Bright Star Ventures

Geological Assessment Report

on the BP 1, 2 and 3 Claims

for the Period

from August 1st 2001 to August 30th, 2001

August 1st, 2002 William Yeomans, P. Geo.

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1.0 Introduction

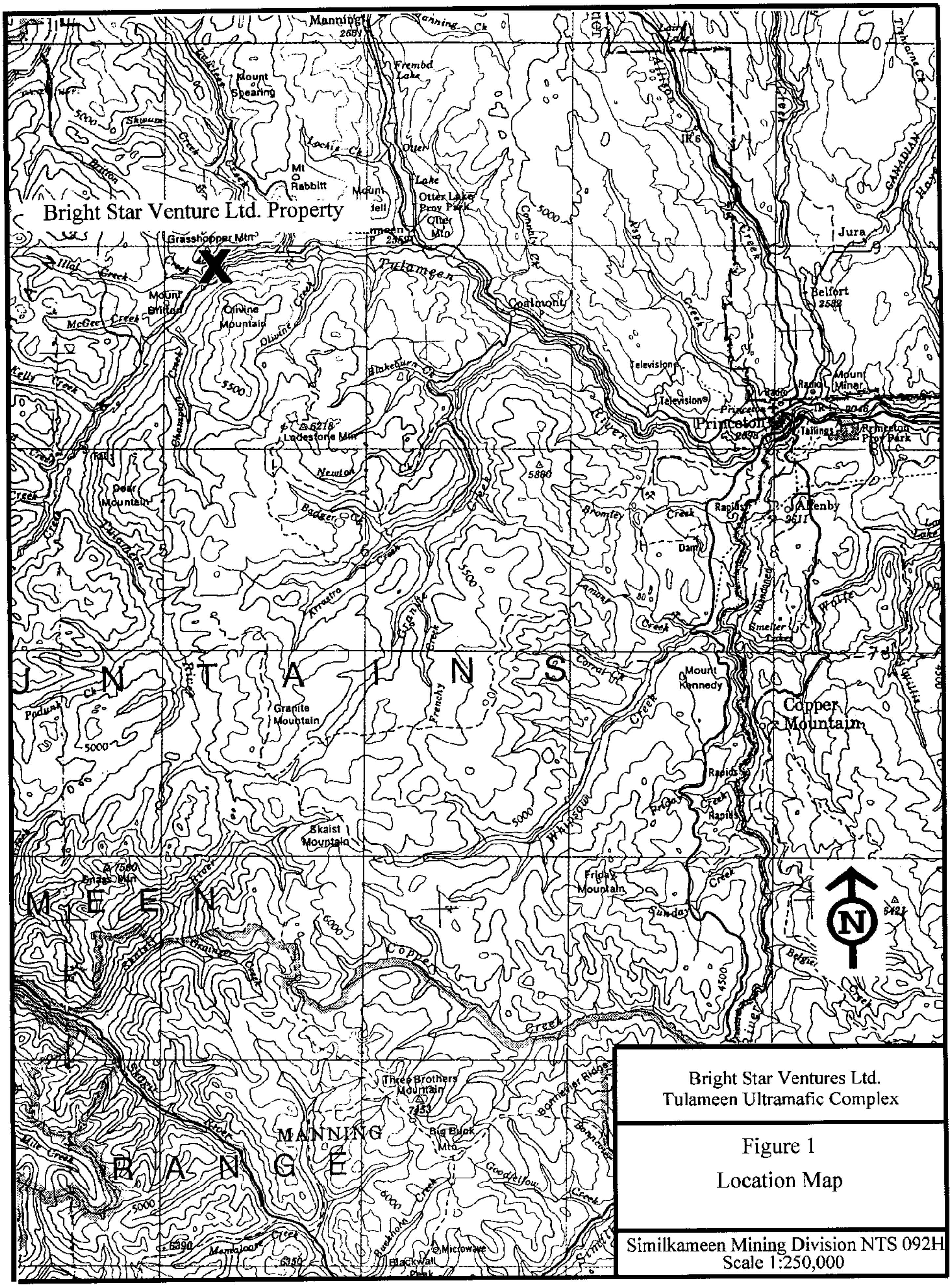
Bright Star Ventures Ltd. optioned the BP 1, BP 2, BP 3, and BP 4 claims during the 2001 field season in order to evaluate the mineral potential of the Tulameen ultramafic complex. These claims occur in the Similkameen Mining Division, located approximately 21.5 kilometers west of the town of Princeton, in South Central British Columbia. These claims were optioned from Dr. B. J. Perry, who owns the claims 100%. This property was prospected by Mr. Bill Yeomans for one day during the month of August 2001. Several bedrock grab and chip samples were taken and shipped to Eco Tech laboratories for assay.

2.0 Property Location and Access

The Tulameen ultramafic complex is located in the Cascade Mountains of southwestern British Columbia, approximately 26 kilometers northwest of the town of Princeton, B.C. The property is located on 1:20,000 scale NTS mapsheet M092H046, centered at approximately 49 degrees - 27' – 48" north latitude and 120 degrees – 48' – 34" west longitude. Access to the property is via a 16 km paved road from Princeton to Coalmont and then branching off to the south on the all-season Granite Creek road to seasonal logging roads that go to the headwaters of Blakeburn Creek. Elevations in the area range from approximately 3,000 feet asl along the Tulameen River valley, to more than 5,000 feet asl on Olivine Mountain. Major tributaries within the Tulameen River basin in the area of interest include Olivine, Granite and Blakeburn Creeks.

The majority of the property is covered by mature fir forest, although it is logged out in many areas. Forested areas are generally covered by glacial till. Glaciofluvial deposits have also been observed at lower elevations in the river valley. Non-glacial features include massive outcrops with little or no soil development, talus slopes and fluvial terraces. The region lies in a transition zone between the Cascade Mountains to the west and the Interior Plateau, located further to the east.

The climate is transitional between that of the dry southern interior and the much moister Cascade and Coast Mountain ranges located to the west. Summers are hot and dry while winters are cold with heavy snowfall at high elevations. Patches of snow can remain on the plateau areas of Olivine and Grasshopper Mountain until early June, and snowfalls can take place as early as mid-September. Figure 1 is a 1: 250,000 scale property location map for the BP 1, 2, 3 and 4 claims in the Tulameen area that were optioned in 2001 by Bright Star Ventures Ltd., while Figure 2 is a more detailed claim map of the property.



Bright Star Ventures Ltd.
Tulameen Ultramafic Complex

Figure 1
Location Map

Similkameen Mining Division NTS 092H
Scale 1:250,000

Table 1 is a list of Claims for the property:

Table 1. List of Claims

Claim Name	Mining Division	Tenure No.	Owner No.	Map No.	Work Till	Units	Tag No.
BP 1	Similkameen	346576	121141	092H046	20020509	1	703639M
BP 2	Similkameen	386577	121141	092H046	20020509	1	703641M
BP 3	Similkameen	386578	121141	092H046	20020509	1	703792M
BP 4	Similkameen	386579	121141	092H046	20020509	1	703790M

3.0 Previous Work

One of the earliest gold rushes in Canadian history occurred along the Tulameen River and its tributaries during the summer of 1885. During that year, John Chance discovered coarse visible gold in surficial gravels along Granite Creek near the confluence with the Tulameen River. By October of that year the town of Granite City had grown to a population of 2000 people. Granite Creek was staked over a length of five miles to the south from the Tulameen River and sixty-two companies had alluvial mining operations in this area.

During the late 1800's the Tulameen District was the most important producer of platinum in North America. Platinum was recovered with the placer gold from the Tulameen River and her tributaries, including Granite, Cedar, Slate, Britton and Lawless Creeks. The platinum occurred as a fine, hard, silver-white lustrous metal with a high specific gravity in the sluice boxes and gold pans, along with the gold and heavy concentrations of black sands (magnetite and chromitite). In some areas there was more platinum than gold in the concentrates. Platinum nuggets up to 0.5 ounces were found, and during the year 1888, 1,500 ounces of platinum was recovered. This gold / platinum rush subsided over the following ten years, and in 1907 a fire razed the town of Granite City, leaving only a few buildings remaining and abandoned at this time. Total platinum production from the alluvial operations was estimated to be approximately 20,000 ounces from the area between 1885 and 1934 (O'Neil and Gunning, 1934).

Preliminary geological investigations by government agencies in the Tulameen area examined the geological relationship between the alluvial platinum occurrences and the surrounding ultramafic rocks. Camsell (1913) conducted several years of geological study of the Tulameen area for the Geological Survey of Canada. Similarities were recognized between the platinum-bearing rocks of the Tulameen area with similar ultramafic complexes that occur in the Ural Mountains of Russia.

O'Neill and Gunning (1934), and Rice(1960) also made significant contributions to understanding the geological setting for platinum mineralization in the Tulameen area. Findlay (1969) conducted detailed petrological and geological studies and identified platinum minerals in bedrock during the course of his Ph. D. research on the Tulameen ultramafic complex. He established an association between chromite and platinum values in the central core of the intrusion. The mineralogical, geochemical, and petrological associations relative to the distribution of platinum group elements in the complex were also studied and documented by St. Louis (1982, 1986), and more recently by Rublee (1986, 1994).

Evenchick et. al., 1986, Nixon (1987, 1988, 1990,), and Nixon and Rublee (1987) classified the Tulameen Alaskan-type ultramafic complex as potential hosts for commercially exploitable deposits of platinum metals. The structural setting of this complex was documented and compared with other Alaskan-type ultramafic intrusions in Alaska and the Ural Mountains in Russia.

Nixon et. al.(1989), were able to trace the source of platinum nuggets in the Tulameen River to chromitite horizons within the dunite core of the Tulameen ultramafic complex by matching the phase chemistry of the gangue minerals spinel and olivine, in both alluvial nuggets and bedrock lode occurrences. Outcrops of dunite within the Tulameen ultramafic complex were metallurgically tested for the economic potential of the industrial mineral olivine. The Foundry Section of the Physical Metallurgy Research Laboratories in Ottawa (CANMET) conducted several tests on unaltered dunite samples. White (1987) reported that initial test results from the CANMET research were encouraging and that there is economic potential for the industrial mineral olivine on Grasshopper Mountain. These conclusions were based upon the results from coarse fractions ranging from 1.5 inches to 4.5 inches in size.

South of the Tulameen River, the ultramafic complex has been subjected to sporadic exploration programs for platinum group metals, iron, base metals and gold. Exploration companies and individual prospectors completed soil geochemistry surveys, ground magnetic, VLF-EM-16 geophysics and a very limited amount of diamond drilling. This area represents approximately 75% of the entire Tulameen ultramafic complex, yet it has remained highly under-explored to date. Poor access into this part of the complex inhibited the amount of exploration conducted in this part of British Columbia.

Early mineral exploration over the southern half of the complex commenced during the 1960's, with Fort Reliance Minerals Limited conducting prospecting, geological mapping and trenching over the ultrabasic rocks on four blocks of claims (Blocks A, B, C, and D) covering Olivine Mountain, Tanglewood Hill, and two areas located south and west of Lodestone Mountain. Exploration was directed towards copper and nickel occurrences, and several copper showings were discovered during this period. Two trenches were excavated on Claim Block "C", on claims FRM 92 and FRM 99, which are situated near the southern limit of the complex between Newton Creek and Arrastra Creek. Trench mapping and sampling revealed greater than 1% copper over widths of 6 meters.

North to northwest trending fracture zones within hornblende clinopyroxenite control the strike of sulfide mineralization. A "shattered zone" and minor quartz veining was plotted on the trench map, suggesting that there may have been brecciation and open space filling associated with the fracture system. Rhythmic layering was recognized in the clinopyroxenite. In the same report it was mentioned that Anaconda drilled a copper showing immediately south of Block "C", at a sulfide occurrence located along Arrastia Creek, near the very southern limit of the Tulameen ultramafic complex during this same period.

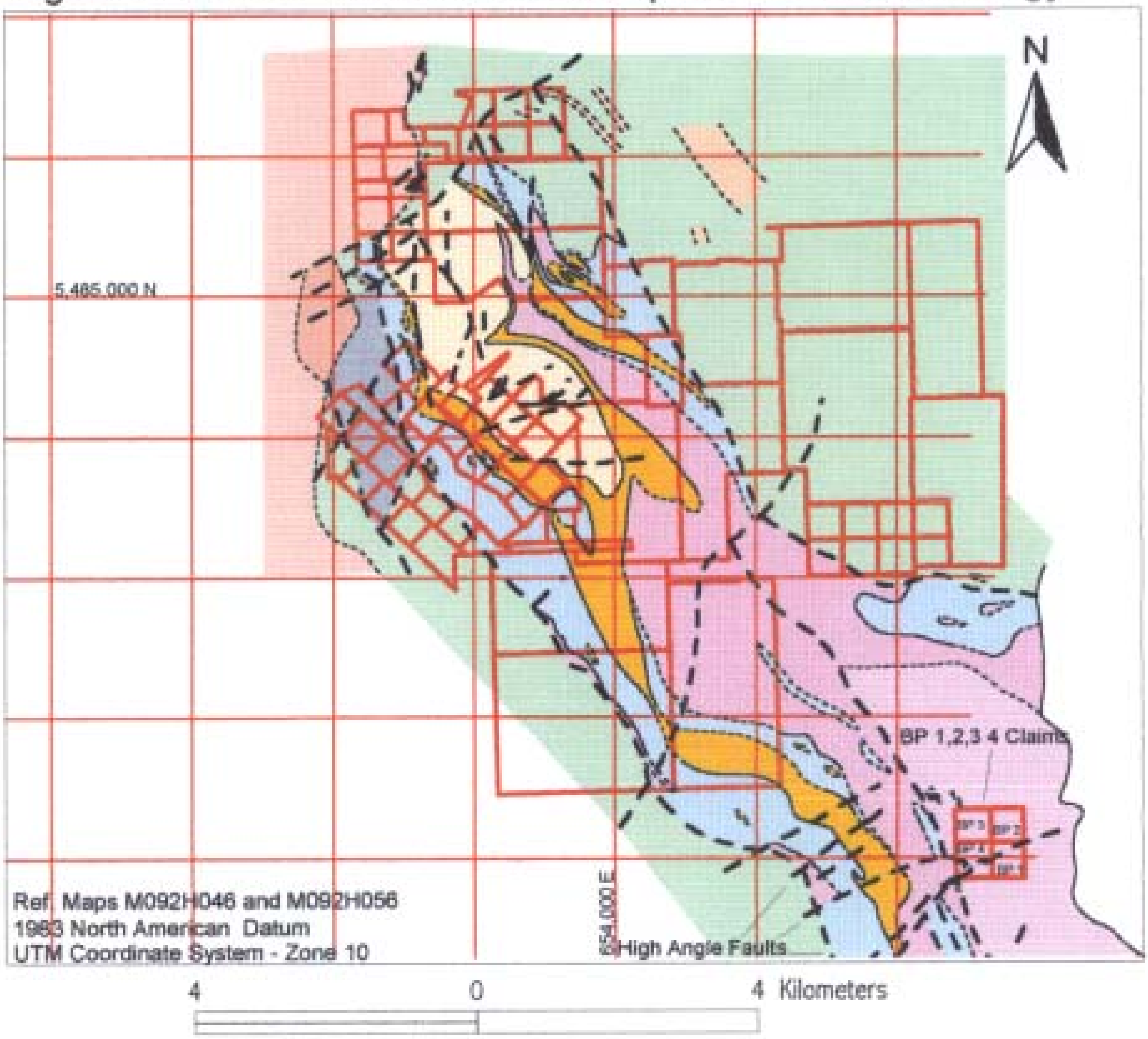
During the month of August, 1985, a trenching program was conducted on the BP claim group over known mineralization where previous grab samples had returned values up to .96% Cu, 0.27 oz/t Ag and 0.039 oz/t Au (Taylor, 1986). A grab ample from a high-grade copper rich vein assayed up to 7.49% Cu, 2.61 oz/t Ag, and .672 oz/t Au. The following year, Sun Gold Developments International Corp. conducted a soil geochemical survey and a VLF-EM survey over the area of interest. A total of 1023 soil samples were collected and analyzed by atomic absorption for ppm content of Cu and silver, and ppb content of gold. The VLF survey utilized a Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM instrument. Anomalous gold values were scattered throughout the survey area and there was no apparent correlation between gold and copper values in the soils (Taylor, 1988).

4.0 Regional Geology

Nixon and Rublee (1988) have reported that Alaskan-type ultramafic complexes in British Columbia are potential hosts for exploitable deposits of platinum metals. The Tulameen ultramafic complex is situated immediately west of the juncture between the Quenellia tectonostratigraphic terrane with the Mount Lytton complex, and is situated within the southwestern Intermontaine Belt. Early Tertiary "transtensional" block faulting related to regional right-lateral transform movement that has taken place along the Fraser River – Straight Creek fault system (Monger, 1985).

The Tulameen ultramafic complex (TUC) covers an area of 64 square kilometers, which makes it the largest of all Alaskan-type ultramafic complexes that occur within the Intermontaine Belt (Figure 2). The TUC extends north-northwest for 20 kilometers between Grasshopper Mountain and Arrastrada Creek in the south, parallel to the contact between Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and metasedimentary rocks, and the granitic terrane of the Eagle Plutonic complex located to the west. The Nicola Group volcanic host rocks in this region are generally intermediate to felsic in composition and belong to the western facies of the Upper Triassic Nicola volcanic assemblage (Nixon and Rublee, 1988). This assemblage has undergone greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphism.

Figure 2.Tulameen Ultramafic Complex - General Geology



LEGEND

Intrusive Rocks

TERTIARY (Eocene)

- Granodiorite

LATE JURASSIC TO MID-CRETACEOUS

- Eagle Plutonic Complex

LATE TRIASSIC **Tulameen Complex**

- Mafic Pegmatite
- Syenodiorite
- Gabbro
- Undifferentiated mafic / ultramafic rocks
- Hornblende Clinopyroxenite
- Hornblende Olivine Clinopyroxenite
- Olivine Clinopyroxenite
- Dunite

Stratified Rocks

TERTIARY (Eocene)

- Princeton Group : Shales, sandstones and conglomerates, coal seams and seat earths, laharic breccias, rhyolitic to basaltic lava flows

UPPER TRIASSIC

NICOLA GROUP

- Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks
- Metavolcanic Units
- Marble

Mylonitic Rocks

- Undifferentiated ductily deformed Nicola and ultramafic - mafic rocks

- Claims : Bright Star Ventures Ltd.

Geology from British Columbia Geological Survey Branch BULLETIN 93 , Map 5, Geology of the Tulameen Alaskan-Type Complex, by G.T. Nixon et. al., (1997) The lithologies of the TUC are Early Jurassic, elongate ultramafic to gabbroic intrusive bodies. The Tulameen ultramafic assemblage was emplaced into the Upper Triassic Nicola Group during a late Triassic deformation event. During this time, Nicola group volcanics were folded along north to northwest trending fold axis (Findlay, 1969). Age dates for the complex yield a preferred age of 175 Ma (Mid-Jurassic), but this age may be erroneous due to argon loss during metamorphism. Preliminary age dates on the Eagle plutonic complex suggest an Early to mid-Cretaceous (97 to 120 Ma.) age of emplacement (Nixon and Rublee, 1988). The eastern margin of the TUC and its host Nicola volcanic assemblage are unconformably overlain by terrigenous metasedimentary and metavolcanic assemblages of the Early Tertiary (Eocene) Princeton Group along with Miocene plateau basalt flows.

Regional structures include major faults trending north-northwest and are characterized by a westward dipping foliation that parallels the eastern margin and extends into the Mount Lytton Batholith (also known as the Eagle Plutonic Assemblage) (Figure 3). The TUC displays a crude lop-sided concentric arrangement of a central dunite core surrounded by olivine clinopyroxenite, hornblende clinopyroxenite, and gabbroic rocks. The tectonic history during the implacement of the TUC intrusive assemblage was complex and a multiple stage event. Figure 4 is a map of the general geology of the Tulameen ultramafic complex, with major structures and geological units identified relative to Bright Star Ventures claims. The original version of this map was initially prepared by Findlay (1969) as part of his Ph. D. research, and was subsequently modified as a result of additional geological fieldwork completed by Nixon et. al.(1997). The digital work completed in this study has taken this map a step further through data aggregation and compilation of all the old surveys. All of the old exploration data is being compiled and layered into GIS format for re-evaluation using digital maps and georeferenced orthophotos.

5.0 Property Geology

The general structure of Alaskan-type ultramafic complexes is characterized by a crudely concentric outward zonation of rock types ranging from olivine-bearing to hornblende – rich or magnetite rich clinopyroxenites about a steeply dipping dunite core (Taylor, 1967). Typical cumulate minerals include forsteritic olivine, diopsidic augite, chromite and magnetite. Orthopyroxene is characteristically absent in Alaskan-type ultramafic intrusions, indicating an alkalic affinity. Gabbroic rocks are typically tholeiitic in composition, but in the case of the Tulameen, the gabbro complex is unique in composition since these rocks are classified as syenogabbros and syenodiorites Nixon et. al., 1997). The property geology of the Tulameen ultramafic complex is similar to other well-documented Alaskan-Type ultramafic complexes located along the southeast coast of Alaska and in the Ural Mountains of Russia.

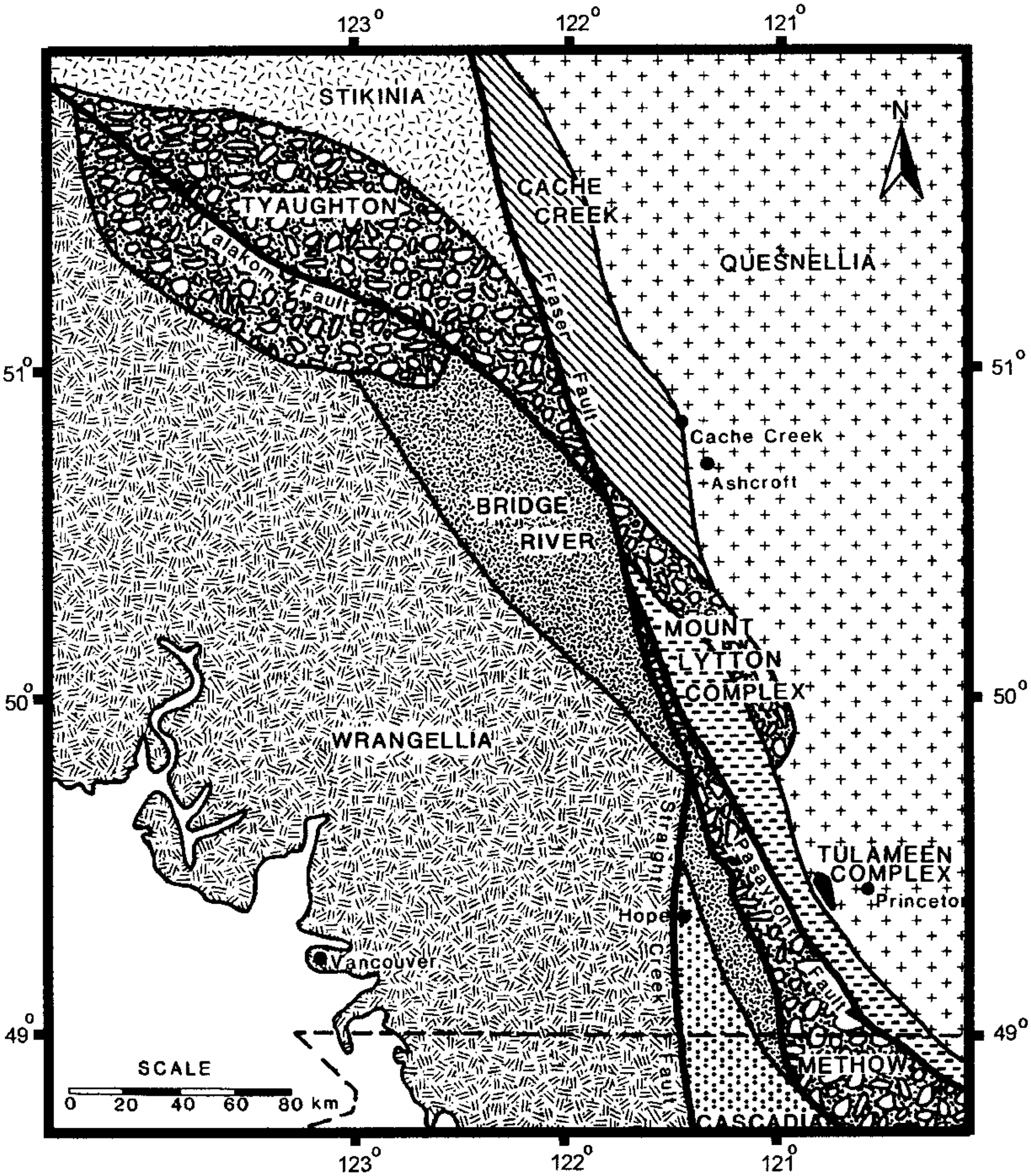


Figure 3. Geological setting of the Tulameen complex in relation to tectonostratigraphic terranes (modified after Kleinspehn, 1985). From Nixon and Rublee (1988)

5.1 Ultramafic Rocks

5.1a Gabbro and syenodiorite

Large gabbroic intrusives occur throughout the TUC, proximal to the eastern margin of the complex. Findlay (1969) classified the gabbros as syenogabbros and syenodiorites. These gabbros are commonly in contact with olivine clinopyroxenite and only rarely come in contact with dunite. The syenodiorite is restricted to the southeastern margin of the TUC where it is unconformably overlain by lithologies of the Princeton Group. On the BP 1,2 3,and 4 claims, syenodiorite and gabbro are the predominant rock types that exposed.

The essential minerals within the syenogabbros include plagioclase (andesine), clinopyroxene, hornblende and potassium feldspar, with accessory minerals including apatite, opaque minerals, minor biotite and sphene. Most of the exposures of gabbro and syenogabbro are saussuritized, pale to dark grey in colour, and medium grained. Layered gabbros are common throughout the TUC, and preserve a wealth of layering features, including modal grading of plagioclase and ferromagnesian phenocrysts in which the density grading may be normal or reversed in different layers (Nixon and Rublee, 1988).

The property is crossed by a major 080 trending fault which bears no relationship to the copper mineralization. Epidote alteration is observable in nearly all outcrops. Pyrite is disseminated in the gabbro and syenodiorite. All of the samples collected in the field contained 5-10% pyrite. A summary of expenses is presented in Appendix A at the back of the report.

6.0 Sampling and Prospecting Results

Figure 4 indicates the location of the samples collected during the prospecting program. The assay results are presented in Table 2. No significant precious metal values were obtained in the areas sampled, which contained disseminated pyrite along with iron carbonate alteration. Eco Tech Assay Certificates are located in Appendix B.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

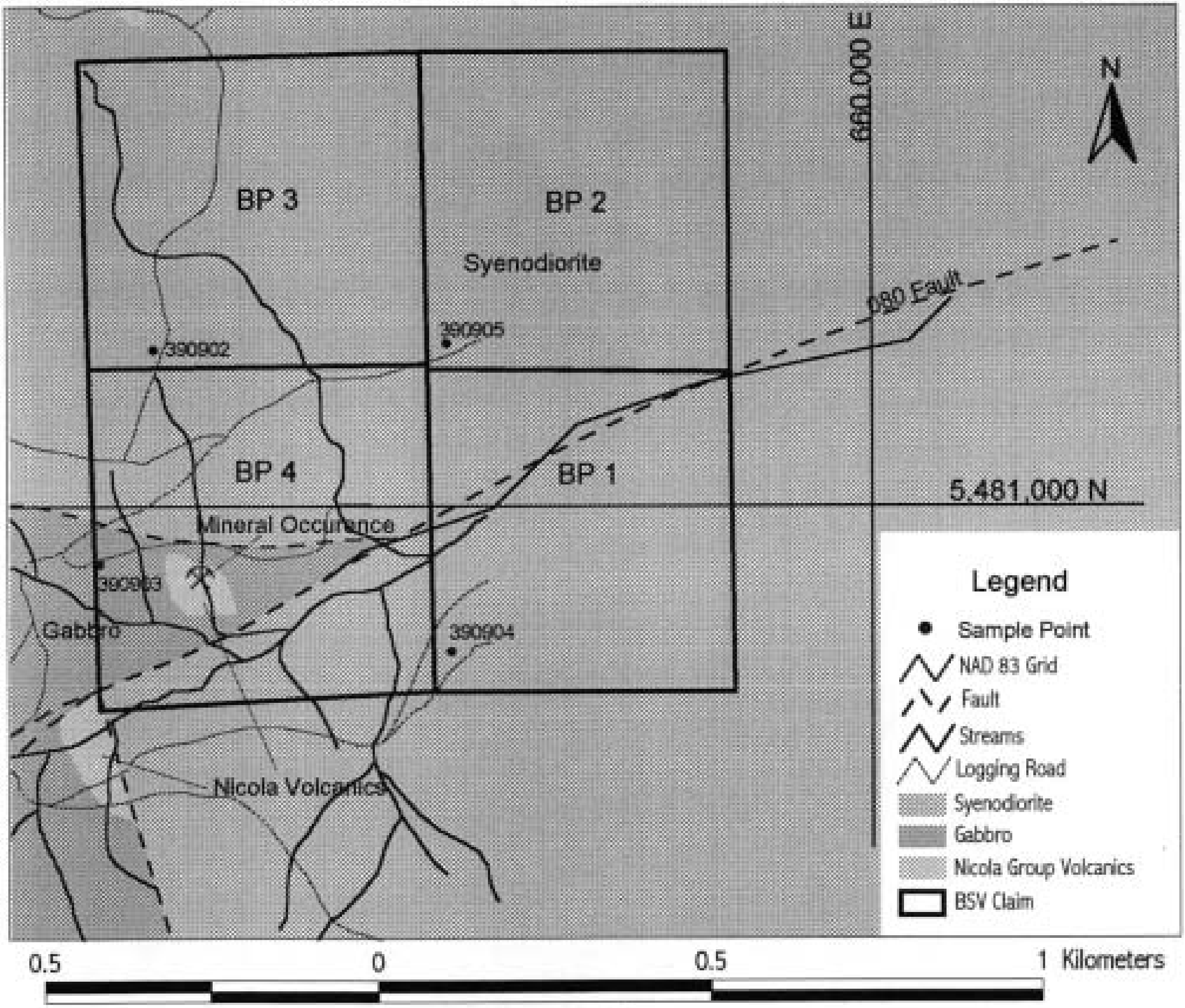
Although no significant values were obtained during the preliminary survey, additional work is required to further evaluate the BP 1,2,3,and 4 claims. The work should include further evaluation of the old historical prospects as well as additional sampling and prospecting. A trenching program should be considered as part of the work if positive results are generated from additional prospecting and sampling.

Table 2. Results of the Preliminary Sampling Program Rock

SAMPLE	Au:ppb	Pd:ppb	Pt:ppb	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
B390902	10	10	3	0.1	0.95	10	85	3	1.09	1	15	42	52	3.49	5	0.82	626	1	0.06	3	2210	6	5	10	203	0.08	5	152	5	1	40
B390903	15	3	5	0.2	0.38	20	100	3	0.26	1	4	27	50	3.69	5	0.10	105	6	0.02	3	1720	2	3	10	23	0.09	5	25	5	1	51
B390904	15	5	3	0.2	0.36	10	25	3	0.97	1	17	61	83	2.73	5	0.14	161	6	0.02	22	3030	2	5	10	43	0.06	5	25	5	12	37
B390905	10	5	3	0.2	0.49	30	15	3	1.07	1	25	47	143	3.79	5	0.19	162	5	0.03	26	2590	4	3	10	50	0.10	10	26	5	1	34

Note: Au, Pt, Pd values are ppb values, while all other values are ppm values unless otherwise indicated.

Figure 4. Geological and Sample Location Map - Map Sheet 092H046



Scale 1:10,000

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS - WILLIAM C. YEOMANS

I, William C. Yeomans, hereby certify the following:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, employed by Yeomans Geological Services, with office at 3225 Oriole Drive, Westbank, B.C., V4T 1A4

2. I earned a Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Geology in 1982 at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, registration No. 27187.

4. I am a Qualified Person (QP) as outlined in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA).

5. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

6. I have practised my profession for 20 years, and I am experienced in mineral exploration throughout the Americas. I have managed exploration programs encompassing planning, setting up and supervising of the following: drilling; logging; sampling and laboratory protocols for reverse circulation, diamond drill core, planning and execution of regional and detailed geochemistry and geological surveys, database development and management in several countries. I have integrated geological, geochemical, and geophysical data modeling utilizing GIS and other software.

7. The geological report dated April, 2002 and titled "Bright Star Ventures Preliminary Prospecting Results and Proposed PGE Exploration Program for the Tulameen Ultramafic, Similkameen District, South Central British Columbia, Canada," is a compilation of data provided to me by Bright Star Ventures.

8. This report was prepared for Bright Star Ventures Ltd. and is based on data provided to me by the company, which are believed to be accurate. Although all reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this report and the author stands behind his interpretations, the author is not responsible for errors and inaccuracies arising from data that might not be accurate.

9. I hereby give permission to Bright Star Ventures Ltd. to use this report in its complete and unedited form. Permission must be obtained from me before publication of any excerpt or summary from this report.

Dated the ~~10 th~~ 1st day of ~~April~~ August, 2002. wcy

William C. Yeomans

William C. Yeomans, B.Sc. (Hons.), P.Geo. (APEGBC)
(Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia)

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF W.C. YEOMANS #27187 BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

APPENDIX A

Summary of Expenses

1 day geological sampling and prospecting	350.00
2 days report writing	700.00
Analytical Work	100.00
Truck usage and fuel	50.00
Total =	1200.00

APPENDIX B

30-Aug-01

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2001-279

BRIGHT STAR VENTURES
SUITE 205-555 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER, BC
V7X 1M7

ATTENTION: HENRY JUNG / BILL YEOMANS

No. of samples received: 163
Sample type: Rock
Project #: None Given
Shipment #: None Given
Samples submitted by: Bright Star Ventures

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
#####	B390902	<0.2	0.96	10	65	<5	1.09	<1	16	42	52	3.49	<10	0.82	626	<1	0.06	3	2210	6	6	<20	203	0.08	<10	152	<10	<1	40
#####	B390903	0.2	0.38	20	100	<5	0.28	<1	4	27	80	3.89	<10	0.10	105	8	0.02	3	1720	2	<5	<20	23	0.08	<10	25	<10	<1	51
#####	B390904	0.2	0.36	10	25	<5	0.97	<1	17	81	83	2.73	<10	0.14	181	6	0.02	22	3030	2	5	<20	43	0.06	<10	25	<10	12	37
#####	B390905	0.2	0.49	30	15	<5	1.07	<1	25	47	143	3.79	<10	0.19	182	5	0.03	26	2580	4	<5	<20	50	0.10	10	26	<10	1	94
Standard:																													
GEO'01		1.4	1.64	66	135	<5	1.48	<1	18	64	86	3.37	<10	0.90	655	<1	0.02	25	690	20	10	<20	57	0.09	<10	77	<10	<1	74
GEO'01		1.4	1.68	65	135	<5	1.49	<1	16	83	84	3.41	<10	0.91	666	<1	0.02	25	710	22	15	<20	63	0.09	<10	76	<10	<1	76
GEO'01		1.2	1.59	65	135	<5	1.46	<1	18	66	83	3.32	<10	0.89	654	<1	0.02	24	710	22	5	<20	59	0.09	<10	80	<10	<1	75
GEO'01		1.2	1.66	60	140	<5	1.52	<1	16	65	86	3.44	<10	0.91	674	<1	0.02	25	730	24	10	<20	56	0.09	<10	77	<10	<1	77
GEO'01		1.4	1.67	65	140	<5	1.54	<1	19	68	89	3.54	<10	0.91	682	<1	0.02	26	770	22	10	<20	53	0.10	<10	78	<10	<1	82

FP/kk
df/279/274A
XLS/01

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

Sample	Au_ppb	Pd_ppb	Pt_ppb
B390902	10	10	2.5
B390903	15	2.5	5
B390904	15	5	2.5
B390905	10	5	2.5