INTERNATIONAL ARIMEX RESOURCES INC.

2002 AND 2003 EXPLORATION OF THE CLAW PROPERTY

NORTH OF FORT ST. JAMES, BRITISH COLUMBIA
(OMINECA MINING DIVISION)

CLAIMS: CLAW 1 to 4

Geographic Coordinates

55° 17' N
124° 46' W

NTS Sheet 93 N/7

Owner/Operator: International Arimex Resources Inc.
300 - 750 West Pender Street Inc.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T7

Consultant: Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
18, 10509 - 81 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1X7

Authors:. Brent Gonek, B.Sc., Geol.I.T.
Jody Dahrouge, P.Geol.

Date Submitted: 2003 09 10

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1. INTRODUCTION

The term Claw Property herein refers to mineral claims Claw 1 to 4, which are centred upon the Klawli copper-gold-silver showing, located about 160 km northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia. The claims which encompass the Klawli Showing and surrounding area, were originally staked in June, 2002. Four additional claims were staked to the south of the Claw Claims in mid February, 2003.

The 2002 and 2003 work included the collection of nine rock samples and scouting for potential access routes for a proposed access road to the property. The work was conducted by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. on behalf of International Arimex Resources Inc.

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

1.1.1 Location and Access

The Claw Property is located northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia within the NTS map sheet 93 N/7 (Fig.1.1). The claims are centered at approxiamately 55° 17'N latitude and 124° 46'W longitude, which also marks the location of the Klawli showing.

The property is about 18 km from the end of the Germansen-Indata Forestry Service Road (FSR). This location is about 30 km from the Germansen Landing North Road, about 110 km north of Fort St. James. Of the18 kilometers that make up the final leg of the road, the final 10 kilometers exist as a rough cat trail. Access during periods low runoff is via ATV to the end of the road, thence by foot, or alternatively by helicopter.

1.1.2 Topography, Vegetation, Climate and Geographic Names

The Klawli Showing is approximately 1050 meters above sea level, on a gently sloped bench on the northwest flank of 'Adade Yus Mountain'. The peak of this mountain attains a maximum elevation of 1905 meters and is the prevalent feature in the area.

The Claw claims are within a mixed forest of Pine, Spruce, White Popular, and localized zones of Alder and Willow. Tree line is at approximately 1500 meters elevation and is in response to steepness rather than climatic conditions. The claims have not been logged.

Annual mean temperatures for the area range from lows of -19°C in January and 8°C in July, to highs of -10°C in January and 22°C in July. Annual accumulation of precipitation is 38 cm of rainfall and 3.37 meters of snowfall.

1.2 PROPERTY

The Claw Property consists of four four-post mineral claims totaling 80 units. The property encompasses about 20 km^2, all within Omineca Mining Division (Fig 1.2; Table 1.1). The claims are registered in the name of Jody Dahrouge, and are under option to International Arimex Resources Inc.

TABLE 1.1: LIST OF MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Units /Claim	Recorded Date	Actual/Expected Expiry Date
Claw 1	394095	20	07-Jun-02	07-Jun-04
Claw 2	394096	20	08-Jun-02	08-Jun-04
Claw 3	394097	20	07-Jun-02	07-Jun-04
Claw 4	394098	20	08-Jun-02	08-Jun-04
	Total	80		

1.3 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

The Klawli showing was originally discovered in the 1920's and since that time has been sporadically explored. Several companies including Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Quebec Gold Mining Corp., Tro- Butte Exploration Ltd., Phelps Dodge Corp., Hawks Mountain Resources, and Eric Shaede (1987) have conducted exploration within the area. The most recent exploration of the property was conducted by Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (Stewart, 1991; and Walker, 1992) in the early 1990's.

Prior exploration of the claims consisted primarily of rock and soil sampling, trenching, and the construction of adits. Noranda conducted an extensive program of soil sampling and ground geophysics (magnetic and induced polarization) immediately east of the Klawli showing (Stewart, 1991; and Walker, 1992; p. 1),

> "The result of this work was the definition of a strong Cu-Au soil anomaly on the upslope SW flank of a strong basin - shaped chargeability anomaly located between two magnetic highs immediately east of the Klawli showing."

During the early 1990's the area was included within a 1:50,000 scale mapping program of the British Columbia Geological Survey (Nelson et al., 1992).

Immediately northeast of the legal corner post (LCP) are a drill pad and a helicopter landing pad. The core from this hole is stacked close to the drillhole. However, there is no record of this hole

being drilled by any of the past operators of the claims.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The work program described here in was primarily to scout and assess future access to the property in preparation of a proposed exploration program of trenching and drilling. In addition, several samples were collected from outcrops to confirm the style of mineralization present at the Klawli Showing.

1.5 SUMMARY OF WORK

During the early part of June, 2002 nine rock samples were collected within the immediate vicinity of the Klawli Showing. The samples were later analyzed for base and precious metals, and trace elements.

During the later part of February scouting, assessing, planning and permitting future road access to the property was undertaken.

1.6 FIELD OPERATIONS

During the early part of June, 2002 fieldwork was conducted by a two-man crew based out of Fort St. James, British Columbia. A helicopter based out of Fort St. James provided access to the property. Additional access to the claims was attempted using ATV's, both from logging roads located to the northwest of the property and to the south of the property. Poor conditions and near impassible streams and rivers prevented ground access from the northwest, and high water conditions at Klawdetelle Creek prevented access from the south.

During February 2003, fieldwork was conducted by a two-man crew which established a small camp about 10 km south of Klawdetelle Creek. Snowmobiles were used to obtain access to the property from the south. However, due to excessive snow cover, only limited progress could be made and a helicopter was employed to carry out the work.

2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Claw Property lies along the western boundary of the Intermontane Belt (Fig. 2.1). This belt has been described by Monger et al.(1982) as a super-terrane that consists of the Slide Mountain, Cache Creek, Quesnel and Stikine terranes. The Cache Creek and Slide Mountain terranes are

of oceanic affinity. The Quesnel and Stikine terranes are island arcs. The geology of the region is generally resultant of magmatic activity and volcanogenic sedimentation associated with these island arcs. In part, this may be due to the closure of the "Slide Mountain Ocean" which commenced in the late Paleozoic and ended in the early Cretaceous with the obduction of the Slide Mountain Terrane and the thrusting of parts of Quesnellia onto the miogeocline (McMillian, 1991). The host terrane for the property is Quesnellia, which is bound on the east and west by transform faults. The Manson-Macleod Lake fault to the east and the Pinchi fault to the west (Nelson et al., 1992). The region is marked by several other large scale faults outlined by Nelson et al., (1992).

Metamorphism is primarily controlled by thermal gradients associated with intrusions and to a lesser extent strain. Proximal to intrusions, upper greenschist facies is present becoming sub-greenschist distally (Nelson et al., 1991). Within the area of the Claw Property, Quesnellia is composed of the Takla Arc, with its southern equivalent termed the Nicola Arc. Nelson et al. (1992) provide a detailed account of the geology of the Takla Group, which is divisible into at least four formations: Rainbow Creek, Inzana Lake, Witch Lake, and Chuchi Lake. The Takla Group was intruded by mid to late Mesozoic granitics (ie. Germansen and Hogem Batholiths).

The region is covered by variable amounts of till, with the thickest portions in the lowlands. At higher elevations a thin veneer is present with sporadic outcropping of underlying volcanics (Nelson et al., 1992).

2.1 REGIONAL PORPHYRY SYSTEM

The Claw Property is located within a disrtict rich in copper showings. It is also within close proximity to the Mount Milligan and Lorraine porphyry prospects, which are located approximately 45 km to the east and 75 km to the northwest, respectively. These systems are part of a large Miocene igneous event that extends the length of the Cordillera and form the Intermontane Superterrane.

Porphyry copper - gold systems are exceptional exploration targets. These large magmatic bodies with disseminated ore are normally of low-grade, however vast tonnages provide the possibility for economic quantities of ore. In British Columbia, most reserves of copper and about 50 percent of gold reserves are within porphyry style deposits (McMillian,1991). The volcanic host of the Claw Property have been classified as an Alkalic Volcanic by Schroeter et al. (1989). The significance being elevated Cu and Au values for the alkalic type, even though they are usually of smaller volume than the calcalkaline type (McMillian, 1991). Grades of Cu and Au mineralization

for several deposits within the region are provided in Fig. 2.1.

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1 STRATIGRAPHY AND LITHOLOGY

The Claw Property is underlain by the Takla Group (Monger et al., 1990) which has been locally subdivided by Nelson et al.(1991) into four formations; Rainbow Creek, Inzana Lake, Witch Lake and Chuchi Lake.

The basal Triassic Rainbow Creek Formation is composed of dark-grey to black basinal shales and siltstones. This unit correlates unit with the Slate Creek Formation in the Manson Creek area (Ferri et al., 1994) and the "Triassic black phyllite" (Bloodgood, 1988) near Quesnel.

The Inzana Lake Formation overlies the basal unit and is interbedded distal and proximal pyroclastic flows and basinal sediments. This unit differs from the Rainbow Creek Formation in the silicate rather than aluminum rich sediments that make up the shales.

Stratigraphically above and interwoven with the Inzana Lake Formation is the Witch Lake Formation. It is comprised of augite porphyry flows and pyroclastics of andesites to basaltic andesites. This unit hosts the Mount Milligan porphyry deposit (Fig. 2.1).

At the top Takla Group is the Chuchi Lake Formation. It is composed of intermediate to felsic flows. The contact between the Chuchi Lake and Witch Lake formations is gradational from the augite porphyry agglomerates of the Witch Lake to polymitic agglomerates with numerous plagioclase phenocrysts of the Chuchi Lake Formation. The contact is also marked by a color change from the greens of the Witch Lake Formation to maroon of the Chuchi Lake Formation. Within the Chuchi Lake Formation is a discontinuous horizon of reverse graded unit comprised of brown weathered sandstone and siltstone, dark-grey shale, and cherty green tuff. The age of this sedimentary package, measured from collected ammonites, is of Early to Late Pleinsbachian. This suggests that volcanism in the area extended deep into the Jurassic. There is no evidence for a Triassic-Jurassic unconformity.

The Early Jurassic Hogem Complex outcrops within the southwest part of mineral claim Claw 3. It is multiple-phased and includes an early syentic and monzonitic pulse, and a late granodiorite phase (Nelson, et al., 1991).

3.2 MINERALIZATION

At the Klawli Showing, the volcanic rocks are bleached, with variable degrees of alteration. Disseminated zones of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite were identified within the trenches. Although no shear indicators are recognized, the gold-silver mineralization has previously been interpreted as part of a 5 to 15 m wide shear-zone associated with pyrrhotite. Prior grab samples collected from the trenches by Noranda range from 3 to 3,810 ppb gold; 0.1 to 293 ppm silver; and 9 to 29,453 ppm copper (Walker, 1992). These numbers are comparable to those samples collected during 2002 (Table 4.1). The mineralized quartz-carbonate veins are, in general, typical of base- precious metal veins peripheral to porphyry copper-gold systems (Walker, 1992).

4. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

During 2002 nine grab samples were collected from collapsed trenches at the Klawi Showing, from within the vicinity of the trenches, and from abandoned drill core stored at the property. Due to time constraints, only the uppermost boxes of the stacked drill core were examined, and two random samples were collected. Samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, British Columbia for preparation and analyses by ICP-MS methods. Complete analytical reports are in Appendix 2 with sample locations and descriptions in Appendix 3.

TABLE 4.1: SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY

Element	Noranda (Walker,1992)	This Report
Au (ppb)	2 - 3810	1.5 - 5338
Cu (ppm)	9 - 29453	2 - 23701
Ag (ppm)	0.1 - 293.1	< 0.3 - 113
Pb (ppm)	2 - 2334	< 3 - 738
Zn (ppm)	15 - 6277	7 - 1230
Ni (ppm)	3 - 70	< 1 - 46
Bi (ppm)	2 - 1009	< 3 - 418

5. PROPOSED ACCESS TRAIL AND TRENCHES

During January 2003, an exploration program consisting of trail construction, trenching and follow-up drilling was planned for the Claw Property (Fig. 5.1). Subsequently, a Notice of Work and Reclamation Program was filed on January 23, 2003. On January 30, 2003 Ken MacDonald, P.Geol. Inspector of Mines for the Omineca Mining Division advised the author that upon reviewing the Notice of Work and Reclamation Program, that he was sceptical about the route chosen for the access trail. Further, he recalled an existing trail to the centre of the property along a northwesterly trending creek to the east of the proposed access road. Mr. MacDonald suggested that prior to accepting the application we should consider revisiting the property and perhaps change the route if appropriate. Conditional approval was given to the Notice of Work and Reclamation Program on March 4, 2003.

Between February 15 and 21, a two-man crew established a small camp about 10 km south of Klawdetelle Creek. Snowmobiles were used to obtain access to the property from the south. However, due to excessive snow cover, only limited progress could be made and a helicopter was employed to carry out the work. A search for the trail indicated by Mr. MacDonald did not reveal any access. Subsequently, with the use of helicopter, the route proposed on January 23, 2003 was inspected (Fig. 5.1). The route consists of approximately 5 km of new trail leading from the north end of a rough cat trail that continues north of the end of the Germansen-Indata Forestry Service Road.

The existing cat trail that leads from the end of the Germansen-Indata Forestry Service Road will need minor repairs to accommodate drill access. Furthermore a small bridge will be required to cross Klawdetelle Creek. The remaining distance to the property, will proceed along a bench formed on the northwest flank of 'Adade Yus Mountain. This route would follow approximately along the 1000 m contour of the mountain (Fig 5.1).

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Work completed on the property during 2002 and 2003 established the need for access to the property to facilitate the movement of equipment and personnel. It also confirmed prior exploration results.

The proposed access to the property is manageable and would facilitate trenching and subsequent drilling, if warranted. A prior recommendation by Noranda (Walker, 1992) to trench

coincident geochemical and geophysical targets would allow the investigation of bedrock below the thin veneer of glacial cover that mantles much of the property. In the event of favourable results, drilling would follow.

Future work on the property should include the construction of an access road, the excavating of trenches in targeted areas, and the subsequent drilling of the targets. The existing drill-core located near the LCP should be logged and sampled if warranted. Due to time constraints, only two random grab samples were collected from the uppermost, stacked boxes. One sample contained 388 ppb gold.

Brent Gonek Bsc., Geo. I.T.

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2003 09 10

7. REFERENCES

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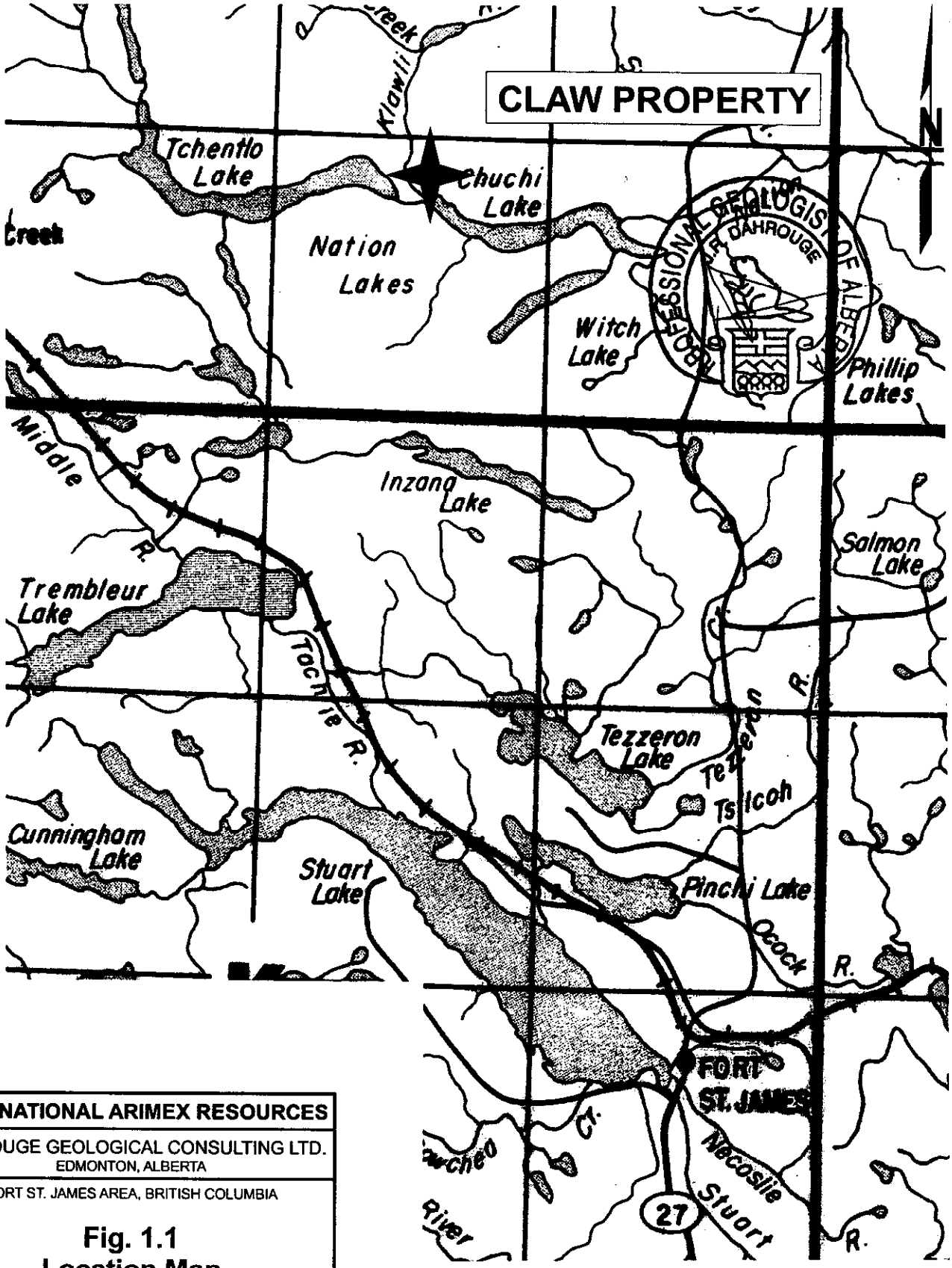
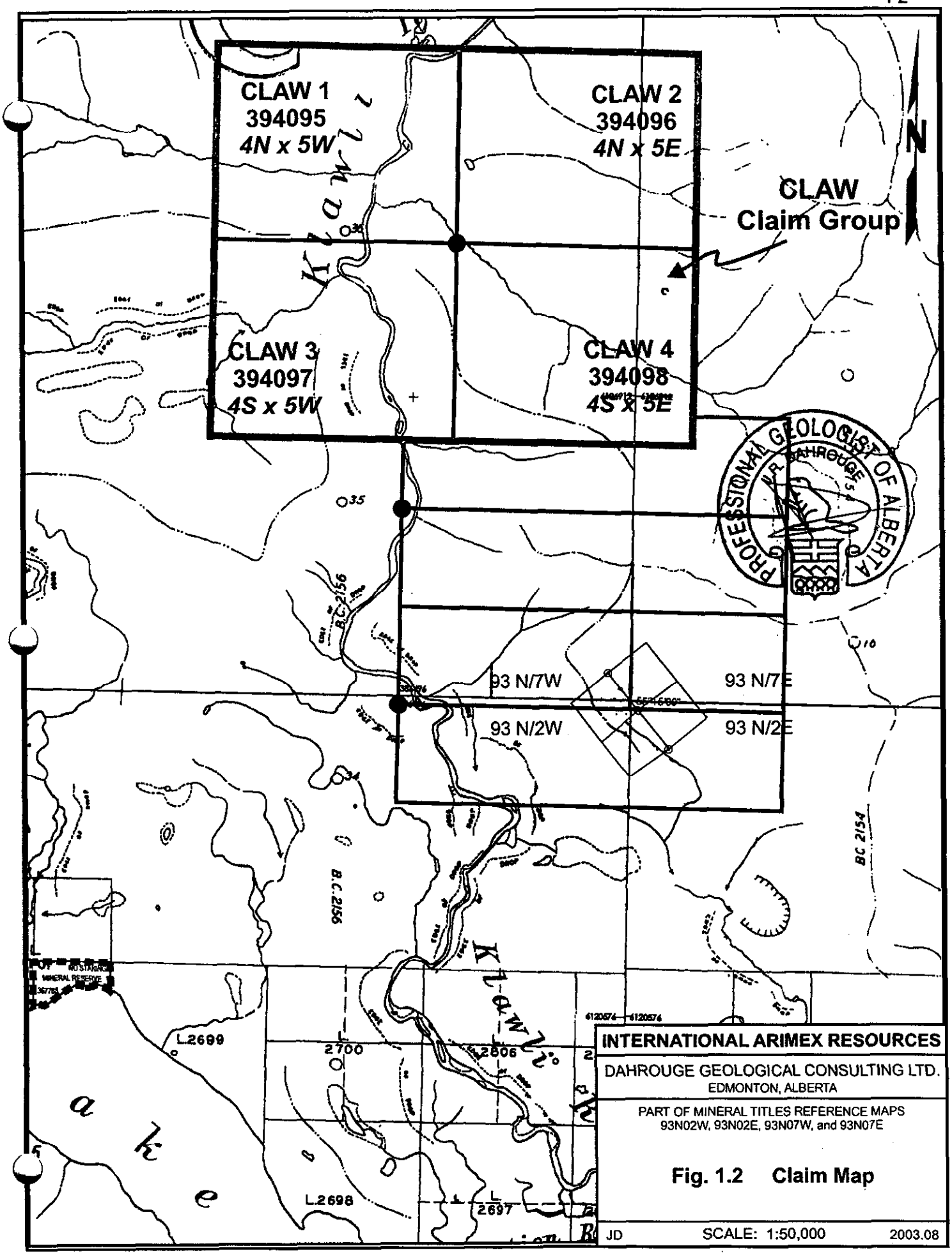


INTERNATIONAL ARIMEX RESOURCES
DAHROUGE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD. EDMONTON, ALBERTA
FORT ST. JAMES AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fig. 1.1 **Location Map**
JD 2002.11



INTERNATIONAL ARIMEX RESOURCES

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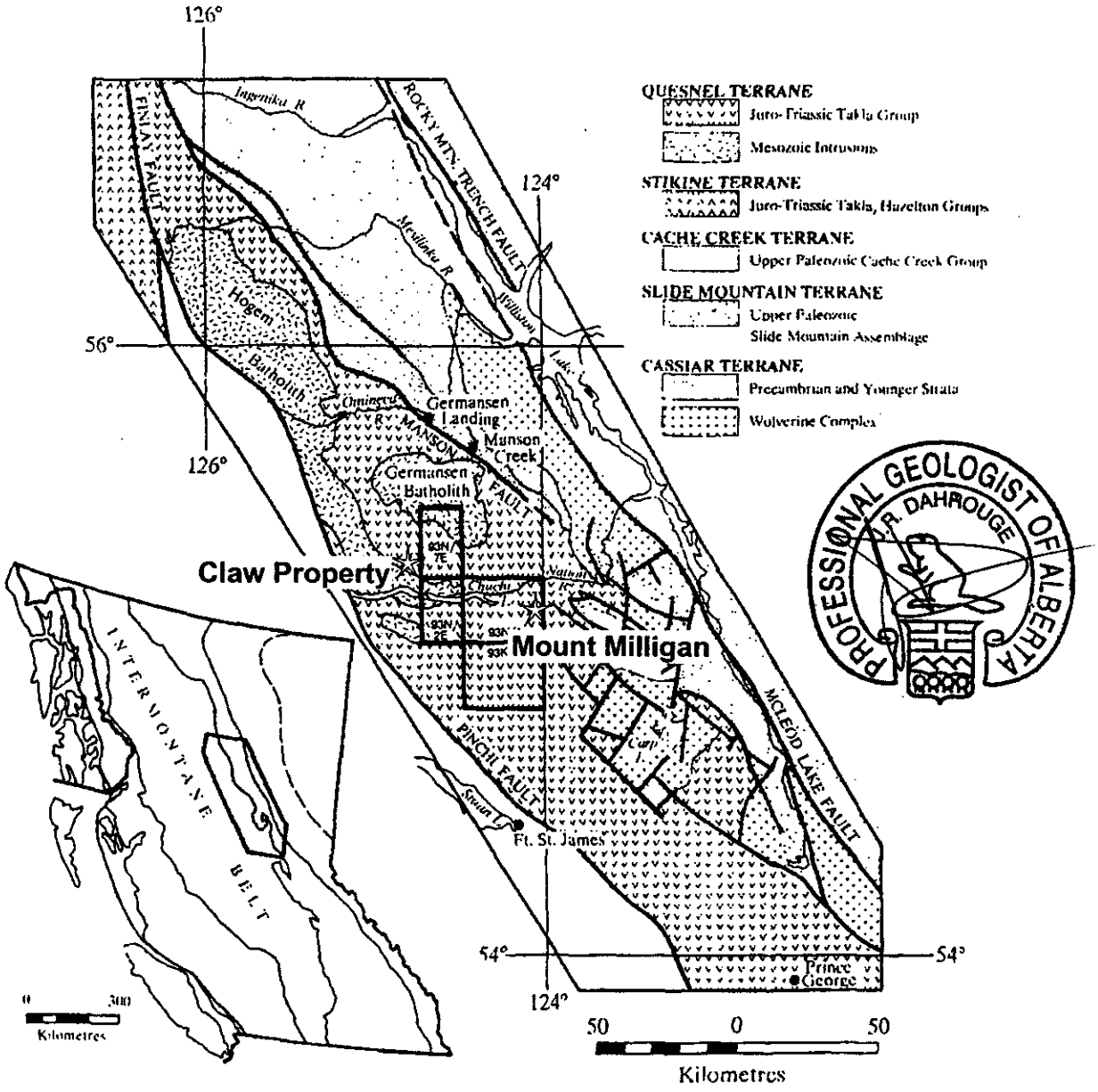
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

PART OF MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE MAPS
93N02W, 93N02E, 93N07W, and 93N07E

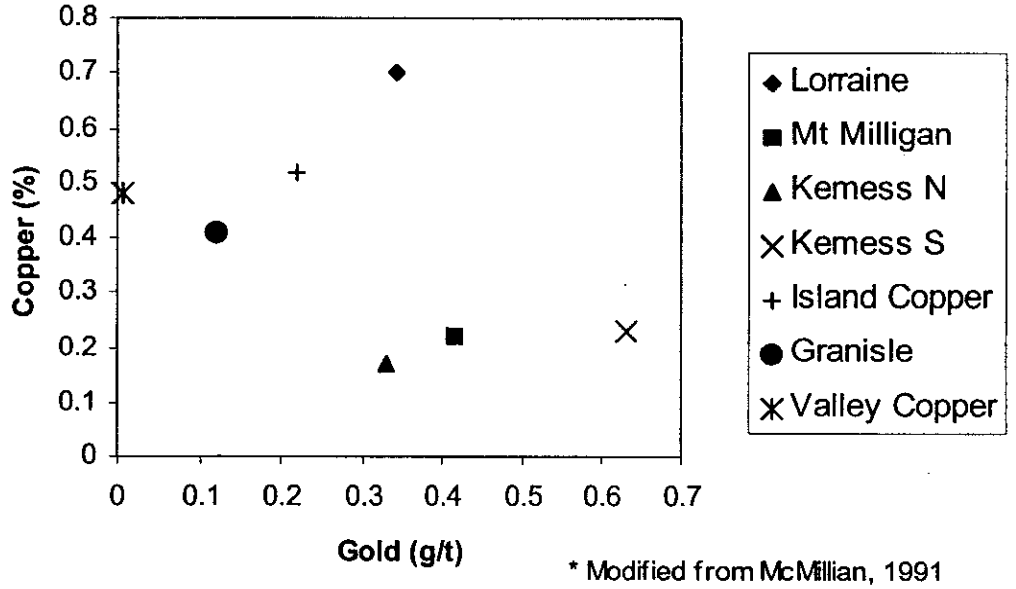
Fig. 1.2 Claim Map

JD SCALE: 1:50,000 2003.08

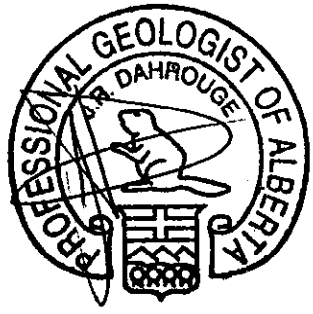


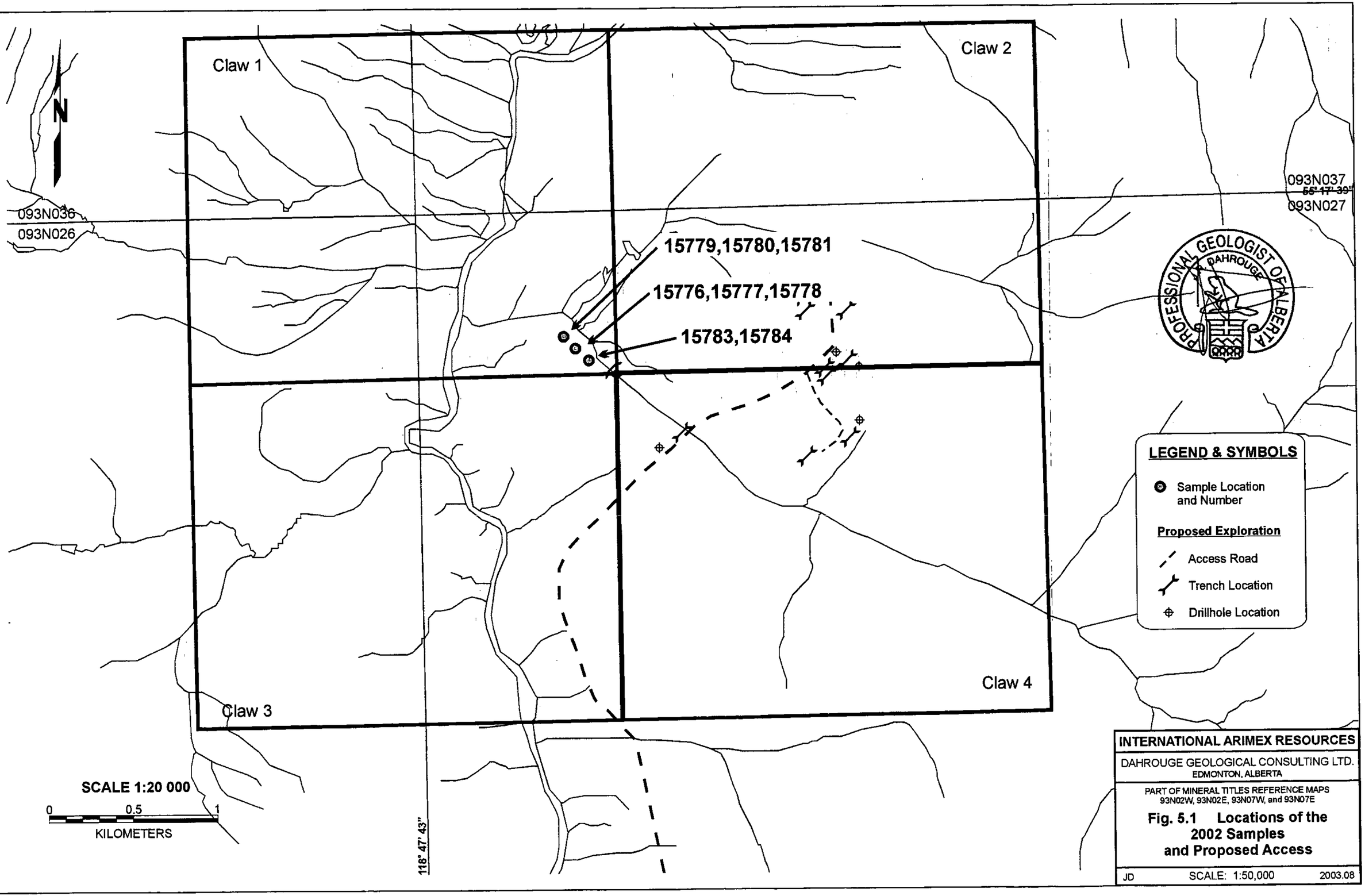
INTERNATIONAL ARIMEX RESOURCES	
DAHROUGE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD. EDMONTON, ALBERTA	
Fort St John Area, British Columbia	
Fig. 2.1 Regional Geology	
JD	2003.08

Fig. 2.2: Gold and Copper Values of Cordillerian Porphyries.



* Modified from McMillian, 1991





INTERNATIONAL ARIMEX RESOURCES

DAHROUGE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

PART OF MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE MAPS
93N02W, 93N02E, 93N07W, and 93N07E

Fig. 5.1 Locations of the 2002 Samples and Proposed Access

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F5

APPENDIX 1: ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

a) Personnel

J. Dahrouge, geologist

3.55	days	project supervision, report preparation				
3.55	days	@	$ 481.50		$ 1,709.33	

M. Smith, geologist

6.00	days	field work and travel between Feb. 15 to 21,				
1.20	days	prepare and plan for field work, prepare and ship samples, filing of permit applications and discussions with Gold Commissioner				
7.20	days	@	$ 390.55		$ 2,811.96	

B. Gonek, geologist

6.00	days	field work and travel Feb. 15 to 21,				
4.00	days	prepare and plan for field work, prepare and ship samples, review sample results, preparation of report and figures				
10.00	days	@	$ 294.25		$ 2,942.50	
						$ 7,463.79

b) Food and Accommodation

12	man-days	@	$ 38.68	accommodations	$ 464.22	
12	man-days	@	$ 23.05	groceries and meals	$ 276.55	
				camp rental (Feb. 15 to 21)	$ 3,256.55	
						$ 3,997.32

c) Transportation

Helicopter:	Interior Helicopters Ltd. (February 20, 2003)	$ 1,398.28	
Vehicles:	4x4 Truck from Feb. 15 to 21; 1,628 km @ 0.36 (BC Portion Only)	$ 586.06	
Ski-Doo:	2 Ski-Doo's for 7 days	$ 1,129.92	
			$ 3,114.26

d) Instrument Rental - Subcontractors

e) Drilling n/a

f) Analyses

10	samples	@	$ 15.30	Rock: ICP Analyses (Acme)	$ 153.01	
10	samples	@	$ 5.89	Rock: Sample Preparation	$ 58.85	
						$ 211.86

g) Report Report reproduction and assembly $ 49.50 — $ 49.50

h) Other

Courier and Shipping	$	27.98
Field Equipment and Supplies	$	191.84
Fuel	$	522.03
Long distance telephone	$	30.93
Reports and Maps	$	81.39
Reproductions and photocopying	$	7.53
		$ 861.71

Total $ 15,698.43

APPENDIX 2:

ANALYTICAL REPORTS FOR ICP ANALYSIS OF ROCK SAMPLES BY ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT
To Dahrouge Geological Consulting
Acme file # A300635 Received: MAR 6 2003 * 12 samples in this disk file.
Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM
AU* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (15 gm)

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	Au*
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
SI	< 1	2	< 3	7	< .3	< 1	< 1	< 2	0	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	2	< .5	< 3	< 3	1	0.1	< .00	< 1	1	< .01	10	< .01	< 3	0	0.3	< .01	< 2	1.5
15776	15	633	260	1230	6.9	46	15	3380	14	116	< 8	< 2	4	9	9.1	< 3	14	106	0.6	0.1	2	49	1.7	37	0	3	3.9	0	0.1	9	607
15777	2	167	17	136	1	43	22	1614	3.7	15	< 8	< 2	2	77	0.5	< 3	< 3	25	4	0.2	2	17	1.1	124	< .01	< 3	1	0	0.4	< 2	27
15778	< 1	371	12	62	0.6	54	25	1081	3	11	< 8	< 2	< 2	37	0.5	< 3	< 3	19	2.5	0.2	3	9	0.5	107	< .01	< 3	0.7	0	0.5	< 2	16.9
15779	< 1	7	7	62	< .3	58	8	1308	4.2	2	< 8	< 2	2	70	< .5	< 3	< 3	79	2.9	0.2	10	65	1.8	170	0	< 3	1.8	0	0.3	< 2	3.5
15780	1	24	12	58	0.3	7	16	1302	2.6	6	< 8	< 2	2	66	< .5	< 3	< 3	13	3.1	0.1	2	5	1	220	< .01	< 3	0.5	0	0.3	< 2	7
15781	8	23701	738	488	113	35	8	945	10	40	< 8	< 2	2	11	4.8	< 3	418	46	0.6	0.1	2	34	0.6	30	0	< 3	1.7	0	0.2	6	2472
15782	8	19246	671	516	110	28	10	1067	9.3	52	< 8	< 2	< 2	11	6.4	< 3	408	34	0.7	0.1	1	26	0.5	24	< .01	< 3	1.2	< .01	0.1	9	5338
15783	4	143	7	13	0.8	4	11	216	1.4	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	35	< .5	< 3	< 3	14	1.1	0.1	4	5	0.3	183	< .01	< 3	0.5	0.1	0.2	< 2	18
RE 15783	4	143	7	13	0.8	3	11	218	1.5	2	< 8	< 2	< 2	36	< .5	< 3	3	14	1.1	0.1	5	5	0.3	178	< .01	< 3	0.5	0.1	0.2	< 2	13
15784	1	40	7	51	0.5	5	8	780	5.3	2	< 8	< 2	< 2	34	< .5	< 3	4	37	2	0.2	6	4	0.7	54	0	4	1.1	0	0.7	2	388
15785	7	12228	4	60	5.6	8	156	1036	14	39	< 8	< 2	2	8	1.8	< 3	< 3	35	7.4	0	1	32	0.2	30	0	< 3	0.8	< .01	0	10	38
STANDARD DS4/AU-R	6	121	28	153	< .3	34	11	771	3.1	22	< 8	< 2	4	27	5.1	5	5	72	0.5	0.1	16	161	0.6	140	0.1	< 3	1.7	0	0.1	3	470

APPENDIX 3: DESCRIPTIONS OF THE 2002 ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE CLAW CLAIMS

Note: All locations are UTM NAD 27.

Sample Number	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
15776	Grab	south end of trench at 386784E, 6128664N	Andesite: black, very fine grained, chloritic, weak shearing foliation, thin quartz veinlets and eyes, disseminated and small cubes pyrite up to 5%, trace chalcopyrite, trace pyrrhotite, limonitic stain along fractures	607.2	6.9	633
15777	Grab	~3 m north of 15776	Andesite: green, massive, dense, medium-grained, relict texture, small chlorite altered fragments, pervasive silicification, thin quartz veinlets, disseminated and blebs of pyrite up to 2%	27	1	167
15778	Grab	~5 m north of 15777	Andesite: grey to green, very fine grained, massive, dense, thin quartz veinlets and fracture fills, disseminated and clots pyrite 2%, limonitic, malachite stains on weathered surface	16.9	0.6	371
15779	Grab	~20 m east (upstream) from trench, subcrop	Andesite: green to grey, very fine grained, massive, dense, weak pervasive silicification, disseminated pyrite to 2%, limonitic stain on fracture surfaces	3.5	< .3	7
15780	Grab	~15 m east (upstream) from 15779, debris in front of collapsed adit	Andesite: green to white, bleached appearance, very fine grained, massive, dense, pervasive silicification, disseminated pyrite up to 1%	7	0.3	24
15781	Grab	adjacent to 15778, in small cut perpendicular to trench	Andesite: black, aphanitic, chloritic, pervasive silicification, dense, >5% clots and disseminations of pyrite, clots of chalcopyrite up to 2%, 15 to 20 cm thick 'horizon' 140°/45°S hosted in 15778	2472	113.2	23701
15782	Grab	(Repeat of 15781)	Andesite: as per 15781	5338	110.4	19246
15783	Core	Abandoned core from hole ~30 m from LCP	Andesite: grey to green, aphanitic, pervasive silicification, >5% disseminated pyrite	18	0.8	143
15784	Core	Abandoned core from hole ~30 m from LCP	Andesite: green, aphanitic, massive, disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, 2 mm veins of pyrite (75%) and chalcopyrite (25%)	387.8	0.5	40

APPENDIX 4: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The work described in this report was supervised by Jody Dahrouge of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.

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