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Report on Geological

MAPPING Survey

RITZ and RITZ 1-20 mineral Claims

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,431

Northing 5566000 m

Easting 5380000 m

Longitude 122° 27' 20" W

Latitude 50° 15' 30" N

UTM Zone 10

Map Sheets M092J0 1W, 8W
Lillooet Mining Division

Work Performed from November 5th, 2002 through September 20th, 2003

Report by:

Laurence Stephenson, P.Eng.
Submitted December, 2003

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Report on Geochemical and Remote Sensing

MAPPING Survey

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1. Summary

In late 2002, the 21 RITZ claims were staked and sold to David Deering, President of Twin Ventures Ltd. Geological mapping and sampling was undertaken to establish and evaluate the trend of the ultramafic showings as they relate to the remainder of the claim group. A total of 14 kilometres of road traverses and 17 rock samples were taken from the claims. As well a helicopter was utilized to access some of the more remote areas and geophysical and satellite data was acquired and analyzed.

The Property is located east of Lillooet Lake and 25 kilometres southeast of Pemberton in south-western British Columbia consists of 20 unpatented two post mineral claims and one unpatented four post mineral claim representing 40 units. The vegetation is typical rain forest found on the coastal-interior ranges of British Columbia and the elevation runs from Lillooet Lake at about 500 feet, to the ridge tops and peaks near the east side of the property in excess of 7000 feet.

Nine man days of initial reconnaissance surveys, and three days of helicopter supported, prospecting and geological traverses were undertaken along the roads and drainages within the claims in the immediately surrounding terrain. A total of 17 rock samples were collected and submitted for geochemical analysis at Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, BC. Geological mapping and satellite interpretation has confirmed the potential of the property. Further work is required to fully evaluate the claims.

2. INTRODUCTION

In late 2002, the 21 RITZ claims were staked and sold to David Deering, President of Twin Ventures Ltd. The company undertook to evaluate the local potential for Cu-Ni-Pd-Pt deposits, and to locate the continuation of B. C. Nickel Mine intrusive ultramafic belt extending northwest, from just north of Hope, BC.

The region was an active mining area for copper-nickel base metals from 1959 to 1974 since the 1930's due to the discovery of the B.C. Nickel Mine located southeast of the property. Exploration work has been sporadic since the 1974 closing of the B.C. Nickel Mine, although Giant Mascot did discover several showings throughout the area.

Geological mapping and sampling was undertaken to establish and evaluate the trend of the ultramafic showings as they relate to the remainder of the claim group. A total of 14 kilometres of road traverses and 17 rock samples were taken from the claims. As well a helicopter was utilized to access some of the more remote areas and geophysical and satellite data was acquired and analyzed. Work was done on every claim in this report and is apportioned in Exhibit "A".

3. Property Description And Location

The Property is located east of Lillooet Lake and 25 kilometres southeast of Pemberton in south-western British Columbia (Figure 1, UTM Zone 10, Map Sheets M092J0 8W, M092J01W) and has been further opened by logging operations which provide new access to the region. This has enabled the claims to be staked and made them more accessible for prospecting. Logging roads are found on the west, south and north of the claim group and open some 90% of it to vehicle supported exploration. Permitting for initial exploration work has already been obtained.

The Property consists of 20 unpatented two post mineral claims and one unpatented four post mineral claim representing 40 units that have been staked and recorded and occur in the Lillooet mining division. The claims are contiguous. The complete list of claims delineating the interests of Twin Ventures Ltd. is found below and the claims are displayed on Figure 2.



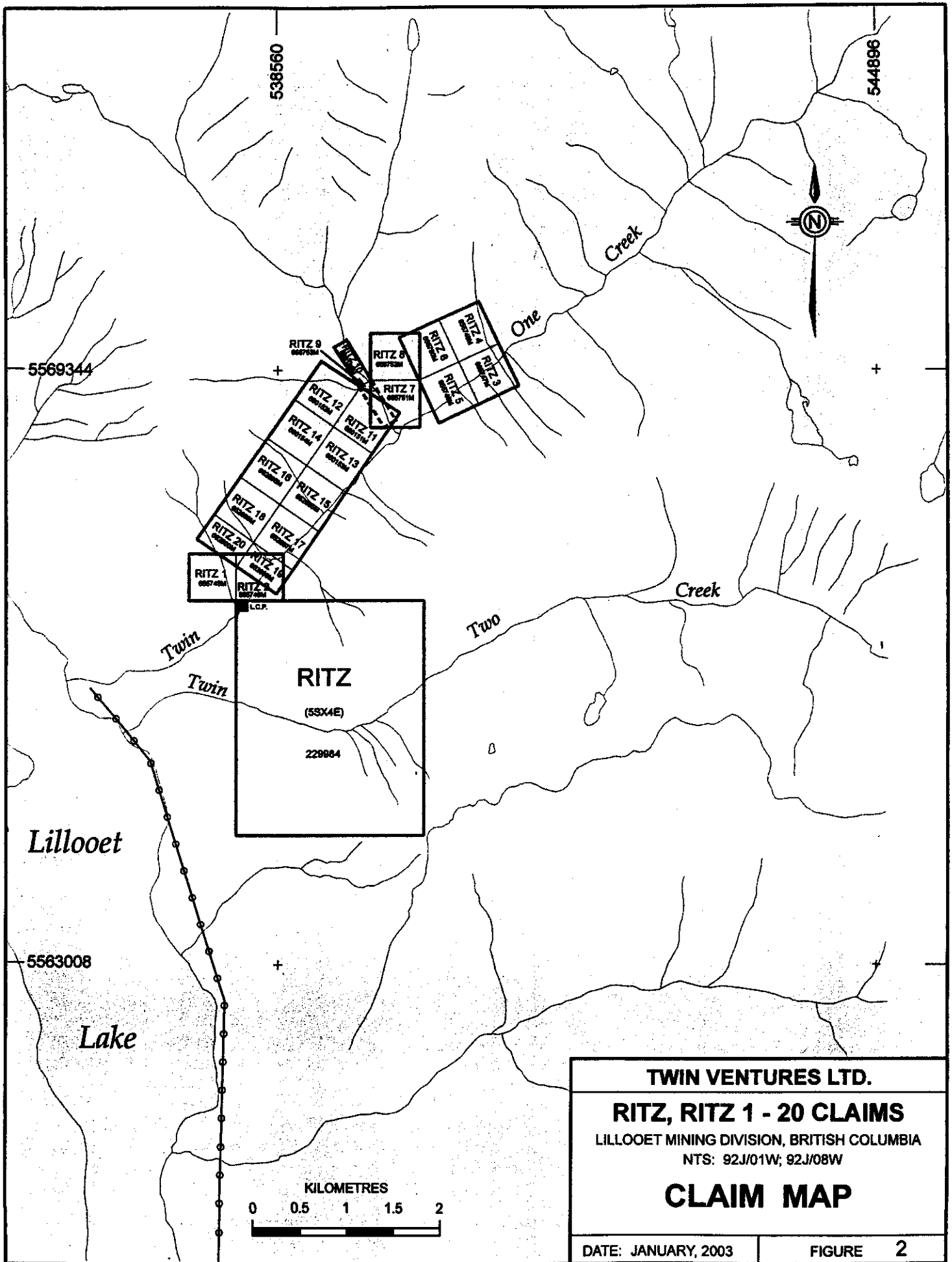
Kilometres
 0 50

TWIN VENTURES LTD.	
RITZ, RITZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS	
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA	
NTS: 92J/01W; 92J/08W	
LOCATION MAP	
DATE: JANUARY, 2003	FIGURE 1

Table 1. lillooet lake RITZ Claims

Ritz	20	398116	Nov. 3, 2003	M092J01W & M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 1	11	398117	Nov. 3, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 2	1	398118	Nov. 3, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 3	1	398119	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 4	1	398120	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 5	1	398121	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 6	1	398122	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 7	1	398123	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 8	1	398124	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 9	1	398125	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 10	1	398126	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 11	1	398127	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 12	1	398128	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 13	1	398129	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 14	1	398130	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 15	1	398131	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 16	1	398132	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 17	1	398133	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 18	1	398134	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 19	1	398135	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
Ritz 20	1	398136	Nov. 4, 2003	M092J08W	G. Barton	Self
TOTAL	40	UNITS				

Lillooet Lake has limited recreational uses and it has no official designation. The region is principally logged. The property has no encumbrances.



4. Access, Climate, and Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Ritz Ni-Cu-PGE property lies just off a paved highway immediately northeast of the bend in Lillooet Lake, in British Columbia's southern Coast Mountains. The property is less than 25 km southeast of the town of Pemberton, and approximately 115 km NNE of Vancouver. It can be accessed by two wheel drive vehicle in about 3 hours from Vancouver via the Sea-to-Sky Highway 99: north along Howe Sound from Vancouver's North Shore to Squamish, and then through the winter resort town of Whistler to Pemberton. Pemberton is a fully-serviced community of some 3,000 people and through which the BC Rail mainline runs as does major power transmission.

Local access to the property is gained from a system of well maintained logging roads leading up Twin One Creek from the paved Duffey Lake road near the eastern shore of Lillooet Lake. Access to the highest parts of the property, and to the peaks and ridges to the east, is only practical via helicopter, but a year-round helicopter base in nearby Pemberton is only 15 minutes flight-time away.

Lillooet Lake is at an elevation of about 500 feet, and the ridge tops and peaks near the east side of the property are in excess of 7000 feet, so the intervening slopes are commonly steep. Lower slopes heavily forested and mantled by thick glacial drift and colluvium, although local cliffs and creek canyons afford good rock exposure. The relatively recent clear-cut logging in Twin One Creek has also created and provided access to some new bedrock exposures along the lower slopes. On the higher slopes, tree line varies in elevation from about 5000 to 6000 feet, and bedrock exposure is generally excellent. Park infrastructure in the area is long established and unlikely to change. A few parks and recreational sites are within about 10 km of the property (Stein Valley to the southeast; Garibaldi to the southwest, and Joffre Lakes to the north-northeast), but all the

creeks in the watersheds underlying the Ritz property drain toward Lillooet Lake and therefore away from the park boundaries. All the major drainages flow year round as do many subsidiary creeks. As well the area is set aside for industrial (logging, mining) purposes.

The vegetation is typical rain forest found on the coastal-interior ranges of British Columbia. There is a mix of cedar, hemlock, spruce trees with alder, willow and cottonwood on old roads and poorly drained areas. Undergrowth brush is typical with salal, devil's club and assorted berry bushes. Climate is subtly changed from the lower mainland area with longer, colder winters and warmer summers. The most snow observed on the tops of the hills was 4 metres in late January.

Lillooet Lake is an active logging region with plenty of heavy equipment and operators available for hire. Most live in Pemberton, Lillooet, Whistler or Squamish. All these population centres totalling almost 30,000 people are within a one to two hour drive of the project and provide all amenities including police, hospitals, groceries, fuel, helicopter services, hardware and other necessary items. Drilling companies are present in communities nearby while assay facilities are located in Vancouver.

5. **Property History**

The Ritz claims were staked following initial field investigations of several unexplained Ni-Cu regional geochemical survey (RGS) stream sediment anomalies in the area. Extensive research uncovered no previous property-scale work that had been done in the immediate area of the claims. As well there are no recorded mineral occurrences or reports of assessment work in the watersheds from which the anomalous samples were collected.

6. Geochemical and Geological Setting

The anomalous RGS samples which led to the staking of the Ritz property were first noted during research into the exploration potential of the northern extension of the East Harrison Lake Belt, a belt of rocks south-southeast of the property which has been the focus for recent exploration of Giant Mascot-type Ni-Cu-Co-Cr (PGE) deposits. The anomalous RGS samples are multi-element and they have a well-developed geochemical signature (Ni-Cu-Co-Cr) that is indicative of a source which includes mafic-ultramafic rocks and(or) magmatic sulphides. All of the samples are highly anomalous in Ni (500-800 ppm), said Ni values are among the highest in the RGS database in southwestern B.C.; they exceed any in the East Harrison Lake Belt, which contains both abundant mafic-ultramafic rocks and the Giant Mascot deposit itself. Values in Cu (in the order of 50 ppm), Co (from 38-60 ppm), and Cr (2000-3000 ppm) are supportive of the Ni values, and three of four samples are also highly anomalous in As (all but one between 10 and 22 ppm).

N.B. Elemental abbreviations - as found on periodic tables - are used throughout Ni=nickel, Cu=copper, Co=cobalt, Cr-chromium, As=arsenic, PGE=platinum group elements (incl. platinum, palladium, rhodium, etc.).

Initially, the uncertainty regarding the anomalies was that the area sourced by the stream sediment samples is shown on regional maps as being underlain entirely by Late Cretaceous felsic or intermediate plutonic rocks, which are an unlikely source for the distinctive Ni-Cu-Co-Cr geochemical signature. Indeed, an afternoon of helicopter reconnaissance work confirmed that the upper reaches of the source drainages are underlain almost exclusively by felsic to intermediate plutonic rocks, with only very local, metre-scale, rusty-weathering dykes (or

possibly local screens of metamorphic rock). In addition, RGS samples from the upstream parts of two of the four creeks are not anomalous in elements indicative of a magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide source. Together with the fact that two of the anomalous drainages are less than 5 km long, this evidence strongly suggests that the belt of rocks from which the anomalous geochem is sourced lies very close to Lillooet Lake. Since the regional strike of the geology is northwest-southeast, and because the creeks on the property flow southwesterly and orthogonal to this trend, the likelihood is that the anomalies are sourced by a northwesterly trending belt of rocks. On the basis of the geochemistry, the inferred minimum strike length of the belt sourced by the drainages is 10 km, and it may be as much as 15 km in length. In spite of the fact that only plutonic rocks are shown on regional geologic maps of the area (Figure 3), it is not unsurprising that mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks, the potential hosts to magmatic Ni-Cu-Co (PGE) deposits, could exist in the area.

Although the East Harrison Lake Belt, as defined (*c.f.*, Ash 2002), lies more than 50 km to the SSE along the regional structural trend, recent regional geologic mapping suggests that stratigraphic sequences correlative with the Harrison Lake Belt underlie the areas on either side of Lillooet Lake (Journeay and Monger 1994). In addition, one of the sequences, the Chism Creek Schist, is correlated with the Settler Schist to the south in the Harrison Lake area, and the Settler Schist is the host for the Giant Mascot mafic-ultramafic complex and its contained sulphide deposits.

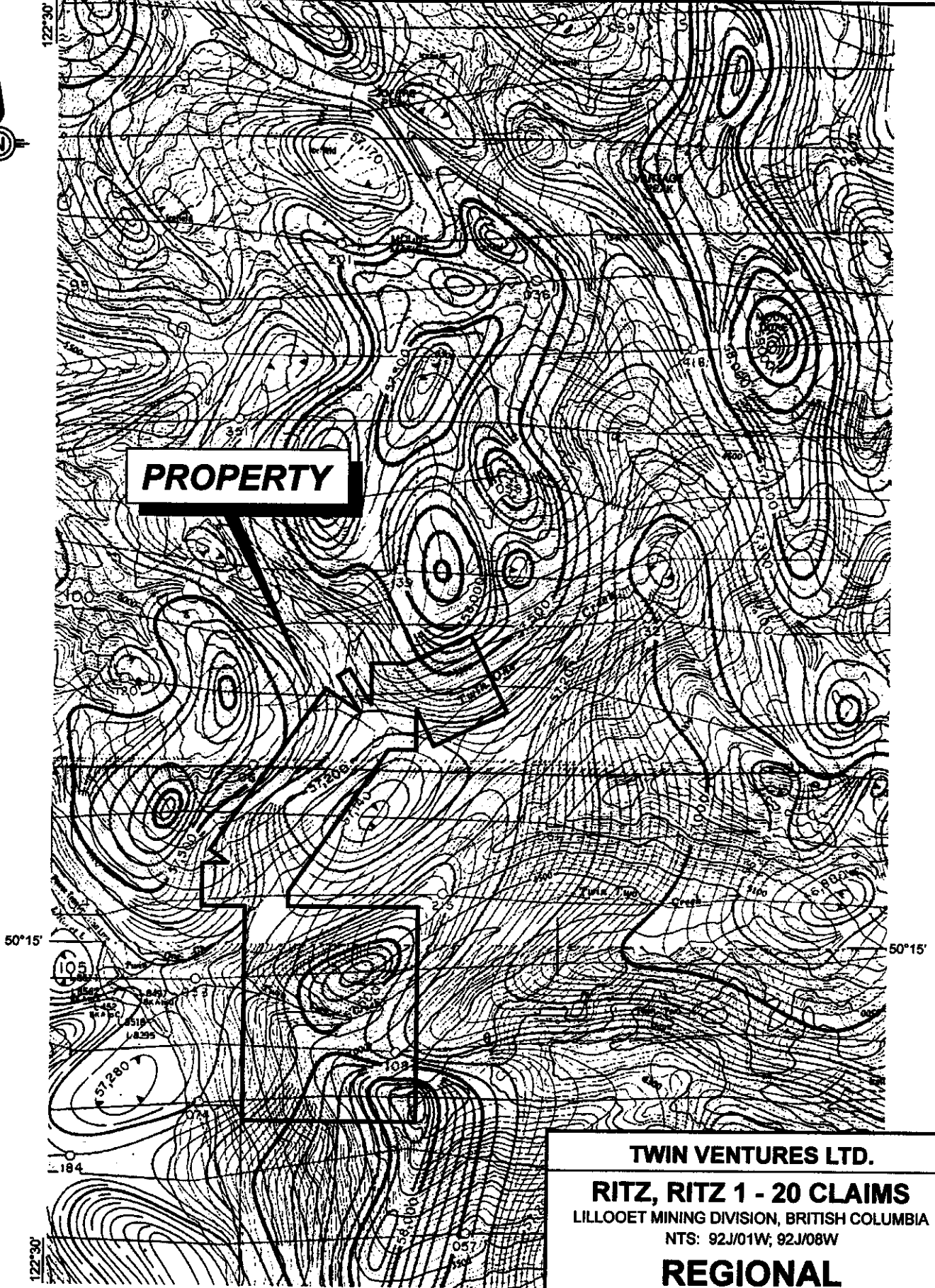
7. Regional Geophysics

The area of the claims has been covered by a Geological Survey of Canada airborne magnetometer survey, which highlighted certain broad, anomalous magnetic features. These magnetic "thumb print" features are very similar to "thumb print" signatures related to similar massive sulphide deposits in Canada including those Cu-Ni-PGE found immediately north of the Pacific Nickel mine area. The ore pods of the Pacific Nickel Mine are located along the south-western edge of the elliptical magnetic anomaly associated with the mine area's ultramafic intrusion. Therefore, a logical initial exploration approach has been to follow-up these areas with similar geophysical imprints in the area of the claims.

These surveys, while yielding broad indicative clues, are over 30 years old and new technology has greatly improved signal response and reduction of noise. As well, some new survey systems are engineered specifically for the locating of massive sulphide deposits.

7.1 Geophysics of Claims

No ground geophysical surveying has been reported for the Property. Local testing with hand magnets of the pyrrhotite demonstrates its magnetic character. Some ground magnetic surveying has been reported in assessment reports on nearby claims. It is apparent from the government reports and the observations in the field that the mineralization will be detectable by geophysical methods.



PROPERTY

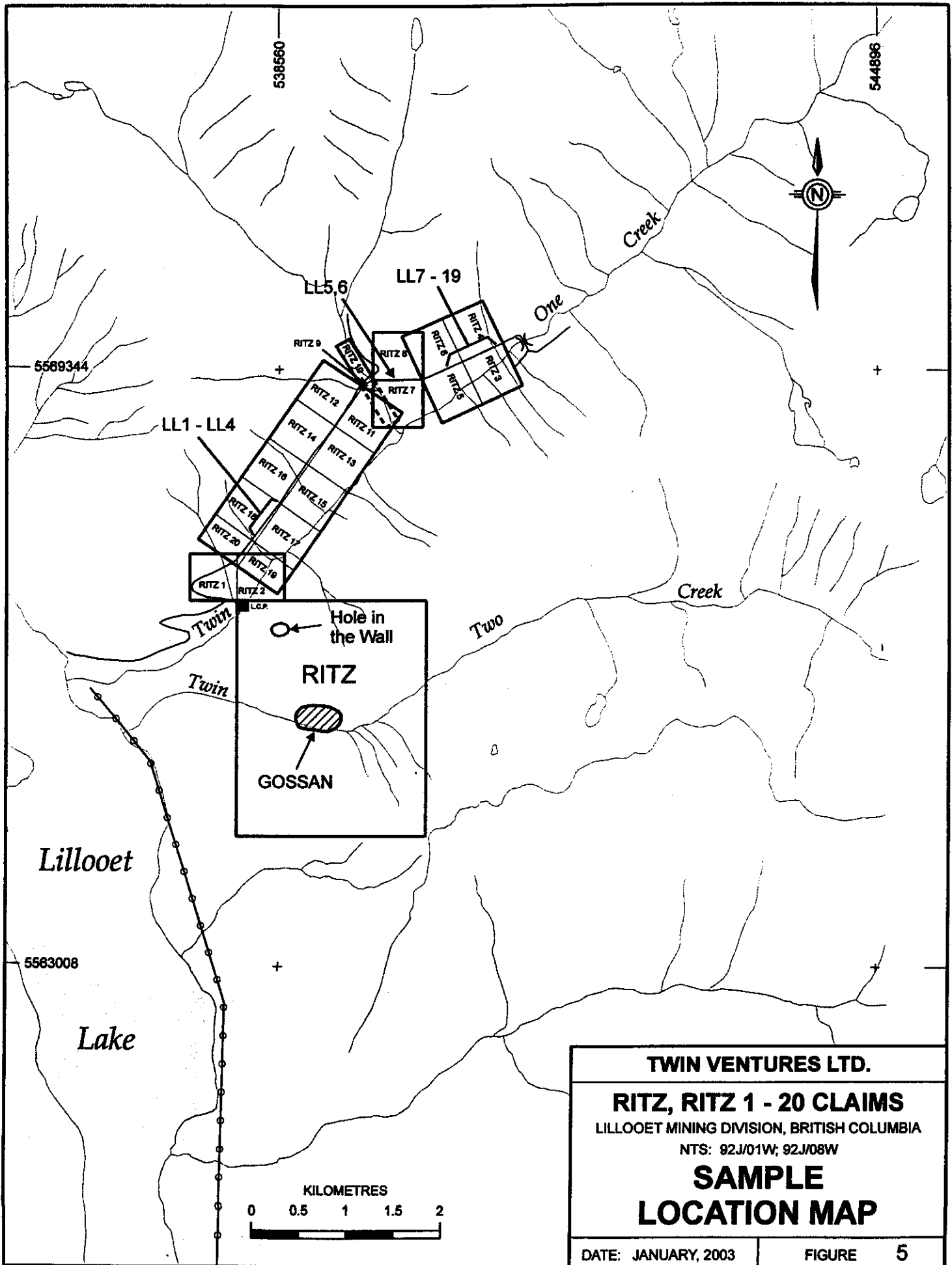
KILOMETRE
0 0.5 1

TWIN VENTURES LTD.	
RITZ, RITZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS	
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA	
NTS: 92J/01W; 92J/08W	
REGIONAL	
GEOPHYSICS MAP	
DATE: JANUARY, 2003	FIGURE 4

8. Recent Exploration Work

Nine man days of initial reconnaissance surveys, prospecting and geological traverses were undertaken along the roads and drainages within the claims in the immediately surrounding terrain. A total of 17 rock samples were collected and submitted for geochemical analysis at Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, BC. Following receipt of favourable results, three man days of helicopter support follow-up boulder prospecting on the Twin One logging road system confirmed that the lower slopes above Lillooet Lake may well be underlain, at least in part, by sulphide-bearing mafic-ultramafic rocks (see Appendix I). Several of the boulders contain abundant up to 5% sulphides, mainly pyrrhotite, local chalcopyrite, pyrite, and contain anomalous values in Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Pt, Pd and Au. It should be noted that although the grades are sub-economic, the results (Appendix 2, Figure 5) are encouraging. In fact these results would be considered exciting in the much more intensively prospected East Harrison Lake Belt to the south.

In particular, samples LL1, LL6, LL7, LL13 and LL14 are highly anomalous in Cu and LL1 also returned the highest Au value while LL6 and LL7 returned the highest Pd values. Samples LL2, LL10, LL14 and LL18 had the highest Ni values and LL14 was also the highest Co. Cr was markedly higher in LL9, LL10, LL11, LL14, and LL18. Aside from LL1, LL6, LL7, LL10 and LL13 returned appreciable Au values for this geologic environment. Geochemistry obviously works well in this region and is an invaluable exploration technique.



TWIN VENTURES LTD.

RITZ, RITZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 92J/01W; 92J/08W

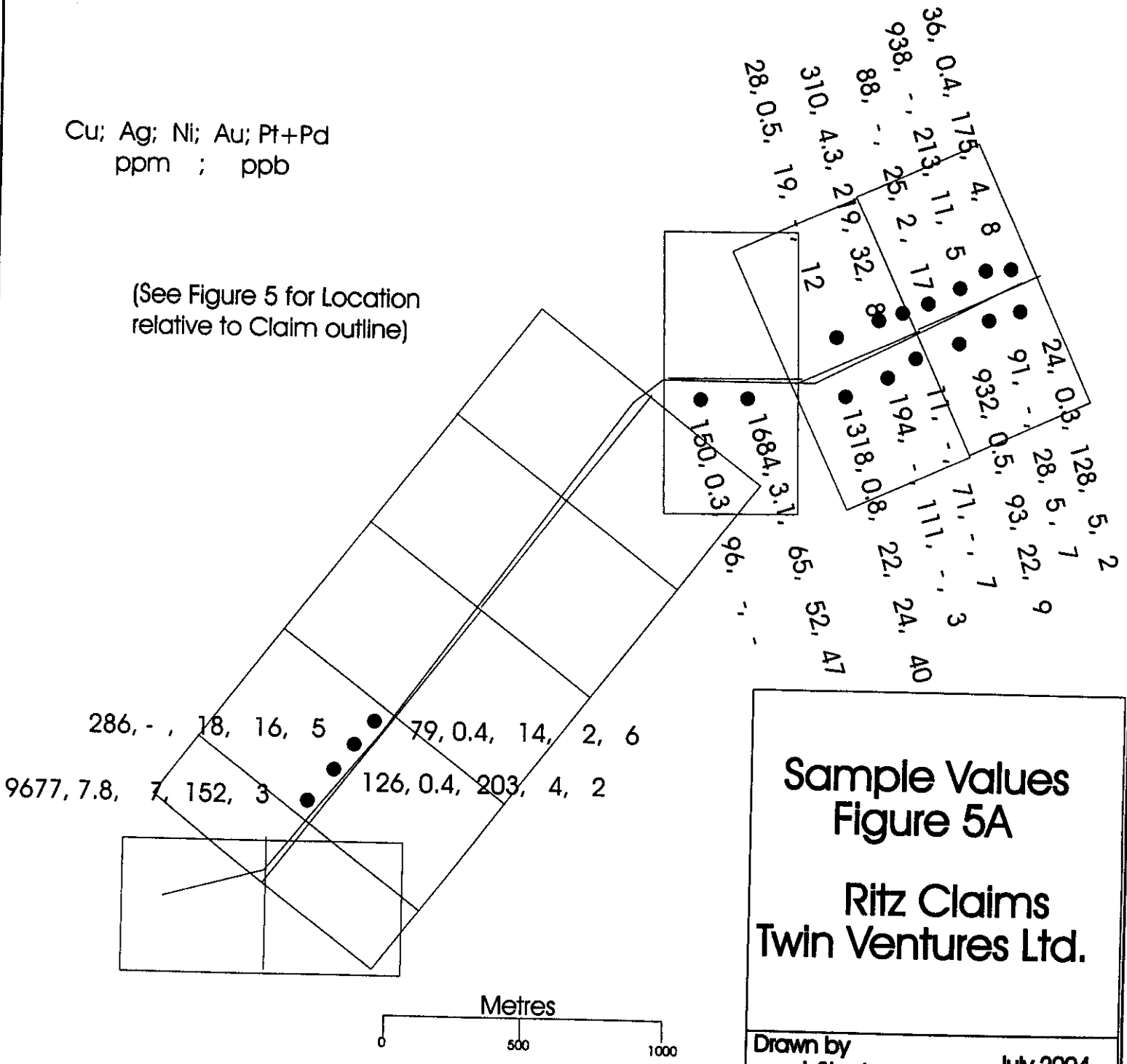
**SAMPLE
LOCATION MAP**

DATE: JANUARY, 2003

FIGURE 5

Cu; Ag; Ni; Au; Pt+Pd
ppm ; ppb

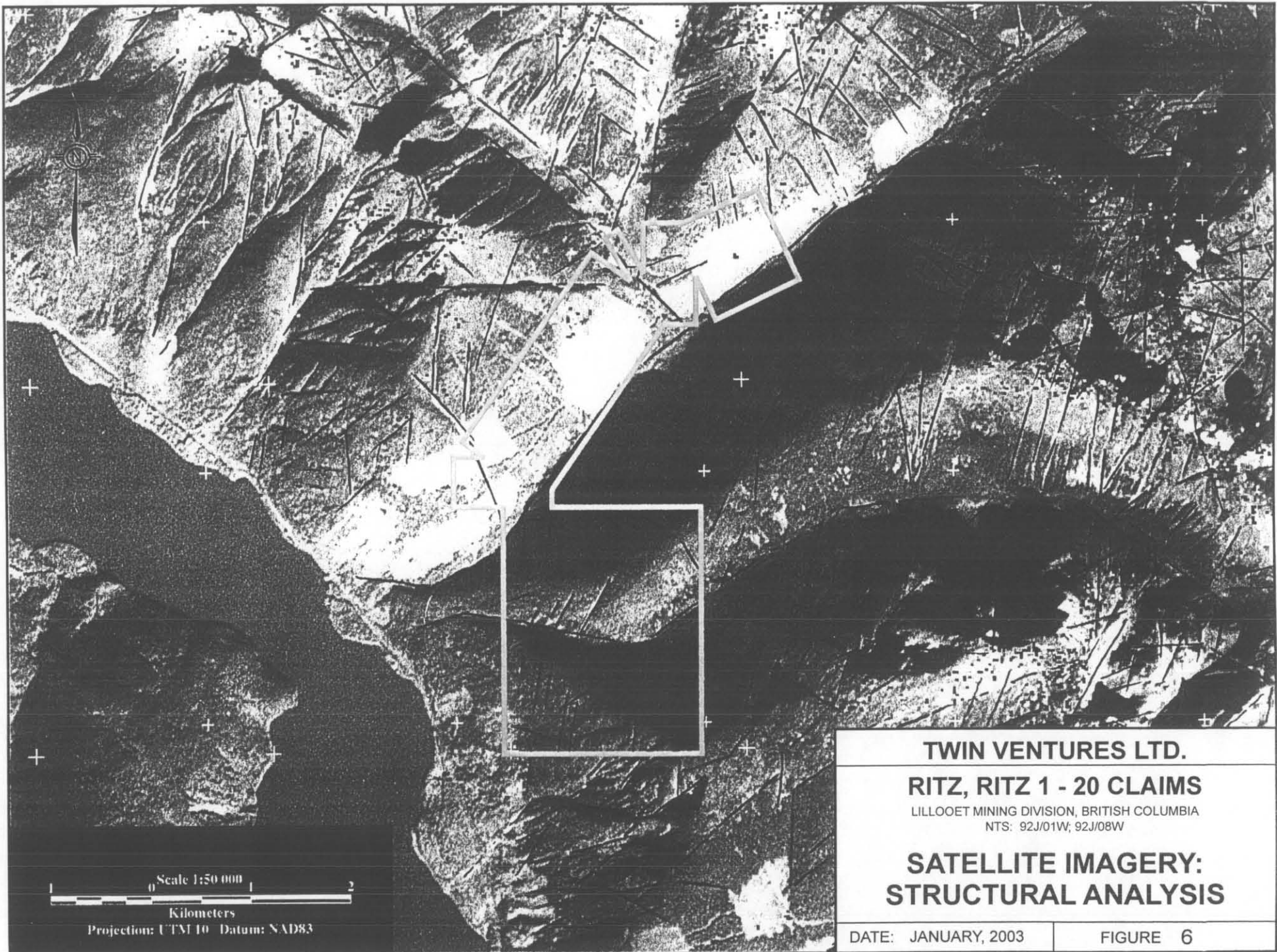
(See Figure 5 for Location
relative to Claim outline)



9. **Satellite Interpretation**

Satellite images were acquired for the area encompassed by the claims in order to better assess access and logistics and to search for structural clues to aid in the search for mineral deposits. The data collected for the property areas originated from satellite photos taken October 5, 2001.

The most prevalent feature is the multiple intersections of primarily (Figure 6) north-south lineaments with more east-west to northeast-southwest lineaments. This is particularly evident on the Ritz claim block. These lineaments could represent geological contacts, faults, or some other form of break. They all signify areas to focus in on, particularly at intersections.



TWIN VENTURES LTD.

RITZ, RITZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS: 92J/01W, 92J/08W

**SATELLITE IMAGERY:
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS**

DATE: JANUARY, 2003

FIGURE 6

Scale 1:50 000

Kilometers

Projection: UTM 10 Datum: NAD83

10. Conclusions

As at the Giant Mascot mine in the southern part of the East Harrison Lake Belt (e.g., Pinsent 2002), it is possible that massive sulphide-bearing mafic-ultramafic host rocks are preserved as a large pendant or screen within much younger plutonic rocks (present in the upper reaches of Twin One and Twin Two creeks and shown as underlying property on regional geologic maps). Such a target on the Ritz claims is considered very attractive, not only because of the geochemistry and inferred geological continuity, but also because of the implied (and apparent) lack of previous exploration. Other than the recently staked Ritz claims, no mineral claims in good standing exist on the east side of lake, and no Minfile occurrences have been recorded. Prospecting of boulders on the Twin One logging road system has shown that mafic and ultramafic rocks exist on the property and they contain at least local Cu and Ni sulphides. Visual reconnaissance of cliffs above the lower canyon of Twin Two Creek has also shown that there is an extensive area of intense gossan coincident with the belt from which the anomalous geochemistry and the mafic-ultramafic boulders are apparently derived. Furthermore, compassing problems encountered while staking claims indicate that there is at least a locally significant concentration of magnetic minerals, possibly Fe sulphides, in the vicinity of where the geochemical anomalies were sourced.

Further work is required to fully evaluate the claims.

11. Recommendations for Exploration

The Ritz property is at an early stage of exploration. Access is straightforward and the lower parts of the property can be worked for much of the year. Initially, the property still requires reconnaissance geology and prospecting to better establish the presence and position of the rocks of exploration interest.

13. Statement Of Qualifications

I, LAURENCE STEPHENSON, of 1136 Martin St., White Rock, BC V4B 3W1 hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology (1975) and of York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada with a Masters of Business Administration degree (1985);
2. I have worked as Geologist for over 33 years;
3. I have worked as the District Geologist for Duval International Corporation (later renamed Battle Mountain Gold) and as a geological and financial consultant to First Marathon Securities, Yorkton Securities, BGO Securities and several other Securities firms evaluating mining properties and as a consultant and President of Kokanee Explorations Ltd (now Standard Mining), as a consultant and director of Glencairn Explorations, as a consultant and Vice President of Golden Chief Explorations, and as President of GeoFin Inc. consulted for several other companies writing reports for their use and am therefore qualified to write this report;
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario (P.Eng. #44347508) and of the APEGBC (P.Eng #27420).
5. I visited the property specifically on November 30, 2002 along the accessible logging roads and reviewed the work of all others contributing to this report.
6. I am responsible for this report and the opinions expressed herein.

Dated at Vancouver, BC, this ____th day of _____, 2003.

Laurence Stephenson P. Eng.

14. References

Ash, C. 2002. Geology of the East Harrison Lake Belt, southwestern British Columbia; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Fieldwork 2001, Paper 2002-1, pp. 197-209.

Geological Survey of Canada, 1972, Airborne Magnetic Survey maps 8545G and 8546G.

Journey, J.M., and Monger, J.W.H. 1994. Guide to the geology and tectonic evolution of the southern Coast Mountains; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2490, 77 p.

Sookochoff and Butler 1984

Appendix I: Rock Sample descriptions

SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION
LL1	Gossanous, sheared metasediment, minor vugs filled with coarse pyrite, chalcopyrite, dark blue colour, road cut outcrop
LL2	Hanging wall, 2 metres further up road from LL1, gossanous 2-3% disseminated sulphides
LL3	10 metres further along road, altered metasediment trace disseminated pyrite, specular hematite
LL4	Contact mafic intrusive, medium grained
LL5	Coarse grained, dark green pyroxenite, 2% disseminated pyrite
LL6	Coarse grained, dark green fractured pyroxenite, 3-4% disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite; calcite along fractures, minor rusty weathering
LL7	Altered hornblendite, medium grained, green-black specular hematite, 2-3% disseminated pyrite
LL8	Mafic intrusive, trace sulphides
LL9	Deep purple/blue colour, serpentized, sheared hornblendite?
LL10	Deep purple/blue colour, serpentized, sheared hornblendite?, 3-5% disseminated sulphides
LL11	Deep purple/blue colour, serpentized, sheared hornblendite?, 3-5% disseminated sulphides
LL12	Coarse grained pyroxenite
LL13	Serpentized dark blue, gossanous metasediment, minor quartz/calcite, 2-3% disseminated py, cpy, occasional bleb
L14	Serpentized dark blue, gossanous metasediment, minor quartz/calcite, 2-3% disseminated py, cpy, occasional bleb
L17	Altered mafic intrusive, medium → coarse grained
L18	Altered mafic intrusive, medium → coarse grained
L19	Altered mafic intrusive, medium → coarse grained

NB LL denotes Lillooet Lake. All sample locations are plotted on Figure 5

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Sutcliffe Resources Ltd. PROJECT Sutcliffe Recon File # A201433

420 - 625 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 Submitted by: George Nicholson

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, Au**, Pt**, Pd**. Rows include samples S1, LL1-LL19, and STANDARD DS3/FA-10R.

GROUP 10 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES. UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; NO, 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** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm) Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 27 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: June 3/02 SIGNED BY: [Signature] D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

on a Geological Mapping Survey
LILLEOOT LAKE PROPERTY
Ritz, Ritz 1 - 20 CLAIMS
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION LILLOOET AREA

Covering the period of November 5, 2002 through September 20, 2003

SALARIES:

L. Stephenson - Geologist, P. Eng. Geological Mapping	-	1 day @ \$500/Day	
Charlie Grieg - Geologist, Geological Mapping	-	3 day @ \$500/Day	
L. Stephenson Report writing, Compilation of data & Map Preparation	-	1 day @ \$500/Day	
Total Geology Salaries			\$ 2,500

G. Nicholson Geologist -sampling, road traverses	4 days @ \$250/day	
D. Deering Mining Engineer -sampling	4 days @ \$250/day	
Total Sampling Salaries		\$ 2,000

TRANSPORTATION:

4x4 Pickup; 5 days @ \$85/day	\$ 425
Fuel, Tire repair \$60/day,	\$ 300
Food and supplies	\$ 400

ASSAYS 17 samples @ 19.53 plus GST & Handling	\$ 355.25
Geophysical Digital	\$ 75
Satellite Data	\$ 858.65
Helicopter 1.8 hr @ \$850/hr + fuel & taxes	\$ 1,845.10

TOTAL = \$ 8,759

LAURENCE STEPHENSON, B.Sc., M.B.A.
P.Eng.

Apportionment of Costs to Claims

Claim Name	Geol. Map (# of Rock Samples)	# of Silt Samples	Surveying of road & Recon. work	# of Cut & Polished samples	Travel/food Helicopter, misc.	TOTAL Expenditure
Ritz	\$500 (2)		\$500	1 (\$125)	1000	\$1,725
Ritz 1-2	\$250		\$150	-	\$150	\$550
Ritz 3-6	\$1200 (13)		\$300	1 (\$125)	\$350	\$1,975
Ritz 7-8	\$500 (2)		\$125	1 (\$125)	\$100	\$850
Ritz 9-10			\$50	-	\$150	\$200
Ritz 11-14	\$250		\$250	-	\$300	\$800
Ritz 15-20	\$900 (4)		\$250	1 (\$125)	\$300	\$1,575
TOTAL\$	\$3600 (21)		\$1625	4 (\$500)	\$2,350	\$7,675

Not apportioned is the map preparation and report writing, balance of of satellite imagery analysis, helicopter time, geological mapping and reconnaissance and sampling time.

IN THE MATTER OF THE
B.C. MINERAL ACT
AND
IN THE MATTER OF A GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
SURVEY PROGRAM

CARRIED OUT ON THE Ritz, Ritz 1-20 CLAIMS
Lillooet LAKE AREA
in the Lillooet Mining Division
of the province of British Columbia
More Particularly N.T.S. 92J 01W & 8W

A F F I D A V I T

I, L. Stephenson, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, make an oath and say:

1. That I am employed as a geologist by GeoFin Inc. and as such have a personal knowledge of the facts to which I hereinafter depose:
2. That annexed hereto and marked as Exhibit "A" to this my Affidavit is a true copy of expenditures incurred on a Geological Mapping Survey, on the Ritz, Ritz 1-20 mineral claims;
3. That the said expenditures were incurred between November 5, 2002 through September 20, 2003 for the purpose of mineral exploration. Report writing continued into December, 2003.

LAURENCE STEPHENSON, B.Sc., M.B.A.
P.Eng.



LEGEND

STRATIFIED ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

EARLY and LATE CRETACEOUS

KG GAMBIER GROUP: Intermediate, felsic and mafic volcanic rocks; includes FIRE LAKE GROUP

KGB BROKEN BACK HILL FORMATION: Interbedded crystal tuff, volcaniclastic sandstone, phyllite, lapilli tuff, andesite and volcanic breccia

MIDDLE JURASSIC

EARLY and MIDDLE JURASSIC

JH HARRISON LAKE FORMATION: Intermediate and felsic flows and pyroclastic rocks; local argillite, conglomerate, calcareous siltstone, shale and sandstone

TRIASSIC

TCdP PIONEER FORMATION: green to purple, commonly amygdaloidal, pillowed and massive greenstone, greenstone breccia and tuff, minor felsic volcanic flows

PLUTONIC ROCKS

LATE TERTIARY

LATE CRETACEOUS (84 - 91 Ma)

IKqd SCUZZY PLUTONIC SUITE: hornblende and biotite quartz diorite; includes SCUZZY, MOUNT MASON, MOUNT ROHR and HURLEY RIVER plutons

MID - CRETACEOUS (mainly 91 - 105 Ma; locally as old as 112 Ma)

mK Coast Belt: quartz diorite (qd), granodiorite (gd), tonalite and diorite (d) of SPUZZUM PLUTON and related bodies

EARLY CRETACEOUS (112 - 145 Ma)

eK Coast Belt: minor diorite (d) of (112 - 135 Ma); includes GOAT LAKE, PRINCESS LUISA, QUATAM, MALASPINA, CYPRESS BOWL, QUARRY BAY, SACKINAW LAKE, WEST REDONDA and EAST SECHLT plutons, and PEMBERTON DIORITE COMPLEX

JURASSIC

EARLY MIDDLE JURASSIC - LATE JURASSIC (145 - 187 MA)

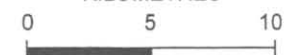
mJ Western Coast Belt: quartz diorite (qd), granodiorite (gd); includes MOUNT JASPER, MALIBU, THORNBOROUGH, HORSESHOE BAY, CLODBURST, ASHLU CREEK, SECHLT, RYAN RIVER and ELBOW LAKE plutons

METAMORPHIC ASEMBLAGES

EARLY LATE CRETACEOUS AND LATE CRETACEOUS

MSI SLOLLICUM SCHIST: mafic, intermediate and felsic meta-volcanic rocks, pelite, minor volcanic and carbonate-clast conglomerate

KILOMETRES



TWIN VENTURES LTD.

RITZ, RITZ 1 - 20 CLAIMS

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 92J/01W, 92J/08W

REGIONAL
GEOLOGY MAP