



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] Geochemical Assessment Report on the Whit Claims TOTAL COST \$ 3705.50

AUTHOR(S) Clay Craig SIGNATURE(S) [Signature]

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) N/A YEAR OF WORK 2002

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) Event 3184510, Sept. 26 2002

PROPERTY NAME Whiting Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Whit 1, Whit 2, Whit 3, Whit 4, Whit 5,
Whit 18, Whit 19, Whit 20, Whit 17pc

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Cu, Mo, Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Omineca NTS 093E11e/14e

LATITUDE 53° 45' LONGITUDE 127° 13' (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Huckleberry Mines Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
Box 3000 Houston B.C. V0J 1Z0

OPERATOR(S) (who paid for the work)
1) Huckleberry Mines Ltd. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS
As above

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Hazleton Volcanics, Bulkley Intrusions,
Chalcopyrite, Molybdenite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
8757, 22109

27,002

(OVER)

SUMMARY

The Whiting Creek claims were explored for areas where topography would yield favorable geochemical sampling conditions for the expression of a porphyry Cu-Mo orebody. This reconnaissance attempted to focus in areas where past prospectors may have shied away from, and also on possible eastern and northern extensions of the previously defined "Creek Zone".

Two contour soil lines, one silt line, and several rock samples were collected in 2002, for a total of 40 samples. Sample locations were selected largely on estimated thickness of soil horizons, as well as proximity to mineralization identified in the 2000 Creek Zone drilling.

The slightly elevated copper values in the silt line do not display anything unexpected, given the distribution of copper in old drillholes nearby. The soil lines to the northeast of the 2000 Creek Zone drilling do not display any elevated values, nor do the rock samples from various locations.

These results slightly downgrade the area to the north-northeast of the Creek Zone as a drill target. However, there are still other possibilities for extensions of the Creek Zone in other directions.

RECEIVED
NOV 26 2002
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,002

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1	Assessment report title page and summary
2	Summary
3	Table of contents
4	Introduction, physiography
5	B.C. location map
6	Claim map
7	Claim status, summary of work, property history
8	Regional geology
9	Regional geology map
11	Property geology
13	Prospecting
14	Conclusions and recommendations, sample descriptions
17	2002 Sample location map
18	Map of copper geochemistry in 2002 sampling
19	Analytical results certificate
20	Statement of expenditures
21	Statements of qualifications (2)

INTRODUCTION

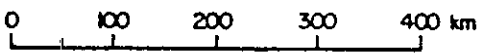
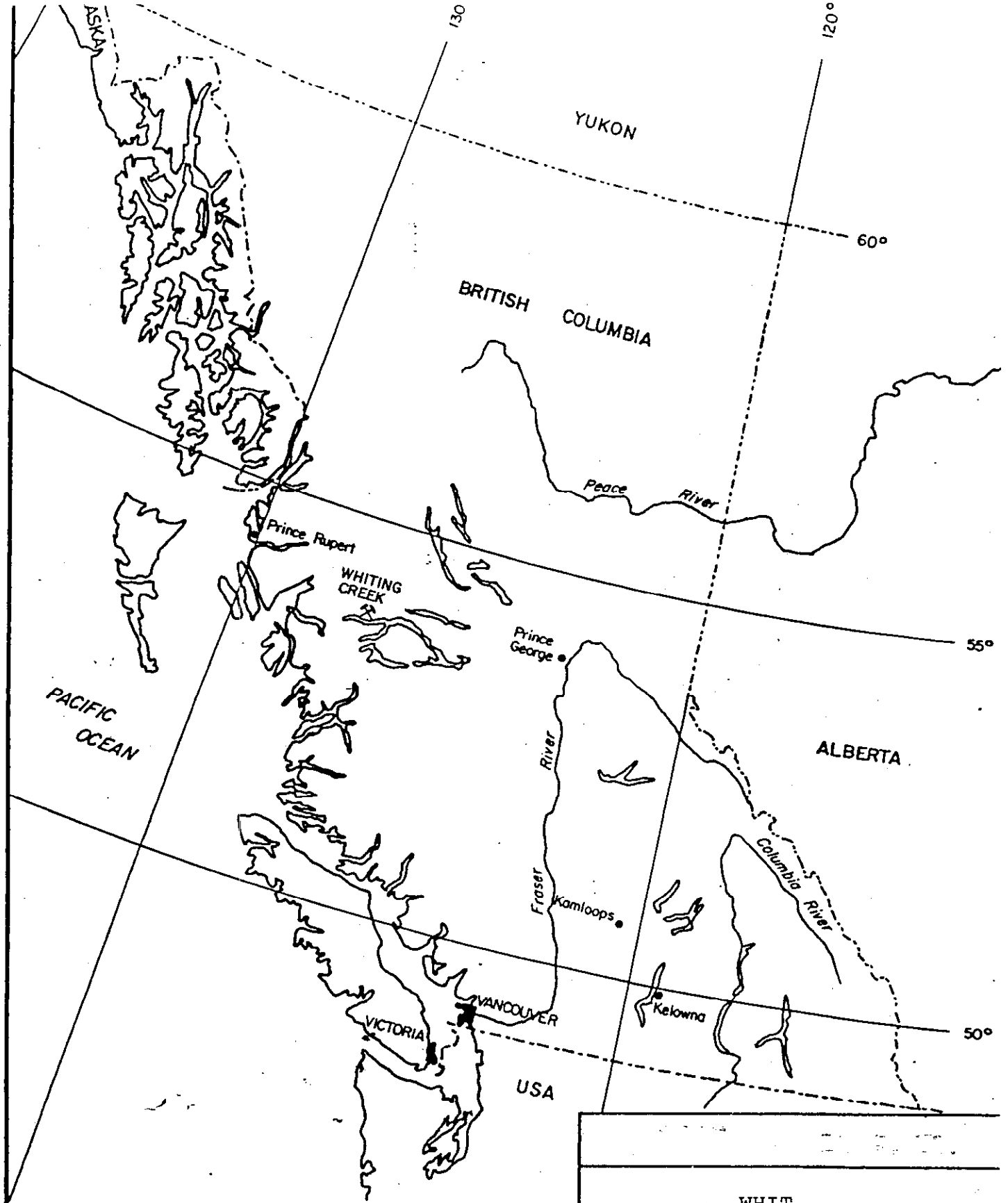
This report describes prospecting and sampling carried out over the four days of September 9th to the 12th, 2002 on the WHIT copper/molybdenum property, located south of Houston B.C.

Location and Access

The Whit claims are located in the Thatsa Lake region, 115 kilometers south of Smithers, B.C. They cover part of the south slope of Sibola Mountain, from the peak down to within a kilometer of Sweeny Lake. Access to the property is via Highway 16, near Houston B.C., the Morice River, Morice Owen, Morice Nadina and the Morice Thatsa Forestry roads. From the junction of the Morice River road with Highway 16 to the property is a distance of 125 kilometers on good gravel roads. Final access into the property is by a four-wheel drive road that continues to above treeline. The road is in fairly good shape except for the crossing of Whiting Creek, where the creek must be forded as the bridge has been washed out.

Physiography

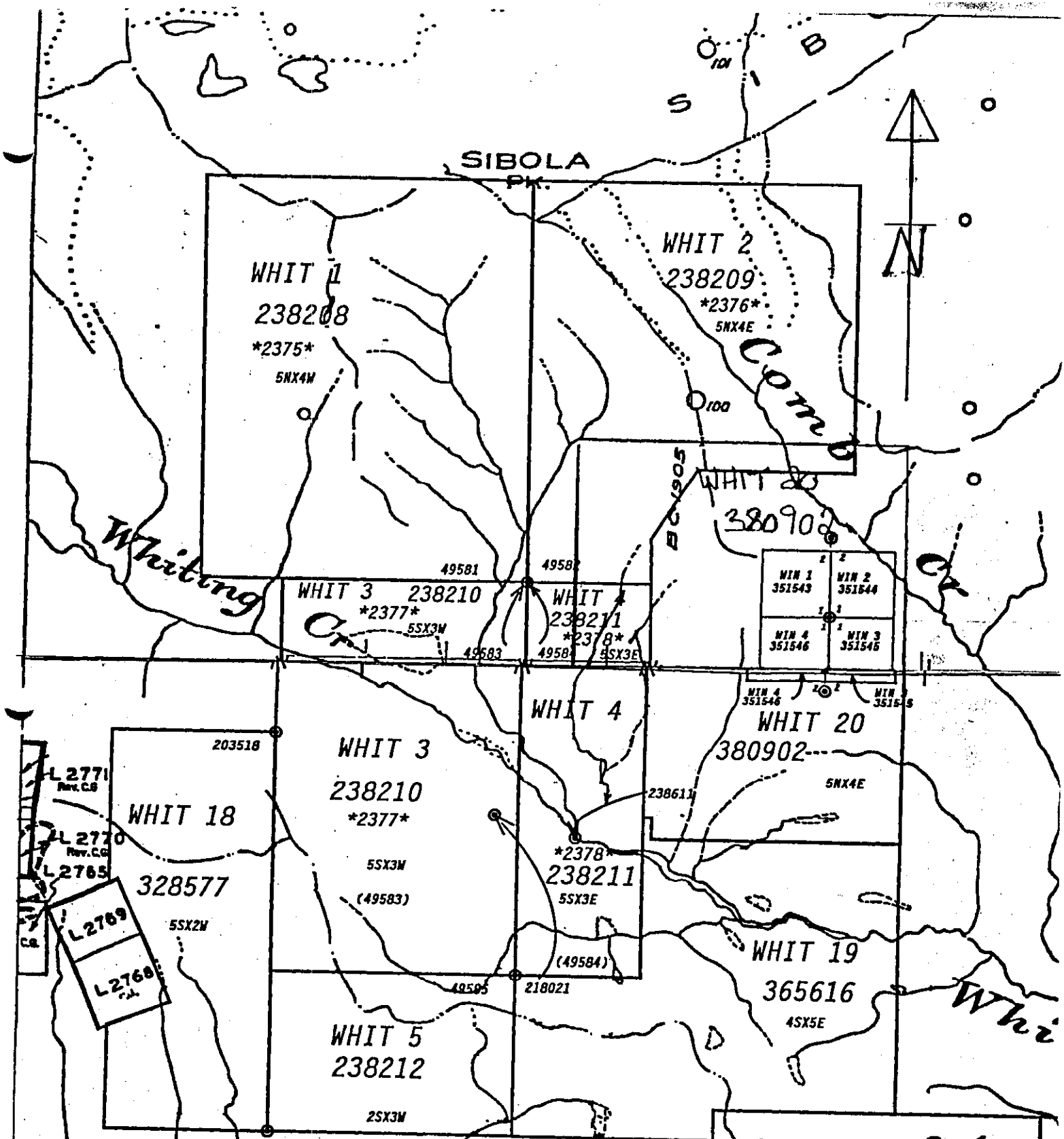
The property lies at the east end of the Sibola range, in a transition zone between the coast mountains and the Nechako Plateau. Topography is rugged, particularly on the north half of the claims. Elevations range from 2,190m on Sibola mountain to 940m at Sweeny Lake. Treeline occurs at 1,500 metres, below this elevation Alpine Fir, Lodgepole Pine, Balsam Fir and minor Spruce and Hemlock occur. The area above treeline is characterized by talus slopes with bright red and yellow gossen. Small icefields occupy cirques on the north side of Sibola mountain.



1:7,500,000

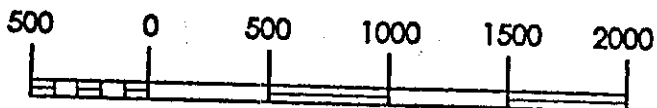
**WHIT
LOCATION MAP**

PROJECT	WHITING CREEK	
NTS	93-E-11,14	DISPOSITION
		SCALE 1:7,500,000
DRAWN	C.D. DURBIN	DATE
		FIG. 1



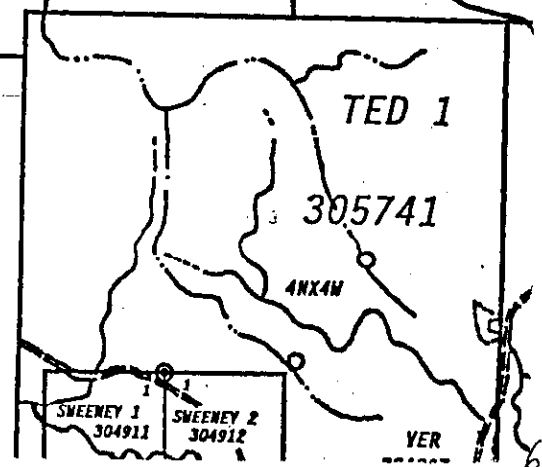
ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1:31 680

Map 093E11E/14E
METRES



ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

MAINING DIVISIONS OF CANADA



Claim Status

The Whit claims are 100% owned by Huckleberry Mines Ltd.

NAME	TENURE #	EXPIRY Y/M/D	UNITS	TAG#
Whit 1	238208	2003,11,03	20	49581
Whit 2	238209	2003,11,03	20	49582
Whit 3	238210	2003,11,03	15	49583
Whit 4	238211	2003,11,03	15	49584
Whit 5	238212	2003,11,03	6	49585
Whit 18	328577	2003,11,03	10	203518
Whit 19	365616	2003,11,03	20	218021
Whit 20	380902	2004,09,28	20	238611
Whit 17Fr	238469	2005,11,03	1	64320

Summary of Work

The 2002 program consisted of sampling and prospecting on the Whit 3, 4, 19 and 20. 24 soil samples, 11 silt samples and 5 rock samples were taken.

Property History

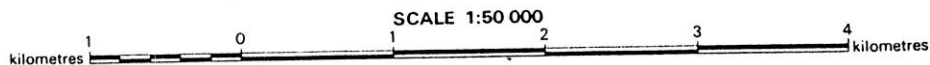
The Whit property was first staked by Kennco Explorations Ltd. in 1963. In 1964 Kennco conducted bulldozer trenching (2,900 metres), chip sampling, geological mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics (26.1 kilometres of Mag and I.P. 1965 saw Kennco do additional mapping, sampling, bulldozer trenching (2,800 metres) and 11 NQ diamond drill holes (630 metres). Optioned by Quintana Minerals in 1972, a rock geochemical survey was done (144 samples) and a 456 metre HQ diamond drill hole. In 1980 the property was again optioned to SMD Mining Co. who remapped the property, did a soil survey (464 samples), a geophysical survey (20km IP; 36.4 km Mag) and drilled 22 percussion holes (1,784 metres) and 8 diamond drill holes (2,412 metres). In 1981 SMD continued

exploring the property with 16 percussion holes(1,021 metres), and 17 diamond drill holes (3,479 metres). In 1992 Kennecott Canada Inc. prospected and drilled 2 BQ diamond drill holes, (110.6 metres). Between 1998 and 2000 Huckleberry Mines Ltd. conducted a 13.6 kilometre IP grid and 4 diamond drill holes. 2

Regional Geology

The area around the Whit property is underlain by Jurassic and younger volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by a number of different aged intrusions. The oldest rocks in the area are volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks belonging to the mid to late Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Hazelton Group is comprised of island arc related sub aerial and subaqueous volcanoclastic and flow rocks and lesser fine to coarse grained sediments. Overlying the Hazelton are Mid Jurassic shales, siltstones and sandstones of the Bowser Lake Group. These are in turn overlain by generally coarser sediments of the late Cretaceous Skeena Group. Upper Cretaceous volcanics of the Kasalka Group occur throughout the area, especially in a large fault bounded zone just south of the property. The Kasalka volcanics are mostly subaerial andesitic to rhyolitic flows, breccias, tuffs and lahars. Cretaceous to Tertiary rhyolite to andesite flows and lesser volcanoclastic of the Ootsa Lake Group are common east of the property.

The earliest intrusives in the area are Jurassic granites, monzonites and syenites of the Topy suite. These rocks are intrusive equivalents to the Hazelton volcanics. The most common intrusives in the area are Upper Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions. They range in composition from granodiorite to quartz-diorite to monzonite. These intrusives and Late Cretaceous diorites, gabbros and syno-diorites are intrusive equivalents



LEGEND 1

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qal GLACIAL TILL, ALLUVIUM, COLLUVIUM

TERTIARY

EOCENE AND YOUNGER (MAY INCLUDE CRETACEOUS)
DYKES, SILLS, AND PLUGS

LAMPROPHYRE (lm), BASALT OR ANDESITE (mf), MAFIC-RICH TO MAFIC-POOR FELDSPAR PORPHYRY (fp), PINK APLITE PORPHYRY (ap), WHITE RHYOLITE PORPHYRY (rh) AND BRECCIA PIPES (bx)

EOCENE

NANIKA INTRUSIONS

PORPHYRITIC BIOTITE-QUARTZ MONZONITE

COAST INTRUSIONS

Biotite-hornblende quartz diorite

PALEOCENE

MOUNT BOLOM INTRUSION

PORPHYRITIC HORNBLLENDE-BIOTITE GRANOPHYRE

UPPER CRETACEOUS

BULKLEY INTRUSIONS

PORPHYRITIC HORNBLLENDE-BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE

PORPHYRITIC HORNBLLENDE-BIOTITE GRANODIORITE

BIOTITE-HORNBLLENDE GRANODIORITE

BIOTITE-HORNBLLENDE QUARTZ DIORITE AND DIORITE

RHYOLITIC INTRUSIONS

SERICITIC QUARTZ 'EYE' PORPHYRY, BIOTITE-FELDSPAR-QUARTZ PORPHYRY (DACITE PORPHYRY); LOCALLY BRECCIATED (uK_{bx})

LOWER TO UPPER CRETACEOUS

KASALKA INTRUSIONS

PORPHYRITIC AUGITE-HORNBLLENDE MICRODIORITE AND ANDESITE AS LACCOLITHS, DYKES, SILLS, AND SMALL STOCKS

KASALKA GROUP (IN PART TERTIARY ?)

BASALT UNIT: COLUMNAR-JOINTED BASALT FLOWS

RHYOLITE UNIT: WHITE SERICITIC FLOW-BANDED RHYOLITE

LAHAR UNIT: STRATIFIED BOULDER AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, CHAOTIC BRECCIA, MINOR VOLCANIC SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE, MINOR PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE FLOWS

PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE UNIT: COLUMNAR-JOINTED GREENISH GREY, FINE TO COARSE-GRAINED PORPHYRITIC AUGITE-HORNBLLENDE ANDESITE FLOWS (MAY INCLUDE SUBVOLCANIC SILLS AND LACCOLITHS OF SIMILAR LITHOLOGY)

FELSIC FRAGMENTAL UNIT: INTERBEDDED RHYOLITIC TO ANDESITIC LAPILLI TUFF, ASH FLOW TUFF, CRYSTAL TUFF, BRECCIA, PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE AND DACITE FLOWS (MAY

LOWER TO UPPER CRETACEOUS (CONTINUED)
KASALKA GROUP (CONTINUED)

BASAL PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE UNIT: RED POLYMIC-TIC PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE, MINOR RED SANDSTONE (LOCALLY UNIT IS GREENISH GREY)

LOWER CRETACEOUS (MAINLY ALBIAN)
SKEENA GROUP

MARINE SEDIMENTARY UNIT: INTERBEDDED ARGILLITE AND MICACEOUS LITHIC WACKE, MINOR GRANULE CONGLOMERATE (SUCCESSOR BASIN TURBIDITES)

AMYGDALOIDAL BASALT UNIT: COLUMNAR-JOINTED, SPILITIZED, AMYGDALOIDAL BASALT FLOWS, MINOR FLOW TOP BRECCIAs

BASAL BOULDER CONGLOMERATE?

MIDDLE JURASSIC (UPPER BATHONIAN TO LOWER CALLOVIAN)
BOWSER LAKE GROUP

MARINE SEDIMENTARY UNIT (ASHMAN FORMATION): LITHIC AND FELDSPATHIC WACKE, PEBBLE AND GRANULE CONGLOMERATE, CHERTY BLACK ARGILLITE, ASH TUFF, SHALE (MAY INCLUDE SMITHERS FORMATION OF HAZELTON GROUP)

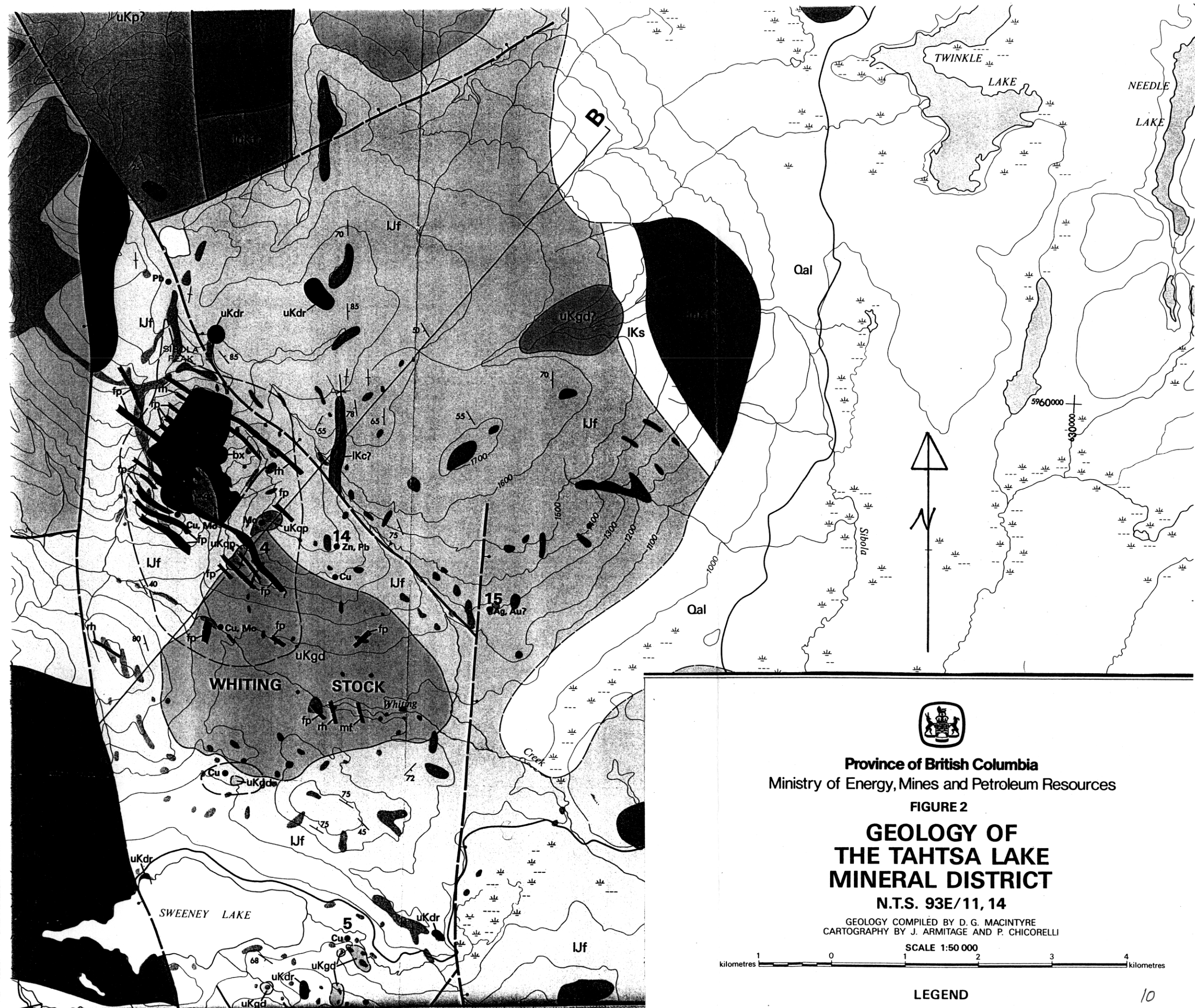
LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC (SINEMURIAN TO MIDDLE BAJOCIAN)
HAZELTON GROUP

FELSIC VOLCANIC AND CHERT UNIT (SMITHERS OR WHITESAIL FORMATION ?): INTERBEDDED LIGHT GREY, MOTTLED, BANDED CHERT (EXHALITE ?), WHITE TO CREAM FLOW-BANDED RHYOLITE AND ASH FLOW TUFF, DACITIC TO RHYOLITIC WELDED AND NON-WELDED LAPILLI TUFF; MINOR ARGILLITE FELDSPATHIC WACKE, AND RED TO GREEN ANDESITIC TUFF

ANDESITIC FRAGMENTAL UNIT (TELKWA FORMATION): THIN TO THICK-BEDDED, RED TO GREEN LAPILLI LITHIC, CRYSTAL, AND ASH TUFF, TUFF BRECCIA AGGLOMERATE, ACCRETIONARY CHERTY TUFF PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE FLOWS

SYMBOLS

- BEDDING: INCLINED, VERTICAL
- SYNCLINE, ANTICLINE
- FAULT: BALL ON DOWNTROWN SIDE, LINEAR
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT: DEFINED, ASSUMED
- AREA OF ABUNDANT OUTCROP
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE AND TYPE 5•c
- FOSSIL LOCALITY (F)
- PERVASIVELY ALTERED PYRITIC ZONE
- ROAD
- CONTOUR (100 METRE INTERVAL)



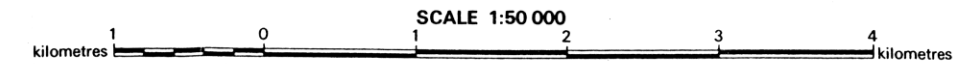
Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

FIGURE 2

**GEOLOGY OF
 THE TAHTSA LAKE
 MINERAL DISTRICT**

N.T.S. 93E/11, 14

GEOLOGY COMPILED BY D. G. MACINTYRE
 CARTOGRAPHY BY J. ARMITAGE AND P. CHICORELLI



LEGEND

to the Kasalka volcanics. Later intrusions include Tertiary Nanika suite granites, quartz monzonite, quartz porphyries and Tertiary dykes of various composition. Tertiary Coast Plutons occur west of the property area.²

Property Geology

The Whit property is underlain by Jurassic Hazelton volcanic rocks which have been intruded by a number of different intrusions. The Hazelton rocks are comprised of green to purple volcanic breccias, lapilli tuffs and minor flows and grey to brown crystal tuffs. They generally strike north to north west and dip 50 to 80 degrees to the west.

Intrusive rocks can be divided into four main phases and a number of later dykes. The earliest intrusions are two stocks of granodiorite composition. The Whiting Creek stock underlies the south east part of the property. The Sibola stock touches the north west edge of the property, but mostly lies to the north west of the claims. Rock from these intrusions is medium grained and most commonly sub-porphyrific. One to six millimetre feldspar phenocrysts occur in a matrix of plagioclase, orthoclase and quartz. Biotite is common in one to three millimetre plates. Hornblende occurs in up to six millimetre euhedral crystals. The rock is weakly to moderately magnetic due to disseminated magnetite. Some of the granodiorite contains considerable quartz and orthoclase and approaches a granite to quartz monzonite in composition.

The Whiting Creek stock contains copper and minor molybdenum mineralization in the Creek zone along Whiting Creek. Aplitic quartz porphyry occurs along the north west margin of the Whiting Creek stock in a 900 metre north-south by 200 metre east-west plug. It is comprised of an aplitic buff to orange matrix of quartz-orthoclase-muscovite with 10% up to four millimetre rounded quartz phenocrysts and minor plagioclase phenocrysts. Fragments of granodiorite are common

along its contact with the Whiting Creek stock. The quartz porphyry is the main host for molybdenum mineralization in the Ridge zone.

Quartz monzonite porphyry occurs in a poorly defined, approximately one kilometre diameter, plug in the west central part of the property. It is light grey and contains 30% 2-5 millimetre plagioclase phenocrysts, 15% 1-3 millimetre quartz phenocrysts and lesser biotite phenocrysts in an aphanitic quartz-orthoclase matrix. No quartz veining and only minor copper mineralization occurs within this unit.

The fourth intrusive phase is monzonitic in composition and occurs in three different forms. A central plug of crowded monzonite porphyry occurs in an irregular zone in the center of the main gossan. It is comprised of 25% 1-3 millimetre plagioclase phenocrysts in an aphanitic pink to grey matrix with variable biotite and hornblende content. Related intrusion breccias occur in the central part of the property and around the aplitic quartz porphyry. They contain monzonite and variable amounts of quartz porphyry fragments in a quartz-muscovite matrix. The breccias are often vuggy and contain abundant limonite within vugs. Sulphides may have been remobilized from surrounding rock and deposited within the vugs.

A monzonitic latite porphyry intrudes granodiorite along Whiting Creek. It consists of 1-9 millimetre plagioclase phenocrysts in an aphanitic pink matrix. There is no quartz veining within the monzonite intrusives. Some contain minor copper mineralization.

A number of north west trending dykes of varying composition and age occur on the property. Feldspar-hornblende-biotite porphyry dykes and related porphyritic andesite dykes contain phenocrysts in a medium grey, medium grained granular matrix. These dykes do not contain any quartz veining, but chalcopyrite

and pyrite veinlets are common. Pale grey to cream felsite dykes occur as a dyke swarm cutting north westerly across the north part of the gossen. They are aphanitic to porphyritic with variable 1 millimetre plagioclase phenocrysts. These dykes contain minor pyrite. Minor small andesite, diabase and lamprophyre dykes have been found on the property. 2

Prospecting

Myself and geological technician, Ben Matute, spent eight mandays on the Whit property prospecting and sampling rocks, soils and silts. All rock samples were grabs and represent the most sulphide rich rocks found. All soils and silts were placed in kraft paper bags and submitted for i.c.p. analysis

Prospecting was concentrated within, North and East of the Creek Zone. A 1,000 metre traverse of Rusty Creek was done, with silt samples taken every 100 metres over 800 metres. Silts taken here are possibly contaminated, as two roads ford the creek and at least one diamond drill site is adjacent to the creek. All outcrop found in Rusty creek were strongly pyritic granodiorite. Two contour soil lines (CL 1440 and 1360) were done with samples taken every 100 metres over a total 2,000 metre length. These soil lines North and East of the Creek Zone show an environment favorable for geochemical sampling. The steeper slopes boast angular colluvial float and well developed soil horizons. Lower slopes close to Whiting Creek are deeply covered with glacial till.

Little outcrop was found within, North or East of the Creek zone, however outcrop found shows no pyritic alteration in granodiorites east of the unnamed creek. Granodiorite was the only unit found in this area.

Prospecting South of Whiting Creek, along the access road and over the south extent of the Huckleberry IP grid revealed only unaltered granodiorites and one outcrop of andesite with slight pyrite stringers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Previous work done on the Whit property indicate potential for an economic mineral deposit within the Creek Zone. The areas south of Whiting Creek and east of the unnamed creek appear to have little potential for a porphyry deposit.

Soil geochemistry could be used effectively to identify areas of interest north and east of the Creek Zone.

Sample	Descriptions	5958865N?	
185601	silt	619831E 5958865N*	Whiting Creek-0+00N
185602	silt		Rusty Creek -1+00N
185603	silt		Rusty Creek -2+00N
185604	silt	618615E 5956263N	Rusty Creek -3+00N
185605	silt		Rusty Creek -4+00N
185606	silt		Rusty Creek -5+00N
185607	silt		Rusty Creek -6+00N
185608	silt	618388E 5956605N	Rusty Creek -7+00N
185609	soil	618945E 5956125N	orange, c horizon, old trench
185610	soil	618518E 5957270N	CL 1440-0+00E B horizon, orange, 25cm depth, subangular pebbles
185611	soil		CL 1440-1+00E B horizon, orange, 20cm depth, subrounded pebbles
185612	silt	618458E 5957300N	Unnamed Creek CL 1440-2+00E
185613	soil		CL 1440-2+00E C horizon, orange, 15cm depth, very sandy
185614	soil		CL 1440-3+00E B horizon, brown, 15cm depth, very sandy
185615	soil		CL 1440-4+00E B horizon, brown, 25cm depth, sandy
185616	soil		CL 1440-5+00E B horizon, brown, 25cm depth, sandy with clay

* All UTM coordinates are NAD 83

185617	silt	CL 1440-5+17E
185618	soil	CL 1440-6+00E
	C horizon, brown, 20cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185619	soil	CL 1440-7+00E
	B horizon, brown, 15cm depth, rounded pebbles	
185620	soil	CL 1440-8+00E
	B horizon, brown, 8cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185621	soil 619271E 5956916N	CL 1360-8+00E
	B horizon, brown, 10cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185622	soil	CL 1360-7+00E
	B horizon, brown, 7cm depth, rounded pebbles	
185623	soil	CL 1360-6+00E
	B horizon, brown, 10cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185624	soil	CL 1360-5+00E
	B horizon, brown, 25cm depth, angular pebbles	
185625	silt	CL 1360-4+70E
185626	soil	CL 1360-4+00E
	B horizon, brown, 12cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185627	soil	CL 1360-3+00E
	B horizon, brown, 10cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185628	soil	CL 1360-2+00E
	B horizon, brown, 10cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185629	silt	CL 1360-1+50E Unnamed Creek
185630	soil	CL 1360-1+00E
	B horizon, brown, 15cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185631	soil	CL 1360-0+00E
	B horizon, brown, 20cm depth, subrounded pebbles	
185632	soil	CL 1360-1+00W
	B horizon, brown, 15cm depth, subangular pebbles	
185633	soil	CL 1360-2+00W
	B horizon, brown, 10cm depth, subrounded pebbles	

185634 soil CL 1360-3+00W
B horizon, brown, 25cm depth, subrounded pebbles

185635 soil 618110E 5957111N CL 1360-4+00W

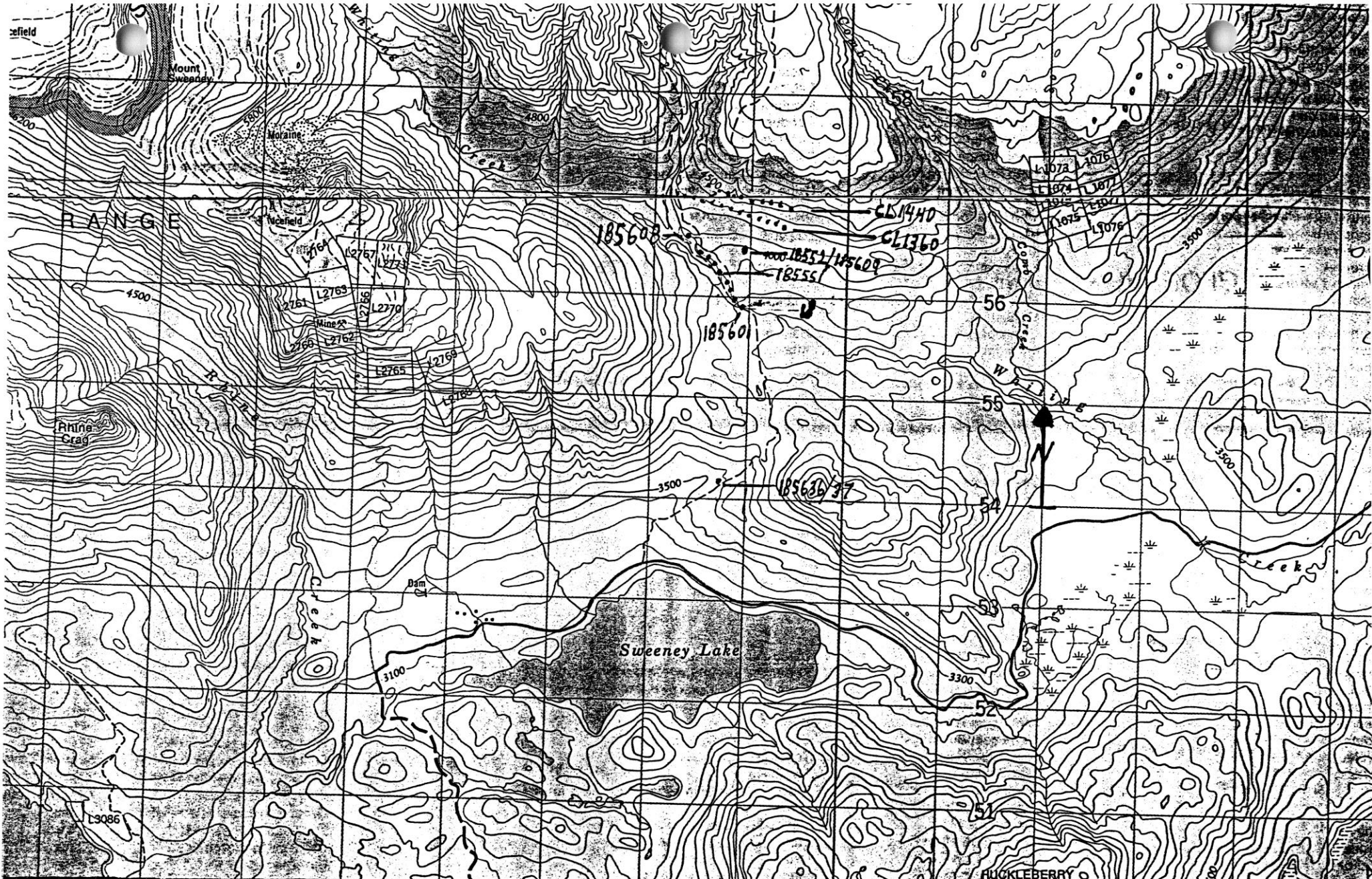
185636 rock 618629E 5954733N
dark gray andesite with 2-3% pyrite in stringers

185637 rock 618629E 5954733N
dark grey andesite with 5% pyrite in stringers

185551 rock 618658E 5956263N
5% pyrite diss and stringer, granodiorite

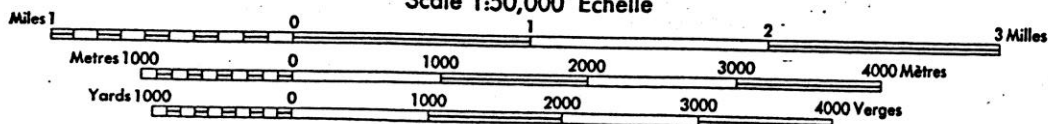
185552 rock 618945E 5956648N
20x30cm angular float boulder of granodiorite with
8% pyrites and trace calcopyrite

185553 rock 618647E 5957279N Unnamed Creek
12% pyrite in a strongly feldspar altered, silicious
granodiorite. silt sample 185612 and soil 185613
taken here.

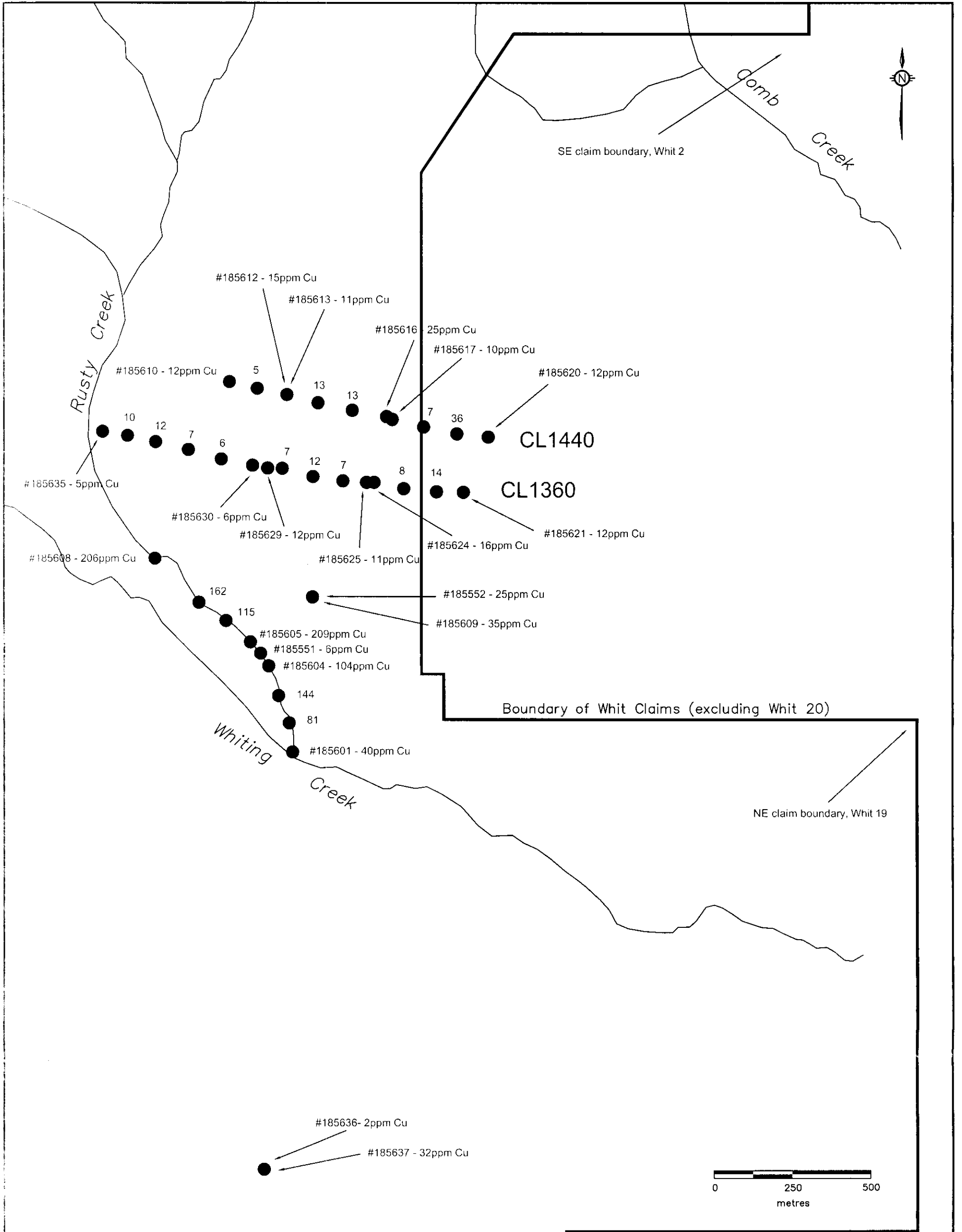


COAST DISTRICT RANGE 4
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 NTS 093E 11/14
 Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Sample locations



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
 Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
 North American Datum 1927
 Transverse Mercator Projection



Drawn by: Tindall/Blower/Craig	File: wc_2002.dwg	Scale: 1:12,000	HUCKLEBERRY MINES LTD.	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH Copper Distribution (ppm) in 2002 Geophysical Sampling
-----------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------	------------------------	---

27,002/18

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Prospector - 5 days @ \$300/day	\$1500
Prospector's Assistant - 4 days @ \$225/day	\$900
Geological Engineer - 2 days @ \$300/day	\$600
Truck rental - 4 days @ \$75/day, plus 550km @ \$0.25/km	\$437.50
40 assays (30 element ICP) @\$6.70 per assay	\$268
Total:	\$3705.50

Statement of Qualifications

I, Robert Bruce Anderson, P.O. Box 5092, Smithers B.C. VOJ-2N0, do certify that:

1. I have been working in the mineral exploration industry in British Columbia since 1973.
2. I was first employed as a prospector by Pamicon Developments Ltd. in 1989.
3. Since 1989 I have been employed as a prospector by Kookaburra Gold (1989), Golden Rule Resources (1991), Lac Minerals Inc. (1993-1994), Homestake Canada Inc. (1996-98), and Mirimar Hope Bay Inc. (2001-2002).
4. I have based this report on feild work carried out by B. Matute and myself in September 2002.

Dated this 18th day of September 2002.



Robert Bruce Anderson, prospector

References

- 1 Geology of the Tahtsa Lake Mineral District
Province of B.C. Ministry of Mines, D.G. Macintyre
- 2 EMPR ASS RPT 22109, H. Smit

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Clay Craig, of #5 3647 Alfred Ave., Smithers B.C., do certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in the faculty of Geological Engineering in 1994.
2. I am a *registered Professional Engineer in British Columbia, in good standing.*
3. I have been working in the mine development and mineral exploration industry in British Columbia since 1994.
4. I have worked in varying aspects of mineral exploration for Imperial Metals, and its partly-owned subsidiary Huckleberry Mines Ltd., from 1996 to 2002.
5. I have no ownership or interest in Imperial Metals aside from salaried employment by its subsidiary, Huckleberry Mines Ltd.

Dated this 13th day of November 2002.



Clay F. Craig, P.Eng

