NTS 93 I/14 W
Lat. 54 47' N
Long. 127 22' W

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE HB 1-5 CLAIM GROUP, UPPER GOLD ZONE, HUDSON BAY MOUNTAIN, SMITHERS, B.C.

OMENICA MINING DIVISION

for
Fundamental Resources Corp.,
4083 Monarch Place,
Victoria, B.C. V8N 4B7

by

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Nov. 14, 2002

26,986

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YORKE-HARDY MINING LEASE, HB 1-5 CLAIMS:
UPPER GOLD ZONE EXPLORATION -EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Yorke-Hardy molybdenum/tungsten porphyry deposit- This world class ore body is located on the east side of Hudson Bay Mountain, a 8,500 foot peak located 9 km west-northwest of Smithers, B.C. The ore deposit contains 26.65 Mt @ 0.401% MoS_2, 0.041% WO_3, at a 0.2% MoS_2 cutoff which occurs as a higher grade area within the larger resource of 91.6 Mt @ 0.297% MoS_2. The ore body does not outcrop and occurs 650-3,000 ft. (200-800 m.) below the surface along the southeast edge of Glacier Gulch. Due to the relative abundance of coarse grained (type 2) molybdenite mineralization present in the core of this deposit, a significant portion of the molybdenite from the Yorke-Hardy can be used for lubricant grade products (which returns a premium value and is sold as MoS_2 compared to MoO_3).

Yorke-Hardy Upper Gold Zone- The Au-As-Bi mineral zone outcrops at 3,500-7,600 foot elevation near Dasher Mtn., in close proximity the Mo-W deposit. Canamax Resources Inc performed geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the upper Au-As-Bi mineral zones located above and within 1.0 km. of the Mo-W deposit (1991). A total of 350 soil samples were taken along the ridge tops in an area of 500 X 600 m. located east of Dasher Survey Monument (7,647 ft a.s.l.). Approximately 10% of the soil samples returned values in excess of 200 ppb Au, and 21 soil samples (6% of total) returned values in excess of 500 ppb Au. The highest values obtained in soil sampling was 2,300 ppb Au. Verdstone Gold Corp performed geological mapping in 1997, and out of 150 rock chip samples taken, 25 samples ranged between 1.84 to 10.11 g/t Au. Values up to 1.0% As and 0.39% Bi are associated with elevated Au values, and there is a positive correlation between Au and As-Bi geochemistry. Many of the higher grade gold bearing quartz zones sampled contain sparse amounts (0.1-0.3%) arsenopyrite and bismuthinite. Pyrite and/or pyrrhotite is present in most of the quartz zones in amounts that range from trace to 3%. In general the sulphide mineralization associated with gold bearing quartz carbonate zones is sparse

The results indicate potential for gold bearing quartz-carbonate which outcrop in a 1.5 X 2.5 km area. Structural interpretation of gold bearing trends suggest that their strike is similar in direction as the underlying Mo-W deposit, but the apparent dip is nearly at right angles to it. The interpretation of this attitude is that the upper gold bearing zones are largely controlled by steeply dipping radial fractures and the lower Mo-W deposit is controlled by concentric fractures associated with the emplacement of a shallow dipping granodiorite sheet. It is of interest to note where radial and concentric structures coalesce there are increased breccia and stockwork bearing quartz and these radial and concentric structures are localized along a lithology change from intermediate to felsic volcanics.

A description of the 3 main gold bearing quartz-sulphide vein complexes are as follows:

1) **'A' Zone**- This occurs @ 6,700-7,100 ft. elev., 300-500 metres NE of Dasher. Although there is limited outcrop, wherever some does appear there is quartz veining and/or stockwork across an overall width of 60 metres and an inferred strike length of 300 metres. The talus rubble in the steep scree slope is strongly silicified and generally limonitic with weak sericite and argillic alteration. The combination of strong silicification and mineralization present suggest this is a high order exploration target.

2) **'F' Zone**- Occurs @ 6,400-6,900 ft. Elev., 100-350 metres E of Dasher. This zone is localized near the contact of felsite/rhyolite, a conglomerate marker horizon and dacitic flow/tuffs. The presence of complex north and northeast trending structural elements, a highly anomalous grouping of Au-Bi values in soil, and a recently discovered 8 m wide quartz vein makes this showing another high order exploration target.

3) **'G' Zone**- Occurs @ 6,600-6,700 ft. Elev., 750-800 metres SE of Dasher. This zone consists of two parallel NE trending argillized quartz breccias and stockworks ranging in width from 2-6 metres. A broad zone of elevated total field magnetometer readings occurs on and to the east of the 'G' zone, suggesting it is cut by dyke/sill swarms with increased pyrrhotite mineralization surrounding a metamorphic contact aureole.

Sampling performed by Fundamental Resource Corp. In June-July 2002 was directed at the upper gold zone near Simpson Creek at 6,000-6,750 foot elevation. The presence of sheeted and stockwork style quartz veining with Bi-As-Te bearing sulphides (proximal to a W-Mo bearing stockwork zone) is a feature indicative of plutonic-related gold in the northern Cordillera. Many intrusion related gold systems contain greater than 3 million ouces of gold. An example of plutonic-related gold is Pogo, SE Alaska with 9.98 Mt @ 0.51 opt Au (17.8 g/t Au).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Fundamental Resources Corp. to describe and evaluate the results of geological mapping, rock chip sampling, magnetometer geophysical survey, and stream sediment sampling carried out on the Yorke-Hardy mining lease numbers 7902 (record number 243479) and the HB 1 and HB 4 &5 mineral claims (record numbers 391913, 391916 & 393340 respectively) located 5-10 km. west and southwest of Smithers, B.C., within the Omenica Mining Division.

Field work was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating economic mineral potential of an upper Au-As-Bi bearing mineral zone situated 2,500-4,000 feet (760-1,220 m) in elevation above and 2,200- 6,500 feet (670-2,000 m) southeast of the buried porphyry Mo-W deposit referred to as "Yorke-Hardy"or "Glacier Gulch".

Field work was carried out from July 1-5 and Oct. 17-23 by Andris Kikauka (geologist), Ken Neill (geotechnician), Jeff Lamb (Advanced GIS and Cartographic Solutions), with assistance from Canadian Helicopters, Smithers.

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

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Yorke-Hardy molybdenum deposit is located 100-700 m. below the surface, on the east side of Hudson Bay Mountain on the southeast edge of Glacier Gulch which is a deep, ENE trending gully which incises the mountain. The adit to the molybdenum deposit (1,200 m.elev.) is accessible from Glacier Gulch Creek valley via a mine access road that originates from Kathlyn Lake (500 m. elev.). The southern portion of the property is accessible from the Hudson Bay Mountain ski area, but there are no roads across this flank of Hudson Bay Mountain.

Access to the Au-As-Bi mineral zone is via helicopter from Smithers. Campsites can be located in Simpson Creek @ 5,400 foot (1,646 m.) elevation or on the ridge immediately north of Simpson Creek @6,700 foot (2.043 m. elev.) where there is a level area for a helicopter landing. This ridge top site is favourable for access to drilling and trenching of the upper anomaly zone. Alternate access available via hiking up from the adit immediately south of Glacier Gulch at 3,500 feet (1,068 m) elevation. Alternate hiking access is via Simpson Creek canyon where an access road leads to workings on L7030 and L7031, which get up to elevations of about 4,265 feet (1,300 m).

The terrain is best described as one of the complex mountainous topography, rugged mountainous 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 encompasses a wide range of climate depending on elevation. Climate in the Smithers 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 (e.g. Upper Anomaly Zone) is between July and September. The Lower Anomaly Zone could be explored from June-October. Year round access to the adit 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 mineral lease No. 282 and 302-306 located in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. These leases are held by Don Davidson of Smithers, B.C.

Details of the leases are as follows:

LEASE NO. 282- Formally Lease M-8 comprising 16 mineral claims: August, Red Cap, Pictou, Crazy Sue, Wireless, Beaver Lots 7411/6, Jessie Falls, Pennant Fraction, Jessie, Jessie Falls Fraction, Jessie Fraction, Hope Fraction, Lots 7027/32, lofty, Yukon, Lots 7279/80.

LEASE NO. 302- Formally Lease M-81 comprising 20 mineral claims: M-4, M-2, M-69, H-18 Fraction, H-28 Fraction, H-9 Fraction, Bismuth, Bismuth No.5,6, Extension No. 11,13,15,17, H No. 5 Fraction.

LEASE NO. 303- Formally Lease M-82 comprising 19 mineral claims:H-10 Fraction, D#6, D#8, H 30 Fraction, F No. 2, S No.5,6, E No 2-4, E No.7, R No.1, R No.3-5,Y No.5, 6, H 15 Fraction, M 56.

LEASE NO. 304- Formally Lease M-83 comprising 20 mineral claims: M 20,21, H No. 2,3, H 29 Fraction, D #1,2, D #4, H 17 Fraction, H 24 Fraction, E No. 1, H 13 Fraction, R No. 2, S No. 1-4,
Molly No. 7,8, Min 1 Fraction.

LEASE NO. 305: Formally Lease No. M-84 comprising 20 mineral claims: Jay 11,12, M 10,11, M 8, M 6, H-8 Fraction, M 22,23, Min 4 Fraction, Bismuth 3,4, H No. 7 Fraction, Molly 1,2, H No. 6, H No. 4 Fraction, Molly 4, Molly 6, M-9.

LEASE NO.306: Formally Lease No. M-85 comprising 19 mineral claims: Extension #5,6, Extension #7-9, Y No. 1,2, Min 3 Fraction, H 23 Fraction, H 25 Fraction, Molly No. 3, Molly No. 5, Min 2 Fraction, Y No. 3,4, H 16 Fraction, M 63,64, M 55.

The leases listed above are contiguous and comprise a total area of 2,700 hectares (6,671 acres).

Don Davidson (the lessee) has signed a letter of intent whereby Fundamental Resources Corp. (subject to regulatory approval contract terms) have optioned Lease 282, 302-306.

Lease Number	Tenure Number	Mining Division	Owner	Annual Lease Payment Amount & Anniversary Date
L7901 (302)	243475	Omineca	D. A. Davidson	$2,019.00 Jan-10-03 *
L7903 (303)	243476	Omineca	D. A. Davidson	$2,019.00 Jan-10-03 *
L7904 (304)	243477	Omineca	D. A. Davidson	$2,019.00 Jan-10-03 *
L7900 (305)	243478	Omineca	D. A. Davidson	$2,019.00 Jan-10-03 *
L7902 (306)	243479	Omineca	D. A. Davidson	$2,019.00 Jan-10-03 *
L7027-32, L7279, L7411-16	243455	Omenica	D.A.Davidson	$2,023.00 June 27-03*

* payment will be made on or prior to anniversary date.

Fundamental Resources Corp have acquired five 4-post mineral claims (registered to company director W. Pfaffenberger) which adjoin the mining leases. Details of these 4-post claims are listed as follows:

Claim Name	No. of units	Record No.	Record Date	Expiry Date
HB 1	20	391913	Feb. 19, 02	Dec. 4, 05
HB 2	20	391914	Feb. 19, 02	Dec. 4, 05
HB 3	10	391915	Feb. 19, 02	Dec. 4, 05
HB 4	20	391916	Feb. 20, 02	Dec. 4, 05
HB 5	9	393340	May 24, 02	Dec. 4, 05

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The following mineral deposits are situated near the Yorke-Hardy property:

DEPOSIT NAME	TONNES	% Cu	% MoS_2	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Bell-Granisle	130,000,00	0.40		0.75	0.15
Morrison	190,000,00	0.40			0.20
Hearne Hill		1.73			0.80
Berg	250,000,00	0.40	0.052		
Huckleberry (Main	53,700,000	0.45	0.013		0.06
Huckleberry (East Zone)	108,400,00 0	0.48	0.014		0.06
Big Onion	94,380,000	0.42	0.020		
Louise	50,000,000	0.30	0.020		0.03
Endako	132,625,00		0.136		
Kitsault	95,000,000		0.192		
Duthie	78,720	10% Pb-Zn		1,200.00	
Poplar	236,000,00 0	0.37 Cu equivalent			

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY AND GEOLOGY

1957#- William Yorke-Hardy and associates staked the surface exposure of molybdenite mineralization at the foot of Kathlyn Glacier.

1958- Climax Molybdenum Corp./American Metal Co. optioned the property and performed bulk sample tests and drilled 11 diamond drill holes, totaling 6,440 feet (1,963 m).

Results of the bulk samples from surface trenches are listed below:

NUMBER OF SAMPLES	TOTAL WEIGHT	% MoS_2
126	1,260 lbs. (571.5 kg.)	0.183
26	260 lbs. (117.9 kg.)	0.127
26	400 lbs. (181.4 kg.)	0.166

The results of diamond drilling near the foot of Kathlyn Glacier are listed as follows:

HOLE NO.	SAMPLE LENGTH (ft.)	% MoS_2
BC-58-5	465	0.07
BC-58-7	787	0.06
BC-58-8	670	0.08
BC-58-9	762	0.05
BC-58-10	315	0.10

The general value for 3,743 feet of core drilled near the foot of Kathlyn Glacier is 0.07% MoS_2.

Five holes drilled through the ice on Kathlyn Glacier gave the following results:

HOLE NO.	CORE LENGTH (ft.)	% MoS_2
BC-58-1	111	0.04
BC-58-2	192	0.04
BC-58-3	86	0.05
BC-58-4	118	0.02
BC-58-6	43	0.03
	Total= 550	Average = 0.04

A summary of geological features identified on the Yorke-Hardy property is listed as follows:

1) Structurally, the property exhibits intrusive doming and attendant block faulting, folding and thrusting (dominated by an east dipping over thrust known as the "Glacier Gulch Fault" traced for several miles). A major 030 trending fault bisects the mountain mass (no base metal prospects have been discovered NW of the major bisecting fault) and several other similar faults appear to radiate from a central area of the mountain.
2) There are at least 50 known fissure vein deposits on Hudson Bay Mountain containing one or more of the following metals: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Bi, Mo. Fissure veins are related to, but perhaps younger than the major faults.
3) Low grade thermal, contact metamorphism of rocks in the grid area has produced zones of chlorite, actinolite, zoisite, epidote and garnet.
4) Molybdenite mineralization in the grid area is closely related to frequency of joints and bears little or no relationship to rock type. Examination of joint direction shows that the majority have east to northeast strikes and southerly to vertical dips.
5) In the area near the foot of Kathlyn Glacier, the most prominent shears and fracture zones strike120 and dip SW (40 degrees). These shears are filled with carbonate veins with minor ankerite and pyrite which trend parallel to the average strike (095) of the bedding.
6) Molybdenite mineralization is younger than the shears, since it occurs not only in the carbonate filling, but also in streaks which cut the carbonate filling.
7) Pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite may accompany the molybdenite in quartz, carbonate and/or hornblende gangue.

1961-1963 Climax Molybdenum Corp. of B.C. carried out a program which consisted of diamond drilling a total of 14,502 feet (4,420 m.). Two shallow dipping, more or less tabular bodies of molybdenite-scheelite mineralization, collectively known as the Upper and Lower Zones, were identified. There does not appear to be any major structural control over the distribution of the MoS_2 mineralization beyond the fact that the lower mineralized zone is almost entirely confined to the granodiorite sill. Alteration studies have indicated a general direct relationship between sericite-carbonate and MoS_2 mineralization. The Upper Zone strikes 345 degrees and dips NE at 25 degrees. It has an average thickness of 190 feet (57.9 m.) and extends over a horizontal area of 1,780 X 525 feet (542.5 X 160 m.) The Lower Zone covers a much broader area than the Upper Zone, and lies entirely within the granodiorite member. The average thickness of the Lower Zone is 590 feet (179.8 m.). The surface of the Lower Zone strikes 049 and dips NW

at 9 degrees. To the southeast the strike swings to 105 and dip steepens to 26 SE. Preliminary estimates of tonnage and grade are 96,000,000 tons grading 0.24% MoS_2 of which 77.5% of this total comes from the Lower Zone.

1966- An adit was collared at 3,500 foot (1,067 m.) elevation which has approximately 8,889 feet (2,709 m.) of advance, which includes about 6,396 feet (1,950 m.) of cross-cut at 245 degrees azimuth, and two N-S oriented drifts totalling 2,493 feet (760 m.) situated at grid reference 15000 E and 16600 E. Over a period of several years, 114,495 feet (34,907 m.) of underground core drilling was completed.

1968- D. Davidson mapped vein orientation in the underground workings as follows:

Footage from Portal	Strike	Dip	Remarks
0-1,320	NW	mod NE	Widely spaced quartz quartz-carbonate and pyrrhotite
1,320-2,040	NW	mod SW	Numerous quartz, quartz-pyrrhotite with type 1 MoS_2 from 1420
2,040-2,100	NW	mod SW	Numerous, quartz-pyrite and Type 1
2,100-3,300	NW, E-W, N-S	SW, S, E	Numerous quartz, quartz-pyrite and Type 1 qtz.-MoS_2
3,300-3,800	Random Type 1 N-S Type 2 NE-E	 steep W S-SE	Numerous quartz-MoS_2, both Type 1 and Type 2
3,800-4,900	NW variable N to E N-S	SW gentle SW steep E or W	Numerous quartz and/or MoS_2, Fe_3O_4 pyrite, chlorite, biotite,

The main structural control of ore appears to be the sheet-like swarms of large, banded quartz veins which strike NE and dip gently to moderately to the SE. These veins carry a major proportion of the mineralization, and the granodiorite sheet is an apparent lithologic control. The granodiorite sheet has a dimension of 4,000 X 4,500 X 1,800 feet. The two main alteration assemblages are: 1) Sericite-carbonate with variable amounts of K-spar and pyrite. 2) Amphibole-biotite-chlorite-magnetite. Type 1 alteration is related to MoS_2

mineralization and is commonly accompanied by bleaching of wall rock. Type 2 alteration is characterized by tight, hairline fractures which may or may not have bleached halos.

1969- Rod Kirkham completed a doctorate thesis on the Geology of the Hudson Bay Mountain Molybdenum Deposit (University of Wisconsin). A summary of results are listed below:
The property is underlain by bedded pyroclastic sequence of highly altered and metamorphosed Hazelton volcanics and sediments of intermediate composition cut by felsic intrusive dykes and sills. A concealed discordant and differentiated granodiorite sheet up to 1,700 feet (518 m.) thick is present at depth within most of the mineralized area. Parts of this sheet has aplitic, porphyritic and granophyric textures. Biotite from this granodiorite sheet has been dated at 67 m.y. (Paleocene) and hornblende in a molybdenite-bearing quartz vein returned a date of 49 m.y.(Eocene). The second concealed body is a quartz monzonite porphyry which has a distinct upper contact of unusually fine "wormy" quartz veinlets, and an intensely silicified zone that extends into the overlying Hazelton volcanics and into the granodiorite sheet. A third body of post-ore granodiorite porphyry occurs higher in section which is cut by chalcopyrite veinlets. Widespread alteration minerals include quartz, sericite, K-spar, biotite, chlorite, hornblende, epidote, garnet, magnetite, and pyrite.

Two types of molybdenum mineralization were recognized as follows:

TYPE 1 (EARLY)

Mineralogy	Texture and Structure
Quartz, molybdenite, magnetite, pyrite, sericite, calcite, chlorite, biotite, hornblende, scheelite-powellite, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite	All minerals fine grained, sugary, well developed banded (ribbon) structure, many sets mainly steeply dipping

TYPE 2 (LATE)

Quartz, molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, K-spar, muscovite, calcite, gypsum, chlorite, biotite, hornblende, scheelite-powellite	All minerals coarse grained, drusy cavities are common, mainly in sets that dip to moderately west

1976- M.J. Bright and D.C. Jonson (geologists with Climax Molybdenum Co.) summarized the geology of the Yorke-Hardy as follows: The granodiorite sheet is host to the higher grade mineralization and is the oldest intrusive unit. The base of the granodiorite sheet is remarkably planar and displays irregular textural zoning with an aplite slab at its top. Beneath the aplite is an irregular, discontinuous porphyritic phase overlying a fine-medium grained granodiorite, which comprises the lower 3/4 of the sheet. Local gradational contact and chemical similarity between the bleached volcanic country rock and the granodiorite suggest a metasomatic origin for the sheet. A small alkali rhyolite plug (about 300 m. in diameter) is located in the southeast corner of the strongly mineralized area.. Fracturing and jointing are the most dominant structural feature and comprise 3 groups:

1) Concentric set (well developed, irregular swarms 120 m. thick en echelon fracture set).

sets that can be traced up to 90 m. along strike).

2) Radial set (poorly developed, annular base metal zone surrounds MoS_2 deposit).

3) Domal set (rarely seen on surface, abundant in the high grade MoS_2 zone).

Type 1 molybdenite bearing veins contain fine-grained molybdenite that is evenly distributed and occurs with dense, granular quartz. These veins are commonly banded, having alternate layers of quartz and molybdenite (ribbon veins). Type 1 veins are generally early (post-plug but pre-stock).

Type 2 veins contain large, erratically distributed molybdenite flakes or aggregates in coarse-grained quartz. Type 2 mineralization is younger than Type 1 and transects the granodiorite sheet in horizontal (domal) fractures.

1980- On completion of the most recent drilling, a reserve estimate of 20,600,000 tonnes grading 0.401% MoS_2 and 0.041% WO_3 at a 0.2% MoS_2 cutoff was defined as a higher grade area within the larger resource of 91,600,000 tonnes grading 0.297% MoS_2.

R.C. Enochs (Climax Molybdenum Co.) summarized flowsheets for MoS_2 and related by-product recovery which included metallurgical and pilot plant testing. A summary of his findings are listed below:

Rougher MoS_2 flotation recovery (using the Climax reagent scheme and a primary grind size of 40-42% plus 100 mesh) was reported as being 88% to 95% at grades ranging from 7-12% MoS_2. Cleaner MoS_2 flotation recovery was reported from 96-98% with the lower figure occurring when the cleaner tailing streams were not recycled. Overall MoS_2 recovery would be from 85-93% with an average about 90%. The best tungsten recovery noted was approximately 35% at a concentrate grade of about 25% WO_3.

1981- D. Atkinson completed a geological study of the Yorke-Hardy deposit which is summarized as follows:
PROPERTY LITHOLOGY
EOCENE OR PALEOCENE INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Quartz Monzonite Porphyry Stock, minor feldspar-quartz porphyry dykes/sills.

Quartz Porphyry Plug, minor aphanitic phases, flow banded felsite, aplite and pegmatite.

Lamprophyre, occurs as 0.1-3.0 m. wide dykes.

Granodiorite-

Phase 1- White to light buff granophyric aplite
Phase 2- Buff to light green aplitic granodiorite
Phase 3- Light to dark green aplitic granodiorite, often granophyric

Phase 4- Light green very fine grained porphyritic aplite
Phase 5- Buff to light greenish-buff quartz-feldspar porphyry, 1 mm.phenocrysts
Phase 6- Dark green fine to medium grained "normal" granodiorite, chloritic
Phase 7- Dark green to black "dioritic" granodiorite,very fine grained granular texture

LOWER-MIDDLE JURASSIC VOLCANIC & SEDIMENTS (HAZELTON GROUP)
Volcanics- Tuff, Crystal Tuff, Lapilli Tuff, Tuff Breccia, Quartz Eye Unit, Bleached Volcanic

Sediments- Arenaceous argillite, Siltstone, Greywacke, Conglomerate, Anthracite

1981- Kilborn Engineering Ltd. designed a process for Mo-W recovery based on Climax-type flotation. The results of their work is described as follows:

1) The ore is relatively free-floating molybdenite similar to Endako, Climax, Henderson, etc.
2) Typical impurities in the ore are 0.002% Pb, 0.03% Cu, 0.7% pyrite.
3) A high quality concentrate can be produced by flotation and will not require chemical leaching prior to being shipped from the property to a conversion plant.
4) Tungsten as scheelite, will be recovered as a by-product from the molybdenum flotation circuit tailings. The low-grade WO_3 gravity concentrate will be upgraded by scheelite flotation to produce an intermediate grade tungsten concentrate suitable for APT feed stock.

Throughput calculations of tonnage and grade are as follows:

CASE	TONS/DAY	% MoS_2	% WO_3
Base	5,000	0.30	0.03
Alternate 1	2,000	0.50	0.04
Alternate 2	10,000	0.25	0.03

1991- Canamax Resources Inc. performed geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the upper Au-As-Bi mineral zones located above and within 1.0 km. of the Mo-W deposit
The results of their fieldwork is summarized below:

A total of 350 soil samples were taken along the ridge tops in an area of 500 X 600 m. located east of Dasher Survey Monument (7,647 ft a.s.l.). Approximately 10% of the soil samples returned values in excess of 200 ppb Au, and 21 soil samples (6% of total) returned values in excess of 500 ppb Au. The highest values obtained in soil sampling was 2,300 ppb Au.

A total of 33 rock chip samples were taken. Two samples described as limonitic quartz breccia and quartz vein stockwork returned values of 0.85 and 0.72 g/t Au across widths of 6 meters. A total of 7 samples returned values in excess of 0.1 g/t Au. There were 7 rock samples taken which returned values in excess of 0.1% Cu with a high value of 0.53% Cu.

The work program outlined a 200 X 600 metre area Upper Au Anomaly Zone immediately east of Dasher Peak and a Lower Au Anomaly Zone below 6,500 foot elevation which covers an area of 100 X 750 metres.

1997- Geological mapping, rock chip sampling and a Beep Mat conductivity and mag contrast survey were carried out by Verdstone Gold Corp/Molycor Gold Corp on the property Sept., 1997. A two man crew camped at Simpson Creek at the 5,400 foot elevation. Work on the property was carried out between the 3,500 and 7,650 foot elevation.

A total of 150 rock chip samples were taken from outcrop (and some float). Sample size was approximately 1.0 kilogram. Samples were taken with rock hammer and chisels. Rock chips were collected in heavy plastic bags and shipped to Chemex Labs, N. Vancouver, B.C. for 30 element ICP analysis and Au assay.

A Beep Mat survey was performed over a distance of 6.0 km. The instrument used is a BM-IV which identifies conductivity and total field magnetic contrasts to a depth of 2 metres. The BM-IV takes continuous measurements as the operator moves the

instrument. Geological mapping was carried out over area of 3 X 3 km. at a scale of 1:2,500. Survey control was established with hip chains and compass traverse lines. Stations were marked with fluorescent orange spray paint and flagging. Out of 150 rock chip samples taken, 25 samples ranged between 1.84 to 10.11 g/t Au. Values up to >1.0% As and 0.39% Bi are associated with elevated Au values, and there is a positive correlation Au and As-Bi geochemistry. Many of the higher grade gold bearing quartz zones sampled contain sparse amounts (0.1-0.3%) arsenopyrite and bismuthinite. Pyrite and/or pyrrhotite is present in most of the quartz zones in amounts that range from trace to 3%. In general the sulphide mineralization associated with gold bearing quartz carbonate zones is sparse. Values up to 0.12% Mo and 1.75% Zn were obtained from rock chip samples and there is an apparent correlation with Mo/Zn and elevated gold values. A value of 0.31% Cu was obtained in one rock chip sample, and other samples were generally in the background range of 20-250 ppm Cu. There is a poorly defined correlation between Cu and Au.

The following zones were defined by the rock chip sampling program:

Total # of Samples	Average Width (m.)	Elevation feet a.s.l.	Trend & strike (m.)	Description	Weighted average Au g/t
6	0.9	7,000	ENE, 250	'A' zone, quartz stockwork and veins	3.15
3	1.0	6,500	NNE, 75	'B' zone. Quartz stockwork and veins	3.98
4	1.2	5,500	NE, 200	'C' zone, quartz veins and breccia	6.90
4	0.9	5,000	NW, 150	'D' zone, quartz veins and breccia	4.77
1	0.5	7,300	NE, 50	'E' zone, quartz vein	6.51
3	1.0	7,100	NE, 75	'F' zone, quartz veins and stockwork	1.84
2	0.6	6,800	NE, 50	'G' zone, quartz veins and stockwork	3.21
2	sub-crop	6,000	?	'H' zone, quartz veins and stockwork	2.87

The results indicate potential for gold bearing quartz-carbonate which outcrop in a 1.5 X 2.5 km. area. Structural interpretation of gold bearing trends suggest that their strike is similar in direction as the underlying Mo-W deposit, but the upper gold zone dips steeply NW. The interpretation of this attitude is that the upper gold bearing zones are largely controlled by steeply dipping radial fractures and the lower Mo-W deposit is controlled by concentric fractures associated with the emplacement of a shallow dipping granodiorite sheet. It is of interest to note where radial and concentric structures coalesce there are increased breccia and stockwork zones.

A beep-mat (BM-IV) survey covering 6.0 kilometres was performed along the ridge tops east of Dasher survey monument (elev. 7,647 feet) to an elevation of 3,500 feet. The following areas of interest were noted:

1) Positive magnetic anomaly (@ 6,200 ft. elev.) located 1,150 metres SE of Dasher survey monument. This twin anomaly roughly coincides with the 'H' mineral zone which is poorly defined due to heavy overburden. It is recommended to relocate these mag highs and hand trench to bedrock. The positive mag features may be magnetite rich intrusive and/or pyrhotite rich horizons.

2) Positive conductivity anomaly (@ 6,900 ft. Elev.) located 650 metres SE of Dasher.
This conductor axis lies 75 metres above the 'G' zone, and is marked by a strong inflection in the slope profile. The area is underlain by unit 1A which is marked by a rock type change from silicified and indurated flows/tuffs and less altered tuffs/flows.

3) Positive conductivity anomaly (@ 7,250 ft. Elev.) located 350 metres NE of Dasher. This conductor occurs near the margin of a WNW trending quartz monzonite porphyry dyke. No apparent increase in mineralization was seen in the outcrop.

4) A series of positive conductivity anomalies (@ 6,400-6,750 ft. Elev.) were noted 550-675 metres NE of Dasher. This anomaly cluster is significant because it corresponds to the 'B' zone of gold bearing quartz and is localized along a lithology change from intermediate to felsic volcanics. This feature is interpreted as a series of parallel zones of conductivity contrasts and may represent massive and/or semi-massive pyrite and/or pyrrhotite concentrated along lithological boundaries.

The upper gold zone is hosted in silicified breccia, veins and stockwork which contain Au bearing quartz-sulphides, and occur in steeply dipping, NE trending radial fractures (as demonstrated by the identification of zones 'A' through 'H', see Fig. 4). The 3 zones which represent higher order drill targets are outlined as follows:

1) 'A' Zone- This occurs @ 6,700-7,100 ft. elev., 300-500 metres NE of Dasher. Although there is limited outcrop, wherever some does appear there is quartz veining and/or stockwork across an overall width of 60 metres and an inferred strike length of 300 metres. The talus rubble in the steep scree slope is strongly silicified and generally

limonitic with weak sericite and argillic alteration. The combination of strong silicification and mineralization present suggest this is a high order exploration target

2) 'B' Zone- Occurs @ 6,400-6,500 ft. Elev., 600-750 metres NE of Dasher. This zone may be the continuation of the 'A' Zone and is localized near the contact of felsite/rhyolite and dacitic flow/tuffs. The presence of hornfels with 3-5% disseminated pyrrhotite and coincident Beep-mat conductivity anomalies suggest there may be a strong sulphide zone present which may contain copper and/or molybdenum values.

3) 'G' Zone- Occurs @ 6,600-6,700 ft. Elev., 750-800 metres SE of Dasher. This zone consists of two parallel NE trending argillized quartz breccias and stockworks ranging in width from 2-6 metres. There is a helicopter landing spot on this site and this ridge is a good location for an all weather campsite.

6.0 2002 WORK PROGRAM

6.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

An area of 1.2 X 1.2 km (144 hectares) was mapped at a scale of 1:5,000. A total of 4.2 km of grid line running east-west in the south half and north-south in the north half (roughly following contour lines was surveyed (Fig.4,5,7,8). Lines were surveyed with hip chains and compass. Flagging, and aluminum tags were used to mark stations at 50 m intervals. Slope correction was maintained with clinometers.

A total of 89 soil samples were taken from HB 1 (391913) and L 7902 (243479) at an elevation ranging from 1,740- 2,080 m (5,700-6,822 ft). Samples were taken with a grubhoe from a depth of 20-35 cm and consist of talus fines, the soil horizon is not developed in the grid area and the soil sample material is considered to be weathered 'C' horizon (Fig. 5). Soil 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 14 rock chip samples were taken from HB 1 (391913) and L 7902 (243479) at an elevation ranging from 1,740- 2,080 m (5,700-6,822 ft), and from HB 4 at 1,068 m (3,500 ft) elevation (Fig. 4). The rock samples were taken across widths ranging from 0.3-1.2 m (1-4 ft). Rock chip samples consisted of acorn to walnut sized chips with a total sample weight averaging 2.5 kg. Samples were placed in marked poly bags and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP and Au geochemical analysis. A total of 3 stream sediment samples were taken from creeks in the northeast portion of HB 4 (391916), which overlaps with the southwest portion of HB 5 (Fig. 9). Samples were taken from active channels of small to medium sized creeks with a shovel and wet-screened through -20 mesh. Fines were placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Pioneer Labs for 30 element ICP and Au geochemical analysis.

A total of 238 magnetometer readings were taken along 4.2 km of grid lines (Fig. 7). The instrument used was a Geometrics G-836 proton precession magnetometer. Readings were taken at 12.5 m intervals and corrected by looping to a common station and adjusting raw data. Magnetometer readings were apparently taken during magnetically

stable days (i.e. no solar flare activity) since common station readings fluctuated only 5-50 nT. The magnetometer survey was carried out Oct. 21, 2002. The sensor was oriented north for all readings and was 2 m above ground.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY (UPPER GOLD ZONE)

The Mo-W deposit is hosted by a complex series of Cretaceous intermediate to felsic Bulkley intrusions, whereas the gold bearing zones at higher elevation are hosted by weakly metamorphosed Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and sediments (which are cut by 0.1-4.0 metre wide, Tertiary felsic-intermediate porphyry dykes/sills). The following lithologies were encountered in the upper gold zone:

LATE CRETACEOUS/TERTIARY?
Quartz feldspar porphyry dykes/sills

LOWER & MIDDLE JURASSIC HAZELTON SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICS
Tuff (Crystal Tuff), Flow, Volcaniclastic (Dacitic)
Felsite, Rhyolite
Conglomerate

The following geological features were noted on traverses performed on the upper gold zone east of Dasher survey monument (@ elevations of 3,500-7,600 feet a.s.l.):

1) Tuffs, flows, and volcaniclastics are the most common rock type. This andesitic to dacitic sequence of Hazelton Group is characterized by abundant 5-150 metre wide zones of hornfels (induration and granulose texture produced by thermal metamorphism) with 3-5% disseminated pyrrhotite present. Unit 1A hosts numerous zones of sheeted, vuggy quartz veins (0.1-200.0 cm. wide), quartz breccia and stockwork veining. Typical alteration includes limonitic argillization, sericite, manganese oxide, and ankerite.

2) Felsite, and rhyolite form positive topographic features as a result of being resistant and silicified. Numerous quartz veins, breccia and stockwork are also present in this unit, as well as hornfels induration with 3-5% disseminated pyrrhotite. This unit is recognized by its light grey to tan colour, whereas the tuffs, flows and volcaniclastics are a darker grey to green and alternating purple/green colour.

3) Conglomerate outcrops about 100 metres SE of Dasher survey monument. The unit is a bout 15 metres thick and can be traced laterally for several hundred metres. Sub-rounded polymictic clasts up to 5 cm. present in this unit make it a useful marker horizon, but the local occurrence of this marker bed makes it difficult for use as a stratigraphic indicator. There does not appear to be any specific alteration and mineralization associated with unit 1C.

4) Quartz feldspar porphyry dykes/sills occur as 0.2-4.0 metre wide, steeply dipping dykes forming a radial pattern. The dykes/sills have a predominant northwest trend segment. Mineralization and/or alteration is often localized at or near dyke contacts. Sporadic molybdenite mineralization occurs near dyke margins. The dykes contain sparse pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, but contain little or no base or precious metal values. The dykes themselves are not well mineralized and may be post-ore, however the dykes and especially the dyke swarms coincide with the strongest grouping of Au-As-Bi values in soil and rock chips (e.g. the 'F', 'G' and 'A' zones respectively). The 'F' zone is about midway between the 'A' and 'G' zones. The 'F' zone has a grouping of the highest gold in soil values obtained from the grid area (Fig. 5). The 'F' zone also corresponds to a structurally complex area of north and northeast trending quartz-sulphide veining with an exceptionally wide exposure of 8 m true width (rock chip sample # 5001, taken across 0.4 m of the exposed 8 m width), on L 2+00 W, stn 3+00 N (Fig. 4). As this is the first mention of this wide vein, and it was discovered in a north-facing creek gully, this discovery is largely due to recent global warming resulting in the recession of snowfields at higher elevations.

The dykes swarms coincide with the strongest magnetometer anomalies outlined in the ground survey (Fig. 7). The dyke swarms also coincide with most of the proposed drill holes (Fig. 8). The dykes do not contain appreciable amounts of magnetite, thus the magnetometer anomalies may be the result of increased pyrrhotite related to hornfels (thermal metamorphic aureole).

5) A total of 8 zones ('A' to 'H') of Au-As-Bi bearing quartz veining, stockwork and breccia zones were located at elevations ranging from 4,900 to 7,300 feet a.s.l. immediately east of Dasher monument (Fig. 4). The area of the corresponds to a 144 hectare or 1.2 X 1.2 km area has numerous NE trending, steep to moderate NW dipping gold bearing quartz zones ('A,B,C,E,F,G,H) and a WNW trending shallow to moderate SW dipping gold/quartz zone ('D'). The 'D' zone occurs at 4,900 foot elevation and is well exposed in the steep north-facing cliff area which has 3 open cuts.

6.3 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

As indicated in section 6.1, the soil profile is non-existent above treeline on Hudson Bay Mountain, and all soil samples taken in this survey are considered as talus fines (i.e. weathered parent material). An account of variations in Au, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, and W are listed below:

Au- The best grouping of gold values in soil is referred to as the 'F' zone and is located on
L 2+00 W stn 2+00 N to 3+00 N (Fig. 5 & 8). This zone is complemented by the second highest group of values located 200 m to the east on L 0+00 W stn 2+00 N to 4+00 N. The third best grouping of Au in soil values occurs on L 0+00 N stn 0+00 E, L 1+00 S stn 0+00 E to 1+00 W, and L 2+00 S stn 1+50 W to 2+00 W, which is interpreted as the 'G'

zone. The other zone of anomalous gold values is located along the 'A' zone at L 1+00 W stn 6+00 N and L 2+00 W stn 5+50 N to 6+00 N. The recommended drill targets are largely influenced by these gold in soil groupings as demonstrated by the 9 drill sites selected, four proposed drill holes are located on the best grouping known as the 'F' zone, three proposed holes on 'G' zone and two proposed on the 'A' zone (Fig. 8).

As- Anomalous arsenic values generally correlate with higher gold values, but often higher arsenic values occur on the edge of anomalous gold in soil. In rock chip samples there appears to be a more direct Au-As correlation, suggesting arsenic is dispersed considerably more (i.e. more mobile) in soil than gold. The highest As reading in soil (7,397 ppm As) coincides with rock chip sample 102958 which returned values of 99,999 ppm As and 6,480 ppb Au (Fig. 4)

Bi- The bismuth values in soil generally correlate with higher gold values, and similar to arsenic, tend to be more mobile in soils than gold, resulting in bismuth haloes around anomalous gold. The highest bismuth value (874 ppm Bi) coincides with highest gold value (3,960 ppb Au) located at L 2+00 W stn 3+00 N (Fig. 5).

Cu- The copper results in this soil survey have background values of >600 ppm Cu. Two areas of anomalous copper occur between 2+00 N and 5+50 N (north half of the grid area), and between L 1+00 S and L 2+00 S, stn 1+00 E to 1+50 E. Both of these areas are proximal to quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke swarms and anomalous Au-Bi-As zones.

Mo- Molybdenum values, as expected show an increase in the north part of the grid area where the buried porphyry Mo-W deposit is situated (Fig. 8). Increased Mo values weakly correlate with elevated Cu values.

W- Increased tungsten values correlate with elevated Mo values, and both Mo and W are strongest in the north part of the grid area, closest to the buried porphyry Mo-W deposit.

6.4 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The total field values range from 56,134 nT (L 0+00 S, stn 2+00 W) to 60,115 nT (L 0+00 W, stn 5+25 N). The area of highest total field values is located in the southwest portion of the grid area and coincides with an area of extensive hornfels (extensive pyrrhotite mineralization) also a more isolated zone of high readings on L 0+00 W stn 5+00 N to 5+75 N corresponds to an area of deep talus and no outcrop (Fig. 7).

Based on field observations, magnetometer anomalies are linked to the presence of pyrrhotite, not magnetite. Magnetite is probably the main mineral present in large scale GSC airborne anomaly situated on the west edge of the Kathlyn Glacier (which straddles part of the Mo-W porphyry deposit). The airborne survey also shows poor correlation with the ground survey which could largely be a function of scale, the dyke swarms do however make a noticeable effect on the airborne contours which are much more subtle than the very strong anomaly (>2,000 nT) located on the west edge of Kathlyn Glacier

anomaly (which is one of the strongest in the airborne study area). A moderate strength, narrow and poorly defined total field anomaly trending northwest roughly coincides with rock chip sample 102958 (6,480 ppb Au) located on L 2+00 S, stn 2+50 E. The magnetometer anomaly is linear and occurs between 1+25 E to 2+12.5 E on L 0+50 N to L1+00 S (Fig. 7).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the targets outlined in this sampling program, a 2 phase program consisting of preliminary geological mapping, trenching and lithogeochemical sampling followed by a series of diamond drill holes and further detailed geological mapping are proposed to test the depth extension of 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 8 shows a plan view of proposed drilling which would be directed at the 'F' , 'G' and 'A' Zones.

A detailed budget of this 2 phase exploration program is described as follows:

PHASE 1: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR DASHER Au TARGETS:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 1 geotechnicians, 10 dayS	$	7,000.00
FIELD COSTS- Helicopter charters, 4 hours		4,200.00
Assays 100		2,200.00
Equipment and Supplies		800.00
Communication		500.00
Food		1,200.00
Transportation		1,400.00
REPORT		700.00
Total =	$	18,000.00

PHASE 2: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR DASHER Au TARGETS:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, 2 geotechnicians, 1 cook 90 days	$	46,000.00
FIELD COSTS- Helicopter charters, 40 hours		27,000.00
Core drilling 10,000 feet (3,050 metres)		305,000.00
Assays 700		14,000.00
Equipment and Supplies		4,000.00
Communication		3,000.00
Food		6,500.00
Transportation		3,000.00
REPORT		1,200.00
Total =	$	409,700.00

TOTAL PHASE 1 + 2 = $ 427,700.00

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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 Fundamental Resources Corp. and this report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

Nov. 30, 2002

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- HB 1-5 CLAIM GROUP, JULY 1-5, & OCT. 17-23, 2002, OMENICA MINING DIVISION, NTS 93 L/14 W

FIELD CREW:

A.Kikauka (Geologist) 12 days	**$**	**3,750.00**
K. Neill (Geotechnician) 12 days		**2,650.00**

FIELD COSTS:

Meals and accommodations	**855.00**
Magnetometer rental	**675.00**
Truck rental	**825.00**
Assays (14 rock)	**350.00**
Assays (92 soil/silt)	**1,840.00**
Mob/demob	**790.00**
Communication (radio rental)	**200.00**
Helicopter charters	
	990.00
Advanced GIS & Cartographic Solutions (contract)	**665.00**
Report	**750.00**
Total =	**$ 14,340.00**

APPENDIX A

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICAT

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE CORP.
Project: Hudson Bay Mtn.
Sample Type: Stream Seds/Rock

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.

ELEMENT / SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	
HB-5-ST-1	5	27	42	192	.4	6	8	730	2.93	90	8	ND	2	9	.6	3	3	33	.20	.017	6	8	.
HB-5-ST-2	8	41	66	599	1.3	8	12	1228	4.24	227	8	ND	2	8	4.8	4	3	60	.22	.051	6	10	.
HB-5-ST-3	6	56	100	1012	.3	7	15	1217	4.11	254	8	ND	2	7	5.1	8	3	41	.16	.052	5	8	.
23613	4	263	13	270	.4	6	14	1874	7.05	34	8	ND	2	10	2.2	3	3	117	.55	.080	1	43	1.

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5

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

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE CORP.
Project: HB
Sample Type: Soils/Stream Seds

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.

ELEMENT / SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm
L0+00S 0+00E	1	427	22	69	.6	2	3	253	14.11	5184	8	ND	3	66	.8	34	89	71	.02	.411	28	4
L0+00S 0+50E	4	270	25	145	.3	22	13	930	8.07	530	8	ND	2	18	.8	13	39	62	.10	.185	15	17
L0+00S 1+00E	7	267	31	113	.3	11	14	1426	9.21	1435	8	ND	2	16	1.2	17	38	71	.06	.307	17	16
L0+00S 1+50E	4	149	16	115	.3	18	13	789	5.89	2834	8	ND	2	12	.5	9	25	52	.07	.141	12	15
L0+00S 2+00E	3	191	18	120	.3	30	34	1486	5.80	909	8	ND	2	13	.8	5	11	53	.04	.090	13	19
L0+00S 2+50E	3	159	16	96	.3	25	41	1781	6.42	1051	8	ND	2	10	.5	3	18	71	.05	.130	14	32
L0+00S 3+00E	3	191	16	164	.3	25	33	1839	5.51	706	8	ND	2	12	1.2	4	12	68	.08	.129	15	22
L0+00S 0+50W	2	534	14	27	.3	1	1	320	33.58	625	8	ND	6	20	.5	3	83	294	.02	.858	9	6
L0+00S 1+00W	28	673	19	81	.3	3	32	1420	22.06	1103	8	ND	4	22	.5	3	85	26	.01	.255	12	5
L0+00S 1+50W	5	868	19	56	.3	1	16	1093	26.80	518	8	ND	7	5	.5	6	49	44	.01	.242	12	6
L0+00S 2+00W	6	703	15	40	.3	1	2	593	27.14	153	8	ND	6	12	1.0	3	46	154	.03	.264	5	6
L0+00S 2+50W	8	657	25	63	.4	1	14	849	25.70	5180	8	ND	4	8	.5	3	58	81	.04	.323	8	8
L1+00S 0+00E	4	716	22	76	.3	1	2	434	18.81	3235	8	ND	3	21	.9	10	61	64	.03	.281	17	6
L1+00S 0+50E	4	604	31	75	.4	1	9	802	25.54	3934	8	3	4	11	1.2	16	59	176	.04	.319	8	13
L1+00S 1+00E	7	753	52	301	.7	24	42	1927	10.71	1268	8	ND	4	28	1.7	10	63	47	.18	.177	29	8
L1+00S 1+50E	19	1037	18	523	.3	32	43	1434	16.67	2244	8	ND	4	22	2.6	3	20	189	.04	.291	17	12
L1+00S 2+00E	4	312	10	116	.3	19	23	876	10.16	2324	8	ND	3	15	1.1	6	21	80	.03	.137	18	14
L1+00S 2+50E	4	412	10	207	.3	28	45	1552	10.26	7397	8	ND	3	19	2.7	6	40	57	.04	.157	22	15
L1+00S 3+00E	2	97	8	92	.3	28	30	1312	5.63	838	8	ND	2	9	.5	5	9	62	.06	.075	17	29
L1+00S 0+50W	6	701	26	58	.3	1	2	578	24.81	4044	8	ND	4	34	2.6	13	75	127	.04	.333	14	15
L1+00S 1+00W	6	849	20	72	.3	1	13	797	24.53	5542	8	ND	7	8	.5	3	97	62	.02	.210	9	10
L1+00S 1+50W	8	779	17	119	.3	2	18	1333	21.76	338	8	ND	3	9	1.4	3	52	118	.06	.203	8	8
L1+00S 2+00W	17	766	23	121	.3	4	13	960	20.32	294	8	ND	3	14	2.3	4	54	94	.09	.268	7	12
L2+00S 0+00E	6	735	19	225	.3	1	1	513	31.74	1199	8	ND	5	5	.5	3	42	95	.03	.226	3	11
L2+00S 0+50E	18	830	23	167	1.0	23	131	3515	11.89	594	8	ND	2	14	1.9	4	41	71	.09	.250	11	12
L2+00S 1+00E	8	1059	24	573	.5	33	100	4240	14.91	1635	8	ND	2	17	5.9	5	96	60	.09	.178	59	14
L2+00S 1+50E	3	561	21	96	.3	1	11	688	22.95	8143	8	3	5	17	2.5	3	97	107	.02	.266	18	16
L2+00S 2+00E	6	498	22	164	.3	10	26	1150	15.59	3365	8	ND	4	25	2.3	3	48	145	.03	.280	21	20
L2+00S 2+50E	4	385	9	125	.3	13	32	1133	11.11	2723	8	ND	3	21	.8	5	42	87	.03	.179	22	14
L2+00S 3+00E	4	365	22	336	.5	19	42	2091	7.71	2434	8	ND	2	23	2.8	6	32	68	.12	.185	24	19

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
L2+00S 0+50W	5	741	8	60	.3	3	5	408	16.71	890	8	ND	2	7	1.4	6	37	69	.06	.155	13	9
L2+00S 1+00W	6	716	16	134	.3	8	21	1147	16.67	619	8	ND	4	16	1.7	4	32	88	.10	.252	13	14
L2+00S 1+50W	9	871	13	181	.5	6	20	1375	16.64	509	8	ND	3	21	3.1	4	48	113	.10	.213	10	21
L2+00S 2+00W	7	766	15	105	.3	1	14	1113	21.04	1444	8	ND	4	14	3.3	3	142	157	.04	.211	9	12
L3+00S 0+00E	10	534	25	171	.5	7	10	638	10.31	4008	8	ND	2	15	1.7	11	53	63	.07	.290	13	10
L3+00S 0+50E	4	584	10	194	.3	8	11	682	14.43	3027	8	ND	2	19	2.2	6	37	95	.07	.194	15	12
L3+00S 1+00E	3	525	10	94	1.2	5	3	782	17.01	1436	8	ND	2	15	1.5	3	28	135	.05	.189	8	9
L3+00S 1+50E	5	596	16	153	.3	7	8	720	14.71	1809	8	ND	2	19	1.0	4	75	126	.06	.226	15	13
L3+00S 2+00E	10	521	14	969	.6	53	107	7629	8.93	1343	8	ND	2	20	11.5	3	35	87	.19	.175	41	15
L3+00S 2+50E	5	368	14	308	.3	16	39	1953	8.87	1419	8	ND	2	18	2.6	3	29	87	.11	.163	23	16
L3+00S 3+00E	5	246	15	343	.3	21	25	1468	7.84	959	8	ND	2	24	2.6	5	22	96	.48	.117	17	32
L3+00S 0+50W	16	681	8	67	.7	2	1	475	24.63	1518	8	ND	3	8	.5	3	34	91	.03	.221	4	10
L3+00S 1+00W	5	762	17	62	.3	3	1	568	21.65	2137	8	ND	4	15	.5	4	166	108	.04	.280	9	9
L3+00S 1+50W	12	444	10	191	.3	8	42	1639	8.45	465	8	ND	2	26	1.0	3	14	103	.19	.225	16	14
L4+00S 0+00E	3	549	39	79	.3	1	7	676	17.63	3178	8	ND	3	18	1.2	15	88	92	.02	.293	11	5
L4+00S 0+50E	6	445	16	132	3.7	6	7	546	11.27	1102	8	10	2	16	1.7	3	29	74	.11	.217	9	7
L4+00S 1+00E	4	536	11	122	.3	6	24	1395	13.85	1744	8	ND	2	12	2.2	8	52	89	.05	.181	9	10
L4+00S 1+50E	4	164	11	123	.3	5	13	1530	6.48	533	8	ND	2	12	.8	3	17	94	.15	.174	8	8
L4+00S 2+00E	5	234	11	208	.3	9	10	651	6.76	830	8	ND	2	16	.9	3	17	86	.25	.112	15	13
L4+00S 2+50E	4	240	26	289	.3	12	41	2145	7.32	953	8	ND	2	22	2.0	4	24	108	.21	.142	20	14
L4+00S 3+00E	5	247	21	434	.3	18	34	1849	7.98	998	8	ND	2	20	2.9	3	19	93	.25	.138	16	23
L4+00S 0+50W	4	433	10	82	.3	2	13	643	9.32	669	8	ND	2	10	.6	3	18	79	.09	.313	6	5
L4+00S 1+00W	6	685	23	76	.3	2	5	657	17.19	2723	8	ND	2	12	1.5	3	52	103	.06	.214	12	9
L4+00S 1+50W	7	944	21	153	.3	9	54	2612	16.85	2697	8	ND	3	10	2.0	3	158	76	.10	.243	19	14
L4+00S 2+00W	12	684	43	184	.7	8	14	988	11.62	719	8	ND	2	25	1.9	3	22	81	.14	.213	12	12

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICAT

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCE CORP.
Project: NB
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 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.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
102951	4	34	3	371	.3	12	4	131	.82	165	8	ND	2	1	1.1	4	3	2	.01	.007	1	138
102952	6	35	3	48	.3	7	3	631	1.25	397	8	ND	2	6	.5	3	12	5	.01	.008	2	100
102953	6	197	3	68	.3	2	4	828	3.69	370	8	ND	2	29	.5	3	20	21	.34	.140	5	74
102954	4	31	3	82	.3	3	1	57	.88	13	8	ND	2	1	.5	3	35	1	.01	.003	1	147
102955	7	23	3	190	.3	4	2	219	1.19	12	8	ND	2	1	.5	3	28	3	.03	.006	2	111
102956	6	70	6	94	.3	3	7	491	3.01	27	8	ND	2	11	.5	3	8	14	.46	.055	6	98
102957	10	141	3	50	.3	3	3	121	2.37	599	8	ND	2	2	.5	3	52	15	.05	.029	3	111
102958	9	549	14	208	.6	23	593	44	20.20	99999	8	7	2	3	1.3	222	425	1	.01	.002	1	69
102959	6	85	3	40	.3	3	1	54	2.44	40	8	ND	2	1	.5	3	11	1	.02	.003	2	124

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
Project: YORKE-HARDY
Sample Type: Soils/Rocks

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

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.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
10+00W 2+00N	11	593	106	489	1.1	13	16	758	12.73	681	8	ND	3	9	1.1	26	101	46	.09	.277	28	20
L0+00W 2+50N	8	691	138	133	1.3	10	8	686	19.82	2056	8	ND	5	6	.7	92	156	39	.03	.267	18	15
L0+00W 3+00N	12	1451	353	663	4.1	29	155	8703	14.74	3495	8	ND	2	11	6.3	122	174	40	.20	.180	51	14
L0+00W 3+50N	12	777	143	365	2.7	26	41	2761	11.88	1297	8	ND	3	25	2.7	65	144	58	.27	.183	32	23
L0+00W 4+00N	24	1117	122	260	.8	17	54	2841	16.41	1262	8	ND	5	15	1.4	58	139	61	.06	.178	32	22
L0+00W 4+50N	34	612	181	387	.9	19	41	3178	9.92	1315	8	ND	4	18	2.6	53	59	58	.09	.174	26	21
L0+00W 5+00N	70	1319	178	432	1.3	20	53	2995	16.37	2340	8	ND	4	20	2.7	91	137	55	.11	.198	31	18
L0+00W 5+50N	25	440	178	524	1.4	28	22	2268	7.40	1047	8	ND	2	13	3.6	41	93	54	.14	.104	17	20
L0+00W 6+00N	28	491	203	399	1.0	53	34	2468	8.52	1253	8	ND	2	21	3.5	55	84	53	.17	.118	26	23
L0+00W 6+50N	13	647	298	650	1.5	54	48	3215	10.40	1144	8	ND	2	26	7.1	61	95	56	.09	.186	23	18
L0+50N 1+00W	9	463	21	113	.3	70	77	3118	12.73	956	8	ND	3	14	1.0	13	50	64	.06	.232	16	28
L0+50N 1+50W	8	852	14	74	.3	10	10	794	24.16	1018	8	ND	9	8	.5	15	82	74	.03	.230	17	16
L0+50N 2+00W	10	900	29	134	.3	14	49	3030	14.86	588	8	ND	5	11	1.1	18	116	53	.05	.164	22	17
L1+00W 4+50N	39	872	203	513	1.1	21	45	2811	10.93	2149	8	ND	3	18	3.3	69	80	52	.20	.169	40	20
L1+00W 5+00N	60	722	173	278	.9	21	36	2228	11.73	1832	8	ND	4	21	2.0	66	73	68	.07	.179	25	24
L1+00W 5+50N	30	785	117	288	.7	28	33	3204	10.12	1181	8	ND	3	16	2.2	53	151	52	.12	.116	24	19
L1+00W 6+00N	19	612	58	187	.4	36	31	2675	9.73	788	8	ND	2	12	1.6	31	212	51	.14	.114	19	19
L1+00W 6+50N	16	571	98	262	.3	62	45	3967	10.31	900	8	ND	3	17	1.5	28	92	54	.12	.134	27	21
L1+00W 7+00N	13	551	30	92	.5	43	24	1033	8.71	284	8	ND	2	42	.6	12	52	61	.31	.280	10	24
L1+00W 7+50N	15	802	54	146	.6	46	45	4906	11.13	366	8	ND	2	12	1.3	21	69	46	.24	.133	20	17
L2+00W 1+00N	7	804	27	125	.3	17	58	3969	14.22	576	8	ND	4	8	.9	19	100	64	.07	.248	27	19
L2+00W 1+50N	7	652	50	100	1.1	12	9	840	19.64	2266	8	ND	5	8	.8	31	94	46	.04	.253	16	15
L2+00W 2+00N	6	543	84	145	1.1	16	10	826	14.62	2300	8	ND	3	8	.7	63	109	54	.05	.254	22	19
L2+00W 2+50N	9	1053	336	267	1.0	10	49	2374	22.73	4811	8	3	5	7	1.0	197	370	41	.03	.202	13	14
L2+00W 3+00N	2	1643	29	77	.9	3	8	61	30.03	574	8	4	4	1	.5	36	874	4	.01	.019	1	10
L2+00W 3+50N	17	648	269	694	.9	28	47	3891	11.26	2206	8	ND	2	12	5.7	95	144	46	.14	.159	28	17
L2+00W 4+00N	15	374	515	763	1.7	22	25	2641	8.78	1104	8	ND	2	11	4.7	59	91	61	.12	.154	30	21
L2+00W 4+50N	33	696	114	390	.7	21	50	4593	11.48	1094	8	ND	4	14	2.2	43	92	52	.14	.202	30	21
L2+00W 5+00N	43	526	171	367	.5	20	29	2999	9.80	999	8	ND	4	15	2.9	50	54	60	.14	.137	22	20
L2+00W 5+50N	160	1053	127	379	.8	20	66	6035	17.24	1398	8	ND	4	17	2.8	50	150	65	.09	.245	42	26

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
L2+00W 6+00N	40	837	170	318	.7	24	36	2807	13.93	2512	8	ND	6	18	2.4	87	63	50	.04	.158	26	18
L2+00W 6+50N	22	604	71	192	.4	39	44	4433	11.13	1423	8	ND	3	14	1.6	42	118	43	.06	.139	27	18
L2+00W 7+00N	8	437	37	112	.3	49	32	2202	6.64	884	8	ND	2	11	.7	30	103	29	.16	.057	10	12
L2+00W 7+50N	3	393	21	89	.3	46	50	3207	7.05	634	8	ND	2	5	.5	14	68	24	.10	.125	13	13
5001 ROCK	5	295	181	32	2.0	4	2	95	2.31	191	8	ND	2	2	.5	29	168	2	.04	.006	1	140
5002 ROCK	7	2337	45	70	1.1	8	3	476	1.49	31	8	ND	2	3	.5	8	65	6	.11	.011	2	135
5003 ROCK	19	221	1652	132	8.7	4	8	861	2.94	3216	8	ND	2	4	3.0	429	181	13	.14	.035	8	111
5004 ROCK	2	299	3040	3008	7.9	9	2	1703	2.73	3402	8	ND	2	40	29.6	502	8	5	3.42	.006	1	71

APPENDIX B

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D. L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 0+00 S

2+00 W	56134
	57214
1+75 W	58110
	58643
1+50 W	59025
	58474
1+25 W	58545
	59050
1+00 W	59772
	58264
0+75 W	57823
	58216
0+50 W	57025
	57093
0+25 W	57626
	57867
0+00 W	58028
	57933
0+25 E	57922
	57887
0+50 E	57997
	57894
0+75 E	57860
	57690
1+00 E	57520
	57570
1+25 E	57724
	57826
1+50 E	57836
	57617
1+75 E	57464
	57426
2+00 E	58531
	57827
2+25 E	57793
	57645
2+50 E	57611
	57729
2+75 E	57873
	57463
3+00 E	57321

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D.
L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 *L/14*, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 1+00 S

2+00 W	57134
	57389
1+75 W	57891
	58439
1+50 W	59025
	58474
1+25 W	59565
	59103
1+00 W	59828
	58011
0+75 W	57877
	57455
0+50 W	57235
	57076
0+25 W	57912
	58101
0+00 W	58028
	57933
0+25 E	57922
	57887
0+50 E	57997
	57894
0+75 E	57860
	57690
1+00 E	57520
	57570
1+25 E	57724
	57826
1+50 E	57346
	57619
1+75 E	57423
	57645
2+00 E	57463
	58021
2+25 E	57643
	57439
2+50 E	57688
	57823
2+75 E	57234
	57312
3+00 E	57901

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D. L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 0+50 N

2+00 W	58877
	59216
1+75 W	59374
	58637
1+50 W	57838
	57971
1+25 W	58025
	58101
1+00 W	58073
	57933
0+75 W	57779
	57659
0+50 W	57372
	58314
0+25 W	58419
	57610
0+00 W	57953
	57789
0+25 E	57861
	57609
0+50 E	57743
	57561
0+75 E	57784
	57823
1+00 E	57853
	57875
1+25 E	58108
	58244
1+50 E	59337
	57710
1+75 E	57432
	57528
2+00 E	57698

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D.
L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 2+00 W

0+50 N	
	58745
0+75 N	58312
	57989
1+00 N	57803
	57870
1+25 N	58021
	57882
1+50 N	57976
	58421
1+75 N	57865
	57732
2+00 N	58312
	58106
2+25 N	57943
	57734
2+50 N	57914
	57801
2+75 N	57543
	58695
3+00 N	57787
	57948
3+25 N	57620
	57585
3+50 N	57660
	57683
3+75 N	57651
	57690
4+00 N	57695
	57693
4+25 N	57774
	58137
4+50 N	57719
	58423
4+75 N	57750
	57639
5+00 N	57580

(continued on next page)

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D.
L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 2+00 W (continued from previous page)

	57596
5+25 N	57682
	57582
5+50 N	57485
	57549
5+75 N	57586
	57681
6+00 N	57525
	57510
6+25 N	57689
	57706
6+50 N	57707
	57811
6+75 N	57907
	58101
7+00 N	57914
	57823
7+25 N	57960
	58034
7+50 N	57821
	57811
7+75 N	57912
	58126
8+00 N	57935

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D. L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 1+00 W

5+00 N	57564
	57516
5+25 N	57426
	57374
5+50 N	57540
	57473
5+75 N	57652
	57927
6+00 N	57880
	57974
6+25 N	57856
	57903
6+50 N	57974
	57981
6+75 N	57511
	57594
7+00 N	57567
	57594
7+25 N	57566
	57570
7+50 N	57550
	57687
7+75 N	57690
	57743
8+00 N	57794

MAGNETOMETER READINGS- YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C., OMENICA M.D.
L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14, Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station

L 0+00 W

2+00 N	58836
	58841
2+25 N	58126
	57818
2+50 N	57743
	57424
2+75 N	57635
	57853
3+00 N	57654
	57585
3+25 N	57319
	57289
3+50 N	57295
	57352
3+75 N	57353
	57225
4+00 N	57183
	57365
4+25 N	57415
	57325
4+50 N	57267
	57536
4+75 N	57583
	57475
5+00 N	57437
	58195
5+25 N	60115
	59197
5+50 N	58095
	58071
5+75 N	58225
	58091
6+00 N	57993
	58155
6+25 N	57644
	57579
6+50 N	57775
	57704
6+75 N	57615
	58048
7+00 N	57694
	57623
7+25 N	57683
	57647
7+50 N	57710

SCALE

0 40 80 120

Kilometres

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1

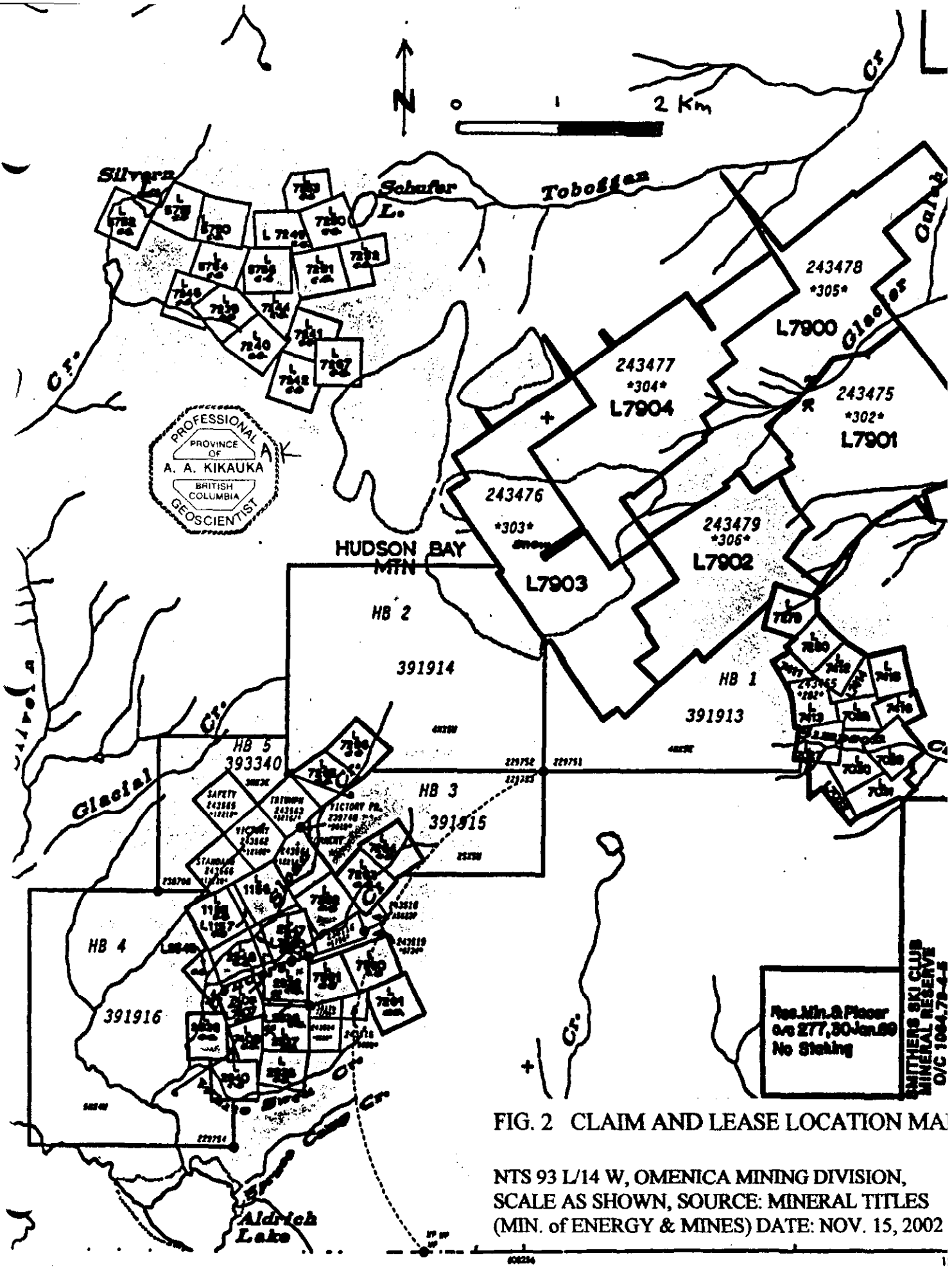


FIG. 2 CLAIM AND LEASE LOCATION MA

NTS 93 L/14 W, OMENICA MINING DIVISION,
SCALE AS SHOWN, SOURCE: MINERAL TITLES
(MIN. of ENERGY & MINES) DATE: NOV. 15, 2002

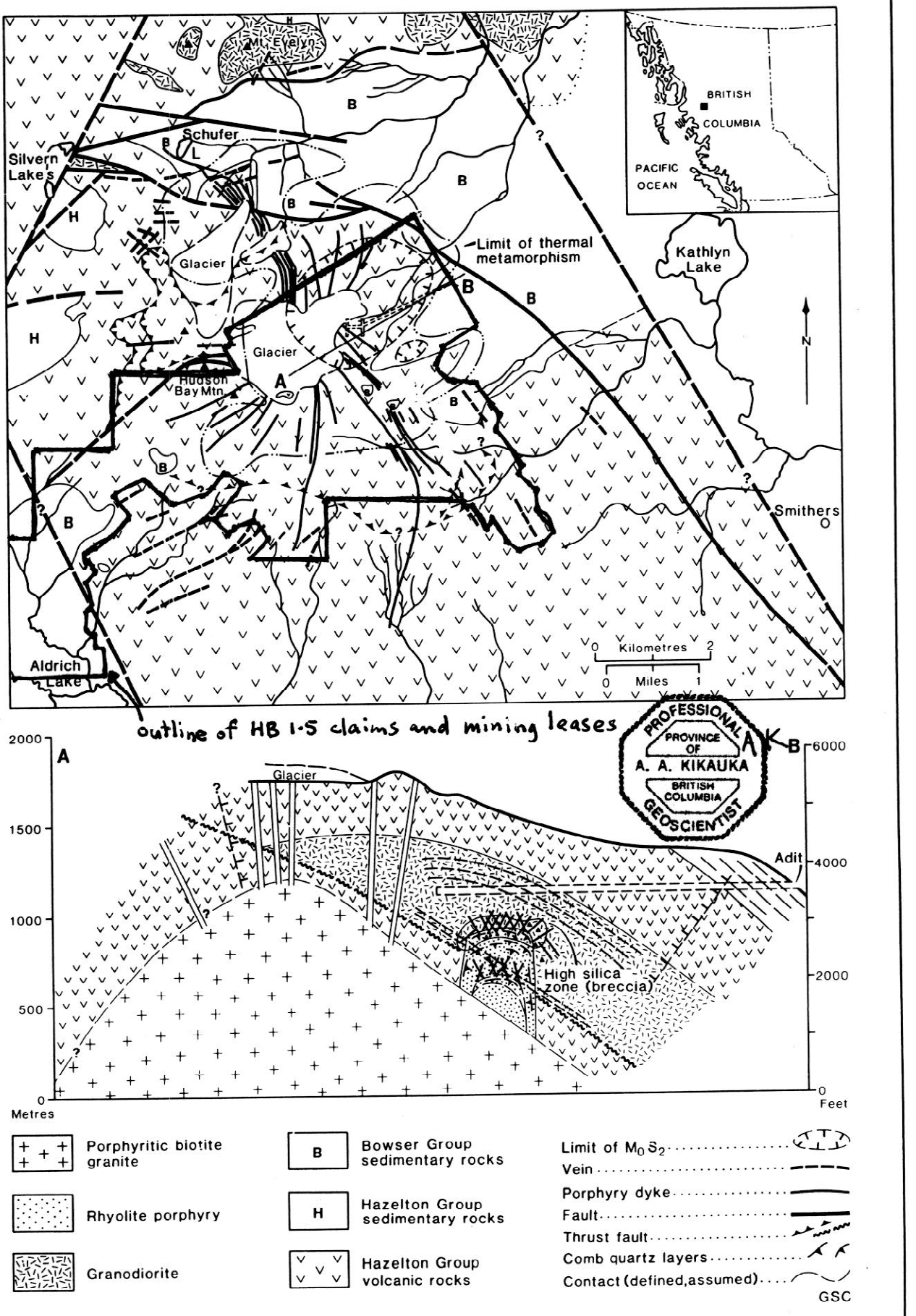
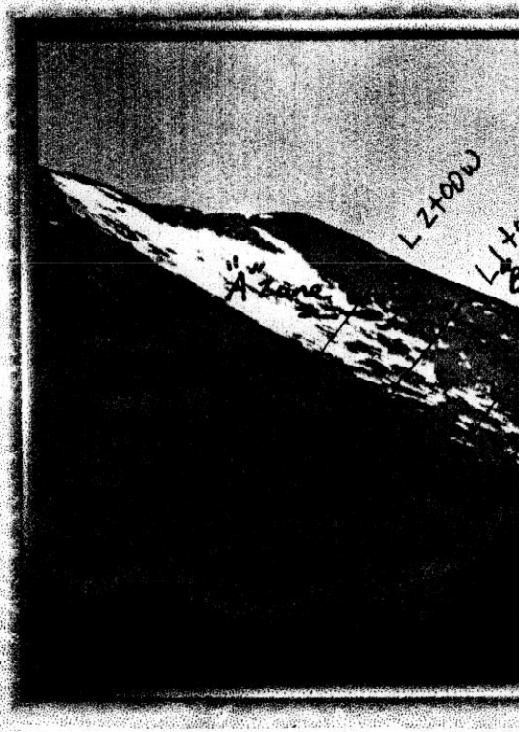


FIGURE 3 Generalized geology of the Hudson Bay Mountain area, British Columbia and schematic section through the Glacier Gulch Mo deposit (after Kirkham, 1966, unpublished data; Jonson *et al.*, 1968; company reports).

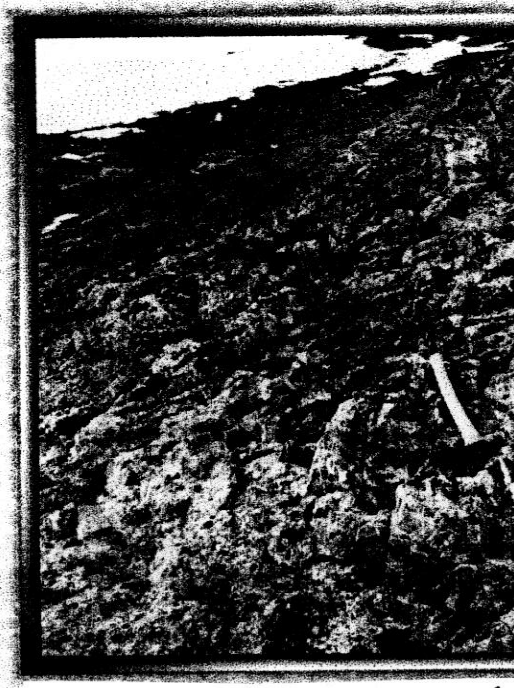

FIG. 3 GENERAL GEOLOGY OF SMITHERS-HAZELTON AREA
NTS 93 L & 93 M, OMENICA MINING DIVISION, SUBJECT PROPERTY
LOCATED 5-10 KM. WEST OF SMITHERS, B.C. ON HUDSON BAY MTN.
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KAUKA
KISPIOX RANGE
Hazelton
Kitwanga River
Steeno
BULKLEY VALLEY
Bulkley
BLUFFY MTN.
NETALZUL MTN.
RANGE
BRIAN BORU PK.
PORPHYRY Mo-W YORKE-HARDY
SEVEN SISTERS PKS.
MT. SIR ROBERT
HUDSON BAY MTN.
Smithers
River
Zymoetz
LEGEND- SEDIMENTARY & VOLCANIC ROCKS
Jurassic and Cretaceous
6 Hazelton Group- Siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, conglomerate, argillite, limestone, minor coal
Middle Jurassic
5 Hazelton Group- Andesite, basalt & dacite tuffs, volcanic breccia, greywacke, conglomerate, argilli
Lower Jurassic
4 Green, red & purple andesite & basalt tuff/breccia, greywacke, argillite, and conglomerate
LEGEND- INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Middle Eocene
H Babine Intrusions- granite, quartz monzonite, various porphyritic phases of each
Tertiary and older
G Coast Plutonic Complex- Granite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, minor gneiss
Upper Cretaceous
F Bulkley Intrusions- Porphyritic quartz monzonite a granodiorite
Triassic & Jurassic
B Topley Intrusions- Quartz monzonite, granodiorite & quartz diorite, some porphyritic phases of each
Fault
SCALE - MILES

"G" Zone ridge looking east-southeast, Smithers in background. Two separate 60 cm wide quartz veins trending NE, dipping 78 NW, returned weighted average assay values of 3.21 g/t Au.

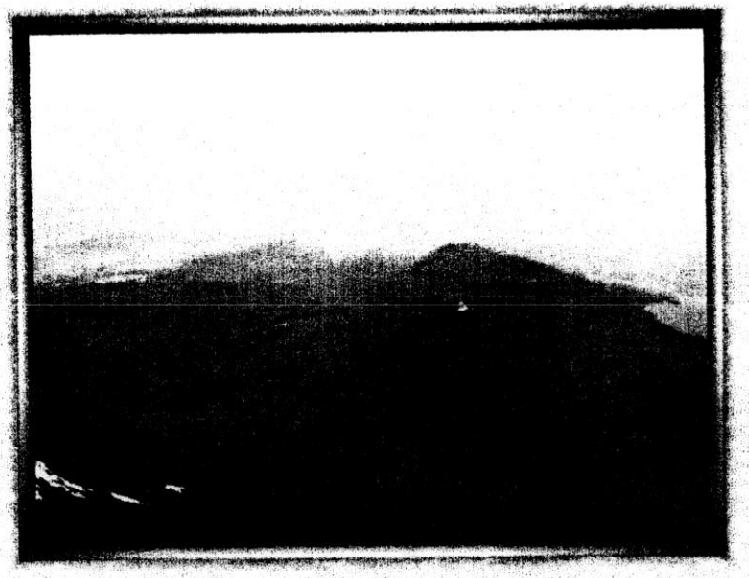


"A & B" Zone ridge looking north, Bu
A 90 cm wide quartz vein is well defi
& as do most of the other veins the "A
70-80 NW, returned weighted average

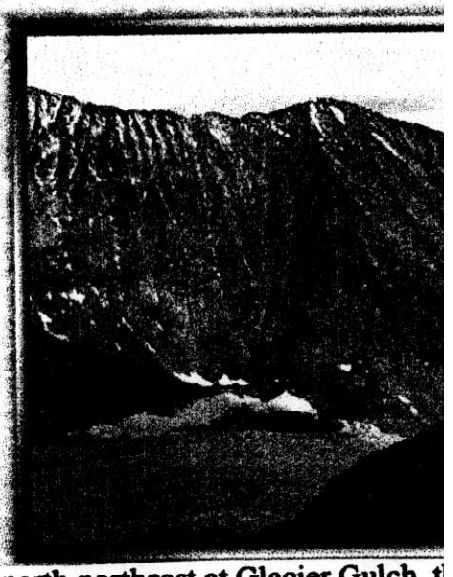
Looking south-southwest at the "E" and "F" Zones (200-300 m from camera) and the "A" Zone in foreground. L 2+00 W is the cross line which marks the "E" Zone 8 m. wide jumbo sized quartz vein.



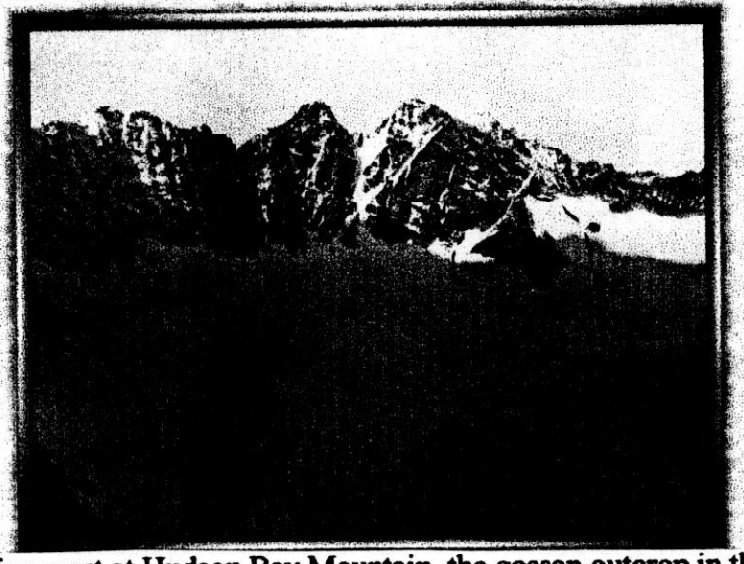
"F" Zone, looking southwest towards
quartz vein (8 m true width). Sampl
hangingwall, with 3% coarse grain py
bismuthininte, trace arsenopyrite



Looking east from Dasher Summit 7,600 ft a.s.l., Bulkley Valley in background, "C" and "D" Zones in foreground at 5,250 ft elev.



Looking north-northeast at Glacier Gulch, t tungsten bearing mineral deposit is located 2,000 feet below the surface.



Looking west at Hudson Bay Mountain, the gossan outcrop in the shadow line coincides with a strong airborne magnetometer high. This outcrop has never been explored and is within the west edge of the mining leases.

Glacier Gulch looking ~~southeast~~ west from Highway 16

HB 1 Claim- Omenica M.D., Smithers, B.C. Rock Chip Samples Descriptions

Sample #	Width	Elevation	Description	ppm Bi	ppb Au
102951	0.8 m	5904' 1800 m	quartz veining, vuggy, 0.2% py., 0.1% lim., trace sphalerite	3	120
102952	1.0 m	6232' 1900 m	Quartz veining, vuggy, 0.3% py., pyo., trace arsenopyrite	12	405
102953	1.2 m	6232' 1900 m	Same as above	20	75
102954	0.8 m	6429' 1960 m	Quartz veining, vuggy, 0.7% py., pyo., trace chalcopyrite, scheelite	35	170
102955	0.7 m	6429' 1960 m	Quartz veining, vuggy, trace sphalerite	28	23
102956	1.0 m	5707' 1740 m	Quartz veining, vuggy, 0.3% py.	8	40
102957	1.2 m	5969' 1820 m	Quartz veining, vuggy, o.8% py., pyo., trace arsenopyrite	52	360
102958	0.2 m	6166' 1880 m	Quartz-sulphide vein with 2% arsenopyrite as fracture coating, vuggy, trace bismuthinite & antimony	425	6480
102959	1.1 m	5969' 1820 m	Quartz veining, vuggy, 0.3% py., pyo.	11	85

L 7902 (243479)- Omenica Mining Division, Smithers, B.C.- Rock Chip Sample Descriptions

Sample No	Width	Elevation	Description	ppm Bi	ppb Au
5001	0.4 m	1960 m 6429 ft	Part of 8 m wide vuggy quartz vein trending 057, dipping 75 NW. 010 trending cross-structure (jointing and/or fracturing) evident at widest point of quartz vein swell which tapers to 1-2 m width along strike. Altered, fine-grained mafic rock on footwall of 057 qtz. vn. 3-5% py., trace bismuthinite, Grid location- L 2+00 W, 3+00 N	168	750
5002	0.3 m	1980 m 6494 ft	Part of 6-12 m wide zone of NE trending, steeply NW dipping 15% qtz as vuggy, 1-5 cm veins, 3% pyrite, 1% marcasite Grid location- L 2+00 W, 7+00 N	65	245
5003	0.5 m	1900 m 6232 ft	Vuggy qtz. vein ternding NE, dipping steeply NW, 3% pyrite, 0.1% bismuthinite, Grid location- L 0+00 W, 2+00 N	429	360
5004	0.7 m	1840 m 6035 ft	Same as above, Grid location- L 0+00 W, 6+50 N	502	65

The following zones were defined by the 1997 rock chip sampling program:

Total # of Samples	Average Width (m.)	Elevation feet a.s.l. (m.)	Trend & strike (azimuth)	Description	Weighted average Au g/t
6	0.9	7000 (2135)	ENE, 250	'A' zone, quartz stockwork and veins	3.15
3	1	6500 (1983)	NNE, 75	'B' zone. Quartz stockwork and veins	3.98
4	1.2	5500 (1678)	NE, 200	'C' zone, quartz veins and breccia	6.9
4	0.9	5000 (1525)	NW, 150	'D' zone, quartz veins and breccia	4.77
1	0.5	7300 (2227)	NE, 50	'E' zone, quartz vein	2.74
3	1	7100 (2166)	NE, 75	'F' zone, quartz veins and stockwork	1.84
2	0.6	6800 (2074)	NE, 50	'G' zone, quartz veins and stockwork	3.21
2	sub-crop	6000 (1830)	?	'H' zone, quartz veins and stockwork	2.87

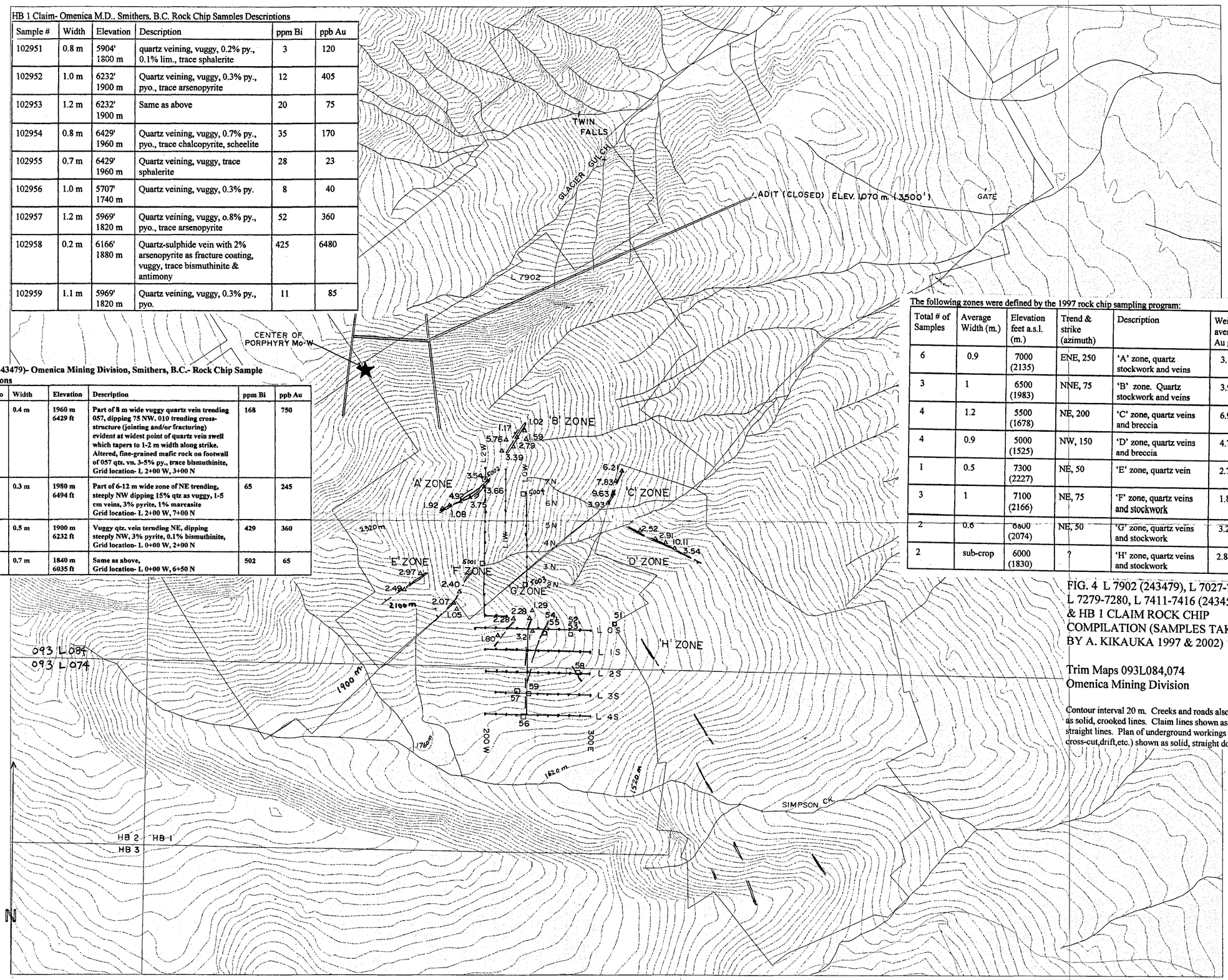


FIG. 4 L 7902 (243479), L 7027-7032, L 7279-7280, L 7411-7416 (243455) & HB 1 CLAIM ROCK CHIP COMPILATION (SAMPLES TAKEN BY A. KIKAUKA 1997 & 2002)

Trim Maps 093L084,074
Omenica Mining Division

Contour interval 20 m. Creeks and roads also shown as solid, crooked lines. Claim lines shown as solid, straight lines. Plan of underground workings (adit, cross-cut,drift,etc.) shown as solid, straight double line

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. A. KIKAUKA GEOSCIENTIST

Note- underground workings location approximate

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,986

As,Bi ppm in soil (inset)								
NORTH HALF (L 7902)								
	634, 68	•	366, 69	•				
700 N	884, 103	•	284, 52	•	1144, 95	•		
	1423, 118	•	900, 92	•	2468, 84	•		
600 N	2512, 63	•	788, 212	•	1047, 93	•		
	1398, 150	•	1181, 151	•	2340, 137,			
500 N	999, 54	•	1832, 73	•	1315, 59	•		
	1094, 43	•	2149, 80	•	1262, 139,			
400 N	1104, 91	•			1297, 144,			
	2206, 144	•			3495, 174,			
300 N	574, 874	•			2056, 156,			
	4811, 370	•			681, 101	•		
200 N	2300, 109	•	L2W	L1W	L0W			
	2266, 94	•						
100 N	576, 100	•						
			588, 116	•	1018, 82	•	956, 50	•

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA

Note. Underground workings location approximate

FIG. 5 L 7902 (243479) SOIL GRID (NORTH HALF) & HB 1 CLAIM SOIL GRID (SOUTH HALF)

Trim Maps 093L084,074
Omenica Mining Division

Au values displayed on contour map with interpreted vein structures.
As, Bi values displayed as inset plans

AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT

GOLD BEARING QUARTZ-SULPHIDE VEIN SURFACE TRACE

GLACIER GULCH

ADIT

1700 m

CENTER OF PORPHYRY Mo·W 3,000-4,500 FT. 915-1,373 m. ELEVATION

1900 m

2100 m

DASHER SUMMIT 2320 m.

L 7902

N

	L2W	L1W	L0W
7 N	70	140	
	290	85	
6 N	265	495	195
	950	2010	155
5 N	880	375	305
	120	180	460
4 N	590	235	175
	520		1120
3 N	675		530
	3960		1850
2 N	2305		1510
	2060		580
1 N	780		
	285		

L0S	335	305	695	260	450	850	835	270	1020	160	730	320	85	65	350					
L1S	450	320	880	670	1290	520	225	210	610	450	190									
L2S	1150	790	140	150	230	280	1480	890	480	460	410									
L3S	48	930	195	545	240	250	490	90	215	160										
L4S	90	2280	260	110	320	150	260	80	260	150	320									

EPIDOTE BRECCIA ZONE

Au ppb in soil

200 W | 100 E | 200 E | 300 E

1760 m

1620 m

SIMPSON CK.

HB1

093 L 084
093 L 074

SOIL GRID INSET
SOUTH HALF (HB 1 CLAIM)

As,Bi ppm in soil

	200 W		100 E		200 E	
	5180, 58	153, 46	518, 49	1103, 85	625, 83	5184, 89	530, 39	1435, 38	2834, 25	909, 11	1051, 18	706, 12
L1S	294, 54	338, 52	5542, 97	4044, 75	3235, 61	3934, 59	1268, 63	12244, 20	2324, 21	7397, 40	838, 9	
L2S	1444, 142	509, 48	619, 32	890, 37	1199, 42	594, 41	1635, 96	8143, 97	3365, 48	2723, 42	2434, 32	
L3S	465, 14	2137, 166	1518, 34	4008, 53	3027, 37	1436, 28	1809, 75	1343, 35	1419, 29	959, 22		
L4S	719, 22	2697, 158	2723, 52	669, 18	3178, 88	1102, 29	1744, 52	533, 17	830, 17	953, 24	998, 19	

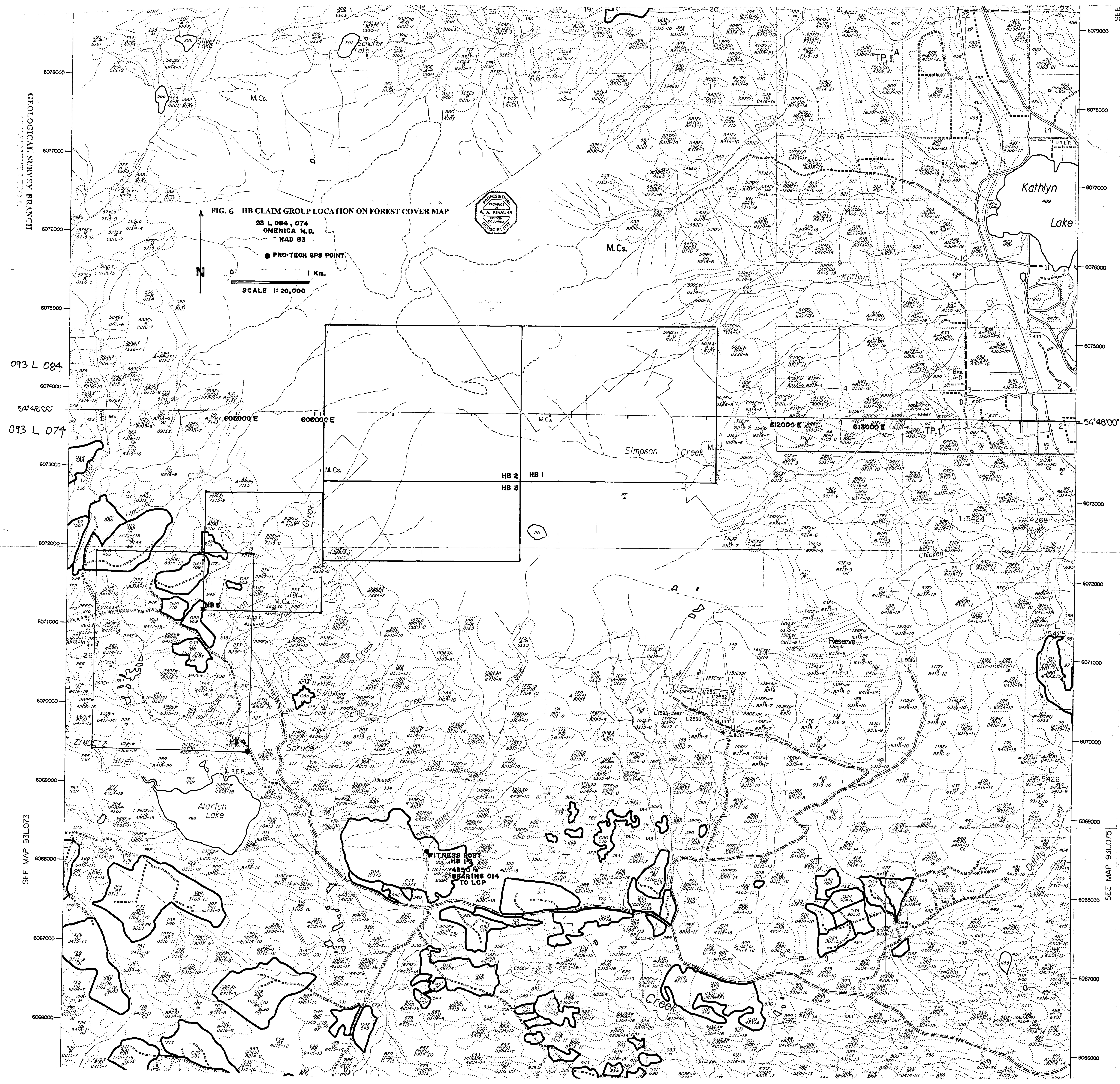
SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300

N

26,986 (3)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

N

0 50 100 m

FIG. 7 MAGNETOMETER READINGS-
YORKE-HARDY PROJECT, SMITHERS, B.C.,
OMENICA M.D. L7902 & HB 1 claim, NTS 93 L/14,
Instrument used- Geometrics G-836 Proton Procession Magnetometer. Data corrected for diurnal variation of total field by looping to a common station. Readings @ 12.5 m intervals, sensor oriented N, 2 m.over ground.

■ 58,001- 59,000 nT ■ > 59,000 nT

SCALE 1 : 2,500 (1 cm. = 25 m.)

L7902

HB 1

L 2+00 W

L 1+00 W

L 0+00 W

8+00N

7+00N

6+00N

5+00N

4+00N

3+00N

2+00N

1+00N

L 0+50N

L 0+00N

L 1+00S

200 m. to Dasher Summit

Helicopter Pad

2+00 W

1+00 W

0+00 W

1+00 E

2+00 E

3+00 E

Note: Underground workings location approximate

FIG. 8 COMPILATION OF UPPER GOLD ZONE GEOLOGY AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY WITH PROPOSED DRILL PLAN

L 7902 & HB 1 CLAIM, OMENICA MINING DIVISION, SMITHERS, B.C.
SOLID STRAIGHT LINES ARE CLAIM & LEASE BOUNDARIES, CURVED SOLID LINES ARE CREEKS AND CONTOUR LINES @ 20 m INTERVALS.

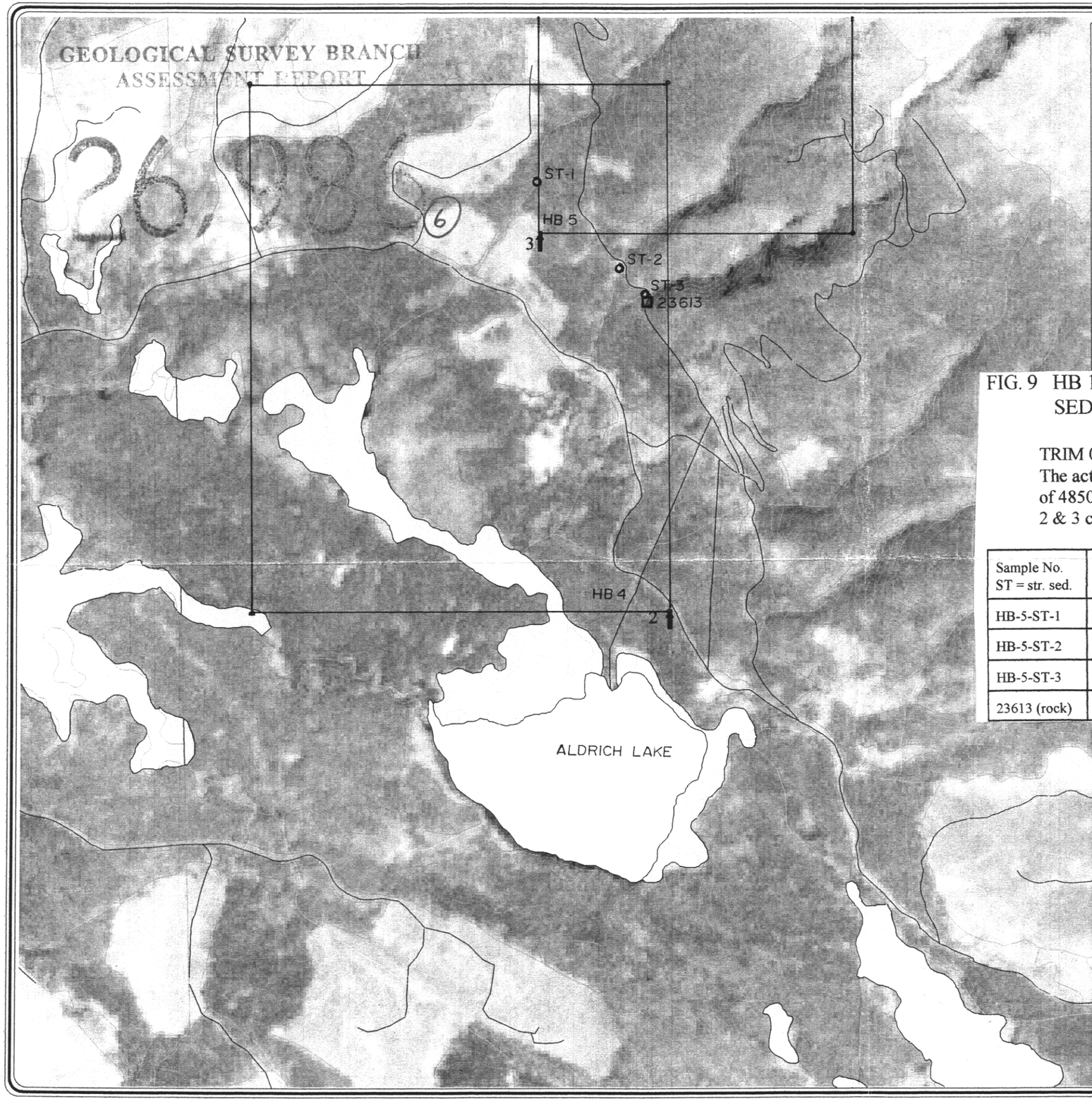
- STRIKE & DIP
- ANTICLINAL FOLD AXIS
- > 2,000 ppb Au in soil
- 1,001- 2,000 ppb Au in soil
- 501-1,000 ppb Au in soil
- Fault
- Proposed Diamond Drill Hole (dot shows collar, arrow shows azimuth)
- **COARSE CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ VEIN ZONE (SURFACE TRACE), 0.1 to 5% SULPHIDES, MOSTLY PYRITE/PYRRHOTITE, MINOR ARSENOPYRITE, BISMUTHITE, & TELLURIDES**
- **LATE CRETACEOUS BULKLEY INTRUSIVE COMPLEX (SYN-MINERAL) QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKE ZONES & DYKE SWARMS**
- **INNER MOLYBDENITE VEIN ZONE & DISSEMINATED AND FRACTURE FILLING PYRITE ZONE**
- **OUTER PYRRHOTITE/CHALCOPYRITE ZONE & HORNFELS AUREOLE**
- **CONTACT OF HAZELTON VOLCANICS (MAFIC TO FELSIC FLOWS, TUFF, BRECCIA, MUDSTONE CONGLOMERATE, & LIMESTONE) AND SKEENA SEDIMENTS (GREYWACKE, MUDSTONE, SANDSTONE, SHALE, LIMESTONE, & COAL).**

ADIT ELEV. 1069 m.
CENTER OF PORPHYRY Mo-W 900-1400 m ELEV.
HAZELTON VOLCANICS
ANDESITE-RHYOLITE TUFFS / FLOWS
SKEENA SEDIMENTS
SANDSTONE, SHALE, CONGLOMERATE
SECONDARY BIOTITE & HORNBLENDE ZONE
FELSIC VOLCANICS
L2W
L1W
L0W
7N
6N
5N
4N
3N
2N
1N
DASHER SUMMIT 2320 m.
XTAL TUFF CONGLOMERATE FELSIC VOLCANICS
HORNFELS
L7902
HB 1
MINOR LIMESTONE
XTAL TUFF
L0S
L1S
L2S
L3S
L4S
EPIDOTE BRECCIA
093L084
093L074
SKEENA SEDIMENTS
HAZELTON VOLCANICS
1760 m.
1620 m.
SIMPSON CK.
BULKLEY INTRUSION: PORPHYRITIC QTZ. MONZONITE
35
30
47
58
57

SCALE 1 : 5,000
100 0 100 200 300
METERS

N

Geo-Facts Consulting - Claim Posts



N

23.5 declination

Claim Post
Streams
20m Contours
Forest Cover Polygon
Roads and skid trails
Wetlands
Lakes

Datum: Nad83
Projection: UTM
Zone: 9
Mapsheet: 093L073 / 093L074
Differentially corrected GPS data
Altitude in Meters
Created by: Jeff Lamb
Date: July 3, 2002

400 0 1:20000 400 800m

path - M:\mapping\2002\Mining-geo_facts\av_project\l074.apr

Posts-id	Comment	X-coord	Y-coord	Altitude
1	witness post go 4850m at 014 hb 1 2 3	607660.41400	6068242.60200	951.493
2	hb4 lcp 391916 claim post 5 units n 4 units w	605300.42000	6069403.06600	867.563
3	claim post hb 5 3 units n 3 units e	604676.14600	6071190.52600	977.514

FIG. 9 HB 1-5 CLAIM POST SURVEY AND HB 5 STREAM SEDIMENT AND ROCK CHIP SAMPLE PLAN MAP

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF A. A. KIKAUKA BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

TRIM 093L074, 073, OMENICA MINING DIVISION, SMITHERS, B.C.
The actual location of the LCP for HB 1,2,3 is a horizontal distance of 4850 m at a bearing 014 from the witness post at arrow 1. Arrow 2 & 3 correspond to the LCP location for HB 4 & 5 respectively.

Sample No. ST = str. sed.	Width/ creek size	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
HB-5-ST-1	small	27	42	192	0.4	6
HB-5-ST-2	small	41	66	599	1.3	160
HB-5-ST-3	medium	56	100	1012	0.3	25
23613 (rock)	0.7 m	263	13	270	0.4	2