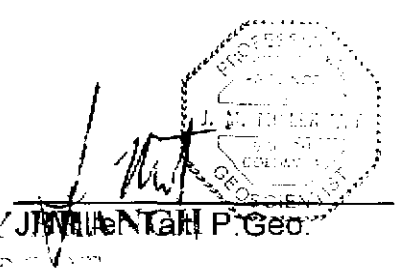
REPORT ON THE

2001 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

ON THE

KAZA PROPERTY,

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA



Vancouver, B.C.
December 15, 2001

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Jim Lee Tait P.Geo.

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FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

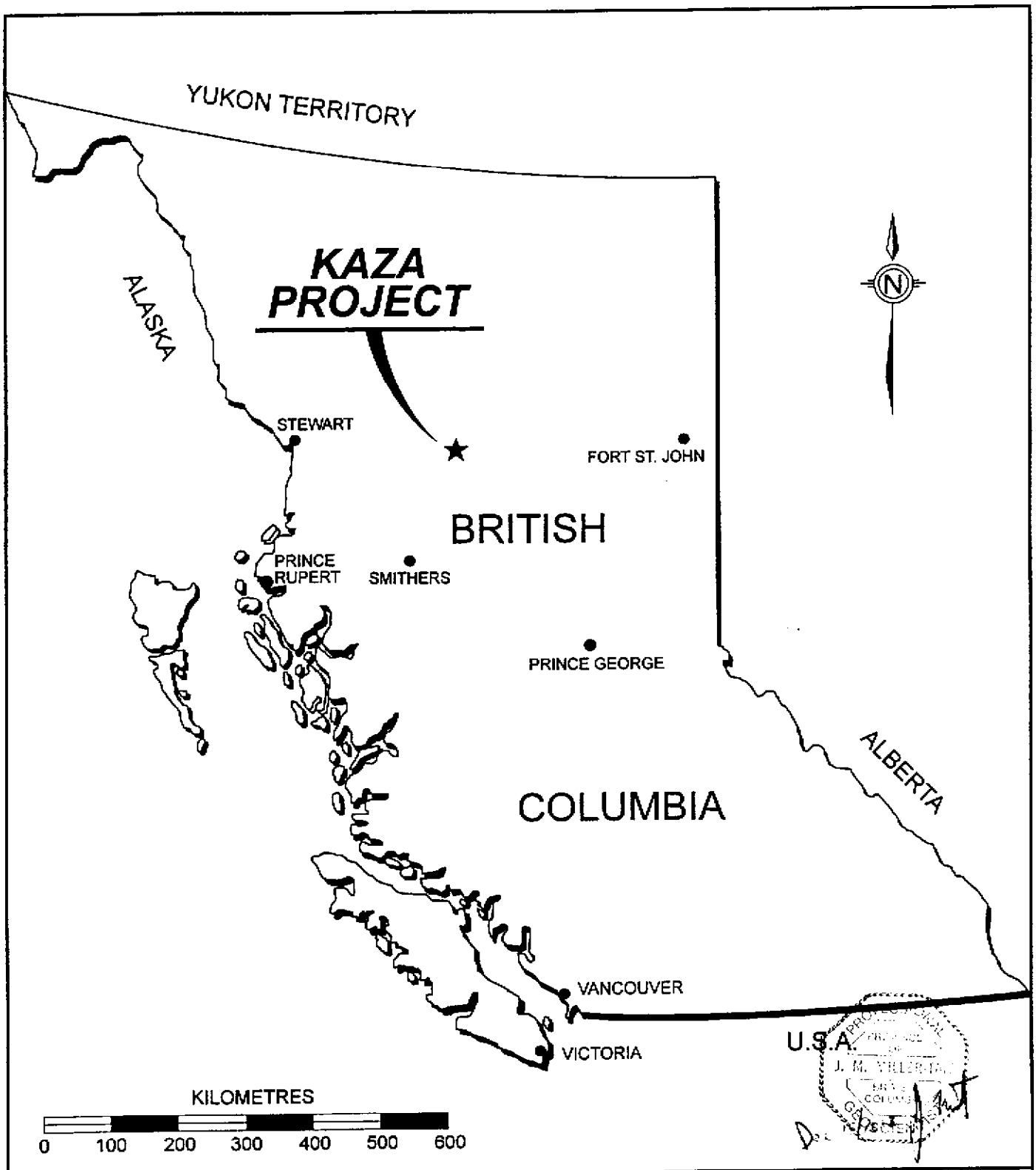
The Kaza property is a copper-gold-silver prospect located west of the Caribou Heart Range about 30 kilometres north of Takla Lake. The property was initially staked in the 1960's to cover copper mineralization discovered on a broad knoll on the east side of Lion Creek. Subsequent exploration programs focused on base and precious metal potential of the main showings. Recent evidence suggests precious metal bearing skarn and porhyry style mineralization may underlie the property.

This report is to document the 2001 exploration program consisting of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. There were three days spent on the property by a geologist and assistant.

2.0 LOCATION/ACCESS/TOPOGRAPHY

The property lies west of the Caribou Heart Range about 115 kilometres northeast of Hazelton, on the east side of Lion Creek, 6 kilometres south of Kaza Lake. The geographic coordinates are 55°58' north latitude and 126°19' west longitude (UTM: 6206700N, 666400E).

A network of well maintained logging roads follow the Driftwood river valley north of Lovell Cove on Takla Lake. Access to the property is from a 7 kilometre cat road which connects the property to the logging road and was upgraded in the spring of 1997.



CANADA

KAZA PROJECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SIKANNI MINE DEVELOPMENT LTD.	
DATE: JUNE, 1998	SCALE: As shown
DRAWN: K.K.	N.T.S.:
DATA: GEODRAFTING	FIGURE NO.: 1.1

Alternative access maybe gained by floatplane to nearby Kaza Lake or helicopter from the logging camp at Lovell Cove.

The main showings are on a broad hillside just east of Lion Creek and north of the confluence with Kaza Creek. The rivers meander in valleys of low relief where average elevation is about 1150 metres. The area was the site of a forest fire about 30 years ago and much of the vegetation grew back as low-lying scrub and popular trees.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Kaza property consists of 18 one unit metric claims located in the Omineca Mining Division, N.T.S. mapsheet no.'s 93M/16W. The claim details are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Expiry Date
LOG #1	239014	Aug 23, 2006
LOG 3	328483	July 10, 2005
LOG 4	328484	July 10, 2005
LOG 5	328485	July 10, 2005
LOG 6	328486	July 10, 2005
LOG 7	328487	July 10, 2005
LOG #8	330456	Aug 26, 2005

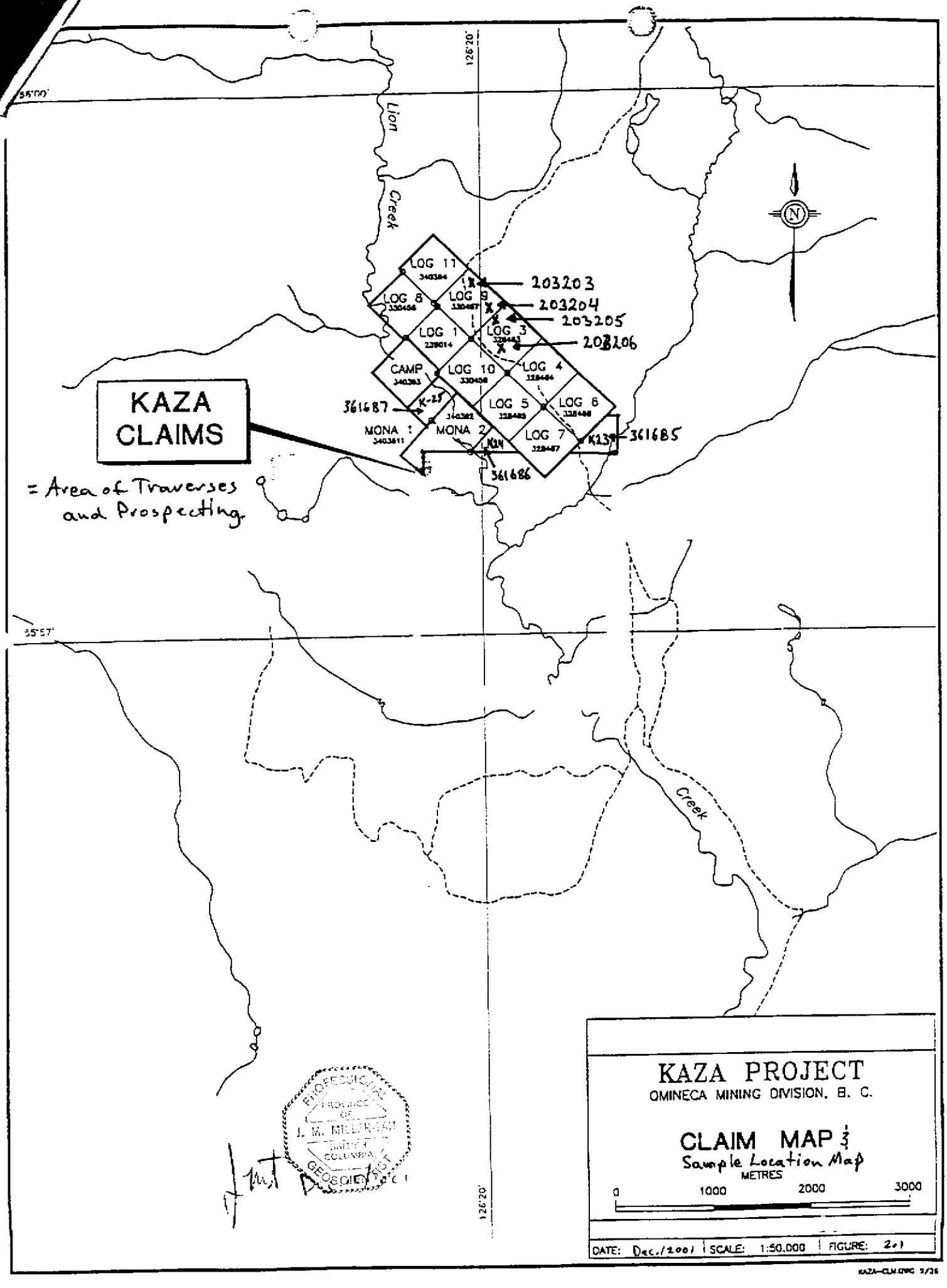
LOG #9	330457	Aug 26, 2005
LOG #10	330458	Aug 26, 2005
LOG #11	340184	Sept 17, 2006
CAMP	340383	Sept 17, 2006
MONA 1	340381	Sept 17, 2006
MONA 2	340382	Sept 17, 2006
K11	361673	Mar 9, 2002
K12	361674	Mar 9, 2002
K23	361685	Mar 10, 2002
K24	361686	Mar 10, 2002
K25	361687	Mar 10, 2002

The claims are owned by Mrs. Mona Miller-Tait.

4.0 HISTORY

The Kaza showings were discovered in the early 1960's by Mr. R.M. Tait. Exploration work completed during the 60's included Cat trenching, sampling, diamond drilling (10 holes), and plane table mapping of an area approximately 1000 x 2000 feet covering the area of known showings.

Results from these programs, although incomplete, reported drill values in hole #9 of 3.9


55°00'
126°20'
Lion Creek
LOG 11
LOG 8
LOG 9
LOG 1
LOG 3
CAMP
LOG 10
LOG 4
LOG 5
LOG 6
MONA 1
MONA 2
LOG 7
203203
203204
203205
203206
361687
361685
361686
K-25
K24
K23
KAZA CLAIMS
= Area of Traverses and Prospecting
55°57'
Creek
126°20'
KAZA PROJECT
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.
CLAIM MAP 3
Sample Location Map
METRES
0
1000
2000
3000
DATE: Dec./2001
SCALE: 1:50,000
FIGURE: 2.1
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. M. MILLER
GEOSCIENTIST

feet @ 1.17% Cu, .46 oz/t Au, 3.9 oz/t Ag. A chip sample was reported @ 0.88% Cu, 0.50 oz/ton Au and 0.41 oz/ton Ag across 13 feet.

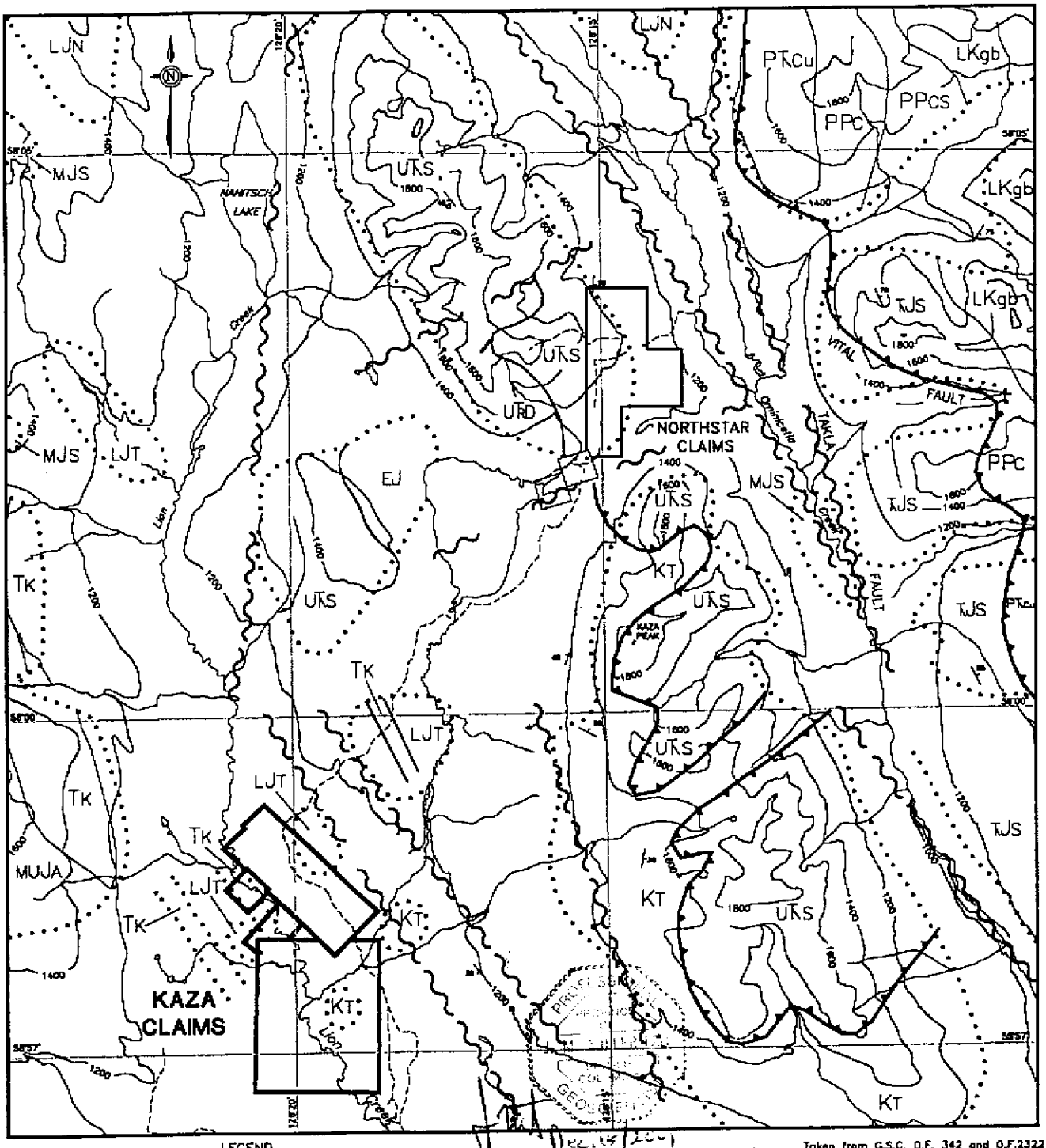
During 1973, Dynasty Explorations carried out soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and a magnetometer survey over the claims.

In 1996 and 1997, Everest Mines and Minerals Ltd. conducted an exploration consisting of geophysical IP, magnetometer and resistivity surveys, soil sampling and mechanical trenching. Everest also installed a bridge over Lion Creek, constructed an improved access road and installed a temporary exploration camp. The geophysical IP results displayed a conductive anomaly beneath the known mineralization and several new areas.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Kaza property is located on Map Sheet No. 93M, the Hazelton Map Area. The property is located on the Eastern edge of the Intermontane belt of the Canadian Cordillera. It is underlain by the Cache Creek terrane and the Quesnellia terrane is located to the east. Detailed geological setting described by J.E. Armstrong, 1938 and by C.S. Lord, 1948.

The Kaza property is underlain by the Jurassic aged Hazelton Group containing the Telkwa Formation. The Telkwa Formation consists of massive to thinly bedded, mainly andesitic, calc-alkaline volcanics; includes basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows, breccia, lapilli and ash tuff, and intercalated volcaniclastic sediments.Major fault systems strike north-south through the district. To the east is the Takla Fault, a high angle reverse fault, and the Pinchi Fault is located further east. Immediately to the west of the property is an unnamed fault located in the depression of Lion Creek and under Nanitsch Lake to the north.



LEGEND

Taken from G.S.C. O.F. 342 and O.F.2322

TERTIARY

TK Kastberg intrusions: biotite–hornblende rhyodacite porphyry, massive leuco–rhyolite

CRETACEOUS

UKgb Axelgold layered gabbro intrusion; and minor plugs of gabbro and diabase

SUSTUT GROUP

KT TANGO CREEK FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and coaly shale

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

BOWSER LAKE GROUP

MJJA ASHMAN FORMATION: interbedded, well bedded, marine feldspathic sandstone, greywacke, siltstone and argillite

JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

MJS SMITHERS FORMATION: greywacke, siltstone; sandstone, and tuff

LJN NILKITKWA FORMATION: argillite, siltstone, greywacke and tuff; minor sandstone and limestone

LJT TEUKWA FORMATION: calc–alkaline volcanics; includes basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows, breccia, lapilli and ash tuff, and intercalated volcaniclastic sediments

EJ Topley Intrusions: quartz diorite, diorite, minor granite

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

TJS SITILKA ASSEMBLAGE: epidote–amphibolite facies metapelite, metaconglomerate, metavolcanics and marble

TRIASSIC

STUHINI GROUP

UKs SAVAGE MOUNTAIN FORMATION: subaqueous, augite porphyry flows, breccia, tuff, broken pillow breccia, pepenite breccia, shale, greywacke; minor limestone and feldspar porphyry

UKD DEWAR FORMATION: tuff, sandstone and argillite; minor limestone and breccia

CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN

CACHE CREEK GROUP

PPc Interbedded oceanic shale, chert, limestone and greenstone volcanics

PTKcu Serpentinite

SYMBOLS

- Geologic contact (defined)
- Approximate outcrop limits
- Bedding (inclined)
- Fault(solid circle indicates downthrown side)
- Thrust Fault

KAZA PROJECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

METRES 0 1000 2000 3000

SIKANNI MINE DEVELOPMENT LTD.

DATE: D... 1991 | SCALE: 1:100,000 | FIGURE: 3.1

GEOLOGY.DWG 10/96

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(From Sinclair, 1967)

"The area is underlain by an essentially volcanic sequence of Jurassic Takla group (Lord, 1948). These have been affected by at least two periods of deformation of Jurassic-Cretaceous and Early Tertiary ages. Both ages of fold axes plunge gently and trend north-westerly. The area is cut by abundant small scale fractures and numerous regional thrust faults related to Tertiary deformation. Lord (1948, pp.66) states, "Most of the known metalliferous deposits are in volcanic members of the Takla group and, accordingly, areas underlain by these rocks afford promising prospecting ground."

ROCK TYPES UNDERLYING KAZA PROPERTY

(From Sinclair 1967)

Andesite Porphyry

The eastern three-fourths of the area examined is underlain by a distinctive rock containing 10 to 30 percent platy phenocrysts of white plagioclase up to one-half inch in maximum dimension. Most phenocrysts are about one-quarter inch in maximum dimension. No preferred orientation of phenocrysts is apparent. An aphanitic matrix is dark grey-greeen on a fresh surface, but weathers to a deep red-brown colour characteristic of hematite.

Undivided Volcanic Unit

This unit consists of a variety of volcanic rocks that are mainly porphyritic. Two fairly prominent types are:

andesite porphyry containing about 10 to 20 percent small plagioclase phenocrysts about 1/8th to ¼ inch in diameter in a dark green aphanitic matrix.

Hornblende andesite containing about 10 percent hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts in a dark green aphanitic matrix.

Felsic Dykes

Two mineralogic types of dykes are present in the general area of the showing. The first of these, observed west of the showing outside the claim group, is a medium-grained monzonite consisting of white plagioclase, pale pink K-feldspar and about 5 to 10 percent hornblende. These weather to a very pale pink color that appears white from a distance. The second type of dyke is a rhyolite porphyry that crops out abundantly on the Fire group, cutting rocks of both the Andesite Porphyry unit and the Undivided Volcanic unit. These dykes contain medium to coarse-grained phenocrysts of clear quartz and deep pink K-feldspar in a brownish aphanitic matrix. Quartz phenocrysts occur as doubly terminated ditrigonal prisms, characteristic of the high temperature polymorph. A few dykes in the vicinity of the showings seem to be intermediate in texture and composition to the two extreme types described above. Age relations of the different types are not known. Rhyolite dykes weather to a deep pink color and near mineralized fractures surfaces are coated with hematite.

Hornblendite

A medium-grained, massive, dark green rock consisting essentially of amphibole crops out intermittently along linear mineralized belts. Origin of the rock is uncertain, but in the absence of directional textures it is considered igneous. The rock is consistently mineralized with sulphides - pyrite and chalcopyrite - that commonly amount to 5 to 10 percent (by volume) of the total composition. Locally sulphides are about 50 percent of the rock in which case they are highly weathered. In most places hornblendite is extensively weathered and has a color ranging from deep yellow-brown to dark red-brown. Exposed surface and joint faces are covered with a thick coating of Fe oxides. Relict pyrite is generally much more abundant than is chalcolpyrite. Sulphides occur as numerous minute blebs, generally 1 mm or less in diameter, and more rarely as thin discontinuous veinlets.

Hydrothermal Alteration & Mineralization

(Sinclair 1967)

Three small areas of outcrop of pale grey, metamorphosed, impure limestone occur in the are examined. These are located at the north end of the main gossan zone on the east side. There is some ambiguity as to the exact position of the main gossan zone relative to the northernmost limestone outcrops because of flattening of the topography and scarcity of outcrop. However, on aerial photographs a lineament that is a continuation of the main gossan zone continues for another 500 feet or more to the north beyond the limestone outcrops.

The marble consists mainly of fine-grained, sugary calcite with up to 10 percent pale green calc-silicate minerals. Sulphides occur as irregular blebs in all three outcrops. Some joint surfaces are coated with a thin layer of malachite. Bedding was not observed.

All rock types mentioned have been epidotized to some extent. Volcanic rocks are most extensively altered, particularly near mineralized zones. Massive, yellow-green epidote (pistacite) occurs as small veins commonly about 1 inch or less in width, and rarely up to 3 inches in width. In any one outcrop as many as 6 orientations of epidote veins were recognized with no apparent preferred orientation throughout the general area. Commonly associated with epidote in these veinlets is an unknown, fine-grained pink mineral. In a few samples chalcopyrite was found associated with epidote perhaps indicating that epidotization and sulphide mineralization are related genetically.

Sulphides of economic interest on the claims are chalcopyrite and pyrite. These seem to occur in definite mineralized zones marked by the following characteristics:

-Linear ground trace.

-Positions marked by pronounced lineaments on air photos.

-Slight, but definite and fairly continuous, topographic depressions centered on mineralized zones.

-Extensive weathering with the result that abundant gossan is present - mainly limonitic but with considerable hematite in places.

-Absence of green copper stain except with a few hundred feet of marble outcrops - despite the presence of relict chalcopyrite in some highly weathered gossan.

-Occurrence of mineralized hornblendite cropping out intermittently along mineralized zones.

Origin of these linear mineralized zones is uncertain due to extensive weathering and discontinuous outcrops along them. They may represent (1) dykes of hornblendite, (2) faults, or (3) both.

7.0 ROCK SAMPLING RESULTS

The property consists of three mineralized areas, named the main, south, and north showings. Samples, collected with a rock hammer, were approximately 4 kgs. in weight and were sent in plastic bags to ALS Chemex of North Vancouver for analyses (Refer to Appendix A for analytical procedure and results). The mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite with malachite staining. Magnetite was observed at the north showing as well. The host rock is andesite or feldspar porphyry andesite. (Refer to Fig.2.1 for sample locations.

Sample No.	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Northing	Easting
203203	1275	330	6206632	666356
203204	1130	225	6206573	666375
203205	9300	1685	6206556	666402
203206	51	5	6206532	666422

All of the samples were 5m rock chip channel samples.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Previous operators have explored the Kaza property intermittently after mineralization was discovered since the 1960's to early 70's. The operators were successful in outlining several zones containing promising copper/gold/silver results.

The mineralized zones are manifested as topo-linear features from 10 to 30 meters wide and approximately 370 meters in length. Values reported by previous workers grade up to 3.9 feet at 1.17% Cu, .46 oz./ton Au, and 3.9 oz./ton Ag in Hole #9. Trench chip grades were reported up to 0.88% Cu, .50 oz./ton Au, and .42 oz./ton Ag across 13 feet. Very little time was spent on precious metal evaluation, as was the norm, when gold was .$35/oz.

Untested areas remain along strike and down dip of all three known mineralized structures. There are several sub-parallel topo-lineaments which require investigation. The Induced Polarization survey completed in 1997 outlined several anomalies that are untested in addition to outlining the main mineralized zones. Untested areas of the property remain along the flats towards Lion creek where there is no visible outcrop.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND COST ESTIMATES

The main zones of mineralization and untested Induced Polarization anomalioes should be tested by 3,000 metres of NQ core size diamond drilling. The diamond drilling cost including all support, analytical cost, surveying, mob.-demobilization, room and board etc... is estimated to be $100/metre therefore the cost would be approximately $300,000.

11.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS:

ITEM DESCRIPTION	COST
1. Geologist (5 days @ $350/day)	1,750.00
2. Geological assistant (5 days @ $150/day)	750.00
3. 4x4 truck including fuel. (5 days @ $90/day)	450.00
4. Food and supplies.	500.00
5. Sample analyses. (4 samples @ $25/sample)	100.00
TOTAL	**$3,550.00**

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Jim Miller-Tait,** of 828 Whitchurch St., North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7L-2A4, do hereby certify that:

I hold a Bachelor of Sciences Degree in Geology (1986) from the University of British Columbia.

I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I am a Registered Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

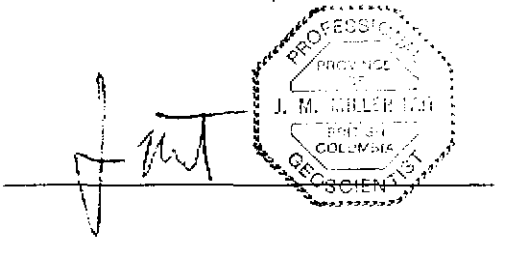
I have been practicing my profession as a geologist since 1986.

I am a Consulting Geologist and President of Sikanni Mine Development Ltd., an independent firm specializing in mineral exploration and mine development.

This report is based upon the evaluation of the available data and supervision of the work completed.

I hereby give my permission to include this report, or the summary thereof, in any document to be filed with any appropriate regulatory authority.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of December, 2001.



Jim Miller-Tait, P.Geo.
Sikanni Mine Development Ltd.

REFERENCES

1. White, Wm.H., P.Eng., Report of a Geochemical survey of the Lake Group Omineca Mining Division, July 20, 1967.

2. Sinclair, A.J., P.Eng., Report on the Fire Group of Claims, October 4, 1967.
   White, Wm.H.,P.Eng., NorthStar Copper Mines Ltd. Progress Report #3, December 15, 1967.

3. White, Wm.H., P.Eng., Northstar Copper Mines Ltd. Progress Report #4, September, 1968.

4. White, Wm.H.,P.Eng., Report of Current Mineral Exploration and Recommendations for Further Development of the Mining Properties of Northstar Copper Mines Ltd. October, 1968.

5. Kikuchi, Toru, P.Eng., Geological, Geochemical Report Northstar Copper Mines Ltd., November 10, 1969.

6. Dean, P.M. and Davis, R.E.G., P.Eng., Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical Investigation on Kaza Copper Property, May, 1973.

REFERENCES

1. White, Wm.H., P.Eng., Report of a Geochemical survey of the Lake Group Omineca Mining Division, July 20, 1967.

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4. White, Wm.H.,P.Eng., Report of Current Mineral Exploration and Recommendations for Further Development of the Mining Properties of Northstar Copper Mines Ltd. October, 1968.

5. Kikuchi, Toru, P.Eng., Geological, Geochemical Report Northstar Copper Mines Ltd., November 10, 1969.

6. Dean, P.M. and Davis, R.E.G., P.Eng., Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical Investigation on Kaza Copper Property, May, 1973.

APPENDIX A

Analytical Analyses Procedure and Results

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: SIKANNI MINE DEVELOPMENT LTD.

828 WHITECHURCH ST.
NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7L 2A4

A0121183

Comments: ATTN: JIM MILLER- TAIT

CERTIFICATE A0121183

(NSJ) - SIKANNI MINE DEVELOPMENT LTD.

Project: KAZA
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 31-JUL-2001.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
PUL-31	6	Pulv. <250g to >85%/-75 micron
STO-21	6	Reject Storage-First 90 Days
LOG-22	6	Samples received without barcode
CRU-31	6	Crush to 70% minus 2mm
SPL-21	6	Splitting Charge
229	6	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 1 of 2

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
1433	6	Weight of received sample	BALANCE	0.01	1000.0
Au-AA23	6	Au-AA23 : Au ppb: Fuse 30 grams	FA-AAS	5	10000
Ag-ICP41	6	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
Al-ICP41	6	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
As-ICP41	6	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
B-ICP41	6	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
Ba-ICP41	6	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
Be-ICP41	6	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
Bi-ICP41	6	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
Ca-ICP41	6	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
Cd-ICP41	6	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
Co-ICP41	6	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
Cr-ICP41	6	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
Cu-ICP41	6	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
Fe-ICP41	6	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
Ga-ICP41	6	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
Hg-ICP41	6	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
K-ICP41	6	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
La-ICP41	6	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
Mg-ICP41	6	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
Mn-ICP41	6	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
Mo-ICP41	6	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
Na-ICP41	6	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
Ni-ICP41	6	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
P-ICP41	6	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
Pb-ICP41	6	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
S-ICP41	6	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
Sb-ICP41	6	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
Sc-ICP41	6	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
Sr-ICP41	6	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
Ti-ICP41	6	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
Tl-ICP41	6	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
U-ICP41	6	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
V-ICP41	6	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000

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ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 2 of 2

METHOD CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
W-ICP41	6	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
Zn-ICP41	6	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

ALS Chemex

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To: SIKANNI MINE DEVELOPMENT LTD. **

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V7L 2A4

Project : KAZA
Comments: ATTN: JIM MILLER- TAIT

Page Number :1-A
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 31-JUL-2001
Invoice No. :I0121183
P.O. Number :
Account :NSJ

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0121183

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Weight Kg	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm
P203201	94139402	1.32	165	>100.0	1.41	< 2	< 10	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.29	< 0.5	11	15	>10000	2.92	10	1	0.08	< 10
P203202	94139402	0.70	< 5	0.2	0.22	8	< 10	290	< 0.5	< 2	10.40	0.5	7	23	292	2.91	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10
P203203	94139402	1.28	330	1.4	< 0.01	4	< 10	20	1.0	6	0.07	< 0.5	57	8	1275	>15.00	10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10
P203204	94139402	1.58	225	1.6	2.76	< 2	< 10	50	< 0.5	< 2	1.27	0.5	14	53	1130	4.30	10	< 1	0.14	< 10
P203205	94139402	0.98	1685	14.2	4.56	130	< 10	30	0.5	< 2	0.65	0.5	88	44	9300	>15.00	20	< 1	0.14	< 10
P203206	94139402	1.34	5	< 0.2	6.31	< 2	< 10	60	0.5	< 2	0.84	0.5	27	79	51	>15.00	30	< 1	0.11	< 10

KAZA

CERTIFICATION: _____

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: SIKANNI MINE DEVELOPMENT LTD. **

828 WHITECHURCH ST.
NORTH VANCOUVER, BC
V7L 2A4

Project : KAZA
Comments: ATTN: JIM MILLER- TAIT

Certificate Date: 31-JUL-2001
Invoice No. :I0121183
P.O. Number :
Account :NSJ

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0121183

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
P203201	94139402	0.99	520	< 1	0.01	16	630	92	3.01	< 2	11	4	0.12	< 10	< 10	80	< 10	552
P203202	94139402	1.55	695	< 1	< 0.01	9	590	< 2	0.28	< 2	9	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	62
P203203	94139402	0.03	30	4	0.01	11	260	16	4.12	2	< 1	5	0.01	< 10	< 10	137	< 10	12
P203204	94139402	1.48	380	< 1	0.17	13	1450	< 2	0.27	< 2	8	46	0.11	< 10	< 10	165	< 10	40
P203205	94139402	1.63	1140	1	0.03	19	1390	6	2.60	2	13	8	0.06	< 10	< 10	170	< 10	128
P203206	94139402	2.36	1545	< 1	< 0.01	16	840	< 2	0.03	< 2	20	15	0.03	< 10	< 10	227	< 10	116

CERTIFICATION: