

ASSESSMENT REPORT
On the
GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

For

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December 30, 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 SUMMARY	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	
2.1 General	3
2.2 Location and Access	3
2.3 Physiography and Vegetation.....	3
2.4 Mineral Claims	4
3.0 HISTORY	
3.1 Regional History	5
3.2 Property History	5
4.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM – 2003	7
5.0 GEOLOGY	
5.1 Regional Geology	7
5.2 Property Geology	8
5.3 Ultramafic Rocks	9
5.4 Intrusive Rocks.....	10
5.5 Petrography	12
5.6 Quartz Veins	12
5.7 Structure	16
5.8 Alteration.....	17
6.0 MINERALIZATION	
6.1 Regional Mineralization	18
6.2 Property Mineralization	18
7.0 GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM	19
7.1 Sample Collection and Analytical Methods.....	20
7.2 Elizabeth Grid Soil Geochemistry	20
7.3 No. 9 Grid Soil Geochemistry	20
7.4 Stream Geochemistry	21
7.5 Rock Geochemistry.....	21
8.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	24
9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1. Mineral Claim Details	4
Table 2. Chronology of Work on the Elizabeth Property.....	6
Table 3. Veins of the Elizabeth Property.....	13
Table 4. Significant Rock Sampling Data (2003)	23

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

	Page
Photo 1. Talus slopes and bedded glacial deposits along No. 9 Creek.	8
Photo 2. No. 9 Vein Area and Listwanite.	9
Photo 3. View of No. 9 Extension (Spur E) and SW Vein Zone.....	11
Photo 4. SW Vein Zone along Spur "A"	15
Photo 5. Intrusive west of Listwanite – No. 9 Area.....	22

LIST OF FIGURES

	After Page
Figure 1. Location Map	2
Figure 2. Claim Map	3
Figure 3. Exploration Areas 2003	6
Figure 4a. Regional Geology.....	7
Figure 4b. Property Geological Plan	Appendix I
Figure 4c. Local Geology	10
Figure 4d. Geology and Rock Sampling Plan – SW Vein Zone	Appendix I
Figure 4e. Geology and Rock Sampling Plan – No. 9 Area.....	Appendix I
Figures 5a-e. Soil Geochemical Plans (Au, As, Bi, Cu, Mo).....	Appendix J
Figure 6. Geochemical and Geological Compilation Plan	20
Figure 7. Stream Geochemical Plan.....	Appendix J

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Analytical Data
Appendix B	Analytical Methods/Assay Standards/Check Assays
Appendix C	Rock Sample Descriptions
Appendix D	Petrographic Report
Appendix E	Personnel
Appendix F	Statement of Expenditures
Appendix G	References
Appendix H	Certificate of Author
Appendix I	Property Geological Plan
Appendix J	Geochemical Plans

1.0 SUMMARY

This report, prepared for J-Pacific Gold Inc. (the Company), describes the results of exploration programs carried out on the Elizabeth gold project in 2003. The author, a Qualified Person (QP), supervised all programs.

The Elizabeth property is located in southwestern British Columbia 30 kilometres south of the company's Blackdome mine and 35 km northeast of the historic gold mining town of Bralorne. The property consists of a contiguous block of mineral claims totalling 182 units that covers an area of 4,450 hectares or 10,995 acres. The company holds option agreements to earn 100% interests in the claims.

The property is situated in the Chilcotin region along Blue Creek, a tributary of the Yalakom River. It covers an area of moderately steep, glaciated terrain between 1800 and 2800 metres in elevation. Access is via a road that branches off the Yalakom River logging road. Driving time from Lillooet is less than two hours. An excellent network of roads provides access to key areas of the property. The property also has a well-maintained camp.

The Elizabeth property is situated within the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex south of the Yalakom River Fault. Intruding these rocks are two Tertiary age feldspar porphyry intrusions that host a series of gold bearing quartz veins. The veins are structurally controlled and referred to as "mesothermal" in origin. One vein (West) extends for nearly 300 metres along strike and 250 metres vertically. A northerly trending "listwanite dyke" occurs west of a porphyry that hosts the No. 9 Vein. Listwanite represents a unique mineral assemblage formed from carbonatization of ultramafic rocks along major faults. Spatial relationships between listwanites and lode gold deposits are documented in numerous areas throughout North America. Examples include the Mother Lode deposits of California, the Archean quartz-carbonate lode gold deposits of northern Ontario, and deposits in the Atlin and Erickson gold camps of BC.

Mining activity in the region dates to the late 1800s with the discovery of numerous mineral deposits including the famous Bralorne-Pioneer mines that produced 4.1 million ounces of gold. The Poison Mountain Cu-Mo-Ag-Au porphyry deposit is located 14 kilometres north northwest of the Elizabeth property.

Gold bearing quartz veins were discovered in 1939 on the Elizabeth No.1 claim. During the period from 1940 to 1952, Bralorne Mines Ltd. completed trenching, drilling and tunnelling primarily focussed on the West and Main Veins. In 1949, the No. 9 Vein was discovered while searching for the source of very high-grade, gold bearing float. A tunnel was driven along a narrow quartz vein that, although gold bearing, was not considered the source of this float. In 1958-59, Bethlehem Copper Mines Ltd. explored the West Vein with a tunnel 180 metres vertically above the Bralorne tunnel. The No. 9 Vein was again explored in 1983, 1987 and 1990. In 1990, Blackdome Mining Corp. conducted trenching and detailed surface and underground sampling. Two high-grade zones were identified in the West Vein on surface and in the Bethlehem adit. The recommended drilling was never carried out.

In 2002, J-Pacific Gold Inc. conducted detailed soil sampling and drilled sixteen diamond drill holes totalling 1,642 metres. Sampling on the Elizabeth grid revealed a 700 metre long, north trending, Au-As soil anomaly that outlined the known veins as well as southerly strike extensions and a potentially new mineralized zone. Highly anomalous gold-arsenic values were identified around the listwanite in the No. 9 grid. Drilling intersected quartz veins with an intersection of 7.74 g/tonne gold over a core length of 3.35 metres in DDH 02-02 in the West Vein.

In 2003, road building and trenching over a strong gold-in-soil anomaly resulted in the discovery of several north-northeast striking gold bearing quartz veins. This area, known as the SW Vein Zone, is located approximately 400 metres southwest of the West and Main Veins. Veins range from a few centimetres to 2.75 metres wide and have been traced over a strike length of 150 metres. The SW Vein Zone is considered open along strike and to depth. Sampling of the veins indicates gold content from background to 194.33 g/t. Coarse gold was found in quartz veining near the northern end of this zone.

In the 1940s, underground drilling intersected a 2m+ wide quartz vein 135 metres west of the lower (Bralorne) adit face. This vein intersection is 250 metres north-northeast of and 275 metres lower than the SW Vein Zone. The alignment of these veins suggests that they may be related and would therefore indicate considerable potential.

The No.9 area exploration focused on an orange-brown weathering “listwanite”(primarily a carbonate and silica rock) and adjacent altered feldspar porphyry. Sampling reveals a strong, north-northeast trending, Au-As soil geochemical anomaly at least 450 metres long. Seven soil samples contain in excess of 1g/t Au with one containing 7 g/t Au. Rock sampling also revealed very anomalous gold with six samples grading over 1 g/t Au. The anomalous soil and rock samples are associated with altered porphyry along the east side of the listwanite.

Detailed sampling along a road cut of altered porphyry yielded a weighted average grade of 1.1 g/t gold across 13.65m.

A 200m by 150m diorite intrusion situated west of the listwanite was found to be unrelated to the nearby porphyries. A sample of rusty quartz from this intrusion contains 0.38 g/t Au, the highest silver value to date (290 g/t) along with highly anomalous lead, copper, mercury, bismuth, antimony, selenium and tellurium. Follow-up work resulted in the discovery of native gold in quartz veining with rock samples containing up to 14.9 g/t gold. Significant disseminated copper and molybdenum mineralization was also discovered in this intrusion. Copper and molybdenum ranged to 6,547 ppm and 350 ppm respectively. Indications from scattered intrusive float and stream anomalies suggest that the size of this intrusion could be considerably larger.

Exploration approximately 0.75 kilometres to the south-southwest also revealed highly anomalous gold associated with altered porphyry along the eastern contact of the listwanite (No. 9 Extension Zone). Anomalous gold-in-soil and rock outline a 170-metre long north-south trending zone. A quartz vein in this area was also found to have the unusual multi-element geochemical signature noted in quartz veining mentioned to the north.

The results obtained from the 2003 programs are very encouraging and point to the potential for the discovery of new precious and base metal deposits. The surface exploration and infrastructure are advanced to the stage that a sizeable diamond-drilling program is warranted. Additional soil and rock sampling as well as a magnetometer survey are recommended to better delineate the precious and base metal mineralization in the No. 9 area.

A total of approximately \$160,000 was expended on the 2003 exploration programs.

The cost of the recommended 2004 exploration work is estimated in the range of \$300,000 to \$400,000.



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

LOCATION MAP

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

Tech Work By: GEOQUEST

Date: December, 2003

Drawn By: EG

Figure: 1

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Statement

In 2002, J-Pacific Gold Inc. acquired the Elizabeth and Blue claims by option agreements with property vendors Tom Illidge and David White. The property is a strategic acquisition for the company that owns the fully permitted Blackdome mine situated 30 kilometres to the north. During the period of June 16th to September 30th, 2003, three programs of geochemical soil and rock sampling, along with road construction were completed on the Elizabeth gold property in southwestern British Columbia. The author, a qualified person (QP), supervised all programs.

The 2003 exploration program objectives were to:

- 1) Explore, sample and map the “SW” gold-in-soil anomaly outlined from the 2002 program.
- 2) Construct road access to the SW Anomaly and No.9 grid areas.
- 3) Extend grid and soil sampling in the Elizabeth and No. 9 grid.
- 4) Geologically map and sample the claims beyond the detailed grids and historical workings.
- 5) Compile the 2003 data and apply work to maintain claim tenure.

2.2 Location And Access

The Elizabeth property is located in south-western British Columbia approximately 35 kilometres northeast of the historic gold mining town of Bralorne (Figure 1). Property co-ordinates are 51°02' north Latitude and 122°32' west Longitude on N.T.S. Map No. 92O/2E. UTM (NAD 83) co-ordinates are Grid Zone 10U 531788E, 5653732N.

Access to the property is via Highway 40 that heads west from Lillooet to Goldbridge. At 32 kilometres west of Lillooet, a logging road heads northwesterly along the Yalakom River. Near the 67-kilometre marker of the Yalakom road, a branch road climbs nine kilometres westerly along Blue Creek to the Elizabeth property. Driving time from Lillooet is less than two hours.

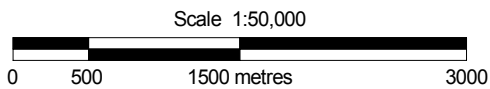
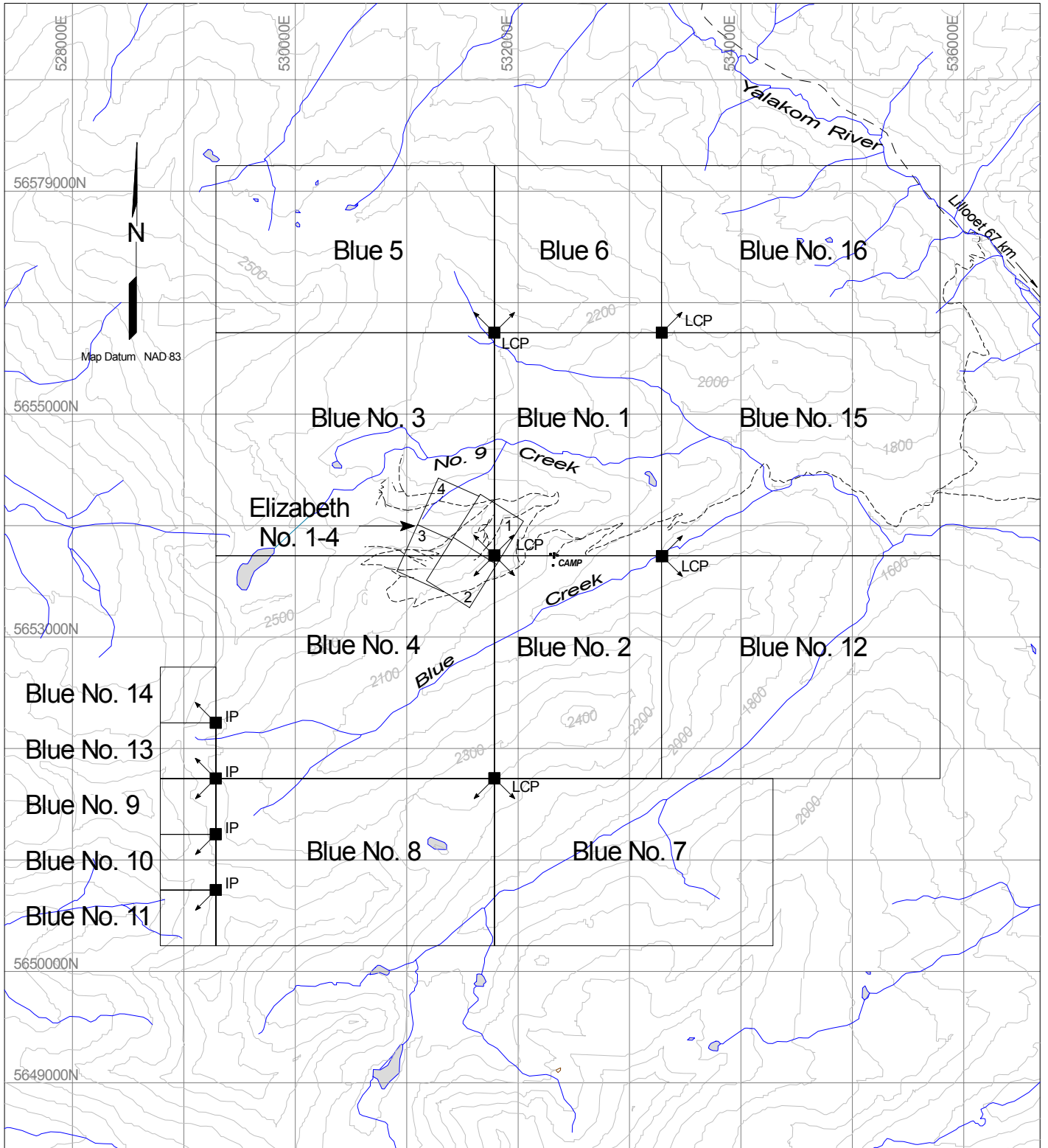
A network of good roads allows ready access to the tunnels on the property, as well as a number of potential exploration sites. Road construction this year also provided new and in one case alternate access to some of the exploration targets. A well-maintained camp at the 2,000-metre elevation level in the central portion of the property provided accommodation for exploration personnel.

2.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The Elizabeth property is situated in the Shulaps Range along the southern Chilcotin Plateau. Blue Creek, a tributary of the Yalakom River, occupies a broad, glacially incised valley in the southern portion of the property (Figure 2). Slopes are generally steep to the southeast and northeast. Topographic relief is approximately 1,000 metres, ranging from an elevation of 1,800 metres along Blue Creek, to 2,800 metres just east of the summit of Big Dog Mountain. Situated leeward of the Coast Range Mountains, the property receives only moderate annual precipitation. It is generally accessible from late June to mid October.

The property is sparsely forested with small stands of pine and balsam due to the high elevation and poor soil development. Most of the property above 2,200 metres and on northerly slopes is devoid of any vegetation.

Much of the property is covered by talus and glacial debris that can be up to tens of metres thick. On the easterly slope of a prominent ridge on the Elizabeth claims a thick exposure of crudely bedded glacial till is visible. Sandy layers attest to fluvial deposition possibly in a small lake formed behind a retreating glacier.



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

CLAIM MAP
ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lilloet Mining Division, B.C.

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST

Date: December, 2003

Drawn By: EG

Figure: 2

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

2.4 Mineral Claims

The Elizabeth property is comprised of a contiguous block of mineral claims comprised of four Crown Granted claims, eleven four-post and five two-post claims totalling 182 units. The claim block covers an area of 4,450 hectares equivalent to 10,995 acres (Figure 2). Only the Elizabeth No.1-4 claims have been legally surveyed. All claims are located on NTS Map No. 92O/2E in the Lillooet Mining Division.

The writer has viewed the Legal Corner Post for the Blue No. 1-4 claims and verified its location with a Garmin handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument. The remainder of the claims were staked for J-Pacific Gold Inc. under the direction of the writer.

In May 2002, J-Pacific Gold Inc. entered into an option agreement with Mr. White and Mr. Illidge (the vendors) to earn a 100% interest in the Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims. J-Pacific Gold Inc. holds a separate option agreement with Mr. Illidge for the Blue No. 1 to 4 claims. The author does not know of any private land titles or any encumbrances on or immediately surrounding the property. Claim details are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Mineral Claim Details

Claim Name	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date *	Registered Owner(s)
Elizabeth No. 1	L-7400	1	July 2, 2004	David White and Thomas Illidge
Elizabeth No. 2	L-7401	1	July 2, 2004	David White and Thomas Illidge
Elizabeth No. 3	L-7402	1	July 2, 2004	David White and Thomas Illidge
Elizabeth No. 4	L-7403	1	July 2, 2004	David White and Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 1	393080	12	May 8, 2013	Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 2	393081	12	May 8, 2013	Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 3	393082	20	May 8, 2013	Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 4	393083	20	May 8, 2013	Thomas Illidge
Blue 5	397199	15	Oct 10, 2013	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue 6	397200	9	Oct 10, 2013	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 7	403995	15	July 27, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 8	403996	15	July 27, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 9	404000	1	July 16, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 10	404001	1	July 17, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 11	404002	1	July 17, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 12	403997	20	July 27, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 13	404003	1	July 17, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 14	404004	1	July 17, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 15	403998	20	July 21, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue No. 16	403999	15	July 26, 2004	J-Pacific Gold Inc.

* Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims require an annual tax payment.

3.0 HISTORY

3.1 Regional History

The Bridge River area has a long history of mining activity dating back to the turn of the century. Most mining

activity was centred on gold deposits such as Bralorne, Pioneer, Minto, Coronation and Wayside. The Bralorne and Pioneer deposits produced gold for nearly 70 years. Mining ceased at Bralorne in 1971 due to the prevailing gold price (\$US35/oz) and the high costs associated with mining at increasing depths. ***During their history, the Bralorne and Pioneer mines produced 4.1 million ounces of gold (0.53 oz/ton), making this the largest gold producing camp in British Columbia's history.***

In the 1990s, Bralorne-Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd. re-installed a mill with a reported capacity of 450 tons per day. Published reserves above the 800 mine level are 476,835 tons grading 0.31oz/ton. Between the 800 and 2600 levels Miller-Tait and others (1996) have quoted additional resources of 605,432 tons grading 0.27 oz/ton Au. Bralorne-Pioneer conducted diamond drilling this fall on the Loco area. A “geologic reserve” estimate of 37,457 tons at 0.244 oz/ton Au, reported by Miller-Tait (1995), is included in the reserve figure above the 800 level.

In 1956 copper mineralization was discovered at Poison Mountain approximately 14 kilometres north-northwest of the Elizabeth property. From the 1960s to the 1980s, this occurrence was explored by a variety of surveys including over 37,000 metres of drilling. The B.C. Mineral Inventory database (Minfile) indicates “reserves” of 280 million tonnes grading 0.261% Cu, 0.142 g/tonne Au, 0.514 g/tonne Ag and 0.007% Mo in the Copper Creek zone.

3.2 Property History

The Elizabeth property came into prominence in 1939/40 when Mr. William White and Mr. Tom Illidge reported the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins along Blue Creek. This prompted the staking of the Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims. The reports of a new gold strike attracted the attention of Bralorne Mines Ltd. who soon optioned the property. Land holdings were increased to around 130 claims with the core claims eventually assigned “crown granted” status. The Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims are the only remaining crown grants today.

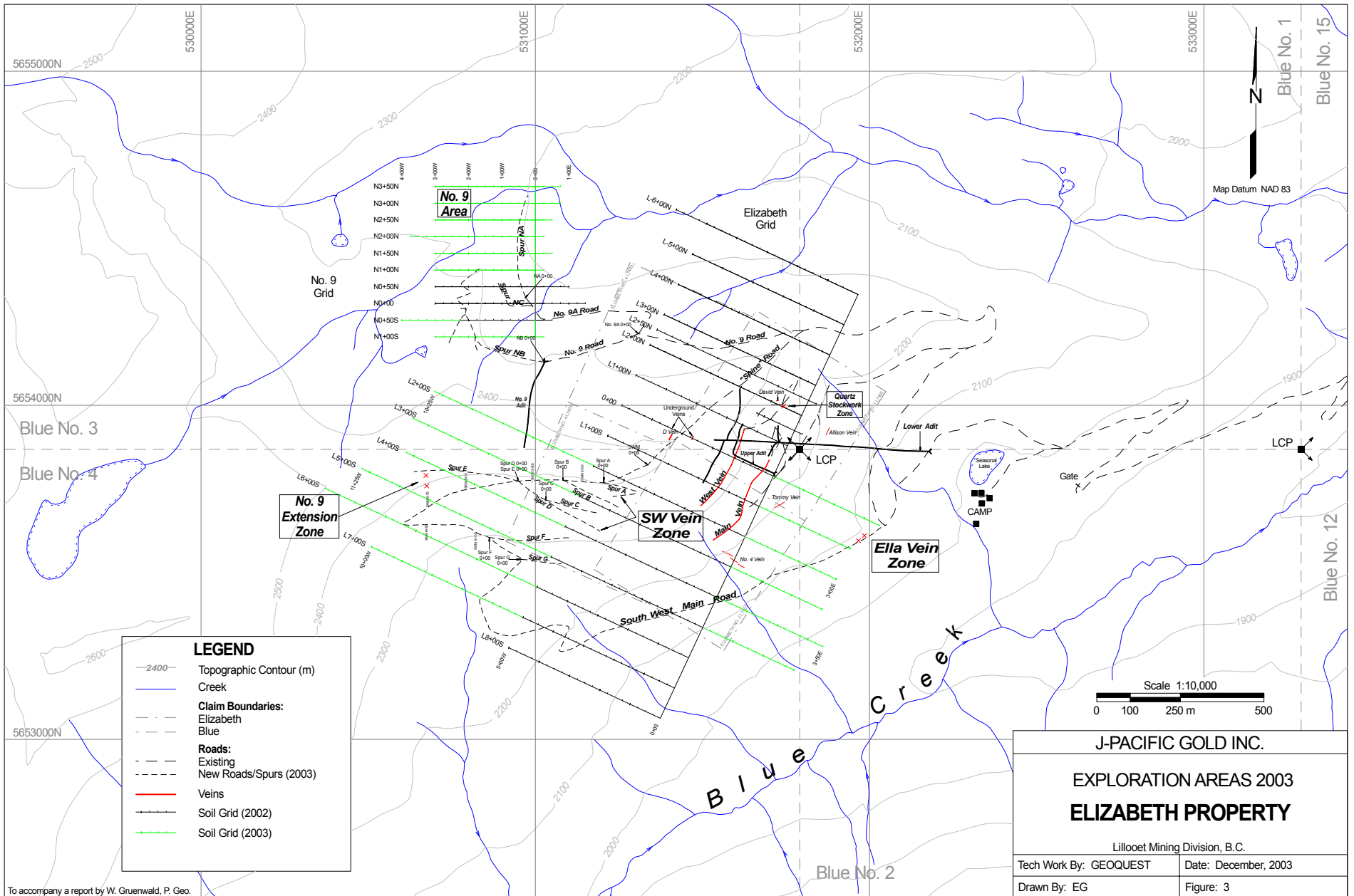
A review of the available literature indicates mineral “reserve” estimates for two areas of the property. In 1958, Bethlehem Copper reported a reserve of 1,430 tonnes grading 95.3 g/tonne in the West Vein above the upper adit (Stryhas, McCormack, 1990). A shipment of 8.2 tonnes of vein material, custom processed at the Trail smelter, netted 155 grams each of gold and silver along with 24 kg of lead and 8 kg of zinc. Drift sampling along the No. 9 Vein by Cal-Denver Resources Ltd. delineated three auriferous zones. Combined drift sampling and drilling on the No. 9 Vein indicated reserves of 3,850 tonnes grading 41.1 g/tonne gold (Church, 1995).

The work conducted on the property since 1939 is quite extensive. Much of the property's history was gathered from Minister of Mines Annual reports, newspaper articles and from personal communications with the property owners. Table 2 is a summary of the property work history.

No assay results for the underground work conducted by Bralorne Mines are available. Surface sampling of the West Vein by Bralorne indicated two high-grade zones. Sampling of the West vein along strike to the north was hampered by a snowfield and deep overburden. Trenching and sampling by Blackdome also delineated two high-grade zones on surface and in the upper adit West Vein drift. A bulldozer trench exposed the northerly extension of the West Vein in which abundant free gold was observed (T. Illidge).

Table 2. Chronology Of Work On The Elizabeth Property

Year(s)	Work By	Scope of Work and Results
1939-41	White/Illidge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth 1-4 claims and others staked. Bralorne options property
1941	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp constructed. Stripping of veins 533m (1750 ft) - 5 diamond drill holes totalling 232m (760 ft).
1942-46		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work suspended during war years
1947	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access road from Yalakom River Valley completed. • Commenced tunnel at 2,024 m elevation on Churn No. 1 claim. • Drove 381m of crosscut westerly to intersect down dip extension of No. 1 Vein on Elizabeth No. 1 claim.
1948*	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crosscut extended 291m (954 ft) to total length of 672m (2,204 ft). Cut two veins greater than 1.5 metres wide. • The first (B Vein) intersected at 491m. Drove drifts along vein to north for 45m and south for 40m. • The second (C Vein) intersected at 641m. Drove drifts to north for 166m and south for 140m.
1949*	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drove a raise for 87 m in B Vein south drift approximately 18m from crosscut. • Drove a raise 23 m in C Vein north drift approximately 30m from crosscut. • Ten flat diamond drill holes totalling 790 metres completed, 8 from surface and 2 from the end of the crosscut. • A 178m hole at end of crosscut intersected a 0.6m vein at 66.5m and a 2.1m wide vein (D Vein) at 133 m. • High-grade gold bearing float found in talus on the Yalakom No. 2 claim. Trenching exposed quartz vein up to 1m wide (No. 9 Vein). Absence of spectacular free gold gave company doubt that this vein was the source of the high-grade float.
1950-52	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adit driven for 246m along No. 9 Vein. Underground drill hole at 61m from portal extended to 135m.
1956-58	Bethlehem Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drove crosscut WNW at 2204 m elevation to intersect down dip projection of West Vein (No. 1). • At 140 metres from portal, drifted northerly along West Vein for 95 metres. • Shipped 8 tonne (8.8 ton) bulk sample to Trail smelter from which 155 grams gold and 155 grams of silver were recovered.
1983	Cal-Denver Res.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. 9 underground sampling. Three gold bearing zones identified. Largest = 48.8m grading 40 g/t across 0.43m
1987	Carson Gold Corp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. 9 adit rehabilitated and sampled. Four diamond holes totalling 600m completed.
1990	Balsam Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One drill hole (123.7m) completed. Numerous narrow veins intersected over 19m core length. Low Au values
1990	Blackdome Mining Corp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded road system and rehabilitated upper and lower portals. • Surface trenching, mapping and sampling of West, Main, Allison and Tommy Veins. • Detailed sampling of West Vein in upper adit drift. • Surface and underground surveying.
2002	J-Pacific Gold Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geochemical soil and rock sampling on two grids covering historic showings and surrounding areas. • Diamond drilling program consisting of 16 NQ holes totalling 1,642m in the West and Main Vein areas.



To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.	
EXPLORATION AREAS 2003	
ELIZABETH PROPERTY	
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.	
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2003
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 3

4.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM – 2003

Between June 16th and September 30th 2003 the writer, on behalf of J-Pacific Gold Inc., carried out exploration programs on the Elizabeth gold property. The exploration work comprised:

- Grid based soil and rock sampling
- Road construction and trenching
- Stream sediment sampling
- Geological mapping

In 2002, soil sampling was found to be extremely effective in delineating the known mineral occurrences as well as indicating other prospective mineralized areas. The Elizabeth and No. 9 grids were expanded in 2003 to follow-up on targets outlined from the 2002 work. Localized and property-wide stream sampling was also completed.

A major component of the exploration program was road construction. This proved useful for not only access but also exposed several mineralized zones and veins. A total of five kilometres of road were constructed in 2003. Figure 3 displays the 2002 and 2003 grids, roads and names used in this report.

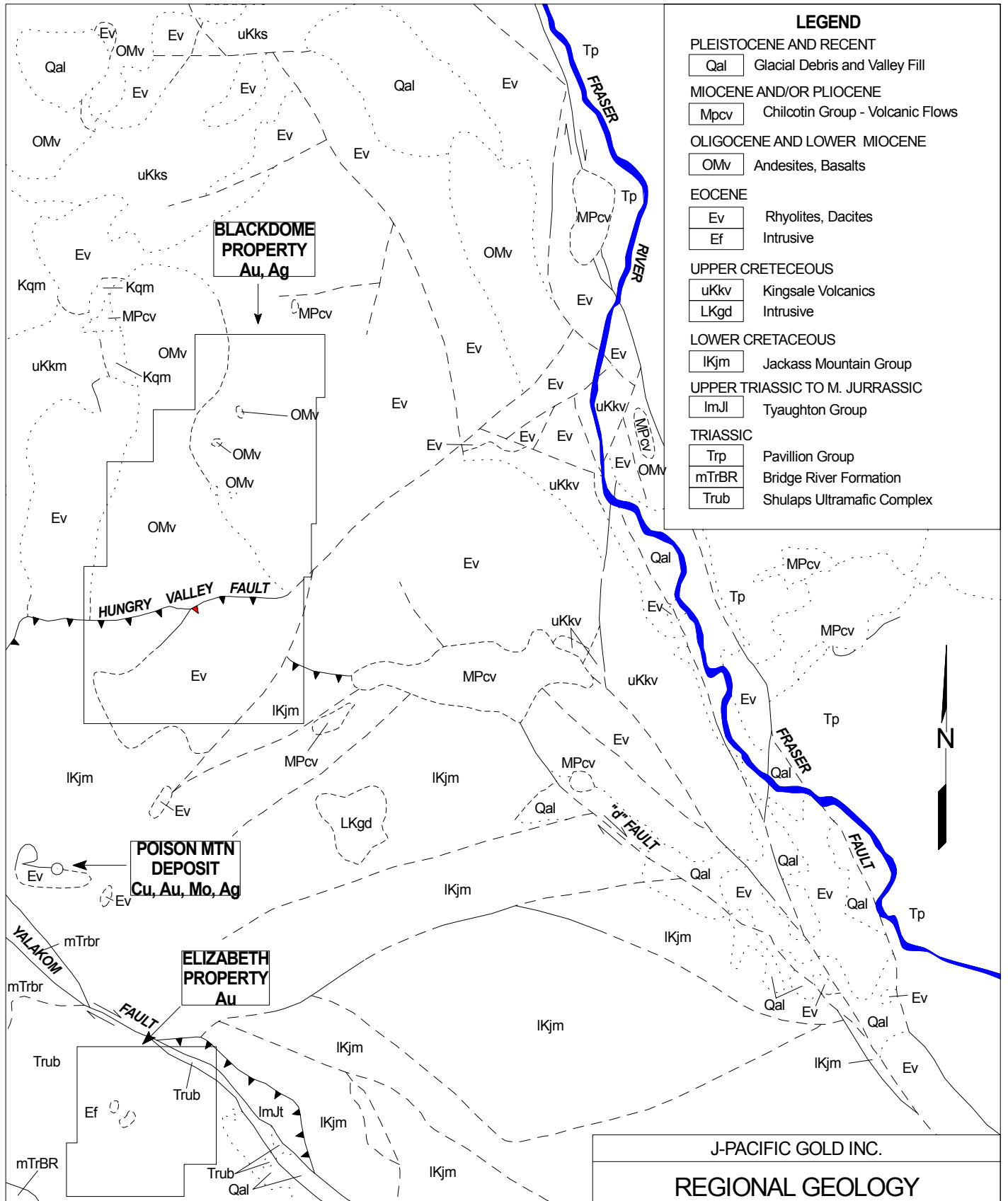
In the summer of 2003, geologist D. Duba conducted a geological survey of the property. A major focus of this work was to determine whether intrusive rocks similar to those that host the gold bearing veins occur elsewhere on the property. During this survey rock and stream sediment samples were collected.

5.0 GEOLOGY

5.1 Regional Geology

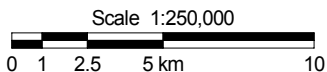
The Elizabeth property is situated within a geologically diverse area of the Intermontane Belt of southern British Columbia. Highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of Palaeozoic age Fergusson Group are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. These “basement rocks” were intruded along major fractures by the dioritic Bralorne Intrusions of Permian age. During the Triassic period a diverse assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks were deposited over the basement rocks. Dykes and large bodies of ultramafic rocks such as peridotite and harzburgite of the Shulaps and President intrusions were emplaced during major Jurassic tectonic events (Figure 4a). The Shulaps Ultramafic Complex forms a northwest trending body approximately 30 km long and 10 km wide. Continued uplift during the Cretaceous period resulted in the deposition of coarse sedimentary sequences such as the Taylor Creek Group. The emplacement of major granitic intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex marked the end of the Mesozoic era. The early Tertiary age Rex Peak porphyry marks the most recent intrusive event in the region. The youngest rocks in the region are small areas or “outliers” of bedded Tertiary basaltic flows.

The region has a varied and complex period of tectonic activity. Major faults have been active or reactivated over a broad geologic time frame. Some of these faults have controlled the emplacement of intrusive bodies and have played an important role in the formation of mineral deposits such as the Bralorne/Pioneer. The Yalakom River valley outlines a major north-westerly trending thrust fault zone that branches off the Fraser fault to the east and is inferred to have controlled the emplacement of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex. Late Tertiary movement along this fault is thought to have produced north-northeast striking faults and extensional features that provided the locus for the gold veins on the Elizabeth claims.



FAULTS:
 - - - - - Approx. - - - - - Assumed
 ▼▼▼ Thrust Fault ——— Fault

CONTACTS:
 ——— Approx. - - - - - Assumed



Modified after Tipper, 1978, G.S.C. Open File No. 534

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
ELIZABETH PROPERTY	
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.	
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2003
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 4a

5.2 Property Geology:

Two distinct rock types underlie the Elizabeth property. The mid Mesozoic age Shulaps Ultramafic Complex represents the oldest and most widespread rocks. Several Tertiary age feldspar porphyries of dioritic composition intrude these rocks (Figure 4b - Appendix I). Overburden consisting of boulder rich glacial till and talus cover more than 70% of the property. On some slopes the thicker glacial deposits display noticeable bedding that reflects the rapid sedimentation that occurred near the end of the most recent glaciation (Photo 1). The primary rock types present on the property are categorized and described below.



Photo 1. Talus slopes and bedded glacial deposits along No. 9 Creek.

5.3 Ultramafic Rocks:

Harzburgite, a variety of peridotite, is a commonly observed ultramafic rock on the property. It is generally seen as glacial till boulders characterized by an orange-brown weathered and “warty” looking surface. Fresh material is a dense, black to dark green rock consisting of medium to coarse-grained pyroxene and olivine. It is the resistant pyroxene grains that stand out in relief on the weathered surface. These rocks are often quite magnetic due to the presence of disseminated magnetite. There are few harzburgite bedrock occurrences due to extensive glacial debris. Some ultramafic rocks have been identified as *dunite* a variety of peridotite comprised largely of olivine. Most of the ultramafic rocks are altered to varying degrees.

Serpentinite, a product of the alteration of the ultramafic rocks is common not only on the property but throughout the Shulaps Range. These rocks are typically green to greenish-black, soft and often have a soapy feel. Polished and/or striated fracture planes (slickensides) in the serpentinite attest to how easily these rocks are deformed. Intense hydrothermal alteration along shears, faults or contact zones results in a bleached looking, soft talcose rock.



Photo 2. No. 9 Vein Area and Listwanite. Harzburgite glacial till in foreground

A prominent band of orange-brown weathered *listwanite* referred to as the “Bralorne dyke” (Leech, 1953) occurs in the No. 9 area of the property. This rock consists of iron-magnesium carbonates, silica as veinlets and flooding, talc, and bright green mariposite. The listwanite strikes north to north-northeast, dips steeply to the west and occurs between serpentinite to the west and a porphyry intrusion to the east (Photo 2). Lenses of dark green to black serpentinite are occasionally seen completely enveloped by the listwanite. The listwanite ranges to 30+ metres wide and is traced in outcrop and talus over a length of one kilometre. At its northern extent, the listwanite is covered by overburden. Also in this area, a seven metre wide listwanite dyke branches off the main body and trends east-northeast where it was traced for over 100 metres as outcrop and boulders along the north side of No. 9 Creek. To the south, large listwanite outcroppings extend up a steep slope to a ridge top where it is nearly obscured by serpentinite talus. Approximately 100 metres southerly of the ridge top several resistant knobs of listwanite protrude from the serpentinite talus. This is referred to as the **No. 9 Extension**. Float boulders further down the talus slope suggest that the listwanite continues southerly but disappears under overburden. A narrow listwanite zone was also exposed in the SW Vein Zone along Spur D. This listwanite is proximal to serpentinite and gold mineralized quartz veining.

A geological paper by C.H Ash and R.L Arksey entitled “The Listwanite-Lode Gold Association in British Columbia” (Paper 1990-1) provides excellent descriptions of these unique rocks. Following are selected excerpts from this publication.

“Listwanite is a term long used by Soviet geologists working in the Ural Goldfields of Russia that is now used in Europe and North America. It describes a mineralogical assemblage that results from the carbonatization of serpentized ultramafic rocks and represents a distinctive alteration suite that is commonly associated with quartz-carbonate lode gold deposits. Listwanite forms when fluids rich in carbon dioxide permeate and alter previously altered ultramafic rocks, usually serpentinite. Distinctive iron-magnesium carbonates and chromium mica (mariposite) are formed”.

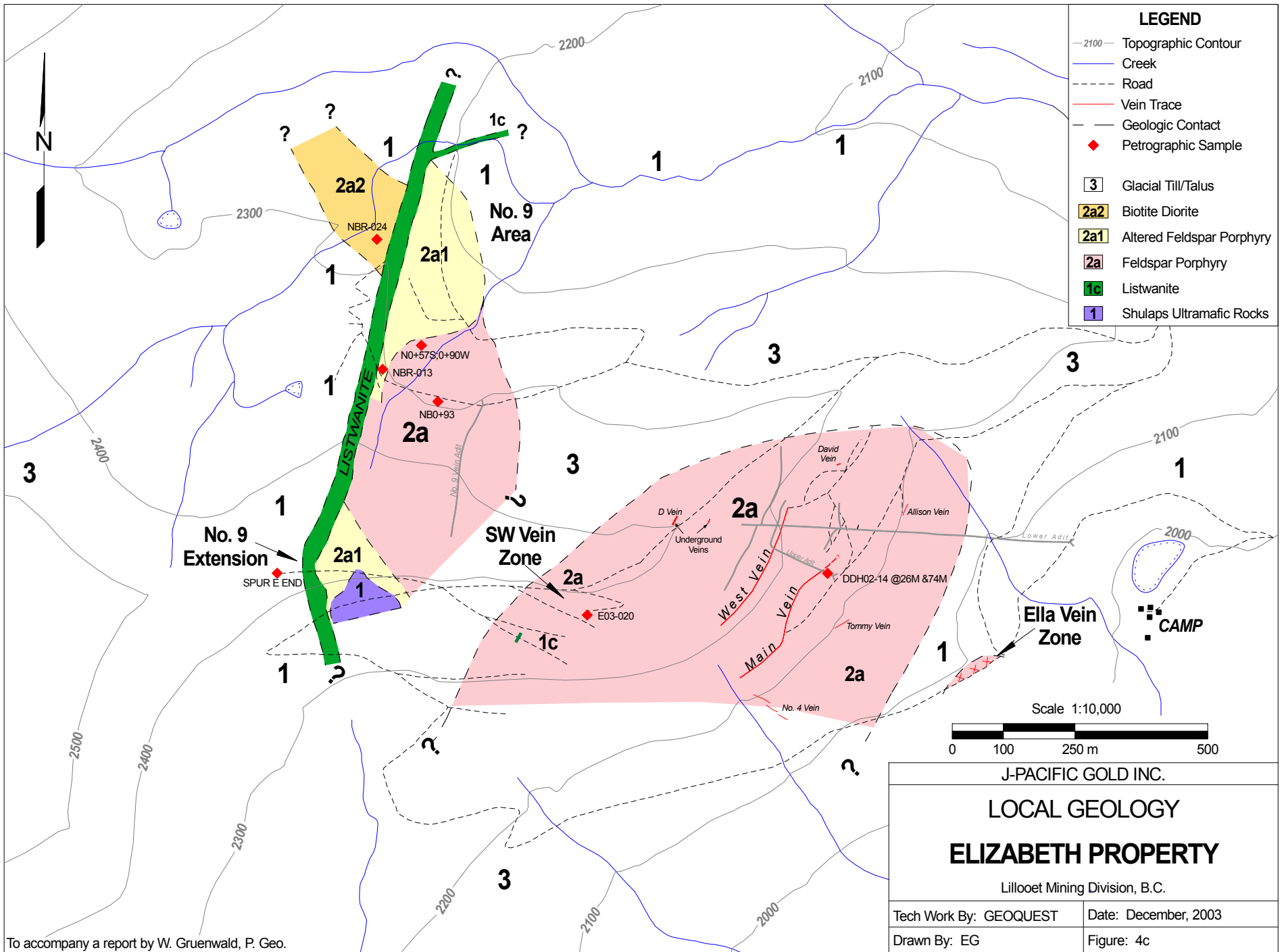
“The importance of the serpentized ultramafic rock is that it acts as a preferential sink for carbon dioxide from the migrating hydrothermal fluid. Carbonatization is represented by both the pervasive alteration and replacement of the ultramafic rocks and by the dolomite veining. Carbonate minerals, which replace the ultramafic rocks form by hydrolysis of iron, magnesium, calcium and manganese silicates..... Sericitization as a result of potassium metasomatism is commonly reflected by the formation of mariposite in which the chrome is inherited from the ultramafic host rock, as it cannot be taken up by the carbonate”.

5.4 Intrusive Rocks

Intrusive rocks on the property are represented by small bodies of dioritic composition. Early literature referred to these as the “Blue Creek Porphyry” (Leech, 1953). For the purposes of this report these rocks are called feldspar porphyry or simply porphyry. Age dating (K-Ar) of these rocks yielded a date of 58.4 Ma (Palaeocene) however this is thought to reflect the age of alteration. An age of 70.5 +/- 6.5 Ma derived from Ar-Ar analysis of hornblende from the porphyry indicates an age comparable to intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex. (Church, 1995).

The largest intrusion covers an area approximately 800 metres long by up to 600 metres wide that is oriented northeast-southwest (Figure 4c). The shape of the porphyry is considerably more complex than shown. Irregular roof pendants of serpentized ultramafic rocks are present especially in the West-Main Vein area, SW Vein Zone and the No. 9 Extension. On some slopes, “windows” of porphyry protrude through the serpentinite. A second, smaller intrusion referred to as the *No.9 Porphyry* is situated less than 500 metres to the northwest and extends to just east of the listwanite. This intrusion measures 350 metres east-west by 600 metres north-northeast. The extent of the intrusions was determined by mapping outcroppings as well as talus and float. Talus and glacial deposits mask the margins of these intrusions. Church, (1995) suggested that these intrusions are likely connected at depth.

The porphyry is typically a grey to greenish, medium grained rock of dioritic composition. It commonly displays a pronounced and sometimes “crowded” porphyry texture with abundant 2 to 5 mm phenocrysts of plagioclase and hornblende. The groundmass consists of fine-grained quartz, plagioclase, hornblende and rare biotite. The only significant variations seen are the phenocryst size and ratios of mafic minerals. Intrusive contacts with the ultramafic rocks are rarely seen on surface, however drilling revealed sharp and sometimes sheared contacts. The porphyry is occasionally cut by white to buff coloured, fine-grained, equigranular aplite(?) dykes that are virtually devoid of mafic (dark) minerals. These dykes range from a few centimetres to a metre wide and display a wide variety of orientations. They are most common south of Line 1+00N in the Elizabeth grid.

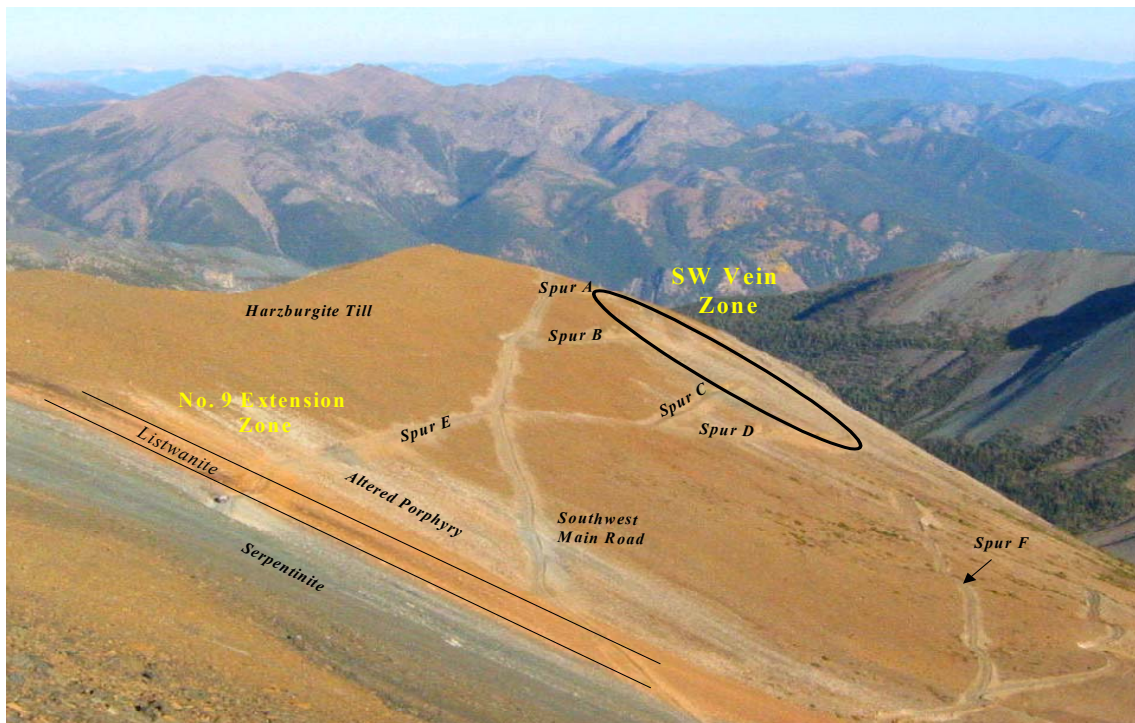


To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Geological mapping in 2003 revealed the presence of several other porphyry intrusions on the property. Traverses by geologists D. Duba and R. Montgomery revealed several porphyries intruding serpentinite in the northeast area of the property. Two porphyry bodies up to 400 metres across and a number of small plugs and dykes occur north of Blue Creek in the northeast portion of Blue No. 15 claim (Figure 4b). North striking listwanite “dykes” and large listwanite float boulders were also mapped in this area. Two north striking porphyry dykes, one over 20 metres wide, intrude serpentinite along a ridge top in the southern part of the Blue 6 claim.

An irregular area of yellowish to red-brown, highly weathered and often crumbly feldspar porphyry is situated immediately east of the No.9 listwanite dyke. It forms a zone ranging from 20 to 150+ metres wide that has been traced for at least 350 metres. This zone is widest between Lines N 0+00 and 1+50 N of the No.9 grid. Quartz veins and quartz stockwork zones are commonly observed within this rock. Due to talus and glacial debris the eastern margin or contact with the No. 9 porphyry is not visible and is therefore inferred. Embayments and discrete “plugs” of this altered porphyry locally occur within the listwanite. Whether this rock represents a separate intrusion or a hydrothermally altered contact zone of the No.9 porphyry is unclear. In any case this rock is considered very significant as it coincides with a very strong gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomaly. Several hundred metres to the south the **No. 9 Extension** is another highly altered and locally quartz stockwork veined intrusive immediately east of the listwanite. If related, it would imply that the altered porphyry is at least a kilometre in length.

Photo 3. View of No. 9 Extension (Spur “E”) and SW Vein Zone



Another intrusive body occurs as outcrops and float west of the listwanite in the northwest sector of the No.9 grid (Figure 4c). Scattered flakes of biotite characterize this medium grained dioritic rock. In some areas considerable amounts of disseminated sulphides are present. Gold mineralized quartz veining was also found associated with the northern portion of this intrusion. Outcroppings and float indicate that this intrusion covers an area of 150 by 200

metres. Dykes of related (?) intrusive rock occur in the surrounding serpentinite terrain. Two dykes along Line N 2+00N range up to seven metres wide and trend northeasterly. Copper mineralized intrusive float was also found 350 metres south. Outcroppings and float found to date suggest that an intrusive of considerably larger size may underlie the area west of the listwanite.

Other intrusive rocks occur as small bodies and dykes. A notable example is found at the end of Spur E where an eight metre wide dyke intrudes serpentinite west of the listwanite.

5.5 Petrography

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. (Mr. J. Payne) conducted a petrographic study of several rock types from the property. The objectives were to determine the relationships, differences and alteration of the various intrusive rocks. The petrographic sample locations are shown on Figure 4c. The complete petrographic report is found in Appendix D.

The highlights of this study are outlined as follows:

- The two (porphyry) intrusions that host the major veins are classified as hornblende quartz diorite. ***These intrusions are similar in mineralogy and may be associated genetically.***
- The intrusion west of the listwanite (Sample NBR-024) is classified as a cataclastically deformed biotite diorite. ***It is distinctly different from the other plutonic rocks in that the only mafic mineral is biotite.***
- The intrusive rock immediately east of the listwanite (Sample NBR-013) is so altered that little original texture is preserved. This rock consists primarily of quartz and potassium feldspar cut by ankerite veining.
- An intrusive rock just west of the listwanite in the No. 9 Extension zone is classified as a ***porphyritic hypabyssal andesite dyke***. It is not similar to the other intrusives and is probably a later dyke.
- The massive black ultramafic rock (Sample DDH-02-14 @74m) is classified as a ***dunite*** in which the olivine has been fractured and altered. The web-like texture results from magnetite-hematite veins.

5.6 Quartz Veins

The gold bearing veins on the Elizabeth property are all hosted by dioritic porphyry intrusions. In some cases veins are locally in contact with sheared and serpentinitized rocks. Quartz veins seldom extend any distance into the ultramafic rocks such as serpentinite. As opposed to the porphyry, which fails or breaks along clean fractures or breccia zones, the serpentinite fails along numerous slip planes that do not remain open for any period.

Quartz veins are usually milky white and range from uniform and massive to granular or variably fractured. It is not uncommon to see fragments or elongate slivers of porphyry encompassed by veins. Vein contacts are usually sharp and display slickensides that often indicate dip slip or normal faulting. Thin quartz veinlets (stockwork) accompanied by bleaching and alteration is occasionally observed in the wallrock. Veins range from several centimetres to nearly three metres wide and usually strike from north to northeasterly and dip steeply (i.e. >70°-90°) to the west.

There are several veins on the Elizabeth property and many of these have had more than one name. Table 3 correlates the various vein names along with past exploration work.

Table 3. Veins Of The Elizabeth Property

Vein Name (Current)	Other Name(s) (Bralorne, etc)	Location	Orientation	Dimensions	Exploration Data/Observations
<i>West Vein</i>	No. 1 Vein (?)	Upper adit - West Vein Drift Lower adit - C Vein drift	Strike - NNE Dip – steep W	Surface/UG≥300m Widths to 1.5 m+	Sampled on surface by Bralorne, Blackdome. Upper adit - drifted N on vein for ~90 m. Lower adit - see C Vein.
<i>Main Vein</i>	No. 2 vein on surface	In upper adit – 60 m E of West Vein Traced to 280m SW of Adit #2	Strike - NNE Dip – steep W	Up to 2 m wide zone	Sampled UG and on surface by Blackdome. Drill intersected and surface sampled by Bralorne. Local high values reported.
No. 1 Vein	West Vein in upper adit and on surface	Uppermost surface vein on ridge	Strike - NNE Dip - 90°±	Up to 1.17 m wide	Traced by Bralorne (1946) for 183 m. Trenching by Blackdome (T. Illidge) reported abundant VISIBLE GOLD.
No. 2 Vein	Main Vein?	60 m lower (Easterly) of No. 1 Vein	Strike - NNE Dip - 68-70° W		In 1946, thought to be fault offset of No. 1 vein.
No. 3 Vein	Tommy Vein or Diagonal Vein	On bench ~80 m below No. 2 Vein	Strike - WSW Dip - 79°S	~1 m wide	In 1946, traced in open cuts for 30 m ±. Sampled by Blackdome - low gold values.
No. 4 Vein	None	275 m W of No. 3 Vein	Strike - NW Dip - 65°NE	0.1 to 0.6 m wide	Abundant cross faulting. Low gold values.
No. 9 Vein	None	On former Yalakom No. 2 claim. 880 m NW of the upper adit portal	Strike – North Dip - Vertical	0.3 to 1m	Visible gold on vein margins.
A Vein	Allison (?) on surface	Lower adit, Allison Vein 198 m NE of No. 2 Adit portal	Strike – NNE Dip - 68°	Unknown	Unknown.
B Vein	Main Vein (?) in upper adit	Lower adit	Strike - NNE	≤100 m 1.2 m at top of raise	Bralorne drifted 45 m N; 40 m S. Raised 83 m in drift south of crosscut.
C Vein	No. 1/West Vein	Lower adit	Strike - NNE	≥200 m	Bralorne drifted 166 m NNE; SSW for 140 m. Raised 23 m in drift north of crosscut. Values ?
D Vein	None	133 m W of lower adit crosscut face	Unknown	Drill intercept - 2.13 m wide	Intersected by flat hole drilled in 1948 by Bralorne. No values reported.
Allison Vein	A Vein (?)	198 m NE of No. 2 adit portal	Strike - NW Dip - 35°SW	0.5 - 1.0 m wide, 10 m long	Sampled along 15 m in trench. Returned only low gold values.
David Vein	Possible West Vein extension	220 m N of Adit #2 portal	Strike - NNE Dip - 66°WNW	Exposed for 4 m ~0.30 m wide	No significant gold grades reported.
Tommy Vein	No. 3 vein (?)	80 m SSE of Adit #2 portal	Strike - ENE Dip - 90°	40 m	Exposed by Blackdome for 50 m. Returned only low gold values.
<i>SW Vein Zone</i>	None	400m SW of West/Main Veins	Strike - NE Dip- 35-70° NW	Traced for 150m along strike and over 40m vertically	Series of parallel veins up to 2.75m wide. Gold content ranging to 100+ g/t. Coarse gold in float and in outcrop.
Ella Vein Zone	None	350 m ESE (downhill) of Main Vein	Strike – NNE Dip 40°NW	Traced for 75 metres.	Series of en echelon veins from 5 to 35 cm wide along new road cut that exposed “window” of porphyry.

West Vein

Past drilling, surface and underground exploration indicates that the West Vein extends for nearly 300 metres along strike and 250 metres vertically. This vein is considered open along strike primarily to the south and to depth. The vein on surface ranges from 0.20 to one metre wide, however in the lower adit widths in excess of 1.5 metres were seen. It is traced in outcrop and a series of old trenches to 1+80S on the Elizabeth grid. Beyond here an overburden filled gully obscures the vein. Whether the vein terminates or is displaced by a cross fault is unknown. During 2003, the West Vein was exposed by trenching over a length of 20 metres near its northern extent (Figure 4d –Appendix I). Coarse native gold was found in two samples.

In 2002, the writer conducted an examination of the lower adit. The first 150-200 metres of the adit crosscut were partially flooded due to caved serpentinite near the portal. At 225 metres the main porphyry body was intersected. At 457 metres, drifts extend north and south along the “B” Vein. At around 615 metres, drifts extend north and south along the West Vein, formerly known as the “C” Vein. A 1950 Minister of Mines Annual report provides the following description: *“The western or “C” Vein occupies a shear zone that strikes north 30 degrees east (except its northern end which strikes north) and dips 50 to 70 degrees westward. The shear zone has been traced for 920 feet, the southern 810 feet entirely in porphyry and the northern 110 feet along a contact of porphyry and peridotite. It is strong in the southernmost end of the workings, in porphyry, but not well defined in the northernmost end, in and on the contact of serpentinitized peridotite... The greatest thicknesses of solid quartz are in the section extending 80 feet south and 300 feet north of the crosscut... Quartz is exposed continuously along the southernmost 225 feet of the drift, the veins containing abundant fragments of porphyry.”* The end (face) of the Bralorne crosscut was reached at approximately 660 metres. At the crosscut face a stack of old drill core marks the site of a flat hole that in 1946 intersected the 2.15 metre wide “D” Vein (Figure 4d).

Main Vein

A 1946 Bralorne surface assay plan indicates the Main Vein was traced intermittently to the south-southwest for nearly 300 metres. Near the upper adit the Main Vein is seen as a series of moderate to steeply dipping, parallel veins that individually range to 1.25 metres in width. A similar series of parallel veins was also seen in the upper adit and in the 2002 drilling. Approximately 180 metres southerly of the upper adit portal (grid 0+00), a hand trench exposed a 1.1 m wide vein that graded 6.22 g/t gold. A cluster of three narrow (≤ 0.30 m) veins 100 metres further south is shown as the southernmost extent of the Main Vein. A 0.12 metre wide vein reportedly assayed 261 g/t gold. There is no record of any further work having been done in this area. In 2003 the Main Vein was exposed by trenching and sampled over a 20-metre length near its northern extent (Figure 4d).

Southwest (SW) Vein Zone

During the 2003 exploration of a strong gold in soil geochemical anomaly, a new zone of quartz veins, collectively referred to as the **SW Vein Zone**, was exposed along a south-facing slope approximately 400 metres southwest of the West and Main Veins (Figure 4d). Along one road, Spur “B”, six separate quartz veins were exposed over a 55-metre length. The veins form a zone that strikes northeasterly and has so far been traced for approximately 150 metres. The surface exposures of the SW Vein Zone span a vertical range of ~40 metres. Veins range from a few centimeters to 2.75 metres wide and usually dip steeply to the west. Photo 4 shows two veins along Spur “A” that are disrupted by west dipping, small-scale faults to produce the sinuous outline. **Coarse native gold** was discovered in quartz float, and in the easternmost vein exposure (Samples E03-006, 028). Glacial overburden depth increases

rapidly to the north (left in photo). Fifteen metres north of Spur “A” a deep excavated pit encountered gold mineralized quartz vein material in bedrock indicating that the SW Vein Zone is open along strike to the northeast.



Photo 4. SW Vein Zone along Spur “A” (Site of samples E03-006, 023 to 030)

Along the most southwesterly road cut (Spur “D”), a 2.75-meter wide vein (Sample E03-036) was exposed making this the widest surface vein found to date on the on the property. Located westerly along this road cut is an exposure of listwanite, the first ever seen in this area of the property. Talus float of listwanite was also found to the southeast. A distinct float train of gold mineralized quartz boulders up to 0.60 metres across is found southeast and downhill of Spur D. This indicates that the SW Vein Zone is also open and mineralized to the south. Spur roads “F” and “G” did not intersect the veins due to increasing overburden thickness. Spur “F” did however encounter porphyry bedrock thereby confirming that the host porphyry continues southerly.

The SW Vein Zone is situated 250 metres southwest and approximately 275 meters (900 feet) higher than the tunnel driven by Bralorne Gold Mines in the 1940s. The “D” Vein intersected by drilling in 1946 was apparently never located on surface. It may be more than coincidence that the alignment of the “D” Vein with the newly discovered SW Vein Zone yields a trend similar to the West and Main Veins. If an association between these veins can be demonstrated, the Bralorne tunnel may prove to be of considerable importance.

No. 9 Vein

The No. 9 Vein is hosted by another porphyry intrusion approximately 500 metres northwest of the West/Main Veins. This vein strikes northerly and dips steeply to the west. It was traced along an adit for 246 metres and ranges from 0.2 to 0.6 metres wide. Old trenches 200 metres north of the No.9 portal exposed a similar looking

0.25 metre vein that may represent an extension or parallel vein. A note of interest is that the amount of vein float in talus and a glacial moraine easterly of the No. 9 Vein cannot be explained by this vein alone.

Listwanite Area

Quartz veining and stockwork zones unrelated to the No.9 Vein are also found in highly altered porphyry immediately east of the listwanite. Veining ranges from hairline to one metre in width. The larger veins display north-northeasterly trending slickensided contacts that reflect the major structural trend in the area. The listwanite contact and altered porphyry coincide well with a strong gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly. West of the listwanite, prospecting led to the discovery of auriferous quartz float measuring up to 0.45 metres across. In this area quartz float and bedrock vein occurrences are associated with an altered and tectonically deformed intrusive unrelated to the porphyries that host the historic veins on the property. The discovery of coarse native gold in a vein float sample is a first for this area.

Ella Veins

During road construction a series of porphyry hosted quartz veins were discovered approximately 300 metres south-southwest of the lower adit portal. At least six veins ranging from 5 cm to 35 cm wide were exposed along a 75-metre portion of the Southwest Main road. The veins strike NNE and dip 35° to 45° to the west. It would appear that the porphyry is an offshoot of the main body that hosts the West and Main Veins some 400 metres (uphill) to the northwest. In the absence of any evidence of previous work (i.e. trenching), the Ella Veins are considered a new discovery.

5.7 Structure

The rocks on the Elizabeth property display a number of large and small-scale structural elements that include faults, shears, jointing, lithologic contacts and veins. Mapping by D. Duba indicates that a northeast trending fault follows Blue Creek. This may reflect a fault structure conjugate to the major northwest trending Yalakom River Fault.

Within the largest feldspar porphyry, structural features such as joints, fractures, faults and veins display a distinct trend. Church (1995) indicated that the fracture patterns display a strong unimodal concentration striking 034°, and dipping 67° northwest. This orientation approximates the West and Main Veins. Measurements of numerous structural features taken by the writer indicate strikes ranging from 000° to 072° and dips ranging from 050° to 090° westerly.

Faulting is often observed along the contacts of the major veins. A banded or ribboned appearance is a result of repeated movement or shearing that occurred during vein formation. Slickensided surfaces most often display normal fault (dip slip) displacement ranging up to two metres. Strike slip displacement along vein contacts and faults is less common with only minor movement indicated. Distinct changes in vein (fault) strike direction, evident along the West Vein, are thought to play an important role in the controls for high-grade gold shoots.

Geologic literature indicates that listwanite zones form along major faults cutting ultramafic terrain. These fault structures serve to channel hydrothermal fluids that produce the distinctive mineral assemblage that characterize these rocks. The No. 9 area listwanite displays such a structural association. The listwanite contacts are usually very sharp ranging in strike from north to 020° and dips from 60° to 70° west. Contacts are often slickensided with

dip slip displacement being dominant. Oblique faults observed within the listwanite reflect internal tensional forces. Some of these faults have formed open fractures lined with fine quartz, carbonate and gypsum crystals.

The intrusive body west of the listwanite is locally quite sheared which is manifested by abundant north-northeast trending slickensides. Petrographic analysis of rock sample NBR-024 describes this rock as a cataclastically deformed diorite. Quartz veins in this intrusion and float also display evidence of shearing. Slickensides in outcrop and float to the west and south of here indicate more widespread shearing and faulting. Whether this faulting is related to the formation of the listwanite or the emplacement of the intrusive rocks is not yet clear.

Well-developed slickensides, common in serpentinite, attest to its soft and incompetent nature. Measurements of shearing and foliation within these rocks often reveal northwest strikes and steep to vertical dips (Duba, 2003). Jointing in the ultramafic rocks usually strike northwest, north-northeast and easterly with steep to vertical dips.

5.8 Alteration

The porphyry intrusions have all undergone varying degrees of alteration. This is generally seen as plagioclase being altered to sericite and occasionally epidote or actinolite. Hornblende and biotite are variably altered to chlorite. Alteration of the porphyry adjacent to quartz veins is often characterized by a bleached appearance that can extend a metre or more from the veins. A quartz stockwork zone (2002) thought to be the northerly extension of the West Vein contains abundant iron oxides (limonite, jarosite) resulting in the bright orange – brown colouration.

The red-brown crumbly weathering porphyry just east of the No. 9 listwanite is so altered that little of the original texture is preserved. Petrographic analysis (NBR-013 – Appendix D) indicates early alteration of plagioclase feldspar to sericite-muscovite was followed by pervasive quartz-K feldspar and lesser ankerite (carbonate). Whether this is a separate intrusion or a marginal zone of the No.9 porphyry is unclear. If the latter, it could represent a reaction zone or halo resulting from hydrothermal activity associated with the listwanite formation. Faulting conjugate to the listwanite and related alteration may have formed the irregular outline of the altered porphyry seen in the No. 9 and No. 9 Extension areas. The orange brown coloration of the listwanite is visually distinctive and is primarily a function of weathered iron carbonate minerals.

A significant determination of the petrographic analysis is that the intrusion west of the listwanite is not related to the porphyry bodies east of the listwanite. Analysis of sample NBR-024 indicates K-feldspar, ankerite and chlorite alteration associated with cataclastic deformation. This intrusion is unique in that biotite is the mafic mineral present.

The ultramafic rocks on the property have all undergone some alteration. Petrographic analysis of a black, dense ultramafic (dunite) from drill hole 02-14 revealed olivine grains that were fractured strongly and altered to tremolite and chlorite. Later alteration consists of magnetite-hematite veins with envelopes of serpentine. The hematite present is derived from the destruction of magnetite. Proximal to the porphyry, shearing and hydrothermal activity locally reduces the serpentinite to a green, muddy, gouge-like material often containing talc. Thin white carbonate (calcite, magnesite) veinlets are present in the more altered ultramafic rocks.

6.0 MINERALIZATION

6.1 Regional Mineralization

As with the geology, the mineralization in the region is diverse. Gold is the dominant commodity, with the Bralorne-Pioneer deposits being the most significant. These deposits are classed as *mesothermal* veins and are hosted by diorite, sodic granite and a narrow band of serpentinite. Collectively, these rocks form a lens that is five kilometres long and two kilometres wide interlaced by a complex and deep-seated north trending fault system.

The major veins strike east west, dip steeply and are persistent to depth having been mined to 1500 metres deep. The veins average 1.5 metres and range up to 6 metres in width. The best gold values came from “*ribboned veins*” where partings contain carbonaceous material and/or chlorite. Highly gold enriched zones were noted at vein serpentinite contacts, the suggestion being that the serpentinite acted as a dam to mineralized solutions. The principal sulphides are pyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite that along with native gold, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and tetrahedrite occupy less than one percent of the veins.

In 1956, “porphyry” copper mineralization was discovered at Poison Mountain approximately 14 kilometres north northwest of the Elizabeth property. Mineralization consists of disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite in two granodiorite intrusions and adjacent sedimentary rocks. Reported “reserves” are 280 million tonnes grading 0.26% Copper, .007% Molybdenum, 0.14 g/t Gold and 0.51 g/t Silver.

6.2 Property Mineralization

Gold bearing quartz veins hosted by feldspar porphyry intrusions have been the focus of past exploration programs on the Elizabeth property. The West, Main and No. 9 Veins were the primary exploration targets. Metallic minerals, by volume, constitute at most a few percent of the veins. These consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, with lesser amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Native gold occurs as visible blebs with or without sulphide minerals and often along partings near the vein margins. Grey metallic minerals noted in some samples (i.e. E03-005, NBR-026, RMR-0010, WGE-006) and the geochemistry suggest the presence of bismuth and antimony sulphides (Appendix A). Trace amounts of tungsten (scheelite) were reported in vein material from the upper adit dump (Twaites, 2002). In the No. 9 Vein, quartz is ribboned with laminations of chlorite and carbonaceous material, features that have been said to be typical of the *mesothermal* vein systems found in the region (Church, 1995).

A quartz stockwork zone found in 2002 north of the West Vein was found to contain native gold up to 0.7 mm in a panned sample of crushed material. The nature of this zone is not consistent with mesothermal type mineralization but rather appears similar to a late stage epithermal event. Drilling (2002) encountered only moderately anomalous gold.

The *SW Vein Zone* consists of several milky white quartz veins containing very minor amounts of pyrite (<1%), arsenopyrite and galena. Native gold was found in float and in place near the northern extent of this zone. This zone, located 400 metres from the West-Main Vein area, is either a fault offset continuation of these veins or, as the writer believes, the surface expression of the “D” Vein intersected by Bralorne drilling in the lower adit.

The Ella veins are a new discovery found in porphyry exposed along the SW Main road 400 metres southeast (downhill) of the West-Main Veins. These veins contain small amounts of sulphides (<1%) represented by pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and malachite.

The main porphyry bodies are typically mineralized with small amounts (<1%) of disseminated pyrite. On occasion fracture veinlets contain very minor amounts of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and molybdenite. The altered porphyry along the east contact of the listwanite contains disseminations of pyrite ranging from trace to 2% or more. Veins and veinlets within this rock are occasionally mineralized with several percent combined pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite. The listwanite itself contains small amounts of disseminated pyrite along with trace chalcopyrite.

The presence of gold mineralization proximal to the listwanite is considered to be more than coincidence. The previously quoted paper by C.H Ash and R.L Arksey (1990-1) states: *“Although the genetic significance of the ultramafic rocks remains a subject of debate, the spatial relationship between carbonatized ultramafic rocks and gold deposits appears to be consistent... Several workers noted that mineralized quartz veins in the California Mother Lode deposits show a spatial association with serpentine bodies and that the largest concentrations of free gold occur at or near the intersection of veins with the carbonatized ultramafic rocks.”* The paper goes on to say that similar associations were indicated for the Archean quartz-carbonate lode gold deposits of northern Ontario as well as the Atlin and Erickson gold camps of northern British Columbia.

The intrusive rocks west of the listwanite are mineralogically unique in that they often contain significant amounts of sulphides. These are represented as disseminations up to several millimetres across and consist of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. It is not unusual to see 5% sulphide minerals in these rocks. Quartz veins in the northern part of this intrusion were seen in bedrock and as float up to 45 cm across. These veins occasionally contain modest amounts of arsenopyrite and galena. One sample, (RMR-0002) was found to contain visible native gold. ***This area is a new discovery and represents the first known occurrence of high-grade gold mineralization found west of the No. 9 Vein.***

The ultramafic rocks often contain abundant magnetite. Petrographic analysis of an altered dunite from 2002 drill core indicated magnetite concentrations of 10 to 12%. The presence of chrome and nickel minerals is also indicated based on rock geochemistry. Sulphides comprise small amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and rarely molybdenite.

7.0 GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

A major component of the 2003 exploration was a geochemical program consisting of soil and rock sampling. Geochemical soil sampling was expanded on grids that were established in 2002 with emphasis directed toward the area east of the Main, West and SW Vein Zones, the north and west sectors of the No.9 grid and the No. 9 Extension zone. Road cuts with rock exposures were soil and rock sampled as well as geologically mapped.

The Elizabeth grid control was provided by a picketed baseline oriented at 025° or roughly parallel to the West Vein. The upper adit portal serves as the grid origin (0+00) from which the baseline was extended 600 metres north and 800 metres south. At 100 metre intervals along the baseline, chain and compass cross lines were extended west and east to cover the newly discovered mineralized zones. Soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals. The No.9 grid is controlled by a 400 metre long north-south baseline. Cross lines were run at 50 metre intervals and soils were collected at 25 metre intervals.

7.1 Sample Collection and Analytical Methods:

Given the rocky nature of the terrain and lack of soil development, samples usually consist of hand sorted fine-grained material from the “C” horizon at depths of 15 to 30 cm. A few sites were so rocky as to have no sample available. An average of 300 to 400 grams of soil were collected in kraft paper bags identified by grid co-ordinates.

Stream sampling was conducted during the property wide mapping program and in the No. 9 area. Samples for the current and 2002 programs were located by GPS.

Rock chip samples were collected during the course of grid sampling and mapping. These usually consisted of quartz, vein stockwork, limonitic or sulphide mineralized float. Samples were collected in plastic bags secured with single use ties. The majority of rock samples were collected from bedrock. QA/QC protocols also included assay standards, blanks and check assays.

In all, 463 soil, 18 silt, and 207 rock chip samples were collected. During the exploration programs all samples were stored in camp and were handled and packaged by Geoquest staff. Samples were shipped in securely packaged boxes or synthetic fibre bags. Reputable individuals or freight companies made all sample shipments and deliveries to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. Soil, silt and rock samples were all analysed for gold and 34 element Induction Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. The analytical data and methodology are found in Appendices A and B respectively.

7.2 Elizabeth Grid Soil Geochemistry

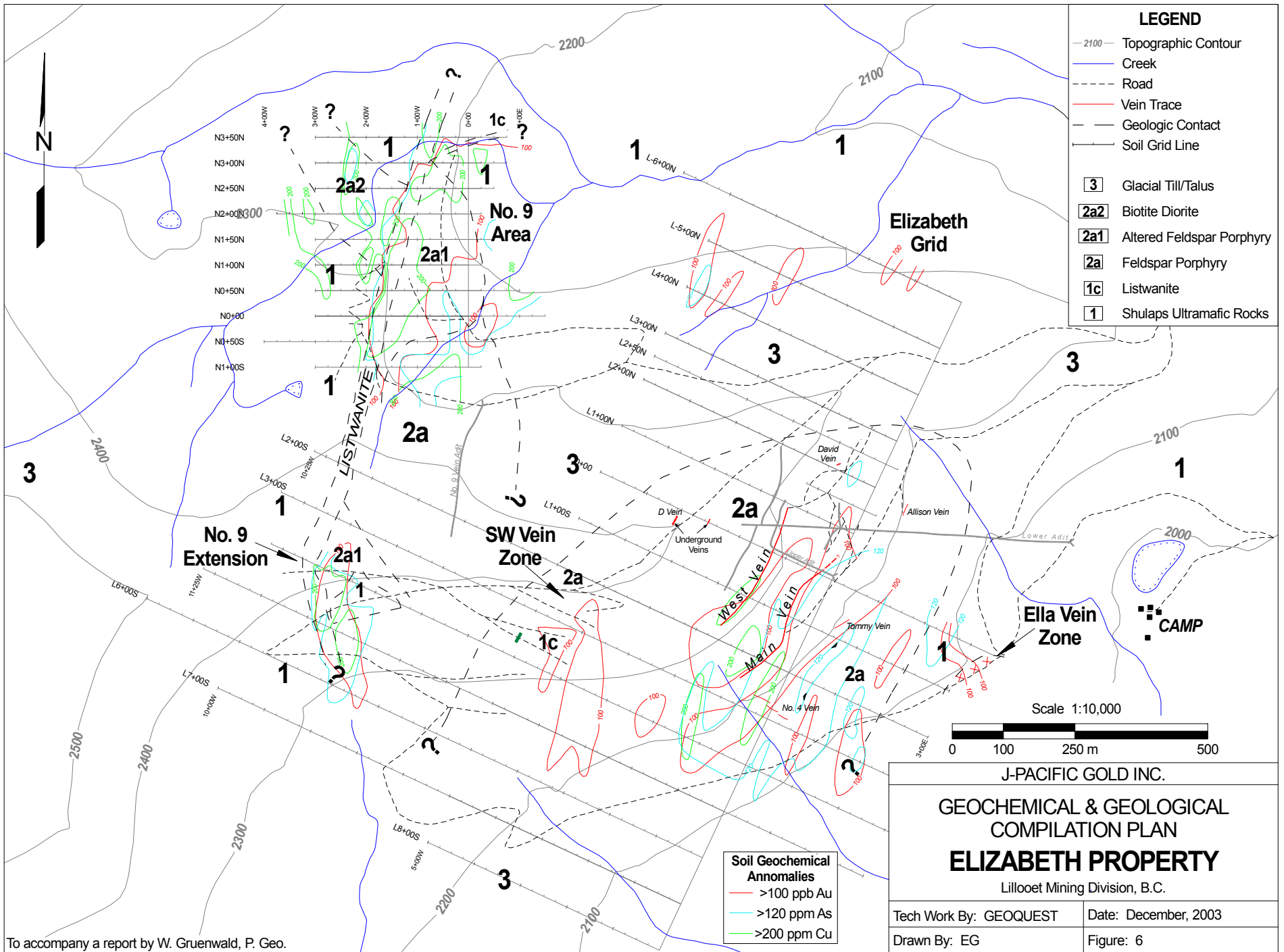
The soil geochemical data reveal distinct anomalous trends. The data for gold, arsenic, bismuth, copper and molybdenum are presented on a series of plans at a 1:5,000 scale (Figures 5a–e, Appendix J). Non-statistical colour coding and contouring of the data is used to highlight the patterns. A compilation of anomalous gold, copper and molybdenum in soils as well as the general geology of the Elizabeth and No. 9 areas is presented on Figure 6.

The dominant geochemical feature of the Elizabeth grid is a north-northeast trending gold anomaly approximately 700 metres long. Gold values of up to 3,080 ppb are indicated. The anomaly encompasses the West and Main Veins, their southerly extensions and the newly discovered SW Vein Zone. Geochemistry also reveals a strong arsenic anomaly that correlates very well with gold. Bismuth geochemistry displays a similar pattern, however the extent of the anomaly is smaller than for gold and arsenic. The strongest bismuth anomaly is situated near the southern extent of the Main and West Veins. Copper and molybdenum reveal patterns that appear to outline the exposures of the feldspar porphyry intrusive. The strongest copper geochemical anomalies are situated near the south end of the Main and West Veins. Whether this indicates mineral zoning within the intrusive is unclear.

The geochemical anomalies indicated near the northern end of the Elizabeth grid coincide with a large lateral moraine containing fragments of quartz veining, porphyry and listwanite. It is thought that the spectacular gold bearing quartz float pursued by Bralorne in the 1940s was found on this moraine.

7.3 No. 9 Grid Soil Geochemistry

This grid was expanded to further delineate the 2002 geochemical anomaly. As in the Elizabeth grid, gold and arsenic display a strong correlation. A strong north trending gold-arsenic soil anomaly that measures at least 450 metres long is indicated along and east of the listwanite. Seven soil samples contain in excess of 1g/t gold with one assaying 6,987 ppb. Arsenic geochemical values range up to 16,448 ppm. Bismuth is only weakly anomalous.



Copper and molybdenum correlate well with maximum values of 1,439 and 74 ppm respectively and well in excess of those seen in the Elizabeth grid. These elements have a moderate coincidence with gold and arsenic. Anomalous copper and molybdenum in soils are also evident west of the listwanite and reflect mineralization associated with a sizeable intrusion in this area.

A coincident gold-arsenic anomaly is associated with the No.9 Extension Zone where the geologic setting is similar to that seen in the No. 9 grid. Gold-arsenic values range to 746 ppb and 1300 ppm respectively. Copper and molybdenum also display anomalous trends over this zone. If both zones are related it would point to a mineralized system at least one kilometre long.

7.4 Stream Geochemistry

Stream sampling in 2003 returned low gold values (Figure 7 – Appendix J). The only anomalous silt sample from the 2002 program (SW-02-ESL-02) returned 35 ppb gold and is situated in the northern part of the No. 9 grid. This sample reflects the northerly extension of the listwanite and/or glacial debris that was transported down the valley. Two samples collected from a dry seepage in 2003 (RMSL-001, 002) contain weakly anomalous amounts of copper, molybdenum, lanthanum, scandium, thorium and vanadium. These samples were also distinctive in that they contain much less nickel than other silt samples from ultramafic terrain. This geochemical signature points to the influence of granitic rather than ultramafic rocks. Occurrences of copper mineralized granitic float found along the dry seepage and over a sizeable area west of the listwanite seem to substantiate this hypothesis.

7.5 Rock Geochemistry

Sampling in 2003 yielded highly variable results with values ranging from background (<5 ppb) to >100-g/t gold. Rock sample locations and the corresponding gold values are displayed on (Figures 4b, 4d and 4e in Appendix I). Descriptions of the rock samples along with key geochemical data are presented in Appendix C.

The strong correlation with gold is arsenic. The highest gold concentrations were found in samples from the SW Vein Zone, the West and Main Veins and the No.9 Area. Observations regarding the rock geochemistry from the 2003 work also reveal that:

- Silver content in mineralized zones ranges to 290 g/t but does not have a strong correlation with gold.
- Bismuth and antimony is sporadic – most often in SW Vein Zone, No. 9 and No. 9 Extension areas.
- Anomalous selenium often correlates with tellurium. Greatest concentrations in SW and No. 9 areas.
- Anomalous mercury values associated with West Vein, vein float west of listwanite and No. 9 Extension.

Sampling of the West Vein over a 20-metre length yielded gold values ranging up to 134.4 g/t. Silver values to 31 g/t and anomalous arsenic, and mercury were also reported. Vein widths range from 0.20 to 0.65 metres. Native gold was identified in two of six samples collected. The Main Vein sampling yielded gold grades up to 38.7 g/t. All samples contain anomalous amounts of arsenic but lower silver and lead than the West Vein.

Rock sampling in the SW Vein Zone yielded gold grades up to 134.4 g/t. The geochemistry of the veins is similar to the West and Main Veins in that anomalous amounts of arsenic, silver and lead are indicated. The southern portion of the SW Vein Zone (Sample E03-036) is unusual in that some samples also contain anomalous amounts of bismuth and tellurium. The geochemistry may be related to the combined presence of serpentinite, nearby listwanite and feldspar porphyry in this area of the SW Vein. Sampling of abundant quartz float southeast and downhill of this area yielded gold grades up to 8.85 g/t. Listwanite float was observed in the talus below Spur D.

Sampling in the No.9 area also revealed anomalous gold with six rock samples grading over 1 g /t gold. Many anomalous samples are associated with the altered porphyry along the east side of the listwanite. **Detailed sampling of altered porphyry along Spur “NB” yielded a weighted average grade of 1.1 g/t gold across 13.65m.** A large (1.35m) quartz vein near the east contact of the altered porphyry although mineralized with substantial amounts of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite contains only 0.25 g/t gold. Siliceous float (2002) collected from talus to the northeast contains 7700 ppb gold indicating that gold mineralization may be less related to sulphide content but rather specific hydrothermal events.

The northern part of the intrusion west of the listwanite (Photo 5) yielded significant precious metal values associated with quartz veining. A sample of “rusty quartz float” (Sample D019R) reveals very unusual geochemistry. Results include 0.38 g/t gold and the highest silver to date on the property of 290 g/t. This sample was also highly anomalous in copper, bismuth, mercury, lead, antimony, selenium and tellurium. Follow-up sampling in this area resulted in the discovery of additional mineralized quartz float and bedrock veins. **One 45 cm piece of arsenopyrite bearing quartz float contains native gold and assayed 14.9 g/t gold.** It also contains anomalous amounts of bismuth, lead, antimony, selenium and tellurium.



Photo 5. Intrusion west of Listwanite – No.9 Area (Sample NBR-024)

The most significant amounts of disseminated copper and molybdenum found to date on the property were found in the same intrusion south of the previously mentioned gold bearing quartz. The gold grades for the copper and molybdenum mineralization are generally low. Whether this reflects mineral zoning within the intrusion is unclear.

Approximately 750 metres southerly in the No. 9 Extension zone, rock sampling revealed gold grades up to 0.83 g/t in quartz veining adjacent to the listwanite. Sample E03-005 revealed similar and unusual geochemistry as in

sample D019R. The adjacent altered porphyry is weakly mineralized but displays an increase in gold content proximal to the listwanite. The altered porphyry also contains elevated amounts of arsenic, copper, molybdenum and lead.

The newly discovered Ella Veins that also occur in porphyry contain up to 733 ppb gold and anomalous amounts of arsenic, molybdenum and galena. This discovery is not situated near any known or historic vein occurrences and may indicate a new exploration area. The following table displays some of the significant rock samples collected in 2003.

Table 4 – Significant Rock Sampling Data (2003)

Area or Zone	Sample No.	Type	Width (m)	Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Anomalous Element(s)
SW Zone	E03-022	Chip	0.15	Vein in porphyry	28.5	8.8	As, Bi, Pb, Te
SW Zone	E03-029	Chip	0.75	Vein with Visible Gold	18.8	6.6	As
SW Zone	E03-029A	Chip	0.25	Serpentine footwall to Sample E03-029	8.3	1.4	As
SW Zone	SA-TR-02	Grab	NA	Deep trench between Spurs A and B	26.1	2.4	As, Pb
SW Zone	E03-036	Chip	2.75	Quartz vein on Spur D	0.3	6.9	As, Bi, Pb, Te
SW Zone	WGE-001	Grab	0.40	Quartz float in talus	8.9	4.3	Pb
SW Zone	WGE-006	Grab	0.30	Composite of quartz float in talus downhill of Spur D	3.7	89.3	Bi, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Te
West Vein	WV-01	Chip	0.65	Vein with Visible Gold	134.4	23.0	As, Hg, Pb
West Vein	WV-05	Chip	0.30	17.5 m N of WV-01 (Visible Gold)	111.1	31.6	As, Hg, Pb
Main Vein	MV-01C	Chip	3.20	Porphyry and 20% quartz veins	34.7	5.3	As, Pb
Main Vein	MV-03	Chip	1.25	Vein with serpentinite footwall	38.7	11.6	As, Pb
No. 9	Spur NB	Chip	13.65	Altered porphyry with quartz veining (NBR 007-015)	1.1	~1.5	As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Sb
No.9	Spur NB	Chip	5.20	Altered porphyry near listwanite (NBR 021, 022)	0.8	1.6	As, Sb
No.9	D019R	Grab	NA	Rusty quartz float from diorite west of listwanite	0.3	290.1	As, Bi, Cu, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Te
No. 9	RMR-0002	Grab	0.45	Quartz float 30 m SSE of D019R. Visible Gold	14.9	1.5	As, Bi, Pb, Sb, Se, Te
No. 9 Ext.	E03-005	Chip	0.60	Quartz vein along east side of listwanite	0.8	117.1	As, Bi, Hg, Mo, Pb, Sb, Se, Te
No. 9 Ext.	E03-053	Grab	NA	Silica-carbonate zone along SW Main Road	1.0	0.4	As, Sb

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The 2003 exploration work on the Elizabeth property resulted in the discovery of new zones of gold and base metal mineralization. One of these, the SW Vein Zone, represents a series of northeast trending, gold-bearing veins located several hundred metres from any of the historic gold zones. High-grade gold was found in the northern portion of this zone. The SW Vein Zone is open along strike and depth and may represent the surface expression of a 2m + wide quartz vein intersected by underground drilling in 1946.

Geochemical sampling indicates that the West and Main Veins probably extend southerly beyond the known surface showings. A newly discovered series of quartz veins (Ella Veins) southeast and downhill of the West-Main Veins suggests that the favourable host porphyries extend further east than previously thought.

In the No.9 area, evidence of gold mineralization in soil and rock was traced for 450 metres and is associated with highly altered porphyry along the east margin of a large listwanite band. Similar mineralization found further south in the No. 9 Extension Zone indicates the potential for a mineralized zone at least one kilometre long.

An intrusion distinctly different than those that host the known gold bearing veins was identified west of the listwanite. High-grade gold assays and the identification of visible native gold related to veins in this intrusion represent an exciting new discovery. Copper and molybdenum mineralization is also associated with this intrusion. Scattered copper-molybdenum bearing float along with stream and soil geochemical anomalies suggest the presence of an intrusion of considerable size.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2003 exploration programs on the Elizabeth property have identified a number of precious and base metal targets that warrant further work in 2004. Recommendations include the following:

- 1) Further sampling and mapping of No. 9 area to delineate the extent of precious and base metal occurrences hosted by the intrusion west of the listwanite.
- 2) Magnetometer survey of No. 9 grid to assist in defining the outline of intrusions and alteration.
- 3) Diamond drilling to test the SW Vein Zone
- 4) Diamond drilling to test the gold mineralized altered porphyry east of the listwanite.
- 5) Diamond drilling to test the gold and Cu-Mo mineralization west of the listwanite.
- 6) Trenching or diamond drilling of the Ella Vein Zone.

The cost of the recommended exploration work would be in the range of \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Respectfully Submitted By:

W. Gruenwald, P.Geo.
December 30, 2003

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL DATA



Table with 30 columns (ELEMENT) and multiple rows (SAMPLE#). Columns include Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, Au. Values are in ppm or %.

Standard is STANDARD DS4/AU-1. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au**	Sample
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	gm	
D061R	8.8	7.8	228.3	55	2.7	3.4	.2	14	.33	437.8	<.1	53.1	<.1	14	1.5	1.1	7.0	1	.09	.001	<.1	3.4	.09	6	.002	<.1	.10	.015	.01	.1	.05	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	.7	<.1	59	700
D063R	.2	42.4	3.3	2	.1	6.6	.5	16	.08	4.7	<.1	<.5	.1	69	.1	.1	.1	1	1.89	<.001	1	2.7	.15	16	.042	<.1	2.84	2.162	.11	<.1	.01	.5	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	<.2	1000
D067R	.2	4.0	2.9	4	.1	12.0	1.9	44	.29	1.7	.1	<.5	.7	17	<.1	.1	.1	11	1.30	.022	2	15.9	1.62	12	.044	2	1.31	.278	.05	<.1	<.01	1.1	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	<.2	800
D079R	.2	2.9	1.4	1	<.1	3.5	.5	18	.19	.9	<.1	<.5	<.1	1	<.1	.2	<.1	<.1	.04	<.001	<.1	7.3	.04	2	.005	<.1	.02	.013	<.01	<.1	<.01	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	<.2	800
D083R	.2	4.4	2.1	1	.1	1.4	.2	7	.20	1.0	.1	<.5	<.1	1	<.1	.1	.1	<.1	.01	.001	<.1	4.0	.02	1	.001	<.1	.03	.005	<.01	<.1	<.01	<.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	<.2	900
D085R	.1	10.6	.7	4	<.1	978.1	49.1	545	3.15	3.1	<.1	.5	<.1	56	<.1	6.1	<.1	13	.37	<.001	<.1	303.7	12.87	21	.001	3	.11	<.001	.02	.8	.30	4.6	<.1	.06	<.1	<.5	<.1	<.2	800
D087R	.1	4.8	1.7	6	<.1	925.2	46.8	568	3.15	248.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	775	<.1	17.9	<.1	12	2.68	.002	<.1	271.4	12.71	16	.001	9	.11	.005	.02	.2	.49	3.8	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	<.2	900
D088R	.1	25.9	7.1	80	.1	18.5	13.4	683	3.45	11.1	.1	<.5	.3	486	.1	4.3	.2	91	10.30	.114	11	14.3	1.44	47	.043	58	1.74	.015	.08	.1	.01	3.3	<.1	<.05	11	<.5	<.1	<.2	800
D099R	.3	19.7	9.3	71	.1	11.7	5.2	246	2.10	472.2	.2	7.5	1.0	24	.1	11.3	.1	24	.25	.064	10	6.0	.52	52	.001	6	.70	.054	.11	.1	.02	1.5	<.1	<.05	6	<.5	<.1	6	800
RE D099R	.1	20.3	9.3	69	.1	13.2	5.6	243	2.07	477.0	.2	7.0	1.0	22	.1	11.0	.1	24	.23	.075	10	5.1	.52	51	.001	4	.70	.058	.11	.1	.01	1.4	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	6	-
D101Ra	.1	1.7	1.7	8	<.1	2.7	.9	97	.52	9.6	.1	.8	.2	26	<.1	1.0	<.1	1	.53	.006	1	3.1	.15	19	.001	<.1	.13	.055	.02	<.1	.01	1.1	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	<.1	<.2	600
D101Rb	1.0	18.1	246.2	47	2.3	25.9	1.9	250	.62	67.7	.1	15.7	.1	29	.3	7.3	.3	2	.79	.006	1	8.7	.13	38	<.001	4	.18	.017	.05	<.1	.12	.6	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	<.1	16	1000
.STD 3 PULP	35.8	97.9	15.8	113	.5	25.6	104.2	688	3.43	3619.3	2.4	407.6	1.4	80	.6	7.6	20.1	37	5.77	.114	10	12.2	.20	14	.043	28	.93	.064	.03	.8	.07	1.2	<.1	1.13	3	9.8	3	486	-
STANDARD DS5/AU-R	12.4	136.5	25.1	134	.3	24.1	12.0	791	2.93	18.3	6.4	42.7	2.9	50	5.3	3.4	6.3	59	.74	.095	12	177.9	.69	135	.099	18	2.13	.033	.15	4.8	.17	3.6	1.1	<.05	7	4.9	<.1	492	-

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE



GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 Phase II #1 File # A303037R
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9

SAMPLE#	Pb %	Ag gm/mt
D019R STANDARD GC-2	1.09 8.80	290.2 1039.0

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 250 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 18 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sep 30/2003* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]*D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au**	Sample
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	gm
ETA-004	84.6	24.2	210.2	92	.4	12.3	1.1	101	.67	122.8	.1	42.9	.1	3	<.1	1.1	.5	5	.02	.005	1	5.0	.12	7	.001	2	.09	.002	.03	.2	.07	.5	<.1	<.05	<.1	.5	<.1	44	2800
.STD 5 PULP	199.8	408.6	125.8	113	3.2	78.4	115.8	1036	6.24	2597.6	2.9	8233.3	2.1	224	.5	8.6	19.1	39	6.10	.113	15	43.3	.52	24	.062	24	1.72	.123	.09	2.3	19.59	3.3	.2	4.34	5	6.7	38	7917	-
ETA-005	23.9	11.8	16.8	34	.6	8.8	1.6	172	.60	397.4	.1	140.1	1.0	4	.1	1.6	.5	6	.06	.008	4	4.3	.12	13	.001	2	.14	.005	.06	.3	.06	.6	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	<.1	173	2900
ETA-006	45.3	25.8	216.3	64	2.9	17.6	3.3	205	1.18	468.7	.1	309.0	.4	9	.2	1.6	7.6	12	.13	.025	3	6.0	.31	20	.001	3	.41	.001	.13	.2	.04	.8	<.1	<.05	2	.6	<.1	318	2800
ETA-007	45.0	106.3	40.8	34	.5	53.5	7.6	277	1.95	1111.5	.5	410.1	.6	13	.1	3.0	1.4	17	.09	.024	4	13.2	.41	25	.001	5	.62	.004	.13	1.1	.03	1.8	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	417	2500
ETA-008	6.4	84.2	67.8	60	.8	58.2	10.2	635	2.52	1959.5	.3	595.6	.9	29	.5	2.9	1.5	34	.57	.066	6	18.9	.87	37	.001	5	1.02	.005	.19	.2	.04	2.8	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	733	1300
ETA-009	10.9	18.2	11.5	8	.1	17.3	1.0	71	.51	70.7	1.4	26.9	6.2	3	<.1	.6	.2	3	.02	.006	8	4.9	.07	19	.001	2	.18	.033	.07	.2	.01	.5	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	<.1	31	3300
ETA-010	8.7	9.8	8.7	4	.1	7.5	.6	36	.37	96.0	.4	18.4	1.3	3	<.1	.5	1.4	<.1	.02	.001	2	3.8	.04	6	<.001	1	.07	.012	.03	.1	.01	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	20	3000
RE ETA-010	8.6	9.5	8.4	4	.1	7.8	.5	36	.36	96.6	.5	18.8	1.2	3	<.1	.5	1.5	1	.02	.001	2	4.8	.03	7	<.001	2	.06	.011	.03	.1	.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	37	-
.STD 6 PULP	1.8	79.7	2.1	35	.1	10.6	11.1	477	3.32	1.4	.3	1.4	.7	99	<.1	.2	<.1	106	1.86	.062	3	23.8	1.04	107	.154	2	3.19	.244	.53	.2	.01	3.5	.2	.07	7	<.5	<.1	<.2	-
SWF 2+02R	11.6	372.7	4.3	27	.2	17.6	25.9	133	2.75	199.1	.3	7.7	1.5	19	<.1	2.3	.3	50	.61	.073	7	9.5	.94	21	.041	8	1.30	.028	.10	1.0	.01	2.3	<.1	.10	7	.9	<.1	5	1700
STANDARD DS5/AU-R	12.4	136.5	25.1	134	.3	24.1	12.0	791	2.93	18.3	6.4	42.7	2.9	50	5.3	3.4	6.3	59	.74	.095	12	177.9	.69	135	.099	18	2.13	.033	.15	4.8	.17	3.6	1.1	<.05	7	4.9	<.1	484	-

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 File # A304558R2
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9 Submitted by: Warner Gruenwald

SAMPLE#

Cu
%

RMR-0009
STANDARD GC-2

.650
.932

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 250 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 3 / 2003* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT 96 Phase III #2 File # A304843 Page 1
1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3



Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, Au**, and units (ppm, ppb).

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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add Te

DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 29/03 SIGNED BY: D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
WV-02	3.0	122.5	731.0	760	8.3	69.3	5.2	84	1.53	864.3	.2	21777.5	.3	10	3.0	3.2	4.4	17	.08	.008	2	50.2	.89	17	.002	4	.55	.009	.10	2.1	.61	.6	<.1	<.05	2	.6	<.1	50037
WV-03	2.4	54.4	104.7	79	1.0	861.3	58.1	824	2.65	827.0	.1	1003.0	.1	1524	.7	.8	2.6	28	6.30	.006	1	490.3	5.40	16	.001	1	.84	.004	.02	<.1	.03	5.7	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	1	1972
WV-04	2.9	135.1	50.1	69	13.3	262.4	23.0	320	2.28	1808.7	.8	>99999	.4	44	.2	2.5	1.8	18	.66	.036	4	79.1	2.74	65	.004	2	1.13	.004	.15	.4	1.41	1.6	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	70887
WV-05	4.0	72.2	86.4	91	31.6	70.2	10.6	141	1.43	1278.5	.4	>99999	.2	13	.6	8.0	2.0	8	.10	.009	1	27.2	1.02	101	.007	2	.45	.004	.08	1.7	2.65	.4	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	<.1	99999
WV-06	2.7	43.8	26.5	76	1.2	165.1	12.5	319	2.06	2182.2	.8	5043.0	.6	18	.4	7.2	.7	23	.17	.012	3	66.2	2.73	77	.006	5	1.19	.004	.09	2.0	.08	.8	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	6750
MV-01A	5.8	52.8	185.7	80	1.9	46.2	5.1	162	.86	207.3	.1	201.0	.8	3	.9	1.7	4.5	9	.06	.007	3	25.1	.32	21	.003	3	.32	.006	.13	1.4	.15	.6	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	1	1911
MV-01B	1.0	27.0	38.1	81	.6	162.5	15.0	124	1.12	288.4	.1	1752.6	.2	2	.2	2.1	.8	14	.03	.006	1	145.8	1.32	21	.002	3	.73	.003	.05	1.4	.11	1.3	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	3588
MV-01C	1.7	22.7	91.1	189	5.3	217.0	11.6	149	1.50	693.6	.3	18985.4	.7	4	1.2	2.8	1.9	18	.05	.007	3	161.8	2.07	15	.002	1	1.19	.010	.07	1.9	.25	1.0	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	34727
MV-01D	1.3	31.5	74.0	58	1.0	107.5	6.1	126	1.10	1208.7	.5	1019.2	.2	8	.6	3.2	1.8	9	.09	.015	2	84.5	.46	21	.001	4	.36	.004	.10	1.0	.08	.7	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	1	2037
MV-02	1.7	31.9	83.3	53	1.0	307.0	19.0	270	1.34	584.1	.1	278.0	.2	192	.3	3.7	2.4	10	1.15	.002	1	262.8	1.56	20	.001	3	.40	.003	.05	1.3	.13	2.0	<.1	.06	2	<.5	<.1	364
MV-03	3.8	35.6	191.4	189	11.6	170.6	11.0	137	.88	982.5	.2	73056.8	.5	11	1.1	4.1	3.5	3	.10	.008	2	35.6	.39	20	<.001	1	.30	.002	.13	1.2	.88	.6	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	38687
MV-04	1.6	27.6	174.0	103	1.0	160.0	10.1	280	1.00	219.1	.2	263.0	1.2	87	.7	2.6	1.7	7	1.07	.002	5	74.5	.75	14	<.001	6	.35	.005	.14	1.5	.11	.9	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	211
MV-05	3.9	32.3	260.2	104	6.7	69.9	5.0	64	.60	279.5	.2	8736.0	1.6	4	.4	2.5	25.1	6	.03	.006	7	26.6	.31	25	<.001	4	.30	.016	.12	1.0	.22	.3	<.1	<.05	1	<.5	2	25211
RE MV-05	4.4	33.7	268.0	107	8.6	72.6	5.5	65	.61	287.7	.2	13441.4	1.5	3	.4	2.6	25.9	5	.03	.006	8	26.8	.31	26	<.001	5	.31	.016	.12	.8	.27	.3	<.1	<.05	1	.7	2	21193
WGE-002	2.9	10.6	52.0	15	1.0	14.8	1.1	61	.41	62.2	.1	19.0	.4	2	.1	.9	10.2	2	.02	.002	1	15.2	.06	6	<.001	1	.07	.014	.03	2.2	<.01	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	137
WGE-003	1.8	64.0	126.8	14	2.2	12.8	1.2	58	.38	135.5	<.1	878.0	.1	4	.3	3.6	7.7	2	.03	.004	<.1	18.2	.07	7	<.001	<.1	.07	.003	.02	.9	.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	.6	<.1	1782
WGE-004	7.2	23.0	100.7	10	2.0	12.0	1.1	88	.60	191.6	<.1	83.0	<.1	15	.3	2.1	39.8	2	.13	.004	<.1	15.4	.08	10	<.001	<.1	.06	.002	.04	2.4	.06	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	7
WGE-005	3.1	36.8	51.7	12	1.6	11.3	1.3	50	.47	85.0	<.1	105.0	.3	2	.1	9.4	2.0	<.1	.02	.003	1	14.3	.03	6	<.001	1	.08	.007	.05	1.7	.02	.1	<.1	<.05	<.1	<.5	<.1	30
WGE-006	80.8	36.6	2393.3	3	89.3	9.9	.8	55	.72	51.8	.1	860.0	<.1	4	.8	42.9	1671.1	<.1	.01	.003	<.1	22.3	.03	6	.001	<.1	.06	.003	.03	2.7	.06	.2	<.1	<.05	<.1	10.7	7	3724
WGE-006A PULP	1.9	94.2	2.9	41	.1	13.3	13.0	471	3.37	1.3	.2	2.3	.8	110	.1	.1	.1	107	1.86	.058	3	26.5	1.01	123	.151	<.1	3.17	.239	.53	.1	.01	3.7	.1	.07	7	<.5	<.1	6
STANDARD DSS/AU-R	12.4	136.7	23.6	130	.3	23.8	11.7	753	2.92	17.9	5.7	42.0	2.7	47	5.6	3.4	5.9	57	.72	.089	12	179.6	.64	135	.092	17	2.04	.033	.13	4.7	.16	3.3	1.0	<.05	6	4.6	<.1	495

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE



J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT 96 Phase III #2 File # A304843R2
1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3

SAMPLE#

Cu
%

NBR-025
STANDARD GC-2

.368
.932

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 250 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 3/2003* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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 2003-624**GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.**

8055 Aspen Road

Vernon, BC

V1B 3M9

Attention: Warner Gruenwald*No. of samples received: 2**Sample type: Rock***Project #: 96***Samples submitted by: Rob***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	Te	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	E03-055	100	>30	0.01	40	<5	195	0.42	<1	2	161	12	0.36	<10	0.21	65	15	0.02	24	<10	845	35	<20	55	<10	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	6
2	NA-016	40	<0.2	0.02	95	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	3	195	32	0.87	<10	0.01	35	11	0.02	7	30	4	10	<20	<1	<10	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	8

QC DATA:**Resplit:**

1	E03-055	95	>30	0.01	40	<5	215	0.39	<1	2	147	12	0.34	<10	0.19	55	15	0.02	24	<10	797	35	<20	47	<10	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	4
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Repeat:

1	E03-055	-	>30	0.01	40	<5	190	0.42	<1	2	160	12	0.37	<10	0.21	72	15	0.02	24	<10	848	35	<20	55	<10	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	5
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Standard:

GEO '03		145	1.5	1.61	55	145	5	1.63	<1	21	60	85	3.67	<10	0.93	628	<1	0.04	30	760	20	<5	<20	39	<10	0.12	<10	71	<10	11	78
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JJ/kk
df822
XLS/03**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**

Jutta Jealous

B.C. Certified Assayer

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2003-624

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.

8055 Aspen Road

Vernon, BC

V1B 3M9

12-Dec-03

Attention: Warner Gruenwald

No. of samples received: 2

Sample type: Rock

Project #: 96

Samples submitted by: Rob

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	E03-055	32.6	0.95

JJ/kk
XLS/03

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT 96 File # A302224R
1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3 Submitted by: Warner Gruenwald

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt
SI	<.01	<.01	.01	.01
E03-005	518	.34	1.12	1.78
E03-006	469	3.19	7.84	14.64
E03-011	459	<.01	.06	.07
E03-014	548	<.01	.69	.69
E03-016	487	<.01	.57	.57
E03-017	425	<.01	.48	.48
E03-019	554	<.01	.26	.26
E03-022	456	3.32	26.63	33.91
E03-023	430	<.01	.53	.54
E03-024	530	<.01	1.05	1.05
E03-025	476	<.01	.49	.49
E03-026	522	.31	1.50	2.09
E03-027	462	.22	2.13	2.61
E03-028	574	9.79	36.52	53.58
E03-029	532	13.63	23.77	49.39
E03-029A	488	1.59	2.28	5.54
E03-036	500	<.01	.47	.48

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK REJ.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 7 2003

DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 17/03*

SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



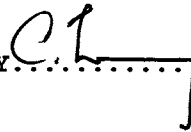
ASSAY CERTIFICATE



GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 Phase II #2 File # A303089R
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt
ELA-008	757	.73	1.28	2.24

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK REJ.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 4/03 SIGNED BY:  D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 File # A304558R
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9 Submitted by: Warner Gruenwald

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt
SI	<1	<.01	.01	.01
RMR-0002	680	2.12	10.15	13.27
RMR-0003	420	.13	1.22	1.53
RMR-0004	560	.62	2.63	3.74
SA-TR-02	610	3.32	6.00	11.44

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK REJ.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 4/03* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT 96 Phase III #2 File # A304843R
1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	DupAu gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt
SI	<1	<.01	<.01	-	.01
NBR-008	667	<.01	.34	-	.34
NBR-009	573	<.01	3.87	-	3.87
NBR-010	534	<.01	1.27	-	1.27
WV-01	637	27.26	91.64	-	134.43
WV-02	713	6.32	17.68	-	26.54
WV-04	584	9.33	56.63	-	72.61
WV-05	548	37.21	43.81	-	111.71
WV-06	604	.56	7.89	-	8.82
MV-01C	589	8.03	17.66	15.94	31.29
MV-03	671	8.35	33.13	-	45.57
MV-05	692	1.24	8.61	-	10.40
WGE-006	548	<.01	2.63	-	2.63

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK REJ.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 29 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 5/2003* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 File # A304559
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9 Submitted by: Warner Gruenwald

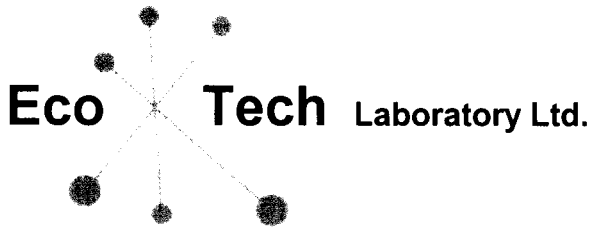


SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Au** ppb
CHK-01	36.7	108.2	15.3	125	.6	29.1	111.0	672	3.55	3609.2	2.4	387.4	1.5	79	.6	6.0	18.1	37	5.72	.112	11	12.7	.19	16	.042	28	.93	.069	.03	.8	.09	1.4	<.1	1.07	3	11.3	4	492
CHK-02	2.1	93.8	2.2	44	.1	13.3	13.8	505	3.70	3.6	.3	6.1	.8	119	<.1	.1	.1	111	2.03	.063	3	26.4	1.05	120	.154	<1	3.66	.304	.55	.1	<.01	4.3	.2	.08	8	.5	<1	2
STANDARD DS5/AU-R	12.5	138.4	23.4	130	.3	23.2	11.9	778	2.92	18.4	6.1	43.0	2.5	47	5.2	3.4	6.0	62	.75	.090	12	178.4	.68	135	.107	17	2.12	.035	.13	4.4	.17	3.5	1.1	<.05	6	5.1	<1	471

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 26 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 29/03* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ASSAYING
 GEOCHEMISTRY
 ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
 ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
 Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
 E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
 www.ecotechlab.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2003-244

GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.
 8055 Aspen Road
 Vernon, BC
 V1B 3M9

18-Jul-03

Attention: Warner Gruenwald

No. of samples received: 6
Sample type: Pulp
Reference#: 096
Samples Submitted by: Acme Labs

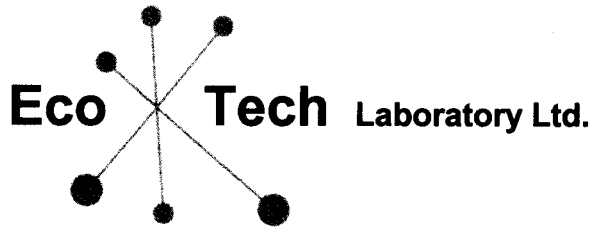
ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	NA-10R	0.09	0.003
1	NA-10R	0.09	0.003
2	E03-010	0.05	0.001
2	E03-010	0.05	0.001
3	E03-020	<0.03	<0.001
3	E03-020	<0.03	<0.001
4	E03-028	117.00	3.412
4	E03-028	119.00	3.470
5	E03-037	0.17	0.005
5	E03-037	0.17	0.005
6	N-050R	0.23	0.007
6	N-050R	0.22	0.006

QC DATA:

Standard:
 PM168 2.05 0.060

JJ/kk
 XLS/03

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



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GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2003-533

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.
8055 Aspen Road
Vernon, BC
V1B 3M9

18-Nov-03

Attention: Warner Gruenwald

** Check Assay*

No. of samples received: 16

Sample type: Pulps

Project #: J-Pacific Gold Project #96

Shipment #: None Given

Samples Submitted by: Acme Lab

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	D009R	<0.03	<0.001
2	D056R	<0.03	<0.001
3	D099R	<0.03	<0.001
4	E03-022A	0.19	0.006
5	E03-044	<0.03	<0.001
6	E03-054	0.03	0.001
7	E1A-004	0.03	0.001
8	MV-01D	1.96	0.057
9	NBR-011	0.77	0.022
10	NBR-021	0.78	0.023
11	RMR-0004	2.09	0.061
12	SA-TR-02	26.51	0.773
13	SE-005	0.09	0.003
14	SE-015	0.31	0.009
15	WGE-001	13.51	0.394
16	WGE-006	1.70	0.050

QC DATA:

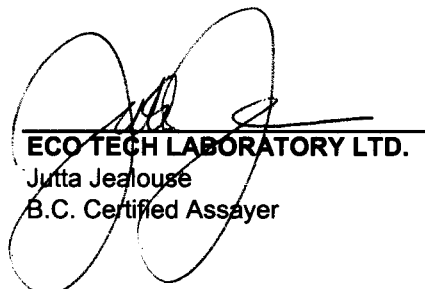
Repeat:

8	MV-01D	2.50	0.073
8	MV-01D	9.31	0.272
8	MV-01D	1.67	0.049

Standard:

PM163	1.63	0.048
PM163	1.65	0.048
PM163	1.73	0.050
PM163	1.69	0.049

JJ/kk
XLS/03


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



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT 96 File # A302225
1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3 Submitted by: Warner Gruenwald

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Hg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au**	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
G-1	1.3	2.3	2.3	39	<1	3.9	3.8	512	1.80	<.5	2.5	<.5	3.5	77	<.1	<.1	.1	39	.55	.079	8	33.7	.51	203	.122	<.1	.93	.071	.40	.6	<.01	2.1	.3	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	<.2	
SMC 0+00	.5	20.7	2.5	35	<.1	1394.2	80.0	975	4.71	5.2	.3	1.5	.7	11	<.1	.3	.1	.34	.17	.034	4	370.9	12.84	46	.035	4	.93	.009	.02	<.1	.03	4.8	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	<.2	
SMC 0+25	.4	48.9	5.1	40	<.1	1414.0	80.8	1041	4.85	13.7	.3	3.9	.8	9	<.1	.4	.6	.34	.17	.035	4	365.7	12.93	55	.033	4	1.15	.008	.03	.1	.05	5.1	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	3	
SMC 0+50	1.5	111.3	8.4	43	.1	1112.7	64.3	973	4.85	75.7	.3	15.0	1.1	10	.1	1.2	2.0	46	.23	.050	5	371.1	11.46	66	.034	7	1.29	.007	.03	.2	.03	5.3	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	15	
SMC 0+75	.7	38.1	11.5	42	.2	1410.0	81.9	1104	5.27	18.1	.3	2.9	.9	10	.1	.4	3.1	42	.21	.042	5	435.4	13.56	63	.031	7	1.34	.008	.03	.1	.05	5.9	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	4	
SMC 1+00	.9	22.0	6.9	80	.1	1934.8	124.8	2867	4.99	10.6	.3	15.4	1.2	6	<.1	.9	1.3	61	.07	.009	2	1076.1	15.36	59	.016	72	2.34	<.001	.03	.2	.04	7.2	.3	<.05	6	<.5	<.1	5	
SMC 1+25	8.8	214.7	41.2	67	.7	869.9	68.0	2055	5.64	293.1	.4	89.1	1.3	24	.2	4.9	9.3	74	.43	.113	9	274.7	8.81	148	.037	5	1.63	.009	.05	.8	.04	6.7	.1	<.05	6	.5	<.1	110	
SMC 1+50	20.0	360.7	59.2	87	1.5	872.9	67.6	1786	6.13	1070.1	.8	1609.1	2.0	27	.4	5.8	13.4	68	.42	.109	11	271.9	8.10	57	.028	6	1.35	.007	.06	1.1	.16	7.0	<.1	<.05	5	1.1	1	687	
NA 0+00	1.8	143.5	3.6	92	.1	1638.6	85.4	1004	5.62	76.6	.3	24.3	.3	8	.1	1.9	.5	69	.12	.026	2	1022.8	11.57	23	.037	65	1.73	.003	.03	.6	.03	7.7	.1	<.05	7	<.5	<.1	18	
NA 0+25	3.2	64.3	4.1	82	.1	1327.5	94.2	1122	6.54	116.4	.2	21.8	.5	9	<.1	2.5	.8	50	.20	.030	2	798.7	12.75	53	.020	12	1.31	.004	.03	.3	.05	7.6	.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	34	
NA 0+50	9.0	407.3	18.0	68	.4	756.7	58.0	903	6.04	1535.2	.4	80.4	1.0	24	.3	8.7	5.1	56	.41	.072	12	350.4	6.01	244	.028	10	1.48	.006	.09	>200	.22	5.4	.1	<.05	5	1.0	<.1	141	
NA 0+75	22.4	357.4	9.0	104	.2	590.2	74.7	903	7.15	821.7	.4	25.2	1.6	26	.1	11.9	.7	109	.52	.161	11	274.7	4.83	80	.060	20	1.69	.006	.06	1.4	.26	5.1	<.1	<.05	10	1.2	<.1	32	
NA 1+00	4.3	80.8	4.1	81	.2	1702.8	128.4	1235	5.46	163.8	.2	85.9	.3	14	.1	4.7	.6	46	.26	.016	2	963.7	13.33	27	.013	44	1.35	.003	.05	.6	.05	8.3	.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	62	
NA 1+25	7.6	177.5	11.9	80	.4	1586.2	101.0	1450	6.93	652.1	.3	355.4	.8	24	.2	23.6	1.6	45	.22	.064	6	598.7	8.09	59	.004	15	1.16	.004	.08	.6	.05	8.6	<.1	<.05	3	.6	<.1	390	
NA 1+50	9.2	601.5	43.8	131	1.6	732.4	72.8	2636	10.63	1706.0	.4	733.3	.9	60	.5	15.2	14.2	105	.53	.126	16	283.3	4.97	98	.034	8	1.72	.005	.08	23.4	.06	9.8	.1	<.05	7	1.7	3	742	
NA 1+75	5.8	100.4	11.2	74	.3	2209.6	139.4	1811	7.01	510.7	.3	109.0	.5	19	.1	28.9	1.8	42	.16	.048	3	683.8	9.55	65	.009	29	.99	.005	.06	.6	.04	9.3	.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	140	
NA 2+00	6.1	124.6	9.8	72	.2	1726.1	116.2	1540	6.30	323.1	.2	80.0	.5	14	.1	21.6	2.0	51	.20	.051	4	581.2	8.68	50	.015	32	1.41	.003	.06	.6	.03	7.8	.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	94	
RE SMC 1+25	8.8	196.6	41.5	71	.7	866.7	69.9	1996	5.38	280.5	.4	96.0	1.3	25	.2	4.4	9.0	72	.40	.117	9	298.2	8.36	141	.038	7	1.53	.008	.06	1.1	.03	7.1	.1	<.05	5	.5	<.1	208	
NA 2+25	5.4	169.3	58.9	83	1.1	1332.6	89.7	1291	6.50	773.2	.3	243.8	.7	29	.1	36.1	11.6	56	.26	.075	5	518.8	7.86	51	.017	12	1.61	.006	.07	.4	.04	8.3	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	1	283	
NA 2+50	22.3	1165.0	26.4	158	1.7	488.7	69.0	1211	9.99	9827.7	.9	1347.3	1.3	135	.9	93.0	2.0	46	.77	.156	10	177.4	3.72	111	.005	12	1.11	.006	.13	.6	.07	6.9	.1	<.05	4	1.2	<.1	1434	
NA 2+75	15.9	815.3	41.1	272	1.5	298.3	79.7	1580	13.46	>9999	.7	2004.0	1.7	165	.8	134.6	6.8	63	.89	.162	13	88.2	1.94	104	.003	12	1.25	.007	.13	.9	.27	9.2	.1	<.05	5	1.0	2	2153	
NA 3+00	3.2	126.5	5.5	49	.2	1544.2	106.0	1156	5.78	248.9	.2	121.5	.5	18	.2	7.0	.5	39	.28	.035	3	694.0	13.30	26	.016	15	.94	.005	.06	.4	.03	7.1	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	135	
NB 1+40	12.4	128.4	13.1	53	.3	1656.4	93.6	1173	5.97	302.9	.2	72.1	.9	31	.1	10.7	2.2	38	.30	.033	3	547.5	11.84	101	.012	28	.98	.006	.06	.3	.28	7.2	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	84	
STANDARD DS4/AU-1	6.8	127.6	32.0	162	.1	35.8	12.4	824	3.24	23.0	6.4	28.0	3.6	29	5.3	4.8	5.0	79	.54	.093	18	166.8	.61	143	.087	1	1.79	.032	.15	3.6	.28	3.7	1.2	<.05	6	1.5	1	3345	

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 25 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 10/03 SIGNED BY: *C. Loy* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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Convert Au to ppb



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Au** ppb
G-1	2.4	3.6	3.1	41	<.1	6.6	4.2	571	1.91	.6	2.0	1.0	4.7	98	<.1	<.1	.1	41	.62	.071	11	19.9	.55	259	.156	1	1.02	.122	.52	4.2	<.01	3.3	.3	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	2
SWD 0+50	.3	17.1	1.5	31	<.1	1602.9	87.1	805	4.20	3.8	.2	1.9	.4	6	<.1	.2	<.1	25	.11	.023	2	388.9	15.59	29	.019	4	.58	.006	.02	<.1	.01	5.1	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	<.2
SWD 0+75	.3	19.9	1.8	34	<.1	1472.1	80.1	778	4.13	3.9	.2	1.1	.6	9	<.1	.2	.1	28	.13	.030	3	383.9	13.87	35	.027	3	.68	.008	.02	<.1	.01	5.2	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	<.2
SWD 1+00	.5	21.2	2.4	38	<.1	1483.3	82.8	868	4.23	4.9	.3	2.8	.8	11	<.1	.3	.1	32	.15	.033	4	378.4	13.51	50	.039	3	.75	.010	.02	<.1	.02	4.8	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	3
SWD 1+25	.5	48.0	6.3	47	.1	1400.4	76.0	861	4.18	16.6	.3	3.5	.9	9	.1	1.0	1.4	36	.14	.031	4	394.3	12.05	50	.032	9	.93	.008	.02	.1	.01	5.2	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	<.2
SWD 1+50	1.1	38.2	3.3	36	<.1	1174.5	63.3	685	4.00	13.5	.3	3.7	1.0	13	.1	.5	.4	34	.20	.040	4	351.4	11.13	48	.034	4	.79	.009	.02	.1	.02	5.0	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	5
SWD 1+75	.8	38.5	7.4	41	.1	1342.2	76.9	885	4.37	28.0	.3	3.5	1.0	12	.1	.9	3.6	33	.17	.042	4	368.6	12.68	54	.031	7	.91	.008	.03	.1	.02	5.6	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	9
SWD 1+87.5	4.3	40.7	6.4	45	.1	1288.0	75.9	912	4.38	113.4	.3	12.8	1.2	14	<.1	2.2	1.8	38	.20	.046	5	388.3	11.81	57	.030	6	1.01	.008	.03	.1	.02	5.6	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	12
SWD 2+00	2.7	36.5	7.7	53	.1	1450.4	85.6	1002	4.61	57.6	.4	16.4	1.2	14	.1	1.3	2.6	39	.19	.044	5	474.6	12.78	49	.026	18	1.07	.007	.03	.2	.02	6.3	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	37
SWD 2+25	3.4	43.4	12.9	50	.2	735.1	41.9	689	3.78	63.4	.5	12.4	2.1	37	.1	2.0	2.5	49	.36	.077	8	230.0	6.52	70	.052	3	1.01	.013	.04	.2	.02	5.5	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	14
SWD 2+37.5	4.0	85.3	23.7	65	.5	1184.8	82.7	1157	5.09	124.2	.4	92.1	1.2	22	.1	2.8	4.9	54	.26	.069	6	380.6	10.84	93	.040	7	1.44	.009	.05	.3	.08	6.8	<.1	<.05	5	.5	<.1	86
RE SWD 2+37.5	4.2	85.7	25.3	64	.4	1207.2	81.3	1139	5.10	124.1	.4	49.8	1.2	22	.2	2.7	5.4	53	.26	.068	6	373.2	10.76	91	.039	7	1.41	.009	.05	.2	.04	6.9	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	79
SWD 2+50	2.3	77.7	27.3	54	.5	918.4	53.2	709	3.92	140.8	.4	462.2	1.1	20	.2	2.1	7.6	43	.28	.065	6	257.2	8.38	56	.044	5	.92	.011	.04	.1	.03	5.1	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	902
SWD 2+75	3.0	68.4	10.3	59	.1	950.4	50.4	639	3.81	62.6	.4	18.5	1.3	20	<.1	1.5	3.2	50	.25	.055	5	317.3	8.12	51	.063	11	1.12	.011	.03	.1	.03	5.0	<.1	<.05	4	.6	<.1	55
STANDARD DS5/AU-S	12.6	139.4	26.5	131	.3	24.6	12.4	794	2.86	17.9	6.5	39.9	3.0	51	5.3	3.8	6.4	60	.71	.093	13	187.4	.66	135	.109	18	2.03	.034	.14	4.5	.14	3.7	1.0	<.05	6	4.9	<.1	48

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 Phase II #2 File # A303088 Page 1
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9



Table with columns: SAMPLE#, Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Tl, S, Ga, Se, Te, Au**, and units like ppm, ppb, %.

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS. UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 1 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 25/03

SIGNED BY: C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Au** ppb
SWM 6+25	22.3	200.7	17.3	84	.5	1941.3	149.7	1643	5.99	743.6	.2	420.8	.8	130	<.1	13.4	2.6	49	1.25	.022	3	829.7	9.33	34	.003	29	1.28	.003	.10	.2	.28	9.7	.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	437
SWM 6+50	22.1	233.4	9.3	80	.3	1635.4	98.6	1233	5.40	493.0	.3	98.0	1.2	49	.1	16.9	1.2	47	.26	.040	5	579.0	9.65	54	.010	14	1.44	.008	.09	.1	.08	8.5	.1	<.05	5	.6	<.1	103
SWM 6+75	.3	20.3	3.5	38	<.1	1168.5	61.3	701	3.57	10.1	.2	7.7	.4	13	.1	.4	.2	38	.39	.047	3	568.1	14.50	43	.038	18	.87	.009	.03	.3	.01	5.5	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	5
SWM 8+50	.3	19.5	5.1	40	<.1	959.1	49.0	551	3.28	8.3	.2	1.9	.4	20	.1	.3	.3	46	.31	.054	4	470.4	10.52	48	.063	6	.82	.017	.04	.3	.01	4.5	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	2
SWM 8+75	2.4	39.1	4.0	39	.1	1214.6	76.6	871	3.52	92.9	.2	9.8	.4	17	.1	4.0	.8	40	.22	.036	3	555.6	11.68	40	.040	34	.90	.012	.03	.3	.04	5.7	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	16
SWM 9+00	15.1	143.8	11.6	56	.4	1330.8	78.1	930	5.05	447.6	.3	151.9	.9	33	.1	11.7	1.3	43	.25	.052	5	597.3	9.56	40	.014	6	1.09	.008	.07	.1	.06	7.5	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	188
SWM 9+12.5	10.8	133.9	7.8	55	.3	1174.7	70.3	911	4.66	405.1	.3	163.2	.9	37	.1	11.6	.9	39	.27	.059	6	535.2	8.54	45	.018	8	.98	.009	.09	.2	.04	6.4	<.1	<.05	3	.5	<.1	199
SWM 9+25	17.8	213.5	18.4	61	.6	998.4	69.9	860	4.50	758.3	.4	359.7	1.1	46	.1	23.7	3.9	40	.31	.064	7	399.3	5.54	58	.018	5	1.07	.010	.11	.2	.08	5.4	<.1	<.05	3	.6	<.1	479
SWM 9+37.5	16.1	227.9	23.6	66	1.0	1185.7	73.4	1039	5.09	834.1	.3	407.7	1.0	39	.1	18.1	5.3	39	.23	.060	6	443.7	6.22	57	.012	<.1	1.01	.007	.10	.1	.09	6.7	.1	<.05	3	.7	<.1	463
SWM 9+50	15.0	223.9	17.9	62	.7	1162.9	78.2	963	4.76	646.2	.4	302.6	1.0	24	.1	12.6	9.1	38	.21	.057	5	447.4	6.91	52	.015	9	.95	.008	.10	.3	.11	6.4	.1	<.05	3	.6	<.1	312
SWM 9+75	1.9	63.3	2.7	87	.1	1710.9	100.0	900	4.45	49.5	.3	16.8	.5	6	.1	2.6	.4	49	.12	.023	2	845.1	13.98	33	.028	57	1.43	.007	.03	.2	.03	7.1	.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	28
SWM 10+00	1.3	49.2	3.1	59	<.1	1319.1	72.4	736	4.13	34.3	.2	13.4	.6	9	<.1	2.2	.3	43	.16	.039	4	611.6	11.37	47	.040	17	1.16	.011	.03	.2	.03	5.5	.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	14
RE SWM 10+00	1.3	47.2	2.9	56	<.1	1254.3	70.6	713	3.95	31.6	.2	10.1	.6	9	.1	1.8	.3	42	.15	.036	4	592.5	10.88	43	.042	14	1.11	.009	.03	.2	.02	5.2	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	13
SWM 10+25	1.2	47.5	3.0	54	<.1	1442.7	65.2	639	4.26	23.5	.3	5.1	.7	10	.1	1.1	.3	42	.16	.030	3	628.6	11.91	40	.033	20	1.14	.010	.03	.1	.03	5.9	.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	12
SWM 10+50	1.6	32.5	3.2	48	<.1	1532.4	80.9	783	4.78	24.8	.2	4.7	.5	6	.1	1.0	.2	37	.13	.036	3	440.0	14.55	33	.038	9	.74	.007	.02	.1	.19	7.3	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	8
SWM 10+75	1.6	43.2	2.6	55	<.1	1372.0	74.0	680	4.13	17.3	.3	3.2	.9	13	.1	1.0	.2	45	.17	.024	4	608.9	10.69	44	.045	19	1.24	.013	.03	.2	.03	6.1	.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	8
SWM 11+00	.9	25.4	3.2	45	<.1	1258.4	69.5	735	3.97	15.6	.3	.8	.5	10	.1	1.0	.2	38	.14	.060	5	344.7	10.83	62	.049	5	.87	.009	.02	.1	.02	5.5	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	3
SWM 11+25	.6	27.5	2.7	43	<.1	1369.2	75.0	711	4.74	13.8	.4	1.9	.7	11	.1	.6	.2	39	.14	.028	4	449.9	11.46	46	.043	<.1	.96	.009	.02	.1	.02	6.7	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	6
SWM 11+50	.5	22.6	2.2	47	<.1	1744.0	90.7	840	5.33	8.0	.3	1.7	.7	8	<.1	.4	.1	33	.12	.029	3	425.4	14.32	37	.031	<.1	.73	.006	.02	<.1	.02	7.4	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	3
STANDARD DS5/AU-S	12.4	146.6	25.8	139	.5	25.1	12.5	743	3.04	18.5	6.3	43.0	2.7	50	5.8	3.6	6.4	59	.76	.090	12	187.4	.65	135	.095	14	2.11	.035	.13	4.8	.17	3.6	1.0	<.05	6	4.9	<.1	46

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Au** ppb
N1+00S 0+25W	4.7	325.9	25.2	67	.9	739.0	51.9	1094	4.49	80.9	.7	54.4	1.7	27	.2	2.1	5.5	57	.45	.089	9	267.1	7.32	216	.048	49	1.32	.010	.06	10.7	.07	5.6	.1	<.05	5	1.0	<.1	99
N1+00S B L	3.2	83.4	12.2	44	.3	1396.6	82.2	867	4.45	63.4	.4	45.1	.8	11	.1	.6	3.0	38	.22	.045	4	427.2	12.23	108	.035	4	.98	.009	.03	.4	.03	5.3	<.1	<.05	3	.7	<.1	71
N1+00S 0+25E	3.5	90.1	12.5	48	.2	1223.9	66.1	827	4.73	62.3	.5	27.3	.7	21	.1	1.3	12.0	44	.33	.055	6	408.3	10.82	111	.035	5	1.04	.009	.03	.5	.06	5.8	<.1	<.05	3	.6	<.1	47
N2+00S 3+75W	.2	22.5	1.8	32	<.1	1459.3	83.9	974	3.66	2.7	.2	3.1	.7	7	<.1	.1	.3	35	.20	.015	2	593.5	15.67	20	.032	11	1.29	.013	.02	.5	.07	6.8	.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	<.2
ELLA 0+25	2.8	42.0	4.7	38	<.1	1286.7	79.9	739	3.94	57.8	.4	6.2	.7	7	.1	.6	1.0	35	.15	.033	3	526.9	10.68	32	.022	24	.77	.005	.02	.2	.01	6.1	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	12
ELLA 0+50	11.2	54.3	8.5	59	.1	768.9	58.2	692	4.32	156.9	.4	32.8	1.1	14	.1	.6	1.3	55	.21	.039	6	418.6	5.18	58	.050	10	1.21	.009	.04	.6	<.01	5.6	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	61
ELLA 0+75	91.8	145.0	44.3	112	.5	672.7	64.1	1293	6.11	674.4	.6	159.6	4.0	18	.1	4.5	6.0	90	.31	.120	14	204.0	4.04	54	.020	11	2.12	.007	.06	.9	.04	6.9	<.1	<.05	11	1.5	<.1	352
ELLA 1+00	1.1	20.9	3.3	40	<.1	671.1	44.8	522	3.02	22.1	.2	1.0	.5	12	.1	.4	1.0	45	.16	.043	4	288.1	4.68	50	.074	7	.72	.015	.03	.2	.02	3.4	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	<.2
ELLA 1+25	4.8	49.1	5.9	60	<.1	979.2	68.3	550	5.92	79.8	.3	3.7	1.0	10	.1	.6	1.2	59	.14	.034	4	652.2	7.00	75	.040	6	1.54	.006	.02	.4	.01	4.7	.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	21
ELLA 1+50	2.2	23.2	5.7	68	<.1	501.2	47.0	412	4.35	28.6	.2	15.1	1.0	13	.1	.4	.9	52	.22	.047	4	471.9	3.01	76	.060	2	1.37	.008	.03	.7	.01	3.4	.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	69
ELLA 1+75	2.2	24.9	4.7	55	<.1	674.8	57.6	559	4.60	35.9	.3	5.3	.9	11	<.1	.3	.9	47	.16	.051	3	475.5	4.51	40	.051	4	1.16	.007	.03	.4	.02	3.9	.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	34
ELLA 2+00	1.4	27.8	3.0	40	<.1	1410.5	73.9	641	5.33	26.2	.3	2.7	.5	7	.1	.2	.5	41	.15	.041	2	751.5	12.23	55	.028	8	1.04	.006	.02	.2	.01	7.1	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	3
RE ELLA 2+00	1.4	26.0	3.5	42	<.1	1396.5	72.4	644	5.33	27.8	.3	.5	.7	7	.1	.2	.6	41	.13	.041	2	754.1	12.40	54	.028	9	1.04	.006	.02	.2	.01	7.2	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	<.2
ELLA 2+25	5.5	58.2	6.1	45	.1	1181.4	69.0	684	4.66	76.8	.5	8.8	.7	8	<.1	.7	1.8	45	.18	.052	3	563.8	9.16	33	.029	15	.99	.006	.03	.4	.01	6.2	<.1	<.05	4	.6	<.1	195
ELLA 2+50	2.3	24.3	3.3	61	<.1	783.0	55.9	541	4.81	33.5	.2	2.3	.7	10	<.1	.4	.5	47	.17	.040	3	559.2	5.51	43	.048	5	1.13	.007	.02	.5	.02	5.0	<.1	<.05	4	<.5	<.1	5
ELLA 2+75	3.0	39.8	6.3	35	<.1	1406.6	93.4	909	4.56	40.1	.4	8.1	.7	7	<.1	.4	1.9	34	.20	.032	2	571.1	12.52	30	.023	17	.75	.005	.01	.2	.01	6.9	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	9
ELLA 3+00	4.6	22.1	6.2	43	.1	305.8	22.8	322	2.55	30.2	.4	2.4	.3	11	.1	.3	1.6	51	.11	.051	5	168.1	1.76	43	.079	2	1.49	.015	.02	.5	.03	2.0	<.1	<.05	5	.5	<.1	7
ELLA 3+25	9.8	91.0	15.8	65	.1	920.8	69.2	893	5.70	195.7	.3	30.3	1.1	10	.2	1.0	6.6	63	.16	.085	4	372.6	6.71	52	.033	2	1.51	.004	.04	1.2	.01	5.6	<.1	<.05	6	<.5	<.1	306
ELLA 3+50	8.0	53.8	12.2	77	.1	507.3	40.6	522	4.12	95.3	.4	27.6	.4	11	.1	.7	3.6	63	.14	.081	6	314.8	3.64	78	.037	3	1.75	.008	.04	1.4	.01	3.0	.1	<.05	7	.7	<.1	49
STANDARD DS5/AU-S	12.0	145.2	24.0	140	.3	25.2	12.4	781	2.85	18.0	5.9	42.9	2.5	46	5.6	3.4	6.0	58	.73	.095	12	182.3	.67	134	.095	17	2.09	.034	.14	4.8	.16	3.4	1.0	<.05	6	4.9	<.1	52

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



GeoQuest Consulting Ltd. PROJECT 96 Phase II #1 File # A303039
8055 Aspen Road, Vernon BC V1B 3M9

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te	Au**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
G-1	2.4	3.8	2.9	46	<.1	4.4	4.4	621	2.21	.5	2.0	.5	4.6	96	<.1	<.1	.2	44	.68	.087	11	21.2	.59	261	.145	<.1	1.24	.131	.54	5.1	<.01	2.9	.4	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	<.2
D-023S	.2	19.2	3.5	41	<.1	1678.3	103.9	1125	5.79	7.3	.2	1.5	.4	4	.1	.2	.2	34	.11	.038	2	744.1	15.14	28	.014	12	.71	.005	.02	.1	.01	7.3	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	6
D-029S	.8	27.7	9.1	48	<.1	1296.6	74.5	810	4.82	12.7	.2	.9	.6	6	.2	.5	.2	40	.16	.037	2	734.2	12.75	20	.024	14	.76	.007	.02	.2	.02	6.7	<.1	.07	2	<.5	<.1	4
D-046S	.3	16.9	10.4	43	<.1	1273.2	82.4	835	5.22	2.1	.2	1.5	.3	18	.2	.1	.1	37	.35	.024	2	505.7	13.83	27	.033	4	.69	.032	.03	<.1	.01	5.7	<.1	.10	2	<.5	<.1	2
D-051S	.3	19.9	2.5	49	<.1	1222.8	72.9	902	5.11	2.4	.8	8.5	.4	8	.1	.1	.1	39	.16	.046	3	466.6	12.64	32	.032	6	.75	.021	.03	<.1	.03	5.0	<.1	.08	2	<.5	<.1	4
D-069S	.3	12.9	2.1	30	<.1	1278.3	78.6	751	4.00	1.1	.1	<.5	.3	5	<.1	<.1	<.1	23	.14	.033	2	465.4	12.90	15	.019	2	.40	.019	.02	<.1	.02	4.5	<.1	.06	1	<.5	<.1	<.2
D-078S	.2	16.9	3.7	37	<.1	1319.7	85.2	906	5.10	3.0	.4	1.6	.8	7	.1	.1	.1	30	.11	.028	3	355.9	13.58	29	.025	1	.65	.006	.02	<.1	.02	5.7	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	<.2
D-080S	.2	17.1	9.4	47	<.1	908.4	54.5	565	3.88	3.3	.2	2.1	.5	8	.1	.1	.1	35	.15	.052	3	317.7	9.18	29	.045	1	.54	.014	.03	.1	.01	3.9	<.1	.10	2	<.5	<.1	<.2
D-084S	.3	6.3	1.8	28	<.1	474.1	28.9	356	2.40	24.3	.1	.5	.2	60	<.1	1.4	<.1	47	.31	.054	3	387.6	4.95	48	.061	14	.51	.025	.02	.2	.02	2.3	<.1	.06	2	<.5	<.1	<.2
RMSL-01	.2	14.5	6.9	40	<.1	1292.9	75.9	786	5.06	2.1	.1	2.0	.2	13	.1	.1	<.1	32	.28	.033	2	552.5	14.35	28	.019	4	.70	.025	.02	<.1	.02	5.7	<.1	.07	2	<.5	<.1	5
RMSL-01A	.1	15.5	2.6	33	<.1	1528.1	100.0	904	5.55	1.7	.1	3.6	.1	5	.1	<.1	<.1	28	.18	.022	1	650.1	16.21	11	.013	3	.54	.025	.02	<.1	.02	5.7	<.1	.10	1	<.5	<.1	3
RMSL-02	.2	12.5	3.9	35	<.1	1334.7	75.3	748	5.20	1.8	.2	2.8	.3	8	.1	.1	<.1	30	.22	.038	2	625.2	14.49	29	.014	2	.67	.011	.02	<.1	.02	5.5	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	6
RMSL-03	.4	16.2	3.0	47	<.1	1057.0	57.3	763	4.14	13.9	.1	.5	.3	48	.1	.8	<.1	45	.54	.034	3	771.0	9.57	65	.030	40	.83	.011	.03	.1	.05	5.0	<.1	<.05	3	.7	<.1	2
RE RMSL-03	.4	15.2	2.7	44	<.1	1012.8	54.3	756	4.07	13.7	.1	<.5	.3	44	.2	.9	<.1	44	.53	.033	2	741.2	9.58	63	.029	44	.83	.011	.03	.1	.03	5.0	<.1	<.05	3	<.5	<.1	-
RMSL-04	<.1	10.2	.4	27	<.1	1272.1	68.5	766	4.87	.8	.1	1.2	<.1	6	<.1	<.1	<.1	35	.56	.009	<.1	1050.8	16.27	4	.006	24	.95	.007	.01	<.1	.02	7.2	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	3
RMSL-05	.2	12.0	1.1	29	<.1	1212.4	65.2	678	4.67	5.2	.4	1.5	.1	13	<.1	.1	<.1	45	.59	.014	1	930.1	13.55	12	.021	13	.86	.015	.02	<.1	.04	6.4	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	3
W03-SL-01	.7	30.3	3.5	40	<.1	1388.2	85.4	912	5.22	26.0	.1	1.5	.2	7	.2	.9	.1	36	.17	.022	1	772.3	13.88	17	.015	20	.69	.006	.02	.3	.02	6.5	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	5
W03-SL-02	<.1	11.9	1.2	27	<.1	1305.9	81.9	820	4.68	1.9	.1	3.1	.2	12	<.1	.1	<.1	34	.25	.010	1	1066.6	14.40	13	.012	27	.92	.018	.02	.1	.01	6.1	<.1	<.05	2	<.5	<.1	<.2
STANDARD DS5/AU-S	12.1	132.3	23.8	129	.2	24.4	11.6	733	2.83	17.2	5.5	40.0	2.6	49	5.3	3.6	5.8	57	.70	.098	12	179.3	.64	133	.090	16	1.98	.035	.14	4.7	.16	3.4	1.1	<.05	6	4.7	<.1	48

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 30 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Aug 19/03* SIGNED BY: *C.L.* P. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



J-Pacific Gold Inc. PROJECT 96 Phase III #2 File # A304845
1440 - 1166 Alberni St., Vancouver BC V6E 3Z3

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B %	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Au** ppb
RMSL-0001	3.2	54.5	4.2	40	.1	59.0	31.6	1049	5.10	9.0	.4	<.5	1.2	107	<.1	.1	.1	133	.85	.068	12	164.6	1.72	104	.093	2	4.37	.046	.09	<.1	.02	11.1	.1	<.05	8	.5	<.1	5
RMSL-0002	.5	47.5	2.5	54	.1	66.4	22.0	3673	6.14	24.1	.5	114.1	1.4	67	.2	.1	<.1	81	1.48	.058	15	64.4	.62	73	.011	<.1	2.34	.053	.04	<.1	.05	18.9	<.1	<.05	5	<.5	<.1	<.2
STANDARD DS5/AU-S	11.9	135.6	23.5	130	.2	23.1	11.5	751	2.81	17.5	5.5	41.6	2.7	45	5.2	3.6	5.9	58	.69	.087	11	178.0	.64	137	.093	15	1.99	.034	.13	4.6	.17	3.6	1.0	<.05	6	4.7	<.1	49

GROUP 1DX - 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-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

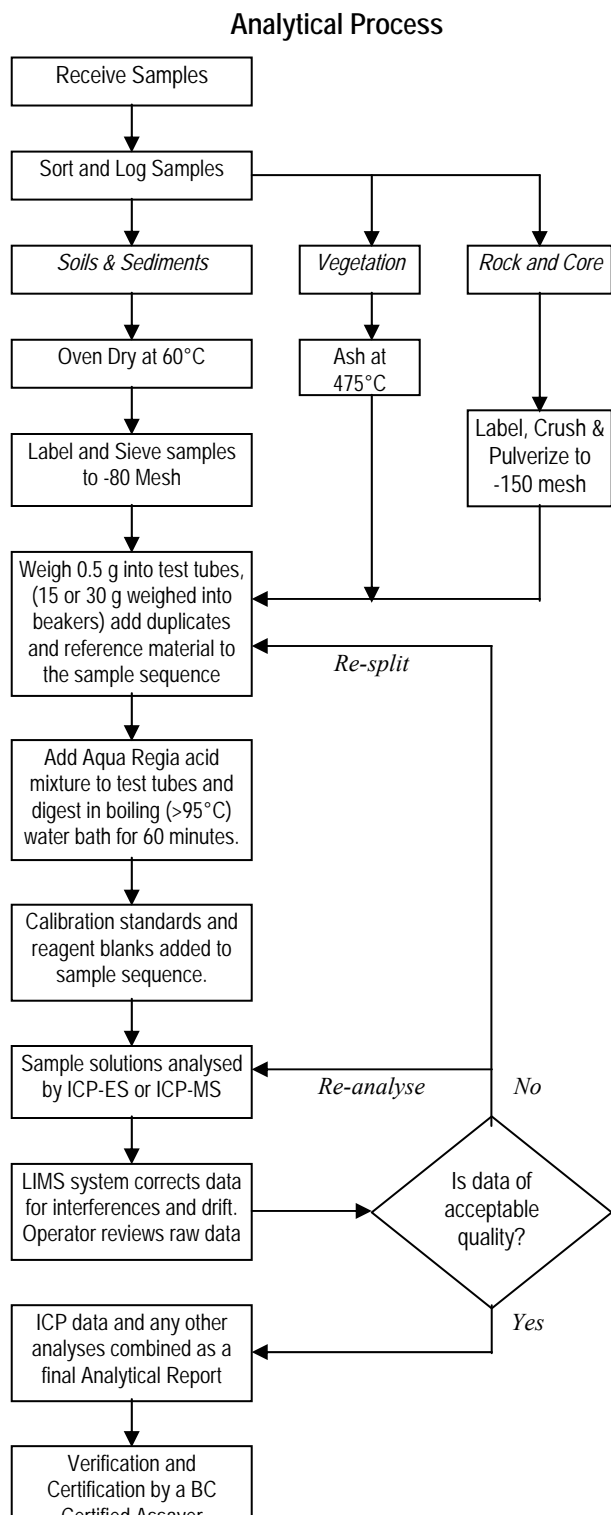
DATE RECEIVED: OCT 6 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 29/03* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL METHODS



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS – AQUA REGIA



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.

Sample Digestion

A 2:2:2 solution of concentrated ACS grade HCl, HNO₃ and demineralised H₂O (modified Aqua Regia) is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl.

Sample Analysis

Group 1D: solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Group 1DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan6000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Tl, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

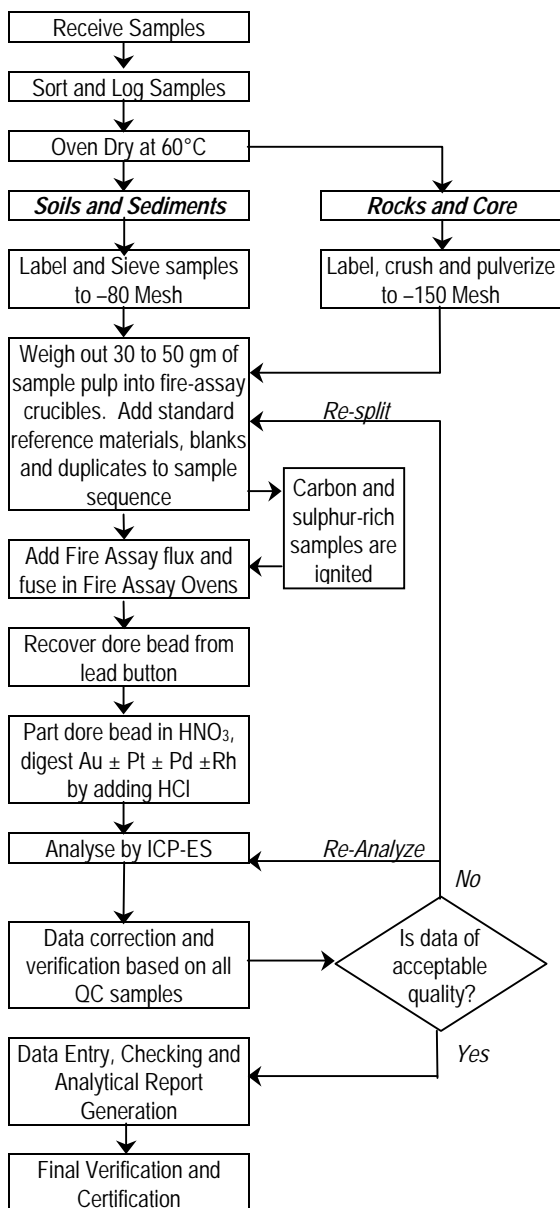
Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 34 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD DS4 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

**METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE
GROUP 3B - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE GEOCHEM**

Analytical Process



Comments

Sample Preparation

Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh ASTM (-177 m). Rocks and drill core are crushed and pulverized to 95% -150 mesh ASTM (-100 µm). Splits of 30 gm (client may select 50 gm option) are weighed into fire assay crucibles. Quality control samples comprising blanks, duplicates and reference materials Au-S, Au-R, Au-1 or FA-100S (in-house standard reference materials) added to each batch of 34 samples monitor background, precision and accuracy, respectively.

Sample Digestion

A fire assay charge comprising fluxes, litharge and a Ag inquant is custom mixed for each sample. Fusing at 1050°C for 1 hour liberates Au, Ag, Pt and Pd. For Rh > 10 ppb, a Au inquant is used. After cooling, lead buttons are recovered and cupeled at 950°C to render Ag ± Au ± Pt ± Pd or Au ± Pt ± Pd ± Rh dore beads. Beads are weighed then leached in hot, conc. HNO₃ to dissolve Ag leaving Au (± PGE) sponges. Concentrated HCl is added to dissolve the sponges. Au inquant beads (Rh analysis) are dissolved in Aqua Regia.

Sample Analysis

Au, Pt, Pd and Rh are analysed in sample solutions by ICP-AES (Jarrel Ash AtomComp model 800 or 975). Rh can be determined quantifiably up to 10 ppb from a Ag inquant fusion digestion, however a Au inquant must be used to accurately determine higher concentrations.

Data Evaluation

Data is inspected by the Fire Assay Supervisor then undergoes final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before release to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

APPENDIX C

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

Elizabeth:																
Sample Number	UTM (Nad 83) Easting Northing		Road or Grid Location	Type	Width	Description	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)
E03-001	530744	5653834	N/A	Grab	3 x 3 m	Feldspar porphyry cut by qtz veinlets with py, trace cpy.	< 10		0.4	76	1.0	309	14.1	7	2.6	<1
E03-002	530730	5653840	N/A	Grab	6 m E-W	Subcrop of limonitic, stockwork veined intrusive. Appears to be a zone within the feldspar porphyry body. Some appear similar to the "quartz stockwork" zone near the David Vein (2002). Some of the less altered feldspar porphyry contains qtz veins with	< 10		0.2	111	0.8	324	10.3	10	3.9	<1
E03-003	530724	5653845	N/A	Grab		Cluster of milky, angular qtz vein fragments up to 20 cm across. Limonitic fractured subcrop (?) of feldspar porphyry between here and E03-002.	20		1.6	54	48.3	37	0.5	55	10.0	1
E03-004	530704	5653831	N/A	Grab		Larger cluster of angular quartz vein fragments - some to 35 cm across. This is at the contact between listwanite and feldspar porphyry.	< 10		0.7	16	13.2	18	3.3	40	2.6	<1
E03-005	530699	5653813	N/A	Chip	0.60	Quartz vein along east side of listwanite. Vein width (true) = 0.6-0.7m. ATT=006° to 020°. Very irregular but prominent slickensides=046°/60°SE; strike slip displacement. Vein is limonite stained but contains very low sulphides. Grey metallic sulphide noted.	830		117.1	484	2415.1	97	115.1	2426	115.8	28
E03-006	531236	5653723	Spur A	Grab	1 x 1	Several pieces (<10 cm) of milky quartz float. One piece with COARSE GOLD .		194.33	5.6	47	2.5	9	3.9	35	1.6	1
E03-007	531264	5653750	Spur A	Grab	2.5m deep	Basal till along NE strike projection of vein zone seen on Spur A.	10		0.7	4	16.3	13	1.1	20	0.5	<1
E03-008	531156	5653733	Spur B @ 80m	Chip	3.00	Feldspar porphyry with at least 3 qtz veinlets up to 1.5 cm (ATT=044°/72°W). Slickensided slip plane at east end (ATT=008°/65°W).	340		0.5	155	5.2	338	36.6	29	1.7	1
E03-009	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	3.00	Adjacent and E of E03-008 with similar geology. At least 4 qtz veinlets (≤1 cm).	60		0.2	62	2.4	136	14.5	9	1.4	<1
E03-010	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	3.00	Adjacent and east of E03-009. West 1m same as 009. Rest is much less altered and oxidized feldspar porphyry.	30		0.2	75	3.7	168	13.6	14	2.3	<1
E03-011	531202	5653717	Spur B	Chip	0.32	42 m from E end of E03-010. Milky white quartz vein. ATT=039°/78°W. Trace pyrite. Slickensides (dip slip) on contacts.	3360	3.36	1.4	20	21.7	9	5.0	32	0.5	2
E03-012	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	0.48	Adjacent and east of E03-011. Zone of altered feldspar porphyry E03-008 to 010. Zone shows up as tapering wedge with hanging wall fault contact at 065°/50-60°W. Contact undulates considerably in strike and dip.	30		0.2	101	2.9	72	8.7	15	1.4	<1
E03-013	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	1.00	Hanging wall to E03-14 sample. Fractured, non-limonitic feldspar porphyry. Weak chlorite alteration, very low sulphides. 1 qtz veinlet noted.	10		0.1	59	1.0	71	7.1	6	1.1	<1
E03-014	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	.09 to .18	Adjacent and E of E03-13. Sample of rusty fractured qtz vein. ATT=040°/60-75°W. Vein pinches vertically and merges with larger vein. Trace py, asp	280		2.0	209	7.5	78	1.6	97	2.0	2
E03-015	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	0.90	West 0.25m is qtz vein stockwork footwall to E03-014. Rest is a weakly limonitic, hydrothermally altered and sheared feldspar porphyry wedge between veins.	220		0.9	386	12.4	152	10.2	23	3.9	<1
E03-016	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	2.00	Quartz vein sample adjacent and E of E03-015. West contact is slickensided with dip slip displacement. Sliver of sheared serpentine caught up in in first 0.5m of vein. Vein is limonitic and very fractured. East contact also very slickensided with dip slip displacement. Vein can be traced to NE for 8m+ in otc/subcrop. Sulphides <0.5% py, suspect asp, occasional cpy, mal.	470		4.2	256	7.1	148	2.6	238	4.7	1
E03-017	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	0.4m True	Adjacent and E of E03-016. Shear zone and qtz vein is footwall to large vein.	700		1.9	368	3.7	99	0.6	102	3.2	1
E03-018	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	2.00	Wedge of light green serpentine, fault gouge and highly altered feldspar porphyry. Local qtz vein patches to 5 cm. Very crumbly, soft zone.	170		0.4	171	2.8	43	1.5	17	2.6	<1
E03-019	531249	5653706	Spur B	Chip	0.50	Qtz vein and stockwork zone in massive feldspar porphyry. ATT=036°/80°E. Zone is one or locally several parallel veins with sliver of siliceous feldspar porphyry. Minor ≤1% sulphides. Local cpy, mal, tr sil/py, metallic - galena?	130		4.3	369	9.3	361	5.0	308	3.8	2
E03-020	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	0.60	Footwall feldspar porphyry adjacent to E03-019. West end of sample contains 5 cm qtz vein parallel with vein in E03-019. No sulphides.	10		0.4	60	1.7	185	2.3	15	2.7	<1
E03-021	N/A	N/A	Spur B	Chip	0.55	Easternmost sample on Spur B. Hanging wall feldspar porphyry adjacent to E03-020. Very low sulphides and no veinlets.	30		0.6	111	1.5	222	2.4	43	2.6	<1
E03-022	531170	5653734	Spur B	Chip	0.25	Sample of 15 cm sheeted qtz vein and feldspar porphyry wallrock. Vein is very crumbly, rusty and contains trace oxidized py. Located 8.0 m E of end of E03-010. Vein exposed while excavating drill site.	28520	28.52	8.8	334	22.2	103	1.2	393	2.8	13
E03-022A	N/A	N/A	SWB 1+04	chip	0.17	Small quartz vein in feldspar porphyry. ATT=040°/86°E	179		3.9	116	11.8	59	0.5	141	7.7	
E03-023	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.50	Westernmost vein exposure on Spur A. Vein appears to be cut off here by reverse fault and is bounded by feldspar porphyry to N and W. Due to dip of the vein(s), samples are locally oriented more vertically. Distinct shear on west side - ATT=040°/52°SE; Vein ATT =332°/22°W.	440		1.7	192	3.1	66	4.0	90	1.8	2
E03-023A	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	2.75	Hanging wall feldspar porphyry west of E03-023. Fractured, weakly limonitic. Few veinlets in western third up to 3-4 cm wide. ATT=012°/30°W	120		0.3	155	1.0	119	1.8	9	1.5	1
E03-024	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.60	5m and 060° along bank of road cut from E03-023. Sample is true width. Vein looks to have "blown out" in thickness.	1340	1.34	3.8	340	7.1	127	3.0	151	3.5	4

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

Sample Number	UTM (Nad 83) Easting Northing		Road or Grid Location	Type	Width	Description	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)
E03-24A	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.60	Feldspar shear/shear zone between samples E03-024 and 025.	230		0.4	158	2.3	128	2.3	24	2.1	<1
E03-025	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.25	1.2m easterly of E03-024 sample. Vein here is on E side of another reverse fault with ~ 1m displacement. Fault ATT=042°/72°SW.	380		35.4	307	1010.1	132	3.6	913	17.2	12
E03-026	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.40	1.6m E of E03-025, Qtz vein ATT=006°/36°W. Sample is true width		12.04	6.9	421	17.8	191	0.9	567	3.1	16
E03-027	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	1.00	Altered and fractured feldspar porphyry footwall. At least 4 qtz veinlets to 1 cm with approx. ATT of NE/75°W. May represent tension gash veinlets between E03-026 and E03-028 samples.	1150	1.15	0.9	498	7.4	162	2.8	20	3.6	1
E03-028	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.50	Quartz vein, 1.07m E of centre E03-027. Footwall is a serpentine gouge zone and contact. Attitude of shear and probable vein =052°/60-75°W. Hanging wall of vein with sharp feldspar porphyry contact is similar except dip is near vertical. Vein thickness from 40-60 cm over the nearly 3m of strike length exposed in road cut.		110.93	15.1	426	4.4	57	0.4	159	6.0	1
E03-029	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.75	True width. ~1.5m along strike to NE on upper wall of road cut. Noted COARSE GOLD in milky quartz vein without any sulphides.	18780	18.78	6.6	164	2.9	46	3.4	49	2.0	<1
E02-29A	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	0.25	Soft, sticky serpentine gouge east and adjacent to E03-029.	8330	8.33	1.4	153	2.1	58	0.5	76	1.8	<1
E03-030	N/A	N/A	Spur A	Chip	1.65	Easterly of 029A. Crumbly, sheared serpentine for western 30-40 cm, then into dark green-black serpentinite. East end of sample is sheared contact with feldspar porphyry. ATT=033°/82°E.	20		<.1	37	0.4	18	0.6	2	1.2	<1
E03-031	5531274	5653717	South of Spur A switchback	Grab	5 x 5	Several angular qtz vein fragments in talus of 90% harzburgite and 10% feldspar porphyry. Fragments to 15cm across. Some Cu sulphides and mal.	110		5.2	32	6.7	1175	26.0	108	0.4	<1
E03-032	N/A	N/A	Spur C 1+07	Chip	3.50	Limonite stained feldspar porphyry with locally intense qtz stockwork veining	10		0.3	309	4.6	82	11.3	14	4.1	<1
E03-033	N/A	N/A	Spur C: 1+13	Chip	1.50	Quartz stockwork veined zone. West end is sheared contact with serpentine-Att=026°/78°W. Serpentine on west is ~2.3 m wide.	10		3.8	386	95.9	93	29.6	150	6.6	<1
E03-034	N/A	N/A	Spur C: 1+31.5	Chip	1.20	Fractured feldspar porphyry. West half very limonitic with at least 3 qtz veins up to 5 cm. Att=043°/70-80°W.	300		4.2	656	30.1	164	13.3	170	10.4	2
E03-035	N/A	N/A	Spur C: 1+41.5	Chip	0.60	Distinct qtz vein in feldspar porphyry. Att=048°/75°W. Sheared contacts. Slickensides indicate predominantly dip slip displacement.	60		4.5	665	117.6	77	29.3	155	7.0	2
E03-036	531153	5653644	Spur D	Chip	2.75	Fractured, milky quartz vein bounded by serpentinized rock. W contact sheared ATT 030°/90°±. East side 050°/68°E? Largest vein seen so far on property. Sulphides<1% include unidentified silvery metallic mineral (galena), pyrrhotite and trace arsenopyrite. Western third of sample appears to be more of a stockwork zone while rest of vein is more massive although fractured.	330		6.9	1395	13.6	107	3.4	512	3.9	4
E03-037	N/A	N/A	Spur D	Chip	0.40	Sample contains 5 cm vein in hanging wall. ATT=358°/50°W. May represent diverging vein off E03-036. Rest of sample is very fractured serpentine. Notable amounts of galena and minor cpy.	150		23.6	705	53.5	346	14.6	1928	4.4	7
E03-039	N/A	N/A	Spur E	grab	3 x 3	Composite of quartz fragments from area.	4		0.4	8	0.1	19	0.5	26	6.2	<1
E03-040	532083	5654274	Main Road	grab	2 x 2	Composite of angular to subangular quartz float to 10 cm along main road.	35		0.3	45	0.4	72	0.8	11	1.4	<1
E03-041	530880	5653618	N/A	chip	2.75	Felsic-chloritic, fine-grained rock with quartz vein stockwork.	2		0.3	79	0.3	249	1.3	10	4.1	<1
E03-042	N/A	N/A	West	chip	1.55	Spur D. Eastern margin is dip slip slickensides. ATT=070°/86°W. Few narrow qtz veinlets ≤1 cm. Very low sulphide content.	11		0.2	103	2.7	44	15.4	9	1.9	<1
E03-043	N/A	N/A	Spur D 1+87.5 ↑	chip	1.50	Quartz veining with veins to several cm. Quartz flooded/silic area. Irregular orientations. Western half shows pronounced fracture sets some with veinlets. Att=042°/75-78°NW. Host rock very altered, bleached feldspar porphyry. East of E03-042.	244		1.1	976	5.4	81	22.8	38	8.2	2
E03-044	N/A	N/A		chip	1.80	Most of rock is a fine grained leucocratic intrusive - non porphyritic. 2-3 narrow ≤1 cm quartz veinlets. Very minor sulphides noted.	24		0.1	676	0.5	60	14.4	9	5.4	<1
E03-045	N/A	N/A		chip	1.00	Hanging wall to quartz vein. Similar to 044. E 1/2 very fractured/sheared(?) zone. ATT=045°/70°NW. Increasing quartz content as irregular patches. Veinlets in eastern 0.3m. East of E03-044	163		0.7	953	6.9	57	33.7	23	8.2	<1
E03-046	N/A	N/A		chip	0.45	Quartz vein/silic zone. Attempt made to sample across true width. Vein zone mixed with felsic fine-grained intrusive. Attitude similar to fault at Hanging wall 045°/70°NW. Very low sulphides. East of 045	558		0.6	2101	2.8	15	18.4	39	9.5	3
E03-047	N/A	N/A		chip	1.10	Footwall to 046 vein. Looks like cream coloured, fine-grained leucocratic intrusive seen in 2002 DDHs. Some narrow quartz veinlets to 1 cm.	34		0.1	675	0.8	44	18.2	6	5.9	<1
E03-048	N/A	N/A		chip	1.50	West side of 048 is possible fault contact. ATT=019°/53°E. Rock is carbonate -silica material (<i>listwanite</i>). <i>Noted mariposite</i> .	13		0.1	196	0.8	18	6.9	4	0.8	<1
E03-049	531233	5653737	East Spur A	grab	2 x 2	Quartz float in harzburgite till ~10-15% feldspar porphyry with occasional milky quartz. Quartz shows same coarse, granular texture of veins nearby.	40		2.9	12	81.7	7	3.8	86	1.2	<1

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

Sample Number	UTM (Nad 83) Easting Northing		Road or Grid Location	Type	Width	Description	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)
E03-050	530818	5653750	SWM 5+23	chip	1.50	Pale green, soft to hard felsic(?) zone. Serpentinized rocks. Alternating hard/soft ultramafic probably a junction of weathering and degree of serpentinization.	26		0.1	2	1.1	177	0.7	3	0.1	<1
E03-051	N/A	N/A	SWM 6+18 (W. end)	chip	4.75	Altered and pervasively limonite stained quartz-feldspar porphyry. Secondary biotite. Mafics altered. Weak carbonate alteration.	157		0.4	1102	1.3	219	16.0	6	6.6	<1
E03-052	N/A	N/A	W of E03-051	chip	5.00	Up to listwanite shear zone. Adjacent and east of E03-051	176		0.6	1545	1.3	327	33.1	9	15.2	<1
E03-053	N/A	N/A	SWM 6+37	grab		SW Main road cut. Very limonitic carbonate-silica vein(?) with dissem. sulphides.	1038	1.04	0.4	2658	2.3	38	1.4	10	20.5	<1
E03-054	532001	5653637	N/A	Grab		Milky white quartz vein. Very minor dissem py, trace asp. (<<0.5%).	45		0.9	46	2.1	24	4.8	48	2.0	<2
E03-055	N/A	N/A	L5S; 8+25W	Grab	0.20m	Angular milky white quartz vein float. Very minor dissem py, trace asp?	100		32.6	40	195	12	15	845	35.0	<10
SA-TR-02	531249	5653739	N/A	Grab		Pieces of milky white quartz to 20 cm from bottom of deep test pit ~ 15m N of Spur A veins. Very low sulphides (<<0.5%).	26140	26.14	2.4	138	1.9	45	1.3	269	5.0	<1
SE001	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+00	chip	3.6 m	Moderately fractured, bleached and limonitized feldspar porphyry cut by occasional milky quartz veinlets, <1 to 2cm wide, brecciated and oxidized. ATT of joints in feldspar porphyry: 065°/47°SE, 030°/90°±/- and 310°/70°SW.	9		0.1	41	0.6	97	0.5	4	0.7	<1
SE002	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+08	Grab		Weakly oxidized feldspar porphyry. Spotty alteration and bleaching. Rare <0.5 cm milky quartz veinlets.	6		0.1	29	0.4	167	0.7	3	0.7	<1
SE003	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+21.5	chip	3.2 m	Variably altered, bleached and fractured feldspar porphyry. Moderate to locally intense limonitization. Narrow (<0.5cm) quartz veinlets. More abundant than in SE002. Tight jointing in feldspar porphyry. ATT=100°-115°/steep and 320/75SW.	44		0.1	40	0.3	116	0.2	3	0.9	<1
SE004	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+24.7	chip	2.8 m	Feldspar porphyry. More intense fracturing and limonitization than in SE003. Quartz veining (1 to 2.5cm width) and stockwork. Trace py, possibly asp? ATT of jointing: 100°-120°/50°NE.	60		0.2	59	0.3	240	0.2	4	0.7	<1
SE005	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+27.5	chip	2.5 m	Similar to SE004. Bleached, fractured and strongly oxidized feldspar porphyry. Common milky quartz veinlets and stockwork, sugary textured. Veinlets <1 to 2 cm width, some parallel dominant structural trend (ATT: 080/65-78N).	75		0.2	96	0.2	168	0.8	4	0.9	<1
SE006	N/A	N/A		chip	2.0 m	Feldspar porphyry	2		0.1	109	0.1	93	0.3	3	1.4	<1
SE007	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+42	chip	3.10	Stockwork veined and very limonitic fractured zone in porphyry. ATT=285°/60°N.	151		0.2	135	0.4	117	0.4	5	1.4	<1
SE008	N/A	N/A	Spur E 1+60	chip	2.50	Bright orange, limonite stained, fractured and quartz veined intrusive. West end is serpentine contact (shear) at possible NE strike, near vertical dip. Appears to follow a zone with Att 300°/55-60°NE. Quartz veins up to 7 cm.	42		0.1	93	0.5	74	0.2	9	1	<1
SE009	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+23 - 2+20	chip	3.10	Highly fractured orange-brown (limonite) stained porphyry. Rock is bleached and cut by occasional quartz veinlets	28		0.3	381	2.7	233	20.1	11	4.7	<1
SE010	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+33 to 2+28.5	chip	4.70	Gap (~7m) between SWE 009 and SE010 due to rubble. Similar to previous except >quartz veining (stockwork) in . Approximate east 2/3 of sample shows quartz veinlets. W. end of sample small shear. Att=020°/75°W.	33		0.3	862	0.4	178	14.6	4	11.1	<1
SE011	N/A	N/A	Adjacent and W of SE010 Spur E 2+38.5 - 2+33	chip	5.50	Less altered, coarse, blocky feldspar porphyry. Occasional quartz veinlets, but much less orange-brown limonite. In centre is ~ 1m. zone with >alteration. Limonite and quartz veinlets to 1.5 cm. Noted trace to 1/2% py/po. One piece with malachite stain. This rock and some earlier altered zones show <i>secondary biotite</i> .	11		0.4	922	0.7	439	14.0	7	18.9	<1
SE012	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+49 (West end of sample)	chip	8.00	Yellow-brown stained and fractured, bleached feldspar-hornblende porphyry. Effect is likely due to proximity of listwanite zone. Much of rock appears clay altered.	99		0.7	980	1.2	436	13.7	7	14	<1
SE013	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+51.8	chip	2.80	Crumbly, clay altered, orange-brown limonite stained feldspar porphyry. Few quartz veinlets (<1 cm)	64		0.6	860	1.4	449	10.0	14	8.5	<1
SE014	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+56.8	chip	5.00	Predominant sheared, serpentinized listwanite(?). West 1 m contains dyke(?) of grey brown, fine-grained, feldspar-biotite porphyry. Western 1/3 shows strike slip slickensides at 056°/60°E.	8		0.1	392	0.7	147	1.7	3	10.4	<1
SE015	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+57 (West end of sample)	chip	0.30	Quartz vein (.05m) and wallrock. Vein ATT=032°/76°W	288		5.9	752	191.8	305	7.2	235	11.8	16
SE016	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+62	chip	5.00	Brown-red weathering more brittle feldspar porphyry. Few quartz-carb veinlets to 1 cm. Some portions in western 1/2 show rock to be blue-grey silicified porphyry with fine-grained disseminated po. (0.5-1.0%). SPECIMEN	28		0.4	144	6.2	196	11.0	22	5.7	<1
SE017	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+66 (W end of sample)	chip	4.00	Very fractured porphyry. Similar to above. Some pieces of larger show cores of blue grey, siliceous looking porphyry with disseminated fine-grained po.	80		0.4	1070	2	254	16.0	9	11.9	<1
SE018	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+67.3	chip	1.30	Very crumbly, altered porphyry with several irregular quartz patches. Evidence of shearing on some fracture faces.	437		0.6	1116	1.3	252	11.8	9	11.2	<1
SE019	N/A	N/A	2 m south of sample E03-005	chip	0.75	Quartz vein (true width) and stockwork zone 2m southerly of E03-005. W contact strike slip slickensides Att=055°-80°SE. Toward E03-005 western contact Att swings to 306°/90°±. Vein is more distinct closer to E03-005. Patchy grey sulphides ~1%. Spongy texture limonite in fractures.	337		11.9	333	230.3	127	4.5	270	32.1	6

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

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SE020	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+70.5 (West end of sample)	chip	2.40	Listwanite zone. Locally bright green due to mariposite. Some carbonate-silica veinlets and local fracture filling.	48		0.2	239	1.4	55	7.6	7	11.8	<1
SE021	N/A	N/A	Spur E 2+75(W. end)	chip	2.10	Soft, very altered (clay) zone between hard listwanite and serpentine band.	616		1.2	400	4.4	152	21.5	28	5.1	<1
SWF-001A	N/A	N/A	Spur F @ 2+15	Grab	5.0m	Pale green altered feldspar porphyry. Pervasive weak carbonate alteration. Cut by occasional carbonate veinlet. Disseminated pyrite (1-1.5%).	18		0.2	112	1.3	192	43.4	7	1.3	
SWF 2+02R	N/A	N/A	SWF 2+02			feldspar porphyry, locally few quartz veinlets.	5		0.2	199	0.3	373	11.6	4	2.3	<1
Ela 001	531970	5653591	SW Main 90m E of Main road junction.	chip	0.25	Fractured, crumbly, locally limonitic quartz manganese coatings, local vugs. Sample just below till sheet.	110		0.1	157	0.8	37	30.9	7	1.1	<1
Ela 002	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+03m	chip	0.24	Quartz<aplite vein. Few vugs, manganese coatings.	28		0.1	65	0.5	21	6.3	6	0.9	<1
Ela 003	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+06mE	chip	0.20	Quartz, broken feldspar porphyry. Strongly weathered/fractured. Quartz limonite/Mn, vuggy.	30		0.2	199	2.6	65	17.3	11	1.5	<1
Ela 004	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+07.5mE	grab		Quartz limonite, locally vuggy. Trace Ga, Asp(?). Tr Mal.	44		0.4	123	0.5	24	84.6	210	1.1	<1
Ela 005	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+09mE	chip	0.30	Quartz vein. Vuggy/limonite. Tr py.	173		0.6	397	0.5	12	23.9	17	1.6	<1
Ela 006	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+12mE	chip	0.35	Crumbly, broken quartz vein.	318		2.9	469	7.6	26	45.3	216	1.6	<1
Ela 007	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+15mE	chip	0.30	Crumbly/limonitic massive quartz. 0.5% clots and wisps of f.g. py/asp.	417		0.5	1112	1.4	106	45.0	41	3	<1
Ela 008	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+23.5mE	chip	0.05	Rusty quartz vein. Broken/crumbly.	733		0.8	1960	1.5	84	6.4	68	2.9	<1
Ela 009	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+41mE	grab	N/A	Quartz and aplite. Quartz appears to be parallel to rock cut face.	31		0.1	71	0.2	18	10.9	12	0.6	<1
Ela 010	N/A	N/A	Ela001 0+47mE	grab	N/A	Rusty/limonite quartz in road bed near junction	20		0.1	96	1.4	10	8.7	9	0.5	<1
Ela-011	532029	5653626	N/A	Chip	0.20m	20cm wide limonitic quartz vein, attitude: 280/60N. 15m & 46 degrees from 010.	13		0.1	84	0.4	37	6.0	25	1.3	<1
Ela-012	532025	5653621	N/A	Chip	N/A	Quartz/ aplite veining in floor of road trench, limonitic, manganese dendrites. 6m @48° from ELA-010.	68		0.1	135	0.2	10	5.7	12	0.9	<1
Ela-013	531985	5653607	Ela 0+75	Chip	N/A	Milky white, locally limonitic quartz vein. Sample 2m & 215 degrees from ELA-005.	117		0.6	222	0.4	20	55.5	264	1.3	<1
MV-01A	531688	5653811	Main Vein	Chip	0.80m	Most uphill and westerly sample of a wide zone of parallel veins in feldspar porphyry. Sample is approx. 25% quartz veining.	1911	1.91	1.9	207	4.5	53	5.8	186	1.7	1
MV-01B	N/A	N/A	Main Vein	Chip	0.55m	95% milky quartz vein with trace mal and py.	3588	3.59	0.6	288	0.8	27	1.0	38	2.1	<1
MV-01C	N/A	N/A	Main Vein	Chip	3.20m	Mixed feldspar porphyry and 20% quartz veins. Veins average < 5cm.	34727	34.73	5.3	694	1.9	23	1.7	91	2.8	<1
MV-01D	N/A	N/A	Main Vein	Chip	0.55m	Most of sample is milky white quartz veining.	2037	2.04	1.0	1209	1.8	32	1.3	74	3.2	1
MV-02	531694	5653810	5m N of MV-01	Chip	2.60m	70% quartz veining, rest = feldspar porphyry. Abundant vein breccia in centre of sample. Largest vein =40 cm. ATT of zone = 022°/45°W	364		1.0	584	2.4	32	1.7	83	3.7	<1
MV-03	N/A	N/A	5m N of MV-02	Chip	1.25m	Vein with serpentine footwall and feldspar porphyry hanging wall. Veins pinch and swell considerably with individual veins to 0.15m. Note: J.Kerr sample 2.60m N.	38687	3.87	11.6	983	3.5	36	3.8	191	4.1	<1
MV-04	N/A	N/A	5m N of MV-03	Chip	1.80m	90% quartz. Serpentine hanging wall and feldspar porphyry footwall.	211		1.0	219	1.7	28	1.6	174	2.6	<1
MV-05	N/A	N/A	5m N of MV-04	Chip	1.80m	40% massive, shattered milky quartz. Footwall is very crumbly feldspar porphyry. This is north end of trench and sampling due to deepening overburden.	25211	2.52	6.7	280	25.1	32	3.9	260	2.5	2
WV-01	531625	5653920	West Vein	Chip	0.65m	Weakly limonitic quartz with trace py, asp and 1.5mm grain of NATIVE GOLD. Average vein ATT= 010°/90°.		134.43	23.0	532	3.9	91	2.1	622	3.5	2
WV-02	N/A	N/A	5m N of WV-01	Chip	0.50m	Quartz vein with serpentine footwall and aplitic hanging wall. Serpentine fragments in E 1/3 of vein. Trace sulphides with suspect grey metallics.	50037	50.04	8.3	864	4.4	123	3.0	731	3.2	<1
WV-03	N/A	N/A	5m N of WV-02	Chip	1.15m	Gougey serpentine with 5% quartz vein fragments. Vein pinched dramatically in last 2m. Aplitic hanging wall, serpentine footwall.	1972	1.97	1.0	827	2.6	54	2.4	105	0.8	1
WV-04	N/A	N/A	5m N of WV-03	Chip	0.30m	Stockwork veining and shear zone. Hanging wall is massive feldspar porphyry cut by aplite and quartz veinlets. Footwall is rotted serpentine.	70887	7.09	13.3	1809	1.8	135	2.9	50	2.5	<1
WV-05	N/A	N/A	2.5m N of WV-04	Chip	0.30m	Very limonitic and fractured quartz veining. Grain of bright yellow NATIVE GOLD. West wall is porphyry and east wall is rotted serpentine.		111.71	31.6	1279	2.0	72	4.0	86	8.0	<1
WV-06	N/A	N/A	2.5m N of WV-05	Chip	0.20m	Very crumbly and limonitic vein zone. ATT= 008°/84°E. Serpentine gouge E wall and feldspar porphyry west wall.	6750	6.75	1.2	2182	0.7	44	2.7	27	7.2	<1
WGE-001	531206	5653384	N/A	Grab	0.40m	Large angular piece of milky quartz and several smaller nearby pieces on talus slope. Rusty fractures, low sulphides. 20m due east of L-6S;3+00W	8858	8.86	4.3	63	3.5	30	7.4	119	5.6	<1
WGE-002	531190	5653425	N/A	Grab	15m	Composite sample of numerous pieces of quartz float up to 30 cm collected across the fall line. Some fragments show a feldspar porphyry host rock.	137		1.0	62	10.2	11	2.9	52	0.9	<1
WGE-003	531163	5653489	N/A	Grab	15m	Composite sample of numerous pieces of quartz float up to 40 cm collected across the fall line. Some fragments show serpentine host. Occasional piece with slickensided surfaces. Trace malachite/azurite on fractures.	1782	1.78	2.2	136	7.7	64	1.8	127	3.6	<1
WGE-004	531166	5653523	N/A	Grab	0.30m	Sample of rusty weathering quartz boulder in "float train".	7		2.0	192	39.8	23	7.2	101	2.1	<1

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
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WGE-005	531162	5653543	N/A	Grab	3x.6m	60x30 cm limonitic quartz boulder. <i>Re-sample of WGE-001.</i> Trace oxidized pyrite. Talus in the vicinity of the quartz boulder consists of ~65% feldspar porphyry, 30% harzburgite, 5% quartz.	30		1.6	85	2.0	37	3.1	52	9.4	<1
WGE-006	531167	5653546	N/A	Grab	0.30m	Massive, milky quartz boulder from float train emanating from Spur D. Patches of f.g. grey metallic mineral. Sulphides v. low (<<1%).	3724	3.72	89.3	52	1671.1	37	80.8	2393	42.9	7
No. 9 Area:																
N-046R	530968	5654628	n/a	Grab	3x3m	Orange coloured listwanite. Very irregular weathered surface. Abundant mariposite. Zone is at least 7 m wide. Continuous etc for 75m at 075°	20		<.1	8	0.2	4	0.3	1	0.6	<1
N-050R	530917	5654585	n/a	Grab	2 x 2m	Qtz veins to 10 cm with local clots of py. In situ and nearby float.	20		0.1	57	0.2	54	8.4	2	4.6	<1
NA-01R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA@ 0+29	Chip	0.20	Qtz vein in very fractured feldspar porphyry. Tr py	20		0.4	1135	0.6	162	7.5	6	16.0	<1
NA-02R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA@ 0+50	Chip	2.00	Feldspar porphyry with local qtz veinlets to 1 cm. ~0.5m of north end of sample is	430		0.3	88	1.4	68	2.2	18	1.2	<1
NA-03R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA@ 1+61	Chip	1.50	feldspar porphyry with disseminated py	50		0.2	570	0.3	138	1.8	6	4.4	<1
NA-04R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA@ 2+50	Chip	4.50	Pale brown rusty, bleached m.g. intrusive (feldspar porphyry) with mafics highly altered. Disseminated py (~1%).	90		0.2	850	0.7	152	3.4	7	10.3	<1
NA-05R	530965	5654559	Spur NA	Chip	6.00	Continues northerly from sample NA-04R. feldspar porphyry more grey-blue, silicified with greater disseminated py. Occasional qtz veinlet to 1 cm+. Tr cpy	160		0.8	1745	0.9	624	64.5	10	17.1	<1
NA-06R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	2.65	Starts 4m past end of NA-05R. Rubble covers intervening area. Similar to NA-05R. One thin veinlet along shear. Att=204°/30°W. Disseminated py ~1%. feldspar porphyry still limonite stained and well fractured.	280		0.3	1490	0.4	167	7.9	5	13.2	<1
NA-07R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	4.25	Similar to above. Few veinlets and weak stockwork veining. Continues northerly from end NA-06R. feldspar porphyry still red-brown colour and quite fractured. North end of sample marked by fault plane. Att=062°/70°SW	360		0.2	1132	0.3	112	4.0	4	9.5	<1
NA-08R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	3.05	Continues northerly from NA-07R. Altered feldspar porphyry similar to above. Locally stockwork veined. ≤1% disseminated py.	170		0.2	1113	0.2	103	3.2	3	7.9	<1
NA-09R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	1.50	Adjacent and N of NA-08R. Pale grey-brown to greenish feldspar porphyry with irregular quartz veinlets to 3cm. No mafics. Minor (~1%) dissem. py.	100		0.7	2233	0.4	85	5.8	4	16.8	<1
NA-10R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	0.70	Continues northerly from NA-09R. Vein and strong stockwork zone. Vein Att=284°/78°S.	70		0.1	2298	0.2	74	2.7	3	14.2	<1
NA-11R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA@ 2+64	Chip	3.95	Continues northerly from NA-010R. Similar to above. Very fractured feldspar porphyry. Occasional qtz veinlet/stockwork. ≤1%disseminated py. North end of sample at 2+77 road co-ord.	70		0.1	1800	0.2	48	1.2	3	9.5	<1
NA-12R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	2.75	Continues northerly from NA-011R. Similar to above. Few qtz veinlets. North end is irregular contact with sheared serpentinite. Road cut and suberops uphill indicate a strike of 315° and dip ~60°SW.	60		<.1	370	0.1	32	3.5	1	3.2	<1
NA-13R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	0.25	Adjacent to above. Irregular qtz vein at contact between serpentinite and feldspar porphyry. Sampled 1m length of vein. May occur as irregular clots along the fault	90		<.1	442	0.2	34	0.8	1	1.6	<1
NA-14R	N/A	N/A	Spur NA	Chip	2.45	Sheared to massive serpentinite. Locally talcose feel. Abundant slickensides.	10		0.1	630	0.2	20	1.8	2	32.6	<1
NA 16R	N/A	N/A	1+50N; 1+10W	Grab		Angular float (20cm) of rusty weathering, massive quartz veining. Occasional vugs some containing py-cpy.	40		<0.2	95	<5	32	11.0	4	10.0	<10
SPUR NB																
<i>NOTE: Spur NB 0+00 point is at No. 9 Portal.</i>																
NBR-001	N/A	N/A	Spur NB @ 0+75	Chip	0.10m	Grey-white quartz vein with trace chalcopyrite. ATT 170°/60°E	8		0.2	7	0.1	120	1.2	2	0.2	<1
NBR-002	N/A	N/A	Spur NB @ 0+82	Grab	5m	Talus fragments of quartz veining up to 12 cm. Some mod. amounts of py, cpy.	67		3.5	453	19.0	423	2.9	100	13.2	1
NBR-003	N/A	N/A	Spur NB @ 1+62	Grab	0.30m	Feldspar porphyry (Hb diorite) boulder with rusty cpy fractures. Mod. magnetic	10		1.1	10	0.7	1082	2.4	9	1.1	<1
NBR-004	N/A	N/A	Spur NB @ 2+00	Chip	0.65m	Green-grey, massive feldspar porphyry (Hb diorite). Moderate f.g. carbonate alteration throughout. Minor dissem. py. Mod. magnetic. Represents west contact of No. 9 intrusive body with much more altered intrusive or separate intrusive body.	6		0.1	21	0.1	86	1.0	2	1.2	<1
NBR-005	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-004	Chip	0.20m	Altered, sheared zone with minor quartz veining to 8mm within weakly altered porphyry. ATT = 185°/40°W	15		0.2	92	0.1	84	0.8	3	7.0	<1
NBR-006	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-005	Chip	0.60m	Pale green, m.g. chloritically altered hornblende porphyry. Weak carbonate alteration. Very low sulphides << 1% py.	18		<.1	46	0.7	75	0.8	3	1.2	<1
NBR-007	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-006	Chip	0.50m	Brown weathered m.g. intrusive with rusty fractures. Milky quartz veining. Footwall to large quartz vein (NBR-008, 8A). Malachite on fractures.	315		0.8	490	9.4	168	3.4	21	8.3	<1
NBR-008	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-007	Chip	1.35m (True)	Sample collected 2m northerly along strike of NBR-008A. Massive milky white quartz vein with clots of asp, cpy, mal and trace stibnite. ATT. ~195°/65°W. Hanging	253		2.1	1178	21.4	408	12.9	35	123.7	<1
NBR-008A	N/A	N/A	Spur NB	Chip	0.80m	Massive milky white, weakly limonitic quartz vein. FW is prominent shear ATT = 200°/65°W. Low sulphides.	271		0.1	750	0.5	24	2.7	3	7.7	<1

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

Sample Number	UTM (Nad 83) Easting Northing		Road or Grid Location	Type	Width	Description	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)
NBR-009	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-008	Chip	1.60m	Soft, decomposing red-brown feldspar porphyry cut by occasional qtz veinlets (<2cm). Represents hanging wall of large quartz vein (NBR-008). Minor pyrite, asp.	2776	2.78	1.9	3000	0.5	177	6.2	5	17.9	<1
NBR-010	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-009	Chip	5.0m	Similar to above with at least 6 quartz veinlets to 5 cm. Highly variable orientations.	1213	1.21	1.3	1870	0.4	214	23.7	5	22.4	<1
NBR-011	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-010	Chip	2.30m	Red-brown altered, silicified feldspar porphyry cut by irregular quartz veinlets. No carbonate. Disseminated py, asp ~1.5 to 2%.	759		1.5	1394	0.6	100	2.6	3	23.8	<1
NBR-012	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-011	Chip	0.20m	Milky quartz vein in salmon coloured, f.g. silica-feldspar rich rock (intrusive). Original texture obliterated, no mafics. 1-1.5% dissem. f.g. py, asp, trace Mo.	267		0.9	501	1.6	59	2.1	4	17.9	<1
NBR-013	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-012	Chip	1.40m	Pale grey silica-carbonate rock that is probably highly altered intrusive. Consists of 1 to 10 mm grains of quartz in carbonate matrix (ankerite?). Pitted surface due erosion of carbonate. Voids limonite filled. No mafics. Py, minor asp, cpy (~1%)	462		3.1	903	5.3	134	2.9	8	34.7	<1
NBR-014	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-013	Chip	0.30m (True)	Milky quartz vein that pinches and swells ranging from 25 to 45 cm wide. ATT (avg) = 196°/50-80°W. Very low sulphide content.	58		0.2	117	0.1	15	3.4	1	6.9	<1
NBR-015	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-014	Chip	1.0m	Mixed "rotted" porphyry and minor silicified zones. Minor dissem. py, asp.	1415	1.41	2.3	1487	0.4	96	16.9	5	18.7	<1
NBR-016	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-015	Chip	0.80m	Light red-brown weathered siliceous intrusive with no mafics evident (altered). 2% dissem py with lesser asp. No carbonate	48		0.2	378	0.6	38	7.9	6	8.0	<1
NBR-017	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-016	Chip	7.70m	Pinkish-red, weakly limonitic, highly altered intrusive. Few qtz veinlets and low py. West end of sample at NB 2+23.	22		0.1	64	0.1	35	5.6	3	3.2	<1
NBR-018	N/A	N/A	W of NBR-017	Chip	2.90m	At start of short branch road that heads SSW and then SSE. Sample orientation at 015°. Rock = red-brown to pinkish silicified feldspar porphyry with small irregular qtz veinlets. V. low sulphides.	84		0.1	51	0.4	74	13.2	3	4.0	<1
NBR-019	N/A	N/A	2m from N end of NBR-018	Chip	1.40m	Pale brown f-m.g. equigranular silicified and veined pinkish intrusive. Qtz veinlets to 1.5mm. Weak carbonate > on fractures. Dissem py 1 to 1.5%. West end of sample at listwanite contact - ATT= 056°/90°.	111		0.2	118	0.6	100	11.5	6	10.9	<1
NBR-020	N/A	N/A	8m NNE of NBR-019	Chip	0.60m	Very altered red-brown intrusive cut by veins and clots of quartz to 10 cm. Bright orange limonite (jarosite?). Prominent fault on west side marks contact with massive listwanite - 056/72W. Minor py, tr asp in veins and host rock.	279		0.1	231	0.3	22	7.1	5	1.7	<1
NBR-021	N/A	N/A	Along short spur south of NB spur.	Chip	4.50m	Pale green-brown f. to m.g. silicified intrusive with buff carbonate (ankerite). No mafic minerals evident. Cut by 1mm to 2cm qtz veinlets. Dissem. py to 1mm. 2-3% sulphides with lesser asp, cpy, Mo. No carb, non magnetic. Possibly a strongly silicified intrusive near listwanite contact	826		1.2	1911	0.3	97	5.9	3	16.6	<1
NBR-022	N/A	N/A	Along short spur south of NB spur.	Chip	0.70m	Adjacent and W of 021. Silica-carbonate (ankerite) vein zone. Original rock type obliterated. 1-2% dissem. sulphides py>asp<cpy. West end of sample at E contact of listwanite (012°/75°W)	737		3.2	1984	0.6	190	7.3	4	29.2	<1
NBR-023	530838	5654456	No. 9 Grid	Grab		Float of leucocratic intrusive in listwanite. Dissem py, cpy	16		0.3	45	0.2	564	1.3	3	1.1	<1
NBR-024	530821	5654455	No. 9 Grid	Grab	10m	Pale grey- green altered siliceous feldspar porphyry (Diorite). Pervasive weak carbonate. Sericitic alteration. Secondary biotite. Strongly slickensided. Weakly magnetic. Disseminated f.g. intergrown po, cpy (3-4%), lesser asp, Mo.	150		0.9	314	0.6	1094	187.6	8	8.8	<1
NBR-025	530651	5654184	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1.5x5m	Light grey, altered feldspar porphyry (dioritic). Mafics destroyed. Weak-mod carbonate alteration as matrix and fine veinlets. Well mineralized with 5% dissem. py, cpy, mal/azurite, Mo - Sulphide clots to 4mm.	2		2.8	2	5.0	3327	351.3	32	0.4	<1
NBR-026	530668	5654132	No. 9 Grid	Grab	15x7m N-S	Composite of milky quartz boulders up to 0.6m in talus. occasional irregular clots of f.g. dark silvery-grey metallic mineral., cpy, mal/azurite. Source appears to be SSE from W side of listwanite.	19		8.9	3	730.9	220	3.1	951	0.6	1
NBR-027	530766	5654494	No. 9 Grid	Grab	6m N-S	Weakly limonite stained crowded feldspar porphyry. Sericite> chlorite alteration. No carbonate. Non magnetic. F.g. dissem. po, cpy, Mo (<1%).	11		1.1	8	1.2	1163	80.5	6	0.6	<1
NBR-028	530678	5654498	No. 9 Grid	Grab	7m	22m NW of station N2+00N; 3+00W. Subcrop of light grey-mauve coarse grained feldspar porphyry. 2-4% dissem. sulphides with pyrrhotite dominant.	2		0.1	2	1.3	172	1.4	5	0.1	<1
NBR-029	N/A	N/A	No. 9 Grid	Grab	2x2m	Dyke(?) of rusty weathering green, m.g. feldspar - hornblende porphyry surrounded by serpentine debris. Low qtz, weak chlorite, no biotite and carbonate alteration. Dissem. clots of po >> cpy to 2mm (2%). Non magnetic.	<2		0.2	1	0.2	934	9.9	4	3.5	<1
RMR-0001	N/A	N/A	No. 9 Grid	Grab	10x10m	Limonitic quartz vein material as boulders to 30 cm. Qtz is granular and locally vuggy. Occasional carbonate clots. Abundant malachite +/- azurite. 3% py galena. 1/2-1% pyrite. Minor cpy. Gentle northeast facing slope at base of feldspar porphyry outcrop. Sample near D019R .	123		77.3	311	200.2	324	13.2	2603	44.6	11
RMR-0002	530750	5654562	No. 9 Grid	Grab	2x2m	Limonitic quartz vein material, boulders up to 45cm. Vein material at base of rusty feldspar porphyry outcrop. Noted slickensides on some cobbles. Quartz quite vuggy with terminated crystals to 1cm. 10-15% arsenopyrite, trace chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite. NATIVE GOLD grain (0.5 mm) noted.	14913	14.91	1.5	>9999	7.8	13	0.8	67	50.5	8

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

Sample Number	UTM (Nad 83) Easting Northing		Road or Grid Location	Type	Width	Description	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)
RMR-0003	530752	5654554	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1x1m	Subcrop with limonitic milky quartz vein material to 7cm. Weakly brecciated and cut by < 1mm qtz microveinlets. Abundant stringers of fine-grained arsenopyrite (5%). No other sulphides noted. Sample 10m north of L2+50N, 2+37.5W.	13777	13.78	3.4	>9999	11.2	56	2.0	106	26.3	4
RMR-0004	530735	5654567	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1x2m	Quartz vein float to 15 cm. Vugs common. Locally semi-massive seams of fine-grained arsenopyrite. Minor chalcopyrite and galena. Trace sphalerite?	2634	2.63	58.0	>9999	140.1	575	1.1	2191	70.9	12
RMR-0005	530733	5654567	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1x1m	Sample taken 2m west of RMR-0004 to test rusty feldspar porphyry host rock. Secondary biotite common. Dissem. po>chalcopyrite (total 2%). No carbonate, non magnetic.	88		0.6	74	1.3	370	10.0	13	0.6	< 1
RMR-0006	530734	5654581	No. 9 Grid	Chip	1m	15 cm sheared, mineralized quartz vein zone in centre of 1.0m chip sample. Two smaller (2cm wide) quartz veins footwall to the shear zone. ATT: 345°/50°W. Abundant fine-grained arsenopyrite, trace Mo, cpy in the quartz veins. Host rock strongly limonitic biotitic porphyry, trace disseminated chalcopyrite.	242		1.2	3905	9.9	150	236.2	161	7.8	2
RMR-0007	530794	5654642	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1x1m	Rusty feldspar porphyry. Sample 25m & 135° from L3+50N, 2+00W. 1-2% disseminated molybdenum, trace f. g. dissem. chalcopyrite, 1/2-1% pyrrhotite.	7		0.2	23	0.7	226	893.8	6	0.3	< 1
RMR-0008	530761	5654201	No. 9 Grid	Grab	7x15m	Grab of milky white quartz vein float material. Sample primarily east of L1+00S, 2+50W. Trace chalcopyrite along margin of one fragment. One 10cm cobble with galena and malachite.	25		20.5	10	957.5	98	2.5	2063	0.3	3
RMR-0009	530708	5654219	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1x1m	Abundant disseminated cpy and mal in white, altered intrusive. Low quartz, mafics chloritized. Non limonitic, no carbonate. 355° & 30m from N1+00S, 3+00W.	8		4.8	4	9.0	6547	86.4	26	0.2	< 1
RMR-0010	530721	5654217	No. 9 Grid	Grab	1x6m	Quartz vein float, trace chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite. Trace elongate silvery grey crystals - stibnite? Quartz vein boulders up to 30cm wide.	4		2.3	3	133.2	112	10.3	162	0.1	< 1
RMR-0011	530869	5654492	No. 9 Grid	Chip	1x1m	Chip sample across 1m wide limonitic quartz vein in listwanite cliffs. No sulphides noted.	16		4.0	54	100.1	48	31.8	285	14.0	2
RMR-0012	530637	5653800	No. 9 Extension	Grab	1x4m	Hornblende/ feldspar porphyry, locally weakly limonitic. Outcrop exposed over 4m in road cut (sample taken at SWE 3+35)	2		0.1	2	2.3	22	0.4	13	0.1	< 1
RMR-0013	530645	5654285	No. 9 Grid	Grab		Pale Green-grey hornblende diorite with mafics altered to chlorite. Disseminated sulphides 2-3% (py, minor cpy). Weak carbonate alteration. Non magnetic.	< 2		0.4	2	0.8	634	4.4	8	0.1	< 1

Mapping:

D001R	531525	5654174	Elizabeth Grid	grab	na	Milky, partly vuggy quartz vein. Patchy limonite staining. Feldspar porphyry host rock.	3		0.3	17	0.1	311	0.3	5	1.3	< 1
D003R	530837	5654200	No. 9 Grid	float	na	Rusty, milky quartz stockwork from sub crop of highly altered and oxidized feldspar porphyry. Fracture-controlled limonitization. <5 m east listwanite /altered feldspar porphyry contact. Att: ~010°.	56		0.1	258	0.3	11	2.2	3	8.2	< 1
D004R	530829	5654207	No. 9 Grid	grab	na	Orange brown listwanite. East-central outcrop area.	22		0.2	178	0.8	82	8.5	4	15.3	< 1
D007R	530770	5653998	No. 9 Grid	grab	na	Fractured, orange brown listwanite. Abundant quartz-dolomite stockwork. Below the ridge top at ~2500 m, close to western contact.	13		0.1	7	<.1	22	2.0	2	7.4	< 1
D009R	530590	5653975	No. 9 Grid	float	na	Angular float of light grey/creamy, equigranular, leucocratic felsic intrusive (aplite?). From the talus in the cirque.	< 2		<.1	4	<.1	5	0.2	1	0.2	< 1
D011R	530295	5654420	No. 9 Grid	float	na	Float of off-white, medium grained felsic intrusive, 5-7% chloritized mafics, rare milky quartz veining.	< 2		<.1	4	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.4	< 1
D016R	530832	5654467	No. 9 Grid	float	na	Extremely rusty, fractured milky quartz vein in altered, strongly oxidized feldspar porphyry (?). Sub crop <5 m from the western contact with listwanite.	< 2		0.1	13	0.4	77	10.7	3	1.1	< 1
D019R	530731	5654587	No. 9 Grid	grab	na	Altered, heavily limonitized feldspar porphyry with milky, brecciated, oxidized quartz veining. In the cirque west of the listwanite contact.	383		>200	169	867.6	1458	8.2	>9999	126.7	43
D028R	531135	5657010	New Claims	grab	na	Medium grey-green, plag-phyric intermediate dyke. Trend 010. Along ridge.	5		1.3	1	3.3	91	3.9	34	0.7	< 1
D034R	532854	5655990	New Claims	chip	na	Narrow zone of quartz-calcite stringers in medium grey, intermediate, plagioclase-hornblende porphyry.	3		1.0	3	2.9	33	0.3	46	0.2	< 1
D035R	533028	5655978	New Claims	chip	na	Light beige to buff, weakly plag-phyric, intermediate dyke, narrow calcite<quartz stringers.	4		0.3	2	0.7	16	0.2	10	0.3	< 1
D044R	531127	5652466	New Claims	grab	na	Tertiary polymictic conglomerate? or possibly Quarternary, well indurated pebbly tillite? Clast supported, 50-80% subangular to angular frags of dominantly ultramafic and light, siliceous material. Matrix weakly calcareous coarse sand. In the Blue Creek.	2		0.1	1	0.2	4	0.1	7	0.7	< 1
D045R	530922	5652318	New Claims	grab	na	Subangular float of milky quartz stockwork in fractured, weakly oxidized medium grey, plag-phyric intermediate intrusive. Adjacent to the Blue Creek in the west.	< 2		0.2	3	0.5	30	0.2	6	1.5	< 1
D047R	529633	5651392	New Claims	grab	na	Brecciated, medium grey, fine grained, hornblende-plagioclase phyric mafic dyke. White, partly vuggy quartz infilling fractures.	66		0.7	204	0.7	29	2.8	25	3.1	< 1

ELIZABETH PROJECT - 2003
Rock Samples

Sample Number	UTM (Nad 83) Easting Northing		Road or Grid Location	Type	Width	Description	Au ppb	Au g/t	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)
D056R	532152	5652117	New Claims	chip	na	Narrow (<1-2cm) milky quartz veinlets in fractured, feldspar-hornblende porphyry. Some limonite staining fractures.	<2		0.1	4	0.3	21	0.1	7	0.1	<1
D059R	533047	5652540	New Claims	float	na	Angular float of leucocratic, equigranular felsic intrusive with locally vuggy, weakly limonitic, white quartz veining.	<2		<.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	<1
D061R	533133	5652759	New Claims	float	na	Angular milky white quartz float. Weakly fractured and vuggy. Sparse limonite staining. Harzburgite/serpentinite talus.	59		2.7	438	7	8	8.8	228	1.1	<1
D063R	533437	5652852	New Claims	float	na	Milky, sugary quartz. Very weak limonite on fractures. On talus of Ultramafics.	<2		0.1	5	0.1	42	0.2	3	0.1	<1
D067R	530360	5653728	New Claims	float	na	Milky quartz stringers in grey-green plag-phyric (<30% phenocrysts) porphyry.	<2		0.1	2	0.1	4	0.2	3	0.1	<1
D079R	529510	5652301	New Claims	float	na	Angular float of milky quartz vein material. Talus slope covered by serpentinite rubble.	<2		<.1	1	<.1	3	0.2	1	0.2	<1
D083R	531647	5653341	Elizabeth	float	na	Angular milky quartz. Rubble and sub crop of feldspar porphyry.	<2		0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.1	<1
D085R	534875	5654689	New Claims	float	na	Float of listwanite in the dry depression of Cabin Creek. Large outcrop of feldspar porphyry upslope, north, and to the east.	<2		<.1	3	<.1	11	0.1	1	6.1	<1
D088R	535277	5654935	New Claims	grab	na	Orange-brown listwanite. Narrow, quartz<<<calcite stringers. Small outcrop area (2.5x2x2m).	<2		0.1	11	0.2	26	0.1	7	4.3	<1
D089R	535274	5654968	New Claims	grab	na	Light beige to buff, plagioclase-hornblende phyric, intermediate dyke. Locally, narrow (<1cm) calcite veining.										<1
D099R	534926	5655253	New Claims	grab	na	Fractured, bleached and intensely limonitized feldspar porphyry. On the ridge top, NE part of the property.	6		0.1	472	0.1	20	0.3	9	11.3	<1
D101RA	534638	5655360	New Claims	float	na	Bleached, light grey plag-phyric porphyry. Strong fracture-controlled limonitization. Flooded by weakly oxidized milky quartz. On the north facing slope from the ridge top.	<2		<.1	10	<.1	2	0.1	2	1	<1
D101RB	534638	5655360	New Claims	float	na	Angular float of milky, locally vuggy quartz. Weakly limonitized along fractures and cavities. On the talus of altered, strongly oxidized feldspar porphyry.	16		2.3	68	0.3	18	1.0	246	7.3	<1
Misc.																
CABIN CK	534781	5654471	n/a	Grab	5m	Angular quartz float fragments from small creek along Blue Creek road. Disseminated py, mo and suspect asp.	520		0.3	1837	0.5	17	9.3	29	6.2	<1

APPENDIX D

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

PETROGRAPHY

Eight rock samples were submitted to Mr. John Payne, consultant to Vancouver Petrographics Ltd for thin section analysis and rock descriptions. The samples shown on Figure 4c represent a cross section of various mineralized (intrusive) rocks on the Elizabeth property. A list of these samples is as follows:

Sample ID	Location-Description
E03-020	SW Vein Zone Porphyry intrusion
NBR-013	Altered intrusive east of listwanite
NBR-024	Intrusive rock west of listwanite
NB 0+93	No. 9 Vein porphyry intrusion
Spur E” End	Dyke rock at end of Spur “E”
DDH 02-14 @ 74 m	Porphyry from drill core – Main – West Vein area (2002).
N0+57S;0+90W	Listwanite
DDH 02-14 @ 26 m	Ultramafic rock from drill core (2002)

The following is a list of abbreviations used on thin section photographs:

P	Plane light	ep	epidote
X	Plane light in crossed nicols	hb	hornblende
R	Reflected light	he	hematite
RX	Reflected light in crossed nicols	il	ilmenite
ac	actinolite	Kf	k-feldspar
ak	ankerite	ol	leucoxene
ap	apatite	opq	opaque
at	antigorite	pl	plagioclase
bi	biotite	po	pyrrhotite
cb	carbonate	qz	quartz
cl	chlorite	ru	rutile
cp	chalcopyrite	se	sericite
cs	calc-silicate	sp	serpentine
ct	cataclastic	sph	sphene
cz	clinozoisite	tr	tremolite

Report 030651 for

**Warner Gruenwald,
Geoquest Consulting Ltd.,
8055 Aspen Road,
Vernon, B.C., V1B 3M9**

November 2003

Samples: E03-020, NBR-013, NBR-024

Summary:

The scanned sections show the gross textural features of the samples; these features are seen much better on the digital image rather than on the printed image.

Sample E03-020 is a medium grained, hornblende quartz diorite containing minor biotite and K-feldspar and accessory opaque, sphene, and apatite. Plagioclase was altered moderately to strongly to sericite and locally to tremolite/actinolite or epidote. Much of the hornblende was recrystallized to finer aggregates. Some biotite flakes were altered completely to pseudomorphic chlorite. Textures suggest that the rock was metamorphosed slightly.

Sample NBR-013 was altered strongly and little original texture was preserved. Early alteration probably consisted of sericite/muscovite-(limonite) replacement of plagioclase. Later pervasive replacement was by quartz-K-feldspar with lesser patches of ankerite. Minor relic minerals include rutile and apatite. Two main veins and several much narrower veins are of ankerite.

Sample NBR 024 is a medium to coarse grained diorite dominated by plagioclase with scattered flakes of biotite and minor ragged patches of sphene-rutile. It was cataclastically deformed, with granulation of plagioclase grains in irregular patches and along fractures, and contortion of biotite flakes. Some very fine grained biotite is intergrown with cataclastically deformed plagioclase.

K-feldspar, ankerite, and chlorite form replacement patches and veins, many of which are associated with the cataclastically deformed zones. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite form irregular lenses and patches in the replacement zones. A banded vein at one end of the section is of calc-silicate and calcite. A few small veinlets are of calc-silicate.

Conclusions:

The main similarity in all three samples is the presence of subhedral to euhedral apatite grains in the range 0.5-0.7 mm long.

Samples E03-020 and NBR-024 are distinctly different in texture and mineralogy, the former contains quartz and hornblende, whereas the latter contains neither of these but is characterized by distinctive biotite flakes.

Sample NBR-013 was replaced strongly by quartz-K-feldspar-(ankerite) and the original texture and mineralogy cannot be determined sufficiently to state whether the original rock is associated with either of the other two.

Because of the absence of sericite/muscovite after biotite flakes, it is improbable that this sample could be related to Sample NBR-024.

The intense alteration would have destroyed any original hornblende and could have left relic patches of rutile. Thus, no conclusive evidence exists to state that the original rock definitely is not related genetically to Sample E03-020; however, no persuasive evidence can be recognized other than the fact that apatite has a similar texture in each to suggest that they might be related genetically.

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Sample E03-020 Hornblende Quartz Diorite

The sample is a medium grained, hornblende quartz diorite containing minor biotite and K-feldspar and accessory opaque, sphene, and apatite. Plagioclase was altered moderately to strongly to sericite and locally to tremolite/actinolite or epidote. Much of the hornblende was recrystallized to finer aggregates. Some biotite flakes were altered completely to pseudomorphic chlorite. Textures suggest that the rock was metamorphosed slightly.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)	
plagioclase	65-70%	1-2	(a few up to 4 mm long)
quartz	15-17	0.5-1.5	
hornblende	12-15	0.3-1.2	
biotite	1- 2	0.2-0.7	(one grain 2.5 mm long)
K-feldspar	0.5	0.3-0.8	
opaque	0.3	0.05-0.3	
apatite	0.1	0.07-0.2	(a few prismatic grains up to 0.4 mm long)
sphene	trace	0.1-0.2	
veinlets			
calc-silicate	minor	0.02-0.05	

Plagioclase forms equant, anhedral to subhedral (against quartz) grains. Some grains show weak compositional growth zoning from more-calcic cores to more-sodic rims. Alteration is moderate to disseminated flakes of sericite, and in most grains is stronger in the core. Many zones of strong sericite alteration contain zones of dusty, high-relief, turbid material, possibly cryptocrystalline clinozoisite. In some grains, parts of the grain are fresh and others are replaced by a dense aggregate of sericite flakes. Some grains contain ragged patches of tremolite/actinolite and a few contain minor epidote.

Quartz forms anhedral grains that are interstitial to plagioclase. Some quartz patches were recrystallized to finer subgrain aggregates (0.1-0.5 mm) with submosaic to slightly sutured grain borders. Some quartz patches have slightly strained extinction. One patch 0.8 mm across contains abundant acicular tremolite/actinolite grains, mainly in subparallel orientation.

Hornblende forms disseminated grains and clusters of grains with pleochroism from light to medium yellowish green. Some grains contain a moderately abundant network of irregular plagioclase grains. Many clusters appear to have formed by recrystallization of coarser hornblende grains. A few coarse grains are altered slightly to patches of chlorite and opaque; some of the opaque was altered to deep red-brown hematite.

Biotite forms a few clusters of ragged flakes with pleochroism from light to medium orangish brown. A few are intergrown intimately with plagioclase. A few were altered completely to pseudomorphic, pale to light green chlorite with minor patches of Ti-oxide.

K-feldspar forms a few anhedral grains interstitial to plagioclase.

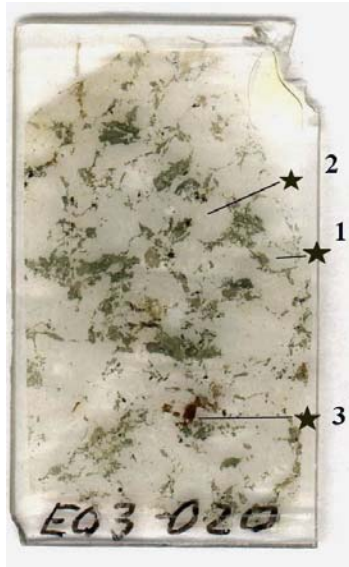
Opaque forms disseminated, anhedral grains.

Apatite forms disseminated, anhedral to subhedral grains, mainly associated with hornblende and opaque or in quartz; several of the grains in quartz are euhedral.

Sphene forms a few anhedral grains intergrown intimately with hornblende and chlorite.

A few, discontinuous, wispy veinlets up to 0.03 mm wide are of calc-silicate (R.I. ~1.60, birefringence 0.015).

Rock Sample E03-020



Thin Section

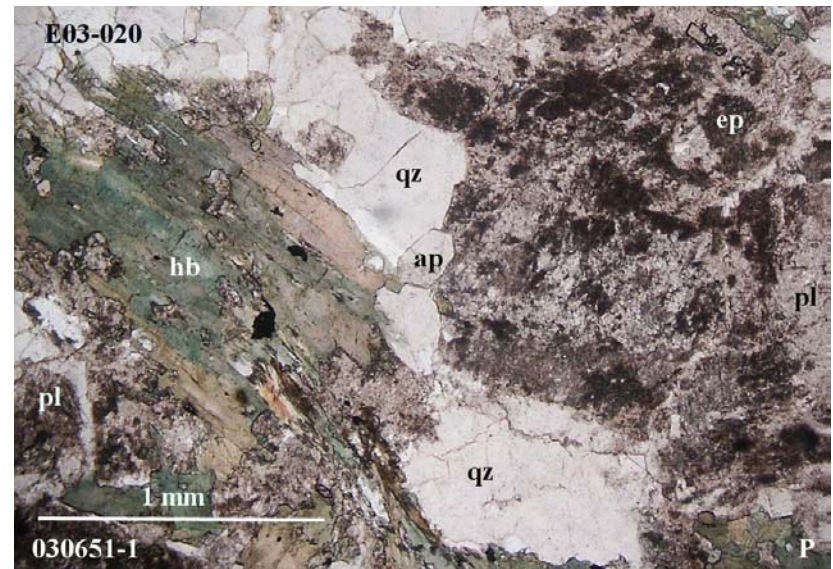


Photo 1.

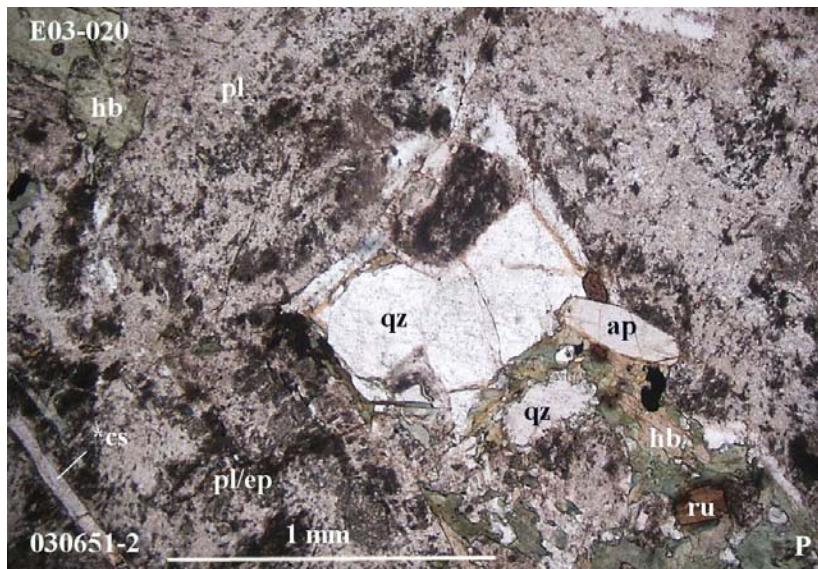


Photo 2.

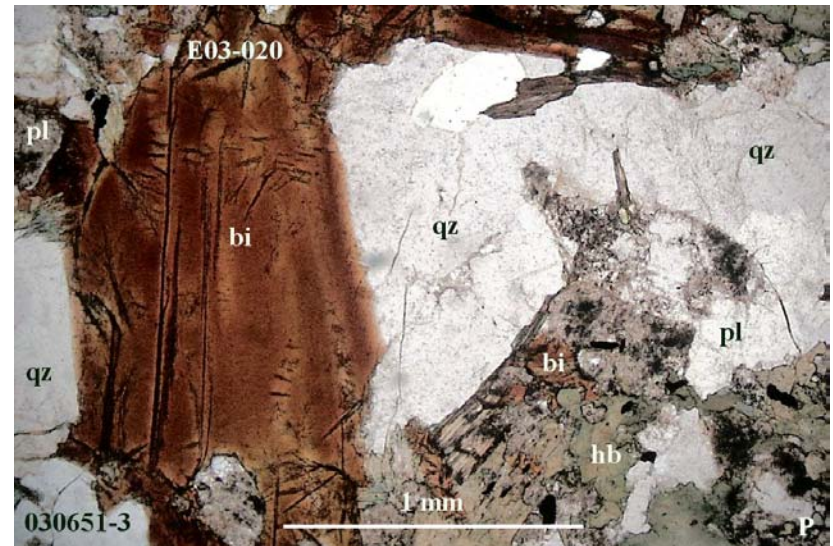


Photo 3.

**Sample NBR-013 Quartz-K-feldspar-Ankerite-Sericite/Muscovite-Limonite Alteration;
Ankerite Veins**

The rock was altered strongly and little original texture was preserved. Early alteration probably consisted of sericite/muscovite-(limonite) replacement of plagioclase. Later pervasive replacement was by quartz-K-feldspar with lesser patches of ankerite. Minor relic minerals include rutile and apatite. Two main veins and several much narrower veins are of ankerite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
relic minerals		
rutile	0.4	0.05-0.1 (a few grains up to 0.3 mm long)
apatite	0.2	0.07-0.5
zircon	trace	0.05-0.07
replacement		
early		
sericite/muscovite	8-10	0.03-0.2
limonite	1- 2	cryptocrystalline
later		
quartz	45-50%	0.5-2
K-feldspar	30-35	0.2-1.5 (a few up to 2 mm across)
ankerite	1- 2	0.1-0.5
opaque	0.1	0.05-0.15
veins		
ankerite	4- 5	0.1-0.5

Sericite/muscovite forms irregular patches and lenses up to 1.5 mm in size, probably secondary after plagioclase. Some muscovite clusters have a subradiating to radiating texture. Limonite is concentrated strongly in irregular patches, most of which are intergrown with sericite.

Rutile forms anhedral to subhedral grains and clusters, some of which are intergrown with sericite. A few euhedral, prismatic grains up to 0.3 mm long occur in quartz. A few patches up to 0.4 mm in size consist of dense to open aggregates of acicular rutile grains. Some of the rutile may be secondary concentrations of Ti-oxide from the replacement of mafic grains.

Apatite forms disseminated, subhedral to euhedral, prismatic grains whose texture is similar to that of apatite in Sample E03-020.

Zircon forms minor equant grains, mainly associated with rutile and sericite.

Quartz forms patches of anhedral grains, a few of which have strained extinction. Some of the quartz may represent original quartz in the original plutonic rock, but textures suggest that most of the quartz is of replacement origin. recrystallized patches are of moderately to strongly interlocking grains from 0.02-0.1 mm in size; some of these contain irregular patches of ankerite. Many coarse K-feldspar grains contain minor to moderately abundant irregular patches of sericite/muscovite and of ankerite, possibly relics of the earlier alteration of plagioclase to sericite/muscovite.

Ankerite is concentrated strongly in patches up to a few mm across. In some of these it is intergrown coarsely with sericite.

Opaque forms disseminated equant to tabular grains and clusters of grains.

Ankerite forms two subparallel, irregular veins up to 2.5 mm wide and a few veinlets up to 0.05 mm wide.

Rock Sample NBR-013



Thin Section

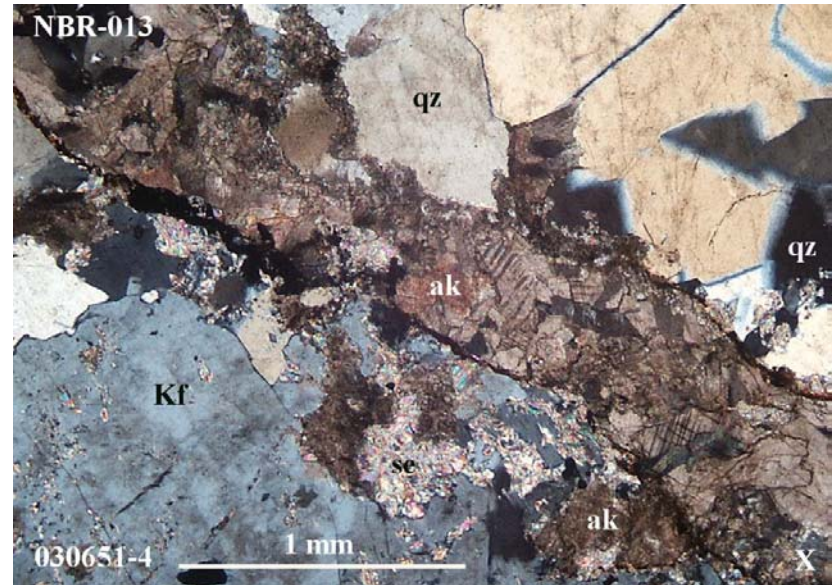


Photo 4.

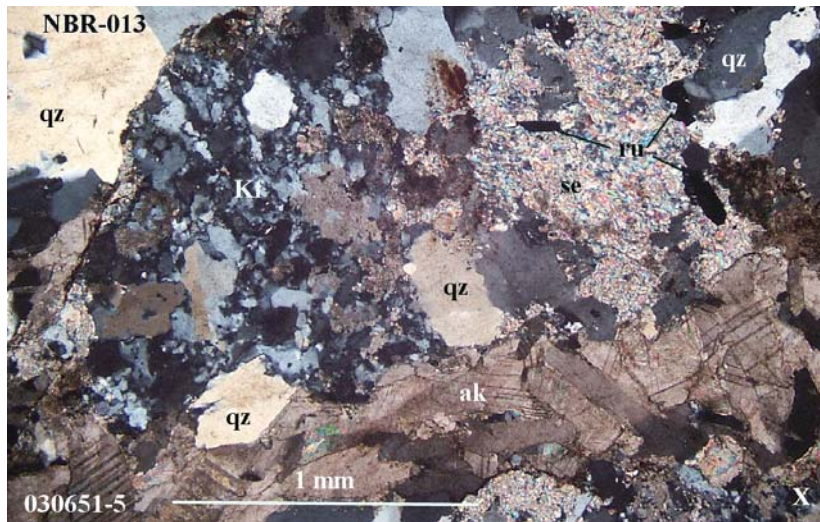


Photo 5.

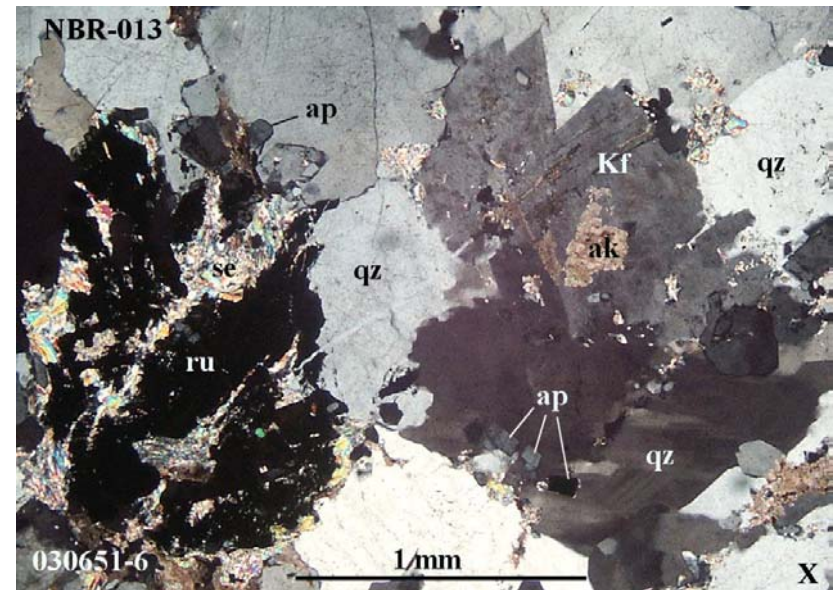


Photo 6.

**Sample NBR 024 Cataclastically Deformed Biotite Diorite;
K-feldspar-Ankerite-Chlorite-Pyrrhotite-Chalcopyrite Replacement;
Vein of Calc-silicate-Calcite; Veinlets of Calc-silicate**

The sample is a medium to coarse grained diorite dominated by plagioclase with scattered flakes of biotite and minor ragged patches of sphene-rutile. It was cataclastically deformed, with granulation of plagioclase grains in irregular patches and along fractures, and contortion of biotite flakes. Some very fine grained biotite is intergrown with cataclastically deformed plagioclase. K-feldspar, ankerite, and chlorite form replacement patches and veins, many of which are associated with the cataclastically deformed zones. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite form irregular lenses and patches in the replacement zones. A banded vein at one end of the section is of calc-silicate and calcite. A few small veinlets are of calc-silicate.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
plagioclase	70-75%	0.5-2
biotite	2- 3	0.5-2.5
sphene	0.3	0.2-0.7
apatite	0.2	0.2-0.6
rutile	0.1	0.05-0.1
replacement patches, veinlets		
K-feldspar	12-15	0.03-0.15
ankerite	12-15	0.05-1 (a few grains from 2-5 mm long)
chlorite	2- 3	0.05-0.15
pyrrhotite	1- 2	0.05-0.15
chalcopyrite	1	0.05-0.15
late vein		
calc-silicate-calcite	1	0.01-0.07 (calc-sil), 0.02-0.15 (ct)

Plagioclase forms equant to slightly prismatic grains that were altered slightly to sericite. Cores of many grains were replaced slightly to moderately by ragged patches of K-feldspar. A few grains contain ragged cores of epidote/allanite that in places has pleochroism from colourless to light reddish brown. .

Biotite forms anhedral flakes with pleochroism from pale to medium reddish brown. Most flakes were contorted moderately and slightly recrystallized.

Sphene and rutile occur together in disseminated, very irregular patches up to 0.7 mm in size that are intergrown with plagioclase. Many patches have ragged outlines and a fractured internal structure as a result of the cataclastic deformation.

Apatite forms subhedral to euhedral, prismatic grains commonly associated with biotite. Grains are fractured moderately

Cataclastic deformation in patches and seams caused granulation of plagioclase and biotite grains; many of the biotite grains in the groundmass were replaced by pseudomorphic chlorite.

(continued)

Irregular patches and veinlets up to a few mm wide are of intergrowths of ankerite, K-feldspar, and chlorite. These replace mainly the zones of cataclastically deformed plagioclase and some cut undeformed plagioclase grains.

Sulphides are concentrated moderately to strongly in patches up to 2.5 mm across and lenses up to 1.5 mm long that are intergrown with replacement K-feldspar, ankerite, and chlorite. The sulphide mineral ratio varies widely from patch to patch. One patch consists of an aggregate of tabular pyrrhotite grains.

A vein up to 0.65 mm wide at one end of the section is dominated by calc-silicate(?) adjacent to the host rock and by calcite on the side away from the host rock. It contains several wispy seams parallel to the length of the vein. A few discontinuous veinlets up to 0.05 mm wide are of calc-silicate with minor calcite. The calc-silicate is somewhat similar to clinozoisite, but has a lower R.I. (about 1.60-1.65) and a birefringence of about 0.015.

Rock Sample NBR 024



Thin Section

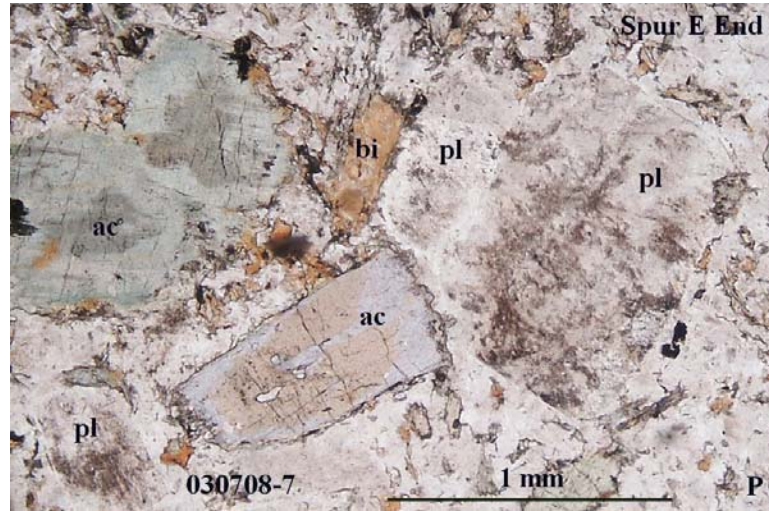


Photo 7.

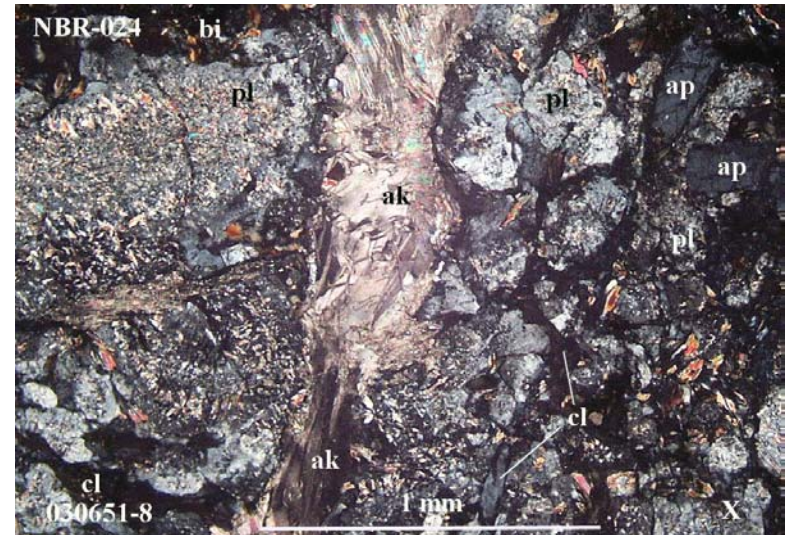


Photo 8.

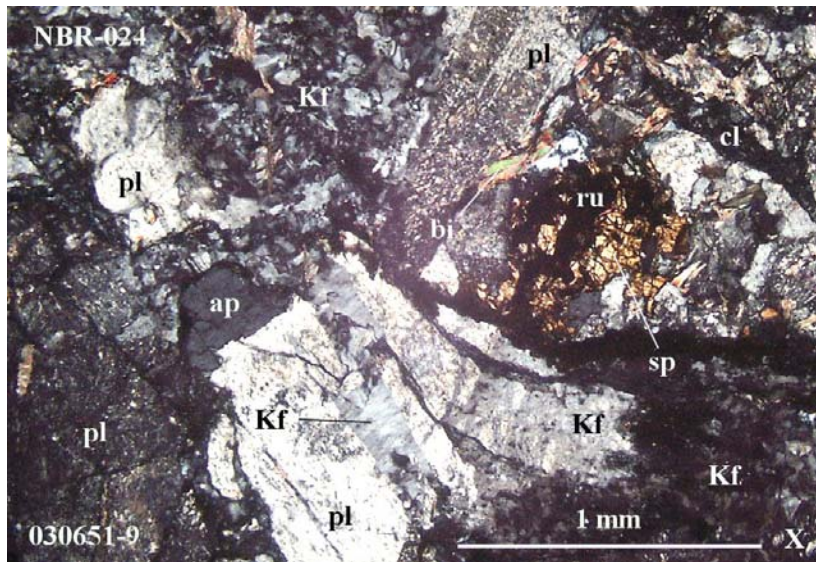


Photo 9.

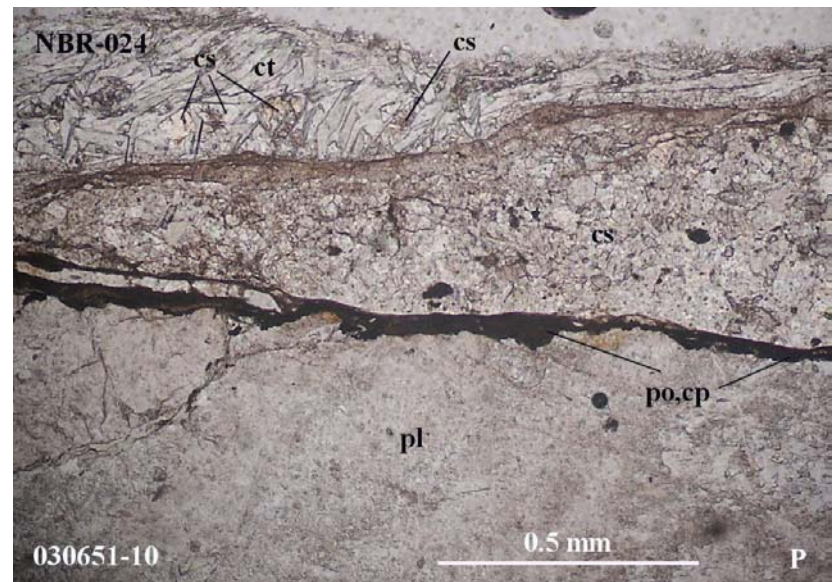


Photo 10.

Report 030708 for

**Warner Gruenwald,
Geoquest Consulting Ltd.,
8055 Aspen Road,
Vernon, B.C., V1B 3M9**

December 2003

Samples: N0+57S, 0+90W; NB 0+93, Spur E End, DDH-02-14 26 m, DDH-02-14 74 m

Summary:

The scanned sections show the gross textural features of the samples; these features are seen much better on the digital image rather than on the printed image. Locations of digital photographs are shown on the scanned sections. On the digital photographs, a letter in the lower right-hand corner indicates lighting conditions: P = plane light, X = plane light in crossed nicols, R = reflected light, RX = reflected light in crossed nicols.

Sample NB 0+93 E is a slightly porphyritic quartz diorite containing scattered phenocrysts of plagioclase and hornblende in a medium grained groundmass of plagioclase, quartz, hornblende, and biotite, with accessory apatite and minor sphene and opaque. Plagioclase was altered moderately to sericite (in patches), biotite was replaced completely by chlorite with patches of epidote and lesser sphene, and hornblende is relatively fresh. Several veinlets are of calc-silicate-calcite.

Sample Spur E End is a porphyritic hypabyssal andesite dyke containing phenocrysts of plagioclase, actinolite, and biotite in a groundmass dominated by plagioclase with much less abundant actinolite and accessory biotite, sphene, and apatite,

Sample DDH-02-14 74 m is a coarse to medium grained diorite dominated by plagioclase with lesser biotite and hornblende, much less abundant quartz, and accessory ilmenite, sphene, and apatite. A vein is of calcite-plagioclase-(chlorite).

Sample N0+57S, 0+90W is a listwanite that is dominated by carbonate (magnesite) with patches of chalcedonic quartz and much less abundant lenses of mariposite and patches of opaque. A few, subparallel veins are of carbonate with minor quartz.

Sample DDH-02-14 26 m is a medium grained dunite in which olivine grains were fractured strongly and replaced moderately by tremolite and much less abundant chlorite. Opaque forms irregular disseminated grains and patches. A network of abundant magnetite-hematite veins has envelopes up to a few mm wide in which olivine was replaced by pseudomorphic antigorite serpentine with minor disseminated magnetite. A late veinlet is of carbonate.

Samples from Report 030651 (summaries included for comparison)

Sample NBR-013 was altered strongly and little original texture was preserved. Early alteration probably consisted of sericite/muscovite-(limonite) replacement of plagioclase. Later pervasive replacement was by quartz-K-feldspar with lesser patches of ankerite. Minor relic minerals include rutile and apatite. Two main veins and several much narrower veins are of ankerite.

Sample E03-020 is a medium grained, hornblende quartz diorite containing minor biotite and K-feldspar and accessory opaque, sphene, and apatite. Plagioclase was altered moderately to strongly to sericite and locally to tremolite/actinolite or epidote. Much of the hornblende was recrystallized to finer aggregates. Some biotite flakes were altered completely to pseudomorphic chlorite. Textures suggest that the rock was metamorphosed slightly.

Sample NBR 024 is a medium to coarse grained diorite dominated by plagioclase with scattered flakes of biotite and minor ragged patches of sphene-rutile. It was cataclastically deformed, with granulation of plagioclase grains in irregular patches and along fractures, and contortion of biotite flakes. Some very fine grained biotite is intergrown with cataclastically deformed plagioclase.

K-feldspar, ankerite, and chlorite form replacement patches and veins, many of which are associated with the cataclastically deformed zones. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite form irregular lenses and patches in the replacement zones. A banded vein at one end of the section is of calc-silicate and calcite. A few small veinlets are of calc-silicate.

Comments on Your Questions regarding possible genetic relationships

The alteration in Sample NBR-13 is too intense to determine the original parent rock. One would need a less altered sample of this intrusion to determine whether it is related to Sample NB 0+93.

Sample Spur E End is not similar to the other samples, and probably is a later dyke. It is more andesitic in composition than the plutonic rocks and is characterized by abundant amphibole and minor biotite, and is virtually free of quartz.

Samples NB 0+93, E03-020, and DDH 02-14 74 m are moderately similar in mineralogy and texture, although their ratios of amphibole to biotite are significantly different. These samples may be associated genetically.

Sample NBR 024 is distinctly different from the other plutonic rocks in that the only mafic mineral is biotite.

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Sample NB 0+93 Porphyritic Hornblende-Biotite Quartz Diorite;
Alteration: Sericite-Chlorite-Epidote
Veinlets: Calc-silicate-(Calcite)

Scattered phenocrysts of plagioclase and hornblende are set in a medium grained groundmass of plagioclase, quartz, hornblende, and biotite, with accessory apatite and minor sphene and opaque (Photo 5). Plagioclase was altered moderately to sericite (in patches), biotite was replaced completely by chlorite with patches of epidote and lesser sphene, and hornblende is relatively fresh. Several veinlets are of calc-silicate-calcite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
phenocrysts		
plagioclase	4- 5%	3-11
hornblende	1	2- 3
groundmass		
plagioclase	50-55%	1-2
quartz	17-20	0.5-1.5
hornblende	10-12	0.7-1.5
biotite	5- 7	0.2-0.7
apatite	0.3	0.07-0.25
opaque	0.3	0.05-0.5
sphene	0.3	0.1-0.2
zircon	trace	0.05-0.07
veinlets		
calc-silicate-(calcite)	1- 2	0.05-0.1

Plagioclase forms a few subhedral, prismatic phenocrysts as well as subhedral to anhedral grains of similar composition in the groundmass. Alteration is patchy, with some fresh zones, and others altered slightly to strongly to sericite.

Quartz forms anhedral, interstitial grains.

Hornblende forms anhedral to subhedral, prismatic grains with pleochroism from light to medium green. The light to medium green colour suggests that primary hornblende was replaced by pseudomorphic actinolite. A few grains were replaced slightly by irregular patches of chlorite.

Biotite forms flakes and clusters of flakes, commonly intergrown with hornblende (Photo 4). Alteration is complete to pseudomorphic, medium green chlorite with moderately abundant patches of pale to medium yellow epidote and of sphene.

Apatite forms disseminated, subhedral to euhedral, prismatic grains.

Opaque forms disseminated, anhedral to subhedral grains. Some larger grains are of ilmenite contain thin reaction rims of sphene. Some smaller euhedral grains probably are magnetite; some clusters of these are rimmed by chlorite. A few cubic grains up to 0.2 mm in size probably are pyrite.

Sphene forms ragged anhedral grains mainly associated with biotite.

Zircon forms subhedral prismatic grains.

Several, subparallel veinlet from 0.02-0.2 mm wide are of fine grained calc-silicate and minor calcite (Photo 6). The calc-silicate is similar to epidote but with lower R.I. (1.65)

NB 0+93E



Thin Section

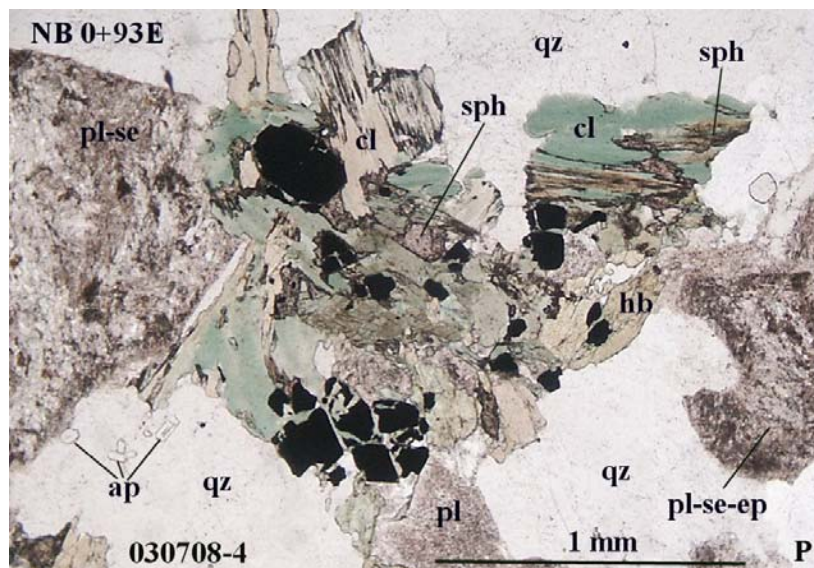


Photo 4.

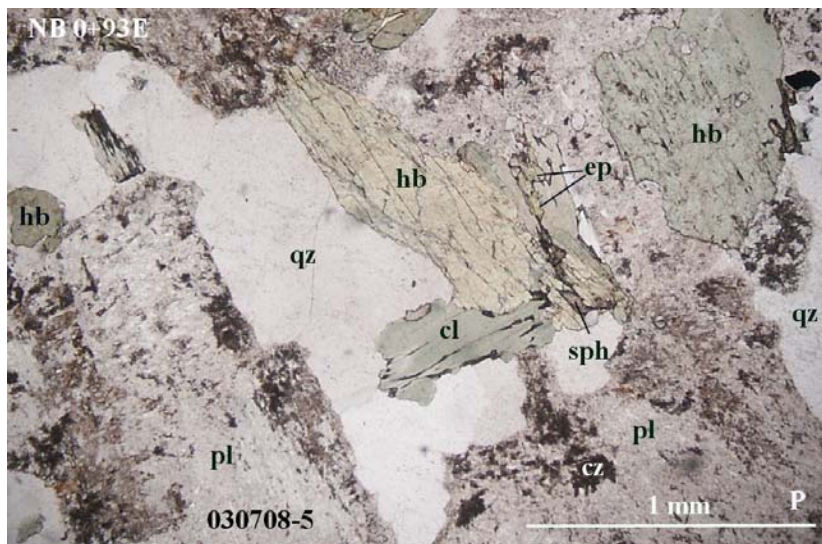


Photo 5.

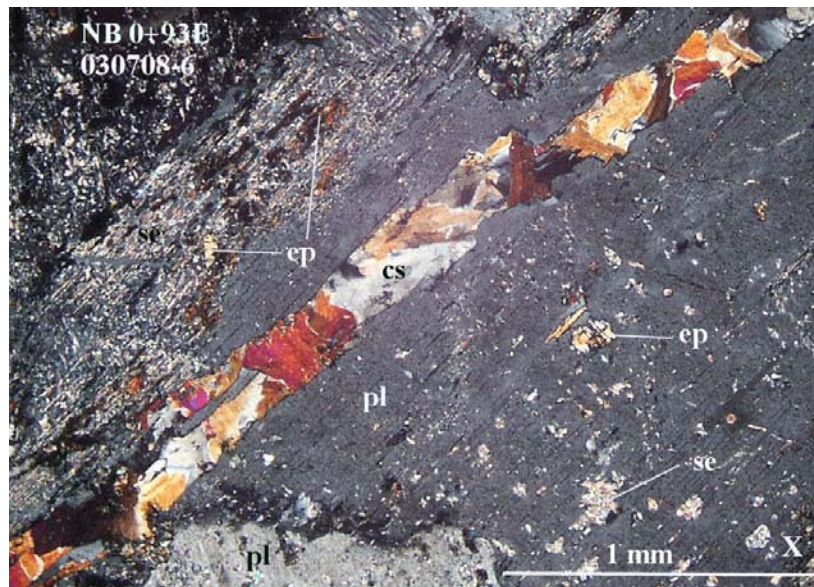


Photo 6.

Sample Spur E End Porphyritic Hypabyssal Andesite Dyke

Phenocrysts of plagioclase, actinolite, and biotite are set in a groundmass dominated by plagioclase with much less abundant actinolite and accessory biotite, sphene, and apatite (Photos 7, 8). A discontinuous veinlet is of recrystallized plagioclase and minor actinolite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)	
phenocrysts			
plagioclase	20-25%	0.7-2	
actinolite	12-15	0.5-1.5	(a few grains from 2-3.5 mm long)
biotite	1- 2	0.5-1	
groundmass			
plagioclase	50-55	0.05-0.1	
actinolite	4- 5	0.05-0.15	
biotite	2- 3	0.05-0.2	
sphene	0.5	0.05-0.2	
apatite	0.3	0.05-0.15	
opaque	0.3	0.05-0.2	
quartz	minor	0.03-0.05	
veinlet			
plagioclase-(actinolite)	0.2	0.02-0.2	

Plagioclase forms subhedral to euhedral, equant phenocrysts that were altered slightly to patches of cryptocrystalline clinozoisite(?)

Actinolite forms anhedral to subhedral, prismatic phenocrysts, many of which are zoned, with a broad, slightly darker green core and a narrow, paler green rim. Some contain inclusions of sphene and apatite.

Biotite forms minor phenocrysts with pleochroism from light to medium brown.

In the groundmass, plagioclase forms moderately interlocking, prismatic to equant grains. Actinolite forms ragged, prismatic grains. Biotite forms ragged disseminated flakes and clusters up to 0.5 mm in size of equant flakes (0.01-0.02 mm) with pleochroism from pale to light brown (Photos 9,10).

One patch 2 mm across is dominated by unoriented, prismatic actinolite grains (0.3-0.5 mm) with minor, pale brown, interstitial biotite flakes (0.02-0.05 mm).

Sphene forms ragged grains, including a few patches up to 0.5 mm across. Many of these contain inclusions of opaque, probably ilmenite.

Apatite forms disseminated, subhedral to euhedral prismatic grains.

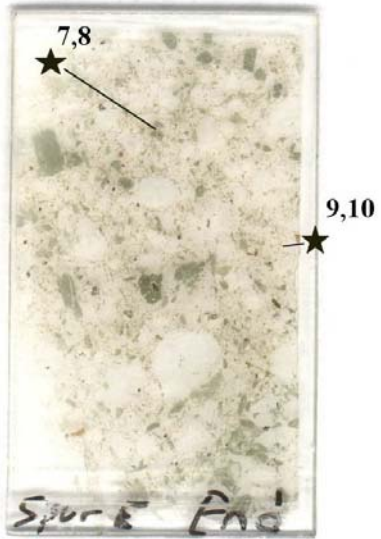
Opaque forms disseminated grains and clusters of a few grains; some have an envelope of biotite. A few tabular grains are ilmenite; many of these are intergrown with sphene.

Quartz forms scattered grains intergrown with plagioclase.

Irregular patches up to 2 mm in size are of unoriented, pale green, acicular to fibrous actinolite.

A veinlet up to 0.25 mm wide is of recrystallized plagioclase and a few patches of fibrous to prismatic actinolite.

Rock Sample Spur E End



Thin Section

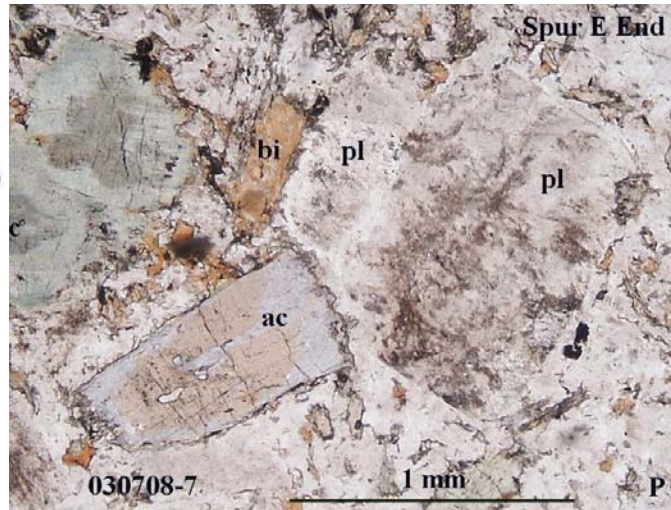


Photo 7.

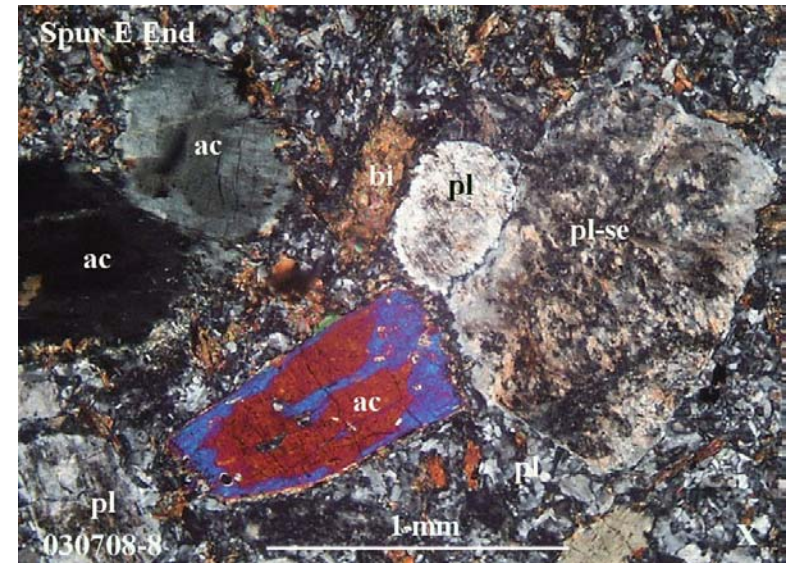


Photo 8.

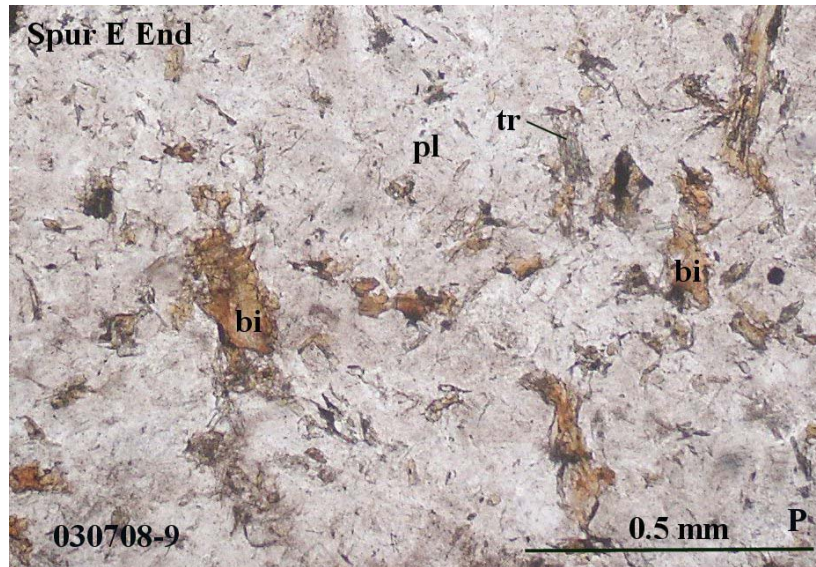


Photo 9.

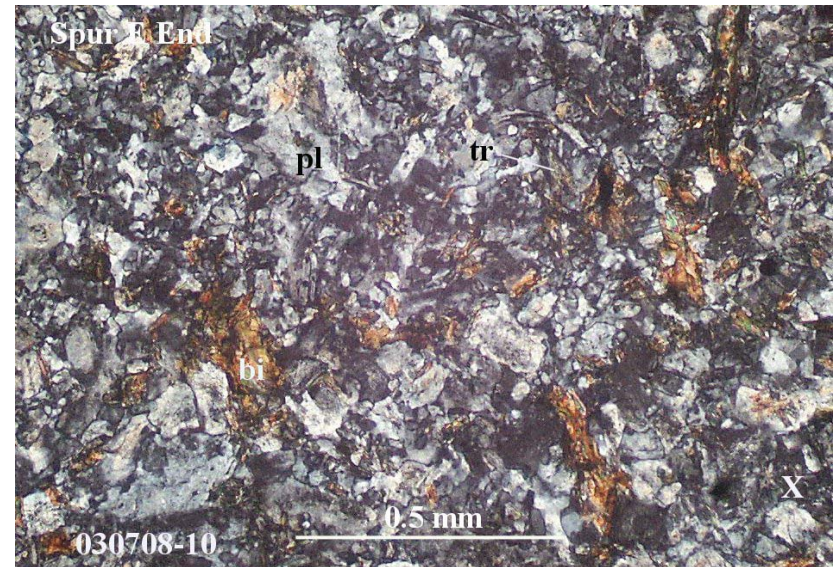


Photo 10.

Sample DDH-02-14 74 m Biotite-Hornblende Diorite

The sample is a coarse to medium grained diorite dominated by plagioclase with lesser biotite and hornblende, much less abundant quartz, and accessory ilmenite, sphene, and apatite. Plagioclase was altered slightly to moderately to sericite and patches of clinozoisite, biotite was replaced completely by pseudomorphic chlorite, and hornblende was altered locally to chlorite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)	
plagioclase	60-65%	1.5-4	
biotite	12-15	0.5-1.5	(a few up to 3 mm long)
quartz	5- 7	0.3-0.7	
hornblende	5- 7	1-1.5	
opaque (pyrite)	2- 3	0.1-1	
sphene	1	0.3-0.7	(a few grains from 1-1.5 mm long)
ilmenite	0.7	0.3-0.7	(a few up to 1.5 mm long)
apatite	0.5	0.2-0.6	
veins and patches			
1) calcite	5- 7	0.5-1.5	
plagioclase	1- 2	0.3-0.7	
chlorite	0.3	0.05-0.2	

Plagioclase forms anhedral to subhedral, prismatic grains that were altered slightly to moderately and locally strongly to sericite and patches of cryptocrystalline clinozoisite; alteration commonly was much stronger in broad, more-calcic cores than in narrow, more-sodic rims.

Biotite forms clusters of anhedral flakes, in part associated with hornblende. Biotite was replaced almost completely by pseudomorphic, light to medium green chlorite with moderately abundant lenses of leucoxene (Photos 11, 12). A few grains contain minor cores of biotite with pleochroism from light to medium brown.

Hornblende forms anhedral, prismatic grains commonly associated with biotite and sphene. Its pleochroism from light to medium green suggests that it may have been replaced by actinolite. Locally it was replaced by patches of chlorite.

Quartz forms scattered interstitial grains and clusters up to a few mm across of a few to several grains.

Ilmenite commonly forms aggregates of tabular grains that are separated by minor selvages of chlorite (Photos 13, 14).

Sphene is concentrated strongly in several patches in which it forms anhedral to subhedral, wedge-shaped grains. A few sphene grains contain cores of opaque (ilmenite).

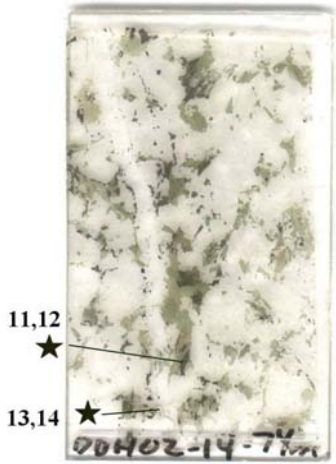
Apatite forms subhedral to euhedral prismatic grains mainly intergrown with mafic minerals and sphene.

A vein 2 mm wide is dominated by calcite with less abundant subhedral to euhedral plagioclase. The latter commonly forms grains with euhedral terminations that grew outwards from the walls of the vein. Chlorite forms a few patches up to 0.5 mm in size, mainly in the core of the vein.

A few wispy veinlets up to 0.1 mm wide are of calcite; where they cut through some plagioclase grains, plagioclase was altered to secondary, probably more-sodic plagioclase that is free of sericite alteration.

A few interstitial patches up to 1 mm in size are of intimate intergrowths of calcite, plagioclase, and chlorite.

DDH 02-14 74 metres



Thin Section

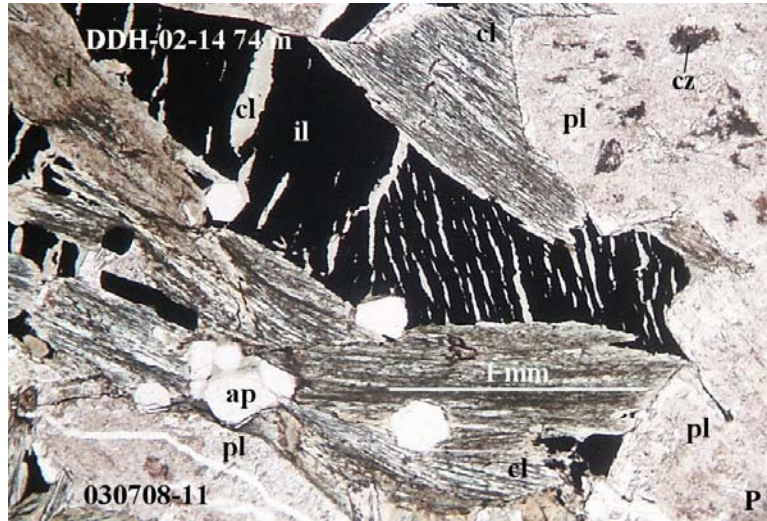


Photo 11.

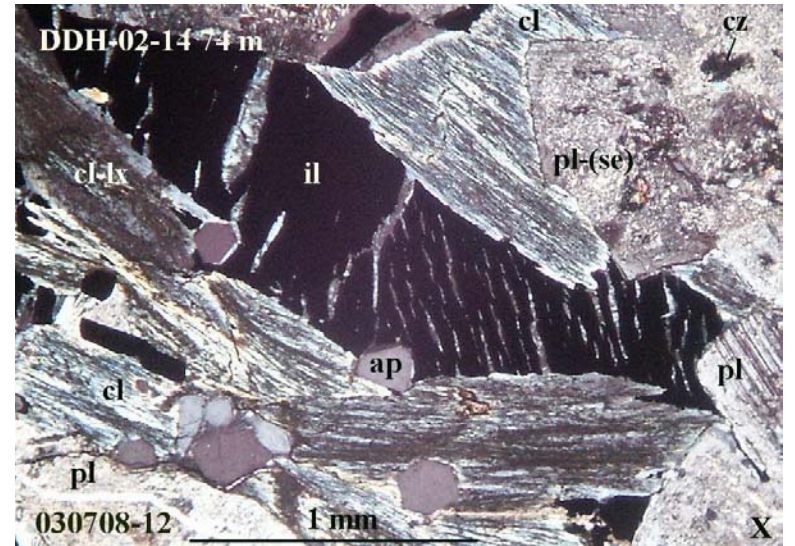


Photo 12.

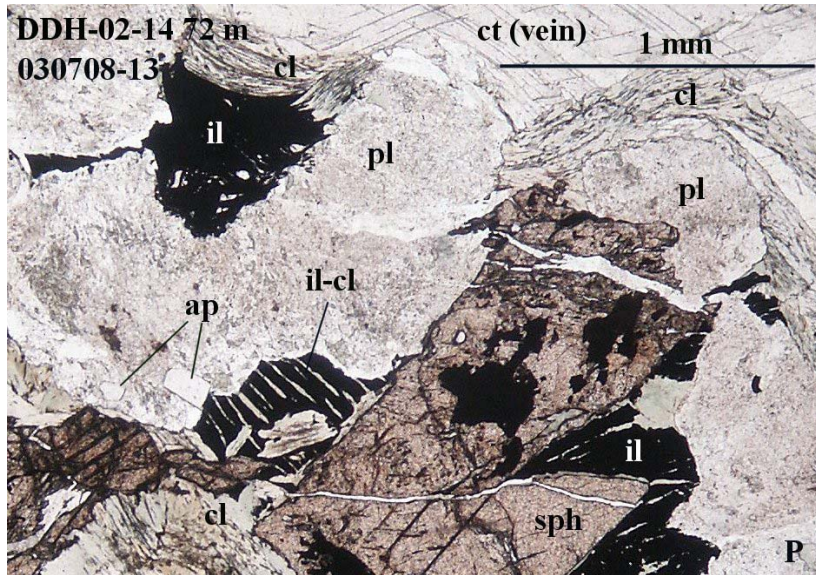


Photo 13.

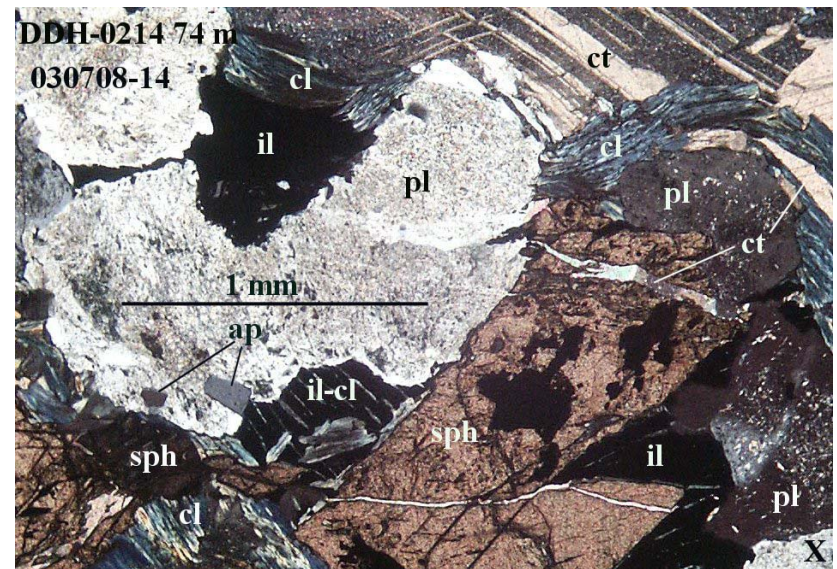


Photo 14.

Sample N0+57S, 0+90W Quartz-Carbonate-Mariposite (Listwanite) Alteration

The sample is dominated by carbonate (magnesite) with patches of chalcedonic quartz and much less abundant lenses of mariposite and patches of opaque (Photo 1). A few, subparallel veins are of carbonate with minor quartz.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
carbonate	65-70%	0.1-0.2 (a few grains up to 0.5 mm)
chalcedonic quartz	20-25	0.003-0.05
mariposite	2- 3	0.01-0.05 (a few up to 0.1 mm long)
opaque	1- 2	0.03-0.05 (one patch 1.5 mm long)
veins		
carbonate-(quartz)	4- 5	0.2-1 (carb); 0.03-0.07, a few up to 0.4 mm long (qz)

Carbonate forms anhedral, slightly interlocking grains. Many contain dusty inclusions (probably iron oxides) that give them a pale to light brown colour and a turbid texture.

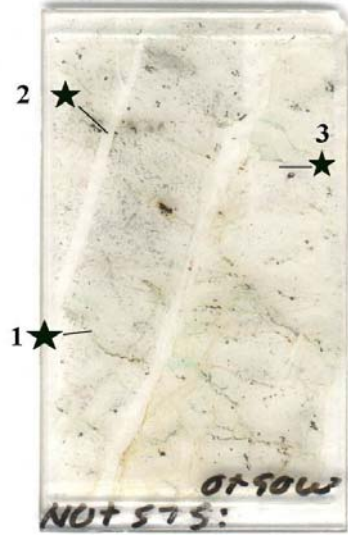
Chalcedonic quartz forms patches up to a few mm across of interlocking grains. A few patches are of equant grains averaging 0.03-0.05 mm in size.

A few seams up to 0.3 mm wide and irregular wispy patches are of pale apple green mariposite; in larger seams, mariposite grains are in subparallel orientation.

Opaque forms subhedral to euhedral grains and irregular patches. The better formed crystals probably are of pyrite.

Two main, subparallel veins 1- 2 mm wide and a few smaller ones up to 0.1 mm wide are dominated by carbonate (magnesite) with scattered patches of quartz (Photo 2, 3). Some quartz grains have euhedral outlines against carbonate grains. Carbonate grains in veins lack dusty inclusions.

Sample N0+57S;0+90W



Thin Section

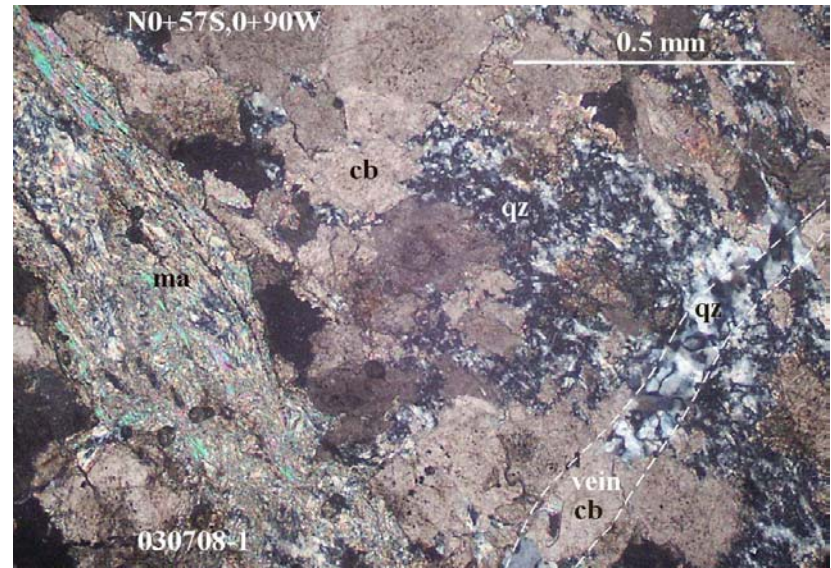


Photo 1.

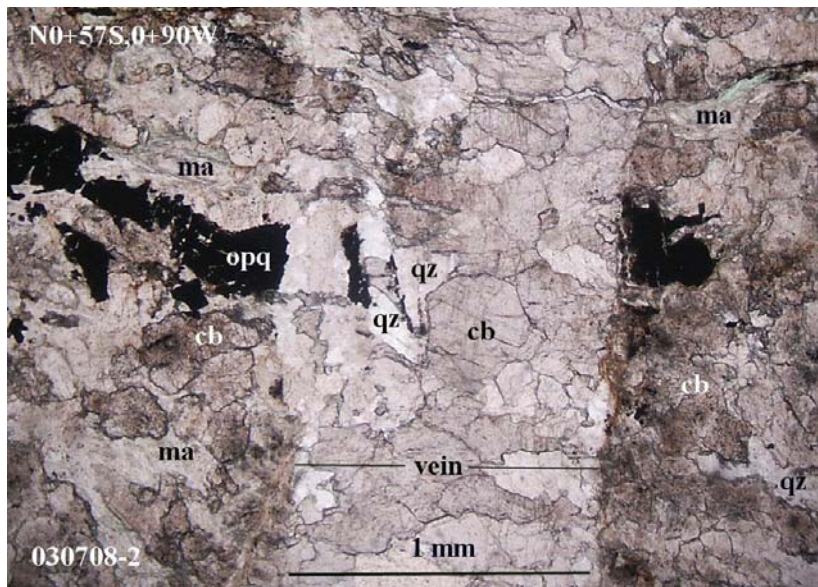


Photo 2.

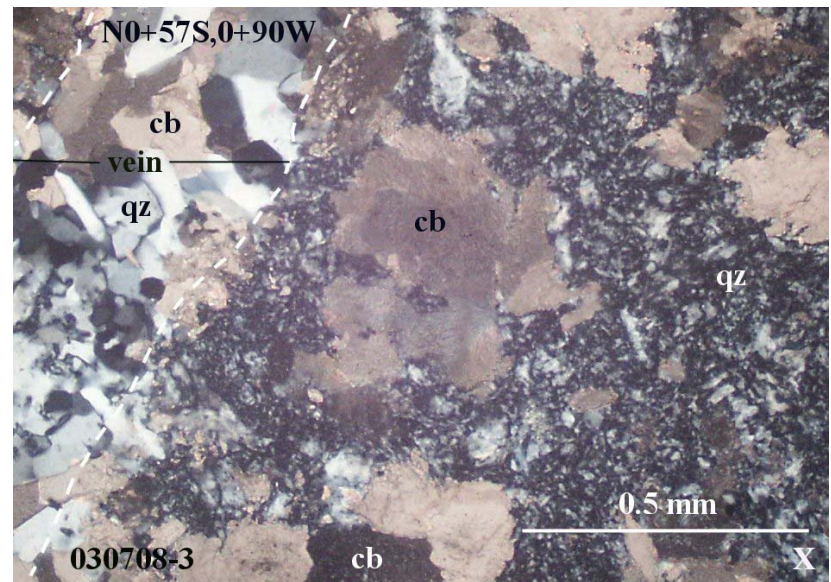


Photo 3.

Sample DDH-02-14 26 m Dunite; Talc-Serpentine-Magnetite Alteration

The sample is a medium grained dunite in which olivine grains were fractured strongly and replaced moderately by tremolite and much less abundant chlorite. Opaque forms irregular disseminated grains and patches. A network of abundant magnetite-hematite veins has envelopes up to a few mm wide in which olivine was replaced by pseudomorphic antigorite serpentine with minor disseminated magnetite. A late veinlet is of carbonate.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)	
olivine	35-40%	0.5-2.5	
tremolite	12-15	0.05-0.2	
chlorite	1- 2	0.1-0.25	
opaque	1	0.05-0.2	
veins			
magnetite/hematite	10-12	uncertain	
serpentine	30-35	0.02-0.05	(in envelopes)
carbonate	trace	0.005-0.015	

Olivine forms equant, probably cumulus grains that were fractured strongly and altered moderately to strongly in patches to tremolite and minor chlorite.

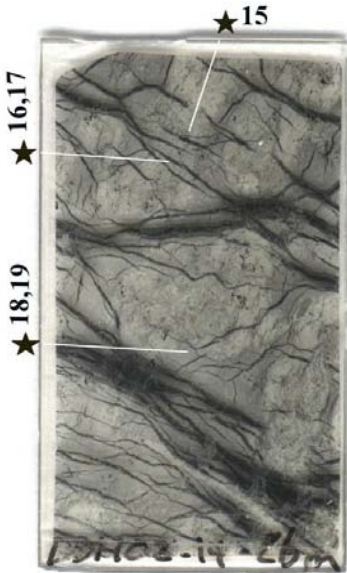
Later alteration consists of abundant veins up to 0.3 mm wide of magnetite/hematite that have envelopes up to 1 mm thick in which olivine was replaced by antigorite serpentine with minor disseminated magnetite (Photos 16-19). Because the magnetism of the sample is strong rather than very strong, some of the magnetite is interpreted to have been altered to hematite.

Tremolite forms ragged replacement patches up to a few mm across of fibrous to prismatic grains. Chlorite occurs in irregular patches up to 0.5 mm in size, in part intergrown with tremolite (Photo 15).

Opaque forms disseminated irregular patches up to 1 mm in size.

A wispy late veinlet up to 0.02 mm wide is of carbonate.

Rock Sample DDH 02-14 26m



Thin Section

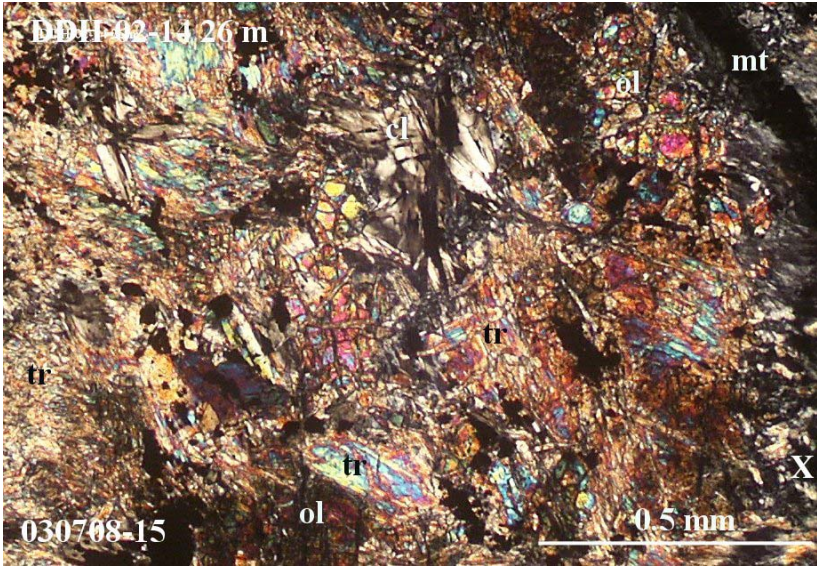


Photo 15.

Rock Sample DDH 02-14 26m

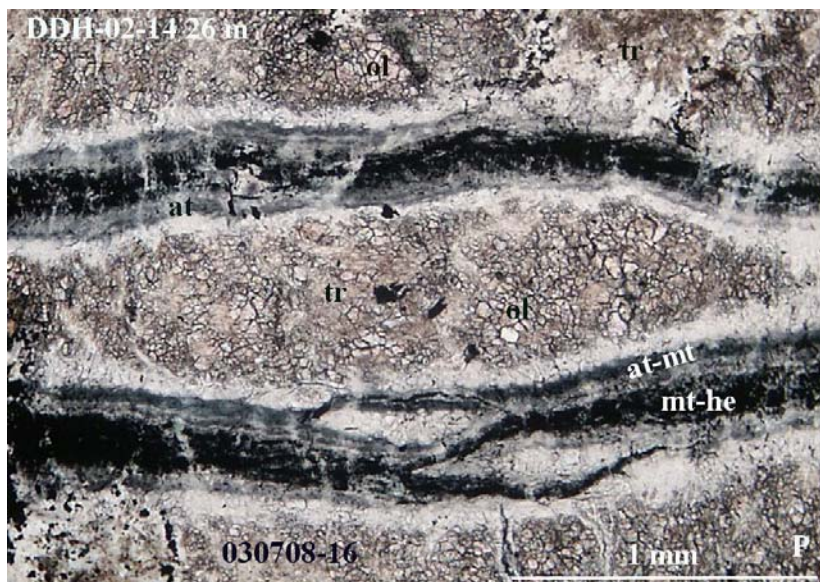


Photo 16.

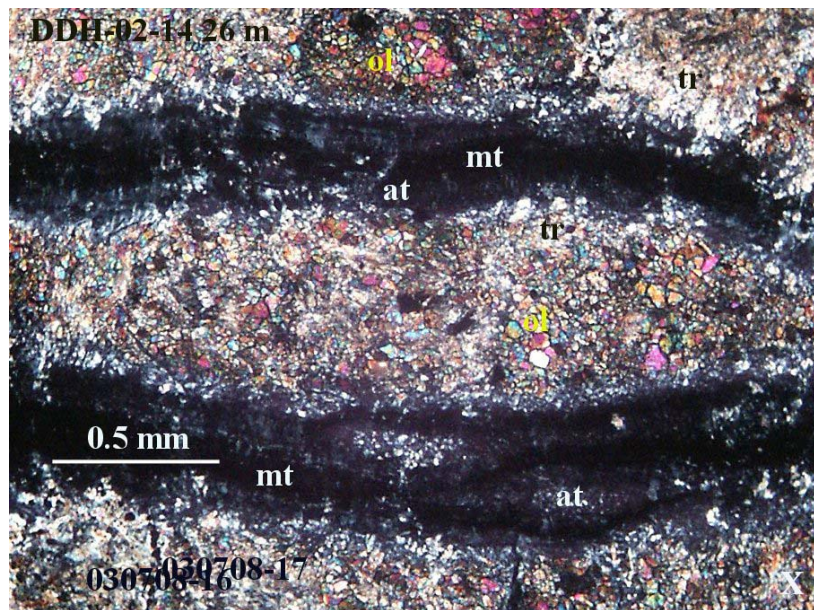


Photo 17.

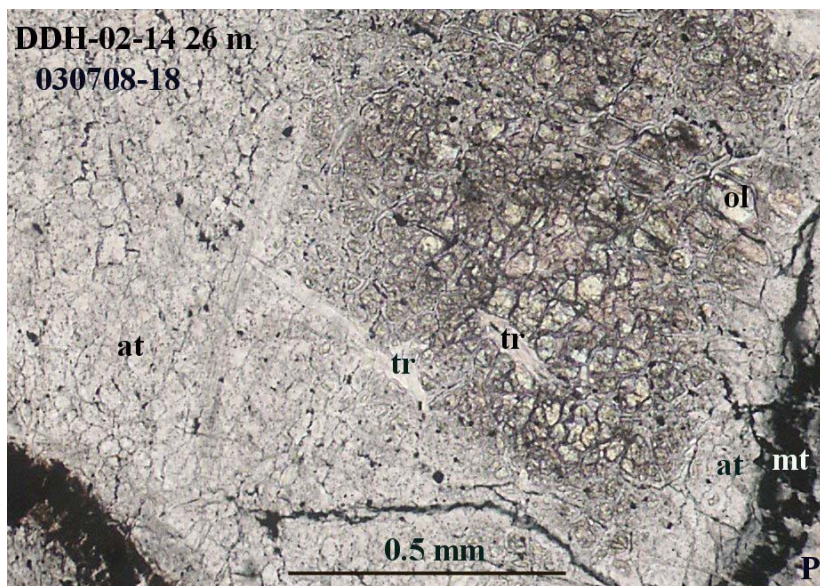


Photo 18.

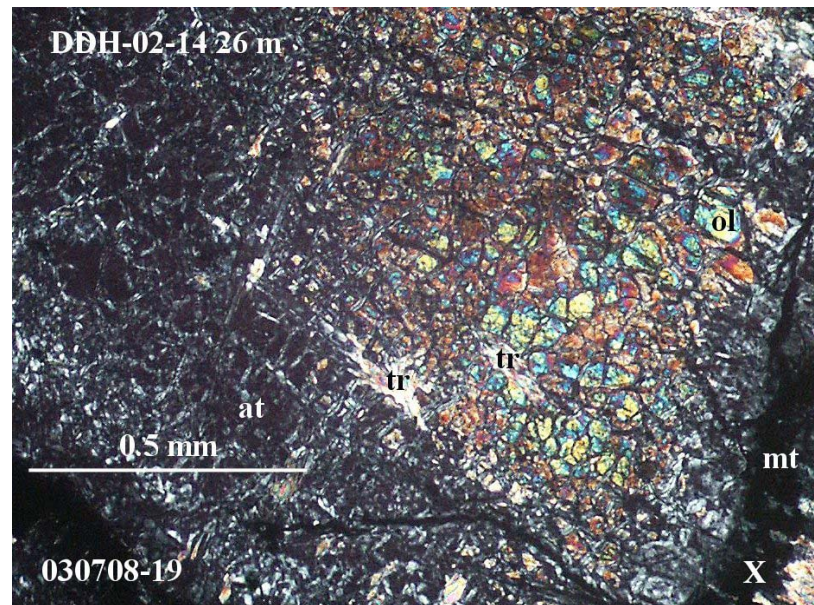


Photo 19.

APPENDIX E
PERSONNEL

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Jun 15-24, July 1-31, Sep 13-30, 2003 (Field Program)	47 days
Nov 4 – Dec 30, 2003 (Report)	13 days

Rob Montgomery, B. Sc.

July 15-31, Sep 19-30, 2002	29 days
-----------------------------	---------

D. Duba, M. Sc.

July 20-29, 2003	10 days
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E. Gruenwald

Jun 15-July 31, Sep 14-30, 2003 (Field Program)	37 days
Sep 14 – Dec 30, 2003 (Drafting/Report)	19 days

J. Dent

July 15-20, 2003	6 days
------------------	--------

APPENDIX F
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Bulldozer Work (Illidge Contracting, Goldbridge, B.C.):		
Road construction, drill pads and sumps, reclamation		\$35,088.32
Excavator Work (B.R. Grossler Ltd., Lillooet, B.C.)		
Road building and trenching		9,196.85
Labour /Consulting Fees/Contractors:		
Geoquest Consulting Ltd., Vernon, B.C.	\$51,202.18	
Amex Exploration Services Ltd.	4,082.80	
J.Sievers (Camp Construction)	3,825.25	
C. Illidge (Expediting)	<u>3,540.36</u>	62,650.59
Analytical Costs:		
Acme Analytical Labs (Vancouver, B.C.)	14,918.65	
Eco Tech Labs (Kamloops, B.C.)	281.84	
Vancouver Petrographics, (Langley, B.C.)	1,594.84	
WCM Sales Ltd.	<u>310.00</u>	17,105.32
Transportation Costs:		
Geoquest Consulting Ltd.	4,877.06	
C. Illidge (Expeditor)	<u>547.82</u>	5,424.88
Room and Board:		
Accommodation (R. Montgomery)	265.39	
Food	<u>2,004.44</u>	2,269.83
Camp Related Costs:		
Security Gate	1,498.00	
Building Materials/Camp Supplies	8,523.11	
Tents/Flies	2,448.01	
Appliances(Freezer/Cook Stove/Hot Water Tank/ Microwave/Oil Stoves/Air Tight Stoves and Stove Pipe	<u>2,434.88</u>	14,904.00
Fuel:		
Propane, generator gas, stove oil		1,060.85
Equipment Rental:		
Core splitter, radios, microscope, chainsaw, carpentry tools		240.75
Supplies:		
Sampling supplies		722.69
Communications:		130.28
Freight:		818.35
Report Compilation:		
Labour (Authoring/Drafting)	10,325.50	
Map printing, photocopies, binding	<u>222.67</u>	10,548.17
Miscellaneous:		
Maps, printing, photocopies, telephone		<u>608.15</u>
TOTAL:		<u>\$160,769.03</u>

APPENDIX G

REFERENCES

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Arksey, R.L. (1990) The Listwanite-Lode Gold Association in B.C.- Geological Filed Work 1989 Paper 1990-1
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- Boyle, R.W. (1979) The Geochemistry of Gold - GSC Bulletin 280
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- Stryhas, B and McCormack C.J. (1990) Blackdome Mining Corporation - Exploration Proposal, Blackdome and Elizabeth Properties
- Twaites, Lloyd (2002) Personal Communication
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APPENDIX H
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

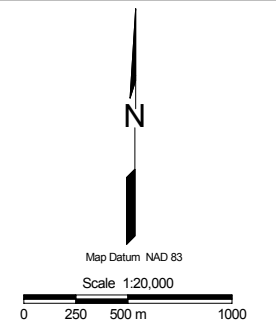
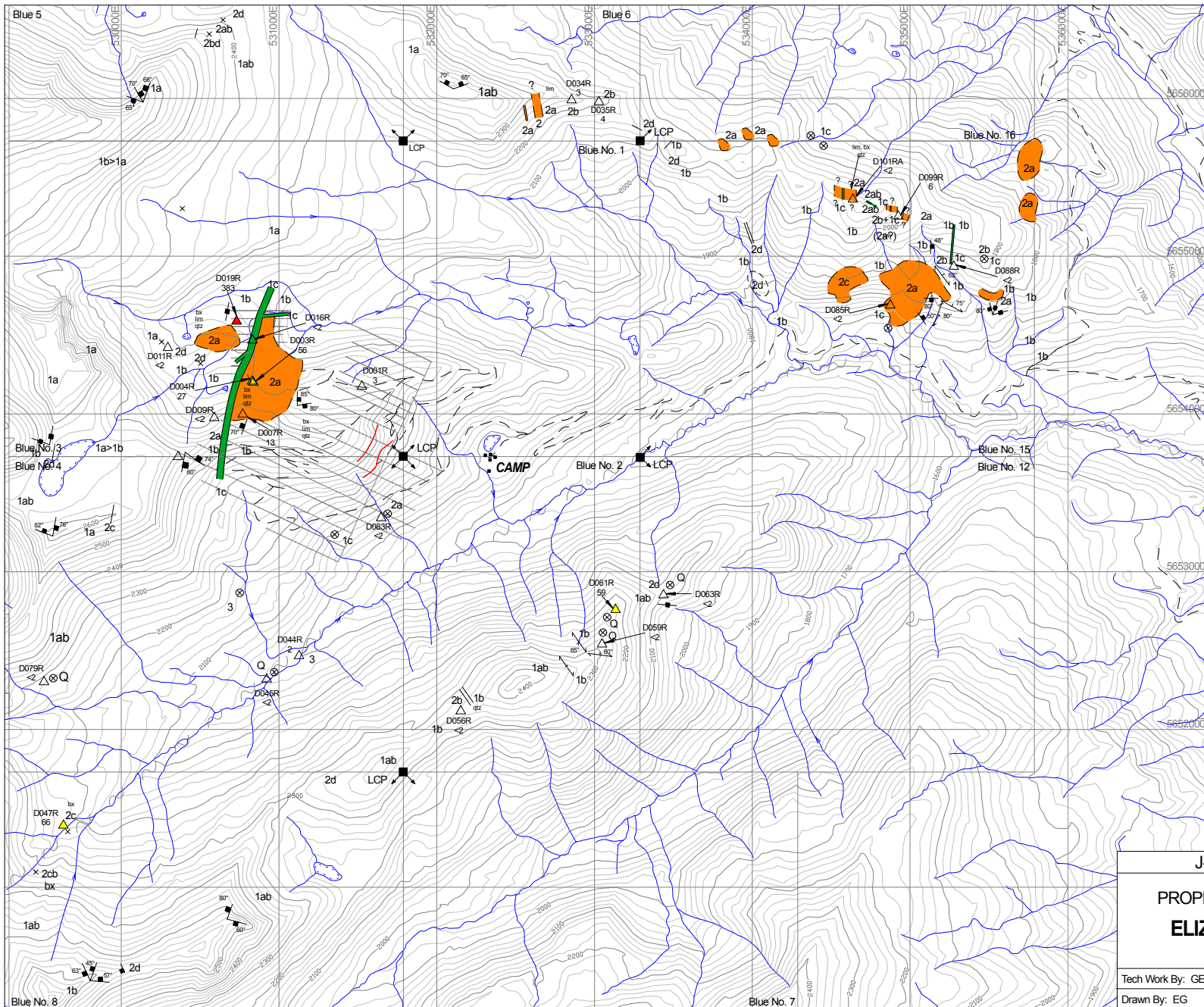
I, WARNER GRUENWALD OF THE CITY OF VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B. Sc. degree in Geology (1972).
2. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. (APEGBC #23202).
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F2958)
4. I am employed as consulting geologist and president of Geoquest Consulting Ltd., Vernon, B.C.
5. I have practiced continuously as a Geologist for the past 30 years in Canada and the US.
6. I directly supervised the exploration programs on the Elizabeth Property.

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.
December 30, 2003

APPENDIX I

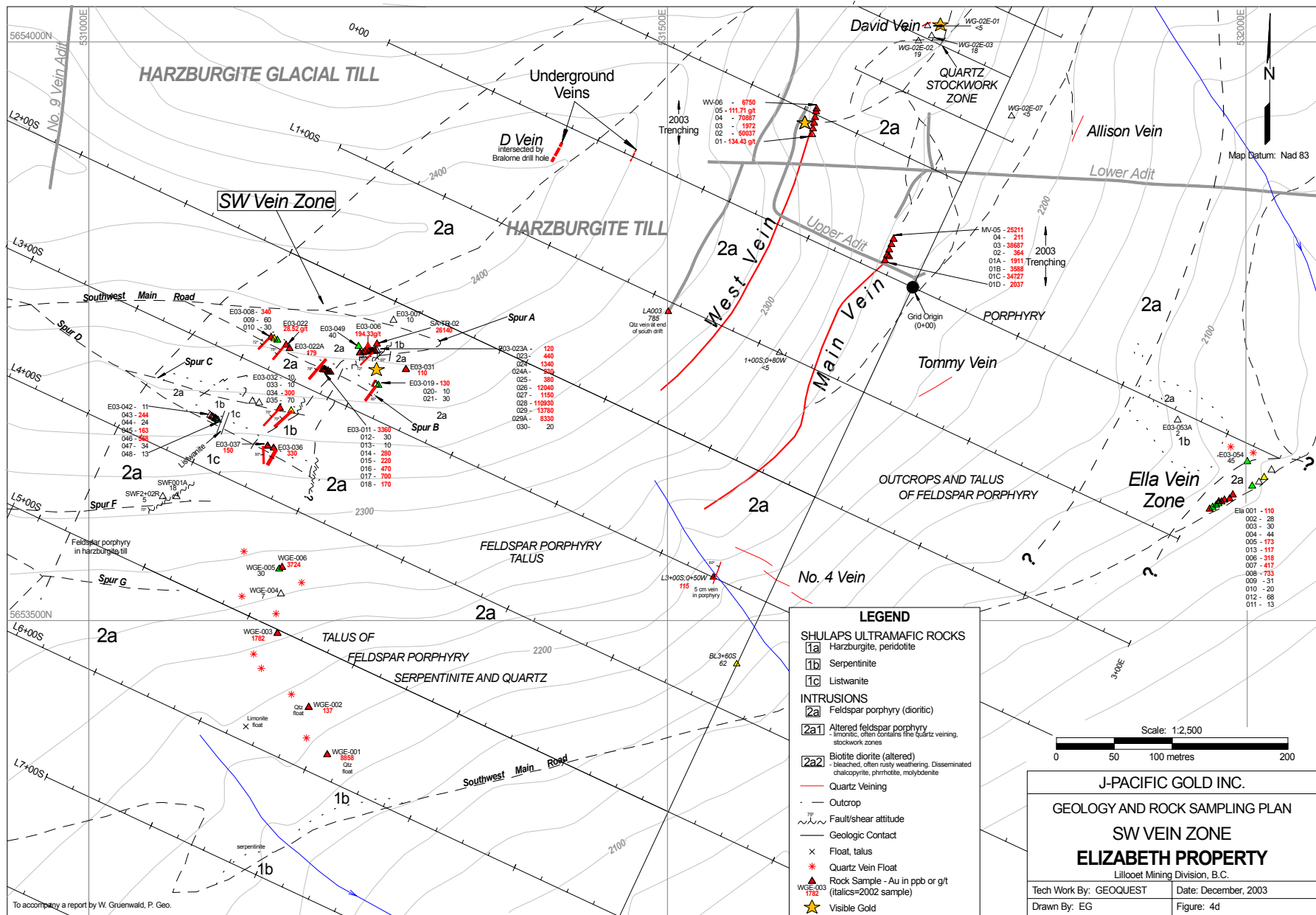
PROPERTY GEOLOGICAL PLANS



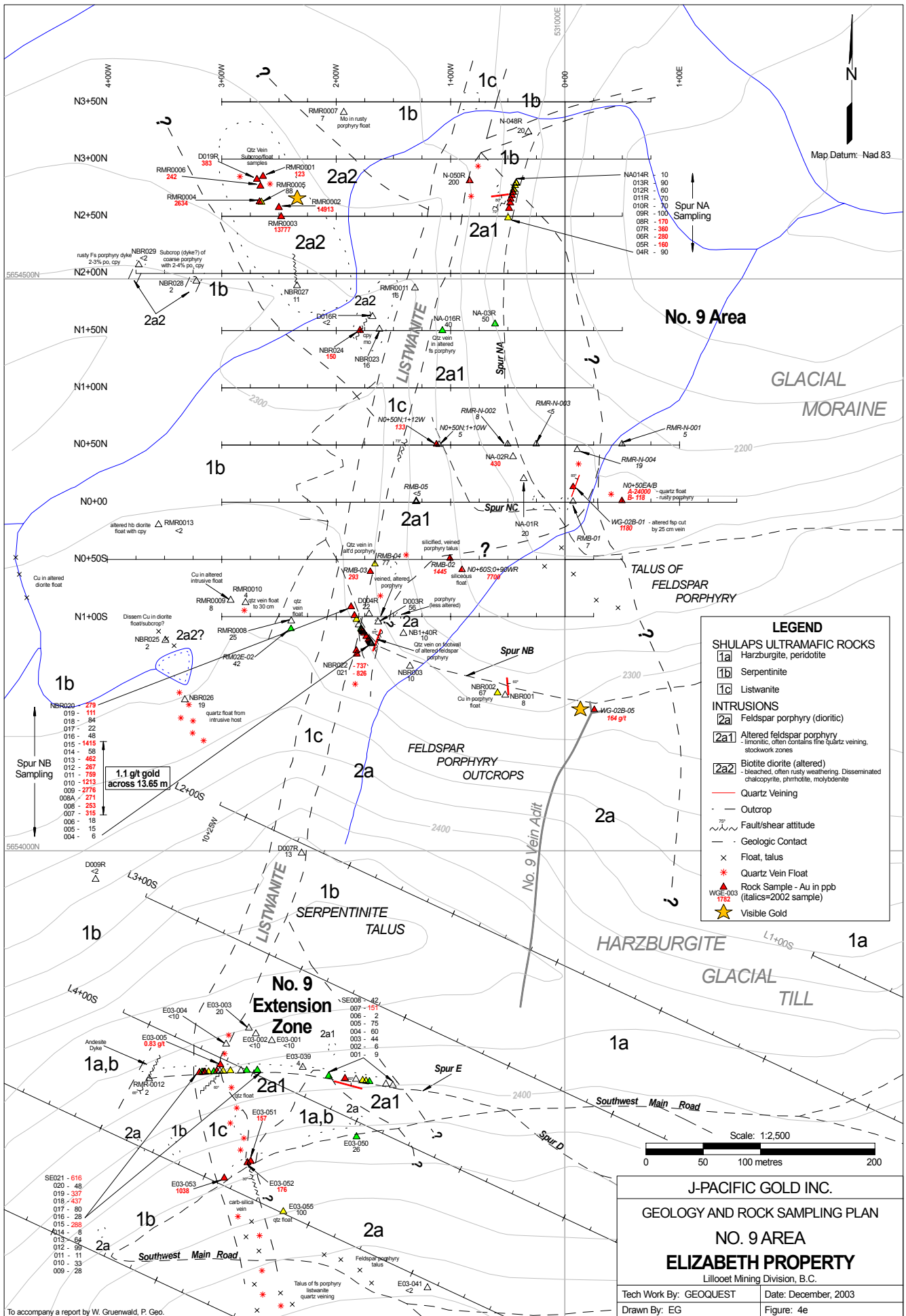
- LEGEND**
- QUATERNARY/PLEISTOCENE**
 [3] Pebbly Tillite
- TERTIARY**
 [2] Feldspar-hornblende porphyry (>80% phenocrysts, 2-4mm)
 b Feldspar-hornblende intermediate porphyry (<30-50% phenocrysts, 1-3mm)
 c Mafic-feldspar-hornblende phytic
 d Leucocratic, equigranular aplite
- TRIASSIC**
 [1] Shulaps Ultramafics
 a Harzburgite
 b Serpentine
 c Listwanite
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT**
 — Defined
 - - - Approximate
- FAULT (approximate)**
 ~
- JOINTING**
 50° Inclined
 Vertical
- FOLIATION/SHEARING**
 60° Inclined
 Vertical
- Large quartz vein (>0.5m in width)
- ⊗ ⊗ Q Float, Quartz Float
 < > Outcrop area
 x Small outcrop area
 lim Limonitization
 qtz Quartz veining
 bx Brecciation/fracturing
 ▲ Rock Sample with gold in ppb
 D061R 59
- Mapping by D. Duba, M. Sc. 2003

To accompany a report by w. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.	
PROPERTY GEOLOGICAL PLAN	
ELIZABETH PROPERTY	
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.	
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2003
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 4b



To accompany a report by W. Gruenewald, P. Geo.



LEGEND

SHULAPS ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

- 1a Harzburgite, peridotite
- 1b Serpentinite
- 1c Listwanite

INTRUSIONS

- 2a Feldspar porphyry (dioritic)
- 2a1 Altered feldspar porphyry - ironitic, often contains fine quartz veining, stockwork zones
- 2a2 Biotite diorite (altered) - bleached, often rusty weathering. Disseminated chalcocyanite, phrrhotite, molybdenite

— Quartz Veining

— Outcrop

— Fault/shear attitude

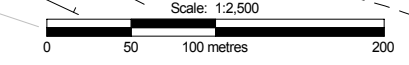
— Geologic Contact

x Float, talus

* Quartz Vein Float

▲ Rock Sample - Au in ppb (italics=2002 sample)

★ Visible Gold



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

GEOLOGY AND ROCK SAMPLING PLAN

NO. 9 AREA

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

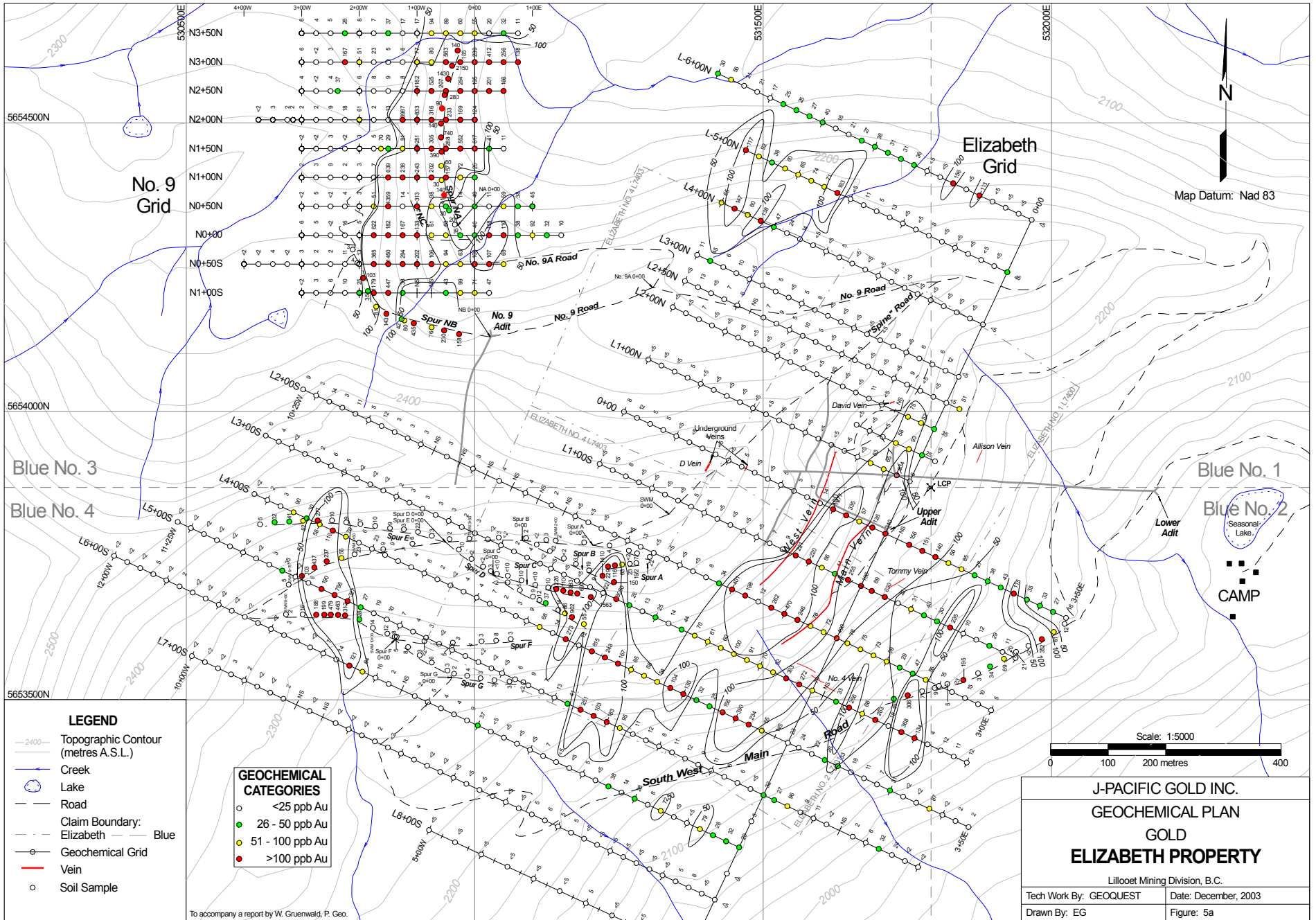
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST Date: December, 2003

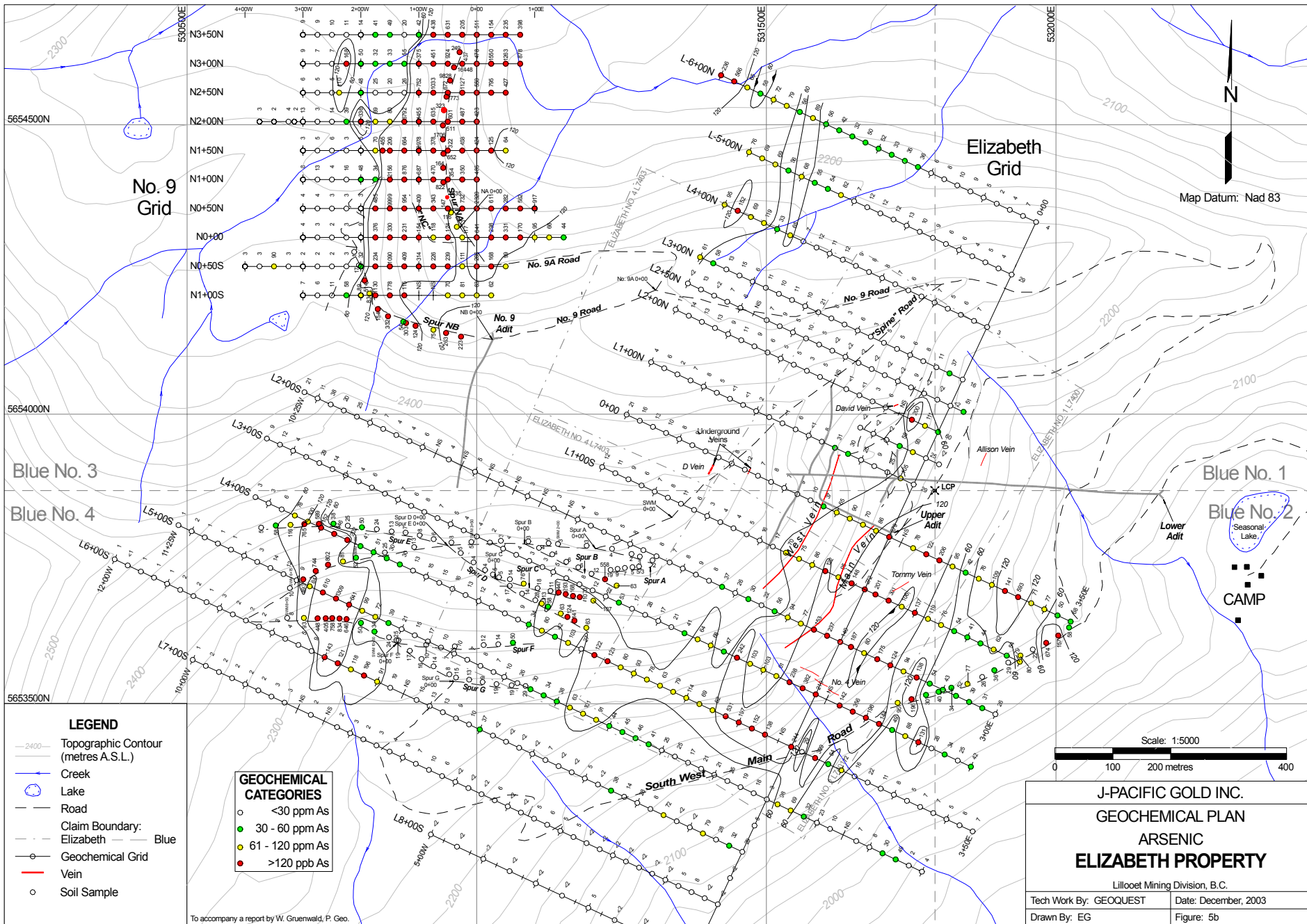
Drawn By: EG Figure: 4e

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

APPENDIX J

GEOCHEMICAL PLANS





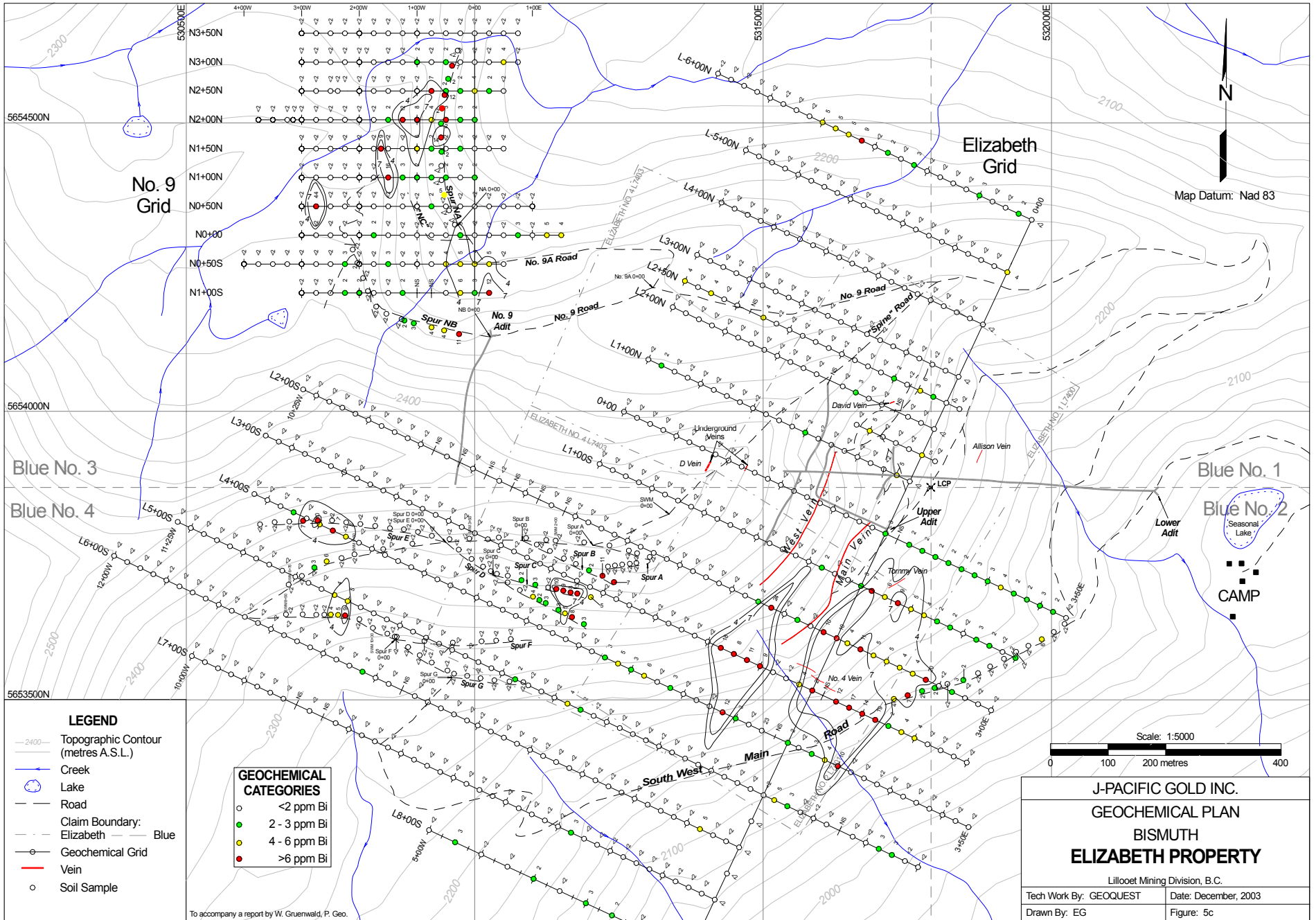
LEGEND

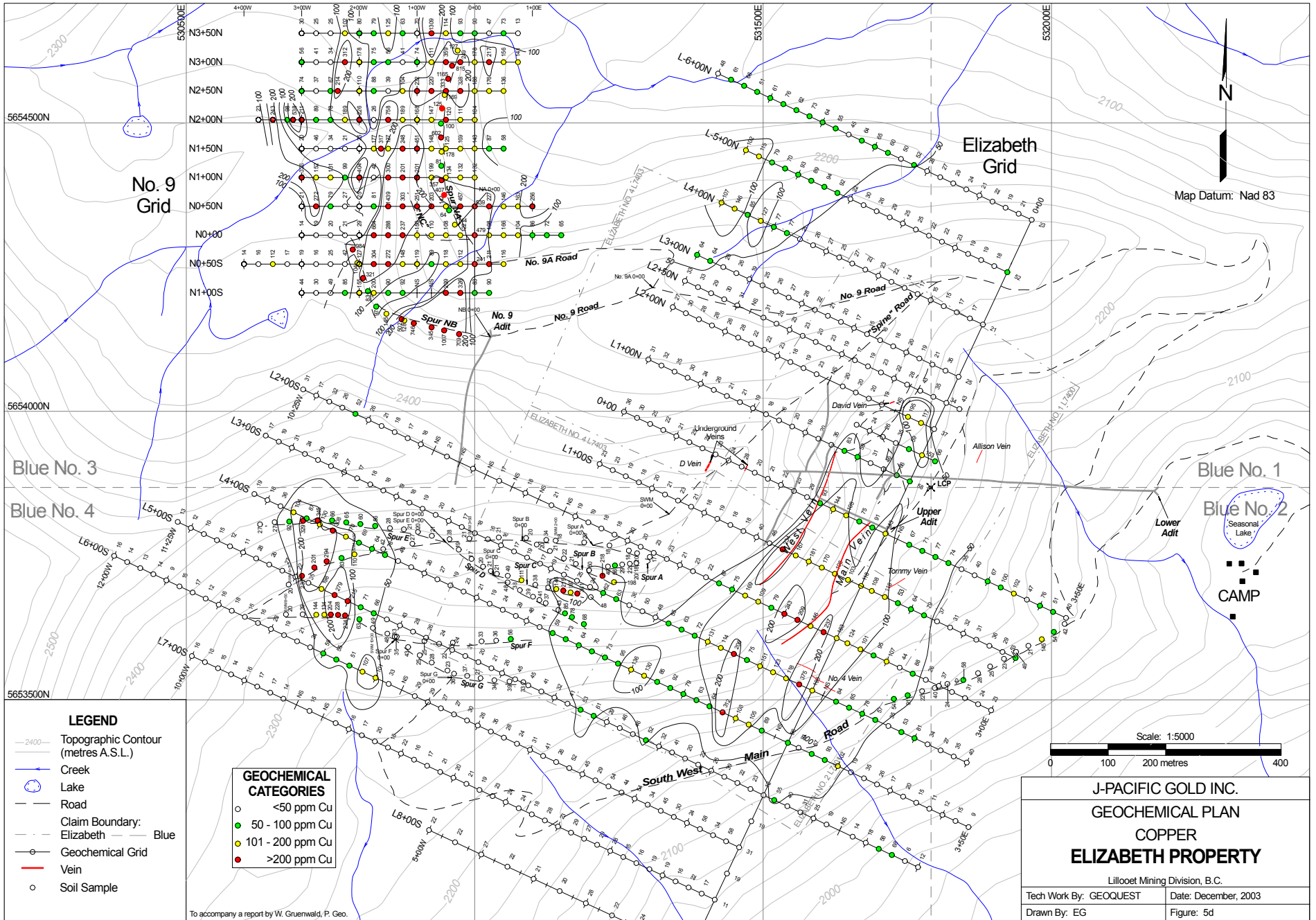
- 2400— Topographic Contour (metres A.S.L.)
- Creek
- Lake
- Road
- Claim Boundary: Elizabeth — Blue
- Geochemical Grid
- Vein
- Soil Sample

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES	
○	<30 ppm As
●	30 - 60 ppm As
●	61 - 120 ppm As
●	>120 ppb As

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC. GEOCHEMICAL PLAN ARSENIC ELIZABETH PROPERTY	
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.	
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST Drawn By: EG	Date: December, 2003 Figure: 5b





No. 9 Grid

Elizabeth Grid

N
Map Datum: Nad 83

Blue No. 3

Blue No. 4

Blue No. 1

Blue No. 2

Seasonal Lake

CAMP

LEGEND

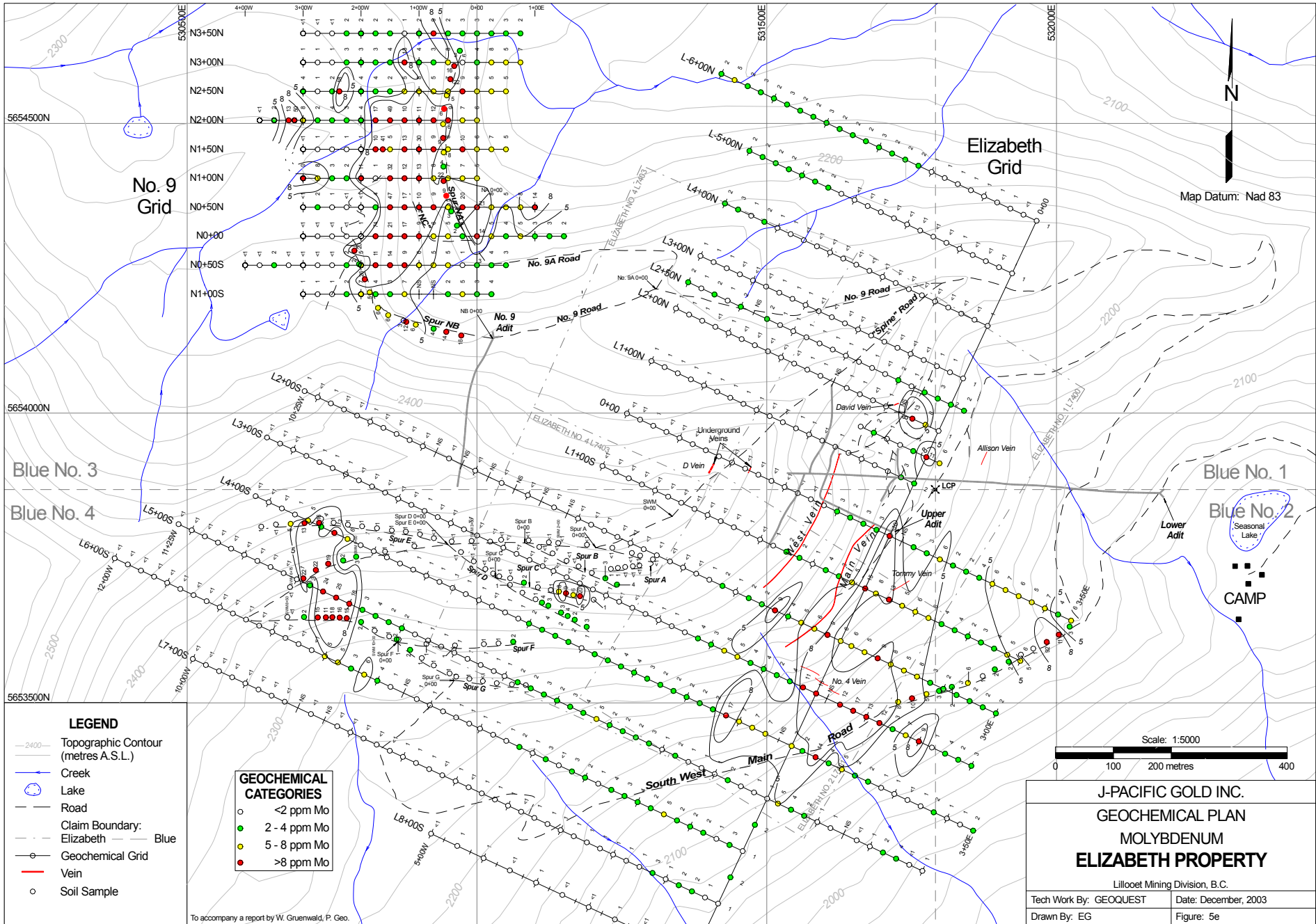
- 2400— Topographic Contour (metres A.S.L.)
- Creek
- Lake
- Road
- Claim Boundary: Elizabeth Blue
- Geochemical Grid
- Vein
- Soil Sample

- GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES**
- <50 ppm Cu
 - 50 - 100 ppm Cu
 - 101 - 200 ppm Cu
 - >200 ppm Cu

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Scale: 1:5000
0 100 200 metres 400

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.	
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN	
COPPER	
ELIZABETH PROPERTY	
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.	
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2003
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 5d



No. 9 Grid

Elizabeth Grid

Map Datum: Nad 83

Blue No. 3

Blue No. 4

Blue No. 1

Blue No. 2

Seasonal Lake

CAMP

LEGEND

- 2400— Topographic Contour (metres A.S.L.)
- Creek
- Lake
- Road
- Claim Boundary: Elizabeth Blue
- Geochemical Grid
- Vein
- Soil Sample

GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

○	<2 ppm Mo
●	2 - 4 ppm Mo
●	5 - 8 ppm Mo
●	>8 ppm Mo

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

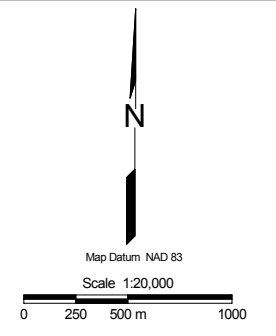
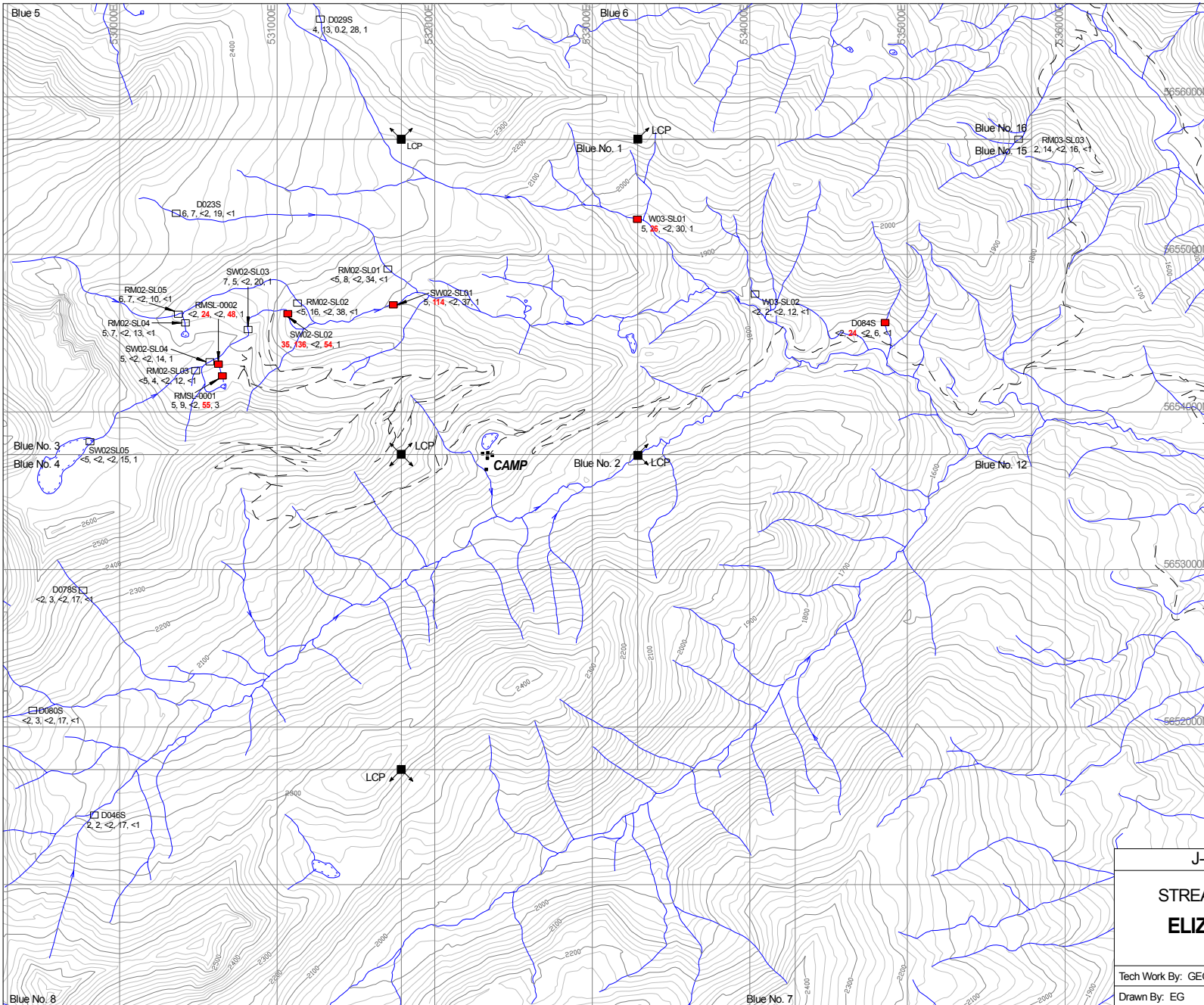
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J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN
MOLYBDENUM
ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2003
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 5e



- LEGEND**
- Topographic Contour
 - Creek
 - Road
 - Claim Line
 - Stream Sample Values:
W03-SL01
5.26, <2, 30, 1
Au, As, Bi, Cu, Mo
ppb ppm

To accompany a report by w. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.	
STREAM GEOCHEMICAL PLAN	
ELIZABETH PROPERTY	
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.	
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2003
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 7