GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS
TEIHSUM RIVER PROPERTY

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 92L/6W
Lat. 50°19.5' long. 127°18'
BRITISH COLUMBIA

By
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January 18, 2004

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APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

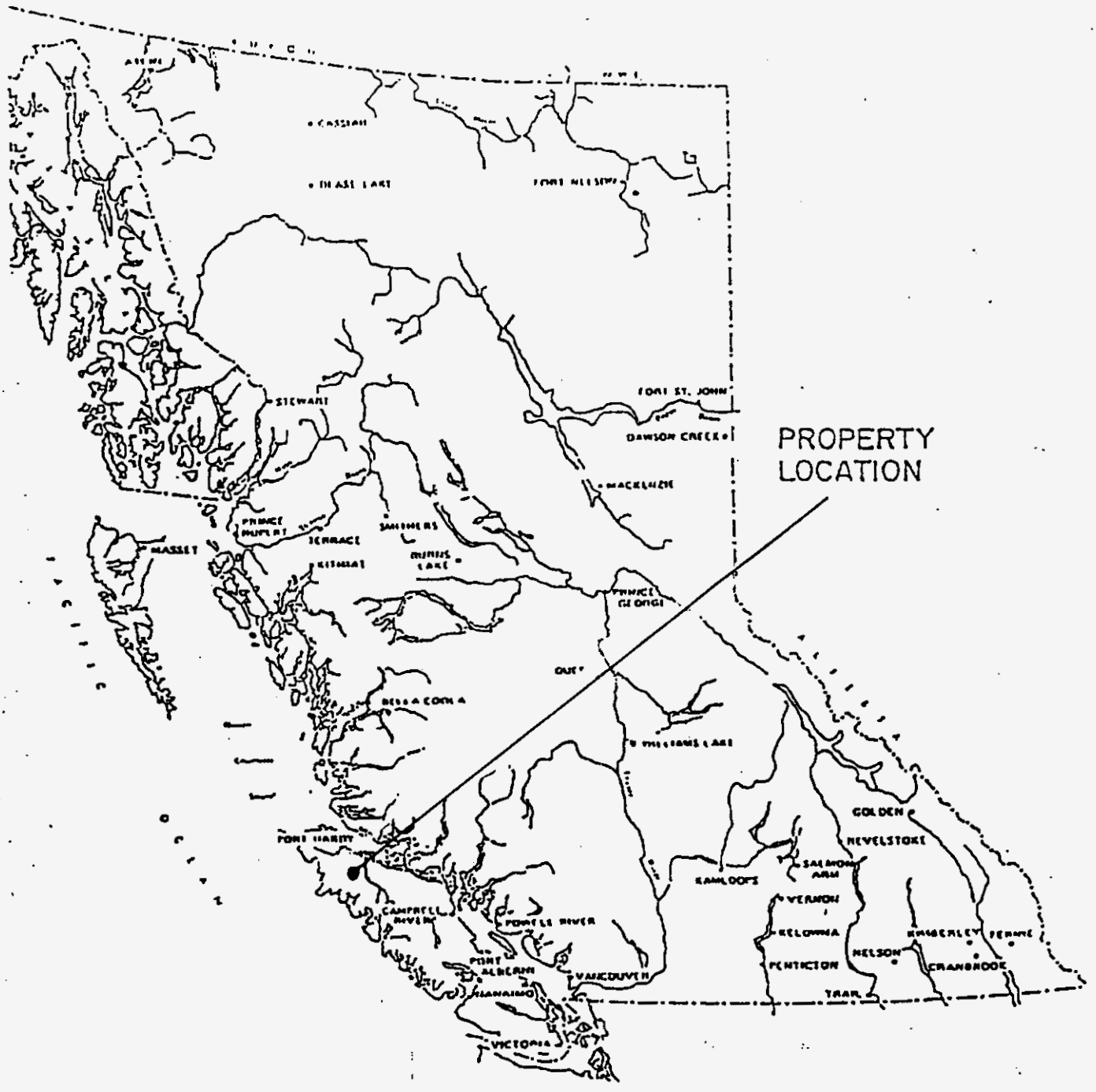
The property known as the Teihsum River Group is located on Vancouver Island about 22km southeast of Port Alice in the Nanaimo Mining Division. It comprises four, two-post mineral claims that lie within the Teihsum River Drainage on the southwestern slope of Merry Widow Mountain in relatively rugged west coast terrain. It is accessible via the Victoria Lake main logging road southeast of Port Alice to a gated logging road controlled by Western Forest Products located in Port Alice.

The first recorded exploration in the Teihsum River Valley area was in 1984 when the Vancouver Island Syndicate completed a geochemical and geological survey over an area several kilometers west of the claims. Subsequently, geochemical stream and soil surveys were carried out by Westmin Resources Ltd. and by the B.C. Regional Geochemical Survey. Claims in the Teihsum River Valley were first prospected and staked by James Laird starting in 1990.

The Merry Widow Mountain area in underlain by a conformable sequence of volcanics and sediments of Upper Triassic to Late Jurassic-age, collectively known as the Vancouver Group. These rocks were deposited in dominantly marine environment and have been cut by several generations of structures and basic to felsic intrusives accompanied by distinctive mineral deposits. The bedded rocks have been regionally block-tilted and strike northwest with moderate southwest dips. The Vancouver Group is comprised of, in ascending order, Karmutsen Formation Volcanics, Quatsino Formation Limestone, Parson's Bay Formation limestone and sediments and finally, the Bonanza Volcanics.

The Teihsum River area is underlain by Parson's Bay Formation limestone and sediments and Bonanza Volcanics intruded by various ages of basic to felsic dikes and sills, and the Coast Copper Stock. The bedded rocks strike northwest at about 330 degrees and dip southwest at 20 to 50 degrees. The access road, built for logging purposes, parallels the Teihsum River about 75-100m to the northeast, from the westerly boundary to a point near the easterly boundary where it crosses to the south side of the river. This road has been very useful in the exploration program by exposing bedrock and thus allowing the mapping and sampling of the property near the heart of the claims. The Parson's Bay Formation is exposed as a belt at least 500m wide, extending from near the eastern property boundary along the lower slopes of Merry Widow Mountain to Victoria Lake. Topography in this area closely parallels the dip of the beds making thickness interpretation difficult, but at least 100m of stratigraphy is present.

Merry Widow Mountain is the core of one of the largest and strongest magnetic anomalies on Vancouver Island. There is both base and precious metal mineralization of different ages and different deposit types peripherally surrounding the magnetic high and its core intrusive complex. It appears probable that definite intervals of diastrophism, structural movement and breakage,

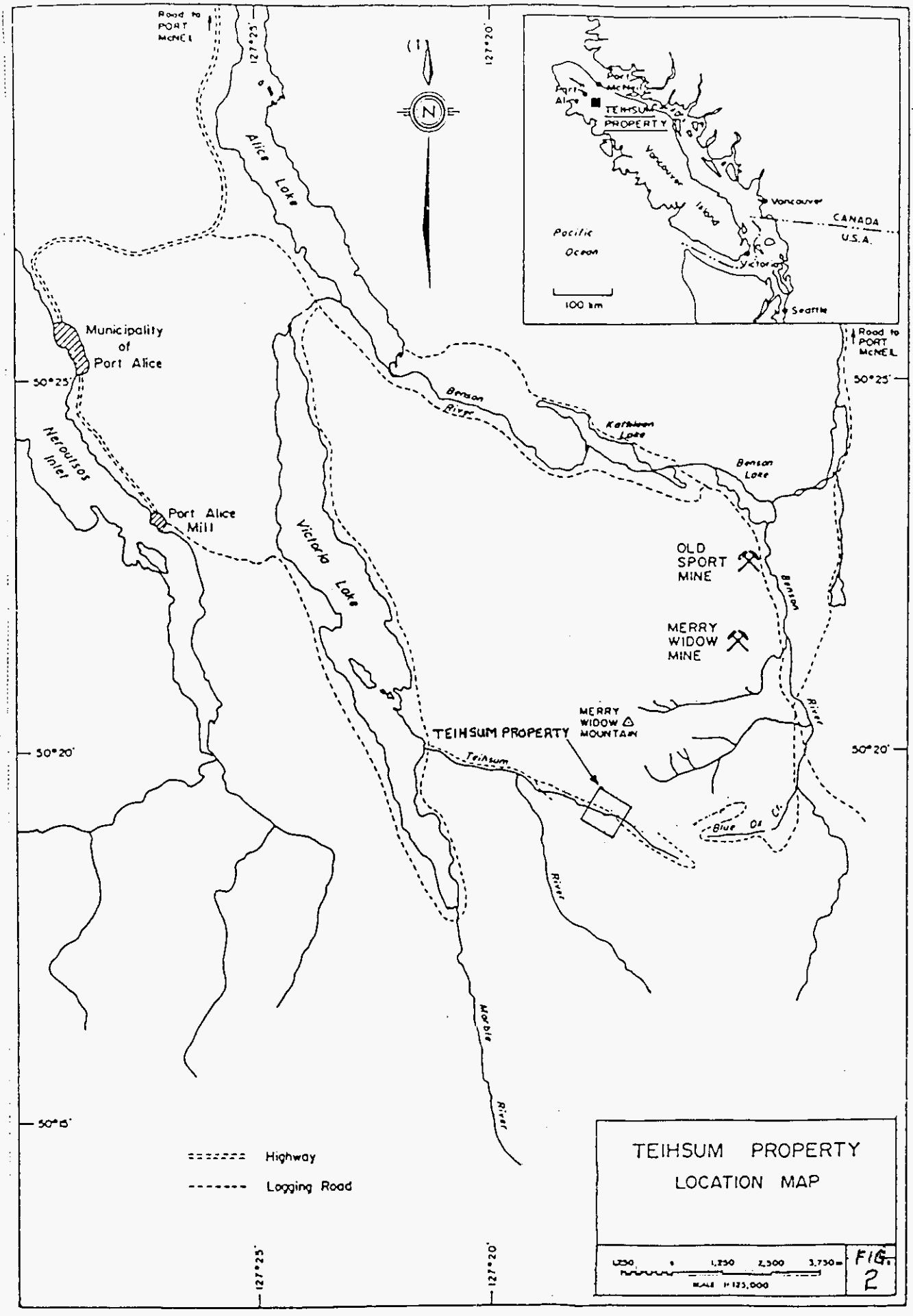


TEIHSUM RIVER GROUP

Fig. 1 LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92L/6 Nanaimo, M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 400 KM.


Road to PORT McNEIL
127°25'
127°20'
Alice Lake
N
Port McNeill
Port Alice
TEIHSUM PROPERTY
Vancouver Island
Vancouver
CANADA
U.S.A.
Victoria
Pacific Ocean
100 km
Seattle
Municipality of Port Alice
50°25'
Benson River
Kathleen Lake
Benson Lake
Nerouisos Inlet
Port Alice Mill
Victoria Lake
OLD SPORT MINE
MERRY WIDOW MINE
Benson River
MERRY WIDOW MOUNTAIN
TEIHSUM PROPERTY
50°20'
Teihsum River
Blue Ox Cr.
Nahwitti River
50°15'
Highway
Logging Road
TEIHSUM PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
1250 0 1,250 2,500 3,750m
SCALE 1:125,000
FIG. 2

intrusive and extrusive magma emplacement and the associated development of alteration and mineral deposits has been centered at the Merry Widow Mountain area since Upper Triassic time.

All the Merry Widow Camp showings and mines, including the Old Sport and Benson Lake mines at or near the contact of the Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations at the base of the Quatsino Limestone and the Merry Widow magnetite mine at or near the contact of the Quatsino Formation and overlying Bonanza Group rocks, lie within this peripheral zone on the eastern side of the Coast Copper Stock. The Teihsum River Group showings are concentrated within this peripheral zone on the southwestern side of the Coast Copper Stock

The Teihsum River Property hosts a variety of gold and sulphide deposits including: epithermal veins, zinc and copper replacements, skarns and magmatic magnetite. Geological similarities in lithology, structure, intrusions and mineralization invite comparisons between the Teihsum River Property mineralization and the Merry Widow Camp mineralization. It is evident that the gold bearing mineralization in both cases is associated with the late north trending dikes and fracture zones and is probably of Tertiary Age. The major difference is that the mineralization at Teihsum River occurs in higher stratigraphic units which at the Merry Widow mine, have been eroded away. A vertical zonation of the same mineralizing system between the Merry Widow type massive sulfide fracture filled veins and the Teihsum River epithermal style fault veins and replacements is implied by lithology, structure and mineralogy.

The contact area of the uniform and compact Quatsino Limestone and the Parson's Bay Formation with its complex limestone and sediment package, its rapid vertical and lateral changes in facies, and its significant graphite beds, provides a target zone which may have been an important favourable host for the Tertiary massive sulfide type mineralization constricted in fracture channels at the Merry Widow Mine. The Parson's Bay Formation with its many complex beds, channelways, dams and fracture systems could well have allowed expansion, blossoming out and subsequent concentration of the gold bearing mineralizing solutions at and near this contact horizon, which is believed to lie about 100-150m below the mineral showings seen in outcrop on the property.

A first phase exploration program as outlined in Section 5.0 is definitely recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The writer visited the property during the period July 24 –25, 2003 in the company of Jim Laird prospector and claims owner, to report on geology and mineral deposits of the Teihsum River Group claims. Historical information from

the Department of Mines and Geological Survey of B.C. and other sources has been reviewed and used where pertinent. Geological mapping was done by Jim Laird and, where checked by the writer along the entire Road zone, Gold Creek Zone and Bridge Zone, was found to be completely valid.

2.2 Location and Access

The property, known as the Teihsum River Group, is located on Vancouver Island about 22km southeast of Port Alice in the Nanaimo Mining Division (Figs 1&2). It comprises four, two-post mineral claims that lie within the Tiehsum River drainage on the southwestern slope of Merry Widow Mountain in relatively rugged west coast terrain. They are accessible via the Victoria Lake main logging road southeast of Port Alice, to a gated system of branch logging roads controlled by Western Forest Products located in Port Alice.

2.3 Topography, Climate and Vegetation

The claim group lies along the Teihsum River valley on the southwestern slope of Merry Widow Mountain in relatively rugged west coast terrain (Fig 2). The climate is mild and wet with about 400cm of precipitation annually. Snowfall sometimes covers the higher elevations from November to April, but seldom persists at lower elevations for more than a few weeks in January and February. The claim area has been partially logged in the last 30 years and a dense new forest covers the lower slopes. The upper reaches of the valley are covered by first-growth forest including fir, hemlock, red cedar, spruce and cypress. Wildlife observed in the area includes deer, elk, black bar, cougar and wolf.

2.4 Property Status

The Teihsum River Group consists of four claims as follows: (Fig. 2)

Claim Name	Units	Record #	Expiry Date
J-1	1	399672	Feb. 7, 2004
J-2	1	399673	Feb. 7, 2004
J-3	1	399674	Feb. 7, 2004
J-4	1	399675	Feb. 7, 2004

2.5 Previous Work

Copper, iron, gold and silver deposits were discovered on the east slope of Merry Widow Mountain in the late 1800's but lack of road access slowed development until the 1950's, when Empire Development Ltd. And Coast Copper Co. Ltd. began production.

Coast Copper Co. Ltd. produced more than 2 million tonnes of copper-gold-iron ore from the stratiform skarn /replacement "Old Sport Horizon" at the base of the

Quatsino Limestone. Mining ceased in 1972 due to depletion of the developed ore bodies, but deep drill intersections indicate that other potential ore bodies exist south of the mine workings.

The Merry Widow and Kingfisher mines produced more than 3.7 million tonnes of iron ore from several massive magnetite deposits in limestone and sub-volcanic greenstone breccias near the contact of the gabbro stock. Gold, copper, and cobalt bearing sulphides were considered a serious impurity in the iron ore. In the late 1980's, James Laird and Taywin Resources Ltd. acquired a major land position in the camp, including the Merry Widow and Kingfisher mines. Significant drill intersections of gold, copper, silver and cobalt mineralization indicate a potential ore zone in the former Merry Widow mine.

The first recorded exploration in the Teihsum River Valley area was in 1984 when the Vancouver Island Syndicate completed a geochemical and geological survey over an area several kilometers west of the claims. Several stream geochemical samples showed high values in gold, zinc, copper and arsenic. No bedrock sources were identified (MEMPR AR# 12404).

In 1985 Westmin Resources Ltd. completed a program of geochemical stream and soils sampling over the area now covered by the claims. Several strong anomalies were found, with gold values up to 4,650ppb and anomalous copper, zinc, arsenic, antimony and mercury. No geology is given in the report (MEMPR AR# 14086) and bedrock sources were not identified.

The 1988 B.C. MEMPR RGS geochemical stream survey showed highly anomalous gold-arsenic values in the Teihsum River.

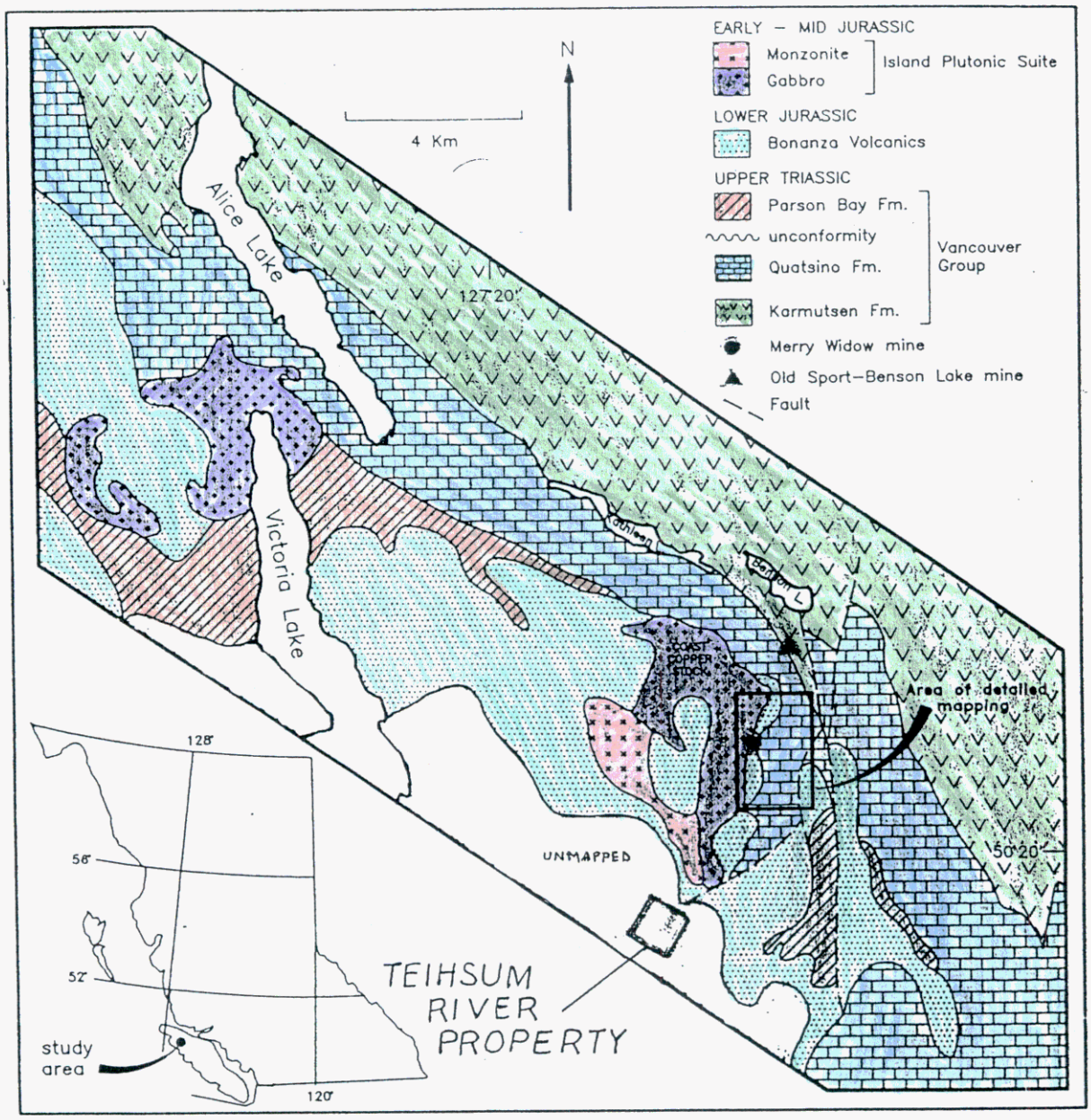
In July of 1990, independent prospecting by James Laird located several realgar-rich vein systems in the valley but initial sampling results did not contain significant gold. More recently, Cascade Metals Inc. claimed a substantial land position in the valley and conducted stream and soil geochemistry, mapping and rock sampling.

Unrecorded past explorations undoubtedly have taken place and the remains of an old cabin and trail near Gold Creek, as shown on the 1:5000 topo map tend to confirm this.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geological Setting (Fig. 3)

The Merry Widow Mountain area is underlain by a conformable sequence of volcanics and sediments of Upper Triassic to Late Jurassic- age, collectively known as the Vancouver Group. These rocks were deposited in a dominantly marine environment and have been cut by several generations of structures and



Regional Geology of the Merry Widow District

(after B.C. MEMPR Open File Map 1991-8)

FIGURE 3

basic to felsic intrusives accompanied by distinctive mineral deposits. The bedded rocks have been regionally block-tilted and strike northwest with moderate southwest dips. The Vancouver Group is comprised of, in ascending order, Karmutsen Formation volcanics, Quatsino Formation Limestone, Parson's Bay Formation limestone and sediments and finally, the Bonanza Volcanics.

The Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation is estimated to be between 2-5km thick in this area with the exposed base resting conformably on the older Sicker Group rocks about 75km east in the Schoen Lake area. Karmutsen rocks include amygdaloidal basalt flows, pillow lavas and breccias, Aquagene tuffs and thin limestone layers near the top of the sequence. The upper flows and sediments are host to concentrations of disseminated chalcocite, chalcopyrite and bornite with minor native copper and vanadium minerals. Gold values are often related to propylitic alteration zones. Massive magnetite skarn zones are sometimes present in the upper units regionally.

The Quatsino Formation is estimated to be 1km thick in the map area, and is composed of thick-bedded to massive grey to white limestone. The limestone has been bleached and re-crystallized within the thermal halo related to the Coast Copper Stock and is currently being mined for industrial purposes by IMASCO Ltd. on the north slope of Merry Widow Mountain

The Parson's Bay Formation is a complex limestone and sediment package with rapid vertical and lateral changes in facies. Rock types include black limestone, thin-bedded tuffaceous limestone, agglomeratic limestone, grey coralline limestone reefs, thin-bedded calcareous argillite, and other water-lain chemical clastic sediments. The formation varies from less than 10m southeast of Benson River to more than 300m in thickness near Victoria Lake. The depositional environment is interpreted to represent a shallowing basin or shelf with a regressing shoreline. Fine clastic sediments were eroded from the uplifted Karmutsen Range to the east and transported westward into the basin, intermixing with ongoing chemical carbonate deposition. Marine fossils are common in some units and are usually well preserved. Syngenetic mineralization includes geochemical enrichments of Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Cd, Ga and Ge in certain carbonaceous sediments.

At the close of the Triassic period, explosive andesitic volcanics of the Bonanza Volcanics began to fill the basin with heterolithic fragmental breccias, tuffs and flows. The volcanics and lesser inter-bedded limestone and sediments are up to 3km in thickness on parts of Vancouver Island. Near the base, the flows are green to maroon in colour and are commonly feldspar porphyritic, sometimes with hexagonal jointing or rarely pillows. Towards the top felsic volcanics become more common, and the final phases of volcanism are locally sub-aerial. The breccias and tuffs often contain disseminations of hematite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, jasper and chalcopyrite and host the nearby Island Copper Mine porphyry copper-gold deposit.

The Keystone Intrusions are a system of greenstone dikes, sills and sub-volcanic heterolithic breccia pipes which formed feeders to the overlying Bonanza Volcanics. The intrusives are intimately associated with magnetite skarns within the thermal halo of the Coast Copper Stock and are often altered to endoskarn.

The Coast Copper Stock is a gabbroic intrusive complex co-magmatic with Keystone/Bonanza rocks and is the probable original source of magnetite in the skarns. The Quatsino limestone has been bleached and re-crystallized for more than 1km outwards from the stock contact and all known ore bodies have been found within this halo. The stock varies from a coarse gabbro-diorite with a high magnetite content to anorthosite and pegmatite. A somewhat younger phase of the stock forms a large central intrusion of potassium feldspar rich Quartz Monzonite. Regionally, Jurassic potassic granitic rocks known as the Island Intrusions have been linked to felsic volcanism in the upper Bonanza Volcanics and to major economic mineral deposits. The granite rocks and related felsic porphyrys are intimately associated with copper-gold-molybdenum ore at the nearby Island Copper Mine and to copper-gold-zinc skarns, mantos and replacements at the Yreka Mine near Port Alice, the Alice Lake mineral belt, the Nimpkish area deposits and many others. On Merry Widow Mountain, the early Keystone Intrusions and iron skarns have been intruded by a younger greenstone suite, associated with sulphide deposition and retrograde skarn alteration.

The final phase of intrusive diking observed is probably of Tertiary age and consists of north striking steeply dipping narrow greenstone dikes cutting the sulphide zones and as N/S diorite dikes in the Parson's Bay Formation and Coast Copper Stock.

3.2 Regional Structural Setting

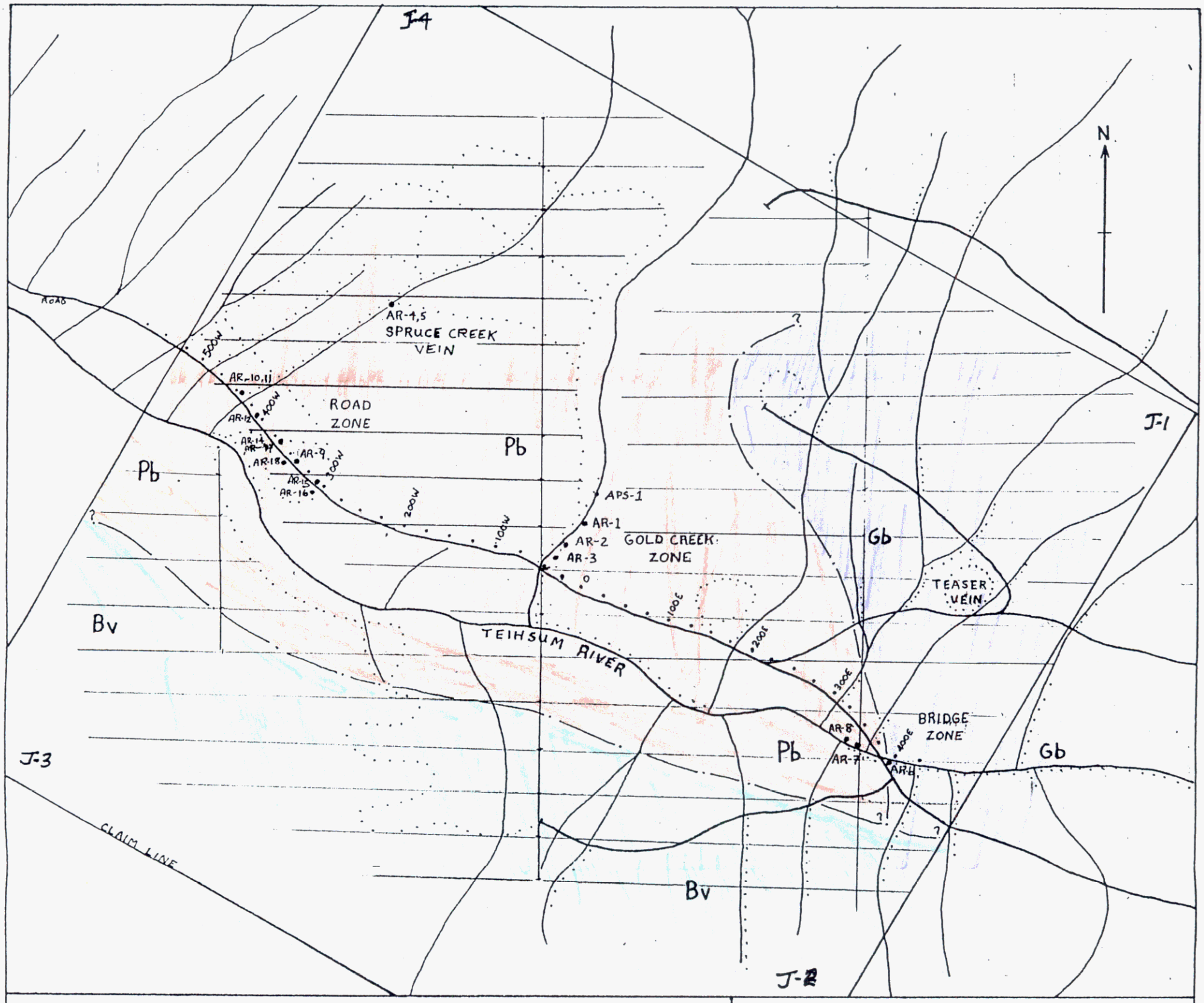
The structure of Northern Vancouver Island is dominated by major northwest trending high angle faults, which have allowed block tilting of the Vancouver Group. The bedded rocks in the Merry Widow Mountain area strike northwest and dip from 20 to 50 degrees to the southwest. North striking faults with steep easterly dips have repeated the stratigraphy east of the Coast Copper Stock with a total cumulative movement of more than 1km and have a footwall-up relative movement. These faults are sub-parallel to the stock contact and are very important controls in ore formation. Northeast striking faults and fracture zones show little displacement as a rule, but were also important ore controls. An exception to this is the northeast striking Rainier Creek fault with a footwall-up relative movement of possibly 1km indicating it is probably part of a ring-fracture system surrounding the Coast Copper Stock. The local fault-block movements could then be explained as being displaced upward to allow emplacement of the stock in late Jurassic time, possibly during intrusion of the quartz monzonite phase. Multiple episodes of movement and mineralization of the fault systems is likely. Another important control on mineral deposition is formational contacts

such as the Karmutsen/Quatsino "Old Sport Horizon", the Quatsino/Parson's Bay contact and the Parson's Bay/Bonanza contact where variability in the reducing environment may have played a part in ground preparation and in the mineralizing process itself. Detachment style faulting may have played a part at these important host areas as well.

3.3 Mineralization at the Merry Widow Group Property

The property known as the Merry Widow Group is located about 3km northeast of the Teihsum River Group property, on the east slope of Merry Widow Mountain (Fig. 3). It comprises 44 Crown Granted mineral claims and a 20-unit claim held by record. Iron rich mineralization in the area comprises skarns and mantos. It is largely stratigraphically controlled, being mainly concentrated close to the bottom and top of the Quatsino limestone, similar stratigraphic relationships between the Quatsino and skarns are noted elsewhere in Wrangelia, such as on Texada Island
(Webster and Ray, 1990). Two large ore bodies on the property were mined during the period 1957 to 1973. First was the Empire Development Merry Widow mine, which lay at surface elevation of 732m at the upper contact of the Quatsino.Limestone and the overlying Bonanza Formation (the Parson's Bay Formation is missing at this locality). Far below this magnetite mine, at the contact of the Karmutsen Volcanics Formation and the overlying Quatsino limestone Formation along what is called the Old Sport horizon, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company mined out a copper-iron deposit with accessory gold and silver values in the Benson Lake mine.

The target deposit type of the present exploration program at the Merry Widow property is Precious Metals Enriched (PME) Skarn deposits. The locus of the known gold bearing massive sulfide showings is centered at the old Merry Widow magnetite mine. The main showings are situated along a north-south trending zone of favourable host rocks between the Coast Copper intrusive diorite stock to the west and Quatsino Formation limestone rocks to the east. The favourable host rock is Quatsino Formation limestone into which a complicated assemblage of greenstone rocks including dikes, sills and breccia-filled volcanic pipes have been intruded. Late stage north trending fractures and dikes appear to be associated with feeder zones that have brought in the massive sulphide mineralization containing excellent values in gold and copper along with interesting values in silver and cobalt. This mineralization is hypothesized to belong to the Tertiary Period as are so many of the gold deposits of Vancouver Island. The massive sulfide mineralization is comprised of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and cobaltite along with gold and silver that are present in part as particular or free gold and silver. This type and age of mineralization is described in Tertiary Mineral Deposits of Vancouver Island (Carson, 1969).



Gb — COAST COPPER STOCK
GABBRO, DIORITE

Bv — BONANZA VOLCANICS
ANDESITE FLOWS, TUFFS

Pb — PARSON'S BAY FORMATION
LIMESTONE

• AR-1 — ROCK SAMPLE

• 100W — SOIL SAMPLE

• APS-1 — PAN SAMPLE

——·——·—— GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

····· TRAVERSE LOCATION

TEIHSUM RIVER CLAIMS AND GEOLOGY

0 100 200 300

1:5000

J. LAIRD

FIG. 4

NTS 92L 6 W

FIGURE 5

PROSPECTING MAP OF THE TEIHSUM RIVER PROPERTY WEST HALF - 92 L 6 WEST

N

TERTIARY

d Diorite Dikes

JURASSIC

f Felsite Dikes

g Greenstone Dikes

TRIASSIC

Pb Parson's Bay Formation Black Limestone

50 Bedding

FAULT OR SHEAR ZONE

FAULT BRECCIA

OUTCROP

AR-12 1.0m Rock Sample

CAMP

ROAD 500 W

CAMP ZONE

AR-10 0.5m

AR-11 5m

AR-12 1.0m

AR-13 1.0m

AR-14 GRAB

AR-17 0.3m

ROAD ZONE

Pb UNMAPPED

AR-9 0.4m.

AR-15 1.0m

AR-16 grab

Pb UNMAPPED

TEIHSUM RIVER

Pb UNMAPPED

Fossils

GOLD CREEK ZONE

GOLD CREEK

AR-3 1.2m.

50

35

50W

0 10 20 30 40

1:1000 approx.

James Laird Jan 1995

3.4 Teihsum River Property Geology (Fig. 4)

The Teihsum River area is underlain by Parson's Bay Formation limestone and Bonanza Volcanics intruded by various ages of basic to felsic dikes and sills, and the Coast Copper Stock. The bedded rocks strike northwest at about 330 and dip southwest at 20 to 50 degrees. Gold and sulphide mineralization is associated with intrusive contacts and north to northeast trending faults and shear zones.

The Parson's Bay Formation is exposed as a belt at least 500m wide, extending from near the eastern property boundary along the lower slopes of Merry Widow Mountain to Victoria Lake. Topography in this area closely parallels the dip of the beds making thickness interpretation difficult, but at least 100m of stratigraphy are present. Lithologies include grey to black thin-bedded tuffaceous limestone, agglomeratic limestone and grey limestone reefs with well-preserved fossil corals. Shell fossils are also occasionally found. Near the Coast Copper Stock, the limestone is contorted, bleached, and re-crystallized to a skarny jasperoid.

The Bonanza Volcanics overlie the sediments to the north and south, indicating that the belt is an erosional window or fault block. On the south side of the valley, the volcanics are green and maroon basic flows with thin limestone interbeds. To the north basic volcanics occur on the upper slopes of Merry Widow Mountain., but were not examined in outcrop.

An amazing variety of heterolithic breccias are found as large boulders in the creeks but have not been seen in outcrop. The breccias occasionally have gabbroic or syenitic fragments in a volcaniclastic matrix. Near Victoria Lake, the lower volcanic flows are feldspar porphyritic with areas of chalcedonic amygdule fillings, quarts veins, hematite, pyrite and jasper.

3.5 Teihsum River Property Mineralization (Figs 4,5,&6)

The access road, built for logging purposes, parallels the Teihsum River about 75-100m to the northeast, from the westerly boundary to a point near the easterly boundary where it crosses to the south side of the river (Figs. 4&5). This road has been very useful in the exploration program for exposing bedrock and thus allowing the mapping and sampling of the property near the heart of the claims. The mapping and sampling was done by James Laird during earlier prospecting programs. Much of the Road Zone has been covered by big slumps of material including large boulders. Nonetheless, the writer was able to see enough of the mineralized areas to be certain that mapping done by Mr. Laird was competent and accurate. His maps are enclosed as Figures 4,5, and 6, and have been helpful to the writer in understanding the type and sources of the mineralization and the potential of the property.

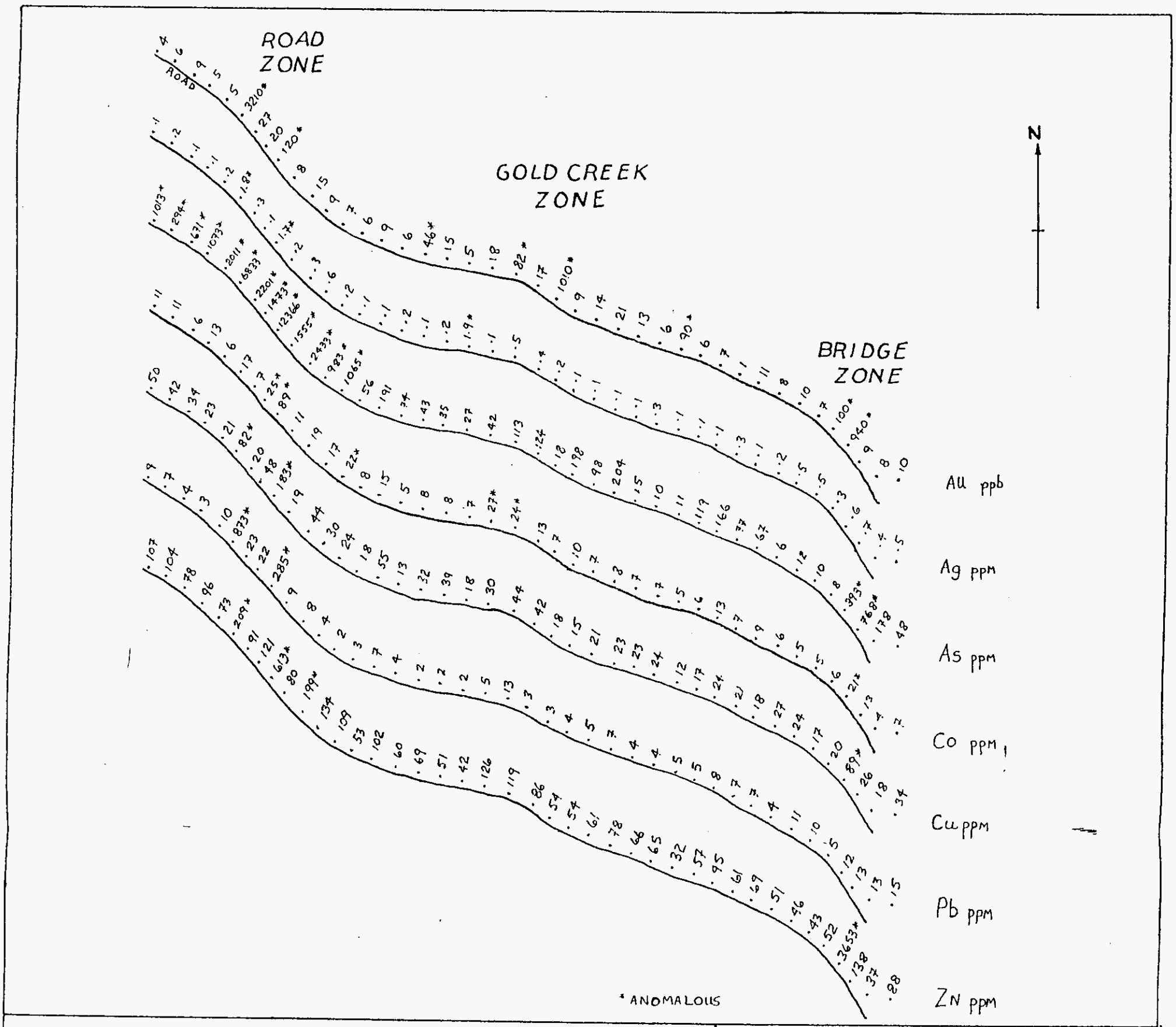
The Road Zone is well exposed in numerous recent road washouts and along the steep canyon of the Teihsum River near the western claim boundary. The host rock is a dark tuffaceous and agglomeratic limestone striking 320 with a 50 degree southwest dip. The beds are cut by three generations of intrusives: Keystone dikes and sills of green andesite, mineralized felsite dikes intruding the greenstone dikes, and Tertiary diorite dikes striking N-S with a steep east dip dissecting the existing rocks. Tectonic brecciation and silification of the limestone has resulted in numerous mineralized fault lenses in an area over 100m wide and more than 200m long, open in both strike directions.

The main structures are north striking shear zones with a steep east dip and a conjugate set of shears trending 040 NE and steeply dipping. Quartz-carbonate, galena and sometimes realgar are hosted in the north shears, altered limestone, and at the edge of diorite dikes in NE trending tensional vein zones. The sheared rock has been silicified and carbonated with ankerite and calcite, kaolinized, and sometimes hosts green mariposite mica. Near the eastern edge of the zone, shearing is accompanied by much chlorite alteration, with quartz-pyrite veins and some clear gypsum crystals in quartz vugs.

In the central Road Zone, a 1m wide shear zone known as the Red Devil Shear, hosts gold-bearing sulphides and abundant realgar, often forming in drusy vugs filled with small ruby red realgar crystals and clear quartz crystals. Gold values at sample location AR-9 were 0.607oz/t (20.8g/t) in a 40 cm chip sample. Realgar is widespread along the edges of the diorite dikes and in joints, and forms the matrix of limestone breccias along detached bedding planes. Realgar veins without other sulphides do not contain gold. Pyrite sphalerite, and some galena are also found in disseminations.

The Spruce Creek Zone is mineralized for at least 100m above the road in shear zones and in replacements. A 50cm wide shear zone strikes NNE and dips steeply, paralleling the creek. Malachite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor realgar occur in the shear (AR-1,2). A NS striking diorite dike cuts tuffaceous limestone in the vicinity of the shear and shows replacements of malachite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite for about 5m in width along the dike edge. A well- mineralized area gave assays of 0.276oz/t Au and 2% Cu in a 1x2m chip sample (AR-3). Silt and pan samples (APS-1) taken upstream from the showings were high in gold, giving values of 0.214oz/t in the pan sample and 4,650ppb in Westmin Ltd silt sample. The pan sample was taken from gravel wash behind some large boulders in the center of the creek, and consisted of two full pans taken down to black sand, combined and then assayed. Float rocks include quartz-carbonate breccias with sulphides and mineralized felsite.

The teaser vein was the original mineral discovery on the claims, and is located in one of the road ballast pits. The vein is 30cm of quartz, carbonate, realgar and graphite in a shear zone along a diorite dike cutting gabbro-diorite breccia. The realgar veins strike north with the diorite dikes and are exposed for 30m in length.



TEIHSUM RIVER GEOCHEMICAL PROFILES

0 100 200 300

1:5000

J. LAIRD

FIG 6

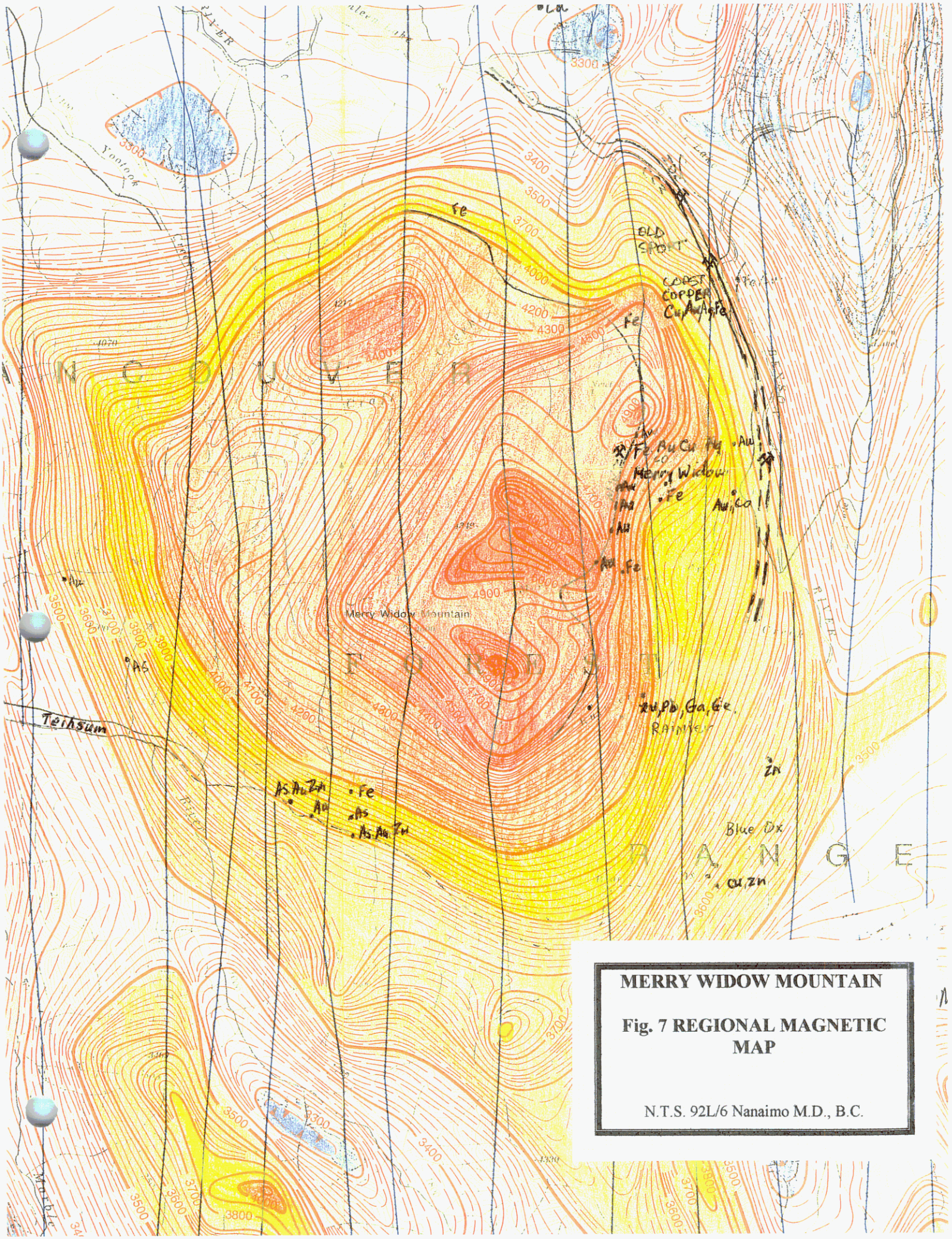
NTS 92L 6W

Hematite and ankerite alteration is very strong around the shear zones. Strong chloritization and silicification was seen along some shears.

The Bridge Zone is exposed for about 100m along the Teihsum River, near a washed out bridge. The host rocks are coralline limestone intruded by the Coast Copper Stock and diorite dikes. The limestone is contorted, bleached, silicified and skarny for about 100m from the contact. At the contact, strong shearing occurs in a zone about 10m wide striking 065, similar to the Rainier Creek fault and gold veins in the Zeballos mining camp. The shear zone hosts quartz-carbonate veins with pyrite, sphalerite and realgar, giving assays of 0.116oz/t Au and 3% Zn across 30cm (AR-6). About 25m from the contact, a 1m wide replacement pod contains massive fine grained sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and greenockite which gave assays of 0.203oz/t AU (6.96g/t) 2.63% Cu and 25.8% Zn across 1m. Diorite dikes are close by but apparently not related (AR-7). Between 25 and 50m back from the contact the limestone hosts numerous sphalerite-pyrite stringer veins and one area of finely banded spalerite and galena layers across 5m This area was sampled with a 5m x 5m chip sample over good mineralization (AR-8) which gave assays of 8.44% Zn. Diorite dikes cut this area and have small amounts of realgar along the edges.

The geochemical survey (Fig 6), consisted of 41 "B" horizon soil samples collected at 25m intervals along a single line which bisects the claim and passes over three mineralized zones. Samples were taken with a shovel along the upper bank of the old road and bagged in standard kraft envelopes and any rock or plant fragments were removed. Stations were measured by hip-chain and marked with flagging tape. The sample bags were dried and then shipped to Acme Labs Ltd where they were analyzed for gold, mercury, and 30 elements ICP. Procedures are described in detail on the assay sheets. The sample lime location was chosen to complete a blank area in the 1965 Westmin Ltd. geochemical survey and to do an orientation geochemical profile over the known mineralized zones. No comparison has been attempted with sample values of the Westmin anomalies as yet, but gold values over the known zones are similar to several Westmin anomalies, which may overlie similar mineralization. Overburden comprised of large local boulders with a sand and gravel matrix , covers parts of the claims but seldom exceeds 5 to 10m deep.

Anomaly determination was subjective given the limited number of samples and wide value range, but samples considered definitely anomalous are marked on the geochemical profile map. Gold, arsenic, zinc, lead and copper anomalies are strongest proximal to the Road, Bridge and Gold Creek zones, and several single station anomalies are unexplained. Cobalt, silver, mercury and other trace elements are also enhanced over the known zones. The broadest and strongest anomalies appear to have an outer arsenical halo surrounding a smaller gold and polymetallic anomaly. Given the observed close relationship between the soil anomalies and mineralization., the wide range of values and the well- developed



MERRY WIDOW MOUNTAIN

Fig. 7 REGIONAL MAGNETIC MAP

N.T.S. 92L/6 Nanaimo M.D., B.C.

"B" horizon on the claims. soil sampling will be effective tool to locate new zones of mineralization.

Soil geochemical work done by Cascade Metals Inc. outlined an area of anomalous results at the Bridge Zone, trending roughly east/west of 200m by 650m, identified by gold values of +50ppb (and up to 389ppb gold).

4.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Merry Widow Mountain is the core of one of the largest and strongest magnetic anomalies on Vancouver Island. There is both base and precious metal mineralization of different ages and different deposit types peripherally surrounding the magnetic high and its core intrusive complex (Fig 7). It appears probable that definite intervals of diastrophism, structural movement and breakage, intrusive and extrusive magma emplacement and the associated development of alteration and mineral deposits has been centered at the Merry Widow Mountain area since Upper Triassic time.

All the Merry Widow Camp showings and mines, including the Old Sport and Benson Lake mines at or near the contact of the Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations at the base of the Quatsino Limestone and the Merry Widow magnetite mine at or near the contact of the Quatsino Formation and overlying Bonanza Group rocks, lie within this peripheral zone on the eastern side of the Coast Copper Stock. The Teihsum River Group showings are concentrated within this peripheral zone on the southwestern side of the Coast Copper Stock.

The Teihsum River Property hosts a variety of gold and sulphide deposits including: epithermal veins, zinc and copper replacements, skarns and magmatic magnetite. Geological similarities in lithology, structure, intrusions and mineralization invite comparisons between the Teihsum River Property mineralization and the Merry Widow Camp mineralization. It is evident that the gold bearing mineralization in both cases is associated with the late north trending dikes and fracture zones and is probably of Tertiary age. The major difference is that the mineralization at Teihsum River occurs in higher stratigraphic units which at the Merry Widow mine, have been eroded away. A vertical zonation of the same mineralizing system between the Merry Widow type massive sulfide fracture filled veins and the Teihsum River epithermal style fault veins and replacements is implied by lithology, structure and mineralogy. The realgar zones on the property may have been generated by the destruction of massive arsenical sulfides at depth and remobilized along Tertiary dikes.

The contact area of the uniform and compact Quatsino Limestone and the Parson's Bay Formation with its complex limestone and sediment package, its rapid vertical and lateral changes in facies, and its significant graphite beds, provides a target zone which may have been an important favourable host for the Tertiary massive sulfide type mineralization constricted in fracture channels at the

Merry Widow Mine. The Parson's Bay Formation with its many complex beds, channelways, dams and fracture systems could well have allowed expansion, blossoming out and subsequent concentration of the gold bearing mineralizing solutions at and near this contact horizon, which is believed to lie about 100-150 m below the mineral showings seen in outcrop on the property.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 A First Phase Exploration Program should include:

Initial Surface Prospecting, Mapping and Staking.

This would include a program of prospecting and mapping at a scale of 1:5,000 to document areas of mineralization along the Teihsum River valley both upstream and downstream of the claims. Staking of further claims based on this initial work should follow.

5.2 General Surface Exploration

General surface exploration to cover the areas of Parson's Bay Formation, Coast Copper Stock and its peripheral zone.

This would include the following:

- Establishment of a cut line survey grid on 100m spacing to control the work
- Geological grid mapping
- Soil sampling of the grid
- Magnetometer survey of the grid
- Limited diamond drilling to test the Road, Gold Creek and Bridge mineralization to the underlying contact zone

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Aeromagnetic Map 1737 Alice Lake

B.C. MWMPR Assessment Reports #12404 and #14086

January 18, 2004

K. Warren Geiger, Ph.D., P.Eng., P.Geol.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
K. W. GEIGER

7.0 CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, K. Warren Geiger, P.Eng.,P.Geol., am a Professional Engineer (British Columbia and a Professional Geologist (Alberta)

I am:

A member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

I graduated from the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. degree in mining engineering in 1955 and subsequently obtained a M.Sc. degree in economic geology from Cornell University in 1959 and a Ph.D. degree in economic geology from Cornell University in 1961. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1961.

Since 1967 I have been involved in:

- Mineral exploration for uranium, gold, silver and copper in northern Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, northern Alberta and British Columbia from June, 1967 to June 1984 during which time I directed exploration programs for uranium in northern Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories from June 1967 to June, 1974 and for gold and copper in British Columbia from June 1974 to June 1984 where I was exploration manager for Aquarius Resources Ltd.
- Mineral exploration for gold in southwestern United States and Mexico from June 1984 to June 1995 where I was exploration manager for Arizona Star Resources Corp. and Nevada Star Resources Corp.
- Mineral exploration for gold, copper, cobalt and gemstones as independent consultant working for companies with properties in Mongolia, Northwest Territories, Ecuador and British Columbia.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in N.P. 43-101.

I am presently a Consulting Geologist and have been so continually since June 1995 and at various times previously from June 1967 to June 1995.

From June 18, 2000 until October 31, 2000 I was employed by Hampton Court Resources Inc. and Anglo Swiss Resources Inc. as Senior Consulting Geologist and Project Manager of the hard rock exploration program on the Slocan Gemstone Property in Nelson and Slocan Mining Divisions near Nelson, B.C. I was personally present on the property during the Periods June 18 to June 22; July

4 to July 7; July 17 to July 19; July 29 to August 1; august 16 to August 21; August 30 to September 1; September 14 to September 19; October 9 to October 12; October 21 to October 30.

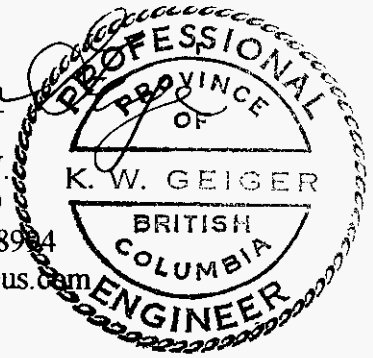
On December 1, 2002 I was employed by Diamcor Mining Inc. as an independent consulting geologist to provide geological guidance in the acquisition of good exploration properties and in particular, to manage the geological evaluation of the Merry Widow property and to prepare a first phase exploration program for that property.

This assessment report on the Teihsum River Property was prepared by me.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the report has been prepared in essential compliance with N1 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 18th day of January, 2004



K. Warren Geiger
29 Capri Avenue N.W.
Calgary, AB T2L 0G9
Telephone (403) 282-8994
e-mail: jgeiger@nucleus.com

Appendix 1

Rock Sample Descriptions

Assay Results

Rock Sample Descriptions

Gold Creek Zone

AR-1 50 cm chip
Malachite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor realgar with quartz and carbonate in a N/S trending shear zone.

AR-2 30 cm chip
Same as AR-1, about 50m south.

AR-3 1m x 2m chip
Malachite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite in replacements and small shears.

Spruce Creek Vein

AR-4 20 cm chip
Realgar, quartz and carbonate in a NE trending shear zone.

AR-5 Grab
Crystalline black carbonate in vein wallrock.

Bridge Zone

AR-6, also #120954 30cm chip
Pyrite, sphalerite, realgar, quartz and carbonate in a NE trending sulphide vein within the Bridge shear zone.

AR-7, also # 120953 1m chip
Replacement pod of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, greenockite and covellite.

AR-8 5m x 5m chip
Sphalerite, pyrite, and galena in banded replacements and stringer zones.

Road Zone

AR-9, also #120952 40 cm chip
Sphalerite, pyrite, realgar, chalcopyrite and galena in a complex quartz carbonate vein shear system.

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GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

James W. Laird PROJECT T.R./1994 File # 94-2817 Page 1

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Tl ppm	Hg ppm	Au** oz/t
AR-1	2	1669	80	396	11.6	54	168	2315	4.74	2025	<5	<2	4	457	1.3	<2	7	52	10.40	.015	7	42	1.94	7	.01	3	1.46	.01	.03	<1	7	<1	.024
AR-2	6	229	20	194	1.9	34	344	1406	4.57	1470	<5	<2	2	185	1.0	<2	2	51	10.00	.053	7	21	1.33	25	.01	11	1.49	.01	.13	<1	5	<1	.005
AR-3	2	20900	10	1181	35.4	40	236	773	9.77	510	<5	10	2	109	7.6	2	56	14	2.01	.021	2	17	.12	5	.07	<2	.87	<.01	.02	<1	5	<1	.276
AR-4	1	49	2	43	.5	5	8	2275	3.39	25594	<5	<2	2	198	.3	15	<2	4	11.23	.009	9	4	5.57	14	<.01	3	.12	.01	.03	12	<5	<1	<.001
AR-5	1	18	6	39	.6	4	9	1115	3.13	296	<5	<2	<2	876	<.2	<2	<2	33	17.66	.038	5	2	1.22	19	<.01	6	.93	.01	.08	<1	<5	<1	.001
RE AR-5	1	17	<2	40	.6	5	9	1154	3.23	301	<5	<2	<2	911	<.2	<2	<2	34	18.43	.040	4	2	1.24	20	<.01	6	.97	.01	.09	<1	<5	<1	<.001

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 29/94 **SIGNED BY.** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

James W. Laird PROJECT T.R./1994 File # 94-2817 Page 2

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
AR-6	.196	<.01	5.52	.23	.060
AR-7	1.968	<.01	22.52	1.00	.058
AR-8	.040	.44	8.44	.15	.002
AR-9	.128	.03	3.72	.28	.387
RE AR-9	.126	.03	3.79	.28	.412

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 75 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 250 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 29/94. SIGNED BY. . . . . D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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JULY 20, 1993

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 4 ROCK samples received JULY 13, 1993
---------- PROJECT

ET#	Description	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	As (%)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
2 -	RED DEVIL No 120952	20.80	.607	-	-	4.93	-	1.56
3 -	BRIDGE No 120953	6.96	.203	58.8	1.72	-	2.63	25.80
4 -	BRIDGE No 120954	3.98	.116	-	-	2.40	-	3.06

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

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RE Results

Appendix 2

Heavy Metal Pan Sample Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

James W. Laird File # 94-2819

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb	Rh** ppb	Hg ppb
APS-1	.041	<.01	.01	.06	.214	<3	7	12	5

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 75 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 250 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. PT** PD** & RH** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.(10 gm)
HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PAN

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 2/94 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

James W. Laird File # 94-2819

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	SAMPLE wt. gm	-20X20 gm	H.M. gm
APS-1	99	95	14.3

- SAMPLE TYPE: PAN

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 2/94 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Appendix 3

Geochemical Survey Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

James W. Laird PROJECT T.R./1994 File # 94-2818 Page 1

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
575W	3	50	9	107	<.1	22	11	580	7.20	1013	<5	<2	<2	22	<.2	<2	3	97	.19	.085	5	37	.40	39	.13	2	4.44	.02	.01	<1	4	145
550W	4	42	7	104	.2	16	11	569	7.42	294	<5	<2	2	20	<.2	<2	3	104	.12	.053	5	27	.27	20	.16	2	6.15	.02	.03	<1	6	120
525W	4	34	4	78	<.1	10	6	307	5.83	671	<5	<2	<2	7	<.2	<2	3	88	.05	.036	9	27	.28	17	.13	2	5.52	.01	.01	<1	9	155
500W	4	23	3	96	.1	6	13	577	6.95	1073	<5	<2	<2	7	<.2	<2	3	91	.09	.059	12	18	.27	17	.09	<2	4.65	.01	.01	<1	5	175
475W	3	21	10	73	.2	6	6	245	6.66	2011	<5	<2	<2	8	<.2	2	3	104	.10	.048	7	19	.14	18	.08	2	4.10	.01	.01	<1	5	175
450W	4	82	873	209	1.8	8	17	744	11.30	6833	<5	<2	3	7	<.2	2	11	117	.07	.042	12	20	.23	49	.11	<2	5.15	.01	.01	<1	3210	425
425W	3	20	23	91	.3	6	7	291	6.47	2201	<5	<2	<2	7	<.2	<2	2	88	.06	.042	7	18	.25	17	.10	2	4.53	.01	.02	<1	27	170
400W	4	48	22	121	<.1	17	25	885	6.92	1473	<5	<2	2	5	<.2	<2	4	97	.06	.060	7	42	.86	19	.16	3	7.22	.01	.01	<1	20	225
375W	3	183	285	613	1.7	34	89	4145	15.20	12366	<5	<2	2	29	9.8	61	<2	77	.46	.073	19	17	.27	63	.02	5	1.74	<.01	.04	<1	120	155
350W	5	19	9	80	.2	7	11	779	7.29	1555	<5	<2	<2	18	<.2	<2	2	97	.41	.052	7	21	.26	19	.11	<2	3.98	.01	.01	<1	8	125
325W	4	44	8	199	.3	16	19	1471	7.84	2433	<5	<2	<2	18	.3	<2	2	79	.37	.081	13	20	.93	27	.05	3	2.99	.01	.02	<1	15	80
300W	1	30	4	134	.6	8	17	1050	5.73	983	<5	<2	<2	14	.3	<2	2	74	.43	.117	19	22	.97	25	.06	3	3.29	.01	.03	<1	9	120
275W	2	24	<2	109	.2	5	22	1057	7.36	1065	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	2	101	.33	.109	12	20	.40	27	.09	2	6.26	.01	.03	2	7	195
250W	2	18	3	53	<.1	3	8	603	8.09	56	<5	<2	2	4	<.2	<2	3	102	.04	.091	7	10	.19	13	.11	<2	7.10	.01	.01	1	6	215
225W	2	55	7	102	.1	6	15	2688	5.91	191	<5	<2	<2	13	.4	<2	2	92	.35	.100	8	10	.44	40	.06	2	3.14	.01	.04	<1	9	205
200W	2	13	4	60	.2	2	5	390	7.87	74	<5	<2	<2	6	<.2	<2	<2	113	.08	.073	7	15	.13	15	.06	<2	5.57	.01	.02	6	6	260
175W	<1	32	<2	69	<.1	5	8	466	10.60	43	<5	<2	2	6	<.2	<2	7	108	.04	.058	4	14	.39	18	.08	<2	3.67	.01	.02	<1	46	200
150W	1	39	<2	51	.2	2	8	511	9.29	35	<5	<2	2	6	<.2	<2	2	118	.06	.074	6	13	.19	16	.07	<2	4.83	.01	.01	<1	15	210
125W	1	18	<2	42	1.9	3	7	421	9.85	27	<5	<2	2	5	<.2	<2	<2	130	.09	.072	5	12	.18	13	.06	<2	3.74	.01	.01	<1	5	230
100W	3	30	5	126	<.1	8	27	1715	9.25	42	<5	<2	<2	6	<.2	<2	7	112	.06	.067	10	14	.91	33	.06	3	4.22	.01	.04	<1	18	130
RE 100W	2	30	<2	126	<.1	9	28	1734	9.26	39	<5	<2	<2	6	<.2	<2	<2	112	.06	.068	10	15	.93	34	.06	2	4.22	.01	.03	<1	10	120
75W	1	44	13	119	.5	7	24	1915	8.05	113	<5	<2	<2	12	.2	<2	<2	108	.32	.109	12	11	.62	51	.03	2	3.19	.01	.04	<1	82	120
50W	1	42	3	86	.4	4	13	575	8.63	124	<5	<2	<2	6	<.2	<2	3	121	.08	.061	13	12	.34	30	.07	<2	4.12	.01	.01	<1	17	170
25W	2	18	3	54	.2	3	7	434	7.46	18	<5	<2	2	5	<.2	<2	2	131	.04	.053	7	13	.24	16	.09	<2	4.71	.01	.01	<1	1010	165
0+00	2	15	4	54	<.1	3	10	562	7.08	198	<5	<2	<2	6	<.2	<2	2	124	.08	.053	10	10	.18	17	.08	2	3.22	.01	.01	<1	9	155
25E	2	21	5	61	.1	4	7	446	8.37	98	<5	<2	2	5	<.2	<2	<2	114	.06	.057	7	14	.22	15	.13	<2	4.36	.01	.01	<1	14	195
50E	2	23	7	78	<.1	4	8	559	7.26	204	<5	<2	2	6	<.2	<2	2	98	.10	.089	9	16	.23	14	.10	3	5.22	.01	.02	<1	21	225
75E	1	23	4	66	<.1	3	7	361	7.05	15	<5	<2	2	6	<.2	<2	2	114	.08	.059	7	10	.24	12	.14	<2	5.23	.01	.02	<1	13	190
100E	<1	24	4	65	.3	4	7	439	6.60	10	<5	<2	2	8	.2	<2	3	89	.08	.099	6	8	.16	18	.11	<2	4.15	.01	.01	<1	6	200
125E	1	12	5	32	<.1	3	5	371	6.58	11	<5	<2	2	6	<.2	<2	<2	123	.13	.062	5	6	.11	10	.12	<2	2.52	.01	.02	<1	90	180
150E	1	17	5	57	<.1	4	6	668	7.29	119	<5	<2	2	9	<.2	<2	2	96	.21	.065	4	9	.23	15	.11	<2	2.14	.01	.01	<1	6	175
175E	1	24	8	95	<.1	5	13	1071	6.28	166	<5	<2	<2	8	.2	<2	<2	86	.23	.123	9	8	.42	18	.09	2	3.06	.01	.03	<1	7	160
200E	2	21	7	61	.3	4	7	466	6.76	77	<5	<2	2	10	.2	<2	2	75	.18	.127	7	10	.30	12	.09	2	5.93	.01	.01	<1	1	375
225E	2	18	7	69	<.1	5	9	647	8.26	67	<5	<2	2	5	<.2	<2	2	101	.06	.079	8	12	.40	14	.11	<2	4.72	.01	.01	<1	11	240
250E	<1	27	4	51	.2	3	6	319	6.92	6	<5	<2	2	8	.2	2	<2	86	.08	.051	6	8	.35	17	.11	2	4.76	.01	.02	<1	8	200
STANDARD C/AU-S	20	59	38	125	6.9	73	32	1074	3.96	42	18	8	38	54	17.3	16	20	61	.49	.091	40	58	.93	191	.08	33	1.88	.07	.15	11	49	1870

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA.
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 30/94 SIGNED BY .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
275E	1	24	11	46	.5	4	5	409	7.97	12	<5	<2	<2	5	.4	<2	<2	121	.06	.095	8	9	.30	15	.20	<2	5.43	.01	.01	2	6	305
RE 275E	1	23	8	44	.5	3	5	378	7.72	8	<5	<2	<2	5	.5	<2	<2	118	.06	.093	8	9	.29	14	.20	<2	5.30	.01	.01	2	10	255
300E	1	17	10	43	.5	5	5	335	6.53	10	<5	<2	<2	5	<.2	<2	<2	94	.06	.069	7	9	.26	10	.14	2	6.49	.01	.01	1	7	255
325E	1	20	5	52	.3	4	6	418	8.51	8	<5	<2	<2	6	.2	<2	<2	109	.07	.061	6	9	.39	13	.16	<2	5.63	.01	.01	<1	100	210
350E	3	89	12	3653	.6	8	21	2443	7.89	393	<5	<2	<2	9	21.9	<2	2	77	.26	.110	8	17	.45	29	.08	2	5.59	.01	.01	<1	940	270
375E	2	26	13	138	.7	8	13	1251	8.19	768	<5	<2	<2	14	.8	<2	<2	100	.36	.077	8	13	.52	28	.08	<2	4.21	.01	.02	2	9	200
400E	1	18	13	37	.4	5	4	162	8.04	178	<5	<2	<2	5	.4	<2	<2	162	.07	.044	7	13	.30	12	.11	<2	4.93	.01	.01	<1	8	265
425E	1	34	15	88	.5	7	7	289	7.01	48	<5	<2	<2	4	.6	<2	<2	120	.05	.085	6	14	.50	16	.17	2	7.01	.01	.02	2	10	165
STANDARD C/AU-S	19	58	37	127	7.2	72	31	1033	3.96	41	18	8	36	49	17.4	14	21	60	.50	.092	41	57	.90	185	.08	33	1.88	.07	.16	13	53	1820

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb	Hg ppb
275E	1	24	11	46	.5	4	5	409	7.97	12	<5	<2	<2	5	.4	<2	<2	121	.06	.095	8	9	.30	15	.20	<2	5.43	.01	.01	2	6	305
RE 275E	1	23	8	44	.5	3	5	378	7.72	8	<5	<2	<2	5	.5	<2	<2	118	.06	.093	8	9	.29	14	.20	<2	5.30	.01	.01	2	10	255
300E	1	17	10	43	.5	5	5	335	6.53	10	<5	<2	<2	5	<.2	<2	<2	94	.06	.069	7	9	.26	10	.14	2	6.49	.01	.01	1	7	255
325E	1	20	5	52	.3	4	6	418	8.51	8	<5	<2	<2	6	.2	<2	<2	109	.07	.061	6	9	.39	13	.16	<2	5.63	.01	.01	<1	100	210
350E	3	89	12	3653	.6	8	21	2443	7.89	393	<5	<2	<2	9	21.9	<2	2	77	.26	.110	8	17	.45	29	.08	2	5.59	.01	.01	<1	940	270
375E	2	26	13	138	.7	8	13	1251	8.19	768	<5	<2	<2	14	.8	<2	<2	100	.36	.077	8	13	.52	28	.08	<2	4.21	.01	.02	2	9	200
400E	1	18	13	37	.4	5	4	162	8.04	178	<5	<2	<2	5	.4	<2	<2	162	.07	.044	7	13	.30	12	.11	<2	4.93	.01	.01	<1	8	265
425E	1	34	15	88	.5	7	7	289	7.01	48	<5	<2	<2	4	.6	<2	<2	120	.05	.085	6	14	.50	16	.17	2	7.01	.01	.02	2	10	165
STANDARD C/AU-S	19	58	37	127	7.2	72	31	1033	3.96	41	18	8	36	49	17.4	14	21	60	.50	.092	41	57	.90	185	.08	33	1.88	.07	.16	13	53	1820

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

Appendix 4

Statement of Expenses

Statement of Expenses
J-1, 2, 3, 4 Claims, Teihsum River Group
July 24, 25, 2003

January 19, 2003

2 days Geological Field Consulting @ 600.00 per day Dr. K. Warren Geiger Ph.D.		1200.00
2 days Prospecting @ 250.00 per day James Laird, Qualified Prospector		500.00
Room and Board – 2 days X 2 men @ 90.00 per day		360.00
Truck Mileage Charge- 400 km @ .45 per km		180.00
Field Supplies		50.00
Report Cost		650.00
	Total	**2940.00**