DRILLING REPORT
ON THE
BUL RIVER GROUP

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

621300E, 5481000N UTM ZONE 11U
NTS 82G/34, 82G/35, 83G/43, 82G/44
82G/45, 82G/53, 82G/54

For
R. H. STANFIELD
380 – 4723 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2G 4Y8

By
Darren G. Anderson, B.Sc. (Geology)

September 2001

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INTRODUCTION

In 2000, R. H. Stanfield drilled an exploratory underground drill hole (BRU00-60) within the Gallowai-Bul River Mine (Mining Lease-93) workings to ascertain possible economic mineralization to the west of the current underground operation. Nine samples from this drill hole were sent to CanTech Laboratories Inc. of Calgary, Alberta for ICP/OES multi-element analysis (refer to Certificate of Analysis in Appendix 2 for results).

Assessment costs procured from this drill hole, including report writing, (totalling $33,005.37) are requested for application towards CEDAR #1 – CEDAR #3 (inclusive), CEDAR #5, CEDAR#12 and ELDERBERRY #14, all within the larger Bul River Group of claims (refer to NOTICE TO GROUP – event number 3166670; Appendix 3, and map insert)

Table 1: Claims Within the Bul River Group That Assessment Costs Have Been Applied. For complete listing of all claims within the Bul River Group refer to NOTICE TO GROUP – event number 3166670 in Appendix 3.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	No. Units	Current Expiry Date	Value to be applied	Years applied	New Expiry Date
Cedar #1	209693	20	01/06/17	4,000	1	02/06/17
Cedar #2	209694	20	01/06/17	4,000	1	02/06/17
Cedar #3	209695	20	01/06/17	4,000	1	02/06/17
Cedar #5	209696	20	01/06/17	4,000	1	02/06/17
Cedar #12	209701	20	01/06/17	8,000	2	03/06/17
Elderberry #14	209702	20	00/06/14	8,000	2	03/06/14

Location, Accessibility and Topography

The Bul River Group is in the Fort Steele Mining Division of southeastern British Columbia (Figure 1). Main access is approximately 30 kilometres east of Cranbrook on Highway # 3, and then by Highway # 93, just past the settlement of Bull River. Secondary access is via Forestry Service Roads (FSR's), i.e. Galloway logging road. Additional access is through back roads off the FSR's. The majority of access onto the claim group is by helicopter, off road vehicles, or by foot. The local mountains influence topographic relief with an elevation difference of approximately 870.0 m to 2150.0 m.

The claim group is approximately centred in UTM zone 11U at co-ordinates 621300E, 5481000N, NTS quadrants 82G/34, 82G/35, 82G/43, 82G/44, 82G/45, 82G/53, 82G/54 (Map Insert). Assessment work used for this report is centred at 616500E 5485000N, NTS 82G/54 (Figure 2 and Map Insert).

Fig. 1

LOCATION

Scale 1:50 000

1 0 1 2

Kilometers

Bul River Mineral Corporation		
Location on the Bul River Group of Claims Where This Assessment Work Was Completed Generated From Trim Map Data		
DATE: 07/09/01	BY:	PLAN NO.
SCALE: 1 : 50 000	REF.	Figure # 2

Regional Geology and Types of Mineralization

The deciphering and understanding of the structure and structural evolution of the Rocky Mountain Trench, and the western edge of the Rocky Mountains of southeastern British Columbia are necessary to determine the economic potential of the Bul River Group of claims. In addition, the mode of occurrence of the different types of mineral deposits in the area, including the ones on the property, provide clues to the location and identification of other exploration targets.

Lithology and Stratigraphy

The following Table (from McMechan, 1978) summarizes the lithology and stratigraphy of the area, including this property. In addition, Cretaceous-Tertiary intrusives near the margins of the Trench are worth noting. The Trench itself is filled with Pleistocene and Recent sediments of gravel, sand, silt, till, colluvium and alluvium.

UPPER DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

Undifferentiated Fairholme Group, Palliser Formation, Exshaw Formation, Banff Formation, Rundle Group, Rocky Mountain Group: Limestone, Shale Limestone, Shale, Quartzite, and Dolomitic Quartzite.

MIDDLE DEVONIAN AND (?) EARLIER

Upper unit (Burnais and Harrogate Formations): Shaly Limestone, Shaly Dolomite, Limestone Breccia, and Gypsum; Basal Unit: Dolomitic Sandstone, Sandy Dolomite, Breccia, Conglomerate, and Shale

CAMBRIAN

"Tanglefoot Unit": Shaly Limestone, Limestone, Sandy Shale, and Dolomite
Eager Formation: Shale, Limestone, Siltstone, and Quartzite; Cranbrook Formation: Quartzite and Granule Conglomerate

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

Moyie Sill: Hornblende Metadiorite to Metagabbro

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

Phillips Formation: Red Micaceous Quartzite and Siltite
Gateway Formation: Green, Purple Siltite, Minor Quartzite, and Dolomitic Siltite near top.
Sheppard Formation: Stromatolitic Dolomite, Green, Purple Siltite, Quartzite, and Silty Dolomite
"Lava and Sediment" Unit: Massive to Amygdaloidal "Andesitic" Lava, Volcanic and Feldspathic Sandstone, Siltite, and Minor Dolomitic Siltite
"Non-Dolomitic Siltite" Unit: Green, Locally purple Siltite

KITCHENER FORMATION

Upper Unit (North of Dibble Creek Fault): Silty Dolomite, Grey Dolomitic Siltite, Grey Siltite, Sandy Dolomite, and Stromatolitic Dolomite

Lower Unit (North of Dibble Creek Fault): Green or Grey Dolomitic Siltite, Green Siltite, and minor Dolomitic Quartzite
CRESTON FORMATION
Upper Subunit: Green, Lesser purple Siltite, Dolomitic Siltite near top, white quartzite

Lower Subunit: Purple, Grey or green, very course-grained Siltite to fine-grained quartzite, white quartzite, and green, purple Siltite

Upper Subunit: Purple Siltite with white quartzite

Middle Subunit: Green Siltite

Lower Subunit: Grey Siltite (north of Bull Canyon Fault), green, fine-grained quartzite, with Grey Siltite (south of Bull Canyon Fault-Unit)

ALDRIDGE FORMATION
Grey Siltite and Argillite, with two Dolomitic Siltite Horizons near top, South of Bull Canyon Fault

Quartzite, Grey Siltite and Argillite: Quartzite predominant, Siltite and Argillite predominant

Types of Mineralization

The following is a brief description of the types of mineralization known on the Bul River Group and surrounding area.

Quartz-Carbonate-Sulphide Vein System in Shear Zone Envelopes

Vein systems can be massive, tens of feet wide to a few inches width in stockworks and horsetails. Sulphides are chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite mainly, with minor galena and arsenopyrite. Quartz is the major gangue mineral followed by carbonates (dolomite and siderite). Host rocks are partly silicified and chloritised argillites, argillaceous quartzites, and quartzites mainly of the Aldridge formation. Other host rocks include the argillites of the Creston and Gateway formations. The meta-diorite dykes and sills of the Moyie Sill group have some degree of spatial relationship to the vein systems, but their role in the mode of origin of mineralization is not clear. The Bull River deposit is an excellent example of this type of mineralization. Other related examples of this type include the Strathcona-Empire, the Rex-Zone, the Dean Zone, the Treasure Zone, the Don and Rimrock Zones.

The G-Zone on the property is a high-grade silver-lead deposit associated with a shear zone striking north 65-77 degrees southeast and vertical dip. It is 3-6 metres wide. The Tom Zone in the northern portion of the property has been reported as copper-iron mineralization and has been explored in the past with ground based geophysical surveys.

Conformable (Syngenetic?) Massive Sulphide Deposit

These are characterised by mainly conformable (to bedding) massive sulphides within the Aldridge formation. Sulphides are galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, with zones of massive pyrite. Zoning of sulphides is common, so is alteration, such as chloritisation and tourmaline. The host rock lithology is very similar to the Bul River Mine. The Sullivan Mine is a prime example of this type, and is located west-northwest of the property, on the other side of the Trench. Location of a Sullivan Type of ore body east of the Trench has been a long-term exploration goal in this part of British Columbia.

Quartz Lode Type with Sulphides and/or Free Gold

The Cretaceous-Tertiary quartz-monzonite and granodiorite intrusives in the area have potential for this type of mineralization, and may be source areas for some of the placer gold deposits.

Vein Type Galena-Sphalerite Mineralization Associated with Major Structures

This type of mineralization has been found to date in the Aldridge, Creston, and the Lower Cambrian formations. Mineralization occurs as fillings and replacement with faults and associated fissure systems. Examples of this type on the Bul River Group are the Burt, OK Zones, and possibly the Great Western Zone. The Estella Mine and the Kootenay King Mine further north of the property are also of this type, and so is the St. Eugene Mine across the Trench to the west.

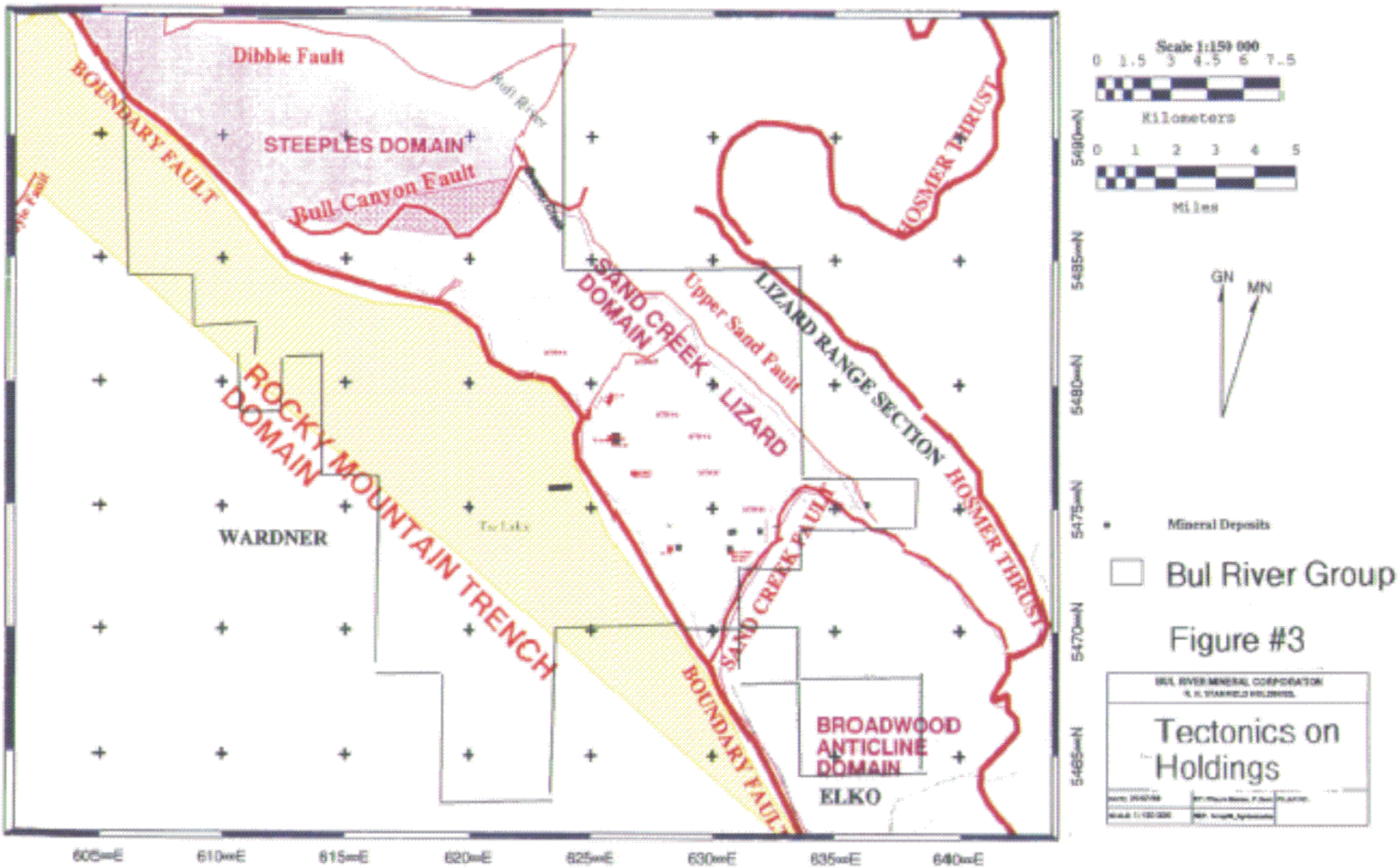
Structure and Structural Evolution

The property and the immediate area are divided into a number of tectono-statrigraphic domains. The primary divisions include the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH on the west of the property and the WESTERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS on the east half of the property.

The Western Rocky Mountains

The Western Rocky Mountains form the eastern edge of the Purcell anticlinorium, against the Rocky Mountain thrust belt. The geology is fairly complex, with structural evolution mainly tied to the Hosmer Thrust. This complex history is discussed in a subsequent section of the report.

The Western Rocky Mountains in this area are further subdivided into three major tectono-stratigraphic terrains by EAST trending REVERSE FAULT SYSTEMS (Figure 3). The northern segment is the STEEPLES RANGE DOMAIN, whose northern boundary is marked by the DIBBLE FAULT SYSTEM and the southern boundary by the BULL CANYON FAULT SYSTEM. The middle segment is the relatively complex SAND CREEK – LIZARD RANGE DOMAIN, that includes the Lizard Range. It is



Dibble Fault
STEEPLES DOMAIN
Bull Canyon Fault
BOUNDARY FAULT
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH
ROCKY DOMAIN
SAND CREEK DOMAIN
SAND CREEK - LIZARD
Upper Sand Fault
LIZARD RANGE SECTION
HOSMER THRUST
SAND CREEK FAULT
BROADWOOD ANTICLINE DOMAIN
WARDNER
ELKO
Scale 1:150 000
0 1.5 3 4.5 6 7.5
Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles
GN
MN
Mineral Deposits
Bul River Group
Figure #3
Tectonics on Holdings
605mE
610mE
615mE
620mE
625mE
630mE
635mE
640mE

bounded in the north partly by the BULL CANYON FAULT and to the south by the SAND CREEK FAULT. Both of the Steeples and the Sand Creek – Lizard Range Domains are part of the LIZARD SEGMENT of the HOSMER THRUST, and is part of the structurally highest portion of the southern Rocky Mountains.

The southern most domain is the BROADWOOD ANTICLINE bounded in the north by the Sand Creek Fault (different that the Upper Sand Creek Fault), and has a southern boundary off the property near Mt. Broadwood.

The Sand Creek – Lizard Range Domain

This domain is divided into two longitudinal sections by the NW trending UPPER SAND CREEK thrust fault. The western segment is designated by us as the SAND CREEK SECTION, and the eastern segment is the LIZARD RANGE SECTION.

The BULL CANYON FAULT marks the northern boundary of the Sand Creek Section. It is a left-lateral reverse fault with about 2-3 km of stratigraphic separation, and dips southward. The locus of the fault suggests that its origin is tied into the stress associated with the Dibble monocline. Also, the contrasts in the Purcell succession across the fault suggest that it may follow the locus of an older structure that controlled Purcell deposition. Although the Lower Purcell group of rocks are found on both sides of the fault, the NE trending structures in the Steeples Domain, north of the fault do not extend on the hangingwall side of this fault. In addition, the large anticline north of the fault (in the Steeples Domain) is not one of the NE trending structures caused by compression during movement on the Dibble fault, but is formed during the Bull Canyon Fault displacement, and does not have a counterpart on the hangingwall (south) side of the fault.

In the Sand Creek-Lizard Range domain, the mechanics and structural history of the UPPER SAND CREEK FAULT are critical in understanding the stratigraphy of this domain. This fault is considered to be a splay from the Hosmer Thrust. The Domain is part of the HOSMER NAPPE which has a shallow NW plunge. Strata in the overturned forelimb are west dipping while strata in the backlimb a generally northeast dipping. The Upper Sand Creek Fault cuts through this nappe, causing the backlimb and bow of the nappe to be thrust over the overturned forelimb. This has thrust the Precambrian Purcell Series of rocks from the backlimb of the nappe against the overturned Devonian and Mississipian strata of the forelimb. The Purcell Series forms a range with generally rounded slopes, and structurally also is part of the crest and east limb of an anticline (superimposed on the backlimb of the nappe) that plunges gently northwest. This range is the SAND CREEK SEGMENT of the domain.

East of the Upper Sand Creek Fault the second division of the domain forms the LIZARD RANGE. It essentially consists of the overturned forelimb of the Hosmer Nappe forming a prism of sediments. Resistant portions of Devonian and Mississipian formations make up the backbone of the range, while softer Mesozoic strata underlie its eastern slopes.

While the north boundary of the Sand Creek segment is mainly marked by the Bull Canyon Fault, the Lizard Range segment's north end is crumpled by complex faults and nappe-like folds that are overturned to the southeast and south, causing the strata to bend sharply from a NW trend to NE near the drainage area of Iron Creek. This trend continues NE off the property to Sulphur Creek where the NW trend and folds overturned east-northeast resumes to form the mountains north of Fernie and between the upper Elk and upper Bul Rivers.

Approximately 90% of the claims within the MOUNTAIN GROUP are located within the SAND CREEK – LIZARD RANGE structural domain (refer to Figure 3).

The Rocky Mountain Trench

The Rocky Mountain Trench underlies approximately 40% of the Bul River Group of claims. Topographically it is very distinct from the Rocky Mountains, and forms the valley of the Kootenay River system in this area. However, its true structural eastern margin is variable, partly because of thrust faulting northeastward over the tectono-stratigraphic elements of the Rocky Mountains, and partly due to the cut back eastward of the fault-line scarp that marks the normal-faulted edge of the Trench. The longitudinal Murray Lake Fault system probably represents the pre-erosional position of the fault scarp.

In this area, the Trench is synclinal with major west dipping faults on its east side. Details of the nature of faulting are not discussed here, but features significant to the location of economic mineral deposits are referred to.

The flexuring of the Murray Lake fault system at Bull River and the NE trend portion of the Bull Canyon Fault system may be due to back-sliding (reversal of the older displacement to the NW), that also caused hinge faults transverse to the Trench, i.e. N and NE trends. Similar NE trends are the Sand Mountain and Supply Creek Faults in the Sand Creek Section of the Sand Creek – Lizard Range Domain of the Rocky Mountains. Another evidence that block faulting rather than strike slip faulting resulted in the formation of the Trench in this area, is the continuation of major Paleozoic-Mesozoic structures across the trench, e.g. The Moyie-Dibble Fault system. These cross features are also probably responsible for the formation of structural lows within the Trench, which are detectable by gravity surveys. One such structural low is located on the Gallowai property near Jaffray. Gravity surveys indicate that these cross features form the divides (structural highs) between these lows.

The Trench is probably located above a break in the Earth's crust formed in Precambrian time. During the deposition of the Purcell sediments the Trench marked the boundary between an ancient geosyncline to the west and an ancient shelf to the east. The uplifted terrain in the west supplied detritus intermittently through Mesozoic time. In late Cretaceous-Tertiary time this supply of detritus was cut off, perhaps due to the initial formation of the Rocky Mountain Trench. It essentially became a depositional basin in the Cenozoic.

PREVIOUS WORK

The Bul River Group of claims contain a number of showings, many which can be classified as potential viable mineral deposits - the Bull River Deposit, G-ZONE, TOM ZONE, Empire- Strathcona, Elderberry, Great Western, Rimrock, Burt and OK deposits. Approximately 60% of the claim block is underlain by argillaceous sediments of Proterozoic age Aldridge-Creston Formations, and Moyie diorite dykes and sills. A good portion of the mineable deposits (past producers, producers) within the area is hosted within the Aldridge Formation.

Over the past twenty years the Stanfield Mining Group of companies initiated a series of programs of airborne geophysics, satellite imagery, and ground examination to fulfil the following objectives.

a. Determine the strike and dip extensions of the individual deposits.
b. Increase the tonnage potential of the deposits by either connecting these adjacent deposits along strike (or connections at depth), or discovering other deposits in the strike directions or down dip or enechelon to the known showings.
c. Determine economic viability of some of the deposits

The programs are ongoing, and this report covers a portion of the effort covering this claim group.

In 1982, Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd completed a helicopter borne multifrequency EM and magnetic survey for the R. H. Stanfield group of companies (in company files). This survey located a number of geophysical anomalies, of which many were investigated through subsequent geological mapping, geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling (refer to prior assessment reports).

In 1992 a helicopter borne geophysical survey by DIGHEM for the Stanfield Mining Group also located distinct geophysical anomalies over the same area. This has been reported in an assessment report in 1992-93.

In September 1996, Gallawai Metal Mining Corporation and Bul River Mineral Corporation (Stanfield Mining Group) proceeded with an underground exploration campaign on the Bull River deposit (ML-93). This deposit is interpreted as being the sulphide extension of a previously mined (Placid Oil) Cu-oxide deposit. The ultimate scope of this program, which is ongoing, is to determine the economic viability of this quartz-carbonate-sulphide hydrothermal vein system. To-date slightly over 9,000 metres of underground mine workings (Figure 4 & 5) has been excavated and approximately 360 drill holes, underground and surface holes, (including Placid Oil's holes) have been drilled on the mining property.

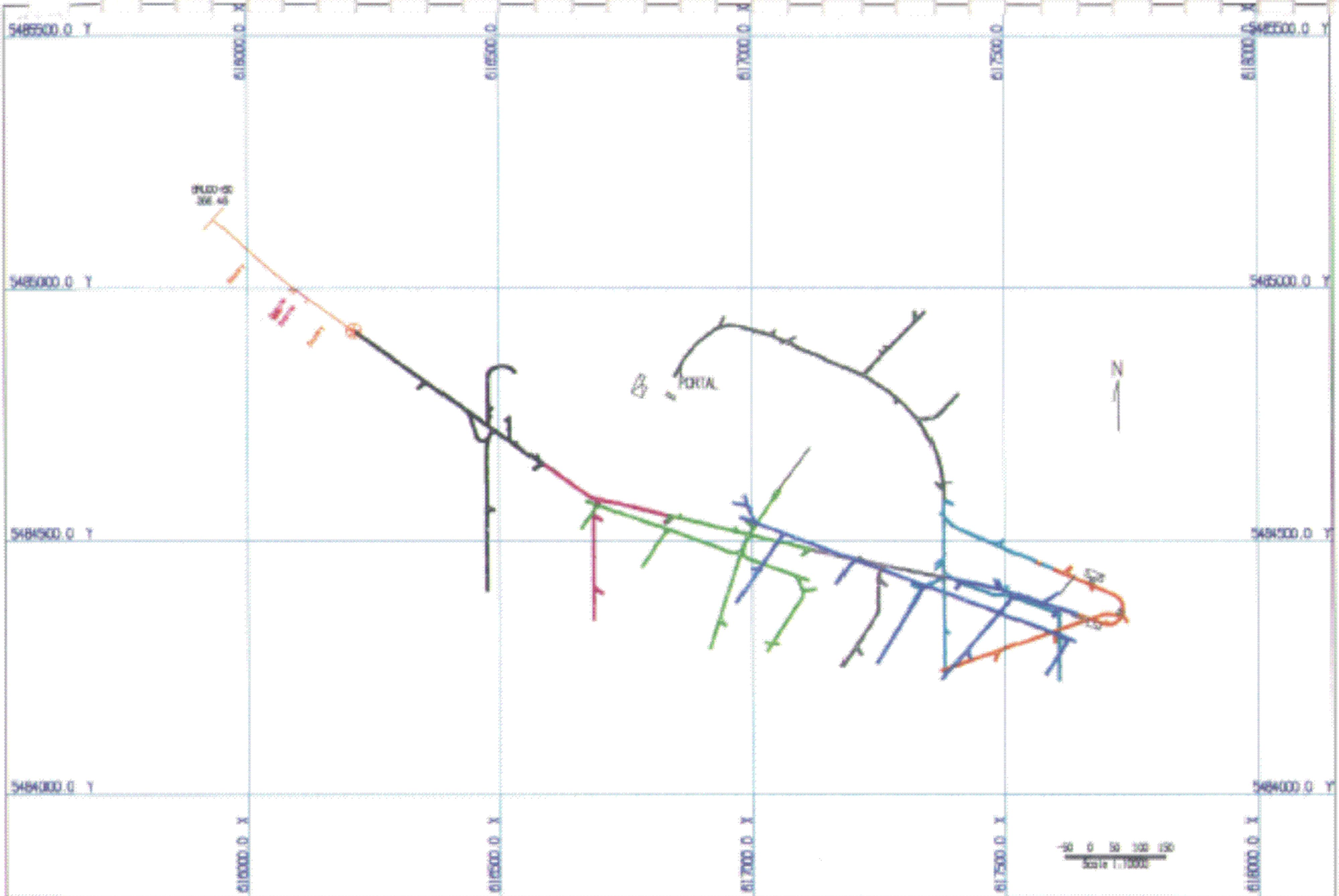


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Figure # 4
PLAN VIEW OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, COLOURED BY ELEVATION, AND HORIZONTAL TRACE OF BRU00-60

Software by Gemcom Software International

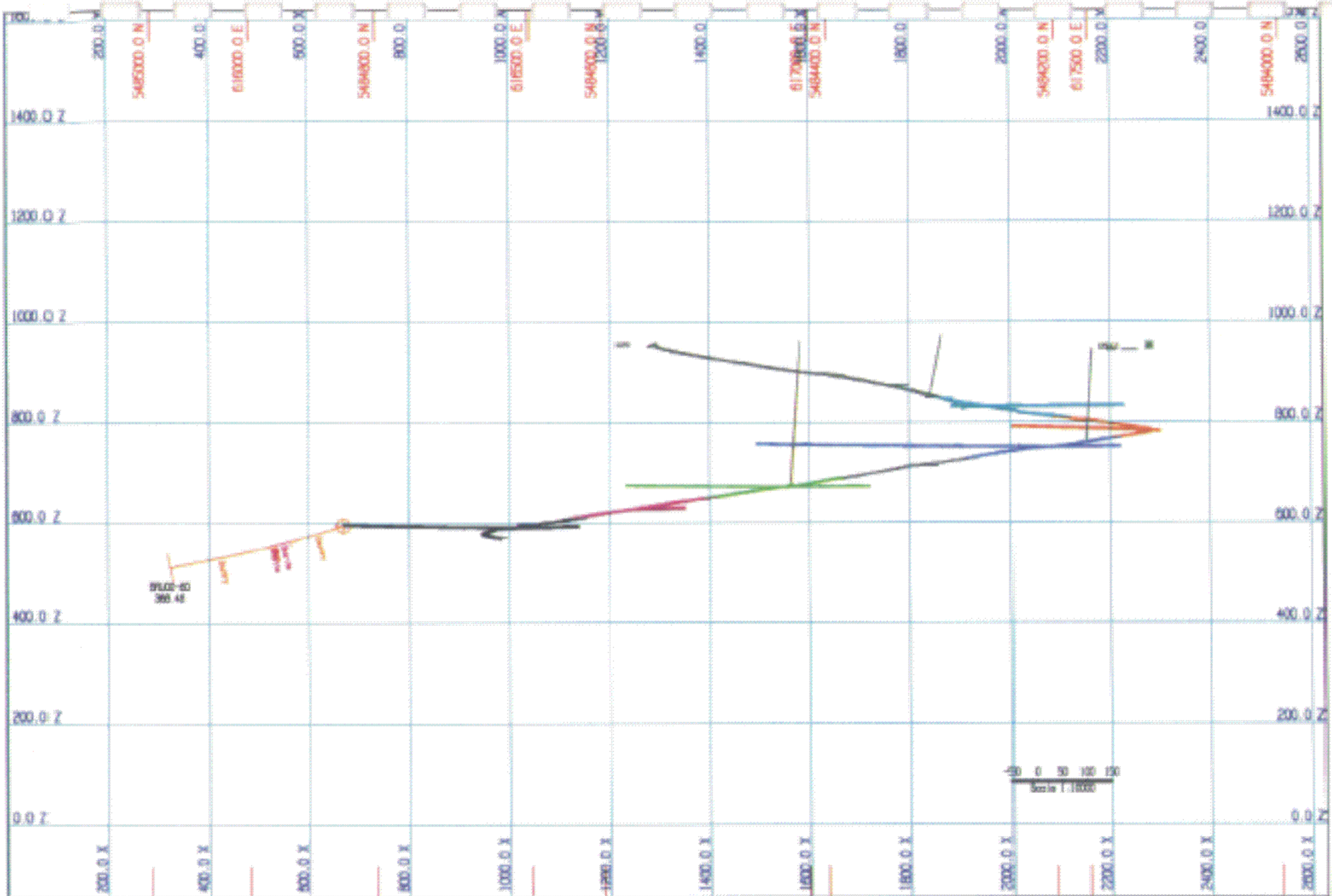

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Figure # 5

LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING NORTH AT UNDERGROUND WORKINGS AND DDH BRU00-60

Software by Gemcom Software International

OBJECTIVES AND SUMMARY RESULTS OF CURRENT WORK

The object of this program, consisting of one underground diamond drill hole, was to drill an exploration hole in a WNW direction from the western most flank of the underground workings (Figure 4 & 5). This would investigate the potential of discovering any mineralization west of the underground workings. A definite advantage of drilling underground instead of on surface is purely a logistical advantage, i.e., no overburden drilling.

Drilling of this hole was contracted out to F. Boisvenu Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Surrey, British Columbia from November 5, 2000 to November 12, 2000. Core size was BQTK and was drilled using a Conners 75 Hp hydraulic drill. Two pails of linseed soap and four pails of liquid polymer (WDS-120) were used for hole stabilization.

Collar coordinates for BRU00-60 was at 5844917.69N 616212.46E at an elevation of 594.2 metres, at the end of the Level 9 Drive, which is the furthest western location within the mine workings (Figure 4&5). The starting orientation of the hole was at 305.5° and drilled at –18.0 degrees. Down-hole Pajari readings at certain intervals revealed normal deviations to the right.

Core was logged at the company's campsite during the drilling of this hole. The dominant intersected lithologies are part of the Aldridge Formation, consisting of interbedded argillites to quartzites (turbidites). A dioritic (?) sill/vein, possibly belonging to the Moyie Group, containing a 5.3 m carbonate-rich vein (refer to drill log in Appendix 1 and Figure 6) was intersected. Sulphides (pyrrhotite and pyrite) are visibly seen, consisting of approximately 5% of the total rock volume. Sporadic intervals within the turbididic sequence, near the diorite, also contain minor sulphides within localized fractures, most likely related to stresses from the diorite intrusive. Nine samples were collected from these intervals for multi-element analysis. Refer to drill log in Appendix 1 for a complete description of the drill hole and Appendix 2 for CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS.

After logging, selected core intervals were split in half using a diamond-edged saw. Half the core was obtained for analysis while the other half was kept within the core box, at the company's core shack, for future reference.

Samples were then prepared and shipped to CanTech Laboratories Inc. in Calgary, Alberta. Prior to shipping, all samples were cone crushed to 10-mesh followed by Riffle splitting for a representative sample. A split of each sample was then shipped to CanTech for pulverization (–150 mesh) and analysis and the remaining material was stored within a secured area at the site. Following pulverization, 0.5 grams of material was extracted and exposed to total acid digestion and analysed for 32 elements using the ICP/ OES analytical technique.

Results of the ICP/ OES analyses suggest limited economic potential for the elements analysed (refer to Appendix 2 -CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS).

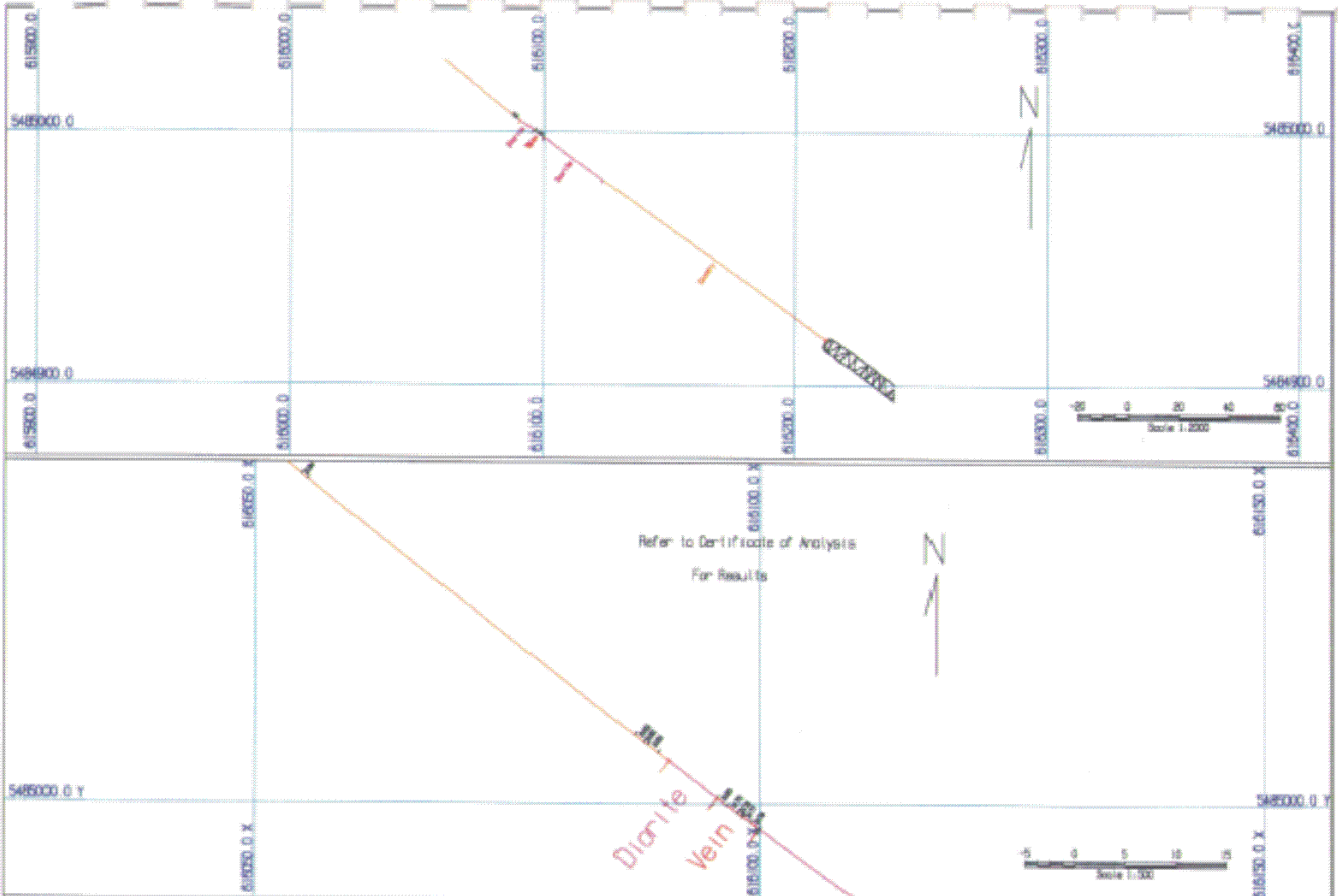

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Figure # 6

TOP VIEW IS A PLAN OF BRU00-60 IN RELATION TO UNDERGROUND WORKINGS. BOTTOM VIEW IS ZOOMED VIEW SHOWING SAMPLES

Software by Gemcom Software International

Of the 32-elements, Cu is the most encouraging and warrants further investigation. To further note, the higher Cu values are within the fractured argillite/siltite beds, not the larger carbonate-rich vein. The higher values of Fe and Mg within the carbonate vein is consistent with the mineral composition of the vein – high siderite and possibly minor barite (?).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is very probable that the vein within BRU00-60 represents a western extension of the hydrothermal system that currently exists within the Gallowai – Bul River Mine. This assumption is based solely on the known orientation of the existing vein system and the vein intersection within BRU00-60.

Due to the presence of sulphides and elevated Cu values further drilling is warranted to fully evaluate this area. Future drilling should address the up-dip extensions of this discovery since a higher percentage of sulphide mineralization, within the existing workings, appears to begin at elevations above 670.0 metres. This elevation probably suggests that ideal sulphide precipitation parameters were achieved at this level and above.

Continued research is recommended to increase the understanding of mineralization. It is this authors belief that a great deal of information can be attained through continued pressure/ temperature (P/T)/ fluid inclusion studies on sulphide and host rock (quartz vein and carbonate vein) material within the mine site. A comparative analysis of both vein-types, and subsequent sulphide mineralization, may provide insight into the conditions of metal precipitation, ultimately focusing future exploration.

2000 DDH (BRU00-60) COST BREAKDOWN

November 5th to November 12th, 2000

A: F. Boisvenu Diamond Drilling Ltd.

Direct Drilling Costs	$17,684.00
Mob and Demob, Surveying Time, etc.	$3,060.00
Drill Bits, Muds, Supplies, etc.	$1,989.70

B: Bul River Mineral Expenditures

Room and Board (4 man crew) 33 days	$2,145.00
U/G Mine Supervision @ $400.00/day x 8 days	$3,200.00
U/G Mine Supervisor R&B @ $65,00/day x 8 days	$520.00
U/G Mine Supervisor Truck @ $50.00/day x 8 days	$400.00
Geologist wage (8 days @ $400.00/day)	$3200.00
Geologist R&B @ $65.00/day x 8 days	$520.00
Geologist 4x4 @ $50.00/day x 2 days	$100.00
Pajari Surveying Instrument Rental (8 days)	$186.67

Total Cost for BRU00-60	**$33,005.37**

REFERENCES:

Master, P.; 1990; General Geology of the Gallowai Property, A Tecteno-Stratigraphic Classification; Report in company files.

Master, P.; 1993; *DIGHEM Airborne Survey on the Balsam 1A*, Cedar 2A, Cedar 3A, Dogwood 3A Claim Blocks; Covering report for Assessment Report filed by DIGHEM Surveys.

McMechan, M. E.; 1978; Geology of the Mount Fisher-Sand Creek Area, Southeastern BC; Notes and Preliminary Map 34; Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, BC.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION:

I, Darren G. Anderson of 516-742 Kingsmere Crescent SE, Calgary, Alberta certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan at which I hold or am entitled to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology

I have practiced my profession within the exploration and mining industry for the past six years and I am member of The Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits.

This report on the Bul River Group of claims is based on my involvement in the supervising of this program.

I certify that I do not hold any interest in the properties of R. H. Stanfield, or affiliates thereof, nor do I expect to receive any directly or indirectly.

Darren G. Anderson, B.Sc. (Geology)

CERTIFICATE

September 9, 2001

I, Phil D. de Souza, certify that:

I am a graduate of the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England and that I hold the degree of ACSM First Class in Mining Engineering therefrom.

I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Processing Engineers.

I am a licensed Professional Engineer of the Province of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, and have been practising my profession for the past thirty-two years.

This report by Darren G. Anderson, B. Sc entitled: "DRILLING REPORT ON THE BUL RIVER GROUP", for R. H. Stanfield has been reviewed by me and results from my direct involvement in the Stanfield Group since 1987.

I certify that neither I nor my Associates or Partners hold any interest or securities in any of the four corporations owning an interest in the properties, nor do I, or we expect to receive any directly or indirectly.

Sep 9 '01

P. de Souza

Phil D. de Souza, A.C.S.M., P.Eng.
Mining Engineer

APPENDIX 1

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG (BRU00-60)

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

Bul River Mineral Corporation.

Hole No.: BRU00-60	Page 1 of 2	Project: Bul River Mine Development	Property: ML-93
Collar Survey Date	UTM Zone: 5484917.69N 616212.46E	Elevation: 594.2 m	Dip: -18
Drilled west of existing workings to test for mineralization		Length of Hole: 1202.0 ft	
Drilled with BQ-sized core			
Commenced: November 5, 2000	Logged by: Rob Tilsley	Collar Bearing 305.5 degrees Dip:-18°	
Completed: November 12, 2000	Sampled by: Rob Tilsley	Dates Logging:	Depth: 367.0' 823.0' / Bearing/Dip: 307.0/ -14° 313.0/ -11°

From (ft)	To (ft)	Description	Sample No.	From - To	Width	Results (refer to Certificate of Analysis)
0.0	371.4	Argillite/ Siltite interbedded; bedding to Core axis 36 degrees at 24 ft., 15 degrees @ 245 ft. & 294 ft. parallel to C.A. from 146-150 ft. Broken fractured core common throughout. Broken core from 68-72 showing fractures parallel to core axis. Very broken fractured blocky core with low RQD from 114.5-141, 249.4-256.5. Qtz-carbonate stringers from 74.6-74.7 with Po, 120-122.2 with Po and trace Cpy and faulted lower contact showing graphitic fault gouge and breccia at 122.2 ft., 138.9-139.7 with 5% Po + trace Cpy, 141-142.8 as irregular fracture fillings with Po, Qtz stringer from 181.9-183.2 with trace Cpy. Irregular carbonate + Po & qtz stringer up to 2 cm *wide, sub parallels core axis from 237.8-239.6, Carbonate healed fracture and stringer from* 250.4-250.6. Irregular, 2 cm carbonate + Po + qtz stringer subparallel to C.A. from 342-344 ft. Cross cutting Po stringers common from 359-371.4up to 1 cm wide.				
371.4	470.0	Altered light gray green diorite sill / dyke. Chloritized with fine grained chilled upper contact. Quartz-carbonate stringers up to 4 cm common within dyke with wider stringers noted from 404.8-405.2, 410.7-410.9, 418.2-418.3, 426.2-426.5,430.4-430.5, 440.6-440.8, 442.3-442.35, 443.9-444.1, 446.4-446.5, 455.3-455.5. Very broken core from 371.4-389, 402-406, 436.2-449.2, 464-470. Fault and fault gouge from 422-422.4 @ 15 degrees to C.A.				
470.0	487.4	**Carbonate Vein** containing small amount of quartz and up to 5% Po & trace Py. Po surrounds chlorite patch from 485.8-486.1. Qtz+ chlorite rich zone from 486.5-487.4	3176	470.0 – 474.0	**4.0**	
			3177	474.0 – 477.0	**3.0**	
			3178	477.0 – 479.0	**2.0**	
			3179	479.0 – 483.1	**4.1**	
			3180	483.1 – 487.4	**4.3**	
487.4	507.7	Altered chloritic diorite dyke with minor qtz stringers and fracture fillings common throughout. *Broken and blocky over all. Trace Cpy noted in some qtz stringers*				
507.7	557.6	Argillite/Siltite with silty beds containing Py/Po minor qtz filled fractures. Bedding to C.A. 10 degrees at 543.	3181	512.4 – 516.8	**4.4**	
			3182	516.8 – 518.3	**1.5**	
			3183	518.3 – 522.0	**3.7**	
557.6	690.0	Argillite / Siltite similar to above but contains more frequent qtz stringers and narrow veins. Po common both in stringers and as fracture fillings. Faulting and fault gouge noted at 649-650.5, 688.5-689, 719-719.2. Very broken blocky core from 680-694.6. Qtz plus or minus carbonate	3184	660.3 - 662.9	**2.6**	

DIAMOND DRILL LOG Bul River Mineral Corporation.

		stringers common throughout. More significant stringers noted from557.6557.9, 561.3-561.65, 562.1-562.6, 584.6-585.2 as irregular 2 cm stringers, 587.0587.8, 590.6-592 with breccia inclusions, 606.2-606.6 as carbonate rich stringer, 612613.8 with qtz healed fractured argillite, 620-624contains irregular qtz-carbonate + Py/Po stringer parallel to core axis
557.6	690.0	Continued: 664-665 carbonate -qtz stringer @ 15 degrees to C.A., 650651 qtz healed breccia, 657-658.4 qtz stringers and fracture fillings, 659.5660.3 qtz stringers up to .4cm wide plus qtz healed breccia, 660.3-662.9 qtz vein with 1% carbonate and minor argillite fragments, 680.9-681.1
690.0	1202.0	Siltite/Quartzite interbedded. Bedding to C.A. variable but averages 510 degrees. 60 degrees at 710 ft. and 8 degrees at 795.7 ft. Py common within coarse grained beds near boundaries with argillite. Faulted argillite with slickensides from 761762 ft. Bedding parallel to core axis at 830.5, 5 degrees at 850, 16 degrees, 864. @ cm irregular Po band from 870.5870.7, Fault gouge and broken from 881.3—882. 1 cm irregular white fracture filling, sub parallel to core axis from 900.5-901. Py grains and bands concordant with bedding common from 907912. Irregular qtz + Py/Po healed fractures up to .5 cm in width from 924.3924.8. Fault cuts C.A. at 15 degrees @ 925. A 3-4 mm Py band cuts C.A. @ 20 degrees at 933.7. Fault gouge and broken core from 938.1-940.5 with one foot of lost/ground core. Qtz-carbonate + Po common as irregular stringers sub parallel to C.A. plus fracture fillings from 962.3970.9. Qtz -carbonate + Po breccia from 970.6-970.9. Py grains & 1-3mm bands parallel to C.A. common from 984..2-988. Qtz healed breccia from 988.3-989.3, and from 990.1-990.3. Broken blocky core from 988-1000, 1010-1014.5. Bedding to C.A. variable due to folding and faulting from 932—1022. Bedding to core axis 30 degrees at 959, 5 degrees@ 986, 85 degrees at 990, 40 degrees at 1017. Py/Po as bands and fracture fillings from 1016-1017. Very broken core from 1100-1107, 1111-1113, 1114.7-1118.5, Fault with fault gouge from 1056.6-1056.7, 1114.7-1114.9, 1117-1118.5, 1130-1130.5, 1130.8-1132.2, 1134.6-1135, 1156.5-1157, 1136.8-1137.7, 1156.5-1157.4. Very broken core from 1127.4-1137, 1145.8-1150, 1154-1158.1, 1196.5-1197.5. Qtz + carbonate as irregular stringers parallel to core axis from 1158.11159.4. Py as drusy fracture fillings from 1106-1107. Bedding parallel to core axis in wavy beds at 1162, 24 degrees at 1193, and 25 degrees at 1201.3.
	1202.0	E.O.H.

APPENDIX 2

CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

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Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2E 6K3
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Fax: (403) 250-8265
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CanTech *Laboratories, Inc.*

CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

Bul River Mineral Corporation
Suite 300, 4723 - 1st Street SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Y8 **Attention: Phil DeSouza**

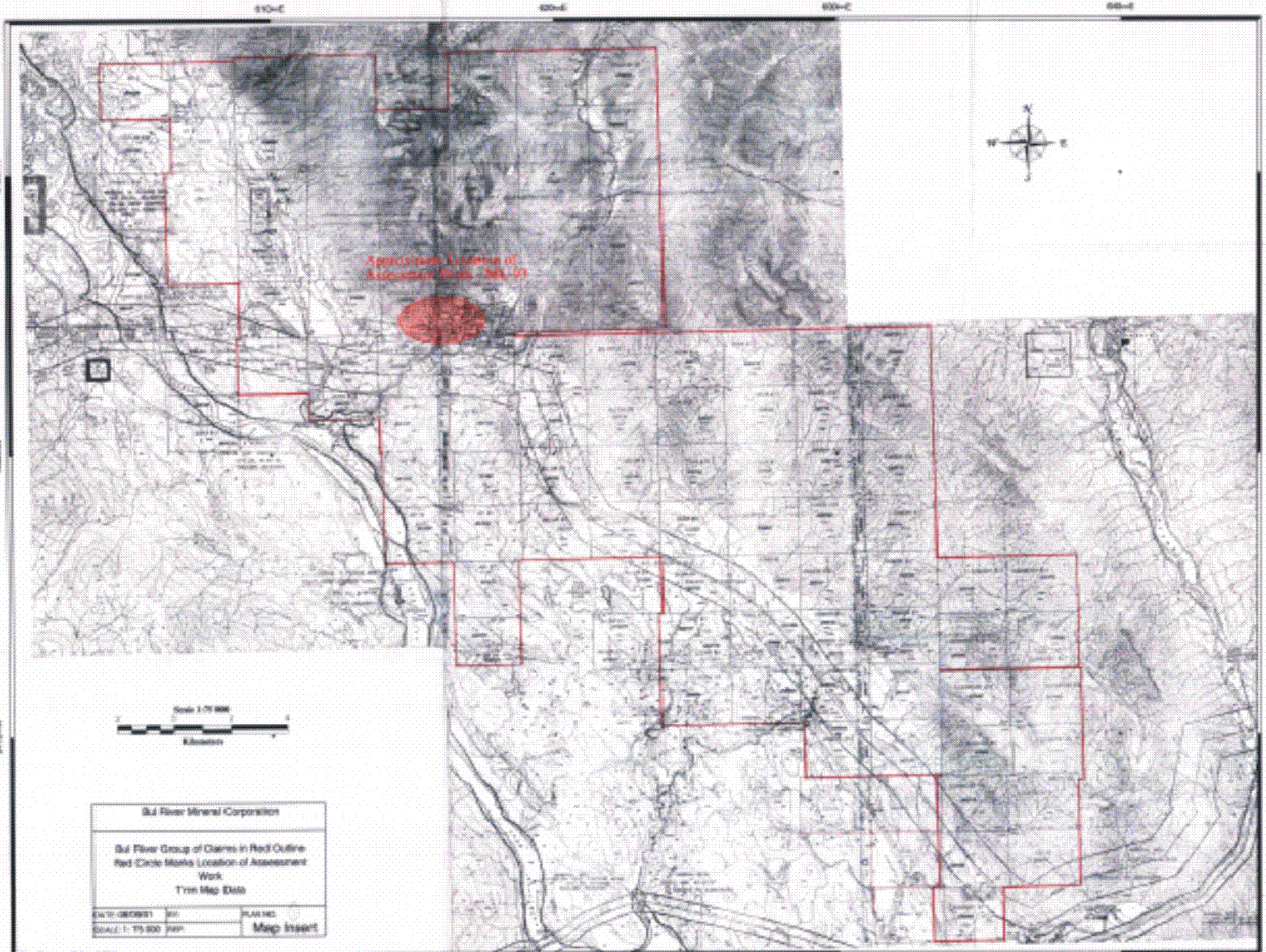
Work Order: 20145
September 7, 2001

***** Final Report *****

ICP Analysis (multi-acid extraction)

Sample id.	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	W	Zn
3176	0.7	0.44	<2	27	28	0.1	<5	5.06	<0.5	29	53	502	17.16	0.09	6	8.82	0.96	5	0.12	23	<0.01	27	1.22	7	<5	0.05	<5	239	0.01	14	11	116
3177	<0.3	0.33	3	24	17	<0.1	<5	4.71	<0.5	13	38	187	17.95	0.04	5	10.46	1.04	2	0.10	11	<0.01	24	0.36	7	<5	0.05	<5	310	<0.01	14	4	106
3178	<0.3	9.45	6	<5	411	3.0	<5	1.86	<0.5	172	162	103	9.68	2.07	14	4.80	0.13	8	0.05	45	0.24	10	1.08	5	<5	0.02	6	81	0.36	120	<2	192
3179	0.5	0.24	5	21	17	<0.1	<5	3.74	<0.5	20	27	143	16.76	0.02	6	10.63	0.92	3	0.08	13	<0.01	25	0.54	6	<5	0.04	<5	237	<0.01	14	<2	109
3180	0.5	0.78	<2	16	18	0.1	<5	4.31	<0.5	36	123	581	14.50	0.04	8	8.63	0.70	8	0.10	22	<0.01	24	1.70	3	<5	0.04	<5	260	<0.01	16	<2	102
3181	<0.3	6.30	5	<5	285	3.6	<5	0.42	<0.5	18	294	586	2.83	1.87	31	1.85	0.03	19	0.05	24	0.12	9	0.19	7	<5	<0.01	8	25	0.13	67	<2	69
3182	0.7	1.18	<2	<5	33	0.5	6	0.53	<0.5	9	481	1830	2.40	0.20	6	1.10	0.05	31	0.03	23	0.01	12	0.20	2	<5	<0.01	<5	32	0.01	11	<2	33
3183	0.9	6.43	4	<5	283	4.7	13	1.57	<0.5	54	224	1952	3.18	2.27	38	1.17	0.06	15	0.07	45	0.05	25	1.07	4	<5	0.01	7	49	0.11	58	<2	21
3184	<0.3	2.02	3	<5	88	1.6	<5	2.66	<0.5	16	550	122	2.42	0.92	12	1.60	0.13	35	0.09	27	0.02	12	0.41	3	<5	0.03	<5	103	0.04	17	<2	55

Certified ....


Bul River Mineral Corporation
Bul River Group of Claims in Red Outline
Red Circle Marks Location of Assessment
Work
Trim Map Data
Map Insert