ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

on work performed
between July 15 and July 19, 1999

ON THE

BRETT # 1 and BRETT #2 CLAIMS

in the

VERNON MINING DISTRICT

NTS MAP NO. O82L/03W

50 DEGREES, 14 MINUTES NORTH LATITUDE
119 DEGREES 30 MINUTES WEST LONGITUDE

Claim Owner: VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
Operator: VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD

BY

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July 31, 1999

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the work done on the property by the author in July, 1999 was to assess the general condition of the Brett property, survey the surface and underground development work that had been done over the past several years and which may not have been submitted to the Ministry of Mines, and to assess what additional work was warranted to develop the property further. This was necessary for Vicore Mining Developments Ltd. to aid in determination of what the next stage(s) of development should consist of.

Toward this end, the author and accompanied by geologist, Don Berry inspected the facilities on-site, the underground workings, surveyed those portions of the underground workings which could be surveyed safely, and surveyed the "Trench-21" pit to determine the total tonnage moved by Huntington in the 1995-'97 period from that pit. It was not possible, within the time frame available, to conduct a topographical or volumetric survey of the "RW" pit.

2. INTRODUCTION:

Brian McClay, of Vicore Mine Developments Ltd. asked the author to conduct assessment work on the author's return to Canada from Indonesia in mid-July, 1999. The reason for the request was that the author had intimate knowledge of the property, having managed operations on the Brett claims for Liquid Gold Resources between 1993 and 1995.

2a) LOCATION & ACCESS:

The Brett property is located approximately 29 kilometers west of Vernon in south-central British Columbia, at 50 degrees 13 minutes N. Latitude, 119 degrees 40 minutes W. Longitude. The road distance from Vernon to the property is approximately 48 kilometers **(see Fig.1)**.

Access is by paved road around the north end of Okanagan Lake and down the west side of the lake to Whiteman Creek (a distance of some 29 kilometers). From there, a gravel logging road extends to the gate at the entrance road to the claims, at kilometer 19.2. At the time of the author's visit, the main gravel logging road was in excellent condition. The main mine road into the property can be accessed by 2-wheel drive vehicle approximately three kilometers to the mine adit and is in excellent condition. Above that elevation, a 4-wheel drive vehicle is recommended.

2b) PROPERTY

The entire Brett property consists of four contiguous Modified Grid mineral claims on crown land, totaling 51 units (1,275 hectares) **(see Fig. 2)**. The pertinent information pertaining to these claims at the time of writing is as follows:

Claim Name	Tag No.	Record No.	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Brett 1	87964	1550	259182	15	July 19, 2000
Brett 2	87963	1551	259183	15	July 19, 2000
Brett 3	83283	2045	259258	12	Oct. 24, 1999
Brett 4	83284	2046	259259	9	Oct. 24, 1999

One hundred percent title of the above four claims is held by:
Vicore Mining Developments Ltd.
736 Wilson Avenue
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 6X9
Client No. 142017

The above claims were sold by Huntington Resources Inc. to Vicore on December 4, 1998 as per enclosed Bill of Absolute Sale, which was recorded by the Mining Sub-Recorder on June 28, 1999 **(see Appendix 2)**.

The work specified in this report was restricted to the Brett 1 and Brett 2 mineral claims only.

2c) PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION & CLIMATE

The property is situated immediately north of Whiteman Creek and is drained by several seasonally-flowing streams bounded by relatively steep valley walls **(see Figs. 1 &2)**. The topographic relief of the property is approximately 850 meters, ranging from 975 meters above sea level at Whiteman Creek to 1,830 m.a.s.l. at the northern boundary of the property. The area of greatest interest lies between elevations of 1,150 and 1,300 m on the Brett 1 mineral claim. The property is situated on the south-facing slope of the mountain and thus, the snow is normally melted by the end of April. The summers are warm and generally quite dry although summer showers frequently occur in late afternoon due to the mountain-type climate. The portion of the property located above an elevation of 1,025 meters is forested with moderate to heavy stands of fir and pine, and light deciduous growth. Below 1,025 meters, the air is cooler and more moist, and this zone supports heavier undergrowth, with cedar trees being common.

2d) HISTORY

No reports of lode mining were recorded in the immediate area of the present claims prior to 1994. However, minor placer gold is reported to have been recovered from Whiteman and Bouleau Creeks prior to the Second World War.

In 1939, a Vernon prospector discovered auriferous quartz veins in the granite batholith on what is now the Brett 2 claim, about one kilometer east of what is now termed the high-grade section of the main shear zone. Assays of over one ounce per ton in gold and several ounces of silver per ton were reported over a width of one foot (0.3 meters)

In 1983, Charles Brett encountered significant concentrations of angular gold when panning the subsidiary tributaries of Whiteman Creek and subsequently staked the present claim group, transferring the claim group to Huntington Resources Inc. the same year.

In 1985, detailed prospecting and sampling showed anomalous concentrations of gold in soils and scattered high-grade gold in quartz float in the immediate area. A road constructed into the area uncovered a very strong, steeply-dipping shear zone some two meters wide. This is now referred to as the "Main Shear Zone". Another quartz vein was also exposed during road construction, termed the "RW" vein, striking approximately parallel to, and some 15 m (50 feet) west of the Main Shear Zone. A sample from the RW vein apparently assayed 1.84 oz Au/ton over a width of 4.6 feet (63 g/T over .14 meters).

In 1986, sixteen NQ diamond drill holes totaling 2,600 lineal feet (795 m) were drilled, with emphasis on the Main Shear Zone and RW vein, over a strike length of one hundred meters (33 feet) and over a vertical range of sixty meters (200 feet). The drilling confirmed suspicions that the RW Vein was a splay vein off the Main Shear Zone, and encountered gold values up to 0.40 oz Au/ton (13.7 g/T) in the shear zone, vein structure and hanging-wall tuffs.

In 1987, in a joint venture agreement between Huntington Resources Inc. and Lacana Mining Corporation, thirty-two NQ diamond drill holes totaling 2,900 meters (9,500 feet) were drilled, of which twenty-eight were drilled along a 580 meter strike-length of the Main Shear Zone. This drilling produced many gold-bearing intersections, of which the vast majority occurred along a 450 foot (136 m) strike-length of the Main Shear Zone. Detailed geochemical sampling east of Brett Creek yielded anomalous gold values in the "New Discovery Zone", a zone similar to the Main Shear Zone. However, discussions of zones other than the high-grade section of the Main Shear Zone are beyond the scope of this report.

Of note during that year, two diamond drill holes were drilled on Section 8+05 N (See Fig. 4). DDH87-29 intersected 0.737 oz Au/ton (25 g/tonne) over a core length of 5.25 meters (or an estimated true width of 3.6 meters). DDH87-47 intersected 0.9 meters averaging 33.6 g Au/tonne.

In 1988, an exploration program of over $700,000 was conducted the property, dual-supervised by Werner Gruenwald (Geoquest Consulting Ltd.) on behalf of Huntington Resources Inc., and by Ron Wells of Lacana Mining Corporation (Corona). Of note was a reverse-circulation drill hole, RC88-11, which was drilled down-dip on (and adjacent to) the shear zone to confirm vertical continuity of the good wall-rock mineralization found in earlier in the two above diamond drill holes. This reverse-circulation hole returned a string of continuous intersections averaging an astounding 2.03 oz Au/ton (69.6 g Au/T) over a sampled drill hole interval of 235 feet (71.65 m) (**see Fig. 5**). However, further drilling on this cross-section failed to confirm the results of hole RC88-11 and it was thus deemed that the high-grade assays may have been due to continuous caving of the uppermost high-grade intersection and resultant inadvertent contamination of all subsequent samples. The drilling program continued into 1989.

Further development financing was restricted, due perhaps, to changes in Flow-Through funding regulations, the general down-turn in the stock market, and/or limited investor confidence.

In late 1991 the Beaton./Vicore Mining Contracting Group was offered the mining rights to the property and Vicore commissioned Egil Livgard, P.Eng. To evaluate the high-grade section of the property. Livgard considered that although there may have been some unintentional salting, the two highest grade sections (the sections 8.32 and 7.46 oz Au/ton) were most likely to be valid. He estimated a drill-indicated mineral reserve of some 12,000 tons grading an average 1.154 oz Au/ton. The Beaton/Vicore group attempted to raise a half million dollars to go underground after the high-grade but failed to attract the necessary financing.

An agreement was signed between Huntington and Liquid Gold Resources Ltd. in February 1993, giving Liquid Gold a 50% profits interest in the claim group, on a work-in basis, with the stipulation that 1,200 tonnes of ore had to be mined by February 12, 1995.

In 1993, the author managed a trenching program in which 24 trenches were excavated to bedrock and sampled along the Main Shear Zone. These were assayed and showed some areas of strong interest. In November of that year, Liquid Gold, again under the management of the author, contracted to have nineteen reverse-circulation holes drilled on the "RW" vein and the "Bonanza" zone. During the winter of 1993-'94, a new road was established to a portal site and in the autumn of 1994, buildings were installed at that site, including a dry, mechanics shop, storage facility, lunchroom assay laboratory and mine dump. Underground development began in earnest in late November,1994 and continued until February 10, 1995.

While approximately 1,400 tonnes of mineralized development muck, estimated as averaging between four and five grams Au/tonne was stockpiled on the dump, Huntington terminated the agreement on the basis that some terms of the agreement were not fulfilled. Shortly thereafter, Vicore Mine Developments Ltd. placed a lien against the property as they had not be fully paid for the underground development work they had done during the 1994-'95 period.

In 1995 and 1996, Huntington Resources Inc. excavated pits, over a 115-meter length of the "RW"

vein, and a 55-meter length of the "Trench-21" section of the Main Shear Zone. This produced a total of approximately 291 tonnes of ore averaging 28 g Au/tonne and 64 g Ag/tonne, which was shipped to the COMINCO smelter in Trail. During the winter of 1995-'96, a 54-meter long by-pass drift was driven around the caved section of the old drift. This connected with one of the raises driven in early 1995, and appears to have been extended. .

The lien which Vicore Mine Developments Ltd. placed against the property went to court in Mid-1998 and in December of that year, Vicore were awarded a 100% interest in the Brett property.

2e) GENERAL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT:

Although the readily-accessible surface ore was removed by Huntington in 1995 and 1996, strong mineralization remains underground. Many multi-ounce assays had also been encountered in both diamond and reverse-circulation drilling over what appear to be mineable widths underground. Various geologists and engineers have made assessments as to the "probable" and "possible" ore reserves left underground. While these represent exciting targets, it is the author's opinion that inadequate development work has been done to make a reasonable assessment as to the ore reserves as at this time. Lower grade (but potentially mineable) deposits also exist at other places along the Main Shear Zone.

3. GEOLOGY

3a) GENERAL GEOLOGY

The oldest formations within the claim group boundaries consists of Jurassic or Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Okanagan Batholith, which overlie the eastern half of the property. Overlying this formation on the western half of the claim group is a thick (500 m) sequence of nearly flat-lying Tertiary (Eocene) volcanics, in which all significant gold showings have been found to date. Amygdaloidal andesite makes up the largest proportion of this sequence, with lesser flows of basalt up to twenty meters thick, plus several identified horizons of tuff ranging in thickness from two to forty meters. The andesite apparently contains up to five percent pyrite while the basalt rarely contains more than two percent.

Several north-westerly striking, steeply-dipping shear zones occur on the Brett 1 claim, which may range in width from a few centimeters up to several meters. The Main Shear Zone is a fault with slip-dip vertical displacement estimated at some forty meters. The shear zones (or faults) are thought to be the main conduits for the epithermal gold-bearing solutions. On surface, the shear zones consist of yellowish to grey-brown gouge. Limonitic fracturing and intense "soaking" are often evident in the andesite tuff sequences near surface and adjacent to these shear zones (see **Fig 15**). The alteration consists of bleaching and is often accompanied by silicification.

In the Main Shear Zone, the gouge often contains angular, highly-auriferous quartz fragments displaying drusy, banded (epithermal) textures, which appear to be the broken-up remnants of pre-existing veins. In some instance, quartz veinlets and stock works extend laterally into the wall-rock for several meters. Splay-veins off the Main Shear Zone (such as the RW vein) also occur.

A feldspar porphyry dyke swarm, parallel to the Main Shear Zone occurs in the high grade (Bonanza) area. Pinching, swelling and branching of these dykes is common. They often occur along the shear zones, at times completely eliminating traces of former shear-zones contents, and at other times leave gouge and earlier-stage gold deposits on either side (or both flanks) of the dykes. Uncommon cases of intense bleaching, clay alteration and quartz veining observed in the dykes may be attributable to late-stage hydrothermal activity.

3b) MINERALIZATION

The main gold mineralization found within the Tertiary volcanics appears to be epithermal in nature. Potentially-economic mineralization may occur on the New Discovery, East, Gossan and Main Shear zones. However, this report focuses only on the Main Shear Zone, which shows the greatest potential, and upon which all the work has been concentrated over the last few years.

Pyrite is the only sulphide mineral which appears to be present (other than very minor argentite). In the andesite it constitutes from trace to five percent while in the basalt it rarely exceeds two percent.

There appear to have been several stages of gold mineralization. The first stage appears to have been in the form of a black to dark grey-colored quartz, of which fragments are found within both the drill holes and in float found on surfaced. The gold content in this material is often very high. Assays of surface-float samples assayed as high as 200 oz Au/ton (3,000 g/tonne). . Native gold an/or electrum is commonly noted. The grey to black vein material occurs within the shear zone itself, as broken fragments or in splay (off-shoot) veins close to the shear zone. Grey quartz is also very commonly highly-mineralized with visible gold, but less so in white quartz. Finally, gold appears to occur as fine (<200 mesh) disseminations adjacent to the vein, in the altered, bleached, silicified andesite and tuff.

There is inadequate evidence to suggest that the quartz-porphyry dyke immediately to the footwall of the Main Shear Zone is mineralized with gold. It is probable that this dyke was emplaced about the time of maximum ground movement (but later than the main phase of gold mineralization). However, in some cases it appears that the dyke may have acted as a barrier for late-phase gold deposition, since significant gold values occur over wide thicknesses in the porous tuff horizon immediately in the footwall of the dyke.

3c) "BONANZA" ZONE

In 1988, reverse-circulation hole RC88-11 was drilled on section 8+05 North, approximately down-dip along the steeply-dipping shear zone. The hole was sampled in 1.52 meter sections and reported a gold content averaging 2.03 oz Au/ton over a core length of 71.6 meters. The publishing of this news caused the stock of Huntington Resources Inc. to sky-rocket and precipitated a significant staking rush to the area. However, there was ample reason for discounting much of the values encountered. It appeared that most of the length of the "mineralized" section was probably unintentionally contaminated from caving of the soft, friable auriferous quartz encountered in one or two different specific spots in the hole. Drill holes RC88-23, RC88-24, and DDH 88-57 tended to confirm the strong potential for inadvertent down-hole contamination in RC88-11. However, no one could dispute that there was very high-grade gold mineralization in at least one section in the hole.

Ten additional reverse-circulation drill holes were drilled in 1993 between sections 7+87N and 8+20 North. These encountered many "ore-grade, ore-width" sections. However, the values tended to be disjointed, suggesting that the high-grade gold would probably occur as shifted remnants of the original high-grade vein, confined mainly within the shear zone.

The high grade section encountered in the various holes were of adequate interest to warrant underground development, with an eye for developing a small, high grade gold mine. This precipitated the mine development program of late 1994 to early 1995 **(see Figs. 6 & 7)**. When the drift reached the 8+05 North section line, a raise was driven up to intersect the RC88-11 within the shear zone, in the "lower" expected high-grade section, located some ten meters above the drift level. The drill hole was intersected but the high grade intersection was found to be a remnant block of quartz, measuring some 1.5 meters in diameter, with no sign of ore immediately along strike, up-dip or down-dip (see Fig. 8). The raise was continued upward, a sub-drift was driven about 15 meters above the level of the main drift, and the raise continued another eight meters, criss-crossing RC88-11, but no ore was located. This finally proved that the spectacular values encountered throughout most of the hole resulted from contamination from the initial high-grade interval encountered when the hole was initially drilled.

The bit-head of the reverse-circulation drill used in 1988 led the casing by about 1.3 meters. The zone was extremely wet. It is therefore speculated that each time drilling was halted for bagging samples or adding casing and drill rods, the in-rushing water flow carried high-grade values down from the initial high-grade intersection. The hole appears not to have been blown prior to drilling the succeeding 1.5 meter sample.

The above does not eliminate the potential of high-grade on the Bonanza Zone (7+80 N to 8+20N) but radically reduces the tonnage that was initially expected. The first high-grade intersection averaged approximately 223 g Au/tonne over a drill interval of 4.55 meters. This could be encountered in as little as five meters if the main raise was able to be continued. While

sloughing of the soft, clayey shear zone over the past five years makes this impossible, it can still be attacked from the hangingwall raise. The tonnage and overall grade of the pod cannot be defined but DDH87-29 encountered high-grade values over substantial widths up to five meters higher in elevation. For the work that would be involved in completing the raise, it would appear to be a good bet.

In November, 1993, the author managed a reverse-circulation program in which a total of ten holes were drilled in the Bonanza Zone. The author was very specific on the drill that had to be used in the work. The drill-bit of the drill used at that time was maintained within five centimeters of the casing, the holes were washed and blown prior to re-starting drilling. The results of adjacent assays are a clear indication that no down-hole contamination occurred. Reverse-Circulation Hole R3-19, drilled on the last day of the 1993 drill program, encountered an average of approximately 50 g Au/tonne over a 13 meter drill interval. The bottom of the high-grade interval ends approximately ten meters above the present raise-top elevation, and from approximately five to six meters along strike of the high-grade encountered in hole RC88-11. This simply adds validity to the potential of the high grade from RC88-11 having significant on-strike and up-dip continuity.

Timbered stopes would be an absolute requirement in recovering the high-grade and much underground test-holing would be required, as it is difficult to differentiate between ore and waste. This would entail that a small assay laboratory be operated on site. Mining with an assay wall would mean that mining advance would have to be done in slow stages. Only a small one-shift per day crew would be recommended, with assaying being done on the cross-shift.

3d) NORTH ZONE:

Three diamond drill holes encountered "ore-grade" or "near-ore-grade" values over apparently-mineable widths on Section 13 + 11N, over a vertical interval of approximately 50 meters. The values occur in what appears to be a single quartz vein within a wide, firm, feldspar porphyry country rock. The intersection at the lowest elevation is at an elevation only slightly above the present drift level. The distance from the present end of the drift to Section 13+11N is approximately 500 meters. Obviously, further drilling is required to determine whether or not there is adequate potential ore available to warrant the expense of continuing the main drift to Section 13+11N.

3e) TUFF ZONE:

A zone of low-grade (but potentially mineable mineralization) occurs at approximately 1,185 meters elevation, which extends from 7+30N to 8+66N (a distance of approximately 135 meters). It appears to be a flat-lying deposit within a tuff horizon. Free, visible gold is common in small veinlets and may be pervasively disseminated in this zone. The zone varies in thickness of two to 15 meters, with grades between three and six grams Au/tonne. The main drift, was

driven approximately 20 meters directly over-top of this deposit. The potential of this, and other potential gold-bearing zones can be easily explored by drilling short (25-meter), down-dipping percussion drill-holes with a long-hole drill, to determine whether the zone warrants further exploration by diamond drilling, or actual development through a decline collared from the present main drift. The assays are as follows:

SECTION	Hole No.	Av Elev(m)	Intersection (m)	Grade (g/tonne)
7+30N	DDH87-36	1220	5.1	0.0736
7+30N	DDH87-45	1185	3.5	0.144
7+30N	DDH88-33	1185	4.0	0.143
7+30N	RC88-19	1185	3.0	0.090
7+38N	RC88-16	1230	6.05	0.154
7+38N	RC88-16	1215	6.08	0.10
7+38N	RC88-16	1185	4.56	0.084
7+38N	DDH87-46	1230	9,5	0.085
7+38N	DDH87-46	1230	4.62	0.11
7+38N	DDH87-46	1185	6.05	0.133
7+41N	RC88-2	1230	10.5	0.076
7+41N	RC88-2	1195	3.05	0.105
7+70N	RC88-15	1220	3.05	0.100
7+70N	RC88-15	1180	3.05	0.108
7+88N	RC88-18	1190	3.05	0.088
7+88N	DDH88-61	1185	3.05	0.074
8+05N	RC88-24	1190	6.08	0.103
8+05N	DDH87-30	1185	5.21	0.092
8+20N	DDH88-17	1160	9.15	0.335
8+66N	RC88-22	1215	4.6	0.224
8+66N	RC88-22	1185	6.1	0.106

The mineralization is in the footwall of the dyke and may be related to the dyke. The dyke may have acted as a barrier, resulting in the gold mineralization being trapped and precipitated in the porous footwall tuff. The widths of this enriched section appear to extend at least ten and perhaps as much as 15 meters into the footwall tuff from the footwall of the dyke.

4. METALLURGY & ON-SITE BULK TESTING

The metallurgy of the deposits is very simple. A great deal of coarse gold exists. This is normally found along fracture planes of the quartz vein and adjacent rocks. A great deal of the gold occurs in the shear zone, in highly-fractured quartz-vein remnants. In many places, the quartz has simply been ground to a sand (which bodes well for the recovery of a gravity concentrate without having to crush much of the material). However, there is also a great deal of sticky clay associated with the shear zone.

It would be possible to recover a significant percentage of the free gold simply by washing the mine-run muck through a log-washer/trommel unit, set up at the portal. Once the clay is washed free, the pulp would be put through a screen and cyclone system. The "fines" could then be charged (as a dilute pulp) to a Nelson Concentrator or Falcon Super-bowl to recover the "coarse" gold particles. The clay (which would be in a liquified form) could then be discharged by pipeline directly to the settling pond below. It is expected that the flow water issuing from the adit would be adequate for such a treatment system.

The coarser fragments of quartz would then essentially be free of clay. This would up-grade the coarse-quartz product substantially and would allow it to be shipped to a mill (if high-enough grade) for further up-grading, or if still higher grade, it could be shipped directly to the Trail smelter.

By setting up a small rolls-crusher at the portal, the material could be reduced in size to less than 1/4". By crushing it at the portal, the "fines" generated (minus 30-mesh) would lead to the freeing of still more free gold, which could be put through the high-specific-gravity units.

The quartz product might then be piped down the hill to the pond area where it could be loaded into trucks for shipment to a mill or smelter. Material shipped to the smelter has to be crushed at any rate, before the smelter will accept it. By rolls-crushing it on site, the extra handling (which is costly and results in loss and dilution), could be eliminated.

Tabling facilities for recovery the free gold from the gravity concentrate are available at Greenwood (which would be on the way to the COMINCO smelter).

A settling pond, constructed in 1994, is located approximately 600 meters from the portal. Clay tailings could be piped by gravity to the pond with no difficulty. It is believed the capacity would be adequate to hold the tailings from a 10,000 tonne bulk test. The pond is situated on a flat bench which is composed of poorly sorted gravel, sands and silt. It is relatively slow draining and would act as a sand filter, thereby minimizing the potential for suspended solids in the drain-water. Since no chemicals would be used in the process, it would seem that there would be few objections to doing the bulk test at the mine-site..

Some 1,000 tonnes of shear-zone material, grading between three and six grams per tonne is presently sitting on the mine dump. In addition, material from the pits which was too-low-grade to be shipped directly to the smelter might be processed in the plant.

5. SURFACE BULK SAMPLING

Two gold deposits were surface mined in 1995 and 1996, from which approximately 320 tonnes of bulk sample were recovered. These included the "RW" and "Trench-21" deposits. The locations of these are depicted in **Fig. 9.**

5a) "RW" BULK SAMPLE PIT

The "RW" deposit consists of an epithermal quartz vein, striking approximately 335 degrees Az, with a hundred-meter surface exposure. This was located approximately fifteen meters west of the base line, extending from Section lines 9+40N to 10+40N, and from Elevations 1,340 to 1,360 m.a.s.l. The width of this vein was found to vary from less than 0.3 meters to as much as 1.2 meters. It dipped generally at approximately 70 degrees to the west. The location and photos regarding this vein and pit are depicted on **Figs 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.**

Trenching, diamond and reverse-circulation drilling showed the vein to pinch out or lose values along strike and down dip. The vein had a potential "economic" limit of about twenty meters below the surface. The vein consisted of sheared quartz with a coarse gold content, within a zone showing some shearing in places. Sulphide content averaged less than 2%.

It was partially stripped in late 1994 for Liquid Gold Resources Ltd. Attempts to bulk sample the pit at that time were postponed due to the on-set of winter conditions. However, the following summer and autumn, contractors working for Huntington Resources Inc. conducted further stripping and bulk-sampling of the vein along a 115-meter strike length. A metallurgical study of samples taken at that time apparently showed that over 90% of the gold could be recovered by gravity methods, combined with either flotation or cyanidation. No significant amounts deleterious elements were encountered, (see COMINCO Smelter Returns Sheets, Appendix 1).

Surface sampling showed a 51.35-meter strike-length section grading 34.3 g Au/tonne, a 21-meter low grade section, and finally, a 10-meter section averaging about 14 g Au/tonne.

The zone was mined to a maximum depth of approximately fifteen meters by drilling, blasting, and removing the hangingwall andesite, carefully recovering the shattered quartz vein on a steel tray, and loading the ore into 5-tonne pots. Two samples were apparently taken from each pot and if the mineralized quartz met a certain threshold, the pots were set aside for shipment to the smelter. Mineralized quartz below the cut-off grade was set aside as low-grade. In 1996, further ore was recovered and shipped. In all, COMINCO smelted 321 tons of ore grading approximately 0.80 oz Au and 1.86 oz Ag/ton (291 tonnes @ 27.8 g Au and 86 g Ag/tonne).

Photographs of the workings, taken by the author in July, 1999, are shown on **Figs. 11 to 14.**

It was found that there was inadequate time during the July, 1999 visit to the property to survey this open pit.

5b) "TRENCH-21" BULK SAMPLE PIT:

The "Trench-21" was excavated on the main shear zone and extended along the baseline from approximately 7+40N to 7+90N, as shown in **Fig. 9.** Trench-21 was originally excavated in 1985 or 1986 at 7+70N and Warner Gruenwald, the on-site Geologist/Manager at that time, reported values in the range of 70 g Au/tonne over a width of 2.4 meters. In 1993, the author re-excavated and re-sampled the trench. The assay returns showed 12.7 g Au/tonne over a true width of 4.41 meters. The assays from the author's sampling, and geology are as follows:

TRUE WIDTH	GRADE (g/tonne)	GEOLOGY
1.15 m	17.24	Hangingwall andesite
1.05 m	15.22	Gouge (Main shear zone)
1.05 m	7.51	Crushed quartz (Main shear zone)
1.16 m	10.63	Gouge (main shear zone and footwall andesite)

Subsequent diamond and reverse-circulation drilling showed that directly to the north, from 7+90N to 8+20N on the base line, there was some 15 to18 meters of overburden. The lower part of the overburden consisted mainly of andesite cobbles in a finer grained eluvial matrix. Gold values in the range of 2 to 4 grams per tonne were encountered in this rubble and in the upper two meters of bedrock, suggesting a residual placer situation.

The drilling results suggested to the author, while conducting the 1993 Reverse-circulation drill program, that in pre-glacial times, a steep walled ravine had formed along the gouge zone, where eluvial gold concentrated. Trench-21 was actually located at a higher elevation than the bedrock to the north. The author speculated, at that time, that the ravine may have changed course around the Trench-21 area, leaving the shear zone largely intact.

The author surveyed the "Trench-21" pit in July, 1999. The survey results are shown in **Fig. 10** and a panoramic view of the pit is depicted in **Fig. 15.**

The volume of the pit is estimated at 3,700 cubic meters. Calculations are tabulated in **Appendix 1.**

6. CONDITION OF OLD CORE-SHACK ROAD

A culvert passing under the old core shack road, near the valley bottom, has been plugged over the last few years. This has caused water from Brett Creek (a seasonally-flowing stream) to run down the old road a distance of approximately one hundred meters, abrading the road. It is recommended that the culvert be removed and a cobble-filled spillway be constructed to prevent further degradation of the road.

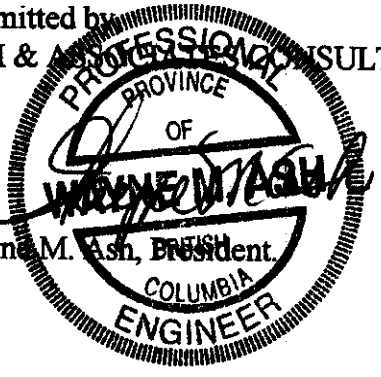
7. WORK COSTS

The following work was carried out between July 15 and July 27, 1999, which included one day of preparation (picking up truck, supplies, survey equipment), four days travel & field work, and eight days of report preparation.

Wayne Ash, Mining Engineer: July 15 to July 19, 1997: 5 days @ $500...	$2,500.00
Don Berry, Geologist: July 16 to July 19, 1997: 4 days @ $300.....	1,200.00
Report Writing: Wayne Ash: 8 days @ $500.00.....	4,000.00
Truck Rental: 5 days @ $50.....	250.00
Survey equipment: 5 days @ $50.....	250.00
Accommodations and board.: 2 men @ 4 days @ $100.....	800.00
Gasolene.....	145.06
Tolls: Coquihalla toll road.....	20.00
Reproductions, report binding, miscellaneous.....	50.00
Total.....	**$9,215.06**

Receipts and Invoice available on request.

Submitted by,
ASH & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING LTD.



Wayne M. Ash, President.

July 31, 1999.

8. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng. of 503- 945 Marine Drive, West Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Haileybury School of Mines (1965), and Michigan Technological University (1969), (B.Sc. Mining Engineering).

2. I am a registered Professional Engineer with Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia (Registration No. 7940).

3. I have been directly involved in the minerals industry for forty years.

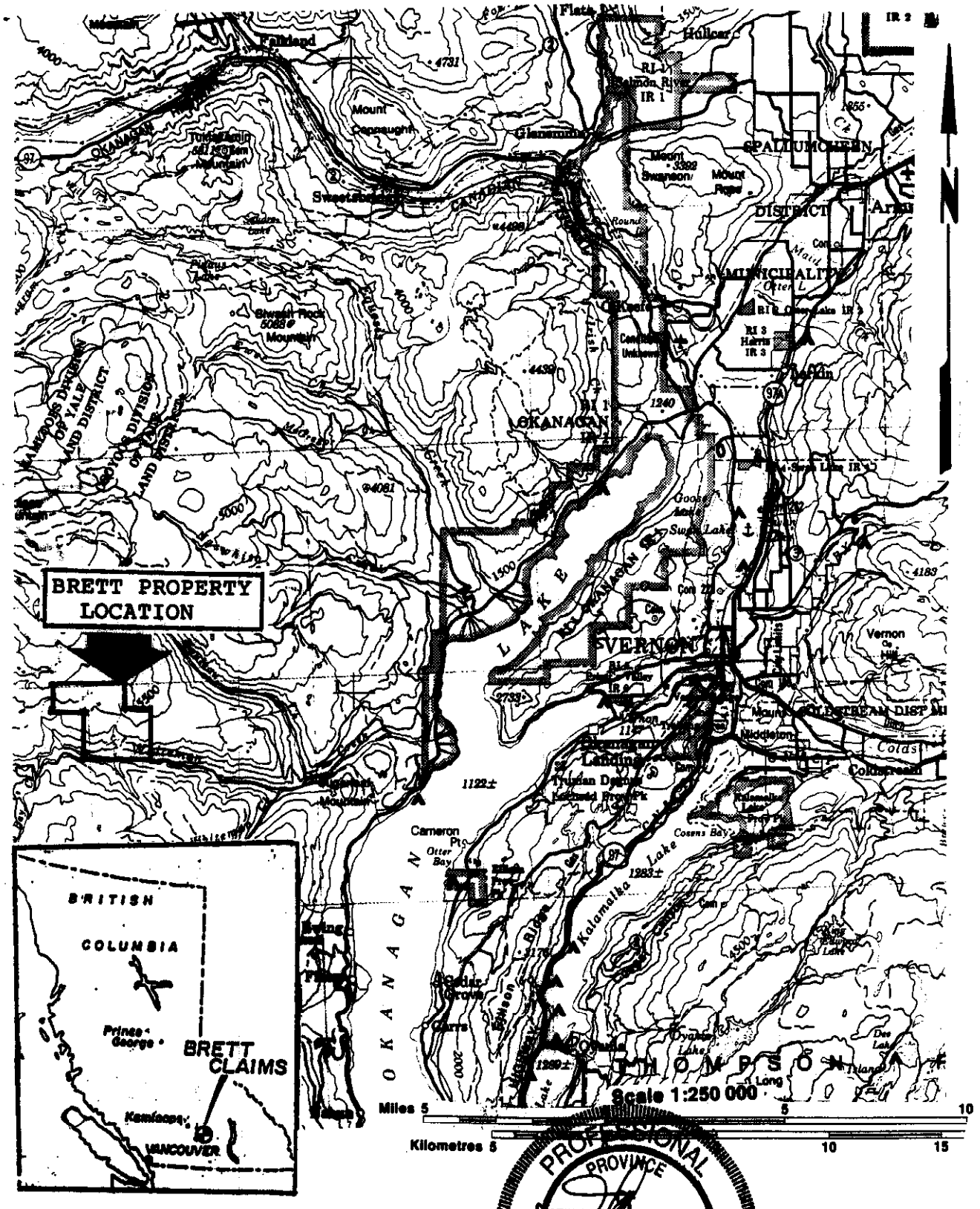
4. This report is based upon my knowledge gained over two years as Manager of the Brett Property, and from a visit and work conducted on the property during the month of July, 1999.

5. I do not have, nor do I expect to receive, either directly or indirectly, any interest in the Brett Claims, or in Vicore Mining Developments Ltd.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 31st day of July, 1999.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WAYNE M. ASH

Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng.



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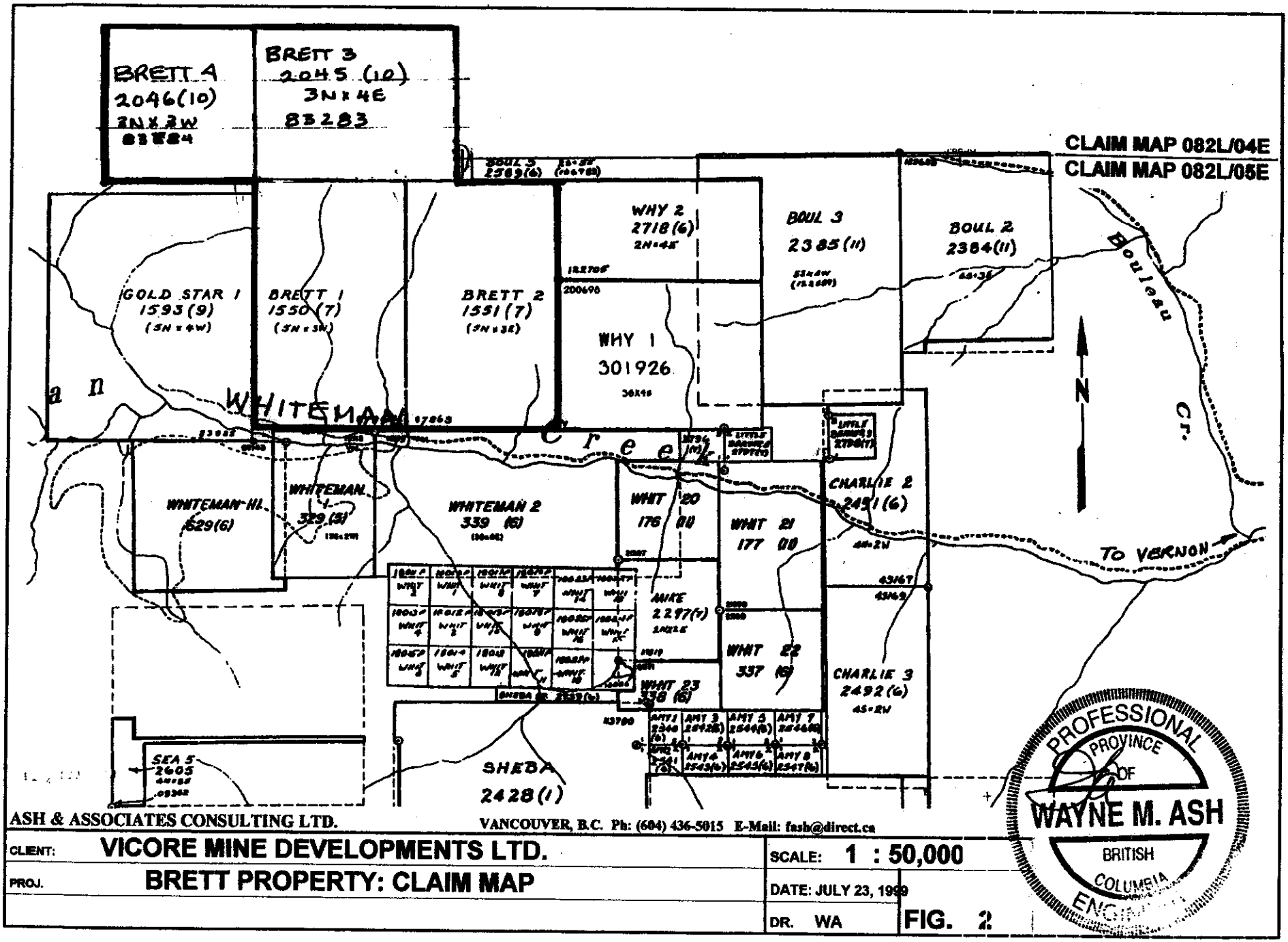
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WAYNE M. ASH

CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE:	1: 250,000
PROJ.	BRETT MINING CLAIMS	DATE	JUNE 22/99
	GENERAL LOCATION MAP	DR.	FIG. 1



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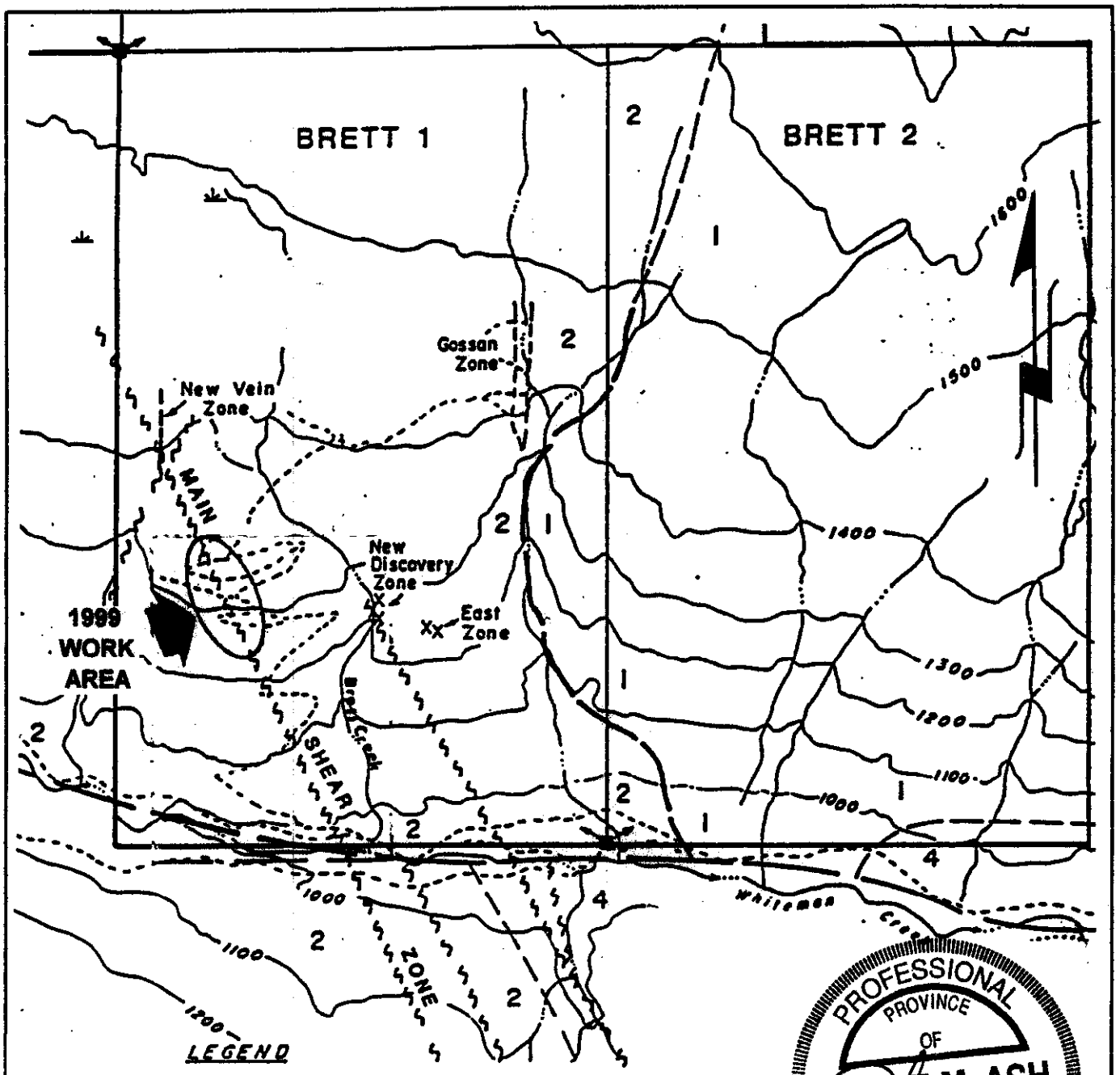
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 50,000	
PROJ.	BRETT PROPERTY: CLAIM MAP	DATE: JULY 23, 1999	
		DR. WA	FIG. 2



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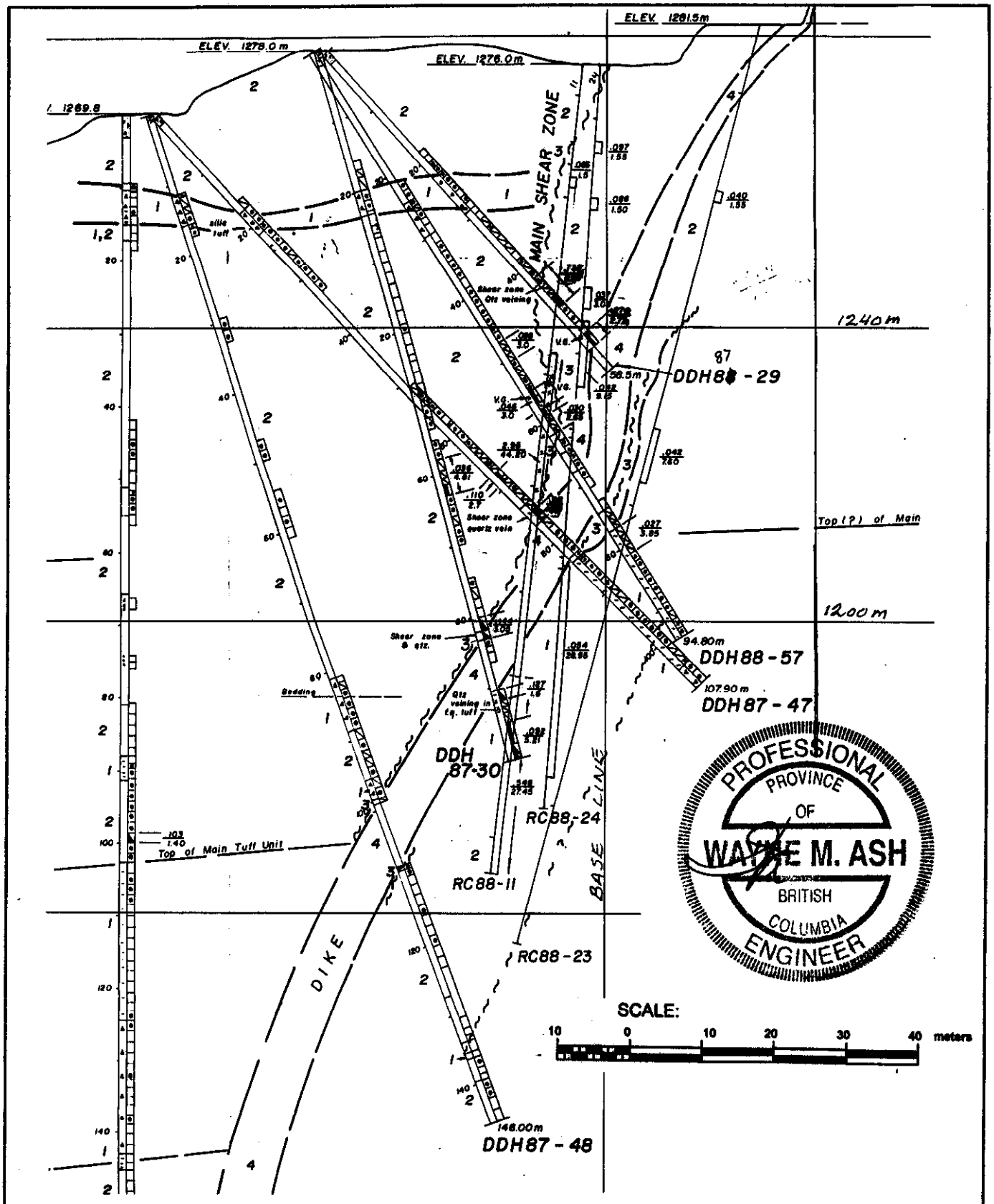
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1: 18800
PROJ.	BRETT PROPERTY:	DATE JUNE 22/99
	AREA OF WORK DONE IN 1999	DR. FIG. 3



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
WAYNE M. ASH

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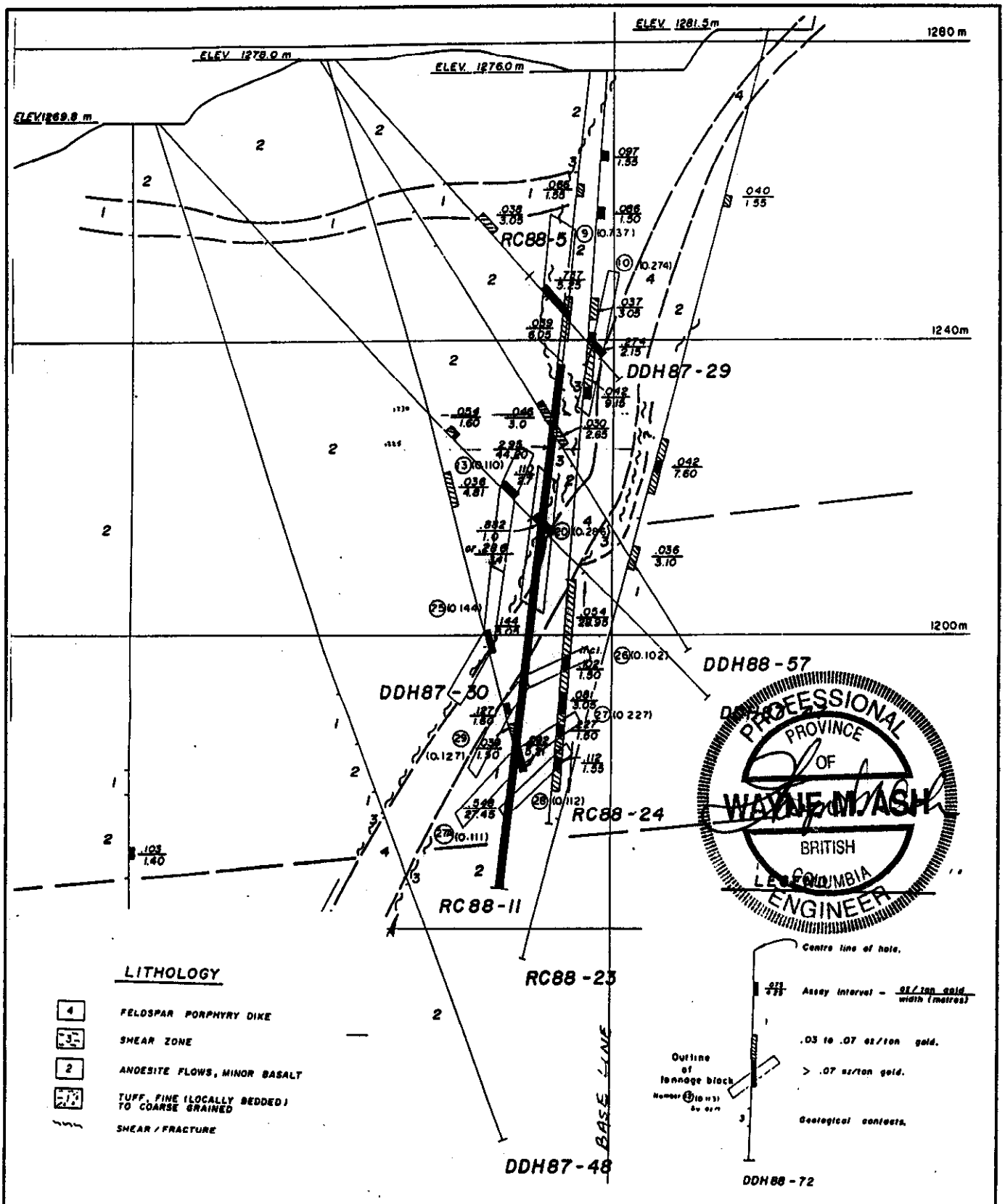
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1: 750
PROJ.	BRETT PROPERTY:	DATE JUNE 22/99
	DIAMOND DRILL HOLES ON SECTION 8+05 N	DR. FIG. 4



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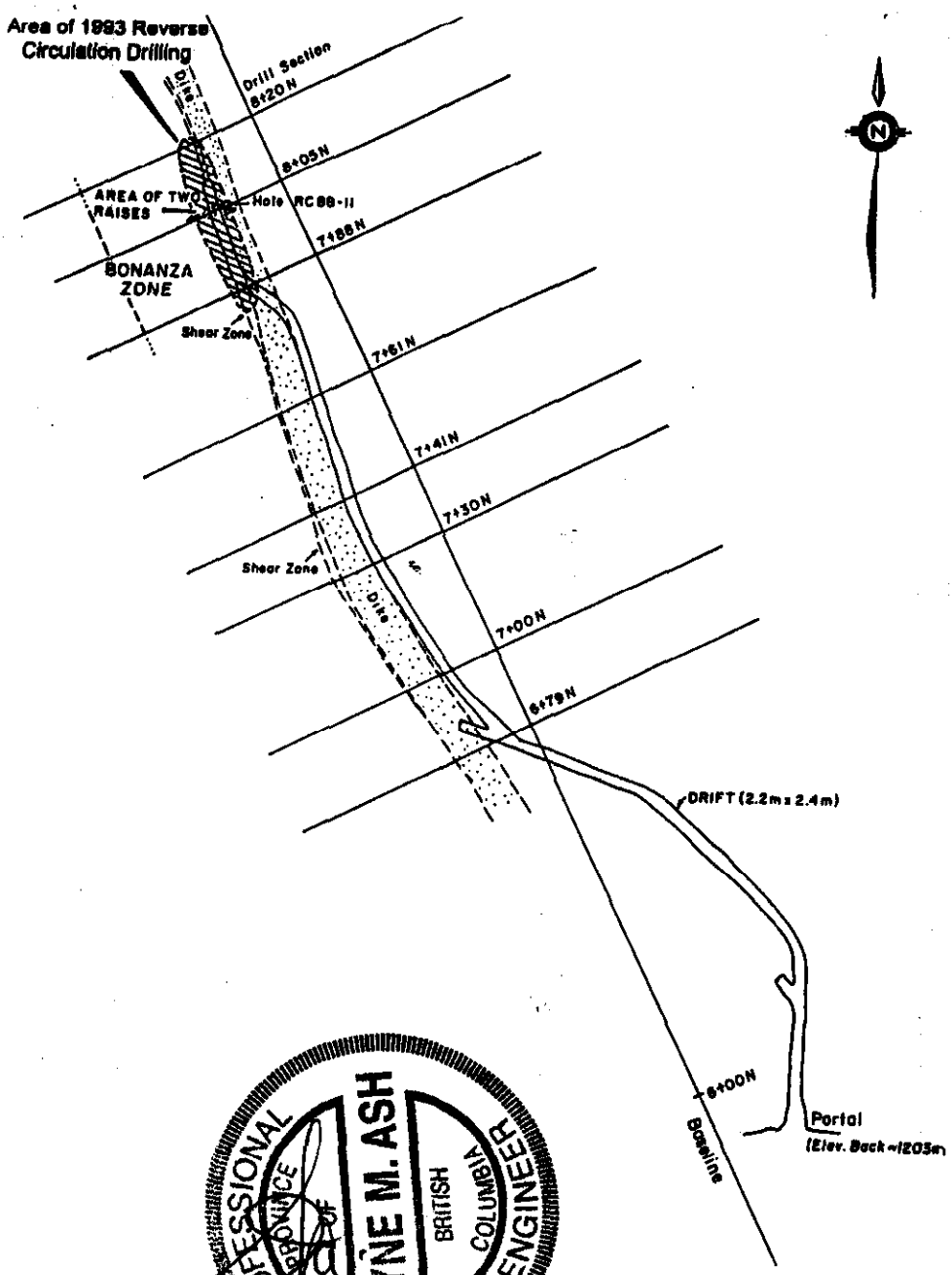
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1: 750
PROJ.	BRETT PROPERTY:	DATE JUNE 22/99
	REVERSE-CIRCULATION HOLES ON SECTION 8+05 N	DR. FIG. 5



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
WAYNE M. ASH

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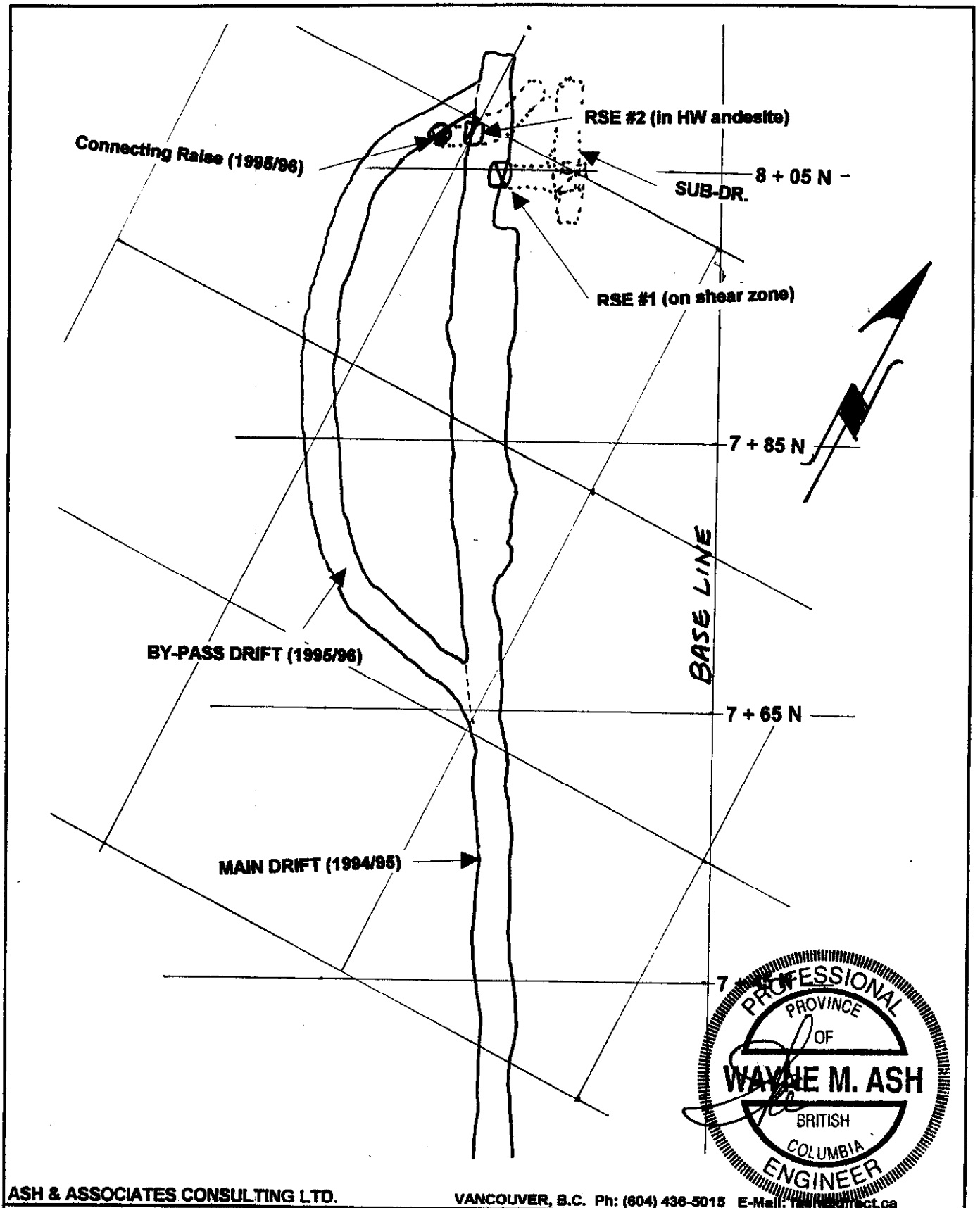
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1: 1,500
PROJ.	BRETT PROPERTY:	DATE JULY 23/99
	PLAN VIEW OF MAIN ADIT (Elev. 1,205 m.a.s.l.)	DR. FIG. 6



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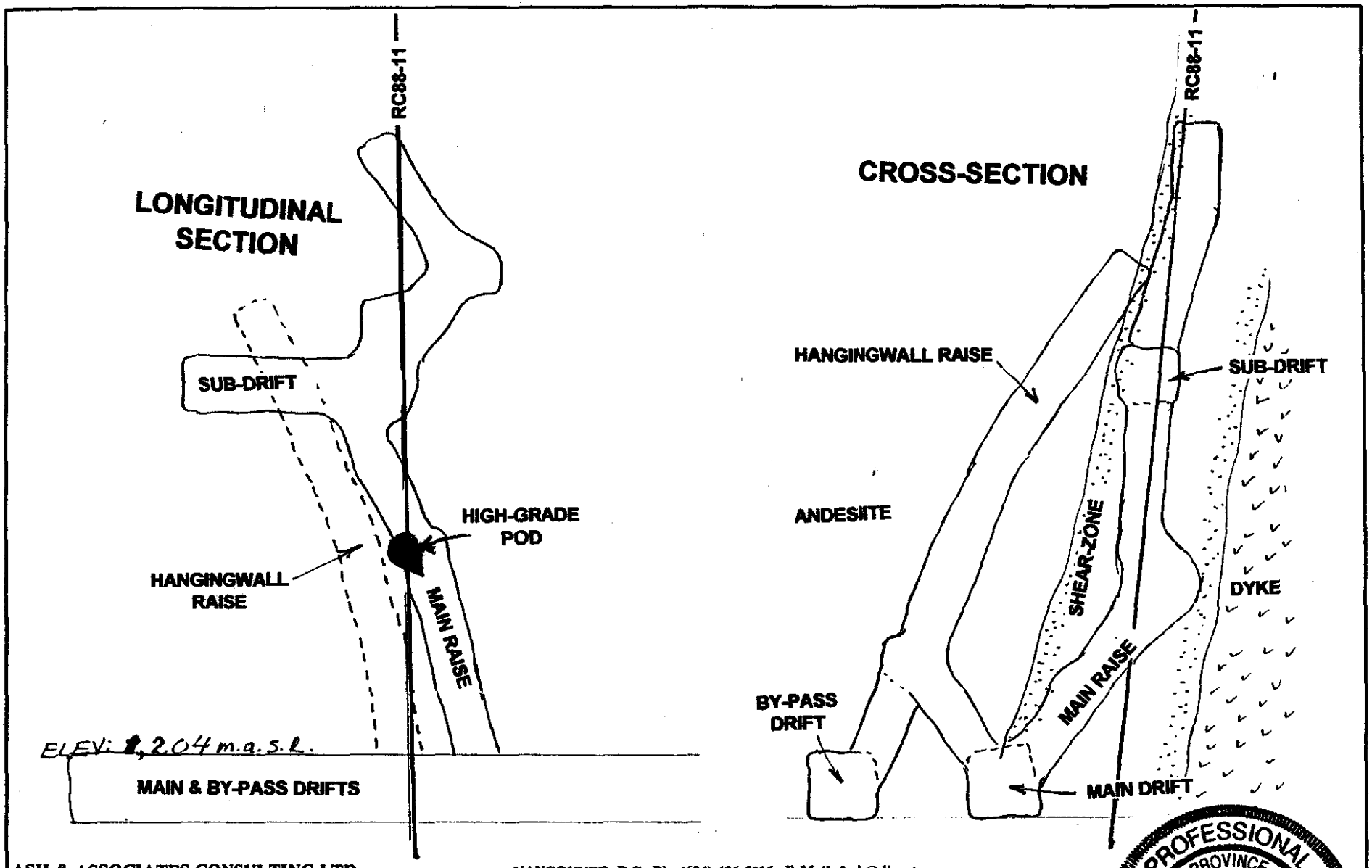
CLIENT: VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1: 400	
PROJ. BRETT PROPERTY:	DATE JULY 23/99	
PLAN VIEW OF DEVELOPMENT: "BONANZA" ZONE	DR.	FIG. 7



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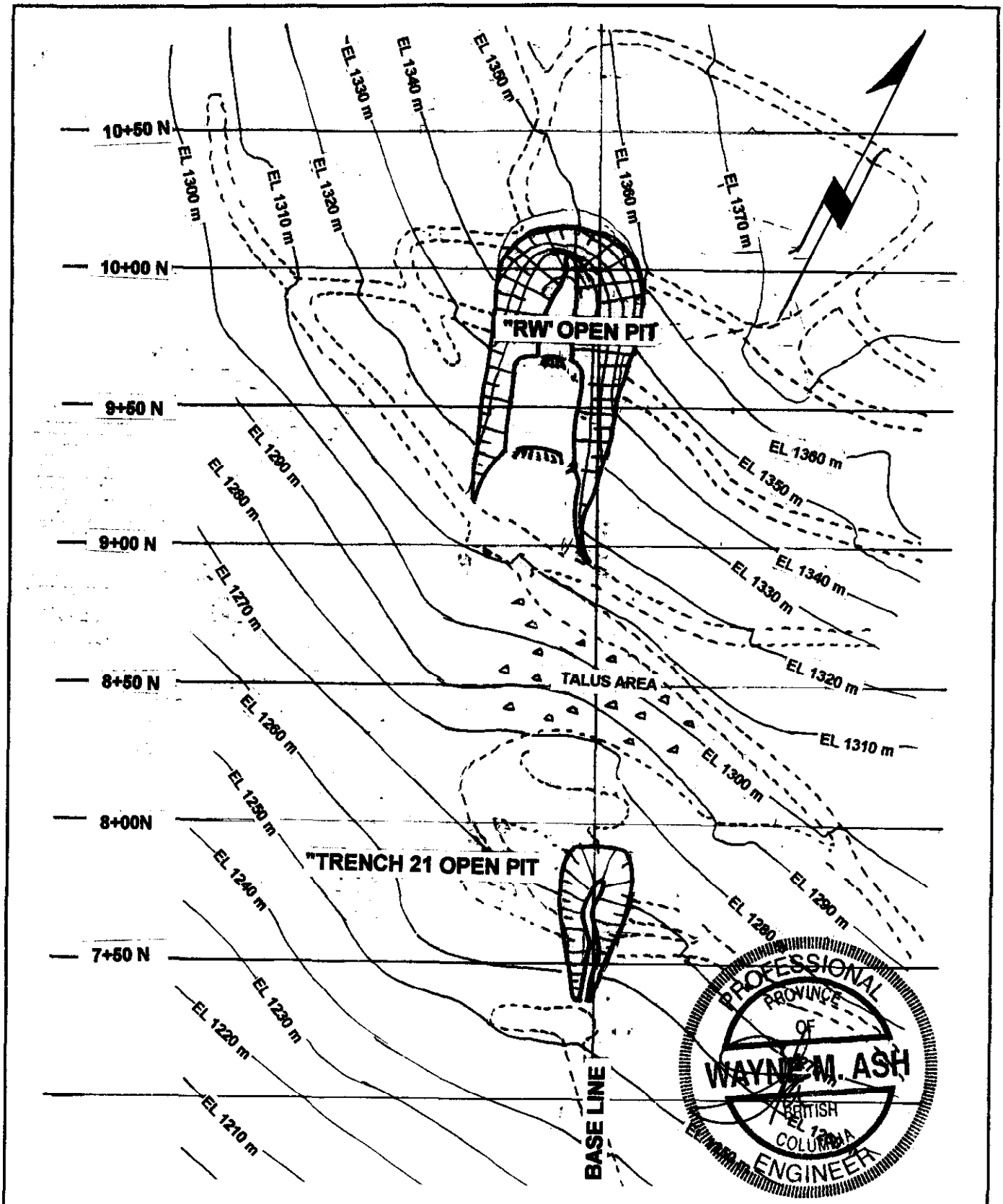
CLIENT: VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 200	
PROJ. BRETT PROPERTY: LONGITUDINAL AND SECTIONS OF RAISES AT RC88-11	DATE: JULY 23, 1998	FIG. 8
	DR. WA	

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WAYNE M. ASH



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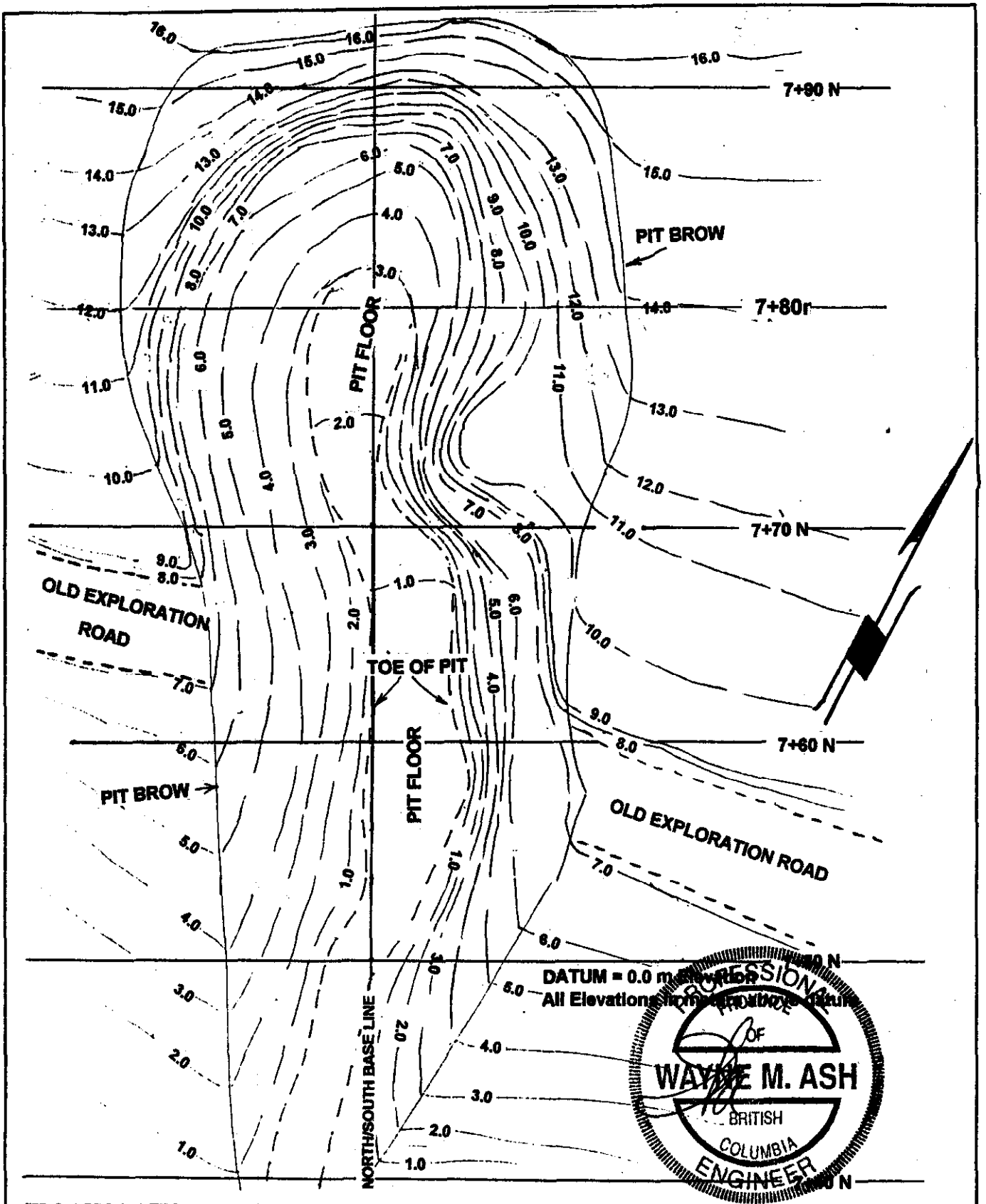
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1: 2,000
PROJ.	BRETT PROPERTY:	DATE JULY 23/99
	TRENCH-21 PIT & RW PIT LOCATIONS	DR. FIG. 9



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CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE: 1:250	
PROJ.	TRENCH 21 OPEN PIT	DATE July 22/99	
	PLAN VIEW	DR.	FIG. 10

APPENDIX 1

TRENCH 21 PIT VOLUMES

SECTION No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
WEST CREST	16	15.2	14.5	13.7	12.8	12.1	11.2	10.7	10	9.4	8	7.5	7	6	5.6	5	4.3	3.8	3	2.1	1.5
EAST CREST	16	16.5	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.8	12	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.1	7.5	7.5	7	6.3	5.4	4.5	3.4	2.1
AVERAGE CREST	16	15.85	14.85	14.2	13.55	13	12.3	11.75	11	9.75	8.9	8.55	8.05	6.75	6.55	6	5.3	4.6	3.75	2.75	1.8
	15	14.8	14.3	13	12	10	9	9.5	6.1	7	7.5	5.3	5.3	4	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.6	0
	15.1	14.1	13.1	10.4	7.4	5.8	5.5	5.6	4	4.3	5	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	1
		12.9	10.5	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	2	2.8	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1	
		10.5	7	5	3.8	2.7	2.4	2	1.7	1.3	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	3	0.2	3	
		10.5	6.5	4.4	3.3	2.7	2.4	2	6	2	1	4.1	3	2	2	3	4.1	4.5	2.5		
		13.3	7	4.7	4	3.6	4.3	5.8	10	9	4	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2				
		16.5	10	9	7.4	7	8	10	10.2		7										
			12.9	11.5	10.5	10	10.5	10	11.5												
			14.2	13.8	13.2	12.9	12	12													
AVERAGE PIT EL	15.1	13.23	10.611	8.678	7.378	6.544	6.433	6.744	6.44	4.4	4.09	3.57	3.33	2.67	2.68	2.67	2.5	2.38	1.16	1.43	0.5
AVG DEPTH	0.95	2.621	4.2389	5.522	6.172	6.456	5.867	5.006	4.56	5.35	4.81	4.98	4.72	4.08	3.87	3.33	2.8	2.22	2.59	1.33	1.3
VOL OF SECTION	11.9	114.7	238.44	310.6	347.2	363.1	330	281.6	228	201	211	187	177	153	145	125	105	69.4	80.9	33.1	16.3

TOTAL VOLUME OF PIT **3,728 CUBIC METERS**

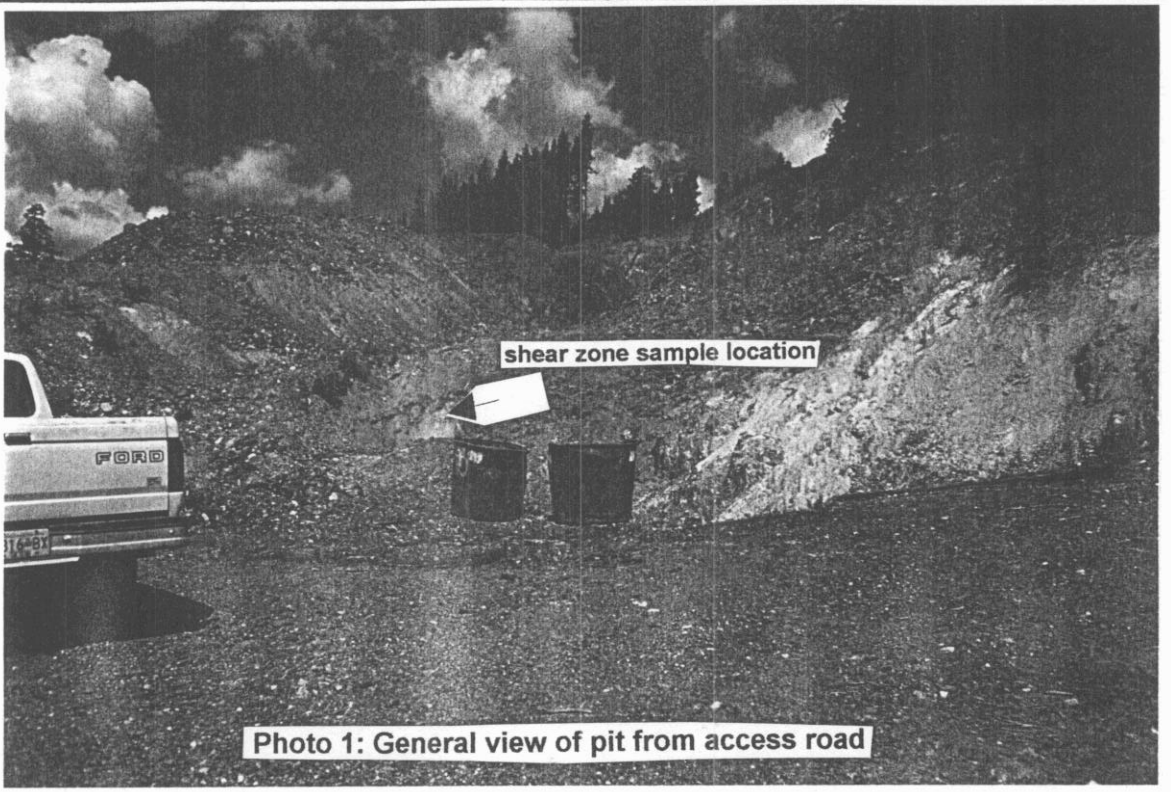

Photo 1: General view of pit from access road

Photo 2: View of upper part of "RW" pit. Arrow points at low-gradè portion of vein.

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CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE:	
PROJ.	PHOTOS: "RW" PIT	DATE July 22/99	
		DR.	FIG. 11

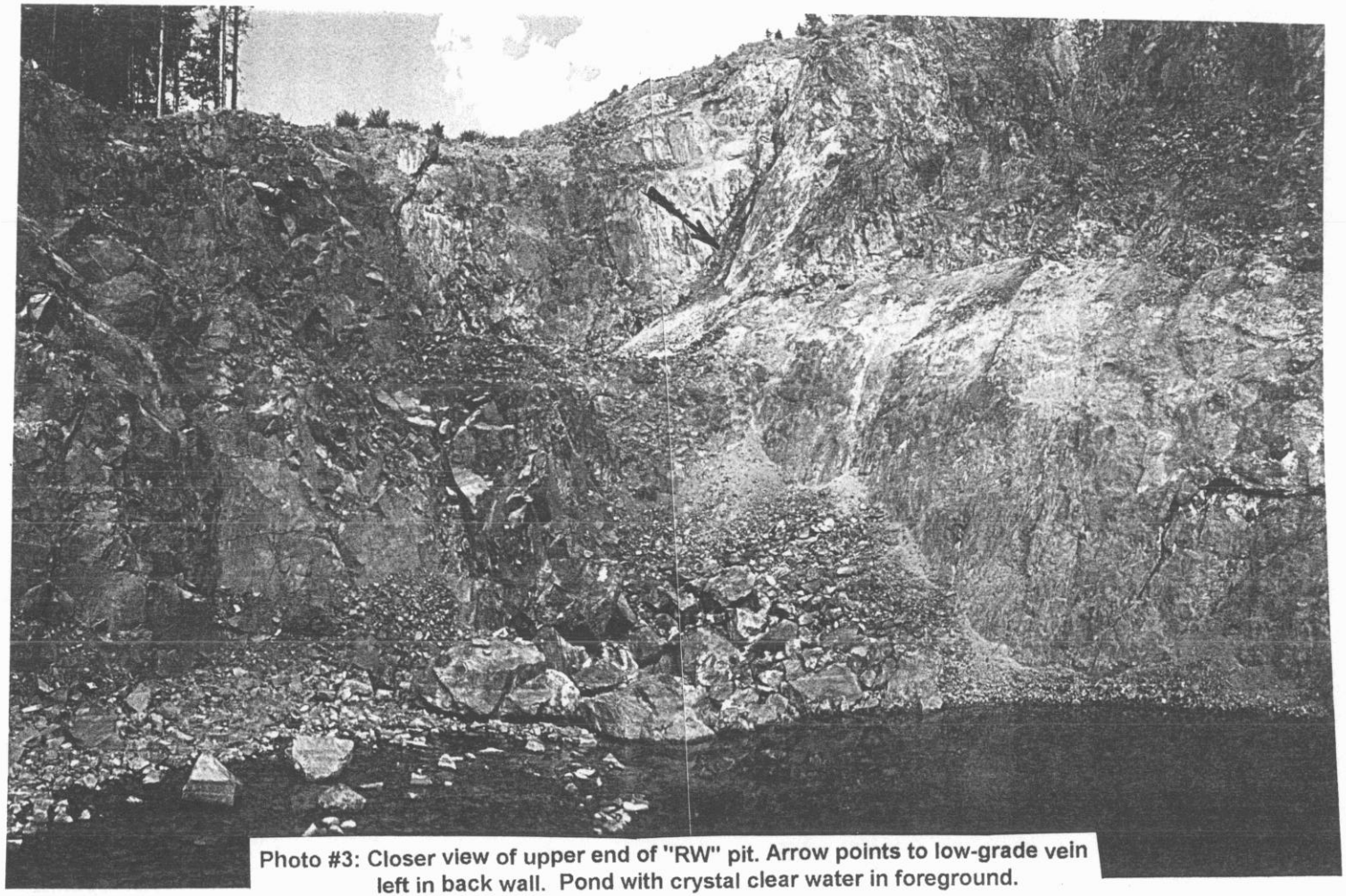

Photo #3: Closer view of upper end of "RW" pit. Arrow points to low-grade vein left in back wall. Pond with crystal clear water in foreground.

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CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE:	
PROJ.	PANORAMA PHOTO OF "RW" PIT	DATE:	FIG. 12
		DR.	

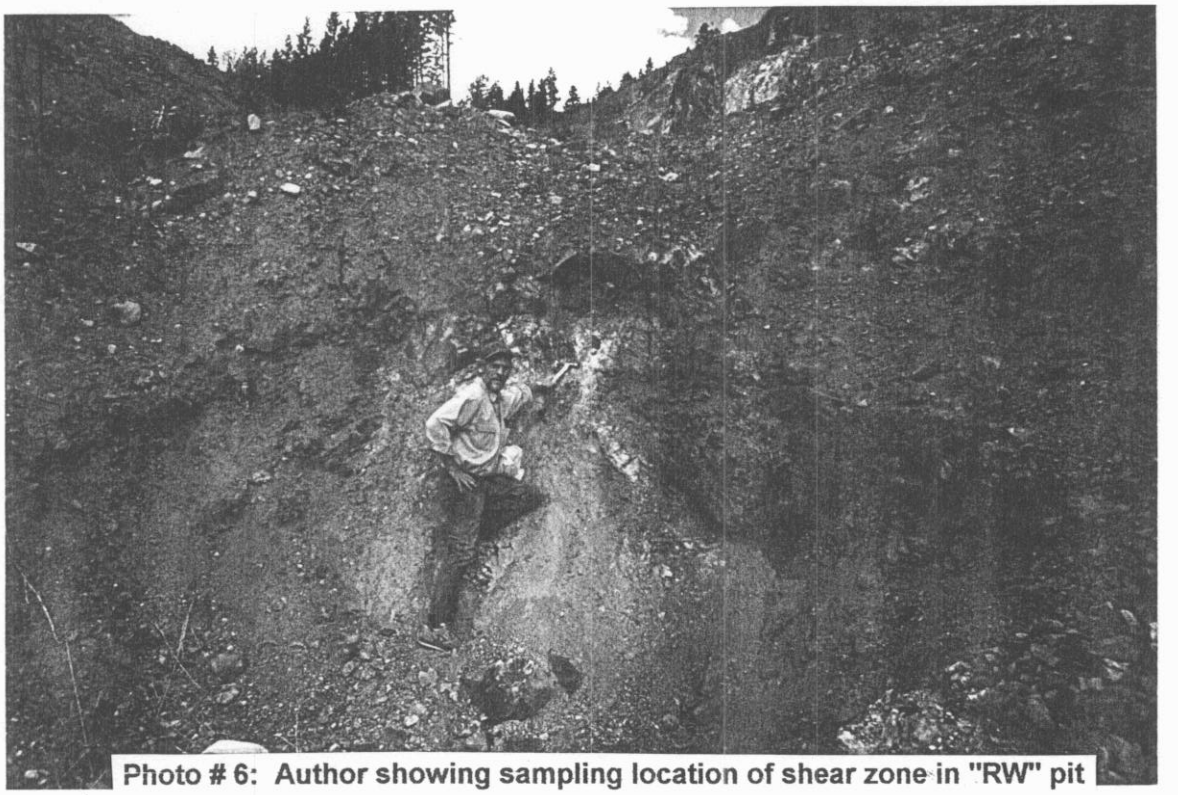

Photo # 6: Author showing sampling location of shear zone in "RW" pit

Photo # 7: Looking back from "RW" pit along access road. Photo shows two trees which were cut in the last two years. These were probably falled because they were leaning.

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CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE:	
PROJ.	PHOTOS TAKEN FROM "RW" PIT AREA	DATE July 22/99	FIG. 13
		DR.	

Photo # 4: view of "RW" pit ore-sorting area, looking south toward Whiteman Creek valley.

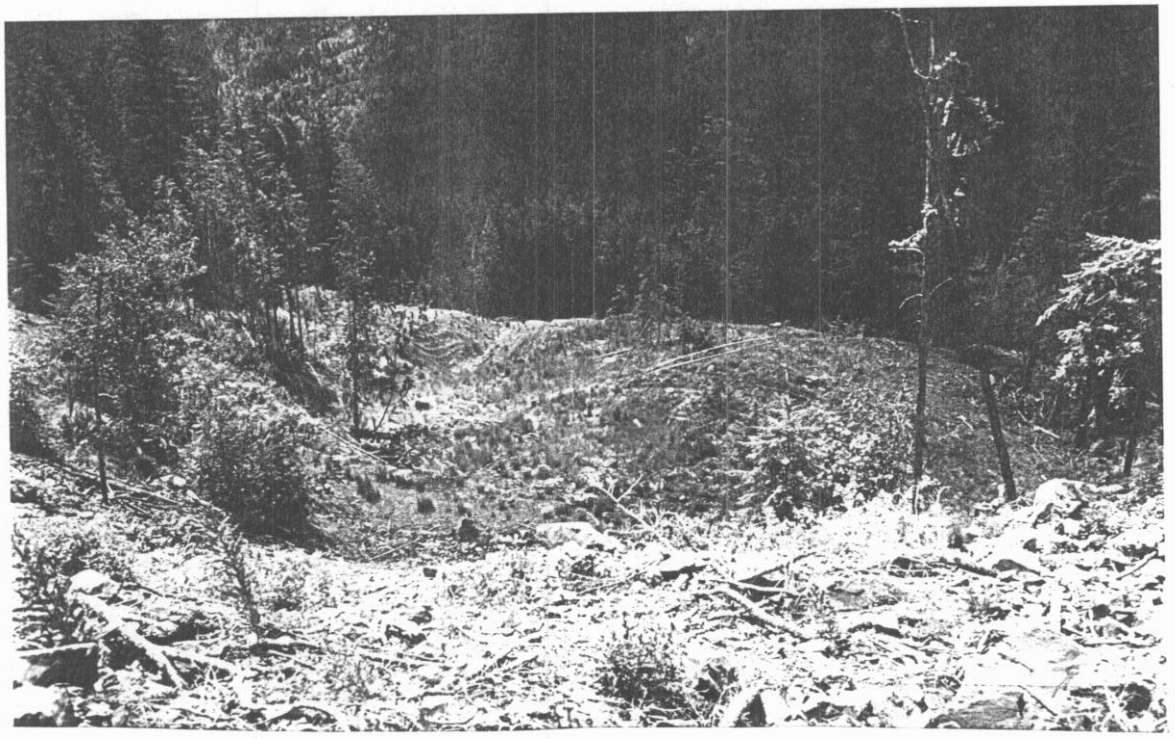

Photo # 5: Vew taken from ore sorting area showing downhill view of "Bonanza" zone drill area and Tr-21 pit.

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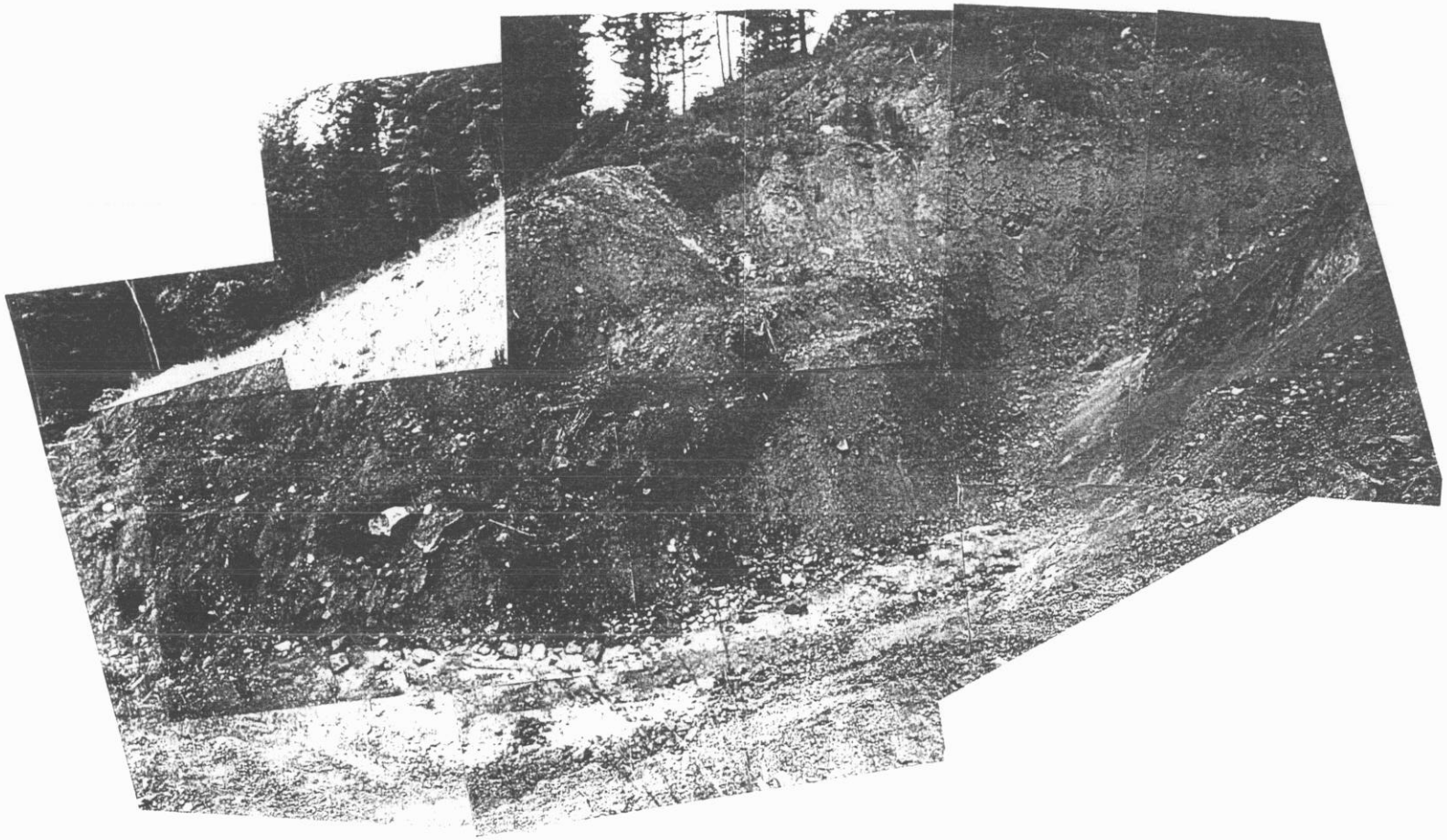
CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE:	
PROJ.	PHOTOS TAKEN FROM "RW" PIT AREA	DATE July 22/99	FIG. 14
		DR.	



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CLIENT:	VICORE MINE DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	SCALE:	
PROJ.	PANORAMIC VIEW OF "TRENCH 21" PIT	DATE:	FIG. 15
		DR.	