Assessment Report

Geological Reconnaissance of Rocks Types, Alteration and Structure on the SW Slopes of Metla Creek Valley, Metla # 1 Mineral Claim, Tenure 393212, Claim Tag 28816, Trapper Lake Region, NTS M 104/K037-038 Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

By

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Pillman Hill Road, Box 22
Atlin, B.C. V0W 1A0

Position LCP: Latitude 58° 22.714' Longitude 132° 38.063'
Mineral Titles Reference: M104/K037-038
Notice of Work No. SMI-2002-0100879-109

Date Field Work: 8th July-12th July, 2002
Date Report: 12th May 2003

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1.0 Summary

Cominco Ltd had mineral title to the Metla property from 25th August 1988 to 25th August 2001.

Between 1988-1990 Cominco sampled six adjacent boulder trains and mineralized in-situ areas on this property over an accumulated sample area of 6.2 ha. The target area itself is a NW trending area of 1,400m by 300m, or 42 ha.

These six areas have been exhumed by the retreat of an alpine glacier since 1957. It is estimated this glacier is retreating at the current rate of 30 metres per year

Gold returns as well as lead-zinc-copper and silver are summarized here. One averaged analytical return for a group of 34 boulder and in-situ samples was 10,772 ppb Au, the highest single return in the group being 68,000 ppb Au.

The average returns from groups of 11 rock samples to 123 rock samples for the remaining five areas were: 6,011 ppb Au; 3,381 ppb Au; 3,089 ppb Au; 3, 528 ppb Au; 1,475 ppb Au.

Peaks of individual samples from each of these areas were: 21,200 ppb Au; 41,600 ppb Au; 18,260 ppb Au; 28, 400 ppb Au; 3,000 ppb Au.

Highest returns of other elements, from all six areas were: silver 1,675 ppm; zinc 144,000 ppm; lead 126, 500 ppm; copper; 293,000 ppm.

In 1991 the Metla property was optioned by a Vancouver junior who drilled 10 holes and then returned the property to Cominco, apparently finding nothing of interest.

In 2002 the writer staked the property and discovered a new boulder train. Returns from rock boulders peaked at 68, 482 ppm Cu and 500 ppb Au, from group of five samples tested.

A five-day field reconnaissance also identified a pyrite alteration halo, and other mineral alteration, suggesting the SW slope of Metla creek valley, may reflect the hanging wall to a SW steeply dipping mineral target.

Four styles of mineralization on the property are recrystallized disseminated, stratabound, contact associated and possible vein.

Table of Contents

2.0 Introduction

The Metla property was a discovery by Teck-Cominco (then Cominco Ltd) in 1957. That company staked the first Metla claim (tenure 202631) in 1988, and then carried out surveys during seasons 1988-1990. These surveys indicated six mineralized areas, A, B, C, D, E, and F, spread over 1,400m in a NW trend, and up to 300m wide. These areas consist primarily of mineralized boulder trains hosting Pb-Zn-Cu-(Au-Ag) with some in-situ exposures.

These six boulder trains and exposures had been steadily exhumed by the retreating Metla Glacier between the initial 1957 discovery and the first staking of Metla in 1988.

The Metla claim was allowed to lapse by Teck-Cominco in August 2001. Clive Aspinall re-staked the area as Metla#1, tenure 393212. Shortly after, on 14th June 2002 he staked a contiguous claim Metla #2, tenure 394084 on behalf Dr. James M. Dawson of Vancouver, BC. These two claims were "Grouped" on 5th May 2003.

This assessment report only covers the central portion of Metla #1. It describes a reconnaissance of the geology, alteration and structure of the SW slope of the Metla creek valley. Specifically majority of the reconnaissance was carried out topographically above five of the six areas of mineralized boulder trains and in-situ mineralization, specifically areas A, B, C, E, and F.

Area D occurs on the NE slopes, and was not part of this reconnaissance.

This reconnaissance was carried out during a five day program from 8th July-12th July 2002.

2.1 Objectives.

This reconnaissance was carried out by the writer. Two objectives included:

1. Compilation of a geological reconnaissance map at scale 1: 10,000 concentrating on rock types, alteration, and structure.

2. Look for new mineralized areas on the upper SW slopes of Metla creek valley, in addition to possible new exhumed mineralized extensions near area F.

2.2) Location and Access

The Metla property is located in Northwest British Columbia, covered by 1: 50,000 scale map of Trapper Lake, NTS 104K/7 edition 1.

The Legal Claim Post, (LCP) to Metla #1 mineral claim is at 58° 22.714' Latitude. 132°38.063' Longitude.

The location of the Metla property is shown on Figure 1. Further details are shown on Figure 2. Figure 5, (in the appendices) is a copy of the original staking map. Locations of LCP's, corner posts, (C.P) and intermediate posts, on two spliced 1:20,000 scale Mineral Titles Maps M104/K037-038 are provided.

The Golden Bear Mine and road head lie 25 air kilometres to the southeast, ref: Figure 1.

Access to the property during this survey was from Atlin to Chechidla Lake, (unofficial name) a distance of approximately 142 Km., using the writer's STOL float plane, registration CF-EYF. Chechidla Lake ref; Photograph #4, is a small Lake 5 km south of Trapper Lake. A fly camp was set-up by Chechidla Lake on the Southwest corner of the Metla #1 claim. Final Access from the lake to the center part of Metla #1 was a 4 km hike over a divide and open pass.

2.3) Legal Description and Ownership

The Metla property consists of two mineral claims of 20 units each. The following table gives the details:

Table #1.Legal description of Metla Claims

1) Name of Mineral Claim and Tenure. 2) Registered owner 3) FMC. 4) Staked By. 5) Date.	1) Mineral Titles Map. 2)Legal Description	Information on Legal Corner Post	Identification posts not placed
1) Metla #1 393212 2) Nicholas Clive Aspinall, Pillman Hill Road, Box 22, Atlin, B.C. VOW 1A0 3)101024 4) Self. 5) 21st May 2002	1) M104/K037-038 2) 142 Km from Atlin, 5 Km SE of Trapper Lk, centred at 58°22' 30" and 132°37' 00" lat/long	Tag # 28816 Metla#1 N.C.Aspinall, 101024 self Date com. 21/05/02 Time: 12 Noon Date comp. 21/05/02 Time.6 pm	3E, 4E, 5Ex1N, 3Ex 4N, 2N.
1) Name of Mineral Claim. 2) Registered owner 3) FML. 4) Staked By. 5) Date.	1) Mineral Titles Map. 2)Legal Description	Information on Legal Corner Post	Identification posts not placed
1)Metla #2, 394084 2) James M. Dawson Suite 860-625 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T6 3) 106304 4) Nicholas Clive Aspinall (101024) 5) 14th June 2002	1) M104/K037-038 2) 142 Km from Atlin, 5 Km SE of Trapper Lk, centred at 58°23' 00" N and 132°33' 00" W.	Tag. 209672 Metla#2 N.C. Aspinall 101024 J.M. Dawson 106304 Date com. 14/06/02 12.15 pm Date comp. 14/06/02 5 pm	2E, 3E, 5E/2S, 4E/4S

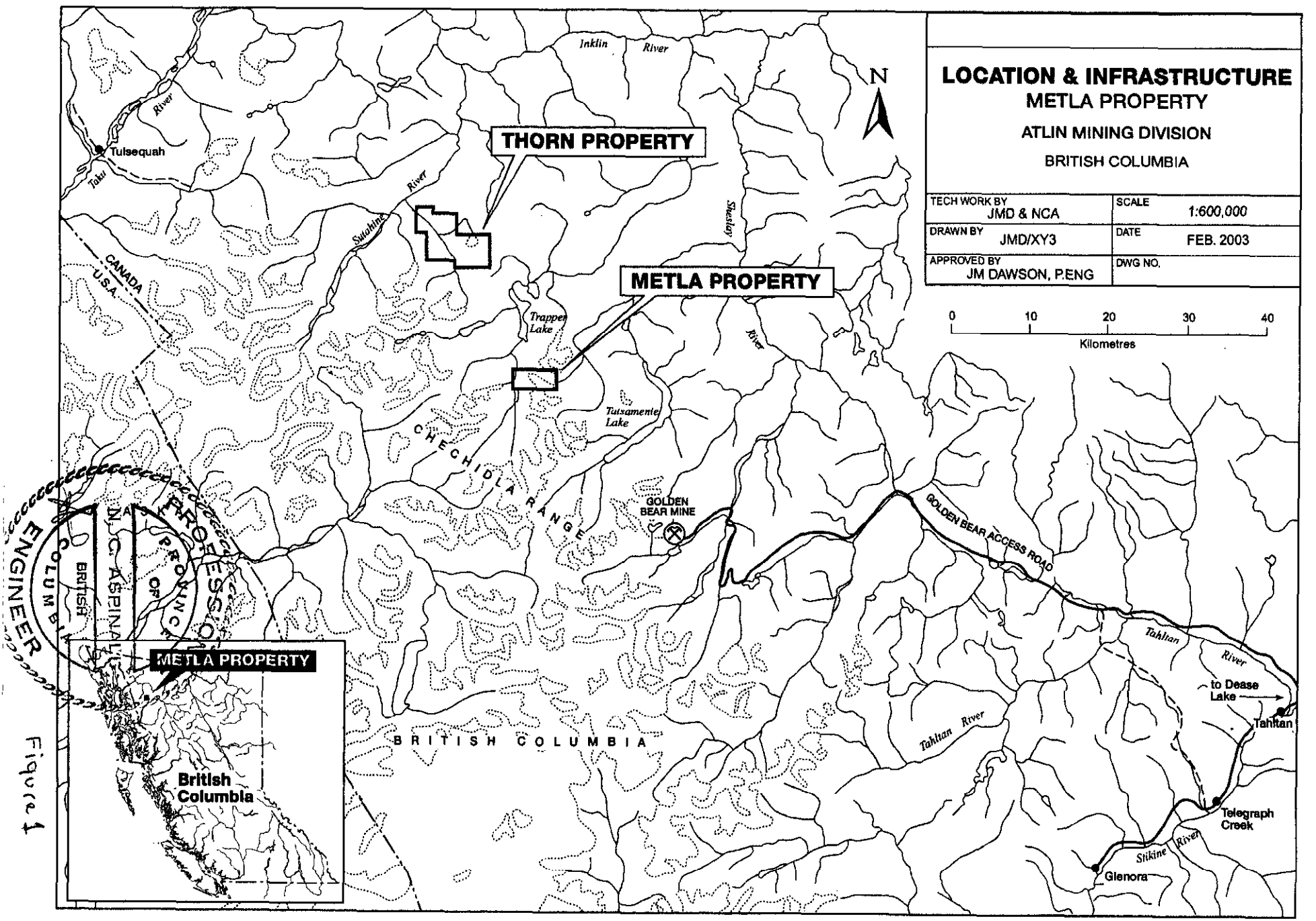
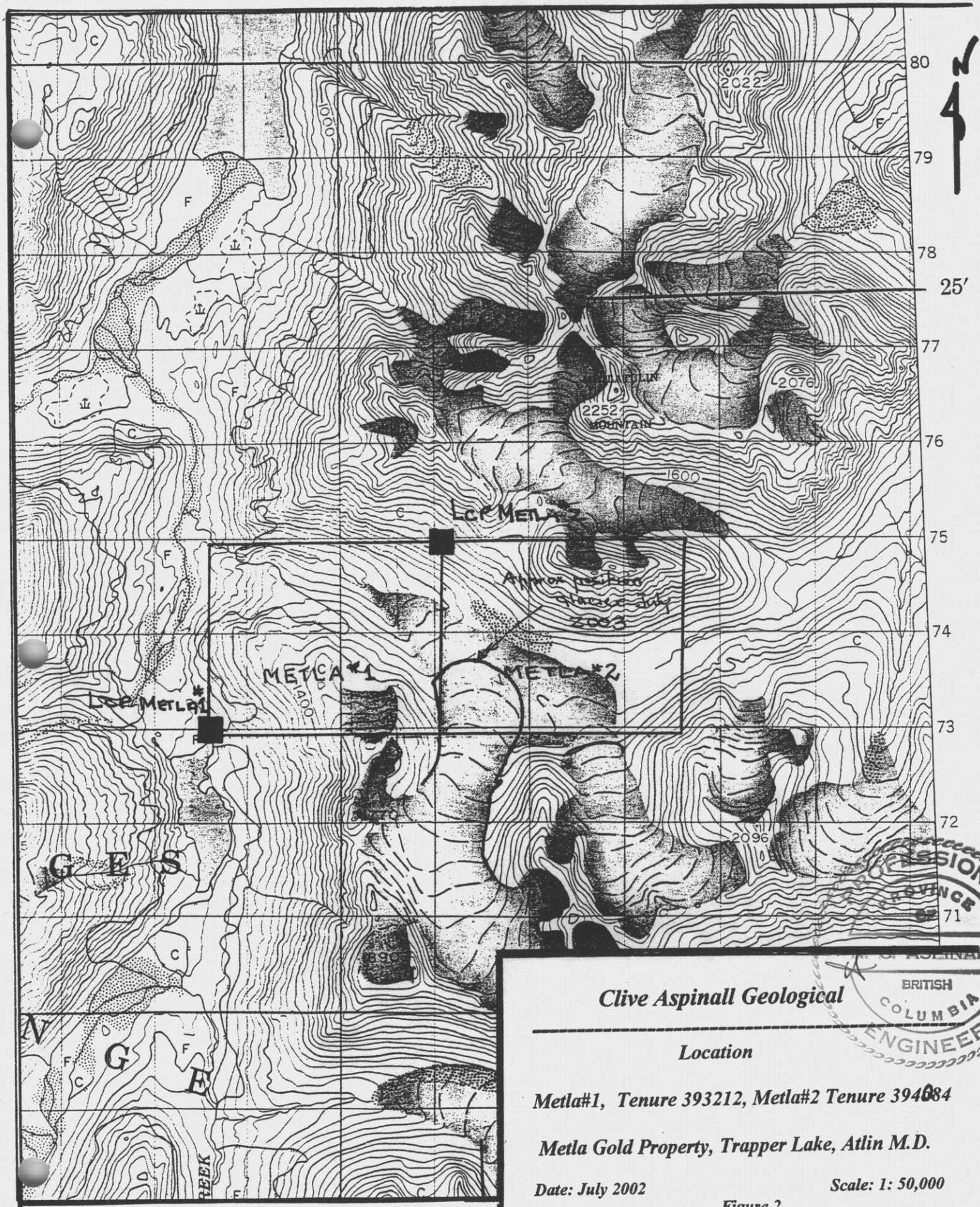

LOCATION & INFRASTRUCTURE
METLA PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECH WORK BY JMD & NCA
SCALE 1:600,000
DRAWN BY JMD/XY3
DATE FEB. 2003
APPROVED BY JM DAWSON, P.ENG
DWG NO.
THORN PROPERTY
METLA PROPERTY
N
0 10 20 30 40
Kilometres
Inklin River
Tulsequah
Taku River
Sutlahine River
Shesley River
CANADA
U.S.A.
Trapper Lake
Tutsamenie Lake
CHECHIDLA RANGE
GOLDEN BEAR MINE
GOLDEN BEAR ACCESS ROAD
Tahltan River
to Dease Lake
Tahltan
Telegraph Creek
Stikine River
Glenora
BRITISH COLUMBIA
METLA PROPERTY
British Columbia
ENGINEER
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.C. ASPINALL

Figure 1



Clive Aspinall Geological

Location

Metla#1, Tenure 393212, Metla#2 Tenure 394084

Metla Gold Property, Trapper Lake, Atlin M.D.

Date: July 2002 *Scale: 1: 50,000*

Figure 2

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

2.4) Previous Work

In 1957 Cominco[1], (Teck Cominco) prospectors collected an in-situ sample from Metla Creek which assayed 0.32 oz/T Au, 1.4 oz/T Ag, 0.1% Cu, 0.2% Pb and 1.0% Zn. This area is assumed by this writer to be near area D. Areas A, B, C, E, and F at that time would have been covered the Metla glacier, (unofficial name) or snow fields.

During 1988, the Metla area was revisited by Cominco geologists. More mineralization had been uncovered by the glacier since 1957, and so the first Metla mineral claim was staked, (tenure 202631).

During 1988, 1989, and 1990 Cominco geologists undertook assessment work on the property.

One of the priorities was establishing a grid and mapping at 1: 500 scale. Also included were prospecting and the completion 18 hand trenches.

In 1990 Cominco also carried out 16 Km of horizontal loop electro magnetics and 14 km of magnetometer surveys. The geophysical work yielded numerous anomalies, several of which are co-incident with the sulphide float areas of mineralization[2].

During these surveys, Cominco geologists located 6 mineralized areas, A, B, C, D, E and F within the lower slopes of Metla creek valley, and downstream of Metla glacier.

These areas are composed of glacier boulder trains, glacial debris, heavily Fe-oxidized in some cases and variably mineralized boulders with Pb-Zn-Cu (Au-Ag). Similar in-situ mineralization was reported present, albeit not as analytically rich as the mineralized boulders.

Mineralization consists of[3]:

Table 2; Types of Mineralization

Pyrite	Arsenopyrite	Sphalerite	Chalcopyrite
Galena	Tetrahedrite	Magnetite	Hematite
Gold/Electrum	Boulangerite	Bournonite	Stibnite

The six areas A, B, C, D, E, and F returned the following average results[4]:

[1] Mawer, A.B, 1990. Assessment Report 19226
[2] Blackwell, J.D., 1991.
[3] Blackwell, J.D., 1991
[4] Ibid

Table 3: Area A, approx area of float 90 metres long, 40 metres wide. Av. Fe= 26%. N= 34.

Element	Average ppm unless stated	Range
Gold	10,772 ppb	<10 to 68,000
Silver	32.3	0.40 to 90.4
Zinc	7,638	27 to 84,000
Lead	1,752	<4 to 19,900
Copper	2,808	12 to 40,900

Table 4: Area B, approx area of float 130 metres long, 70 metres wide. Av.Fe =18.2 % N=51

Element	Average ppm unless stated	Range
Gold	6,011 ppb	<10 to 21,200
Silver	33.2	0.4 to 288
Zinc	14,667	25 to 144,000
Lead	4,682	<4 to 92,500
Copper	3,082	36 to 40,900

Table 5: Area C, approx area of float 60 metres long, by 50 metres wide. Av.Fe= 22.4%; N=28.

Element	Average ppm unless stated	Range
Gold	3,381 ppb	< 10 to 41,600
Silver	53.3	2.5 to 242.5
Zinc	45,434	78 to 135,000
Lead	3,171	33 to 37,100
Copper	1,608	46 to 13,900

Table 6: Area D, approx area of float 160 metres long by 80 metres wide, Av. Fe=17.1%; N=103

Element	Average ppm unless stated	Range
Gold	3,089 ppb	< 10 to 18, 260
Silver	23.4	< 0.4 to 133
Zinc	9,284	28 to 83, 000
Lead	2,633	9 to 32,800
Copper	863	10 to 6,220

Table 7: Area E; approx area of float 320 metres long by 110 metres wide, Av Fe=26.6%, N= 123

Element	Average ppm unless stated	Range
Gold	3,528 ppb	< 10 to 28,400
Silver	98.5	0.6 to 1,675
Zinc	21,945	26 to 143,000
Lead	12, 377	7 to 126,500
Copper	4,049	20 to 293,000

Table 8; Area F; Veinlet 210 m long and 0.5 metres wide N= 11

Element	Average ppm unless stated	Range
Gold	1,475 ppb	136 to 3,000
Silver	52.7	6.4 to 95.4
Zinc	58,145	3890 to 120,000
Lead	44, 181	845 to 92,500
Copper	627	57 to 1,300

In 1991 Galico Resources INC, (VSE-GAK) entered into negotiations with Cominco Ltd for the Metla property. On March 15th 1991, a news release stated an agreement had been finalized allowing Galico to earn a 60% interest in the property[5] .

In the spring of 1991 consultants with Blackwell Mineral Exploration Consultants Limited and OreQuest wrote qualifying geological reports on Metla for Galico Resources INC.

Both these reports are based on the 1988-1990 Cominco and RGS surveys.

[5] Prime Equities News Release, March 15, 1991. Also Vancouver Stockwatch, March 19, 1991.

Aerodat Ltd of Mississauga Ontario flew a combined Magnetic-Electromagnetic-VLF survey over the Metla property and adjacent Trapper Lake area, in late May-early June 1991.

Within the north part of central Metla claim, this survey indicated a resistivity anomaly of 20-30 ohms-m in four NW sub-zones, and the southern part a 50 to 80 ohm-m ohm anomaly. These are centered on a magnetic profile, and within the known areas of mineralization.

A second low resistivity anomaly, triangular in shape, occurs 400 metres to the east, with reported values lower than 700 ohms-m.

On September 3rd 1991, Vancouver Stockwatch reported a ten drill whole program had been completed on Metla, and that no bedrock mineralization had been intersected.

On February 4th 1992, Vancouver Stockwatch reported the Metla property agreement had been terminated with Cominco Ltd.

The original Cominco owned Metla claim was forfeited on 25th August 2001, and the writer re-staked the area between 21st May – 14th June 2002, with mineral claims Metla#1 and Metla #2.

Between 8th July to 12th July 2002 the writer completed a reconnaissance map at scale 1:10,000 in support of this assessment report.

During this reconnaissance some scattered Cominco NE-SW picket lines were observed, and instrumental in locating this writer's position relative to 1988-1990 Cominco maps. These picket lines also helped determine that Metla glacier was retreating an estimated 30 metres per year over the past ten years.

No core was seen on-site. In 1991 it was moved to a camp site near Trapper Lake, 5 km north of the Metla property.

2.5) Physiography

The Metla mineral claims are located on the eastern boundary of the Coast Mountains, South of the Taku Plateau. Trapper Lake has an elevation of 769 metres and Chechidla Lake, closer to the property, of around 900 metres.

The surrounding mountains such as Metlatulin Mountain peak at 2,252 metres elevation are typical of the Coast Mountains, glaciated, steep and snow covered.

Alpine glaciers and permanent snow fields are located in upper valleys and mountain tops in this region. Evidence of rapid ablation of these glaciers is evident. One piece of evidence is the

single, steep and high-up lareral moraines in glaciated valleys, suggesting a sudden glacial retreat. This is also typical of the SW side of Metla creek valley.

2.6) Climate and Vegetation

It is probably safe to say early July to early November provides a weather window to investigate geology of the Metla claims, providing one stays off the higher peaks come mid-October.

Except for the lower slopes of the Trapper Lake valley, trees are almost non-existent above 1000 m. Dwarfed balsam fir, alder and devils club predominate around the east shore of Chechidla Lake. Tree line is abrupt and gives way to alpine grass mountain slopes and meadows. Within the extreme upper Metla creek valley slopes, short alpine grasses, bedrock or boulder debris predominates.

Below these upper slopes, Metla creek valley is thinly moraine covered with scattered outcrop surfaces. Snow and ice predominate up-stream and on and above Metla glacier.

2.7) Legal and Cultural

Existing Taku River Tlingit maps in the band office in Atlin, show traditional territorial boundaries for both the Tlingit and the Telegraph Creek Tahltan over this region.

During the Holocene Period to recent times, it is evident this valley and adjacent valleys were covered with ice, and unlikely to have been occupied by early hunter-gatherers.

No archaeological evidence such as microblades or other ancient stone tools, similar to those reported elsewhere in the province, were seen.

2.8) Exploration Program

The present exploration program was a geological reconnaissance to rapidly evaluate the SW slopes of Metla creek valley. Bedrock geology, alteration geology and structural geology observations were made.

2.8.1) Techniques

Techniques involved five days work, carrying out the following:

- Reconnaissance of rock types, mineralization, alteration and structure
- Investigations for grading bedding, measurement of geological sections
- Collection of rock samples for observation and analysis
- Submitting samples for analyses test, and photographing area

2.9) Acknowledgment

Background information to the Metla property was obtained from:

- Mawer, A.B., 1988, 1989, 1990, (Cominco)
- Blackwell, J.D., 1991, (Blackwell Mineral Exploration Consultants Limited)
- Cavey, G., and Dewonck, B., 1991, (OreQuest)
- Dvorak, Zbynek, 1991, (Aerodat Limited)

Sincere thanks are due geologists Tom Schroeter P.Eng and Paul Wojdak P.Eng of the BC Minerals Division for making available valuable news clips and notes on Metla.

Thanks are also due Dr. James Martin Dawson of Dawson Geological consultants in Vancouver for kindly obtaining all above background information on the Metla property.

3.0) General Geology

3.1) General Setting

Mineralization within the Metla#1 claim is estimated to be 500-700 metres NE from a major NW trending contact with the Coast Range plutonic suite. This contact separates the Lower to Middle Triassic batholiths (6) with the younger Upper Triassic Stuhini suite volcanics (7). The trends of known mineralized areas on Metla #1 parallel this major geological contact, ref: Figure 3.

The adjoining Metla#2 mineral claim lies further east of the aforementioned contact, and almost entirely within the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. These rocks have been intruded by Early Cretaceous and Tertiary felsite-quartz feldspar porphyry stocks, (15) and (16), in addition to Sloko group rocks, (14)[6]. The Metla #2 claim remains to be evaluated and is not covered further in this report, ref: Figure 2.

3.2) Important Mineral Deposits and Prospects in the Region.

The most important and now depleted gold deposit within the area is the Golden Bear Mine, ref: Figure 1. This mine is located 25 air kilometres southeast of the Metla property. Reported former reserves were 300,830 tonnes grading 16.37 g/t Au from open cast operations and underground reserves were 296, 235 tonnes grading 20.94 g/t Au[7]. New ore reserves found subsequent to 1994 were 94,522 ounces gold, were mined out and depleted in 2000[8].

The Golden Bear ore-body occurred in a sheared faulted contact zone between Permian limestone and greenstone. Ore minerals were[9];

- Native gold
- Hessite

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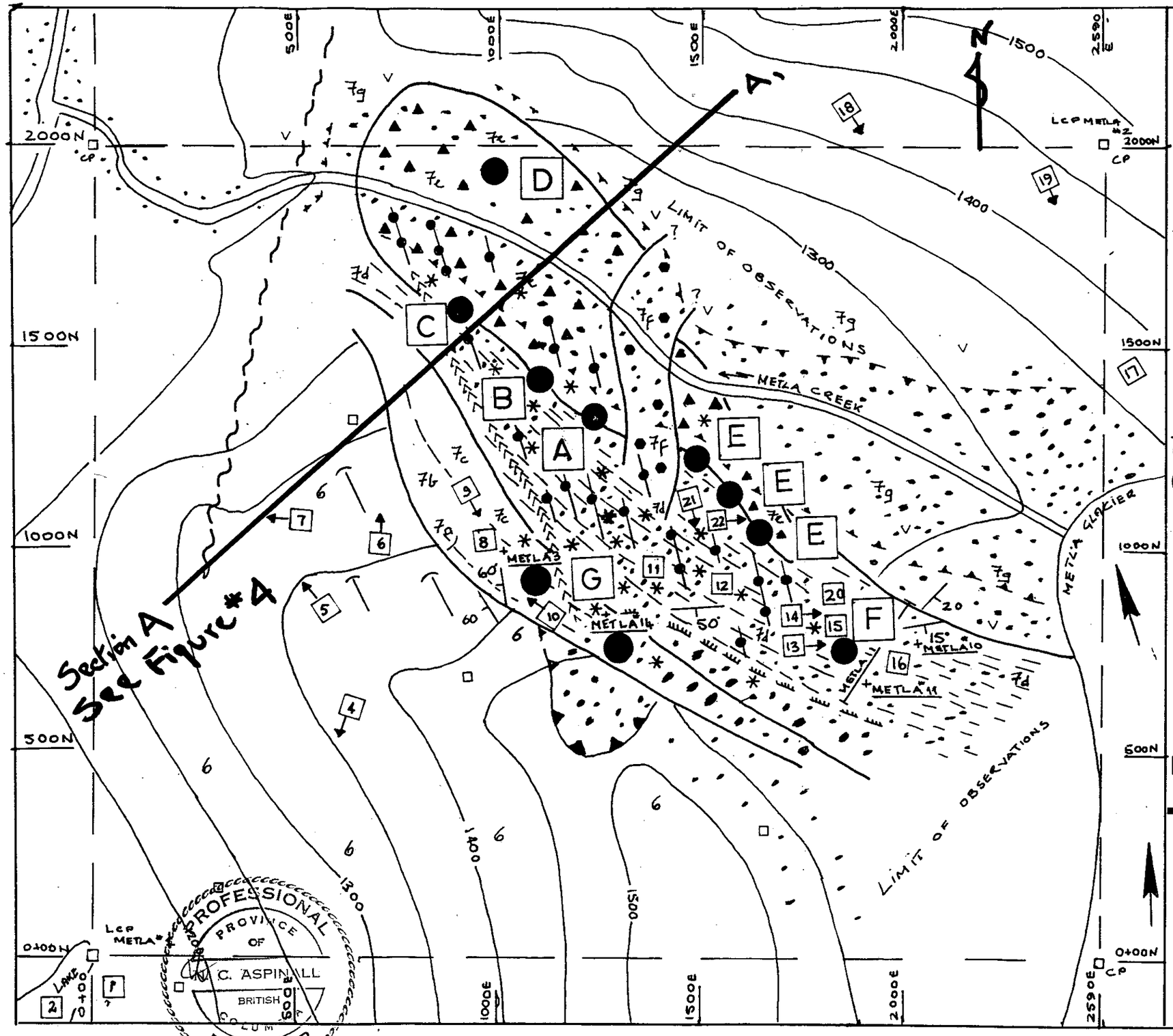
[6] ibid.
[7] Blackwell, J.D., 1991
[8] Canadian Mines Handbook, 2001-02
[9] Schroeter, T., 1085, 1986, 1997, and Blackwell, J.D 1991



Legend

7g — Agglomeratic andesite, undifferentiated, 7g

7f — Gabbroic dyke, Fine grained dark green to black, 7f

7e — Hydrothermal Breccias, heterolithic fine-grained clasts to 1.5 M block size. Matrix is dolomite looking, with scattered traces of sulphides to occasional massive sulphides. Late stage Fe-Mg veinlets, 7e

7d — Black to grey, folded, argillites, banded, bedded, sometimes intercalated With calc-silica gray limestone's and rusty cherts. Rare zones with stratabound Pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite. Thin veinlets of early stage-late calcite. Occasionally intruded by volcanic rock; contact zones are rusted. Steeply-shallow dipping to S.W, 7d.

7c — Rhyolite, fine grained, rusted surface, 7c

7b — Dunite, medium fine grained, disseminated cupriferous pyrite, 7b

7a — Phyllite, calc-silicic composition, with zones of fuchite, Dipping 60 degrees to west, 7a

6 — Granodiorite, undifferentiated, fine aplitic to medium-coarse porphyritic, 6

Symbols

150 — Dip and strike bedding

METLA 10 — Rock sample and site number

C — Mineralized area ,with name, predominantly glacial boulders. Two main sets boulder trains: 1) Py-Pb-Zn-Cu, (with reported Au-Ag). 2) Py-Cu-CuCo2 (with reported Au-Ag). In-situ mineralization present with set 1) only.

Scattered rusty boulders, predominantly pyritized.

Esker, with common boulders of pyrite-hydrothermal qtz-bull qtz-carbsilicic rock, rare massive chalcopyrite.

Lateral-terminal moraines, with scattered pyrite boulders

Medium sized boulder field,

Coarse-medium boulder field

Laeral Moraine debris,

Crest of slope changing to more steep

Glacial ridge

4 — Photograph pointing downwards, arrow pointing to photograph direction

5 →

Clive Aspinall Geological

Metla Gold Property, Trapper Lake, Atlin M.D.
Geological Reconnaissance Compilation Map
of Metla #1, Tenure#393212, Tag#28816
Figure 3

Scale: 1:10,000. Date Survey: 8 July-12 July 2002

- Tetrahedrite
- Accessory pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite

Altered host rocks included[10]:

- Ankerite
- Dolomite
- Quartz
- Fuchite

Other interesting gold prospects in the surrounding region are those immediately south of Tatsaminie Lake. To the NW of Trapper Lake, are the Thorn prospects, the Inlaw and Outlaw gold properties. The Elaine molybdenite prospect, and copper-silver prospects including the B.W.M copper prospect near King Salmon Lake[11], are others in the same region.

Significantly, Golden Bear, Metla, Inlaw, Outlaw, Thorn and others lie along a NNW trending corridor.

4.0) Property Geology

Andesites (7g)[12] are concentrated on the NE slopes of the Metla creek valley. These andesites range from light green to dark green, are massive, with occasional areas of coarse augite porphyry. Other zones exhibit coarse agglomerate. Some intervals (1-2 m) of interbedded light grey-green lapilli to ash tuff occur within these andesite piles. The andesites are barren of base metal sulphides, although traces of pyrite are present with quartz veinlets

Intruded along the SW contact of the andesites in central Metla #1 are hydrothermal breccias, (7e) This breccia is NW trending and has estimated length of 1, 500 metres long and 600 metres wide. It is not continuously exposed of this area. Matrix is reported to be Fe-Mn-Carbonate, weathered brown to chocolate. Silica is minor and restricted to where there are sulphides. The matrix supports xenoliths of volcanics, sediments, siliceous and intrusive materials from sand size, to blocks 1.5 m size These xenoliths are randomly orientated. According to Cominco reports some exhibit alteration rims almost completely altered to sericite, talc or fuchite.

Base metal mineralization within the hydrothermal breccia is concentrated along its SW contact area except for area D. Some mineralization consists of heavily recrystallized sulphides grading from disseminated style to very rare matrix style.

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[10] ibid.
[11] Souther, J.G, 1971, GSC Memoir 362
[12] These rock type codes are Clive Aspinall's, and included in this report.

Cominco reported these sulphides included arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, hematite, boulangerite, tetrahedrite, bournonite, native gold and silver.

Cominco also reported that of 194 samples analyzed for gold, 26% contained 5 grams Au or more, 12% contained 10 grams or more, suggesting an extensive area with anomalous gold. However it is not known to this writer exactly from what rock type these values originated.

It is with out doubt, the hydrothermal breccia is the most prospective rock type.

A dark greenish grey to almost black rock reported by Cominco geologists is a gabbro, (7f), and intrudes the hydrothermal breccia. This rock is medium to fine crystalline, massive, with fractures coated with amorphous red hematite. Abundant coarse crystalline spectacular hematite with minor pyrite occurs as stringers and lenses up to 20 cm thick. Sill like bodies of gabbroic rock are very magnetic due to local concentrations of magnetite. Uralization was reported by Cominco as common.

Other rocks reported by Cominco in these lower slopes are:

- Diorite
- Porphyritic dacite
- Dacite
- Pyroxene hornblendite
- Basalt dykes

In contact with the hydrothermal breccia is the second most important rock type, the black-grey bedded and banded argillites, (7d). Near the contact area with the hydrothermal breccia, these bedded and banded sedimentary rocks exhibit stratabound pyrite-rusty lenses, up to 3 cm thick, ref: Photograph #22. Within five mineralized areas, A, B, C, E, and F, they are reported to also host chalcopyrite, as well as lead and zinc sulphides.

Inlayers include:

- Bedded black cherts
- Bedded grey cherts, (Area F-ref: Photograph# 13 and #14)
- Bedded and banded grey siliceous limestone
- Quartzite with blebs of sulphides, (Area F ref: Photograph #20)
- Intercalated lenses of siltstone, (Area F)

This suite of rocks also exhibit calcite veinlet stockworks, cutting bedding. These stockworks feature a stage I and a stage II emplacement style, with stage II being local. Stage II are wider veined, composite, and sharply drag folded.

Fe-carbonate hairline veinlets also cut the bedding, and ubiquitous to the black-grey argillite. In area F, a quartz bleb was noted to host pyrite sulphides in minor slip, ref; Photograph #20.

Pyrite rusty outcrops also occur within contact zones between argillites and rhyolites, ref: Photograph #22

Traversing up slope to the SW, the black to grey argillites give way to a major lens of rhyolite (7c). This lens host weakly disseminated pyrite, and exhibits a grey-cream surface, but frequently rusted.

Further up-slope, the rhyolite gives way to a dunite unit (7b). On fresh surface the colour of this dunite is black with greenish hue, the texture massive. On the weathered surface a light buckskin tan differentiates it apart from the rhyolite. Sparsely disseminated pyrite, some of which appears distinctively cupriferous, typically hosted in this dunite.

Following this unit along its topographic contour towards the glacier, this unit disappears completely under an estimated 5 m thick moraine.

Upslope and SW further, the dunite unit falls in contact with a phyllite (7a). This phyllite is chloritized, while it exhibits patches of disseminated fuchite. Bedding cleavage and schistocity cleavage are the same, striking northerly to northwesterly and dipping 60° to the west/southwest.

Finally up slope some more this phyllite unit is believed to be directly in contact with granodiorite, (6).

This granodiorite has variable porphyritic textures, including aplitic textures. From the pass on the SW ridge, down to Chechidla Lake, the granodiorite appears monotonously the same, showing little sign of mineralization.

5.0) Exploration Surveys, 2002 Season

5.1) Geological Reconnaissance

This was essentially a 5 day reconnaissance survey, making initial observations.

Areas A, B, C, D and area E are estimated to cover 1,100m by 300m of discontinuous mineralized boulder trains, with some in-situ mineralization. Another 300 m to the south lies area F. Total accumulated areas of mineralized boulders with insitu mineralization covers an estimated area of 6.2 ha, ref: Figure 3 and Plate#1.

A traverse from area F towards the toe of the Metla glacier did not indicate new or recently exhumed areas of mineralization on surface.

A measured section was undertaken from the andesite contact near the toe of the glacier to the top of the black-grey argillites, (7d). This section indicated a 200 metre thickness to the argillite package in the vicinity of area F.

Not recorded by Cominco was area G, so named by this writer; area G:

1. Is restricted to the SW main lateral moraine. It is situated 400 metres SW and up-slope from area E.

2. Is estimated to be 200 metres long by 25 metres wide and open to the south

3. Hosts rare but massive chalcopyrite boulders up to 30 cm-50 cm diameter, and angular in shape, with traces and secondary bornite, malachite and azurite. Quartz was found associated with mineralization, suggesting a source to quartz veins.

4. Football sized boulders of hydrothermal quartz, milky quartz, Fe-carbonate rock after ultramafic?, and rusty weathered pyrite.

Other prospecting observations on the upper SW slopes of Metla creek valley are:

5. The SW. slopes are covered 85%-90% by a sheet of glacial moraine debris, estimated to average 1m thick.

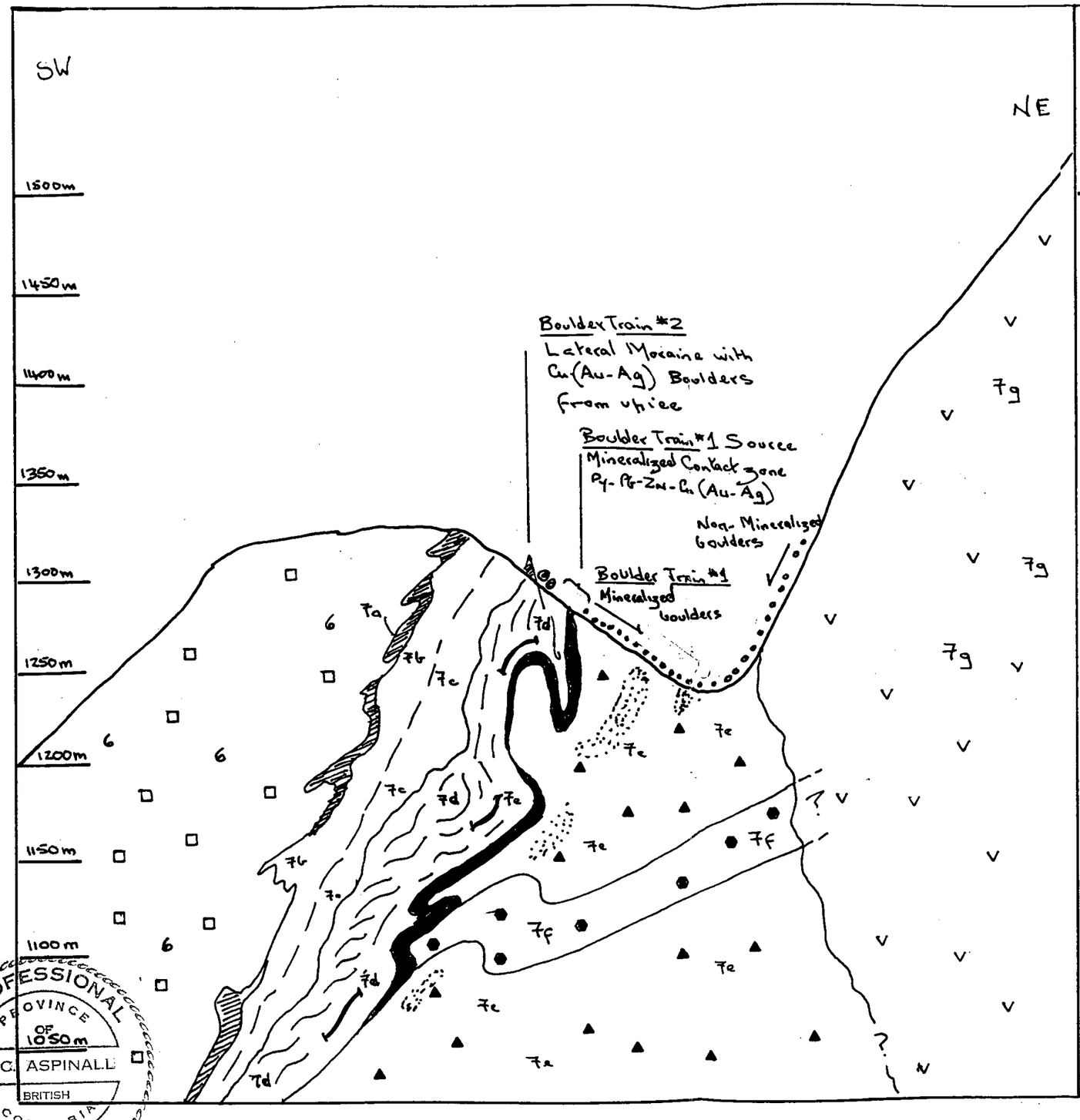
6. This moraine debris on the SW slopes has a distinctive NE ripple effect, (glacial strand lines) suggesting a rapid retreat of the Metla glacier over the past 50- 80 years.

7. Moraine debris hinders detailed prospecting over hydrothermal breccia, (7e), sedimentary (7d), rhyolite, (7c), and the dunite, (7b) units.

Prospecting the SW slope suggested two significant boulder train types, ref: Figure 4.

Boulder train type #1 features Pb-Zn-Cu (Au-Ag) boulders sourced to the apparent contact zone between the hydrothermal breccia, (7e) and the argillites, (7d). This contact zone borders areas A, B, C, and E, (but not area D and F). Mineralized boulders have moved by gravity down slope from this assumed contact zone to the valley floor.

Boulder train type #2 features Cu-(Au-Ag) boulders higher up the SW slope on area G and the main SW lateral moraine. They have not moved far down-slope, possibly as much as 25 metres from the main lateral moraine itself. Area G boulders are considered vein type, moved laterally with the former larger glacier. They may be sourced to the phyllite, (7a).



Legend

- 7g — Agglomeratic andesite, undifferentiated, 7g
- 7f — Gabbro dyke, Fine grained dark green to black, 7f
- 7e — Hydrothermal Breccia, heterolithic fine grained clasts to 1.6 m block size. Matrix is dolomitic looking, with scattered traces of sulphides to occasional massive sulphides. Late stage Fe-Mg veinlets, 7e
- 7d — Black to grey, folded, argillities, banded and bedded, sometimes intercalated With calc-silicic grey limestones and rusty cherts. Rarw zones with stratabound Pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite. Thin veinlets of early stage-late calcite. Occasionally intruded by volcanic rock; contact zones are rusted. Steeply-shallow dipping to S.W, 7d.
- 7c — Rhyolite, fine grained, rusted surface, 7c
- 7b — Dunite, medium fine grained, disseminated cupriferous pyrite, 7b
- 7a — Phylite, calc-silicic composition, with zones of fuchite, Dipping 60 degrees to west, 7a
- 6 — Granodiorite, undifferentiated, fine aplitic to medium-coarse

Simplified Hypothetical Model

1) Mineralization along contact Zone

2)stratabound mineralization in banded-bedded argillites

3) Disseminated mineralization incorporated in hydrothermal breccia

4) Boulder train #1. Boulders sourced to Mineralized Contact Zone

5) Boulder train #2. Boulders sourced to SW lateral moraines and SW valley terminal lateral moraines

6) Non-mineralized boulders from NW-valley debris

Clive Aspinall Geological

Metla Gold Property, Trapper Lake, Atlin M.D.

Hypothetical Cross-Section Model A-A1

Horizontal Scale 10,000. ***Figure 4***

Although abundant rusty-pyrite boulders are situated between area G and areas A, B, C, and E, there appears no mixing of base metal boulders of area G with those areas down slope, ref: Figure 4.

Non-mineralized boulder trains consist of andesite, (7g) and are moving down the NE slope to the valley floor. An exception is those mineralized boulders from area D, ref: Figure 4.

Area F shows no boulder trains down slope.

5.2) Alteration

The most striking features of the SW slope in Metla creek valley are various alteration features extending SW like a big arc around area A, B, C, and E. These include:

1. Pervasive rust-pyrite alteration as 1-3 cm lenses stratabound within the bedded and banded black- grey argillites, and as rusty gossans with these rocks as well along assumed zones with rhyolite-chert inlayers, ref: Photographs #21 and #22.

2. Carbonate alteration, featuring as stage I and stage II. This carbonate alteration occurs with the pyrite alteration and alone. In either case it appears hydrothermal, and cuts both bedding and banding of black-grey argillites.

3. A Fe-carbonate alteration as hairline veinlets within the argillite, (7d), but more commonly seen moraine debris as boulders, especially south of area G.

4. A very localized fuchite alteration within the Phyllite, (7a).

Except for the localized fuchite zone, these alteration zones suggest (to this writer), the SW slope may be a hanging-wall to steeply dipping SW mineral target, ref: Figure 4.

5.3) Structure

Observations were as follows:

- The andesites, (7g) are assumed to be dipping to the NE, (after Cominco)

- Measurements of the strike and dips within the black to grey bedded argillites, (7d) show a dominant NW-SE (strike) trend

- The sedimentary rocks (7d) are dipping to the SW with some sections showing dips as southerly. ref: Figure 3

- ❖ NE-SW strike fault zones cutting the areas of mineralization, are likely to have off-set all mineralized targets

- ❖ The black to grey argillite rocks are bedded, colour banded, varying between shades of grey and shades of black. These rocks show hints of graded bedding textures. More studies are required.

5.3) Geochemistry

A total of 14 rock samples were collected for observation, of which five were submitted for analysis. Samples were collected from area F and area G. Return sample analyses with descriptions are given below.

Table 8. Analyses and Descriptions of Rock Samples Collected During Season 2002.

Sample # and Area	Au ppb	Ag Ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn Ppm	Description
Metla#3 **Area G**	500	8.7	68,484	17	19	Massive chalcopyrite boulder from the main lateral moraine.
Metla#10 **Area F**	120	0.8	163	12	38	laminated quartzite and chert outcrop
Metla#11 **Area F**	40	0.6	135	24	29	Banded argillite. Chip Samples collected in random over 200m
Metal#13, **Area F**	24	<0.1	56	21	78	Rusty altered ankerite rock, boulder
Metla #14, **Area G**	151	191.2	56,074	135	21	Quartz boulder with malachite, chalcopyrite and bornite. main lateral. moraine.

6.0) Environmental Statement

The Metla property lies on the north side of Inklin River-Whiting River watershed. It is situated between 1300-2000 m elevation and above tree line.

Within the upper Metla valley, the Metla glacier has retreated more than 300 metres, or up to 30 metres per year, since 1991. An approximate estimate suggests this glacier has retreated 1,355.00 m or 1.4 Km since 1957.

Metla creek drains this glacier for 2.5 Km where it then flows into Trapper Lake creek, (unofficial name). This creek, including the headwater drainages of Trapper Lake creek are carrying maximum

loads of glacial sediment, yet by the time they reach Trapper Lake 5 Km to the north a natural sorting and dumping has already taken place, ref. photograph 23. Glacial silting of the lake is minimum.

The peaks of the ranges in the area showed goats to be present, with indications of moose, grizzly, black bear and beaver within the Trapper Lake drainage.

The small lake, called Chechidla Lake, has small 4-5 inch trout swimming in its waters.

7.0) Discussion and Conclusions

The bulk of exploration efforts on the Metla property were done 11-15 years ago. Some important drilling records may have been lost.

However, the Metla property remains an intriguing mineral property based on the amount of mineral float and outcrop over a 1,400 metre strike length.

This 2002 reconnaissance survey described here, given its small budget of $7,125.00 only concentrated on the geology, alteration and structure of the SW slopes of Metla creek valley. The objective was to collect clues to the structural attitude of a mineral target in the valley, and find more mineralized areas.

Clues suggest a mineral target on the SW slopes of Metla valley would be steeply dipping towards the SW, with a structural trend NW-SE, and plunging to the south under area F.

It is proposed the main target on Metla#1 should lie within the contact zone between black-grey argillites (7d) and the hydrothermal breccia, (7e).

NE-SW fault zones cutting the areas of mineralization, are likely to have off-set mineralized targets

Present known styles of mineralization are:

1) Contact associated (within hydrothermal breccia and black-grey argillite bordering areas A, B, C, E, and D)

2) Recrystallized and disseminated type, (within hydrothermal breccias in areas A, B, C, D, E)

3) Stratabound type, (within black-grey argillites bordering areas A, B, C, E and F)

4) Vein type, possibly within the phyllites-granodiorites, i.e., area G)

The main rock of interest for mineralization is the hydrothermal breccia.

Mineralized boulders of areas A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are deemed to be local and not transported very far, perhaps within a distance of 200 metres.

8.0) Recommendations

It is recommended the following exploration work be undertaken as the next step at Metla property.

1. The location of the 1991 (Galico Resources INC) diamond drill core was not known in 2002. It has been reportedly stored on the west Shore of Trapper Lake. This core needs be logged and documented as a priority.

2. Then these original 1991 diamond drill holes need be sited on the Metla property.

3. The Metla property needs mapping at 1:5,000, including structural analysis around areas of known mineralization. Structural data would be a priority to understand the disposition of any mineral body in the Metla creek valley.

4. NE-SW strike faulting is suspected to have off-set mineral targets. Therefore future drill programs would need the support of a good mapping program.

5. Prospecting and mapping needs be carried over onto the Metla #2 mineral claim.

6. Continue to search for any further 1991 Metla property records..

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.
FMC# 101024
12th May 2003

9.0) References

- Blackwell, J.D., (1991). Galico Resources INC. Qualifying Report on Metla Property. Atlin Mining Division. NTS 104K/7E. Blackwell Mineral Consultants Limited.

- Cavey, G., Dewonck. (1991). Report on the Metlatulin Project for Galico Resources INC. Atlin Mining Division, B.C. NTS 104K/7E. OreQuest Consultants LTD.

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- Mawer, A.B., (1990). 1990 Year End Report. Geological Report Metla Property Atlin Mining Division Trapper Lake Area. NTS 104K/7 Cominco LTD.

- Mawer. A.B., (1989). Assessment Report. Geological-trenching Report Metla Property. Atlin Mining District. Trapper Lake. NTS 104K/7 Cominco LTD.

- Souther, J.G., (1971). Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tulsequah Map-Area, British Columbia. Memoir 362. Geological Survey of Canada.

- Various Vancouver Stockwatch editions, 1991-1992

- Prime Resources News Releases, 1991.

Appendices I
Analytical Returns

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

9044 Quartz Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5L8
Ph: (867) 668-4968
Fax: (867) 668-4890
E-mail: nal@yknet.yk.ca

07/24/2002 Certificate of Analysis

Northern Report WO# 020015

Certified by

	Sample #	Au ppb
r	Metla - 3	500
r	Metla - 10	120
r	Metla - 11	40
r	Metla - 13	24
r	Metla - 14	151

ICP Certificate

24/07/02

W O# 020015

#	Sample #	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Hg	Mo	Tl	Bi	Cd	Co	Ni	Ba	W	Cr	V	Mn	La	Sr	Zr	Sc	Tl	Al	Ca	Fe	Mg	K	Na	P
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	Metla - 3	8.7	68482	17	19	<5	<5	<3	13	<10	<2	<0.1	270	6	11	41	101	8	76	<2	17	2	<1	<0.01	0.08	0.2	16.69	0.09	0.01	0.02	<0.01
2	*Metla - 10*	*0.6*	163	12	38	<5	<5	<3	12	<10	<2	<0.1	12	35	22	130	88	41	290	2	23	3	1	<0.01	0.26	1.26	2.39	0.71	0.08	0.02	0.16
3	Metla - 11	0.6	135	24	29	<5	<5	<3	21	<10	<2	<0.1	13	16	30	6	75	35	149	2	18	2	2	<0.01	0.75	0.39	3.03	1.08	0.24	0.02	0.08
4	Metla - 13	<0.1	56	21	78	44	5	<3	7	<10	<2	<0.1	24	87	13	23	190	64	1866	3	471	1	11	<0.01	1.52	19.93	5.54	9.42	0.01	0.02	0.02
5	Metla - 14	191.2	56074	135	21	<5	<5	<3	32	<10	<2	<0.1	2	4	47	18	191	2	247	<2	20	<1	<1	<0.01	0.06	0.51	2.83	0.03	0.06	0.02	<0.01
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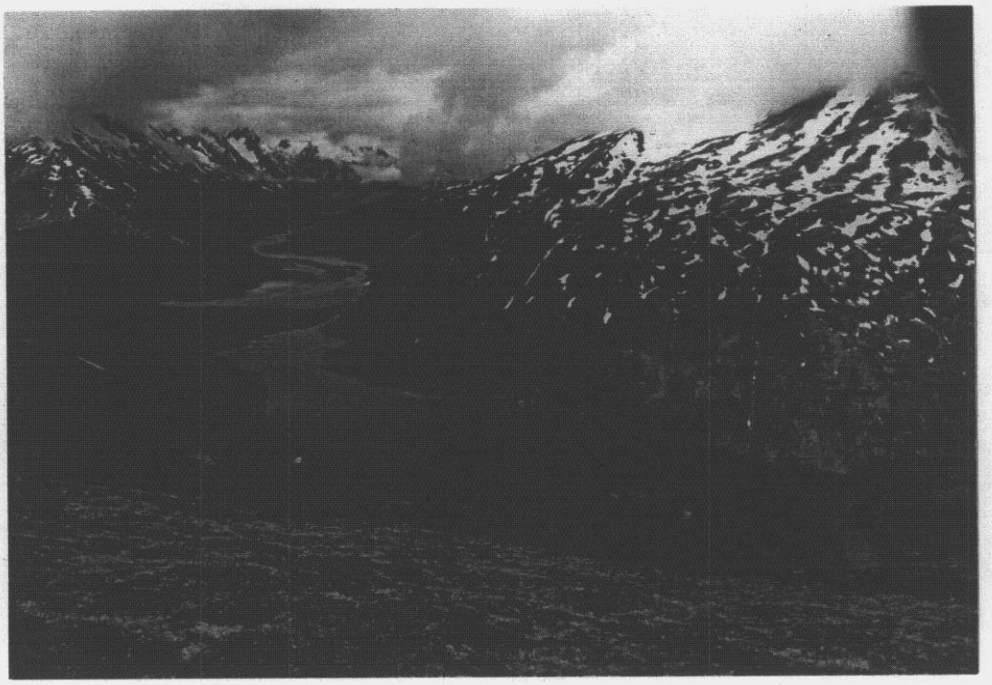
	Min Limit	0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Max Reported	99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	9999	9999	9999	999	999	99.9	999	999	9999	999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	999	99	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00

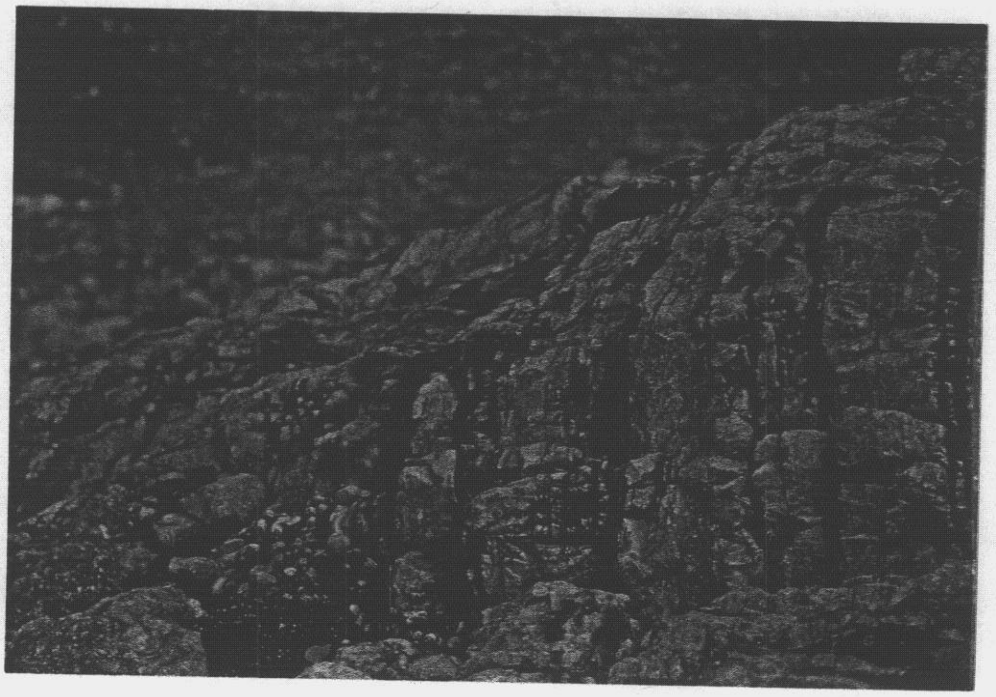
--=No Test ins=Insufficient Sample m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate Max=No Estimate

Appendices II
Photographs

Refer to figure 3 for locations and coverage



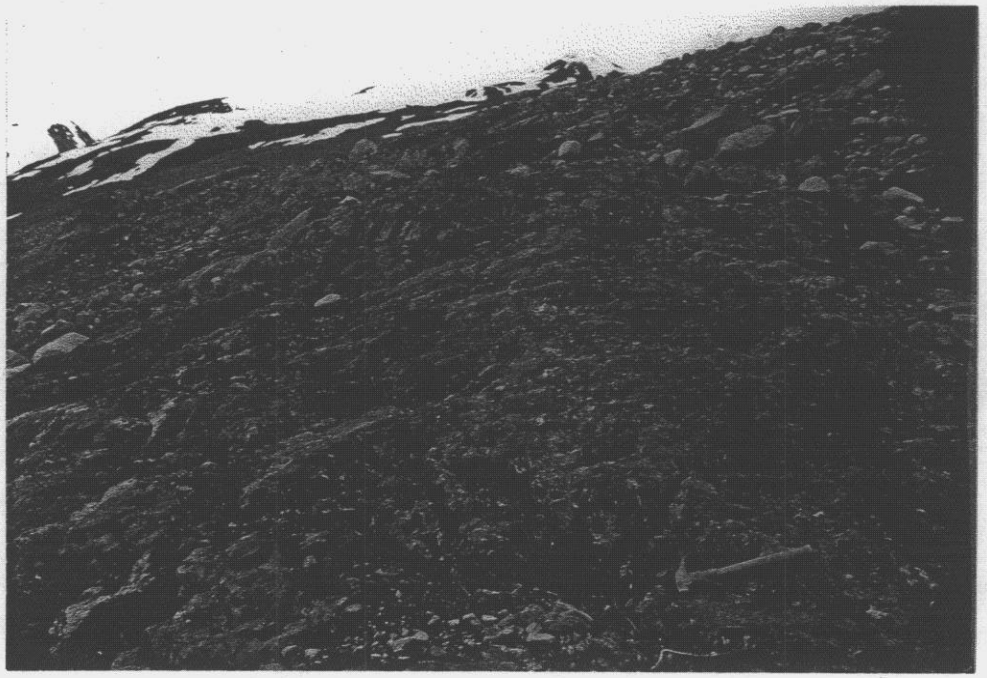
Photograph #4
Looking to the SW from pass, towards Chechidla Lake and beyond, Chechidla Creek.



Photograph#13
Area F. Rusty Sulphides stratabound in steeply dipping cherts.
These bedded cherts are occasionally inlayer lenses within black-grey folded argillites, (7d).

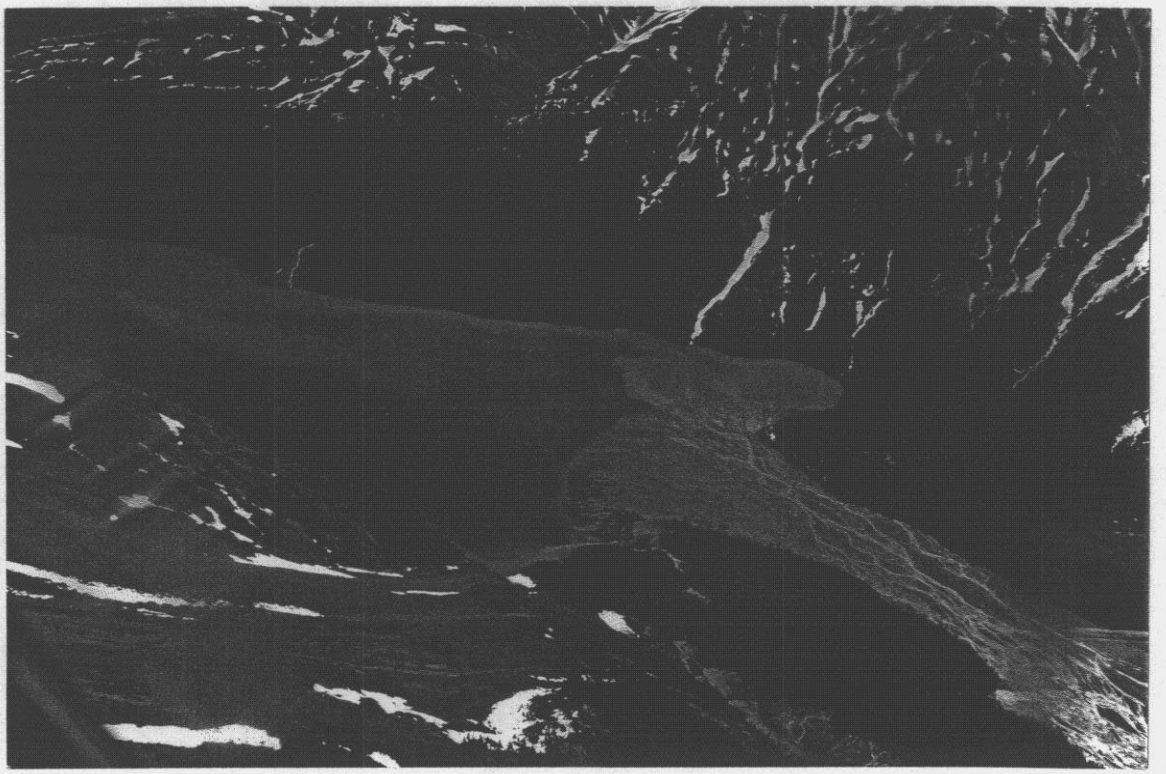
Photograph #14
Area F. Sulphides sourced to cleavage of chert bedding, shown here tightly drag folded, (7d).

Photograph#20
Area F. Sulphides associated with quartz along minor slip. Scale is a geological pick handle upper extreme right.



Photograph#21.
50 lineal metres above Area E. Rusty outcrops of black-grey argillites, looking up slope to SW.

Photograph#22
50 lineal metres above Area E. Rusty outcrops of black-grey argillites, looking towards Metla glacier



Photograph #23
Trapper Lake and inflow of Trapper Creek after having dumped glacial sediment loads over a course of 5 km from Metla creek, and two other major glacial creeks up stream. Date of this photograph 14th June 2002.

Appendices III
Claim Records-maps

OFFICE USE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy and Mines, Energy and Minerals Division — Mineral Titles Branch

RECORD OF 4 POST CLAIM

Mineral Tenure Act, Section 27

Mining Division: Atlin

Tenure Number: 393212

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Gold Commissioner

Date of Record: May 21, 2002

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 4 POST CLAIM

I, Nicholas Clive Aspinall (Name of Locator) AGENT FOR SELF (Name(s))

Pillman Hill Road (Address)

Box 22, Atlin, BC. (Address)

V0W 1A0 (250)651-0001 (Postal Code / Telephone)

Postal Code / Telephone

Client Number 101024

Client Number(s)

hereby apply for a record of a 4 post claim for the location as outlined on the attached copy of mineral titles reference map number(s) 104K037/038, in the Atlin Mining Division.

ACCESS

Describe how you gained access to the location; include reference to roads, trails, topographic features, permanent landmarks and a description of the legal corner post location.

Located 42Km SSE of Atlin, 5Km SE of Trapper Lake. Centred at 58°22'30" + 132°37'00" Lat/Long. Access from Atlin by Helicopter to Small no name Lake just South of Trapper Lake.

(continue description on reverse)

GPS Co-ordinates taken of posts: Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, complete information chart on reverse

TAG INFORMATION

I have securely fastened the metal identification tag embossed "LEGAL CORNER POST" to the legal corner post (or witness post*) and impressed this information on the tag:

LEGAL CORNER POST

TAG No. 28816

CLAIM NAME Metla #1

LOCATOR N.C. Aspinall

FMC No. 101024

AGENT FOR SELF

FMC No. —

DATE COMMENCED 21/05/02

TIME 12 Noon

DATE COMPLETED 21/05/02

TIME 6 PM

NUMBER OF CLAIM UNITS

N 4 S ____ E 5 W ____

IDENTIFICATION POSTS NOT PLACED

were 3E, 4E, 5Ex1N, 3Ex4N, 2N

because i) Very Steep or ii) Wet Snow Conditions

* If a witness post was placed for the legal corner post:

Bearing from witness post to true position of legal corner post is ____ degrees,

at a distance of ____ metres.

Bearing from **identification** post to witness post is ____ degrees, at a distance of ____ metres.

NOTE: Legal corner post can be witnessed only if it was not feasible to place **any** posts. 393212

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have complied with all the terms and conditions of the *Mineral Tenure Act* and Regulation pertaining to the location of 4 post claims and have attached a plan of the location on which the positions of the legal corner post and all other corner posts (and witness and identification posts if applicable) are indicated. The tag information supplied above is the identical information that I impressed upon the tag affixed to the applicable post when I located this claim, and this information is true and correct.

Signature of Locator

RECEIVED
GOVERNMENT AGENT
ATLIN
MAY 22 2002
$200.00
NOT AN OFFICIAL RECEIPT
TRANS # 27

RECORDING STAMP

C-12/94/05

MTL 103 REV. 00/06

ACCESS DESCRIPTION CONTINUED . . .

Positioned LCP immediately North end of No Name Lake (See Below for Coordinates). Staking was carried out using helicopter support using GPS for locating Intermediate Posts and Corner Posts. All Posts were physically Placed on the ground, either sticking in the Snow or supported by rock bore Cairns when possible Red and white flagged. See over for posts not Placed. This area is Mountainous covered either by 80% Snow/or glaciers and 90% above treeline. Numerous fresh Snow Avalanches present.

GPS Information: (NAD 83 ONLY)

Make and Model of GPS Receiver: Garmin GPS III

Zone: _____

GPS Co-ordinates:

	Legal Corner Post	Witness Post (if applicable)
Northing	58° 22.714'	
Easting	132° 38.063'	

OFFICE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy and Mines, Energy and Minerals Division — Mineral Titles Branch

RECORD OF 4 POST CLAIM

Mineral Tenure Act, Section 27

Mining Division _____ Tenure Number 394084

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Gold Commissioner

Date of Record June 18th, 2002

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 4 POST CLAIM

I, Nicholas Clive Aspinall (Name of Locator) AGENT FOR James Martin Dawson (Name(s))

Box 22, Pillman Hill (Address)
Atlin, British Columbia
V0W 1A0 (250) 651-0001 (Postal Code / Telephone)

Suite 860, 625 Howe St (Address)
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2T1 (604) 688-8278 (Postal Code / Telephone)

Client Number 101024

Client Number(s) 106304

hereby apply for a record of a 4 post claim for the location as outlined on the attached copy of mineral titles reference map number(s) 104K038, in the Atlin Mining Division.

ACCESS

Describe how you gained access to the location; include reference to roads, trails, topographic features, permanent landmarks and a description of the legal corner post location.

Located 140 Km SSE of Atlin, 5Km SE of Trapper Lake, Centered at 59° 23' 00" N and 132° 33' 00" W. Access from Atlin by Helicopter to South Flank Metlatulin Mountain, exactly 2.5Km

(continue description on reverse)

GPS Co-ordinates taken of posts: Yes ☐ No ☐ **If yes, complete information chart on reverse**

TAG INFORMATION

I have securely fastened the metal identification tag embossed "LEGAL CORNER POST" to the legal corner post (or witness post*) and impressed this information on the tag:

LEGAL CORNER POST

TAG No. 209672
CLAIM NAME METLA#2
LOCATOR N.C. Aspinall
FMC No. 101024
AGENT FOR J.M. Dawson
FMC No. 106304
DATE COMMENCED 14/06/02
TIME 12.15 PM
DATE COMPLETED 14/06/02
TIME 5 PM

NUMBER OF CLAIM UNITS

N ____ S 4 E 5 W ____

IDENTIFICATION POSTS NOT PLACED

were 2E, 3E, SE/2S, 4E/4S

because Very Steep Mtn Slopes Sheer ice, Snow Wet.

* If a witness post was placed for the legal corner post:

Bearing from witness post to true position of legal corner post is _____ degrees,

at a distance of _____ metres.

Bearing from **identification** post to witness post is _____ degrees, at a distance of _____ metres.

NOTE: Legal corner post can be witnessed only if it was not feasible to place **any** posts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have complied with all the terms and conditions of the *Mineral Tenure Act* and Regulation pertaining to the location of 4 post claims and have attached a plan of the location on which the positions of the legal corner post and all other corner posts (and witness and identification posts if applicable) are indicated. The tag information supplied above is the identical information that I impressed upon the tag affixed to the applicable post when I located this claim, and this information is true and correct.

Clive Aspinall

Signature of Locator

RECEIVED
GOVERNMENT AGENT
ATLIN
JUN 18 2002
NOT AN OFFICIAL RECEIPT
TRANS # 3

RECORDING STAMP

ACCESS DESCRIPTION CONTINUED . . .

SW of Metlatulin Mtn Peak 2269m (2252m). LCP Metla*2 Located at same position CP*3 Metla*1, with Metla*1 contiguous to Metla*2 on West side. All staking was carried out using helicopter support, using GPS for locating LCP (see below for coordinates) CP's and LP posts. When ever possible, posts were placed with small cairn at base so would stand upright, or placed in snow. Orange glow flagging used. Area Mountainous, Glaciated, Very Steep, 65% Snow Covered.

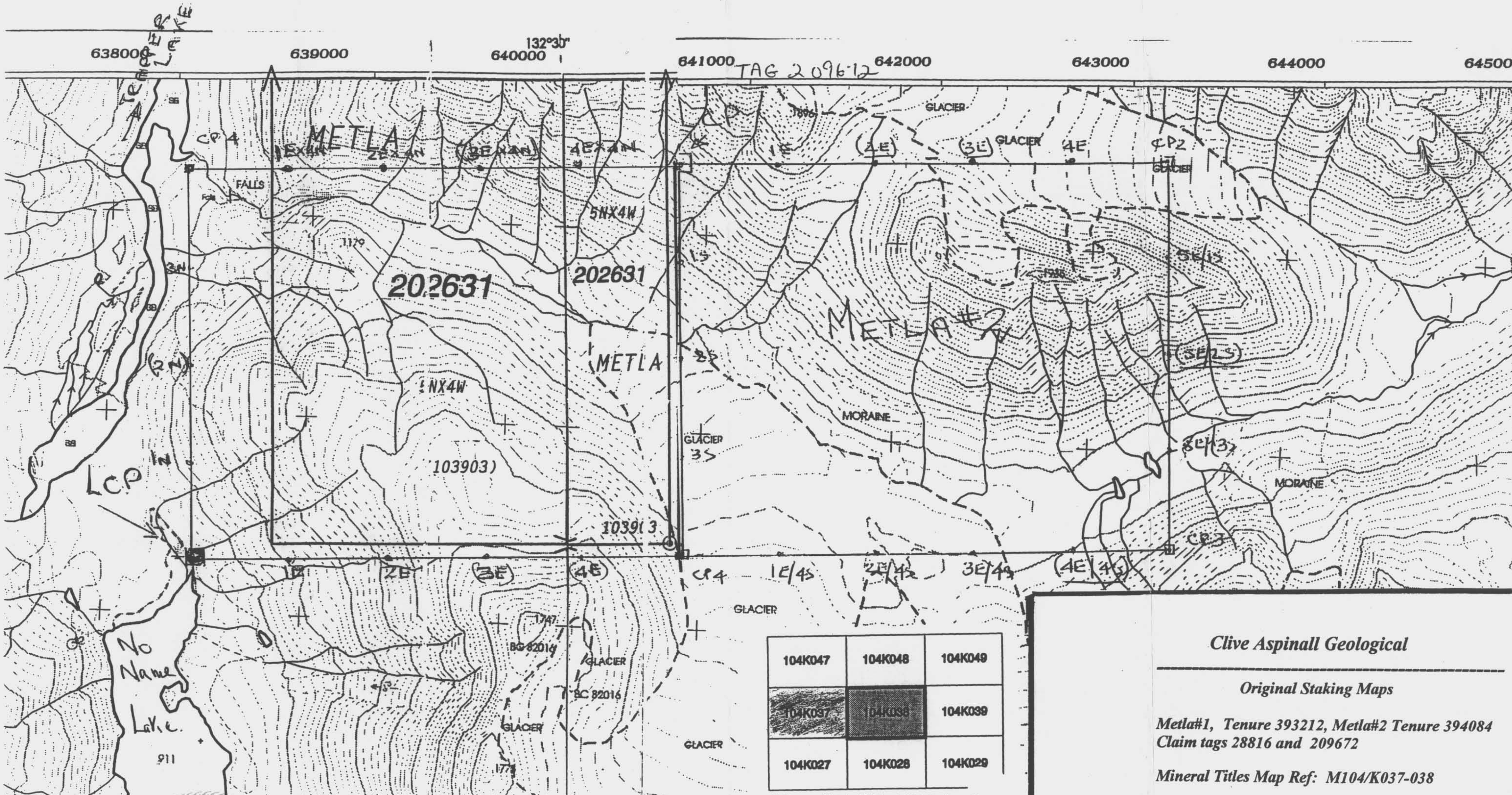
GPS Information: (NAD 83 ONLY)

Make and Model of GPS Receiver: Garmin GPS III

Zone: Ref: 1:50,000 Topo: Teapot Lake. UTM grid Zone 8

GPS Co-ordinates:

	Legal Corner Post	Witness Post (if applicable)
Northing	58°23.793'	
Easting	132°35.149'	



Clive Aspinall Geological

Original Staking Maps

Metla#1, Tenure 393212, Metla#2 Tenure 394084
Claim tags 28816 and 209672

Mineral Titles Map Ref: M104/K037-038

Metla Gold Property, Trapper Lake, Atlin M.D.

Date: July 2002 *Scale: 1: 20,000*

Figure 5

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
N. C. ASPINALL
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Appendices IV

Notice of Work Authorization.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

July 02, 2002

File No. 14675-30
Mine No. 0100879

Clive Aspinall
PO Box 22, Pillman Hill Road
Atlin, BC
V0W 1A0

Dear Clive Aspinall

Re: Mineral Notice of Work - Metla
Atlin Mining Division

Your Notice of Work on the above-mentioned Mineral property was received on **27-Jun-2002** and has been reviewed pursuant to Section 10 of the ***Mines Act***.

Since the proposed disturbance is non-mechanical, a ***Mines Act*** permit will not be required for this particular program. If at a later date a camp and/or mechanical disturbances are required as part of your exploration program(s), then a new Notice of Work for a ***Mines Act*** permit must be applied for at the appropriate Ministry of Energy & Mines - Mines Branch office.

You are authorized to proceed with the proposed program under **SMI-2002-0100879 - 109** .

This approval applies only to the requirements under Section 10 of the *Mines Act*. Other legislation may be applicable to the operation and the necessary approvals under the legislation are required to be attained by the permittee.

Please find enclosed an annual Notice of Completion of Work. Submission of this form is required pursuant to Part 11.3(5)(d) of the **Mineral Exploration Code, May 1998**. Your completed work program form should include a set of photographs showing the condition of your work sites prior to commencing work and at the completion of your work program. Please include a description of the photographs. These photos will assist in evaluating the reclamation work.

If you have any questions, please contact me by phone (250) 847-7768, fax (250) 847-7603 or e-mail at Bruce.Graff@gems5.gov.bc.ca.

Yours truly,

Bruce Graff, P. Eng.
District Manager/Engineer
Northwest Region

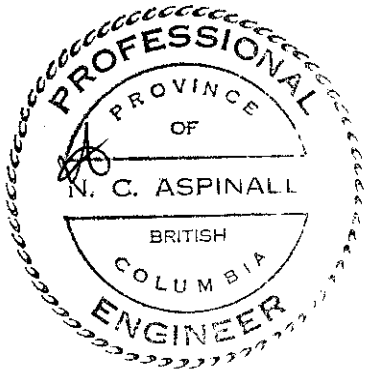
Encl.

Ministry of Energy and Mines
Mining Division
Mailing Address:
Bag 5000
Smithers BC V0J 2N0
Location:
3793 Alfred Avenue
Smithers BC V0J 2N0
Telephone: (250) 847-7383
Facsimile: (250) 847-7603

Appendices V

Statement of Costs

Field Work	
1) 5 days field work by Writer @ $500 per day	$2,500.00
2) Meals: 5 man days @ $50 per day	$ 250.00
Transportation Atlin-Chechidla-Return, (284 Km)	
3) Private float plane, CF-EYF	$ 631.95
Communication	
4) Five days Sat-phone, SBX Radio, and hand held VHF ICOM @ $50 per day	$250.00
Analysis	
5) Five samples analysis for Au plus ICP	$123.05
Map Drafting	
6) 1: 5,000 scale Map	$700.00
Report Writing	
7) 5 days work by Writer@ $500 per day	$2,500.00
Report Reproduction	
8) 2 Reports @ $50 each	$100.00
Vehicle	
9) One day-trip Atlin-Whitehorse-Atlin for report reproduction	$70.00
Total	**$7,125.00**

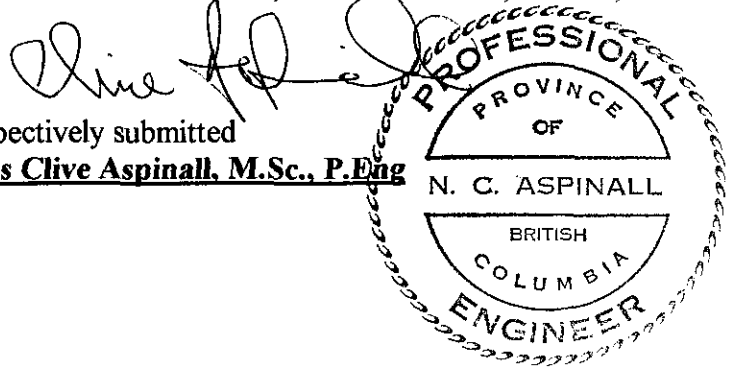


Appendices VI
Qualifications of the Writer

I, Nicholas Clive Aspinall of Pillman Hill, Atlin, B.C hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with exploration offices at the above address
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal Canada and Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, with a M.Sc. degree in Mining Geology.
- I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I have practiced my geological profession for 44 years; this includes as a geologist-land surveyor with Mobil Oil of Canada in North Africa; as a mining-exploration geologist with Manville Corporation in Canada, the USA and Mexico; as an exploration geologist with Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation in SE Asia, Morocco and North Yemen; as a senior mapping and exploration geologist with the Deputy Ministry of Mineral Resources in Saudi Arabia, (now known as the Saudi Arabian Geological Survey).
- Since 1987 I have worked as an independent exploration-mining consultant in Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, and Canada, with offices in Mexico, Indonesia and Canada.
- I am the registered owner of Metla#1 Tenure 393212, Claim Tag 28816, Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104/K, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, and Canada.
- That I have an unregistered joint –venture partnership with Dr. J.M. Dawson, P.Eng of Richmond, B.C. for a 50% interest in the above mineral claim.
- I am the author of this report, entitled, Geological Reconnaissance of Rock Types, Alteration and Structure on the SW slopes of Metla Creek Valley, Metla # 1 Mineral Claim, Tenure 393212, Claim Tag 28816, Trapper Lake Region, NTS 104/K, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, dated 12th May 2003

Signed and sealed in Atlin, British Columbia, Canada, on the 12th May 2003



Respectively submitted
Nicholas Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng

MAIN CONCENTRATION OF MINERALIZED FLOAT AND/OR OUTCROP

METLA PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TECH WORK BY:
J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.; C. Aspinall, P.Eng.

SCALE: 1:5000

DRAWN BY: XY3

DATE: February 2003

APPROVED BY: J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.

DRAWING No:

LEGEND

- Tree line
- Glacier
- 1200 Contour - interval 40 metres
- Claim Boundary
- Moraine

METLA #1 **METLA #2**

AREA 'D'
AREA 'C'
AREA 'B'
AREA 'A'
AREA 'E'
AREA 'G'
AREA 'F'

Metla Creek

PRESENT APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF METLA GLACIER

Chechidla Lake

6475000 N
6474000 N
6473000 N

639 000 E
640 000 E
641 000 E
642 000 E
643 000 E

1000
1200
1400
1600
1800