REPORT ON THE 2000 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

THE CHAPPELLE MINERAL CLAIMS

TOODOGGONE AREA
OMINECA MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 94E/6E
LATITUDE 57° 17° N
LONGITUDE 127° 06° W

FOR
SABLE RESOURCES LTD.

BY
E.W. CRAFT, P. ENG.
MANAGER

FEBRUARY, 2001

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SUMMARY

The 2000 exploration program carried out by Sable Resources Ltd. on its Chappelle property consisted of a small BQ diamond drill program to evaluate the **Beck Vein**, which had been located on the Knob Zone, late in the 1999 exploration program.

None of the holes intersected any significant amount of quartz. The Beck Vein is of no further interest.

One trench was excavated near the **Crater Vein** located on the Ridge Zone area. This vein showed silica flooding along the contact of the feldspar porphyry and the andesite. One drill hole was drilled to intersect the contact at 30 m below surface but it did not hit any quartz at the contact.

Geotronics Surveys Ltd carried out a 4.5 km IP Geophysical Survey on the Chappelle property.

Five lines were run adjacent to the Vein "A" and four lines were run adjacent to the Vein "B".

The geophysical program located several areas of alteration. A further geophysical survey will be carried out in 2001 in order to facilitate the follow-up diamond drill program to test the structures located in 2000.

INTRODUCTION

The 2000 exploration program carried out by Sable Resources Ltd. on its Chappelle property was concentrated totally on Mining Lease No. 13.

The program commenced on May 23, 2000 and ended September 20, 2000. The exploration crew, which consisted of three men, was under the direction of Edward W. Craft, P. Eng. manager. The IP geophysical survey crew, which consisted of five men, was under the direction of David Mark, P. Geo. senior geophysicist.

The program was carried out in two parts.

The first part included 282.99 m (928.5 ft.) of BQ diamond drilling in 8 holes and one trench, which was carried out from May 23 to June 30, 2000.

The second part included an IP Geophysical Survey of 9 lines done with 15 meter separations and one line with 30 meter separations, which was carried out from September 11-20, 2000.

The Company also carried out mining and milling operations at the Baker Mill from July - October, 2000. Production was from the gold-silver deposit at the Shasta property and a total of 9458.5 tons of ore was processed.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Chappelle property is located in the Mackenzie Basin in the Toodoggone area of north central British Columbia and is 27 miles north of the Kemess Project, formerly owned and operated by Royal Oak Mines (Figures 1 and 2). The Shasta property is located 7 miles south of and contiguous to the Chappelle property. The properties are located some 170 miles north of Smithers with road access from Mackenzie and Fort St. James. Air access via fixed wing aircraft is available to the Sturdee Airstrip, 7 miles from the Chappelle property and the adjacent Baker Mill owned by Sable Resources Ltd.

The Toodoggone area topography is moderately rugged with elevations ranging from 1,400 meters above sea level on the valley floors to nearly 2,000 meters. Locally dense alpine spruce and fir extend from the valley floors to about 1,600 meters elevation above which is typical open alpine country featuring grasses and small shrubs. The valley floors are mainly open alpine and tundra, locally covered by buckbrush and willows. Bedrock exposures are confined to drainages, steeper slopes and ridge crests.

The mean annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 75 cm, most of this occurring as rainfall during the summer months. Average temperatures vary from -20 C in winter to +12C in summer. Snow can be persistent at higher elevations until late June.

PROPERTY

The Chappelle and Shasta properties consists of 112 mineral claims (220 units) and two mining leases located in the Omineca Mining Division. Sable Resources Ltd. is the 100% owner of 27 mineral claims (120 units) and one mining lease. Multinational Mining Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sable, is the 100% owner of 85 mineral claims (100 units) and one mining lease.

The configuration of the mineral claims and mining leases is shown on Figures 3 and details are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date	Owner
Chappelle No. 256	245281	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 257	245282	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 258	245283	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 259	245284	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 260	245285	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 261	245286	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 262	245287	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Chappelle No. 263	245288	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Mosley 1	350369	18	November 30, 2004	Sable
Mosley 2	350640	16	November 30, 2004	Sable
Kevin 1	350641	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Kevin 2	350642	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Wild Rose 1	351161	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Wild Rose 2	351162	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Wild Rose 3	351163	1	November 30. 2004	Sable
Wild Rose 4	351164	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Wild Rose 5	351165	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Wild Rose 6	351166	1	November 30, 2004	Sable
Dave Price	238594	6	November 30, 2004	Sable
Shasta 2	239540	10	November 30, 2004	Sable
Shasta 3	238637	18	November 30, 2004	Sable
Shasta 4	238638	12	November 30, 2004	Sable
Shasta 5	238679	6	November 30, 2004	Sable
Shasta 6	241277	4	November 30, 2004	Sable
Shasta 7	241280	12	November 30, 2004	Sable
Crusher	363284	1	May 29, 2002	Sable
Mill	363285	1	May 29, 2002	Sable
Mineral Lease #13	243451		June 13, 2001	Sable
Chappelle No. 12	244952	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 14	244954	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 15	244955	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 16	244956	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 21	244961	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 22	244962	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 25	244963	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 26	307067	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 27	244964	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 28	244965	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date	Owner
Chappelle No. 29	244966	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 30	244967	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 36	307066	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 38	244972	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 39	244973	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 40	244974	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 41	244975	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 42	244976	1	November 30, 2005	Multinational
Chappelle No. 43	245059	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 44	245060	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 45	245061	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 46	245062	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 47	245063	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 48	245064	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 49	245166	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 50	245167	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 51	245168	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 52	245169	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 53	245170	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 54	245171	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 59	245212	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 60	245213	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 61	245214	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 62	245215	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 63	245216	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 64	245217	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 65	245218	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 66	245219	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 67	245220	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 68	245221	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 69	245222	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 70	245223	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 79	245224	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 80	245225	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 81	245226	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 82	245227	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 83	245228	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 84	245229	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 85	245230	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 86	245231	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 87	245232	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 88	245233	1	November 10, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 89	245234	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 90	245235	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 94	245289	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 95	245290	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 96	245291	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 97	245292	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 98	245293	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date	Owner
Chappelle No. 99	245294	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 100	245295	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 109	245296	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 110	245297	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 111	245298	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 112	245299	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 113	245300	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 114	245301	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 115	245302	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 118	245244	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 119	245245	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 120	245246	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 121	245247	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 157	245253	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 159	245255	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 171	245265	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 186	245273	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 188	245274	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 245	245236	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 246	245237	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 247	245238	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 248	245239	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 249	245240	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Chappelle No. 250	245241	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
CW #1 FR.	245750	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Heck 1	358218	1	November 30, 2004	Multinational
Mineral Lease #49	243454		September 10, 2001	Multinational

HISTORY

Area History

The Toodoggone River area was initially investigated for placer gold in the 1920's. Considerable work was carried out near the junction of McClair Creek and Toodoggone River in 1934. The lode potential of the area was also investigated in the 1930's. Intermittent exploration work continued in the region until the 1960's when it was investigated by a number of companies for porphyry copper potential.

Gold-silver mineralization in quartz veins was recognized at the Chappelle property by Kennco Exploration (Western) Ltd. in 1969. The property was acquired by DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd. in 1974 and placed in production in 1981 (Baker Mine). DuPont produced 95,000 tons at 100 tons per day from the gold-silver-copper Vein "A" deposit on this property from 1981-83. The production graded an equivalent value of 0.9 oz. of gold per ton.

Property History

Chappelle Property

The Chappelle property was acquired by Multinational Resources Inc. from DuPont in 1985 and over the next 3 years extensive exploration by Multinational was carried out on the Vein "B" deposit which outlined an accessible 20,000 tons of ore grading 0.5 oz. gold, 5 oz. silver and 1% copper per ton. In 1991, Sable arranged with Multinational to mine and mill the Vein "B" deposit and processed 17,250 tons of ore intermittently to 1997. The operation was initially by underground methods of mining and reverted to surface and open pit methods due to the very unstable ground conditions. The gold-silver-copper concentrate last produced in 1997 averaged 15 oz. gold, 101 oz. silver and 7% copper per dry ton (1996 - 24 oz. gold, 240 oz. silver and 15% copper per dry ton). Although much of the exploration between 1985 and 1988 on the Chappelle property focused on the immediate area of the Vein "B" deposit, several surveys were carried out on the peripheral mineral claims and in 1989 Multinational carried out an extensive exploration program consisting of 15 kilometers of VLF/Mag geophysics, trenching and the analysis of 653 soil and 316 rock samples. The 1989 program was successful in discovering seven new areas of gold mineralization which warranted drill testing of the target areas. These targets areas were the "B" Vein Offset, West Cirque Zone, Peter's Gulch Showing, Price Zone, Northwest Zone, Mt. Shasta Area, Clancey-North Black Gossan Zone (Delancey, 1989). In 1996, Sable acquired the Chappelle property by the acquisition of Multinational Mining Inc., a private company and now a wholly owned subsidiary of Sable.

Shasta Property

The Shasta property was staked in 1972 by International Shasta Resources Ltd. when interest in the area was sparked by the discovery and development of the Baker Mine by DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd. Geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys were carried out between 1973 and 1975. In 1983, Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd. optioned the property and during the next two years staked additional claims. Newmont's extensive exploration identified the Creek Zone and two other mineralized structures, the Rainier and Jock Zones. Esso Minerals Canada Ltd. optioned the property in 1987 and carried out two seasons of extensive exploration with the main result of this work being the discovery of the JM and O Zones. Homestake Canada Ltd. took over Esso's interest in the Shasta property in 1989 and carried out extensive exploration programs over 1989 - 1990. In addition to the exploration program operated by Homestake, International Shasta and Sable Resources Ltd. mined and processed 117,000 tons of ore from the Creek, JM and D Zones. The initial 1989 open-pit operation shifted to an underground operation in 1990 and production from the JM and D deposits averaged 50,000 tons each with ore grades of 0.25 oz gold and 17 oz. silver per ton. Mill production at Sable's Baker Mill was initially 100 tons per day and ultimately increased to 250 tons per day by 1991. In 1994, Sable acquired 100% ownership of the Shasta mineral claims and mining lease. Two small drill programs were carried out by Sable in 1994 and 1995 with no further ore grade zones delineated.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Toodoggone River area lies within the Stikine Terrane on the eastern margin of the Intermontaine Belt, in the Cassiar-Omineca Mountains (Figure 3). This 2 - 20 kilometer wide, northwesterly belt extends 90 kilometers from Thutade Lake on the south to the Stikine River on the north.

The oldest rocks in the area are the Permian Asitka Group limestones, which are in thrust contact with Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics. Stuhini Group rocks are dominantly alkaline to sub-alkaline, submarine, mafic flows and derived sediments. Unconformably overlying the Stuhini Group are Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks representing a probable island-arc sequence of volcanics and associated sediments. The Jurassic Toodoggone volcanic rocks represent a distinct Quartz-bearing facies of the Hazelton Group and comprise dominantly calc-alkaline, intermediate to felsic subaerial volcanic rocks and associated sediments. The youngest rocks in the area are chert-pebble conglomerates and sandstones of the Tertiary to Cretaceous Sustut Group, which unconformably overlies the Toodoggone volcanics. Lower Jurassic to Upper Triassic Omineca plutonic rocks, consisting of granodiorite and quartz monzonite, intrude the Stuhini and Toodoggone volcanics

Several precious metal epithermal vein deposits have been discovered in the Toodoggone area in the last two decades. These deposits are generally related to fault structures cutting Toodoggone volcanic rocks or older Takla rocks. The character of the deposits is generally related to the level of deposition within the hydrothermal system. Precious metal mineralization at the Baker Mine (Chappelle property) is hosted in quartz veins cutting Takla basic volcanic rocks. The Cheni Mine mineralization is largely in silicified zones and amythestine breccias. The Shasta Mine (Shasta property) is characterized by braided stockwork zones of quartz, calcite and potassic feldspar with grey sulphides and electrum.

The structure of the Toodoggone area is dominated by normal faults of Lower Jurassic to Tertiary age which have north-northwesterly to north-northeasterly trends. Some of the older faults are thought to have acted as conduits for mineralizing hydrothermal solutions (Schroeter, 1982). The proximity of mineral deposits to these regional structures is shown in Figure 4.

Property Geology

Chappelle Property

The southwestern portion of the Chappelle property is underlain by Permian limestones which have been thrust over basic Takla volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic age. Rocks exposed in the northeast portion of the property are Toodoggone volcanics of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. The south-central area is cut by a large granitic stock . Contacts between the rock units are generally along northwest trending faults. The Takla volcanic rocks are mostly andesite pyroxene porphyry flows and breccias. Other lithologies include coarse fragmentals, bedded tuffs and argillites.

The Toodoggone volcanics consist of a moderately dipping package of calc-alkaline, felsic, subaerial rocks characterized by dacite, lapilli tuff and quartz-feldspar porphyry. The Toodoggone rocks have been divided into 24 statigraphitic units (H. Marseden, 1988). The uppermost unit is the Saunders grey dacite. This unit, and the underlying Hornblende-Feldspar Porphyry Flow unit, cover much of the northeastern portion of the Chappelle property. The extrusion of the Saunders grey dacite is separated from the rest of the Toodoggone volcanic activity by a hiatus that coincided with the end of significant gold mineralization. Mapping has indicated little difference between the dacite and porphyry flows. The quartz content varies locally.

Prominent quartz-sericite-chorite-pyrite gossanous alteration zones occur throughout the area. Precious metal mineralization occurs along, or closely associated with, steeply dipping fault structures. On the Chappelle property, the Baker system of quartz veins strike northeasterly. The Clancey and Peter's Gulch vein structures strike northwesterly. Rock adjacent to the veins, faults and fractures, show local silicification and sericitization. Alteration of feldspars to clay and the presence of quartz-carbonate-epidote veinlets increases with proximity to the structures. The quartz veins or quartz breccias frequently are vuggy.

Gold-silver mineralization is generally associated with pyrite, sphalerite, galena or chalcopyrite. However, there is no direct correlation between the presence of sulphides and the presence of precious metals.

Shasta Property

The Shasta property is underlain predominately by a succession of feldspar, quartz, biotite and hornblended crystal-rich pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks within the Toodoggone volcanics. In the Shasta deposit area these rocks have been informally termed the basal series, the pyroclastic series and the epivolcaniclastic series, based on differences in composition and depositional environments (Holbek, 1989). In general, the epivolcaniclastic rocks occur to the west and north of the Shasta deposit area, whereas the pyroclastic rocks host the mineralization and underlie most of the area immediately south and east of the Shasta deposit. The oldest rocks in the property area are pyroxene-feldspar-bearing basalt flows and derived fragmental rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. These rocks are exposed on the extreme southern edge of the property, strike east-northeast and dip gently to the northwest. Unconformably overlying the Stuhini Group are a series of pyroclastic and epivolcaniclastic rocks termed the 'basal series', that are typical of Hazelton Group rocks. This unit consists of dark green lapilli tuffs charaxterized by quartz and feldspar phenocrysts less than 2 millimeters in diameter, and interbedded purple and green volcanic-derived sediments (Marsden and Moore, 1990).

The structure on the Shasta property is dominated by north to northwest trending normal and/or dextral block faulting. The rock units are gently tilted and lack any evidence of ductile deformation, although regionally, the Toodoggone volcanic rocks are reported to display broad open folds (Panteleyev, 1982). Tilting and rotation of the fault blocks and fracturing on the property is important because structural breaks controlled the initial emplacement and the subsequent displacement of mineralization.

Mineralization on the Shasta property, which consists of argentite, electrum, native silver and gold and minor amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite, is hosted by structurally controlled quartz-carbonate, stockwork veins and breccia zones. The best precious metal grades typically occur within the breccias or adjacent areas of intense stockwork veins.

2000 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2000 exploration program was carried out, in its entirety, on the Chappelle property mineral claims. The Knob Zone, the Ridge Zone and Vein "B" Zone are all within the boundaries of Mineral Lease No. 13 and are shown on Figure 6.

Beck Vein - Knob Zone Area

The exploration program started in the latter part of May. Although there was a considerable amount of snow remaining, the camp was readied and the drill program commenced. Three drill sites on the Beck Vein located on the Knob Zone area were built in the fall of 1999 so that the program could start before the snow melted.

The snow was plowed and equipment repaired so as to allow the Company's DIAMEC diamond drill to be moved onto the first drill site on June 4.

Seven BQ diamond drill holes (DD00-01 to DD00-07) totaling 227 m were drilled from four drill sites. The location of the holes are shown on Figure 6. The drill core is stored at the Baker Mill site. The logging of the core is detailed in Appendix I.

None of the holes hit significant quartz. The Beck Vein which was 1 – 1..3 m wide on surface and had been traced for 30 m did not have any vertical extent.

Crater Vein - Ridge Zone Area

The Crater Vein which was exposed on the the Ridge Zone area in 1999 warranted a further trench. Trench 2000-01, a total of 60 m, was excavated along the feldspar porphyry and andesite contact. This contact was 100% silicified.

One BQ diamond drill hole (DD00-08) was drilled to intersect this contact down approximately 30 m. The contact was intersected but there was no quartz present.

The location of the hole is shown on Figure 6. The drill core is stored at the Baker Mill site. The logging of the core is detailed in Appendix I.

IP Geophysical Survey

An IP geophysical survey was carried out on the Chappelle property by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. The program consisted of 9 lines done with 15 meter separations and one line with 30 meter separations.

The location of the lines are shown on Map 6.

The results of the IP geophysical survey carried out by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. is contained in the report prepared by David G. Mark, P. Geo dated February 26, 2000 and included in Appendix II.

CONCLUSIONS

The IP Geophysical Survey showed a good correlation between the indicated alteration around the Vein "B" and the known vein position. Because of this it is felt that the other areas of alteration that were identified by the IP Geophysical Survey will be high priority drill targets for 2001.

February 20, 2001

E.W. Craft, P. Eng.

COST STATEMENT

1. Assays			nil
2. Bulldozing, Trenching & Road Construction			
- 966 C Cat Loader	5 hrs. @ $110.00	550.00	
- D8 Cat Tractor	36 hrs. @ $145.00	5,220.00	
- Hitachi 200 Excav.	18 hrs. @ $125.00	2,250.00	
- Site Personnel			
- K. Craft, C. Craft	- May 23 - June 30		
	- 12 days @ $172.00x2	4,129.43	12,149.43
3. Surface Drilling			
- Beck Zone			
- 8 holes (282.99 m)	928.5 ft. @ $25.00		23,212.50
4. Geology			
- Consultants			
- M. Smith	- July 10-14, 2000		
	- 5.00 days @ $400.	2,000.00	
	- Sept. 11-20		
	- 10.00 days @ $400.	4,000.00	
- B.E. Spencer	- October 13-16		
	- 2.00 days @ $350.	700.00	6,700.00
- Senior Supervision			
- E.W. Craft	- May 23 - June 30		
	- 38 days @ $200.		7,645.00
5. Geophysical	- Geotronics Surveys Ltd.		
	- IP Survey		24,797.00
6. Communications			521.97
7. Maps, Reports			1,421.76
8. Shipping & Freight			86.20
9. Field Supplies			27.16

COST STATEMENT (cont'd)

10. Equipment Service			
- expenses			430.74
11. Board & Lodging			
- May 23 - June 30	117 days (3)		
- Sept. 11-20	60 days (6)		
- Oct. 14-15	2 days (1)		
	179 days @ $50.00/day		8,950.00
12. Transportation			
- On Site	2 - 4 x 4 x 1.30 mos. @ $940.00/mo.	2,444.00	
- To/From Site		4,445.12	6,889.12
TOTAL COSTS -	**EXPLORATION**		**$92,830.88**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Edward W. Craft, of the City of Castlegar, in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify as follows:

l) I am a Mining Engineer residing at 1070 Bridgeview Crescent, Castlegar, British Columbia VlN 4L1

2) I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.

3) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of B.A. Sc. (Mining) (1963).

4) I have practised my profession as a Mining Engineer for more than thirty years.

5) I have personally been on the property and directed the exploration program started on May 25, 2000 and completed on September 20, 2000.

FEB 20/01
Date

Edward W. Craft, P. Eng.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I Bruce E. Spencer of the City of Vancouver,in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify as fololows:

1) I am a Geological Engineer residing at #311 1770 W 12th Ave Vancouver B.C.

2) I am a registered (retired) Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.

3) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science (Geological Engineering -1958)

4) I have practised my profession as a geologist for over forty years.

5) I personally logged the Sable Resources Limited diamond drill holes 2000-1 to 2000-8 during October of 2000.

February 23, 2001
Date

B E Spencer
Bruce E.Spencer P.Eng

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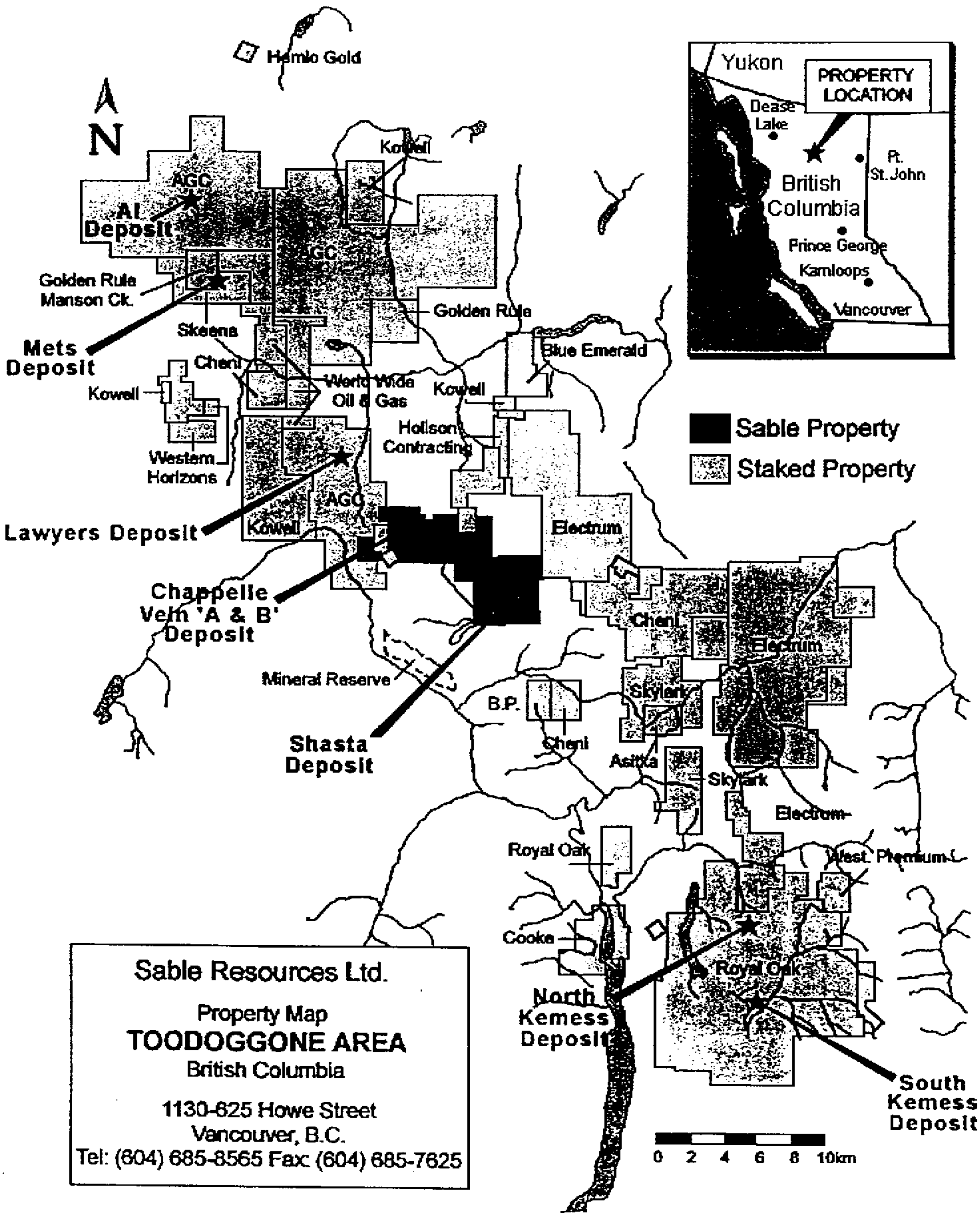


Hemlo Gold
N
AGC
Al Deposit
AGC
Kowell
Golden Rule Manson Ck.
Golden Rule
Skeena
Mets Deposit
Cheni
World Wide Oil & Gas
Kowell
Kowell
Blue Emerald
Western Horizons
Hollson Contracting
Lawyers Deposit
AGC
Kowell
Electrum
Chappelle Vein 'A & B' Deposit
Cheni
Electrum
Mineral Reserve
B.P.
Skylark
Shasta Deposit
Cheni
Asitka
Skylark
Electrum
Royal Oak
West. Premium
Cooke
Royal Oak
North Kemess Deposit
South Kemess Deposit
0 2 4 6 8 10km
Yukon
PROPERTY LOCATION
Dease Lake
British Columbia
Ft. St. John
Prince George
Kamloops
Vancouver
Sable Property
Staked Property
Sable Resources Ltd.
Property Map
TOODOGGONE AREA
British Columbia
1130-625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Tel: (604) 685-8565 Fax: (604) 685-7625

Figure I

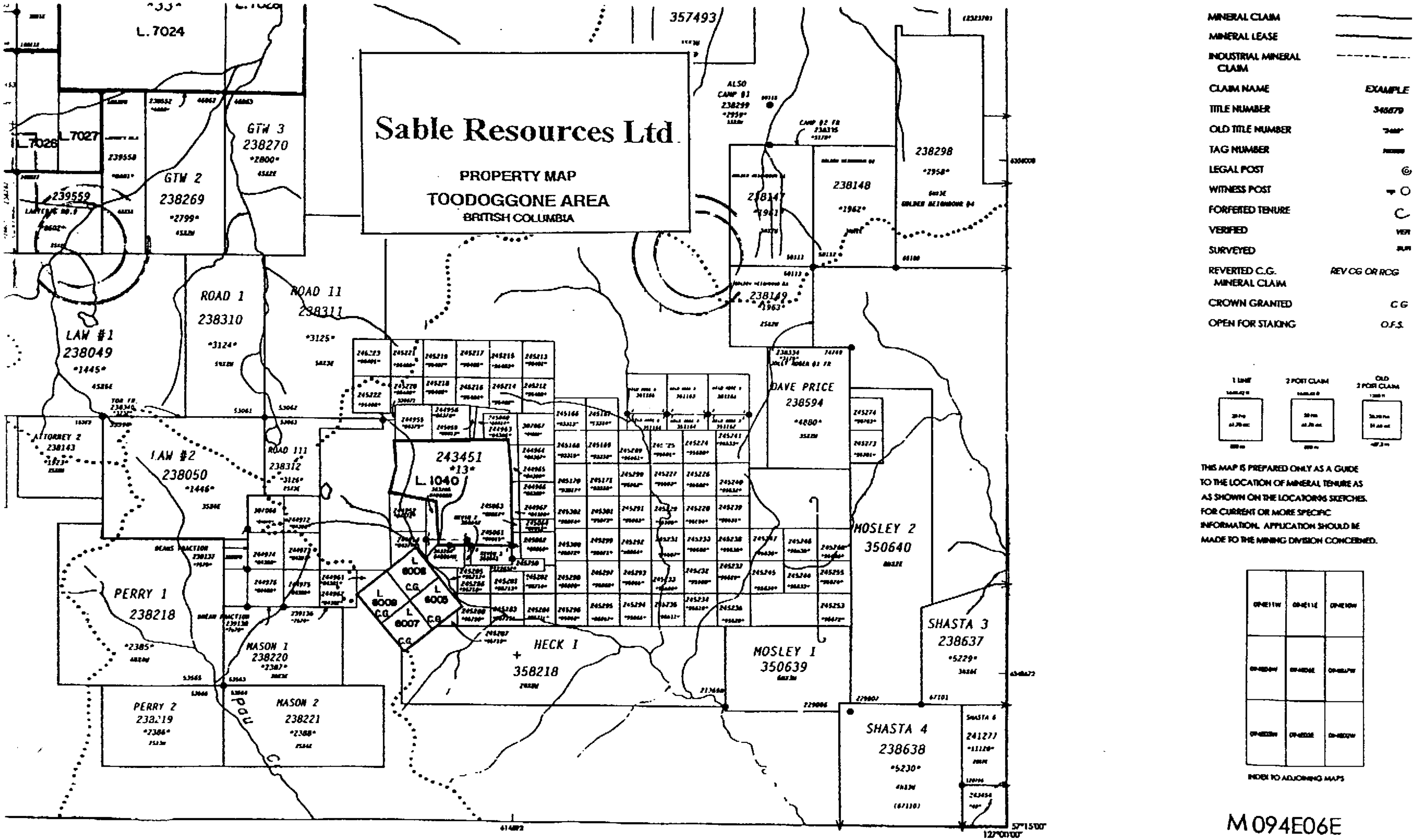
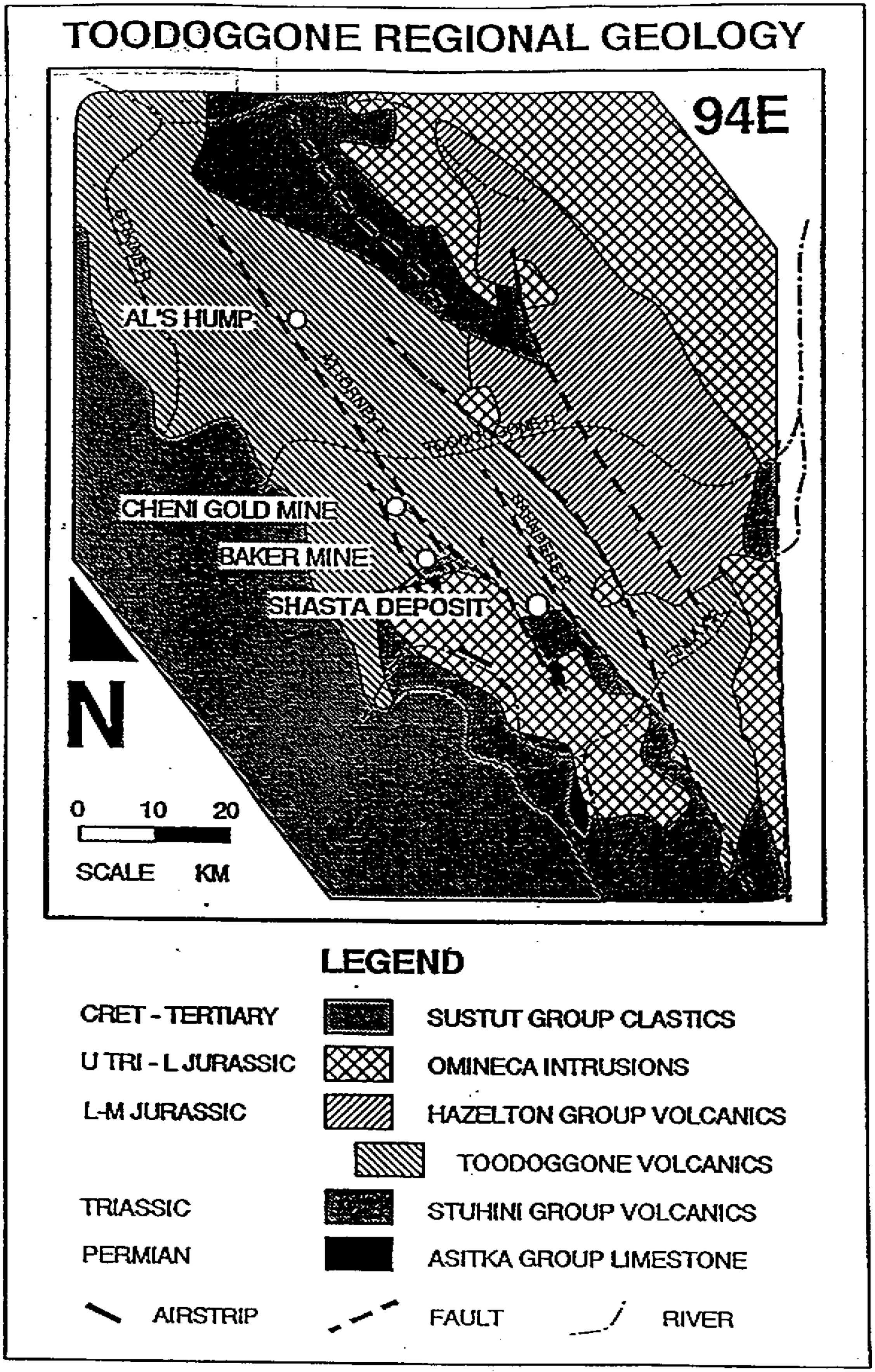
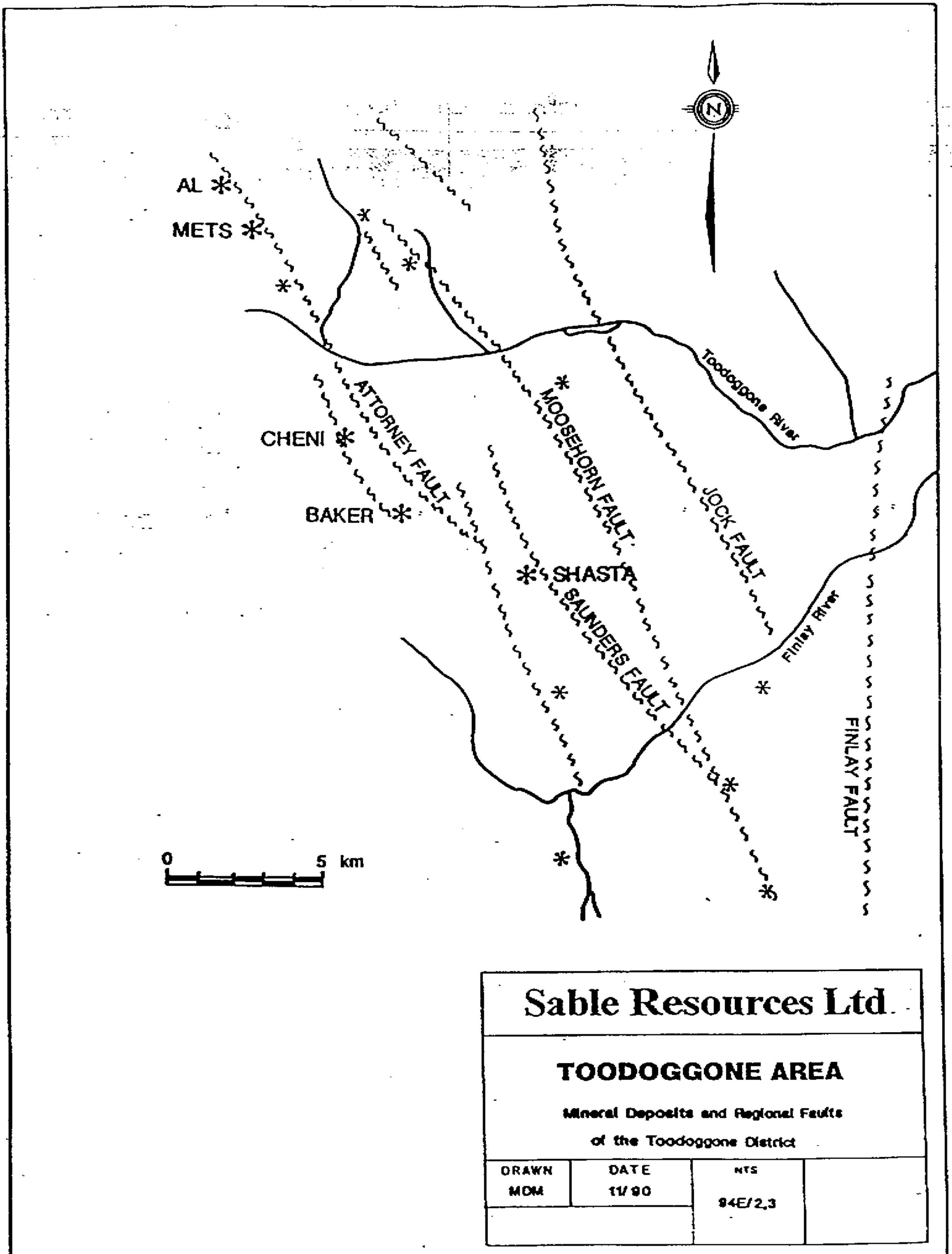

Sable Resources Ltd
PROPERTY MAP
TOODOGGONE AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINERAL CLAIM
MINERAL LEASE
INDUSTRIAL MINERAL CLAIM
CLAIM NAME
TITLE NUMBER
OLD TITLE NUMBER
TAG NUMBER
LEGAL POST
WITNESS POST
FORFEITED TENURE
VERIFIED
SURVEYED
REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM
REV CG OR RCG
CROWN GRANTED
C G
OPEN FOR STAKING
O.F.S.
EXAMPLE
THIS MAP IS PREPARED ONLY AS A GUIDE TO THE LOCATION OF MINERAL TENURE AS AS SHOWN ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCHES. FOR CURRENT OR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION, APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE TO THE MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.
INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS
M094E06E
L.7024
L.7026
L.7027
357493
GTW 3
238270
GTW 2
238269
239559
ROAD 1
238310
ROAD 11
238311
LAW #1
238049
LAW #2
238050
ATTORNEY 2
238143
ROAD 111
238312
PERRY 1
238218
PERRY 2
238219
MASON 1
238220
MASON 2
238221
243451
L 1040
L 6008
L 6009
L 6005
L 6007
C.G.
HECK I
358218
MOSLEY 1
350639
MOSLEY 2
350640
DAVE PRICE
238594
238298
238148
238147
238149
SHASTA 3
238637
SHASTA 4
238638
241277
57°15'00"
127°00'00"

Figure 2



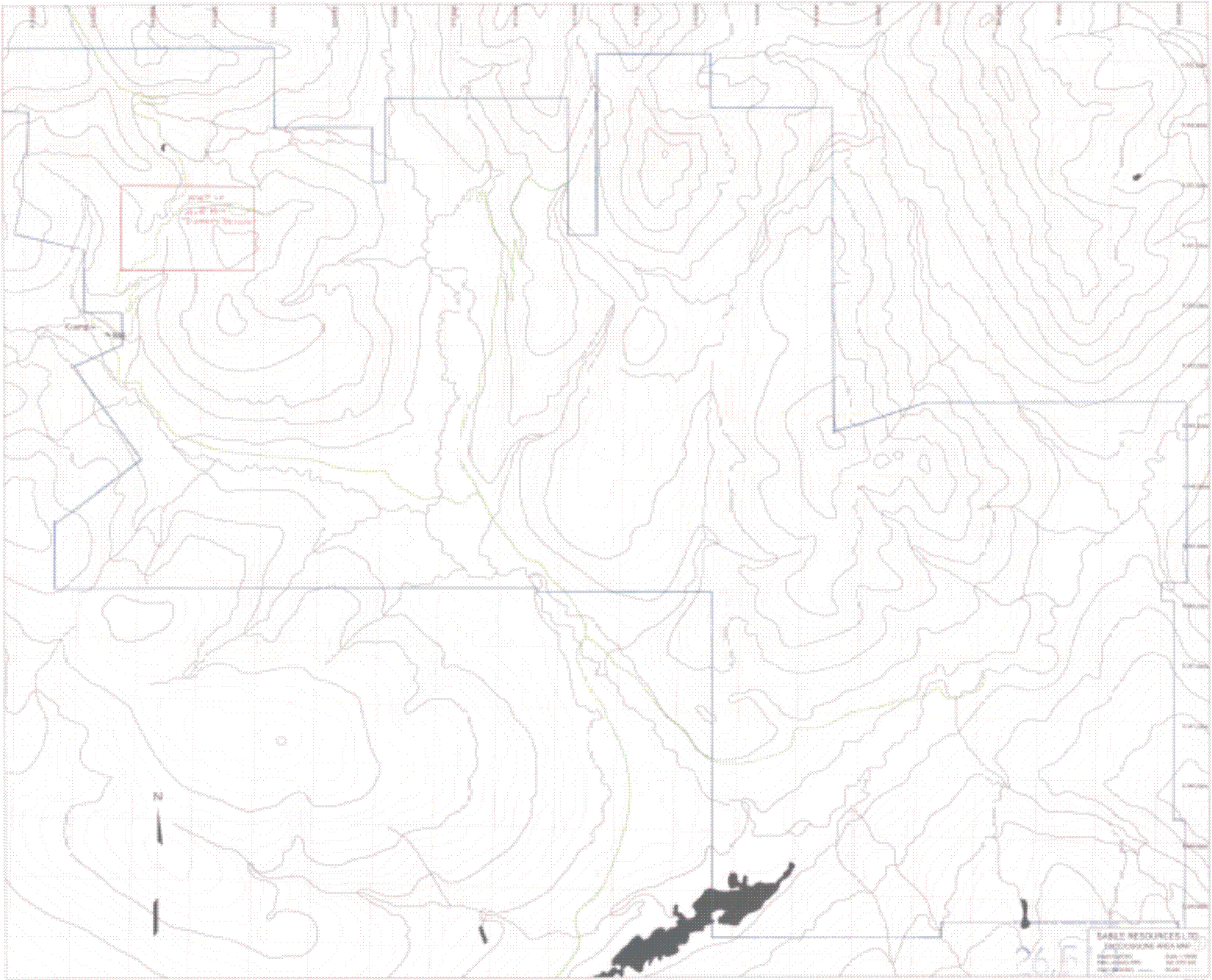
by P. Thiersch after Vullmuri et al. 1986.

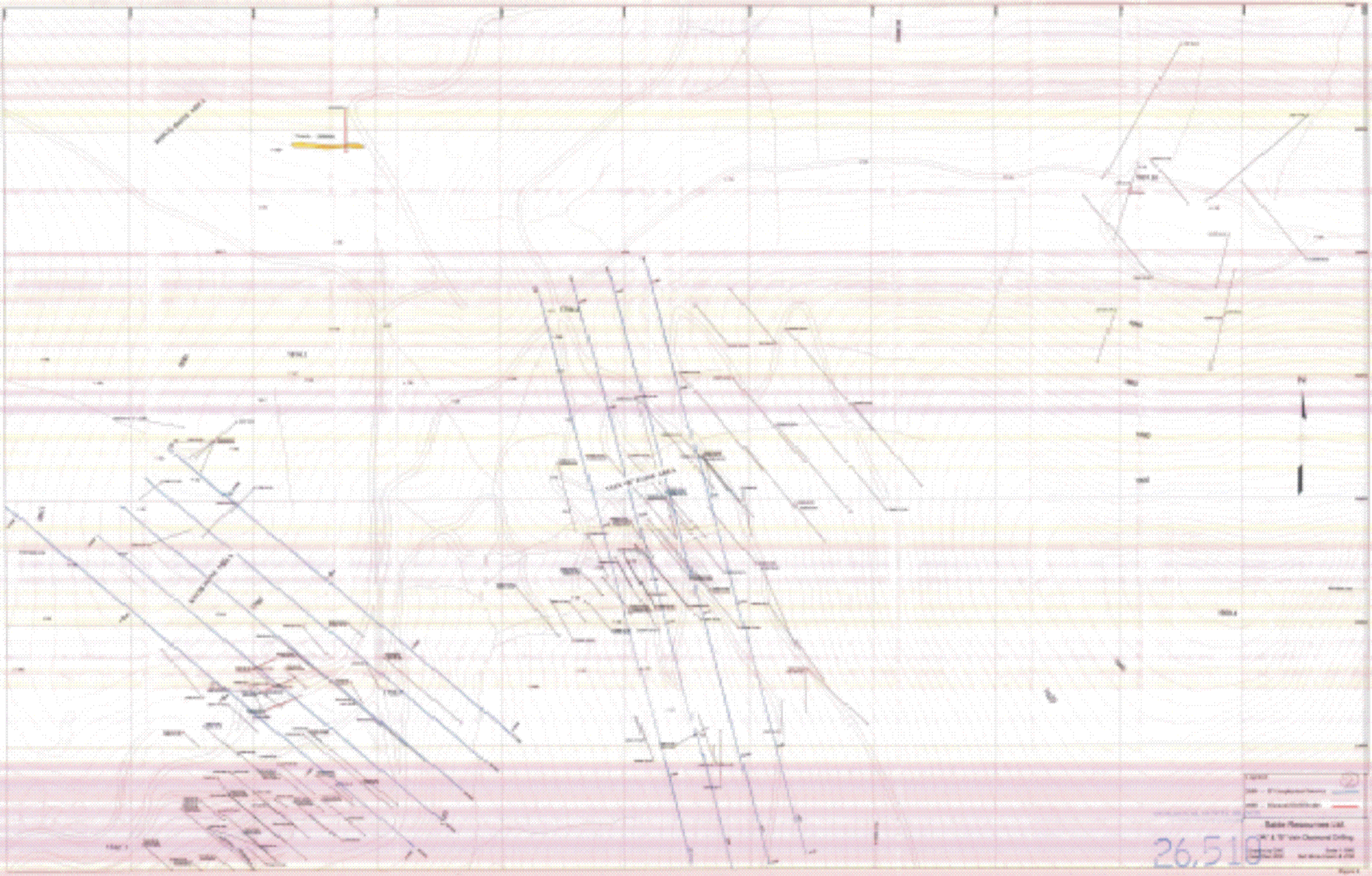
Figure 3



AL
METS
CHENI
BAKER
SHASTA
ATTORNEY FAULT
MOOSEHORN FAULT
JOCK FAULT
SAUNDERS FAULT
FINLAY FAULT
Toodoggone River
Finlay River
N
0
5 km
Sable Resources Ltd.
TOODOGGONE AREA
Mineral Deposits and Regional Faults
of the Toodoggone District
DRAWN
MDM
DATE
11/90
NTS
94E/2,3

Figure 4


SABLE RESOURCES LTD.


Resources Ltd.
Vein Diamond Drilling
26,510

APPENDIX I

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY	**SABLE RESOURCES- BAKER MINE**			**HOLE NO.**	**2K-1**	Page 1/1
Length	45.11m	Lat.	2124.5	Collared	6/4/00	
Bearing	67 degrees	Dep.	12008.0	Completed	6/6/00	
Dip	45 degrees	Elevation	1763m	Core Size	BQ	
Area	Beck Vein			Logged by	BES	

From	**To**	**Recovery**	**Description**	**Sample #**	**From**	**To**	**Width**	**Assays** Au oz	Ag oz	Cu %
0	4.87	0%	Casing A few chips Feldspar porphyry,probably talus float							
4.87	20.4	69%	Altered Augite Andesite Light grey colored fine grained feldspathic ground mass with occasional remnants of augite phenocrysts. Local brecciated sections and light brown sericite altered clots. Limonite stained throughout with final six meters much stronger. Pyritic mud seam 1 cm wide at 19.2 m. Recovery over final 5.8 meters is 90%.							
20.43	25.9	90%	Augite Andesite Porphyry. Grey green ground mass with 3% augite phenocrysts to 6mm in length. Disseminated pyrite 3% plus pyritic fractures cutting core at 20 degrees. Strong leached oxidized zone over final meter.							
25.91	45.1	38%	Andesite This unit is characterized by very poor recovery. Generally only angular chips to 1 cm in size are recovered. The rock is dark green, fine grained, with disseminated pyrite to 5%. Pyrite also occurs on fracture planes and as thin veinlets Chloritic alteration is common on fracture planes.							
			EOH							

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROPERTY	SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE				HOLE NO.	2K-2 Page 1/1
Length	33.22m	Lat.	2124.5		Collared	6/6/00
Bearing	67 degrees	Dep.	12008.0		Completed	6/6/00
Dip	60 degrees	Elevation	1763m		Core Size	BQ
Area	Beck Vein				Logged by	BES

From	To	Recovery	Description			Sample #	From	To	Width	Assays oz. Au	oz.Ag	Cu%
0	6.09	0%	Casing A few chips of altered andesite.									
6.09	17.68	60%	Altered Andesite									
			Grey fine grained groundmass with rare augite phenocryst.									
			Crackle breccia texture throughout. Randomly orientated									
			limonite coated fractures.Blotchy sericite alteration									
			Moderate oxidization throughout section.									
17.68	27.12	61%	Augite Andesite									
			Numerous oxide coated fractures cutting at 30 degrees to core.									
			Brecciated texture throughout, strongest adjcent to fractures.									
			Dark grey color with 1% disseminated pyrite.									
			Recovery varies	17.6m-21.0	80%							
				21.0-22.85m	30%							
				22,85-25.9m	50%							
				25.9-27.12m	80%							
			26.2-24.08m calcite veinlets cutting at 30-80 degree cuts.									
			24.08-24.69m oxidized fracture zone cuts at 90 degrees to core.									
27.12	33.22	25%	Andesite									
			Chips only recovered.									
			Grey green color,disseminated pyrite 2%									
					EOH							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY	SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE			HOLE NO.	2K-3 Page 1/1
Length	36.88m	Lat.	2143.8	Collared	6/7/00
Bearing	67 degrees	Dep.	12004.0	Completed	6/12/00
Dip	45 degrees	Elevation	1766.4m	Core Size	BQ
Area	Beck Vein			Logged by	BES

From	To	Recovery	Description	Sample #	From	To	Width	Assays oz. Au	oz.Ag	Cu%
0	4.57m	0%	Casing							
4.57	17.46m		Altered Augite Andesite							
			Sparse remnants of augite phenocrysts in an altered fine grained grey ground mass.							
			Crackle breccia texture throughout.							
			Sericite alteration as irregular shaped blobs.							
			Limonite coated fractures ,surface oxidization, throughout section.							
			Strong oxidized zone over last 3.0m of section.							
			From 12.5-13.7m chips of Feldspar porphyry.							
			Recovery 4.57-11.88m 25%							
			11.88-12.49m 13%							
			12.49-17.46m 90%							
17.46	28.35m		Augite Andesite							
			Dark grey- green fine grained ground mass with 5% augite phenocrysts to 5mm in length.							
			Calcite veined fractures cut at 25 degrees from 20.1-21.34m and from 21.6-21.8m.At 27.4m calcite-pyrite vein @10 degree cut.							
			Fine grained disseminated pyrite 1% over section.							
			Recovery 17.46-21.3m 50%							
			21.3-28.35m 70%							
28.35	36.88m	15%	Andesite							
			Broken chips of grey green andesite to 2cm in size.							
			Drillers report some mud sections.							
			EOH							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY	SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE			HOLE NO.	2K-4
Length	35.97m	Lat.	2143.8	Collared	6/12/00
Bearing	67 degrees	Dep.	12004.0	Completed	6/13/00
Dip	60 degrees	Elevation	1766.4m	Core Size	BQ
Area	Beck Vein			Logged by	BES

Page 1/1

From	To	Recovery	Description	Sample #	From	To	Width	Assays oz. Au	oz.Ag	Cu%
0	4.57m	0%	Casing A few chips of feldspar porphyry rubble.							
4.57	12.19m	70%	Altered Augite Andesite Fine grained grey feldspathic groundmass with rare augite phenocrysts preserved. Irregular shaped clots of soft brown sericite alteration. From 3.04 to 5.5m thin banding noted cutting at 20 degrees to core axis.Possible inter-bedded tuffs? At 8.38m a few chips of feldspar porphyry noted This run,6.4-8.5m short 1.98 m.Recovery is only 8.5% and entire run could be porphyry.							
12.19	14.63	14%	Feldspar Porphyry/Augite Andesite Porphyry Mixed chips of porphyry and altered augite andesite.							
14.63	20.97m	50%	Augite Andesite Strong dark red limonite alteration zone. Some pyrite remains as disseminated grains,in vugs and on fracture planes.Total pyrite 10%. Very broken core. Some blotchy sericite alteration zones.							
20.97	28.04m	70%	Augite Andesite Porphyry Dark grey-green groundmass with augite phenocrysts to 6mm. Disseminated pyrite 2%. Recovery 20.97-23.77m 28% 23.77-28.04m 72%							
28.04	35.97m	15%	Andesite Chips of unaltered andesite. Pyrite 2%.							
			EOH							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY		**SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE**						**HOLE NO.**	**2K-5**	Page 1/1
Length	27.43m		Lat.	2163.7				Collared	6/14/00	
Bearing	67 degrees		Dep.	11998.8				Completed	6/14/00	
Dip	45degrees		Elevation	1769.5m				Core Size	BQ	
Area	Beck Vein							Logged by	BES	

From	**To**	**Recovery**	**Description**	**Sample #**	**From**	**To**	**Width**		**Assays**
								oz. Au	oz.Ag
0	4.57m	0%	Casing						
4.57	12.19m	44%	Feldspar Porphyry						
			Broken chips of porphyry.Some silicified sections.						
			From 10.05-12.19m strong oxide zone,brecciated						
12.19	14.02m	50%	Augite Andesite						
			Green porphyritic andesite with chloritic alteration. Epidote noted.						
14.02	19.20m	67%	Altered Augite Andesite.						
			Light grey color,sericite alteration and oxdized fractures throughout.						
19.2	24.69m	45%	Augite Andesite Porphyry						
			Dark green porphyry. Phenocrysts to 8mm. Disseminated pyrtite 2%						
24.69	27.43m	15%	Andesite						
			Chips of andesite with 4% pyrite on fractures and as disseminated grains.						
			EOH						

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY	SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE			HOLE NO.	2K-6 Page 1/1
Length	21.95m	Lat.	2163.7	Collared	6/15/00
Bearing	67 degrees	Dep.	11998.8	Completed	6/15/00
Dip	60 degrees	Elevation	1769.5m	Core Size	BQ
Area	Beck Vein			Logged by	BES

From	To	Recovery	Description	Sample #	From	To	Width	Assays oz. Au	oz.Ag	Cu%
0	1.52m	0%	Casing							
1.52	5.49m	15%	Feldspar Porphyry							
			Chips only of feldspary porphyry with moderate K spar alteration.							
5.49	7.92m	90%	Feldspar Porphyry							
			Silicified section with phenocryst remanats only.							
7.92	9.44m	90%	Feldspar Porphyry							
			Crackle brecciated texture ,some silicified sections. Feldspar phenocrysts strongly altered to clay.							
9.44	18.59m		Altered Augite Andesite							
			Sericite altered ,crackle breccia texture,limonite stained,and oxide fractures. Final 3.3m with disseminated pyrite 2%. Weak K spar alteration.							
			Recovery 9.44-15.24m 90%							
			15.24-18.59m 50%							
18.59	21.95m	10%	Andesite							
			Chips of fine grained dark green unaltered andesite. 1% fine grained disseminated pyrite.							
			EOH							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY	SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE			HOLE NO.	2K-7
					Page 1/1
Length	26.52m	Lat.	2149.0	Collared	6/16/00
Bearing	67 degrees	Dep.	12016.0	Completec	6/16/00
Dip	45 degrees	Elevation	1767m	Core Size	BQ
Area	Beck Vein			Logged by	BES

From	To	Recovery	Description	Sample #	From	To	Width	Assays oz. Au	oz.Ag	Cu%
0	3.05m	0%	Casing							
3.05	7.62m	30%	Feldspar Porphyry							
			Broken core, oxide coated fractures. White feldspar phenocrysts to 5mm.							
			5%-10% phenocrysts.							
7.62	10.06m	85%	Augite Andesite							
			Grey colored ,argillic alteration, some mafics preserved.							
			5.3-5.94m sericite alteration							
10.06	11.58m	90%	Feldspar Porphyry							
			Moderate K spar alteration.Mafics chloritized.							
11.58	17.37m	36%	Altered Augite Andesite							
			Disseminated pyrite 2%.Strong oxidized fracture zones cutting at 30							
			degrees at 14.32-14.78m							
17.37	19.81m	88%	Augite Andesite							
			Dark green ,weakly altered.							
19.81	24.99	63%	Altered Andesite							
			Grey ,sericite alteration. Breccia zone .15m wide at 21.0m							
			Some augite phenocrysts to 3mm preserved.							
24.99	26.52	30%	Andesite							
			Broken chips only							
			EOH							

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY	SABLE RESOUCES-BAKER MINE		HOLE NO.	2K-8	Page 1/1
Length	54.86m	Lat. 2618.0	Collared	6/17/00	
Bearing	180 degrees	Dep. 12076.0	Completed	6/19/00	
Dip	50 degrees	Elevation 1832.5m	Core Size	BQ	
Area	Ridge Zone		Logged by	BES	

From	To	Recovery		Description	Sample #	From	To	Width	oz. Au	oz.Ag	Cu %
0	9.14m	0%	Casing	Rubble.Small chips of fine grained andesite then feldspar porphyry.							
9.14	51.51m		Feldspar Porphyry								
		88%	9.14m-29.9m	White argillic altered feldspar phenocrysts-20% Mafics-hornblende 5% with weak chlorite-biotite alteration. Pyrite occurs as fine disseminations and with sparse late calcite veinlets Total pyrite content 1%							
		80%	29.9m-35.36m	K spar alteration moderate. Feldspar phenocrysts largely destroyed.At 34.4m a .90m wide sheared contact zone with 5% calcite veinlets.							
		70%	35.36m-40.84m	Silicified Zone. A pinkish brown dense fine grained rock. Remnants only of feldspar phenocrysts.							
		100%	40.84m-51.51m	Strong K spar alteration zone.Fine grained,mafics altered to biotite and chlorite.Sparse disseminated pyrite to 1%. A few remnants of feldspar phenocrysts.							
51.51	54.86m	65%	Augite Andesite Porphyry At contact zone 0.15m of gouge. Augite phenocrysts-5%.Pyrite on fractures and as disseminated grains. Pyrite less than 1% in total. Broken core from 52mto EOH.								

EOH

APPENDIX II

ADDENDUM

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

IP AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

OVER TWO AREAS OF THE

BAKER MINE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

WRITTEN FOR: **SABLE RESOURCES LTD.**
#1130 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC
V7X 2T6

WRITTEN BY: David G. Mark, P.Geo.
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
6204 – 125th Street
Surrey, British Columbia V3X 2E1

DATED: February 26, 2001

GEOTRONICS

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GEOTRONICS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Induced polarization (IP) and resistivity surveys were carried out during September 2000 over two areas of the Baker Mine Property located within the Toodoggone River area of the Omineca Mining Division of B.C.

The main purpose of the geophysical surveys was to determine the response to the known mineralization and then to explore for extensions of the known mineralization as well as locate new zones. The mineralization consists of gold and silver values within epithermal quartz veins. The specific purpose of the resistivity survey was to map the areal and depth extent of the alteration zones and that of the IP survey was to map the sulphide zones which in this area are known to be related to the epithermal quartz veins.

The resistivity and IP surveys were carried out using an Androtex TDR-6 multi-channel receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The transmitter used was a BRGM VIP 4000 powered by a 6.5-kilowatt motor generator. The dipole length and reading interval chosen was 15-meters read to 12 levels? One line was resurveyed with a dipole length of 30 meters also read to 12 levels. The survey consisted of nine lines for a total survey length of 4,590 meters. The results were plotted in pseudosection form and contoured.

The resistivity and IP surveys showed the 'A' and 'B' veins to extend further north and northwest, respectively. They also revealed two additional zones for each of the two areas indicating the existence of parallel epithermal veins to the 'A' and 'B' veins.

ADDENDUM GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

IP AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

OVER TWO AREAS OF THE

BAKER MINE PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses survey procedure, compilation of data, interpretation methods, and the results of resistivity and induced polarization (IP) surveys carried out over two areas of the Baker Mine Property belonging to, and/or optioned by, Sable Resources Ltd. The property is located within the Omineca Mining Division of north central British Columbia.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out by a Geotronics crew of five men, one of which was the writer, from September 8^{th} to 22^{nd}, 2000. The amount of IP and resistivity surveying done totaled 4,590 meters.

The two areas surveyed were extensions of the 'A' vein and the 'B' vein. Both veins had previously been mined but it was known and/or expected that each of the veins had extensions to them, possibly faulted off. Furthermore, it was considered a strong probability, because of other alteration zones seen on the surface and/or within drill holes, that additional epithermal veins occurred approximately parallel to the known 'A' and 'B' veins. The main purpose, therefore, of the geophysics was to map, through mainly the resistivity survey, epithermal alteration zones occurring within the two areas. It was intended not only to map the areal extent, but also the shape and depth extent of the epithermal alteration and, as a result, locate, for optimum drilling purposes, the epithermal veins.

It was anticipated that the resistivity survey would reflect the alteration zones as resistivity lows, and, if the epithermal quartz veins were large enough, or showed sufficient contrast, it would also reflect the veins as resistivity highs within the resistivity lows. The I.P. chargeability survey was expected to reflect sulphides, especially pyrite, which are known to be closely associated with the 'A' and 'B' veins, respectively.

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

(a) Instrumentation

The transmitter used was a BRGM model VIP 4000. It was powered by a Honda 6.5 kW motor generator. The receiver used was a six-channel Androtex model TDR-6. This is state-of -the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through a keyboard located on the front of the instrument. It can measure up to 10 chargeability windows and store up to 2,500 measurements within the internal memory.

(b) Theory

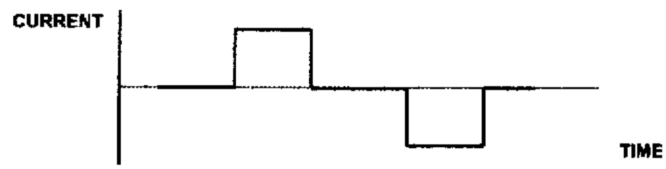
When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (mostly sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to induced polarization effects even in the absence of metallic-type conductors.

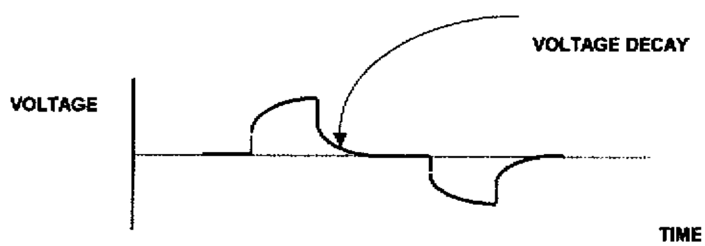
Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability "M", which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency domain are based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between apparent resistivity readings at a high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, or "PFE".

The quantity, apparent resistivity, ρ_a , computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogenous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they almost always will, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading, therefore, cannot be attributed to a particular depth.



TRANSMITTED WAVEFORM



RECORDED VOLTAGE

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely dependent on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$R_o = O^{-2} R_w$$

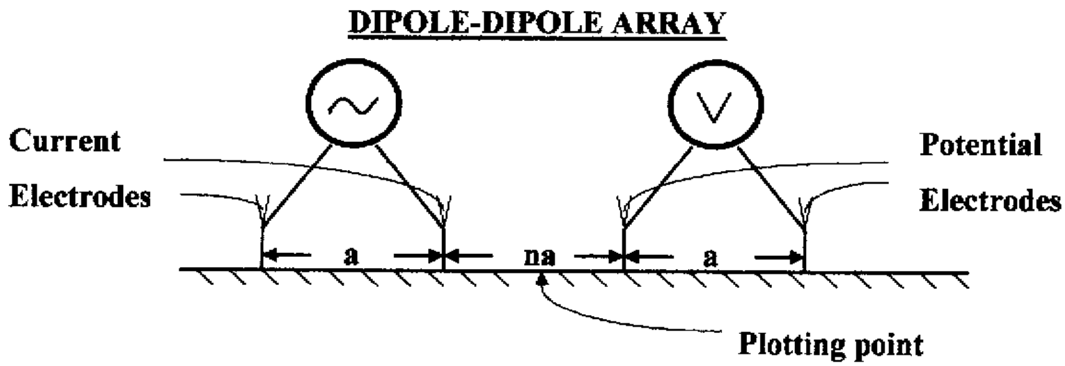
Where: R_o is formation resistivity
R_w is pore water resistivity
O is porosity

(c) Survey Procedure

Each line was compassed in as the surveys were carried out. For area 'A', the survey direction of each of the survey lines was 310°E, and for area 'B', the survey direction was 340°E.

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off). The delay time used after the charge shuts off was 80 milliseconds and the integration time used was 1,760 milliseconds divided into 10 windows.

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole, shown as follows:



The electrode separation, or 'a' spacing, and reading interval was chosen to be 15 meters read to 12 separations, or 'na', for nine of the lines. This gives a theoretical depth penetration of about 100 meters. However, line 1870E of the 'B' area was resurveyed with an electrode separation/reading interval of 30 meters in order to explore to a greater depth. It was also read to 12 levels resulting in a theoretical depth penetration of about 200 meters. Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes as well as for the potential electrodes.

The amount of IP and resistivity surveying carried out was 1,980 meters within area 'A' on five lines, and 2,610 meters within area 'B' on four lines, for a total of 4,590 meters.

(d) Compilation of Data

All the data were reduced by a computer software program developed by Geosoft Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. Parts of this program have been modified by Geotronics Surveys Inc. for its own applications. The computerized data reduction included the resistivity calculations, pseudosection plotting, survey plan plotting and contouring.

The chargeability (IP) values are read directly from the instrument and no data processing is therefore required prior to plotting. The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometrical factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array to compute the apparent resistivities.

All the data have been plotted in pseudosection form at a scale of 1:1250; except for the 30-meter dipole resurvey line, 1870E, within area 'B' which was plotted at 1:2500. One map has been plotted for each of the 5 lines of the 'A' vein grid and are numbered A-1 to A-5, respectively, and for each of the five lines of the 'B' vein gird, B-1 to B-5, respectively. The pseudosection is formed by each value being plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The result of this method of plotting is that the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper the reading is plotted. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

All pseudosections were contoured at an interval of 10 milliseconds for the chargeability results, and at a logarithmic interval to the base 10 for the resistivity results.

The self-potential (SP) data from the IP and resistivity surveys were plotted and profiled above the two pseudosections for each line at a scale of 1 cm = 75 millivolts with a base of zero millivolts for area 'A' and 1 cm = 50 millivolts with a base of zero millivolts for area 'B'. It is not expected that the SP data will be important in the exploration of the property but considering that the data was taken, it was plotted and profiled for its potential usefulness.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

(a) 'A' Vein Area

The strongest feature of exploration interest is a resistivity low that occurs at about 120 to 150W at depth on each of the five pseudosections. It undoubtedly reflects the alteration zone associated with the northern extension of the 'A' vein. An IP anomaly occurs for the most part around the resistivity low indicating that sulphides envelope the alteration. Also, each pseudosection shows a surficial resistivity high, or capping, on top of the resistivity low. This is caused by a siliceous zone within the epithermal alteration package and is common for the Baker Mine area. The resistivity/IP survey shows the 'A' vein extends for an additional 120 meters.

A second alteration low is revealed at depth at about 240W on lines 5600N and 5630N. It can also be seen on line 5660N but appears to be much weaker. Again this reflects epithermal alteration especially considering that a strong epithermal zone occurs to the immediate south of line 5600N. Like the first zone, a correlating IP high indicates the zone to be enveloped by pyrite. An overlying resistivity high shows the zone to be covered by siliceous alteration.

A third alteration zone is seen mainly on line 5600N since this was the only line to go this far west. (It was decided to not extend the other four lines this far west because of severe stake resistance problems.) The alteration zone can be seen on the other four lines but only the eastern edge. It is a parallel zone to the other two with the same characteristics, that is, a correlating IP high and an overlying resistivity high.

(a) 'B' Vein Area

Within the center of each of the pseudosections is a resistivity low occurring at about 210 to 240N. This undoubtedly reflects the epithermal alteration associated with the 'B' vein extension since it occurs to the immediate southwest of line 1810E. Thus the 'B' vein is shown to extend a further minimum 90 meters to the northeast. There is a correlating IP high, as with the 'A' alteration zones, though not as strong, indicating correlating pyritization.

A second zone can be seen at depth at 330 to 390N on each of the pseudosections, though on line 1810E, it is not seen so easily and thus may occur at a greater depth. Line 1870E was resurveyed with30-meter dipoles in order to double the exploration depth. It shows this zone to extend to depth. This zone more strongly correlates with an IP high indicating enveloping pyritization. Like the 'A' alteration zones, this one is overlain by a resistivity high, which is reflecting siliceous alteration. Lines 1870E and 1900E actually show the zone to consist of two closely parallel zones indicating that there may actually be two veins.

A third alteration zone is seen at about 60N mostly on line 1810E where it is the strongest. It can also be seen on the other three lines, though barely since none of the lines extend far enough southeast to properly delineate the low. On line 1810E, the resistivity low is quite strong

Yours sincerely,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark, P.Geo.,
Geophysicist

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.G. MARK

February 26, 2001

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

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

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at 6204 – 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

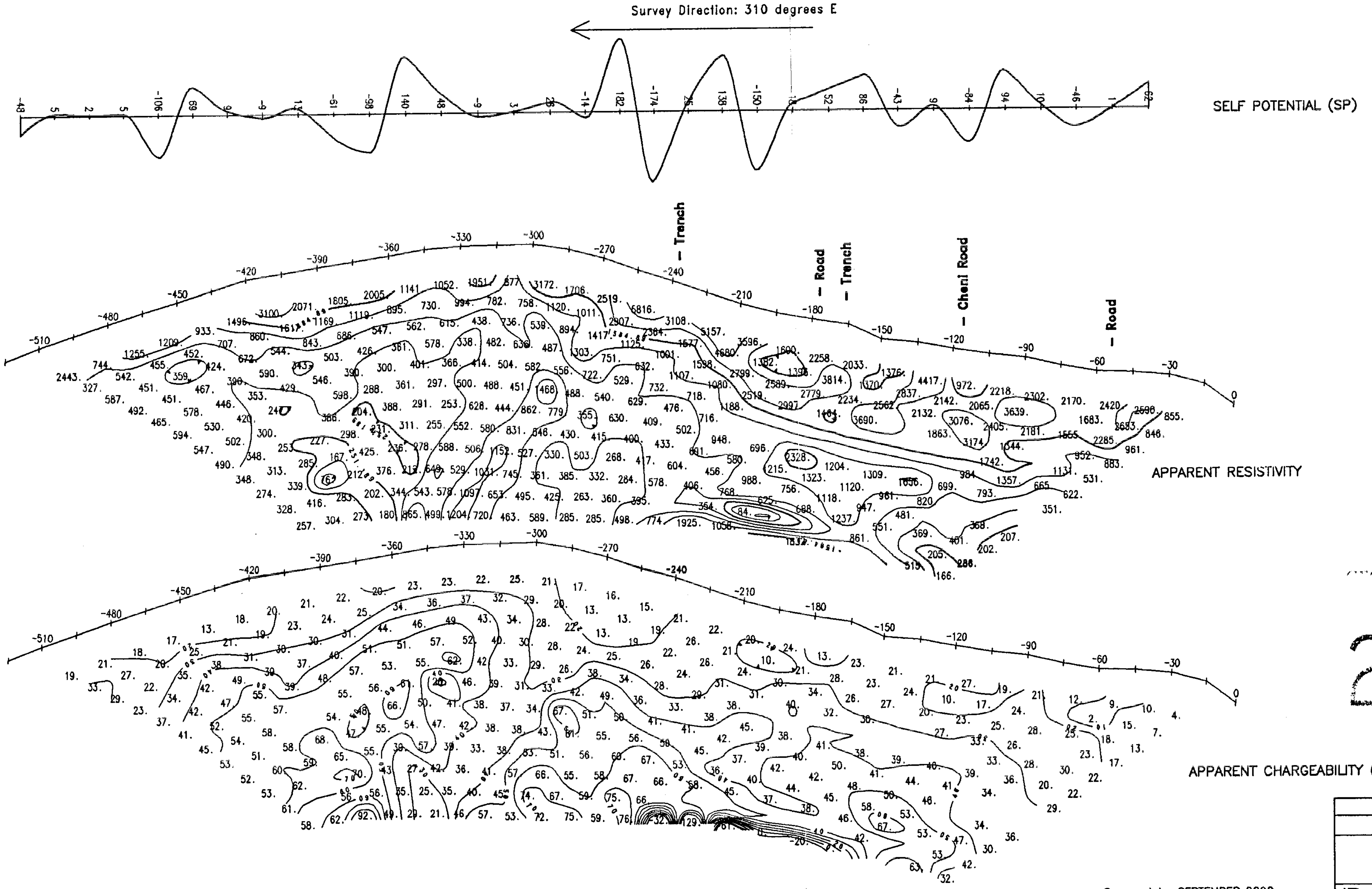
2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 33 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 36 years.

3. This report is compiled from data obtained from IP and resistivity surveys carried out by me over two areas of the Baker Mine Property from September 8 to 22, 2001.

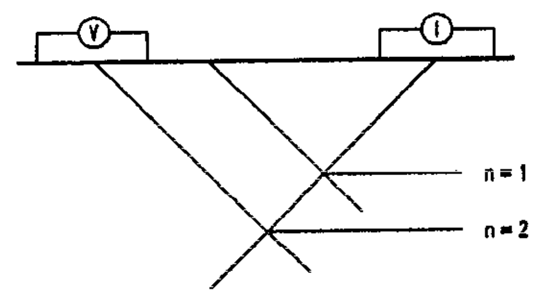
4. I do not hold any interest in Sable Resources Ltd., nor in the property discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark, P.Geo.,
Geophysicist

February 26, 2001



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

...OLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
...EPORT

26,510

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D.G. MARK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

Geotronics

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
VANCOUVER BC.

Scale 1:1250
25 0 25 50
(metres)

Scale 1:1250
50 0 50 100 150 200
(feet)

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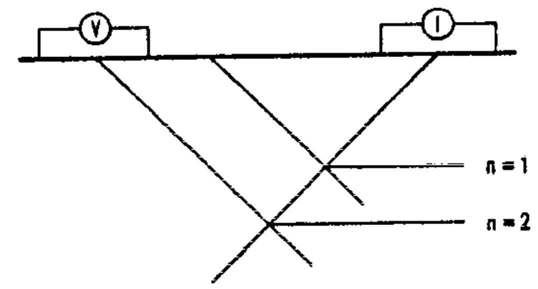
BAKER MINE PROPERTY
Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

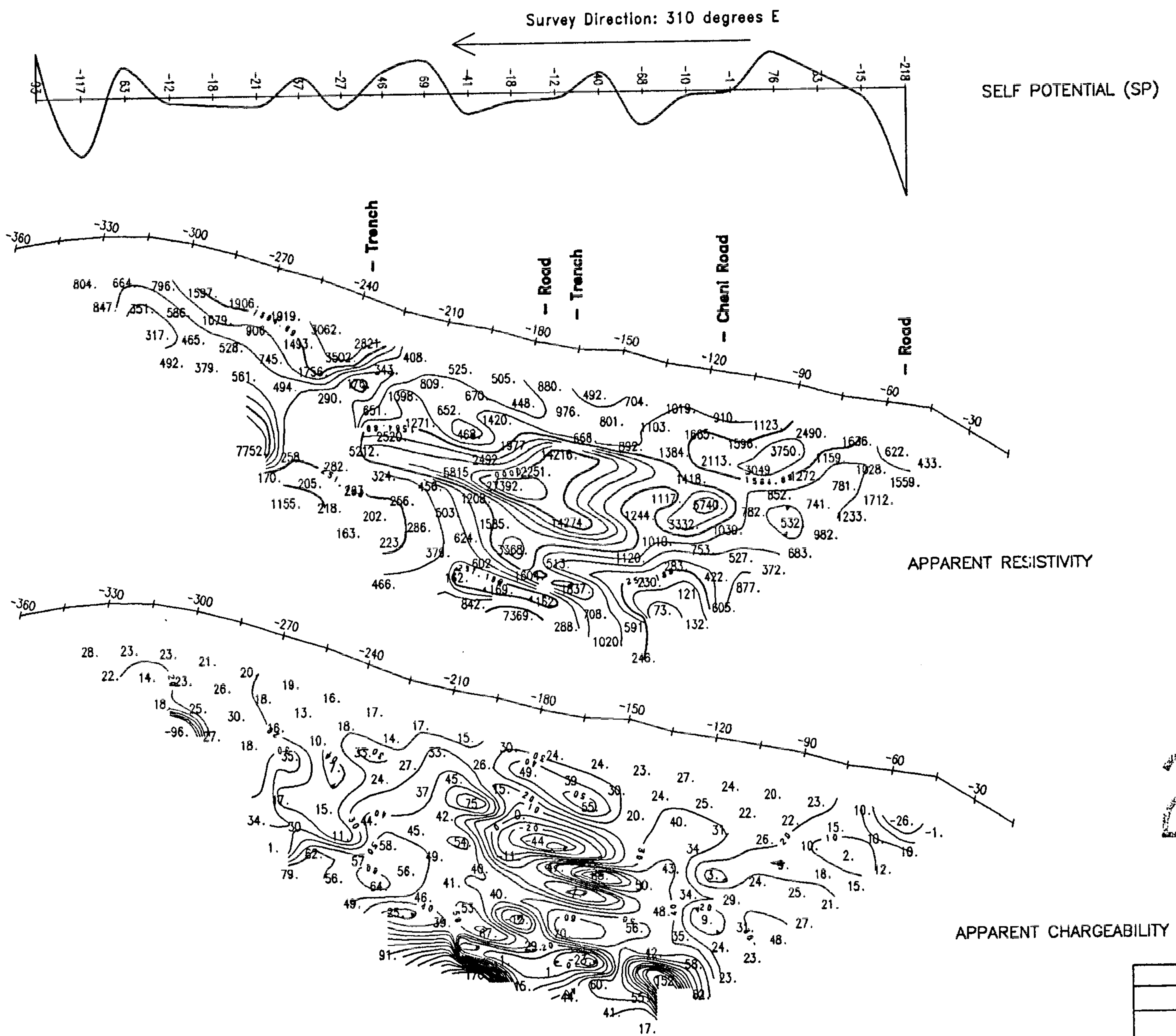
(3)

IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 5600N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	A-1

Pseudosection Plotting Method





LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

26,510

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — D.G. MARK — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
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Scale 1:1250 — 25 0 25 50 (metres)

Scale 1:1250 — 50 0 50 100 150 200 (feet)

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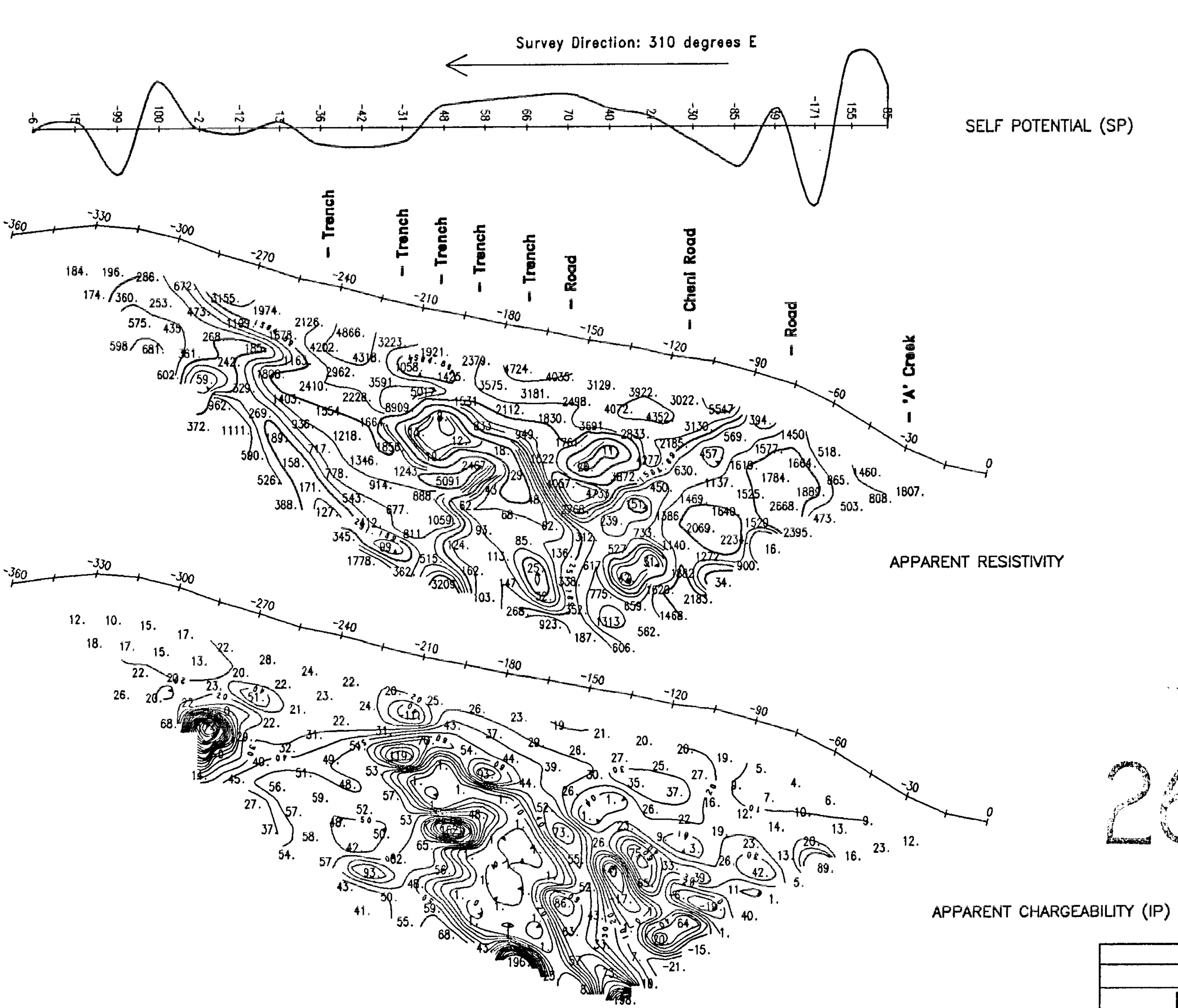
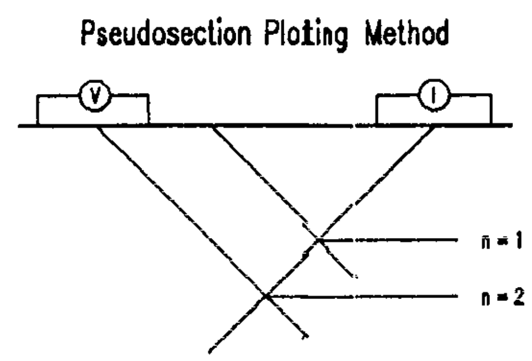
BAKER MINE PROPERTY (4)
Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 5630N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	A-2





LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANIROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1780 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

SURVEY BRANCH

26,510

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — D.G. MARK

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

Scale 1:1250 — 25 0 25 50 (metres)

Scale 1:1250 — 50 0 50 100 150 200 (feet)

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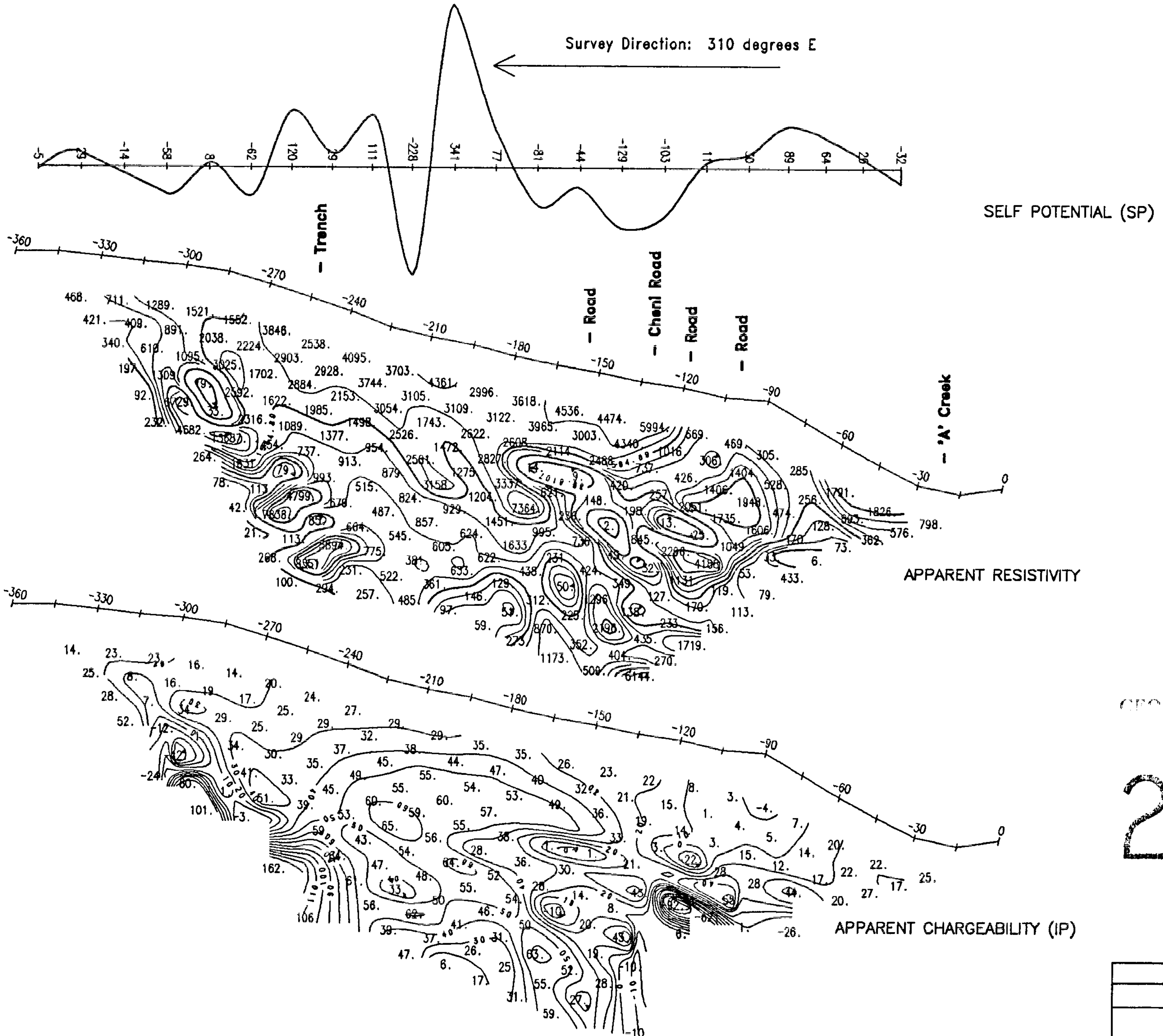
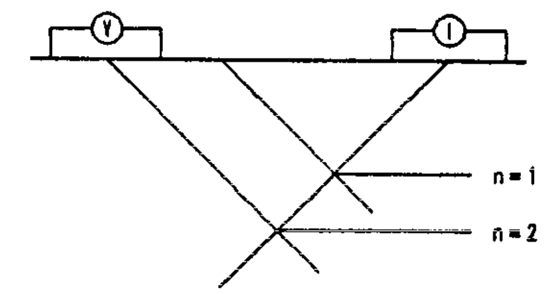
BAKER MINE PROPERTY
Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

(5)

IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 5660N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	A-3





LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
VANCOUVER BC.

Scale 1:1250
25 0 25 50
(metres)

Scale 1:1250
50 0 50 100 150 200
(feet)

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

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BAKER MINE PROPERTY

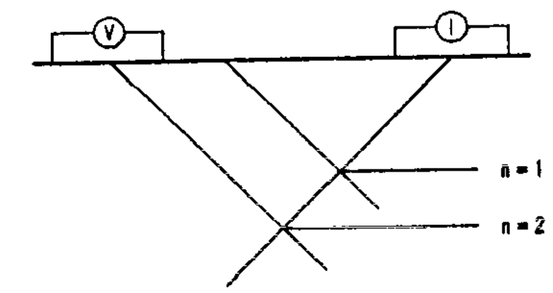
Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

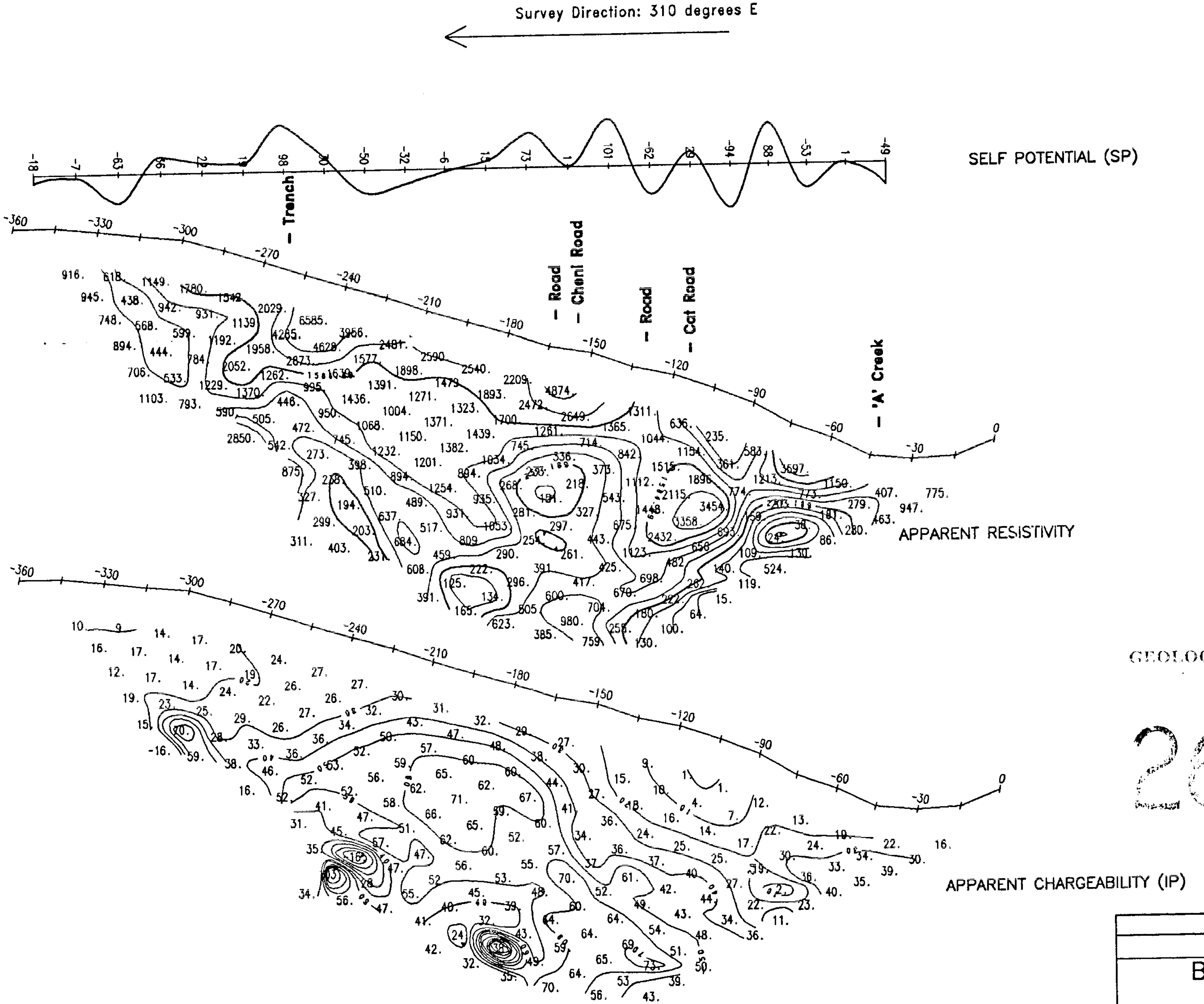
IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE

LINE 5690N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	A-4

Pseudosection Plotting Method





LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

Scale 1:1250
25 0 25 50
(metres)

Scale 1:1250
50 0 50 100 150 200
(feet)

Geotronics

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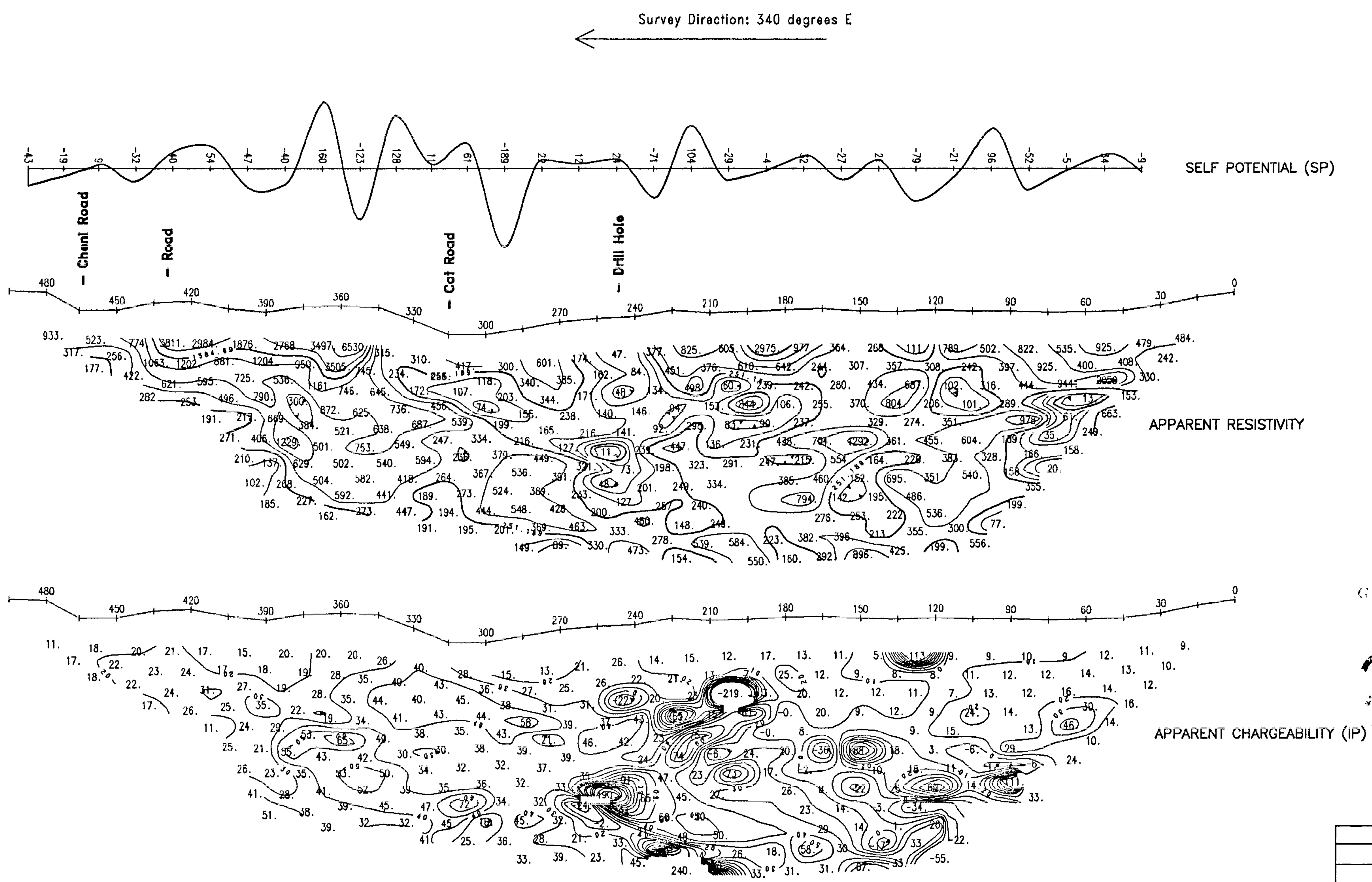
BAKER MINE PROPERTY (7)

Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

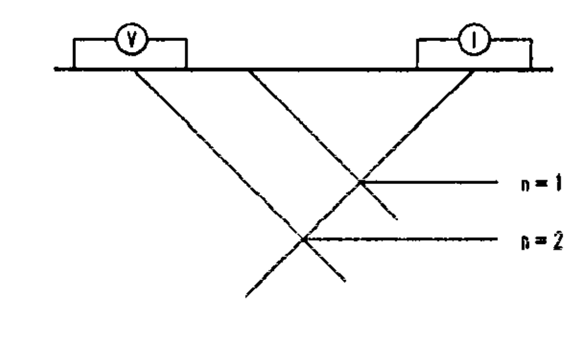
IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE

LINE 5720N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	A-5



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter : BRGM VIP 4000
Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 80 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
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Scale 1:1250
25 0 25 50
(metres)

Scale 1:1250
50 0 50 100 150 200
(feet)

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

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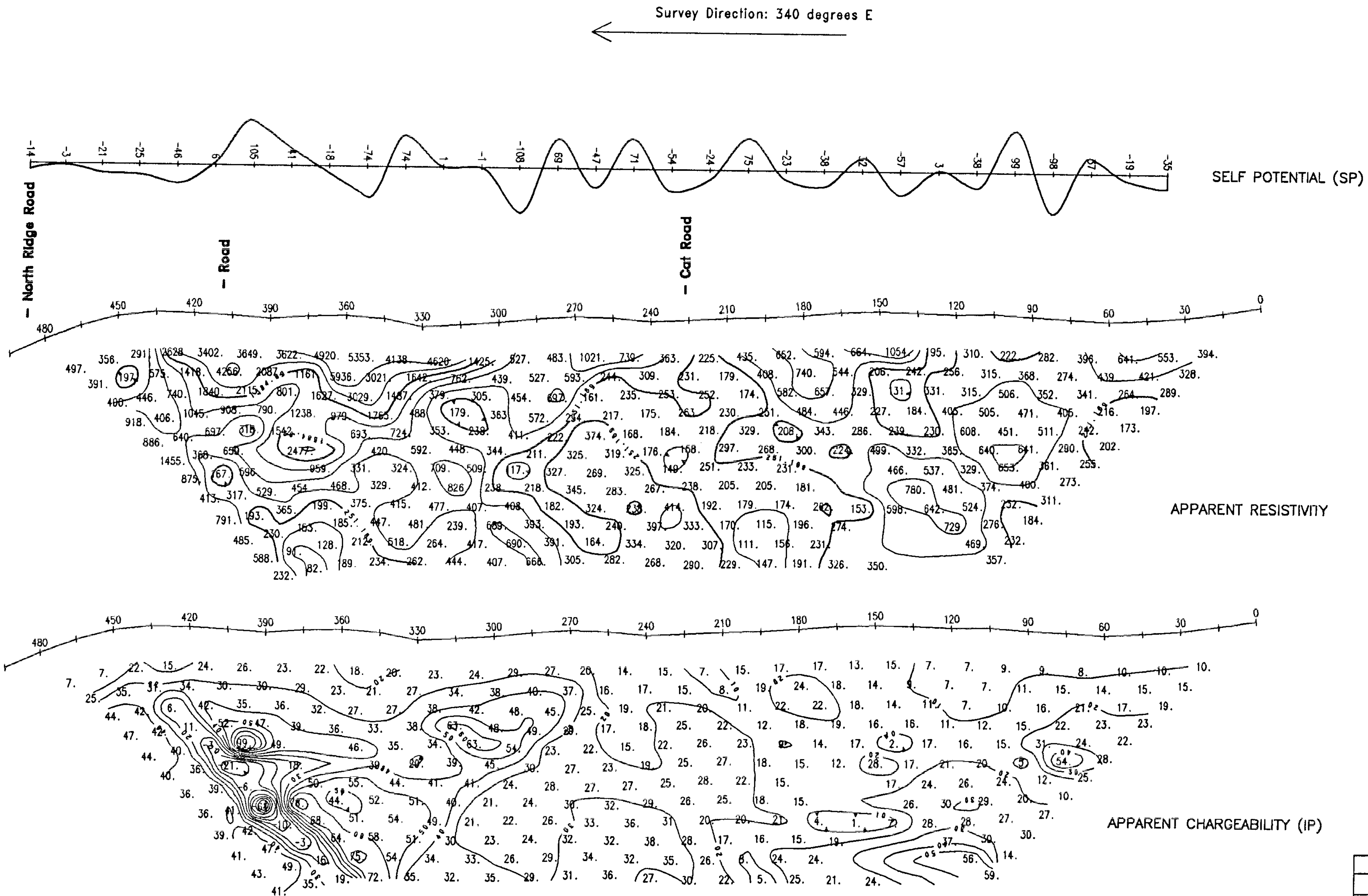
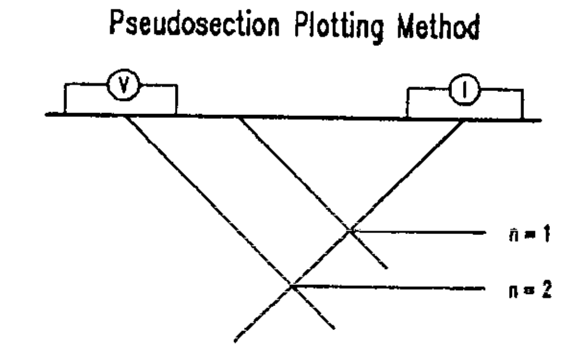
BAKER MINE PROPERTY (8)
Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 1810E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	B-1





LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter : BRGM VIP 4000
Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 80 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

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BAKER MINE PROPERTY
Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C
IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE
LINE 1840E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	B-2

Geotronics
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
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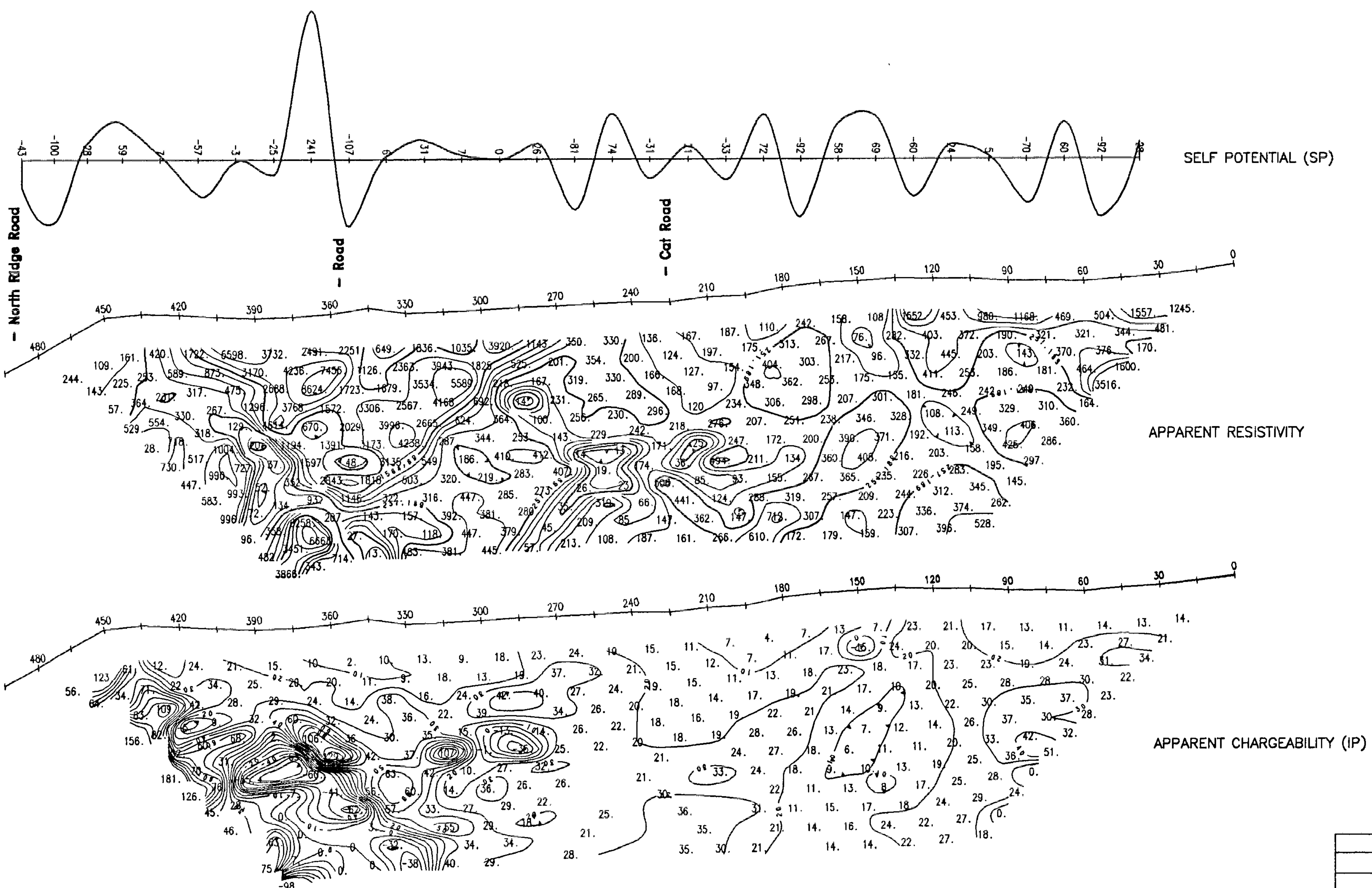
Scale 1:1250
25 0 25 50
(metres)

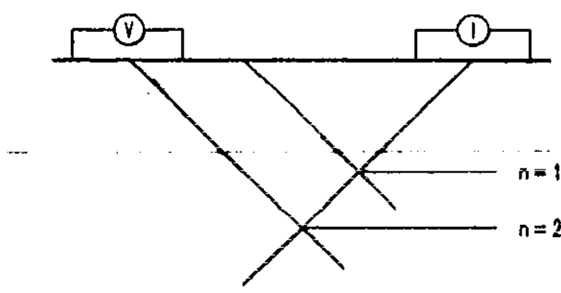
Scale 1:1250
50 0 50 100 150 200
(feet)

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

Survey Direction: 340 degrees E



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,510

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA D.G. MARK

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

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BAKER MINE PROPERTY (10)

Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE

LINE 1870E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	B-3

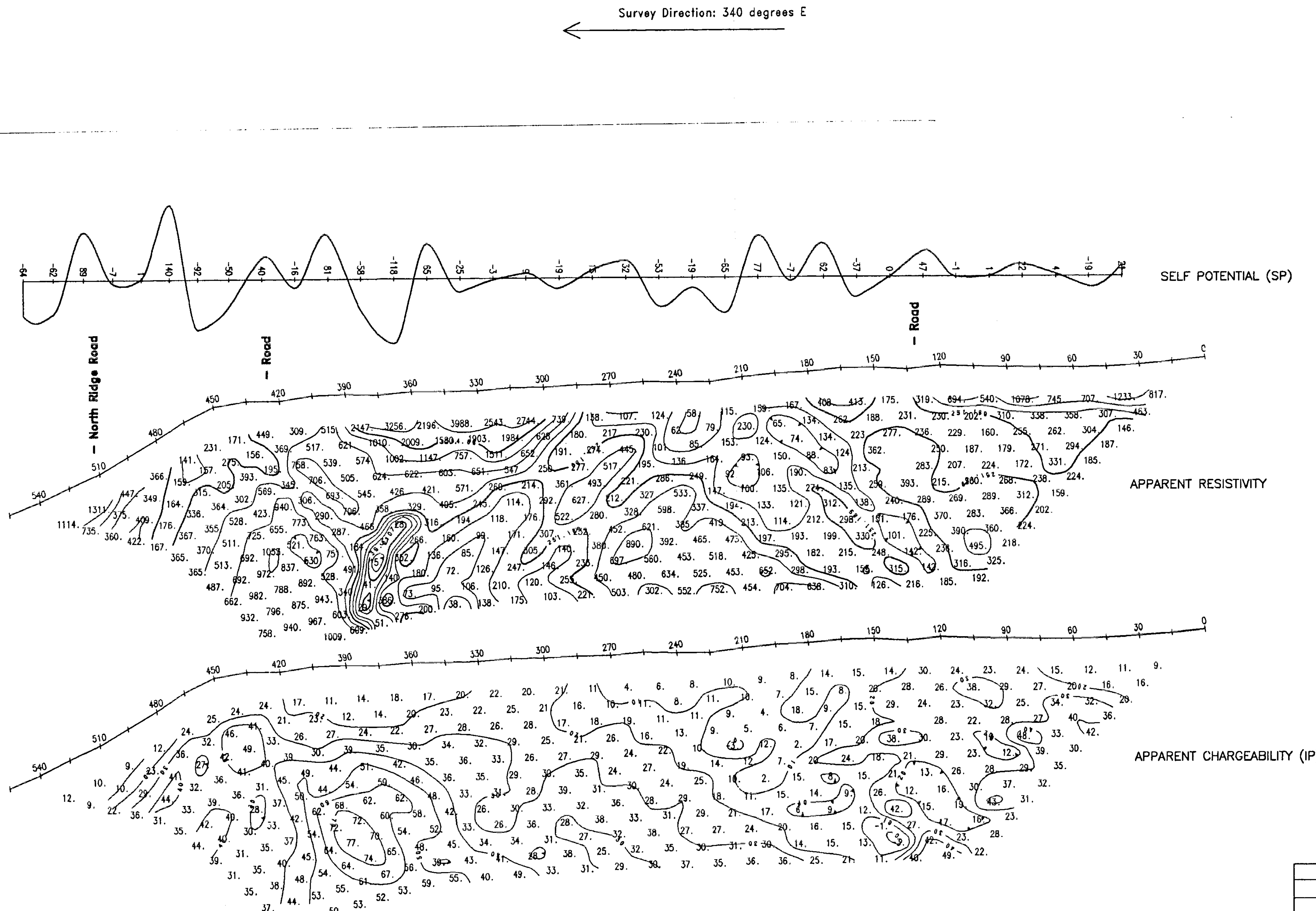
Geotronics

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
VANCOUVER BC.

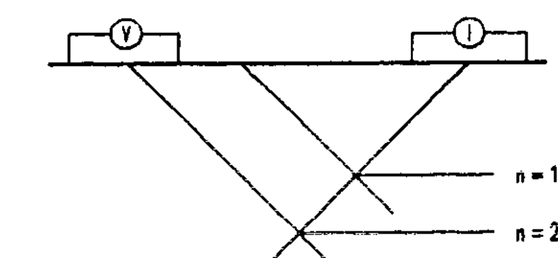
Scale 1:1250
25 0 25 50
(metres)

Scale 1:1250
50 0 50 100 150 200
(feet)

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity : log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability: 10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter : BRGM VIP 4000
Generator: 6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length: 15 meters (50 feet)
Dipole separation: n=1 to n=12
Delay Time: 80 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

26,510

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
VANCOUVER BC.

Scale 1:1250 — 25 0 25 50 (metres)

Scale 1:1250 — 50 0 50 100 150 200 (feet)

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000

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SABLE RESOURCES LTD.

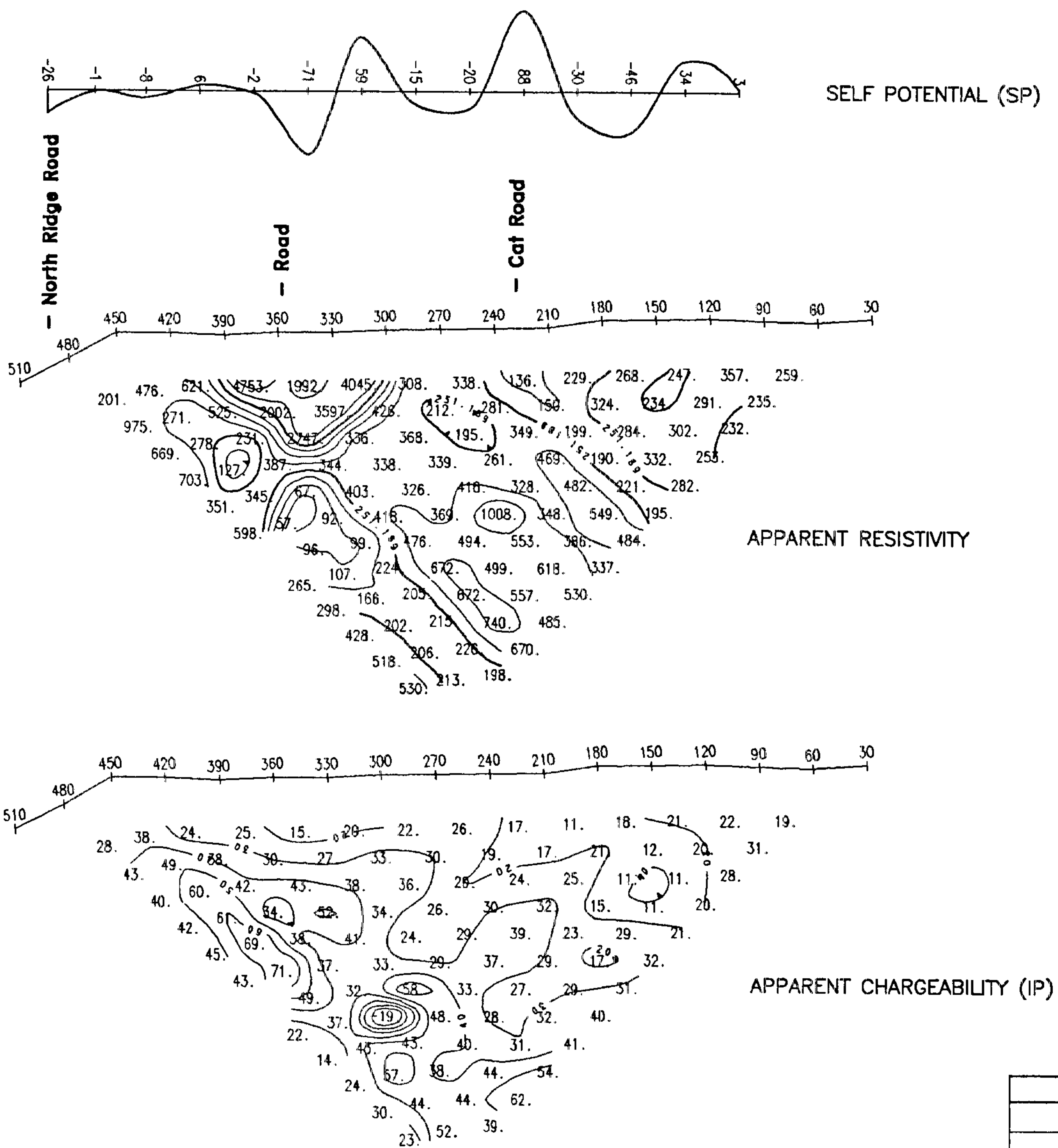
BAKER MINE PROPERTY (11)

Toodoggone River Area
Omineca Mining Division, B C

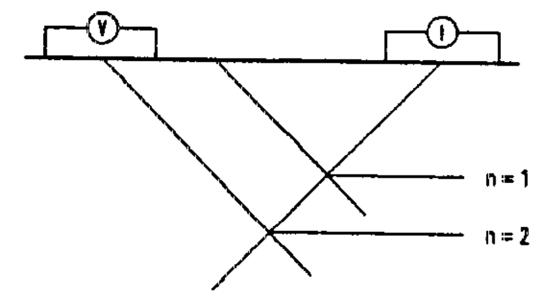
IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS
WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE

LINE 1900E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	B-4



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVALS

Resistivity :	log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability:	10 millisecond

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	ANDROTEX TDR-6
Transmitter :	BRGM VIP 4000
Generator:	6.5 kWatt Honda

IP SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Dipole-Dipole
Dipole Length:	30 meters (100 feet)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to n=12
Delay Time:	80 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1760 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

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SABLE RESOURCES LTD.

BAKER MINE PROPERTY (12)

Toodoggone River Area

Omineca Mining Division, B C

IP & RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTIONS WITH SELF POTENTIAL PROFILE

LINE 1870E(30m)

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Date	Fig No.
DGM	00-10	94E/6	Sept 00	B-5

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 (metres)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
VANCOUVER BC.

Survey date: SEPTEMBER 2000