MOBILE METAL ION GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

WOOD GROUP MINERAL CLAIMS

Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia

N.T.S. 092I/10E
&
92I/10W

Latitude 50° 36'N
Longitude 120° 31'W

operator and owner

Charles Boitard
1756 246th Street
Langley, B.C.
V2Z 1G4

Property, History and Geology
By
John R. Deighton B.Sc. P. Geo.
Report June 10, 2000

Compiled by

Charles Boitard

August 10, 2002

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SUMMARY

The Wood Group consists of 27 claims, 9 four post, and 18 2 post, representing 124 units.

The property adjoins the south side of Afton Mine (now operated by D.R.C. Resources) located approximately 15 kilometres west of the town of Kamloops. The claims are accessible by the Coquihalla Highway using the Inks Lake exit.

The property is underlain by andesites of the Nicola Volcanics.

Geophysicals surveys, soil sampling and drilling have been carried out on this property but to date, no commercial mineralization has been encountered.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for assessment purposes.

Previous percussion drilling and diamond drilling carried out on the Wood Group intercepted many zones of alteration and bleaching, including 275 metres of visible native copper of sub-commercial values intercepted in the D.D.H. 92-6. Mobile Metal Ion (M.M.I.) soil survey is a new exploration tool, and appears to be the ideal method for a property covered with thick overburden. Based on past drilling, the Wood Group is covered with 15 to 60 metres of overburden.

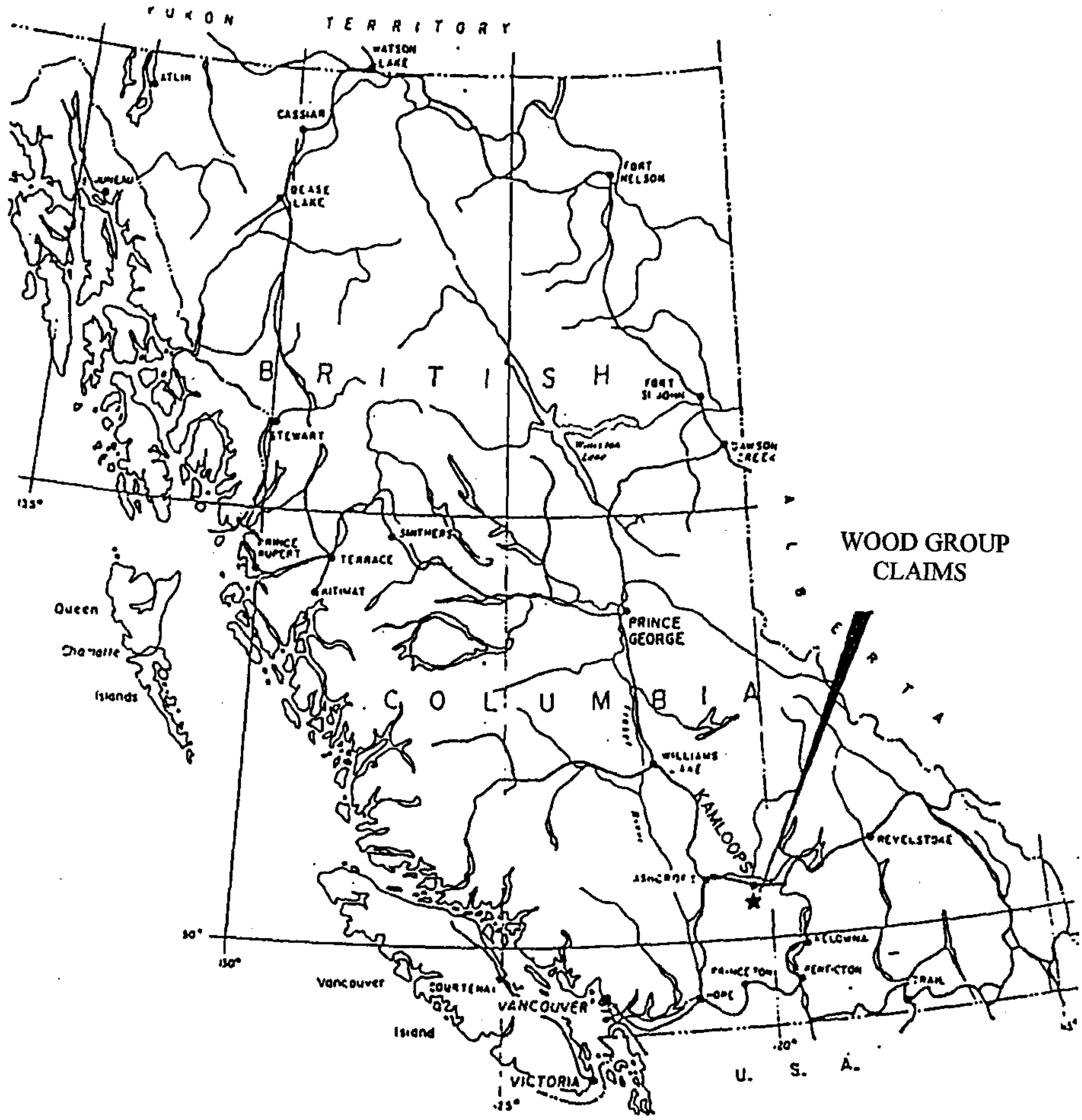
The Wood Group is registered under the name of Charles Boitard. The property lies approximately 15 kilometres west of Kamloops, British Columbia.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Wood Group Mineral Claims are located on the Thompson Plateau, approximately 15 kilometres west of Kamloops, B.C. The claim group is centered approximately 50° 36 north latitude and 120° 31 west longitude on the NTS map sheet 092I/10E and 092I/9W. The Wood Group of mineral claims is in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Access to the property property is provided by the Coquihalla Highway, then going west at the Inks lake exit. Good dirt roads provide access to most of the claims.

The property lies between elevations 900 metres to 1,675 metres above sea level. The vegetation consists of pockets of fir and pine within grassland. The whole terrain is drained by the northeasterly flowing Cherry Creek and Alkalie Creek. The climate is semi-arid with an average annual precipitation of 250 to 280 millimetres.



LOCATION MAP

KAMLOOPS M.D.

NTS: 092I/10E

FIG. NO. 1

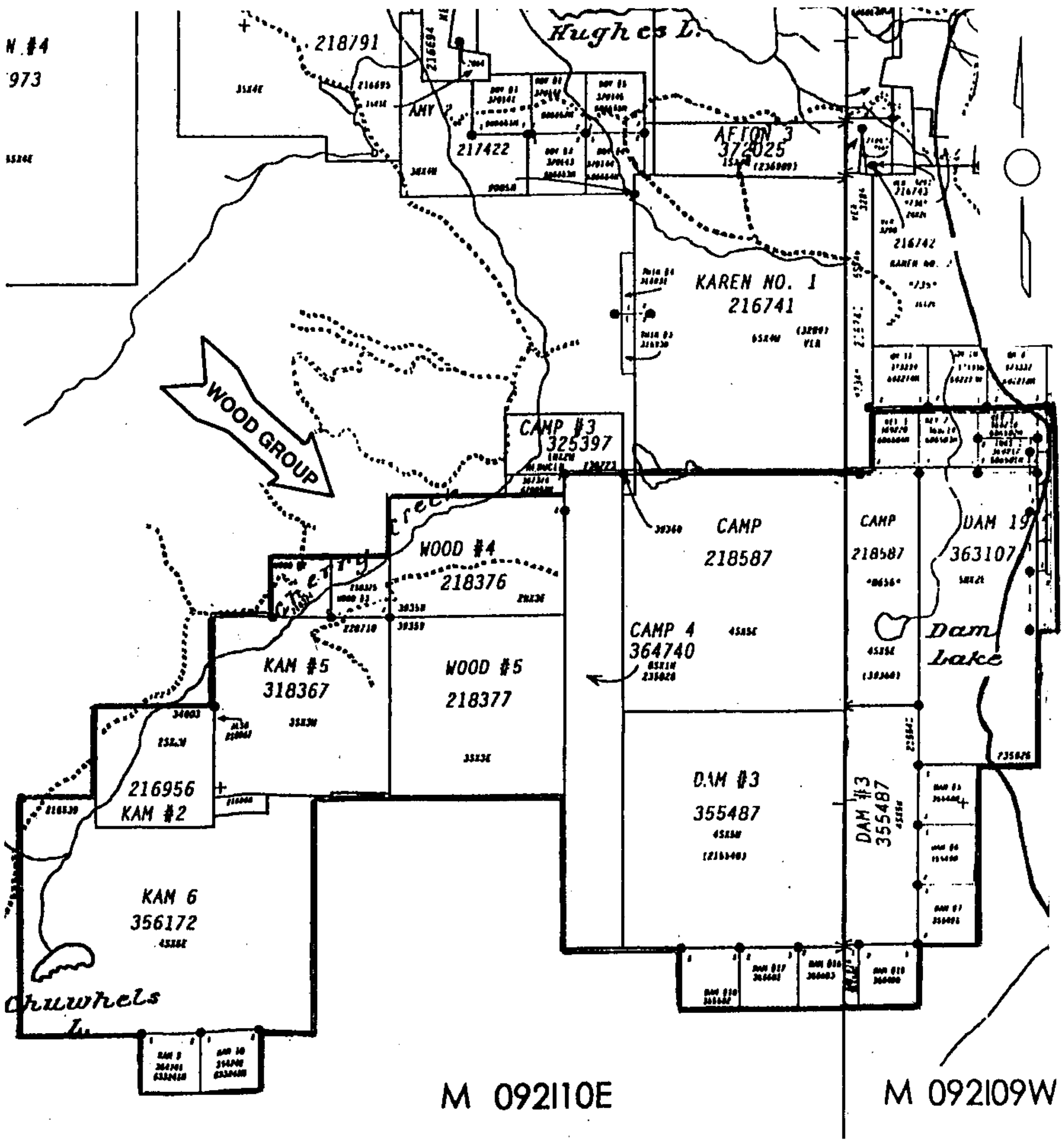
CLAIM STATUS

The Wood Group property consists of 27 mineral claims; 9 4 post claims and 18 2 post claims, totaling 124 units.

Claim Name	Units	Record #	Expiry Date	Map Sheet	Initial Yr Staked
				M.92I068	
Camp	20	218587	13/06/2005		13/06/89
Camp #4	8	364740	01/08/2003		01/08/98
Dam #3	20	355487	27/04/2003		27/04/97
Dam #5	1	355489	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #6	1	355490	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #7	1	355491	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #15	1	355499	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #16	1	355500	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #17	1	355501	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #18	1	355502	26/04/2003		26/04/97
Dam #19	10	363107	04/06/2003		04/06/98
Inks 1	1	369217	14/05/2003		14/05/99
Kam #2	4	216956	26/08/2003		26/08/80
Kam #5	9	318367	18/06/2003		18/06/93
Kam 6	20	356172	16/05/2004		16/05/97
Kam 9	1	364741	02/08/2005		02/08/98
Kam 10	1	364742	02/08/2005		02/08/98
Key 1	1	369218	14/05/2003		14/05/99
Key 2	1	369219	14/05/2003		14/05/99
Key 3	1	369220	14/05/2003		14/05/99
Key 4	1	369221	15/05/2003		15/05/99
Key 5	1	369222	15/05/2003		15/05/99
Key 6	1	369223	15/05/2003		15/05/99
Wood #2	1	218374	04/04/2005		04/04/89
Wood #3	1	218375	04/04/2005		04/04/89
Wood #4	6	218376	04/04/2005		04/04/89
Wood #5	9	218377	05/04/2005		05/04/89

Includes assessment currently being applied.

4.2 The Wood group mineral claims are all recorded under the name of Charles Boitard.



MINERAL CLAIM MAP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

FIG 2

HISTORY

The property is located on the west side of the Iron mask Batholith, numerous showings and small deposits of copper, gold, silver, zinc, tungsten and mercury have been found in the area. The early copper discovery in British Columbia was found in the vicinity of the iron Mask Batholith, and staked in the late 1800's.

With the discovery of the Afton Deposit in the early 1970's, the area covered by the Wood Group, which adjoins the south side of the Afton property and covering approximately 30 square kilometers, has been continuously staked since the 70's by various companies.

The Afton deposit had a drill proven reserve of 30.8 million tonnes grading 1% copper, 0.58 ppm gold, and 4.19 ppm silver. The Afton orebody which has now been mined out was located a few kilometers north of the Wood Group.

WOOD GROUP CLAIM HISTORY

1971: Shelly Claims
59,000 feet (1.78 km) of cut line, and location of a number of small, mostly single sample copper in soil anomalies

1972: Shelly Claims
22.16 miles (35.7 km) Geomagnetic survey
Geochemical Soil Survey
Prospecting
Results: Andesites intruded by Coast Intrusive along Cherry Creek and cut by Quartz veins.
Located five soil anomalies in copper
Weak soil anomalies in copper along one magnetic high anomaly.

1972: Bill and Gal Claims
26.0 miles (41.84 km) of Magnetometer Survey
Results: Magnetic lows represent northwest trending shear zone.

1972: Rich Group
1187,500 feet (5.7 km) Magnetometer Survey
79,400 feet (23.0 km) I.P. survey
75, 500 feet (23.0 km) Geochemical Soil Survey

Results: slightly anomalous chargability values with some correlation to weak magnetic highs and positive copper geochemistry anomalies and in some cases reduced resistivity. Weak northeast magnetic trends, reflect one rock type. High geochemical Soil Anomalies that have a northeast trend that may reflect congisent faults off main northwest trending fault proposed by magnetic survey done in 1971.

1972: Ren Group
15.6 miles (25.0 km) of I. P. Survey
Geochemical Soil Survey
Geological Mapping
Magnetometer Survey

Results: Low amplitude results in I.P., 5 weak anomalies, three later tested by drilling with negative results. Two anomalies untested and a high single point value on western margin of survey needs further definition. Several weak copper in soil anomalies detected that generally lie away from I. P. anomalies. Magnetic high not associated with chargability anomalies. Diamond drilling results indicate that there was no mineralization detected of significance, although alteration (chloritic and intense argillic) was detected in diamond drill hole 92-2. Magnetometer survey indicates two rock types underlie property.

1976: Jim 1 Claim
27.0 km Magnetometer Survey

Results: Magnetics reflect Nicola volcanics and nothing of particular interest. Results reflect only one rock type.

1979: Dave and "A" Claims
24.0 km VLF Electromagnetic Survey
Radiometric Survey

Results: No significant scintillometer readings found. Anomalous magnetic Patterns were found trending in a northwest direction more or less parallel to the trend of the Cherry Creek Valley depression. Apparently 8 percussion drill holes were drilled on anomalous area by Granite Mountain Mines Ltd. in 1972 totaling some 2500 feet, (reported to Tully by W. Meyer). Results from drilling were apparently reported to be inconclusive.

1979: Dave and "A" Mineral Claims
32.0 km Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic Survey
Diamond Drilling, 2 holes, 208 m

Results: drilling on VLF-Em anomaly found a major size multiple shear zone. Spectrographic analysis showed small amounts of copper and traces of gold and silver were present in the hardpan layer at the bedrock surface and concluded that the shear zone might contain significant mineralization at some point along its strike and dip. The H.L.E.M. survey confirmed the VLF-EM survey results from earlier surveys.

1980: Dave and "A" Mineral Claims

Diamond Drilling, 6 holes, 1504.53 m in 1980 and 2 holes, 1712.53 m in 1979

22.0 km Turam Ground Electomagnetic Survey

Results: several linear anomalous zones trending in a north-south pattern. The strongest anomalies chosen for diamond drilling, which showed strong zones of chloritic schists and mud faults with associated mylonitic rocks. Scattered flecks of native copper in all but one hole, full width of chloritic schists is greater than 300 meters and copper values up to 0.35% with values found in quartz carbonate zones.

1981: Hank 1 Claim

12.0 km VLF electomagnetic Survey

Results: Detected 3 north-south trending linear anomalies, which probably detect the Cherry Creek fault.

1981: G. M. Property

Prospecting, Soil Sampling and Grid Survey

Results: Several outcrops found north and east of Dam Lake with minor copper mineralization. Three areas of weak to moderate copper in soils.

1981: Kam Claims

3.6 kilometers of I.P. Survey

3.6 kilometers of Magnetic Survey

Geochemical Soil Survey

Results: 5 weakly anomalous zones of copper soil anomalies, I.P. anomalies and magnetics. One zone previously tested by drilling with no economic mineralization detected.

1981: Kam Claims

Percussion Drilling, 9 holes, 2855 feet (870.2 m)

Diamond Drilling, 3 holes 80-1 to 80-3, 600 feet (182.88 m)

Results: reports that the Nicola volcanic rocks are cut by feldspar porphyry dykes and contain sparsely distributed native copper and are faulted. The fault zones are up to 20 meters wide. One percussion drill hole with high amount of quartz chips. No significant mineralization encountered.

1982: Paye Claim

Magnetometer Survey

VLF-EM Survey

Geochemical Soil Sampling Survey

Results: two magnetic low response areas, correlate with coincident zones of electromagnetic response. A weakly anomalous area of copper values appears to correlate with a creek drainage pattern and may be due to local accumulations.

1982: Greg Mineral Claim
20.0 km VLF Electromagnetic Survey, wide space reconnaissance
Results: Indicates a number of good conductors showing both a strong cross-over and associated horizontal field strength anomalies requiring follow-up investigation.

1983: Hank 1 Claim
VLF Electromagnetic Survey
Geochemical Soil Survey
Results: detected 3 electromagnetic linear conductive zones, which are continuations of the EM anomalies found in 1981.

1984: Greg Mineral Claim
8.5 kilometers of VLF-Electromagnetic Survey
Geochemical Soil Survey
Results: No conclusive geochemical anomalies, high copper in soil values scattered throughout area surveyed. Reconfirmed anomalous electromagnetic conductors. No conclusive geochemical or electromagnetic targets found.

1990: Wood Group
5.0 kilometers of I.P. Survey. Survey over previously surveyed ground.
Results: Confirmed anomalies found in an earlier survey.

1990: G. M. Property
Line Cutting
Geochemical Soil Survey
Results: an anomalous trend of high copper values that have a northerly strike, which suggests a potential for the presence of a sub-cropping mineralized shear zone.

1991: Wood Claims
9.3 km I.P. Survey. 9 holes
Diamond Drilling. 1 hole, 196.3 m
Results: I. P. correlated the location of 4 anomalous zones found in previous surveys, one anomaly not repeatable on larger dipole spacing. Drilling of clay altered rock, hole abandoned in fault.

1991: Wood Group
Line Cutting. 14 line km

1992: Chu Claims
Interpretation of Government air photos and aeromagnetic maps and examination of rocks under a microscope.

Results: Concludes that the area may be underlain by an intrusive at shallow depth. Two styles of mineralization possible, porphyry Cu-Au and Au-Ag vein deposits.

1992: Wood Claims
21.90 kilometers of I. P. Surveys
12.0 kilometers of EM Surveys
Results: 5 anomalous zones, Cherry Creek represents a fault, which may carry mineralization and is worthy of further exploration. One anomaly drilled previously.

1992: Wood Claims
Diamond Drilling. D. D. Log for hole 92-2, 196.3 metres. Mention of 9 percussion drill holes drilled in 1981.
Results: A heterolithic breccia with rare localized pyrite and rare specks of native copper. Some faulting is present in the breccia.

1993: G. M. Property
Geological Mapping
Results: One copper showing and two different rock units were found during the mapping, the Nicola Group (volcanics and minor limestone) and the Kamloops Group (dacite porphyry intrusive).

1993: Wood Claims
Percussion Drilling: 4 holes totaling 362.9 m
Diamond Drilling. 3 holes 367.0 m
Results: No economic amounts of copper mineralization were encountered.

1994: Wood Group
Percussion Drilling: 1 hole 94-8, 121.95 m
Diamond Drilling: 1 hole 94-2. 397.26 m
Results: traces of native copper in the top of hole 94-2 on Camp #3 Claim. Holes logged in 1995.

1997: Wood Group
Diamond Drill Logs 97-1 to 97-3 (729.45 m)
Results: Minor native copper, scattered pyrite and very occasional specks of chalcopyrite in Nicola volcanic rocks along with some dykes of intrusive.

1997: Wood Group
5.35 km I. P. Survey, 3 reconnaissance lines.
Results: No chargability highs were detected on the lines surveyed, which could be recommended for further work.

Property Geology

A thick layer of overburden, which may reach a thickness of up to 70 metres, covers most of the claim area. Only 5 percent of the property or less contains rock outcrop. This outcrop is widely scattered and is mainly limited to some ridge crests or creek drainage. Most of the outcrops mapped and seen are Nicola volcanics, some of which showed a slight schistocity or strain fracturing.

The claim area is underlain by the Nicola Group volcanic assemblage, which has been intruded by small bodies of intrusive. Small remnant bodies of the Kamloops Group volcanics are also reported to exist within the claim group. The Nicola Group volcanic rocks have been cut by several wide shear or fault zones, as noted in several of the assessment reports. Carbonate and quartz veining was noted in outcrops to the north and east of Dam Lake on the eastern side of the property. It was noted by D. W. Tully (1980), that copper mineralization picks up in assaying in areas of quartz carbonate veining in drill core from holes on the Dave and "A" mineral claims. The carbonate and quartz-veining note in outcrop, immediately north of Dam Lake, contained some open spaces and a small amount of the quartz was chalcedony. The shear zone and veining observed was at least 50 metres in width at the observed location. The strike of the majority of the observed veining was 115 and dipped at 80 to 90 to the north. A gouge zone was also seen in the creek draining Dam Lake immediately east of the lake, which appeared to have a similar strike and dip. Outcrops south of the lake were typical of the weakly altered Nicola Volcanics.

Geological mapping has been undertaken by several individuals on different portions and over several years, on several of the older properties that make up the present day Wood Claim Group. All the geologists report that the claim area is underlain by Nicola Group with some geologists reporting some minor remnant Kamloops Group volcanics and intrusive units probably belonging to the nearby Sugarloaf or Cherry Creek intrusions as underlying small portions of the property (Tully 1979). Minor limestone belonging to the Nicola Group is reported to occur in the eastern portion of the claim group on the present day Dam 19 claim (Blanchflower 1983) limestone was also encountered in the core from the drilling conducted in 2000. No compilation map was constructed of the various maps studied, as the outcrop is less than five percent of the total area of the present claims.

Alteration is not strong within the claim group, and the alteration within the Nicola Group volcanics is weak prophylitic, chlorite and epidote. One diamond drill hole 91-2 contains moderated to strong phyllic alteration in a heterolithic breccia composed of pebble to cobble sized mostly rounded fragments of Nicola rocks in a sandy to silty matrix. The alteration in this hole is argillic and clay alteration of the original Nicola volcanics and appears to be a dry alteration product caused by the movement of the fragments and not by hydrothermal fluids moving through the rock, which would be accompanied by quantities of carbonate and quartz. Strong prophylitic to weak and moderate phyllic alteration of the Nicola volcanics and volcanic sediments was noted in Holes 2000-1 to 2000-4. Veins or blotches of dark green chlorite were seen in these holes. The strongest alteration occurred in Hole 2000-2 and the top of hole 2000-3. Silicification and "bull " quartz was noted in these holes as well. Some of the alteration reported from the drilling done in 2000 is hydrothermal alteration of the volcanics and volcanic sediments as seen by the bleaching of the rock and the clay alteration present.

A 30 metre section of black argillaceous sediments was reported in drill Hole 2000- 4. Shorter sections of black argillaseous sediments are reported in other holes in the 2000 drilling program. While these sediments appear to be associated with the Nicola Group volcanics they remind the author of the argillites of the Cache Creek Group.

Only very occasional specks of pyrite and native copper were seen in the Hole 91-2 (Sookochoff 1992). Friesen, 1973 reported traces of chalcopyrite and pyrite associated with quartz from Hole 93-1. Copper mineralization was also reported to occur in shear zones from drilling done in 1980 on the Dave and Dave "A" claim located to the northwest of the current claims. Minor pyrite was noted in carbonate altered shears, clay altered shears and /or associated with areas of carbonate-quartz or quartz in several of the drill holes from the 2000 drilling.

Blanchflower, 1983 reports copper mineralization to occur in outcrop on the newly acquired Dam #19 claim and Hilton, 1998 reports copper mineralization to the north and east of Dam Lake in his prospecting. Several geologists report minor copper mineralization from diamond drill holes that are located within the present property boundaries. No economically significant intersections have been reported in any of the diamond or percussion drill holes.

Geophysics

A number of geophysical surveys were conducted, by several different mining companies over the past 25 years, over various portions of the claim group. The most complete survey type is the magnetometer surveys, which total of approximately 99.57 km of surveying in and around the present claims. The results of which are that the surveyed areas of the claims show relatively little magnetic relief and the relief shown is generally of one typical of volcanic terrain of the Nicola Group. There are small magnetic highs and lows that may be significant but are probably indicative of a slightly greater or less content of primary magnetite within the volcanic flows, tuffs and agglomerates that are the primary rock divisions within the Nicola.

In one case a diamond drill hole intersected a clay altered hydrolithic breccia for several hundred meters. Similar breccias may be found to underlie the larger of the remaining magnetic lows on the claim area. These breccias may be a source area for precious metal deposits as they may be sources of heat and hot water conduits for mineralizing solutions. One relatively large area of low magnetic conductivity exists on the Kam #8 and Wood # 5 claim and deserves exploration follow up. A compilation map showing the magnetic low relief areas within the claim boundary was made and is included as a map as Figure 4 and 4a.

Two different types of Induced Polarization (I. P.) Surveys were conducted over portions of the present Wood Claim Group. These were time domain and frequency domain surveys. A plot of all the high chargability and metal factor anomalies found in assessment and private reports were compiled and are shown on a compilation map, Figure 4 & 4a. Many of the I.P. surveys were surveys of short duration and did not cover a significant portion of the entire

Regional Geology

The regional geology and mineralization of the area has been well documented by several government workers: Cockfield (1947), Carr (1956), Nothhcote (1977) and more recently by Kwong (1987), Stanley et al (1993).

The subject claim area is situated regionally within the Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 kilometer wide belt of Lower Mesozoic, volcanic and related sedimentary strata extending north from the International Boundary to, at least, Prince George, B. C., belonging to the Nicola Group. The Quesnel Trough is generally fault bounded by older mainly sedimentary strata, the Cache Creek Group. Older sedimentary rocks of the Cache Creek Group are found to the east of the Quesnel Trough in the immediate area and generally bound both sides of the Though over its entire length. Younger Coast Intrusions are found bounding the trough in places. The trough is itself intruded by a variety of batholiths in the immediate area of the claims the most important of which is the Iron Mask Batholith found to the immediate north of the claims.

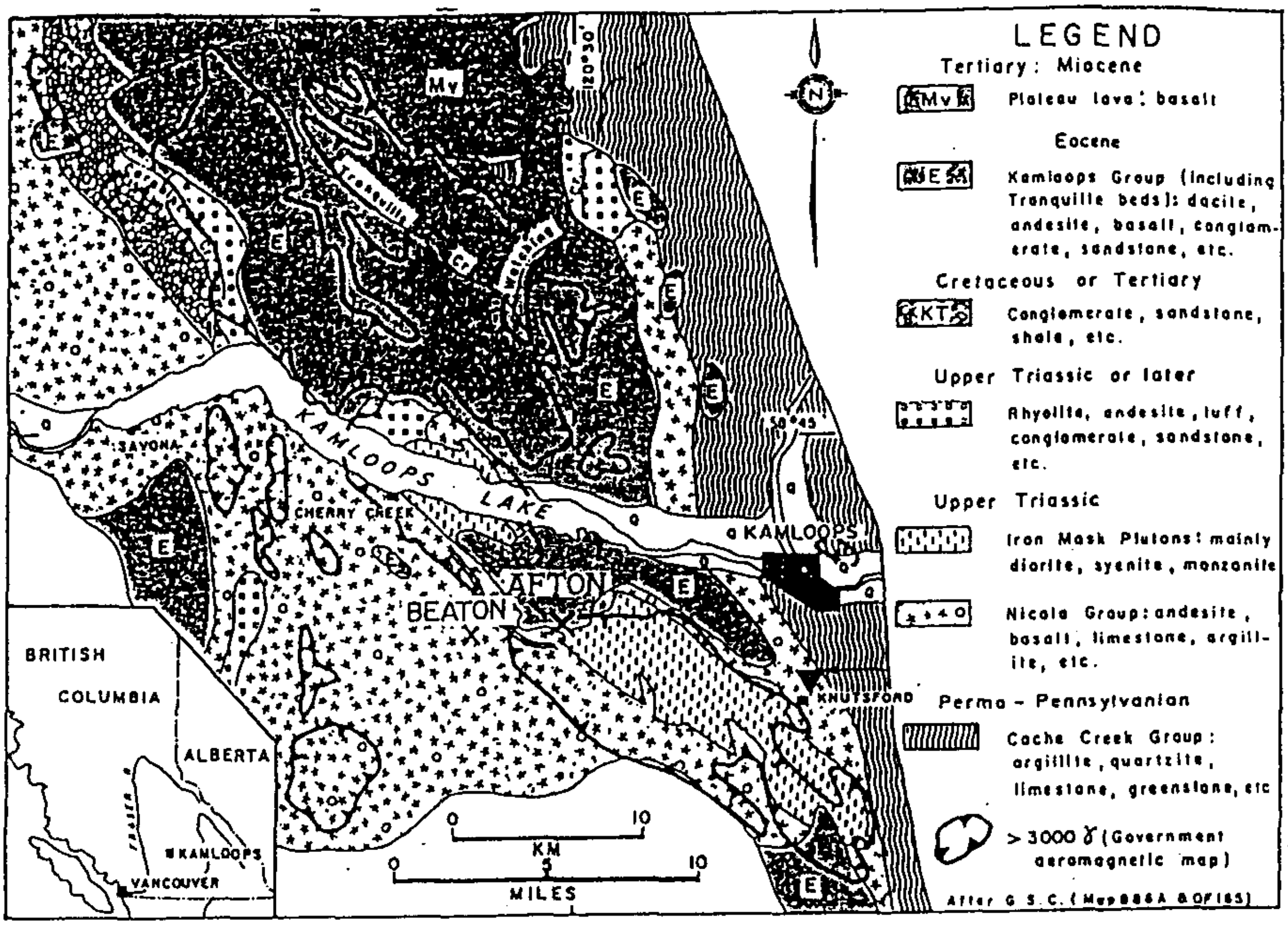
"The Iron Mask Batholith is a multi-unit intrusion composed of Iron Mask Hybrid, Pothook, Sugarloaf, and Cherry Creek units, each of which has several varieties. The rocks are fine grained and porphyritic to coarse grained, and are silica-poor, ranging from gabro to syenite with diorite-monzodiorite-monzonite compositions predominating.

The Iron Mask Batholith was emplaced in a high level volcanic to subvolcanic environment and is comagmatic with the Nicola volcanic rocks and coeval with part of the Upper Nicola succession. The batholith intrudes volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Nicola, but the Cherry Creek Unit occurs both as fragments in and is in intrusive contact with Nicola rocks." (Northcote).

The Nicola Group volcanics are generally a green to light grey green in colour although other colours from grey, purple and red. The volcanics may consist of flows, tuffs, breccias, agglomerates and include a variety of feldspar porphyries. They vary from fine grained or nearly aphanitic types to very coarsely crystaline porphyritic varieties.

Only minor amounts of sedimentary rocks occur with the volcanics rocks of the Nicola Group. The most prominent is limestone that occurs in small lenses. Argillite and conglomerate are also found within the group.

Small remnants of the Cretaceous to Tertiary Kamloops Group of volcanics and sediments occur throughout the area, although none are known to occur on the subject claims. The basal portion of the sequence is made up of conglomerates, sandstones and shale that are overlain by flat lying dense fine-grained basaltic lavas although very minor rhyolitic varieties are known. Minor tuffs, breccias, and agglomerates may also occur.



AFTER CARR & REED, 1976

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

KAMLOOPS M.D.			NTS: 092I/10E
SCALE AS SHOWN			FIG. NO. 3

7. MOBILE METAL ION SURVEY

7.1.1 Mobile Metal Ion is a new exploration tool, used at random in this survey with lines a few hundred metres apart to locate areas of abnormal values. The lines are numbered and the sampling has been carried out on the area shown on Maps A and B.

The M.M.I. results from Xral Laboratories have been plotted as follows:

COPPER	4A and 4B, Maps scale 1=10,000
NICKEL	5A and 5B, Maps scale 1=10,000
ZINC	6A and 6B, Maps scale 1=10,000
GOLD	7A and 7B, Maps scale 1=10,000
SILVER	8A and 8B, Maps scale 1=10,000

7.2 During the period from September 15th to September 18th, 2001, 52 soil samples were collected from the Camp, Dam 3 and the Camp 4 claims (Wood Group). The soil sampling survey was carried out on Lines 1400 E., 2250 E., and 2300 N. the survey lines were established with a compass, hip chain and axe. The survey lines are blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals. The base Line is at north 45°.

The Line 2300 N. is at 90° to the Base Line (or 135°). The Line 2300 N. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 1550 E. to 2100 E. A total of 11 soil samples were collected.

The Line 1400 E. is at north 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 1400 E is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 750 N. to 1600 N. A total of 18 samples were collected.

The Line 2250 N. is at 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 2250 E is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 2400 N to 3500 N. A total of 23 samples were collected.

7.3 During the period from May 1st to May 7th, 2002, 111soil samples were collected from the Wood Group. The samples were taken on the Camp, Dam 19, Key 1, Key 2, Key 3, Key 5 and Key 6 claims. The survey lines were established with a compass, hip chain and axe. The survey lines are blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals. The Base Line is at north 45°. The survey lines 4600 N, 4950 N and 5200 N, are at 90° to the Base Line (or 135°).

The Line 4600 N is at 135°. The line is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 2050 E. to 2200 E. A total of 4 samples were collected.

The Line 4950 N. is at 135°. The line is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 1350 E to 2000 E.. A total of 14 samples were collected.

The Line 5200 N. is at 135°. The line is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 2050 E. to 2800 E. A total of 15 samples were collected.

The Line 1100E is at 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 110 E. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 4050 N. to 4700 N. A total of 13 samples were collected.

The Line 1300 E. is at north 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 1300 E. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 4000 N. to 4500 N. A total of 11 samples were collected.

The Line 1600 E. is at north 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 1600 E. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals. A total of 12 samples were collected.

The Line 1800 E. is at north 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 1800 E. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 5050 N. to 5450 N. A total of 9 samples were collected.

The Line 2000 E. is at north 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 2000 E. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 5000 N. to 5650 N. A total of 14 samples were collected.

The Line 2300 E. is at north 45° paralleling the Base Line. The Line 2300 E. is blazed and flagged with stations at 50 metre intervals from 4800 N. to 5700 N. A total of 19 samples were collected.

SURVEY AND SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling stations have all been marked with red and blue flagging; with the line and the station number written with a waterproof marker. A grand total of 163 stations were marked on the following lines:
1100 E., 1300 E, 1400 E, 1600 E, 1800 E, 2000 E, 2250 E. 2300 E, 2300 N, 4600 N, 4950 N, 5200 N. A total of 7000 metres were sampled at 50 metre intervals.

The samples were collected with a pick and a small shovel to dig a small pit at each station. The soil samples were taken at an approximate depth of 20 cm. To sample the B. horizon. The soil was sieved with a plastic sieve and a pound of fine material was collected and placed in a snap seal plastic bag, and clearly marked with the property name, the line name and the station number.

The small samples were then placed into a larger plastic bag to be carried to he truck. At each station the sample pits were refilled and the tools used to collect the samples were brushed clean after each sample was taken to avoid contamination.

A maximum of six samples were placed in a larger plastic bag and carried to the truck for transportation to Langley. The larger bags of samples were then placed in cardboard boxes and shipped for assay to XRAL LABORATORIES at 1885 Leslie Street, Don Mills, Ontario, M3B 3J4.
XRAL Laboratories assayed all the samples with the Method Code M.M.I. Suite A and Suite B, for CU, PB, ZN, CD, CO, AU, AG, PD, NI.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The M.M.I. soil sampling in this report is preliminary and is used as a pathfinder to locate areas of interest. The results will determine the area to carry out additional soil sampling.

Lines 1600 E., 1800 E., 2000 E., 2300 E., and 5200 N., located at the north end of Dam 19 and the Key claims 1, 2, 5 and 6, show some small zones of good continuity of abnormal values for copper. This area warrants more detailed sampling. The trend of the copper values is shown on map 1=5000 (figure 9).

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

WOOD GROUP Mineral Claims, Kamloops Mining Division

Locating, blazing and flagging survey lines. Collecting and sieving soil samples for a total of 164 samples. Work was carried out from September 15, 2001 to September 18, 2001, and May 1, 2002 to May 7, 2002.

4 x 4 rental and fuel	$ 575.00
2 men, 6 field days	1,440.00
Board & room (Kamloops)	1,080.00
Field supplies	100.00
Shipping samples to Xral Labs (Ontario)	175.00
Assays	6,889.20
	$10,259.20

Respectfully submitted by:

Charles Boitard

Invoice/Facture No.: 081:00043524

XRAL

XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

INVOICE

Invoice To/Facture A:
Attn: Charlie Boltard
1756 - 246th Street
LANGLEY
B.C., CANADA V2Z 1G4

Submitted By/Soumettez Par:
~~Green Valley Mine Incorporated~~
Attn: Charlie Boltard
1756 - 246th Street
LANGLEY
B.C., CANADA V2Z 1G4

Work Order: 067918
Invoice Date: 07/05/02
Date Submitted: 06/05/02
Shipped Via: EGL

Customer No.: 405302
Your P.O. No.:
Your Project No.:
Waybill No. : VTAL2163-17

Qnty	Code	Description	# Ele	Unit Cost	Amt/Montant
86	MMIA&B	MMIA + MMIB		$39.50	$3357.50

		Total			$3357.50
	GSTW	7% GST Reg No. R105082572			$235.03

PAID
VVG
7 May 02
KC

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS / TOTAL EN DOLLARS CANADIEN **$3592.53**

Please remit to / S.V.P. envoyer votre paiement à:
P.O. Box 48999
Unit 063
Postal Station Bentel
Vancouver, B.C.
V7X 1N8

Please courier to / S.V.P. envoyer par courier à:
1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, ON
Canada M3B 3J4
Tel: (416) 445-5755
Fax: (416) 445-4152

BPlease Quote Invoice Number / S.V.P. Spécifier le numéro de facture 081:00043524

Note/N.B : 1.5% per month interest on Overdue Accounts / Intérêt de sur Comptes Arriérés de 1.5% Par Mois: Terms Net 30 days

ORIGINAL INVOICE

SGS Member of the SGS Group (Société Générale de Surveillance)

Invoice/Facture No.: 081:00043523

XRAL XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

INVOICE

Invoice To/Facture A:

Attn: Charlie Boitard

1756 - 246th Street
LANGLEY
B.C., CANADA V2Z 1G4

Submitted By/Soumettez Par:
Green Valley Mine Incorporated
Attn: Charlie Boitard

1756 - 246th Street
LANGLEY
B.C., CANADA V2Z 1G4

Work Order: 067917
Invoice Date: 07/05/02
Date Submitted: 06/05/02
Shipped Via: EGL

Customer No.: 405302
Your P.O. No.:
Your Project No.:
Waybill No. : VTAL2163-17

Qnty	Code	Description	# Ele	Unit Cost	Amt/Montant
78	MMIA&B	MMIA + MMIB		$39.50	$3081.00
		Total			$3081.00
	GSTW	7% GST Reg No. R105082572			$215.67

PAID
Visa
7 May 02
RC

TOTAL IN CANADIAN FUNDS / TOTAL EN DOLLARS CANADIEN $3296.67

Please remit to / S.V.P. envoyer votre paiement à:
P O. Box 49999
Unit 065
Postal Station Bentall
Vancouver, B.C.
V7X 1N9

Please courier to / S.V.P. envoyer par courier à:
1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, ON
Canada M3B 3J4
Tel: (416) 445-5755
Fax: (416) 445-4152

BPlease Quote Invoice Number / S.V.P. Spécifier le numéro de facture 081:00043523

Note/N.B.: 1.5% per month interest on Overdue Accounts / Intérêt dû sur Comptes Arriérés de 1.5% Par Mois: Terms Net 30 days

ORIGINAL INVOICE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

'Mobile Metal Ions' is a term used to describe ions which have moved in the weathering zone and that are only weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. It is a widely-held belief that these Mobile Metal Ions are transported from deeply-buried ore bodies to the surface. Studies from Australia and overseas have shown that such Mobile Metal Ions are useful in locating buried mineralization. Mobile Metal Ions are generally at very low concentrations in the soil. To successfully interpret these weak signals, a series of very carefully quality controlled steps have been developed that, when put together, constitute an integrated package 'The MMI Process'.

The steps which are necessary to ensure the successful application of Mobile Metal Ion geochemistry for mineral exploration include:

- A field, commodity and exploration situation appropriate for application of MMI geochemistry;
- An understanding of landform and regolith relationships;
- Application of appropriate specialized digestions;
- Access to advanced ICP-MS analytical equipment/techniques; and
- Correct interpretation of the partial extraction analytical data.

Detailed information on a number of these steps, remains confidential. At this point in the development of MMI technology and its role in exploration, orientation surveys are recommended, where possible, to develop a level of confidence for any particular prospect or project area.

Currently, the optimum application for MMI geochemistry is to define specific mineralization targets for detailed drilling, making broad reconnaissance RAB programmes redundant. In this scenario, the assumption is that a number of target areas have been defined and MMI is used to prioritize and more accurately define targets for RC drill programmes.

Developmental work is ongoing to allow extension of the technique to a regional application, and ultimately a target definition role is envisaged. Research is also underway to explore its applicability down hole.

Integral to the successful transition to these new applications will be the continued development in the understanding of Mobile Metal Ion anomalies and a competitive cost structure allowing the technique to deliver cost effective exploration programmes aimed at reducing first pass drilling campaigns. Both matters have been addressed via ongoing research programmes, and the initiative to Licence commercial laboratories to undertake MMI digestions and analyses on a non-exclusive basis.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The key attributes of Mobile Metal Ion surface soil geochemical anomalies include:

- Constrained, precise anomalies, vertically above mineralization and occasionally at up-dip projection positions on the surface;
- Commodity elements respond reducing the need for pathfinders;
- The anomalies can precisely target base metals mineralization at significant depths (greater than 700 m);
- The incidence of false anomalies is very low in comparison to conventional geochemistry;
- Surface soil anomalies are repeatable and persist over time; and
- Anomalies have a better signal to noise ratio related to mineralization in a much wider range of regolith units when compared with conventional techniques.

The Mobile Metal Ion geochemical technique has been developed over the past six years and resulted from a series of 13 case studies where the attributes summarized above were first observed. After this initial field testing in Australia and off-shore, a larger scale research and development initiative was instigated culminating in the establishment of The Geochemistry Research Centre at Technology Park in Perth. In an effort to understand and effectively apply MMI geochemistry to mineral exploration, its first project, The Mechanism of Formation of Mobile Metal Ion Anomalies, was supported by 11 mining companies, WAMTECH and the Western Australian State Government.

It is important to realize that the MMI approach to geochemical exploration is significantly different to that used in conventional surveys. The principal aim of the process is to remove the smallest amount of metal ions from the exterior of soil particles whilst leaving the substrate unaffected. This is the essential difference between MMI and other partial digestion techniques that specifically attack substrates, such as iron oxides and manganese oxides. This approach optimizes the use of improved analytical instrumentation with lower detection limits now available. While absolute metal concentration levels are significantly less than those from 'total digestions', the signal to noise ratios are significantly enhanced using MMI procedures.

Early case studies clearly suggested that, on an empirical basis, better contrast was achieved over a number of different styles of mineralization using MMI when compared to conventional (total) techniques. It was postulated that the very loosely-attached ions were sourced from mineralization and that input from other sources of metals, for example lateritic or lithological contributions would be minimized.

Currently the element suite for MMI analysis includes the following nine elements:

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Cd, Au, Ag, Co, and Pd.

The concept of the MMI Process has been introduced to reinforce the requirement that the method is not simply an analytical technique. It is a series of integrated steps that, when combined correctly and intelligently, is proving to be a powerful addition to the existing exploration geochemistry techniques.

A cautionary note: as initial scepticism starts to abate, history confirms the tendency to regard a new technique as a panacea and usually it is grossly mis-applied. MMI technology will be no different. There is a current practical limit to its usefulness and cost effective application. As MMI TECHNOLOGY's on-going research progresses and a better understanding of the technique continues to develop, those limits will be revised, extended and up-dated in this manual.

3.0 APPROPRIATE LANDFORM AND REGOLITH SITUATIONS

Mobile Metal Ion geochemistry has proved successful in a broad range of landform situations including relict, erosional, and depositional regimes. It is also proving effective in lateritic terrains by identifying primary sources of mineralization from the surface within broader conventional anomalies influenced by specific regolith units.

Surface Mobile Metal Ion geochemistry essentially responds to sources of mineralization, so that weakly-mineralized structures, like subsurface supergene mineralization blankets, are defined at a lower contrast level than the primary zones from which they are derived.

3.1 Relict and Erosional Regimes

Surface regolith units developed on relict and erosional landforms respond well to MMI geochemistry. The key advantage is a superior signal to noise ratio over mineralization. Compared to conventional geochemistry, it allows better focusing on follow-up exploration, either further surface sampling or more precise target drilling. Conventional responses are usually broader and maxima are often not directly over mineralization, particularly in deeply-weathered terrains. MMI responses are more constrained, and provided that the correct background levels are applied when calculating MMI Response Ratio values during interpretation, commodity element anomalies are usually closely related to primary mineralization.

This does not automatically ensure that a commercially-viable deposit is identified beneath each MMI anomaly. However, the success rate for ore-grade drill intercepts early within an exploration programme can be significantly improved.

At an operational level, MMI samples can easily be collected from the surface of these regimes in a straightforward manner as discussed below.

3.2 Depositional Regimes

Surface soils on depositional regimes need to be addressed with extra care. Case studies have shown clearly that the MMI technique extends the range of effective surface soil geochemistry further into more complex transported regolith units, when compared to conventional geochemical techniques. Again it is the superior *signal to noise* or *anomaly to background* responses provided by MMI geochemistry that allow the technique to identify and highlight anomalous responses from mineralization while reducing the effects of spurious background levels.

Terrains with colluvial soils, where coarser components are obvious, usually respond well to the MMI technique. In terrains with extensive alluvium, particularly within larger tracts of sheetwash with intermittent flood activity, care is required with any geochemical technique. MMI anomalies in this terrain type can be of the order of 1 ppb or less. At these analytical levels, great care must be taken to ensure quality of data, and correct interpretation.

An effective *orientation study* is strongly recommended if possible to provide data before embarking on a survey.

4.0 ORIENTATION STUDIES

Although MMI geochemistry is a powerful technique, it should not be regarded as a panacea for exploration. Field inspection can be important to establish whether any major landform or regolith changes are likely to influence the MMI results. Other relevant background material that can contribute to a successful MMI survey programme and interpretation includes: geological maps, aerial photographs, geophysical data including aeromagnetic maps and any interpretation thereof, conventional geochemistry results showing broader anomalies or corridors, and styles of any known mineralization.

As with any geochemical survey, an orientation programme can provide valuable information if a suitable target can be accessed and soils collected at the surface. Prior to any orientation, it is also important for the explorationist to define the parameters for minimum target size, especially when considering sample spacing for future exploration surveys. An important feature of MMI geochemistry is that it essentially responds to primary mineralization. Weakly-mineralized structures may not respond clearly or distinctly to an MMI programme so an orientation should preferably test a target considered significant.

A 50-metre interval sample spacing along lines is recommended for orientation surveys.

To obtain the maximum benefit from the analytical data generated using commercial MMI analyses, response ratios (discussed below) should be calculated. Background samples provide the necessary data to allow meaningful response ratios to be calculated and therefore orientation sampling must include soils collected off the known mineralization.

5.0 SAMPLE DENSITY AND GRID ORIENTATION

Density of sampling is largely influenced by the type and style of mineralization being sought. Narrow higher grade styles require a maximum of 50-m sample intervals along lines spaced according to the required strike length of mineralization considered as an economic target within the specific project area. If the minimum strike length is 200 m, then the maximum line spacing should be 400 m. This is assuming that the target mineralization is likely to produce a geochemical halo, giving rise to an anomaly that may extend further than 200 m (for example along strike of a mineralized structure). However, it is recommended that the line spacing be equal or less than the target mineralization length. Generally for gold targets a sample spacing of 100 m x 50 m will allow a focused drill programme to commence eliminating blanket RAB drilling.

Larger sedimentary styles (for example Mississippi Valley style) can have expanded sample patterns. However, in these cases it is vital that background is also sampled. Very specific targets, for example massive Ni sulphides along basal contacts, have in the past required 25 m x 25 m spacing to allow detailed anomaly definition prior to the first phase of drilling. This pattern density may represent the second or third infill phase of MMI sampling after an initial broader-spaced programme to identify contacts.

One important aspect of incorporating MMI geochemistry into an exploration programme is that it can substantially reduce drilling costs (see Figure 1). If anomalies remain strong along significant strike lengths and more precise targets are desired, it is still more cost effective to undertake infill surface sampling at 50 m x 50 m spacing within the anomalous trend rather than to blanket drill.

5.1 *Sampling Grids*

Pre-designated sample grids and numbers should be established prior to sampling to avoid irregular sample spacing/numbering which disrupts later data interpretation and any subsequent follow-up work. Sampling should be conducted in a methodical way, preferrably starting from the lowest easting and northing and working upwards. Avoid allocating negative eastings and northings for sample co-ordinates.

For orientation, survey traverses across known targets are ideal. These traverses can be assessed independently; however, it is imperative that background samples are collected for the general area, even at the expense of maintaining a consistent spacing along the line once the mineralized zone has been covered.

6.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION

6.1 Equipment

- A 30-cm diameter plastic garden sieve or kitchen colander with minus 5-mm apertures, available from hardware and super markets, is ideal for sample collection;
- Plastic collection dish with similar diameter and a kitchen floor brush used for cleaning the sieve and dish between samples;
- A bare steel (no paint) garden spade; and
- Plastic snap seal bags, do not use calico.

6.2 Sample specification

A 500-gram sample is collected and stored in a plastic bag (a 90 x 150-mm plastic snap seal sample bag is recommended). Once sealed in the snap seal plastic bags, samples should be placed in polyweave sample dispatch bags (maximium 40 per bag). Stored in this manner, samples can be carried on tray-back vehicles during summer without problems and be stored for long periods.

6.3 Sample site

Sample sites should be undisturbed and preferably away from any major contamination: creek beds, drainage, drilling lines, pads, roads, etc. Wind borne contamination should also be eliminated during sample collection by sampling just below the surface.

6.4 Sample collection

It is imperative that during sample collection and handling *no jewellery should be worn*, (for example rings, bracelets, and chains), as this can be a possible major source of contamination. It is advisable that all field and laboratory staff be informed.

The initial step in taking an MMI soil sample requires the surface soil layer to be scraped away eliminating organic matter, debris, and any possible contamination. In undisturbed environments samples are collected approximately 150 to 200 mm below the surface. Before actually taking the soil sample material, the sieve and collection dish should be brushed to eliminate residue from previous samples and preferably flushed with the soil from the new sample site.

XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada M3B 3J4
Telephone (416) 445-5755
Fax (416) 445-4152

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order: 067918

To: **Green Valley Mine Incorporated**
Attn: Charlie Boitard

Date : 10/05/02

1756 - 246th Street
LANGLEY
B.C., CANADA V2Z 1G4

Copy 1 to :

P.O. No. :
Project No. :
No. of Samples : 85 Soil(MMI)
Date Submitted : 06/05/02
Report Comprises : Cover Sheet plus
Pages 1 to 6

Distribution of unused material:
Pulps: Store
Rejects: Store

Certified By :

Dr. Hugh de Souza, General Manager
XRAL Laboratories

ISO 9002 REGISTERED

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result
*INF	= Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method		

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

XRAL XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

Work Order: 067918 **Date:** 10/05/02 **FINAL**

Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-4600N-2050E	633	141	26	40
DAM L-4600N-2100E	414	126	24	37
DAM L-4600N-2150E	193	138	25	<20
DAM L-4600N-2200E	115	249	15	<20
DAM L-4950N-1350E	370	225	25	50
DAM L-4950N-1400E	374	243	15	<20
DAM L-4950N-1450E	108	82	<10	<20
DAM L-4950N-1500E	266	94	14	<20
DAM L-4950N-1550E	82	94	17	<20
DAM L-4950N-1600E	171	901	25	34
DAM L-4950N-1650E	94	616	23	29
DAM L-4950N-1700E	141	145	19	<20
DAM L-4950N-1750E	186	832	23	<20
DAM L-4950N-1800E	221	80	19	<20
DAM L-4950N-1850E	261	580	22	<20
DAM L-4950N-1900E	207	274	19	22
DAM L-4950N-1950E	291	498	23	38
DAM L-4950N-2000E	425	556	23	48
DAM L-5200N-2050E	370	264	23	36
DAM L-5200N-2100E	252	443	24	65
DAM L-5200N-2150E	1190	117	28	<20
DAM L-5200N-2200E	1370	151	28	70
DAM L-5200N-2250E	691	861	26	<20
DAM L-5200N-2350E	552	525	33	61
DAM L-5200N-2400E	700	217	28	41
DAM L-5200N-2450E	504	300	31	<20
DAM L-5200N-2500E	514	170	28	<20
DAM L-5200N-2550E	577	113	22	<20
DAM L-5200N-2600E	1020	231	28	<20
DAM L-5200N-2650E	932	282	23	27
DAM L-5200N-2700E	692	191	21	60
DAM L-5200N-2750E	673	490	35	35
DAM L-5200N-2800E	1120	335	30	27
CAMP L-2250E-2400N	144	181	18	42
CAMP L-2250E-2450N	169	385	24	42
CAMP L-2250E-2500N	513	147	25	<20
CAMP L-2250E-2550N	136	317	19	74
CAMP L-2250E-2600N	147	556	23	21
CAMP L-2250E-2650N	137	1520	28	<20
CAMP L-2250E-2700N	204	2200	33	43
CAMP L-2250E-2750N	111	1270	21	49
CAMP L-2250E-2800N	166	114	15	50
CAMP L-2250E-2850N	204	124	14	25
CAMP L-2250E-2900N	482	161	19	<20
CAMP L-2250E-2950N	156	370	21	26

XRAL

XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

Work Order: 067918 **Date:** 10/05/02 **FINAL**

Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
CAMP L-2250E-3000N	713	367	29	<20
*Blk BLANK	<5	<5	<10	<20
*Std MMISRM09	18	126	<10	25
CAMP L-2250E-3050N	318	95	31	<20
CAMP L-2250E-3100N	91	647	24	<20
CAMP L-2250E-3150N	193	104	23	<20
CAMP L-2250E-3200N	276	445	21	43
CAMP L-2250E-3250N	344	565	33	27
CAMP L-2250E-3300N	69	782	19	34
CAMP L-2250E-3350N	191	965	30	<20
CAMP L-2250E-3400N	798	125	22	<20
CAMP L-2250E-3450N	132	142	<10	47
CAMP L-2250E-3500N	2080	237	23	<20
CAMP L-2300N-1550E	217	46	12	<20
CAMP L-2300N-1600E	119	2240	26	37
CAMP L-2300N-1650E	140	196	17	47
CAMP L-2300N-1700E	116	469	21	33
CAMP L-2300N-1750E	168	196	19	64
CAMP L-2300N-1800E	201	209	21	39
CAMP L-2300N-1850E	332	633	27	<20
CAMP L-2300N-1900E	379	141	22	<20
CAMP L-2300N-1950E	526	216	28	<20
CAMP L-2300N-2000E	591	305	27	23
CAMP L-2300N-2100E	349	211	24	23
WOOD L-1400E-750N	282	619	24	45
WOOD L-1400E-800N	120	263	19	<20
WOOD L-1400E-850N	191	255	14	22
WOOD L-1400E-900N	78	123	13	<20
WOOD L-1400E-950N	136	689	18	40
WOOD L-1400E-1000N	195	1810	12	44
WOOD L-1400E-1050N	283	706	14	54
WOOD L-1400E-1100N	101	182	12	24
WOOD L-1400E-1150N	150	319	26	<20
WOOD L-1400E-1200N	88	104	12	44
WOOD L-1400E-1250N	66	63	11	31
WOOD L-1400E-1300N	518	114	24	<20
WOOD L-1400E-1350N	239	372	27	42
WOOD L-1400E-1400N	266	121	22	<20
WOOD L-1400E-1450N	100	405	19	45
WOOD L-1400E-1500N	90	177	16	<20
WOOD L-1400E-1550N	122	521	22	68
WOOD L-1400E-1600N	166	328	18	65
*Dup DAM L-4600N-205	634	135	25	30
*Dup DAM L-4950N-175	199	789	20	33
*Dup DAM L-5200N-240	741	249	29	54

Work Order: 067918 **Date:** 10/05/02 **FINAL**

Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
*Dup CAMP L-2250E-25	129	338	20	80
*Dup CAMP L-2250E-31	197	109	22	<20
*Dup CAMP L-2300N-17	175	207	17	46
*Dup WOOD L-1400E-10	196	1710	14	33
*Blk BLANK	<5	<5	<10	<20
*Std MMISRM09	19	128	<10	27
*Dup WOOD L-1400E-16	165	325	21	52
*Blk BLANK	<5	<5	<10	<20
*Std MMISRM09	19	129	<10	<20

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Work Order: 067918 **Date:** 10/05/02 **FINAL**

Element.	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	0.1	1	3	0.1	0.1
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-4600N-2050E	1.20	24	991	<0.1	7.54
DAM L-4600N-2100E	0.38	6	560	<0.1	6.61
DAM L-4600N-2150E	<0.1	2	692	<0.1	5.32
DAM L-4600N-2200E	<0.1	2	667	<0.1	5.40
DAM L-4950N-1350E	0.20	24	526	<0.1	3.46
DAM L-4950N-1400E	0.12	17	697	<0.1	14.5
DAM L-4950N-1450E	<0.1	10	602	<0.1	3.00
DAM L-4950N-1500E	0.30	2	608	<0.1	13.8
DAM L-4950N-1550E	<0.1	1	907	<0.1	3.92
DAM L-4950N-1600E	<0.1	1	830	<0.1	2.75
DAM L-4950N-1650E	<0.1	1	578	<0.1	2.36
DAM L-4950N-1700E	<0.1	<1	679	<0.1	4.92
DAM L-4950N-1750E	0.11	2	886	<0.1	9.31
DAM L-4950N-1800E	2.17	2	315	0.19	27.6
DAM L-4950N-1850E	<0.1	1	673	<0.1	3.89
DAM L-4950N-1900E	0.23	3	797	<0.1	5.96
DAM L-4950N-1950E	0.21	2	573	<0.1	2.87
DAM L-4950N-2000E	0.21	7	464	<0.1	5.82
DAM L-5200N-2050E	0.22	5	569	<0.1	7.10
DAM L-5200N-2100E	0.45	2	945	<0.1	6.81
DAM L-5200N-2150E	0.71	11	541	<0.1	7.40
DAM L-5200N-2200E	0.67	39	790	<0.1	9.47
DAM L-5200N-2250E	0.89	4	235	<0.1	13.0
DAM L-5200N-2350E	0.15	8	586	<0.1	5.06
DAM L-5200N-2400E	0.17	23	880	<0.1	8.31
DAM L-5200N-2450E	<0.1	6	492	<0.1	5.48
DAM L-5200N-2500E	<0.1	5	576	<0.1	5.84
DAM L-5200N-2550E	0.13	5	1000	<0.1	5.99
DAM L-5200N-2600E	0.70	21	949	<0.1	11.6
DAM L-5200N-2650E	0.15	27	952	<0.1	4.87
DAM L-5200N-2700E	0.20	11	1890	<0.1	8.36
DAM L-5200N-2750E	<0.1	3	688	0.11	3.90
DAM L-5200N-2800E	0.38	12	421	<0.1	8.30
CAMP L-2250E-2400N	<0.1	1	366	<0.1	6.71
CAMP L-2250E-2450N	0.40	4	535	<0.1	6.82
CAMP L-2250E-2500N	0.28	8	712	<0.1	8.48
CAMP L-2250E-2550N	<0.1	8	722	<0.1	4.85
CAMP L-2250E-2600N	<0.1	2	668	<0.1	6.51
CAMP L-2250E-2650N	0.25	2	379	<0.1	6.40
CAMP L-2250E-2700N	<0.1	2	383	<0.1	9.20
CAMP L-2250E-2750N	0.21	1	253	<0.1	8.89
CAMP L-2250E-2800N	<0.1	8	697	<0.1	5.54
CAMP L-2250E-2850N	0.12	4	449	<0.1	5.89
CAMP L-2250E-2900N	0.43	15	545	<0.1	7.55
CAMP L-2250E-2950N	0.12	2	731	<0.1	5.96

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Element.	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	0.1	1	3	0.1	0.1
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
CAMP L-2250E-3000N	1.27	5	741	0.11	11.3
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<1	<3	<0.1	<0.1
*Std MMISRM09	0.16	12	54	<0.1	6.18
CAMP L-2250E-3050N	0.35	2	816	<0.1	7.95
CAMP L-2250E-3100N	<0.1	1	534	<0.1	6.61
CAMP L-2250E-3150N	<0.1	2	555	<0.1	4.00
CAMP L-2250E-3200N	0.11	10	286	<0.1	5.37
CAMP L-2250E-3250N	0.69	10	752	<0.1	6.94
CAMP L-2250E-3300N	<0.1	1	183	<0.1	4.70
CAMP L-2250E-3350N	<0.1	1	369	<0.1	4.68
CAMP L-2250E-3400N	0.12	4	319	0.31	10.7
CAMP L-2250E-3450N	<0.1	108	31	<0.1	1.34
CAMP L-2250E-3500N	1.75	26	1800	0.42	26.0
CAMP L-2300N-1550E	<0.1	1	617	<0.1	10.2
CAMP L-2300N-1600E	<0.1	<1	243	<0.1	5.06
CAMP L-2300N-1650E	<0.1	2	622	<0.1	3.69
CAMP L-2300N-1700E	<0.1	2	476	<0.1	10.8
CAMP L-2300N-1750E	0.38	2	473	<0.1	8.87
CAMP L-2300N-1800E	<0.1	7	375	<0.1	5.52
CAMP L-2300N-1850E	<0.1	9	480	<0.1	8.60
CAMP L-2300N-1900E	<0.1	17	387	<0.1	6.45
CAMP L-2300N-1950E	0.82	8	545	<0.1	9.42
CAMP L-2300N-2000E	0.26	5	958	<0.1	4.93
CAMP L-2300N-2100E	0.28	11	1090	<0.1	9.50
WOOD L-1400E-750N	<0.1	6	208	<0.1	11.7
WOOD L-1400E-800N	<0.1	4	231	<0.1	9.03
WOOD L-1400E-850N	<0.1	2	177	<0.1	9.14
WOOD L-1400E-900N	<0.1	10	120	<0.1	7.04
WOOD L-1400E-950N	<0.1	1	195	<0.1	5.03
WOOD L-1400E-1000N	<0.1	6	263	<0.1	5.37
WOOD L-1400E-1050N	<0.1	4	274	<0.1	6.96
WOOD L-1400E-1100N	<0.1	7	238	<0.1	4.62
WOOD L-1400E-1150N	<0.1	3	141	<0.1	13.2
WOOD L-1400E-1200N	<0.1	32	98	<0.1	5.48
WOOD L-1400E-1250N	<0.1	13	99	<0.1	4.86
WOOD L-1400E-1300N	0.46	9	543	0.13	9.51
WOOD L-1400E-1350N	<0.1	1	299	<0.1	8.60
WOOD L-1400E-1400N	0.33	3	350	<0.1	10.1
WOOD L-1400E-1450N	<0.1	2	235	<0.1	5.96
WOOD L-1400E-1500N	<0.1	1	140	<0.1	8.63
WOOD L-1400E-1550N	<0.1	<1	227	<0.1	7.69
WOOD L-1400E-1600N	<0.1	2	177	<0.1	8.54
*Dup DAM L-4600N-205	1.11	23	892	0.11	7.51
*Dup DAM L-4950N-175	0.22	2	877	<0.1	9.85
*Dup DAM L-5200N-240	0.25	25	881	<0.1	8.45

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Element.	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	0.1	1	3	0.1	0.1
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
*Dup CAMP L-2250E-25	<0.1	9	855	<0.1	5.20
*Dup CAMP L-2250E-31	0.13	2	590	<0.1	4.30
*Dup CAMP L-2300N-17	0.40	3	529	<0.1	9.37
*Dup WOOD L-1400E-10	0.15	8	293	<0.1	6.06
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<1	<3	<0.1	<0.1
*Std MMISRM09	<0.1	14	59	<0.1	5.76
*Dup WOOD L-1400E-16	<0.1	3	229	<0.1	9.57
*Blk BLANK	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
*Std MMISRM09	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order: 067917

To: **Green Valley Mine Incorporated**
Attn: Charlie Boitard

Date : 10/05/02

1756 - 246th Street
LANGLEY
B.C., CANADA V2Z 1G4

Copy 1 to :

P.O. No.	:	
Project No.	:	
No. of Samples	:	78 Soil(MMI)
Date Submitted	:	06/05/02
Report Comprises	:	Cover Sheet plus Pages 1 to 4

Distribution of unused material:
Pulps: Store
Rejects: Store

Certified By :

Dr. Hugh de Souza, General Manager
XRAL Laboratories

ISO 9002 REGISTERED

Report Footer:

L.N.R.	= Listed not received	I.S.	= Insufficient Sample
n.a.	= Not applicable	--	= No result
*INF	= Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method		

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

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Work Order: 067917 **Date:** 10/05/02 **FINAL**

Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-1100E-4050N	183	777	15	<20
DAM L-1100E-4100N	12	15	<10	<20
DAM L-1100E-4150N	444	123	12	29
DAM L-1100E-4200N	790	115	20	<20
DAM L-1100E-4250N	193	259	13	32
DAM L-1100E-4300N	929	151	17	37
DAM L-1100E-4350N	834	115	20	54
DAM L-1100E-4400N	565	125	20	47
DAM L-1100E-4450N	1110	85	22	36
DAM L-1100E-4550N	817	222	26	<20
DAM L-1100E-4600N	643	177	26	40
DAM L-1100E-4650N	539	139	25	41
DAM L-1100E-4700N	639	981	30	26
DAM L-1300E-4000N	873	187	23	36
DAM L-1300E-4050N	84	176	16	<20
DAM L-1300E-4100N	183	307	16	<20
DAM L-1300E-4150N	174	252	19	55
DAM L-1300E-4200N	193	97	12	37
DAM L-1300E-4250N	297	69	14	47
DAM L-1300E-4300N	963	196	22	21
DAM L-1300E-4350N	869	295	20	<20
DAM L-1300E-4400N	641	150	18	45
DAM L-1300E-4450N	226	141	17	30
DAM L-1300E-4500N	1810	165	24	<20
DAM L-1600E-4250N	438	178	23	28
DAM L-1600E-4300N	258	76	17	<20
DAM L-1600E-4350N	403	119	23	<20
DAM L-1600E-4400N	1820	114	26	<20
DAM L-1600E-4450N	521	191	25	40
DAM L-1600E-5100N	191	348	11	47
DAM L-1600E-5150N	19	7	<10	<20
DAM L-1600E-5200N	508	131	15	<20
DAM L-1600E-5250N	638	100	12	25
DAM L-1600E-5300N	772	220	23	<20
DAM L-1600E-5350N	1980	192	26	38
DAM L-1600E-5400N	1040	187	28	47
DAM L-1800E-5050N	780	383	26	<20
DAM L-1800E-5100N	433	207	21	<20
DAM L-1800E-5150N	457	187	16	44
DAM L-1800E-5200N	428	65	15	<20
DAM L-1800E-5250N	52	52	17	<20
DAM L-1800E-5300N	733	169	21	43
DAM L-1800E-5350N	1040	221	21	35
DAM L-1800E-5400N	1750	128	28	37
DAM L-1800E-5450N	1160	282	33	24

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Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-2000E-5000N	735	122	16	50
*Blk BLANK	<5	<5	<10	<20
*Std MMISRM09	18	128	<10	<20
DAM L-2000E-5050N	436	54	19	54
DAM L-2000E-5100N	376	346	28	35
DAM L-2000E-5150N	392	304	21	<20
DAM L-2000E-5200N	324	262	21	<20
DAM L-2000E-5250N	520	212	24	<20
DAM L-2000E-5300N	853	131	20	58
DAM L-2000E-5350N	1580	98	19	<20
DAM L-2000E-5400N	833	148	22	41
DAM L-2000E-5450N	1020	429	30	44
DAM L-2000E-5500N	666	126	25	31
DAM L-2000E-5550N	351	543	33	24
DAM L-2000E-5600N	1320	275	32	38
DAM L-2000E-5650N	812	535	33	<20
DAM L-2300E-4800N	432	154	16	35
DAM L-2300E-4850N	2300	164	24	<20
DAM L-2300E-4900N	975	105	23	<20
DAM L-2300E-4950N	357	337	30	37
DAM L-2300E-5000N	289	454	27	<20
DAM L-2300E-5050N	267	709	25	32
DAM L-2300E-5100N	385	167	26	<20
DAM L-2300E-5150N	781	268	28	<20
DAM L-2300E-5200N	313	940	32	<20
DAM L-2300E-5250N	343	246	24	<20
DAM L-2300E-5300N	855	162	21	20
DAM L-2300E-5350N	687	103	21	<20
DAM L-2300E-5400N	618	279	27	70
DAM L-2300E-5450N	872	208	25	52
DAM L-2300E-5500N	1080	171	27	64
DAM L-2300E-5550N	476	341	33	<20
DAM L-2300E-5600N	327	1650	32	21
DAM L-2300E-5650N	988	194	32	<20
DAM L-2300E-5700N	702	403	31	<20
*Dup DAM L-1100E-405	167	831	14	30
*Dup DAM L-1100E-470	597	971	33	<20
*Dup DAM L-1600E-425	424	186	23	38
*Dup DAM L-1800E-505	823	404	28	24
*Dup DAM L-2000E-515	418	320	22	34
*Dup DAM L-2300E-485	2500	169	23	27
*Dup DAM L-2300E-545	907	211	25	40
*Blk BLANK	<5	<5	<10	<20
*Std MMISRM09	16	139	<10	24

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Work Order: 067917 **Date:** 10/05/02 **FINAL**

Element.	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	0.1	1	3	0.1	0.1
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-1100E-4050N	<0.1	29	1160	0.10	12.1
DAM L-1100E-4100N	0.64	1	2120	<0.1	14.2
DAM L-1100E-4150N	0.77	13	306	<0.1	21.1
DAM L-1100E-4200N	0.94	45	541	0.34	19.8
DAM L-1100E-4250N	0.47	16	192	<0.1	12.8
DAM L-1100E-4300N	1.66	28	434	0.34	17.1
DAM L-1100E-4350N	0.97	24	194	0.12	17.8
DAM L-1100E-4400N	0.69	12	246	<0.1	18.8
DAM L-1100E-4450N	1.03	28	376	<0.1	15.5
DAM L-1100E-4550N	2.08	6	136	0.23	16.5
DAM L-1100E-4600N	0.37	11	358	<0.1	15.8
DAM L-1100E-4650N	0.49	7	347	<0.1	9.52
DAM L-1100E-4700N	0.71	9	810	0.32	11.7
DAM L-1300E-4000N	0.89	7	221	<0.1	10.9
DAM L-1300E-4050N	<0.1	1	793	<0.1	7.35
DAM L-1300E-4100N	0.57	13	309	<0.1	15.2
DAM L-1300E-4150N	0.22	3	549	<0.1	6.36
DAM L-1300E-4200N	0.17	5	103	<0.1	22.3
DAM L-1300E-4250N	0.82	3	576	<0.1	9.63
DAM L-1300E-4300N	0.58	40	260	<0.1	16.7
DAM L-1300E-4350N	0.65	20	280	<0.1	15.2
DAM L-1300E-4400N	0.59	9	175	<0.1	10.8
DAM L-1300E-4450N	<0.1	3	121	<0.1	7.73
DAM L-1300E-4500N	6.46	24	337	0.24	28.2
DAM L-1600E-4250N	0.80	11	368	<0.1	21.9
DAM L-1600E-4300N	0.40	2	522	<0.1	10.4
DAM L-1600E-4350N	0.83	3	533	<0.1	10.6
DAM L-1600E-4400N	2.15	8	219	<0.1	43.1
DAM L-1600E-4450N	0.36	7	474	<0.1	11.8
DAM L-1600E-5100N	1.98	16	857	0.42	34.4
DAM L-1600E-5150N	0.70	<1	187	<0.1	23.7
DAM L-1600E-5200N	1.12	8	448	<0.1	21.0
DAM L-1600E-5250N	0.79	17	523	0.34	25.4
DAM L-1600E-5300N	1.56	38	1240	0.17	30.5
DAM L-1600E-5350N	2.61	26	572	<0.1	15.7
DAM L-1600E-5400N	1.33	20	721	<0.1	12.2
DAM L-1800E-5050N	0.91	5	926	0.39	19.9
DAM L-1800E-5100N	0.37	3	1460	<0.1	16.0
DAM L-1800E-5150N	0.29	3	1150	<0.1	15.7
DAM L-1800E-5200N	<0.1	3	1680	<0.1	9.83
DAM L-1800E-5250N	0.30	289	1210	<0.1	0.82
DAM L-1800E-5300N	0.30	14	304	<0.1	16.3
DAM L-1800E-5350N	1.29	31	445	<0.1	13.1
DAM L-1800E-5400N	3.08	38	638	<0.1	16.3
DAM L-1800E-5450N	1.16	7	639	<0.1	23.2

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Element.	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	0.1	1	3	0.1	0.1
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-2000E-5000N	0.67	41	664	<0.1	5.57
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<1	<3	<0.1	<0.1
*Std MMISRM09	<0.1	14	52	<0.1	7.86
DAM L-2000E-5050N	1.10	38	455	<0.1	13.6
DAM L-2000E-5100N	0.80	10	489	<0.1	17.9
DAM L-2000E-5150N	0.21	4	600	<0.1	13.1
DAM L-2000E-5200N	0.34	2	515	<0.1	10.6
DAM L-2000E-5250N	0.68	11	294	<0.1	10.4
DAM L-2000E-5300N	1.05	16	593	<0.1	16.4
DAM L-2000E-5350N	3.28	21	226	<0.1	21.4
DAM L-2000E-5400N	0.95	36	443	<0.1	8.83
DAM L-2000E-5450N	0.90	25	413	<0.1	12.0
DAM L-2000E-5500N	0.44	5	621	<0.1	8.52
DAM L-2000E-5550N	<0.1	2	948	<0.1	9.13
DAM L-2000E-5600N	0.52	17	444	<0.1	12.9
DAM L-2000E-5650N	0.45	12	400	0.21	24.0
DAM L-2300E-4800N	0.30	14	1370	0.20	11.8
DAM L-2300E-4850N	3.89	46	958	0.49	20.5
DAM L-2300E-4900N	0.51	12	825	<0.1	8.45
DAM L-2300E-4950N	0.14	3	1180	<0.1	7.28
DAM L-2300E-5000N	0.15	2	908	<0.1	12.9
DAM L-2300E-5050N	<0.1	2	724	<0.1	11.0
DAM L-2300E-5100N	0.63	9	852	<0.1	13.5
DAM L-2300E-5150N	0.76	16	413	<0.1	13.1
DAM L-2300E-5200N	<0.1	4	305	<0.1	8.88
DAM L-2300E-5250N	<0.1	3	738	<0.1	7.30
DAM L-2300E-5300N	0.54	14	490	0.18	10.3
DAM L-2300E-5350N	0.24	22	481	<0.1	15.8
DAM L-2300E-5400N	0.10	13	482	<0.1	8.21
DAM L-2300E-5450N	0.47	20	613	<0.1	7.05
DAM L-2300E-5500N	0.40	33	754	<0.1	13.4
DAM L-2300E-5550N	<0.1	8	439	<0.1	13.1
DAM L-2300E-5600N	<0.1	1	497	<0.1	9.83
DAM L-2300E-5650N	0.58	13	977	<0.1	18.8
DAM L-2300E-5700N	0.45	3	641	<0.1	10.1
*Dup DAM L-1100E-405	<0.1	24	959	<0.1	9.97
*Dup DAM L-1100E-470	0.50	10	888	0.32	11.7
*Dup DAM L-1600E-425	0.67	12	374	<0.1	21.2
*Dup DAM L-1800E-505	0.87	4	938	0.45	18.0
*Dup DAM L-2000E-515	0.26	5	683	<0.1	15.1
*Dup DAM L-2300E-485	3.66	46	1020	0.56	23.6
*Dup DAM L-2300E-545	0.30	22	661	<0.1	8.41
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<1	<3	<0.1	<0.1
*Std MMISRM09	<0.1	14	54	<0.1	8.32

APPENDIX 5

PREVIOUS M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS

Additional assay results on Lines 1300E, 1600E 1800E and 2000E are not part of the assessment costs. The results have been plotted on the M.M.I. Maps to emphasis the anomalous trend.

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Work Order: 055384 **Date:** 14/06/99 **PARTIAL**

Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20	0.25	1	5	0.25	0.25
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-1300E-4000N	873	187	23	36	0.89	7	221	<0.1	10.9
DAM L-1300E-4050N	84	176	16	<20	<0.1	1	793	<0.1	7.35
DAM L-1300E-4100N	183	307	16	<20	0.57	13	309	<0.1	15.2
DAM L-1300E-4150N	174	252	19	55	0.22	3	549	<0.1	6.36
DAM L-1300E-4200N	193	97	12	37	0.17	5	103	<0.1	22.3
DAM L-1300E-4250N	297	69	14	47	0.82	3	576	<0.1	9.63
DAM L-1300E-4300N	963	196	22	21	0.58	40	260	<0.1	16.7
DAM L-1300E-4350N	869	295	20	<20	0.65	20	280	<0.1	15.2
DAM L-1300E-4400N	641	150	18	45	0.59	9	175	<0.1	10.8
DAM L-1300E-4450N	226	141	17	30	<0.1	3	121	<0.1	7.73
DAM L-1300E-4500N	1810	165	24	<20	6.46	24	337	0.24	28.2
L1300E 4550 N	529	131	19	<20	0.27	7	392	<0.25	7.02
L1300E 4600 N	336	134	<10	<20	0.29	16	538	0.27	8.47
L1300E 4650 N	538	240	12	<20	0.28	10	528	0.25	19.9
L1300E 4700 N	234	63	<10	26	<0.25	6	597	<0.25	8.59
L1300E 4750 N	555	105	12	<20	0.46	10	423	<0.25	7.46
L1300E 4800 N	317	859	15	54	0.29	2	511	<0.25	12.4
L1300E 4850 N	317	83	<10	<20	0.51	2	820	<0.25	11.4
L1300E 4900 N	258	348	<10	21	0.46	3	367	0.27	10.5
L1300E 4950 N	465	116	10	<20	0.35	12	483	<0.25	7.30

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Work Order: 055384 **Date:** 14/06/99 **PARTIAL**

Element.	Cu	Zn	Cd	Pb	Au	Co	Ni	Pd	Ag
Method.	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-A	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B	MMI-B
Det.Lim.	5	5	10	20	0.25	1	5	0.25	0.25
Units.	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
DAM L-1600E-4250N	438	178	23	28	0.80	11	368	<0.1	21.9
DAM L-1600E-4300N	258	76	17	<20	0.40	2	522	<0.1	10.4
DAM L-1600E-4350N	403	119	23	<20	0.83	3	533	<0.1	10.6
DAM L-1600E-4400N	1820	114	26	<20	2.15	8	219	<0.1	43.1
DAM L-1600E-4450N	521	191	25	40	0.36	7	474	<0.1	11.8
← 4500 N.									
L1600E 4550 N	405	196	11	41	0.36	18	484	<0.25	8.07
L1600E 4600 N	658	187	<10	22	1.74	16	685	<0.25	11.1
L1600E 4650 N	447	327	<10	<20	0.54	18	473	<0.25	10.7
L1600E 4700 N	382	545	<10	<20	0.32	23	711	<0.25	8.83
L1600E 4750 N	446	577	13	<20	0.51	8	653	<0.25	10.4
L1600E 4800 N	357	194	12	33	0.46	6	563	<0.25	6.83
L1600E 4850 N	459	278	14	<20	0.31	8	1020	<0.25	8.50
L1600E 4900 N	599	207	11	<20	1.55	4	1100	0.27	14.2
L1600E 4950 N	561	165	13	43	0.46	7	1060	0.25	8.36
L1600E 5000 N	518	65	<10	52	1.90	5	733	2350	22.6
L1600E 5050 N	24	<5	<10	<20	0.87	2	428	0.30	21.5
DAM L-1600E-5100N	191	348	11	47	1.98	16	857	0.42	34.4
DAM L-1600E-5150N	19	7	<10	<20	0.70	<1	187	<0.1	23.7
DAM L-1600E-5200N	508	131	15	<20	1.12	8	448	<0.1	21.0
DAM L-1600E-5250N	638	100	12	25	0.79	17	523	0.34	25.4
DAM L-1600E-5300N	772	220	23	<20	1.56	38	1240	0.17	30.5
DAM L-1600E-5350N	1980	192	26	38	2.61	26	572	<0.1	15.7
DAM L-1600E-5400N	1040	187	28	47	1.33	20	721	<0.1	12.2

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Work Order: 058817 **Date:** 20/03/00 **PARTIAL**

Element. Method. Det.Lim. Units.	Cu MMI-A 5 ppb	Zn MMI-A 5 ppb	Cd MMI-A 10 ppb	Pb MMI-A 20 ppb	Au MMI-B 0.25 ppb	Co MMI-B 1 ppb	Ni MMI-B 5 ppb	Pd MMI-B 0.25 ppb	Ag MMI-B 0.25 ppb
DAM:L1800E-4100N	643	259	<10	101	0.98	4	713	<0.25	6.01
DAM:L1800E-4150N	872	103	<10	176	1.09	7	615	0.27	7.17
DAM:L1800E-4200N	389	120	12	229	0.32	2	476	<0.25	6.80
DAM:L1800E-4250N	481	332	12	117	0.30	4	419	<0.25	8.41
DAM:L1800E-4300N	164	446	<10	49	<0.25	<1	486	<0.25	6.39
DAM:L1800E-4350N	468	161	<10	173	0.27	6	268	<0.25	7.63
DAM:L1800E-4400N	602	154	<10	121	0.67	8	237	<0.25	8.36
DAM:L1800E-4450N	227	81	<10	90	0.34	10	497	<0.25	7.18
← 4500N									
L1800E 4550 N	571	95	11	40	0.71	20	517	<0.25	8.77
L1800E 4600 N	626	261	19	67	0.55	17	412	<0.25	8.02
L1800E 4650 N	473	226	14	<20	0.33	5	416	<0.25	6.47
L1800E 4700 N	655	194	10	62	0.48	12	1050	<0.25	11.1
L1800E 4750 N	462	117	14	51	0.92	3	913	<0.25	14.5
L1800E 4800 N	359	199	18	<20	0.32	7	204	0.25	14.0
L1800E 4850 N	702	219	19	<20	1.13	18	555	0.31	13.1
L1800E 4900 N	247	297	<10	65	0.51	1	1010	0.26	7.27
L1800E 4950 N	361	817	10	<20	0.26	14	1600	<0.25	12.1
L1800E 5000 N	515	536	<10	27	0.40	6	1480	0.29	15.4
DAM L-1800E-5050N	780	383	26	<20	0.91	5	926	0.39	19.9
DAM L-1800E-5100N	433	207	21	<20	0.37	3	1460	<0.1	16.0
DAM L-1800E-5150N	457	187	16	44	0.29	3	1150	<0.1	15.7
DAM L-1800E-5200N	428	65	15	<20	<0.1	3	1680	<0.1	9.83
DAM L-1800E-5250N	52	52	17	<20	0.30	289	1210	<0.1	0.82
DAM L-1800E-5300N	733	169	21	43	0.30	14	304	<0.1	16.3
DAM L-1800E-5350N	1040	221	21	35	1.29	31	445	<0.1	13.1
DAM L-1800E-5400N	1750	128	28	37	3.08	38	638	<0.1	16.3
DAM L-1800E-5450N	1160	282	33	24	1.16	7	639	<0.1	23.2

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XRAL XRAL Laboratories
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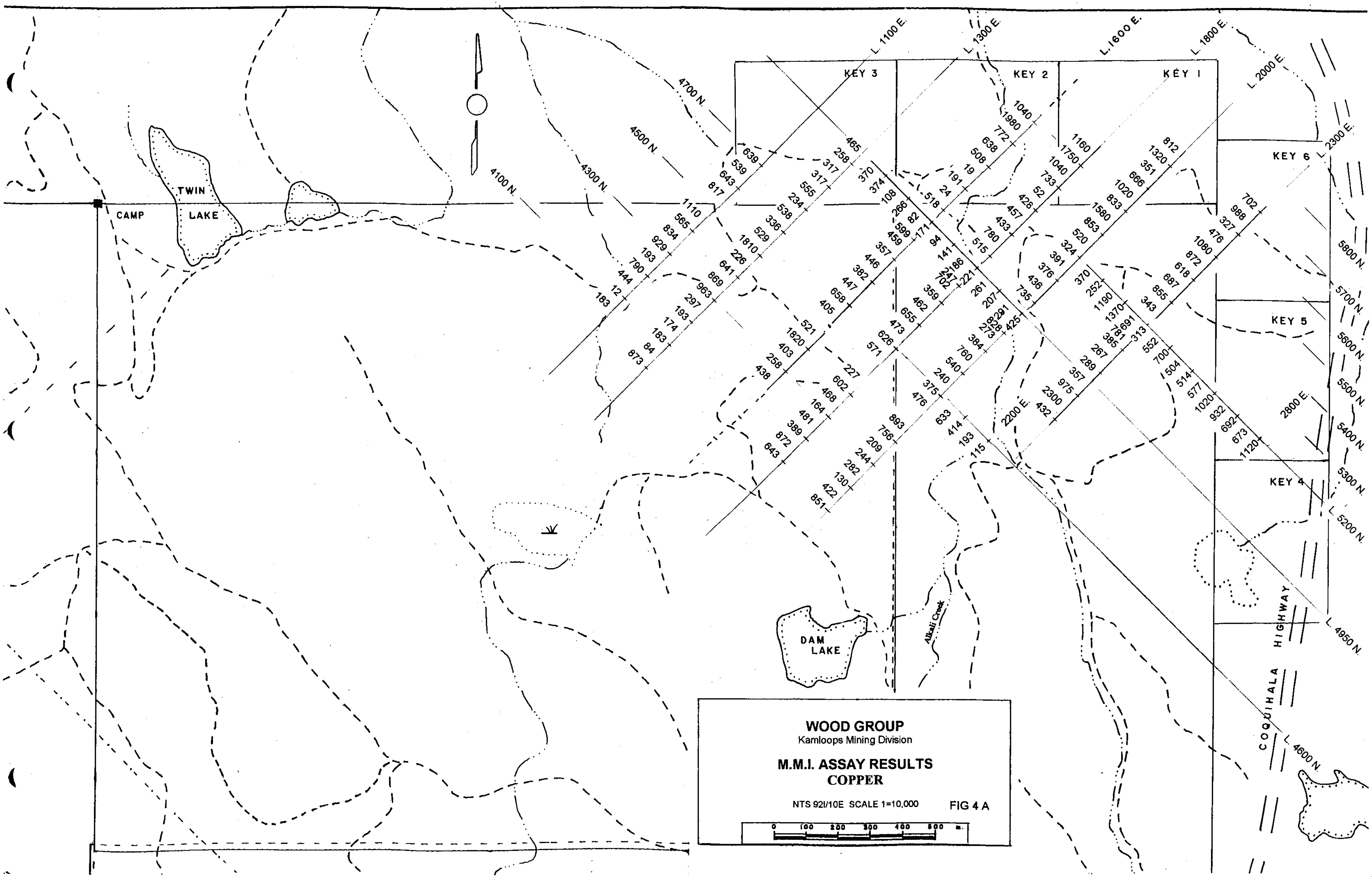
Work Order: 055384 **Date:** 14/06/99 **PARTIAL**

Element. Method. Det.Lim. Units.	Cu MMI-A 5 ppb	Zn MMI-A 5 ppb	Cd MMI-A 10 ppb	Pb MMI-A 20 ppb	Au MMI-B 0.25 ppb	Co MMI-B 1 ppb	Ni MMI-B 5 ppb	Pd MMI-B 0.25 ppb	Ag MMI-B 0.25 ppb
DAM:L2000E-4100N	851	223	<10	121	0.55	5	358	<0.25	5.98
DAM:L2000E-4150N	422	124	<10	85	<0.25	1	470	<0.25	4.85
DAM:L2000E-4200N	130	398	<10	179	<0.25	<1	479	<0.25	2.95
DAM:L2000E-4250N	282	1170	16	173	<0.25	<1	398	<0.25	4.77
DAM:L2000E-4300N	244	257	10	153	<0.25	2	361	<0.25	5.49
DAM:L2000E-4350N	209	76	11	158	<0.25	2	217	<0.25	3.96
DAM:L2000E-4400N	756	146	14	141	0.77	9	287	<0.25	10.3
DAM:L2000E-4450N ← 4500N	893	313	17	169	0.59	7	295	<0.25	4.46
DAM:L2000E-4550N	476	214	18	115	1.07	4	359	<0.25	7.12
DAM:L2000E-4600N	375	118	15	172	0.32	3	453	<0.25	4.19
DAM:L2000E-4650N	240	813	<10	151	0.43	9	1400	<0.25	2.88
DAM:L2000E-4700N	540	402	<10	212	0.86	9	455	<0.25	9.67
DAM:L2000E-4750N	760	144	13	148	1.93	9	1010	<0.25	5.36
DAM:L2000E-4800N	384	113	<10	171	0.46	2	531	<0.25	7.11
DAM:L2000E-4850N	273	218	<10	192	0.31	2	1200	<0.25	7.26
DAM:L2000E-4900N	828	49	12	<20	0.48	10	1110	0.37	8.27
DAM L-2000E-5000N	735	122	16	50	0.67	41	664	<0.1	5.57
~~Blk BLANK~~	~~<5~~	~~<5~~	~~<10~~	~~<20~~	~~<0.1~~	~~<1~~	~~<3~~	~~<0.1~~	~~<0.1~~
~~*Std MMISRM09~~	~~18~~	~~128~~	~~<10~~	~~<20~~	~~<0.1~~	~~14~~	~~52~~	~~<0.1~~	~~7.86~~
DAM L-2000E-5050N	436	54	19	54	1.10	38	455	<0.1	13.6
DAM L-2000E-5100N	376	346	28	35	0.80	10	489	<0.1	17.9
DAM L-2000E-5150N	392	304	21	<20	0.21	4	600	<0.1	13.1
DAM L-2000E-5200N	324	262	21	<20	0.34	2	515	<0.1	10.6
DAM L-2000E-5250N	520	212	24	<20	0.68	11	294	<0.1	10.4
DAM L-2000E-5300N	853	131	20	58	1.05	16	593	<0.1	16.4
DAM L-2000E-5350N	1580	98	19	<20	3.28	21	226	<0.1	21.4
DAM L-2000E-5400N	833	148	22	41	0.95	36	443	<0.1	8.83
DAM L-2000E-5450N	1020	429	30	44	0.90	25	413	<0.1	12.0
DAM L-2000E-5500N	666	126	25	31	0.44	5	621	<0.1	8.52
DAM L-2000E-5550N	351	543	33	24	<0.1	2	948	<0.1	9.13
DAM L-2000E-5600N	1320	275	32	38	0.52	17	444	<0.1	12.9
DAM L-2000E-5650N	812	535	33	<20	0.45	12	400	0.21	24.0



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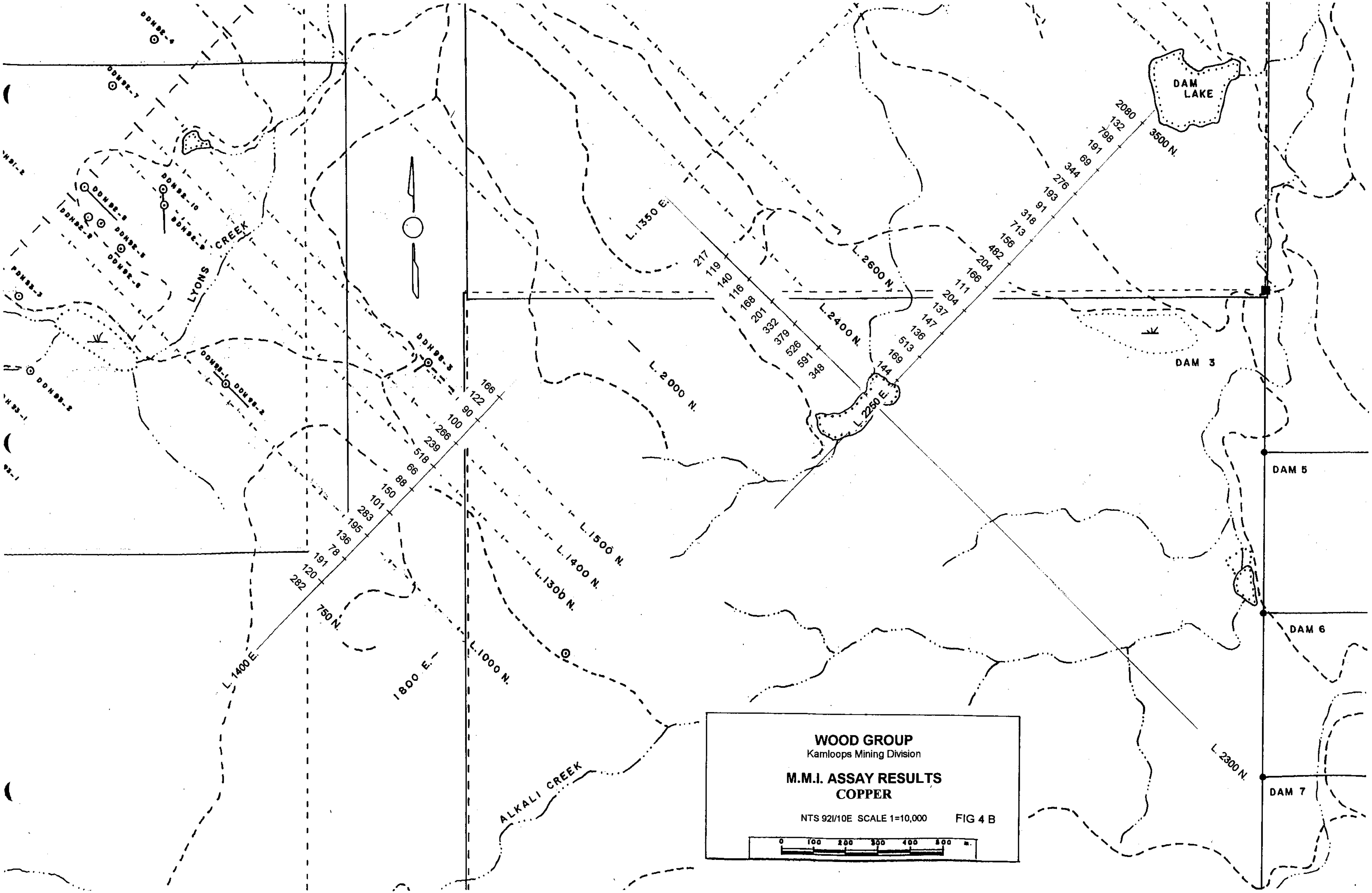
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
COPPER

NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000

FIG 4 A



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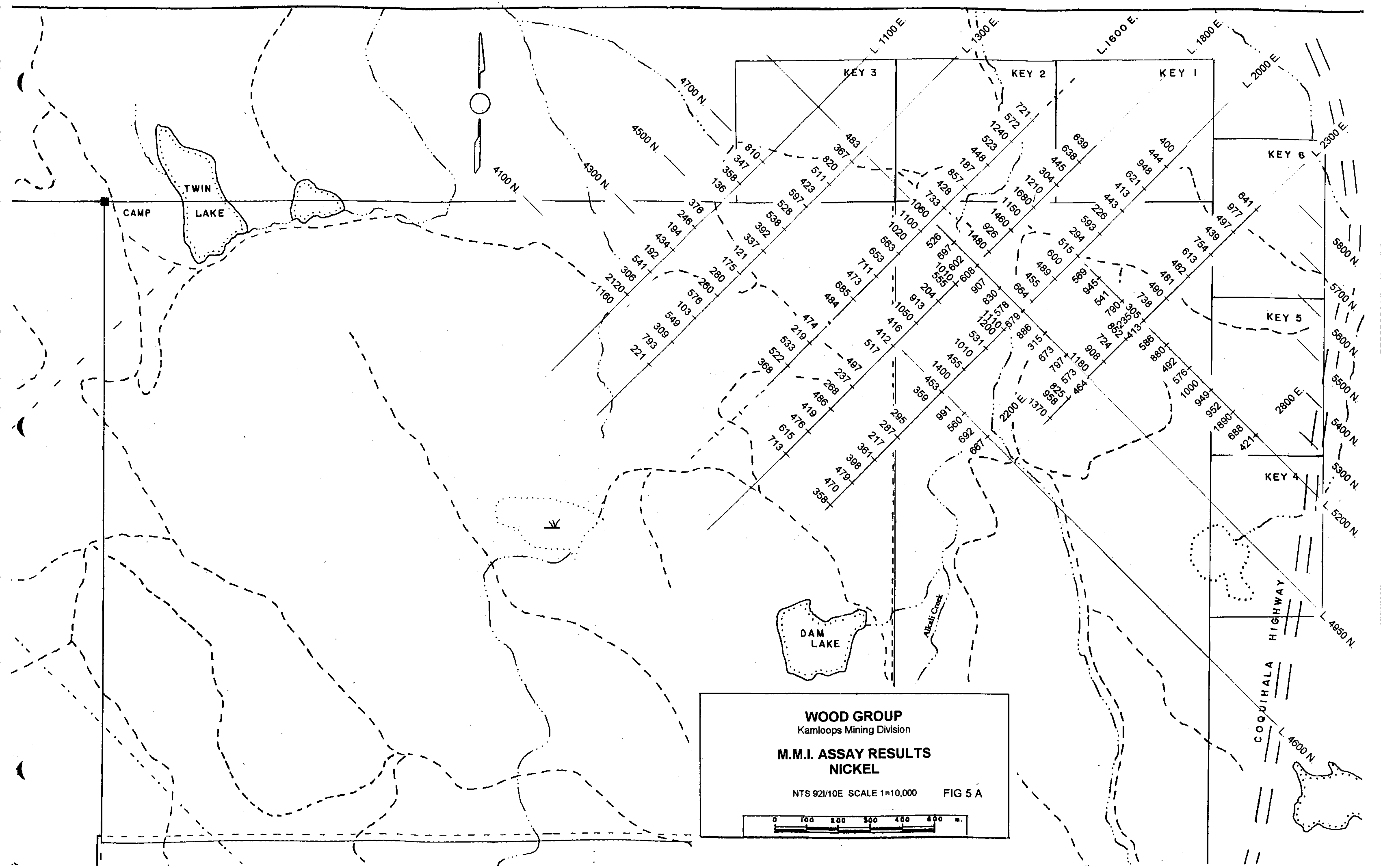
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
COPPER

NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000 FIG 4 B



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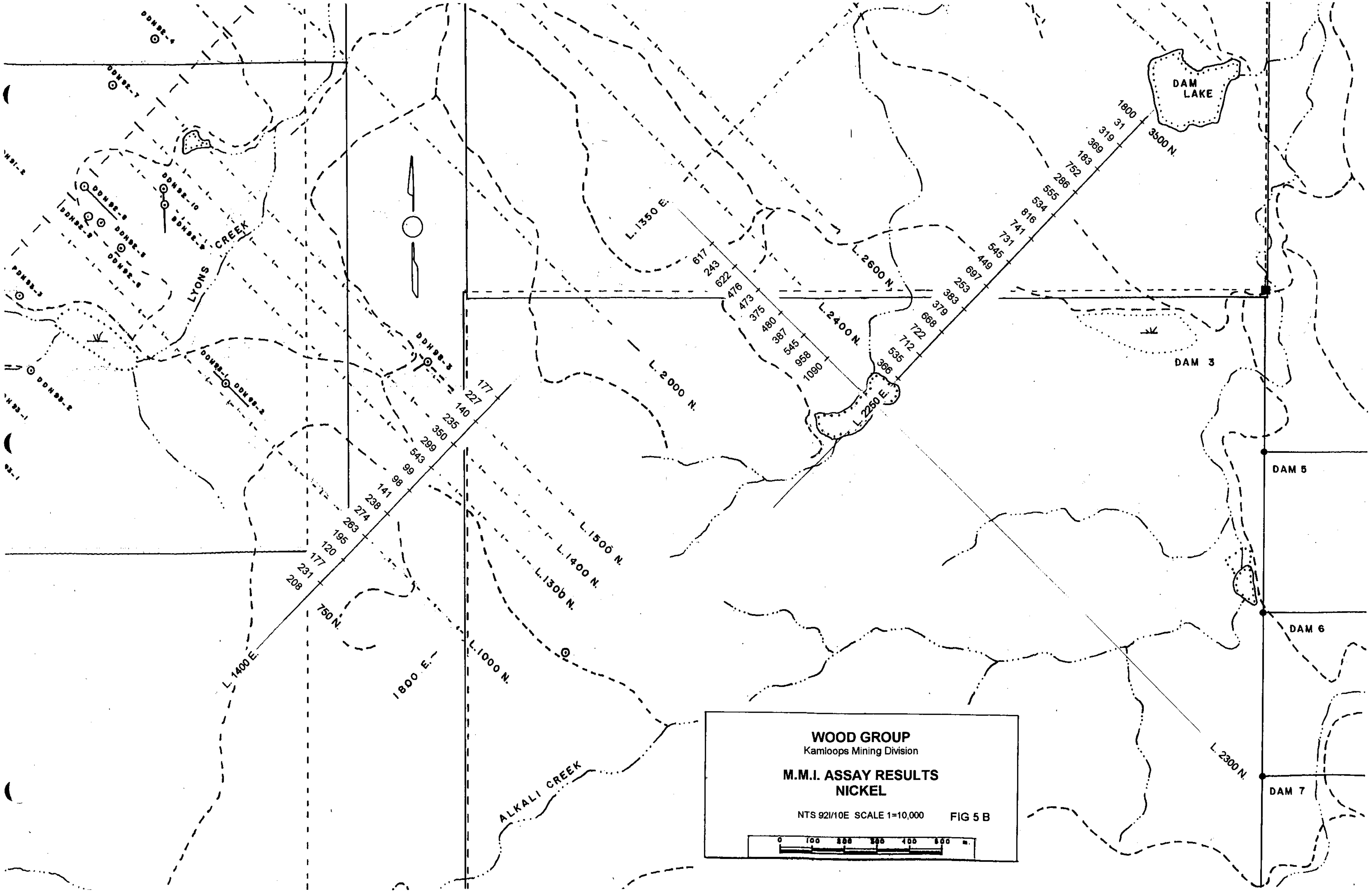
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
NICKEL

NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000 FIG 5 A

0 100 200 300 400 500 m.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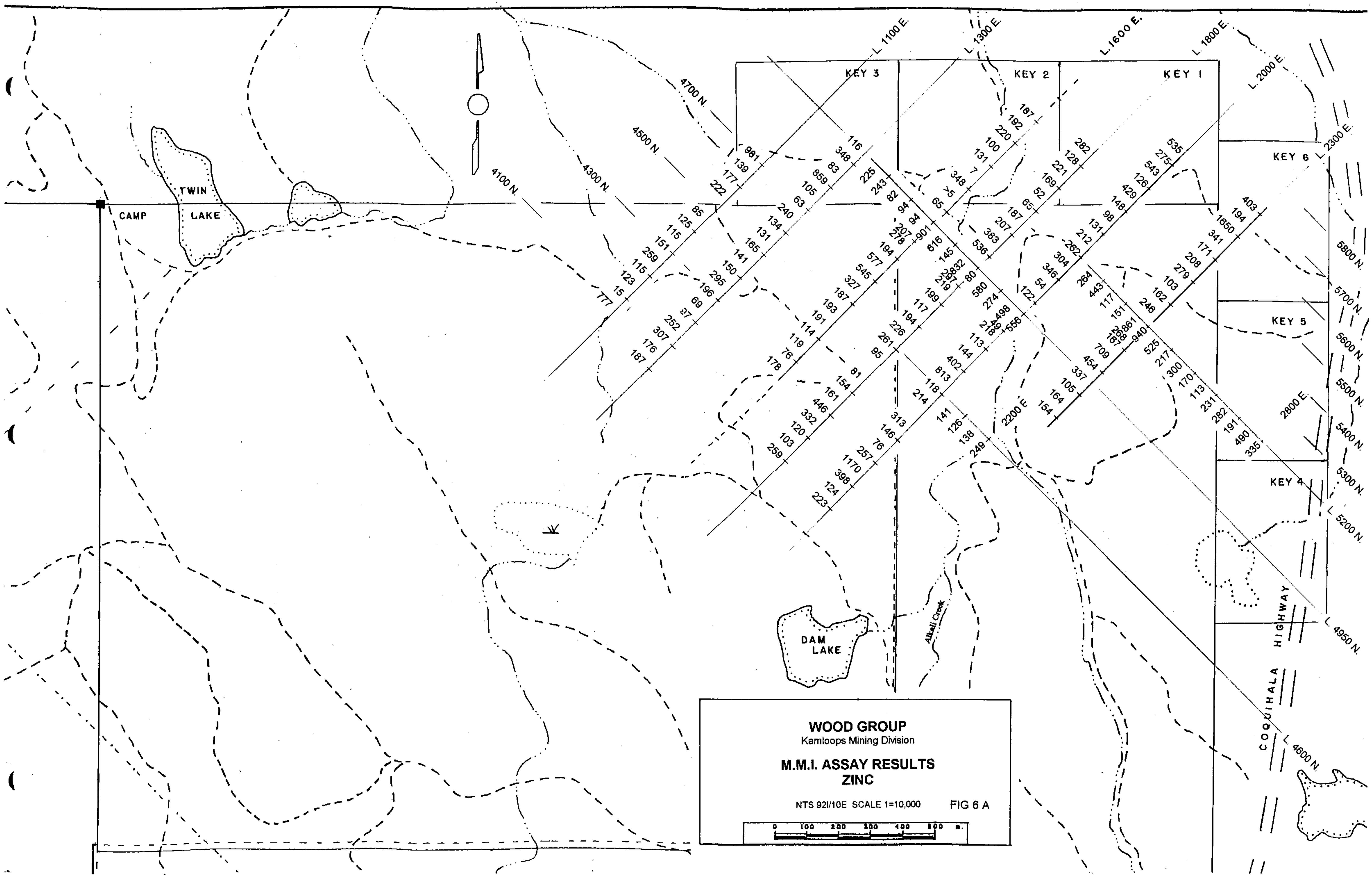
Kamloops Mining Division
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
NICKEL
NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000
FIG 5 B
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.
DAM LAKE
DAM 3
DAM 5
DAM 6
DAM 7
LYONS CREEK
ALKALI CREEK
L.1350 E.
L.2600 N.
L.2400 N.
L.2000 N.
L.2250 E.
L.2300 N.
L.1500 N.
L.1400 N.
L.1300 N.
L.1000 N.
L.1400 E.
1800 E.
750 N.
3500 N.
1800
31
319
369
183
752
286
555
534
816
741
731
545
449
697
253
383
379
668
722
712
535
366
617
243
622
476
473
375
480
387
545
958
1090
177
227
140
235
350
299
543
99
98
141
238
274
263
195
120
177
231
208



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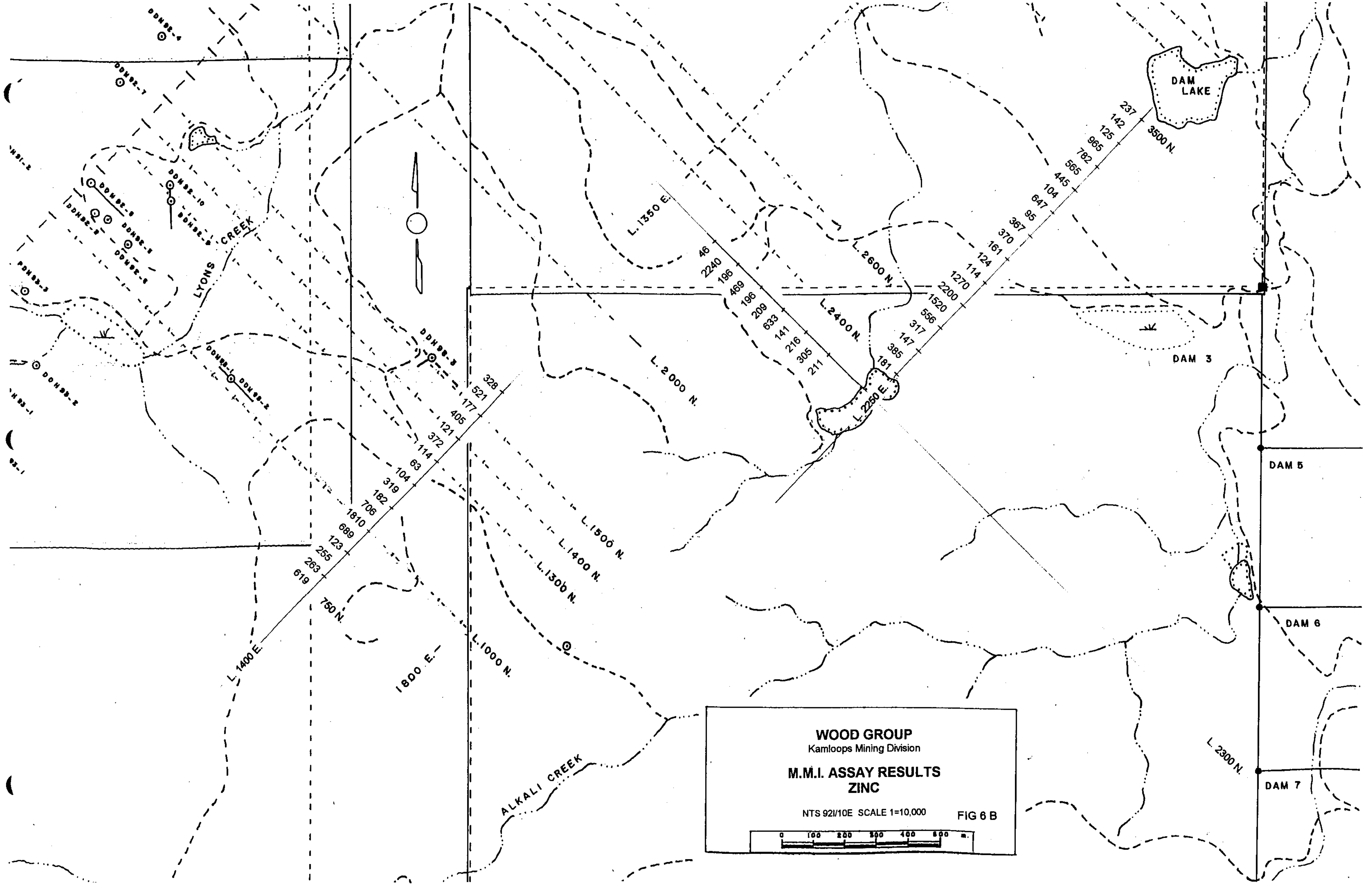
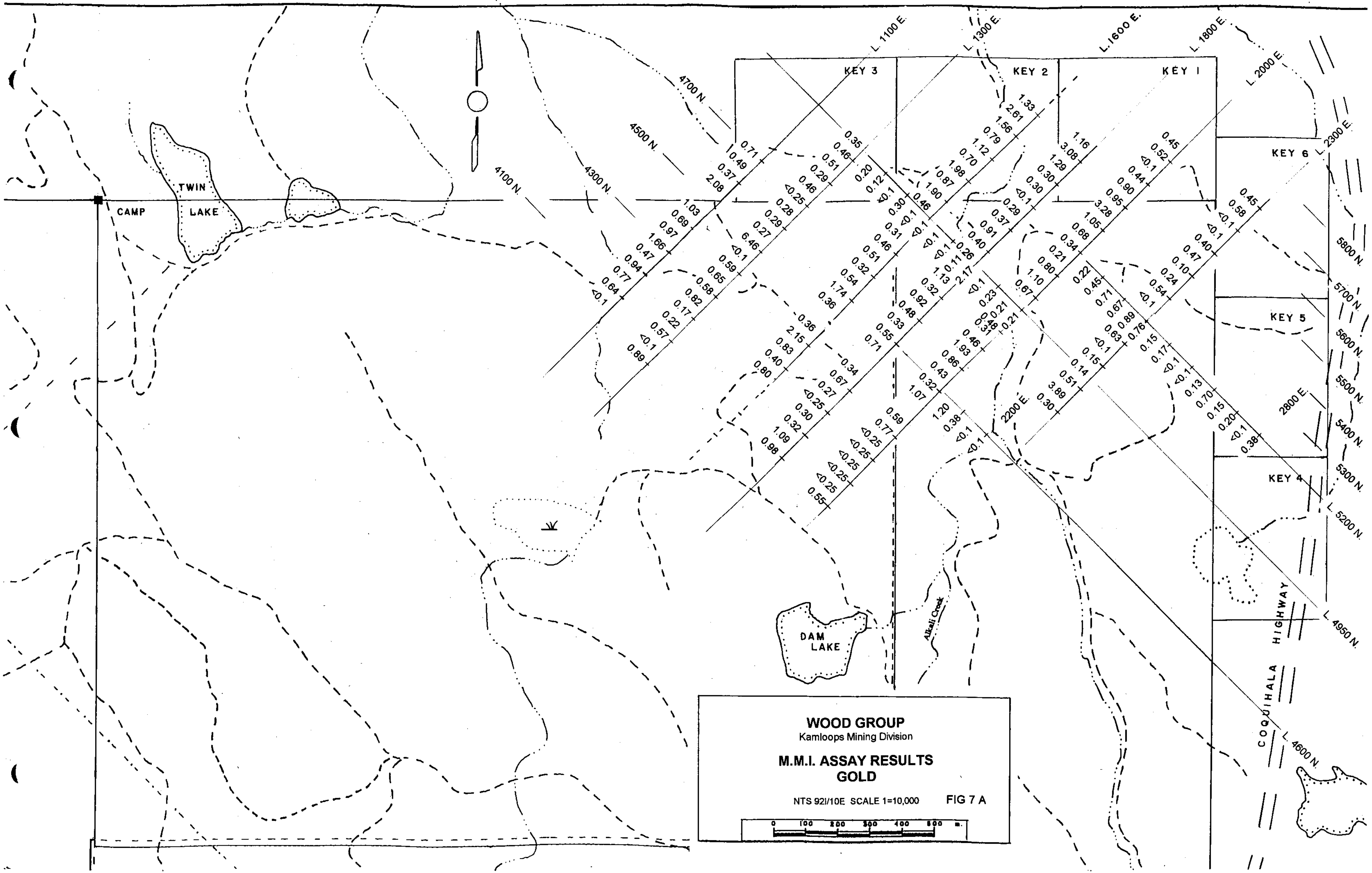
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
ZINC
NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000
FIG 6 A
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.
TWIN LAKE
CAMP
DAM LAKE
Alkali Creek
COQUIHALA HIGHWAY
KEY 1
KEY 2
KEY 3
KEY 4
KEY 5
KEY 6
L. 1100 E.
L. 1300 E.
L.1600 E.
L. 1800 E.
L. 2000 E.
L. 2300 E.
2200 E.
2800 E.
4100 N.
4300 N.
4500 N.
4700 N.
5800 N.
5700 N.
5600 N.
5500 N.
5400 N.
5300 N.
L. 5200 N.
L. 4950 N.
L. 4600 N.


WOOD GROUP
Kamloops Mining Division
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
ZINC
NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000
FIG 6 B
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.
DAM LAKE
DAM 3
DAM 5
DAM 6
DAM 7
LYONS CREEK
ALKALI CREEK
L.1350 E.
46
2240
196
469
196
209
633
141
216
305
211
L.2250 E.
181
385
147
317
556
1520
2200
1270
114
124
161
370
367
95
647
104
445
565
782
965
125
142
237
3500 N.
L.1400 E.
328
521
177
405
121
372
114
63
104
319
182
706
1810
689
123
255
263
619
750 N.
L.2600 N.
L.2400 N.
L.2000 N.
L.1500 N.
L.1400 N.
L.1300 N.
L.1000 N.
1800 E.
L.2300 N.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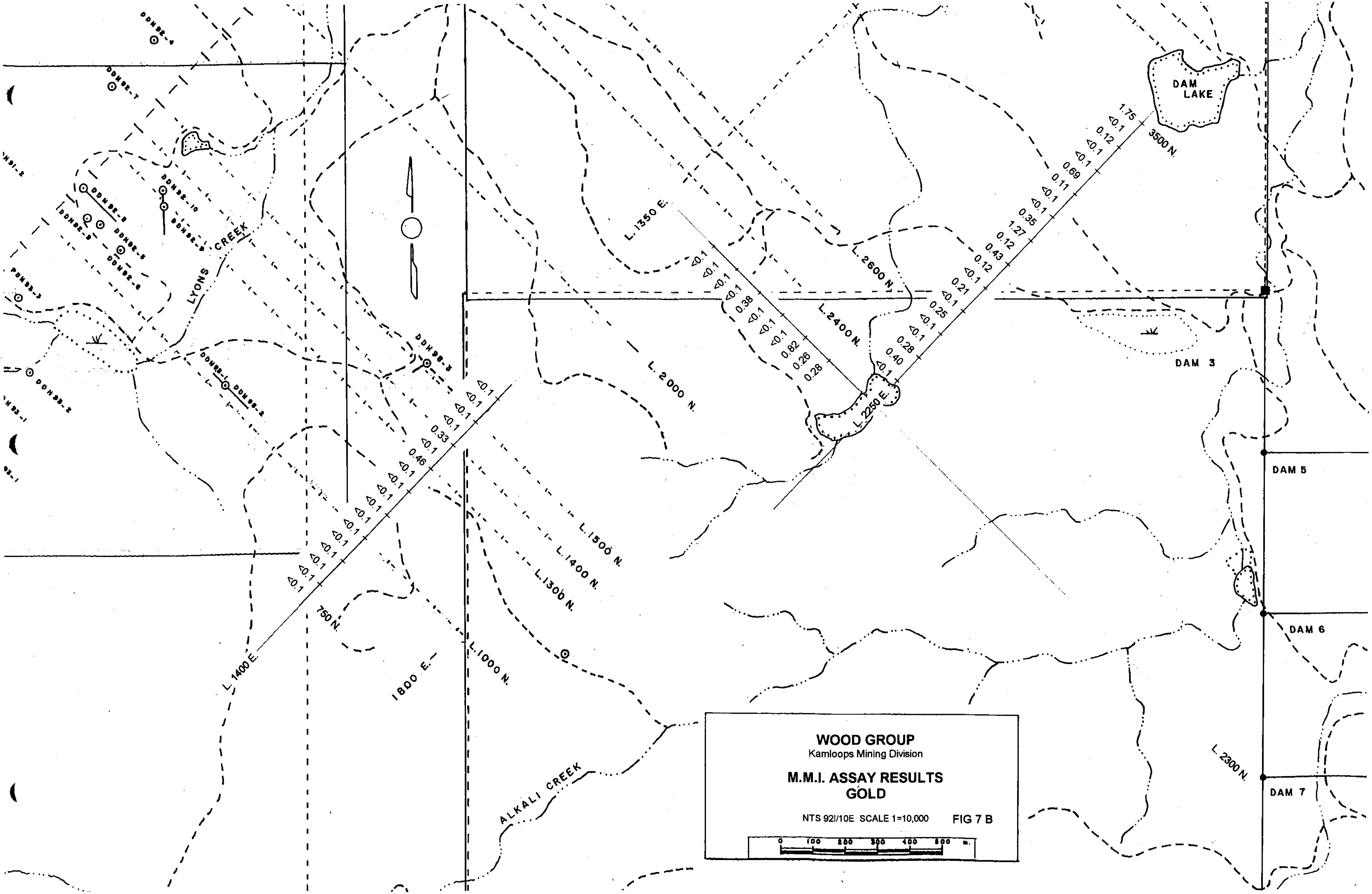
Kamloops Mining Division
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
GOLD
NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000
FIG 7 A
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.
KEY 1
KEY 2
KEY 3
KEY 4
KEY 5
KEY 6
L. 1100 E.
L. 1300 E.
L. 1600 E.
L. 1800 E.
L. 2000 E.
L. 2300 E.
2200 E.
2800 E.
4100 N.
4300 N.
4500 N.
4700 N.
5800 N.
5700 N.
5600 N.
5500 N.
5400 N.
5300 N.
L. 5200 N.
L. 4950 N.
L. 4600 N.
TWIN
LAKE
CAMP
DAM
LAKE
Alkali Creek
COQUIHALA
HIGHWAY



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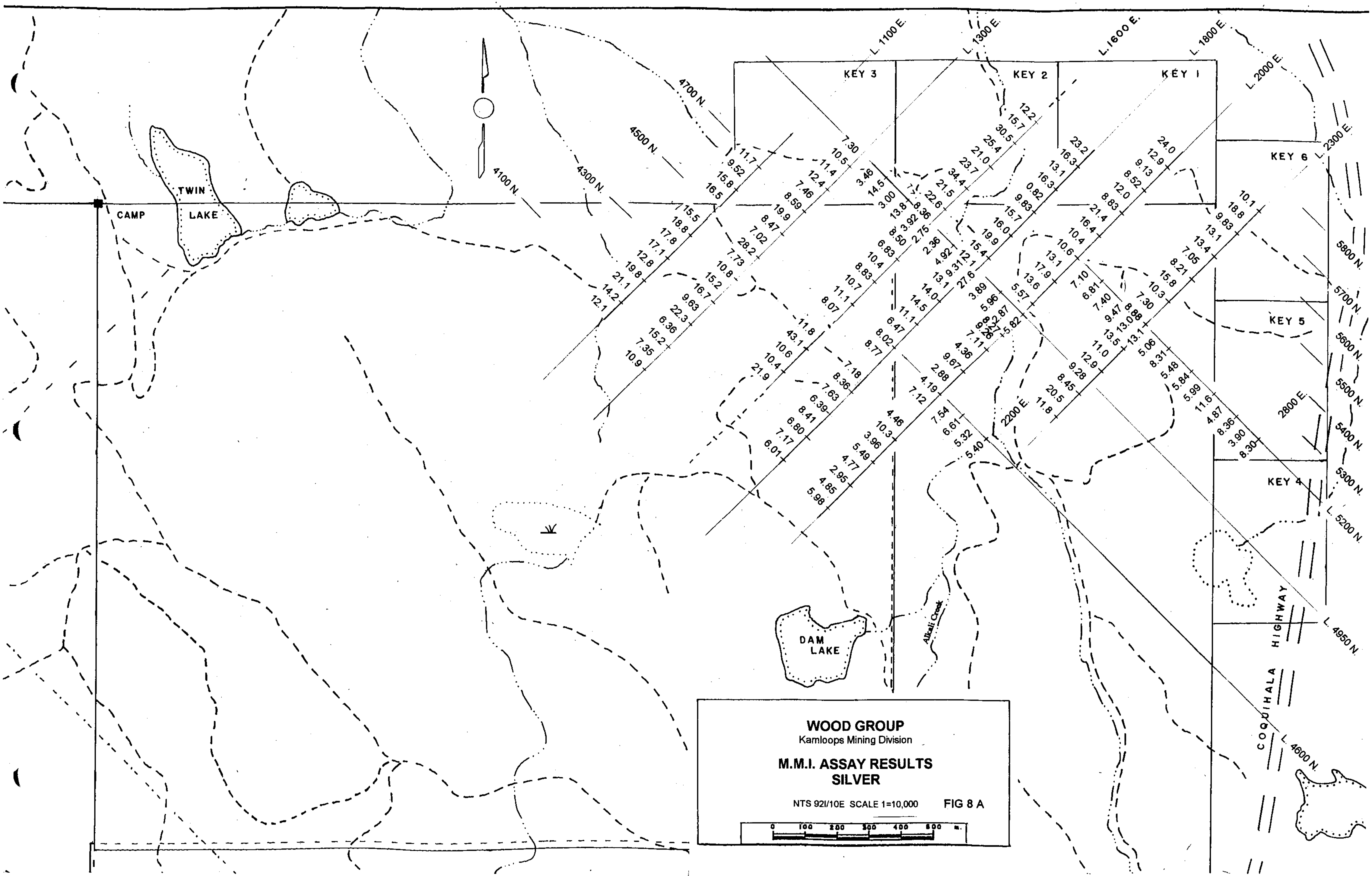
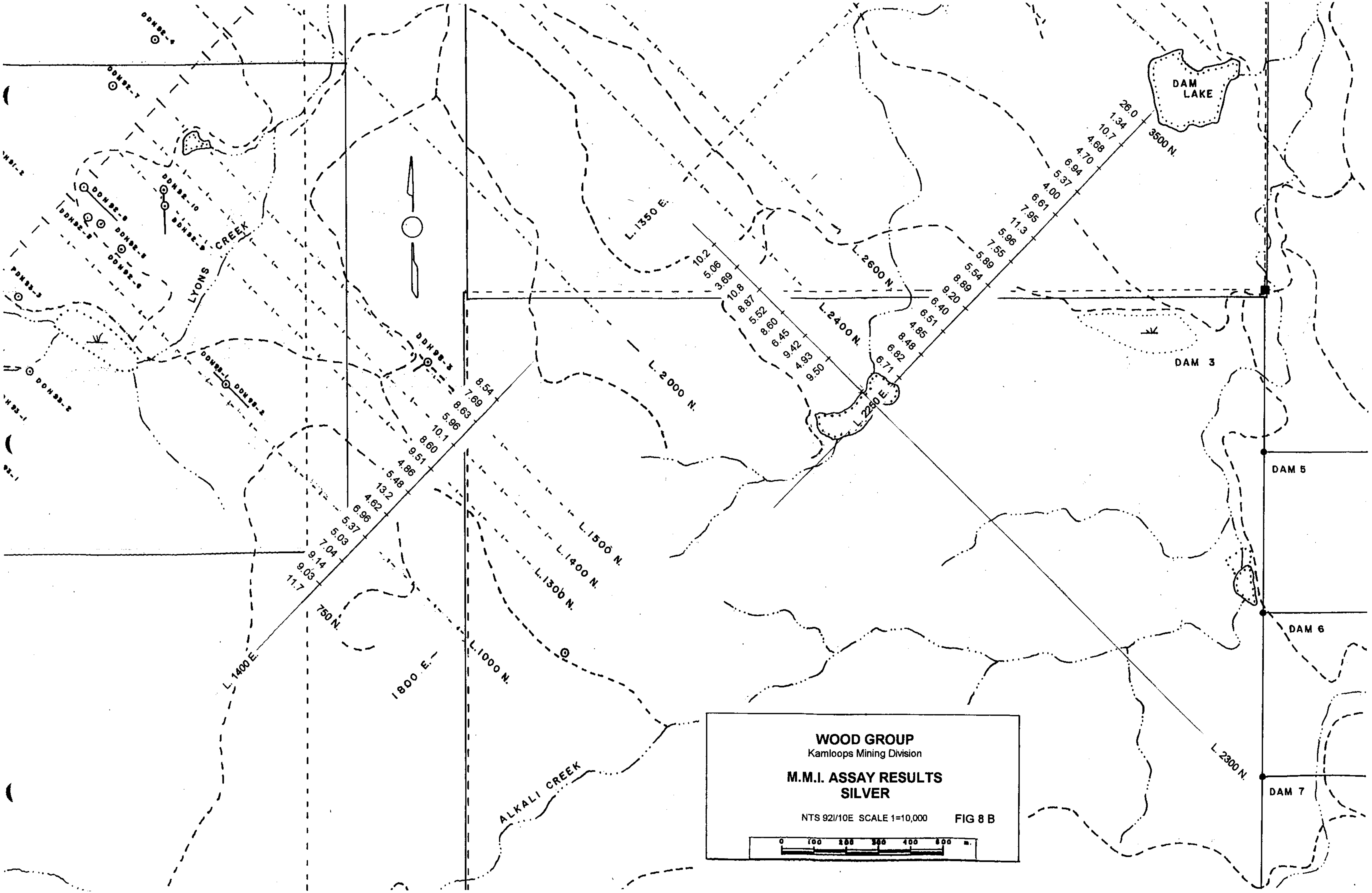
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
GOLD

NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000 FIG 7 B

0 100 200 300 400 500 m.



L. 1100 E.
L. 1300 E.
L. 1600 E.
L. 1800 E.
L. 2000 E.
L. 2300 E.
KEY 3
KEY 2
KEY 1
KEY 6
KEY 5
KEY 4
4700 N.
4500 N.
4300 N.
4100 N.
5800 N.
5700 N.
5600 N.
5500 N.
5400 N.
5300 N.
L. 5200 N.
L. 4950 N.
L. 4600 N.
2800 E.
2200 E.
TWIN
CAMP
LAKE
DAM
LAKE
Alkali Creek
COQUIHALA HIGHWAY
WOOD GROUP
Kamloops Mining Division
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
SILVER
NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000
FIG 8 A
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.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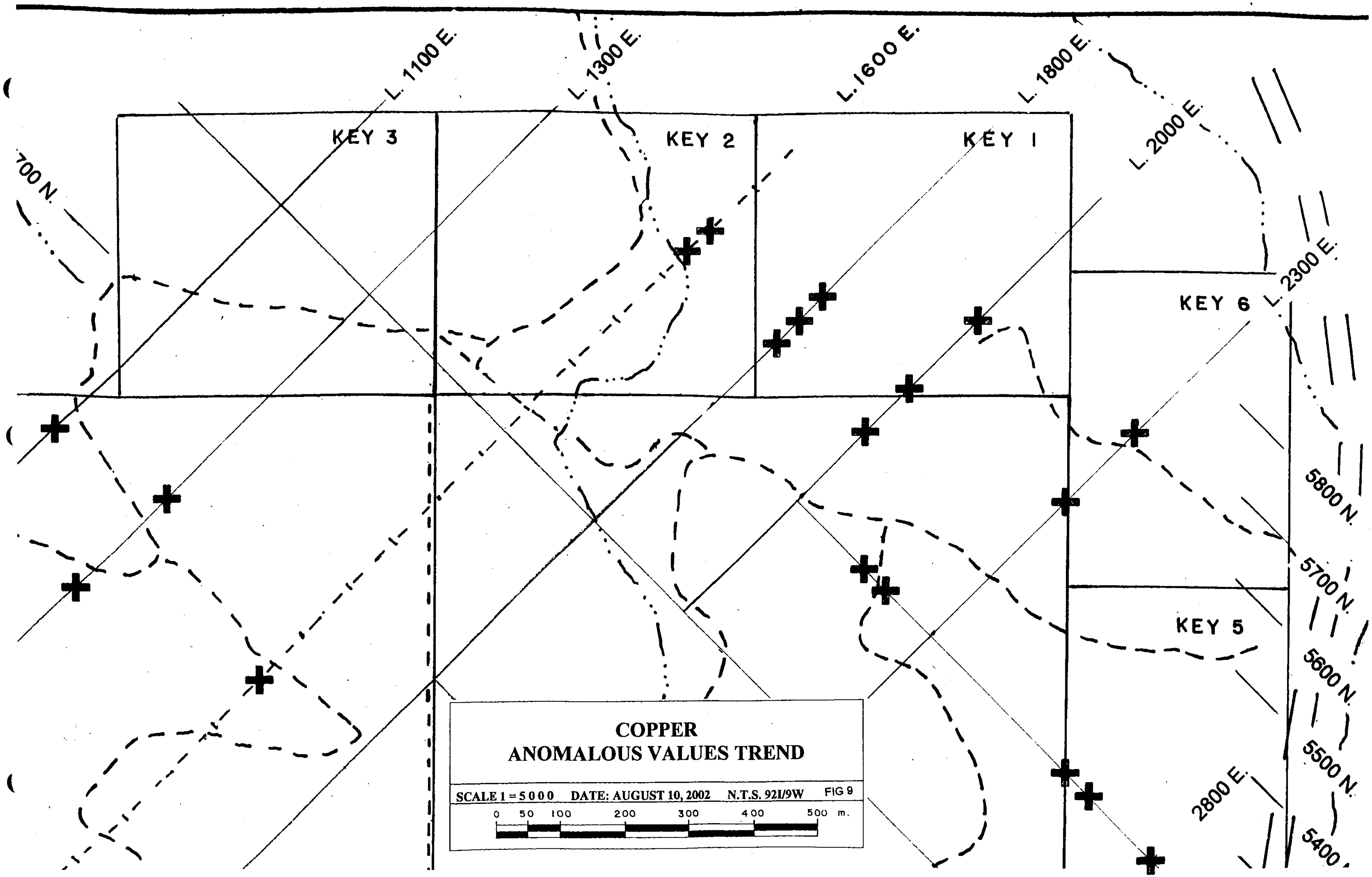
Kamloops Mining Division
M.M.I. ASSAY RESULTS
SILVER
NTS 92I/10E SCALE 1=10,000
FIG 8 B
0 100 200 300 400 500 m.
DAM LAKE
DAM 3
DAM 5
DAM 6
DAM 7
LYONS CREEK
ALKALI CREEK
L.1350 E.
L.2600 N.
L.2400 N.
L.2000 N.
L.2250 E.
L.1500 N.
L.1400 N.
L.1300 N.
L.1000 N.
1800 E.
750 N.
L.1400 E.
L.2300 N.
3500 N.
DDH98-3
26.0
1.34
10.7
4.68
4.70
6.94
5.37
4.00
6.61
7.95
11.3
5.96
7.55
5.89
5.54
8.89
9.20
6.40
6.51
4.85
8.48
6.82
6.71
10.2
5.06
3.69
10.8
8.87
5.52
8.60
6.45
9.42
4.93
9.50
8.54
7.69
8.63
5.96
10.1
8.60
9.51
4.86
5.48
13.2
4.62
6.96
5.37
5.03
7.04
9.14
9.03
11.7



COPPER
ANOMALOUS VALUES TREND

SCALE 1 = 5000 DATE: AUGUST 10, 2002 N.T.S. 92I/9W FIG 9