

**CROWSNEST PROPERTY
GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL and LINECUTTING REPORT**

On The

Flat 1-7 and Crow 1-9 Mineral Claims

For

INTERNATIONAL CURATOR RESOURCES

And

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

By

MINCORD EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

**Fort Steele Mining Division
NTS: 82G/2E
Latitude: 49°10'10" N
Longitude: 114°32'50" W**

**G. L. Garratt, P. Geo.
November, 1999**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

26,113

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	1
LAND STATUS	2
EXPLORATION HISTORY	2
SUMMARY OF PAST EXPLORATION RESULTS	4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	5
PROPERTY GEOLOGY: 1. General Geology	5
2. Structure and Alteration	7
1999 EXPLORATION PROGRAM: 1. Linecutting	7
2. Geophysics	7
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
APPENDICES: 1. Statement of Qualifications	
2. Statement of Expenditures	
3. Geophysical Survey Specifications Report	
4. References	
FIGURES: 1. Property Location Map	
2. Claim Location Map	
3. Data Compilation Map	
ATTACHMENTS: 1. Property Geology Map	
2. 1999, B, and K Grids Geology Map	
3. Induced Polarization Pseudosections	
4. IP Chargeability Plan Map	
5. IP Resistivity Plan Map	
6. Total Field Magnetic Plan Map	
7. Magnetic Profiles	
8. Magnetic Data Postings	

INTRODUCTION

The Crowsnest Property lies approximately 50 air-kilometers southeast of the town of Fernie, B.C., just west of the Flathead River, in the Fort Steele Mining Division. The property comprises 181 mineral claim units (3025 hectares) which are held 100% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. International Curator Resources Ltd. has the option to earn up to a 75% interest from Eastfield by making certain cash payments and exploration expenditures. The 1999 exploration program, described in this report, was funded by International Curator and included geological mapping, grid placement and line-cutting, and Induced Polarization and Magnetic geophysical surveying, for a total expenditure of \$43,800. The program was carried out between July 2 and September 8, 1999.

The property is underlain by a thick sequence of Pennsylvanian and Mississippian clastic rocks, of which the Mississippian Rundle Group of dominantly carbonate stratigraphy shows the greatest exposure. Mid-Cretaceous syenite and trachyte intrusions, as sills, stocks and dykes, have intruded the sedimentary sequence in great volume throughout the property. These intrusions are generally propylitically altered in surface exposure, but trenches and drill holes have intersected strongly altered intrusives displaying silicification, sericitization, pyritization and clay alteration. At surface, alteration in the clastic rocks is generally limited to marblization, recrystallization and bleaching, while in drill holes skarn and hornfels alteration has been noted.

The regional structural setting is basin and range thrust belt, which is evidenced on the property by an abundance of low to moderate angle structures. These structures have been displaced by high angle easterly, northwesterly and northeasterly normal faults that are believed to be related to a regional scale Tertiary extensional event. The low to moderate angle structures appear to have favoured shaley parts of the section and may also be the pathways for the many large intrusive sills observed in the subsurface.

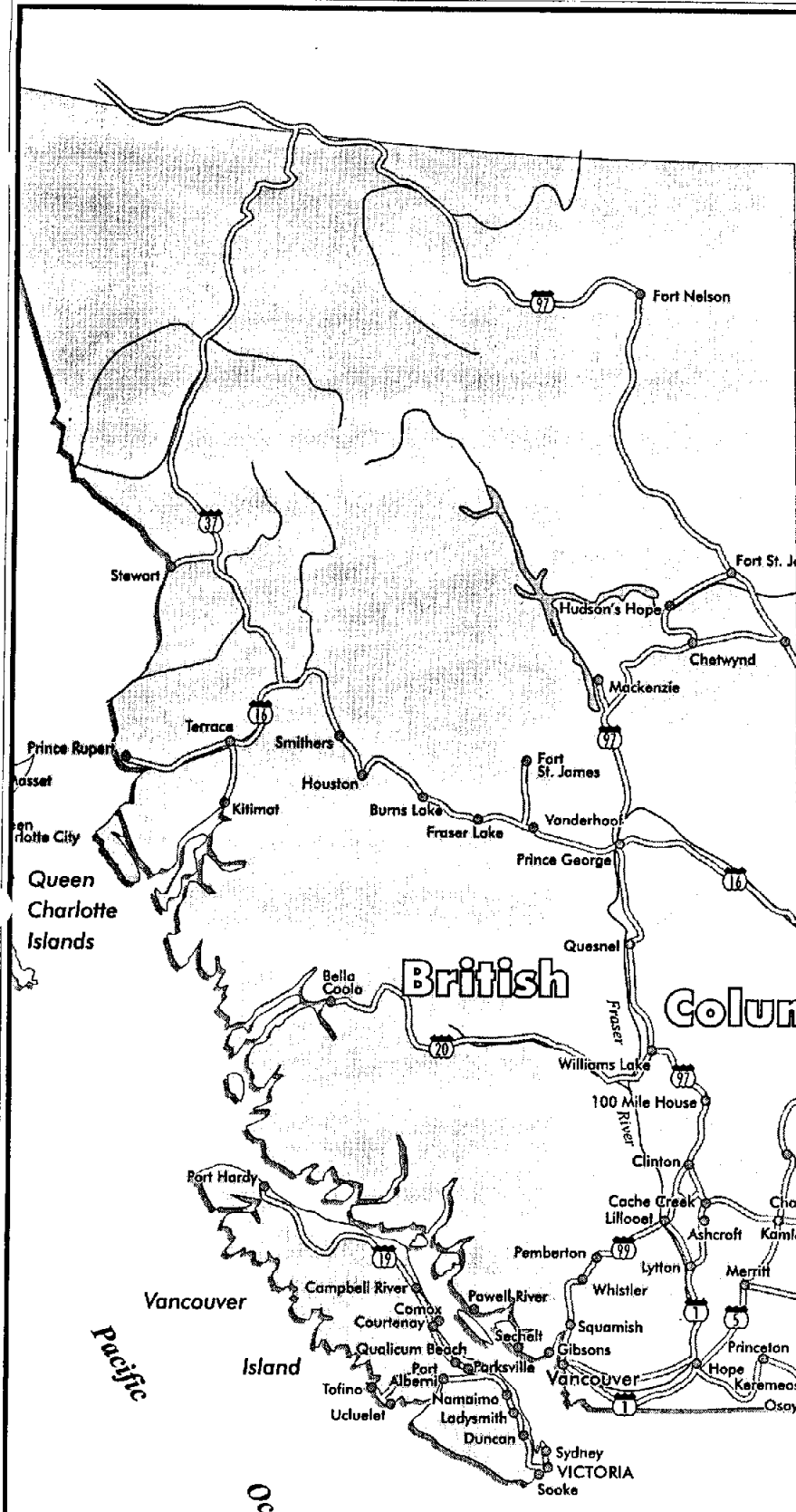
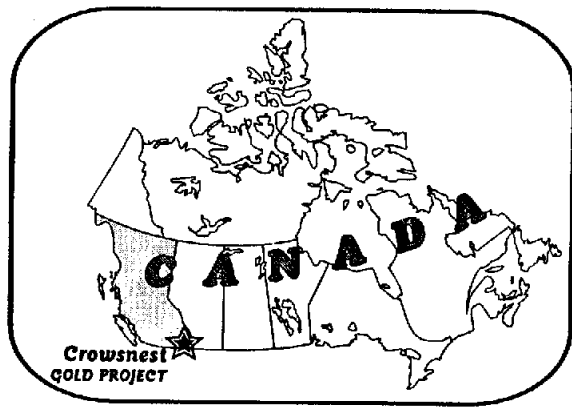
Previous workers defined an extensive gold geochemical anomaly on the B Grid which was determined to have been transported in till down the main drainage in the central grid area. Coincident with this work was the discovery of numerous gold mineralized boulders and cobbles of syenite, heterolithic breccia and intrusive breccia in the glacial till cover. Trenching in the K grid, up-slope from the B Grid anomaly, discovered altered syenite and quartz veining that carried high-grade gold values. The 1999 Grid was placed and cut to expand upon the old K Grid in the head of the basin that defined the source of the till materials deposited down-valley and down-ice in the B Grid anomaly. As the mineralized rocks generally contained evidence of sulphides and magnetite, a geophysical survey of Induced Polarization and Magnetics was carried out on the 1999 Grid to attempt to locate their source under the extensive valley till cover.

The geophysical surveys outlined a large, circular magnetic high, flanked by a strong magnetic low, in the southern half of the grid area. A strong chargeability anomaly was defined coincident to the outer northeastern border of the magnetic anomaly for a length of approximately 700 meters. A second chargeability anomaly trended east-west along the northern edge of the grid for approximately 900 meters. A third chargeability anomaly was defined on two lines in the central portion of the grid, associated with a magnetic low.

The geophysical anomalies defined targets for which a ten hole, 1000 meter core drilling program is recommended.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Crowsnest property is located adjacent the Flathead River in southeastern British Columbia, some 25 kilometers west of the Alberta border and 20 kilometers north of the Montana border. The property lies in



British Columbia

Crowsnest GOLD PROJECT



**EASTFIELD / CURATOR
CROWSNEST PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Location Map

Scale	as shown	N.T.S.	Figure 1
Date	November 1999	Drawn by a.g.b.	

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.

the Fort Steele Mining Division, which is administered out of Cranbrooke, B.C., in NTS map sheet 82G/2E at latitude 49 10' 10" N and longitude 114 32' 50" W.

Access to the property is gained by turning off Highway 3 at Morrissey, 15 kilometers south of Fernie, B.C., and following the Morrissey, Lodgepole and Harvey Forest Access roads to kilometer 71. One hundred meters past this road marker a seismic line leads into the property. Four wheel drive trails lead into the heart of the property.

Elevations on the property rise from 1820 meters at the Flathead River to 2100 meters at the center of the property. Tree-line occurs at approximately 1900 meters. Most slopes are steep and heavily covered with dense pine forest and thick willow. Logging is the main industry in the region of the property, though at present there is no active logging on the claims.

LAND STATUS

Eastfield obtained a 100% interest in the 15 unit Flat claim group from P.E. Fox and then staked an additional 166 units part of which over-stake the Flat claims (to reduce titles and fractions). International Curator Resources Ltd. has an option to earn either a 50% or 75% interest from Eastfield by completing certain cash payments and exploration expenditures. Claims are shown on figure 2 and have the following status:

Claim Name	Record Number	Number of Units	Expiry Date
Flat 1	359452	9	Sept.21, 2002
Flat 2	359453	1	Sept 21, 2002
Flat 3	359454	1	Sept 21, 2002
Flat 4	359455	1	Sept 21, 2002
Flat 5	359456	1	Sept 21, 2002
Flat 6	359513	1	Sept 21, 2002
Flat 7	359514	1	Sept 21, 2002
Crow 1	365637	20	Sept 13, 2002
Crow 2	365638	6	Sept 11, 2002
Crow 3	366740	20	Oct 29, 2001
Crow 4	366741	20	Oct 30, 2001
Crow 5	366742	20	Oct. 31, 2001
Crow 6	367032	20	Nov 2, 2002
Crow 7	368123	20	March 19, 2002
Crow 8	368124	20	March 19, 2002
Crow 9	368487	20	April 15, 2002
Total: 16 Claims		181 units	

* Fort Steele Mining Division

EXPLORATION HISTORY

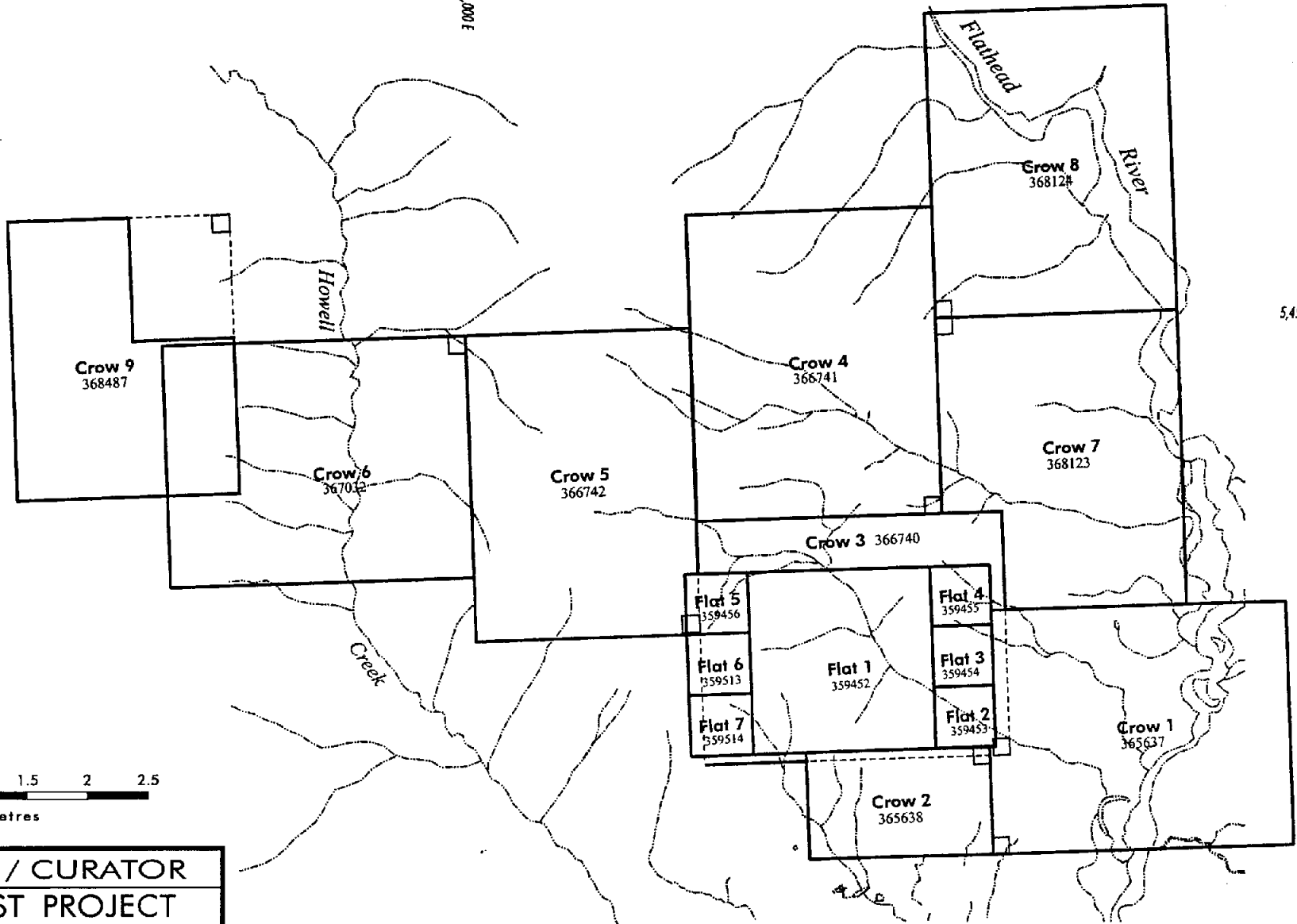
Several active oil seeps occur in the Sage Creek watershed approximately 8 kilometres southeast of the Flat claims. It was these seeps which attracted the earliest economic interest in the Flathead area. In the early part of the century several different groups drilled a number of shallow wells in their vicinity and two deep tests were completed at a later date. In recent times a consortium headed by Shell Canada Resources has



675,000 E

5,450,000 N

5,450,000 N



EASTFIELD / CURATOR
CROWSNEST PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Claim Map

Scale **1: 50,000** N.T.S. Figure

Date **November 1999** Drawn by

Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.

675,000 E

been exploring the Flathead valley for carbon dioxide reservoirs. If successful the Shell project would develop a large volume of CO₂, which would then be piped to Alberta, for secondary oil enhancement. Shell's model is predicated on the effect of volcanic intrusions liberating large volumes of CO₂ from Mississippian or Devonian carbonate rocks. The consortium had completed a seismic survey and at least four test wells by the early 1990's.

Coal has been known to occur in the Flathead Valley for many years. Early exploration for coal was predominantly conducted in and around the abandoned village of Flathead (15 km north of the property). More recent coal exploration has occurred immediately south of the project area in the Cabin Creek valley by the Sage Creek Coal Consortium. In 1997 Forging Coal Ltd. drilled nine exploration holes in the upper Flathead valley (Lodgepole Leases).

1969: The first known mineral claims in the area were staked in the Howell Creek watershed approximately 14 kilometres northwest of the Crow and Flat claims. The original (Howell Creek) claims lapsed and were subsequently restaked by Cominco in 1972 and again in 1983. The Howell claims are currently in good standing and are owned 50% each by Cominco and Placer Dome Inc. and are under option to Eastfield Resources Ltd.

1984 to 1986: In 1984 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd., working on behalf of Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited, initiated a silt sampling and prospecting program. This program resulted in the identification of several anomalous drainages in the Trachyte Ridge area (up to 750-ppb Au). The 236 unit Flathead 1 to 12 claim group was staked later that year. In 1985 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. established geochemical grids in three areas of the Flathead claim group – Grids "A", "B" and "C". All grids contained trachyte-syenite intrusions emplaced into Paleozoic carbonates. Intrusions were found typically enclosed in an aureole of marble with small bodies of calc-silicate skarn along the contacts. A rafted block of limestone with a stockwork of white and red chalcedony was found at one location on grid "A". The most significant analytical result obtained in the 1985 program was a value of 1500 ppb Au and 2.3% zinc from a small calc-silicate vein on the "A" grid. Grid "B" was extended west as far as line 85+00E – the extreme down hill portion of the soil geochemical anomaly (as it is now recognized). In 1986 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. continued to work on existing and new grids – "D", "E" and "F". Grid "B" was extended westward with the addition of 5 more soil lines (to 80+00E). A potentially significant copper soil anomaly was outlined on grid "E".

1987 and 1988: Work focused on the "A" grid presently located on the Crow 6 claim. Work included prospecting, hand trenching and diamond drilling 10 holes totaling 4,410 feet (1345m). The results of the drilling (only a small region in the grid) were technically encouraging but economically weak with the best intersection being 7.58 gms/t Au over 1.5 metres. Results of hand trenching on two clay-altered shear zones within the "A" grid were more encouraging. Free gold was panned from the zones and grab samples up to 36.80 gms/t Au were obtained. On the "B" the soil grid was extended four more lines to the west (to 73+00E). Ten kilometres of this grid was cut and 7.8 kilometres of induced polarization survey completed on it. Some road construction occurred simultaneous to mechanical trenching.

1989: A six diamond drill holes totaling 2,842 feet (886 m) were completed along the southern border of the "B" grid. Drilling encountered a sequence of carbonate and shale and minor syenite dykes but failed to identify any significant gold mineralization. Numerous mineralized pieces of syenite and syenite breccia were sampled from locally derived till, soil and colluvium. Many of these samples returned exceedingly high gold analysis often in the hundreds of grams per ton gold (to 620 gms/t Au – 18 oz/t)

1991: A program of further mechanical trenching in the vicinity of the 1989 drill program, and the extension of the tote road a further 1 kilometre to the northwest was completed. The material exposed along the tote road was sampled and several soil profile pits were excavated. A significant component of mineralized syenite and syenite breccia was exposed along the tote road

1992 to 1994: Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada optioned the Flathead claims from Placer Dome Inc in 1992. Fox Geological Consultants was retained as the geological contractor. The "B" grid was expanded to the northwest in what was called the "K" grid. Prospecting completed in this program located a poorly

exposed quartz vein within the "K" grid. The tote road was again extended to the northwest (approximately 800 metres) to the vein and a mechanical trenching was completed in the vicinity of it. The vein was exposed over a strike length of 47 metres. The vein, which consists of a vuggy quartz rich complex associated with a syenite dyke, varied between 3 and 4 metres in thickness. Several samples from the vein exceeded 100-gms/t gold with a high value of 350.7 gms/t. The vein material is deemed to be noticeably different than the mineralized syenite and syenite breccia and is interpreted to represent a separate source of gold mineralization. In 1994 four diamond drill holes totaling 364 metres were completed in the area of the vein. None of the holes, which were all angled to the south, were successful in intersecting the vein complex. An alternate hypothesis, which remains untested, is that the vein complex dips to the south into the hill and parallel to the drill holes.

The original Flathead claims expired in 1997 and the "B" and "K" grids were partially restaked by P.E. Fox in the form of the 15-unit Flat claim group. Total expenditure of \$760,688 dollars was incurred on exploring the Flathead claims from 1984 to 1994.

1998: Eastfield optioned the Flat claims from P.E. Fox in September and commenced staking an additional 86 claim units – the Crow claims.

SUMMARY OF PAST EXPLORATION RESULTS

B Grid:

Soil sampling outlined a greater than 50 ppb gold anomaly over an area exceeding 1400 metres by 250 metres. Numerous pieces of mineralized rubble occurring in local till and colluvium suggests two sources of mineralization: material, which appears to be from a magnetite rich intrusive breccia (syenite); and material which appears to be from a vein source. Both are extremely rich with grades reaching 630 grams per ton gold (app. 18 oz/t) for the intrusive breccia and 350 grams per ton (app. 10 oz/t) for the vein material. Induced polarization surveying over a portion of the B grid showed a definite chargeability anomaly on the last and most up-slope line completed.

A Grid:

Soil sampling outlined a greater than 20ppb gold anomaly covering an area 1500 metres in length and 750 metres in width, and is open to the west. A central zone measuring 750 metres by 250 metres exceeds 70-ppb soil gold with a peak value of 5,590 ppb. Ten diamond drill holes were completed in this grid in 1987. Results of drilling included several narrow intercepts associated with altered syenite. The best results included 1.5 metres of 7.58 gms/t Au in hole FA-6 and 1 metre of 5.49 gms/t au in hole FA-2. Only a small area of the soil anomaly has been drill tested with 7 of the 10 holes located in an area measuring 450 metres by 150 metres. Prospecting within the "A" grid resulted in the discovery of two additional styles of mineralization. A calc silicate altered (skarn) sample yielded an assay of 1.5 gms/t gold and 2.3% zinc. A quartz veined clay alteration zone yielded grab samples up to 36.80 gm/t Au.

E Grid:

An altered trachyte plug occurs approximately 3 kilometres north of the B grid and was explored by a small grid labeled E. The stock is intensely clay altered and quartz fluorite veining has been noted. A soil copper anomaly exceeding 100-ppm covers most of the stock. A soil gold anomaly was indicated on the most northerly line.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

P.B. Jones documents the most coherent geological framework for the area of the Crowsnest property in an unpublished graduate thesis completed in 1966 at the Colorado School of Mines titled "Geology of the Flathead Area, Southeastern B.C., Canada". The area of the claims (Trachyte Ridge) consists of a thick sequence of Devonian and Mississippian limestones, dolomites and black shale and Permo-Pennsylvanian quartz arenite and dolomitic sandstone. Numerous small Cretaceous stocks have intruded and locally altered the enclosing sedimentary strata.

The Flathead Fault represents a major tensional fracture, which is the northern continuation of the system of normal faults, which define the Basin and Range structural province in the western United States. The principal structural features of this area are low angle thrusts and large normal faults, which strike roughly parallel to regional structural trends (northwest). The Crowsnest property occurs on the down thrown side of the Flathead Fault (large normal) and within what is best described as a half graben. In the early 1970's Imperial Oil Ltd. et al attempted an interpretive restoration of the Flathead basin using stratigraphic information derived from a 1970 hydrocarbon exploration well. Their reconstruction indicates that approximately 6 to 8 miles of extension have occurred across a present basin width of 17 miles.

In 1961 R.A. Price, working for the Geological Survey of Canada, recognized and described the alkaline intrusive rocks in the Flathead valley. These relatively small bodies of igneous rock occur in a belt that trends 15 to 20 kilometres northwest from the Crowsnest claims (Trachyte Ridge to Twenty-nine Mile Creek). These bodies vary from narrow dykes to irregular anastomosing stock like masses up to 2 square miles (~500 hectares) in size. The three dimensional extent of these intrusions is not discernable from surface exposures but based on an oil exploration well located north of Howell Creek (7.5 kilometres northwest of the property) are extensive. Hole Howell a-16-B, drilled in 1970, bottomed at a depth of 4632 feet (1412 m). The hole encountered intermittent syenite from 3400 to 4200 feet (800 feet thick interval) in a sequence of Cambrian, Devonian and Mississippian carbonates and sediments.

The "Flathead" alkaline rocks are believed to have been emplaced contemporaneously with a period of explosive volcanism that culminated in the deposition of the adjacent fragmental Crowsnest Formation in southwestern Alberta.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

1. General Geology

The 1999 geological mapping program was confined generally to the 1999 Grid and upper B Grid areas, and was carried out by S.W. Tregaskis, M.Sc. and J. Ryley, B.Sc., geologists in the employ of Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd., under the supervision of the author. The property is underlain by a thick (+800 m) section of allochthonous Paleozoic carbonate and clastic sediments which were intruded by a variety of Lower Cretaceous and possibly Tertiary alkalic feldspar porphyry, trachyte and syenite dykes and sills. These intrusives have locally calc-silicated, hornfelsed and bleached the host-rock sediments and have been found to host significant gold mineralization in the K-Grid trenches and as erratic glacial cobbles and boulders and contain anomalous levels of gold in drill holes. Tertiary extensional tectonics created a series of pull-a-part grabens and half grabens, which are characterized by north-south to northwest-southeast trending normal faults with east- side down displacement. The presence of the mineralized dykes at strong breaks in slope and the occurrence of carbonate breccia gouge forming the footwall to the auriferous dyke in trench TK-1, may indicate that the mineralization has been down-dropped along high-angle normal faults to its present position from a point higher up the Fortress. The widespread bleached, recrystallized, fractured limestones surrounding the top of the Fortress and the coincident low level gold anomaly support this concept.

Within the Crows Nest project area, excellent exposures of carbonate are found along the ridge tops, cirque walls and locally along the valley walls, while within the valley floor area no outcrop exposures are available. Systematic trenching of the till commonly failed to reach bedrock and drilling indicates thicknesses of overburden cover up to 30 meters locally. Road building and drilling indicate that thick sections of black, carbonaceous, argillaceous limestone and calcareous black shale are present which do not normally outcrop. As a result, the attempt to construct a basic stratigraphic column was strongly biased toward the cliff-forming, bioclastic, crinoidal limestones. The following stratigraphic column is excerpted from Price (1965) from the Howell Creek area situated about 10 km to the north.

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>GROUP/FORMATION</u>	<u>LITHOLOGY</u>	<u>THICKNESS (ft)</u>
Pennsylvanian	Rocky Mtn. Fm.:	Sandstone, Quartzite, dolomite,	660
Permian ?		Dolomitic sandstone. Chert-qtz pebble congl	
Mississippian	Rundle Group:		
	Etherington Fm.	Light grey, crinoidal limestone, grey sandy and silty limestone, cherty dolomite and green shale. Transitional from crinoidal limestone upwards into silty and sandy skeletal calcarenites and sandstones into Rocky Mtn. Fm.	435
	Mount Head Fm.	Grey sandy, silty dolomite, Light grey crinoidal limestone, Dark grey-black limestone and black shale.	860
	Carnarvon Member-	Black argillaceous limestone and black calcareous carbonaceous shale and crinoidal calcarenites	
	Marston Member-	Medium to thin bedded silty dolomite and limestone	
	Loomis Member-	Light grey, cliff forming, calcarenitic dolomite and limestone (ribbed)	
	Salter Member-	Fine to medium crystalline, light grey sandy, silty dolomite	
	Livingston Fm.	Light grey crinoidal limestone, finely crystalline limestone and dolomite. Lower portion with thin blebs of light grey chert. Upper skeletal calcarenites with bryozoans and oolitic limestone beds. Recessive zones are dolomitic	1370

When the lithologies encountered in drilling are compared with the stratigraphic column of Price(1965), it appears that all drilling to date in the B-Grid area of the Crowsnest property has tested the Etherington and Mount Head Formations. Drill holes FB-1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 94-2 (190-2) intercepted intervals of quartzite, quartzite crackle breccias, green shales and dolomitic sandstones typical of the upper portions of the Etherington Fm.. The black, carbonaceous, limestones and black carbonaceous, calcareous shales encountered in CP-99-5 and 6 appear to be part of the Carnovan member of the Mount Head Fm. and would seem to be a favorable stratigraphic horizon for potential disseminated gold mineralization.

The Pennsylvanian Rocky Mountain Group is only exposed in the eastern and northeastern 1999 Grid area and appears to be separated from the older carbonate dominant Mississippian Rundle Group by a north-northwesterly trending fault. This fault is interpreted by: the topographic expression of the main B Grid drainage which divides the exposures of the Rundle and Rocky Mountain Groups; and the magnetic survey which suggests the fault location by a magnetic low generally paralleling this trend. The Rocky Mountain

Group are the youngest calstics exposed in the map area and are characterized by pale yellow-brown to orange-brown dolomitic sandstones and quartz-arenite to orthoquartzite.

2. Structure and Alteration

The property consists of a thick section of Paleozoic sediments which is part of the Lewis thrust sheet and probably contains a series of low angle structures which are likely focused within weaker shaley portions of the section. Drilling encountered numerous fault zones which could be related to the low angle thrust system and typically the apparent sill-like porphyry bodies are bounded by fault breccias which appear to be low angle. High-angle normal faults which formed in response to Tertiary extensional tectonics probably underlie the major stream drainages within the project area and evidence of high-angle normal faulting is found in the cliffs surrounding the Fortress area which trend N-S to NW-SE and WNW-ESE. Structures in drill core appear to reflect these trends also. The presence of carbonate fault breccia as the footwall to the mineralized dyke found in TK-1 trench seems to indicate that the mineralization may have been down-faulted to its present position from a position higher up the Fortress. This would explain why drill hole 94-1 (190-1) failed to intercept the dyke when it was angled southward into the hill.

Bedding attitudes are commonly north to northwest with moderate (25°-50°) easterly dips. Variations to easterly or northeasterly strikes are suggestive of local disruption due to faulting; this is evident in the K-1 trench where an easterly strike with southern dip were noted.

Alteration of the carbonate sequence within the B-grid and E-Grid areas typically consists of localized bleaching and recrystallization which always appears to be related to a close proximity to an intrusive. The intensity of alteration within the intrusive seems to be proportional to the intensity and aerial extent of alteration of the carbonates. Local calc-silicate alteration consisting of variable silicification, garnet-epidote-chlorite-biotite was encountered in drill holes 94 (190)-1, 2, 3 and CP-99-10 which may indicate proximity to mineralization. Alteration within the various alkalic intrusives is variable and most surface exposures are only weakly propylitized and are barren of gold mineralization. Mineralized feldspar porphyry found in trenches TK-1 and 2, and most of the glacial pebbles, cobbles and boulders have been intensely argillized and or phyllically altered with local silicification. Often the mineralization is associated with pyrite, magnetite and asicular hornblende lathes, but these are not ubiquitous features. Anomalous gold mineralization intercepted in CP-99-3 and 8 was coincident with the strongest quartz-kspar-sericite-pyrite alteration, often with weak magnetite.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

1. Linecutting

A program of grid placement and line cutting completed 19.3 line-kilometers on the 1999 grid. A base-line was compass and topofil measured on an east-west bearing at the southern end of the grid with lines turned at ninety degrees to the baseline every 100 meters. Stations were marked with flagging tape at 50 meter intervals along all lines. All lines were cleared of deadfall and brush using chainsaws and axes. All cut debris was bucked to less than four-foot lengths and lain flat on the ground. The grid origin, at station 10000W/10000N, was established in the southeastern corner of the grid and 15 lines were run on a north bearing. The lines are 1.0 km to 1.5 km in length, with 100 meter line spacing with the exception of lines 11400W and 11600W which are spaced at 200 meters. Slope corrections were not undertaken.

2. Geophysics

Scott Geophysics Ltd. was contracted to carry out geophysical surveys and completed 19.8 line-kilometers of Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey and 19.0 line kilometers of total field magnetic survey. The



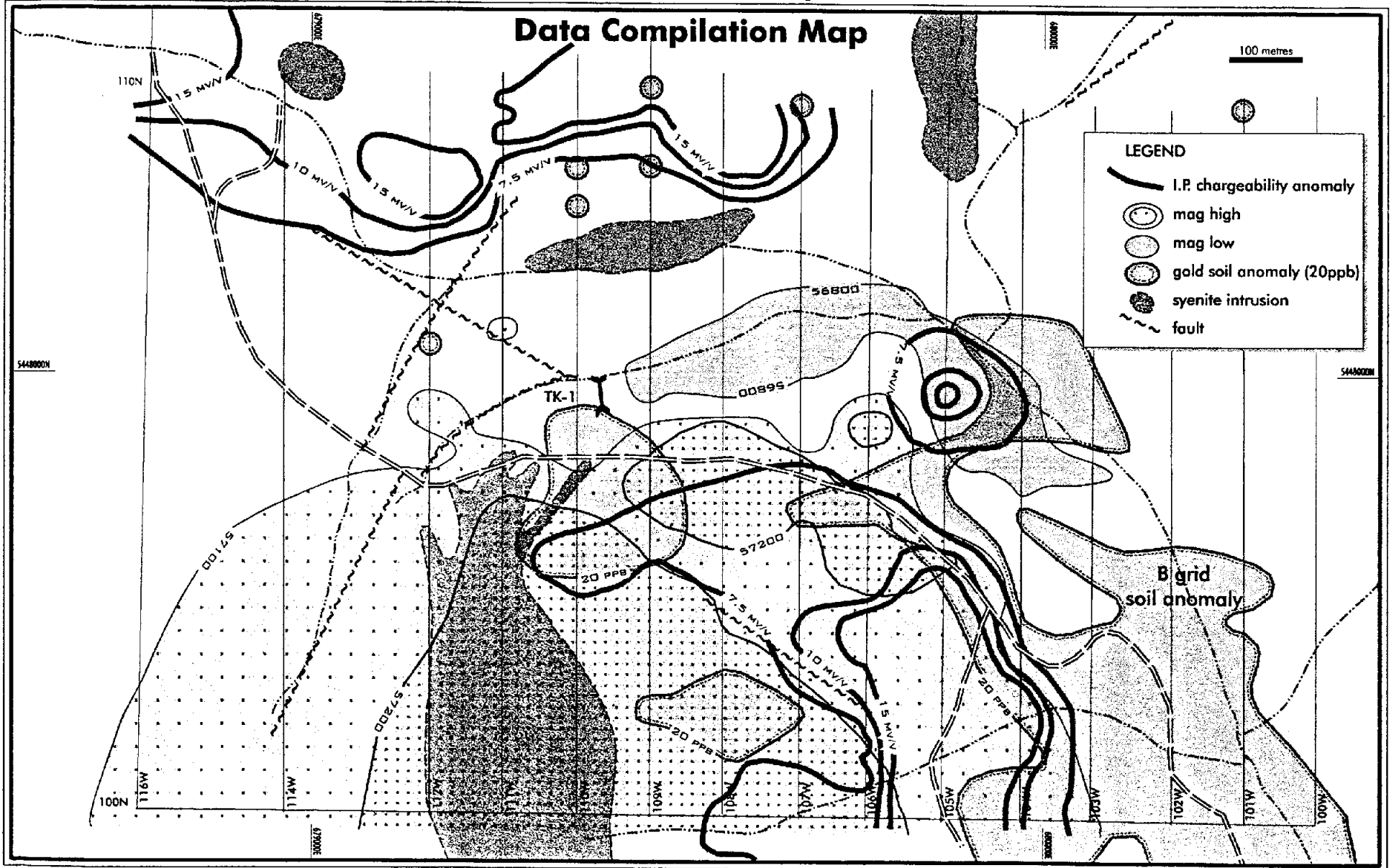
International Curator Resources Ltd.

CROWNEST PROJECT



Eastfield Resources Ltd.

Data Compilation Map



LEGEND

- I.P. chargeability anomaly
- mag high
- mag low
- gold soil anomaly (20ppb)
- syenite intrusion
- fault

surveys were performed during the period July 25 to August 12, 1999. The parameters of the survey and the equipment used are summarized in a report by David Hall which is enclosed in the Appendices.

The magnetometer survey outlined a roughly circular 1.3 km by 1.0 km magnetic high defined by the 57,000 nT contour. This high, which dominates the southern half of the grid area, is flanked on the northeast by a magnetic low. This feature coincides with the center of a large aeromagnetic anomaly shown on the Geological Survey of Canada Map 9858G (Inverted Ridge, 82G/2).

The I.P. survey outlined three distinct, moderate to strong, chargeability anomalies. The strongest and largest of these coincides with the outer rim of the magnetic high and measures approximately 200 meters by 700 meters in an arcuate trace that is open to the south. This anomaly is associated with moderate resistivities. A two line chargeability high is associated with magnetic and resistivity lows on lines 10400W and 10500W at 10600N. The third anomaly trends east-west at the northern end of the grid from line 10700W to line 11600W and is associated with a resistivity low.

The magnetic data suggests a large buried intrusive underlies the southwestern portion of the grid. At surface, several dykes, sills and stocks of syenitic intrusions have been mapped in this area. A 200 meter by 800 meter north trending body of syenite is exposed in the central portion of the magnetic high. Many of the intrusions are magnetite bearing.

The chargeability anomalies may, in part be reflective of a carbonaceous carbonate unit that occurs in their vicinity, and in part are due to pyritization of carbonate units and syenitic to monzonitic intrusions. In the case of the main arcuate southern anomaly, large pyritic sills and dykes underlie the area. It is believed, however that these possible sources of chargeability do not fully explain the anomalies and further work may be required to explain them.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geologic mapping program served to outline the surface geology confirming that the source of the altered, mineralized boulders and cobbles was not exposed. The intrusions observed at surface show weak alteration and do not carry significant mineralization. The carbonate exposures, particularly on the north flank of Fortress Peak, show extensive bleaching, re-crystallization and secondary carbonate veining which is believed to be indicative of proximal intrusions and possibly of mineralizing systems. It seems evident that thrust structures are common to shaley sections and thus limit exposures of these rocks which have largely been observed in new road cuts or drill holes.

The geophysical targets define good drill targets as they appear to outline large bodies of sulphide bearing rock coincident or partly coincident with magnetic highs. The circular magnetic high suggests a very large intrusive body that may be sill like in character. The coincidence of the of the southern anomaly with the outer edge of the magnetic high may indicate either a border phase sulphide development to an intrusion, or the sub-overburden exposure of the leading edge of a mineralized sill. As pyrite and magnetite are common constituents in a large portion of the mineralized boulders and cobbles discovered in the till, the combination of the coincident magnetic and chargeability anomalies offers a good prospective target for drilling.

A ten hole, 1000 meter drill program, combined with excavator trenching and additional road and site construction is recommended to test the targets developed by the geophysical survey. It is estimated that this work will require an expenditure of approximately \$250,000.

APPENDIX 1: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, **Glen L. Garratt**, of 110-325 Howe St., in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I am a practising geologist and have been since 1973 after completing the requirements for a B.Sc. (Geology) at the University of British Columbia.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I supervised the Crowsnest Project exploration program and was involved in the data preparation and interpretation and report preparation.
4. I consent to the use of this report by Eastfield Resources Ltd. or any of its subsidiaries, to fulfill the requirements of regulatory agencies. Excerpts or quotations or summaries from this report are not to be used without my written consent.
5. I am a Director of Eastfield Resources Ltd., and hold approximately 548,500 shares in the company.


G. L. Garratt, P. Geol.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 10th day of December, 1999.

APPENIX 2: STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE:

Geologists:	G. L. Garratt: 4 days x \$450/day	1,800.00
	S. W. Tregaskis: 10 days x \$450/day	4,500.00
	J. Ryley: 6 days x \$400/day	2,400.00
Field Personell:	F. Larocque: 10 days x \$275/day	2,750.00
	G. Charbonneau: 10 days x \$275/day	2,750.00
	R. Vedd: 10 days x \$275/day	2,750.00
	J.P. Charbonneau: 10 days x \$275/day	2,750.00
	R. Meunch: 10 days x \$285/day	2,850.00
Rentals:	Camp and Equipment: 10 days x \$150/day	1,500.00
	Truck: 10 days x \$70/day	700.00
	ATV: 2 units x 10 days x \$50/day	1,000.00
Geophysical Survey:	12 days x \$1500/day + expenses	18,715.00
TOTAL:		\$44,015.00

APPENDIX 3: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS REPORT

LOGISTICAL REPORT:
INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

CROWSNEST PROJECT

FERNIE AREA, B.C.

on behalf of

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
#110 – 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C1Z7

Field work completed: July 25 to August 12, 1999

by

David C. Hall, Geophysicist
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

August 19, 1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
1 Introduction	1
2 Survey Coverage	1
3 Personnel	1
4 Instrumentation	2
5 Conclusions & Recommendations	2

Appendix

Statement of Qualifications	rear of report
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Accompanying maps and materials

	Map pocket
Chargeability/Resistivity Pseudosections: L10000W-L10600W	1
Chargeability/Resistivity Pseudosections: L10700W-L11600W	1
Chargeability/Resistivity Pseudosections: L9900N & L10100N (East Grid)	1
Chargeability Triangular Filter Plan	2
Resistivity Triangular Filter Plan	2
Magnetometer Survey - Profiles	3
Magnetometer Survey - Contour Plan	3
Magnetometer Survey - Data Posting	3
Floppy Disc: all final survey data (ASCII format)	4

1. INTRODUCTION

An induced polarization/resistivity (IP) survey and a total field magnetometer survey were performed on the Crowsnest Project, Fernie area, B.C, during the period July 25 to August 12, 1999. The work was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Eastfield Resources Ltd.

This report presents the results of those surveys, and describes the instrumentation and procedures.

2. SURVEY COVERAGE

A total of some 19.8 line kms of IP and 19.0 kms of magnetometer surveying were performed in the Crowsnest Project area. The majority of this was on the main grid which was accessible by road however 2.5 km of I.P. was performed on the "East Grid" which was accessed by helicopter. Magnetic surveying was not performed on the East grid.

The IP survey utilized the pole-dipole array, at an "a" spacing of 25m. Readings were taken at "n" separations of 1 to 5 on all lines. In addition readings of n=6 to 10 were performed on L11000w over part of the line to test at greater depth. The on-line current electrode was oriented to the south of the receiving electrodes for all lines of the main grid and to the west of the receiving electrodes for lines on the "East Grid".

Magnetometer readings were taken at a routine reading interval of 12.5m. All field readings were corrected for diurnal variations with reference to a fixed cycling base station.

The pole dipole chargeability and resistivity results are presented as pseudosections, located in map pockets at the rear of this report. In addition, triangular filter plan maps have been prepared for chargeability and resistivity data.

The results of the magnetometer survey are presented as a profile plan, a contour plan, and a data posting plan. These are located at the rear of this report.

All final survey data is given in ASCII format on the floppy disk located in map pocket 3 at the rear of this report.

3. PERSONNEL

David Hall, geophysicist, was the party chief for the IP and magnetometer surveys on behalf of Scott Geophysics. Scott Tregaskis and Jim Riley were the Eastfield representatives on site for the duration of the survey.

4. INSTRUMENTATION

A Scintrex IPR12 receiver and Scintrex TSQ3 (3kw) transmitter were used for the survey. The waveform timing was 2 seconds on/2 seconds off. The Mx chargeability plotted on the maps and pseudosections is for the interval 690 to 1050 msec after shutoff.

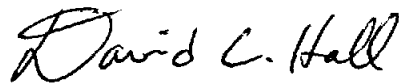
Two Scintrex ENVI total field magnetometers were used for the magnetometer survey (field unit plus base station).

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A preliminary examination of the I.P. and magnetic survey results from the Crowsnest project indicates the presence of a number of zones of moderate to strong chargeability response associated with an intrusive body which is clearly defined by the total field magnetic survey.

Subject to geological and geochemical evaluation the source of the chargeability response merits additional investigation.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David C. Hall".

David C. Hall, Geophysicist

Statement of Qualifications

For

David C. Hall, Geophysicist

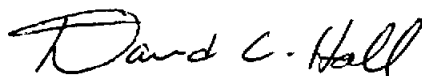
Of

3476 W. 22nd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6S1J2

I, David C. Hall, hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and my involvement in the program of work described in this report.

1. The work was performed by individuals sufficiently trained and qualified for its performance.
2. I have no material interest in the Crowsnest Project, on which the surveys discussed in this report were performed.
3. I graduated from the University of Manitoba with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree (Geophysics) in 1976.
4. I have been practicing my profession as a Geophysicist in the field of Mineral Exploration since 1976.

Respectfully submitted,



David C. Hall

APPENDIX 4: REFERENCES

REFERENCES:

Company Exploration Reports: (Chronological Listing)

- Oddy, R.W.:** Jan. 18, 1985: Prospecting Report on the Flathead 1-12 Claims, Fort Steele Mining Division; Fox Geological Consultants for Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited.
- Cameron, R.S. and Fox, P.E.:** Nov. 13, 1985: Prospecting Report For Flathead 1-12 Claims, British Columbia, Fort Steele Mining Division; Fox Geological Consultants for Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited.
- Dec. 1, 1986: Geochemical Report on the Flathead 1-12 Claims, Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia; Fox Geological Consultants for Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited.
- Feb. 23, 1987: Prospecting Report for Flathead 1-12 Claims, British Columbia, Fort Steele Mining Division; Fox Geological Consultants for Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited.
- Dec. 15, 1987: Diamond Drilling and Geochemical Report on the Flathead 1-12 Claims, Fort Steele M.D., British Columbia; Fox Geological Consultants for Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited.
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- Cameron, R.S.:** Jan. 10, 1992: 1991 Prospecting Report on the Flathead Claims, Fort Steele M.D., British Columbia; Fox Geological Consultants for Placer Dome Inc.
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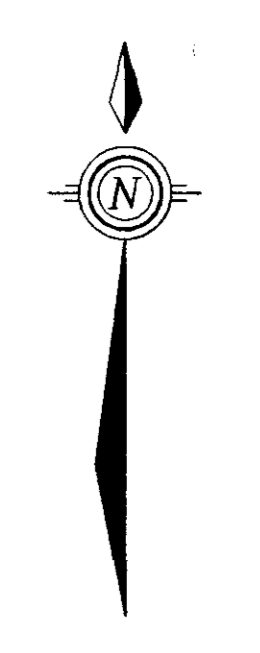
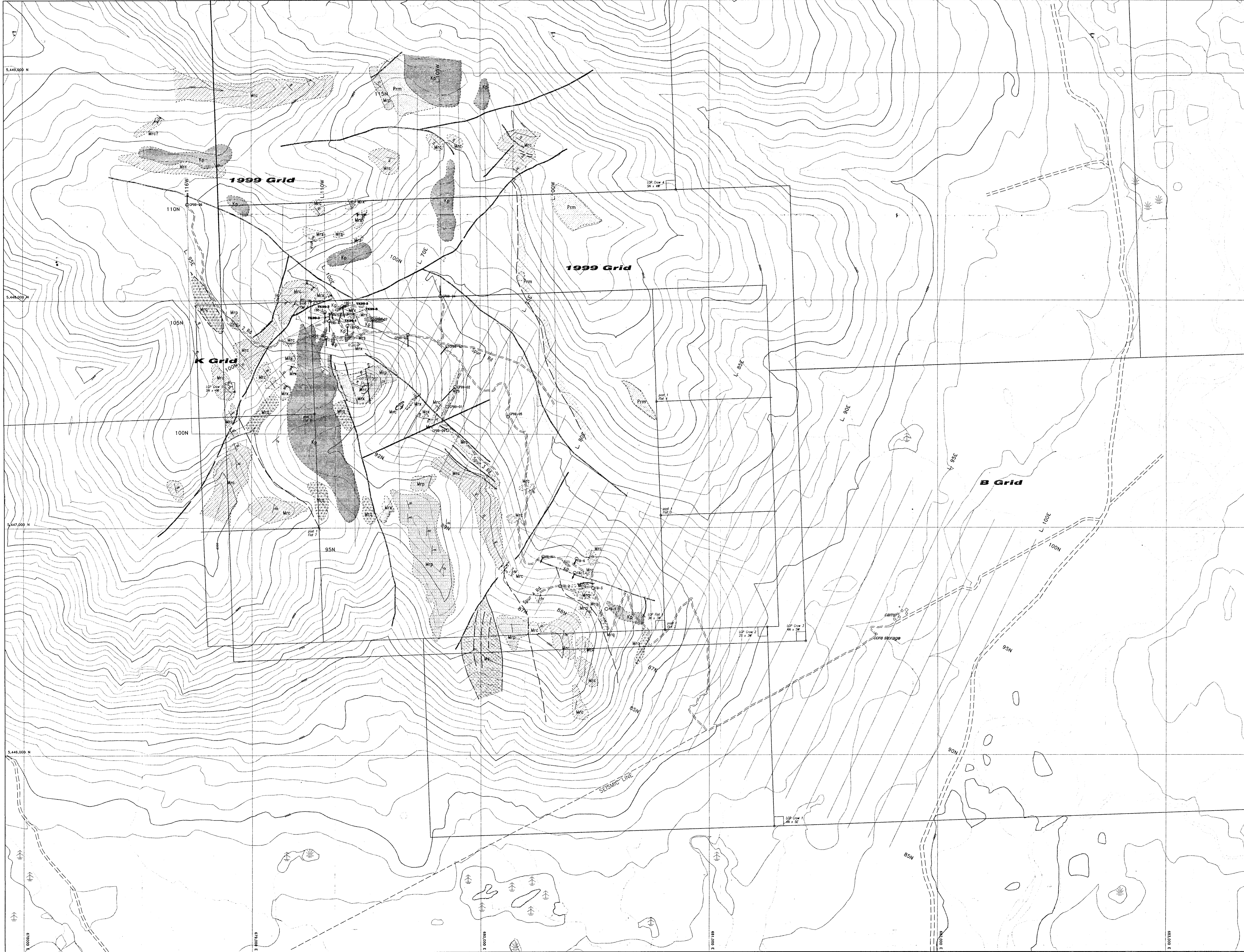
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- GENERAL LEGEND**
- claim post
 - drill hole
 - trench
 - access road
 - topographic contour (20m interval)
 - creek

- GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**
- CRETACEOUS**
- Probable ironoxide feldspar porphyry, ranging from trachytes to close-packed feldspar porphyry
- PENNSYLVANIAN: Rocky Mountain Formation**
- Dolomitic sandstones, block quartz arenite to orthoquartzites, often present as float, pale yellow brown to orange brown
- MISSISSIPPIAN: Rundle Group**
- Poorly differentiated, transitional to overlying Rocky Mountain clastics
 - Transitional dolomitic quartzite
 - Medium grey, medium bedded, crinoid rich limestone, bioclastic
 - Medium grey, thin to medium bedded, platy limestones, locally with irregular white chert bands/nodules
 - Dark grey to black, carbonaceous, platy limestones, siltstones and calcareous shales
 - Sheehed, light grey, recrystallized to marbled limestone
 - Medium brown to dark grey siltstone/shale, recessive
- geological contact**
- fault
 - outcrop
 - bedding
 - jointing

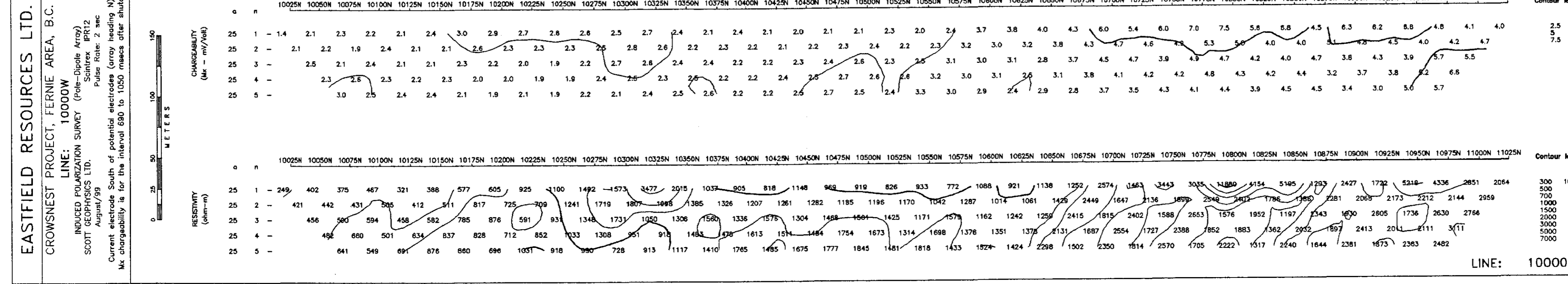
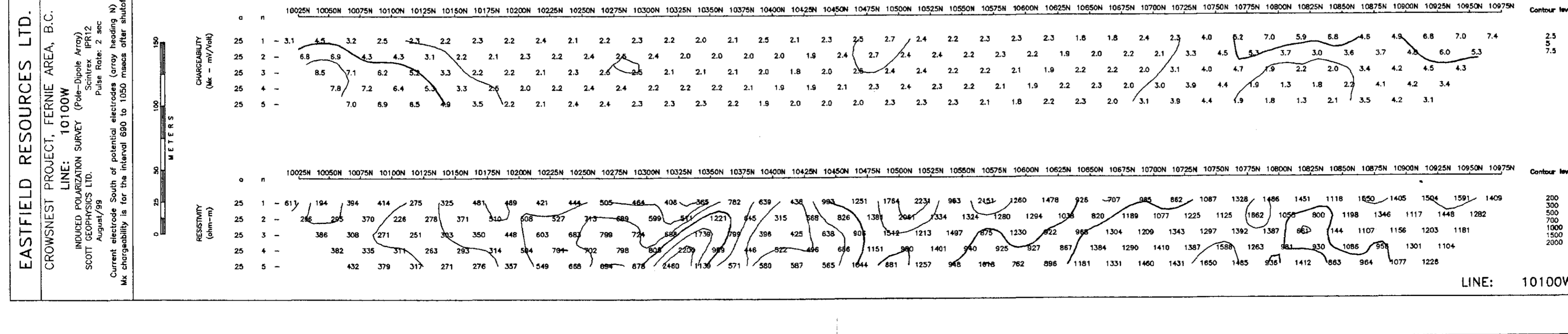
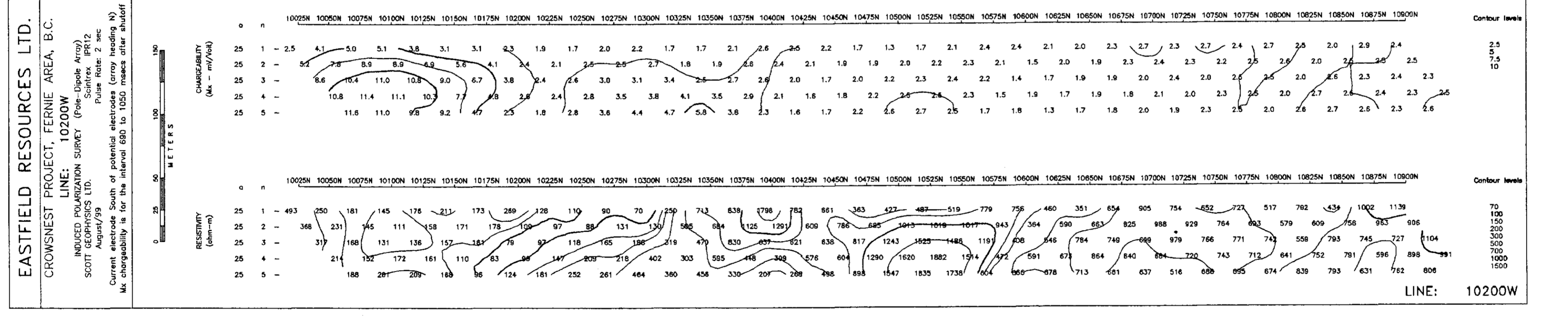
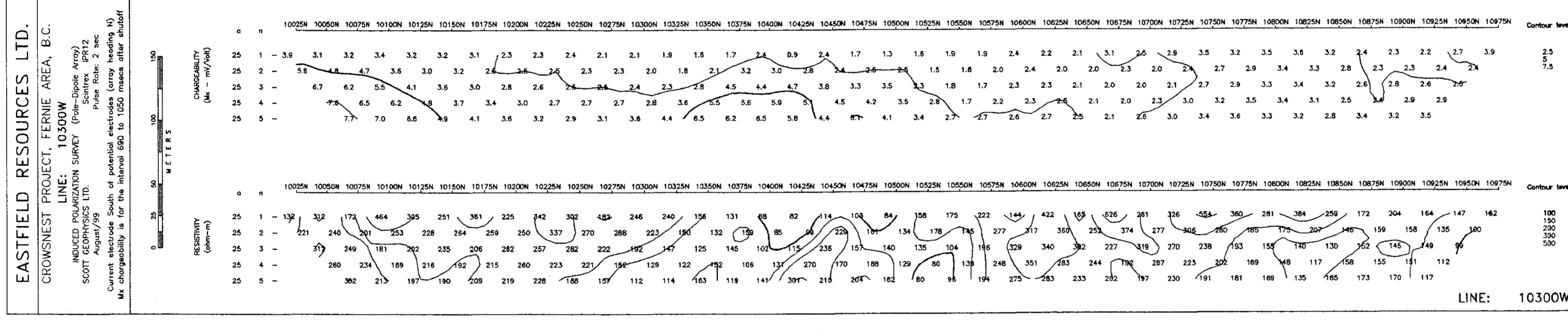
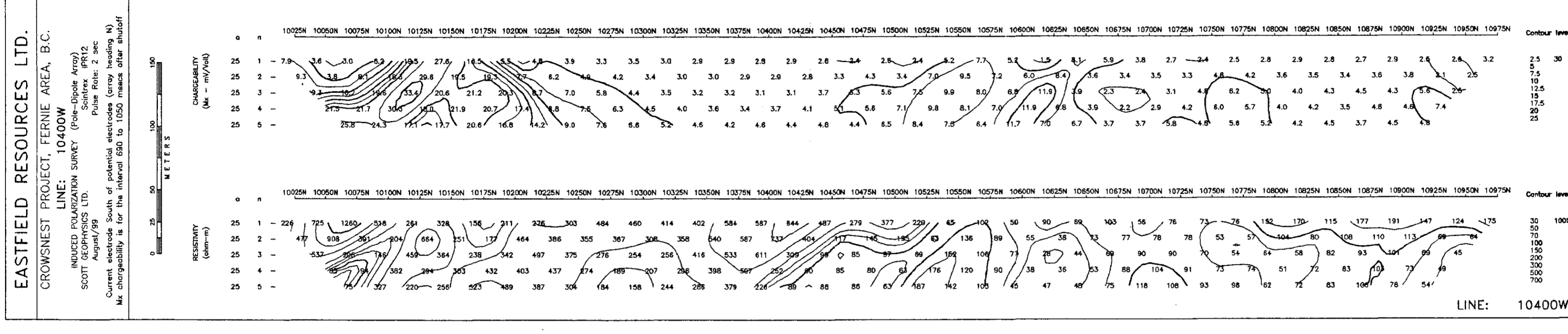
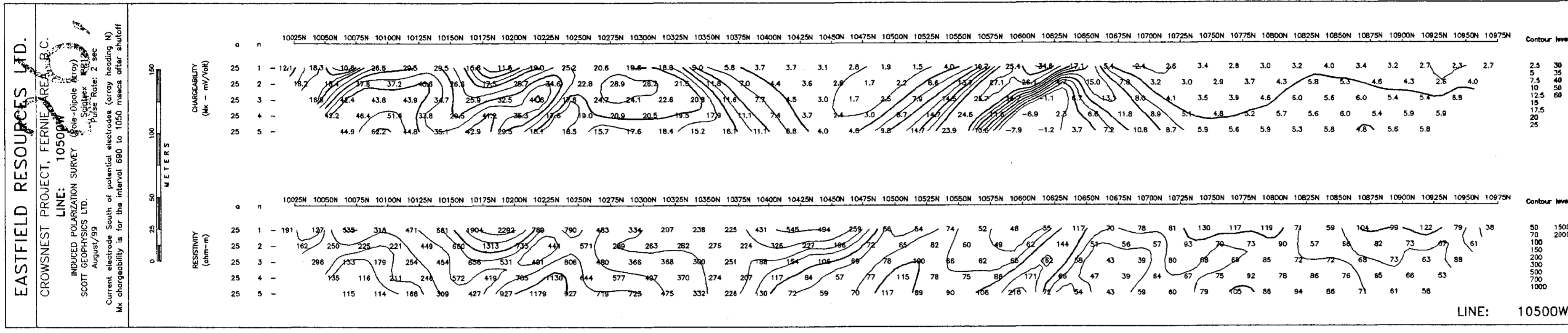
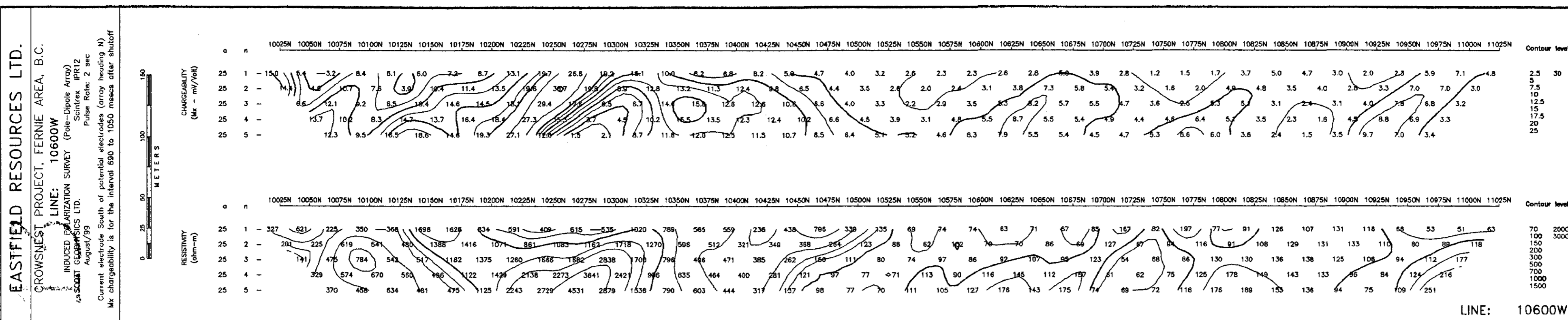
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
BRITISH COLUMBIA

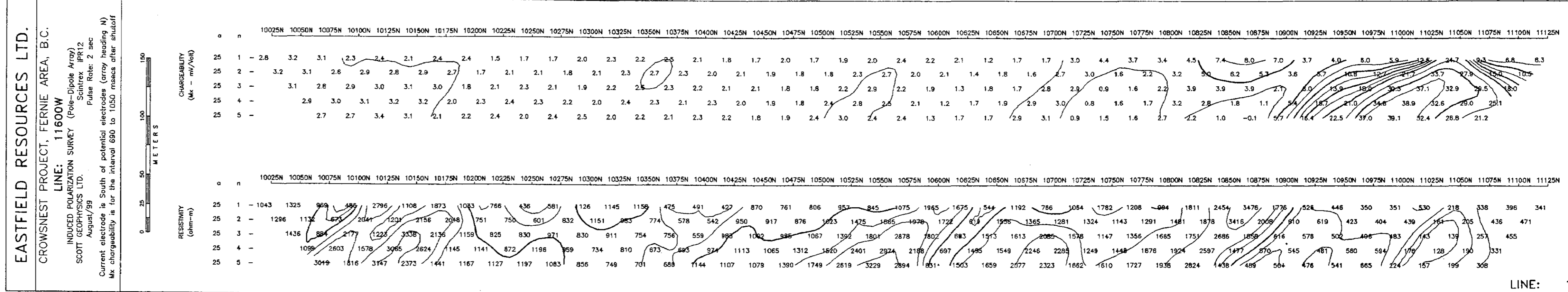
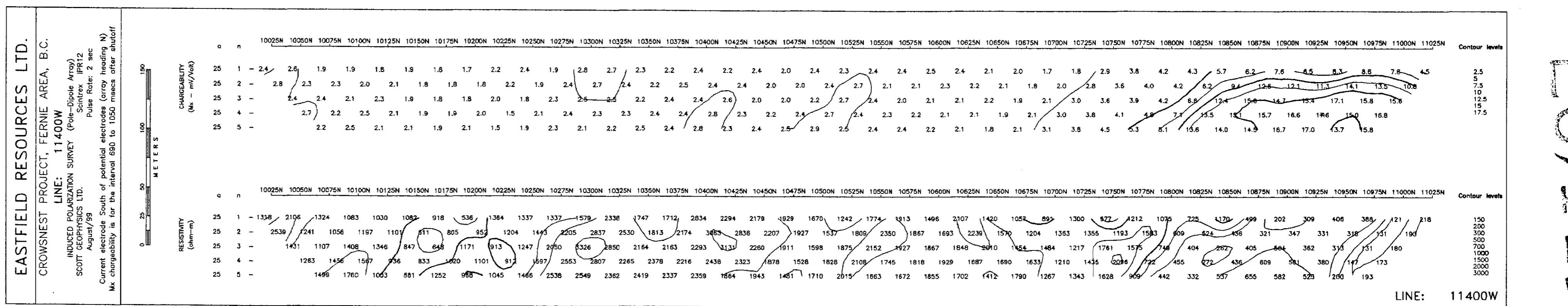
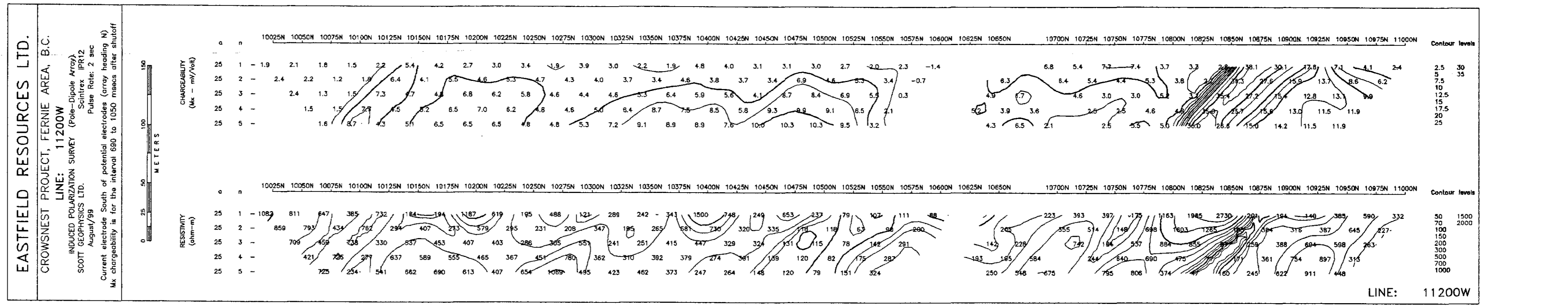
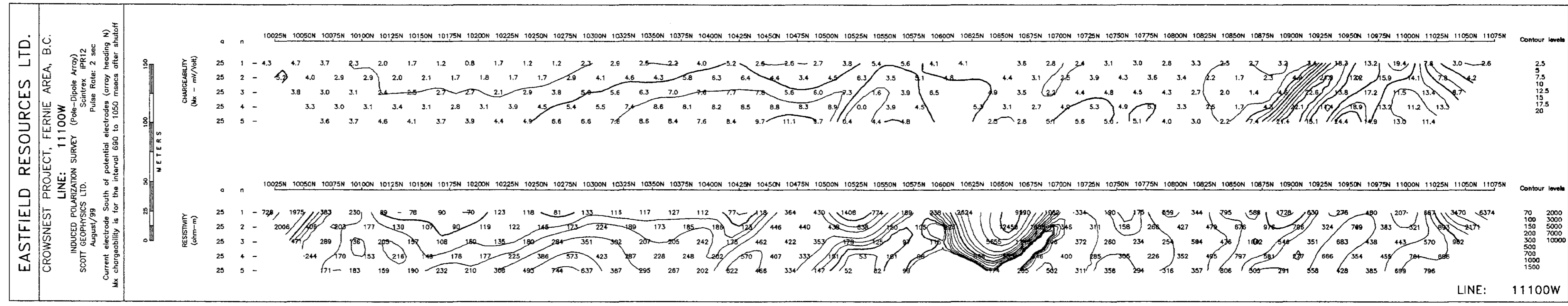
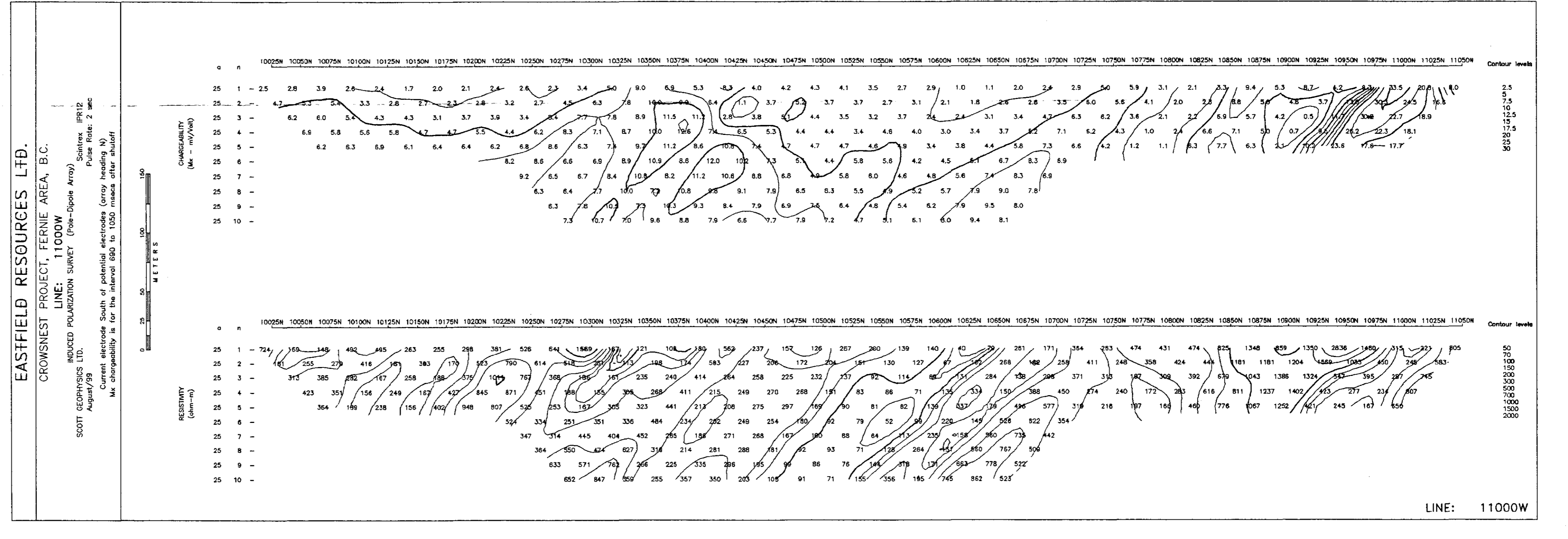
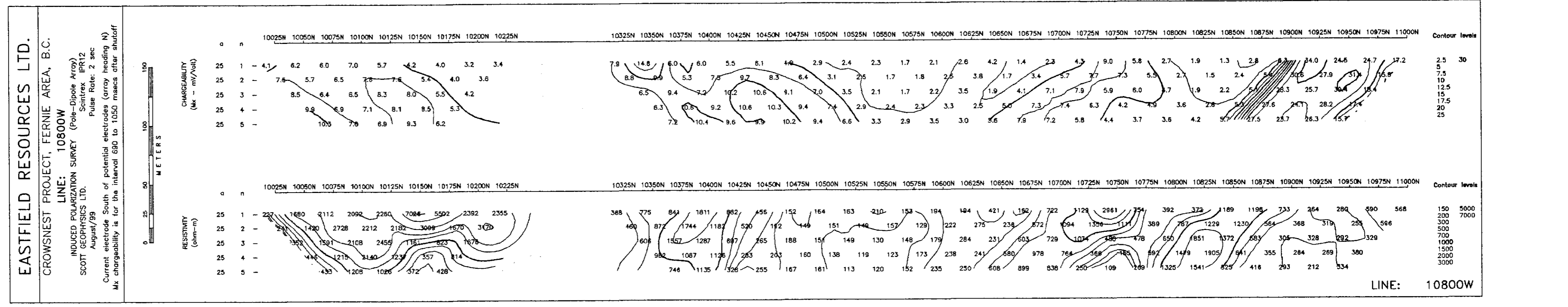
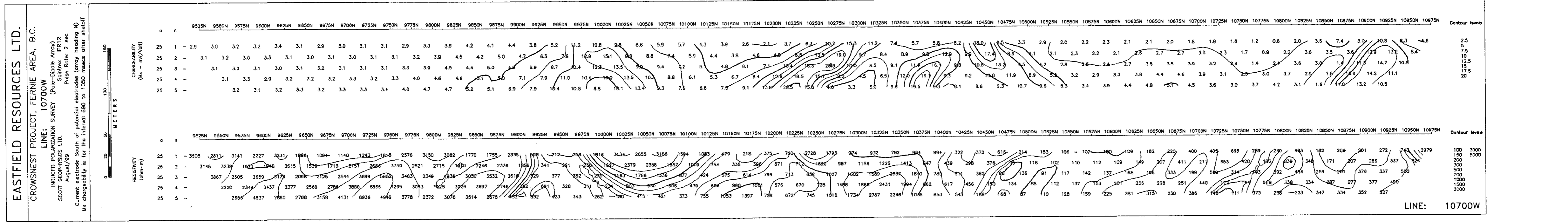
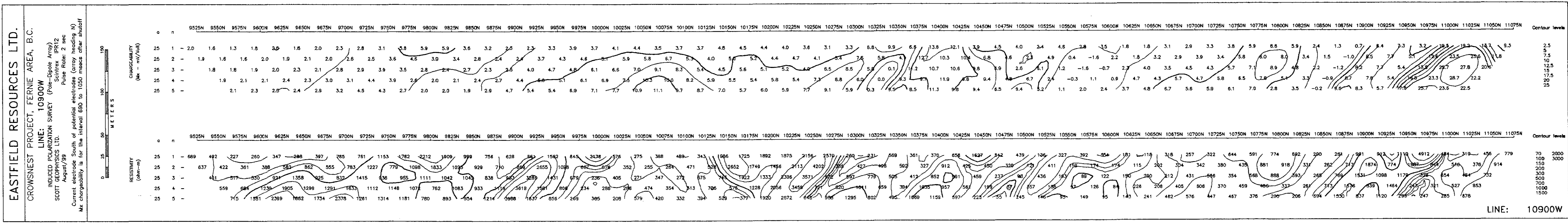
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**EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
INTL. CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.**
Crowsnest Gold Project
Fort Steele M.D., British Columbia

Geology Map

Date	Dec. 1999	Scale	1 : 5,000	Figure	
Modified		Map Reference	22G.010		
Modified		U.T.M. Zone	11		





26,113

11500W

11000W

10500W

10000W

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

survey performed August/99
 receiver Scintrex IPR12
 transmitter Scintrex TSQ3
 pulse time 2 seconds
 Mx receive window 690-1050 msec

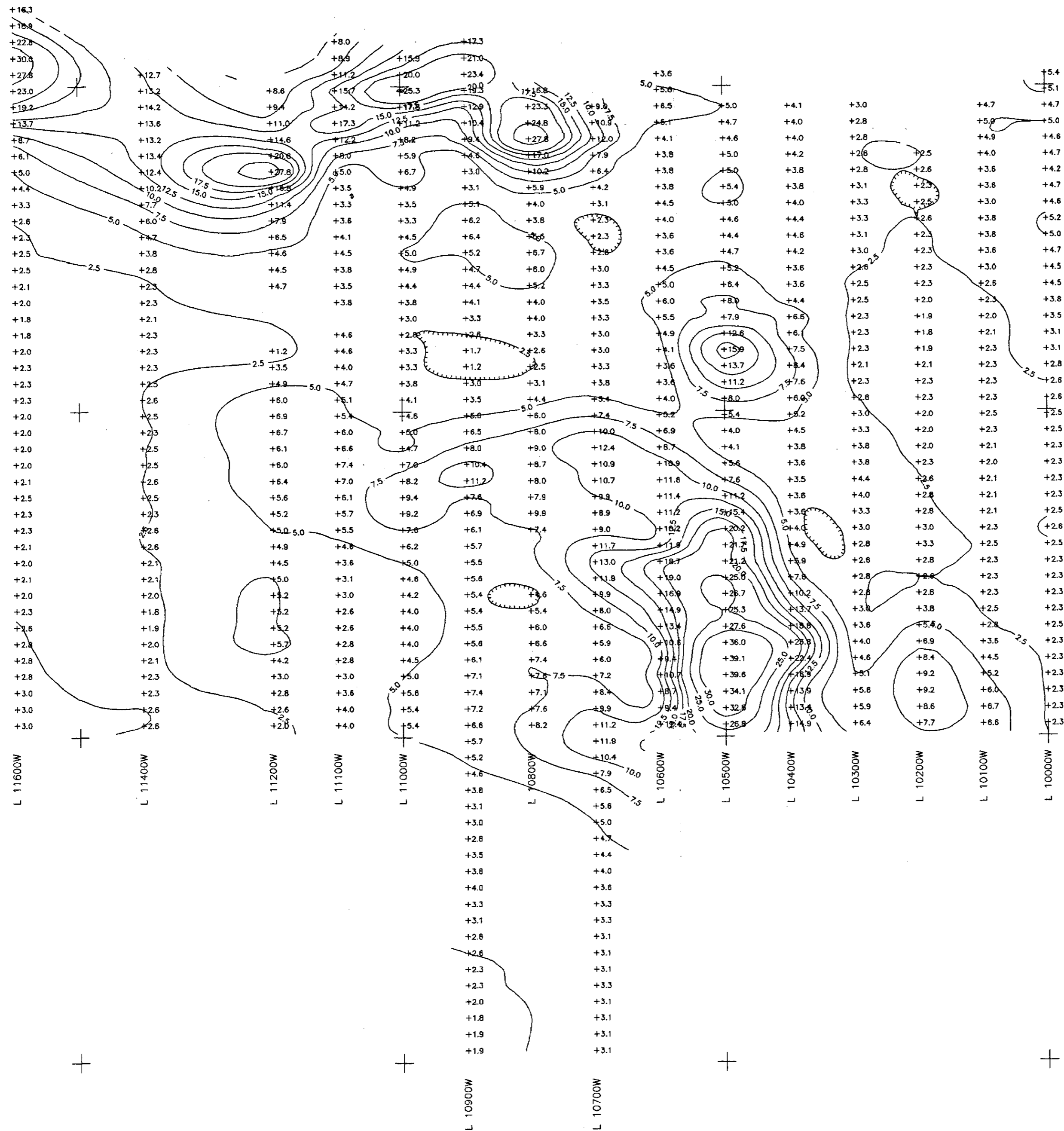
array pole dipole
 a spacing 25 metres
 n separations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Current electrode S of potential electrodes

Contoured value Filtered chargeability
 Filtered values n = 1 to 5

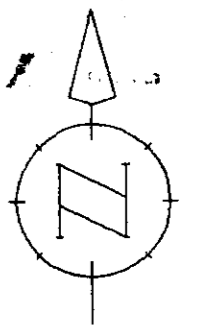
Contour intervals:
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 20.0, 25.0, 30.0, 35.0, 40.0 (mV/Volt)

Note: The filter applied to this data is the standard Fraser triangular filter whereby one value is selected at n=1, two values at n=2, three values at n=3, etc. The plotted value is the average of the average values of the n separations and is plotted at the n=1 data point. The filtered values give only general trends. The pseudosections must be referred to to assess specific features.

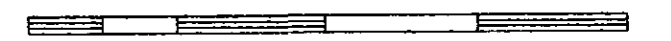


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
 ASSISTANT REPORT

26.113



0 100 200 300 400



M E T E R S

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CROWNEST PROJECT

FERNIE AREA, B.C.

Chargeability Contour Plan

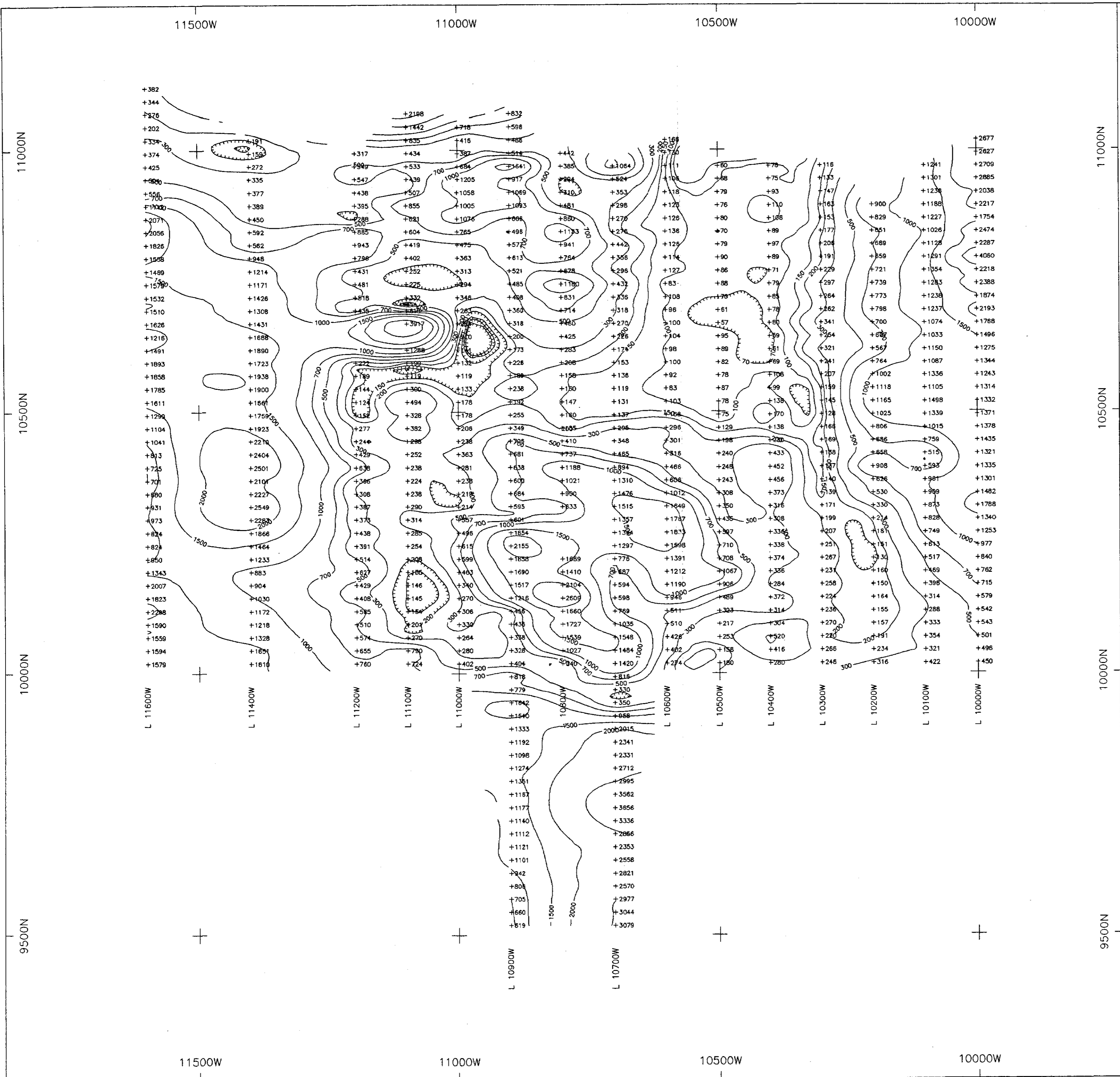
Triangular Filtered Values

First to Fifth Separations

DRAWN BY: ars

DATE: August/99

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS
 survey performed August/99
 receiver Scintrex IPR12
 transmitter Scintrex TSQ3
 pulse time 2 seconds
 Mx receive window 690-1050 msec

array pole dipole
 a spacing 25 metres
 n separations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Current electrode S of potential electrodes

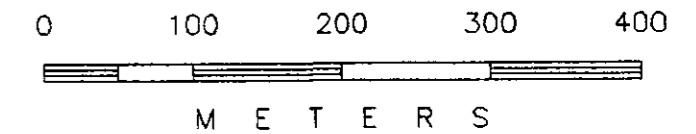
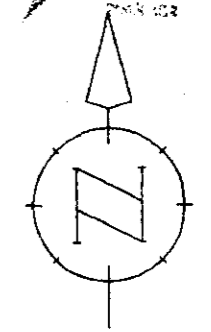
Contoured value Filtered resistivity
 Filtered values n = 1 to 5

Contour intervals:
 50, 70, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 700,
 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000 (ohm-metres)

Note: The filter applied to this data is the standard Fraser triangular filter whereby one value is selected at n=1, two values at n=2, three values at n=3, etc. The plotted value is the average of the average values of the n separations and is plotted at the n=1 data point. The filtered values give only general trends. The pseudosections must be referred to to assess specific features.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

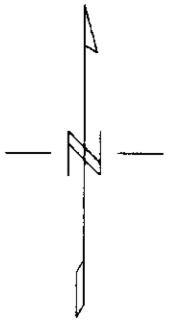
26,113



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CROWSNEST PROJECT
 FERNIE AREA, B.C.
 Resistivity Contour Plan
 Triangular Filtered Values
 First to Fifth Separations

DRAWN BY: ars DATE: August/99
 SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.



11500N -
 11400N -
 11300N -
 11200N -
 11100N -
 11000N -
 10900N -
 10800N -
 10700N -
 10600N -
 10500N -
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 9500N -

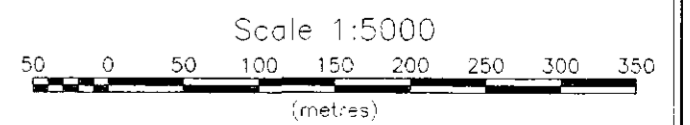
11600W - 11500W - 11400W - 11300W - 11200W - 11100W - 11000W - 10900W - 10800W - 10700W - 10600W - 10500W - 10400W - 10300W - 10200W - 10100W - 10000W

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
 CURRENT REPORT

VERTICAL SCALE:
 1cm = 300 nT

BASE LEVEL = 57000nT

INSTRUMENTS: SCINTREX ENVI SYSTEM



26,113

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

Drawn by:	Traced by:
Revised by:	Revised by:
Date:	Date:

CROWNEST PROJECT
 FERNIE AREA, B. C.
 TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS SURVEY

Scale: as shown

Date: JUNE 1999

Plate:

