Summary Report
on the Lawyers Property,
Omenica Mining District,
British Columbia, Canada
(NTS 94E/06W)

Prepared for
Guardsmen Resources Inc.
525-1027 Davie Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6E 4L2

By

Andrew Kaip, M.Sc.
&
Fiona Childe, Ph.D.
iMAP Interactive Mapping Solutions Inc.
2170-1050 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada
V6E 3S7

November 31, 2001

iMAP
INTERACTIVE
MAPPING
SOLUTIONS INC.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Plates

Introduction

Guardsmen Resources Inc. ("Guardsmen") has recently acquired 100% interest by staking in the Lawyers property, located in the Toodoggone River area, a major epithermal gold-silver vein camp in north-central British Columbia, Canada. The Lawyers property includes the past producing Lawyers gold-silver deposit (Cheni Mine), as well as a number of other less explored zones, collectively known as the Silver Pond prospects. Between 1989 and 1991, Cheni Gold Mines Inc. ("Cheni Gold") produced 173,678 ounces of gold and 3,638,954 ounces of silver from high-grade epithermal veins in three zones discrete at the Lawyers deposit. Recent work by Guardsmen has focused on assessing the mineral potential of the Silver Pond prospects, which host a similar style of gold-silver mineralization to the Lawyers deposit and in some cases the continuation of previously mined zones in the Lawyers deposit.

The Lawyers property is situated approximately 300 kilometers north of the town of Smithers, in the Omenica Mining District. The property is accessible by road or air from Smithers or Prince George (Fig. 1).

Producing mines within the Toodoggone include the Kemess South copper-gold mine, operated by Northgate Mines Ltd., and the Baker gold-silver mine, operated on a seasonable basis by Sable Resources Ltd. Recent activity in the Toodoggone includes exploration by Stealth Mining Corp. on the Pine prospect and by Rimfire Minerals Corp. on the Bill Property (Park and T-Bill prospects).

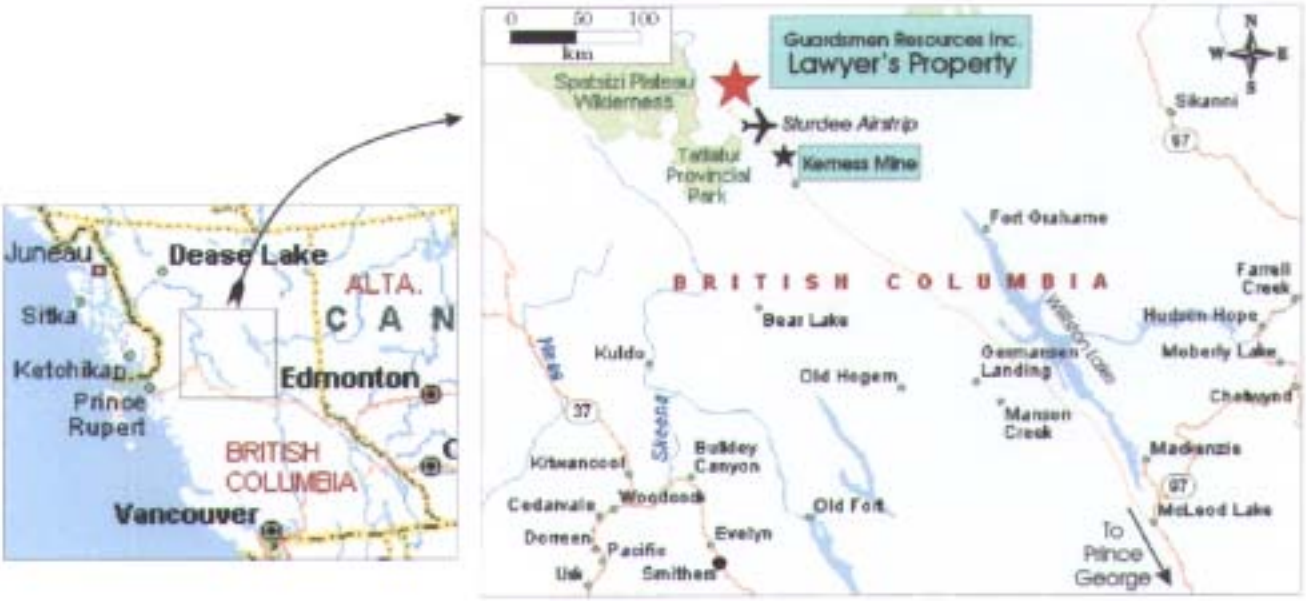


Figure 1 Location of the Lawyers Property, north-central British Columbia.

Location & Access

The Lawyers Property is located in the Omenica Mining District of north-central British Columbia, approximately 290 kilometers north of Smithers, 480 kilometers north of Prince George, and 900 kilometers north-northwest of Vancouver, on NTS map sheet 094E/06W (Fig. 1). The center of the property lies at coordinates 609,000E and 6,356,000N (NAD83, Zone 9).

Access to the property is via a series of paved and gravel roads from Prince George to the Baker Mine, then via ATV-passable decommissioned roads to the property. Driving time from Prince George is approximately eight hours. Access by air can be achieved by several routes, the simplest of which is via a regularly scheduled flight by fixed wing aircraft from Prince George or Smithers to the Kemess airstrip, then via helicopter or vehicle to the property. Access via fixed wing aircraft flowed by vehicle or helicopter can also be achieved via the Sturdee airstrip.

Recently, the District of Stewart, B.C. has begun to re-visit the idea of constructing a road from the Kemess mine to the Cassiar Highway (Highway 37), either via a route to Cranberry Junction or a more northerly route (Fig 2). The proposed routes will be constructed via a combination of existing logging roads and new road construction. McElhanney Consulting Services has been retained by the District of Stewart to prepare a feasibility study for the road that will be submitted to the Government of British Columbia for review during the last quarter of 2001. The approximate location of the proposed routes, and the location of the Lawyers property are shown in Figure 2. Construction of this road will greatly facilitate future access to the Lawyers property.

Figure 2 Location of proposed road from the Kemess mine to the port of Stewart.

On the property, access is via by a series of four wheel drive and ATV accessible roads and trails that are in excellent condition. Despite reclamation activities on the property, the mill and camp sites remain large flat areas that can facilitate construction of an exploration camp and can be restored to their previous use with minimal cost and effort (Plate 1).

Physiography & Vegetation

Relief on the property is moderate, elevations range from 1,400 to 1,800 meters above sea level. Tree line is at approximately 1,630 meters. The majority of the property lies above tree line along a broad massif bounded by Caribou Creek to the southeast, Notary Creek to the southwest and the Toodoggone River to the north. Incised into the eastern part of the massif, Cliff Creek forms a prominent east-northeast drainage with sparse tree cover at lower elevations (Plate 1). In the alpine, vegetation consists of alpine meadow grasses, heather and shrubs, with isolated patches of fir above 1,650 metres elevation. At lower elevations, open forests of pine and hemlock predominated with alders restricted to steeped slopes or in avalanche scars. Outcrop on the property is sparse and limited predominantly to ridges and within creeks. With the exception of the AGB zone, outcrop exposure along the trace of the mineralized trends is virtually non-existent in the

areas of past exploration and mining. To expose the trace of mineralized trends, previous workers constructed numerous surface trenches in these areas, which have subsequently been reclaimed (Plate 2). Where mineralization intersects the slope into Caribou Creek to the south and the Toodoggone River to the north, the zones can be traced in a series of small mineralized outcrops and float.

Ownership

Guardsmen's Lawyers Property consists of 19 mineral claims covering a 1,200 hectare area acquired via staking (Table 1 and Fig. 3). Guardsmen holds 100% ownership of the Lawyers property, with no underlying royalties. For filing purposes, the Lawyers property is separated into the Lawyers Group, which contains the Birthstone and WO claims, and the Shotgun Group containing the Shotgun claims.

Table 1 Tenure number, size and record date of claims on Guardsmen's Lawyers property.

Claim Name	Group	Tenure #	Hectares	Units	Record Date
Birthstone 1	Lawyers Group	382259	475	19	10/11/2000
Birthstone 2		382260	300	12	09/11/2000
Birthstone 3		382260	25	1	10/11/2000
Birthstone 4		382262	25	1	10/11/2000
Birthstone 5		382263	25	1	10/11/2000
Birthstone 6		383364	25	1	10/11/2000
WO 1		383411	25	1	15/01/2001
WO 2		383412	25	1	15/01/2001
WO 3		383413	25	1	15/01/2001
WO 4		383414	25	1	15/01/2001
WO 5		383415	25	1	15/01/2001
WO 6		383416	25	1	15/01/2001
WO 7		383417	25	1	15/01/2001
Shotgun 2	Shotgun Group	389431	25	1	29/08/2001
Shotgun 4		389432	25	1	29/08/2001
Shotgun 5		389433	25	1	29/08/2001
Shotgun 6		389434	25	1	29/08/2001
Shotgun 7		389435	25	1	29/08/2001
Shotgun 8		389436	25	1	29/08/2001

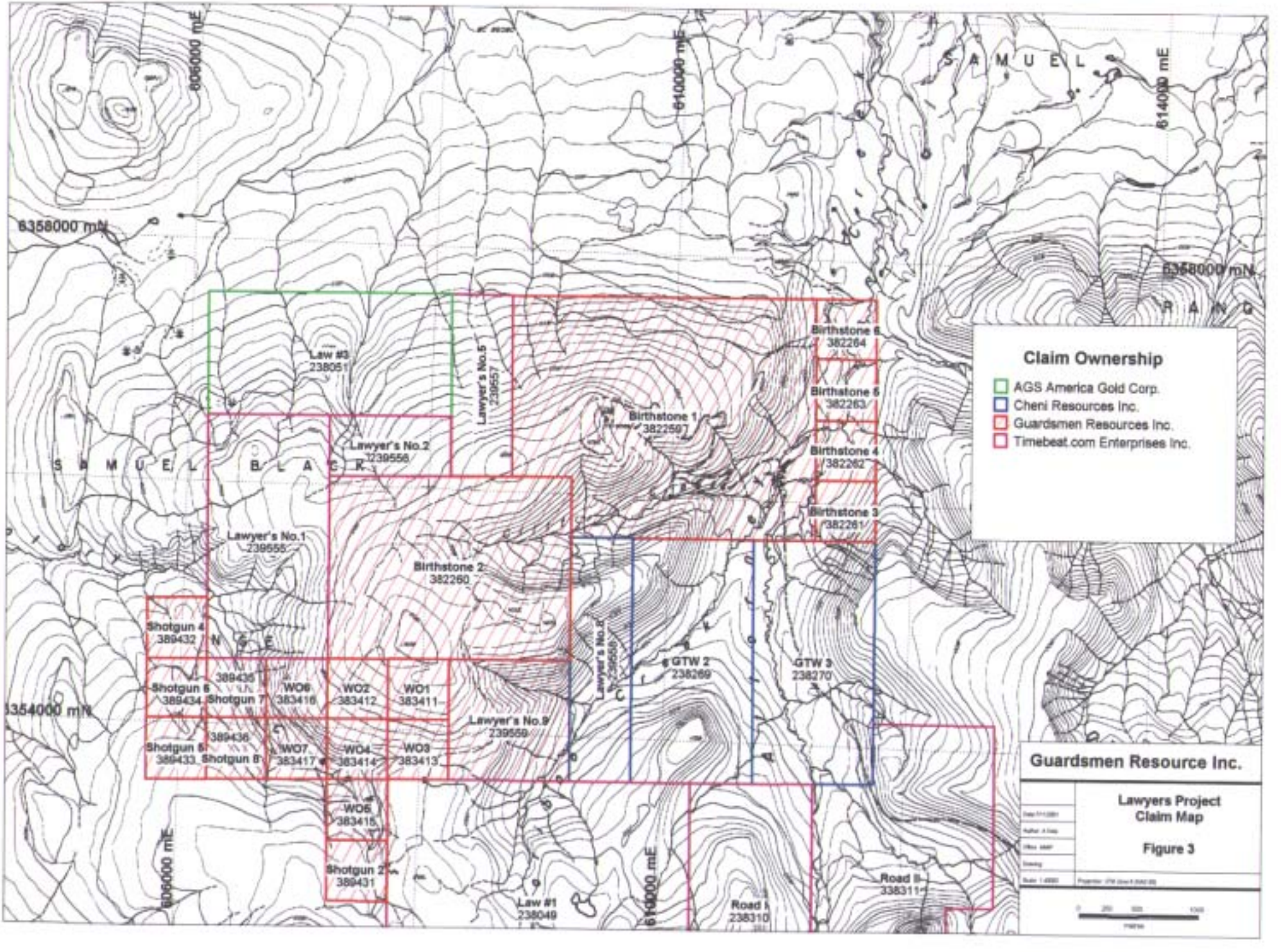
Property History

Guardsmen' Lawyers property encompasses a 1,200 hectare area which contains the past producing Lawyers deposits (includes the Amethyst Gold Breccia ("AGB"), Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge and Phoenix zones), previously owned by Cheni Gold, as well as the several of the Silver Pond prospects located to the west of the Lawyers deposit and previously owned by St. Joe Canada Inc. ("St. Joe"). Although part of the same mineralizing system, exploration by St. Joe and Nexus Resource Corp. on the Silver Pond prospects was completed in isolation from work completed by SEREM and Cheni Gold on the Lawyers deposits. The following is a summary of exploration and development activities on and around Guardsmen's Ranch property derived from Assessment Report, published papers and government sources. :

- **1925**: First foray into the Toodoggone area exploring for gold placers by Charles McClair.
- **1933**: Cominco staked and explored several base metal showings in the Toodoggone area.
- **1960's**: Regional geochemical surveys completed in the Toodoggone in search of porphyry copper mineralization. Follow-up work during the early 1970's by Kennco Exploration (Western) Ltd. ("Kennco") identifies most of the precious metal occurrences in the Lawyers area.
- **1973**: Amethyst Gold Breccia ("AGB") discovered by Kennco.
- **1974 & 1975**: Kennco completes surface 671 metres of trenching and 1,151 metres of diamond drilling in 10 drill holes on the AGB zone.
- **1979**: Kennco options the Lawyers property to Semco Mining Corporation ("SEMCO"). SEREM Inc. sign agreement with Semco and complete a small program of drilling and trenching on the AGB zone.

Plate 1 View to north east of the reclaimed mill site in the middle ground and the AGB zone in the background. The roads from the mill site to the various zones remain in good condition, and the site contains numerous flat areas for future camp construction.

Plate 2 View to North along the trace of the Cliff Creek zone showing the gentle topography on the property and general lack of exposure along the trace of the mineralized zones.


606000 mE
610000 mE
614000 mE
6358000 mN
6354000 mN
S A M U E L
S A M U E L B L A C K
R A N G E
Claim Ownership
AGS America Gold Corp.
Cheni Resources Inc.
Guardsmen Resources Inc.
Timebeat.com Enterprises Inc.
Law #3 238051
Lawyer's No.5 239557
Lawyer's No.2 239556
Lawyer's No.1 239555
Birthstone 1 382259
Birthstone 2 382260
Birthstone 3 382261
Birthstone 4 382262
Birthstone 5 382263
Birthstone 6 382264
Lawyer's No.6 239558
Lawyer's No.9 239559
GTW 2 238269
GTW 3 238270
Shotgun 1 389431
Shotgun 2 389432
Shotgun 3 389433
Shotgun 4 389434
Shotgun 5 389435
Shotgun 6 389436
WO1 383411
WO2 383412
WO3 383413
WO4 383414
WO5 383415
WO6 383416
WO7 383417
Law #1 238049
Road I 238310
Road II 338311
Guardsmen Resource Inc.
Lawyers Project
Claim Map
Figure 3

- **1980 to 1983**: SEREM completes 10,445 metres of surface diamond drilling, 1,209 metres trenching, 764.5 metres of underground development and 2,148 metres underground definition drilling on the AGB zone. During this time SEREM also completes 4,825 metres of trenching and 1,990 metres of surface diamond drilling on the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones. A resource of 509,740 tonnes grading 7.23 g/t Au and 243.8g/t Ag is reported for the AGB zone (Vulimiri et. al., 1986).
- **1984 & 1985:** St. Joe Canada Inc. completes 3,000 metres diamond drill program, grid controlled geochemical sampling and mapping and geophysical surveys on the Silver Pond property, immediately west of SEREM's Lawyers property.
- **1987:** St. Joe Canada Inc. and Nexus Resources Corp. conduct a program of 13,000 metres drilling, 3,000 metres trenching, ground IP, EM and total filed magnetometer ("MAG") surveys and surface mapping and rock geochemistry along the Silver pond trend and the southern strike continuation of the Cliff Creek zone.
- **1985 to 1988:** SEREM changes name to Cheni Gold Mines Ltd. and continues exploration on the AGB and begins underground exploration on the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones. In 1986, Cheni Gold reports reserves of 941,000 tonnes averaging 7.2 g/t Au and 260 g/t Ag (Exploration in B.C., 1986). By 1988, Cheni Gold was operating the Lawyers mine in a pre-production state with mill construction commissioned in December of that year.
- **1989 to 1992**: Cheni commences production in March of 1989, initially from the AGB followed by the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones. In the fourth Quarter of 1992, Cheni Gold mined the Phoenix zone, a small, bonanza grade vein with a calculated head grade of 46.2 g/t Au and 2155.8 g/t Ag. At the end of 1992 Cheni Gold mine ceases production due to depletion of reserves. Production between 1989 and 1992 totaled 173,678 ounces of gold and 3,638,954 ounces of silver from 570,880 tonnes (recovered grade: 9.5 g/t gold and 198 g/t silver).
- **1996**: AGC Americas Gold Corp. acquires the Lawyers property and enters into a Joint Venture agreement with Antares Mining and Exploration Corp.
- **1998**: Cheni Gold completes reclamation of the Lawyers mine site.

Work Done

In 2001, Guardsmen completed a surface program that included the construction of 49 line kilometers of gridding, 43.5 line kilometres of ground MAG and VLF survey, prospecting and geological mapping and the collection of 34 rock samples for assay. The work was completed between August 14 and September 1, 2001 and employed seven people for a total of 118 person days.

Regional Geology & Mineral Deposits

The Toodoggone River area encompasses a 1,500 km^2 area underlain by strata of the Stikine terrane (Fig. 4). The Stikine terrane is comprised of Paleozoic to Mesozoic island arc assemblages and overlying Mesozoic sedimentary sequences within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The oldest rocks exposed within the Toodoggone consist of crystalline limestone of the Devonian Asitka Group, which is unconformably overlain by mafic volcanics of the Upper Takla Group. Takla Group volcanics are in turn overlain by bimodal volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation of the Hazelton Group. The Toodoggone Formation consists of six lithostratigraphic members, comprising subaerial, high potassium, calc-alkaline latite and dacite volcanic strata emplaced along a north-northwest trending, elongate volcano-tectonic depression (Daikow et. al, 1993). The lithostratigraphic members of the Toodoggone Formation and their salient characteristics are summarized in Table 2.

Unconformably overlying volcanic strata of the Toodoggone Formation are sedimentary strata of Cretaceous age, including fine-grained clastic strata of the Skeena Group and chert pebble conglomerates and finer grained interbeds of the Sustut Group. These sediments form prominent plateaus occupying the western part of the Toodoggone depression.

Intrusive bodies of Late Triassic to Middle Cretaceous age are exposed throughout the Toodoggone River area (Fig. 4). The most significant of these in terms of precious metal and porphyry mineralization are Early Jurassic age granodioritic to quartz monzonitic bodies, known as the Black Lake intrusions. This intrusive suite hosts economic porphyry copper-gold mineralization at Kemess, in the southern end of the Toodoggone

(Daikow et al., 1993). In addition to granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusions, Early Jurassic intrusive activity includes a series of subvolcanic, porphyritic granodiorite domes that host significant epithermal mineralization (c.f. Golden Lion prospect, MINFILE #094E077).

Table 2 Lithostratigraphic Members of the Toodoggone Formation.

Member	Eruptive Cycle	Age Determinations (Ma)	Description
Saunders	Upper	192.9 to 194	Trachyandesite tuffs
Attycelley		193.8	Dacite tuffs and related feeder dykes and subvolcanic domes
NcClair			Heterogeneous lithic tuffs, andesite flows and subvolcanic dykes and plugs
Metsantan	Lower	197 to 200	Trachyandesite latite flows and tuffs
Moyez			Well-layered crystal and ash tuffs
Adoogacho		197.6	Trachyandesite ash-flow to lapilli tuffs and reworked equivalents

Modified from Daikow et. al., 1991 and 1993; shown from oldest to youngest

Regional structure in the Toodoggone is dominated by steeply dipping normal faults, which define a northwest trending fabric (Fig. 4). Northwest faults are truncated by later east-west trending faults, with apparent right lateral displacement observed at both the property and regional scale. Collectively these normal faults bound variably rotated blocks of Toodoggone volcanic strata.

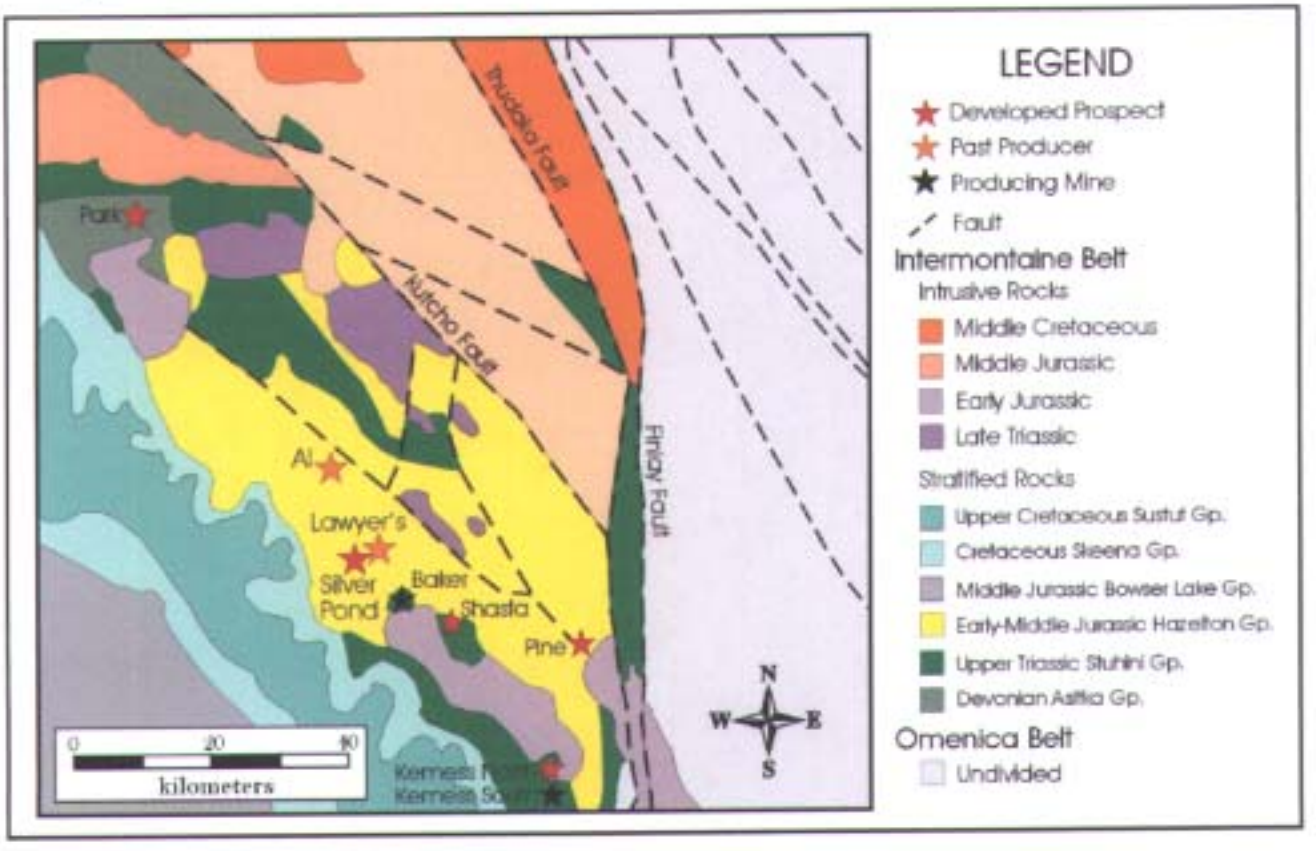


Figure 4 Geology and mineral deposits on NTS Map Sheet 094E.

The Toodoggone is host to a number of mineral deposits and prospects, including the past producing Lawyers, Shasta and Bonanza mines. Mineralization in the Toodoggone includes both high and low

sulphidation epithermal gold-silver vein mineralization and porphyry copper-gold mineralization, all of which are genetically related to Early Jurassic volcanic and intrusive activity in an extensional setting. Epithermal gold-silver mineralization in the Toodoggone is hosted primarily within the Toodoggone Formation and to a lesser degree within coeval intrusives, as well as the underlying Takla Group. Epithermal mineralization in the district has a strong structural control and both vertical and lateral zoning in mineralization and alteration are displayed throughout the district.

Exploration & Development in the Toodoggone

Base and precious metal exploration in the Toodoggone has been documented as far back as the 1920's, when early miners and prospectors worked small-scale placer and lode deposits. Beginning in the 1960's, regional-scale porphyry exploration by Kennco Exploration and several other companies led to the discovery of many of the major epithermal vein prospects in the district. Exploration and development activities in this highly prospective precious metal camp intensified through the 1980's and early 1990's, leading to the discovery of many additional zones of epithermal mineralization, which in turn lead to the development and production of several mines, including the Lawyers deposit, as well as the smaller Baker, Shasta and Bonanza deposits (Table 3). Recent exploration in the Toodoggone has been facilitated by the construction of roads built in the 1980's and 1990's to support mining activities in the area.

Production at the Lawyers deposit took place in three discrete zones, the AGB, Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones between 1989 and 1992. Mining methods were blasthole and shrinkage stoping on five levels. Ore was crushed, ground and thickened in vat leach tanks and subsequently filtered. The resulting pregnant solution was then introduced to a Merril-Crowe zinc precipitation circuit, with overall recoveries of 93.5% for gold and 73.5% for silver. BC MINFILE reports total production from the Lawyers deposit as 173,678 ounces of gold and 3,638,954 ounces of silver from 570,880 tonnes (recovered grade: 9.5 g/t gold and 198 g/t silver).

Table 3 Production histories for epithermal precious metal mineralization in the Toodoggone (data from BC MINFILE).

Deposit	Years mined	Gold (oz.)	Silver (oz.)	Tonnes mined
Lawyers (Cheni Mine)*	1989-1992	173,678	3,638,954	570,880
Baker (A-vein)	1981-1983 & 1991-present	41,281	765,592	81,878
Shasta	1989-1991	19,330	1,058,790	122,533
Bonanza	1991	Approx. 10,000		38,000 to 60,000

* Includes approximately 10,000 tonnes from the AL (Bonanza) Zone processed in 1991.

Active mines within the Toodoggone include the Kemess copper-gold porphyry mine and the Baker epithermal gold-silver mine. Production by Northgate Exploration Ltd. at Kemess in 2000 totaled 225,994 oz. gold, 227,812 oz. silver and 22,850 kilograms copper. Reserves as of January 1, 2001 are 146 million tonnes grading 0.653 g/t gold and 0.235% copper (Exploration and Mining in BC, 2000). Production by Sable Resources Ltd. at the Baker mine takes place as a small-scale seasonal operation.

In addition to activities by Guardsmen on both the Ranch and Lawyers properties, recent exploration and development activities in the Toodoggone include:

- Ongoing mining of the Kemess Mine (Kemess South zone) by Northgate Exploration Ltd., as well as ongoing advanced exploration of the nearby Kemess North zone
- Diamond drilling of porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver targets by Stealth Mining Corp. at the Pine property (Pine prospect mineral resource: 70,000 tonnes of 0.15% Cu and 0.57 g/t Au)
- Surface exploration by Rimfire Minerals Corp. on the Bill Property (Park and T-Bill prospects), and
- Diamond drilling and surface exploration by Sable Resources Ltd. on the Chappelle Property (Baker Mine area), in conjunction with seasonal mining of the Baker Mine A- and B-veins.

Details pertaining to exploration and mining activities on these properties are available on the individual companies websites and in recent volumes of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines *Exploration in British Columbia*.

Property Geology & Mineralization

Guardsmen's Lawyers property contains four principal mineralized trends, namely the Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge, AGB and Silver Pond trends. The Silver Pond trend includes the West, Silver Creek and Heavy mineral grid zones (Fig. 5). The mineralized trends are sub-parallel, strike southeast and dip steeply to the southwest. Past production, primarily derived from the Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge and AGB zones totals 173,678 ounces gold and 3,638,954 ounce silver from 570,880 tonnes mined. In addition to the four main mineralized trends, the property contains several other zones, which are of exploration interest including the South Grid zone, and an unnamed zone in between the Cliff Creek and AGB zones. The salient characteristics of each zone, including reported reserves are summarized in Table 4.

Mineralization on the Lawyers property comprises multi-phase chalcedonic to amethystine quartz veins, stockwork bodies and breccia zones hosted within zones of intense silicification, sericite and argillic alteration, mantled by broad zones of argillic and advanced argillic alteration. Mineralization and alteration are characteristic of a low-sulphidation epithermal environment, with mineralized structured hosted northwest striking extensional faults.

Mineralization is predominately hosted within volcanic strata of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation. The volcanic sequence is separated into a lower sequence of Adoogacho Member quartz andesite and overlying trachyandesite of the Metsantan Member (Table 2). East of the Attorney fault, basalt overlies quartz andesite strata and is interpreted as either a sub-volcanic dome or extrusive equivalents and is correlative with flows of the Attycelley Member. Intrusive activity on the property is limited to mafic dykes in the vicinity of the AGB zone and rhyolite dykes.

Table 4 Salient characteristics of mineralized zones on Guardsmen's Lawyers property.

Trend	Dimensions	Resource/Reserve
AGB	548 m long x 260 m depth, open along strike and to depth	384,338 t at 8.63 g/t Au (mined ?)
Cliff Creek	2,300 m long x 325 m depth, open along strike and to depth	422,591 t of 6.37 g/t Au and 264.29 g/t Ag (possible) reserves of 103,205 t of 5.75 g/t Au and 267.72 g/t Ag (partially mined)
Duke's Ridge	1,480 m long x ? depth, open	68,032 t of 7.3 g/t Au (mined ?)
Silver Pond	+6.8 km (four zones) West zone = 400 x 200, open Silver Creek = 350 x 166 m, open	West Zone = 62,100 t of 5.86 g/t Au (inferred)

Stratigraphy

The Lawyers property is predominately underlain by volcanic strata of the Lower Volcanic Cycle of the Toodoggone Formation that are divided into two distinct mapable sequences (Vulimiri et. Al, 1986), consisting of a quartz andesite sequence overlain by trachyandesite sequence. Overlying the trachyandesite sequence is a thick sequence of basaltic rocks, which are correlative with mafic volcanic activity during the Upper Volcanic Cycle of the Toodoggone Formation.

The oldest strata underlying the Lawyers property comprise quartz-bearing andesite crystal tuffs and ash tuffs of the Adoogacho Member exposed to the east of the AGB zone (Fig. 5). The tuffs contain up to 15% milimetre-sized quartz eyes within a matrix of plagioclase and potassium feldspar (Vulimiri, 1986). Crystal tuffs are overlain by brown coloured, fine-grained ash tuffs that vary in thickness from one to thirty metres.

West of the AGB zone, the Lawyers property is underlain by a thick sequence of trachyandesite to andesite that host the Duke's Ridge, Cliff Creek and Silver Pond zones (Fig. 5). The base of the trachyandesite sequence comprises welded tuffs that overlie ash tuffs of the Adoogacho Member. Welded tuffs are in turn overlain by trachyandesite tuffs, locally containing block sized fragments of trachyte porphyry (Vulimiri et. al., 1986). Trachyandesite block tuffs grade vertically into lapilli tuffs (Plate 3), containing beds of epiclastic greywacke.

607000 mE

609000 mE

611000 mE

6356000 mN

6354000 mN

354000 mN

AGB ZONE

CLIFF CREEK

DUKE'S RIDGE

SOUTH GRID AREA

WEST ZONE

SILVER CREEK

HEAVY MINERAL

SILVER POND TREND

Cliff Creek

Notary Creek

Caribou Creek

Attorney Creek

10

60

10

16

65

60

80

80

30

LITHOLOGY

- Pyroxene basalt
- Andesite
- Trachyte flows
- Lapilli tuff and greywacke
- Tracyandesite
- Welded tuff
- Quartz andesite tuff

ALTERATION

- Silicification+adularia and argillic
- Pervasive argillic
- Chlorite+pyrite+quartz

MINERALIZATION

- Vein
- Mineralized zones

26728 (1)

Guardsmen Resource Inc.

Lawyers Project
Property Geology Map

Figure 5

0 200 400 800
metres

The top of the Metsantan Member comprises a thick section of trachytic, potassium feldspar megacrystic ashfall and flows that are overlain by hornblende bearing andesite crystal tuffs, containing flattened chlorite-altered fragments exposed in the eastern half of the property. Potassium feldspar megacrystic trachyte flows are best exposed along the prominent cliffs exposed along the north side of Duke's Ridge. Structural relationships between the Adoogacho and Metsantan Members suggest that trachyandesite volcanism was focused along graben faults (Vulimiri, et. al., 1986).

Unaltered pyroxene bearing basalt exposed east of the Attorney Fault, interpreted as either extrusive (Vulimiri et. al., 1986 or as a sub-volcanic dome (Diakow et. al., 1993) are correlative with biotite, pyroxene and hornblende bearing mafic flows of the Attycelley Member of the Upper Volcanic sequence. The pyroxene basalt is preserved on the downthrown block east of the Attorney Fault.

Plate 3 View of andesite tuffs of the Metsantan Member (hammer = 60cm).

Intrusive rocks

Intrusive rocks on the property include mafic dykes, which strike northwest and dip sub-vertical (Vulimiri, et. al., 1986). Mafic dykes are unaltered, cut mineralization and are likely feeder dykes to pyroxene basaltic flows of the Attycelley Member, east of Attorney fault. On the west side of the property, a series of northwest striking quartz-bearing rhyolite dykes are emplaced along the same structures that host mineralization along the Silver Pond trend.

Structure

Detailed mapping by Vulimiri et. al., (1986) and by Diakow, et. al., (1993) on the Lawyers property and in the Toodoggone area have defined a series of northwest to north-northwest striking faults interpreted as extensional faults related to graben development during the formation of the Toodoggone depression. Three principal southeast striking graben faults, which step down incrementally to the west are identified on the property, which form the locus of epithermal mineralization on the property. Within fault blocks, the volcanic strata generally dip shallowly to the west. Graben faults include from east to west:

1. The Attorney fault, which dips steeply to the northeast and the D1 fault that dips steeply to the southwest and hosts mineralization of the AGB zone.
2. The Cliff Creek and Footwall faults, which dip steeply to the southwest and form the locus for mineralization within the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones.
3. The sub-vertical Silver Pond fault, which host the West, Silver Creek and Heavy Mineral Grid zones

Post mineral re-activation has resulted in displacement of mineralized zones along these faults, the most apparent offset of which is the termination of the AGB within the footwall of the Attorney Fault. In addition to post mineral movement along graben faults, offsets are also observed across northwest striking, sub-vertical faults, with apparent right lateral displacement observe cutting the Cliff Creek zone, and across northeast striking faults with up to 250 metres apparent right lateral displacement along the Silver Pond trend.

Alteration & Mineralization

Precious metal mineralization on the Lawyers property occurs in quartz veins, stockwork bodies and chalcedony breccia zones which form within and/or adjacent to northwest striking graben faults and are controlled by fracture systems related to extensional faulting. Four main zones have been identified and include from east to west the AGB, the Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge and the Silver Pond trend which is

separated into the West, Silver Creek and Mineral Grid zones (Fig. 5). In addition to these zones, the property contains several other zones that have undergone a cursory examination. These include the South Grid area and area midway between the Cliff Creek and AGB zones (Fig. 5).

Mineralization within the zones consists predominantly of pyrite, native gold, native silver, electrum and acanthite with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, in a gangue of chalcedony and quartz, and minor calcite. The colour of chalcedony varies from white to cream, green, grey to dark grey, red and opaque brown. Banded and crustiform vein textures, typical of low-sulphidation epithermal vein systems, are common within mineralized zones, and detailed investigations indicate a minimum of four phases of chalcedony and quartz deposition are present within veins, the latest of which is amethystine quartz (Vulimiri, et. al., 1986). In addition to amethystine quartz, calcite and barite occupy the centers of veins and occur late in the paragenetic sequence.

Alteration on the Lawyers property exhibits vertical zoning from silicification±adularia at lower elevations to silicification+adularia+secicite at intermediate levels and argillic alteration at higher elevations. At lower elevations within the AGB zone, mineralization is hosted within zones of intense silicification±adularia and bleaching. Potassium-argon dating of adularia from vein selvages in the AGB zone yielded a mineralization age date of 188±2.3 Ma (Clark and William-Jones, 1991). At higher elevations within the AGB zone, and within the Cliff Creek zone mineralized zones are cored by intense silicification with vein selvages zoned from adularia to adularia+sericite along the outer margins. Sericite also occurs as isolated grains or aggregates of grains within silicified wall rock fragments and as a gangue mineral in veins. At higher elevations, within the upper portions of the AGB, Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge and Silver Pond zones, early-formed silicification bounded and overprinted by pervasive and structurally controlled argillic alteration comprising illite and kaolinite. Flanking mineralized structures are tabular zones of pervasive argillic and locally advanced argillic alteration preserve north of the West zone. Both structurally controlled zones of mineralization and tabular zones of alteration are bounded by zones of propylitic alteration consisting of chlorite, minor epidote and calcite veinlets.

Amethyst Gold Breccia Zone ("AGB")

The AGB zone, located immediately west of the Attorney fault in the central part of the property, is a south-southeast striking zone that dips approximately 70° to the west (Figs 5 and. 6; Plate 4). The zone has been traced for in excess of 0.5 kilometres along strike and measures up to 12 metres wide. To the north, the AGB zone appears to terminate against the Attorney Fault, with the displaced northern continuation of the zone unexposed on surface.

Plate 4 View to the north of the lower pit on the AGB zone showing the sharp, faulted contacts between zones of intense silicification and quartz breccia stockwork veining and argillic alteration.

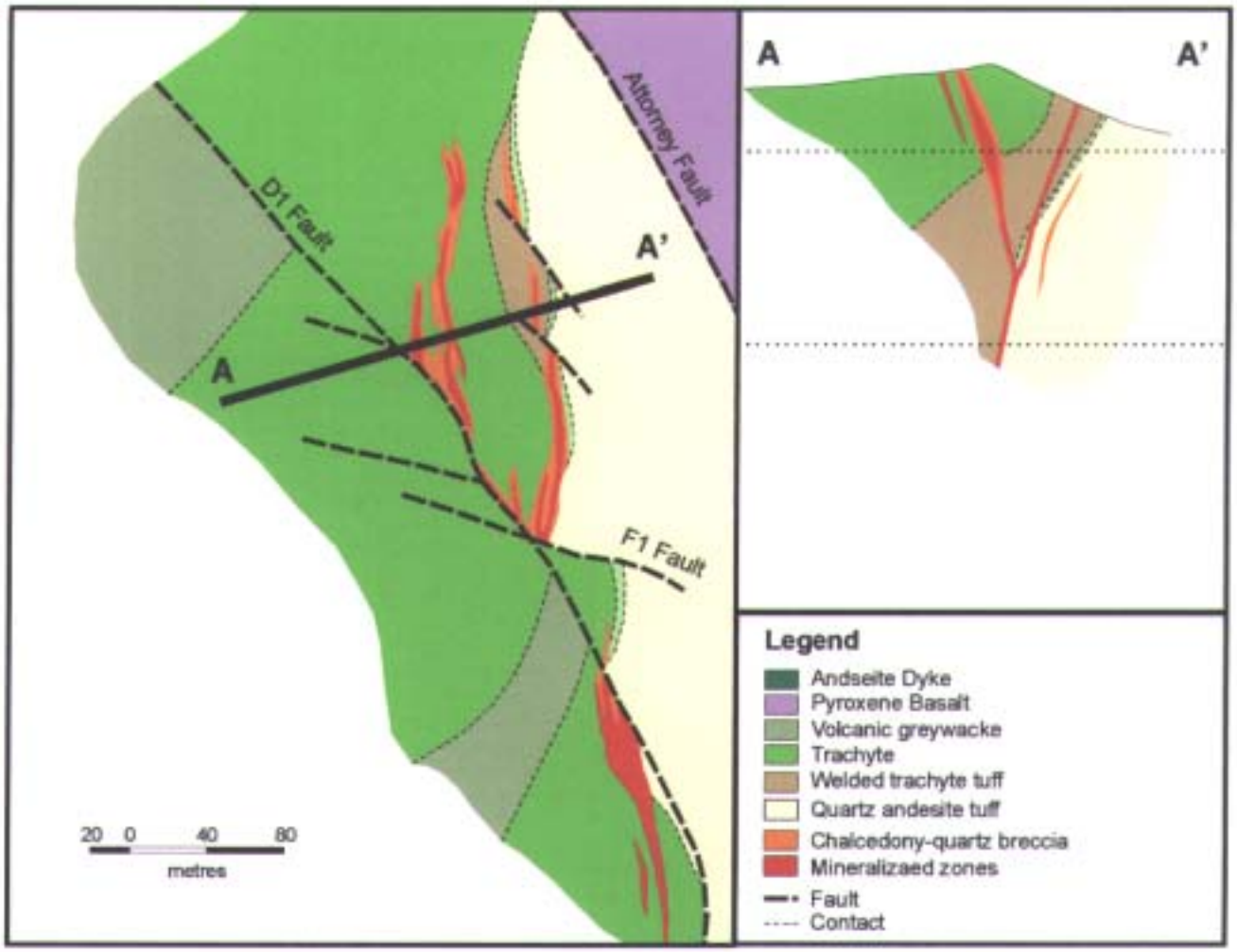


Figure 6 Detailed geology and cross section through the AGB zone.

To the south, the AGB zone can be traced downward to Cliff Creek and southward onto Duke's Ridge. Detailed investigations by Cheni Gold indicate that the AGB zone forms a distinct vein system at depth which flares upward into two zones, the Footwall and Hanging wall zone, (Fig. 5; Vulimiri et. al., 1986). The Hanging wall zone is interpreted as a hanging wall split developed where the vein system was refracted at the contact between trachyandesite and underlying quartz diorite. The intersection of the Hanging wall and Footwall zones forms an ore shoot up to 20 metes wide.

Prior to production, the AGB zone contained reserves (measured) of 384,338 tonnes grading 8.63 g/t gold (George Cross News Letter No.95, 1990), which were mined out during operation of the mine.

The AGB zone is cut be several post mineral, south-southeast and east striking faults related to the Attorney fault system. The most prominent of these faults is the D1 fault, which strikes southeast and dips 60° to the southwest and records significant left-lateral and normal displacement. Where the D1 fault cut the AGB zone, mineralization is re-brecciated and contains angular fragments of vein material in a matrix of limonite, clay and minor hematite.

Mineralization consists predominantly of native gold, native silver, electrum and acanthite with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Pyrite occurs as disseminated grains and rarely exceeds 1% by volume. Gangue minerals include chalcedony and quartz, amethyst, calcite, hematite and minor barite (Diakow et. al., 1993). Mineralization occurs as fracture fillings, stockwork veins as well as in the matrix of breccia zones (Plate 5) and is hosted within narrow zones of silicification+adularia. Adularia typically forms millimeters-thick selvages to veins, whereas silicification occurs as pervasive alteration of vein fragments and adjacent wall rock.

Plate 5 View of amethystine quartz breccia veining hosted within silicified massive trachyandesite in the upper pit of the AGB zone.

Overprinting and bounding zones of silicification is a broader zone of argillic alteration hosted within the trachyandesite sequence. At lower elevations, argillic alteration is more restricted and sericite has been identified in vein selvages (Vulimiri, et. al, 1986). Silver to gold ratios within the AGB zone average 20:1 and indicate that silver concentrations increase toward the north and at depth whereas gold is relatively enriched along the margins of the zone.

Fieldwork during the 2001 field season included reconnaissance mapping and sampling along the strike of the AGB zone . Rock samples were collected at regular intervals along the trace of the zone to gain an appreciation of precious metal distribution within the AGB zone (Figs. 11 to 13). Previous work by Cheni Gold suggests that to the north the AGB zone terminates against the Attorney fault. Reconnaissance mapping during the 2001 field season along the northern part of the AGB zone identified abundant chalcedonic quartz veining in outcrop and float west of the trace of the Attorney fault. The observed veining is interpreted to be well north of the terminus of the AGB zone suggesting that the zone, or a splay of the zone, continues to the north, and west of the Attorney fault system. While investigating the northern continuation of the AGB zone, very little exploration disturbance was identified, and may highlight the exploration potential to trace the AGB zone north of the area explored by Cheni Gold (Plate 6). To the south, the AGB zone was traced down the slope into Cliff Creek. In this area the zone persists as a zone of pervasive silicification and chalcedonic breccia veining in excess of 10 metres. Sampling of the zone in this area returned 12.14 g/t Au over 2 metres (Plate 7).

Plate 6 View to the NW showing the lack of exploration disturbance along the NNW continuation of the AGB zone.

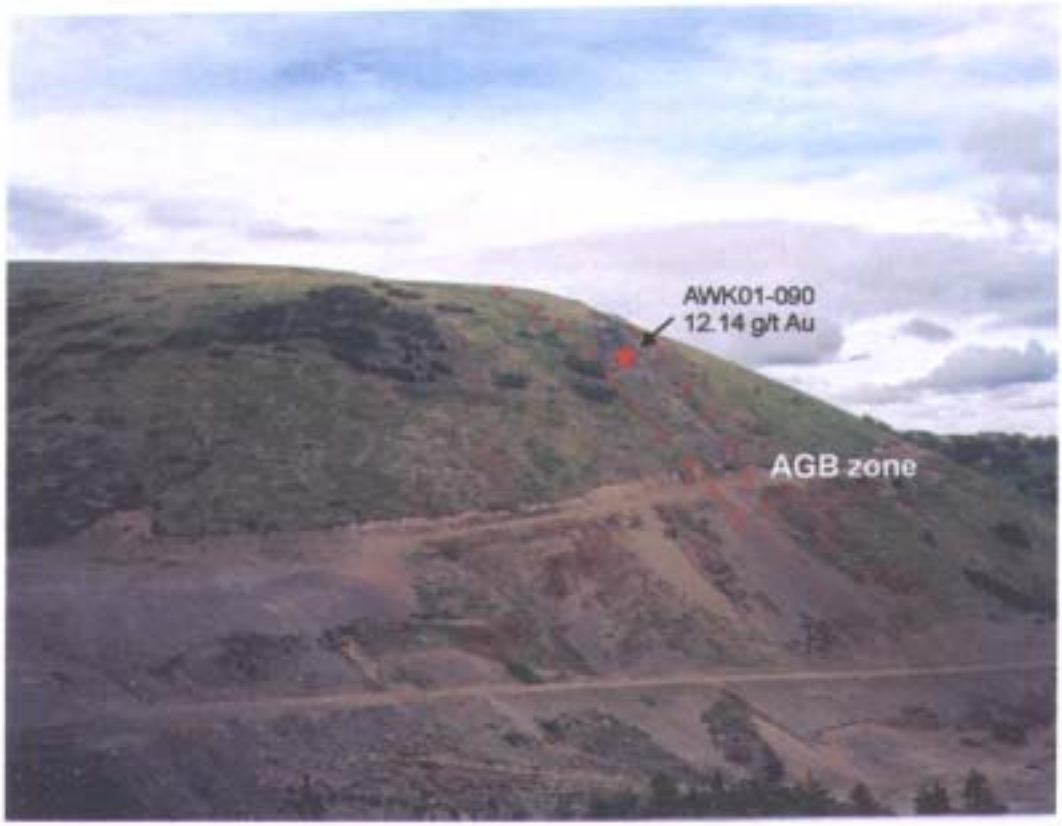


Plate 7 View to NE of the south end of the AGB zone showing location of sample AWK01-090 that returned 12.14 g/t Au over

Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge Zones

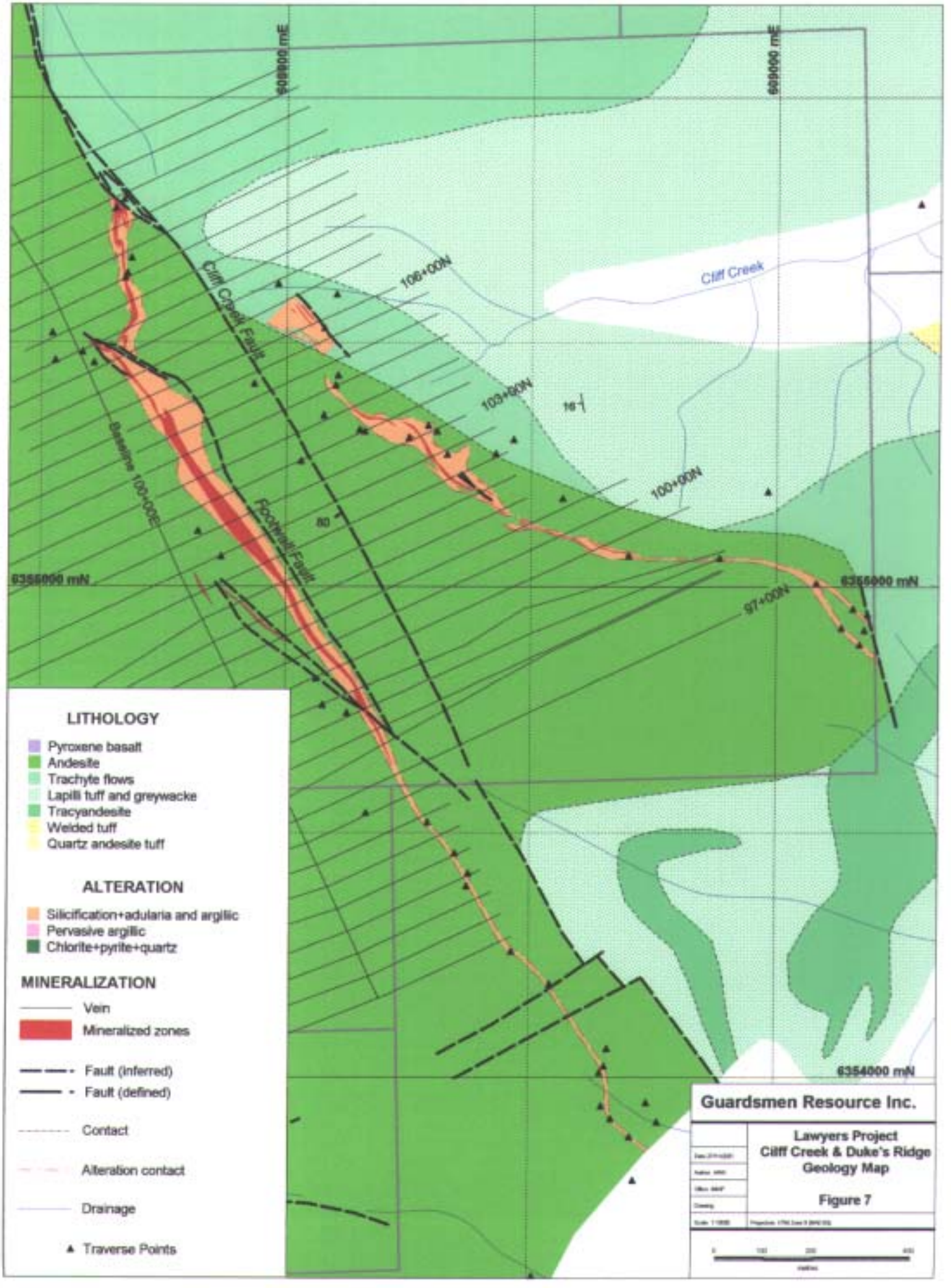
Given their proximity, along with the similarities in the style of mineralization and alteration between these zones, the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones are described together. The Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones are located approximately 1,900 metres southwest of the AGB zone (Fig. 5). Surface exposure of the two vein systems is virtually non-existent, with the trace of each zone marked by a series of reclaimed trenches (Plate 8). The Cliff Creek zone strikes south-southeast, dips steeply west and has been traced for up to 1,600 metres along strike (Fig. 7). The Duke's Ridge zone strikes southeast, dips steeply to the southwest and has been traced for up to 1,200 metres along strike. At their northern ends, the two zones intersect and may coalesce to form a single zone. The host strata include trachyandesite tuffs and flows and underlying quartz andesite tuffs. Although not evident within the Cliff Creek zone, the Duke's Ridge zone appears to be deflected along this contact (Vulimiri et. al, 1986).

Prior to production, the Cliff Creek zone contained indicated (probable) reserves of 422,591 tonnes grading 6.37 g/t gold and 264.29 g/t silver, based on a cutoff grade of 3.42 g/t gold and inferred (possible) reserves of 103,205 tonnes grading 5.75 g/t gold and 267.72 g/t silver, based on a cutoff grade of 3.42 g/t gold (George Cross New Letter No. 171, 1990). Indicated reserves at the Duke Ridge zone were reported to be 68,032 tonnes grading 7.3 g/t gold (George Cross News Letter No. 95, 1990).

Plate 8 View to SE of the Duke's Ridge zone; the rusty coloured patches are reclaimed trenches typical of the surface trace of both the Duke's Ridge and Cliff Creek zones.

Similar to the AGB zone, mineralization within the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones occurs within multi-phase chalcedony and quartz filled fracture fillings, stockwork veins and breccia zones (Plate 9). However, unlike the AGB, mineralized zones are better defined with sharper contacts; in addition, silicified breccias are less abundant. Veins within the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones exhibit envelopes of adularia, locally with sericite+adularia along the outer margins of envelopes. Veins and breccias zones are bounded by argillic alteration comprising kaolinite and minor illite, which form symmetrical envelopes to veins and extends up to 10 metres from vein margins. Pyrite and chlorite are ubiquitous in argillic zones (Diakow et. al., 1993). Propylitic alteration consisting of chlorite, epidote and minor calcite, is present peripheral to the argillic zone. Superimposed on hypogene alteration assemblages is a supergene assemblage of various clays and limonite that extends up to 30 metres below surface. Gold and silver values are generally low within supergene altered areas.

Plate 9 Examples of the type of veining found in float along the trace of the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones.


608800 mE
609000 mE
Cliff Creek
Cliff Creek Fault
106+00N
103+00N
100+00N
97+00N
Baseline 100+00E
Footwall Fault
80
16
6355000 mN
6355000 mN
6354000 mN
LITHOLOGY
Pyroxene basalt
Andesite
Trachyte flows
Lapilli tuff and greywacke
Tracyandesite
Welded tuff
Quartz andesite tuff
ALTERATION
Silicification+adularia and argillic
Pervasive argillic
Chlorite+pyrite+quartz
MINERALIZATION
Vein
Mineralized zones
Fault (inferred)
Fault (defined)
Contact
Alteration contact
Drainage
Traverse Points
Guardsmen Resource Inc.
Lawyers Project
Cliff Creek & Duke's Ridge
Geology Map
Figure 7

Post-mineral faults comprise zones of fault gouge with wall rock fragments completely altered to clay and include northeast striking and southeast striking faults. Faults which strike southeast are sub-parallel to the Cliff Creek zone and include the Cliff Creek and Footwall faults, both of which cut and offset the zone, the later of which displays apparent right-lateral displacement (Assessment Report 17414). To the north of the Cliff Creek zone, the offset continuation of the zone has not been identified. Near vertical, northeast striking faults are exposed along the southern trace of the Cliff Creek zone. These faults are inferred to cross cut mineralized structures with apparent right lateral displacement.

Exploration during the 2001 field season concentrated on tracing the Duke's Ridge and Cliff Creek zones along strike. Despite the lack of outcrop, the zones are exposed as areas of increased vein float on the tops of the ridges and through a series of outcrops to the southeast along the slope into Caribou Creek. The result of this work has been to increase the known strike length of the Duke's Ridge zone by 280 metres to 1,480 metres and the Cliff Creek zone by 700 meters to 2,300 metres in length (Fig. 7). Samples collected from the southern end of the Duke's Ridge zone returned up to 0.65 g/t gold and 25.5 g/t silver in float (AWK01.084) and is considered highly anomalous (Figs. 11 to 13). Samples collected from the southern end of the Cliff Creek zone returned somewhat lower, albeit anomalous values including 0.13 g/t gold and 4.7 g/t silver in sub-crop (STT-R9A).

Silver Pond Trend

Previous exploration by St. Joes and Nexus has traced the Silver Pond trend for 6.8 kilometres along strike for which the core 1.8 kilometres lies on the Shotgun Group of Guardsmen's Lawyers property (Fig. 5). The three main zones, which lie along the Silver Pond Trend, and on the Lawyers property, include the Silver Pond West, Silver Creek and Heavy Mineral zones. The Silver Pond trend is cut by an ENE striking fault between the Silver Pond West and Silver Creek zones. This fault is interpreted to exhibit approximately 250 metres of apparent right lateral displacement (Fig. 8)

Alteration along the Silver Pond trend varies laterally from zones of pervasive chlorite+pyrite+quartz and argillic alteration southeast of the Heavy Mineral zone to pervasive silicification and argillic alteration in the Silver Creek and Silver Pond West zones to broad zones of pervasive argillic alteration northwest of the Silver Pond West zone (Plate 10).

Plate 10 View to NNW of zones of pervasive argillic alteration along the northern part of the Silver Pond trend and to the north of the Silver Pond West zone.

Precious metal bearing mineralization along the Silver Pond Trend is hosted within zones of pervasive silicification that locally exhibit brecciation, and contain anatomizing chalcedonic to crustiform quartz veinlets and crackle breccia. With the exception of the West zone, where the mineralized zone outcrops on a prominent knoll and along drill roads, outcrop exposure is poor and limited to a series of small outcrops and old trenches.

Exploration by St. Joe and Nexus focused on the Silver Pond West zone, where an inferred resource estimate of 62,100 tonnes grading 5.86 g/t Au using a cut off of 2.4 g/t was calculated (Assessment Report 16952). The resource is based on 6,011 metres of drilling in 55 diamond drill holes. Drilling tested the Silver Pond West zone for 400 metres along strike and to a depth of 200 metres below the surface. The West zone is characterized by a 30 to 40 metre wide zone of pervasive silicification cut by argillic altered zones hosted by late structure, and is bound by propylitic alteration. Precious metal mineralization is hosted within three 1-3 metre wide zones of intense silicification, hydrothermal brecciation and multi-phase quartz veining that strike 320° and dip sub-vertically. Quartz veining contains multi-phase chalcedonic quartz with minor calcite, epidote, chlorite and rare amethystine quartz. The veins also contain minor pyrite and trace galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, electrum, native silver and acanthite. Zones of higher-grade mineralization appear to

form in the footwall and hanging wall of a rhyolite dyke. The dyke is locally altered and in places contains stockwork veining.

The Silver Creek zone, located 450 metres south of the Silver Pond West Zone has been tested with 1,500 metres of drilling in 21 drill holes for 350 metres along strike and to a vertical depth of 166 metres. Results from this zone have returned up to 5.8 g/t Au and 255 g/t Ag over 1.1 metres in drill core and 13.7 g/t Ag over 19 metres and 32 g/t Ag over 6 metres from trenching. Similar to the Silver Pond West zone, mineralization in the Silver Creek zone is hosted by zones of pervasive silicification and multi-phase quartz veining. The presence of buff coloured rhyolite dykes in Notary Creek at the north end of the Silver Creek zone suggest that like the Silver Pond West zone, there is a spatial relationship between mineralization and rhyolite intrusions.

The Heavy Mineral zone is located immediately to the southeast of the Silver Creek zone and was initially discovered identified by St. Joe and Nexus through a heavy mineral stream sediment survey. The area is underlain by trachyandesite volcanic strata and is cut by the southeastern continuation of the Silver Pond Trend. Hydrothermal alteration along the Silver Pond structure comprises strong propylitic alteration with up to 5% disseminated pyrite; zones of propylitic alteration locally contain discrete zones of silicification and argillic alteration. Two drill holes have been drilled in the area to identify the heavy mineral stream anomaly, but were not directed towards testing the Silver Pond structure.

Exploration activities during the 2001 field season concentrated on mapping and sampling the various styles of mineralization along the strike extent of the Silver Pond trend. In total 13 samples were collected from the West, Silver Creek and Heavy Mineral zones. The highest grade mineralization encountered along the trend was obtained from the Silver Creek zone, where a sample of intense silicification with 2 to-3% disseminated pyrite returned 25.82 g/t gold and 307.2 g/t silver over 1 metre (Figs. 11 to 13). Samples collected from the West zone were consistently elevated in gold and silver, with gold concentrations of 0.02 to 3.86 g/t and silver concentrations of 0.6 to 26.8 g/t.

North of the West zone, a vein striking southeast and dipping 70° to the southwest was discovered in outcrop (Fig. 8). This vein lies within the immediately to the northeast of the trace of the Silver Pond trend and comprises multiphase chalcedony with late drusy quartz infill, trace pyrite and strongly argillic altered envelopes. A sample collected from this vein returned 0.17 g/t gold and 11.6 g/t silver and is considered highly anomalous.

Other Target Areas

In addition to the main target areas, several other areas with evidence of previous exploration including reclaimed trenches or drill pads were located on the property. Primarily, these areas include the South Grid area, explored by St. Joe and Nexus, which lies between the Cliff Creek and Silver Pond zones, and an area of trenching midway between the Cliff Creek and AGB zones, explored by Cheni Gold (Figs 5 and 8). A review of available data on Cheni Gold's exploration activities did not provide any information on the area explored between the Cliff Creek and AGB zones, however information on the South Grid area is available in a 1987 Assessment Report by St. Joe and Nexus (Assessment Report 16952).

The South Grid zone, considered to be a southwest splay of the Cliff Creek zone, was originally defined by a coincident MAG low, VLF-EM conductor and an 850 metre long gold in soil geochemical anomaly with values up to 1,950 ppb Au. In 1985 and 1987, St. Joe and Nexus drilled 10 diamond drill holes, totaling 2,139 metres and encountered auriferous chalcedonic quartz veinlets including 5.4 g/t Au over 0.68 metres (Table 5).

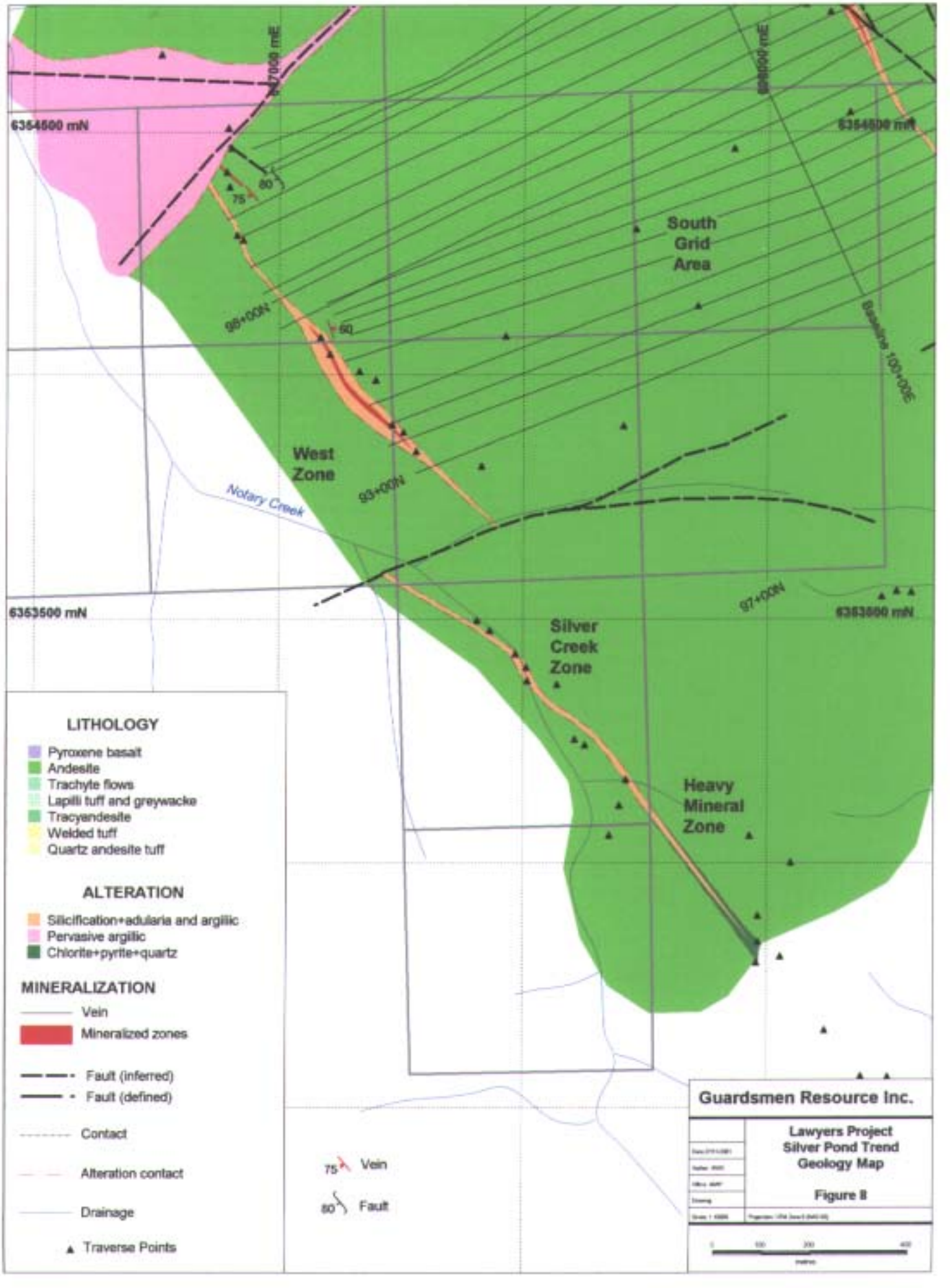

6364500 mN
6364500 mN
6363500 mN
6363500 mN
South Grid Area
West Zone
Silver Creek Zone
Heavy Mineral Zone
Notary Creek
98+00N
93+00N
97+00N
Baseline 100+00E
75
80
60
LITHOLOGY
Pyroxene basalt
Andesite
Trachyte flows
Lapilli tuff and greywacke
Tracyandesite
Welded tuff
Quartz andesite tuff
ALTERATION
Silicification+adularia and argillic
Pervasive argillic
Chlorite+pyrite+quartz
MINERALIZATION
Vein
Mineralized zones
Fault (inferred)
Fault (defined)
Contact
Alteration contact
Drainage
Traverse Points
75 Vein
80 Fault
Guardsmen Resource Inc.
Lawyers Project
Silver Pond Trend
Geology Map
Figure 8

Table 5 Significant drill intercepts from St. Joe and Nexus exploration work on the South Grid zone.

Drill Hole	Interval (m)	True width	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SP87-67	36 to 37	0.64	1.0	7.9
and	39 to 40	0.64	1.4	4.0
and	58 to 59	0.71	1.0	1.2
and	98 to 100	1.15	1.3	55.4
SP87-68	66 to 67	0.68	5.4	11.5
SP87-122	32 to 33	0.17	1.2	60.0
and	47 to 48	0.02	14.6	24.0
SP87-123	48 to 49	0.50	3.5	18.2

Plate 11 View to East of the South Grid area in the middle ground and the location of the Silver Pond West zone on the left side of the photo.

Work in this area during the 2001 field season involved a grid controlled ground VLF-EM and MAG survey, the results of which are detailed in the following sections, and limited prospecting which returned 51.62 g/t gold and 272.6 g/t silver from a float sample located north of the area explored by St. Joe and Nexus in 1987. Given the abundance and angularity of float in this area, the sample collected is interpreted to be near its source. Although early stage, the bonanza grade tenor of mineralization from float in concert with previous exploration highlight the potential for the South Grid zone.

Exploration Grid

To facilitate ground geophysical surveys completed during the 2001 field season, and to assist future exploration activities on the property, an 1,800 metre baseline (oriented on a bearing of 325°) was established over the central portion of the property to cover the trace of the Cliff Creek zone and a portion of the Duke's Ridge zone (Fig. 5). The baseline was established using compass and hip chain and tied in using hand held GPS. Stations along the baseline are marked with orange plastic bags filled with soil. Cross lines, spaced 50 metres apart, with 25 metres stations were established perpendicular to the baseline using compass and hip chain. Stations along cross lines are marked with flagging tape and pickets. To tie in the location of cross lines, a select number of GPS locations were acquired throughout the grid using hand held GPS. In total, 48.925 line kilometres of cross-line were established.

Geophysics

During the 2001 field season Guardsmen completed 41.5 line kilometers of MAG and VLF-EM over the grid area described above. Tom Templeton, B.Sc. (Geol.) and Michael Renning of Guardsmen conducted a geophysical survey between August 28 and September 1, 2001, using an EDA Omni Plus proton precession

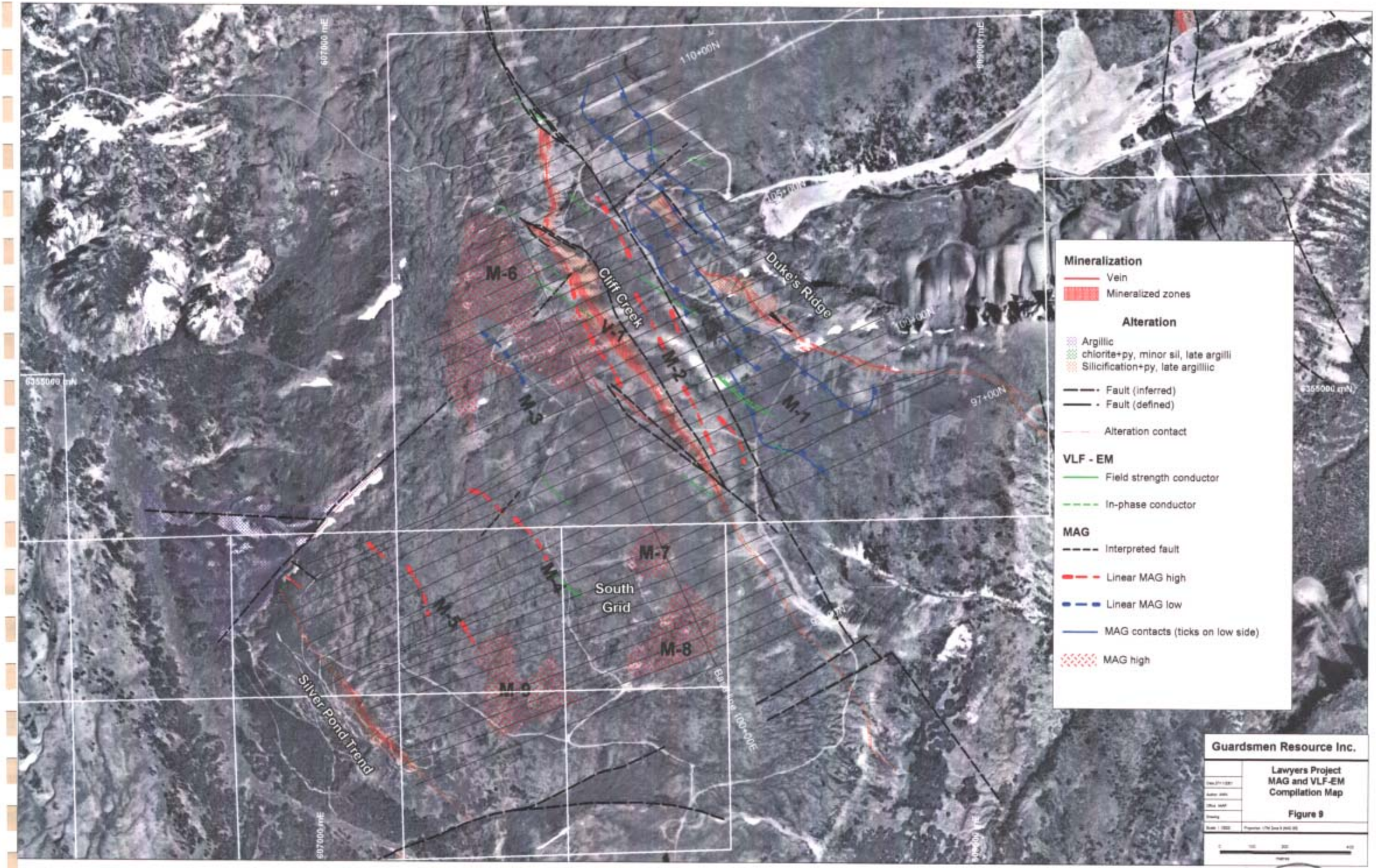
magnetometer and VLF-EM receiver supplied by S.J. GEOPHYSICS LTD. MAG and VLF-EM data was collected at 25 metre station increments along thirty-six cross lines, spaced 50 metres apart and oriented at 065°. Magnetic diurnal variations were monitored using a base station magnetometer and applied to the field data. VLF-EM data was acquired using Cutler, Maine frequency (24.0 kHz).

Interpretation of geophysical data was completed by E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc., P.Geo. of S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. Detailed information on survey parameters and interpretations are presented in Appendix I.

Magnetometer Survey

The results of the MAG survey indicate that total field magnetic susceptibilities exhibit a range of 2,636.6 nTs over the grid area from a low of -1,239.1 nTs at station L108+50N, 104+75E in the northeast quadrant of the grid to a high of 1,024.5 nTs at station L94+50N, 99+50E located in the south central portion of the grid (Anomaly M-8, Figs. 9 and 10). Processing and interpretation of the MAG data have identified a series of anomalies within the area surveyed which include:

- A prominent NNW trending MAG low located in the eastern portion of the grid (M-1), east of station 103+25E between lines L106+50N and L97+00N. The anomaly forms a wedge shape that widens to the SSE, trends between 330° and 330°, measures 1,000 metres along strike and is open to the southeast. M-1 is situated between the Cliff Creek Fault and Duke's Ridge zone, with a sharp MAG contacts along the southwestern edge of the Duke's Ridge zone and coincident with the tract of the Cliff Creek fault. The sharp contacts, coincident with the margin of mineralized structures and faults suggest that M-1 reflects the magnetic susceptibility of the unaltered host rock. En echelon and to the northeast of M-1 is a similar NNW trending MAG low that likely represents unaltered host rock similar to M-1.
- Anomaly M-1 is flanked to the west by a weak, yet consistent narrow MAG high (M-2), that lies between Cliff Creek fault and the Cliff Creek Zone. M-2 may represent a change in lithology (rhyolite dykes) or a series of smaller mineralized structures sub-parallel to the Cliff Creek zone with slightly higher magnetic susceptibility.
- A strong linear magnetic low (M-3), oriented NNW and situated between line L103+00N and L105+00N and 90+00E. This anomaly is located along strike and to the NNW of the South Grid zone and appears to be untested.
- Sub-parallel NNW trending MAG highs (M-4 and M-5) characterized by a number of isolated small, weak MAG highs that punctuate an area of low magnetic susceptibility in the southwest quadrant of the grid area. These features may be related to small stocks or dykes or mineralized structures located along structural breaks.


607000 mE
630000 mE
6355000 mN
110+00N
105+00N
97+00N
M-6
M-5
M-4
M-3
M-2
M-1
M-7
M-8
M-9
Cliff Creek
V-1
Duke's Ridge
South
Grid
Silver Pond Trend
Baseline 100+00E
Mineralization
Vein
Mineralized zones
Alteration
Argillic
chlorite+py, minor sil, late argilli
Silicification+py, late argillic
Fault (inferred)
Fault (defined)
Alteration contact
VLF - EM
Field strength conductor
In-phase conductor
MAG
Interpreted fault
Linear MAG high
Linear MAG low
MAG contacts (ticks on low side)
MAG high
Guardsmen Resource Inc.
Lawyers Project
MAG and VLF-EM
Compilation Map
Figure 9

26728 (2)

nTs
1010
540
436
375
331
292
263
233
199
183
132
107
71.2
26.7
-28.4
-69.5
-1230

607000 mE
609000 mE
6356000 mN

Cliff Creek
Duke's Ridge
M-6
Cliff Creek
V-A
M-2
M-3
M-1
M-7
M-4
South Grid
M-5
M-8
M-9
Notary Creek
Silver Pond Trend
Caribou Creek

Mineralization
- Vein
- Mineralized zones

Alteration
- Argillic
- chlorite+py, minor sil, late argilli
- Silicification+py, late argilliic

- Fault (inferred)
- Fault (defined)
- Alteration contact

VLF - EM
- Field strength conductor
- In-phase conductor

MAG
- Interpreted fault
- Linear MAG high
- Linear MAG low

Guardsmen Resource Inc.

Lawyers Project
MAG and VLF-EM Compilation Map

Figure 10

0 100 200 400
Metres

26728 (3)

- Four irregularly shaped areas of high amplitude and highly variable magnetic readings are situated on the western half of the grid area (M-6 to M-9). This character is typical of volcanics and these anomalies may be mapping intrusive bodies. The strongest and largest (M-6), centred near L10+450N, 99+00E, closely parallels the western margin of the Cliff Creek Zone.
- Within the survey area, several of the magnetic trends appear to terminate abruptly, or appear to be displaced. These features are interpreted to correspond with NE striking faults, the orientation and location of which area supported by field observations.

VLF-EM Survey

The Culter, Maine transmitter, located east of the property was used to completed the VLF-EM survey. As a result of the transmitter selection, the VLF-EM survey was oriented towards east-west conductors rather than NNW oriented conductors, which correspond to the dominant orientation of mineralization on the property. The Seattle VLF-EM transmitter, located south of the property, would have been more applicable for the survey, but was not available during the survey. Despite this, twelve field strength and inphase component VLF-EM responses were identified that are interpreted to be near surface conductors. Despite being weak, the NW orientation and position of several of these conductors correspond with late faults, which cross cut and locally displace mineralized trends (Figs. 9 and 10).

Geochemistry

Of the 34 samples collected for analysis, 24 were collected from outcrop and 10 from mineralized float along the trace of the mineralized trends. Samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis by ICP-MS analysis of a 15 gram split. Overlimit gold and silver samples were re-analyzed by Fire Assay with and Atomic Absorption finish.. Complete location, description and analytical data for these samples are presented in Appendices II and III; sample locations, gold and silver values shown in Figures 11 to 13.

Rock and float sampling completed during the 2001 field program returned 10 surface samples that are considered to be highly anomalous in gold and/or silver (Table 6). High-grade samples were collected from all the main zones on the property with the highest grade sample collected from the vicinity of one of the secondary targets, the South grid area, which returned **51.62 g/t gold and 272.6 g/t silver** in float.

Table 6 Summary of Au and Ag grades for samples collected from the Lawyers Property.

Sample	Zone	Type	Width (metres)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
AWK01-066	Cliff Creek	chip	1.0	1.51	**115.2**
Lawyers-R1	Duke's Ridge	float		**37.51**	13.5
AWK01-084	Duke's Ridge	float		0.65	25.5
AWK01-090	AGB	chip	2.0	**12.14**	**97.5**
AWK01-086	AGB	chip	2.0	3.91	**330.4**
AWK01-089	AGB	chip	1.3	0.48	48.8
AWK01-064	Silver Pond Creek Zone	chip	1.0	**27.82**	**307.2**
STT-R13A	Silver Pond West Zone	grab		3.86	6.6
AWK01-078	Silver Pond West Zone	chip	1.0	1.06	26.8
W-R8	South Grid	float		**51.62**	**272.6**

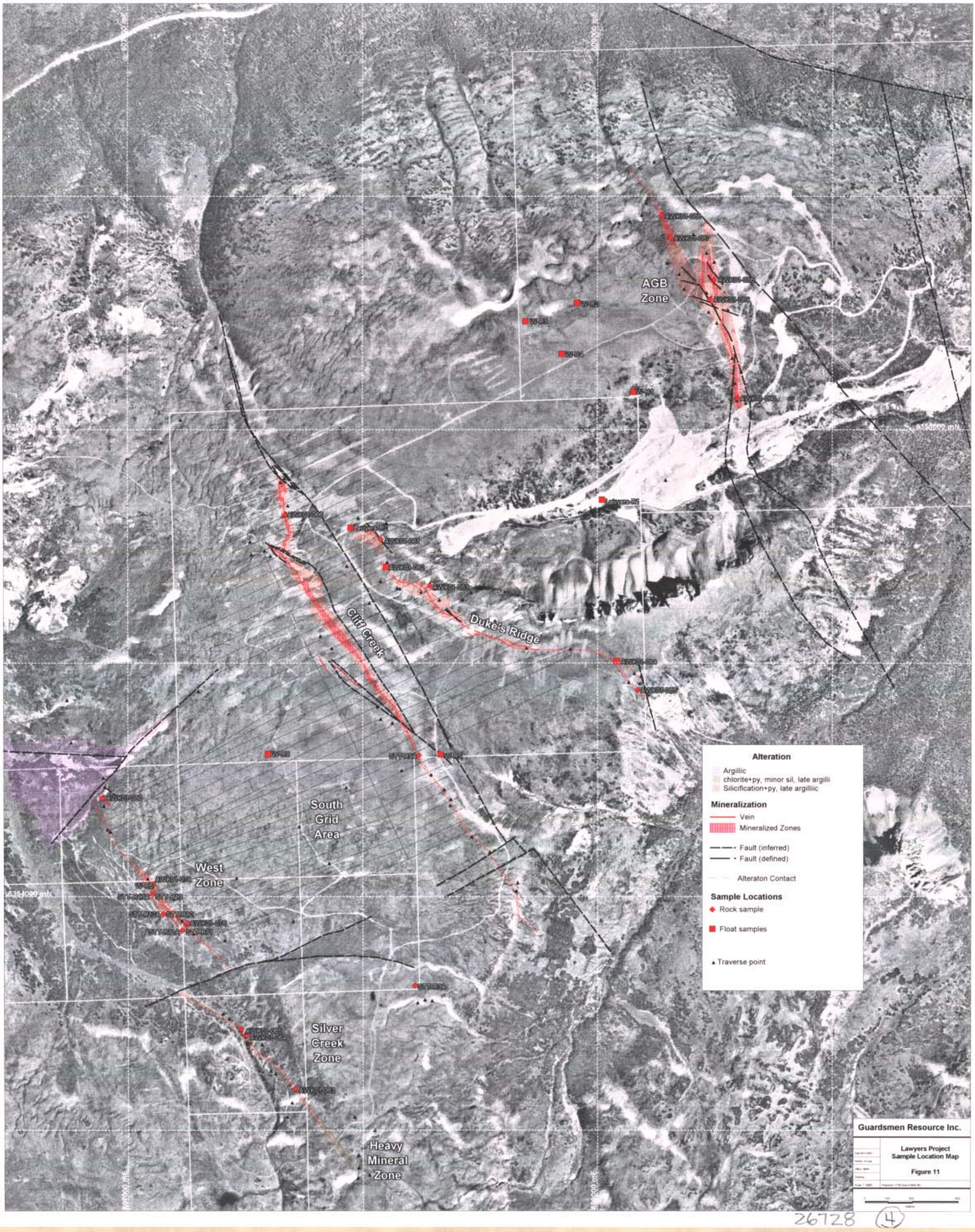
Geochemical Correlations

When the geochemical results of rock and float samples collected on the Lawyers property are compared, a moderately strong correlation exists between gold and silver (correlation coefficient "r" = 0.73). In addition to silver, gold exhibits a moderately strong correlation with zinc (r = 0.73) and lead (r = 0.69), common pathfinder elements in low sulphidation epithermal systems. Other elements characteristic of low-sulphidation epithermal systems, including arsenic, antimony, copper, barium and manganese, are uncharacteristically low and exhibit little or no correlation with gold and silver (Table 7). Of interest is the weak correlation between molybdenum and gold and silver. The association between precious metal mineralization and molybdenum is uncharacteristic of low-sulphidation epithermal system, which typically form in distal environments. Molybdenum is more characteristic of high-sulphidation settings that form in higher temperature regimes, proximal to intrusive centers.

Table 7 Geochemical characteristics of pathfinder elements for low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization (based on 2001 sampling).

	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag:Au	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Mn (ppm)
Minimum	0.022	0.15	1.4	1	7	b.d.l.	12	4	b.d.l.	22	46
Maximum	51.618	330.4	140.0	23	139	755	334	314	8	940	1680
Average	3.171	40.3	44.1	5.4	31.1	105.4	77.6	34.6	1.9	121.4	604.4
Std. Dev.	9.822	85.9	36.0	5.8	30.6	195.2	64.2	56.7	1.3	150.3	408.0
r Au		**0.73**		**0.52**	0.32	**0.69**	**0.73**	0.07	0.18	-0.10	-0.09
r Ag	**0.73**			**0.46**	0.38	**0.57**	**0.61**	-0.02	0.06	-0.17	-0.14

When gold and silver concentrations for samples collected from the various zones are plotted on a scatter plot, a well-developed linear correlation is present for those samples from the Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge and AGB zones (Figure 14). A line draw through samples collected from the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones exhibits a strong correlation between gold and silver (r = 0.92) with the slope of the line defining an Ag to Au ratio of 67:1. The average silver to gold ratio for samples collected on the property ranges between 1.4 and 140:1, averages 44:1 and is compatible with gold to silver ratios reported by Cheni Gold Mines of between 20:1 and 80:1 for the AGB zone (Vulimiri, et. al., 1986).


AGB
Zone
Cliff Creek
Duke's Ridge
South
Grid
Area
West
Zone
Silver
Creek
Zone
Heavy
Mineral
Zone
Alteration
Argillic
chlorite+py, minor sil, late argilli
Silicification+py, late argilliic
Mineralization
Vein
Mineralized Zones
Fault (inferred)
Fault (defined)
Alteraton Contact
Sample Locations
Rock sample
Float samples
Traverse point
Guardsmen Resource Inc.
Lawyers Project
Sample Location Map
Figure 11

26728 (4)

AGB Zone

Duke's Ridge

Cliff Creek

South Grid Area

West Zone

Silver Creek Zone

Heavy Mineral Zone

Alteration

- Argillic
- chlorite+py, minor sil, late argilli
- Silicification+py, late argilliic

Mineralization

- Vein
- Mineralized Zones
- Fault (inferred)
- Fault (defined)
- Alteraton Contact
- Traverse point

Rock Samples
Au (g/t)

- 10 to 99
- 1 to 5
- 0.5 to 1
- 0.1 to 0.5
- 0 to 0.1

Float samples
Au (g/t)

- 10 to 99
- 0.5 to 1
- 0.1 to 0.5
- 0 to 0.1

Guardsmen Resource Inc.

Lawyers Project
Au rock geochemistry

Figure 12

26728 (5)

AGB Zone

Cliff Creek

Duke's Ridge

South Grid Area

West Zone

Silver Creek Zone

Heavy Mineral Zone

Alteration

- Argillic
- chlorite+py, minor sil, late argilli
- Silicification+py, late argilliic

Mineralization

- Vein
- Mineralized Zones
- Fault (inferred)
- Fault (defined)
- Alteraton Contact
- ▲ Traverse point

Rock Samples Ag (g/t)

- 100 to 350
- 30 to 100
- 10 to 30
- 5 to 10
- 0 to 5

Float Samples Ag (g/t)

- 100 to 350
- 10 to 30
- 5 to 10
- 0 to 5
- all others

Guardsmen Resource Inc.

Lawyers Project
Ag in rock & float

Figure 13

26728 (6)

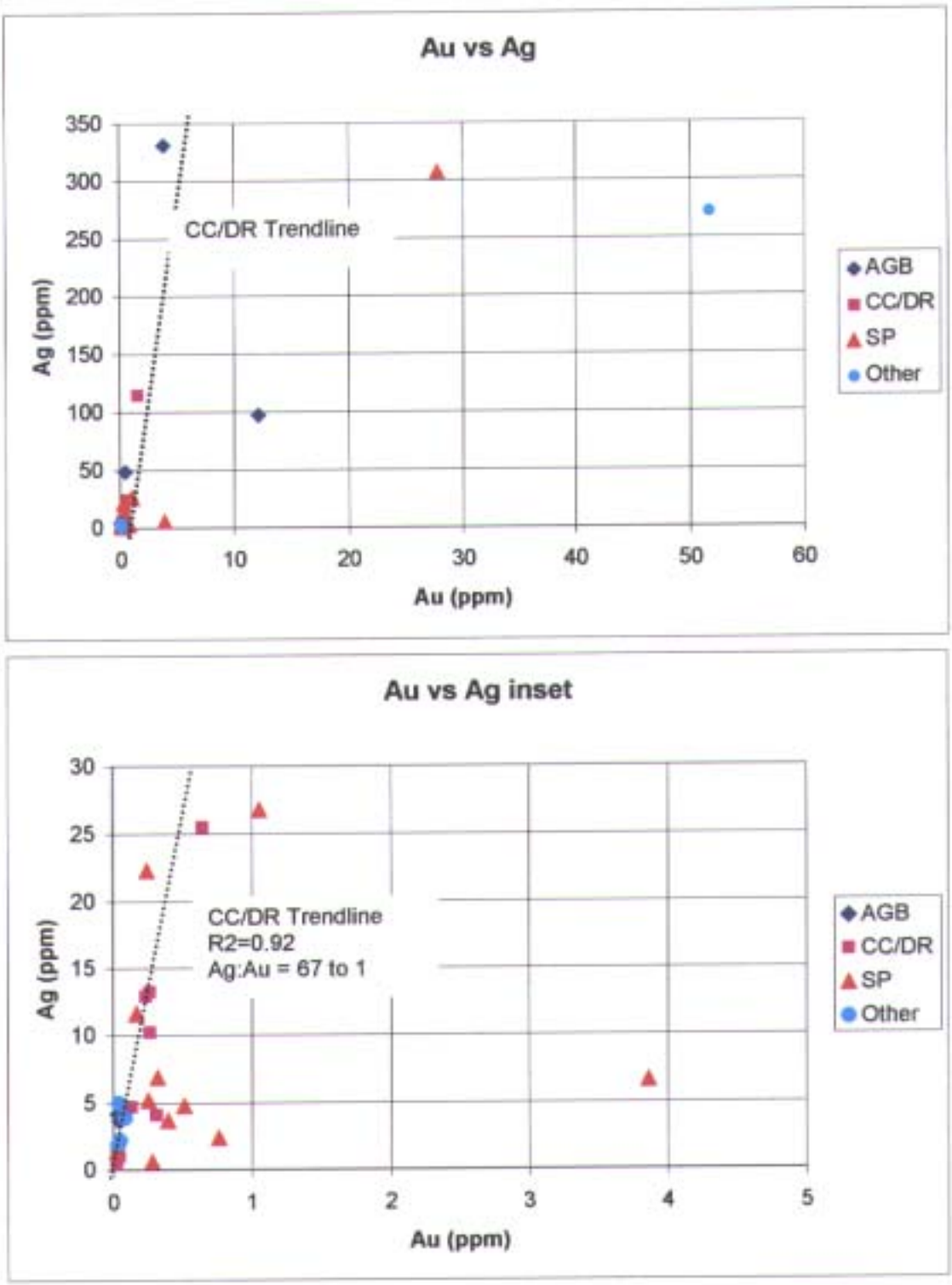


Figure 14 Plot of Au vs. Ag for samples collected from the Lawyers property. Samples collected from the CC and DR zones show a strong correlation between Au and Ag and with the exception of a few outliers, analyses of samples from the AGB and SP trend lie along the CC/DR trend line.

Geological Model

Precious metal mineralization on the Lawyers property occurs in quartz (chalcedony) veins, stockworks and breccia zones that exploit fractures and faults formed during extension in the Middle Jurassic. Faults, which host mineralization are interpreted as graben margin faults formed during the development of the Toodoggone depression. Rapid changes in the thickness of stratified units indicate that these faults step down incrementally to the west and that prior to being exploited by mineralizing fluids, these structures were also the locus of volcanic activity (Vulimiri et. al., 1986).

Mineralization consists of native gold, native silver, electrum and acanthite and exhibits a low total sulphide content with less than 1% pyrite by volume and minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Gangue minerals include chalcedony, quartz, adularia calcite and barite. Veins are typically banded with crustiform mineral growth and exhibit multi-phase chalcedony, quartz and adularia deposition, followed by later calcite and barite. Vein textures including multi-phase quartz growth, the style and overall low sulphide content of mineralization are consistent with a low-sulphidation epithermal vein model for mineralization at Lawyers.

A low sulphidation epithermal origin for mineralization at lawyers is supported by vertical alteration zoning within mineralized structures from silicification+adularia at depth, silicification+adularia+sericite at intermediate levels and silicification along with argillic (illite+kaolinite) alteration at higher elevations (Fig. 13). North of the West zone a tabular zone of pervasive argillic and advanced argillic alteration mantles structurally controlled mineralization within the Silver Pond trend. Broad, often semi-conformable zones of argillic and advanced argillic alteration, similar to that exposed on the north end of the Silver Pond trend, are characteristic of near-surface zones of alteration that form near the top of low sulphidation (Simpson et. al., 2001). The observed vertical changes in alteration from east to west are characteristic of progressively higher levels within the epithermal system.

Investigations of low sulphidation epithermal systems indicate that there is typically a vertical range of between 150 and 250 metres where precious metal deposition occurs, primarily as a result of boiling of hydrothermal fluids. As boiling occurs in response to the change from lithostatic to hydrostatic pressure, the location of boiling is in part reflected by the depth below paleo-surface. As hydrothermal systems develop, the locus of boiling and precious metal deposition can fluctuate within a vein system in response to episodic pulses of increased hydrothermal activity. Episodic boiling can also result in upgrading of the vein system through the superposition of multiple mineralizing events. Multi-stage vein chalcedony and quartz identified in the various zones on the property indicate that the Lawyers hydrothermal system underwent episodic hydrothermal activity and likely multiple mineralizing events (Fig. 15).

Discussion

Four main zones of mineralization have been identified on the Lawyers property; from east to west these consist of the AGB, Cliff Creek, Duke's Ridge and Silver Pond trends, the later of which is separated into the West, Silver Creek and Mineral Grid zones. In addition, two further mineralized zones with exploration potential have been identified on the property, these are the South Grid area and an unnamed zone midway between the Cliff Creek and AGB zones.

Past production on the Lawyers property totals 173,678 ounces gold and 3,638,954 ounce silver from 570,880 tonnes mined. Although no information is available on the current resource on the property, when total production is subtracted from pre-production reserve estimates for the AGB, Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones, a possible resource of 304,081 tonnes can be inferred. No grade or category is assigned to this resource given the lack of information. When St. Joe and Nexus's resource estimate for the Silver Pond trend is added, 62,100 tonnes grading 5.86 g/t gold, the property contains a global inventory of some 366,181 tonnes.

Fieldwork during 2001 confirmed the presence of high to bonanza grade precious metal mineralization within all four zones on the property. Highlights include 37.5 g/t gold and 13.5 g/t silver from the Duke's Ridge, 12.1 g/t gold and 97.5 g/t silver from the AGB zone and 27.8 g/t gold and 307.2 g/t silver from the Silver Pond Creek zone. In addition, sampling of float northwest and along strike of the South Grid zone returned

bonanza grades including 51.6 g/t gold and 272.6 g/t silver. In the past, the South Grid zone, which straddled both Cheni Gold's Lawyers property and St. Joe's Silver Pond property, appears to have received significantly less exploration than other zones on the property. This combined with bonanza grades from float highlight the exploration potential of the South Grid zone.

Ground geophysics completed by Guardsmen during 2001 exploration has begun to provide useful criteria in vectoring towards mineralization on the property. VLF-EM conductors appear to resolve northwest striking late faults, which cut and displace mineralized zones. The results of the MAG survey over the Cliff Creek and Duke's ridge zones indicate that mineralized zones exhibits higher magnetic susceptibilities that the surrounding host rock and occur at the contact between areas of high and low magnetic susceptibilities. West of the Cliff Creek zone, the MAG survey has defined several areas of high magnetic susceptibilities of which several occur as northwest trending zones, sub-parallel to the orientation of mineralized zones on the property. These MAG linears occur in areas of no known drilling and warrant follow-up.

Based on fieldwork in 2001 and a review of existing data, the Lawyers property holds significant potential to expand existing zones and to define new zones of potentially economic mineralization. Key to Guardsmen's success in re-evaluating the Lawyers project is the consolidation of the ground, which covers the entire Lawyers hydrothermal system. Prior to consolidation, Cheni Gold and St. Joe – Nexus separately explored portions of the Lawyers system. Cheni Gold mined portions of some of the known zones but ceased operations when it was unable to delineate new zones of economic mineralization. By consolidating the land package which hosts the Lawyers hydrothermal system, Guardsmen has the opportunity to selectively explore those areas with the greatest exploration potential where Cheni Gold and St. Joe – Nexus's previous exploration efforts were confined to their prospective portion of the hydrothermal system.

Geological factors which contribute to the potential for the Lawyers property to host additional economic reserves include tectonic setting, development of zones of dilation, boiling level and level of preservation of individual zones (Fig. 15). The relationship between extension, volcanic and hydrothermal activity suggest that the faults which host precious metal mineralization on the property are deep seated structures with the potential to extend to great depths below and along strike from the currently defined zones on the property.

A review of available data for the property provides little information on the structural controls to mineralization within the various zones on the property. Based on previous exploration, ore shoots appear to be developed at the intersection of veins and hanging wall splits and within flexures at or along lithological contacts. Other factors that may influence the location of ore shoots include vein intersections, particularly the intersection of south-southeast and southeast striking veins, as with the north end of the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones. Identification of post-mineral offsets and their location are also critical in delineating new zones of mineralization. Based on surface mapping and a data review, it appears that the fault offset extension of both the Cliff Creek and AGB zone were not identified during exploration and are highly prospective exploration targets.

Finally, given west side down block faulting and evidence for progressively higher levels of alteration on the western half of the property, preservation of zones of boiling and multiphase precious metal mineralization are high within the Silver Pond, South Grid and Cliff Creek zones and highlight their exploration potential (Fig. 15).

Recommendations

Based on the potential to expand known zones of mineralization and discover new zones of structurally controlled mineralization on Guardsmen's Lawyers property, the following three-phase work program is recommended:

Phase 1 – Land Acquisition

Guardsmen should acquire additional ground covering the area to the north of the AGB and Cliff Creek zones. In addition, the open portions of the Silver Pond trend, including St. Joe and Nexus's North zone should be staked. High priority areas are shown relative to the current property boundary in Figure 16.

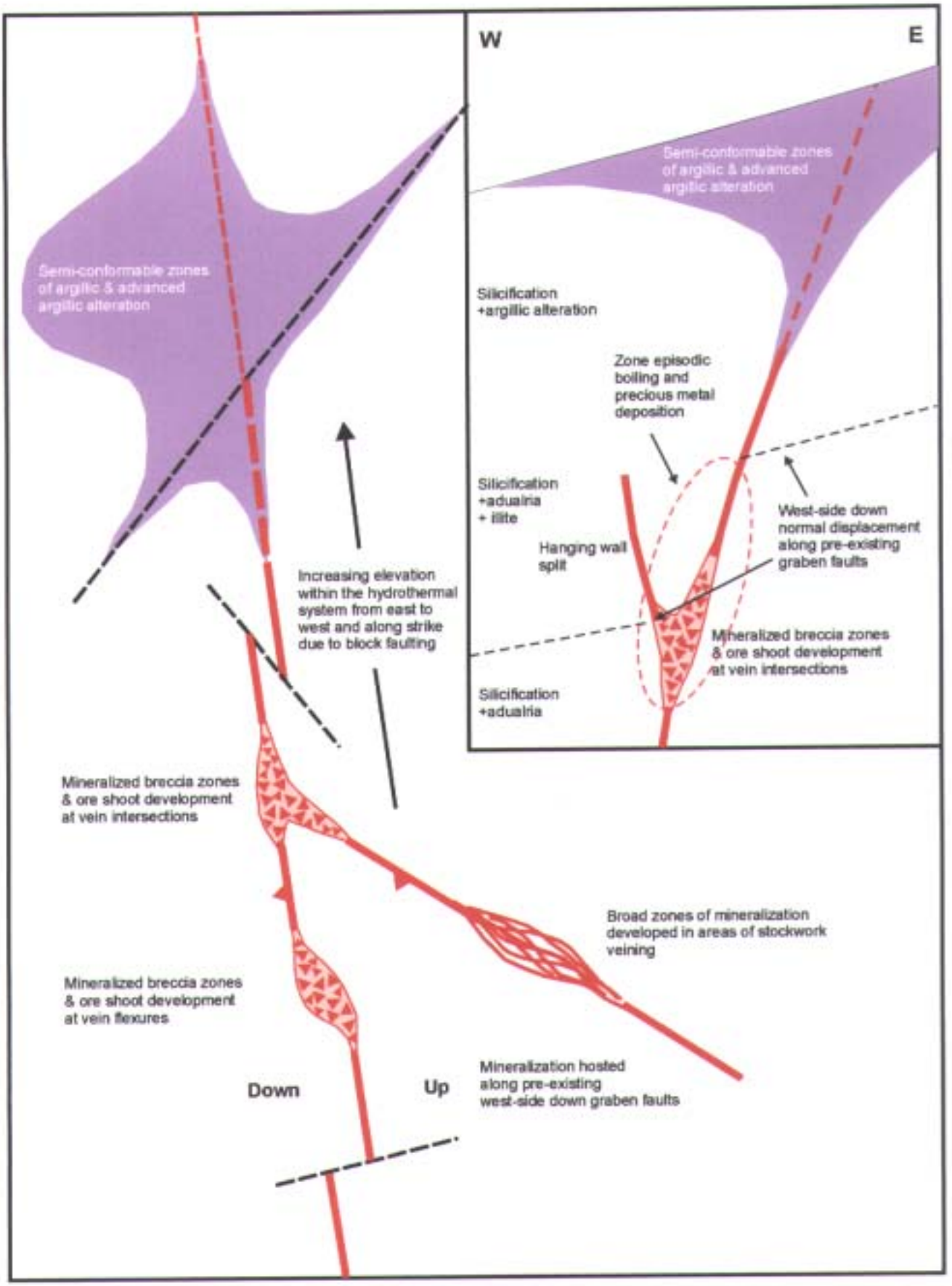


Figure 15 Lawyers project exploration model.

Phase 2 – Compilation

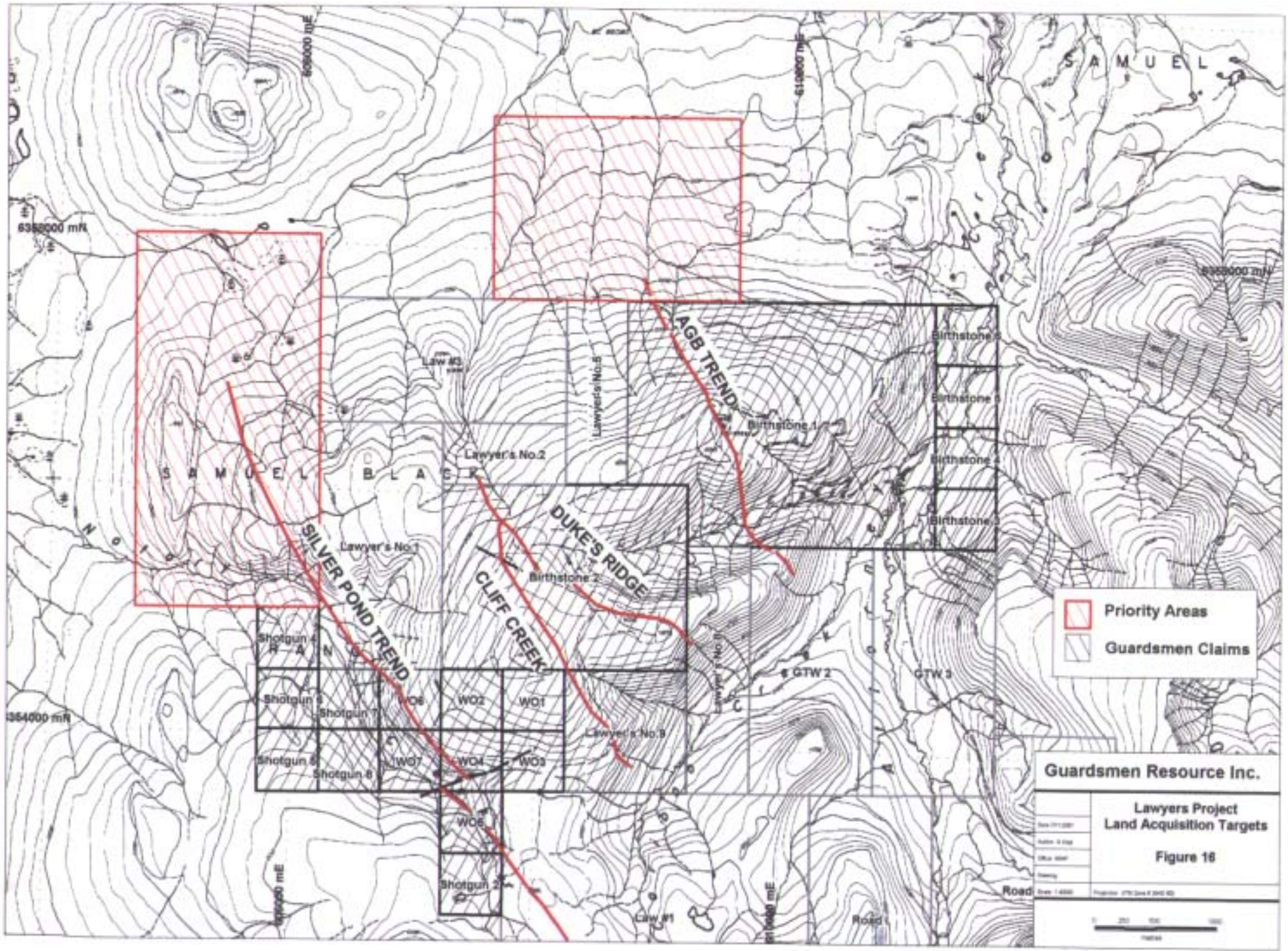
Compilation of available geological, geochemical, drill and geophysical data should be completed as a basis to evaluate the merits of mineralized zones and form a framework to focus Guardsmen's initial exploration efforts. Sources of information include Assessment Reports and BC Ministry of Mines regional geochemical, geophysical and geological data. Proprietary company data from Cheni Gold, St. Joe, and Nexus represents the bulk of information on the property and is essential to define the exploration potential of the Lawyers property. It is recommended that Guardsmen make all efforts to acquire all available company data for the property.

Phase 3 – Surface Exploration & Drilling

Following data compilation, Guardsmen should design an exploration program that targets mineralized zones on the property with the potential to host economic concentrations of structurally controlled precious metal mineralization, located down dip or along strike from known zones of high-grade precious metal mineralization. With the acquisition of the northern half of the Silver Pond trend, Guardsmen should begin evaluating the North zone and adjacent areas for the potential to host disseminated zones of mineralization with the potential to coalesce at depth into zones of structurally controlled mineralization similar to those exposed elsewhere on the property. Exploration should focus on evaluating currently defined zones and identifying new zones of mineralization that lie along the principal mineralized trends.

Outside of the main zones, exploration should use a multi-disciplinary approach to define new zones of mineralization along strike and adjacent to areas of known mineralization. Alteration studies, auger soil surveys, and geophysical surveys should be employed to quickly advance anomalies to the drill stage.

Within known zones Guardsmen should focus on an initial program of confirmation drilling within the areas of known reserves that have not been mined, followed by an aggressive drill program to delineate down plunge and along strike extensions to these zones. To best direct this drilling, longitudinal sections, grade x thickness plots and all relevant structural and alteration information should be compiled for individual zones to develop a set of criteria to vector towards delineating zones of economic mineralization. Existing geophysical data should be reviewed to evaluate those techniques that resolve known zones and thereby are useful in resolving the sub-surface trace of mineralized structures. New techniques such as 3D processing of IP data should be employed to assist in resolving new areas of mineralization. If geophysical data is not available it should be acquired prior to drilling.


SAMUEL
SAMUEL BLACK
AGB TREND
SILVER POND TREND
DUKE'S RIDGE
CLIFF CREEK
Lawyer's No.1
Lawyer's No.2
Lawyer's No.3
Lawyer's No.5
Law #2
Law #1
Birthstone 1
Birthstone 2
Birthstone 3
Birthstone 4
Birthstone 5
Shotgun 1
Shotgun 2
Shotgun 3
Shotgun 4
Shotgun 5
Shotgun 6
Shotgun 7
Shotgun 8
WO1
WO2
WO3
WO4
WO5
WO6
WO7
GTW 2
GTW 3
Road
6360000 mN
6358000 mN
6356000 mN
6354000 mN
Priority Areas
Guardsmen Claims
Guardsmen Resource Inc.
Lawyers Project
Land Acquisition Targets
Figure 16

2002 Exploration Budget

Excluding land acquisition costs, Phase 2 (compilation activities prior to fieldwork) is estimated to cost $36,250 (Table 8). Phase 3 (Surface exploration activities) is estimated to cost $1,574,900.00 (Table 8).

Table 8. Proposed expenditures for compilation activities and surface exploration for the Lawyers property.

Phase 2 - Compilation			
Geologist	50 days @ $400/day		20,000.00
Data Entry	50 days @ $125/day		6,250.00
Data Acquisition*			10,000.00
		Total	**$36,250.00**

**Reproduction only, does not include cost of acquiring information*

Phase 3 – Surface Exploration & Drilling			
Personnel			
Project Geologist	60 days @ $425/day		29,750.00
Geologist	80 days @ $325/day		58,500.00
Geological Assistants (3)	3 x 60 days @ $225/day		47,250.00
Camp Manager	80 days @ $300/day		27,000.00
Assistants (2)	2 x 60 days @ $185/day		25,900.00
Transportation			
Air			20,000.00
Truck Rental			20,000.00
Helicopter			150,000.00
Expediting			15,000.00
Accommodation			3,000.00
Camp Costs			
Cook			21,000.00
Assistant			15,000.00
Equipment			15,000.00
Construction			20,000.00
Fuel			5,000.00
Food			50,000.00
Field Supplies			15,000.00
Communication			12,500.00
Geophysical			
IP Survey	100 line km @ $1,100/line km		110,000.00
MAG & VLF-EM	100 line km @ $500/line km		50,000.00
Trenching			25,000.00
Drilling			
Diamond Drill	6,000 metres @ $130/metre		780,000.00
Reporting			60,000.00
		Total	**$1,574,900.00**

Statement Of Expenditures

1.0 SALARIES

Field Work				
Scott Gifford	Aug 15 to Sept 3	20 days @ $300.00/day		$6,000.00
Harry Huffles	Aug 16 to Sept 3	21 days @ $225.00/day		$4,725.00
Michael Renning	Aug 19 to Sept 1	13 days @ $300.00/day		$3,900.00
Andrew Kaip	Aug 24 to Sept 1	9 days @ $428.00/day		$3,852.00
Tom Templeton	Aug 14 to Sept 3	20 days @ $250.00/day		$4,725.00
Steve Robson	Aug 19 to Sept 1	14 days @ $250.00/day		$3,500.00
Brian McDonald	Aug 15 to Sept 3	20 days @ $200.00/day		$4000.00
			Sub-total	**$31,025.00**
2.0 TRANSPORTATION				
Travel Expenses		Air and bus		$956.56
Vehicle Expenses				$3,318.77
Truck Rental				$7,519.05
Helicopter	Aug 21 to Sept 1	4.1 hours @ $932.59/hr		$3,823.62
Freight				$21.88
			Sub-total	**$15,639.88$**
3.0 ANALYTICAL				
Rock Samples	Aug 16 to Sept 1, 2001	34 rock samples @ $27.91/sample		$948.94
			Sub-total	**$948.94**
3.0 ACCOMMODATION				
Hotel	Aug 15 to Sept 3			$537.00
Meals	Aug 15 to Sept 3			$491.97
			Sub-total	**$1,028.97**
5.0 FIELD SUPPLIES				
Food	Aug 15 to Sept 3			$2,310.08
Field Equipment	Aug 15 to Sept 3			$10,179.98
Equipment Rental	Aug 15 to Sept 3	Generator & camp equipment		$3,150.00
			Sub-total	**$15,640.06$**
6.0 Geophysics				
Equipment rental	Aug 15 to Sept 3			$2,800.00
Processing and Interpretation				$4,189.05
			Sub-total	**$6,898.05$**
6.0 MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS				
Maps & Publications				$157.14
Reproduction				$816.12
Film developing				$106.74
Scanning				$79.22
			Sub-total	**1,159.22$**
7.0 REPORT WRITING				
Andrew Kaip		13 days @ $428.00/day		$5,564.00
Fiona Childe		3 days @ $428.00/day		$1,284.00
Printing & Reproduction				$600.00
			Sub-total	**$7,448.00**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED				**$79,556.12**

Statement of Qualifications

I, Andrew Kaip, of 46 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with iMAP Interactive Mapping Solutions, with offices at 2170-1050 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3S7
2. I am a graduate of Carleton University (B.Sc. 1992) and The University of British Columbia (M.Sc. 1997)
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1992
4. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists
5. I visited the Lawyers Property from August 26 to September 3, 2001 for the purposes of geological mapping and sampling
6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein.
7. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name for use in the public domain.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 31th day of November, 2001.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew Kaip, M.Sc.

I, Fiona Childe, of 46 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, BC, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with iMAP Interactive Mapping Solutions, with offices at 2170-1050 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3S7
2. I am a graduate of McGill University (B.Sc. 1989, M.Sc. 1992) and The University of British Columbia (Ph.D. 1997)
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1997
4. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists
5. I have not visited the Lawyers property but was instrumental in researching public domain information on the geology and mineralization of the Lawyers property and the Toodoggone River area.
6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein.
7. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name for use in the public domain.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 31th day of November, 2001.

Respectfully submitted,

Fiona Childe, Ph.D.

References

BC Assessment Report 16,952 (1987): Silver Pond Property, Omenica Mining Division, North-central BC: Report on Exploration Program by St. Joe Canada Inc. in Joint Venture with Nexus Resource Corp.

Daikow, et. al. (1993): Geology of the Early Jurassic Toodoggone Formation and Gold-Silver Deposits in the Toodoggone River Map Area, Northern British Columbia; British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Mineral Resources Division, Bulletin 86, 72 pages.

Diakow, et.al. (1991): Jurassic Epithermal Deposits in the Toodoggone River Area, Northern British Columbia: Examples of well preserved, volcanic hosted, precious metal mineralization; Economic Geology, vol. 86, pages 529-554.

Clark and William-Jones, 1991Ar-Ar ages of epithermal alteration from the Toodoggone Au-Ag district, north-central British Columbia (94E); BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum, Geological Fieldwork 1990, Paper 1991-1, pages 207-216.

Panteleyev, A. (1996): Epithermal Au-Ag: Low Sulphidation, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Höy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 41-44.

Simpson, et. al. (2001): Hydrothermal alteration and hydrologic evolution of the Golden Cross epithermal Au-Ag deposit, New Zealand; Economic Geology, vol. 96, pages 773/796.

Vulimiri, et. al. (1986): Lawyers gold-silver deposits, British Columbia; Mineral deposits of the Northern Cordillera Special Volume 37, Morin, J.A. Editor, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pages 191-201.

Appendix I: Geophysical Report On Magnetic And Vlf-Em Surveys On The Lawyers Project

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

Magnetic and Vlf-em Surveys

on the

Lawyers Project

Latitude 57°20'N, Longitude 127°11'W

Omineca Mining District, N.T.S. 94E/6E

B.C., Canada

Guardsmen Resources Inc.

Vancouver, B.C.

Canada

Report by

S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD.

E. Trent Pezzot, Geophysicist.

Date: November 7, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Plates:-These maps are located in the map pocket at the back of the report.

Plate G-1A	Total Magnetic Field Intensity Stacked Profile Map
Plate G-1B	Total Magnetic Field Intensity False Colour Contour Map
Plate G-2A	VLF-EM (Cutler, Maine) Stacked Profile Map Inphase, Quadrature, Field Strength
Plate G-2B	VLF-EM (Cutler, Maine) False Colour Contour Map Fraser Filtered Inphase Component
Plate G-3A	Geophysical Interpretation Map

1. SUMMARY

Magnetic and VLF-EM measurements were gathered across a survey grid covering a portion of Guardsmen Resources Incs.' Lawyers Property in the Toodoogone area of B.C. The magnetic data reveals several northwesterly trending lineations that likely reflect either geological contacts or narrow, plate-like bodies. Some of these trends appear to be offset by northeasterly trending faults. The magnetic data also shows four irregularly shaped areas of high magnetic susceptibility that could be indicative of intrusive activity. The largest mineralised zone is located along the eastern edge of one of these anomalies.

The vlf-em data reveals a number of weak conductivity lineations but they are poorly delineated. One is located in the vicinity of known mineralization.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a magnetometer and vlf-electromagnetometer (VLF-EM) survey that was conducted by Guardsmen Resources Inc. on the Lawyers Property, in the Toodoogone Mining camp. Three deposits of epithermal gold – silver mineralization have been discovered at the Lawyers mine. They occur in quartz vein stockwork bodies which appear to be controlled by fracture systems related to graben margins.

It was the intention of this survey to assist in the structural and geological mapping of the area and to determine the most favourable locations for extensions to the known mineralization or new discoveries.

This report is written as an addendum to a more complete report being prepared by Andrew Kaip of Interactive Mapping Solutions Inc., and thus items such as location maps, a comprehensive description of geology, claims and previous exploration work are treated only briefly, or not included. Readers are referred to the parent document for these details.

3. FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

The geophysical surveys were conducted from August 28 to September 1, 2001. The geophysical crew consisted of Tom Templeton and Michael Renning, both of whom are reported to be familiar with data acquisition. A discussion of the geophysical methods used on this survey is included in Section 4" Geophysical Techniques."

Some 41.5 line kilometres of total field magnetic and VLF-EM data for the Cutler, Maine frequency (24.0 kHz) were collected using an EDA Omni Plus system. Data was collected at 25 metre station increments along 36, N65°E oriented survey lines, spaced 50 metres apart. Magnetic diurnal variations were monitored using a base station magnetometer and applied to the field data.

4. GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

4.1 Magnetic Survey Method

Magnetic intensity measurements are taken along survey traverses (normally on a regular grid) and are used to identify metallic mineralization that is related to magnetic materials (normally magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types, identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones. Line and station intervals are usually determined by the size and depth of the exploration targets.

The magnetic field has both an amplitude and a direction and instrumentation is available to measure both components. The most common technique used in mineral exploration (which was used on this project) is to measure just the amplitude component using a proton precession magnetometer. The instrument digitally records the survey line, station, total magnetic field and time of day at each station. This information is typically downloaded to a computer at the end of each day for archiving and further processing.

The earth's magnetic field is continually changing (diurnal variations) and field measurements must be adjusted for these variations. The most accurate technique is to establish a stationary base station magnetometer that continually monitors and records the magnetic field for the duration of the survey. The base station and field magnetometers are synchronized on the basis of time and computer software is used to correct the field data for the diurnal variations.

4.2 VLF-EM Survey Method

The very low frequency (VLF) method is a reconnaissance electromagnetic technique used mainly in mineral exploration. It makes use of powerful VLF transmitters (3-30 kHz) that are used for military communications. The U.S. Navy operates 11 transmitters set up in different parts of the world that can serve as VLF sources for geophysical work.

These powerful radio transmitters induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of miles away. Induced currents produce secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface as deviations in the primary signal. The VLF method is essentially a tilt-angle technique. In the absence of any conductive body, the secondary field is zero, and the resultant (primary) magnetic field remains horizontal (more accurately, parallel to the ground surface). If a conductor is present, the associated secondary field will cause the resultant to be tilted. Flux linkage analysis can be used to show that the tilt angle passes through zero vertically above the conductor.

Successful use of the VLF-EM technique requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the VLF signal so that the lines of magnetic field from the VLF transmitter intersect the conductor at close to 90°.

The most common field technique uses a hand-held antenna. In older systems, an audio signal is nulled to determine the tilt angle. In newer systems, data acquisition is entirely digital (push one button, the electronics do the rest). The measured parameters are tilt angle (in degrees), quadrature component (in %) and field strength (in %).

The most common data processing technique is called **Fraser Filtering**. This filter operator smooths the data and applies a phase shift such that a peak is situated above the conductive target, rather than a zero crossing. The formula for the Fraser filter operator is:

$$F_j = (M_{j+2} + M_{j+1}) - (M_{j-2} + M_{j-1})$$

The main disadvantage of the VLF-EM technique is that, due to the high frequencies used, it results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources, such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic breaks. On the other hand, the tendency for the VLF to respond to poor conductors has aided in the mapping of faults and rock contacts. It also has very limited depth penetration and the operator has no control over the

transmitted signal. It could be off when you want to use it or it may be impossible to get a powerful enough VLF transmitter to be near the expected strike of the target conductor. The main advantage of this technique is that it is fast and cheap.

5. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

The geophysical data was provided to S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. as digital files in ascii text, Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Access formats. All data had been registered to the NAD 83 zone 9N UTM coordinate system. Diurnal corrections to the total field magnetic data had already been applied. The magnetic amplitudes were expressed in relative terms, varying from ~ -230 to +650 nTs.

In addition to the geophysical data, MapInfo table files were provided showing the grid location, claims outlines, local topography and geologically interpreted faults and mineralized zones. These MapInfo tables were used as the base map for the geophysical data. All maps are prepared for this report are presented at a scale of 1:5,000.

The geophysical data is presented in several formats as described below.

5.1 Contour Maps

Contour maps of the total magnetic field intensity and the fraser-filtered, inphase VLF-EM component are presented in a false colour format as plates G-1b and G-2b respectively. These displays are best suited for highlighting linear trends and subtle background changes that can be indicative of lithological variations. Discontinuities of these trends are often indications of faulting.

5.2 Stacked Profiles

A stacked profile map of the magnetic data is presented as plate G-1a. A stacked profile map showing all three components, inphase, quadrature and field strength of the VLF-EM signal is presented as plate G-2a. These displays are best suited for providing a qualitative analysis of the geophysical responses. Anomaly parameters such as the peak to peak amplitude, half-width and asymmetry are most clearly evident in this format.

5.3 Geophysical Interpretation Map

A plan map was compiled to highlight the geophysical trends and overlay them with geological information. It is presented as plate G-3a.

6. INTERPRETATION

The magnetic data is displayed on plates G-1a and G-1b. Data ranges over a range of ~ 900 nTs across the property. The most prominent response is a magnetic low that follows the eastern portion of the grid, east of station 10450E. It is flagged as anomaly M-1 on the interpretation map. At its' northern end, the profile display exhibits a relatively flat-bottomed response with steep flanks that trend between N30°W and N40°W. This suggests a discrete lithological unit, with near vertical sides, possibly controlled by faulting. This zone is relatively narrow in the north and widens to the south, suggesting the source may deepen or thicken in this direction. This sequence appears to be displaced in the vicinity of line 10700N by a northeasterly trending fault. It is flanked on its' western side by a weak, yet consistent narrow magnetic high (M-2).

Another large area of magnetic lows is mapped west of station 9700E, from 9700N to at least 10150N (edge of grid). This region is punctuated by a number of small, weak magnetic highs. Although they appear to be isolated features, their distribution suggests they fall along sub-parallel northwesterly trends (M-4 and M-5). These features may be related to small stocks or dykes located along structural breaks.

Four irregularly shaped areas of high amplitude and highly variable magnetic readings are mapped west of station 10100E (M-6 to M-9). This character is typical of volcanics and these anomalies may be mapping intrusive bodies. The strongest and largest (M-6) is centred near 10450N / 9900E. This anomaly is particularly interesting because the largest mineralized zone closely parallels its' eastern edge. It is also cut by a strong, linear magnetic low (M-3) which could be related to a fault.

Some of the magnetic trends terminate abruptly or appear to be displaced. Three north-easterly trending faults drawn on the on the geophysical interpretation map are based on these features.

VLF-EM data was recorded for the 24.0 kHz frequency. This transmitter is located in Cutler, Maine, on the east coast of the United States and very nearly due east

of the property. Consequently, this signal will be most strongly coupled with east-west conductors. Conductors following the N30°W to N40°W trends dominant in the magnetic responses will be only weakly evident. There are significant shifts evident in the field strength data. Shifts can be expected in data gathered on different days, but many of these shifts occur on a single day. This suggests the transmitted signal may not have been stable for the duration of the survey. The Seattle VLF-EM transmitter would have been more applicable for this area. However, this transmitter has been unreliable for the entire summer and was likely off the air at the time of this survey.

Twelve field strength and inphase component VLF-EM responses have been flagged that could be indicative of near surface conductors. These anomalies are all very weak and poorly defined and should be considered questionable. One of them warrants specific mention and has been identified as V-1 on plates G-2a and G-3a. V-1 is the strongest inphase anomaly seen and extends from line 10400N/10100E to 10600N/9975E, for a distance of some 250 metres along an azimuth of N55°W. This anomaly is in the vicinity of the mapped mineralization zone along the western flank of magnetic anomaly M-6.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Some 41.5 line kilometres of magnetic and vlf-em data were gathered across a portion of the Lawyer property during August and September, 2001.

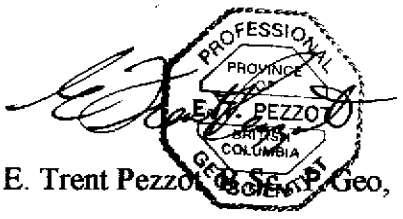
The magnetic survey has delineated several contacts, faults and other linear trends as well as discrete localized anomalies.

The VLF-EM signal could only couple weakly with northwesterly trending conductors and the results of this survey are inconclusive. The Seattle VLF-EM transmitter would have been more applicable for this project however it was likely off during the time of this survey. A horizontal loop EM system (such as the MaxMin) where the operator has control over the signal geometry would be more applicable for mapping conductivity trends in this area.

These responses should reviewed by the project geologists to determine whether they can be attributed to any known geological features. Of particular interest is the large magnetic high (M-6). The eastern edge of this unit appears to coincide with a large mineralized trend.

Respectfully submitted,

Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.



E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc., P.Geo,

Geophysics, Geology

Date Signed: November 7, 2001

Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications – E. Trent Pezzot

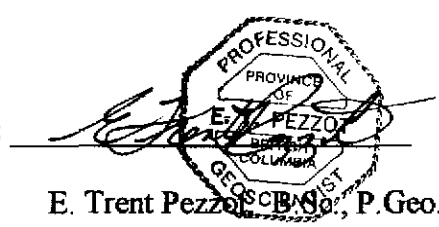
I, E. Trent Pezzot, of the city of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1974 with a B.Sc. degree in the combined Honours Geology and Geophysics program.

2) I have practised my profession continuously from that date.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) I have no interest in Guardsmen Resources Inc. or any of their subsidiaries or related companies, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by: 

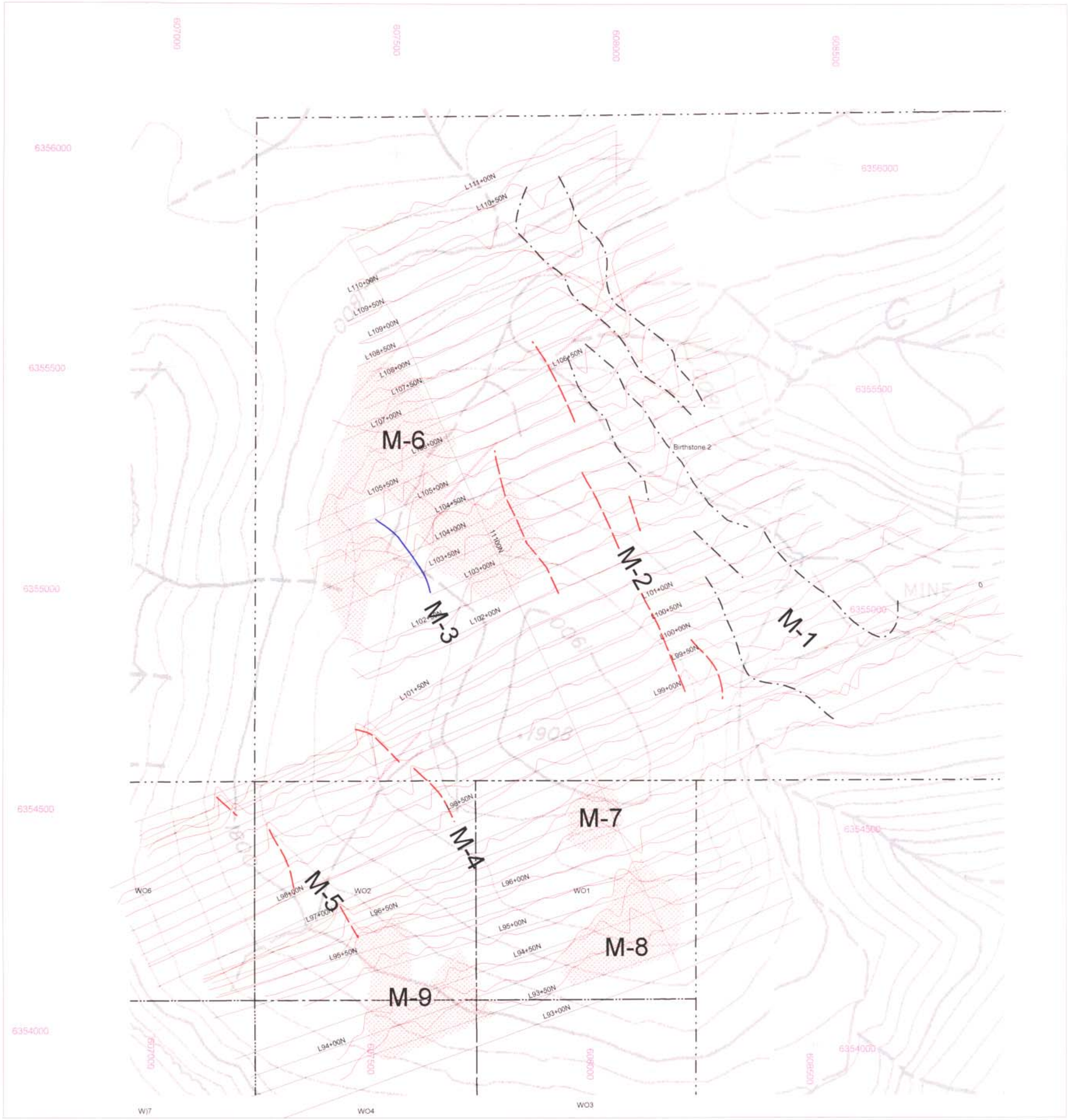
E. Trent Pezzot, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Geophysicist/Geologist

Appendix 2: EDA OMNI-Plus Specifications

Magnetometer

Operating modes	Total field, base, tie-line
Operating temperature	-45 to +50 deg. C.
Sensor	Proton precession
Dynamic range	18,000 – 110,000 gammas
Tuning	Automatic over entire range +/- 15% relative to ambient field of last stored total field
Polarizing cycle	Microprocessor controlled
Processing sensitivity	+/- 0.02 gammas
Resolution	0.1 gammas
Absolute accuracy	+/- 1 gamma at 50,000 gammas at 23 deg. C +/- 2 gammas over total temperature range
Statistical error reject threshold	0.2 gammas
Statistical error resolution	0.01 gammas
Memory	
Field	1300 readings
Tie-line points	100 readings
Base station	5500 readings



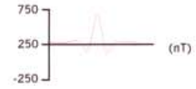
LEGEND

Instrumentation:

Equipment: EDA Omni Plus
Proton Precession Magnetometer
VLF-EM Receiver
NAA - Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz

Station Spacing: 25 metres
Line Spacing: 50 metres

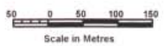
Magnetic Profile
positive to NW



Magnetic Interpretation Legend

- Magnetic Contact
- Magnetic Low Linear
- Magnetic High Linear
- Magnetic Defined Fault
- Magnetic High Area

Map North is
UTM Grid North

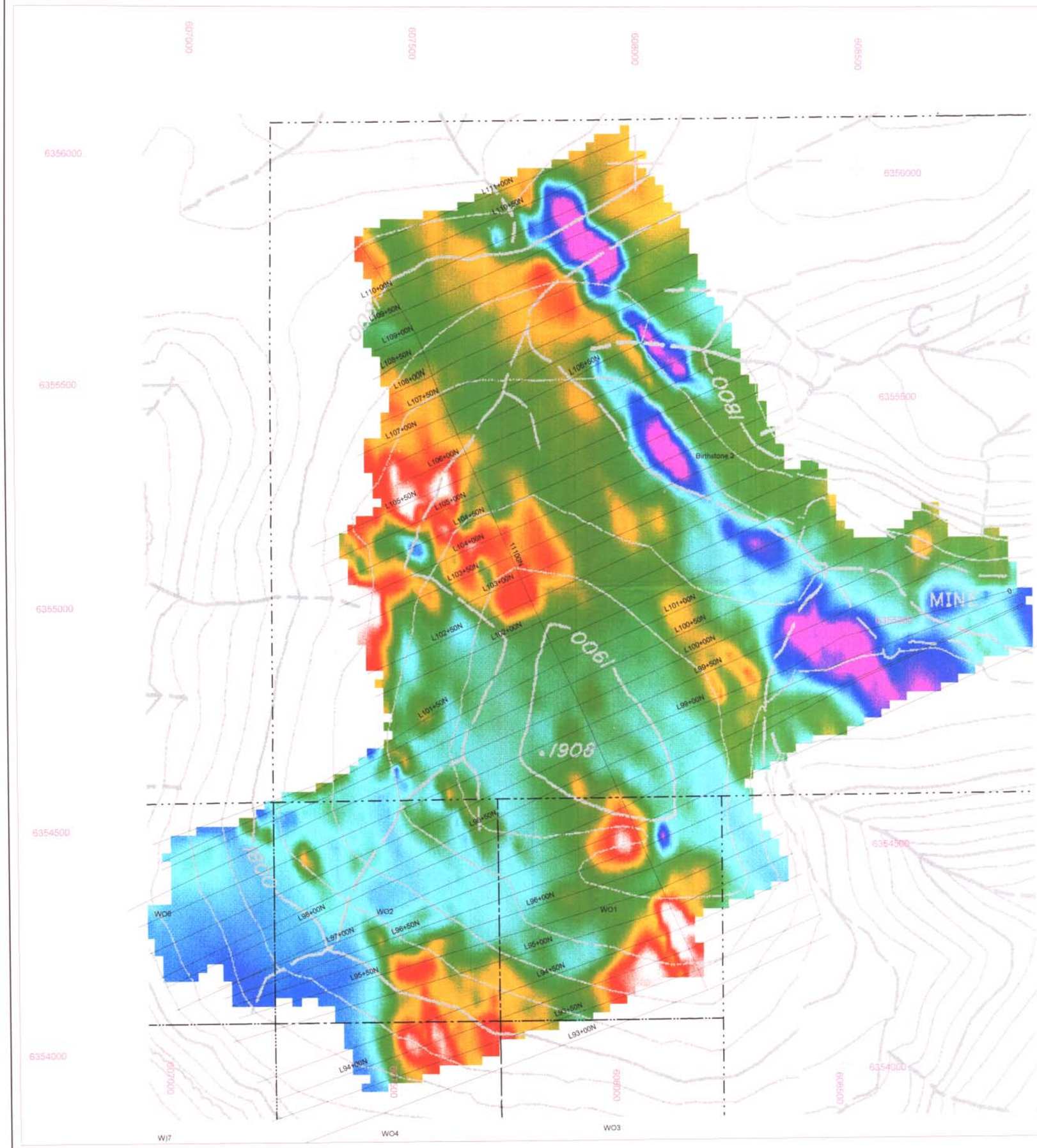


Guardsmen Resources Inc.
Lawyers Property

Total Magnetic Field Intensity (nTs)
Stacked Profile Map

Location: Omineca M.D. Map Sheet: NTS 94E/6E
Plot Date: Nov., 2001 Datum: NAD 83
Survey Date: Aug-Sep, 2001 UTM Zone: 9N

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. **Plate: G-1a**



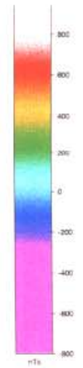
LEGEND

Instrumentation:

Equipment: EDA Omni Plus
Proton Precession Magnetometer
VLF-EM Receiver
NAA - Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz

Station Spacing: 25 metres
Line Spacing: 50 metres

Colour Scale



Map North is
UTM Grid North

50 0 50 100 150
Scale in Metres

Guardsmen Resources Inc.
Lawyers Property

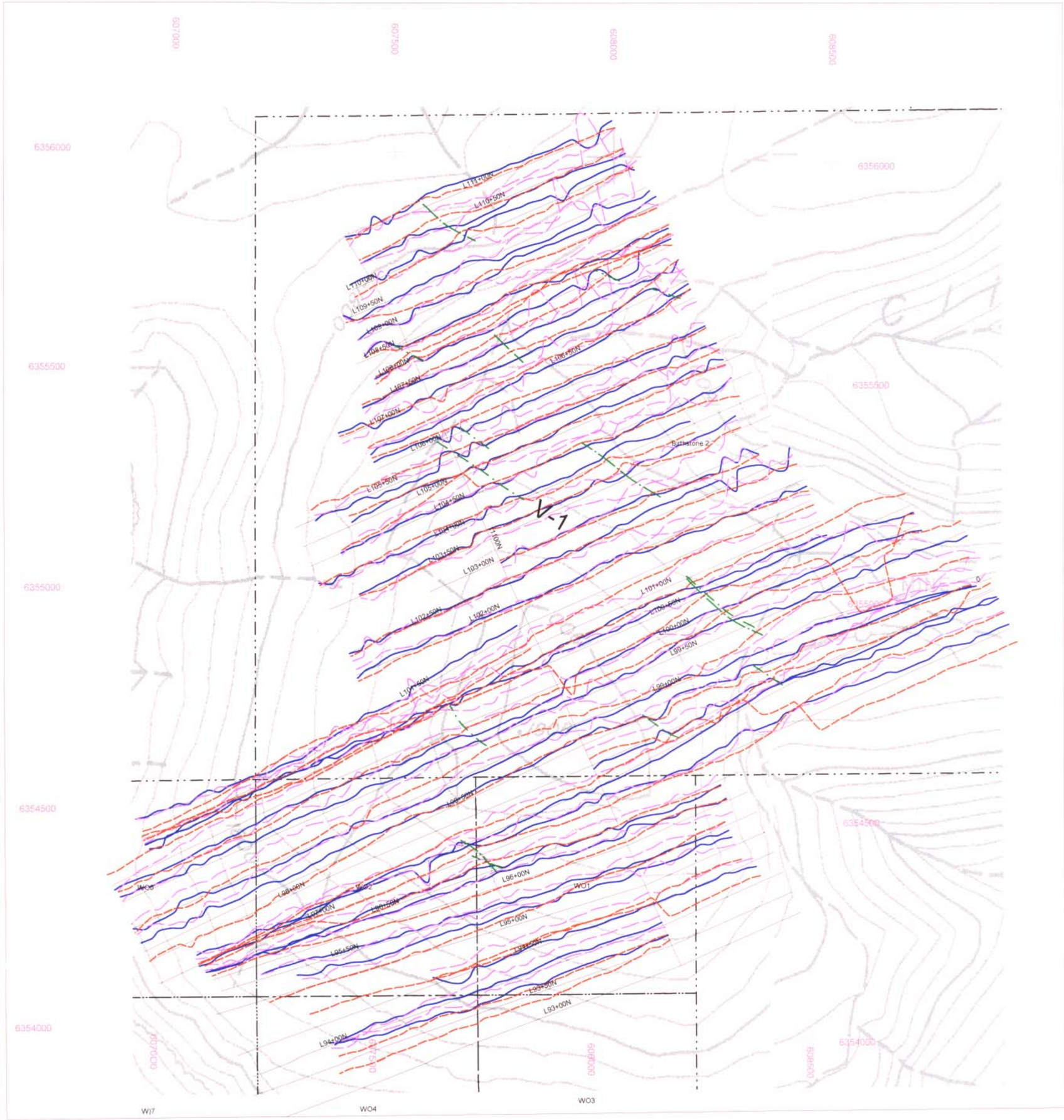
Total Magnetic Field Intensity (nTs)
False Colour Contour Map

Location: Omineca M.D.
Plot Date: Nov., 2001
Survey Date: Aug-Sep, 2001

Map Sheet: NTS 94E/6E
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 9N

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Plate: G-1b



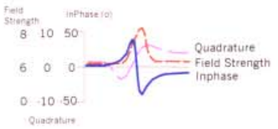
LEGEND

Instrumentation:

Equipment: EDA Omni Plus
Proton Precession Magnetometer
VLF-EM Receiver
NAA - Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz

Station Spacing: 25 metres
Line Spacing: 50 metres

VLF-EM Profiles
positive to NW



VLF-EM Interpretation Legend
Inphase Conductor
Field Strength Conductor

N

Map North is
UTM Grid North

50 0 50 100 150
Scale in Metres

Guardsmen Resources Inc.
Lawyers Property
VLF-EM (Cutler, Maine)
Stacked Profile Map
Inphase, Quadrature, Field Strength

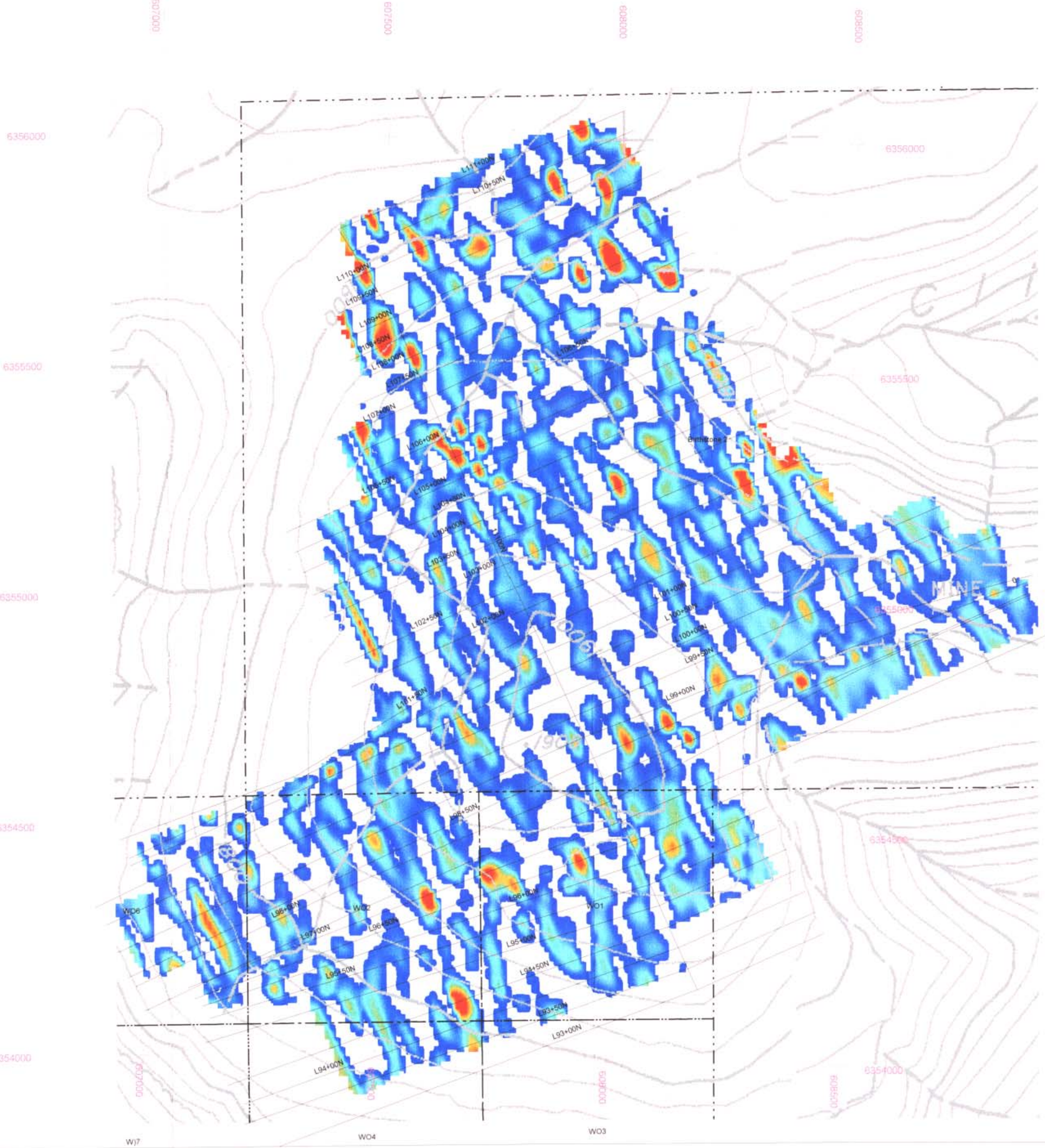
Location: Omineca M.D.
Plot Date: Nov., 2001
Survey Date: Aug-Sep, 2001

Map Sheet: NTS 94E/6E
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 9N

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. **Plate: G-2a**

26,728

26728 (9)



LEGEND

Instrumentation:

Equipment: EDA Omni Plus
Proton Precession Magnetometer
VLF-EM Receiver
NAA - Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz

Station Spacing: 25 metres
Line Spacing: 50 metres

Colour Scale

N

Map North is
UTM Grid North

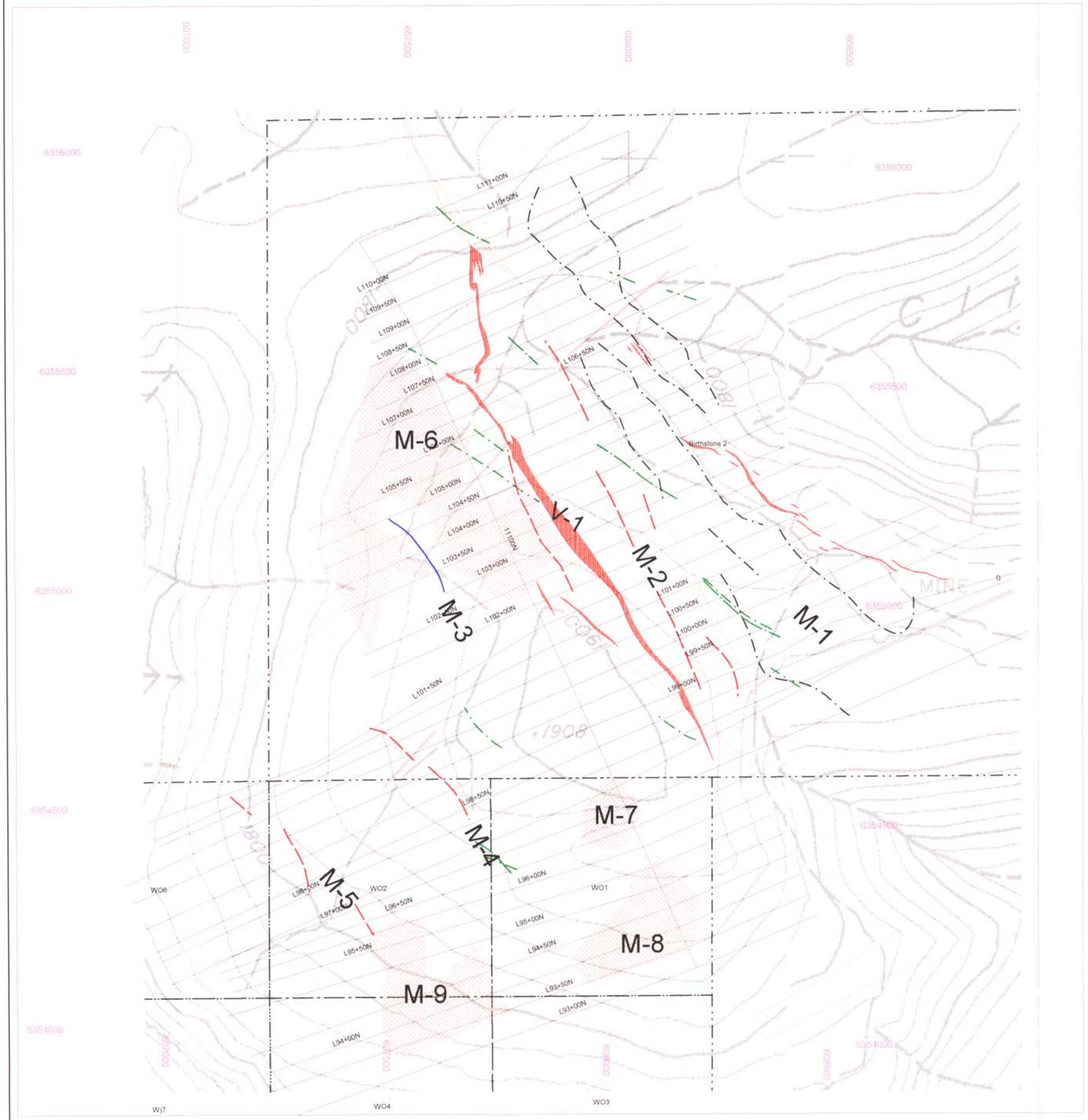
50 0 50 100 150
Scale in Metres

Guardsmen Resources Inc.
Lawyers Property
VLF-EM (Cutler, Maine)
False Colour Contour Map
Fraser Filtered Inphase

Location: Omineca M.D.
Plot Date: Nov., 2001
Survey Date: Aug-Sep, 2001
Map Sheet: NTS 94E/6E
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 9N

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Plate: G-2b



LEGEND

Instrumentation:

Equipment: EDA Omni Plus
Proton Precession Magnetometer
VLF-EM Receiver
NAA - Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz

Station Spacing: 25 metres
Line Spacing: 50 metres

Magnetic Interpretation Legend
- Magnetic Contact
- Magnetic Low Linear
- Magnetic High Linear
- Magnetic Defined Fault
- Magnetic High Area

VLF-EM Interpretation Legend
- Inphase Conductor
- Field Strength Conductor

Geological Interpretation Legend
- Fault
- Quartz + andularia crackle breccia vein

N

Map North is
UTM Grid North

50 0 50 100 150
Scale in Metres

Guardsmen Resources Inc.
Lawyers Property

Geophysical Interpretation Map

Location: Omineca M.D.
Plot Date: Nov., 2001
Survey Date: Aug-Sep, 2001

Map Sheet: NTS 94E/6E
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 9N

S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Plate: G-3a

Appendix II: Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Zone	Sample type	Sample width (m)	Description
AWK01-063	607711.0	6353176.0	SPC	grab		s/c in old trench of limonite stained intense silicification and minor argillic altered trachyandesite with 5% fgr dis py
AWK01-064	607506.0	6353406.0	SPC	chip	1.0	o/c of intense silicification with 2-3% fgr diss py cut by discrete argillic altered zones hosted along fault or fracture planes
AWK01-065	607484.0	6353433.0	SPC	chip	1.0	o/c of intensely sil trachyandesite with crackle breccia and drusy quartz infill
AWK01-066	607670.0	6355637.0	CC	chip	1.0	o/c of strongly sil trachyandesite with 5% diss py and mm to cm-sized sheeted chalcedonic qtz veinlets 340/sub-vertical
AWK01-078	607254.0	6353886.0	SPW	chip	1.0	o/c of strongly sil trachyandesite with irregular and anastomosing crustiform qtz veinlets mm to cm-sized. Epidote on fracture planes
AWK01-079	607104.0	6354047.0	SPW	chip	1.0	o/c of strongly sil trachyandesite with irregular and anastomosing crustiform qtz veinlets mm to cm-sized and crackle breccia. Veining comprises about 10% by volume.
AWK01-080	606891.0	6354422.0	SPW	chip	0.8	massive qtz vein comprising multiphase chacedonic qtz, trace sx and late drusy qtz infill of cavities. Vein is bounded by srtongly argillic altered trachyandesite
AWK01-081	608077.0	6355531.0	DR	grab		grab of silicified and strongly veined flot from old trench along the trace of the DR zone
AWK01-082	608100.0	6355413.0	DR	float		selective sample of amethystine qtz vein float material
AWK01-083	608289.0	6355331.0	DR	chip	2.5	o/c of strong sil trachyandestie containing multi-phase quartz veins with amethystine qtz. Dis py in wall rock, no vein sx observed
AWK01-084	609082.0	6355008.0	DR	float		grab of vein float from the southeastern end of the DR trend. Wall rock is only moderately sil and veinlets vary from mm to cm-scale
AWK01-085	609171.0	6354883.0	DR	chip	2.0	o/c of moderate sil with cm-sized crustiform qtz veinlets
AWK01-086	609497.0	6356642.0	AGB	chip	2.0	o/c comprising intense sil of trachyandesite with chalcedonic and drusy qtz cavities
AWK01-087	609312.0	6356822.0	AGB	chip	0.3	o/c chacedonic and crusticorm qtz breccia vein containing wallrock fragments. Drusy cavities contain earth imonite
AWK01-088	609272.0	6356920.0	AGB	grab		s/c of moderatley sil trachyandesite containing qtz crackle breccia veining up to 10% of rock by volume. Crackl breccia veins are typically <1cm in width
AWK01-089	609479.0	6356558.0	AGB	chip	1.3	o/c in upper pit comprising intense sil of trachyandesite with chalcedonic and drusy qtz cavities, larger veins contain amethystine qtx in centre of veins
AWK01-090	609595.0	6356137.0	AGB	chip	2.0	o/c of strong sil trachyandestie containing <5% by volume multi-phase quartz veinlets <1 cm in size
WR1-1	609153.0	6356162.0		float		qtx bexxia vein float
WR1-2	608654.0	6356556.0		float		qtx bexxia vein float
WR1-3	608436.0	6356477.0		float		qtx bexxia vein float
WR1-4	608589.0	6536337.0		float		qtx bexxia vein float
WR1-5	608407.0	6354500.0	DR	float		grab of amethystine qtz breccia vein float

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Zone	Sample type	Sample width (m)	Description
WR1-6	607109.0	6354052.0	SPW	chip	0.4	o/c of strongly sil trachyandesite with irregular and anastomosing crustiform qtz veinlets mm to cm-sized and crackle breccia. Veining comprises about 10% by volume.
WR1-8	607595.0	6354610.0		float		stongly si trachyandesite with 1-2% disseminated py
STT-R3A	608280.0	6353560.0		grab		moderate propylitic alteration of trachyandesite, <1% disseminated py
STT-R9A	608339.0	6354462.0	SPW	grab		o/c of strongly sil trachyandesite with irregular and anastomosing crustiform qtz veinlets mm to cm-sized and crackle breccia. Veining comprises about 10% by volume.
STT-R11	607231.0	6353855.0	SPW	grab		Sil trachyandesite with 1% fgr disseminated py
STT-R11A	607231.0	6353855.0	SPW	grab		Sil trachyandesite with 1% fgr disseminated py
STT-R12	607150.0	6353926.0	SPW	grab		Sil trachyandesite with 1% fgr disseminated py and py on fracture planes. Minor quatz breccia infill present
STT-R12A	607150.0	6353926.0	SPW	grab		Sil trachyandesite with 1% fgr disseminated py and py on fracture planes. Minor quatz breccia infill present
STT-R13	607102.0	6354007.0	SPW	grab		5 cm wide quartz vein with no visible py
STT-R13A	607102.0	6354007.0	SPW	grab		5 cm wide quartz vein with no visible py
Lawyers-R1	609020.0	6355700.0		float		float of massive sil with coarse-grained bladded ba along the road leading from the mill site to the CC portal
Lawyers-R2			DR	float		grab of amethystine qtz breccia vein float

Abbreviations		
	ba	barite
	cgr	coarse grained
	cpy	chalcopyrite
	fgr	fine grained
	mal	malachite
	mgr	medium grained
	o/c	outcrop
	py	pyrite
	qtz	quartz
	s/c	subcrop
	sil	silicification
	sx	sulphides

Zones	CC - Cliff Creek Zone
	AGB - Amethyst Gold Breccia Zone
	SPW - Silver Pond West Zone
	SPC - Silver Pond Creek Zone
	SPH - Silver Pond Heavy Mineral Grid area
Datum	NAD83 Zone 9

Appendix III: Assay Certificates

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
W-R3	3	10	27	39	5.0	7	11	202	1.40	51	<8	<2	2	6	.4	8	<3	59	.06	.048	8	77	.03	62	.01	7	.20	.02	.10	<2	41	<2	<2
W-R4	2	10	22	63	3.9	6	7	252	1.36	68	<8	<2	<2	40	.7	3	<3	64	.03	.029	3	69	.02	148	<.01	7	.23	<.01	.07	2	84	<2	<2
W-R5	3	10	8	49	1.0	3	7	559	2.05	14	10	<2	2	9	.2	3	<3	122	.69	.051	9	43	.13	109	.01	6	.29	.01	.15	2	43	2	2
W-R6	3	20	<3	57	.6	3	7	1239	2.39	13	9	<2	2	32	<.2	<3	<3	55	.45	.068	8	48	1.00	53	.04	3	1.11	.03	.09	<2	278	<2	<2
W-R7	7	18	194	53	5.9	6	6	520	3.56	106	<8	<2	2	18	<.2	<3	<3	57	.30	.028	5	45	.69	77	.23	<3	.92	.02	.21	2	119	<2	<2
W-R8	16	41	579	334	272.6	2	1	49	2.79	62	<8	62	<2	5	9.9	3	<3	211	.01	.015	2	70	.02	69	.01	5	.10	<.01	.10	8	51618	3	3
Lawyers-R1	26	23	145	5	13.5	4	2	24	.41	14	<8	47	<2	557	.3	5	<3	5	.02	.008	<1	60	.01	613	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.03	<2	37507	3	<2
Lawyers-R2	4	139	14	83	13.2	3	6	1123	2.00	11	<8	<2	2	37	.9	<3	<3	53	.37	.056	7	64	.75	940	.02	<3	.90	.03	.11	<2	264	4	<2
RE Lawyers-R2	4	136	18	80	10.4	4	6	1109	1.98	11	8	<2	2	35	.8	<3	<3	52	.37	.054	7	60	.74	919	.02	<3	.87	.03	.11	<2	258	<2	<2
STT-R3	3	20	20	82	2.2	5	4	891	3.88	12	<8	<2	2	16	<.2	<3	<3	94	.30	.091	7	36	.98	93	.17	<3	1.33	.05	.15	2	48	2	<2
STT-R3A	3	16	19	80	1.2	3	4	765	4.10	6	15	<2	2	10	.2	<3	3	89	.21	.075	4	27	.88	84	.17	<3	1.18	.04	.15	<2	22	3	3
STT-R9A	2	23	31	77	4.7	6	9	288	4.91	87	<8	<2	3	9	.3	<3	<3	150	.03	.061	11	41	.03	172	<.01	<3	.35	<.01	.16	<2	130	4	2
STT-R11	4	34	7	59	5.2	3	7	894	2.69	12	<8	<2	4	26	.3	<3	3	78	.36	.075	16	38	.61	139	.18	3	1.03	.04	.13	<2	251	2	<2
STT-R11A	2	16	7	66	3.7	5	5	720	2.69	4	<8	<2	3	26	.2	<3	<3	84	.30	.073	19	31	.72	128	.17	<3	1.28	.03	.12	<2	395	<2	<2
STT-R12	3	29	6	95	1.4	3	10	1089	3.30	314	10	<2	3	16	.4	<3	4	107	.43	.080	10	27	.76	91	.24	<3	1.46	.04	.17	2	23	2	2
STT-R12A	3	20	11	77	2.4	6	6	1009	2.85	152	11	3	3	15	.2	<3	<3	71	.34	.080	9	57	.76	142	.19	8	1.24	.03	.18	2	760	<2	<2
STT-R13	20	10	360	19	6.9	6	1	82	1.45	15	<8	<2	2	32	.2	<3	<3	53	.06	.046	10	53	.05	235	.04	3	.25	.03	.21	<2	319	3	<2
STT-R13A	23	7	294	24	6.6	3	1	59	1.30	22	<8	<2	3	26	.3	<3	3	46	.05	.040	7	46	.03	154	.04	8	.20	.03	.19	<2	3856	4	3
CABIB-R1	3	5	19	4	<.3	1	1	15	1.03	8	<8	<2	<2	54	<.2	<3	<3	12	.01	.008	1	28	.01	218	<.01	<3	.46	.05	.15	<2	19	2	2
STANDARD DS3/FA-10R	10	121	35	151	<.3	36	12	823	3.12	31	20	<2	4	28	5.6	5	5	76	.52	.092	17	187	.59	162	.09	<3	1.66	.04	.16	5	472	479	479

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ✓ FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Guardsmen Resources Inc. PROJECT SCOTT GIFFORD File # A103162 Page 1

525 - 1027 Davie St., Vancouver BC V6E 4L2 Submitted by: Harry Huffels

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	<1	<1	<3	3	<.3	<1	<1	4	.03	3	8	<2	2	1	<.2	<3	4	1	.07	<.001	1	<1	<.01	2	<.01	7	.01	.33	<.01	<2	22	<2	2
AWK01-060	1	13	8	54	<.3	4	5	277	2.48	13	<8	<2	2	11	<.2	<3	<3	175	.04	.048	7	31	.04	55	.02	<3	.36	.01	.17	<2	9	<2	3
AWK01-061	2	21	3	27	.3	3	3	149	1.47	7	<8	<2	2	8	<.2	<3	<3	154	.06	.042	6	37	.02	41	.02	<3	.22	<.01	.18	<2	20	<2	3
AWK01-062	14	48	11	28	193.5	3	8	528	1.78	22	<8	<2	3	8	<.2	<3	<3	438	.86	.067	9	32	.65	44	.05	7	.65	.02	.19	<2	2022	<2	<2
AWK01-063	5	11	19	31	22.3	6	2	403	2.12	12	9	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	69	.26	.050	5	55	.47	147	.12	3	.61	.01	.11	2	243	<2	2
AWK01-064	21	99	755	83	307.2	4	2	409	4.04	42	<8	17	<2	17	5.7	<3	<3	62	.19	.065	6	36	.44	105	.15	<3	.86	.02	.19	2	27822	<2	2
AWK01-065	3	25	134	71	11.6	2	2	528	.78	6	<8	2	4	5	.4	<3	<3	13	.04	.018	7	54	.15	103	<.01	4	.35	.01	.20	<2	165	<2	2
AWK01-066	13	11	21	25	115.2	2	<1	83	1.34	31	<8	3	2	10	.2	<3	<3	54	.02	.033	6	35	.02	86	<.01	<3	.26	<.01	.17	<2	1505	<2	<2
AWK01-067	8	30	21	28	8.4	6	3	34	.42	18	<8	18	<2	173	<.2	3	4	13	.11	.052	1	73	.01	615	<.01	4	.39	<.01	.05	2	12854	5	<2
AWK01-068	47	42	81	6	10.8	2	3	17	.38	43	<8	35	<2	435	.4	6	3	6	.02	.010	<1	40	<.01	212	<.01	<3	.07	<.01	.04	<2	30523	<2	<2
AWK01-069	33	101	228	6	8.0	7	4	29	.77	32	<8	14	<2	335	<.2	8	3	10	.09	.047	1	77	<.01	101	<.01	11	.22	<.01	.04	2	11047	3	<2
AWK01-070	8	4	8	10	.3	3	1	33	.61	4	10	3	<2	49	<.2	<3	3	5	.01	.003	2	97	<.01	1608	<.01	6	.04	<.01	.01	<2	707	2	<2
RE AWK01-070	9	5	9	4	.3	3	1	34	.61	4	<8	2	<2	49	<.2	<3	3	5	.01	.004	1	99	<.01	1670	<.01	<3	.05	<.01	.01	<2	419	<2	<2
AWK01-071	114	63	39	11	1.4	9	<1	47	3.88	39	<8	5	<2	55	<.2	17	<3	10	<.01	.035	1	119	<.01	2303	<.01	6	.06	<.01	.01	2	2919	3	<2
AWK01-072	54	234	224	10	17.8	8	17	30	5.71	133	<8	7	<2	29	.3	115	29	8	<.01	.001	1	76	<.01	13	<.01	4	.10	<.01	.01	<2	4159	<2	<2
AWK01-073	466	8489	384	31	47.1	15	33	34	5.83	1148	<8	58	<2	25	.9	2021	99	16	<.01	<.001	1	92	<.01	6	<.01	<3	.04	<.01	<.01	2	29922	2	<2
AWK01-074	5	46	17	10	3.4	2	1	31	.64	7	11	<2	<2	5	<.2	6	11	88	<.01	.008	1	84	<.01	338	<.01	4	.04	<.01	.02	2	492	<2	3
AWK01-075	9	48	59	15	47.9	10	2	54	2.21	23	<8	<2	<2	20	<.2	43	43	187	<.01	.004	<1	126	<.01	2499	.01	<3	.05	<.01	.01	3	1158	<2	<2
AWK01-076	1	19	9	84	5.0	4	2	797	4.46	4	8	<2	3	10	<.2	3	<3	101	.21	.080	7	23	1.01	180	.23	6	1.54	.04	.17	2	43	<2	2
AWK01-077	3	9	13	55	4.3	1	2	641	3.20	5	<8	<2	2	10	<.2	<3	3	71	.08	.093	7	18	1.14	132	.03	<3	1.27	.05	.11	<2	41	<2	<2
AWK01-078	2	17	31	82	26.8	5	7	1159	2.48	12	13	<2	5	33	.2	<3	<3	75	.54	.069	11	32	.86	104	.16	5	1.11	.04	.12	2	1057	<2	<2
AWK01-079	5	24	21	70	4.8	2	4	1096	2.47	20	<8	<2	3	15	<.2	<3	<3	60	.17	.065	7	37	.92	70	.05	4	1.12	.03	.13	<2	512	5	5
AWK01-080	8	83	666	41	11.6	2	1	46	.88	20	11	<2	2	16	<.2	<3	<3	25	.03	.031	7	44	.02	67	.01	3	.19	.01	.15	<2	170	<2	<2
AWK01-081	4	17	54	107	12.9	4	4	706	1.73	37	8	<2	2	5	.3	<3	<3	152	.04	.037	6	71	.40	78	.01	<3	.49	<.01	.11	2	235	<2	<2
AWK01-082	5	16	5	12	4.1	9	1	57	.64	8	10	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	<3	39	.01	.004	1	107	.01	25	<.01	7	.04	<.01	.02	3	310	<2	2
AWK01-083	2	12	19	117	10.2	9	13	1680	2.94	21	<8	<2	4	23	.3	<3	<3	205	.08	.067	9	37	.05	201	.01	3	.46	<.01	.14	2	265	<2	2
AWK01-084	4	24	13	33	25.5	4	4	266	1.57	18	9	<2	2	9	<.2	<3	<3	91	.06	.045	8	63	.28	49	.03	9	.39	.01	.15	2	645	3	<2
AWK01-085	2	37	7	49	.4	7	6	486	2.25	7	<8	<2	3	12	<.2	<3	5	107	.33	.075	9	62	.16	63	.04	5	.42	.01	.16	2	23	<2	<2
AWK01-086	5	48	96	182	330.4	4	3	317	.78	12	8	6	<2	7	3.4	<3	<3	48	1.44	.004	1	92	.02	22	<.01	<3	.07	<.01	.02	3	3906	<2	<2
AWK01-087	3	29	11	36	3.7	4	6	1009	1.43	13	13	<2	3	10	.4	<3	<3	69	2.41	.051	12	49	.04	82	.03	<3	.27	.03	.11	<2	45	<2	<2
AWK01-088	1	46	10	34	4.2	7	5	426	1.50	5	17	<2	3	5	.2	<3	<3	83	.30	.045	7	62	.03	58	.03	6	.23	.02	.13	<2	30	<2	<2
AWK01-089	2	14	30	84	48.8	7	5	646	1.89	8	16	<2	2	45	1.1	<3	<3	93	2.66	.046	8	62	.72	46	.03	<3	.25	.02	.11	3	477	<2	<2
AWK01-090	2	110	265	259	97.5	8	7	675	1.57	17	14	15	3	6	8.8	5	<3	89	.19	.049	8	66	.92	39	.01	3	.79	.02	.10	4	12141	<2	2
W-R1	2	15	7	69	<.3	5	9	744	2.49	10	19	<2	5	7	.2	<3	<3	94	.33	.071	12	36	.74	88	.16	6	1.08	.03	.20	2	110	<2	<2
W-R2	2	13	12	49	1.9	5	10	594	1.63	36	13	<2	3	7	.5	<3	<3	91	.17	.064	13	51	.05	77	.02	3	.28	.03	.11	<2	31	<2	3
STANDARD DS3/FA-10R	9	126	32	157	<.3	36	12	842	3.24	29	16	<2	4	28	5.6	6	6	80	.54	.096	18	189	.61	161	.09	<3	1.75	.04	.17	5	492	480	473

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** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 14 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 25/01 SIGNED BY ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. Data ✓ FA