DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME

RANDI 1 AND 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

KWOIEK CREEK-LOG CREEK, BOSTON BAR AREA B.C.

NTS 92 I/4

LATITUDE 50°06'N, LONGITUDE 121°41'W

Paul Kallock
Consulting Geologist

October 22, 2002

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SUMMARY

Mineralization that is typical of the model of "Low-Sulfide Au-Quartz Veins" or "Mother Lode Veins" is present at the Randi claims. A diamond drilling programme consisting of two holes totaling 146.96 metres (482 ft) was undertaken in September 2002 to test one of the locations where high gold-arsenic soil geochemistry had been found in 1986. Each of the holes intersected two near-surface gold bearing quartz-arsenopyrite mineralized zones. Of these four zones the highest value was 3.62 ppm gold in 1.52 metres (5.0 ft). These newly discovered horizons are typified by fine disseminated arsenopyrite within lightly silicified phyllite and cross-cutting quartz veinlets. Plotting of attitudes of quartz veinlets within the silicified zones suggests that they may have a stacked arrangement with a sub-horizontal northeast dip.

On the Randi claims the scale of the potential targets is the large tonneage multi-million ounce gold deposits of the Pioneer-Bralorne camp which produced 4 million ounces of gold from 7 million tonnes grading 18 grams Au/tonne (0.523 oz Au/ton) from widths of up to 15 metres (50 feet), and Carolin which in 1982 had reserves of 1.5 million tonnes of 4.8 grams Au/ton (0.140 oz Au/ton).

Future exploration should include re-mapping of the geology and mineralization associated with the +1.45 km (+4800 ft) length of soil and rock geochemical anomalies at the property. Diamond drilling should be directed toward delineating the lateral extent of the discoveries made this season and to testing of the other gold soil anomalies. Approximately $378,000 would be required to complete Phase 3 drilling as outlined in the previous exploration report. If results continue to be favourable, a subsequent phase of extensive drilling could cost $1,030,000 for a total of $1,408,000 in the next two phases.

INTRODUCTION

The Randi 1 and 2 claims are located on the eastern side of Pyramid Mountain approximately 16.5 km southwest of Lytton and 24 km northwest of Boston Bar, B.C. Easiest access is via helicopter from Hope, B.C. Roads from Boston Bar lead northerly along the west side of the Fraser River and westerly into the valley of Kwoiek Creek. Logging roads extend southerly from the valley bottom up tributary drainages in the northwest corner of the property. These roads have slumped at higher elevations and would require reopening with a dozer. Access at present is via gravel road from Boston bar for 25 km, partially up the Nahatlach River valley and thence 17 km on the Log Creek and feeder forest service roads, which now cross the southern end of the Randi claims. Drilling equipment used in the current exploration programme was airlifted by helicopter from this road. Elevation of the property ranges between 1465 m at the southeast corner to 2205 m on Pyramid Mountain along the west central edge of the claims

Record data of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	*Size in Units*	*Tenure Number*	*Record Date*
Randi 1	8	216975	January 7, 1981
Randi 2	8	216976	January 7, 1981

In 1986 a field programme of exploration including geological mapping, trenching and rock geochemical sampling, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, and soil sampling was carried out on the Randi claims. Results of this work were detailed in a report in October 1986 which was filed for assessment work. Geological mapping was completed in the southwestern corner of the property in 1996 to explore for a possible source of several above-background gold values in the 1986 survey (Goldsmith, 1996, filed for assessment work). In 1998, detailed soil geochemistry with rock chip sampling and geological mapping confirmed and expanded a previously detected portion of the anomaly in the vicinity of 1+25 W, 0+50 N to 4+00 W, 1+00 N (Goldsmith, 1998, filed for assessment work). Prior to 2000 there had been no previous drilling on the property.

In September 2000 a shallow hole diamond drilling programme totaling 137.20 metres was undertaken to develop a cross section of the geology and mineralization at one location

LOCATION MAP

RANDI 1 & 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

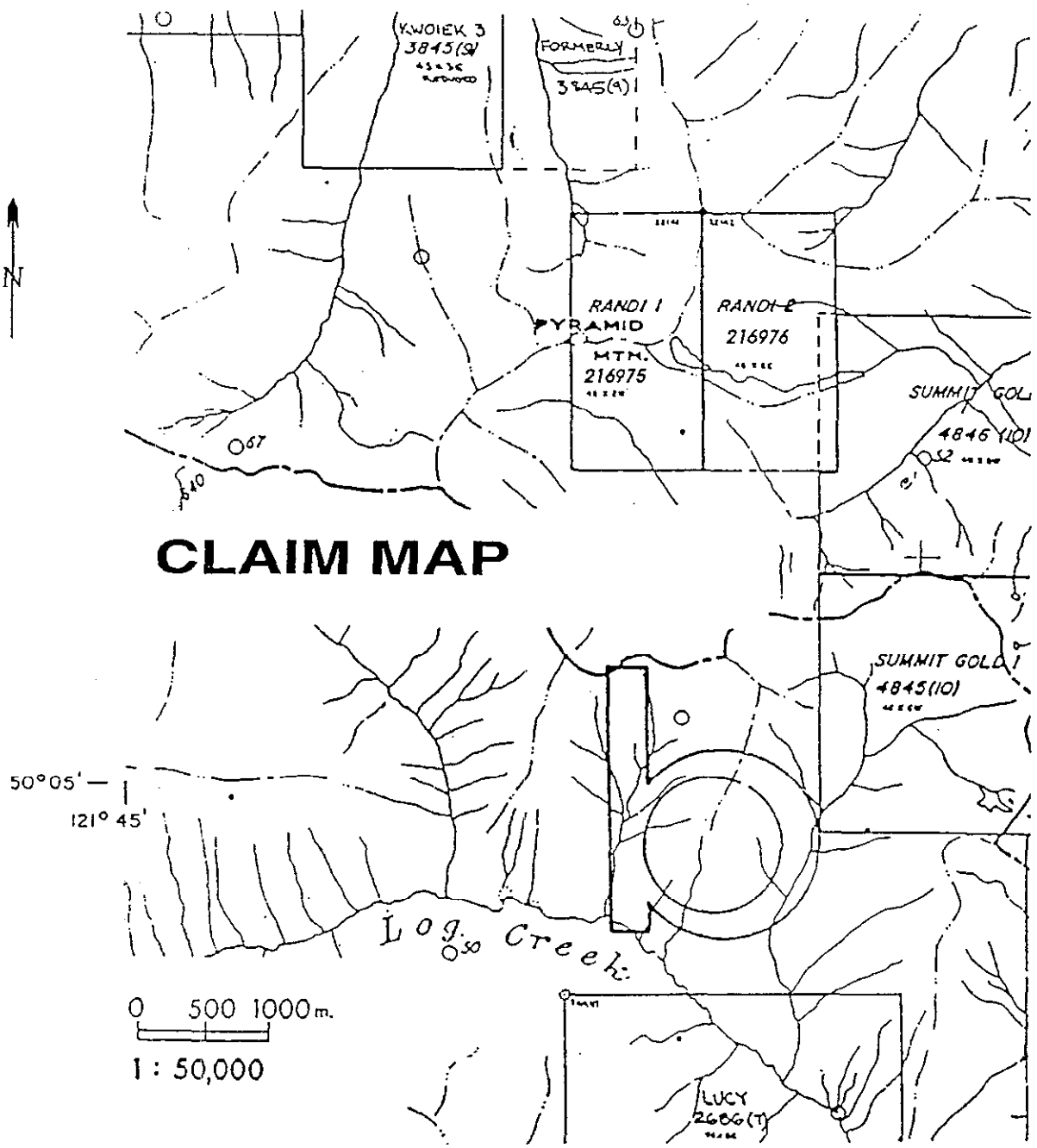
PYRAMID MOUNTAIN B.C. NTS 92 I/4
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
P. KALLOCK, GEOLOGIST

Paul Kallock
October 22, 2002
OCTOBER 2002

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OF PA KALLOCK #132894 BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

FIGURE 1



CLAIM MAP

RANDI 1 & 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

PYRAMID MOUNTAIN B.C. NTS 92 I/4
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
P. KALLOCK, GEOLOGIST

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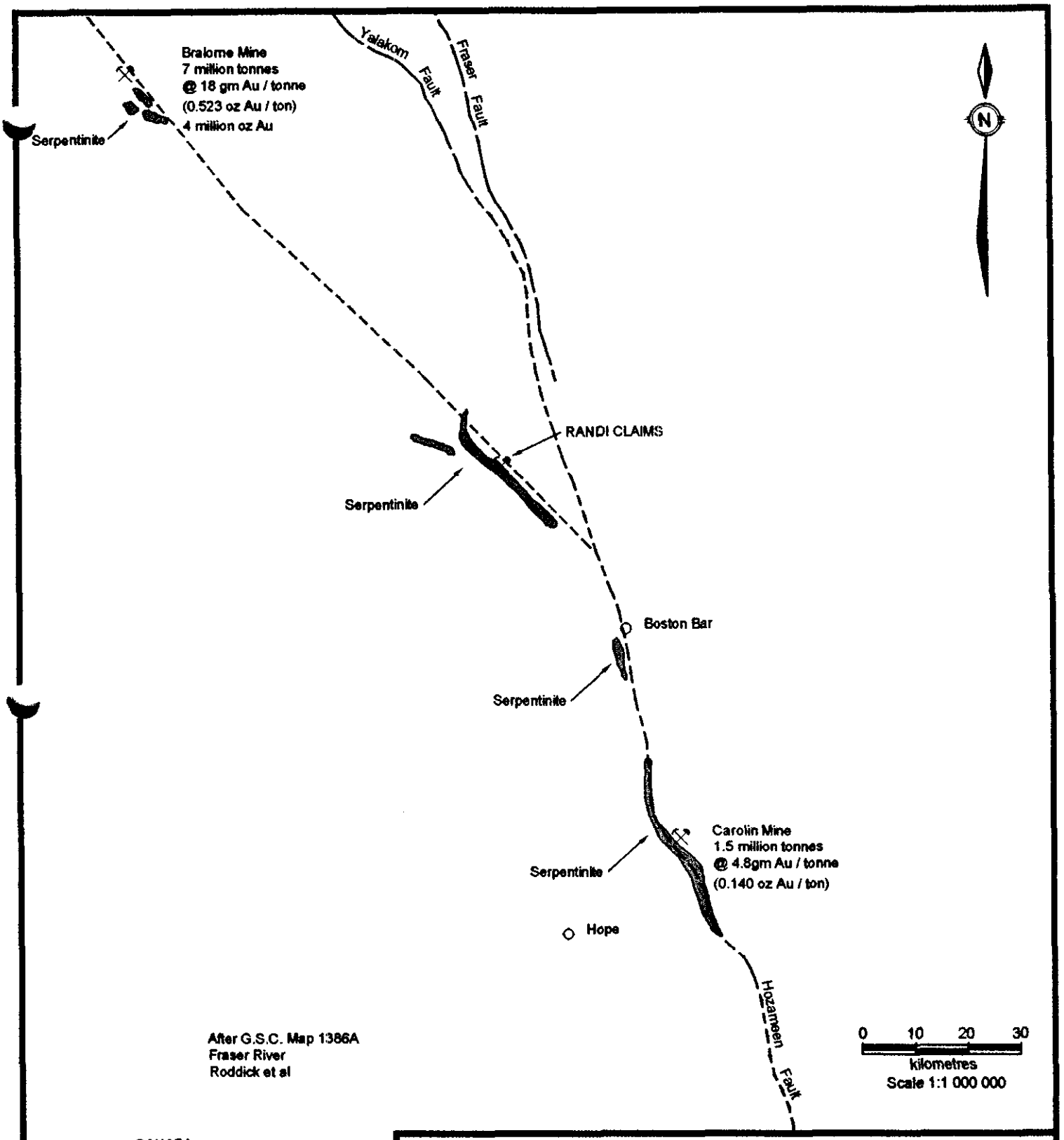
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
P.A. KALLOCK
#132894

FIGURE 2



CANADA

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Randi Mineral Claims

Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Area
Regional Geology and Location Map

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 3

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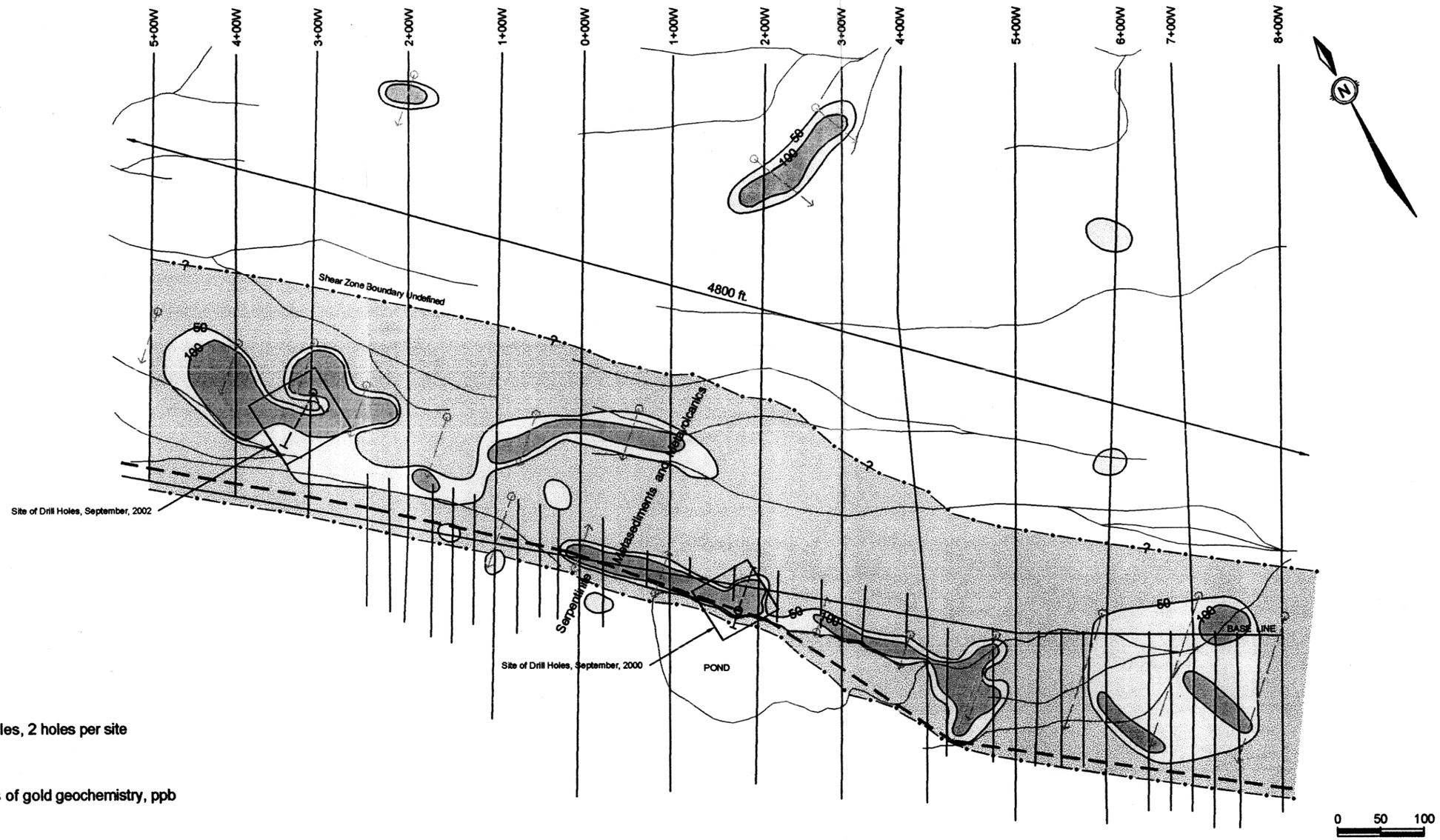
where elevated gold values were found during the 1986 exploration programme. The drill was sited at the 1+80 E, 0+00 S trench-area where rock samples with up to 0.174 oz/ton gold had been collected within a zone that is more than 9.7 metres (32 ft) wide. This drill programme confirmed the continuity of subsurface geology. Quartz with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization, talc-carbonate alteration and a through-going northwest-trending regional fault/shear zone that exceeds 34 m (110 ft) in true width were intersected (Kallock, 2000).

During September 2002, the northwest sector of the soil geochemical anomaly in the vicinity of line 3+00 W was tested by a diamond drilling programme consisting of 146.96 metres in two holes, both drilled from the same location, 1+35 N, 2+95 W. Soils from this area had returned values up to 2300 ppb (2.30 ppm) gold. The results of this diamond drilling programme are herein documented and recommendations for further drilling are made.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The general geological relationships covering the area are shown on Energy, Mines and Resources Canada Map 1386A (Roddick et al., 1979). The sedimentary rocks are grouped as Mesozoic phyllite and schist, and the serpentinite belt as Mesozoic ultramafic rocks. Part of this map is included as Figure 3 to which the location of the Randi property has been added. Also shown is the location of the Bralorne/Pioneer gold camp, to the northwest of the Randi claims, which produced more gold than any other camp in British Columbia [7 million tonnes of 18 grams per tonne gold or 4 million ounces of gold (0.523 oz Au/ton) (Barr, 1980)]. At Bralorne zones were mined from a metre or two to 15 metres (50 feet) in width. High-grade deposits tended to occur near the serpentinite (Cairnes, 1937). In the opposite direction, to the southeast of the Randi claims, is the Carolin gold mine which had reserves of 1.5 million tonnes grading 4.8 grams per tonne when production started in 1982 (Ray et al., 1986).

There are many similarities in rock type and structural setting between the Randi property and both the Bralorne and the Carolin mining areas. At both gold camps, serpentinite is adjacent or immediately southwest of ore bodies. The Bridge River Group (at Bralorne) and the Ladner Group (at Carolin) are sedimentary rocks of Paleozoic and Triassic age. Rocks at the Randi claims are possibly equivalent. The Cadwallader Group (at Bralorne) is upper Triassic and the



Legend

- Drill hole
- Proposed drill holes, 2 holes per site
- Contour intervals of gold geochemistry, ppb
- Stream or dry drainage
- Shear zone boundary
- Contact
- Trench

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Randi Mineral Claims

Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2000 & 2002 Drill Areas
Geology, Gold Geochemistry, and Proposed Drilling

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 4

October, 2002

Ladner Group (at Carolin) is lower to mid-Jurassic. At the Randi claims the Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, particularly the phyllite, could be equivalent to either the Ladner or Cadwallader Groups.

Major terrane-bounding structures are present in this part of B.C. At Bralorne the Fergusson and Cadwallader faults bisect the mining camp (Leitch and Godwin, 1986). At Carolin, the Hozameen Fault bisects the mining camp (Ray, 1984). Furthermore, right-lateral strike-slip displacement is apparent on the Hozameen Fault and its northwest extension, the Yalakom Fault (Kleinspehn, 1985). It is speculated that right-lateral faulting which was seen at Randi claims (Kallock, 1986) and faulting at Bralorne may be linked to the Yalakom/Hozameen fault system.

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME

Between August 29 and September 7, 2002 a diamond drilling programme was conducted at the Randi claims. Two holes totaling 146.96 metres were cored with a Hydrocore 28 drill rig. The core was examined and logged by the author at the property on September 28 and 29, 2002. Sections from both drill holes were split from the core at this time. Plans and cross-sections of the drill area are included as Figures 6-12.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Lithology

For details of the property geology refer to the prior exploration report by Kallock (1986). As with the 2000 drill site, the geology of the current drill site is underlain predominantly by phyllite of the Jurassic Ladner Group (?). As can be seen on the 1:400 scale drill hole profiles, this unit was cored throughout both R-01-02 and R-02-02. The phyllite is generally gray-green to light green depending upon the amount of chlorite, mica, calcite or quartz. There are also numerous sections of gray to black phyllite and siltstone (?) where graphite is a greater component. The first graphite unit was encountered in R-01-02 at 27.44 m and in R-02-02 at 33.84 m. Above (eastward of) the graphitic unit, green phyllite is present. Surface outcrops of

black phyllitic schist have been previously mapped 80 m west of the drill site and slate outcrops 100 m northwest of the drill pad (Kallock, 1986). Within the green phyllite are occasional sections which display fine disseminated calcite crystals less than 1 mm in size. Other narrow sections have talcose alteration which has an appearance of serpentine. The large northwest trending body of serpentinite encountered in the 2000 drilling was not intersected in the 2002 drilling. Its contact with the phyllite is approximately 110 m to the southwest of the drill collar.

Black basalt dykes or sills were encountered in both drill holes. They are younger than the phyllite and postdate most quartz, sulphides and gold mineralization.

Structure

Evidence of faulting was seen at several areas of hole R-01-02. Three crush or shear zones extend from 27.44 to 27.99 m from 33.84 to 35.03 m and from 62.50 to 64.48 m. The upper crush zone in black siltstone has abundant graphite. At 33.84-35.03 m the zone is oriented at 50° to the core axis with foliation planes within the fault zone trending at 20° to core axis. Basalt is present within this zone. The lower fault zone from 62.50-64.48 m displays shear planes at attitudes varying from 35° to 115° to the core axis. Black graphitic siltstone and green serpentinite (?) are present in this fault zone.

In drill hole R-02-02 silicified phyllite with graphite is present from 33.84-34.15 m and could be an extension of the upper zone in R-01-02. Both zones have closely associated basalt dykes or sills.

Mineralization and Core Geochemistry

Core samples were split and half of the sample was bagged and shipped to ALS Chemex Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for 32 element ICP plus gold analyses. Certificates of analysis and Analytical Procedures are included in the Appendix. Sample intervals, gold and arsenic results are shown in Figures 8 and 11.

Two gold bearing zones in each of the two drill holes were intersected which displayed quartz veinlets scattered with fine disseminated arsenopyrite. These four zones displayed light green-tan to orange-tan coloration due to weak silicification and carbonatization (?). They returned values of gold ranging from 0.036 to 3.62 ppm.

The strongest gold mineralization was intersected in R-02-02 between 24.09 and 25.61 m. This section carried 3.62 ppm Au, 4.8 ppm Ag, and >10,000 ppm As across 1.52 metres. Adjacent samples also carried gold bringing the total mineralized length of core to 2.77 m yielding a weighted average of 2.033 ppm (gm/Tonne) Au. A section of core, 4.57 m above this intersection, at 18.14 to 18.45 m also displays tan coloration and silicification with disseminated arsenopyrite. It contained 0.377 ppm Au in 0.31 m of core.

In hole R-01-02 at 15.85 m quartz and ankerite (?) and 2-3% disseminated arsenopyrite are present in light tan-green weakly silicified phyllite. A 0.3 m section of core including this mineralization contained 1.37 ppm Au, 2.1 ppm Ag, and 4350 ppm As. Adjacent samples below this section contained 0.036 ppm Au across 1.51 m and 0.300 ppm Au across 0.76 m. This mineralized section yields a weighted average of 0.29/gm/tonne Au. 11.86 m deeper in R-01-02 traces of arsenopyrite (?) occur in irregular fractures cross-cutting the phyllite. A 0.45 m sample of this material contained 0.036 ppm Au.

Other types of mineralization in the 2002 drill core were similar to core from the 2000 drilling. Pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite are common in the phyllites. Chalcopyrite is often associated with the weakly magnetic pyrrhotite. Fine-grained brown (secondary?) mica is also common and easily confused with the disseminated pyrrhotite.

Several zones of talc and/or serpentine were seen in the core. One of the longest sections between 35.32 and 36.89 m in R-01-02 was sampled but did not contain detectable gold.

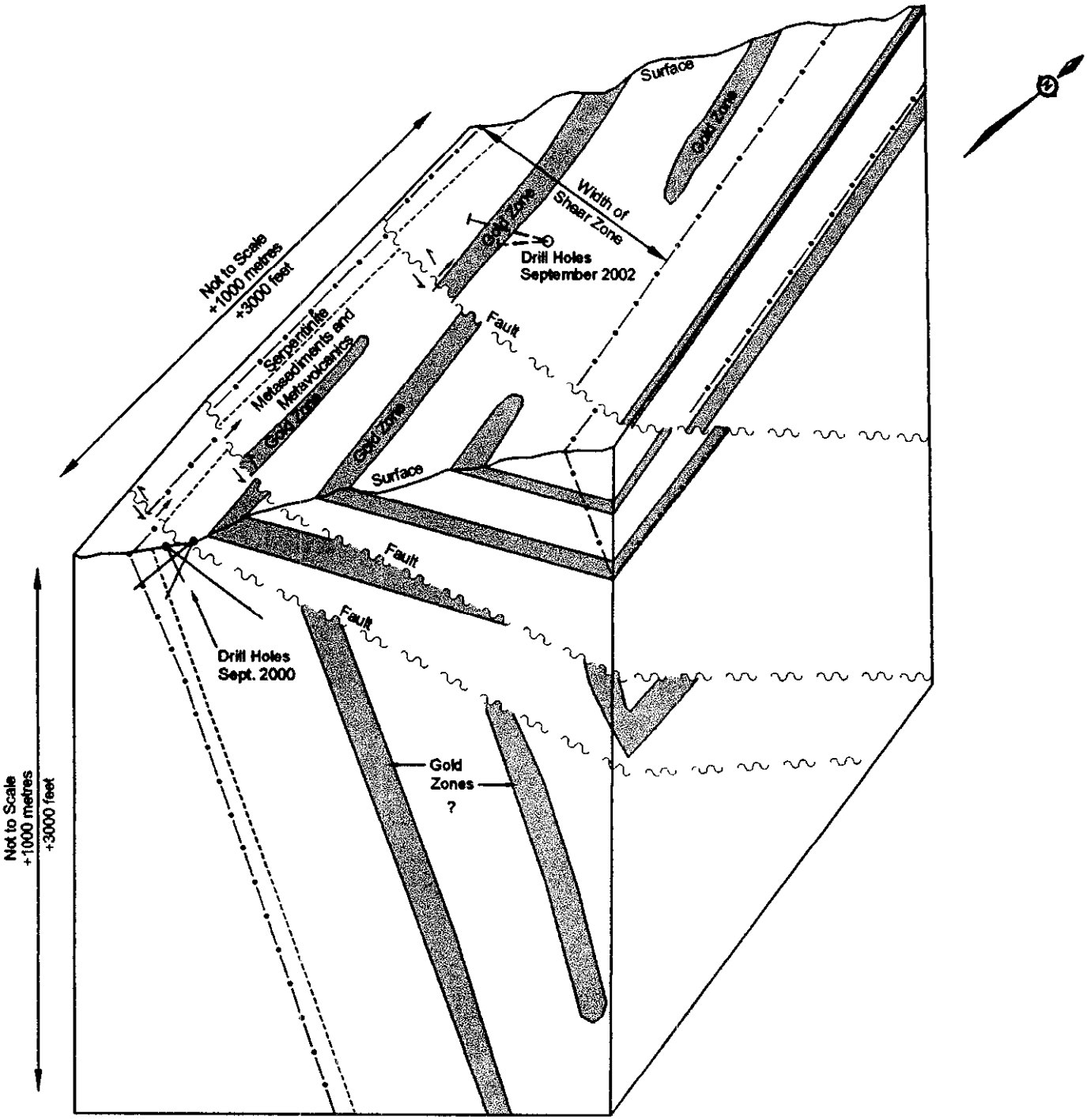
Quartz and calcite are common in the phyllite in both holes. Calcite occurs on foliation (cleavage) partings and as coatings or cross-cutting fractures. It also occurs as disseminations in some horizons or beds.

Quartz is found as quartz partings along cleavage planes; as white, barren, irregular veins; as a siliceous tan coloured alteration of the phyllite accompanied by arsenopyrite, pyrite and gold; and as cross-cutting veinlets or stringers within these gold bearing siliceous zones. The quartz stringers may or may not carry suplhides. Close examination of the gold bearing silicified zones

shows that the quartz veinlets crosscut the foliation at nearly right angles. Adjacent to the veinlets are several percent of very fine, disseminated arsenopyrite appearing as light gray-coloured halos extending a centimetre or more beyond the quartz veinlets into the cleavage partings of the tan to orange-tan phyllite. Quartz within the cleavage partings appears barren. The cross-cutting quartz vienlets are up to several millimetres wide and generally contain less suphides than their adjacent selvages or halos.

DISCUSSION

During core logging numerous measurements were made of the foliation attitudes of the phyllite. Measurements of the attitude of the cross-cutting quartz relative to the core axis and to the attitude of the foliation were also made. It appears that most cross-cutting quartz veinlets within the gold bearing silicified zones dip nearly perpendicular to the foliation, while the broad outline of the strike of the silicified zones is parallel or subparallel to the foliation. Foliation in outcrops toward the west and north of the drill site, strike northwesterly with nearly vertical dips. In addition, a northwesterly striking attitude is obtained by joining the green phyllite/graphite contact in the two drill holes which are at 27.44 m in R-01-02 and at 33.84 m in R-02-02. A perpendicular attitude of quartz veinlets in the 50° and 60° southwesterly dipping drill holes therefore yields a slightly (10°-15°) northeast dipping attitude to the quartz veinlets and accompanying gold bearing siliceous zones. Furthermore, a sub-horizontal northeast dipping attitude of veins suggests that there is a strong correlation of the zones between the drill holes. A picture of stacked, sub-horizontal, siliceous zones with gold bearing arsenopyrite mineralization is beginning to emerge. Application of this model to the gold-arsenic soil geochemistry and to the 2000 drill results can lead to a more focused exploration plan. Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization and talcose alteration appear to be less important. Lightly silicified, bleached phyllite with pale iron oxide and minor quartz veinlets may be the only visible clues to gold mineralization. The source of the gold in the silicified zones is still unknown. Numerous crush and shear zones were encountered in the drilling and the major fault contact associated with serpentinite is located 110 m southwest of the drill site.



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Randi Mineral Claims

Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

Schematic Block Diagram
Conceptual Style of Gold Occurrences and Structures

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 5

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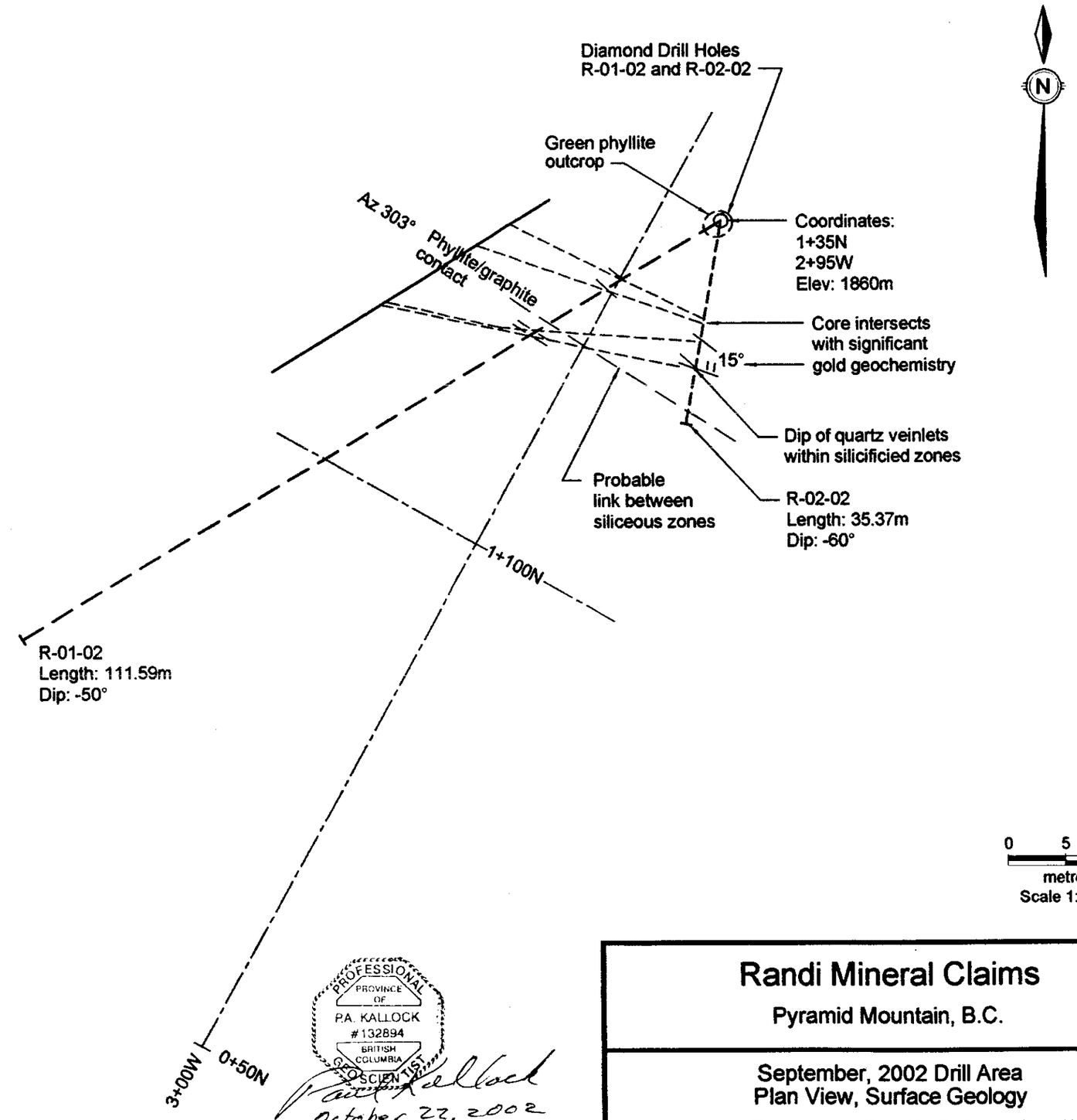

Stratigraphy

Jurassic

3 Ladner Group (?). Light green to dark gray phyllite, argillite, black graphitic schist, local tuffaceous horizons.

2 Serpentinite and serpentinized ultrabasics.
2A Tremolite; hydrothermal alteration including talc-carbonate.

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Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Area
Plan View, Surface Geology

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 6

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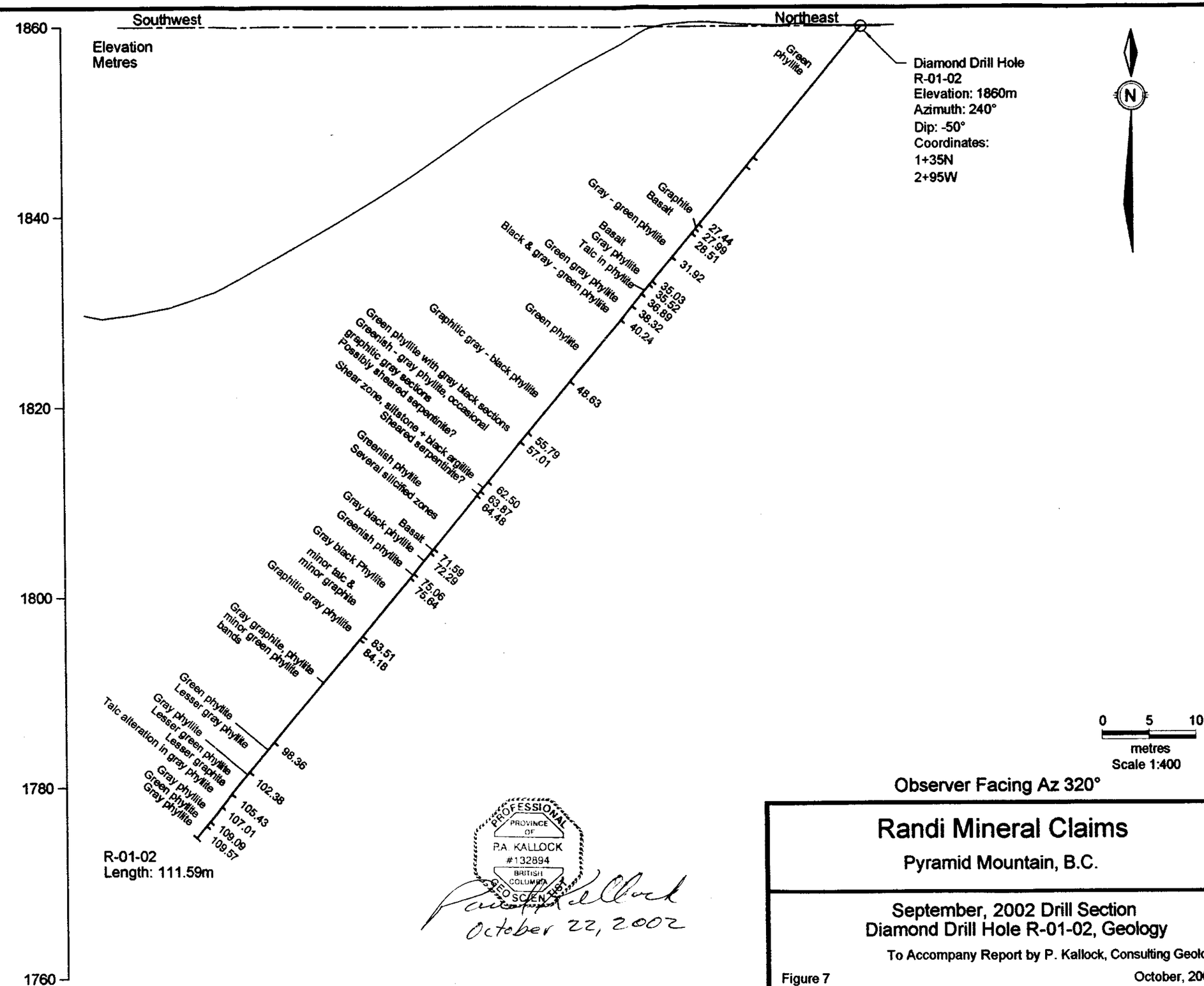

Randi Mineral Claims

Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Section
Diamond Drill Hole R-01-02, Geology

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Figure 7

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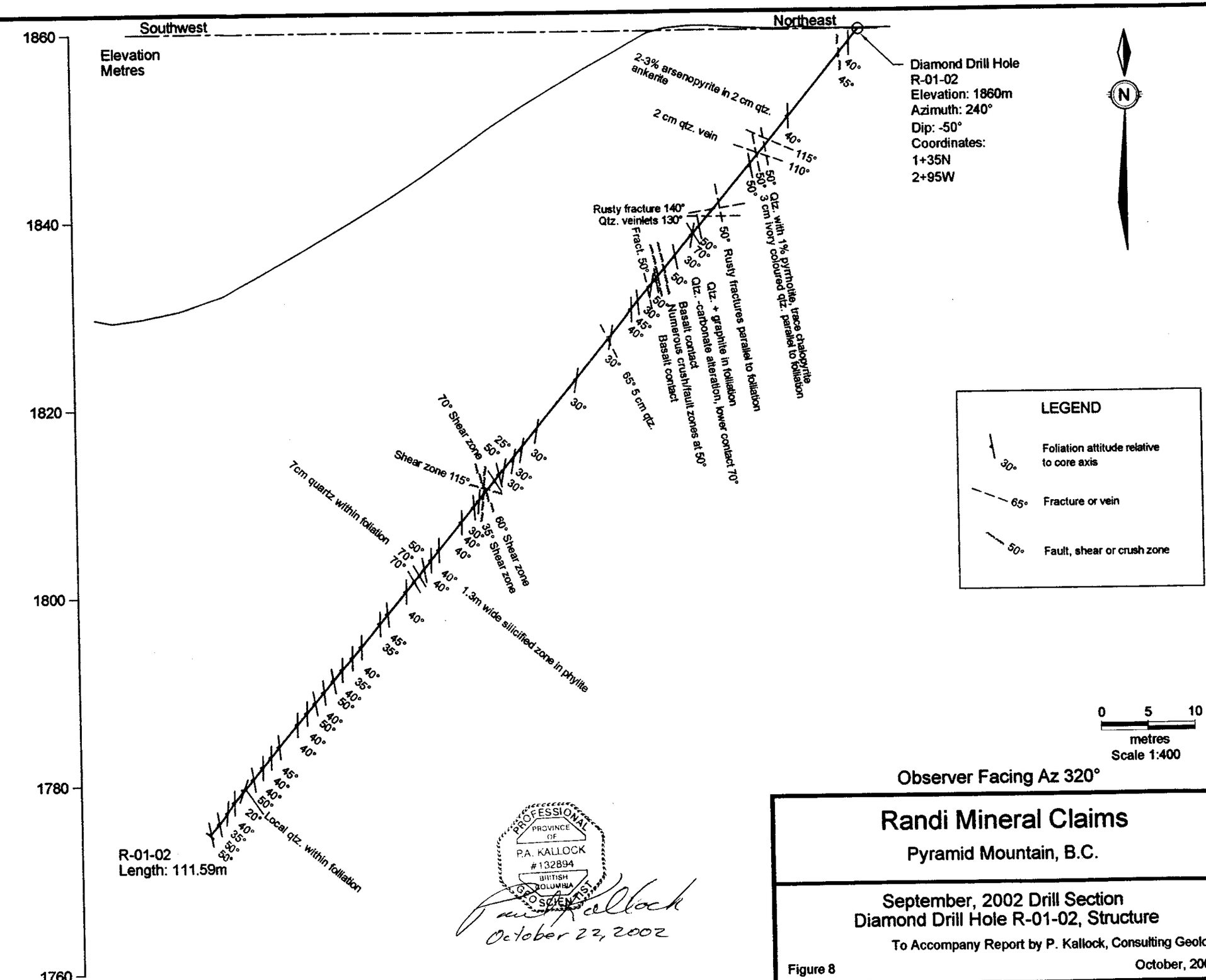

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Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Section
Diamond Drill Hole R-01-02, Structure

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 8

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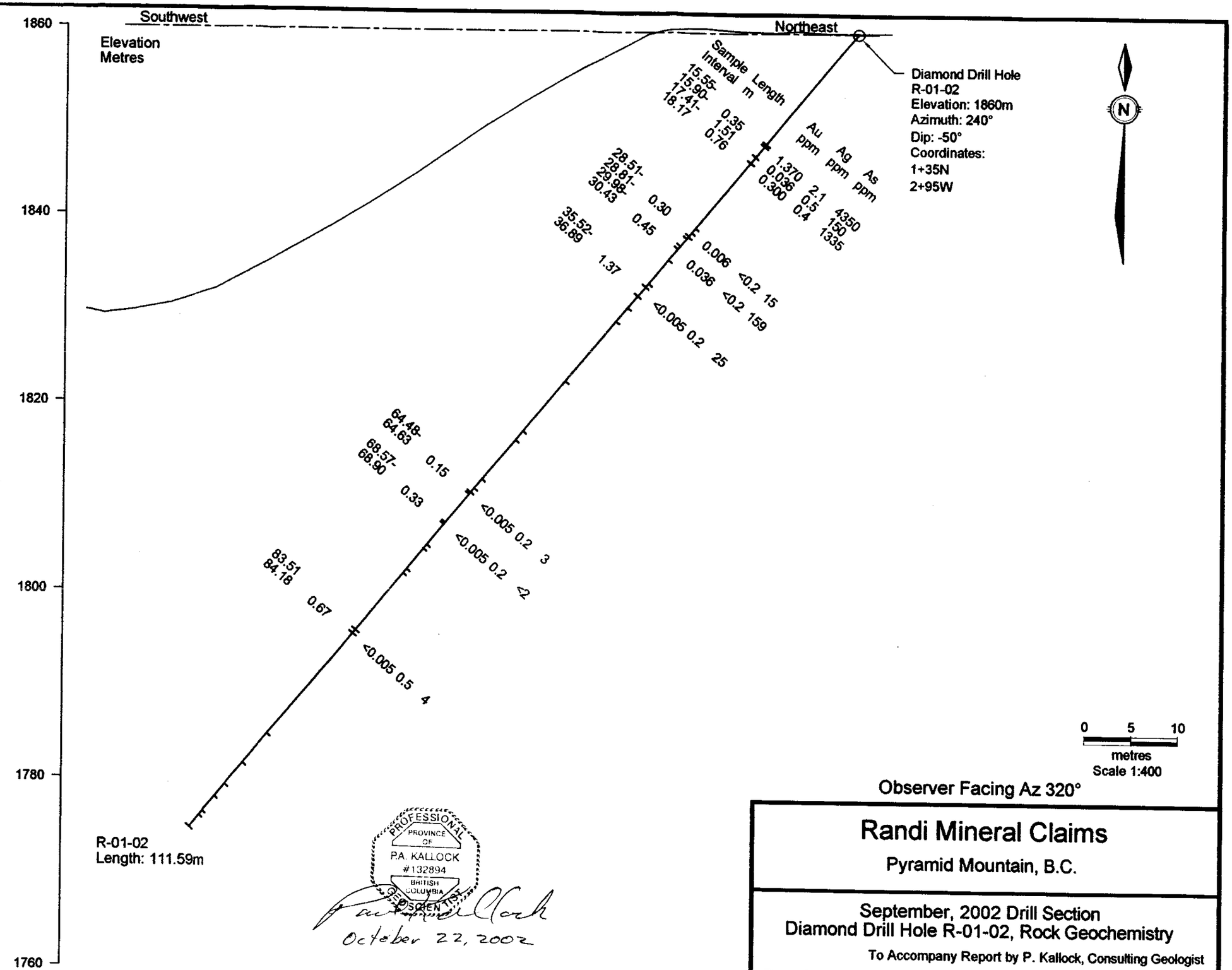

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Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Section
Diamond Drill Hole R-01-02, Rock Geochemistry

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 9

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South

North

Elevation
Metres

1860

1840

1820

1800

1780

1760

Diamond Drill Hole
R-02-02
Elevation: 1860m
Azimuth: 190°
Dip: -60°
Coordinates:
1+35N
2+95W

Greenish phyllite

Graphitic phyllite

Basalt

Gray phyllite

R-02-02
Length: 35.37m

N

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0 5 10
metres
Scale 1:400

Observer Facing Az 280°

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Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Section
Diamond Drill Hole R-02-02, Geology

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Figure 10

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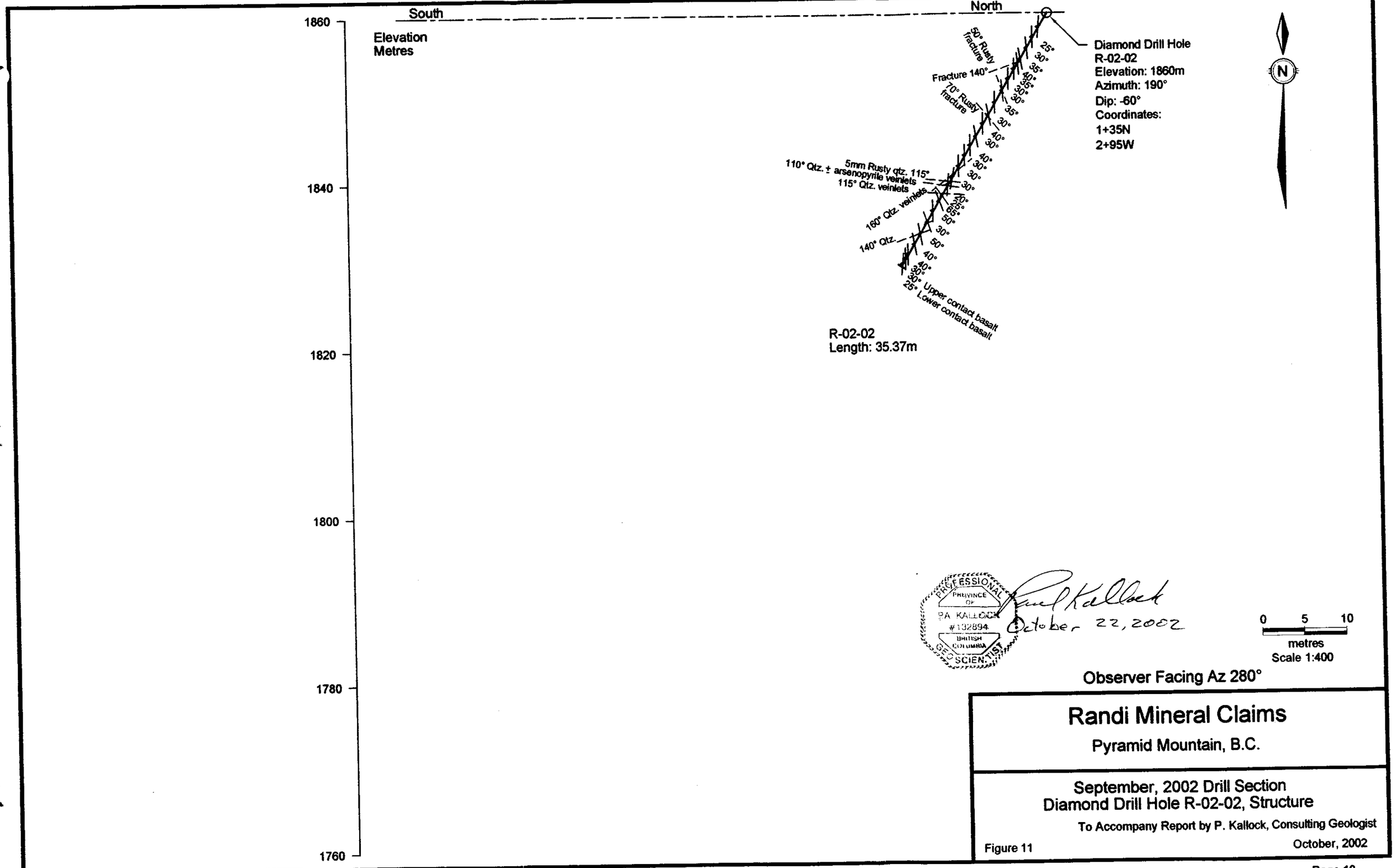

Randi Mineral Claims

Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Section
Diamond Drill Hole R-02-02, Structure

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

October, 2002

Figure 11

South

North

Elevation
Metres

1860

1840

1820

1800

1780

1760

Sample Interval | Length m | Au ppm | Ag ppm | As ppm

10.64 - 10.73 | 0.09 | <0.005 | <0.2 | 18

18.14 - 18.45 | 0.31 | 0.377 | 0.2 | 966

21.95 - 23.02 | 1.07 | 0.005 | 0.5 | 22

23.02 - 24.09 | 1.07 | 0.038 | 0.4 | 213

23.01 - 25.79 | 1.52 | 3.620 | 4.8 | <10,000

0.18 | 0.486 | 0.6 | 1725

Diamond Drill Hole
R-02-02
Elevation: 1860m
Azimuth: 190°
Dip: -60°
Coordinates:
1+35N
2+95W

R-02-02
Length: 35.37m

N

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October 22, 2002

0 5 10
metres
Scale 1:400

Observer Facing Az 280°

Randi Mineral Claims

Pyramid Mountain, B.C.

September, 2002 Drill Section
Diamond Drill Hole R-02-02, Rock Geochemistry

To Accompany Report by P. Kallock, Consulting Geologist

Figure 12

October, 2002

CONCLUSIONS

Both diamond drill holes of the 2002 drill programme intersected gold mineralization in two intersections. Quartz veinlets with associated fine disseminated arsenopyrite in silicified phyllite hosts the gold, including values in hole R-02-02 of up to 3.62 ppm gold in 1.52 m of core. Drill hole R-01-02 intersected similar mineralization with gold values up to 1.37 ppm gold across 0.35 metres. The two mineralized intersections in this hole are believed to be the same mineralized structures encountered in R-02-02, the lower zone being at least 15 m in strike length.

Attitude of the gold bearing mineralized zones is calculated to be subhorizontal with shallow dips of 10° to 15° toward the northeast. The major fault structure associated with the phyllite/serpentinite contact is approximately 100 metes southwest of the drill intersections. In drill hole R-02-02 an abrupt change in foliation attitude occurs near the gold mineralization suggesting the presence of a fold and/or fault structure. Several other fault structures were seen in drill hole R-01-02.

The two diamond drill holes tested only a small part of a gold-arsenic soil anomaly in the northwest end of the 1.45 km (4800 ft) zone of Au-As soil anomalies on the Randi claims.

The large dimensions of the shear zone and associated gold anomalies within the Randi claims are sufficient to allow the hosting of large tonneage multi-million ounce gold deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With this new discovery of gold at the Randi claims, the geology within and near the gold-arsenic soil anomalies should be re-examined. The association of gold with very fine disseminated arsenopyrite and narrow, cross-cutting quartz veinlets in lightly silicified phyllite could easily have been missed during the property-wide geological mapping program of 1986. Trenching and rock geochemical sampling in areas of shallow overburden and along the expected projections of the mineralized zones at surface should be undertaken. Careful attention should also be given to outlining fault and fold structures which may localize or displace mineralization.

Road access to the drill areas would lessen the per-foot cost of drilling and expedite further exploration of the property. Permitting and engineering of the road would require several months of lead time prior to the drilling season.

The initial part of Phase 3 Exploration has begun successfully and is documented by this report. Additional diamond drilling as outlined in the previous report (Kallock, 2000) is recommended to further define the extent of gold mineralization discovered during the September 2002 programme and to test the other gold-arsenic anomalies. A budget of approximately $378,000 would be required in the continuation of Phase 3 and $1,030,000 in Phase 4 drilling.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase 3 has been partially completed as outlined in the Kallock (2000) report.

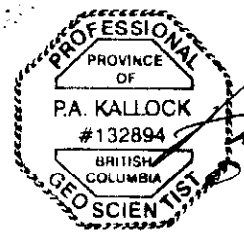
Phase 3b

Diamond drilling, 1275 m (4200 ft)		
@ $102/m ($31/ft) all inclusive	130,050	
Drill site preparation	14,950	
Road construction	30,000	
Room, board	20,000	
Vehicles, fuel	15,000	
Analyses	20,000	
Geological support, supervision	70,000	
Report	15,000	
	315,000	
Contingencies @ 20%	63,000	
Total, Phase 3	$378,000	$378,000

Phase 4

Continued diamond drilling,		
allow 5000 m, plus support services	$1,030,000	1,030,000
Total, Phases 3 and 4		$1,408,000

Results of each Phase should be compiled into an engineering report. Continuance to each subsequent Phase should be contingent upon favourable conclusions and recommendations from an engineer.



Respectfully submitted,

October 22, 2002

Paul Kallock
Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
October 22, 2002

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Paul Kallock, do state: that I am a geologist with Arctex Engineering Services, 301-1855 Balsam Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I Further State That:

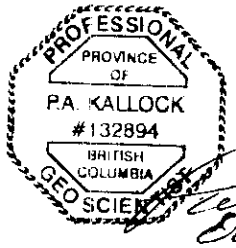
1. I have a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Washington State University, 1970. I am a Licensed Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

2. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 1970, both for major mining and exploration companies and as an independent geologist.

3. I have authored the report entitled, "Diamond Drilling Programme, Randi 1 and 2 Mineral Claims, Kamloops Mining Division, Kwoiek Creek-Log Creek, Boston Bar Area, B.C." The report is based on my field work carried out on the property and on previously accumulated geologic data.

4. I have no direct or indirect interest in any manner in the property, nor do I anticipate receiving any such interest.

5. I consent to the use of this report in a prospectus or in a statement of material facts related to the raising of funds.



October 22, 2002

Paul Kallock
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
October 22, 2002

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COST STATEMENT, 2002 PROGRAM

Personnel

L.B. Goldsmith, Aug. 16-18, 24, 28-Sept. 10, 28, 29, Oct. 19-22, total 24 days @ $700/day	$16,800.00	
GST	1,176.00	
P. Kallock, Sept. 28-30, Oct. 15-22, total 10 days @ $300/day	3,000.00	
E. Hope-Goldsmith, Aug. 16-18, 28-Sept. 1, ½ 2, 7, 8, 29, total 11½ days @ $150/day	1,725.00	
	22,701.00	$22,701.00

Drilling

	21,728.97	
GST	1,521.03	
	23,250.00	23,250.00

Transportation

4x4 vehicles, 22 vehicle days @ $50/day		1,100.00	
4099 km @ $0.45/km		1,844.55	
		2,944.55	
GST		206.12	
		3,150.67	
Gas		655.51	
		3,806.18	
3,806.18 divided by 22 days = $173.01/day			
Helicopter	10,601.00		
GST	742.07		
	11,343.07	11,343.07	
		15,149.25	15,149.25

Accommodation, Meals 1,723.55

1,723.55 divided by 33.5 field days = $51.45/field day

Analyses

15 samples cost = $32.57/sample	488.49

Report

Drafting, word processing, materials	2,257.53
Total	$65,569.82

APPENDIX

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

SHEET No. 1 OF 4
PROPERTY: RANDI
DRILLED FROM: SURFACE
LATITUDE: 1+35N
DEPARTURE: 2+95W
ELEVATION: 1860 METRES

HOLE No.: R-01-02
LENGTH: 111.59 METRES
AZIMUTH: 240° DIP: -50°
START: 01 SEPT. 02
FINISH: 05 SEPT. 02
CORE SIZE: NQ

METRIC INTERVAL FROM	TO	% RE-COVERY	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm
0.00	0.61		Casing-no core.					
0.61	1.83		Green phyllite, weathered, decomposed. Foliation near vertical to slightly west dip. Soapy alteration. Approximately 0.30 m core lost. Bands of carbonate + quartz to 1 cm width in foliation to 25% of intervals.					
1.83	3.35		Lost circulation at 3.36 m, 0.43 m recovered, fracture at 90° to foliation. Does not appear important.					
3.35	4.88		Recovered 1.48 m. Same as above.					
4.48	6.40	100	Same as above.					
6.40	12.50	100	Same as above. Foliation at 12.50 m is vertical orientation to drill stem (40° to core axis).					
12.50	15.55	100	Same as above.					
15.55	15.61	100	Same as above.	15.55	15.90	1.370	2.1	4350
15.61	16.10		Pyrite and quartz in foliation. At 15.85 m: 2 cm quartz vein with 2-3% finely disseminated euhedral arsenopyrite crosscuts foliation at 85° to core axis (approximately 115° to foliation).	15.90	17.41	0.036	0.5	150
16.10	17.07	100	Greenish-gray phyllite. Amount of quartz-carbonate decreasing to 10%. More massive.	17.41	18.17	0.300	0.4	13.35
17.07	18.60	100	Same as above. 17.47 m 2 cm quartz vein at 110° to core axis, approximately perpendicular to fol. 17.77 m 3 cm ivory coloured quartz vein parallel to fol. 18.14-18.60 Tuffaceous.					
18.60	24.30	100	Same as above. Foliation is 50° to core axis (perpendicular to horizontal). 19.27-19.63 Tuffaceous.					
24.30	27.44	100	Tan to orange-tan, weakly siliceous phyllite with occasional cross-cutting quartz veinlets.					

HOLE No. R-01-02

METRIC INTERVAL FROM	TO	% RE-COVERY	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm
27.44	27.99		Graphite and black siltstone with 6 cm quartz. Crush zone.					
27.99	28.51		Fine grained basalt porphyry dyke or sill. Bleached on margins to light gray-brown, darker gray-brown 0.18 m interior.					
28.51	28.81		Quartz-carbonate within foliated phyllite. Lower contact at 70° to core axis. Phyllite in footwall has foliation at 30° to core axis (equal to 40° between phyllite and quartz-carbonate.			0.006	<0.2	15
28.81	29.27	100	Green-gray phyllite. Tuffaceous. Foliation at 29.27 m is 20° to core axis. Fracturing at 50° to core axis (equal to 30° to foliation) increasing.					
29.27	30.79	100	Gray-green phyllite. Contorted foliation.	29.98	30.43	0.036	<0.2	159
30.79	31.92	100	Same as above.					
31.92	35.03	100	Basalt porphyry dyke. Upper contact at 50° to core axis. Foliation in phyllite at 20°. Fractures at 10°, 50° and 30° to core axis. Crush zones at: 33.84-33.90 34.15-34.21 34.45-34.54 34.83-35.03					
35.03	35.52	100	Gray phyllite, foliation at 30°.					
35.52	36.89	100	Pale green talc in phyllite. Fracturing at 50°.			<0.005	0.2	25
36.89	38.32	100	Green-gray phyllite. Foliation at 45°.					
38.32	40.24	100	Black graphitic phyllite and gray-green phyllite. Foliation at 40°.					
40.24	48.63	100	Greenish phyllite. At 43.29 m, 5 cm quartz vein, 65° to core axis. At 42.99 m foliation at 30°. Below 44.82 amount of quartz increasing to 30%.					
48.63	55.79	100	Gray-black graphitic phyllite, foliation at 30°.					
55.79	57.01	100	Gray-black phyllite with pale green phyllite sections, foliation at 30°.					
57.01	62.50	100	Greenish gray phyllite, possibly sheared serpentinite, occasional graphitic, gray sections. 58.38 m foliation at 30°. 59.76 m foliation at 30°. 61.59 m foliation at 25°. 61.81 m foliation at 50°, with graphite in shear. 62.50 m foliation at 70°.					
62.50	63.87	100	Shear zone within black siltstone, minor quartz in shear planes at 70°. The crush zone is at 115° to core axis and shows occasional wisps of pyrrhotite in black silty argillite.					

HOLE No. R-01-02

METRIC INTERVAL FROM	TO	% RE-COVERY	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm
63.87	64.48	100	Serpentinite (?) or greenish phyllite (?), sheared at 60 to core axis. Also foliation at 60°, decreasing to 15° by 64.33 m.					
64.48	64.63	100	Silicified zone, 35° to core axis in foliation. No sulphides. Folia in quartz are partially talcose.			<0.005	0.2	3
64.63	65.24	100	Greenish phyllite with patch of silicification.					
65.24	65.70	100	Silicified zone in phyllite, upper and lower contacts at 30 in the foliation. Ptygmatic folding in quartz veinlets, no obvious sulphides.					
65.70	65.85	100	Greenish phyllite.					
65.85	66.01	100	Silicified zone in phyllite. Contacts in foliation at 40°.					
66.01	68.57	100	Greenish phyllite, foliation at 67.34 m is 40° to core axis. Tuffaceous between 68.51 and 68.57.					
68.57	68.90	100	Siliceous zone in foliation. Upper and lower contacts at 40°. Occasional wisp of pyrrhotite in mica foliation.			<0.005	0.2	<2
68.90	71.59	100	Greenish phyllite, variably silicified, no visible sulphides.					
71.59	72.29	100	Basalt dyke. Slightly porphyritic. Contacts in foliation, upper at 30°, lower at 35°.					
72.29	73.63	100	Silicified zone in phyllite. Foliation at 73.48 m is 40°. Lower contact of zone is also 40°. No visible sulphides.					
73.63	73.84	100	Tuffaceous phyllite.					
73.84	75.06	100	Black-gray phyllite. Foliation at 50°. 74.91-75.00 is graphitic with minor sulphides (pyrite : pyrrhotite)					
75.06	75.64	100	Greenish phyllite. 7 cm white quartz from 75.52 to 75.58 m with attitude of 70° to core axis. Foliation is chaotic and changes from 50 in beginning to 70° above quartz; chaotic.					
75.64	83.51	100	Gray-black phyllite. Foliation 70 at 76.52 m. Foliation chaotic at 76.83 m. Foliation 40° at 78.05 m. 75.67-75.73 m graphitic with minor pyrite-pyrrhotite. 78.35-78.41 m talcose, greenish. 81.10 m foliation at 45. 82.32-82.93 m 1-2% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite as stretched blebs in foliation. Brown mica common. 82.62 m foliation at 35°.					

HOLE No. R-01-02

METRIC INTERVAL FROM	TO	% RE-COVERY	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm
83.51	84.18	100	Graphitic gray phyllite. Chaotic foliation. Minor pyrite-pyrrhotite.			<0.005	0.5	4
84.18	98.36	100	Gray graphitic phyllite with occasional quartz-carbonate bands and wisps of pyrrhotite in foliation. Much brown mica in foliation with appearance of pyrrhotite. Black water. 85.67 m foliation at 40°. 87.20 m foliation at 35°. 88.72 m foliation at 40°. 90.24 m foliation at 50°. 91.77 m. foliation at 45°. 93.29 m foliation at 50°. 93.48-93.66 m band of greenish phyllite. 94.82 m foliation at 40°. 96.34 m foliation at 40°. 96.34-96.65 m narrow bands of greenish phyllite. 97.87-97.93 m white quartz at 145° to core axis (105° to foliation). 97.87 m foliation at 40°.					
98.36	102.38		Greenish phyllite with lesser gray phyllite. 99.39 m foliation at 40°. 100.91 m foliation at 40°.					
102.38	105.43		Gray phyllite with occasional green phyllite. Occasional graphite. 102.44 m foliation at 40°. 103.96 m foliation at 50°. 104.51-104.60 m white quartz in foliation. 104.88-105.18 m trace to 1% disseminated pyrrhotite. 105.18-105.43 m white quartz in foliation.					
105.43	107.01	100	Talc alteration in gray phyllite. 105.49 m foliation at 20°. 107.01 m foliation at 40°.					
107.01	109.09	100	Gray phyllite. 108.54 m foliation at 35°.					
109.09	109.57		Greenish phyllite with lesser gray phyllite.					
109.57	111.59		Gray phyllite, some ptygmatic quartz. Occasional green phyllite. 110.06 m foliation at 50° 111.59 m foliation at 50°					
111.59			END OF HOLE. End of drill string, to the limit of NQ rods, could possibly deepen with BQ.					

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

SHEET No. 1 OF 2
PROPERTY: RANDI
DRILLED FROM: SURFACE
LATITUDE: 1+35N
DEPARTURE: 2+95W
ELEVATION: 1860 METRES

HOLE No.: R-02-02
LENGTH: 35.37 METRES
AZIMUTH: 190° DIP: -60°
START: 05 SEPT. 02
FINISH: 07 SEPT. 02
CORE SIZE: NQ

METRIC INTERVAL FROM	TO	% RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm
0.00	1.83	95	Casing.					
1.83	2.44	100	Green phyllite, weathered, crushed, foliation at 25°.					
2.44	6.77	100	Green-gray phyllite. 3.35 m foliation at 30°. 4.88 m foliation at 35°. Minor fractures in foliation at 5.49 m. 6.40 m foliation at 40°. 6.77 m foliation at 35°. fracture at 140° to core axis. Lost circulation at 6.77 m.					
6.77	10.64	100	Green-gray phyllite. 7.93 m foliation at 30°. 8.54-9.30 m green phyllite has abundant, finely disseminated calcite crystals. 9.39-9.51 m gray talcose. 9.45 m foliation at 30°.					
10.64	10.73	100	Rusty fractures in foliation at 50°. Minor quartz and silicification. Disseminated pyrrhotite in green phyllite, traces of chalcopyrite. Pyrrhotite appears as stretched blebs within the foliation. 10.98 m foliation at 35°.			<0.005	<0.2	18
10.73	24.09	100	Green-gray phyllite. 12.50 m foliation at 30°. 14.02 m foliation at 40°. 14.33 m rusty fracture at 70° to core axis, foliation at 40°. 15.55 m foliation at 40°.					

HOLE No. R-02-02

METRIC INTERVAL FROM	TO	% RE COVERY	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm
			16.31-16.34 m quartz contorted in foliation. 18.14-18.25 m tan coloured, weakly silicified phyllite locally has up to 1% finely disseminated arsenopyrite in sections up to 2 cm wide. 18.60 m foliation at 30°. 20.12 m foliation at 30°. 21.65 m foliation at 30°. 21.80-22.10 m several quartz veinlets at 160° to core axis. 23.17 m foliation at 20°. More massive and siliceous. 23.57 m 5 mm rusty quartz at 115° to core axis.	18.14 21.95 23.02	18.45 23.02 24.09	0.377 0.005 0.038	0.2 0.5 0.4	966 22 213
24.09	25.61	100	Silicified zone in greenish phyllite. Quartz veinlets at 110° to core axis. Foliation at 25°. Finely disseminated arsenopyrite in quartz and in silicified phyllite. 24.85 m tan coloured silicified phyllite with several cross-cutting quartz veinlets showing 5 to 7% very finely disseminated arsenopyrite immediately adjacent to but only sparsely within the veinlets. 25.61 m 3 mm quartz vein at 115° to core axis. Foliation at 65°.			3.62	4.8	>10000
25.61	33.84	100	Greenish phyllite. 25.61-25.79 m weakly silicified phyllite with slightly orange-green coloration. 26.22 m foliation at 50°. 26.22-32.32 m tuffaceous. 27.74 m foliation at 30°. 29.27 m foliation at 50°. 30.79 m foliation at 40°. 30.82 m 3 mm quartz at 140°. 32.32 m foliation at 40°. 33.84 m foliation at 30°.	25.61	25.79	0.486	0.6	1725
33.84	34.15	100	Silicified graphitic phyllite.					
34.15	34.39	100	Gray phyllite with quartz in foliation at contact with dyke.					
34.39	35.30	100	Basalt dyke, upper contact parallel to foliation at 30°, lower contact at 25°.					
35.30	35.37	100	Gray phyllite, foliation at 15° to core axis.					
35.37			END OF HOLE					

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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES
304 - 595 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T5

Date : 7-Oct-2002
Account: FL

CERTIFICATE VA02004256

Project :

P.O. No:

This report is for 9 DRILL CORE samples submitted to our lab in North Vancouver, BC, Canada on 2-Oct-2002.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

SAMPLE PREPARATION

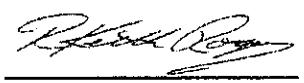
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 element aqua regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES**
304 - 595 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T5

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 

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Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
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To: ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES
304 - 595 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T5

Date : 22-Sep-2002
Account: FL

Project : R0102 R0202

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02003512

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
R0102 93.5-94.5 28.51-28.81		0.68	0.006	<0.2	0.39	15	<10	20	<0.5	11	2.39	<0.5	6	55	34	2.31
R0102 211.5-212.0 64.48-64.63		0.52	<0.005	0.2	1.22	3	<10	130	<0.5	5	2.19	<0.5	11	112	29	1.96
R0102 224.9-226.0 68.57-68.90		0.98	<0.005	0.2	1.84	<2	<10	170	<0.5	4	1.64	<0.5	17	140	49	3.03
R0102 273.9-276.1 83.51-84.18		1.84	<0.005	0.5	1.10	4	<10	160	<0.5	<2	0.34	<0.5	9	79	155	2.27
R0202 34.9-35.2 10.64-10.73		0.40	<0.005	<0.2	2.12	18	<10	130	<0.5	4	8.20	1.5	9	65	263	7.95
R0202 79.0-84.0 24.09-25.61		4.22	3.62	4.8	0.79	>10000	<10	20	0.7	2	6.32	1.1	31	52	67	5.76

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: ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES
304 - 595 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T5

Date : 22-Sep-2002
Account: FL

Project : R0102 R0202

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02003512

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
R0102 93.5-94.5		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.24	1095	1	0.01	28	280	3	0.33	5	2	100
R0102 211.5-212.0		<10	<1	0.54	<10	1.17	433	2	0.02	45	430	8	0.09	<2	5	97
R0102 224.9-226.0		<10	<1	0.48	<10	1.80	526	3	0.01	76	650	6	0.26	<2	6	94
R0102 273.9-276.1		<10	<1	0.52	<10	1.08	254	7	0.02	45	370	10	0.55	3	3	16
R0202 34.9-35.2		<10	<1	0.56	<10	1.74	3280	<1	0.02	45	1490	7	1.56	<2	5	214
R0202 79.0-84.0		<10	<1	0.30	<10	2.76	1090	1	0.01	42	510	3	2.44	35	17	257

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VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T5

Date : 22-Sep-2002
Account: FL

Project : R0102 R0202

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02003512

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Tl % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
R0102 93.5-94.5		<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	43
R0102 211.5-212.0		0.13	<10	<10	38	<10	38
R0102 224.9-226.0		0.19	<10	<10	59	<10	53
R0102 273.9-276.1		0.14	<10	<10	34	<10	62
R0202 34.9-35.2		0.08	<10	<10	138	10	56
R0202 79.0-84.0		<0.01	<10	<10	41	<10	67

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304 - 595 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T5

Date : 7-Oct-2002
Account: FL

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02004256

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0.02	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-ICP41 Ag ppm 0.2	ME-ICP41 Al % 0.01	ME-ICP41 As ppm 2	ME-ICP41 B ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Ba ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Be ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Bi ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Ca % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Cd ppm 0.5	ME-ICP41 Co ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cr ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Cu ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Fe % 0.01
R1-01-02 51.0-52.15 15.55-15.61	metres	1.64	1.370	2.1	1.95	4350	<10	20	<0.5	<2	6.83	1.3	29	129	71	6.21
R1-01-02 52.15-57.10 15.61-16.10		3.30	0.036	0.5	3.66	150	<10	30	<0.5	<2	6.28	1.1	36	252	116	6.03
R-01-02 57.10-59.60 16.10-17.47		1.82	0.300	0.4	3.15	1335	<10	20	<0.5	<2	5.81	1.2	31	156	57	6.45
R-01-02 98.35-99.80 29.27-30.79		0.82	0.036	<0.2	2.19	159	<10	30	<0.5	<2	6.99	1.1	30	90	27	5.72
R-01-02 116.5-121.0 35.32-36.89		3.06	<0.005	0.2	3.25	25	10	<10	<0.5	<2	1.57	<0.5	48	1075	17	3.78
R-02-02 59.5-60.5 18.19-18.45		0.80	0.377	0.2	3.61	966	<10	40	<0.5	<2	7.30	1.4	35	190	45	7.63
R-02-02 72.0-75.5 21.95-23.02		2.70	0.005	0.5	3.11	22	<10	10	<0.5	<2	6.15	0.8	31	182	112	4.78
R-02-02 75.5-79.0 23.02-24.09		2.68	0.038	0.4	3.02	213	<10	10	<0.5	<2	7.66	1.1	32	135	102	5.73
R-02-02 84.0-84.6 25.61-25.79		0.64	0.486	0.6	1.58	1725	<10	20	<0.5	<2	6.19	1.0	33	84	80	5.73

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA02004256

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41 Ga ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Hg ppm 1	ME-ICP41 K % 0.01	ME-ICP41 La ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP41 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP41 P ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 S % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Sb ppm 2	ME-ICP41 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm 1
R1-01-02 51.0-52.15		<10	<1	0.31	<10	2.97	3140	<1	0.03	91	1640	3	0.89	7	17	252
R1-01-02 52.15-57.10		10	<1	0.20	<10	3.73	1815	<1	0.02	136	880	<2	0.11	5	17	141
R-01-02 57.10-59.60		10	2	0.24	<10	3.40	2250	<1	0.03	104	1460	<2	0.38	5	17	164
R-01-02 98.35-99.80		10	1	0.24	<10	2.00	1275	<1	0.02	99	1720	<2	0.05	6	9	264
R-01-02 116.5-121.0		<10	1	0.02	<10	5.74	694	<1	0.01	876	150	<2	0.33	<2	6	50
R-02-02 59.5-60.5		10	1	0.37	<10	3.81	3160	<1	0.02	147	900	<2	0.17	6	18	220
R-02-02 72.0-75.5		<10	2	0.03	<10	2.82	993	3	0.02	50	320	<2	0.03	<2	12	70
R-02-02 75.5-79.0		10	<1	0.13	<10	3.42	1165	1	0.01	48	310	<2	0.08	5	16	112
R-02-02 84.0-84.6		<10	<1	0.29	<10	3.10	1045	<1	0.02	41	430	<2	0.49	4	23	178

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Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP41 Ti % 0.01	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP41 U ppm 10	ME-ICP41 V ppm 1	ME-ICP41 W ppm 10	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm 2
R1-01-02 51.0-52.15		0.05	<10	<10	98	<10	71
R1-01-02 52.15-57.10		0.24	<10	<10	163	<10	66
R-01-02 57.10-59.60		0.13	<10	<10	144	<10	82
R-01-02 98.35-99.80		0.01	<10	<10	48	<10	113
R-01-02 116.5-121.0		0.07	<10	<10	58	<10	51
R-02-02 59.5-60.5		0.03	<10	<10	150	<10	90
R-02-02 72.0-75.5		0.37	<10	10	161	<10	51
R-02-02 75.5-79.0		0.07	<10	<10	134	<10	60
R-02-02 84.0-84.6		0.02	<10	<10	93	<10	70