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**GEOLOGICAL AND  
GEOCHEMICAL REPORT**

of the

**BX-10 MINERAL CLAIMS,**

**ISKUT RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

for

**INTERNATIONAL CHALICE RESOURCES INC.**

and

**GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.**

Liard Mining Division  
Latitude- 56° 40' N  
Longitude- 130° 41' W  
NTS- 104 B 067  
Regional NTS 104 B/10 E

by

A.A. Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Sept. 25, 2003

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**27,241**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE	3
LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY	3
PROPERTY STATUS	4
AREA HISTORY	4
PROPERTY HISTORY	6
GENERAL GEOLOGY	7
2003 FIELDWORK, METHODS AND PROCEDURE	8 8
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION	8
ROCK CHI SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY	10
SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY	12
STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY	12
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	12
CONCLUSIONS	13
RECOMMENDATIONS	13
REFERENCES	14
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT	15
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	
GEOCHEMICAL CERTIFICATES	
PHOTOS	

## LIST OF FIGURES

- FIG. 1      Location Map
- FIG. 2      Claim Location Map
- FIG. 3      Regional Geology
- FIG. 4      BX-10
- FIG. 5      Regional Geochemical Survey Data

## SUMMARY

The BX-10 claim is located 11 km west of Eskay Creek Mine, 4 km south of the Iskut River, and about 100 km northwest of Stewart, B.C. The BX property consists of a 20 unit staked mineral claim held by Goldrea Resources Corporation. By letter of agreement, International Chalice Resources Inc. (previously Parkside 2000 Resources Corporation), has the option to earn 50% interest from Goldrea by making certain cash payments, stock payments and exploration expenditures.

Access to the BX-10 claims is via private road (Eskay Creek Mine restricted access) to the mouth of Volcano Creek on the Iskut River Valley and 5 km west by helicopter. The property is underlain by Jurassic and older volcanics (rhyolite, andesite, dacite, basalt, breccia, tuff breccia) and sediments (greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate, marble/dolostone) cut by Early Jurassic Lehto Batholith (hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite, syenodiorite porphyry, syenite) and minor Quaternary/Miocene basalt/lamprophyre dykes. The volcanics and sediments are indurated and silicified with sericite-chlorite-clay secondary mineral assemblages, i.e. propylitic alteration. The older volcanics and sediment "roof pendant" is engulfed by the Lehto Batholith felsic to intermediate intrusives. Thrust faults form several regional northwest trending lineaments which appear to be the dominant mineralized trend. There are weaker north and northeast trending mineral trends also. The mineral zones located on the subject property occur at 800-1,600 m (2,624-5,248 ft) elevation. The mineralization and bedding and/or banding generally dips moderately to steeply the south and/or west. Three types of mineral assemblages are recognized on the BX-10 prospect:

1) **Pyrite-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite** typically associated with ferrocyanate-quartz-potassium feldspar alteration, and rare quartz-carbonate-white mica. Mineralization occurs as 0.1-4.0 meter wide well mineralized quartz veins, and 0.5-15.0 meter wide weakly mineralized quartz breccia zones. This type of mineralization is associated with the higher precious metal grades. Quartz-sulphide zones are localized in NW trending shear zones, which are enveloped by K feldspar-sericite-hematite-specularite-chlorite alteration. This mineralization is coeval with massive K-feldspar replacement generated by late stage hydrothermal emanations generated by the Early Jurassic Lehto Batholith.

2) **Pyrite-hematite-specularite-chalcopyrite-graphite** mineralization and alteration consisting of quartz-sericite-carbonate-ferrocyanate occurring as stockwork, disseminations and microveinlet zones.

3) **Massive pyrite-chlorite** lenses 1-3 m wide which contains pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization. This type of mineralization appears as scattered pods and lenses located at 3,500-4,000 ft. elevation along the Middle Ridge.

Three zones of mineralization have been identified on the BX-10 claim. All of these zones are apparently associated with a linear structure that can be traced WNW for a distance of 3-4 kilometers. A brief description of geological features as listed as follows:

**1) Alpine Grid-** This zone occurs at 1,250-1,450 m (4,100-4,756 ft) elevation. Isolated showings consist of lenses of pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization related to NW trending, steeply dipping shear zones. A soil sample grid over these showings demonstrates a 250 X 100 m area has average values in soil >300 ppb Au. This zone also contains elevated Cu and As in soil geochemistry. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd drilled a hole, located in the Alpine Grid area at 1,450 m (4,756 ft) elevation, and intersected a vertical dipping hematite-specularite-quartz vein which returned a value of 1.98 g/t Au across 1.0 m.

**2) Central Zone- Ernie Creek Canyon.** The Central Zone features the high-grade Au quartz veins which demonstrate sufficient strike length and continuity to be considered as potential economic gold bearing quartz veins. Three out of twelve rock samples taken by Noranda in 1991 from the Ernie Creek Central Zone returned assays of 50.7, 60.4, and 84.0 g/t Au. The shear hosted quartz veins are characterized by irregular lenses of massive chalcopyrite, moderate carbonate as late fracture fillings, and aggregates and/or bands of coarse grained pyrite as pyritohedrons (twinned octahedron faces). The wall rock in Ernie Creek is Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation andesitic tuffs/flows, cut by Lower Middle Jurassic Lehto Intrusive Complex hornblende-feldspar porphyry dykes (1-10 m wide and generally sub-vertical), and later cut by Tertiary and/or Quaternary(?) dykes. The dykes emplacement and related shearing has altered the country with a mineral assemblage that includes ankerite-chlorite-sericite-hematite (as specularite) accompanied by weak to moderate brecciation.

Recent geological mapping and sampling by Goldrea Resources Corp focused on the Alpine and Central Zones, which cover an area of 600 X 300 m. (located in the middle and upper portion of Ernie Ck). Highlights from rock chip samples taken include:

Sample No.	Ernie Ck. Zone Name	Width	Description	Au g/t
20604	Alpine Grid	0.7 m	Qtz vein, 100 strike, dip 78 S, hosted in chloritic green schist, trace sericite, 1% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 3-8% py as pyritohedrons. Repeat sample: 103764 ('91), assayed 23.5 g/t Au, 198 ppm Cu, 2.4 g/t Ag	6.05
20605	Central Zone	0.3 m	Qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, 5% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	26.5
20606	Central Zone	0.3 m	Qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58-65 S, 1% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	15.5
20609	Central Zone	0.7 m	Qtz vein, dense and banded, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, 3% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	12.3

The quartz-sulphide veins on Ernie Creek are similar to many geological features of the 'Snip Deposit' (936,000 tonnes @ 28 g/t Au) gold bearing quartz-sulphide veins. The similarities include strike and dip of veins, close proximity to feldspar porphyry intrusions, post mineral mafic dykes, green mica-chlorite-sericite-hematite-carbonate alteration, bands and/or aggregates of chalcopyrite and disseminated sulphides.

**3) East Lehto & Ernie Ck Junction Gossan.** The area within a 300 m radius of the the junction of Ernie & E. Lehto Creek contains numerous gossan zones as well as numerous shear zone related quartz-sulphide veins.

Collectively these 3 zones make up a 1,100 X 150 m "Corridor of Gold Mineralization" which

was the focus of exploration in the 2003 fieldwork program (see section 7 of this report).

The BX property shares geochemical affinities with the Bronson Creek mining camp (Snip, Johnny Mountain, Inel properties located 15 km west of BX-10), specifically the emplacement of the Early Middle Jurassic (183-187 Ma) Lehto Intrusive Complex. The Lehto porphyry is a granodiorite to syenite with potassium feldspar, plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts. Potassium feldspar phenocrysts are salmon pink colored, euhedral, and very coarse grained. The main porphyritic phase may be equivalent to other potassium feldspar plagioclase porphyries of the Texas Creek granodiorite suite that exhibits a common spatial association with precious metal deposits in the Stewart, Sulpherets, and Iskut gold camps.

In order to identify a measurable dimension to the grade and tonnage, a 2 phase fieldwork program is recommended for the BX property. Phase 1 recommendations include 6,000 feet of core drilling, geological and geochemical core and rock chip sampling with a proposed budget of \$250,000.00. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a second phase of core drilling, rock sampling and geological/geochemical surveys is recommended. The total recommended core drilling for phase 2 is 10,000 feet. The estimated total budget for phase 2 is \$350,000.00. Total recommended expenditures to complete the 2 phase program is \$600,000.00.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

This report was prepared by Andris Kikauka, P.Geo., at the request of International Chalice Resources Inc and Goldrea Resource Corp., to describe and evaluate the results of geological and geochemical surveys carried out on the BX-10 claim located 100 kilometers northwest of Stewart, B.C. This report summarizes geological fieldwork carried out on the BX-10 mineral claims describing economically significant base and precious metal bearing mineralization. The purpose of the report is to qualify targets for future mineral exploration and development within the subject property. This report is based on published and unpublished fieldwork carried out by various private sector mining company personnel and public sector government personnel as well as fieldwork carried out by the authors on the BX-10 claim. Geological, geochemical and geophysical data compiled by the authors has led to recommendations for work on the BX-10 mineral claims which include a 2 phase program of core drilling, geological mapping, and geochemical survey grids.

## **2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (FIG. 1, 2, & 3)**

The BX claim group is situated in the Liard Mining Division, 48 kilometers southwest of Bob Quinn Lake, British Columbia (Figure 1 & 2). The claims are located on map sheet 104 B/10 W, at a latitude of 56° 38' N and longitude 130° 48' W.

Access to the claims is via the Eskay Creek Mine road to kilometer 40.5 at the switchback near the mouth of Volcano Creek, located approximately 5 kilometers east of the BX-10 claim. Rough game trails follows the Iskut River valley. Helicopter access from Bob Quinn Lake (Highland Helicopters) and Eskay Creek Mine (Northern Air Support) is also available.

The physiography of the area is considered typical of emergent topography (i.e. locally steep where erosion has rapidly removed valley material). Elevations on the property range from 1,640-6,068 feet (500-1,850 meters) above sea level. Slopes are generally moderate except for some cliffs with 40-60 degree slopes in the Ernie Creek and East Lehto Creek canyons. The property is characterized by north, east, and northwest trending, rounded and hummock-shaped ridge crests and steeper sloped V-shaped valleys.

The Iskut River Valley has a moist, coastal marine climate with abundant vegetation up to tree line at about 3,400 feet (1,037 meters) elevation. The tree line has risen several hundred feet in elevation since 1911, due to coinciding climatic warming and recent glacial ice recession (Grove, 1971). The area above tree line is free of snow from late June to early September. At lower elevations along the Iskut River valley, the area is free of snow from late May to early November. Western hemlock, balsam and spruce grow on the slopes with alder, birch and cottonwood restricted to the valley bottom. Despite the apparent thick vegetation, the overburden is only a few feet thick except in areas where mass wasting has piled up debris on benches or accumulated in the valley floodplain.

### 3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The BX-10 property consists of 1 staked mineral claim covering an area 2.0 X 2.5 km, and is held by Goldrea Resources Corporation. By letter of agreement, International Chalice Resources Inc. (previously Parkside 2000 Resources Corporation) has the option to earn 50% interest from Goldrea by making certain cash payments, stock payments and exploration expenditures. The property has not been legally surveyed. The property is situated in the Liard Mining Division.

Details of the BX-10 mineral title are as follows:

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
BX 10	20	396431	Sept. 13, 2002	Sept. 13, 2006 *

\*The expiry date is based on assessment work filed in this report  
 Total area covered by the BX-10 claim is 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres).

The author is not aware of any planned or existing land use that would adversely affect development of mineral resources on the subject property.

### 4.0 AREA HISTORY

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration activity in the Stewart Complex or "Golden Triangle" continues to be one of the most active in North America as shown by the large number of mining projects in the area, including Silbak-Premier, Eskay Creek, Snip, Red Mountain, Kerr, SB, Sulpherets, Brucejack Lake, Johnny Mountain, Inel, Big Missouri, Scottie, Granduc, Dunwell, Golden Wedge, Rock and Roll, McLymont, Red Bluff, E & L Nickel, Virginia Lake, Doc, Porter-Idaho, Kitsault, Anyox Hidden

Creek, and Lime Creek (Figure 4). These properties have been extensively explored and developed over the past 40 years.

Total recorded production from the Stewart camp is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak Mine which operated from 1918 to 1968 and was re-activated in 1987 to Westmin Resources (and is currently held by Boliden Resources). Additional ore for Westmin's Premier Gold Project has also been produced from Big Missouri and Tenajon SB.

The Snip Gold Mine is a recently discovered Au-Ag-Cu-(Pb-Zn-As-Sb-Bi) bearing, mesothermal quartz-sulphide vein system localized along a steeply dipping, northwest trending shear zone. The deposit size is estimated at 2,219,000 tonnes @ 22.3 g/t Au. The Twin Zone has a pronounced internal layering of several vein types (Rhys, 1993). Veins of calcite-chlorite-biotite which typically contain 15-40 g/t Au, comprise 60% of the zone. Dilatent pyrite-pyrrhotite and quartz veins, typically grading >60 g/t Au, form discrete foliation-parallel veins, and occur independently of or within a matrix of other ore types. Biotite-rich veins and sulphide veins, common in the lowermost eastern parts of the zone, have elevated copper grades (0.2-0.5 %Cu). Chloritic veins are most abundant in the western and uppermost portions of the orebody and are associated with the highest molybdenum grades (0.01-0.05% Mo). Coarse visible gold occurs with molybdenite in chlorite-rich veins (Rhys, 1993). A unique feature of the Snip deposit is the post-ore (Tertiary age of emplacement) lamprophyre dyke system, referred to as the "Biotite Spotted Unit", which cross-cuts the gold mineralization and splits it neatly in half, hence the name "Twin Zone". The close spatial association of the Snip gold deposit with the Red Bluff copper-gold porphyry, as well as the metal and alteration zoning consistent with porphyry systems, suggests the mineralization for both deposits were synchronous Early Jurassic deposits.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and several hundred million pounds of lead-zinc-copper. This buried high grade massive sulphide deposit eluded discovery for decades. The 2-60 meter wide massive sulphide layer is traced along a north-northeast trend for over 1,200 meters and is outstanding in terms of predictability of geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

Johnny Mountain Gold Mine has production recorded from 1987-89 totaling over 100,000 tonnes grading 19 g/t gold, 30 g/t silver, and 1.5% copper from a series of 1-4 meter wide quartz-sulphide veins. These veins contain 3-25% pyrite, 1-2% chalcopyrite, 0.1-1.0% sphalerite, 0.1-0.5% galena, 0.1-0.2% pyrrhotite, and trace electrum and/or native gold. Higher precious metal grades correlate with envelopes of strong K-feldspar replacement and coarse grained chalcopyrite.

The Inel deposit consists of a swarm of quartz-sulphide veins that contain 5-15% pyrite, 2-20% sphalerite, 0.5-5.0% galena, 0.1-3.0% chalcopyrite. Higher precious metal values (in the order of 10-30 g/t Au) have been obtained from veins which contain coarse chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite localized along the hangingwall of northwest trending, southwest dipping shear zones. The higher grades of precious metals are associated with intense K-spar alteration.



The Galore Creek deposit is estimated to contain 113,400,000 tonnes @ 1.0% copper and 0.41 g/t gold. The Galore Creek syenite intrusive complex has numerous cross-cutting episodes of garnet and/or epidote bearing syenite porphyry associated with the ore zone. The Galore Creek deposit is overprinted by extensive potassium, propylitic, and pyrometasomatic alteration zones. This copper-gold porphyry is brecciated and faulted within a sub-volcanic environment of deposition.

The McLymont Northwest Zone consists of a highly retrograde altered, gold-rich, Early Jurassic skarn. The pyrite-magnetite-hematite-anhydrite-chalcopyrite mineral assemblages contain elevated copper-gold-silver values. The dolomite-quartz-ankerite alteration suggests this may be magnesium skarn (i.e. metasomatic replacement of dolomitic limestone).

The Red Bluff copper-gold porphyry is a hydrothermally altered K-feldspar megacryst, plagioclase porphyritic intrusion of probable quartz diorite to quartz monzodiorite composition. Subhedral tabular pink K-feldspar phenocrysts generally range from 0.2-7.0 cm in length. Mafic phenocrysts, probably originally hornblende, are commonly altered to magnetite, hematite, pyrite, biotite and chlorite.

The Shan showing is a copper and zinc bearing skarn zone which contains elevated selenium and tellurium (Webster, 1991). In 1969 Skyline Explorations Ltd. carries out geological mapping, line cutting, soil sampling and hand trenching on the Shan showings. Copper values up to 3.2% and zinc values up to 9.63% were obtained from trenching across a width of 10 feet (3.1 meters). Higher grades of copper and zinc were obtained from actinolite-epidote-garnet skarn with magnetite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite-galena mineral assemblages. There is a positive correlation between trenched showings and anomalous copper and zinc soil samples. No precious metal assays were conducted (B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources assessment report 4,140).

Other mineral occurrences within 10 kilometers of the BX property include Sericite Ridge, Nickel Mountain, Khyber Pass, Waratah, Cathedral Gold, Handel, Sphal, Ptarmigan, Sericite Ridge, Pay Dirt, Pez-Dan, Pins, Kirk, Shan, Unnamed, Wolverine, and the Cole base and precious metal showings.

## 5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The BX-10 claim area was first looked at in detail by Pamicon Developments Ltd and Barytex Resources Corp in 1987-88. Assessment report 18,198 written by C. K. Ikona and E. Scroggins summarizes the prospecting, geological mapping, and airborne geophysics carried out on the property during this time. There were some heavy mineral Au anomalies located mostly on the Mystery 2 claim which is presently covered by the BX-10 claim. The airborne geophysics showed several poorly defined EM conductive zones (with little or no apparent large scale continuity), which may be caused by massive sulphides, graphite, and/or other conductive minerals. The airborne geophysical survey detected a positive resistivity anomaly in the area west of East Lehto Creek and north of Ernie Creek. An area of magnetic high intensity is outlined in the northwest and southeast portion of the property which relates to vertical contacts

with a mafic unit. There is also an area of responsive total magnetic field strength in the east-central portion of the property.

In 1990 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys over the Ernie Creek area of the property. Activity is summarized in Assessment Report 20,845 by E. Grill and T. Wong. Highlights include rock chip sampling of quartz veins in Ernie Creek returned up to 2.088 opt Au and these veins occur intermittently over a distance of 1 km. The gold bearing mineralization is related to a linear 120 degree trending structure which can be traced over 4 km. In 1991 Noranda drilled two holes on the present location of the BX-10 claim. The first hole was collared at 1,450 m elevation in the Alpine Grid. Noranda Exploration Company Ltd drilled a hole and intersected a vertical dipping hematite-specularite-quartz vein which returned a value of 1.98 g/t Au across 1.0 m. Anomalous gold values in DDH-BT-91-1 were intersected near the bottom of this 490 ft (149.4 m) deep drill hole. The second drill hole, DDH-BT-91-2 was located 1,140 m WNW of DDH-BT-91-1. The second hole was collared at an elevation of 650 m (2,132 ft) and was aimed at a geophysical anomaly. There were no significant precious or base metal values in assays from DDH-BT-91-2.

B.C. Government RGS stream sediment sampling (performed in the 1987), showed strongly anomalous gold values from East Lehto Creek and from Ernie Creek. In addition to gold, there were elevated copper-arsenic values in the stream sediment survey.

## 6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

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 volcanoclastic 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 Missouri, Silbak Premier, Eskay Creek, Snip and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder quartz monzonite, Iskut biotite quartz monzonite-granite 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-Iskut Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional), epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcanoclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the overlying sedimentary units form a barrier, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, SB, Eskay Creek, Snip and a number of other deposits in the Stewart-Iskut 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-Iskut Complex.

## **7.0 2003 FIELDWORK**

### **7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES**

Fieldwork was carried out by Dick Addison and Andris Kikauka from July 21-28, 2003. The BX-10 claim was mapped at a scale of 1:2,500 covering an area 1,500 X 400 m. The mapping was carried out using recreational GPS units (e.g. Garmin e-Trex), compass and hip chain, and numerous topographic features to aid in determining outcrops, contacts and sample locations.

A total of 18 rock chip samples were taken across widths of 0.3-0.9 m (1-3 ft). Rock chip samples were taken with rock hammer and maul across the exposed apparent width of quartz-sulphide veining. Each sample consisted of acorn sized rock chips which weighed about 1.5 kilograms. The sample was placed in marked poly ore bags and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for multi-element ICP analysis and gold geochemistry.

A total of 14 soil samples were taken in the area of the Alpine Grid, from a depth of 20-50 cm with a grubhoe. The samples were from above tree line where vegetation and soil is sparse. The samples were actually 'C' horizon (i.e. weathered parent material or talus fines), and reflect the underlying lithology. The soil samples were placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C., for multi-element ICP analysis and gold geochemistry.

Two stream sediment samples were taken with a shovel from a depth of 20 cm from the active channel of Ernie Creek at 1,540 m (5,051 ft) and at 750 m (2,460 ft) elevation. Each stream sediment sample consisted of about 0.7 Kg of -20 sized fraction wet screened silt/sand. The samples were placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond for multi-element ICP analysis and gold geochemistry.

### **7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION (Fig. 4 & 5)**

Underlying the central portion of the BX-10 claim are green-grey andesitic volcanics, including fine to coarse grained lapilli tuffs, crystal tuffs, massive andesite flows, as well as intercalations

of sediments. Bedded structures within the volcanics indicate a general northwest trend and a moderate northeast dip. This volcanic-sediment package is indurated and deformed, and its age may be Permian, Triassic and/or Jurassic. It is likely part of either the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and/or Jurassic Hazelton Group.

Fragments in the tuffaceous units range from ash to block size, with an average width of 2 cm. Texture varies from angular to gritty in the finer fraction to sub-rounded in the coarser fraction, which appears as volcanic bombs. Composition of fragments is andesitic with minor pink felsic fragments. The composition of the lapilli tuff shows little variation throughout the sequence. Both matrix and fragments are commonly porphyritic and contain up to 20% plagioclase feldspar and acicular hornblende. Crystal tuffs are generally richer in crystalline matter than lithic tuffs.

The northeast portion of the BX-10 is underlain by a sedimentary package consisting of Triassic and/or Jurassic phyllites with lesser sandstone and shale. Where the sediments are in contact with Jurassic Lehto intrusive rocks there is ubiquitous induration, hornfelsing and complete obliteration of original textures.

At the south end of the claim the Lehto porphyry, a syn to post intrusion of Lower Jurassic age, cuts through the volcanic-sediment package along a northeast trend. This kilometer wide intrusive is K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyritic to phaneritic in texture and ranges in composition from granodiorite to syenite. The Lehto porphyry and other similarly aged intrusives of Mesozoic age are spatially associated with many known mineral deposits in the region. Late stage differentiates from the Lehto intrusive include hornblende feldspar porphyry dykes/sills and mafic dykes/sills, which occur in profusion near large scale faults and near silicified and mineralized zones. The dykes/sills are usually 1-5 meters wide and tabular in shape.

North of Lehto Creek there are hornblende-biotite-quartz granites that may be related to Eocene and/or older intrusions that post date the Lehto intrusive complex. Quaternary age east-west striking basalt dykes are observed in East Lehto Creek, and are related to igneous activity from the last ice age events (i.e. Mt. Hoodoo volcanics). This Quaternary event has covered the entire claim in a thin veneer (10-20 cm) of volcanic ash.

A compilation of the lithologies found on the BX-10 claim are described as follows:

- 6) Quaternary basalt dykes
- 5) Eocene and/or older hornblende-biotite-quartz granite
- 4) Jurassic Lehto K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry
- 3) Jurassic Lehto hornblende-feldspar porphyry and mafic dykes/sills
- 2) Triassic/Jurassic Stuhini and/or Hazelton sediments (phyllite, sandstone, shale, carbonate)
- 1) Triassic/Jurassic Stuhini and/or Hazelton volcanics (tuff, flow, breccia)

The major regional structural element on the BX-10 claim is the east-west trending Lehto fault zone and the 110 degree trending Ernie Creek fault zone which can be traced from the mouth of East Lehto Creek to the Alpine grid area, a distance of about 3 km. The Ernie Creek fault zone

contains numerous splays and divergent fault zones with abundant quartz-carbonate-ferrocarbonate-chlorite-sericite alteration haloes. The mineralization is usually heavy impregnations of pyrite which occur as pyritohedrons (twinned octahedron faces), giving this sulphide a high metallic luster. A minor amount of chalcopyrite also occurs and where it is coarse grained, there is higher likelihood of increased values in gold. Another visual indication that there are increased gold values in the bedrock are indicated by higher quartz/calcite ratios (i.e. decreased calcite and increased quartz gangue).

### 7.3 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY (Fig. 5)

A total of 18 rock chip samples taken from the Ernie Creek gold bearing structure are described as follows:

**ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS: BX-10 CLAIM, LIARD MINING DIVISION  
TAKEN BY: ANDRIS KIKAUKA & DICK ADDISON, JULY 24-27, 2003**

Rock chip samples are taken across exposed true width of shear zones with quartz and/or sulphide. Average weight of each rock chip sample is 1.5 Kg. All GPS readings NAD 83.

Sample No.	Location	Width	Description	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
20601	Alpine Grid	Sub-crop	Angular boulder, 50 cm wide glassy qtz vein, vuggy, minor calcite, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	10	5	29	0.3	0.23
20602	Alpine Grid	0.4 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 066 strike, dip 82 SW, trace chalcopyrite, 5-12% py as pyritohedrons	50	4	9	0.3	0.24
20603	Alpine Grid	0.3 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 109 strike, dip 82 S, vuggy, 1-3% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 3-8% py as pyritohedrons	13	5	6	0.3	0.48
20604	Alpine Grid	0.7 m	qtz vein, 100 strike, dip 78 S, hosted in chloritic green schist, trace sericite, 0.1% chalcopyrite, 3-8% py as pyritohedrons. Repeat sample: 103764 ('91), assayed 23.5 g/t Au, 198 ppm Cu, 2.4 g/t Ag	121	9	20	1.3	6.05
20605	Central Zone (lower vein)	0.3 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, 3-8% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	19460	9	23	8.2	26.5
20606	Central Zone (lower vein)	0.3 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58-65 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	162	3	18	2.2	15.5
20607	Central Zone ('Mafic Dyke')	0.4 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	41	6	23	0.3	0.01

Sample No.	Location	Width	Description	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
20608	Central Zone	0.7 m	qtz vein, dense and banded , minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	16	3	37	3.7	0.64
20609	Central Zone	0.7 m	qtz vein, dense and banded , minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	50	3	16	2.2	12.3
20610	Alpine Grid	0.4 m	qtz vein, trace chalcopyrite, 1% specularite, 5 % py as coarse grained pyritohedrons	2	3	5	0.6	0.36
20611	Alpine Grid	Sub-crop	qtz vein, vuggy, 8% calcite, 5% ankerite, trace chalcopyrite, 5 % pyritohedrons	24	12	30	0.3	0.88
20612	SW Alpine Grid	0.7 m	qtz vein, drusy, crustiform (epithermal), tr. chalcopyrite, 5% pyrite, 15% calcite, 15% ankerite.	19	9	152	0.3	0.01
20613	Upper Camp Zone	Float	Glassy qtz vein, 3-5% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 2-5 % py as pyritohedrons, sulphides are occur as bands in qtz.	47438	40	104	14.5	24.5
20614	Upper Camp Zone	Float	Same as above.	52834	10	23	8.9	0.21
20615	Lower Ernie Ck	Float	Vuggy qtz-carbonate vein, 3-6% chalcopyrite, 5-8% coarse grained py as pyritohedrons	4362	8	48	2.7	0.29
20616	Lower Ernie Ck	Float	Vuggy qtz-carbonate vein, 3-6% chalcopyrite, 5-8% coarse grained py as pyritohedrons	55	3	8	0.3	0.96
20617	Lower Ernie Ck	0.9 m	Qtz-calcite-ankerite vein, 5% pyrite, 5% sericite, 5% chlorite, trace chalcopyrite.	8	8	56	0.3	0.01
20618	Lower Ernie Ck	Float	Vuggy qtz-carbonate vein, 3-6% chalcopyrite, 5-8% coarse grained py as pyritohedrons	3	27	179	0.3	0.03

The results show 2 samples returned >20 g/t Au and 2 samples returned >10 and <20 g/t Au. These four anomalous gold samples were located in the Ernie Creek canyon at approximately 1,000 m elevation and are taken from the same quartz-sulphide vein that strikes 110 and dips 58 S. This vein is collectively referred to as the Ernie Creek Central Zone (lower vein). There are numerous parallel and fault offset veins on the north side of Ernie Creek. These veins were sampled in September as well as core drilling performed on the Central Zone, but the results of this work is not covered in this report. For further information on the other veins and drill results please check the internet site <http://www.goldrea.com> (and other 2003 newsletters released by Goldrea Resources Corp, ticker symbol: GOR.TSX).

#### 7.4 SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY (Fig. 5)

A total of 14 samples were taken in the area of the Alpine Grid at 1,350-1,450 m elevation. Soil samples lines were perpendicular to a 120 degree trending baseline that originated at DDH BT-91-1, which was the site of station 10+00 N, 10+00 E (note: grid north for the Alpine Grid 2003 soil survey is azimuth 030 degrees). Soil results >100 ppb Au are compiled below:

Grid Line	Grid Location	Cu ppm	As ppm	% Fe	Au ppb
L 9+00 E	10+25 N	96	139	17.35	920
L 9+00 E	10+75 N	60	42	9.28	460
L 10+00 E	10+50 N	38	8	5.65	215
L 10+00 E	10+75 N	102	33	9.91	450
L 10+00 E	11+00 N	128	11	7.61	290
L 8+00 E	10+25 N	49	37	6.50	120

The results show that there is a weak copper enrichment in soils close to the north end of L 10+00 E. This coincides with the quartz-sulphide vein showing (sample 103764 from 1991 assayed 23.5 g/t Au and repeat sample 20604 from 2003 assayed 6.05 g/t Au) and suggests that copper is a very good pathfinder element for Au in this region. The Fe values also correlate with higher Au values. The As values show a weak correlation suggesting that As enrichment may be better used as a regional prospecting tool vs more detailed property scale geochemical mapping.

#### 7.5 STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY (Fig. 5)

There were 2 stream sediment samples taken on Ernie Creek. Sample AST-1 was taken at 1,500 m elevation near the east boundary of the property. This sample contains 1,420 ppb Au with little or no significant other metal values. This sample was taken in an area with abundant specularite and rare chalcopyrite as fracture fillings in felsic, altered country rock. The second sample, AST-2, was taken in Ernie Creek at 780 m elevation. AST-2 returned similar results, i.e. higher than average gold values (450 ppb Au) with low or no significant other metal values. This distribution of metallic elements in stream sediments suggests there is a large scale gold bearing structure in Ernie Creek, with little or no significant base metal and silver values.

#### 8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The BX property shares geochemical affinities with the Bronson Creek mining camp (Snip, Johnny Mountain, Inel). Geochemically anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As-Sb-Bi values in stream sediments (GSC Open File 1645), soil samples, and rock chip samples occur in both the Lehto porphyry (which underlies the BX prospect) and the Red Bluff Cu-Ag-Au bearing porphyry (which is located at the mouth of Bronson Creek, within 2 km of both the Snip and Johnny Mountain gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins). The Lehto porphyry is a granodiorite to syenite with potassium feldspar, plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts. Potassium feldspar phenocrysts are salmon pink colored, euhedral, and very coarse grained. The main porphyritic phase may be equivalent to other potassium feldspar plagioclase porphyries of the Texas Creek granodiorite suite that exhibits a common spatial association with precious metal deposits in the

Stewart, Sulpherets, and Iskut gold camps. The gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins with extensive carbonate-chlorite-sericite alteration in Ernie Creek appear to be structurally controlled, related to the emplacement of the Lehto intrusive complex and regionally extensive.

## 9.0 CONCLUSION

The BX claim group has potential to host an economic precious and base metal deposit based on the following facts:

- 1) The government regional geochemical survey identified strong Au anomalies on creeks which drain from the BX-10 claim.
- 2) The Lehto K-spar and plagioclase porphyry which partly underlies the BX-10 claim group is extensively propylitically altered and has abundant syenitic phases, late-stage cross-cutting dykes/sills and hydrothermal alteration..
- 4) En echelon, northwest trending faults traced for the entire length of the property have localized concentrations of gold and silver bearing pyrite and chalcopyrite in association with quartz-carbonate and syenite veins/dykes.
- 5) Mining infrastructure has recently improved with the development of Eskay Creek and Snip Gold Mines.

## 10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### PHASE 1

- 1) Diamond drilling to a depth of approximately 200 m (656 feet) in a fence pattern is recommended to test coincident for mineralization at depth. Total diamond drilling to amount to 1,829 meters (6,000 feet).
- 2)
- 3) Detailed geological mapping in the area of the drilling, and additional geological mapping within the property.
- 4) Potassium feldspar staining kit applied to core samples to determine alteration zoning
- 5) Trenching lateral extensions of mineralized structures along strike.

PHASE 2 Contingent on the results of phase 1 drilling, additional grid spacing diamond drilling is recommended. The total diamond drilling in phase 2 would amount to 3,048 meters (10,000 feet). Additional geological mapping and sampling is also recommended.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PHASE 1 = \$250,000.00

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PHASE 2 = \$350,000.0

**TOTAL PHASE 1 & 2 = \$ 600,000.00**



## 11.0 REFERENCES

Britton, J.M., Webster, I.C.L., Aldrick, D.J., 1989. Unuk Map Area, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1988, Paper 1989-1. p. 241-250.

Ettlinger, A.D., Ray, G.E., 1989. Precious Metal Enriched Skarns in British Columbia: an Overview and Geological Study, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Paper 1989-3, 128 p.

Grove, E.W., 1971. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, British Columbia, B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 58, 219 p.

Kikauka, A.A., 1994. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Wolf Claims, Iskut River, British Columbia. Guardian Resource Corp., B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Res. assessment report 23,638.

Rhys, D.A., 1993. Geology of the Snip mine and its relationship to the magmatic and deformational history of the Johnny Mountain area. Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis. The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., 278 p.

Rhys, D.A., and Lewis, P.D., 1993. Geology of the Inel Deposit, Iskut River Area, northwestern British Columbia (104 B/11). In Geological Fieldwork 1992. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1993-1, p. 341-348.

Webster, I.C.L., Ray, G.E., 1991. Skarns in the Iskut River-Scud River Region, Northwest

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- BX-10 CLAIM, LIARD MINING DIVISION  
TRIM 104B067, WORK CARRIED IN JULY 21-28, 2003

FIELD CREW:

D.Addison	8 days @ \$200/day	\$ 1,600.00
A. Kikauka	8 days @ \$200/day	\$ 1,600.00

FIELD COSTS:

Helicopter support	1.9 hours	\$ 1,550.00
Assays	18 rock, 14 soil, 2 silt	\$ 714.00
Mob/demob		891.00

Total expenditures = \$ 6,355.00

## 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 Goldrea 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 handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. Kikauka".

**September 21, 2003**

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

Project: BX-10  
Sample Type: Rocks

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

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 Sam  
Report No. 2034926  
Date: August 7, 2003

ELEMENT 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
20601	5	10	5	29	.3	4	88	1421	10.12	30	8	ND	2	2	.5	3	3	2	.13	.047	1	122	.51	21	.01	3	.97	.01	.10	2	225
20602	6	50	4	9	.3	3	41	510	6.25	106	8	ND	2	1	.5	3	3	3	.04	.060	1	116	.02	37	.01	3	.28	.01	.17	2	240
20603	5	13	5	6	.3	3	8	91	7.39	52	8	ND	2	6	.5	3	3	3	.04	.081	1	112	.03	25	.01	3	.39	.01	.13	2	475
20604	5	121	9	20	1.3	2	7	145	6.85	328	8	4	2	21	.5	3	10	4	.01	.067	6	86	.18	26	.01	3	.63	.03	.12	2	6050
20605	2	19460	9	23	8.2	19	346	2622	22.04	3726	8	23	2	29	1.4	3	231	13	4.98	.001	8	86	1.51	12	.01	3	.28	.01	.09	2	26500
20606	3	162	3	18	2.2	50	216	1069	20.50	1148	8	10	3	48	1.2	3	41	18	4.66	.011	4	79	.21	10	.01	3	.34	.01	.12	2	15500
20607	13	41	6	23	.3	3	3	7292	2.03	6	8	ND	2	239	.5	3	3	1	15.45	.006	6	100	.11	1730	.01	3	.19	.01	.07	2	20
20608	4	16	3	37	3.7	29	144	3945	16.39	337	8	3	2	129	1.7	3	3	43	9.44	.032	5	58	2.19	21	.01	3	1.83	.01	.11	2	640
20609	3	50	3	16	2.2	28	167	2258	16.79	644	8	15	2	59	1.2	3	7	15	9.45	.012	6	74	3.17	14	.01	3	.40	.01	.13	2	12250
20610	2	2	3	5	.6	1	13	5010	10.85	88	8	ND	2	72	1.8	8	3	1	18.81	.003	7	22	3.32	73	.01	3	.05	.01	.03	2	360
20611	3	24	12	30	.3	4	27	5256	8.07	107	8	ND	2	117	1.4	6	3	6	12.28	.019	8	31	3.37	32	.01	3	.58	.01	.11	2	880
20612	2	19	9	152	.3	2	5	4258	7.29	10	8	ND	2	93	1.4	3	3	31	19.99	.018	2	14	.80	157	.01	3	.20	.01	.06	5	10
20613	6	47438	40	104	14.5	7	12	347	10.42	285	8	27	2	5	.8	3	356	3	.45	.004	1	130	.12	16	.01	3	.14	.01	.09	2	24050
20614	7	52834	10	23	8.9	4	4	120	7.09	14	8	ND	2	7	.5	3	18	3	.05	.014	1	134	.02	28	.01	3	.30	.01	.16	2	210
20615	2	4362	8	48	2.7	30	27	2385	5.18	92	8	ND	2	101	.8	9	3	4	6.70	.031	6	57	.93	22	.01	3	.64	.01	.17	2	290
20616	26	55	3	8	.3	4	17	78	6.00	105	8	ND	2	5	.5	3	3	4	.04	.004	1	154	.02	145	.01	3	.22	.01	.17	2	960
20617	5	8	8	56	.3	7	6	1015	2.03	7	8	ND	2	67	.5	3	3	7	4.07	.015	2	124	.58	102	.01	3	.54	.03	.09	2	5
20618	4	3	27	179	.3	4	11	3785	7.93	11	8	ND	2	67	1.9	4	3	10	8.00	.036	3	74	2.00	34	.01	3	.24	.01	.18	2	30

For Cu greater than 10,000 ppm, assay digestion is required for correct data.

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

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.

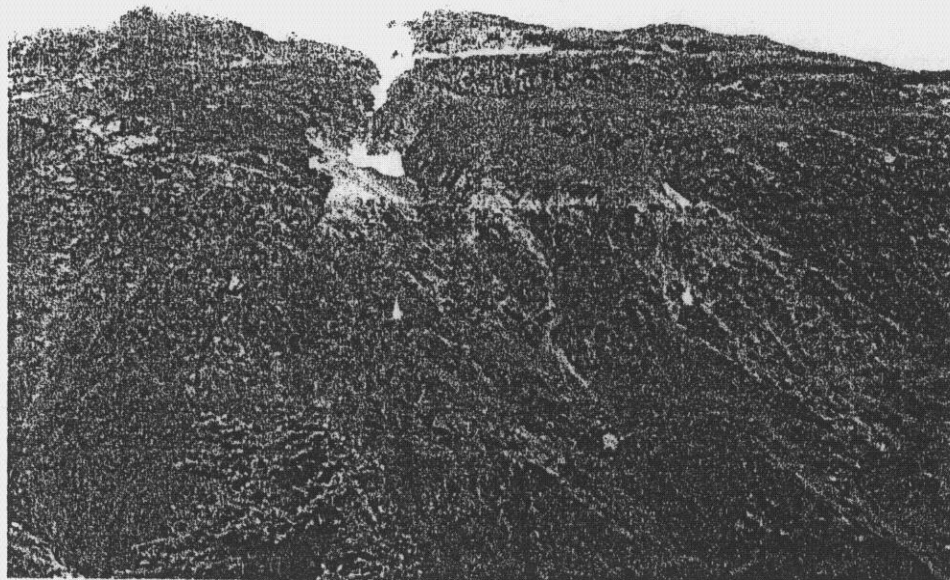
Analyst R. Sam  
 Report No. 2034927  
 Date: August 7, 2003

GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP.

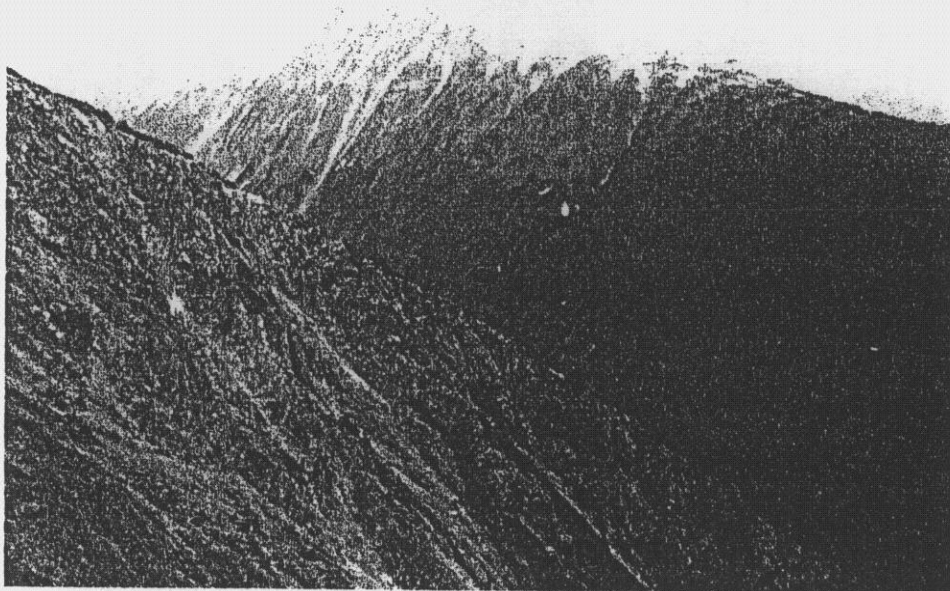
Project: BX-10

Sample Type: Soils/Silts

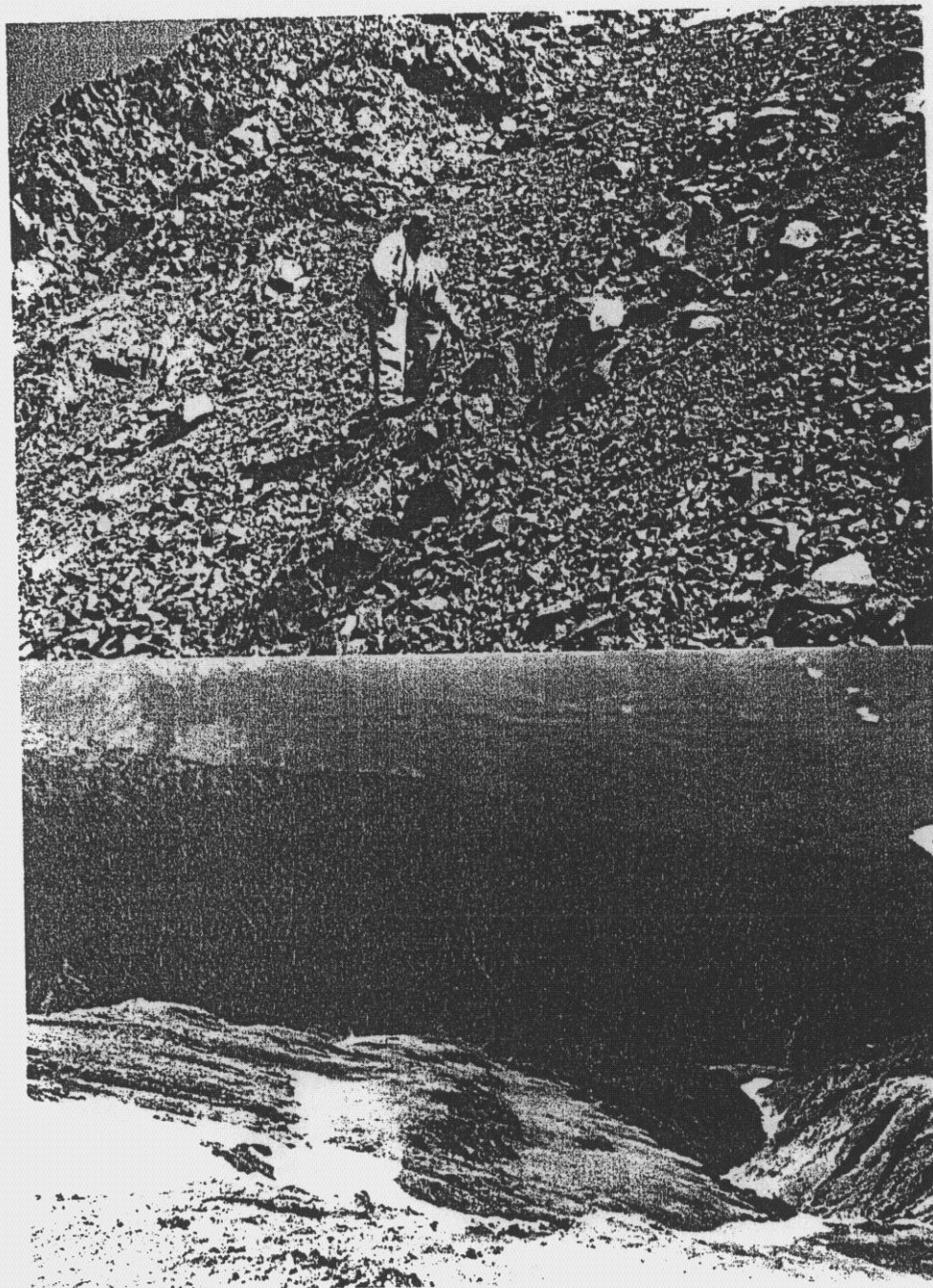
ELEMENT SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
L8+00E 10+00N	4	49	9	101	.4	16	16	2905	6.46	7	8	ND	3	25	.5	3	3	92	.27	.139	17	19	.88	141	.33	3	2.92	.10	.10	2	29
L8+00E 10+25N	12	49	7	83	.3	17	21	3394	6.50	37	8	ND	4	14	.5	3	3	70	.16	.135	17	18	1.00	147	.22	3	2.59	.05	.08	2	120
L8+00E 10+50N	12	44	5	89	.4	20	28	4413	7.98	18	8	ND	4	78	.7	3	3	107	.89	.139	22	16	1.34	241	.42	3	3.13	.35	.19	2	85
L8+00E 10+75N	2	47	5	82	.3	15	18	3317	5.69	11	8	ND	3	11	.5	3	5	43	.19	.115	17	16	.95	272	.09	3	2.06	.02	.08	2	90
L8+00E 11+00N	1	15	4	50	.3	12	9	1406	3.40	4	8	ND	2	23	.5	3	3	27	1.26	.068	9	14	.76	176	.02	3	1.21	.01	.07	2	60
L9+00E 10+25N	11	96	11	76	.4	10	55	6867	17.35	139	8	ND	3	21	.5	3	9	32	.09	.228	19	9	.40	178	.09	3	1.49	.03	.08	2	920
L9+00E 10+50N	8	30	6	91	.5	19	23	7372	11.23	22	8	ND	3	69	1.2	3	3	77	1.25	.123	18	17	1.15	404	.36	3	2.63	.26	.15	2	85
L9+00E 10+75N	7	60	11	112	.3	13	24	6585	9.28	42	8	ND	2	30	1.0	3	5	44	.23	.158	14	11	.88	380	.16	3	2.07	.08	.09	2	460
L9+00E 11+00N	1	22	7	62	.3	11	11	1969	4.24	4	8	ND	2	11	.5	3	3	31	.33	.079	12	15	1.00	242	.05	3	1.63	.03	.07	2	18
L10+00E 10+50N	2	38	8	77	.5	15	17	3371	5.65	8	8	ND	2	20	.5	3	3	47	.24	.114	14	16	1.12	165	.14	3	2.32	.07	.08	2	215
L10+00E 10+75N	10	102	7	101	.6	21	45	4506	9.91	33	8	ND	3	65	.6	3	3	69	.70	.153	16	17	1.15	227	.30	3	2.42	.27	.16	2	450
L10+00E 11+00N	4	128	6	99	.6	21	26	4337	7.61	11	8	ND	4	53	.6	3	3	90	.58	.173	23	20	1.24	232	.44	3	3.62	.22	.15	2	290
L11+00E 10+50N	3	27	9	84	.5	18	19	1991	6.72	6	8	ND	3	53	.5	3	3	84	.57	.156	13	20	1.22	96	.40	3	2.91	.22	.14	2	26
L11+00E 11+00N	3	40	11	92	.3	22	19	1700	5.69	6	8	ND	3	29	.5	3	3	76	.34	.147	16	22	1.08	101	.36	3	2.73	.11	.11	2	80
BX-11 AST-1 (Silt)	1	34	3	64	.5	12	18	1277	5.06	10	8	ND	2	54	.5	3	3	49	.67	.079	9	15	1.32	174	.20	3	1.72	.25	.12	2	1420
BX-11 AST-2 (Silt)	2	44	4	42	.3	9	21	920	4.59	24	8	ND	2	13	.5	3	3	31	.54	.049	8	11	.79	90	.01	3	1.12	.01	.06	2	450



BX-10 "ERNIE CK ALPINE GRID ZONE"  
LOOKING SOUTHEAST PHOTO  
TAKEN FROM THE OPPOSITE  
SIDE OF ERNIE CK. DYKE/QTZ-  
SULPHIDE VEIN ZONE FOLLOWS  
THE MAIN GULLEY ON THE ALPINE  
GRID. THE DYKE/QTZ-SULPHIDE ZONE  
IS IN CENTRE OF PHOTO



BX-10 "ERNIE CK CENTRAL  
ZONE" LOOKING SOUTHWEST.  
POSSIBLE DRILL STATIONS  
ON RIDGE TO TARGET HIGH-  
GRADE Au VEINS IN THE  
CENTRAL PORTION OF  
ERNIE CK CANYON. TARGET  
DEPTH OF 600-700 FEET (-60  
DIP @ AZIMUTH 020)



BX-10 "ERNIE CREEK ALPINE GRID  
ZONE" SAMPLE 103764 ASSAYED  
23.5 G/T Au ACROSS 1.0 m

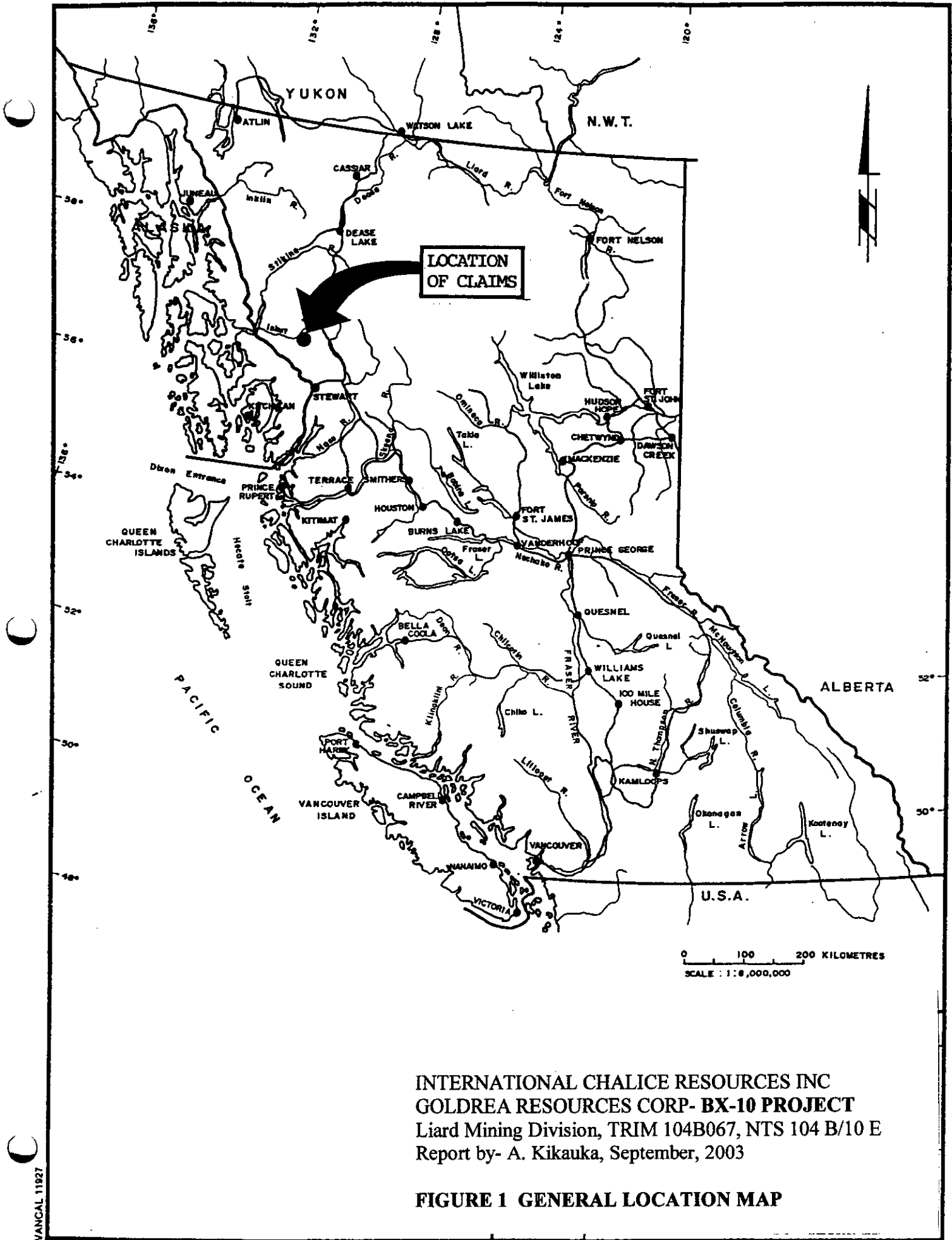
BX-10 ERNIE CREEK LOOKING  
WEST. ALPINE GRID IN LEFT  
FOREGROUND.



BX-10 CAMP ZONE HAS NUMEROUS SPECULARITE AND CHALCOPYRITE STRINGERS IN DACITIC TUFFS.

BX-10 CAMP IS LOCATED AT 1,524 m (5,000 FT) ELEVATION. TO GET TO DDH BT-91-1 REQUIRES A 900 m HIKE WITH SEVERAL STEEP SECTIONS, MAKING THIS CAMP SITE UNSUITABLE FOR THE DRILLERS UNLESS HELICOPTER SUPPORTED. IT IS ADVISABLE TO SET UP CAMP NEAR THE DRILL SITES ON THE ALPINE GRID, BUT THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH AVAILABLE FLAT SPOTS AND WATER SUPPLY.





INTERNATIONAL CHALICE RESOURCES INC  
 GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP- BX-10 PROJECT  
 Liard Mining Division, TRIM 104B067, NTS 104 B/10 E  
 Report by- A. Kikauka, September, 2003

**FIGURE 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP**

RELEASE REQUIRED

385934

MINERAL RESE  
RELEASE REQU

1:20,000 TRIM 104 B 067

997

397,000 E

396,000 E

BX - 10

396431

6282000 N

4N X 5W

242400

6281000 N

SNIP 12

397127

4N X 5E

1587

6280000 N

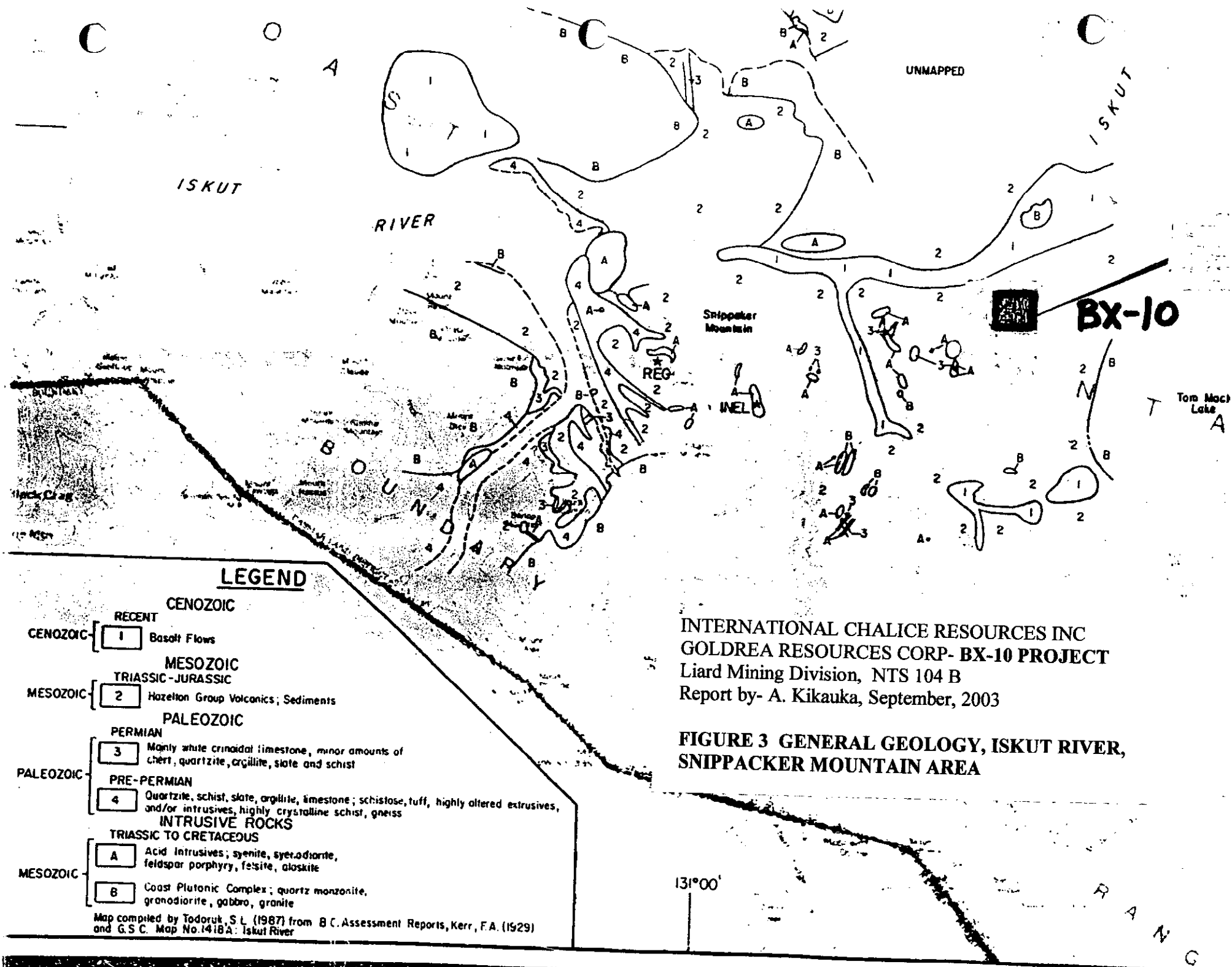
242451

242453

INTERNATIONAL CHALICE RESOURCES INC  
GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP- BX-10 PROJECT  
Liard Mining Division, TRIM 104B067, NTS 104 B/10 E  
Report by- A. Kikauka, September, 2003  
All UTM northing and easting in NAD 83 Scale 1:20,000,  
light contrast contour lines are at 20 m contour spacing,  
dark contrast contour lines at 100 m contour spacing.

FIGURE 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP

SNIP 14



**LEGEND**

- CENOZOIC**
- RECENT
- CENOZOIC [ 1 ] Basalt Flows
- MESOZOIC**
- TRIASSIC-JURASSIC
- MESOZOIC [ 2 ] Hazelton Group Volcanics; Sediments
- PALEOZOIC**
- PERMIAN
- PALEOZOIC [ 3 ] Mainly white crinoidal limestone, minor amounts of chert, quartzite, argillite, slate and schist
- PRE-PERMIAN
- PALEOZOIC [ 4 ] Quartzite, schist, slate, argillite, limestone; schistose, tuff, highly altered extrusives, and/or intrusives, highly crystalline schist, gneiss
- INTRUSIVE ROCKS**
- TRIASSIC TO CRETACEOUS
- MESOZOIC [ A ] Acid Intrusives; syenite, syenodiortite, feldspar porphyry, felsite, alaskite
- MESOZOIC [ B ] Coast Plutonic Complex; quartz monzonite, granodiorite, gabbro, granite

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 Liard Mining Division, NTS 104 B  
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**FIGURE 3 GENERAL GEOLOGY, ISKUT RIVER, SNIPACKER MOUNTAIN AREA**

Map compiled by Todoruk, S.L. (1987) from B.C. Assessment Reports, Kerr, F.A. (1929) and G.S.C. Map No. 1418A: Iskut River

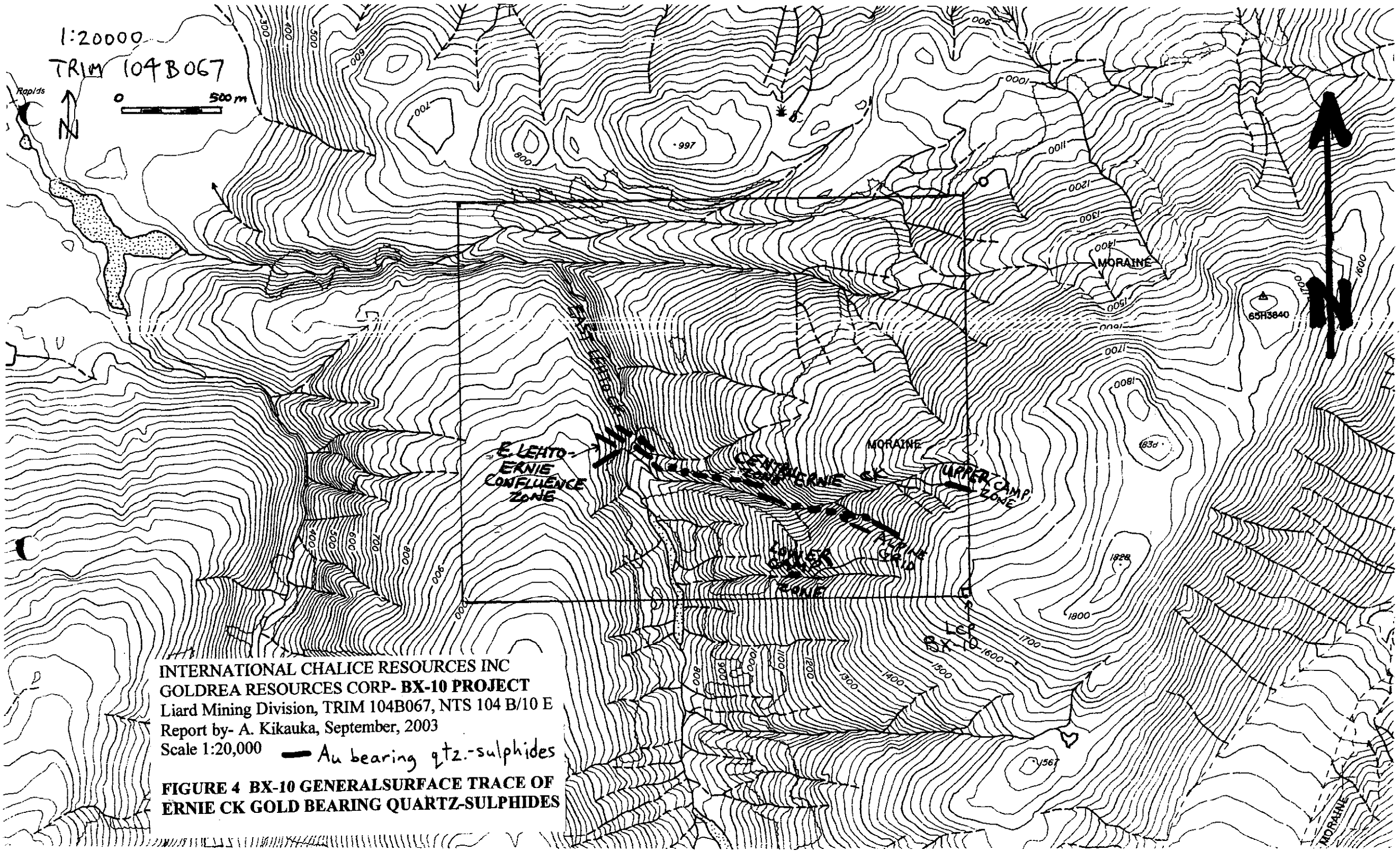
131°00'

1:20000

TRIM 104B067



Rapids

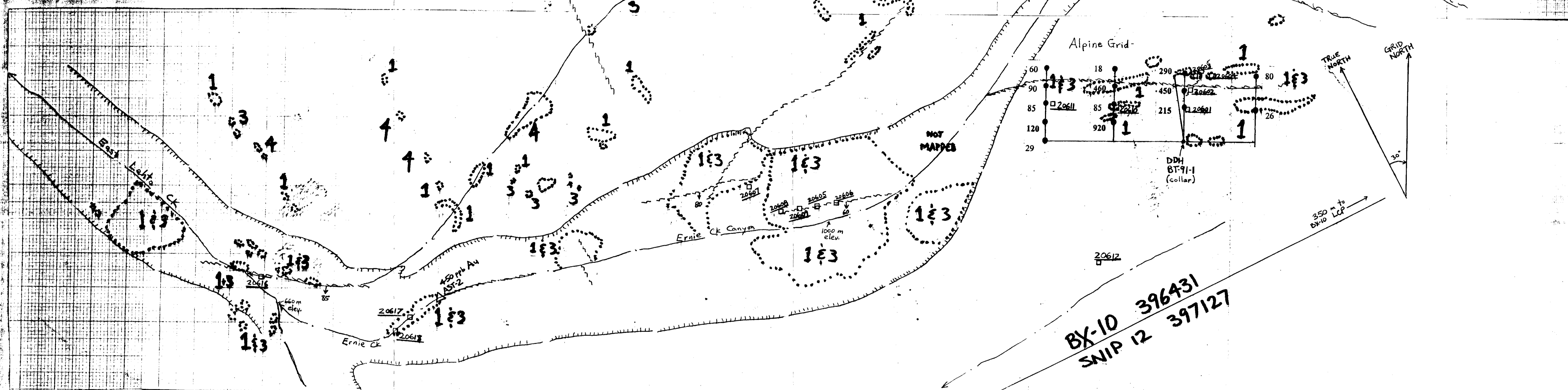


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 GOLDREA RESOURCES CORP- BX-10 PROJECT  
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 Scale 1:20,000 — Au bearing qtz.-sulphides

**FIGURE 4 BX-10 GENERAL SURFACE TRACE OF ERNIE CK GOLD BEARING QUARTZ-SULPHIDES**

27,241

M01



**ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS: BX-10 CLAIM, LIARD MINING DIVISION**  
TAKEN BY: ANDRIS KIKAUKA & DICK ADDISON, JULY 24-27, 2003

Rock chip samples are taken across exposed true width of shear zones with quartz and/or sulphide. Average weight of each rock chip sample is 1.5 Kg.

Sample No.	Location	Width	Description	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
20601	Alpine Grid	Sub-crop	Angular boulder, 50 cm wide glassy qtz vein, vuggy, minor calcite, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	10	5	29	0.3	0.23
20602	Alpine Grid	0.4 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 0.66 strike, dip 82 SW, trace chalcopyrite, 5-12% py as pyritohedrons	50	4	9	0.3	0.24
20603	Alpine Grid	0.3 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 109 strike, dip 82 S, vuggy, 1-3% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 3-8% py as pyritohedrons	13	5	6	0.3	0.48
20604	Alpine Grid	0.7 m	qtz vein, 100 strike, dip 78 S, hosted in chloritic green schist, trace sericite, 0.1% chalcopyrite, 3-8% py as pyritohedrons. Repeat sample: 103764 (91), assayed 23.5 g/t Au, 198 ppm Cu, 2.4 g/t Ag	121	9	20	1.3	6.05
20605	Central Zone (lower vein)	0.3 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, 3-8% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	19460	9	23	8.2	26.5
20606	Central Zone (lower vein)	0.3 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58-65 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	162	3	18	2.2	15.5
20607	Central Zone ('Mafic Dyke')	0.4 m	qtz vein, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	41	6	23	0.3	0.01
20608	Central Zone	0.7 m	qtz vein, dense and banded, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	16	3	37	3.7	0.64
20609	Central Zone	0.7 m	qtz vein, dense and banded, minor calcite, 110 strike, dip 58 S, trace chalcopyrite, 5-18% py as pyritohedrons	50	3	16	2.2	12.3
20610	Alpine Grid	0.4 m	qtz vein, trace chalcopyrite, 1% specularite, 5% py as coarse grained pyritohedrons	2	3	5	0.6	0.36
20611	Alpine Grid	Sub-crop	qtz vein, vuggy, 8% calcite, 5% ankerite, trace py.	24	12	30	0.3	0.88

Sample No.	Location	Width	Description	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
20612	SW Alpine Grid	0.7 m	qtz vein, drusy, crustiform (epithermal), tr. chalcopyrite, 5% pyrite, 15% calcite, 15% ankerite.	19	9	152	0.3	0.01
20613	Upper Camp Zone	Float	Glassy qtz vein, 2-5% coarse grained chalcopyrite, 2-5% py as pyritohedrons, sulphides are occur as bands in qtz.	47438	40	104	14.5	24.5
20614	Upper Camp Zone	Float	Same as above.	52834	10	23	8.9	0.21
20615	Lower Ernie Ck	Float	Vuggy qtz-carbonate vein, 3-6% chalcopyrite, 5-8% coarse grained py as pyritohedrons	4762	8	48	2.7	0.29
20616	Lower Ernie Ck	Float	Vuggy qtz-carbonate vein, 3-6% chalcopyrite, 5-8% coarse grained py as pyritohedrons	55	3	8	0.3	0.96
20617	Lower Ernie Ck	0.9 m	Qtz-calcite-ankerite vein, 5% pyrite, 5% sericite, 5% chlorite, trace chalcopyrite.	8	8	56	0.3	0.01
20618	Lower Ernie Ck	Float	Vuggy qtz-carbonate vein, 3-6% chalcopyrite, 5-8% coarse grained py as pyritohedrons	3	27	179	0.3	0.03



BX-10 396431  
SNIP 12 397127

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FIGURE 5 PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

Lithologies found on the BX-10 claim are described as follows:

- 6) Quaternary basalt dykes
- 5) Eocene and/or older hornblende-biotite-quartz granite
- 4) Jurassic Lehto K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry
- 3) Jurassic Lehto hornblende-feldspar porphyry and mafic dykes/sills
- 2) Triassic/Jurassic Stuhini and/or Hazelton sediments (phyllite, sandstone, shale, carbonate)
- 1) Triassic/Jurassic Stuhini and/or Hazelton volcanics (tuff, flow, breccia)

- Outline of Outcrop
- Fault Zone
- Rock Chip Sample (number underlined)
- Ppb Au in Soil (anomalous values enlarged)
- △ Stream Sediment Sample (ppb Au)
- Rim of Canyon (35-60 degree slope)