

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

STIBNITE CLAIM GROUP
KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA

by

MURRAY S. MORRISON, B.Sc.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,597

CLAIMS: Stibnite 1 & 2, 2-post mineral claims (2 units)

LOCATION: The Stibnite Claim Group is situated at Pat Lake, 2 km south of
Kamloops Lake, 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C.
Lat. 50° 44'; Long. 120° 44';
N.T.S. Maps: 92-I-10E & W

OWNER: M. S. Morrison

OPERATOR: M. S. Morrison

DATE STARTED: May 7, 2001

DATE COMPLETED: May 7, 2001

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SUMMARY

The Stibnite Claim Group, located at Pat Lake 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C., hosts at least two antimony-bearing silica replacement zones in Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. The replacement zones are thought to represent the upper (low temperature) horizons of fault-controlled epithermal systems that could contain precious metal values at depth.

The Stibnite Claim Group is comprised of 2, 2-post mineral claim that were staked by the writer in 1995.

The ground covered by the present mineral claims has been the target of sporadic exploration (geological, geochemical and magnetometer surveys) dating back to 1982 when it was covered by the Sprout 3 mineral claim owned by Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. One old stibnite showing (the Pat Lake Showing in this report) was "rediscovered" by Newmont in 1982. A second stibnite showing, located 500 metres west of the Pat Lake occurrence, was discovered by the writer in 1989, and it is now located on the Stibnite 1 Mineral Claim.

The style of mineralization at both prospects is similar with blebs and smears of stibnite occurring in highly silicified metasediments. The concentration of stibnite at the Pat Lake Showing is greater (1-2%) than that at the 1989 discovery (< 1%). Samples from both sites yield low precious metal values. The replacement zones appear to be related to high-level intrusives that are fault controlled.

SUMMARY (continued)

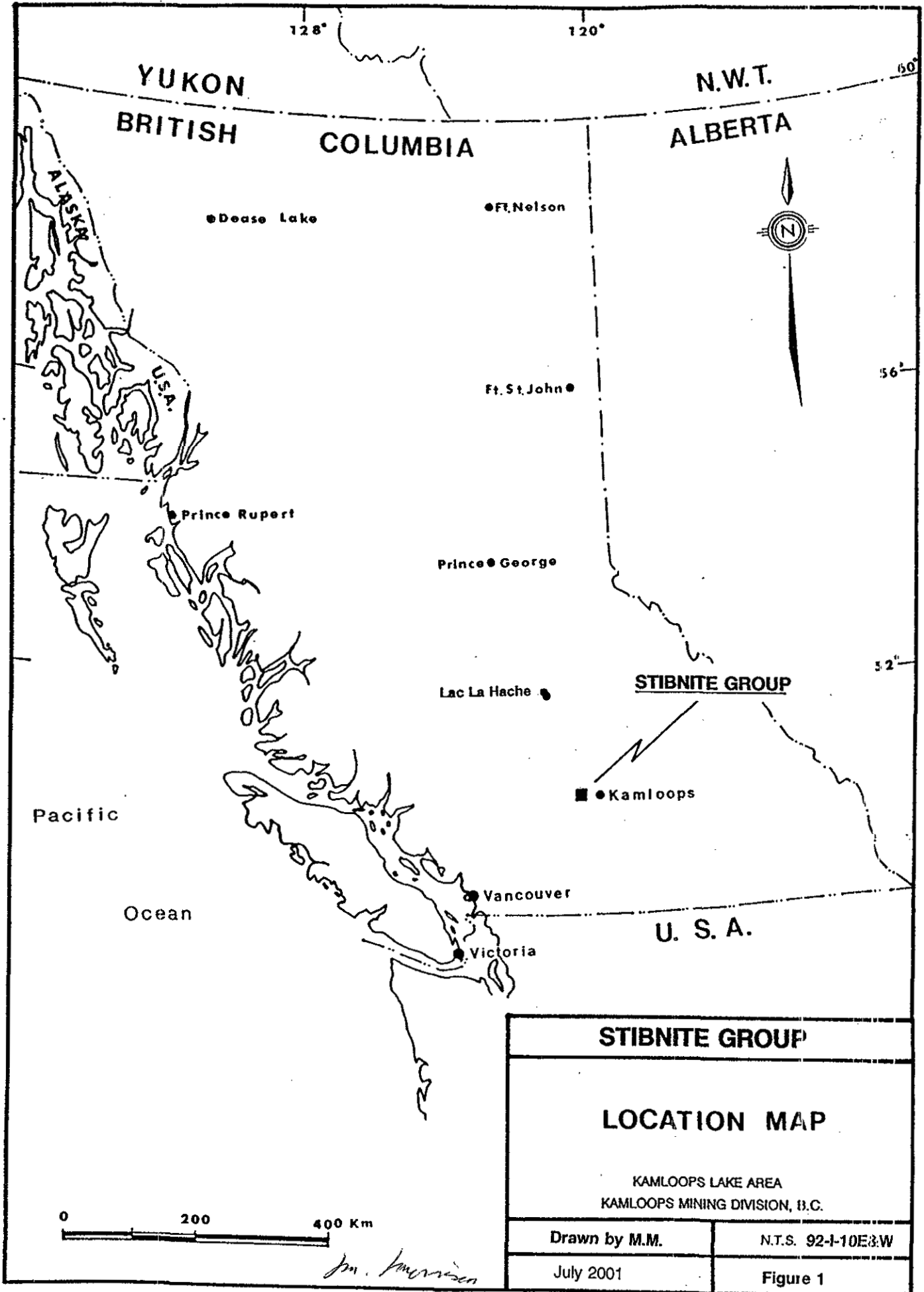
A mineralized occurrence known as The Newmont Showing, located 2.5 km southeast of the Stibnite Claim Group demonstrates that significant gold (3.2 g/tonne) and silver (180 g/tonne) values do occur within silica replacement zones in the Savona district.

This year, six lithochemical samples were collected from silica replacement zones on the property. Two were from the Pat Lake Stibnite Showing and three were from the 1989 showing (called the 1+50N 8+00W Stibnite Showing).

The stibnite-bearing silicified replacement zone on the Stibnite 1 mineral claim is considered to be the most favourable exploration target on the property and a trenching program is recommended to better expose the zone.

A follow-up Reverse Circulation drilling program is recommended to test bedrock along a northeast striking fault (inferred) that crosses the Stibnite 1 mineral claim immediately to the east of the stibnite prospect if the initial trenching program is successful.

It is recommended that all silica and carbonate replacement zones encountered during the trenching and/or drilling programs be analyzed for the standard 30 ICP elements and for gold by ICP-MS.



INTRODUCTION

This report, written for government assessment work credits, discusses the results of a limited lithogeochemical sampling program conducted over the Stibnite Claim Group by the writer on May 7, 2001.

The Stibnite 1 & 2, 2-post mineral claims make up the Stibnite Claim Group which is situated on the south side of Pat Lake, 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C.

The Stibnite Claim Group was staked by the writer, M. Morrison, of Kelowna, B.C. in May 1995 to cover two stibnite prospects that occur with small carbonate/silica replacement zones within volcanic derived metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Similar carbonate/silica replacement zones which carry values in mercury, gold, silver, and antimony occur within a belt of the Nicola Group that extends up to 25 km north and south of Savona at the western end of Kamloops Lake.

It is thought that the stibnite occurrences on the Stibnite Claim Group, like other stibnite (antimony) and cinnabar (mercury) prospects in the district, may represent the upper (low temperature) minerals of epithermal systems that could host precious metals at depth.

This year's program involved an examination of the main carbonate/silica replacement zones on the property. Six samples were collected from the most prospective replacement zones for lithogeochemical analysis. A description of each sample is given in this report and the sample sites are plotted on Figures 4 & 5.

Figure 4, which illustrates the geology of the southwest corner of the Stibnite 1 mineral claim, was first submitted with an Assessment Report for the Government in 1996. Much of the geological discussion within this report has also been reproduced from the 1996 report.

The analytical results for the six samples collected are listed in Appendix C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Stibnite Claim Group is located on the south side of Pat Lake (locally called Six Mile Lake) 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, or 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (Lat. 50°44'; Long. 120°44'; N.T.S. Maps 92-I-10E & W). Access to the property is via the Pat Lake Road which leaves the Trans Canada Highway 32 km west of Kamloops, or alternately from Savona, 6 km, via the access roads illustrated on Figure 2.

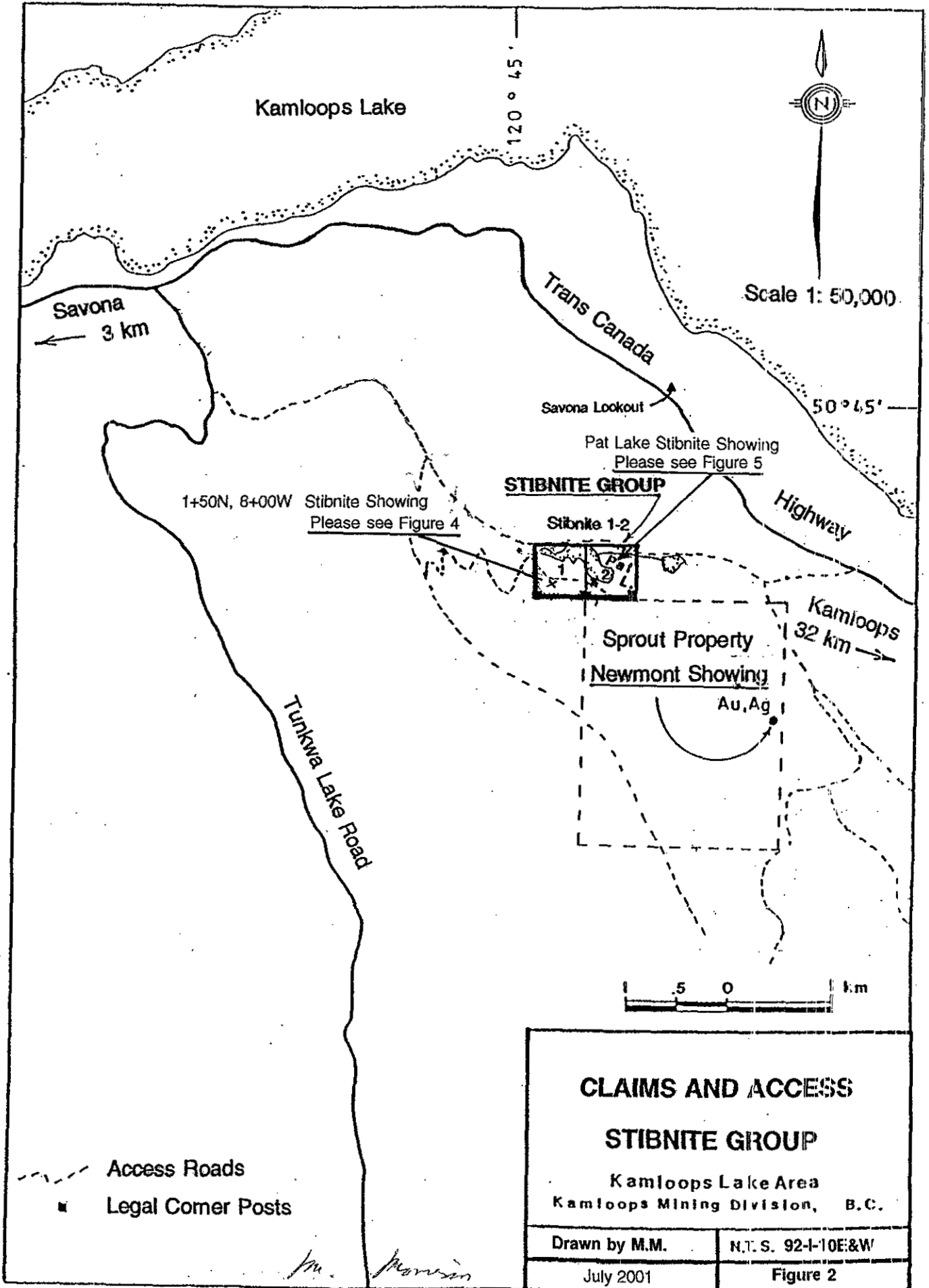
PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Stibnite property overlies the southern half of a shallow east-west valley in which Pat Lake is situated. The valley, at the 600 metre elevation, lies just 2 km south of Kamloops Lake (350 metre elevation).

A light forest of Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir covers the slopes of the main valley, while sagebrush is predominant on the low ridges and hummocks that surround Pat Lake.

Some of the low ridges expose bedrock, while others are believed to be comprised entirely of glacial drift. Some of the smaller valleys are also believed to be partially filled with drift.

The property falls within the desert climate typical of the countryside at the lower elevations surrounding Kamloops Lake. Precipitation equals less than 30 cm annually and includes an average winter snow pack of 20 cm. The snow-cover generally lasts only from late November until early March.



CLAIMS AND ACCESS

STIBNITE GROUP

Kamloops Lake Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

Drawn by M.M.

N.T.S. 92-I-10E&W

July 2001

Figure 2

M. Morrison

CLAIM STATUS

The Stibnite 1 & 2, 2-post mineral claims were staked by the writer, M. Morrison, of Kelowna, B.C. on May 8, 1995. The two mineral claims, lying within the Kamloops Mining Division, were given Tenure Numbers 335440 & 335441. The new Expiry Date for the two mineral claims is May 8, 2003 (based on the acceptance of this report for Assessment Work Credits).

HISTORY

The Stibnite 1 & 2 mineral claims cover ground that was formerly covered by the Sprout 3 mineral claim owned by Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. Crews working for Newmont Exploration in 1982 & 83 conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and widely spaced (25 x 100 m) geochemical soil surveys over the Sprout 3 mineral claim. The Pat Lake stibnite occurrence was "rediscovered" by the Newmont crews during the course of their surveys. The occurrence, located just 50 metres from the south shore of Pat Lake had been exposed by shallow blasting over an area of 15 square metres by earlier workers. Newmont lost interest in the showing, and in the property generally, following negative gold assays from stibnite samples and gave up ownership of the Sprout 3 mineral claim.

In 1988, the old Pat Lake stibnite showing was covered by the London 2 mineral claim staked by the writer as agent for a second party. A detailed geochemical soil survey was conducted over the Pat Lake stibnite occurrence by the writer in 1989, and a second stibnite occurrence, located 500 metres west of the Pat Lake occurrence, was discovered (Morrison, 1989).

In 1990, the London 3-5, 2-post mineral claims were staked to adjoin the southwest corner of the London 2 mineral claim, and in 1991 a ground magnetometer survey was conducted over the London 4 mineral claim and portions of the London 2 & 3 mineral claims (Morrison, 1991).

The London 2-5 mineral claims subsequently lapsed and the Stibnite 1 & 2 mineral claims were staked by the writer in 1995 to cover the Pat Lake stibnite occurrence and a second stibnite occurrence (the 1989 discovery) located 500 metres to the west.

In 1996, the writer mapped the geology surrounding the 1989 stibnite discovery at a scale of 1: 1250 (Morrison, 1996), and in 1999, fifteen biogeochemical samples were collected for analyses from trees growing over some of the carbonate/silica replacement zones outlined during the 1996 mapping program (Morrison, 1999).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Savona Mercury Belt, illustrated on Figure 3 accompanying this report, extends 50 km from Criss Creek on the North, to Tunkwa Lake on the South. Several of the historic mercury occurrences are located within a 15 km radius of Savona near the western end of Kamloops Lake.







The map indicates that the mercury prospects occur within either Upper Triassic Nicola Group or Cretaceous(?) metavolcanics and metasediments that lie in close proximity to the Copper Creek Intrusions.



The mercury showings are all associated with carbonate replacement zones within highly faulted country rock. The mercury content at the Savona mercury prospects is generally much less than 0.1%, and non-economic. However, it is the large size of some of the carbonate replacement zones and the intensity of repeated faulting that suggests that the mercury prospects could represent the upper horizons of strong epithermal systems which could host precious metal deposits at depth.

Precious metals and base metals have been found within chalcedony and quartz veins cutting some of the replacement zones in the region, suggesting that at least some of the replacement zones do represent strong Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary mineralized epithermal systems. Gold, in particular, has been found within quartz veins at Criss Creek (see Figure 3).

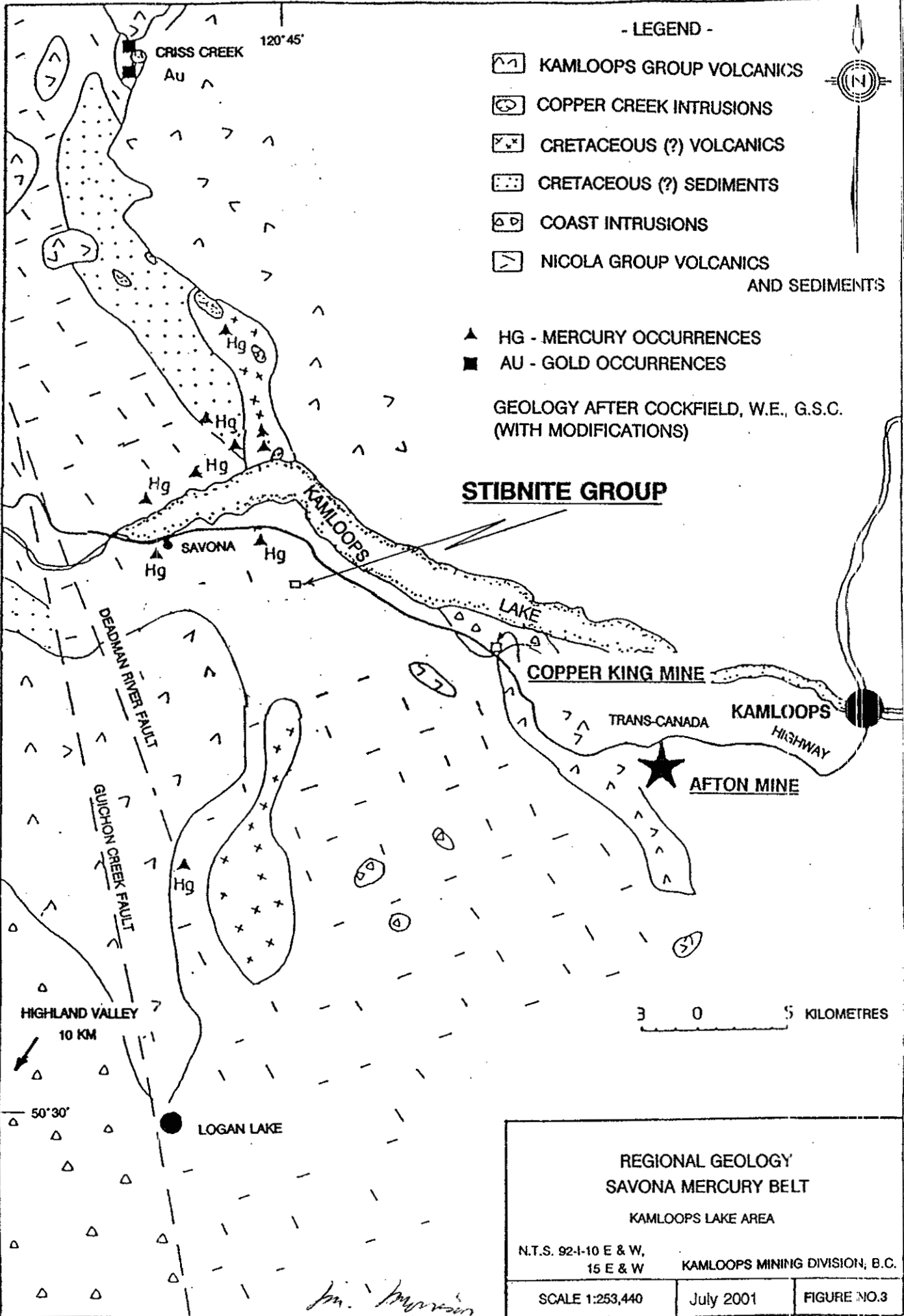
The Newmont Showing, discovered by Newmont Exploration geologists in 1982 and located just 2.5 km southeast of the Stibnite Claim Group, represents another example of precious metal and base metal mineralization that occurs within sheared chalcedony and quartz veins associated with a carbonate replacement zone within Nicola Group metasediments. Sulphide minerals at the Newmont Showing include pyrite, galena, stibnite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Gold equals 3 g/tonne and silver equals up to 180 g/tonne at the showing (Bohme, 1985).

- LEGEND -

-  KAMLOOPS GROUP VOLCANICS
-  COPPER CREEK INTRUSIONS
-  CRETACEOUS (?) VOLCANICS
-  CRETACEOUS (?) SEDIMENTS
-  COAST INTRUSIONS
-  NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTS

-  HG - MERCURY OCCURRENCES
-  AU - GOLD OCCURRENCES

GEOLOGY AFTER COCKFIELD, W.E., G.S.C. (WITH MODIFICATIONS)



STIBNITE GROUP

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY
SAVONA MERCURY BELT
KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA**

N.T.S. 92-I-10 E & W,
15 E & W

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| SCALE 1:253,440 | July 2001 | FIGURE NO.3 |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Upper Triassic Nicola Group

The geological mapping illustrated on Figure 4 shows a sequence of metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group that generally strike 010 to 015 degrees and dip steeply southeast. The metasediments are volcanoclastic and are comprised predominantly of basaltic material, although andesitic and trachyandesitic clasts are also common. Limestone clasts are also present, but rare.

The metasediments range from siltstones to medium and coarse grained sandstones to grits and pebble conglomerate, and finally to cobble and boulder conglomerates.

Generally the clasts of the conglomerates are subangular to subrounded. The depositional environment was fast-changing. Sandstones are interbedded with pebble conglomerates which in turn are interbedded with poorly sorted cobble and boulder conglomerates. Some of the coarse, poorly sorted conglomerates are possibly lahars, and they have been mapped as such (unit 3b).

The clast to matrix ratio is variable within the conglomerates. One series of conglomerates (unit 3a) has 70% clasts and 30% sandy matrix, while another (unit 3C) has the reverse, 30% clasts and 70% sandy matrix.

Some conglomerates are highly indurated, while others are less so, and it appears that those with the most matrix material are the most indurated. The lahars are generally poorly indurated.

Although the metasedimentary sequence is highly variable an attempt was made to map the units based on clast size and composition in 1996. The subdivision includes Units 1, 2 & 3 which are described in the following paragraphs.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (continued)**Upper Triassic Nicola Group** (continued)

Unit 1, lying on the east side of the map area, is a cobble conglomerate with 30% clasts of 3-6 cm size and 70% sandy matrix. The rock is well indurated.

Unit 2, lying to the east of Baseline 8+00W, is made up of a series of bedded siltstones, sandstones, and pebble and cobble conglomerates. The black sandstones and siltstones are derived of volcanic material. The conglomerates are of mixed volcanic clasts of basalt, andesite and trachyandesite. Rare limestone clasts are also present. The conglomerates of unit 2 are moderately sorted.

Unit 3, lies mostly to the west of the 8+00W Baseline. Unit 3 sediments are generally poorly sorted with clasts up to 30 cm in size comprising up to 30 to 70% of the rock. The clasts, predominantly of basaltic composition, are subangular to subrounded. Some of the Unit 3 conglomerates have been mapped as lahars.

The metasediments have been metamorphosed to the green-schist facies.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (continued)**Structure and Faulting**

The Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanoclastic metasediments on the Stibnite 1 mineral claim form a monoclinial sequence that strikes 010 to 015 degrees and dips steeply (70 to 80°) southeast. Graded beds studied at one site suggest that the older rocks lie to the southeast, and are layered up-sequence to the northwest. In other words, the metasediments are slightly overturned.

The metasediments reflect both quiescent and catastrophic (eg. lahars) periods of deposition.

Some of the sandstone beds display both local folding and brittle segmentation. In fact, in several places the local folding and warping does not allow for accurate measurements of bedding attitudes. The massive conglomerates, too, generally reveal few stratigraphic features to help with the determination of attitudes.

A well defined northeast-striking topographic depression (in part followed by the present day creek on Figure 4) is inferred to be a fault. The depression extends beyond this year's mapped area to the southwest. Some of the local folding and warping of the metasediments may be attributed to movement along this fault.

A second, less well defined, east-west depression located near L 1+00N on the east side of the map area is also believed to represent a fault.

Both inferred faults show a close spacial relationship with the zones of strongest carbonate alteration on the property. Regionally, carbonate/silica replacement zones are often fault controlled (please see next section on Alteration and Mineralization).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (continued)

Alteration and Mineralization

The property features two types of alteration which are thought to be related. First, there are small, but strong silica replacement zones, and second, there are zones of weak to moderate limonite staining which surround areas with minor ankerite, dolomite and chalcedony stockwork veinlets.

The two strong silica replacement zones (i.e. 80 to 100% replacement of metasediments) occur at the Pat Lake Stibnite Showing and at the 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing. Each showing covers only a few square metres, but blebs and smears of stibnite and arsenopyrite, which equal 1/2 to 1%, occur with the silica replacement.

The two areas were sampled this year and the samples are described later in this report.

Elsewhere on the property, there are several areas with weak to moderate limonite staining. The limonite is derived from the weathering of ankerite which occurs as a replacement mineral within the volcanoclastic metasediments. The limonite staining is often strongest near local stockwork zones of ankerite, dolomite and chalcedony veinlets. The veinlets equal from 1/2 to 5% of the rock locally and weak limonite staining can extend for several metres from the veinlets into the more permeable metasediments (i.e. sandstones and conglomerates).

The two strongest carbonate replacement zones occur at an old stripped area near 1+50N, 7+10W and at the road near L2+00N where carbonate alteration is strong for 25 metres to the east and west of the northeast trending inferred fault (see Figure 4). No visible sulphide mineralization occurs with the limonitic zones and they were not sampled this year.

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - 2001

Grid and Basemap

Figure 4, which accompanies this report, has been reproduced from a Geological Assessment Report on the Stibnite Claim Group submitted to the government by the writer in 1996. This year's lithogeochemical sample locations for samples S-03 to S-06 have been added to Figure 4 for this report.

Sampling

Six lithogeochemical samples were collected from silica replaced metasediments from three general sites on the property. Two samples were collected from the Pat Lake Stibnite Showing, three samples were collected from the 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing, and one sample was collected from a site 125 metres northeast of the 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing. In all cases, approximately 3.5 kg of rock chips were collected.

The samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for the standard ICP analyses of 30 elements. Gold was analyzed by ICP-MS.

The laboratory procedures are described and the analytical results are listed in Appendix C.

Sample Descriptions and Significant Lithogeochemical Values

Samples S-01 and S-02 were both collected from the Pat Lake Stibnite Showing on the Stibnite 2 mineral claim. The showing measures 5 metres east-west by 3 metres north-south, and it has been exposed by blasting to a depth of 30 cm below surface. The rock at the showing is dark grey and highly replaced (80%) with silica. The original rock is believed to have been metasedimentary. Mixed stibnite and arsenopyrite occur as blebs and smears (1-2%) within the silicified rock. Minor late quartz veinlets cut through the rock. Sample S-01 was collected across 150 cm on the west side of the blasted pit, while Sample S-02 was

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - 2001 continued**Sample Descriptions and Significant Lithochemical Values** continued

collected across 150 cm on the east side of the pit (see Figure 5). Sample S-01 contained 3208 parts per million (ppm) arsenic and 5357 ppm antimony, while Sample S-02 contained 7642 ppm arsenic and 1826 ppm antimony. Both samples contained negligible gold and silver values.

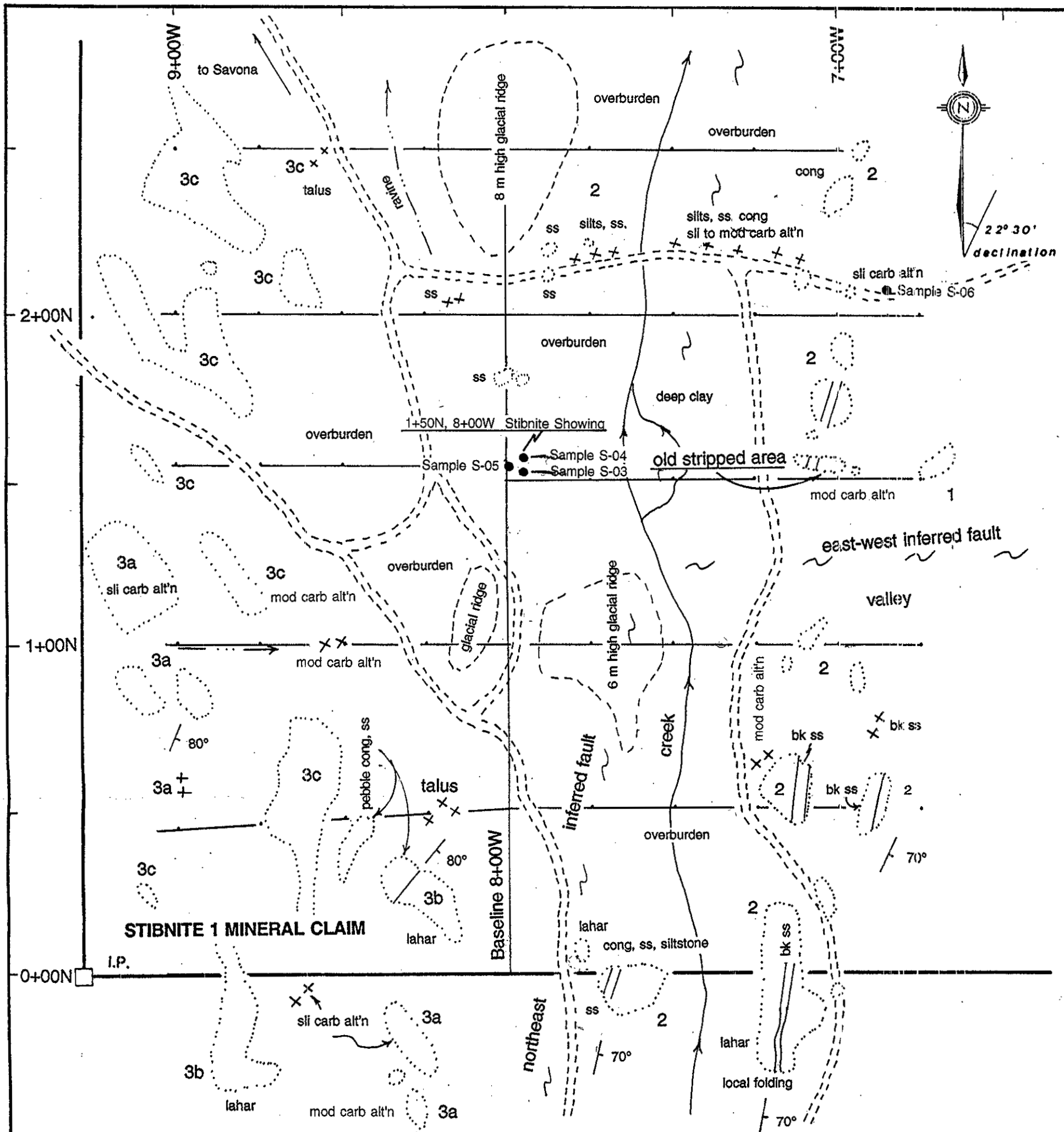
Samples S-03, S-04 and S-05 were all collected near the poorly exposed 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing.

Sample S-03 from grid 1+53N, 7+95W, was comprised of angular float that was believed to be very near its source. The rock was 100% silicified with light grey and white quartz. The rock contained slightly elevated arsenic (114 ppm) and antimony (32 ppm) values, but negligible gold and silver values.

Sample S-04 from grid 1+57N, 7+95W was also comprised of angular float which was believed to lie near its source. The rock was also 100% silicified with light grey and white quartz. The sample contained 420 ppm arsenic, 49 ppm antimony, 19.9 parts per billion (ppb) gold and negligible silver.

Sample S-05 from grid 1+54N, 8+00W was from bedrock comprised of 80% grey silica replaced sandstone. Limonitic veinlets (5%) cut through the rock. The sample contained 354 ppm arsenic, 41 ppm antimony, 20.5 ppb gold and negligible silver.

Sample S-06 from grid 2+07N, 6+85W was comprised of 90% grey silica replaced rock which contained 10% late brecciated quartz and ankerite veins to 2 cm. Limonite and brick red hematite stained fractures. The sample was collected from angular float that was believed to lie near its source. The sample contained only 48 ppm arsenic and 8.5 ppb gold.



STIBNITE 1 MINERAL CLAIM

Sample S-06 = Lithochemical Samples

Please see report for sample descriptions and analytical results.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

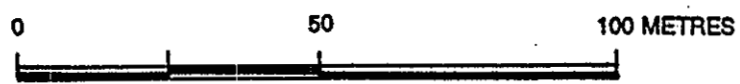
UPPER TRIASSIC - NICOLA GROUP

- 1 cobble conglomerate, predominantly basaltic clasts
- 2 pebble conglomerate, mixed clasts: basaltic, andesitic, trachyandesitic
bk ss = black sandstone interbeds
- 3 cobble and boulder conglomerate/lahar, predominantly basaltic clasts
 - 3a 70% clasts, 30% sandy matrix
 - 3b lahar
 - 3c 30% clasts, 70% sandy matrix

The geology illustrated was mapped in 1996 by M.S. Morrison.

SYMBOL LEGEND

- access roads
- outcrop
- bedding
- inferred faults

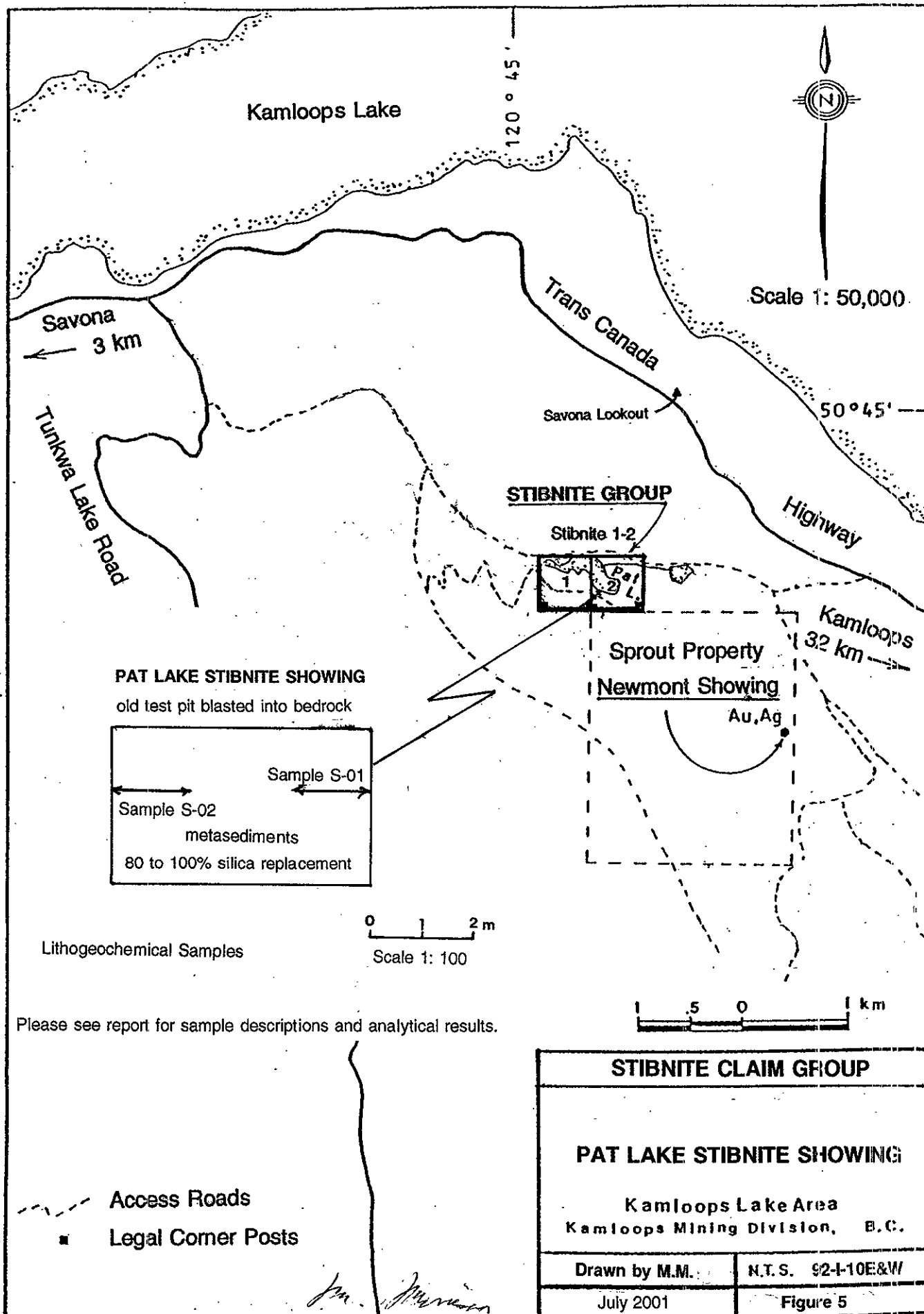


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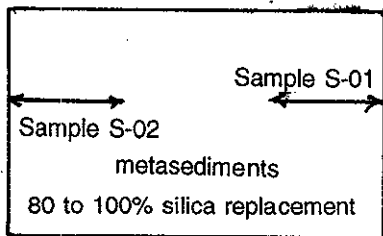
This map is to accompany a 2001 Lithochemical Assessment Report by M.S. Morrison

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| STIBNITE GROUP | |
| GEOLOGY STIBNITE 1 MINERAL CLAIM Southwest Corner Kamloops Lake Area Kamloops Mining Division, B.C. | |
| Drawn by M.M. | N.T.S. 92-I-10E&W |
| July 2001 | Figure 4 |

- 17 -



PAT LAKE STIBNITE SHOWING
old test pit blasted into bedrock



0 1 2 m
Scale 1: 100

Lithogeochemical Samples

Please see report for sample descriptions and analytical results.

1 .5 0 1 km

--- Access Roads
■ Legal Corner Posts

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| STIBNITE CLAIM GROUP | |
| PAT LAKE STIBNITE SHOWING | |
| Kamloops Lake Area Kamloops Mining Division, B.C. | |
| Drawn by M.M. | N.T.S. 92-1-10E&W |
| July 2001 | Figure 5 |

DISCUSSION

The samples listed under the previous title were collected from the best mineralized zones on the property. Most of the silica and carbonate replacement zones were examined, but only the silica replacement zones which contain visible sulphide mineralization (i.e. stibnite and arsenopyrite) were sampled. It was determined that the carbonate replacement zones are generally weak compared with others in the district and that they are unlikely to host concentrations of economic minerals.

The two silica replacement zones on the Stibnite Claim Group are strikingly similar to the silica replacement zone at the Newmont Showing which is located 2.5 km to the southeast of the Stibnite property. The Newmont Showing contains significant precious metal values (i.e. 3.2 gpt gold and 180 gpt silver) which are associated with stibnite and other sulphides (see Regional Geology and Mineralization).

After years of geological mapping in the region, it has been determined that most, if not all, of the silica and carbonate replacement zones are related to late quartz-eye or amorphous rhyolite intrusives. These rhyolites have intruded northeast, northwest or east-west trending fault zones which cut the Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments.

Epithermal solutions associated with the intrusions have brought about the silica and carbonate replacement of the metasediments and have deposited sulphides and precious metals locally.

The three silica replacement zones mentioned above all contain sulphides of antimony and arsenic, but only the Newmont Showing contains significant precious metals.

Antimony and arsenic often occur at the higher (low temperature) horizons in typical epithermal systems, and it is believed that the silica replacement zones on the Stibnite Claim Group may contain precious metal values at some moderate depth below surface.

DISCUSSION (continued)

Although the Pat Lake Stibnite Showing contains the most antimony and arsenic, the 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing is believed to have the most potential. The Pat Lake Stibnite Showing appears to be a small isolated occurrence which is surrounded with rock that is unmineralized. The 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing, on the other hand, is very poorly exposed and lies in a shallow drift-filled valley near the intersection of northeast and east-west trending inferred faults. There is also considerable limonitic staining associated with carbonate alteration to the northeast and east of the showing.

It is believed that epithermal solutions ascending the northeast trending inferred fault and/or the east-west inferred fault are responsible for the silica replacement at the 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing. These faults are therefore considered to be the prime exploration targets on the property.

A trenching program with a tractor-mounted backhoe is recommended to better expose the 1+50N, 8+00W Stibnite Showing. Trenches could be excavated up to 25 metres to the northeast and southwest towards the small creek (see Figure 4) which is coincident with the northeast trending inferred fault.

If the results of the trenching program are favourable, then a Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill program is recommended to test bedrock lying beneath the shallow valley which is coincident with the northeast trending inferred fault. The initial drill holes should be at least 30 metres deep to test for precious metal values associated with the fault.

All drill intercepts with strong silica or carbonate replacement should be analyzed for the standard 30 ICP elements and for gold by ICP-MS.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This year's sampling of two small silica replacement zones on the Stibnite Claim Group confirmed the presence of antimony and arsenic (stibnite and arsenopyrite). However, the gold values were generally low and there were no silver values of significance in the six samples collected.

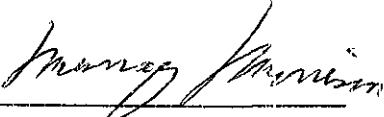
The antimony and arsenic bearing silica replacement zones on the property have been compared with the nearby silica replacement zone at the Newmont Showing which is known to contain 3.2 gpt gold and 180 gpt silver (see Discussion).

All of the silica replacement zones occur in metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which have been intruded by rhyolites that have ascended fault structures. It is believed that epithermal solutions related to the rhyolite intrusions are responsible for the silica replacement and mineralization.

The antimony and arsenic at the Stibnite property silica replacement zones is thought to represent the upper (low temperature) horizons of the epithermal systems which could contain precious metal values at moderate depth.

The silica replacement zone at 1+50N, 8+00W which lies near the intersection of two inferred faults is recommended for a trenching program. If warranted, a follow-up Reverse Circulation Drill program is also recommended to test sites along the northeast trending inferred fault for possible precious metal mineralization (see Discussion).

July 25, 2001
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

REFERENCES

Bohme, D.

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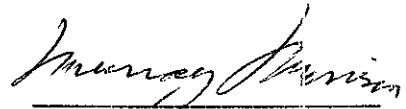
* Assessment Reports filed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines of British Columbia.

APPENDIX ASTATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Murray Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past thirty-two years.
3. During the past thirty-two years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I have conducted several geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys on mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past thirty-two years.
5. I conducted the Lithochemical Sampling Program outlined in this report.
6. I own a 100% interest in the Stibnite 1 & 2 mineral claims.

July 25, 2001
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

APPENDIX BSTATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON THE STIBNITE CLAIM GROUP

Statement of Expenditures in connection with a Lithogeochemical Sampling Program carried out on the Stibnite Claim Group, located 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (N.T.S. Map 92-I-10E&W) for the year 2001.

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|
| M. Morrison, geologist | 1 day @ \$300.00/day | \$ 300. |
| Automobile (including gasoline and insurance) | 1 day @ \$45.00/day | 45. |
| Meals and Lodging | 1 day @ \$86.00/day | <u>86.</u> |
| | Sub-total: | \$ 431. |

ASSAYING COSTS

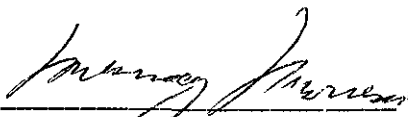
| | | |
|--|------------------|------------|
| 6 lithogeochemical samples analyzed for 30 elements by ICP plus gold by ICP-MS | 6 @ \$17.92 each | \$108. |
| Bus express samples to lab | | <u>19.</u> |
| | Sub-total: | \$127. |

REPORT PREPARATION COSTS

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| M. Morrison, geologist | 1/2 day @ \$300.00/day | \$150. |
| Drafting | | 19. |
| Typing | | 57. |
| Copying reports | | <u>20.</u> |
| | Sub-total: | \$246. |
| | Grand Total: | <u>\$804.</u> |

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the Lithogeochemical Sampling Program carried out May 7, 2001.

July 25, 2001
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison - Geologist



ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

852 East Hastings,, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA V6A 1R6

Phone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716

Our GST # 100035377 RT



MORRISON, M.S.
684 Balsam Road
Kelowna, BC
V1W 1B9

Inv.#: **A102015**
Date: Jul 17 2001

| QTY | ASSAY | PRICE | AMOUNT |
|-------------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| 11 | GEO1 @ | 12.00 | 132.00 |
| 11 | R150 - ROCK @ | 4.75 | 52.25 |
| GST Taxable | | | 184.25 |
| 7.00% GST | | | 12.90 |
| CAD \$ | | | 197.15 |

Project: Stibnite
Samples submitted by M.S. Morrison

COPIES 1

Six of the samples were collected from the Stibnite Claim Group.

$$6 \times \$16.75 = 100.50$$

$$7\% \text{ GST} \quad 7.04$$

$$\underline{\$107.54}$$

charged to Stibnite Claim Group

M. Morrison

Please pay last amount shown. Return one copy of this invoice with payment.
TERMS: Net two weeks. 1.5 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

[COPY 2]

APPENDIX C

Certificate of Analysis

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6

PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Morrison, M.S. PROJECT Stibnite File # A102015

684 Balsam Road, Kelowna BC V1W 1B9 Submitted by: M.S. Morrison

| 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 | ppb |
| G-01 | <1 | 10 | 16 | 48 | 3.5 | 10 | 5 | 428 | 2.00 | 26 | <8 | 5 | 7 | 17 | <.2 | <3 | <3 | 25 | .17 | .089 | 43 | 35 | .58 | 70 | .01 | 3 | .86 | .01 | .20 | 4 | 5380.0 |
| G-02 | 380 | 6 | 21 | 33 | 9.4 | 4 | 1 | 98 | 1.84 | 244 | <8 | <2 | 4 | 11 | <.2 | 6 | <3 | 23 | .07 | .043 | 22 | 45 | .28 | 26 | .01 | 5 | .50 | .01 | .14 | 3 | 440.7 |
| G-03 | 329 | 5 | 4 | 3 | .9 | 7 | <1 | 42 | .99 | 103 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 7 | <.2 | <3 | <3 | 3 | .01 | .007 | 1 | 64 | .01 | 7 | <.01 | 7 | .05 | .01 | .01 | 9 | 430.2 |
| R-01 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 2.8 | 2 | 1 | 265 | .54 | 5 | <8 | <2 | 3 | 22 | <.2 | <3 | <3 | 4 | .06 | .005 | 19 | 46 | .01 | 122 | .01 | 5 | .13 | .01 | .13 | <2 | 15.6 |
| R-02 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 46 | <.3 | 6 | 6 | 820 | 2.07 | 28 | <8 | <2 | 6 | 334 | .2 | <3 | 3 | 33 | 5.24 | .087 | 48 | 25 | .61 | 665 | .02 | 3 | 2.91 | .46 | 1.43 | 6 | 13.9 |
| RE R-02 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 47 | <.3 | 7 | 6 | 824 | 2.10 | 28 | <8 | <2 | 6 | 340 | .2 | <3 | <3 | 34 | 5.28 | .087 | 48 | 26 | .61 | 673 | .02 | 3 | 2.96 | .47 | 1.45 | 5 | 11.9 |
| S-01 | 3 | 42 | <3 | 113 | <.3 | 1 | 4 | 340 | 3.04 | 3208 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 24 | .2 | 5357 | <3 | 48 | .10 | .052 | 1 | 35 | .03 | 30 | <.01 | 5 | .33 | .01 | .09 | 4 | 6.4 |
| S-02 | 12 | 30 | <3 | 53 | <.3 | 9 | 10 | 759 | 5.34 | 7642 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 15 | <.2 | 1826 | <3 | 78 | .10 | .037 | 1 | 19 | .16 | 19 | <.01 | 6 | .39 | .01 | .04 | 7 | 6.5 |
| S-03 | <1 | 31 | 3 | 46 | <.3 | 12 | 7 | 1219 | 3.45 | 114 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 50 | .2 | 32 | <3 | 63 | 6.98 | .022 | 1 | 69 | 2.73 | 5 | <.01 | 5 | .18 | .01 | .01 | 2 | 6.2 |
| S-04 | 1 | 64 | <3 | 65 | <.3 | 34 | 21 | 701 | 2.63 | 420 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 34 | .2 | 49 | <3 | 62 | 3.30 | .079 | 2 | 35 | 1.10 | 27 | <.01 | 7 | .36 | .01 | .03 | 4 | 19.9 |
| S-05 | 5 | 62 | 3 | 47 | <.3 | 25 | 16 | 1065 | 4.48 | 354 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 53 | .2 | 41 | <3 | 115 | 5.00 | .097 | 2 | 50 | 1.47 | 39 | <.01 | 6 | .40 | .01 | .03 | <2 | 20.5 |
| S-06 | <1 | 6 | <3 | 63 | <.3 | 10 | 13 | 2497 | 6.72 | 48 | <8 | <2 | <2 | 144 | .8 | <3 | <3 | 22 | 16.42 | .014 | 2 | 7 | 6.77 | 72 | <.01 | 6 | .29 | .01 | .01 | 8 | 8.5 |
| STANDARD C3/DS3 | 26 | 65 | 36 | 165 | 5.6 | 37 | 11 | 781 | 3.36 | 56 | 24 | 2 | 19 | 29 | 23.5 | 17 | 21 | 79 | .58 | .087 | 19 | 170 | .62 | 149 | .09 | 21 | 1.90 | .04 | .16 | 20 | 21.0 |

GROUP 1D - 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 PPB
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 5 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 17/01* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Note: Only samples S-01 to S-06 were collected from the Stibnite Claim Group. *J.M. Morrison*