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GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE RD 1-6 CLAIM GROUP, ROCHER DEBOULE RANGE, HAZELTON, B.C.

Omenica Mining Division

for

Ameridex Minerals Corp.,
2A- 15782 Marine Drive,
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by

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report was prepared at the request of Ameridex Minerals Corp. to describe and evaluate the results of geological mapping, rock chip sampling, and stream sediment sampling carried out on the Rocher Deboule and Victoria mineral occurrences, located approximately 55 km. northwest of Smithers, B.C., within the Omenica Mining Division

Field work was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating economic mineral potential of Au-Cu-Co-Ag-As-La bearing mineral zone situated 1,380-1,900 m (4,525-6,235 ft) in elevation above sea level. Geological fieldwork was carried out on the RD 1 and 3 claims.

Field work was carried out from Oct. 3-8, 2001 and May 23-25, 2002 by Andris Kikauka (geologist), Peter Mattson (geotechnician), and Ken Neill (geotechnician). Field work was supervised by Larry Reaugh..

This report is based on published and unpublished information and maps, reports and field notes.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is accessible along a dirt road that leads up the Juniper Creek valley from Kitseguelca (on Hwy 16), and terminates at the Rocher Deboule and Red Rose Mines. Another access road was built to the base of the Victoria Vein workings and this road originates from Hwy 16, about 1.5 km southwest of Seeley Lake (Fig. 3). Both of these access roads have several washed out sections (from storms), but are readily repaired with a small to medium sized crawler dozer and excavator.

The property is best described as one of the complex mountainous topography at a stage of early maturity; rugged mountainous terrain is dissected by deeply incised valleys ranging in elevation from1,640-8,700 feet (500-2,652 m.). The higher peaks and ridges are sharp crested, commonly serrated and have cirque glaciers and permanent snowfields. The high relief causes a wide range of climate depending on elevation. Climate in the Hazelton area is described as semi-arid and annual precipitation is less than 20 inches (50.8 cm.). Since there are snow accumulations in winter (accumulation of deep snow at higher elevation can result in heavy spring runoff), the recommended work season for high elevations is between July and September. Lower elevation zones could be explored from June-October. Year round access to the Rocher Deboule abandon mine site is possible with a program of snow clearing and avalanche control in some slide sensitive zones on the steep slopes adjacent to the road from December to April.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of 6 staked mineral claims located in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. These claims are held by Andris Kikauka, director of Ameridex Minerals Corp. The property covers an area of 1,350 hectares (3,335 acres) excluding 25 hectares (61.8 acres) registered as the RDB claim (374216), held by Jim Hutter, Telkwa, B.C.

Details of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	No. of units	Record No.	Record Date	Expiry Date
RD 1	20	389451	Sept. 5, 01	Sept. 5, 03
RD 2	8	389452	Sept. 5, 01	Sept. 5, 03
RD 3	18	389453	Sept. 6, 01	Sept. 6, 03
RD 4	6	389454	Sept. 6, 01	Sept. 6, 03
RD 5	1	389455	Sept. 5, 01	Sept. 5, 03
RD 6	1	389456	Sept. 5, 01	Sept. 5, 03

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The Red Rose mine, located 11 km south of Hazelton and 4 km southeast of Rocher Deboule mine. The Red Rose mineral occurrence consists of a quartz vein system which contains variable amounts of tungsten, copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, and uranium. Siltstone and argillite of the Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group are intruded by the Late Cretaceous Rocher Deboule granodiorite stock of the Bulkley intrusive complex. Sediments are hornfelsed and are intruded by a set of northeast trending diorite dykes predate the Rocher Deboule stock. Bedding in the sediments strikes 015 degrees and dips 70 west. The Chicago Creek Fault, striking 010 degrees and dips 70 west, cuts all rocks and is a normal fault with dip-slip of 600-900 m. The Red Rose vein occupies a shear zone that trends 145 degrees and dips 65 west and is hosted in a diorite dyke. The vein is 1.2 to 2.8 m wide, 60-120 m along strike and at least 335 m down dip. The vein consists largely of quartz with lesser feldspar, biotite, hornblende, ankerite, tourmaline, apatite, scheelite, ferberite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, and uraninite. Extensive lenses of chalcopyrite occur in the hangingwall shear. The biggest concentrations of radioactive material are erratically distributed with molybdenite in the wall rocks. Between 1942-54, 103,424 tonnes produced 1,002,839 kg of tungsten. Probable reserves listed in a company report are 13,606 tonnes grading 1.18 % W or 1.5% WO_3. The Red Rose also contains quartz veins with reported assay values >0.5 opt Au and Ag which occur with chalcopyrite and/or tetrahedrite.

Additional tungsten prospects are situated east of the Rocher Deboule which include the Black Prince and Blue Lake zones near the headwaters of Mudflat Creek. Although tungsten is the most important economic mineral in these quartz vein systems, gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, tin, lead, and uranium values are present in variable amounts.

The following mineral deposits are situated within 120 km of the Rocher Deboule property:

DEPOSIT NAME	TONNES	% Cu	% MoS_2	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Bell-Granisle	130,000,000	0.40		0.75	0.15
Morrison	190,000,000	0.40			0.20
Hearne Hill	143,000	1.73			0.80
Berg	250,000,000	0.40	0.052		
Huckleberry (Main Zone)	53,700,000	0.45	0.013		0.06
Huckleberry (East Zone)	108,400,000	0.48	0.014		0.06
Big Onion	94,380,000	0.42	0.020		
Louise Lake	50,000,000	0.30	0.020		0.03
Endako	132,625,000		0.136		
Kitsault	95,000,000		0.192		
Duthie	78,720	10% Pb-Zn		1,200.00	
Poplar	236,000,000	0.37 Cu equivalent			
Yorke-Hardy (Glacier Gulch)	20,600,000		0.401 with 0.041% WO_3		

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY AND GEOLOGY

The RD claim group covers the Rocher Deboule, Victoria, Highland Boy, Great Ohio and Armagosa mineral occurrences (Fig. 4). A history for each mineral occurrence is listed in chronological order as follows:

ROCHER DEBOULE-

1910- Sargent and Monroe located property

1911- Rocher Deboule Copper Company, Salt Lake City, Utah and development work was carried out by Montana Continental Development Company. Ore was mined from the upper part of the No. 4 vein from April, 1915, until Feb, 1916, when the property reverted to its owners.

1917- A 3,100 foot long crosscut was driven from the Juniper Creek valley and cut the 1,2,3 & 4 veins. Production in 1917-18 was largely from the No. 2 vein and was much less than in the previous 2 years, although the copper-gold grade was good. The mine closed in October, 1918, because of a lack of developed ore and a drop in copper prices (Sutherland-Brown, 1960).

1929- The property was leased to Aurimont Mines Ltd, who mined and shipped some ore.

1930- Hazelton Copper Mines Ltd leased the property, but no production occurred.

1950- Western Uranium Cobalt Mines Ltd performed rehabilitation work on the upper levels of the underground workings. A 100 ton/day mill was put in operation in May, 1952, and shut down in November of the same year because the grade was lower than expected.

Production recorded from Rocher Deboule mine is listed:

Year	Tons	Gold (ounces)	Silver (ounces)	Copper (pounds)
1915	17,000	1,419	21,893	2,788,000
1916	16,760	1,184	16,738	1,753,235
1917	2,889	781	7,987	714,871
1918	3,184	832	16,247	635,870
1929	72	10	2,972	6,120
1952	12,814	267	18640	305,498
Total	**52,719**	**4,492**	**84,477**	**6,203,584**

Reserves listed in a company report state there are 180,000 tonnes @ 11.34 g/t Au, 141.75 g/t Ag, 4% Cu and 4% Co (CIM Special Vol. 37, p.186, 1983). The ore reserves from a company report in 1951 state No.2 vein @ 200,000 tons 4.1% Cu, 0.4 opt Au, 4 opt Ag (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1952, p.91-92). These figures do not meet the criteria for current CIM standards of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates. A review of the data shows a section of good grade material is blocked out in the 1200 level of the No. 2 vein (roughly corresponding with the stated grade), but the measured tonnage is considerably less than the stated 180,000-200,000 tons, however the geologist/engineer who came up with the tonnage figure was extrapolating more than 50^2 ft (15^2 m) multiplied by the true width to give a calculated tonnage block of ore.

1987- Southern Gold Resources Ltd acquires the property and performs geological mapping, and performed a detailed geophysical and geological compilation, concentrating on dip and strike extensions of known mineralization. From VLF-EM conductivity data, the main follow up targets occur within 200 meters of the intrusive contact with the volcanic/sediment country rock at 1,600-1,750 m (5,248-5,740 ft) elevation (approx. 50-150 m from the #4 Vein). Data compilation suggests additional targets occur on the relatively unexplored #1, #2A, and #3 Veins as well as dip and strike extensions of the #2 Vein. Based on numerous targets from geological, geochemical and geophysical work as well as previously developed reserves, a budget of $350,000 is recommended to evaluate the economic mineral potential on the RD 1-6 claims. The proposed budget would fund a program of detailed geological mapping, trenching/drilling (total width/depth approx. 3,000-4,000 m). The main targets should be the contact zone EM targets recommended by Southern Gold Res. Inc. (Report by Trent Pezzot highlights L 500 W, stn 650 N: L 300 W, stn 475 N: L 100 W, stn 750 N, SOURCE: ASSESSMENT REPORT 16,575)

2002- Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey Branch published Fe-Oxide Cu-Au Deposit Potential which lists the new major mineral deposits recently discovered, e.g Olympic Dam (SE Australia), 2 billion tonnes 1.6% Cu, 0.04% U_3O_8, 3.5 g/t Ag, 0.6 g/t Au, and Candelaria (N Chile), 366 million tonnes 1.08% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au, 4.5 g/t Ag. The IOCG deposit characteristics are high iron content (hematite and/or magnetite), albite, K-feldspar, sericite, carbonate, chlorite, quartz, amphibole, pyroxene, biotite, tourmaline and apatite gangue, with geochemically anomalous Fe, Cu, Au, Ag, Co, P, U, and REE's. The GSB publication lists the Rocher Deboule as having RGS stream sediments >95^{th} percentile for Au, La, Fe, & Cu. The Rocher Deboule also contains geochemically anomalous values in Co, U and REE.as well as most of the gangue minerals common to IOCG deposits. The deep seated structural setting of the Rocher Deboule occurrence combined with a geochemical signature similar to other IOCG deposits increases the potential for an IOCG-type high grade and tonnage resource at depth. Although the Rocher Deboule is chemically different from the Yorke-Hardy Glacier Gulch porphyry Mo-W, mineralization from both deposits are related to Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions. The porphyry Mo-W ore zone on the Yorke-Hardy is centred about 1,500 ft (457 m) below surface and does not outcrop. The Rocher Deboule is classified as a vein/replacement type of occurrence, but the geochemical signature similar to IOCG deposits combined with the success of exploration of deep mineralization on the nearby Yorke-Hardy Mo-W deposits, as well as geochemically similar IOCG deposits such as those found in SE Australia and N Chile, suggests that the deeper exploration for porphyry mineralization is warranted on the Rocher Deboule occurrence.

VICTORIA-
1918-26 New Hazelton Gold-Cobalt Mines Ltd made a shipment of sulphide mineralization.

1928- Aurimont made another small shipment of high sulphide material

1940-41 R.C.McCorkell made a couple of small shipments of quartz-sulphide vein material.

The workings consist of five adits, one raise and sub-level, and a number of open cuts. All of the underground workings are on the No. 1 vein, the most northerly of three 080 trending and dipping 60 north, parallel veins.

Production from the Victoria No. 1 vein is as follows:

Year	tons	Au opt	Ag opt	As %	Mo %	Co %
1918	26.6	1.24	-	8.98	0.96	1.18
1926	22.0	4.65	-	42.3	-	4.6
1928	23.0	6.25	-	37.9	3.4	3.76
1940	7.7	2.18	0.2	6.6	-	-
1941	7.3	2.02	0.2	6.1	-	0.6
1941	3.4	3.92	0.3	33.3	-	4.4
TOTALS	90.0	326 ozs.	-	44,560 lbs.	2,100 lbs.	4,918 lbs.

1978- Arber Resources Inc. (Jim Hutter) constructed an access road to 1,265 m (4,150 ft) a.s.l., and re-opened and re-timbered two adits at 1,605 m (5,265 ft) and 1768 m (5,800 ft) elevation.

The Victoria vein produced 51 tonnes @ 4.214 opt Au (with a 1:15 Ag:Au ratio). Reserves are listed at 1,000 tonnes @ 42.55 g/t Au, 2.84 g/t Ag, 2% Co. From a total of 173 lode gold-silver deposits listed in northwest B.C., only one other deposit/prospect, the Polaris-Taku, has a similar Ag:Au ratio (which is 1:20 Ag:Au).

HIGHLAND BOY- The Highland Boy is located 2 km east of the Rocher Deboule veins. The property was first prospected by Butte-Rocher Deboule Copper Company Ltd in 1912. Two east-west trending quartz-sulphide fissure veins occur on the Highland Boy area from 5,800-6,500 ft (1,768-1,980 m) elevation. The southernmost fissure vein zone is traced west along surface to the No. 4 Rocher Deboule Vein (Fig. 5).

The Delta Copper Company of Edmonton secured the property in 1917 and shipped 75 tons to the Ladysmith smelter, which returned 10,494 pounds of copper, 4 ounces gold and 35 ounces silver. At elevation 5,700 ft (1,738 m), the lower adit has been driven in a northwest direction along a fissure zone that dips 80 degrees north. At elevation 5,875 ft (1,791 m), located approximately 310 ft (95 m) uphill from the lower adit, the middle adit follows the same quartz-sulphide fissure zone. The upper adit is located at 6,050 ft (1,844 m), located approximately 350 ft (107 m) uphill from the middle adit. The upper adit was driven 300 ft (91 m) following a quartz-sulphide fissure which trends at a bearing of 306 degrees and dip of 70 degrees north. At the upper adit portal, a zone of 30% chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite occurs across a width of 1.6 ft (0.5 m). Thirty feet within the upper adit, the vein pinches and no heavy sulphides are seen until a 0.4 ft (0.1 m) seam of almost solid pyrite with some chalcopyrite, comes in on the south wall 70 ft (21.3 m) from the portal. For the next 15 ft (4.6 m) the vein strengthens, and between 87-105 ft (26.5-32 m) the roof is stoped out and a winze has been sunk 10-30 ft (3-9 m). Strong sulphide mineralization (chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite) occurs in widths ranging from 1-2.5 ft

(0.3-0.8 m). Above the adits, the fissure zone is followed by several open cuts to an elevation of 6,400 ft (1,950 m). In one open cut at 6,340 ft (1,932 m) elevation, and 500 feet west of the upper portal, the zone is 2 ft (0.6 m) wide with massive and banded chalcopyrite, coarsely crystalline magnetite and pyritohedral pyrite crystals 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter. Twenty west of this cut, a branch splay of the fissure joins the main vein. The branch splay carries 2 ft (0.6 m) of solid sulphide, chiefly chalcopyrite, for a distance of 30 ft (9 m) from the main vein.
A representative sample of solid sulphide ore stacked at the portal of the upper adit assayed 0.13 opt Au, 0.73 opt Ag, and 15.03% Cu (Ann. Rpts., Minister of Mines, B.C.: 1912, 1913, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921).

GREAT OHIO- The Great Ohio was staked by Sargent and Munroe in 1910. Quartz fissure veins with variable chalcopyrite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite are hosted in porphyritic granodiorite. The quartz-sulphide vein system occurs near the west edge of the Bulkley Intrusive Complex in close proximity to Hazelton Group hornfels sediments and volcanics. Minor hornblende lamprophyre dykes occur in the porphyritic granodiorite. An adit, at elevation 4,500 ft (1,372 m) explores 3 parallel shear zones in the porphyritic granodiorite trending 055 degrees and dipping 65-70 degrees northwest. This prospect is at the west contact of the granodiorite in contact with sandstone and argillaceous sediments. A strong shear zone is traced for 800 ft with numerous open cuts.

ARMAGOSA- A steep gully on the south side of a ridge trends 030 degrees and dips 60 degrees west. This gully follows a quartz-sulphide fissure vein system with chalcopyrite-magnetite-scheelite hosted in hornfelsic greywacke and siltstone/argillite of the Hazelton Group Red Rose Formation. Old workings are at 4,350-4,800 ft (1,325-1,463 m). There are two adits and one small shaft. The lower adit is at 4,340 ft (1,322 m) and the upper adit is at 4,618 ft (1,408 m) 150 ft (45.7 m) long cross-cut trending 000 degrees that cuts a 030 degree trending shear zone.

6.0 2001-02 WORK PROGRAM

6.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

An area of 0.7 X 1.0 km (70 hectares) was mapped at a scale of 1:5,000 (Fig. 4). A Garmin etrex GPS was used for locating outcrop stations, as well as stream sediment and rock chip sample locations. The Garmin GPS was calibrated to take readings in NAD 83 utilizing UTC offset of -9 hours.

A total of 6 silt fraction stream sediment samples were taken from RD 1 & 3 claims at an elevation ranging from 1,380- 1,660 m (4,528-5,446 ft). Samples were taken with a shovel from active stream channels and were wet screened through -20 mesh screens (Fig. 4). Stream sediment samples were placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemical analysis (Appendix A).

A total of 18 rock chip samples were taken from RD 1 and 3 claims at an elevation ranging from 1,380- 1,860 m (4,528-6,129 ft., Fig. 4). The rock samples were taken across widths ranging from 0.2- 0.8 m (0.7-2.6 ft). Rock chip samples consisted of acorn to walnut sized chips taken with rock hammer and maul averaging 2.5 kg in weight. Samples were placed in marked poly bags and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemical analysis.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (ROCHER DEBOULE AND VICTORIA)

The Rocher Deboule and Victoria vein systems are both hosted in porphyritic granodiorite. The granodiorite is coarsely crystalline, mottled grey, composed of 10% orthoclase, 60% andesine, 10% quartz, 10% biotite, 10% hornblende, and minor magnetite. The contact of the intrusive with hornfels Hazelton Group sediments and volcanics trends north-south and dips steeply west. In both the Rocher Deboule and Victoria vein systems, the vein furthest south extends westerly for a short distance from the granodiorite into the hornfels sedimentary and volcanic rock, but the others lie entirely within the granodiorite. The granodiorite is intruded by several types of dykes. One is a fine grained grey, quartz diorite dyke 50 ft (15 m) wide. Dykes are bordered by quartz and hornblende gangue. Lamprophyre dykes intrude the granodiorite and are older than the mineralization. The primary fissuring of the granodiorite was followed by hornblende, actinolite and quartz alteration, and later chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, magnetite, safflorite, and molybdenite.

The quartz-sulphide veins of Rocher Deboule generally trend 075 degrees and dip 55 north. The main veins are numbered 1 to 4 from south to north. The No. 2 & 4 veins are the ones where all the production came from. The veins are developed by 3 main adits at 4,167 ft (1,270 m), 4,428 ft (1,350 m), and 5,150 ft (1,570 m) elevation. The Rocher Deboule quartz-sulphide veins are hosted in porphyritic granodiorite which contacts hornfelsed clastic sediment sequence of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group to the west. The development work on the veins is entirely within the intrusive and terminates to the west in the hornfels Hazelton Group sediments. The dominant jointing and alteration in the porphyritic granodiorite is 070 degrees with a steep north dip, a secondary set of joints are developed at 165 degrees and dipping steeply west. Minor fine grained diorite, porphyritic andesite, and aphanitic dykes also occur in the porphyritic granodiorite stock.

Three main stages of mineralization are present in the Rocher Deboule quartz-sulphide vein system. The first stage is primarily pegmatitic in nature and includes hornblende and quartz with lesser feldspar, apatite, magnetite, scheelite, and molybdenite. The second stage is the one of economic importance and contains chalcopyrite, glassy quartz, arsenopyrite, cobaltite, safflorite, glaucodot, and pyrrhotite. A third stage of mineralization includes milky quartz, terahedrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and chalcocite. Gangue minerals filling combs of quartz include siderite and calcite. Secondary minerals include malachite, erythrite, and limonite. The precious metal values are associated with iron-cobalt sulparsenides, tetrahedrite, and chalcopyrite which occur in the second and third stage of mineralization. The west portion of the property is underlain by Hazelton Group Red Rose and Brian Boru Fm volcaniclastics, clastic sediments, marble/limestone, intermediate-mafic volcanics, and the east portion of the claims are underlain by Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusives, which form a massive prominently jointed body of porphyritic(biotite & K-spar phenocrysts)-granodioritic (south portion of claims) to quartz monzonite (north portion of claims) in composition. Aplite, pegmatite, porphyritic andesite, felsite, lamprophyre and granitoid dykes/sills are common throughout the pluton. NNW trending steeply dipping joint structures are prominent in the contact zone of the Cretaceous pluton and Jurassic volcanics/sediments. This NNW trending joint set parallels the contact, and there is a subsidiary set of joints perpendicular to the contact which roughly trace the main mineral trend (i.e. 070 strike, moderate to steep N dip). Based on the paragenetic sequence, the Rocher Deboule has 3 main phases of mineralization:

Stage	Gangue	Sulphides
3 (youngest)	Milky quartz, calcite, siderite, chlorite	tetrahedrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite
2	Quartz, calcite, siderite, chlorite,	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, cobalt-nickel sulpharsenides, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite,
1 (oldest)	Quartz, hornblende, apatite, tourmaline, pegmatites	Scheelite, magnetite, ferberite ($FeWO_4$), molybdenite

The Victoria Vein system consists of 4 parallel east-west trending quartz-sulphide fissure veins. In 1926-40, the No. 1 vein (the northernmost) produced 51 tonnes @ 4.214 opt Au (with a 1:15 Ag:Au ratio). Reserves are listed at 1,000 tonnes @ 42.55 g/t Au, 2.84 g/t Ag, 2% Co. This is a Au-Co-Ni-U-Mo prospect, 3 of the 4 known 060 trending, steeply dipping qtz vein systems cut the granodiorite, the fourth occurs in the contact zone between granodiorite and hornfelsed sedimentary rocks south. Mineralization consists of Co-Ni sulpharsenides (safflorite), chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, erythrite, and uraninite.

In 1918, New Hazelton Gold-Cobalt Mines Ltd produced 26.6 tons which assayed 1.24 opt Au, 1.4% molybdenum disulphide, 1.12% cobalt, 0.6% nickel, and 8.98% arsenic from the Victoria No. 1 Vein. The ore occurs as shoots along a strong fault hosted in coarse grain granodiorite. The fissure has been traced by open cuts and adits for of 1,500 ft (457 m) up a steep slope between elevations of 5,150-6,025 ft (1,570-1,836 m). Along the west end of the Victoria No. 1 vein the hornfels Hazelton Group sediments and volcanics outcrop at an elevation of 5,200 ft (1,585 m) and the vein splays and does not appear to be of economic interest. The hornfels sequence consists of complexly folded greywacke and garnetiferous argillite. At elevation 6,025 ft (1,836 m), the east west trending, moderate to steep dipping north quartz-sulphide fissure vein passes over the peak of the mountain and down into the Juniper Creek side of the divide. The fissure ranges from a few inches to 3 feet in width of sheared and altered granodiorite, and where ore shoots occur, this material is replaced by some quartz and hornblende and sulphides. A 12 inch channel sample from the No. 1 adit at 5,200 ft (1,585 m) elevation assayed 2.04 opt Au, 0.26 opt Ag, 0.02% Ni, 1.81% Co.

Rock chip samples taken from Rocher Deboule (AR1-13, & AR-18) and the Victoria Vein (AR 14-17) are listed as follows:

Sample No.	Width	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm Co	ppm As	ppm Bi	ppm Au
AR-1	0.4 m	1131	99999	825	9980	64.3	127	1470	3	0.61
AR-2	0.6 m	3941	47913	1165	6083	399.6	248	8109	49	1.56
AR-3	0.4 m	15	89393	6	280	0.3	208	60	40	.02
AR-4	0.5 m	106	97239	143	492	107.0	1388	35184	191	14.80
AR-5	0.7 m	139	83609	24	294	72.0	807	14473	63	5.06
AR-6	0.8 m	44	3377	955	99999	145.7	10	5726	3	1.78
AR-7	0.3 m	460	475	3	23	1.2	859	20809	205	9.78
AR-8	0.6 m	21	49163	76	279	21.8	88	1293	30	1.44
AR-9	0.6 m	1034	69429	86	441	51.2	197	4323	22	0.32
AR-10	0.5 m	7	99999	8	809	50.0	110	597	3	0.64
AR-11	0.4 m	14811	1105	3	44	1.8	17	320	5	0.11
AR-12	0.5 m	11	6407	10	59	4.5	67	1360	6	0.42
AR-13	0.3 m	18197	28	3	76	0.9	801	22017	14	0.11
AR-14	0.2 m	3790	17	3	41	19.5	1468	99999	2071	154.14
AR-15	0.2 m	2762	24	3	16	10.7	1694	99999	1421	125.13
AR-16	0.2 m	1999	37	3	51	7.1	1817	99999	926	59.29
AR-17	0.2 m	7785	131	3	21	0.7	630	3080	10	1.41
AR-18	0.4 m	9041	59613	80	399	104.2	537	14895	29	1.55

The sample descriptions of rock chip samples AR 1-13, & AR-18, from Rocher Deboule No. 2,3, & 4 Veins, are listed as follows:

Sample #	Description (Rocher Deboule No. 2,3, & 4 Veins)
AR-1	No.2 vein, 1380 m. elev., vein strike 080, dip 55 north, exposed in creek bed, 5-15% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-molybdenite are main sulphides present, with minor arsenopyrite, malachite, and chalcocite
AR-2	No. 2 vein, (east extension) 1380 m. elev., vein strike 082, dip 58 north, exposed in creek bed, hosted in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-molybdenite are main sulphides present, with minor arsenopyrite, malachite, tetrahedrite, and chalcocite. Quartz-calcite gangue
AR-3	No. 3 vein, 1540 m.elev., exposed in creek bed approx. 60 m below timbered rail bridge (300 portal @ 1570 m. elev.), quartz gangue is brecciated, hosted in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite are main sulphides present. Vein strike 074, dip 60 north.
AR-4	No.4 vein, 1675 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-15% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides , with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-calcite-tourmaline gangue
AR-5	No.4 vein, 1645 m. elev., vein strike 078, dip 60 north, exposed in creek bed near east upper portal, 2-5% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-calcite-tourmaline gangue
AR-6	No.4 vein, 16405 m. elev., vein strike 077, dip 58 north, exposed near upper portal, 2-5% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-7	No.4 vein, 1680 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.
AR-8	No.4 vein, 1675 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.
AR-9	No.4 vein, 1675 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite. chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdeniteare main sulphides present, with minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.
AR-10	No.4 vein, 1670 m. elev., vein strike 080, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite are main sulphides, minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue.
AR-11	No.4 vein, 1665 m. elev., vein strike 078, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdeniteare main sulphides, minor malachite, & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue.
AR-12	No.4 vein, 1655 m. elev., vein strike 080, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite are main sulphides, minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue
AR-13	No.4 vein, 1650 m. elev., vein strike 078, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrrhotite-molybdenite-arsenopyrite are main sulphides, minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue
AR-18	No.4 vein, 1645 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdeniteare main sulphides present, with minor cobaltite, malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.

Aside from the expected Cu-Ag-Au values of economic interest (which returned values up to 14.8 g/t Au, >10% Cu, and 399.6 g/t Ag), the Rocher Deboule 2,3 & 4 Veins contain variable molybdenite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite & safflorite (which accounts for geochemically anomalous Mo-Zn-Co-As).Note- AR-8,9 contain 5,227 & 1,658 ppm La (pathfinder for IOCG-type deposit).

The sample descriptions of rock chip samples AR 14-17, from Victoria No. 1 Vein, are listed as follows:

Sample #	Description (Victoria No. 1 Vein)
AR-14	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 Adit, 1679 m. elev., vein strike 086, dip 60 north, sample taken from back approx. 60 feet (18.3 m) from portal, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-15	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 Adit, 1679 m. elev., vein strike 086, dip 60 north, sample taken from back approx. 60 feet (18.3 m) from portal, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-16	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 open cut, 1859 m. elev., vein strike 088, dip 63 north, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-17	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 open cut, 1859 m. elev., vein strike 088, dip 63 north, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue

There is a noticeable lack of copper bearing sulphide mineralization in the Victoria No. 1 Vein. The elevated Au-Mo-Co-As is consistent with values obtained by previous work. The geochemically anomalous bismuth values suggests the Victoria No. 1 contains variable bismuthinite. The Victoria Vein (represented by samples AR 14-17) have an average geochemical analysis value >100 ppm U. The background values of uranium from samples taken from the Victoria No. 1 Vein is about 4 times greater than that of the Rocher Deboule No. 2,3 & 4 Vein samples with the exception of AR-11 (a rock chip sample taken from Rocher Deboule No. 4 Vein that contains 405 ppm U),

6.3 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Six stream sediment samples were taken from the creeks that drain the Rocher Deboule No. 2,3 & 4 veins. Geochemical analysis is summarized in the following list:

Sample No.	Creek Size	Elevation	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Co	ppm As	ppm Ag	ppm Au
ST-1	medium	1380 m	478	15	51	16	73	0.9	10
ST-2	medium	1380 m	4749	909	370	34	547	16.8	980
ST-3	large	1360 m	2577	188	428	15	184	11.9	810
ST-4	small	1560 m	1092	24	115	22	259	1.2	160
ST-5	small	1650 m	8208	1925	9682	320	1634	160.9	1640
ST-6	large	1625 m	1537	15	87	19	129	1.1	15

The higher gold-silver values obtained from ST-5 (1,640 ppb Au and 160.9 ppm Ag) correspond to elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-As-Co values and occur in the same area that Southern Gold located anomalous gold in soil (1987 Assessment Report 16,575). This is located near Portal 100 on the

Rocher Deboule No. 4 vein and is considered a prime area of exploration. Stream sediment samples ST-3 and ST-6 were taken from the larger creek that drains the valley between the Highland Boy and Rocher Deboule workings (Fig. 4). ST-3 contains elevated Cu-Au-Ag values and ST-6 (which was taken at higher elevation) contains elevated Cu and low Au-Ag values.

7.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The geochemical study of the Rocher Deboule No. 2,3 & 4 Veins reveals elevated and economically important Cu-Ag-Au values with variable and significant Co-Mo-Pb-Zn-As-La. The Victoria No. 1 Vein exhibits elevated and economically important Au-Mo-Co values with variable and significant Ag-As-Ni-Bi-W-U. Both of these geochemical affinities are very unusual for the Cordillera as there are no comparable deposits with similar mineralogy. The ore distribution appears to have vertical continuity, as illustrated by the longitudinal section of the Rocher Deboule No. 2 & 4 Veins (Fig. 8 & 9). Thus it seems logical to trace the continuity of the ore to depth with a focus on gold rich portions of the vein system. This would involve core drilling at 25 m intervals to outline the possibility of ore from the 300 to 1200 level (and deeper) on the No. 1,2,3 & 4 Veins. The focus of exploration should be to trace the extensions of the veins to depth.

The Victoria No.1 Vein has high grade gold values with high levels of arsenic. Similar to the Rocher Deboule veins, the Victoria No. 1 Vein is traced over a considerable distance without much change in orientation. It is reasonable to assume there is considerable depth extension of the vein and that the vein may contain sufficient gold grades to combat smelter penalties for high arsenic. The Victoria Vein exhibits continuity over a distance of 1,000 ft (305 m) horizontally and vertically. This vein warrants a comprehensive program of deeper exploration.

The fact that both the Rocher Deboule and Victoria mineral occurrences contain a wide assortment of geological and geochemical similarities to IOCG deposits, and the fact that Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions (which are genetically linked to the Yorke-Hardy porphyry Mo-W deposit), contain deep seated structural elements (e.g. grand scale normal and thrusts faults) suggests that a program of deep exploration is warranted on the RD 1-6 claim group. Core drilling, detailed geological mapping and trenching of the Rocher Deboule Veins should focus on gold rich areas as defined by previous soil sample grid data. Core drilling should try to define depth extensions of known ore shoots as defined by stope outlines in longitudinal sections (Fig. 8 & 9). Core drilling of the Victoria No. 1 Vein should target the depth extension of the middle and east end of the No. 1 Adit (5,510 ft., 1,680 m) near the contact of an E-W trending and moderate to steeply dipping fine grained diorite dyke, where most of the previous production came from.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the targets outlined in this sampling program, a series of diamond drill holes are proposed to test the depth extension of known surface mineralization. Concurrent with diamond drilling, a program of hand trenching, geological mapping and rock chip sampling is required to outline further extensions of known mineral trends and new zones. Figure 5 shows a plan view of proposed drilling which would be directed at the No. 1 Victoria Vein, the No. 2,3 & 4 Rocher Deboule Vein Zones. A detailed budget of this exploration program is described as follows:

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR VICTORIA & ROCHER DEBOULE EXPLORATION TARGETS:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 2 geotechnicians, 1 cook 90 days		$ 53,000.00
FIELD COSTS- Helicopter charters, 40 hours		30,000.00
	Core drilling 10,000 feet (3,050 metres)	305,000.00
	Assays 800	16,000.00
	Equipment and Supplies	5,000.00
	Communication	5,000.00
	Food	8,500.00
	Transportation	4,000.00
REPORT		1,200.00
	Total =	$ 427,700.00

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Minister of Mines, B.C. Ann. Repts., 1916 p.114-116, 1917 p.113, 1918 p.119, 1925 p.136, 1927 p.132, 1928 p.159, 1948 p.80-82, 1950 p.99.

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Sutherland Brown, A., 1960, Geology of the Rocher Deboule Range: B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Res. , Bull. 43, 78 p.

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of Sooke, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practiced my profession for eighteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property.

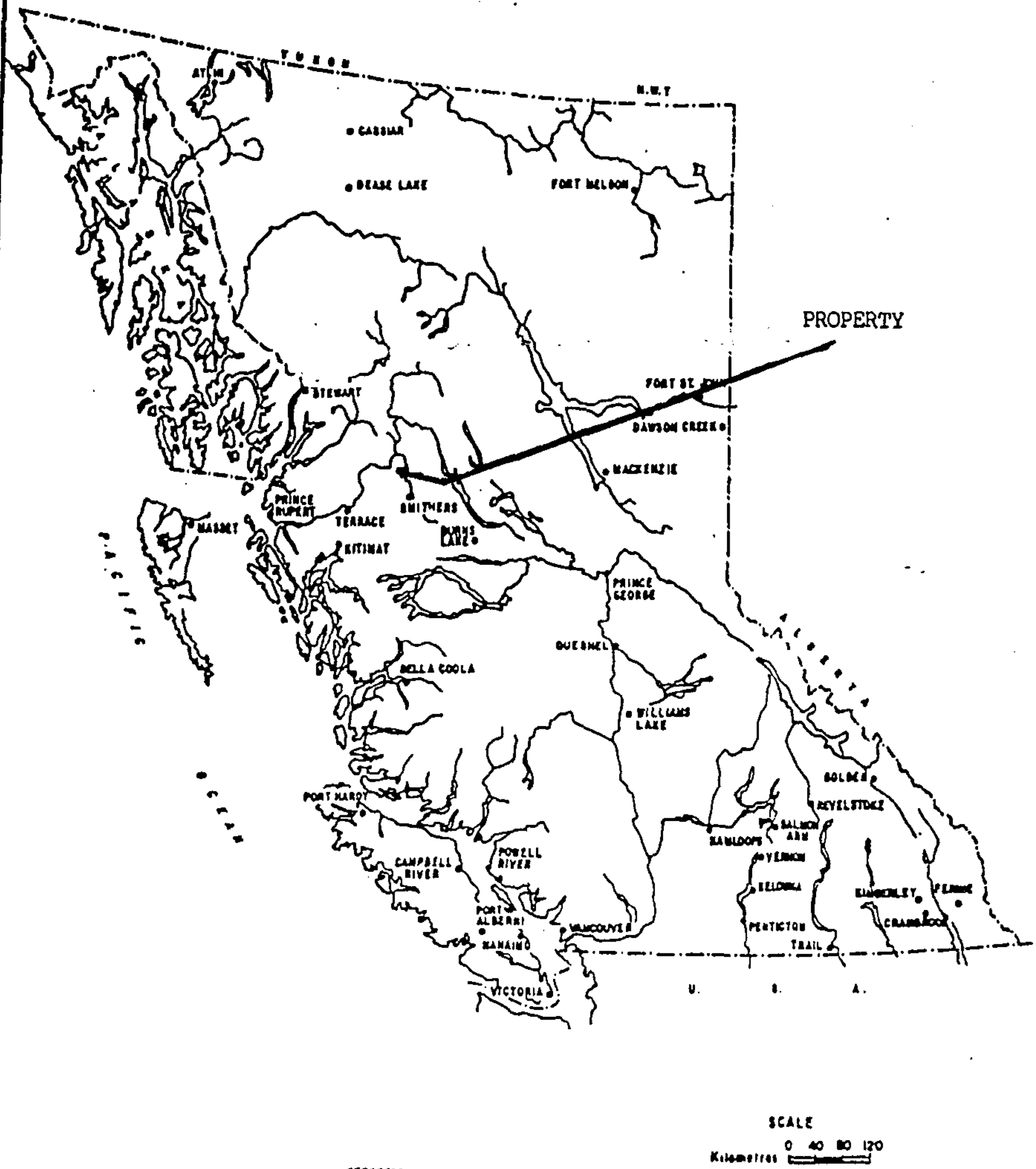
6. I have a direct interest in the subject claims and securities of Ameridex Minerals Corp. and this report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Nov. 30, 2002

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- RD 1-6 CLAIMS, October 3-8, 2001 & May 23-25, 2002

FIELD CREW:		
Andris Kikauka (Geologist) 9 days		$ 2,250.00
Kenneth Neil (Geotechnician) 3 days		525.00
Peter Mattson (Geotechnician) 3 days		525.00
FIELD COSTS:		
Mob/demob	573.50	
Assays 6 silts, 18 rocks, 30 element ICP & Au	484.00	
Food & Accommodation	580.00	
Report	600.00	
Total =	$ 5,537.50	



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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
AK

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1

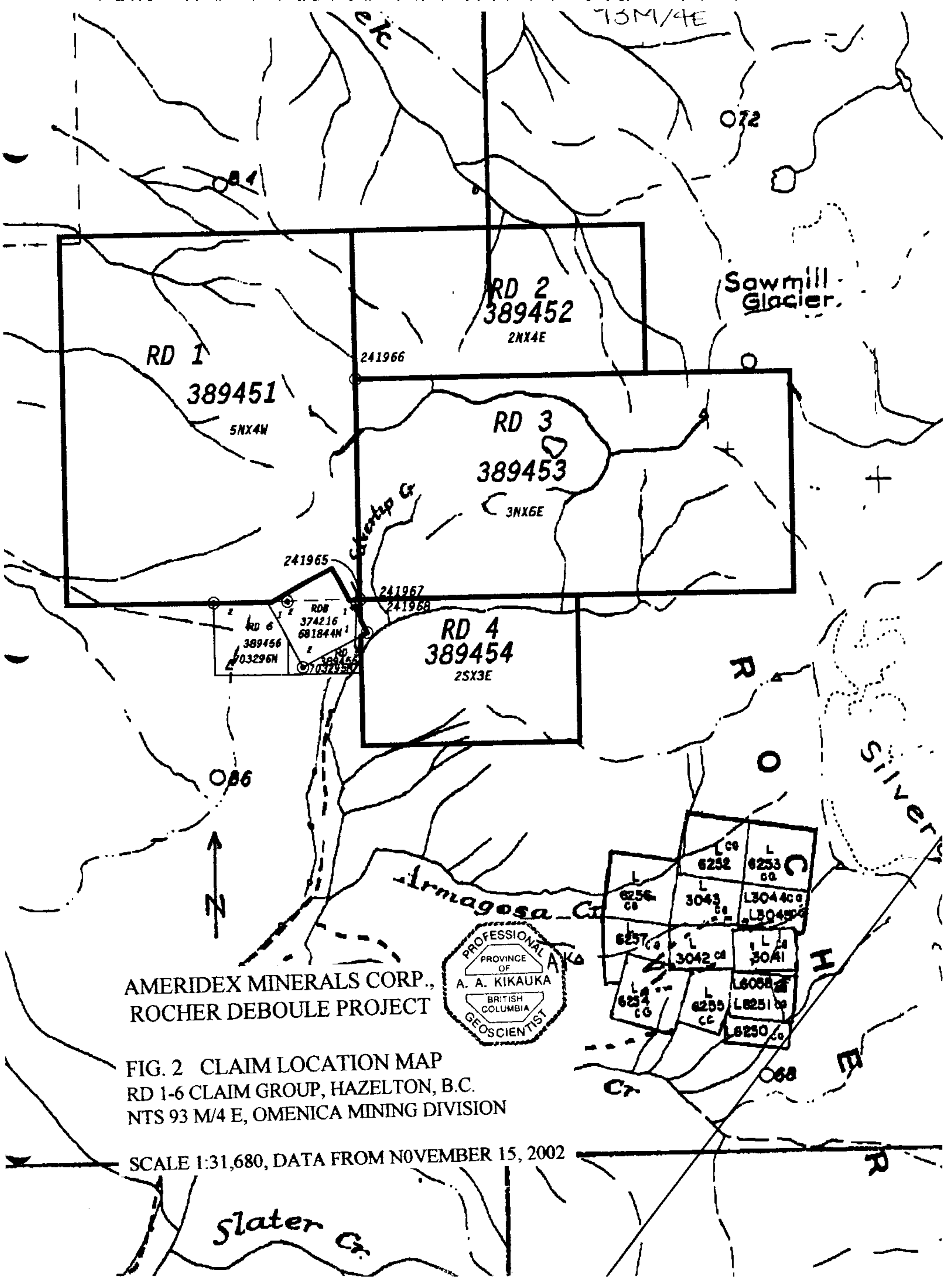

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FIG. 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP
RD 1-6 CLAIM GROUP, HAZELTON, B.C.
NTS 93 M/4 E, OMENICA MINING DIVISION

SCALE 1:31,680, DATA FROM N0VEMBER 15, 2002

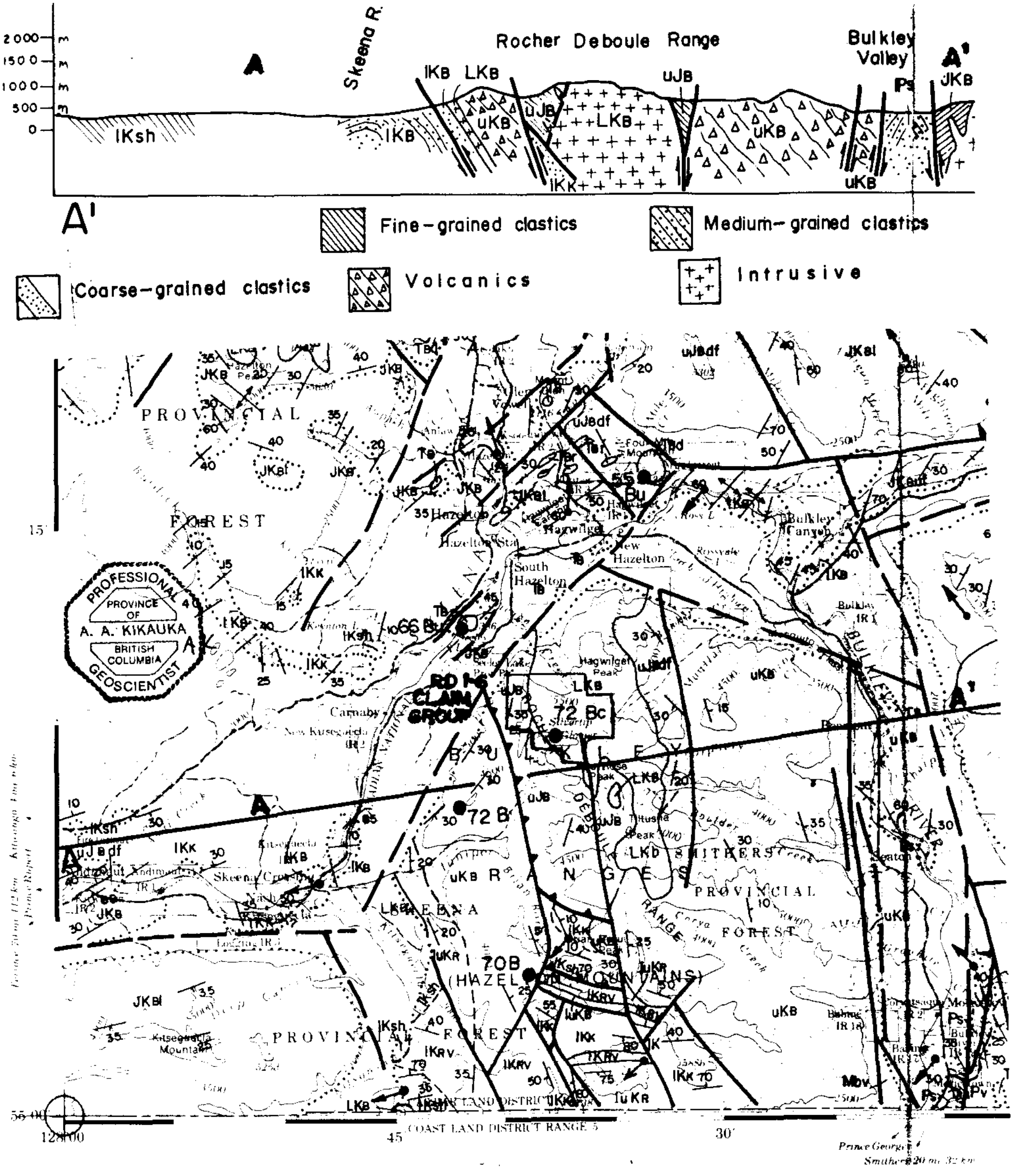

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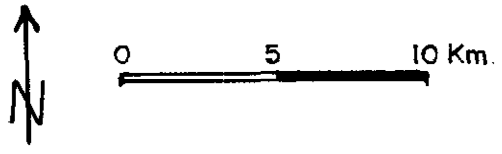
FIG. 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

RD 1-6 CLAIM GROUP, HAZELTON, B.C.
NTS 93 M/4 E, OMENICA MINING DIVISION

SOURCE- GSC O.F 720



STRATIFIED ROCKS

TERTIARY

MIOCENE

Mbv	basalt

PALEOCENE AND EOCENE

PEs / Ps,Pv	sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, coal, tuff; minor andesite (Pv)

CRETACEOUS

UPPER CRETACEOUS

uKB	BRIAN BORU FORMATION: acid to intermediate volcanics; rhyolite flows, breccia, and tuff; biotite and hornblende porphyry flows, breccia, and lahar; tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate; minor basalt

SKEENA GROUP (luKT)

ALBIAN, CENOMANIAN, AND (?) YOUNGER

luKR	RED ROSE FORMATION: well bedded sandstone, chert pebble conglomerate, red gritty siltstone, and tuff

ALBIAN

lKRv	"Rocky Ridge volcanics": alkaline augite porphyry, hornblende feldspar porphyry, tuff, breccia, and agglomerate-lahar; olivine porphyry, basalt, aquagene basalt, tuff, breccia, and flows

HAUTERIVIAN TO ALBIAN

lKK	"Kitsuns Creek sediments": sandstone, chert and quartz pebble conglomerate, siltstone, shale, muscovite common; minor coal; detrital, mainly alluvial, interfingers in part with lKsh

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

BOWSER LAKE GROUP

HAUTERIVIAN (?)

lKB	*"Upper Bowser Lake subdivision"*: Lower floodplain facies, channel sandstone dominant; overbank sandstone, siltstone, shale, and coal; minor conglomerate with dominant carbonaceous and volcanic detritus; biotite, minor chert, rare muscovite

KIMMERIDGIAN TO HAUTERIVIAN (?)

JKB	"Intermediate Bowser Lake subdivision": Upper floodplain facies (JKBuf), channel sandstone and conglomerate; subordinate overbank sandstone, siltstone, shale, and marl; minor coal; Lower floodplain facies (JKBl), interfingering channel sandstone-conglomerate and overbank sandstone, siltstone, shale, marl and minor coal;

UPPER OXFORDIAN AND KIMMERIDGIAN

uJB	"Lower Bowser Lake subdivision": Deltaic front (intertidal) facies (uJBdf), interbedded channel sandstone and conglomerate, ripple and plane laminated sandstone, siltstone, shale, minor coal, thick shelled pelecypod beds, including Ostrea, worm burrows common

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

EOCENE

TB	BABINE INTRUSIONS: microdiorite (TBd), rhyolite-quartz eye porphyry-breccia (TBr), undifferentiated (TB)

CRETACEOUS

LATE CRETACEOUS

LKB	BULKLEY INTRUSIONS: granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, hornblende porphyry, hornblende-quartz porphyry, undifferentiated

- Bedding
- Fault (defined, approximate)
- Thrust fault
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Paleocurrent direction
- ● 63 B / 61 H — K/Ar age date: B-biotite, H-hornblende (C: from N.C. Carter. Ph.D. thesis, Univ. B.C., 1974. U: unpublished Univ. B.C. date, 1978)
- Geologic contact (defined, approximate)
- Approximate limit of exposure

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FIG. 3A REGIONAL GEOLOGY (LEGEND)
RD 1-6 CLAIM GROUP, HAZELTON, B.C.
NTS 93 M/4 E, OMENICA MINING DIVISION

SEE FIG. 3 FOR GEOLOGY PLAN AND SECTION

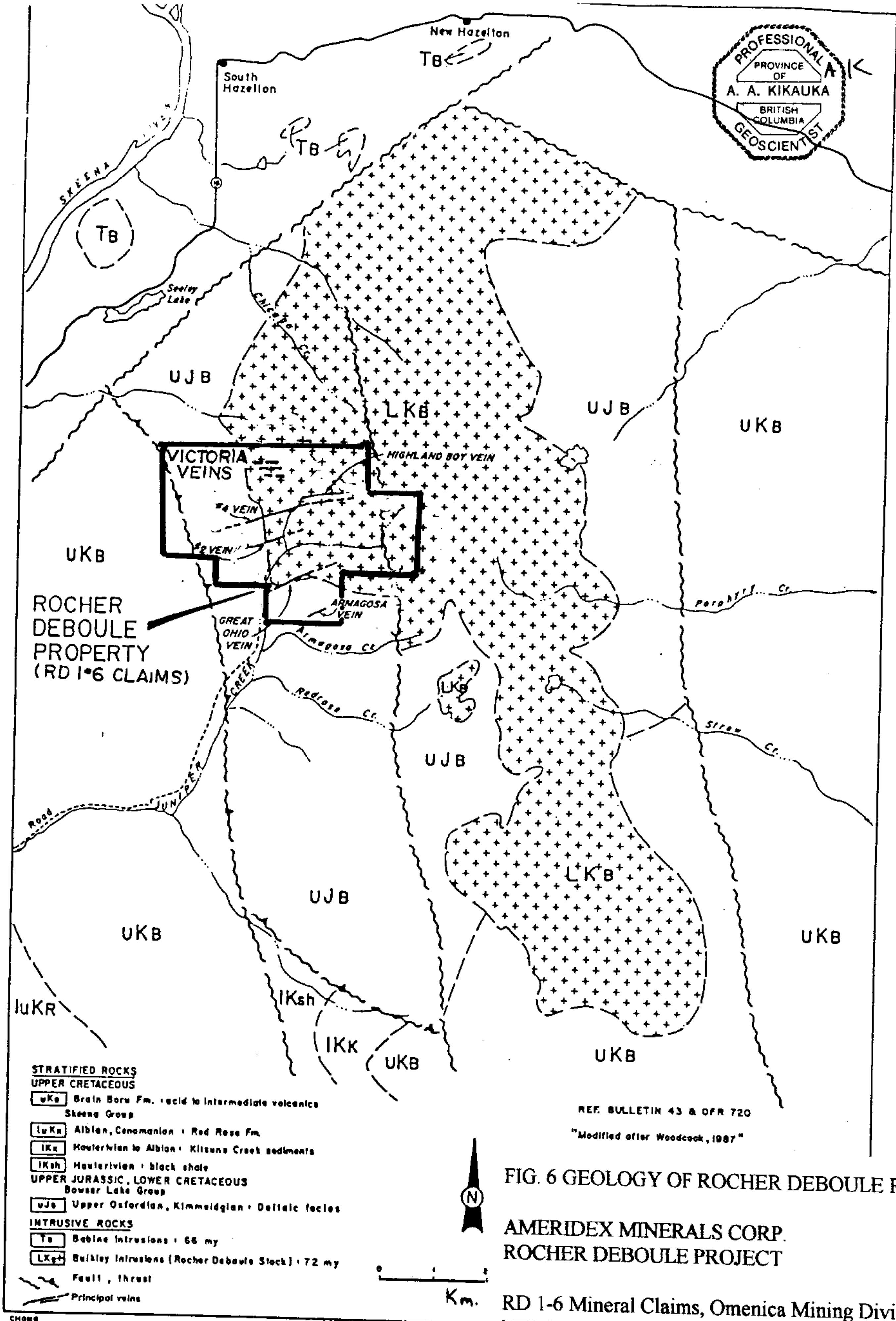

FIG. 6 GEOLOGY OF ROCHER DEBOULE RANGE

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RD 1-6 Mineral Claims, Omenica Mining Division
NTS 93 M/4 E, Hazelton, British Columbia

FIG. 7 GEOLOGY & MINE PLAN ROCHER DEBOULE

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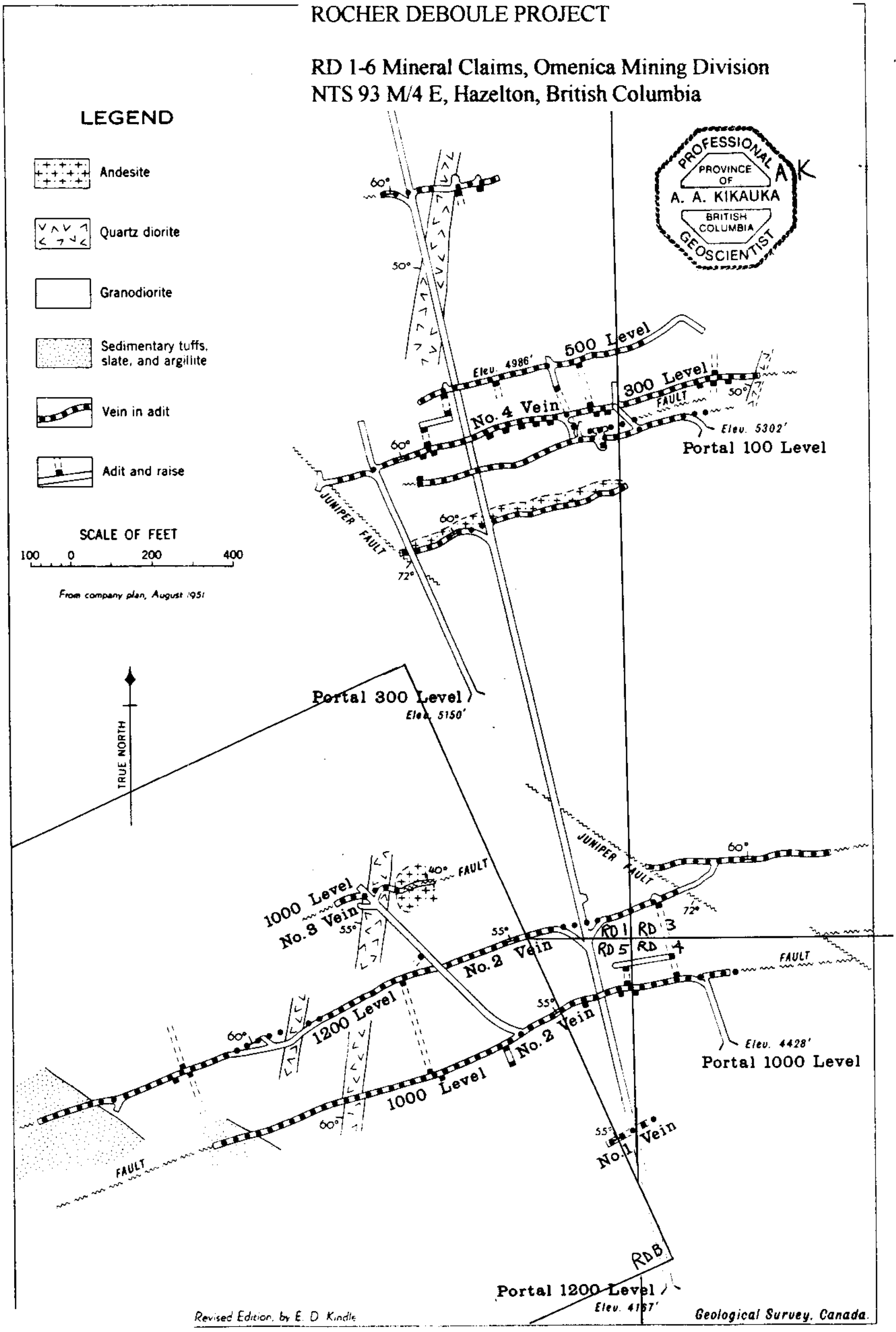
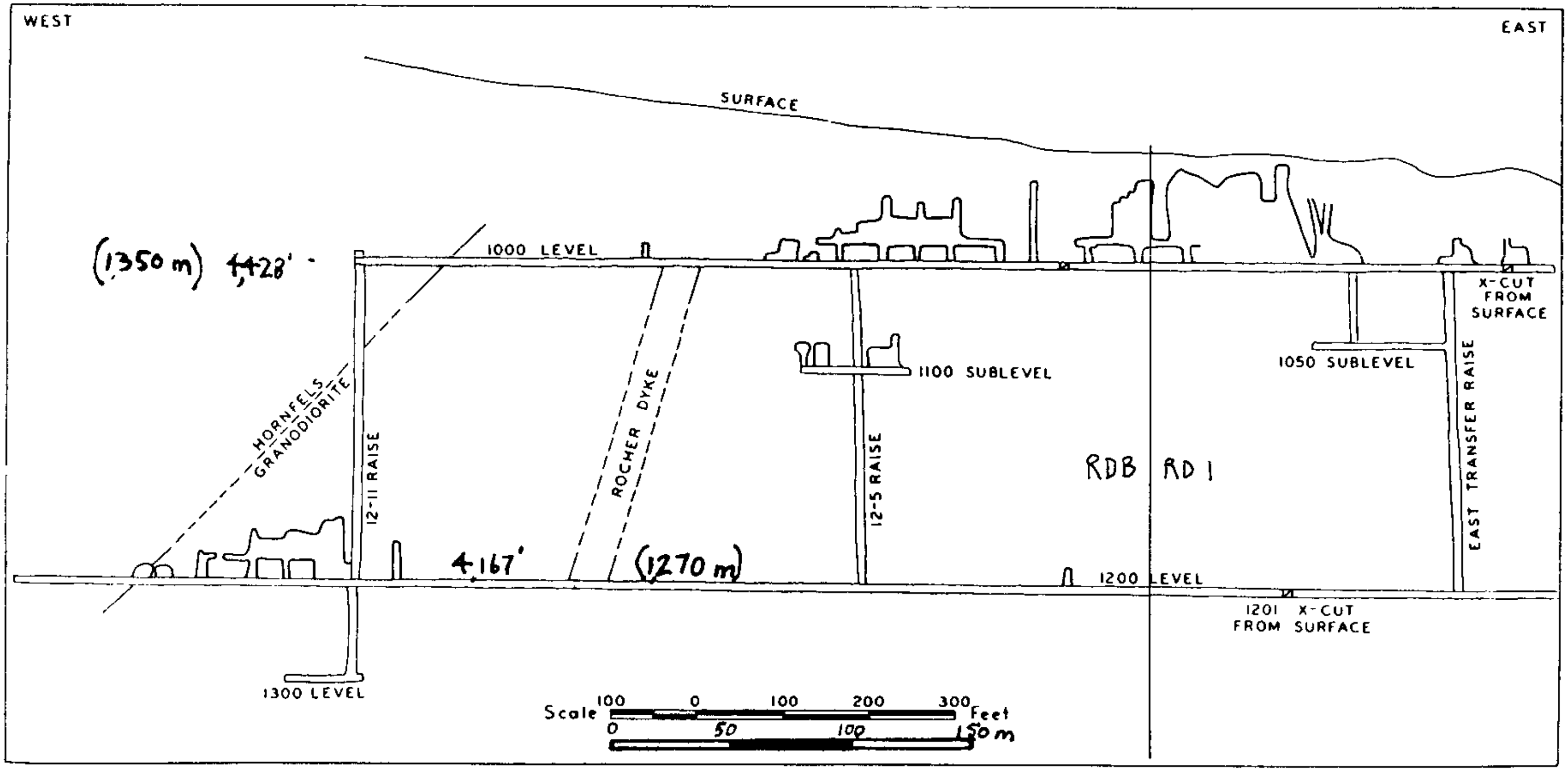
ROCHER DEBOULE PROJECT

RD 1-6 Mineral Claims, Omenica Mining Division
NTS 93 M/4 E, Hazelton, British Columbia





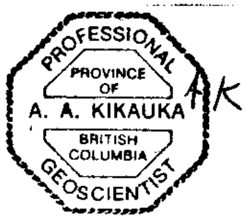


FIG.8 ROCHER DEBOULE NO. 2 VEIN LONGITUDINAL SECTION
(reproduced from Sutherland-Brown, 1960)

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ROCHER DEBOULE PROJECT

RD 1-6 Mineral Claims, Omenica Mining Division
NTS 93 M/4 E, Hazelton, British Columbia

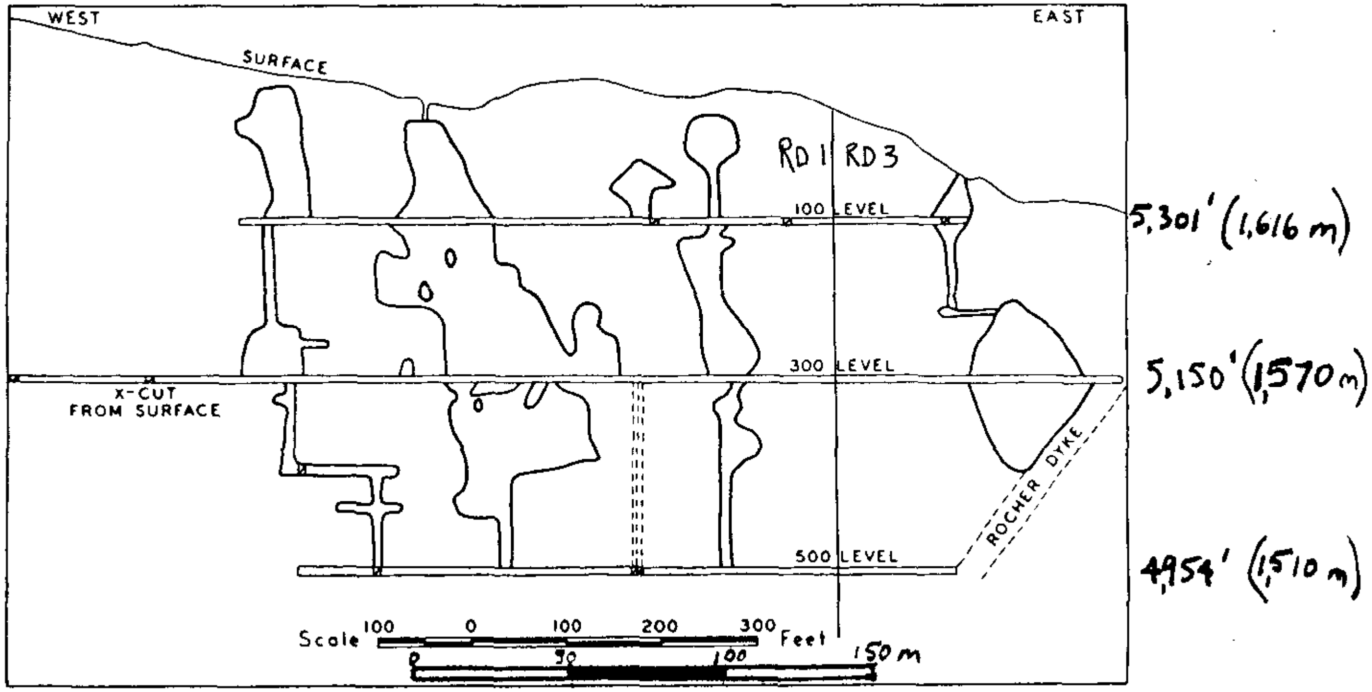

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FIG.9 ROCHER DEBOULE NO. 4 VEIN LONGITUDINAL SECTION
(reproduced from Sutherland-Brown, 1960)

AMERIDEX MINERALS CORP.
ROCHER DEBOULE PROJECT

RD 1-6 Mineral Claims, Omenica Mining Division
NTS 93 M/4 E, Hazelton, British Columbia

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604)231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

VERDSTONE GROUP OF COMPANIES
Project: Rocher Deboule
Sample Type: Silts/Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.
*Au Analysis- 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, graphite furnace AA finished to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst R Sam
Report No. 2023999
Date: May 27, 2002

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
RD-ST-1	4	478	15	51	.9	17	16	281	3.01	73	8	ND	10	29	.5
RD-ST-2	39	4749	909	370	16.8	44	34	307	3.22	547	9	ND	6	38	3.9
RD-ST-3	37	2577	188	428	11.9	21	15	350	3.26	184	25	ND	5	74	5.2
RD-ST-4	15	1092	24	115	1.2	33	22	269	2.85	259	19	ND	6	58	1.3
RD-ST-5	194	8208	1925	9682	160.9	116	320	462	4.47	1634	8	ND	9	28	52.1
RD-ST-6	6	1537	15	87	1.1	26	19	532	3.42	129	8	ND	6	33	.4
RD-AR-1	1131	99999	825	9980	64.3	677	127	59	14.73	1470	8	ND	2	5	118.0
RD-AR-2	3941	47913	1165	6083	399.6	681	248	1948	11.04	8109	8	ND	2	129	110.5
RD-AR-3	15	89393	6	280	.3	100	208	2742	2.22	60	22	ND	8	2	2.6
RD-AR-4	106	97239	143	492	107.0	4309	1388	477	14.66	35184	63	18	2	11	8.1
RD-AR-5	139	83609	24	294	72.0	1611	807	292	11.22	14473	62	7	2	45	5.1
RD-AR-6	44	3377	955	99999	145.7	48	10	76	5.82	5726	8	ND	2	2	3687.4

ELEMENT	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
RD-ST-1	5	4	99	.41	.120	17	35	.43	61	.11	5	.87	.01	.14	2	10
RD-ST-2	98	3	80	.41	.117	34	25	.51	49	.10	4	1.17	.01	.12	3	980
RD-ST-3	48	5	61	.55	.093	14	23	.52	79	.08	4	1.54	.02	.14	5	810
RD-ST-4	18	5	85	.47	.091	25	28	.51	61	.12	5	1.25	.01	.16	4	160
RD-ST-5	375	4	26	.38	.092	52	6	.62	21	.01	5	1.43	.01	.10	20	1640
RD-ST-6	4	6	64	.27	.111	12	24	.63	89	.15	4	1.98	.01	.18	2	15
RD-AR-1	45	3	129	.22	.001	17	67	.07	16	.01	3	.68	.01	.19	2	610
RD-AR-2	11969	49	38	8.85	.074	5	20	1.83	6	.01	3	.31	.01	.20	7	1560
RD-AR-3	14	40	11	.05	.001	71	39	.34	11	.01	5	.78	.01	.12	4	20
RD-AR-4	992	191	53	1.65	.104	6	38	.52	13	.01	3	.68	.02	.12	2	14800
RD-AR-5	25	63	93	1.29	.107	58	38	.63	14	.02	5	.47	.01	.20	2	5060
RD-AR-6	634	3	6	.04	.001	1	76	.02	2	.01	4	.07	.01	.01	2	1780

For Cu, Zn greater than 10,000 ppm, assay digestion is required for correct data.

For Ag greater than 35 ppm, assay digestion is required for correct data.

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604) 231-816

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

AMERIDEX MINERALS CORP.
Project:
Sample Type: Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and partial for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.

Analyst ____________
Report No. 2024129
Date: August 19, 2002

ELEMENT	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
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
RD-AR-7	460	475	3	23	1.2	1329	859	2276	8.60	20809	8	8	2	56	.8	8	205	205	9.06	.212	8	59	2.95	5	.01	3	.96	.01	.12	2
RD-AR-8	21	49163	76	279	21.8	63	88	465	10.09	1293	8	ND	2	55	3.0	7	30	292	5.72	.001	5227	50	.90	8	.02	3	1.88	.01	.07	2
RD-AR-9	1034	69429	86	441	51.2	415	197	641	18.70	4323	8	ND	27	170	5.1	430	22	85	4.00	.063	1658	46	1.84	20	.01	3	.31	.01	.11	2
RD-AR-10	7	99999	8	809	50.0	590	110	82	21.91	597	8	ND	3	4	6.7	234	3	16	.60	.178	3	5	.14	4	.01	3	.09	.01	.01	2
RD-AR-11	14811	1105	3	44	1.8	112	17	702	5.50	320	405	5	3	53	.5	3	5	109	6.60	.307	101	33	1.46	9	.04	3	1.56	.02	.32	11
RD-AR-12	11	6407	3	59	4.5	76	67	909	8.05	1360	8	ND	2	59	1.0	5	6	231	7.55	.209	29	29	2.15	41	.06	3	1.88	.02	1.87	2
RD-AR-13	18197	28	10	76	.9	457	801	1120	9.66	22017	8	4	2	268	1.6	15	14	172	10.78	2.356	28	43	2.76	32	.02	5	1.04	.02	.46	15
RD-AR-14	3790	17	3	41	19.5	841941468		283	17.35	99999	125	233	2	135	1.3	592071		72	1.68	.067	11	26	.50	17	.01	42	.62	.01	.06	54
RD-AR-15	2762	24	3	16	10.7	1016141694		231	19.12	99999	75	170	3	132	1.0	741421		51	1.56	.060	4	23	.27	27	.01	41	.34	.01	.05	59
RD-AR-16	1999	37	3	51	7.1	597941817		331	18.87	99999	115	112	2	222	1.7	43	926	54	2.05	.057	8	19	1.14	63	.01	32	1.28	.01	.06	48
RD-AR-17	7785	131	3	21	.7	286	630	435	2.26	3080	170	ND	12	49	.5	3	10	80	3.74	.544	267	20	.56	6	.01	3	.57	.03	.04	6
RD-AR-18	9041	59613	80	399	104.2	820	537	1215	13.34	14895	8	5	2	387	4.5	507	29	73	8.32	.022	7	44	2.28	15	.01	4	.27	.01	.15	2

For Cu greater than 10,000 ppm,
assay digestion is required for correct data.

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

A S S A Y   C E R T I F I C A T E

Analysis by Fire Assay from 1 A.T. Sample, ICP-ES finished.

AMERIDEX MINERALS CORP.
Project:
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst ____________
Report No. 2024446
Date: November 01, 2002

SAMPLE	Au G/T
RD-AR-7	9.78
RD-AR-11	.11
RD-AR-13	1.00
RD-AR-14	154.14
RD-AR-15	125.13
RD-AR-16	59.29
RD-AR-18	1.55

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-8165

G E O C H E M I C A L   A N A L Y S I S   C E R T I F I C A T E

Au Analysis - 10 gm sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted and is finished by AA.

AMERIDEX MINERALS CORP.
Project:
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst ______________________
Report No. 2024447
Date: November 01, 2002

SAMPLE	Au ppb
RD-AR-8	1440
RD-AR-9	320
RD-AR-10	640
RD-AR-12	420
RD-AR-17	1405

APPENDIX B- PROPERTY PHOTOS (5 pages, taken by Paul Wojdak, Regional Geologist)

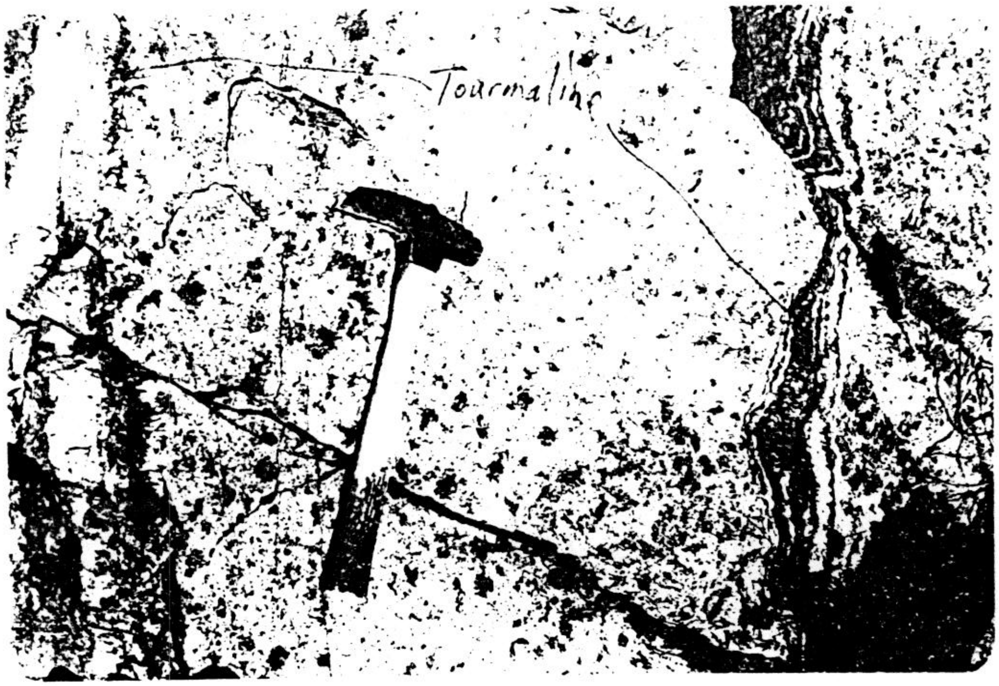
Rock glacier near Victoria Mine.

Seven Sisters ↓

Looking westerly from between
Victoria and Highland Boy properties.

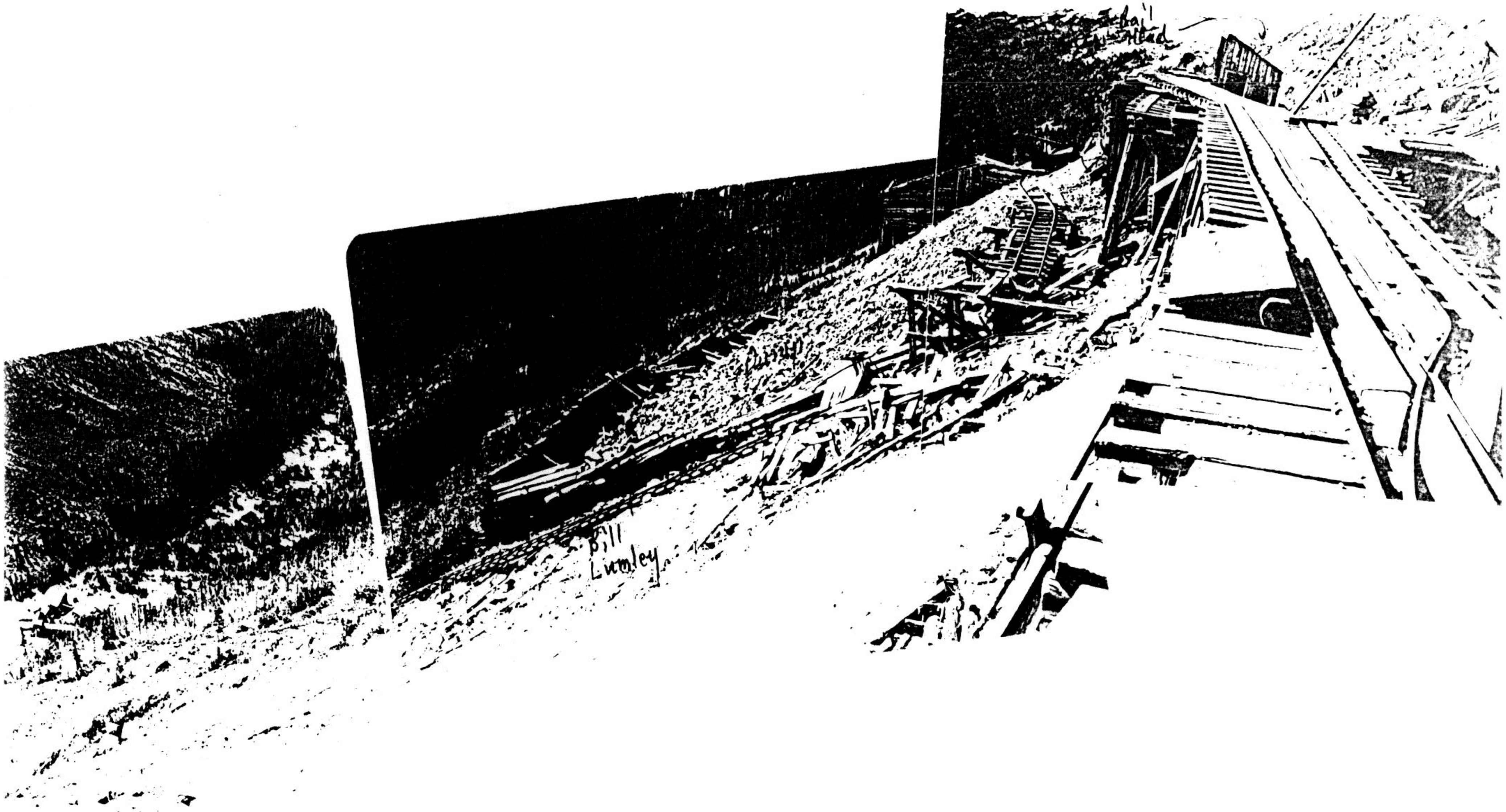
Looking southwesterly from Rocher Deboule Rail Head.

Highland Boy prospect.



Tourmaline in granodiorite, Rocher Deboule Mine.

Hornblende-rich granodiorite with molybdenite rossettes, No. 4 Dump, Rocher Deboule Mine,

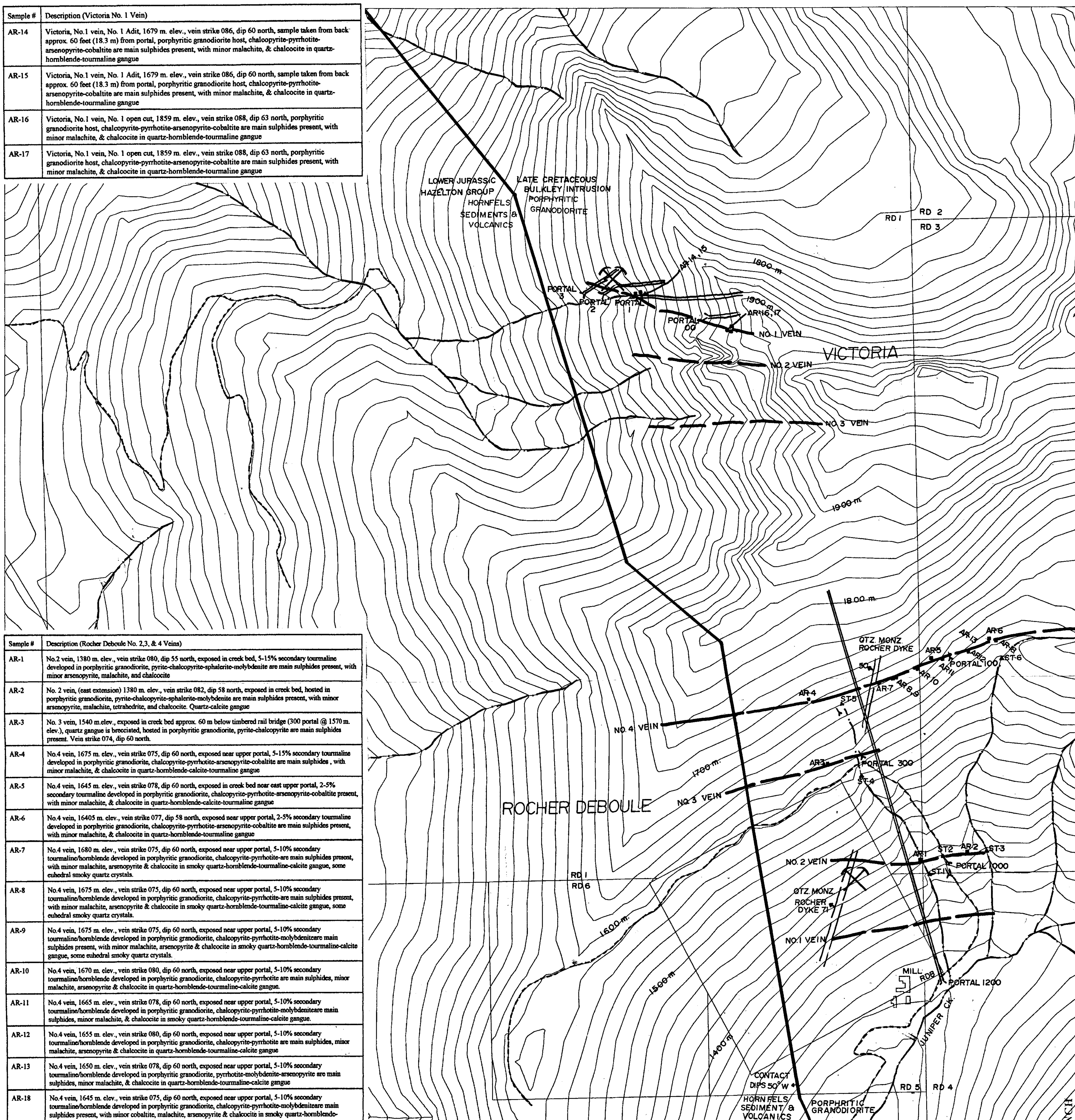


Looking westerly from No. 4 Portal, Rocher Deboule Mine.

Looking northerly at Upper Levels of Rocher Deboule Mine.

Dump at No. 4 Portal,
Rocher Deboule Mine.

Sample #	Description (Victoria No. 1 Vein)
AR-14	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 Adit, 1679 m. elev., vein strike 086, dip 60 north, sample taken from back approx. 60 feet (18.3 m) from portal, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-15	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 Adit, 1679 m. elev., vein strike 086, dip 60 north, sample taken from back approx. 60 feet (18.3 m) from portal, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-16	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 open cut, 1859 m. elev., vein strike 088, dip 63 north, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-17	Victoria, No.1 vein, No. 1 open cut, 1859 m. elev., vein strike 088, dip 63 north, porphyritic granodiorite host, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue



Sample #	Description (Rocher Deboule No. 2,3, & 4 Veins)
AR-1	No.2 vein, 1380 m. elev., vein strike 080, dip 55 north, exposed in creek bed, 5-15% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-molybdenite are main sulphides present, with minor arsenopyrite, malachite, and chalcocite
AR-2	No. 2 vein, (east extension) 1380 m. elev., vein strike 082, dip 58 north, exposed in creek bed, hosted in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-molybdenite are main sulphides present, with minor arsenopyrite, malachite, tetrahedrite, and chalcocite. Quartz-calcite gangue
AR-3	No. 3 vein, 1540 m.elev., exposed in creek bed approx. 60 m below timbered rail bridge (300 portal @ 1570 m. elev.), quartz gangue is brecciated, hosted in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrite-chalcopyrite are main sulphides present. Vein strike 074, dip 60 north.
AR-4	No.4 vein, 1675 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-15% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides , with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-calcite-tourmaline gangue
AR-5	No.4 vein, 1645 m. elev., vein strike 078, dip 60 north, exposed in creek bed near east upper portal, 2-5% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-calcite-tourmaline gangue
AR-6	No.4 vein, 16405 m. elev., vein strike 077, dip 58 north, exposed near upper portal, 2-5% secondary tourmaline developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-cobaltite are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline gangue
AR-7	No.4 vein, 1680 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.
AR-8	No.4 vein, 1675 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-are main sulphides present, with minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.
AR-9	No.4 vein, 1675 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdeniteare main sulphides present, with minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.
AR-10	No.4 vein, 1670 m. elev., vein strike 080, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite are main sulphides, minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue.
AR-11	No.4 vein, 1665 m. elev., vein strike 078, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdeniteare main sulphides, minor malachite, & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue.
AR-12	No.4 vein, 1655 m. elev., vein strike 080, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite are main sulphides, minor malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue
AR-13	No.4 vein, 1650 m. elev., vein strike 078, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, pyrrhotite-molybdenite-arsenopyrite are main sulphides, minor malachite, & chalcocite in quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue
AR-18	No.4 vein, 1645 m. elev., vein strike 075, dip 60 north, exposed near upper portal, 5-10% secondary tourmaline/hornblende developed in porphyritic granodiorite, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-molybdeniteare main sulphides present, with minor cobaltite, malachite, arsenopyrite & chalcocite in smoky quartz-hornblende-tourmaline-calcite gangue, some euhedral smoky quartz crystals.

Sample No.	Width	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm Co	ppm As	ppm Bi	ppm Au
AR-1	0.4 m	1131	99999	825	9980	64.3	127	1470	3	0.61
AR-2	0.6 m	3941	47913	1165	6083	399.6	248	8109	49	1.56
AR-3	0.4 m	15	89393	6	280	0.3	208	60	40	.02
AR-4	0.5 m	106	97239	143	492	107.0	1388	35184	191	14.80
AR-5	0.7 m	139	83609	24	294	72.0	807	14473	63	5.06
AR-6	0.8 m	44	3377	955	99999	145.7	10	5726	3	1.78
AR-7	0.3 m	460	475	3	23	1.2	859	20809	205	9.78
AR-8	0.6 m	21	49163	76	279	21.8	88	1293	30	1.44
AR-9	0.6 m	1034	69429	86	441	51.2	197	4323	22	0.32
AR-10	0.5 m	7	99999	8	809	50.0	110	597	3	0.64
AR-11	0.4 m	14811	1105	3	44	1.8	17	320	5	0.11
AR-12	0.5 m	11	6407	10	59	4.5	67	1360	6	0.42
AR-13	0.3 m	18197	28	3	76	0.9	801	22017	14	0.11
AR-14	0.2 m	3790	17	3	41	19.5	1468	99999	2071	154.14
AR-15	0.2 m	2762	24	3	16	10.7	1694	99999	1421	125.13
AR-16	0.2 m	1999	37	3	51	7.1	1817	99999	926	59.29
AR-17	0.2 m	7785	131	3	21	0.7	630	3080	10	1.41
AR-18	0.4 m	9041	59613	80	399	104.2	537	14895	29	1.55

ROCHER DEBOULE STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Creek Size	Elevation	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Co	ppm As	ppm Ag	ppm Au
ST-1	medium	1380 m	478	15	51	16	73	0.9	10
ST-2	medium	1380 m	4749	909	370	34	547	16.8	980
ST-3	large	1360 m	2577	188	428	15	184	11.9	810
ST-4	small	1560 m	1092	24	115	22	259	1.2	160
ST-5	small	1650 m	8208	1925	9682	320	1634	160.9	1640
ST-6	large	1625 m	1537	15	87	19	129	1.1	15

AMERIDEX MINERALS CORP., ROCHER DEBOULE PROJECT

FIG. 4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

RD 1-6 CLAIM GROUP, NTS 93 M/4 E, OMENICA MINING DIVISION

Stream sediment samples wet screened -20 mesh,
Rock chip samples from surface (except AR-14,15 from underground).

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF A. A. KIKAUKA BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

AK

1

26,984

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,984

N

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Km.

AMERIDEX MINERALS CORP.
ROCHER DEBOULE PROJECT
FIG. 5
GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION
RD 1-6 CLAIMS, OMENICA MINING DIVISION
ROCHER DEBOULE RANGE, NTS 93 M/4 E, HAZELTON, B.C.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. A. KIKAUKA GEOSCIENTIST

LEGEND

Lithological Contact (Hazelton Grp. & Bulkley intrusions) — Fault

>500 ppb Au (Soil) — 250-500 ppb Au (Soil)

VLF-EM Conductor Axis (Seattle) — Claim Line

H H H Magnetic Field Intensity High (100-600 nT anomaly range) — L L Magnetic Field Intensity Low (120-500 nT anomaly range)

Quartz-Sulphide Vein(s) with variable pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, scheelite, sphalerite, galena, cobaltite, safflorite, glaucodot, molybdenite, uraninite, malachite, erythrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcocite. Gangue minerals include quartz, apatite, magnetite, calcite, siderite, and limonite. Veins identified by name and/or number.

Strike & Dip of Quartz-Sulphide Vein — Adit

Topographic Contour Line (20 m interval) — Road

Scale 1:5,000 (Soil & geophysical data from Assessment Rpt. 16,575)

PROPOSED CORE DRILL HOLE
(Based on surface & underground compilation)

26984 (2)