TRIM 104B.030 & .020

NTS 104 B/1 E

LAT. 56 13' N

LONG. 130 05' W

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SUMMIT 5 CLAIM, SUMMIT LAKE, STEWART, B.C.

Skeena Mining Division

by

Andris Kikauka, P.Geo.
406-4901 East Sooke Road,
Sooke, B.C. V0S 1N0

April 30, 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS AND LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes and evaluates the economic mineral potential on the Summit 5 claim. Fieldwork consisted of geological mapping and geochemical surveys carried out in August 2-5, 2002. There were a total of 17 soil samples and 5 rock chip samples taken in the area 800-1,700 m east-northeast of Summit Mountain, located 3 km southwest of Scottie Gold, Summit Lake. This work program was carried out by A. Kikauka (author of this report).

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The property is located on the west side of Summit Lake about 27 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C. Elevations on the claims range from 2,600-6,900 feet (790-2,123 metres).

The Summit 5 claim can be accessed by the Granduc road to the lower portal at Scottie Gold. During periods of low water (Aug.-Dec.), the gravel flats along the base of Summit Lake can be crossed to access the north portion of the claims. In the near future (possibly 10-20 years), the Salmon Glacier will have receded enough to eliminate Summit Lake entirely. At present, Summit Lake never reaches its previous high water marks due to the rapid ablation rate of the Salmon Glacier.

There are moderate to steep slopes on the west portion of the claims which is contrasted by a glacial scoured, U-shaped valley bottom along Summit Lake.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (FIGURE 2)

The Summit 5 claim consist of a contiguous 20 unit claim block that covers 500 hectares. The property is registered to Dr. William E. Pfaffenberger, a director of Fundamental Resources Corp.

The Summit claim group is comprised of the following staked 4 post mineral titles:

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Summit 5	20	377632	June 3, 00	June 3, 04*

*A filed statement of work has extended the anniversary year on these claim..

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration and development of major mines in the Stewart area, including Silbak-Premier, Snip, Johnny Mountain, Anyox, Alice Arm, Granduc, Scottie, Big Missourri, Porter-Idaho, Tenajon SB, and Maple Bay, and new reserves outlined at Eskay Creek, Red Mountain, Willoughby, and

Sulpherets are the main reason why this area is one of Canada's most active mining camps.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 100 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart Mining District have been developed. Total recorded production from the Stewart area is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver, and 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak-Premier mine which operated from 1918 to 1968. This mine was reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources to recover near surface bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and silver. Presently the surface reserves are exhausted and Westmin is extracting ore from various underground levels. Additional ore has been produced from Big Missouri & SB deposits.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and 120,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. This deposit is buried and eluded discovery for some 50 years of exploration on the claims. The unique high-grade, stratiform 2-60 metre wide massive sulphide is outstanding in terms of predictability of its geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

Scottie Gold Mine is located immediately north of the Summit 5 claim and produced 96,544 ounces of gold from 182,185 tons of ore (from Oct. 1, 1981 until Feb. 18, 1985). Ore zones are hosted in andesitic volcanic rocks near the eastern edge of a large hornblende granodiorite stock (Early Jurassic age). Ore zones on the Scottie Gold property are vein networks locallized within four complex, sub-parallel shear or fracture zones. The vein networks are major structures trending about 130 degrees and dipping 75-80 degrees NE. The 'L', 'M', and 'N' Zones have a horizontal separation of 50 meters, the 'O' Zone is roughly 110 meters farther to the NE. The mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, and electrum within silicified zones that are controlled by composite shear planes (i.e. en echelon spaced ore lenses). They have been called shear veins, sigmoidal veins, extension veins, tension gashes and ladder veins (Alldrick, 1993). Scottie Gold has reserves listed @120,000 tons of 0.561 oz/t Au.

Other prospects in the Summit Lake area include Shough, Josephine, Hollywood, Troy, Outland Silver Bar, and East Gold. These base and precious metal occurrences have been periodically explored and developed over the past fifty years. East Gold produced a shipment of 44 tons of 35.244 oz/t Au, 96.74 oz/t Ag.

In the 1950's, Silbak-Premier mapped the main sulphide showings known as the Sunrise Group of crown granted claims located near the southwest end of Summit Lake, and described 4 sub-parallel mineral zones trending NW and dipping moderately SW. Of these 4 mineral zones, the one closest to Summit Lake exhibited widths in excess of 50 feet. In addition, geological mapping outlined quartz-sulphide zones with significant base and precious metal mineralization in the area of the short adit as well as the showings on the St. Eugene and Grey Copper crown grants (5-20' widths of qtz-sulphide mineralization trending WNW and dipping steeply SSW).

Directly adjacent to the August Mountain Glacier immediately south of the Summit 5 claim, at 4,600 foot elevation, is a 500 metre wide gossan zone consisting of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. This zone was scanned by airborne EM and mag geophysics flown in 1984 by Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd. and gave a significant total field magnetometer anomaly as well as identifying numerous EM conductors in the vicinity of the gossan. In 1993 Navarre Res Corp carried out a fieldwork program consisting of geological mapping and soil, stream sediment, and rock sampling were carried out by the author and are summarized as follows:
Quartz vein mineralization occurs within a major quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone. Sample AK-6 assayed 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 9.5% Zn, 6.8 oz/t Ag, and 0.017 oz/t Au across a width of 40 cm. This sample is located at an elevation of 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) where there is a natural bench in the slope with old workings present.

Quartz-carbonate veins with sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite mineralization were located near the northeast portion of the Grey Copper crown grant at an elevation of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet). Sample AK-12 assayed 1.1% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 8.6% Zn, 8.23 oz/t Ag, 0.119 oz/t Au across a width of 10 cm. This quartz vein varies in width from 0.5-1.1 metres, is traced for over 100 metres, and trends northwest with a 60 degree northeast dip.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

Geological mapping and geochemical sampling (rock chip and stream sediment) advanced several new raw prospects on the Summit 5 claim with Fundamental Res Corp work done in August, 2001. The most significant areas of economic mineral potential are as follows:

Claim Name	Sample Number	Width	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
Summit 5	S-254	1.0 m	0.24	2.11	5.07	270.3	15.8
Summit 5	S-255	1.0 m	0.84	2.45	2.3	397.9	13.5
Summit 5	S-279	0.8 m	0.1	2.08	2.03	197.7	1.35
Summit 5	S-257	1.0 m	0.02	0.01	0.02	1.3	1.28
Summit 5	S-278	0.3 m	0.05	0.28	9.05	46.7	1.31
Summit 5	S-280	1.0 m	0.01	0.01	0.04	1.7	4.25

These newly discovered quartz-sulphide fissure veins contain economic concentrations of base and precious metals, e.g. samples S-254 and S-255 are both 1 m meter wide chip samples of the same quartz vein, and were taken at 1,400 m elevation on the north side of the large east-west trending creek immediately east of "Summit Mountain". This vein appears to have a 100 meter long strike, but also appears to head southwest into a cliff area where significant tonnage may be present. S-254 & S-255 are located at NAD 83 UTM co-ordinates 6229650 N, 432450 E. Another area of polymetallic mineralization related to a major NW trending fault zone occurs at the north end of Summit 5 (e.g. samples S-278 and S-279), co-ordinates 6230450 N, 431850 E.

Reddish brown to yellow coloured stain on cliffs located on the shore of Summit Lake (about 800 meters north of August Jack glacier) were investigated by detailed soil and rock chip sampling. Observed mineralization includes 1-10% disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, pyrrhotite, and traces amounts of chalcopyrite. Mineralization in this cliff area trends north and dips steeply west. Ubiquitous quartz-sericite surrounds the mineral zone.

6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY (FIG. 3)

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly granitic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong north-south structures, are prominent features that cut this sequence.

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek (and Mt.Dillworth) Formations. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation, and the Nass River Formation (Grove, 1971,1986). Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastic volcanics, and minor volcanic flows. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass River Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower and Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missourri, Silbak Premier, SB, and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder Quartz Monzonite and many Tertiary stocks, dykes, and sills which form a large part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as B.C. Molybdenum at Alice Arm, Porter-Idaho near Stewart, and a host of other deposits are related to 48 to 52 Ma (Eocene) plutons. These intrusives also form the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm.

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structures in the Stewart Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional), epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the overlying sedimentary units form a barrier or dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, SB, and a number of other deposits in the Stewart area are related to early Middle Jurassic plutonic-volcanic events. Overall, at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum, and tungsten dating from early Lower Middle Jurassic through to Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

7.0 2002 FIELD PROGRAM

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A 1.2 km.X 0.5 km. area on the north central portion of Summit 5 was mapped and rock and soil sampled (Figure 7). Hip chains and compasses were used to survey grid area, outcrop, and sample locations. Geological mapping of Summit 5 was carried out at a scale of 1:5,000.

A total of 17 soil samples were taken on Summit 5 claim with a shovel to a depth of 20-35 cm and then placed into marked kraft envelopes and dried. In this rugged terrain the soil horizon is very thin, thus all samples are considered to be 'C' horizon, talus fines. Samples were shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP & Au geochemical analysis (Appendix A).

A total of 5 rock chip samples (from Summit 5) were collected with hammers and chisels across widths of 0.2 to 2.0 metre. Samples were shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP & Au geochemical analysis (Appendix A).

A total of 0.7 km line kilometres were surveyed using hip chains and compasses. Stations are marked at 25 metre intervals with orange flagging (Figure 7).

7.2 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION (Figure 7)

Property bedrock geology consists mainly of three distinct rock units summarized as follows:

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Tertiary and Older
3 Quartz monzonite dykes
Early Middle Jurassic (Texas Creek granodiorite suite)
2 Orthoclase porphyry, granodiorite groundmass, 1-8 mm euhedral K-spar phenocrysts

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Lower Jurassic (Unuk River Formation)
1 Lithic & crystal tuff, dacitic composition, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, tuff breccia

Units 1 and 3 have been mapped in the east portion of Summit 5 claim. Although there are some well documented outcrops of Early Jurassic, coarse-grained K-spar megacryst hornblende granodiorite (Summit Lake Stock age equivalent to the Texas Creek Pluton), they occur immediately north and northwest of the Scottie Gold ore zones (Fig. 7).

In the northwest portion of the Summit 5 claim, there is considerable volume of mineralized quartz monzonite float boulders. The source of these boulders is likely from the cliff area approximately 1 km north of Summit Mountain, but the elusive source has not been located, largely because of ice and rugged topography.

Approximately 98% of the bedrock mapped on the east portion of the Summit claims consists of Unuk River Formation dacitic volcanics (tuffs/flows and/or breccia) with minor inercalations and screens of clastic sediments and limestone. Alkaline early middle Jurasic K-spar porphyry intrusive rocks cut the Unuk River Fm. and appear as two distinct 600-1,200 metre wide stocks (unit 2), situated 500 meters north of the Summit 5 claim (Fig. 7).

Northeast and northwest trending quartz veins contain 1-20% pyrite and quartz along and near their contacts with the country rock. The quartz veins generally follow fissures and/or fractures with roughly vertical to steep westerly dips. Trace to 1% chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite occur in the quartz-pyrite zones. Sulphides associated with these quartz veins include pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite- arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galena- and related chlorite-carbonate-sericite alteration. Outcrop exposures of quartz-sulphide veins in the west portion of the survey area (between 1,220-1,440 m elevation) yielded 5 samples which gave the following results:

Sample	Minerals	Width	Strike/dip	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
AR-1	Pyo., py., cpy.	0.5 m	070/20 N	381	16	42	1.2	125
AR-2	Pyo., py., cpy.	0.9 m	050/80 NW	566	22	23	3.4	135
AR-3	Pyo., py., cpy., sp., ga., tetrahedrite	0.8 m	050/80 NW	1,558	1,873	8,998	26.0	50,400
AR-4	Pyo., py., cpy.	1.0 m	135/75 SW	1,407	162	489	5.3	1,050
AR-5	Pyo., py., cpy.	1.0 m	135/80 SW	189	69	687	3.0	145

Sample AR-3 has coarse-grained base metals and trace amounts of tetrahedrite (and tennantite). The quartz vein that hosts sulphide mineralization (in sample AR-3), is enveloped by typical mesothermal alteration, i.e. carbonate (ankeritic), K-spar, sericite and chlorite. The structures present (i.e. faults, shears, fabric, fractures, etc.), within the west portion of the grid area (between 1,220 and 1,440 meters elevation above sea level), are complex cross-structures trending northeast and northwest, with steep dips, and probably represent normal, reverse and/or strike-slip faults. This cross-fault zone also has some late (cross-cuts all structures), shallow dipping quartz-pyrite veins with minor chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite, but these glassy quartz veins contain cubic pyrite and do not contain pyrrhotite mineralization and carbonate alteration.

7.3 SOIL SAMPLING

The following table summarizes geochemical analysis of soil samples taken along the east-west trending baseline at 50 m spacing along the baseline length of 550 m, as well as a 250 m long north-south trending grid line located at the west end of the baseline, 1,420 m elevation (Fig. 7):

Sample	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppm Sb	ppb Au
0+00 W	5	325	40	129	0.6	112	8	80
0+50 W	7	152	39	183	0.9	157	10	60
1+00 W	6	217	43	439	1.5	340	21	80
1+50 W	4	104	53	176	1	699	5	160
2+00 W	9	113	73	226	3.3	1066	6	210
2+50 W	5	112	69	209	4.1	1792	4	180
3+00 W	18	232	30	122	1.4	81	13	485
3+50 W	5	310	265	220	3.6	222	23	225
4+00 W	5	112	138	91	2.1	592	3	105
4+50 W	4	293	68	100	1.5	318	8	205
5+00 W	4	283	115	264	3.2	214	5	245
5+50 W	6	456	324	546	2.6	430	10	250
5+50 W 0+50 N	3	308	134	323	2.4	431	6	185
5+50 W 1+00 N	4	215	74	151	1.1	176	5	140
5+50 W 0+50 S	6	440	137	277	2.3	402	12	205
5+50 W 1+00 S	3	220	48	149	1.7	124	5	120
5+50 W 1+50 S	4	293	82	311	1.4	281	12	135

A comparison of soil geochemistry shows elevated As and Sb values do not correlate very well with elevated gold. There is an apparent correlation between elevated Cu and Au. The highest gold value (485 ppb Au at station 3+00 W), does not have anomalous base metal values except copper which is above average (232 ppm Cu). It is likely there are at least 2 types of gold bearing mineralization present, i.e. low sulphide (quartz) and high sulphide (polymetallic).

Of the 17 samples taken, the following results are considered highest priority for follow up:

Sample #	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
BL 3+00 W	232	30	122	1.4	485
BL 3+50 W	310	265	220	3.6	225
BL 4+00 W	112	138	91	2.1	105
BL 4+50 W	293	68	100	1.5	205
BL 5+00 W	283	115	264	3.2	245
BL 5+50 W	456	324	546	2.6	250
BL 5+50 W stn 0+50 N	308	134	323	2.4	185
BL 5+50 W stn 0+50 S	440	137	277	2.3	205
BL 5+50 W stn 1+50 S	293	82	311	1.4	135

Although most elevated gold values contain above average base metal and silver values there is no direct correlation between gold and base metals. Gold is associated with base metal rich as well as base metal poor zones of mineralization.

The elevated values of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au in soil samples taken from BL 3+00 W to BL 5+50 W include the high grade showing AR-3 (50,400 ppb Au, 26.0 ppm Ag, 1,558 ppm Cu, 1,873 ppm Pb, and 8,998 ppm Zn) which is located close to the BL 5+50 W station (Fig. 7).

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

There are several polymetallic quartz-sulphide veins and/or vein swarms on the Summit 5 claim. Stream sediment and soil geochemical values indicate there is a widespread distribution of polymetallic mineralization. Since the property is a raw prospect (no drill holes), it would be advantageous to trench and expose surface mineralization prior to core drilling. One of the main considerations for developing this prospect is to outline lateral continuity of quartz-sulphide fissure vein structures in order to define tonnage potential. The general area on the west side of Summit Lake has numerous quartz-sulphide vein occurrences, but only a small portion of them have considerable volume of higher grade gold (e.g. in the 15-50 g/t Au range). At Scottie Gold *the best ore zones are developed along brittle-ductile fault zones that generate tension/gash veins* (also called sigmoidal veins), thus when exploring for similar style veins on the Summit 5, care must be taken to evaluate repetition or en echelon stacking of mineral zones.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main targets that have been outlined by fieldwork programs are as follows:

1) "Summit Mountain" polymetallic vein, Summit 5 (e.g. sample AR-3, see Fig. 7)
UTM co-ordinates 6229650 N, 432450 E

2) Polymetallic mineralization related to a major NW trending fault zone at the north end of Summit 5 (e.g. samples S-278 and S-279 from 2001 field work). UTM co-ordinates 6230450 N, 431850 E

A program of detailed geological mapping, trenching and core drilling (approximately 5,000 ft) is recommended. The fieldwork would have to be carried out in July, August or September and would require helicopter support. This would require a budget of at least $200,000 to complete a comprehensive testing of the targets.

REFERENCES

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Kikauka, A., (1993): Geological and geochemical Report on the Summit Claims, Stewart,B.C., B.C.Min.of E.M.& P.Res. Assessment Report.

Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd., Assessment Report # 12,345, B.C. Govt. File.

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of Sooke, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practiced my profession for eighteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property.

6. I have a direct interest in the subject claims and securities of Fundamental Resources Corp. and this report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

April 30, 2003

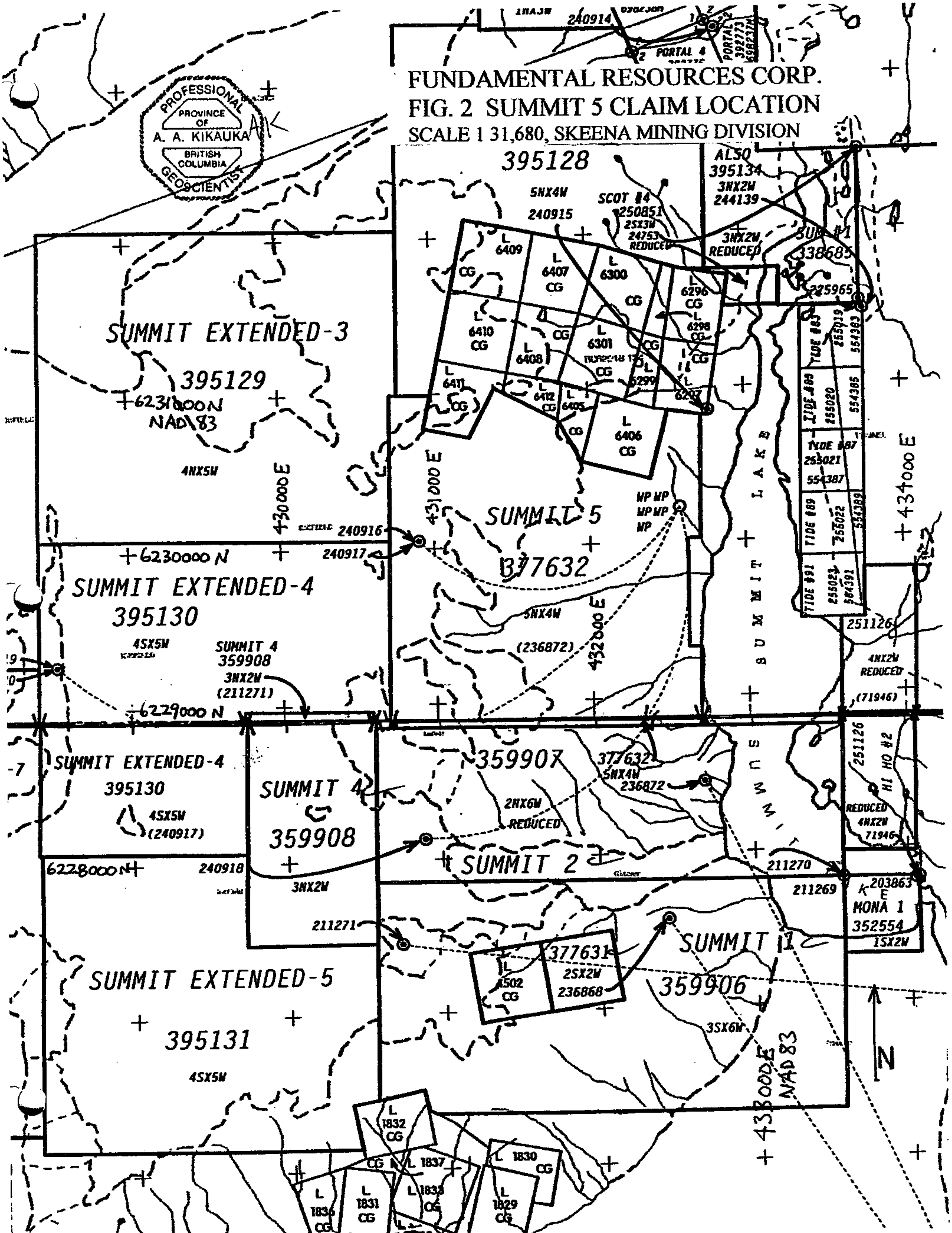
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- Summit 5 claim, August 2-5, 2002

FIELD CREW:	
Andris Kikauka (Geologist) 4 days	$ 1,100.00
FIELD COSTS:	
Mob/demob	720.00
Assays 17 soil, 5 rocks, 30 element ICP & Au	370.56
Food & Accommodation	480.00
Report	550.00
Total =	$ 3,220.56

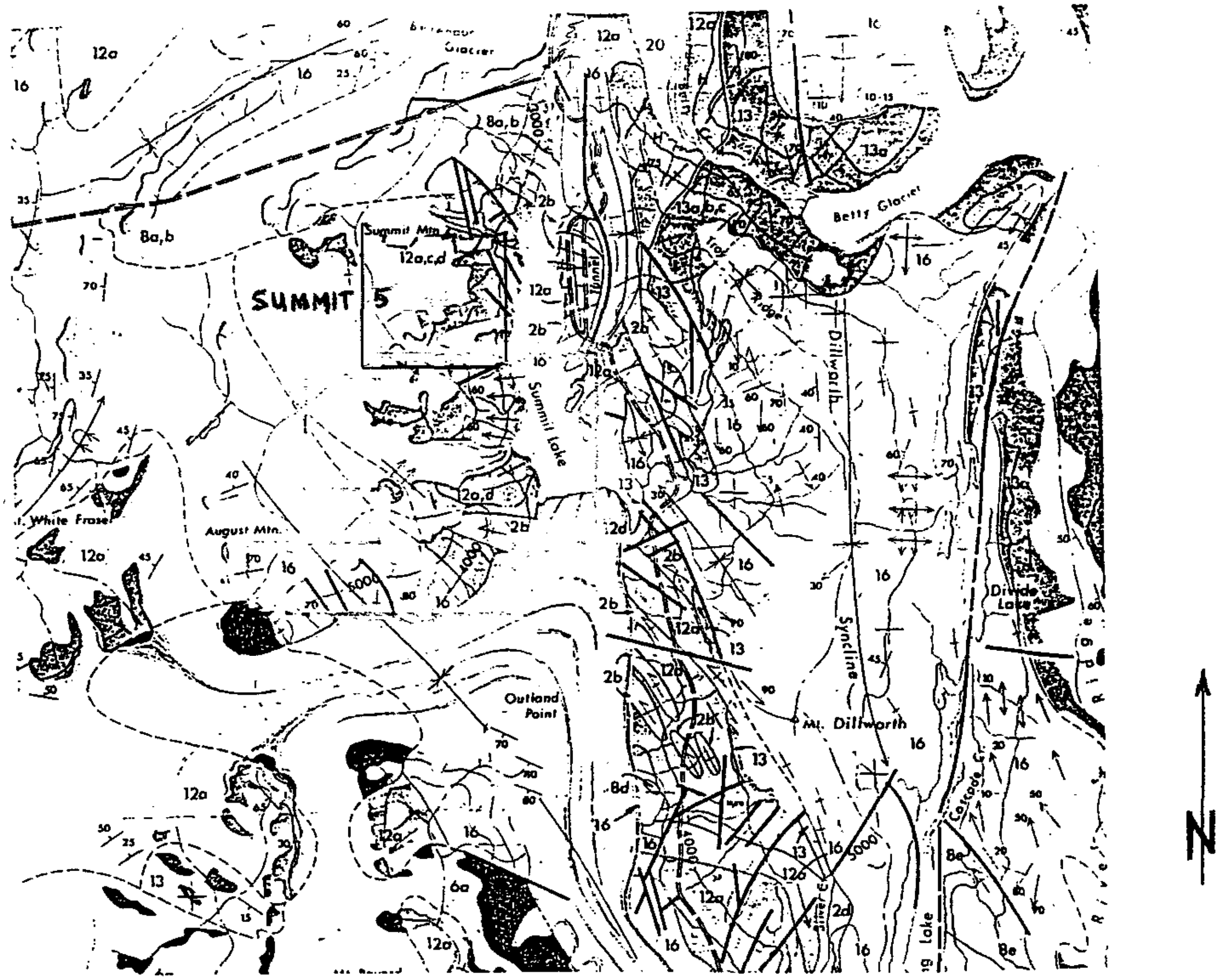
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
SUMMIT 5 CLAIM GENERAL LOCATION
SCALE AS SHOWN

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
FIG. 2 SUMMIT 5 CLAIM LOCATION
SCALE 1 31,680, SKEENA MINING DIVISION



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
SUMMIT 5 CLAIM GENERAL GEOLOGY

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
A. A. KIKAUKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

NTS 104 B/1 E, SKEENA MINING DIVISION

INTRUSIVE ROCKS (TERTIARY AND OLDER)

8a,b	Hyder quartz monzonite and equivalent (EARLY MIDDLE JURASSIC)
6a	Texas Creek granodiorite
	VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
16	SALMON RIVER FM. (MIDDLE JURASSIC) Siltstone, greywacke, argillite, chert pebble conglomerate, limestone
13abc	BETTY CREEK FM. (MIDDLE JURASSIC) Sandstone, siltstone, chert, crystal & lihtic tuff, rhyolite, volcanic breccia
12ad	UNUK RIVER FM. (LOWER JURASSIC) Crystal & lithic tuff, sandstone, siltstone volcanic breccia, conglomerate
b	Cataclasite, metamorphic equivalent of 12ad

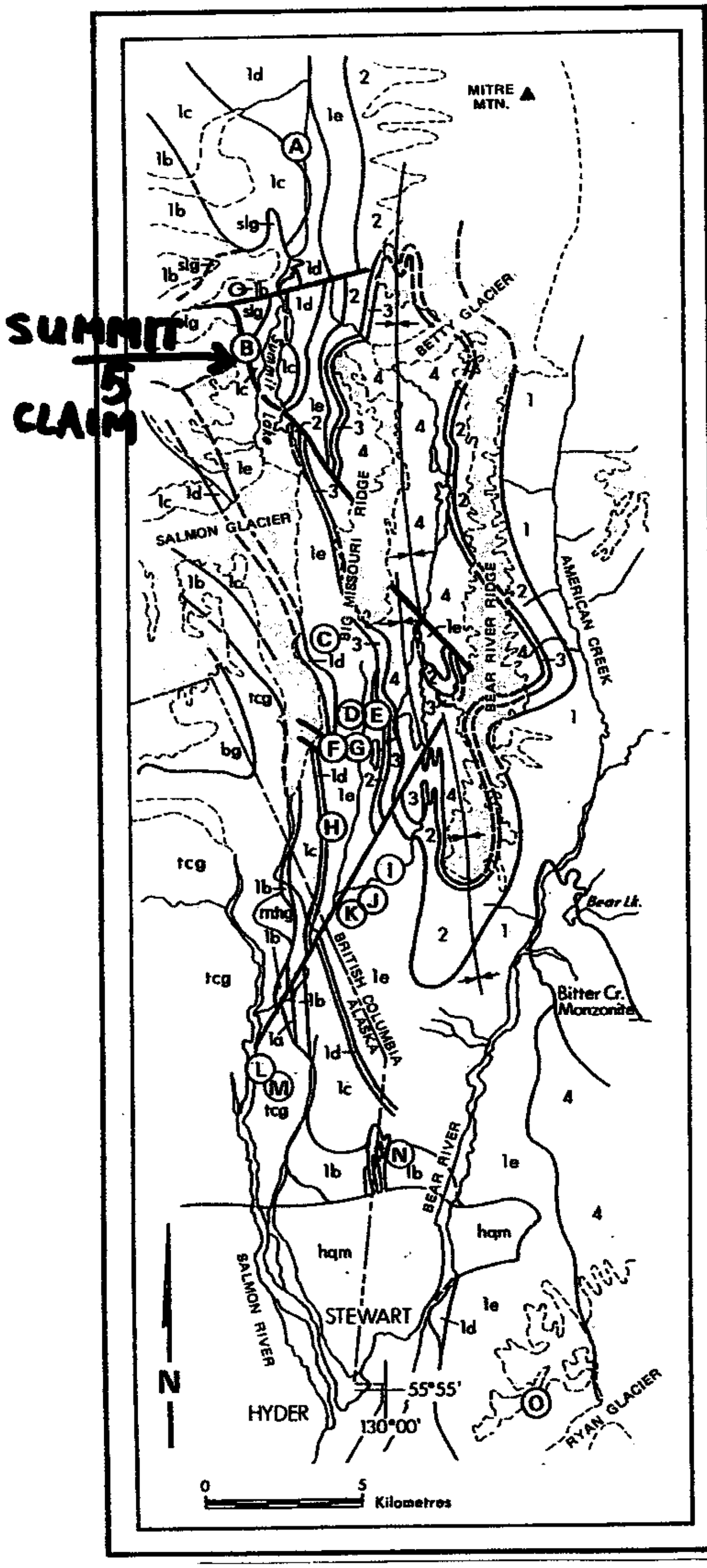
SYMBOLS

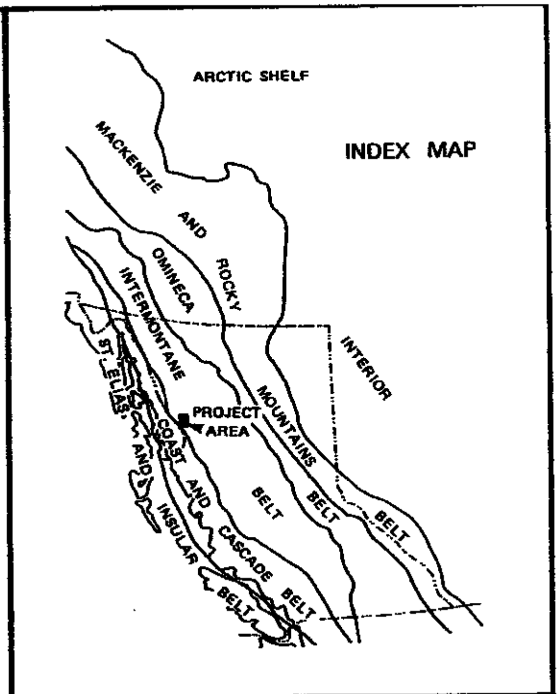
- Bedding
- Schistosity
- Joint System
- Fault
- Lineament
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Fold Axes

SCALE 1:100,000

(After Grove, 1986

FIG. 3





MINERAL DEPOSITS

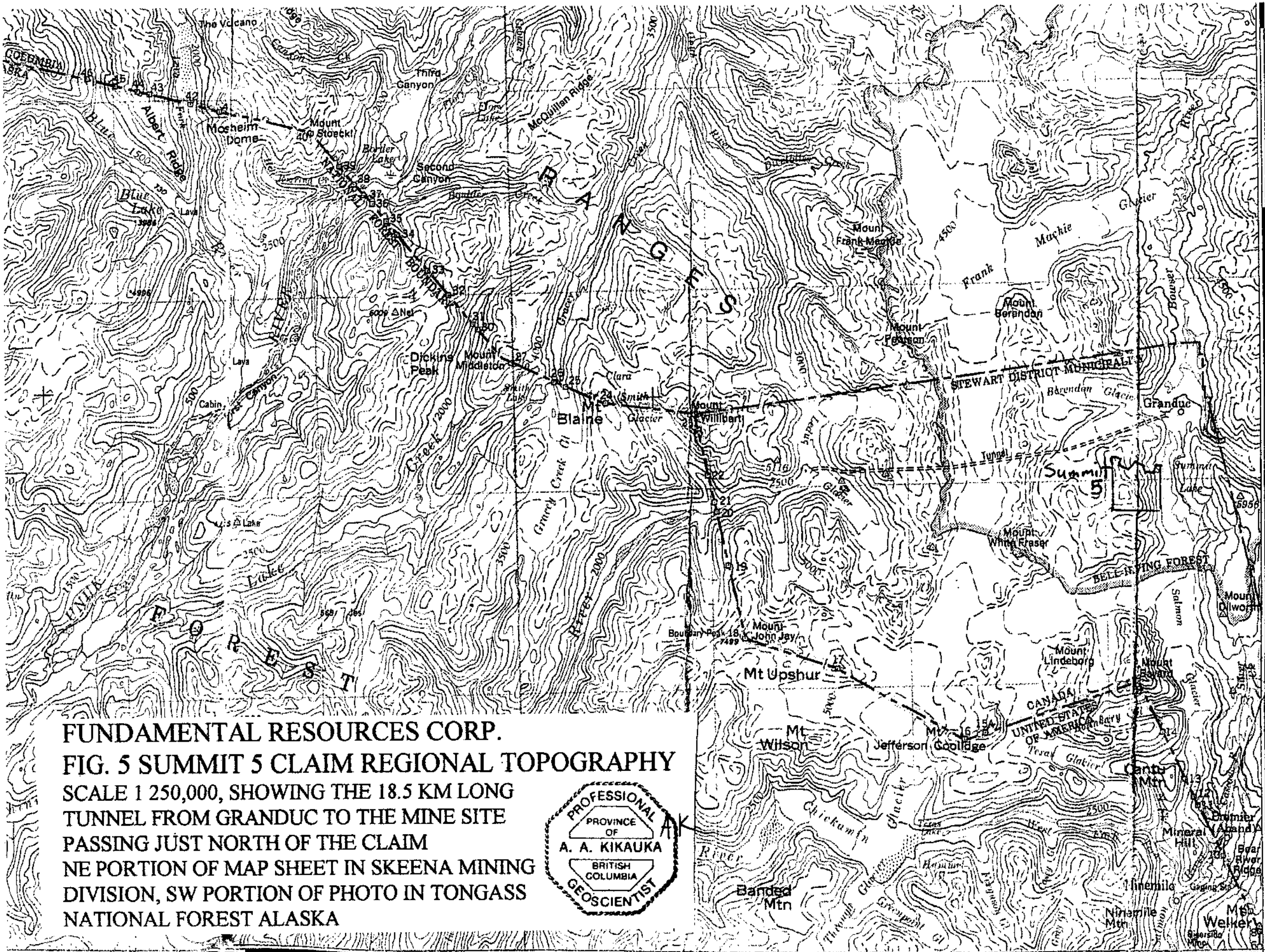
EAST GOLD MINE	A
SCOTTIE GOLD MINE	B
MARTHA ELLEN DEPOSIT	C
DAGO HILL DEPOSIT	D
BIG MISSOURI MINE (S-1 ZONE)	E
CONSOLIDATED SILVER BUTTE DEPOSIT	F
TERMINUS DEPOSIT	G
INDIAN MINE	H
SEBAKWE MINE	I
B.C. SILVER MINE	J
SILBAK PREMIER MINE	K
RIVERSIDE MINE	L
JARVIS VEIN	M
BAYVIEW DEPOSIT	N
PROSPERITY AND PORTER IDAHO MINES	O

LEGEND

hqm, bg, mhg	Eocene biotite granodiorite stocks
tcg, slg	Early Jurassic hornblende granodiorite stocks
4	Argillite, siltstone, sandstone
3	Dacite pyroclastic formation
2	Epiclastic rocks, hematitic
1e	Andesite tuffs and flows
1d	Argillite, siltstone
1c	Andesite tuffs
1b	Argillite, siltstone
1a	Andesite tuffs

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
FIG. 4 SUMMIT 5 CLAIM GENERAL GEOLOGY
SCALE 1 250,000, SKEENA MINING DIVISION

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
A. A. KIKAUKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
AK



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.

FIG. 5 SUMMIT 5 CLAIM REGIONAL TOPOGRAPHY

SCALE 1 250,000, SHOWING THE 18.5 KM LONG TUNNEL FROM GRANDUC TO THE MINE SITE PASSING JUST NORTH OF THE CLAIM
NE PORTION OF MAP SHEET IN SKEENA MINING DIVISION, SW PORTION OF PHOTO IN TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST ALASKA

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA

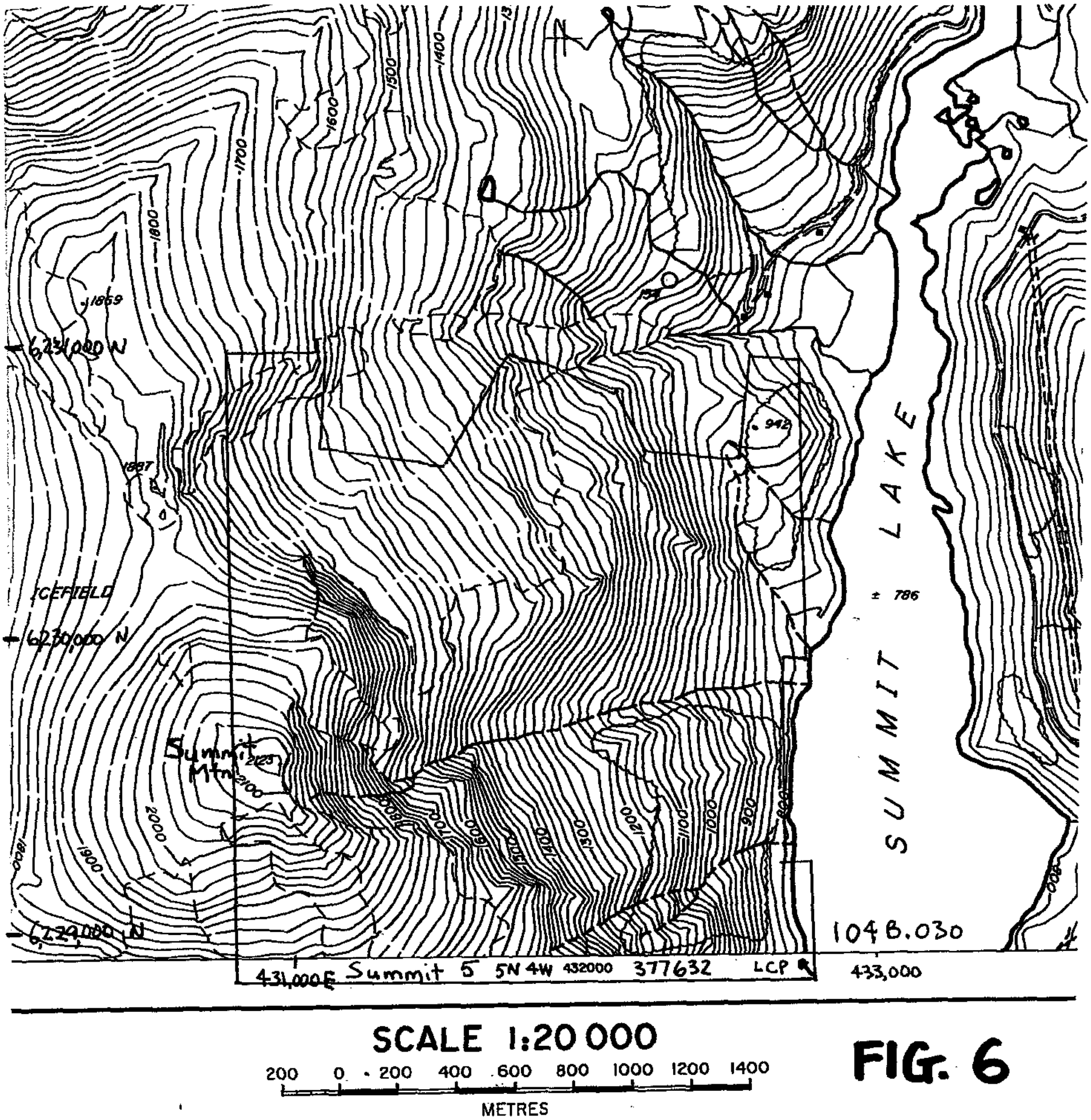


FIG. 6

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
SUMMIT 5 CLAIM DETAILED TOPOGRAPHY
SCALE 1 20,000, SHOWING THE WEST-CENTRAL & SOUTHEAST PORTION OF SUMMIT 5 ARE NEARLY INACCESSIBLE DUE TO CLIFFS

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. **#103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5** **TELEPHONE (604)231-81**

G E O C H E M I C A L   A N A L Y S I S   C E R T I F I C A T E

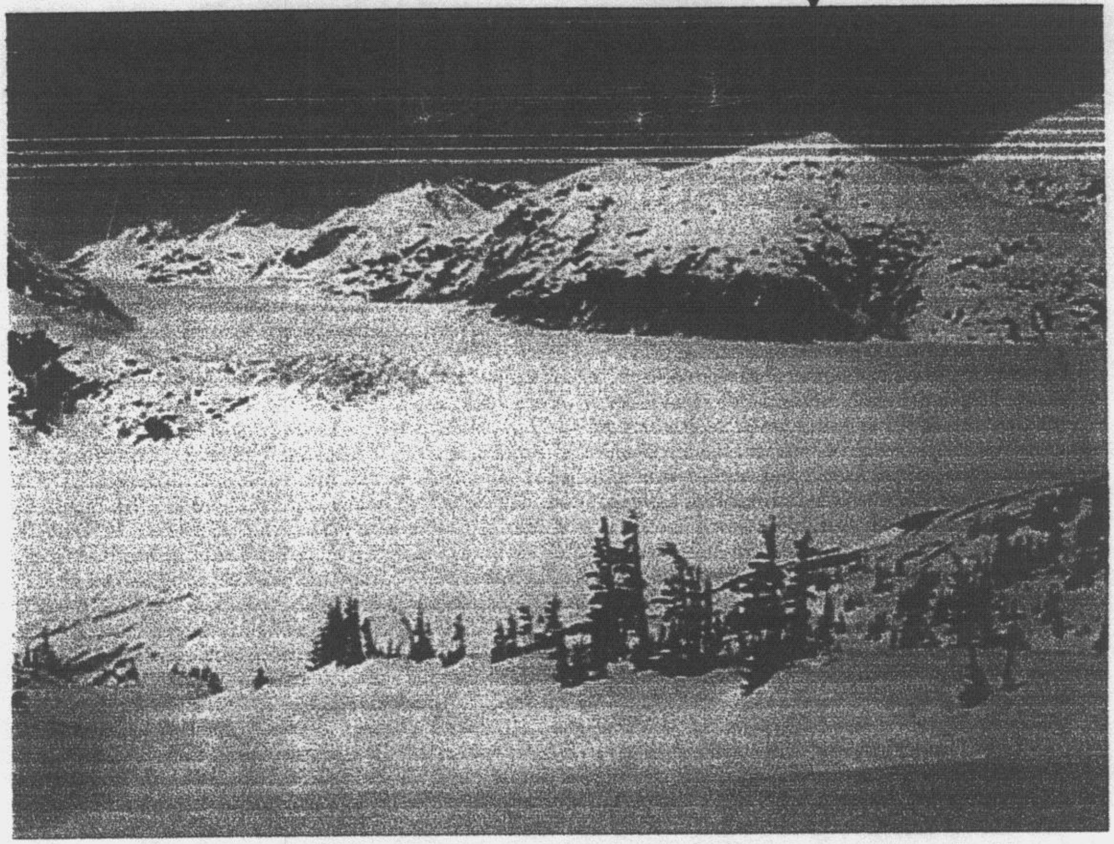
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
Project:
Sample Type: Soils/Rocks

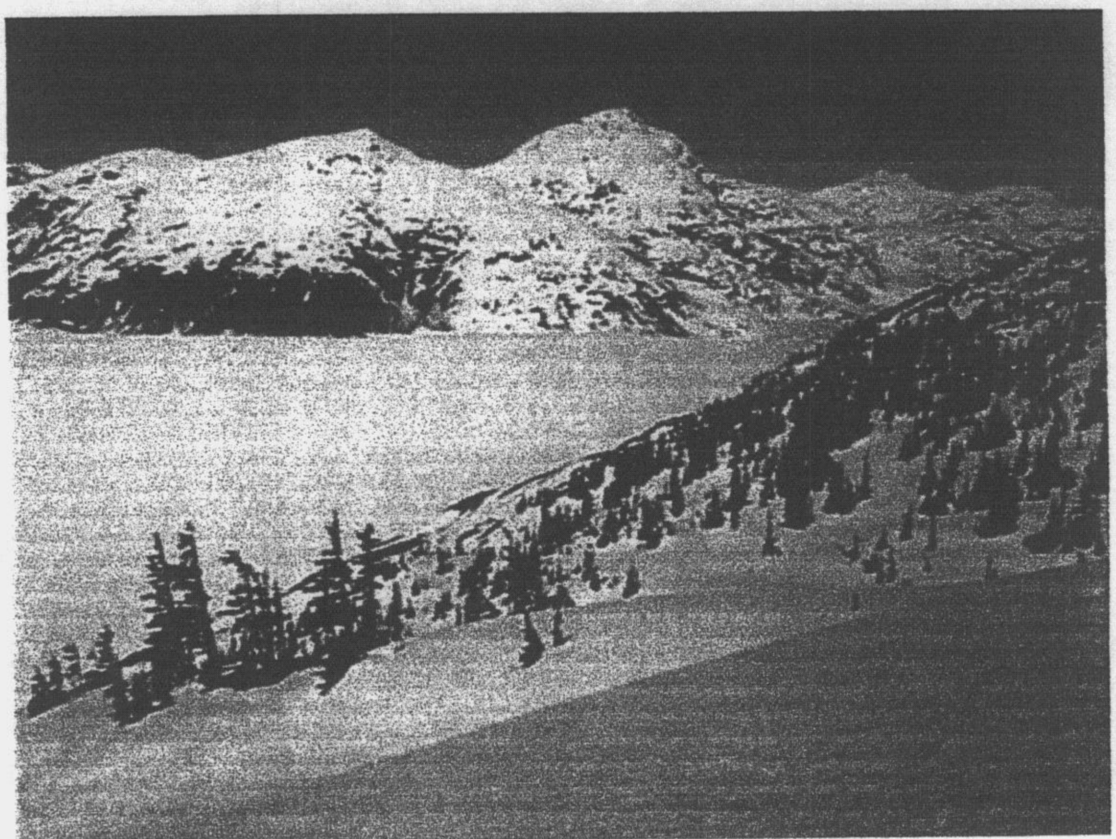
Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.
*Au Analysis- 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, graphite furnace AA finished to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst R Som
Report No. 2024128
Date: August 19, 2002

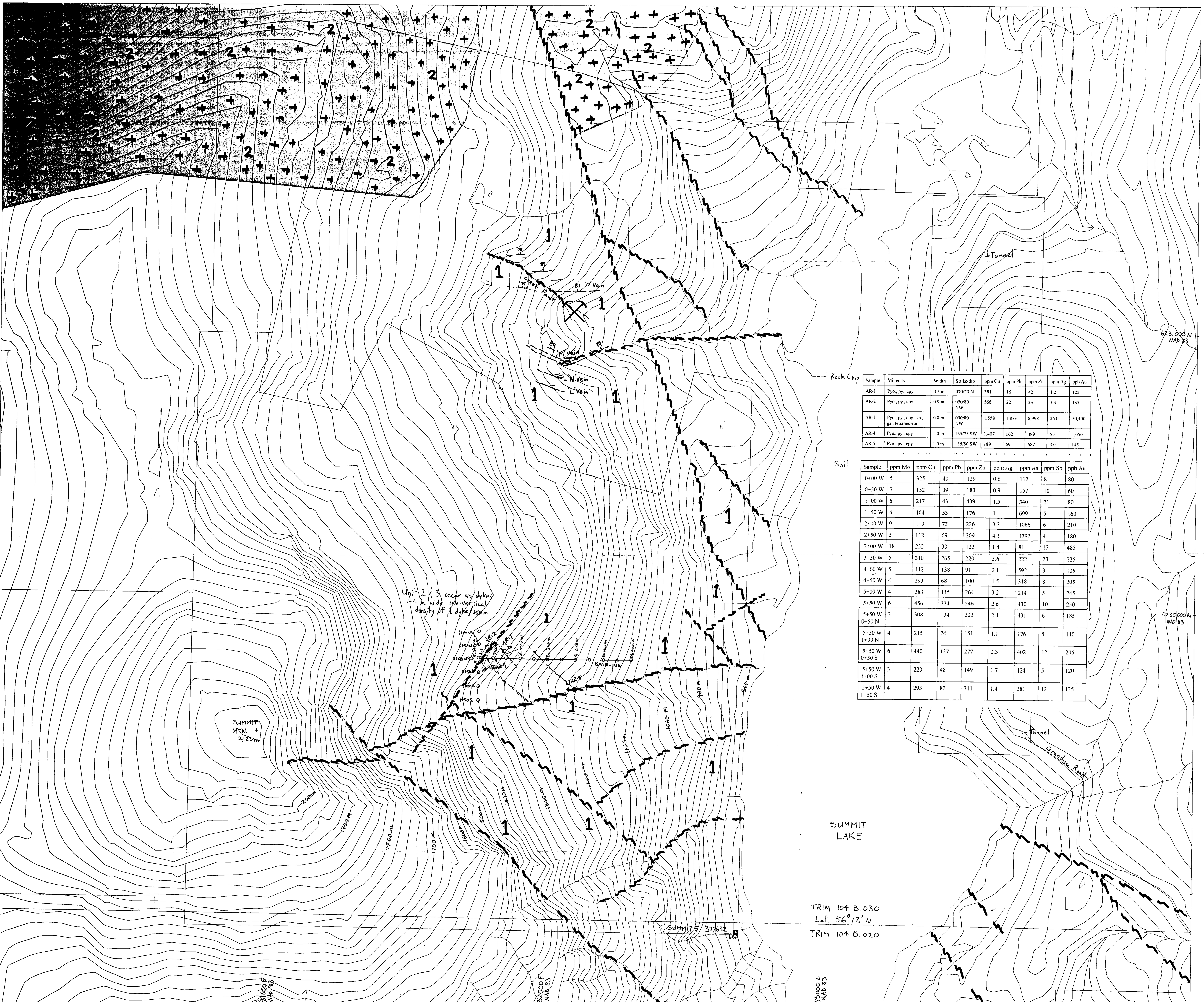
ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
SUM5 BL0+00W	5	325	40	129	.6	14	49	1822	6.64	112	8	ND	2	45	2.1	8	3	137	1.43	.161	17	26	.91	64	.03	3	2.00	.01	.05	6
SUM5 BL0+50W	7	152	39	183	.9	20	49	2708	7.15	157	8	ND	2	30	1.9	10	3	118	1.00	.167	9	52	1.38	84	.04	3	2.40	.01	.07	2
SUM5 BL1+00W	6	217	43	439	1.5	32	64	2265	10.27	340	8	ND	2	16	3.5	21	3	98	.63	.246	15	42	1.34	77	.06	3	2.79	.01	.06	2
SUM5 BL1+50W	4	104	53	176	1.0	13	34	1402	4.85	699	8	ND	2	22	1.3	5	3	102	.68	.097	9	26	1.13	35	.08	3	3.07	.01	.03	2
SUM5 BL2+00W	9	113	73	226	3.3	10	43	1944	6.10	1066	8	ND	2	31	1.9	6	3	122	1.04	.094	10	19	.92	33	.09	3	3.21	.01	.04	2
SUM5 BL2+50W	5	112	69	209	4.1	10	37	1266	6.10	1792	8	ND	2	36	2.0	4	3	111	1.25	.136	16	21	.87	31	.07	3	3.55	.01	.05	2
SUM5 BL3+00W	18	232	30	122	1.4	13	61	1776	11.18	81	8	ND	2	45	1.4	13	3	97	.38	.150	12	33	.79	25	.08	3	3.20	.01	.02	2
SUM5 BL3+50W	5	310	265	220	3.6	13	74	3318	19.72	222	8	ND	2	15	3.1	23	3	48	.13	.087	6	11	.24	26	.07	3	2.22	.01	.03	2
SUM5 BL4+00W	5	112	138	91	2.1	5	16	893	4.87	592	8	ND	2	8	.5	3	3	86	.08	.067	24	14	.49	18	.13	3	2.94	.02	.04	2
SUM5 BL4+50W	4	293	68	100	1.5	11	104	2216	7.99	318	8	ND	2	31	1.0	8	3	130	.32	.102	5	18	1.08	32	.12	3	2.99	.02	.05	2
SUM5 BL5+00W	4	283	115	264	3.2	17	33	1393	6.25	214	8	ND	2	21	1.8	5	3	166	.48	.154	8	28	1.43	44	.13	3	3.13	.01	.06	2
SUM5 BL5+50W	6	456	324	546	2.6	21	69	2372	10.14	430	8	ND	2	35	5.6	10	4	158	.57	.165	11	32	1.65	42	.11	3	3.14	.01	.07	2
SUM5 L5+50W 0+50 N	3	308	134	323	2.4	24	51	2075	7.63	431	8	ND	2	34	3.3	6	4	184	.64	.180	12	28	1.71	45	.13	3	3.11	.02	.08	2
SUM5 L5+50W 1+00 N	4	215	74	151	1.1	11	15	771	6.43	176	8	ND	2	17	1.2	5	3	182	.27	.127	8	28	1.10	27	.12	3	3.58	.01	.06	2
SUM5 L5+50W 0+50 S	6	440	137	277	2.3	21	86	2677	9.10	402	8	ND	2	35	3.1	12	3	174	.48	.128	10	29	1.54	38	.10	3	3.48	.01	.07	2
SUM5 L5+50W 1+00 S	3	220	48	149	1.7	11	33	1132	4.19	124	8	ND	2	13	1.0	5	3	92	.24	.088	8	17	.89	76	.09	3	2.69	.01	.04	2
SUM5 L5+50W 1+50 S	4	293	82	311	1.4	26	74	3315	8.40	281	8	ND	2	77	5.3	12	3	126	1.14	.151	10	22	1.10	76	.07	3	3.17	.01	.06	2
SUM5 AR-1	10	381	16	42	1.2	16	45	661	17.01	201	8	ND	2	27	1.0	3	5	198	.25	.097	16	33	2.03	15	.19	3	2.64	.01	.03	2
SUM5 AR-2	55	566	22	23	3.4	20	133	544	12.42	603	8	ND	2	32	.8	33	3	82	.39	.080	3	87	.65	26	.17	3	1.46	.01	.10	5
SUM5 AR-3	120	1558	1873	8998	26.0	21	129	1894	16.97	2405	8	49	2	92	145.8	54	47	157	6.56	.111	2	45	1.12	36	.04	3	1.82	.01	.06	2
SUM5 AR-4	23	1407	162	489	5.3	18	82	1229	14.50	149	8	ND	2	42	8.0	25	4	140	3.75	.155	3	52	1.34	34	.12	3	2.59	.01	.17	2
SUM5 AR-5	31	189	69	687	3.0	8	25	1019	5.79	65	8	ND	2	127	11.5	3	3	74	4.60	.090	2	75	1.04	32	.08	3	1.35	.01	.11	2

August Jack Mtn. 5,900'





August Jack Mtn. Summit Mtn. 6,978'



Rock Chip

Sample	Minerals	Width	Strike/dip	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au
AR-1	Pyo., py., cpy.	0.5 m	070/20 N	381	16	42	1.2	125
AR-2	Pyo., py., cpy.	0.9 m	050/80 NW	566	22	23	3.4	135
AR-3	Pyo., py., cpy., sp., ga., tetrahedrite	0.8 m	050/80 NW	1,558	1,873	8,998	26.0	50,400
AR-4	Pyo., py., cpy.	1.0 m	135/75 SW	1,407	162	489	5.3	1,050
AR-5	Pyo., py., cpy.	1.0 m	135/80 SW	189	69	687	3.0	145

Soil

Sample	ppm Mo	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppm As	ppm Sb	ppb Au
0+00 W	5	325	40	129	0.6	112	8	80
0+50 W	7	152	39	183	0.9	157	10	60
1+00 W	6	217	43	439	1.5	340	21	80
1+50 W	4	104	53	176	1	699	5	160
2+00 W	9	113	73	226	3.3	1066	6	210
2+50 W	5	112	69	209	4.1	1792	4	180
3+00 W	18	232	30	122	1.4	81	13	485
3+50 W	5	310	265	220	3.6	222	23	225
4+00 W	5	112	138	91	2.1	592	3	105
4+50 W	4	293	68	100	1.5	318	8	205
5+00 W	4	283	115	264	3.2	214	5	245
5+50 W	6	456	324	546	2.6	430	10	250
5+50 W 0+50 N	3	308	134	323	2.4	431	6	185
5+50 W 1+00 N	4	215	74	151	1.1	176	5	140
5+50 W 0+50 S	6	440	137	277	2.3	402	12	205
5+50 W 1+00 S	3	220	48	149	1.7	124	5	120
5+50 W 1+50 S	4	293	82	311	1.4	281	12	135

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300
METERS

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INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Tertiary and Older

3 Quartz monzonite dykes

Early Middle Jurassic (Texas Creek granodiorite suite)

2 Orthoclase porphyry, granodiorite groundmass, 1-8 mm euhedral K-spar phenocrysts

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Lower Jurassic (Unuk River Formation)

1 Lithic and crystal tuff, dacitic composition, minor conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, tuff breccia

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,163

FIGURE 7 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION, SUMMIT 5

TRIM 104B.030 and 104B.020, SUMMIT LAKE, STEWART, B.C., SKEENA MINING DIVISION, SURVEY DATE- AUGUST, 2002

MAJOR FAULT MINOR FAULT

SOIL SAMPLE ROCK CHIP SAMPLE

M1