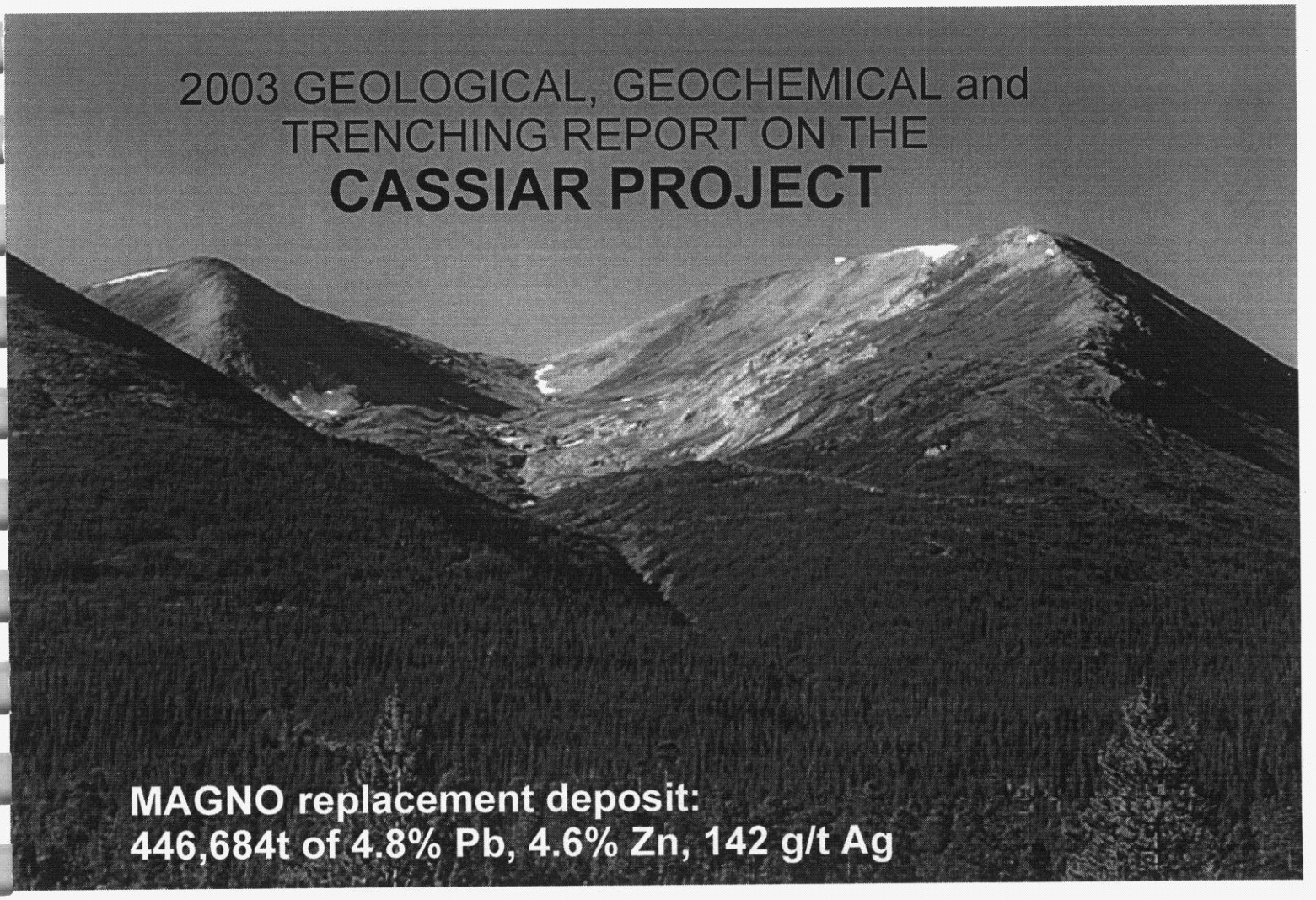
2003 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and TRENCHING REPORT ON THE **CASSIAR PROJECT**



NTS: 104P/4 and 5

Latitude: 59°16' N Longitude: 129°50' W

Liard Mining Division

Work performed between September 2 and 15, 2003
(Chiera, Zone, Bev, Alta, Pit, Bunny, Pinks, Ever, Volt, Ready claims)

27,337

Owner/Operator
Eveready Resources Corporation
2616 - 126 Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2W 3V6

By Jean Pautler, P. Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.
103-108 Elliott St.
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 6C4

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SUMMARY:

The 3200 ha Cassiar property, NTS map sheets 104 P/4 and 5, is located immediately south of the Cassiar townsite, 125 km north of Dease Lake, B.C. and 145 km south of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Liard Mining Division with a latitude and longitude of 59°16' N and 129°50' W. Good infrastructure exists to and on the property with an airstrip and a network of roads and trails. The property is owned and operated by Eveready Resources Corporation Calgary, Alberta.

The Cassiar property is primarily underlain by carbonate and fine clastic strata of the Precambrian to Paleozoic Cassiar Terrane. The Cassiar Terrane is overlain by the Paleozoic Sylvester Allochthon in the southeastern property area and is intruded by the mid Cretaceous aged Cassiar Batholith in the western property area. Younger, late Cretaceous aged granitic stocks intrude the batholith along its margin.

The main target is silver-lead-zinc replacement mineralization ± gold and copper, similar to the Silvertip deposit, which contains a resource of 2.57 million tonnes of 325 g/t Ag, 6.4% Pb, 8.8% Zn and 0.63 g/t Au and lies 120 km north-northwest of Cassiar along trend. Potential also exists for plutonic associated gold and porphyry molybdenum with associated tungsten-molybdenum-copper-lead-zinc skarns and tin-silver veins related to late Cretaceous stocks, and for volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization in the Sylvester Allochthon.

The Cassiar Project area covers three known deposits with published reserves and six additional Minfile occurrences as well as numerous showings. Two of the deposits are silver-lead-zinc replacements and include the Magno Deposit with an indicated and inferred resource of 446,684 tonnes of 141.7 g/t Ag, 4.84% Pb and 4.59% Zn from three zones and the Middle D Zone containing a drill indicated resource of 90,000 tonnes of 70 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 6.3% Zn. Gold is present and was calculated in the Magno East resource estimate as 1 g/t. In 2002, samples from the Magno West and East and the Middle D Zones returned a maximum of 1.2 g/t Au, 1.5 g/t Au and 6.2 g/t Au, respectively, with values up to 6.5% Sn reported from the Middle D Zone.

Three of the additional Minfile occurrences are silver-lead-zinc replacements and include the Upper D Zone with 240 g/t Ag, 4.7% Pb and 4.7% Zn over 7.6m from drilling; Granite Creek with 11.7 g/t Ag and 14% Zn over 3m from drilling and 263 g/t Ag, 6.2% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au over 2m from trenching; and the Pant Zone with 296 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb and 1.5% Sn. Gold values were not listed in the results but samples in 2002 returned 0.9 g/t Au from the Upper D and 2.3 g/t Au from Granite Creek.

Eleven additional silver-lead-zinc replacement showings occur on the property and include the Waterfall Zone with maximum values of 612 g/t Ag, 20.5% Pb, 1.5% Zn and 1 g/t Au; the Magno North with 1460 g/t Ag, 38% Pb, 6.2% Zn and 0.5 g/t Au; Magno New with 24 g/t Ag, 2.2% Pb, 3.9% Zn; Magno South with 339 g/t Ag, 9.5% Pb, 19.5%

Zn, 0.5 g/t Au; Magno Extra with 43 g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 10.9% Zn; Hill 1818 with 212 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb, 3.8% Zn; the Tremolite Zone with 26 g/t Ag, 1.4% Pb, 0.12% Zn and 1.5 g/t Au; the Lower D Zone with pyrrhotite lenses; and the G Zone where a pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite body and trace sphalerite was intersected in drilling.

The third deposit is the porphyry molybdenum Storie or Casmo Moly Deposit with an unclassified open pit resource of 100.5 mt of 0.129 % MoS_2. The mineralization is open to the east, north and west. A value of 0.39% Mo over 2.1m is reported from the Ray Showing, 2.5 km to the north and a drill hole on the M Zone, 1 km to the east, reportedly returned 0.23% MoS_2 over 130m. A large gossanous and altered zone within the Cassiar stock occurs along cliffs, south and southeast of the M Zone. At the G Zone, 2.5 km to the east, the presence of skarn mineralogy in the area and anomalous molybdenum in soils suggests the presence of an underlying stock or cupola of the Cassiar Stock.

Three skarn showings (including the M Zone and Brown Spot), thought to be related, can be traced for 700m along the eastern margin of the Cassiar Stock, which hosts the Storie Molybdenum Deposit and are anomalous in Pb, Zn, Ag, W, Mo and Cu. Skarn mineralogy is also evident another 200m to the north and at the G and Tremolite Zones.

A 27,000 tonne probable Cypress type volcanogenic massive sulfide lens grading 1.52% Cu and 0.9 % Zn, with Au and Ag values, has been previously outlined at the Lang Creek Minfile Showing in the southeastern property area.

The 2003 exploration program involved an initial geological and geochemical evaluation of the Lang Creek, Pant and Ray Showings, reconnaissance magnetic geophysical surveying over the Magno North, Hill 1818, Waterfall and Granite Creek Zones with follow-up trenching, and access rehabilitation.

The 2003 program was successful in delineating and extending mineralization zones by a combination of detailed reconnaissance magnetic geophysical surveying and prospecting, followed up by trenching.

Guided by the geophysical survey, Trench TR-03-3 uncovered a new zone of replacement style mineralization in the Magno North Zone (discovered in 2002), approximately 75m south of the original exposure and 450m north of the Magno Deposit. Results include 1460 g/t Ag, 38% Pb, 3.7% Zn and 0.5 g/t Au over 0.5m and 820 g/t Ag, 28% Pb and 6.2% Zn over 1.2m. The 035°/80°E trending, 8m x 1.5m zone may extend 100m to the northeast where a 060°/steep trending mineralized zone, exposed for 25m x 4.5m in TR-03-2, returned 1.3 % Pb, 16% Zn, 19.3 g/t Ag, 0.9 g/t Au over 4.3m The entire zone is open primarily to the northeast and at depth.

Another new replacement style zone (Pant North) was discovered 500m along strike to the north of and similar to the Pant Zone. Assays of up to 8.2 g/t Au, 57 g/t Ag, 0.6% Pb

and 1.24% Zn are associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, with local galena and sphalerite. The 160-165°/40-60°E trending zone was traced for 150m along strike with an average width of over 2m and with 2 zones exposed over 10m in the central portion.

The results indicate potential for Pant Zone style mineralization, extending north-northwesterly from the Pant Zone through the G Zone and beyond to the X Fault. The Rosella Limestone thickens in this direction, with a thickness of approximately 200m in the Pant North area. At the Pant Zone itself, potential is limited for replacement within the Rosella Limestone due to its narrow width.

Trench TR-03-7 exposed the Granite Creek Showing over a 10m length and 2m width and confirmed a 135°/70°NE trend. A weighted average over the 2m width yielded 263 g/t Ag, 6.2% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au. The zone was drilled with 2 holes in 1980, assuming a northerly trend for the zone, parallel to stratigraphy. One of the holes was drilled beneath the zone and intersected 14% Zn, 12 g/t Ag over 3m. The zone is now open along strike to the southeast and at depth.

A ferricrete zone, exposed in TR-03-5, contains 65 g/t Ag, 2.8 % Pb, 2.7% Zn and 0.7 g/t Au and appears to have a source up ice to the southeast The zone may represent the extension of the Waterfall Zone, 200m to the east.

Replacement style mineralization in the Hill 1818 area was traced 230m along a 120° trend with values up to 212 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb, 3.8% Zn and 0.2 g/t Au from oxidized surface exposures. The zone should be tested at depth to expose fresh rock, which may produce better values than the highly oxidized surface exposure. The zone is of interest due to the relatively high silver values with respect to the lead values.

The Lang Creek Showing was located but could not be examined due to high water conditions. The showing remains untested at depth and several untested conductive zones occur northeast of the showing

A $140,000 program is recommended in 2004 including a 1,000m drill program over the Granite Creek, Magno North and Hill 1818 Showings. The highly anomalous geophysical signature, 250m northwest of the Magno Deposit requires follow up by hand trenching. The Magno New, Magno South, Magno Extra and Pant North Showings should be followed up by geophysical surveying and mapping with concurrent geochemical sampling and prospecting. The cliffs southeast of the M Zone should also be investigated by prospecting, with concurrent geochemical sampling and mapping. The Lang Creek Showing requires a detailed examination that should be undertaken at low water conditions in 2004, ultimately followed up by ground geophysics and drilling in subsequent years.

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1.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figure 1)

The Cassiar property, NTS map sheets 104P/4 and 5 and BCGS maps 104P 021 and 022, is located immediately south of the Cassiar townsite, 125 km north of Dease Lake, British Columbia, 145 km south of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory and 480 km from the port at Stewart, British Columbia. The property is situated in the Liard Mining Division with a latitude and longitude of 59°16' N and 129°50' W.

The property is accessible by paved highway to the townsite of Cassiar, which is equipped with an airstrip. A network of roads and trails crosses the property (refer to Figure 2).

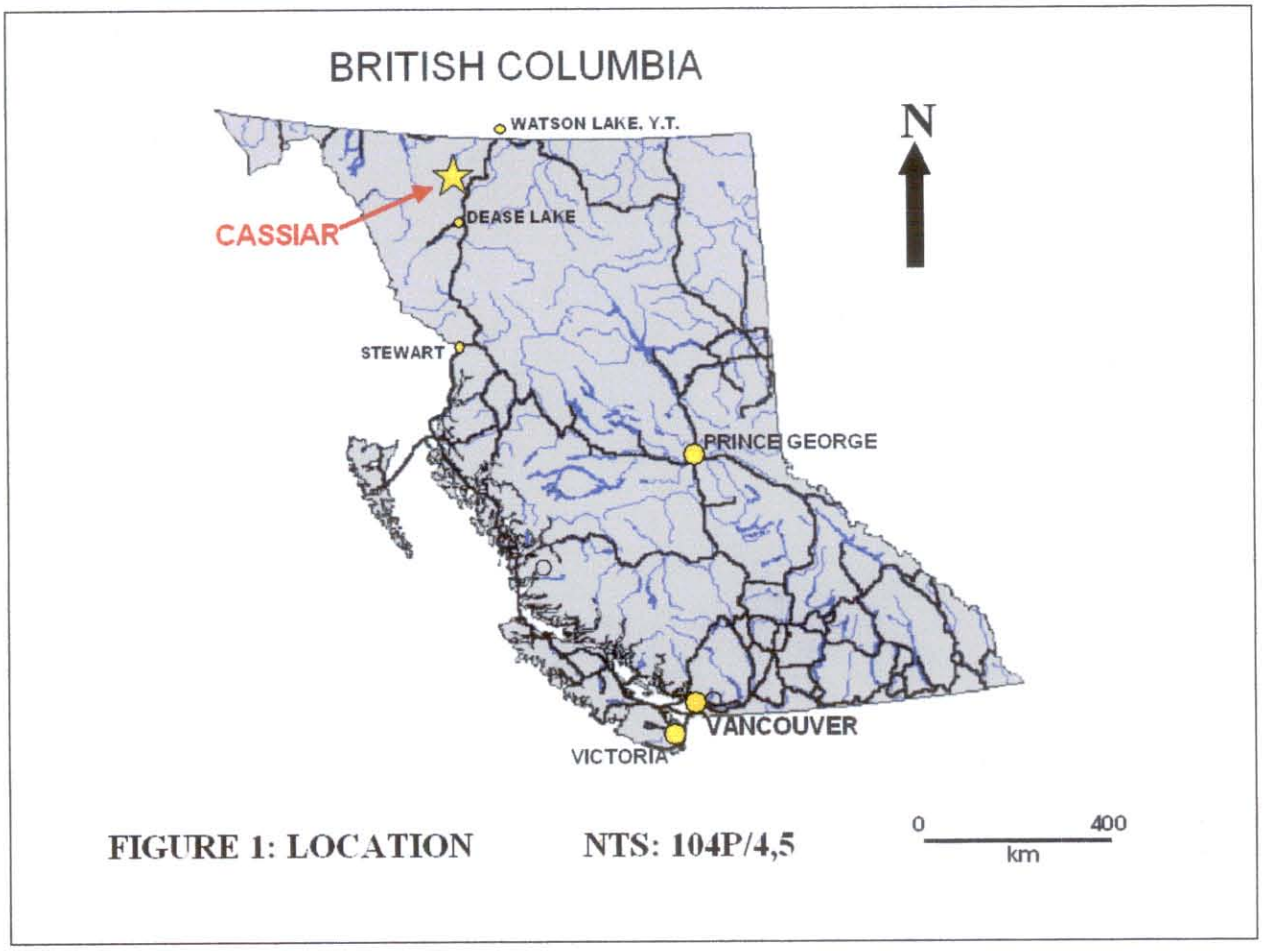

FIGURE 1: LOCATION NTS: 104P/4,5

2.0 LEGAL DESCRIPTION (Figure 2)

The Cassiar Project Claim Group consists of 128 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 3,200 hectares. The property is 100% owned, subject to net smelter returns, and the current program was funded by Eveready Resources Corporation of Calgary, Alberta. A table showing pertinent claim data follows:

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	Issue Date	Expiry Date
CHIERA 1 TO 20	221627	20	March 31, 1975	November 30, 2007
ZONE 1 TO 4	221628	4	April 4, 1975	November 30, 2007
BEV 1 TO 20	221696	20	February 28, 1977	November 30, 2007
ALTA 1	221819	2	May 31, 1979	November 30, 2011
PIT NO. 1	227706	1	April 9, 1973	November 30, 2007
PIT NO. 2	227707	1	April 9, 1973	November 30, 2007
BUNNY	370621	20	July 28, 1999	November 30, 2005*
PINKS	370622	20	July 28, 1999	November 30, 2005*
READY	395420	20	Aug. 5, 2002	August 5, 2008
EVER 1-4	395423-426	4	Aug. 5, 2002	August 5, 2008
VOLT	399119	20	Dec. 31, 2002	December 31, 2008*

* expiry date based on acceptance of this report

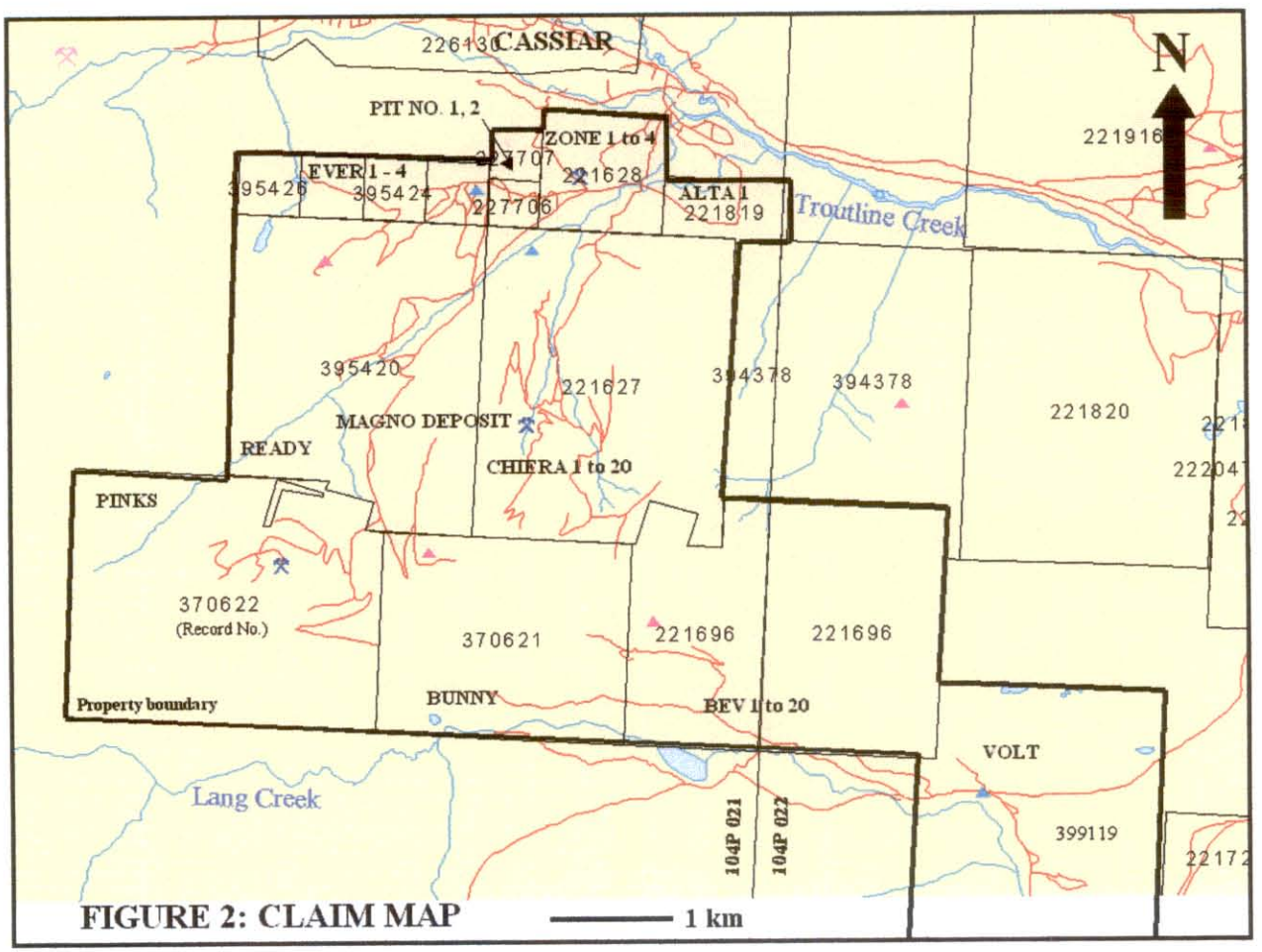

FIGURE 2: CLAIM MAP

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Cassiar property is situated south of Troutline Creek and just east of the 1981m Limestone Peak within the rugged Stikine Ranges of the Cassiar Mountains. The area was affected by both continental and alpine glaciation with northwesterly trending ice flow directions. Elevations on the property range from less than 1,000m on the Volt claims to 2060m on the western Ready claim. Most of the property lies above treeline with thick spruce, alder and willow at the lower elevations. There is good bedrock exposure above treeline, which lies at approximately 1400 to 1500m. Due to high snowfall the optimum months for field exploration are late July to mid September.

4.0 HISTORY

1922	- discovery of Pb, Zn, Ag mineralization on the property
1953	- 21 tonnes shipped from the Magno Zone
1955	- Silver Standard completed trenching and drilled 9 holes on replacements
1964-8	- 6799m in 48 diamond drill holes and 100m in 10 RC holes by Casmo Mining on Storie Moly
1971	- Levana completed 964m of diamond drilling in 4 holes on Storie Moly
1968-75,8	- Cons. Coast Silver completed airborne and ground magnetic surveys, 666m of underground development (2 adits on Magno West), 621m of underground drilling, 50 surface holes on Magno, D and M Zones and in 1971 produced 12 tonnes of 132 g/t Ag, 4.5% Pb and 5.6% Zn from the Magno Zone
1976	- geophysics, 1638m of diamond drilling and trenching by Balfour Mining Ltd. on the Magno Zone
1979-81	- Shell completed mapping, geophysics, geochemistry and 895m of diamond drilling holes in 8 holes (Pant Zone-3, Granite Creek-2) and 8094m of diamond drilling on Storie Moly
1995	- Pacific Bay Minerals completed geochemistry and 1 RC drill hole (Lower D Zone)
1997-2002	- acquisition by Eveready Resources Corporation
1998	- mapping, trenching, 1817m of diamond drilling in 8 holes on Magno Zone
2002	- compilation of available data, evaluation of known showings, geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling

5.0 2003 WORK

A total of 25 man-days were spent on the Cassiar claims between September 2 and 15, 2003. Work consisted of an initial geological and geochemical evaluation of the Lang Creek, Pant and Ray Showings, reconnaissance detailed magnetic geophysical surveying over the Magno North, Hill 1818, Waterfall and Granite Creek Zones with follow-up excavator trenching in the Magno North, Waterfall and Granite Creek areas. Control was provided by 1:20,000 based TRIM topographic maps, hipchain, compass, altimeter and GPS. The cost of the geophysical work was of a reconnaissance nature and not applied to the costs for assessment.

The excavator was also utilized to secure underground access and rehabilitate the 1.0 km access road to the Upper Adit, rehabilitate 2.7 km of the existing access road to the Storie Moly Deposit and to improve 0.5 km of existing access to the Hill 1818 area, to facilitate future trenching or drilling.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional (Figure 3)

The Cassiar Project area is primarily underlain by platformal metasedimentary rocks of the Precambrian to Paleozoic Cassiar Terrane, flanked on the west by the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith and on the east by the late Paleozoic Sylvester Allochthon, a klippe of Slide Mountain Terrane marine volcano-sedimentary and ultramafic rocks preserved within the McDame anticlinorium.

The Cassiar Terrane hosts several lead-zinc-silver replacement and tungsten-molybdenum-copper-lead-zinc skarn occurrences, both on the property and along trend. Most notably, the Silvertip (Midway) lead-zinc-silver replacement deposit, with a resource of 2.57 million tonnes of 325 g/t Ag, 6.4% Pb, 8.8% Zn and 0.63 g/t Au, lies 120 km north-northwest of Cassiar along trend.

In the region, porphyry molybdenum mineralization occurs within late Cretaceous stocks along the margin of the Cassiar Batholith.

The Sylvester Allochthon hosts the gold-bearing quartz veins of the Erickson Gold Camp (approximately 7 km east of the Cassiar Project area), which produced 327,881 ounces of gold and 96,045 ounces of silver from 1939 to 1999. The Cassiar asbestos deposits are also hosted by ultramafic rocks within the Sylvester Allochthon. In addition there is a known occurrence and excellent potential for volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits within this environment.

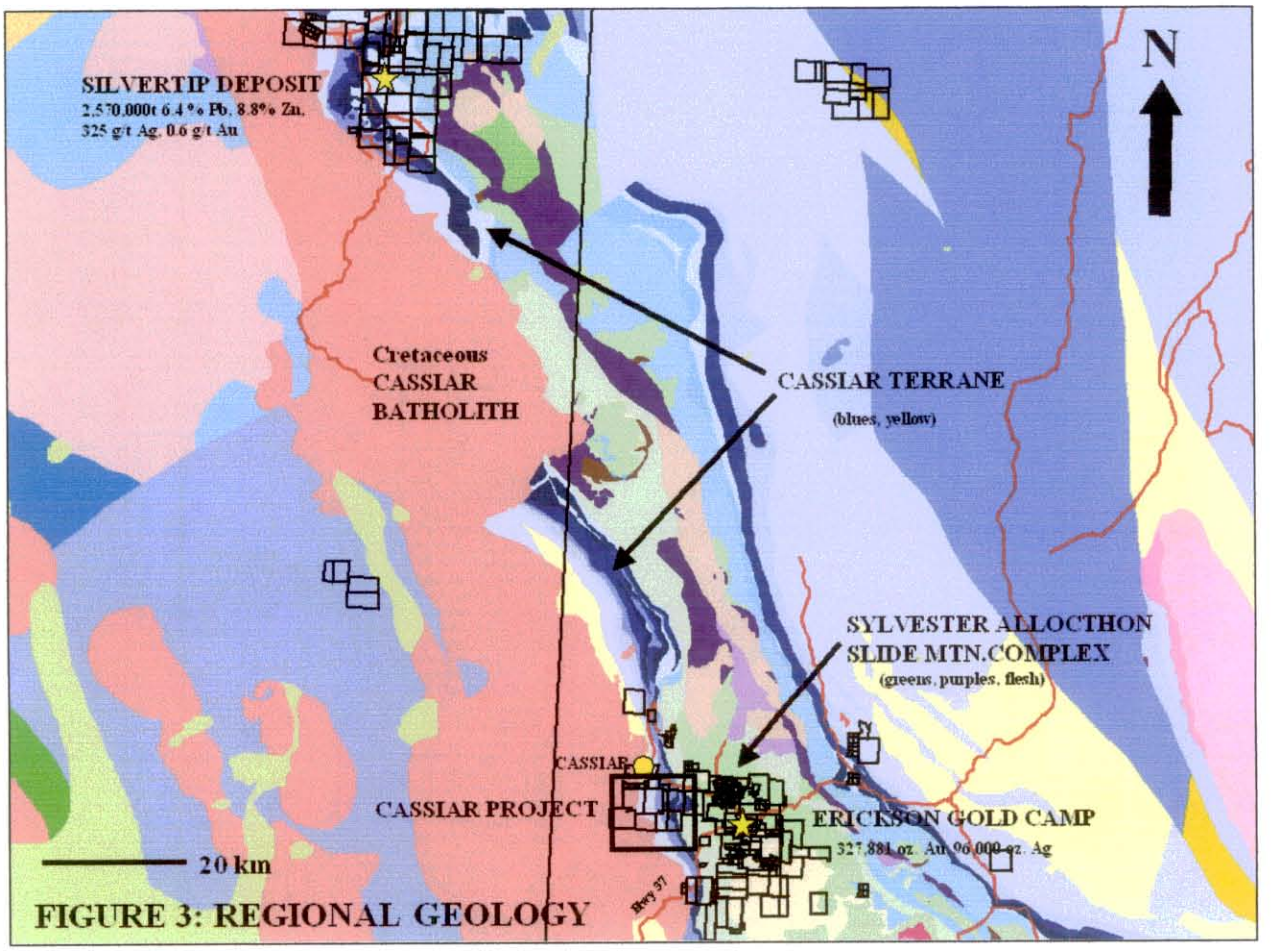

FIGURE 3: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

6.2 Property (Figure 4)

The property is primarily underlain by stratigraphy of the Cassiar Terrane, summarized as follows:

mid Devonian	M^{c}Dame Group	limestone and dolostone
Ordovician – Silurian	Road River Group	siltstone, graphitic slate, argillaceous limestone
Cambrian	Rosella Formation Boya Formation	limestone, dolostone and shale quartzite and phyllite

The replacement mineralization on the property is hosted by carbonate strata of the Cambrian aged Rosella Formation (formerly referred to as the carbonate member of the Atan Group), which represents the lowermost carbonate member of the Cassiar Terrane. Mineralization at the Silvertip Deposit is hosted by the Devonian aged McDame Limestone, higher up within the Cassiar Terrane stratigraphy.

The Rosella Formation is underlain by interbedded quartzite and phyllite of the Boya Formation, also of Cambrian age, to the west and lies in fault contact (along the Marble Creek Fault) with siltstone, graphitic slate and argillaceous limestone of the younger, Ordovician to Silurian, Road River Group to the east. The McDame Limestone overlies the Road River Group in the eastern property area.

The Mississippian to Triassic Sylvester Allochthon, primarily consisting of basaltic volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks, overlies the Cassiar Terrane in the southeastern property area where it hosts Cypress type copper-zinc-silver-gold volcanogenic massive sulfide style mineralization. The contact with the Cassiar Terrane stratigraphy is defined by a major thrust fault.

The Cassiar Terrane is intruded by the mid Cretaceous aged Cassiar Batholith in the western property area. Younger, late Cretaceous aged granitic stocks intrude the batholith along its eastern margin, the Cassiar Stock in the southwestern property area and another similar stock in the northwestern property area. All the above units are intruded by mafic and felsic dykes. Porphyry molybdenum, ± tin-tungsten, mineralization appears to be associated with the Cretaceous stocks.

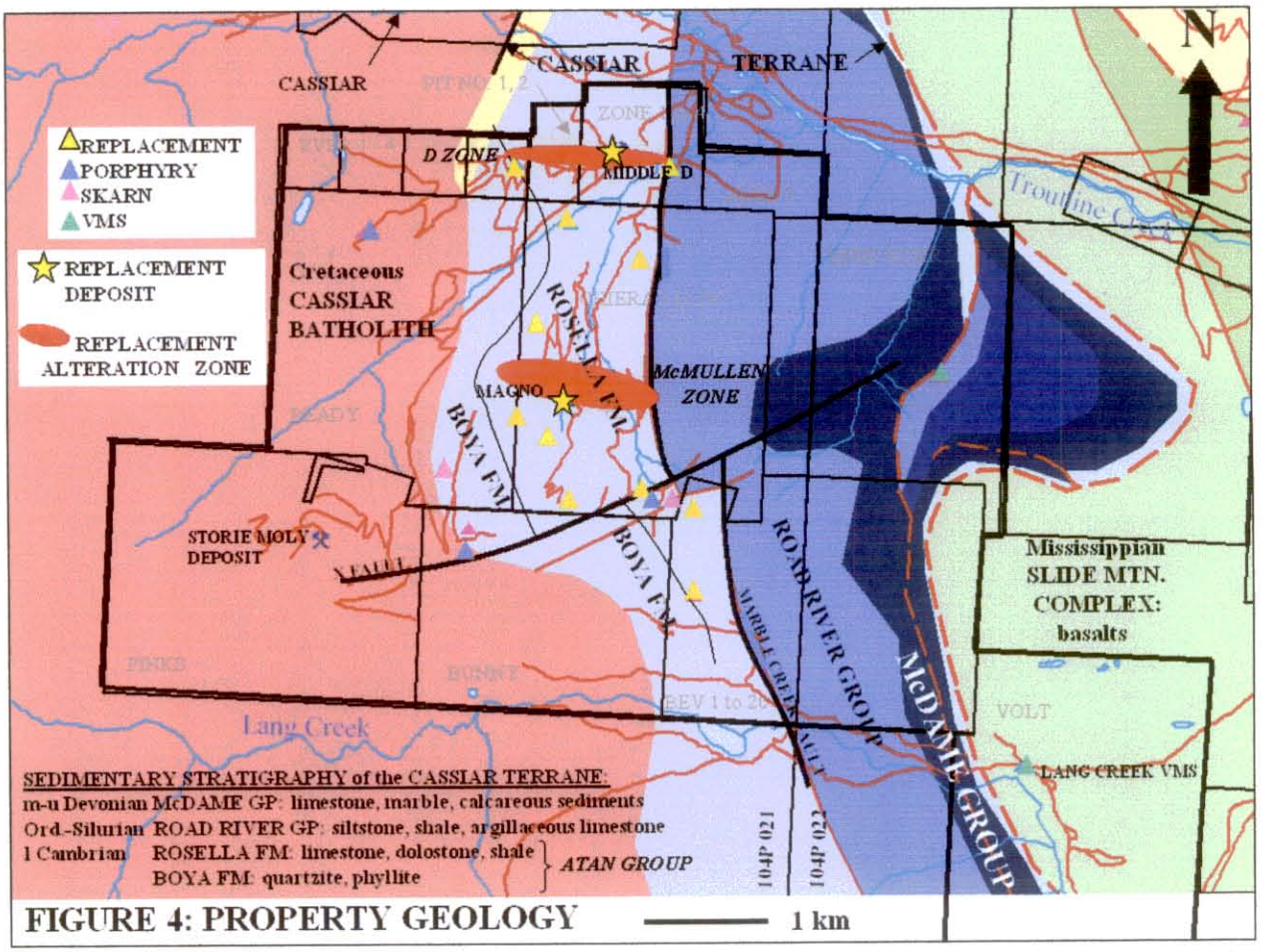

FIGURE 4: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

6.3 Mineralization (Figure 5)

The Cassiar Project area covers three known deposits with published reserves and six additional Minfile occurrences as well as numerous showings. Two of the deposits are silver-lead-zinc replacements and include the Magno Deposit (Minfile 104P 006 – cover photo) with an indicated and inferred resource of 446,684 tonnes of 141.7 g/t Ag, 4.84% Pb and 4.59% Zn from three zones (West, Central, Mid or Middle West, and East –and the Middle D Zone (Minfile 104P 080) containing a drill indicated resource of 90,000 tonnes of 70 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 6.3% Zn (BC Minfile, 2003). Two adits have been driven on the Magno West Zone.

Although only partial data is available for tin, significant tin mineralization has been reported from previous drilling on both the Magno Deposit and the Middle D Zone with values of 0.32% Sn over 4.6m from the Middle West Zone and up to 6.5% Sn over 0.9m from the Middle D Zone (Bloomer, 1980a).

The above mineralization occurs within easterly trending, fracture controlled alteration zones referred to as the M^{c}Mullen and D Alteration Zones. The Magno Deposit encompasses replacement bodies of galena, sphalerite, magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, siderite and pyrolusite as irregular shoots, 60-90m long and up to 8m wide, along the 1.3 km long M^{c}Mullen Zone, which trends easterly and dips steeply north.

Similar mineralization to the Magno Deposit is evident at the Middle D Zone, which lies 1.8 km north of the Magno and occurs as east trending shoots up to 7m wide, centrally located along the 1.5 km long D Alteration Zone; and at the Upper D Zone (Minfile 104P 044) located near the western extent of the D Alteration Zone. Pyrrhotite lenses were intersected in minor drilling (total of 6 holes) in the Lower D Zone, near the eastern extent of the D Alteration Zone.

Three separate replacement zones are situated between the D and M^{c}Mullen Alteration Zones and include Granite Creek (Minfile 104P 081, the Waterfall Zone, and Magno North. A 0.7 to 3m wide band of pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and siderite has been delineated at the Granite Creek Showing, which is exposed at 1235m on the eastern bank of Granite Creek. The Waterfall Showing consists of a 10cm fracture filling of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, siderite at approximately the 1315m elevation in Marble Creek. The Magno North Zone consists of a northeast trending, steeply dipping oxidized magnetite, galena, sphalerite and siderite bearing zone, 2m wide and traced for 100m along strike.

Three similar zones occur 200 to 500m south of the M^{c}Mullen Zone; Magno New, Magno South and Magno Extra. The Magno New Zone consists of a 200m long zone of oxidized galena and sphalerite bearing felsenmere, about 200m south of the Upper Adit. The Magno South Zone, discovered in 1998, 300m south of the Upper Adit, has been traced for 400m. The Magno Extra Zone consists of similar felsenmere spread over a 100m area along the ridgetop, 500m south of the Magno Zone. The Magno New and Extra Zones were both discovered in 2002.

Three additional possible replacement showings occur 750m south of the M^{c}Mullen Alteration Zone proximal to the easterly trending X Fault and include Hill 1818, the Tremolite Zone and the G Zone. Tremolite skarn occurs at the G and Tremolite Zones. A pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite body and trace sphalerite was intersected in drilling (total of 4 holes) below the G Zone (Bloomer, 1980a).

Two arsenopyrite-pyrite-marcasite-siderite replacement style massive sulfide bodies are exposed at the Pant Zone (Minfile 104P 082) 1.2 km southeast of the Magno, with values of 1.5% Sn over 3.3m obtained in 1978 (Minfile, 2003) and 296 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb over 0.4m reported from drilling (Bloomer, 1980c). A direct correlation between arsenic and tin was noted (Bloomer, 1980a).

A new replacement style zone (Pant North) was discovered in 2003, 500m along strike to the north of the Pant Zone. Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, with local galena and sphalerite. The 160-165°/40-60°E trending Pant North Zone was traced for 150m along strike and the width averages 2m. Two separate fingers, 3m apart, were identified within the central part of the zone that are each 1.5m and 1 to 2.5m wide (Photo 1).

The third deposit in the Cassiar Project is the porphyry molybdenum Storie or Casmo Moly Deposit (Minfile 104P 069 – Photo 5) with an unclassified resource of 100.5 mt of 0.129 % MoS_2 (0.077% Mo) mineable by open pit (BC Minfile, 2003). The mineralization is open to the east, north and west. A value of 0.39% Mo over 2.1m is reported from the Ray Showing, 2.5 km to the north (Sevensma, 1968). In 1968, Coast Silver conducted a 4 hole drill program on the M Zone, 1 km to the east, with reports of a drill hole returning 0.23% MoS_2 over 130 and 0.23% MoS_2 over 5m (Bloomer, 1980a). Original data is being sought to confirm the result(s).

The Cassiar stock south and southeast of the M Zone is gossanous and altered with potential for additional molybdenum mineralization. Exploration in this area has probably been hampered by the ruggedness of the exposure. At the G Zone, 2.5 km to the east, the presence of skarn mineralogy in the area and anomalous molybdenum in soils suggests the presence of an underlying stock or cupola of the Cassiar Stock. Anomalous molybdenum was also encountered in the Hill 1818 area in 2003.

Three skarn showings along the eastern margin of the Cassiar Stock, which hosts the Storie Molybdenum Deposit (the M Zone, Brown Spot and a showing 75m north of the Brown Spot) are thought to be related and may represent a continuous 700m long, at least 5m wide north-northwesterly trending zone. Skarn mineralogy was discovered another 200m to the north and is also evident at the G and Tremolite Zones, as mentioned above, approximately 800m to the east.

The Lang Creek probable Cypress type volcanogenic massive sulfide showing (Minfile 104P 008) in the southeastern property area consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, marcasite and chalcocite at the contact between pyritic cherty argillite and chalcopyrite-bearing andesite tuff. A 27,000 tonne lens grading 1.52% Cu and 0.9 % Zn was outlined by Cominco with a sample reported to grade 1.8% Cu, 0.1% Pb, 0.8% Zn, 36 g/t Ag and 1.7 g/t Au over 1m (Panteleyev, 1978).

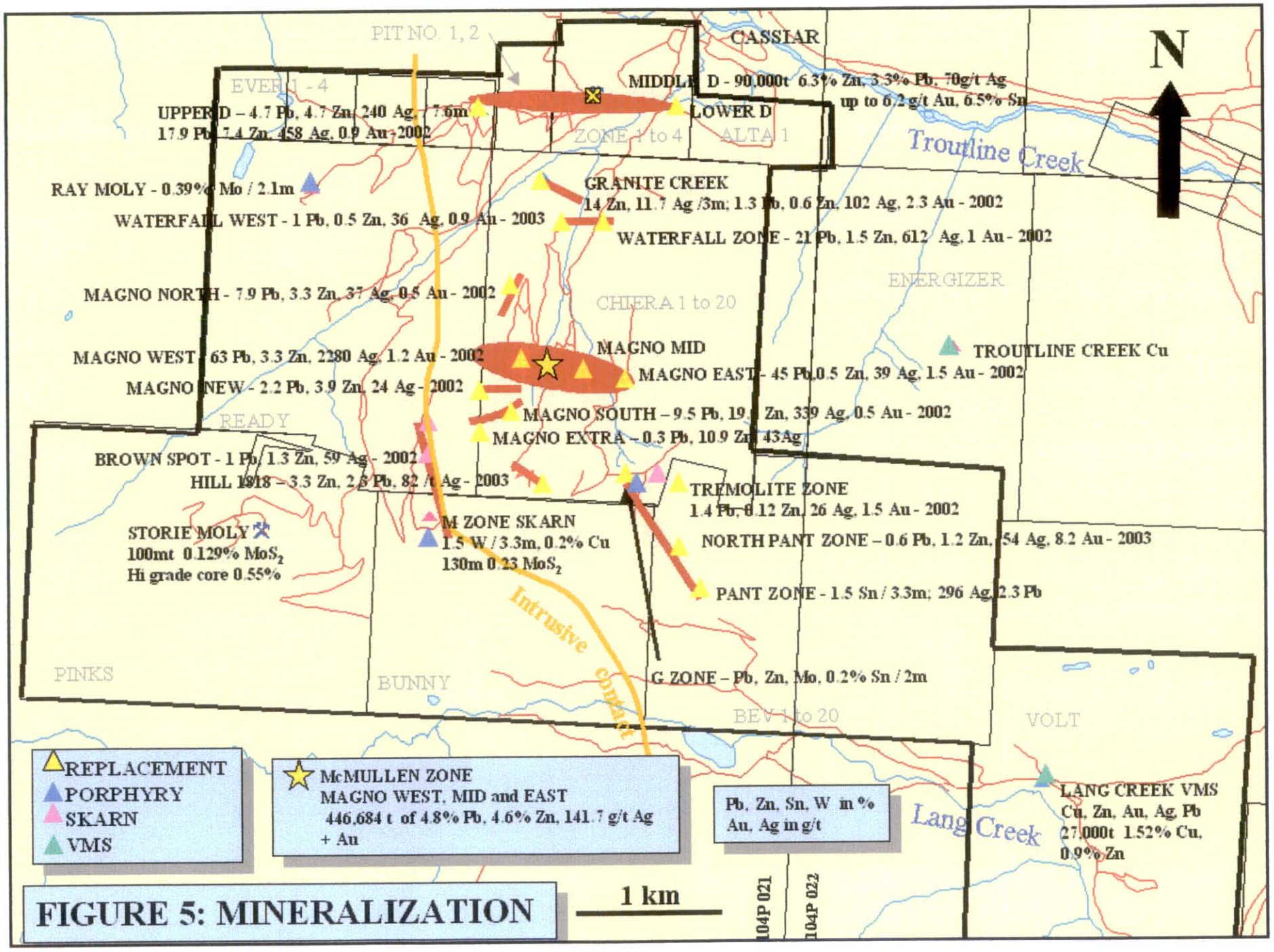

FIGURE 5: MINERALIZATION

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY (Figures 4-5)

7.1 Procedure

A total of 44 rock and 2 soil samples were collected from the property in 2003. Of the rock samples, 16 were collected from the trenching program and 28 were collected across the property, primarily from new zones uncovered in 2003 (Pant North), known showings not investigated in over 20 years (Pant, Ray Moly, Lang's Creek) and zones briefly investigated in 2002, requiring additional work to evaluate their potential (Waterfall, Hill 1818).

The samples were sent to Eco Tech Lab, Kamloops, B.C. and analyzed for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn using a 28 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Values >1,000 ppb Au, 30 ppm Ag and >10,000 ppm Pb and Zn were assayed for gold by fire assay and silver, lead and zinc assays were completed by acid digestion. Select samples were analysed for tin using a multi-acid digestion and for tungsten by ammonium iodide fusion. Lab procedures and results are outlined in Appendix III.

The rock samples across the property primarily consisted of grab and chip samples of sulfide mineralization and oxidized and altered zones, exposed as float, subcrop and outcrop. Soil samples (denoted with an "S") were collected from the B horizon with a hammer and sent to the lab in waterproof kraft bags.

Sample locations are plotted on Figure 6. Sample descriptions with lead, zinc, silver, gold, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, arsenic and copper results are listed in Appendix II. Anomalous results are summarized in Figure 5.

7.2 Results and Interpretation

7.2.1 Rocks: (Figures 5 – 6)

The Pant North Zone returned significant precious metal results from pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite bearing zones. Assays of 4.6 g/t Au, 19.5 g/t Ag with 0.2% Sn were obtained from a grab sample from the west end (Sample 7855); 8.2 g/t Au, 54.3 g/t Ag from the upper central part of the zone (7859 – Photo 1); and 1.46 g/t Au, 22.7 g/t Ag across 2m from the eastern end of the zone (7858). At the west end, galena and sphalerite bearing mineralization returned values of 0.6% Pb, 1.24% Zn, 56.7 g/t Ag and 0.58 g/t Au with 0.5% Sn across 1.5m (7854).

Photo 1: *Central Pant North Zone, view looking northerly*

The results indicate potential for Pant Zone style mineralization, extending north-northwesterly from the Pant Zone through the G Zone and beyond to the X Fault. The Rosella Limestone thickens in this direction, with a thickness of approximately 200m in the Pant North area. At the Pant Zone itself, potential is limited for replacement within the Rosella Limestone due to its narrow width.

Samples collected between the Pant North and the Tremolite Zones were not anomalous (Samples 7850, 51). Ferricrete from the Tremolite Zone area returned anomalous arsenic (6075 ppm) and Au (0.4 g/t Au) from sample 7886 and anomalous 6780 ppm As from a ferricrete zone 150m east of the Tremolite Zone (7852).

Prospecting to the west of the Waterfall Zone uncovered highly oxidized ±magnetic and ±galena and sphalerite bearing float in the vicinity of a soil sample, collected in 2002, that returned >10,000 ppm Zn, >10,000 ppm Pb, >30 ppm Ag and 695 ppb Au, with anomalous arsenic, antimony, bismuth, copper and tungsten (Sample S 7848). The magnetic float returned values up to 1.0% Pb, 0.5% Zn, 36 g/t Ag (7863) and 0.88 g/t Au (7860). The area lies 200m west of and may be related to the westerly strike extension of the Waterfall Zone. The zone was subsequently trenched as TR-03-5.

The western strike extension of the Hill 1818 area carries values up to 212 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb, 3.8% Zn with 0.2 g/t Au from oxidized surface talus exposures (7864-67). The silver values are fairly high with respect to the lead values. The zone should be tested at depth to expose fresh rock, which may produce better values than the highly oxidized surface exposure. Trenching would have limited value on the felsenmere covered slope.

A representative sample was collected from the Magno Mid Zone to confirm previous reports, since it was not investigated in 2002. The zone is poorly exposed, but oxidized boulders contain 5.4% Pb, 3.9% Zn, 146 g/t Ag, 0.1 g/t Au with 4105 ppm As (Sample 7872).

The Ray Moly Showing contains 0.38% Mo, but it is restricted to a 2m pegmatite pod (Sample 7891). There does not appear to be widespread potential outside of the pegmatite with a maximum of 340 ppm Mo obtained from the surrounding quartz monzonite porphyry (7889). Better molybdenum potential exists to the south and east of the Storie Molybdenum Deposit.

Photo 2: *Ray Moly Showing, detail of pegmatite*

The Lang Creek volcanogenic massive sulfide showing (Photos 3-5) was not accessible in 2003 due to high water levels. Less spectacular looking boulders of rusty argillite (7893) and chalcopyrite bearing greenstone (7894) on the north side of the creek were sampled with significant results of 1762 ppm Cu and 7876 ppm Cu, respectively. Reports suggest that the showing remains untested at depth and several untested conductive zones occur to the northeast. There is very little exposure in the Lang's Creek area but a few old drill sites were located on the north side of the creek. An attempt has been made to acquire previous drill data.

Photo 3: *Lang Creek Showing, view looking southwest*

Photo 5: *Lang Creek detail*

Photo 4: *Lang Creek detail*

7.2.2 Soils: (Figure 6)

A soil sample (Sample 7853 S) collected from a saddle area of brown oxidized material above the Pant North Zone and east of the Tremolite Zone returned an elevated lead value of 92 ppm Pb. This low order anomaly corresponds to elevated arsenic in rock sample 7852, so warrants additional prospecting in this area, along the Marble Creek Fault.

Soil sample 7888 S, collected over 400m northeast of the Ray Moly occurrence within a greisen zone, in an area underlain by quartz monzonite porphyry, returned elevated arsenic, copper, zinc, lead and molybdenum with values of 145 ppm As, 162 ppm Cu, 211 ppm Zn, 64 ppm Pb and 9 ppm Mo. The low order anomaly may relate to possible minor stringer hosted mineralization within the intrusion.

8.0 GEOPHYSICS

8.1 Procedure

Reconnaissance detailed magnetic geophysical surveying was undertaken over the Magno North, Hill 1818, Waterfall and Granite Creek zones utilizing a Model MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer, number 321, in an attempt to trace the zones along strike. The presence of magnetite and pyrrhotite in the majority of the mineralized zones allowed for the possibility of tracing the mineralization by this method. A temporary base station was established in each of the areas to check for diurnal variation over the duration of the individual survey. Due to the short duration of the surveys, no significant difference was noted at the base stations between the start and finish readings. Anomalous readings were flagged in the field and followed up by trenching, where possible.

8.2 Results and Interpretation

A strong linear magnetic high was delineated above the main Magno North Zone (Sample 7686 -2002) in an area of no exposure. The readings suggested a 035-040° trend, as opposed to the easterly trends observed for the majority of the replacement zones uncovered on the property to date. The zone was trenched as TR-03-3, which is discussed below under trenching.

Another highly anomalous geophysical signature was obtained 330m south-southwest of and above the Magno North Zone at approximately 6569450N /452120E, 1625m. The area was not accessible with the excavator but should be trenched by hand. (Refer to Figure 7).

A less magnetically defined zone with local magnetic highs along a 060° trend was encountered to the west of the main Magno North Zone and was subsequently trenched as TR-03-2, discussed below.

Magnetic surveying in the Hill 1818 area outlined a 100 to 130° trend to the mineralized zone. The zone was traced 230m along strike by a combination of prospecting and geophysics.

Magnetic surveying was not useful at the Granite Creek Showing, despite favourable mineralogy including pyrrhotite and magnetite, probably due to thick overburden cover.

No significant magnetic readings were obtained in an attempt to trace the Waterfall Zone to the east and west, but mineralogy described at the zone and encountered as float to the east did not include magnetic minerals. The lack of magnetic anomalies to the west, where magnetite and pyrrhotite float was encountered, may be due to the thick overburden cover.

9.0 TRENCHING (Figure 7)

9.1 Procedure

A total of 300m of trenching in seven trenches was completed in 2003, utilizing a Linkbelt C Series II, LS 3400 excavator with a 1½ yard bucket. A total of 16 samples were collected from the trenches. All samples were sent to Eco Tech Lab, Kamloops, British Columbia and analyzed for Au and 30 element ICP, as outlined under the geochemistry procedure section of this report. Trench locations are plotted on Figure 7 and specifications of the trenches with sample numbers are shown in Table 1. Sample descriptions with lead, zinc, silver, gold, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, arsenic and copper results are listed in Appendix II. Lab procedures and complete results are outlined in Appendix III.

Table 1: Trench specifications

	GPS Nad 83,	Zone 9				
Hole No.	Northing	Easting	Elev. (m)	Azimuth	Area (m)	Samples
TR-03-1	6569760	452270	1515	-	20mx20m	7871
TR-03-2	6569764	452273	1515	060	25mx6m	7873-78
TR-03-3	6569689	452228	1547	035	10mx2m	7868-70
TR-03-4	6569671	452224	1543	-	10mx10m	----
TR-03-5	6570089	452490	1362	070	20mx10m	7879
TR-03-6	6569944	452745	1379	-	20mx20m	7880
TR-03-7	6570454	452222	1372	140	15mx7m	7881-84
TOTAL:						16

9.2 Results and Interpretation

Trenching of the main exposure of oxidized felsenmere boulders on the Magno North Zone in TR-03-1 did not expose bedrock. A 20x20x3m area of oxidized boulders was encountered that appears to have been locally derived, but glacially transported in origin. A composite sample from the boulders, up to 1mx1m in size, returned 17.6 % Pb, 6.7% Zn, 470 g/t Ag and 0.5 g/t Au with >10,000 ppm As (Sample 7871). The boulders may have been derived from the TR-03-2 area.

Trench TR-03-2 targeted a possible source area for the large felsenmere boulders uncovered in TR-03-1 in an area of slightly lower order and sporadic magnetic highs. The 060° trending, steep northeast dipping wide zone contained 2.1 % Pb, 26% Zn, 12.5 g/t Ag over 1.1m (Sample 7877), 0.2 % Pb, 19% Zn, 176 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au over 0.2m (7873) and 1.4 % Pb, 21% Zn, 15.3 g/t Ag, 2.5 g/t Au with 0.2% Sn over 1.5m (7875). A weighted average across the 4.3m wide zone, which was traced for 25m along strike, returned 1.3 % Pb, 16% Zn, 19.3 g/t Ag, 0.9 g/t Au.

9.2 Results and Interpretation

Trenching of the main exposure of oxidized felsenmere boulders on the Magno North Zone in TR-03-1 did not expose bedrock. A 20x20x3m area of oxidized boulders was encountered that appears to have been locally derived, but glacially transported in origin. A composite sample from the boulders, up to 1mx1m in size, returned 17.6 % Pb, 6.7% Zn, 470 g/t Ag and 0.5 g/t Au with >10,000 ppm As (Sample 7871). The boulders may have been derived from the TR-03-2 area.

Trench TR-03-2 targeted a possible source area for the large felsenmere boulders uncovered in TR-03-1 in an area of slightly lower order and sporadic magnetic highs. The 060° trending, steep northeast dipping wide zone contained 2.1 % Pb, 26% Zn, 12.5 g/t Ag over 1.1m (Sample 7877), 0.2 % Pb, 19% Zn, 176 g/t Ag, 0.2 g/t Au over 0.2m (7873) and 1.4 % Pb, 21% Zn, 15.3 g/t Ag, 2.5 g/t Au with 0.2% Sn over 1.5m (7875). A weighted average across the 4.3m wide zone, which was traced for 25m along strike, returned 1.3 % Pb, 16% Zn, 19.3 g/t Ag, 0.9 g/t Au.

Trench TR-03-3 tested a strong linear magnetic high above the main Magno North Zone in an area of no exposure. The trench uncovered a new zone of replacement style mineralization with results of 1460 g/t Ag, 38% Pb, 3.7% Zn and 0.5 g/t Au over 0.5m from the southwest end of the trench (Sample 7868); and 820 g/t Ag, 28% Pb and 6.2% Zn over 1.2m, 5m to the northeast (7869). A high grade galena rich sample returned similar values to Sample 7868 with 1500 g/t Ag, 60% Pb, 0.8% Zn and 0.5 g/t Au (7870). The 035° trending zone, dipping 80°E, was traced for 8m along strike and reaches a width of 1.5m. The zone increases in width with depth and remains open along strike. Limestone is exposed in the hanging wall of the zone. The zone encountered in TR-03-2 may represent the strike extent of this zone, 100m along trend to the northeast.

The southwestern extent of the zone exposed in TR-03-3 was targeted by TR-03-4. Minor ferricrete rubble was exposed on surface but only limestone and lesser dolomitic limestone was exposed in the trench. The presence of dolomitic alteration is favourable and the zone may continue further to the west, below the ridge.

A ferricrete zone was uncovered in Trench TR-03-5, which targeted the source of a soil sample collected in 2002 that returned >10,000 ppm Zn, >10,000 ppm Pb, >30 ppm Ag and 695 ppb Au, with anomalous values of 2950 ppm As, 215 ppm Sb, 40 ppm Bi, 1424 ppm Cu and 190 ppm tungsten (Sample S 7848). The soil sample was collected 200m west of and may be related to the westerly strike extension of the Waterfall Zone, yielding a 350m strike extent for the zone. The ferricrete returned 65 g/t Ag, 2.8 % Pb, 2.7% Zn and 0.7 g/t Au (Sample 7898). The actual source of the ferricrete appears to be locally up ice to the southeast and does suggest that the Waterfall Zone may continue through this area.

Trench TR-03-6 targeted the source of oxidized float collected from an old trench in 2002 that returned 612 g/t Ag, 20.5% Pb, 1.5% Zn and 1 g/t Au (Sample 7845). The Trench exposed a placer accumulation of galena rich pebbles to cobbles that may have originated from the Magno Deposit. A composite sample of the material yielded 2220 g/t Ag, 74% Pb, 0.5% Zn and 1.4 g/t Au (Sample 7880), which is consistent with high grade mineralization from the Upper Adit area of the Magno Deposit.

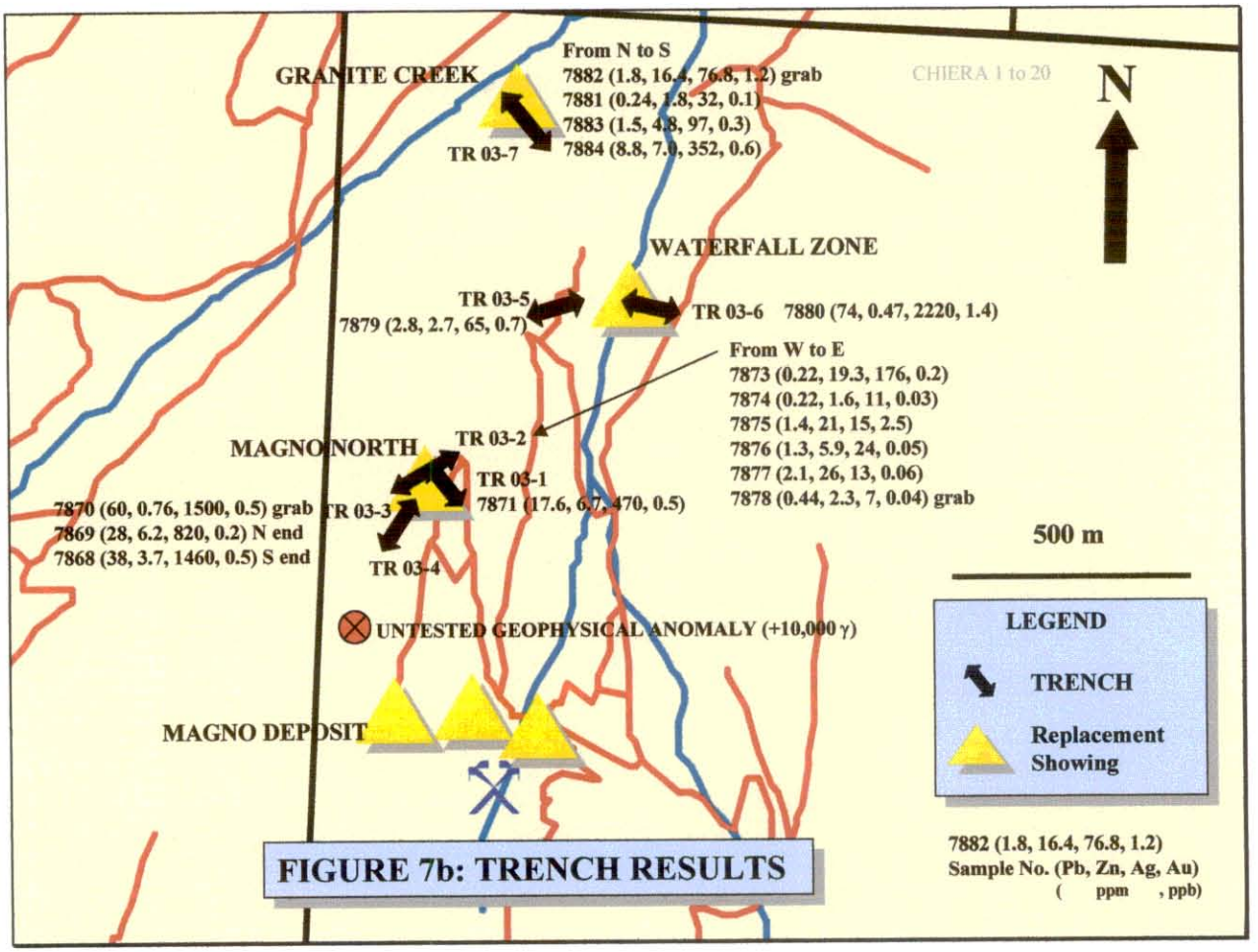

FIGURE 7b: TRENCH RESULTS

Previous surface sampling on the Granite Creek Showing returned 57 g/t Ag, 1.4% Pb, 0.63% Zn and 1.0 g/t Au with 1.2% Sn over 1m (Bloomer, 1980a) and limited previous drilling (2 holes) returned 14% Zn and 11.7 g/t Ag over 3m (Bloomer, 1980c). From an examination of the zone in 2002, it appeared that the 135°/70NE trending zone was drilled in the wrong direction. Trench TR-03-7 confirmed the suspected orientation of and exposed the zone over a 10m length and up to 2m width. A grab sample from above the Granite Creek exposure ran 77 g/t Ag 1.8% Pb, 16% Zn and 1.2 g/t Au (Sample 7882). Approximately 3m along trend to the southeast, the zone returned 32 g/t Ag, 0.2% Pb, 1.8% Zn over 0.6m (7881). The zone blossoms to 2m wide, 10m along trend to the southeast, with 352 g/t Ag, 8.7% Pb, 7.0% Zn, 0.6 g/t Au over 1.3m (7884) and 97 g/t Ag, 1.5 % Pb, 4.8% Zn, 0.1 g/t Au over the additional 0.7m (7883). The weighted average over the 2m is 263 g/t Ag, 6.2% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au.

Photo 6: *Granite Creek, TR-03-7*

Photo 7: *Granite Creek, detail of mineralization*

Photo 8: *Granite Creek, detail across 2m wide zone*

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2003 program was successful in delineating and extending mineralization zones by a combination of detailed reconnaissance magnetic geophysical surveying and prospecting, followed up by trenching.

Guided by the geophysical survey, Trench TR-03-3 uncovered a new zone of replacement style mineralization in the Magno North Zone (discovered in 2002), approximately 75m south of the original exposure and 450m north of the Magno Deposit. Results include 1460 g/t Ag, 38% Pb, 3.7% Zn and 0.5 g/t Au over 0.5m and 820 g/t Ag, 28% Pb and 6.2% Zn over 1.2m. The 035°/80°E trending, 8m x 1.5m zone, may extend 100m to the northeast where a 060°/steep trending mineralized zone, exposed for 25m x 4.5m in TR-03-2, returned 1.3 % Pb, 16% Zn, 19.3 g/t Ag, 0.9 g/t Au over 4.3m The entire zone is open primarily to the northeast and at depth.

Another new replacement style zone (Pant North) was discovered 500m along strike to the north of and similar to the Pant Zone. Assays of up to 8.2 g/t Au, 57 g/t Ag, 0.6% Pb and 1.24% Zn are associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, with local galena and sphalerite. The 160-165°/40-60°E trending zone was traced for 150m along strike with an average width of over 2m and with 2 zones exposed over 10m in the central portion.

The results indicate potential for Pant Zone style mineralization, extending north-northwesterly from the Pant Zone through the G Zone and beyond to the X Fault. The Rosella Limestone thickens in this direction, with a thickness of approximately 200m in the Pant North area. At the Pant Zone itself, potential is limited for replacement within the Rosella Limestone due to its narrow width.

Trench TR-03-7 exposed the Granite Creek Showing over a 10m length and up to 2m width and confirmed a 135°/70°NE trend. A weighted average over the 2m width yielded 263 g/t Ag, 6.2% Pb, 6.2% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au. The zone was drilled with 2 holes in 1980, assuming a northerly trend for the zone, parallel to stratigraphy. One of the holes was drilled beneath the zone and intersected 14% Zn, 12 g/t Ag over 3m. The zone is now open along strike to the southeast and at depth.

Prospecting to the west of the Waterfall Zone uncovered highly oxidized ±magnetic and ±galena and sphalerite bearing float in the vicinity of a soil sample, collected in 2002, that returned >10,000 ppm Zn, >10,000 ppm Pb, >30 ppm Ag and 695 ppb Au, with anomalous arsenic, antimony, bismuth, copper and tungsten. The magnetic float returned values up to 1.0% Pb, 0.5% Zn, 36 g/t Ag and 0.88 g/t Au. The area lies 200m west of and may be related to the westerly strike extension of the Waterfall Zone. The zone was subsequently trenched as TR-03-5, uncovering a ferricrete zone, containing 65 g/t Ag, 2.8 % Pb, 2.7% Zn and 0.7 g/t Au, that appears to have a source up ice to the southeast.

Replacement style mineralization in the Hill 1818 area was traced 230m along a 120° trend by a combination of prospecting and magnetic surveying. Values up to 212 g/t Ag, 2.3% Pb, 3.8% Zn and 0.2 g/t Au were obtained from oxidized surface talus exposures. The zone should be tested at depth to expose fresh rock, which may produce better values than the highly oxidized surface exposure. The zone is of interest due to the relatively high silver values with respect to the lead values.

The 2003 program outlined the usefulness of localized detailed magnetic surveying in tracing replacement mineralization in areas of low overburden on the Cassiar property. Additional surveying would be useful over the more rugged Magno New, Magno South and Magno Extra Zones and could be used to trace the pyrrhotite bearing Pant North mineralization along strike to the north and south.

A small 1000m drill program is recommended over the Granite Creek and Magno North and Hill 1818 Showings. The highly anomalous geophysical signature, 250m northwest of the Magno Deposit requires follow up by hand trenching. The Magno New, Magno South, Magno Extra and Pant North Showings should be followed up by geophysical surveying and mapping with concurrent geochemical sampling and prospecting. The cliffs southeast of the M Zone should also be investigated by prospecting, with concurrent geochemical sampling and mapping. The Lang Creek Showing requires a detailed examination that should be undertaken at low water conditions in 2004, ultimately followed up by ground geophysics and drilling in subsequent years.

A budget of $140,000 would be required as follows:

Wages: (25 man days @ $400/day)	$ 10,000.00
(20 man days @ $300/day)	5,000.00
Preparation	5,000.00
Camp Costs	6,000.00
Equipment Rental, Vehicles, Supplies	5,000.00
Geochemistry	5,000.00
Mobilization/demobilization	5,000.00
Drilling, pad building	85,000.00
Report and Drafting	5,000.00
Contingency	9,000.00
TOTAL:	$ 140,000.00

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

Sample Descriptions

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Procedure and Results

CASSIAR PROPERTY, British Columbia
2003 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 9 NORTHING	m ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Sn ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Cu ppb
7850	below Tremolite Zone	453445	6567880	1600	grab	rusty hornfelsed Boya sediments with 5% pyrrhotite	26	60	0.5	5	<20	<10	<1	50	42
7851	below Tremolite Zone	453363	6567995	1660	grab	blue stained argillite , possible hydrozincite at Boya/Rosella contact	34	14	0.2	5	<20	<10	<1	10	6
7852	east of Tremolite Zone	453580	6568170	1790	grab	ferricrete from saddle area at Rosella limestone/Road River contact	18	60	2.1	105	<20	<10	<1	6780	557
7853 S	east of Tremolite Zone	453581	6568171	1790	soil	brown soil from above saddle	92	34	0.3	5	<20	<10	<1	35	7
7854	Pant North West end	453552	6567844	1575	1.5m chip	highly oxidized with Mn, Fe +/-galena, sphalerite in dolomitic limestone , trend 160/40E	6164	1.24%	56.7	580	5199	19	<1	>10000	328
7855	Pant North West end	453550	6567808	1560	grab	pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite in brown, rusty oxidized zone	100	213	19.5	4.6 g/t	1827	15	<1	>10000	555
7856	Pant North Centre	453601	6567770	1550	1.5m chip	N end of pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite- tremolite zone cut by 110/60N fault, 3m wide, W side	36	92	4.2	475	269	3	<1	9190	486
7857	Pant North Centre	453600	6567764	1550	1.5m chip	continuation of 7856 chip to east	960	590	22.2	295	813	3	<1	>10000	510
7858	Pant North East end	453631	6567716	1525	2 m chip	oxidized pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite zone trending 165/60E	22	47	22.7	1.46 g/t	628	5	<1	>10000	494
7859	Pant North Centre	453601	6567773	1555	grab	oxidized pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite zone, 3m wide, 35m long exposure, 3m above 7856, 57	48	53	54.3	8.2 g/t	<20	<10	<1	>10000	626
7860	Waterfall W	452488	6570089	1366	grab	20 pieces of Mn, Fe oxidized +/- magnetic angular float	2432	2249	32.5	0.88 g/t	<20	<10	<1	7680	953
7861	Waterfall W	452488	6570089	1366	grab	pyritic, silicified limestone +/- dolomitized	340	497	3	215	<20	<10	<1	2200	51
7862	Waterfall W	452500	6570139	1357	grab	10 pieces of Mn, Fe oxidized float	1904	3531	23.4	280	<20	<10	<1	2915	502
7863	Waterfall W	452500	6570139	1357	grab	15 pieces, magnetic pyrrhotite-pyrite +/- galena, sphalerite float	1.04%	5147	36.4	60	<20	<10	<1	350	233
7864	Hill 1818	452275	6568382	1725	grab	oxidized Mn, Fe talus at first switchback	6426	6494	32.7	40	<20	<10	<1	910	304
7865	Hill 1818	452430	6568309	1807	grab	heavy, oxidized Mn, Fe talus at 2002 soil anomaly	2.28%	2.89%	12.1	15	<20	<10	289	430	1659
7866	Hill 1818	452461	6568291	1804	grab	oxidized Mn, Fe talus 20m to W, trend 100-130	2450	3.33%	17.9	25	<20	<10	<1	865	534
7867	Hill 1818	452359	6568370	1762	grab	oxidized Mn, Fe talus at third switchback	1.61%	3.76%	212	185	528	16	<1	1655	463
7868	Trench 03-3	452228	6569689	1547	0.5m chip	oxidized, galena rich, magnetite, psilomelane, trend 035/80E	38.10%	3.65%	1460	475	<20	<10	<1	270	540
7869	Trench 03-3	452228	6569689	1547	1.2m chip	oxidized, galena, magnetite, psilomelane, trend 035-40/80E, up to 1.5m wide	28.20%	6.19%	820	240	262	67	<1	715	251
7870	Trench 03-3	452228	6569689	1547	grab	high grade from trench, traced 8m along strike	59.60%	7644	1500	525	<20	<10	13	250	310
7871	Trench 03-1	452270	6569760	1525	0.2m chip	high grade boulders of galena, magnetite, sphalerite, psilomelane	17.60%	6.74%	470	545	<20	<10	<1	>10000	206
7872	Mid-West Magno				grab	representative sample, oxidized,	5.37%	3.89%	146	105	700	7	<1	4105	94

CASSIAR PROPERTY, British Columbia
2003 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 9 NORTHING	m ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Sn ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Cu ppb
7873	Trench 03-2	452273	6569764	1515	0.2m chip	red stained galena, sphalerite, magnetite, Mn	2188	19.30%	176	235	<20	<10	<1	1010	113
7874	Trench 03-2	452273	6569764	1515	0.9m chip	black stained galena, sphalerite, magnetite, Mn	2160	1.57%	10.7	25	<20	<10	<1	360	16
7875	Trench 03-2	452273	6569764	1515	1.5m chip	red stained galena, sphalerite, magnetite, Mn	1.37%	21.00%	15.3	2.54 g/t	1940	40	<1	7850	258
7876	Trench 03-2	452273	6569764	1515	0.6m chip	light brown clay	1.28%	5.93%	23.6	50	<20	<10	<1	895	151
7877	Trench 03-2	452273	6569764	1515	1.1m chip	red-black, oxidized	2.11%	26.30%	12.5	60	<20	<10	<1	>10000	13
7878	Trench 03-2	452273	6569764	1515	grab	high grade grab	4438	2.31%	7.4	40	2097	33	<1	4460	122
7879	Trench 03-5	452490	6570089	1362	0.5m chip	very orange, rusty ferricrete zone - source up ice?	2.83%	2.67%	64.9	700	<20	<10	<1	5010	1273
7880	Trench 03-6	452745	6569944	1379	grab	pebbles and small cobbles of galena	74.00%	4684	2220	1.36 g/t	<20	<10	25	265	177
7881	Trench 03-7	452222	6570454	1372	0.6m chip	incomplete exposure of	2364	1.76%	32.1	95	<20	<10	<1	3160	484
7882	Trench 03-7	452222	6570454	1372	grab	high grade galena from above Granite Creek exposure	1.78%	16.40%	76.8	1.23 g/t	<20	<10	<1	>10000	432
7883	Trench 03-7	452222	6570454	1372	0.6m chip	up to 2m wide in area	1.52%	4.79%	96.9	315	<20	<10	<1	1250	671
7884	Trench 03-7	452222	6570454	1372	1.1m chip	galena-pyrrhotite-pyrite	8.76%	6.98%	352	625	199	129	<1	>10000	612
7885	E of Tremolite Zone	453805	6568090	1820	grab	ferricrete	70	191	1.3	110	<20	<10	<1	130	109
7886	Tremolite Zone	453440	6568220	1785	0.75m chip	oxidized, incomplete exposure	32	200	9.4	370	<20	<10	<1	6075	484
7887	Ray Moly	0451037	6570525	1660	grab	greisen zone in quartz monzonite porphyry with quartz stringers and veinlets	94	112	0.7	15	119	2	8	60	23
7888 S	Ray Moly	0451037	6570525	1660	soil	light orange-yellow colour	62	211	0.3	<5	<20	<10	9	145	162
7889	Ray Moly	450715	6570200	1760	grab	molybdenum in quartz monzonite porphyry	32	49	0.2	25	<20	<10	340	5	18
7890	Ray Moly	450715	6570200	1760	grab	5% pyrite in quartz monzonite porphyry	104	94	1.0	35	<20	<10	47	10	33
7891	Ray Moly	450720	6570204	1760	2m	high grade molybdenum in pegmatite pod	26	35	<0.2	20	41	149	3812	15	21
7892	Ray Moly	451188	6570602	1620	grab	rusty, Mn stained, fine grained phase of quartz monzonite	38	243	0.2	10	<20	<10	11	155	366
7893	Lang's Creek	456235	6566095	1035	local float	rusty,	42	189	0.9	10	<20	<10	2	30	1762
7894	Lang's Creek	456235	6566095	1035	local float	chalcopyrite bearing	18	167	1.9	25	268	4	8	55	7876

CASSIAR PROPERTY, British Columbia
2002 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 9 NORTHING	m ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Sn ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Cu ppb
7656	Upper D				grab	pyrite, magnetite in endoskarn in intrusion; griesen?	18	106	<0.2	<5	<20	<10	5	<5	79
7657	Upper D trenches				grab	galena, less sphalerite, magnetite, pyrolusite	16.10%	0.58%	394	435	439	65	30	<5	36
7658	Upper D trenches				grab	pyrite and magnetite as fine disseminations and aggregates	208	361	1	<5	25	172.5	13	<5	201
7659	above Upper D				grab	rusty quartz veins to 10 cm in intrusion	40	9	<0.2	<5	20	<10	7	<5	6
7660	above Upper D				grab	rusty hornfelsed sediments with pyrite and pyrrhotite	32	33	<0.2	15	3	7.2	<1	<5	27
7661	Upper D				grab	ferricrete with limestone and galena fragments in limonite, galena, sphalerite cement	17.90%	4.60%	458	385	559	14.5	11	75	51
7662	Upper D trench				grab	angular boulders of pyrolusite, magnetite, galena and sphalerite,	14.20%	7.40%	398	890	301	0.1	28	50	61
7663	W of Magno West				grab	magnetite with galena, lesser trace sphalerite, from W side of Main Ridge, Ready Claim	3.45%	0.42%	365	90	<20	40	10	<5	8
7664	Upper Adit				grab	high grade Pb from Upper Adit area	63.00%	0.65%	2280	535	40	70	2	60	4
7667	1818 Peak trench				grab	hornfelsed sediment with trace galena, sphalerite, pyrolusite	0.59%	1.14%	82.3	15	40	140	17	455	2
7668	Straw Zone				grab	bleached, pyritic shales with pyrite nodules	410	51	2.2	15	<20	<10	1	270	20
7669	Straw Zone				grab	pyrrhotite in hornfelsed sediment to weak px-gnt-woll-act skarn	332	59	1.6	<5	5	3.1	3	70	58
7670	Straw Zone				grab	woll-quartz-calcite skarn +/- trace pyrite	158	38	1	<5	<20	<10	5	20	54
7671	Storie Moly				grab	very fine grained siliceous zones with molybdenum in rusty weathering Cassiar Stock	60	12	<0.2	<5	<20	10	131	<5	5
7672	Storie Moly				grab	vuggy, quartz rich, rusty weathering Cassiar Stock with epidote-sericite alteration, pyrite cubes	50	13	<0.2	20	<20	330	1084	<5	8
7673	Storie Moly				grab	trace molybdenum in rusty weathering, ep-sericite altered Cassiar Stock above DDH 80-8	38	11	<0.2	<5	<20	<10	40	10	6
7674	Storie Moly				grab	high grade molybdenum along fractures in rusty zone in stock with yellow molybdenum bloom	40	10	<0.2	<5	<20	<10	2077	<5	7
7675	Storie Moly				grab	high grade molybdenum associated with 080/55N fractures in and along quartz vein and host intrusion	32	16	<0.2	<5	20	70	5533	<5	13
7676	Storie Moly	450787	6567862	1620	1m chip	trace molybdenum and pyrite in 070/60N sheeted quartz vein zone in +/- Mn stained intrusion,	28	18	<0.2	<5	<20	20	1060	<5	32
7677	Storie Moly	450787	6567856	1620	1m chip	trace molybdenum and pyrite in 080/55N sheeted quartz vein zone in rusty, altered zone in intrusion	36	14	<0.2	<5	5	673.1	690	75	10
7678	Storie Moly NW side				grab	trace molybdenum and pyrite in rusty, altered intrusion	38	21	<0.2	<5	<20	<10	176	5	5
7679	Storie Moly NW side				grab	blueish sheeted quartz veining with trace molybdenum	24	11	<0.2	<5	<20	<10	23	<5	5
7680	Brown Spot				grab	magnetite-pyrrhotite-trace chalcopyrite skarn zone in limestone near contact with Cassiar Stock	114	81	0.4	40	<20	50	<1	<5	920
7681	Brown Spot				grab	magnetite-pyrrhotite-trace chalcopyrite skarn zone in limestone near contact with Cassiar Stock	<2	70	0.6	110	38	15.4	2	<5	495
7682	Storie Moly				angular float	massive magnetite skarn from limestone/magnetite boulders below Brown Spot; from Brown Spot area	32	181	0.4	15	1620	30	<1	<5	11

CASSIAR PROPERTY, British Columbia
2002 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

		NAD 83	ZONE 9	m											
SAMPLE	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Sn ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Cu ppb
7683	140m N of Magno West				grab	pyrolusite, magnetite, galena	1022	4.13%	12.6	50	435	8.5	<1	295	41
7684	Ray Moly				grab	strong sericite altered, weakly pyritic rusty weathering intrusion	46	20	0.4	<5	28	34.7	37	10	63
7685	Ray Moly				grab	smoky quartz veins in very fg to cg intrusion	8	26	<0.2	<5	<20	<10	14	<5	3
7686	S of Granite Ck Zone	at switchback			grab	minor galena, magnetite, pyrolusite, trace chalcopyrite in limonite, calcite at switchback to Upper Adit, on ridge	4884	3.25%	9.6	35	<20	<10	35	875	9
7687	Main Ridge, Magno N				grab	oxidized, yellow stained blds with pyrolusite, magnetite, galena and sphalerite below trenched? bank on W side of ridge	7.88%	1.31%	36.5	535	116	14.3	50	6260	150
7688	Main Ridge				grab	quartz and calcite stringered grey limestone, S of Zone near ridgetop	814	647	0.4	35	<20	10	<1	125	3
7689	E of Brown Spot	451752	6568403	1852	grab	gnt-diop-act-cal-quartz skarn with galena and sphalerite	1.02%	1.30%	59	315	462	0.5	29	<5	52
7690	Magno New	451908	6568822	1816	grab	quartz-cal breccia, trending 100, in limestone above CL	2460	6665	13.6	15	<20	<10	<1	125	6
7691	Magno New				grab	oxidized, Fe-Mn cement above 7690, along 100 trending zone	2762	10.90%	43.5	85	<20	<10	<1	1160	1062
7692	Magno New				grab	red, Mn stained, altered and hornfelsed limestone	1948	3088	3	10	20	<10	<1	330	20
7693	Magno New	451906	6568916	1785	grab	hematite and Mn cement with limestone fragments	1566	19.50%	208	475	<20	<10	<1	1420	79
7694	Magno New	451955	6568985	1781	grab	ferricrete with hematite and magnetite	2.21%	3.85%	24.2	35	<20	<10	<1	1290	49
7695	above Upper D				grab	arsenopyrite, pyrite,pyrrhotite in biotite-diop hornfelsed sediment	82	136	0.8	5	70	76	2	145	147
7696	above Upper D				grab	pyritic nodules on fractures in biotite hornfelsed sediments	18	102	0.6	30	174	8.4	3	<5	161
7697	above Upper D				grab	sphalerite or cassiterite in rusty hornfelsed sediments	14	176	0.4	15	180	18.2	25	<5	80
7698	Upper D				local float	pyrrhotite rich float in trench E of (below) 7695-7	4	46	1.2	210	25	514.7	<1	<5	614
7699	Middle D				local float	pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite in strongly hornfelsed metasedimentary rock	46	119	1.6	230	73	195.3	<1	160	516
7700	Middle D				local float	arsenopyrite, pyrite, trace magnetite boulders	50	81	1.4	6.2 g/t	5200	73.7	6	>10000	44
7801	Middle D				local float	massive pyrrhotite, trace diopside, pyrite and chalcopyrite?	<2	33	1.6	510	<20	20	19	720	456
7802	Middle D				local float	actinolite-pyrite skarn	6	127	0.6	30	16	157	5	305	369
7803	Middle D				local float	very rusty actinolite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite skarn	<2	133	0.2	500	<20	<10	20	>10000	204
7804	Middle D				local float	arsenopyrite, pyrite zone near ladder (old adit?)	34	45	2.2	2.92 g/t	<20	20	2	>10000	262
7805	Granite Ck Zone				0.7m chip	massive pyrrhotite,pyrite, sphalerite, lesser magnetite, galena, trace chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite?	1.28%	5557	58.4	600	<20	60	<1	>10000	616
7806	Granite Ck Zone				grab	high grade	1.10%	3610	102	40	<20	40	<1	>10000	577
7807	Granite Ck Zone				grab	arsenopyrite rich boulders	686	308	8.6	2.32 g/t	<20	<10	4	>10000	328

CASSIAR PROPERTY, British Columbia
2002 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

		NAD 83	ZONE 9	m											
SAMPLE	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Sn ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Cu ppb
7808	G Zone				float	magnetite, pyrolusite	<2	169	0.4	140	<20	<10	30	750	37
7809	upper G Zone				grab	pyrite in veinlets in cherty sediment	122	31	0.2	10	<20	<10	1	500	44
7810	G Zone				grab	pyritic bands up to 0.5 cm in sericite altered, argillic metasedimentary rocks, +/- hornfelsed, also pyrite in overlying ferricrete	66	57	0.8	185	<20	<10	<1	70	153
7811	Tremolite Zone				grab	quartz vein boulders with grey, pyritic(?) patches, silicified limestone, limestone breccia	46	79	4.4	125	<20	30	12	180	7
7812	Tremolite				grab	ferricrete, above hornfelsed sediments with minor pyrrhotite, same location as 07811	30	132	10.6	1.50 g/t	<20	20	<1	9910	522
7814	Tremolite				grab	breccia with silicified limestone fragments in aphanitic quartz matrix +/- minor pyrite, in fault zone	86	237	3.2	140	<20	<10	5	240	55
7815	Tremolite	453533	6568313	1760	grab	quartz vein / silicified breccia	354	106	6.6	110	<20	<10	13	445	35
7816	W of Tremolite				grab	Mn stained magnetite bearing blocks from trenched area	1.35%	1225	26.2	285	<20	20	7	5880	536
7818	G Zone	453125	6568617		grab	pyrrhotite, pyrite bearing sericite altered shales just south of creek along fault zone	88	35	0.4	<5	<20	<10	<1	655	120
7819	Dark Spot			1415	grab	weak tremolite-actinolite skarn	14	122	<0.2	<5	48	1	3	10	1
7820	Storie Moly				grab	molybdenum in c. g. intrusion and quartz veins on south side of 055 trending structure	26	19	0.2	<5	<20	60	3283	<5	9
7821	Storie Moly				grab	molybdenum in finer quartz eye intrusion and quartz veins, 100m s of 820	16	8	0.2	<5	<20	<10	1179	<5	3
7822	Storie Moly				grab	5 % disseminated molybdenum in intrusion with yellow molybdenum bloom, between 820 and 821	14	16	0.2	<5	<20	10	2780	<5	4
7823	below M Zone				grab	greisen zone in intrusion with fluorite and sericite	20	13	0.2	<5	161	5100.0	29	<5	2
7824	below M Zone				grab	fine pyrite and very trace molybdenum in f.g. sericite altered intrusion	14	16	0.4	<5	78	696.2	8	5	3
7825	below M Zone				grab	highly pyritic, sericite altered, siliceous intrusion	12	11	0.2	<5	69	481.0	30	<5	12
7826	M Zone				rough chip	south side of skarn zone, pyrite rich	<2	45	0.6	5	85	15053.0	13	<5	1808
7827	M Zone				rough chip	magnetite rich skarn north of 826	<2	135	0.2	60	486	441.0	<1	<5	559
7828	M Zone				rough chip	less massive, pyrite-magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite? skarn on north side	<2	75	0.6	10	253	350.9	<1	<5	2323
7829	M Zone				grab	light coloured, fine pyrite-tremolite skarn, minor magnetite in centre	<2	36	0.4	15	97	364.2	<1	<5	147
7830	near Brown Spot				grab	magnetite skarn, 75m north of Brown Spot	<2	116	<0.2	<5	<20	10	<1	<5	56
7831	Ready	451660	6569030	1700	grab	pyrrhotite hornfels with some pyrite	78	32	<0.2	<5	<20	20	<1	<5	77
7832	Ready	451660	6569030	1700	grab	magnetite with Mn-Fe coating	<2	81	1.4	<5	7	458.6	<1	<5	1455
7833	Ready	451523	6568841	1676	grab	oxidized, hornfels to skarn with Mn-ferricrete coating	122	1104	1.4	10	3	444.9	12	115	1050
7835	Ready	451523	6568841	1676	grab	tremolite-actinolite-pyrrhotite skarn	14	27	0.2	20	10	192	3	<5	430

CASSIAR PROPERTY, British Columbia 2002 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS															
		NAD 83	ZONE 9	m											
SAMPLE	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEV.	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Sn ppm	W ppm	Mo ppm	As ppm	Cu ppb
7836	Upper Adit				grab	high grade galena from south branch	44.00%	1.85%	1640	1.15 g/t	<20	<10	357	2935	70
7837	Upper Adit				grab	magnetite +/- pyrrhotite, trace galena from south branch	2652	7725	8	310	<20	100	29	215	10
7838	Upper Adit				grab	magnetite, minor sphalerite, trace galena from north branch	2.14%	1.95%	62	170	<20	<10	53	910	55
7839	Upper Adit				grab	high grade galena from north branch	53.50%	3.25%	1340	730	<20	<10	<1	3415	79
7840	200m SSW of Upper Adit			1650	grab	oxidized galena, sphalerite with Mn-Fe coating	4072	2.60%	20	90	<20	<10	37	1000	53
7841	250m SSW of Upper Adit			1675	grab	oxidized galena, sphalerite with Mn-Fe coating	5336	1.16%	13.8	55	<20	<10	34	<5	36
7842	Magno South				grab	oxidized galena, sphalerite with Mn-Fe coating	7466	1.22%	23.8	105	<20	<10	49	915	50
7843	Magno South				grab	oxidized galena, sphalerite with Mn-Fe coating	1916	5.06%	10.2	70	<20	<10	111	2105	58
7844	Magno East, west side				grab	oxidized galena, sphalerite with Mn-Fe coating	44.50%	5208	1340	1.55 g/t	<20	<10	71	1575	120
7845	Above Waterfall				float	small pieces of oxidized galena, sphalerite with Mn-Fe coating in trench above (east of) waterfall	20.50%	1.70%	612	1.02 g/t	<20	<10	80	4585	354
7846	above Straw Zone	453071	6569556		grab	hydrozincite? in pyritic shales	780	130	2.2	5	<20	<10	2	<5	94
7847	above Straw Zone				grab	rusty quartz veins with trace galena	342	84	1.8	5	<20	<10	3	<5	68
7849	trench E of Granite Creek				grab	oxidized Mn-Ferricrete coating sericite schist with limestone subrop in area between Granite Creek and Waterfall Showing	184	278	1.4	5	<20	10	4	<5	26

Analytical Procedure - Assessment Report

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or roll crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

A 1/2 or 1.0 A.T. sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

K:methods/methauas
K:Methods/geoauana

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a prenumbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

TUNGSTEN GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

Samples are received and catalogued. Wet samples are dried, then crushed and pulverized to >95% -140 mesh. A multi acid (HCL, HN03, HF, HCl04) combination is used to digest 0.25g of sample through a series of stages achieving a total digestion. The final stage is brought up to volume with aqua-regia and then analyzed on an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) spectrometer. Appropriate quality control samples are run along with the samples to assure QA/QC integrity.

TIN GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a –80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate –80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 1-gram sample is fused with ammonium iodide. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with 10% HCL. The sample is analyzed on a Perkin Elmer ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards).

APPENDIX IV - Reconnaissance Magnetic Survey Geophysical Data

Zone	Distance (m)	Reading in gammas
Magno North: Trench 1 area		
Base station	0	3400
	5	4500
	10	2700
	15	5800
	20	3500
	25	4400
	30	3300
	5m above station 15	7200
Magno North: Trench 2 area		
Base station	0	3400
	5	3200
	10	3300
	15	2700
	20	3200
	25	2800
	30	2900
	35	3000
Magno North: Trench 3 area		
Base station	0	3400
	2	3400
	4	7200
	6	5800
	8	6400
	10	6200
	12	3300
	14	3600
	16	4700
	18	3400
	20	3400
Hill 1818 area:		
Base station	0	3300
	10	4500
	20	5800
	30	4800
	40	5200
	50	5800

	60	5400
	70	4700
	80	4800
	90	5400
	100	5600
	110	4800
	120	5300
	140	5400
	160	5700
	180	5200
	200	4800
	220	5000
	230	4800
	240	5500
	250	3200
	260	3400
	270	3300
	280	3400
Magno Ridgeline:		
Base station	0	3400
	25	3200
	50	2700
	75	3600
	100	3500
	125	4000
	150	3300
	175	4400
	200	3500
	225	12000
	250	-10000
	275	15000
	300	3600
	325	3500
	350	4400
	375	3600
	400	3300
	425	5600
	450	42000
	475	3200
	500	3400

APPENDIX V - Statement of Expenditures

Wages:	J. Pautler	14 days @ 400.00/day	$5,600.00	
	G. Whiting	11 days @ 300.00/day	3,300.00	
		Total: 25 man-days		**$ 8,900.00**
Geochemistry:	44 rocks	Au, ICP		
	2 soils	Au, ICP		
	rock assays	Au/ Ag/ Pb/ Zn		
	total digestion/fusion	Sn, W		
		Total:		**2,122.41**
Shipping:				**100.00**
Trenching:	Jade Mountain Enterprises			**8,763.30**
Equipment Rental:	Truck	14 days @ 50./day	700.00	
	ATV	2 days @ 40./day	80.00	
	Truck	4 days @ 50./day	200.00	
		Total:		**980.00**
Meals, Groceries:	25 man-days @25.00/md			**525.00**
Accommodation:				**150.00**
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, thread, sample bags)			
	25 man-days @ 15.00/md			**375.00**
Gas:				**359.80**
Maps, Prints & Copies:				**250.00**
Report & Drafting:				**$ 3,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL:				**$ 25,525.51**
Total amount applied for assessment				**$ 18,400.00**

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jean Marie Pautler, do hereby certify that:

I am a geologist with more than twenty years of experience in the Canadian Cordillera.

I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980).

I am a Professional Geoscientist, registered in the province of British Columbia.

I supervised and implemented the 2003 exploration program on the Cassiar Project between September 2 and 15, 2003.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the Cassiar property, which is the subject of this *report*.

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.
JP Exploration Services Inc.

448000 449000 450000 451000 452000 453000 454000 455000 456000

129°48'

129°18'00"

6573000 6572000 6571000 6570000 6569000 6568000 6567000

N

ML 226130

CASSIAR LOT 3161

ZONE 1 TO 4 221628

UPPER D

MIDDLE D

LOWER D

TROUTLINE CREEK

ALTA 1 221819

ENERGIZER 394378

ENERGIZER

READY

CHIERA TO 20 221627

ROAD RIVER GROUP

GRANITE CREEK

RAY

WATERFALL

MAGNO NORTH

MAGNO WEST

MAGNO MID

MAGNO EAST

MAGNO NEW

MAGNO SOUTH

MAGNO EXTRA

CASSIAR BATHOLITH

INTRUSIVE CONTACT

BOYA FM.

ROSELLA FM.

MARBLE CREEK FAULT

UNTESTED GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY

GRANITE CREEK

BROWN SPOT

CRONE FAULT

HILL 1818

G ZONE

TREMOLITE

M ZONE

PINKS 370622

STORIE MOLY

BUNNY 370621

PANT NORTH

PANT 221696

ROAD RIVER GROUP

X FAULT

Limestone

McDAME GROUP

BEV TO 20 221696

SLIDE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX – SYLVESTER ALLOCTHON

LANG CREEK

104P/022

104P/021

S 7655 SOIL SAMPLE

7655 ROCK SAMPLE

7850 2003 SAMPLES, in place, float

(Pb, Zn, Ag, Au) unless otherwise specified

ppm, ppb

MINERALIZED ZONE

ROADS

FAULT

See Appendix III for 2002 Results

7851 (34,14, 0.2, 5)
7852 (26,60, 0.5, 5)
7853 (6164, 1.2%, 56.7, 580)
7855 (100, 213, 19.5, 4.63%)
7859 (48, 53, 54.3, 8.23%)
7854 (36, 92, 4.2, 475)
7857 (940, 570, 22.2, 295)
7858 (22, 47, 22.7, 1.46%)

FIGURE 6 CASSIAR PROJECT
GEOLOGY and SAMPLE LOCATIONS
0 200 500m
SCALE: 1:10,000
NTS: 104P/4,5 JP

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,337