2003 DIAMOND DRILLING
ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE GALORE CREEK PROPERTY
VOLUME I of II
(Text, Map Plates, Appendices I – IV)

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

NTS 104G/3 and 104G/4
57° 07’ North Latitude
131° 27’ West Longitude

Owned by
Stikine Copper Limited
354-200 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1S4

Operated by
SpectrumGold Inc.
Suite 3454, 1055 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1K8

Prepared by

M.A. Stammers, P. Geo.
J.K. Muntzert, CPG
S.A. Petsel, CPG

December 2003

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(Appendices V – VIII)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes diamond drilling exploration work carried out on the Galore Creek claim group located approximately 167 kilometres northwest of the town of Stewart, British Columbia (Figure 1). In August 2003, SpectrumGold Inc. entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Galore Creek property from Stikine Copper Limited, a company owned by QIT-FER et Titane Inc. and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Limited. SpectrumGold carried out a ten hole, 2,950.09-metre diamond drill program on the property in September and October of 2003.

The Galore Creek alkalic, intrusive related copper-gold deposit has a combined indicated and inferred resource of 313.8 million tonnes containing 5.0 million ounces of gold and 4.92 billion pounds of copper (Mine Reserves Associates, 1992).

This report documents the drill program, subsequent results and recommendations for further work. As of the October 2nd anniversary date for the claims, seven of the ten holes had been initiated and/or completed. However, information from the entire drill program has been included in this report.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Galore Creek property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 167 kilometres northwest of the town of Stewart (Figure 1). The property lies at the headwaters of Galore Creek, a tributary of the Scud River, which in turn flows into the Stikine River. The property is centred at latitude 57^{o}07'30''N and longitude 131^{o}27'W and is found within the Liard Mining Division, straddling the boundary between NTS map sheets 104G/03 and 104G/04.

The town of Smithers is located 370 kilometres to the southeast and is the nearest major supply centre. Access to the property is presently by helicopter, a distance of 75 kilometres from the Bob Quinn airstrip on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, to the east. A 500-metre gravel airstrip on the property requires significant brush removal prior to accommodating fixed-wing wheeled aircraft. Historically, shallow draft barge and riverboats transported goods from Wrangell, Alaska to Telegraph Creek, BC along the Stikine River between mid-May to October.

During the 2003 program most personnel, supplies and equipment were staged from the Bob Quinn airstrip. From this location, everything was transported via helicopter to the Galore Creek camp. The majority of Jet-A fuel and a portion of the camp lumber was transported via jet-boat from Wrangell, Alaska, to a point near the mouth of the Scud River, and then slung via helicopter (~25 kilometres) to the Galore Creek camp.

Galore Creek is located in the humid continental climate zone of coastal BC. Summers are generally cool, and winters cold, with substantial snowfall. Temperatures range on the property from 20^{o}C in the summer to well below -20^{o}C in the winter. Annual precipitation is 76 centimetres, with the majority (70%) falling between September and February, mainly as snowfall.

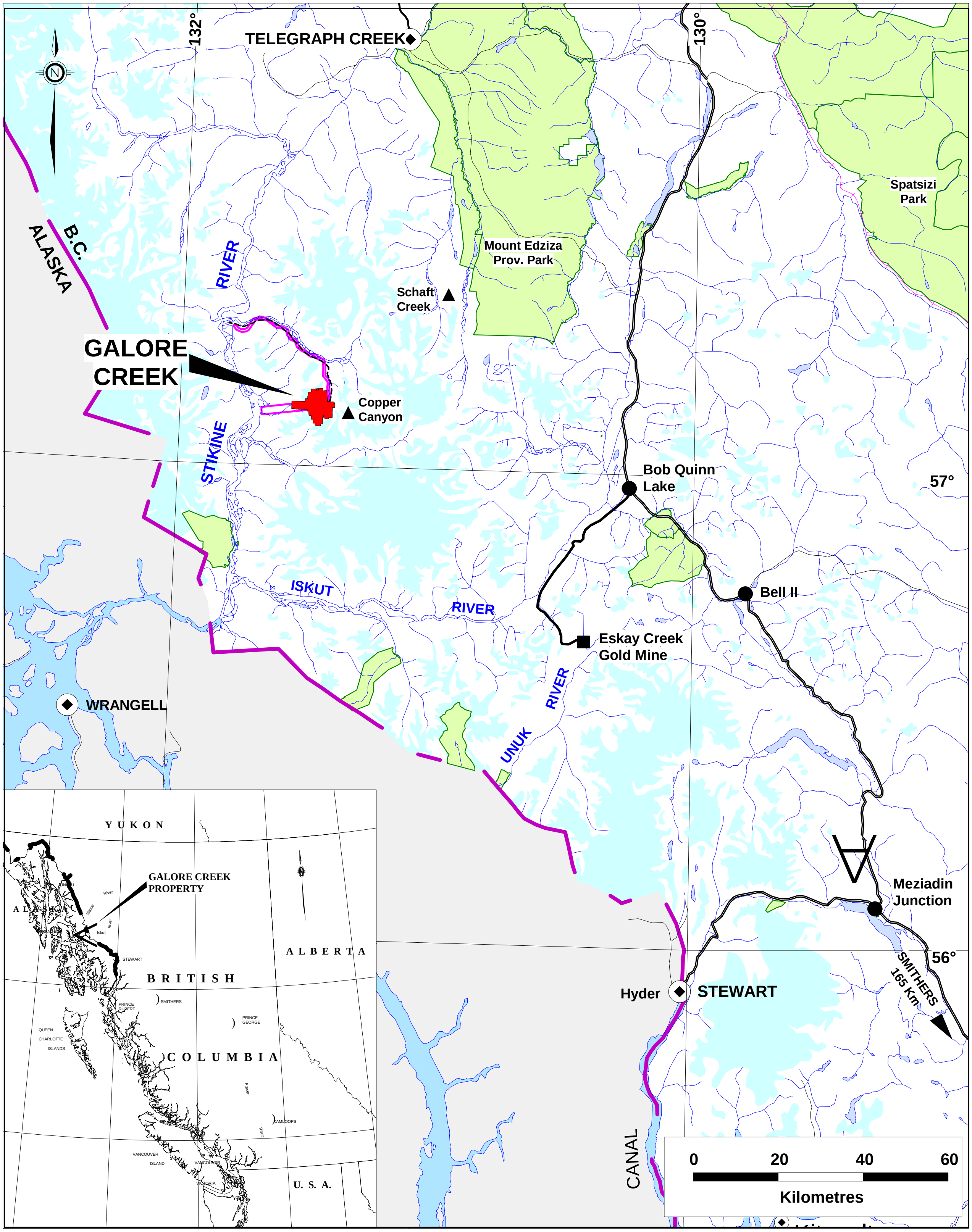

Figure 1 General Location Map

Physiographically, the Stikine-Iskut area is characterized by rugged mountains, active alpine glaciation and deep U-shaped valleys, with elevations ranging between 500 to 2080 metres above sea level. Relief on the claims varies from moderate to extreme. Tree line is at approximately the 1100-metre level. Forest vegetation comprises balsam fir, sitka spruce, alder, willow, devils club and minor cedar.

3.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Galore Creek property consists of 292 two-post claims, of which 39 are fractions. Twenty-three of the claims have been legally surveyed and are registered in the Department of the Surveyor General's office in Victoria. The claims are plotted on Figure 2.

Also of note on Figure 2 are several land reserves granted to Stikine Copper. The Road Land Reserve (886067) was established to protect the most viable access route from Galore Creek to the Stikine River (Scud Airstrip). The mineral reserve (327921) was originally granted in 1968 as a no-staking reserve to cover an area over a proposed tunnel route to the property. In 1989, the reserve was amended to a "conditional reserve" which allows staking, yet no third party mineral title holder can interfere with any tunnel or underground workings. The Map Reserve (85742) covers 1,060 hectares and was established as a possible millsite, tailings disposal and townsite in 1969. This area is still restricted from mineral staking.

Assessment work was filed on 51 of the two-post claims, prior to their anniversary date of October 2^{nd}. Claim status is listed in Table 1. Exploration work was carried out under ministry mine permit number MX-1-608.

All of the claims are held under the name of Stikine Copper Limited. In August 2003, SpectrumGold Inc. entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Galore Creek property from Stikine Copper. SpectrumGold must complete a pre-feasibility study on the project and make payments to the owners totalling US$20.3 million within a period of eight years. Payments of US$300,000 are required over the first three years of the option, with US$20 million to be paid over the subsequent five years. Stikine Copper will have no retained interests, royalties or back-in rights on the project.

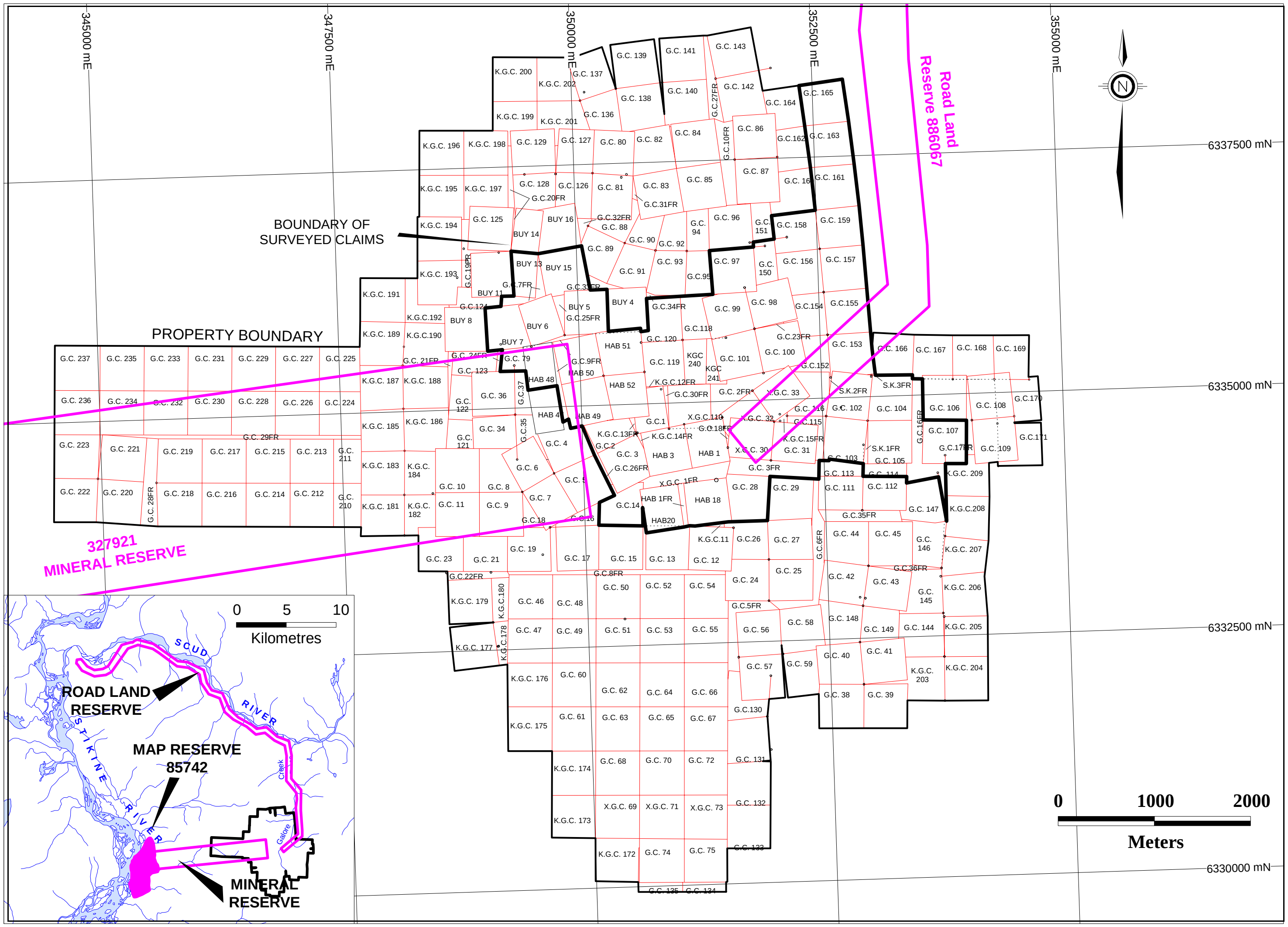

Figure 2 Claim Location Map

Table 1 – Claim Status

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Expiry Date prior to filing	Years filed	New Expiry Date*
Hab 1,3,18,20	226160-63	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
Hab 47-52	226164-69	2005/10/02	1	2006/10/02
Buy 4-8, 11, 13-16	226175-84	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 1	226219	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 2	226220	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 3	226221	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 4-13	226222-226231	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 14	226232	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 21, 23, 24-29	226238-45	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 31	226246	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 34	226247	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 35	226248	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 36-70, 72, 74, 75	226249-85	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 79	226286	2005/10/02	1	2006/10/02
G.C. 80-109	226287-316	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
G.C. No. 2 FR	226333	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 111-114	22634-37	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 115	226338	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 116	226339	2009/10/02	0	2009/10/02
G.C. 118-149	226341-72	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
Hab No. 1	226373	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 150-165	226374-89	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
G.C. 166-171	226390-95	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
G.C. 3FR	226396	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
G.C. 5-10FR	226397-402	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
Kennco G.C. 11-15 FR	226403-07	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
Kennco G.C. 172-180	226408-16	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
Kennco G.C. 181-182	226417-18	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
Kennco G.C. 183-202	226419-38	2005/10/02	1	2006/10/02
Kennco G.C. 203-09	226439-45	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
G.C. 210-237	226469-96	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
XGC 1FR	226518	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
XGC 16FR, 17FR	226519-20	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
XGC 30, 32	226521-22	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
XGC 33	226523	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
XGC 69	226524	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
XGC 71, 73	226525-26	2003/10/02	3	2006/10/02
XGC 110	226257	2004/10/02	2	2006/10/02
GC 18 FR	226548	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
GC 19-21 FR	226549-51	2005/10/02	1	2006/10/02
GC 22-23 FR	226552-53	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
GC 24-25 FR	226554-55	2005/10/02	1	2006/10/02
GC 26 FR	226556	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
GC 28-29 FR	226557-58	2005/10/02	1	2006/10/02
GC 27 FR	226559	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
GC 30 -36 FR	226560-66	2007/10/02	0	2007/10/02
S.K. #1-#2 FR	226633-34	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
SK No. 3 FR	226659	2006/10/02	0	2006/10/02
KGC 240-241	387229-30	2003/10/02	3	2006/10/02

* Subject to government approval of assessment work covered by this report.

4.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The property history was summarized by Simpson (2003) as follows:

> "*Mineralization was first discovered in the upper Galore Creek valley by M. Monson and W. Bucholz while prospecting for Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited in 1955. Staking and sampling were completed in the area in 1955. Work in 1956 included mapping, trenching and diamond drilling. No further work was undertaken and most of the claims were allowed to expire.*
>
> *In 1959 reconnaissance stream silt surveys were carried out by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited in the Stikine River area. Results from this work prompted Kennco to stake mineral claims the following year around the remaining 16 claims owned by Hudson Bay. Four of the original claims were subsequently optioned by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited from W. Bucholz. Late in 1962 the three companies agreed to participate jointly in future exploration work. As a result, Stikine Copper Limited was incorporated in 1963.*
>
> *Work conducted since discovery in 1955, outlined a significant gold-silver-copper resource in the Central Zone and identified a number of satellite deposits of which the most important are, the Southwest and two deposits known as the North Junction and Junction Zones.*
>
> *From 1960 to 1968, the property was operated by Kennco Exploration (Western) Ltd. Exploration work during this period included 53,164 metres of diamond drilling in 235 holes and 807 metres of tunnelling in two adits. The Central zone was the focus of most of this work. No work was done from 1968 to 1972. In 1972, Hudson Bay Smelting became operator and in 1972 and 1973 an additional 25,352 metres of diamond drilling was completed in 111 holes. This work focused exclusively on blocking out resources in the Central and North Junction zones. A further 5,310 metres of diamond drilling was completed in 24 holes in 1976. In 1989, Mingold Resources Inc. (an affiliated company of Hudson Bay's) operated the property in order to investigate its gold potential. A further 1225 metres of diamond drilling in 18 holes was done by Mingold in 1990. Kennecott resumed operatorship of the project in 1991 and completed 18,380 metres of diamond drilling in 49 holes. An airborne geophysics survey and over 90 line kilometres in an induced polarization (IP) survey were also completed. The other eleven mineral occurrences on the property are: Junction, North Junction, West Rim, Southwest, Saddle, West Fork, South Butte, South 110, Middle Creek and North Rim.*"
>
> "*The claims on the property are wholly owned by Stikine Copper Ltd. controlled by QIT-Fer et Titane Inc. (55%) and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Limited (45%).*"

Table 2 Work History 1960-1991 (taken from Simpson, 2003)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966-67	1972	1973	1974	1976	1988	1989	1990	1991*	TOTAL
CLAIM STAKING	119	56	13	43	57											294
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING (sq. km.)	76	20	6	2	2										12	118
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS(line km)																
Dip Needle	4															4
Airborne Geophysics		270													459	729
Ground magnetics		55												18	85	208
Ground VLF-EM													11	11	70	92
Induced polarization		43	42	30											90	205
GEOCHEMISTRY (no. of samples)																
Stream sediments	47	45											157			249
Soil samples		700		250									729	37	600	2,316
Rock samples			149										210	13	63	435
Old core assays												459	219	232	18,000	18,910
SURFACE DIAMOND DRILLING		378	4,717	10,666	13,718	17,572	5,992	10,431	14,928		5,318			1,925	13,829	99,474
UNDERGROUND DRILLING							163									163
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS(m.)																
Central Zone							756									756
North Junction Zone							51									51
LINECUTTING(km)		53	21	32												206
CLAIM SURVEYS																
Post location					267		14									281
Boundary surveys (lots)					21		2									23
ROAD CONSTRUCTION(km)																
Scud River – Galore Creek						47	1									48
AIRSTRIP CONSTRUCTION																
Galore Creek (520m x 30m)					1		1									2
Scud River (1500m x 45m)					1											1
ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS										Wright						MRA

* The 1991 program also included extensive re-logging and re-sampling of older drill core

Mine Reserve Associates, Inc. completed a resource model in 1992 for Kennecott Exploration. Based on this model, Kennecott re-classified the mineral resource to comply with industry standards in 2002. Values used were $10/tonne in situ metal value as a cutoff grade based on US$0.80/lb copper and US$320/oz gold prices. Kennecott estimated an Indicated Resource of 243.2 million tones grading 0.75% copper and 0.45 g/t gold containing 3.6 million ounces of gold and 4.0 billion pounds of copper. In addition, an Inferred Resource was estimated to be 70.6 million tones grading 0.59% copper and 0.63 g/t gold containing 1.4 million ounces of gold and 920 million pounds of copper. Silver was not included in the 1992 resource model.

5.0 2003 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The field portion of the exploration program was conducted between September 6 and October 19, 2003 at a cost of $1,170,883. This report discusses work completed during this period.

The anniversary date of the claims on which assessment work was filed is October 2nd, and only costs through September 25 were included in the 2003 assessment work filing. Costs applicable for this assessment work were calculated to be $659,982 well over the filed amount of $474,400. Expenditures are detailed in Appendix II.

The work program for 2003 was directed toward confirming grades of copper and gold mineralization defined by previous drilling in the Galore Creek deposit. This was accomplished by drilling 2,950.09 metres of NQ sized core recovered from 10 drill holes. Britton Bros. Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, BC provided one Longyear 38 drill rig and one Britton Bros. 2500 drill rig, with ancillary equipment for the project. Both drill rigs are transportable by helicopter. Drilling, including mobilization and demobilization was conducted between September 11th and October 7th 2003.

Ten drill holes targeted copper-gold mineralization in the Central and Southwest zones of the Galore Creek deposit. Two holes were abandoned prior to completion: GC03-440 at 115.83 metres due to caving ground and GC03-443 at 39.62 metres still in overburden. At these two sites, without moving the drill, a new drill hole was drilled at a steeper angle. Although ten holes were drilled during the 2003 season, only the cost for the seven holes completed or in progress on September 25 (1,410.36 metres) was included in the assessment work filing.

The core recovered from each drill hole was flown to camp, where it was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure, core recovery and rock quality density. The core was cut in half using a diamond saw. Half of the core was taken as a sample and submitted to ALS Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, BC. In addition to the core, control samples were inserted into the shipments at the approximate rate of one standard, one blank and one duplicate per 20 core samples. A total of 1,251 core samples was collected and analysed for copper, gold, silver and 32 other elements. After the core had been logged, sawn and sampled, it was flown to the old Galore Creek camp and stored.

Helicopter support for the project was provided by three companies: Pacific Western Helicopters Ltd, Prince George, BC provided an Eurocopter A Star 350B for the entire field season; Fireweed Helicopters Ltd, Whitehorse, YT provided a Bell 204 medium-lift helicopter during the mobilization of camp, drill equipment and fuel; and a Bell 206 Jet Ranger was chartered from Highland Helicopters Ltd, Bob Quinn Lake, BC on an as needed basis. During the field season, these three helicopters flew a total of 374.2 hours at a total cost of $453,372.

A 24-person tent camp was rented from Equity Engineering Ltd, Vancouver, BC. This temporary camp was erected at the south end of the Portal airstrip and consisted of six sleeping tents and various office-kitchen-dry tents.

A total of 771 man-days were expended during the work program. Through September 25th, 388 man-days had been expended on the project. A list of members of the crew and actual days each spent in the field can be found in Appendix IV.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The description of the regional geology is taken from Simpson (2003) and has been divided into stratigraphy, intrusives and structure:

> *"The Galore Creek deposits lie in Stikinia Terrane, an accreted package of Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by Cretaceous to Eocene plutonic and volcanic rocks. The eastern boundary of the Coast Plutonic complex lies about 7 kilometres to the west of the claims. The property lies within a regional transcurrent structure known as the Stikine Arch."*

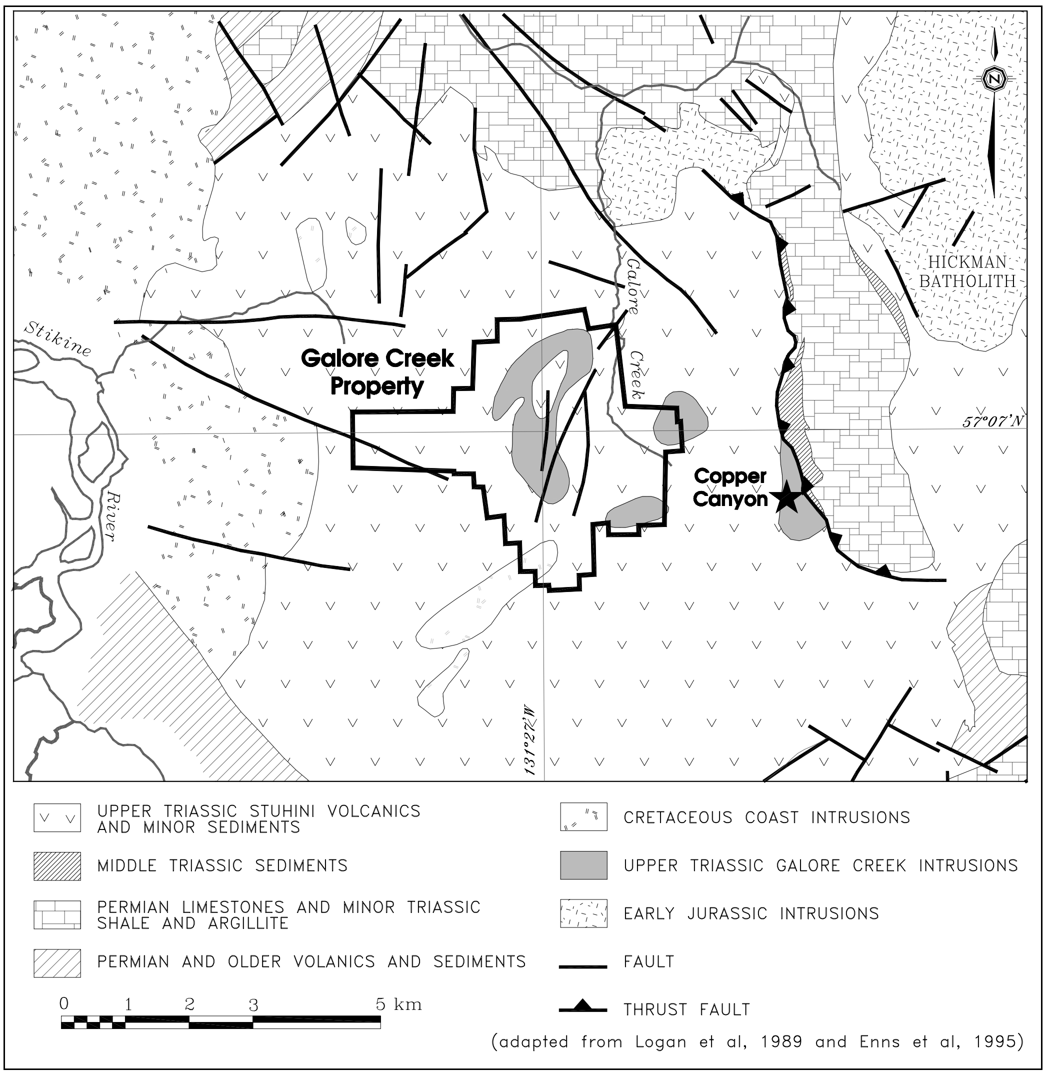

Figure 3 Regional Geology (taken from Simpson, 2003)

6.1 Stratigraphy

"Stikine terrane at this latitude can be grouped into four tectonostratigraphic successions. The first, and most important one in this area, is a Late Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic island arc suite represented by the Stikine assemblage of Monger (1977), the Stuhini Group (Kerr, 1948) and Hazelton Group equivalent rocks. The other succession are; Middle Jurassic to early Late Cretaceous successor-basin sediments of the Bowser Lake Group (Tipper and Richards, 1976); Late Cretaceous to Tertiary transtensional continental volcanic-arc assemblages of the Sloko Group (Aiken, 1959); and Late Tertiary to Recent post-orogenic plateau basalt bimodal volcanic rocks of the Edziza and Spectrum ranges.

The oldest stratigraphy in the area is known as the Stikine assemblage and comprises Permian and older argillites, mafic to felsic flows and tuffs. These rocks grade upward into two distinctive Mississippian limestone members separated by intercalated volcanics and clastic sediments. The topmost stratigraphy consists of two regionally extensive Permian carbonate units which suggest a stable continental shelf depositional environment.

The Middle to Upper Triassic Stuhini Group unconformably overlies the Stikine assemblage. Stuhini Group rocks comprise a variety of flows, tuffs, volcanic breccia and sediments, and are important host rocks to the alkaline-intrusive related gold-silver-copper mineralization at Galore Creek. They define a volcanic edifice centered on Galore Creek and represent an emergent Upper Triassic island arc characterized by shoshonitic and leucitic volcanics (de Rosen-Spence, 1985), distal volcaniclastics and sedimentary turbidites. The succession at Galore Creek was divided by Panteleyev (1976) into a submarine basalt and andesite lower unit overlain by more differentiated, partly subaerial alkali-enriched flows and pyroclastic rocks.

A fault-bounded wedge of unnamed Jurassic sediments unconformably overlies the Stuhini Group rocks. Within this unnamed Jurassic succession is a basal purple to red polymictic boulder and cobble conglomerate with an arkosic matrix. It contains granitic clasts including distinctive Potassium feldspar porphyries that are Galore Creek equivalents".

6.2 Intrusives

"Three intrusive episodes have been recognized in the region. The earliest and most important is the Middle Triassic to Middle Jurassic Hickman plutonic suite that is coeval with Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic flows. The Mount Hickman batholith comprises three plutons known as Hickman, Yehino and Nightout. The latter two are exposed north of the map area. The Schaft Creek porphyry copper deposit is associated with the Hickman stock, and is located 39 km northeast of Galore Creek. This stock is crudely zoned with a pyroxene diorite core and biotite granodiorite margins. Alkali syenites of the Galore complex like those found at the nearby Copper Canyon deposit and the pyroxene diorite bodies of the zoned Hickman pluton have been interpreted as differentiated end members of the Stuhini volcanic - Hickman plutonic suite by Souther (1972) and Barr (1966). The alkali syenites are associated with important gold-silver-copper mineralization at Galore Creek and at Copper Canyon. These rocks are believed to be at least as old as Early Jurassic in age, based on K-Ar dating of hydrothermal biotite in the syenites intruding the sequences (Allen, 1966). An Ar-Ar age of 212 Ma (Logan et al., 1989) in syenite may give the time of crystallization of the intrusive rocks at Copper Canyon, to the east of Galore Creek. More recent U-Pb dates of Galore Creek syenites have given ages ranging from 205-210 Ma (Mortensen, 1995).

Coast Range intrusions comprise the large plutonic mass west of the map area. Three texturally and compositionally distinct intrusive phases were mapped by previous workers. From inferred oldest to youngest, they are Potassium feldspar megacrystic granite to monzonite; biotite hornblende diorite to granodiorite; and biotite granite. Small tertiary intrusive stocks and dykes are structurally controlled in their distribution. At Galore Creek young post-mineral basalt and felsite dykes are abundant as a dyke swarm in the northwest part of the property. Elsewhere, Tertiary intrusions may be important in their association with small gold occurrences."

6.3 Structure

"The regional geology has been affected by polyphase deformation and four main sets of faults. The oldest phase of folding is pre-Permian to post-Mississippian and affected the Paleozoic rocks between Round Lake and Sphaler Creek. This deformation is characterized by bedding plane parallel foliation in sediments and fragment flattening in volcaniclastics. Pre-Late Triassic folding is characterized by large, upright, tight to open folds with north to northwest trend of axial plane traces and westerly fold vergence. Metamorphism accompanying the first two phases of deformation reached greenschist facies. The third phase of folding is manifested as generally upright chevron folds with fold axes pointed west-northwesterly.

The oldest and longest-lived fault structures in the area have a north strike and sub-vertical dip. The best example occurs on the west flank of the Hickman batholith, where a major fault juxtaposes Permian limestone with a narrow belt of Stuhini Group volcanics. The second important fault type occurs at Copper Canyon as a west directed thrust fault with a north strike and east dip of 30 to 50 degrees. It juxtaposes overturned Permian limestone and Middle Triassic shale with Stuhini volcanics below. Early to Middle Jurassic syenite intrusions occupy this contact. A third important set of faults with north-west strike mark the boundary between Upper Triassic and Paleozoic rocks between Scud River and Jack Wilson Creek. The youngest faults have a northeast strike direction and are of great local importance. At Galore Creek, some of these faults show considerable post-mineral movement of up to 200 metres while others appear to control the emplacement of mineralized intrusive phases and breccia bodies."

7.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

7.1 Introduction

The Galore Creek deposit consists of twelve different mineralized areas. The two largest areas, the Southwest and Central zones were selected for drill testing (Plate 1). Ore grade mineralization in these two areas makes up the historically stated resource. Drill hole collar locations were selected to test the tenor of known mineralization.

In addition to gold fire assays (30 gram), select copper and silver assays plus the 34-element ICP geochemical analysis, the new drill core allowed for specific petrographic, metallurgical and geochemical testing. Select core samples were analyzed for the occurrence of platinum group elements in the BC Geologic Survey Branch study, *"Platinum-Group-Element Mineralization in Alkaline Cu-Au Porphyry Systems in B. C."* directed by Dr. Graham Nixon. Petrographic and metallurgical testing is in progress at the time this report was written.

The first two holes of 2003, GC03-436 and GC03-437, were drilled in the Southwest zone (a gold-rich area). The remaining eight holes were drilled in various parts of the Central zone which has been subdivided by its differing alteration and mineralogic characteristics into the North Gold lens, Central Replacement zone and South Gold lens. Hole GC03-441 was drilled in the gold and bornite rich area of the South Gold lens. Holes GC03-438 and GC03-445 were drilled in the Central Replacement zone, which contains significant amounts of chalcopyrite, and garnet. The remaining holes GC03-439, 440 and 442-444 were drilled in the magnetite and gold-rich area of the North Gold lens. Table 3 outlines the location, orientation and length for each of the drill holes in the 2003 drill program.

Angle holes were used to help in the evaluation of the complex structure setting and to provide the nearest to true width intercepts of mineralization as possible.

Table 3 - 2003 Galore Creek - Diamond Drill hole Summary

HOLE NUMBER	ZONE	CLAIM NO.	UTM (N) NAD83	UTM (E) NAD83	ELEV. (m)	LOCAL (N)	LOCAL (E)	AZ.	DIP	LENGTH (m)
GC03-436	SW	GC17	6333611	350167	923.4	4906	5482	360º	-60º	197.21
GC03-437	SW	GC17	6333673	350111	929.5	4848	5542	360º	-60º	204.22
GC03-438	Central	XGC110	6334970	351164	742.3	5858	6871	88.5º	-57º	394.72
GC03-439	N. Au lens	GC118	6335709	351300	758.5	5971	7614	92º	-73º	399.29
GC03-440	N. Au lens	GC118	6335612	351217	763.4	5891	7515	90º	-60º	115.82
GC03-441	S. Au lens	XGC1 fr	6334137	350741	809.6	5462	6026	93.5º	-59º	459.34
GC03-442	N. Au lens	GC118	6335612	351217	763.4	5891	7515	85º	-68º	563.88
GC03-443	N. Au lens	GC118	6335611	351333	740.4	6007	7518	90º	-60º	38.70
GC03-444	N. Au lens	GC118	6335611	351333	740.4	6007	7518	81º	-65º	358.75
GC03-445	Central	XGC110	6334907	351302	717.4	5999	6814	87º	-58º	217.20

7.2 Lithologic Descriptions

Property-wide there are 100 different lithology codes as delineated by Stikine Copper Limited geological staff during the 1991 drilling program. The entire lithologic classification can be found in Appendix V with the rocks encountered during the 2003 program shown in italicized blue font. In total, 34 different rock types in this classification were encountered during 2003 drilling.

As is evident from the rock code list in Appendix V there are roughly 15 to 25 primary rock types, of which, each can be described as having subdivisions based mainly on textural differences in the volcanic and intrusive rocks or temporal differences with respect to mineralization in the intrusive rocks (early vs. late). Descriptions of the subdivisions, being mostly textural, are self-explanatory and have not been detailed in this section. This classification is being reviewed for the necessity of such a detailed code list in light of the difficulty in rock type determination and resulting confusion in correlating data in a sectional model.

Each of the major rock types encountered during the 2003 program is described below. Many of the descriptions have been modified from Simpson (2003). No sedimentary rocks were encountered during the 2003 drill program and as such have not been described. Throughout this report the term orthoclase is used synonymously with potassium feldspar.

<u>210 (V1) AUGITE-BEARING VOLCANICS:</u>

Interbedded with the pseudoleucite volcanic rocks are heterogeneous sequences of augite-bearing mafic flows, flow breccias and volcaniclastics. Rare bedding is preserved in lapilli tuffs of this unit; graded bedding is locally preserved. In general mineralization is weak to moderate and less extensive in these rocks, contrasting with the strong mineralization more commonly observed in the pseudoleucite-bearing volcanic rocks.

Augite-bearing flows contain porphyritic and, infrequently, amygdaloidal textures. Augite phenocrysts vary in size from 2-5 millimetres, are generally euhedral to subhedral, stubby and dark green to black. They comprise up to 30% of the rock and are supported in a medium to dark green aphanitic groundmass. The augite phenocrysts are generally altered to biotite, epidote and chlorite. In places strong garnet-biotite-orthoclase alteration is also observed. Interbedded with the augite-bearing flows are augite-bearing volcaniclastics in the form of fine and coarse lapilli tuffs, tuff breccias, and flow breccias containing subangular to subrounded fragments of augite porphyry. These volcaniclastics are generally matrix supported.

<u>222 (V2) PSEUDOLUCITE-BEARING VOLCANICS:</u>

Pseudoleucite-bearing trachytes are found as moderately west dipping sequences interbedded with augite-bearing units, intermediate, and lesser mafic volcanic rocks. Intense alteration by orthoclase and sericite has often obliterated original textures. Copper and gold mineralization appears to occur preferentially in these rocks.

Where unaltered, euhedral and broken pseudoleucite phenocrysts up to 1.5 centimetres are set in a bluish grey to salmon pink groundmass. Pseudoleucite crystals are commonly altered to orthoclase and sericite rich cores. Rims are sometimes comprised of sericite, magnetite and chlorite.

In some areas pseudoleucite-bearing volcanic rocks are fragments in mineralized hydrothermal breccias containing abundant garnet.

230 (V3) ORTHOCLASE-BEARING VOLCANICS:

Predominantly crystal lithic tuffs with possible subordinate flows, these rocks are most common in the southern part of the Central zone, where they outcrop on surface and are seen in abundance in drill core. There, they are often strongly mineralized with disseminated bornite, chalcopyrite and gold. They occur in close proximity to, and are likely cogenetic and coeval with, dark syenite porphyry intrusives, which may be their subvolcanic equivalents.

Orthoclase-bearing volcaniclastics are fine and coarse crystal lithic tuffs. Crystal fragments are broken orthoclase shards up to 7 millimetres across supported by a highly biotite-orthoclase+/-garnet-anhydrite matrix. Rare bedding is preserved locally.

240 (V4) MAFIC VOLCANICS:

Mafic volcanic rocks (V4) are dark green chloritic flows and tuffs common in the north part of the Central zone. These are interbedded, and may in part be correlated with, unit V1 (augite-bearing volcanics). Flow textures, where preserved, include porphyritic and amygdaloidal. Volcanic clasts are sometimes preserved in pyroclastic rocks.

250 (V5) INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS:

The intermediate volcanic rocks (V5) are medium greenish grey volcaniclastics and flows, and may be aphyric equivalents of the pseudoleucite-bearing volcanic units. Included in this unit are possible trachy-andesites containing subrounded orthoclase phyric fragments. In some places, aphanitic, angular to subangular volcanic clasts up to 3 centimetres across are supported by a fine grained to aphanitic matrix. Biotite alteration is common, and manifest as a spotted to patchy alteration. In places, biotite occurs as coarse aggregates and veins.

310 (I1) PSEUDOLEUCITE PORPHYRY AND 320 (I2) MEGAPORPHYRY:

I1 and I2 are relatively rare, and occur as thin dykes in the Central zone. Pseudoleucite porphyry is light grey to light greenish grey. Phenocrysts of euhedral pseudoleucite are set in a pale grey to pinkish grey, aphanitic, orthoclase rich matrix. Phenocrysts comprise 10-30% of the rock, and vary in size between 4-10 millimetres, and more rarely 10-20 millimetres. Distinct intrusive contacts and chill margins are observed. Pseudoleucite megaporphyry comprises 3-10% 2-4 centimetre, subhedral diffuse to euhedral pseudoleucite megacrysts and crystal fragments, and 3-5% 1-3 millimetre tabular orthoclase phenocrysts in a slate grey, fine grained matrix.

330 (I3) GREY SYENITE PORPHYRY:

Perhaps the most extensive pre- to syn-mineralization intrusive in the Central zone, I3 rocks are commonly brecciated and intensely orthoclase altered. Moderately well mineralized sections are brecciated by a garnet rich hydrothermal breccia. In general, particularly on surface, only ghosts of orthoclase phenocrysts are preserved. This unit was previously shown on drill sections as dark syenite porphyry.

In drill core, relatively unaltered sections of unit I3 reveal a rock comprised of 5-7%, bimodally distributed orthoclase phenocrysts set in a fine grained, salt-and-pepper textured, hornblende-biotite rich, altered matrix. Phenocrysts are milky white, subhedral, equant and rarely tabular 4-7 millimetre and 10-15 millimetre bodies. Hornblende is generally altered to biotite and chlorite.

340 (I4) DARK ORTHOCLASE SYENITE:

Both early, subvolcanic and volcanic (I4a) and late, intrusive (I4b) dark syenite porphyries are the most common syn- to late mineral intrusives in the southern part of the Central zone. These two units are distinguished on the basis of the presence of large, zoned, pseudoleucite in, and less altered nature of, unit I4b. In addition, I4b is seen to cut I4a in places.

Early dark syenite porphyry is medium to dark grey, porphyritic with 3-7% 2-5 millimetre and 10-20 millimetre subhedral to rounded orthoclase phenocrysts set in a dark grey to pale brown or pink, fine grained groundmass. This unit hosts abundant disseminated and veined bornite and chalcopyrite. It grades, in places imperceptibly, into crystal lithic tuffs of unit V3, described above, and may be the subvolcanic equivalent of unit V3. Fragments of unit I4a are commonly found in unit V3.

Late dark syenite porphyry occurs as rounded outcrops on surface and as irregular to tabular east dipping dykes. It is dark grey-green, porphyritic, with infrequent large, zoned, euhedral pseudoleucite phenocrysts 2-4 centimetres in size. Orthoclase phenocrysts 3-15 millimetres in size comprise 10-40% of the rock, and are matrix supported by a mixture of fine grained orthoclase, biotite and chlorite as alteration products.

351 (I5) FINE GRAINED ORTHOCLASE SYENITE MEGAPORPHYRY:

Unit I5 is common as sub horizontal, tabular dykes in the Central zone. The largest masses of this unit are found in the west, from which tabular bodies emanate eastward. In places, I9 clearly cuts unit I5. This unit is equivalent in large part to previously mapped "garnet syenite megaporphyry".

This unit is pale to medium brown, porphyritic, with 10-15% 0.4-1.0 centimetre and rarely >3 centimetre sub- to euhedral orthoclase phenocrysts, and 5-7% 2-3 millimetre plagioclase phenocrysts. Also present and characteristic of this rock are euhedral 1-2 millimetre, and rarely 7-10 millimetre hornblende phenocrysts forming 3-5% of the rock. The groundmass is fine grained, brownish grey, and hematite rich. Pale brown, disseminated garnet is common as an alteration product.

360 (I6/I8) EQUIGRANULAR AND PORPHYRITIC SYENITES:

This closely related family of syenites occurs as tabular and irregular, anastomosing, steep dykes. They are distinguished primarily on matrix and phenocryst size differences.

Fine grained syenite (I6) is a medium green-grey equigranular, fine grained intergrowth of orthoclase, altered hornblende and epidote.

Fine grained syenite porphyry (I7) is greenish grey, and composed of 2-5%, 2-10 millimetre subhedral, tabular and equant orthoclase phenocrysts in a greenish, often epidote rich fine grained groundmass of orthoclase altered hornblende and epidote. The rock is locally crystal poor, and texturally equivalent to I6 and I8.

Medium grained syenite (I8) is a medium green to grey, equigranular intergrowth of orthoclase, altered hornblende, epidote and rare 2-5 millimetre orthoclase phenocrysts.

352 (I9) MEDIUM GRAINED ORTHOCLASE SYENITE MEGAPORPHYRY:

Perhaps the most abundant intrusive rock unit at Galore Creek, this unit is equivalent to the epi-syenite megaporphyry of Allen (1966) and other past workers. It occurs as thick ore dilutants, up to 50 metres, subhorizontal dykes in the Central zone. It also forms thick masses on the west side of the zone, where these bodies dip gently westward. Largely unmineralized, these form the approximate western and southwestern limits of Central zone mineralization.

This late to post-mineral unit contains 10-30% euhedral, often tabular orthoclase megacrysts 1-3 centimetres in a medium to rarely coarse grained, orthoclase rich groundmass. The orthoclase megacrysts are often zoned peristerite. Chlorite and biotite pseudomorphs after hornblende form 3-7% of the rock. Subhedral plagioclase occurs in the matrix, and occupies 5-10% of the rock. Epidote and garnet commonly occur as disseminated alteration phases, and locally in vugs. In thin section, the matrix also contains pseudoleucite, magnetite, zircon, sphene, apatite and pyroxene. The unit is locally cut by light brown garnet breccia. On the western margin of the Central zone, late, quartz-chalcopyrite veins cut the rock.

380 (I10) PLAGIOCLASE SYENITE PORPHYRY:

Unit I10 is brownish to brownish grey, and found as steep dykes. An aphanitic to fine grained matrix supports 3-10% 3-5 millimetre plagioclase phenocrysts. The matrix is generally hematite altered. This unit may in large part be equivalent to unit I11.

372 (I11) MEDIUM GRAINED SYENITE PORPHYRY:

This unit is common as sub-vertical dykes. The rock is generally pinkish brown to grey, porphyritic, with 3-7% 2-3 millimetre and rarely 5-10 millimetre subhedral orthoclase phenocrysts in a fine to medium grained, orthoclase rich groundmass. Sericite patches, possibly after plagioclase, comprise 2-3% of the rock, and are composed of light green, felted masses 0.5-1 millimetre in diameter. Chloritized hornblendes or pyroxene 1-2 millimetre in size are rare.

400 (B) BRECCIAS:

Breccias are of two types in the Central zone and its vicinity: hydrothermal (orthomagmatic) and diatreme (phreatomagmatic). In the Central zone, only hydrothermal breccias are present, and gain maximum development in the central part of the zone, on sections 6455N to 6985N. Diatreme breccias outcrop west of the Central zone, along upper Dendritic Creek, and adjacent to the southwestern and westernmost limit of a large garnet-rich hydrothermal breccia. The two breccia types are distinguished by the fragment shapes and types, nature of matrix, alteration assemblages, and the presence or absence of altered and mineralized clasts.

1. Hydrothermal Breccias

Hydrothermal breccias may be mineralized or unmineralized. In the Central zone, mineralized breccias are most common, and occur between sections 6455N and 6985N as a 600-metre long, 150-metre wide, north-south elongate body on the west side of a major west dipping normal fault. In sections 6404N to 6563N hydrothermal breccias are developed in volcanic rocks of units V3 and V5. The intensity of brecciation is highly variable and in some places the rock is only incipiently brecciated.

In the central part of the zone, hydrothermal breccias are characterized by subangular, rotated clasts of grey syenite porphyry, pseudoleucite porphyry and intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks. In most cases, the breccias are framework supported, with the interstitial matrix filled with brown garnet, anhydrite, orthoclase, biotite +/-diopside. This breccia is moderately to strongly mineralized. The main copper mineral is chalcopyrite, which occurs as disseminations and stringers.

Unmineralized breccias are found associated with unit I11 and less commonly with unit I9. They are characterized by the presence of pale brown garnet surrounding subrounded to subangular, rotated to unrotated fragments.

2. Diatreme Breccias

Diatreme breccias are well developed along Dendritic Creek, where they form an east-west trending body west of the Central zone and in the Southwest zone. Clasts are rounded to subangular and form lapilli-sized fragments to clasts several tens of centimetres across. Clasts are generally orthoclase altered, in places quite strongly, and sit in a matrix of sand and silt sized particles.

500 (D) POST-MINERAL DYKES:

Post-mineral dykes are mafic to felsic, fine grained to aphanitic bodies. These dykes are generally found as steep to vertical, north-south and east-west trending bodies. Rarely, they are seen to have a subhorizontal attitude. The ages of the dykes are undetermined but thought to be related to the Coast intrusions of mid-Mesozoic to Tertiary age.

Mafic dykes are dark, reflecting a high mafic component. Intermediate dykes are medium to dark grey-green, and rarely porphyritic. Felsic dykes are aphanitic and more rarely porphyritic, light grey to buff, and contain no mafic minerals. Lamprophyre dykes are biotite and/or hornblende rich and fine to medium grained.

8.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following section describes the geology and mineralization of the drill holes from the 2003 drilling program. Copies of drill and geotechnical logs can be found in Appendices VI & VII. These are accompanied by the ALS Chemex assay certificates and the analytical protocols in Appendix VIII. A plan map of the drill hole locations can be found in Plate 1. Cross sections of each drill hole are plotted on Plates 2 through 8, which show the lithology and sample number with gold and copper values above 0.5 g/t gold and 5000 ppm copper.

Significant copper-gold mineralization was encountered in each of the drill holes that were drilled to target depth.

8.1 Section 4850E (Plate 2)

Drill hole GC03-437 was targeted to intersect mineralized diatreme between two existing holes with good mineralization in the Southwest zone. Mineralization was intersected immediately following the overburden and consisted of strong chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite and lesser malachite and azurite. Mineralization in this hole was very strong in two zones (15.57 to 98.00 metres and 164.0 to 178.0 metres) and copper-gold values are summarized in the Table 8.1.1 below. Alteration in the hole consisted largely of potassium feldspar and biotite in association with mineralization. No lithologies other than breccia were encountered.

TABLE 8.1.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-437

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-437	15.6	180.0	164.4	1.52	1.16
Including	21.3	94.0	72.7	2.64	2.15

8.2 Section 4900E (Plate 3)

GC03-436 was drilled due northerly at -60° to test the mineralized diatreme breccia below two existing holes with known mineralization. The breccia encountered in the hole was cut by several small green intrusive dikes of probable (I11) type. Chalcopyrite mineralization in the hole was greatest just below the overburden from 38.0 to 76.0 metres where moderate gold and copper grades exist. The remainder of the hole, excluding the post-mineral intrusive I11, is dominated by pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite. The strong pyrite is ubiquitous in the diatreme and is associated with gold values throughout.

TABLE 8.2.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-436

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-436	27.1	176.0	148.9	1.86	0.70
Including	38.7	66.0	27.3	2.20	1.54

8.3 Section 6033N (Plate 4)

GC03-441 was the only hole in the 2003 program to target the South Gold Lens. The hole encountered excellent mineralization characterized by strong bornite with high copper and gold values. The hole cuts several vertically drilled intercepts of previously interpreted volcanic rock that have proven to be actually intrusive in nature. Both pre and post (or late) mineral intrusive was intersected. The mineralized intrusives are of the I6/I8 type (fine to medium grained syenite) and the late mineral intrusives are porphyritic or locally megacrystic (I9b type). Alteration in the hole was dominantly potassium feldspar and biotite.

As a test of the current mineralization model this hole was pushed to depth below known mineralization and encountered a newly recognized mineralized zone. The zone is characterized as high copper-low gold and was dominated by pyrite mineralization with increasing chalcopyrite at the end of the hole. The best mineralized zones in the hole occur from 44.0 to 69.0 metres, 90.0 to 191.0 metres and in the new zone, from 394.0 to 459.0 metres.

TABLE 8.3.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-441

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-441	41.6	200.3	158.7	0.79	1.10
Including	111.9	142.0	30.1	1.41	2.34
And	394.0	459.3	65.3	0.23	1.20
Including	428.0	459.3	31.3	0.27	1.68

8.4 Section 6828N (Plate 5)

GC03-445 was drilled 100 metres up-dip and 100 metres south of GC03-438. Mineralization is characteristic of the Central Replacement zone and is dominated by disseminated and locally large patches of chalcopyrite. Gold mineralization is weak in the area and in the hole respectively. The best copper mineralization occurs from 126.0 to 136.0 metres and 150.0 to 200.0 metres.

Lithologies encountered in the hole consist of intrusive rocks of the I6/I8 (syenite) type with minor fine to medium grained syenite porphyry cut by late I9b megacrystic sills. Alteration is typical of the Central Replacement zone; largely garnet, potassium feldspar and biotite.

TABLE 8.4.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-445

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-445	26.0	149.0	123.0	0.28	2.09
Including	97.5	134.1	36.6	0.50	3.59

8.5 Section 6881N (Plate 6)

GC03-438 is located in the Central Replacement zone of the Central zone and was drilled within 100 metres of the south end of the lower airstrip on the previous site of vertical hole GC-291. Good copper mineralization was encountered in this hole. The hole was oriented with a dip of -60° and an azimuth of 90° to best intersect the shallowly west dipping mineralization. Orthoclase-bearing volcanics (V3) are the dominant lithology but they are cut by several thick (up to 40 metres) post mineral megacrystic dikes (I5/I9) and lesser thin mafic (D2) and felsic (D4) dikes acting primarily as dilution in an otherwise mostly continuous stretch of mineralization. Alteration in the hole is characteristic of the central part of the Central zone; strong garnet, biotite, and potassium feldspar with lesser chlorite and carbonate.

The best chalcopyrite mineralization occurs from 142.45 to 209.60 metres and 256.0 to 326.0 metres, with particularly impressive zones at 261.0 to 280.0 metres and 194.0 to 200.0 metres containing up to 20.0 centimetres of massive chalcopyrite. Gold values are reduced relative to copper as is characteristic of the Central Replacement zone. Locally there is more quartz than seen elsewhere in drill core.

TABLE 8.5.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-438

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-438	130.0	204.0	74	0.37	0.89
Including	158.0	184.0	26	0.44	1.19
And	258.0	326.0	68	0.31	1.48
Including	262.0	284.0	22	0.53	2.72

8.6 Section 7517N (Plate 7)

This section contains four 2003 drill holes: GC03-440, 442, 443, 444. GC03-440 was originally intended to target the North Gold lens 100 metres to the south of GC03-439. Squeezing ground caused hole GC03-440 to be abandoned at 115.2 meters, well short of its intended depth and any significant mineralization. Overburden depth was typical for the locale (9.14 meters). The hole encountered various intrusive units including orthoclase syenite megaporphyry (I9b) and medium grained syenite (I8).

GC03-442 was drilled from the same collar as GC03-440 (and pre-existing vertical hole GC-149) at a steeper angle of -68° at a bearing of 85°. Similar to GC03-440, the target was the North Gold lens. GC03-442 was the most lithologically diverse hole encountered in the 2003 program The highly altered nature of the rocks encountered in this hole have caused debate about the nature of the parent rock (volcanic vs. intrusive) to no current resolution. Ultimately the logger called the units intrusive due to the occurrence of possible, locally recognized, phenocrysts. These units correlate with several previously called volcanic units in the surrounding holes including GC03-439. The drilling here has ultimately recognized an area of lithologic complexity due to the difficult nature of rock characterization and intense alteration that will be a source of study in the coming field season, hopefully aided by ongoing petrographic studies of this core during the winter of 2003. The highly altered rocks (metasomatites) are commonly cut by thin mafic dikes (D2) and late-mineral megaporphyries (I9a).

Despite the host rock question, mineralization is still strong and was found where expected. Mineralization from 200.0 to 252.0 metres was broken by several post mineral dikes but thicker more continuous zones were encountered at 260.0 to 282.0 metres and 294.0 to 356.0 metres characterized by the typical assemblages of the North Gold lens; disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and magnetite with lesser covellite, cuprite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite(?) and native copper. Relatively high gold values were encountered as can be seen from the results in the table below.

GC03-443 originally targeted the North Gold lens and was drilled as an up-dip test of the mineralization encountered in GC03-442. This hole was drilled due east at -60° and had to be abandoned in overburden at 39.62 meters.

GC03-444 was drilled at the same collar as GC03-443, yet steepened to -65°. Mineralization in the hole is strong from 126.0 to 200.0 metres but is cut by a post mineral megaporphyry sill from 136.0 to 150.0 metres. Typical of the North Gold lens elevated gold values are associated with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, lesser bornite and magnetite.

Combined with GC03-439 and GC03-440 the three holes set the foundation of information with which to correlate rock units and mineralization in the North Gold lens across two sections and over 100 meters up and down dip. The new information can then be easily corroborated with the historic interpretation. Dominant lithologies are the debated metasomatites that are called volcanics in GC03-444 and GC03-439 but intrusive in GC03-440.

TABLE 8.6.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-442, GC03-444

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-442	170.5	356.0	185.5	0.88	0.81
Including	200.0	223.4	23.4	1.72	1.02
And	260.0	308.0	48.0	1.00	1.19
GC03-444	128.0	212.0	84.0	1.10	0.67
Including	152.0	172.0	20.0	2.81	1.18

8.7 Section 7623N (Plate 8)

GC03-439 was the first hole of the 2003 campaign to target the North Gold lens of the Central zone. This hole showed some consistency with previous interpretation for expected rock types and mineralized zones. Volcanic(?) lithologies dominated but were commonly cut by narrow post mineral dikes (D2-D4) and lesser megacrystic sills of the (I9) affinity. Collared near the previously existing vertical hole GC-222, GC03-439 was drilled at -72° dip in an easterly direction.

Logging of the copper mineralization indicates a strongly alteration bounded zone 76.0 metres thick from 172.0 to 248.0 metres. Mineralization is associated with disseminated chalcopyrite bornite, pyrite and magnetite. The loss of sulfides and magnetite and the sharp increase in chlorite and epidote define the lower boundary of mineralization. Interestingly a 0.95-metre thick quartz-chalcopyrite vein was encountered at 150.0 metres and a strong fault has been preserved at 160.0 metres.

TABLE 8.7.1
Selected Assay Averages – GC03-439

Drill Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Cu %)
GC03-439	148.0	262.6	114.6	1.98	1.17
Including	216.0	248.0	32.0	2.82	2.07

9.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 2,950.09 metres of diamond drilling was undertaken on the Galore Creek property during September and October of 2003. Four broad areas of the previously outlined deposit were tested to both verify the previous results, and to better understand deposit variability, zonation and mineralization controls. Three drill profiles were completed in the Main deposit targeting the North Gold lens, South Gold lens and the Central Replacement zone. A fourth area of drilling targeted the Southwest zone. Results from the initial drill program confirm the presence of higher grade gold and copper mineralization over bulk mineable widths.

Particular emphasis was directed at understanding the gold variability in the deposit. The results have demonstrated the presence of increased gold and copper grades in the deposit through a focus on potential structural controls. All eight core holes completed in this initial program were drilled as angle holes to test this structural component. Both the gold and copper grades were higher than anticipated from previous vertical drilling.

Mineralization in the Main deposit area consists of higher grade disseminated and replacement styles of sulfide mineralization in favorable volcanic and intrusive host rocks. These zones of higher grade gold and copper mineralization occur as a series of stacked tabular zones that begin at the surface and are separated by intervening intrusive units that are barren or contain lower grade mineralization.

In the Main deposit, higher gold values are associated with strong disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization. Broad areas of more copper-rich mineralization appear to be associated with chalcopyrite and bornite. The Southwest zone is a separate deposit developed in a breccia body immediately south of the main deposit.

Drill hole 441 was targeted to test both an upper mineralized horizon and the potential for a lower mineralized zone. The hole successfully intersected the upper horizon and also encountered a completely new mineralized horizon and bottomed in strongly mineralized material. The mineralization in this newly discovered zone is similar in style to the Central Replacement zone with 3-5% disseminated and massive chalcopyrite mineralization throughout. This zone is entirely open up and down dip and to the south where previous drilling has not tested the projected continuation of the new zone. The discovery of this new mineralization demonstrates the potential to define significant new resources at the Galore Creek Project both within the Main and Southwest zones, as well as other surrounding target areas.

For the coming field season (2004) it is recommended that oriented core be utilized to help unravel the complex structural nature of the deposit. Drilling in the core of the deposit should continue in an effort to better understand the controls on mineralization and the nature of alteration so that these data can be applied to the exploration of the subsidiary deposits on the property. Angle hole drilling is further recommended to continue in efforts to receive the best possible knowledge of the deposit from drilling.

Respectfully Submitted,
SPECTRUMGOLD INC.

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APPENDIX I

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Appendix I

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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (Through September 25, 2003)
GALORE CREEK PROPERTY

PROFESSIONAL FEES, SALARIES AND WAGES

J. Muntzert, Project Manager	13.0 days x $550/d	$7,150	
S. Petsel, Project Geologist	16.0 days x $485/d	$7,760	
M. Stammers, Geologist	8.0 days x $475/d	$3,800	
E. Workman, Geologist	15.0 days x $275/d	$4,125	
S. Craig, Permits		$2,697	
J. Piekenbrock, V.P. Exploration	4.0 days x $650/d	$2,600	
F. Gish, Camp Manager	20.0 days x $460/d	$9,200	
S. Lussier, Cook/First Aid	14.0 days x $300/d	$4,200	
J. Anderson, Cook Helper	14.0 days x $175/d	$2,450	
D. Quock, Laborer	20.0 days x $225/d	$4,500	
A. Dennis, Laborer	14.0 days x $225/d	$3,150	
M. Marion, Laborer	20.0 days x $225/d	$4,500	
D. Hawkins, Laborer	20.0 days x $225/d	$4,500	
C. Quock, Laborer	16.0 days x $225/d	$3,600	
M. Blackburn, Laborer	13.0 days x $225/d	$2,925	
E. Sinnott, Laborer	8.0 days x $300/d	$2,400	
L. Dohler, Carpenter	9.0 days x $250/d	$2,250	
			$71,807

DRILLING CHARGES

Britton Bros. Diamond Drilling Ltd.		
Metreage Charges (1410.36 meter @ $53.20/metre)	$75,031	
Hourly Charges	$25,616	
Mobilization –Demobilization	$2,400	
Sperry-Sun Rental	$1,950	
Drilling Supplies	$3,141	
		$108,138

HELICOPTER CHARGES (Drill, Camp and Crew Moves and Servicing)

Contract Helicopter (Pacific Western A Star – 118.8h)	$112,266	
Medium Helicopter (Fireweed Heli. Bell 204 – 87.4h)	$172,806	
Charter Helicopter (Highland Heli. Bell 206 – 10.9h)	$13,018	
		$298,090

FUELS

Delta Western (Jet A Fuel)	$23,318	
North 60 Petro (Jet A Fuel)	$17,900	
Northwest Fuels (Jet A Fuel)	$5,205	
Northwest Fuels (Diesel)	$8,224	
Superior Propane (Propane)	$1,929	
Various (Gasoline)	$812	
		$57,388

RENTALS		
Trucks and Autos	$6,963	
Satellite Telephone and Internet Connections	$10,173	
Storage Yard	$2,850	
Fork Lift	$1,570	
		$21,556
ASSAYS		
ALS Chemex Lab (692 samples)	$16,677	
		$16,677
ROOM AND BOARD		
Bell II Lodge – during camp destruction and demob	$11,043	
Groceries	$5,241	
Camp Rental $25/man-day	$6,575	
		$22,859
FREIGHT CHARGES		
Stickeen Wilderness Adventures – fuel and lumber	$41,246	
Stikine Transportation – Jet Fuel	$4,563	
Bandstra Transportation – general truck freight	$5,136	
		$50,945
PROJECT TRAVEL		
Travel – Hotel	$2,081	
Travel – Meals	$558	
Travel – Air	$4,309	
Travel – Gasoline	$574	
		$7,522
EXPLORATION SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT*		
***Not included in Assessment Work Application**		
Plywood and Lumber for camp	$16,377	
Camp equipment	$33,057	
Field supplies	$16,590	
Survey equipment	$8,546	
Radios	$8,294	
Computers and Software	$9,103	
		$91,967
REPORT PREPARATION		
Estimated total	$5,000	
		$5,000
ESTIMATED TOTAL		
Galore Creek 2003 Expenditures (until Sept. 25, 2003)		**$751,949**

TOTAL WORK AVAILABLE FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT: $659,982

TOTAL WORK FILED FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT: $474,400

APPENDIX III

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Michael A. Stammers, of 941 Kennedy Avenue, North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1 THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 941 Kennedy Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7R 1L4 Canada.

2 THAT I have practiced in my profession with various mining companies in Yukon, British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Northwest Territories, Alaska, Oregon, Vanuatu and Venezuela for 30 years.

3 THAT I am a graduate of McMaster University (1977) and hold a combined Honours B.A. in Geology and Geography.

4 THAT I am duly registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (#18883).

5 THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

6 THAT this report is based on the Galore Creek property work that I personally participated in and partially supervised from September 18 to 26, 2003 and from October 5 to 15, 2003.

7 THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

DATED at North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, this _____ day of December 2003

____

Michael A. Stammers, P. Geo., FGAC

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, James Kay Muntzert, of 612 West Diamond Avenue, Victor, State of Colorado, United States of America, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1) THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 612 West Diamond Avenue, P.O. Box 241, Victor, Colorado 80860-0241 USA.

2) THAT I am a graduate of the University of Colorado (1966) and hold a Bachelor of Arts in Geology and a graduate of Oregon State University (1968) and hold a Master of Science in Economic Geology.

3) THAT I have practiced in my profession with various mining companies in Colorado, Oregon, Alaska, Washington, Nevada, British Columbia, Indonesia, Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Mongolia for 35 years.

4) THAT I am a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG 6911), as certified by the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG).

5) THAT this report is based on Galore Creek property work that I personally supervised from 7 September 2003 to 19 October 2003.

6) THAT I have no interest in the property described herein.

DATED at Victor, Colorado USA this _____ day of December 2003

____

James Kay Muntzert

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, Scott Alan Petsel, of 10619 Horizon Drive, Juneau, Alaska, 99801, USA, DO HERBEY CERTIFY:

1) THAT I am a consulting geologist in the minerals exploration industry.

2) THAT I am a graduate of Fort Lewis College, Durango Colorado, USA(1987) and hold a Bachelors of Arts in Geology.

3) THAT I have practiced my profession with various mining companies in Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, Nevada in the United States, internationally in the Philippines, Mexico, Russia and in Canada (Ontario and British Columbia) for 15 years.

4) THAT I am a Certified professional geologist (CPG 10071), as certified by the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG).

5) THAT this report is based on Galore Creek Property work that I participated in from Sepember 7th to October 10th, 2003.

6) THAT I have no interest in the property herein.

DATED at Vancouver, British Colombia, Canada this_____ day of December 2003.

____

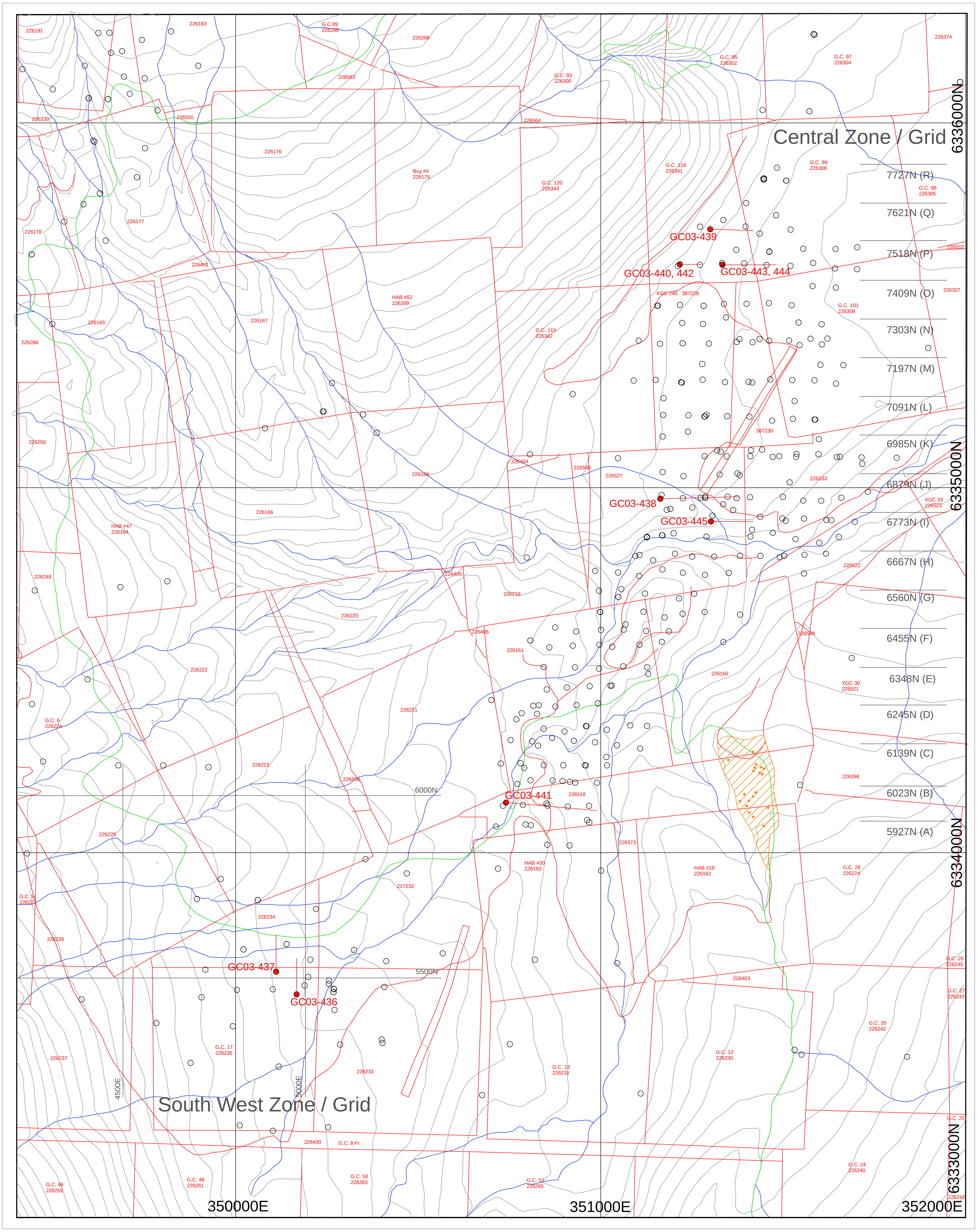
Scott Alan Petsel

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF FIELD PERSONNEL

List of Personnel

Name	Position	Days		Name	Position	Days
J. Muntzert	Proj. Mgr.	36		B. Murray	Driller	26
F. Gish	Camp Mgr.	43		S. Seilstad	Driller	26
S. Petsel	Proj. Geol.	28		E. Nelson	Driller	23
M. Stammers	Geologist	18		R. Denboer	Driller	23
J. Stephens	Geologist	16		S. Lazar	Drill Helper	26
E. Workman	Geologist	29		O. Yeager	Drill Helper	20
J. Piekenbrock	V.P. Expln.	7		M. Travis	Drill Helper	23
S. Lussier	Cook/First Aid	34		T. Rosger	Drill Helper	23
J. Andersen	Cook Helper	25		T. Turbuck	Drill Helper	6
L. Dohler	Carpenter	9		R. Aylwin	Pilot	29
E. Sinnott	Laborer	25		M. Savignac	Pilot	17
D. Quock	Laborer	43		D. Wood	Pilot	9
M. Marion	Laborer	42		J. Bradley	Engineer	14
D. Hawkins	Laborer	42		B. Young	Engineer	14
A. Dennis	Laborer	35		L. Nelson	Engineer	9
C. Quock	Laborer	16		InfoSat Tech	Phone Tech.	3
M. Blackburn	Laborer	13		H. Gyger	Electrician	1
J. McLean	Laborer	10		P. Lacroix	Mining Eng.	1
R. Prevost	Res. Geol.	3		G. Johnson	VP Bus. Dev.	1
J. Cote	I.T.	3				



LEGEND

GC03-443	2003 Drill Holes		Pre-existing trails
396	Pre 2003 Drill Holes		streams
			limit of vegetation
G.C. 17 226235	Claim outlines		
	Area of Previous Camp and buildings		
	Unservicable airstrips		

N

NAD 83 Zone9
Grid North

SPECTRUMGOLD RESOURCES INC.

Galore Creek

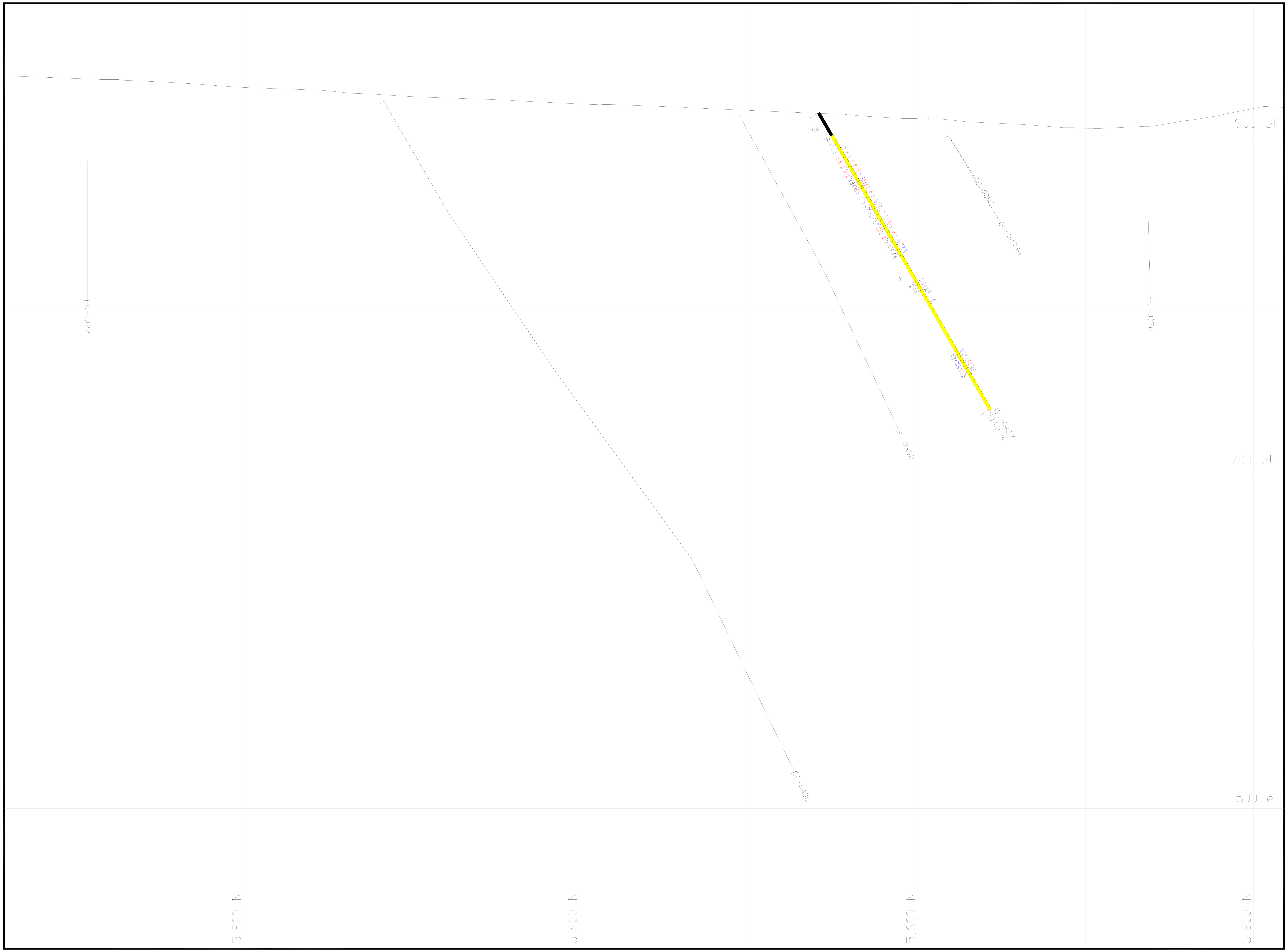
Drill Hole Location Plan Map

DATE: December 14, 2003 — Plate 1

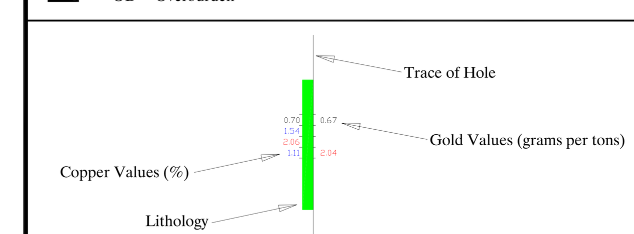
N.T.S.: 104M/03 or BCGS: 104G013 — NAD83 Zone 9

0 100 200 300 400 500 750 1000

METRES



na	Not Available
S1	Sediments - Argillite
S2	Sediments - Greywacke
S3	Sediments - Siltstone
S4	Sediments - Conglomerate
V1	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided
V1a	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V1b	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V1c	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1ab	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow
V1d	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia
V1e	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V1f	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V1g	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V1ac	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1Pyr	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V2	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided
V2a	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V2b	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V2ab	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow
V2c	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V2e	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V2f	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V2g	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V2h	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V2Pyr	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V3	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided
V3a	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow
V3b	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V3ab	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow
V3af	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -
V3e	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V3f	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V3g	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff
V3h	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V3Pyr	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V4	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided
V4a	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow
V4b	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow
V4c	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia
V4d	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia
V4e	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff
V4f	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff
V4g	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff
V4h	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff
V4Pyr	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic
V5	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided
V5a	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow
V5b	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow
V5c	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia
V5d	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia
V5e	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff
V5f	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff
V5g	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff
V5h	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff
V5Pyr	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic
I1	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry
I2	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Megaporphyry
I3	INTRUSIVES - Grey Syenite Porphyry
I3a	
I4	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry
I4a	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (early)
I4b	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (late)
I5	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
I9	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
I9a	INTRUSIVES - Early Phase
I9ab	INTRUSIVES - Undivided
I9b	INTRUSIVES - Late Phase
I6	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite
I8	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite
I8a	
I8b	INTRUSIVES -
I7	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry
I11	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry
I11a	INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry
I7b	INTRUSIVES -
I10	INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry
I12	
B1	BRECCIAS - Diatreme
B1b	BRECCIAS -
B2	BRECCIAS - Hydrothermal
D1	DYKES AND SILLS - Lamprophyre
D2	DYKES AND SILLS - Mafic
D3	DYKES AND SILLS - Intermediate
D4	DYKES AND SILLS - Felsic
FZN	Fault Zone
OB	Overburden



Note: Gold Values below 0.5 g/t are not shown.
Copper Values below 0.5% are not shown.
Gold and Copper values between 0.5 and 0.99 are shown in black.
Gold and Copper values between 1.00 and 2.00 are shown in purple.
Gold and Copper values greater than 2.00 are shown in red.

SECTION PLANE

4,850 E 0 N @ 349,933.93 E 6,328,134.45 N
4,850 E 10,000 N @ 350,256.76 E 6,338,129.24 N
50 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

Plate 2

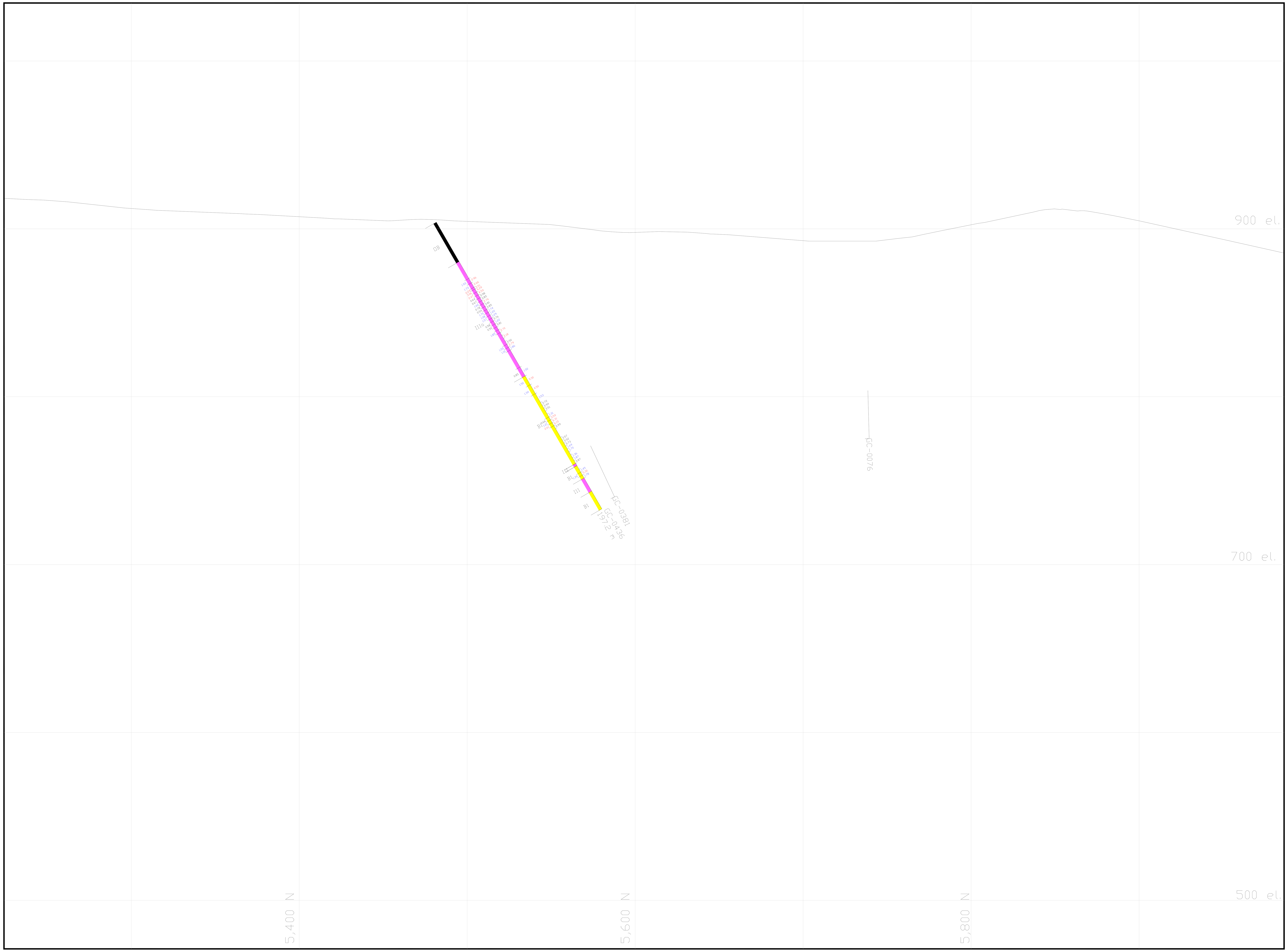
Section 4850 E

Hole GC03-0437

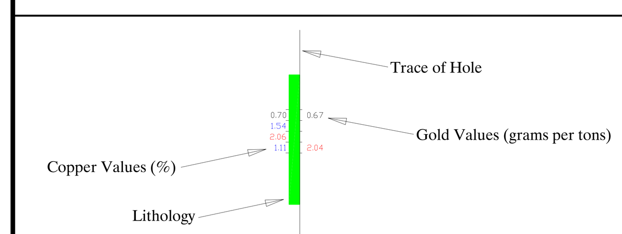
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zone 9 WGS84



na Not Available
S1 Sediments - Argillite
S2 Sediments - Greywacke
S3 Sediments - Siltstone
S4 Sediments - Conglomerate
V1 VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided
V1a VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V1b VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V1c VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1ab VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow
V1d VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia
V1e VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V1f VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V1g VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V1ac VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1PyrVOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V2 VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided
V2a VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V2b VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V2ab VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow
V2c VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V2e VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V2f VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V2g VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V2h VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V2PyrVOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V3 VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided
V3a VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow
V3b VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V3ab VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow
V3af VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -
V3e VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V3f VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V3g VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff
V3h VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V3PyrVOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V4 VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided
V4a VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow
V4b VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow
V4c VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia
V4d VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia
V4e VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff
V4f VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff
V4g VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff
V4h VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff
V4PyrVOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic
V5 VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided
V5a VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow
V5b VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow
V5c VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia
V5d VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia
V5e VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff
V5f VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff
V5g VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff
V5h VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff
V5PyrVOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic
I1 INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry
I2 INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Megaporphyry
I3 INTRUSIVES - Grey Syenite Porphyry
I3a
I4 INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry
I4a INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (early)
I4b INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (late)
I5 INTRUSIVES - Fine grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
I9 INTRUSIVES - Medium grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
I9a INTRUSIVES - Early Phase
I9ab INTRUSIVES - Undivided
I9b INTRUSIVES - Late Phase
I6 INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite
I8 INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite
I8a
I8b INTRUSIVES -
I7 INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry
I11 INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry
I11a INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry
I7b INTRUSIVES -
I10 INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry
I12
B1 BRECCIAS - Diatreme
B1b BRECCIAS -
B2 BRECCIAS - Hydrothermal
D1 DYKES AND SILLS - Lamprophyre
D2 DYKES AND SILLS - Mafic
D3 DYKES AND SILLS - Intermediate
D4 DYKES AND SILLS - Felsic
FZN Fault Zone
OB Overburden



Note: Gold Values below 0.5 g/t are not shown.
Copper Values below 0.5% are not shown.
Gold and Copper values between 0.5 and 0.99 are shown in black.
Gold and Copper values between 1.00 and 2.00 are shown in purple.
Gold and Copper values greater than 2.00 are shown in red.

SECTION PLANE

4,900 E 0 N @ 349,983.91 E 6,328,132.84 N
4,900 E 10,000 N @ 350,306.74 E 6,338,127.63 N
50 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

Plate 3

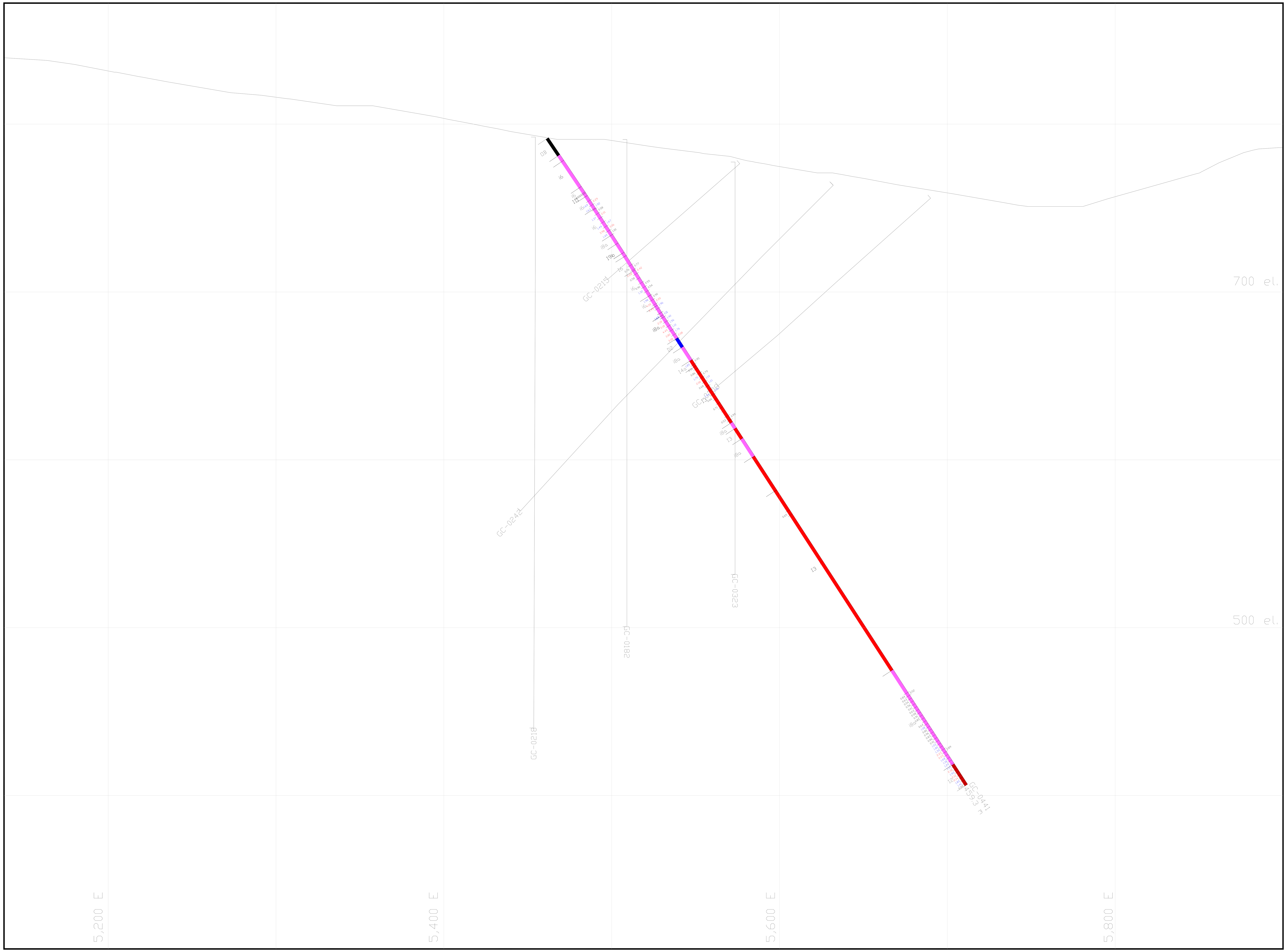
Section 4900 E

Hole GC03-0436

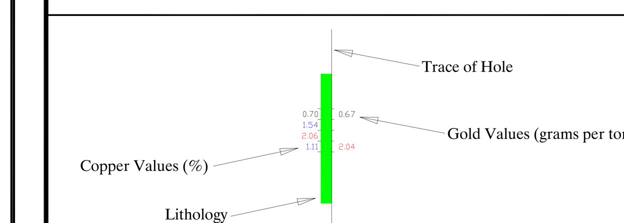
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zone 9 WGS84



na	Not Available
S1	Sediments - Argillite
S2	Sediments - Greywacke
S3	Sediments - Siltstone
S4	Sediments - Conglomerate
V1	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided
V1a	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V1b	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V1c	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1ab	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow
V1d	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia
V1e	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V1f	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V1g	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V1ac	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1Pyr	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V2	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided
V2a	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V2b	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V2ab	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow
V2c	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V2e	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V2f	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V2g	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V2h	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V2Pyr	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V3	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided
V3a	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow
V3b	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V3ab	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow
V3af	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -
V3e	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V3f	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V3g	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff
V3h	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V3Pyr	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V4	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided
V4a	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow
V4b	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow
V4c	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia
V4d	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia
V4e	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff
V4f	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff
V4g	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff
V4h	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff
V4Pyr	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic
V5	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided
V5a	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow
V5b	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow
V5c	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia
V5d	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia
V5e	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff
V5f	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff
V5g	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff
V5h	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff
V5Pyr	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic
I1	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry
I2	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Megaporphyry
I3	INTRUSIVES - Grey Syenite Porphyry
I3a	
I4	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry
I4a	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (early)
I4b	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (late)
I5	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
I9	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
I9a	INTRUSIVES - Early Phase
I9ab	INTRUSIVES - Undivided
I9b	INTRUSIVES - Late Phase
I6	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite
I8	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite
I8a	
I8b	INTRUSIVES -
I7	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry
I11	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry
I11a	INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry
I7b	INTRUSIVES -
I10	INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry
I12	
B1	BRECCIAS - Diatreme
B1b	BRECCIAS -
B2	BRECCIAS - Hydrothermal
D1	DYKES AND SILLS - Lamprophyre
D2	DYKES AND SILLS - Mafic
D3	DYKES AND SILLS - Intermediate
D4	DYKES AND SILLS - Felsic
FZN	Fault Zone
OB	Overburden



Note: Gold Values below 0.5 g/t are not shown.
Copper Values below 0.5% are not shown.
Gold and Copper values between 0.5 and 0.99 are shown in black.
Gold and Copper values between 1.00 and 2.00 are shown in purple.
Gold and Copper values greater than 2.00 are shown in red.

SECTION PLANE

0 E 6,033 N @ 345,281.22 E 6,334,320.88 N
10,000 E 6,033 N @ 355,276.01 E 6,333,998.05 N
53 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

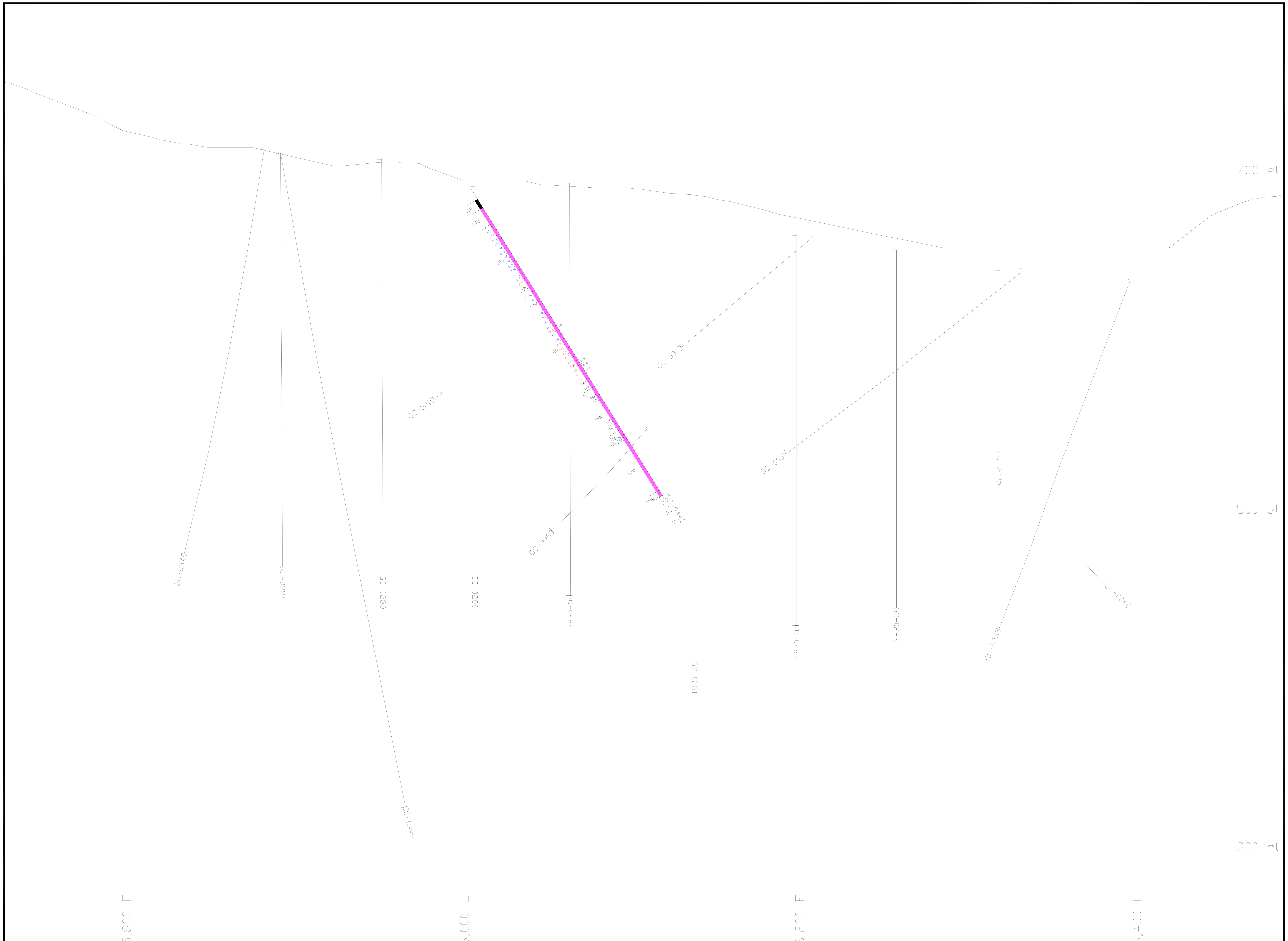
SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

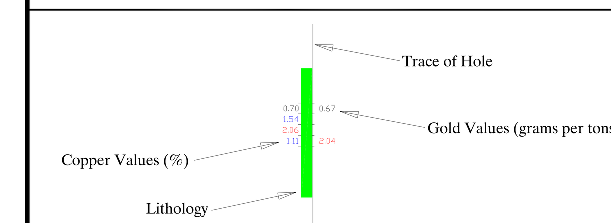
Plate 4
Section 6033 N
Hole GC03-0441
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zone 9 WGS84



	na	Not Available
	S1	Sediments - Argillite
	S2	Sediments - Greywacke
	S3	Sediments - Siltstone
	S4	Sediments - Conglomerate
	V1	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided
	V1a	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow
	V1b	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
	V1c	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
	V1ab	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow
	V1d	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia
	V1e	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V1f	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
	V1g	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
	V1ac	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
	V1Pyr	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
	V2	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided
	V2a	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow
	V2b	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
	V2ab	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow
	V2c	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
	V2e	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V2f	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
	V2g	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
	V2h	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
	V2Pyr	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
	V3	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided
	V3a	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow
	V3b	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
	V3ab	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow
	V3af	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -
	V3e	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V3f	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
	V3g	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff
	V3h	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
	V3Pyr	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
	V4	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided
	V4a	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow
	V4b	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow
	V4c	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia
	V4d	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia
	V4e	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V4f	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff
	V4g	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff
	V4h	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff
	V4Pyr	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic
	V5	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided
	V5a	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow
	V5b	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow
	V5c	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia
	V5d	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia
	V5e	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V5f	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff
	V5g	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff
	V5h	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff
	V5Pyr	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic
	I1	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry
	I2	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Megaporphyry
	I3	INTRUSIVES - Grey Syenite Porphyry
	I3a	
	I4	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry
	I4a	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (early)
	I4b	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (late)
	I5	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
	I9	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
	I9a	INTRUSIVES - Early Phase
	I9ab	INTRUSIVES - Undivided
	I9b	INTRUSIVES - Late Phase
	I6	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite
	I8	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite
	I8a	
	I8b	INTRUSIVES -
	I7	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry
	I11	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry
	I11a	INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry
	I7b	INTRUSIVES -
	I10	INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry
	I12	
	B1	BRECCIAS - Diatreme
	B1b	BRECCIAS -
	B2	BRECCIAS - Hydrothermal
	D1	DYKES AND SILLS - Lamprophyre
	D2	DYKES AND SILLS - Mafic
	D3	DYKES AND SILLS - Intermediate
	D4	DYKES AND SILLS - Felsic
	FZN	Fault Zone
	OB	Overburden



Note: Gold Values below 0.5 g/t are not shown.
Copper Values below 0.5% are not shown.
Gold and Copper values between 0.5 and 0.99 are shown in black.
Gold and Copper values between 1.00 and 2.00 are shown in purple.
Gold and Copper values greater than 2.00 are shown in red.

SECTION PLANE

0 E 6,828 N @ 345,306.89 E 6,335,115.47 N
10,000 E 6,828 N @ 355,301.68 E 6,334,792.64 N
53 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

Plate 5

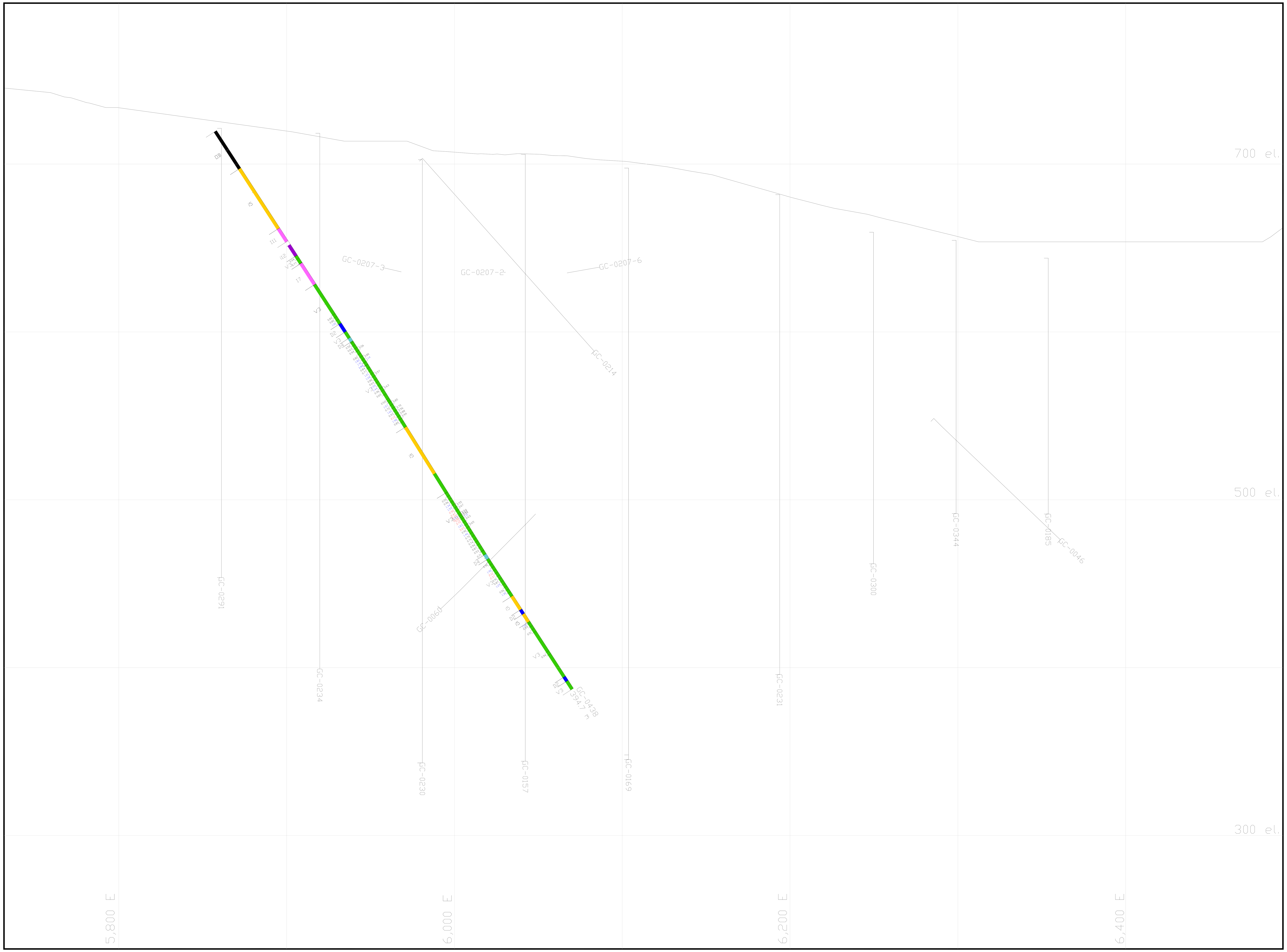
Section 6828 N

Hole GC03-0445

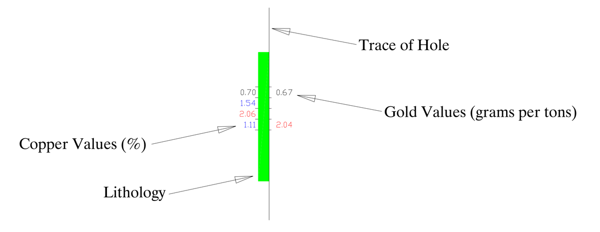
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zone 9 WGS84



	na	Not Available
	S1	Sediments - Argillite
	S2	Sediments - Greywacke
	S3	Sediments - Siltstone
	S4	Sediments - Conglomerate
	V1	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided
	V1a	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow
	V1b	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
	V1c	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
	V1ab	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow
	V1d	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia
	V1e	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V1f	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
	V1g	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
	V1ac	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
	V1Pyr	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
	V2	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided
	V2a	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow
	V2b	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
	V2ab	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow
	V2c	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
	V2e	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V2f	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
	V2g	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
	V2h	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
	V2Pyr	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
	V3	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided
	V3a	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow
	V3b	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
	V3ab	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow
	V3af	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -
	V3e	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V3f	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
	V3g	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff
	V3h	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
	V3Pyr	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
	V4	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided
	V4a	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow
	V4b	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow
	V4c	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia
	V4d	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia
	V4e	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V4f	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff
	V4g	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff
	V4h	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff
	V4Pyr	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic
	V5	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided
	V5a	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow
	V5b	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow
	V5c	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia
	V5d	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia
	V5e	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff
	V5f	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff
	V5g	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff
	V5h	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff
	V5Pyr	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic
	I1	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry
	I2	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Megaporphyry
	I3	INTRUSIVES - Grey Syenite Porphyry
	I3a	
	I4	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry
	I4a	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (early)
	I4b	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (late)
	I5	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
	I9	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry
	I9a	INTRUSIVES - Early Phase
	I9ab	INTRUSIVES - Undivided
	I9b	INTRUSIVES - Late Phase
	I6	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite
	I8	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite
	I8a	
	I8b	INTRUSIVES -
	I7	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry
	I11	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry
	I11a	INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry
	I7b	INTRUSIVES -
	I10	INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry
	I12	
	B1	BRECCIAS - Diatreme
	B1b	BRECCIAS -
	B2	BRECCIAS - Hydrothermal
	D1	DYKES AND SILLS - Lamprophyre
	D2	DYKES AND SILLS - Mafic
	D3	DYKES AND SILLS - Intermediate
	D4	DYKES AND SILLS - Felsic
	FZN	Fault Zone
	OB	Overburden



Note: Gold Values below 0.5 g/t are not shown.
Copper Values below 0.5% are not shown.
Gold and Copper values between 0.5 and 0.99 are shown in black.
Gold and Copper values between 1.00 and 2.00 are shown in purple.
Gold and Copper values greater than 2.00 are shown in red.

SECTION PLANE
0 E 6,881 N @ 345,308.60 E 6,335,168.44 N
10,000 E 6,881 N @ 355,303.39 E 6,334,845.61 N
53 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

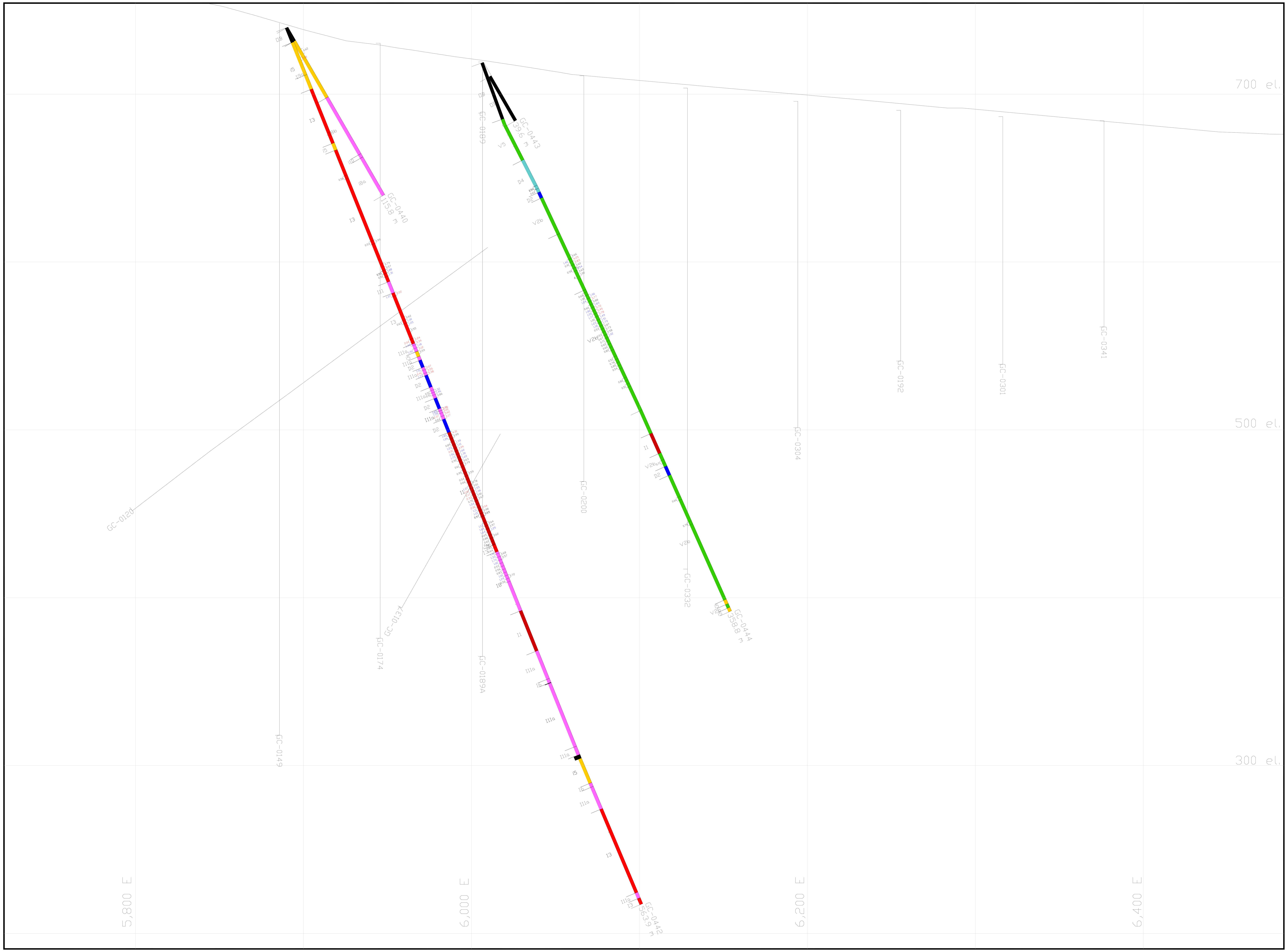
SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

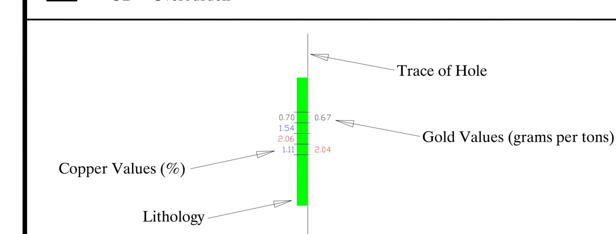
Plate 6
Section 6881 N
Hole GC03-0438
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zome 9 WGS84



na	Not Available	
S1	Sediments - Argillite	
S2	Sediments - Greywacke	
S3	Sediments - Siltstone	
S4	Sediments - Conglomerate	
V1	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided	
V1a	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow	
V1b	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow	
V1c	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia	
V1ab	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow	
V1d	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia	
V1e	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff	
V1f	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff	
V1g	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff	
V1ac	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia	
V1Pyr	VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic	
V2	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided	
V2a	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow	
V2b	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow	
V2ab	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow	
V2c	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia	
V2e	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff	
V2f	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff	
V2g	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff	
V2h	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff	
V2Pyr	VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic	
V3	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided	
V3a	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow	
V3b	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow	
V3ab	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow	
V3af	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -	
V3e	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff	
V3f	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff	
V3g	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff	
V3h	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff	
V3Pyr	VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic	
V4	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided	
V4a	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow	
V4b	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow	
V4c	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia	
V4d	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia	
V4e	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff	
V4f	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff	
V4g	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff	
V4h	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff	
V4Pyr	VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic	
V5	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided	
V5a	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow	
V5b	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow	
V5c	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia	
V5d	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia	
V5e	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff	
V5f	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff	
V5g	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff	
V5h	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff	
V5Pyr	VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic	
I1	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry	
I2	INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Megaporphyry	
I3	INTRUSIVES - Grey Syenite Porphyry	
I3a		
I4	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry	
I4a	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (early)	
I4b	INTRUSIVES - Dark Syenite Porphyry (late)	
I5	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry	
I9	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained orthoclase syenite megaporphyry	
I9a	INTRUSIVES - Early Phase	
I9ab	INTRUSIVES - Undivided	
I9b	INTRUSIVES - Late Phase	
I6	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite	
I8	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite	
I8a		
I8b	INTRUSIVES -	
I7	INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry	
I11	INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry	
I11a	INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry	
I7b	INTRUSIVES -	
I10	INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry	
I12		
B1	BRECCIAS - Diatreme	
B1b	BRECCIAS -	
B2	BRECCIAS - Hydrothermal	
D1	DYKES AND SILLS - Lamprophyre	
D2	DYKES AND SILLS - Mafic	
D3	DYKES AND SILLS - Intermediate	
D4	DYKES AND SILLS - Felsic	
FZN	Fault Zone	
OB	Overburden	



Note: Gold Values below 0.5 g/t are not shown.
Copper Values below 0.5% are not shown.
Gold and Copper values between 0.5 and 0.99 are shown in black.
Gold and Copper values between 1.00 and 2.00 are shown in purple.
Gold and Copper values greater than 2.00 are shown in red.

SECTION PLANE

0 E 7,517 N @ 345,329.13 E 6,335,804.11 N
10,000 E 7,517 N @ 355,323.92 E 6,335,481.28 N
53 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

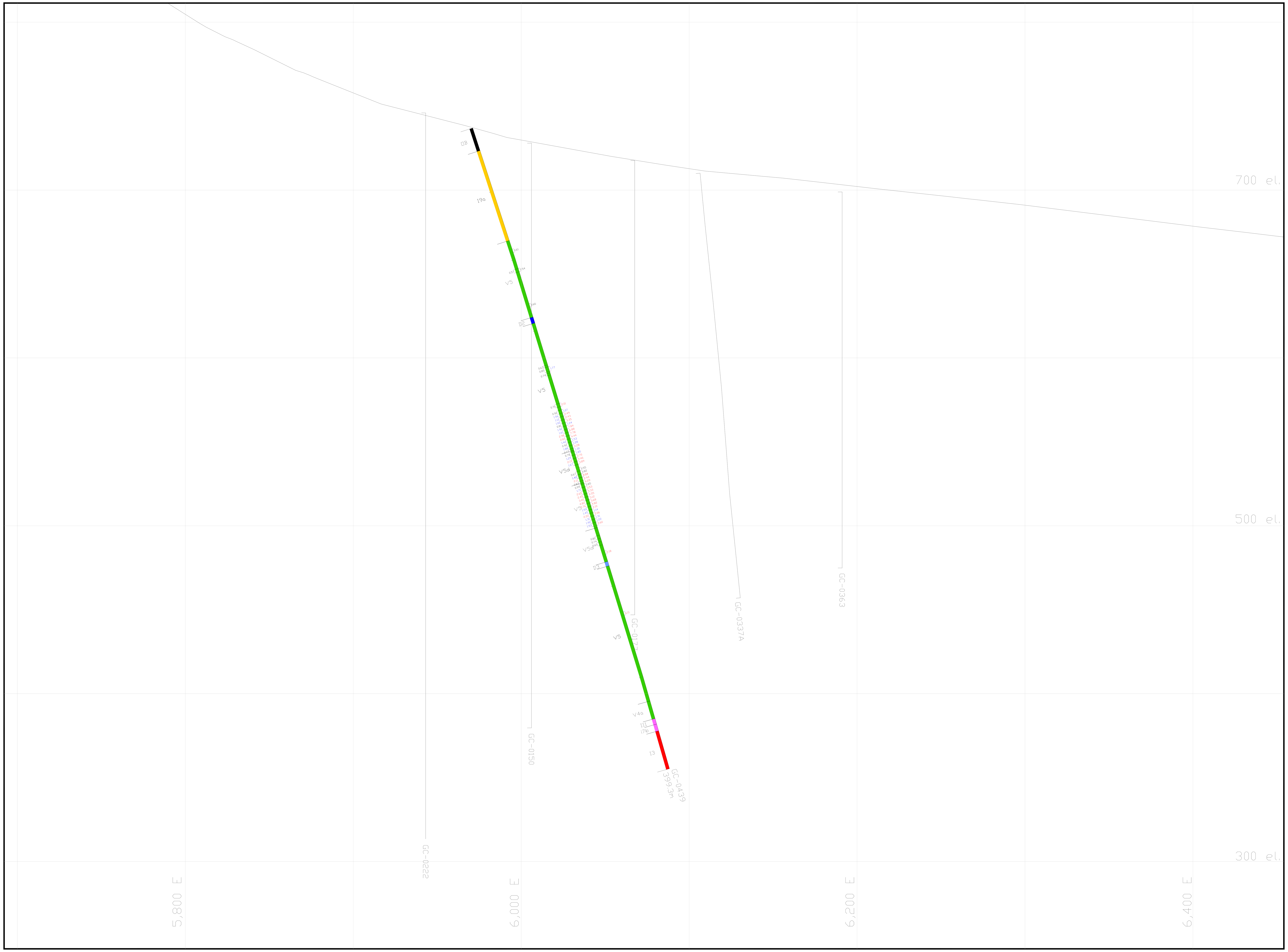
Plate 7

Section 7517 N

Hole GC03-0440, 442, 443 & 444
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zome 9 WGS84



na Not Available
S1 Sediments - Argillite
S2 Sediments - Greywacke
S3 Sediments - Siltstone
S4 Sediments - Conglomerate
V1 VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Undivided
V1a VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V1b VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V1c VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1ab VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow
V1d VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Breccia
V1e VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V1f VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V1g VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V1ac VOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V1PyrVOLCANICS - AUGITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V2 VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Undivided
V2a VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Massive flow
V2b VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V2ab VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow
V2c VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Flow breccia
V2e VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V2f VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V2g VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Ash tuff
V2h VOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V2PyrVOLCANICS - PSEUDOLEUCITE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V3 VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Undivided
V3a VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Massive flow
V3b VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Porphyritic flow
V3ab VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Flow
V3af VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING -
V3e VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Coarse lapilli tuff
V3f VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Fine lapilli tuff
V3g VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Tuff
V3h VOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Crystal lithic tuff
V3PyrVOLCANICS - ORTHOCLASE-BEARING - Pyroclastic
V4 VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Undivided
V4a VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Massive flow
V4b VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Porphyritic flow
V4c VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Flow breccia
V4d VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Breccia
V4e VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Coarse lapilli tuff
V4f VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Fine lapilli tuff
V4g VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Ash tuff
V4h VOLCANICS - MAFIC - Crystal lithic tuff
V4PyrVOLCANICS - MAFIC - Pyroclastic
V5 VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Undivided
V5a VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Massive flow
V5b VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Porphyritic flow
V5c VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Flow breccia
V5d VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Breccia
V5e VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Coarse lapilli tuff
V5f VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Fine lapilli tuff
V5g VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Ash tuff
V5h VOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Crystal lithic tuff
V5PyrVOLCANICS - INTERMEDIATE - Pyroclastic
I1 INTRUSIVES - Pseudoleucite Porphyry
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I8 INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite
I8a
I8b INTRUSIVES -
I7 INTRUSIVES - Fine grained syenite porphyry
I11 INTRUSIVES - Medium grained syenite poprhry
I11a INTRUSIVES - Grey medium grained syenite porphyry
I7b INTRUSIVES -
I10 INTRUSIVES - Plagioclase Syenite Porphyry
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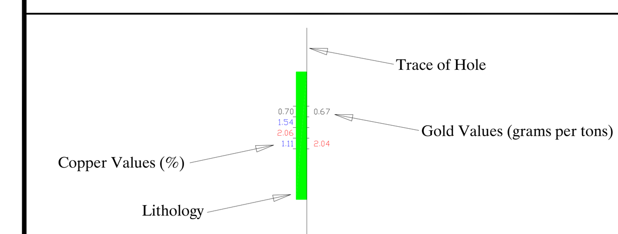

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SECTION PLANE

0 E 7,623 N @ 345,332.55 E 6,335,910.05 N
10,000 E 7,623 N @ 355,327.34 E 6,335,587.22 N
53 meters thick

Scale 1:1,000

0 meters 25 50 75 100

SpectrumGold Inc.
A NovaGold Subsidiary

Galore Creek Project
British Columbia, Canada

Plate 8

Section 7623 N

Hole GC03-0439
Geology And Assay Results

December 2003; Liard Mining Division: NTS 104 G03/04

Coordinate system: UTM Zone 9 WGS84