GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

on the

CLISBAKO PROPERTY

Bako 4 to 6 Mineral Claims

Cariboo Mining Division

NTS: 93C/9E

B.C. Geographic System Map Sheet: 093C.070, 080

Latitude: 52° 43.5′ N; Longitude 124° 04′ W

UTM (NAD 83): 5 842 000 N; 428 400 E; Zone 10

Owners: Geoffrey Goodall - 80%
Bard Ventures Ltd. - 20%

Operator: Bard Ventures Ltd.

Authors: Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo.
Shawn Rastad, B.Sc.

May 31, 2004

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SECTION A: REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

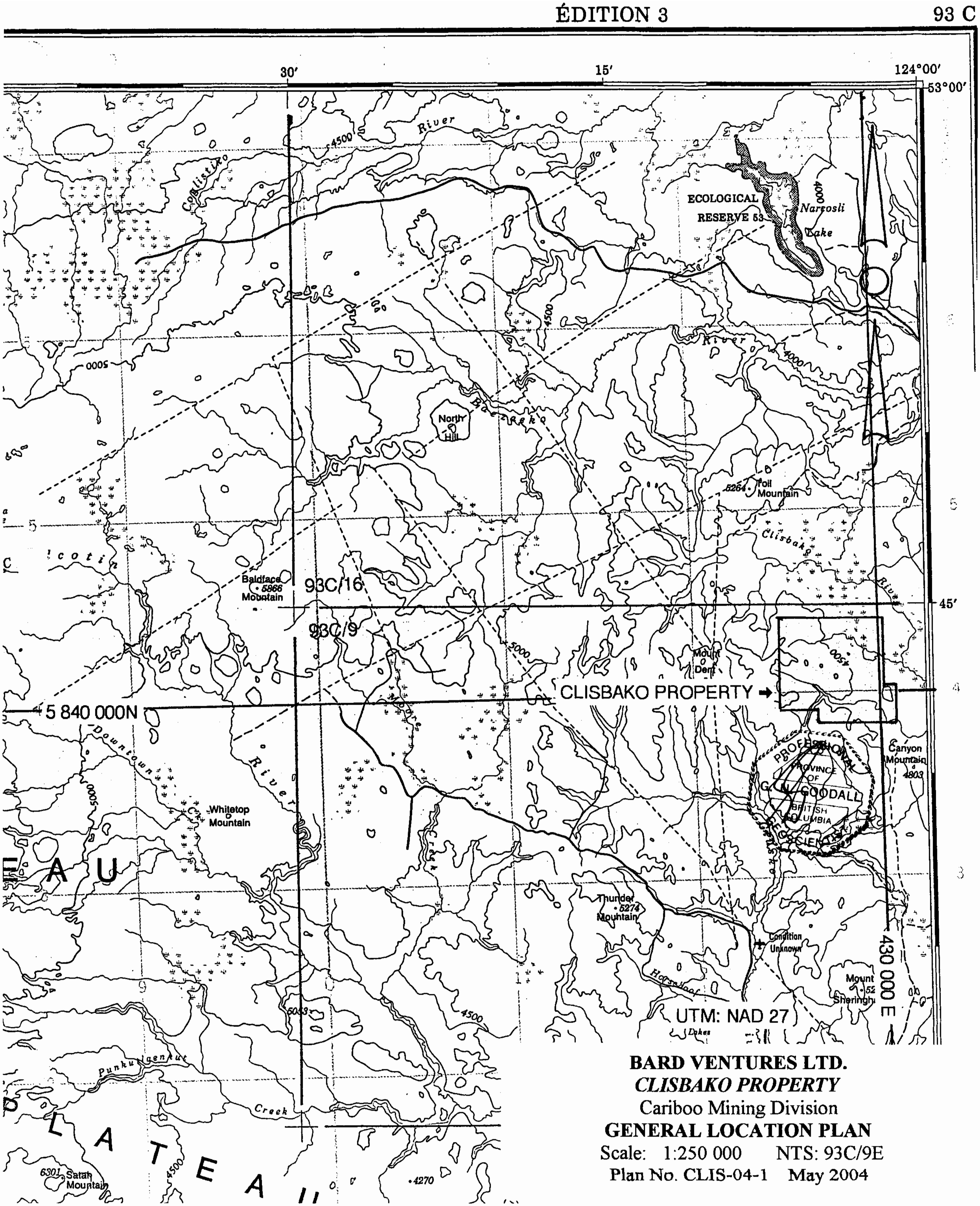
Bard Ventures Ltd. owns a 20% interest and holds an option, by agreement with Geoffrey Goodall dated November 14, 2002, to acquire the remaining 80% interest in the Clisbako Property (the "Property"). This report documents the linecutting and geophysical survey carried out on the Brooks and Discovery Zones of the Property in May and June 2003. The fieldwork consisted of the cutting of 23,600 metres of grid line to a standard suitable for geophysical surveys; 9,400 metres on the Brooks Zone and 14,200 metres on the Discovery. A total of 19.0 line kilometres of Induced Polarization and Magnetic Surveys were carried out; 7.0 on the Brooks Zone and 12.0 on the Discovery Zone. The fieldwork was supervised Global Geological Services Inc. of North Vancouver, B.C. and the geophysical survey was carried out by SJ Geophysics Ltd. of Delta B.C.

PROPERTY:

The Clisbako Property consists of eight contiguous 4 post mineral claims, the Bako 1 to 8 (121 units) covering some 3,025 hectares, all being in the Cariboo Mining Division. The Bako 1 to 5 were staked by the property vendor in June, 2000 and the Bako 6 to 8 in March, 2003. All claims are presently registered in the name of Geoffrey Norman Goodall. The claims are shown on Plan Numbers CLIS-04-01 to CLIS-04-03 contained herein. The details of the mineral claims that comprise the Property are set out in Section B of this report. The expiry dates shown are based on the Statement of Work filed on March 18, 2004 (Event #3206991) and assume that the work contained in this report will be accepted for assessment purposes.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Clisbako Property is located on the Interior Plateau of central British Columbia, approximately 108 kilometres west-southwest of Quesnel and 43 kilometres southwest of Nazko. The claims are situated on NTS map sheet 93C/9E and BCGS map sheets 093C.070 and 080. Geographic coordinates for the centre of the Property are 52° 43.5′ north latitude; 124° 04′ west longitude and the UTM coordinates (NAD 83) are 5 842 000 N and 428 000 E in Zone 10.



BARD VENTURES LTD.

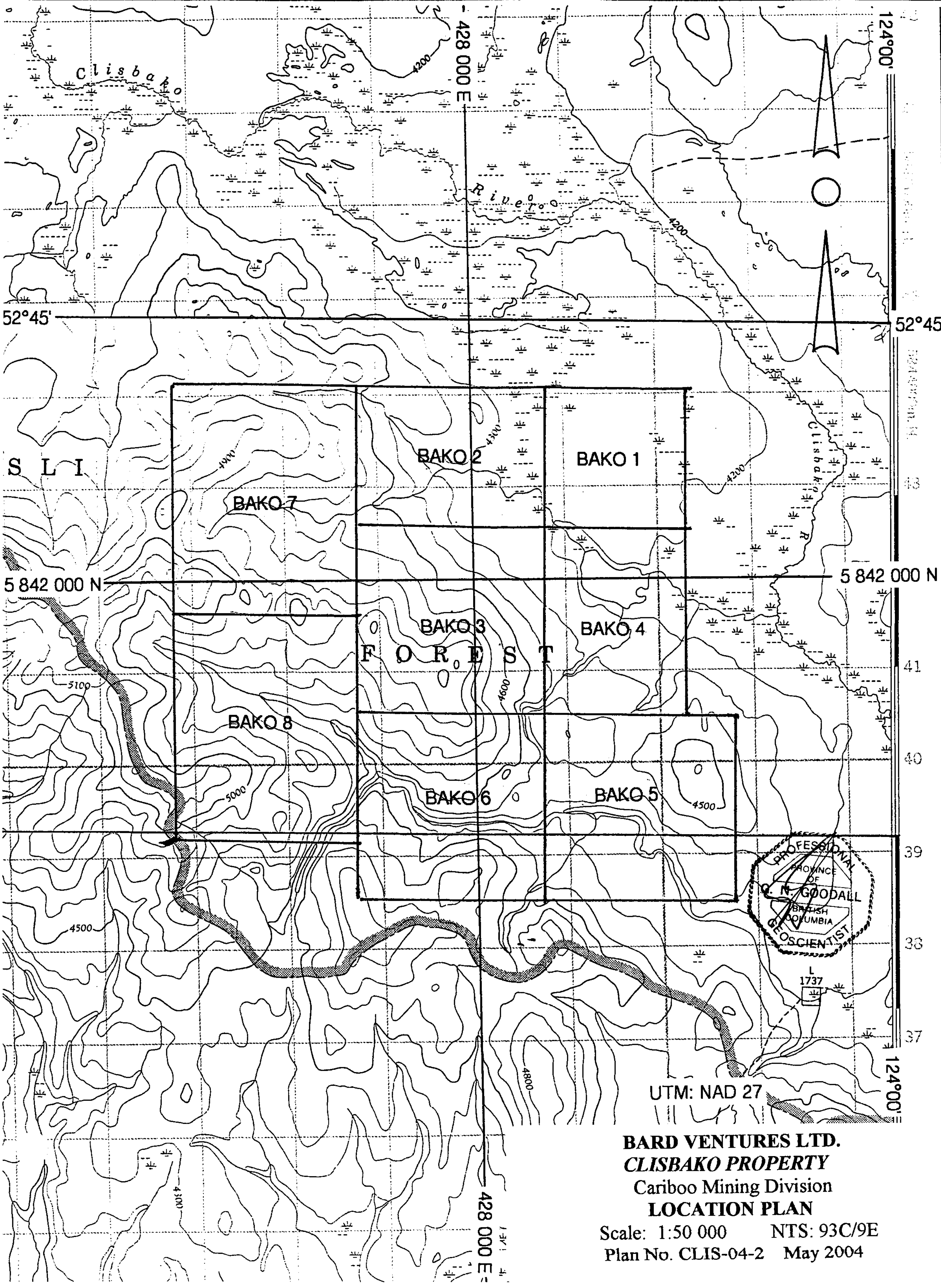
CLISBAKO PROPERTY

Cariboo Mining Division

GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

Scale: 1:250 000 NTS: 93C/9E

Plan No. CLIS-04-1 May 2004



BARD VENTURES LTD.

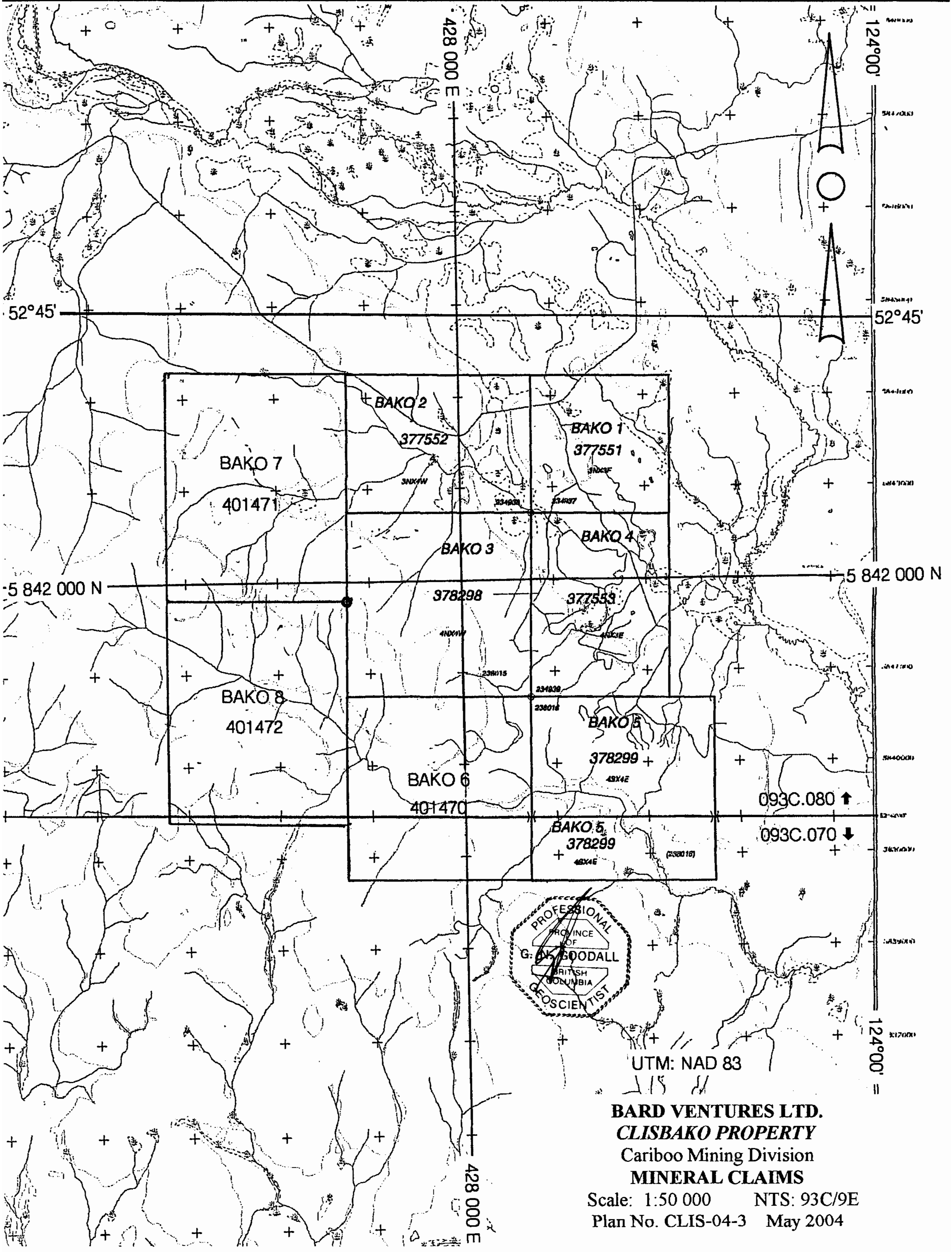
CLISBAKO PROPERTY

Cariboo Mining Division

LOCATION PLAN

Scale: 1:50 000 NTS: 93C/9E

Plan No. CLIS-04-2 May 2004



BARD VENTURES LTD.
CLISBAKO PROPERTY
Cariboo Mining Division
MINERAL CLAIMS
Scale: 1:50 000 NTS: 93C/9E
Plan No. CLIS-04-3 May 2004

Access to the Property from Quesnel is by paved highway west towards Nazko, then by gravel Forest Service roads leading southwest from Marmot Lake for some 50 kilometres. 4200 FSR crosses the northern edge of the property and at Km 21 a branch road leads in a southerly direction into the claims.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION:

The region has warm, dry summers and cold, medium snowfall winters with frost free days extending from March to October. The claims cover a wide variety of terrain including the large muskeg-filled Clisbako River valley and its tributaries, boggy lakes and swamps and forested hillsides. Elevations on the Property range from 1250 metres along the Clisbako River valley to 1500 metres at nearby Mount Dent. The claim area is covered by a thick blanket of glacial till ranging in thickness from a few metres to over 100 metres.

Vegetation consists primarily of lodgepole pine and spruce with stands of aspen, birch and cottonwood. Timber harvesting has occurred with numerous cut blocks scattered throughout the claims.

HISTORY:

There is no recorded work on the Clisbako Property prior to 1989. During reconnaissance work in 1989, Eighty-Eight Resources discovered zones of argillic alteration and boulder float of pyritic, silicified rhyolite. Subsequent follow up work traced the float to its source where the main mineralized outcrops were discovered. The Clisbako Property was staked in June and September 1990 comprising 15 contiguous claims totaling 300 units. From June 1, 1990 to January 14, 1991 Dawson Geological Consultants Ltd. were contracted to complete a compass and flag grid covering the 4 main mineralized zones (North, Boulder, Central and South Zones) from which 253 rock and 1320 soil samples were collected and geological mapping completed.

In the spring of 1991, the claims were optioned by Minnova Inc. Following a compilation of data and re-interpretation of the 1990 field work an additional five claims (100 units) were staked and a Dighem Airborne Mag/EM survey was flown over the entire property. Grid line spacing over the pre-existing grid was tightened to 100m line spacing, grid lines were extended one kilometre to the west. The entire gridded area was geologically mapped and sampled, the results of which delineated the Gore and Pond epithermal alteration Zones. A total of 18 trenches were emplaced covering five mineralized zones (North, South, Central, Discovery and Trail Zones) all of which were mapped in detail and sampled. Based on the results of these programs a 19 hole NQ drill program was completed totalling 3023.7 metres including 11 holes in the North Zone, 7 holes in the South Zone and 1 hole in the Central Zone. The 1991 exploration program confirmed the presence of widespread anomalous gold concentrations but failed to delineate any zones of economic significance.

In 1992, Minnova added 17 – 1unit claims to the Clisbako property to cover internal fractions. The Clisbako Property by the end of 1992 comprised 37 claims totaling 417units. The 1992 field program included a gradient array IP geophysical survey over 17 partial grid lines covering those zones identified to date in the central portion of the property. An additional seven trenches were completed in the West Lake, Gore, West Pit and Central Zones. An 11 hole, 1357.9 metre NQ drill program evaluated the results of the gradient array IP survey and extension to zones identified in 1991 (1ddh Tufa Zone, 4ddh West Lake Zone, 2ddh West Pit Zone, 1ddh Beaver Pond Zone and 3ddh in the South Zone). Results of Minnova's 1991/1992 field programs failed to delineate a near surface open pit economic resource despite intersecting broad widths of strong epithermal alteration in each target area. No significant precious metal values were detected. Minnova's option expired in 1993 and the property was returned to Eighty Eight Resources.

On October 1, 1994 Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd optioned the Clisbako Property. Fox Geological Services Inc as agent for Phelps Dodge completed all field work on the property including a soil geochemical survey covering 22 kilometres of grid resulting in the collection of 400 soil samples. The work was completed along the Eastern margin of the claim group (Clisbako 13, 14, 15) and failed to define zones of epithermal alteration / mineralization.

The 1995 program focused on developing new targets in relatively under explored parts of the property and further evaluating known zones of mineralization with limited historical work. Fox Geological Services completed 58 kilometres of grid west of Camp Lake to the western claim boundary over which mapping and prospecting generated 339 rock samples for analysis. Soil geochemical surveys covered the western and central portions of the claim group along 1km spaced lines with detailed coverage in the Gore, Chris and Bari Zones resulting in 677 soil samples. A total of 17.8 kilometres of IP surveys were completed. Drilling evaluated the West Lake boulder train (3 holes) and the Obvious Zone (1 holes) totaling 700.9 metres of NQ2 drilling in 4 drill holes. A total of 708.5 metres of unsplit drill core from Minnova's 1991/1992 exploration drill programs were split and submitted for analysis. Elevated sub economic gold results were obtained in drill holes 1991-04 and 1992-22. No new untested IP chargeability targets were generated as a result of the 1995 survey. Drilling failed to encounter economic concentrations of gold with results similar to those obtained from the North and South Zones.

A limited field program was completed in 1996 by Fox Geological Consultants consisting of geological mapping and sampling in the Bari Zone area. A total of 24 rock samples were submitted for analysis with best results reporting 294 ppb gold. Most samples over 50 ppb gold were from boulder float. Arsenic is elevated in rock geochem results up to 5194 ppm As, the majority of which are from boulder float samples.

Following the completion of the 1996 field program Phelps Dodge concluded the Clisbako property had been thoroughly explored and all mineralized areas located to date had been fully tested. Although a large gold bearing epithermal system had been outlined in the central claim area covering approximately 20 square kilometres, gold tenors are generally low, rarely exceeding 500ppb. No further work was recommended and the property returned to Eighty Eight Resources.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

Dacitic flows underlie much of the ground in the central and western portions of the property. Rhyolitic fragmental units underlie the low lying slopes to the north and east and in turn are overlain by Miocene basalts along the Clisbako Valley. Locally thick glacial outwash deposits blanket portions of the claims. Stratigraphy strikes near north with east facing dips. North trending faults are common and are loci for zones of intense hydrothermal alteration.

The bulk of exploration completed to date occurs within a 2km x 4km corridor where poorly exposed rhyolitic flows, tuffs and breccias are interbedded with amygdaloidal andesite flows and associated pyroclastics. These rocks are gently tilted and block faulted and interpreted to fill a north trending shallow graben and local depositional basins.

Induced Polarization surveys have proved effective in identifying potential mineralized trends accompanied by Au-Ag-Hg-As-Sb pathfinder geochemistry. Historically, better gold grades have been associated with increased sulphide content within zones of epithermal quartz stockwork systems. Priority to high IP chargeability response with coincident high resistivity and positive geochemical results are indicative of the targets defined to date.

Mineralization is hosted by epithermal silica stockworks and breccias developed on north striking faults. Anomalous gold and silver have developed in a number of gold prospects, the majority of which occur within the main area of interest and to which the bulk of the historical work was completed. The various mineralized zones which may also comprise boulders in glacial dispersion trains are composed of quartz veined volcanic rock. Vein textures vary from massive fine to medium grained quartz, banded chalcedony, stockworks and drusy vugs. Sulphides comprise fine, weakly disseminated sooty pyrite to 20% semi-massive coarse grained pyrite and rare arsenopyrite.

Alteration halos typically envelope a central zone of siliceous quartz stockwork and breccias within near north trending controlling fault structures. The alteration envelops are dominantly argillic, generally widespread and locally intense. Gold grades are elevated close to the central silicified zone while the argillic envelope is typically barren which may extend up to 150m from the central silicified zone.

To date nine main mineralized zones have been identified, all of which have had geological and geochemical mapping and sampling, the majority of these showings have been trenched and surveyed by IP geophysical methods. All of the significant mineralized zones have been either drill tested or mechanically trenched.

SURVEY GRID:

A total of 23.6 line kilometres of grid was established on the southeastern and southern portions of the property in two separate grids (see Plan CLIS 04-4). The grids were established on the Bako 4, 5 and 6 mineral claims over the Brooks and Discovery Zones in preparation for an induced polarization geophysical survey.

The origins for each grid were determined by hand held GPS, with GPS readings being taken at the ends of each line. The grid lines were established by chain and compass and were cut out using chainsaws to remove deadfalls and branches to a width of approximately one metre. The lines were spaced 100 metres apart with stations noted by coloured flagging every 25 metres and by wooden pickets every 50 metres. A baseline was located at the eastern end of each grid, with a tie line at the western end.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

SJ Geophysics Ltd. of Delta, B.C. was engaged to carry out the Induced Polarization and Magnetic surveys on the property. A total of 19.0 line kilometres was surveyed, 7.0 on the Brooks Zone and 12.0 on the Discovery Zone. Their report summarizing the field work and data interpretation is appended in Section D.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Magnetometer and 3D Induced Polarization surveys completed in May and June 2003 failed to enhance the Discovery and Brooks zones. No further work in this area of the property is recommended based on the geophysical results.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The only remaining zone which may be worthy of additional expenditures on a low priority basis is the Bari 1 and 2 Zones. Geological mapping and sampling has uncovered quartz rich boulder float and two north trending zones of hydrothermal breccia reported up to 5m thick within a large arsenic soil anomaly that extends over 2km from L406N to L426N. Gold geochemical results from boulder float returned best results to 466 ppb Au. Detailed sampling in 1996 failed to enhance the prospect with best results from outcrop reporting a high of 68 ppb Au with high arsenic values from boulder float to 5194 ppm As. No Induced Polarization surveys, mechanical trenching or diamond drilling have been completed on Bari Zone.

The Bari 1 and 2 zones represent low priority targets based on results to date. Should future work be required it is recommended eight infill grid lines at 200 metre line spacing be established from L398N to L404N and L418N to L424N to cover the on strike extensions of the Bari 1 and 2 Zones. Soil geochemical surveys and geological mapping/sampling and prospecting should be completed to better define the on strike extension of the two zones. Based on favourable results, an IP geophysical survey is recommended to target follow up trenching or drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
G. N. GOODALL
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

For: Geoffrey Goodall, of 1315 Arborlynn Drive, North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 2V6

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Sciences Degree in Geology (1984);

I have been practicing my profession as a geologist in mineral exploration and mining continuously since 1984;

I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada;

I am a registered member in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;

The observations, conclusions and recommendations contained in the report are based on field examinations, personal sampling, and the evaluation of results of the exploration programs completed by past operators.

Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo.

SECTION B: PROPERTY

CLISBAKO PROPERTY	*SCHEDULE OF MINERAL CLAIMS*			
PROVINCE: British Columbia	**CLAIMS: 8**	**UNITS: 121**	**AREA: 3025 ha**	
MINING DIVISION: Cariboo	**NTS: 93C/9E**		**BCGS: 093C.070, 080**	
LOCATION: on the west side of the Clisbako River some 108 km west-southwest of Quesnel and 67 km north of Chilanko Forks	**LATITUDE: 52°43.5'**		**LONGITUDE: 124°04'**	
	UTM: ZONE 10	**NAD 83**	**5 842 000 N**	**428 000 E**
MAP SHEET (1:250 000): 93C – Anahim Lake (1:50 000): 93C/9 – Clusko River	**PROPERTY INTEREST: Geoffrey Goodall – 80% Bard Ventures Ltd. – 20%**			
AGREEMENT SUMMARY: Claim Purchase Agreement dated November 14, 2002 between Geoffrey Goodall and Bard Ventures Ltd. whereby Bard may acquire a 80% interest in five (5) mineral claims (BAKO 1-5) constituting the Clisbako Property.				
Claim Purchase Agreement dated October 10, 2003 between Geoffrey Goodall and Bard Ventures Ltd. whereby Bard acquired the remaining 20% interest in five (5) mineral claims (BAKO 1-5) constituting the Clisbako Property and granted the vendor a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty on the Property.				
Amending agreement dated February 27, 2004 whereby three (3) additional mineral claims (BAKO 6-8) were added to the Property.				

CLAIM NAME	TENURE NUMBER	UNITS	RECORD DATE (yyyy-mm-dd)	DUE DATE (yyyy-mm-dd)	ANNUAL WORK REQUIRED	RECORDED HOLDER
BAKO 1	377551	9	2000-06-05	2006-06-05	1800.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 2	377552	12	2000-06-04	2006-06-04	2400.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 3	378298	16	2000-06-25	2006-06-25	3200.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 4	377553	12	2000-06-06	2006-06-06	2400.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 5	378299	16	2000-06-25	2006-06-25	3200.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 6	401470	16	2003-03-21	2006-03-21	1600.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 7	401471	20	2003-03-23	2006-03-23	2000.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
BAKO 8	401472	20	2003-03-23	2006-03-23	2000.00	Geoffrey N. Goodall
8 Claims		**121**			**$18600.00**	

ASSESSMENT WORK SUMMARY

Date of Filing (yyyy-mm-dd)	Work Filed $	New Work Applied $	PAC Credits Applied	PAC Credits Saved	Total PAC Credits	Date of Approval (yyyy-mm-dd)	Event Number
2002-05-02	Notice to Group: 5 claims						3179373
2003-05-21	6500.00	6500.00	0	0			3195062
2004-03-18	Notice to Group: 8 claims						3206989
2004-03-18	45996.70	37200	0	8796.70			3206991

SECTION C: EXPENDITURES (Clisbako - 2003 Phase 1)

Item	Work Performed	Quantities / Rates	Amount
Project Geologist: G. Goodall, P.Geo., Global Geological Services Inc.	Project supervision Period: May 5-June 12, 2003	3.0 days @ $428.00	$1,284.00
Field Personnel: Rick Roe Chris Roe Roland Doering	Grid preparation and line cutting during the period May 5 to 19, 2003. 23.6 line kilometres of grid	15 days @ $294.25 15 days @ $240.75 15 days @ $240.75	4,413.75 3,611.25 3,611.25 11,636.25
Transportation:	4x4 pickup truck: Period: May 5-19, 2003	15 days @ $80.25 Fuel	1,203.75 452.28 1,656.03
Accommodation and Meals	Fishpot Lake Resort: 3 persons for the period from May 5 to May 19, 2003	15 days @ $169.93	2,548.96
Field Supplies	Deakin Equipment: Grid survey supplies		893.54
Equipment Rental	Handheld radios (3 units) Chainsaws (3 units) ATV (1 unit)	14 days @ $16.05 13 days @ $48.15 13 days @ $37.45	224.70 625.95 486.85 1,337.50
Geophysical Survey: SJ Geophysics Ltd.	Field Work: 5 person crew Mobilization / Demobilization IP and Mag Survey: May 30-Jun 12, 2003	11 days @ $2086.50	1,605.00 22,951.50 24,556.50
Transportation:	4x4 pickup truck: Period: May 30 to Jun 12, 2003	11 days @ $107.00 Fuel	1,177.00 606.17 1,783.17
Accommodation and Meals	Fishpot Lake Resort: 5 persons for the period from May 30 to June 12, 2003	14 days @ $357.75	5,008.50
Project Geologist: G. Goodall, P.Geo., Global Geological Services Inc.	Data Compilation, Analysis and Report Preparation:	2 days @ $428.00	856.00
Map Preparation: Crest Geological Consultants Limited	Base map preparation and plotting: April 26-27, 2003	2.5 days @ $374.50	936.25
Total			**$52,496.70**

Expenditure Apportionment:

Work Program	Mineral Claims	Work Quantities	Expenditure
Phase 1:			
Grid Survey	BAKO 4, 5, 6	23.6 km of IP grid	$18,072.28
Geophysical Survey	BAKO 4, 5, 6	19.0 km of IP and MAG	$34,424.42
Total			**$52,496.70**

SECTION D: GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Logistic Report on Induced Polarization (IP) and Magnetic Surveys for the Clisbako Property, Discovery / Brooks Grid by Shawn Rastad, B.Sc. dated September 25, 2003

- Surveyed by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Logistic Report

on

Induced Polarization (IP) and Magnetic Surveys

for the

CLISBAKO PROPERTY

Discovery / Brooks Grids

Latitude 52°42'N, Longitude 124°03'W
Cariboo Mining Division, N.T.S. 93C/9E
BC, Canada

for

Global Geological Services Inc.
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada

Survey by

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Report by

Shawn Rastad

September 25, 2003

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1 INTRODUCTION

During the period of May 30 to June 12, 2003 induced polarization (IP) and magnetometer measurements were made on the Clisbako property which consists of two grids, Discovery and Brooks. This report covers the logistical information for the work completed by the SJ Geophysics' crew for Global Geological Services Inc.

2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Clisbako property is located approximately 125 km west of Quesnel in NTS: 93C/9E and the Cariboo Mining Division. The approximate geographical coordinates are latitude 54^0 42'N and longitude 124^0 03'W.

Access from Quesnel is westward along the paved road that leads to Nazko. Take the first left after Marmot Lake Park onto a gravel Forest Service Road that runs west. At the 36 km mark, turn onto 3600 FSR and travel another 22 km where you turn onto 4200 FSR. At 21 km on 4200 FSR, a branch road turns south and leads directly to the Discovery grid. The Brooks grid is located 1500 metres to the southwest of the Discovery grid and is accessed by the same branch road. This branch road that runs through the Discovery grid ends at a creek running between the two grids. From the creek, access to the Brooks grid is a 15-minute hike via a quad trail.

3 ACCOMMODATION

The crew was stationed at the FishPot Lodge, a fishing and hunting lodge, approximately 90 km northwest of the Clisbako property grids. This required a 1 hour and 20 minute drive each way to the survey site. Communication was available via the lodge's radiophone and satellite phone. E-mail was also available. Power was sourced by generator, which was usually shut down between 10 and 11pm.

4 FIELD WORK AND INSTRUMENTATION

The geophysical crew, consisting of 5 workers, mobilized from Vancouver to Fishpot Lodge on May 30. The following day the crew located the grid, laid out the cables and wire, and did some initial testing. Acquisition of the IP measurements on the Discovery grid was conducted between June 1 and June 6. A couple members of the crew mobilized the IP equipment to the Brooks grid, while the magnetometer survey was completed on the Discovery grid. The Brooks' measurements were acquired between June 8 and June 11. Figure 1 shows a post plot of the two grids.

The IP data were collected using IRIS instrumentation, a VIP 3000 kW transmitter (Tx) with 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off duty cycle, and an ELREC-10 receiver (Rx). The customized 3D survey configuration, with receiver arrays on separate lines from the current arrays, was used to acquire to the data. A more detailed discussion on the electrode configuration is included in Section 5.

During the data acquisition the crew encountered several line breaks and a couple chewed cables. Line breaks were easily discovered and quickly repaired. However, the chewed cables were not completely cut through; therefore, these small cuts were difficult to troubleshoot and locate. To reduce additional bites/cuts, whenever possible, the cables were picked up at the end of each day and re-laid the following morning. This increased the effort on preparing the line for production. On the Brooks grid, the remote current (infinity) was severely broken and dragged through the trees by a moose one day. In order to get a quick start on production, the remote current was shortened and placed at a new location.

The magnetic data were collected, using a Gem Systems GSM-19 magnetometer, at 12.5 metre stations along the same grid lines used for the IP survey. Magnetic diurnal variations were monitored using a second GSM-19 Magnetometer as a base station and at the end of each survey day diurnal corrections were applied to the field data.

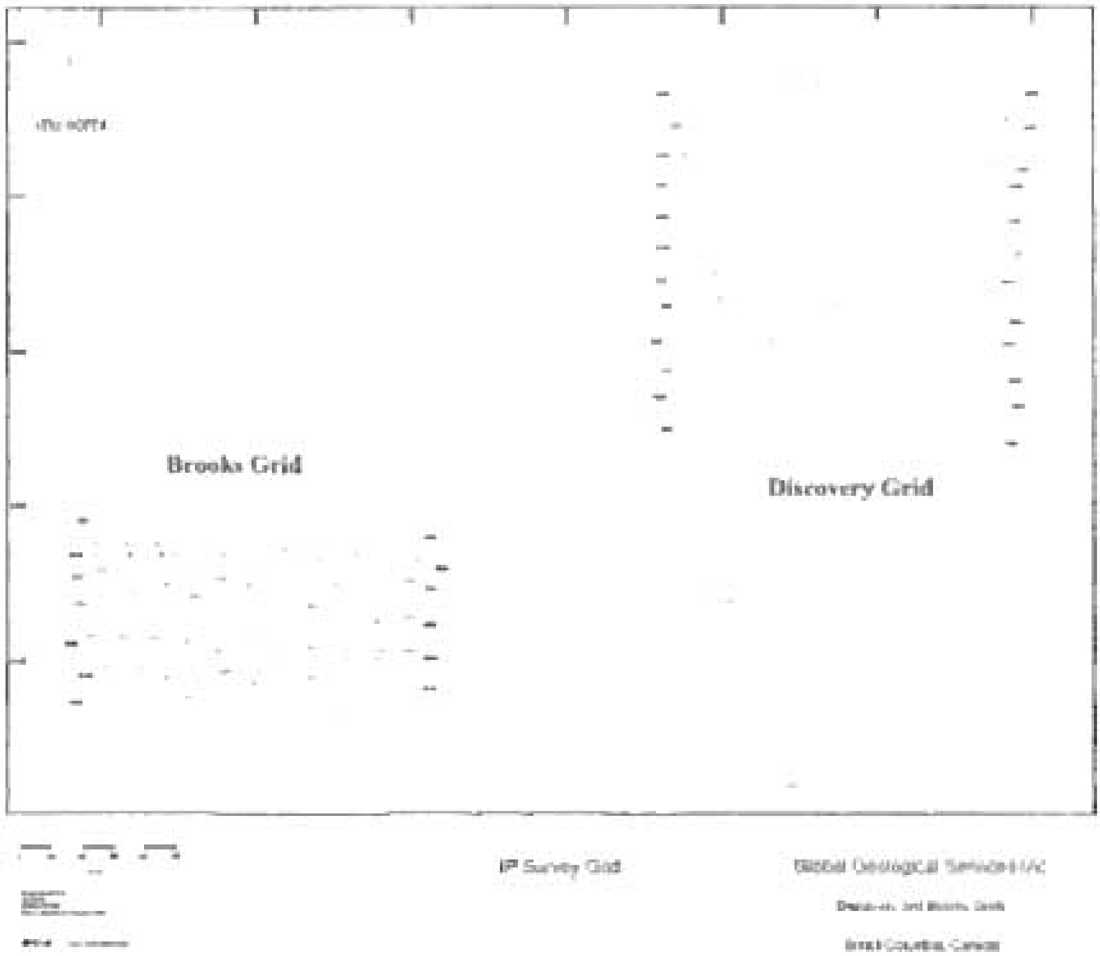


Figure 1: Grid map of Discovery and Brooks Grids

5 GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

5.1 IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground surface with an alternating square wave pulse via a pair of current electrodes. On most surveys, such as this one, the IP/Resistivity measurements are made on a regular grid of stations along survey lines.

After the transmitter (Tx) pulse has been transmitted into the ground via the current electrodes, the IP effect is measured as a time diminishing voltage at the receiver electrodes. The IP effect is a measure of the amount of IP polarizable materials in the subsurface rock. Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example) so, that from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable. Because of the non-uniqueness of geophysical measurements it is always prudent to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

Also, from the IP measurements the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

With regard to precision, IP/Resistivity measurements are generally considered to be repeatable within about five percent. However, they will exceed that if field conditions change due to variable water content or variable electrode contact.

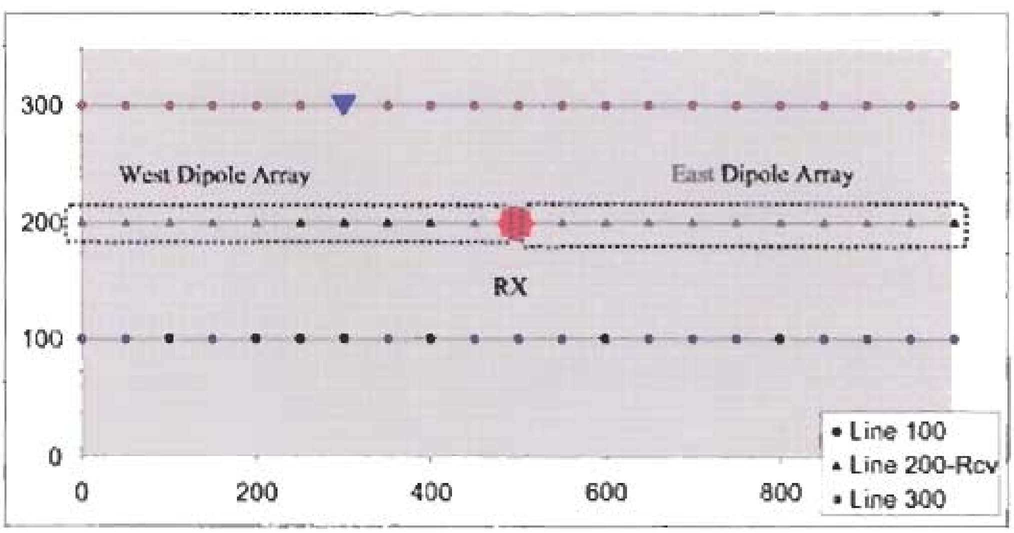
IP/Resistivity measurements are influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of the traditional pseudosection presentation of IP data in the past have often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

5.2 3D IP Method

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of the interpretational functionality offered by 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional IP, the electrode arrays are no longer restricted to in-line geometry. Typically, current electrodes and receiver electrodes are located on adjacent lines. Under these conditions, multiple current locations can be applied to a single receiver electrode array and data acquisition rates can be significantly improved over conventional surveys.

The 3-D electrode array configuration used for this survey is shown below. A single receiver (RX) was placed in the centre of the receiver line, and dipole arrays were established on either side. Current electrodes were located on the two adjacent lines. The survey typically started at the eastern end of the line and proceeded west. Both the eastern and western arrays consisted of 10 dipoles, each 50 metres in length. Current electrodes were advanced along the adjacent lines, starting at the eastern end and recorded into both arrays and moving westward, at 50 metre increments. Receiver arrays were typically established on every second line (100 metres apart) thereby providing subsurface coverage at 50 metre increments (north-south) with more detailed (25 metre) redundant coverage east west.

The following figure shows a single current reading (blue triangle) into the two sets of dipole arrays.



5.3 Magnetic Survey Method

Total Magnetic Intensity measurements are taken along survey traverses (normally on a regular grid) and are used to identify metallic mineralization that is related to magnetic materials (normally magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types, identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones.

6 DATA PRESENTATION

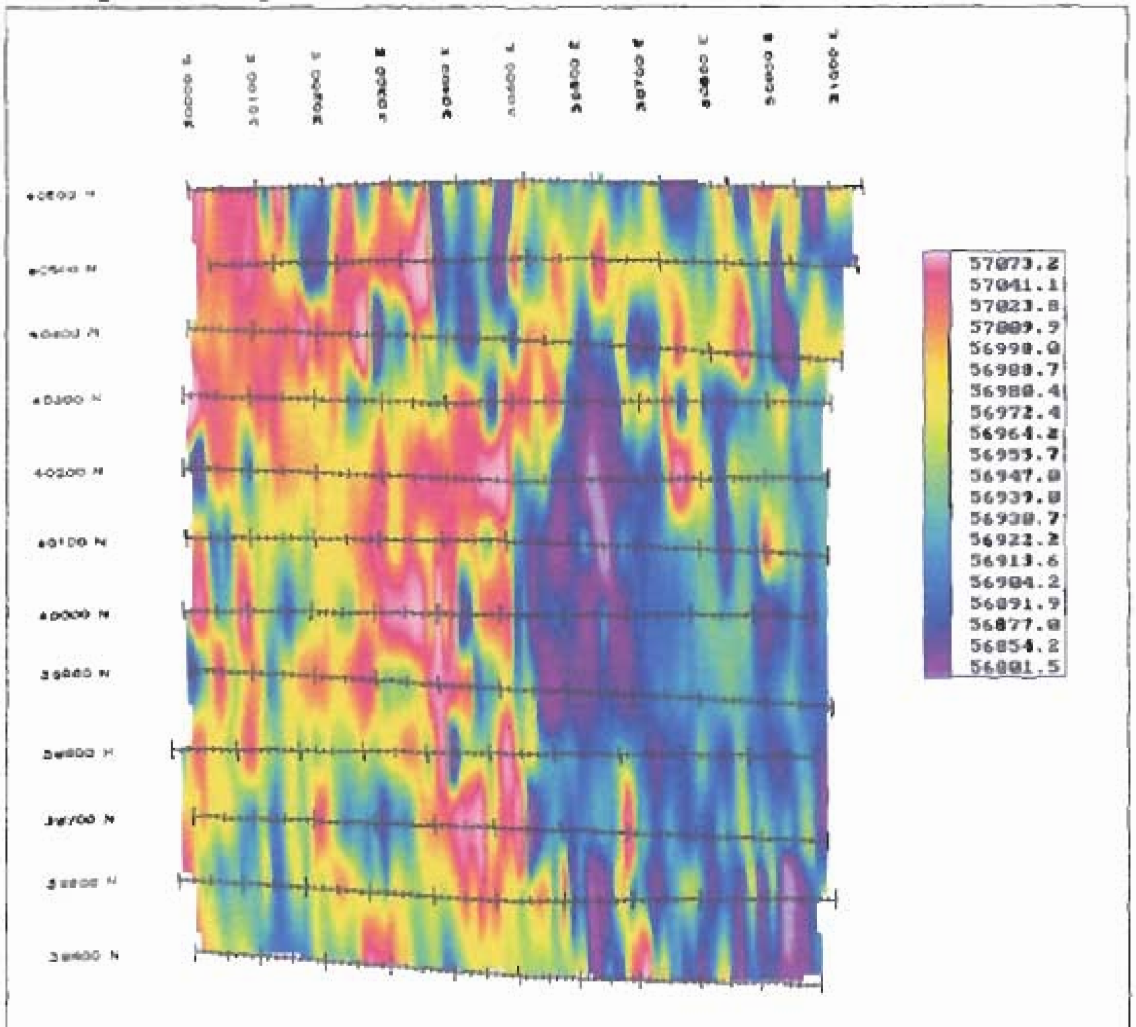
The IP measurements are first viewed in a traditional 2-D pseudosection presentation format by separating the measurements into the following quadrants for each current line.

- Current Line < Dipole Line & $C_1 < P_1$ Dipole
- Current Line < Dipole Line & $C_1 > P_1$ Dipole
- Current Line > Dipole Line & $C_1 < P_1$ Dipole
- Current Line > Dipole Line & $C_1 > P_1$ Dipole

Viewing pseudosections for each quadrant provides enough information to determine whether the data being recorded is accurate and makes geophysical sense and allows for a preliminary interpretation to identify anomalous areas and responses. These representations were viewed both for the chargeability and the apparent resistivity data and can be seen in Appendix 1 for Discovery grid and Appendix 2 for the Brooks grid.

Further processing of the data through the UBC-GIF 3-D inversion programs provides for a more detailed and reliable interpretation of the data. The purpose of the inversion process is to convert surface IP/Resistivity measurements into a realistic 3-D block model that shows the spatial distribution of electrical resistivity and chargeability in the ground. Results are typically viewed in a 3-D visualization program however plan maps at selected depths and cross-sections can also be produced.

The magnetic data is presented as false colour contour plan maps. The magnetic data was gridded and the resulting images for the Discovery and Brooks are included as Figure 2 and Figure 3 below.



Total Magnetic Field

Figure 2: Discovery Magnetic data

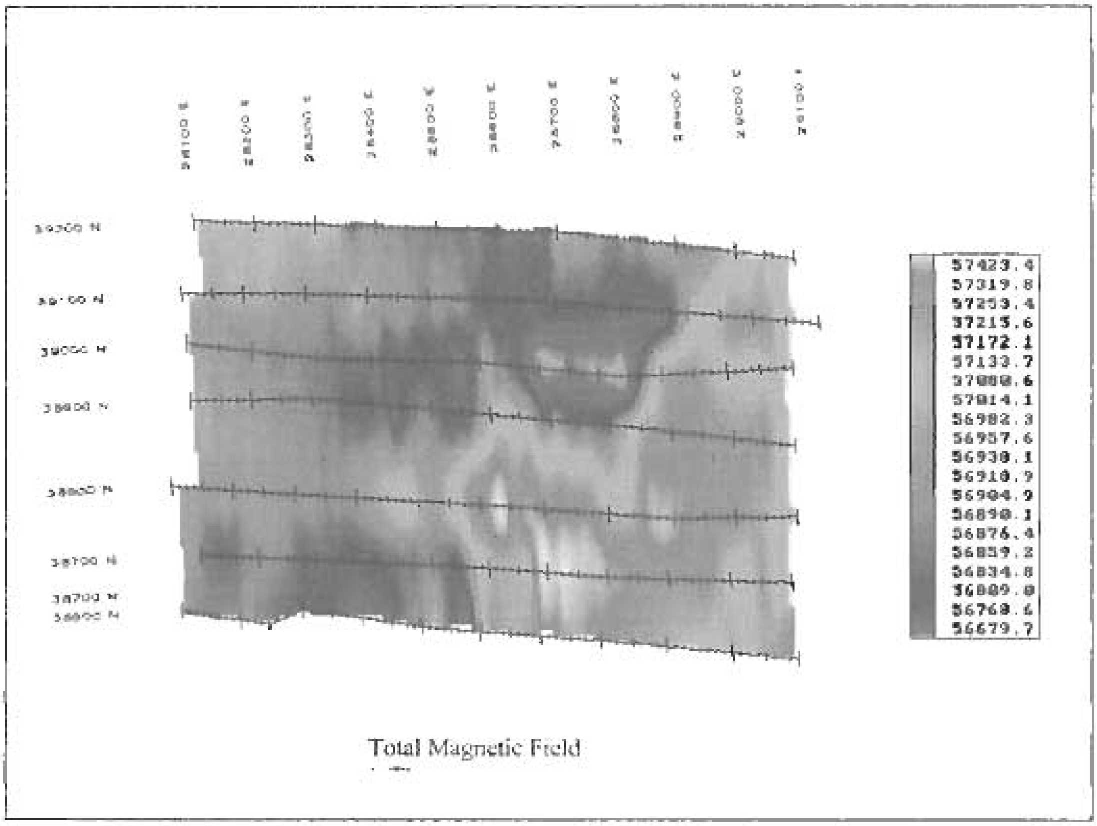


Figure 3: Brooks Magnetic Data

7 Discussion of Results

The results from the IP surveying were reviewed by Syd Visser (geophysicist) and presented to the client at a meeting in July 2003. It was determined that no interesting features were detected that warranted further investigations.

Copies of the pseudosections reviewed are included as Appendix 1 of this report.

8 Summary and Conclusions

Induced polarization and magnetometer surveying was completed on the Brooks and Discovery grids, part of Global Geological Services Inc.'s Clisbako property. The work was complete by SJ Geophysics Ltd. in June 2003. Approximately 7 kilometres of surveying was completed on the Brooks grid and 12 kilometres on the Discovery grid.

No geophysical responses were detected that warranted further investigations.

Respectfully submitted

Per SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Shawn Rastad

7 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

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No geophysical responses were detected that warranted further investigations.

Respectfully submitted

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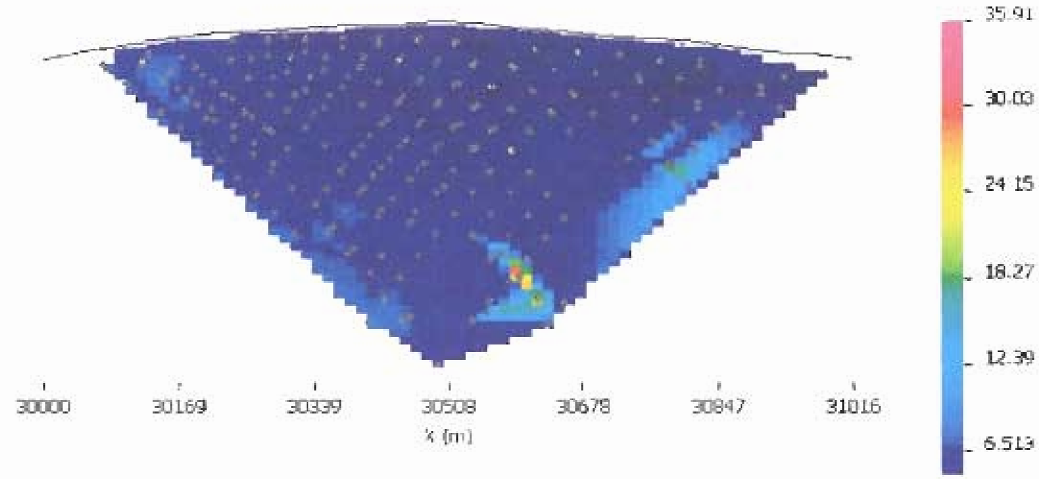
Shawn Rastad

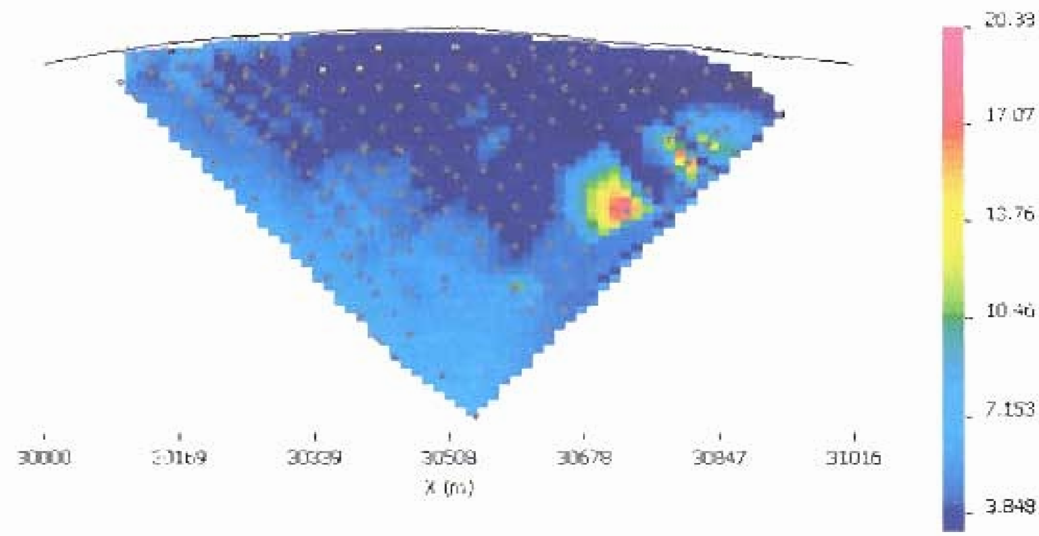
9 APPENDIX 1 – DISCOVERY PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

9.1 Line 39600N Chargeability Pseudosection

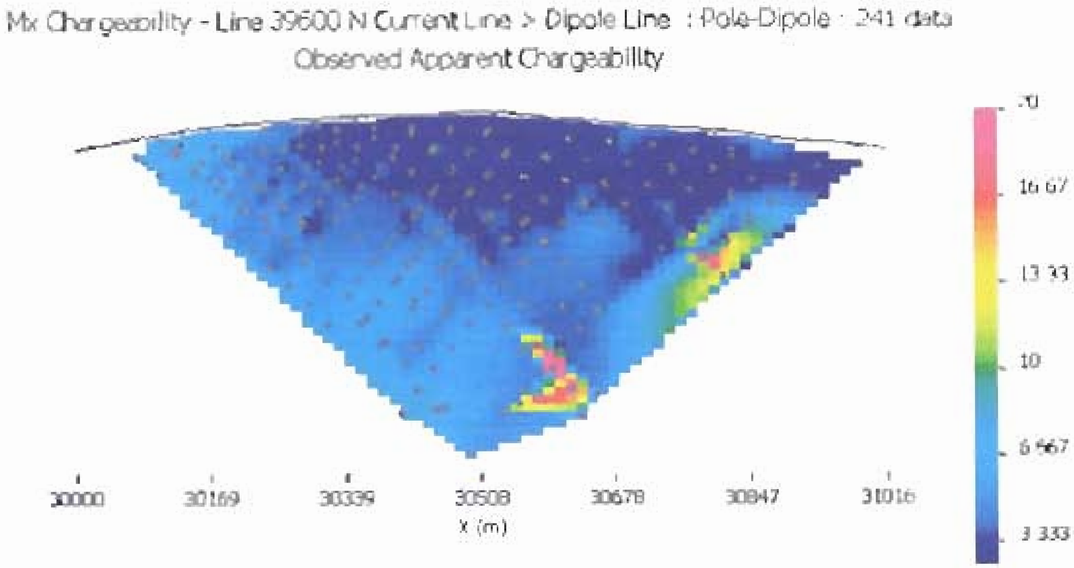
Mx Chargeability - Line 39600 N Current Line > Dipole Line ; Pole-Dipole ; 241 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

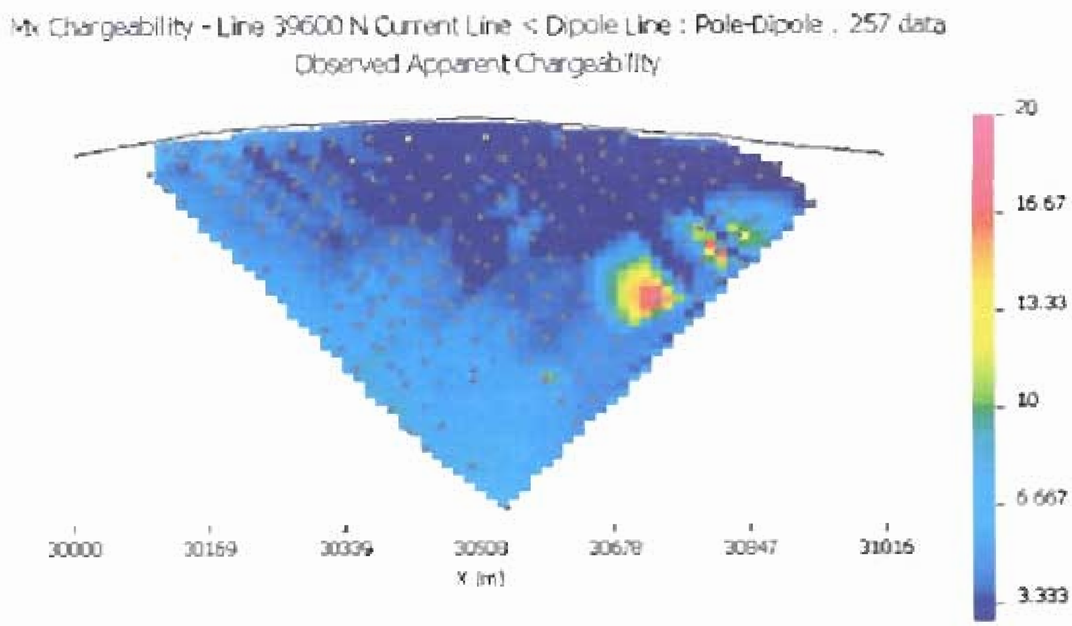


Mx Chargeability - Line 39600 N Current Line < Dipole Line ; Pole-Dipole ; 257 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

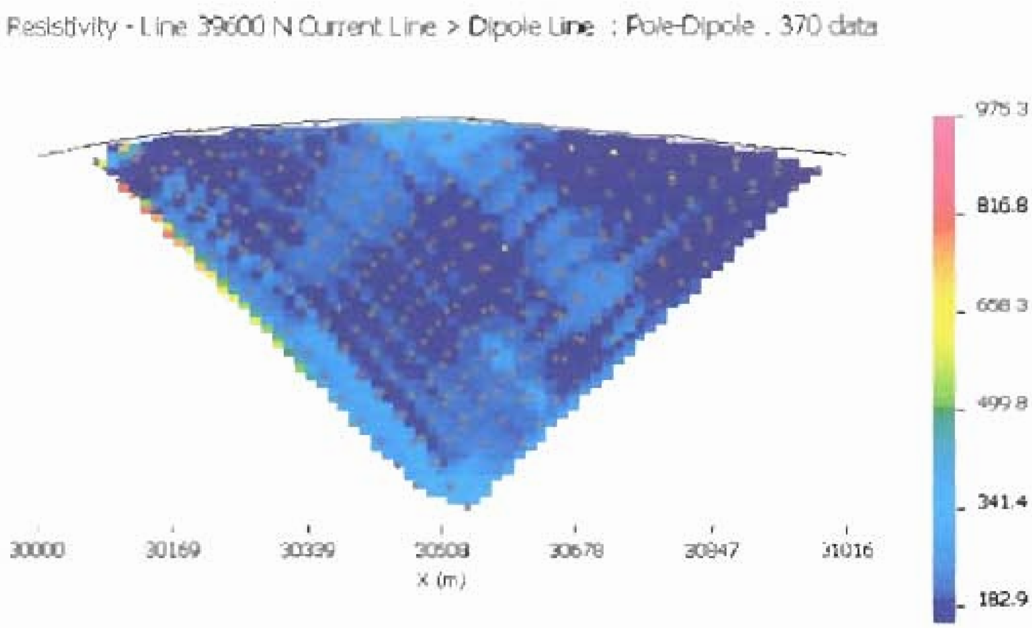


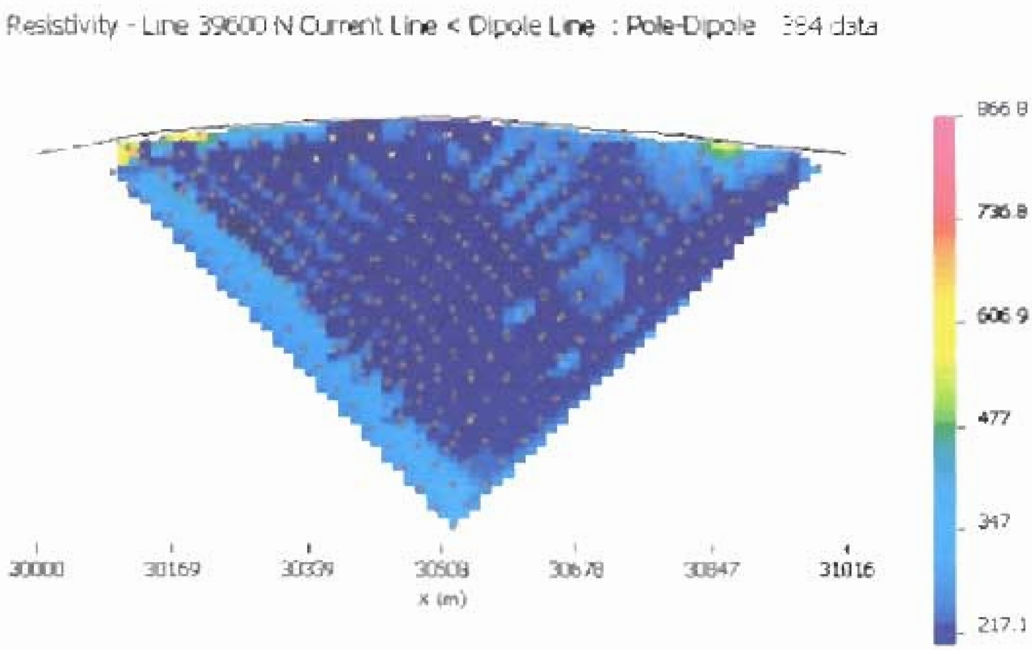
9.2 Line 39600N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)



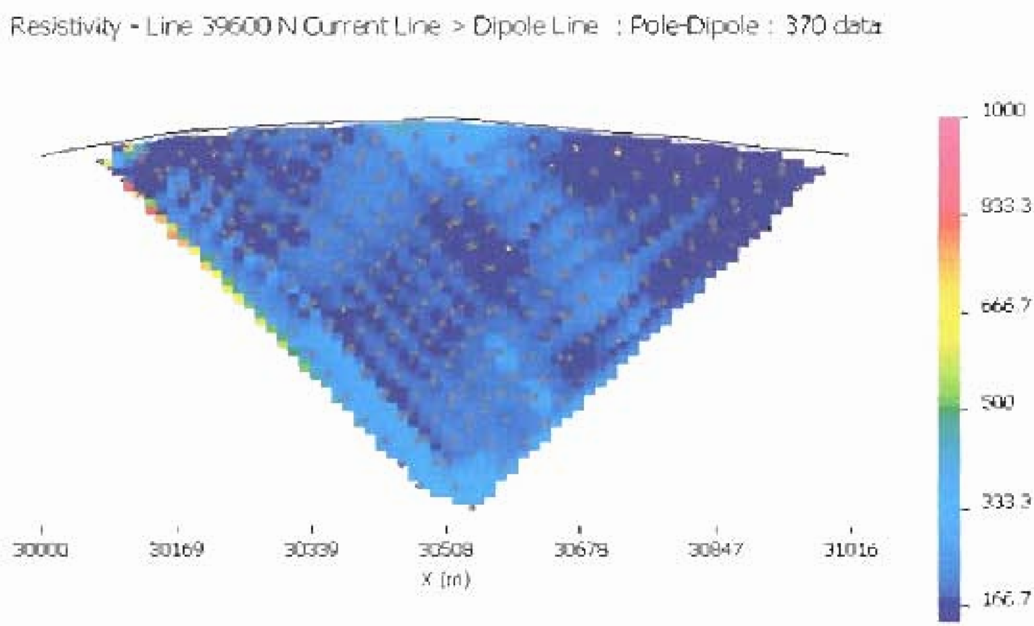


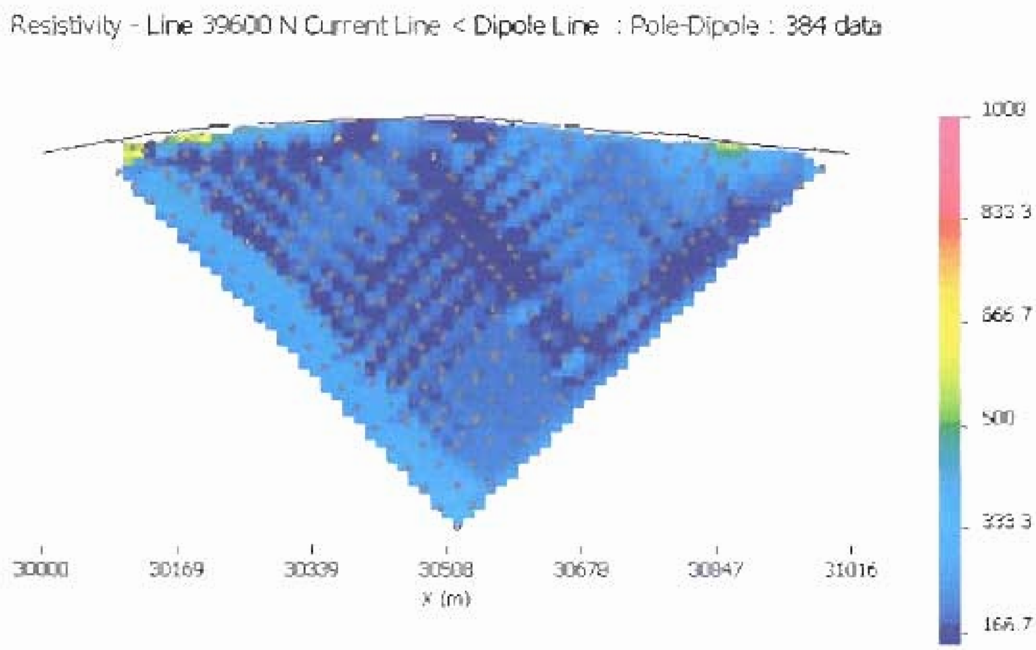
9.3 Line 39600N Resistivity Pseudosection





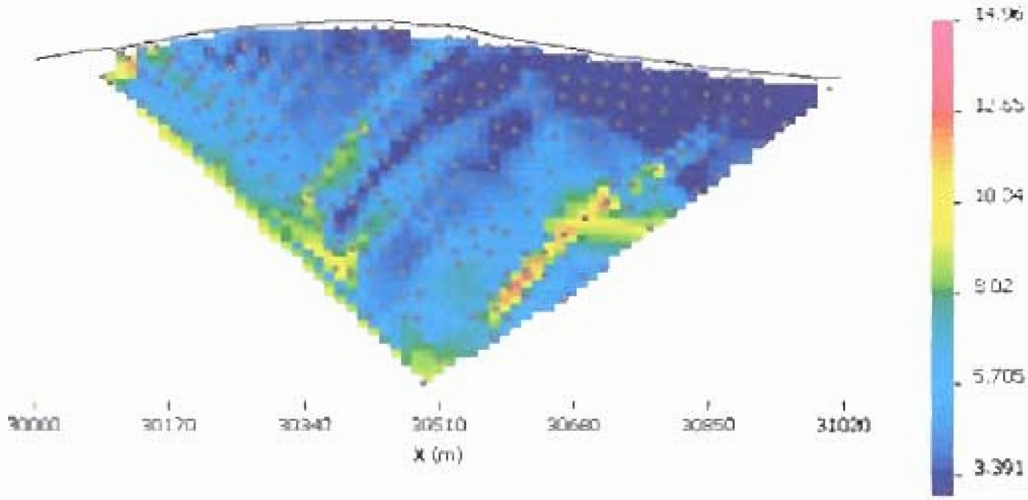
9.4 Line 39600N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)



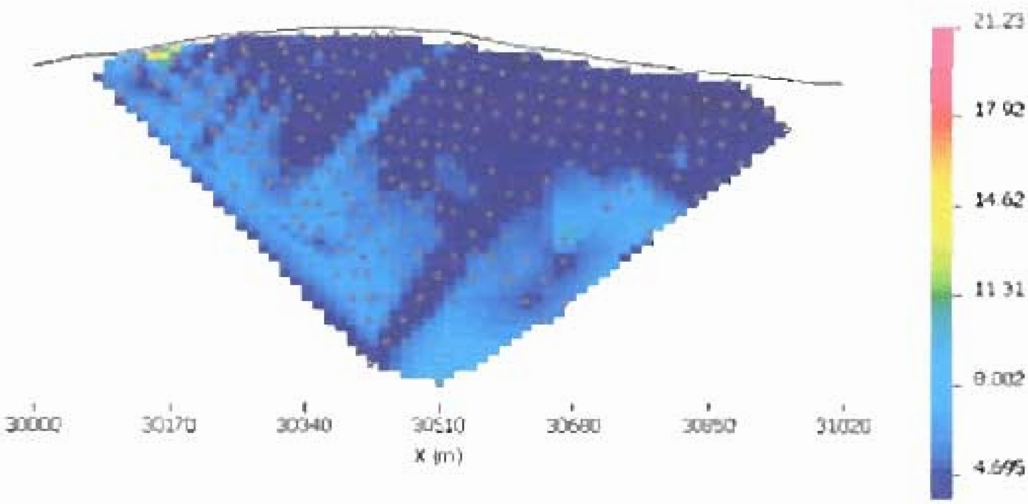


9.5 Line 39800N Chargeability Pseudosection

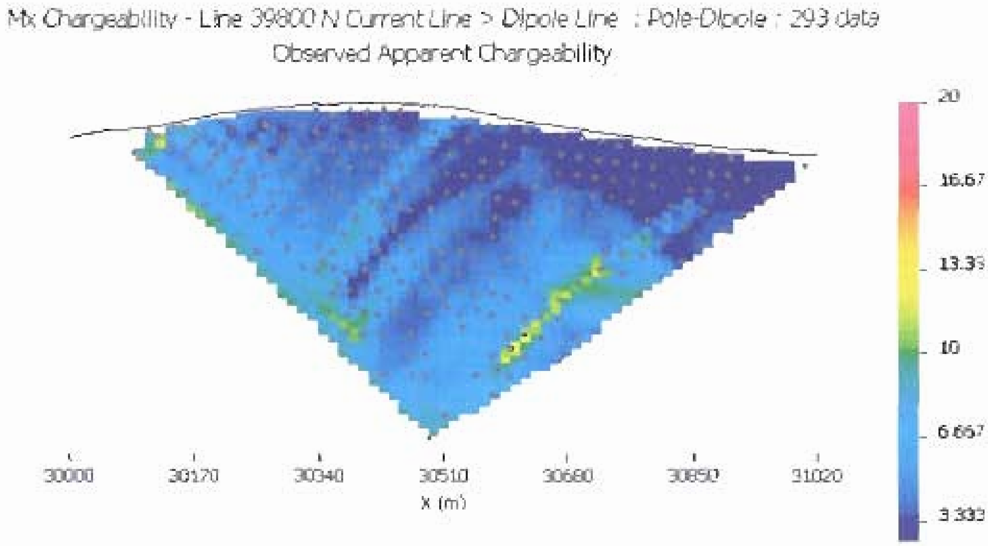
Mx Chargeability - Line 39800 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 293 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

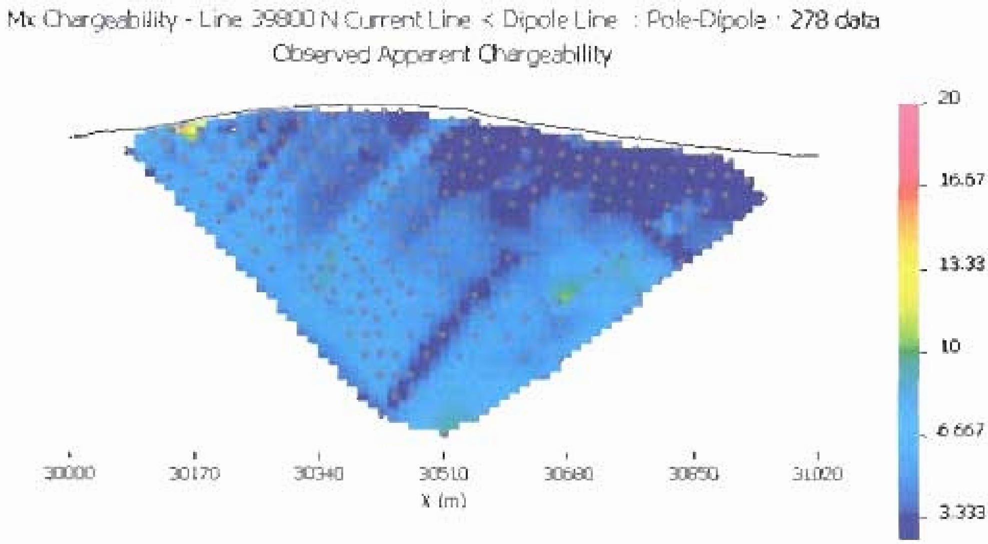


Mx Chargeability - Line 39800 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 278 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability



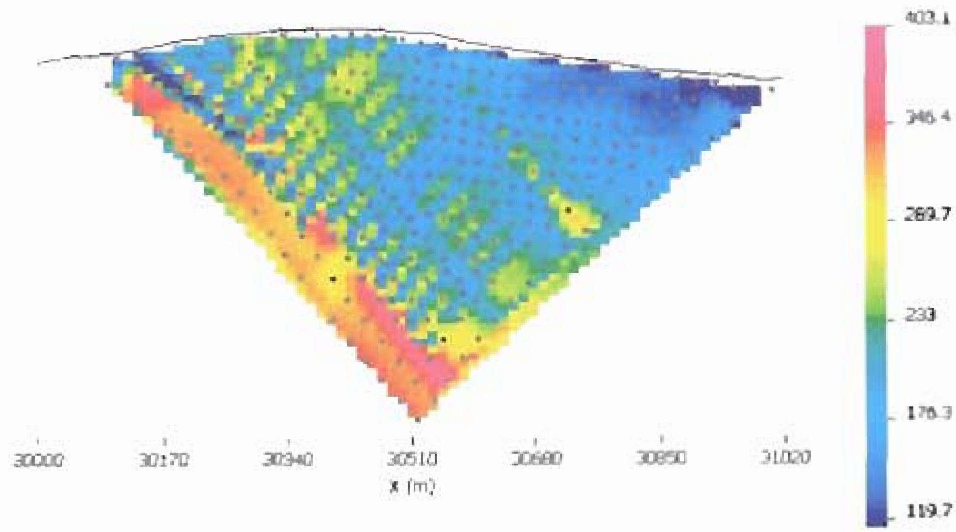
9.6 Line 39800N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)



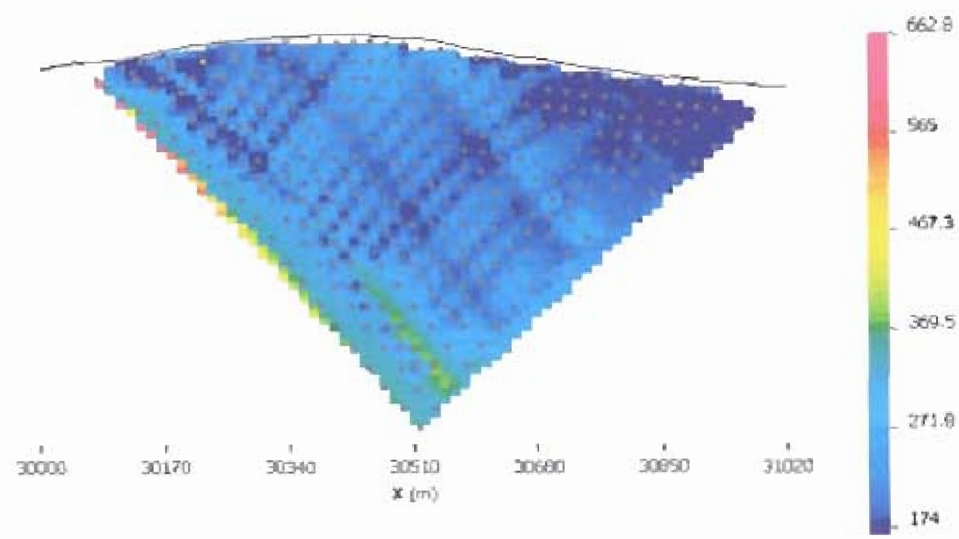


9.7 Line 39800N Resistivity Pseudosection

Resistivity - Line 39800 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 372 data

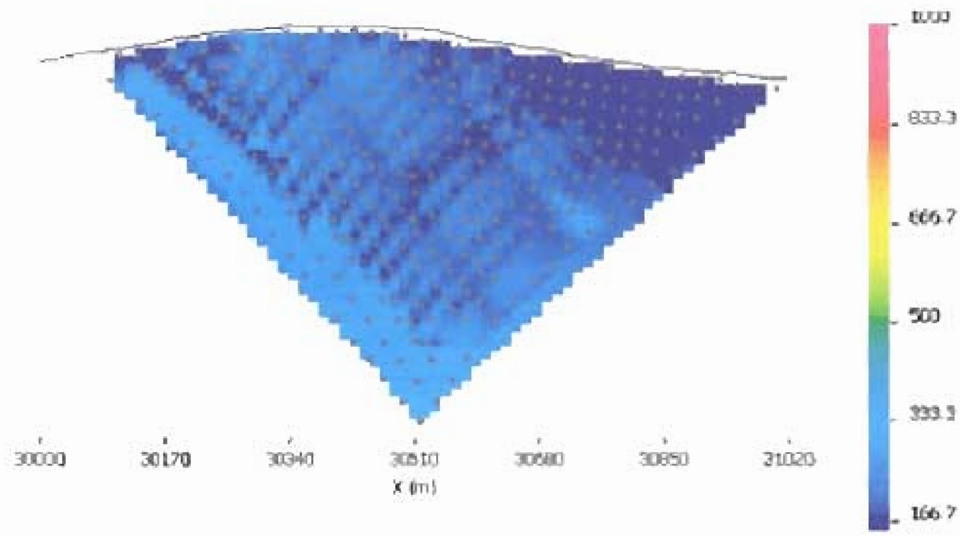


Resistivity - Line 39800 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 377 data

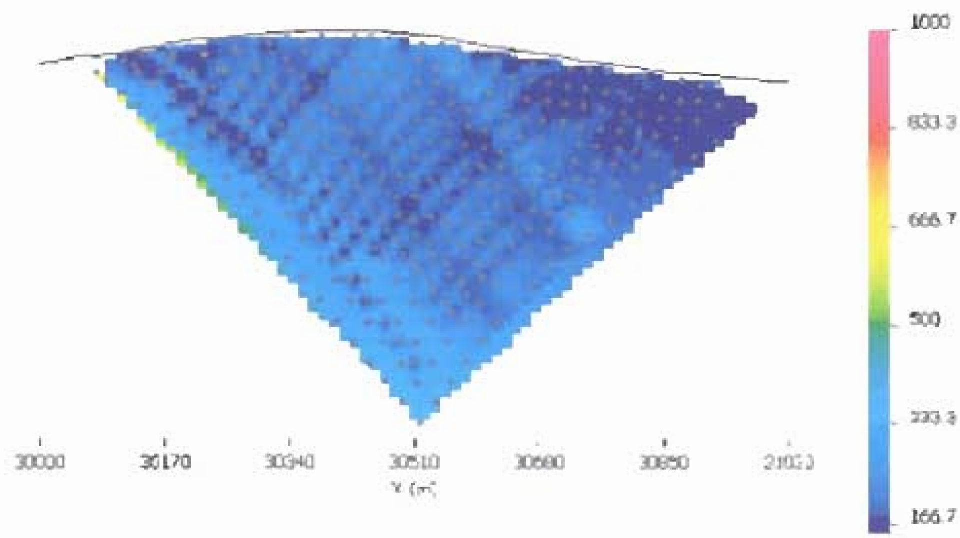


9.8 Line 39800N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)

Resistivity - Line 39800 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 372 data

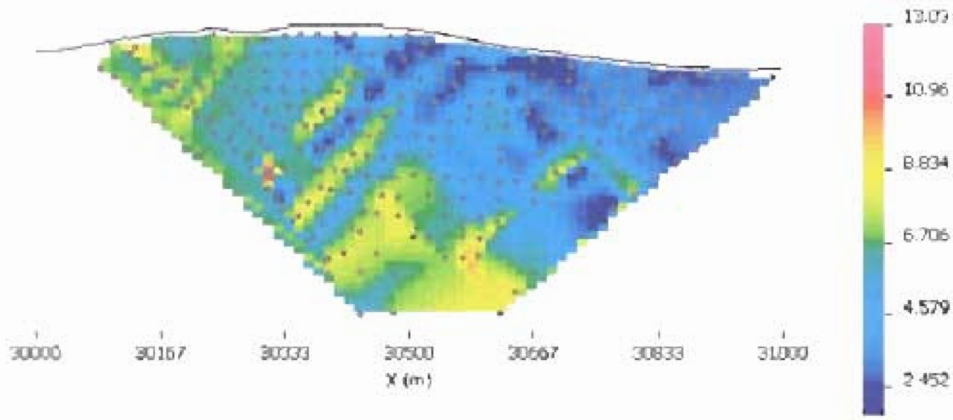


Resistivity - Line 39800 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 377 data

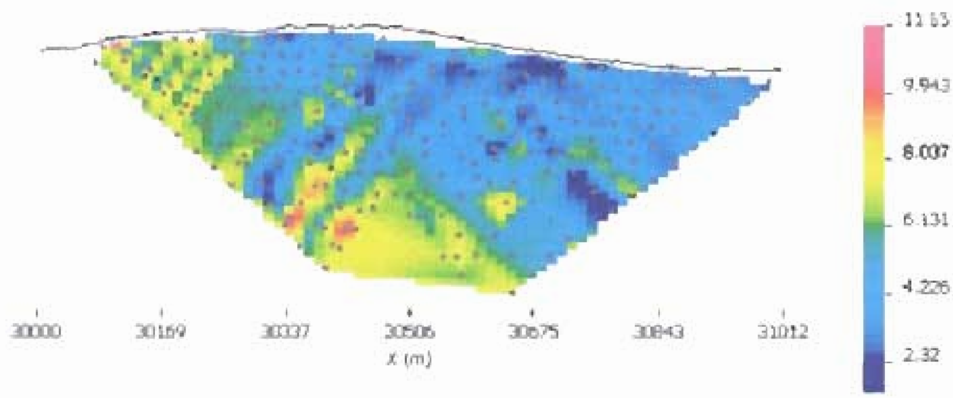


9.9 Line 40000N Chargeability Pseudosection

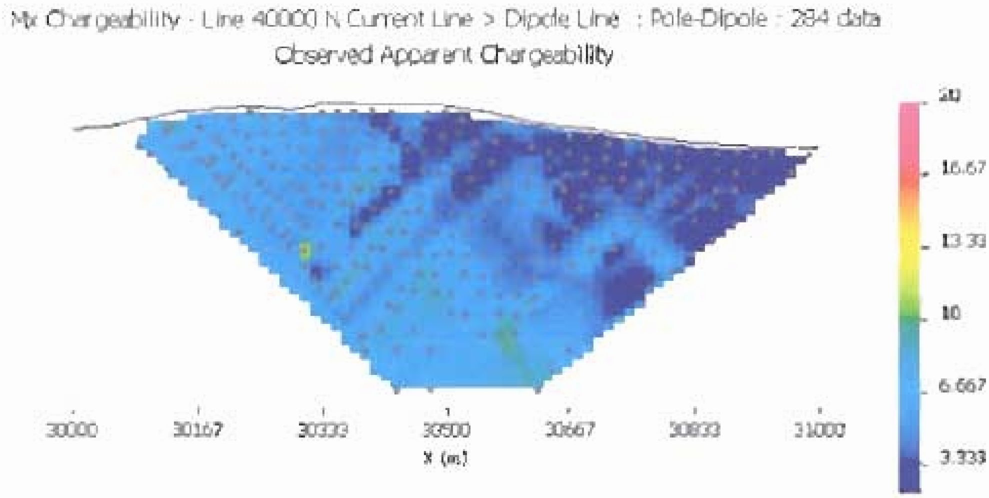
Mx Chargeability - Line 40000 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 284 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

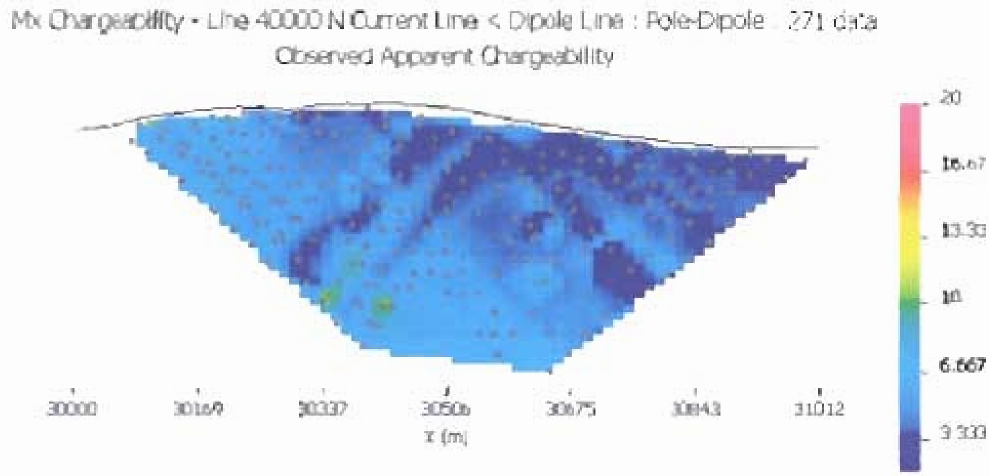


Mx Chargeability - Line 40000 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 271 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

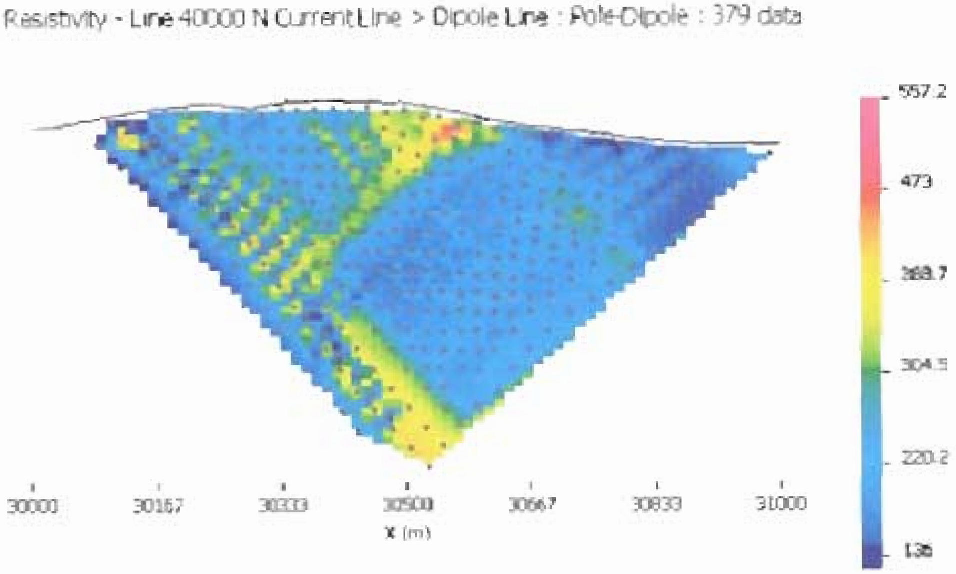


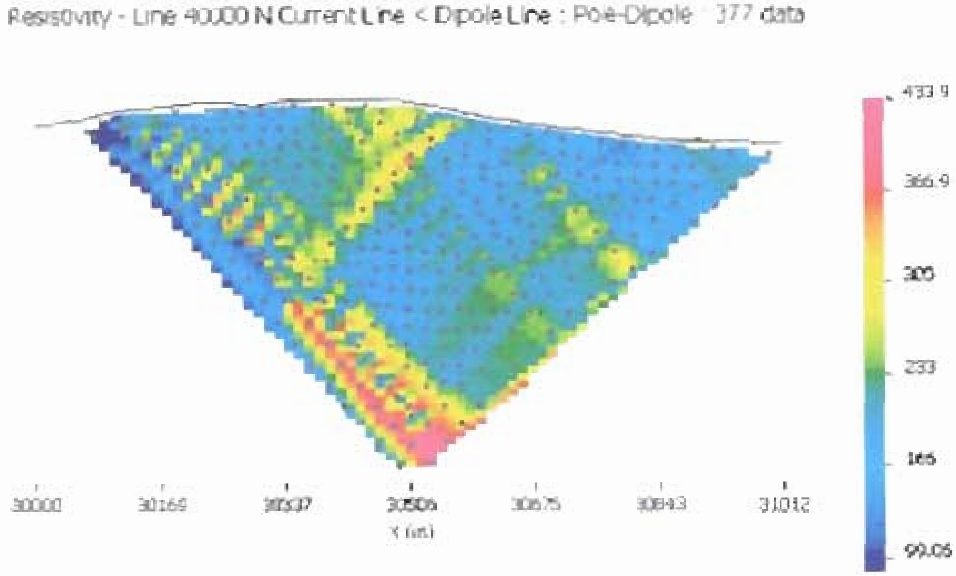
9.10 Line 40000N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)





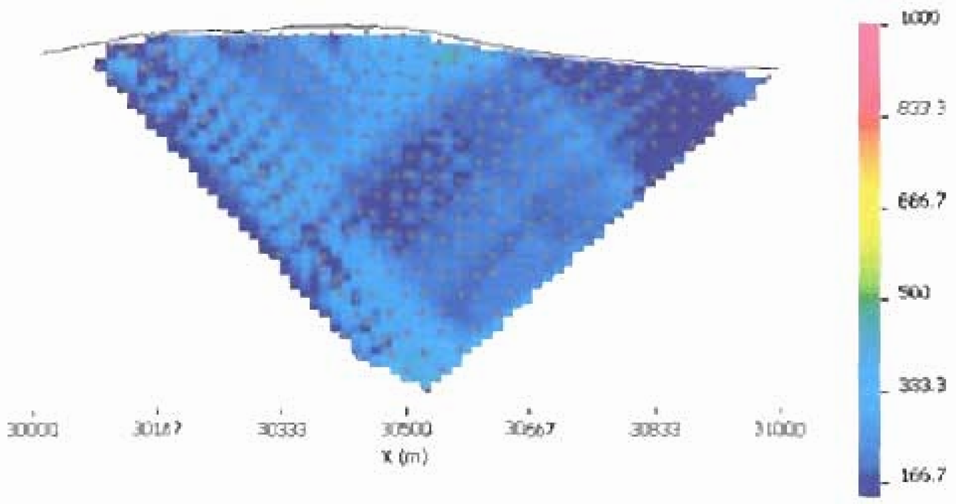
9.11 Line 40000N Resistivity Pseudosection



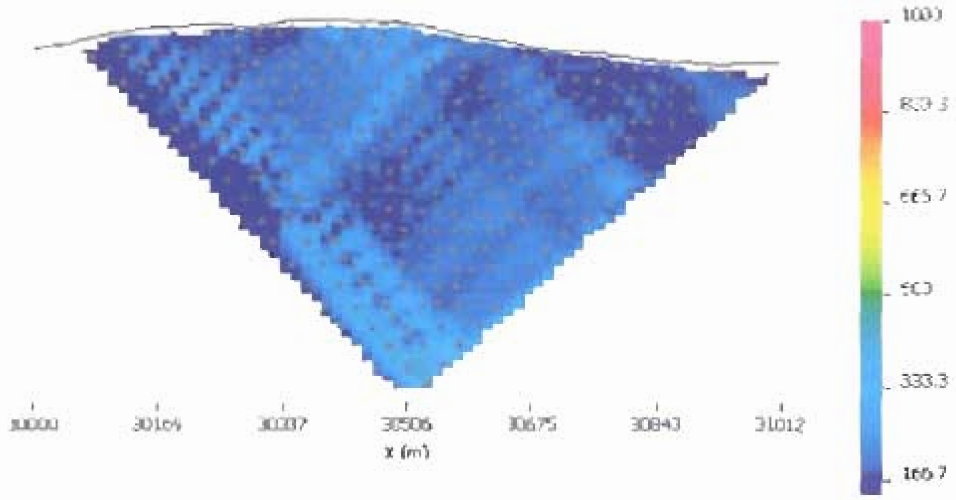


9.12 Line 40000N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)

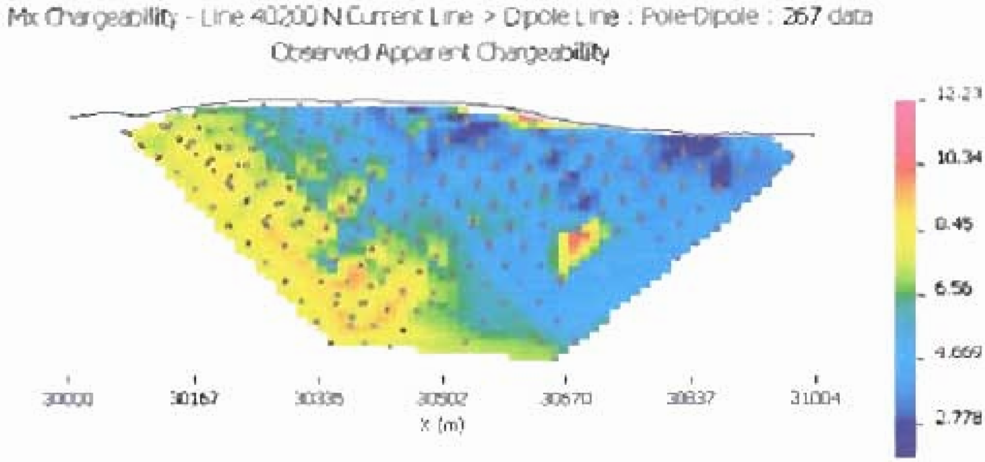
Resistivity - Line 40000 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 379 data

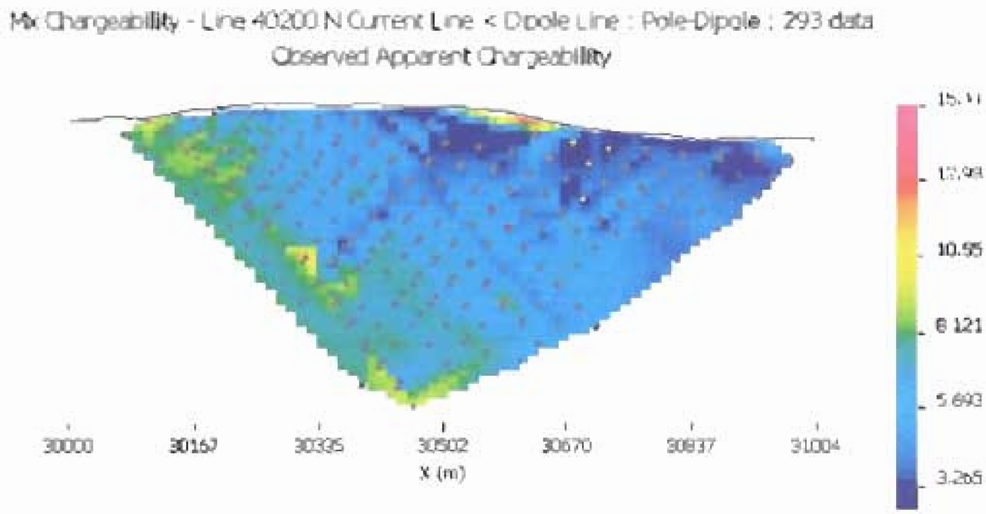


Resistivity - Line 40000 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 377 data



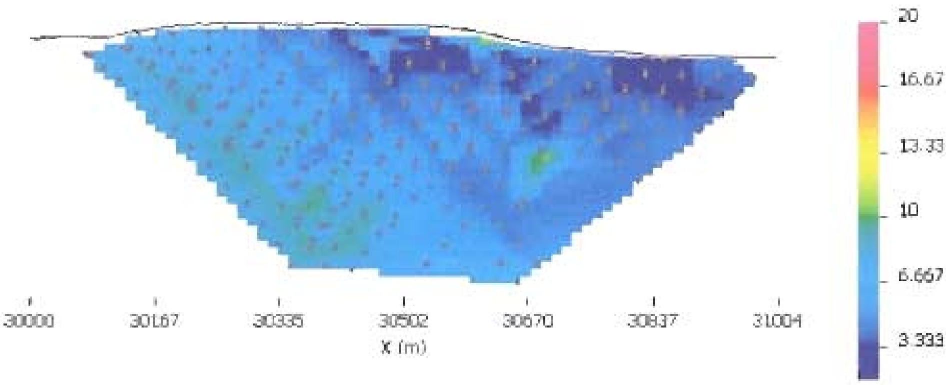
9.13 Line 40200N Chargeability Pseudosection



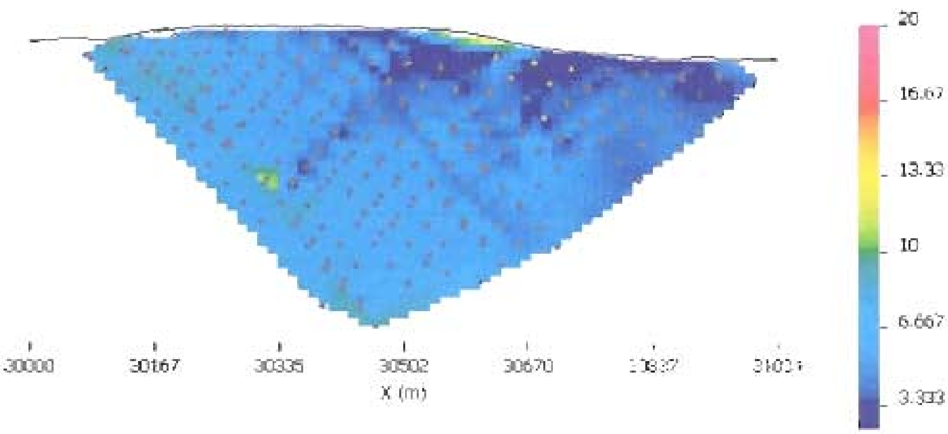


9.14 Line 40200N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)

Mx Chargeability - Line 40200 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 267 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

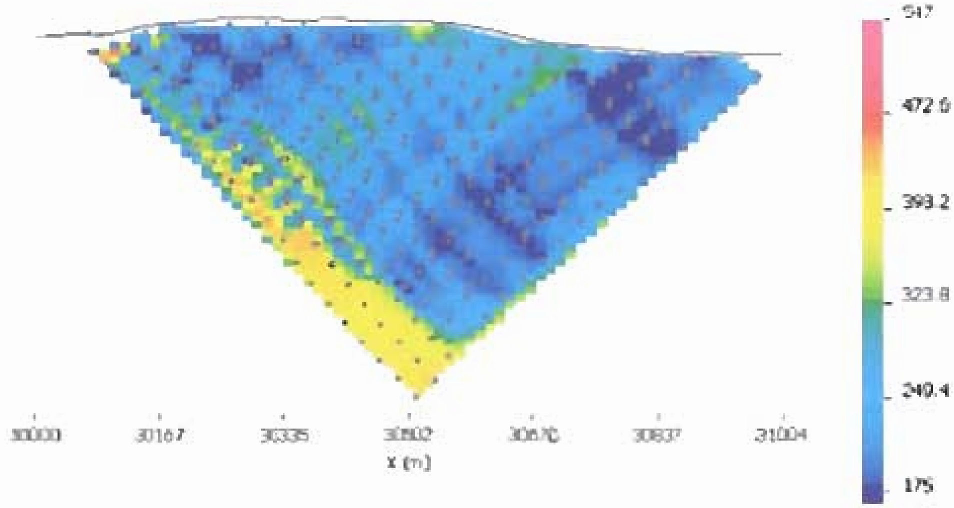


Mx Chargeability - Line 40200 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 293 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

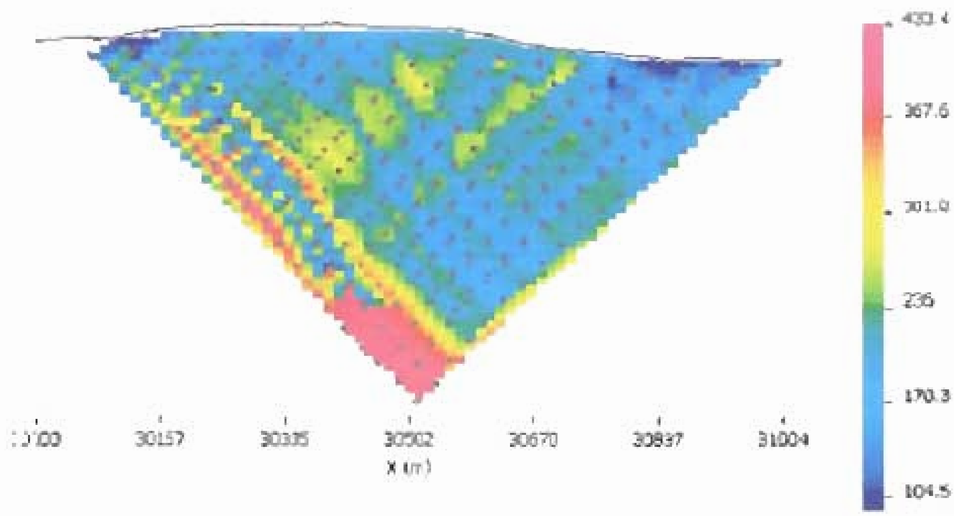


9.15 Line 40200N Resistivity Pseudosection

Resistivity - Line 40200 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 368 data

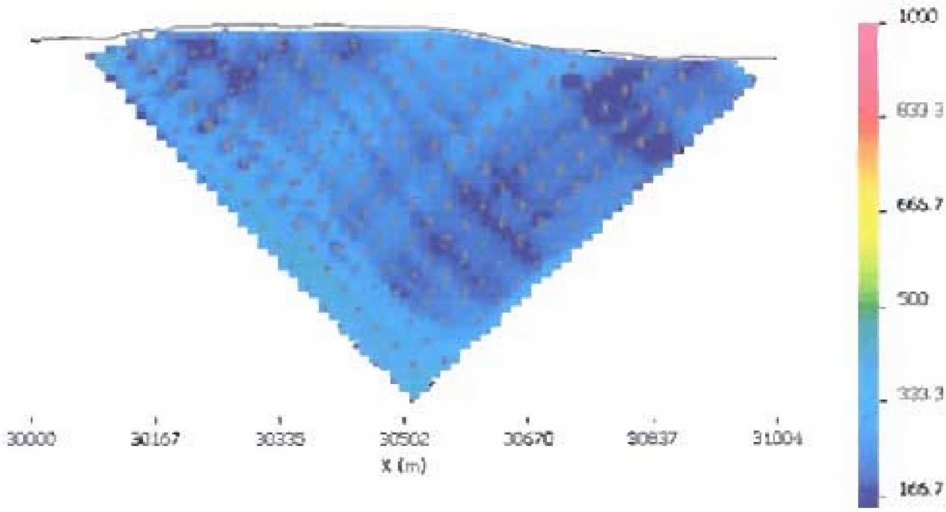


Resistivity - Line 40200 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole 374 data

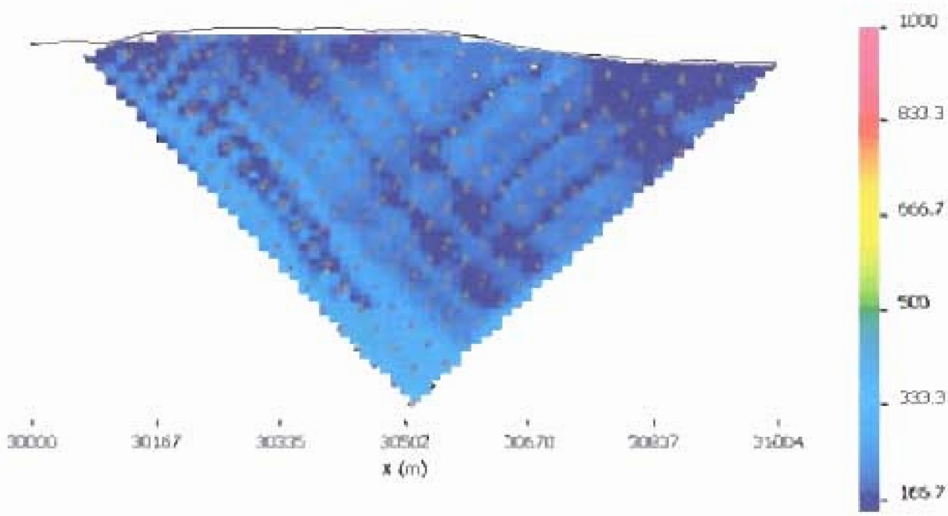


9.16 Line 40200N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)

Resistivity - Line 40200 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 368 data

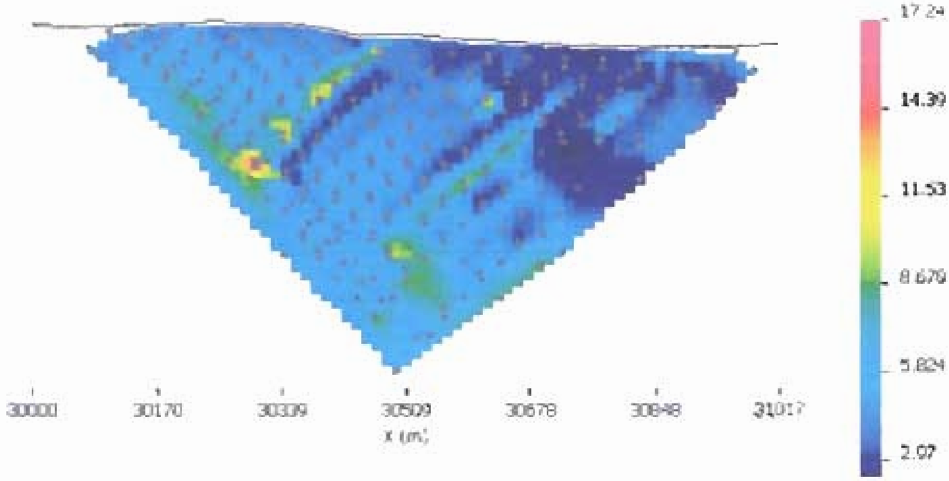


Resistivity - Line 40200 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 374 data

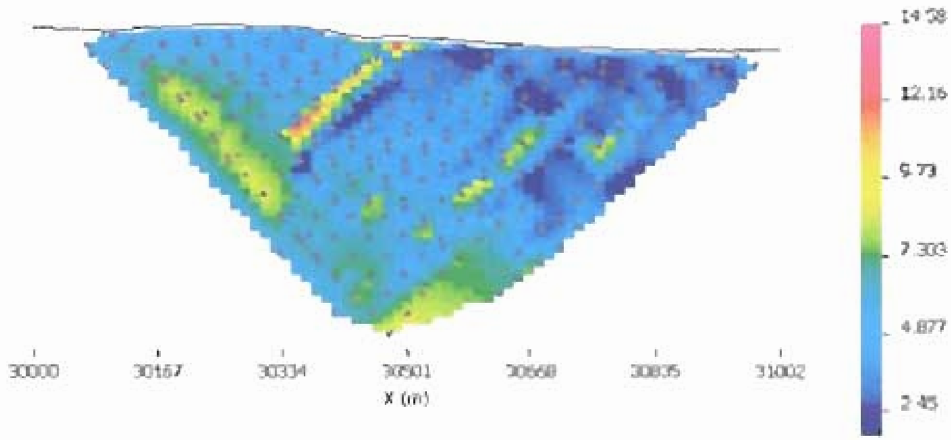


9.17 Line 40500N Chargeability Pseudosection

Mx Chargeability - Line 40500 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 307 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

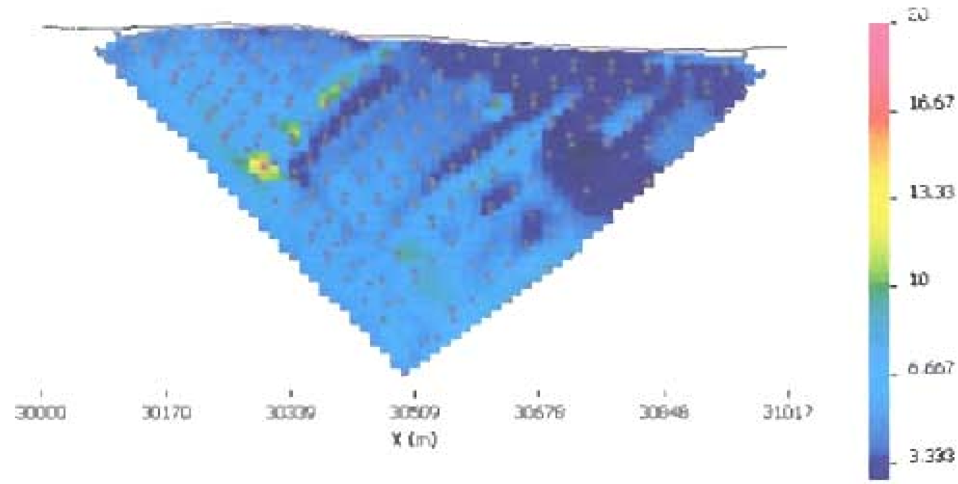


Mx Chargeability - Line 40500 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole . 290 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

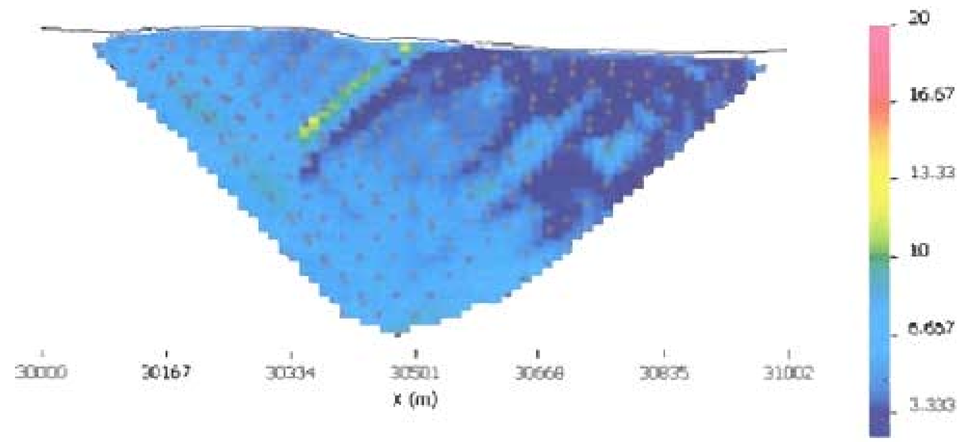


9.18 Line 40500N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)

Mx Chargeability - Line 40500 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 307 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

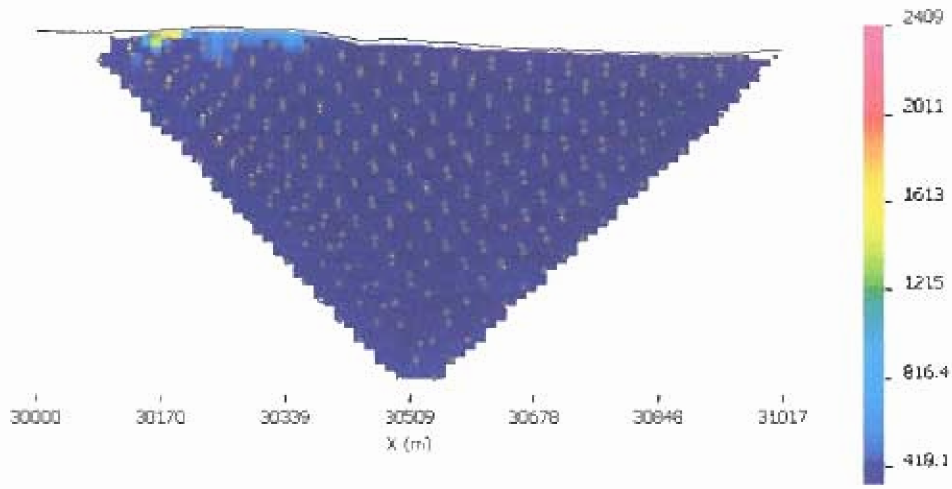


Mx Chargeability - Line 40500 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 290 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability

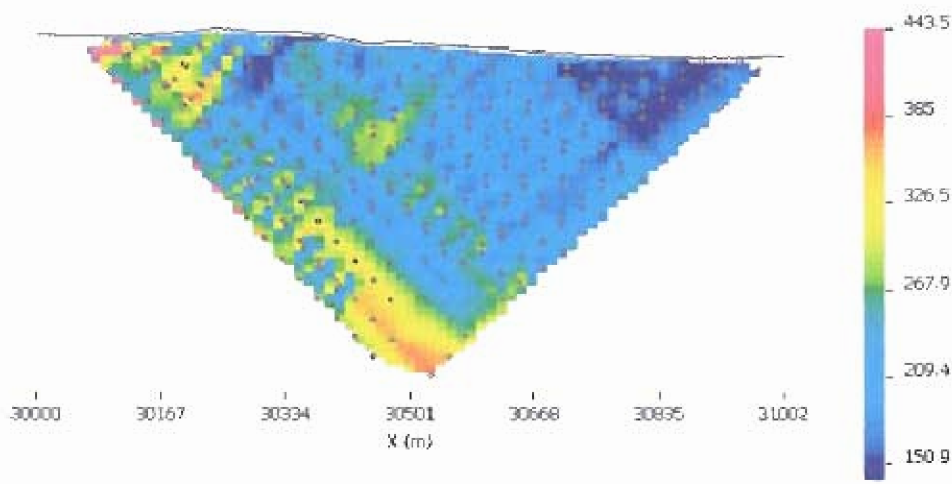


9.19 Line 40500N Resistivity Pseudosection

Resistivity - Line 40500 N Current Line > Dipole Line , Pole-Dipole : 363 data

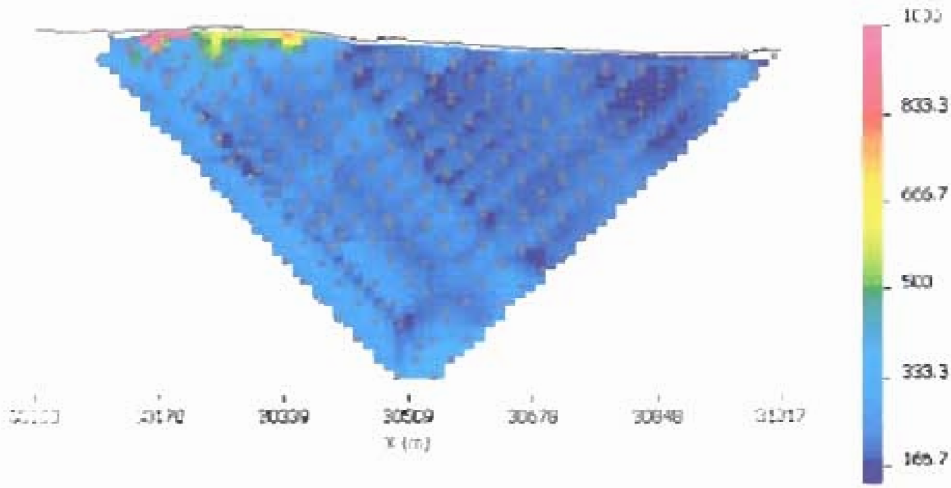


Resistivity - Line 40500 N Current Line < Dipole Line , Pole-Dipole : 336 data

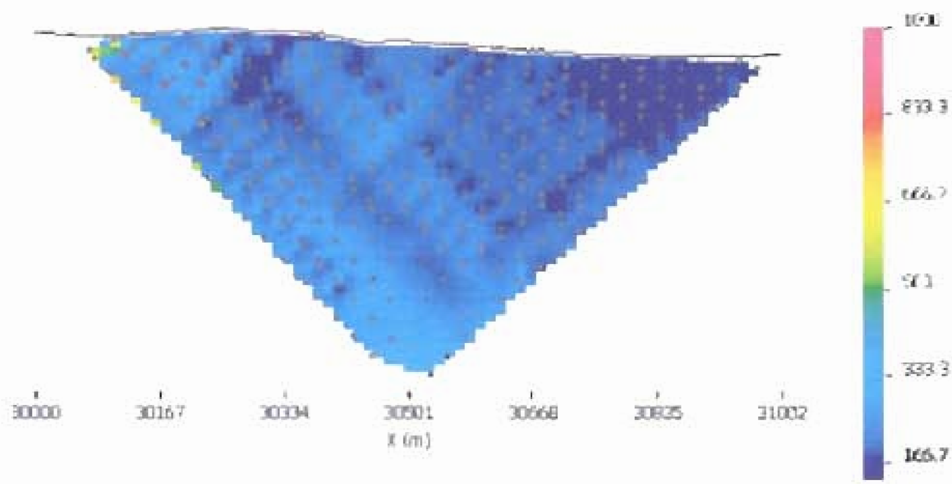


9.20 Line 40500N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)

Resistivity - Line 40500 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 363 data

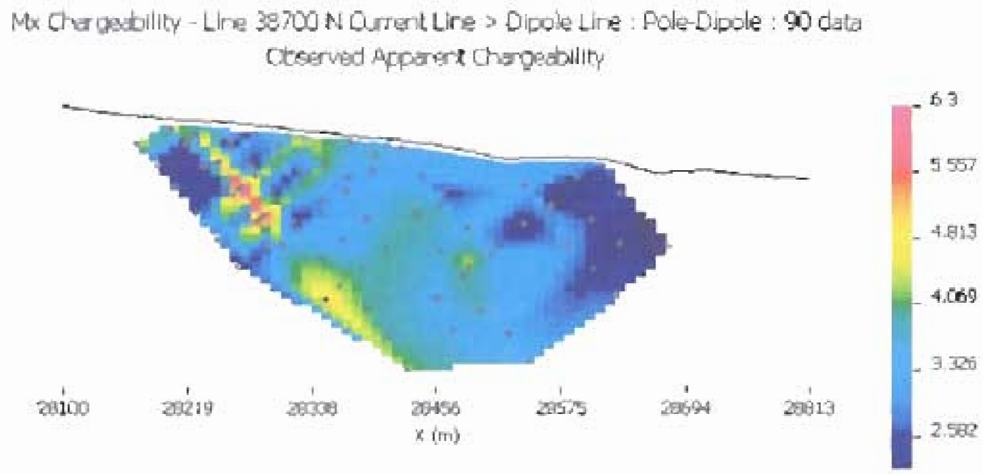


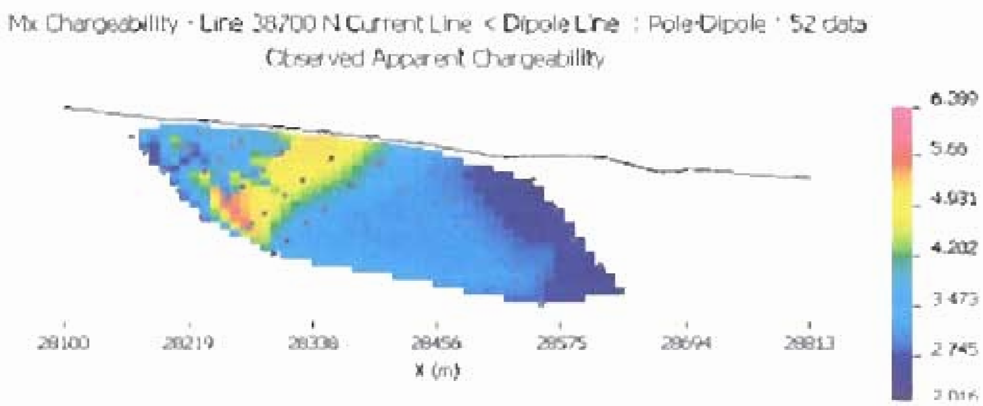
Resistivity - Line 40500 N Current Line < Dipole Line Pole-Dipole 336 data



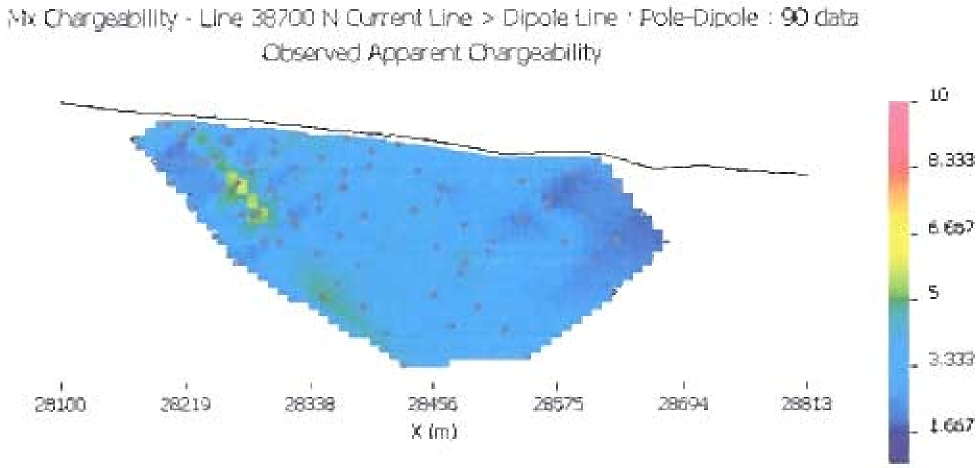
10 APPENDIX 2 BROOKS PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

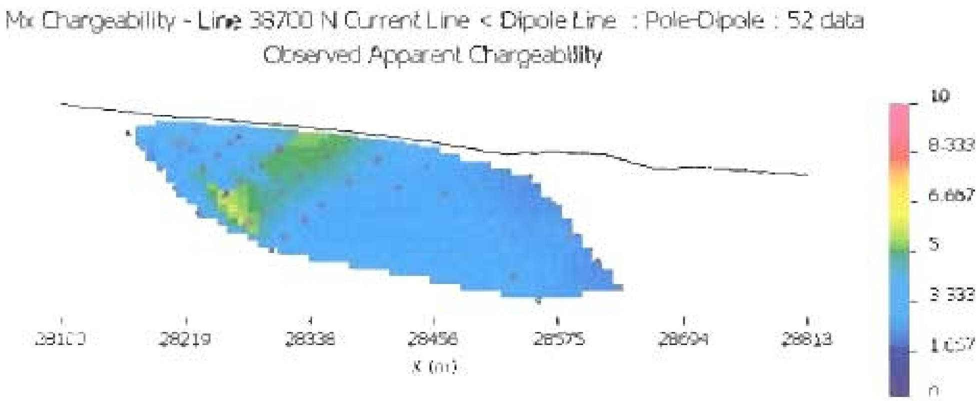
10.1 Line 38700N Chargeability Pseudosection





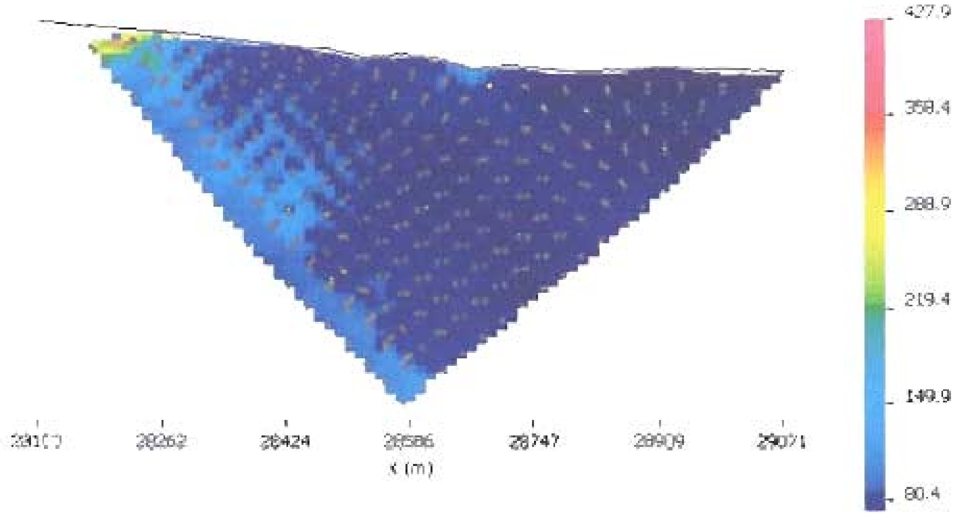
10.2 Line 38700N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)



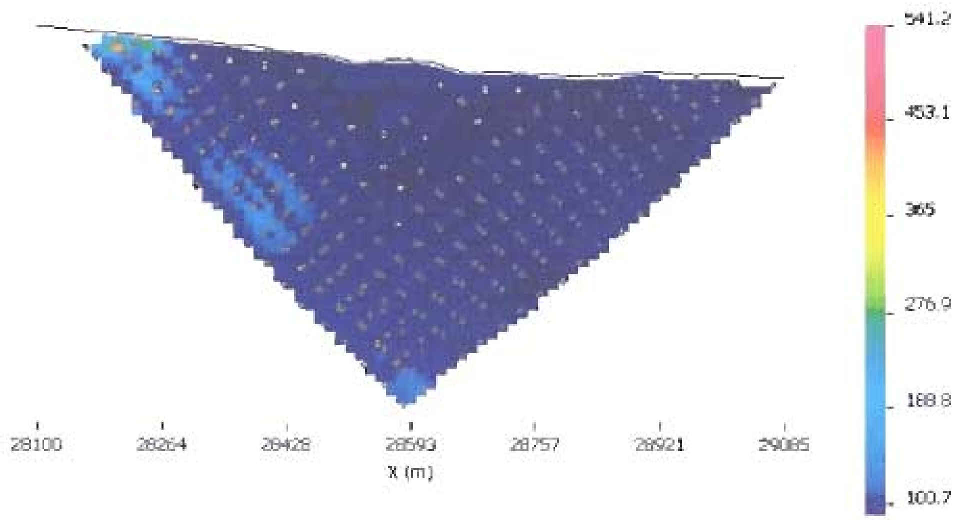


10.3 Line 38700N Resistivity Pseudosection

Resistivity - Line 38700 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 397 data

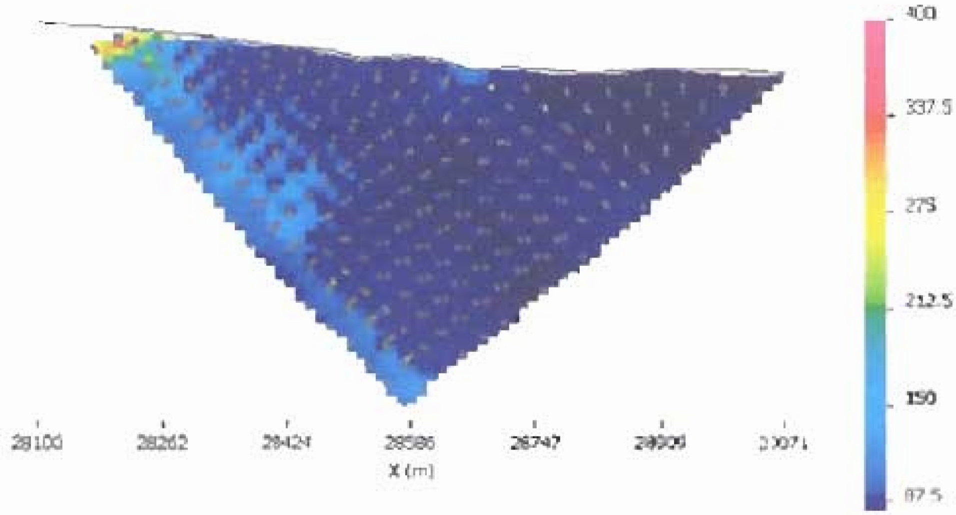


Resistivity - Line 38700 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 395 data

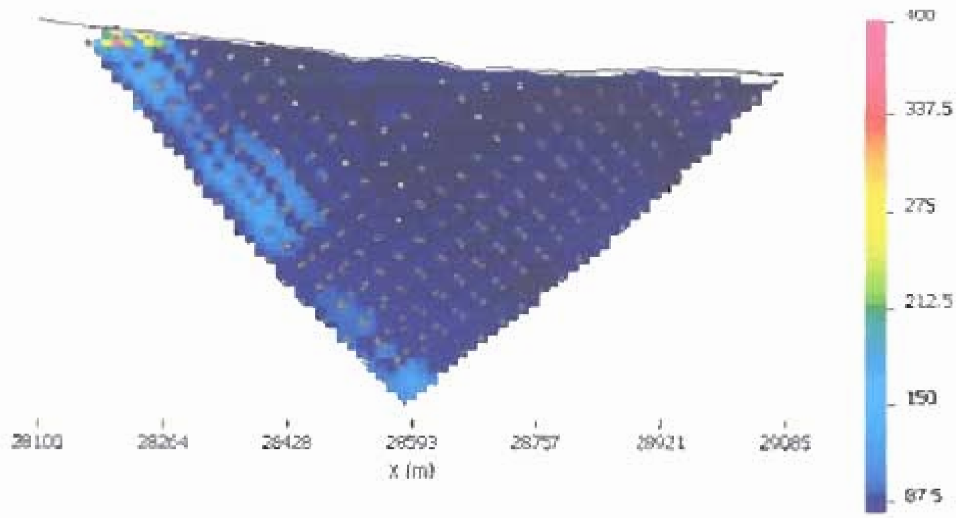


10.4 Line 38700N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)

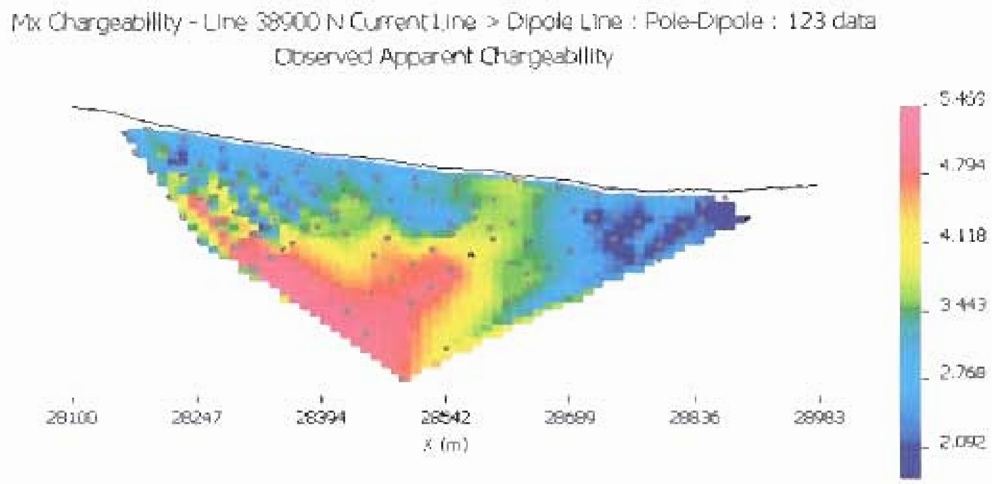
Resistivity - Line 38700 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 397 data

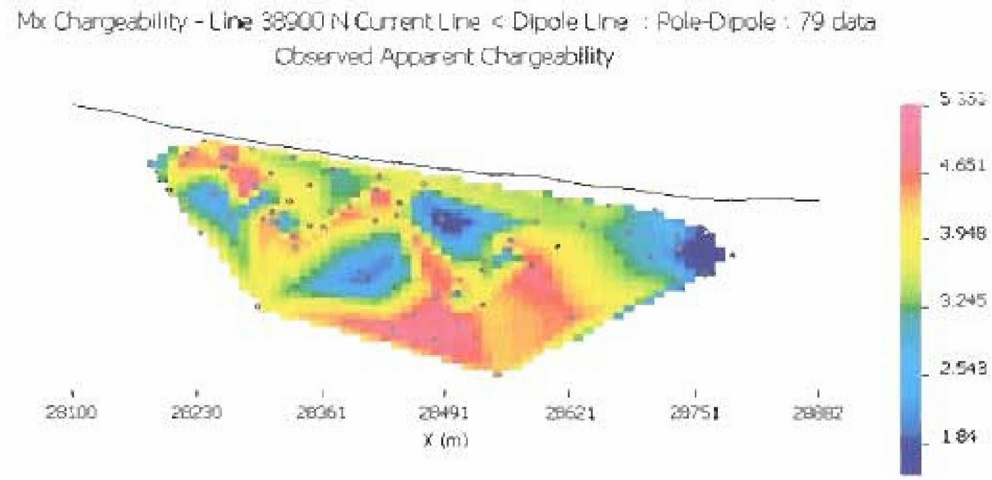


Resistivity - Line 38700 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 395 data

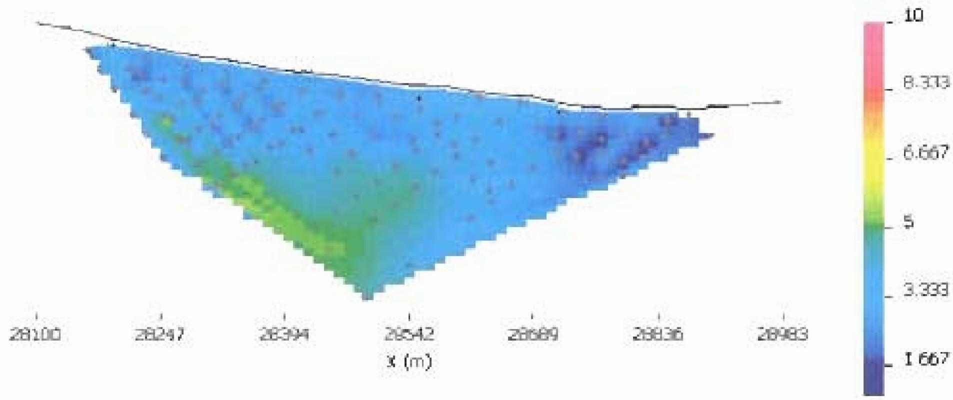


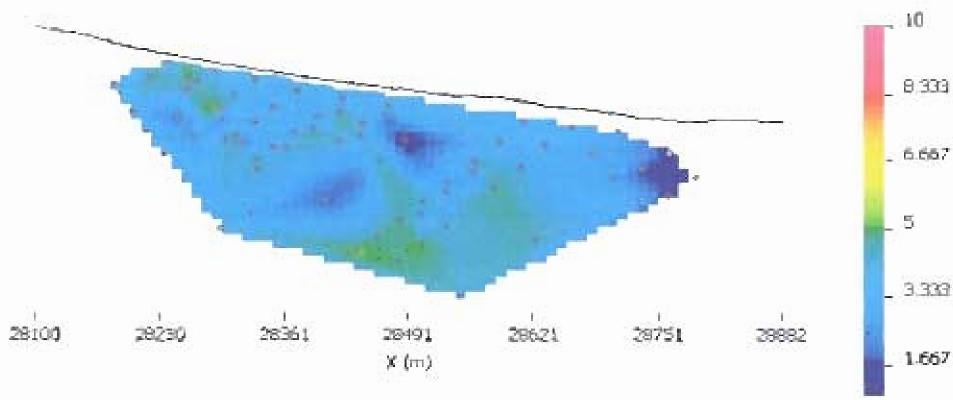
10.5 Line 38900N Chargeability Pseudosection





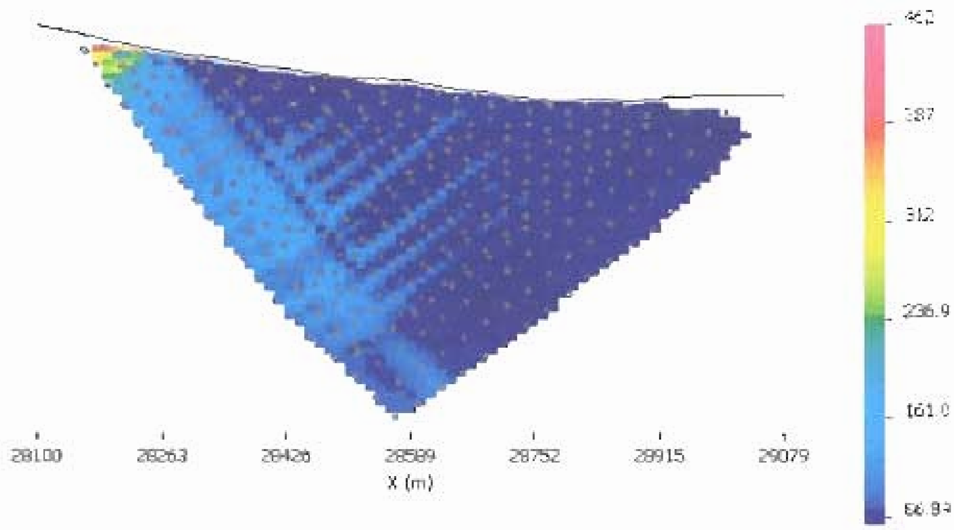
10.6 Line 38900N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)



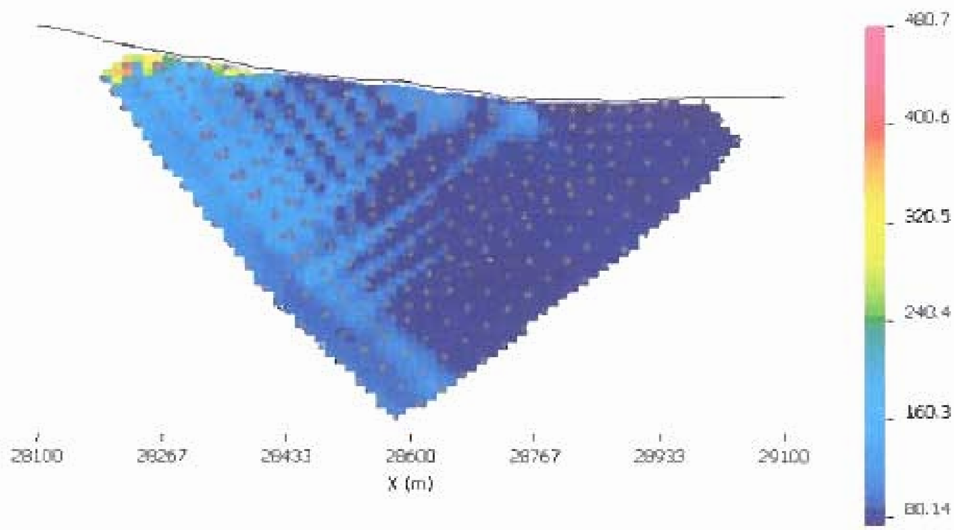


10.7 Line 38900N Resistivity Pseudosection

Resistivity - Line 38900 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 358 data

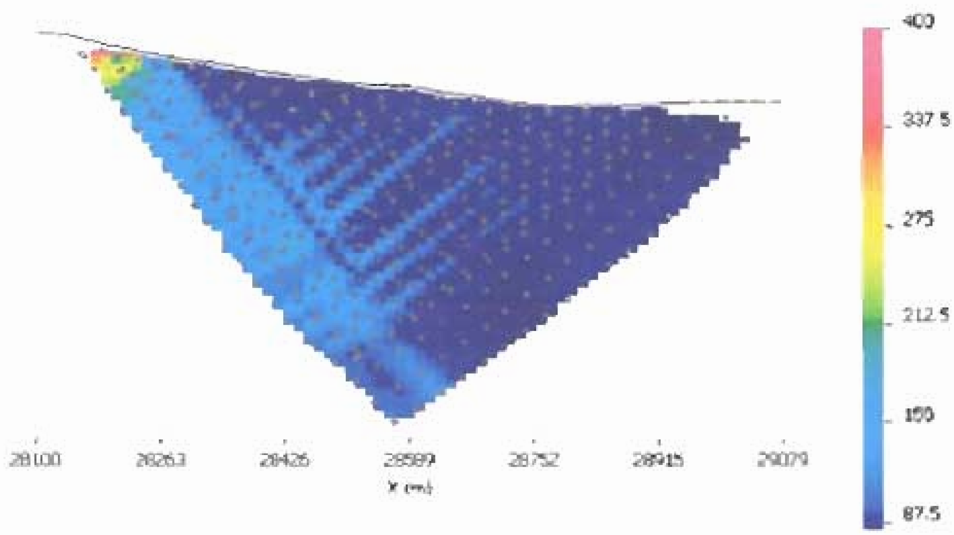


Resistivity - Line 38900 N Current Line < Dipole Line & C1 > P1 : Pole-Dipole : 360 data

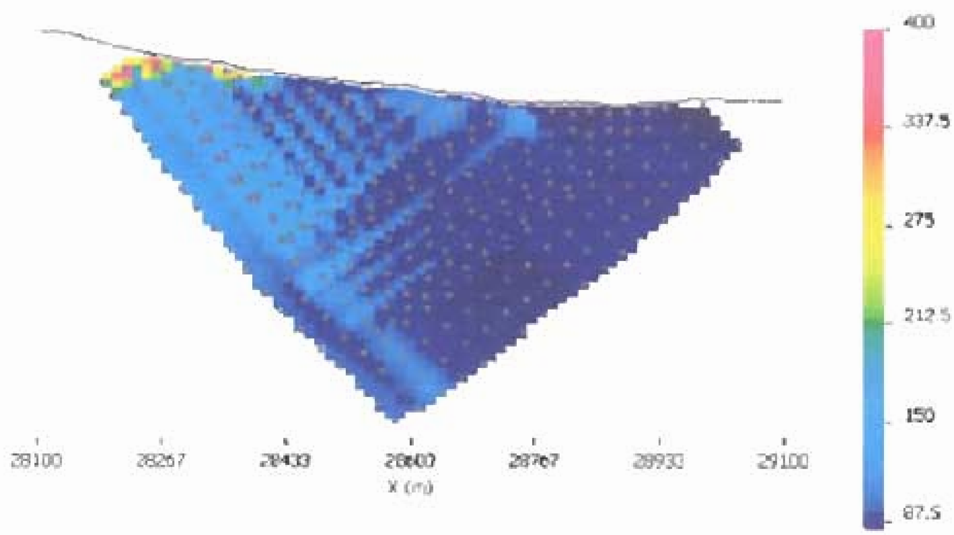


10.8 Line 38900N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)

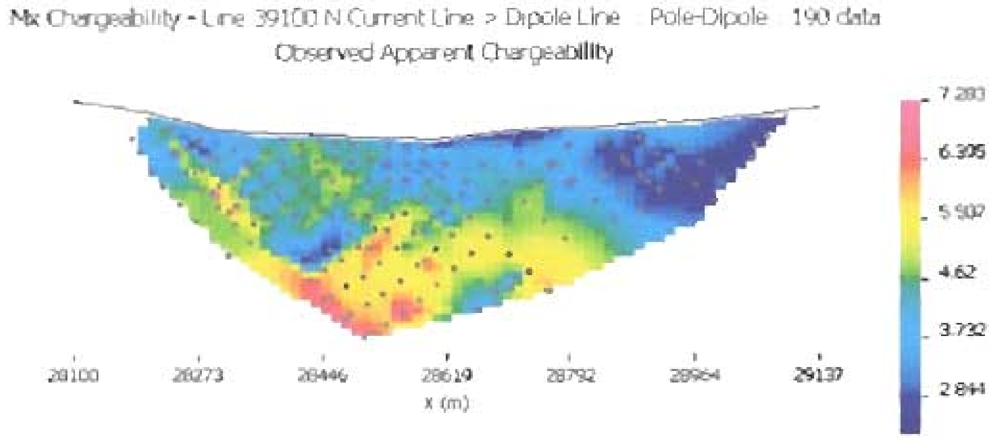
Resistivity - Line 38900 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole . 359 data

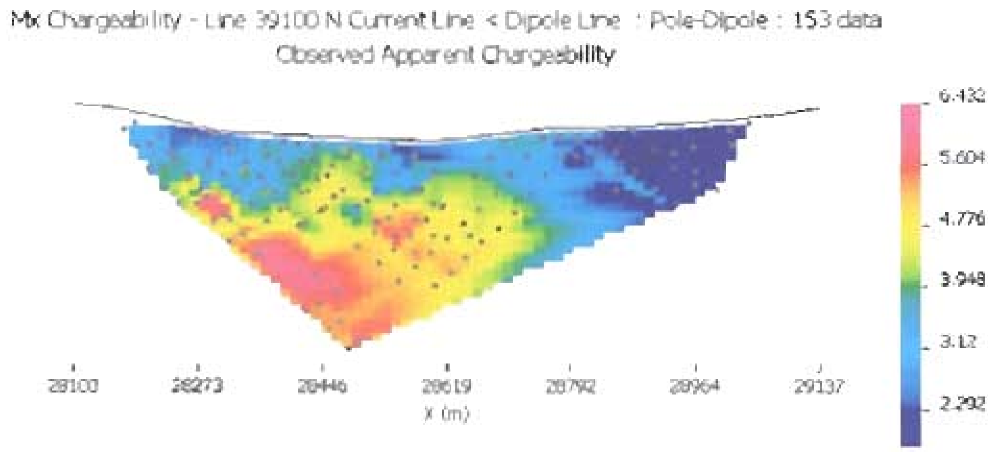


Resistivity - Line 38900 N Current Line < Dipole Line & C1 > P1 : Pole-Dipole . 360 data

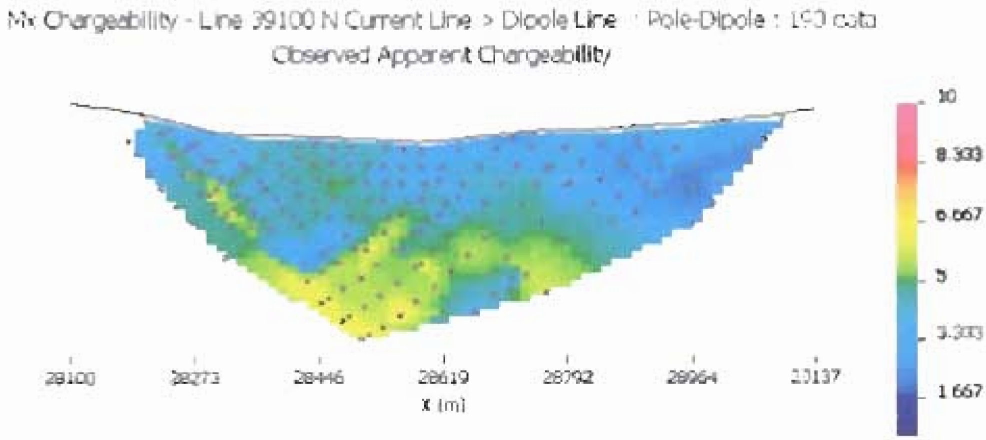


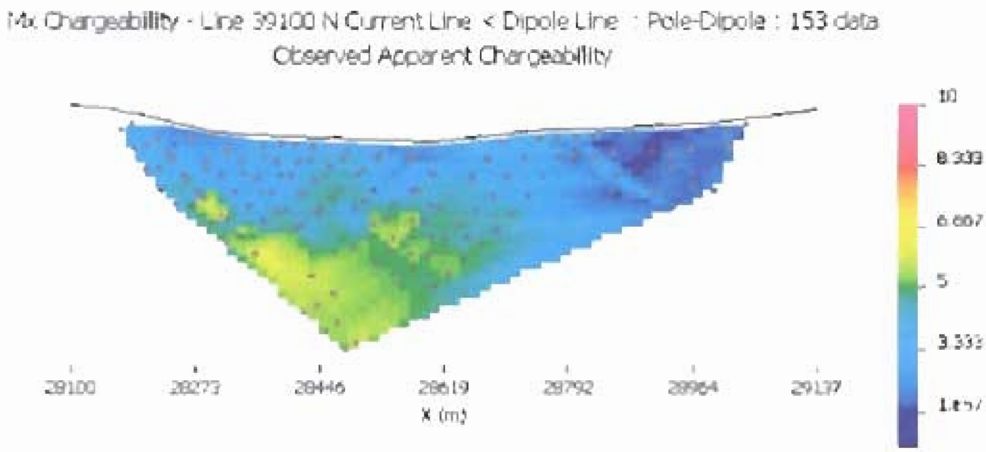
10.9 Line 39100N Chargeability Pseudosection





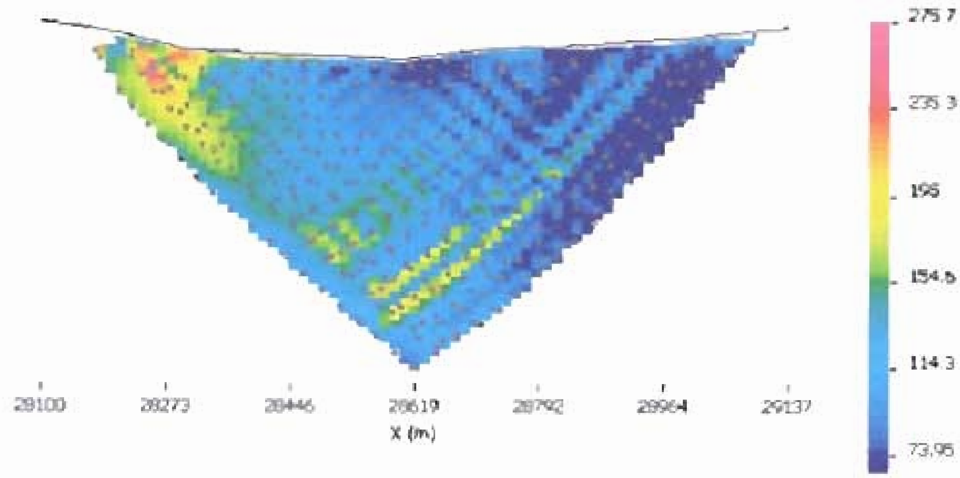
10.10 Line 39100N Chargeability Pseudosection (normalized)



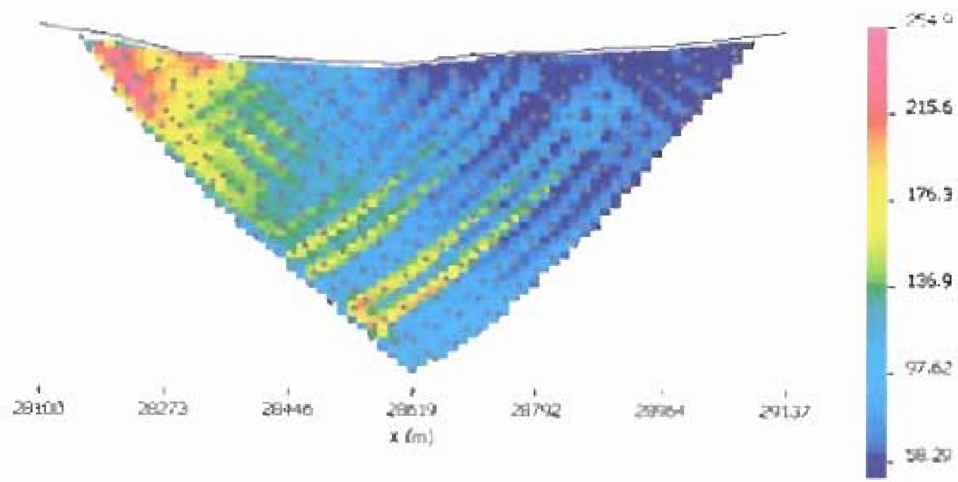


10.11 Line 39100N Resistivity Pseudosection

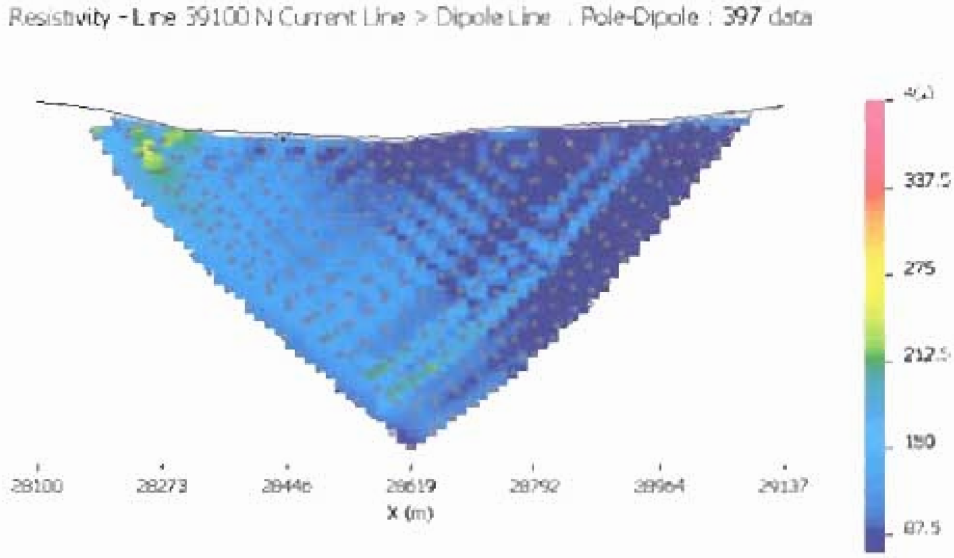
Resistivity - Line 39100 N Current Line > Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 397 data

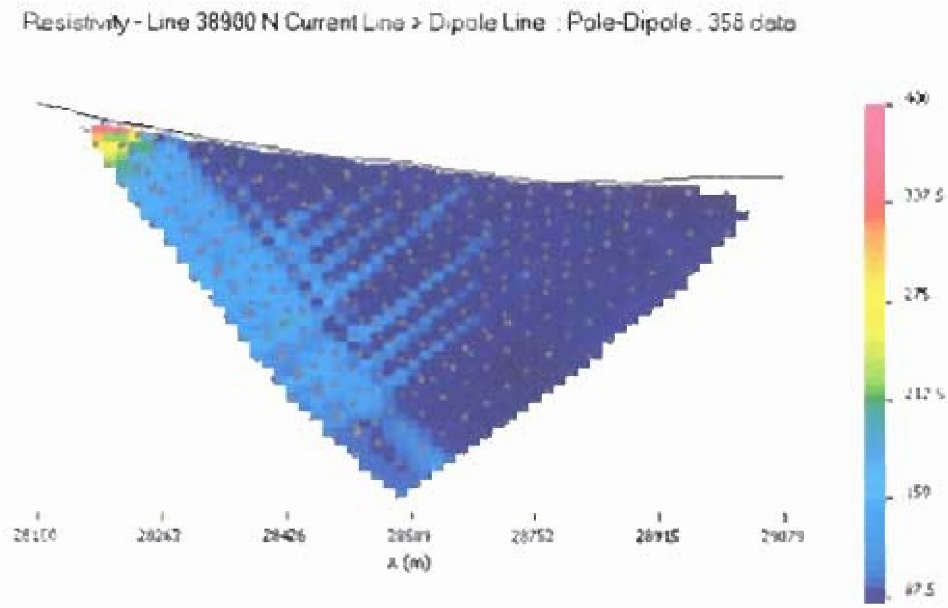


Resistivity - Line 39100 N Current Line < Dipole Line : Pole-Dipole : 395 data



10.12 Line 39100N Resistivity Pseudosection (normalized)





SECTION E: ILLUSTRATIONS

Plan Number	Title	Scale
	Covering Report:	
CLIS-04-1 (after p.4)	General Location Plan	1:250 000
CLIS-04-2 (after p.4)	Location Plan with Topography	1:50 000
CLIS-04-3 (after p.4)	Mineral Claims	1:50 000
CLIS-04-4 (in pocket)	2003 Linecutting Grid	1:10 000
	Geophysical Report:	
	IP Survey Grid	
	Total Magnetic Field: Discovery Zone	
	Total Magnetic Field: Brooks Zone	
	Pseudosections: Discovery Zone	
	Line 39600N: Chargeability	
	Line 39600N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 39600N: Resistivity	
	Line 39600N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Line 39800N: Chargeability	
	Line 39800N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 39800N: Resistivity	
	Line 39800N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Line 40000N: Chargeability	
	Line 40000N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 40000N: Resistivity	
	Line 40000N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Line 40200N: Chargeability	
	Line 40200N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 40200N: Resistivity	
	Line 40200N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Line 40500N: Chargeability	
	Line 40500N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 40500N: Resistivity	
	Line 40500N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Pseudosections: Brooks Zone	
	Line 38700N: Chargeability	
	Line 38700N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 38700N: Resistivity	
	Line 38700N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Line 38900N: Chargeability	
	Line 38900N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 38900N: Resistivity	
	Line 38900N: Resistivity (normalized)	
	Line 39100N: Chargeability	
	Line 39100N: Chargeability (normalized)	
	Line 39100N: Resistivity	
	Line 39100N: Resistivity (normalized)	

Clisbako Property
2003 Linecutting/Grid
Roads
Lakes/Creeks
Esker
Discovery Zone
Brooks Zone
Clisbako Lake
Pelican Lake
Bako 1
Bako 2
Bako 3
Bako 4
Bako 5
Bako 6
Bako 7
Bako 8
406+00N
395+00N
393+00N
386+00N
310+00E
300+00E
291+00E
281+00E
42 6000 E
42 8000 E
43 0000 E
43 2000 E
584 4000 N
584 2000 N
584 0000 N
52°44'
124°4'
1:10 000
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale in Metres
NAD 83
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
27,444
CREST Geological
PLAN NUMBER: CLIS-2004-4