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## GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

for the

**HAKA, HK 1-11 & S 1-7 MINERAL CLAIMS**

Nicola Mining Division

NTSM0921039

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH**  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,321

Vancouver, B.C.  
November 24, 2003

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.  
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

**Geological Assessment Report  
for the  
Haka, HK 1-11 & S 1-7 Mineral Claims**

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**Geological Assessment Report  
for the  
Haka, HK 1-11 & S 1-7 Mineral Claims**

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**Introduction**

An exploration program consisting of geological mapping and rock sampling was completed on the Haka and the HK 8 mineral claims for assessment work to be applied to the Haka, HK 1-11 & S 1-7 mineral claims for one year. The purpose of the survey was to map and sample a known northerly trending silicified zone on the HK 8 mineral claim and to locate any other potentially mineralized zones on the Haka mineral claim.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from the writer's completion of the work as reported on herein and from work the writer has performed on ground held by the present claim group since 1980.

**Summary**

The S Claim Group is located four km southeast of the formerly productive Stump Lake Camp where production from mineralized quartz veins from the Stump Lake Camp reportedly amounted to 77,605 tons averaging a recovered grade of 0.109 oz Au/ton, 3.26 oz Ag/ton, 1.42% Pb and 0.24% Zn. The mineralized quartz veins, which are hosted by shear zones within greenstones of the Nicola volcanics, were explored to a depth of 275 meters and along a strike length of 600 meters and are of irregular width with an alteration zone of up to "15 feet wide".

On the S claim group ground, exploration work in 1985 on the former CIG 100 claim delineated a northeasterly trending zone of anomalous gold values in the northwest sector of the property where pits and trenches expose barren to lightly mineralized quartz veins. In addition an isolated 420 ppb gold geochem value in the south-central portion of the claim was determined.

The S claim group, underlain by the Nicola volcanics, has been intermittently explored since 1985 resulting in the delineation of two indicated northeasterly trending structural zones of anomalous gold values where pits and trenches expose barren to lightly mineralized quartz veins and mineralized quartz vein float material from the Pit Zone assayed up to 1.158 oz Au/t and 55.42 oz Ag/t. The Pit Zone was located from the excavation of pits on a correlative Ronka VLF-EM-soil geochemistry anomaly at the northeastern end of the 200 metre long anomaly. Trenching over additional local VLF-EM and soil geochemical surveys exposed bedrock with minor mineralization. Samples of wall-rock with low or moderate carbonate and/or ankerite and/or silica alteration ranged from background to 39 ppb Au.

**Summary (cont'd)**

Structural analyses on the property indicate other northeasterly trending structures in addition to two intermittent ring structures in the unexplored southern portion of the property.

From 1987 to 2002 localized exploration work has been carried out intermittently on the Zone II showing with a target zone defined for test by diamond drilling. A permit has been received for the diamond drilling.

As a result of the current exploration program, an indicated 900 metre discontinuous silicified/quartz vein bearing zone was delineated. There is not any mineralization associated with the quartz veins of the zone.

**Property**

The property consists of a contiguous 18 located two-post mineral claims and one, twenty unit grid claim block. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
S 1 - S 7	334586 - 334592	March 28, 2005
HK 1	360143	November 10, 2004
HK 2 - HK 3	360144 - 360145	November 10, 2004
HK 4 - HK 6	382522 - 382524	November 17, 2004
HK 7	360149	October 18, 2004
HK 8	382525	November 17, 2004
HK 9 - HK 11	360151 - 360153	October 18, 2004
HAKA (20 units)	360160	October 17, 2004

**Location and Access**

The property is located in southwestern British Columbia, forty km northwest of Merritt, northwest of Peter Hope Lake and within five km of Mineral Hill, where production from the Stump Lake Mining Camp occurred.

Access is from the Merritt-Kamloops Highway No. 5 to within three km of the property. A secondary road, the Peter Hope Lake road, junctions off to the east within three km south of Stump Lake and provides access to the property.

**Physiography**

The property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, which is within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 200 meters from Peter Hope Creek Valley.

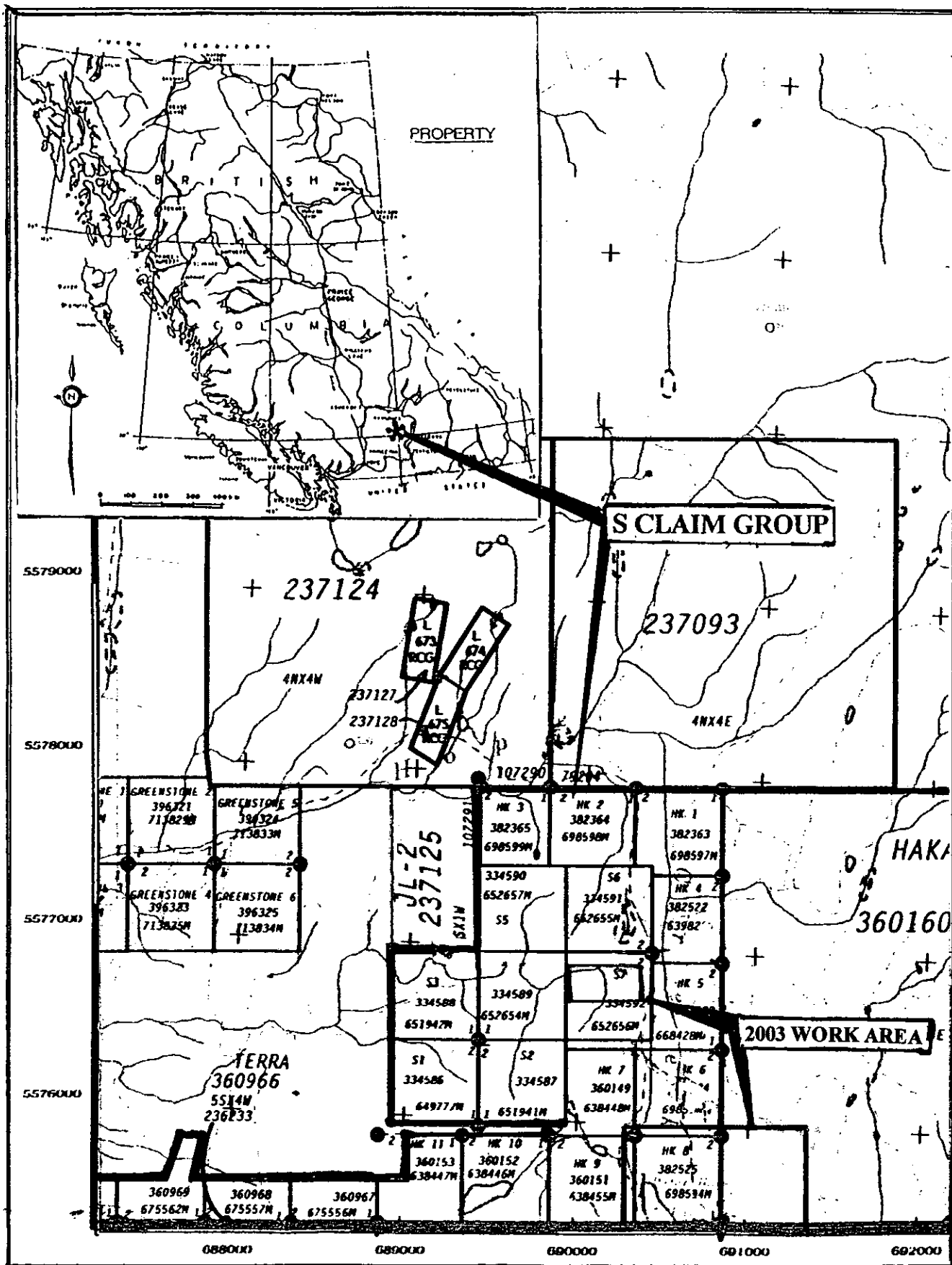


Figure 1. Location, Claim, & Index Map. (Claim Map is Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources Map 0921039)

**Water and Power**

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from Peter Hope Lake northeast to Peter Hope Lake in the southwest. In addition to tributaries of Peter Hope Creek, other watercourses are indicated draining the property.

**History**

The history of the immediate area stems from the mineral deposits at Mineral Hill located some six km west of the northwestern portion of the S Claim Group. Mineralization at Mineral Hill was discovered in 1882 with exploration and shaft development on the Joshua, Tribal Cain, King William Enterprise and Planet claims prior to 1890.

Exploration and development on Mineral Hill was sporadic to 1929 when a mill was built and operated to 1931. From 1939 to 1942, when operations were suspended, some mine development occurred in addition to the rebuilding of the mill. Since 1942 limited exploration was carried out on the various properties of the area.

Production from the Stump Lake camp during the period from 1916 to 1944 and from the Enterprise, King William, Tribal Cain and Joshua Veins is reported as 77,605 tons of ore mined yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 40,822 pounds of copper, 2,206,555 pounds of lead and 367,869 pounds of zinc or a recovered grade of 0.109 oz Au/ton, 3.26 oz Ag/ton, 0.026% Cu, 1.42% Pb and 0.24% Zn. Other properties in closer proximity to the S Claim Group on which exploration was completed include the Mary Reynolds and the Azela within one km east and north.

The Mary Reynolds or the Jean Group was one of the early claims staked in the Stump Lake area and produced a small amount of gold-silver ore. The workings include a "96 foot" deep shaft with a "240 foot" long adit level in addition to numerous other workings exploring a vein system with general characteristics similar to the other Stump Lake deposits.

The Azela is within the Johannesburg camp situated "about 16,000 feet" southeast of the Enterprise Mine and within 100 meters west of the S Claim Group. The main showing is a shaft reportedly "78 feet" deep with open cuts and other workings within the claim. Previous exploration work on the ground included that of Aarn Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. when "250 feet" of trenches and two "miles" of road were completed.

On the S claim group ground, Times Square Energy and Resources Ltd. (name subsequently changed to New Hombre Resources Ltd.) completed localized geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys on the CIG 100 Claim, which is presently, in part, the S claim group. In 1987, New Hombre Resources Ltd. completed a soil geochemical survey, a VLF-EM survey, a magnetometer survey, a geological survey, and the digging of three test pits (S-1, S-2 & S-3) to examine the soil profile of the southeast gold anomaly.

In 1990, a fracture density study was completed on the CIG 100 claim. The Cig 100 claim was allowed to expire in 1992.

**History (cont'd)**

From 1992 to 1995 the CIG 100 ground was originally covered in part by the Spud claim group and subsequently by the WJA claim group, which was owned by Module Resources Incorporated. The only work completed for Module prior to the expiration of the WJA claims in 1995 was some trenching.

The S claim group was staked in 1995 followed by the completion of a localized geochemical survey over the pit area. Additional claims have been added since then to the present position.

The S claim group was staked in 1995 followed by the completion of a localized geochemical survey over the pit area. From 1996 to 1999 localized geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys including trenching, were completed over Zone II located within the S claims. During this period additional contiguous claims to the original seven S claims were staked.

In 1999 and 2000 most of the claims were subjected to a GPS survey to establish accurate location.

In 2001 & 2002, localized exploration programs were completed on the property.

**Geology**

The regional geology of the area as mapped by W.E. Cockfield and published as map 886 A in G.S.C. Memoir 249 (1947) indicates that the Stump Lake area is underlain by an assemblage of Upper Triassic volcanic flows, pyroclastics and sedimentary units termed the Nicola Group.

In a northerly trending contact with the Nicola the Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group is indicated as occurring at Plateau Lake five km east of the S Claim Group. The Cache Creek rocks are shown to rarely outcrop as windows within the Nicola.

In a later geological map published by the GSC from the geological mapping completed by Monger (1980-82) and McMillan (1969-75 and 77-80) of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources with supplemental information, the location of the Cache Creek rocks is shown as the Nicola Group. The Nicola Group consists of argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone and local intercalated tuff. The formation to the west of the contact and underlying the S Claim Group is the results of which is the subject of this report indicated as consisting of predominantly volcanics with interbedded argillite. The volcanics consist of augite porphyry and augite-plagioclase porphyry, volcanoclastic breccia and tuff.

Quilchena-Stump Lake fault system defining in part the eastern limit of the Nicola batholith with the Nicola Group. The fault trends through the northeastern portion of Stump Lake, centrally through the Stump Lake camp and two km west of the S Claim Group. The major northwest trending Cherry Creek Fault 20 km north of Stump Lake truncates the Quilchena

### Geology (cont'd)

In the Stump Lake area and specifically within the area of Mineral Hill where the major development and production was carried out the rocks consist of greenstone of the Nicola Group. The greenstone is an andesitic rock usually fine grained; locally it is coarser-grained and is dioritic to diabasic in texture. Occasional bands of tuff and breccia are included in the formation. The tuff is extremely fine-grained, banded and the breccia contains andesitic fragments up to 10 cm in diameter similar in composition to the matrix.

The greenstones strike  $40^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  east and dip nearly vertical in the vicinity of the workings. Porphyritic to fine-grained hornblende-andesitic dykes, up to two and one-half meters wide occur in the area. Quartz filled fractures and shear zones strike northerly and dip easterly.

On the Enterprise quartz vein system, stoping was primarily carried out below the 150-foot level with a shaft to the "900 foot" level. The vein is commonly under two feet wide and strikes from  $350^{\circ}$  and  $015^{\circ}$  and dips easterly from  $40^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$  with considerable pinching and swelling.

The King William vein does not differ greatly from the Enterprise vein off which it forms a branch however it does reach a width of "nine feet". It joins the Enterprise vein at lower levels and has been drifted out south from its intersection with the Enterprise vein on each of the levels except the 800 foot level.

A shaft develops the Joshua mine to a depth of 755 feet on the dip with the 320-foot drift level continued for "2,160 feet" from the portal to intersect the Joshua vein. The vein follows a fracture and shear zone striking nearly north and dipping  $60^{\circ}$  east. Below the 400 foot level the dip is stated to be towards the west.

The Planet shaft is about "2,800 feet" southwest of the Enterprise workings. The vein strikes  $10^{\circ}$  east and dips steeply easterly and is composed of a band of quartz "eight to 18 inches" wide.

At the Azela the occurrence consists of a shear zone six to eight feet wide striking north  $015^{\circ}$  east and dipping  $55^{\circ}$  south. Two pits show a vein zone striking north  $40^{\circ}$  west with a steep northeast dip. In one pit the zone is "three feet" wide with "14 inches" of heavily oxidized country rock carrying bunches of quartz. The cuts show only scanty sulphides.

The Mary Reynolds vein zones strike northeast and dip steeply southwest to northwest. The veins have been traced over "900 feet" by cuts and drill holes. The zones range up to "six feet" wide and carry veins and stringers of quartz mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, zinc blende and tetrahedrite. A fracture zone up to "five feet" wide with stringers of quartz and calcite strikes north  $40^{\circ}$  E and dips  $85^{\circ}$  southeast.

On the S claim group ground, Vollo (1983) states that from air photo interpretation and field examination the flows of the Nicola volcanic rocks strike about N  $20^{\circ}$  E and dip steeply. In addition minor zones of acid rocks; quartz veining and quartz carbonate alteration were noted.



**Geology (cont'd)**

Kuran (1985) states that the S claim group ground is underlain by volcanic rocks which "vary from dark green biotite-hornblende porphyritic flows to pale green, pitted weathering, porphyritic flows with biotite and hornblende phenocrysts altered to chlorite. Two main directions of jointing in the volcanics strike north-northeast to north-northwest and dip vertically."

J. Paxton (1987) reports that the chloritized hornblende-biotite porphyry appears to be an epidotized facies of dark green biotite-hornblende. In addition several zones of pyroclastic breccia were noted. At several locations quartz vein float was also noted.

The trenches that were excavated in the 1998 exploration program revealed typical greenstone with a minor degree of quartz-carbonate stringers and flooding. Sampling of the bedrock exposed by the trenches was warranted.

**Mineralization**

Mineralization on Mineral Hill of the Stump Lake camp is essentially associated with quartz veins, which occur as quartz fillings in shear and fracture zones. The principal quartz veins strike from north 45° west to north 25° east and dip between 45° easterly and vertical.

The quartz is white and vitreous and is mineralized irregularly with sulphides, which include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. The sulphides occur in segregations, thin seams and disseminations that make up usually a low proportion of the veins. Gold and silver values are proportional to the amount of sulphides in any one vein.

From results of previous exploration on the S claim group ground, mineralization is reported to consist of variable sulphides within quartz veins. Samples of wall rock with low to moderate carbonate and/or ankerite and/or silica alteration ranged from background to 39 ppb Au. The quartz vein samples ranged from background values in gold to 1650 ppb Au in Trench II of Zone I to 0.690 oz Au/ton and 14.64 oz Ag/ton at Zone II. The higher-grade gold values were contained in quartz float with light to moderate degrees of pyrite, chalcopyrite and argentite occurring as blebs, pockets and clusters.

**Results of Previous Exploration on the S Claim Group Ground**

Exploration work in 1985 on portions of the S Claim Group ground delineated a northeasterly trending zone of anomalous gold values in the northwest sector of the property where pits and trenches expose barren to lightly mineralized quartz veins. In addition an isolated 420 ppb gold geochem value in the south-central portion of the claim was determined.

The 1987 exploration program completed by New Hombre Resources Ltd. confirmed the 300 by 400 meter sub-anomalous gold zone (Zone I) in the northwest sector of the property with no additional significant results. However, detailed exploration in the south-central single station gold value of 1985 resulted in the delineation of a 200 by 40 meter sub-anomalous gold zone (Zone II) with soil geochem values of up to 1089 ppb Au.

### **Results of Previous Exploration on the S Claim Group Ground (cont'd)**

Three test pits were dug to a maximum depth of 75 cm in order to examine the soil profile of the southeast gold anomaly (4+00S, 7+25W). Pit S-2 is located along the perimeter of a gold soil geochemical anomaly between values of 144 ppb Au and 781 ppb Au. Pit S-1 is located to the west within an area of 17 ppb Au and one ppb Au. Pit S-3 is located near a soil value of 310 ppb Au.

Samples from pit S-2 at 3+85S, 7+35W returned anomalous gold values of up to 1520 ppb Au with increasing values to a depth of 50 cm. The lowest value of 230 ppb Au was from the bottom of the pit. Samples from pits S-1 and S-3 are shallower and returned values of up to 39 ppb Au occurring at the bottom of S-3. Samples of mineralized quartz vein float material in the pit areas assayed up to 0.690 Au/ton and 18.22 oz Au/ton.

The exploration program also delineated a series of magnetometer lows (LO's) correlating with a northeast trending electromagnetic (EM) anomaly which correlates in part to a geochem anomaly and the mineralized quartz vein float material.

The Ronka VLF EM-16 survey completed over the soil gold anomalies of Zone II defined a 350 metre anomaly which bifurcates to the northeast and correlates in part with soil geochem anomalous/sub-anomalous values in gold, a VLF-EM anomaly, and two local magnetometer lows.

The 1996 soil geochemical survey was localized and centred on one of the three pits that were excavated in the 1987 exploration program. A five by 40 metre grid was established with samples picked up at five metre intervals along two east-west grid lines spaced five metres apart and centred on Pit S-3, one of the three 1988 pits. Eight of the 18 samples, all clustered west of line 5W and the pit where the high-grade quartz float (1.158 oz Au/t) was obtained, returned over 400 ppb gold. The central four soil samples ranged from 57 ppb gold to 238 ppb gold and the eastern portion ranging from seven ppb gold to 34 ppb gold. The arsenic values are in a correlative value ratio to the Au values with the copper, lead and zinc values indicating a similar ratio.

The April and May 1998 a trenching program to determine the source of the high-grade gold-silver float material that was obtained from the shallow pits on Zone II was not successful in reaching bedrock

The October 1998 trenching program consisted of two trenches peripheral and to the south of the Zone II showings. The trenches, up to 1.25 metres in depth, exposed greenstone containing occasional stringers and fracture fillings of barren quartz-carbonate.

The 1999 geophysical (VLF-EM) survey to the south of Zone II indicated a weak anomaly - possibly indicating a structure paralleling the Zone II gold bearing structure to the west.

The 2000 lineament array analysis on the adjoining Luna 3 & 4, and the Jackpot 1 & 2 claims, indicated two fault sets trending at 025° to 050° and 305° to 325° as a conjugate fault system. A northerly trending fault set was also indicated which is related to the dominant 025° to 050° set as ladder structures.

### **Results of Previous Exploration on the S Claim Group Ground (cont'd)**

The 2000 lineament array analysis on the Tony claim indicated a major northeasterly trending structure in the southwestern sector.

The results of a 2002 exploration program on the S4-S7 mineral claims indicated two weak northeasterly trending VLF-EM anomalies.

The results of a 2002 localized exploration program comprised of a geophysical survey, geological mapping, and rock sampling was completed on S 6-7 & HK 4-5 mineral claims. The results of the surveys indicated a potential structure to hosting Mineral Hill type mineral bearing zones hosting quartz/carbonate float material typical of material hosting mineralization in the area. The exploration program results also revealed that indicator minerals such as arsenic, mercury, lead and antimony in the rock or soil may have a direct association with gold mineralization and thus can be generally utilized to delineate areas of potentially economic gold mineralization.

### **2003 Geological Mapping and Sampling**

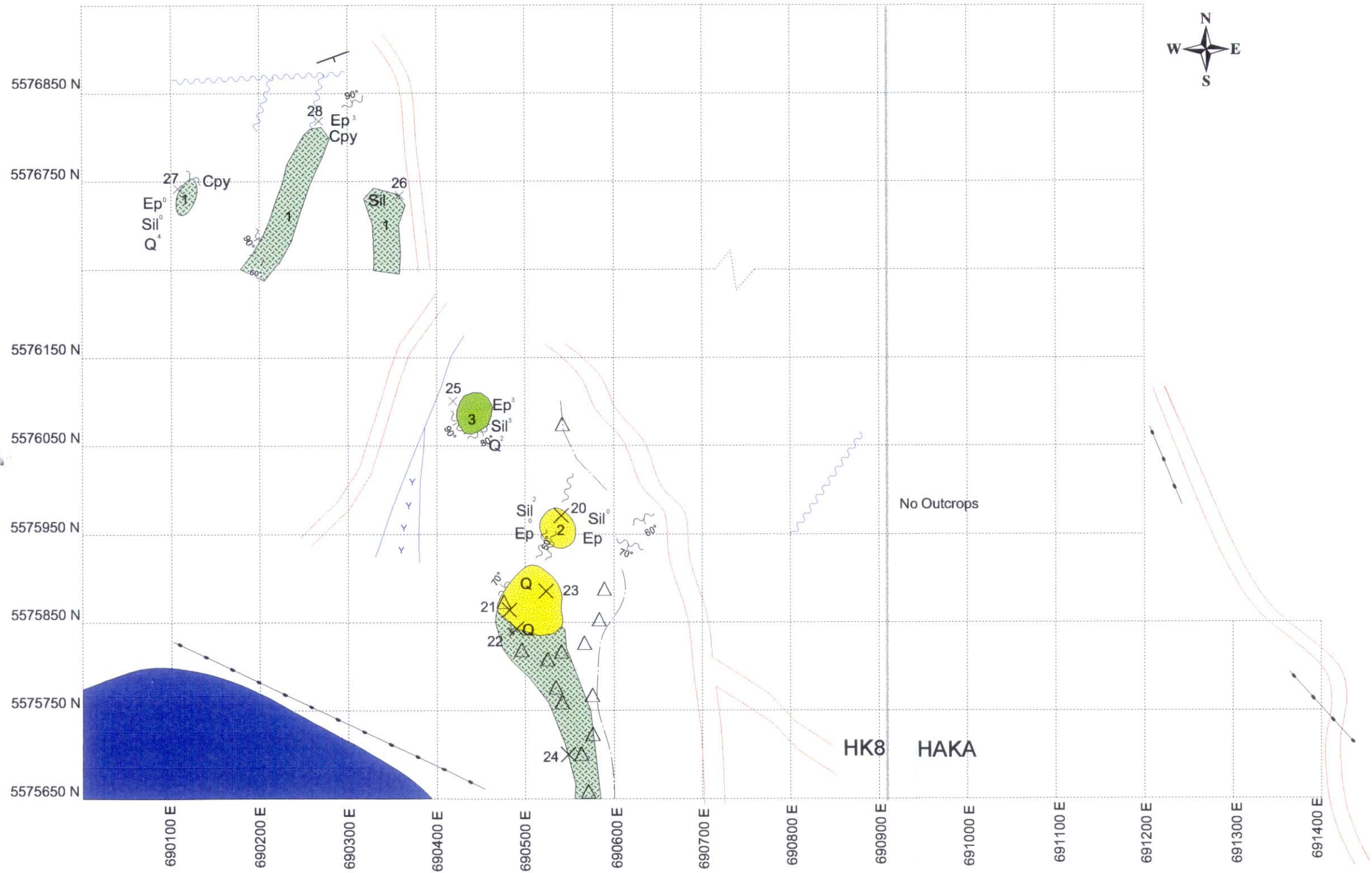
Two localized areas of geological mapping and sampling were completed. The first area of 1,200 by 500 metres was located on the southwest portion of the HAKA claim and the adjoining HK 8 claim to the east. The second area of 200 by 400 metres was located 500 metres to the north on the S7 claim. The common location claim post of the HAKA LCP and the IP of the HK 8 claim, located centrally along the southern boundary of the grid area, was utilized as the central point from which both the gridded areas were established.

The grids, which were based on the true north and east co-ordinates, were based on UTM co-ordinates with the final digits of the co-ordinates marked on red flagging at the grid station, and as indicated on the accompanying geological mapping and sampling map.

The UTM co-ordinates of the common HK 8/HAKA claim post were established as 5575650N, 690900E, which, in the grid system, is indicated as 5650N, 0900E on flagging in the field and on the assay sheets. There was no correction calculated between the grid and the UTM co-ordinates.

In each of the grid areas a north- northwesterly trending siliceous zone was delineated. Although the two grid areas are 500 metres apart, with a projection of the zones it appears that it is a continuous zone of silicification with accompanying quartz veins. The zone is hosted by predominantly an augite porphyry of the Triassic Nicola Group with accompanying andesitic and feldspar porphyry flows which have all been propylitically altered to greenstone. The zone is topographically indicated as a gentle sloping ridge up to 50 metres in elevation and up to 100 metres in width.

In the southern zone, fractures trending at 310° to 330° indicate the trend of the larger structure which is also expressed in paralleling sheared rock bluffs. Complementary fractures trend northerly and northeasterly. The quartz veins, which are barren of mineralization, are preferential to the northwesterly fractures and are up to four centimetres in width.

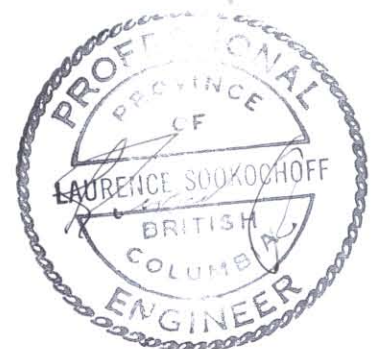


LEGEND

- Outcrop
- Epidote (degree)
- Chalcopyrite
- Silica (Degree)
- Quartz veinlets (width in cm)
- Rubble
- Ridge
- Road
- Lake
- Creek
- Gully
- Swamp
- Rock Sample Site
- Fence
- Dip/Strike

Triassic Nicola Volcanics

- Augite Porphyry Greenstone
- Aphanitic Greenstone
- Feldspar Porphyry Greenstone



COMPANY		Sookochoff Consultants Inc.	
		Capella Resources Ltd.	
		S Claim Group	
		NTS M0921039	
		GEOLOGY	
DATE	January 2004	SCALE	1:5000
DRAWN	TI	GEOLOGIST	L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.
TerracedData\S\Sookochoff\Capella5000		FIGURE	1

### Geological Mapping and Sampling (cont'd)

Mineralization is rare and is restricted to the north grid zone where only one or two blebs of chalcopyrite occur within an augite porphyry greenstone. The mineralization occurs in association with increased epidote and minor silicification.

Nine rock samples were taken from various locations within the two grid areas. A sample description of the rock samples is documented in the accompanying Sample Assay Sheet of Appendix II. There were not any significant mineral values in the samples taken. The copper values ranged from a low of 3.5 ppm to a high of 110.1 ppm. The gold values ranged from a low of <.5 ppb to a high of 4.9 ppb; the high associated with the highest arsenic value of 6.5 ppm, the highest mercury value of .03 ppm, and the highest molybdenum value of 3.9 ppm. The molybdenum value would be considered anomalous from a background value of .4 ppm. The high gold/arsenic/mercury/molybdenum sample was the southernmost sample of the southern zone. The sample was of a limonitic aphanitic greenstone.

### Conclusions

The geological exploration and sampling program delineated a potential structural zone hosting potential Mineral Hill style of mineralization. The zone is not a priority exploration target on the property, however, would be considered worthy of further exploration should exploration in other areas on the property, such as in Zones I and II prove that surficial barren quartz veins may be an indication of sub surface mineralization.

The program was conclusive in establishing that gold mineralization could be delineated through the presence of the pathfinder minerals of arsenic, mercury and molybdenum.

Respectfully submitted  
Sookchoff Minerals Inc.



Laurence Sookchoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC  
November 24, 2003

**S Claim Group  
Statement of Costs**

The fieldwork on the HAKA, HK8 and the S7 for assessment work applied to the HAKA, HK 1-11 & S 1-7 mineral claims of the S Claim group was carried out between September 1, 2003 and October 6, 2003 to the value as follows:

L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.	
5 man days @ \$550.	\$ 2,750.00
Assays	205.60
Car rental:	
4 days @ \$50.00 plus gas & km	449.00
Room & board:	
5 man days @ \$150.00	750.00
Results & maps compilation	300.00
Drafting	350.00
Report, xerox, & printing	<u>1,000.00</u>
	\$ 5,804.60

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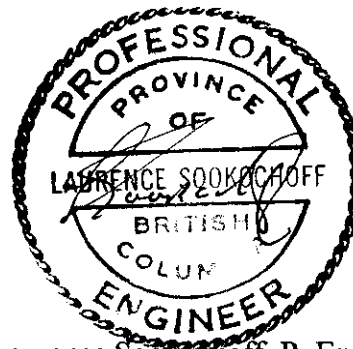
### Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at 604-1176 Burnaby Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 1P1.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past thirty-seven years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report, from the completion of the work program as reported on herein, and from work the writer has completed on the S claim group ground since 1980.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC  
November 24, 2003



Appendix I

**ASSAY CERTIFICATES**

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.  
(ISO 2 Accredited Co.)

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6  
PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

3-1716



Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT HK File # A304734

604 - 1176 Burnaby Street, Vancouver BC V6E 1P1 Submitted by: L. Sookochoff

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
SI	.1	.2	.9	1	<.1	.2	.1	4	.06	.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	3	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	.11	<.001	<.1	1.6	<.01	4	<.001	1	.02	.652	.01	.1	.01	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5
A 179920	.3	51.5	1.6	129	.1	28.6	24.1	1461	3.90	1.1	<.1	2.4	.1	93	<.1	.2	<.1	107	2.09	.154	2	68.7	2.81	126	.148	<.1	2.70	.027	.48	.1	.01	6.4	<.1	<.05	7	<.5
A 179921	.2	90.1	.8	62	<.1	36.2	18.1	745	3.37	1.2	<.1	<.5	.1	68	<.1	.2	<.1	91	.85	.176	2	61.9	2.49	159	.125	<.1	2.47	.026	.64	.1	.01	5.4	.1	<.05	5	<.5
A 179922	.3	3.5	1.3	3	<.1	1.1	.5	106	.29	.8	<.1	<.5	<.1	9	<.1	.1	<.1	2	.49	.006	<.1	11.9	.06	6	.005	<.1	.06	.004	.01	1.1	.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5
A 179923	.5	19.8	2.3	20	<.1	6.7	7.5	674	1.20	1.7	<.1	1.1	<.1	105	.1	.3	<.1	40	1.84	.025	<.1	11.5	.56	10	.025	1	.75	.005	.06	.3	.01	1.7	<.1	<.05	2	<.5
A 179924	3.9	27.4	2.1	79	.1	47.3	28.9	897	3.47	6.5	.1	4.9	.1	86	<.1	.3	<.1	90	1.19	.137	2	77.6	2.45	27	.141	<.1	2.24	.015	.08	.3	.03	6.1	<.1	.23	5	.9
A 179925	.7	95.3	2.3	72	.1	32.9	19.8	751	3.55	4.3	.1	2.6	.1	60	<.1	.1	<.1	88	1.15	.166	2	79.3	2.40	202	.142	<.1	2.25	.017	.66	.1	.02	5.1	.1	.08	5	<.5
A 179926	.2	66.3	1.0	69	<.1	29.0	26.5	1100	4.12	1.7	.1	1.1	.1	85	.1	.2	<.1	144	3.64	.150	1	62.9	2.60	205	.155	<.1	2.62	.017	1.29	.2	.01	7.6	.1	<.05	6	<.5
A 179927	.4	39.0	1.4	12	<.1	2.0	3.2	683	.90	<.5	<.1	1.2	<.1	71	.1	.1	<.1	25	4.24	.020	<.1	7.5	.43	24	.029	<.1	.49	.008	.03	.2	.01	1.0	<.1	<.05	1	<.5
A 179928	.2	110.1	1.4	44	.1	11.8	14.5	530	2.40	1.1	.1	2.1	.1	104	.1	.6	<.1	96	1.11	.138	2	25.1	1.50	48	.148	<.1	1.60	.027	.16	.3	.01	4.5	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
STANDARD	13.1	146.2	25.2	136	.3	25.2	12.4	797	3.04	19.2	6.6	44.0	2.9	52	5.3	3.9	6.4	62	.77	.094	14	191.1	.68	144	.102	17	2.16	.036	.16	4.8	.18	3.8	1.1	<.05	7	5.0

Standard is STANDARD DS5.

GROUP 10X - 15.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.  
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 2 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 17/2003* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

CAPELLA RESOURCES LTD.  
S CLAIM GROUP

Acme File A304734

October, 2003

Sample	Location	UTM E	UTM N	Sample Type	Mineralization	Description	ppm Cu	ppb Au	ppm Ag
A 179920	HK 8	690600	5575950	selected grab	no visual	Augite porphyry greenstone (APG); carb flooded with rare quartz stringers	51.5	2.4	0.1
A 179921	HK 8	690500	5575825	selected grab	no visual	APG adjacent to quartz vein	90.1	<0.5	<0.1
A 179922	HK 8	690500	5575825	selected grab	no visual	Quartz vein	3.5	<0.5	<0.1
A 179923	HK 8	690550	5575850	selected grab	no visual	Quartz vein	19.8	1.7	<0.1
A 179924	HK 8	690553	5575883	selected grab	no visual	Greenstone; limonitic	27.8	4.9	0.1
A 179925	HK 8	690443	5576150	selected grab	no visual	Feldspar porphyry greenstone (FPG); carb stain	95.3	2.6	0.1
A 179926	HK 8	690320	5576750	selected grab	no visual	APG	66.3	1.1	<0.1
A 179927	HK 8	690098	5576750	selected grab	no visual	APG and quartz	39	1.2	<0.1
A 179928	HK 8	690168	5576850	selected grab	rare chalcopyrite	APG	110.1	2.1	0.1