

ASSESSMENT REPORT

On

PROSPECTECTING

GAR CLAIMS

Hellroaring and Angus Creeks Area

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

NTS 82F60, 82F50

Latitude 49° 29' N
Longitude 116° 10' W

By
TOM KENNEDY, Prospector

October, 2002

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,963

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The GAR claims are centered near 49° 29' N. latitude, 116° 10' W. longitude approximately 27 km west of Cranbrook and 12 km southeast of St. Marys Lake (Fig. 1). Access to the property is gained by traveling West of Kimberley on the St. Marys Lake road 16km, then traveling 1km to Hellroaring Cr. Logging road, and then 13 km to property boundary. Access can also be gained by traveling 4 km southeast of the Hellroaring Cr. haul rd. turn off to the Angus Cr. haul rd. and traveling 11km to property boundary.

1.20 Property

The GAR claims are a contiguous block of 56 two post mineral claims owned by Super Group Holdings Ltd. (Fig.2).

1.30 Physiography

The Gar claims are located within the Moyie Range of the Purcell Mountains, in moderately rugged mountainous terrain at the headwaters of and western slopes of Angus Creek and the eastern slopes of Hellroaring Creek north and along the western flank of Grassy Mountain. Mountains in the immediate area of the claims range in elevation up to 2500m and the property reaches lows of 1500m. Forest cover is a mix of Lodgepole pine, Fir, Spruce, Balsam and Larch, with Alpine pine and larch at higher elevations. Areas of clear-cut logging are also found on the property.

1.40 History

No previous known work was found pertaining to these claims; however the area has had portions staked and held under tenure by various individuals and junior mining companies during different periods of time over the past 20 years.

1.50 Purpose of Work

The goal of the 2001 Prospecting program was to locate the possible source of highly anomalous stream silt samples obtained by the government RGS Survey, as well as ground proof a number of strong aerial magnetic anomalies highlighted by the 1970/71 government airborne magnetic survey.

2.00 GEOLOGY

The Gar claims are underlain by the Creston and Kitchener Formations, of the Precambrian Belt Purcellsuper group. The Creston formation consists of thin to medium/thick bedded mauve, grey, blue, and green colored siltstones and quartzites.

Green argillite is prevalent in both the lower and uppermost units of the Creston and narrow intervals of mudchip breccia units are common through out the upper half of the formation. The Kitchener formation consists of thin bedded green to khaki, buff weathering dolomitic siltstone and argillite. Minor dolomitic quartzite beds were also noted as well as intervals of molar tooth or algal mats. Gabbroic intrusions in the forms of narrow sills are also present intruding the Kitchener Formation and adjacent to the claims. Both formations strike generally to the northeast with steep to moderate dips to the west. North-northeast trending faults and shear zones are prevalent on the property. Drag folding of the sediments is common along their margins with the Big Lead Fault showing the most noticeable displacement (refer to Fig. 3).

Also located on the property is the Cretaceous in age Grassy Mountain Stock. It consists of grano-diorite to monzonite and is variably altered with chlorite and epidote commonly replacing biotite micas. Disseminated magnetite was also noted in numerous locations within the stock.

3.00 PROSPECTING

Prospecting on the Gar claims in 2001 identified six main features of interest:

1. Gold mineralization within the Grassy Mtn. Stock
2. The Big Lead Fault (South and Central)
3. G.S. gold bearing quartz veins
4. Massive magnetite and hematite quartz breccia zones
5. Bismuth and molybdenite bearing quartz vein zone
6. Kitchener Skarns

3.10 Gold mineralization within the Grassy Mtn. Stock

The Grassy Mtn. Stock consists of a granitic intrusion roughly 2km long by 1.5 km in width. Gold mineralization was encountered within three fracture/quartz vein sets within the stock: vertical sheeted fracturing, flat lying sheeted fracturing, and northwest trending quartz veins.

Vertical sheeted fracture zones are concentrated along the northern contact of the stock with Creston formation sediments. The area of strongest alteration is located at the northeastern margin of the stock. This zone occurs as sub crop and minor outcrop over an area roughly 40m in width by 120m in length. Mineralized quartz veins consisting of narrow (hairline to 4 cm wide) crystalline to milky quartz veins with pyrite, limonite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphaelerite and brownish/black colored iron carbonate. They occupy a zone of intense sheeted fracturing of the stock. The fracturing where encountered in outcrop trends 10° to 30° dipping near vertically to the west. Along the margins of the fracture planes, and veining, the feldspars within the granite have been sericitically altered. Disseminations of pyrite as well as base metals (galena and chalcopyrite) also occur within the granite proximal to the fracture planes. Carbonate alteration of the stock is also prevalent in the areas of the sheeted fracturing and occurs as

a brownish discoloration of the granite that readily fizzes when acid is applied. Gold values ranged from weakly anomalous to a high of greater than 10 grams/ton Au.

Along the northwestern contact similar zones of veining and fracturing with base metal mineralization was encountered, however only weakly anomalous gold values were obtained. Also within this area gold mineralization was encountered within flat lying fracture zones. These zones consist of hairline planes of slick en slide with black to green tourmaline needles and quartz veinlets with pyrite and limonite. The granite within these zones contains disseminated limonite and pyrite and is carbonate altered and bleached. These zones ranged in size from 10cm to 1m in width and could be traced over 10 to 20 m along strike. They form a series of stacked zones along the western contact of the granite and sediments, and could be laddering off a structure parallel to the contact. A strong zone of 100° to 80° striking vertical quartz veining also occurs along this contact and consists of crystalline quartz with massive sericite mica along the margins. Massive fresh pyrite along with disseminated molybdenite in quartz crystal occurs along the margins of the veining. The granite appears to be albitized and bleached with in the zone of this veining. Milky to crystalline quartz float with quartz crystal cavities, ribbons of green tourmaline needles with pyrite and limonite as well as rare visible gold was found in a talus slope below the outcrops of the above mentioned vein zone. Similar material was also encountered along the ridge top exposure of the stock where large blocks of quartz material (2m×1m×1m) with black tourmaline needle ribbons, pyrite and limonite as well as rare galena can be found.

A zone of quartz sub crop consisting of milky quartz with abundant galena and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and scheelite occurs with the stock at the area marked "A" on Fig. 3. This material averaged .5m in width and could be traced for over 70 m in a northwest direction. Values ranging from 3 to 8 grams of Au per ton were obtained from selective pieces of float. Also in the vicinity of this subcrop vertical sheeted fracture planes and veining with massive pyrite and base metal mineralization was also encountered within outcrop. A shallowly dipping northwest trending vein ranging in size from 5cm up to 30 cm in width with galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite was found south of the sub cropping quartz zone. Anomalous gold values (1 gram/ton) were obtained.

3.20 The Big Lead Fault (Central and South Zones)

Central Zone

A zone of gold bearing quartz veins were encountered within the Creston formation sediments adjacent to the Big Lead Fault at the area marked "B" (refer to Fig. 3). The veining consists of milky quartz with orange/brown as well as black massive limonite and pyrite. Visible gold was noted within the limonite and values ranging from .2 to 2.5 grams/ ton Au were obtained. The veins occurred as single veins or swarms roughly parallel to bedding. The sediments along the margins of the veins are sericitically altered and weakly limonitic. In association with the veining areas of bleached and albitized sediments hosting zones of quartz brecciation were encountered. These zones appear to be localized along small fold hinges roughly northwest in orientation. The quartz and sediments in these zones of brecciation contained carbonate, limonite as well as fresh pyrite, with only weak gold values obtained.

North along the fault towards the Grassy Mtn. Stock similar zones of quartz brecciation was noted within the sediments. These zones consisted of narrow quartz stringers with fresh pyrite and limonite roughly parallel to bedding forming erratic zones of brecciation along kink folding controlled by northwest trending topographic features such as the margins of draws and along small ridges. The sediments surrounding this veining were intensely silicified and sericitically altered with abundant disseminated fresh pyrite. This style of alteration and brecciation was noted up to 500m inside of the fault.

A panel 300m in width hosting northwest trending quartz veining cutting Creston Fm. sediments was also noted in this area. The veins consisted of chloritic milky white quartz with some hematite, rare iron staining and limonite. These veins occurred as single veins up to 3m in width to swarms of veins over 5m widths. The host sediments were chloritically altered and in places weakly limonitically altered.

South Zone

Along the southern trace of the Big Lead Fault (area "C" Fig. 3) a zone of veining with anomalous gold mineralization similar to the above Central zone was encountered. The veins roughly trend parallel to bedding (striking 10° to 30° dipping 50 to 70° to the west) and range in size from 1 to 20 cm in width. Sericite and silicified halos are common along the vein sediment contacts with some cleavage of the sediments developed. These veins contain massive black limonite and pyrite. Along the edges of northwest trending crossing structures the veining intensifies and occurs across a greater cross-sectional width. This style of mineralization was traced along the edge of the fault for roughly 350m of strike length.

3.30 The G.S. Gold Quartz Veins

The G.S. gold zone consists of veins of milky quartz with massive pyrite and black limonite along with quartz crystal vugs and a brown/orange weathering limonite. They are located in the area marked "D" on the map (Fig. 3). These veins ranged in size from 1 cm in width to up to 15 cm and are striking roughly 20° to 40° dipping steeply to the east. Limonite and pyrite were concentrated along the vein margins as well as along sheared sediment inclusions within the veins. Coarse visible gold; up to 3mm across, was noted within rotted out limonitic vugs, within and along the margins of the black limonite, as well as within the quartz itself. The veins occur within and area of gently folded sediments and can be found across a cross-sectional extent of more than 100 m. The veins have slick en slide planes and occupy zones of alteration across widths of up to 1.5m with some of the veins developed along the hinge zones of the folding. The alteration of the sediments adjacent to the veins consisted of weak limonite staining, bleaching, and albitization. Chlorite was also noted along fracture plains in the area of veining. In addition to the gold bearing veins northwest trending chloritic quartz veins were also common cutting the sediments in this area. These veins ranged in size from .5cm to over 3m in width.

3.40 Massive Magnetite and Hematite bearing quartz breccia zones

Two zones of quartz brecciation containing massive coarse-grained magnetite and hematite were noted proximal to the Big Lead Fault cutting Creston Fm sediments (areas "E" and "F" on Fig. 3). These zones ranged in width from 2 to 4m and were striking 310°, dipping vertically. Fresh pyrite and massive black limonite was commonly noted within the quartz veining. The surrounding sediments were weakly limonitically altered and bleached with some drag folding adjacent to the breccia zones.

3.50 Bismuth and Molybdenite bearing quartz veins

North of the Grassy Mtn. Stock a series of bismuth and molybdenite bearing quartz veins were encountered. They consisted of crystalline to milky quartz with massive coarse sericite mica and pyrite with quartz crystal vugs. Molybdenite was found as scattered grains and masses associated with pyrite and commonly within the quartz crystal vugs. Bismuth in the form of bismuthinite was found in association with the coarse mica best developed along the sediment vein contacts. The sediments along the margins of the veining contained medium grained disseminated pyrite and in places were intensely silicified and sericitically altered. Orientations of the veining varied from 340° to 355°, with dips between 50° and 60° to the southeast. The veins occur as single veins ranging in size from 1 to 15 cm in width and were found in zones of multiple sets over widths of up to 3m and can be traced across a cross-sectional extent of greater than 750m.

3.60 Kitchener Skarns

Skarned Kitchener formation sediments were encountered along the southern and western contacts of the Grassy Mtn. Stock. The skarn consists of white weathering silicified bands alternating with fine to medium-grained bands of green epidote and amphibole. Skarning within the Kitchener formation can be traced over 400m to the west from the contact with the granite and south for 650m. Within in the skarning zones of weak pyrite mineralization as clots or fractures was noted. Rare copper mineralization was encountered in the skarn within zones of most abundant pyrite. Quartz boudin/vein zones were also encountered in the skarned sediments close to the contact with the granite. They contained massive biotite with clots and disseminations pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

A second zone of skarned Kitchener sediments was encountered approximately 2km northeast of the Grassy Mtn. Stock. It was similar in character to the above-mentioned zone; however less iron sulfides were encountered.

Also during prospecting rock samples were collected. Their locations can be found on Fig. 3., with descriptions and analysis in Appendixes 1 and 2 respectively.

4.00 CONCLUSIONS

The 2001 prospecting program was successful in locating gold mineralization within four separate areas on the property. Gold mineralization was associated with quartz veining and brecciation and was hosted within Creston formation sediments and the Grassy Mtn. Stock. Potential exists on the property for the discovery of significant gold mineralization and follow up work including geological mapping, soil geochemistry as well as additional rock geochem should be carried out to evaluate existing showings and uncover any additional occurrences.

5.00 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Prospecting:	Tom Kennedy	10days @ \$250.00/day	\$2500.00
	Mike Kennedy	10days @ \$250.00/day	\$2500.00
	Sean Kennedy	4 days @ \$150.00/day	\$600.00
Report:	Tom Kennedy	2 days @ \$250.00/day	\$500.00
Vehicle:		10days @ \$50.00/day	\$500.00
		TOTAL COST	\$6600.00

6.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report, I Tom Kennedy certify that:

1. I am an independent prospector residing at 2290 Dewolfe Ave. Kimberley, B.C.
2. I have been actively prospecting in the East Kootenay district of B.C. for the past 14 years, and have made my living by prospecting for the past 11 years.
3. I have been employed as a professional prospector by major and junior mineral exploration companies.
4. I own and maintain mineral claims in B.C. and have optioned numerous claims to various exploration companies.

Dated at Kimberley, B.C. November 6, 2002

Tom Kennedy, Prospector

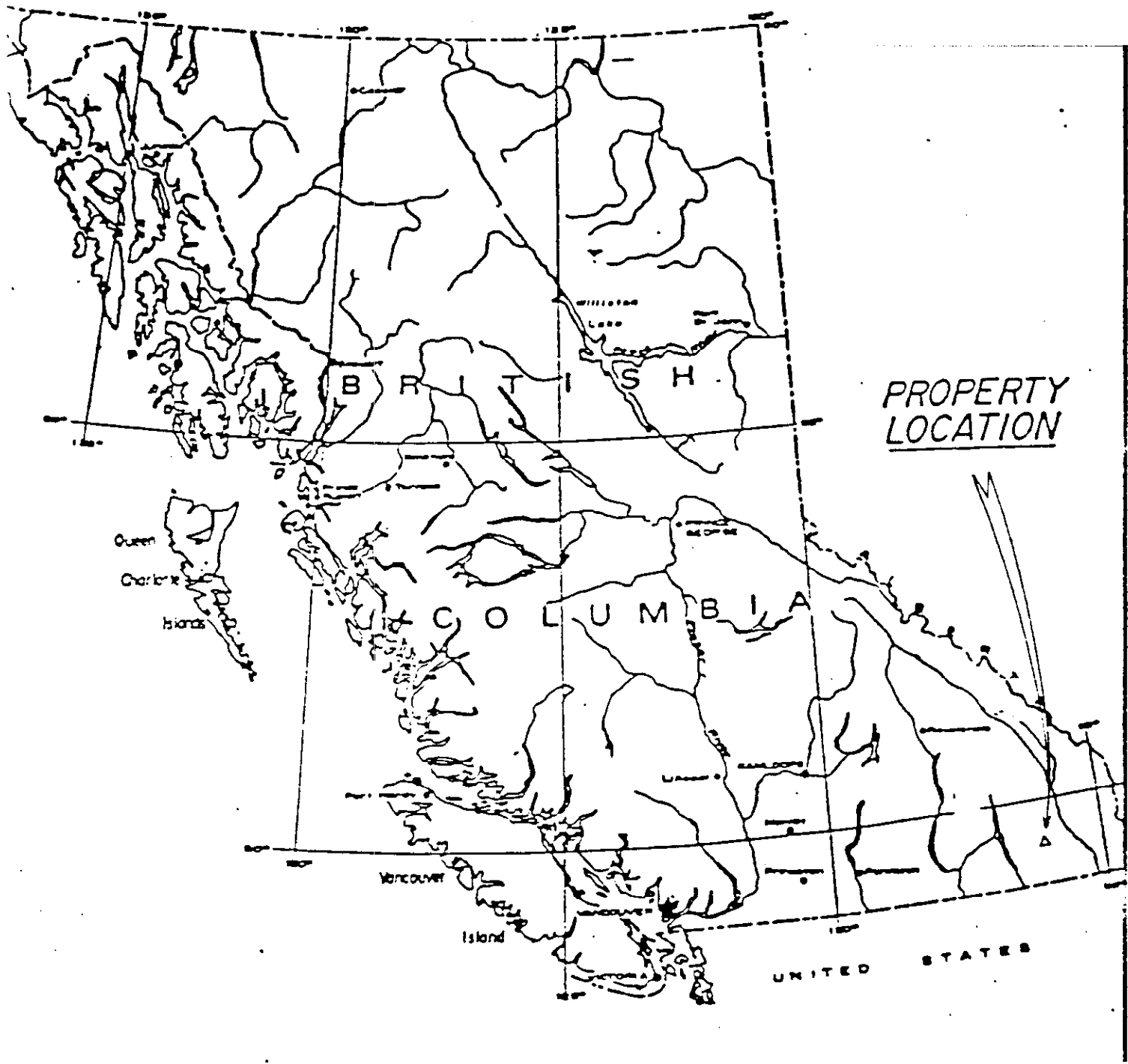
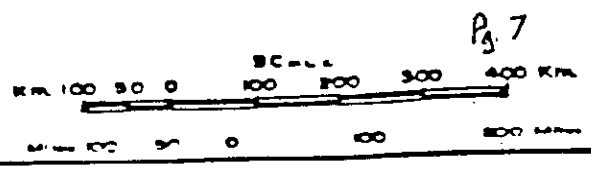


FIGURE 1.
GAR CLAIMS
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



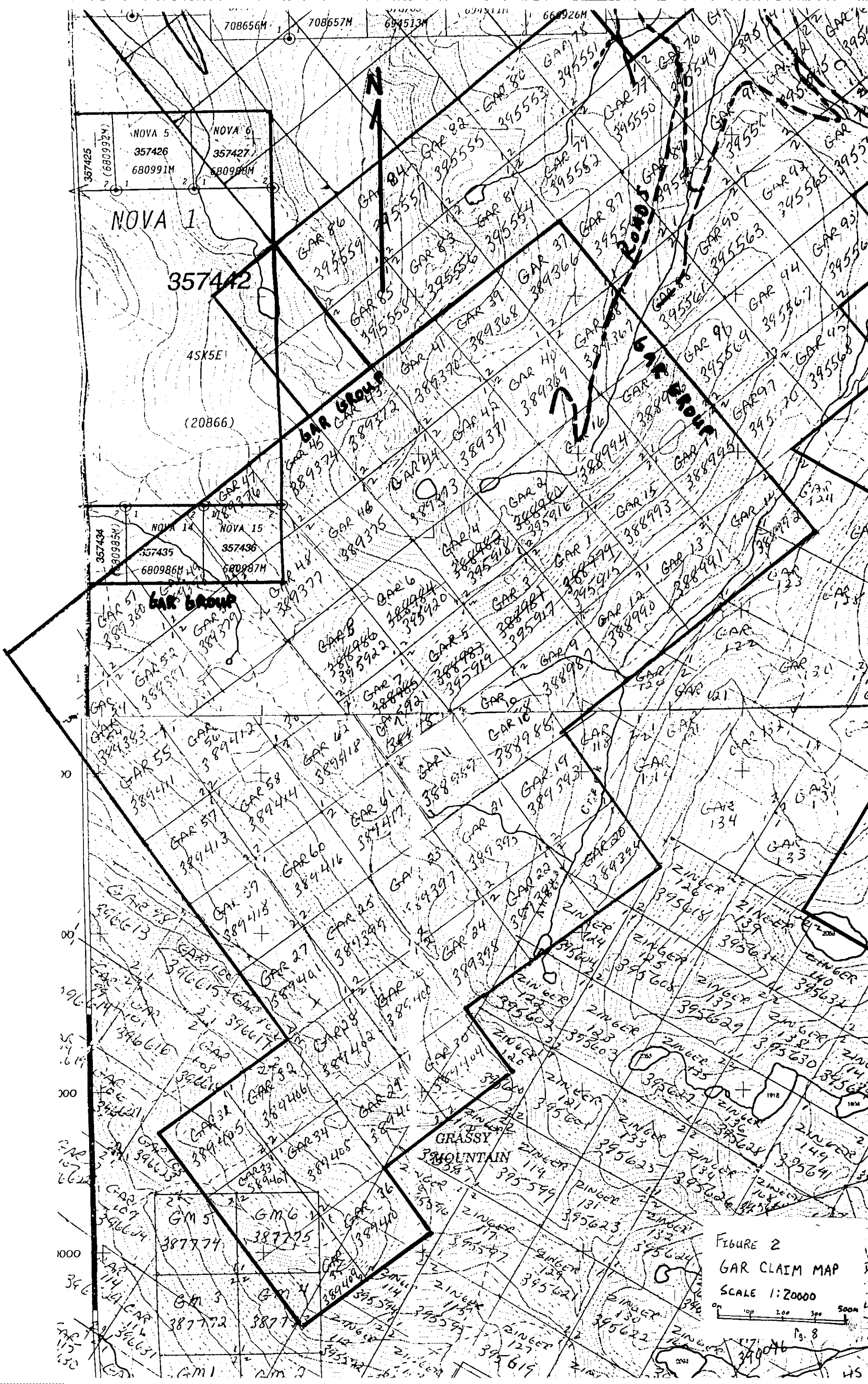
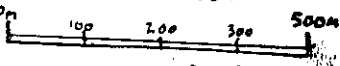
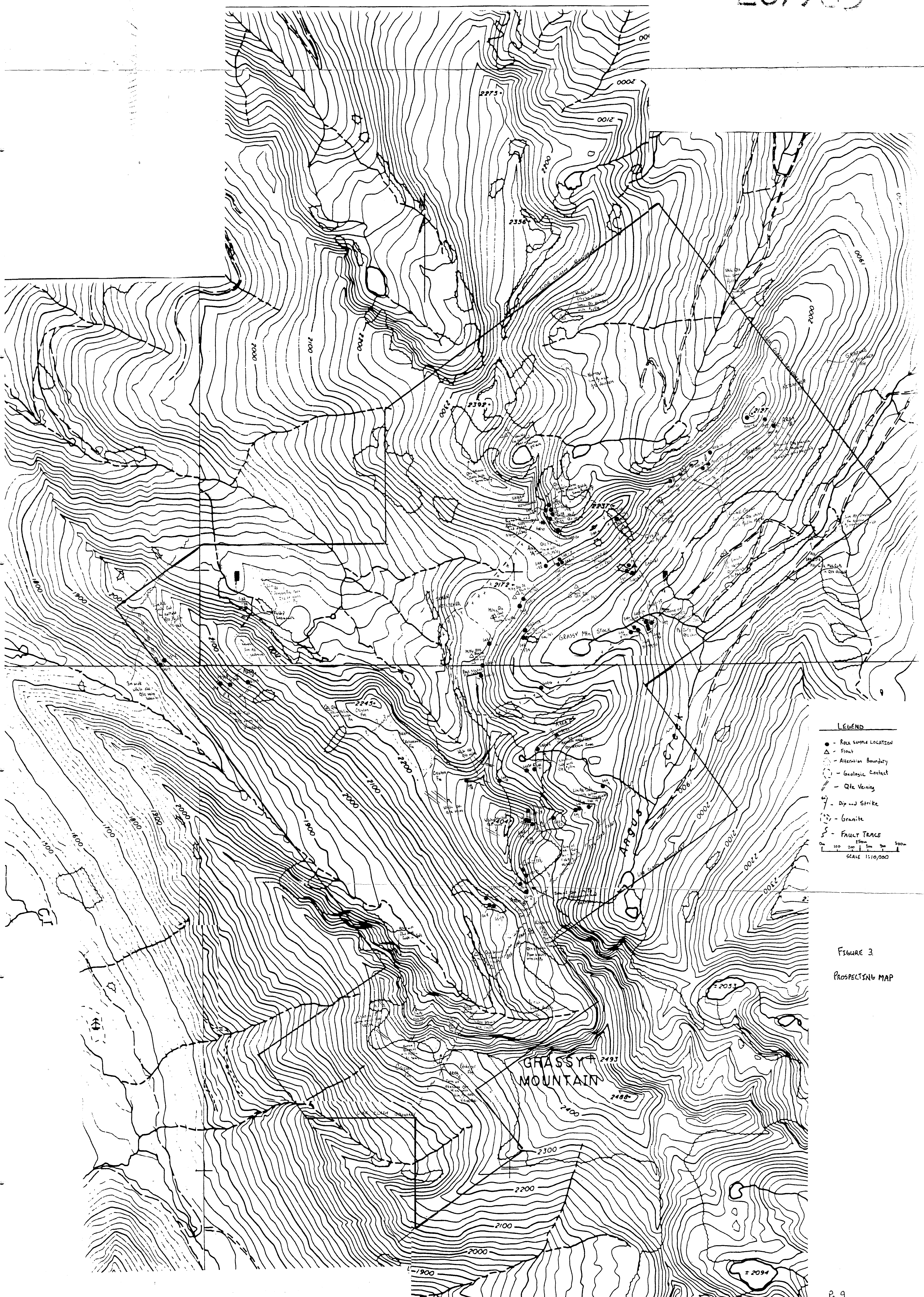


FIGURE 2
 GAR CLAIM MAP
 SCALE 1:20000

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LEGEND

- - ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- ▲ - PLOT
- - - - - Alteration Boundary
- - - - - Geologic Contact
- - - - - Qtz Veining
- / - Dip and Strike
- - Granite
- - - - - FAULT TRACE

0m 100 200 300 400 500m
SCALE 1:10,000

FIGURE 3
PROSPECTING MAP

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description
ANG-1	2-4m wide quartz vein/breccia zone with hem, magnetite, lim and Py.
ANG-2	Milky quartz float 4 inches wide with sheared sediment inclusions, sericite and lim and Py.
ANG-3	2cm wide quartz vein with coarse sericite and py.
ANG-4	30 cm wide bedding parallel crystalline quartz vein with lim. and quartz crystal vugs
ANG-5	15 cm wide bedding parallel crystalline quartz vein with Py and molybdenite and bismuth
ANG-6	Silicified siltstone with diss. py cut by narrow quartz veins with Py and molybdenite roughly parallel to bedding
ANG-7	8 inch wide bedding parallel crystalline quartz vein with Py and limonite; some sericite mica
ANG-8	2 inch wide bedding parallel crystalline quartz vein with Py, lim and bismuth
ANG-9	5cm wide crossing quartz vein with lim, Py and Mo; cuts zone of bedding parallel veining of similar material
ANG-10	1.5m wide zone of bedding parallel quartz veins (crystalline) with Py, lim, Mo and bismuth
GAR-1	Narrow quartz veinlet cutting granite with PbS, Py and lim (float)
GAR-2	Quartz float with brown limonite and altered granite
GAR-3	4 inch wide quartz vein cutting the granite with Py and Mo
GAR-4	Quartz float in granite with large black limonite cubes and sericite mica
GAR-5	Quartz float (milky) with limonite and sericite mica
GAR-6	Quartz vein in granite –6 inches wide with limonite and feldspars; 84° strike
GAR-7	Quartz vein with lim wad in altered granite – some PbS.
GAR-8	Milky quartz float with Py, lim, CuPy, PbS and tungsten – foot wide blocks
GAR-9	2cm wide vein cutting granite with sheeted fracturing over .5m wide zone some CuPy and PbS in veinlet and granite
GAR-10	80° striking crystalline pegmatitic quartz veins with limonite and Py cutting albitically altered granite
GAR-11	Quartz float (milky white) with lim and sericite mica along granite sediment contact
GAR-12	Lim rich quartz veinlets roughly bedding parallel 2-4 inches wide, within a zone 1.5m in width – lim. altered sediments
GAR-13	Quartz stringers with limonite and pyrite in altered sediments along the edge of 150° striking white quartz vein

Sample No	Description
GAR-14	Quartz stringers with lim. and Py forming a breccia zone in limonitically altered sediments
GAR-15	Same as GAR-14
GAR-16	Albitically altered breccia with granite and sediment clasts – diss tourmaline needles and lim.
GAR-17	Milky to crystalline quartz float with Py, PbS – foot wide blocks
GAR-18	Quartz vein in granite flat lying with lim, and manganese
GAR-19	Quartz float with PbS, Py and lim – Black slickenslide surface
GAR-20	Milky white quartz float blocks with PbS, Py and lim – subcrop
GAR-21	Quartz zone 1 foot wide with lim and Py - bedding parallel
GAR-22	Bedding parallel quartz breccia zone with Py and lim over 5m width
GAR-23	Same as above
GAR-24	Zone of discontinuous quartz veinlet breccias with massive black lim and Py in bleached sediments – some carbonate
GAR-25	Same as Above
GAR-26	Same as Above
GAR-27	Sub-crop of lim, Py rich quartz stringer breccia material hosted in altered sediments
GAR-28	Zone of quartz stringers with lim, fresh pyrite hosted within limonitically altered sediments
GAR-29	Lim rich quartz veinlets in a 1m wide zone cutting the sediments
GAR-30	Narrow lim rich quartz slips adjacent to a 115° striking chloritic quartz vein
GAR-31	Massive black lim in narrow quartz veinlets (1cm wide) across a 1m wide interval within the sediments
GAR-32	Folded and silicified sediments with narrow quartz veins – Py and lim in sediments and veins
GAR-33	Quartz blocks with massive hematite and magnetite as well as black limonite and pyrite
GAR-34	25° striking quartz vein along the nose of a fold hinge in Creston sediments – 1cm wide with pyrite and hematite
GAR-35	1m wide northeast striking quartz shearzone with some pyrite and limonite
GAR-36	Zone of 280° striking crystalline quartz veins with py and lim cutting the granite
GAR-37	275° trending crystalline quartz veins with Mo, Py up to 4 inches wide cutting granite
GAR-38	Quartz float wigh green tourmaline and sericite ribbons with Lim and rare visible gold
GAR-39	1 foot wide zone of carb. altered granite cut by sheeted quartz fractures with some pyrite, CuPy and PbS
GAR-40	1m wide zone of sheeted fracturing in carbonate altered granite with manganese and limonite within narrow quartz veinlets and seams
GAR-41	Sub-crop of quartz brecciated granite – veinlets of quartz 1cm wide with Py, lim and Cupy

Sample No	Description
GAR-42	6 inch wide zone with 3 1cm wide quartz veins cutting carb. altered granite with PbS, lim and carbonate – sub-crop
GAR-43	Sub-crop of altered granite hosting sheeted fracture planes with narrow quartz veinlets with Py, lim, and PbS - 1m wide blocks
GAR-44	Sheeted fractures in carbonate altered granite with rare PbS on hairline quartz planes
GAR-45	Sub-crop of 2 cm wide quartz vein in granite with some lim, Py and Pbs as well as black to brown carbonate
GAR-46	Sheeted fractures in carbonate altered granite with micro quartz veins with lim, Py and CuPy
GAR-47	Sub-crop of carbonate altered granite cut by sheeted fracturing and quartz veining with Py, lim, PbS, and CuPy
GAR-48	Same as Above
GAR-49	Sheeted fracturing in carb. altered granite (sub-crop) with some limonite
GAR-50	Quartz veinlets with Py, lim and PbS cutting altered granite (float)
GAR-51	Sheeted fracturing across 1m wide zone in granite – some carb. alteration and lim in micro quartz veins
GAR-52	Not Taken
GAR-53	Not Taken
GAR-54	Green altered granite cut by micro veins of quartz with pyrite and limonite in the veins and granite
GAR-55	120° striking quartz tourmaline micro vein with slick en slide surface – within limonitically alt. Granite
GAR-56	Flat sheeted fracture zone with micro veins of quartz with lim and Py. - some carb. alteration of granite and rare visible gold with the limonite
GAR-57	Flat sheeted fracture zone in limonitically altered granite – some quartz veinlets with Py and lim – along the granite sediment contact
GAR-58	Carb. altered granite cut by 1cm wide 80 striking quartz veins with Py, Mo, and sericite mica
GAR-59	5° striking sheeted quartz veinlets and fracturing in altered granite – PbS, CuPy and Py common in the quartz veins with some diss. in the granite
GAR-60	3m wide zone of vertical sheeted fractures and quartz veinlets cutting altered granite with some Py and limonite rare PbS
GAR-61	Float of altered mica rich granite cut by quartz veins (1cm wide) with PbS and Py – large clots of PbS disseminated in the granite
GAR-62	Quartz brecciated, carb. altered granite float cut by narrow quartz veins with pyrite, limonite and brown carbonate.
GAR-63	Quartz vein within green altered granite – some limonite and pyrite in vein as well as black to brown carbonate – roughly striking 20°
GS-1	Limonite rich quartz veinlets along the edge of a 350° striking 1m wide quartz vein
GS-2	20° striking quartz breccia zone 1m wide with lim and pyrite in the quartz and sediments

Sample No	Description
GS-3	38° striking 4-6 inch wide quartz vein with massive black limonite and visible gold hosted within a 2.5m zone of altered sediments (bleached and limonitic)
GS-4	Same as Above
GS-5	40° striking quartz vein 4 inches wide with black and brown weathering limonite with visible gold within a zone of altered sediments (limonitic and bleached) 1.5m wide
GS-6	40° striking quartz vein 2 to 4 inches wide with lim (black and orange/brown) with visible gold – 2 veins in a foot wide zone
GS-7	Massive black limonite with quartz – float
GS-8	Milky white quartz float with some Py and lim as well as Cupy
GS-9	Float of quartz breccia material with massive black lim in limonitically altered sediments
GS-10	40° trending zone 8m wide with bedding parallel and crossing milky white quartz veins with massive black and rusty weathering limonite and rare visible gold.
GS-11	Same as Above
GS-12	Parallel zone to above - quartz with black limonite across a 5m wide zone
GS-13	Quartz breccia float in talus consisting of quartz veinlets (.5 to 2cm wide) with black limonite and pyrite

P. 02/03

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Super Group Holdings Ltd. File # A103408 Page 1

1805 - 13th Ave South, Cranbrook BC V1C 5Y1 Submitted by: B.L. Pighin

Table with 28 columns (SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Au*) and multiple rows of data for samples GAR-36 through RE GAR-51.

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Super Group Holdings Ltd. File # A103596

1805 - 13th Ave South, Cranbrook BC V1C 5Y1 Submitted by: D.L. Pighin

Table with 28 columns (SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Au*) and multiple rows of data for samples GAR-55 through RE GAR-63.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 28 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: 10/01 SIGNED BY: D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CE

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Super Group Holdings Ltd. File # A102835

1805 - 13th Ave South, Cranbrook BC V1C 5Y1 Submitted by: D.L. Pighin



P. 03

FAX NO. 6042531716

ACME ANALYTICAL LAB

SEP-10-2001 MON 10:26 AM ACME ANALYTICAL LAB
FAX NO. 6042531716

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
GS-1	3	44	19	35	<.3	4	6	221	4.92	111	<8	<2	9	4	.6	<3	5	5	.08	.113	17	14	.12	69	.01	<3	.22	<.01	.05	3	13.0
GS-2	4	6	16	25	<.3	16	6	336	1.27	3	<8	<2	4	2	<.2	<3	3	2	.03	.012	27	26	.15	58	<.01	<3	.32	.04	.08	6	1.9
GS-3	1	33	25	8	.6	29	39	116	15.05	74	<8	3	5	15	<.2	5	<3	4	.02	.053	2	17	.09	1863	<.01	<3	.21	<.01	.08	3	2854.5
GS-4	4	76	278	10	1.6	25	23	90	25.29	181	17	4	6	23	<.2	<3	3	6	.01	.142	4	17	.08	518	<.01	<3	.13	<.01	.06	9	5244.5
GS-5	11	16	605	10	5.5	11	5	158	3.93	50	<8	2	5	4	<.2	<3	18	2	<.01	.044	13	20	.02	82	<.01	<3	.18	.01	.11	2	4409.1
GS-6	3	7	32	3	4.7	12	4	90	2.44	52	<8	65	3	12	<.2	<3	<3	3	.01	.025	11	22	.02	53	.01	<3	.21	.01	.15	5	19421.2
RE GS-6	3	6	32	2	.6	12	4	82	2.41	51	<8	6	3	11	<.2	<3	<3	1	<.01	.025	11	22	.02	50	<.01	<3	.21	.01	.16	5	6393.4
GS-7	26	413	273	47	2.8	120	91	195	32.82	<2	55	<2	4	4	<.2	<3	606	33	<.01	.102	10	125	.39	299	.01	<3	.51	<.01	.04	<2	1979.7
GS-8	4	3424	20	15	2.8	44	6	228	1.71	2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	<3	8	9	.10	.058	2	125	.36	52	<.01	<3	.31	.01	.04	5	30.5
GS-9	14	36	104	13	<.3	14	53	84	14.31	4	8	<2	5	1	<.2	3	56	7	.01	.026	7	21	.18	41	.01	<3	.29	<.01	.09	5	36.2
GS-10	9	49	43	11	<.3	18	52	43	15.65	4	<8	<2	2	1	<.2	<3	95	5	.01	.034	4	30	.05	32	<.01	<3	.15	.01	.09	5	1252.8
GS-11	4	17	<3	7	<.3	7	13	65	5.65	4	<8	<2	4	2	<.2	<3	14	3	<.01	.012	6	19	.07	292	.01	<3	.26	.01	.18	2	40.6
GS-12	3	25	5	9	<.3	15	5	144	3.07	3	12	<2	4	1	<.2	<3	12	3	<.01	.016	16	29	.03	45	.01	<3	.25	.01	.18	6	233.2
GS-13	2	6	5	11	<.3	4	1	61	1.12	4	<8	<2	4	3	<.2	<3	3	1	<.01	.014	7	23	.07	39	<.01	<3	.36	.01	.15	<2	90.5
STANDARD C3/DS3	27	65	36	168	5.8	35	12	789	3.39	53	22	4	20	29	24.1	20	24	76	.56	.094	18	167	.61	141	.07	17	1.86	.04	.16	14	22.1
STANDARD G-2	1	2	3	43	<.3	8	4	538	1.99	<2	9	<2	4	70	<.2	<3	<3	39	.64	.098	7	76	.60	211	.12	<3	.95	.08	.48	2	-

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU/PB/ZN/AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Retruns and 'RRE' are Reject Retruns.

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
SK-1	140	6	5	8	<.3	4	3	275	.55	<2	<8	<2	<2	5	<.2	<3	<3	1	1.04	.013	1	5	.92	663	<.01	5	.07	<.01	.01	34	.9
ANG-1	7	3	<3	27	<.3	5	<1	84	15.05	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.2	<3	<3	254	.01	.038	<1	19	.09	16	.01	<3	.16	.01	.13	4	.6
ANG-2	65	113	10	4	<.3	6	9	35	2.44	<2	<8	<2	4	1	<.2	<3	149	3	.01	.025	11	60	.02	15	<.01	<3	.25	<.01	.17	23	493.6
ANG-3	191	26	5	13	<.3	5	1	29	6.05	8	<8	<2	16	3	<.2	<3	5	4	<.01	.038	5	22	.01	23	<.01	<3	.16	<.01	.08	3	1.0
ANG-4	86	4	8	3	<.3	5	<1	30	1.58	4	<8	<2	2	1	<.2	<3	38	5	.01	.010	5	75	.01	37	.01	3	.11	<.01	.11	4	.4
RE ANG-4	87	4	7	1	<.3	4	<1	28	1.60	<2	<8	<2	3	1	<.2	<3	39	3	<.01	.009	5	76	.01	36	<.01	<3	.12	.01	.10	3	.7
ANG-5	199	41	327	5	.5	6	<1	33	1.42	<2	<8	<2	2	2	<.2	<3	6063	2	.01	.010	3	62	.01	82	<.01	<3	.09	<.01	.06	4	5.6
ANG-6	471	4	17	3	<.3	1	<1	21	.47	<2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.2	<3	39	2	.01	.002	5	60	.01	77	<.01	<3	.11	<.01	.09	3	2.7
ANG-7	12	4	8	6	<.3	6	<1	63	1.18	<2	<8	<2	3	1	<.2	<3	25	5	<.01	.009	11	26	.08	28	<.01	<3	.26	<.01	.21	3	.6
ANG-8	269	5	27	1	<.3	7	<1	39	1.13	4	<8	<2	<2	1	<.2	<3	483	3	<.01	.007	1	84	.01	18	<.01	<3	.09	<.01	.08	5	.8
ANG-9	38	5	8	4	<.3	7	1	40	1.36	4	<8	<2	2	1	<.2	<3	17	2	<.01	.011	36	26	.05	17	.01	<3	.05	<.01	.04	4	.2
ANG-10	454	4	3	2	<.3	4	<1	34	.99	4	10	<2	4	1	<.2	<3	3	3	<.01	.008	7	68	.01	38	.01	<3	.14	<.01	.11	2	<.2
STANDARD C3/DS2	25	61	34	163	6.7	31	11	726	3.18	62	29	3	20	26	21.3	23	23	77	.50	.089	17	156	.56	146	.07	21	1.65	.04	.17	15	21.5

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.