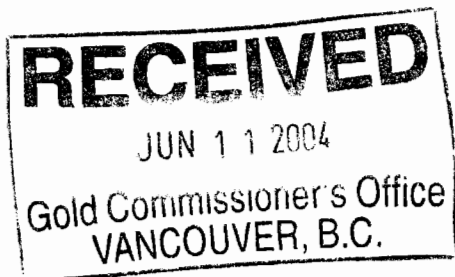


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GEOLOGICAL REPORT  
AH HOO CREEK PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division  
Cariboo District, B.C.

NTS 093N/10E  
Lat: 55 43 28 Long: 124 38 09

FOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Tarmac Management Ltd.  
1250 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2M4

27,445

By; R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo.  
June 4, 2004

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SUMMARY

The Ah Hoo Creek property is being explored for its gold and platinum group element potential. The claims comprising the Ah Hoo Creek Property have been held by location since 2001 and are now under option to Tarmac Management Ltd. Ah Hoo Creek is road accessible, located 250 kilometres northwest of Prince George, in the Omenica Mining Division.

Ah Hoo Creek lies in the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, along the Manson Fault Zone. The geology of the area includes Takla Group and Big Creek group sedimentary packages and the Manson Lakes ultramafics. The ultramafic rocks are the target of the platinum group exploration.

Though the Ah Hoo Creek has only undergone limited exploration to date, this exploration has identified several characteristics typical of platinum group element environments. A three phase success contingent exploration program has been recommended to assess Ah Hoo Creek's platinum potential.

Stage I will consist of property mapping, soil geochemistry sampling and ground geophysics (proton magnetometer and VLF-EM) over the 4.5 kilometre strike of the ultramafic belt. The soil sampling will blanket the entire claim holdings, 100 metre lines at 25 metre sample intervals. The geophysics will be run on the same grid using the same sample locations. The cost of the mapping and sampling program is estimated at \$156,750.

Stage II will follow up the soil and geophysical surveys with a program of backhoe trenching. This will likely include some exploration trail construction to reach anomalous areas. The cost of the trenching program is estimated at \$138,250.

Diamond drilling will be undertaken on the anomalous areas, directed by the results of the trenching as Stage III. A total of 5,000 feet has been budgeted at an estimated cost of \$265,625.

<b>Property mapping, sampling</b>	<b>\$ 156,750</b>
<b>Trenching</b>	<b>\$ 138,250</b>
<b>Diamond Drilling</b>	<b>\$ 265,625</b>
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>\$ 19,500</b>
<b>Contingency 10%</b>	<b>\$ 58,370</b>
<b>TOTAL 2004/2005 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$ 638,495</b>

The preliminary evaluation and mapping program cost was \$600.00.

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INTRODUCTION

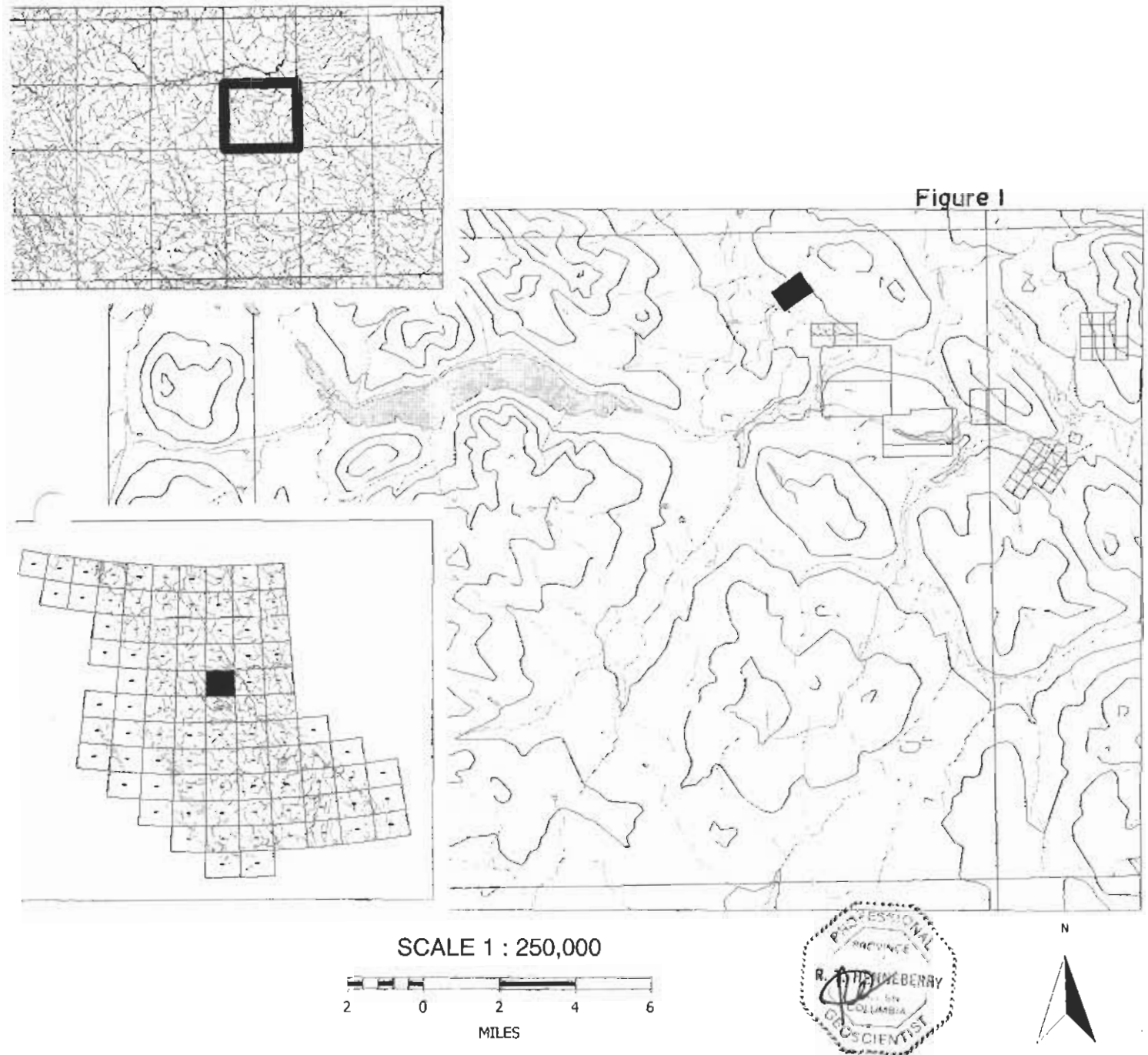
The purpose of this report is to compile the existing historical data from various sources (primarily government) in order to recommend an exploration program to follow up on the platinum potential of the Ah Hoo Creek area.

This report was commissioned by Ms. Joan Purdy, President of Tarmac Management Ltd., the property optioners.

The Ah Hoo Creek property was staked in 2001 to cover an occurrence of nickel, with potential associated platinum group elements within ultramafic rocks in the Germansen Landing of central British Columbia. The area underlain by the Ah Hoo property was explored as part of the Flume project of Mansen Creek Resources in 1983 and 1984. Mapping and sampling by the British Columbia Geological Survey in the late 1980's highlighted anomalous concentrations of indicator metals for platinum group elements in the Germansen River, below but not above Ah Hoo Creek itself, suggesting Ah Hoo Creek could be the source of the elevated platinum numbers. This data corroborates the earlier observations of B.C. government geologist D. Lay, who in the 1930's also suggested the Ah Hoo Creek area as a possible source of platinum in the placer concentrated from the Germansen River.

At this early stage a one day trip to the site was made to obtain the general lay of the land and the logistics required to undertake the exploration program.

# Location of Ah Hoo Creek Project 093N/10 Omineca Mining Division



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY

The Ah Hoo Creek project lies within the central interior approximately 250 kilometres northwest of Prince George. The project is accessible by gravel road from Fort St. James, 226 kilometres to the south or by well maintained logging roads from Mackenzie, 160 kilometres to the east. Access through the actual claim group itself is by disused logging roads, likely meaning ATV or foot. These roads also suggest fairly recent logging, which could uncover additional outcrop exposures.

The lower reaches of the present Ah Hoo Creek project include part of the placer workings of lower Germansen River.

The claims lie on NTS sheet 093N/10E in the Omineca Mining Division. The geographic center of the property is approximately 55 43 28 N latitude and 124 38 09 W longitude. Elevations range from 860 metres in the bottom of the Germansen River valley to 1140 metres at the upper reaches of a ridge on the eastern boundary of the claim group.

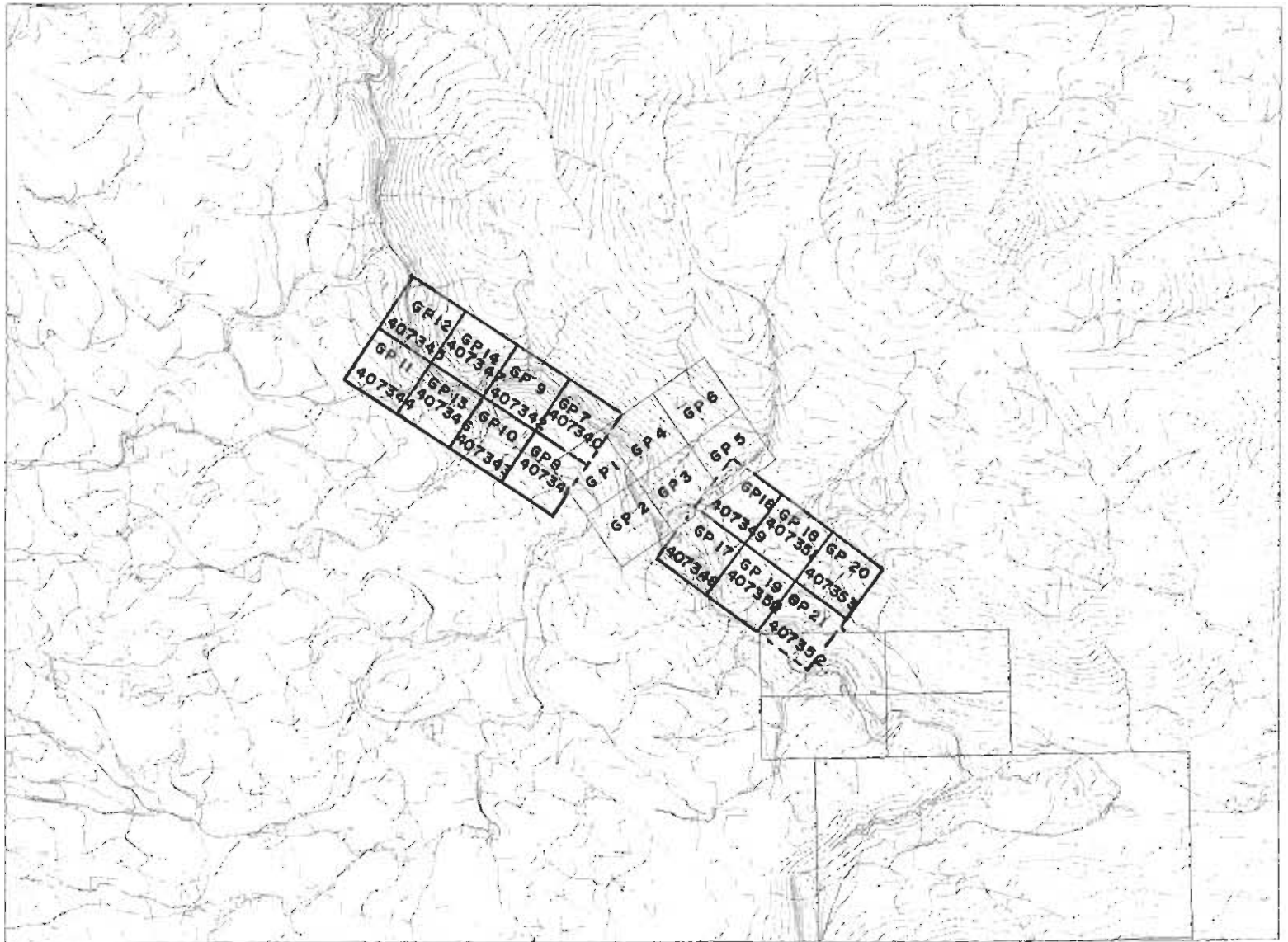
The logistics of working in this part of the province are good. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment by vehicle as opposed to air. Heavy equipment should be available locally in either Mackenzie or Fort St. James. Supplies, fuel and lodging are available locally in Germansen Landing or Manson Creek

The climate of this part of the province is typical of northern Canada. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and runs from mid- to late- May through to mid- to late- October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

At this stage of the exploration of the Ah Hoo Creek property, the only permitting required would be for trenching and possibly diamond drilling. These permits are generally readily obtainable contingent on the posting of small (\$5,000 to \$10,000) reclamation bonds.

# Ah Creek Project Claim Map 093N/10 Omenica Mining Division

Figure 2



SCALE 1 : 50,000



PROPERTY HOLDINGS

The Ah Hoo Creek project lies on claim sheet 093N/10E in the Omineca Mining Division, covering an area of 500 hectares. The initial six units were staked in May of 2001, while the remaining 14 units were staked in December 2004.

Name	Numbers	Anniversary Date
GP 1-6	386764-386769	May 31, 2005 *
GP 7-10	407340-407343	December 8, 2005
GP 11-14	407344-407347	December 10, 2005
GP 15-20	407348-407353	December 22, 2005

\* pending approval of 2004 assessment credits.

The claims are registered in the name of Cote Bo Wilder of Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A. The claims are presently under option to Tarmac Management Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

Tarmac Management Ltd. will obtain a 50% interest in the Ah Hoo Property upon completion of the following:

- 1) Expending \$650,000 on exploration of the Ah Hoo Creek property. \$350,000 must be completed by December 31, 2004, with the remainder to be spent by December 31, 2005.
- 2) Making a property payment of Cdn.\$150,000 on or before January 15, 2003
- 3) Placing the Ah Hoo property into production by December 31, 2007

Wilder will retain a 2 percent Net Smelter Return royalty. One percent can be brought at any time during the agreement by Tarmac Management Ltd. paying Cdn.\$1,000,000 to Wilder.



## PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Manson Creek / Germansen Landing area has a long and storied exploration history as an important British Columbia placer gold area. Gold was first discovered in the region in 1868 and most of the rich deposits were mined out by the turn of the century. These deposits were reevaluated and mined in the 1930's and 1940's using modern (for the time) mining methods. They have undergone only sporadic exploration and development since the Second World War. (Ferri and Melville, 1994).

Hardrock prospecting was sporadic until the late 1930's when the British Columbia government built a road into the area. The discovery of the Pinchi mercury deposit spurred exploration up to and through the Second World War. Most of the significant showings along the Manson fault zone were discovered during this time. Exploration during the 1970's and 1980's concentrated on precious metal and sulphide occurrences along the Manson fault zone. (Ferri and Melville, 1994).

The most recent exploration has focused on the listwanite alteration zones with basic volcanic rocks in the Germansen Landing area, evaluating previously known occurrences in the general vicinity of Ah Hoo Creek (Davis, 1983; 1984). While most of the exploration concentrated in the general area of the known showings, preliminary sampling and mapping was carried out over the entire 125 unit (3,125 hectare) property. This property wide exploration included the present Ah Hoo Creek property.

The primary showing on the Ah Hoo Creek property was first described in 1936 by B.C. government geologist D. Lay (MMAR,1936):

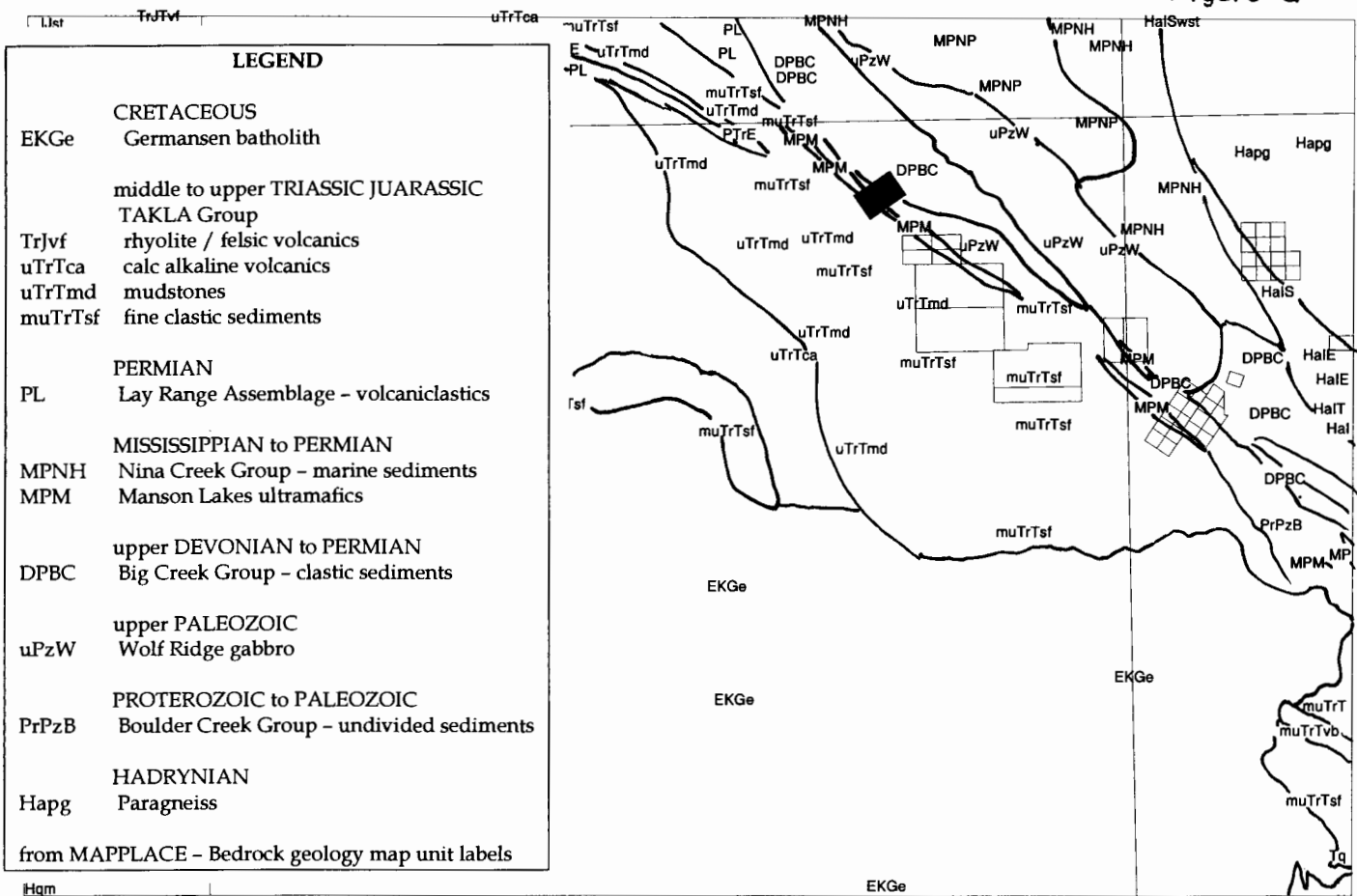
*"... At Ah Hoo Creek, a belt of serpentinite quite well mineralized with pyrrhotite is cut by the river. A sample assayed: Gold, trace; nickel, 0.18 per cent. Below this point, placer deposits usually contain small amounts of platinum..."*

During the 1983 exploration season, Manson Creek Resources (Davis, 1983) carried out reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling in the vicinity of the Ah Hoo occurrence. This sampling program was confined to two closely spaced, divergent lines along road cuts 200 metres along the suspected strike from the occurrence. The first line consisted of 12 rocks and 5 soils taken at 1 metre intervals taken from sheared and altered serpentinite. The second line consisted of 11 soils at 5 metre intervals taken from a dark red, hematitic, sandy clay with abundant rock fragments, believed to be regolith. While platinum values were not above background, one significant gold value of 850 ppb was obtained, but not followed up.

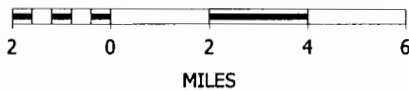
The British Columbia Geological Survey undertook a regional mapping program in the Germansen Landing area during the late 1980's to provide a detailed geological database for the highly prospective mineral area (Ferri and Melville, 1994). This program included 1:50,000 mapping, revision of MINFILE, additional regional geochemistry and an attempt to place known mineral occurrences within a geological framework. Several serpentinite occurrences were sampled during the study returning values ranging from 0.20 % to 0.25 % nickel. This program also located anomalous antimony, arsenic, chromium and nickel values in stream geochemistry sampling, indicator metals for potential platinum group metals.

# AH HOO CREEK PROJECT Regional Geology

Figure 3



SCALE 1 : 250,000



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REGIONAL GEOLOGY  
(summarized from Ferri and Melville, 1994)

The Germansen Landing area lies along the boundary between the Intermontane and Omineca belts, two of the five geomorphological belts of the Canadian Cordillera. It is underlain by the Intermontane superterrane and rocks representing the displaced North American margin.

The Intermontane superterrane is represented by rocks of the Quesnel and Slide Mountain terranes. Quesnel terrane rocks comprise a volcanic and sedimentary assemblage assigned to the Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group and a poorly defined sedimentary and volcanic suite belonging to the upper Paleozoic Lay Range assemblage. The Slide Mountain Terrane is represented by upper Paleozoic oceanic rocks of the Nina Creek group and the Manson Lake ultramafics. The west side of the Quesnel terrane is intruded by the multiphase, Triassic to Cretaceous Hogem batholith.

Rocks of North American affinity within the map area are part of the para-autochthonous Cassiar terrane and the pericratonic Kootenay terrance. The Cassiar terrane is represented by a Proterozoic to Permian carbonate and siliclastic wedge which includes strata of the Proterozoic Ingenika Group to the Devonian Big Creek Group. The lower parts of the Ingenika Group are metamorphosed to upper amphibolite grade and polydeformed, and are included within the Wolverine Complex, one of several core complexes along the length of the Omineca Belt. The Kootenay terrane is composed of the Boulder Creek group of uncertain age. Rocks of the Manson Lake ultramafic suite have been thrust onto it and its margins are believed to be splays of the Manson Fault.

Rocks in the study area trend northwesterly, and as a general rule, dip to the southwest. The most notable structure in the area is the Manson fault zone, a vertical, right-lateral fault of unknown displacement. The age of movement on this fault is believed to be from Cretaceous to early Tertiary. The fault zone trends to the northwest and follows segments of the Manson Lakes, Germansen River and Nina Creek drainage systems. This structural zone is economically important as all known placer operations and precious metal showings in the area are associated with it.

**Lower Germansen River Valley Geology (summarized from Ferri and Melville, 1994):**

The lower Germansen River Valley appears to be underlain by the Takla Group, Big Creek group, Manson Lakes ultramafics and the Wolf Ridge gabbro. Structurally, the Manson Fault Zone cuts bisects this part of the river valley.

The oldest rocks in the lower valley belong to the late Devonian to Permian Big Creek Group. Three distinct units were identified: massively bedded shales and argillites, overlain by the quartz-biotite-feldspar felsic Gilland Tuff, overlain by massive to poorly bedded black to dark grey argillites.

The Manson Lakes ultramafics are believed to be thrust faulted slivers of oceanic crust. They form lenticular bodies of serpentinite showing varying degrees of alteration.

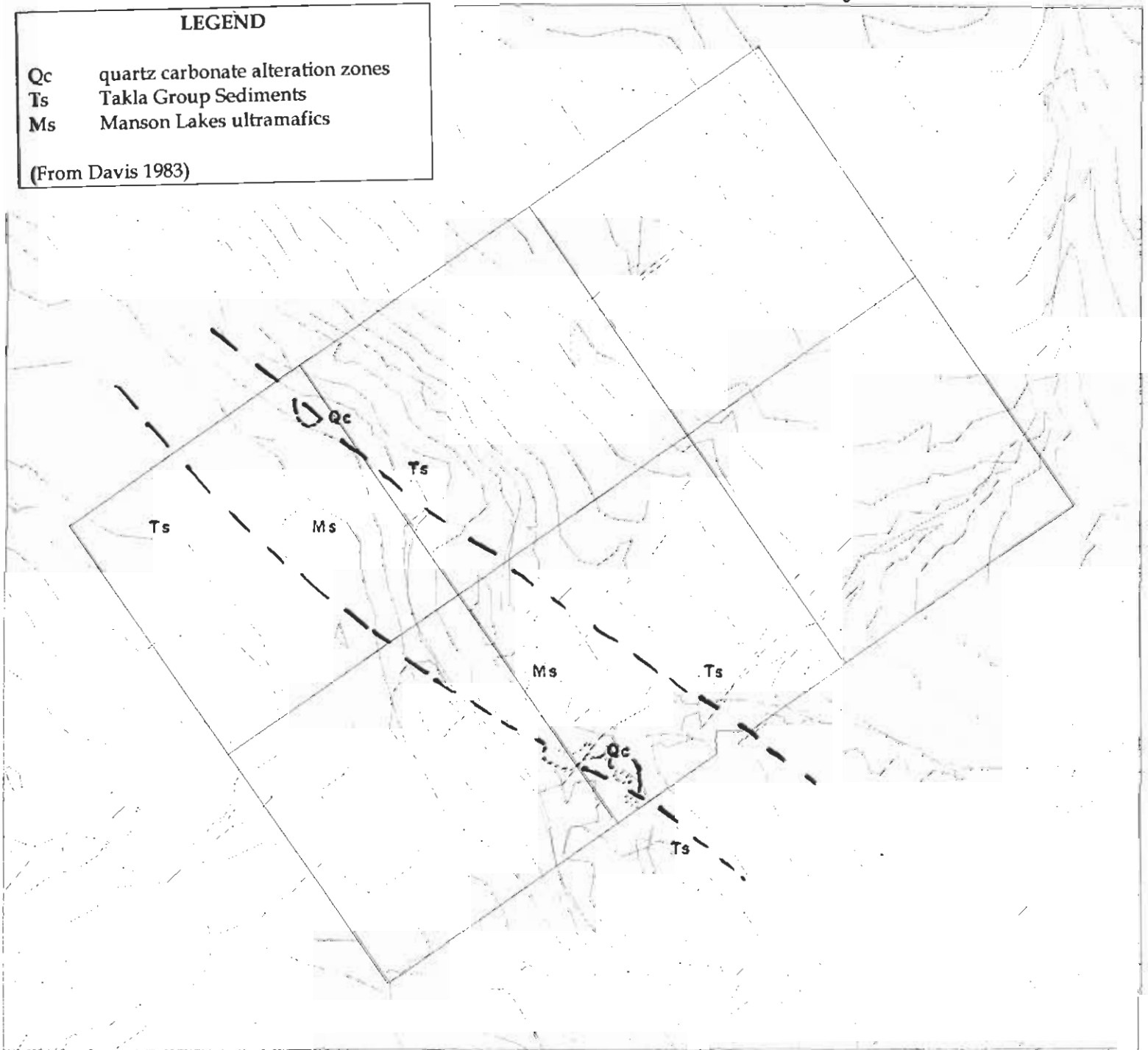
# Ah Hoo Creek Project Property Geology

Figure 4

**LEGEND**

Qc quartz carbonate alteration zones  
Ts Takla Group Sediments  
Ms Manson Lakes ultramafics

(From Davis 1983)



SCALE 1 : 10,000



The youngest rocks in the area are the Slate Creek succession of the middle to late Triassic Takla group. Takla group rocks are over 1000 metres thick in the lower Germansen River area. Two distinct lithologies occur in the area: a lower unit of massive and pillowed basalt and an upper unit of siliclastic sediments, primarily argillites and slates with minor wackes and occasional limestone.

The Wolf Ridge Gabbro outcrops on the southeast side of lower Germansen River Valley. The rock is green to dark green and light brown to rusty brown weathering. A general lack of mappable contacts, combined with their lenticular shape and occurrence in the Manson Fault Zone suggest their contacts are probably faulted and that the gabbros preserved along the Manson Fault Zone are slivers of an originally larger intrusive body.

Mineralization in the lower Germansen River Valley includes polymetallic precious metal veins associated with listwanites, and asbestos and nickel within serpentinites, along with the previously worked placer gold with associated platinum.

#### **Ah Hoo Creek Property Geology (summarized from Davis, 1983):**

In general, bedrock exposures are scarce and outcrops occur mainly along the Germansen River and its tributaries. While the depth of overburden is not usually thick, except in river terraces, the mantle of glacial material effectively conceals bedrock over most of the property.

Three primary units were mapped: carbonaceous shale, ultramafic rocks and meta-basalts. A weakly deformed carbonaceous silty shale unit was mapped in an number of exposures along the Germansen River. The unit is laminated to thinly bedded, locally fissile and is cut occasionally by thin quartz and/or carbonate veins. One argillite exposure was noted along the southern boundary of the property.

The ultramafic unit includes dunite, peridotite and serpentized equivalents. Magnetite occurs as an accessory mineral in all of these rock types which allows easy mapping of this unit based on its magnetic signature in addition to sporadic exposures of this recessive unit. Small scale shearing and folding of this ultramafic unit has been noted within the property. Locally this unit is altered to a talc schist adjacent to fault zones.

A basic volcanic unit composed of meta-basalt or meta-basalt porphyry is well exposed in the Germansen River canyon and adjacent areas. This unit is extensively sheared and chloritized.

All of the units have been subjected to locally intense quartz carbonate alteration. These alteration zones consist of assemblages of quartz, ankerite, chlorite and pyrite in varying percentages. These alteration zones occur in close proximity to ultramafic rocks and probably represent altered assemblages of these ultramafic rocks.

The sedimentary rocks in the Germansen River area exhibit a regional strike varying from 100° to 120°. Dips are more variable ranging from 45° to near vertical. The ultramafic rocks in the area occur as discontinuous lenses tectonically emplaced along or near major faults and are oriented east-west.

A number of northerly trending faults have been inferred based on magnetic patterns.

The target for this property is platinum group elements in ultramafic rocks, specifically associated with ophiolites or alpine type deposits. These types of deposits host platinum group elements within podiform chromite in highly altered obducted fragments of oceanic seafloor. (Christie and Challis, 1994). Platinum group elements in ophiolite settings are known to occur (in chromitites) in British Columbia. (Nixon and Hammack, 1991).

The Ah Hoo Creek property lies in the right geological environment, namely highly altered ophiolites. (Ferri and Melville, 1994). The property also exhibits several of the geochemical and geophysical signatures typical of a possible platinum group element deposit, including:

	Present at Ah Hoo Creek	
Ultramafic host rock	yes	(Ferri and Melville, 1994)
Magnetic geophysical signature	yes	(Davis, 1983)
Anomalous Cu, Ni, Cr	yes (Ni, Cr)	(Ferri and Melville, 1994)
Anomalous pathfinder As, Sb	yes	(Ferri and Melville, 1994)

Ground geophysical surveys completed by Manson Creek Resources in the early 1980's (Davis, 1983) successfully defined the extent of the ultramafic rocks on their property holdings of the time (including the present Ah Hoo Creek property). These surveys consisted of proton magnetometer and VLF-EM.

The silt geochemistry completed by Ferri and Melville (1994) identified both anomalous Ni and Cr values and anomalous pathfinder values of As and Sb as summarized below:

Sample Number	ppm As	ppm Cr	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Sb
M1	15.2	108	32	169	4.7
M2	15.6	106	35	179	5.1
R82	3.5	n/a	17	15	0.5
B22 (-45 + 80)	n/a	3800	n/a	n/a	6.2
B22 (-80 + 170)	n/a	3800	n/a	n/a	5.6
B22 (-170)	n/a	1000	n/a	n/a	2.7

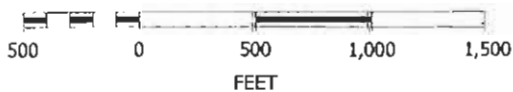
The results of the bulk heavy metals geochemical sampling shows the chromium to be in the coarser fractions, which may be indicative of a proximal as opposed to distal source.

# Ah Hoo Creek Project Sampling Compilation

Figure 5



SCALE 1 : 10,000



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MINERALIZATION

Though there is limited outcrop and hard geological data available for the Ah Hoo Creek project, the data available does have similarities with similar exploration data sets from known platinum group element deposits, as detailed in the deposits type section.

The only mineralization located to date on the Ah Hoo Creek property is the showing of mineralized serpentinite first described by Lay (MMAR, 1936). As well, Lay (MMAR, 1936) has documented platinum in placer gold concentrates from the Germansen River below, but not above the mouth of Ah Hoo Creek.



INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ah Hoo Creek property lies in an area of high geologic potential. The long history of placer gold, with associated platinum has contributed to this potential. The British Columbia Geological Survey recognized this potential in the late 1980's instigating a 3 year 1:50,000 mapping program (Ferri and Melville, 1994).

The geomorphology of the claim group has made outcrop extremely scarce, forcing exploration to consist of geochemical and geophysical methods for blind deposits.

The Manson Creek Resources exploration program (Davis, 1983), while concentrating primarily on showings outside of the existing Ah Hoo Creek property, did confirm the presence of the ultramafic belt through the area, including the present Ah Hoo Creek property holdings. Sampling on the present property was concentrated on a small area 200 metres from the known nickel showing. The main Manson Creek Resources showing, the Farrell, is presently open immediately to the north.

The B.C. Geological Survey program concentrated on 1:50,000 mapping and silt and lithology geochemical sampling. Four silt samples were taken from the area of the present Ah Hoo Creek property. All samples showed elevated levels of platinum group indicator minerals. (Ferri and Melville, 1994).

In summary, the Ah Hoo Creek property covers a portion of a belt of ultramafic rocks, the main host rocks for platinum group deposits. The west flowing drainage from this area shows elevated levels of platinum indicator minerals. Placer deposits in the Germansen River below Ah Hoo Creek carry platinum, while those above Ah Hoo Creek do not.

Based on these factors, an exploration program is warranted on the Ah Hoo Creek Property. The first stage will consist of mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysics over the entire property. A 4000 metre base line will be established with 600 metre cross lines at 100 metre spacings. Soil and geophysical sampling stations will be 25 metre intervals along each line. The soils will be analyzed for Au, Pt, Pd and 47 element ICP. We have also budgeted for 125 rock samples. The geophysics will consist of proton magnetometer and VLF-EM. Stage II will commence only if the Stage I has identified exploration targets worthy of follow up.

Stage II will consist of excavator trenching, with up to 200 hours budgeted. As at the conclusion of Stage I, Stage III will commence only if the results of Stage II warrant it.

Stage III will consist of up to 5,000 feet of diamond drilling.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ah Hoo Creek property is worthy of further exploration to adequately assess its potential to host gold and platinum group element deposits. The limited exploration completed to date has identified several characteristics typical of platinum group element environments.

A three phase success contingent program of mapping and sampling, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended to complete the assessment of the Ah Hoo Creek property. Stage I will consist of property mapping, soil geochemistry sampling and ground geophysics (proton magnetometer and VLF-EM) over the 4.5 kilometre strike of the ultramafic belt. The soil sampling will blanket the entire claim holdings, 100 metre lines at 25 metre sample intervals. The geophysics will be run on the same grid using the same sample locations. The cost of the mapping and sampling program is estimated at \$156,750.

Soil and geophysical anomalies will be followed up by program of backhoe trenching. This will likely include some exploration trail construction to reach anomalous areas. The cost of the trenching program is estimated at \$138,250.

Diamond drilling will be undertaken on the anomalous areas, directed by the results of the trenching. A total of 3,000 feet has been budgeted at an estimated cost of \$265,625.

The trenching program will only be initiated if the sampling program is successful in identifying geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies. The diamond drilling program will only be initiated if the trenching program is successful in identifying zones of mineralization worthy of follow up.

<b>Property mapping, sampling</b>	<b>\$ 156,750</b>
<b>Trenching</b>	<b>\$ 138,250</b>
<b>Diamond Drilling</b>	<b>\$ 265,625</b>
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>\$ 19,500</b>
<b>Contingency 10%</b>	<b>\$ 58,370</b>
<b>TOTAL 2004 / 2005 BUDGET</b>	<b>\$ 638,495</b>

The preliminary evaluation and mapping program cost was \$600.00.

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-20-  
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, R.Tim Henneberry, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

I am the Qualified Person of:

**Tarmac Management Ltd.**  
1250 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2M4

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 23 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Geological Report Ah Hoo Creek Project" and dated June 4, 2004, relating to the Ah Hoo Creek property. I visited the Ah Hoo Creek property on November 26, 2003 and again on May 9, 2004 each for one day.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.


I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical report.

Dated this 4<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2004.

  
R.Tim Henneberry, P. Geo.

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COST ESTIMATES

**Property mapping, sampling**

Establish grid 4000 m base line 600 m cross lines every 100 m, sample every 25 m

Conduct VLF-EM and proton magnetometer surveys over grid

Soil sample for Au, Pt, Pd and 47 element ICP

Map property

Geologist	45 days	@ \$ 300	/day	\$ 13,500
Prospector	45 days	@ \$ 250	/day	\$ 11,250
Assistant	45 days	@ \$ 200	/day	\$ 9,000
Assistant	45 days	@ \$ 200	/day	\$ 9,000
Assistant	45 days	@ \$ 200	/day	\$ 9,000
Room & Board	225 days	@ \$ 125	/day	\$ 28,125
Vehicle + Fuel	45 days	@ \$ 200	/day	\$ 9,000
Vehicle + Fuel	45 days	@ \$ 200	/day	\$ 9,000
Analysis - rock	125 sample	@ \$ 43	/sample	\$ 5,375
Analysis - soil	1025 sample	@ \$ 40	/sample	\$ 41,000
Geophysical equipment				\$ 5,000
Travel				\$ 5,000
Sundries				\$ 2,500
<b>Property mapping, sampling total</b>				<b>\$ 156,750</b>

### Trenching

Follow up on anomalies

Geologist	30 days	@ \$ 300 /day	\$ 9,000
Prospector	30 days	@ \$ 250 /day	\$ 7,500
Assistant	30 days	@ \$ 200 /day	\$ 6,000
Room & Board	90 days	@ \$ 125 /day	\$ 11,250
Vehicle + Fuel	30 days	@ \$ 200 /day	\$ 6,000
Vehicle + Fuel	30 days	@ \$ 200 /day	\$ 6,000
Equipment mob			\$ 2,500
Cat dozer	125 hours	@ \$ 200 /hour	\$ 25,000
Excavator	200 hours	@ \$ 200 /hour	\$ 40,000
Analysis	500 sample	@ \$ 43 /sample	\$ 21,500
Travel			\$ 3,000
Sundries			\$ 500

**Trenching total** **\$ 138,250**

### Diamond Drilling

Geologist	45 days	@ \$ 300 /day	\$ 13,500
Prospector	45 days	@ \$ 250 /day	\$ 11,250
Assistant	45 days	@ \$ 200 /day	\$ 9,000
Room & Board	135 days	@ \$ 125 /day	\$ 16,875
Equipment mob			\$ 2,500
Cat dozer	100 hours	@ \$ 200 /hour	\$ 20,000
Equipment mob			\$ 2,500
Drilling	5000 feet	@ \$ 25 /foot	\$ 125,000
Vehicle + Fuel	90 days	@ \$ 200 /day	\$ 18,000
Analysis	1000 sample	@ \$ 43 /sample	\$ 43,000
Travel			\$ 3,000
Sundries			\$ 1,000

**Diamond Drilling** **\$ 265,625**

Documentation	60 days	@ \$ 300 /day	\$ 18,000
Reproduction			\$ 1,500

STATEMENT OF COST

Property evaluation and preliminary mapping:  
November 26, 2003 and May 8, 2004

Geologist	1 day @	\$300 per day	\$300.00
Report	1 day @	\$300 per day	\$300.00
<b>Total cost for 2003/2004 assessment credits</b>			<b>\$600.00</b>