Geological, Geochemical and Prospecting Report Undertaken On The

On The

Tanzilla Property

Liard Mining District
Dease Lake Area, British Columbia

Latitude: 58 ^{0} 18 ' N
Longitude: 129 ^{0} 40' W
NTS: 104 I/5
BCGS: 104 I 022, 032

Prepared For:
Hyder Gold Inc. (Operator)
Adam Travis (Owner)

Prepared By:

A. Travis, B.Sc. Geology

May 25, 2004

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tanzilla property encompasses a eight mineral claim, 4,000 hectare property located within the Liard Mining Division 30 kilometres southeast of Dease Lake, B.C The claims are owned by Adam Travis and were under option to Hyder Gold Inc. who completed a $30,000 exploration program during the 2003 field season which consisted of the collection of 28 silt and 19 rock samples along with prospecting and geological examinations highlighted by a property visit by B.S.G.S geologists Dani Aldrick and Martin Stewart.

Underlying geology has been mapped as Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group basic volcanics, volcaniclastics and sedimentary rocks and Lower Jurassic, Hazelton Group andesitic to felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics. Early to Middle Jurassic quartz diorite to monzonite stocks, dykes and sills occur throughout the property.

Based on observations in the last assessment report (Akiko-Lori, 1991) the area was thought to have potential to host Eskay Creek polymetallic style mineralization at the "mafic-felsic" contact. The 2003 field program however has shown that the 1991 mapped "felsics" are for the most part alteration products associated with large structures and that alteration and mineralization is associated with a porphyry system.

Geological similarities with the Equity Silver Mine and Thorn Property (110 miles west) suggest that the target type might consist of a series of structurally controlled pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins that vary in width from a few centimetres to 20 metres wide. Alteration around these types of deposits consists of strong clay and sericite, often surrounding a zone of vuggy silica or strong alunite alteration. Although similar pronounced alteration zones have been found on the Tanzilla Property, only small (10 cm) semi-massive pyrite zones such as the Ridge Vein which returned Au 570 ppb, Ag > 50 ppm and Cu > 20,000 ppm and narrow quartz-carbonate veins have yielded significant values. It should however be noted that some samples not plotted or described yet in assay sheets in the Akiko Lori assessment report (# 22458) indicate sample # 31953 returning Au 86,000 ppb, Ag 873 ppm, Cu 2146 ppm, Pb 3489 ppm and Zn 2581 ppm.

During the porphyry copper boom from 1965-1975 Cultus Explorations, Kennco and Utah Mines completed at least 17 drillholes and extensive trenching in the general area which was never filed publicly. An effort should be directed towards acquiring the results of this work.

The 2003 silt sampling program has indicated that anomalous levels of copper occur in association with the gossanous zones but perhaps more importantly has also shown that other areas outside the prominent gossans may host mineralization. Sample TZ-CL-02 located north of the claims for example returned Cu 330 ppm, Pb 40 ppm, Zn 185

ppm, As 155 ppm and Co 248 ppm and may represent previously un-documented mineralization.

The emphasis of future work on the Tanzilla property should be on the delineation of structures that could possibly host veins, massive sulphide bodies and breccia zones with pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite. Areas to the immediate east of the property should also be reviewed for their potential to host molybdenum-copper porphyry style mineralization The poroposed program consists of a Phase I phase estimated to cost $250,000 which consists of a thorough compilation of the ¼ million dollars worth of recorded work in the area along with the acquisition and compilation of the possibly millions of dollars of un-filed previous work into a GIS database and consideration of an airborne survey. The field work which covers work intended to be completed in the spring-summer of 2004 includes soil sampling and ground geophysics along constructed grids, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and hand trenching over targets identified by the compilation and airborne work. It also includes a success contingent Phase II phase estimated to cost $ 500,000 which consists of continued geological follow up, and ground geophysical surveys and 2000 metres of diamond drill testing.

II. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tanzilla property is situated in the Liard Mining Division within the Stikine region of northwestern British Columbia, Canada (see Figure 1). The claims are located on N.T.S Mapsheet 104 I/5 or alternatively B.S.G.S sheet 104 I 022 and 032. The center of the current claim block is at UTM (Nad 83, Zone 9) coordinates: 6463000 m North and 460500 m East or alternatively at Latitude: 58 ^{0} 18$'$ N and Longitude: 129 ^{0} 40$'$ W.

The property is situated approximately 30 km. southeast of Dease Lake B.C., with the Gnat Pass area along the Stewart – Cassiar highway located approximately 13 km's west of the centre of the claims.

Current access into the area is via Pacific Western helicopters which maintains a year round base at Dease Lake or from numerous helicopter landing spots to mobilize crew and equipment from the Gnat Pass area to the claims. As most of the property is above tree line numerous helicopter landing spots occur throughout the claims.

Alternative acess is provided by a 20 kilometer cat trail which extends from the Boulder Creek road to Snowdrift Creek immediately east of the current claims. During the 2003 field season however this road was only found to be suitable for ATV's.

Approximately 7 kilometres south of the current property an old abandoned airstrip is noted in the headwaters of the Tanzilla River valley.

Accommodation, meals, fuels and minor supplies are available at Dease Lake with the remainder able to be trucked in from Smithers on a bi-weekly basis.

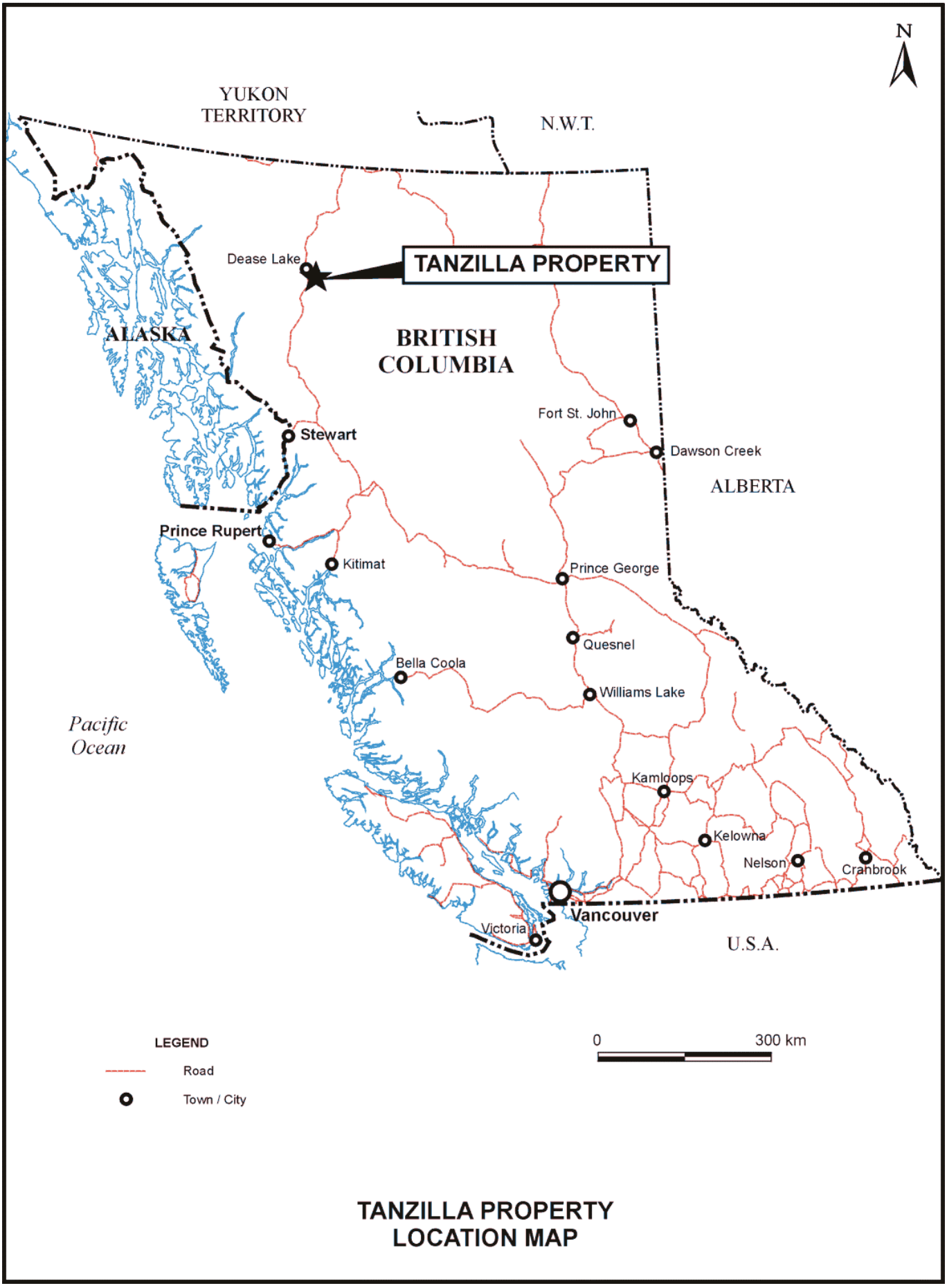

Figure 1: Location Map

III. TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Tanzilla property is situated in the Cassiar Mountain Ranges near the transition to the Tanzilla Plateau. The region has a relatively dry climate, and snow cover in winter is generally moderate. Prominent cornices however tend to form on the north facing wind swept ridge crests. The climate in the area is semi arid with moderately warm summers and cold dry winters. Typical temperature ranges are from mid to upper 20's C in summer and –20 to –30 C in winter. Precipitation averages about 100 cm. per year.

To the north of the property the broad Zuback Creek valley at approximately 1000 – 1200 meters hosts meandering streams and swampy areas with moderate stunted spruce and thick willow areas. To the south of the property the Tanizilla River valley forms a much steeper valley with ridge crests up to 1900 metres quickly descending to the valley floors at 1000-1400 metres elevation.

Within the Tanzilla property elevations range from 1500 metres to the main height of land which crosses the center of the property in a general east –west direction with ridge crests and peaks up to 2044 metres.

Northerly draining creeks are generally gently sloped to the main Zuback Creek valley with their headwaters feed by tarn lakes or cirque like drainage basins.

For the most part vegetation is limited and consists primarily of alpine grasses, flowers and lichen on the plateau with occasional shrubs and stunted spruce in hollows or wind protected areas.

Fieldwork can normally start at lower elevations in early June and at the upper elevations by July. Cold weather, winds and snow squalls make field work difficult at the upper elevations past September although drilling programs have continued well into November at the nearby Red Chris deposit where weather conditions are similar.

IV. CLAIM DETAILS

The Tanzilla property is comprised of 8 contiguous mineral claims in the Liard Mining Division located approximately 30 km SE of Dease Lake, British Columbia (Figure 1). The mineral claims, which include 8 four-post claims, cover an area of approximately 4,000 hectares (Figure 2). The claims are located on N.T.S Mapsheet 104 I/5 or alternatively B.S.G.S sheet 104 I 022 and 032. The center of the current claim block is at UTM (Nad 83, Zone 9) coordinates: 6463000 m North and 460500 m East or alternatively at Latitude: 58^{0} 18' N and Longitude: 129^{0} 40' W.

The configuration of the various mineral claims is illustrated on Figure 2 and title details follow in Table 1.

Tenure descriptions in Table 1 were derived from the British Columbia Government Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management online database. The author located the mineral claim legal posts with the use of a G.P.S, which should be accurate to within 5 metres.

The property includes no surface rights nor has it been legally surveyed.

Hyder Gold Inc. was purchasing a 100% interest (subject to a 2% N.S.R) in the Tanzilla Property but has elected to not continue this option, but is completing this report as part of its obligations.

Mineral claims in British Columbia may be kept in good standing by incurring assessment work or by paying cash-in-lieu of assessment work in the amount of $100 per mineral claim unit per year during the first three years following location of the mineral claim. This amount increases to $200 per mineral claim unit in the fourth and succeeding years.

The Tanzilla property does not appear to be subject to any special environmental liabilities.

Table 1. Mineral Title Information

CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE *
TZ 1	20	400923	2003/02/28	2005/02/28
TZ 2	20	400924	2003/02/28	2005/02/28
TZ 3	20	400925	2003/02/28	2005/02/28
TZ 4	20	400926	2003/02/28	2005/02/28
TZ 5	20	400927	2003/03/01	2005/03/01
TZ 6	20	400928	2003/03/01	2005/03/01
TZ 7	20	400929	2003/03/01	2005/03/01
TZ 8	20	400930	2003/03/01	2005/03/01
Total	**160**			

* Pending acceptance of this report

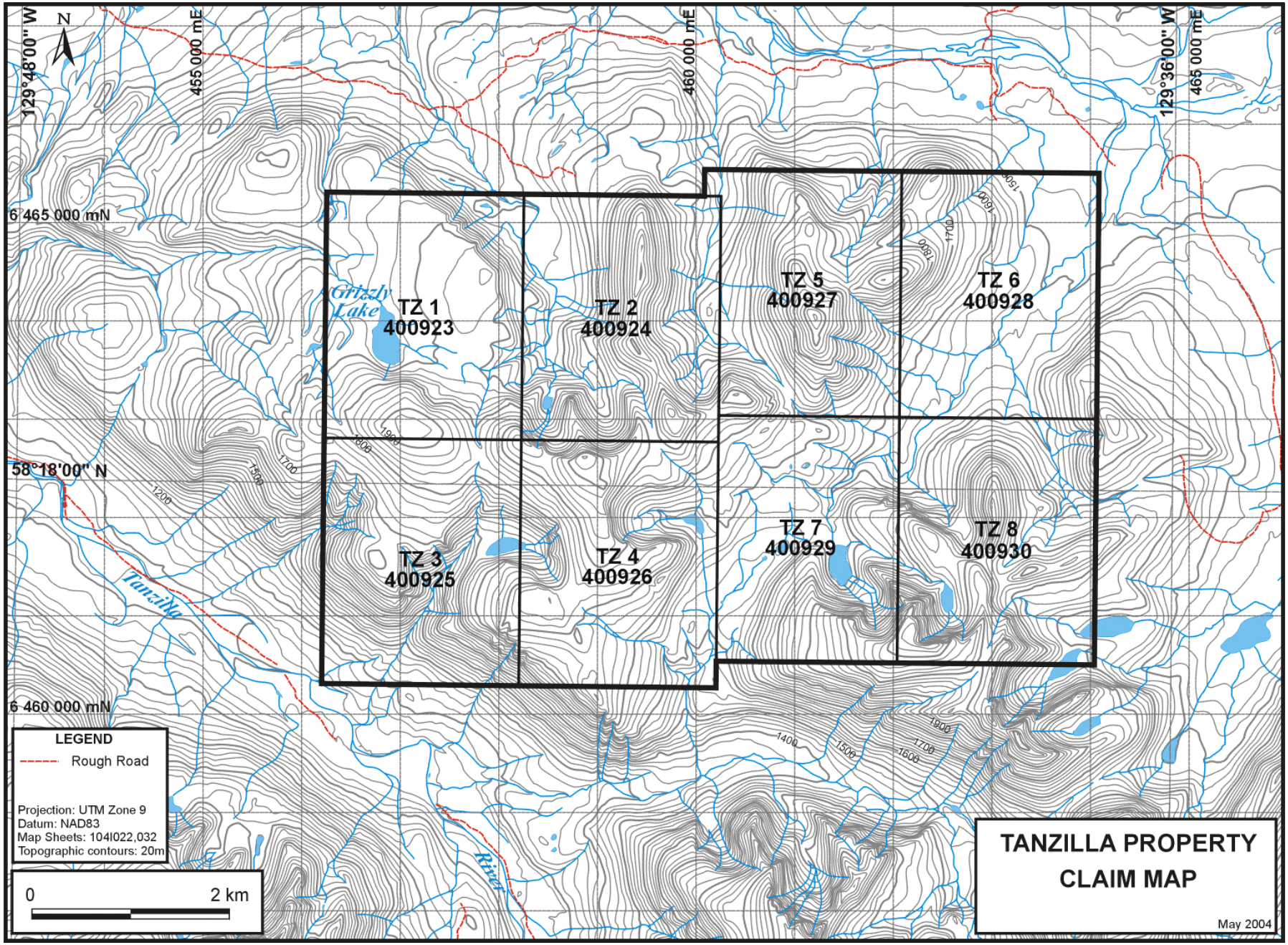

Figure 2: Claim Location Map

V. HISTORY

The Tanzilla Property is located in the Stikine River area of northwestern B.C., a region well known for its alkalic plutons, associated porphyry copper-gold mineralization and peripheral gold-silver bearing quartz veins. To the southwest the Kutcho Creek massive sulphide deposit has also seen extensive exploration. Areas around Dease Lake are also known for their placer gold potential.

A review of the assessment reports in the Tanzilla property area lists the following reports, which are identified in the following table. This indicates that work in the area occurred during three main time periods from 1966-1975 for copper-molybdenum +/- nickel, from 1981-1982 with limited work by Serrana Resources and 1989-1992 by Equity Silver and Akiko-Lori for polymetallic mineralization.

Table 2: Assessment Report History

Tanzilla Area Assessment Reports

Rpt.#	Year	Operator	Author	Work	$	1986 $
849	1966	US Smelting & Refining	Westervelt	213 Cu-Mo soils, 25 km ground mag	3,000	11,278
1130	1967	US Smelting & Refining	Noorgard	12 km IP	2,800	10,072
3292	1971	?	Crosby, Fominoff	IP, Mag	10,600	33,229
3538	1971	Nittetsu Min.	B. Smee	690 soils, 19 rock, 38 silt for Cu only	5,900	18,495
4644	1973	Kennco	Halloff, Goudie	31.6 km IP	8,300	23,056
4645	1973	Kennco	Stevenson	456 soils for Cu,Mo,Zn,Pb,Ag,Co,Ni	2,800	7,778
4659	1973	Kennco	Mullen,Smith	airphoto, 375 km airborne mag	6,214	17,261
4660	1973	Kennco	Stevenson	10.8 km ground mag	520	1,444
4661	1973	Kennco	Stevenson	15 rock, 175 silt for Cu,Mo,Zn,Pb,Ag,Co,Ni	2,046	5,683
4662	1973	Kennco	Stevenson	32 km line	5,581	15,503
5769	1975	BHP-Utah	Clouthier, Vyselaar	Geology, IP	10,600	23,982
10356	1981	Serrana Resources	Ball, Ashton	silt, soil sampling	13,058	17,295
10923	1982	Serrana Resources	Graham	soil	12,568	15,016
19269	1989	Equity Silver Mines	Wetherill	130 rock, 72 soils,multi-element 24.1 km VLF-Mag	35,811	31,413
22458	1992	Akiko-Lori	Baker	86 rock,multielement	32,662	25,497
					152,460	257,002

It appears that Cultus Exploration initially held title to the land near the central portion of the claims as the A to L claims in 1965, performing over 2400 metres of bulldozer trenching in the vicinity (National Mineral Inventory 104I/5 MO2). The Owl claims of 1970 to 1971 lie to the immediate north (according to claim maps) but may in fact have

covered the same ground. Considerable work was done on the Owl claims including 5 diamond-drill holes, however, exploration results were never documented.

In 1966 and 1967 US Smelting and Refining conducted soil sampling, ground magnetometer and an I.P Survey to the south of the current claims in the Tanzilla River valley (Assessment Reports 849, 1130).

In 1971 Crosby and Forminoff conducted a magnetometer and I.P survey near the northeastern corner of the current claims (Assessment Report 3292).

In 1971 the Nittetsu Mining Company conducted a soil, talus and stream geochemical survey on the western portion of the current claims but only analyzed the samples for copper (Assessment Report 3536).

In 1973 Kennco explored the eastern half of the property and completed an I.P and magnetometer survey and extensive soil and silt surveys along with a regional airborne magnetic survey (Assessment Reports 4644,4645,4659,4660,4661,4662).The 1973 I.P Survey (Assessment Report 4644) outlined a 1 km x 1 km I.P anomaly approximately 1 kilometre east of the current property near the headwaters of old cabin creek. The 1973 soil geochemical survey also outlined a coincident copper and molybdenum anomaly in this same area and a broader (1 km x 2.5 km) molybdenum anomaly trending northerly from this area. Anomalous Pb and Zn values were found to generally occur perpheral to the Cu-Mo anomaly (Assessment Report 4645). The 1973 Kennco airborne magnetic survey (Assessment Report 4659) indicated a general north-south trend in the western portion of their claims and a northwest-southeast geologic trend prominent in the southeast. The central drift covered portions of the claims were interpreted to be underlain by intrusive rocks. A 1973 ground magnetometer survey indicated magnetic highs towards the mouth of Old Cabin Creek with Snowdrift Creek (assessment Report 4660). A 1973 silt and rock geochemical survey indicated that molybdenum is anomalous in varying degree's over most of the property and co-anomalous on the south half of the Kennco property. Three diamond- drill holes were completed on the Nup 69 and 71 claim (on the coincident I.P anomaly and copper and molybdenum geochemcial anomalies) in the vicinity of the old cabin on Old Cabin Creek. Drillhole results however were not documented.

In 1975 Utah Mines reported on a geological and I.P survey (Assessment Report 5769) centred on the main drainage in the eastern portion of the current claims. This work determined that an area of extensive altered rock is present on the property and preliminary I.P information as well as surface observations indicate that the zone once contained pyrite, although leaching and oxidation has removed most of it near surface. Further work included at least 9 diamond drillholes and some mechanical trenching. However the results of this work program remain confidential (Assessment Report 22458, pg. 4).

The Tanzilla claims of Canadian Superior Ltd. covered the Camp Zone showing area in 1978, however their work was not documented.

In 1981-1982 Serrana Resources explored their Drift claims in the vicinity of Old Cabin Creek and Snowdrift Creek and conducted silt and soil sampling and outlined significant molybdenum and lesser copper anomalies.

In 1989 Equity Silver Mines completed geological, geophysical (24 km Mag/VLF) and geochemical surveys (130 rock and 72 soils/talus) over most of the eastern claims (Circle Trench eastward) and the area south of Old Cabin Creek. The emphasis of the 1989 exploration program was on geological mapping and sampling of shear and alteration zones reported by Utah Mines in 1975. This included L 32 Creek, Old Cabin Creek, Shear Creek, and the Gopher Zone along with the North Grid and Circle Trench areas. This work also outlined several coincident magnetic lineaments and VLF-EM conductors on the North Grid near the north central portions of the current claims. Equity geologists felt that their Horn property had many of the same geological characteristics as the Equity Silver Mine (Paul Wodjak pers. comm. 2003).

In 1991 Akiko-Lori Gold completed a reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and sampling program spending 36 man days and collected 86 rock samples over much of the current property. This work identified a further 4 showings named GL, Scree, S and Camp Zones which appeared to be related to a ENE trending contact between porphyritic andesites and felsic volcanic rocks. These showings varied from sheared volcanics with high copper values (S Zone) to quartz-carbonate infilled breccia zones with high lead, zinc and copper values (Scree, GL and Camp). It was suggested that previous workers had focused on the extensive pyritic alteration zones and neglected the importance of the mafic/felsic volcanic contact and its polymettalic trend. It is also noted in this report that the sample Appendix indicates anomalous sample results up to 86,000 ppb Au for sample that have not been described or located on the maps.

VI. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dease Lake area lies on the northern margin of the Stikine Terrane of Cassiar Moutain Range of the Intermontane Belt. Upper Triassic Stuhini Group island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie a sequence of Paleozoic to Middle Triassic marine sediments. These have been intruded by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic syenitic stocks and by Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous quartz diorite and granodiorite plutons of the Coast Plutonic complex.

The oldest Paleozoic rock assemblage in the Dease Lake area consists of Devonian to Permian limestones, argillites, cherts, volcanic and epiclastic rocks which host the Golden Bear Mine west of Telegraph Creek and the Kutcho Creek massive sulphide deposit to the east.

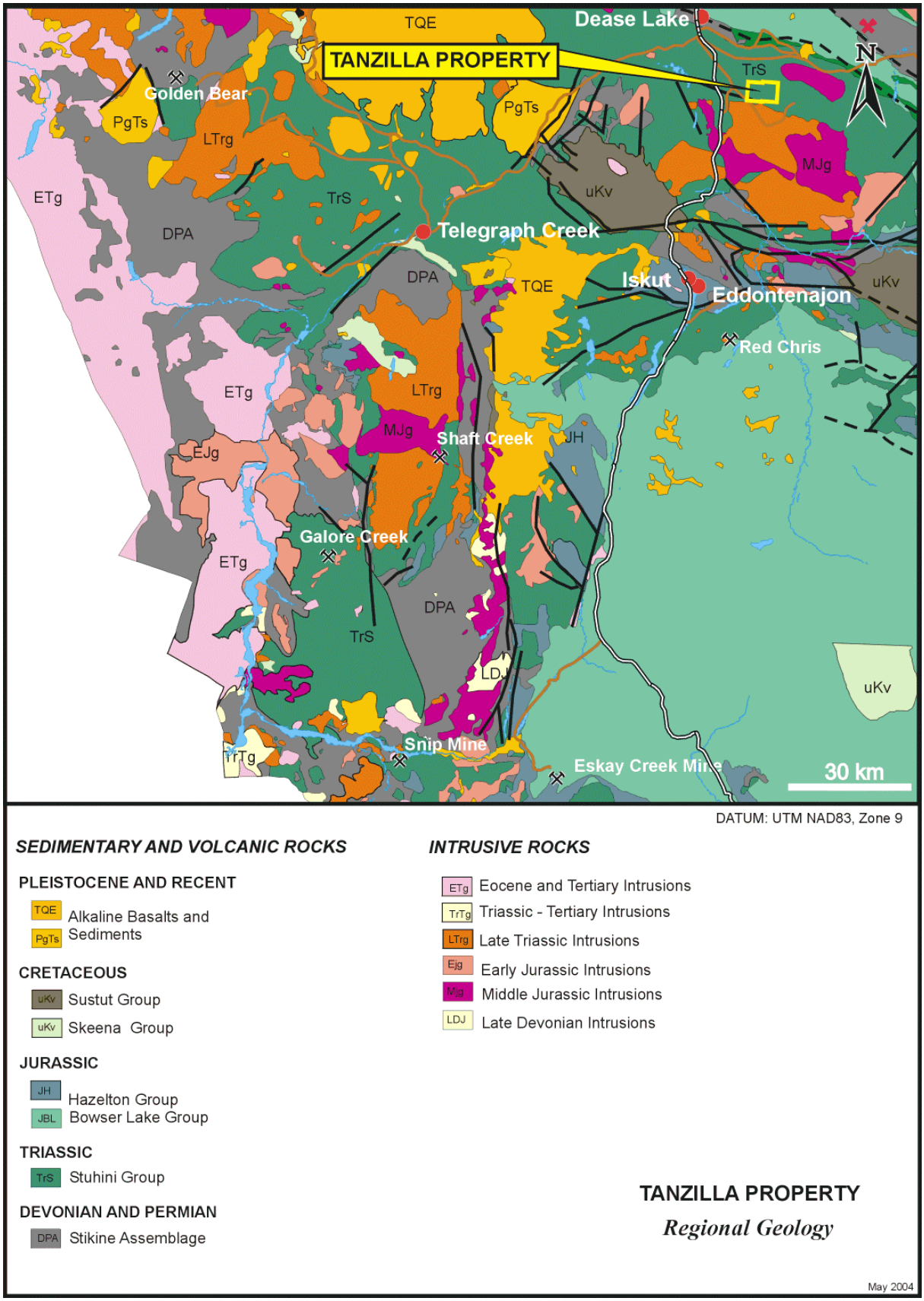

Figure 3: Regional Geology

Unconformably overlying the Paleozoic rocks is the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, which is mainly composed of augite andesite breccias, conglomerates and volcaniclastic rocks. This Upper Triassic assemblage is correlative with the rocks that host the Snip Gold Mine, located 150 kilometers to the south-southwest.

Small oval or round syenite, pyroxenite and orthoclase porphyry stocks, dated as Late Triassic to Early Jurassic (Souther, 1971), intrude mainly Stuhini Group volcanic rocks. Regionally these intrusive rocks all fall within the Stikine Arch structural domain, a regional feature along which Early Jurassic intrusive and related (island arc type) volcanic activity took place. Commonly the alkalic intrusives including those found near the Tanzilla property are associated with porphyry copper-gold and/or precious metal vein systems.

Upper Triassic volcanics intruded by syenitic stocks hosts the Galore Creek, Red Chris and Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry deposits and adjacent Gnat Pass prospects. Orthoclase porphyry or syenitic stocks are also associated with most of the significant precious metal deposits in the Stewart, Sulphurets and Iskut River Districts, including the Silbak Premier, Sulphurets, Johnny Mountain and Snip deposits.
Lower Jurassic conglomerates (Labarge Group) with granodiorite xenoliths unconformably overly Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group to the north. Undivided Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics overlie the Stuhini to the south. The Jurassic volcano-sedimentary strata are similar in appearance to those of the underlying Stuhini Group, with differentiation made possible by the identification of fossils.

Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorite to quartz diorite batholiths of the Coast plutonic complex intrude all older stratigraphic units. This intrusive suite consists mainly of medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite with lesser hornblende quartz diorite and is locally foliated near its edge. Marginal phases of this intrusive unit are commonly syenitic and "much additional work is needed to subdivide the many phases of the map-unit' (Souther, 1972).

Large scale northeast-southwest trending, upright isoclinal folds are the primary structural features. Post-intrusive deformation is characterized by regional scale; vertical, north-south trending faults and shear zones. Similar structures also trend northwest southeast.

The Tanzilla property area is underlain by a complex assemblage of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks which are overlain to the north by sedimentary rocks of the Takwahoni formation and Labarge Group which belong to the Stikine Terrane. This terrane is bounded to the north by the ENE trending King Salmon Fault with Cache Creek Terrane occurring to the north.

Lithologic units in the area sub-parallel the King Salmon Fault at approximately 300 degrees.

The Upper Triassic to Jurasic Hottailuh Batholith intrudes to the south of the property and the Middle Jurassic Snowdrift Pluton occurs immediately east of the current property.

Unconformably overlying the above units to the south are chert pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke and siltstone of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group (Evanchik, 1991).

Transecting the Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic assemblage are a distinctive suite of massive, flow-banded and locally spherulitic rhyolite and associated pyroclastics that have been variously interpreted as Lower Jurassic (Read, 1984) to Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary (Souther, 1971) in age.

Capping the stratigraphy at the higher elevations are Upper Tertiary and Pleistocene basalt and olivine basalt flows, commonly exhibiting excellent columnar jointing.

VII. REGIONAL MINERALIZATION (AFTER MINFILE SUMMARY)

Except for gold and jade placer mining operations and one in situ jade mining operation, the Cry Lake map area has seen little exploitation of its mineral wealth. A number of deposits of varying types are represented in the area and large still unexplored land areas hold good potential for further discoveries.

Over 250,000 grams of placer gold were recovered from Wheaton and Alice creeks (104I 004 and 005) between 1931 and 1945. One nugget (the Turnagain Nugget) found on Alice Shea Creek weighed 1612 grams and is periodically put on display by the B.C. Government. Placer jade, derived from the Cache Creek ultramafic rocks, has been produced from the Wheaton Creek (104I 085), Letain Creek (104I 079) and Provencher Lake (104I 092) deposits. Kutcho Creek Jade (104I 078) is an in situ jade deposit and presently the only producer of any commodity in the map area.

Perhaps the most significant metallic mineral discovery in the area is the Kutcho Creek deposit (104I 060, 75 km west of Tanzilla). This Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide deposit is hosted in a metavolcanic package of the Upper Triassic Kutcho Formation (Cache Creek Terrane). This copper-zinc-silver-gold deposit has an unclassified resource inventory of about 28 millions tonnes. The Gnat Pass porphyry copper deposit (104I 001) is hosted in intermediate volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Formation (Stikine Terrane) and has an indicated inventory of over 30 million tonnes of 0.39 per cent copper. The Eaglehead (104I 008) is a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit with gold and silver values. It is hosted mainly in granodiorite of the Quesnel Terrane and contains 30 million tonnes of inferred ore. Asbestos occurrences are common in the Cache Creek serpentinites. The most prominent is the Letain deposit (104I 006) which contains a possible geological reserve of 15.7 million tonnes grading 4.7 per cent asbestos.

The Dinah (104I 096) prospect represents a sedimentary exhalative lead-zinc-silver deposit and is hosted in Paleozoic sediments of the Road River Group (Ancestral North America Terrane). The Nizi polymetallic vein occurrence (104I 032) is hosted in Paleozoic rocks with probable Kootenay Terrane affinity. This gold prospect has received considerable attention starting in 1970. A large area of tungsten skarning related to the intrusion of the Cassiar Plutonic Suite into Cambrian and Proterozoic rocks of the Ancestral North America Terrane occurs in the northeast (see Ewe (104I 025)). A number of copper-nickel showings occur in a zoned ultramafic complex which was intruded into Quesnelia strata in the Late Triassic. These occurrences were originally explored as the Turnagain property (104I 014).

The presence of Jurassic stratigraphy on the northern margin of the Bowser Lake sediments also suggests that potential may exist for a precious metal rich Eskay Creek volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit hosted by the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group near the transition to the Jurassic Bowser Lake Group.

VIII. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The southern portion of the Tanzilla property is underlain by porphyritic to amygdaloidal andesitic to basaltic volcanics, some of which display classic augite phenocrysts typical of the Triassic aged volcanics (BSGS Geologist Dani Aldrick, field examination Sept 1/2003). This unit is commonly massive but pillows and large bombs were observed (BSGS Geologist Martin Stewart, field examination Sept. 1 /2003).

These Triassic volcanics seem to occur along the ridge crest and areas south of the prominent gossans and are usually not mineralized. Local thrust faults may have emplaced these Triassic rocks over the Jurassic rocks noted topographically lower and to the north.

The central and northern portions of the claims are underlain by a mixed package of felsic to mafic volcanics which probably represent the base of the Jurassic sequence. These units have been variably altered along significant east-west trending structures and possible alteration effects adjacent to dioritic dykes.

Triassic-Jurassic aged diorites to granodiorites have been mapped by previous workers generally in the eastern and northern portions of the current property and intrude the volcanics

Previous workers have identified some of the prominent (8 km long) pyritic gossans and altered zones (up to 1 km in width) as felsic volcanics, yet some of these zones clearly cut stratigraphy and others become more bleached approaching such structures. Other less prominent volcanic horizons though were called rhyolites by Dani Aldrick during his property visit. Other units appear more tuffaceous and may have provided a more suitable conduit for altering fluids.

The presence of the Snowdrift Pluton to the east (although mineralization could also be related to Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Intrusions like those to the south), a 8-10 km long east-west trending structure(s), numerous dykes and a significant magnetic high suggests alteration is associated with an intrusive body at depth.

Large areas of gossanous soil and ferrocrete are also common in low lying areas and represent the remobilization of iron and attest to the size of this large sulphide system.

IX. PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

The Tanzilla area covers at least five Minfile occurrences along with significant gold, copper, lead, zinc, silver +/- arsenic, antimony RGS and soil anomalies (see Figure 4).

These minfile showings from west to east are:

Tanzilla 1 Minfile (GL and Scree Zones)

Two nearby zones, the GL and Scree, make up the Tanzilla 1 showing. Both zones are quartz-carbonate infilled breccia zones cut by coarse, crystalline quartz veining. Quartz veins are commonly 1 to 3 centimetres wide with random orientations and often exhibit vuggy and cockscomb textures. The zones are near the contact between felsic volcanic rocks and a hematitic mafic flows. Sulphides occur only with the veining and consists of 5 to 30 per cent honey-coloured sphalerite with 5 to 10 per cent chalcopyrite, galena, bornite and malachite. Pyrite is disseminated in the mafic rocks. One sample yielded 17 per cent zinc, 4.7 per cent lead, 0.63 per cent copper, 12.5 gram per tonne silver and 0.27 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 22458). Propsecting in the vicinity of the Scree and GL zones in 1991 uncovered a quartz-carbonate breccia zone in dacitic volcanics, with a grab sample returning 0.101 oz.t Au. The ground was held as the Lotus claims in 1971 by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. Equity Silver Mines conducted substantial geophysical and geological work on their Thorn claims, part of which covered the showing area. However, no mention of this particular showing is recorded until the 1991 prospecting of Akiko-Lori Gold.

Tanzilla 3 Minfile (S Zone, Circle Trench Area)

The S zone of the Tanzilla 3 occurrence is located at the southern end of a prominent north trending ridge. The showing consists of trace to 1 per cent disseminated bornite and malachite within highly altered, carbonatized felsic volcanic rock. The zone is cut by narrow quartz carbonate veinlets which contain up to 30 per cent bornite. A grab sample yielded 23.23 per cent copper, 493 grams per tonne silver and 3.02 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 22458). Trenching and channel sampling of the zone across 9 metres yielded an average grade of 0.75 per cent copper and 21.26 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 22458). Twenty metres south of the “S” zone trench, a sample of quartz float returned a value of 0.152 oz/t Au.

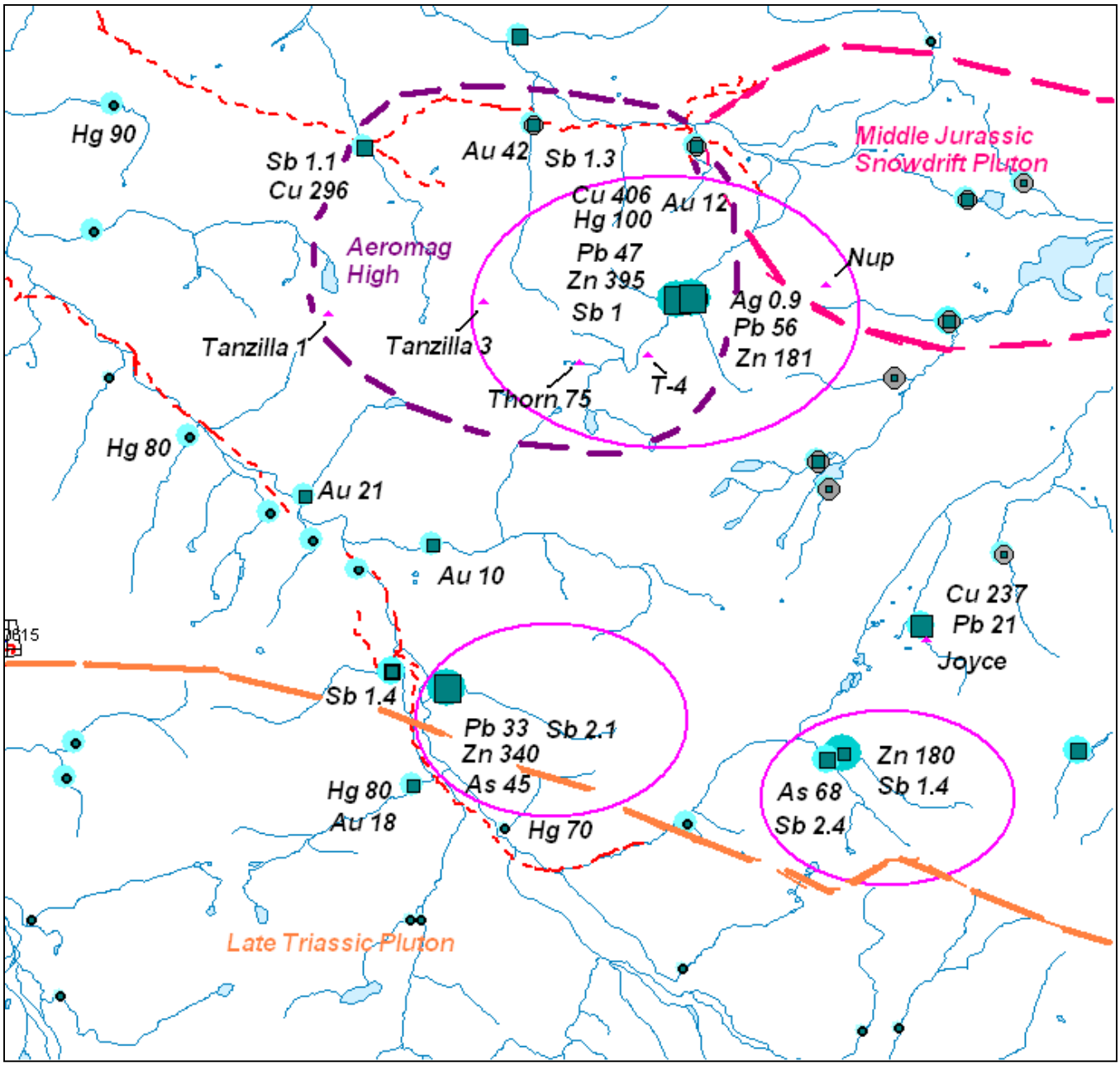

Figure 4: Tanzilla Area Compilation: Minfile Occurrences, Geology and RGS

Occurring about 500 metres east of the S zone on a ridge are quartz veins carrying galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite (Assessment Report 19269). A number of mining companies conducted regional programs in the area in the 1960s and early 1970s but no mention of these showings are recorded until 1989 and 1991. It appears that Cultus Exploration initially held title to the land as the A to L claims in 1965, performing over 2400 metres of bulldozer trenching in the vicinity (National Mineral

Inventory 104I/5 MO2). The Owl claims of 1970 to 1971 lie to the immediate north (according to claim maps) but may in fact have covered the same ground. Considerable work was done on the Owl claims including 5 diamond-drill holes, however, exploration results were never documented. The ground was held as the Lotus claims in 1971 by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. and some soil sampling was reported. In 1989, Equity Silver Mines conducted substantial geophysical and geological work on their Thorn claims, part of which covered the showing area. In 1991, Akiko-Lori Gold prospected the Tanzilla claims and reported the S zone.

Thorn 75 Minfile (Shear Creek)

The Thorn 75 showing is located about 1.2 miles southeast of the Tanzilla 3 occurrence. Quartz veins are reported to carry galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The shear zone in which the veins occur is 65 metres wide. The highest gold value obtained was 0.12 gram per tonne but in all other samples taken gold was virtually absent (Assessment Report 19269). This showing is briefly mentioned in a 1989 Equity Silver Mines report and Utah Mines examined the zone in 1975 as indicated by geology maps (Assessment Report 5769).

T-4:Camp Minfile

The T-4 or Camp occurrence is located approximately 2.9 kilometres east of the S-Zone (Tanzilla 3). The Camp zone consists of a quartz-carbonate-infilled breccia cut by coarse, crystalline quartz veining and is similar in appearance and style to mineralization at the Scree and GL zones. Outcrop exposure in the vicinity of the occurrence is poor, but the zone is about 4 metres wide and occurs in silicified mafic volcanic rock. Coarse-grained dioritic rock is also reported. Grab samples of well-mineralized quartz-carbonate breccia were taken across the zone (Assessment Report 22458). Sulphide mineralization consists of 2 to 5 per cent sphalerite with variable amounts of galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. One grab sample assayed 7.86 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 22458). Copper and gold values from grab samples were in the 0.5 to 1 per cent and the 0.1 to 0.4 gram per tonne range, respectively.

While the Camp zone does not appear extensive, similar mineralization and host rock lithologies occur along a scree slope 600 metres south of the showing. Mineralized float containing sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite was traced over 300 metres along the scree slope. Snow cover prevented investigation of the outcrop above the scree slope.

A number of mining companies have conducted regional programs in the area in the late 1960s and early 1970s but no mention of these showings are recorded until 1991 when the property was held by Akiko-Lori Gold. The ground was held as the Lotus claims in 1971 by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. and some soil sampling was reported. Utah Mines held the ground as the Ken and Tom claims in 1975 and the Tanzilla claims of Canadian Superior Ltd. covered the showing area in 1978. In 1989, Equity Silver Mines conducted substantial geophysical and geological work on their Thorn claims, part of which covered the showing area. In 1991, Akiko-Lori Gold prospected the Tanzilla claims and reported the Camp zone.

Nup (approximately 1 km east of the current claims)

The Nup showing is located about 2 miles east-northeast of the T-4 or Camp occurrence. In 1973, Kennco reported a large zone of disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite within granodiorite. The zone also contains narrow quartz veinlets with pyrite and molybdenite. Three diamond- drill holes were completed the Nup 69 and 71 claim about 1.5 kilometres south of where mineralized molybdenite samples were plotted. Drillhole results were not documented. Apparently the same showings were further examined and described by Serrana Resources in 1981. Serrana reported quartz veinlets in hornblende biotite granodiorite with molybdenite as fine specks disseminated near the vein margins. The quartz is milky white and the veinlets range from 10 to 25 millimetres in thickness. Potassium feldspar envelopes occur along the margins of the quartz veins and rarely carry fine molybdenite and sometimes pyrite. Very fine chalcopyrite also occurs. Utah Mines probably held the showings in 1976 but little is known of the work done at that time (Exploration in B.C 1976, page 192).

Joyce (approximately 3 km's SE of the current claims)

The Joyce showing is located about 4 miles southeast of the T-4 or Camp occurrence. Pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite are both disseminated and found along fractures in biotitized granodiorite. Work was done on the showing in 1967 and 1968 by United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. Work consisted of various geophysical surveys including IP, followed by about 1890 metres of bulldozer trenching in 17 trenches, and 823 metres of diamond-drilling in 10 holes.

Also of significance at Tanzilla is the mention of a bright blue mineral identified as lazulite (Magnesium, Iron, Aluminum Phosphate, also noted at Equity Silver) which appears disseminated in some of the altered zones.

Mineralization patterns in the area (based on RGS, Minfile etc.) appear to suggest typical porphyry style zonation with a molybdenum core to the east at Old Cabin Creek, moving outward to copper, gold and silver with more distal lead and zinc values.

X. 2003 FIELD PROGRAM

During the 2003 field season a total of 21 mandays was spent on the property to investigate the showing areas outlined by previous workers and collect stream sediment samples .

<u>Sampling Procedures</u>

Rock grab, float and chip samples along with stream sediment samples were taken by trained geological staff under the supervision of the author. Notes were taken at these sites to include the media sampled, and in reference to rock sampling the samples were

described, locations for all sites was determined by G.P.S (Nad 83) were possible or at the very least referenced relative to adjacent G.P.S sites.

All rock and stream sample sites are identified by flagging with an aluminum tag etched with the sample identification that was attached to an adjacent tree or bush with a metal twist tie.

Rock samples were collected by the geologists and prospectors and notes were taken describing the sample and its location. At these sites in most instances a representative sample was left at the site with flagging left around it, to help identify the actual sample in case of later follow up.

Samples were securely fastened both individually and in rice sacks and remained in Keewatin Consultants 2002 presence until transferred to Bandstra Trucking for delivery to Eco Tech Labs in Kamloops. The author has no reason to believe that the samples were tampered with in any way, however cannot vouch for those outside of his presence.

Standards and blank standards inserted by Eco Tech Labs are considered adequate for this early stage of exploration, however a more stringent independent quality control program would have to be implemented if future trenching and/or drilling is contemplated.

2003 Field Program

The Tanzilla Property was first investigated from August 6-11 th, 2003 and again for a one day visit on September 1 st, 2003. The first visit utilized a 3-man crew based out of a fly camp located on the main creek south of the TZ 5-8 legal corner post and the second crew consisted of 4 samplers and prospectors collecting silts and 4 geologists examining the western portions of the claims.

The Project work consisted of the following:

- Geological examination of the gossanous zones and areas previously interpreted as “rhyolites” with potential to host VMS style mineralization
- Examination of the previously documented “showing” areas such as Shear Creek, L 32 Creek, Horn Mountain, Circle Trench, “S” Zone, Scree and “GL” Zones
- The collection of 28 silt samples in an effort to be able to determine which areas along the 1 km x 8 km gossanous trend might be more favorable for gold enrichment.
- The collection of 19 rock samples to confirm previous results and determine the potential for the area to host gold mineralization.
- On September 1 st, government geologists Dani Aldrick and Martin Stewart, along with David Mehner toured the property in an effort to better understand the geological complexities

XI. 2003 FIELD PROGRAM RESULTS

The 2003 fieldwork determined that an Eskay Creek type setting (as suggested by Akiko Lori, 1991) is highly unlikely in this area; however, geological similarities with the Equity Silver Mine and Thorn Property (110 miles west) suggest that the target type might consist of a series of structurally controlled pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite veins that vary in width from a few centimetres to 20 metres wide. Alteration around these types of deposits consists of strong clay and sericite, often surrounding a zone of vuggy silica or strong alunite alteration.

These similarities were most likely the impetus for Equity Silver Mines to conduct work on the property in 1989 (Assessment Report 19269). Silicic, Argillic and Sericitic alteration zones were mapped locally as intense in various areas of the North Grid, Shear Creek, L32 Creek, Circle Trench, Ridge Vein and Gopher Zone. Mineralization comprised weathered, rusty, coarse crystalline, white quartz veins with 1- 5% finely disseminated pyrite, silicic zones often sericitized and argillized often with lazulite (also noted at Equity Silver) and disseminated pyrite.

Only one rock sample (out of 130) taken from the Ridge Vein in 1989 returned a significant assay, which was 570 ppb Au, 4.81 oz/t Ag and 24 % Cu from a 10 cm wide discontinuous massive sulphide vein. Elevated levels of strontium, mercury and the presence of tourmaline were also noted.

1989 grid work also consisted of 24.1 km of ground magnetics and a VLF –EM survey which delineated a number of strong conductors thought to represent fracture or breccia zones and east-west trending magnetic lows believed to represent oxidation within shear zones or possibly fault controlled acidic intrusions. The coincidence of strong conductors with the magnetic low lineaments suggests that sulphide mineralization may exist along these magnetic low features. Recommendations from this geophysical work were to complete a larger VLF-EM survey to determine the extent of the conductors and magnetic features. HLEM, IP and UTEM were also recommended depending upon the geologic model.

These geophysical targets have not been followed up but based on the limited 2003 field observations the three highest priority targets (C1, C2, C3) appear to be related to east-west trending structures and in the case of C1 possibly a NW trending structure. Although outcrop exposure is generally good at higher elevations relationships between various units are often ambiguous due to masking alteration scree covering most slopes.

2003 Rock Sampling

The 2003 field program involved the collection of 19 rock samples and 28 silt samples in an effort to focus future exploration efforts. Sample descriptions and results have been appended to this report.

The rock sample results indicate that highly anomalous Ag (1 oz/t) and Cu (1.46%) occur in bornite veined and sheared volcanics at the S-Zone across 9 metres in sample TZ-TR-01. That gold values up to 5.04 g/t Au have been obtained from a narrow (< 0.5 m float boulders) quartz vein float train near the S-Zone. Lead, zinc, silver +/- Au values have also been obtained from narrow veins at the Camp Zone and near prominent gossans in the western portions of the claims.

2003 Silt Sampling

The silt samples yielded values up to 30 ppb Au, 0.7 ppm Ag, 449 ppm Cu, 13 ppm Mo, 176 ppm Pb and 446 ppm Zn. Significant iron concentrations were also noted in the samples (up to 9.86 % Fe) and reflect the prominent gossans and ferrocrete zones. Gold values occur in a narrow range from 15-30 ppb Au and as such cannot be categorized. Thresholds for the silts have been set at Cu > 200 ppm, Mo > 5 ppm, Ag > 0.3 ppm, Pb > 40 ppm and Zn > 150 ppm. Other elements are not reported in the summary table and are generally insignificant with the notable exception of sample TZ-CL-02 which returned a highly anomalous As 155 ppm and Co 248 ppm.

Generally the silt sample results show Cu > 200 ppm concentrated in the Circle Trench area and the gossans east of the Scree and GL Zones. However is should also be noted that sample TZ-CL-02 just north of the central portion of the claim boundary and sample TZ-JL-02 east of the Shear Creek Zone returned anomalous copper values. In terms of silver, only samples TZ-CL-02, and TZ-JL-01 to 03 are considered anomalous and these also have corresponding anomalous levels of lead and zinc. Molybdenum values appear to occur in a area draining the “North Grid” and probably reflect intrusive rocks.

A comparison of these results with RGS samples draining the immediate “Thorn” occurrence which returned values of Au 20-85 ppb, Ag 0.3-1.7 ppm, Cu 61-91 ppm, Pb 31-178 ppm, Mo 2-3 ppm and Zn 140-295 ppm indicates that they are in a similar range.

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2003 field program was successful in identifying a large, spectacular alteration zone that extends east-west across the central portions of the claims with dimensions of up to 1 km wide and more than 8 kilometres long. These altered zone(s) form prominent gossans, which are associated with strong structures, and which may be stratabound in nature. However recognition of original rock type is problematic in the intensely pyrite-sercite- argically altered zones. These zones are thought to represent more porous tuffaceous horizons. Regardless, these altered zones, which were mapped as rhyolites during the last recorded work by Akiko Lori in 1991 are in fact alteration products. The fact that basal Jurassic stratigraphy and adjacent Triassic rocks were confirmed by government geologist Dani Aldrick also infers that potential for Eskay Creek type VMS is low.

The Snowdrift pluton occurs to east of the claims and has significant molybdenum +/ copper values. An aeromagnetic high also underlies the claims and this, along with the fact that intrusive dykes and sills were noted proximal to the alteration zones, suggests that alteration is associated with an intrusive body. The Snowdrift pluton has been mapped as Middle – Late Jurassic in age, which is later than most of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic mineralized events in the region.

Recent work at the Thorn Property by Rimfire and Cangold has suggested that the Thorn Property may have similarities to the El Indio Deposit in Chile. Production and reserves at El Indio total 23.2 million tonnes averaging 4% copper, 6.6 g/t (0.19 oz/ton) gold and 50 g/t (1.4 oz/ton) silver. El Indio also produced 191,000 tonnes of direct shipping ore that averaged 209 g/t (6.1 oz/ton) gold.

Although similar pronounced alteration zones have been found on the Tanzilla Property, only small (10 cm) semi-massive pyrite zones such as the Ridge Vein which returned Au 570 ppb, Ag > 50 ppm and Cu > 20,000 ppm and narrow quartz-carbonate veins have yielded significant values. It should however be noted that some samples not plotted or described yet in assay sheets in the Akiko Lori assessment report (# 22458) indicate sample # 31953 returning Au 86,000 ppb, Ag 873 ppm, Cu 2146 ppm, Pb 3489 ppm and Zn 2581 ppm. A discussion with Nelson Baker, the author of this report, has determined that these samples probably came from the property and were thought to represent “highly pyritic” samples although no location could be determined based on these discussions. If these samples do in fact come from the property, they could be significant, especially in light of the revised geological model. All efforts should be directed to the determining the location of these samples.

The 1989 Equity Silver program ($ 35,811 worth of work) appears to be the only program possibly geared to this type of target as earlier work concentrated on the porphyry molybdenum- copper potential and the last work in 1991 tried to make the area into an Eskay Creek type target.

From 1965-1975 Cultus Explorations, Kennco and Utah Mines completed at least 17 drillholes and extensive trenching in the area which was never filed publicly. An effort should be directed towards acquiring the results of this work.

The emphasis of future work on the Tanzilla property should be on the delineation of structures that could possibly host veins, massive sulphide bodies and breccia zones with pyrite-enargite-tetrahedrite. Areas to the immediate east of the property should also be reviewed for their potential to host molybdenum-copper porphyry style mineralization.

Based on a 1989 geophysical (Mag/VLF –EM) survey of the North Grid area a number of strong conductors thought to represent fracture or breccia zones and east-west trending magnetic lows believed to represent oxidation within shear zones or possibly fault controlled acidic intrusions were noted. The coincidence of strong conductors with the magnetic low lineaments suggests that sulphide mineralization may exist along these magnetic low features. Recommendations from this geophysical work were to complete a larger VLF-EM survey to determine the extent of the conductors and magnetic features. HLEM, IP and UTEM were also recommended depending upon the geologic model. This work has never been followed up.

The 2003 silt sampling program has indicated that anomalous levels of copper occur in association with the gossanous zones but perhaps more importantly has also shown that other areas outside the prominent gossans may host mineralization. Sample TZ-CL-02 located north of the claims for example returned Cu 330 ppm, Pb 40 ppm, Zn 185 ppm, As 155 ppm and Co 248 ppm and may represent previously un-documented mineralization.

Consideration should also be given to the follow up of anomalous silt samples, and the detection of structurally hosted veins and sulphide mineralization through detailed prospecting and geophysical methods. By studying possible alteration zoning and prospecting for mineralized sulphide, vein and breccia zones along the well defined, 8 km long sulphide (pyrite) rich corridor, targets may be developed where geophysics can be used to test for possible sulphide rich zones at depth.

Government geologists have expressed interest in conducting geological mapping programs in the area of the Tanzilla Property next year and this work should be encouraged and could possibly done in conjunction with 2004 fieldwork.

The program recommended consists of two phases. A Phase I phase estimated to cost $250,000 which consists of a pre-field and field component. The pre-field work should consist of a thorough compilation of the ¼ million dollars worth of recorded work in the area along with the acquisition and compilation of the possibly millions of dollars of un-filed previous work into a GIS database and consideration of an airborne survey. The field work which covers work intended to be completed in the spring-summer of 2004 includes soil sampling and ground geophysics along constructed grids, geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling and hand trenching over targets identified by the

compilation and airborne work. It also includes a success contingent Phase II phase estimated to cost $ 500,000 which consists of continued geological follow up, and ground geophysical surveys and 2000 metres of diamond drill testing.

Proposed Phase I Program

The recommended Phase I program (Contingent upon further targets that may be developed by the compilation and possible remote sensing phase) is as follows:

Proposed Phase I Budget

1.	Prefield:		
	Project planning, mob and compilation and 500 line km airborne survey		$75,000
2.	Field		
	a) Personnel		
	Senior Geologist	20 days @ $450/day	$ 9,000
	Project Geologist	20 days @ $375/day	$ 7,500
	Prospector	20 days @ $350/day	$ 7,000
	2 Assistants	40 days @ $300/day	$12,000
			$35,500
	b) Transport		
	Truck x 2	40 days @$75/day	$ 3,000
	Helicopter	25 hours @$1,000/hr	$25,000
	c) Camp	100 mandays @ $130/manday	$13,000
	d) Assays and geochemistry		
	Soil samples	1000 @$20/sample	$20,000
	Rock samples	400 @$25/sample	$10,000
	e) Geophysics		
	Mag/IP/VLF-EM Survey	25 km @$1200/km	$30,000
3.	Post Field		
	Preparation of final report, demobalization		$10,000
		Sub total	$221,500
		Contingency	$ 29,500
		Total	**$250,000**

Phase II Program

Contingent upon sufficiently encouraging results in Phase I 2000 meters of drilling is proposed.

Phase II Budget

1.	Prefield:		
	Project planning, maps, reports, mobilization		$ 15,000
2.	Field		
	a) Personnel		
	Senior Geologist	40 days @ $450/day	$ 18,000
	Project Geologist	40 days @ $375/day	$ 15,000
	2 Assistants	80 days @ $300/day	$ 24,000
			$ 57,000
	b) Transport		
	Truck x 2	80 days @$75/day	$ 6,000
	Helicopter	40 hours @ $1,000/hr	$ 40,000
	c) Camp	160 mandays @ $130/manday	$ 20,800
	d) Assays and geochemistry		
	Soil samples	500 @$20/sample	$ 10,000
	Rock samples	400 @$25/sample	$ 10,000
	e) Geophysics 10 line km magnetometer and IP		$ 20,000
	f) Drilling 2000 meters; NQ core		$ 275,000
3.	Preparation of final report, demobalization		$ 15,000
		Sub total	$ 468,800
		Contingency	$ 31,200
		Total	**$ 500,000**

XIII. REFERENCES

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Appendix 1 Statement of Qualifications

To Accompany Tanzilla Property Assessment Report, British Columbia, Canada, dated May 25, 2004. I, Adam Travis, B.Sc., of 3579 Lansbury Court, Westbank, British Columbia, Canada, V4T 1C5 do hereby certify that:

- I am a consulting geologist with an office at 3579 Lansbury Court, Westbank, B.C., V4T 1C5.

- I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1990 and was awarded a B.Sc. in Geology.

- I have practiced my geological profession since 1986 in many parts of Canada, the United States, Mexico and Africa.

- I was present and supervised all aspects of work on the Tanzilla property contained within this report.

- I have gathered my information for this report from government publications, internal company memos, geological field notes and data that are believed to be reliable and accurate.

- Based on company reports and information, an expenditure of $ 30,000 appears accurate for the 2003 work on the Tanzilla property.

- I am the underlying owner of the Tanzilla Property which was optioned to Hyder Gold and who contracted the author through Keewatin Consultants 2002 to complete the 2003 field exploration program

- I hold securities in Hyder Gold Inc. as part of my Tanzilla option and other transactions

- I hereby grant my permission for Hyder Gold Inc.. to use this Geological Report for whatever purposes it wants, subject to the disclosures set out in this Certificate.

Signed in Westbank, British Columbia this _____day of _____, 2004.

Signed_____

Adam Travis, B.Sc.

Appendix II Statement of Expenditures

Tanzilla 2003 - Field Budget Reconcillation

Current to 21-May-04
Prepared By Adam Travis

Geological Personnel *	Rate	Days	Total	Comments
Ken	550	3	1,650.00	
Dave	550	3	1,650.00	
Adam	450	9	4,050.00	
Don	400	8	3,200.00	
Jan	325	3	975.00	
Yvonne	300	3	900.00	
Clay	300	3	900.00	
John	325	7	2,275.00	
		Subtotal	15,600.00	

* Includes Travel Days

Expenses			227.36	fuels, Tatogga

Transport	Rate	Charge	Total	Comments
Helicopter		0.6	547.32	August 7 th mob
Helicopter		0.7	639.20	August 10 th demob
Helicopter		0.8	730.09	August 11, mob back to GJ camp
Helicopter			1,500.00	Dani Aldrick tour, silts
4 x 4 Truck	80	9	720.00	
		Subtotal	4,136.61	

Room & Board, Equipment Rentals

	Rate	Charge	Total	Comments
Supplies, camp	30	36	1,080.00	
Room & Board	100	36	3,600.00	
		Subtotal	4,680.00	

Assays and Geochemistry

Silt samples	28	20	560.00	
Rock Samples	19	25	475.00	
		Subtotal	1,035.00	

Reporting	Rate	Charge	Total	Comments
Adam	450	4	1,800.00	report writing
Terry Lee			2,000.00	drafting,compilation
Other			521.03	courier,calls,copying,binding etc.
		Subtotal	4,321.03	

Total			30,000.00	

Appendix III Rock and Silt Sample Descriptions

Tanzilla Property 2003 Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Sampler	Date	Area	Nad 83 UTM x	Nad 83 UTM y	Type	Width	Rock Type	Comments
TZ-CR-01	DCC	9-Aug-03	S.E.Camp	462527	6462862	Float		quartz	Yellow-brn sugary quartz, trace brown sphalerite.
TZ-CR-02	DCC	9-Aug-03	S.E.Camp	463518	6461988	chip	1.0m	diorite?	Intensely sericitized, sulphidized (5-7% fine grained silver Py), with quartz. Porous, honey combed texture. Taken from 3x2 m exposure of orange- yellow gossan on N. bank of creek.
TZ-CR-03	DCC	9-Aug-03	S.E.Camp	463617	6461994	Float	angular	diorite?	Orange oxide weathering, coarse silver- white Py, ASPy? ,<1mm Py veinlets, yellow- green oxide on fresh surface- scorodite? Tr-0.5% galena.
TZ-CR-04	DCC	10-Aug-03	Horn Mtn	461769	6463726	Float	angular	qtz	Light grey to yellow tinged sucrosic qtz. With leeched <1mm cubes and tr silver, vfg Py.
TZ-CR-05	DCC	10-Aug-03	Shear CK	461323	6462697	grab		vein	Rusty, drusy white to yellow quartz. Tr Py. Strike 074/ 305 for 3m.
TZ-CR-06	DCC	1-Sep-03	South Slope	457350	6461365	Float	0.15	and volc.	brown/orange weathering, 2% malachite, open talus on west bank 25 m x 50 m
TZ-TR-01	ART	8-Aug-03	S-Zone	459603	6463478	grab	9	volcanics	grab across old trench, minor qtz veinlets with bornite
TZ-TR-02	ART	8-Aug-03	S-Vein	459695	6463569	float	0.15	quartz vein	float traced for 75 m +, pyrite up to 5%
TZ-TR-03	ART	8-Aug-03	Scree Zone	457363	6463308	float	0.3	quartz vein	goss, cpy (3-5%) in qtz vein boulders to 30 cm x 60 cm
TZ-TR-04	ART	9-Aug-03	Camp Zone	462554	6462785	grab	0.1	quartz vein	vuggy qtz fracture vein, swells to 10 cm, 3-5% ZnS, 1-3% PbS, 1% cpy

TZ-TR-05	ART	9-Aug-03	32 Creek	463675	6462186	grab		intrusive	qtz stockwork veined bleached intrusive, 1% diss py
TZ-TR-06	ART	9-Aug-03	32 Creek	463686	6462134	float	0.3	quartz vein	tr-1% PbS, pyrite, tr ZnS
TZ-TR-07	ART	9-Aug-03	32 Creek	463636	6462138	grab	0.6	quartz vein	source for last sample, 60 cm x 1.5 m subcrop, 1-3% PbS, tr-1% ZnS, 1-3% Py
TZ-TR-08	ART	9-Aug-03	32 Creek	463638	6462143	grab	1	quartz vein	qtz vein boulder/subcrop, 5 m's from last sample, no visible PbS,ZnS, tr-1% pyrite and rusty vugs
TZ-TR-09	ART	9-Aug-03	32 Creek	462748	6461672	float	0.15	quartz vein	abundant rusty qtz float boulders in talus, tr cpy, coarse < 0.5 cm silver pyrite
TZ-TR-10	ART	10-Aug-03	Horn Mtn.	461705	6463519	float	1.5	quartz vein	large buried qtz boulder in creek, tr py, rusty fractures
TZ-TR-11	ART	10-Aug-03	Horn Mtn.	461380	6463807	chip	5	quartz vein	intense zone of shearing & alteration of qtz vein, greyish color due to very fine diss py ?
TZ-TR-12	ART	1-Sep-03	Scree Zone	457813	6463690	float	0.1	quartz vein	trace galena, cpy in rusty quartz vein
TZ-PR-01	JRP	8-Aug-03	Far West	458500	6463700	float	1	carbonate	intense carb altered gossan float in creek, semi-massive galena in qtz veinlets

Tanzilla Property 2003 Silt Sample Descriptions

				UTM Nad 83			
Sample ID	**Sampler**	**Date**	**Are**	**UTM x**	**UTM y**	**Type**	**Comments**
TZ-YL-001	YT	1-Sep-03	West	457281	6465829	silt	50cm wide, dry
TZ-YL-002	YT	1-Sep-03	West	457841	6465400	silt	10cm wide,3cm dp, mod flow
TZ-YL-003	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458099	6464830	silt	10cm wide,3cm dp, mod flow,gossan above
TZ-YL-004	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458425	6464384	silt	15cm wide
TZ-YL-005	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458509	6464116	silt	40cm wide,5-10cm dp, fast flow,beside gossan
TZ-YL-006	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458425	6463756	silt	40cm wide,dry,beside gossan
TZ-YL-007	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458421	6463731	silt	1.5m wide,10-20cm dp,rusty,gossan upstream
TZ-YL-008	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458499	6463547	silt	75cm wide,5-10cm dp,
TZ-YL-009	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458254	6463512	silt	75cm wide,5-10cm dp,
TZ-YL-010	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458613	6463546	silt	
TZ-YL-011	YT	1-Sep-03	West	458654	6464141	silt	50cm wide,2cm dp,mod flow,very rusty.
TZ-CL-01	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460245	6466809	silt	3m wide x 10 cm deep, upstream of road
TZ-CL-02	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460166	6465896	silt	50 cm wide x 30 cm, drains slide
TZ-CL-03	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460206	6465783	silt	2 m wide x 15 cm
TZ-CL-04	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460287	6465137	silt	dry creek bed, very little silt
TZ-CL-05	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460228	6465162	silt	dry creek bed, very little silt
TZ-CL-06	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460141	6464427	silt	dry creek bed, poor silt, 400 m below trenches
TZ-CL-07	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460054	6464460	silt	drains scree slide, 1m wide x 30 cm deep
TZ-CL-08	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	459943	6464117	silt	2 m wide x 10 cm deep, drains glacier/snow/ice, poor silt
TZ-CL-09	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460030	6463991	silt	4 m wide x 25 cm deep, main creek
TZ-CL-10	CT	1-Sep-03	North Central	460105	6463854	silt	2 m wide x 5 cm deep
TZ-JL-01	JT	1-Sep-03	Camp Creek	463111	6463859	silt	very rusty, 2 m wide x 20 cm, mod flow/grade
TZ-JL-02	JT	1-Sep-03	Camp Creek	462202	6462361	silt	50-100 cm wide x 10 cm, mod grade/flow, poor sample
TZ-JL-03	JT	1-Sep-03	Camp Creek	461547	6462602	silt	1 m wide x 5 cm deep, low flow, steep grade, very rusty
TZ-JL-04	JT	1-Sep-03	Camp Creek	461310	6462187	silt	1 m wide x 10-20 cm deep, mod flow, mod grade
TZ-JL-05	JT	1-Sep-03	Camp Creek	459834	6460430	silt	1 m wide x 20 cm deep, mod flow/steep, drains south
TZ-DCL-01	DC	1-Sep-03	South Slope	456700	6460175	silt	1.5 m wide x 10-15 cm deep, mod flow, cobbles, gravels, sandy silt, thick timber
TZ-TL-01	ART	10-Aug-03	Horn Mtn.	461718	6463519	silt	creek drains prominent gossan, gulley up to 10 m wide

Appendix IV Rock and Silt Sample Assays

A 28 element analysis package was used. All assays from the program are listed below. The complete certificates can be found in Appendix V.

Tanzilla Compiled Rock Results - 2003 Field Program

Ecotech #	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Au (g/t)	Ag (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Cu	Cu %	Mo	Pb	Pb %	Zn	Zn %
1	TZ-TR-01	260		>30	32.6	>10000	1.46	5	4		17	
Resplit # 1	TZ-TR-01	280		>30		>10000		5	4		18	
Repeat # 1	TZ-TR-01	265		>30		>10000		5	4		18	
2	TZ-TR-02	>1000	5.04	3.8		574		7	10		15	
3	TZ-TR-03	150		>30	44.8	>10000	4.49	<1	58		49	
4	TZ-TR-04	280		>30	30.6	1754		<1	>10000	6.49	>10000	2.10
5	TZ-TR-05	20		0.5		41		4	119		49	
6	TZ-TR-06	20		10.9		328		4	7210		230	
7	TZ-TR-07	15		4.2		166		8	2740		96	
8	TZ-TR-08	10		0.6		45		8	230		46	
9	TZ-TR-09	65		1.6		48		12	22		34	
10	TZ-TR-10	10		0.2		20		5	44		12	
Repeat # 10	TZ-TR-10	10		0.2		15		5	54		21	
11	TZ-TR-11	10		<0.2		8		6	40		8	
12	TZ-CR-01	40		0.4		7		3	10		32	
13	TZ-CR-02	15		2.6		97		11	530		89	
14	TZ-CR-03	45		9.2		99		<1	9300		326	
15	TZ-CR-04	5		0.4		9		7	14		11	
16	TZ-CR-04B	<5		<0.2		8		2	42		5	
17	TZ-PR-01	>1000	3.21	>30	82.4	231		<1	>10000	10.2	>10000	2.00
#1	TZ-TR-12	280		13.1		6354		<1	>10000	1.74	895	
Repeat # 1	TZ-TR-12	285		12.6		6333		<1	>10000		974	
Re-split # 1	TZ-TR-12	310		12.5		5951		<1	>10000		937	
# 2	TZ-CR-06	5		0.1		2184		2	26		80	

Tanzilla Compiled Silt Results - 2003 Field Program

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Cu	Fe %	Mo	Pb	Zn
1	TZ-TL-01	15	0.2	34	2.63	8	52	28
Repeat 1	TZ-TL-01	15	0.2	35	2.69	8	52	28
1	TZ-CL-01	15	<0.2	181	9.86	<1	18	94
Repeat 1	TZ-CL-01	15	<0.2	176	9.57	<1	22	91
2	TZ-CL-02	10	0.3	330	4.29	6	40	185
3	TZ-CL-03	10	0.2	106	5.86	4	24	127
4	TZ-CL-04	20	0.2	93	6.09	9	24	70
5	TZ-CL-05	35	0.2	144	5.81	2	28	117
6	TZ-CL-06	25	0.2	114	7.45	9	40	66
7	TZ-CL-07	30	<0.2	175	5.33	5	26	83
8	TZ-CL-08	15	0.2	112	8.93	<1	16	89
9	TZ-CL-09	20	0.2	242	8.85	<1	32	101
10	TZ-CL-10	25	0.2	449	6.84	<1	34	141
Repeat 10	TZ-CL-10	-	0.2	425	6.62	<1	30	134
11	TZ-YL-01	30	0.2	150	5.54	13	16	142
12	TZ-YL-02	10	<0.2	26	4.89	5	18	92
13	TZ-YL-03	15	<0.2	124	7.08	<1	20	162
Repeat 13	TZ-YL-03	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	TZ-YL-04	30	<0.2	176	8.44	1	22	107
15	TZ-YL-05	25	0.2	183	9.84	<1	22	95
16	TZ-YL-06	25	<0.2	147	>10	<1	24	91
17	TZ-YL-07	10	<0.2	124	>10	<1	2	69
18	TZ-YL-08	15	0.2	423	>10	<1	16	78
19	TZ-YL-09	30	<0.2	198	6.83	<1	28	95
Repeat 19	TZ-YL-09	-	0.2	200	7.22	<1	28	99
20	TZ-YL-10	15	0.2	381	8.15	<1	36	105
21	TZ-YL-11	20	0.2	116	>10	<1	4	51
22	TZ-JL-01	10	0.6	106	>10	<1	72	187
23	TZ-JL-02	30	0.5	243	7.69	<1	176	446
24	TZ-JL-03	15	0.7	95	>10	<1	22	60
25	TZ-JL-04	15	<0.2	135	5.96	<1	28	109
26	TZ-JL-05	10	<0.2	62	5.99	<1	16	108
27	TZ-DCL-01	15	<0.2	87	5.03	<1	12	96

Appendix V Ecotech Lab Certificates

27-Aug-03

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
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Phone: 250-573-5700

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-319

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.
701-675 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6A 1R3

ATTENTION: Adam Travis

No. of samples received: 17
Sample type: Rock
Project Code: Tanzilla

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	TZ-TR-01	260	>30	1.52	<5	45	<5	0.18	<1	7	25	>10000	1.69	<10	0.03	<1	5	0.05	6	1940	4	<5	<20	40	<0.01	<10	94	<10	8	17
2	TZ-TR-02	>1000	3.8	0.15	<5	75	<5	<0.01	<1	3	177	574	1.61	<10	0.02	22	7	0.01	4	800	10	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	9	<10	3	15
3	TZ-TR-03	150	>30	0.02	190	20	<5	0.47	<1	8	116	>10000	4.16	<10	0.06	491	<1	<0.01	5	820	58	20	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	10	2	49
4	TZ-TR-04	280	>30	1.53	<5	15	<5	0.68	324	14	74	1754	2.99	<10	0.93	1264	<1	0.12	<1	930	>10000	5	<20	28	0.10	<10	73	<10	7	>10000
5	TZ-TR-05	20	0.5	0.31	<5	40	<5	0.02	<1	1	136	41	1.16	10	0.04	41	4	0.03	7	405	119	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	4	<10	5	49
6	TZ-TR-06	20	10.9	0.20	<5	20	<5	0.01	4	4	136	328	1.35	<10	0.02	40	4	0.02	5	1090	7210	<5	<20	66	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	230
7	TZ-TR-07	15	4.2	0.15	<5	20	<5	0.01	1	2	126	166	0.72	<10	0.02	39	8	0.01	4	680	2740	<5	<20	73	<0.01	<10	5	<10	2	96
8	TZ-TR-08	10	0.6	0.12	<5	45	<5	0.03	<1	1	111	45	1.11	<10	0.03	19	8	0.02	2	930	230	<5	<20	134	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	46
9	TZ-TR-09	65	1.6	0.16	<5	30	20	0.04	<1	16	161	48	2.64	<10	0.10	72	12	<0.01	10	50	22	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	34
10	TZ-TR-10	10	0.2	0.06	<5	65	<5	<0.01	<1	1	104	20	0.83	<10	0.02	18	5	0.01	2	250	44	<5	<20	30	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	12
11	TZ-TR-11	10	<0.2	0.07	<5	140	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	122	8	0.35	<10	<0.01	16	6	0.02	3	40	40	<5	<20	22	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	8
12	TZ-CR-01	40	0.4	0.05	<5	10	<5	0.01	<1	4	144	7	1.38	<10	0.03	148	3	<0.01	3	<10	10	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	32
13	TZ-CR-02	15	2.6	0.24	15	25	<5	0.06	<1	17	78	97	2.73	<10	0.05	<1	11	<0.01	7	710	530	<5	<20	45	<0.01	<10	6	<10	3	89
14	TZ-CR-03	45	9.2	2.38	<5	<5	<5	0.44	7	38	94	99	7.74	<10	1.83	2477	<1	0.08	24	1470	9300	<5	<20	6	0.24	<10	95	<10	11	326
15	TZ-CR-04	5	0.4	0.09	<5	50	<5	0.04	<1	2	176	9	0.79	30	0.01	39	7	0.01	4	190	14	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	2	<10	2	11
16	TZ-CR-04B	<5	<0.2	<0.01	<5	20	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	72	8	0.21	<10	<0.01	16	2	0.01	<1	60	42	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	5
17	TZ-PR-01	>1000	>30	0.21	<5	15	<5	1.47	337	22	93	231	3.29	<10	0.08	377	<1	0.01	<1	490	>10000	35	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	6	<10	3	>10000

QC DATA:

Resplit:

1	TZ-TR-01	280	>30	1.65	<5	50	<5	0.19	<1	7	28	>10000	1.79	<10	0.03	<1	5	0.06	6	2040	4	<5	<20	45	<0.01	<10	99	<10	9	18

Repeat:

1	TZ-TR-01	265	>30	1.57	<5	50	<5	0.19	<1	7	26	>10000	1.78	<10	0.03	<1	5	0.05	6	1960	4	<5	<20	42	<0.01	<10	96	<10	9	18
10	TZ-TR-10	10	0.2	0.06	<5	65	<5	<0.01	<1	1	104	15	0.82	<10	0.02	18	5	0.02	<1	250	54	<5	<20	32	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	21

Standard:

GEO '03		140	1.5	1.72	60	130	<5	1.55	<1	18	57	85	3.48	10	0.96	617	<1	0.03	29	620	16	<5	<20	48	0.10	<10	64	<10	9	68

JJ/kk

df/317

XLS/03

CC: Hyder Gold

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealouse

B.C. Certified Assayer

12-Sep-03

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-350

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.
701-675 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6A 1R3

ATTENTION: Adam Travis

No. of samples received: 2
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Tanzilla
Shipment #: 2
Samples submitted by: Adam Travis

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	TZ-TR-12	280	13.1	0.35	60	115	<5	0.26	12	16	112	6354	2.83	<10	0.08	379	<1	0.01	4	980	>10000	15	<20	12	<0.01	<10	20	<10	5	89 5
2	TZ-CR-06	5	0.1	1.71	<5	45	<5	1.45	<1	31	62	2184	4.99	20	1.81	917	2	0.05	17	1640	26	<5	<20	73	0.21	<10	48	<10	15	80
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	TZ-TR-12	285	12.6	0.35	60	115	<5	0.27	14	17	120	6333	3.00	<10	0.08	396	<1	0.01	5	1040	>10000	20	<20	11	<0.01	<10	20	20	6	97 4
Resplit:																														
1	TZ-TR-12	310	12.5	0.34	55	125	<5	0.25	13	15	145	5951	2.86	<10	0.07	391	<1	0.01	4	940	>10000	25	<20	10	<0.01	<10	19	10	5	93 7
Standard:																														
GEO '03		140	1.6	1.69	65	145	<5	1.74	<1	21	62	92	3.87	10	1.01	671	<1	0.02	32	760	20	<5	<20	49	0.10	<10	63	<10	11	78

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

JJ/kk

27-Aug-03

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-320

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.
701-675 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6A 1R3

ATTENTION: Adam Travis

No. of samples received: 1
Sample type: Silt
Project Code: Tanzilla

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	TZ-TL-01	15	0.2	0.61	5	130	<5	0.03	<1	3	10	34	2.63	<10	0.42	104	8	0.07	<1	550	52	<5	<20	88	0.02	<10	26	<10	3	28
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	TZ-TL-01	15	0.2	0.62	5	120	<5	0.03	<1	3	10	35	2.69	<10	0.43	106	8	0.07	<1	570	52	<5	<20	87	0.02	<10	27	<10	2	28
Standard:																														
GEO '03		130	1.5	1.75	60	130	<5	1.59	<1	19	58	95	3.56	<10	0.97	625	<1	0.04	29	620	16	<5	<20	50	0.11	<10	65	<10	9	70

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

JJ/kk
df/317
XLS/03
CC: Hyder God

12-Sep-03

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ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-351

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.
701-675 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6A 1R3

ATTENTION: Adam Travis

No. of samples received: 27
Sample type: Silt
Project #: Tanzilla
Shipment #: 2
Samples submitted by: Adam Travis

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	TZ-CL-01	15	<0.2	3.48	15	135	<5	0.19	<1	29	42	181	9.86	30	1.08	629	<1	0.03	12	1520	18	<5	<20	151	0.08	<10	68	<10	14	94
2	TZ-CL-02	10	0.3	5.87	155	80	<5	0.35	<1	248	36	330	4.29	20	0.81	5202	6	0.02	25	1400	40	<5	<20	188	0.12	10	43	<10	61	185
3	TZ-CL-03	10	0.2	2.88	95	165	<5	0.47	<1	29	41	106	5.86	30	1.05	938	4	0.02	24	1240	24	<5	<20	112	0.15	<10	55	<10	17	127
4	TZ-CL-04	20	0.2	2.36	25	340	<5	0.16	<1	18	32	93	6.09	30	0.94	500	9	0.03	13	1350	24	<5	<20	132	0.08	<10	54	<10	11	70
5	TZ-CL-05	35	0.2	3.09	5	175	<5	0.62	<1	32	39	144	5.81	30	1.37	1237	2	0.02	25	1280	28	<5	<20	117	0.13	<10	67	<10	14	117
6	TZ-CL-06	25	0.2	2.35	15	170	5	0.08	<1	12	33	114	7.45	40	1.14	332	9	0.11	8	2060	40	<5	<20	172	0.10	<10	63	<10	9	66
7	TZ-CL-07	30	<0.2	2.68	<5	285	<5	0.51	<1	31	32	175	5.33	40	1.06	911	5	0.04	18	2100	26	<5	<20	137	0.10	<10	63	<10	19	83
8	TZ-CL-08	15	0.2	2.52	<5	150	5	0.29	<1	32	35	112	8.93	50	1.70	1067	<1	0.02	12	1810	16	5	<20	164	0.08	<10	77	<10	12	89
9	TZ-CL-09	20	0.2	2.80	<5	110	<5	0.28	<1	46	34	242	8.85	50	1.29	1494	<1	0.03	11	2190	32	<5	<20	98	0.04	<10	80	<10	16	101
10	TZ-CL-10	25	0.2	3.99	<5	140	<5	0.49	<1	93	30	449	6.84	40	1.37	2976	<1	0.03	16	2280	34	<5	<20	109	0.05	<10	84	<10	44	141
11	TZ-YL-01	30	0.2	2.55	<5	220	<5	0.73	1	27	57	150	5.54	30	1.49	919	13	0.06	35	1210	16	<5	<20	69	0.17	<10	105	<10	21	142
12	TZ-YL-02	10	<0.2	2.08	<5	50	5	1.01	<1	26	49	26	4.89	40	1.07	741	5	0.03	38	1230	18	<5	<20	81	0.35	<10	<1	<10	33	92
13	TZ-YL-03	15	<0.2	3.58	5	140	<5	1.08	<1	41	36	124	7.08	30	2.61	2123	<1	0.04	18	1670	20	<5	<20	104	0.11	<10	135	<10	16	162
14	TZ-YL-04	30	<0.2	3.07	10	105	<5	0.85	<1	42	42	176	8.44	40	1.67	2380	1	0.03	22	2020	22	<5	<20	109	0.14	<10	62	<10	24	107

15	TZ-YL-05	25	0.2	3.04	10	90	<5	0.52	<1	43	39	183	9.84	40	1.88	1624	<1	0.04	11	2470	22	<5	<20	59	0.06	<10	84	<10	15	95
16	TZ-YL-06	25	<0.2	2.48	10	70	<5	0.10	<1	44	45	147	>10	40	1.36	1583	<1	0.10	11	3640	24	<5	<20	85	0.04	<10	95	<10	12	91
17	TZ-YL-07	10	<0.2	1.76	<5	35	<5	0.14	<1	24	57	124	>10	50	1.04	528	<1	0.03	5	4550	2	<5	<20	47	<0.01	<10	85	<10	8	69
18	TZ-YL-08	15	0.2	3.19	<5	100	<5	0.45	<1	77	50	423	>10	80	1.46	1673	<1	0.05	13	3920	16	<5	<20	219	0.04	<10	90	<10	45	78
19	TZ-YL-09	30	<0.2	3.68	<5	160	<5	1.06	<1	38	48	198	6.83	40	2.49	2027	<1	0.02	26	2300	28	<5	<20	452	0.06	<10	100	<10	16	95
20	TZ-YL-10	15	0.2	4.01	<5	125	<5	0.69	<1	99	35	381	8.15	60	1.82	1707	<1	0.02	16	2930	36	<5	<20	254	0.07	<10	69	<10	28	105
21	TZ-YL-11	20	0.2	2.29	<5	105	5	0.07	<1	20	63	116	>10	140	1.03	192	<1	0.09	3	1940	4	<5	<20	63	0.02	<10	49	<10	4	51
22	TZ-JL-01	10	0.6	2.44	<5	145	5	0.17	<1	26	62	106	>10	120	2.15	847	<1	0.02	13	1660	72	<5	<20	43	0.14	<10	120	<10	11	187
23	TZ-JL-02	30	0.5	3.95	<5	335	<5	1.05	2	54	52	243	7.69	70	3.45	2564	<1	0.04	34	1910	176	<5	<20	85	0.17	<10	150	<10	18	446
24	TZ-JL-03	15	0.7	1.51	10	100	5	0.09	<1	16	56	95	>10	100	1.31	347	<1	0.04	7	3380	22	<5	<20	136	0.03	<10	78	<10	4	60
25	TZ-JL-04	15	<0.2	2.90	5	105	10	0.50	<1	42	53	135	5.96	40	2.45	1211	<1	0.01	35	1520	28	<5	<20	107	0.10	<10	81	<10	18	109

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2003-351

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
26	TZ-JL-05	10	<0.2	2.00	<5	75	<5	0.65	<1	30	58	62	5.99	40	1.83	885	<1	0.01	38	950	16	<5	<20	51	0.17	<10	75	<10	20	108
27	TZ-DCL-01	15	<0.2	1.48	<5	90	<5	0.62	<1	26	36	87	5.03	30	1.59	824	<1	0.01	23	1380	12	<5	<20	33	0.09	<10	79	<10	12	96
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	TZ-CL-01	15	<0.2	3.35	10	135	<5	0.17	<1	29	40	176	9.57	40	1.06	604	<1	0.03	12	1570	22	<5	<20	138	0.07	<10	64	<10	14	91
10	TZ-CL-10	-	0.2	3.78	<5	130	<5	0.46	<1	90	29	425	6.62	40	1.32	2916	<1	0.03	16	2260	30	<5	<20	104	0.05	<10	80	<10	42	134
13	TZ-YL-03	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	TZ-YL-09	-	0.2	3.86	<5	160	<5	1.10	<1	40	50	200	7.22	40	2.62	2163	<1	0.01	30	2440	28	<5	<20	497	0.06	<10	110	<10	16	99
Standard:																														
GEO '03		135	1.5	1.65	55	135	<5	1.55	<1	20	59	87	3.57	10	0.98	667	<1	0.04	29	720	22	<5	<20	42	0.10	<10	60	<10	11	72

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

JJ/kk

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2003-319

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.
701-675 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6A 1R3

27-Aug-03

ATTENTION: Adam Travis

No. of samples received: 17
Sample type: Rock
Project Code: Tanzilla

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1	TZ-TR-01			32.6	0.95	1.46		
2	TZ-TR-02	5.04	0.147					
3	TZ-TR-03			44.8	1.31	4.49		
4	TZ-TR-04			30.6	0.89		6.49	2.10
17	TZ-PR-01	3.21	0.094	82.4	2.40		10.2	2.00

QC DATA:

Standard:

PM164		3.07	0.090					

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

JJ/kk
XLS/03
CC: Hyder Gold

XX

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2003-350

Keewatin Consultants (2002) Ltd.
701-675 W. Hastings Street 16-Sep-03
Vancouver, BC
V6A 1R3

ATTENTION: Adam Travis

No. of samples received: 2
Sample type: Rock
Project #: Tanzilla
Shipment #: 2
Samples submitted by: Adam Travis

ET #.	Tag #	Pb (%)
1	TZ-TR-12	1.74

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

JJ/kk
XLS/03

Appendix VI Ecotech Lab Procedures

QC/QA PROCEDURES

An extensive quality control/quality assurance programme has been developed at our laboratory to ensure the production of accurate and reliable data. Each staff member undergoes a rigorous training programme. They are expected to know and understand the Company's policies regarding:

a) ***Good Laboratory Practices***

These are general practices which are common to the laboratory and include documented policies regarding general laboratory maintenance and housekeeping, record keeping, management of sample flow, sample handling, labelling and testing of reagents or standards.

b) ***Good Measurement Practices***

These relate to techniques such as I.C.P., A.A., titrations, weighing, etc., as well as instrument maintenance.

c) ***Standard Operating Procedures***

These are detailed instructions for carrying our specific tasks such as documented analytical methods instrument calibration, in general, any task that is done repetitively.

The following section briefly describes the QA/QC procedures we use;

Sample Preparation

Upon arrival of samples, we immediately proceed with documentation of the sample shipment as follows:

- checking for spillages and general sample integrity.
- verifying that samples match sample shipment requisition numbers provided by samplers.
- identifying and flagging of samples, which are urgent.
- identifying and flagging of high grade samples for special handling to avoid cross contamination of samples in the bucking room.
- random duplicate samples are split in the bucking room and introduced as a blind duplicate in each suite of samples analyzed. No less than one sample in thirty-five is resplit and submitted for analysis. QA/QC in the bucking room is monitored daily for each workstation by performing random screen analyses for prepared samples. Our criteria for acceptance is that rejects must be 65% <10 mesh and pulps be 90% <150 mesh. A barren gravel blank is prepared after each job and is analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

Weigh Stations

Balances are calibrated twice during each shift using NBS reference weights.

Fire Lab

Separate fusion pots are used for assay, rock geochem and soil geochem. Each pot is catalogued and is not re-used until the analysis is finished. Pots which were used for anomalous or high-grade samples are discarded at the end of analysis.

LABORATORY

Activities Preceeding the Analysis

All labware is permanently labelled and cleaned in a manner consistent with good laboratory practice. Cleanliness of glassware is monitored daily by exposing selected glassware to a sample containing 10,000 times the detection limit for a particular parameter. The glassware, after washing, is used to prepare a reagent blank and is analyzed. If the washing procedure has been performed correctly, the results should give normal background noise for the analytical procedure. All reagents, and deionized water lots are tested for purity prior to use in the laboratory. Each lot is clearly identified and labelled O.K., together with the date analyzed and the analyst's initials if proved acceptable for use. A record is kept for each validation of reagents.

Calibration Control

The instrument calibration procedures for Atomic Absorption, I.C.P. and Autoanalyzers are sufficiently similar that they can be described together.

All instrumentation is allowed to warm up prior to calibration. After warm up, the instrument absolute response for a known standard is measured and recorded in the logbook. If the response is acceptable, the instrument is calibrated with appropriate standards covering the expected range of the samples. The instrument linearity is then checked and recorded for a mid range standard. If linearity is acceptable the analyst then proceeds with the analysis.

Analysis

Samples are analyzed in batches of forty. Each batch will contain the following:

- thirty-five samples
- 3 duplicate samples
- one blind duplicate resplit sample from bucking room
- one CanMet Certified Reference Standard or one Inhouse Standard

Performance Monitoring

a) Blank Control

Calibration blanks are analyzed each time the instrument is calibrated. If the blank is greater than the detection limits for any parameter, analysis will be terminated and corrective action taken.
Method blanks are prepared with the reagents used for the analysis and are processed with the samples. Two method blanks are analyzed with each batch which may contain from one to several hundred samples. If the method blank is relatively small, it can be subtracted from the results. If the method blank is large, it would indicate reagent or glassware contamination and corrective action must be taken.

b) Quality Control Standards and Certified Standards

Approximately 50 CanMet Certified reference material and Inhouse Standards are currently in use in our laboratory. Each batch of 35 samples analyzed will contain one standard of similar composition to monitor the analysis.

c) Repeat Analysis

Values obtained for repeat geochemical analyses must fall within precision limits which we guarantee to our clients. The only exception to the above is in the case where there is a nugget effect. In this instance a screen of "metallic" analysis will be recommended to our clients.

d) Reporting

A minimum of three individuals, including two assayers, check results prior to reporting. All QC/QA data accompanies each report.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

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

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

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

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

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

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

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

Analytical Method

GOLD ASSAY

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). A sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize. Concentrates will be processed in our Conc sample prep area.

A 10 to 30g sample run in triplicates are fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. Conc will be fused in a dedicated furnace to ensure no cross contamination.
The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on an AA instrument.

Appropriate standards (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

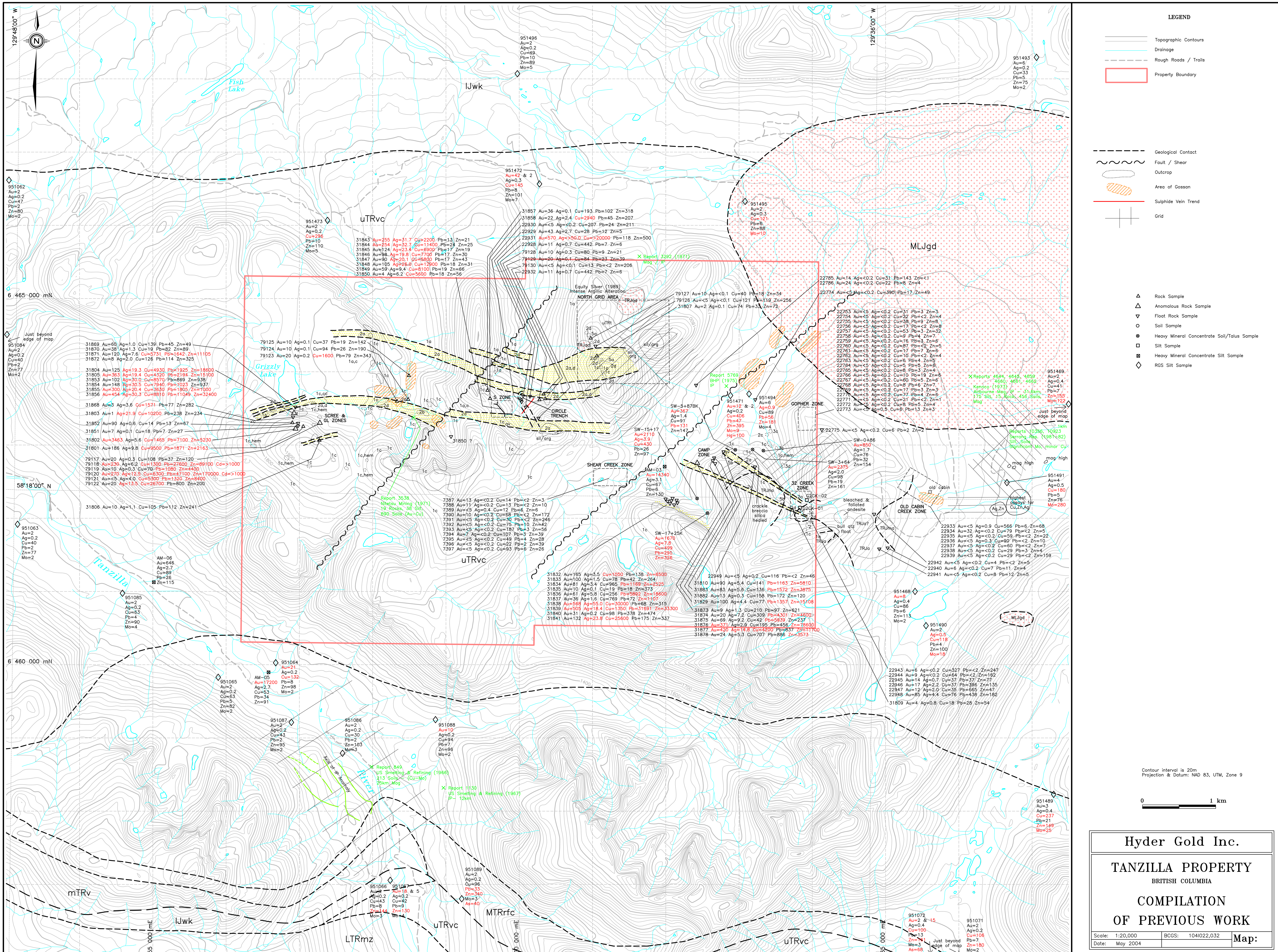
BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn)

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

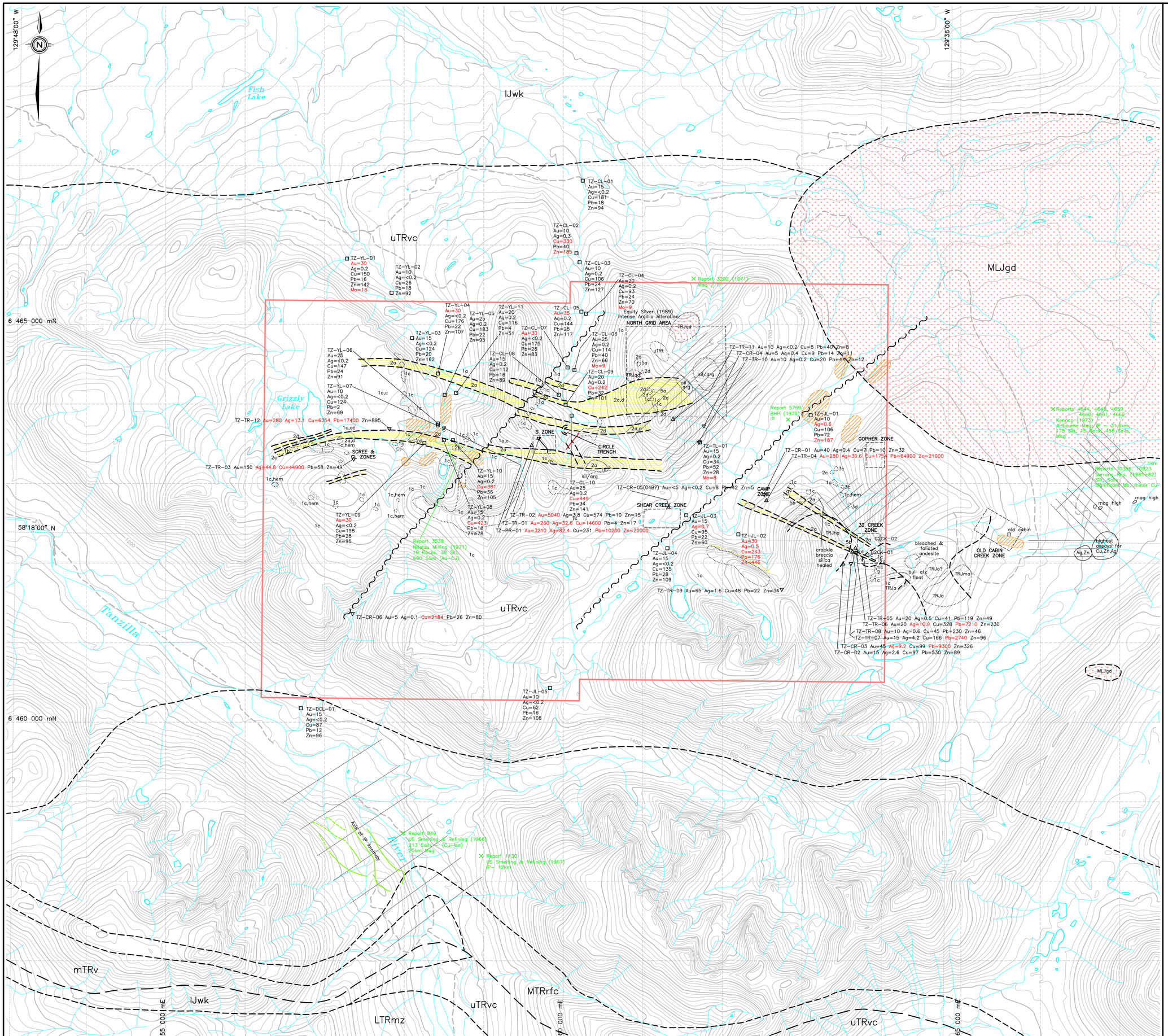
A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

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

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



LEGEND
Topographic Contours
Drainage
Rough Roads / Trails
Property Boundary
Geological Contact
Fault / Shear
Outcrop
Area of Gossan
Sulphide Vein Trend
Grid
Rock Sample
Anomalous Rock Sample
Float Rock Sample
Soil Sample
Heavy Mineral Concentrate Soil/Talus Sample
Silt Sample
Heavy Mineral Concentrate Silt Sample
RGS Silt Sample
Contour interval is 20m
Projection & Datum: NAD 83, UTM, Zone 9
0
1 km
Hyder Gold Inc.
TANZILLA PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
COMPILATION
OF PREVIOUS WORK
Scale: 1:20,000
BCGS: 104I022,032
Date: May 2004
Map:
129°48'00" W
129°36'00" W
58°18'00" N
6 465 000 mN
6 460 000 mN
455 000 mE
460 000 mE
465 000 mE
Fish Lake
Grizzly Lake
Tanzilla
River
lJwk
uTRvc
MLJgd
mTRv
LTRmz
MTRrfc
S. ZONE
CIRCLE TRENCH
SCREE & GL ZONES
NORTH GRID AREA
SHEAR CREEK ZONE
CAMP ZONE
GOPHER ZONE
32 CREEK ZONE
OLD CABIN CREEK ZONE



LEGEND

- Topographic Contours
- Drainage
- Rough Roads / Trails
- Property Boundary
- Geological Contact
- Fault / Shear
- Outcrop
- Area of Gossan
- Sulphide Vein Trend
- Grid

2003 SAMPLING

- Rock Sample
- Float Rock Sample
- Silt Sample

Contour interval is 20m
Projection & Datum: NAD 83, UTM, Zone 9

0 1 km

Hyder Gold Inc.

TANZILLA PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

2003 SAMPLING

Scale: 1:20,000	BCGS: 104I022,032	Map:
Date: May 2004		