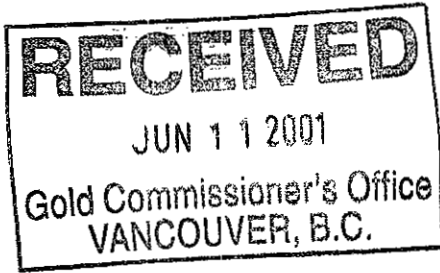


NTS 103P/11W
Latitude 55 37.64' N
Longitude 129 17.08' W



**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROSPECTING
REPORT ON THE VMS 1-4 CLAIM GROUP
STEWART CAMP AREA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

By

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May 2001

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

26,563

SUMMARY

The VMS claim group is comprised of four mineral claims, VMS1- 4, totaling 19 units, and lies approximately 55 kilometers southeast of Stewart, B.C. The Stewart Camp is well known to host epithermal and base metal deposits. Several major and small mines have been developed since 1900. The most recent is the intrusive related gold deposit of **Red Mountain located 40 kilometers north of the VMS claim group.**

Geologically the area of the VMS 1-4 claims is predominantly underlain by lower to middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton and Stuhini Groups. Intensive propylitic to argillic alteration is pervasive in all major rock units within the area of the VMS claim group in a form of several gossan zones where rocks are intensively altered, bleached and silicified.

Previous and recent mineral exploration on the property has outlined a favorable geological environment for two different types of deposits; epithermal gold and strata bound massive sulfide deposit. Two gossan zones represent excellent potential for epithermal gold deposit, located on the VMS-1 and VMS-3 claims, and two areas of mineralized angular, large size boulders pin point to a strong possibility of strata bound massive sulfide source within the property area.

The 2000 geological and geochemical prospecting program on the VMS claim group has outlined four promising areas.

Area One

Mineralized, angular volcanic boulders were located on the north side of the Lahte creek, the boulders are scattered over an area of 75 meters long by 50 meters wide.

Sulfide mineralization consists of disseminated, semi-massive to massive banded galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and green malachite up to 25%. The strongest sulfide mineralization occurs in intermediate volcanic rocks, usually associated with barite.

A total of six rock grab, and float samples were collected from the boulders zone. The highest assay results came from sample R-4 which returned 10% Cu, .16 oz/ton Au, and 99.7 g/ton silver. The highest gold value on the property also came from the boulders zone, sample R-6 returned 1.6% Cu, and 5.6 g/ton gold.

Two malachite-staining outcrops were spotted from the air, approximately 800 meters above the area of the boulders zone during the demobilization at the end of the program. It is most probable that these outcrops are the source of the boulders zone (Area one) described above. The new discovered malachite staining outcrops never been tested by rock sampling yet.

Area Two

The main gossan zone located approximately at the center of VMS-3 claim on the north side of Lahte Creek. This zone is considered the most persistent alteration zone on the property, exposed for approximately one kilometer. **The best results came from rock sample R-19 across 20 meters of silicified, altered argillite, returned 10.4 g/ton silver, and R-18 returned 1446 ppm**

lead, 456 ppm zinc, and 29.9 g/ton silver, over 3 meters. These two samples were collected from the gossan zone, which may represent the surface expression of epithermal gold deposit.

Area Three

Silicified altered, oxidized volcanic rocks, located approximately 800 meters southwest of the main gossan zone (area one), approximately 50 meters north of the Lahte creek, at southeast corner of VMS1. Mineralization consists of 5-6% fine-grained pyrite, very fine-grained galena, and trace of chalcopyrite in rusty altered volcanic dacite with dark brown weathering surfaces. The zone can be traced for more than 20 meters with an average width of 2-4 meters.

Chip sample R7 collected across 3 meters of altered, mineralized volcanic dacite, returned 1.39%pb, 4.51%Zn, 13.2g/ton silver, 86 ppb gold, and 665.3 g/ton Cadmium which is considered the highest cadmium value on the property.

A helicopter reconnaissance over the area indicated that the zone can be followed for 200 – 250 meters to the north, and the size of the zone is even much larger than what is exposed in the Lahte creek valley.

Area Four

Numerous massive sulfide boulders were located during previous prospecting program on the western side of the property. A helicopter reconnaissance over the area has delineated an intense gossan zone, which can be accessed only by well-trained mountain climbers. The massive sulfide boulders may have originated from this gossan zone since boulders are found mainly accumulated on the south side of the creek valley on the glacier moraines.

	Page
Summary.....	i
1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 Location, Access & Physiography.....	1
3.0 Property Status.....	1
4.0 Area history.....	4
5.0 Property history.....	5
6.0 Regional Geology.....	6
7.0 The 2000 Prospecting fieldwork.....	9
7.1 Scope & Purpose.....	9
7.2 Method & Procedures.....	9
8.0 Results.....	9
8.1 Property Geology.....	9
8.2 Alteration.....	10
8.3 Structure.....	10
8.4 Mineralization.....	11
8.4.1 The Boulder Zone.....	11
8.4.2 The Main Gossan Zone.....	13
8.4.3 The Western Gossan Zone.....	13
8.4.4 The Float Zone.....	13
8.5 Stream Sediments Geochemistry.....	16
9.0 Conclusion.....	22
10.0 Recommendations.....	23
Proposed Budget.....	24
References	
Cost Statement	
Certificate of Qualifications	

List of Figures

Figure 1	General Location Map.....	2
Figure 2	Claim Location Map.....	3
Figure 3	Regional Geology Map.....	7
Figure 4	Target Areas-Location Map.....	14
Figure 5	Rock Sample Location Map.....	15
Figure 6	RGS Gold Anomaly	17
Figure 7	RGS Copper Anomaly.....	18
Figure 8	RGS Lead Anomaly.....	19
Figure 9	RGS Zinc Anomaly.....	20
Figure 10	Stream Sample Location Map.....	21

List of Photos

Photo # 1	The Main Gossan Zone (altered sediments & volcanics)	12
Photo # 2	The Main Gossan Zone (sample site R-19).....	12

List Of Appendices

Appendix A	Rock Sample Descriptions
Appendix B	Chemical Results

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The writer conducted a mineral prospecting fieldwork program on the VMS 1-4 Claim Group, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia between June 21 to July 1st, 2000. The writer and a field assistant performed the fieldwork.

The main purpose of this report is to evaluate the precious and base metal potential of the property as well as the 2000 results of the geological, and geochemical prospecting program carried out on the property.

The report also describes regional geology and past activities in the area and outlines a budget proposed for next phase exploration program. The writer and a field assistant performed the fieldwork.

This report is based upon the geological and geochemical data collected during the year 2000 prospecting program conducted on the Claim Group. The report is also based upon property history and previous work by other companies, a review of government assessment reports, regional geological maps, and claim data from the Vancouver Mining Office.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY (Figure 1)

The VMS Claim Group is located approximately 55 kilometers southeast of Stewart, B.C., 155 kilometers northwest of Smithers. The property lies within the Skeena Mining Division on NTS map-sheet 103 P/11W.

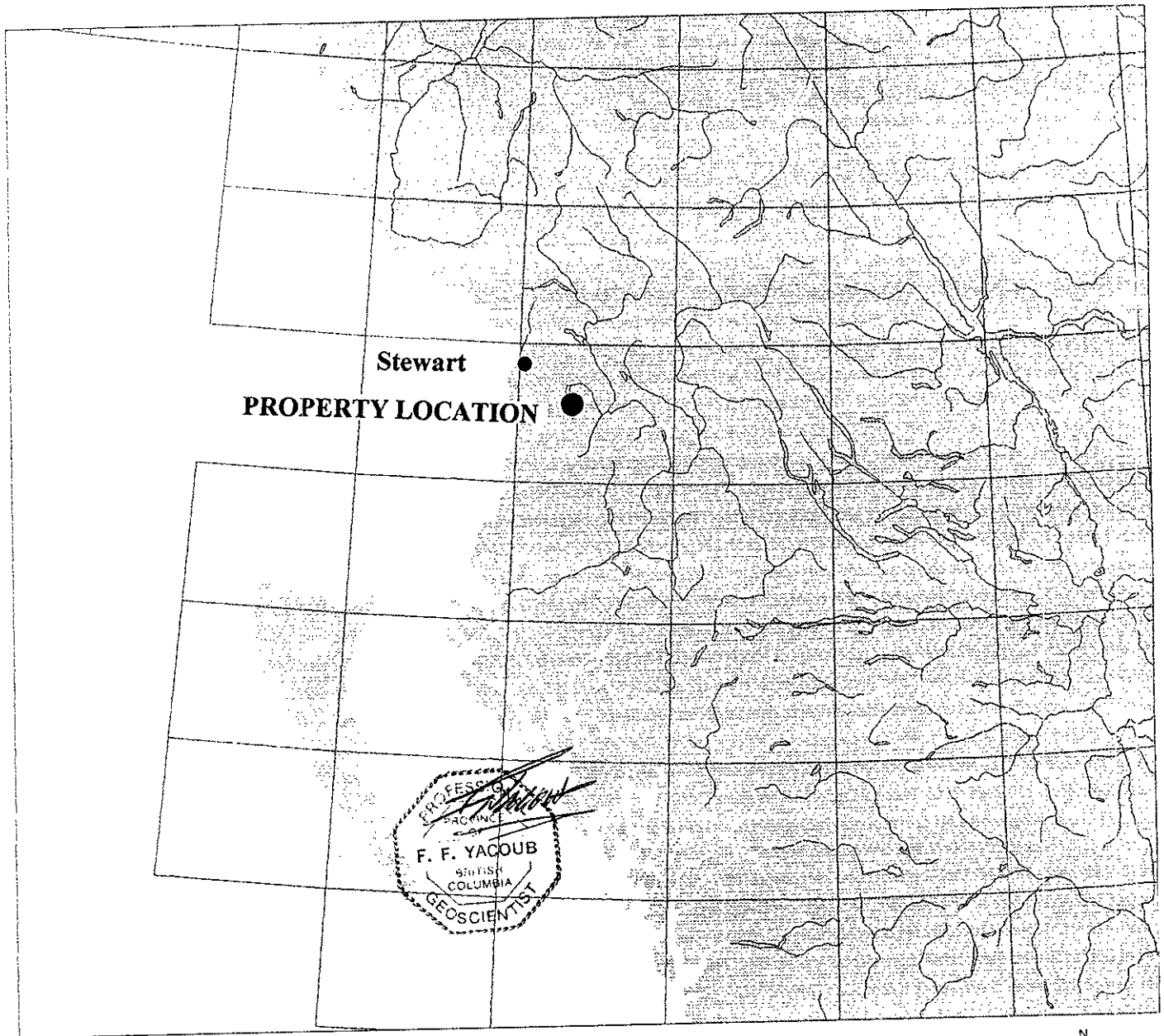
A logging road off the Lavendar mainline comes within 10 kilometers of the property. A helicopter from Stewart is the only access to the Claim Group, approximately 25-30 minute trip, on a clear day.

The area of the VMS claims exhibits the characteristics of the typical glaciated physiography. These include wide U-shaped, drift-filled valleys flanked by steep rugged mountains. Elevations within the property range from 4800 feet at the north part of the claim group to 2400 feet in the valley at the south-central part of the property. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed grassland and scrub brush in the valleys, where at higher elevations vegetation grades into alpine. The highest parts of the property support only moss and lichen. Water for drilling is available from several creeks draining the north side of the property, and the Lthtte Creek, which runs through the southern part of the property.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (Figure 2)

The subject property is comprised of four mineral claims totaling 19 units. The property was located in June 10th, 1999 and is owned by the writer Fayz Yacoub of Surrey B.C. The claims are currently in good standing until June 10, 2001.

VMS Claim Group General Location Map



PROFESSOR
F. F. YACOUB
950 FISH
COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

SCALE 1 : 5,000,000

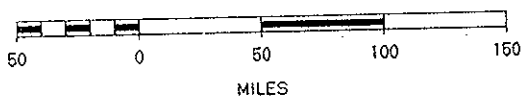
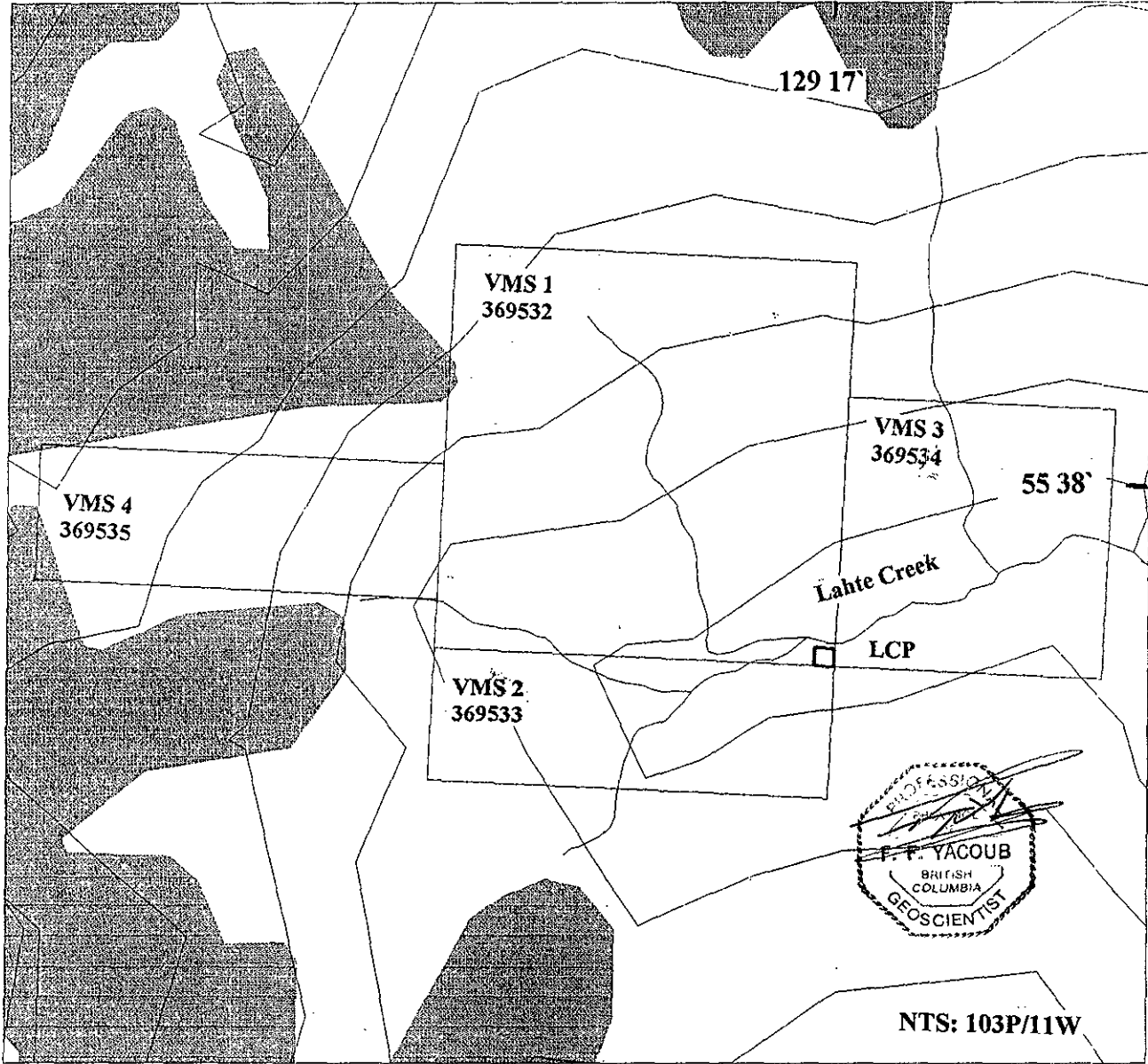


Figure 1



3
VMS Claim Group - Skeena Mining Division - Claim Map



SCALE 1 : 25,000

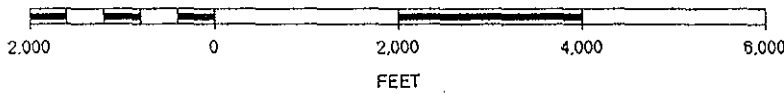


Figure 2

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

Claim Name	Number of Units	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date
VMS 1	9	369532	June 14, 1999	June 10, 2003*
VMS 2	3	369533	June 14, 1999	June 10, 2003*
VMS 3	4	369534	June 14, 1999	June 10, 2003*
VMS 4	3	369535	June 14, 1999	June 10, 2003*

* **Date up to which the 2000 assessment report is accepted by the Gold Commissioner to be applied to the claims.**

The total area of the property is 9 km² (2,223 acres). The legal Corner Post and the witness Post of the VMS claims were located by the writer as indicated on the claim map at GPS: N55 37.647' W 129 17.086'.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The Stewart area has been explored for precious and base metal deposits for the last one hundred years, and approximately 100 deposits within the Stewart Camp have been developed

The Stewart Camp Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Several major and small mines have been developed since 1900, including Silbak-Premier, The Snip, Johnny Mountain, Anyox, Alice Arm, Granduc, Scottie, Big Missouri, Porter-Idaho, and Maple Bay, and recently Eskay Creek, Red Mountain, Willoughby, and Sulphorets.

The number of deposits, and the economic value of each one make the Stewart Camp Area one of Canada's most viable mining camps.

Total recorded production from Stewart Camp area is approximately 1,900,000 ounces of Gold, 40,000,000 ounces of Silver, and 100,000,000 pounds Copper, Lead, and Zinc. Most of this production comes from Silbak-Premier mine, which operated from 1918 to 1968, then reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources.

The discovery and subsequent development of the Granduc Copper mine, kept the Stewart Camp alive as an important mining district for mining explorations. More discoveries of important gold deposits within the Stewart Camp Area such as the Snip, and Eskay Creek mines, kept exploration activities at high levels. The exploration activities peaked in the year 1990.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces Gold, 45,000,000 ounces Silver, and 120,000,000 ounces Copper-Lead-Zinc. The unique high grade, stratiform massive sulfide is outstanding in terms of predictability of its geology and tenor.

The discovery of the promising intrusive-related gold deposit at Red Mountain, located approximately 16 kilometers east of Stewart, has reestablished the interest in the Stewart Camp area. In 1994, several juniors explored in the local area around the Red Mountain discovery

including Prime Equities, Terv Corp, Teuton Resources Corp, Oracle Minerals, Camnor/Golden Giant and Aquaterre Mineral Development.

In 1994, Teuton Resources conducted an exploration program consisting of reconnaissance geochemical sampling, prospecting and trenching on the Konkin, King Kong, and Niknock showings. Trench results from the Konkin showing returned values as high as 36.27 opt Ag, 2.13 % Pb and 2.94% Zn across 5 meters, and results from the Niknock trench returned 34.94 opt Ag, 2.3% Pb and 2.02% Zn across 9 meters.

The two most prominent silver mines in the Kitsault area were the Dolly Varden and the Torbrit. The Torbrit operated during the 1920's and 1950's, according to Grove (1971) the mine produced the 19 million ounces of Silver, in its last year of production, the Torbrit turned out 450 tons /day and maintained a 120 man camp. It was Canada's third largest silver mine after United Keno and the Sullivan mines

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The VMS 1-4 claim group was recently staked to replace Lavender 1-4 and Lahte 7 claims with previous geological history in Stewart Camp.

Previous work on the property has consisted mostly of prospecting, reconnaissance mapping, soils, pan concentrate silts, and rock sampling.

- Hudson Bay Exploration carried out a prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping program in the summer of 1981. **The work program identified a number of rhyolitic massive sulfide float boulders located on the south side of Lahte Creek.**
- In 1989, Dolly Varden Mineral Inc., conducted prospecting, and reconnaissance mapping, and pan concentrate silt sampling. Significant gold values were returned from outcrops and float boulders. A number of gossan zones were identified on the now VMS-2 claim, the gossan zones were not tested due to difficulties in crossing the Lahte Creek. **Gold values ranged up to 20240 ppb from quartz vein float.**
- In 1994, the area of the VMS1-4 claim group were included as part of regional stream sediment geochem sampling program by the geological survey. **Anomalous gold (226, and 229 ppb) were returned, these values were the highest in the map sheet area,** and indicated a favorable environment for gold deposit possibly similar to that at the Red Mountain gold deposit.
- In 1995, Cyprus Canada Inc., and Rubicon Management Ltd. Staked the area based on the results of the regional geochem survey, and conducted prospecting, rock, silt, and soil sampling. Anomalous gold value of .32 g/t was returned from mineralized shear zone.
- Most recently (in the summer of 1997), an exploration work on the claims was carried out by Rubicon Minerals Corporation, rock sampling was targeted at evaluating a number of gossan zones on what is now known as the VMS 2 claim. **Assays returned up to 6.26% Zn, and 414 g/t Ag and elevated metal values up to 202 ppm As, 145 ppm Hg, and**

356ppm Sb. Numerous boulders of massive sulfides were located at the toe of the main glacier, and a barite-sphalerite-galena showing was located on the north side of the Lahte Creek. Assays from grab samples returned values ranging from 1.65% - 11.6% Zn and up to 5.25 % Pb.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

The subject property lies within the Stewart Complex on the western margin of the intermountain belt of lower to middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Hazelton and Stuhini Groups. The Stewart Complex is composed of a broad belt of island arc volcanics and related intrusions trending north for 150 kilometers from Anyox in the south to the Iskut River in the north (Grove, 1986). The volcanics are part of Hazelton Group and are Jurassic in age. The general geology of the area is shown on open file map 1986/2, British Columbia, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources by D.J. Aldrick, G.L. Dawson, J.A. Boshier, and I.C.L. Webster, 1986.

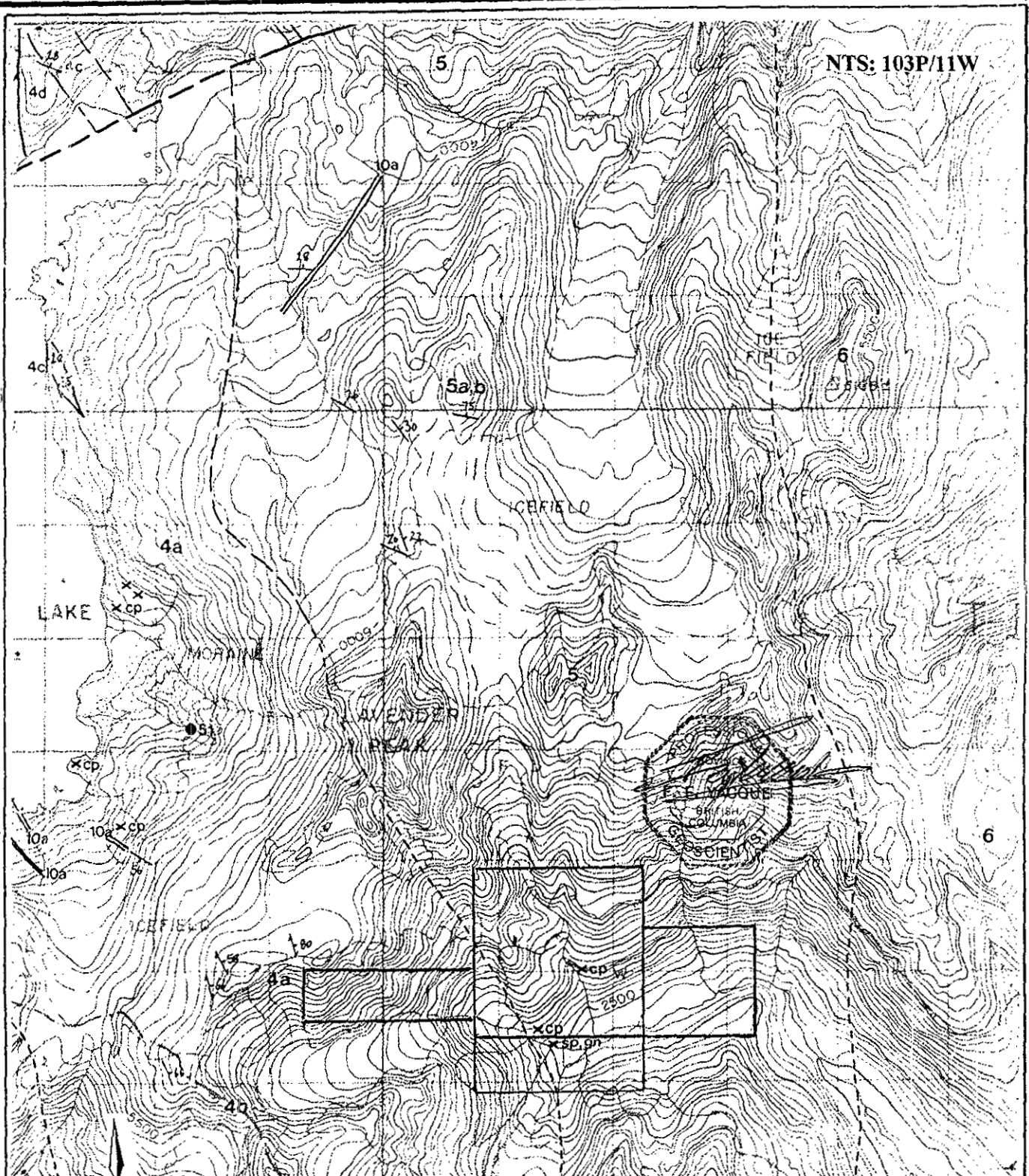
The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks cut by granitic to syenitic suite of lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons, which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Country rocks in the Stewart Camp area comprise mainly of Hazelton Group Strata that includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, and the Middle Jurassic the Betty Creek Formation. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation, and the Nass River Formation (Grove, 1971, 1986).

The Stewart Complex hosts several mines, the rocks are highly prospective with numerous mineralized showings and prospects, including Royal Oak's Red Mountain deposit, Homestake's Eskay Creek deposit, Snip, Willoughby, Newhawk's Sulphurets, Teuton's Clone deposit, and the old Dolly Varden and Torbrit Mines.

Over 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structures in the Stewart Complex. The Silback-premier represents an epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcanoclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks.

NTS: 103P/11W



Scale: 1-50,000

**VMS CLAIM GROUP
STEWART CAMP
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP**

Figure 3

GEOLOGY OF THE KITSALT RIVER AREA
NTS 103P

Geology by D. J. Alldrick, G. L. Dawson, J. A. Boshier, and I.C.L. Webster

Compilation and drafting by G. L. Dawson

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

EOCENE AND YOUNGER



DYKES: diorite, microdiorite (a); lamprophyre (b); diorite, sill phase (c)

EARLY TO MIDDLE EOCENE



ALICE ARM INTRUSIONS: quartz monzonite (a); biotite quartz monzonite porphyry (b); sericite quartz monzonite porphyry (c)



COAST RANGE BATHOLITH: quartz monzonite (a); granodiorite (b)

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE



MAFIC VOLCANICS: olivine basalt flows

JURASSIC

MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC

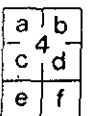


UPPER SEDIMENTARY UNIT: basal fossiliferous wacke (a); siltstone, shale, and minor sandstone (b); intraformational conglomerate (c); limestone (d)

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC



EPICLASTIC AND FELSIC VOLCANIC UNIT: maroon and green volcanic conglomerate, breccia, and minor sandstone (a); black siltstone, argillite, wacke, and limestone (b); greenish grey dacitic pyroclastic rocks and feldspar porphyritic flows (c)



INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC UNIT: green and minor maroon andesite pyroclastic rocks (a); feldspar ± hornblende andesite porphyry (b); black siltstone (c); maroon siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate (d); limestone and fossiliferous limestone (e); chert (f)

7.0 THE 2000 PROSPECTING FIELDWORK PROGRAM

7.1 Scope & Purpose

On June 2nd, and from June 21st to July 1st2000, the writer and a field assistant carried out a prospecting and fieldwork program of geological mapping, rock and stream sediment sampling. The purpose of this program was to:

- a) Prospect the property with geological and geochemical method in order to define new targets for follow-up exploration work;
- b) To evaluate and extend the known showings; and
- c) To locate and systematically sample the mineralized zones on the property.

7.2 Methods & Procedures

Prospecting and geological mapping was performed at scale of 1:5000 over selective parts of the property, control for mapping was established using compass, hip-chain, topographic map, GPS, and one kilometer of base line.

Stream sediment samples were collected from the active parts of selective creeks draining the northern side of the property. Grain size varied from fine to very fine-grained silt. Altogether, 11 stream sediment samples were collected and sent to ACME Labs for gold and multi-element ICP (see figure #10 for sample location and appendix B for results).

Rock sampling was performed over selective areas of interest and previous showings within the property. A total of twenty rock (chip, and float) samples were collected during the prospecting program. All samples were sent to ACME Lab for gold and multi element ICP, (see figure #5 for rock sample locations, and appendix B for analytical results).

8.0 RESULTS

8.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area of the VMS 1-4 claims is predominantly underlain by lower to middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton and Stuhini Groups. The property geology has been divided into two rock units, intermediate volcanic, composed of green andesite pyroclastic feldspar, and andesite porphyry. This unit is exposed in the far western part of the property (VMS 4 claim). The majority of the property is underlain by maroon and green volcanic conglomerate, volcanic breccia, minor sandstone and rhyolite beds, this unit exists in the eastern side of the property (VMS 1, 2, and 3 claims). Both units are cut by hornblende-feldspar porphyry Tertiary dykes up to 6 meters in width.

Significantly, several gossans were located within the felsic maroon volcanic unit of the Jurassic Hazelton rocks. These rocks are overlain by middle to upper Jurassic sedimentary unit consisting of basal fossiliferous wacke, siltstones and argillites occupies the central part of VMS-3 claim.

8.2 ALTERATION

Intensive propylitic to argillic alteration is pervasive in all major rock units within the area of the VMS claim group in a form of several gossan zones, where rocks are intensively altered, bleached and silicified.

Alteration in the property is present as:

- a) Extensive carbonate, chlorite and quartz replacement, carbonate and local quartz veining are common in altered maroon volcanic outcrops occurs in the eastern side of the property and locally at the contact between the felsic maroon volcanics and the argillite, shale, and siltstone sedimentary unit.
- b) Tens of meters of hematitic-limonitic, silicified, altered gossan zones containing disseminated sulfides (mainly pyrite) within both the Hazelton group volcanics as well as the argillite sedimentary unit.
- c) Iron oxide zones within the sediments, located at the contact with the maroon volcanics (on the VMS-3 claim). The zones are comprised of hematite and limonite, and are slightly to moderately magnetic. The zones are gossanous, rusty, light to dark brown on weathering surfaces, massive to unconsolidated, and contain sulfide proportions varying from 1-5% disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite and minor galena. The gossan zones range from 50-100 meters in width, and approximately one kilometer in length. They tend to grade sharply into relatively unaltered volcanics near the alteration boundary at the far north.
Local shear zones and quartz-carbonate veins trending N-S are related to the intensely altered parts of the zone.

Silicification, brecciation and quartz veining are present as mineralized brecciated quartz-carbonate veins, veinlets associated with the local N-S structure within the gossan zones.

All alteration zones located during 2000 prospecting program are not high-grade precious or base metal content, but they contain anomalous amounts of Au, Ag, As, and Cd, especially in the vicinity of the structural features such as faults or shear zones.

The Main gossan zone is interpreted as the surface expression of possible epithermal gold mineralization.

8.3 STRUCTURE

The most prominent structural features in the area of the VMS 1-4 claims are north-northwest trending faults and shear zones along a set of creeks draining the north part of the property. These structural elements provide the dominant structural control and most of the mineralization zones on the property.

The north-northwesterly oriented shear zones and faults are possibly part of the regional structure. It persists for one kilometer in the central part of VMS-3 and VMS-1 claims. The most significant alteration zone in the property area is exposed within a fault zone along creek running south-southeast parallel to the geological contact between the maroon-green volcanics and the argillite in the central part of VMS-3. The zone is known as the main gossan zone.

Mineralization and quartz veining on the property is associated with the north-northwest structural elements.

Foliation on the property is non-existent to weak in the volcanics of the Hazelton group, and increase in intensity towards the northern part of the property.

8.4 MINERALIZATION AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure # 4 & 5)

Previous and recent mineral exploration on the property has outlined a favorable geological environment for two different types of deposits:

- 1- Gold deposit
- 2- Strata bound massive sulfide deposit

During the recent 2000 prospecting program, the writer observed that mineralization on the property is specifically related to structural elements within a number of gossan zones. The strongest mineralization occurs in intensely fractured, contact zone accompanied by silicification, and intense pyritization in both the volcanic and the sedimentary rock units of the Hazelton group.

Pyrite is the most common sulfide mineral present, and is usually associated with several altered gossan zones on the property. Weathering of pyrite results in light brown iron oxides. Quartz-carbonate veins and pods, appear to be associated with areas of advanced argillic alteration within the gossan zones.

Four promising mineralized areas were located on the VMS 1-4 claims, three of which were sampled during this program.



Photo # 1

THE MAIN GOSSAN ZONE
(Altered sediments and volcanics along contact zone)



THE MAIN GOSSAN ZONE
(Sample site R-19)

Photo # 2

8.4.1 THE BOULDERS ZONE

Mineralized, angular boulders of intermediate, light gray volcanics were located on the north side of the Lahte creek, the boulders are scattered over an area of 75 meters long by 50 meters wide, centered at GPS N55 37.553' -W129 17.701'. Light gray to green volcanic boulders, range in size from 1 cubic foot to 20x30 feet. Mineralization consists of disseminated, semi-massive to massive banded galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and green malachite.

A total of 6 rock grab, and float samples were collected from the boulders zone. **The highest assay results came from sample R-4 which returned 10% Cu, .158 oz/ton Au, and 99.7 g/ton silver. The highest gold value on the property also came from this zone represented by sample R-6 which returned 1.6% Cu, and .165 oz/t gold.**

The topography of the area around the boulders zone strongly suggests that the best area to prospect for the source rock would be north to northwest from the boulders location.

Two malachite-staining outcrops were located from the air above the area of the boulders zone during the demobilization at the end of the program by the helicopter. It is most probable that these outcrops are the source of the boulders zone (Area one) described above. The new discovered outcrops never been tested by rock sampling yet.

8.4.2 THE MAIN GOSSAN ZONE

(Figure # 4 & 5)

This zone is located approximately at the center of the VMS-3 claim on the north side of Lahte Creek. A north trending gossan zone exposed on the west bank of a creek flowing south, draining the north part of the VMS-3 claim.

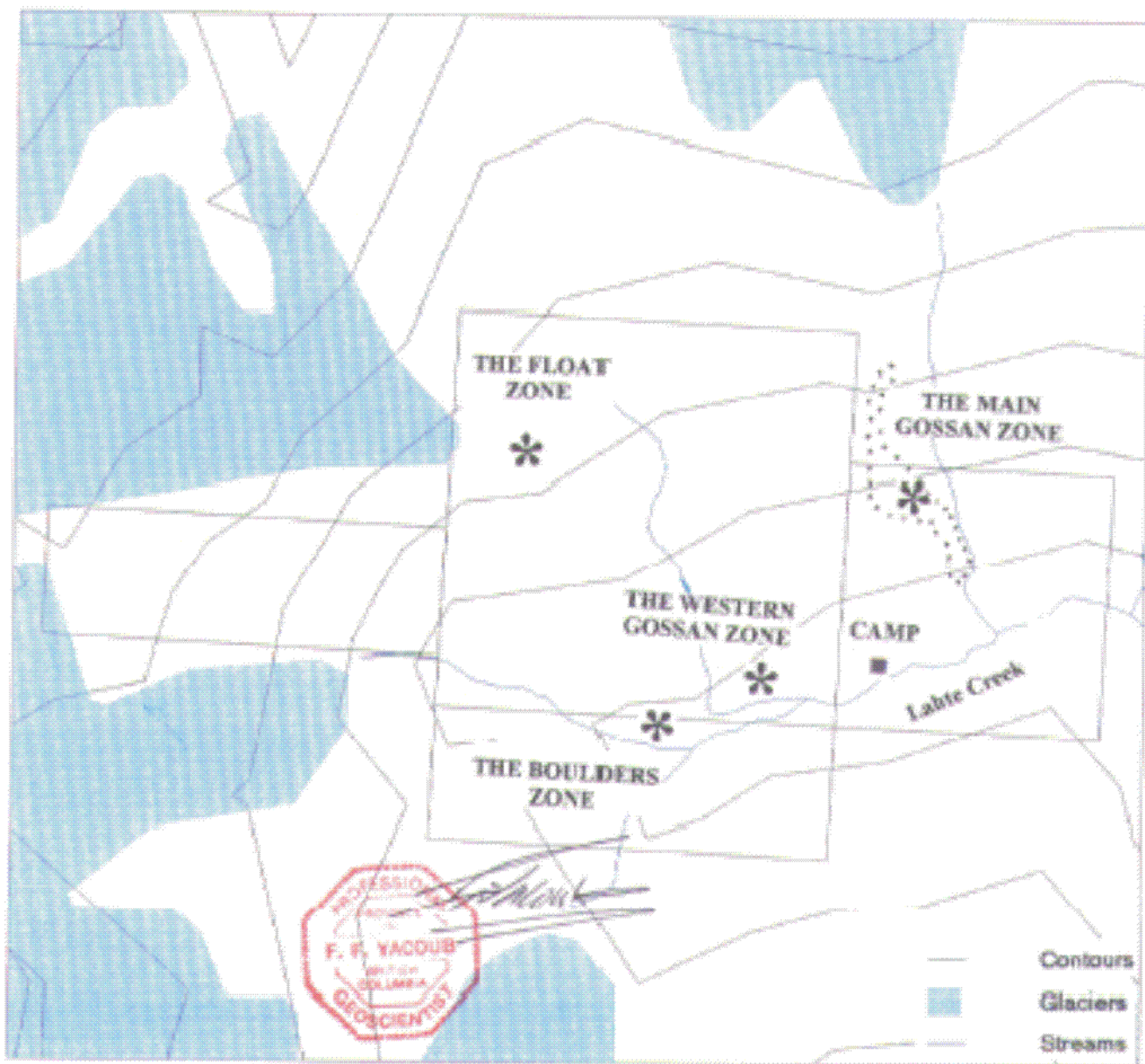
The main gossan zone is considered to be the most persistent alteration zone on the property, and represents a fault contact between the green maroon volcanic dacite and sedimentary argillite.

The gossan zone is exposed for approximately one kilometer with an average width of 100 meters. Rocks are light brown to red on weathering surfaces. Argillic to sericitic alteration is common within the zone particularly at the volcanic-sedimentary contact. The gossan zone displays strong silicification and pyritization associated with advanced argillic alteration. Sulfide mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrite, minor pyrrhotite and galena.

The most intense mineralization and alteration within this zone is located near the top at GPS N55 38.320' -W129 16.728', and at elevation of 3636 feet, where a bleached, strongly altered argillite is exposed 150 meters long and 25 meters wide, bedding is 350 degrees, dipping 48- 62 degrees. Two rock samples were collected from this locality. **Rock sample R-19 was collected across 20 meters of silicified, altered gossanous argillite, returned 10.4g/ton silver, and 784 ppm Ba.** The best result came from sample R-18 which returned 1446 ppm lead, 456 ppm Zinc, and 29.9g/ton silver, over 3 meters of altered sediments.

8.4.3 THE WESTERN GOSSAN ZONE (Figure # 4 & 5)

Intensive alteration zone represented by brown rusty volcanic dacite rocks, located approximately 800 meters southwest of the main gossan zone at 2439' elevation, approximately 50 meters north of the Lahte creek, at the southeast corner of the VMS-1 claim, GPS N55 37.649' -W129 17.583'. The zone is characterized by intensive alteration, and silicification. Mineralization consist of



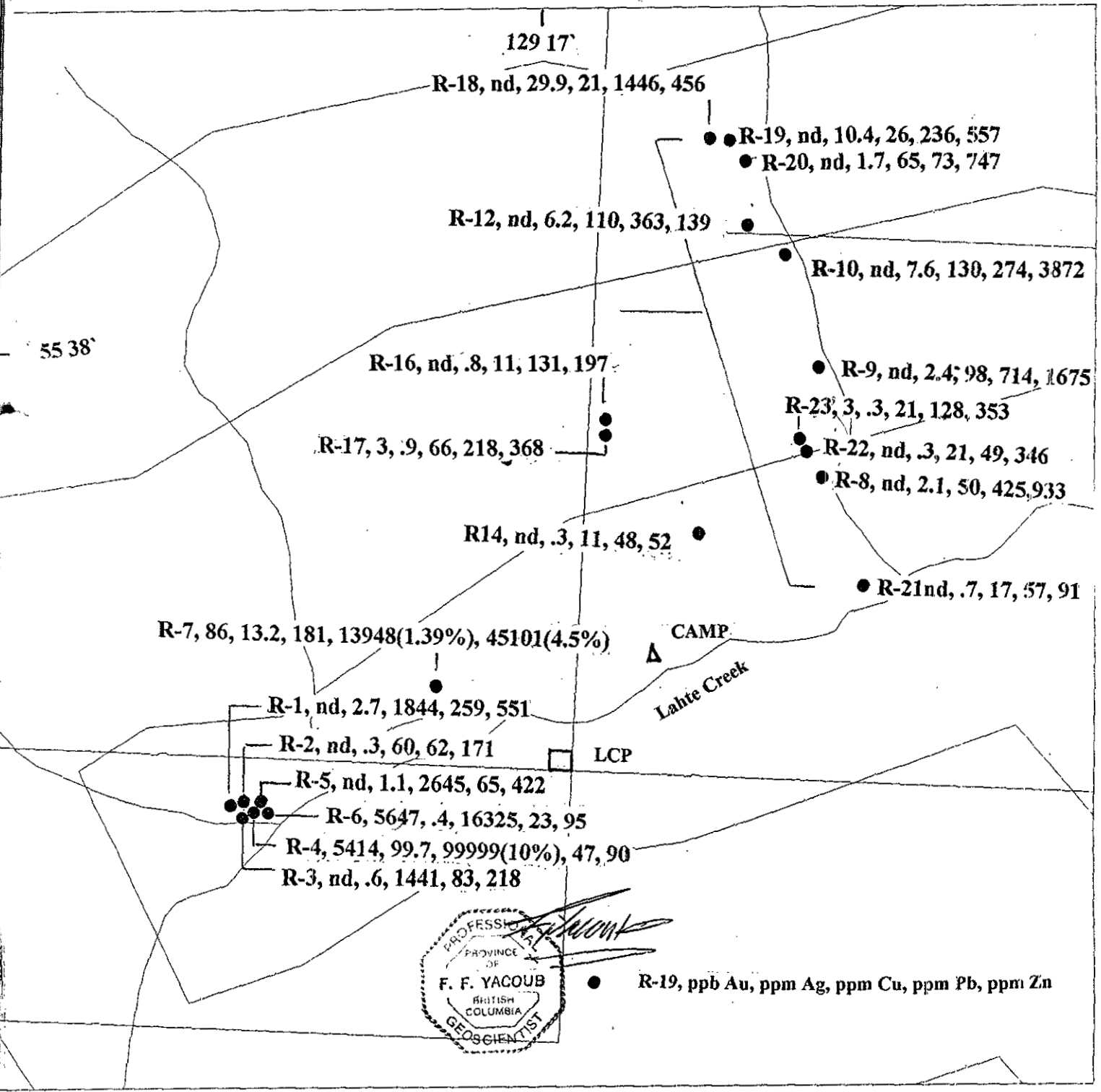
SCALE 1 : 25,000



Figure 4

VMS CLAIM GROUP
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
TARGET AREAS LOCATION MAP
NTS: 103P/11W.

15
 VMS Claim Group - Skeena Mining Division - Rock Sample Locations Map



SCALE 1 : 10,000

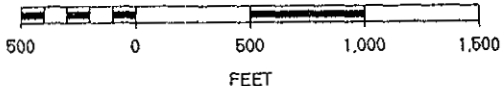


Figure 5

5-6% fine-grained pyrite, very fine-grained galena, and trace of chalcopyrite in altered, rusty volcanic outcrop. The zone can be traced for twenty meters with an average width of 3 meters. Small quartz pod (.3mx1m) trending 185 degrees is exposed in the center of the zone. **Chip sample R7 collected across 3 meters of the mineralized zone, returned 1.39%pb, 4.51%Zn, 13.2g/ton silver, and 665.3 g/ton Cadmium, which considered the highest cadmium value on the property.**

8.4.4 THE FLOAT ZONE

Numerous massive sulfide boulders were located on the western side of the property during previous prospecting program. The mineralized boulders were found just below the main glacier and along the flats southeast of the main creek below the ice field. A helicopter reconnaissance during the 1997 fieldwork over the south side of the main ice field has delineated an intense gossan zone. Trained mountain climbers can only access the area. The massive sulfide boulders may originated from this gossan zone since the boulders are found mainly accumulated on the south side of the creek valley on the glacier moraines.

8.5 STREAM SEDIMENTS GEOCHEMISTRY (Figure # 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10)

The VMS claim group was staked based on anomalous gold lead and zinc in stream samples collected during the regional geochemical survey released in June 1995

A stream sediment geochemical sampling program was carried out by the writer on the VMS1-4 claims during the 2000 prospecting program, and a total of 11 samples were collected from creeks and tributaries within the area of the claim group.

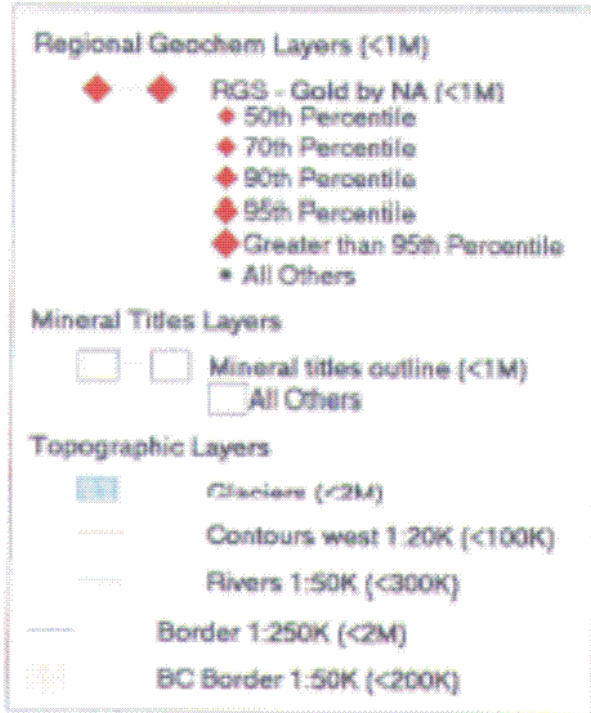
Results were compared with the RGS 43 by the British Columbia Geological survey. Samples greater than the 95th percentile were considered anomalous. Anomalous thresholds are outlined in the following table.

Element	Anomalous Values
Gold	Greater than 29 ppb
Silver	Greater than 0.5 ppm
Lead	Greater than 23 ppm
Zinc	Greater than 221 ppm

Gold values range from 4.4 to 169.5 ppb. Four samples are considered anomalous for gold and having greater than 29 ppb.

The highest gold value in stream sediments is 169ppb, came from sample SS-2 collected from small tributary creek draining the area of the main gossan zone, the sample is located 435 meters east of the camp (Figure # 10), approximately 200 meters south of the main gossan zone on the VMS-3 claim just north of the Lahte creek at GPS N55 37.891-W129 16.287. The second highest gold value came from sample SS-7 collected from creek flowing south, draining the northern part of VMS-1, returned anomalous gold value of 62.3 ppb. Sample SS-6 was collected

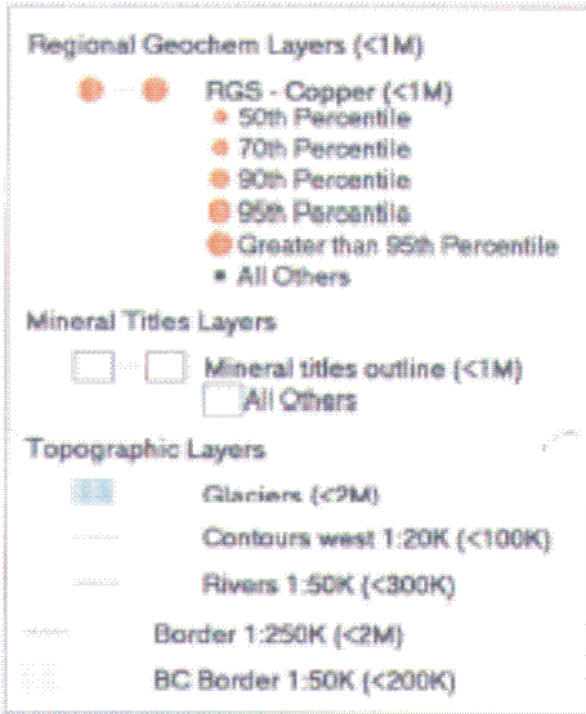
VMS CLAIM GROUP RGS (Gold)



SCALE 1 : 50,000



VMS CLAIM GROUP RGS (Copper)



SCALE 1 : 60,000



VMS CLAIM GROUP RGS (Lead)

Regional Geochem Layers (<1M)

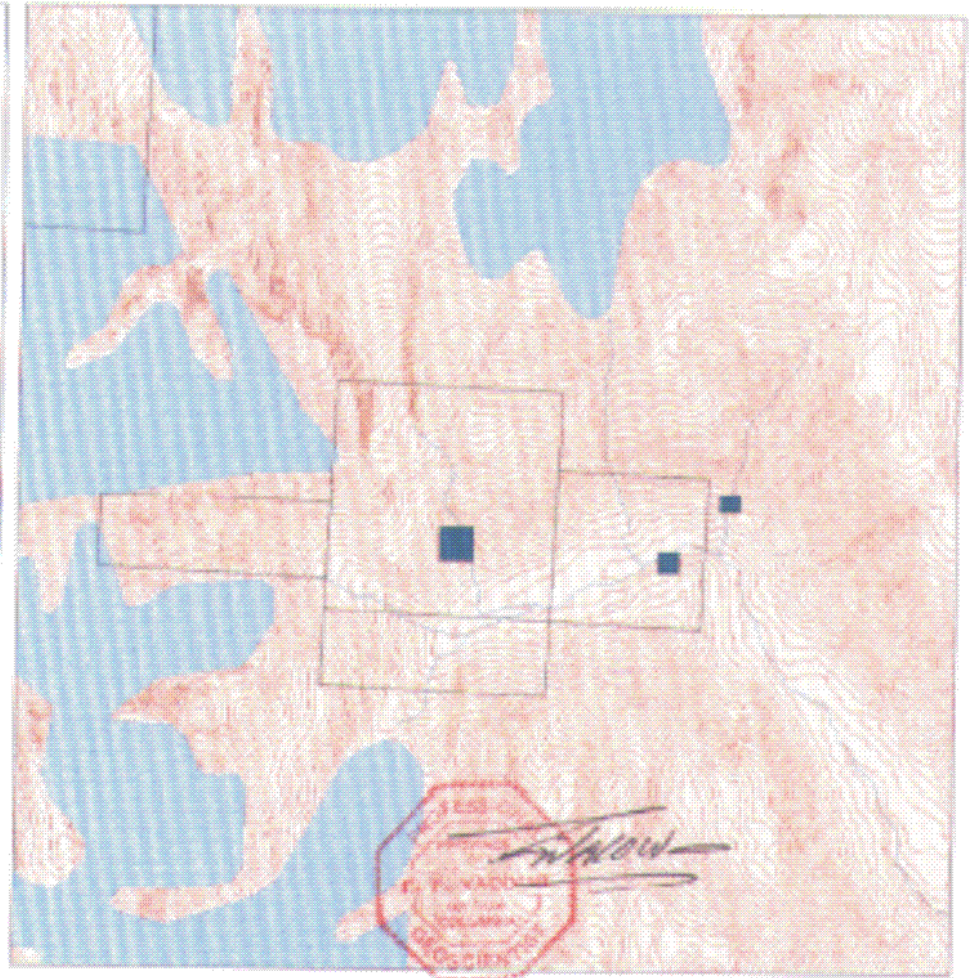
- RGS - Lead (<1m)
 - 50th Percentile
 - 70th Percentile
 - 90th Percentile
 - 95th Percentile
 - Greater than 95th Percentile
 - All Others

Mineral Titles Layers

- Mineral titles outline (<1M)
- All Others

Topographic Layers

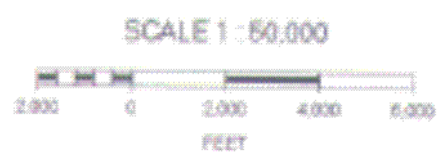
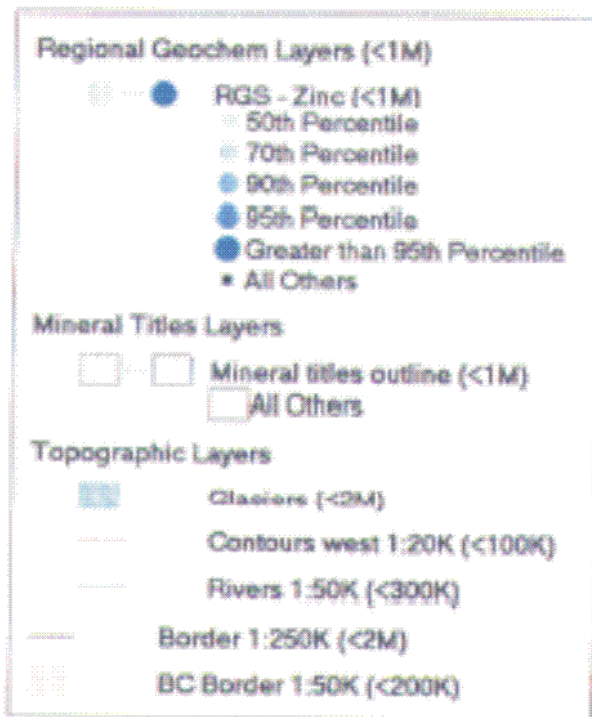
- Glaciers (<2M)
- Contours west 1:20K (<100K)
- Rivers 1:50K (<300K)
- Border 1:250K (<2M)
- BC Border 1:50K (<200K)



SCALE 1 : 50,000



VMS CLAIM GROUP RGS (Zinc)



VMS Claim Group - Skeena Mining Division - Streamsediment Location Map

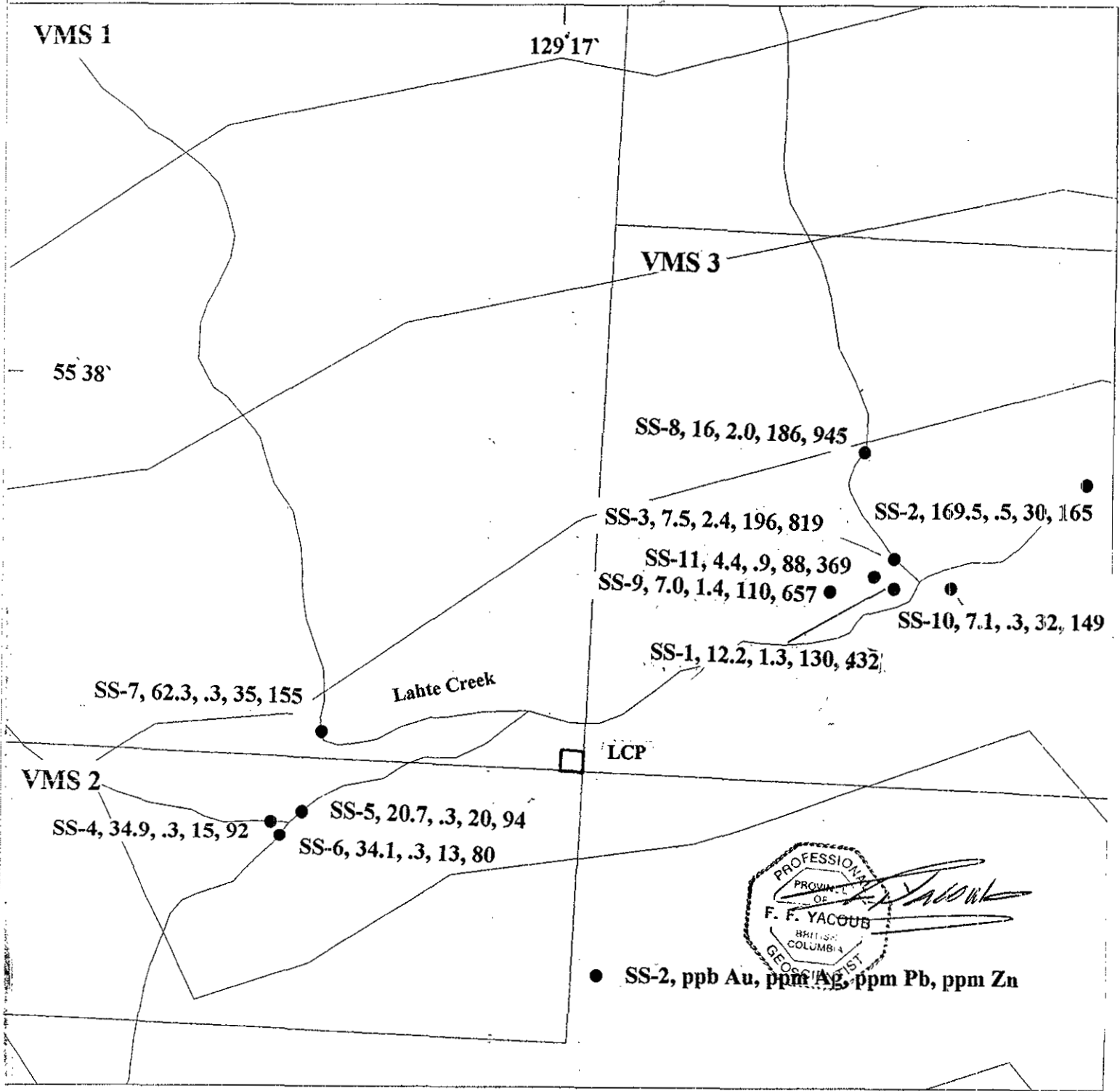


Figure 10

from small tributary creek draining the north part of VMS-1, returned 34.1 ppb gold, and sample SS-4 was collected from creek flowing southeast, draining the area of VMS-4 claim, returned 34.9 ppb gold.

More than 60% of all samples are anomalous in silver, seven samples returned silver values above 0.5 ppm, five of which contain more than one ppm silver.

The highest silver value in stream sediments is 2.4 ppm, came from sample SS-3 draining the area northwest of the massive sulfide boulders.

Nine samples were anomalous in lead, and six samples were anomalous in zinc. The highest lead and zinc values came from samples SS-3, and SS-8 draining areas located northwest of the massive sulfide boulders, and the main gossan zone respectively.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The VMS claim group is situated in an area that is well known for hosting precious and base metal deposits. The Stewart Camp has been explored for the last one hundred years and approximately 100 deposits have been developed including Silbak-Premier, the Snip, Johnny Mountain, anyox, Alice Arm, Granduc, Scottie, Big Missouri, and recently the Eskay Creek, Red Mountain. The number of deposits, and the economic value of each one make Stewart Camp Area one of Canada's most viable mining camps.

The VMS claim group is underlain by altered, faulted volcanic rocks of early Jurassic Hazelton Group. Mineralization and alteration on the claim group is localized along altered gossan zones of lower Jurassic volcanics in contact with shallow dipping Middle to upper Jurassic sedimentary argillite. This geological setting is a favorable environment for hosting economic mineralization.

Similarities may exist between the VMS claim group and the Silback-Premier in mineralization, alteration and geological environment.

The 2000 prospecting program has outlined four target areas characterized by strong geochemical signature that was located on the claim group.

Field programs to date have covered only 25% of the property. Good potential exists for locating more significant mineralization on the remainder of the claim group.

For these reasons further exploration work is strongly recommended.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

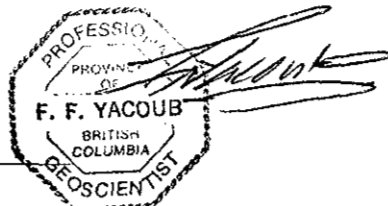
- 1) Helicopter reconnaissance over the entire area south of the main ice field at the center and the northwest corner of the VMS-1 to locate any extension to the malachite outcrops previously discovered from the air during the 2000 program.
- 2) Perform follow-up prospecting and rock sampling program in the vicinity of the discovery area, determine the attitude, the strike length and the width of the mineralized zone.
- 3) Perform follow-up work on the main gossan zone located at the center of VMS-3 claim. The work should consist of detailed geological mapping and rock sampling. More attention should be paid to the structural setting of the gossan area to better understand its mode of occurrence and to determine the viability of the zone to be considered as a drill target.
- 2) Perform follow-up work on the western gossan zone located on the VMS-1. Detailed mapping and rock sampling should also be performed to prospect the extension of the zone to the north.
- 4) Geologically map, prospect, and rock sample the rest of the property.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase 1: Project Geologist, Prospector, and mountain climber, 10 days.

Project Preparation		\$1,600
Mob/Demob		11,100
Field Crew		7,500
Field Costs		2,500
Helicopter Support	6 hours @ \$1000/hr	6,000
Lab Analysis	60 samples @ \$20/sample	1,200
Petrographic Analysis		400
Data compilation and report		3,500
	Subtotal	31,800
<u>G.S.T@7%</u>		2,226
	TOTAL	36,026.00
	SAY	36,000.00

Respectfully Submitted



Fayz Yacoub, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.

REFERENCES

Aldrick, D.J. (1984); Geological setting of the Precious Metal Deposits in the Stewart Area, Paper 84-1, Geological Fieldwork 1983, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

Aldrick, D.J. (1986) geology of the Kitsault River Area NTS 103P; B.C Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

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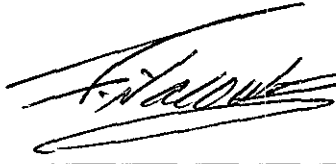
Kenneth J. Taylor. (1981) B.C. Assessment Report # 9823 on the Early Gap, Colman, and Shumal Claims.

Lorn Warren (1998) B.C. Assessment Report # 25442 on the Lahte Creek Property.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, FAYZ F. YACOUB, of 6498-128B Street, Surrey, British Columbia, V3W 9P4, do hereby declare that:

- 1) I am a graduate in: Geology and Chemistry from Assuit University, Egypt (B.Sc., 1967), and Mining Exploration Geology of the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (I.T.C.), Holland (Diploma 1978):
- 2) I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada;
- 3) I am a professional geologist and a member of the Association of the professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) I have actively pursued my career as a geologist for the past twenty one years;
- 5) The information, opinion, and recommendations in this report is based upon fieldwork carried out by myself, and on published literature. I was present on the subject property on June 2nd and from June 21st – July 1st /2000.
- 6) I am the recorded owner and have 100% interest in the VMS Claim Group.



The seal is an octagonal stamp with a double border. The text inside the seal reads: "PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF F. F. YACOUB BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST".

Fayz Yacoub, P. Geo., F.G.A.C.

**THE 2000 PROSPECTING PROGRAM
ON THE VMS 1-4 CLAIM GROUP**

COST STATEMENT

Mob/Demob, transportation, car rental, and fuel		\$1,007.70
Food & Accommodation		
12 days @ \$60/man (Geologist)	720.00	
8 days @ \$60/man (prospector)	480.00	
	-----	1,200.00
Field Crew		
Geologist @ \$100/day x 12 days	1200.00	
Helper @ \$100/day x 8 days	800.00	
	-----	2000.00
Helicopter Support		3,690.86
Field Supplies includes: SBX, GPS, flagging, hip-chain, etc.		400.00
Analytical Cost		474.12
Report Writing includes: Report, plotting, drafting, Word-processing, photocopying, and binding		400.00

TOTAL COST		9172.68

APPENDIX A

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

- R-1** Angular, light gray mineralized volcanic boulder 3x4 feet in size, 5% disseminated pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and trace of galena. Mineralization is associated with barite.
- R-2** Float, angular boulders of light gray volcanic tuff, 2-3% fine-grained pyrite associated with quartz- carbonate fragments, and barite.
- R-3** Float, angular local volcanic boulder, narrow banded quartz-carbonate vein lets disseminated with fine-grained pyrite, chalcopyrite, and Mn oxide (the boulders zone).
- R-4** Float intermediate volcanic, more than 40% sulfides consisting of galena, sphalerite, malachite staining, chalcopyrite and barite. Sample located at GPS: N 55 37.553` W 129 17.701` (the boulders zone).
- R-5** Float sample collected from angular volcanic boulder, disseminated with 5-10% fine-grained pyrite, pyrrhotite, and Mn oxide.
- R-6** Mineralized intermediate volcanic(5x8 meters in sub-crop, or possible large float). Mineralization consists of 6-8% chalcopyrite, 2% malachite, 1% galena. Chip sample over one meter collected at GPS: N 55 37.534` W 129 17.742` from the boulders zone.
- R-7** Chip sample across three meters of rusty altered (argillic) dark brown volcanic andesite. Mineralization consists of 5-7% fine-grained pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Sample taken from the western gossan zone at GPS: N 55 37.649` W 129 17.583`.
- R-8** Float sample taken from dacitic to andecitic volcanic float just below the main gossan zone, Mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrite, and minor galena.
- R-9** Chip sample across 10 meters of strongly altered (argillic) dacitic volcanic outcrop dominated by moderate to strong silicification, and earthy hematite. Sample collected from the main gossan zone area.
- R-10** Chip over 4 meters of altered (argillic) dacitic volcanic outcrop with fine-grained pyrite dissemination. Sample collected from the main gossan zone.

- R-12** Chip over three meters of the intensely altered, rocks of the main gossan zone, strong pyrite alteration (20-30% fine-grained pyrite in light gray to green friable volcanic dacite to andesite).
- R-14** Local, angular quartz float, cavities filled with dark brown hematite, about 10% MnO₂. Sample located just below the main gossan zone.
- R-16** Light to dark brown, altered (propylitic) volcanic rocks, with banded to disseminated, fine-grained pyrite. Chip sample across two meters, collected from the main gossan zone.
- R-17** Chip over three meters of altered outcrop, disseminated with 5-8% pyrite, rusty brown weathered surfaces. Sample similar to R-16.
- R-18** Chip across three meters of altered (argillic) sedimentary argillite in contact with the Hazelton group volcanics. Mineralization consists of 10-12% pyrite, and minor fine-grained galena. Sample collected at the top of the main gossan zone at GPS; N 55 37.827 W 129 16.683`.
- R-19** Chip sample across 20 meters of the altered rocks of the main gossan zone. Sample located 30 meters east of R-18. Altered argillite, disseminated with pyrite and fine-grained galena. Sample taken at the top of the main gossan zone GPS: N 55 38.320` W 129 16.728`.
- R-20** Chip across 8 meters of altered, sheared sedimentary argillite, located at 60 meters below (south) of R-19 at GPS: 55 38.323` W 129 16.742`, bedding 350, dipping 48-62 degrees east, from the main gossan zone.
- R-21** Chip across two meters of mineralized, angular boulder of volcanic dacite hosting a set of quartz barite veins, and small pods of fine-grained pyrite, dark brown weathered surfaces.
- R-22** Quartz-barite vein system exposed in a small creek bed at the south end of the main gossan zone, GPS: N 55 38.080` W 129 16.658`. A system of quartz barite veins range from 10 cm to two meters in thickness. The system strikes 358 degrees, and vertical, hosted by altered (argillic) volcanic tuff disseminated with 10-20% fine-grained pyrite. Chip sample across 10 meters of the vein and the host Volcanic rocks.

APPENDIX B
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Yacoub, Fayz File # A002361

6498 - 1288 St., Surrey BC V3W 9P4 Submitted by: Fayz Yacoub



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	
R-1	22	1844	259	551	2.7	3	4	2856	9.08	13	<8	<2	<2	354	3.3	<3	8	62	7.14	.036	8	5	.77	675	.01	<3	1.32	.01	.08	47
R-2	13	60	62	171	<.3	3	6	3547	6.89	6	<8	<2	<2	635	1.2	3	4	44	9.89	.045	9	5	.77	2388	.01	<3	1.35	.01	.08	19
R-3	8	1441	83	218	.6	4	8	3610	6.03	9	<8	<2	<2	542	1.2	<3	10	43	10.00	.055	9	2	.98	1851	.01	<3	1.69	.01	.10	22
R-4	308	99999	47	90	99.7	2	3	436	6.46	4	<8	<2	<2	12	11.2	<3	<3	17	.11	<.001	4	5	.45	39	.17	3	.92	<.01	.02	27
R-5	13	2645	65	422	1.1	5	8	3435	9.21	11	<8	<2	<2	172	1.1	4	8	38	5.15	.046	10	4	1.83	240	.02	<3	3.16	.01	.06	29
R-6	4	16325	23	95	.4	4	4	1803	7.08	30	<8	8	<2	87	.3	6	40	40	3.79	.059	6	12	.58	131	.02	<3	1.36	.01	.13	32
R-7	12	181	13948	45101	13.2	11	44	2664	5.87	513	<8	<2	<2	128	665.3	8	6	18	2.72	.082	4	9	.50	14	<.01	4	1.00	.02	.17	<2
R-8	1	50	425	933	2.1	2	10	468	2.56	58	<8	<2	<2	12	11.0	<3	4	6	.25	.118	4	3	.09	70	<.01	13	.65	.02	.31	<2
R-9	4	98	714	1675	2.4	4	7	7735	9.15	31	<8	<2	<2	30	9.2	3	3	17	1.05	.059	2	12	.97	62	<.01	<3	1.78	.01	.06	<2
R-10	29	130	274	3872	7.6	3	11	1741	9.63	225	<8	<2	<2	19	17.1	15	7	14	.63	.108	2	3	.15	7	<.01	<3	.44	.01	.26	<2
R-12	4	110	363	139	6.2	7	10	167	15.75	83	<8	<2	<2	5	.4	6	<3	9	.06	.009	<1	9	.02	3	<.01	3	.30	.01	.16	4
R-14	3	11	48	52	.3	4	1	2752	1.18	4	<8	<2	<2	14	.4	<3	<3	2	.14	.017	2	19	.02	444	<.01	6	.13	.01	.06	9
R-16	1	11	131	197	.8	2	6	439	4.65	341	<8	<2	<2	15	.3	<3	4	9	.55	.055	5	5	.07	25	<.01	7	.42	.01	.25	3
R-17	1	66	218	368	.9	3	10	1203	6.77	126	<8	<2	<2	68	2.2	4	5	13	1.02	.118	10	3	.19	15	<.01	5	.44	.01	.35	<2
R-18	3	21	1446	456	29.9	2	6	1284	5.11	107	<8	<2	2	90	3.5	8	4	20	1.86	.072	5	5	.21	26	<.01	7	.31	.01	.24	2
RE R-18	3	20	1409	436	28.6	2	6	1245	4.98	105	<8	<2	<2	88	3.4	7	5	18	1.81	.072	5	7	.21	26	<.01	5	.31	.01	.23	<2
R-19	4	26	236	557	10.4	4	4	1651	3.26	37	<8	<2	<2	269	3.5	8	3	6	2.18	.076	7	11	.02	784	<.01	9	.29	.01	.18	4
R-20	3	65	73	747	1.7	6	26	6291	9.67	126	<8	<2	<2	6	3.5	<3	4	32	.05	.042	5	6	.09	108	<.01	3	.45	.01	.19	<2
R-21	3	17	57	91	.7	3	4	2902	4.57	133	<8	<2	<2	296	.8	<3	<3	3	2.39	.104	3	9	.43	22	<.01	8	.34	.02	.24	4
R-22	1	21	49	346	<.3	2	11	3220	4.40	12	<8	<2	<2	113	.9	<3	<3	17	4.08	.089	5	6	.70	234	<.01	3	.42	.02	.16	2
R-23	2	21	128	353	<.3	5	12	3376	4.49	11	<8	<2	<2	135	.6	<3	<3	11	2.45	.038	3	16	.27	257	<.01	<3	.39	.01	.08	6
STANDARD C3	25	61	37	177	5.2	36	12	775	3.33	59	17	3	19	28	23.7	11	24	76	.56	.086	17	161	.61	150	.09	27	1.77	.04	.16	16
STANDARD G-2	1	4	4	48	<.3	8	4	550	2.07	<2	<8	<2	4	.73	<.2	<3	3	37	.67	.096	8	74	.63	225	.13	11	.98	.08	.46	2

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPM
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 14 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 26/00 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Yacoub, Fayz File # A002362
6498 - 1288 St., Surrey BC V3W 9P4 Submitted by: Fayz Yacoub

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppb	
SS-1	2	49	130	432	1.3	5	10	1980	3.63	30	<8	<2	<2	50	2.6	7	<3	26	.43	.174	7	6	.37	326	.01	3	.69	<.01	.03	<2	12.2
SS-2	1	77	30	165	.5	6	13	1508	3.62	15	<8	<2	<2	56	.7	3	<3	61	1.44	.193	10	9	.79	317	.02	<3	1.05	.01	.04	3	169.5
SS-3	2	79	196	819	2.4	9	15	4265	4.55	51	<8	<2	<2	64	5.1	11	3	26	.41	.186	8	7	.30	627	.01	<3	.81	<.01	.05	<2	7.5
SS-4	1	66	15	92	<.3	4	9	1251	2.69	7	<8	<2	<2	53	.2	<3	<3	42	1.60	.160	10	6	.72	335	.03	3	.94	.01	.04	<2	34.9
SS-5	1	58	20	94	<.3	5	10	1194	3.02	9	<8	<2	2	57	<.2	<3	<3	47	1.80	.180	10	7	.67	268	.02	4	.92	.01	.03	<2	20.7
SS-6	1	80	13	80	<.3	9	14	1112	3.28	14	<8	<2	<2	61	<.2	3	<3	63	2.26	.154	8	12	1.09	198	.02	<3	1.31	.01	.05	<2	34.1
SS-7	1	75	35	155	<.3	9	11	1355	3.09	15	<8	<2	<2	37	.6	<3	<3	43	.44	.156	9	9	.65	283	.02	4	.97	.01	.04	2	62.3
SS-8	2	78	186	945	2.0	11	15	4197	4.40	53	<8	<2	<2	63	6.0	11	<3	28	.40	.175	7	7	.33	560	.01	<3	.81	<.01	.04	<2	16.0
SS-9	2	55	110	657	1.4	4	11	6086	2.81	22	<8	<2	<2	259	5.6	4	3	13	1.69	.190	6	2	.22	451	<.01	5	.53	<.01	.05	<2	7.0
RE SS-9	2	54	103	648	1.3	4	11	5921	2.79	20	<8	<2	<2	248	5.3	4	<3	13	1.62	.185	6	2	.22	427	<.01	5	.51	<.01	.05	<2	8.9
SS-10	2	47	32	149	<.3	6	11	3579	2.05	64	<8	<2	<2	358	1.1	3	<3	29	1.00	.208	6	5	.16	555	<.01	3	.46	.01	.04	2	7.1
SS-11	3	57	88	369	.9	17	11	3151	2.92	30	<8	<2	<2	117	1.9	5	<3	28	.59	.154	7	15	.37	429	.01	3	.90	<.01	.05	<2	4.4
STANDARD DS2	14	127	32	156	<.3	35	11	813	3.02	58	20	<2	4	27	10.1	12	9	74	.51	.089	15	150	.58	146	.09	4	1.63	.04	.15	10	192.8

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SILT AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 14 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 24/00* SIGNED BY: *C. Long* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Yacoub, Fayz File # A002361R
6498 - 1288 St., Surrey BC V3W 9P4 Submitted by: Fayz Yacoub

SAMPLE#	Au** Au**	
	oz/t	oz/t
R-4	.158	.056
R-6	.165	-
R-7	.002	-
R-16	<.001	-
R-17	<.001	-
R-18	<.001	-
R-22	<.001	-
R-23	<.001	-
RE R-23	<.001	-
STANDARD AU-1	.106	-

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 15 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 25/00* SIGNED BY: *C. P.* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Yacoub, Fayz File # A002361R
6498 - 1288 St., Surrey BC V3W 9P4 Submitted by: Fayz Yacoub

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Au** ppb
R-4	5414	1920
R-6	5647	-
R-7	86	-
R-16	<2	-
R-17	3	-
R-18	<2	-
R-22	<2	-
R-23	21	-
RE R-23	3	-
STANDARD AU-1	3651	-

GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 15 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sep 29/2000* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS