED: October 1997

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Induced Polarization and magnetometer surveys were carried out over adjoining ground to the east during 1996 by Pacific Geophysical Surveys Ltd.

Five lines extended into the DID claims covered a portion of the DID 2 and DID 3 claims on the eastern side of Snowshoe Creek (*see maps at rear*). Although only a small portion of the claims were surveyed, lines 1300N, 1400N and 1500N displayed a highly anomalous IP zone with coincident elevated magnetic readings. Since the interpretation of the surveys shows that many of the IP zones are associated with a network of fault structures and that these IP zones could be outlining gold-bearing metallic mineralization associated with the faulting, the IP zone identified on the DID claims interpreted as being caused by massive or semi-massive sulphides, becomes a high priority drill target. This target lies on the steeply sided, vegetated, overburden covered east slope of Snowshoe Creek.

MINERALIZATION

The principal gold occurrences of the Cariboo District occur in the Barkerville Terrain. These include Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain, Cariboo Gold Quartz and Cariboo Hudson mines, as well as the Snowshoe and Midas veins.

The gold ore at the Mosquito Creek, Island Mountain and Cariboo Gold Quartz mines in the Cariboo Gold Belt occurs as (1) auriferous pyrite in quartz veins and (2) stratabound, massive auriferous pyrite lenses, termed "replacement ore".

The location of the gold deposits correlates with elements of (1) statigraphy, (2) structure and (3) metamorphism.

1. Stratigraphic Controls: Lode gold deposits are almost entirely confined to the Paleozoic section of the Snowshoe group. In the Keithley Creek–Snowshoe Creek area, the Paleozoic Harvey's Ridge succession contains a high density of auriferous quartz veins.

2. Structural Controls: The auriferous replacement pyrite in limestone lenses is located in the hinge zones and less commonly along the limbs of regional and minor folds. Orientation of quartz veins is in part controlled by the regional fault and fracture pattern.
3. Metamorphic Controls: Lode gold concentrations are confined to rocks in the chlorite grade of metamorphism. The auriferous quartz veins in the Yank's Peak area vary greatly in dimension, ranging in width from a few inches to tens of feet and in length from a few tens of feet to greater than 1000 feet. They can be grouped into three types based on their strike, northerly, northeasterly and easterly striking. The vein quartz is usually milky white in appearance and massive or slightly fractured with small crystal lined vugs. Ankerite is a common gangue mineral. The quartz is sparsely to moderately mineralized with sulphides. The highest gold values appear to be associated with the highest concentrations of pyrite. Gold assays are highly variable, ranging from nil to 2 ounces gold per ton or more.

Mineralization in the area is related to a hydrothermal system possibly associated with the diorites and ultramafic rocks. Faulting and tension cracks may act as conduits and contorted micro folding may be related to pressure injection of ultramafic sills and other igneous intrusions. The presence of gold, nickel, chromium and platinum group minerals is known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the DID property.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping of the DID claims illustrates that the claim group is underlain by quartzites and phyllites of the Ramos succession of Hadrynian age intruded by dioritic dikes, sills and masses, and quartz vein structures.

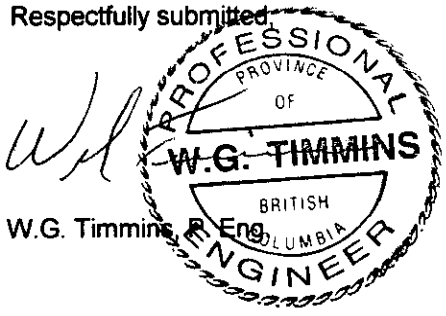
Induced Polarization and magnetometer surveys identify a very highly anomalous zone on the claim group which may be due to gold-bearing semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization associated with faulting and fracturing.

Snowshoe Creek, Keithley Creek, Little Snowshoe Creek and French Snowshoe Creek are historically well known for their past production of placer gold and currently Noble Metal Group Incorporated is preparing for production of placer gold near the confluence of Keithley and Snowshoe Creeks.

Gold-bearing quartz veins on Little Snowshoe Creek and lode gold production from Yank's Peak occurs in chlorite grade metamorphosed rocks in northerly, northeasterly and easterly striking veins, northeast of the DID claim group. Snowshoe Creek may represent the continuation of a fault structure and several fault and fracture structures are geophysically identified off the eastern boundary of the property.

The presence of intrusive rocks, extensive faulting and fracturing, quartz vein structures, placer gold in Snowshoe Creek and a highly anomalous IP zone on the property merits a program of exploration consisting of additional geophysics followed by diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,



October 7, 1997

W.G. Timmins, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, William G. Timmins, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist, with offices at 410 – 455 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.;

2. I have been practising my profession for the past 35 years, having been engaged in evaluation, exploration and development of mineral properties throughout Canada, the United States, Latin and South America, Australia and New Zealand. The projects focused mainly on gold, silver and base metals.

3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia since 1969.

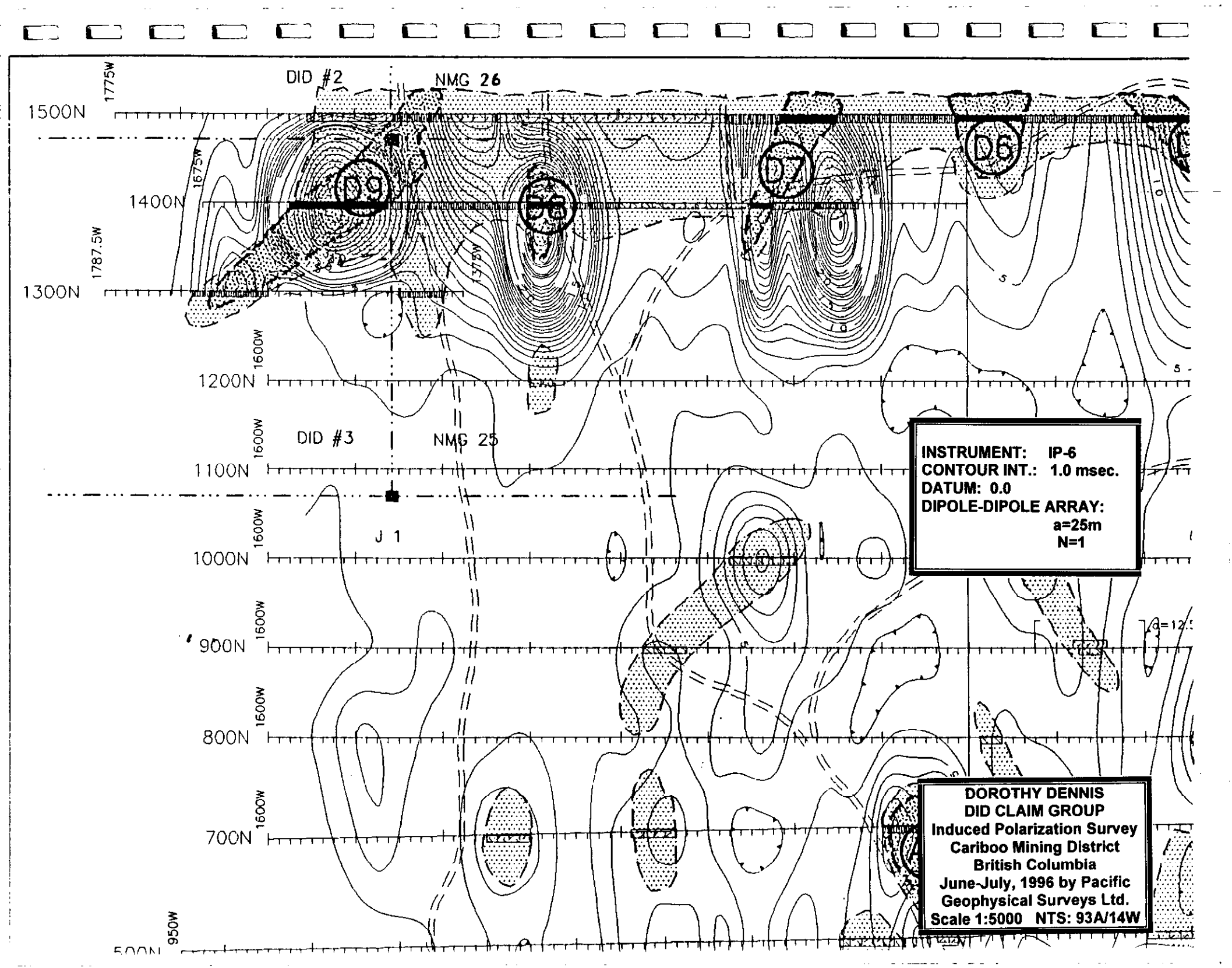
4. This report is based on published and private reports, numerous personal visits to the area, and examination and mapping of the property between June 15 and July 3, 1997.

5. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the property .

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W.G. TIMMINS

W.G. Timmins, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

October 7, 1997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NMG 26
DID #3
NMG 25
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D9
D8
D7
D6
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1400N
1300N
1200N
1100N
1000N
900N
800N
700N
500N
1775W
1675W
1787.5W
1575W
1600W
950W
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DATUM: 0.0
DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY:
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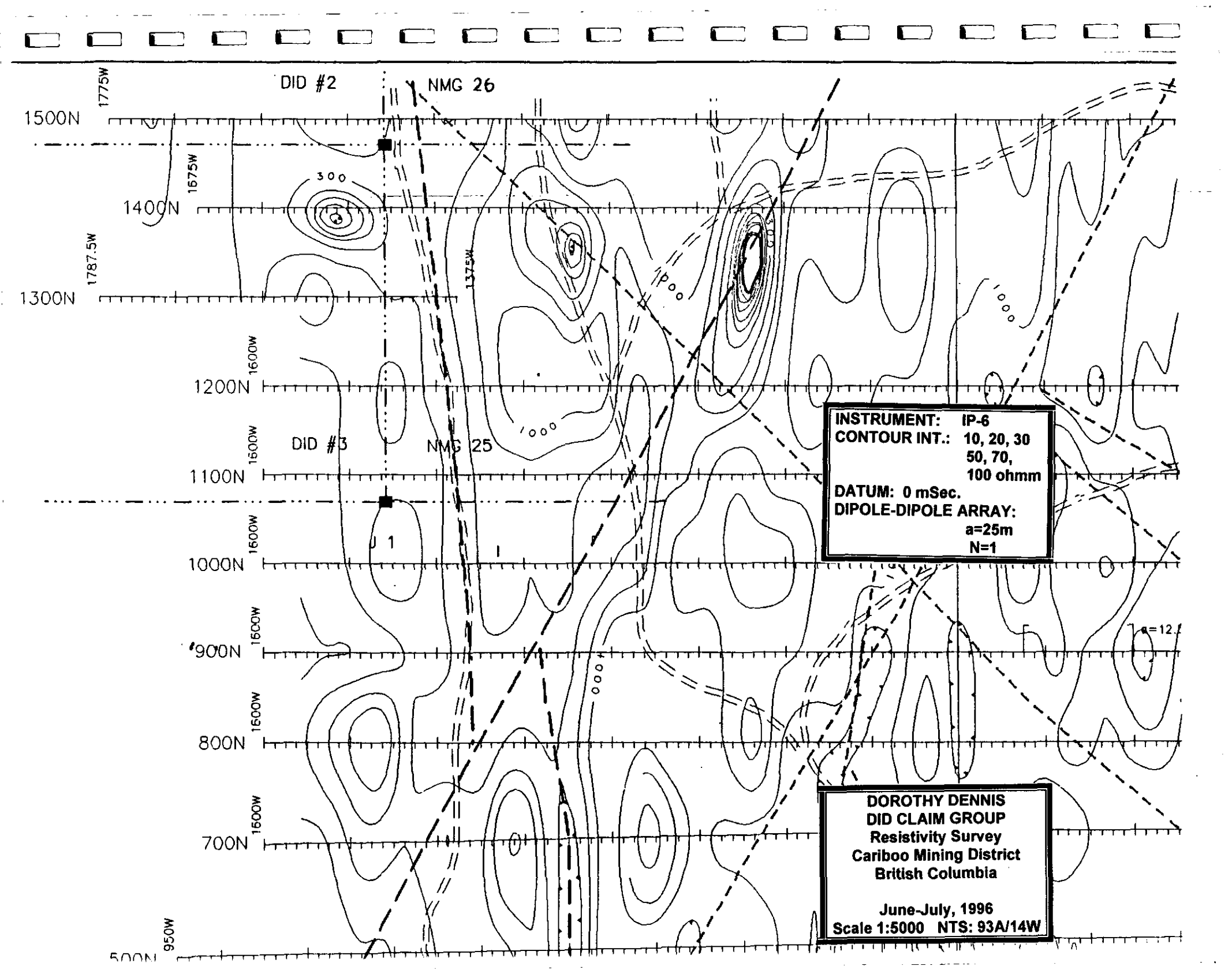
N=1
DOROTHY DENNIS
DID CLAIM GROUP
Induced Polarization Survey
Cariboo Mining District
British Columbia
June-July, 1996 by Pacific
Geophysical Surveys Ltd.
Scale 1:5000 NTS: 93A/14W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DID #3
NMG 25
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1600W
950W
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1400N
1300N
1200N
1100N
1000N
900N
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700N
500N
300
1000
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50, 70,
100 ohmm
DATUM: 0 mSec.
DIPOLE-DIPOLE ARRAY:
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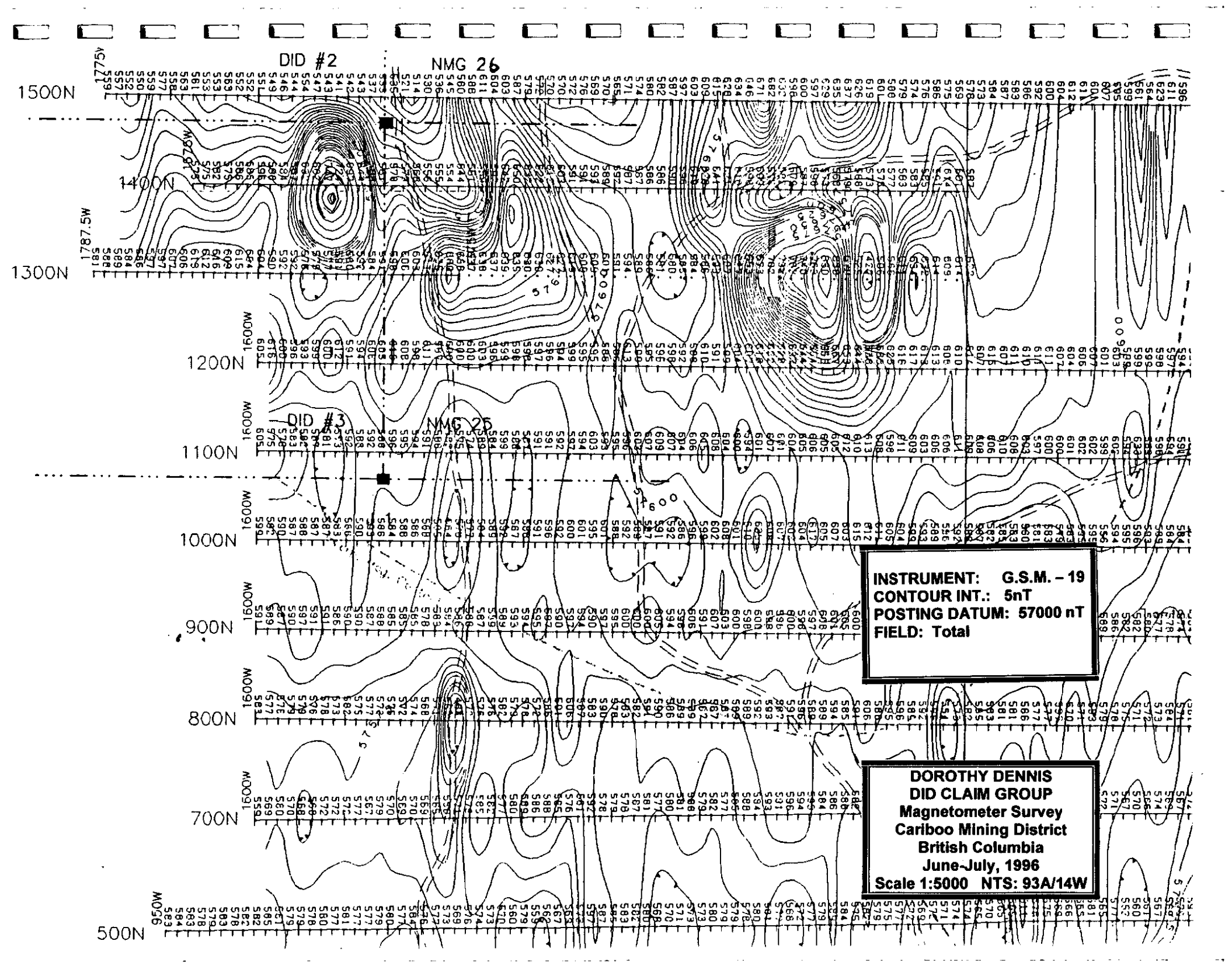
DID CLAIM GROUP
Resistivity Survey
Cariboo Mining District
British Columbia
June-July, 1996
Scale 1:5000 NTS: 93A/14W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DID CLAIM GROUP
Magnetometer Survey
Cariboo Mining District
British Columbia
June-July, 1996
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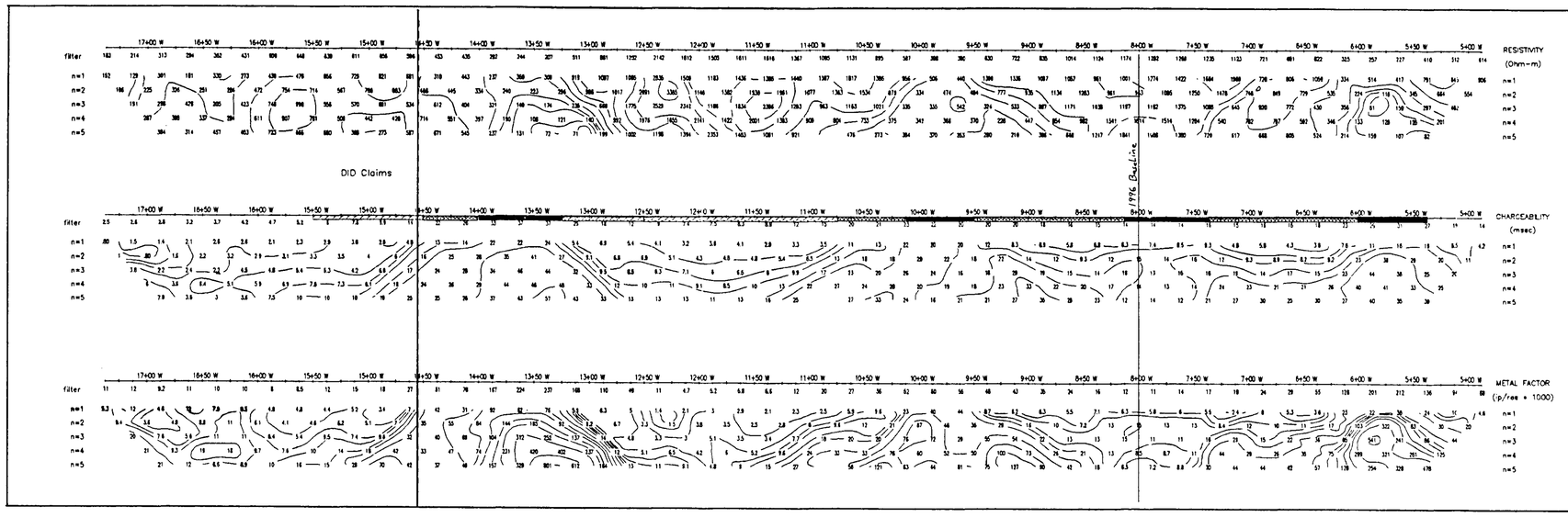


Line 1500 N

Dipole–Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M

plot point

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

Scale 1:2500

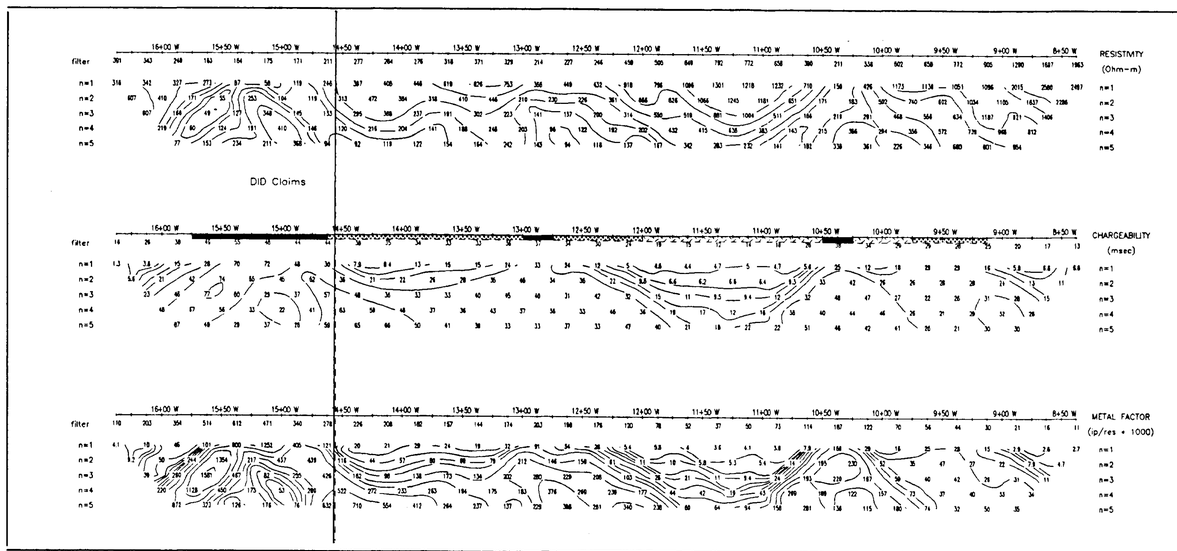
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 (metres)

DOROTHY | NOBLE METAL GROUP DENNIS | INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Cariboo Gold Property
Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Date: June/July 1996
Interpretation by: PAC

Pacific Geophysical



Line 1400 N

Dipole–Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M

plot point

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 (metres)

DOROTHY | NOBLE METAL GROUP DENNIS | INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Cariboo Gold Property
Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Date: June/July 1996
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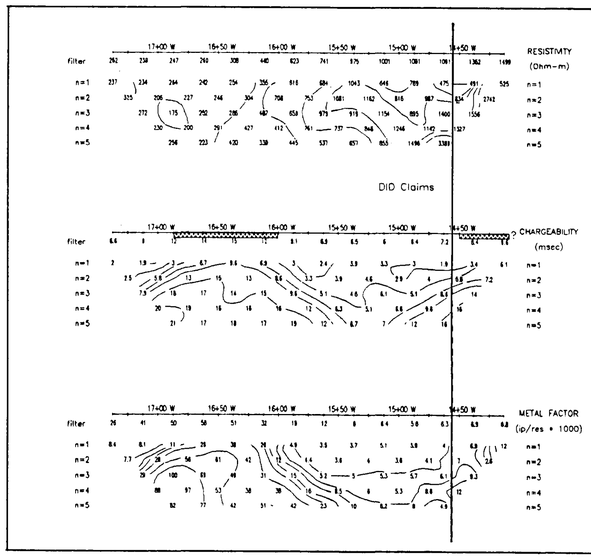
Pacific Geophysical



Line 1300 N

Dipole–Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M

plot Point

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 (metres)

DOROTHY | NOBLE METAL GROUP DENNIS | INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Cariboo Gold Property
Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

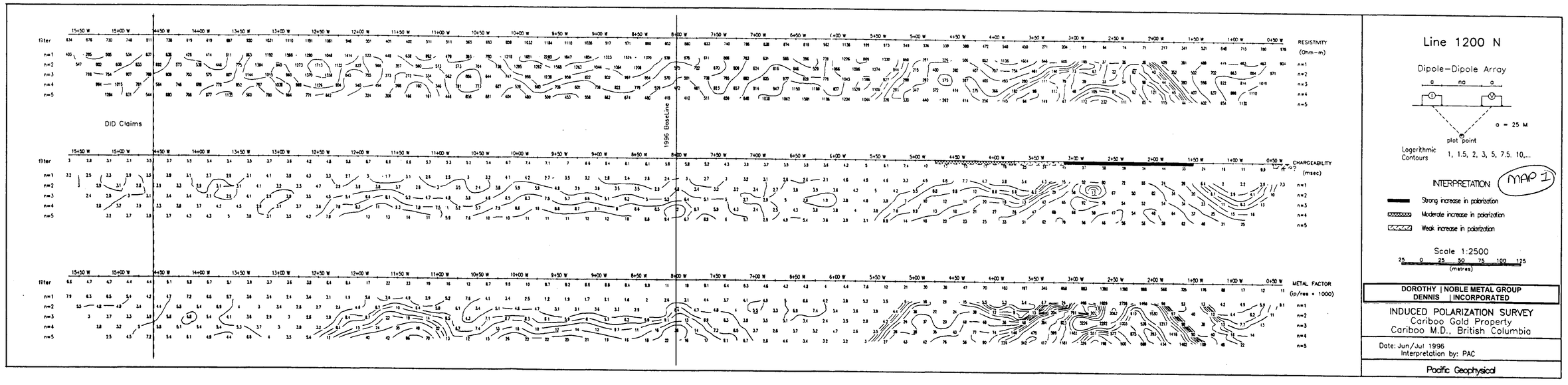
Date: Jun/Jul/Aug 1996
Interpretation by: PAC

Pacific Geophysical

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,192

DID CLAIM GROUP TO THE LEFT OF RED LINE



Line 1200 N

Dipole–Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M

plot point

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION (MAP 1)

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Weak increase in polarization

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 (metres)

DOROTHY | NOBLE METAL GROUP DENNIS | INCORPORATED

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Cariboo Gold Property
Cariboo M.D., British Columbia

Date: Jun/Jul 1996
Interpretation by: PAC

Pacific Geophysical