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ASSESSMENT REPORT

including

Diamond Drilling

on the

WOODJAM PROPERTY

**Woodjam 5 (367190) Claim
Woodjam 6-12 (367883-89) Claims
(Claims owned by WILDROSE RESOURCES LTD.)**

**CARIBOO MINING DIVISION,
British Columbia
NTS: 93A/3, 93A/6 W
Latitude 52°16' N, Longitude 125°00' W**

Prepared for Operator:

**FJORDLAND EXPLORATION INC.
1550 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 1T2**

By:

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**December 30, 2002
Vancouver, B.C.**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

27,027

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1. Summary

Located 50 kilometres east of Williams Lake, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining District, the Woodjam Property consists of 8-4 post claims totaling 142 units. Fjordland Minerals Ltd optioned the property from Wildrose Resources Ltd. in August 2001 and proceeded with a geophysical program during August and September 2001. A follow-up diamond drilling program was completed in October 2002.

The Woodjam claims cover several copper-gold, copper only and gold only occurrences hosted by subvolcanic alkalic intrusives in the Cariboo region of BC. The significance of this property is that potentially economic gold grades have been intersected by diamond drilling over considerable widths in an area of the Property referred to as the Megabuck Zone. In this Zone mineralized monzonite porphyry and related volcanoclastic sediments have returned a number of drill intercepts in excess of 50 metres with grades exceeding 1.20 grams per tonne (g/t) gold associated with copper mineralization typically grading 0.1% to 0.2%.

Between 1974 and 1999 a total of 23 holes totaling 2,437 metres were drilled into the Megabuck Zone by Exploram Minerals Ltd, Placer Development Company, and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Limited focusing on potential mineralization extending to the south. A confirmatory drill test completed by Phelps Dodge in 1999 returned a drill intercept of 144 metres grading 0.72 g/t gold and 0.12% copper including 34.0 metres grading 1.01 g/t gold and 0.14% copper.

A glacial dispersion train located to the northwest of the Megabuck Zone contains boulders grading up to 6 g/t gold and 0.4% copper. Many of the float samples are higher grade than are explained by known mineralization suggesting that considerable potential exists to expand the Megabuck Zone.

The 2001 geophysical program consisting of induced polarization (IP) chargeability and resistivity surveys as well as an accompanying ground magnetometer survey was completed in September 2001 by Scott Geophysics Ltd under contract to Fjordland Minerals Ltd. The survey defined a large, 1650 x 780 metre, chargeability anomaly extending northeast from the Megabuck Zone. A second chargeability anomaly, located 300 metres to the northeast across a small lake, measures 700 x 500 metres (and extends off the grid area to the east).

A total of 5 holes totaling 1,009.4 metres were drilled in the Megabuck Zone from 7th-28th August and 1st-23rd October 2002. Drilling was focused on possible extensions of gold mineralization as suggested by the 2001 IP Survey. Gold mineralized intervals were observed from all of the holes, however, analyzed intervals showed generally lower than historical reported intervals. Additional drilling is required to properly evaluate the potential for gold mineralization in the vicinity of the large geophysical anomalies outlined in 2001.

The next phase of exploration includes additional diamond drilling to the northeast of present drilling in the vicinity of the IP anomaly. It is estimated that work could commence on the Woodjam Property in 2003. The estimated cost of this program is \$200,000 and work will commence when financing is in place.

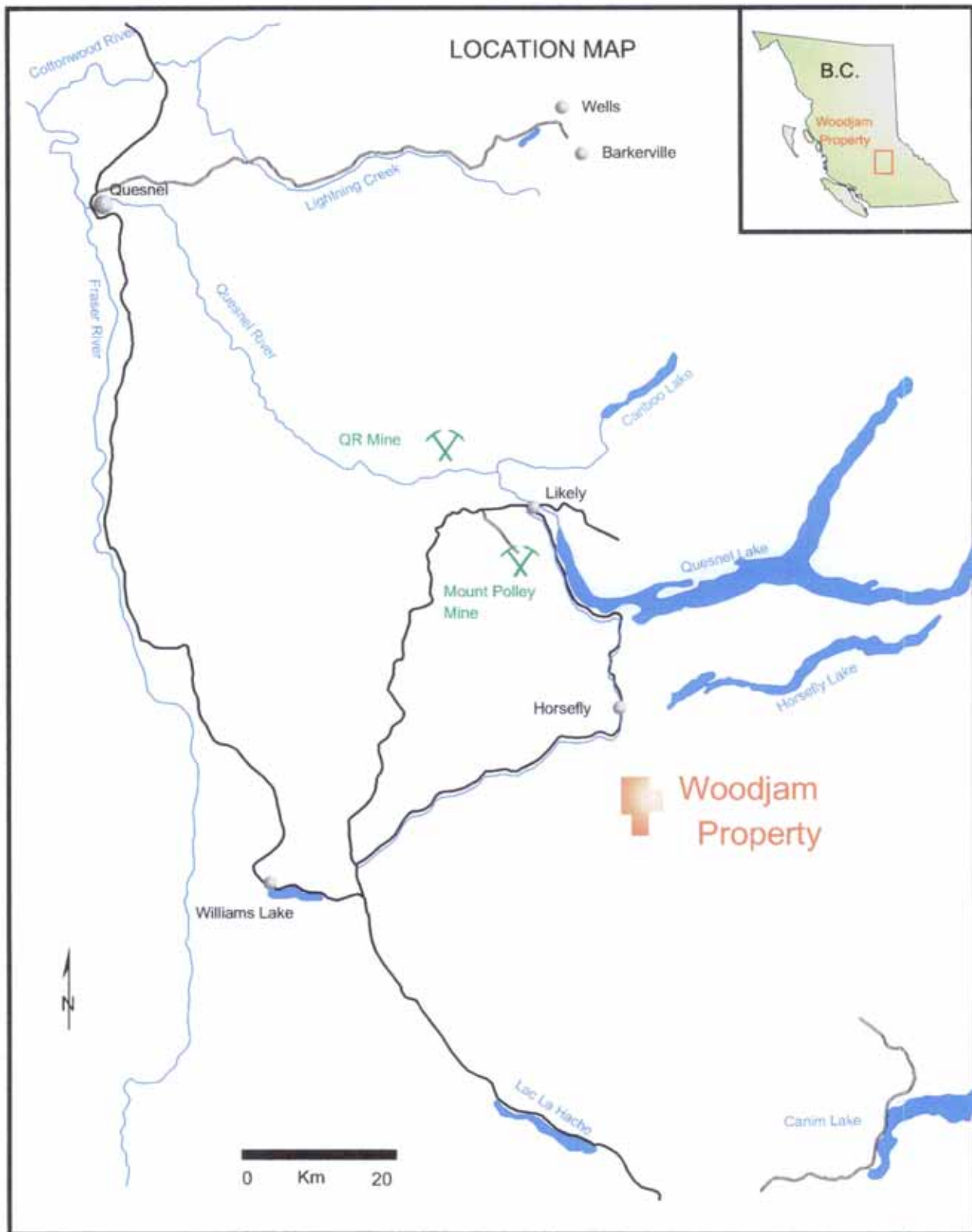


Figure 1: Location Map

16 December 2002

2. Property Location, Access and Physiography

The Woodjam Property, located in the Cariboo Mining Division of central British Columbia, lies approximately 50 kilometres east of the City of Williams Lake and 10 kilometres south of the village of Horsefly. The Property is located on NTS map sheet 93A/3 and 93A/6 at geographic coordinates; latitude 52°16' N, longitude 125°00' W.

The Woodjam property is composed of eight contiguous 4-post mineral claims totaling 142 units. The claims (Figure 2) are all located on government (crown) land and encompass approximately 3,550 hectares (8,800 acres). The claims were staked using compass and chain and have not been legally surveyed.

The claims are currently wholly owned by Wildrose Resources Ltd. (Wildrose) located at 110 -325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.. On 1 August 2001 Fjordland Minerals Ltd. (Fjordland) entered into an agreement to earn a 100% interest in the Woodjam Property.

Claim information is as follows:

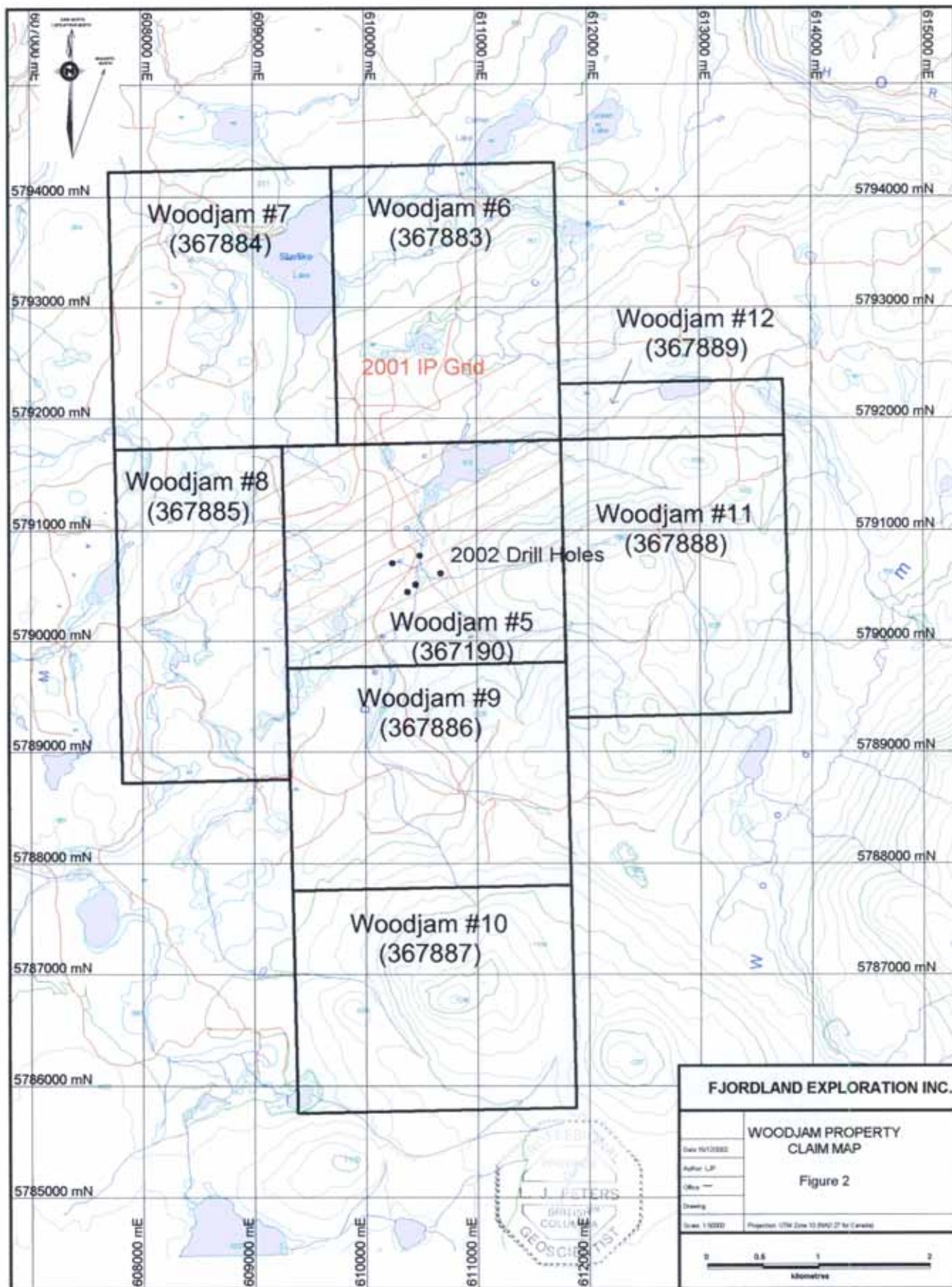
Claim Name	Tenure #	# units	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Woodjam 5	367190	20	November 23, 1998	February 19, 2003
Woodjam 6	367883	20	February 17, 1999	February 19, 2003
Woodjam 7	367884	20	February 19, 1999	February 19, 2003
Woodjam 8	367885	18	February 17, 1999	February 19, 2003
Woodjam 9	367886	20	February 18, 1999	February 19, 2003
Woodjam 10	367887	20	February 19, 1999	February 19, 2004
Woodjam 11	367888	20	February 19, 1999	February 19, 2004
Woodjam 12	367889	4	February 18, 1999	February 19, 2003
	Total	142		

Table 1: Claim Summary

Year round access by road via Horsefly is gained by travelling south on the Starlike Lake - Woodjam Creek logging road. Logging roads access most of the property and new logging access roads are currently being developed into the area to the east of the Megabuck Zone (an area which until recently has been difficult to access).

The property area is flat to moderately rolling with extensive overburden. It is largely vegetated by first and second growth fir/pine forests that have been partly clear-cut and selectively logged. The entire property lies below treeline. Elevations vary from low marshy areas at approximately 850 metres above sea level (asl) to rolling hills at 1240 metres asl. Numerous small lakes, many beaver dammed, dot the property and streams tend to be of low gradient and do not cut to bedrock. Exposure of bedrock is limited to steeper hillsides, ridgetops and roadcuts. Lower areas are usually covered by extensive glacial till and alluvium. The last glacial movement appears to have been toward the northwest.

Climatic conditions are typical of the central interior of British Columbia. Average minimum low temperatures for January are -18°C and average maximum highs for July are +24 °C. Frost free days last on average from mid-May to mid-August. Between May and September precipitation at a low-elevation station is about 400 millimetres, almost



twice that of Williams Lake 50 kilometres to the west. During April snow depths in the Quesnel Plateau (approx. 700 metres asl) are typically one to two metres.

3. History

A Chronology of exploration activities on the Woodjam Property is as follows:

Year	Owner	Survey Type	Quantity	Area Covered
1966-1967	Helicon Exploration Ltd & Magnum Consolidated Mining Company	Geology & I. P. surveys	Unknown	Megabuck
1973-1974	Exploram Minerals Ltd	I.P. Survey Magnetometer Soils Geochemistry	24.1 line-km 34.3 line-km 228 samples	Megabuck/Takom
1974-1977	Exploram Minerals Ltd	Diamond Drilling	5 holes -1056 m	Megabuck/Takom
1983	Archer Cathro and Assoc's	Geology Mapping Soil Geochemistry	2,100 samples	Peripheral Claims
1983-1984	Placer Development Co Ltd	Diamond Drilling Soil Geochemistry Mag/VLF-EM Seismic	15 holes -1266 m 910 samples 53.6 line-km 6 locations	Megabuck
1984	Archer Cathro and Assoc's	Soil Geochemistry	3,644 Samples	Peripheral Claims
1986	Big Rock Gold Ltd	Trenching	692 m	Megabuck/Takom
1987	Archer Cathro and Assoc's	I.P., Mag, & VLF-EM	70 line-km	Megabuck
1990	Auspex Gold Ltd	Soil Geochemistry	58 samples	Takom
1991-1992	Noranda Exploration Co	Airborne Mag/EM Soil Geochemistry Test Pitting	222 km 22 samples 44 pits	Megabuck/Takom/ Spellbound
1999	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Diamond Drilling	4 holes -198 m	Megabuck
2001	Fjordland Minerals Ltd	I.P. Survey	23 km IP	Megabuck

Table 2: Historic Exploration Chronology

The first gold found in the Cariboo was along the Horsefly River in 1859. A second gold rush period hit the Horsefly area in 1887. Placer gold operations were common throughout the Quesnel Belt during the early 1900's, however, records of activity in the property area are non-existent. The earliest recorded work in the area occurred in the 1960's prompted by the wave of exploration for porphyry copper deposits.

The history of the original discovery of the Megabuck Zone on the Woodjam claims is uncertain but presumably the area attracted initial attention due to a prospecting find. A small hand trench on the northern slope of the small knoll hosting the Megabuck Zone is the earliest testament to work in the area covered by the current claims. This work appears to predate the earliest documented work on the property that started in 1966.

From 1966 to 1967 Helicon Exploration Ltd & Magnum Consolidated Mining Company conducted geology and induced polarization surveys on the Megabuck Zone (B.C. MMAR 1967). No assessment reports were filed and the details of exploration is unknown.

In the period 1973 to 1977 Exploram Minerals Ltd (Exploram) completed induced polarization and magnetometer surveys, soil sampling, and 1,056 metres of diamond

drilling in parts of the current property referred to as the Megabuck and Takom zones.

In 1983, Placer Development Company (Placer) took an option on a claim covering the Megabuck Zone, the core area of the current property. After completing surface geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, Placer drilled 1,266 metres in 15 holes (some of them very shallow and never reached bedrock). Concurrently, Archer Cathro and Associates Ltd (AC&A) staked the Ravioli Claims, peripheral to claims covering the Megabuck and Takom Zones, and completed a program of soil sampling to the west and south of the Megabuck showing.

In 1984, following Placer's withdrawal from the project, AC&A optioned their Ravioli Claims to Rockridge Mining Corporation (Rockridge). Records are incomplete with respect to further endeavors by Rockridge, however Rockridge did retain AC&A to complete a soil and rock sampling program.

In 1986 Big Rock Gold Ltd (Big Rock) optioned the claims previously held by Rockridge as well as the ground in the Takom Zone with excluded ground in the vicinity of the southern portion of the Megabuck Zone. Big Rock contracted AC&A to excavate and sample 692 metres of overburden to bedrock in two trenches in the Megabuck Zone and 3 trenches in the Takom Zone. The two Megabuck trenches, situated approximately 50 metres apart, returning widths in excess of 57 metres of greater than 1.0 g/t gold mineralization (Figure 6). The three trenches in the Takom Zone returned one interval of 0.96 g/t gold over a two metre interval. No further work is known to have been done by Big Rock Gold.

In 1990 Auspex Gold Ltd completed a limited soil geochemistry program over the Takom Zone anomaly on their 2-claim property. The survey area duplicated previous soil sampling results and no new mineralization was discovered.

In 1991 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Noranda) reassembled the claims via several option agreements. In 1992 Noranda completed an airborne geophysical survey, reconnaissance mapping and excavator test pitting in the area including and extending between the Megabuck and Takom zones. Later that year Noranda closed its BC office and the claim options were terminated.

In 1998 Wildrose Resources Ltd. (Wildrose) re-staked ground as the prior claims (originating in the 1970's and 1980's) began to expire. The final claim to complete the consolidation of the core area was staked in November 1998. In 1999 Wildrose optioned the now Woodjam claims to Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited (Phelps Dodge). In February 1999 Phelps Dodge undertook additional staking to produce the current claim group and initiated a field program including reconnaissance mapping and prospecting and the drilling of 4 diamond drill holes totaling 198 metres. Despite significant gold mineralization (34 metres of 1.01 g/t gold) in their most northerly drill hole (DDH99-20), Phelps Dodge withdrew from the Woodjam project for corporate reasons (personal communication, R. Cameron, Phelps Dodge).

A total of 23 line kilometres of IP and mag surveys were completed on the Woodjam Property by Fjordland in 2001. The IP survey encompassed the area north, east and west of the Megabuck Zone. The survey defined a large, 1650 x 780 metre, chargeability anomaly extending northeast from the Megabuck Zone. Known areas of mineralization at the Megabuck Zone occur on the edge (gradient) of the anomaly southwest of the

chargeability high. The chargeability high corresponds with a moderate to low resistivity feature.

4. Geological Setting

The Quesnel Trough, a large regional depositional feature extending 2000 kilometres from the U.S. border in the south to the Stikine River in the north, forms a portion of the dominantly alkalic and sub-alkalic volcanic and sedimentary assemblage. The Quesnel Trough assemblage hosts numerous deposits of porphyry gold-copper style mineralization generally related to dioritic or monzonitic sub-volcanic intrusive bodies (Barr, et al., 1976) including the Maud Lake, Mount Polley (Cariboo Bell), Kwun Lake, Lemon Lake and Quesnel River (QR) deposits.

The Quesnel Trough alkali-porphyry deposits occur in basalts and andesitic flows, fragmental rocks and alkalic intrusive complexes. They are generally gold-copper deposits consisting of chalcopyrite-pyrite and minor bornite sulphide mineralization. The sulphide zones are developed adjacent to concentrically-zoned alkaline plutons which are themselves seldom sulphide bearing.

The Quesnel Trough assemblage is made up of rocks of the Nicola (south), Takla (central) and Stuhini (north) Groups consisting of a series of volcanic islands characterized by generally alkalic to sub-alkalic basalts and andesites, related sub-volcanic intrusive rocks, and derived clastic and pyroclastic sedimentary rocks.

The basalts and andesites are subaqueous fissure eruptions associated with regional faults. At a late stage in the volcanic cycle large sub-aerial volcanic centres developed. These features consist largely of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, complex intrusive breccias, and small plutons or necks of diorite, monzonite and syenite. Commonly associated with the plutons is a late fumarolic or hydrothermal stage when large volumes of volcanic rocks were extensively altered to albite, K-feldspar, biotite, chlorite, epidote and various sulphides. The late metasomatic period involves introduction of volatiles and various metals in the vent areas and is a typical and important feature of the final stages of the volcanic cycle.

The Woodjam property is underlain by a succession of Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group volcanic and related sedimentary rocks intruded by the Jurassic aged Takomkane Batholith to the south. The claims include the northern contact with the batholith, several monzonite to syenite plugs of unknown affinity and two granodiorite plugs possibly related to the Takomkane Batholith. Younger Miocene aged basalts overlap these older units on the western side of the property and as isolated islands further to the east (Wetherup, 2000).

The Takla Group is typified by its preponderance of basalt to trachy-andesitic infill and its co-magmatic alkalic centres. Detailed work by Archer Cathro (Carne, 1984) has shown the Takla rocks on the property to be a complex succession of maroon and green augite and feldspar porphyries, with related tuffs, pyroclastic breccias and related sedimentary rocks. Some altered and brecciated rocks interpreted as sub-volcanic intrusive complexes occur, especially in the Megabuck Zone.

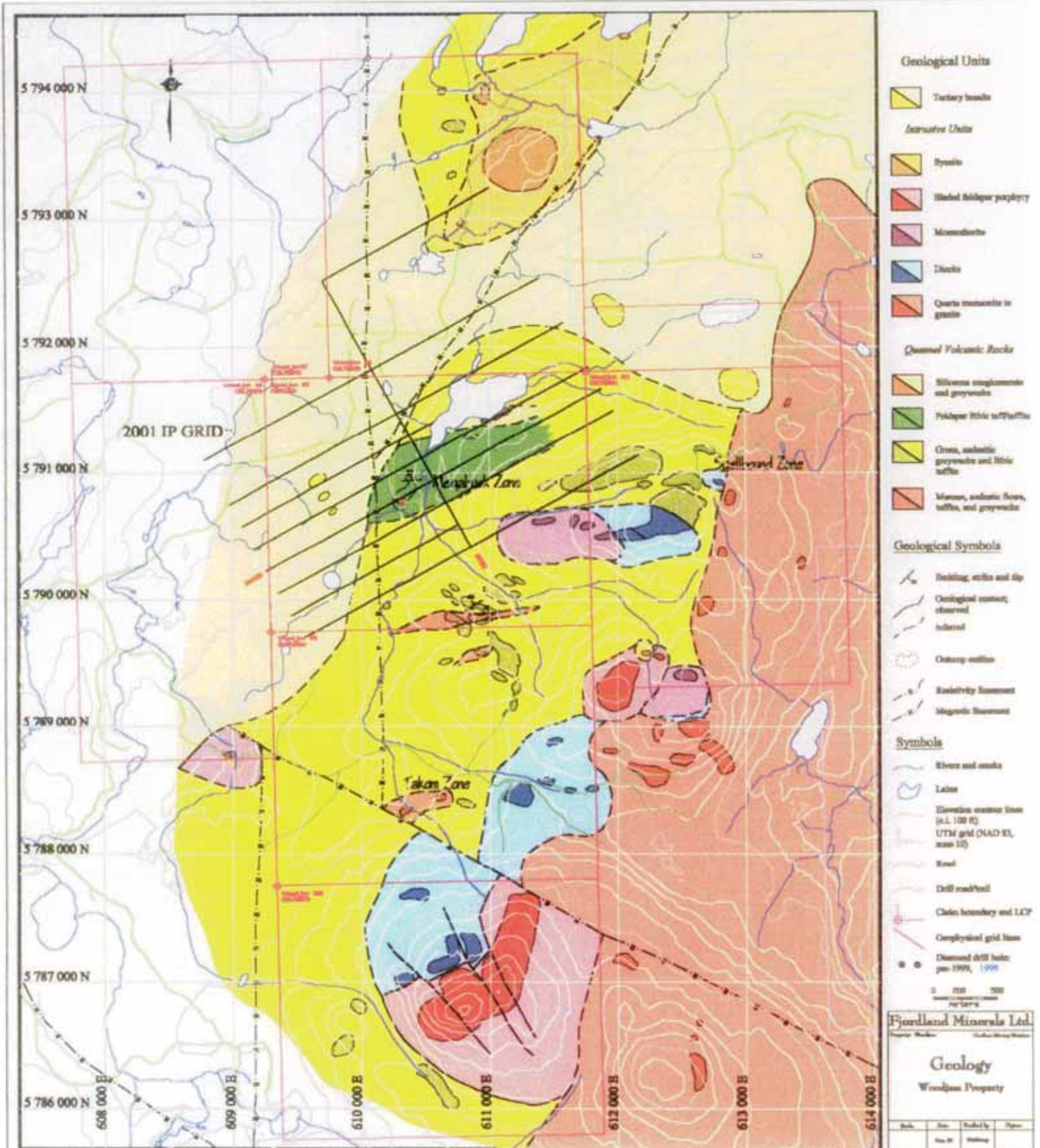


Figure 3: Property Geology (after Wetherup, 1999)

The Takomkane Batholith, on the other hand, is a large predominantly calc-alkalic intrusive with a surface expression of approximately 40 by 50 kilometres. It comprises one of a series of at least six large coeval bodies including the Guichon Batholith (hosting the Highland Valley deposits) and Granite Mountain Batholith (hosting the Gibraltar deposit). In the region of the Woodjam property the Takomkane Batholith is typically an equigranular granite to quartz-monzonite. Regional magnetic trends (GSC Aeromagnetic Maps 7221 G, 5239G and Exploram ground magnetics) show a distinct northeasterly strike in the area of the Megabuck and Takom Zones as opposed to the northwesterly grain evident elsewhere in the Quesnel Trough. This apparently represents an edge effect of the Takomkane Batholith, the magnetic patterns suggesting that the Takomkane may underlie the Takla rocks at no great depth over much of the property (Peatfield, 1986).

Property Geology

The most recent geological interpretation of the Woodjam Property was made by Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited (Wetherup, 2000) as follows (Figure 3):

"The east side of the Woodjam Property is underlain by quartz monzonite to granite of the Takomkane Batholith. The remainder of the property contains exposures of andesitic tuff, tuffite, flows, greywacke, and minor conglomerate, which are intruded by small syenite, quartz monzonite, or monzodiorite bodies. Overlying all of these rocks are tertiary basalts that appear on the western and northern portions of the property.

The Takomkane Batholith on the property is homogenous in both texture and composition. It is generally a medium to coarse grained, equigranular, white, quartz monzonite to granite, with 5 to 15% hornblende, and rare biotite. A number of border phases occur adjacent to the batholith. These include several diorite and monzodiorite plugs and dykes as well as a distinctive bladed feldspar granodiorite porphyry. The diorite and monzodiorite phases can grade into one another through a number of discrete transitional phases over a few hundred metres. Diorite and monzodiorite rocks are medium grained, and contain 10-20% hornblende as the dominant mafic mineral. However, euhedral pyroxene phenocrysts are obscured locally, in the absence of hornblende, and comprise 5-20% of the rock. Two bladed feldspar granodiorite bodies occur at the south end of the property, and are characterized by 10-25%, 5-10 mm long feldspar laths in a light grey fine grained matrix. Epidote alteration of the feldspars is common and specular hematite is also locally found within the feldspar grains.

Volcanic units on the property are comprised mostly of monotonous fine grained, green, andesitic tuffite/tuff/greywacke. Mauve andesite flows and tuffite beds, as well as siliceous conglomerate layers occur but are rare. In the Megabuck area, the volcanic units are more variable and coarser grained often containing broken 3-4 mm feldspar crystals. Bedding measurements throughout the property trend west to west-southwest dipping moderately to the north. The crystal tuff/tuffite units appear to continue to the northeast of the Megabuck Zone and are overlain by a pyritic, siliceous conglomerate. Andesitic volcanic breccias are also seen in the drill core from the Megabuck Zone.

Hornfels and epidote alteration is prevalent within the volcanic units and increases in intensity with proximity to the Takomkane Batholith and its satellite phases. Weak epidote alteration takes the form of epidote rich pods (1-3%) which occur predominantly along bedding planes. Moderate alteration is typified by numerous epidote pods (5% to

15% of the rock) and pervasive epidotization of the remainder of the rocks mass (5-15%). Finally, intensely altered volcanic rocks are highly magnetic and contain abundant epidote throughout (15-20%). Locally, magnetite- epidote alteration can grade into magnetite-biotite (potassic) alteration. East of the Takom Zone, podiform epidote alteration occurs along east-west oriented fractures within diorite and is associated with tourmaline veining and rare chalcopyrite. Tourmaline veining also occurs within hornfelsed volcanic rocks in the Spellbound Zone. "

Mineralization

Exploration by Exploram in the 1970's and Noranda in 1992 uncovered three zones of mineralization on the Woodjam Property namely:

- a) The Megabuck Zone.
- b) The Takom Zone (located 2.5 kilometres south of the Megabuck Zone).
- c) The Spellbound Zone (located 2.0 kilometres east of the Megabuck Zone).

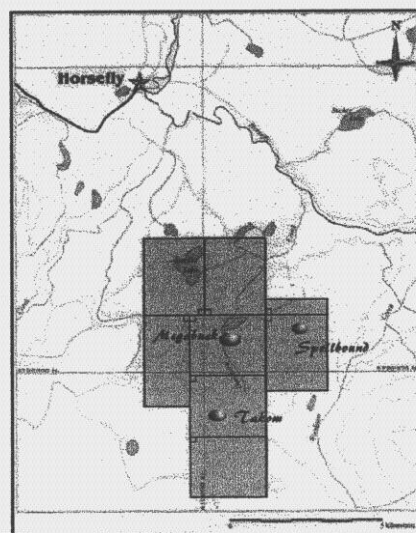


Figure 4: Mineralization

a) Megabuck Zone

Interest in the Woodjam property is presently largely related to bulk tonnage gold-copper mineralization occurring in a complex pile of brecciated monzonite intrusives and potassic- sericitic altered volcanics and subvolcanics. Monzonite intrudes highly altered, fractured and brecciated volcanics, containing numerous irregular monzonite lenses and fragments. Although gold and copper content of the volcanics is markedly less than that of the monzonite, it still contains up to 1.85 g/t gold. Alteration of the monzonite consists of potash feldspar, chlorite-carbonate with epidote, and magnetite (Cruz, 1974).

Alteration of the volcanic rocks consists of patchy silicification and chloritization, with local development of epidote, magnetite and pyrite, and rare chalcopyrite. Hornfelsing is prevalent within the volcanic units in increasing intensity towards the intrusives. Hornfels is manifested by disseminated and replacement concentrations of epidote and tourmaline.

Sulphide mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite and lesser bornite within quartz veinlets, fractures and as disseminations outside of quartz veinlets (Morten, 2001). Pyrite is relatively common as disseminations, especially peripheral to the zones of copper-gold mineralization and in apparently younger zones of argillic alteration (Main, 1986). Gold is believed to occur as tiny blebs within the chalcopyrite (Pryce, 1983). Magnetite is usually present in concentrations of 1-3% throughout the rock, and calcite veinlets are common.

In 1985 Archer Cathro & Assoc. (Wilson, 1985) compared gold and copper distribution from drilling results in probability and Cu-Au x-y plots. A bimodal distribution of gold

became evident. Mode A, an earlier and more extensive variety; is associated with potassic flooding and with chalcopyrite that occurs as disseminations and in thin quartz veinlets. This is probably porphyry-copper" type mineralization, similar to the nearby Cariboo Bell deposit. Mode B is related to an epithermal system that has introduced quartz veining, brecciation, bleaching, and silicification accompanied by sericitic and argillic alteration. These features are particularly intense in two or three intervals of drill core, indication that this system is probably localized along structural breaks or permeable channels." Mode B mineralization appears to have a higher gold content.

On the NE side of the hill hosting the Megabuck showing the intrusive complex appears to pass abruptly into a 700 to 800 striking pile of felspathic tuff and fragmental rocks indicating a possible fault. A prominent gully here mimics this trend.

Known areas of mineralization at the Megabuck showing fall on the edge (gradient) of an open-ended induced polarization chargeability anomaly that measures approximately 500 metres by 1,000 metres. The overburden covered area north and east of this hole remains a prime target area.

A total of 23 holes totaling 2,437 metres (ranging in depth from 12 metres to 200 metres) were drilled in the Megabuck Zone (several abandoned in overburden) prior to Fjordland's exploration activities. Drilling has constrained mineralization to the south, however, the zone is open to the north, east and west. Two trenches were excavated in the north end of the Megabuck Zone with mineralization being open in this direction.

Noranda Exploration Company identified a glacial dispersion train, consisting of angular boulders (float), to the northwest of the Megabuck Zone in 1992 (shortly before closing the Vancouver office). A quotation from Noranda's last report (Walker, 1992) concerning the dispersion train reads as follows: *"The strongest copper and gold responses from the rock samples came from the Megabuck float train where values of 0.1 -0.4% copper and 1-6 gpt (g/t) gold were recorded. This float train with this range of values is traceable for at least 2 kilometres west-north-west of the showing"*. Many of the float samples are higher grade than are explained by known mineralization suggesting that considerable potential exists to expand the Megabuck zone.

The primary objective on the Woodjam Property is expanding the area of known mineralization in the Megabuck Zone. The final paragraph of the May 19, 2000 Phelps Dodge report (Wetherup, 2000) reads: *"Work to date was successful in extending the depth extent of the Megabuck Zone, however holes drilled south and southeast of the zone were barren. The zone is partially open to further drill extensions to the northeast and northwest. This would be aided by additional magnetic, induced polarization and soil geochemical surveying."* Previous induced polarization surveys completed in this area were done in the early 1970's (Exploram, 1974) or using a low- powered transmitter (AC&A, 1987). As a result Fjordland Minerals Ltd completed a new, deeper, higher-powered IP survey over the Megabuck Zone extending to the north, east and west in September 2001.

The 2002 diamond drill program was focused exclusively on a large, 1650 x 780 metre, chargeability anomaly extending northeast from the Megabuck Zone.

b) Takom Zone

Outcrop in the Takom Zone is sparse aside from three trenches established by Archer Cathro and Associates in 1986 and recent road cuts resulting from logging. The zone occurs within partly brecciated augite and feldspar porphyry flows and volcaniclastics containing patchy chlorite and argillic alteration, cut by quartz-carbonate veins. Granodiorite, biotite-quartz diorite and monzodiorite here intrude Mesozoic aged volcanics. Volcanic units are invariably hornfelsed and in one location, southeast of the showings, tourmaline has locally replaced up to 75% of the rock.

Significant shearing is evidenced in the vicinity of known mineralization exposed by the 1996 trenches. A large coherent soil copper anomaly (~500m x 1200m) has been outlined in surface till. The anomaly extends approximately 1 kilometre up-ice (to the east) from known areas of mineralization and cannot be adequately explained by the showings. A horseshoe-shaped induced polarization chargeability anomaly measuring 1 by 2 kilometres extends to the south, east and west of areas of known mineralization. Four holes totaling 663 metres were drilled in the Takom Zone from 1973 to 1977. A 10.6 metre intercept grading 1.27 g/t gold and 0.13% copper was obtained from Exploram's hole 74-3 where granodiorite and hornblende quartz-diorite intrude the volcanics.

The large IP zone located here may indicate that a substantial pyritizing event has happened. Diamond drilling and trenching identified only narrow zones of mineralization and attempts to use the IP anomaly to target significant copper-gold mineralization have not yet been successful. While it is acknowledged that there are lots of good ingredients in this area, the Takom Zone should be relegated to a lesser priority until significant exploration budgets are available. In the short term, additional prospecting and rock sampling of new road-cuts could be considered.

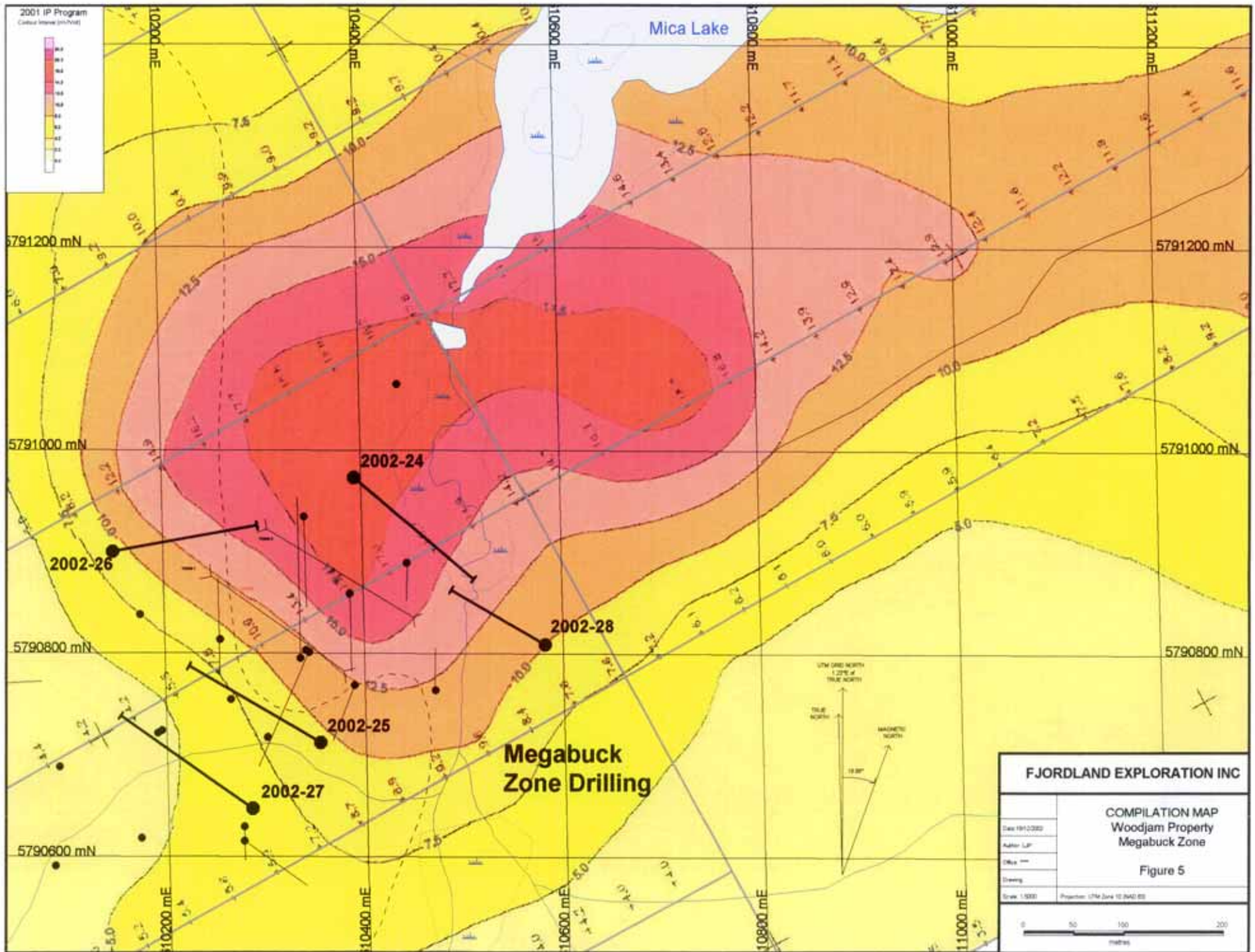
c) Spellbound Zone

Very little additional work has been completed at the Spellbound Zone subsequent to its 1992 identification by Noranda. Exposure here along a road-cut consists of pervasive epidote and tourmaline replacement in hornfelsed volcanics adjacent to a quartz diorite intrusion. A weak quartz stockwork here contains minor quantities of chalcopyrite. A very small soil sampling program completed by Noranda in 1992 returned anomalous values to the edge of the survey approximately 150 metres east of the road-cut with the most easterly soil sample returning 803 ppm Cu. The true size of the Spellbound Zone remains unknown.

5. 2002 Exploration Program

Objectives

In 1986 Archer Cathro and Associates (on behalf of Big Rock Gold Ltd) excavated and sampled 2 trenches in Megabuck Zone. Situated approximately 50 metres apart, the trenches returned significant widths of gold mineralization greater than 1.0 g/t gold. From 1974 to 1999 a total of 23 diamond drill holes, totaling 2,437 metres and ranging in depth from 12 metres to 200 metres, were drilled in the Megabuck Zone by Exploram Minerals



Ltd, Placer Development Company, and Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited. Drill locations can be found in Figure 6.

A number of historic geophysical surveys, including magnetometer, I.P., VLF-EM, aerial magnetics, and seismic, have been conducted on the Woodjam property. Magnetometer surveys conducted in the 1980's by Archer Cathro concentrated on the peripheral areas north and south of the Megabuck Zone and the two IP surveys previously conducted were insufficient for targeting drill holes. As a result, in 2001 Fjordland initiated a program of geophysical surveys including IP and magnetometer on possible eastern extensions of mineralization (Figure 5). The survey defined a large, 1650 x 780 metre, chargeability anomaly extending northeast from the Megabuck Zone.

A diamond drilling program, consisting of 5 holes totaling 1,009.4 m, was conducted on the property between 8th August - 21st October 2002. The objective of the 2002 drilling program was to test the IP anomaly defined by the 2001 exploration program as well as delineate potential extensions from known mineralization outlined by previous drilling in the Megabuck Zone.

Diamond Drilling Results

Drilling was conducted between August 7-28 and October 1-23, 2002 by LeClerk Drilling Ltd of Cranbrook, B.C.. A Longyear Super 38 diamond drill was used to drill NQ (47 mm) sized core. An International TD-15 Dozer owned by was used to construct drill pads and a John Deere Articulated Skidder was used for drill moves. Drilling was conducted under the supervision of Rudy Durfeld, PGeo. of Durfeld Geological, Williams Lake, B.C.. Dip tests were done using an acid bottle that was corrected to true dip using a chart.

The drill core was moved to secure facilities at Williams Lake for logging, splitting and sampling. Core was logged by R. Durfeld and split and sampled by Tony Bains of Williams Lake. Core was split using a hydraulic core splitter and placed into plastic sample bags and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme) for analyses. The remaining drill core was then relocated on-site for storage. Drill logs are located in Appendix A. Analytical sheets for sampled intervals are located in Appendix B.

Drill collar locations were measured by GPS on UTM Nad83 projection, Zone 10. A summary of drilling follows:

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Dip Test	Total Depth
02-24	610393.0	5790973.0	130°	-45°	-45°@130m	219.5 m
02-25	610354.0	5790712.0	300°	-43°	-42°@206m	205.7 m
02-26	610149.0	5790900.0	80°	-45°	-45°@209m	209.1 m
02-27	610284.2	5790647.2	305°	-44.5°	-43°@223m	223.1 m
02-28	610582.0	5790809.0	300°	-45°	-45°@153m	152.0 m
TOTAL						1,009.4

Table 3: Drill Summary

A plan map showing drill hole locations relative to previous drilling is presented on Figure 6. Cross sections of drilling showing geology and Au-Cu grade distributions (presented as histograms) are presented on Figure 7.

Analytical composites from all holes drilled in 2002 are presented on Table 4. Due to the complexity of the geology, no attempt has been made to correct for true thicknesses.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
DH-02-24	137.00	219.45	82.45	0.154	0.024
	159.00	219.45	60.45	0.199	0.031
	164.00	213.00	49.00	0.236	0.033
	185.00	205.00	20.00	0.418	0.042
	179.00	191.00	12.00	0.555	0.051
DH-02-25	9.75	182.00	172.25	0.333	0.068
	9.75	156.00	146.25	0.376	0.076
	38.00	90.00	52.00	0.520	0.106
	52.00	88.00	36.00	0.616	0.122
DH-02-26	119.00	121.00	2.00	8.160	0.011
DH-02-27	30.00	168.00	138.00	0.141	0.025
	102.00	158.00	56.00	0.193	0.029
	102.00	114.00	12.00	0.422	0.055
DH-02-28	30.48	153.10	122.62	0.015	0.007
	98.00	153.10	55.10	0.024	0.006
	98.00	130.00	32.00	0.030	0.006
	142.00	153.10	11.10	0.028	0.007

Table 4: Drill Grade Composites

A total of 429 intervals were sampled and sent to Acme for analyses. Acme, fully accredited under ISO 9002, is located at 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, BC, V6A 1R6. Preparation and analyses of samples at the lab consisted of the following:

Method Code	Procedure
R150	crush (4 kg to -10 mesh (70%), split, pulverize 250 g to -150 mesh (95%).
1DA	10 g sample split leached with 60 ml 2-2-2 HCl-HNO ₃ -H ₂ O at 95°C for 1 hour, diluted to 200 ml, analyzed by ICP-MS for 35 element suite.

Table 5: Sample Preparation and Analyses

Six samples taken from Acme's sample rejects were sent to Assayers Canada located at 8282 Sherbrooke Street, Vancouver, B.C. for check analyses as follows:

Sample	Acme Labs		Assayers Canada	
	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)
178029	53	166	71	171
178043	1,681	403	8,184	462
178152	5	46	9	52
250093	1,427	3,079	1,665	2,950
250664	2,384	666	4,191	765
250675	102	120	106	123

Table 6: Check Analytical

As can be seen from Table 6 comparisons of samples from both labs were overall on the same order of magnitude. Differences in gold content were much higher at the > 1,000

ppb due to qualitative uncertainties in the analytical method at these higher grades and possibly due to a "nugget effect".

The 2002 drill program crosscut a layered sequence of fine pyroclastic rocks and their reworked or sedimentary equivalents. The layered sequence varies from dominantly tuff, crystal lapilli tuff, and volcanic breccia. Shearing and faulting occurring throughout the layered sequence hampers correlation of the geological sequences.

Rock units encountered during drilling show various types and degrees of alteration. Significant bleaching of rock units occurs in and around fault zones. Propylitic, potassic, and sericitic alteration is evident with feldspars and mafic minerals having been altered to epidote and chlorite. Magnetite-hematite aggregates appear to be a relatively late feature occurring throughout the drill core.

Quartz ± carbonate stringers, veinlets and few larger sized veins are pervasive throughout the layered sequence. Visible gold was not encountered in any of the drill core, however, it is believed to be associated with chalcopyrite in quartz veins. The best gold values show good correlation with sections of core containing numerous chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veinlets.

DH-02-24 was drilled to the northeast of previous drilling and trenching to test the continuity of gold distribution. The hole drilled through an assemblage of feldspar porphyry - felsic intrusive - andesite porphyry - volcanic breccia/clastics. Alteration consisted of sericitic near surface and propylitic through the volcanics in the remainder of the hole. Hematitic alteration occurred between 90-110 metres downhole (mdh). Gold mineralization occurred in fine grained volcanic breccias and clastics located in the lower part of the hole from 137 mdh to the end with pyrite mineralization throughout. The high gold mineralization occurred on the flanks of an intensely brecciated fault zone located at 192 mdh.

DH-02-25 was drilled to the southwest of previous drilling. The hole intersected mainly feldspar porphyries with fine grained altered felsics from 160 mdh to the end. The first third and last portions of the hole displayed sericitic alteration and the central portion of the hole displayed potassic alteration. Mineralization occurred mainly in the feldspar porphyry previously logged as volcanic breccias.

DH-02-26 was drilled to the north of previous drilling. The hole drilled through an assemblage of feldspar porphyry - granodiorite - monzonite - andesite porphyry - laminated felsics - volcanic breccia. Pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization was mostly constrained to the volcanics. Gold mineralization was poor except at 120 mdh where a narrow fault zone graded 8.2 g/t Au over 2.00 metres.

DH-02-27 was drilled approximately parallel to and 100 metres southwest of DH-02-25. An assemblage of banded volcanics and breccias intermixed with monzonite and granodiorite intrusives were encountered. Pyrite and chalcopyrite were present throughout most of the hole, however, gold distribution was minor and scattered.

DH-02-28 was drilled to the northeast of previous drilling and trenching parallel and on the same section as DH-02-24. The hole intersected mainly fine grained volcanics / volcanoclastics and quartz feldspar porphyries. Disseminated pyrite was prevalent

throughout the hole, however, gold mineralization was weak. Drilling ended prematurely due to bad ground conditions.

A property visit was conducted by the author between 21st to 22nd November 2002. All drill setups were visited and all core from the 2002 program was examined where it was stored on-site.

6. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Woodjam Property is situated in the Intermontane Belt of the Quesnel Trough hosting numerous alkaline porphyry deposits. The Woodjam Property encompasses several copper-gold, copper only and gold only occurrences hosted by subvolcanic alkalic intrusives. Economic gold grades have been intersected by previous diamond drilling and trenching over considerable widths in the Megabuck Zone.

An IP survey, completed in 2001, defined a large, 1650 x 780 metre, chargeability anomaly extending northeast from the Megabuck Zone analogous to historical IP surveys (Figure 5). The chargeability high corresponds with a moderate to low resistivity feature. A second chargeability anomaly, located 300 metres to the northeast across a small lake, measures 700 x 500 metres (and extends off the grid area to the east), may be a part of the first anomaly and additional surveying is required to determine this. This corresponds with a low to moderate resistivity feature. Both geophysical anomalies encompass previously untested targets.

The chargeability highs likely define the pyritic halo associated with and adjacent to the gold-copper mineralization evident in the Megabuck Zone. The propylitic zone of the QR deposit, for example, gives a strong persistent chargeability anomaly (maximum 60 m/s). As demonstrated in the portion of the survey covering the Megabuck Zone, gold mineralization occurs on the periphery of the strong chargeability highs.

The 2002 diamond drill program tested possible extensions of gold mineralization to the north, northeast and southwest of the Megabuck Zone. Gold-copper mineralization, related to disseminated chalcopyrite in quartz veinlets, cuts across a layered sequence of fine to coarse pyroclastic and volcano-sedimentary rocks. Faulting of the layered sequences restricts correlation between drill holes. Host rocks are propylitized exhibiting sericitic and potassic alteration near mineralized zones.

The mode of occurrence, presence of a gold deficient pyritic halo, and alteration features suggests gold mineralization of the Megabuck Zone occurs as a "porphyry-copper" type deposit. Additional testing by Placer (Pentland, W., 1983) suggests a bimodal gold source, an earlier porphyry-type locally overprinted by higher grade "epithermal systems" probably localized along structural breaks or permeable channels. A high grade example of a narrow, higher gold grading fault controlled interval was intersected in DH-02-26.

7. Recommendations

The objective of the proposed exploration program outlined below is to allow evaluation of additional gold mineralization in the area defined by the 2001 IP survey. The following work should be completed:

- Check road construction associated with logging activity for new bedrock exposures.
- Conduct a program of surface soil geochemistry over the IP anomalies.
- Diamond drill in a fence pattern across the geophysically and geochemically defined targets keeping in mind that, in the case of the high-grade Ridgeway deposit in Australia, that discovery occurred after persistent drilling was initiated outbound and at depth from the lower grade adjacent Cadia deposit.
- Re-examine drill core from all previous holes for compilation

Should results from the next phase of exploration be encouraging, additional diamond drilling should be considered to increase the size potential of the deposit. It is estimated that the next phase of exploration will cost approximately \$200,000.

Budget

Geological Support	18,000
Food & Accommodation @ \$120/manday	8,000
Truck Rental & Fuel	4,500
Field Supplies	2,100
Analytical 700 core samples @ \$22/ea, 500 soil samples @ \$16/ea	23,400
Dozer	3,000
Drilling 1500 m @ \$75/m	112,500
Mob/demob	4,000
Report Writing	5,000
Contingencies (~11%)	19,500
TOTAL	\$200,000

Table 7: Exploration Budget

8. Statement of Expenditures

Item	Dates	Rate	Total Cost
FIELD PERSONNEL			
Supervision-B.Morton	Aug 2,5,7, Sep 28,30; 5 days	@\$450/diem	\$ 2,250.00
Project Geologist-R.Durfeld	Aug 5-Oct 19, Nov 21-22; 345.6 hours	@\$50/hour	\$ 17,280.00
Core Splitter-T.Bains	Aug 9-31, Oct 1-15, Nov 1-2; 40 days	@\$260/diem	\$ 10,400.00
Labour-J.Schmising	Nov 21; 1 day	@\$100/diem	\$ 100.00
Labour-L.Durfeld	Aug 21-28; 38 hours	@\$11/hour	\$ 418.00
Report Writing-L.Peters	Dec 17-Jan 7; 8 days	@\$225/diem	\$ 1,800.00
Diamond Drilling	Aug 7-28, Oct 1-23; 1009.4 m (5 holes)		\$ 76,796.77
Drill mob/demob			\$ 3,200.00
Dozer	Oct 2-12; 41.25 hours	@\$95/hour	\$ 3,918.75
Dozer Mob/demob			\$ 361.25
Vehicle Rental			\$ 2,628.65
Fuel			\$ 1,466.47
Food + Accommodation	(exclusive of diamond drillers)		\$ 604.42
Supplies			\$ 339.58
Equipment Rental-Splitter	2.9 month rental	@\$100/month	\$ 290.00
Telephone			\$ 101.77
Analytical	429 samples-analyzed 35 element suite	@\$16.04 ea	\$ 6,880.23
Courier/Freight	Sample shipping to Acme Labs		\$ 660.77
TOTAL			\$ 129,496.66

Table 8: Statement of Costs

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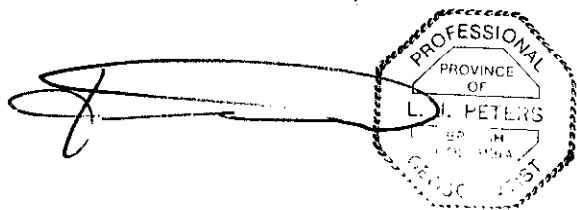
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10. Author's Statement of Qualifications - L. John Peters

As author of this report, I, Lawrence John Peters of 88-6700 Rumble Street, Burnaby, B.C., CANADA, V5E 4H7 certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist employed by Fjordland Minerals Ltd, 1550-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2.
2. I have been involved in mineral exploration and production domestically and abroad since 1985. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Western Ontario in 1984. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License # 19010).
3. Relevant experience includes working on numerous gold and base metal exploration projects in British Columbia and Yukon Territory (1985-present). Exploration highlights include reporting on the Jo claims for inclusion in prospectus for listing of Tyme Resources Ltd (1988), production geologist for North American Metals Ltd's Golden Bear Mine (1989-93), exploration geologist defining placer mining reserves in Yukon (1994), exploration manager for International Tournigan Ltd's gold properties in Mali and Ghana, West Africa (1994-1997), and diamond exploration in Greenland (1998).
4. The principal sources of information and data used in the preparation of this report, and acknowledged throughout the report, are assessment reports listed in the References section of the report as well as the results of a recent exploration program conducted by Scott Geophysical Ltd for Fjordland Minerals Ltd in 2001.
5. I was not involved in any of the previously reported work programs on the Woodjam Property, however, a property visit was conducted by the author between 27 August to 29 August 2001.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change which is not reflected in this report.
7. I am not a shareholder of Fjordland Minerals Ltd, however, I hold incentive stock options in the Company.
8. I have had no involvement with the Woodjam Property prior to the 2001 property visit.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 29th day of December, 2002.



L. John Peters, PGeo

Statement of Qualifications - Rudolf Durfeld

I, Rudolf M. Durfeld, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist with offices at 2029 South Lakeside Drive, Williams Lake, BC.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. Geology 1972, and have practiced my profession with various mining and/or exploration companies and as an independent geologist since graduation.
3. That I am a member of the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.
4. That I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist by the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (No. 18241)
5. That the core descriptions are based on my drill supervision and core logging for the Woodjam property from August 8th to October 26th, 2002.

Dated at Williams Lake, British Columbia
this 20th day of December 2002.



R.M. Durfeld, B.Sc., P.Geo. (Geologist)

APPENDIX A

DRILL LOGS

Hole	2002-24			Northing	Easting	Elev.												
				5790973	610393	923												
Depth	Azimuth	Dip																
0	130	-45																
219.45	130	-45																
From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem		
0	3.7	1	OB			OVERBURDEN												
3	6	250601	9	0.004	0.003	3.65-23 M Pyritic silicious Fine Crowded Feldspar Porphyry	5	tr	n				s					
6	9	250602		0.002	0.004	- oxidized and poor core recovery to 8M												
9	12	250603		0.003	0.004	- relic white milky feldspar grains - euhedral to rounded up to 2mm in a fine felsic silicious matrix												
12	15	250604		0.001	0.004	- no mafics - destroyed by alteration												
15	18	250605		0.003	0.004	- mineralization - clots of fine pyrite irregular shaped but intergrown in a fine felsic matrix 4 to 5mm comprising 5 to 10 % sulphide throughout - some minor fine cpy intergrown with the py.												
18	21	250606		0.003	0.001	- core looks sugary - seem soft, but at closer inspection much of the matrix is quartz - the lack of mafics and alteration of feldspars may be due to sericitization.												
21	24	250607		0.002	0.003	- 14.2 m late 1cm wide clay, qtz,py, cpy vein @ 60 to core axis												
						- locally included relic irregular shaped fragments / crystals? Up to 3 cm												
						- non magnetic												
24	27	250608	9	0.002	0.005	23 - 40.5 M Same as above except more green in colour.	5	tr	n			m		w				
27	30	250609		0.003	0.003	- fsp and matrix more green - saussurization												
30	33	250610		0.002	0.003	- relic mafics												
33	36	250611		0.003	0.004	- sulphide less intense but may be higher cpy ratio.												
36	39	250612		0.003	0.002													
39	42	250613		0.002	0.006													
42	45	250614	3	0.008	0.007	40.5 - 50 M Fine grained brown green felsic	5	tr	n									
45	48	250615		0.010	0.005	- consisting of felsic and mafic grains to 1mm in a fine felsic matrix												
48	51	250616		0.009	0.003	- 5 to 10% very fine dis py with tr cpy intergrowth												
51	53	250617		0.011	0.005	- 45.3 qtz vein @ 20 to CA. - rare hairline fractures containing fg pyrite.42:43												
53	56	250618		0.009	0.004													
56	59	250619	8	0.005	0.005	50 - 72.5 M Fine Grained yellow green grey granodiorite												
59	62	250620		0.004	0.012	- felsic Xl and mafic xl to 2mm intergrown in a fine felsic matrix												
62	65	250621		0.004	0.004	- st chlorite on mafics												
65	68	250622		0.007	0.001	- included 3cm fine grained clasts / fragments.												
68	71	250623		0.016	0.009	- weak magnetic - note magnetite grain rimmed by py and lesser cpy, bn												
						- locally mottled green due to stronger epidote. locally grades into fine feldspar porphyry with epidote alteration providing fine green mottled texture.												
71	74	250624		0.011	0.009													

From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epi	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem	
						- texture suggests high level - minor late qtz-carb- epi veins 2 to 3 mm thick at assorted angles to CA											
74	77	250625	9	0.009	0.004	72.5 - 79 M Light grey fine grained feldspar porphyry - fresh euhedral to sub rounded feldspar xls 1 to 2 mm in a fine felsic wk carbonatized mbx.	5	t	n	m	t	n	m	n		1	
77	80	250626		0.006	0.006	- some rounded dark specs, wk magnetite with py. - no epidote - 2 to 5% sulphides, uniformly disseminated as fine grained specs and blebs, some containing tr cpy. - no mafic clasts or fragments. - 76.8 - 77.2 calcareous gouge zone		1		w		w	w				
80	83	250627		0.012	0.006												
83	86	250628	9	0.003	0.007	79 - 95 M Crowded Feldspar Porphyry - (contact transition zone) - milky to pink feldspar up to 5mm euhedral and crowded in a fine felsic silicious matrix.						t					
86	89	250629		0.004	0.005	- wk seritization		1			n						
89	92	250630		0.002	0.004	- increase of mafic with depth - altered to chlorite		t								t	
92	95	250631		0.004	0.005	- feldspar and chlorite porphyry in matrix with fragments varying from fine grained felsic to fine prophyry (1 to 10 cm frags) - 5 to 10% pyrite dis and as clots - cpy upto 2% and trace bn.											
95	98	250632	1	0.005	0.002	95 - 110 M Andesite Porphyry / fragmental							w				
98	101	250633		0.006	0.003	- subrounded fp and fine felsic fragments to 15cm in a finer felsic matrix.	t			w			n			1 t	
101	104	250634		0.004	0.002	- very fine hematite banding @ 70 to CA. - selective replacement of some fragments with py and late py veins with trace cpy.		1		m						5 w	
104	107	250635		0.004	0.001	stronger overall sulphide mineralization											
107	110	250636		0.006	0.001			1	n	m	n	w	n	n		5 w	
				0.000	0.000												
110	113	250637	6	0.007	0.002	110 - 120 M Fine Grained Banded Andesite - grey green fine grained volcanic with included feldspar porphyry fragments, finely laminated @ 80 to CA											
113	116	250638		0.007	0.002	- matrix is weakly silicious											
116	119	250639		0.004	0.001	- 5 to 10% py with trace cpy and bn.- sections with 1% cpy.											
119	122	250640		0.002	0.001												
122	125	250641	5	0.002	0.002	120-135.5 M Flow Breccia medium green, fine grained, light green to reddish brown possibly hematitic inclusions at 76 to CA. - chloritic throughout											
125	128	250642		0.002	0.026	123.9-135.5 M Fragments become more pronounced, varying in size 1/4 cm to 5 cm, angular to sub rounded commonly rimmed and are replaced by sulfid mainly Py. Most frags have underground Chlorite and epidote alteration weak to moderate.											

From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epi	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem
128	131	250643		0.002	0.019	-very weak carbonatization throughout										
131	134	250644		0.002	0.005	-non magnetic										
134	137	250645		0.004	0.005	-2 to 5% net sulfide content. Mostly very fine grained pyrite as blebs and clasts up to 2 to 3 cm uniformly distributed throughout with trace to 1 % cpy.										
137	140	250646	1	0.003	0.009	135.5 - 159 FINE GRAINED VOLCANIC with local variations.										
140	143	250647		0.008	0.017	- medium grey - green fine grained volcanic varying from fine massive texture to zones up to .4 to 1 metre of coarser grained (included FP?)										
143	146	250648		0.008	0.018	- finer sections show laminations of light green and reddish brown (hematite) at 60 to 70 to CA with hairline to 2cm qtz carbonate veinlets @ 70 to and sub parallel to CA.										
146	149	250649		0.003	0.062	- up to 5% disseminated sulphides fine grained containing up to 1% cpy as uniformly distributed specs and blebs.										
149	152	250650		0.007	0.042	- very weak carbonatized										
152	155	250651		0.002	0.033	-138.5 - 140.1 coarse grained breccia, carbonate broken up core.										
155	158	250652		0.006	0.037	- 148 - 148.5 qtz, carb, chl shear parallel to core axis.										
158	159	250653		0.002	0.024	- non magnetic										
159	159.5	250654		0.041	0.028	- 140-146 pyrite 5% 149 - 152, 153-155 tr cpy										
159.5	161	250655	5	0.006	0.041	159 - 162.34 FLOW BRECCIA										
161	164	250656		0.012	0.038	- medium green grey fine grained weakly laminated flow breccia containing felsic and mafic fragments to 2 cm in a finer chloritic calcareous matrix. - 159 - 159.5 included zone of stronger brecciation as angular fragments supported by strongly altered chloritic and calcareous matrix - slightly stronger cpy apparent. - 5% net sulphides mainly fine grained dis py as specs and blebs with associated trace to 1% cpy.strong cpy 159-159.5m - 159.5 - 162 fine py 5%										
164	167	250657	4	0.012	0.052	162.43 - 170.2 FINE GRAINED LAMINATED VOLCANIC										
167	170	250658		0.019	0.082	-brown grey fine grained volcanic characterized by light reddish brown finer grained hematitic laminations up to 4mm @ 70 to CA - 163.37-163.9 coarser grained section - FP with a 1 cm vein of qtz,carb,chl - 5% py and dis cpy throughtout										
170	173	250659		0.023	0.083	170.2 189.6 FINE LAMINATED VOLCANIC										
173	176	250660		0.018	0.045	- medium to dark green fine grained laminated volcanic characterized by a strong quartz carbonate stockwork, still hematite laminations but weaker than previous sections, wk pyrite										
176	179	250661		0.031	0.089	- average 2-3 cm qtz carb veinlets at various angles to CA.										

From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem
179	182	250662		0.052	0.208	- containing localized propylitic alteration as light green zones rich in chl and epi										
182	185	250663		0.050	0.224	- 181 - 187 Brecciated zone comprised of sub angular andesitic fragments, some hematitic in an epi-carb-chl matrix. Stronger blotchy cpy in this zone.										
185	187	250664		0.067	2.384	- up to 5% net sulphide mainly py and up to 1% cpy as diss, blebs and occasional stringers. Cpy appears stronger overall.										
187	189	250665		0.035	0.157											
			5			189.6 - 191.6 DARK GREEN CHLORITIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA										
189	191	250666		0.048	0.140	-contains chloritized felsic fragments in a finer chloritic matrix										
191	191.6	250667		0.158	0.026	-fragments contain specularite and pyrite intergrowths - mod calcareous										
						-trace fine										
						-191 - 191.6 coarse blebby cpy in chl-qtz-carb veinlet										
			3			191.6 - 197 INTENSE BRECCIATED FAULT GOUGE SOFT SERICITE AND CLAY										
191.6	193	250668		0.005	0.016	- dis 5% py										
						- lt green grey strongly altered volcanic bx, angular and subrounded fragments wk chloritic and calcareous matrix. Dark brown hematitic stains on breaks										
193	195	250669		0.002	0.029											
197	197	250670		0.003	0.109	- distinct upper and lower contacts to this fault zones										
						- @ lower contact 20cm hematitic band.										
			5			197 - 219.45 VOLCANIC FLOW BRECCIA										
						- medium to dark green and reddish brown medium to coarser grained volcanic and flow breccia, comprised of angular felsic fragments (FP) .5 to 15cm supported by a fine grained moderate to strongly altered chloritic matrix that is weakly calcareous.										
197	199	250671		0.035	0.350											
199	201	250672		0.063	0.339	- green chloritic sections contain pervasive specularite which gives a reddish tinge to the core and cuttings.										
201	203	250673		0.051	0.197	-2 to5% sulphides with tra cpy throughout. Cpy occurs as coarse blebs in lower chloritic zones.										
203	205	250674		0.064	0.462	-201 - 203 , 213-219.45 visible cpy as fine dis and coarser blebs.										
205	207	250675		0.012	0.102											
207	209	250676		0.014	0.091											
209	211	250677		0.027	0.068											
211	213	250678		0.027	0.159											
213	215	250679		0.088	0.015											
215	217	250680		0.010	0.028											
217	219.45	250681	EOH	0.010	0.090	219.45 END OF HOLE (720 feet)										
						Acid test done @ 720' - angle read 54d corrected angle 45 d.										

Hole	2002-25				Northing	Easting	Elev.											
					5790712	610354	910											
Depth	Azimuth	Dip																
0	300	-43																
205.74	300	-42																
From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epi	Chi	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem		
0	9.75	1	OB			OVERBURDEN - case overburden and bedrock												
9.75	11.75	250682	9	0.031	0.287	9.75 - 13.5 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	1	n	n	w	w	m	n	w	?			2
11.75	13.75	250683		0.043	0.338	- light beige to milky green anhedral to euhedral to 2 mm and light green relic mafic grains and black hematite clots (2 %) to 1 mm in a fine felsic matrix. - less than 1% dis sulphides - alteration as apple green of fsp (epi) and chl of mafics												
13.75	15.75	250684	9	0.021	0.249	13.5 - 26.5 ? INTENSE SERICITE AND CLAY ALT'D, SILICIOUS												
15.75	17.75	250685		0.027	0.204	- fine light beige grayish green fine grained felsic with fine <1mm quartz xls.	n	t	n	w	w	n	s	w	s			m- 5%
17.75	19.75	250686		0.027	0.102	- the fine dark mottling is due to fine hematite												
19.75	21.75	250687		0.028	0.284	- alteration sericite, silicification												
21.75	23.75	250688		0.020	0.294	- trace cpy												
23.75	25.75	250689		0.046	0.255	- intense altered section where the primary texture is generally erased - 20.12 short section of relic fine feldspar porphyry												
25.75	27.75	250690	9	0.051	0.218	26.5 - 36.6 SHEAR ZONE OF INTENSE SERICITE AND CLAY ALT'D, SILICIOUS	n	n	n	w	n	n	s	w	s			m
27.75	29.75	250691		0.044	0.213	- looks similar to above but strongly sheared and gouge.												
29.75	32	250692		0.086	0.374	- weak pyrite - weak calcareous												
32	34	250693		0.058	0.264													
34	36	250694	9	0.023	0.148	36.6 - 88.6 INTENSE SERICITE AND CLAY ALTERED FINE QFP												
36	38	250695		0.026	0.098	- anhedral and homblende crystals to 2 mm in a fine silicious felsic matrix												
38	40	250696		0.074	0.314	- 3% dis hem throughout												
40	42	250697		0.077	0.351	- mafics altered to chlorite												
42	44	250698		0.051	0.229	- fsp to epidote												
44	46	250699		0.047	0.220	- fine laminations due to hematite banding.												
46	48	250700		0.079	0.318	- 46M - 49.75 minor qtz cpy vein												
48	50	250082		0.090	0.368	- strong sericite, chlorite, epi and hematite alteration.												
50	52	250083		0.062	0.316		tr	n	n	w	n	w	n	n	n			w
52	54	250084		0.110	0.596													
54	56	250085		0.107	0.524													
56	58	250086		0.080	0.536													
58	60	250087		0.105	0.435													
60	62	250088		0.092	0.462	63- 65 M more silicious and QV and sulphide instead of hem, tr cpy -qv / stockworks some with epi and felsic selvages. - to 88.39 M section predominantly a FP with finer felsic sections maybe alteration	tr	n	n	w	n	w	n	n	n			w
62	64	250089		0.121	0.541		tr	n	w	m	n	w	m	m	m			n
64	66	250090		0.058	0.558	< 66 to 68 sheeted quartz carbonate veining -	tr	tr	n	m	n	n	w	n	n			n

From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem
66	68	250091		0.188	0.890	< 68 to 70 coarse cpy as blebs and vein selvages	tr	tr	n	m	m	m	m	w	w	n
68	70	294234		0.146	0.661	-84 note BX with silica and felsic mtr.										
70	72	250092		0.098	0.766	- 78 some cpy with hem - check magnetic										
72	74	250093		0.308	1.427											
74	76	250094		0.205	0.880											
76	78	250095		0.136	0.592											
78	80	250096		0.093	0.546											
80	82	250097		0.059	0.311		tr	tr	n	m	m	m	m	w	w	n
82	84	250098		0.045	0.250											
84	86	250099		0.121	0.541		n	n	n	s	w	w	w	m	n	w
86	88	250100	9	0.124	0.571	88.6 - 134 Fine Granodiorite - (crowded QFP)										
88	90	294201		0.079	0.316	- anhedral feldspar grains 3 to 4mm and strong altered hornblende grains and quartz eyes crowded in a fine silicious felsic matrix. intense alt	tr	tr	tr	n	m	m	m	m	m	w
90	92	294202		0.038	0.158	< matrix light pink / brown throughout due to K-spar / hematite. Apple green crystals as chlorite / epidote after hornblende. chlorite and epidote on shears also										
92	94	294203		0.045	0.198	< fine vein stockwork up to 3 mm thick of qtz mag cpy or k spar mag cpy. The stockwork shows variable random angles. On all veins there seems to be an alteration selvage of kspar, epidote and/or quartz. The dis cpy mineralization is stronger near the vein structures.	tr	0.5	n	w	w	w	m	m	w	w
94	96	294204		0.054	0.203	< mineralization occurs in order of abundance as magnetite 5% and chalcopyrite up to 1% and in short sections up to 2%, on quartz and fine veinlets and disseminated. Tr Bn was noted. Mineralization is uniform throughout section.										
96	98	294205		0.091	0.596	< 82 to 84 strong qtz carb flooding with vuggy zones.										
98	100	294206		0.048	0.194	-89.4 note cpy with hem vn										
100	102	294207		0.088	0.408	<92-94 lensoid and clotty epidote with cpy in qtz carb veinlets	tr	2	m	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
102	104	294208		0.059	0.235	<96 fine qtz-hem-cpy vn - 94 to 100 stronger coarser blebby cpy up to .5% copper										
104	106	294209		0.062	0.214	-103.5 whole section has fine veinlets of cpy with k-spar epl selvages - also dis cpy.	tr	tr	m	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
106	108	294210		0.058	0.216	- homogeneous section										
108	110	294211		0.082	0.300	< 100 to 106 1 to 2% cpy as vein selvages and fine dis.										
110	112	294212		0.047	0.205	< 108 to 110 clay mush										
112	114	294213		0.056	0.244	< 112 - 128 cpy on vns and dis. Tr py	tr	2%	w	w	w	m	m	w	w	m
114	116	294214		0.105	0.327											
116	118	294215		0.062	0.241											
118	120	294216		0.065	0.317											
120	122	294217		0.057	0.240											
122	124	294218		0.080	0.320	121.5 some sections will have better cpy on fn frac and dis.										
124	126	294219		0.108	0.456											
126	128	294220		0.106	0.638											
128	130	294221		0.062	0.348											
130	132	294222		0.095	0.554	Contact from 133 to 136 gradational.										
132	134	294223		0.085	0.367											
134	136	294224	9	0.092	0.418	134 - 161.5 Strong Altered Fine Crowded QFP (K-spar, ser, epl, chl)	n	tr	n	w	m	w	m	m	m	m

From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Cal	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	hem
136	138	294225		0.121	0.423	< distinct anhedral grains to 3 mm all a gree beige colour in a green beige matrix. Primary lithology still mainly a fine QFP as above but change in style of alteration.										
138	140	294226		0.087	0.289	< alteration is a pervasive ligh green beige (chl - epi - ser) mottled with pinky brown (k-spar)	tr	n	n	s	w	s	m	m	w	n
140	142	294227		0.057	0.378	< section shows fine brittle fracturing										
142	144	294228		0.069	0.330	< mineralization - trace pyrite in lower section (147 - 161), non magnetic, hematite fine dis 2% throughout with local veins with cpy @ 140m, 142.5, 144. Copper very minor trace dis.										
144	146	294229		0.033	0.167											
146	148	294230		0.058	0.195											
148	150	294231		0.054	0.286											
150	152	294232		0.055	0.444											
152	154	294233		0.036	0.180											
154	156	294235		0.041	0.490		t	n	n	s	w	s	m	m	w	n
156	158	294236		0.044	0.112											
158	160	294237		0.036	0.143											
160	162	294238	8	0.026	0.098	161.5 - 178 Fine Grained Massive Granodiorite	t	m	m	w	m	m	w	w	w	n
162	164	294239		0.029	0.129	< Fine grained intergrowth of feldspar and homblende grains to 1 mm in a fine felsic matrix.										
164	166	294240		0.020	0.079	< mior epidote on matrix and stringers and veinlets, Wk chlorite on mafics, minor epidote on fracture and veins as selvages.										
166	168	294241		0.020	0.030	< whole section moderately magnetic.as disseminated magnetited, toward lower contact get hematite as bands / veins.Cpy noted as disseminated and fine stockworks, may give sections of up to .1% copper. - no pyrite in section.										
168	170	294242		0.018	0.052	< qtz carbonate veining @ 70 to 80 to CA 3 to 4 mm.										
170	172	294243		0.022	0.115											
172	174	294244		0.028	0.150	Lower contact gradational.										
174	176	294245		0.029	0.121											
176	178	294246		0.028	0.087											
178	180	294247	3	0.004	0.068	178 - 205.74 Inense altered felsic	n	n	n	m	s	s	s	n	?	s
180	182	294248		0.002	0.060	< fine grained amorphous beige to light green felsic with purple brown mottling due to specular hematite - 187 to 190 limonite instead of hematite.										
182	184	294249		0.017	0.040	< no sulphide mineralization noted										
184	186	294250		0.007	0.040	< 196 - 199 qtz carbonate healed bx of angular fragments up to 3cm.										
186	188	293828		0.012	0.015	< primary textures erased due ot intense sericite, epi and chl.										
188	190	293829		0.002	0.024											
190	192	293830		0.004	0.024											
192	194	293831		0.017	0.015											
194	196	293832		0.006	0.013											
196	198	293833		0.005	0.021											
198	200	293834		0.005	0.029											
200	202	293835		0.000	0.020											
202	204	293836		0.000	0.008											
204	205.74	293837	EOH	0.000	0.004	205.74 END OF HOLE (675 FEET)										

Hole	2002-26				Northing	Easting	Elev.											
					5790900	610149	939											
Depth	Azimuth	Dip																
0	80	-45																
209.1	80	-45																
From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Hem	Cal	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	Kspat	
0	21.33	1	OB			OVERBURDEN - case overburden and bedrock												
21.33	23	250201	9	0.018	0.104	21.33 - 42 M Intense Altered Fine Quartz Feldspar Porphyry	n	n	n	s	m	n	s	s	n	w	n	
23	25	250202		0.002	0.013	- poor core recovery to 30 M												
25	27	250203		0.003	0.004	- strong oxidation to on fractures to 31M												
27	29	250204		0.003	0.006	- light green grey to beige fine grained mottled												
29	31	250205		0.006	0.006	- intense sericite alteration throughout, ie. Felsic												
31	33	250206		0.017	0.008	- 5 to 10% hematite as black specs to 3mm.												
33	35	250207		0.011	0.037	- qtz eyes in matrix	2%	n	n	m	m	n	m	m	n	w	n	
35	37	250208		0.006	0.014	- trace cpy with hematite.	t	n	n	m	m	n	n	m	n	w	n	
37	39	250209		0.007	0.010	- 33 to 35 M several banded gtz-hem-cpy veins @ 30 to CA with weak calcite.												
39	41	250210		0.012	0.088			n	n									
41	43	250211	8	0.012	0.028	42 - 48.3 M Fine Grained Granodiorite Dyke		w	w	m			n	m				
43	45	250212		0.003	0.018	- comprised of milky, stubby feldspar grains and relic homblende grains to 3mm in a fine felsic light brown matrix.		n	m	w	w		w	n				
45	47	250213		0.003	0.016	- strong magnetic up to 3% dis with hematite throughout	t					n	w					
47	49	250214		0.006	0.029	- 45 - 47 some wk altered 2 to 3 mm bladed homblende			m	n	m	m	m					
49	51	250215		0.006	0.021	48.3 - 51.5 Transition Zone	n		n	m				m				
						- 49 - 51 bright orange alteration mineral on quartz fracture.							m					
51	53	250216	7	0.008	0.023	51.5 - 80 M Fine Grained Granodiorite - potassic altered	m	n				m						
53	55	250217		0.006	0.060	- mottled as greeny beige - beige - pinky sub-rounded to stubby feldspar grains to 3mm crowded in a fine light green silicious felsic matrix.		t				w						
55	57	250218		0.007	0.009	- faint orange colour due to weak k-spar												
57	59	250219		0.010	0.019	- coarse specs of specularite with intergrown pyrite - also up to 2% dis pyrite with trace chalcopyrite.		t		m								
59	61	250220		0.006	0.012		m	n	n	m	m	w	w	m	n	w	n	
61	63	250221		0.005	0.004									s		m	m	
63	65	250222		0.005	0.003		m	n	n	m	m	w	m	s	m	m	s	
65	67	250223		0.005	0.002													
67	69	250224		0.005	0.002													
69	71	250225		0.004	0.002												s	
71	73	250226		0.007	0.001												m	
73	75	250227		0.005	0.002								w	s	w	m	w	
75	77	250228		0.003	0.002													

From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Hem	Cal	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	Kspal
77	79	250229	8	0.007	0.002	80 - 119 Fine Grained Quartz Monzonite										w	
79	81	250230		0.010	0.005	- 3mm stubby feldspar grains crowded in a fine felsic matrix.		t				n	m	m	w	m	w
						- throughout contains fine grained sub-rounded volcanic fragments up to 4 cm comprising up to 15% of the rock - may in part be a volcanic breccia or flow?		n									m
81	83	250231		0.011	0.002												
83	85	250232		0.008	0.002	- bleached bands as strong sericite throughout											
85	87	250233		0.005	0.002	- more pinky brown bands as potassic											
87	89	250234		0.006	0.002	- 5% sulphide, sections showing stronger cpy up to 25											
89	91	250235		0.002	0.002	- 80 - 92 note weak epidote.								s			
91	93	250236		0.002	0.004	- 92 - 98 strong altered with weak sulphide stockwork.											
93	95	250237		0.003	0.006	- 106 - 109 Intense sericite alteration.											
95	97	250238		0.003	0.003												
97	99	250239		0.012	0.005												
99	101	250240		0.002	0.008												
101	103	250241		0.001	0.009									m			
103	105	250242		0.002	0.007												
105	107	250243		0.001	0.014												w
107	109	250244		0.003	0.019									s			
109	111	250245		0.002	0.026		m	t		w	s		s	s	m	m	w
111	113	250246		0.003	0.016												
113	115	250247		0.002	0.007		m	w	n	w	w	s	s	n	m	m	s
115	117	250248		0.002	0.008												
117	119	250249		0.002	0.008	119 - 121 M Altered Contact Zone											
119	121	250250		0.011	8.160						w	m					
121	123	250251	1	0.002	0.012	121 - 155 M Andesite Porphyry - Flow Breccia		t			s	m		s			m
						- grey to green sections of fine grained laminated flows containing sub-rounded heterolithic fragments or rip up clasts of FP up to 10 cm in a felsic, silicious partly calcareous matrix. Some fragments are strongly hematitic while others are replaced with up to 80% pyrite with occasional intermixed chalcopyrite. In places fragments tend to be very fine grained and silicious - cherty.	w	n			w	n					m
123	125	250252		0.003	0.006												
125	127	250253		0.005	0.003	- 5% sulphide throughout, mainly disseminated pyrite on mafics with trace intermixed chalcopyrite.					w						
127	129	250254		0.002	0.002	- late qtz - carbonate veining @ 30 to 40 to CA as hairline to 3/4 inch, whole section weak calcareous.					w	n					
129	131	250255		0.003	0.001	- non magnetic	w	n	n	w	w	w	w	w	w	m	w
131	133	250256		0.004	0.004	- generally the fine grained silicious laminated zones are weakly mineralized.	m							w			
133	135	250257		0.005	0.004	- overall the alteration can be classed as weak propylitic						n					
135	137	250258		0.005	0.003	- 147 - 149 appearance of sulphide replaced fragments and stronger propylitic and k-spar alteration.						n		m			
137	139	250259		0.002	0.002							n		m			
139	141	250260		0.005	0.003							n		w			

From	To	Sample #	Litholog	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	Hem	Cal	Epi	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	Kspal
141	143	250261		0.004	0.003		m	t									
143	145	250262		0.003	0.002			t									w
145	147	250263		0.004	0.002			n						w			m
147	149	250264		0.003	0.002			n				n					m
149	151	250265		0.007	0.003		m	t	n	w	w	w	m	w	w	m	w
151	153	250266		0.005	0.003									m			m
153	155	250267		0.006	0.004												
155	157	250268	4	0.005	0.002	155 - 173 M Fine Laminated Silicious Felsic					m						m
157	159	250269		0.005	0.004	- fine sulphide dis and as bands throughout 5%	w	n				n	w	w			w
159	161	250270		0.007	0.002	- 157.6 - 158.3 GGBX ?											n
161	163	250271		0.006	0.002	- 4 to 6 cm hematitic bands @ 50 to CA throughout					w			n	n		
163	165	250272		0.005	0.002									w	w		m
165	167	250273		0.004	0.002							w			m		
167	169	250274		0.003	0.004							m	m				
169	171	250275		0.003	0.003									n	n		
171	173	250276		0.002	0.003			n						w		w	
173	175	250277	5	0.001	0.004	173 - 178 M Calcareous Healed Andesite Crackle Breccia	m	t						n	m		
175	177	250278		0.002	0.003	- strong bx clay and calcite healed with pyrite on fractures.	w	n			m		s	w			n
177	179	250279	5	0.002	0.002	178 - 194 M Heterolithic Fine Grained Andesite Breccia	w	n	n		w		s	w			
179	181	250280		0.001	0.002	- 1 to 2% sulphide			w	n	w	n	m	n	m	n	n
181	183	250281		0.001	0.001	- magnetite variable from weak to moderate							w				
183	185	250282		0.002	0.001	- fragments up to 2 cm replaced by pyrite and trace chalcopyrite	m	m	m			w				m	
185	187	250283		0.002	0.002	- some fragments strongly chloritic and hematitic.		t					n				n
187	189	250284		0.002	0.004												w
189	191	250285		0.002	0.002							m					n
191	193	250286		0.003	0.001				m			w					
193	195	250287	4	0.003	0.001	194 - 209.1 M Fine Laminated, Banded, to Massive Volcaniclastic						n					
195	197	250288		0.005	0.002	- variable pyrite, hematite and magnetite throughout		n						w	m	m	
197	199	250289		0.007	0.002	- may in part be fine grained dyke	m	t	w								m
199	201	250290		0.006	0.003	- pyrite as disseminations, also coarse clots, also replacing fragments	m			m							
201	203	250291		0.005	0.003	- note hematite clots containing fresh pyrite.											
203	205	250292		0.006	0.002	- 199 - 209.1 this bottom section is strongly pyritic not unlike 121 - 155, although the brecciation and propylitic alteration are weaker.											
205	207	250293		0.007	0.003		m	n	w	w	w	n	w	n	m	m	n
207	209.1	250294	EOH	0.007	0.002	209.1 M End of Hole (686 feet)				t	w	n	w	n	m	m	n

Hole	2002-27				Northing	Easting	Elev.											
					5790647.24	610284.17	923											
Depth	Azimuth	Dip																
0	305	-44.5																
223.11	305	-43																
From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	hem	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	cal		
						<i>s - as alteration is silica flooding, v - vein, mtx - matrix</i>												
0	28.5	1	OB			Overburden												
28.25	30	178001	5	0.010	0.070	28.25 - 38 M VOLCANIC FLOW BRECCIA	t	t	w	t	m	m	m	m	s			
						- comprised of fragments up to 6 cm in diameter, as fragments of feldspar												
						prophyry in a finer felsic and prophyry matrix, also fine grained and												
30	32	178002		0.033	0.181	heterolithic fragments.												
32	34	178003		0.029	0.166	- strong sericite on fractures, shears and matrix.G13			n									
34	36	178004		0.030	0.174					m								mv
36	38	178005	8	0.020	0.237	38 - 50.5 M FINE GRAINED GRANODIORITE			n									
38	40	178006		0.017	0.109	- fine clear to milky feldspar grains to 2mm in a fine darker felsic matrix.			n	m-f	m	w	m	m	s			
40	42	178007		0.012	0.043	- magnetic throughout			s		n	m	n	n				mv
42	44	178008		0.009	0.043	- calcite on fractures and matrix			w									s
44	46	178009		0.013	0.058	- minor fine quartz on fractures			m									
46	48	178010		0.015	0.055	- trace dis py and less cpy			s									s
48	50	178011		0.022	0.090	- 44 m minor brown biotite	t	t	m		n	m	n	n	s	m		
				0.000	0.000				s		m							
50	52	178012	3	0.014	0.070	50.5 - 61.5 M INTRUSIVE / VOLCANIC CONTACT ZONE	t	t	w	m-f								
						- Intrusive contact that seems to run into as series of altered shears and												
52	54	178013		0.018	0.133	dykes @ 30 to CA.			n	t								
						- shear zones @ 53.8 - 54.7M, 55.4 - 55.7M , shears healed by quartz												
54	56	178014		0.038	0.116	carbonate veining.		t		w								
56	58	178015		0.052	0.157	- trace pyrite and minor epidote.		m										
58	60	178016		0.032	0.135	- 55.3 - 61.5 m more volcanic in nature until short sections of intrusive		m	m									m
60	62	178017		0.018	0.082	- 55 -57 m note vesicules filled with calcite	t	m	w		m	m	n		s	w		
				0.000	0.000	- 50.5 - 61.5 m cpy as fine stringers with quartz and disseminated.												
				0.000	0.000	- 55, and 59 - 61 m quartz carbonate healed bx with strong cpy												
				0.000	0.000	- epidote in clots and veins.												
				0.000	0.000													
62	64	178018	1	0.020	0.117	61.5 - 90 M FINE GRAINED ANDESITE	t	t	w	w					s			
						- massive fine grained comprised of <2mm mafic fragments in a fine												
						felsic and sillicious matrix. Matrix seems to have a high sillicious												
64	66	178019		0.019	0.075	component.			m									

From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	hem	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	cal
66	68	178020		0.012	0.045	- 71- 73 m fine grained granodiorite dyke.			w							
68	70	178021		0.013	0.055	- 73 - 84 m massive fine volcanic										w
70	72	178022		0.029	0.190	- alteration as calcite - chlorite - epidote on fine fractures			m							m
72	74	178023		0.019	0.117	- k-spar and epidote as fine selvages on qtz fractures.										w
74	76	178024		0.025	0.121	- quartz carbonate healed bx 76 - 78 m, 78 - 81m			w							
76	78	178025		0.025	0.105	- epidote as flooding on matrix			m							
78	80	178026		0.024	0.115	- sulphides are as fine disseminated py and cpy, some stronger cpy on fine fractures.			m		n					
80	82	178027		0.026	0.103	- 89 m fine qtz magnetite healed fracture with k-spar selvages.			w							
82	84	178028		0.021	0.092	- 86.6 - 88 m some coarse blebby cpy, wk py massive silicious, massive fine dark grey, green chloritic - soft to 88	t	t	w						s	w
84	86	178029		0.017	0.053		t			w		n			s	wv
86	88	178030		0.020	0.073		t	n				s	w	w	vs	wv
88	90	178031		0.018	0.069		t	n		w					vs	
90	92	178032	8	0.028	0.108	90 - 105 M FINE GRAINED MONZONITE - PARTIAL FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	m					s				
92	94	178033		0.014	0.091	- dis magnetite throughout, overall weak pyrite	t	n	w			m				
94	96	178034		0.019	0.138	- k-spar on fine fractures			m			m				
96	98	178035		0.018	0.127	- 90 - 91.6 strong dis py in soft green chloritic material						w				
98	100	178036		0.015	0.103	- 94 - 102 soft shear zone	t		m	w						
100	102	178037		0.049	0.103	- 102.4 - 10 cm qtz-carb vein with coarse py, blebby cpy and hem	m	n	n	n	n					
102	104	178038		0.049	0.521	- sub hedral mafic grains altered to apple green - chlorite	m	m								
				0.000	0.000	- 5% py and trace cpy to lower contact										
				0.000	0.000											
104	106	178039	3	0.035	0.162	105 - 108 CONTACT ZONE FINE LAMINATED VOLCANICS AND INTRUSIVE DYKE	s	m	n	n						n
106	108	178040		0.040	0.043	- 107 - 108 m monzonite dyke	m	n	w	w		w	s			n
				0.000	0.000	- 105 - 107 strong altered fault bx @ 30 to CA with strong dis py and cpy, rounded bx fragments, overall strong sericite altered										wv
				0.000	0.000	- 106 - 108 first occurrence of veined hematite										
				0.000	0.000											
108	110	178041	4	0.058	0.058	108 - 127.2 M PREDOMINANTLY FINE GRAINED BANDED OR LAMINATED VOLCANIC WITH SHORT MORE INTRUSIVE SECTIONS.			m			s	s			mv
110	112	178042		0.108	0.068	- dis py and hematite veins in a strong propylitically altered rock, trace cpy	m	n		w		s				mv
112	114	178043		0.040	1.681	- 111.5 - 116 m section of bx as 105 with strong dis py,	t	t	m	m		m				wv
114	116	178044		0.011	0.062	- 111.5 - 113 strong hematite with cpy			n			m				
116	118	178045		0.017	0.132	- 116.5 - 122 predominantly volcanic.				m		w				
118	120	178046		0.015	0.067	- 116.5 hem / cpy veins	t	t	n	w	n	w				
120	122	178047		0.015	0.048	- 122 - 124 more monzonitic? With dis py and tr cpy and hem - epl alt'd				n						

From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	hem	Epl	Chi	Ser	Saus	qtz	cal
122	124	178048		0.026	0.042	- 124 dis py and trace cpy with brown biotite?										
124	126	178049		0.014	0.033	- 108 - 110 1cm hem vein @ 30 to CA, dis py and coarser cpy throughout, prevasive calcite veining.			w							
126	128	178050		0.018	0.049	- 114 - 116 chloritic shear parallel to core axis	m		w							wv
				0.000	0.000	- 116 - 120 dis pyrite										
				0.000	0.000											
128	130	178051	4	0.012	0.051	128 - 132 M FINE BANDED VOLCANIC HORNFELS			n							mv
130	132	178052		0.033	0.073	- dis pyh and hem to 5% throughout	m		w							
				0.000	0.000	- banded core may in part be intrusive. - sections of fine biotite hornfels										
				0.000	0.000	- 131.5 cpy on fine qtz vein @ 40 to CA										
				0.000	0.000	- dis magnetite										
				0.000	0.000											
132	134	178053	8	0.042	0.136	132 - 137.5 M FINE GRAINED MONZONITE - (dykes - sills)	w	n	m							
134	136	178054		0.023	0.115	-133m qtz-hem-py vein @ 30 to CA	w	w								
136	138	178055		0.030	0.157	- dis magnetite, weak sulphide - very fine dis trace cpy	t	t								
				0.000	0.000	- alt as sausseritization of fsp and strong chi on mafics										
				0.000	0.000	- 134m fine cpy veins										
				0.000	0.000											
138	140	178056	4	0.026	0.125	137.5 - 144 M FINE BANDED VOLCANIC HORNFELS	w	n	m							mv
140	142	178057		0.014	0.035	- banding @ 30 to CA, upper contact @ 50 to CA	t		s							wv
142	144	178058		0.008	0.045	- 7% dis hem and trace cpy throughout, some on fine qtz fractures										mv
				0.000	0.000	- strong chlorite and sericite alteration										
				0.000	0.000	- matrix is silicious										
				0.000	0.000											
144	146	178059	8	0.016	0.088	144 - 150 M FINE GRAINED MONZONITE (dyke - sill)			s							
146	148	178060		0.025	0.194	- up to 5% magnetite and hem			w							
						- strong chlorite and sericite altered - fine vein selvages show k-spar flooding										
148	150	178061		0.032	0.947				n							
				0.000	0.000	- fine trace dis cpy throughout										
				0.000	0.000											
150	152	178062	4	0.021	0.118	150 - 153 M FINE BANDED VOLCANIC HORNFELS			w							
152	154	178063		0.026	0.121	- fine dis py-hem-cpy			s							
				0.000	0.000	- strong sericite - chlorite altered										
				0.000	0.000	- lower contact @ 40 to CA										
				0.000	0.000											
154	156	178064	8	0.034	0.109	153 - 171 M FINE GRAINED MONZONITE										
156	158	178065		0.035	0.126	- 3 to 5% dis hem throughout			s							mv
158	160	178066		0.010	0.086	- trace cpy on fine fractures	t		m							
160	162	178067		0.019	0.101	- intrusive contact appears sub-parallel to the core axis.	w									
162	164	178068		0.015	0.084	- 156 - 158 included section of fine hornfels, more chloritic, pyritic.	n									

From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	hem	Epl	Chl	Ser	Saus	qtz	cal
164	166	178069		0.019	0.077	- 166 - 169 included fine grained volcanic	n									
166	168	178070		0.037	0.144	- 169 - 172 more chloritic with dis py and trace cpy on fractures.	t	n								
168	170	178071		0.016	0.075		t	t								
170	172	178072	4	0.014	0.035	171 - 191 M MASSIVE FINE GRAINED VOLCANIC	m									
172	174	178073		0.011	0.032	- moderate magnetic throughout, dis pyrite, minor cpy	s	t								
174	176	178074		0.007	0.027	- quartz carbonate veining @ 40 to CA - weak epidote.	m	n								
176	178	178075		0.007	0.021	- 172 - 174 more blebby chalcopyrite on fractures										
178	180	178076		0.003	0.016		m									
180	182	178077		0.005	0.018		t									
182	184	178078		0.004	0.009											
184	186	178079		0.008	0.023											
186	188	178080		0.005	0.017		t									
188	190	178081		0.006	0.016		m		m							
190	192	178082	8	0.015	0.025	191 - 201M VARIABLY ALTERED GRANODIORITE TO QUARTZ MONZONITE			s							
						- mafic and felsic phenocrysts in a finer felsic, chloritic, silicic matrix. Feldspars are anhedral to sub-rounded up to 3mm and occasional tabular										
192	194	178083		0.005	0.027	hornblende to 4mm.			m							
194	196	178084		0.005	0.030	- dis py and specularite throughout, moderately magnetic.		n								
						- 193 -197 light grey-green zone due to epidote flooding, primary texture destroyed except for relic feldspar. Strongly magnetic, dis py and hem.										
196	198	178085		0.008	0.073	Minor calcite veining. Trace chalcopyrite.									w	w
						- 197 - 201 contains sections of strong altered beige coloured zones 197.1-197.4, 198.1-198.5, 199-199.3, 199.5-200.1- weaker epidote, beige due to sericite and calcite. Dis py and sparse hematite.			m							
198	200	178086		0.006	0.074											
				0.000	0.000										m	m
200	202	178087	3	0.004	0.026	201 - 204 M ALTERED SHEAR ZONE			w	m					m	m
						- strong quartz calcite veining centred on a brecciated zone 202 - 203.5M, contains strong dis py 5% as matrix and breccia fragments. Matrix is quartz carbonate and contains quartz fragments. Trace bornite and chalcopyrite.										
202	204	178088		0.002	0.037											
				0.000	0.000	- 203M framboidal cpy and hem on qtz frag.	m									
				0.000	0.000	- 204 m 10cm qtz carb vein with dis py and hem.	t	n	w	m						
				0.000	0.000			t								
204	206	178089	8	0.004	0.080	204 - 223.11 M QUARTZ MONZONITE			m	m						
						- equigranular, displaying weak banding as light and dark bands @ 60 to CA. Comprised of 2mm anhedral, sometimes zoned feldspars, and elongate 2mm hornblende grains altered to chlorite in a fine silicic felsic matrix. Note distinct quartz grains.										
206	208	178090		0.004	0.033											
208	210	178091		0.006	0.044	- moderate to strong magnetic due to dis magnetite.										

From	To	Sample #	Lithology	Cu %	Au g/T	Geology Characteristics	Py	Cpy	Mag	hem	Epl	Chi	Ser	Saus	qtz	cal
210	212	178092		0.009	0.078	- minor calcite on joints	t									
212	214	178093		0.005	0.038	- fine cpy overprint on hem throughout as trace, py is generally absent	m	t								
214	216	178094		0.006	0.044	- fine epl-kpsar selvages on fine fractures.	m	w								
216	218	178095		0.003	0.022	- zones of stronger epidote give core a mottled green appearance.	t	w	m	m						
218	220	178096		0.005	0.030											
220	222	178097		0.004	0.039											
222	223.11	178098	EOH	0.003	0.022	223.11 END OF HOLE (732 feet)										

Hole	2002-28					Northing	Easting	Elevation
						5790809	610582	932m
	Depth	Azimuth	Dip					
	0	300	-45					
	153.1	300	-45					
From	To	Sample#	Lithology	Cu%	Au g/t	Geology Characteristics		
0	30.48	1	OB			0 -30.48 M OVERBURDEN (100 feet of cased overburden and bedrock)		
30.48	33	178101	4	0.016	0.014	30.48 - 36.6 M FINE LAMINATED VOLCANIC WITH INTERFINGERED QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY		
33	36	178102		0.010	0.011	-weak calcite as matrix		
36	38	178103	9	0.005	0.021	36.6 -37M Definite included section of FP, < 2 mm feldspar, qtz and hblnd crystals, some biotite, dis py, trace cpy. -matrix siliceous and weakly calcitic. Entire section is magnetic.		
38	40	178104	4	0.010	0.019	37 - 43M VERY FINE GRAINED VOLCANIC/ CLASTIC		
40	42	178105		0.005	0.015	-mottled grey green appearance		
42	44	178106		0.005	0.011	- 3 to 5% fine disseminated sulphide, pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. -weakly magnetic		
44	46	178107	9	0.005	0.015	43 - 46.5 M QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - similar to 36.6 - 37 m , but contains more fine grained felsic sections.		
46	48	178108	5	0.001	0.006	46.5 - 62.3 M VOLCANIC BRECCIA / ANDESITE		
48	50	178109		0.003	0.004	-andesite breccia with fragments up to 5 cm		
50	52	178110		0.006	0.004	-well mineralized with up to 3% very fine disseminated sulphide, with intermixed chalcopyrite		
52	54	178111		0.002	0.004	-epidote replacement as fine lenses		
54	56	178112		0.009	0.005	-sheared core @ 54.5, 56.58, 59, 62-63 M		
56	58	178113		0.133	0.004	-upper portion contains largely sub rounded andesitic fragments in a felsic and siliceous matrix. Fragments vary		
58	60	178114		0.005	0.004	in size from 0.25 to 4 cm and are heterolithic. Many fragments have been partially replaced by fine grained pyrite		
60	62	178115		0.005	0.003	with trace chalcopyrite. -entire section is generally non to very weakly magnetic, wk carb in matrix.		
62	64	178116		0.006	0.003	62.3 -82M VOLCANIC.BRECCIA AS ABOVE PLUS K-SPAR FRAGMENTS		
64	66	178117		0.001	0.003	-angular and subrounded fragments of QFP displaying a weak potassic altered tinge ?, and more common medium green, very fine grained fragments of a more mafic nature being partially and sometimes entirely being replaced by fine pyrite and very weak intermixed chalcopyrite. -section probably contains upto 10 % sulphide, mainly pyrite as disseminations, replacement of fragments, and as fine grained framboidal/colloform accretions upto 0.5 cm dia along late calcitic fractures. -weakly magnetic and calcitic. Matrix is moderately siliceous.		
66	68	178118		0.002	0.004	-weakly magnetic, disseminated and framboidal pyrite and trace cpy		
68	70	178119		0.001	0.006	-matrix appears more chloritic. up to 10 - 15% net sulphide, mainly silvery pyrite with some intermixed cpy. -sulphide mineralization is very pervasive as coarse 4 - 5mm disseminations and as some strong replacement of heterolithic fragments 3 - 4cm in size. Very weak quartz ad no calcite. Moderately chloritic in matrix and weakly magnetic.		
70	72	178120		0.007	0.005	-same as above, strong pyrite		
72	74	178121		0.004	0.005	-10 - 15% pyrite as disseminations and as replacement of fragments. Some 1 - 2mm blebby chalcopyrite.		
74	76	178122		0.002	0.003	-0.5 - 1cm, angular and subrounded fragments displaying K-spar alth more prominent and are commonly rimmed		

From	To	Sample#	Lithology	Cu%	Au g/t	Geology Characteristics
						and replaced by pyrite.
76	78	178123		0.002	0.002	-same as above with perhaps slightly heavier sulphide content.
78	80	178124		0.005	0.003	-weak pinkish K-spar? altered bands. Strong sulphides. Non magnetic.
80	82	178125		0.004	0.002	
82	84	178126	4	0.006	0.003	82 - 95.4M FINE LAMINATED VOLCANIC
84	86	178127		0.010	0.005	-medium grey - green, fine grained, almost homogenous. Fine disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite and trace cpy. Sulphide is not as strong as in the VBX.
86	88	178128		0.009	0.005	-lam volcanic containing some felsic fragments. some hematite on fractures. disseminated pyrite, weak calcite and non magnetic.
88	90	178129		0.006	0.004	-some included fragments of FP up to 4 - 5cm K-spar altered. Disseminated and fracture fill framboidal pyrite with trace chalcopyrite.
90	92	178130		0.005	0.006	-same
92	94	178131		0.003	0.009	-pervasive pyrite and trace intermixed chalcopyrite
94	96	178132	7	0.006	0.014	-95.4 -106M HORNBLLENDE PORPHYRY (DYKE?) -medium grey - green, fine to medium grained containing acicular and blade like 2mm to 0.5cm hornblende phenocrysts in a finer felsic, weakly siliceous and chloritic matrix. Felsic grains up to 2 - 4mm are sometimes moderately epidotized. Some clotty epidote up to 0.5cm. Mafics sometimes replaced by pyrite. Disseminated and hematitic fracture controlled pyrite throughout, with some trace intermixed chalcopyrite. Very weakly calcitic and non to weakly magnetic.
96	98	178133		0.003	0.005	-dark red to crimson hematite on fractures
98	100	178134		0.009	0.014	-strong pyrite, disseminated and framboidal with trace chalcopyrite. Weakly magnetic.
100	102	178135		0.008	0.022	-same
102	104	178136		0.007	0.058	-strong hematite on fractures
104	106	178137		0.006	0.017	-fine disseminated and hairline fracture fill pyrite. Weak cal, mag, ep and qtz. Lower contact @ 30 deg CA
106	108	178138	4	0.005	0.012	106 - 146.2M FINE LAMINATED VOLCANIC/CLASTIC -medium grey, fine grained, homogenous appearing, weakly laminated at 30 and 45 deg to CA. Contains scattered 2 - 3 cm rip up clasts of weakly propylitized FP. Weak to moderate quartz in matrix. Minor qtz-carb veining up to 2 - 4mm at 30, 45 and 80 deg to CA. Moderate disseminated and hairline fracture fill pyrite. Weakly magnetic.
108	110	178139		0.008	0.019	-fine disseminated pyrite throughout. Weak mag, calc, ep and qtz.
110	112	178140		0.007	0.029	
112	114	178141		0.011	0.125	
114	116	178142		0.003	0.035	
116	118	178143		0.008	0.047	
118	120	178144		0.003	0.024	-coarse framboidal pyrite along hematitic laminations, core in places appears almost banded
120	122	178145		0.002	0.017	-minor qtz-carb veining with hematite. scattered free quartz grains upto 4mm. non magnetic
122	124	178146		0.005	0.017	122.2 - 122.7M Included section of FP. Lower contact 70 deg to CA. Fine diss pyrite.
124	126	178147		0.004	0.010	-weaker overall pyrite, weakly magnetic
126	128	178148		0.009	0.016	-weaker disseminated but heavy framboidal pyrite on fractures. Wk mag, carb
128	130	178149		0.006	0.014	

From	To	Sample#	Lithology	Cu%	Au g/t	Geology Characteristics
130	132	178150		0.003	0.006	
132	134	178151		0.010	0.011	-sulphides weaker, trace disseminated pyrite
134	136	178152		0.005	0.005	
136	138	178153		0.006	0.008	-lam volcanic/clastic sheared/gouged from 136.9 - 137.8M. upper contact laminated steeply @20 deg CA
138	140	178154		0.006	0.006	141.2 - 142.3 Medium green coarse grained clastic? characterized by mainly angular quartz fragments, and
140	142	178155		0.007	0.005	mafic (probably # 4), suspended in a largely chloritic matrix. Some felsic grains are mildly epidotized.
						-moderate silica in matrix, weak carb, ep.
						-most laminations are weakly hematitic, sporadic (mainly calcite) veining, hairline to 2mm at random angles
						-fine pyrite as disseminations, and hairline fracture fill. over all weak sulphides.
142	144	178156		0.009	0.012	
144	146	178157		0.007	0.016	
146	148	178158		0.005	0.017	-146.2 - 153.1M ALTERED PORPHYRITIC DYKE?
148	150	178159		0.008	0.041	
150	152	178160		0.006	0.047	
152	153.1	178161		0.005	0.043	
						-EOH 153.1M

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm
D 178097	3.1	40.9	13.4	169	.2	1.2	11.0	922	4.13	2.8	.4	38.6	1.4	115	.4	.2	<.1	136	2.40	.140	6	7.4	.66	72	.050	11	1.29	.157	.07	.3	.01	4.1	<.1	<.05	5
D 178098	2.6	29.7	7.3	169	.2	.8	10.6	681	3.83	2.3	.5	21.8	1.7	95	.5	.1	<.1	124	1.80	.140	5	3.3	.65	65	.061	6	1.10	.111	.05	.5	.02	3.2	<.1	<.05	5
STANDARD DS4	6.5	121.3	30.1	152	.3	33.8	12.4	818	3.20	22.8	6.1	30.0	3.5	28	5.3	4.9	5.2	74	.55	.091	15	162.0	.58	144	.085	4	1.69	.032	.15	4.2	.27	3.7	1.2	<.05	6

Sample type: CORE R150 60C.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fiord Land Minerals File # A204818 Page 1
1550 - 409 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1T2



Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga. Rows include sample IDs like D 178101 and STANDARD DS4.

GROUP 1DA - 10.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 60 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 200 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS. UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 14/02 SIGNED BY: D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

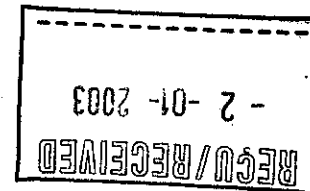
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA



Table with columns for SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga. Each column represents an element and its concentration in various units (ppm, ppb, %).

Sample type: CORE R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.





SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm
250665	.8	345.3	4.5	95	.2	3.7	12.6	1201	5.25	5.9	.3	157.1	.9	113	.1	.2	.5	100	3.03	.107	7	5.8	1.04	251	.011	5	1.90	.095	.14	.3	<.01	6.7	<.1	.67	8
250666	1.0	483.3	6.0	110	.2	3.1	15.9	1429	5.96	7.1	.2	140.0	.9	98	.1	.4	.2	104	3.44	.092	7	5.6	.94	105	.006	5	1.75	.067	.17	1.0	<.01	7.5	.1	.21	7
250667	7.1	1579.4	2.7	188	.4	1.8	139.6	1918	9.50	7.2	.1	25.9	.6	31	.4	.3	1.0	33	1.55	.099	4	4.0	.91	40	.004	4	2.22	.012	.29	7.1	<.01	2.5	.1	2.39	8
250668	1.6	52.9	8.9	148	.4	3.1	26.7	1707	4.91	12.1	.4	16.0	.7	85	.3	.7	1.0	52	4.77	.079	8	3.5	.86	98	.001	9	.58	.025	.28	2.3	.01	4.9	.1	1.68	1
250669	2.4	24.7	7.4	131	.2	2.9	18.4	1770	4.43	8.7	.3	28.6	.8	84	.3	.3	.5	59	4.60	.087	7	5.4	.94	70	.001	6	.60	.023	.32	1.4	<.01	5.8	.1	1.14	2
250670	8.2	29.9	8.4	148	.5	3.9	31.6	1742	5.16	6.3	.3	108.6	.8	68	.2	.2	.8	54	3.72	.088	7	5.6	.89	30	.001	6	.72	.022	.27	1.9	.01	4.9	.1	1.48	2
250671	98.5	349.0	7.3	151	.7	5.9	31.8	1691	5.21	8.5	.5	350.3	1.3	75	<.1	.3	.5	73	3.45	.089	8	6.1	.88	140	.002	4	1.30	.036	.24	1.3	.03	5.3	.1	1.00	5
250672	173.5	625.6	4.8	112	.3	4.2	14.2	1237	3.80	5.3	.2	338.6	1.1	66	<.1	.2	.1	76	2.93	.071	8	5.1	.86	175	.003	4	1.19	.042	.19	.9	.04	4.3	.1	.11	5
250673	51.3	513.8	5.5	147	.3	3.1	23.4	1354	5.10	6.4	.3	196.5	1.1	59	.2	.4	.2	73	2.40	.071	7	6.4	.84	304	.004	4	1.34	.045	.18	3.6	.02	4.1	.1	.17	6
250674	103.9	636.4	6.5	184	.4	2.9	16.1	1382	4.22	5.6	.4	461.5	1.2	66	.5	.3	.1	81	2.65	.071	7	5.6	.85	296	.003	3	1.29	.049	.16	.6	.02	4.0	.1	.08	6
250675	58.0	115.3	4.4	135	.1	3.5	12.2	1381	3.85	4.6	.3	102.0	1.2	60	.1	.2	.1	81	2.70	.075	8	5.3	.88	260	.004	3	1.28	.050	.15	1.0	<.01	4.4	<.1	<.05	6
250676	58.7	138.4	4.2	168	.2	3.0	13.8	1615	3.45	4.0	.4	91.2	1.3	63	.3	.2	<.1	95	2.84	.080	8	5.7	1.09	131	.007	3	1.40	.066	.11	.2	<.01	5.5	<.1	<.05	6
RE 250676	61.9	143.3	4.4	168	.1	2.6	14.1	1625	3.36	3.8	.4	87.0	1.3	64	.3	.1	<.1	93	2.85	.080	8	5.7	1.11	130	.007	2	1.36	.066	.11	.2	<.01	5.5	<.1	<.05	6
RRE 250676	59.6	133.4	4.5	167	.1	3.8	13.9	1590	3.31	4.1	.4	84.6	1.3	64	.3	.3	<.1	94	2.85	.077	8	5.5	1.07	135	.007	4	1.40	.063	.11	.5	<.01	5.5	<.1	<.05	7
250677	26.2	265.2	5.1	129	.1	3.5	15.4	1107	5.05	5.3	.3	67.6	1.2	49	.1	.2	.1	80	1.23	.073	8	4.6	.88	449	.004	<1	1.44	.044	.18	1.1	<.01	3.7	<.1	<.05	6
250678	46.4	272.9	5.0	143	.1	3.1	14.5	1450	4.19	5.3	.4	159.4	1.2	68	.2	.2	<.1	82	3.00	.078	8	4.9	.80	371	.003	5	.98	.044	.16	1.0	<.01	3.7	<.1	.06	4
250679	17.0	882.2	2.8	139	.2	3.6	15.8	1558	6.03	7.5	.3	14.7	1.1	54	<.1	.2	.1	47	2.15	.080	8	3.2	.92	294	.004	2	1.44	.028	.24	2.3	<.01	3.1	.1	.13	4
250680	61.3	104.8	2.9	108	.1	3.0	13.1	1346	4.62	5.2	.3	27.7	1.2	66	.1	.1	<.1	67	2.43	.074	9	4.4	.90	574	.003	1	1.30	.036	.24	2.0	.01	3.1	.1	<.05	5
250681	23.0	98.1	3.0	91	.1	5.0	14.8	1691	4.34	6.5	.4	89.7	1.5	81	.1	.2	<.1	98	3.50	.083	9	4.9	1.24	155	.003	4	1.70	.056	.17	.2	<.01	6.6	.1	<.05	6
STANDARD DS3	9.3	126.7	34.1	162	.3	35.2	11.2	743	3.05	31.3	6.4	22.0	3.6	32	5.9	5.9	6.0	74	.54	.093	18	178.7	.57	138	.090	<1	1.80	.033	.15	3.5	.21	3.5	1.2	<.05	6

Sample type: CORE R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm
294249	4.6	169.6	5.9	104	.3	1.2	13.1	1420	3.17	18.4	.4	39.8	1.0	85	.1	.2	.1	72	4.58	.095	8	5.2	1.20	535	.001	9	.73	.034	.21	.2	<.01	4.8	.1	.15	2
294250	.9	72.0	4.7	74	.2	.1	10.9	882	3.46	5.9	.1	40.0	.9	62	.1	.1	<.1	82	2.48	.107	7	6.2	.49	84	.001	6	.83	.037	.14	.1	<.01	7.1	<.1	<.05	2
STANDARD DS4	7.0	121.2	33.2	151	.3	31.7	11.4	752	3.07	21.7	5.5	27.0	3.8	28	5.4	5.1	5.0	78	.55	.094	16	163.3	.59	151	.093	2	1.93	.030	.17	4.2	.31	4.0	1.1	<.05	5

Sample type: CORE R150 60C.



Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

2V-0432-RG1

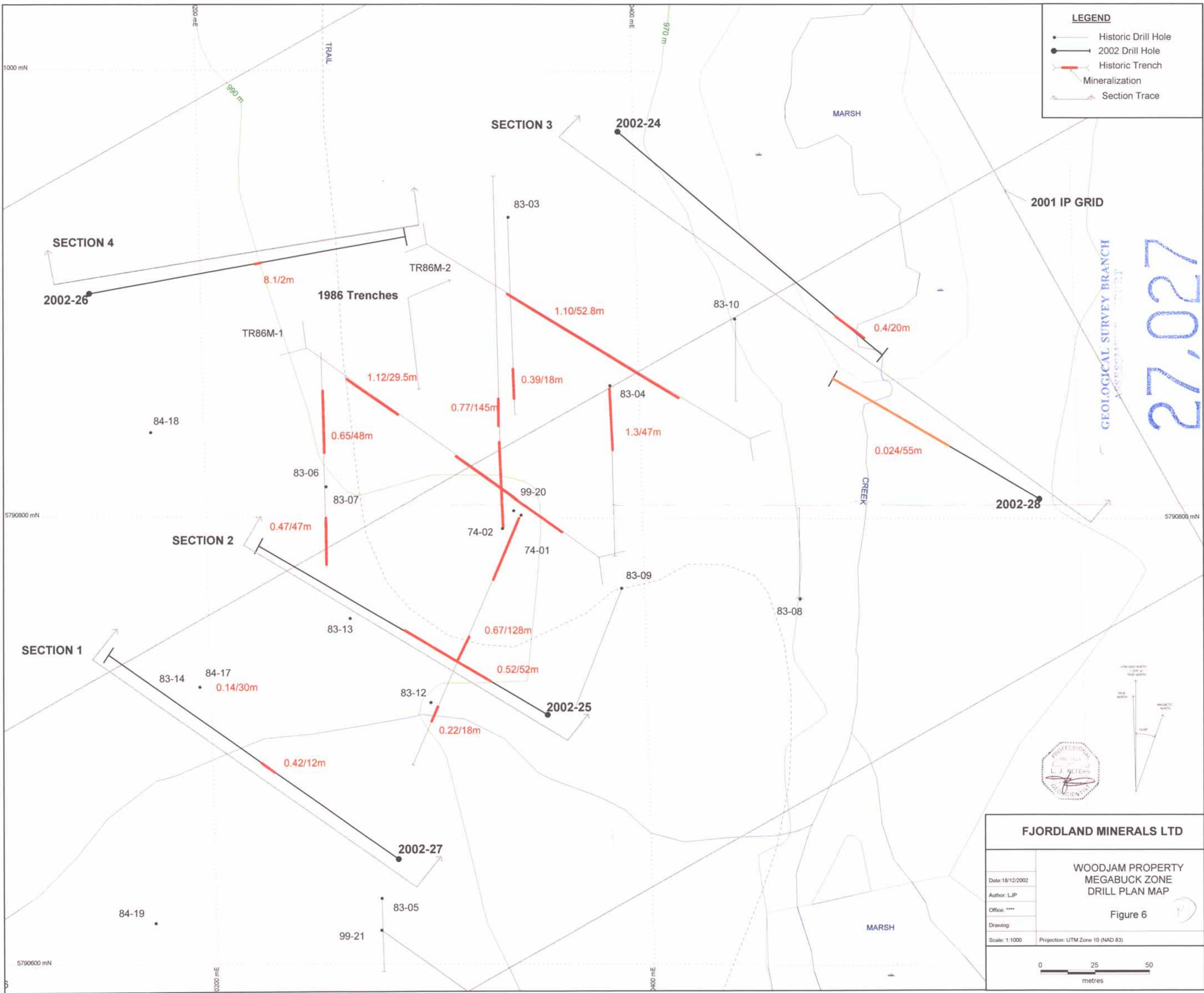
Company: **Fjordland Exploration Ltd.**
Project:
Attn: **John Peters**

Nov-29-02

We hereby certify the following geochemical analysis of 6 rock samples submitted Nov-26-02 by Acme Labs.

Sample Name	Au ppb	Cu PPM
178029	71	171
178043	8184	462
178152	9	52
250093	1665	2950
250664	4191	765
250675	106	123

Certified by _____



LEGEND

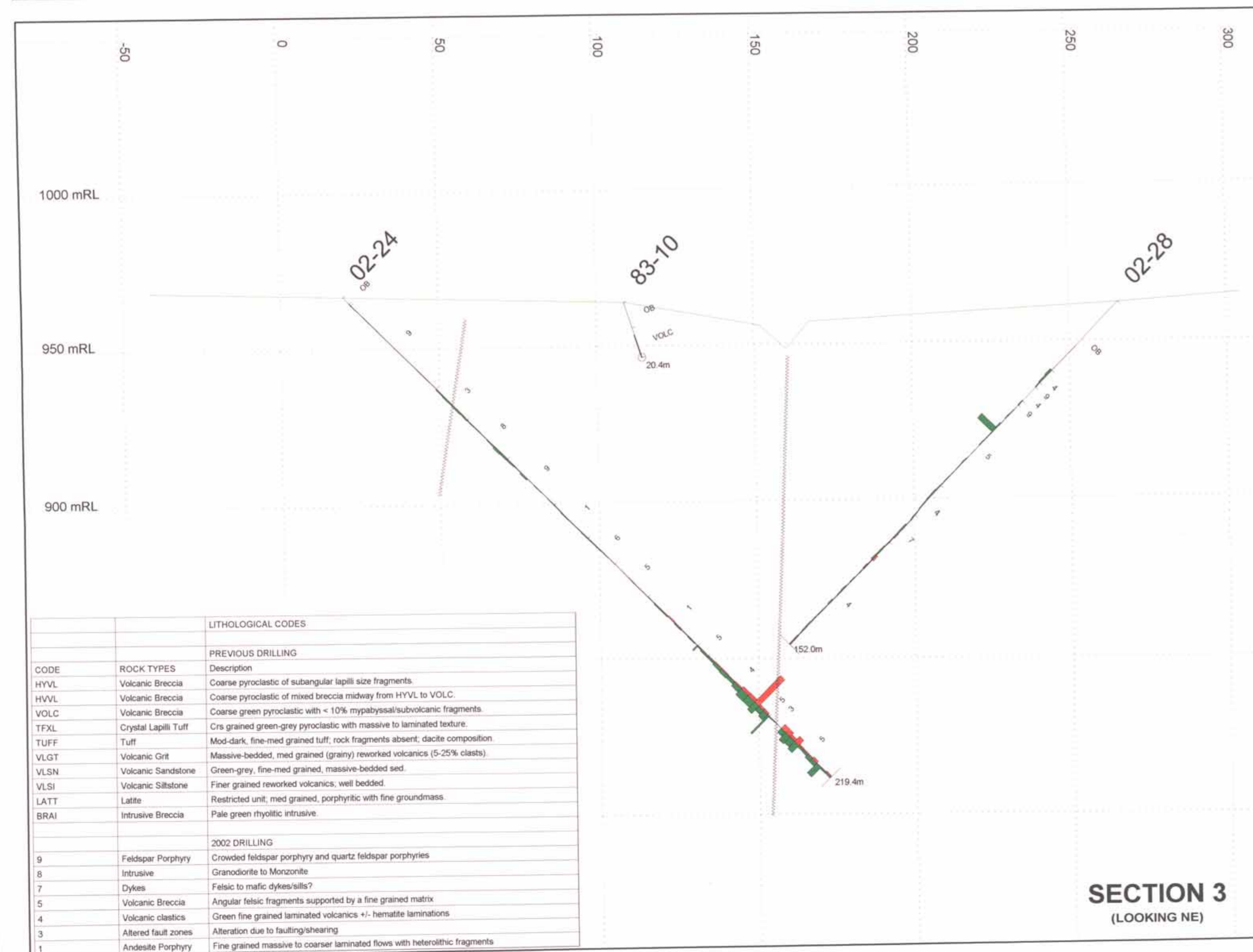
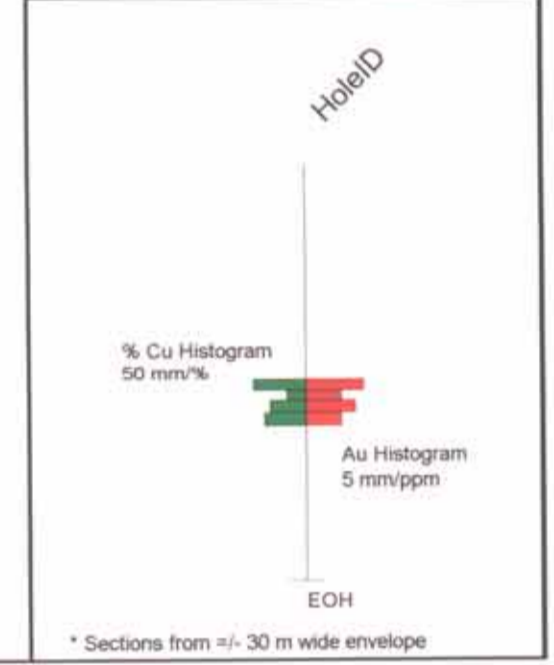
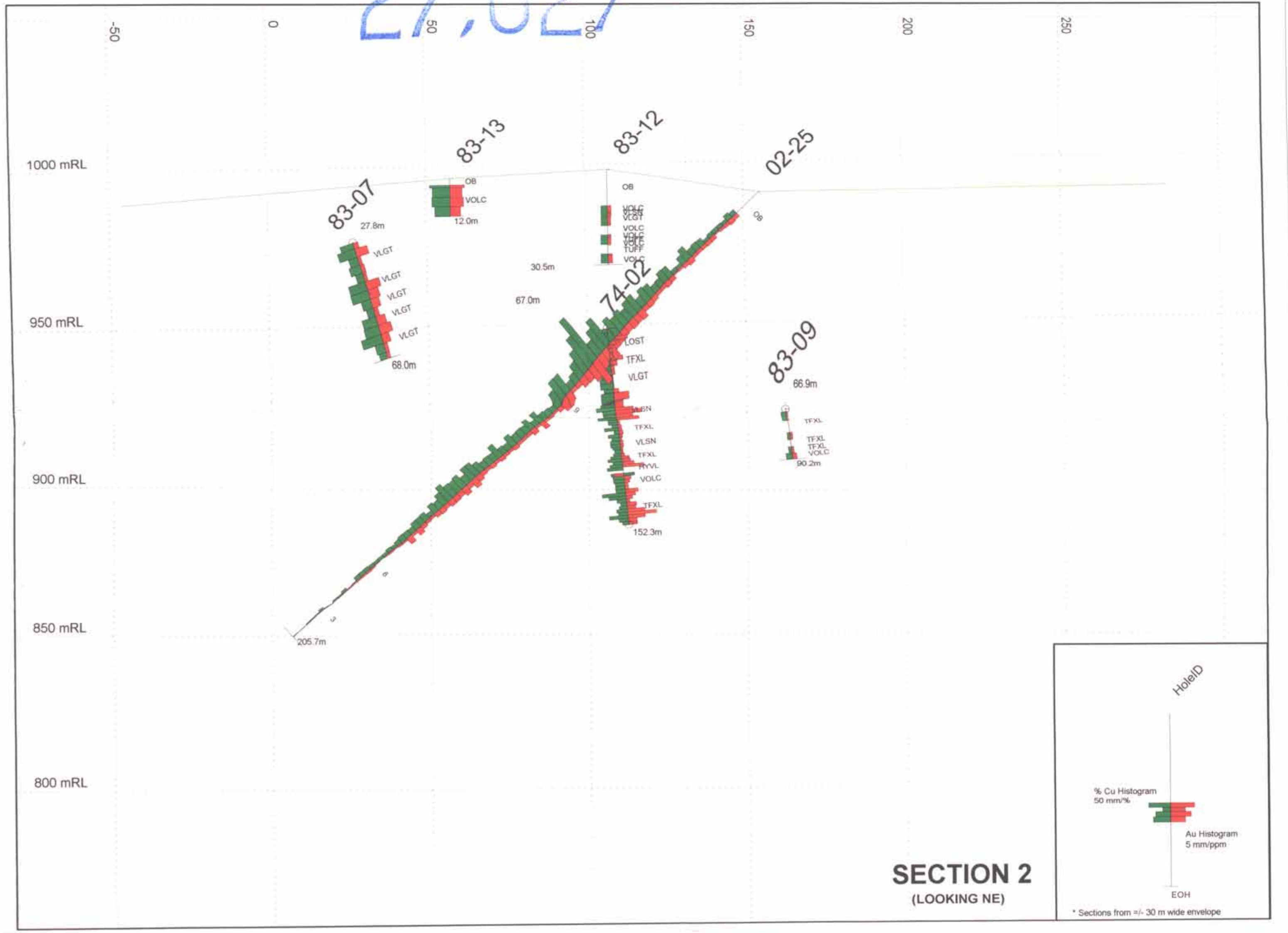
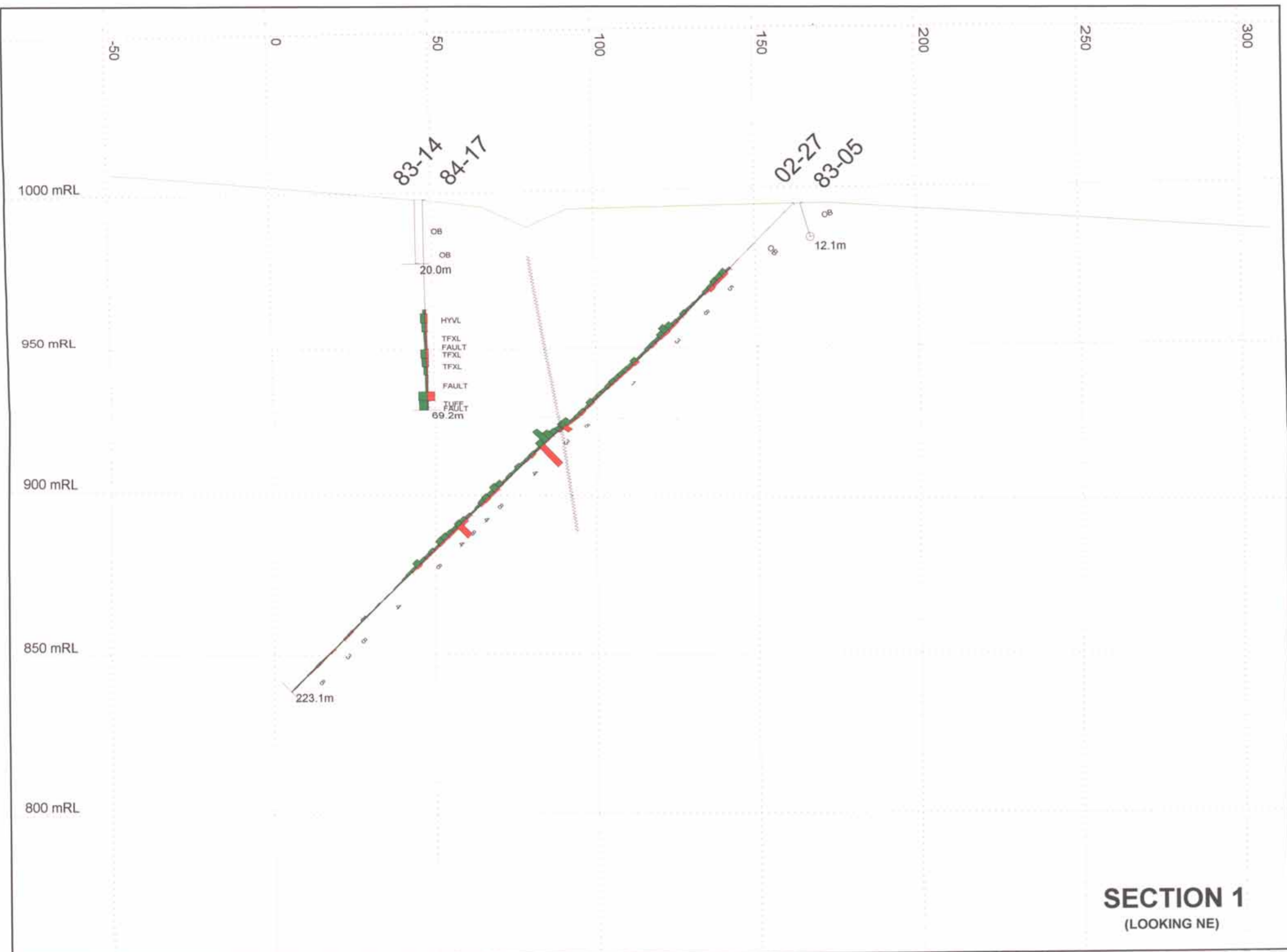
- Historic Drill Hole
- 2002 Drill Hole
- Historic Trench
- Mineralization
- Section Trace

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

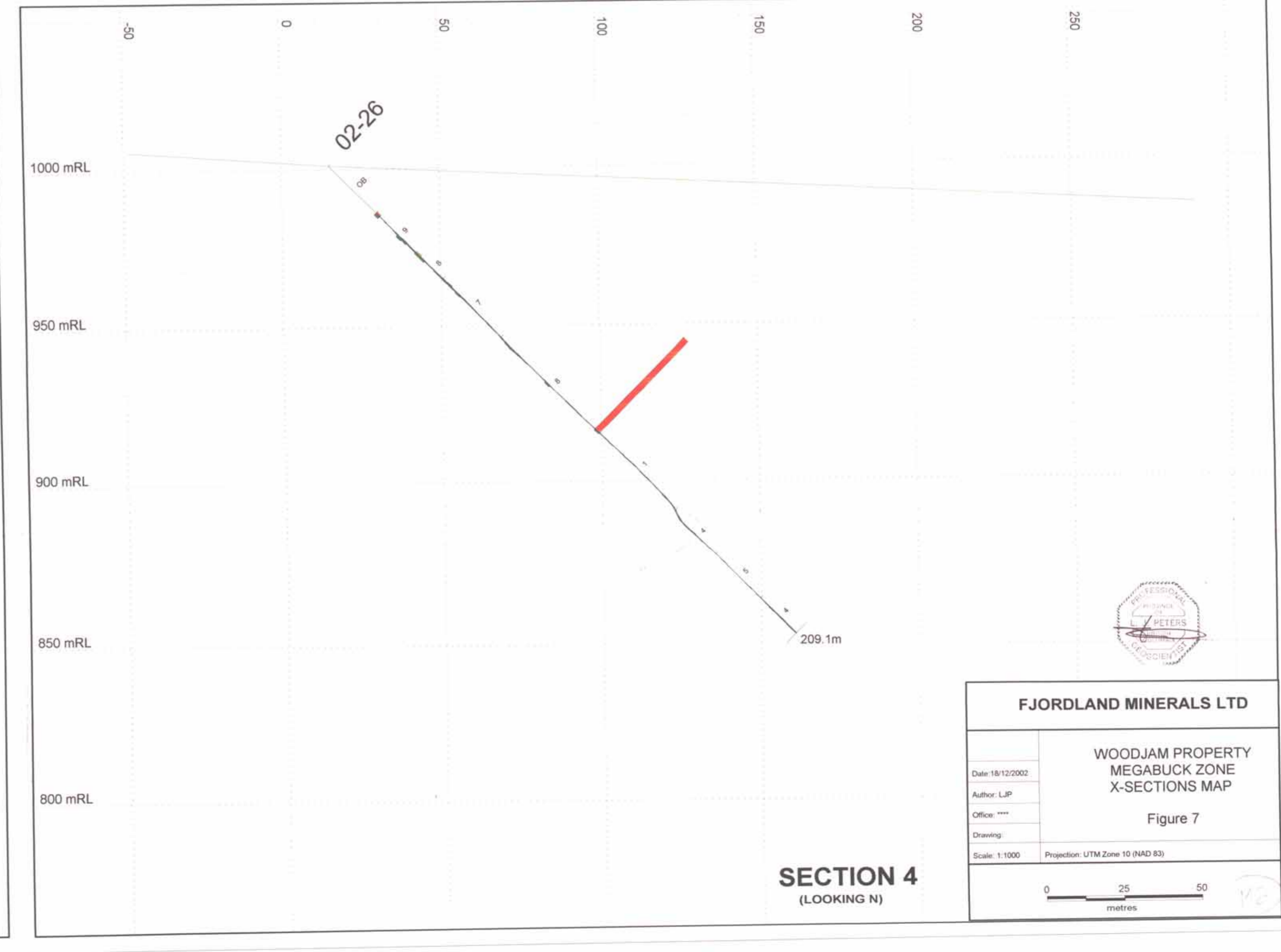
27,027

FJORDLAND MINERALS LTD	
WOODJAM PROPERTY MEGABUCK ZONE DRILL PLAN MAP	
Date: 18/12/2002	Figure 6
Author: LJP	
Office: ****	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

27,027



LITHOLOGICAL CODES	
CODE	ROCK TYPES
PREVIOUS DRILLING	
	Description
HVVL	Volcanic Breccia
HVVL	Coarse pyroclastic of subangular lapilli size fragments
HVVL	Coarse pyroclastic of mixed breccia midway from HVVL to VOLC
VOLC	Volcanic Breccia
VOLC	Coarse green pyroclastic with ~ 10% mylatyphal/subvolcanic fragments
TFXL	Crystal Lapilli Tuff
TFXL	Crn grained green-grey pyroclastic with massive to laminated texture
TUFF	Tuff
TUFF	Med-dark, fine-med grained tuff; rock fragments absent; dacite composition
VLSN	Volcanic Grit
VLSN	Massive-bedded, med grained (grainy) reworked volcanics (5-25% clasts)
VLSN	Volcanic Sandstone
VLSN	Green-grey, fine-med grained, massive-bedded sed.
VLSI	Volcanic Siltstone
VLSI	Finer grained reworked volcanics, well bedded
LATT	Latite
LATT	Restricted unit, med grained, porphyritic with fine groundmass
BRAI	Intrusive Breccia
BRAI	Pale green rhyolitic intrusive
2002 DRILLING	
9	Feldspar Porphyry
9	Crowded feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyries
8	Intrusive
8	Granodiorite to Monzonite
7	Dykes
7	Felsic to mafic dykes/sills?
5	Volcanic Breccia
5	Angular felsic fragments supported by a fine grained matrix
4	Volcanic clastics
4	Green fine grained laminated volcanics +/- hematite laminations
3	Altered fault zones
3	Alteration due to faulting/shearing
1	Andesite Porphyry
1	Fine grained massive to coarser laminated flows with heterolithic fragments



FJORDLAND MINERALS LTD

WOODJAM PROPERTY
MEGABUCK ZONE
X-SECTIONS MAP
Figure 7

Date: 18/12/2002
Author: LJP
Office: ****
Drawing: ****

Scale: 1:1000 Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 25 50 metres