TECHNICAL REPORT

VULCAN GROUP

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

Situated:
Long: 123 25'
Lat: 50 40'
North side of Lillooet river
71 Kilometers west of Pemberton, B.C.

Registered owner:

Robert G. Matheson
508 9521 Cardston court,
Burnaby, B.C. V3N 4R8

Work carried out May 26th to Aug. 20th, 2000
Mining Dept. file #14675 - 30 -ML - MX - Vulc.

Prepared by:

Robert G. Matheson
1582 Booth Ave.
Coquitlam. B.C.
V3K 1B9

Phone (604) 540 1384

December 20, 2000

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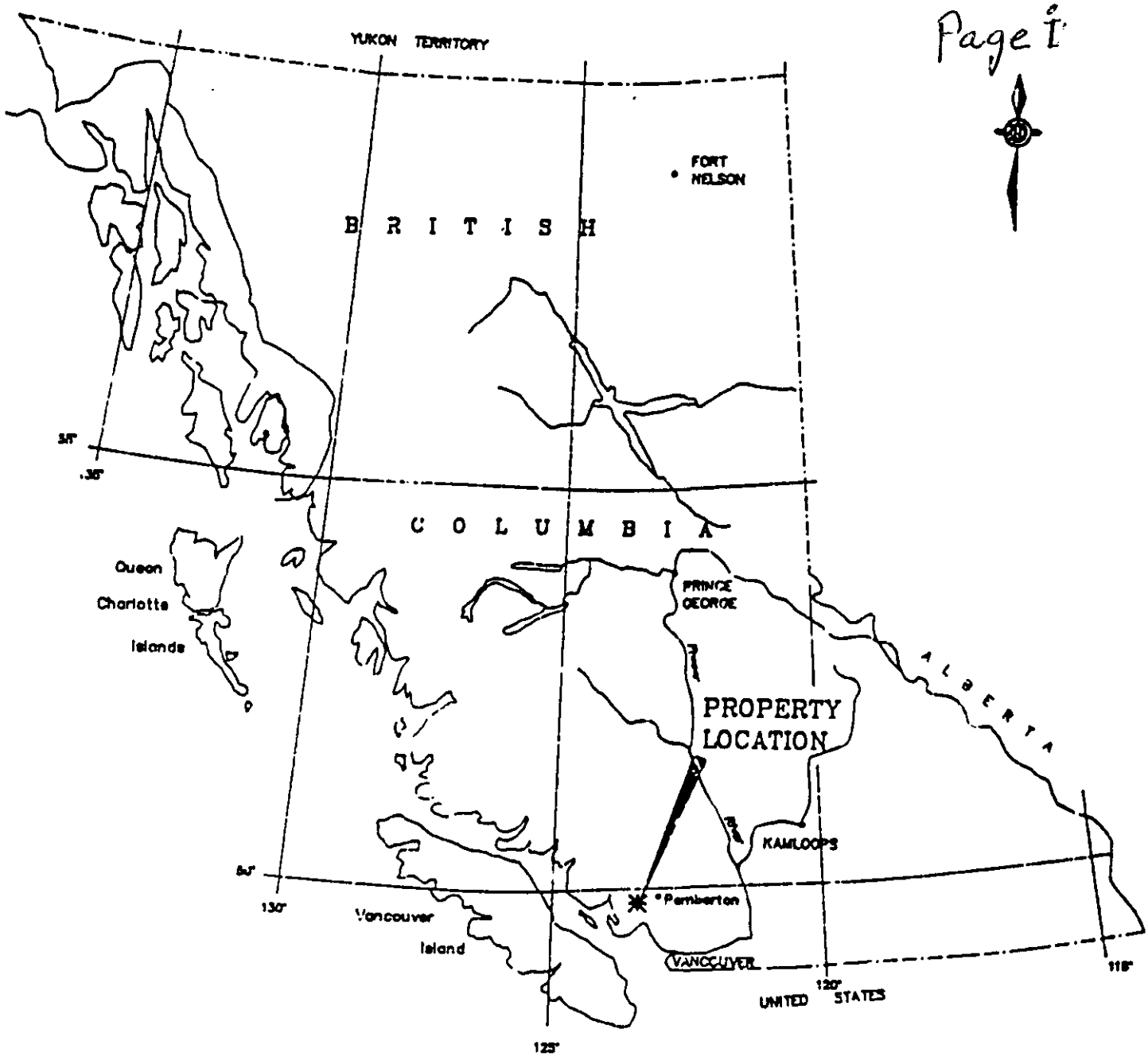


Vulcan Group Pumice claims
Situated on the North side of the
Lillooet River, 71 Kilometers west of
Pemberton, B.C.

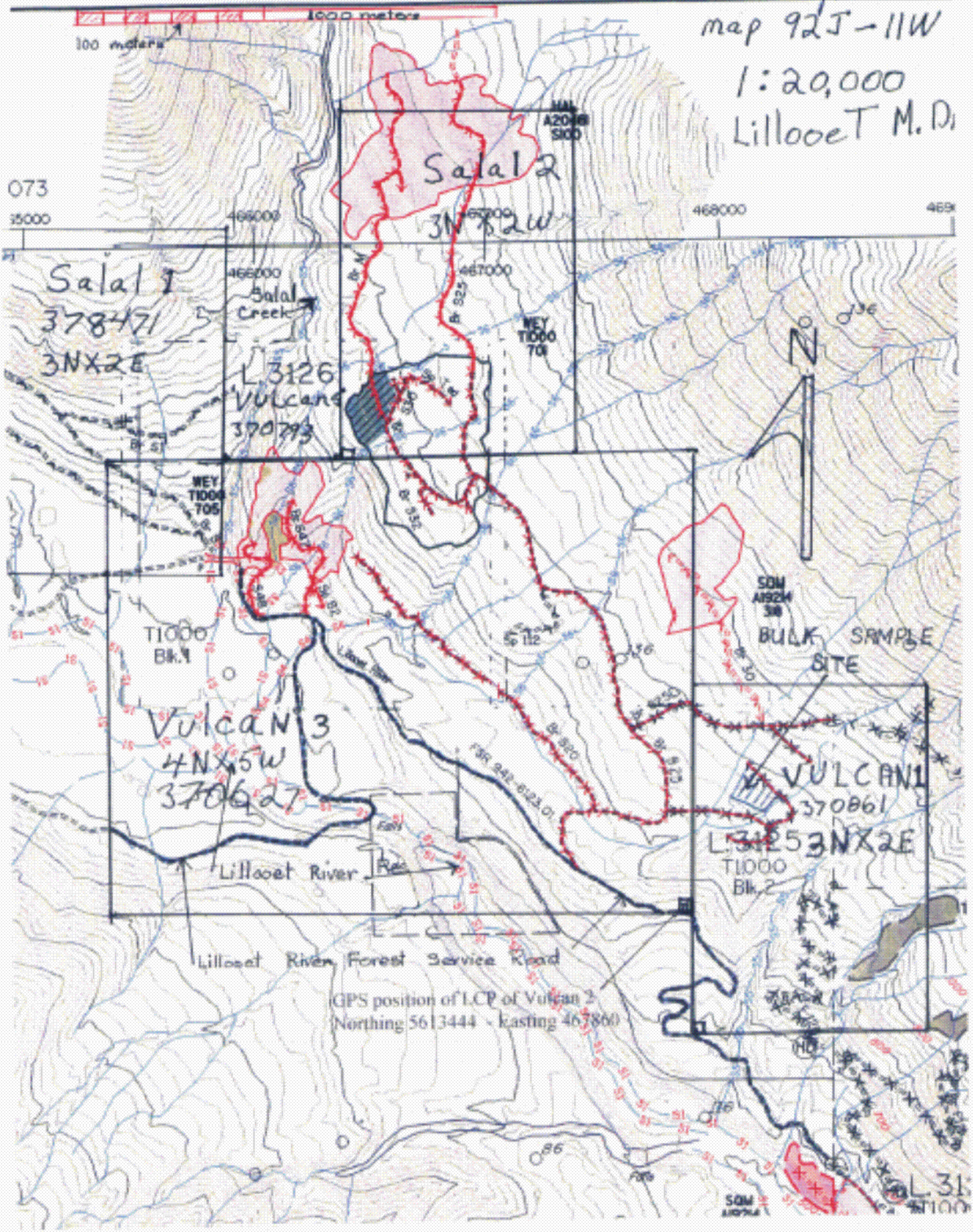
MTS Map 92J 11W

See Claims map page following..

map 92J-11W

1:20,000

Lillooet T.M.D.



December 1, 2000

Statement of Work Event No. 3155010
Lillooet Mining Division

This technical report for the year 2000 relates to the planning and development of the Vulcan group of pumice claims situated on the north side of the Lillooet river some 71 kilometers west of Pemberton, B.C.

The Vulcan Group consists of Vulcan 1, 3 & 5 and application was made in November 1999 for a bulk sample permit on Vulcan 1. See map attached.

The work carried out in the year 2000 season dealt largely with the planning and non-intrusive preparation of the bulk sample site in the north west quadrant of Vulcan 1 as well as additional non-intrusive examination of the general area to confirm areas which likely contain pumice in the range of eight to ten meters in depth.

The bulk sample area as depicted on the contour map prepared by TDB Forestry Services Ltd. covers an area which evidence exists that the pumice lays in a depth of 4 meters in the southwest quadrant and 8 meters in depth in the northeast quadrant.

Considerable additional work was carried out in areas other than the bulk sample site for the purposes of confirming the work carried out in 1999. (See Appendix 2) It was confirmed that overburden on the known or expected pumice deposits was consistent at .2 to .3 meters. Further work was carried out in the examination of the various watercourses so as to better understand the problems we will face in the Watershed Management. Those watercourses run under the pumice except in steep areas.

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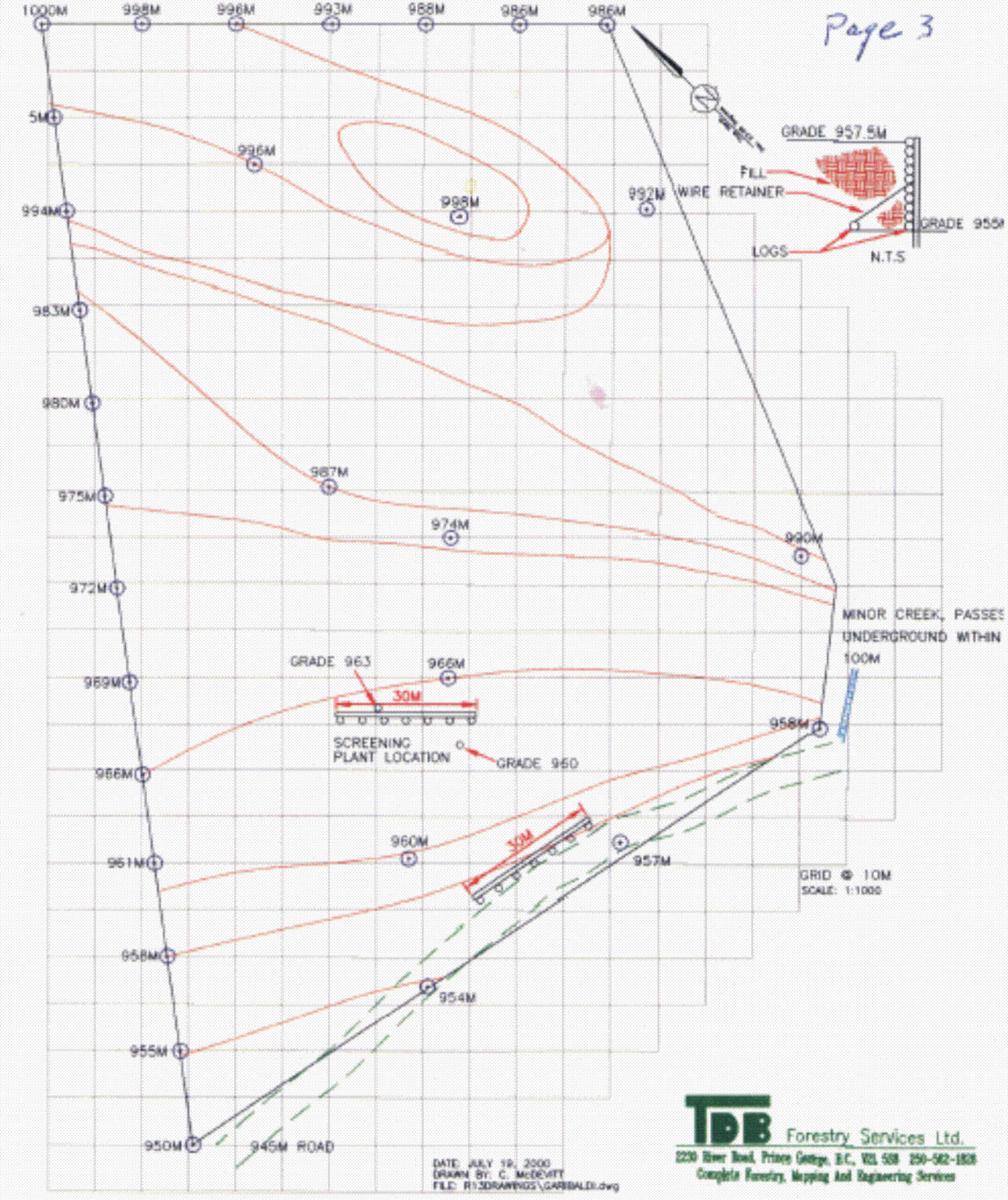
The 1999 work which was carried out with a small excavator established a consistent depth of pumice of 4.2 meters. Marked horizons were consistent in five of the eight test holes. Those five holes were in a geologically protected area on a grade which averaged less than thirty percent. It is considered likely that the eruption of Mt. Meager laid down a fairly constant layer of approximately 4 meters in depth over the general area. It is noted that the rock slopes to the north east of the claims are of a slope gradient greater than sixty percent and are largely free of pumice. (See Map # 2) Pumice from those areas appears to lay at some depth at the base of those slopes. In the areas that are geologically protected from land slides the pumice appears to be uncontaminated with other materials.

As set out in the following section on planned watershed management a rather unique situation exists in that rainfall or snow melt waters move readily through the pumice and migrate to the original watercourses and move through tubes formed in the pumice.. Yet on the steeper slopes deep cuts in the pumice have been established to the original surface. The sides of these cuts are very steep (>50%) and there is no evidence of erosion. It is felt likely that these cuts have been formed during the past 2400 years, either by successive formation and collapse of the tubes or more normal erosion on a very narrow front from that point that the water course has daylighted for what ever reason. In any event the depth of these cuts provides a theoretical gauge for estimating the depth of the pumice at the base of the steep rock faces. It is estimated that in the geologically protected areas the pumice is from eight to ten meters deep. This information supports the Mr. David E. Blann, P.Eng. 1999 estimates of a potential 6.3 million cubic metre pumice resource and confirms his estimates of a probable 672,000 cubic metre pumice resource. See Appendix 2.

Robert G. Matheson

GARIBALDI AGGREGATES LTD.
BULK SAMPLE AREA CONTOURS

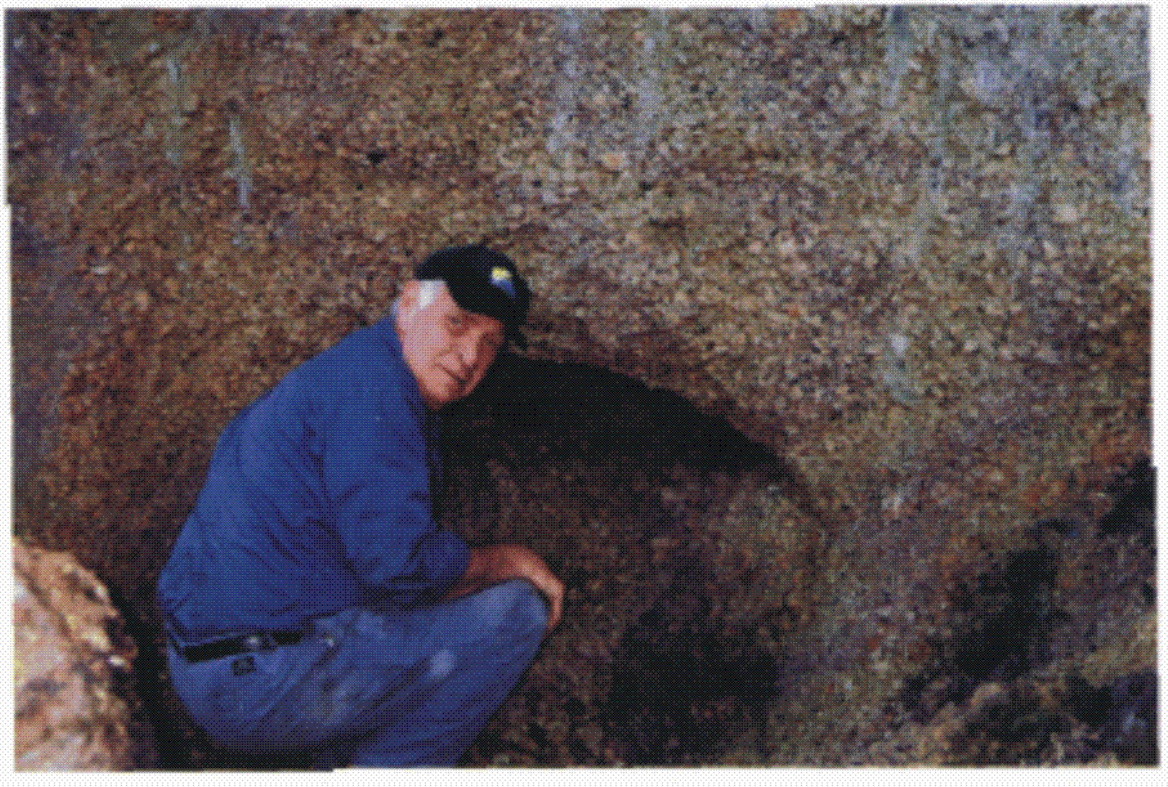


TDB Forestry Services Ltd.
2220 Hiver Road, Prince George, B.C., V2L 5G8 250-562-1828
Complete Forestry, Mapping And Engineering Services

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Preliminary watershed management plans have been carried out with discussions and site inspection by the Department of Fisheries. It is anticipated that there is a very limited risk of deleterious hydrologic implications of the operations of pumice quarry sites due to the unique properties of the pumice itself. In any event the watershed management will be carried out with close adherence to the Watershed Assessment Procedure as provided by the Forest Practices Code.

The unique properties of pumice relative to watershed management is provided by its extreme porosity and very high natural cohesive properties. Rainwater or snow melt moves readily through the granular pumice and migrates to the original watercourses in use prior to the deposit of the pumice. The majority of these watercourses are do not rise to the surface except in those areas of very steep terrain. During the 1999 site evaluation work, which was carried out with a small backhoe, one dry watercourse was broken into and a thirty inch open tube was discovered. This tube had formed immediately above a clay-like surface. See photo below.



RECLAMATION AND REFORESTATION

Preliminary reclamation plans have been carried out and discussions have been held with the B.C. Forest Service and the current holders of the forestry cutting rights. It is not anticipated that reclamation will be problematic. The reclamation will be carried out with close adherence to the Forest Practices Code.

The test quarry site has been logged some years ago and any other sites expected to be proposed in the near future are in like condition. The test site has from 0 to .3 meters of overburden and due to the extreme porosity of the underlying pumice and the insufficiency of top soil the area drys out very quickly. Apparently the forestry companies have been experiencing some difficulty with their silivicultural efforts due to this condition.

The pumice deposits on these claims was deposited approximately 2400 years ago and prior to the eruption of Mt. Meager the area supported plant life. Once the pumice has been removed the original growth medium will once again be available. It can be noted in the picture below that the then existing plant life burned when covered by the hot pumice at the time of the eruption. The black line in that photo appears to be carbon. It is anticipated that the growth medium capability will be enhanced by the removal of the pumice.

APPENDIX 1

Statement of costs

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Vulcan Group (Pumice)
Lillooet Mining Div.
Statement of work number 3155010

May 26th to August 20th, 2000

May 26th & 27th, 2000
Bulk sample site and road layout planning.
Establishment of suitability of highway transport
trucks on existing grades.

Accommodation	114.90	
Meals	53.03	
4 WD rental	194.37	
Transportation	96.32	
Wages		
2 men for two days		
32 hours @ $30.	960.00	
Total		$1,418.62

June 2nd to 4th, 2000

Prospecting adjacent areas, confirmation of over burden
in anticipated bulk sample site. Line cutting

Accommodation	114.90	
Meals	46.01	
ATV rental	194.37	
Transportation	179.20	
Equipment & materials	63.00	
Wages		
One man for three days		
24 hours @ $30.	720.00	
Total		1,369.64

Total carried forward 2,788.26

	Total carried forward	2,788.26

June 16th, 2000

Prospecting adjacent areas. Line cutting
Examination of 2nd proposed quarry site

Meals	20.43	
ATV rental	96.30	
Transportation	160.64	
Equipment & materials	63.00	
Wages		
One man 8 hours @ $30.	240.00	
Total		580.37

June 22nd to 25th, 2000

Bulk sample site contour survey
Transit and rod man. See contour map.

Accommodation	172.35	
Meals	82.40	
ATV rental	194.37	
Transportation	179.20	
Equipment & materials	128.00	
Wages		
One man for three days		
24 hours @ $30.	720.00	
Local labour		
16hrs @ $15.00	240.00	
Total		1,716.32

	Total carried forward	$5,084.95

Total carried forward		$5,084.95

July 22nd and 23rd, 2000

GPS survey

Accommodation	114.90	
Meals	62.40	
Transportation	154.24	
Equipment & materials		
GPS 222.08		
other 146.94		
	369.02	
Wages		
One man for two days		
16 hours @ $30.	480.00	
Total		1,180.56

July 25th, 2000

Inspection trip with the Department of Fisheries

Transportation	153.28	
Meals	25.22	
Total		178.50

August 16th, 2000

Prospecting adjacent areas. Line cutting
Examination of 2nd proposed quarry site

Meals	20.43	
RTV rental	96.30	
Transportation	160.64	
Equipment & materials	63.00	
Wages		
One man 8 hours @ $30.	240.00	
Total		476.71
Total carried forward		6,920.72

Total carried forward	6,920.72

August 21st, 2000

Line cutting
Additional one cubic meter sample

Meals	22.55	
Transportation	155.72	
Equipment & materials	63.00	
Wages		
One man 8 hours @ $30.	240.00	
Total		481.27

Final total	$7,401.99

Prepared by: Robert G. Matheson

APPENDIX 2

1999 technical report

1999

TECHNICAL REPORT

VULCAN 228980

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

Mining Dept. file # 14675 - 30 - ML - MX - VULC

Situated:

Long: 123 25'
Lat: 50 40'
North side of Lillooet River
71 kilometers west of Pemberton B.C.

Registered owner:

Robert G. Matheson
508 9521 Cardston court,
Burnaby, B.C. V3E 4R8

Prepared by:

Robert G. Matheson
1582 Booth Ave.
Coquitlam. B.C.
V3K 1B9

Phone (604) 540 1384

Work carried out July to Sept. 1999

Technical report

The work carried out in 1999 dealt primarily with the establishment of 672,000 cubic meters probable and 6.3 million cubic meters of potential dacite pumice reserves on the subject and adjacent claims.

The primary work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. David E. Blann, P. Eng. and his July 27th, 1999 memo report follows. The information contained within that report is derived from a series of eight test holes using a Kubota excavator as well as information derived from the Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 486. That bulletin deals with the distribution, nature and origins of the 2400 BP eruption products of Mount Meager. The report is extensive.

It is expected that the claims will be further developed with the intention of bringing them into commercial production.

Robert G. Matheson.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David E. Blann, of Burnaby, British Columbia., do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Professional Geological Engineer in good standing registered in the Province of British Columbia.

2. That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science (School of Mines), Butte, Montana (1987).

3. That I am a graduate in Mining Engineering Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology (1984).

4. That I have been actively engaged in the mining and mineral exploration industry since 1984.

5. That the backhoe test pitting on the Vulcan pumice property was directed and performed under my supervision and is the subject of a Memo dated July 27, 1999, file Vulcan199.doc.

Dated at Burnaby, B.C., April 24, 2001

David E. Blann, P.Eng.

STANDARD METALS EXPLORATION LTD.
Mineral Exploration and Services

ATTN: Bob Matheson
North American Fibre-Crete Corp.
1582 Booth Avenue
Coquitlam, B.C.
V3K 1B9
Phone: 604-540-1384

MEMO

Date: July27 1999
File: Vulcan199.doc

Dear Bob:

Please find enclosed a plan map of the test pit locations and preliminary geology for the Vulcan pumice property, Mount Meagre area B.C. A summary of my observations and recommendations based on two days on the property follow:

Observations

There were a total of 8 test pits dug on July 18 and 19, 1999, using a Kubota excavator. Seven of the eight test pits intersected the pumice horizon at depths of between 0.0 metres and 1.5 metres. The minimum measured thickness of the pumice horizon for pits1-5 was 3.5 metres and the maximum approximately 7.0 metres. The mean true thickness of pumice for test pits 1-5 is approximately 4.2 metres. Pits # 6 and 7 did not reach the bottom of the pumice horizon, with approximately 2.5 metres showing. Test pit #8 failed to intersect the pumice horizon at a depth of approximately 3 metres, although it may have been close to it.

The pumice horizon is comprised of uniform, highly vessicular to fibrous grey-white dacite air-fall volcanic tuff with the majority of fragments from 0.5-10 cm in diameter. The loosely packed pumice fragments are friable and fairly easily crushed between foot and a hard surface. Pumice blocks of 5-10cm will float in water for 3-4 hours, then settle to neutral buoyancy, and suggests a specific gravity of just below 1 tonne/cubic metre.

The geological continuity of the pumice horizon is considered <u>defined</u> between test pits 1-5. It is considered <u>probable</u> that the pumice horizon extends from pits 1-5 to test pits # 6,7. Test pits 1-7 and outcrops of pumice suggest an area of approximately 200 metres in width X 800 metres in

length is underlain by pumice. Given an average thickness of 4.2 metres this area would contain a probable 672,000 cubic metre resource.

Wide-spaced outcrop and subcrop suggests the possibility that the pumice horizon occurs over an area averaging approximately 750 metres in width and approximately 2,000 metres in length. Given a similar 4 metre thickness of pumice, this equates to a potential 6.3 million cubic metre resource.

The thickness of the pumice horizon may be affected by underlying topography and re-working by water, avalanche etc. Large areas of pumice averaging more or less than 4 metres may occur within the "possible" area outlined in Figure 1.

Conclusions

Preliminary mapping and test pitting suggests potential for a 6.3 million cubic metre resource of pumice. The economic potential of this pumice deposit will depend dominantly upon mining and material handling costs, and marketability.

Recommendations:

1) Perform 20-50 reconnaissance test pits to the full depth of pumice over the "possible" area outlined in Figure 1. Determine where areas of the thickest pumice horizon, closest to surface, occurs.

    i) Determine marketability of pumice with a bulk sample.

2) Define pumice resource with test pits 50-100 metres apart

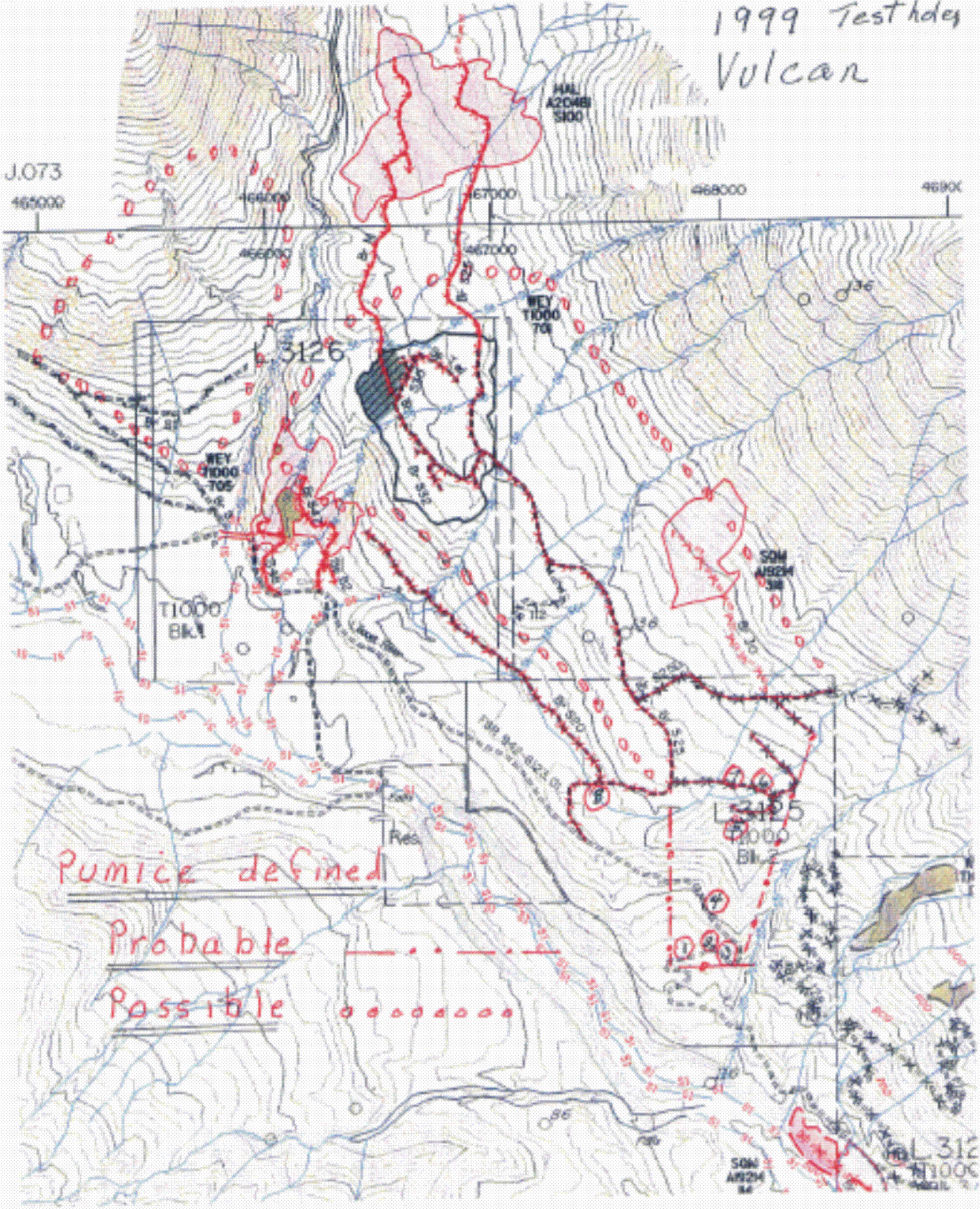
    i) Determine costs of mining and materials handling

Yours truly,

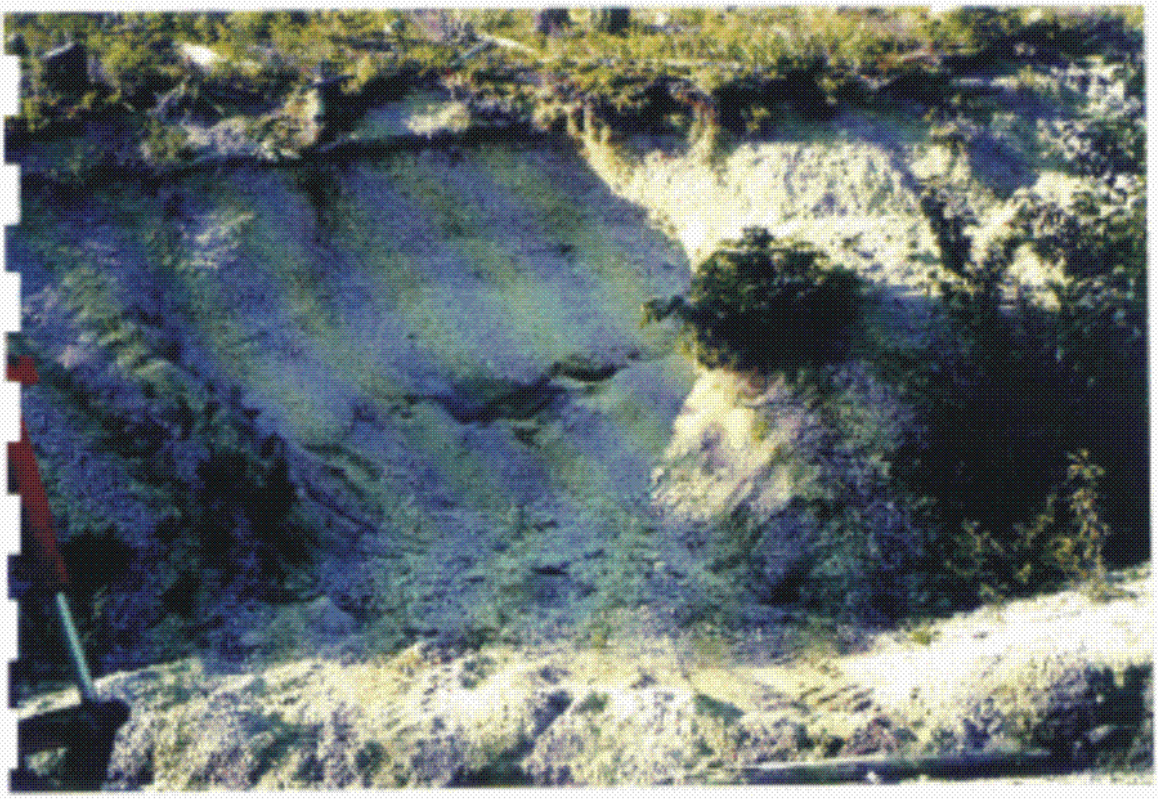
David E. Blann, P.Eng.

1999 Testholes

Vulcan



Vulcan
1999
Test hole
1



Before

During

Area return to existing Grade

Vulcan
1999
Test Hole
#3

Before

During

After

1999
Test hole
5

Before

During

After