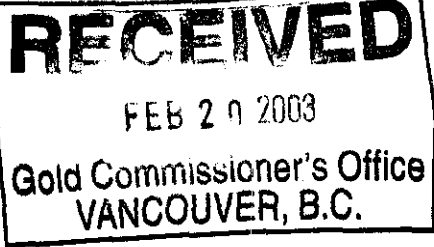


GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



ON THE

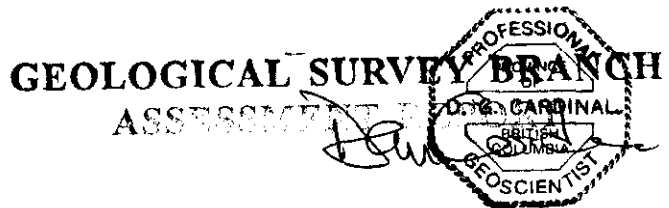
TALC RIDGE GROUP
(TALC RIDGE 7, 8 & 9 AND SUMMIT)

LOCATED IN THE
KAMLOOPS & NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.
N 5547000; E 596000
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10

PREPARED BY:

D. G. CARDINAL, P. GEO.
P.O. BOX 2082
HOPE, BC V0X 1L0

JANUARY 30, 2003



27,078

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
A. INTRODUCTION	1
B. LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
C. CLAIMS INFORMATION	2
D. BRIEF BACKGROUND	3
E. REGIONAL GEOLOGY	4
F. PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
G. FIELD PROCEDURES	5
H. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	6
I. COST BREAKDOWN - STATEMENT OF EXPORATION	7
J. REFERENCES	8
K. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE	9

FIGURES:

- Figure 1. LOCATION MAP**
- Figure 2. CLAIMS MAP**
- Figure 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP**
- Figure 4. PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP**

A. INTRODUCTION

The Talc Ridge Group consists of 4 mineral claims, Talc Ridge 7 (366608), 8 (366609) and 9 (366610) and the Summit (366611). The claims are currently registered to Adanac Limestone Inc. of Hope, BC.

Geological reconnaissance surveys were conducted on the claims during August 15-20, 2002 and filed for assessment purposes. Reconnaissance scale bed rock mapping was carried out along a serpentized structural contact, which separates a phyllite hosted talcose band on the west and chloritic sedimentary-volcanic unit on the east.

A small crew consisting of a geologist and a field assistant conducted the surveys. A helicopter from the town of Hope was used for support to fly in the base camp and crew. Logging activity in this area is now over and logging roads have since been deactivated consequently, 4-wheel drive vehicle access to this area is no longer passable.

Statement of Work was filed October 10, 2002, Event No. 3185201.

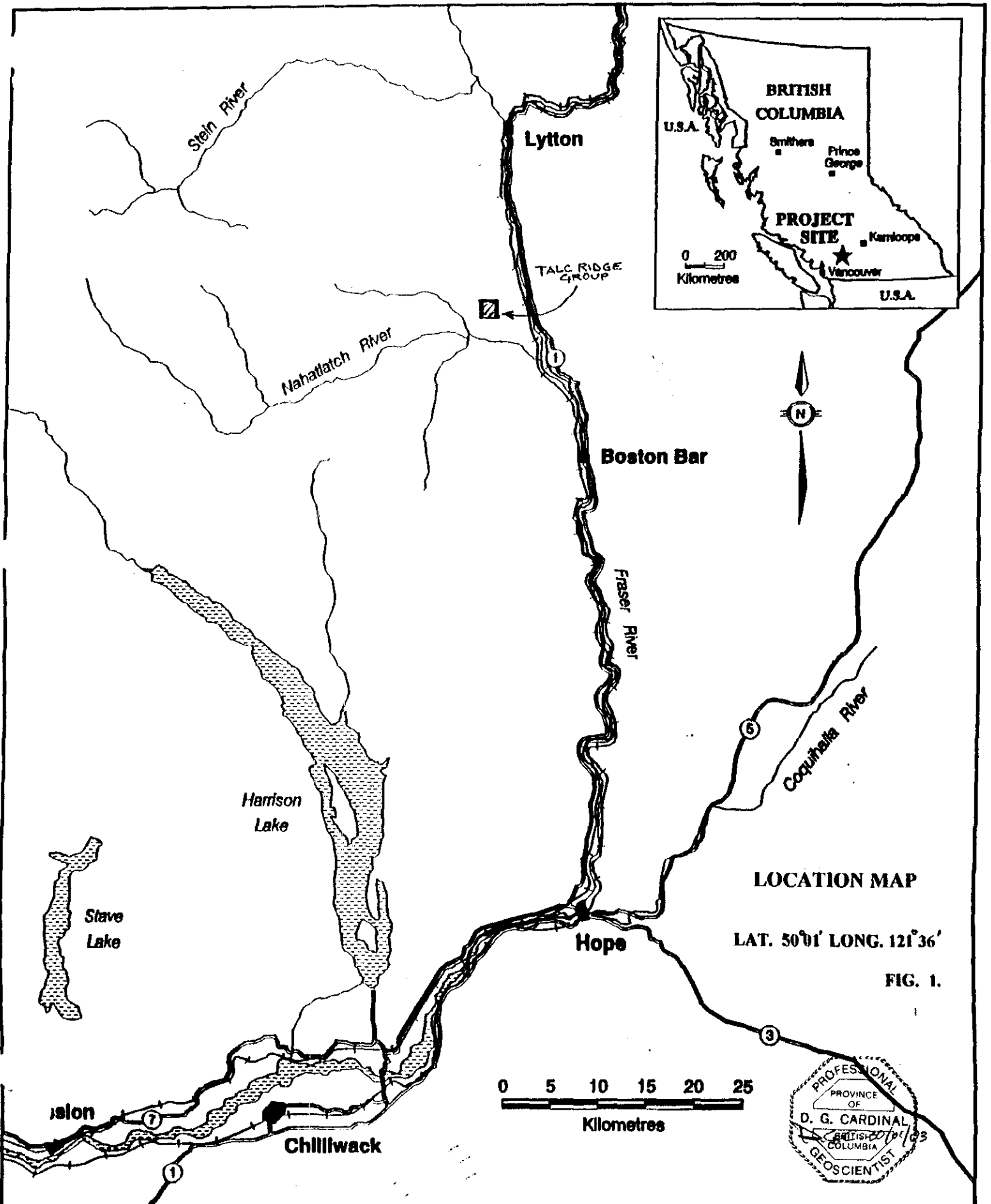
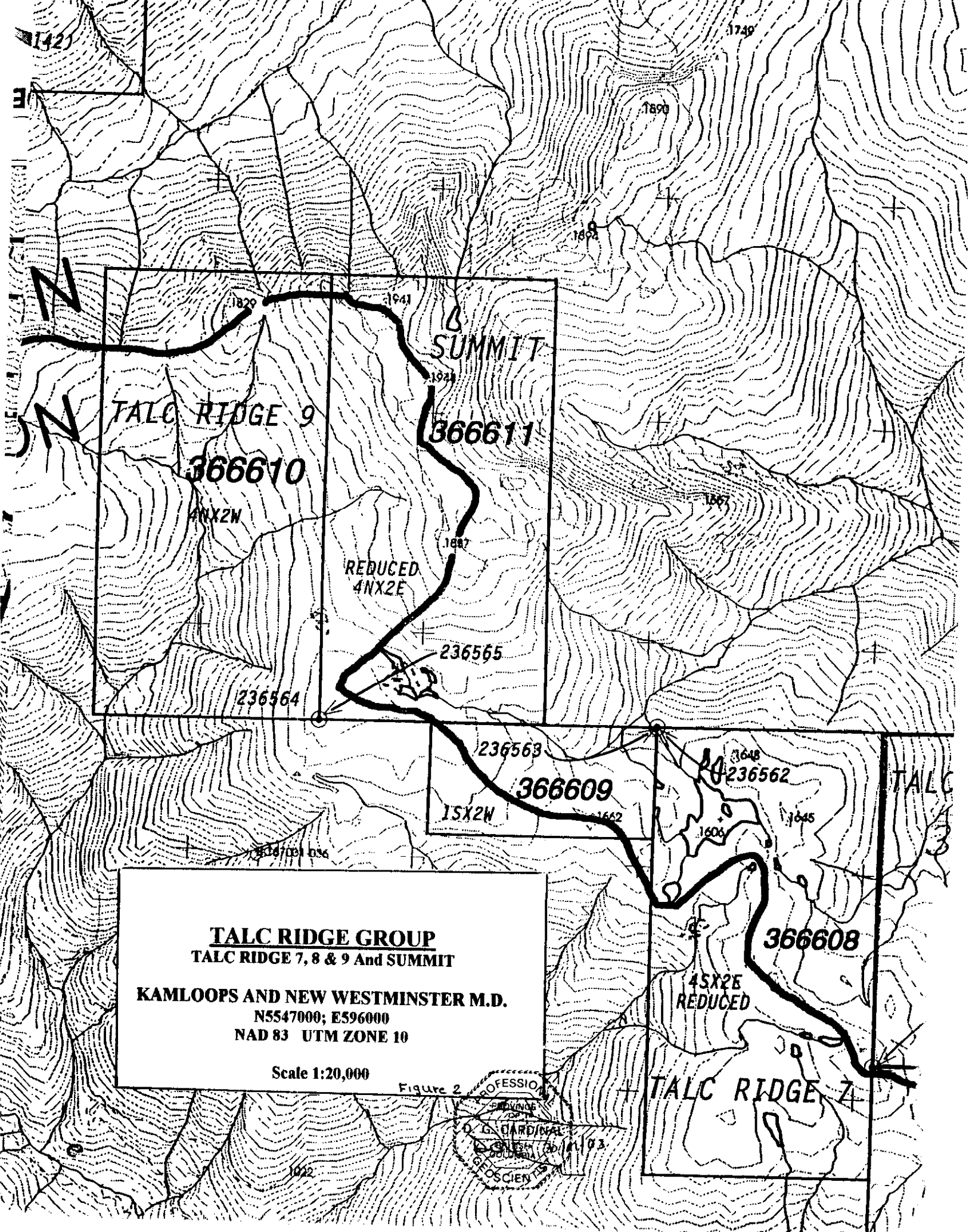
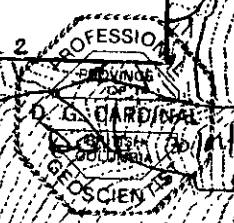


FIG. 1.



TALC RIDGE GROUP
 TALC RIDGE 7, 8 & 9 And SUMMIT
 KAMLOOPS AND NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.
 N5547000; E596000
 NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10
 Scale 1:20,000

Figure 2



B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Talc Ridge claims are located some 28 kilometres due northwest of the community of Boston Bar. The claims are geographically situated along height-of-land, which divides 2 mining divisions, Kamloops and New Westminster. The highest part on the claims is on the Summit claim at elevation of 1,944 metres.

Prior to the deactivation of logging roads, access to the claims was gained from Boston Bar and the small community of North Bend located on the west bank of the Fraser River. An all weather road can be followed to the Nahatlatch River. At 24.5 kilometres of the Nahatlatch River road a forestry-logging branch road heads northerly along Log Creek. This section of road has numerous water bars with sections partly deactivated making difficult even for 4-wheel drive vehicle.

A helicopter was taken from Hope, which takes about a half hour ferry time to the project site.

C. CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Talc Ridge group consists of 4 contiguous mineral claims - Talc Ridge 7, 8 & 9 and the Summit. The common LCP for Talc Ridge 9 and Summit is located in the New Westminster M.D. and common LCP for Talc Ridge 7 & 8 is located in the Kamloops M.D.

Pertinent claim data are listed below.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Talc Ridge 7	366608	8	October 27, 2003
Talc Ridge 8	366609	2	October 26, 2003
Talc Ridge 9	366610	8	October 29, 2003
Summit	366611	8	November 1, 2003

D. BRIEF BACKGROUND

Historically, the ground covering the claims has experienced limited mineral exploration. Initially, gold, nickel and more recently, industrial minerals (talc/magnesite) were prospected and explored for. Gold was first reported on Summit claim in 1936 by H.C. Horwood of the Geological Survey of Canada. In the early 1900s prospectors uncovered gold mineralization along a series of subparallel quartz shear structures.

Then in 1973-74, parts of ultramafic belt, just southeast of the claims, were explored for potential nickel. Also, during this time, talc mineralization was noted and samples were sent to Cyprus Industrial Minerals Ltd. for testing. The test showed 62% talc and 34% magnesite.

Between 1983-85, Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Ltd. conducted a series of gold exploration programs. A gold-bearing structure was identified on the Latch claims located about 8 kilometres southeast of the Talc Ridge group. Limited exploratory holes to test the structure were completed by Hudson Bay. Between 1992-95, Highland Talc Minerals Ltd. carried out a talc-magnesite exploration program including diamond drilling. Drilling outlined a 20 million tonne talc-magnesite resource located 5 kilometres southeast of the claims known as the South Deposit. Highland also extracted a 90 tonne talc-magnesite bulk sample from the Talc Ridge 9 claim and was shipped away for pilot scale tests.

In the summer of 2000, during reconnaissance prospecting, coarse, garnetiferous-bearing gold was panned from a small stream on the Summit claim. Also, a quartz talc-bearing float was found in a stream, which flows through the Talc Ridge 9 claim, carrying fine disseminated free gold.

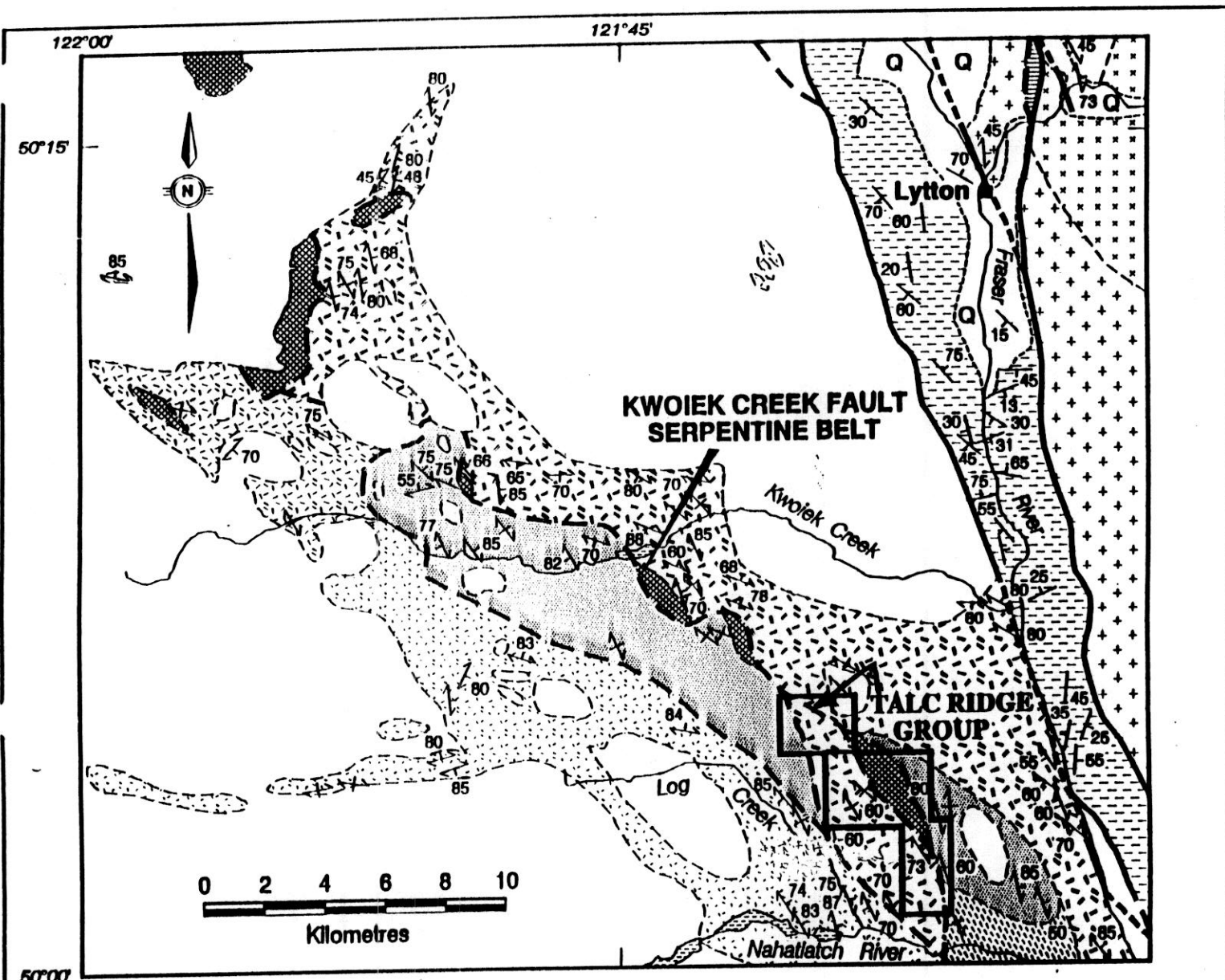
E. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting is comprised of a major northwest-southeast trending structural break referred to as the Kwoiek Creek Fault (J.W.H Monger and W.J. McMillan, 1989, GCS). The Kwoiek Creek Fault is represented by a semi-continuous belt of serpentinite, bounded by metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

The fault-serpentine belt can be traced for some 30 kilometres along strike. It divides 2 distinct lithological units. To the east, are a series of intercalated sediments and volcanics and minor serpentine, believed to be latterly equivalent to the Permian age Bridge River complex. These rocks are composed of greenstone volcanics and phyllite and are metamorphosed to upper and lower greenschist facies, displayed by bands of chlorite-biotite-actinolite schist. To the west, is the Jurassic to late Cretaceous age Relay Mountain Group, which predominately consists of phyllite, argillite, shale, limey shale and minor sandstone.

Structurally, the regional bedrock fabric trends northwest-southeast with the schistosity, foliation and bedding structures steeply dipping. The Kwoiek Fault is represented by a series of steeply dipping shear zones and imbricated over thrusts. The overall lithological-structural complex has subsequently been intruded by Cretaceous age coast range plutons such as the Scuzzy Pluton.

A number of important mineralized structures are spatially related to the belt. These include both the anomalous gold and talc-magnesite structures found on the Talc Ridge group.



LEGEND

- Q** Quaternary alluvium
- CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY**
- Garnet-biotite, kyanite and sillimanite schist, local amphibolite**
- LATE CRETACEOUS**
- Granodiorite, quartz monzonite
- MIDDLE AND LATE CRETACEOUS**
- Chert-grain sandstone and conglomerate
- EARLY AND MIDDLE CRETACEOUS**
- Jackass Mtn Group: sandstone, argillite, conglomerate
- JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS**
- Relay Mtn Group: phyllite, semischist, local conglomerate
- EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- Ladner Group: argillite, slate, sandstone, tuff
- TRIASSIC AND/OR JURASSIC**
- Mount Lytton Complex: diorite
- Mount Lytton Complex: granodiorite

PERMIAN TO JURASSIC

- Bridge River Complex: lower greenschist facies phyllite, quartzose phyllite, siliceous and chlorite schist
- Bridge River Complex: upper greenschist - lower amphibolite facies siliceous schist, actinolite schist, local biotite-garnet schist, commonly containing concordant and cross-cutting Eocene felsic dykes and sills
- Ultramafic rock, local gabbro

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate or assumed)
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage foliation (inclined, vertical, unknown)
- Fault (defined and approximate) (assumed) (underlain beneath drift)



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FIG. 3.

F. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Talc Ridge group is underlain 3 main rock types. Talc Ridge 8 and 9 are predominately composed of steeply dipping, northwesterly trending phyllite and argillite. Along the eastern section of the Talc Ridge 9 is a fault bounded, northwest trending band of serpentine and talcose schist. The serpentine is up to 500 metres wide and pinches out near the north claim boundary of Talc Ridge 9. The fault contact is believed to be part of the Kwoiek Creek fault system.

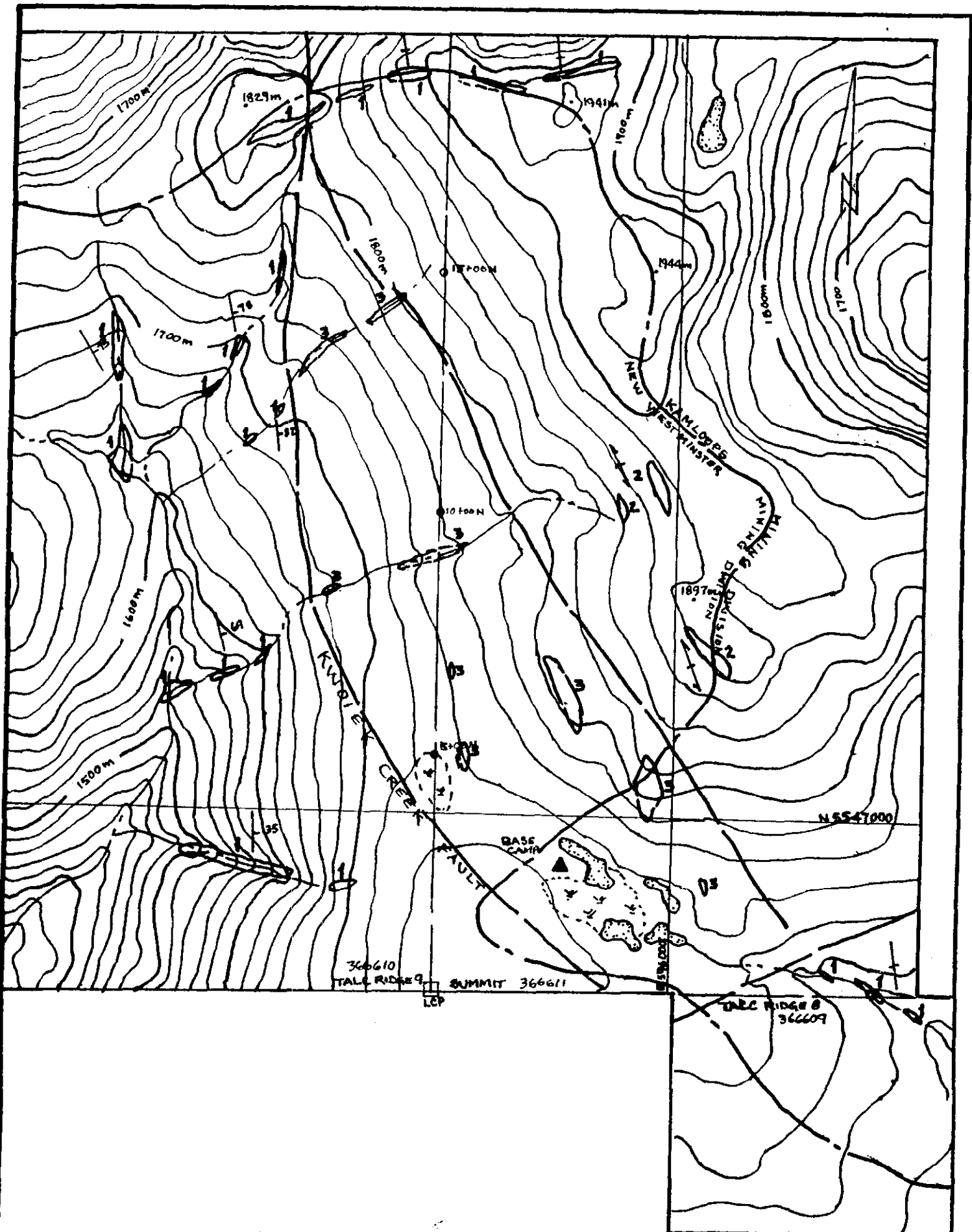
The faulted band of serpentine extends into the southwestern portion of the Summit claim. Here the serpentine is in fault contact with northwest trending, steeply dipping foliated schist and greenstone. A body of talcose schist occurs hosted in the serpentine and minor quartz veins were noted hosted in the talc. The serpentine typically dark green and massive.

G. FIELD PROCEDURES

The field crew consisted of a geologist and a field assistant. The field gear was flown to the site by helicopter. The base camp was established near a small lake at elevation 1740 metres.

Much of the mapping area is masked by overburden and vegetation. However, many of the small streams cut into bedrock and lend themselves to excellent bedrock exposure. For mapping control, air photos at 1:20,000 scale were used and digitized 1:10,000 scale obtained from the local logging company in Boston Bar were utilized.

Brunton compass, hip chain, altimetre and a hand-held GPS (Garmin make) were used to tie bedrock outcrops. As well the common claim boundary between the Summit and Talc Ridge 9 was re-established and also used for ground control. An area of approximately 2km by 1km was mapped at a scale of 1:10,000. A total of 6 days were spent in the field between August 15th to August 20th.



LEGEND

3 Serpentine & Tallose schist

2 Schist & Greenstone

1 Phyllite & Argillite

↘ strike & Dip of Bedding

↘ strike & Dip of Foliation (vertical)

○ Exposed Bed Rock

- - - Fault Contact



TALC RIDGE GROUP
(TALC RIDGE 7, 8 & 9 AND SUMMIT)

RECONNAISSANCE MAPPING
BEDROCK GEOLOGY
NEW WESTMINSTER & KAMLOOPS M.D.
N 554 700 E 596 000
NAD 83 UTM ZONE 10

Scale 1:10,000

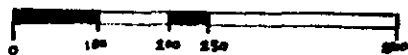


Figure 4.
Metres

H. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Talc Ridge group consist of 4 contiguous mineral claims: Talc Ridge 7, 8, & 9 and the Summit. The claims have experienced sporadic mineral exploration through the years. Including the search for gold, nickel and industrial minerals such as talc and magnesite.

Reconnaissance bedrock mapping surveys at a scale of 1:10,000 were conducted on parts of Talc Ridge 7 & 8 and the Summit claim.

Anomalous gold values have been discovered on the Summit claim and a talc-magnesite deposit defined southwest of Talc Ridge 7. Talcose schist has also been found on Talc Ridge 9.

Three main rock types underlie the claims: undifferentiated phyllite and argillite, schist and greenstone and serpentine with associated talc. A major fault system known as the Kwoiek Creek Fault trends northwest-southeast across the claims. The fault is represented by the serpentine, which is in fault contact the phyllite and the schist.

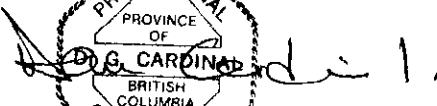

The area is underlain by favourable rock types and structures, and based on past gold exploration and past anomalous gold anomalous results, future surveys should be orientated towards exploring for gold-bearing structures along this area.

I. COST BREAKDOWN - STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION

The geological reconnaissance bedrock surveys were conducted for 6 days between August 15 to August 20, 2002. Expenses incurred are as follows:

	Cost
Geologist: 6 days @ \$350 per day	\$ 2,100
Field Assistant @ \$150 per day	900
Camp & Miscellaneous: 6 days @ \$ 80 per day	480
Helicopter: Mob & Demob, 2.0 hrs @ \$850 per hour	1,700
Report writing, data compilation & word processing	1,000
Total Expenses Incurred	<u>\$ 6,180.00</u>

Respectfully Submitted;



D.G. Cardinal, P. GEO.

J. REFERENCES

Cardinal, D.G., December 1992. Geological Assessment Report on the Gold Ridge Claim Group (Gold Ridge 1, 2, 3 & 5) – Talc Mineral Claims. Assessment Report No. 22688.

----- November 1992, Geological Assessment Report on the Gold Ridge 2 and Latch 1 and 2 – Talc Mineral Claims. Assessment Report No. 22665.

----- November 1994, Assessment Report on the Talc Project – Pilot Scale Tests and Diamond Drill Programme, Talc Group. Assessment Report No. 23691.

----- December 1998, Geological Assessment Report. A Brief Examination of a Gold-Bearing Structure on the Talc Ridge 5 & 6 Claim Group. Assessment Report No. 25780.

----- April 1999, Geological Assessment Report (Amended) on the Talc Ridge Group (Talc Ridge 1-4). Assessment Report No. 25768

Chamberlain, J.A., 1973, Geological Report, "H" Claims, Nahatlatch Area, B.C., Department of Mines and Petroleum Assessment Report No. 4985.

Duffel, S. and McTaggart, K.C., 1952, Ashcroft Map Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 262.

Monger, J.W.H., 1989, Geology of Hope and Ashcroft Map Areas, British Columbia, G.S.C., Maps 41-1989 and 42-1989.

Horwood, H.C., 1936, Preliminary Report on the Nahatlatch Region, G.S.C. Paper 36-7.

Taylor, K.J. (Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.), March 1985, Diamond Drill Report for the Natch 1-4 Claims, Boston Bar Area, B.C., Geological Branch Assessment Report No. 13634.

K. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal of the municipality of Hope, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Professional Geoscientist residing in Hope, BC, mailing address P.O. Box 2082, Hope, BC, V0X 1L0.

I am a graduate of the University of Alberta and hold a BSc. degree in Geology (1978).

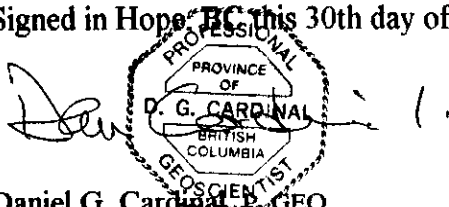
I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geol. #18455); the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P.Geol. #M29405) and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (#F4891).

I have been practicing my profession for the past 22 years.

I have supervised and conducted the reconnaissance geological surveys documented in this report.

I am a principal of Adanac Limestone In. the registered owner of the Talc Ridge group.

Signed in Hope BC this 30th day of January, 2003.



The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D. G. Cardinal". To the right of the signature is a circular professional seal. The seal has a dashed border and contains the text "PROFESSIONAL" at the top, "PROVINCE OF" in the middle, "D. G. CARDINAL" in the center, "BRITISH COLUMBIA" at the bottom, and "GEOSCIENTIST" at the very bottom.

Daniel G. Cardinal, P. GEO.