2003 Geophysical and Geological Assessment Report on the

WILLIAM'S GOLD PROPERTY

Stikine River Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 94E/12, 13
57° 47' North Latitude
127° 47' West Longitude

Prepared by

Sandy Sears
John Mirko

Operator:

Stikine Gold Corporation
500 – 1045 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC, V6Z 2A9

Owners:

L.B. Warren
and
Rimfire Minerals Corporation

March, 2003

SUMMARY

The William's Gold property is situated in the northern part of the Toodoggone mining district in northern British Columbia. The property consists of 11 contiguous four-post mineral claims (178 claim units) covering an area of 45 km^2 immediately north of the Stikine River some 140 kilometres southeast of Dease Lake. Access to the property is by aircraft from Dease Lake or Smithers to nearby airstrips at Kemess mine, Sturdee Valley or Hyland Post. Kemess mine is also accessible by road from Mackenzie which is northwest of Prince George.

The two main prospects, T-Bill (now Dome) and Northern Zone, on the property were independently discovered in the early 1980's by Cominco and Du Pont, following up highly anomalous stream geochemistry. The companies completed soil geochemical and ground geophysical surveys and subsequently diamond drilled 3,023 metres on the Dome prospect in 1983-84. Rimfire Minerals Corp. optioned the property in 2001 and Stikine optioned the property from Rimfire in 2002.

Between August 2002 and February 2003 Stikine performed 38 line km of 3D Induced Polarization geophysics over the Dome area, limited prospecting across the majority of the property and geological and geophysical interpretations.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The William's Gold property covers two distinct gold-bearing prospects in north-central British Columbia (Figure 1 Appendix C). The Dome prospect is a 3 km^2 area of carbonate alteration, highly anomalous Au-As soil geochemistry and gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veining. The Northern Zone prospect, located 3 kilometres to the north, is a poorly explained 0.5 km^2 Au-Cu soil geochemical anomaly centred on a prominent gossan. These two prospects were discovered independently through regional stream sediment sampling programs carried out by Cominco and Du Pont in the early 1980's.

Stikine acquired the William's Gold property in 2002 and carried out initial fieldwork in September. Equity Engineering Ltd. And SJ Geophysics were contracted to complete a 3D IP survey over the Dome prospect.

2.0 PROPERTY TITLE

The William's Gold property (Figure 2 and 3 Appendix C) consists of 11 mineral claims totalling 178 contiguous units (45 km^2) in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia, as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Property Title

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Recorded Owner
BT	385785	20	April 21, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
BT 1	386612	20	May 16, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
BT 2	386613	20	May 16, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
BT 3	386614	8	May 16, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
GOS	386611	20	May 17, 2001	Dec. 31, 2005	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
WILL 1	393892	9	June 5, 2002	Dec. 31, 2005	Stikine Gold Corporation
WILL 2	393893	9	June 5, 2002	Dec. 31, 2005	Stikine Gold Corporation
WILL 3	393894	18	June 5, 2002	Dec. 31, 2005	Stikine Gold Corporation
WILL 4	393895	18	June 5, 2002	Dec. 31, 2005	Stikine Gold Corporation
ROK 1	400282	18	Feb.11, 2003	Dec. 31, 2005	Stikine Gold Corporation
ROK 2	400283	18	Feb.11, 2003	Dec. 31, 2005	Stikine Gold Corporation

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The William's Gold property lies on the Spatsizi Plateau of north-central British Columbia, approximately 150 kilometres southeast of Dease Lake and 330 kilometres north of Smithers. It lies within the Liard Mining Division, centred at 57° 47' north latitude and 127° 47' west longitude.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Dease Lake and the Kemess Mine (100 kilometres to the southeast). Float planes can land on Forefur Lake, 15 kilometres west of the property. The Omineca mining road continues past the Kemess Mine to the Sturdee airstrip, 75 kilometres southeast of the Bill; the portion between Sturdee and Albert's Hump (40 km southeast of the Bill) is no longer accessible.

The William's Gold property covers part of two major tributaries which flow southeasterly into the Park Creek, itself a tributary of the Stikine River. The property is moderately rugged and largely above tree-line. Elevations range from 1,210 metres in the Park Creek valley to over 2,000 metres along the crest of several ridges. The Dome prospect lies at 1,700-2,000 metres and the Northern Zone prospect at 1,550-1,800 metres elevation.

4.0 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

Table 2 summarizes all known exploration work carried out on the ground currently comprising the property.

Table 2. Previous Exploration Work

Operator Zones	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Trenching and Drilling	Reference
Cominco (1976)				
T-Bill, Gos	33 silts (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag)			
Cominco (1979)				
T-Bill, Gos	22 silts (Au, As)			
Cominco (1980)				
T-Bill	86 soils			Sharp (1981)
Du Pont (1980)				
Park	53 bulk stream sediments, 2 rocks			Eccles (1981)
Cominco (1981)				
T-Bill	353 soils, 135 rocks		6 blast-trenches	Sharp (1982)
Du Pont (1981)				
	2 bulk stream sediments, 1 silt and 36 soil samples			Strain (1981)
Du Pont (1981)				
Park	8 bulk stream sediments, 16 silts, 188 soil samples, 47 rocks			Drown (1982)
Du Pont & Cominco (1982)				
T-Bill	275 soils, 52 rocks	4.8 km mag-VLF, 3.2 km IP	11 blast-trenches	Copland and Drown (1983), White (1982)
Du Pont (1982)				
Park	123 soils, 62 rocks		11 blast-trenches	Copland (1982)
Du Pont & Cominco (1983)				
T-Bill	148 soils	16.5(?) km mag-VLF	6 NQ DDH: 1,175m	Forbes and Drown (1984)
Du Pont & Cominco (1984)				
T-Bill	342 soils	10 km VLF	9 NQ DDH: 1,848m	Kowalchuk (1984), Paterson (1985)
Skylark & Comox (1987)				
Park	191 soils, 21 rocks	1.7 km VLF		McAtee and Burns (1988)
AGC Americas Gold (1995)				
Park	380 soils, 15 rocks			Krause (1996)
Antares & AGC Americas Gold (1998)				
Park		Airborne magnetics		Hawkins (1998)
Rimfire Minerals (2001)				
T-Bill, Park, Gos	10 silts, 117 soils, 49 rocks			Awmack (2001)
Totals	63 bulk sediments, 59 silts, 2,203 soils, 383 rocks	Ground: VLF, magnetics, IP Airborne: magnetics	28 blast-trenches 15 DDH: 3,023m (9,918')	

Details of the exploration history can be found in section titled "History" Appendix C.

5.0 REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The William's Gold property lies near the eastern edge of the Intermontane Belt in a fault mosaic of: Devonian to Permian Asitka Group carbonates and volcano-sedimentary rocks; the Carboniferous to Lower Triassic Cache Creek oceanic assemblage, including the Kutcho Formation; Triassic Stuhini and Takla volcano-sedimentary rocks; Lower Jurassic Toodoggone (subaerial) and undifferentiated Hazelton volcanic rocks and Laberge Group volcanic and epiclastic rocks (Figure 4 Appendix C).

Most of the William's Gold property is underlain by phyllites and gold mineralized carbonate altered schists of the Devonian-Permian Asitka Group (Figure 5 Appendix C). These have been penetratively deformed; primary textures and protoliths are not generally obvious.

Further detail can be found in section titled "Geological Setting" Appendix C.

6.0 ROCK SAMPLING

A total of 28 samples were taken for assay; 9 samples from the Dome prospect, 17 from the Northern Zone, and 2 samples selected from drillcore remaining on the property from previous drilling campaigns. Complete sample descriptions, locations, and assays are available in Appendix E.

Minimal sampling in and around the Dome prospect returned a maximum value of 3.27 g/t Au with the majority of the rocks assaying between 0.1 and 1.0 g/t Au. The high value is from a mineralized quartz vein boulder with 4% arsenopyrite, typical of surface and downhole mineralization in this area.

Sampling across altered and gossanous volcanics in the Northern Zone prospect returned a high value of 3658 ppb Au with most of the remaining values having Au values between 50 – 1000 ppb and anomalous Cu.

7.0 2003 3D Induced Polarization Field Program Results

Technical parameters and results of the 2003 3D IP field program are outlined in the SJ Geophysics Report – Appendix D.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Details can be found in sections "Interpretations and Conclusions" and "Recommendations" in Appendix C.

Respectfully submitted,

W.A. (Sandy) Sears

Sandy Sears
Stikine Gold Corp.

Vancouver, BC, April 2003

John Mirko
Stikine Gold Corp.

Vancouver, BC, April 2003

APPENDIX A

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, W.A. (Sandy) Sears, of 1245 Johnson Street, Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 500, 1045 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia;
2. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Master degree in Geology;
3. I have over 15 years experience in the mineral exploration industry;
4. This assessment report is based on fieldwork carried out under my partial direction in September 2003.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 1 day of Apr., 2003.

W.A. (Sandy) Sears

W.A. (Sandy) Sears, M.Sc.

PROFILE

John Mirko
541 Hermosa Avenue
North Vancouver, BC

Mr. Mirko is a self-employed explorationist and development consultant who has been involved in all aspects of exploration and exploitation of resource properties for over 30 years, with an emphasis on prospecting.

Currently Mr. Mirko is President and Director of Canam Mining Corporation which he founded in 1988 as a consulting firm engaged in exploration, development, project management, mining and processing of minerals for various clients worldwide, including North and South America, Asia, and countries of the former Soviet Union. Since 1978 Mr. Mirko has been past director and officer for numerous other public mining and resource companies and is currently a director of several.

Formerly, Mr. Mirko was Founder, President, and Director of several public mining companies including Auckland Explorations Ltd. In 1985, Pacific Rim Mining Corporation in 1988, Frontier Pacific Mining Corporation in 1996, and several private companies including Mirko Y Marquez Mining C.A. in Venezuela. The public companies' shares continue to trade on either the TSX or TSX-V although Mr. Mirko's interests have been sold.

Since 1972 Mr. Mirko has conducted prospecting, geology, geophysics, geochemistry, property evaluation, project management, property purchases and options, tendered and awarded supporting service contracts, conducted mine site, camp, road and airfield construction, supervised surface and underground mine development and rehabilitation of mineral concentrators for a variety of employers and clients. Some of his employers and clients include Sumitomo Metal Mining Canada Ltd., Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., US Steel, Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd. (Goldfields), Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd., Skylark Resources Ltd., Aquila Resources Ltd., Kennecott Canada Inc., Homestake Canada Inc., Cominco Ltd., CJL Enterprises Ltd., a number of junior mining and milling companies and several investment dealers and legal firms.

I, John Mirko, hereby acknowledge and confirm I have over 30 years prospecting experience, dated this 1 day of Apr. 2003.

John Mirko

APPENDIX B

Itemized Cost Statement

Cost Statement		
	Description	Cost
Labour		
L.B. Warren (CJL Enterprises)	Fieldwork (expiditing as CJL Enterprises)	$2,801
J. Mirko	Field expenses	$3,740
S. Broughton, P.Eng.	Field expenses	$135
	** IP data compilation and report	$800
Consultants / Contractors		
BGC Engineering	** Office costs (Jan-Feb 2003)	$200
	Office costs (May-Dec 2002)	$1,548
Dr. N.C. Carter, P.Eng.	Fieldwork September 2002	$1,050
	** Geophysical/geological interpretation and report, (Jan-Feb 2003)	$4,200
Equity Engineering	Fieldwork supervision including all costs associated with the geophysical program (grid, survey, helicopter, airfare, travel, assays, truck rental, office costs, etc...) Aug-Dec 2003	$116,766
Canam Mining Corp.	Project Management/Expenses (Aug-Dec 2002)	$6,860
	** Data Compilation (Jan-Feb 2003)	$1,750
Sandy Sears, Geologist	Geology, fieldwork supervision; various dates May-Oct 2002	$13,200
	** IP interpretation and geology (Jan-Feb 2003)	$3,100
John Baker, Geologist	Geology (Sept - Dec 2002)	$1,529
Alpine Air	Fixed wing (demob) Sept 2002	$5,720
SJ Geophysics	** IP data processing, interpretation and presentation with report (Jan-Feb 2003)	$9,500
	Total:	**$172,899**

** Applicable assessment portion of costs incurred, Jan-Feb 2003 = $19,550

APPENDIX C

Geological Report, Dr. N.C. Carter, P.Eng.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the

WILLIAM'S GOLD PROPERTY

Toodoggone – Stikine River Area
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia

Latitude: $57^0$11.7' – $54^0$15.5' North
Longitude: $127^0$11.1' – $127^0$20.3' West
NTS Map-Area 94E/13

Prepared for

STIKINE GOLD CORPORATION

By

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D. P.Eng.
March 20, 2003

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D. P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

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SUMMARY

Stikine Gold Corporation has entered into an option agreement to earn a majority interest in the William's gold property which is situated in the northern part of the Toodoggone mining district in northern British Columbia. The property consists of 11 contiguous four-post mineral claims covering an area of 4200 hectares immediately north of the Stikine River some 140 kilometres southeast of Dease Lake. Access to the property is by aircraft from Dease Lake or Smithers to nearby airstrips at Kemess mine, Sturdee Valley or Hyland Post. Kemess mine is also accessible by road from Mackenzie which is northwest of Prince George.

This report, prepared at the request of Stikine Gold Corporation, is based in part on a personal examination of the subject property undertaken September 14, 2002, on records of recent exploratory work provided by the company and on information readily available in the public domain.

Initial mineral claims covering the area of the current William's property were located in 1980. Exploratory work over the subsequent 15 years included geological mapping, geochemical surveys and 3023 metres of diamond drilling. More recent work has included geochemical sampling in 2001 and an Induced Polarization survey in 2002.

The William's property, situated in Stikine terrane of the northern Intermontane tectonic belt, is underlain by late Paleozoic to late Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by early Jurassic granitic rocks. Work to date has identified two distinct styles of gold mineralization. The T-Bill prospect in the central property area has received the most attention to date. Gold mineralization in this zone occurs in narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stringers, breccia zones and as disseminations in silicified zones, and is hosted by intensely deformed, late Paleozoic, schistose volcanic rocks. The distribution of known gold-bearing veins, mainly based on previous diamond drilling, is within a broad area of carbonate-muscovite-quartz alteration which is central to a 3 x 2 kilometres area of anomalous gold and arsenic values in soils. Several drill holes contained +2 metres intervals of more than 10 grams/tonne gold and many of the 15 holes drilled contained intervals of up to tens of metres grading more than several grams gold per tonne at a cutoff grade of 0.50 gram/tonne. Gold values of less than 0.50 gram/tonne commonly occur between such intervals and assigning zero grade to these intervals, several of the holes drilled contain gold values of slightly less than 1 gram/tonne over hole lengths of between 63 and 164 metres. Bedrock exposures in the area of the T-Bill prospect are few and the orientation of the gold-bearing veins and quartz stringers is not precisely known. The T-Bill gold-bearing quartz veins are thought to have formed in a mesothermal environment.

Most of the better gold grades encountered in drill core contained some visible gold. Recent metallic screen assaying of samples of sections of drill core returned significantly higher values than those obtained from earlier sampling.

A recent 3D Induced Polarization survey centred on the T-Bill prospect identified broad zones of higher chargeability coincident with graphitic phyllites and a pronounced resistivity high immediately north of the area of previous drilling. This resistivity high, which contains two areas of high chargeability, may be reflecting zones of more intense silicification. This anomaly has an overall east-northeast trend which is possibly indicative of the principal structural trend of the gold-bearing veins and stringers.

Intrusion-related gold mineralization at the less well known Park prospect (now referred to as the "Northern Targets") in the northern property area is reflected by 500 x 900 metres gold-copper±arsenic soil geochemical anomaly which is open along strike and overlies hornfelsed, silicified and pyritized volcanics. Similar styles of mineralization are exposed in the southern property area.

The Williams' gold property warrants additional exploratory work. The writer recommends a two-phase program estimated to cost $942,425.00 and consisting of an initial phase of diamond drilling to test the resistivity anomaly north of the area of previous drilling. Additional surface investigations of lesser explored are as of the property would also be part of first phase work. The nature and scope of second phase work, which is recommended to include additional diamond drilling, would be based on the results obtained from the initial phase.

INTRODUCTION and TERMS OF REFERENCE

Stikine Gold Corporation has entered into an option agreement to earn a majority interest in the William's gold property situated in the northern part of the Toodoggone mining district in northern British Columbia. Previous work on this property has disclosed the presence of widespread gold mineralization in at least two distinct geological environments.

The author of this report has been retained by Stikine Gold Corporation to review and comment on the results of exploratory work completed to date on the subject property, to prepare preliminary comments regarding the potential of the property and to provide recommendations regarding the nature and scope of further exploratory work programs.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and is intended to be used as supporting documentation to be filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange.

Information used in the preparation of this report includes a number of technical reports detailing work on the subject property since 1980. These reports, filed in support of assessment work requirements, are readily available in the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines public files. Published reports and maps also provided useful information and citations for these and the various assessment reports are contained in the Reference section of this report. Results of a geophysical survey, undertaken in 2002 over the central property area on behalf of Stikine Gold Corporation, are also summarized in this report.

A personal examination of parts of the William's property was carried out September 14, 2002. The writer, the "qualified person" for purposes of this report, has a good working knowledge of the geological settings and styles of mineralization in the Toodoggone mining district derived by way of numerous mineral property examinations, geological mapping programs and supervision of exploration programs over the past 30 years.

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary amounts referred to are in Canadian dollars.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The William's gold property consists of eleven four-post, contiguous mineral claims situated in the Liard Mining Division of northern British Columbia 140 km southeast of Dease Lake and 340 km north of Smithers (Figure 1). The mineral claims comprise 178 mineral claim units which collectively cover an area of 4200 hectares between latitudes 57°44.1' and 57°49.4' North and longitudes 127°42.2' and 127°48.7' West in NTS map-area 94E/13. (UTM coordinates (Zone 9) 6399950 – 6409950 North, 576800 – 577000 East).

The configuration of the various mineral claims is illustrated on Figure 2 and details are as follows:

Table 1

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Recorded Owner
BT	385785	20	April 21, 2001	Dec. 31, 2004	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
BT 1	386612	20	May 16, 2001	Dec. 31, 2004	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
BT 2	386613	20	May 16, 2001	Dec. 31, 2004	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
BT 3	386614	8	May 16, 2001	Dec. 31, 2004	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
GOS	386611	20	May 17, 2001	May 17, 2003	Rimfire Minerals Corporation
WILL 1	393892	9	June 5, 2002	June 5, 2003	Stikine Gold Corporation
WILL 2	393893	9	June 5, 2002	June 5, 2003	Stikine Gold Corporation
WILL 3	393894	18	June 5, 2002	June 5, 2003	Stikine Gold Corporation
WILL 4	393895	18	June 5, 2002	June 5, 2003	Stikine Gold Corporation
ROK 1	400282	18	Feb.11, 2003	Feb.11, 2004	Stikine Gold Corporation
ROK 2	400283	18	Feb.11, 2003	Feb.11, 2004	Stikine Gold Corporation

The BT, BT 1-3 and GOS mineral claims, located in 2001 by two individuals, were subsequently optioned to Rimfire Minerals Corporation. The option agreement gave Rimfire the right to earn a 100% interest in the mineral claims in exchange for staged cash payments and issuances of common shares amounting to $90,000 and 200,000 shares prior to December 31, 2004. The vendors retained a 2.5% net smelter royalty interest in any commercial production with Rimfire having the right to purchase 60% of the royalty for $ 2 million.

In July of 2002, Rimfire entered into an option agreement granting Stikine Gold Corporation the right to earn a 70% interest in the claims by funding exploration expenditures of $1.5 million over a four year period and making staged cash payments and issuances of common shares amounting to $175,000 and 150,000 shares over the same time frame. Subsequent to earning the 70% interest, Stikine must fund annual exploration and development programs of not less than $500,000 until completion of a feasibility study. Rimfire may elect to have Stikine arrange financing to fund Rimfire's share of development costs; this election would allow Stikine to earn an additional 5% interest in the property.

Rimfire has also purchased outright the property interest of one of the original vendors with the result being that Rimfire can now earn a 100% interest in the mineral claims by making staged cash and shares payments of $32,500 and 75,000 common shares to the remaining vendor by December 31, 2004. Two-thirds of the vendor's 1.5% net smelter royalty interest may be purchased for $1 million and an additional 50,000 shares would be issued to the vendor upon commercial production.

The WILL 1,2,3,4 and ROK 1 and 2 mineral claims, located on behalf of Stikine Gold Corporation in June of 2002 and February of 2003 respectively, are subject to the Rimfire – Stikine agreement.

The mineral claims comprising the Williams's gold property are thought to have been located pursuant to procedures specified by regulations of the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia. No claim posts or lines were inspected during the writer's examination of the property September 14, 2002. The mineral claims have not been surveyed.

The BT and BT 1-3 mineral claims cover previously identified gold-bearing mineralized zones; the GOS, ROK 1 and 2 and WILL 1-4 mineral claims were located to cover geochemical anomalies and areas of geological interest.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work in the amount of $100 per mineral claim unit per year during the first three years following the location of the mineral claim. This amount increases to $200 per mineral claim unit in the fourth and succeeding years.

The writer is not aware of any specific environmental liabilities to which the various mineral claims are subject. The claims are immediately north of the Stikine River Provincial Park, but to the extent known, there are no apparent problems in terms of access or in carrying out mineral exploration and development. The William's property is in the northern part of the Toodoggone district where mining-related activities have been underway for more than 75 years.

Exploration work on mineral properties in British Columbia requires the filing of A Notice of Work and Reclamation with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The issuance of a permit facilitating such work may involve the posting of a reclamation bond.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Williams' gold property is situated west of Park Creek between 5 and 10 km north of its confluence with Stikine River (Figure 3). The property is near the headwaters of Stikine River and the closest community, Dease Lake, is 160 km northwest (Figure 1). Access to the central part of the property is by helicopter from either Dease Lake or Kemess mine some 100 km south (Figure 4).

Forfer Lake, 20 km west of the property (Figure 4), can accommodate floatplanes which offer a means of transport of personnel and supplies into the general area from Smithers, which is 350 km south, or alternatively, from Tatogga Lake on provincial highway 37 some 150 km west of the property.

Supplies and personnel can also be transported into the area by way of a secondary road linking Kemess mine with Mackenzie (Figure 1). This road extends 35 km further northwest to the Sturdee airstrip (Figure 4) which is capable of handling large aircraft, thus providing an alternate means of access into the general area. A smaller airstrip at Hyland Post, 25 km southwest of the William's property (Figure 4) is also serviceable.

Another access route into the area is by boat up the Stikine River from the bridge on provincial highway 37 midway between Tatogga Lake and Dease Lake. River distance to the confluence of Park Creek is about 150 km.

The communities of Smithers and Prince George, both several hundred kilometres south of the William's property, offer the best range of supplies and services which can be trucked or flown into the general area. Other than water, which is abundant, there is no infrastructure in the immediate area of the property. Kemess mine, 100 km south, is connected to the provincial power grid.

The William's property is situated near the boundary between the Spatsizi Plateau to the west and the Stikine Ranges of the southern Cassiar Mountains to the east. The immediate area features wide, drift-filled valleys of Stikine River and tributaries, the gently rolling upland surface of the Spatsizi Plateau and steep-sided, maturely dissected mountains. Scattered tree cover is present in valley areas up to elevations of 1600 metres above sea level above which is typical alpine terrain featuring short grasses and lichen. Bedrock is reasonably well exposed in the areas above tree line and along drainages.

Much of the William's property is in alpine terrain featuring moderately rugged topography. Elevations range from about 1200 metres above sea level in the southeastern part of the GOS mineral claim and the eastern part of the WILL 4 claim (Figure 2) to more than 2000 metres in the northern part of the BT claim.

The climate is typical of the northern regions of British Columbia with cold temperatures and abundant snow cover during the winter months which extend from mid-October through early May. Field work is best carried out between mid-June and late September when daytime temperatures average 10 to 15 degrees Celsius.

HISTORY

As previously noted, the William's property is in the northern part of the Toodoggone mining district. Earliest mining-related work in this area was directed to placer gold occurrences along McClair Creek, a south-flowing tributary of Toodoggone River, between 1925 and 1935. This operation, one of the first in Canada to be entirely air-supported, recovered only modest amounts of gold (3270 grams = 115 ounces).

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company discovered base metals mineralization in several areas in the southern part of the district in the early 1930s but other than sporadic investigations of the McClair Creek placer occurrences, the area was virtually dormant until the 1960s. A number of companies, including Canadian Superior Exploration, Cominco, Cordilleran Engineering and Kennco Explorations, conducted regional exploration programs in the search for porphyry copper mineralization. Work by Kennco Explorations lead to the recognition of significant gold-silver mineralization at what were to become the Baker mine (Chappelle) and Lawyers (Cheni mine) deposits south of Toodoggone River (Figure 4).This company also discovered porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization at several sites north and south of Finlay River including the currently producing Kemess mine.

Continued exploration in the 1980s and 1990s resulted in the discovery of a number of additional gold-silver deposits and occurrences throughout the area. The more significant of these are shown on Figure 4.

Production from the Toodoggone district began with the Baker mine operation in 1981 and continues with the current South Kemess mine of Northgate Exploration Ltd. Gold production to the end of 2002. District production through 2002 amounts to more than 1.4 million ounces gold which has been derived from three past producers and one current producer. As indicated on Table 2, more than two-thirds of the production has been from the South Kemess mine.

Table 2

Deposit Name	Tonnes Milled	Au (kg)	Ag (kg)	Cu (kg)	Recovered Grades Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
McClair Creek Placer (1935)		3.3					
Baker Mine (1981-83, 1996-97)	81878	1284	23813	13076	15.68	290.84	0.02
Lawyers (Cheni) (1989-1992)	619869	5402	113184	N/A	8.71	182.59	N/A
Shas (1989-91, 2000)	113113	603	33019	N/A	5.33	291.91	N/A
South Kemess (1998-present)	41249087	26381	4781	95544	0.97	4.13	0.23
	42063947	40962	173797	108630			
		(1,444,889 oz. Au; 6,130,498 oz. Ag)					

The earliest record of work in the area of the present William's property dates back to 1976 when Cominco Ltd. undertook stream sediment sampling as part of a base metals exploration program. A number of the samples collected were subsequently analyzed for gold and silver which lead to the staking of the Bill property in early 1980. The current BT, BT1 and the southern part of BT2 mineral claims cover part of the area of the previous Bill claims.

DuPont of Canada Exploration Limited carried out a heavy mineral concentrate stream sediment sampling program in the same general area in 1980. Several samples returned anomalous gold values and the Park claims were located contiguous with the Cominco claims on the north and east or the area is now covered by the northern half of BT2, BT3 and the WILL 1-4 mineral claims. DuPont's Ark claims were located contiguous with Cominco's property on the south to cover additional areas with anomalous gold values in stream sediments. The area of these claims is currently covered by the ROK 1 and 2 and GOS claims.

Work by both companies in 1980 and 1981 included the collection and analyses of soil, stream sediment and rock samples plus some hand trenching (Sharp, 1981, 1982; Eccles, 1981; Strain, 1981, Drown, 1982).

In early 1982, Cominco and DuPont entered into an agreement to combine the separate property interests with DuPont acting as the operator for continuing exploratory work. Through 1984, most of the additional work was directed to the Bill property and consisted of additional hand trenching, grid construction, magnetometer, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization surveys, geological mapping and 3023 metres of NQ-sized diamond drilling in 15 inclined holes (Drown, 1983, Copland, 1982, Kowalchuk, 1984, Paterson, 1985).

DuPont's original Park claims were allowed to lapse and were subsequently staked by Comox Resources Ltd. in 1987. Skylark Resources Ltd., by way of an option agreement, undertook prospecting, soil sampling and a VLF-EM survey later that year (McAtee and Burns, 1988). These claims were essentially relocated by AGC Americas Gold Corp. in 1995 and over the next two years this company completed soil sampling, an airborne magnetometer survey and a remote sensing study (Krause, 1996, Hawkins, 1998).

The current BT and BT1-3 mineral claims were staked in early 2001 to cover most of the areas of interest identified by previous Cominco and DuPont work. Rimfire Minerals Corporation entered into an option agreement and a comprehensive program completed in 2001 consisted of a compilation of previous work, the collection of 10 stream sediment samples, 117 soil samples and 49 rock samples, prospecting and geological mapping. Some of the 1980s diamond drill core was retrieved and certain sections of core were re-sampled (Awmack, 2001).

Stikine Gold Corporation negotiated an option agreement with Rimfire in mid-2002 and the WILL 1-4 and ROK 1 and 2 mineral claims were staked on behalf of Stikine Gold. A September, 2002 exploration program included 38 line kilometres of 3D Induced Polarization survey plus the collection and analyses of 25 rock samples. Results of the 2002 program are described in subsequent sections of this report.

Expenditures incurred though 2001 within the boundaries of the current William's property, as documented by assessment reports filed with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, total $978,775.40 or $1,650,238.60 in 2002 dollars. The majority (90%) of these expenditures were incurred between 1981 and 1984. The 2001 program involved expenditures of $47,749.12 (Awmack,2001); costs of conducting the 2002 geophysical program exceed $150,000.00.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Setting

The William's gold property, situated in the northeastern part of the Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera, is immediately west of a fault contact between Quesnel terrane of the Omineca crystalline belt on the east and Stikine terrane on the west (Figure 4). Stikine terrane includes Devonian to Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are intruded by coeval and younger plutonic rocks and are locally overlain by younger volcanic and sedimentary units.

Oldest rocks in the area illustrated by Figure 4 are intensely deformed, Devonian to Permian Asitka Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. These have their greatest distribution north of Stikine River where they consist of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks which are mainly converted to chlorite and sericite schists, phyllites derived from clastic sedimentary rocks and younger rhyolites, cherts and carbonate sediments. At least two phases of deformation are evident and isoclinal fold axes have two dominant trends including north-south and an apparently younger, west-northwest trend (Thorstad,1980).

Remnants of Asitka Group carbonates and cherts, too small to be shown on Figure 4, are present in the vicinity of Baker Mine and north and south of Finlay River.

Volcanic rocks of the late Triassic, Takla (Stuhini) Group, which form mountainous terrain south of Chukachida and Finlay Rivers, are comprised mainly of augite basalt, andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias and subordinate interflow clastic sedimentary rocks and some limestone. Smaller areas underlain by Takla Group rocks include those east and west of the William's property in the northern part of the area shown on Figure 1 and remnants marginal to a granitic stock in the southern part of the area. The volcanic rocks marginal to such plutons feature limonite-rich alteration zones.

Coeval with Takla Group volcanic rocks is the Lunar Creek mafic-ultramafic body along the faulted western boundary of Quesnel terrane 20 km northeast of the William's property (Figure 4). This elongate intrusion, which intrudes both Takla Group volcanic rocks and older Asitka Group volcanic and sediments, is composed of dunites, pyroxenites and gabbros (Hammack et al, 1991).

Younger, early Jurassic andesite and dacite flows and volcaniclastic rocks of the Hazelton Group underlie the eastern part of the area between Chuakchida and Finlay Rivers. Of similar age, but comprised of different (and distinctive) lithologies, is the Toodoggone Formation which is contained in a northwest-trending, 90 by 10-15 km belt centred on Toodoggone River. Toodoggone subaerial volcanic rocks unconformably overlie, or are in fault contact with older rocks and consist principally of high potassium, calcalkaline latites and dacites (Daikow et al,1993). Two eruptive cycles have been recognized and Jurassic plutons, numerous throughout the district, are comagmatic with the earlier volcanic cycle.

Cretaceous clastic sedimentary rocks, part of the Sustut Group, unconformably overlie older rocks and form the western boundary of the area illustrated on Figure 4.

The Pitman River fault, part of a 500 km east-west lineament, is 30 km north of the William's property. This structure, which features 3 km left lateral offsets of northwest-trending faults and only minor vertical displacement, is thought to be of Tertiary age (Alldrick,2000).

The numerous gold-silver deposits of the district are related to the early Jurassic, Toodoggone magmatic event. Extensional tectonics, in the form of regional northwest faults, provided channelways for the circulation of precious metals-rich hydrothernmal fluids.

Several styles of mineralization are present in the district including volcanic-hosted epithermal gold-silver deposits, porphyry copper-gold deposits and some precious metals-bearing skarns. Epithermal deposits and occurrences are typical of the district and include two principal types of which the low sulphidation, adularia-sericite type is the best known. The Baker Mine, Lawyers and Shas deposits, plus numerous other prospects, are examples of this type and all feature quartz veins emplaced along faults and fracture zones in volcanic host rocks which feature adularia-sericite alteration marginal to the precious metals-bearing veins. Host rocks are Toodoggone Formation latite flows and dacite tuffs with the exception of Baker mine where veins are developed in Takla Group volcanics.

The second type of epithermal mineralization is represented by high sulphidation, acid sulphate gold-silver deposits which feature alunite and barite alteration zones which formed near surface or above the alunite-sericite types. Examples include the BV (Al) north of Toodoggone River (Figure 4) and the Silver Pond prospect adjacent to the Lawyers deposit.

Porphyry copper-gold mineralization, within and marginal to early Jurassic granitic plutons, has been recognized at a number of localities in the southern part of the district. The best example of this style of mineralization is the currently producing South Kemess mine where chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and minor molybdenite occcur as disseminations and in quartz stockwork veinlets both within a gently-dipping, tabular monzonite sill and bordering Takla Group volcanic rock. This deposit features a 25 metres thick supergene zone containing enhanced copper and gold values. The Kemess north deposit, currently being explored, features pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite in quartz-K-feldspar stockwork veinlets and as disseminations related to quartz monzonite dykes which cut Takla Group volcanic rocks. A Northgate Exploration Ltd. news release, dated February 27, 2003, reported an indicated mineral resource of 407 million tonnes grading of 0.409 gram/tonne gold and 0.224% copper at a cutoff grade of 0.60 gram/tonne gold equivalent; this includes an indicated mineral resource of 185 million tonnes grading 0.511 gram/tonne gold and 0.275% copper at a 0.80 gram/tones gold equivalent cutoff grade. While the news release refers to these estimates as having been prepared by qualified persons, it does not specifically state that the estimates are in accordance with Section 1.3 of National Instrument 43-101.

Property Geology

The geological setting of the William's property is illustrated on Figure 5. Underlying much of the claims area are intensely deformed schists and phyllitic sedimentary rocks of the late Paleozoic Asitka Group. The schistose rocks, are thought to have been derived from felsic to mafic volcanic rocks and lesser sediments; primary textures are virtually obliterated.

Asitka Group rocks in the property area have been divided into three general stratigraphic units (Paterson,1985) in the central property area but structural complexities preclude determination of age relationships between them. A lower volcanic unit, underlying the higher areas south of the camp (Figure 5), consists of calcareous chlorite schist, chlorite-muscovite-feldspar schist and sericitic quartzite. This unit is thought (Paterson,1985) to have been derived from at least 1500 metres of intermediate tuffaceous volcaniclastics and cherts. A middle sedimentary unit, west of the camp (Pap unit – Figure 5), is composed of buff-weathering limestone, argillaceous phyllite, graphite schist and calcareous greywacke. An upper volcanic unit, which hosts much of the quartz-related mineralization identified to date, includes a sequence of chlorite schists and quartz-chlorite-feldspar schists which have undergone extensive carbonatization and sericitization. This upper volcanic unit is thought to be a metamorphosed and deformed sequence of original andesitic to rhyolitic tuffs and volcaniclastics and lesser mafic volcanics.

In the vicinity of the T-Bill prospect, Paterson (1985) recognized two phases of penetrative deformation of possible Triassic age and a younger (Mesozoic or Tertiary) episode of kink folding accompanied by a northeasterly-elongated doming of foliation centred on the T-Bill prospect in the central property area (Figure 5).

In the northeastern property area, the Asitka Group is dominated by dark grey chert units with lesser tuffaceous sediments and andesitic volcanics (Drown, 1982). Late Triassic, Takla Group andesitic volcanic rocks and siliceous tuffs underlie the northern claims area. The contact between Asitka and Takla Group rocks, which is obscured by valley overburden cover, may be an east-west fault.

Non foliated quartz monzonites and granodiorites intrude Asitka Group schists in the southern claims area. These are generally medium-grained and equigranular, and locally feature pegmatitic and aplitic phases (Awmack,2001). These granitic rocks may be part of 10 km diameter stock which is reflected by a pronounced airborne magnetic low. The granitic intrusions in the northern property area include fine- to medium-grained granodiorites and aplites cutting Asitka Group rocks and medium-grained diorites intruding Takla Group volcanics (Drown,1982). . A crowded feldspar porphyry intrusive has been identified in the area of the Park prospect (currently referred to as the "Northern Targets"). The area of the granitic intrusions in the northern property area is characterized by a broad airborne magnetic high.

The age of these granitic intrusions is thought to range from late Triassic to early Jurassic. Precise dating of similar granitic rocks throughout the main part of the Toodoggone district (Diakow et al,1993) has returned isotopic ages ranging from 182 to 207 Ma.

MINERALIZATION

Exploratory work to date indicates that the William's property hosts two principal styles of alteration and gold-bearing mineralization including mesothermal arsenopyrite-bearing veins and disseminations at the T-Bill prospect in the central property area and intrusive-related veining and silicification or a possible porphyry environment at the Park ("Northern Targets") and Gos prospects in the northern and southern property areas respectively.

Asitka Group chlorite schists in the T-Bill prospect area have been extensively altered to muscovite-carbonate-quartz schists within a northeasterly-trending, 2300 x 1200 metres area (Figure 5). This alteration appears to be controlled by foliation and by steeply-dipping northeast-southwest fractures within and adjacent to the core of the previously mentioned structural dome. The muscovite-carbonate-quartz alteration appears to pre-date the period of quartz veining and attendant gold mineralization. Cominco Ltd. obtained a potassium-argon age of 136+5 Ma from a muscovite sample from a 1984 drill hole. This early Cretaceous age, which is significantly younger than the early Jurassic age of alteration and mineralization recognized throughout the main Toodoggone district, may well be a reflection of argon loss in the sample submitted for analysis.

The distribution of gold mineralization within the T-Bill prospect is crudely coincident with the limits of muscovite-carbonate-quartz alteration. A number of mineralized zones within and adjacent to this altered zone are indicated on Figure 5. It should be noted that bedrock exposures in this area are few. Felsenmeer and rock rubble predominate and hand trenches blasted to 3 metres depths did not expose true bedrock (Sharp,1982).

Three styles of alteration and mineralization were reported by Paterson (1985) including disseminated and vein pyrite-arsenopyrite in carbonatized rock adjacent to mineralized veins, for example, mineralized zone D (Figure 5) where up to 20% sulphides in quartz-carbonate-muscovite schist is accompanied by greater than 1 gram/tonne gold. Brecciated quartz veins and carbonatized rocks related to post-carbonatization and pre-mineralization faulting represent a second style of alteration and mineralization. Mineralized zones A and F (Figure 5) are examples; breccia matrices are composed of quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-carbonate+chalcopyrite which contain moderate gold values.

The third style includes quartz-carbonate-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins which host all of the high-grade gold values encountered to date in surface and diamond drill cores. These are planar tensional veins which range in width from 0.20 to 30 centimetres and occur in swarms. The veins commonly cross-cut foliation in both chlorite schists and muscovite-carbonate-quartz alteration zones. Although some of these veins lie outside of the pervasive carbonate-muscovite-quartz alteration zone, the best distribution of these is broadly coincident with the zone. Quartz veins cutting chlorite schists are enveloped by narrow bleached zones of carbonate-pyrite alteration.

Based on a study of the orientation of quartz veins relative to foliation in drill cores, Paterson (1985) was of the opinion that most of these veins strike 100-120° and dip 60-90° to the north. Shear zones parallel to foliation locally offset the veins. Visible gold is present in some of the higher-grade veins which contain values exceeding 100 grams/tonne gold.

Most of the mineralization at the T-Bill prospect is characterized by elevated gold and arsenic and only background levels of antimony, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The gold:silver ratio is about 1:1 and the arsenic: antimony ratio is commonly greater than 100:1. On the periphery of the T-Bill prospect, mineralized zone C, the most northerly zone, and zones H, J and K to the south suggest the possibility of a zonation from the gold-arsenic core outwards to higher silver, barium, lead, zinc and antimony contents (Awmack,2001).

The following descriptions of individual mineralized zones within the T-Bill prospect are based on those of Paterson (1985). Mineralized zones A and B, on the eastern and northeastern periphery of the muscovite-carbonate-quartz alteration zone respectively, are brecciated, quartz-rich zones containing arsenopyrite. Surface samples returned gold grades ranging from 5 parts per billion (ppb) to 21.7 grams/tonne; arsenic contents ranged from 10 parts per million (ppm) to more than 10000 ppm.

Mineralized zone C, several hundred metres northwest of zone B (Figure 5), consists of a 40 cm wide vein of sphalerite, galena and pyrite in an ankerite-quartz matrix which occupies a fault zone in carbonate-muscovite schist. Values include 1.28% lead, 18.55% zinc and 58.0 ppm silver. Gold and arsenic values are low.

Zones D and I, near the northern limits of muscovite-carbonate-quartz alteration, consist of boulders containing quartz-arsenopyrite veining and arsenopyrite associated with quartz-ankerite. Gold values range from 35 to 15000 ppb; arsenic ranges from 208 ppm to 12.0%.

Zones E and F, on the southern periphery of the T-Bill alteration zone and consisting of a series of 10 cm quartz-arsenopyrite veins and lenses of pyrite-arsenopyrite in altered schists respectively, returned gold values of between 5 ppb and 105.4 grams/tonne while arsenic values ranged from 14 ppm to 1.86%.

Mineralized zones G, H, J and K are situated 1 km southwest of the camp (Figure 5). Zones G and H include bedrock and float containing quartz-arsenopyrite veins containing between 605 ppm and 110.0 grams/tonne gold and 684 ppm to 5.52% arsenic. Zone J consists of two boulders containing barite-chalcopyrite and quartz-arsenopyrite; two samples contained gold values of 250 and 4700 ppb. Zone K is a steeply-dipping, easterly-striking quartz-carbonate-pyrite vein containing relatively high silver (142 grams/tonne) and elevated lead and zinc.

The Park prospect ("Northern Targets"), *in the northern property area, is near the western* limits of a multiple phase granitic stock which extends easterly through the BT2 and 3 and WILL 1-4 mineral claims (Figure 5). Takla Group volcanic rocks along the granitic contact have been hornfelsed, resulting in bleaching, silification and pyritization. These contact zones are marked by prominent gossans which contain anomalous gold and copper values.

The gossan associated with the Park prospect features intense goethite and jarosite marginal to the contact between a crowded feldspar porphyry and Takla Group siliceous tuff. A few hundred metres away from the contact, the siliceous tuff is hornfelsed and variably chloritic; within a few tens of metres of the contact, these rocks are intensely silicified and leached. Locally, the silicification consists of drusy quartz lining some of the abundant voids, typical of an epithermal environment. Float from the area of most intense silicification returned values of up to 2960 ppb gold (Awmack,2001). *Weakly developed gossans extend a few tens of metres into the* feldspar porphyry which features only minor silicification and sulphide content. Copland (1982) reported 4 metres of massive magnetite in one of DuPont's trenches downslope from area of most intense silicification. Ferricrete is also locally developed in this area.

A more subtle, less well exposed gossanous area is below tree line 500 metres southeast of the main Park prospect gossan. Bedrock exposures are few and of five rock samples collected in 2001, two samples, 300 metres apart, returned 1405 and 3590 ppb Au plus elevated copper and molybdenum values of up to 731 ppm and 93 ppm respectively (Awmack,2001).

Similar gossans throughout the northern claims area are indicative of the potential for extensive low-grade gold (plus copper) mineralization in this area.

The Gos prospect, in the central part of the southernmost mineral claim of the William's property, is centred on a prominent 40 to 50 metres wide gossan on the south-facing slope of a northwesterly-trending drainage which probably follows a fault zone in equigranular, medium-grained granite. A variety of rock types are evident in float including siliceous, buff volcanic(?) fragments set in a quartz-chlorite-pyrite matrix; clay-altered fault gouge; and fault breccia with plus 1 cm milled quartz fragments and disseminated specularite(?) in a rock flour matrix. A float sample of intensely silicified rock, similar to that seen in the Park prospect main gossan, returned 170 ppb gold. Quartz veinlet stockworks noted in a granitic rock 600 metres to the northwest returned only low metal values (Awmack,2001).

EXPLORATION

This section includes a discussion of results of surface exploration conducted within the boundaries of the current William's property. Programs completed in 2001 and 2002 were undertaken on behalf of the issuer and related parties. Included in this section for purposes of clarity are summary results of historic work completed between 1980 and 1984.

As previously noted, anomalous gold values in stream sediments collected from Camp Creek lead Cominco Ltd. to locate initial claims in the current property area. Early exploratory work (Sharp,1980,1982) included the collection of soil samples along 200 metres spaced topographic contours in the area of the T-Bill prospect. Samples collected from 15-25 cm depths in this area of felsenmeer and talus consisted of apparent B horizon soils plus talus fines and disintegrated rock particles. Hand trenches, excavated to depths of 3 metres in less resistant zones of intense carbonate-muscovite alteration, were entirely in weathered and disintegrated bedrock. Early sampling identified a 600 metres diameter area containing anomalous values of more than 365 ppb gold, 1000 ppm arsenic and 0.8 ppm silver. Base metal values were low. Samples of rock rubble containing quartz veins returned gold values of between 10 and 15800 ppb.

1982 work expanded the area of geochemical coverage and included the establishment of a small grid over the area of highest geochemical response on the T-Bill prospect (Copland and Drown,1983). Coincident, anomalous gold (>100 ppb) and arsenic (>100 ppm) values in soils were found to occur over a northerly-trending, 3100 x 2300 metres area shown on Figure 6. This anomalous zone corresponds well with the zone of carbonate-muscovite-quartz alteration developed in Asitka group schists.

VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, carried out over the grid in 1983 (Drown,1984), identified several north-south conductors and two fault zones apparently bracketing the area of higher geochemical response. 1984 drilling (detailed in a subsequent section of this report) on east-west azimuths suggested that these holes were subparallel to observed quartz veining. Additional VLF-EM surveys, conducted along north-south lines, identified weak east-west conductive zones.

Other areas investigated within the present property area in the 1980s and 1990s included the Park prospect ("Northern Targets") in the northern claims area. This mineralized zone was found as a follow-up of anomalous gold values in heavy mineral concentrates of stream sediment samples collected from the drainage upstream from the confluence of Camp Creek (Figure 5). A program of contour soil sampling returned gold values of up to 1670 ppb coincident with elevated copper, arsenic, silver and antimony (Drown,1982). Eleven hand trenches within a 200 x 200 metres area of anomalous soil geochemistry yielded modest gold values; the source of the anomalous gold values in soils was determined to be silicified rocks uphill from the anomaly (Copland, 1982).

A 1987 soil sampling program essentially confirmed earlier DuPont work and provided higher gold values in the 9610 to 12120 ppb range (McAtee and Burns,1988). A VLF-EM survey failed to identify any conductors. A program centred on the Park prospect gossan in 1995 (Krause,1996) identified copper values in the several percent range in several samples.

The southern part of the current William's property was also investigated in the early 1980s by way of DuPont stream sediment sampling along Bill Creek and tributaries (Figure 5). Soil samples and heavy mineral concentrates of stream sediments returned gold values of up to 500 ppb (Strain,1981).

A 2001 program, conducted on behalf of Rimfire Minerals Corporation by Equity Engineering Ltd. (Awmack,2001), included the collection 8 stream sediments and 39 soil samples within and adjacent to drainages on the current GOS and ROK 2 mineral claims. Three stream sediment samples collected from South Creek on the ROK 2 claim (Figure 5) returned values of between 29 and 95 ppb gold and 20 to 46 ppm arsenic; 19 soil samples collected along a contour west of the creek yielded weakly elevated gold and arsenic values (Awmack,2001).

Most of the 23 contour soil samples collected below a prominent gossan in the western part of the GOS claim returned low gold values. Two samples directly below the gossan contained 165 and 220 ppb gold (Awmack,2001).

The majority of the 2001 work was directed to the strong gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomaly covering a 3 x 2 km area and centred on the T-Bill prospect (Figure 6). Most of the area of this anomaly lies above tree-line on gentle to moderate grassy slopes; solifluction lobes are common. As previously noted, outcrop is sparse throughout most of this area although float is present in frost boils and areas of talus. Additional soil sampling was carried out to better define the northern and western limits of this anomaly. Two contour soil lines, run at 1700 and 1790 metres elevation near the western limits, returned values of up to 930 ppb gold and 1350 ppm arsenic. Much of the "soil" was derived from talus and the anomalous results most likely reflect downslope dispersion (Awmack,2001). The highest values, however, are directly below bedrock and extend the T-Bill geochemical anomaly 500 metres to the west.

Soil samples were also collected from two grid lines run in a cirque area between 200 and 300 metres north of previous sampling. Samples near the midpoint of the southern line were collected from residual soils and returned values up to 160 ppb gold and 170 ppm arsenic, thus extending the T-Bill soil anomaly some 200 metres north.

Eleven rock samples, collected from the northern part of the BT2 claim south and southeast of the Park prospect ("Northern T argets"), included three samples containing gold values ranging from 1405 to 3590 ppb. Locations of these samples are shown on Figure 7 which also shows, in a summary way, the limits of anomalous values in soils. A good correlation between anomalous gold and copper values is evident.

A 2002 exploration program, conducted on behalf of Stikine Gold Corporation between August 30 and September 14 by staff of Equity Engineering Ltd., involved a 3D Induced Polarization survey which was carried out by contractor SJ Geophysics Ltd. Much of the following is based on a recent report prepared for Stikine Gold Corporation by S.J. Visser, P.Geo.

The survey was conducted over 38 km of grid consisting of 100 metres spaced lines oriented at 035^0-215^0 which was established over the T-Bill prospect area (Figure 6). Nine of the survey lines, at 200 meter intervals, served as Rx lines and the remaining 10 lines served as Tx lines thus giving an effective line separation of 100m. Resistivity and IP readings were measured for 10 dipoles along the Rx lines with the current transmitted at 50 meter intervals from both of the adjacent lines.

A VIP 4000 IP transmitter and an Elrec 10 IP receiver were used to conduct this survey. A 10 dipole "expanded" array was employed. At the commencement of each line the array configuration was: 50m, 50m, 50m, 50m, 50m, 50m, 100m, 100m, 100m, 100m. As the current advanced along the adjacent lines the array was shifted to a symmetrical 6 – 50's bounded by 2 – 100's which advanced forward along the Rx line as the currents advanced. Each Rx line closed off with 4 – 100's and 6 – 50's, a reversal of the starting array. In some areas of difficult contact conditions the array was adjusted to compensate.

The array employed for the IP survey was a 3D modification to the pole-dipole survey. This configuration was developed by SJ Geophysics Ltd. to optimize the data collection for use with the UBC 3D inversion routines and to locate anomalies both along the survey lines and between the lines as well.

Precise station locations were determined by a hand held GPS instrument. Control points were obtained at ends of lines, the baseline and a number of intermediate points. Slopes between stations and chained distances were merged with these data to provide locations and elevations for all of the Rx and Tx points along the grid. All of the IP data was entered into a database and merged with the location and topographic data.

The data was inverted using the 3D inversion software developed by University of British Columbia Geophysical Inversion facility and modified by the SJ Geophysics Group. These "Inversion" programs, which have only recently become available, allow for a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective. The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted 3D volumetric map." However, note that the term is left in quotation marks. The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion process involves a number of user selectable variables which can greatly influence the output. While the output from the inversion routines can assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and in may ways are still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to, 1) evaluate the output with respect to what is geologically known, 2) to estimate the depth of detection, and 3) to determine the viability of specific measurements. The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC Geophysical Inversion Facility. The source code was purchased by the SJ Geophysical Group and modified to run in parallel on a 16 node Linux cluster. The inversion solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The geophysical data from this survey was collected on one grid and can be displayed in the following formats, including pseudosections displaying the chargeability and apparent resistivity data for individual survey lines, volumetric maps displaying 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data and plan maps showing 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data which has been converted to constant depth slices at 20, 50, 100, 150 and 200 metres below the surface. Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11 are plan maps illustrating chargeability and resistivity responses at depth slices of 50 and 150 metres below surface.

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. In most surveys, such as this one for the William's property, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines. After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks. Other lithologic features, including graphitic sediments, clay and some metamorphic rocks, can also produce IP effects necessitating proper interpretations. The apparent resistivity of the subsurface is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage. With regard to precision, IP/Resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable within about five percent. However, they will exceed that figure if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

The geophysical data indicate the presence of two distinct geophysical responses within the survey area. The southern part of the grid is less resistive and has a higher chargeability background than the northern grid area. This can be explained in large part by underlying geology. Phyllitic sedimentary rocks, with a graphite component, underlie the area of high chargeability – low resistivity between grid coordinates 9100 to 10200 North and 8000 to 10000 East (Figures 8 and 9). Higher resistivities (2000 to 4000 ohm-metres) and correspondingly lower chargeabilities, occur over areas underlain by carbonate-muscovite-quartz altered schists in the northern part of the grid. These include an easterly-trending area of 1800 x 800 metres at the 50 metres level (Figure 10) and an east-northeast-trending area of 1600 x 600 metres on the 150 metres level (Figure 11).

Some local features include two circular areas of higher chargeability, 200 and 500 metres in diameter, which are within the resistivity high on the 150 metres level (Figures 9 and 11). A 500 metres diameter resistivity high on the 150 metres level (Figure 11) in the eastern grid area between 9500 and 10000 North and 9600 and 10100 East, flanks the broad chargeability high on the same level (Figure 9).

DRILLING

Diamond drilling completed in 1983 and 1984 consisted of 3023 metres in 15 inclined holes which tested the T-Bill prospect in the central part of the current William's property. Tables listing drill hole locations, hole depths, etc. plus significant intercepts are contained in Appendix I of this report. Hole locations and summary results are also illustrated on Figure 12.

Drilling contractor was D.W. Coates Enterprises Ltd. and NQ-size core was recovered. Core recoveries ranged from 90 to 97% except for local areas of fault gouge and brecciation. Sampling of drill core was undertaken at 2 metres intervals or less (Drown,1984).

Four of the six 1983 holes were drilled on east-west azimuths; the remaining two were drilled on north azimuths (Figure 12). Discrete veins, not exceeding 2.5 metres of core length, consisted of milky white quartz in carbonatized and sericitized schistose rhyolite tuffs (Drown,1984). Three episodes of quartz veining were evident and locally numerous, 1mm to 1 cm quartz-carbonate stringers were noted as cross-cutting foliation planes but parallel or subparallel to core axes. Very fine-grained pyrite and arsenopyrite were the principal sulphide minerals. Oxidation, in the form of limonite-stained fractures, extended to hole depths of between 30 and 60 metres.

Observations of core from 1983 drill holes suggested that the principal quartz-arsenopyrite veins had an easterly to east-southeasterly strike and dipped steeply north. Based on these determinations, the 1984 holes were drilled mainly on north-south azimuths (Kowalchuk,1984). While Paterson (1985) was also of the opinion that the principal orientation of the veins was 100 to 120 degrees, many of the quartz veins and stringers intercepted in 1984 drilling were also noted as being oblique or subparallel to core axes. This was evident in drill core examined by the writer during a property visit in September of 2003. However, one well mineralized quartz vein interval (24 grams/tonne gold over 2 metres) seen in hole 84-8 was normal to the core axis.

Principal observations of 1984 drilling (Kowalchuk,1984) included the fact that visible gold was noted in hole intervals grading greater than 10 grams/tonne and that gold mineralization was consistently associated with quartz-arsenopyrite veining. The correlation between gold and arsenic, first identified by soil sampling, was confirmed by drilling results. Intervals grading more than 5 grams/tonne gold contained values greater than 2000 ppm arsenic.

Some of the better gold grades encountered in drill holes are shown on Figure 12 which also shows some of the broader intervals containing values of up to several grams/tonne over hole lengths of up to 30 metres incorporating a cutoff grade of 0.5 gram/tonne. Many of the holes drilled include several of these broader intervals which are separated by lower grade (<0.5 gram/tonne) material. It is significant that even assigning a zero gold grade to these sections, hole lengths of between 63 and 164 metres have weighted average gold grades of a gram or less per tonne. Two holes (83-2, 84-2) were terminated in low grade gold mineralization (Awmack,1991).

The continuity of some of the better gold grades (>5 grams/tonne) remains to be determined. The higher grade intersections in holes 84-5 and 84-8 (Figure 12; Appendix I) may be part of the same east-west vein system.

SAMPLING METHODS AND ANALYSES

As noted, historic exploratory work within the boundaries of the current William's property was carried out by Cominco Ltd. and DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd. Cominco's stream sediment, soil and rock samples were analyzed by the company's internal laboratory while DuPont's initial samples were submitted to Min-En Laboratories, a well recognized facility at that time.

Drill cores recovered in 1983 and 1984 were sampled at 2 metres intervals or less and samples were halved by use of a core splitter. Only some of the original half core stored on site is accessible. Original core samples were analyzed by CDN Laboratories of Delta, B.C. and samples containing >1.7 grams/tonne gold were checked by Chemex Labs Ltd. (Forbes and Drown,1984). Gold contents were determined by fire assay.

Soil, stream sediment and rock samples, collected by Equity Engineering Ltd. on behalf of Rimfire Minerals Corporation in 2001, were submitted to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver for determination of major and trace elements by ICP methods. Gold was determined by fire assay with atomic absorption finish; higher values were more precisely determined by fire assay.

The writer is of the opinion that sampling methods and analytical procedures employed over the past 20 years are in accordance with industry standards.

DATA VERIFICATION

Virtually all of the information used in the preparation of this report is on public record in the form of assessment reports filed with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. The writer has no reason to doubt the quality or veracity of these data. All of the exploration work and subsequent reporting was performed by competent, qualified persons.

The writer did not collect any samples for analyses during the course of the September 14, 2002 property examination. As noted elsewhere in this report, bedrock is not well exposed in the area of the T-Bill prospect and only limited drill core remains intact on the property. Some selected sections of drill core, selected by Equity Engineering in 2001, provided analyses in keeping with original results with some exceptions as detailed in the following section of this report.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The William's property includes at least two distinct styles of gold mineralization.

The T-Bill prospect, in the central property area, which has received the most attention to date, includes gold mineralization related to narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stringers developed in intensely deformed, late Paleozoic, schistose volcanic rocks. The distribution of the known gold-bearing veins, largely based on drilling evidence, is within a broad area of carbonate-muscovite-quartz alteration which is central to a 3 x 2 km area of anomalous gold and arsenic in soils. Several drill holes contained >2 metres intervals of +10 grams/tonne gold and most holes contained intervals of up to tens of metres grading several grams per tonne employing a cutoff grade of 0.5 grams/tonne. It may be significant that most holes drilled contained several of these broader intervals which are separated by lower grade (<0.5 gram/tonne) material.

Precise orientation of the gold-bearing veins and quartz stringers remains to be determined. As noted, bedrock exposures are few and many of the drill holes showed them to be oblique or subparallel to core axes.

Most of the better grade intervals in drill core contained some visible gold. Metallic screen assaying, conducted on samples from some of these sections collected by Equity Engineering in 2001, provided significantly higher values than those obtained from earlier sampling. As such, some of the initial gold grades may be understated.

The T-Bill gold-bearing quartz veins are thought to have formed in a deeper, high temperature-high pressure, mesothermal environment. No apparent vertical zoning, typical of epithermal systems, is evident in drill cores.

Cordilleran mesothermal gold deposits, which include those deposits in the Bridge River, Rossland and Cariboo mining camps, have been described by Panteleyev(1991) as occupying shear zones near faulted terrane boundaries. In this regard, the William's property is 20 km southwest of the fault boundary between Stikine and Quesnel terranes. Mesothermal vein systems exhibit vertical continuity as compared with epithermal systems, a low sulphide content and are commonly enveloped by carbonate-rich alteration zones. The William's property features widespread carbonate (+muscovite+quartz) alteration and sulphide content within the quartz veins averages only a few percent.

A recent 3D Induced Polarization survey centred on the T-Bill prospect identified broad zones of higher chargeability coincident with graphitic phyllites in the southern part of the survey grid. Of more immediate interest are the areas of higher resistivity immediately north of the area of previous drilling (Figure 13) which may be indicative of a greater degree of silicification. Only one of the previous holes (83-5) was drilled into the south margin of this anomaly.

Of possible significance is the fact that this resistivity anomaly has an overall east-northeast trend, similar to the direction of many of the schistosities mapped by Paterson (1985) who considered them to be a reflection of apparent doming in the central property area. As such, this direction may provide some indication of the principal trend of the gold-bearing veins.

The significance of other, isolated zones of higher resistivities northwest and southeast of the principal anomaly (Figure 13) are not known but it is worthy of note that both are within the broad zone of anomalous gold and arsenic in soils.

The apparent intrusion-related gold mineralization at the Park prospect ("Northern Targets") has not been thoroughly investigated. Here, a 500 x 900 metres gold-copper±arsenic soil geochemical anomaly overlies hornfelsed, silicified and pyritized volcanics. Limited prospecting within this area in 2001 returned gold values of up to 3590 ppb gold suggesting the potential for extensive low-grade mineralization. The GOS claim in the southern property area, which has undergone only limited investigation, has similarities to the Park prospect.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer is of the opinion that the William's property is of sufficient merit to warrant further exploratory work. It is recommended that this additional work be conducted in two phases in order to gain a better understanding of the property. The undertaking of second phase will not be contingent on results obtained from the initial phase; rather, a timely compilation of first phase results will allow for better planning of second phase work.

The first priority for additional work should be diamond drilling of the resistivity anomaly identified immediately north of previous drilling of the T-Bill prospect. This program is recommended to consist of 6 or 7 inclined holes drilled to depths of 200 metres; initial holes should be oriented in a north-northwest direction to test the concept of a possible east-northeast trend of quartz-arsenopyrite veins and stringers within the resistivity anomaly. However, the previously advanced hypothesis that the veining strikes east-southeast should not be discounted and it may be advisable to drill some of these holes on a south-southwest azimuth. All of the core recovered should be sampled and metallic screen assaying is recommended.

The first phase program is also designed to include additional geological mapping, prospecting and surface sampling of less well known areas of the property most notably the area of the Park prospect or Northern Targets area.

Results obtained from first phase work will assist in identifying priority areas for testing by way of 2000 metres of additional drilling. Some follow up of first phase prospecting and sampling may also be required. Total costs for the two-phase program are estimated to be in the order of $950,000.00

COST ESTIMATE

Phase I	
Diamond drilling – 1300 metres @ $100/metre	$130,000.00
Geological mapping, prospecting, surface sampling – - 50 mandays	$25,000.00
Analytical costs ,1000 samples @ $26 + freight	$35,000.00
Mobilization to highway 37	$5,000.00
River freighting – 18 trips – Stikine bridge to property area @ $1,500/trip	$27,000.00
Air support – fixed wing and rotary	$80,000.00
Equipment rentals, supplies	$10,000.00
Supervision, reporting	$30,000.00
Miscellaneous travel costs	$20,000.00
Room and board - 270 mandays @ $110/day	$27,000.00
Contingencies @ 15%	$58,350.00
Total, Phase I	**$447,350.00**
Phase II	
Diamond drilling – 2000 metres @ $100/metre	$200,000.00
Prospecting, geological mapping	$20,000.00
Analytical costs 1300 samples @ $26 + freight	$40,000.00
Mobilization to highway 37	$5,000.00
River freighting – 15 trips – Stikine bridge to property area @ $1,500/trip	$22,500.00
Air support- fixed wing and rotary	$70,000.00
Supervision, reporting	$40,000.00
Room and board 300 man days @ $110/day	$33,000.00
Contingencies @ 15%	$64,575.00
Total, Phase II	**$495,075.00**
Total, Phases I and II	**$942,425.00**

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

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Email nccarter@shaw.ca

CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, with residence and business address at 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia.

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of New Brunswick in 1960. In addition, I obtained a M.S. degree in geology from Michigan Technological University in 1962 and a Ph.D. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1974.

3. I have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1966. I am a Fellow of both the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and the Geological Association of Canada and am a past director of The Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and a past president of the British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines.

4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist, both within government and the private sector, in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States, Mexico and Latin America for more than 35 years. Work has included detailed geological investigations of mineral districts, examination and reporting on a broad spectrum of mineral prospects and producing mines, supervision of mineral exploration projects and comprehensive mineral property evaluations.

5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report titled Geological Report on the Williams' Gold Property, Toodoggone-Stikine River Area, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, dated March 3, 2003. I visited the William's property September 14, 2002 for one day.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report *has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.*

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 20th day of March, 2003

"Nick Carter"

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

T-BILL PROSPECT DIAMOND DRILLING

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D. P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Hole Locations

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation(m)	Inclination	Azimuth	Depth(m)
83-1	572975	6404985	1910.0	-45	180	209.10
83-2	572880	6404815	1850.0	-45	090	198.73
83-3	572820	6404520	1760.0	-45	090	189.89
83-4	572350	6404970	1800.0	-45	090	167.94
83-5	572975	6405010	1910.0	-45	000	112.17
83-6	572830	6404915	1885.0	-45	090	296.88
84-1	572830	6404925	1888.5	-70	090	196.60
84-2	573040	6404905	1862.9	-45	270	218.20
84-3	572880	6404815	1847.3	-45	000	184.10
84-4	572830	6404630	1802.2	-45	000	207.00
84-5	572940	6404680	1774.4	-45	000	314.90
84-6	573010	6404810	1814.2	-45	000	214.58
84-7	572955	6404930	1881.8	-60	180	160.30
84-8	573090	6404675	1737.9	-45	000	186.84
84-9	572530	6404860	1815.2	-45	000	165.80

Significant Intersections:

(Intervals of >5 grams/tonne gold highlighted)

Hole Number.		Interval(metres)	Length(metres)	Gold (grams/tonne)
83-1		60.0-64.0	4.0	0.58
		76.0-78.0	2.0	4.30
		102.0-112.0	12.0	2.92
	(including	**102.0-104.0**	**2.0**	**12.50**
		132.0-134.0	2.0	2.90
83-2		**50.0-62.0**	**12.0**	**6.66**
	(including	**52.0-54.0**	**2.0**	**35.0**
		92.0-122.0	30.0	1.86
	(including	**92.0-98.0**	**8.0**	**5.00**
	(and	**94.0-96.0**	**2.0**	**11.90**
		120.0-122.0	**2.0**	**5.10**
		130.0-136.0	6.0	1.20
		166.0-168.0	2.0	1.27
		180.0-196.0	16.0	0.70
	(including	186.0-190.0	4.0	1.00
83-3		12.0-24.0	12.0	0.56
	(including	14.0-16.0	2.0	1.20
		58.0-70.0	12.0	0.94
	(including	58.0-62.0	4.0	1.60
	(and	64.0-66.0	2.0	1.10
83-4		16.0-20.0	4.0	0.86
	(including	16.0-18.0	2.0	1.20
83-6		**60.0-62.0**	**2.0**	**13.80**
		116.0-128.0	**12.0**	**6.15**
	(including	**116.0-120.0**	**4.0**	**11.00**
	(and	**126.0-128.0**	**2.0**	**12.00**
		208.0-210.0	2.0	2.50
		222.0-224.0	2.0	1.30
84-1		76.4-78.4	2.0	1.60
84-2		51.8-53.8	2.0	1.00
		88.2-90.2	2.0	1.40
		130.0-139.2	9.2	1.52
	(including	133.2-139.2	6.0	1.80
		145.9-148.1	2.2	2.60
		179.2-186.7	**7.5**	**7.56**
	(including	**183.2-186.7**	**3.5**	**10.3**
	(and	**183.2-185.2**	**2.0**	**16.50**
		208.4-214.4	**6.0**	**5.91**
	(including	**212.4-214.4**	**2.0**	**15.60**

Hole Number.		Interval(metres)	Length(metres)	Gold (grams/tonne)
84-3		63.3-73.3	10.0	1.85
		105.5-113.5	8.0	1.95
	(including	**105.5-107.5**	**2.0**	**5.50**
	(and	111.5-113.5	2.0	2.00
84-4		9.14-14.0	4.86	2.40
		172.5-173.0	**0.5**	**25.60**
84-5		**48.5-51.5**	**3.0**	**12.73**
	(including	**48.5-50.0**	**1.5**	**24.70**
		130.8-135.5	4.7	2.06
	(including	130.8-132.9	2.1	4.10
		179.9-184.7	4.8	1.24
	(including	179.9-181.9	2.0	1.50
		233.7-234.7	1.0	3.50
		268.5-270.5	2.0	1.10
84-6		114.6-120.7	6.1	0.76
	(including	114.6-116.6	2.0	1.30
84-7		**65.8-66.1**	**0.3**	**21.10**
		91.1-99.1	8.0	1.06
		102.3-104.3	**2.0**	**5.00**
		111.8-114.9	**3.1**	**7.77**
	(including	**111.8-113.3**	**1.50**	**15.50**
		125.2-129.2	4.0	3.58
	(including	**127.2-129.2**	**2.0**	**6.50**
84-8		11.9-18.2	6.3	0.97
	(including	16.1-18.2	2.1	1.90
		29.0-36.1	**7.1**	**7.93**
	(including	**31.9-33.9**	**2.0**	**24.8**
		48.2-50.6	2.4	4.5
		63.7-65.7	2.0	2.9
84-9		113.6-115.6	2.0	1.90
		152.6-154.6	2.0	2.00

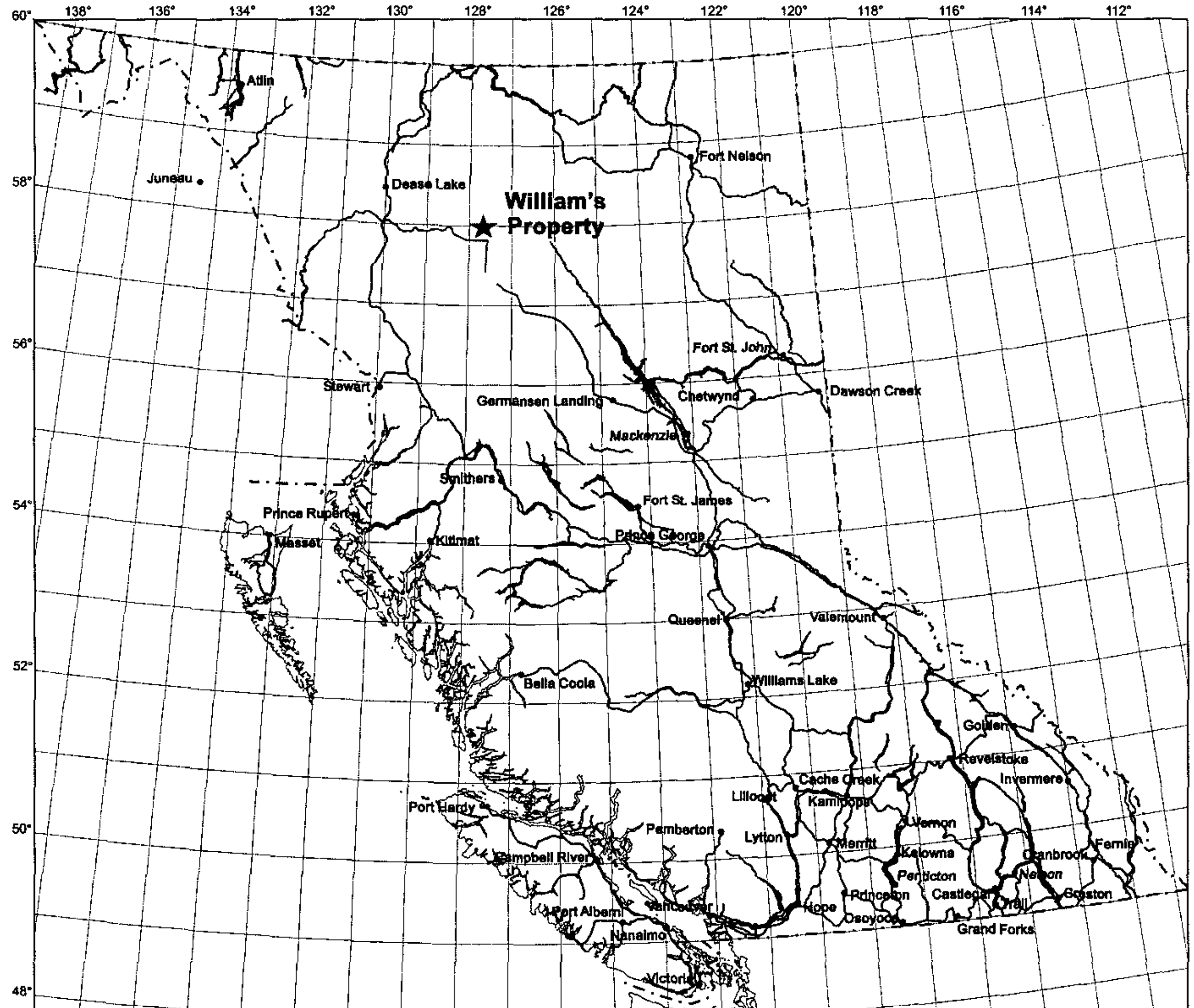


Figure 1: Location

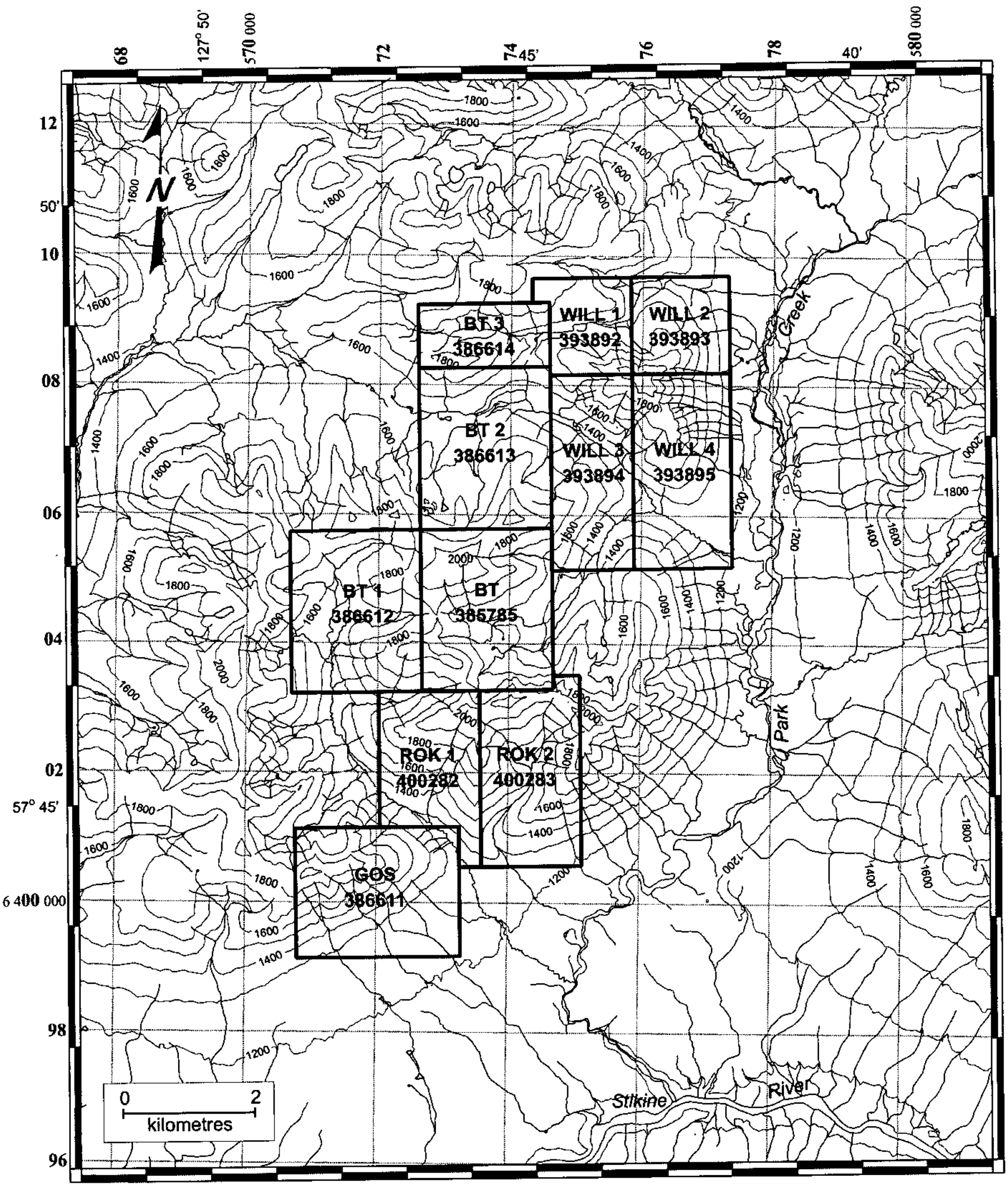
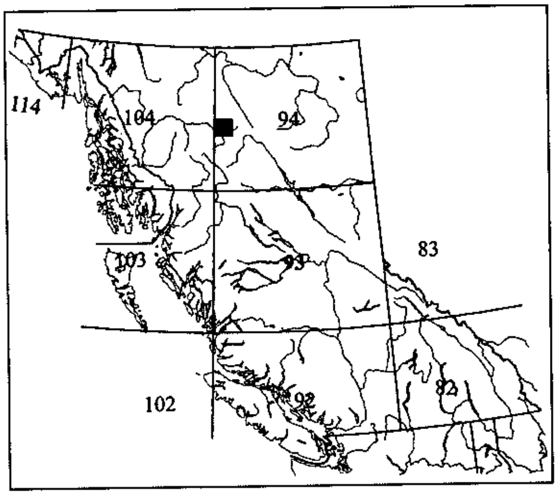


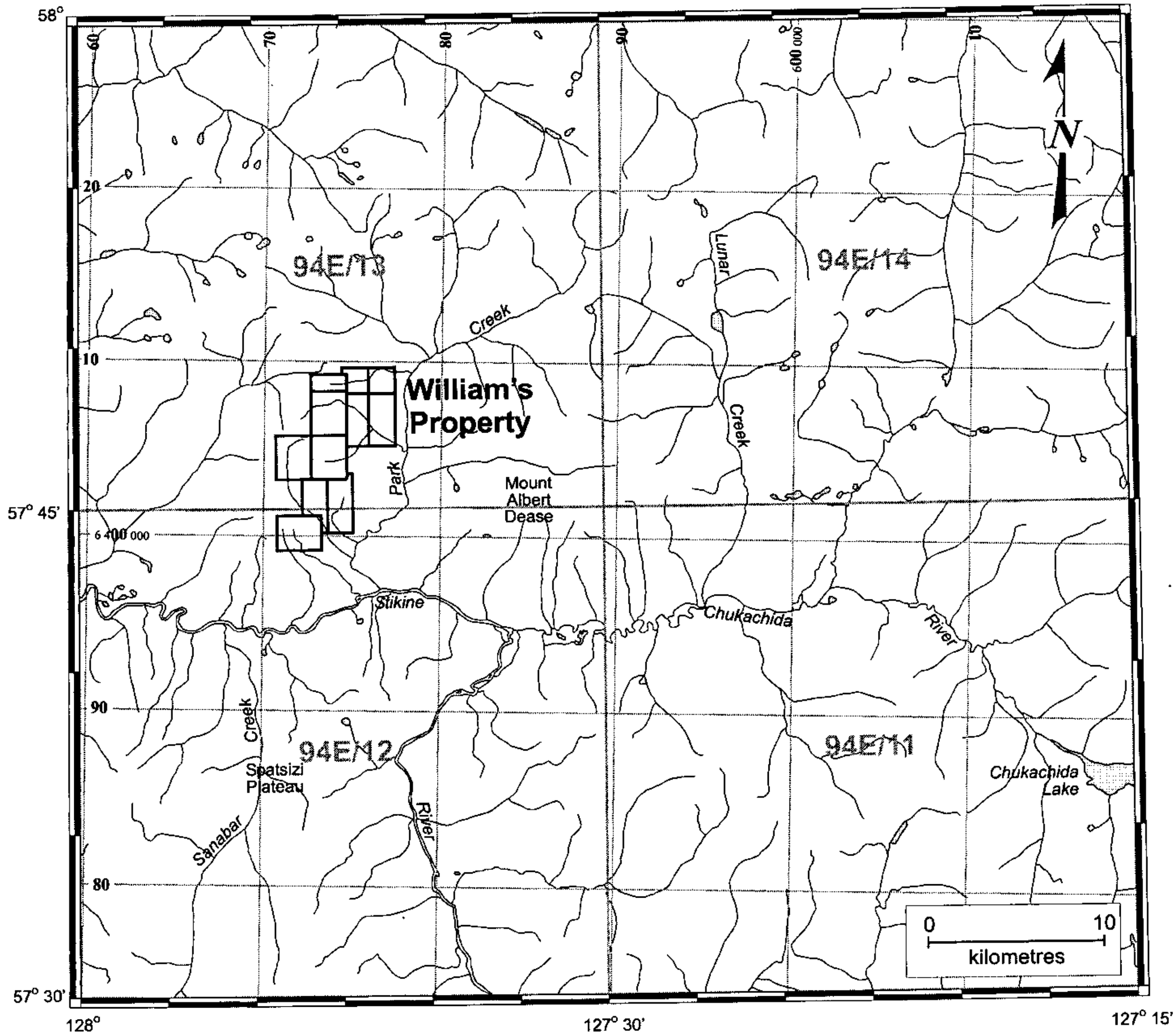
Figure 2: William's Property - Mineral Claims

Figure 3

William' s Property Location Map

NTS Maps 94E/12, 13





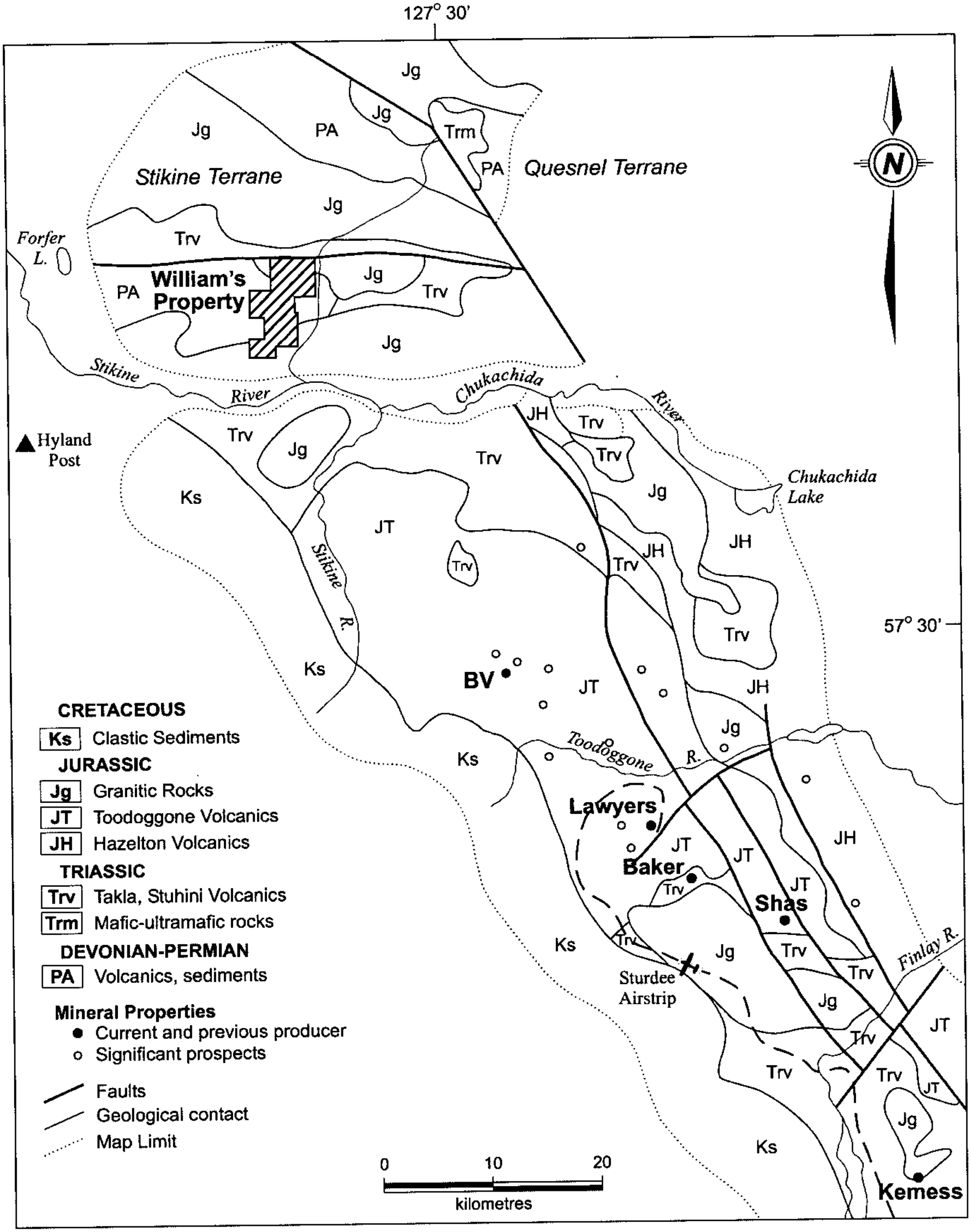


Figure 4: William's Property - Regional Geological Setting

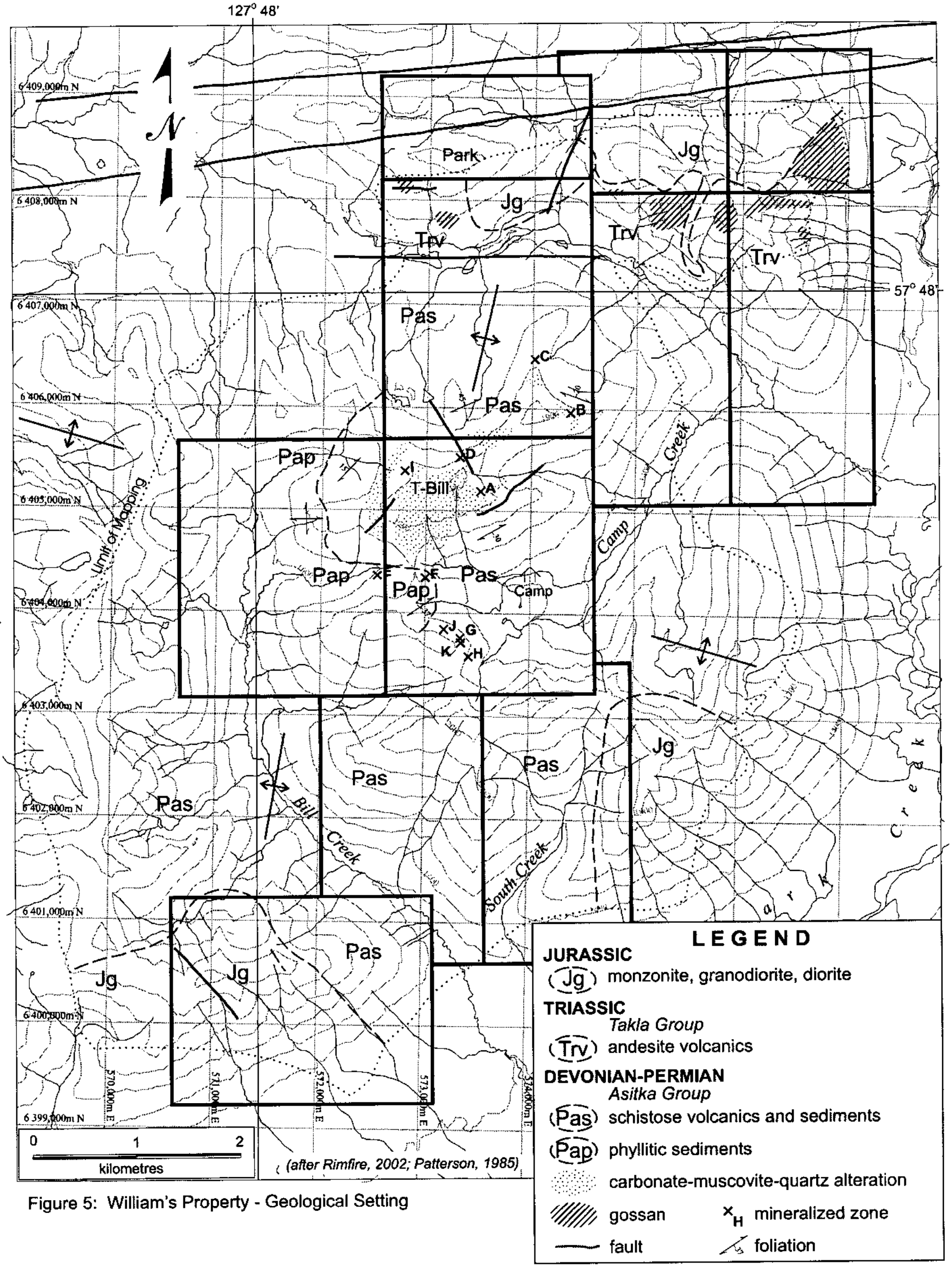


Figure 5: William's Property - Geological Setting

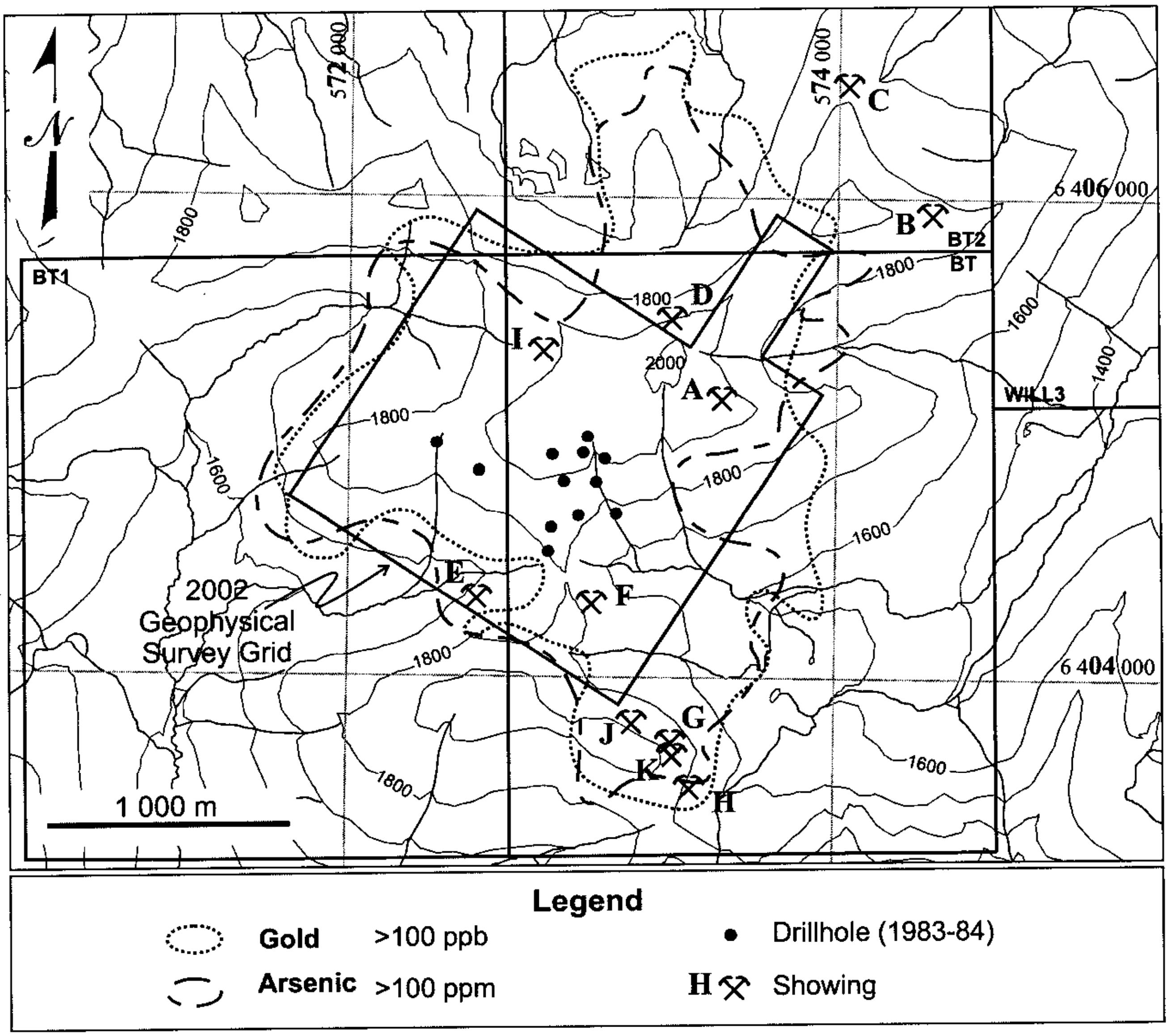


Figure 6: William's Property - T-Bill Prospect Soil Geochemistry

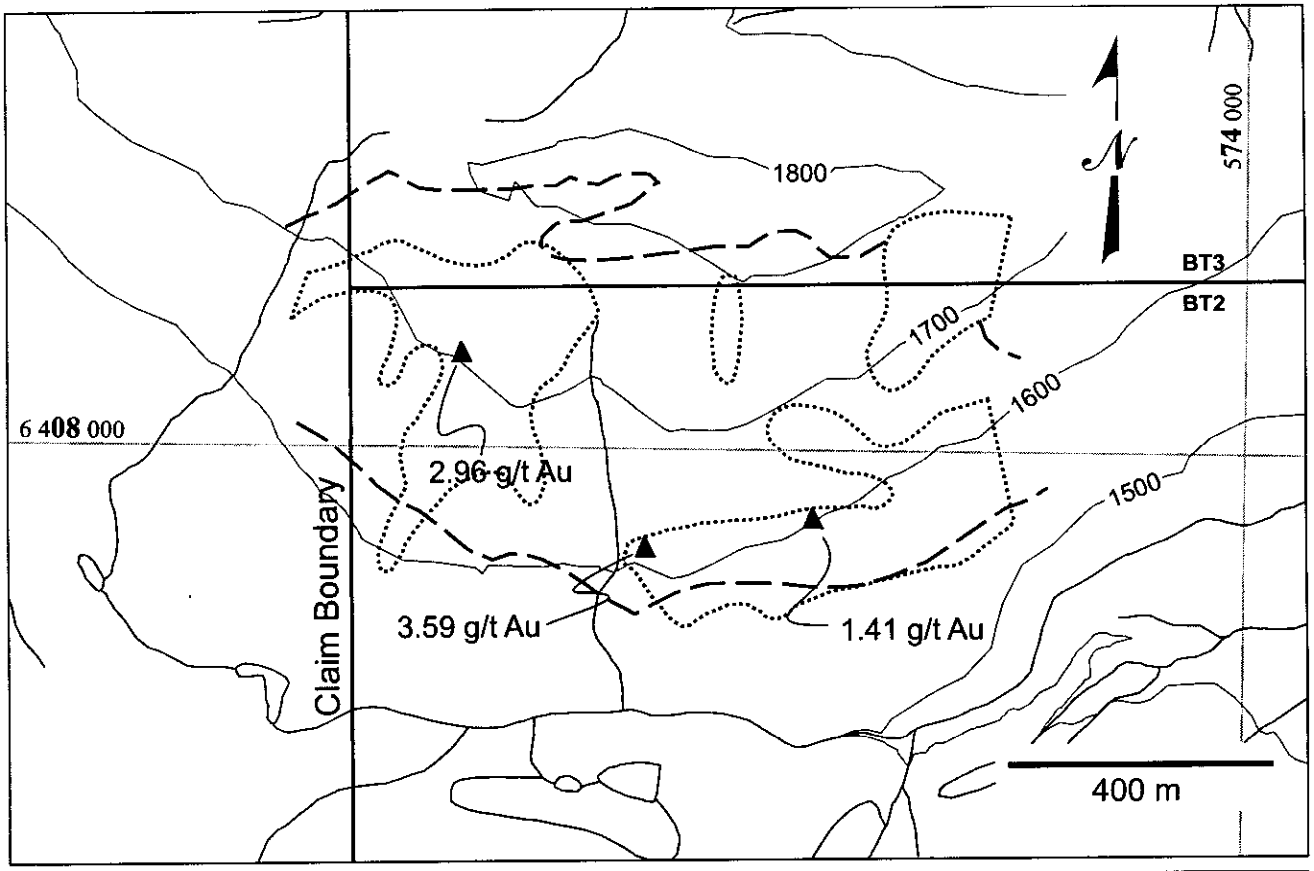


Figure 7: William's Property - Park Prospect Geochemistry

Legend

- **Gold** >100 ppb
- **Copper** >100 ppm
- ▲ Rock Sample

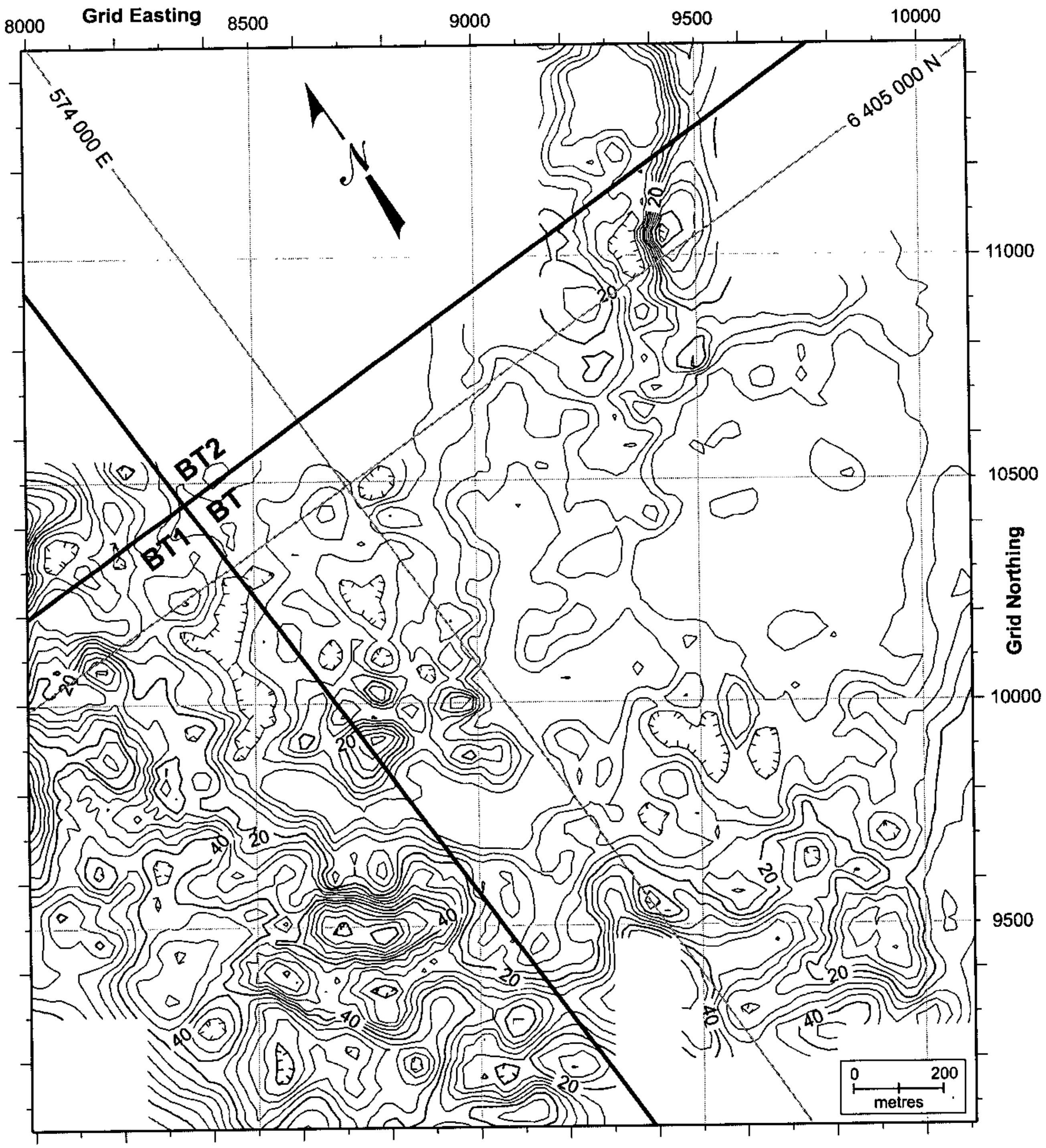


Figure 8: William's Property - IP Survey

Chargeability
50m below surface
Contour interval: 4

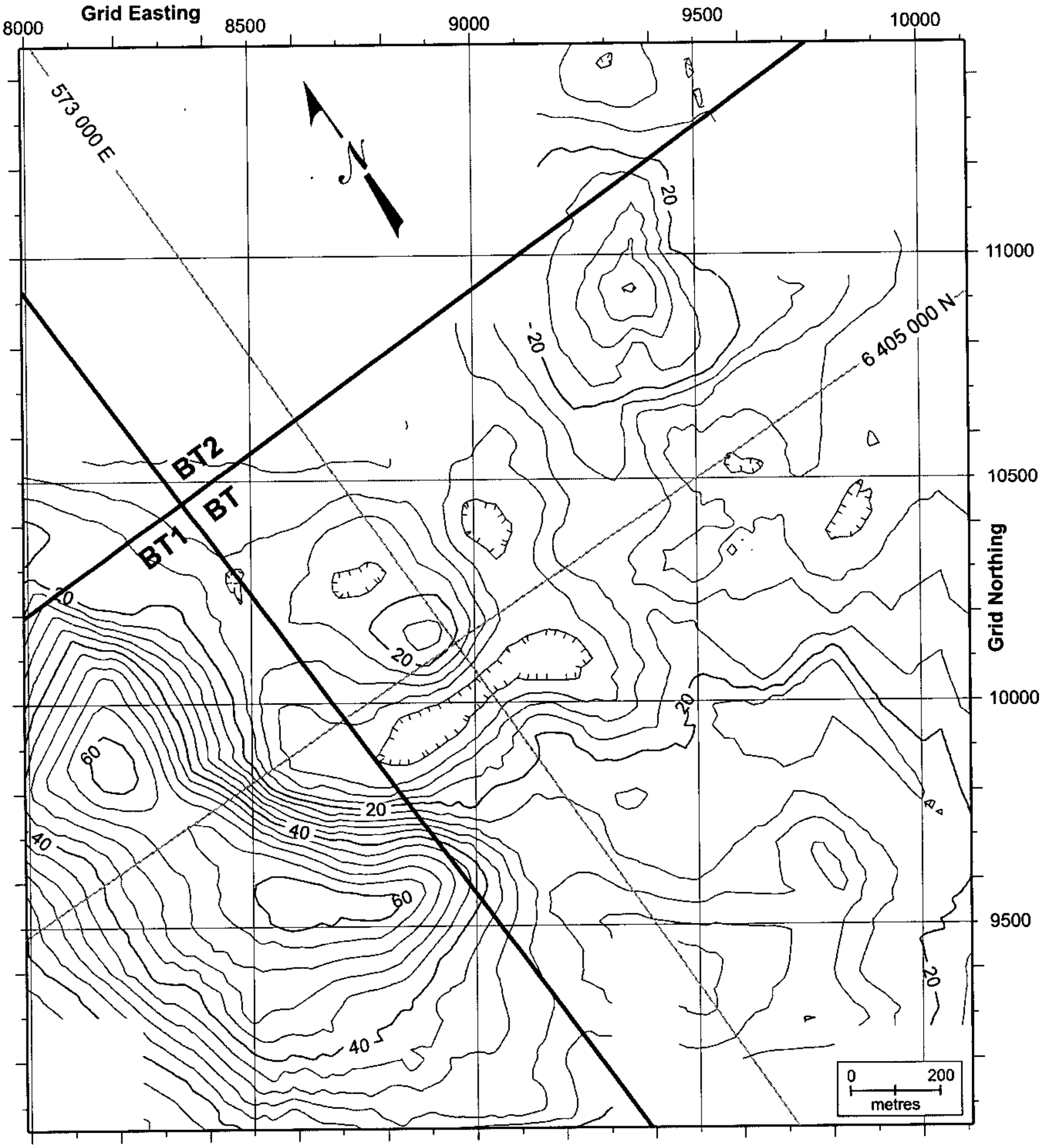


Figure 9: William's Property - IP Survey

Chargeability
150m below surface
Contour interval: 4

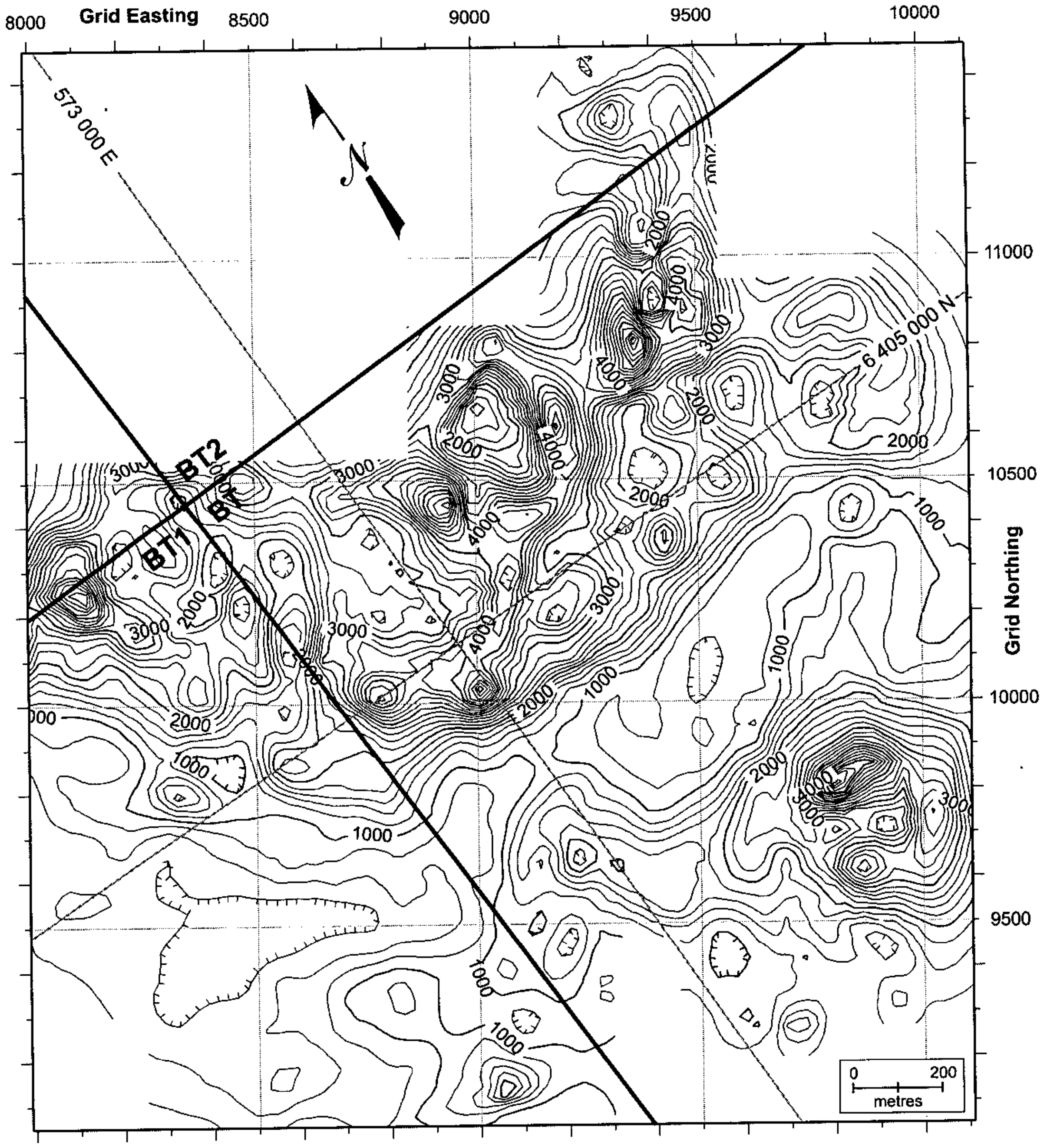


Figure 10: William's Property - IP Survey

Resistivity
50m below surface
Contour interval: 200 (ohm-m)

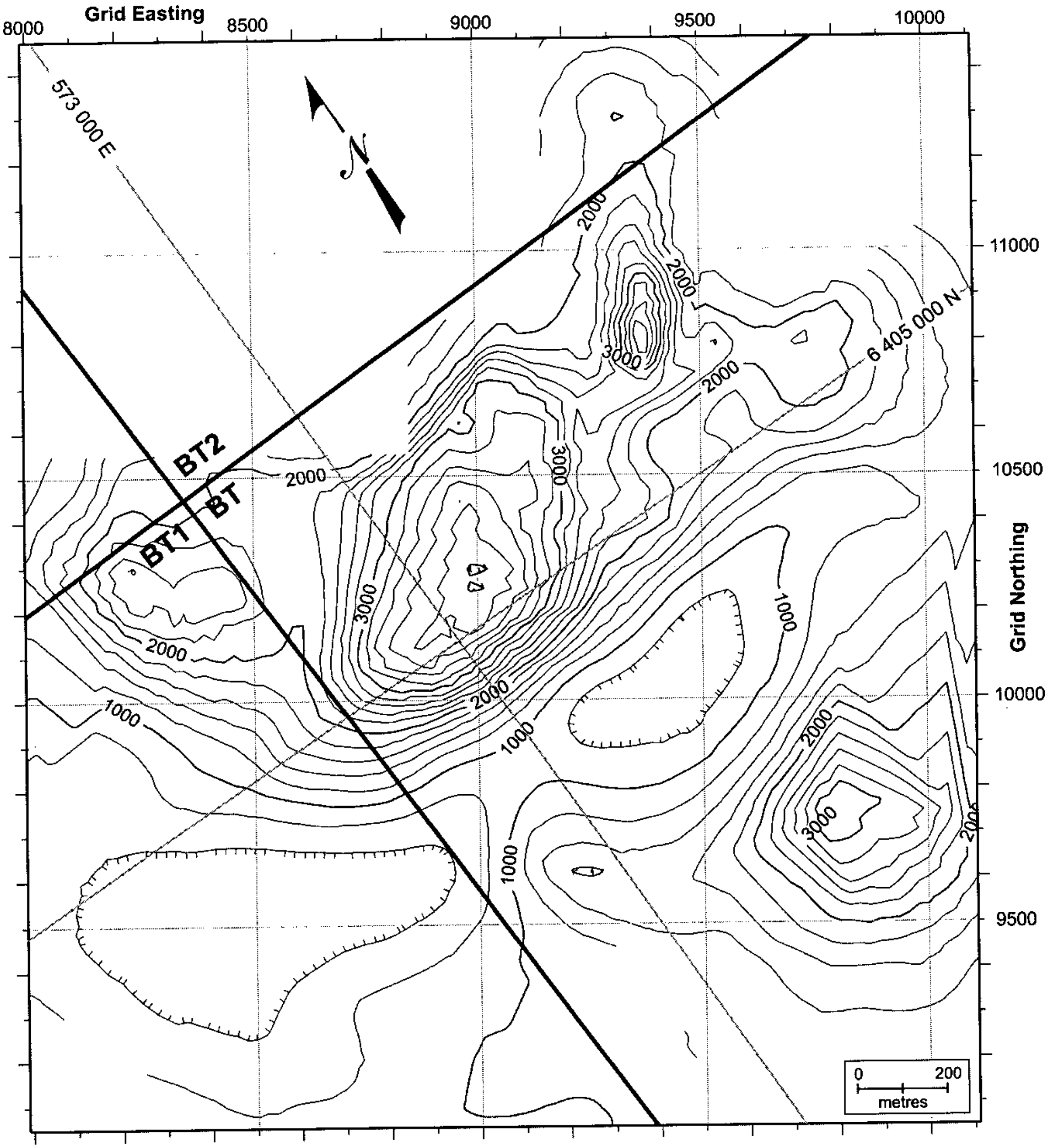


Figure 11: William's Property - IP Survey

Resistivity
150m below surface
Contour interval: 200 (ohm-m)

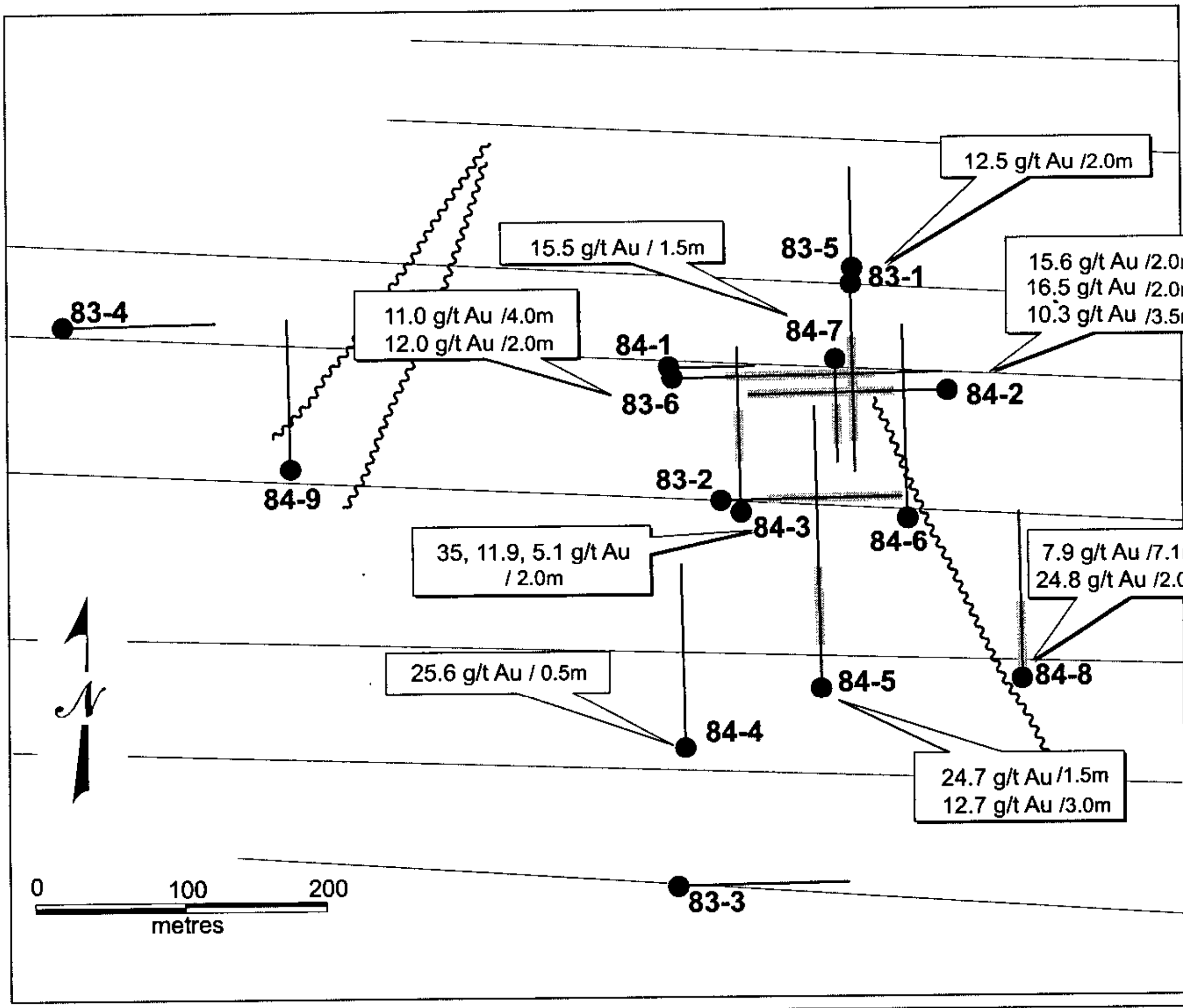


Figure 12: William's Property
1983/84 Diamond Drilling - T-Bill Prospect

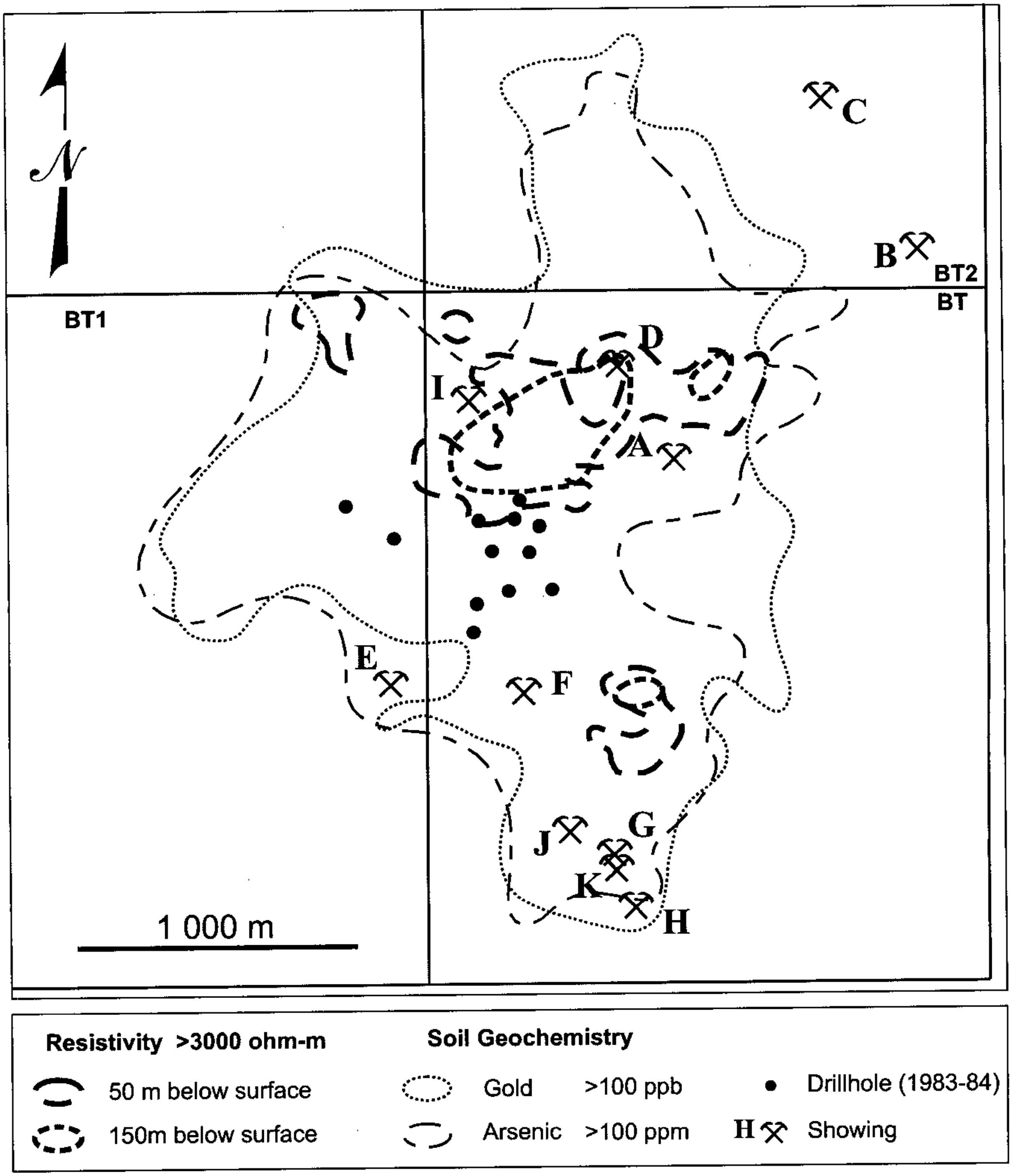


Figure 13: William's Property - T-Bill Prospect Compilation

APPENDIX D

SJ Geophysics 3D Induced Polarization Report

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

3D INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

WILLIAM'S GOLD PROPERTY

Latitude 57°46″N, Longitude 127°45″W
British Columbia, Canada

STIKINE GOLD CORPORATION

Vancouver, B.C.

Canada

Survey by

S J GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Report by

S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD.

Syd Visser, P.Geo.

February 27, 2003

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1 SUMMARY

A 3D Induced Polarization survey was conducted over the William's Gold property grid from August 30 through September 14, 2002. The geophysical data indicates two main geophysically and geologically separate zones in the survey area with the southern zone being less resistive and with a higher chargeability background than the north zone. There were a number of anomalous areas located in the northern part of the survey area that should be followed up with more work. See Section 8, Conclusion and Recommendations.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Induced Polarization program carried out on the William's Gold property for Stikine Gold Corporation, in early September, 2002. The property is located at the northern end of the Toodoggone district in the Liard Mining Division of Northern BC, Canada. The latitude and longitude of the property is approximately 57°46″N, 127°45″W. Access to the project was gained by float plane and helicopter from Tatogga Lake along the Stewart-Cassiar Highway or by helicopter from the Sturdee air strip located near the Kemess mine site.

The array employed for the IP survey was a 3D modification to the pole dipole survey. This configuration was developed by SJ Geophysics Ltd. to optimize the data collection for use with the UBC 3D inversion routines and to locate not only anomalies along the lines but between the lines.

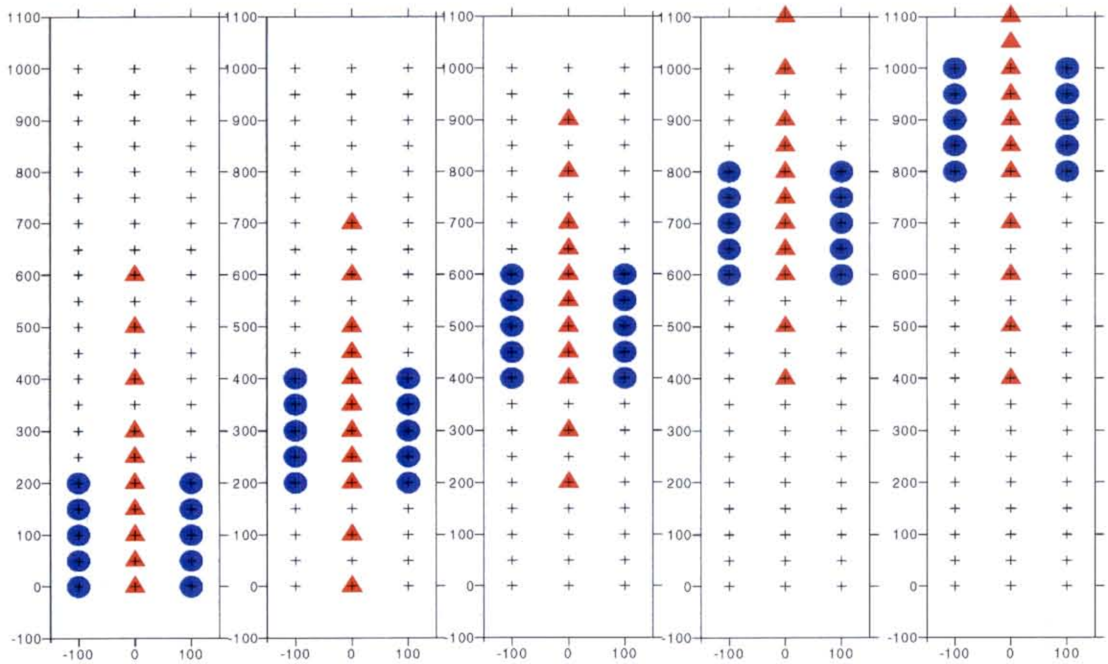
This report is meant to be an addendum to a more complete report, and thus location maps, a comprehensive description of geology and previous exploration work are discussed only briefly, or not included.

3 FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

A 3D Induced Polarization survey was conducted over the a grid during the period of August 30 through September 14, 2002. This included 2 mob-demob days, 1 standby day (weathered in at Tatogga Lake) and 13 survey production days. The crew consisted of: Syd Visser; senior geophysicist, Chris Basil; geophysical operator, Neil Visser; geophysical operator and Matt Dykeman; technician, all with SJ Geophysics Ltd., and Sandy Sears of Stikine Gold Corporation. Mark Baknes and Frank Gish of Equity Engineering assisted in the gridding, surveying, and all the logistics associated with mobilization and running the fly camp.

The IP survey encompassed 19 lines (8100E through 9900E) at 100 meter spaced intervals, totalling approximately 38 line kilometers. Nine of the lines (8200E though 9800E - 12.4 kms), at 200 meter intervals, served as Rx lines and the remaining 10 lines (25.6 kms) served as Tx lines thus giving an effective line separation of 100m. Resistivity and IP readings were measured for 10 dipoles along the RX lines with the current transmitted at 50 meter intervals from both of the adjacent lines.

The VIP 4000 IP transmitter and Elrec 10 IP receiver were utilized for this survey. A 10 dipole "expanded" array was deployed. At the commencement of each line the array configuration was: 50m, 50m, 50m, 50m, 50m, 50m, 100m, 100m, 100m, 100m. As the current advanced along the adjacent lines the array was shifted to a symmetrical 6 – 50's bounded by 2 – 100's which advanced forward along the Rx line as the currents advanced. Each Rx line closed off with 4 – 100's and 6 – 50's, a reversal of the starting array. In some areas of difficult contact conditions the array was adjusted to compensate. The following figure shows the currents (blue dots) and the receiver locations (red triangles) as the array moves along a line.



Location data was captured during the survey. Hand held GPS control points were gathered at line ends, the baseline and a number of intermediate points. Slopes between stations and chainage distances were merged with this data to provide locations and elevations for all of the Rx and Tx points along the grid.

A discussion of the geophysical methods used on this survey is included in Section 5. "Geophysical Techniques."

4 DATA PROCESSING

All of the IP data was collected into a database and merged with the location and topographic data then inverted using the 3D UBC inversion programs modified to run on the SJV cluster. To perform an inversion the survey area must be broken up into a number of rectangular cells in the x, y and z direction. To limit the number of cells the grid was rotated into a local coordinate system that best reflected the line and station coordinates. A limitation to the UBC program is that the current and receiving dipole locations must be at a nodal point of the cells. Due to steep topography some lines are neither straight nor parallel and the cells near the poles would have to be extremely small to accommodate the location of the poles. The maximum number of cells that can be accommodated in the inversion program (about one million) would be quickly reached using small cell sizes. An approximate solution to this problem is to move the current and receiver location to the nearest cell point. We accomplished this by calculating the resistivity from one reading and moving the poles to a cell node and then, assuming the resistivity does not change over this small move, recalculate the voltages. If the change in voltage is over a certain percentage then the reading point will be ignored. The chargeability is assumed to remain the same within this small movement.

Additional cells have to be added to the outside of the survey area to accommodate the mathematics. The number of cells added is usually 3 larger cells on each side and to depth. The array used in this survey is a modified pole-dipole array therefore incorporates a remote current (usually called infinity). This remote current (to the east on this survey) needs to be included in the inversion cell block and therefore a significant number of large cells have to be located to the east of the survey grid. The total inverted area also has to be rectangular thus areas not within the survey area will show up in the 3D plots.

In the first inversions the cell size was limited to 10m near the poles, increasing the size between the lines and to depth. To accommodate this smaller cell size we had to split the survey area into a western grid and an eastern grid. As we became more familiar with the data it was decided to increase the size of the cells to 20m and do an inversion on the whole survey area.

5 DATA PRESENTATION

The geophysical data from this survey was collected on one grid and is displayed in the following formats, as indicated below.

5.1 Pseudosections

Pseudosections displaying the chargeability and apparent resistivity data were made for individual survey lines (Appendix 2). These pseudosections differ from the "usual" pseudosection presentation for plotting normal inline pole dipole surveys. The currents in the modified 3D survey are located on adjacent lines therefore there are two sections produced for each receiver line: one where the currents are on the line greater than the receiver line and one where the current line is less than the receiver line. These pseudosections can therefore not be interpreted as a "normal" pseudosection and are useful only as a check of the raw data.

5.2 3D Inverted data

The data was inverted using the 3D inversion software developed by UBC and modified by the SJ Geophysics Group. The resultant data was plotted using a number of different methods.

5.2.1 3D Volumetric maps

The 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data was converted to VIS5D format and displayed in the VIS5D visualization software. VIS5D is an Open Source software package running on linux operating system.

It is difficult to display these volumetric visualizations on paper and therefore these type of displays are most useful for demo purposes and interpretation. It was used extensively during interpretation and some screen dumps are shown in the interpretation text. A more extensive set of screen dumps is located in Appendix 3.

5.2.2 2.5D plan maps

The 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data was converted to constant depth slices at 20, 50, 100, 150 and 200 metres below the surface. This data was re-gridded and imported into the GRASS GIS software. Part of the data was then displayed as 2.5D (draped over topography) in the NVIS visualization software. NVIS is part of the Open Source Grass GIS software package running on linux operating system.

This display is similar to the 3D display in that it is very useful for interpretation and display on the computer. A few examples are shown in the interpretation part of the text.

5.2.3 2D plan maps

The 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data was converted to constant depth slices at 20, 50, 100, 150 and 200 metres depth below the surface. This data was imported into the GRASS GIS software and re-gridded. The data was then displayed as 2D plan maps and plotted (Appendix 4). The topography and outline of the geology was imported from MapInfo files supplied by Equity Engineering.

6 GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

6.1 IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example) so, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

With regard to precision, IP/Resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

IP/Resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface, or more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes. Therefore the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past have often been uncertain as stronger responses located near surface could mask a weaker response that is located at depth.

6.2 Inversion Programs

"Inversion" programs have recently become available that allow a more definitive interpretation, although the process remains subjective.

The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic "Interpreted 3D volumetric map." The use of the inversion routine is a subjective one because the input into the inversion routine calls for a number of user selectable variables whose adjustment can greatly influence the output. The output from the inversion routines do assist in providing a more reliable interpretation of IP/Resistivity data, however, they are relatively new to the exploration industry and are, to some degree, still in the experimental stage.

The inversion programs are generally applied iteratively to, 1) evaluate the output with regard to what is geologically known, 2) to estimate the depth of detection, and 3) to determine the viability of specific measurements.

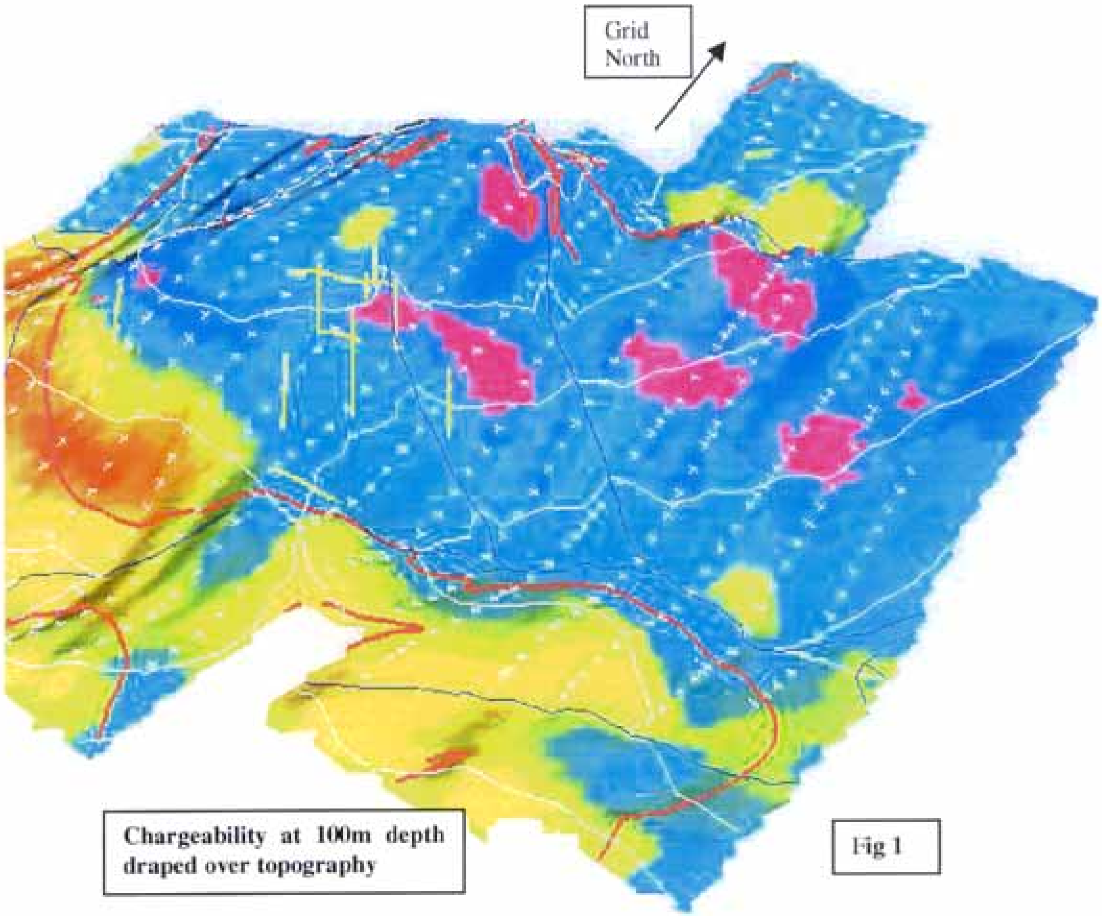
The Inversion Program (DCINV3D) used by the SJ Geophysical Group was developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility. The source code was purchased by the SJ Geophysical Group and modified to run in parallel on a 16 node Linux cluster.

The inversion solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data (IP) are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of IP polarizable particles in the rocks.

The Interpreted 3D maps represent the distribution of polarizable materials, in the case of IP effect, and the distribution of apparent resistivities, in the case of the resistivity parameter.

7 INTERPRETATION

The simplified geology on the property can be divided into two main geological units: a sericite phyllite that includes some graphitic units and limestones (phyllite) and a



Chargeability at 100m depth draped over topography

Fig 1

quartz sericite schist (schist). The phyllite is located in the south western part of the survey area and is generally well outlined by very high chargeabilities as shown in Fig 1 and the chargeability plan maps in appendix 4.

The resistivities on the other hand do not follow this pattern very well. Although the resistivities are definitely very low in the areas of the phyllite, especially in the western part as shown by the yellow colour in the above Vis5D plot (Fig 2), part of the rocks that are mapped as schist also have a low resistivity. This low resistivity area strikes east from

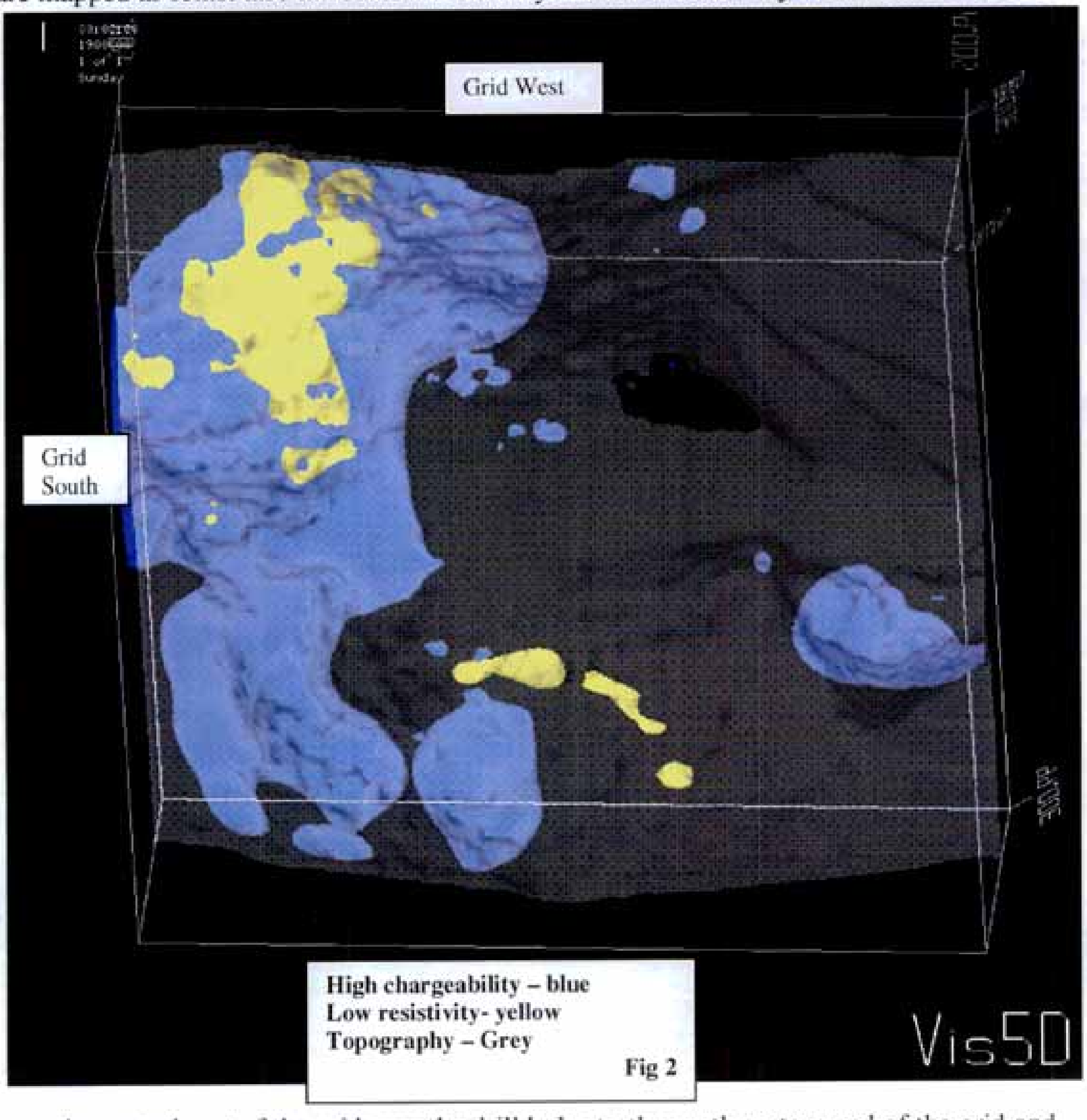
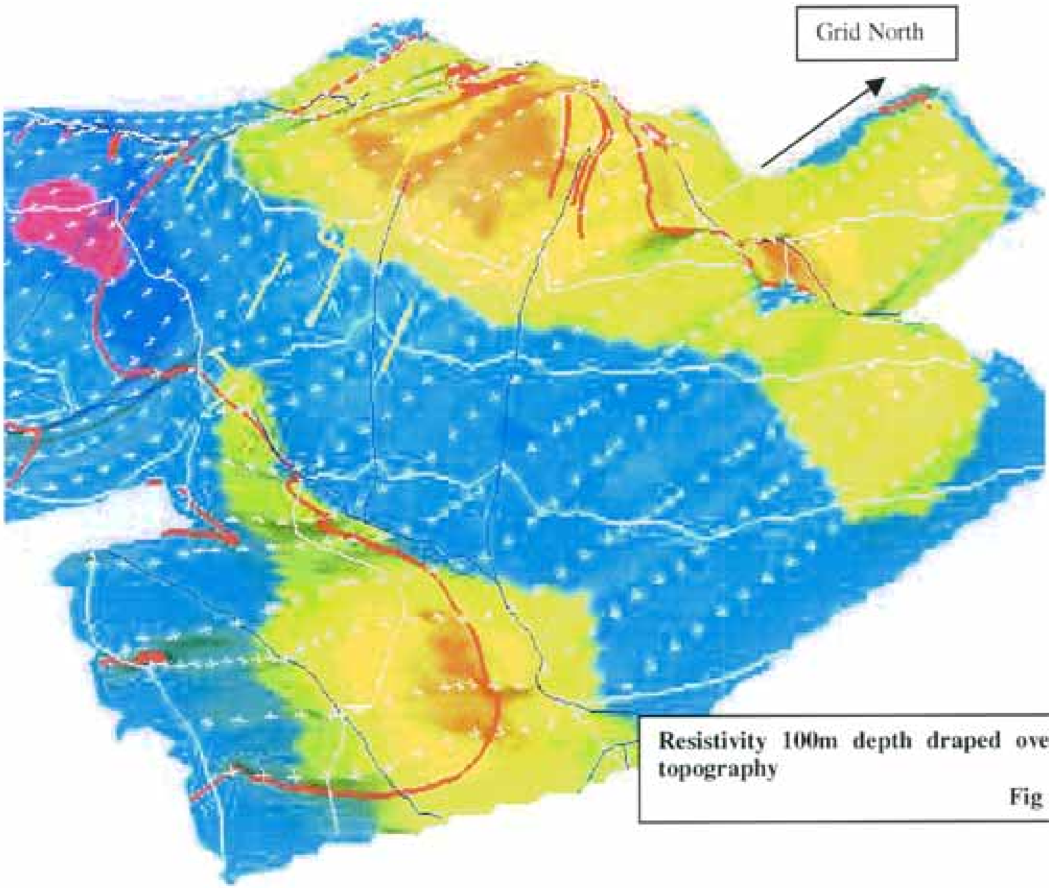


Fig 2

near the central part of the grid near the drill holes to the north eastern end of the grid and can be clearly seen on all of the resistivity plots (Appendix 4 and Fig 3 and 4). This area in general also has a very low chargeability suggesting it is not a phyllite but a low resistivity in the schist.

Both of the high resistivity zones, located to the north and south of this low



Resistivity 100m depth draped over topography

Fig 3

resistivity zone cutting across the eastern part of the schist, have elevated chargeabilities. Although the chargeabilities are not as high as the chargeabilities associated with the phyllite they are likely much more significant due to the coincidence with high resistivities.

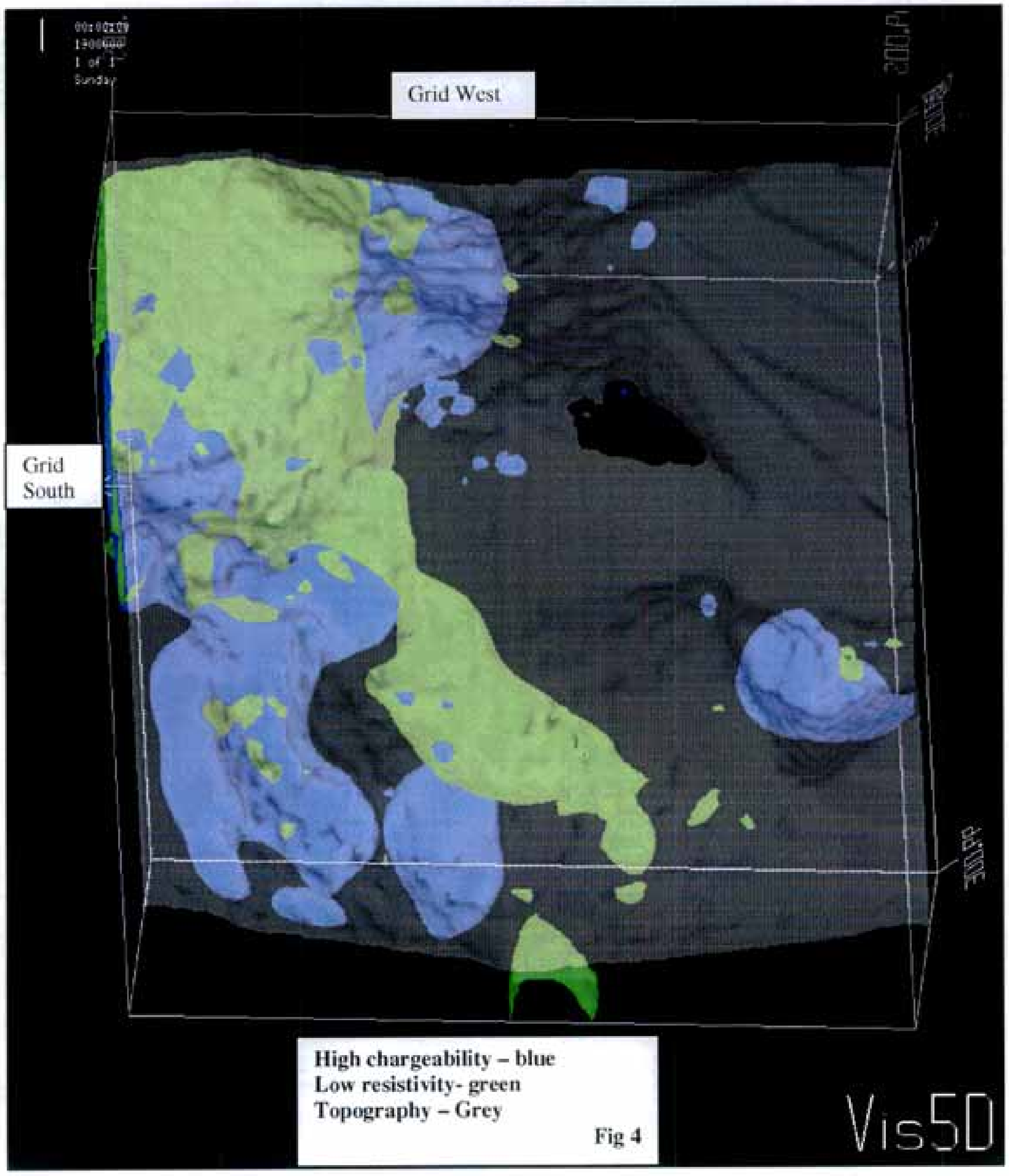


Fig 4

There is some indication that this low resistivity may also be associated with an east-west striking structure, not seen on surface that continues across both the phyllite and schist.

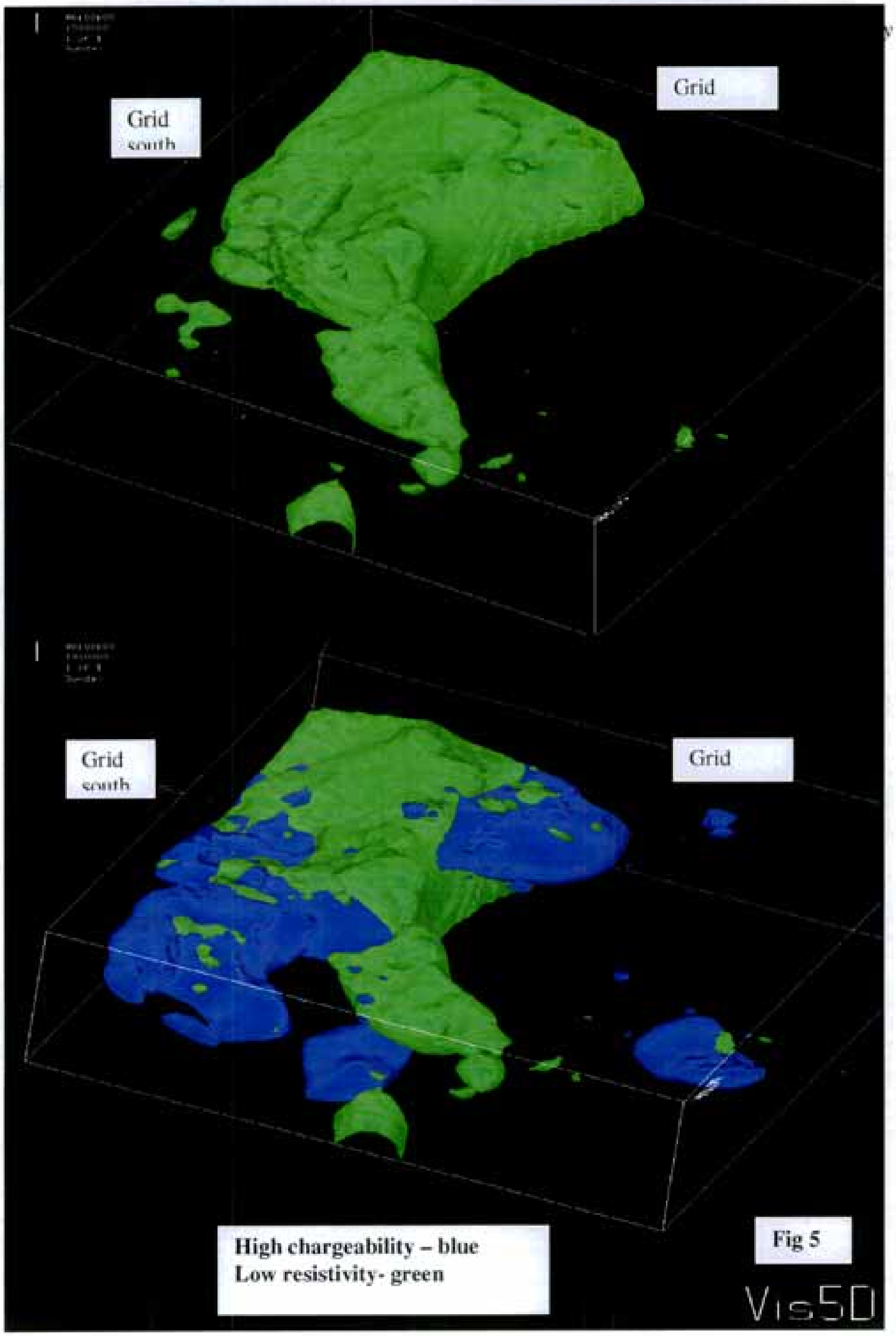

Grid
south
Grid
Grid
south
Grid
High chargeability – blue
Low resistivity- green
Vis5D

Fig 5

The resistivity and the chargeability both indicate that there is a sharp contrast in the electrical characteristics of the phyllites from the east to the west. As shown in the plots in Appendix 4 and Fig 5 western part of the phyllites is much more conductive (lower resistivity) than the eastern part.

In the higher chargeability regions there are 5 areas that stand out and are likely best seen on the 100m below surface chargeability plots (appendix 4 and Fig 6a) and the full 3D plots (Appendix 3 and Fig 6b, VIS5D). The areas include:

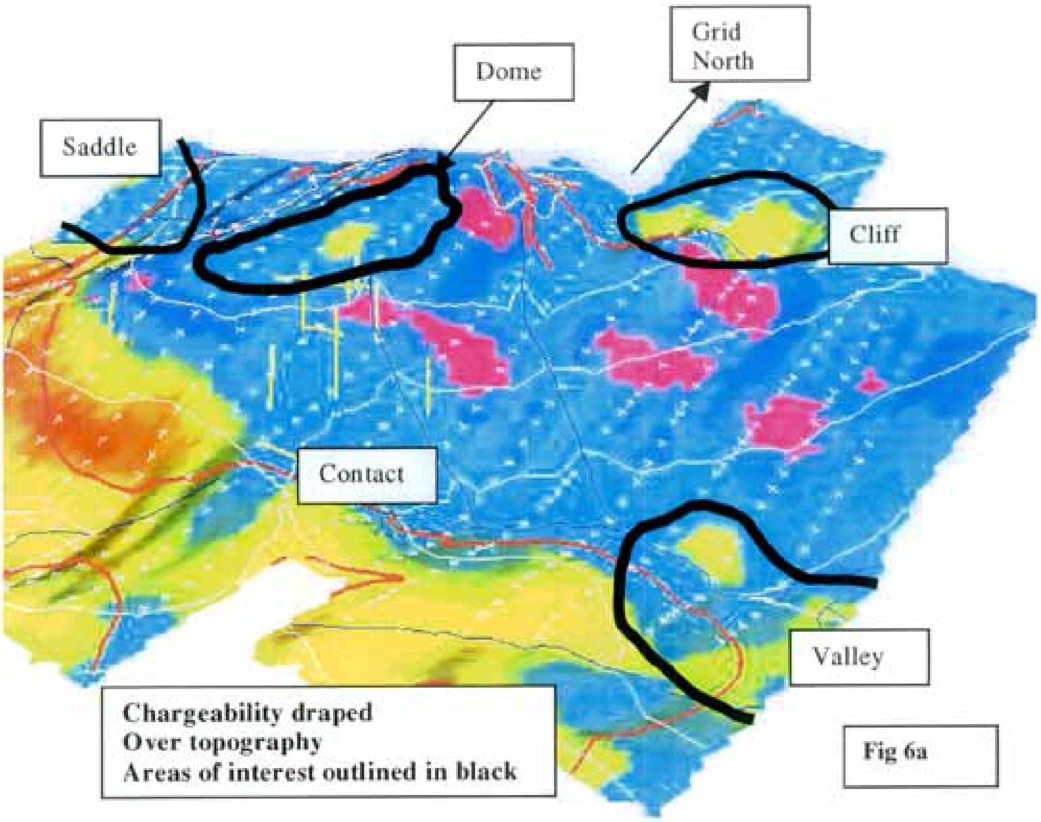
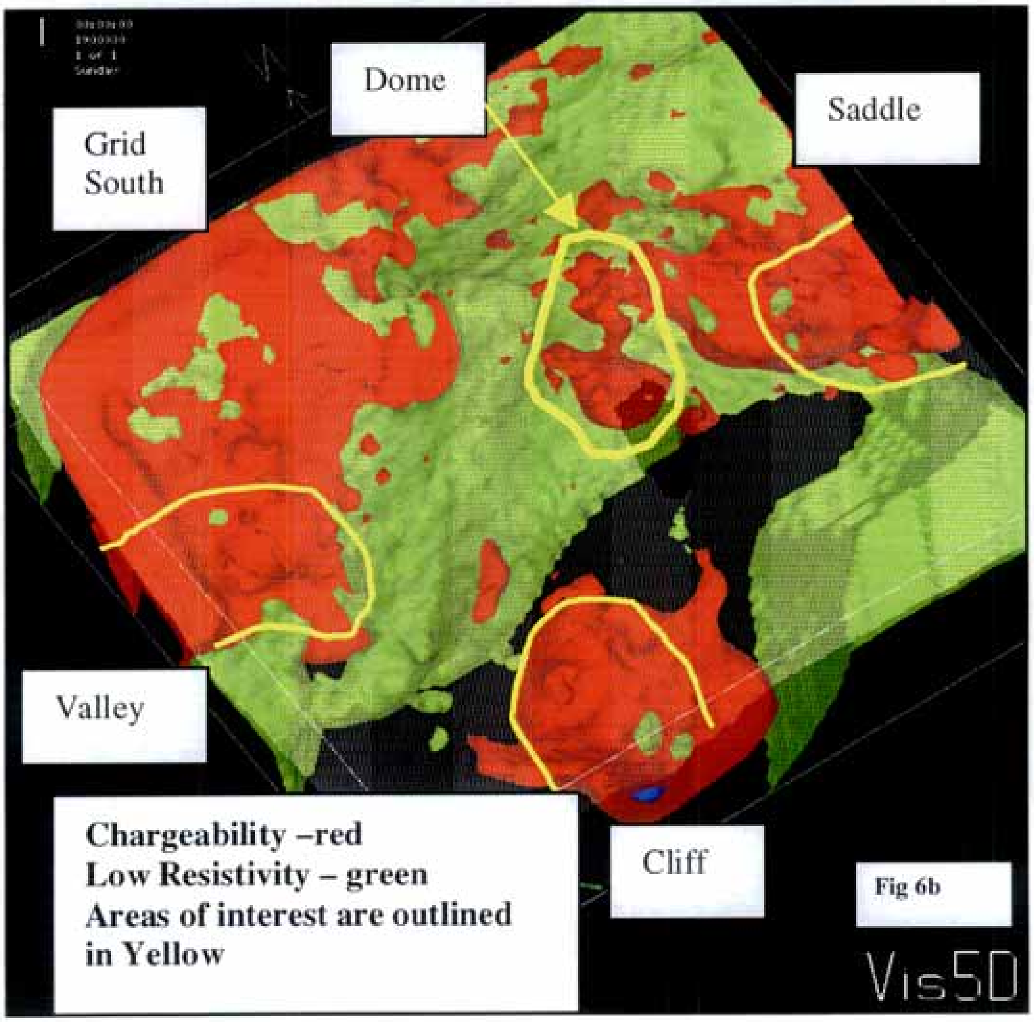


Fig 6a

1) "Dome" - Near the central part of the survey area at approximately 6405000N and 573000E and 572750E.

2) "Valley" - The area on the south eastern part of the survey area south and east of 640450N and 573500E.

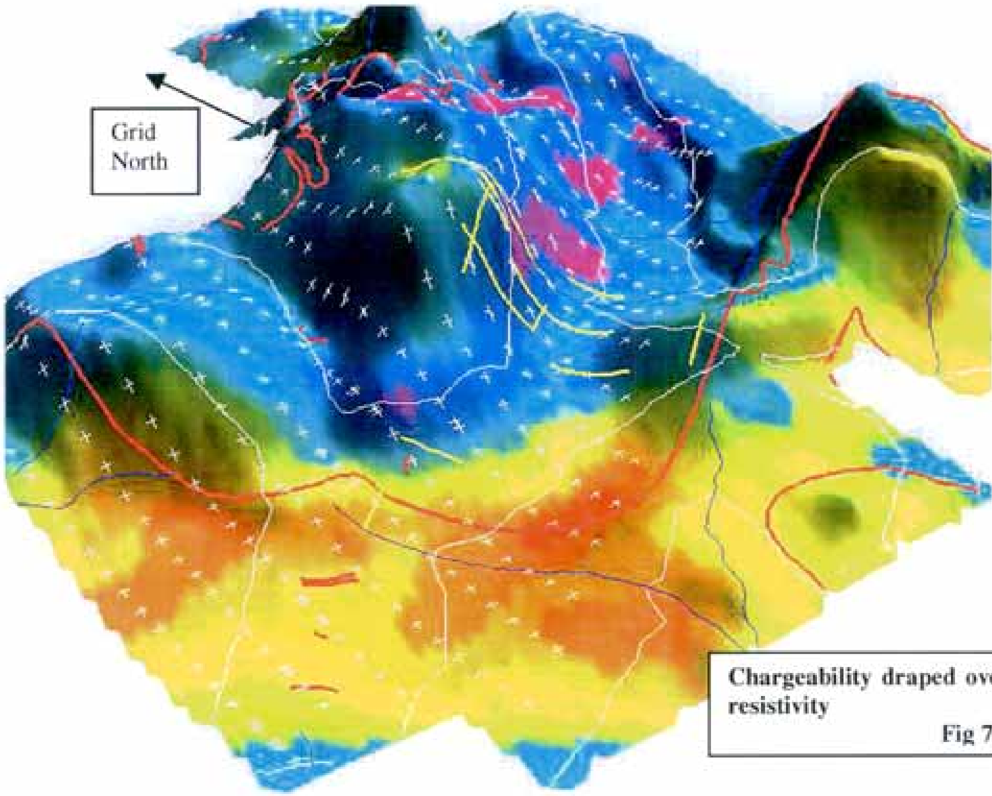
3) "Cliff" - North East of the cliff at 6405000N and between 573500E and 534000E.



4) "Saddle" - The area on the extreme north western part of the grid at about 6405200N and 572450E.

5) "Contact" - The high chargeability associated with the phyllites, especially the contact zones, should not be ignored.

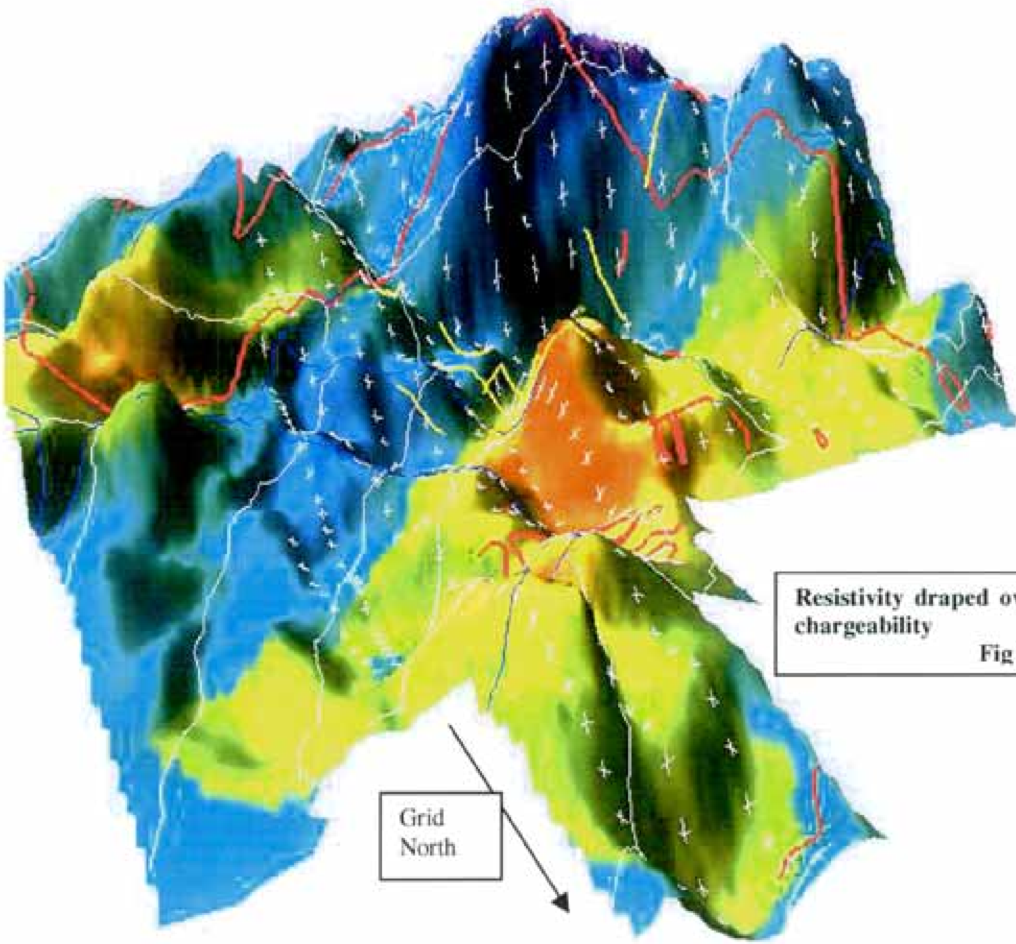
Possibly the most interesting chargeability anomaly is the Dome area. It is located



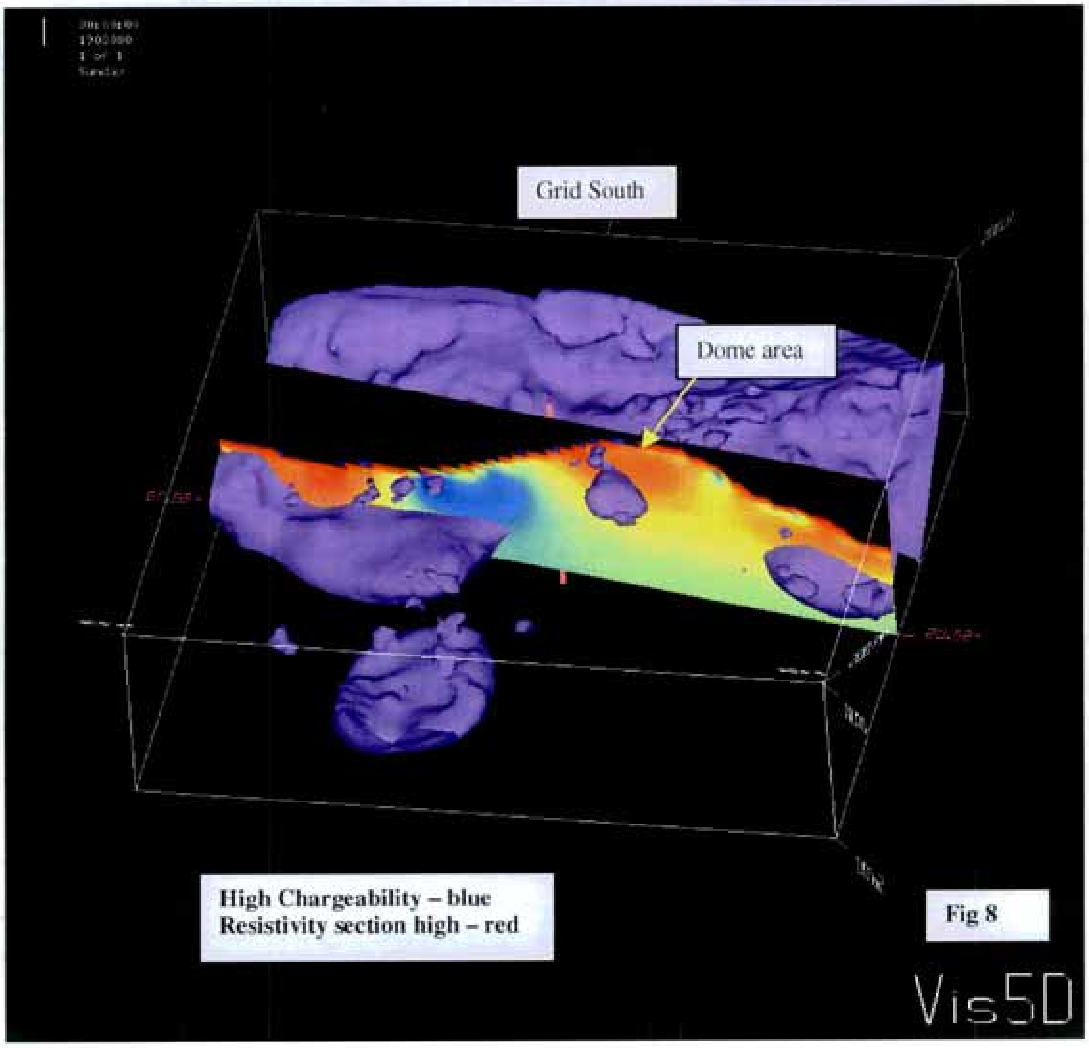
Chargeability draped over resistivity

Fig 7A

slightly to the north west of the pervious drilling as shown by the short yellow lines on all plan maps in Appendix 4. The highest values of this anomaly shows up on the 100m depth slice produced from the 3D inversions. There is a weaker and smaller part to this anomaly, which is located closer to surface and slightly to the southwest of the main anomaly. Fig 7a, b shows the relationship between the higher resistivity and chargeability and Figure 8 gives some better depth perspective of the anomaly at the Dome area.



Resistivity draped over chargeability
Fig 7b



The Valley area is located on the eastern edge of the survey area and the chargeability appears to be surrounding the resistivity high as shown in Fig 9. This anomaly is located very close to the contact of the schist and the phyllites and may be due to fine sulphides and graphite often associated with the phyllites, although the resistivity appears to be to high for the phyllites. This anomaly is open to the east and not very well defined due to its' proximity to the eastern edge of the survey grid.

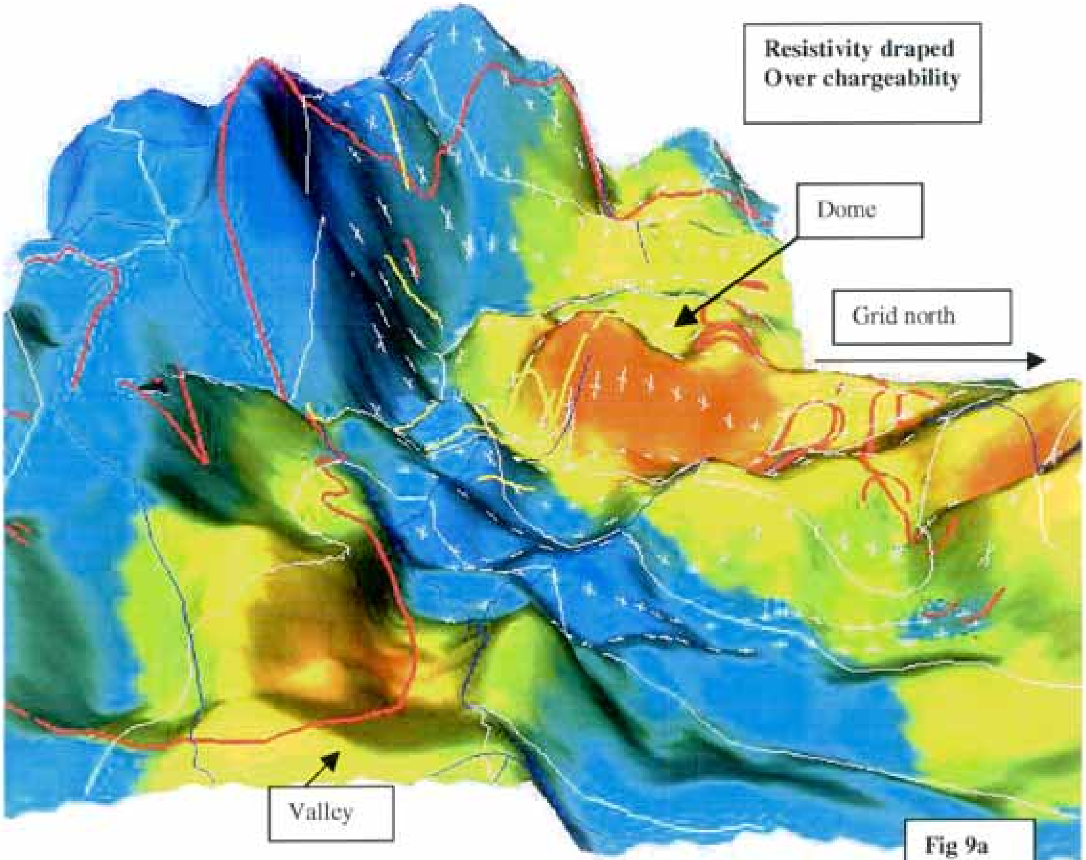
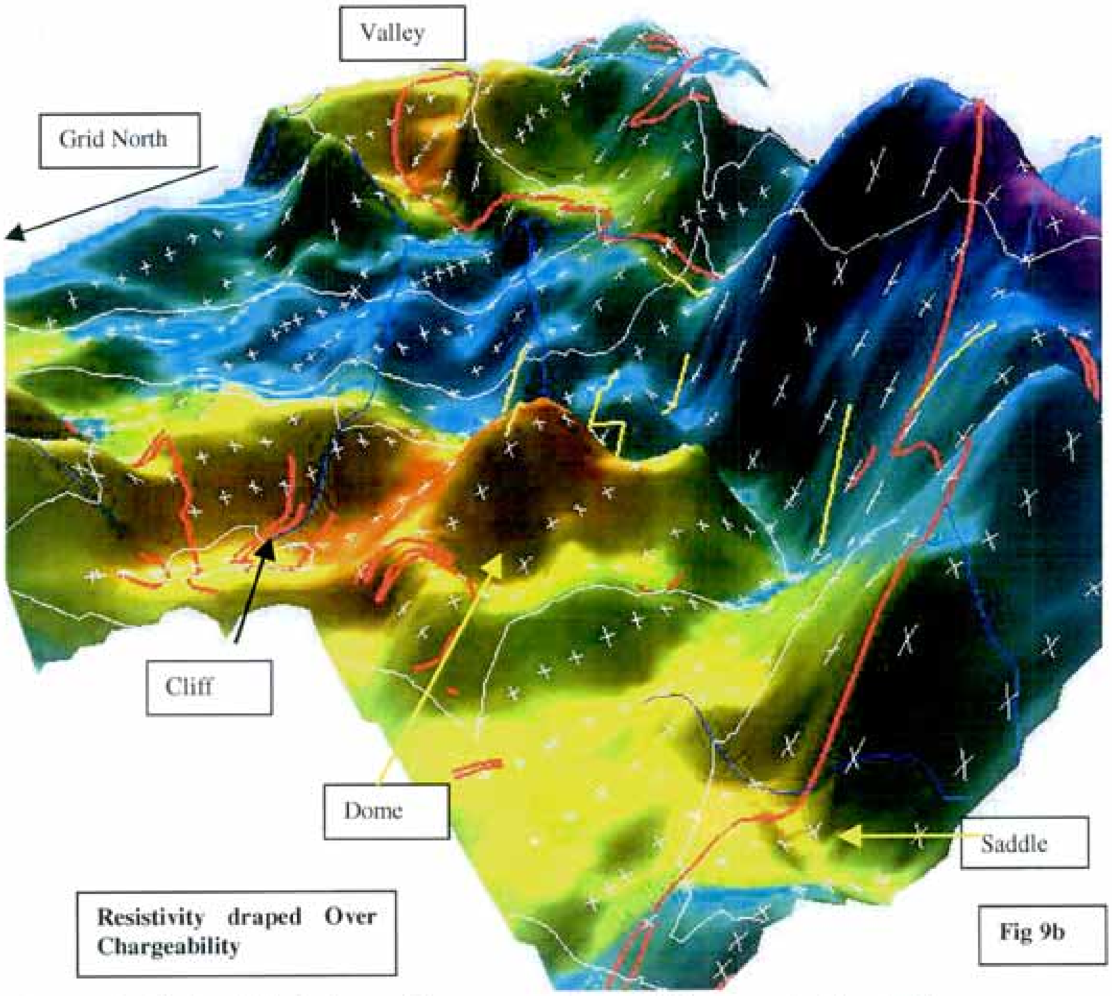


Fig 9a

The Cliff area is a single line anomaly that is located near the edge of a cliff therefore surveying was very difficult and the data would have a large error component. The anomaly does appear to be a continuation of the Dome anomaly.

The Saddle area has the same problem as the Valley area in that it is located near the edge of the survey grid and is even less well defined. The small, high resistivity anomaly in this area makes this area interesting. The geology should be carefully examined to



Resistivity draped Over Chargeability

Fig 9b

make sure the high resistivity is not due to a small area of limestone in the phyllites.

The Contact area is a very strong chargeability anomaly located in the southern part of the grid and is thought to be due to fine grained sulphides or graphite associated with the phyllites.

8 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey area can be divided into two main areas, the boundary of which closely follows the mapped phyllite and schist contact. The phyllites located to the south of the survey area in general have a very high chargeability and low resistivity whereas the northern schist has a higher resistivity and lower chargeability.

The phyllites vary from west to east with higher chargeabilities and lower resistivities located to the east with a very sharp break located in the central part of the grid.

As with the phyllites there is also variation in the schist. The main obvious feature is the low resistivity with an associated low chargeability zone striking across the survey area from the central part of the grid, where most of the previous drilling occurred, to the eastern edge. This east-west striking structure appears to continue across the schist/phyllite contact into the phyllites in the western part of the survey area.

Several geophysically interesting features occur in the survey area, among them are the high resistivities and associated elevated chargeabilities located to the south and north of the resistivity low structure in the schist. I would recommend that most of the future exploration concentrate in these areas.

Especially interesting is the Dome area, a coincident chargeability high and resistivity high zone located directly north and west of the majority of the previous drilling in the central part of the survey area. It is recommended that the geology of these drillholes be compared to the geophysics in order to determine if the sulphide mineralization is increasing toward the chargeability high. I suspect that the holes were drilled mainly in the structures associated with the intersection of the main east-west striking resistivity low in the schists and the north-south structure which cuts the extreme resistivity low, to the west, in the phyllites.

Another interesting area is the Valley area. It displays elevated chargeability associated with the resistivity high on the south eastern edge of the grid. This area is very close to the mapped contact zone and may be related to the phyllites although the high resistivities suggest this not to be the case. The grid should be extended to the east in this area.

The Cliff area is a single line anomaly in the northern part of the grid. This area was very difficult to survey and the anomaly may be due to poor control on location and steep topography. This anomaly is interesting as it may be an extension of the anomaly located in the central part of the survey area. The combination of topography and limited data points, the inversion may not be optimal. More work has to be done on this target before any drilling can be recommended.

The Saddle area, located in the north western portion of the grid is less well defined. The grid should also be extended in this area in order to better define the resistivity anomaly.

The high chargeability areas in the phyllites, the Contact area, should not be disregarded because they are thought to be due to associated graphite and/or finely disseminated pyrite. This is especially true near the contact zones especially in the areas of higher resistivities. I suspect that the contact zone is not as well defined as it may appear on the map.

Respectfully submitted,

Per S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

"Syd Visser"

Syd Visser, P.Geo,

Geophysics, Geology

Date Signed: February 27, 2003

9 Appendix 1 – Statement of Qualifications – Syd Visser

I, Syd J Visser, of the city of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1) I graduated from the Haileybury School of mines in 1971 as a mining technician.
2) I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1981 with a B.Sc. degree in the combined Honours Geophysics and Geology program.
3) I have working in the mining exploration business since 1968
4) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

Signed by: **"Syd Visser"**

Syd Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.

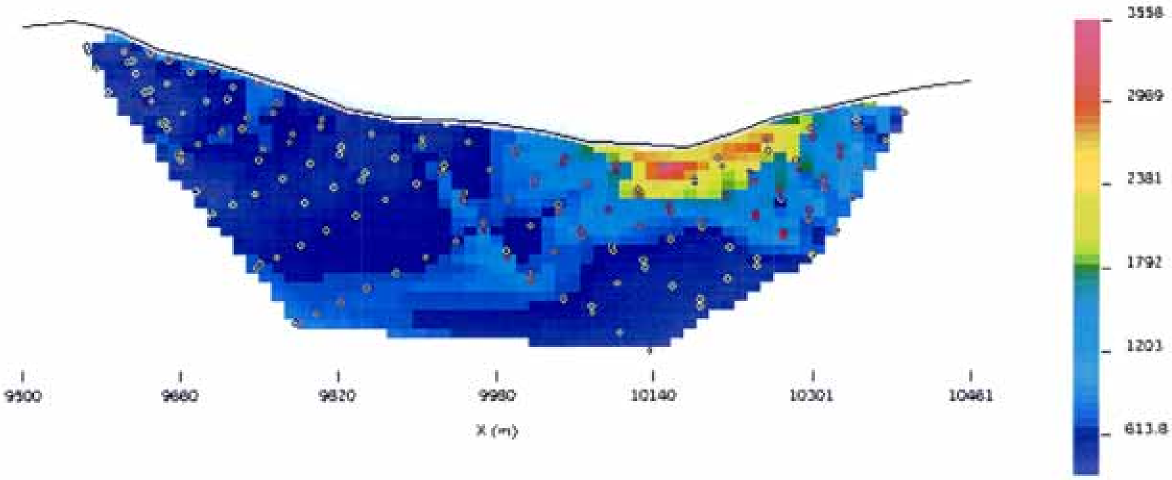
Geophysicist/Geologist

10 Appendix 2
Pseudosections

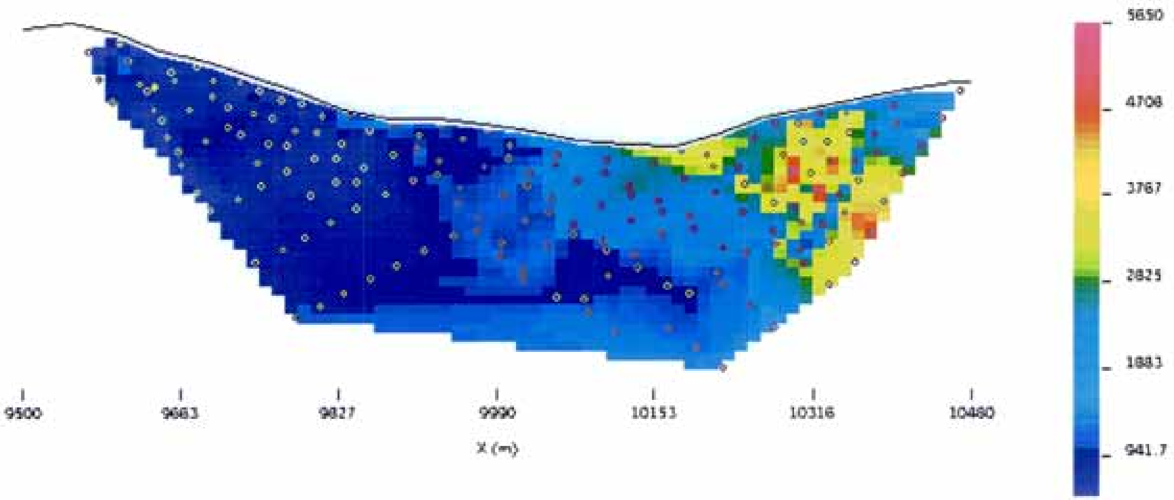
These pseudosections differ from the "usual" pseudosection presentation for plotting normal inline pole dipole surveys. The currents in the modified 3D survey are located on adjacent lines therefore there are two sections produced for each receiver line: one where the currents are on the line greater than the receiver line and one where the current line is less than the receiver line. These pseudosections can therefore not be interpreted as a "normal" pseudosection and are useful only as a check of the raw data.

The units for the colour scale bar for resistivity are in ohm-m and chargeability in ms.

Resistivity - Line 8200 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 174 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 8200 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 193 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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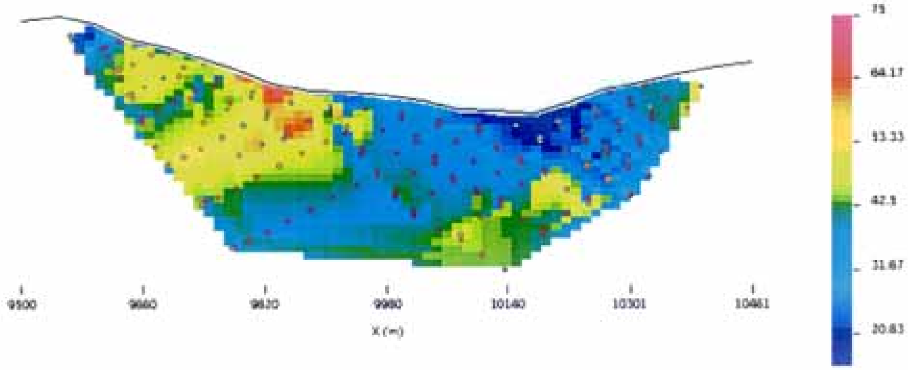
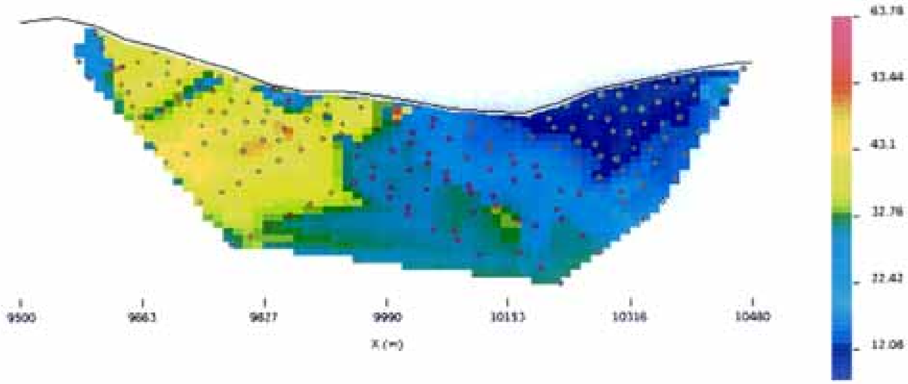
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Mx Chargeability - Line 8200 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 175 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 8200 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 194 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



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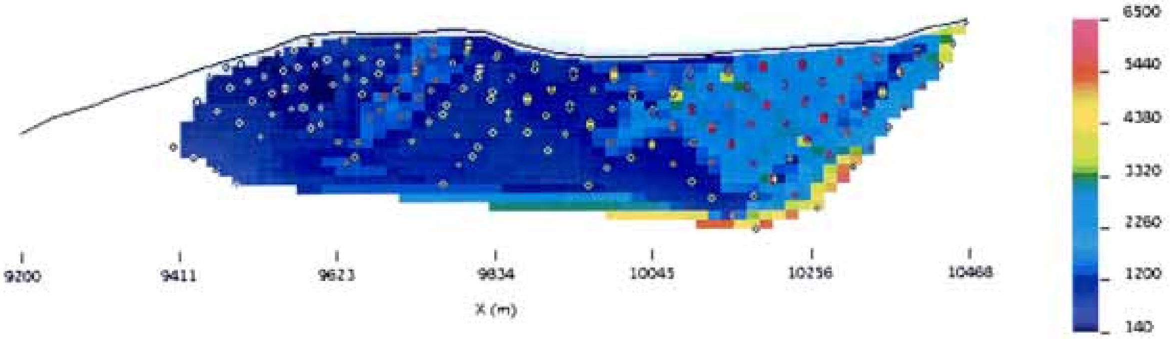
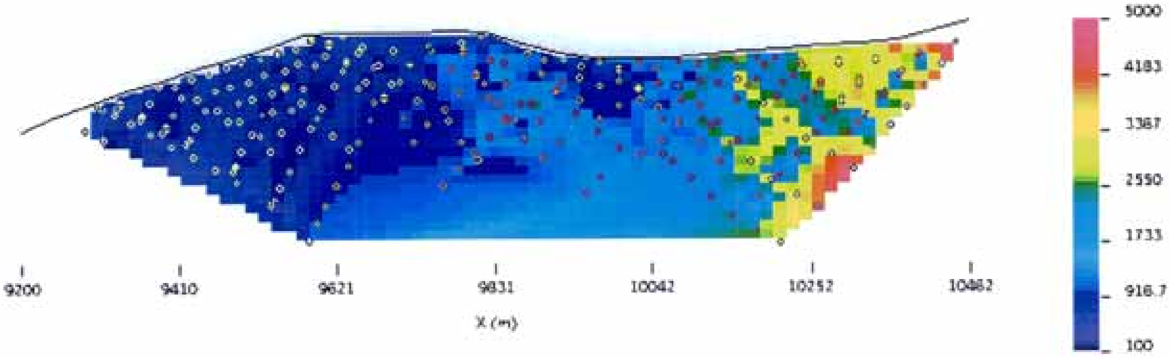
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Resistivity - Line 8400 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 213 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 8400 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 270 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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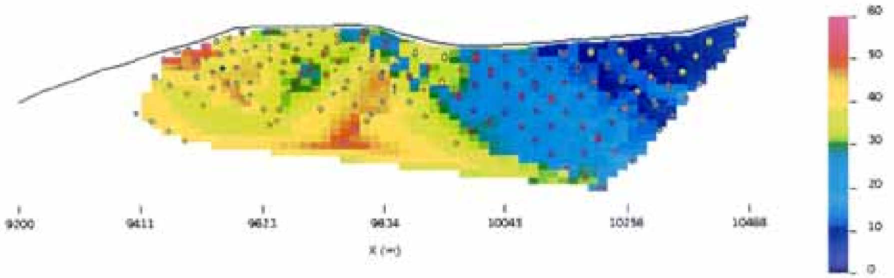
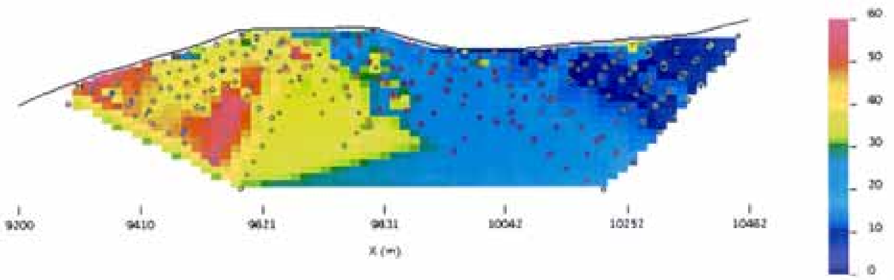
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Mx Chargeability - Line 8400 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 222 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 8400 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 273 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



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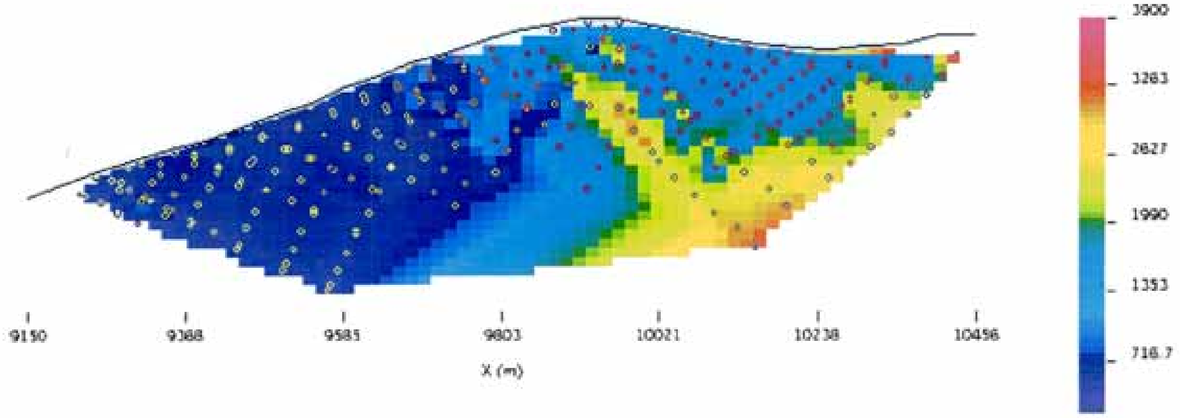
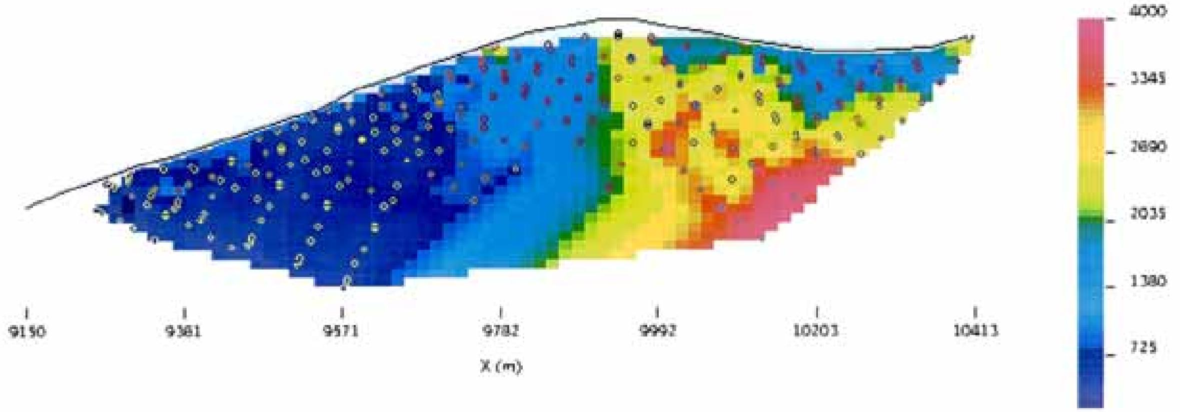
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Resistivity - Line 8600 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 269 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 8600 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 260 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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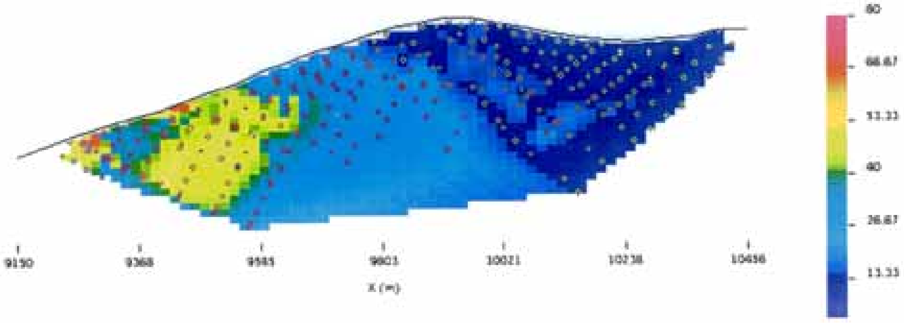
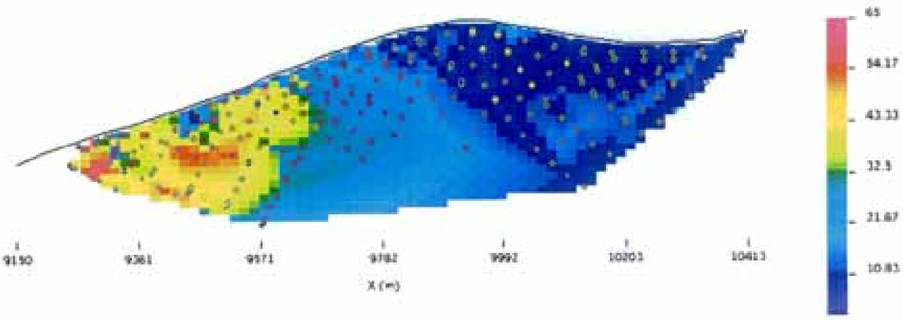
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Mx Chargeability - Line 8600 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 276 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 8600 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 276 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



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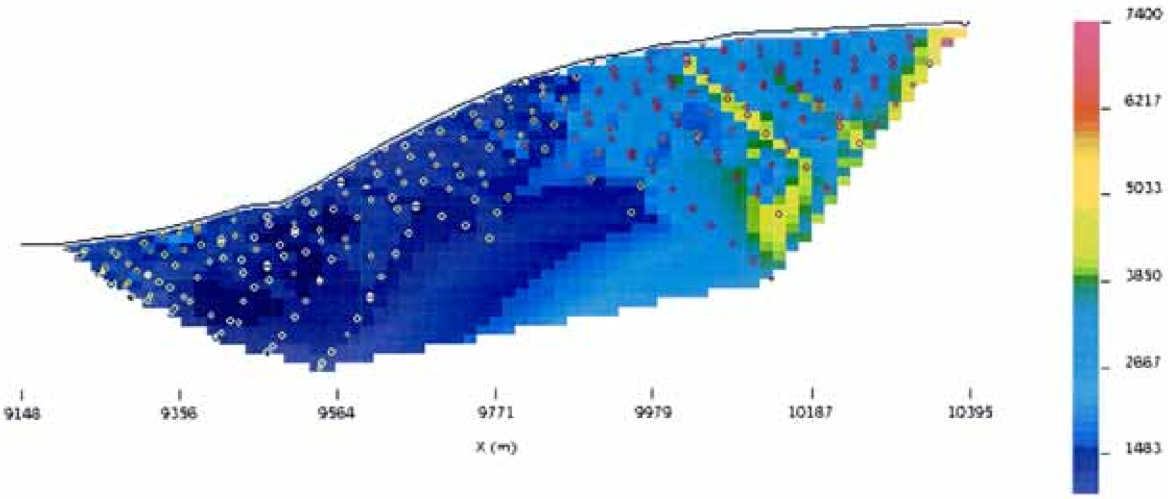
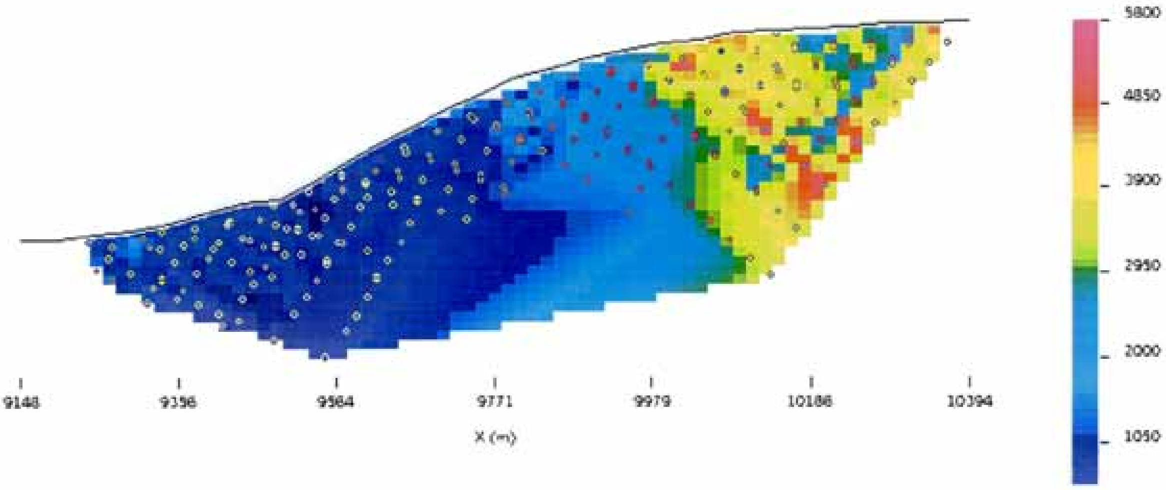
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

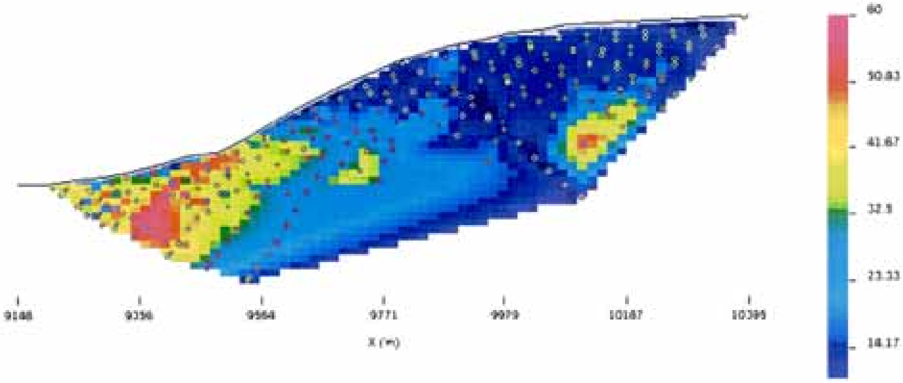
Resistivity - Line 8800 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 273 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



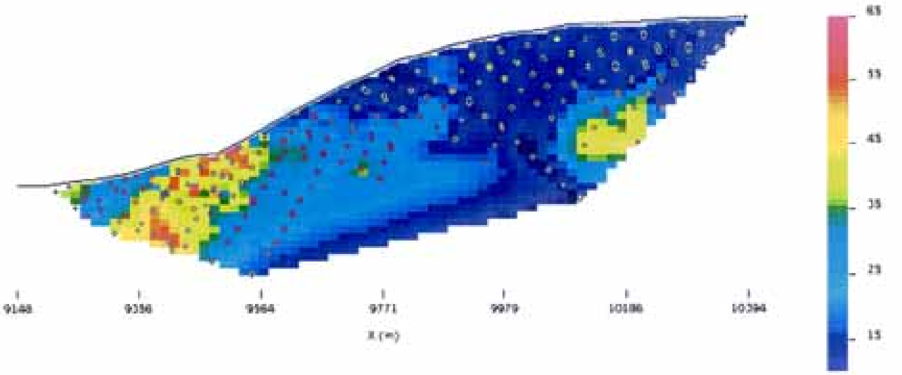
Resistivity - Line 8800 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 247 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Mx Chargeability - Line 8800 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 264 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 8800 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 252 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



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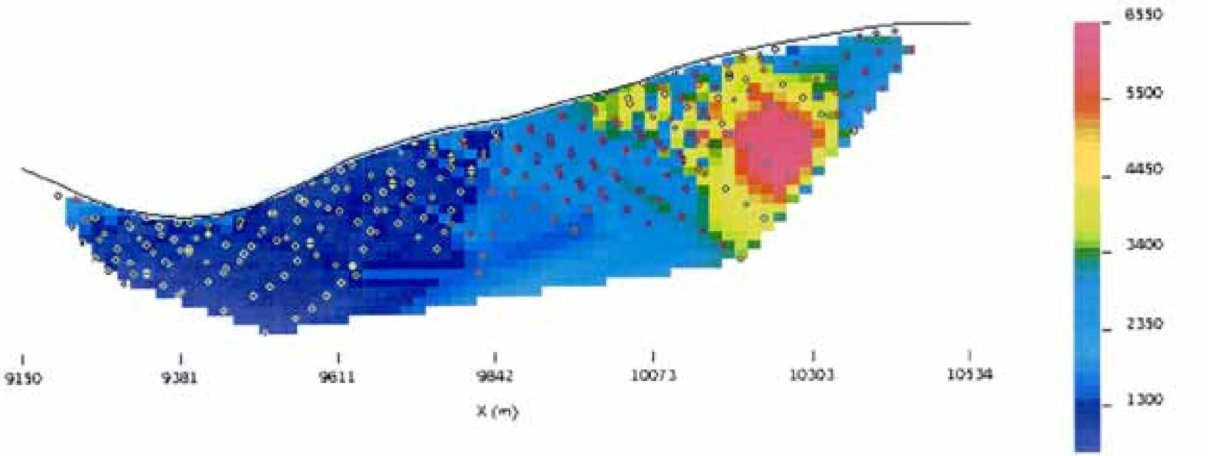
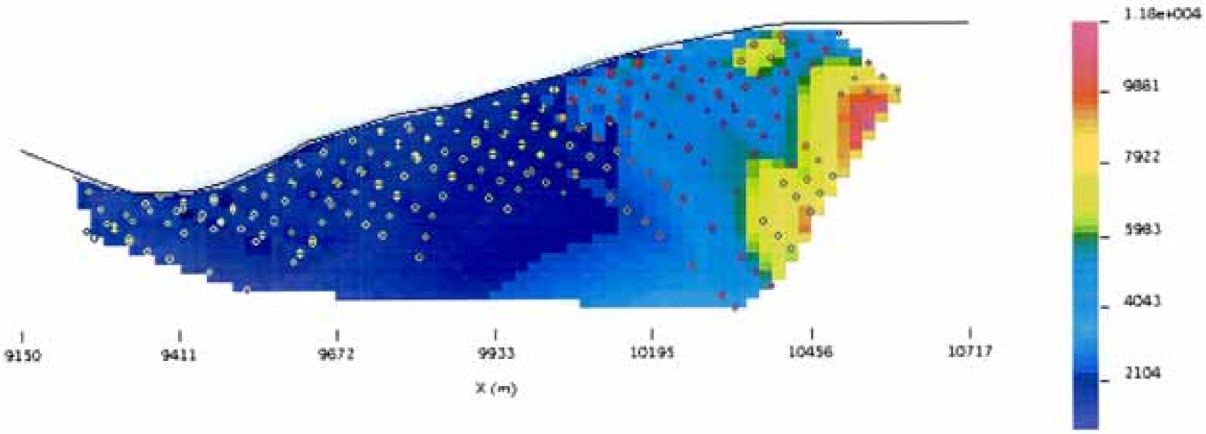
Resistivity - Line 9000 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 277 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 9000 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 274 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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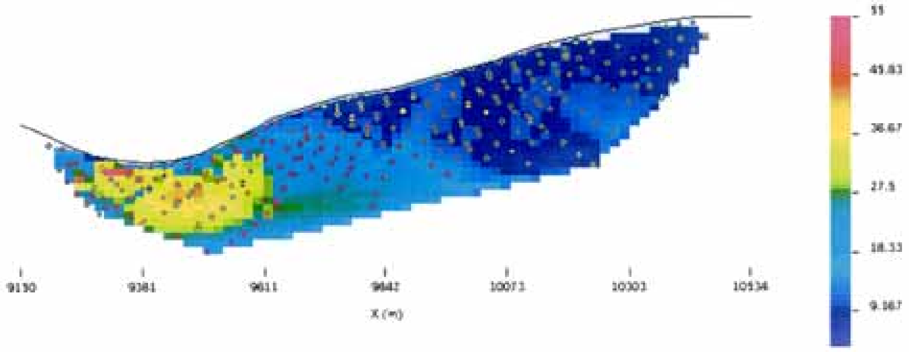
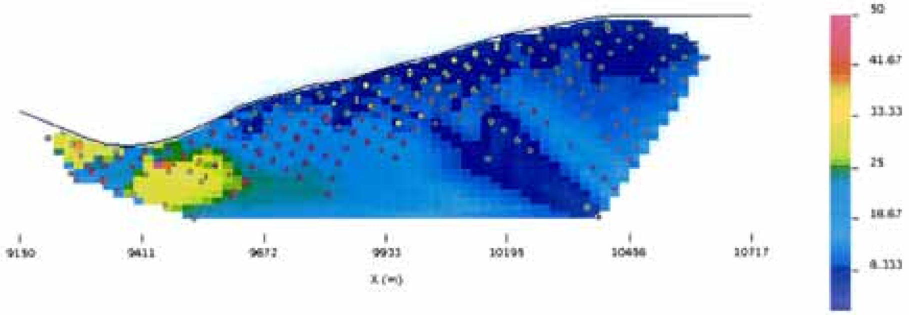
tel: (604) 582-1100 fax: (604) 589-7466 e-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

Mx Chargeability - Line 9000 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 271 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 9000 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 269 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



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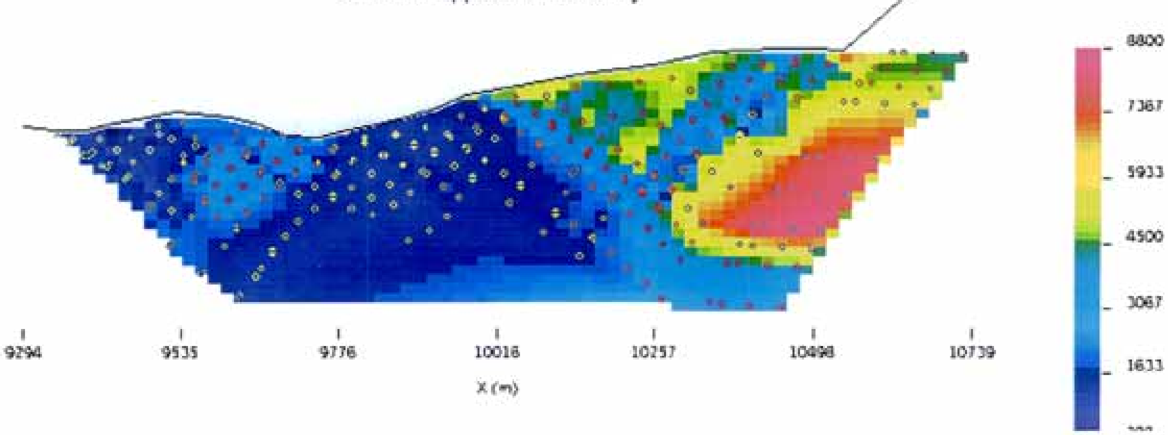
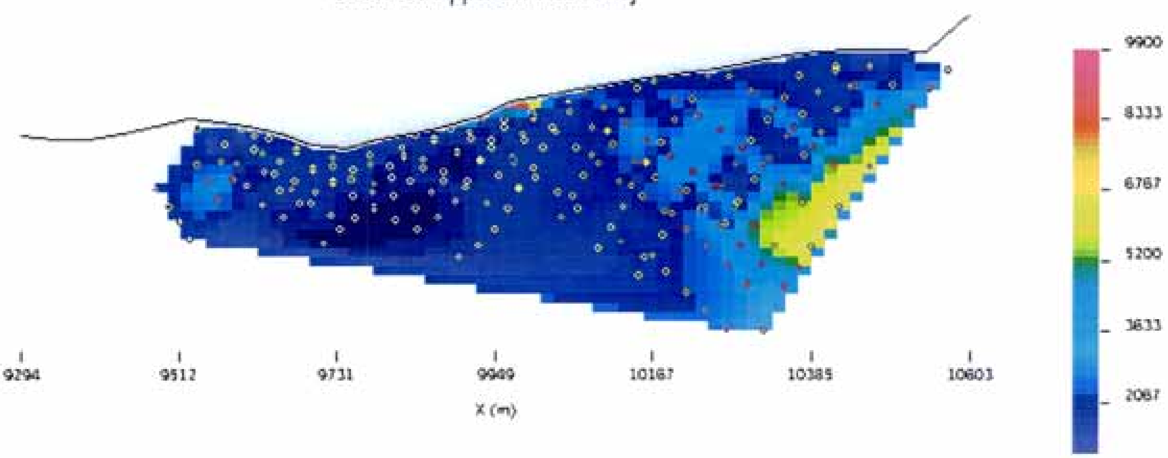
Resistivity - Line 9200 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 299 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 9200 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 217 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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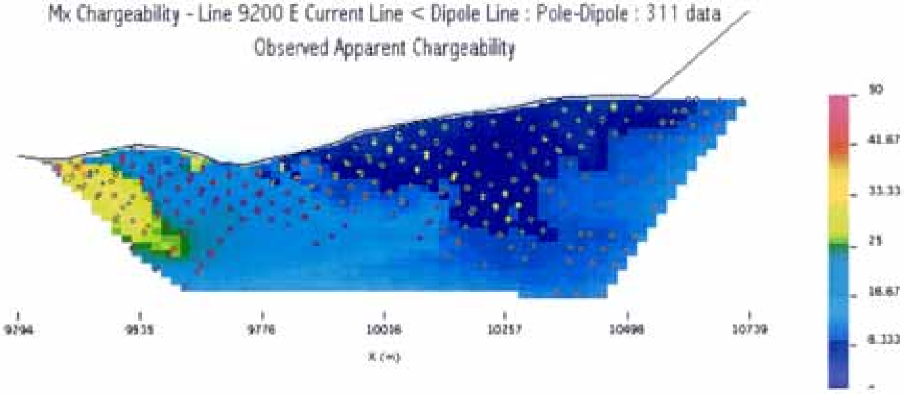
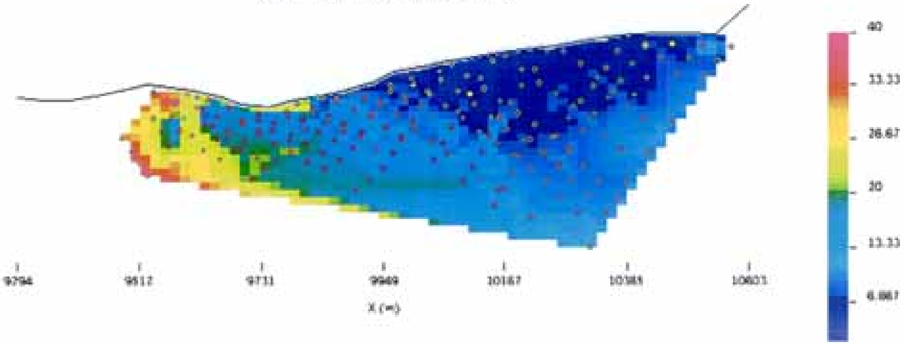
Mx Chargeability - Line 9200 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 311 data

Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 9200 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 218 data

Observed Apparent Chargeability



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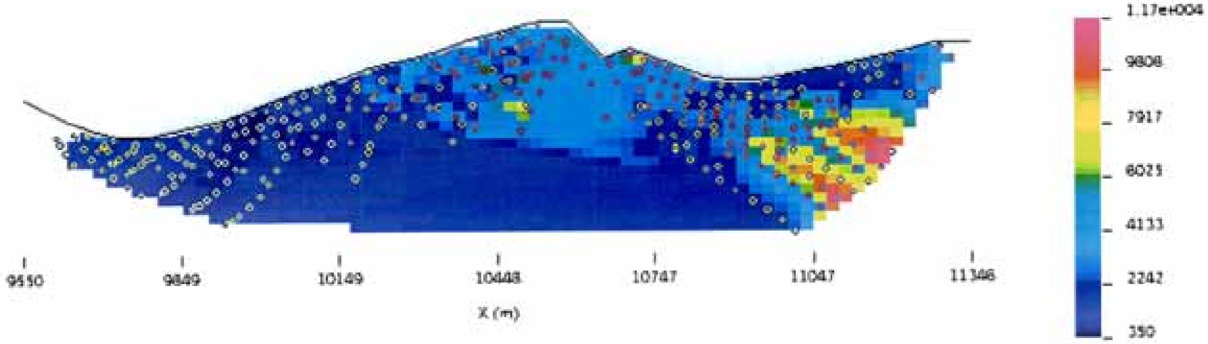
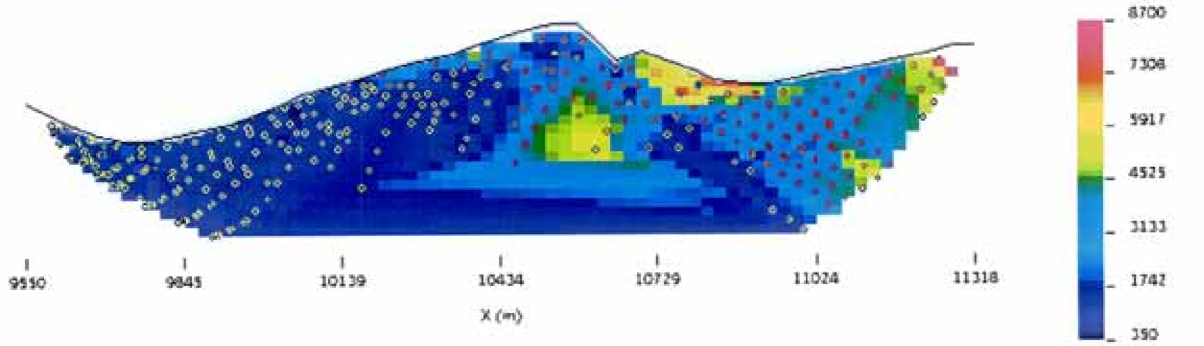
Resistivity - Line 9400 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 330 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 9400 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 349 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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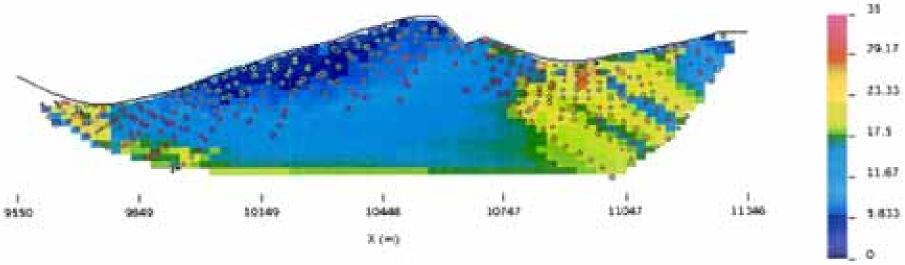
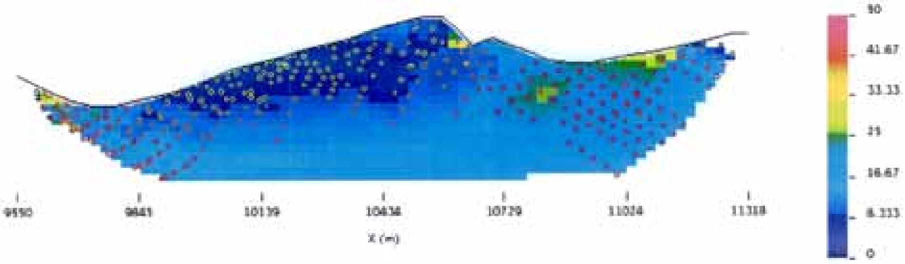
Mx Chargeability - Line 9400 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 345 data

Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 9400 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 367 data

Observed Apparent Chargeability



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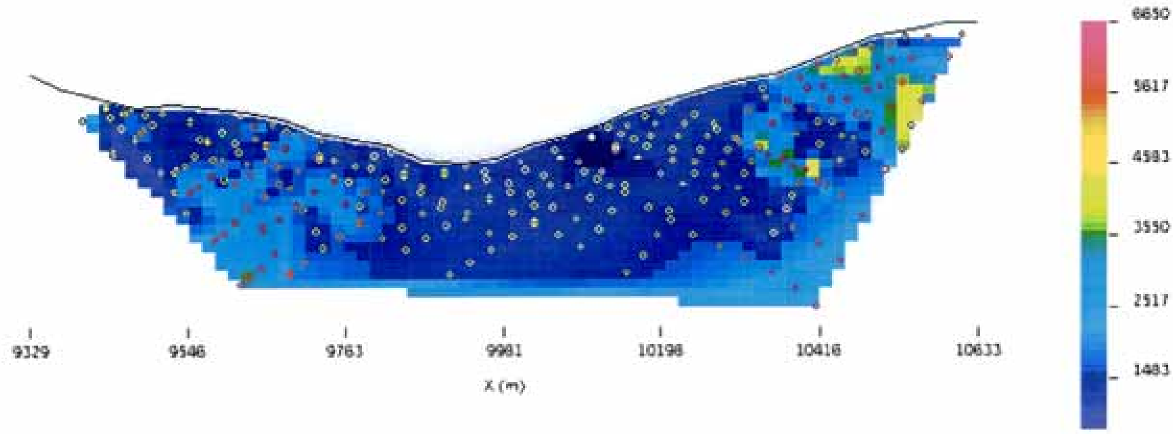
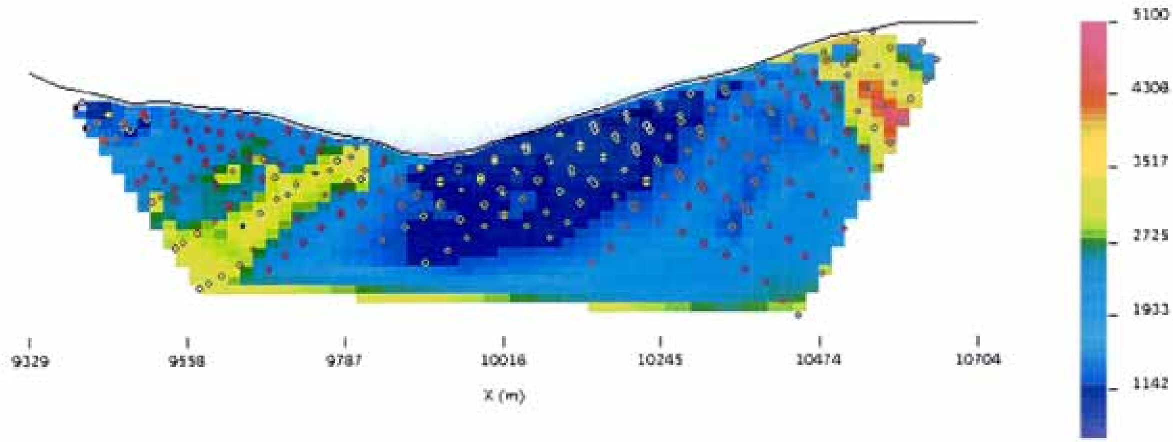
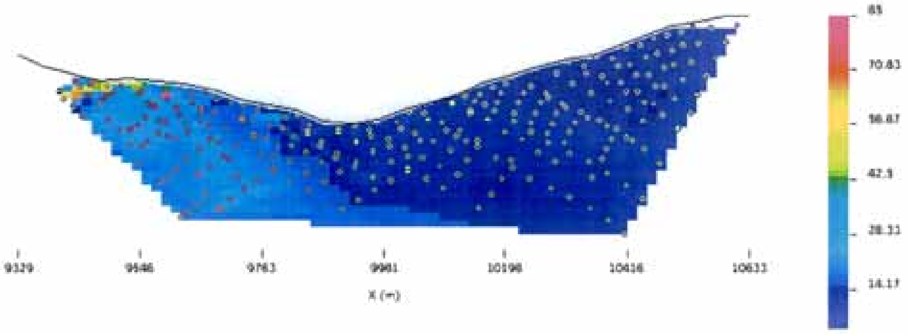
Resistivity - Line 9600 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 286 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



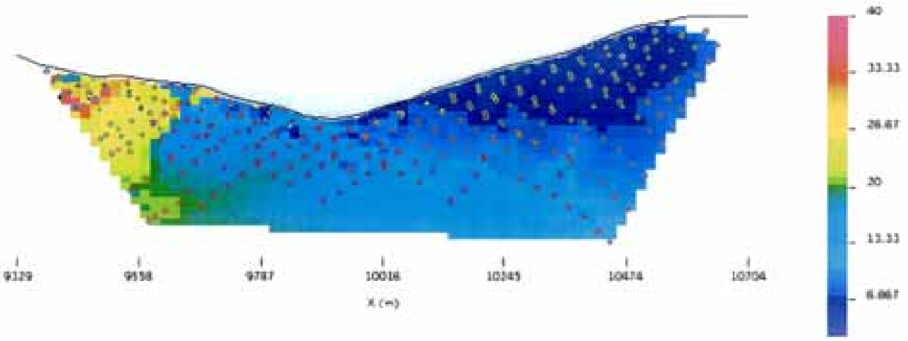
Resistivity - Line 9600 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 297 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



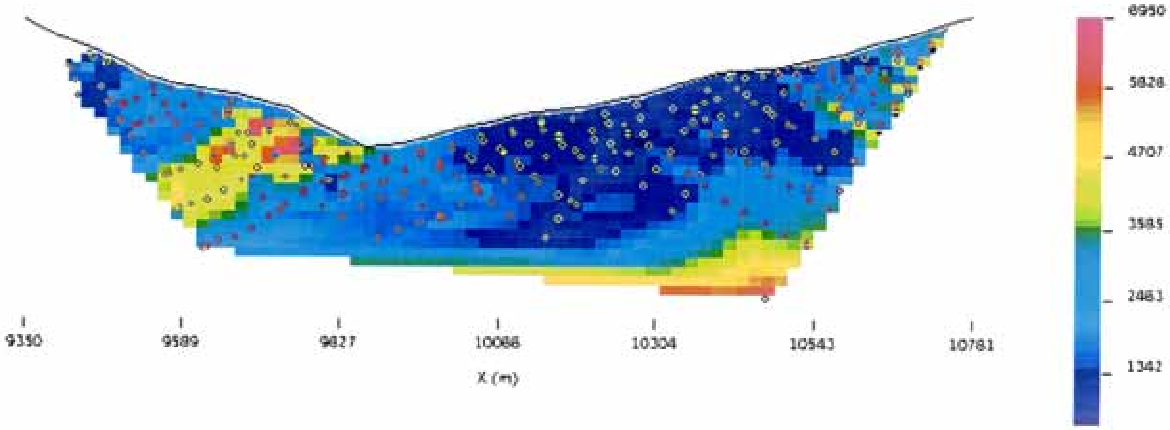
Mx Chargeability - Line 9600 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 296 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



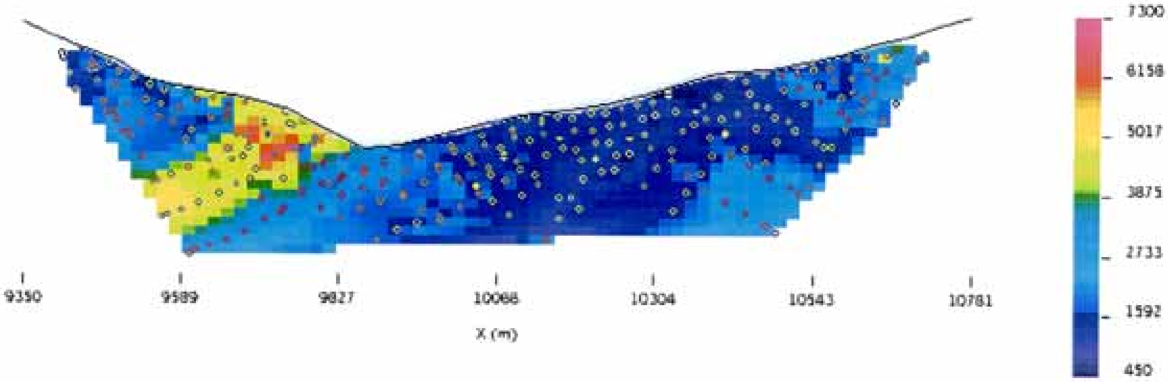
Mx Chargeability - Line 9600 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 306 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Resistivity - Line 9800 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 286 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



Resistivity - Line 9800 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 277 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity



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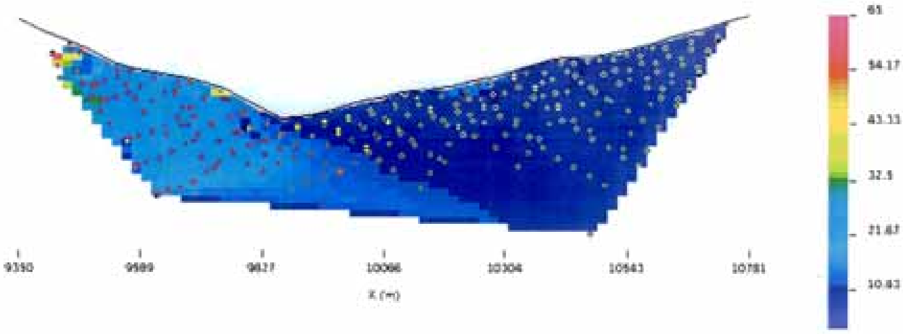
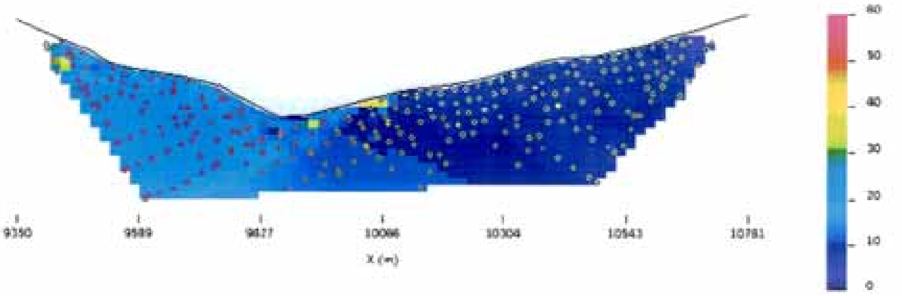
Mx Chargeability - Line 9800 E Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 304 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



Mx Chargeability - Line 9800 E Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 285 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



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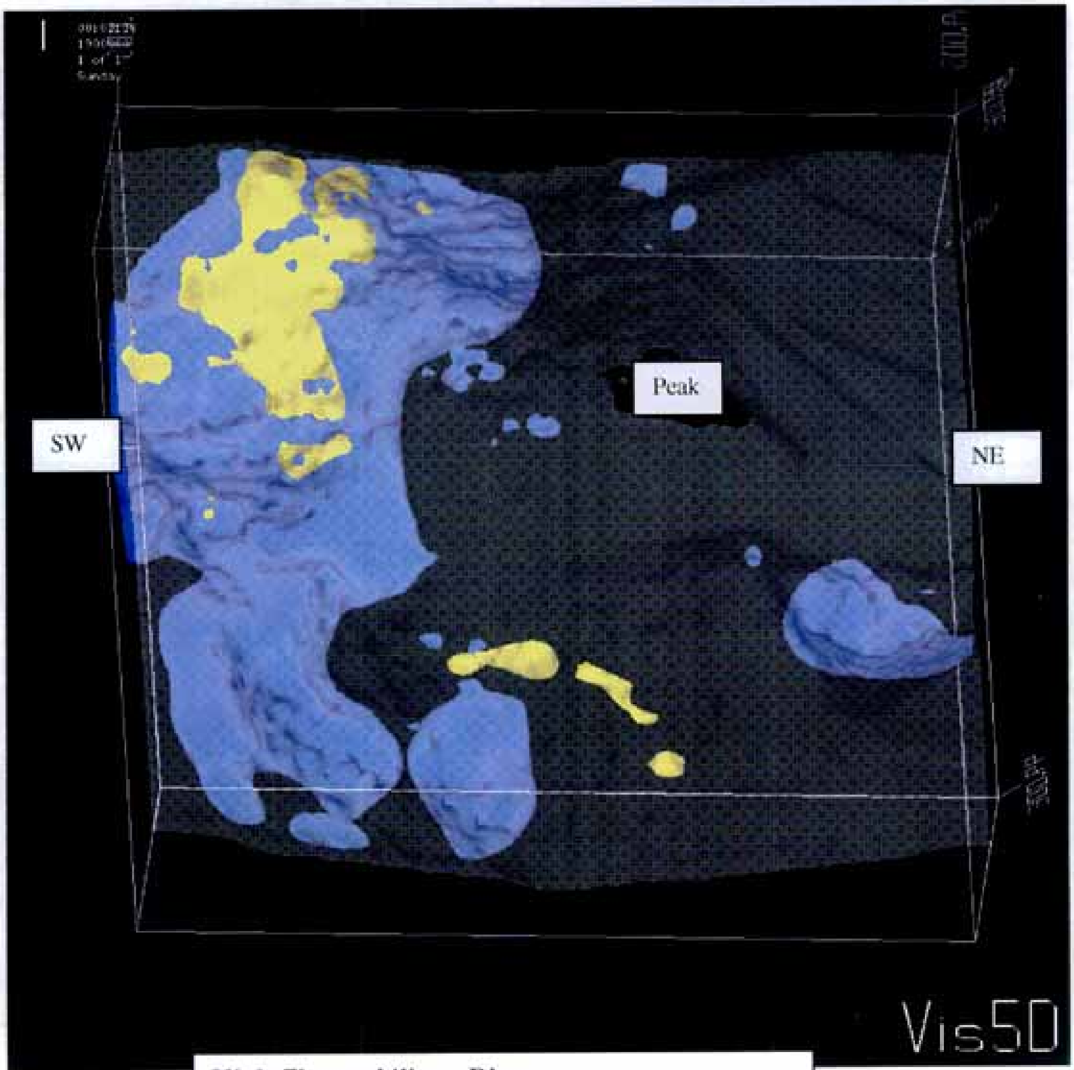
11 Appendix 3

3D Vis5D screen dumps of various Chargeability and Resistivity Levels

The 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data was converted to VIS5D format and displayed in the VIS5D visualization software. Vis5D is an Open Source software package running on linux. The following are some screen dumps examples from Vis5D used in the interpretation.



High Chargeability – Blue
Very Low Resistivity – yellow
Topo – Grey

The high chargeability to the SW closely follows the phyllite contact

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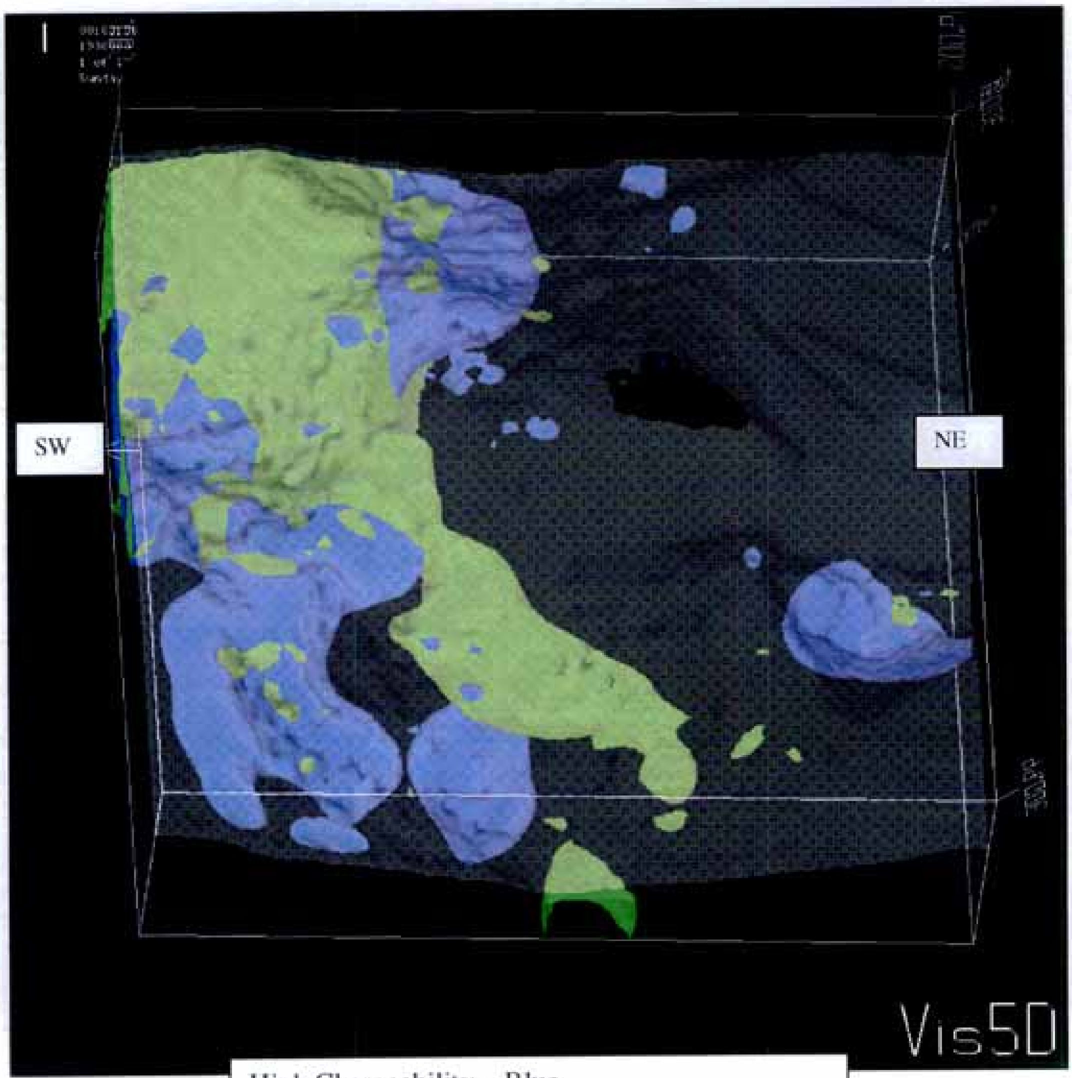

High Chargeability – Blue
Low Resistivity – Green
Topo – Grey

The Low resistivity shows a East west striking resistivity low crossing both the phyllite and schist

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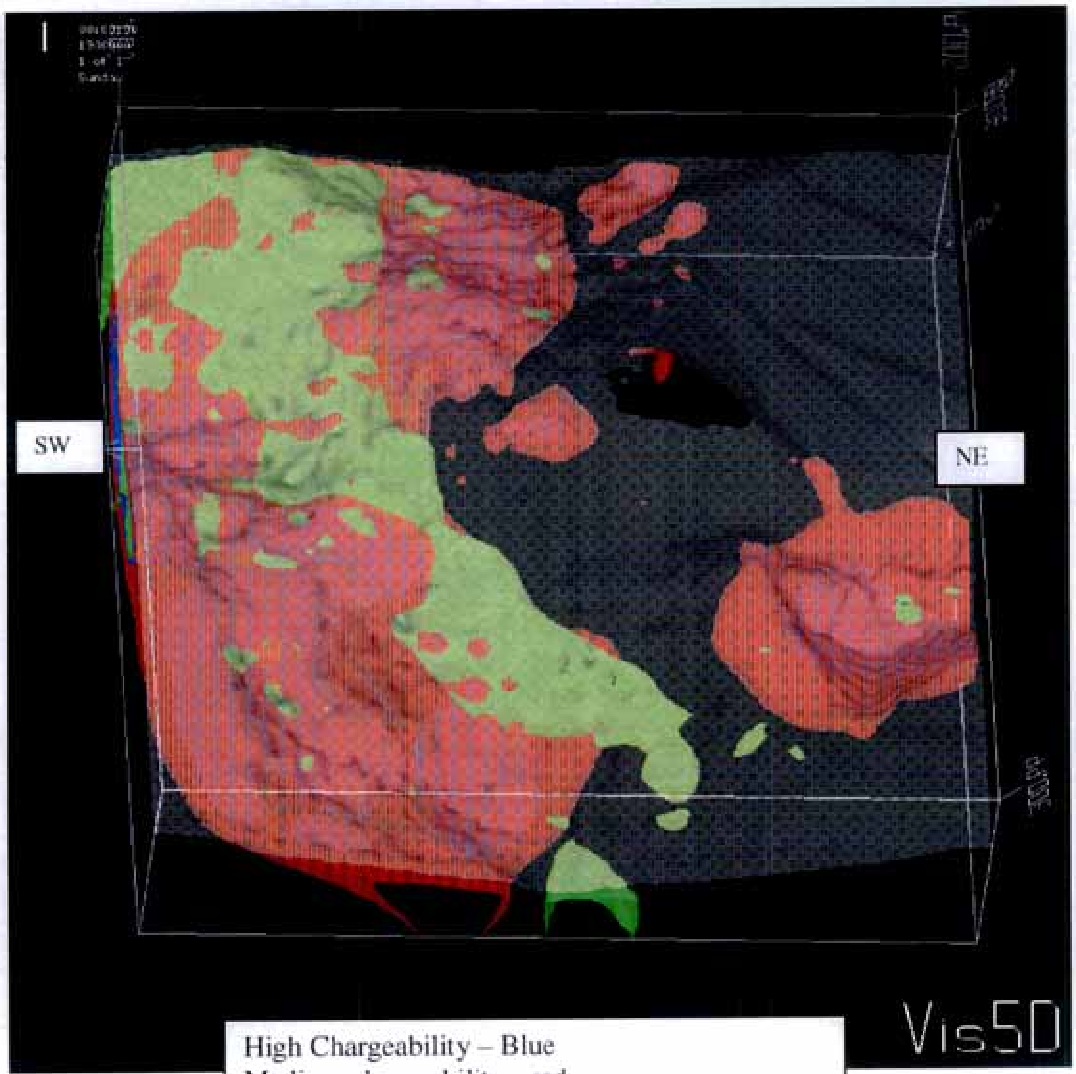

High Chargeability – Blue
Medium chargeability - red
Low Resistivity – Green
Topo – Grey

The Medium chargeability anomalies especially those associated with resistivity highs and located in the schist are likely of the most interest

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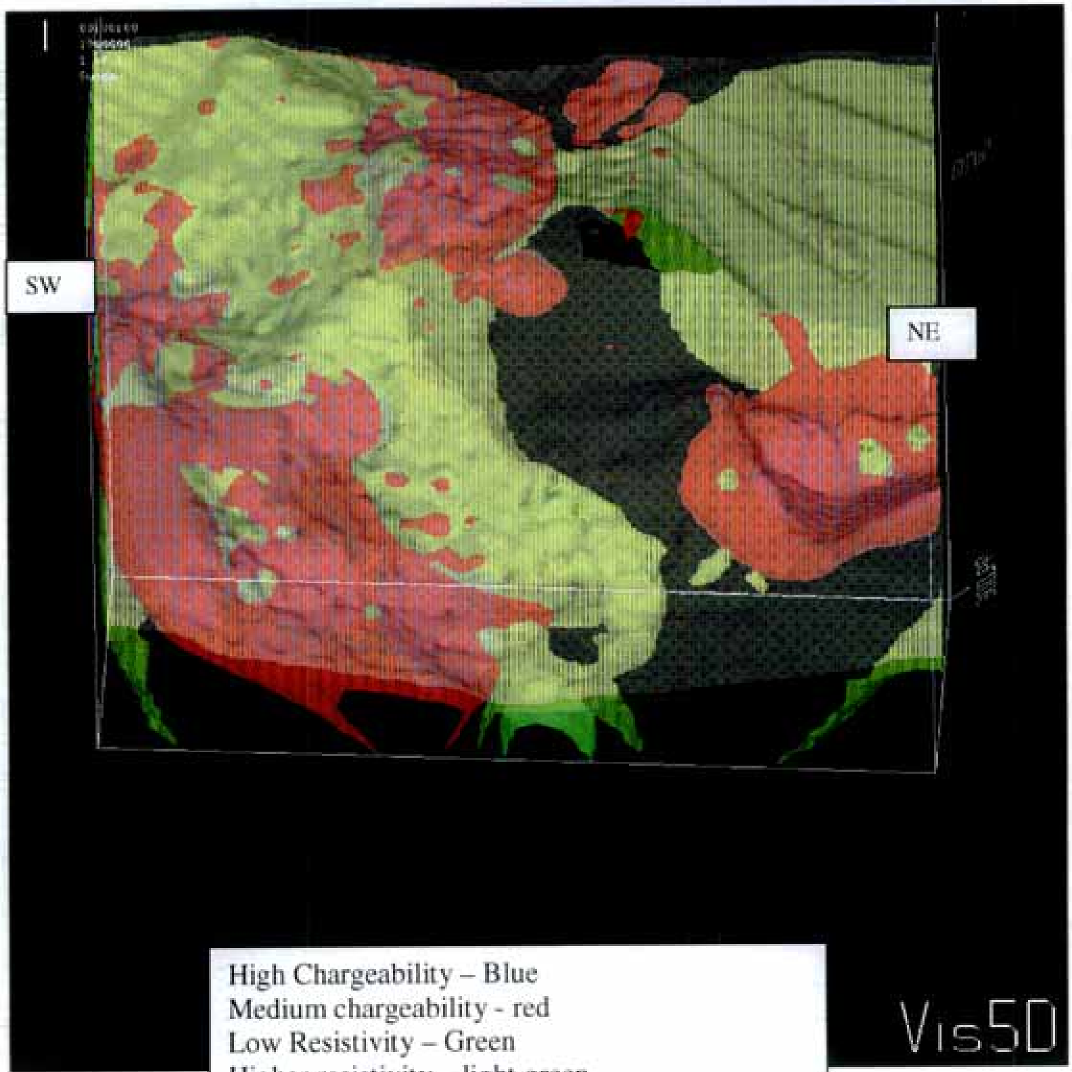

High Chargeability – Blue
Medium chargeability - red
Low Resistivity – Green
Higher resistivity – light green
High resistivity – area not colored by green
Topo – Grey

The Medium chargeability anomalies especially those associated with resistivity highs and located in the schist are likely of the most interest

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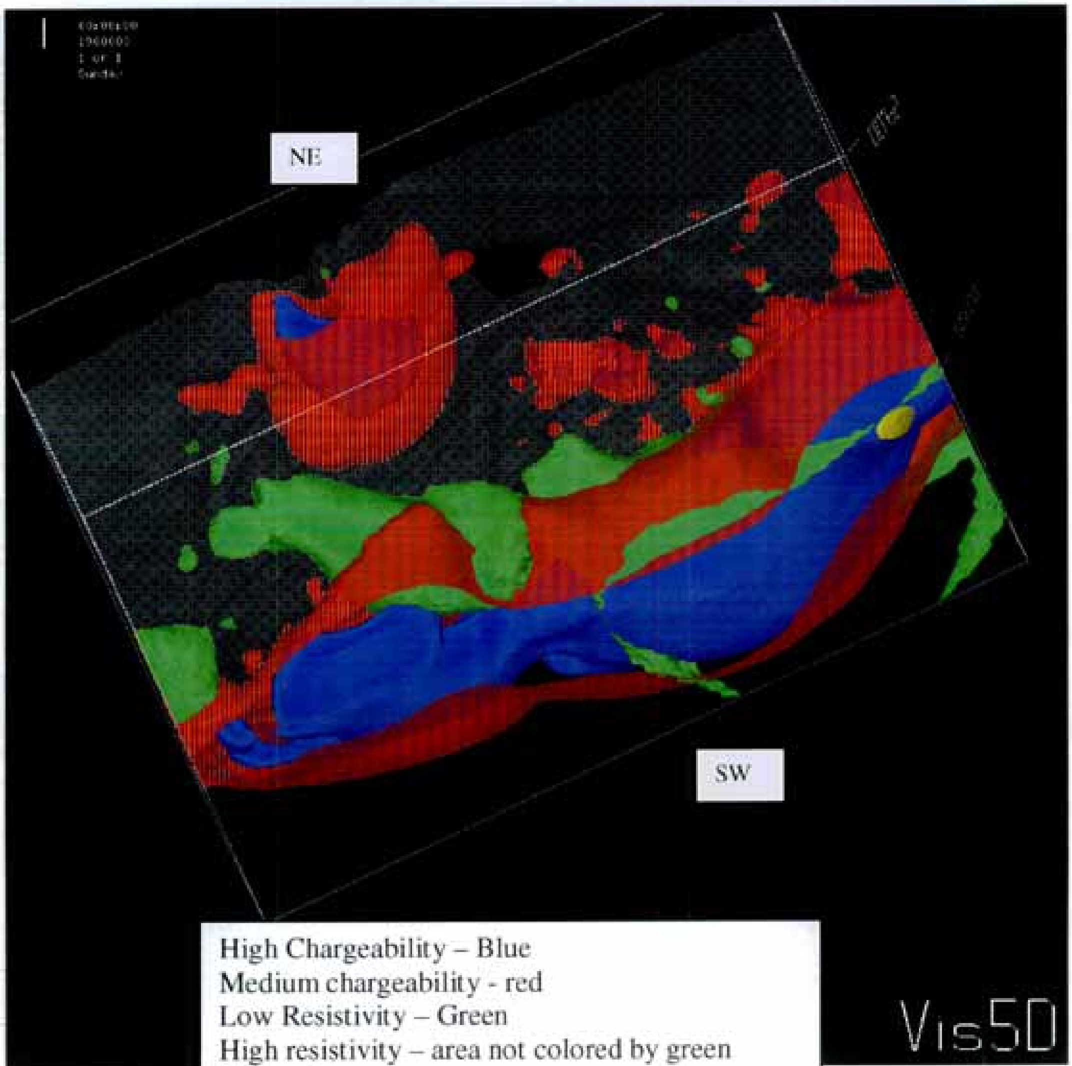

High Chargeability – Blue
Medium chargeability - red
Low Resistivity – Green
High resistivity – area not colored by green
Topo - Grey

A view from underneath topography

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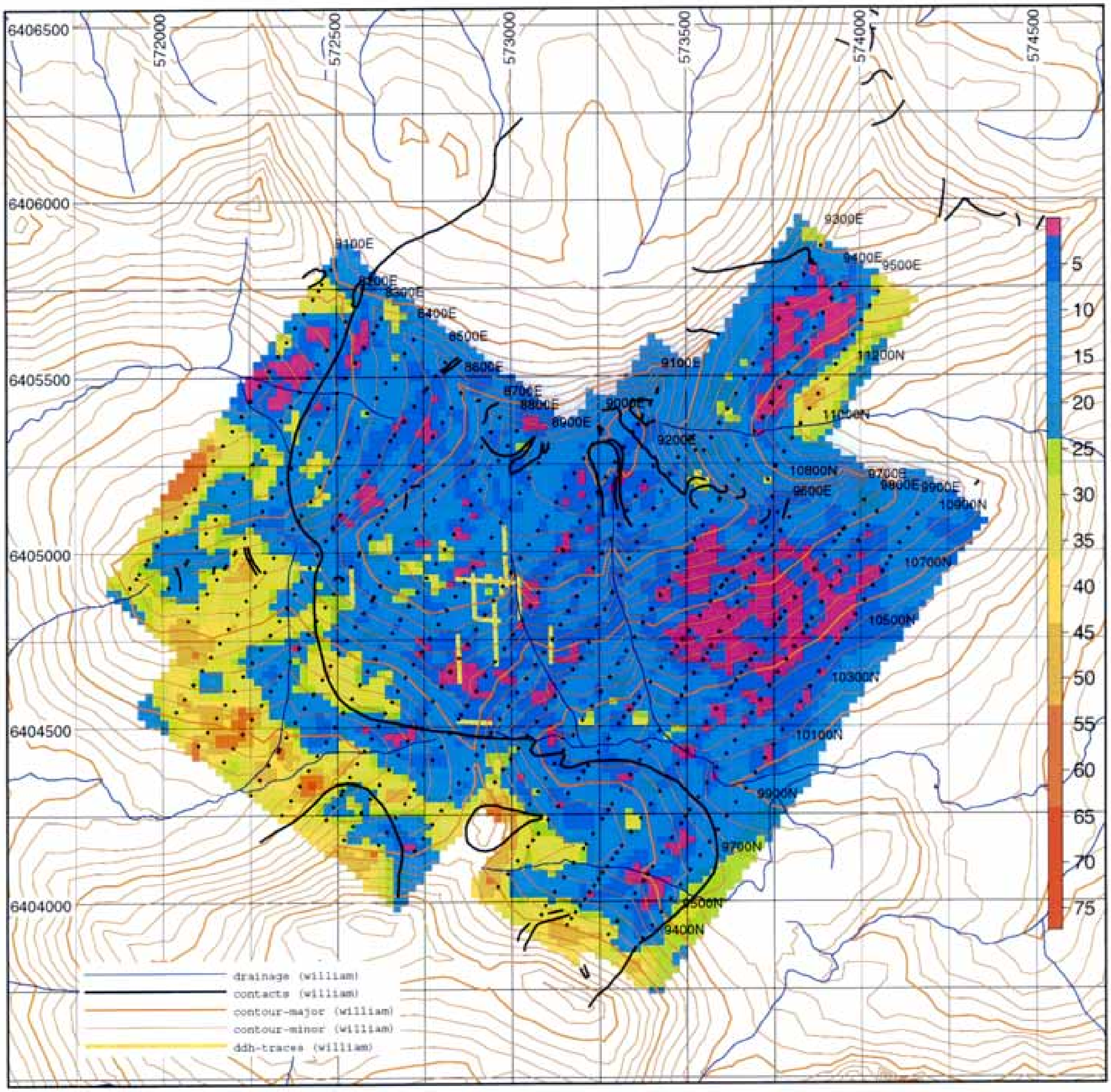
12 Appendix 4
Plan Maps of Chargeability and Resistivity

The 3D inverted resistivity and chargeability data was converted to constant depth slices at 20, 50 ,150 and 200 metres depth below the surface. This data was and imported into the GRASS GIS system and re-gridded. The data was then displayed as 2D plan maps and plotted using Grass software. The topography and outline of the geology was imported from MapInfo files supplied by Equity Engineering.



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

3D IP Inversion Model

Chargeability

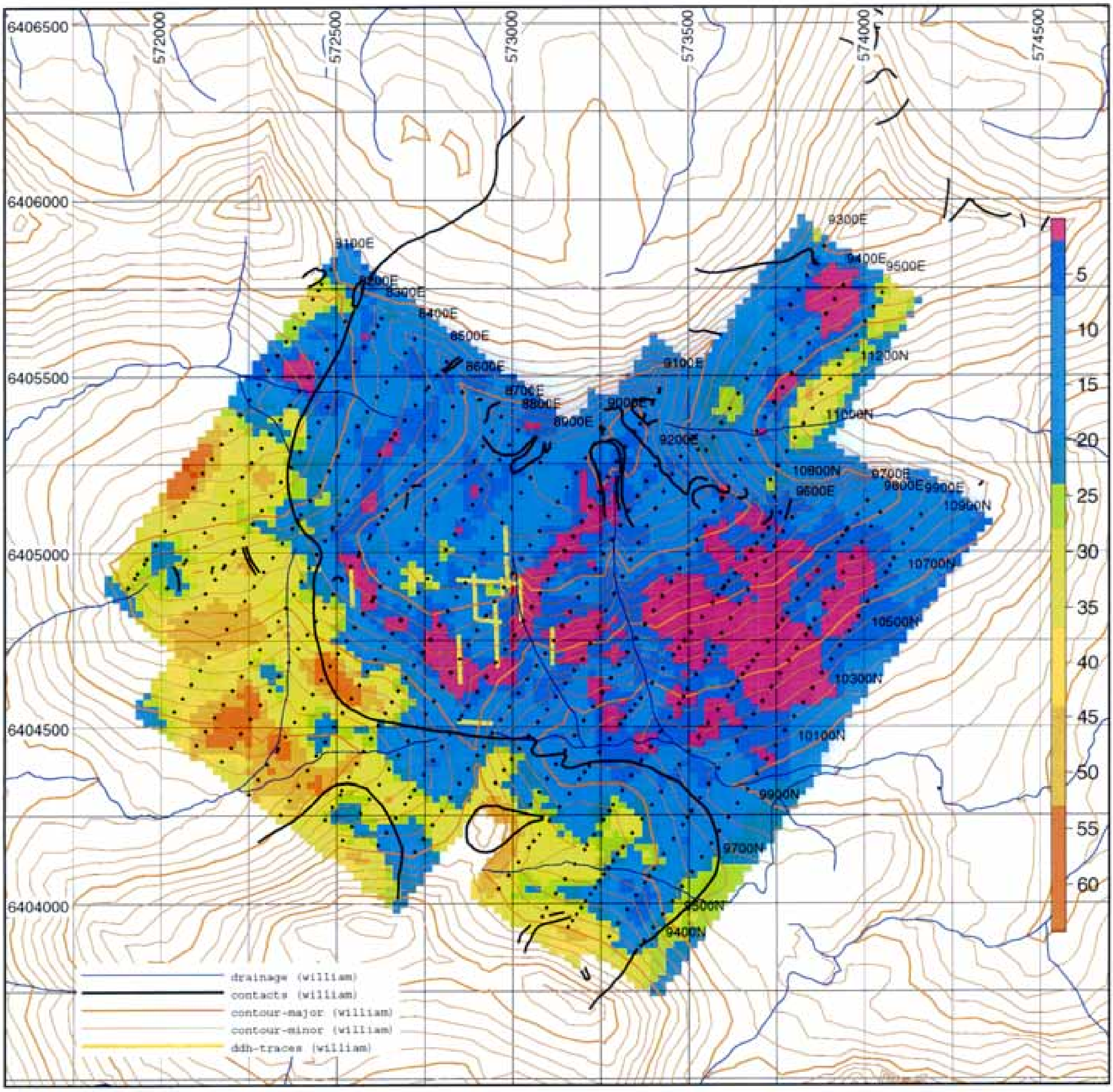
20m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property

Northern BC

Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

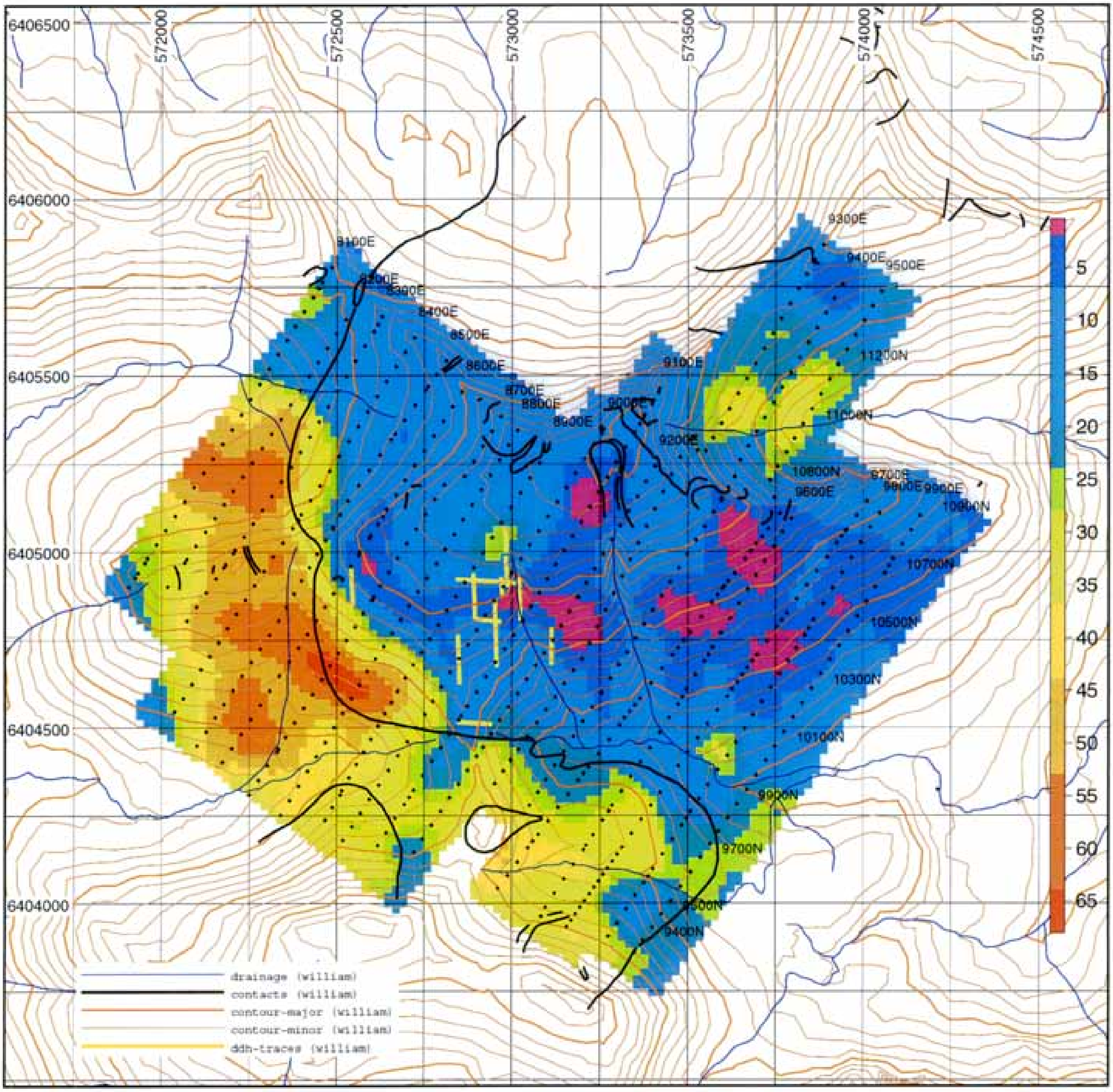
3D IP Inversion Model

Chargeability
50m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property
Northern BC

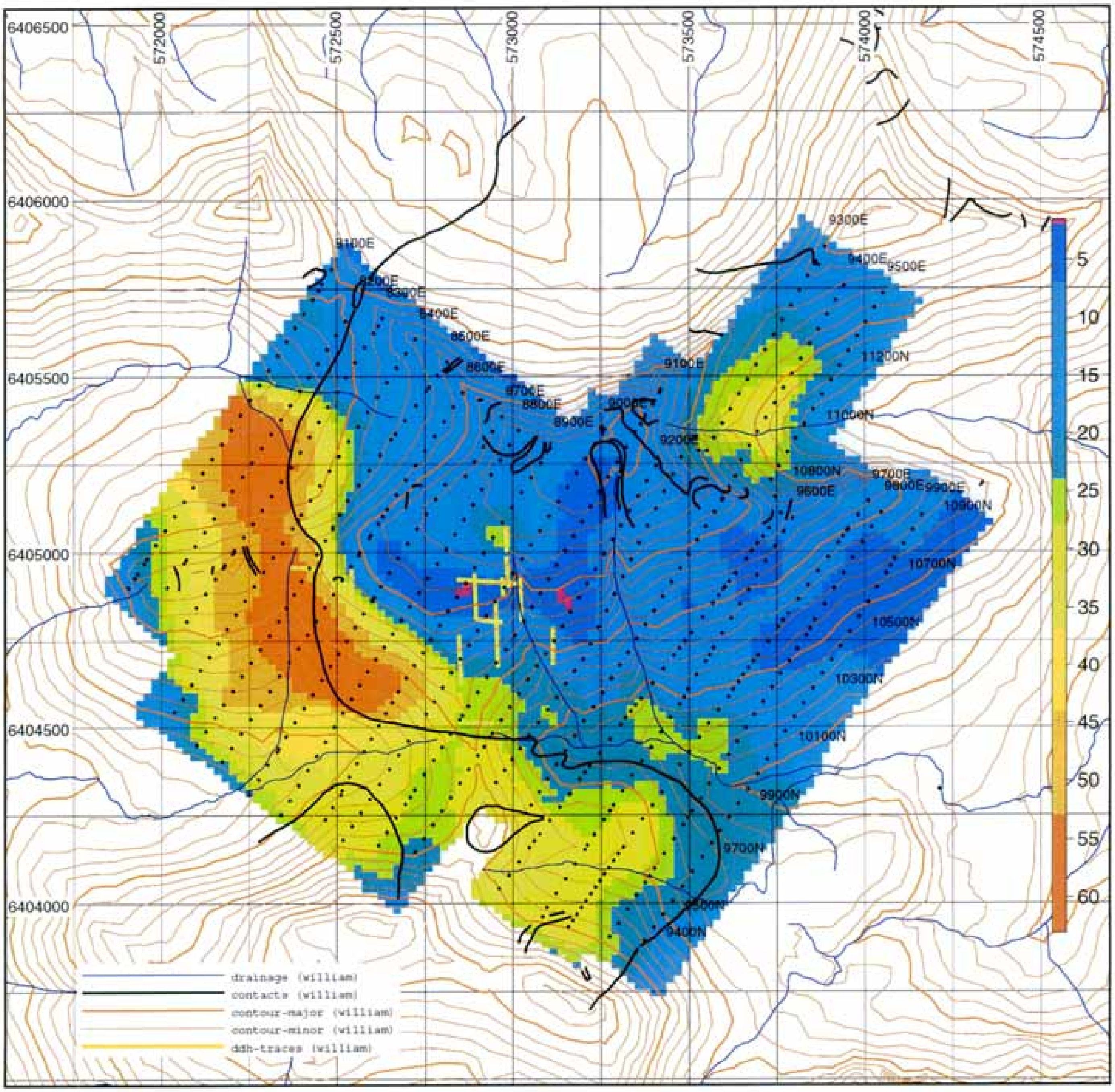
Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

3D IP Inversion Model
Chargeability
100m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation
William's Property
Northern BC
Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

3D IP Inversion Model

Chargeability

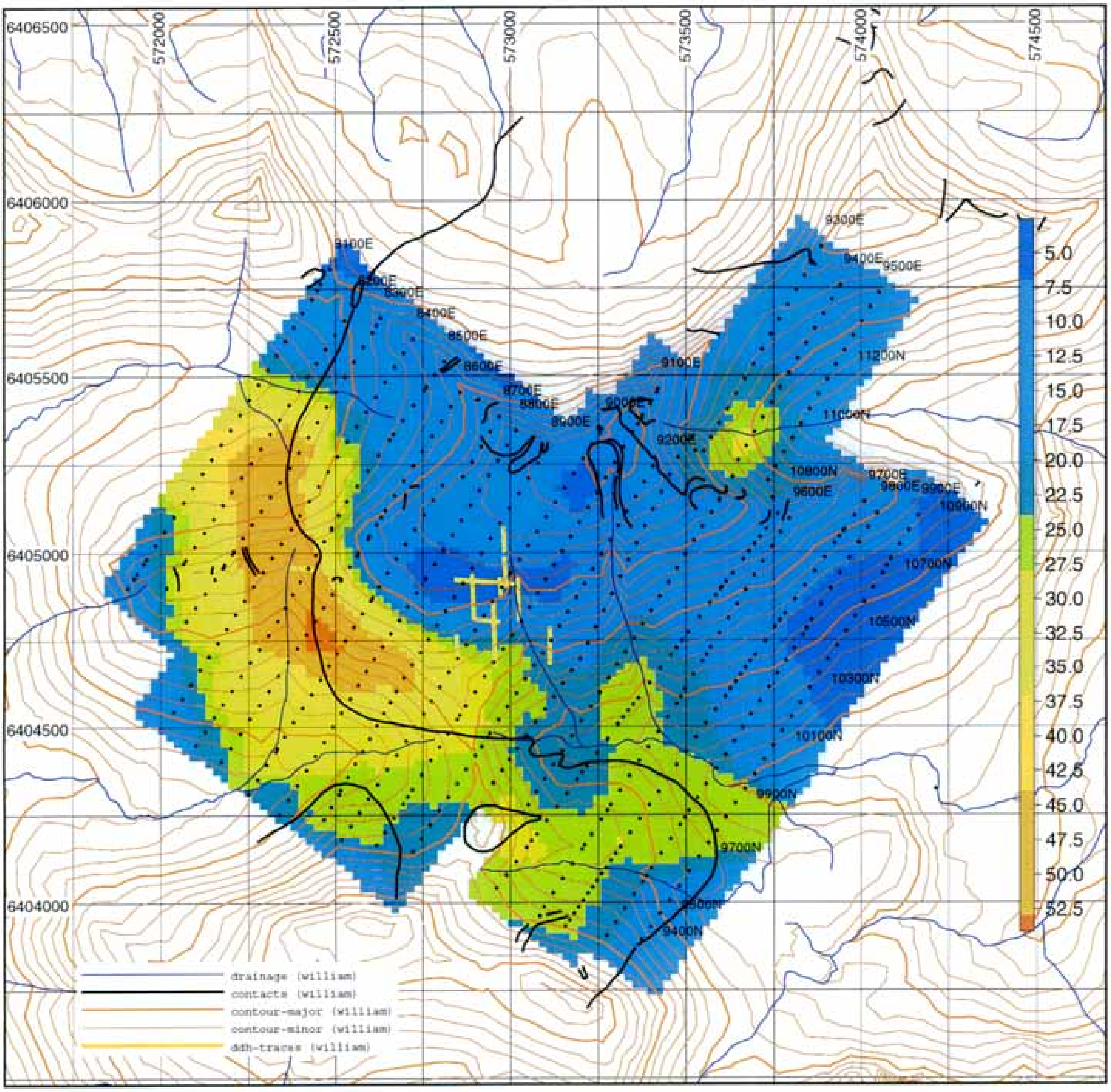
150m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property

Northern BC

Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

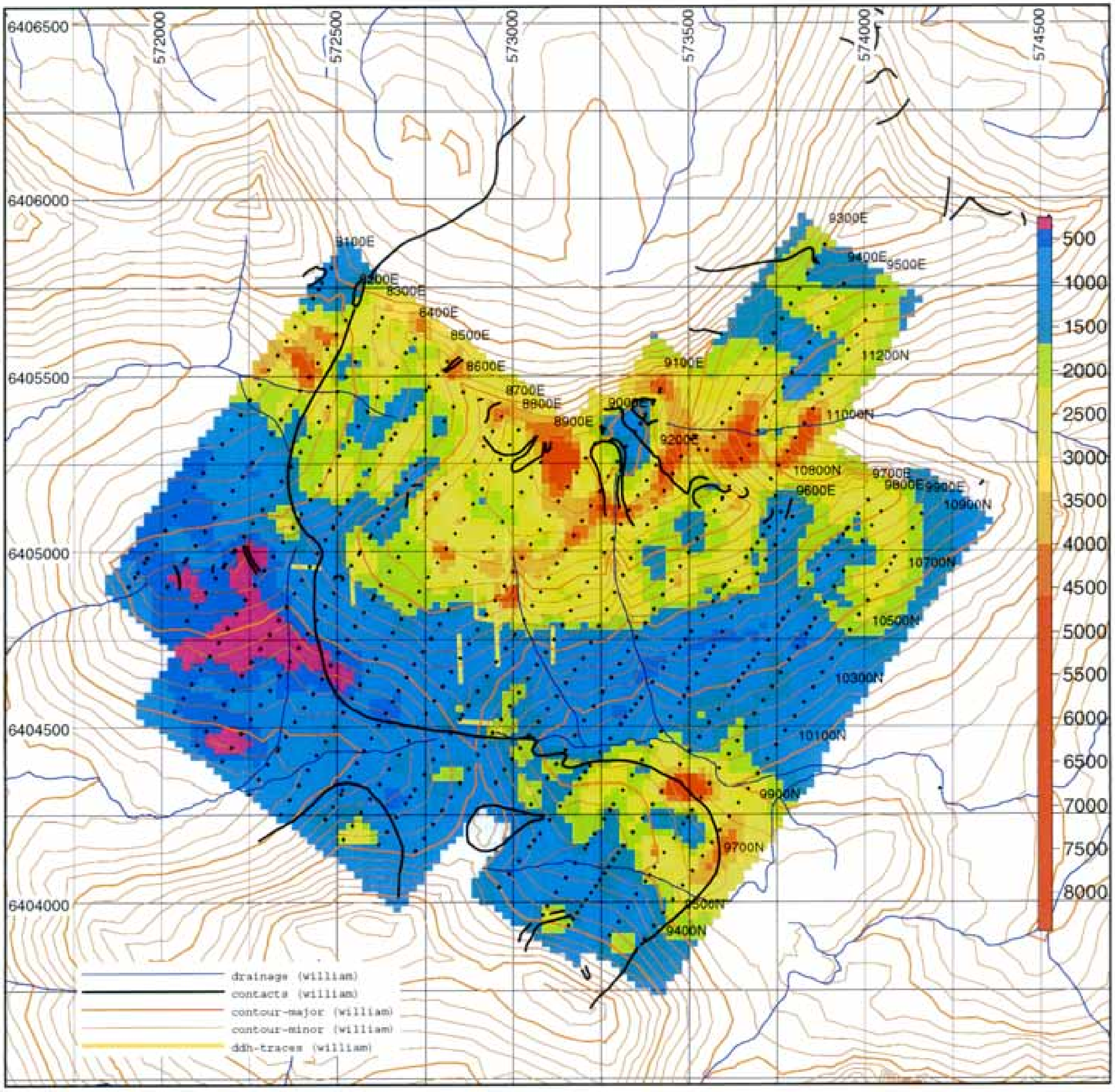
3D IP Inversion Model

Chargeability
200m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property
Northern BC

Liad M.D.Northern BC



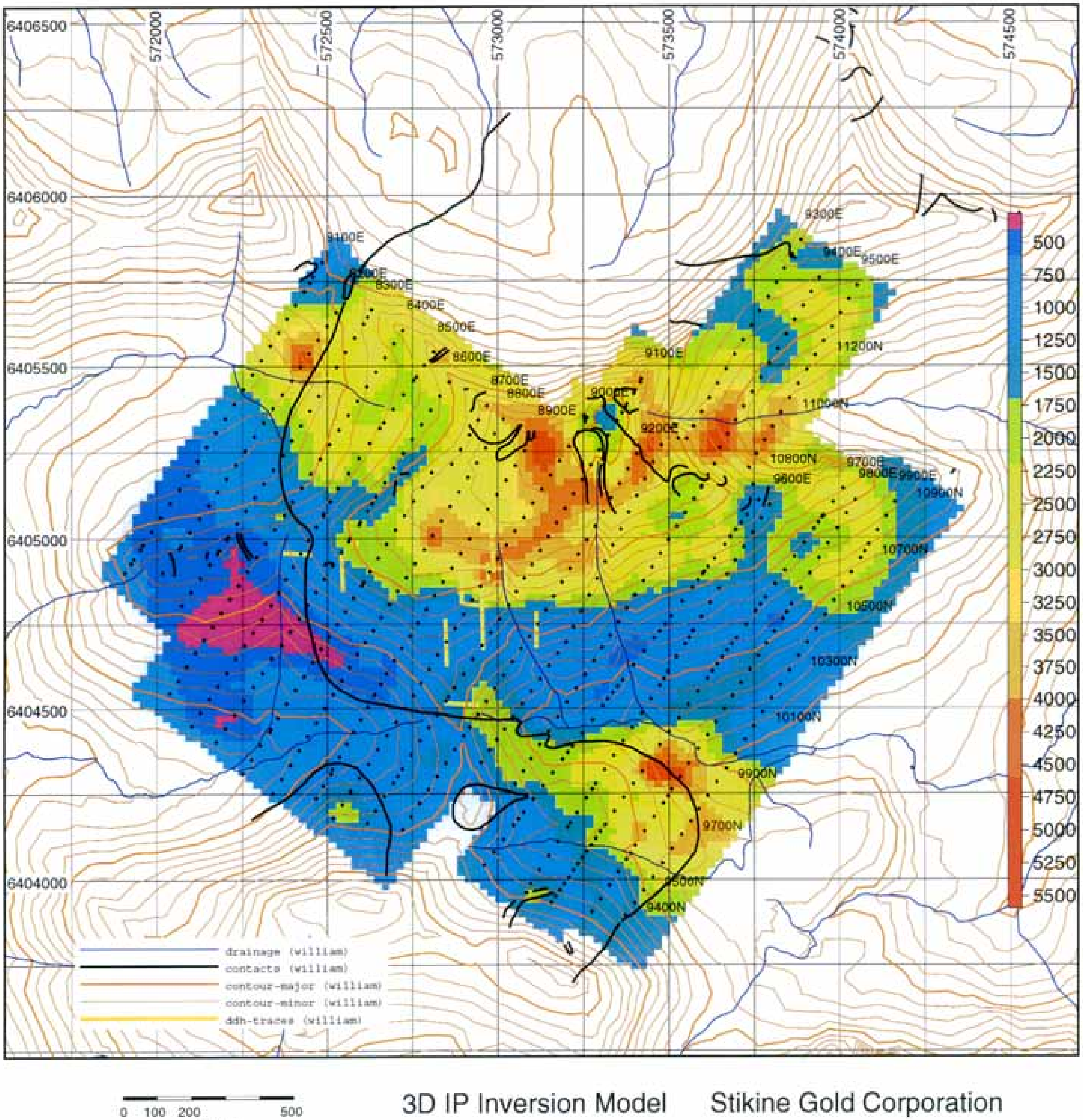
0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

3D IP Inversion Model

Resistivity(Ohm-m)
20m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property
Northern BC
Liad M.D.Northern BC



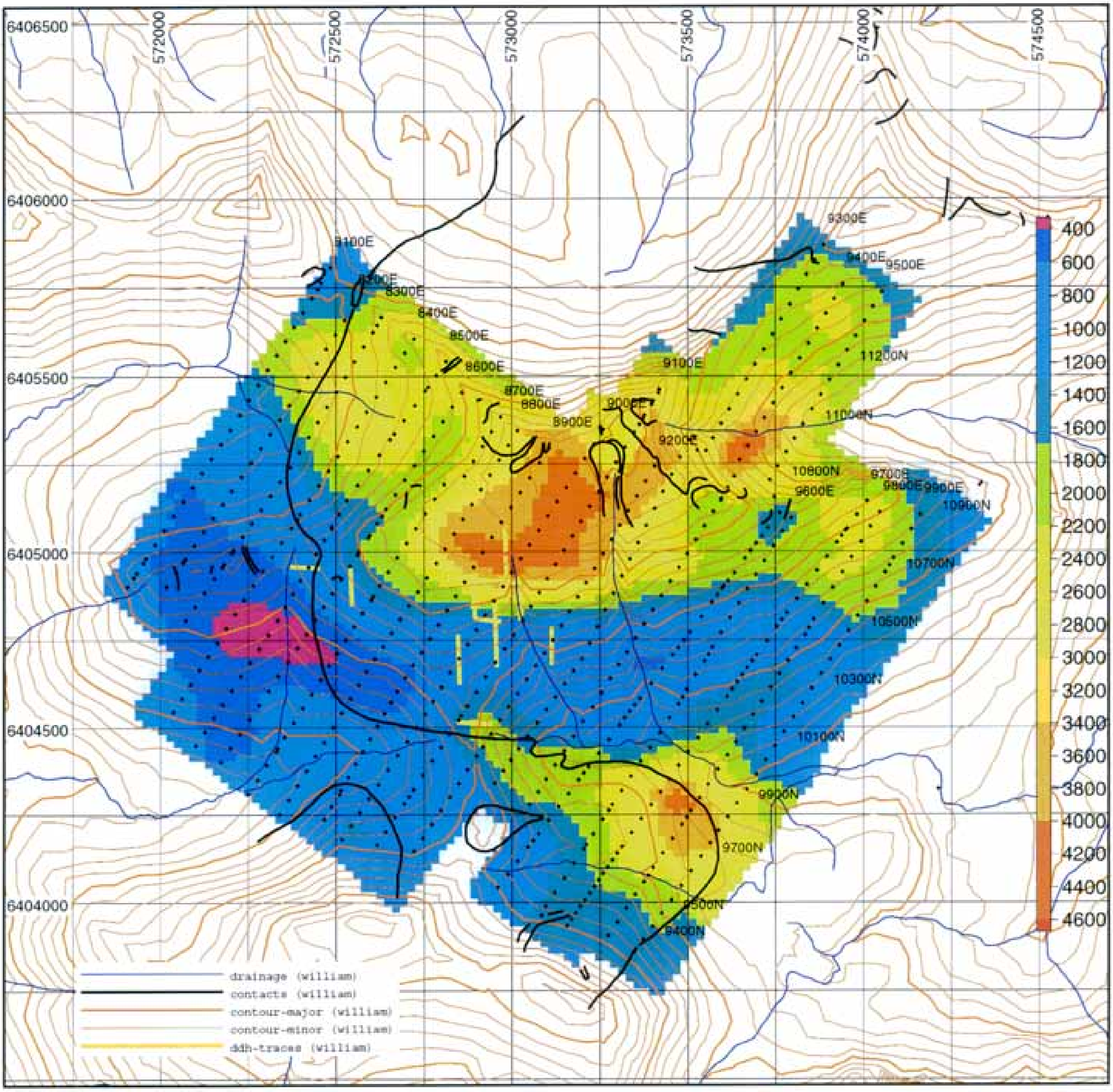
Projection: UTM Zone:9
Datum: NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

3D IP Inversion Model

Resistivity(Ohm–m)
50m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property
Northern BC
Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

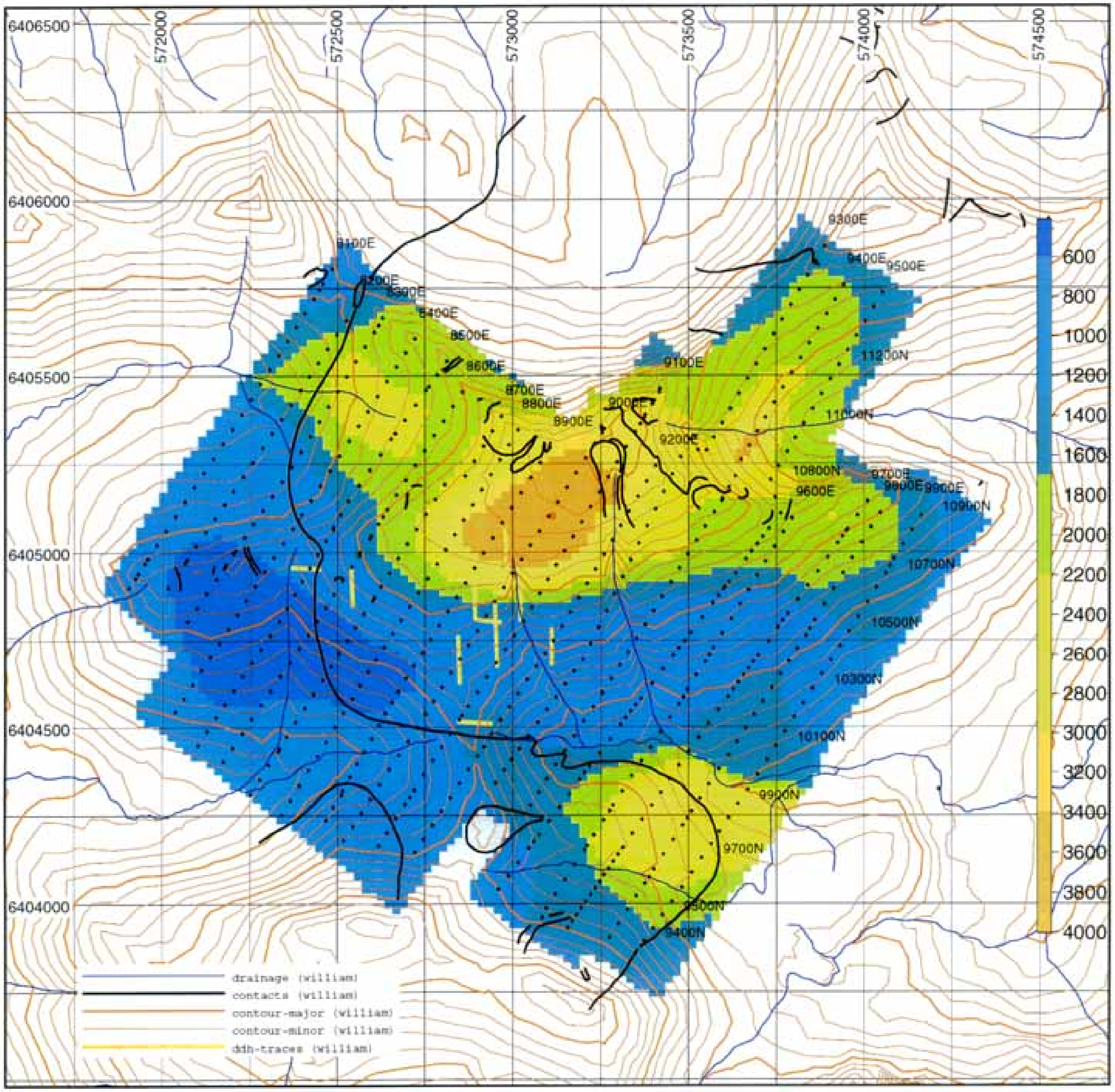
3D IP Inversion Model

Resistivity(Ohm-m)
100m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property
Northern BC

Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

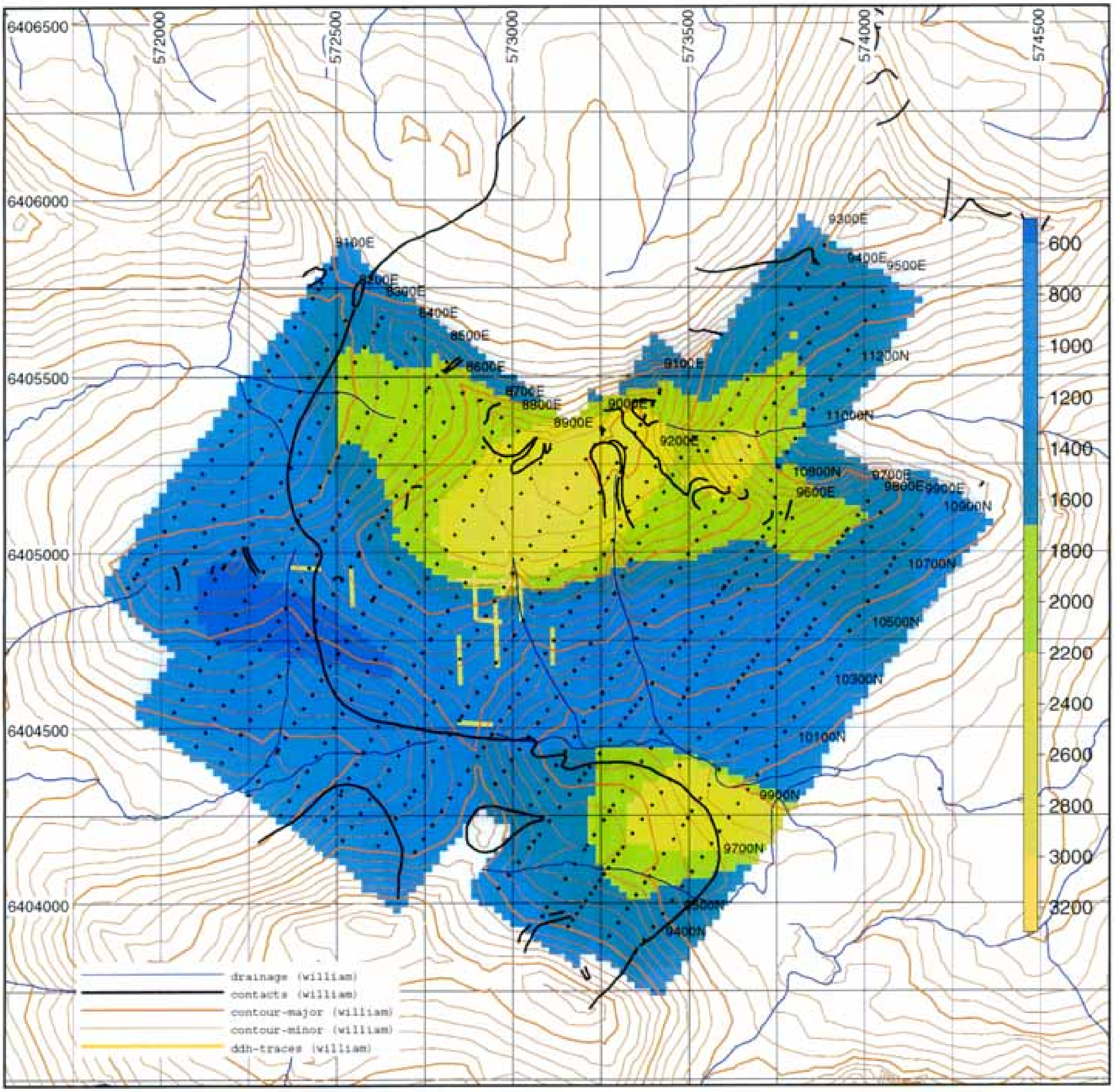
3D IP Inversion Model

Resistivity(Ohm–m)
150m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property
Northern BC

Liad M.D.Northern BC



0 100 200 500
metres
Projection:UTM Zone:9
Datum:NAD84
GRASS5.0 SJ Geophysics Ltd.

3D IP Inversion Model

Resistivity(Ohm-m)

200m Below Surface

Stikine Gold Corporation

William's Property

Northern BC

Liad M.D.Northern BC

APPENDIX E

Rock Sample Descriptions and Assay Certificates

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project Name: William's Gold **Project:** SGC02-01 **NTS:** 94E/12,13

Sample	Location		Type / Host	Alteration / Mineralization	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
Sample Number: **272536 William's Gold**	Grid North: N; UTM 6407819 N; Elevation 1584 m	Grid East: E; UTM 573059 E; Sample Width:	Type: Float; Strike Length Exp:; True Width:; Host: Mafic volcanic	Alteration: wCA, wCL; Metallics: 1-2%PY; Secondaries: wGE	26.8	< .3	2	< 3
					Cu (ppm)	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
					16	1	< 3	26

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — Angular 1 x 1 m boulder. Mottled light to dark green to buff colour, crackled texture highlighted by chlorite and calcite on fractures. Pyrite in minute blebs, in stringers and as disseminations. Outcrop 5 m to east.

Sample	Location		Type / Host	Alteration / Mineralization	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
Sample Number: **272537 William's Gold**	Grid North: N; UTM 6407860 N; Elevation 1578 m	Grid East: E; UTM 573049 E; Sample Width:	Type: Float; Strike Length Exp:; True Width:; Host: Mafic volcanic	Alteration: vwCB, vwCL; Metallics: <1%PY; Secondaries: wGE	6.8	0.4	2	< 3
					Cu (ppm)	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
					2	1	< 3	23

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — Similar to 272536 although less sulphides and alteration. Subcrop? Sample taken across 30 cm.

Sample	Location		Type / Host	Alteration / Mineralization	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
Sample Number: **272538 William's Gold**	Grid North: N; UTM 6407831 N; Elevation 1595 m; Joint 130°/68° SW	Grid East: E; UTM 573045 E; Sample Width: 1 m	Type: Grab; Strike Length Exp: 1 m; True Width: 1 m; Host: Mafic volcanic	Alteration: wCA, wCL; Metallics: 1%PY; Secondaries: wGE	6.7	< .3	8	< 3
					Cu (ppm)	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
					< 1	< 1	< 3	37

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — *Buff to grey-green weathering outcrop. Hackly surface due to strong fracturing. Similar alteration and sulphide mineralization to 272536 and 272537.*

Sample	Location		Type / Host	Alteration / Mineralization	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
Sample Number: **272539 William's Gold**	Grid North: N; UTM 6407834 N; Elevation 1603 m	Grid East: E; UTM 573118 E; Sample Width:	Type: Float; Strike Length Exp:; True Width:; Host: Quartz vein float	Alteration: wCB, 100%QZ; Metallics: ?PY; Secondaries: wGE	0.5	< .3	< 2	< 3
					Cu (ppm)	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
					7	5	15	10

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — *A number of bull white vein boulders in overburden, largest to 40 cm. The large number and angularity would suggest local source. Phyllitic wall rock seen on some boulders.* Sample is composite of several boulders.

Sample	Location		Type / Host	Alteration / Mineralization	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
Sample Number: **272540 William's Gold**	Grid North: N; UTM 6407377 N; Elevation 1604 m	Grid East: E; UTM 573267 E; Sample Width:	Type: Float; Strike Length Exp:; True Width:; Host: Mafic volcanic (Feldspar porphyry)	Alteration: wCA, wCL, w?QZ; Metallics: 1-5%PY; Secondaries: mGE	146.4	0.8	7	< 3
					Cu (ppm)	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
					290	7	< 3	32

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — *Light brown soil boil. Not nearly as strong as some in open area. Mixture of strong goethite float and fresher volcanic material. Random grab of 15 pieces in scree.*

Sample	Location		Type / Host	Alteration / Mineralization	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
Sample Number: **272541 William's Gold**	Grid North: N; UTM 6407873 N; Elevation 1608 m	Grid East: E; UTM 573278 E; Sample Width:	Type: Float+Select; Strike Length Exp:; True Width:; Host: Ankerite breccia	Alteration: wQZ, sAK; Metallics: 5%PY; Secondaries: mGE	53.6	0.7	6	3
					Cu (ppm)	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
					360	3	< 3	2

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — Select sample of ankerite breccia with mafic volcanic fragments. Angular 20 cm boulder.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project Name: William's Gold **Project:** SGC02-01 **NTS:** 94E/12,13

Sample Number:	Grid North: N	Grid East: E	Type: Float	Alteration: wQZ, mSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
272542	UTM 6407871 N	UTM 573324 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 5-10%PY, tr MO?	67.1	< .3	6	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1604 m	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries: sGE, mJA	**Cu (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
			Host : Mafic volcanic?		167	40	< 3	22

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — Composite grab of 15 chips including one chip of strong jarosite-altered siliceous rock with abundant boxwork in quartz-rich mass. Steely blue metallic mineral noted (molybdenite?)

Sample Number:	Grid North: N	Grid East: E	Type: Grab	Alteration: mCA, wCL, ?SI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
272543	UTM 6407913 N	UTM 573349 E	Strike Length Exp: 0.5 m	Metallics: trCP, 5%PY	197	1.6	42	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1603 m	Sample Width: 3 m	True Width: 3 m	Secondaries: sGE, wJA	**Cu (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
			Host : Mafic volcanic/diorite?		590	3	17	80

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — Host unit difficult to tell although could easily be a fine-grained diorite unit. Pyrite has disseminations and fracture-filling occurrence.

Sample Number:	Grid North: N	Grid East: E	Type: Float	Alteration:	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
272544	UTM 6407535 N	UTM 573515 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: trCP, 0.5%PY	34.6	< .3	< 2	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1497 m	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries: wHE, wMC	**Cu (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
			Host : Intermediate volcanic		1308	11	< 3	26

Sampled By: DAC 13-Sep-02 — Hillside subcrop/outcrop overlain by thin soil.

Sample Number:	Grid North: N	Grid East: E	Type:	Alteration:	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
272545	UTM N	UTM E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 10%PY				
William's Gold	Elevation	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:	**Cu (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
			Host : Core sample					

Sampled By: DAC 14-Sep-02 — DDH 84-9: 71.5-73.0 Whole core sample. Dark grey striped phyllite unit. Carbonaceous to graphitic. Pyrite along foliations and cross-cutting fractures.

Sample Number:	Grid North: N	Grid East: E	Type:	Alteration:	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
272546	UTM N	UTM E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics:				
William's Gold	Elevation	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries:	**Cu (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
			Host : Core sample					

Sampled By: DAC 14-Sep-02 — DDH84-9: 75.0-76.5 Similar to sample 272545.

Sample Number:	Grid North: N	Grid East: E	Type: Float	Alteration: sQZ	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
276401	UTM 6405015 N	UTM 573276 E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 4%AS, trPY	3.27 g/t	0.7	20696	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1931 m	Sample Width:	True Width:	Secondaries: wGE	**Cu (ppm)**	**Mo (ppm)**	**Pb (ppm)**	**Zn (ppm)**
			Host : Chlorite schist quartz-ankerite altered schist		17	3	4	3

Sampled By: MEB 13-Sep-02 — 15x20 cm angular quartz boulder in talus. Milky to weakly vuggy quartz vein with ribbons of fine-grained arsenopyrite and intergranular crystalline arsenopyrite.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project Name: William's Gold **Project:** SGC02-01 **NTS:** 94E/12,13

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: sQZ	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
276402	UTM 6405018	N	UTM 573276	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 2%AS, 1%CP, trPY	424.8	< .3	11942	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1934	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: wGE	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Quartz-ankerite-sericite altered schist		23	5	< 3	3

Sampled By: MEB 13-Sep-02 — 11x15 cm angular quartz cobble in talus. 1-2 mm ribbons of vegged chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite and minimal pyrite in milky green vein of quartz.

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: wCB, sQZ	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
276403	UTM 6405114	N	UTM 573254	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 2%AS, trPY	145.3	< .3	6080	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1979	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: wGE	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Moderately quartz-ankerite-sericite-altered schist		7	3	< 3	4

Sampled By: MEB 14-Sep-02 — Sample of quartz chips mineralized with arsenopyrite and pyrite at top end of dispersion train of mineralized quartz sampled by 276401 and 276402 at down slope end.

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration:	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
276404	UTM 6405042	N	UTM 573826	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 3%PY	10	< .3	36	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1829	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries:	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Brown fine-grained pyritic diorite		102	< 1	< 3	87

Sampled By: MEB 14-Sep-02 — Subcrop of diorite dyke. Fine to medium granular mafics in a plagioclase groundmass. Contains 2-3% disseminated pyrite. Soil is gossanous. Cogenetic with granites to south on Gos?

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: sSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
MB1000	UTM 6405362	N	UTM 572194	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 3%AS, 3%PY				
William's Gold	Elevation		Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: sGE	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Unknown intensely silicified schist?					

Sampled By: MEB 09-Sep-02 — 40x30 cm angular boulder. Few others in talus. Intense translucent blue-grey quartz-silica with 6% total fine-grained disseminated sulphides. Relict platy foliation.

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: wMS, m-sSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-1	UTM 6407856	N	UTM 573035	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 1-2%PY	4.74 g/t	0.4	110	100
William's Gold	Elevation		Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: wHE, wJA	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host :		109	4	< 3	11

Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02 — Similar to sample 272527.

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: wCA	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-2	UTM 6407905	N	UTM 573038	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 2-3%MG, trPY	176.6	< .3	< 2	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1618	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries:	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Feldspar porphyry		190	1	< 3	23

Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02 — Feldspar porphyry with calcite and minor pyrite along fractures. Very magnetic.

Rock Sample Descriptions

Project Name: William's Gold **Project:** SGC02-01 **NTS:** 94E/12,13

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: wBC, sSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-3	UTM 6407903	N	UTM 573087	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: trPY	53	< .3	10	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1618	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries:	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Intensely silicified mafic volcanic		18	2	< 3	4
Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02	Localized silicified zone in volcanics.									

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: w-mCA, w-mSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-4	UTM 6407905	N	UTM 573103	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: trPY	602.9	0.3	9	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1627	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries:	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Fault breccia ?		6	4	< 3	1
Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02										

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: w-mCA, wMS, m-sSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-5	UTM 6407872	N	UTM 573224	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 2-3%PY	313	0.5	7	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1607	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: ?GE, mHE, wJA	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Altered mafic volcanic		864	39	< 3	5
Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02	Gathering of rock chips across and down a gossanous area.									

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Chip	Alteration: wMS, mSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-6	UTM 6407911	N	UTM 573235	E	Strike Length Exp: 1.5 m	Metallics: 1-2%PY	112	0.5	6	3
William's Gold	Elevation 1631	m	Sample Width: 1	m	True Width: 1 m	Secondaries: w-mHE, w-mJA	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Altered mafic volcanic		503	14	< 3	8
Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02	1-2% pyrite overall, carried mostly in less gossanous, more siliceous portions (5-6% pyrite in these areas.)									

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Chip	Alteration: w-mSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-7	UTM 6407970	N	UTM 573431	E	Strike Length Exp: 10 m	Metallics: 1-2%PY	368	0.7	28	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1601	m	Sample Width: 1.2	m	True Width: 1.2 m	Secondaries: w-mGE, w-mJA	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
	Joint 144°/°				Host : Altered gossanous mafic volcanic		662	2	< 3	8
Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02										

Sample Number:	Grid North:	N	Grid East:	E	Type: Float	Alteration: m-sSI	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)
SS0913-8	UTM 6407970	N	UTM 573431	E	Strike Length Exp:	Metallics: 2-3%PY	30	0.4	14	< 3
William's Gold	Elevation 1601	m	Sample Width:		True Width:	Secondaries: wGE, wJA	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
					Host : Altered gossanous mafic volcanic		370	2	< 3	31
Sampled By: SS 13-Sep-02										

Rock Sample Descriptions (continued)

William's Gold Property

SS0905-1 (float)
- float sample of layered, strongly silicified schist (possibly a banded chalcedonic vein) with minor to 0.5% very fine grained to medium grained cubic pyrite

SS0905-2 (outcrop)
- silicified schists containing 2-3% pyrite occurring as vuggy textured, boxwork pyrite, and as concentrations along fractures; minor remnant sericite; silicification and pyrite mineralization is concentrated in a small fold nose; local dominant planar foliation is 210/16W (strike/dip)

SS0905-3 (outcrop)
- 2-5 cm wide quartz vein breccia with 4-6% combined pyrite and arsenopyrite; locally contains frothy boxwork textured semi-massive py/asp mineralization; probably scorodite staining on vein fracture surfaces; vein orientation is 153/90

SS0905-4 (float)
- quartz sericite schist with 5-7% pyrite as concentrations along fractures and as stringers cross-cutting the foliation; goethite and hematite are present along weathered surfaces

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Equity Engineering Ltd. PROJECT SGC02-1 File # A204086

700 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: Mark Baknes

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	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	Au* ppb
SI	1	2	3	6	<.3	2	1	6	.03	2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	1	.14	<.001	1	2	.01	3	<.01	<3	.01	.68	<.01	<2	<.2
SS0905-1	2	10	<3	3	.3	4	1	38	1.40	193	<8	<2	2	5	<.5	<3	<3	3	.04	.019	5	13	.01	16	<.01	3	.17	.09	.06	3	50.6
SS0905-2	4	88	4	2	.5	7	1	46	1.41	241	<8	<2	<2	72	<.5	6	<3	4	.01	.005	2	24	.01	52	<.01	<3	.16	.02	.10	10	143.9
SS0905-3	4	231	4	2	1.3	14	8	51	4.89	678	<8	<2	<2	5	<.5	3	<3	2	.01	.004	2	21	.01	11	<.01	5	.16	.02	.11	9	782.3
SS0905-4	1	49	12	12	.6	7	4	446	7.52	1138	<8	<2	8	92	<.5	<3	<3	13	1.11	.116	14	8	.07	41	<.01	<3	.45	.02	.47	2	315.5
SS0913-1	4	109	<3	11	.4	9	15	325	6.02	110	<8	3	3	17	<.5	<3	100	160	.12	.138	4	14	.94	22	<.01	4	1.22	.06	.17	2	3658.1
SS0913-2	1	190	<3	23	<.3	12	5	572	5.94	<2	<8	<2	3	40	<.5	<3	<3	241	2.38	.208	10	11	2.46	25	.02	4	2.02	.05	.12	<2	176.6
SS0913-3	2	18	<3	4	<.3	8	6	588	.86	10	<8	<2	<2	29	<.5	<3	<3	20	2.14	.025	4	34	.64	13	<.01	<3	.41	.09	.06	4	53.0
SS0913-4	4	6	<3	1	.3	16	24	712	2.61	9	<8	<2	<2	63	<.5	<3	<3	35	6.57	.032	6	38	1.36	7	.01	<3	.96	.05	.06	3	602.9
SS0913-5	39	864	<3	5	.5	18	20	1047	7.70	7	<8	<2	<2	40	<.5	<3	<3	149	3.73	.113	5	51	1.68	8	.03	3	1.01	.04	.14	5	313.0
SS0913-6	14	503	<3	8	.5	27	9	164	8.25	6	<8	<2	2	15	.5	<3	3	171	.41	.094	2	123	2.46	7	.25	7	1.75	.06	.35	22	112.0
SS0913-7	2	662	<3	8	.7	9	3	94	15.39	28	<8	<2	2	3	<.5	<3	<3	117	.05	.056	2	28	.93	11	.03	<3	1.24	.01	.08	<2	368.0
SS0913-8	2	370	<3	31	.4	12	41	398	8.13	14	<8	<2	3	15	.5	<3	<3	218	.54	.169	7	7	2.46	14	.19	4	2.37	.08	.10	3	30.0
272536	1	16	<3	26	<.3	46	35	588	4.60	2	<8	<2	<2	23	<.5	<3	<3	175	1.69	.107	2	66	2.83	17	.02	4	2.40	.05	.14	<2	26.8
272537	1	2	<3	23	.4	111	21	846	4.50	2	<8	<2	<2	39	.5	<3	<3	204	4.82	.061	2	181	4.59	14	.12	7	3.10	.03	.27	<2	6.8
272538	<1	<1	<3	37	<.3	84	17	759	5.41	8	<8	<2	<2	22	<.5	<3	<3	214	2.64	.081	2	210	4.49	14	.02	6	3.34	.02	.10	<2	6.7
272539	5	7	15	10	<.3	9	1	384	.76	<2	<8	<2	<2	41	<.5	<3	<3	4	.53	.012	1	34	.17	24	.01	<3	.18	.01	.02	17	.5
272540	6	284	<3	31	.7	44	14	385	5.87	5	<8	<2	2	15	<.5	<3	<3	134	.50	.085	3	137	2.87	44	.07	7	2.24	.06	.43	<2	138.4
RE 272540	7	295	<3	32	.8	47	15	394	6.09	9	<8	<2	2	15	<.5	<3	<3	139	.52	.088	3	142	2.99	47	.07	7	2.33	.06	.44	<2	154.3
272541	3	360	<3	2	.7	13	21	2559	6.48	6	<8	<2	2	60	<.5	3	3	89	10.27	.085	10	4	3.92	19	<.01	4	.27	.03	.12	<2	53.6
272542	40	167	<3	22	<.3	30	17	257	4.52	6	<8	<2	2	13	<.5	<3	<3	113	.29	.061	4	107	2.29	43	.05	8	1.69	.07	.49	3	67.1
272543	3	590	17	80	1.6	138	21	436	16.18	42	<8	2	2	7	.7	<3	<3	190	.43	.063	<1	429	2.97	13	.10	<3	2.73	.02	.16	2	197.0
272544	11	1308	<3	26	<.3	74	25	521	4.80	<2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.5	<3	<3	166	2.08	.069	3	166	3.20	45	.06	4	2.41	.05	.54	<2	34.6
276401	3	17	4	3	.7	5	<1	101	2.13	20696	<8	2	<2	12	<.5	5	<3	1	.05	.002	1	28	.04	150	<.01	<3	.07	.02	.03	13	2094.0
276402	5	23	<3	3	<.3	8	1	165	1.53	11942	<8	<2	<2	10	<.5	3	<3	1	.07	.001	1	40	.04	216	<.01	<3	.06	.01	.04	17	424.8
276403	3	7	<3	4	<.3	5	1	169	1.09	6080	<8	<2	<2	21	<.5	<3	<3	1	.03	.002	1	31	.01	184	<.01	<3	.06	.01	.03	12	145.3
276404	<1	102	<3	87	<.3	9	34	1238	7.58	36	<8	<2	3	104	<.5	<3	<3	356	4.58	.095	7	7	2.75	835	.01	<3	2.75	.05	.18	<2	10.0
[illegible]00	2	21	<3	9	<.3	9	6	68	2.70	2592	<8	<2	<2	5	<.5	<3	<3	10	.04	.007	6	26	.16	75	<.01	<3	.24	.02	.05	8	84.2
STANDARD DS4	7	119	33	151	.4	37	12	778	3.10	27	<8	<2	4	28	5.0	5	5	75	.52	.098	17	155	.62	142	.09	3	1.69	.04	.16	5	28.0

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 25 2002 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 3/02 **SIGNED BY.** D. Toye ...D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data___ FA ____

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Equity Engineering Ltd. PROJECT SGC02-1 File # A204087

700 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: Mark Baknes

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	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	Au* ppb
SI	<1	<1	<3	1	<.3	<1	<1	3	.03	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.13	<.001	<1	3	<.01	3	<.01	<3	.01	.58	.01	<2	<.2
272545	2	71	6	72	.4	8	13	374	3.87	123	<8	<2	3	31	<.5	4	<3	15	2.49	.042	3	5	.97	23	<.01	<3	.27	.05	.07	<2	11.3
272546	1	55	4	46	.3	7	10	529	3.00	18	<8	<2	2	59	.6	<3	<3	15	5.92	.032	1	5	.87	25	<.01	3	.25	.05	.07	<2	4.1
STANDARD DS4	6	120	30	154	.3	33	11	755	2.91	20	<8	3	5	29	5.0	6	5	72	.52	.086	16	160	.56	147	.09	3	1.62	.04	.16	4	26.7

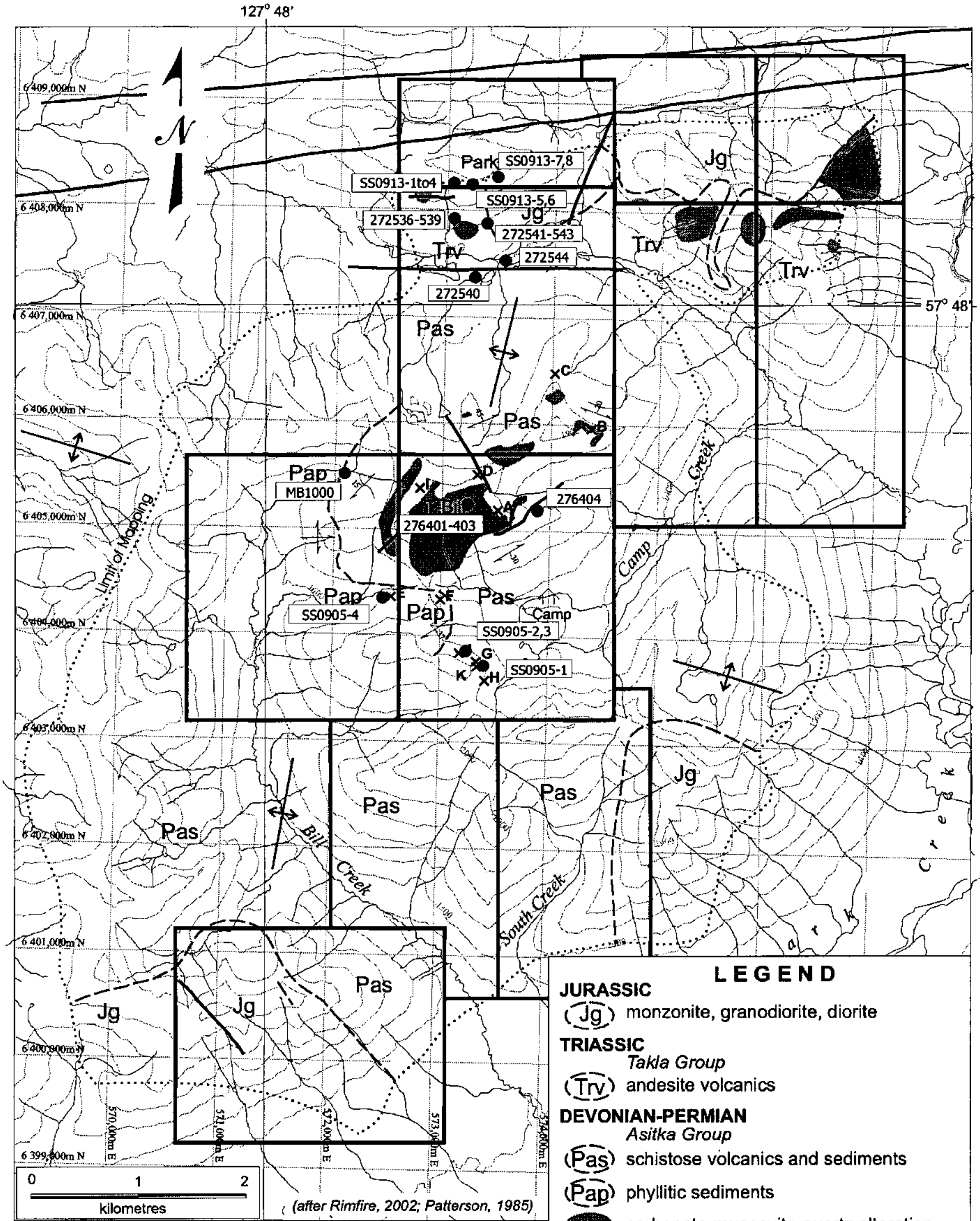
GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 60C AU* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (30 gm)

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 25 2002 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 9/02 **SIGNED BY**.......... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

 Data FA ____

APPENDIX F

Sample Location Map



William's Gold Property
2002 Sample Location Map