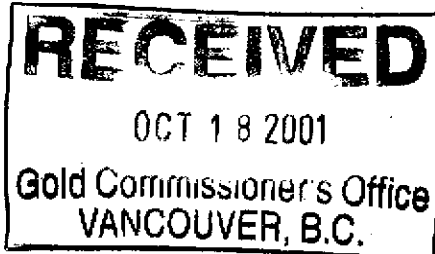


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



ON THE

26,684

PLAT GROUP
(PLAT 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7)
A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVE

LOCATED IN THE

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
LAT. 49°22' 30" & LONG. 121°12' 00"
MINERAL TITLE REFERENCE MAP
092H035 & 092H045

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF

HILLSBAR GOLD INC.
BOX 250, 4927 LAUREL ROAD
SECHELT, BC
VON 3A0

PREPARED BY

D.G. CARDINAL, P.GEO., F.G.A.C.
CARDINAL GEOCONSULTING LTD.
HOPE, BC

OCTOBER 15, 2001

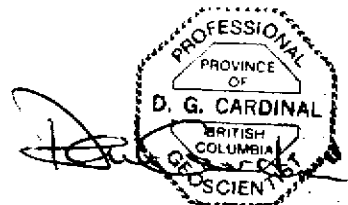
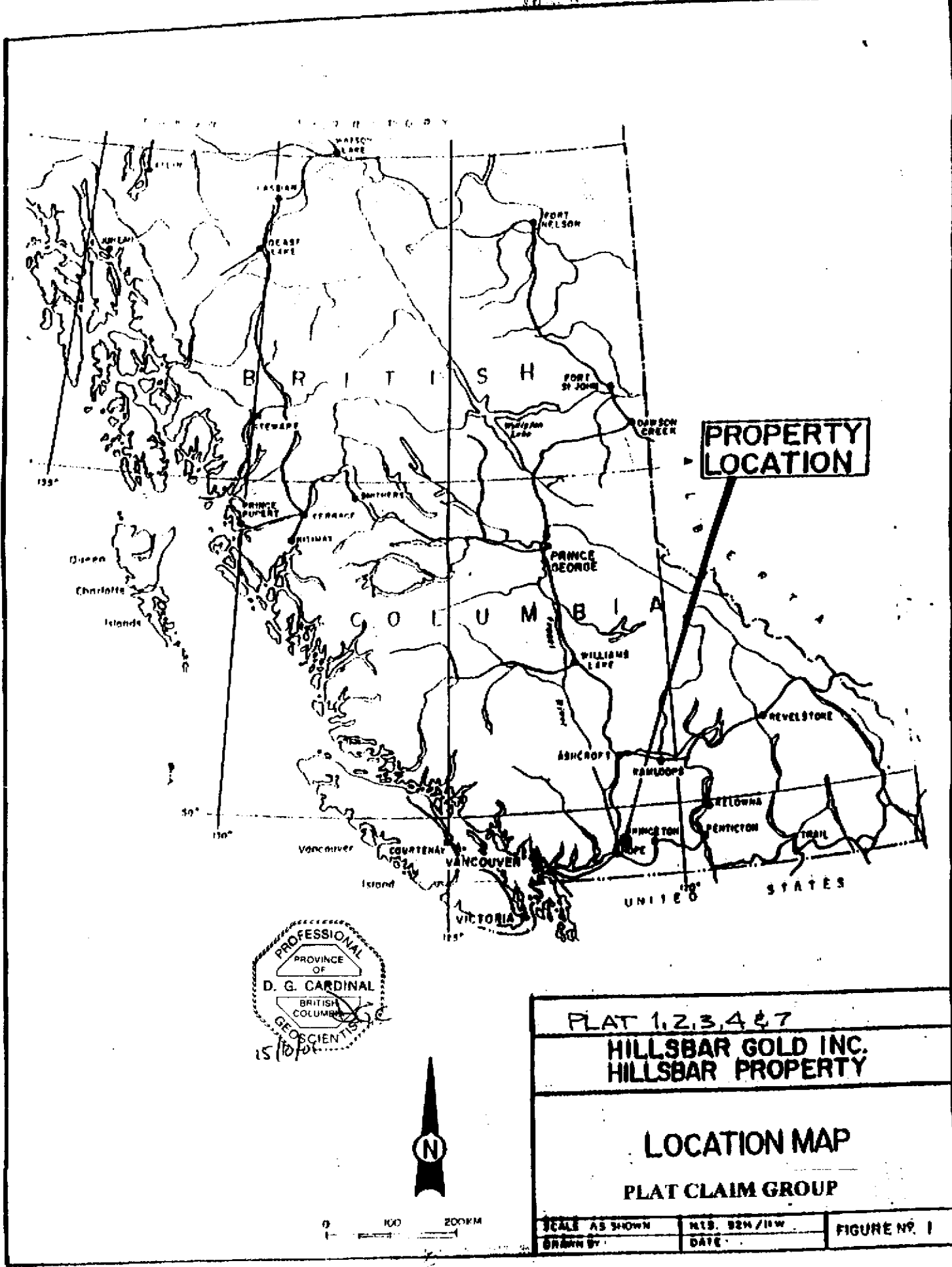


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
A. INTRODUCTION	1
B. LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
C. CLAIM INFORMATION	2
D. PROPERTY GEOLOGY	3
E. FIELD PROCEDURES	4
F. CONCLUSION	5
G. STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION – COST BREAKDOWN	6
H. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	7
I. REFERENCES	8

FIGURES:

- 1. LOCATION MAP**
- 2. CLAIMS MAP**
- 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP**
- 4. RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY MAP**



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D. G. CARDINAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGIST
15/10/01



0 100 200KM

FLAT 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7		
HILLSBAR GOLD INC. HILLSBAR PROPERTY		
LOCATION MAP		
PLAT CLAIM GROUP		
SCALE AS SHOWN	N.T.S. 82W/11W	FIGURE NO. 1
DRAWN BY	DATE	

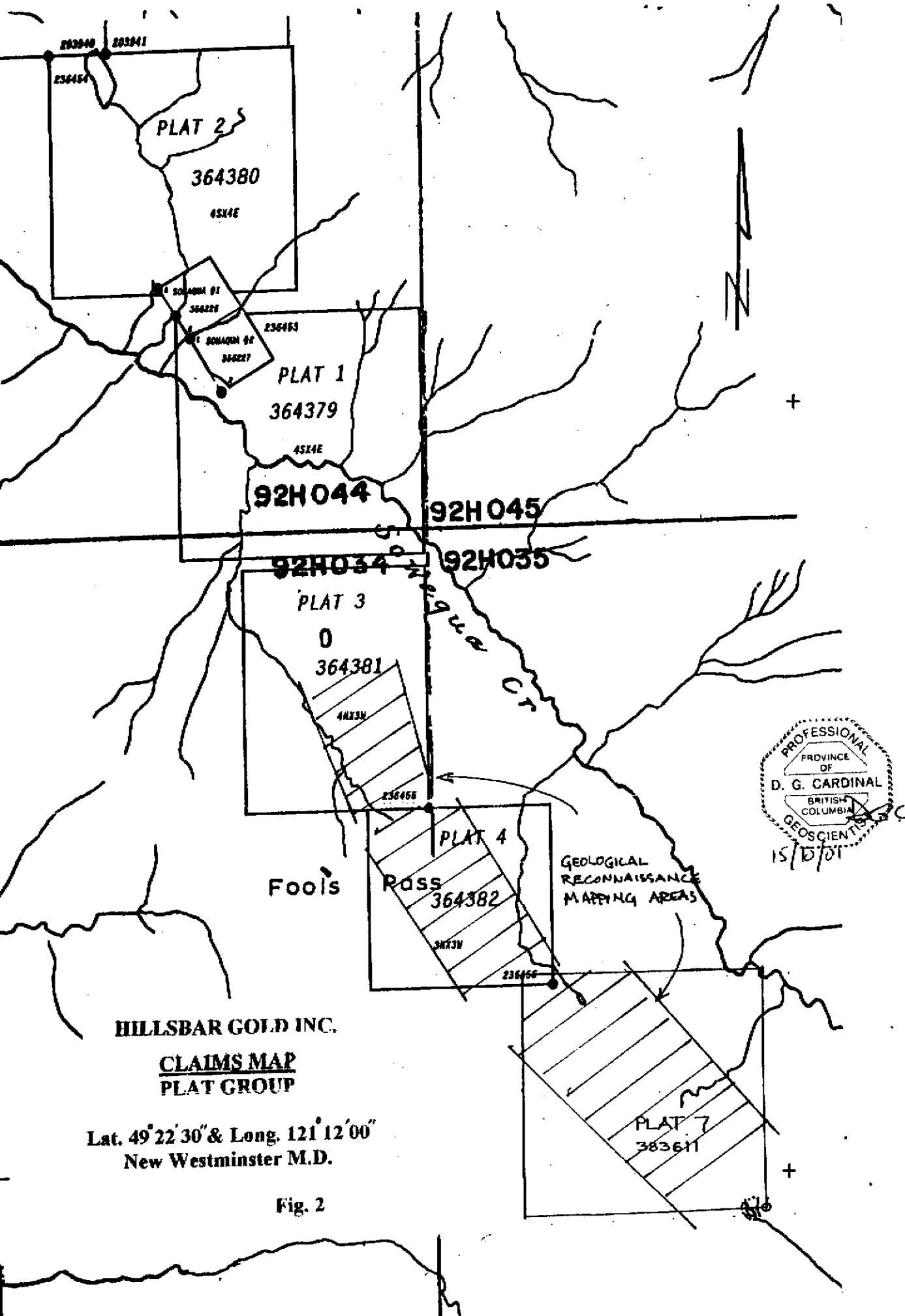
A. INTRODUCTION

THE PLAT GROUP represents a contiguous group of five mineral claims consisting of Plat 1, 2, 3, 4 & 7. They are held by Hillsbar Gold Inc. of Sechelt, BC. The claims straddle a southern section of an important geological structure known as the Coquihalla-Serpentine Belt.

The author was retained by the company to conduct a geological reconnaissance survey. The survey was carried out in order to meet geological assessment obligation as required under the mineral tenure act. The surveys were conducted over an eight day period during the month of June, 2001.

The claims are located about 40 road kilometres east of the town of Hope, paralleling the western side of the Sowaqua creek valley.

Notice to Group and Statement of Work were filed July 23, 2001. Event numbers are 3168603 and 3168607 respectively.



PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
D. G. CARDINAL
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
15/10/01

HILLSBAR GOLD INC.
CLAIMS MAP
PLAT GROUP

Lat. 49° 22' 30" & Long. 121° 12' 00"
New Westminster M.D.

Fig. 2

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Plat claim group is located about 40 road kilometres east of the town of Hope. Access is gained from the Coquihalla Highway (Highway #5) by existing at Sowaqua creek off ramp 17 kilometres from Hope. The Sowaqua creek forestry-logging road, which is seasonally maintained, enters the claims some 23 kilometres from the highway. The road follows the creek for most of its length. At 19 kilometre a branch road to the west follows Richmond creek, a small tributary of Sowaqua creek. This road enters the eastern boundary of the Plat 7 claim. It takes approximately an hour to reach the claims from Hope by four-wheel drive vehicle.

C. CLAIM INFORMATION

The Plat claim group is comprised of 5 contiguous mineral claims. They are situated within the New Westminster M.D. with the centre of the claim group having NTS coordinates of Latitude: 49°22'30" and Longitude: 121°12'00".

The following table outlines the pertinent claim information:

Table 1.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Current Expiry Date</u>
Plat 1	364379	16	July 22, 2002
Plat 2	364380	16	July 22, 2002
Plat 3	364381	12	July 24, 2002
Plat 4	364382	09	July 28, 2002
Plat 7	383611	16	Jan. 25, 2003

The claims are registered to Hillsbar Gold Inc. of Box 250, 4927 Laurel Road, Sechelt, BC, V0N 3A0.

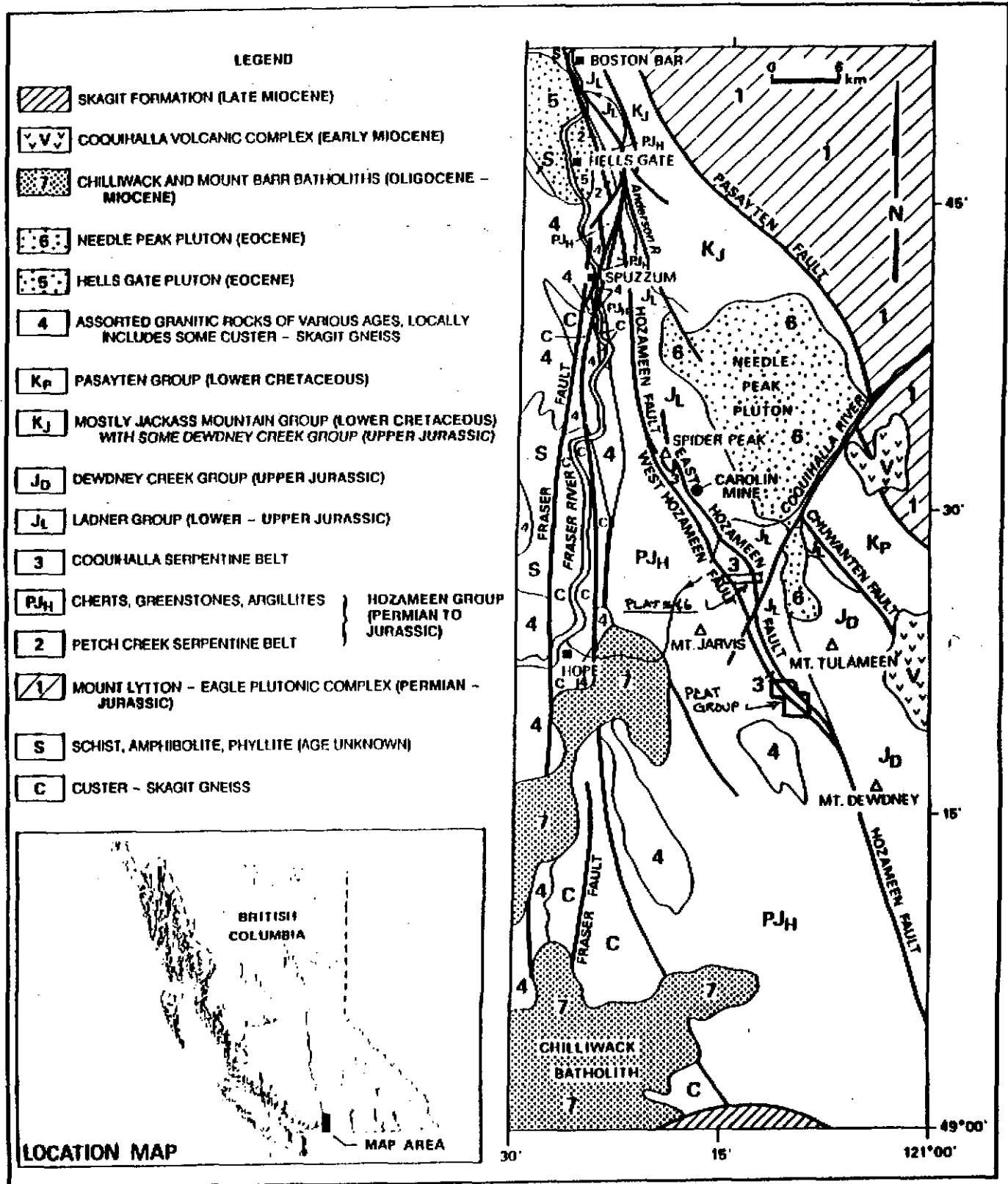


Figure 3 Regional geology of the Hope-Boston Bar area (adapted from Monger, 1970; Ray, 1986b).

D. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

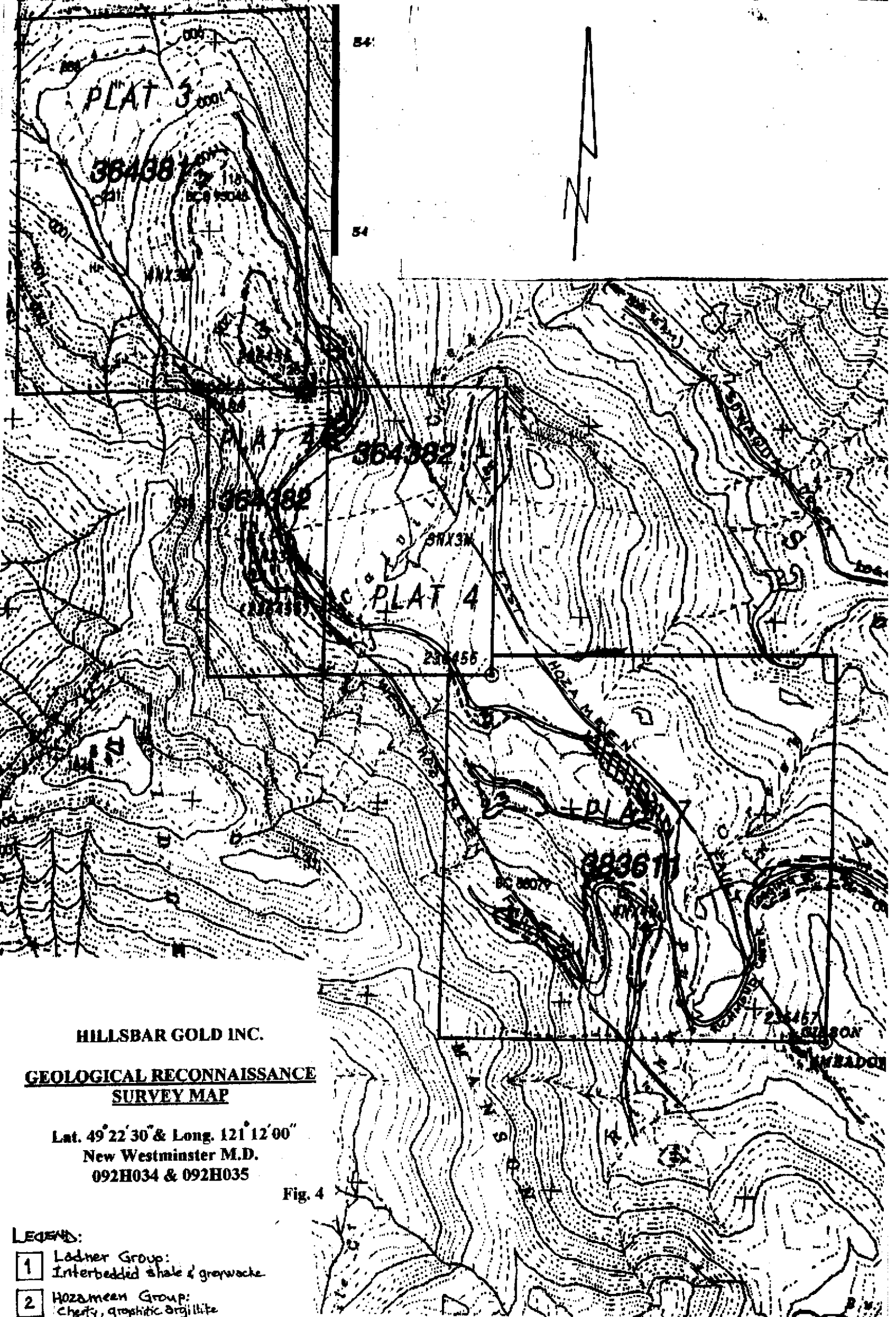
Regionally, the claims cover a section of the southern extension of a prominent northwest trending structure referred to as the Hozameen Fault. The fault is traceable for some 100 kilometres along strike. It is represented by a semi-continuous band of serpentized ultramafic rock faulted bounded by the east and west Hozameen fault systems, which is better known as the Coquihalla-Serpentine Belt.

The belt of serpentine separates two distinct crustal units. The east Hozameen fault is in contact with an andesitic greenstone unit that makes up the Spider Peak Formation of Early Triassic age. It forms the basement for the uncomfortably overlying Ladner Group sediments of Jurassic age and other younger sediments that form the Pasayten Trough. The west Hozameen fault is in contact with the Permian to Jurassic age Hozameen Group. The group is comprised of dismembered ophiolite succession represented by the ultramafic rocks of the Petch creek belt in turn overlain by a thick sequence of greenstone, sediment and chert.

The Ladner Group sediments contain a locally developed basal unit consisting of conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone and slate that host important auriferous-bearing mineralization. A series of gold occurrences and past-producing camps occur adjacent to the east Hozameen fault hosted in the Ladner sediments. These former gold mines and showings form the Coquihalla gold belt.

There are three main rock types which underlie the property - shale and greywacke, serpentized ultramafic and, cherty, graphitic argillite. A continuous band of northwesterly striking, dark green, serpentine divides steeply dipping Ladner shales and interbedded greywacke on the east from intensely foliated cherty, graphitic argillite, which is believed to be part of the Hozameen Group on the west. The band of serpentine represents the southern extension of the Coquihalla-Serpentine Belt.

The claims have very limited bedrock exposure probably less than 10%. However a logging haulage road runs along the Plat 3, 4 & 7 and has several well exposed, good observable sections of rock (Fig. 4.) The road enters the property from the south, along the east boundary of Plat 7. A 500m section of interbedded shale and greywacke can initially be observed. Bedding planes dip steeply (68-78 degrees) to the east and strike northwesterly concordant with the serpentine structure. The road then runs along the centre portion of the claim and heads northwesterly through Plat 4 and Plat 3 for distance of about 6 kilometres. The road coincidentally follows the trend of the serpentine and exposes massive, dark green serpentinite bedrock in several places. A ridge of well exposed serpentine can also be observed at Fools Pass, along the southeast portion of Plat 3. The approximate width of the serpentine appears to range between 500-750m.



HILLSBAR GOLD INC.

**GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE
SURVEY MAP**

Lat. 49° 22' 30" & Long. 121° 12' 00"
New Westminster M.D.
092H034 & 092H035

Fig. 4

LEGEND:

- 1 Lathier Group:
Interbedded shale & graywacke
- 2 Hozameen Group:
Cherty, graphitic argillite
- 3 Massive, Dark green Serpentinite
- Iron Carbonate - Listwanite Alteration

Fault-Contact

Strike/Dip of Bedding

78

(3) Exposed Bedrock



15/10/87

Iron carbonate-listwanite alteration was noted along a section of the road in the central portion of Plat 7. This alteration appears to reflect the eastern margin of the serpentine and the east Hozameen fault system. The fault contact between the serpentine and the Ladner sediments is not exposed due to a continuous swamp and marsh cover in this area.

Two short branch roads that run along the western portions of Plat 7 and Plat 4 expose highly foliated cherty argillite and believed to be part of the Hozameen Group, is in fault contact with the serpentine. The fault contact represents the west Hozameen fault system, which is displayed by a zone of intensely sheared, graphitic, pyritiferous argillite hosting numerous quartz veinlets.

E. FIELD PROCEDURES

Geological reconnaissance surveys were carried out over the property by a professional geologist (the author) and a field assistant over a period of 8 days in the month of June (June 5th-9th and June 20th-22th). The crew was based in Hope and commuted to and from the project site by 4-wheel drive vehicle. Travel time to the site is about 45 minutes.

A map supplied by a logging company at a scale of 1:20,000 showing access logging roads as well as a Mineral Titles Reference contour map at a scale of 1:20,000 were used as base maps.

Logging haulage roads running along the property were initially surveyed in by brunton compass and hip chain. This allowed for reasonably good control for any rock exposures mapped along the roads. Mapping traverses were also conducted off the roads particularly areas where bedrock was well exposed such the Fools Pass area.

F. CONCLUSION

The geological reconnaissance surveys mapped a large, northwest trending body of serpentinite underlying the claims, which represents the southern continuation of the Coquihalla serpentinite belt. The serpentinite is fault bounded on the east (east Hozameen fault) by Ladner Group shales and greywacke and on the west (west Hozameen fault) by cherty argillite of the Hozameen Group. The author believes this structurally controlled serpentinite is be part of preserved terrane derived from an ophiolitic-ultramafic oceanic assemblage.

Although little sulphide mineralization was observed there are potential sites that should be followed with in detail by geochemical rock and soil sample surveys especially for potential auriferous type mineralization. The east Hozameen fault, shales and greywacke adjacent to the fault should be tested. The author did notice some iron carbonate alteration and disseminated pyrite in quartz brecciated greywacke units. Historically, majority of the gold occurrences discovered along the belt are hosted in sediments, spacially related to the fault system.


Also, the west Hozameen fault hosting highly sheared, graphitic-pyritiferous argillite should be mapped and sampled in detail. Numerous quartz veinlets are also associated with the shear zone.

Other important serpentinitized, ophiolitic-ultramafic belts, similar to the serpentinite belt identified on the property, namely the Bralorne area in BC and the Mother Lode gold district in California, have hosted significant gold-producing camps.

G. STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION – COST BREAKDOWN

Field Crew:	Cost
Geologist; 8 days @ \$350 per day	\$ 2,800.00
Assistant; 8 days @ \$150 per day	1,200.00
Transportation:	
4x4 Truck; \$25 per day rental & gas	525.00
Accommodation:	
Room & meals; \$80 per day & misc.	740.00
Geology Report:	
Data compilation, report writing & word processing	1,800.00
Total expenses incurred	<u>\$ 7,065.00</u>

Respectfully submitted;



D. G. Cardinal

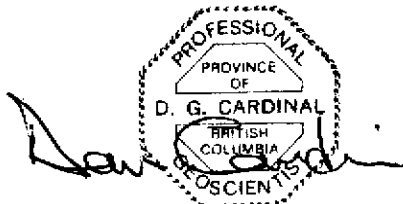
Daniel G. Cardinal, P. Geo., F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

B. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Daniel G. Cardinal, residence at 65661 Birchtrees Drive, Hope, BC, VOX 1L1, do hereby certify that:

- I am a Professional Geologist and a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#18455); Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (M#29405); and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F#4891).
- I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (Edmonton) with a BSc. degree in Geology, 1978.
- I have been practicing my profession for the past 20 years for various major and junior resource companies and that I have been employed by Cardinal Geoconsulting Ltd. since 1984 as an independent consulting geologist.
- I have conducted the geological reconnaissance surveys documented in this report and that I am the author of this geological assessment report.
- I have no direct or indirect interests in the company Hillsbar Gold Inc. or the properties described in this report.

Dated at Hope, British Columbia, this 15th day of October, 2001.



D.G. Cardinal, BSc., P. Geo.

I. REFERENCES

- Cairnes, C.E. (1924): Coquihalla Area, British Columbia; G.S.C. Memoir 139.
- Cardinal, D.G. (1982): Geological Assessment Report on a Portion of the Hidden Creek of Properties; BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report #10889.
- (2000): Geological Assessment Report on the Flo-Gold Group. BC Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report #26408.
- Lennan, B., Cardinal, D.G., Bradely, M. (1996): An Assessment Report Summarizing The 1996 Program of Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling on the Hillsbar Property.
- Monger, J.W.H. (1970): Hope Map-area, West Half (92HW1/2), British Columbia G.S.C., Paper 69-47.
- Monger, J.W.H.(1989): Geology, Hope, British Columbia; G.S.C., Map 41-1989, Sheet 1
- Ray, G.E. (1990): The Geological And Mineralization Of The Coquihalla Gold Belt And Hozameen Fault System, Southwestern British Columbia: BC Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 79.