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DIAMOND DRILLING

ON THE

ROX 1 MINERAL CLAIM

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 093E/15W
53°46' N
126°53' W

for

Mr. GARY THOMPSON
owner and operator

Peter L. Ogryzlo M. Sc., P. Geo.

January 2002

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3.0 SUMMARY

The ROX1 mineral claim is situated in the Central Interior of the Province of British Columbia, approximately 90 kilometres south of the town of Houston, BC. The claim lies in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheet 093E/15W.

At the request of Mr. Gary Thompson of Houston, British Columbia, Peter Ogryzlo M. Sc., P. Geo. (the author) has reviewed a diamond drill program undertaken by Mr. Thompson on the ROX1 Mineral Claim. In particular, the author has examined and logged drill core obtained by Mr. Thompson during a diamond drill program which was initiated on the property in September, 2001. The author visited the claim on October 22, 2001 and examined the legal corner post and the location of the diamond drill holes.

Limited diamond drilling on the claims has indicated the presence of precious and base metal mineralization. Further testing of the claims is warranted to determine the nature and extent of the mineralization.

3.1 Summary – ROX1 Mineral Claim.

Mr. Thompson (the owner) holds the ROX1 mineral claim through mineral tenure No. 372796. The claim is located in the Mosquito Hills to the north of Tahtsa Reach in central British Columbia. Mr. Thompson has been actively exploring the claim since acquisition of the property by staking in September 1997. His field work led to the discovery of subcroppings of bedrock containing silicified zones, stringers, and brecciated zones with open spaces filled with sphalerite, galena and pyrite. These discoveries further led to the excavation of 2 diamond drill holes on the property in the fall of 2001. The holes were drilled using and AQTK (thin kerf) diamond bit, which produed a 30.5 mm core from a hole 48mm in diameter. In total, 15.53 metres of drilling was completed. Both holes stopped short of the planned depth due to ground control problems.

From the surface exposures and sampling completed available, the mineralization encountered indicates the presence of an epithermal precious metal system filling veins or cavities in the country rock. The level of information is not sufficient to estimate the grade or width of the occurrence, and accordingly both holes should be redrilled to retest the target.

4.0 INTRODUCTION & TERMS OF REFERENCE

At the request of Mr. Gary Thompson, registered owner of the ROX1 Mineral Claim, Peter Ogryzlo P. Geo. has examined the ROX1 claim and the diamond drill locations on the claim.

The objective of the examination of the claim and the diamond drill core was to produce a Technical Report suitable for submission to the Mineral Titles Branch, Energy and Mines Division, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Province of British Columbia as required by the Mineral Tenure Act and the Regulations. The format of this report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Mineral Act Regulations of the Province of British Columbia and is also derived from the requirements of National Policy 43-101 for the public release of geological data.

Analysis of the drill core obtained by Mr. Thompson has indicated measurable quantities of zinc, silver and gold on the property.

The data used in the preparation of this report and contained in this report has been derived from the activities of the author in sampling the drill core. The sampling of drill cuttings was undertaken by Mr. Thompson, the owner of the property.

The effective date of the exploration data is October 22, 2001.

5.0 DISCLAIMER

- *The author has relied upon the description of the ROX1 mineral Claim as provided by Mr. Gary Thompson, and has no reason to doubt the property description.*
- *The author has not verified title to the ROX1 Mineral Claim held by Mr. Gary Thompson, and hereby disclaims all responsibility for such matters.*
- *The author is unaware of any other technical data other than that presented by Mr. Thompson.*

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The ROX 1 mineral claim was located on October 27, 1999. The claim consists of 20 claim units covering a surface area of 500 hectares. The legal corner post is located at UTM Zone 9 5958969N and 0640178E using the NAD27 datum. The legal corner post was examined on October 22, 2001 by the author, and was found to be correctly located according to a Global Position System determination.

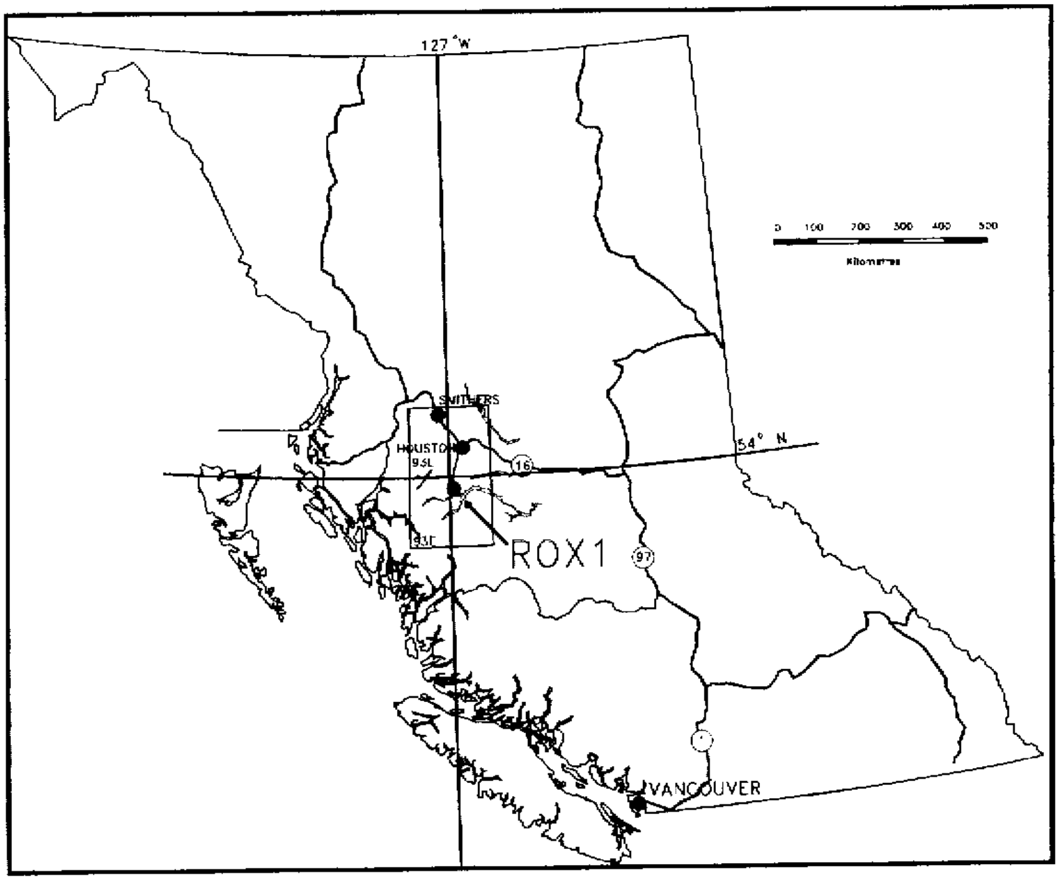

Figure 1. Location of ROX1 Mineral Claim.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The property is located approximately 90 kilometres south of the town of Houston in the Central Interior of British Columbia.

Houston is a major supply and industrial centre and is serviced by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. Daily air service to Vancouver is available from Smithers, BC, approximately 70 kilometres by road to the west of Houston.

From Houston, access to the property is by road using a two wheel drive vehicle in fair weather, and a four wheel drive vehicle in poor weather. Road access is achieved by first travelling west from Houston on Highway 16 to the intersection with the Morice Forest Service Road; thence south 56.5 km on the Morice FSR and the Morice Owen FSR to the intersection with the Morice Nadina Forest Service Road. Travel is then south and west along the Morice Nadina FSR a further 33 kilometres to the Morice Reach Forest Service Road. The Morice Reach FSR is taken to the south for a further 3.5 km to a branch with and unmarked logging road. The branch road is taken 4.8 km to the south and east, then another branch is taken again to the south and east for a further 5 km to the claim block.

7.2 Climate and Physiography

The property lies in the Mosquito Hills district on the northern shore of Tahtsa Reach. The district is located in the Nechako Plateau physiographic region of central British Columbia. Relief is moderate on the property with a maximum difference in elevation of approximately 400 metres. The highest point on the property is the summit of Mosquito Crag, a prominent landmark, at approximately 1441 metres.

The Mosquito Hills drain to the south into Tahtsa Reach, and thence into the Fraser River system. Drainage from the Mosquito Hills to the north first enters a chain of small lakes which then drain to the east via Andrews Creek into Andrews Bay on Ootsa Lake.

Climate is typical of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperature variation in the region is approximately –25 to +25 degrees Celsius. Snowpack in the winter ranges from approximately 1 to 2 metres.

The property is covered around 20% by a submature stand of balsam fir. Most of the property has been logged by clearcut logging practices, and is covered by juvenile conifers, grasses and shrubs.

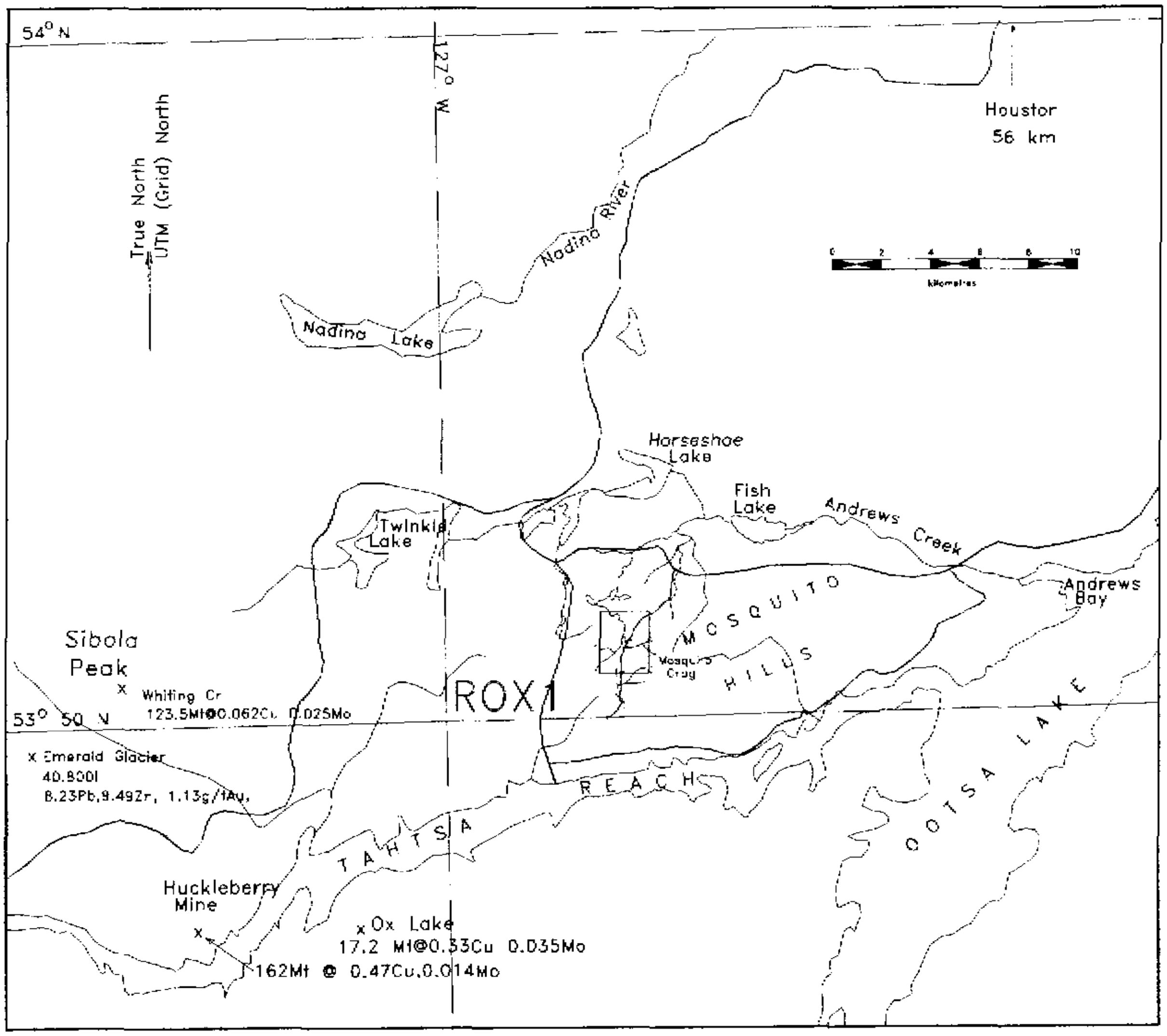

Figure 2. Location of ROX1 Mineral Claim with surrounding deposits. Resource figures from Energy and Mines MINFILE database. Geology after Foye and Owsiaki (1995). Note mJs Middle Jurassic Smithers Formation, Eo Eocene Ootsa Lake Group, EMv Endako Group.

7.3 Local Resources

Houston British Columbia is a supply and service centre for the mining and logging industries located in the area. Modern transportation, supply and telecommunication services are available. There is a municipal airstrip for non-scheduled services, and helicopters may be hired locally. The town of Smithers, located approximately 65 km to the west is a service centre for the mineral exploration industry, with diamond drilling contractors, air services, and professional exploration personnel.

The 128 KVA power line and the access road servicing the Huckleberry Mine runs approximately 10 km west of the ROX1 mineral claim.

8.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

8.1 Regional Geology

The Whitesail map area (NTS 93E) straddles the boundary between the Coast tectonic belt and the Intermontane tectonic belt (MacIntyre et al., 1994). The Kitimat Ranges of the Coast Mountains lie to the west, with the Tahtsa Ranges lying between the Interior Plateau and the Coast Mountains.

Much of the map area is underlain by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Hazelton group is comprised of folded and weakly metamorphosed to undeformed intermediate and basic volcanic rocks as well as derived sedimentary rocks attributed to ancient island arc complexes of the Stikine Terrane.

Mesozoic compressional tectonics resulting from the joining of the Stikine Terrane to continental North America were succeed by Late Cretaceous and Tertiary extension and rifting. Continental volcanic rocks of Upper Cretaceous to Eocene age occur in the Ootsa Lake Region as the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka and the Oligocene to Eocene Ootsa Lake groups. The Eocene to Miocene Endako Lake Group is largely comprised of mafic volcanic rocks, and occur as plateau basalts to the east of the map area, as well as occupying the downdrop basin of the Ootsa Lake valley.

The Intermontane Belt has been the site of episodic plutonic activity from Late Triassic time onwards. The plutons are grouped according to age, and have varying associated metal concentrations.

The topography of the area has been extensively modified by Quaternary ice sheets of Wisonsonian age. Ice movements in the area were complex, with an apparent reversal in the direction of ice flow (Ferbey and Levson, 2001). At the Huckleberry mine, two dominant ice flow directions have been reported, namely 40-91 degrees and 236-265 degrees. Along the shores of Tahtsa Reach and Ootsa Lake ice flow was topographically controlled and appears to have flowed parallel to the valleys. At lower elevation, Ferby and Levson (2001b) report that it is common to find WSW and ENE ice flow indicators at opposite ends of the same outcrop. At the onset of glaciation, ice flowed east from the Coast Mountains directed by the valleys of Tahtsa and Ootsa Lakes. As glaciation advanced, and ice dome or ice divide formed in central British Columbia during the glacial maximum. Ice flowed west to southwest back through the Ootsa Lake valley and over the adjoining mountain peaks. As glaciation waned, the ice divide shifted to the west, and ice flow once again was to the ENE along the major valleys. These ice flow reversals will have an affect on any surface drift exploration in the region.

The region is exceptionally well mineralized, with a number of producers, past producers and partially developed deposits with drill indicated resources. The area has been and continues to be an important supplier of base and precious metals in the Province of British Columbia. The most important of these operations are the past producing Emerald Glacier Mine, and the Huckleberry Mine of Imperial Metals which is in production at the time of preparation of this report.

The Emerald Glacier Mine (MINFILE 093E001 is located in the Whiting Creek drainage approximately 25 km WSW of the ROX1 mineral claim. The mine produced lead, zinc, silver and gold intermittently between 1951 and 1968. Reported production was 2.6 million grams of Ag, 1,524 grams of gold, 1.7 tonnes Cd, 9 tonnes of Cu, 766 tonnes of lead and 892 tonnes of Zn extracted from 8,293 tonnes of ore. The ore was produced from a series of en echelon polymetallic quartz veins cutting feldspathic sandstone and lesser siltstone and tuffaceous shale near the contact with overlying andesitic volcanic rocks and breccia. The Emerald Glacier deposit still has a reported unclassified resource of 40,800 tonnes containing 8.23% Pb, 9.49% Zn, and 1.13 g/t gold.

The Huckleberry Mine (MINFILE 093E 037) is located on the north side of Tahtsa Reach approximately 21 km WSW of the ROX1 claim. Porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization at Huckleberry is associated with an elliptical stock of the Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions. Production began in 1997, and the mine was operating at a rate of 21.000 tonnes per day at the time of preparation of this report. Combined geological resources at the opening of the mine were 162 million tonnes containing 0.47% Cu and 0.014 % Mo. The deposit has also produced 8,576 kilograms of silver and 253,460 grams of gold up to 2001.

Exploration in the area has also resulted in the development of a number of deposits with drill indicated resources. The Ox Lake porphyry Cu-Mo deposit (MINFILE 093E 004) lies on the south side of Tahtsa Reach approximately 16 km SW of the ROX1 claim. Resources at Ox Lake are reported at 17.2 million tonnes containing 0.33% Cu and 0.035% Mo. The Whiting Creek porphyry Cu-Mo deposit (MINFILE 093E 112) is located north of the Emerald Glacier Mine, and has a reported geological resource of 123.4 million tonnes grading 0.062% Cu and 0.023% Mo. The Berg porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag deposit (MINFILE 093E 046) lies 36 km west of the ROX1 claim and has reported resources of 238 million tonnes at 0.39% Cu, 0.031% Mo and 2.84 g/t Ag.

8.2 Regional Geochemical Survey

A Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS16) was conducted by the Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources on the NTS 93E (Whitesail Lake) topographic sheet in 1986. Data were released in 1987. The survey comprised a total of 951 stream sediment and 933 water samples collected from 898 sample site.

The survey covered the Mosquito hills district with samples collected at a density of approximately 1 sample per 10 square kilometres. Two drainages with headwaters in the ROX1 mineral claim were anomalous. The first stream running north from the centre of the claim toward Fish Lake yielded 145 ppm Zn and 63 ppb Au, both anomalous at the >95% confidence level. A second stream draining to the north from the western claim boundary yielded 221 ppm Zn, and was also anomalous at the >95% confidence level.

9.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY - ROX1 MINERAL CLAIM

Rocks ranging in age from Mesozoic to Tertiary underlie the ROX1 Mineral Claim.

The ROX1 mineral claim is primarily underlain by fossiliferous rocks of the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Smithers formation (mJs, Foye and Owsiaki, 1995). These rocks occupy much of the lowlands between Tahtsa Reach and Nadina Lake. Exposures of mJs are poor on the ROX1 claim, as the rocks of the Smithers formation appear to weather recessively. Overburden depth is locally shallow, however, as the discovery showing subcrops in a stream cut at the edge of the logging haul road which traverses the claim. In drill core, rocks attributed to the Smithers formation were represented by greywacke, mudstone, immature quartz sandstone and minor bioclastic limestone.

Rocks of the Eocence Ootsa Lake Group (Eo) have not been mapped on the property, but have been observed in a downdrop block extending along Whitesail Lake and along the Ootsa Lake valley, as well as in a fault bounded downdrop block located 3 km west of the claim. The Ootsa Lake group is commonly characterized by felsic volcanic rocks, namely rhyolite and rhyodacite. The rhyolite encountered in the drill core is tentatively attributed to the Ootsa Lake Group, and may be associated with a circular domal feature located in the centre of the claim and which may be observed on an aerial photograph.

The Mosquito Hills, which begin in the southeastern corner of the property and extend to the east are underlain by basalt and andesite of the Eocene Endako Group (EMv). These rocks were examined on the cliff face of Mosquito Crag, where they appear to be of a rhyodacitic composition. Mosquito Crag is a prominent glacial feature which forms a landmark in the area.

An outcrop of the Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions (LKb) has been mapped on the shores of Tahtsa Reach, approximately 5.5 km southeast of the claim.

The surface geology of the property could not be examined in detail at the time of the site visit, as the ground was covered in snow. A few observations were possible in road and stream cuts to verify the geology as described on Ministry maps.

10.0 SURFACE EXPLORATION

10.1 Previous Exploration

No previous exploration has been reported from the area enclosed by the ROX1 mineral claim. The discovery showing appears to be an original discovery made by Mr. Thompson during the course of prospecting the ground.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd (No Personal Liability) reported on the occurrence of shear zones containing arsenopyrite along the shores of Tahtsa reach (MacArthur and Maxwell, 1988). The mineralization appears to be associated with a stock of the Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions. The area of mineralization is located approximately 5.5 km southeast of the ROX1 claim and is described in assessment report 17443.

11.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

11.1 Purpose of the drilling program

Prospecting of the ROX1 mineral claim revealed the presence of a mineralized zone consisting of oxidized outcrops of brecciated and silicified sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks. The owner/operator decided that the surface showings warranted further work and testing of the mineralization below surface (G. Thompson, personal communication). The relative merits of exploring the downward extension of the mineralization by excavation of trenches using heavy equipment or of testing by diamond drilling were weighed. Accordingly, Mr. Thompson purchased a Hydracore diamond drill for the purpose of continuing exploration.

11.2 Work performed.

During the period September 7 to October 9 2001 two diamond drill holes were excavated on the property. Both holes were cored using an AQTK thin kerf bit, which produced a 30.50mm diameter core from a 48 mm diameter hole.

Hole Number	**Date completed**	**Depth (m)**	**Comments**
R0101	October 02, 2001	10.2	Stuck rods. Drill moved off hole.
R0103	October 09, 2001	5.33	Hole lost in sulphide rich clay seam. Rods stuck.
Total		15.53	

The holes were located to test below surface exposures of mineralization. As the exposures were along the logging haulage road which traverses the claim, site preparation and site disturbance were minimal.

Both holes stopped short of their proposed depth due to ground conditions and difficulties encountered in the drilling.

The core was logged on November 02, 2001 by Peter Ogryzlo, M.Sc., P. Geo. Notations were made of lithology and mineralization encountered. Geotechnical characteristics were also logged, with observations and measurements made of rock hardness (on a scale of 1 to 5), recovery, and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) according to Deere's formula for the calculation of RQD.

Drill Hole R0103 was lost in a mud seam containing abundant sulphides. No core was obtained from this interval (5.0 to 5.33 metres), but the drillers collected several kilograms of the drill cuttings that came from this interval. These drill cuttings were split, bagged and shipped for analysis and the remaining split stored for future reference.

11.3 Results.

Diamond drill hole RO101 was within an alternating sequence of felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The felsic volcanic rocks were represented by a white to buff sparsely porphyritic rhyolite tentatively assigned to intrusive rocks of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group. The sedimentary rocks have been tentatively assigned to the Middle Jurassic Smithers Formation. Lithologies observed were calcite cemented greywacke and quartz sandstone. The only sulphide mineralization observed in DDH R0101 was some finely disseminated pyrite and hematite in a quartz sandstone at 10 metres depth. Dense fracturing was noted in the rhyolite at 2.7 m depth with fractures filled with a very fine grained dark material which was assumed to be quartz or chalcedony. Similar structures were noted at 8.7 metres depth in the sandstone, with the fractures filled in this case with calcite veinlets accompanied by dissemination of fine grained hematite in the host rock.

No appreciable base or precious metal values were reported for the samples submitted from DDH R0101.

Diamond drill hole R0103 was located approximately 300 metres to the southwest of DDH R0101. Diamond drill hole R0103 cut sedimentary rocks similar to those encountered in the first hole, namely greywacke, mudstone and quartz sandstone. A 10 cm section of bioclastic limestone comprised of shell debris in a light grey lime mudstone matrix was traversed at 5 metres depth, following which the bit went into a 33 cm section of a mud seam containing abundant sulphides in a black clay.

The sedimentary rocks encountered in R0103 were cut by a network of fine fractures filled with calcite/pyrite fracture fillings. Pyrite grains were 0.5 to 1mm in size. Finely disseminated pyrite was also noted in the matrix of the sedimentary rocks. For the section of lost core between 5.0 and 5.33 metres, the cuttings were observed to contain approximately 30% sulphides.

Assaying of the core from DDH R0103 returned appreciable base and precious metal values. Zinc values for the sedimentary rocks exhibiting the fracture fillings ranged between 0.04 and 0.39% Zn. Traces of Cu and Pb were also reported. Precious metal values were reported from the collar down, with gold ranging between 0.02 and 0.06 g/t Au, and silver ranging between 0.7 and 2.5 g/t Ag.

The cuttings retrieved from the section of lost core in DDH R0103 returned considerably higher concentrations of both base and precious metals. Zinc values in this section were reported at 1.02%, and copper and lead returned trace values. Gold was reported at 0.30 g/t Au, and silver was reported at 31.8 g/t Ag. Because the sample was not obtained from intact core, the values may not be considered as being representative of the grades or widths of mineralization in the intact rock.

Arsenic values were generally low, except for the drill cuttings retrieved from 5.3 to 5.33 m in DDH0103, where arsenic was reported at 0.19% As.

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

This section describes the analytical procedures used at primary and check assay laboratories and provides an evaluation of results.

After taking the core from the core barrel, the diamond drill core was boxed and transported to a locked and gated core storage area located in the industrial area in Houston BC.

The core was then split using a standard Longyear core splitter. Half of the core was bagged with an identifying sample tag, and the other half was returned to the core tray for future reference. The bags were closed, and the bagged samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver BC for analysis.

The core remains in storage in Mr. Thompson's storage compound in the industrial area in Houston British Columbia.

Upon receipt at Acme Laboratories, the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 1.000 gram. The 1.000 gram aliquots were attacked by an aqua regia (HCl – HNO3 – H20) digestion, and were analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectrophotometry for a suite of 23 elements including silver. A one assay tonne split was also taken from the pulverized sample. The one assay tonne split was analyzed for gold using standard fire assay procedures.

12.1 Data verification

As the number of samples was limited, only a limited number of data verification and quality control analyses were taken.

For the purpose of verifying instrumental base accuracy, a blank sample consisting of clean quartz sand was inserted into the sample stream as sample number 68512. The blank performed adequately, and did not return any measurable base metal values. Silver was reported from the blank at 0.4 g/t, which is slightly above the detection limit of <0.3 g/t.

For the purposes of checking assay accuracy, three standards were also inserted into the sample stream as 68513 MP-1A, 68513 CH-3 and R-1/AU-1. The standards were chosen to supply gold values in the range of nil, ~1 g/t and around 3 g/t. These standards also returned adequate results.

Two duplicate samples were prepared to check analytical reproducibilty and precision. The first was RE 68510 which was a second analysis of the original sample digestion to ascertain instrumental precision and variance at the analytical stage. The second was RRE 68510, which was a second split prepared from the original reject which was prepared to ascertain variance at the sample preparation stage. Variance for all elements was within the limits of instrumental accuracy. Silver demonstrated a somewhat larger variance than did the base metals, but the variance was within analytical limits.

13.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A zone of precious and base metal mineralization has been discovered on the ROX1 mineral claim. Although encouraging assay values have been returned from the property, the information gathered to date is not sufficient to make an estimate of the extent and the grade of the zone. Drilling and surface exposures to date are limited; however, some probable conclusions may be drawn as to the nature and potential of the mineralization observed.

The mineralization observed in the discovery showing, and the mineralization observed in the diamond drill core are considered to represent two possibilities:

1. The mineralization is possibly associated with porphyry Cu –Au style deposit of unknown size and unknown location, and represents a zone of mineralization on the periphery or alteration halo around such a deposit. There have been no surface indications observed to date which would suggest the existence of such a deposit.

2. The mineralization is possibly associated with an epithermal precious metal vein system. The structures and textures observed are consistent with this interpretation. The mud seam in which DDH R0103 was lost probably was derived from an intensely weathered sulphide vein or breccia cavity filling. The fine network of carbonate and sulphide

veinlets observed in the core may represent crackle zone structures on the periphery of a vein or breccia pipe.

Both holes were lost before the targets were adequately sampled. Diamond drill hole R0101 was lost before reaching the projected target. Diamond drill hole R0103 was collared in mineralization, and was lost in mineralization. The rocks were highly oxidized, and a representative sample was not taken of the zone.

14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author has reviewed the work done on the property with the Mr. Thompson, the owner/operator with the view of making some specific recommendations.

1. The first objective of the next phase of exploration should be to complete each of the diamond drill holes excavated in the 2001 field season.

2. Diamond drill hole R0101 should be redrilled from the same location, and should be extended until the target zone has been crossed.

3. Diamond drill hole R0103 was collared in mineralization, and was too close to the target. The sulphide zone, where it was intersected, was too close to the surface and was highly weathered. The hole should be relocated to a position where the sulphide zone can be intersected at approximately 30 metres depth. This would require backing the hole up along azimuth for approximately 25 metres, and drilling a new hole. Azimuth would remain the same (185 degrees), but the inclination should be shallower at approximately –60 degrees.

4. Contingent upon the results of this program, further testing of the target by drilling should be considered.

5. The Regional Geochemical Survey samples were collected from drainages which find their headwaters on the ROX1 Mineral Claim. However, between the headwaters and the sample site, there a series of small lakes, ponds and boggy areas. These low areas may have served as traps for base and precious metals eroded from the property. In addition, the anomalies in the RGS data may have had their source rocks in the area downstream of the small lakes. The owner should conduct reconnaissance scale stream sediment sampling with sample collection at a density of approximately one sample for every 500 metres of stream length, and sampling each branch drainage on the ROX1 mineral claim and those areas upstream of the RGS sample sites. The purpose of this program would be to ascertain if the anomalies had their source in the showings discovered on the mineral claim, or if there is the potential for another source.

15.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

ITEM	AMOUNT
Diamond Drilling: AQTK coring 50 feet @$26.00 / ft	$1300.00
Camp costs: 18 person days @$50/day	$900.00
Equipment rental: Hiab 9 days @$100/day	$900.00
Travel: 20% of site costs $1300 x .20	$260.00
Professional fees:	
Site visit 1 day @$500.00	$500.00
Logging and splitting core 0.5 days @$500.00	$250.00
Drafting: 1 day @$500.00	$500.00
Report preparation 2.5 days @ $500.00	$1250.00
Assaying	$328.66
TOTAL	**$6188.66**

16.0 REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Peter L. Ogryzlo,** with business address at Suite 1407- 1651 Harwood Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I hold the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill University and the degree of Master of Science in Geology from the University of Regina.
2. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia.
3. I am a Consulting Geologist with over 30 years professional experience in mineral exploration and mine production.
4. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.
5. This Exploration Report is based on a review of relevant oral and written and electronic technical data in Smithers, Vancouver, and Houston British Columbia as provided by Mr. Gary Thompson, and as obtained from Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources files in Smithers and on the Ministry websites. I am responsible for all of this report.
6. I examined the ROX1 Mineral Claim on October 22, 2001.
7. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the ROX1 Mineral Claim, or in any properties held by the registered owner, Mr. Gary Thompson.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to this report, which is not reflected in the report.
9. I have read the Mineral Act Regulations of the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia as updated to July 9, 1999 and this report has been prepared in compliance with the regulations.
10. I hereby give my permission to use this exploration report in its entirety to satisfy the requirements of the Mineral Act in the Province of British Columbia, and to be submitted to the Ministry.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 14th day of January 2002.

Peter Ogryzlo

APPENDIX A

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

Hole Number: R0101

Coordinates		**Depth:** 10.2 metres	**Elevation:** 1139 m	**Start:**	Sept 27, 2001
N: 5860285	**NAD27**	**Bearing:** 195	**Hole Size:** AQTK	**Stop:**	Oct. 02, 2001
E: 639316	**UTM zone 9**	**Inclination** -45	**Drill:** Hydracore	**Logged by:**	PLO

Depth (m)		Geology	Mineralization		Comments	Structure										DEPTH (m)		RQD	H	Rcy
from	to		(%) Sulph	description			SAMPLE	From	To	Width	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	From	To			(%)
0.00	0.60	Casing - site fill, broken core	0													0.0	0.6	0		0
0.60	1.00	Broken core. Greywacke - dull dark grey. 1-3mm angular clasts in grey CaCO3 rich matrix.	0	CaCO3			68501	0.65	0.90	0.25	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.01	<0.3	0.6	1.0	0	4	80
1.00	2.70	1.0 contact with rhyolite. Rhyolite buff to cream colorored, hard. Sparsely ppyitc. Angular brittle fracture. Fractures filled with fg dark green filling. Non magnetic. Fg dark hard disseminations in Ry matrix. 2.7 m broken ground. Casing reamed down to 2.7m, resumed coring.	0	5960285 639316	Abundant fractures with vfg dark fillings, probably quartz.											1.0 2.0	2.0 3.0	15 0	4.0 4	80 30
2.70	4.42	Broken core. Poor recovery. Primarily shards of weathered rhyolite. Ry white to buff. Hairline fractures filled with black quartz.	0 tr													3.0	4.0	0	4	30
4.42	4.80	Greywacke, CaCO3 cement.														4.0	5.0	10	4.0	90
4.80	5.20	Rhyolite. Sparse hairline fractures filled with black silica.	tr				68502	4.80	5.10	0.30	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.01	<0.3					
5.20	6.00	Sedimentary rocks. Greywacke and sandstone. Sandstone light grey, CaCO3 cement with 0.5 -1.0 mm clasts in fg matrix.	0		Contact greywacke/ sandstone @ 75 degres to core axis.											5.0	6 0	0	3.0	80
6.00	6.30	Rhyolite. Buff to white. Brecciated with fine angular fractures filled with black silica.					68503	6.00	6.30	0.30	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.01	<0.3	6.0	7.0	50	3.0	90
6.30	8.00	Sedimentary rocks 6.3-6.8 Quartz sandstone. 0.5 to 2 mm grains of qz sand, subround to subangular in carbonate cement. 6.7-6.8 Greywacke and sand- stone. Sub angular to angular grains of quartz 0 5-2.0mm in a dark grey matrix. 6.8-7.8. Sandstone. 0.5 to 3.0 mm grains in CaCO3 cement. 7.8 - 8.0 Greywacke.	tr tr				68504	6.30	6.80	0.50	0.001	<.01	<.01	<.01	<0.3	7.0	8.0	20	3.0	90

Depth (m)		Geology	Mineralization		Comments	Structure										DEPTH (m)		RQD	H	Rcy
from	to		(%) Sulph	description			SAMPLE	From	To	Width	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	From	To			(%)
8.00	8.70	Sandstone as above		Disseminated fg hematite CaCO3 veinlets.			68505	8.40	10.00	1.60	0.001	<.01	<.01	0.01	<0.3	8.0	9.0	0	3.0	50
8.70	10.00	Sandstone as above. Missing core - poor recovery.														9.0	10.0	0	3.0	40
10.00	10.20	Sandstone	tr	fg disseminated pyrite fg disseminated hematite			68506	10.00	10.20	0.20	0.001	<.01	<.01	0.01	<0.3	10.0	10.2	0	3.0	90
10.20	EOH																			
		Remarks: Missing core at 10 m. The driller/operater reported poor recovery 8.5 - 10.2 metres. Drill cuttings / fines were bluish and mucky. The drill was stopped to investigate. The rods were scored, and the hole appeared to have deflected the bit. The hole was stopped 30 metres short of the projected EOH.																		

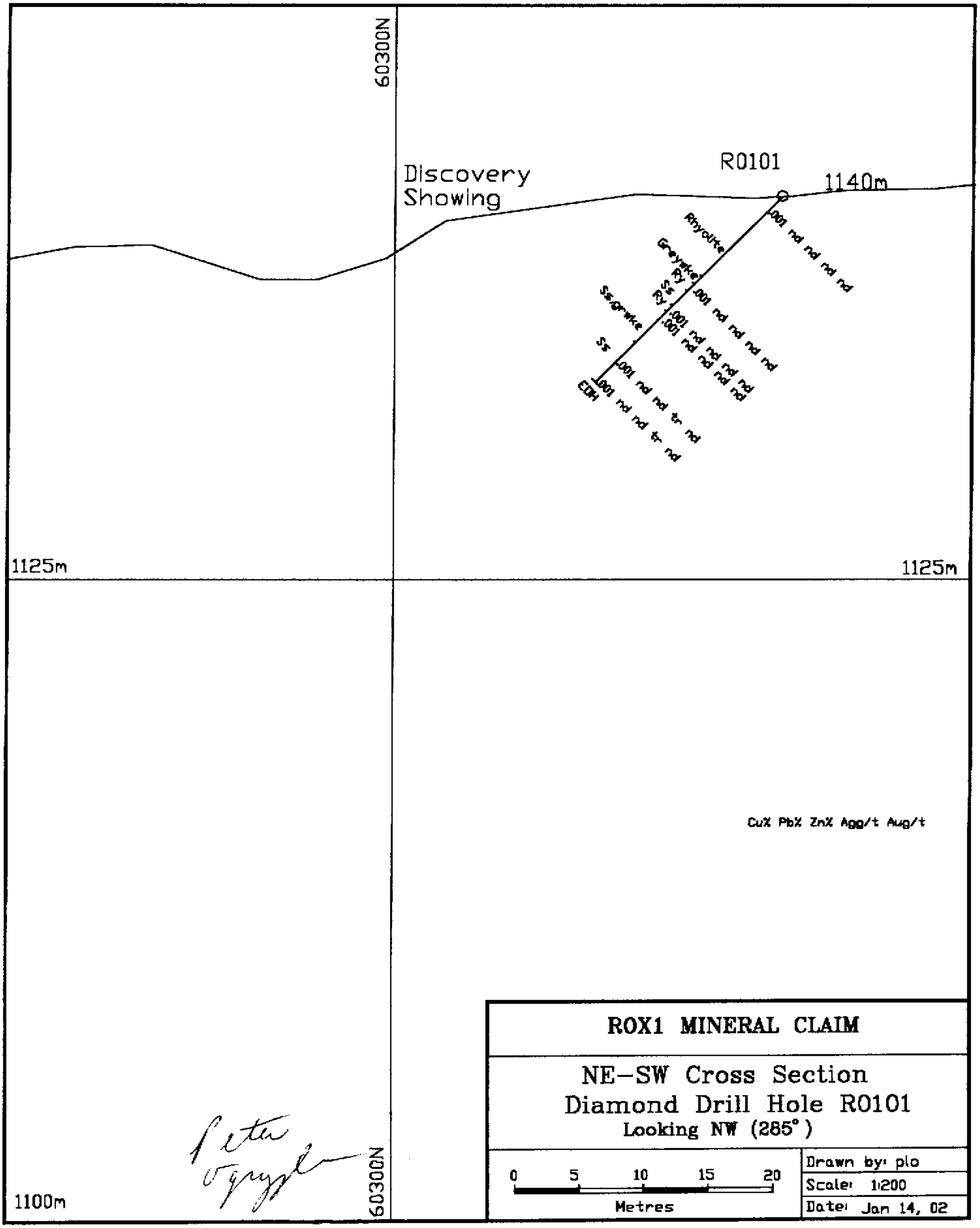
Hole Number: R0103

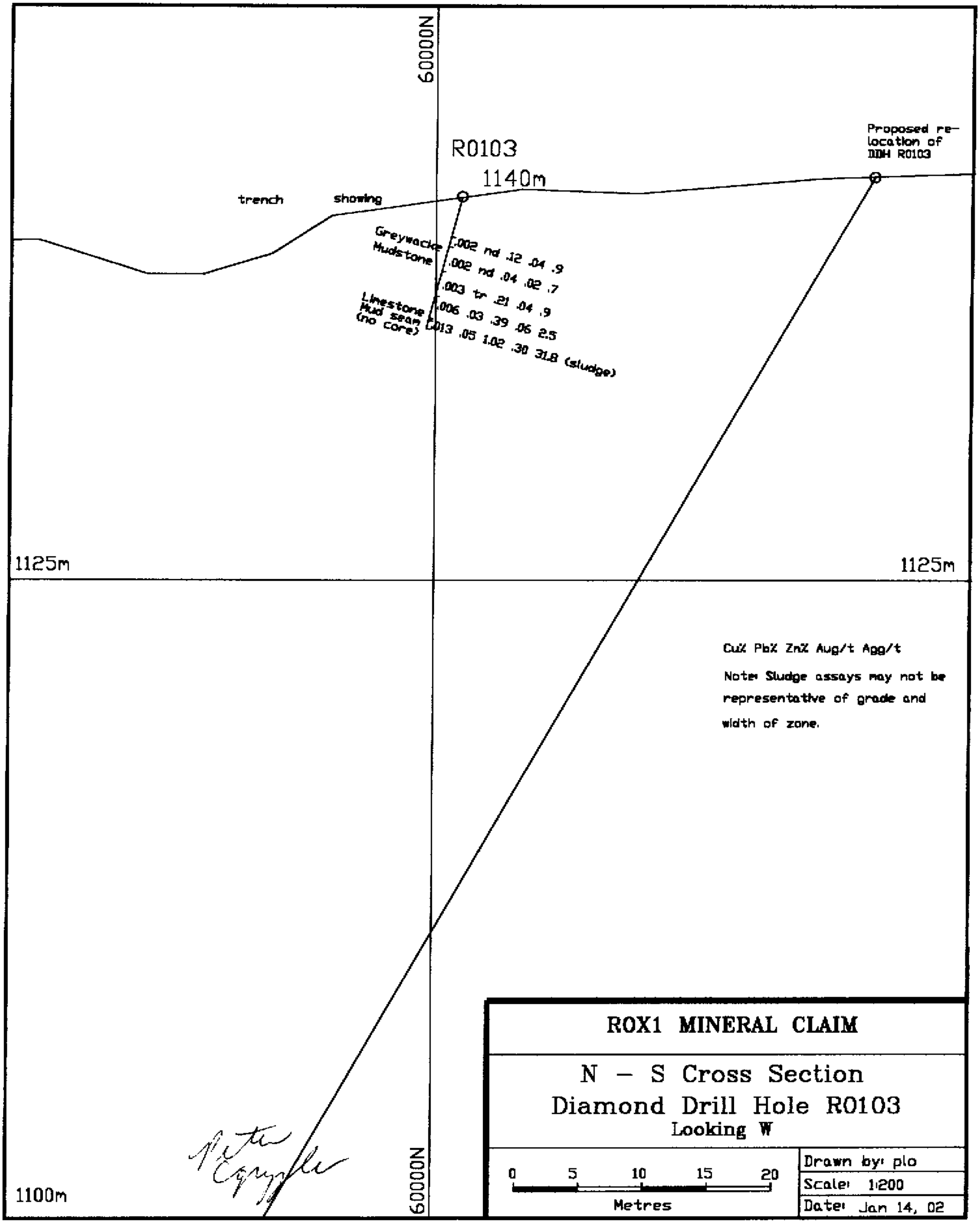
Coordinates			**Depth:** 5.33 m	**Elevation:**	1140 m	**Start:**	Oct 02, 2001
N:	5960001	NAD27	**Bearing:** 185	**Hole Size:**	AQTK	**Stop:**	Oct 09, 2001
E:	639137	UTM Zone 9	**Inclination:** -75	**Drill:**	Hydracore	**Logged by:**	

Depth (m)		Geology	Mineralization		Comments	Structure										DEPTH (m)		RQD	H	Rcy
from	to		(%) Sulph	description			SAMPLE	From	To	Width	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	From	To			(%)
0.00	1.60	Casing. No core														0.0	1.0	0	0	0
1.60	2.10	Casing. Broken core. Fragments of greywacke and mudstone. Dark grey with subround to subangular grains of quartz and carbonate in a dark grey matrix.					68507	1.60	2.00	0.40	0.002	<.01	0.12	0.04	0.9	1.0	2.0	0	3	30
2.10	4.90	Dark grey mudstone. 5% subround to subangular grains of quartz in a dark grey matrix.		2.0-3.0 Numerous calcite vnlts			68508	2.00	3.00	1.00	0.002	<.01	0.04	0.02	0.7	2.0	3.0	0	3	70
			2-3	3.0-5.0 Numerous calcite/pyrite fracture fillings.			68509	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.003	0.01	0.21	0.04	0.9	3.0	4.0	0	3	70
				tr bornite py grains 0.5 to 1.0 mm minor disseminated py			68510	4.00	4.90	0.90	0.006	0.03	0.39	0.06	2.5	4.0	5.0	0	3	70
4.90	5.00	Bioclastic limestone. Shell debris in light grey carbonate matrix.																		
5.00	5.33	Mud seam. Abundant sulphides and black clay. No core. Sample collected from drill cuttings, and may not be representative of in situ material.	30				68511	5.00	5.33	sludge	0.013	0.05	1.02	0.30	31.8	5.0	5.3	0	0	0
5.33	EOH	Hole lost in sulphide / mud seam.																		

APPENDIX B

DIAMOND DRILL SECTIONS


60300N
Discovery
Showing
R0101
1140m
Rhyolite
Greywke
Ry
Ss
Ry
Ss,grwke
Ss
EOH
.001 nd nd nd nd
.001 nd nd nd nd
.001 nd nd nd nd
.001 nd nd nd nd
.001 nd nd tr nd
.001 nd nd tr nd
1125m
1125m
CuX PbX ZnX Agg/t Aug/t
1100m
60300N
ROX1 MINERAL CLAIM
NE-SW Cross Section
Diamond Drill Hole R0101
Looking NW (285°)
0 5 10 15 20
Metres
Drawn by: plo
Scale: 1:200
Date: Jan 14, 02
Peter
Ogryzlo



60000N
R0103
1140m
trench
showing
Proposed re-location of DDH R0103
Greywacke .002 nd .12 .04 .9
Mudstone .002 nd .04 .02 .7
.003 tr .21 .04 .9
Limestone .006 .03 .39 .06 2.5
Mud seam (no core) .013 .05 1.02 .30 31.8 (sludge)
1125m
1125m
Cu% Pb% Zn% Aug/t Agg/t
Note: Sludge assays may not be representative of grade and width of zone.
1100m
60000N
ROX1 MINERAL CLAIM
N – S Cross Section
Diamond Drill Hole R0103
Looking W
0 5 10 15 20
Metres
Drawn by: plo
Scale: 1:200
Date: Jan 14, 02

APPENDIX C

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

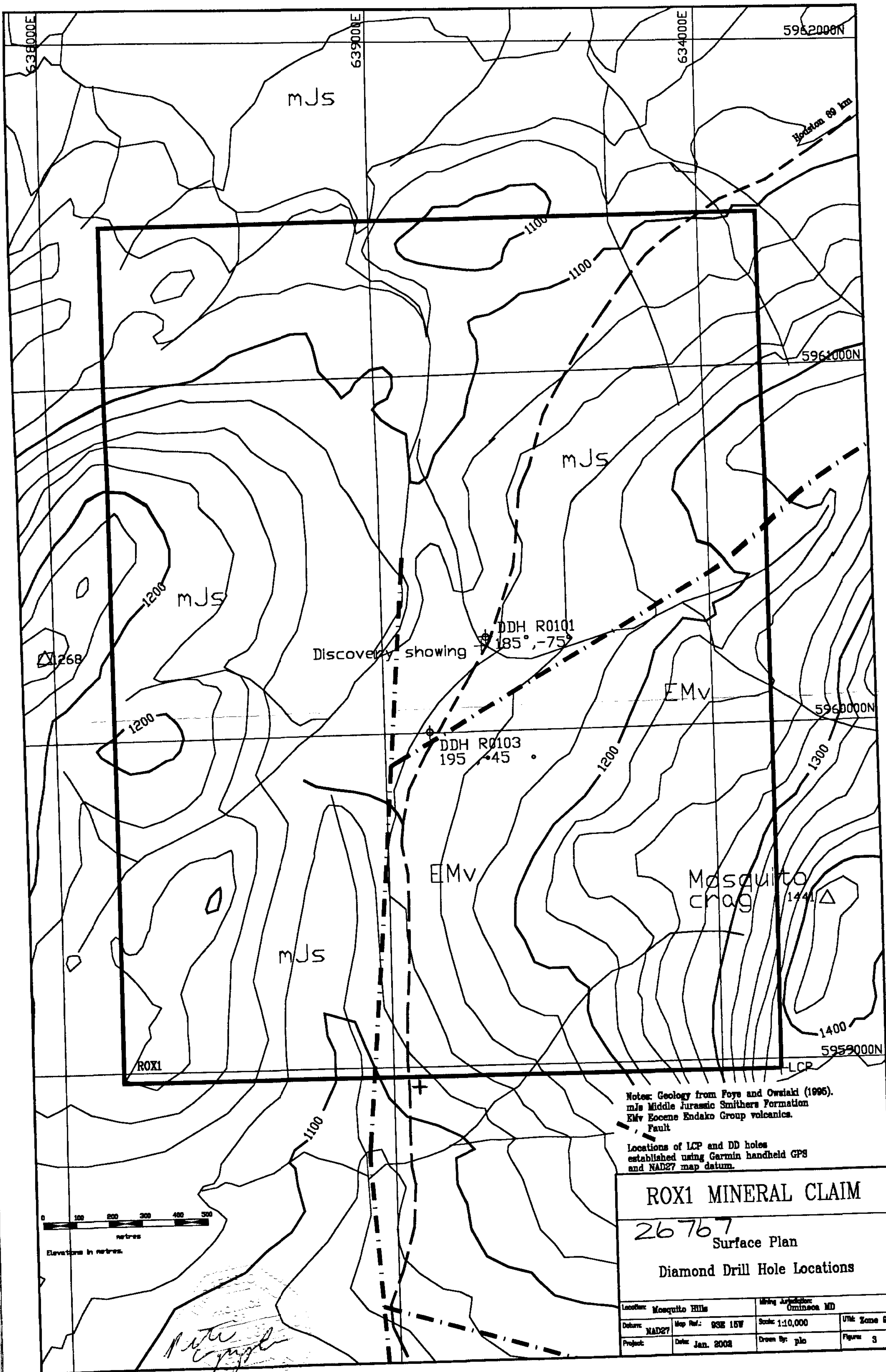
Ogryzlo, Peter File # A103962
Box 22 Topley Landing, Granisle BC V0J 1W0 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	MO %	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG gm/mt	NI %	CO %	MN %	FE %	AS %	SR %	CD %	SB %	BI %	CA %	P %	CR %	MG %	AL %	NA %	K %	W %	Hg %	Au** gm/mt
SI	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	<.001	<.01	.02	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	.11	<.001	<.001	<.01	.01	.46	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.01
68501	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	.001	.11	3.08	<.01	.008	<.001	.001	<.01	1.71	.054	.001	.39	.40	.09	.16	<.001	<.001	<.01
68502	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	<.001	.07	2.02	<.01	.003	<.001	<.001	<.01	.68	.037	.001	.34	.29	.09	.15	<.001	<.001	<.01
68503	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	<.001	.13	2.34	<.01	.006	<.001	<.001	<.01	3.88	.047	.001	.64	.34	.07	.15	<.001	<.001	<.01
68504	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	.001	.12	2.73	<.01	.007	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.61	.064	.001	.81	.40	.10	.17	<.001	<.001	<.01
68505	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	<.001	.09	1.80	<.01	.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.98	.040	.001	.81	.34	.07	.19	<.001	<.001	.01
68506	<.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	<.001	.06	1.18	<.01	.005	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.81	.022	.001	.44	.31	.09	.19	<.001	<.001	.01
68507	<.001	.002	<.01	.12	.9	<.001	.001	.11	3.03	.01	.004	.001	.001	<.01	.86	.059	.001	.38	.63	.03	.31	<.001	<.001	.04
68508	<.001	.002	<.01	.04	.7	.001	.001	.12	3.19	<.01	.008	<.001	.001	<.01	1.82	.070	.001	.68	.63	.03	.30	<.001	<.001	.02
68509	<.001	.003	.01	.21	.9	.001	.001	.16	4.01	.01	.009	.001	.001	<.01	1.92	.063	.001	.89	.51	.02	.37	<.001	<.001	.04
68510	<.001	.006	.03	.39	2.7	.001	.001	.19	5.05	.02	.007	.002	.001	<.01	1.85	.079	.001	.81	.56	.01	.42	<.001	<.001	.06
RE 68510	<.001	.005	.03	.39	2.2	.001	.001	.19	5.02	.02	.007	.002	.001	<.01	1.85	.080	.001	.81	.52	.03	.41	<.001	<.001	.06
RRE 68510	<.001	.006	.02	.39	2.5	<.001	.001	.19	5.03	.02	.007	.002	.001	<.01	1.86	.078	.001	.81	.56	.03	.42	<.001	<.001	.06
68511	<.001	.013	.05	1.02	31.8	.001	.001	.18	5.25	.19	.007	.005	.002	<.01	1.61	.071	.003	.56	.84	.02	.30	.010	<.001	.30
68512 SI	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	.4	<.001	<.001	<.01	.02	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	.12	.001	<.001	<.01	.01	.49	.01	<.001	<.001	<.01
68513 MP-1a 40X	.001	.036	.10	.48	1.5	.001	.001	.06	2.27	.02	.012	.002	.001	<.01	.83	.074	.003	.57	1.48	.25	.59	.002	<.001	<.01
68513 CH-3	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	.4	<.001	<.001	<.01	.03	<.01	<.001	<.001	.001	<.01	.01	<.001	<.001	.01	.02	.01	<.01	<.001	<.001	1.42
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	.090	.842	1.27	2.35	100.4	.027	.028	.09	6.69	1.00	.030	.045	.164	.03	1.40	.102	.026	.96	.92	.17	.43	.008	.001	3.37

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 8 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 16/01 SIGNED BY C. L....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ✓ FA



638000E
639000E
634000E
5962000N
5961000N
5960000N
5959000N
Houston 69 km
mJs
mJs
mJs
mJs
EMv
EMv
1100
1100
1100
1200
1200
1200
1300
1400
268
DDH R0101
185°,-75°
Discovery showing
DDH R0103
195°,-45
Mosquito crag
1441
ROX1
LCP
0
100
200
300
400
500
metres
Elevations in metres.
Notes: Geology from Foye and Owsiaki (1995).
mJs Middle Jurassic Smithers Formation
EMv Eocene Endako Group volcanics.
Fault
Locations of LCP and DD holes established using Garmin handheld GPS and NAD27 map datum.
ROX1 MINERAL CLAIM
26767
Surface Plan
Diamond Drill Hole Locations
Location: Mosquito Hills
Mining Jurisdiction: Omineca MD
Datum: NAD27
Map Ref.: 93E 15W
Scale: 1:10,000
UTM: Zone 9
Project:
Date: Jan. 2002
Drawn By: plo
Figure: 3