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Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.

Table Mountain Gold Property

Diamond Drilling Report

Don and High Claims

Liard Mining Division

M104P022 M104P012

461900E, 6563100N

Gap Exploration

2003 Field Season

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27350
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Introduction

This report documents a diamond drilling program conducted between September 13 and September 29 of 2003 by Cusac Gold Mines Ltd. on the Don and High claims on the Table Mountain Gold Property.

- The objectives of this work were to begin to define the Table Mountain Thrust geometry between the Main Mine and Cusac areas.
- Two NQ surface diamond drill holes were completed. A total of 626.2m of drilling was undertaken.

General Property Information

Property Location and Access

The Table Mountain Gold Property is located in northern British Columbia, 150 kilometers south of Watson Lake, YT (See Figure 1). Highway 37 transects the property and provides all-weather access to Watson Lake to the north and Dease Lake to the south.

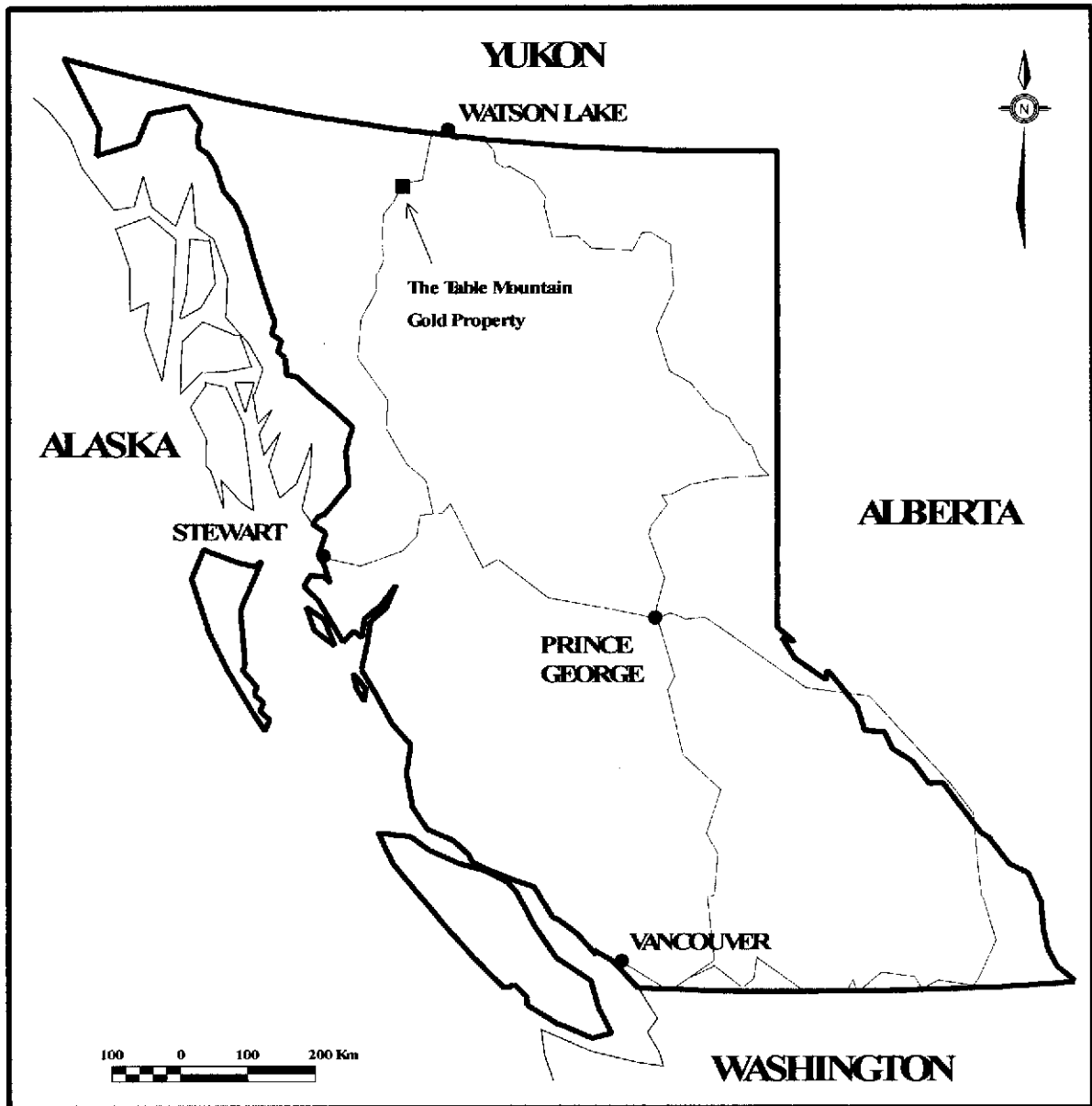
At present, the property consists of a generally contiguous block of 146 full and fractional mineral claims and Crown Grants totaling approximately 577 units. These claims cover an area of approximately 144 square kilometers (See Figure 2). The claims all lie within the Liard Mining Division. The property has been acquired by direct staking and outright purchase.

Property Topography and Vegetation

The claims forming the Table Mountain Gold Property cover the broad McDame Creek Valley and the Table Mountain to the south. The terrain is typical of northern British Columbia. Although the area is mountainous with relief exceeding 1000m, the local terrain is generally moderate. Overburden varies from thin till on the steeper slopes to deeper deposits in the McDame Creek Valley. Shallow lakes, swampy areas, and mixed poplar/spruce growths cover the valley floors. Pine forests cover the slopes, gradually thinning at higher elevations into alpine meadows.

Figure 1 : Property Location Map

The red highlighted square indicates the property location and approximates the area illustrated in Figure 2.



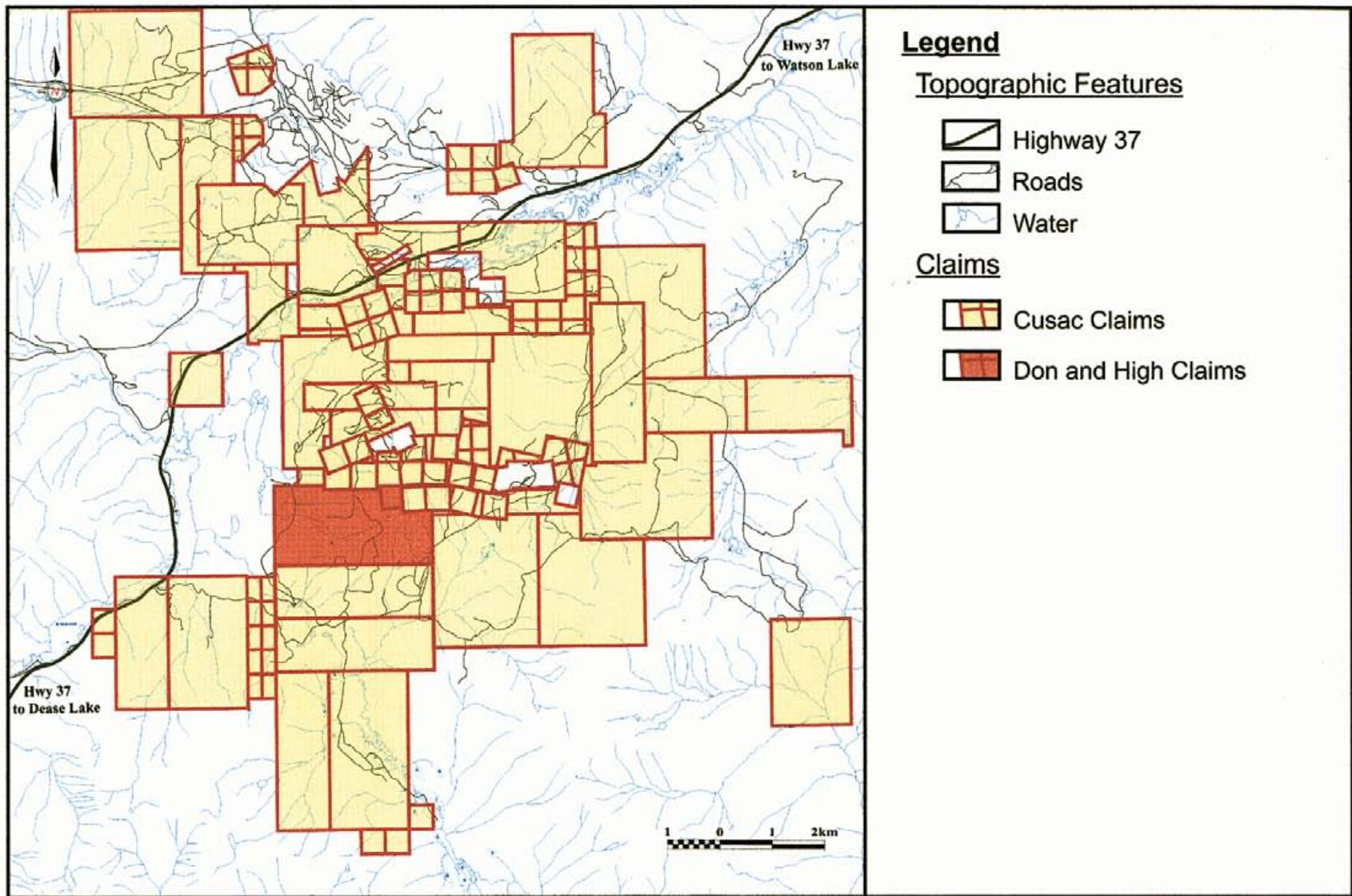


Figure 2 : The Table Mountain Gold Property

Property History

Placer gold was first discovered in the McDame area in 1874. The town of Centerville was established during the ensuing rush, and a reported 65,000 ounces of gold were produced over the next twenty years from placer workings on McDame, Snow, Troutline, and Quartzrock Creeks. In 1877, a nugget weighing over 40 ounces was found. Limited production continues on a sporadic basis even to the present time. The total placer gold production from the area to date has been estimated at 108,000 ounces.

The first mineral claims were staked in 1934. A small exploration rush developed over the next few years as most of the near-surface, gold-bearing veins were discovered.

The Vollaug vein was discovered in 1935 by John Vollaug and his partner Hans Ericksen. Vollaug and Ericksen also staked the Agnes and Jennie claims covering the original exposure of the Jennie vein in what is now known as the Main Mine area. Cominco completed a prospecting, trenching, and drilling program on the Vollaug vein structure in 1937.

Around this time, an unknown group brought a small mill to the Jennie vein location and drove a short crosscut to the vein. No significant values were encountered and work terminated. These early workers stopped only a few rounds short of a high-grade shoot on the Jennie vein.

Between 1942 and 1946, a prospector named Pete Hamlin exposed auriferous quartz veins in trenches on what is now the Pete claim. Pete Hamlin introduced the Brett brothers to the Table Mountain and Pooley Pass areas in the late 50s. The Brett's staked several claim blocks in the area during this period.

In the early 1950s, Silver Standard Mines Limited explored the Vollaug vein.

In 1973, Table Mountain Mines drove a decline and an adit on an ore shoot on the west end of the Vollaug vein based on results from the 1937 Cominco drilling and the Silver Standard work from the 1950s. They eventually followed up this work in 1977 with an adit extension and two raises which proved up an encouraging ore shoot within the Vollaug structure. They did not mine this ore shoot.

In 1974, David and Kristian Ross of the Agnes and Jennie Mining Company Limited, trenched and sampled the original high-grade outcrop of the Jennie vein exposed on Erickson Creek. Subsequent drilling during 1975-76 defined a high-grade ore shoot within the structure. On January 1, 1977, the Rosses collared a portal at the 1350-meter elevation (35 level) to test the vein by drifting along strike. By March 1978, Nu-Energy Development Corp. had become a 50% partner in the project. Underground development had defined a high-grade ore shoot with a reserve of 8800 tons grading 1.55 oz/T Au. The Jennie vein eventually produced more than 62,000 oz Au from 113,000 tons of ore.

As noted, Cusac's interests in the area originated with the prospecting efforts of brothers Guilford and Fred Brett in the mid 1950s. These and other efforts, initially seasonal, eventually became full-time with the formation of Glen Copper Mines Ltd. in 1965. Glen Copper evolved, through Cusac Industries, to become Cusac Gold Mines Ltd. in 1995. Guilford Brett staked Cusac's key claims in the area in 1977.

In 1979, Cusac Industries Ltd. conducted a program of mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling on the Pete claim. A road was built into the area and three holes were drilled in 1980 with no significant intersections.

In 1980, Plaza Mining Corporation acquired the claims along the strike extension of the Vollaug vein to the east of the Table Mountain Mine property. They erected a 150-ton per day mill and commenced production from two small open pits.

Esso, through a 5-year option agreement, explored portions of the area in the early 1980s.

Exploratory work in the Main Mine area during 1981-82 defined a second significant gold-bearing structure, the Maura vein. Both the Jennie and Maura veins were developed down dip by a second adit at the 1280-meter elevation (the 28 level). A third adit was driven at an elevation of 1210 meters (the 21 level) to develop the Maura structure at greater depth. The Devine, Bear, Goldie, and Dease veins were discovered during this development. In 1982, surface drilling resulted in the discovery of a third significant gold-bearing structure, the Alison vein, located in the footwall of the Maura and Jennie zones.

In December of 1982, the Agnes and Jennie Mining Co. and Nu-Energy were amalgamated to form the Erickson Creek Gold Mining Co. (Erickson).

In 1982, Cusac Industries discovered the high-grade Dino vein and explored the Hot vein. Development of a crosscut, 300 feet of drift on the Hot vein and a raise to surface were completed. Low grades discouraged further work.

In September 1983, Plaza Mining Corporation went into receivership. Erickson acquired the Plaza assets, which included the mineral rights to the remaining known strike length along the Vollaug vein.

In late 1983, Erickson started a new adit at the 1420-meter elevation, approximately 3 km east of the Main Mine workings to develop some of the reserves on the Vollaug structure. Known as the Troutline, this adit had reached the vein by year-end. In 1983, Erickson also initiated work on a new adit below the Main Mine workings known as the 14 level.

In 1984, the original mill capacity was expanded to 300 tons per day. This mill was subsequently destroyed in a fire in January 1986. A new mill was built and the mine was brought back into production in October 1986.

In 1984, Cusac optioned its claims to Erickson. Over the years, further mineral rights were obtained on adjacent ground by staking, purchase, and under option agreements.

In 1985, Erickson discovered the Eileen vein, just south of the Dino vein, on the Cordoba claim. Drilling resulted in the definition of an economic ore body, which was developed via the Cusac Decline.

In 1985, Total Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, a French government-affiliated energy company, acquired operating control of Erickson Gold.

Ore production from the Eileen commenced during the summer of 1986. Underground mapping and drilling resulted in the discovery of the Michelle vein.

Prospecting conducted in 1987 uncovered the Katherine vein on the NuTara claim. The Katherine vein was the target of a subsequent percussion and diamond-drilling program.

In late 1987, an underground diamond drill program, testing east of the Eileen workings, discovered the vein system known as the Michelle High Grade zone (MHG). Attempts to further define the MHG from surface were ineffective. Definition drilling from underground was limited to available drill station locations as further development was halted by heavy water flows. A preliminary estimate of the potential of this zone indicated 24,337 tons at a grade of 1.019 oz/T Au. These results encouraged Total Energold to embark on an ambitious exploration and development program. A 2.5 km adit (the 10 Level) was collared in the fall of 1988 to investigate the MHG. At this point, reserves were depleted and production from the Cusac Portal and the Main Mine had ceased. Some production continued from the Vollaug through the end of the year. In late 1989, after completing 1.7 km of the 10 Level adit, work was terminated due to unexpectedly high costs and heavy ground water flows.

In 1989, Erickson conducted an integrated program of trenching, mapping, geophysics, and diamond drilling in the Cusac area. The Bain vein was discovered and a small mineral inventory was defined via further trenching and drilling.

Surface exploration in 1990 resulted in discovery of the Christine vein and a mineralized zone on the Theresa vein in the Hunter area.

Additional geophysics, geochemistry and diamond drilling conducted in 1990 and 1991 resulted in the definition of two significant reserve blocks on the Bain vein. The West Bain contained drill-indicated probable reserves of 34,741 tons at 0.687 oz/T Au. The East Bain contained drill-indicated probable reserves of 22,120 tons at 0.565 oz/T Au.

In April 1991, Total Energold elected to divest themselves of their North American mineral assets to focus on their oil and gas interests. All of the assets pertaining to the Erickson Gold operation near Cassiar were assigned to Energold Minerals Inc. and were subsequently purchased outright by Cusac Industries Ltd., free and clear of any royalties to Energold.

In 1993 Cusac reopened the mine and 300 ton per day milling operation at Table Mountain with the main production target being the West Bain structure. Definition drilling conducted on the West Bain zone confirmed reserve estimates.

A limited surface exploration program in 1993 resulted in the discovery of the Bonanza zone west of the West Bain.

In the fall of 1993, Cusac initiated development of the West Bain zone. During this period the old Cusac Portal workings were reopened and examined. Remarkably, no water was encountered in the workings. The development of the 10 level had lowered the water table and drained the water that had prevented the former owners from developing the MHG.

Milling of ore from the West Bain commenced in April of 1994. Underground mining was completed in July, and crown pillar extraction, in August, of 1995.

In January of 1995, Cusac entered into a joint venture agreement with Cyprus Canada Inc. (Cyprus), known as the Taurus Project. This project, involving a 40 square km group of claims in the northern portion of the property, regarded a mineralised zone straddling the boundaries of claims held by International Taurus Resources Inc. (Taurus) and Cusac.

In August of 1996, after spending approximately \$3 million, Cyprus elected to withdraw from the Taurus project. Subsequent to Cyprus' withdrawal, Cusac entered into an option

agreement with Taurus regarding the same group of claims.

As a result of exploration completed by Cyprus and Taurus on the Taurus/Cusac project, Taurus geologists have estimated drill-indicated and geologically drill-inferred resources of approximately 1 million ounces of gold. The bulk of mineralization on Cusac's portion of the project is in the geologically drill inferred category. This low-grade, near surface, potentially bulk mineable resource, is associated with shear zones and disseminated sulphide mineralization.

During the development of the Cusac decline to the MHG, the Big vein was defined and mined. Definition drilling of the MHG commenced in May 1995.

Mining of the MHG commenced in June 1995 from the top of, what proved to be, a complex faulted series of high-grade ore blocks. Sporadic production from this zone continued through 1997.

1995 surface diamond drilling of the Katherine vein to the west of the Bain resulted in the definition of a small open-pit amenable reserve. This block was mined. The Bain Gap, between the East and West Bain blocks, was tested with inconclusive results.

In the summer of 1995, I.P. surveying, designed to test for zones similar to that being investigated at Taurus was undertaken. Follow up drilling to this I.P. work did not yield any significant disseminated mineralization. The final hole on the Van claim, 95VAN-5, designed to test coincident weak geochem and interpreted fault structures, intersected a quartz stringer yielding 1.679 oz/T Au over 0.2m.

Underground drilling at Cusac discovered the Lily vein, the eastern extension of the MHG.

In early 1996, the 10 level development, dormant since late 1989, was extended by 250m.

Mining of the Lily from the 1160 commenced in March 1996. The Lily was eventually mined between the 1130 and 1170 levels over a strike length of 150m.

Underground drill testing of the ground north of the Lily resulted in the discovery of the Melissa structure. Access was driven but fault disruption of the structure rendered the vein sub-economic.

A compilation of Vollaug data undertaken in the summer of 1996 led to the re-evaluation of existing reserves and drilling of selected targets. Rehabilitation of the 57 level portal and decline was undertaken and mining began in October of 1996. Mining from the 57 was completed in February of 1997 and work commenced on rehabilitation of the 49 level drift. Production from the 49 began in April. Dilution, due to poor hanging wall conditions, and erratic grade distribution combined to result in lower than anticipated recovered grades. Lowered grade and low gold prices combined to make the zone sub-economic. The mining was stopped in July of 1997.

The Cusac decline was extended east in May-July of 1997 to permit drill testing of the Lily further to the east. This drilling yielded no significant results.

During the same period, an exploration drill program was undertaken to test the area east of the Erickson Creek Fault Zone (ECFZ) near the Main Mine. Initial attempts to follow up isolated intersections from previous drilling met with mixed results. Drilling the Bear vein

extension, east of the Main Mine, resulted in the partial definition of a near surface ore shoot.

Open-pit mining of an ore panel on the Vollaug in the Table Mountain Mine area, initially discovered by Cominco in 1937, and subsequently upgraded by drilling in 1996, was completed between July and September of 1997. Portions of the Melissa and narrow vein sections of the Lily on the 1600 level were mined during September through November 1997.

An overburden trenching and vein sampling program was conducted in July and early August of 1998 on the Sun Claim. The objectives of this work were to expose the Bear Vein, intersected and partially defined by diamond drilling in 1997, and evaluate the lateral distribution and continuity of Au grade within the structure. A 36m strike length portion of the exposed vein yielded a cut composite grade of 1.155 oz/T Au over an average vein width of 0.57m. Widely spaced diamond drill hole intersections suggested that this grade might carry 15m down-dip locally. The decision was made to extract and process a portion of the vein from surface to 6-7m down dip employing an air-track and 235 excavator. The structure yielded approximately 1000 ounces of Au.

A surface diamond drill program was undertaken in the fall of 2002 to expand and further define an ore panel on the East Bain Vein, intersected and partially defined by diamond drilling in 1990-91. A total of 2395.1m of drilling was completed in eleven NQ surface diamond drill holes. A combined inferred/indicated uncut, undiluted mineral resource of 23,433 Tons of 1.007oz/t Au has been estimated for the East Bain Vein.

Property Geology

Figure 3 illustrates the general geology of the central portion of the property. Figure 4 is a vertically exaggerated schematic cross section looking west through Table Mountain.

Rocks of the Sylvester Allochthon underlie the property. Thrust faults divide the allochthon into three major sub-horizontal lithotectonic sheets. The Basal Sylvester Thrust forms the contact between the lowermost thrust sheet of the allochthon and the underlying autochthonous sediments of the Cassiar Platform terrane. The Table Mountain Thrust marks the top of the lowermost thrust sheet. The Huntergroup Thrust marks the top of the middle thrust sheet. The allochthon was emplaced sometime between the Late Triassic and Mid-Cretaceous (Gordey).

The lowermost thrust sheet is composed predominantly of sub-greenschist facies meta-andesites, cherts and cherty volcanics. Discontinuous tectonic slivers of listwanite, generally interpreted to be metasomatized serpentinites, occupy the Table Mountain Thrust. The middle thrust sheet, less than 500 meters thick, is composed of graphitic argillite with minor interbedded siltstones and sandstones. The uppermost thrust sheet consists of pyroxene porphyritic meta-volcanic rocks with minor intercalated metasediments. These rocks range in age from Late Devonian to Late Triassic (Gordey). Cretaceous and Tertiary lamprophyre and diabase dikes intrude locally (Boronowski).

Gold mineralization occurs in quartz vein systems within the lowermost thrust sheet proximal to the Table Mountain thrust.

Dating of sericite, associated with auriferous quartz veining, indicates an Early Cretaceous age. This postdates emplacement of the Sylvester Allochthon and pre-dates the Middle to Late Cretaceous emplacement of the Cassiar Batholith. This fact and the absence of exposures of contemporaneous intrusives have lead Ball, a former property geologist, to suggest that the property "could be situated over hidden intrusives localized by early transcurrent faults and associated transtensional zones".

Auriferous polyphase quartz veining is spatially and genetically related to the Table Mountain Thrust. The thrust formed an impermeable structural discontinuity localizing hydrothermal fluid flow. Boronowski has suggested that the listwanites occupying the thrust signify "proximity to a deep crustal break, a possible source of gold, and an environment where acidic gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions would be neutralized and enhance precipitation of gold."

Gold mineralization, within quartz veins, is concentrated at or immediately below the thrust.

Productive veining is concentrated along a north-south trending zone of faulting known as the Erickson Creek Fault Zone (ECFZ). Clusters of alteration zones, veins, and faults, which occur intermittently along the ECFZ are interpreted to represent separate hydrothermal centers. Mineralized veins and alteration zones also occur distal to the ECFZ, however, none of these structures have yielded economic mineralization to date.

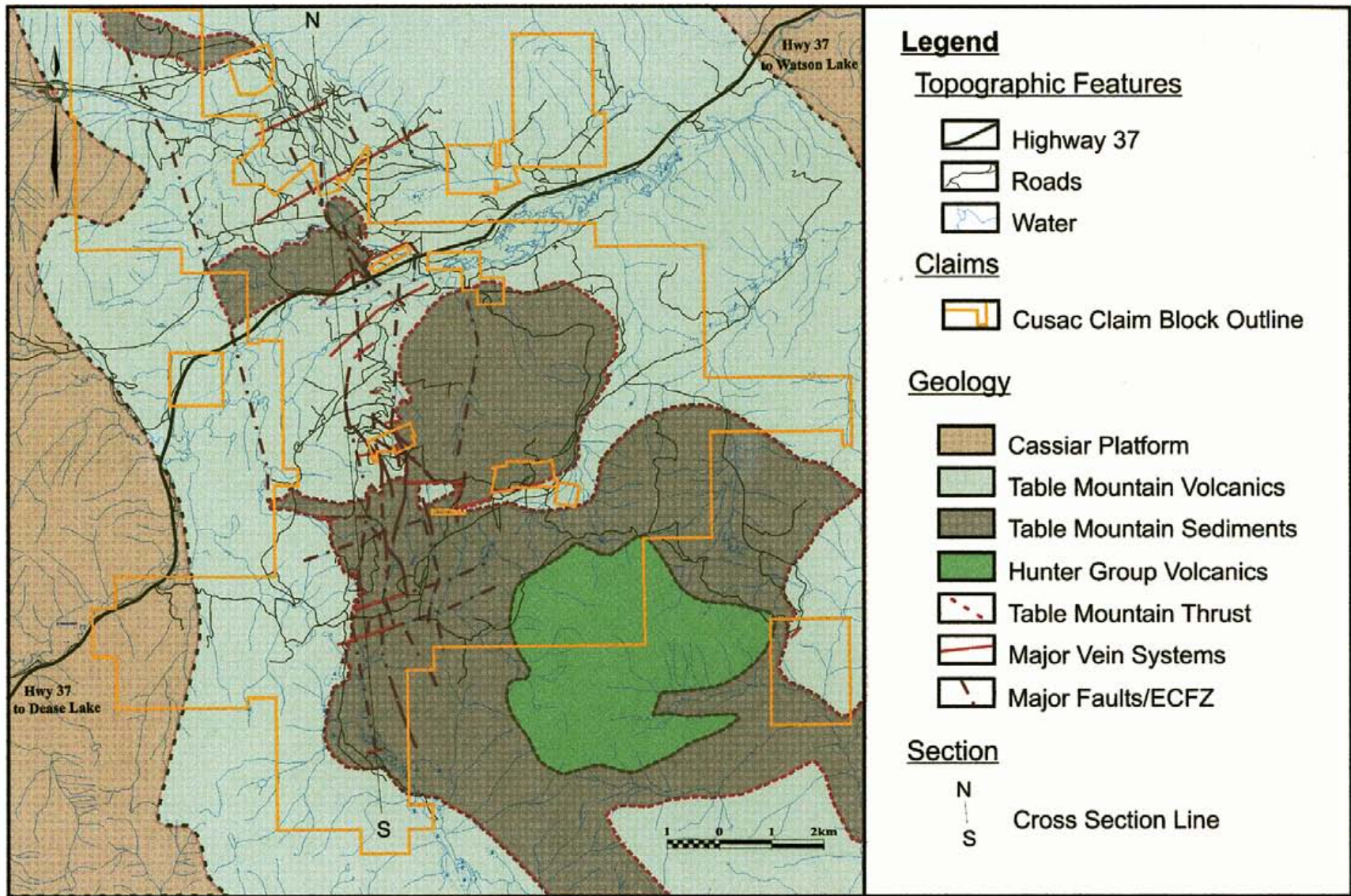


Figure 3 : Generalized Geological Map

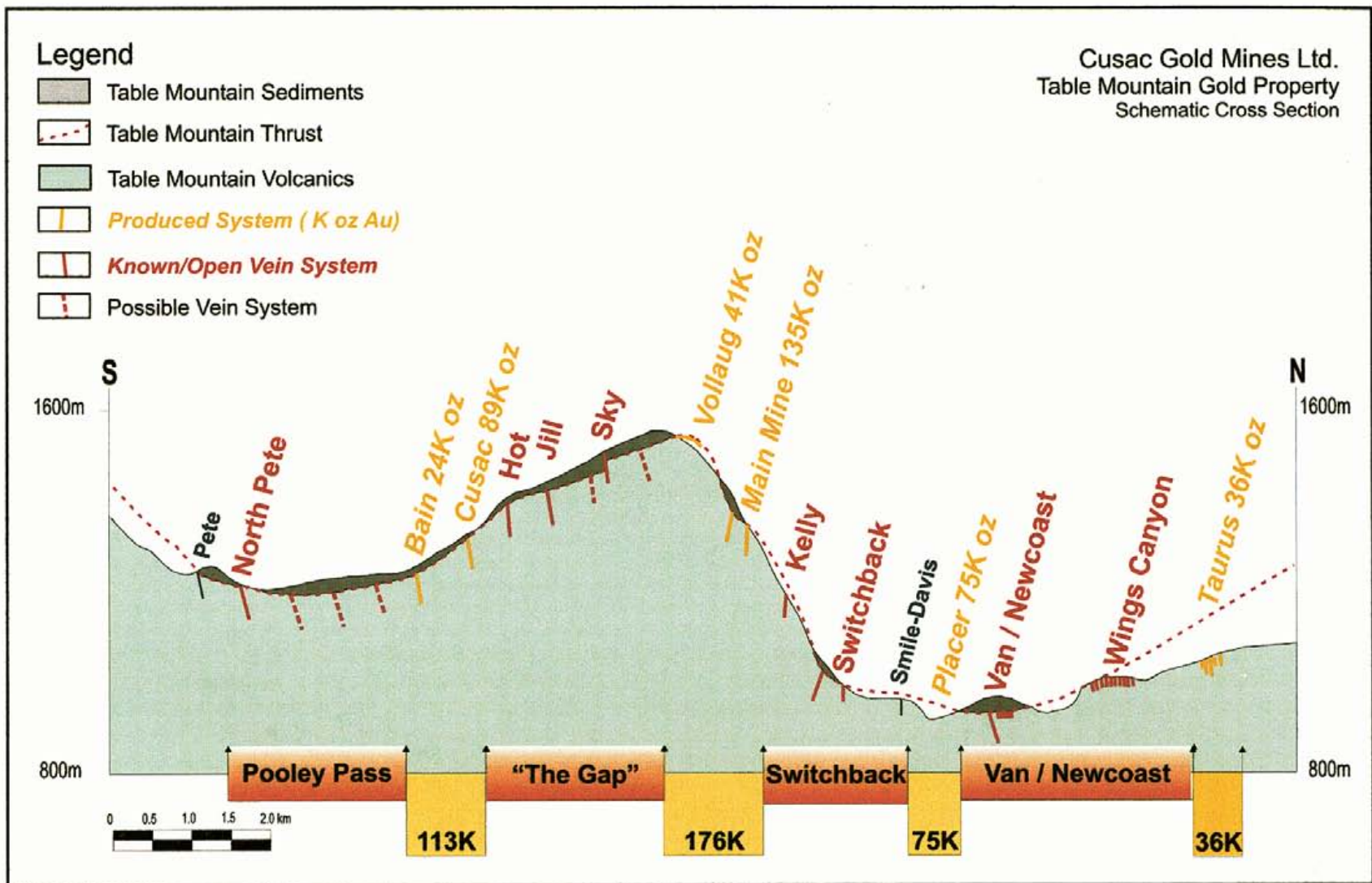


Figure 4 : Table Mountain Gold Property : Schematic Cross Section

Two distinct geometries of auriferous veining are recognized (Panteleyev & Diakow);

Type 1 veins (e.g., The Jennie and Eileen), are moderate to steeply dipping and occupy shear structures in the lower thrust sheet immediately below the thrust and generally terminate against the thrust. Generally striking 060-080 and dipping north, segments of these veins, typically 1m to 6m thick, average 200m in length. Vein systems can reach 1.8 km. Ore shoots generally occur within the top 30m of the vein. Gold grades, generally higher and more consistent in the upper portions, decrease and become more erratically distributed down dip.

Type 2 veins (e.g., The Vollaug), are relatively shallow dipping veins that occur within the thrust plane. These veins have a characteristic ribboned appearance due to the presence of graphitic stylolites. The Vollaug, striking east-west, has a known length of 2.7 km. Thicknesses reach up to 4m but are generally less than 2m. Shallowly plunging elongate ore shoots are localized by flexures in the thrust plane.

The steeply dipping Type 1 veins are more abundant, contain higher-grade gold mineralization, and are easier to mine than the Type 2 veins.

Mineralized veins are polyphase and commonly tectonically banded. Fine-grained mineralized quartz frequently cuts pre-existing early barren, coarse-grained, quartz veining. Gold occurs freely or is found intimately associated with clots of medium-grained euhedral pyrite. Increased sulphide concentrations generally indicate higher gold grade however some of the more spectacular free gold specimens from the property contain minimal sulphides. The common sulphide assemblage is pyrite, tetrahedrite, and sphalerite. Chalcopyrite and galena are less common. Arsenopyrite is rare.

Vein structures are offset by cross-faulting and dikes frequently cut through the ore bodies. Late stage alteration, commonly clay, associated with these cross faults and dikes, and variations in mineral assemblages within veining on either side of a fault, indicate that these structures were present during the final stages of hydrothermal activity.

Multiple distinctive overlapping alteration haloes occur within the volcanics adjacent to auriferous quartz veins. The most extensive is a widespread propylitic halo defined by veinlet stockworks of calcite, chlorite, and quartz with accessory pyrite and chalcopyrite. A carbonate alteration envelope, generally extending less than 15m from veining, increases in intensity towards the vein. This alteration is characterized by bleaching. An iron enrichment halo within the more intensely carbonate altered volcanics is evidenced by the presence of up to 10% coarse euhedral pyrite. Crackle brecciation, a distinctive fine multi-phase brittle breccia with a silica/carbon fracture filling accompanies the higher degrees of carbonate alteration.

With the exception of areas where the erosional surface is below the Table Mountain Thrust, (e.g., Katherine), listwanites are spatially associated with, but not restricted to, every known economic auriferous quartz vein system on the property. Three mineral assemblages characterize progressively increasing degrees of metasomatism within the Listwanites; Serpentine-Carbonate, Talc-Carbonate, and Quartz-Mariposite-Carbonate.

Ore has been produced from four vein systems on the property. Offset segments of a single structure have frequently been individually named. In the Main Mine area, the Jennie, Maura and Alison veins represent a single fault disrupted structure. Similarly, at Cusac, the Eileen,

Big, MHG, and Lily may be interpreted to be the same vein. This is also the case for the Katherine-Bonanza-Bain System. The various mine openings on the Vollaug are all working the same vein.

The Current Work

The Gap

The relatively unexplored area within the Erickson Creek Fault Zone between the Main Mine and Cusac areas is considered to have very good potential to host at least one significant vein system comparable to those previously exploited.

This area is referred to colloquially as "The Gap".

The location of the Gap relative to the Main Mine and Cusac Areas is shown in schematic cross section on Figure 4. Figure 5 illustrates the paucity of drill data within the Gap Area.

Description of Work

Two NQ surface diamond drill holes were completed. A total of 626.2m of drilling was undertaken. The drilling was conducted between September 13 and September 29 of 2003.

The drill holes were collared on the High and Don claims. The High claim spans the boundary between map sheets m104p022 to the north and m104p012 to the south. Figures 6 and 7 are scaled down claim maps with the relevant claims highlighted in red.

Record details for the claims are tabulated below.

Tenure	Claim Name	Map	Expires	Units	Area
227715	DON	104P022	2006.06.30	1	25
222139	HIGH	104P022	2006.06.30	18	450

The Notice of Work Permit number is SMI-2003-0100115-4.

DJ Drilling of Watson Lake, YT did the drilling on a contract basis employing a Longyear LF-70 diesel over hydraulic drill and a Cat D-6 for moves.

All core was logged by the author. Selected intervals were split, bagged, tagged, and shipped by the author. Assaying was done by Eco Tech Laboratory of Kamloops, BC. Samples were subjected to standard fire assay for gold and silver. A total of 6 samples were submitted. The 6th sample was a standard having a defined Au content of 3.45 g/t. Eco Tech returned a value of 3.50 g/t for this standard.

Hole collar locations were determined by chain and compass survey from existing Mine Grid IP's. These collars require final surveying. Dip tests were taken at approximately 60m intervals down-hole. Arrangements were in place to employ a Sperry-Sun instrument for surveying should the holes have intersected significant veining. The Sperry-Sun was not employed.

The objectives of this work were to begin to define the thrust geometry between the Main Mine and Cusac areas.

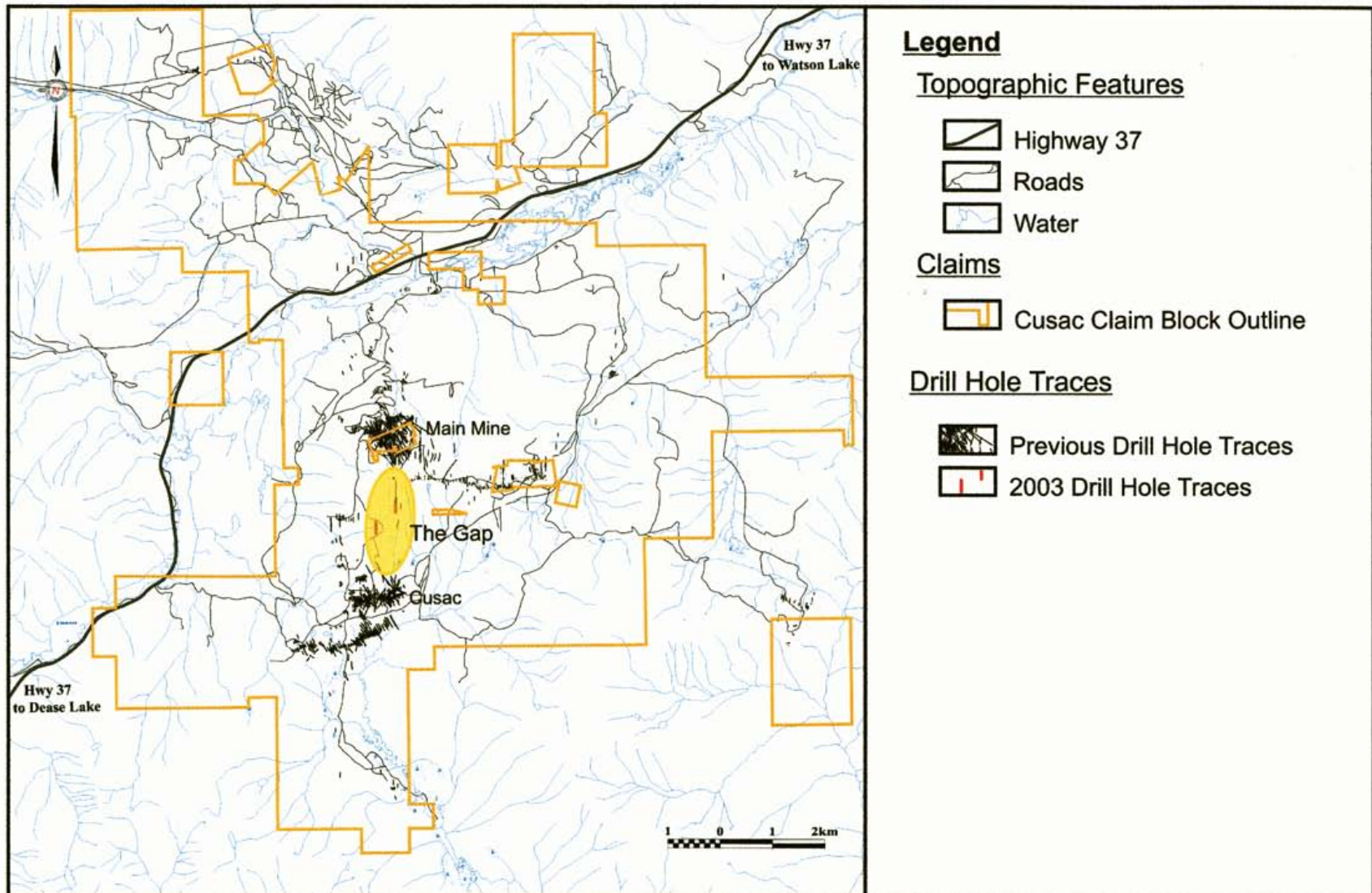


Figure 5 : Property Map with DDH Traces

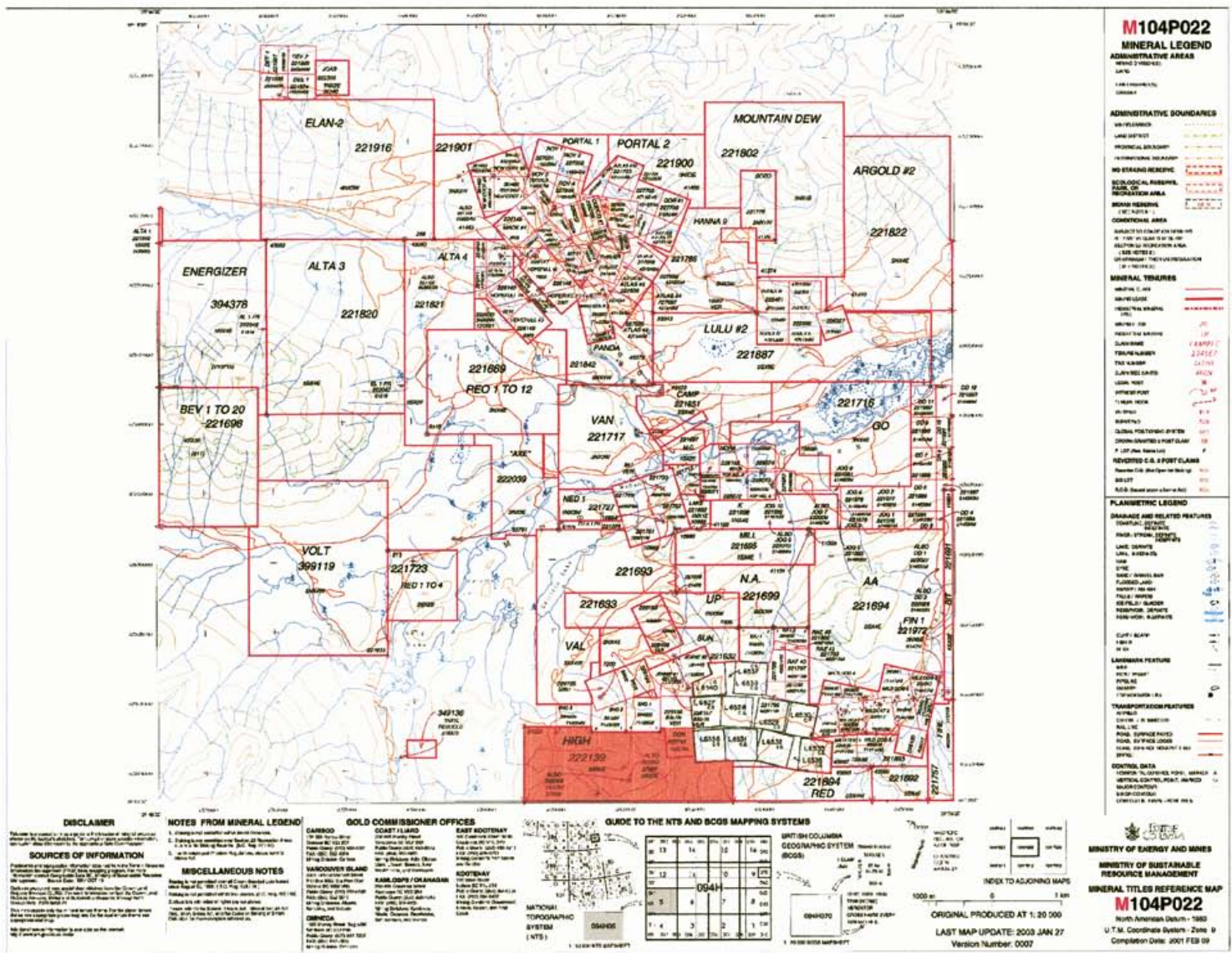


Figure 6 : Claim Map : M104P022

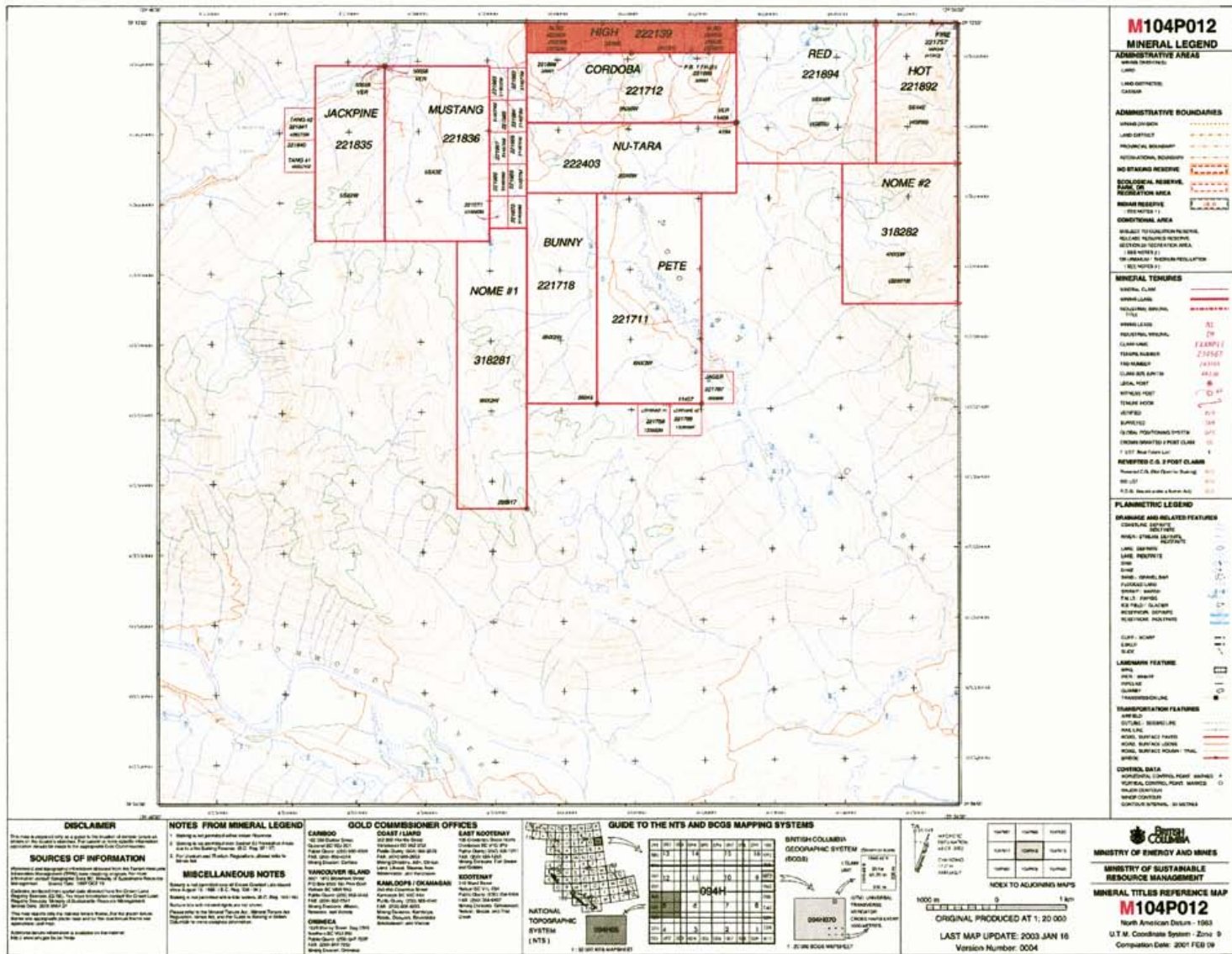


Figure 7 : Claim Map : M104P012

Results of Work

Diamond Drill Hole Logs, Sections and a Plan are appended.

The drilling was successful in providing two data points that will contribute to the definition of the Table Mountain Thrust plane geometry in this area of sparse data.

Duplication of the argillitic sequence in 03GAP-01 suggests additional offsetting faulting in the area, possibly ramped thrusts or possibly south block down normal faults of unknown orientation.

The thickness of Table Mountain Sediments in this area is greater than anticipated.

No significant vein structures were encountered.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Gap area, located between the Main Mine and Cusac Mine areas within the core of the Erickson Creek Fault Zone, is perceived to have significant potential to host a deposit similar to the aforementioned.

While systematic overlapping testing on sub-parallel fences would be ideal, the great thickness of overlying Table Mountain Sediments in this area would make this exercise prohibitively expensive. Rather, it is suggested that initial broad spaced drilling concentrate on providing a preliminary definition of the thrust plane geometry south of 03GAP-02 towards Cusac. Alteration mapping within the volcanics and the defined geometry of the thrust will guide subsequent in fill drilling.

Reflection seismology should not be dismissed as a possible exploration aid in this area. Tests should be undertaken to determine the penetration capabilities of this technique and to determine the degree of correlation between survey results and known hard data points..

Respectfully submitted,



Michael J. Glover, B.Sc.

Appendices

Appendix A : Statement of Qualification

I, Michael J. Glover, B.Sc., of
5378 Deep Bay Drive,
Bowser, BC,

do hereby certify that:

I am a geology graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, 1986.

I have practiced as a geologist, with minor interruptions, since 1984 for various companies in Canada and overseas.

I have worked for Cusac Gold Mines on the Table Mountain Property, with minor interruptions, since 1995.

This report is based specifically on knowledge gained during September 2003 while I was employed as a project geologist at the Table Mountain Property and generally on my 8 years of experience with the deposits on this property

I currently hold securities and options to acquire securities in Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.

Bowser, BC, February 4, 2004



M. Glover, B.Sc.

Appendix B : Cost Statement

Cost Statement - Table Mountain 2003				
Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.				
Table Mountain Project Allocation Detail 09/01/03 to 11/30/03				
5345 Assaying	10/10/2003 Eco-Tech Labs	AK 03-432	144.00	
		<i>Total 5345</i>	<u>\$144.00</u>	\$144.00
5352 Drilling	30/09/2003 DJ Drilling	257	54,555.10	54,699.10
		<i>Total 5352</i>	<u>\$54,555.10</u>	54,699.10
5365 Prof/Tech fees	05/10/2003 Mike Glover/21 days @ \$325.00/day		6,825.00	61,524.10
	30/09/2003 Baseline/Dan Brett - project mgr.		4,815.00	66,339.10
		<i>Total 5365</i>	<u>\$11,640.00</u>	66,339.10
5372 Consumables & Supplies	04/09/2003 Bandstra Transport (Shipping)	1097141	374.56	66,713.66
	10/09/2003 Treeline Woodproducts(Core Boxes)	31	1,884.00	68,597.66
	18/09/2003 BeeJays Services(Propane Fuel)	31527	221.25	68,818.91
	19/09/2003 BeeJays Services(Propane Fuel)	31528	631.00	69,449.91
	23/09/2003 Cassiar Jade Contracting(Fuel/Diesel)		3,842.09	73,292.00
	25/09/2003 CDN Resource Labs(Check Assays)	230913	199.69	73,491.69
	15/10/2003 Misc Supplies/Groc. Etc.		1,250.00	74,741.69
	31/10/2003 Kudah Propane		2,139.02	76,880.71
		<i>Total 5372</i>	<u>\$10,541.61</u>	76,880.71
5378 Travel	Flights to and from Table Mtn			
	05/10/2003 for Mike Glover		1,064.42	77,945.13
		<i>Total 5378</i>	<u>\$1,064.42</u>	
5380 Accomodations & Meals	05/10/2003 Cassiar Jade Contracting(Accom. & Meals for drillers)		7,500.00	85,445.13
		<i>Total 5380</i>	<u>\$7,500.00</u>	85,445.13
			<u>Cost Report Total</u>	<u>\$85,445.13</u>

Appendix C : References

Bain, J., Yip, G., Ball, M., (1991) : Bain Vein Ore Reserve Calculation - Quadrilateral Method. Unpublished company report prepared for Total Energold Corporation.

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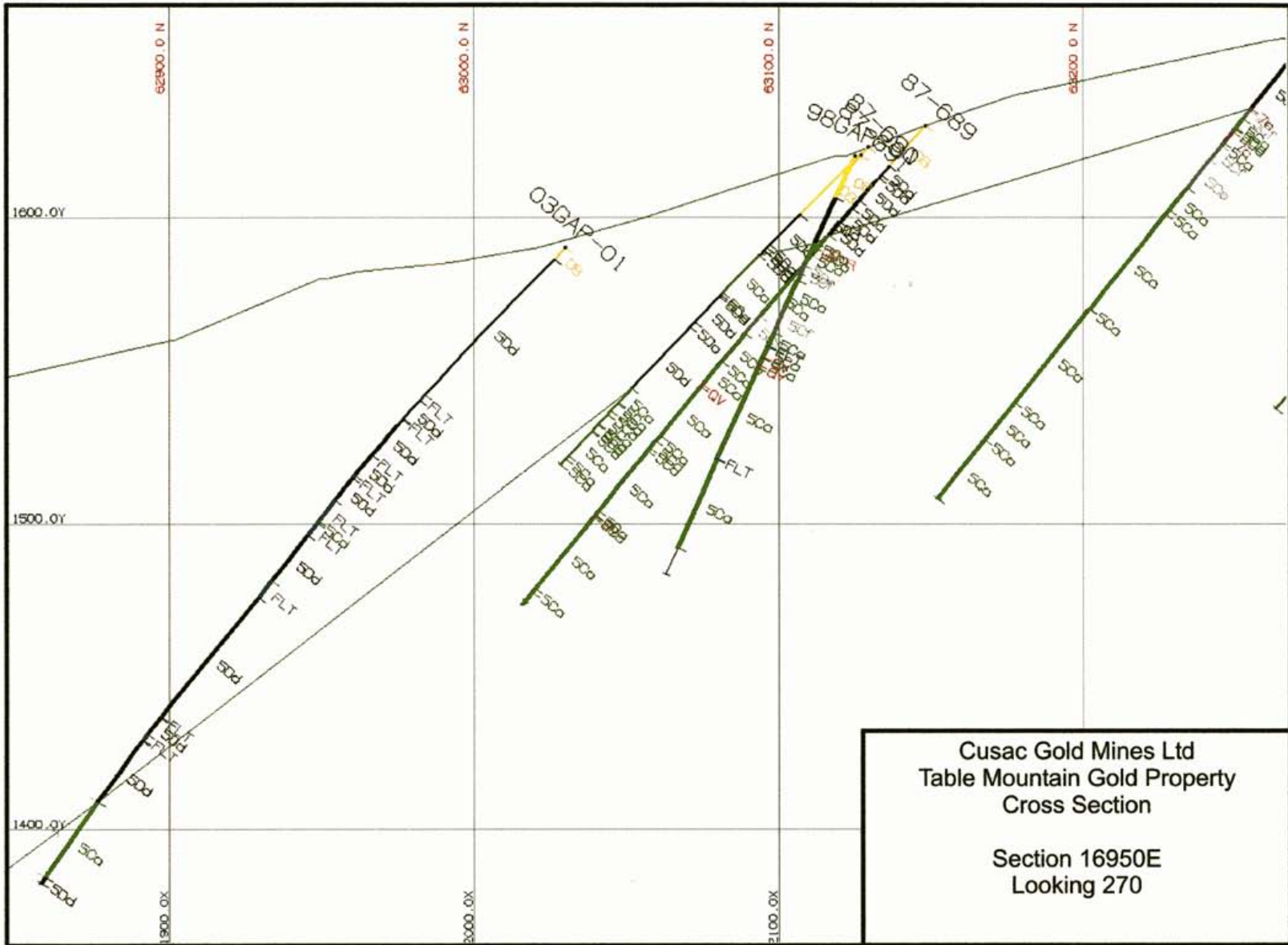
Appendix D : Sections and Plans





Cusac Gold Mines Ltd
 Table Mountain Gold Property
 Cross Section

Section 16550E
 Looking 270



Appendix E : Diamond Drill Hole Logs

Separate file if not bound.

Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.

Table Mountain Gap Project

Diamond Drill Hole Log

03GAP-01

Collar Longitude	61925 E	NOT SURVEYED	Started	Saturday September 13, 2003
Latitude	63030 N		Finished	Friday September 19, 2003
Elevation	1590 m ASL		Tests	Corr'd Dip
End of Hole	270.4 m		61.0	-47
Azimuth	180		121.9	-52
Dip	-45		182.9	-50
			240.2	-55

Purpose of Hole and Highlights

100m Step out south of 98Gap-01. Definition of thrust and exploration for new structures.

Logged By: M. Glover

Depth	Lith.								Au	Ag		
From	To	Code	Lithology	Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	oz/T	oz/T
0.0	5.4	OB	Overburden			Casing through overburden						
5.4	66.5	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Intercalated fine grained medium to dark grey fine grained siltstones and graphitic very fine grained mudstones. Moderate cleavage plane fissility on foliation/bedding planes. Locally contorted possibly soft sediment deformation. Some sub angular rip-ups of coarser material within fine Gf beds locally. Bedding on 1-20 cm scale. 5.4-12.8 is very blocky core. Fissile @ 30 TCA 28.7 Minor low angle fault @ 10 TCA 41.6-45.0 Slightly coarser grained and paler grey. Fissility @45 TCA						
66.5	69.0	FLT	Fault	FLT		Moderate fault zone with some iG gouge. Very blocky core and 60% recovery.						
69.0	77.0	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			As above.						
77.0	77.5	FLT	Fault	FLT		iG gouge and very blocky core.						
77.5	92.8	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			As above.						

Depth		Lith.	Lithology	Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	Au	Ag
From	To	Code									oz/T	oz/T
92.8	93.1	FLT	Fault	FLT		iG gouge. No angle.						
93.1	101.7	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Fine grained medium grey to black locally with sub-parallel sub-angular clasts/pebbles of medium grey slightly coarser grained sed's supported in graphitic mudstone.						
101.7	102.6	FLT	Fault	FLT		iG gouge and blocky core. No angle.						
102.6	111.9	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Generally fine grained medium grey with local iG lam and seams at 45 TCA.						
111.9	120.7	FLT	Fault	FLT		Major fault zone. iG gouge with some competent remnants: 118.3-119.3 Relatively competent 5Dd Gf						
120.7	121.3	5Cef	Cherty Tuff			Intensely brecciated and crackle brecciated buff cherty tuff. Possible raft of volcanics in fault zone?						
121.3	126.6	FLT	Fault	FLT		Major fault zone continued.						
126.6	145.4	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Shear? Laminated with rip-ups/pebbles/clasts of medium grey siltstone in iG matrix. Very low (10-30) core angle. Relatively competent core.						
145.4	152.4	FLT	Fault	FLT		iG gouge. Some 10cm competent blocks. Flt at 10-45 TCA						
152.4	202.7	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Typical. Blocky with low angle cleavage/fol'n/ bedding. Minor irregular milky white bull qtz carbonate stringering to 10% over 1m +/- intervals as follows. 159.0-160.2, 165.6-166.8, 176.2-177.6.						
202.7	203.1	FLT	Fault	FLT		iG gouge. No distinct angles.						

Depth		Lith.		Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	Au	Ag
From	To	Code	Lithology								oz/T	oz/T
203.1	210.0	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Generally medium grey fine grained with local iG sections. Cleavage at 45-60TCA. To 30% "Pebbles" locally elongated parallel to bedding.						
210.0	212.8	FLT	Fault	FLT		Weak to moderate fault zone. iG gouge @ either end of interval over 30cm.						
212.8	237.9	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			As above. No distinctive features. LC is iG weak shear zone with elongate medium grey pebbles. No structural break at contact. No Listwanite.						
237.9	268.0	5Ca	Meta-Basalts		iK	Gradational upper contact with Gf lam over 1m at 45 TCA then monotonous fgr massive pale grey green clay altered volcanics. M-I K throughout. Possibly wD. Locally completely altered to clay "mush". No motion. Leached. Esp 244-245, 248-251, 252-259. 5cm Ca qtz stringer @ 259.5 with 1cm parallel band of very fine grained muddy Py. Pink iD alt'n halo to 5cm in wall rock. From 265.3-268 see increasing degree of weak brecciation with Gf fracture filling. Core is locally vuggy and leached.	79101	259.4	259.6	0.2	0.001	0.01
268.0	270.4	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite	FLT		Laminated Gf siltstone/mudstone with 1mm-15mm sheared lithic/tuffaceous green bands. Minor disseminated medium grained Py. Shr fabric at 80 TCA. Possibly just iG shear in volcanics. Lost circ at EOH. FLT.						
270.4						End of Hole.						

03GAP-02

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Cusac Gold Mines Ltd.

Table Mountain Gap Project

Diamond Drill Hole Log

03GAP-02

Collar Longitude	61550 E
Latitude	62700 N
Elevation	1505 m ASL
End of Hole	355.8 m
Azimuth	180
Dip	-45

Started	Friday September 19, 2003
Finished	Monday September 29, 2003
Tests	Corr'd Dip
	60.0 -46
	133.0 -47
	197.0 -47
	244.0 -50

NOT SURVEYED

Purpose of Hole and Highlights

Logged By: M. Glover

Depth	Lith.										Au	Ag
From	To	Code	Lithology	Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	oz/T	oz/T
0.0	3.0	OB	Overburden			Casing through overburden						
3.0	9.5	OB	Overburden			Subcrop. Poker Chip 5Dd and some sand.						
9.5	73.8	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Intercalated medium grey fine grained siltstones and black very fine grained graphitic mudstones. Bedding at 45 TCA. Finely interlaminated Q Ca strs on <1mm scale locally exhibit crenulation cleavage and fine offsetting structures normal to bedding. Relatively good rock quality with 5 to 40cm core sections. CA rolls flat (0TCA) at 67 then back to 45 by 72.						
73.8	74.6	10a	Mafic Dyke			Mafic dyke. Contacts at 80TCA. Massive fine grained Dark grey with red tinge locally.						
74.6	90.1	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			As above. Generally more iG than siltstone. Good RQ to 82.7 then weak fault. Blocky core to 85.4 with vuggy slightly leached core. Minor milky white bull Qtz strs associated with fracture zone.						

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Depth		Lith.		Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	Au	Ag
From	To	Code	Lithology								oz/T	oz/T
90.1	90.4	FLT	Fault	FLT		Weak fault with minor iG gouge. Minor irregular bull qstrz.						
90.4	95.0	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			As above. Relatively competent. iG>sstn. Bedding at 30-60 TCA						
95.0	96.8	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite	QSTRZ		20% Milky white bull quartz stringers in typical 5Dd. To 25cm locally with angular 5Dd inclusions. Stringering is +/- parallel to bedding at 45TCA.						
96.8	128.8	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			As above but 96.8 to 101.8 is lower RQ than balance of hole to this point. Wk flt at 99.3. iG gouge over 5cm. Increased RQ from 101.8. Wk flt at 119.9-120.3 with minor milky white qstrz. Bedding at 124 at 70 TCA.						
128.8	135.0	FLT	Major Fault	FLT		iG gouge at 70TCA. Minor milky white qstrs locally to 2%. Possibly expression of Eileen fault.						
135.0	221.4	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Typical intercalated fine grained medium grey and graphitic seds. Local soft sediment deformation. Bedding at 030-080 TCA. Slightly blocky core with 3cm angular and low angle TCA milky white bull qstr at 166.5. Wk shear lamination apparent at 173/2m. 178-190 Weak shear zone with distinct graphitic laminae with sub-angular pebbles of medium grey siltstone. high CA 60-90. 201.9-202.1 Cgr bull white quartz stringer @ 55 TCA						
221.4	227.5	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite	QSTRZ		Local conformable to cross-cutting bull white quartz stringers 5-10cm. (10% over interval) in typical iG> sstn. Lower end of unit is disrupted with weak shear zone.						
227.5	291.0	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite			Mudstone>>Sstn. Good RQ. Local muddy Py patches. Fol'n @ 60-80 TCA.						

Depth		Lith.	Lithology	Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	Au	Ag
From	To	Code									oz/T	oz/T
291.0	294.8	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite	SHR	iM	Increasingly sheared downhole with disrupted milky white and Grey Qstrz locally. iM shear from 292.4-292.9 with minor iG gouge at FW contact.						
294.8	298.2	FLT	Graphitic Argillite	FLT		5Dd BX Angilaur siltstone fragments in iG matrix with 15% milky white Qtz fragments. Vuggy porous core. Lower 1m of interval is iG Gouge. Possible weak PDO @ 45 TCA.						
298.2	306.8	5Dd	Graphitic Argillite	SHR		Shear laminated iG mudstones and siltstones. 45-70 TCA. 305.9-306.8 is pervasively iSil with 3% fgr disseminated Py and minor milky white qstrz.	79102	305.9	306.8	0.9	<0.001	<0.01
306.8	316.2	7C	Listwanite		iM	Generally mottled very pale to medium grey. Very fine grained. Very weakly foliated. Competent. miSil. O-iM. Quartz carbonate with minor talc. Locally iM over 307-307.5. Minor fgr disseminated Py locally. 314-316.2 iMiSil. No disruption @ contacts. No angles.						
316.2	317.5	5Ca	Meta-Basalt		iD	Classic buff fine grained crackle brecciated intensely dolomitized intensely silicified volcanis. No PDO's. 4% mgr disseminated Py. Minor milky Q Ca str.						
317.5	318.9	5Cf	Chert		iSi	Dark grey-black moderately finely brecciated very silicified? Chert. 1/2% fgr disseminated Py. Concentrated possible black 0.1m qstr at HW contact (difficult to distinguish between very siliceous black chert and possible str) Possibly very intense Sil flood. HW contact at 60 TCA. Good RQ.	79103	317.5	318.9	1.4	<0.001	<0.01
318.9	330.2	5Ca	Meta-Basalt		mD	Variably altered volcanics. 318.9-323.4 is buff grey mDol mK with local muddy Py blebs and fine fracture filling. 323.4-330.2 5Ca wD. Medium green very fine grained very weakly foliated to massive. Chl as whisps to 2%. Minor irregular milky Qca str.						

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Depth	Lith.												Au	Ag
From	To	Code	Lithology	Struc	Alt'n	Description	Tag	From	To	Length	oz/T	oz/T		
330.2	333.7	5Ca	Meta-Basalt	QSTRZ	mD	mDmSil wCBx with 5% buull milky white Qca stra @ 45 TCA. Total 45cm over interval. No Sx in Q. Minor disseminated fgr Py in wall rock.								
333.7	337.3	5Ca	Meta-Basalt		wD	wD wK pale to medium green Massive Fgr.								
337.3	337.5	FLT	Fault	FLT		Low angle iG iMuddy Py slip at 10+/- TCA. Lost Circulation.								
337.5	340.8	5Ca	Meta-Basalt		mD	Patchy mD alteration with chloritic remnants. Whispy alteration contacts to 339 then slight increase in degree of D. (tomD). mSil with minor Qca str. Irregularly oriented. Generally good RQ.								
340.8	341.1	QVB	Quartz Vein	QVB		Milky white bull Quartz vein @ 50 TCA. Minor secondary Ca fracture filling and whispy chloritic inclusions. No Sx.	79104	340.8	341.1	0.3	0.003	<0.01		
341.1	345.8	5Ca	Meta-Basalt		mD	miD mCBx locally miSil with silica flood. Locally epidote tinge to alteration. Fine grained competent. <1% fgr diss Py assoc with fracturing. Almost classic iD.								
345.8	346.0	QSTR	Quartz Stringer	QSTR		Irregular angular quartz filled fracture @ 20 TCA with later disruptiue CfBx fracture filling. Str is 20% CGr clotty Py. (good stuff). Str is 15mm +/-	79105	345.8	346.0	0.2	0.001	<0.01		
346.0	355.8	5Ca	Meta-Basalt		wD	mD alteration decreases repidly to 347 then relatively homogenous wD massive fine grained Pale-Medium green dry volcanics. Local iK altn at 348.8-349.2, 349.7-350.1 Very good RQ.								
355.8						End of Hole								
						Standard (3.45 +/- 0.21 g/t)	79106						3.500	