ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
TRENCHING, MAPPING, ROCK SAMPLING AND DRILL-SITE PREPARATION
ON THE RABBIT NORTH PROPERTY

WORK ON RABBIT #4, 36, 37 AND 38 MINERAL CLAIMS

IN THE
GREENSTONE MTN.-AREA, KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B. C.
LAT. AND LONG.: 50° 36', 120° 42'
NTS. 92I/10E; CLAIM MAPS: M092I057,067

REGISTERED OWNERS:
RAGNAR U. BRUASET & ASSOCIATES LTD.,
D. L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES LTD

OPERATOR:
AUTERRA VENTURES INC,

SUBMITTED: FEBRUARY 2004

WORK FOR WHICH EXPENSES WERE CLAIMED DONE BETWEEN DATES
OCTOBER 9, 2003 AND FEBRUARY 18, 2004

REPORT BY: R. U. BRUASET, B Sc.
FEBRUARY 18, 2004

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INTRODUCTION

The project area is the Rabbit North property which is located in the Greenstone Mountain area of south-central B. C. about half-way between the city-center of Kamloops and the Cu-Mo porphyry camp of Highland Valley. The property lies about 13 km WSW of the DRC/Afton Cu-Au project in the Iron Mask Batholith.

The property is subject to an option agreement with Auterra Ventures Inc., a Vancouver-based exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

This report deals mainly with a program of excavator trenching carried out late last fall in preparation of a diamond drilling program.

Good road access to the Rabbit North property during the period mid-May to mid-November is via Meadow Creek Road, a.k.a. Logan Lake Road, from the Lac Le Jeune junction on the Coquihalla Highway, thence by Paska Lake road and Dominic Lake Logging road, a distance of about 25 km from the junction.

The local physiographic division is the Thompson Plateau (Physiographic Map of the Canadian Cordillera, GSC map 1701 A).

The geological history is complex. It involves three magmatic events: 1. Upper Triassic alkaline volcanism and emplacement of the coeval and zoned Durand stock consisting of diorite and monzonite and associated hydrothermal activity, including Cu and Au deposition; 2. Early Cretaceous emplacement of differentiated calc-alkaline intrusives ranging from granitic to diorite, including possible associated volcanism involving rhyolitic and/ or quartz latite; hydrothermal activity with associated Au and Mo; and, 3. Tertiary volcanism, possibly in a bi-modal setting involving basalt and rhyolite and/or quartz latite, perhaps with associated epithermal gold mineralization.

This trenching program provided encouraging results for gold. Gold mineralization grading up to 14.3 g/tonne over 1.0 m was encountered in the principal gold-bearing structure in Excavation (EX) 03-1 (Plate GEO. 03-2). This gold mineralization is associated with an altered, weakly magnetic feldspar porphyry dyke which intrudes, strongly magnetic Durand diorite. DDH 97-7 intersected the extension of the principal gold bearing structure, as seen in EX-03-1 and EX 03-2 about 58 m down-dip. The drill intersection consisted of 8 m averaging (mean) 15.4 g/t Au (Assessment Report 25, 124). This occurs in the upper portion of a drill intersection having a weighted-average of 3278 ppb over 43 m. This approximately 3-gram material is almost entirely in the foot-wall relative to the 8 m section. Further drilling is recommended to establish grade, width and continuity of gold mineralization.

In regards to copper, EX 03-3, yielded a gossan containing fairly heavy chrysocolla and minor chalcopyrite. Four samples of broken rock, each weighing about 11kg, and one weighing about 3 kg were obtained from material brought to the surface by the digging bucket. These samples average about 0.21% Cu and 391 ppb Au.

Ample space exists for an Afton/DRC type deposit to the west, SW and NE of EX 03-3. This copper target is part of a large IP anomaly where the local chargeabilities are + 10 mV/v. Testing of this target is recommended at this time when interest in copper is high.

A weak VLF-EM conductor is indicated where the main gold structure has been encountered in EX 03-1 and EX 03-2. A possible fault is inferred from detailed ground magnetic surveying and that fault appears to extend along the ESE extension of the main gold target. Some of the highest gold values encountered outside of EX 03-1 and 2, occur at two trenching sites along the postulated ESE trend of the principal gold structure. The highest value at these sites is 8.1 g/tonne for an area 25 cm x 25 cm in diorite. At the second site, till contains 920 ppb Au at a depth of 9 m, which is by all indications, close to bedrock (Plate GEO. 03-1).

Operators that have carried out major programs on the ground which is currently the Rabbit North property are: Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited, 1960; Dominic Lake Mining Co. Ltd, 1967, 1971; Noranda, 1967, 1990; Cominco Ltd. 1969-1994; Mid-North Explorations Ltd., 1972; Teck, 1988, 1990; ProAm Explorations Corporation 1996-98. B.C. Assessment Report file contains most of the historic data.

SUMMARY

A total of 11 sites were investigated with a Cat 235C excavator ably operated by Jason Labby of Glen Labby Contracting Ltd., Kamloops. Overburden-depths up to 13 m were attained. Bedrock was encountered at all but two of the sites. Soil samples were obtained from the bottoms of excavations that failed to reach bedrock.

In total, 73 rock samples and 5 soils were obtained The author did most of the routine sampling with Mr. Ivor Saunders, collecting the balance, including check samples. Jim Currie, P.Eng. collected 8 check samples. Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. at Kamloops performed the routine analyses. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., at Vancouver analyzing Mr. Currie's samples. Appendix 1 contains comparative analyses.

Geological mapping was done at a scale of 1: 50 to be consistent with ProAm's work of 1997 and 1998. Combined sample and geology plans are presented (Plates GEO 03-1, 2, 3 and 4, Bruaset, 1998).

Jeff Harris, PhD, examined six thin-sections from key areas. He examined feldspar porphyry dyke-material from the main gold target (specimen RB 03-1); three areas where chrysocolla occurs (specimen RB 03- 92, RN 2002-1 and RN 2002-2) and two areas where felsic volcanics occur (RB 03-91 and RB 03-90) (Harris, J., 2004, in Appendix 2).

Check samples collected by Mr. Currie agree satisfactorily with routine samples.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rabbit property is underlain by the Eastern Volcanic facies, (E.V. F.), of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group (GSC Map 42-1989 by Monger and McMillan). The Upper Triassic Durand stock of the Rabbit North property is one of a large number of small alkaline plutonic bodies known as the Copper Mountain Suite. These occur in a roughly linear, northwest-trending belt extending along Quesnellia, from the International Border to the Stikine Arch (Woodsworth, 1992). That distance is about 1350 Km. These intrusions are typically equant stocks a few kilometers in diameter. Most of the important alkaline Cu-Au porphyry deposits in B. C. are associated with the Copper Mountain suite. Examples of the latter include the Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle and Afton/DRC and Ajax deposits of southern B. C., the Mount Polley deposit in the Cariboo district and the Mount Milligan and Lorraine deposits of the Omineca region.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Durand stock is a zoned monzonite-diorite intrusion coeval with the intermediate and basic volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The stock is truncated by Grace Lake fault, a roughly E-W trending fault, apparently left lateral. The Durand stock, which contains abundant magnetite, is undoubtedly the cause of the prominent Durand Lake aeromagnetic anomaly. Durand diorite contains disseminated and vein-magnetite. Typically, the local Nicola volcanics are weakly magnetic, except in close proximity to Durand diorite. Other ore minerals known to occur in the diorite includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chrysocolla , malachite and native gold.

The core of the Durand stock is monzonite. The monzonite contains magnetite and chalcopyrite, both disseminated. Bornite and supergene chalcocite occasionally occur.

The largely porphyry-oriented exploration work of the past on the Rabbit ground included attempts to evaluate the possible supergene copper-potential under the Tertiary volcanics. This work was guided by IP and Enzyme Leach selective extraction. Testing was by percussion and diamond drilling. This testing has provided some mild encouragement in Cu and Au. Of the drilling in this area, two holes, PH Rag 80-1 and DDH 97-3 were abandoned short of targets due to poor drilling conditions. DDH 97-3 encountered favorable alteration with anomalous gold just below the Tertiary but core-recovery was only 74%. The hole had to be abandoned due to sticking rods. DDH 97-18 encountered a 90m-section from 190-280 m, under the Tertiary volcanics, averaging 1398 ppm Cu, with a weighted-average of 424 ppb Au (Assessment Report 25,124).

The southern half of the Durand stock generally lying south of Grace Lake fault is variously intruded by Early Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Roper Lake suite. Gold occurs here both in the Upper Triassic rock and Early Cretaceous granite. In the latter, gold concentrations up to 525 ppb over 4.2 m and 500 ppb over 5.1 m occur in a pit near DDH 97-4. The granite offers potential for Intrusion–related gold deposits. An example of this deposit type is the Kinross Fort Knox deposit in Alaska. This is a low-grade (1.0 g/t) bulk mineable deposit operating at a rate of about 112,000 tons per day, about 30 % of which is ore (Canadian Mining Journal June 2003).

A Tertiary volcanic centre is inferred in the vicinity of Grace Lake fault about 300 m NNE of Excavation 03-1. (Plate Geo. 03-1).

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLING IN EX 03-1 AND 03-2 (Ref.GEO. 03-2, GEO. 03-5)

Interesting gold mineralization has been known in the area of EX 03-1 since the spring of 1997. At that time a sump was excavated to accommodate the return water from DDH 97-19. The excavation was extended in the fall of 1997 (GEO. 97-2, revised). In late fall of 1998, a substantial area was clear-cut by ProAm to facilitate more extensive trenching at a later date. A connection between the mineralization in the pit and the high-grade mineralization in DDH 97-7 was suspected but geological control was lacking. It also became difficult to raise funds and no further work was done by ProAm.

Diorite of the Durand stock is well fractured in the vicinity of the main gold target. The principal fracture trends are ESE and SE. A leucocratic feldspar porphyry dyke from 1 to 5 m wide trends ESE. This dyke also hosts quartz stringers containing heavy gold mineralization such as sample RB 03-5 which ran 10.4 g/t over 0.05 m.

Jeff Harris, PhD, has examined a specimen of feldspar porphyry in thin section (specimen RB03-1). The sample consists of 40% sericite, 40%, jarosite, limonite and ferruginous clays 40% and the balance is mainly feldspar and hematite, 13% and 5%, respectively. The fact that the dyke is non-magnetic relative to the pencil magnet, contrasting Durand diorite, has led to speculations about the zone extending beyond known exposures to the ESE along a postulated fault.

Two directions of quartz veinlets are indicated in the principal gold bearing pit: 095° to 107° and 137° to 145°; dips are generally northerly at 75° to 82° or vertical. A total of four veins have been found in past programs and three of these were sampled separately from their wall rock. The Au values in the veins range from 10.65 g/t over 0.14 m to 28.88 g/t over 0.10 m. The veins are generally hosted by feldspar porphyry. In the course of the current trenching program, a vein encountered in an earlier program was intersected, about 0.5 m further along strike from where it was last sampled. The original sample contains 14.57 g/t Au and the new sample 10.4 g/t, both sample widths being 0.05 m. Substantial gold levels occur in the wall-rock of the veins, with up to 5. 23 g/t over 1.3

m at one sample site (GEO. 97-2).

At EX 03-2 a second strongly oxidized zone about 1.3 m wide was uncovered. The weighted-average is 2.52 g/t Au across an estimated width of 2 m. Included in the zone is a 1.0 m sample of Durand diorite containing 3.98 g/t.

It appears that the main gold zone is situated mainly on the foot-wall side of the feldspar porphyry dyke in EX03-1, but the gold mineralization extends into the dyke somewhat. Gold mineralization of significance also occurs on the hanging-wall side based on the samples collected in the original drill sump (Plate GEO. 97-2). In EX 03- 2, the main gold zone occurs in the feldspar porphyry as well as in the hanging-wall, where the gold grade is higher.

In 1997, J. Harris examined 7 thin-sections from the 8 m section of of 15.4 g/t Au in DDH 97-7. He describes the rocks as being feldspar-rich, quartz-free, of dioritic affinities and exhibiting alteration and veining. Alteration reported include sericite, albite, Kspar, quartz and carbonate. Harris found native gold as inclusions in chalcopyrite and pyrite in two polished thin-sections (Harris, 1997).

The strike of the main zone is estimated to be 115° based on Plate GEO. 03-2.

The highest gold value in DDH 98-18 is the second sample. This sample ran 4.27 g/t over 2 m. The upper part of this hole is weekly magnetic and strongly oxidized such that it could be a regarded as a possible continuation of the oxidized zone in EX 03-2. If the opportunity is available, some trenching should be carried out under the road southward from DDH 97-18 in an effort locate the main gold structure thereby confirming the interpretation.

SAMPLES OF CHRYSOCOLLA BEARING ANDESITE AT EX 03-3 (Ref. GEO. 03-1)

Chrysocolla-bearing andesite was uncovered in Excavation 98-9 a short distance to the SW of EX 03-3. The previous analyses are shown on Plate GEO. 03-1. The original samples were somewhat higher in Cu but lower in gold. As was the case in 1998, large samples weighing about 11kg each were obtained using a spade to trench through several piles of crushed rock brought to the surface. The pit-bottom was inaccessible. The principal copper mineral present is chrysocolla which occurs in fractures. Minor chalcopyrite was noted by J. Harris.

Five samples, total 47 kg, of the chrysocolla-bearing andesite were submitted for analysis, four to Eco-Tech and one to Acme. The samples from this site that were analyzed by Eco-Teck were collected by Ivor Saunders. The last sample was taken by Mr. Currie from the pile containing material from the deepest portion of the excavation. This material had been placed on the side of an access trail in order that it should not be disturbed during the reclamation, and be available for inspection, if required. Due to

safety concerns about these shaft-like excavations, we decided to have them back filled once the sampling was complete. The average values for Cu and gold in the EX 03-3 samples are 2158 ppm and 391 ppb, respectively.

An area of porphyry copper potential is indicated SW, W and NW of EXCAVATION 1998-9 (Plate GEO. 03-1). The area of interest is generally bounded by the existing drill holes except that PH Rag 80-1 and 4 were short holes. Both holes attained a depth of 27.4 m but were abandoned due to caving and stuck drill rods. PH Rag 80-1 was lost in the Tertiarty volcanics; these typically contain less than 10 ppb Au which was the detection limit, and about 50 ppm Cu.

PH Rag 80-4 encountered Nicola volcanics and diorite dykes. This hole increases in copper with depth starting at 42 ppb and ending at 188. Gold also increased starting at less that the detection limit of 10 ppb and ending at 70 ppb. There appears to be nothing chargeable in the volcanics, hence the IP anomaly is inferred to be caused by sulphide mineralization, or magnetite in the basement rocks which in this area include Nicola volcanics, Durand diorite and Roper Lake granite.

PHRag80-3 intersected andesitic volcanics over its 88.4 m of bedrock. Epidote was common as was chlorite suggesting propylitic alteration facies. There was minor pyrite to a depth of 48.7 m at which point, pyrite increased to 0.25 to 0.5%. The last 12.2 m of the hole produced a composite value for gold of 250 ppb whereas the rest of the hole averaged 57 ppb Au. For Cu in the same hole a possible trend is indicated: the first 73.1 m of the hole averaged 132 ppm Cu and the last 12.2 m averaged 49 ppm.

In DDH 97-1, the highest Au value is 850 ppb which was the second last sample in the hole. The last sample was 160 ppb. The most interesting thing about DDH 97-5 and 6 is the striking positive grade-trend from DDH 97-6 to 5. The copper and gold averages for these holes are: DDH 97-6: 200 ppm Cu and 56 ppb Au over 164.9 m; DDH 97-5: 351 ppm Cu and 126 ppb Au over 172.9 m.

PH Rag 80-2 at the north end of the area of interest averaged 88 ppb Au and 178 ppm Cu. This roughly 250 m wide and 700 m long area between the existing holes warrants testing for Afton-type alkaline porphyry deposits by means of a few well-placed angle diamond drill holes or some vertical reverse circulation holes. It is encouraging that DDH 97-18 encountered 90 m of 1398 ppm Cu and 424 ppb Au from 190 to 280 m. The highest value was 6666 ppm Cu over 2m. Seven samples range from 3000 to 5500 ppm Cu.

EX. 03-7, 03-8 (Ref. GEO 03-1, GEO. 03-4)

EX 03-8 investigated an earlier trenching site designated Excavation 1998-6 (AR 25,941). In the original work, a clean-up bucket only, was available and bedrock was reached at 6 m. The material that was brought to the surface was obtained by scraping the gossan with the excavator bucket several times. The sample material was intensely crushed and was sampled using a hand shovel. The gossan was reddish orange. Analyses appear in the Assessment Report 25, 941. The current pit was dug where the fill from the original pit had subsided, there is no way to determine if the current sampling was directly below the old samples but it should be close. The new pit also extends about 1 m deeper into bedrock. R. G. Anderson, PhD, P. Geo., of the GSC ran two whole-rock analyses from this site through the GSC NEWPET program and concluded that the samples came from rhyolite based on a Na2O +K2O (wt%) versus SiO2 (wt %) plot (Middlemost,1985 {fig 3.3.3}. Specimen RB 03-90 from EX 03-7 was classified it as quartz latite (Harris, 04). Similar-looking rock, but somewhat distinct chemically, occurs at EX 03-8 where Dr. Anderson inferred rhyolite. The essential difference between rocks in EX-03-7 and EX 03-8 lies in their Na20: K20 ratios. EX-03-8–area samples had ratios of 1/6 to 1/10- including the 1998 data; while at EX 03-7, Na20 and K20 components are much closer, namely 3.06% an 4.86 %.

The main feature of EX 03-8 is a strong shear zone trending 020° and dipping vertically. A sample across this shear zone gave 135 ppb Au over 1.5 m while the adjacent un-sheared rock contains 40 ppb over 1.8 m. The un-deformed rock was anomalous in Ag at 2.8 ppb and both samples were anomalous in antimony at 40 and 20 ppm. The shear zone is open to the west. Strike of shearing is parallel to a definite bedrock conductor identified in the VLF-EM survey. The conductor is traceable 250 m. across the SE corner of the VLF-EM grid. The SE corner of the unpublished survey appears on GEO-03-1.

At Afton, Tertiary volcanics and sediments protected some of the soft supergene mineralization from glacial erosion (Reference: J.M.Carr, A.J..Read in: "Afton:A Supergene Copper Deposit" in: CIM Special Vol. No 15). The portion of Rabbit North where these considerations may be most pertinent is the so-called Target 1, an untested porphyry target of radius 400 m centered 500 m SE of Excavation 03-8. That target is an IP anomaly, an aeromagnetic anomaly, and soil anomaly for Au. EX 03-9 was the first attempt to "ground truth" this anomaly. The existence of a drill site on the north edge of Target 1at EX 03-9 provided an irresistible opportunity to investigate Target 1, a long time favourite area of the author's. This target is located under the peak of the Durand aeromagnetic anomaly. While the search for outcrop in this trench was unsuccessful one analysis of blue clay from the bottom of the pit yielded 40 ppb Au and a repeat of that sample yielded 340 ppb Au. Blue clay was also found immediately above bedrock in EX 03-6, 7 and 8 suggesting EX 03-9 was probably close to bedrock. Testing of this target is strongly recommended now when the price of copper has come back. A reverse circulation program will be recommended.

EXCAVATION 03-10 (Refs. GEO. 03-4)

EX 03-10 was designed to provide geological control in a convenient location within a large drift covered area. High-grade copper and gold bearing float has been found about 300 m WNW. Sample RN 2002-2 has been described by J. Harris as mineralized material consists of abundant chrysocolla in an apparent leucocratic assemblage of plagioclase and quartz. The source of the float remains elusive.

This excavation revealed a strong NNE trending fault dipping steeply westerly. No appreciable gold was found in either of the two rock samples obtained.

EXCAVATION 03-11 (Ref. GEO.03-1)

This excavation is the furthest SW site in the program. Blue clay was encountered at the bottom of the pit and a soil sample was collected at 13 m. This sample contains 5 ppb Au. Copper was weakly anomalous at 121 ppm.

This target is an Enzyme Leach central low and such anomalies tends to be caused by bedrock sources (Bruaset, 1996). This site requires drilling to achieve an adequate test. Based on the thickness of the overburden which exceeds 13 m (42.7 feet), it is unlikely that the conventional soil anomaly for gold at this site is caused by local bedrock.

DRILL SITES AND ACCESS TRAIL (Ref. 03-1)

Drill sites and access trail required for a program of diamond drilling recommended by Andre M. Pauwels, P. Geo. February 28, 2003 have been prepared. Some of the sites required clearing trees. The tree removal also involved removal of a large number of "danger tree" such as snags and leaners which WCB regulations, enforced by the inspection branch, requires to be removed where such tree can fall on exploration workers traveling along trails or working at drill site. Piva Contracting was engaged to carry out the logging at a fixed price. Cat-work involving trail, drill-site and sump construction was done at an hourly rate. Trails and drill sites are shown on Plate GEO. 03-1. A total of twelve drill sites were prepared and about 990 m of trails were constructed.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The principal gold structure, first encountered in DDH 97-7, appears to be present in excavations EX 03-1 and EX 03-2. The discovery intersection was 8m averaging 15.4 g/t. The zone strikes about 115° and dips about 82°southerly. There is reasonable geological basis to believe this zone may extend, through EX 03-1, for about 60 m to the collar of DDH 97-18. Based on ground magnetics, geological considerations and the pattern of gold values in past excavations, it is reasonable to infer 190 m of

additional potential strike-length as far as the east edge of the detail geophysical survey.

2. The highest gold value obtain in EX 03-1 (current sampling) is 14.3 g/tonne over 1.0 m.

3. Current samples within an area about 5 by 6 m in EX 03-1 which covers the gold associated feldspar porphyry and the more immediate adjacent mineralized diorite country rock of the feldspar porphyry yielded a weighted-average of 1961 ppb Au. The area considered was defined on the basis of gold in rock at minimum 100 ppb.

4. Porphyry-style Cu-Au grades at levels that could be expected in the margins of alkaline porphyry deposits were encountered in excavations EX03-3. The area to the west SW and NW has more than adequate size potential for an Afton-type deposit.

5. Felsic volcanics of apparent compositions rhyolite and quartz latitic occur in two of the eastern trench sites. In one of these-EX 03-8, rhyolite is present and anomalous gold to 135 ppb occurs, in a 1.5 m wide shear zone. The trend of a near-by VLF-EM conductor, which is classed as a definite bedrock conductor, is parallel to the shear zone.

Report by:

Ragnar U. Bruaset, BSc

18 February 2004

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REFERENCES

Bruaset, R. U. 1996 Assessment Report covering the 1996 Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys on the NW Part of the Rabbit Group A.R.24785

Bruaset, R. U. 1997 Report on the Diamond Drilling Program on Rabbit Claims A.R. 25124

Bruaset, R. U. 1998 Assessment report on Mapping and Geochemistry on Rabbit 38 A.R. 25,941.

Harris, J., Sept. 25, 1997 Petrographic Report on Drill Core Sample

Harris, J., Jan. 15, 2 004 Petrographic Examination of Rock Samples from Rabbit North Property of Auterra Ventures Inc.

Pauwels, Andre M., Feb. 28, 2003 Examination Report Rabbit North Property

Woodsworth, G. J. 1992 Plutonic Regimes Chapter 15 Geology of the Cordilleran Orogen in Canada

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I certify that:

1. I am a 1967 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a BSc in Geology. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist since 1967.

2. I have variously carried out geological and geochemical surveys, logged diamond drill core and supervised diamond and percussion drilling programs in the area of the present Rabbit Property beginning in 1969.

3. I have carried out the mapping and some of the sampling herein discussed.

4. I am the author of this report.

5. I am a part owner of the Rabbit claims.

6. I own shares in Auterra Venture Inc. obtained via the Option agreement.

Ragnar U. Bruaset, BSc
February 2004

STATEMENT OF COST

Piva Contracting. Clear trees from trail and drill site right-of-way, removal of WCB "danger trees." Trees felled acquired 100% by Piva under Cash Sale from Forestry. "Dozer- work" done: drill-sites/ trails/sumps at hourly rate)	$4800.66
Oversee the above/ winterizing sampling shed	$5564.00
Transportation/ domicile/ fuel/ material/rental of sampling shed/ sample bags/reproductions/stationery/misc.	$4779.30
Labby Contracting Ltd. Cat 235C Excavator hire/lowbedding	$9908.20
Petrographic report by J. Harris/ preparing thin sections	$802.50
Geological mapping/ rock sampling/ soil sampling/plotting field data	$3129.75
Lab. charges Eco-Tech/ Acme	$2085.44
Dennis Woods Interpretation review of 1997 VLF-EM Mag survey	$ 500.35
Ivor Saundes: sampling/excavator supervision/domicile surface transportation	$1097.80
Map preparation, interpretation/ writing report R.U.Bruaset 8 days @ $325+ GST	$3032.00

	Total $ 35,700.00

ARABN.74

APPENDIX 1:

ANALYSES, QUALITY CONTROL

26-Nov-03

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-577 Revised

2003 RABBIT NORTH EXCAVATOR TRENCHING
(Rock samples)

AUTERRA VENTURES INC.
501-905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1L6

ATTENTION: Ray Roland

No. of samples received: 73
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Not Indicated
Shipment #: Not Indicated
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RB03-1	190	0.3	0.56	10	365	<5	2.09	8	19	34	144	3.87	20	0.16	1315	2	0.01	14	1900	14	<5	<20	7	0.06	<10	62	<10	16	152
2	RB03-2	380	0.7	0.43	100	400	<5	0.50	4	29	59	232	5.63	20	0.19	2164	4	<0.01	13	1790	1014	15	<20	6	0.08	<10	161	<10	14	759
3	RB03-3	170	0.5	0.41	55	325	<5	0.38	3	17	43	125	3.55	10	0.14	1158	2	0.02	10	1230	16	<5	<20	6	0.05	<10	92	<10	8	150
4	RB03-4	820	0.3	0.55	20	210	<5	0.41	1	16	44	266	3.74	10	0.25	737	2	0.02	8	1040	6	<5	<20	8	0.04	<10	56	<10	9	61
5	RB03-5	>1000	1.0	0.05	50	220	225	0.06	<1	9	134	39	6.97	10	0.11	220	5	<0.01	5	200	16	<5	<20	5	0.06	<10	105	<10	4	26
6	RB03-6	>1000	0.2	0.74	10	295	5	1.78	<1	23	40	221	4.54	20	0.45	676	<1	0.03	13	1840	6	<5	<20	7	0.06	<10	99	<10	12	29
7	RB03-7	170	<0.2	0.77	<5	220	<5	0.65	<1	21	45	175	3.94	10	0.43	1016	1	0.02	14	1720	4	<5	<20	7	0.05	<10	91	<10	11	36
8	RB03-8	495	0.5	1.00	125	235	<5	1.92	<1	25	36	288	4.49	20	0.55	1345	2	<0.01	18	1840	106	10	<20	4	0.06	<10	67	<10	13	154
9	RB03-9	>1000	0.5	0.78	55	165	<5	1.91	1	18	39	451	3.45	20	0.36	1066	2	0.02	15	1360	30	<5	<20	2	0.05	<10	52	<10	13	53
10	RB03-10	505	0.2	0.68	30	290	<5	0.57	<1	27	47	298	4.49	20	0.33	1957	4	<0.01	12	1350	14	15	<20	4	0.06	<10	93	<10	18	66
11	RB03-11	315	0.2	1.27	<5	105	<5	2.25	<1	19	46	186	3.69	10	1.07	713	<1	0.02	17	1280	10	<5	<20	11	0.05	<10	86	<10	13	38
12	RB03-12	100	<0.2	1.98	<5	195	<5	0.71	<1	19	51	181	4.19	20	2.01	1011	2	0.03	18	1590	12	<5	<20	7	0.06	<10	94	<10	21	63
13	RB03-13	90	<0.2	1.71	<5	150	<5	0.65	<1	19	54	111	4.26	10	1.80	701	<1	0.05	15	1430	10	<5	<20	15	0.08	<10	135	<10	13	49
14	RB03-14	85	<0.2	1.09	<5	105	<5	0.59	<1	16	98	146	3.72	<10	1.19	538	<1	0.06	14	770	6	<5	<20	25	0.11	<10	158	<10	9	27
15	RB03-15	>1000	0.3	1.58	<5	175	<5	1.18	<1	24	91	507	5.65	20	1.42	791	1	0.02	23	1980	12	<5	<20	6	0.08	<10	179	<10	13	50
16	RB03-16	>1000	2.3	0.93	15	235	90	0.68	1	45	57	678	7.95	20	0.71	822	2	0.01	18	1830	8	<5	<20	6	0.09	<10	171	<10	15	48
17	RB03-17	340	0.3	0.95	<5	235	<5	0.59	<1	26	56	218	5.19	20	0.68	1079	1	0.02	18	1800	4	<5	<20	7	0.06	<10	101	<10	13	48
18	RB03-18	105	0.4	0.14	10	165	5	0.17	<1	12	159	29	3.09	<10	0.09	478	6	<0.01	12	560	22	5	<20	5	0.03	<10	114	<10	4	58
19	RB03-19	615	0.3	1.28	15	185	<5	1.02	1	33	60	311	7.02	20	0.91	664	<1	0.01	29	3350	14	5	<20	8	0.08	<10	142	<10	19	72
20	RB03-20	>1000	0.2	2.28	10	210	<5	1.02	<1	35	108	289	7.12	30	2.52	838	<1	0.02	33	2750	8	<5	<20	11	0.09	<10	187	<10	13	112
21	RB03-21	695	0.4	1.73	<5	150	<5	1.15	<1	35	87	1422	6.42	20	2.29	607	<1	0.03	36	2330	6	<5	<20	11	0.16	<10	220	<10	10	40
22	RB03-22	340	1.0	1.08	<5	95	<5	1.09	<1	20	82	767	4.07	10	1.22	341	<1	0.05	26	2220	6	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	147	<10	9	21
23	RB03-23	40	<0.2	1.16	<5	140	<5	0.71	<1	24	84	526	5.46	20	0.89	566	<1	0.02	31	2310	2	<5	<20	6	0.07	<10	153	<10	8	30
24	RB03-24	100	<0.2	0.73	25	255	<5	1.18	<1	18	82	454	4.75	20	0.21	698	3	<0.01	15	4280	6	<5	<20	12	0.06	<10	156	<10	21	32
25	RB03-25	85	<0.2	0.55	25	260	<5	1.39	<1	25	46	464	7.85	30	0.20	1105	1	0.01	18	2940	<2	<5	<20	2	0.09	<10	151	<10	11	41
26	RB03-26	60	<0.2	0.90	30	215	<5	9.08	<1	22	54	612	5.57	20	0.47	1035	1	<0.01	36	3900	6	<5	<20	<1	0.08	<10	135	<10	14	37
27	RB03-27	>1000	6.1	0.64	105	60	<5	0.44	<1	18	213	184	2.89	10	0.26	296	10	0.02	145	250	316	10	<20	10	0.04	<10	26	10	4	169
28	RB03-31	275	0.2	1.11	<5	65	<5	1.18	<1	14	49	1430	1.55	<10	1.02	302	<1	0.04	17	2200	8	<5	<20	20	0.09	<10	58	<10	7	17
29	RB03-32	405	0.2	1.05	<5	95	<5	1.17	<1	13	42	1898	1.15	<10	0.82	225	<1	0.04	17	1830	10	<5	<20	15	0.09	<10	35	<10	6	13
30	RB03-33	410	0.4	1.06	<5	75	<5	1.12	<1	15	43	2657	1.40	<10	0.96	238	<1	0.04	16	1880	8	<5	<20	21	0.10	<10	48	<10	7	15

AUTERRA VENTURES INC. 2003 RABBIT NORTH EXCAV. TRENCHING ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-577 Revised ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
31	RB03-34	370	0.2	1.07	<5	85	<5	1.11	<1	15	38	2100	1.24	<10	0.97	239	<1	0.04	17	1840	8	<5	<20	14	0.09	<10	42	<10	6	14
32	RB03-37	40	<0.2	0.63	<5	1115	<5	6.83	<1	23	47	267	5.91	20	0.27	1152	<1	0.02	30	2450	<2	<5	<20	<1	0.07	<10	98	<10	10	44
33	RB03-38	35	<0.2	1.08	<5	280	<5	2.85	<1	22	67	221	4.95	20	1.07	470	<1	0.04	24	2410	6	<5	<20	13	0.09	<10	193	<10	8	46
34	RB03-39	50	<0.2	0.83	<5	80	<5	2.67	<1	14	63	123	3.15	10	0.71	361	<1	0.04	20	2570	4	<5	<20	33	0.08	<10	96	<10	7	23
35	RB03-40	90	<0.2	0.97	<5	80	<5	2.09	<1	17	73	162	4.29	20	0.90	429	<1	0.04	19	3450	4	<5	<20	26	0.09	<10	150	<10	10	29
36	RB03-41	75	<0.2	0.83	<5	195	<5	2.47	<1	13	66	166	3.65	10	0.57	293	<1	0.04	17	2280	4	<5	<20	28	0.08	<10	131	<10	6	31
37	RB03-42	165	0.2	0.52	50	355	<5	0.85	<1	19	52	191	4.95	20	0.18	1387	2	<0.01	12	3070	4	5	<20	5	0.07	<10	111	<10	14	48
38	RB03-43	20	<0.2	1.43	<5	410	5	2.96	<1	26	174	55	3.05	20	2.82	496	<1	0.09	135	1970	10	<5	<20	64	0.10	<10	54	<10	8	45
39	RB03-44	15	<0.2	0.77	<5	40	<5	2.92	<1	25	112	199	1.48	<10	0.65	318	<1	0.03	31	2090	8	<5	<20	<1	0.08	<10	50	<10	6	18
40	RB03-45	10	<0.2	1.47	<5	70	<5	3.07	<1	30	168	153	2.64	<10	1.74	481	<1	0.02	62	1470	12	<5	<20	<1	0.12	<10	110	<10	8	30
41	RB03-46	20	<0.2	0.79	<5	85	<5	2.61	<1	15	111	120	2.06	<10	0.74	344	<1	0.03	30	1910	6	<5	<20	6	0.08	<10	62	<10	6	20
42	RB03-47	50	<0.2	1.37	<5	105	<5	3.24	<1	23	217	300	4.96	10	1.64	424	<1	0.02	51	1750	6	<5	<20	<1	0.13	<10	125	<10	9	34
43	RB03-52	150	0.7	1.14	<5	150	<5	0.75	<1	26	72	623	5.50	20	0.90	659	<1	0.02	35	2350	4	<5	<20	3	0.07	<10	154	<10	9	31
44	RB03-53	240	0.3	1.18	<5	105	<5	0.97	<1	25	91	590	5.45	10	1.43	405	<1	0.03	25	2350	4	<5	<20	15	0.13	<10	188	<10	10	27
45	RB03-54	>1000	1.1	1.44	5	210	25	1.11	<1	25	89	666	6.23	20	1.34	998	1	0.02	20	2550	14	<5	<20	4	0.09	<10	196	<10	16	44
46	RB03-55	170	0.4	0.43	55	325	<5	0.38	2	16	40	133	3.32	10	0.14	1156	2	0.01	9	1200	22	<5	<20	7	0.04	<10	79	<10	9	148
47	RB03-56 A	>1000	0.4	1.08	<5	150	5	0.68	<1	35	1435	58	2.65	10	0.61	417	16	0.06	1267	410	34	15	<20	15	0.08	<10	39	<10	7	53
48	RB03-57	170	<0.2	1.72	<5	470	<5	3.75	<1	28	81	98	5.52	20	2.21	775	<1	0.03	34	1550	10	<5	<20	47	0.14	<10	206	<10	13	40
49	RB03-58	>1000	0.9	0.59	130	175	<5	3.82	6	29	65	266	6.32	20	0.30	1426	19	0.01	27	1340	58	10	<20	1	0.08	<10	105	<10	14	145
50	RB03-59	>1000	0.6	1.68	5	175	10	0.67	<1	25	72	342	5.47	20	1.46	679	<1	0.02	21	1460	10	5	<20	3	0.07	<10	162	<10	10	35
51	RB03-60	145	<0.2	1.26	<5	595	<5	3.54	<1	20	69	212	3.94	10	1.42	619	<1	0.03	24	1700	8	<5	<20	19	0.09	<10	144	<10	11	30
52	RB03-61	430	<0.2	0.98	<5	235	<5	1.63	<1	22	61	468	4.62	10	0.97	455	<1	0.04	19	2450	6	<5	<20	32	0.09	<10	157	<10	7	39
53	RB03-62	>1000	0.4	0.91	30	215	<5	1.40	<1	22	47	623	5.56	20	0.36	833	<1	0.02	20	2160	4	20	<20	<1	0.07	<10	147	<10	16	41
54	RB03-63	160	<0.2	0.82	<5	120	<5	2.21	<1	13	55	108	3.01	<10	0.76	343	<1	0.05	15	2000	4	<5	<20	14	0.07	<10	119	<10	7	26
55	RB03-64	105	<0.2	0.88	<5	125	<5	1.68	<1	20	55	318	4.44	10	0.71	318	<1	0.04	19	2120	4	<5	<20	22	0.10	<10	163	<10	8	41
56	RB03-65	160	<0.2	0.74	<5	60	<5	1.37	<1	19	48	160	4.05	10	0.55	254	<1	0.03	15	1870	4	<5	<20	12	0.09	<10	144	<10	8	30
57	RB03-66	285	<0.2	0.71	<5	65	<5	2.22	<1	15	50	53	3.91	10	0.47	226	<1	0.04	16	2110	4	<5	<20	8	0.08	<10	144	<10	8	28
58	RB03-67	<5	<0.2	0.73	<5	85	<5	1.77	<1	11	52	94	3.47	<10	0.32	192	<1	0.03	13	1740	4	<5	<20	9	0.08	<10	140	<10	7	22
59	RB03-68	45	<0.2	0.82	<5	145	<5	2.11	<1	16	54	262	4.23	10	0.47	270	<1	0.04	18	2230	6	<5	<20	11	0.09	<10	155	<10	7	35
60	RB03-69	205	0.2	0.71	<5	265	<5	1.33	<1	23	45	814	3.57	10	0.54	304	<1	0.05	18	2250	6	<5	<20	23	0.09	<10	137	<10	7	82
61	RB03-70	55	<0.2	0.78	<5	310	<5	1.94	<1	16	54	424	3.74	10	0.57	349	<1	0.06	17	2400	6	<5	<20	22	0.09	<10	147	<10	7	46
62	RB03-73	>1000	0.7	0.59	80	220	<5	3.36	6	24	54	206	5.84	20	0.24	1572	3	0.01	24	1200	48	<5	<20	1	0.08	<10	99	<10	14	158
63	RB03-75	135	0.8	1.31	70	830	5	0.74	3	53	76	92	9.97	30	0.58	447	3	<0.01	21	1960	18	40	<20	16	0.10	<10	199	<10	11	70
64	RB03-76	40	2.8	0.34	20	460	<5	0.29	<1	6	40	41	1.15	20	0.09	571	5	<0.01	6	430	88	20	<20	7	0.02	<10	17	<10	7	40
65	RB03-78	15	<0.2	1.40	<5	170	<5	3.66	<1	8	34	31	1.36	<10	1.16	860	<1	0.02	18	800	16	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	59	<10	15	68
66	RB03-79	<5	<0.2	1.11	<5	80	<5	7.16	<1	5	30	15	0.96	<10	1.20	733	<1	0.03	24	810	16	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	64	<10	13	54
67	RB03-81	25	<0.2	1.22	<5	140	<5	0.85	<1	24	101	282	6.13	20	1.59	479	<1	0.03	27	1940	4	<5	<20	19	0.12	<10	194	<10	8	35
68	RB03-82	80	<0.2	0.65	<5	200	<5	0.77	<1	21	46	245	5.59	20	0.32	921	2	<0.01	17	2850	2	<5	<20	5	0.06	<10	86	<10	11	39
69	RB03-83	50	<0.2	1.29	<5	285	<5	1.77	<1	23	76	239	4.85	10	1.47	554	<1	0.04	24	1940	8	<5	<20	23	0.12	<10	177	<10	11	33
70	RB03-84	75	<0.2	1.15	<5	260	<5	1.86	<1	23	69	134	4.71	10	1.32	449	<1	0.03	25	1720	4	<5	<20	19	0.13	<10	172	<10	11	33
71	RB03-85	>1000	0.4	1.22	<5	110	<5	1.00	<1	26	63	339	4.89	10	1.30	492	<1	0.03	25	1970	8	<5	<20	21	0.13	<10	158	<10	9	30
72	RB03-87	790	0.2	1.16	<5	170	<5	0.77	<1	30	1051	66	3.30	10	0.59	551	12	0.09	923	610	24	15	<20	42	0.13	<10	51	<10	9	64
73	RB03-56 B	>1000	0.4	1.09	<5	155	<5	0.70	<1	36	1470	58	2.70	10	0.63	421	16	0.06	1298	420	36	15	<20	14	0.08	<10	39	<10	8	54

AUTERRA VENTURES INC. 2003 RABBIT NORTH EXCAV. TRENCHING **ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-577 Revised** **ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**

Et #	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
QC DATA:																														
Resplit:																														
1	RB03-1	220	0.2	0.59	15	380	<5	1.99	7	20	34	142	4.02	20	0.17	1316	2	0.01	13	1850	12	<5	<20	6	0.06	<10	68	<10	15	158
18	RB03-18	115	0.2	0.23	15	165	15	0.18	<1	13	163	34	3.13	<10	0.11	518	4	0.02	11	540	24	5	<20	4	<0.02	<10	132	<10	5	54
18	RB03-18	-	0.2	0.23	15	165	10	0.18	<1	13	162	33	3.09	<10	0.11	506	4	0.02	10	510	24	5	<20	7	<0.02	<10	130	<10	5	53
19	RB03-19	780	0.4	1.39	25	225	<5	1.03	<1	33	60	321	7.31	20	1.00	694	<1	0.01	31	3150	16	5	<20	8	0.01	<10	173	<10	24	71
20	RB03-20	>1000	0.3	2.29	20	225	5	1.10	<1	37	105	320	7.35	30	2.90	873	<1	0.02	36	2340	8	5	<20	11	0.09	<10	195	<10	16	110
21	RB03-21	430	0.5	1.83	5	165	<5	1.13	<1	39	80	1429	6.83	20	2.57	622	3	0.03	37	2820	6	<5	<20	11	0.16	<10	238	<10	11	36
36	RB03-41	60	<0.2	0.81	<5	195	<5	2.33	<1	13	67	163	3.86	10	0.57	292	<1	0.05	32	2360	4	<5	<20	12	0.09	<10	140	<10	7	32
71	RB03-85	680	0.3	1.23	<5	120	<5	1.02	<1	27	67	338	5.03	20	1.31	513	<1	0.03	25	2010	8	<5	<20	18	0.13	<10	160	<10	9	31
Repeat:																														
1	RB03-1	205	0.2	0.59	10	360	<5	2.09	8	19	34	138	3.93	10	0.16	1322	2	<0.01	13	1880	12	<5	<20	1	0.05	<10	64	<10	15	156
4	RB03-4	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	RB03-7	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	RB03-8	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	RB03-10	485	0.2	0.71	25	290	<5	0.58	1	27	48	304	4.55	20	0.33	1978	4	<0.01	13	1380	14	15	<20	4	0.06	<10	95	<10	17	67
19	RB03-19	-	0.3	1.30	15	195	<5	1.02	1	33	61	307	6.99	20	0.91	667	<1	0.01	29	3310	12	<5	<20	10	0.08	<10	141	<10	18	72
36	RB03-41	95	<0.2	0.86	<5	195	<5	2.54	<1	13	65	168	3.66	10	0.57	286	<1	0.05	18	2290	4	<5	<20	37	0.08	<10	134	<10	6	32
45	RB03-54	-	1.0	1.45	5	210	20	1.10	<1	25	88	663	6.19	20	1.32	976	<1	0.02	21	2520	14	<5	<20	6	0.09	<10	195	<10	15	43
54	RB03-63	50	<0.2	0.85	<5	120	<5	2.26	<1	13	55	109	3.05	10	0.77	348	<1	0.05	14	2040	6	<5	<20	18	0.08	<10	121	<10	7	26
71	RB03-85	-	0.3	1.21	<5	115	<5	1.02	1	26	67	334	4.96	10	1.29	494	<1	0.03	26	2000	8	<5	<20	19	0.13	<10	159	<10	9	30
Standard:																														
GEO '03		140	1.5	1.48	55	140	<5	1.63	<1	20	60	84	3.61	<10	0.88	627	<1	0.02	30	680	22	<5	<20	46	0.11	<10	79	<10	10	76
GEO '03		140	1.4	1.59	55	140	<5	1.59	<1	20	59	85	3.56	<10	0.83	611	<1	0.02	30	660	20	<5	<20	49	0.11	<10	77	<10	9	73
GEO '03		135	1.5	1.59	55	150	<5	1.63	<1	20	59	86	3.60	<10	0.84	626	<1	0.02	30	670	22	<5	<20	40	0.11	<10	77	<10	10	75

NOTE: Au Results previously reported for repeats #19 (RB03-19) & #45 (RB03-54) were reagent blanks, not repeats of your samples.

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/kk
df/577
XLS/03
CC: Ragnar Bruaset

13-Jan-04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-003

2003 Rabbit North trenching

AUTERRA VENTURES INC.
501-905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1L6

ATTENTION: Ray Roland

No. of samples received: 2
Sample type: Rock
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RB03-90	<5	<0.2	0.37	5	450	<5	0.80	<1	2	41	4	0.58	10	0.10	62	2	0.02	4	330	12	<5	<20	33	<0.01	<10	5	<10	7	29
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	RB03-90	5	<0.2	0.36	<5	455	<5	0.87	<1	1	40	3	0.56	10	0.09	55	1	0.02	5	330	10	<5	<20	37	<0.01	<10	4	<10	8	24
Standard:																														
GEO '03		145	1.6	1.53	50	140	<5	1.47	<1	19	56	85	3.25	<10	0.90	562	<1	0.02	27	660	20	5	<20	46	0.12	<10	66	<10	9	70

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/kk
df/2
XLS/03
CC: Ragnar Bruaset

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Auterra Ventures Inc. PROJECT CLIENT File # A305897
501 - 905 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1L6

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	Sample gm
SI	<1	5	3	1	<.3	1	<1	5	.04	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	<3	<1	.09	.001	<1	1	.01	5	<.01	<3	.01	.44	<.01	<2	<2	-
RBJC-01	<1	83	3	53	<.3	46	19	789	3.63	6	<8	<2	2	92	<.5	<3	3	116	2.26	.133	7	55	1.54	240	.13	3	1.53	.04	.20	<2	54	2800
RBJC-02	4	128	28	62	1.9	18	35	630	6.91	126	<8	<2	2	22	2.0	42	<3	150	.47	.153	7	36	.30	340	<.01	4	1.06	<.01	.30	<2	119	2600
RBJC-03	1	298	<3	50	.5	25	27	864	6.11	10	<8	<2	3	22	<.5	<3	10	180	.84	.223	9	60	1.66	198	.03	3	1.81	.02	.22	<2	1889	1700
RBJC-04	2	803	11	44	1.6	15	45	1240	7.02	31	<8	12	2	15	.9	3	148	189	.61	.197	8	32	.56	321	.01	3	1.02	.01	.31	2	11372	1400
RBJC-05	2	117	34	111	<.3	7	12	1148	2.55	28	<8	<2	2	13	1.6	<3	<3	64	.27	.089	5	7	.12	305	<.01	5	.57	.02	.27	<2	139	2200
RBJC-06	1	215	<3	40	<.3	15	19	1223	5.02	10	<8	<2	2	27	<.5	<3	<3	96	3.45	.217	10	19	.25	598	<.01	7	.86	.02	.30	<2	64	3500
RBJC-07	3	327	45	114	1.1	19	24	1199	5.16	89	<8	3	<2	15	5.5	5	21	112	.45	.107	6	26	.50	188	<.01	4	1.04	.02	.33	<2	2021	3200
RBJC-08	<1	2707	<3	17	.5	13	14	289	1.68	6	<8	<2	2	65	<.5	<3	4	64	1.07	.171	4	16	1.02	198	.11	7	1.24	.05	.12	<2	497	2600
STANDARD DS5/AU-R	12	143	24	132	<.3	24	12	756	3.00	18	<8	<2	3	46	5.5	4	6	58	.72	.093	12	190	.67	142	.09	17	1.97	.04	.15	4	498	-

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 28 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 4/03 SIGNED BY .....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
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10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
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www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2003-577

AUTERRA VENTURES INC.
501-905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1L6

2003 RABBIT NORTH EXCAVATOR TRENCHING

28-Nov-03

ATTENTION: Ray Roland

No. of samples received: 72
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Not Indicated
Shipment #: Not Indicated
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

ET #.	Tag #		Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
5	RB03-5		10.4	0.303
6	RB03-6		2.34	0.068
9	RB03-9		1.06	0.031
15	RB03-15		1.54	0.045
16	RB03-16		14.3	0.417
20	RB03-20		1.53	0.045
27	RB03-27		21.0	0.612
45	RB03-54	*	10.9	0.318
47	RB03-56 A		1.99	0.058
49	RB03-58		1.57	0.046
50	RB03-59		3.98	0.116
53	RB03-62		2.82	0.082
62	RB03-73		1.69	0.049
71	RB03-85		0.96	0.028
72	RB03-87		0.83	0.024
73	RB03-56 B		1.84	0.054
QC DATA:				
Resplit:				
15	RB03-15		1.83	0.053
20	RB03-20		2.54	0.074
45	RB03-54	*	6.96	0.203
Standard:				
PM163			1.63	0.048
PM163			1.59	0.046

NOTE: * = Coarse metallic may be present

JJ/kk
XLS/03

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

28-Nov-03

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-578

2003 RABBIT NORTH EXCAV. TRENCHING

SAMPLES OF SOIL

AUTERRA VENTURES INC.
501-905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1L6

ATTENTION: Ray Roland

No. of samples received: 5
Sample type: Soil
Project #: Not Indicated
Shipment #: Not Indicated
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	RB03-50 S	45	<0.2	1.25	5	195	<5	2.56	<1	25	60	111	4.00	10	1.27	827	<1	0.01	55	1450	14	<5	<20	31	0.11	<10	95	<10	10	70
2	RB03-51 S	40	<0.2	1.22	<5	195	<5	2.65	<1	27	57	117	4.10	10	1.20	863	<1	0.01	54	1510	14	<5	<20	25	0.11	<10	96	<10	10	70
3	RB03-55 S	25	<0.2	1.01	5	310	<5	2.09	<1	26	45	102	3.85	20	0.86	995	1	<0.01	39	1240	22	<5	<20	19	0.09	<10	79	<10	9	69
4	RB03-72 S	40	<0.2	1.51	5	225	<5	2.72	<1	27	76	128	4.28	20	1.75	828	<1	0.02	73	1550	16	<5	<20	40	0.12	<10	110	<10	11	70
5	RB03-80 S	5	<0.2	1.25	5	140	<5	2.45	<1	24	48	121	4.04	10	1.20	735	<1	0.02	41	1420	14	<5	<20	29	0.11	<10	96	<10	10	67

S = soil sample

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	RB03-50	-	<0.2	1.27	<5	210	<5	2.61	<1	27	60	109	4.08	10	1.26	892	<1	0.01	55	1470	14	<5	<20	29	0.12	<10	97	<10	10	71
4	RB03-72	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Standard:

GEO '03		135	1.5	1.41	55	145	<5	1.62	<1	20	59	85	3.59	<10	0.85	622	<1	0.01	31	670	20	<5	<20	53	0.11	<10	67	<10	10	73

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

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E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

WHOLE ROCK CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-577

AUTERRA VENTURES INC.
501-905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1L6

17-Feb-04

ATTENTION: Ray Roland

No. of samples received: 73
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Not Indicated
Shipment #: Not Indicated
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Note: Values expressed in percent

ET #.	Tag #	BaO	P205	SiO2	MnO	Fe203	MgO	Al203	CaO	TiO2	Na2O	K20	L.O.I.
2	RB03-2	0.07	0.27	59.37	0.28	7.52	0.69	16.86	0.74	0.74	0.35	5.44	7.68
4	RB03-4	0.06	0.18	61.45	0.10	5.51	0.80	17.71	0.95	0.54	4.00	3.90	4.80
13	RB03-13	0.11	0.24	54.33	0.13	6.62	3.52	19.51	2.58	0.60	4.94	3.00	4.43
31	RB03-34	0.07	0.35	55.07	0.09	3.87	2.66	20.37	6.08	0.46	5.69	2.50	2.79
62	RB03-73	0.08	0.16	56.42	0.21	8.55	0.76	15.44	4.24	0.61	2.18	4.46	6.88
64	RB03-76 (Ex03-8)	0.08	0.05	74.04	0.07	1.74	0.40	14.83	0.44	0.66	0.35	2.22	5.10
71	RB03-85	0.06	0.32	53.28	0.12	8.86	3.20	16.90	5.42	0.74	5.07	0.93	5.10
QC DATA:													
Repeat													
64	RB03-76	0.07	0.09	73.65	0.07	1.83	0.32	15.14	0.47	0.62	0.38	2.28	5.10
Standard:													
Mrg-1		0.02	0.01	38.65	0.17	18.14	14.02	8.46	14.87	3.69	0.64	0.18	2.22
Sy-4		0.06	0.13	49.64	0.11	6.59	0.65	20.97	8.15	0.29	7.06	1.57	4.56

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

df/wr577

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

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E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

WHOLE ROCK CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-003

AUTERRA VENTURES INC.
501-905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1L6

17-Feb-04

ATTENTION: Ray Roland

No. of samples received: 2
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Not Indicated
Shipment #: Not Indicated
Samples submitted by: Ragnar Bruaset

Note: Values expressed in percent

EX03-7

ET #.	Tag #	BaO	P205	SiO2	MnO	Fe203	MgO	Al203	CaO	TiO2	Na2O	K20	L.O.I.
1	RB03-90	0.15	0.07	70.02	0.01	1.45	0.22	15.62	1.26	0.66	3.06	4.86	2.60
2	RB03-91	<0.01	0.08	72.55	0.09	1.35	0.19	17.87	0.34	0.24	0.06	3.41	3.82

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	RB03-90	0.15	0.05	69.05	0.01	1.41	0.22	15.53	1.26	0.68	3.09	4.66	3.90

Standard:

Mrg-1	0.02	0.01	38.65	0.17	18.14	14.02	8.46	14.87	3.69	0.64	0.18	2.22
Sy-4	0.06	0.13	49.64	0.11	6.59	0.65	20.97	8.15	0.29	7.06	1.57	4.56

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

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 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. 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.

K:Methods/methicp

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 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.

K:Methods/geoauana

Analytical Procedure

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried upon receipt. The sample is crushed to minus 10 mesh, then pulverized to 95% 120 mesh. The sample is rolled and homogenized.

A 0.1 gram of sample is weighed out with 0.5 gram of LiBO2 (lithium metaborate) into a graphite crucible. The sample is fused in a furnace and the resultant bead is digested with nitric acid. The solution is analyzed with appropriate certified standards on a Jarrell Ash ICP instrument to a 0.01% detection limit.

Elements analyzed are SiO2, Al2O3, Fe2O3, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, TiO2, P2O5, MnO, Cr2O3, BaO and LOI.

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.

NOTES ON QUALITY CONTROL

COMPARISONS WITH STANDARDS

The standards used were obtained from CDN Resources Laboratories Ltd. Three different standards were submitted, with two samples of one standard. The gold analyses obtained by Eco-Teck on these samples are listed in QC Table 1. Three out of four samples "met spec", and one sample was slightly-5.3%-above.

COMPARISON BETWEEN FIRST ANALYSIS AND ANY RESPLITS and REPEATS.

According to the Eco-Tech Labs, RESPLIT is when the lab goes back to the REJECT and makes a new pulp for analysis. This is done routinely for the 1st, the 36th, the 71st and the 106th sample, and so on.

A REPEAT is when they go back to the existing pulp and do another analysis. This is done routinely on the 1st , 10th 19^{th,} 28th sample, and so on.

QC Table 2 (2 pages) list RESPLITS and REPEATS and comparisons can readily be made between the first analysis and any repeat and resplit. The same table list comparative results based on sampler and analytical lab. Comparative samples are generally as close as one could expect. There is bound to be variability is samples of this type reflecting the probable erratic distribution of gold in the material sampled, especially since coarse metallic gold is inferred to be present in at least one sample site (RB 03-54).

COMPARISON BETWEEN WEIGHTED-AVERAGES FOR SIMILAR AREAS BASED ON CURRENT AND HISTORICAL DATA

Weighted-average calculations for historical data at EX 03-1 are included as well as a similar calculation based on current data. The current sampling was about 1 m deeper in the pit than the historical data (Plate GEO. 03-2).

ARRabN.62

QC TABLE 1

CDN RESOURCE LABORATORIES LTD. GOLD STANDARDS ANALYZED BLIND BY ECO-TECH LABS AN REPORTED ON CERTIFICATE AK 2003-577.

Standard Used	Round robin value (Au)	Field number assigned	Eco-Tech	Met spec
CDN GS –5	20.77+-0.91 g/tonne	RB 03-27	21.0 g/tonne	YES
CDN GS – 9 1 st	1.75+-0.14 g/tonne	RB 03-56 A	1.99 g/tonne	NO
CDN GS –10	0.82+-0.09 g/tonne	RB 03-87	0.83 g/tonne	YES
CDN GS - 9 2nd	1.75+-0.14 g/tonne	RB03-56 B	1.84 g/tonne	YES

QC TABLE 2 p.1of 2

QUALITY CONTROL. COMPARISON BETWEEN SAMPLES COLECTED BY DIFFERENT SAMPLERS, AND COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FIRST ANALYSIS of A SAMPLE AND SUBSEQUENT RESPLITS AND REPEATS

EXCAVATION #	STATION No.	Bruaset VALUE	Saunders VALUE	Currie VALUE
EX 03-1	RB 03-1	190		
		Resplit 220		
		Repeat 205		
"	RB 03-3	170	RB 03-55I.S. 170	RBJC-05 139
"	RB 03-4	820		
		Repeat 775		
"	RB 03-7	170		
		Repeat 180		
"	RB 03-8	495		
		Repeat 520		
"	RB 03-10	505		
		Repeat 485		
"	RB 03-15	1.54g	RB03-54I.S. 10.9g	
		Replit 1.83g	Resplit 6.96 g	
"	RB03-16	14.3 g		RBJC-04 11,372
"	RB03-18	105		
		Resplit 115		
"	RB03-19	615		
		Resplit 780		
"	RB03-20	1.53g		RBJC-3 1889
		Resplit 2.54g		
"	RB03-21	695		
		Resplit 430		

DATA: Eco-Tech Labs AK 2003-577, AK 2004-003 for Bruaset and Saunders Values
Acme Lab File # A 305897 for Currie values

QC TABLE 2 p.2 of 2

QUALITY CONTROL. COMPARISON BETWEEN SAMPLES COLLECTED BY DIFFERENT SAMPLERS. AND BETWEEN THE FIRST ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE AND SUBSEQUENT RESPLITS AND REPEATS.

EXCAVATION #	STATION No.	Bruaset VALUE Ppb if not g	Saundes VALUE Ppb Au, if not g (Cu where indicated)	Currie VALUE ppb Au (Cu where indicated)
EX 03-1	RB 03-22	340	RB03-53 I.S. 240	
	RB 03-23	40	RB03-52I.S. 150	
EX 03-1	RB 03-37	40		RBJC-6 64
EX 03-2	RB 03-58	1.57g		RBJC-7 2021
	RB 03-73	1.69g		
EX 03-8	RB 03-75	135		RBJC-2 119
			Au Cu	Au Cu
EX 03–3			RB03- 31 275 1430	RBJC-8 497 2707
			RB 03-32 405 1898	
			RB 03-33 410 2657	
			RB 03-34 370 2100	
EX 03-2	RB 03-63	160		
		Repeat 50		
EX 03-1	RB 03-41	75		
		Resplit 60		
		Repeat 95		
EX 03-1	RB 03-85	0.96g		
		Resplit 680		

DATA: Eco-Tech Labs AK 2003-577, AK 2004-003 for Bruaset and Saunders Values
Acme Lab FILE # A305897 for Currie Values

APPENDIX 2:

PETROGRAPHIC RPT. BY J. HARRIS

Harris
EXPLORATION
SERVICES

MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

534 ELLIS STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7H 2G6 TELEPHONE (604) 929-5867

Report for: Ragnar Bruaset,
5851 Halifax Street,
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 2P4

Report 04-01

January 15, 2004

PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE RABBIT NORTH PROPERTY OF AUTERRA VENTURES INC.

Introduction:

6 polished thin sections, numbered as below, together with corresponding off-cut pieces, were submitted for examination.

Sample No.	Slide No.
RB 03-1	04-323
RB 03-90	04-324
RB 03-91	04-325
RB 03-92	04-326
RN 2002-1	04-328
RN 2002-2	04-327

Summary:

Sample RB 03-1 is a strongly altered rock which is heavily and diffusely impregnated with brown ferruginous material (earthy limonite and possible jarosite). It appears to represent a weathered and oxidized leucocratic rock of feldspar-rich composition, devoid of both quartz and mafics. It now consists of small, strongly sericitized phenocrysts in a minutely microgranular feldspathic groundmass. It contains discrete grains of disseminated hematite which could have originated as sulfides, or may be an oxidized derivative of accessory magnetite.

Sample RB 03-90 is another fine-grained, mafic-free, leucocratic porphyritic rock - in this case of distinctly potassic composition, with quartz as an accessory constituent. Small phenocrysts of more or less strongly altered (sericitized and carbonated) plagioclase, and less abundant K-feldspar and quartz phenocrysts occur evenly scattered through an evenly felsitic matrix of K-feldspar and

accessory sericite. This rock has the mineralogical composition of quartz latite and the textural aspect of a dyke rock.

Sample RB 03-91 is another rock of similar type (leucocratic, feldspar-rich) to the previous two. In this case, however, K-feldspar is absent and quartz very minor, and the rock consists of a non-porphyritic aggregate of near-monomineralic sodic feldspar. This shows a distinctive crypto-radiate texture of unknown origin, sometimes formed as apparent overgrowths on cores of earlier, totally sericitzed feldspar, or small grains of quartz. Sericite is the principal accessory, as minutely felted, interstitial pockets. This rock is of keratophyric composition, and is tentatively classified as a bostonite.

Sample RB 03-92 is an andesite consisting dominantly of pervasively sericited plagioclase plus minor intergrown K-feldspar. Mafic accessories are hornblende and epidote. Minor disseminated opaques are hematite and intergrown limonite. Remnant specks of pyrite in the latter suggest derivation from original sulfides. Rare traces of fresh chalcopyrite are also recognizable.

Sample RN 2002-1 resembles RB 03-92 in being a quartz-free rock of intermediate volcanic character, but is compositionally distinctive. It is a porphyritic rock in which phenocrysts of colourless clinopyroxene and pale green hornblende are scattered through a minutely sub-trachytic feldspar groundmass - apparently consisting of a mixture of plagioclase and K-feldspar. Epidote is a patchily developed deuteric constituent. Minor disseminated opaques are magnetite. Rare traces of chalcopyrite are also present.

Sample RN 2002-2 is a strongly altered/mineralized rock of unknown protolithic character. It now consists of an intimate intergrowth of quartz, plagioclase and chrysocolla. Olive brown biotite is a minor accessory. No sulfides could be found.

Individual sample descriptions are attached.

J.F. Harris Ph.D.

SAMPLE RB 03-1 (Slide 04-323)

ALTERED FERRUGINIZED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

Estimated mode

Feldspars	13
Sericite	40
Jarosite)	
Limonite)	40
Ferruginous clays)	
Carbonate	1
Hematite	5
Rutile)	1
Leucoxene)	
Zeolite	trace

The sectioned area of this sample (see off-cut) appears to straddle a contact between two different leucocratic rock types - possibly fragments in a breccia. One half exhibits a weak cobaltinitrite stain reaction, suggesting latitic composition. The other half is essentially unstained, and appears more heavily impregnated with dispersed limonite.

In thin section the petrographic features of this rock are largely obscured by strong diffuse ferruginization - possibly a form of surface weathering of a previously sulfide-bearing rock.

The texture in the two supposedly different lithotypes is found to be essentially identical - consisting of prismatic phenocrysts of totally sericitized plagioclase, 0.1 - 1.0 mm in size, in a minutely microgranular feldspathic groundmass of grain size 10 - 50 microns. The latter is mainly recognizable in the more potassic variant, where it is lightly dusted with sericite and pervaded with micron-sized ferruginous material. It is possible that the apparent lithologic contact is merely a front of more intense alteration and ferruginization.

In the more ferruginized, unstained variant, the sericitized phenocrysts tend to be of somewhat larger mean particle size, and the groundmass phase is totally obscured by pervasive, sub-translucent, ferruginous material (earthy limonite, jarosite or ferruginized clays - or mixtures of all three). Rare discontinuous veinlets of carbonate are seen in this area. There are also numerous other microfractures - mostly empty, but some filled with sericite, limonite or zeolite. No mafic silicates are distinguishable.

Reflected light examination reveals the presence of relatively abundant, disseminated, equant grains of well-polished hematite, 5 - 200 microns in size, plus small clumps and strings of such grains, ranging up to 500 microns in size. These occur evenly scattered

throughout the sectioned area. They may represent pseudomorphs of original sulfides, although no remnants of the latter appear to survive. Alternatively they could be modified magnetite.

There are also occasional sub-opaque grains which are translucent in cross-polarized reflected light, and appear to be leucoxenized rutile or sphene.

SAMPLE RB 03-90 (Slide 04-324) QUARTZ LATITE

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	15
K-feldspar	40
Quartz	10
Sericite	25
Carbonate	8
Rutile)	
Sphene)	2
Leucoxene)	

The off-cut of this sample has the appearance of a homogenous microporphyritic rock of leucocratic character, in which small, prismatic, white-etched (plagioclase) grains and tiny specks of unetched material (quartz) occur scattered through a dominant yellow-stained groundmass (K-feldspar).

Thin section examination confirms the macroscopic observations, except that a few phenocrysts of K-feldspar are also found to be present.

The plagioclase microphenocrysts (which make up about 25% of the rock) are of subhedral form, and range in size from 0.1 - 1.5 mm. They typically show partial alteration to carbonate and lesser sericite - and, in a few cases, are completely pseudomorphed by these secondary minerals.

The scattered K-feldspar phenocrysts are similar in size to the plagioclase, but are of more equant form and only mildly altered. In some cases they show micrographic (granophyric) texture (micron-scale intergrowths with quartz).

The quartz phenocrysts are typically 0.1 - 0.5 mm in size, and show equant to irregular/amoeboid form. Composite phenocrysts of K-spar, or altered plagioclase, with poikilitic inclusions of quartz, are also relatively common.

The groundmass consists dominantly of an even-grained aggregate of K-feldspar, 10 - 30 microns in size. It is more or less abundantly flecked with fine-grained sericite - which most likely represents alteration of an original component of intergrown plagioclase. A lesser proportion of dispersed, micron-sized, sub-opaque material is also present; this may be leucoxene or a form of clay.

The remaining constituent is rutile, as sparsely scattered, equant grains 0.05 - 0.1 mm in size.

There are no recognizable mafics in this thin section, but occasional small prismatic grains of sericite with inclusions of fine-grained rutile, sphene and/or limonitic material may have originated as traces of biotite.

Sample RB 03-90 cont.

This sample has the homogenous appearance of a fine-grained, leucocratic dyke rock. It could equally well be a volcanic, though there is no positive evidence (amygdules, flow features etc.) to that effect. The approximately equal modal proportions of plagioclase (now largely altered) and K-feldspar, and the relatively minor quartz content, indicate its composition as being quartz latite rather than rhyolite.

SAMPLE RB 03-91 (Slide 04-325) BOSTONITE?

Estimated mode

Sodic feldspar	85
Sericite	10
Quartz	3
Limonite	2

The off-cut of this sample appears to consist of a homogenous, finely granular aggregate of strongly white-etched material (presumably plagioclase), incorporating sparsely scattered, small specks of quartz. The rock displays a vuggy porosity in which the cavities appear to be coated with earthy limonite or ferruginous clays.

Petrographic examination reveals that this rock consists of a near-monomineralic aggregate of anhedral grains of feldspar, 0.1 - 0.5 mm in size.

The mineralogical composition of this feldspar is uncertain. It shows no sign of the lamellar twinning characteristic of plagioclase, yet the complete lack of positive cobaltinitrite stain reaction shows that it is not K-feldspar. It is possible that it is a rare variety such as sodic sanidine or anorthoclase.

Its texture is distinctive in that the grains often show an incipient (cleavage-defined? granophyric?) radiate texture, although each appears optically continuous as regards extinction.

Many of these grains appear to have formed as overgrowths of smaller, perfectly euhdral/prismatic cores (of original feldspar?) which are now totally pseudomorphed by compact, minutely felted sericite. The overgrowth feldspar, by contrast, typically shows only mild flecking by sericite. The core constituent in some cases is quartz, as small, individual grains 0.05 - 0.3 mm in size.

What appears to be a minutely microgranular variant of the same sodic feldspar/quartz intergrowth occurs as occasional pockets interstitial to the interlocking sodic feldspar aggregate, as does felted/radiate sericite. The vari-sized limonite-coated vugs are often bounded by this radiate/felted sericite.

The rock is devoid of mafic silicates, but a minor component of slender, well-formed, individual flakes of sericite (seldom exceeding 0.2 mm in length) - sometimes with inclusions of rutile - may represent the modification of trace levels of original accessory biotite.

Classification of this highly leucocratic rock - and the feldspar which is its dominant constituent - is uncertain. The textural aspect somewhat resembles that of a granophyre in which most of the

quartz is in occult form; however, it is devoid of K-feldspar. It is possibly an example of the fine-grained sodic dyke rocks of keratophyric composition sometimes known as bostonites.

SAMPLE RB 03-92 (Slide 04-326) ANDESITE

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	45
K-feldspar	8
Sericite	20
Hornblende	15
Epidote	7
Chlorite	1
Apatite	trace
Hematite	2
Limonite	2
Pyrite	trace
Chalcopyrite	trace

This is a microporphyritic rock composed principally of abundant, stumpy/prismatic grains of feldspar, 0.2 - 1.0 mm in size. These are set in a groundmass/interstitial phase of the same composition, having a grain size of 20 - 100 microns.

The feldspars appear to show virtually no twinning. Observation is, in any case, hampered by the more or less strong pervasive sericitization. Judging from the limited development of yellow cobaltinitrite stain on the off-cut, the feldspars are dominantly plagioclase (or a sodic variety of alkali feldspar, as in Sample RB 03-91) plus accessory proportions of K-feldspar.

The principal mafic accessory is olive-brown hornblende. This occurs as a few subhedral phenocrysts up to 2.0 mm in size, but is mainly in the form of much smaller grains, 0.05 - 0.2 mm in size, randomly intergrown with the sub-phenocrystic feldspar, and as a component of the interstitial assemblage. The hornblende typically appears fresh, though in some cases original phenocrysts seem to have been recrystallized to microgranular aggregates.

Epidote is developed as granular aggregates - partly associated with a limonite-filled microfracture which parallels the long axis of the sectioned area, but also as other clusters up to several mm in size, which show no apparent association with the fracture.

Opaques consist of randomly disseminated grains and small clusters of hematite, 0.05 - 0.2 mm in size, sometimes with associated limonite which incorporates tiny remnants of pyrite. The distribution of these grains does not appear to be related to the microfracturing and epidote development and seems, rather, to be a part of the interstitial assemblage between the stumpy sub-phenocrysts of feldspar.

Rare traces of chalcopyrite, as minute specks, were noted in and around the concentrations of epidote.

Sample RB 03-92 cont.

The hand specimen of this sample shows more or less strong green secondary Cu staining (probably chrysocolla) on fracture surfaces, and as a localized veinlet up to 5 mm in thickness. This material is not present in the area chosen for thin sectioning.

SAMPLE RN 2002-1 (Slide 04-328)

AUGITE PORPHYRY (MAFIC-RICH LATITE/ANDESITE)

Estimated mode

Plagioclase	35
K-feldspar	20
Augite	25
Hornblende	5
Epidote	10
Apatite	trace
Sphene	1
Magnetite	3.5
Hematite	0.5
Limonite	trace
Chalcopyrite	trace

The patchy distribution of yellow cobaltinitrite stain observable macroscopically on the off-cut of this sample suggests that the rock may be of fragmental character.

This is not verifiable from petrographic examination, where the rock is found to consist of vari-sized mafic phenocrysts scattered through a minutely trachytic-textured groundmass of turbid feldspar. This is not distinguishable as regards plagioclase or K-spar, and appears the same throughout the sectioned area - except possibly in its degree of pervasive epidotization.

This rock is distinct from others of the suite in containing a higher proportion of mafics (including pyroxene), and in the absence of quartz.

The phenocrysts range in size from about 0.2 - 1.5 mm. They consist dominantly of colourless clinopyroxene of euhedral-subhedral/ prismatic form. A lesser proportion - typically somewhat less euhdral - consists of pale green hornblende. Both minerals are essentially fresh, though the pyroxene sometimes shows marginal (late-magmatic) modification to hornblende. There are no feldspar phenocrysts.

The groundmass consists of a close-packed aggregate of turbid feldspar, as slender laths 0.05 - 0.2 mm in length. These show a meshwork texture or, locally, exhibit an imperfect preferred orientation (sub-trachytic texture). Pervasive epidotization of the feldspar is patchily developed. Minute granules of pyroxene, hornblende and sphene are evenly distributed accessory consitutents throughout the groundmass.

Prominent concentrations of compact, fine-grained epidote (visible on the off-cut as greyish, unstained patches) are sporadically

developed, sometimes around cores of mafic silicates and/or opaques. The origin of these features is uncertain.

Opaques in this rock consist dominantly of clusters of partially hematized magnetite grains, 10 - 100 microns in size. The distribution of these often seems to be controlled by microfracturing. Concentrations of epidote, sphene and hornblende are commonly associated with the magnetite. Rare minute specks of chalcopyrite were seen in the silicate matrix marginal to some of the magnetite clusters.

A piece of the remaining hand specimen material of this sample shows chrysocolla encrusting cavities on a weathered surface. This mineral is not present in the sectioned area.

SAMPLE RN 2002-2 (Slide 04-327) MINERALIZED ALTERED ROCK

Estimated mode

Quartz	40
Plagioclase	20
Biotite	2
K-feldspar	trace
Hematite)	trace
Limonite)	
Chrysocolla	38

The off-cut of this sample contains a sinuous veniform concentration of a green secondary Cu mineral, plus random clusters and fine-grained disseminations of the same material. The host rock takes a more or less strong white etch, and is apparently a leucocratic assemblage composed dominantly of fine-grained plagioclase and quartz (greyish; unetched). A prominent, angular, white-etched area at one corner of the sectioned potion has the appearance of part of a fragment.

Petrographic examination adds little additional information, confirming that the sample consists of an intimate intergrowth of chrysocolla, plagioclase and quartz.

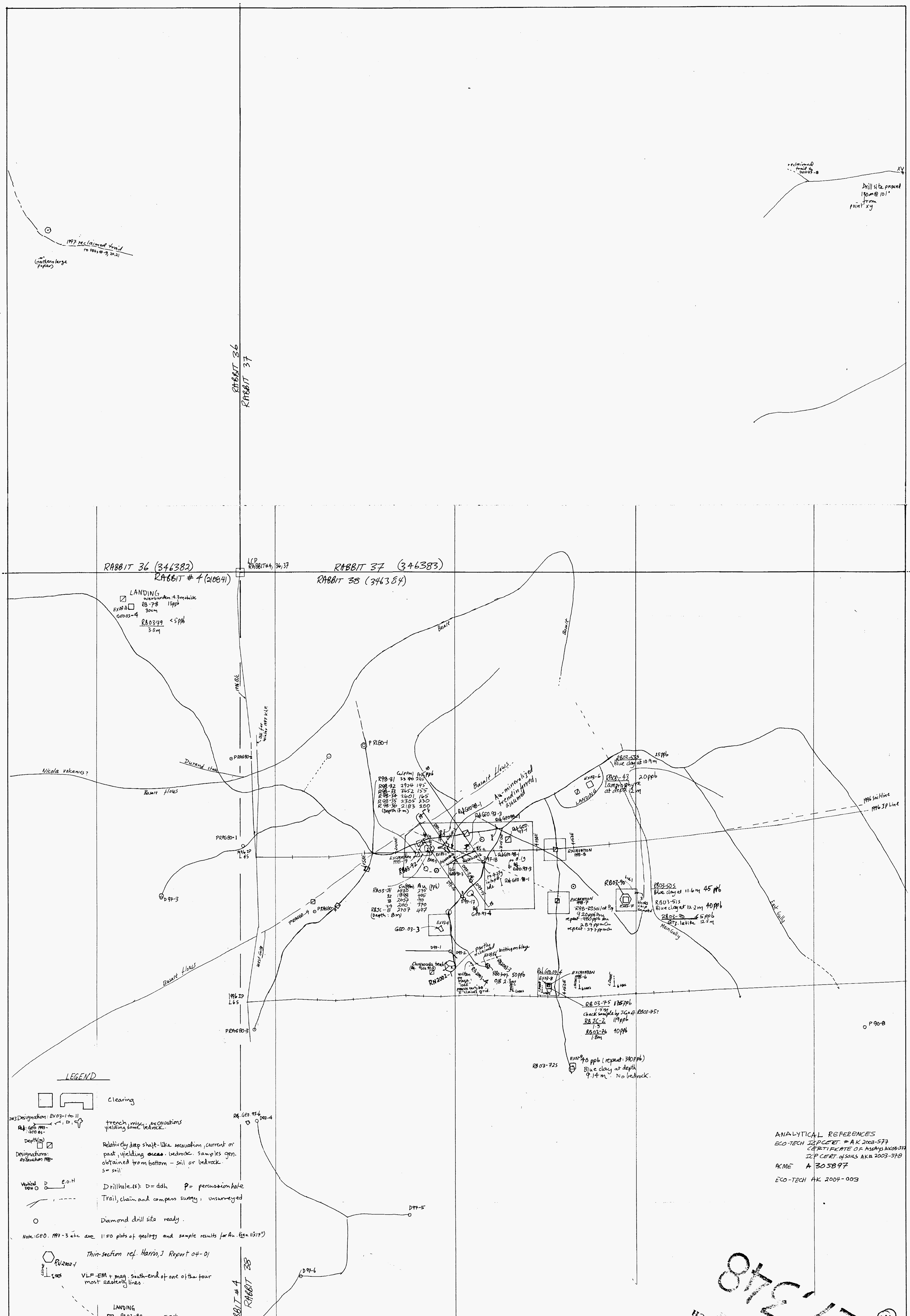
In the veniform concentration, chrysocolla forms a matrix to individual anhedral grains of quartz, 30 - 200 microns in size, and vari-sized compact clumps thereof. A few patches of an olive brown, finely felted mineral believed to be a form of biotite occur as a minor accessory within this zone.

The bulk of the sectioned area consists of a heterogenous, clumpy/ banded intergrowth of varied proportions of turbid plagioclase, quartz and chrysocolla, in a grain size range of 20 - 300 microns. The plagioclase is typically strongly turbid in appearance - possibly as a result of pervasive argillization and epidotization. Traces of the olive brown biotite constituent occur sporadically throughout. In addition, there are traces of K-feldspar as microfracture-controlled flecks and threads.

The fragment-like area at one corner of the slide is a monomineralic aggregate of turbid microgranular albite. This is cut by hairline veinlets of chrysocolla and secondary K-feldspar.

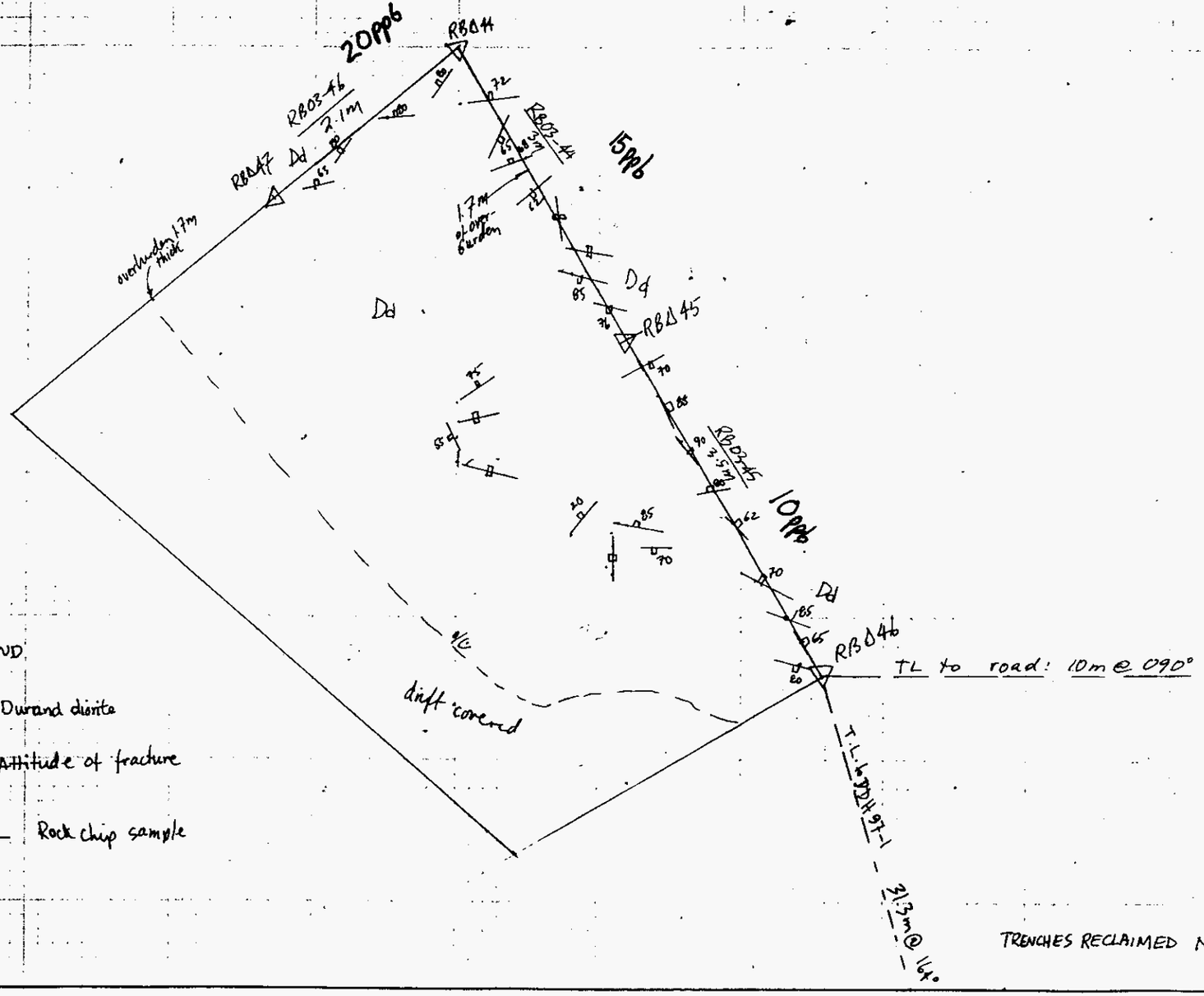
The sectioned area contains no sulfides, but traces of Fe oxides (hematite and limonite), occur as sparsely scattered, tiny, individual grains, 20 - 200 microns in size.

This sample is a highly altered, mineralized rock of metasomatic character, which cannot be classified in terms of protolithology.



1997 reclaimed trail
to DDHs 97-9, 20, 21
(northern large poplar)
reclaimed trail to DDH97-8
XY
Drill site prepared 130m @ 101° from point XY
RABBIT 36
RABBIT 37
RABBIT 36 (346382)
RABBIT #4 (218841)
LCP RABBIT#4, 36, 37
RABBIT 37 (346383)
RABBIT 38 (346384)
LANDING
overburden: 4.3m thick
EX03-10
RB-78 15ppb 30cm
GEO03-4
RB03-79 <5ppb 3.5m
Basalt
1996 B/L
B/L for winter 1997 VLF
P RLGO-1
PRAGBO-2
Durand stock
Nicola volcanics?
Basalt flows
Basalt flows
Au-mineralized trend inferred, assumed
Cu(ppm) Au ppb
R98-31 3340 235
R98-32 2924 145
R98-33 3652 155
R98-34 2601 165
R98-35 2305 230
R98-36 2183 200
(Depth: 7 m)
Ref GEO 98-1
Ref GEO.97-3
Ref GEO98-1
Ref GEO. 97-1
Excavation 1998-9
RB03-92
PRAGBO-1
1996 IP L4S
D97-3
Cu(ppm) Au (ppb)
RB03-31 1430 275
32 1898 405
33 2657 40
34 2100 370
RBJC-8 2707 497
(Depth: 8m)
PRAGBO-4
GEO.03-3
EX03-4
D97-1
D97-2
D97-17
Ref GEO.97-4
Chrysocolla trench (Ref. GEO.97-5)
RN2002-1
written blaze: "100E" possible early '80 "E" claims grid.
partly reclaimed
writing on blaze
RB03-47 50ppb O/B 2.3m
West Gully
1996 IP L6S
PRAGBO-3
EXCAVATION 1998-8
EXCAVATION 1998-7
R98-38 soil at 9m 920ppb Au
repeat: 980ppb Au
289 ppm Cu
repeat: 277 ppm Cu
EX03-6
LANDING
RB03-53S Blue clay at 10.9m
25ppb
RB03-43 20ppb
Lamprophyre at depth 12m
RB03-90
EX03-7
3 blocks chip sampled
RB03-50S Blue clay at 11.6m 45ppb
RB03-51S Blue clay at 12.2m 40ppb
RB03-90 <5ppb Qtz. latite 12.5m
Main Gully
East Gully
1996 Soil line
1996 IP Line
Ref GEO.07-4
EX03-8
EXCAVATION 1998-6
4+50E
RB 03-75 135ppb 1.5m
Check sample by JCoA RB03-75:
RB JC-2 119ppb 1.5
RB03-76 40ppb 1.8m
EX03-9
40 ppb (repeat: 340ppb)
Blue clay at depth 9.14m. No bedrock.
RB03-72S
P90-8
LEGEND
Clearing
2003 Designation: EX03-1 to 11
Ref: GEO 1997- : GEO 03-
trench, misc. excavations yielding some bedrock.
Depth(m)
Designations: Excavation 1998-
Relatively deep shaft-like excavation, current or past, yielding occas. bedrock. Samples gen. obtained from bottom – soil or bedrock. S = soil
Vertical DDH
E.O.H
Drillhole(s): D = ddh P = percussion hole
Trail, chain and compass survey, unsurveyed
Diamond drill site ready.
Note: GEO. 1997-3 etc are 1:50 plots of geology and sample results for Au. (Gen. 11"x17")
RN2002-1
Thin-section ref. Harris, J Report 04-01
VLF-EM + mag. South-end of one of the four most easterly lines.
Ref. GEO. 97-6
D97-4
D97-5
D97-6
LANDING
RB03-80 Blue clay at 13m 5ppb
EX03-11
No bedrock
RABBIT #4
RABBIT 38
ANALYTICAL REFERENCES
ECO-TECH ICP CERT. # AK 2003-577
CERTIFICATE OF ASSAYS AK03-577
ICP CERT. of SOILS AK# 2003-578
ACME A 305897
ECO-TECH AK 2004-003
SCALE
0 50 100 150m
(original plot = 1:2500)
2318
M1
REVISED
Auterra Ventures Inc.
RABBIT NORTH
PLAN OF PITS AND TRENCHES COMPILATION
NTS 92I/10
Note: Excavations reclaimed except as indicated.
DWG No. GEO-03-1


INSERTS
EX03-1
EX03-2
MAIN ZONE INFERRED
SECTION A-A'
Analytical references
ECO-TECH LABS AK2003-577 (ICP, GOLDGEOCHEM)
ECO-TECH AK2003-577 (Assay certificate)
ACME LABS File #A305897
ECO-TECH White Rock AK 2003-577
LEGEND
Upper Triassic (?) E. Cretaceous
FP Feldspar porphyry (J. Harris)
Upper Triassic
Dd Duranddiorite
Fracture attitude
Geologic contact
RB36 Station from 2003
fault
RB03-37 /1m 2003 rock chip sample
RBJC- Rock sample by J. Currie P.Eng
RB03-52(IS) Rock sample by IVOR saunders
QV quartz stringer
Excavations from 2003
Pre-existing excavations
Gold structure inferred
Thin section (Ref. Harris RPT. 04-01)
Whole rock analysis
Colour codes for Au*
>1.99g / tonne
1 to 1.99 g/t
750 - 1000ppb
500 - 749 ppb
250 - 499 ppb
100 - 249 ppb
<100ppb
* Only Eco-Tech data used
scale
0 1 2 3 4 5m
original plot @ 1:50
Note: All excavations have been infilled
Control: hip chain and compass
REVISED
Auterra Ventures Inc
RABBIT NORTH
GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE PLAN
COMPILATION EX03-1, EX03-2
NTS92I/10
Date: Dec 2003
DRAWN BY: R.W. Brusset
DWG NO GEO 03-2
SELECT 1997-98 data included
Ref. GEO.97-2, 97-3 revised
27348
M2



LEGEND

Dd — Durand diorite

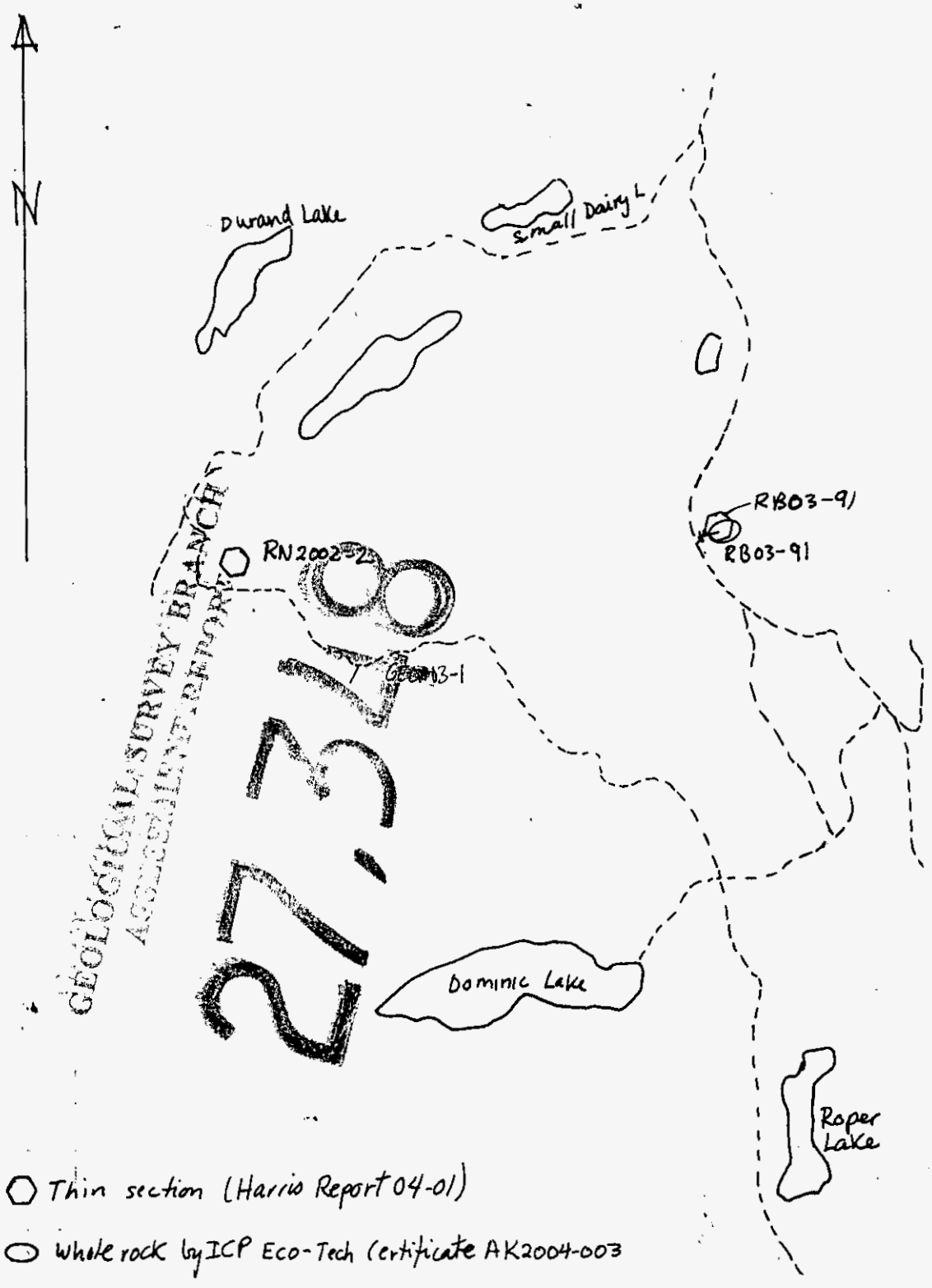
— Attitude of fracture

RB03-45 / length — Rock chip sample

TRENCHES RECLAIMED NOV. 2003

Analytical reference
Eco-Tech Cert: AK 2003-577

REVISED	Auterra Ventures Inc.
	RABBIT NORTH PROJECT GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE PLAN EX 03-4
NTS 92 I/10	DATE: DEC 2003 DRAWN BY: R.U.B
DWG No GEO. 03-3	0 1 2 3m



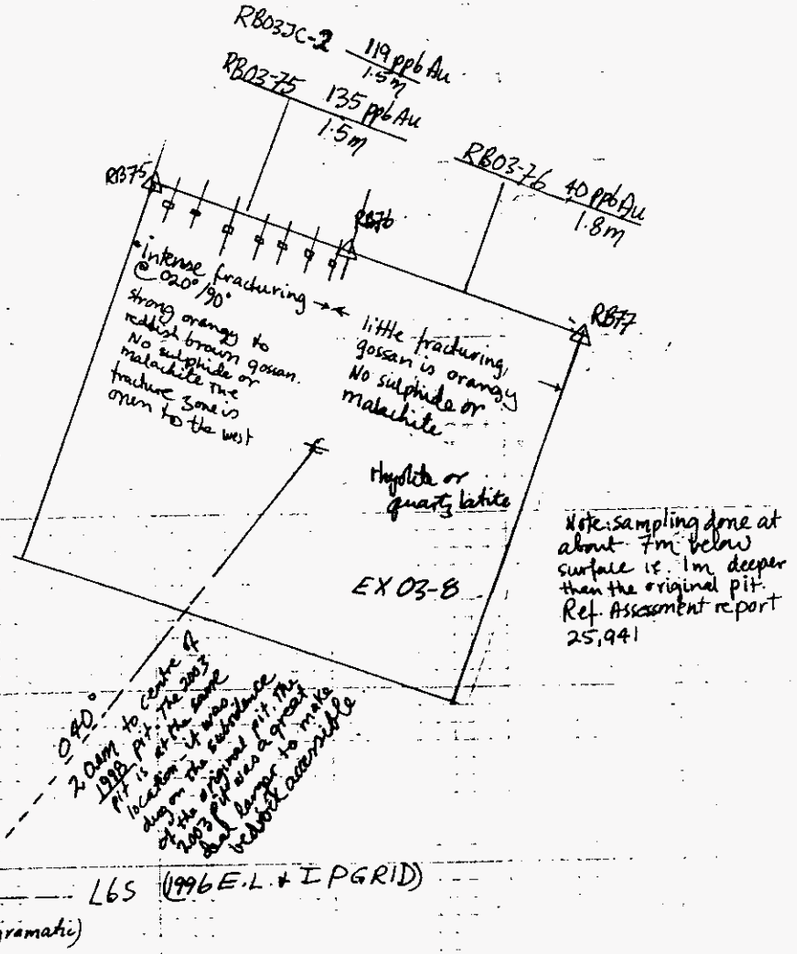
Map Scale 1:30,000

0 1 2Km

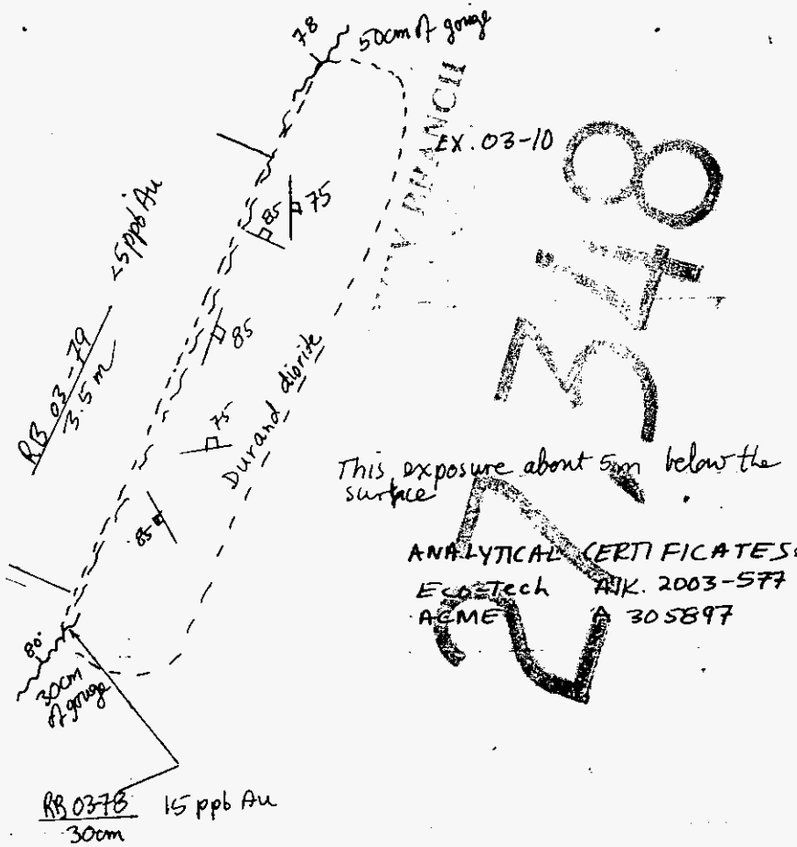
Basemap: TRIM, Weyerhaeuser road plan

REVISED	Auterra Ventures Inc.
	RABBIT NORTH OUTLYING THIN SECTIONS AND WHOLE ROCK SAMPLES
NTS 92I/10	
GEO. 03-6	

Note: This 2003 excavation involves deepening of the pit dug in 1998 x known as excavation 1998-6. Ref. Assessment report

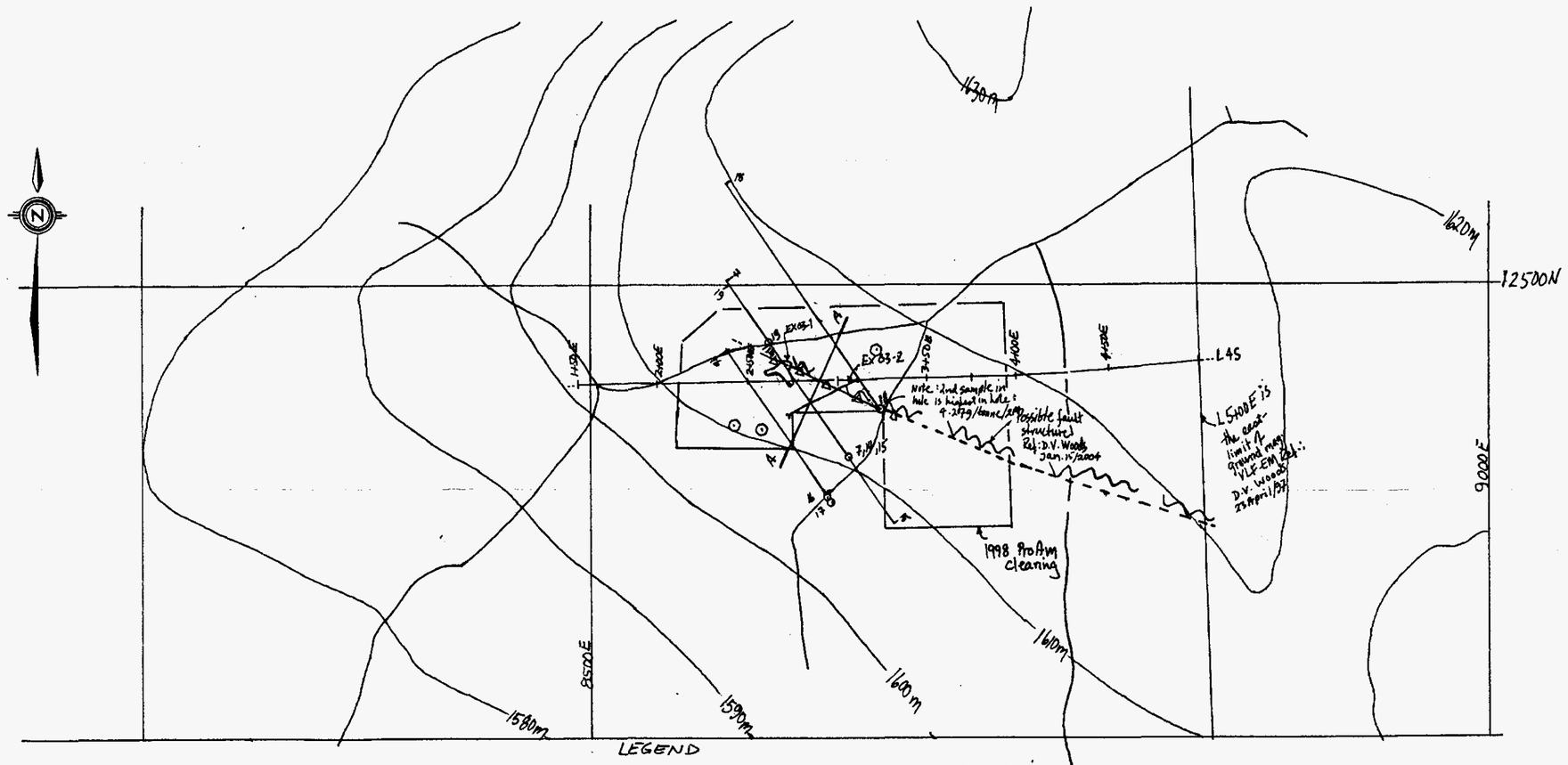


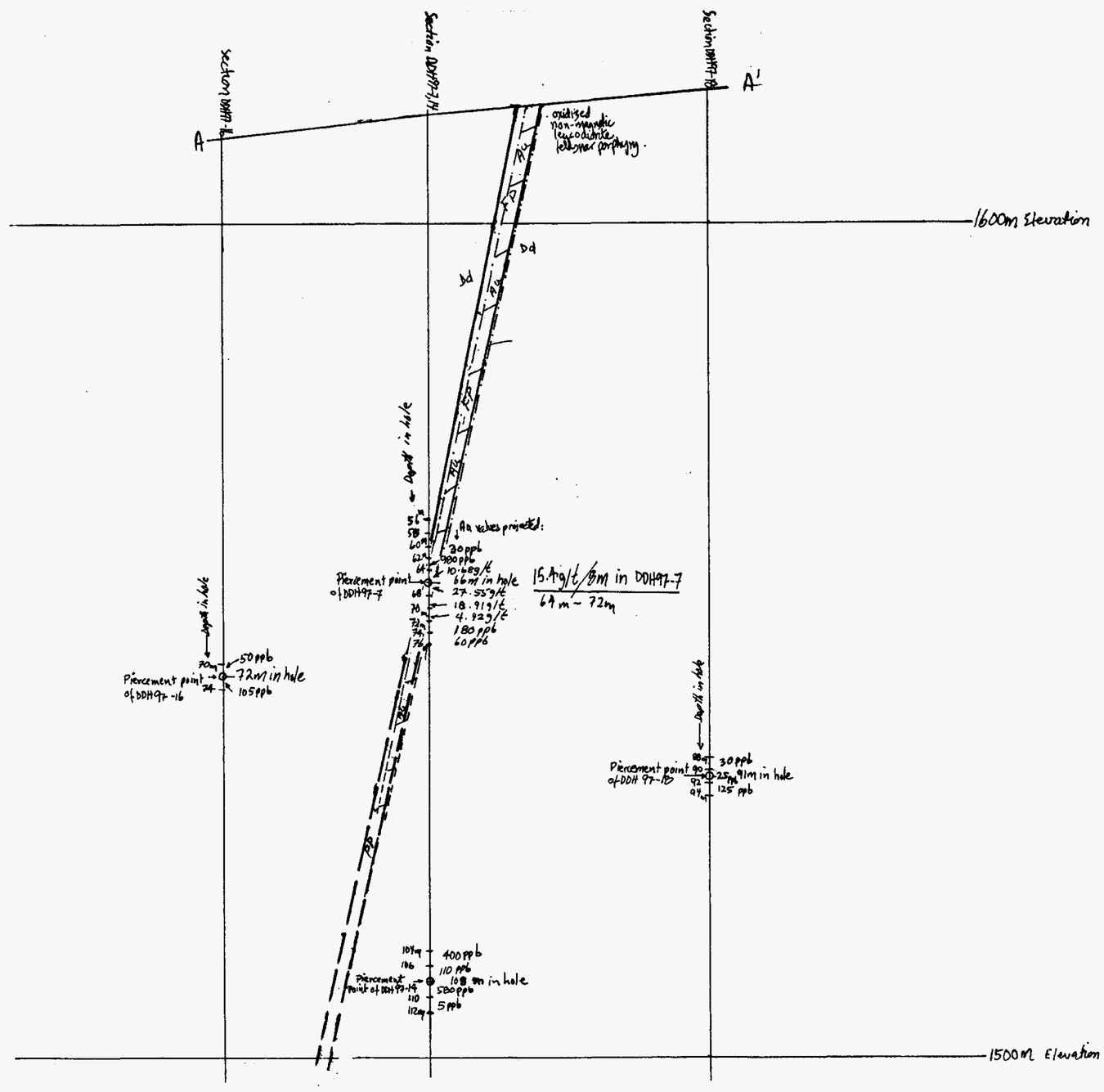
Location Map
Scale = 1:2500
50m
LCP RABBIT #4
Road
RB03-78, 79



ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES:
ECO-Tech AK. 2003-577
ACME A 305897

REVISED	Auterra Ventures Inc.
	RABBIT NORTH EXCAVATIONS 03-8, 03-10
NTS 92I/10	Note: Excavations reclaimed
DWG No GEO. 03-4	0 1 2 3m





LEGEND

Upper Triassic (?)
FP Feldspar porphyry (Leucocratic non-magnetic)
Upper Triassic
Dd Durand diorite
Fault
Au Main Gold Zone inferred.
Geological contact

Colour code for Au
> 1.99 g/tonne
1 to 1.999/tonne
750 - 1000 ppb
500 - 749 ppb
250 - 499 ppb
100 - 299 ppb
< 100 ppb

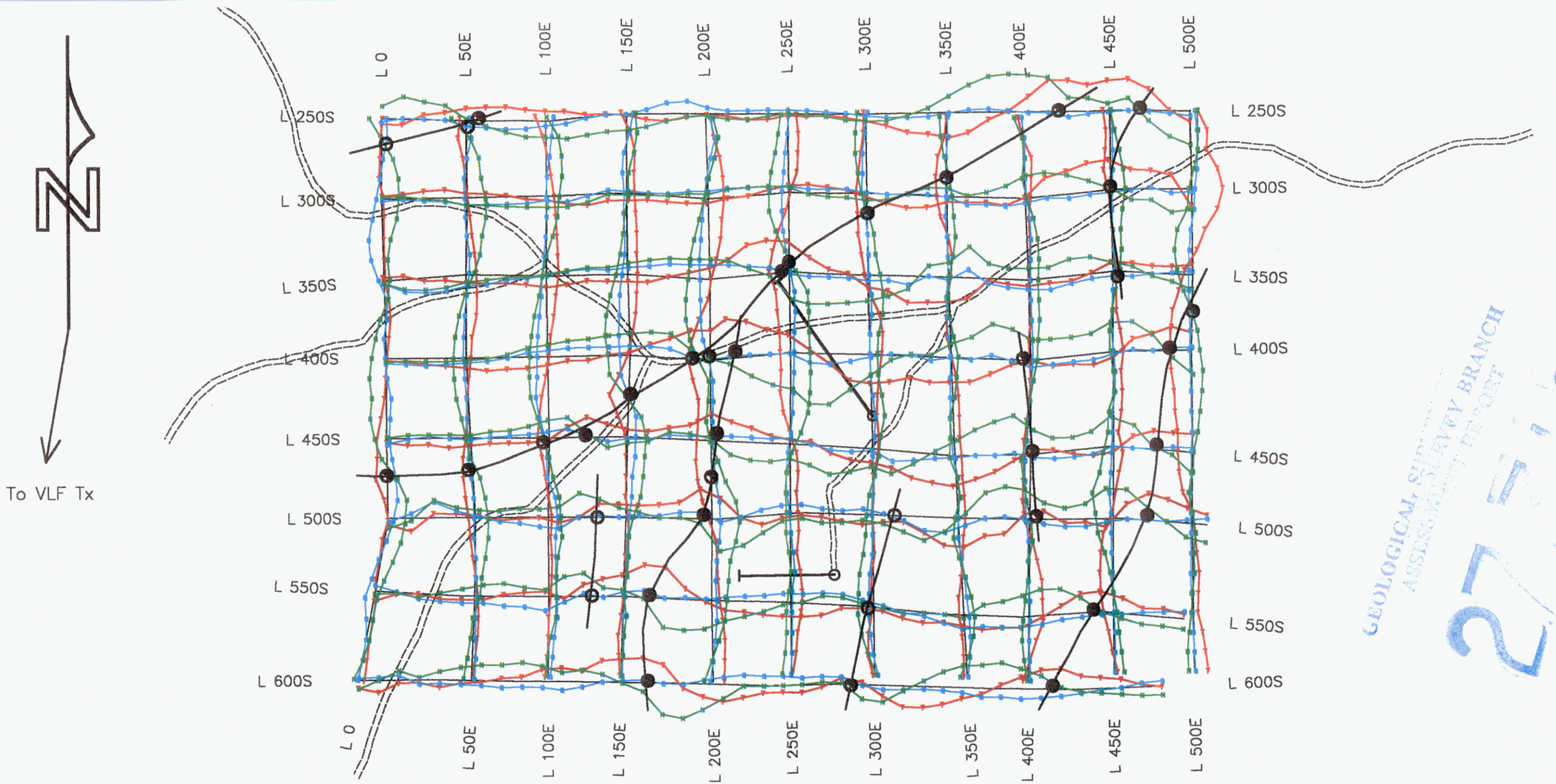
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 60M
(original plot @ 1:500

Measurements based on C.A.R.L.'s 1:500 drill hole sections

Revised	Auterra Ventures Inc.
	RABBIT NORTH PROJECT CROSS SECTION A-A' THROUGH HIGH-GRADE IN DDH97-7
NTS 92 I/10	Date: Jan. 2004 DRAWN BY: R.U.B.
DWG No GEO.03-5	

APPENDIX 3.

VLF-EM, MAGNETIC REVIEW



Total Field Profile ( ): 50 %/cm

In-Phase Profile ( ): 20 %/cm

Quadrature Profile ( ): 20 %/cm

- Definite Bedrock Conductor
- Probable Bedrock Conductor
- Possible Conductor (Topo or Overburden Effect?)

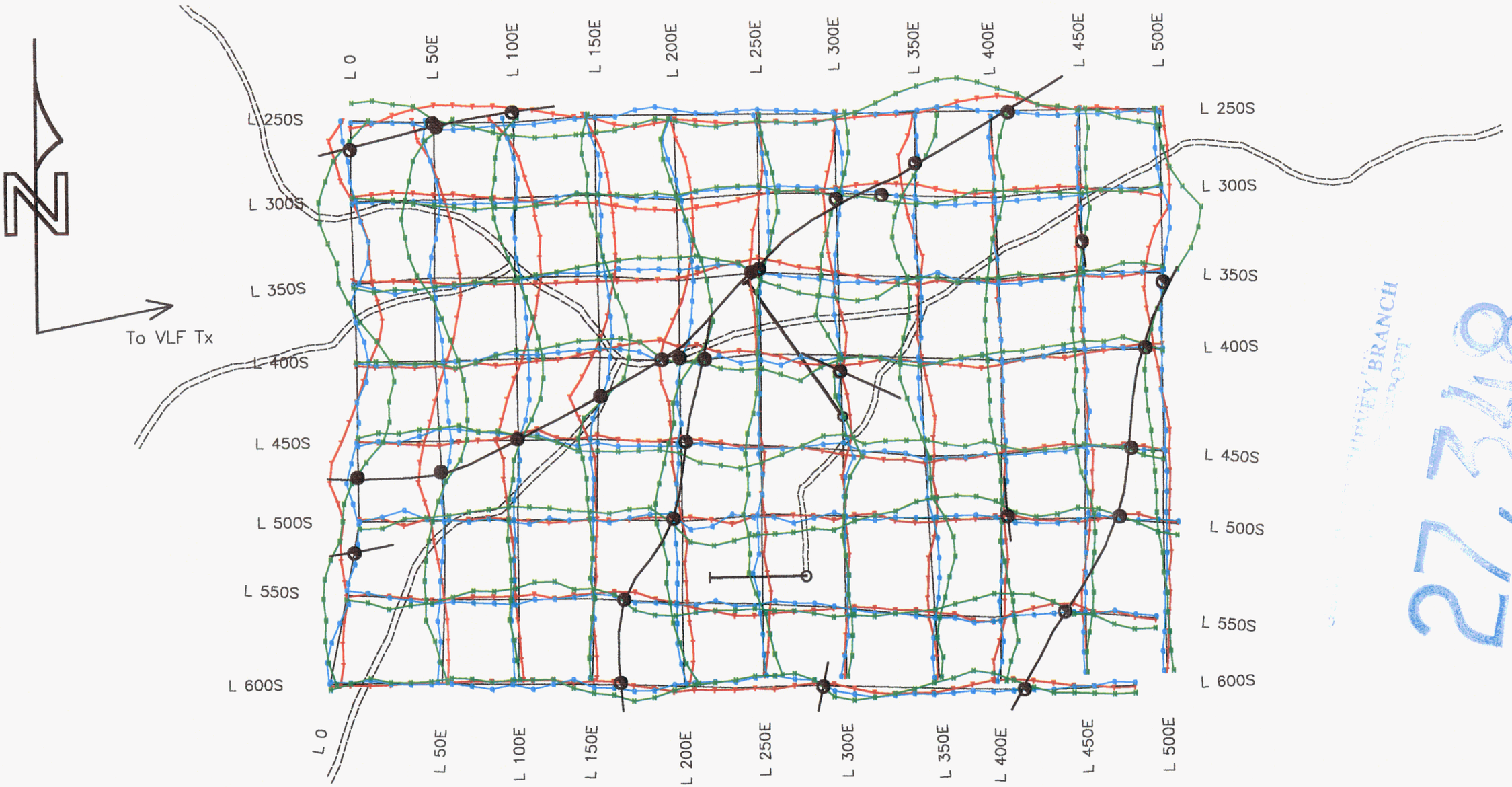
DDH97-7 Revised from '97 version

VERY INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICS
1319 224th St., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2W7
tel (604) 534-9756 fax (604) 534-6115

PROAM EXPLORATIONS CORP.
RABBIT PROPERTY
DOMINIC LAKE AREA, B.C.

VLF-EM PROFILES - SEATTLE (24.8kHz)
IN-PHASE QUADRATURE TOTAL FIELD
Instrument: Omni Plus Mag/VLF
Surveyed By: Gerald MacKenzie

Scale: 1:2500
Date: Apr 1997
Proj. No.:



otal Field Profile ( ): 2 %/cm

-Phase Profile ( ) 20 %/cm

uadrature Profile ( ): 20 %/cm

- Definite Bedrock Conductor
- Probable Bedrock Conductor
- Possible Conductor (Topo or Overburden Effect?)

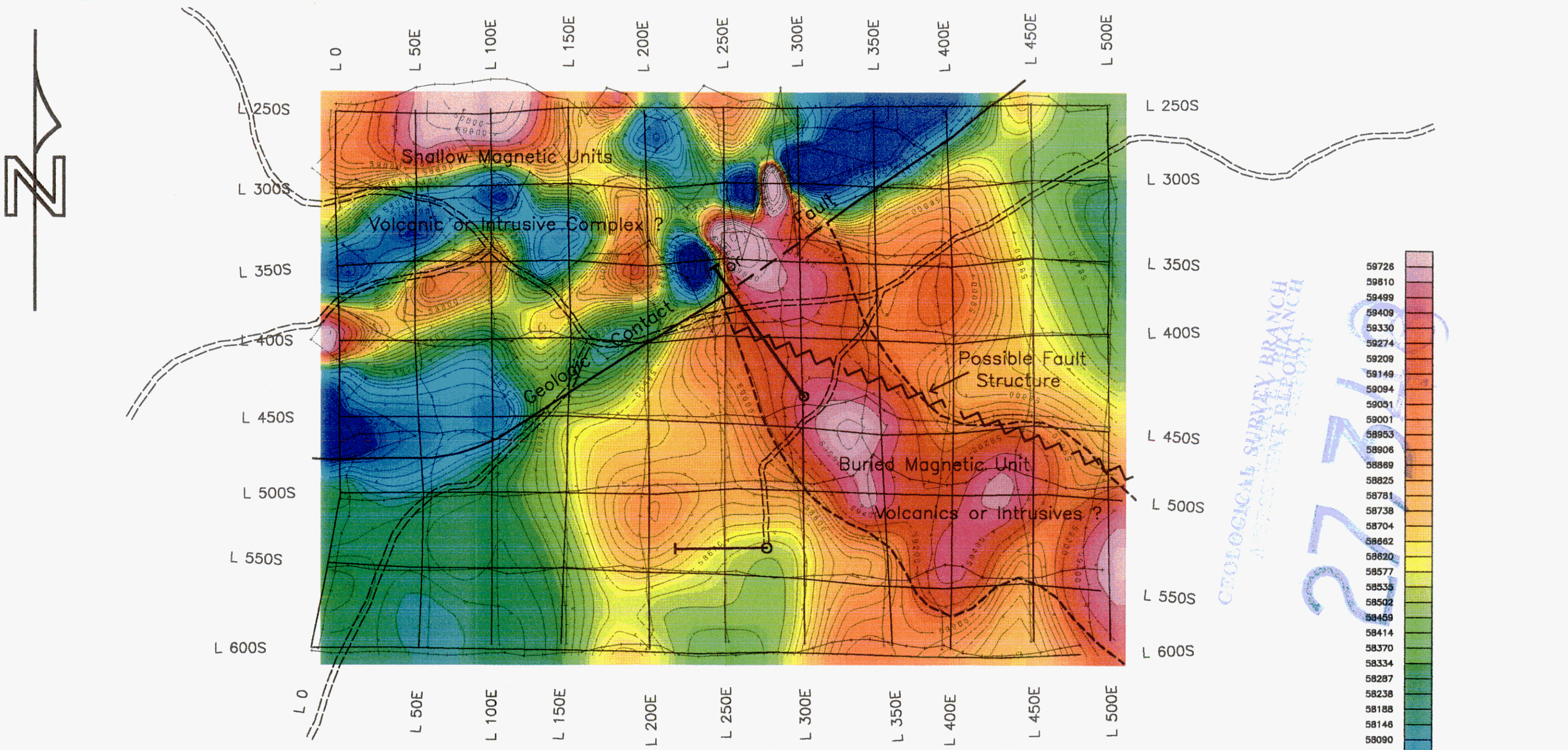
Feb /2004: DDH97-7 shown in revised position

ERY INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICS
319 224th St., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2W7
el (604) 534-9756 fax (604) 534-6115

PROAM EXPLORATIONS CORP.
RABBIT PROPERTY
DOMINIC LAKE AREA, B.C.

VLF-EM PROFILES - CUTLER (24.0kHz)
IN-PHASE QUADRATURE TOTAL FIELD
Instrument: Omni Plus Mag/VLF
Surveyed By: Gerald MacKenzie

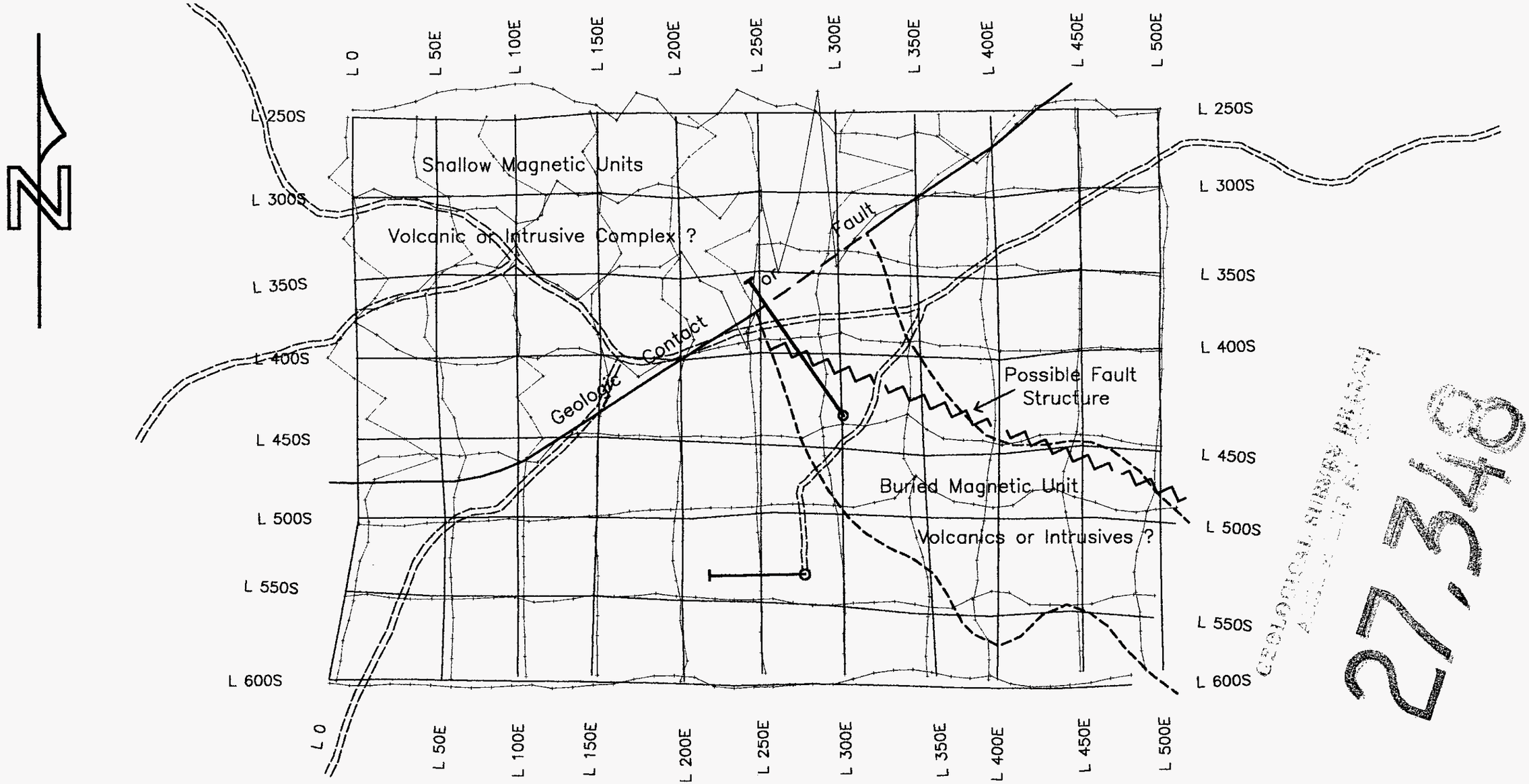
Scale: 1:2500
Date: Apr 1997
Proj. No.:



Profile Scale: 200 nT/mm
Profile Base: 58,500 nT

DOH 97-7 revised from 1997 version

'ERY INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICS 1319 224th St., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2W7 tel (604) 534-9756 fax (604) 534-6115	PROAM EXPLORATIONS CORP. RABBIT PROPERTY DOMINIC LAKE AREA, B.C.	TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY LINE PROFILES AND INTERPRETATION Instrument: Omni Plus Mag/VLF Surveyed By: Gerald MacKenzie	Scale: 1:2500 Date: Apr 1997 Proj. No.:



Profile Scale: 200 nT/mm

Profile Base: 58,500 nT

DDH 97-7 shown in revised position Feb/2004

OVERY INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICS 1319 224th St., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2W7 tel (604) 534-9756 fax (604) 534-6115	PROAM EXPLORATIONS CORP. RABBIT PROPERTY DOMINIC LAKE AREA, B.C.	TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY LINE PROFILES AND INTERPRETATION Instrument: Omni Plus Mag/VLF Surveyed By: Gerald MacKenzie	Scale: 1:2500 Date: Apr 1997 Proj. No.:

Woods Geophysical
CONSULTING INC.
Full Service, Professional Geophysical Consulting and Contracting in Mineral Exploration and Geological Engineering

MEMORANDUM

TO: **RAGNER BRUASET**
Auterra Ventures Inc.

DATE: 15 January 2004

FROM: **DENNIS WOODS**
Woods Geophysical Consulting Inc.

SUBJECT: **Interpretation Update of Proam Explorations Corp. Magnetic/VLF-EM Survey Results from the Rabbit Property, Dominic Lake, BC**

This memo provides a brief update on the interpretation of magnetic and VLF-EM data from a survey carried out on the Rabbit Property in April 1997 for Proam Explorations Corp. by Discovery Geophysics Inc. The original interpretation is included in my report on the survey dated 23 April 1997. The maps attached to this memo are copied from this report. This updated interpretation was prompted by new information obtained from a recent trenching program carried out on the property. New zones of copper and gold mineralization have been discovered, and the trend of known mineralization has been more precisely defined.

Results from the new prospecting and geological investigation have confirmed the overall interpretation of a strongly magnetic formation (diorite intrusive) extending across the southeast portion of the survey grid. This formation appears to be cut off to the northwest by a northeast/southwest trending fault that also forms a prominent VLF-EM conductor. However, mineralization on the property does not appear to be related to this relatively late structure, but rather appears to be associated with earlier structures aligned in other orientations.

The prominent north-northeast/south-southwest VLF-EM conductors interpreted in the central and eastern areas of the survey grid may be associated with mineralized structures on the property. Recent trenching results near the north end of the central conductor at about 400S/225E and at the south end of the eastern conductor at about 450E/575S, have revealed copper and gold mineralization. Further, the mineralization in the 450E/575S trench occurs in a prominent shear structure trending at 020°, parallel with the VLF-EM conductors. It is recommended that these VLF-EM conductors and shear zones be further tested by drilling at 290° orientation.

The main showing on the property, which prompted the original magnetic/VLF-EM survey and was also the target of a drill hole located at about 435S on line 300E (displaced about 6 m northeast from the location shown on the original maps), was also investigated further by trenching. Results of this work indicate that the mineralized zone may be associated with a non-magnetic leucocratic unit intruded into the magnetic diorite at 110° orientation. Upon re-examination of the magnetic map, it is apparent that there is indeed a slight magnetic low in this area, and that a case can be made for the interpretation of a fault structure aligned at 110°, which displaces the pattern of magnetic response in this area. The new magnetic lineament and interpreted structure is shown on the original magnetic interpretation map.

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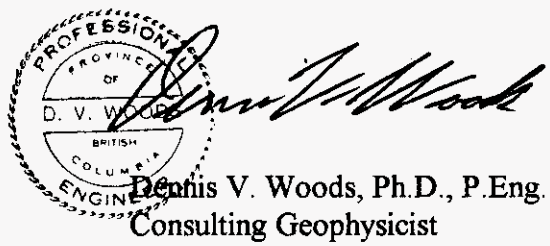
In addition, a very slight peak in the total VLF field strength and a slight inflection in the VLF in-phase vertical component on line 300E (Cutler station only) indicates that a weak VLF-EM conductor is coincident with the interpreted magnetic fault structure, at least on line 300E. This VLF-EM conductor is much weaker than the other conductors interpreted from the survey results and hence was unrecognized in the original interpretation. If the mineralized zone is associated with a leucocratic intrusive unit along a fault structure, rather than a shear zone, then it is understandable that it would not produce a very distinct VLF-EM conductor. The fact that there is any indication of a VLF-EM conductor in this area is therefore significant. The mineralized leucdiorite at 400S/285E should be tested by drilling a new hole orientated at 020° from about the same location as the old hole.

In addition to the recommended drilling, a detailed IP/resistivity survey should be carried out across the various zones of interest to help map the distribution of disseminated sulphides associated with the copper/gold mineralization. This is especially important over the 110° zone since this particular copper/gold occurrence is related to a mineralized leucocratic intrusive rather than to a shear structure that can be readily detected with VLF-EM. Other such zones may be present on the property that have not been imaged by the magnetic and VLF-EM survey. The best way to detect them using geeophysics is with induced polarization.

Respectfully submitted,



Dennis V. Woods, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist