DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS

Geological Assessment Report

Greenwood Mining Division
BCGS M82E056
&
BCGS M82E066

for

POWER RESOURCE CORP.
#501 - 905 WEST PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1L6

Owner
Dave Heyman 111754

by
RENÉE BRICKNER

OCTOBER 2002

SUMMARY

The Donen Property is located in south central British Columbia, 56 km southeast of Kelowna in the Greenwood Mining District. The property is owned 100% by Power Resources Corp. The Blizzard Property covers an area of 1.5 square kilometers encompassing an epigenetic strata bound sediment hosted uranium deposit known as the Cup Lake Uranium Deposit.

Mineralization is contained in fluvial sediments of Eocene to Miocene age. These sediments are underlain by a monzonite intrusion and are capped by late Tertiary basalt. Pleistocene glaciation has selectively eroded the area resulting in the preservation of such basalt caps. The preservation of the basalt caps in turn has protected the underlying less resistant sedimentary units that host Uranium mineralization from erosion. The topographic relief in the area varies between 4250ft to 4450ft.

The region contains several uplifted areas that represent basalt caps protecting underlying sedimentary units. In addition to the Donen 1-6 claim units, Power Resources Corp. has a 100% interest in another uranium property, the Blizzard Property, 3 km north of the Donen 1-6 claims.

Previous economic evaluation of the Cup Lake Uranium Deposit has estimated ore reserves to be 2,250,000 tonnes of grading 0.037 % uranium to yield 839,620 kilograms of uranium. The deposit is contained in a semi-consolidated sediment 'sandwiched' between a basalt cap and the uranium enriched basement pegmatitic granite which is the source for the uranium. Four samples were collected from the Donen Property from the basement granite for a preliminary determination of their potential for rare earth element (REE) mineralization due to the potentially favourable rock type and for their current uranium levels.

Rare Earth Elements are useful in applications such as glass, ceramics, aluminum reduction cells and other lithium compounds. The increasing use for industrial products requiring these rare earth elements has fueled an interest in the rare earth element sector of the resource

industry. In the case of uranium, over 16% of the Worlds electricity is generated from uranium in nuclear reactors with over 430 nuclear reactors operating in 32 countries. In addition over 400 small nuclear reactors power some 250 ships including submarines, icebreakers and aircraft carriers. The benefits of such energy sources allow ships to stay a sea for long periods without having to make refueling stops.

The Greenwood Mining Division, in particular the area in and around the Blizzard Property, is known for its Uranium deposits. Production in the 1970's at the Hydraulic and Haynes deposits indicate that the area has a potential for further uranium production. Research and history has shown the direct correlation between uraniferous pegmatites with examples coming from Ontario and Namibia.

Work on the property, twenty years ago, defined the area and Donen 1-6 Claims as containing a Uranium Deposit. In today's market, new environmental regulations and commodity prices may have an effect on the status of the property.

In July 2002, a one day trip was made to the Donen 1-6 claims. The visit included reconnaissance sampling of the basement granite to test for rare earth elements. Uraniferous pegmatites have been exploited for rare earth elements in a number of areas. Four samples were collected from the basement granite and analyzed for Cerium, Lanthanum, Niobium, Tantalum and Uranium.

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INTRODUCTION

The Donen 1-6 Claims are 6 claim units measuring 1 km by 1.5 km. Staked by David Heyman in 1999, Power Resources has a 100% right and interest in the property. The property is located in the Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia approximately 54 km southeast of Kelowna.

This report and the following work was written and completed at the request of Power Resources Corp. It reviews and combines previous work and reports on work carried out since 1967.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Donen 1-6 Claims consists of 6 claim units located 54 km southeast of Kelowna, British Columbia to the east of Lassie Lake. The property is accessible by road from Kelowna via Highway 33 for ~65km, then by Trapping Creek and Lassie Lake logging roads for an additional ~37km. Logging roads run near east-west along the south boarder of the property and north-south up along the central and western portion of the property. Additional roads are present although their access is limited.

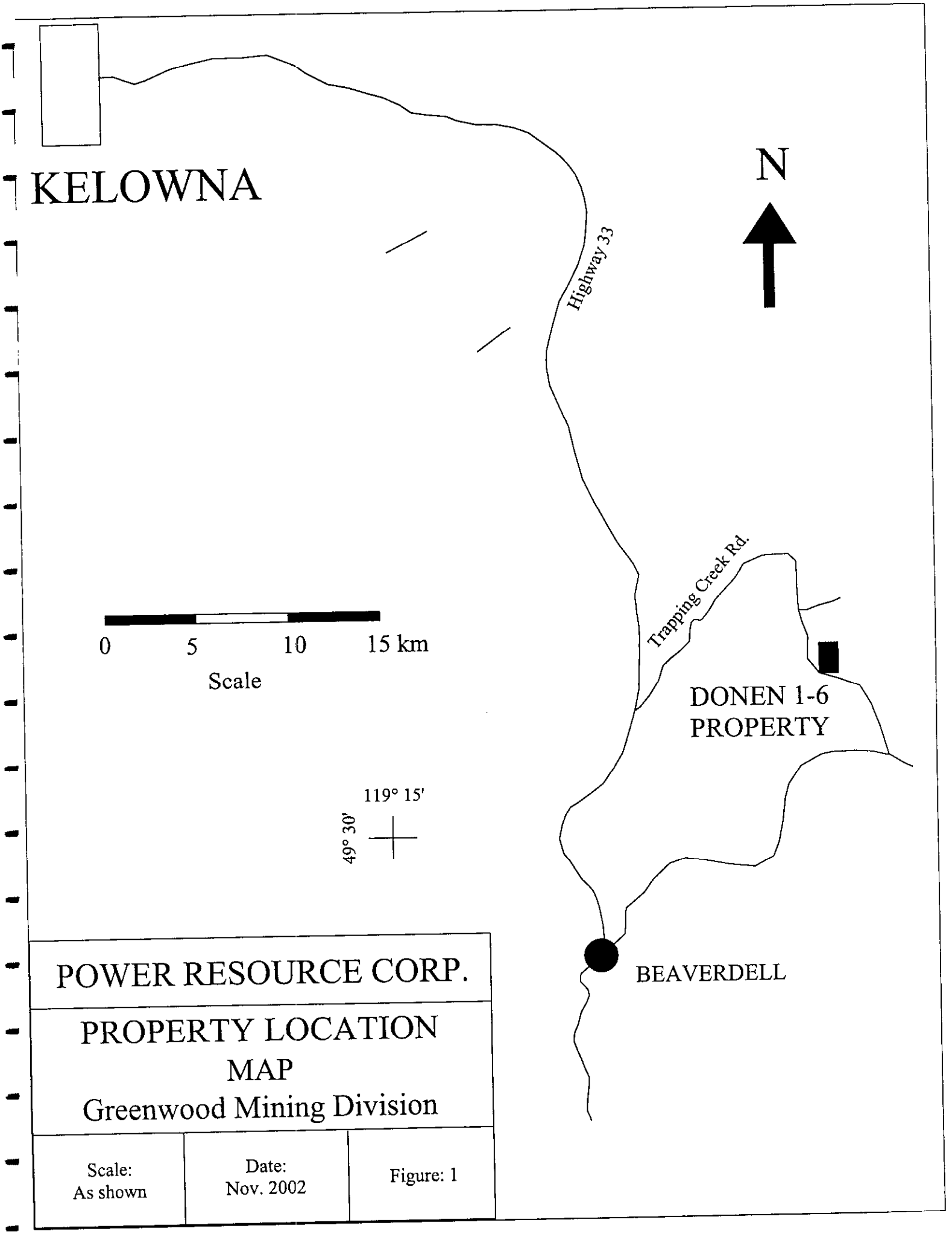
The property ranges in elevation from ~4250 ft to ~4450 ft. The property contains a topographic high of moderate relief, which is the result of a basalt cap situated in the centre and to the east of the property. The cap slopes are low incline. Outcrop on the property is limited to only areas of higher elevation and underlain by basalt. On the basalt cap, average outcrop is about up to 25% where as the lower elevations no outcrop was noted. On average, the property contained >5% exposure.

CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Donen	371010	1	Aug. 10, 2005*
Donen	371011	1	Aug. 10, 2005*
Donen	371012	1	Aug. 10, 2005*
Donen	371013	1	Aug. 10, 2005*
Donen	371014	1	Aug. 10, 2005*
Donen	371015	1	Aug. 10, 2005*

*upon report acceptance

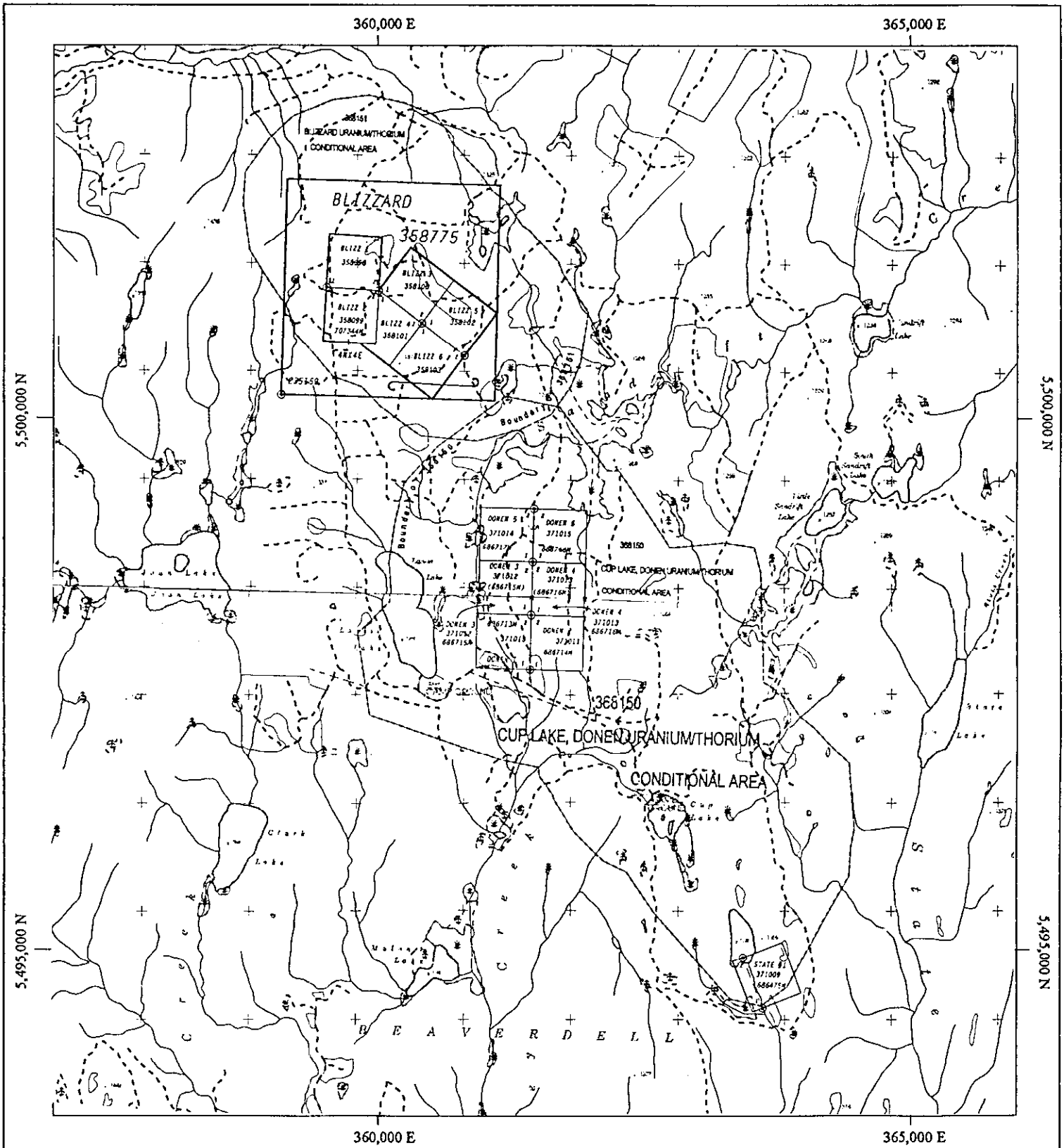
Location Map (Figure 1)



POWER RESOURCE CORP.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Greenwood Mining Division

Scale:	Date:	Figure: 1
As shown	Nov. 2002	



Power Resources Ltd.

DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

Greenwood Mining District

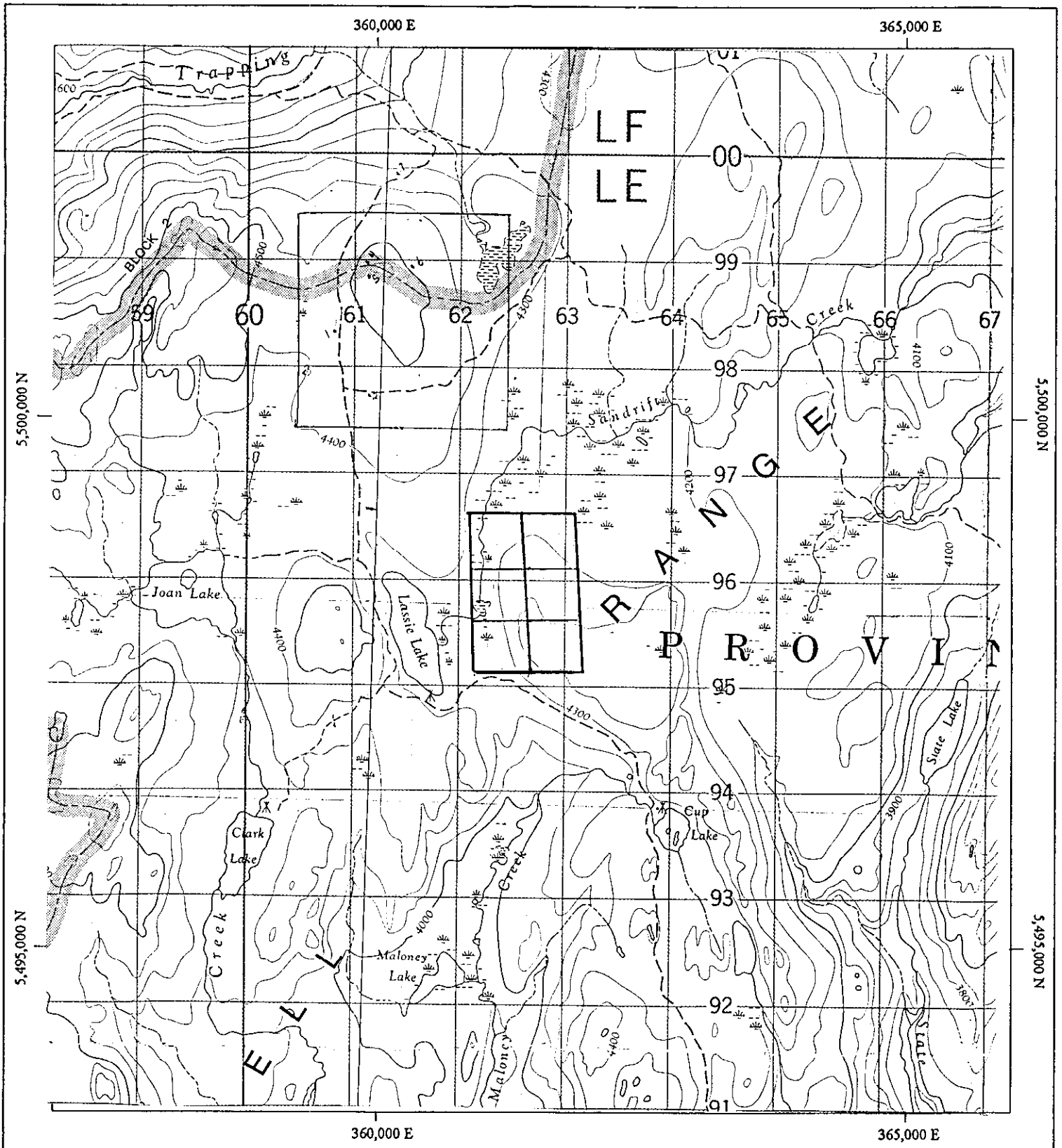
BCGS - M082E66 & M082E56

SCALE

0 1,500 m

1:50,000

Date:Nov. 2002	Compiled by: Renee Brickner	Figure 4



SCALE

0 1,500 m

1:50,000

Power Resources Ltd.

DONEN 1-6 CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

Greenwood Mining Division

BCGS - M082E66 & BCGS M082E56

Date: Nov. 2002	Compiled by: Renee Brickner	Figure 3

PREVIOUS WORK

The property was staked in 1971 for Nissho-Iwai Canada Ltd. following radiometric and water geochemical surveys. Work prior to the 1980 uranium moratorium consisted of 16 holes totaling 1045 metres of diamond drilling in 1972, 1045 metres of diamond drilling in 1973 and 40 holes totaling 3149 metres of diamond drilling in 1979 done for the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation of Japan which defined the Cup Lake Uranium Deposit. Following drilling the property was divided into two mineralized areas; the northern part contains higher-grade reserves than the southern part, 2000 metres to the southeast. Total ore reserves were estimated to be 2,500,000 tonnes grading 0.037 percent uranium to yield 839,620 kilograms of uranium (Assessment Report 8105). In August 1999, the Donen 1-6 claims were staked based on previous work and results in the area. Work done during the summer 2000 and 2001 included biogeochemical sampling used to test uranium levels in the local flora. Six biogeochemical samples were taken and analyzed. Samples were collected from scraping the bark of Lodgepole Pine trees and sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis.

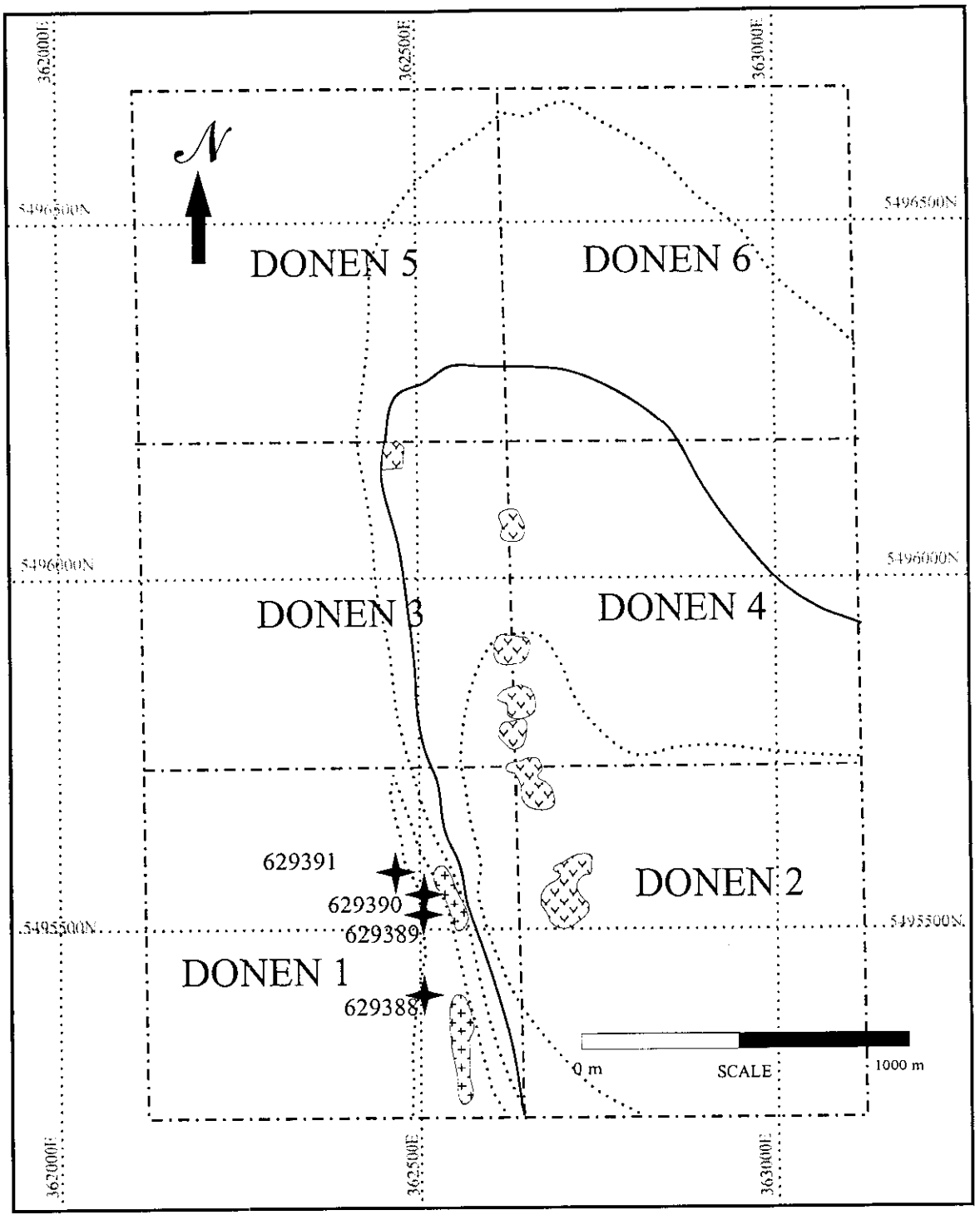
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional area is underlain by biotite gneisses of Proterozoic age called the Moanshee Group. The Moanshee Group is reported to have spectrometer background readings ranging from 3000-5000 counts per minute. Overlying these is the Anarchist Group; a thick interbedded volcanic and sedimentary sequence of greenstones and greywackes of Paleozoic age. Low background spectrometer readings for the Anarchist Group is below 2000 counts per minute.

The Cretaceous Valhalla hornblende granodiorite and Nelson biotite granodiorite plutonic rocks intrude the Anarchist Group. The Valhalla and Nelson granodiorites are reportedly believed to be the source of uranium mineralization found in the area. Texture and compositional variations of the granodiorites range from medium grained diorite to pegmatitic granites. Spectrometer readings from the Valhalla and Nelson intrusives range between 2000-3000 counts per minute. Early Tertiary rocks include poorly sorted and well-lithified conglomerate and sandstone with carbonaceous siltstone beds, of the Kettle River Group overly the Cretaceous intrusive rocks. The Kettle River Group is overlain by the Middle Tertiary (Oligocene) Phoenix Group volcanics which in turn is intruded by the Coryell syenite intrusion. Late Tertiary poorly consolidated sediments post date the Coryell syenite intrusives and have been identified, through drilling, as the target for uranium exploration. This unit is very poorly exposed. An olivine basalt cap, consisting of porphyritic dacite and dacite tuff, overlies the loosely consolidated sediments thus protecting the unit from Pleistocene glaciation and preserving the Uranium mineralization.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Donen 1-6 Claims combined measures 1 km east-west by 1.5 km north-south. The property covers an area characterized by a topographic high, which marks the location of a



Legend

Sample Location/ Rock Type	× 629403 3a
Claim Lines	
Estimated Geological Contact	
Basalt	
Granite	

Buck Lake Ventures Ltd.		
DONEN PROPERTY British Columbia Compilation Map Greenwood Mining Division		
OCT. 2002	Scale: As Shown	Digitized by: Renee Brickner

basalt cap. Previous drilling in the 1970's shows the basalt caps in the area to overlie loosely consolidated sediments which host Uranium mineralization.

Preliminary mapping of the Donen 1-6 Claims confirmed and identified a dark green fine-medium grained crystalline olivine basalt cap, weakly to moderately magnetic with weak, local rusting on weathered surfaces.

Basement granites rocks are described as pegmatitic and containing biotite, non to weakly magnetic. Previous reports in the area describe the basement rock as having varying texture between fine grain aphanitic equigranular mass to pegmatitic hetrogranular segregation within a biotite granodiorite.

ASSESSMENT WORK

Four samples were collected from the Donen Claims with most of the work being concentrated within Donen 1. One day was spent on the property looking for granitic basement rock on the property and collecting the samples. Poor outcrop limited the number of samples. Of the four samples, three are bedrock and one was taken from a boulder, sample 629391, with similar composition to bedrock samples 629390.

The four samples were collected, described and sent to TeckCominco Ltd. Exploration Research Laboratory in Vancouver for analysis of Cerium, Lanthanum, Niobium, Tantalum and Uranium.

RESULTS

The 2002 rock sampling results were disappointing. One sample, sample 629389, tested weakly anomalous for Cerium and very weakly anomalous for Lanthanum. All other samples returned poor values and were of no interest.

One point of interest was the uranium content. Previous work in the area has reported elevated uranium levels in the basement granitic rock and studies have shown that this basement rock is the source for the uranium enrichment in the unconsolidated sediment beneath the basalt cap. Uranium levels in all the samples were low. Leaching at surface may have some bearing though somewhat elevated values should still be present. One suggestion may be that the uranium rich source rock may not have been found and instead the samples may have been taken from a different lithology.

RECOMMENDATION

Previous assessment on the Donen 1-6 Claims has defined a uranium deposit (The Cup Lake Uranium Deposit). Today more and more emphasis is being put on lowering fossil fuel emissions. As new environmental regulations, commodity prices and political constraints change, the increase of uranium as a power source will have a tremendous effect on uranium deposits with low grade associated with them. New advances with extracting the uranium

from the ground makes allows these lower grade deposits to become more attainable and viable. In-situ leaching of the uranium is a favourable extraction process and a study of the porosity and permeability of the sediment and surrounding rocks will have to be conducted.

The potential for a Uraniferous pegmatite type deposit remains. If warranted, additional sampling designed to target the source basement rock is recommended to test for rare earth elements.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING			
	Geologist:	$350/day for 1.5 days	$ 525.00
	Geological Assistant:	$250/day for 1.5 days	$ 375.00
SAMPLES ANALYSIS			
	Sample Preparation and Analysis		
	4 samples @ $12.84		$ 51.36
ACCOMMODATIONS			
	Camp costs 1 night@ $25/night per person		$ 75.00
	Food		$ 90.77
OTHER			
	Geological compilation,		
	Gold Brick Exploration		$ 1000.00
	Equipment rental ($20.00/day)		$ 30.00
	Truck Mileage ($0.29/km)		$ 181.25
	Mileage (635km @ $0.25/km)		$ 158.75
	Gas, Toll and Parking		$ 51.73
TOTAL BUDGET PHASE ONE		**$2,463.86**	
		G.S.T. 7% (864262092)	**$ 172.47**
		Total	**$2,636.33**

REFERENCES

Dunn, Colin E., 2000, Biogeochemical exploration methods in the Canadian Shield and Cordillera., Geological Survey of Canada, not in print

http://www.science.org.au/nova/002/002key.htm, Uranium Mining, Prospect or suspect – uranium mining in Australia

http://www.worldwideminerals.com/WWS/InvRel.nsf/Public/Uranium, Uranium Fact Sheet, Uranium History

http:/www.em.gov.be.ca/cgi-shl/dbml.exe?templa.../search&mode=capbib&minfilno=082ENE04

Brickner, R.D., 2000, Donen 1-6 Claims – Geological Assessment Report

Brickner, R.D., 2001, Donen 1-6 Claims – Geological Assessment Report

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Renee D. Brickner, of 3636 W 30th Ave. Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan (1999) and hold a B.Sc.H. with a major in Geology.

I have experience in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Ontario and Peru as well as having done educational research in Northeastern British Columbia.

I have prepared this report for Power Resource Corp. of #501-905 W. Pender St. Vancouver, British Columbia and have been working in my field on a full time basis since graduation.

I have not received or expect to receive any interest in the properties Power Resource Corp. and do not beneficially own, directly or indirectly, any securities of the company.

This report is based on examination of reports and information previously compiled and information and work originally conducted during a 2000 and 2001 work program.

I consent to the use of this report, or summary thereof, in a statement of material facts or for use in documents filed with any regulatory authority.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 1th day of November 2002.

Renée Brickner, B.Sc. Geo.

APPENDIX I

Sample Preparation and Analysis

(II) TRACE ELEMENTS ANALYSIS

(a) SAMPLE PREPARATION PROCEDURES:

Six grams 100-200 mesh rock sample are milled with six grams boric acid for three minutes. The milled samples are then pressed at a pressure of 36 tonnes per square inch for one minute to produce 40mm pressed pellets. Three minutes milling time will reduce the sample particle size effect to the minimum.

(b) TRACE ANALYSIS:

Different excitation X-ray tubes are employed to analyze different trace elements. e.g. Gold-tube for Zr, Mo-tube for Y, Rb and Sr. The use of different x-ray tubes try to get the maximum intensity line and higher resolution analytic peak with overlapped element peaks. One or two background will be run with the analytic element. Using certified commercial standards sets up all trace element analysis calibration curves. Compton scattering calculation is used to compensate the absorption and enhancement effects. Multiple curves are used for each trace element to cover different ranges of analysis. e.g. a low curve for 0 to 200 ppm level, regular curve for 200 - 1000ppm, then high curve 1000 - 1%. For high curve analysis from 2000ppm up, it is recommended to use fusion technique analysis. Fusion disk technique will give an assay type analysis.

(c) QUALITY CONTROL AND STATISTICS:

Every twenty samples prepared include one repeated sample. And every ten samples analyzed include one commercial standard. For trace element analysis, curves are re-calibrated for each new batch of unknown sample running to minimize the equipment drifting and maintain the best analytical values.

(d) XRF - TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS:

Siemens SRS-200 Sequential X-Ray Spectrometer

X-Ray Tubes: Chromium, Molybdenum, Tungsten and Gold 50-60kV / 10-60 mA

Element	Line	Col.	Crystal	Detector	Time	LLD(ppm)	Lines Corrected
Ba	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	40s	5	Ti
Ce	L-beta	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	80s	5	Ba, Nd
Cr	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	40s	5	V, La
Ga*	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Sc.	80s	3	
Ge*	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Sc.	80s	3	
La	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	80s	3	Ca
Nb	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	40s	3	Y
Nd	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	80s	3	Ce
Rb	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	40s	3	
Sr	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	40s	3	
Sm	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	80s	3	Ba, Ce, La, Nd
Sn	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	80s	3	Sb
Ta	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	80s	3	
Th	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	80s	3	Bi, Pb
V	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-100	Flow	80s	3	Ti
W	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	80s	5	Ni
U	L-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	80s	3	Rb
Y	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	40s	3	Rb, Th
Zr	K-alpha	Fine	LIF-110	Sc.	40s	3	Nb, Sr, Th

* not for high Zinc samples

APPENDIX II

Sample Description

GOLDBRICK ENTERPRISES-X02
BLIZZARD/DONEN:629381-391

teckcominco

Report date: 30 OCT 2002 Job V02-0512R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Ce ppm	La(1) ppm	Nb ppm	Ta(1) ppm	U(1) ppm
R0211949	629388	41	32	19	<3	4
R0211950	629389	105	55	16	<3	3
R0211951	629390	22	24	18	<3	7
R0211952	629391	51	28	43	<3	5

I=Insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS
Ce X-Ray fluorescence / pressed pellet
La(1) X-Ray fluorescence / pressed pellet
Nb X-Ray fluorescence / pressed pellet
Ta(1) X-Ray fluorescence / pressed pellet
U(1) X-Ray fluorescence / pressed pellet

APPENDIX III

Assays

APPENDIX II

Donen Property Grab Samples - Work Program 2002

Sample	Coordinates		Ce	La	Nb	Ta	U	Description
Number	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
629388	362575	5494948	41	32	19	<3	4	v.c.g. locally pegmatitic biotite-granite (quartz, plagioclase, biotite), tr.py
629389	362531	5495043	105	55	15	<3	3	v.c.g. to pegmatitic biotite-granite (quartz, plagioclase, amphibole (hbln??)), tr.py
629390	362514	5495077	22	24	13	<3	7	pegmatite biotite-granite, white in colour except for biotite. Plag and quartz, tr.py. non mag
629391	362453	5495151	51	28	43	<3	5	Boulder - pegmatite biotite-granite, Plag and quartz, tr.py., wkly locally mag