REPORT

on the

CHUA CHUA MOLYBDENUM PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia

Latitude 53° 21' N., Longitude 124° 37' W.
NTS map sheet 93F/7E

by

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

on behalf of

Mr. Chris Delorme

January 7, 2002
Delta, British Columbia

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FIGURES

SUMMARY

During October 2001 a magnetometer survey was conducted over a portion of the Chua Chua molybdenum property situated in central British Columbia. The survey was undertaken to test with a magnetometer a property with very sparse rock exposures, but that hosts a partially delineated molybdenum deposit. The claim area has undergone geological mapped using limited rock exposures and additional data derived from previous diamond core drilling. The best mineralized zones so far encountered appears to be contained within the hornfels unit where fracture preparation is well developed by a quartz stockwork carrying the molybdenum mineralization. The more intensely silicified zones generally are found to contain the better values.

The property has undergone considerable work since it's discovery in 1969. Some well-mineralized sections of considerable apparent width have been encountered, but there remain questions about the attitude (size and grade) of the molybdenum-bearing stockwork. Because the hornfels host unit appears to trend toward the northwest and dip northeasterly an additional core drill hole(s) in the projected trend of the hornfels would be desirable. This test hole(s) may be positioned so as to determine if the molybdenum mineralization continues to depth and if it occurs concordant with the relic bedding or if it cuts the bedding at a different angle. A knowledge of these features would allow projecting the mineral trend so as to reach this zone of interest in subsequent drilling in the shortest possible distance. An example of the location of such a drill hole might be 150 metres at an azimuth of N210° from the collar of DDH 80-3 where the test hole could be drilled vertically to intersect the projection of the strong molybdenum-bearing interval encountered in the previous drilling. Additional information to be gained from such a hole would include vertical depth to the mineralization with less likelihood of drill hole deflection.

CHRIS DELORME

CHUA CHUA CLAIM LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 93F-7E OMINECA M.D.,B.C.

SCALE: 1:7,500,000	DATE: JAN. 2002
DRAWN BY: J. M.	FIGURE Nº. 1

INTRODUCTION

The current fieldwork program was conducted under the writers' supervision and consists of a grid controlled magnetometer survey (see *Figures 2 and 3*).

The work program was conducted on behalf of Mr. Chris Delorme of Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

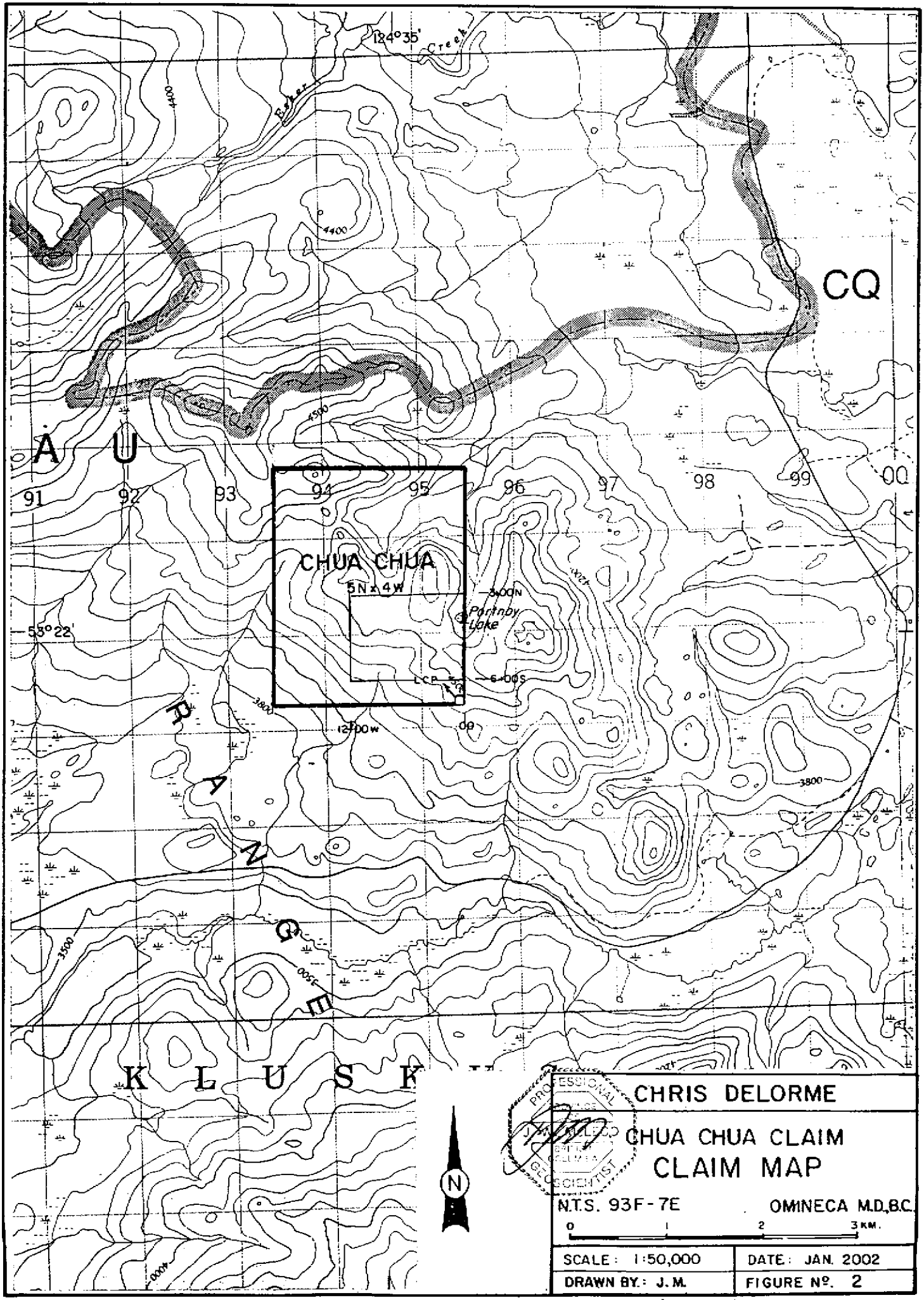
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chua Chua mineral claim area may be located on NTS map sheet, 93F/7E at latitude 53° 21' north and longitude 124° 37' west. The property area is situated south of the Town of Vanderhoof, B.C., at the southeast end of the Nechako Range, 6.5 km. west of Chutanli Lake. The property lies within the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Access to the property is gained by traveling approximately 26.5 km. southwest of the Town of Vanderhoof, B.C. on the Kenney Dam road and then southerly for about 100 km. on the Blue road, which can be, described as good all weather surfaced. Just north of the cutoff to Chutanli Lake the Kluskus-Ootsa road branches off to the west from the Blue road, it is taken 7.5 km. to the junction with the Chua Chua property road. The property road traverses much of the claim north to the site of the old exploration camp.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The property lies within the intermontane (physiographic) belt between the Coastal mountain belt on the west and the Rocky mountain belt on the east. More particularly the Chua Chua property is found to occur in the transition zone on the south end of what is termed the Nechako range between the northwesterly trending Nechako and Fraser plateaux. The claim area generally is fluvial-glacial covered, rounded mountainous terrain exhibiting sparse rock exposures. The claim area ranges in elevation from 1,160 metres (3,800') to 1,430 metres (4,700') mean sea level. The area is conifer covered as lodgepole pine and spruce.


124°35'
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92
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CHUA CHUA
5N x 4W
3000N
Portnoy Lake
6000S
LCP
53°22'
12000W
09
3800
RANGE
3500
KLUSKUS
N
CHRIS DELORME
CHUA CHUA CLAIM
CLAIM MAP
N.T.S. 93F-7E
OMINECA M.D.,B.C.
0
1
2
3 KM.
SCALE: 1:50,000
DATE: JAN. 2002
DRAWN BY: J.M.
FIGURE Nº. 2

The general area lies within the sub-alpine biotic zone and experiences greater than 100 cm. of precipitation annually, of which 15%-25% may occur as a snow equivalent i.e. about 20 cm. The summers are generally mild and dry with moderate precipitation as rain showers.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The four-post Chua Chua lode mineral claim is comprised of 20 contiguous units in a 5N x 4W configuration (see Figure2). The claim particulars are listed as follows:

Name	Tenure No.	Units	Anniversary Date
Chua Chua	366737	20	October 17

The claim area totals approximately 500 hectares or 1,236 acres.

The above listed lode mineral claim is owned by Mr. Chris Delorme of Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

HISTORY

The recorded mining exploration history of the property area dates from 1969 when a prospecting and regional reconnaissance geochemical survey discovered the anomalous molybdenum values in the immediate area.

The construction of the Kluskus logging road in the mid-1970's saw the entry of Asarco Incorporated and Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. into the area. During this early period they undertook some shallow diamond core drilling for which no core remains available. They drilled 13 holes, A1-A4 and B1-B9 which revealed a large zone of anomalous molybdenum values. Asarco carried out geochemical surveys in 1977. They were joined by Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd. in 1979. Together they conducted core drilling programs in 1980: DDH 1-3, 1981: DDH 1-7 and 1982: DDH 1-2.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the general area are volcanics and sediments which have been assigned to the Hazelton Group of Jurassic age. These rocks in places have been intruded by late Jurassic and early Cretaceous aged Coast Range intrusive rocks of granitic to dioritic composition, which are referred to in the property area as Nechako intrusions. More than one period of intrusive activity may have effected the area and in fact be younger than the Nechako intrusions. The youngest rocks observed in the area are the andesite to basalt flow volcanics which are thought to be of Oligocene age .

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The different rock units are found to occur as northerly striking and steep easterly dipping sediments and volcanics. The oldest underlying bedded rocks are found to occur on the westside of the property as hornfelsed siltstone, mudstone and quartzite and overlain conformably? on the eastside by steeply contacting clastic andesitic tuffs. The bedded sediments and volcanics are intrusive contacted on the westside by granitic rocks thought to be of Coast Range intrusive age. All three rock types are seen in places in the drill core to be cut by granodiorite dykes which themselves are sometimes molybdenum-bearing.

The molybdenum mineralization related to a quartz vein stockwork is best developed in the hornfelsed (siltstones) that have undergone varying degrees of biotitization following structural preparation (brittle fracture). Pyrite and pyrrhotite are found widespread throughout the MoS2 mineralized zones and the core in general.

PRESENT WORK PROGRAM

The present fieldwork program was undertaken during the period October 10-15, 2001. The work program consisted of installing a grid, N-S line - 900 m.; E-W grid lines – 12,000 m. for a total length of 12.9 km. (see Figure 3). A magnetometer survey was conducted over the grid using a Scintrex

fluxgate magnetometer, model MF-1. The magnetometer readings were diurnally corrected by closing-loops.

CONCLUSIONS

The magnetometer data contours, but does not seem to correspond closely with the interpreted trend of the sediments (hornfels) and the volcanics (tuffs). The magnetometer data suggests a fabric trending N190°-N210°. In the eastern 1/3 of the grid the andesite-siltstone contact may be expressed along this trend. At the division, 2/3 distance from the eastside of the grid, the central zone (which may be the expression of the hornfels unit) appears to be truncated along a N-S line which could be an expression of a fault contact trending N175°. If there is found to be correlation between these trends and what will be determined from subsequent drilling the magnetometer may be used to follow a respective rock unit in an extensively covered area, as a quick, relatively inexpensive survey.

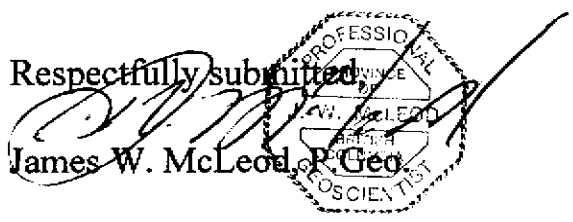
RECOMMENDATIONS

Further drilling is recommended in the areas where favourable mineralized zones have been drill intersected or where mineralized zone are projected to occur. Peripheral areas to those previously worked should undergo a thorough examination, as this mineral setting may be much larger than initially indicated. All drilling should have quality grid control (in three dimensions) to enable accurate calculations to be made from the acquired data.

COST ESTIMATE

The writer has not included figures in this section as a detailed work recommendation has not been formulated on the basis of the current magnetometer survey. The writer is aware of other parties who have familiarity with the property that are presently doing a comprehensive report, recommendation and cost estimate.

Respectfully submitted,



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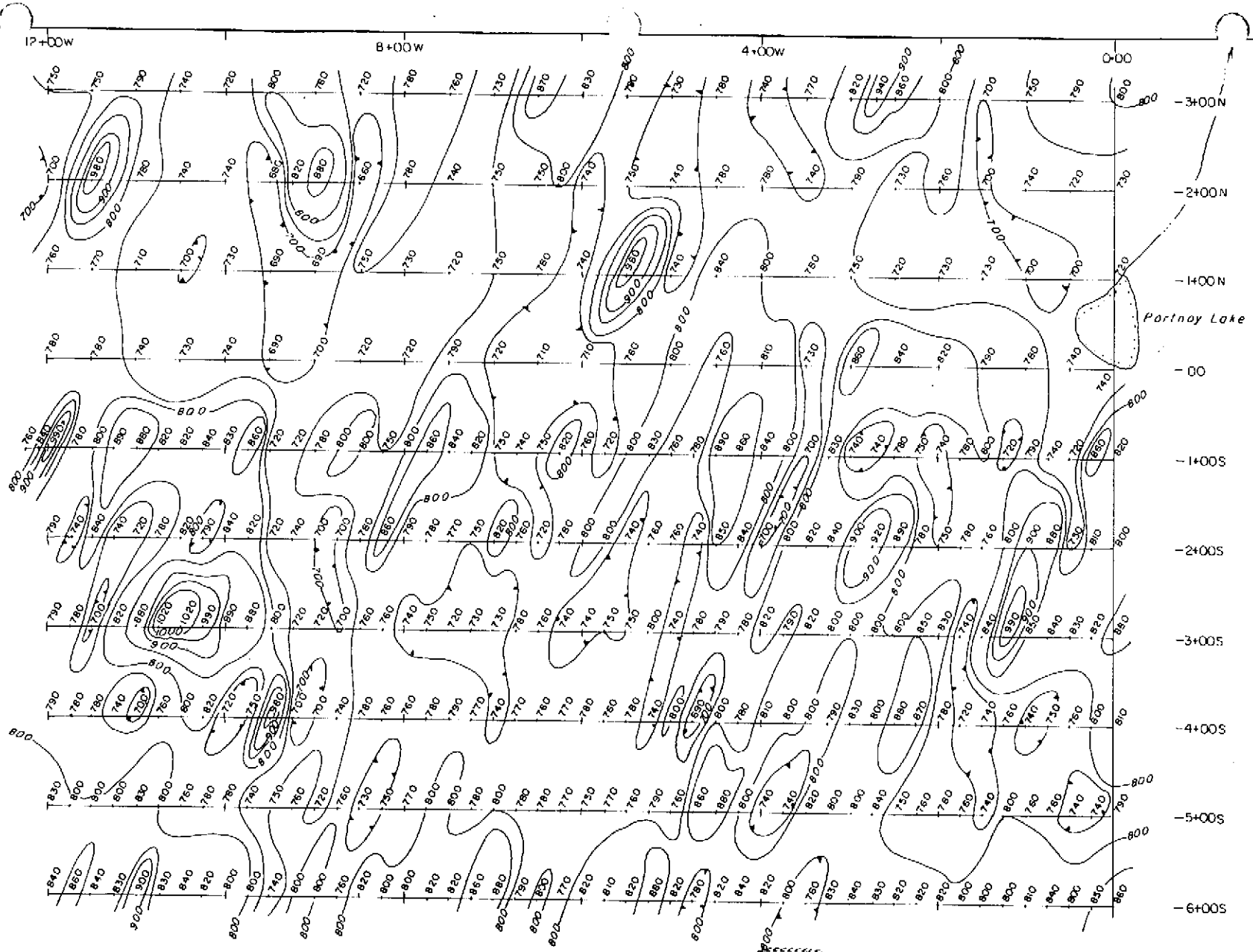


LEGEND

830 880 — Magnetometer readings (value in x10 nT)

800 — Magnetic contour at 500 nT interval

Magnetic low

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

N

CHRIS DELORME

CHUA CHUA CLAIM

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

N.T.S. 93F-7E

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 Metres

SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: JAN. 2002
DRAWN BY: J.M.	FIGURE Nº. 3

CHONG

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Grid installation – flagged and blazed		$ 1,000
Magnetometer survey		1,000
Camp and board		500
Travel		200
	Total	$ 2,700

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES WAYNE McLEOD, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at #203 - 1318 56th Street, Delta, B.C., V4L 2A4.

2) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

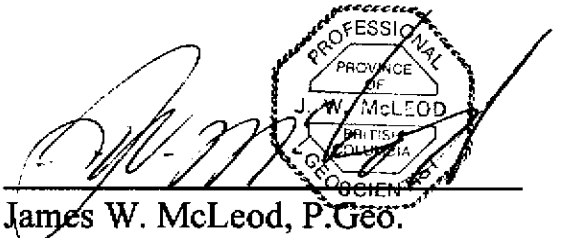
3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1969.

4) I have practiced my profession since 1969.

5) I have neither an interest in the Chua Chua molybdenum property nor any interest in Javelin Capital Corp. or it's shares.

6) The above report is based on personal field experience gained by the writer during a property examination conducted during August 2000 and from researching private and assessment reports and from data collected under the writers' supervision during this current magnetometer survey.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 7th day of January 2002.



James W. McLeod, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

REFERENCES

British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Reports – 8476 and 9691.

Ostensoe, E.A., July 30, 1980. Private Chu Project, Progress Report to Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd.