ROCK SAMPLING

and

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING

on the

MIYA 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 093E/11E,11W
53°44'19" N
127°15'37" W

for

Mr. GARY THOMPSON
owner and operator

Peter L. Ogryzlo M. Sc., P. Geo. **April 2004**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

MAPS

3.0 SUMMARY

The MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims are situated in the Central Interior of the Province of British Columbia, approximately 120 kilometres south of the town of Houston, BC. The claims lie in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheet 093E/11W. The claims encompass the surface and underground workings of the Emerald Glacier Mine (MINFILE 093E 001), a former producer of lead, zinc and silver.

At the request of Mr. Gary Thompson of Houston, British Columbia, Peter Ogryzlo M. Sc., P. Geo. (the author) has reviewed sampling and prospecting undertaken by Mr. Thompson on the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims. In particular, the author has examined mineralized occurrences and old workings on the property. The author visited the claim on June 26, 2004 and July 24-26 2004 and examined the Initial Posts for the claims. The author also visited the claim during the period August 26-29 2004, September 1,2 2004 and September 23 and 24 2004 to sample, prospect and supervise an electromagnetic survey

Exploration and production by previous operators has indicated the presence of precious and base metal mineralization. In order to verify the presence and grade of this mineralization, Mr. Thompson undertook a program of surface and underground sampling in 2003. A limited geophysical survey was also undertaken to ascertain the response of the vein system to electromagnetic techniques

As additional mineralization was encountered, further testing of the claims is warranted.

3.1 Summary – MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claim.

Mr. Thompson (the owner) holds the MIYA 1-6 two post Mineral Claims through mineral tenures Nos. 400379, 400380, 400381, 400382, 404830, and 404831 respectively. The claims are located on the south slope of Mt Sweeney north of Tahtsa Reach in central British Columbia. Mr. Thompson has been actively exploring the claim since acquisition of the property by staking in February, 2003. His field work led to the identification of outcrops and old workings containing veins, stringers, and brecciated zones with filled with sphalerite, galena and pyrite.

In addition, approximately 1.5 line kilometres of traverse were laid out and were surveyed using the VLEM "tilt angle" electromagnetic technique.

From the surface exposures and sampling completed, the mineralization encountered indicates the presence of an mesothermal to epithermal precious metal system filling veins in the country rock. The level of information is not sufficient to estimate the grade or width of the occurrence. Electromagnetic surveying has proven to be of use in generating drill targets. Additional surveys are warranted using more sophisticated techniques.

Diamond drilling is warranted to ascertain the horizontal and vertical extent of the mineralization.

4.0 INTRODUCTION & TERMS OF REFERENCE

At the request of Mr. Gary Thompson, registered owner of the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims, Peter Ogryzlo P. Geo. has examined the MIYA 1-6 claims and the surface and underground exposures on the claims.

The objective of the examination of the claim and the diamond drill core was to produce a Technical Report suitable for submission to the Mineral Titles Branch, Energy and Mines Division, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Province of British Columbia as required by the Mineral Tenure Act and the Regulations. The format of this report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Mineral Act Regulations of the Province of British Columbia and is also derived from the requirements of National Policy 43-101 for the public release of geological data.

Analysis of the samples obtained by Mr. Thompson has indicated measurable quantities of lead, zinc, silver and gold on the property.

The data used in the preparation of this report and contained in this report has been derived from the activities of the author in sampling the mineralized exposures, as well as from sampling undertaken by Mr. Thompson, the owner of the property.

The effective date of the exploration data is October 15, 2003.

5.0 DISCLAIMER

- *The author has relied upon the description of the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims as provided by Mr. Gary Thompson, and has no reason to doubt the property description.*
- *The author has not verified title to the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims held by Mr. Gary Thompson, and hereby disclaims all responsibility for such matters.*
- *The author is unaware of any other technical data other than that presented by Mr. Thompson.*

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

The MIYA 1-4 Mineral Claims were located on February 13, 2003. The MIYA 5 and 6 Mineral Claims were located on August 28, 2003. The claims consists of 6 claim units covering a surface area of 150 hectares. The initial posts were examined by the author in the course of fieldwork, and were found to be correctly located according to a Global Position System determination.

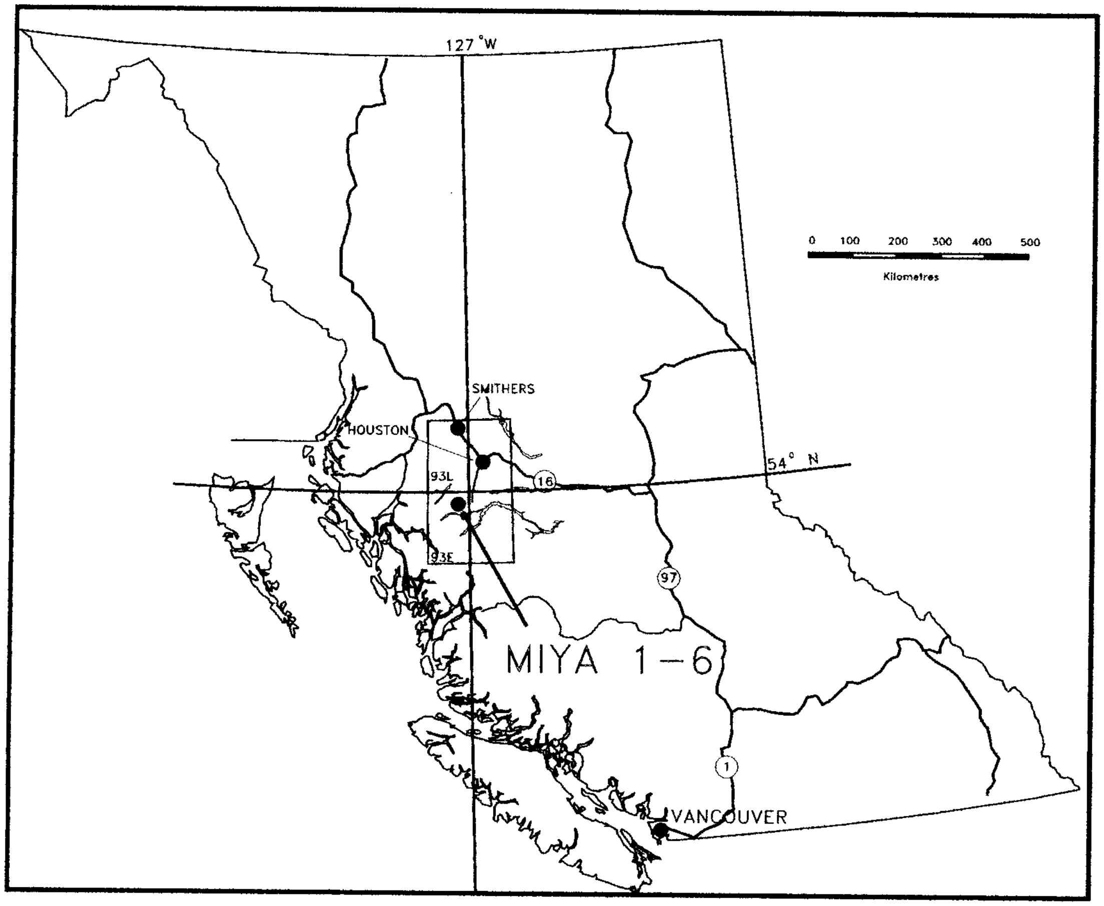


Figure 1. Location of MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The property is located approximately 120 kilometres south of the town of Houston in the Central Interior of British Columbia.

Houston is a major supply and industrial centre and is serviced by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. Daily air service to Vancouver is available from Smithers, BC, approximately 70 kilometres by road to the west of Houston.

From Houston, access to the property is by road using a two wheel drive vehicle in fair weather, and a four wheel drive vehicle in poor weather. Road access is achieved by first travelling west from Houston on Highway 16 to the intersection with the Morice Forest Service Road; thence south 56.5 km on the Morice FSR and the Morice Owen FSR to Km 113. Travel is then west along the old Alcan access road to approximately Km 44 to the abandoned Emerald Glacier mill site. Travel is then to the north on the Emerald Glacier Mine access road, for approximately 8 kilometres, climbing above tree line. Access beyond the old mine camp site is by four wheel drive only.

7.2 Climate and Physiography

The property lies in the Sibola Range to the north of Tahtsa Reach. The district is located in the Nechako Plateau physiographic region of central British Columbia. Relief is moderate to high, on the property with a maximum difference in elevation of approximately 500 metres. The highest point on the property is approximately 2040 metres. Sweeney Mountain lies immediately north and west of the claims. The southern slopes of the Sibola Range drain to the south into Tahtsa Reach, and thence into the Fraser River system.

Climate is typical of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperature variation in the region is approximately –30 to +20 degrees Celsius. Snowpack in the winter ranges from approximately 1 to 6 metres.

The property is covered around by a submature stand of balsam fir at lower elevations. Above tree line, the property is covered by barren rock, lichen, moss and sub-alpine to alpine plant assemblages

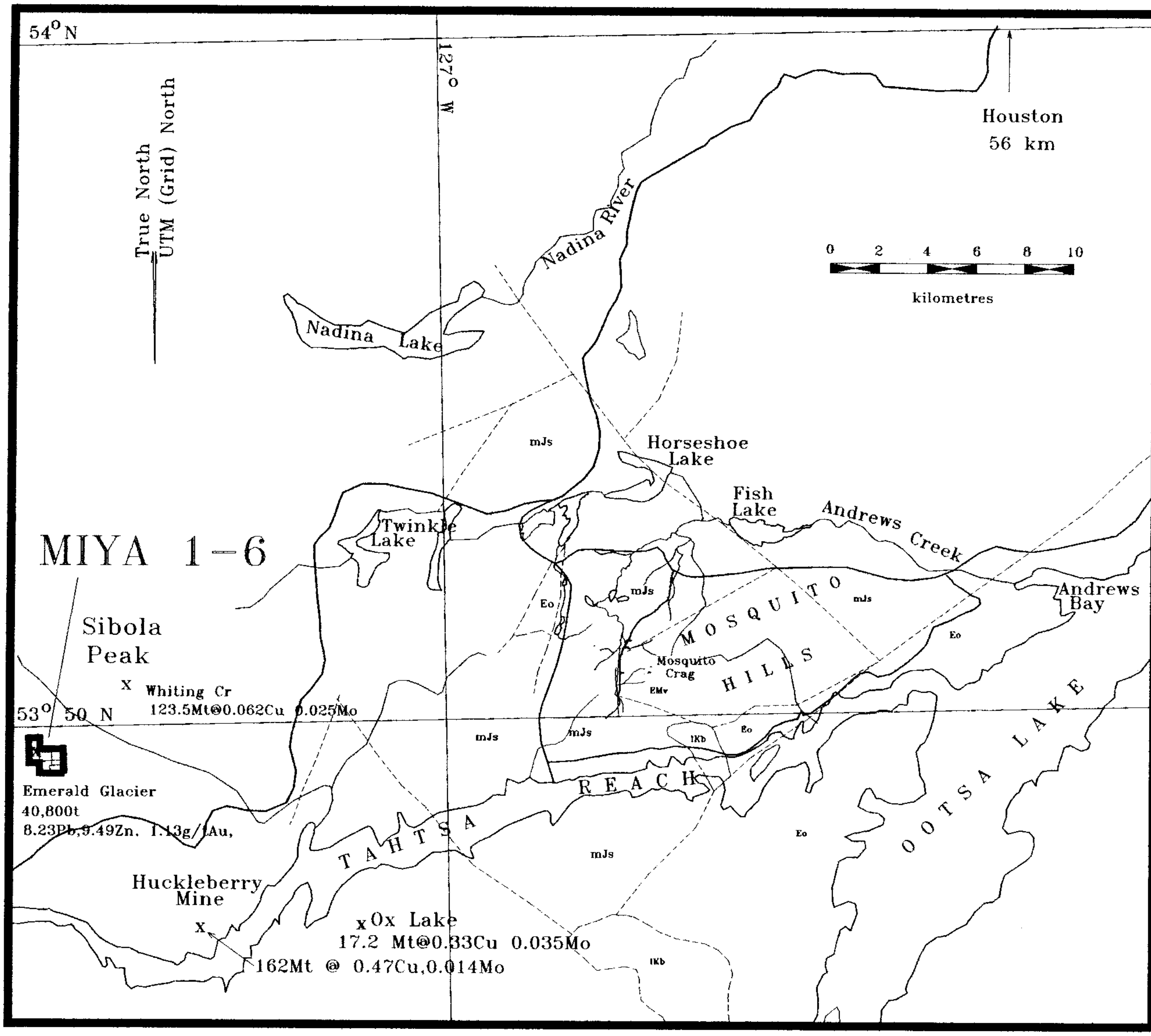


Figure 2. Location of MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims with surrounding deposits. Resource figures from Energy and Mines MINFILE database. Geology after Foye and Owsiaki (1995). Note mJs Middle Jurassic Smithers Formation, Eo Eocene Ootsa Lake Group, EMv Endako Group.

7.3 Local Resources

Houston British Columbia is a supply and service centre for the mining and logging industries located in the area. Modern transportation, supply and telecommunication services are available. There is a municipal airstrip for non-scheduled services, and helicopters may be hired locally. The town of Smithers, located approximately 65 km to the west is a service centre for the mineral exploration industry, with diamond drilling contractors, air services, and professional exploration personnel.

The 128 KVA power line and the access road servicing the Huckleberry Mine runs approximately 15 km east of the MIYA 1-6 mineral claims.

8.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

8.1 Regional Geology

The Whitesail map area (NTS 93E) straddles the boundary between the Coast tectonic belt and the Intermontane tectonic belt (MacIntyre et al., 1994). The Kitimat Ranges of the Coast Mountains lie to the west, with the Tahtsa Ranges lying between the Interior Plateau and the Coast Mountains.

Much of the map area is underlain by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Hazelton group is comprised of folded and weakly metamorphosed to undeformed intermediate and basic volcanic rocks as well as derived sedimentary rocks attributed to ancient island arc complexes of the Stikine Terrane.

Mesozoic compressional tectonics resulting from the joining of the Stikine Terrane to continental North America were succeed by Late Cretaceous and Tertiary extension and rifting. Continental volcanic rocks of Upper Cretaceous to Eocene age occur in the Ootsa Lake Region as the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka and the Oligocene to Eocene Ootsa Lake groups. The Eocene to Miocene Endako Lake Group is largely comprised of mafic volcanic rocks, and occur as plateau basalts to the east of the map area, as well as occupying the downdrop basin of the Ootsa Lake valley.

The Intermontane Belt has been the site of episodic plutonic activity from Late Triassic time onwards. The plutons are grouped according to age, and have varying associated metal concentrations.

The topography of the area has been extensively modified by Quaternary ice sheets of Wisconsonian age. Ice movements in the area were complex, with an apparent reversal in the direction of ice flow (Ferbey and Levson, 2001). At the Huckleberry mine, two dominant ice flow directions have been reported, namely 40-91 degrees and 236-265 degrees. Along the shores of Tahtsa Reach and Ootsa Lake ice flow was topographically controlled and appears to have flowed parallel to the valleys. At lower elevation, Ferby and Levson (2001b) report that it is common to find WSW and ENE ice flow indicators at opposite ends of the same outcrop. At the onset of glaciation, ice flowed east from the Coast Mountains directed by the valleys of Tahtsa and Ootsa Lakes. As glaciation advanced, and ice dome or ice divide formed in central British Columbia during the glacial maximum. Ice flowed west to southwest back through the Ootsa Lake valley and over the adjoining mountain peaks. As glaciation waned, the ice divide shifted to the west, and ice flow once again was to the ENE along the major valleys. These ice flow reversals will have an affect on any surface drift exploration in the region.

The region is exceptionally well mineralized, with a number of producers, past producers and partially developed deposits with drill indicated resources. The area has been and continues to be an important supplier of base and precious metals in the Province of British Columbia. The most important of these operations are the past producing Emerald Glacier Mine, and the Huckleberry Mine of Imperial Metals which was in production at the time of preparation of this report.

The Emerald Glacier Mine (MINFILE 093E001 is located between the Whiting Creek and Rhine Creek drainages and lies within the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims. The mine produced lead, zinc, silver and gold intermittently between 1951 and 1968. Reported production was 2.6 million grams of Ag, 1,524 grams of gold, 1.7 tonnes Cd, 9 tonnes of Cu, 766 tonnes of lead and 892 tonnes of Zn extracted from 8,293 tonnes of ore. The ore was produced from a series of en echelon polymetallic quartz veins cutting feldspathic sandstone and lesser siltstone and tuffaceous shale near the contact with overlying andesitic volcanic rocks and breccia. The Emerald Glacier deposit still has a reported unclassified resource of 40,800 tonnes containing 8.23% Pb, 9.49% Zn, and 1.13 g/t gold.

The Huckleberry Mine (MINFILE 093E 037) is located on the north side of Tahtsa Reach approximately 21 km WSW of the MIYA 1-6 claims. Porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization at Huckleberry is associated with an elliptical stock of the Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions. Production began in 1997, and the mine was operating at a rate of 20,000 tonnes per day at the time of preparation of this report. Combined geological resources at the opening of the mine were 162 million tonnes containing 0.47% Cu and 0.014 % Mo. The deposit has also produced 8,576 kilograms of silver and 253,460 grams of gold up to 2001.

Exploration in the area has also resulted in the development of a number of deposits with drill indicated resources. The Whiting Creek porphyry Cu-Mo deposit (MINFILE 093E 112) is located northeast of the Emerald Glacier Mine, and has a reported geological resource of 123.4 million tonnes grading 0.062% Cu and 0.023% Mo. The Berg porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag deposit (MINFILE 093E 046) lies 20 km west of the MIYA 1-6 claims and has reported resources of 238 million tonnes at 0.39% Cu, 0.031% Mo and 2.84 g/t Ag.

9.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY - MIYA 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS

The rocks underlying the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims are predominantly Mesozoic in age.

The MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claims are primarily underlain by fossiliferous rocks of the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Ashman Formation of the Bowser Lake Group (mJs, MacIntyre, 1985). Rocks ascribed to the Ashman Formation may include rocks of the Smithers Formation of the Hazelton Group. These rocks occupy a portion of a downdrop fault block which extends from Troitsa Lake to the Sibola Range. A complexly folded section of these rocks is exposed on the ridge east of the MIYA claims. Rocks of the Ashman Formation are in fault contact to the east and west with older fragmental volcanic rocks of the Telkwa Formation of the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Ashman Formation is also in fault contact with fragmental volcanics of the Telkwa Formation to the north, but here the older volcanic rocks appear to have been overthrust onto the younger sedimentary rocks. Geological relationships may be seen in Figure 3.

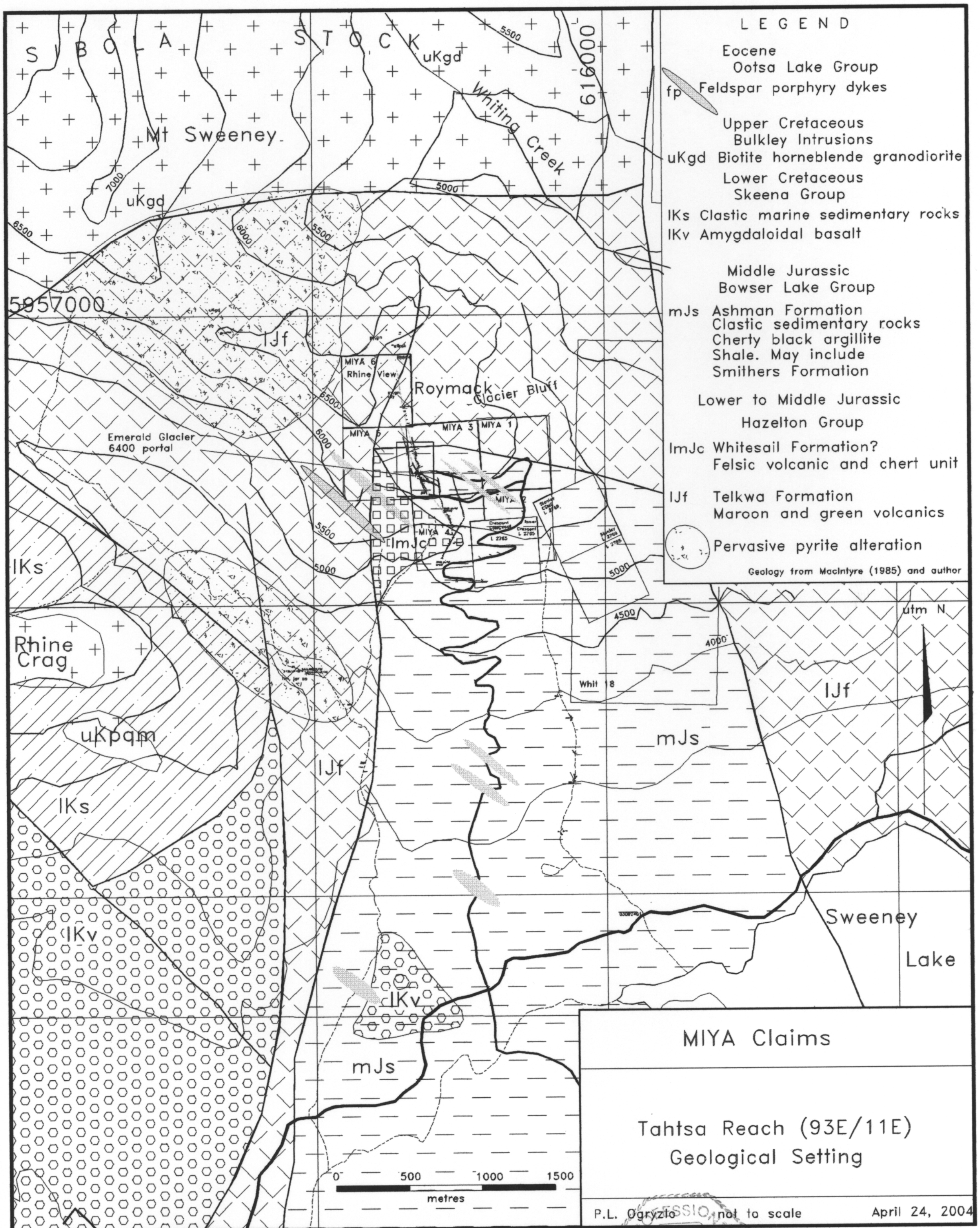


Figure 3. **Miya Claims.** Geological map. This map is reproduced at a scale of 1:25,000 in the pocket

All these rocks are in intrusive contact with the Sibola Stock, which is a large body of granodiorite of Upper Cretaceous age underlying Mount Sweeney near the northern boundary of the MIYA claims.

Rocks of the Ashman Formation have been transected by high angle faults trending N15W. A polymetallic base and precious metal vein system has been developed along the high angle faults. Three veins have been identified on surface and underground within the Emerald Glacier vein system, and have been named the A, B, and C veins. The veins strike N15W, and the controlling structures have been traced along strike for approximately 1 km. The most striking surface exposures are near the Emerald Glacier Mine 6400 Level adit at UTM 614740E, 5955850N using NAD83 datum. Large portions of the vein have been mined out at this location, but vein widths appear to have been from 1 to 3 metres. Vein textures range from massive sulphide to banded and brecciated structures, with local development of stockwork. A complementary vein system has been identified with a strike of N80E and outcrops east of the MIYA 6 claim on the Glacier Bluff showing at UTM 615050E 5956380N using the NAD 83 datum.

Overlapping the intrusive contact between the Jurassic rocks and the Sibola Stock is a zone of hydrothermal alteration characterized by disseminated sulphides. The zone is most apparent as an extensive slope covered with limonite and hematite stained scree west of the MIYA claims. A second zone of equal magnitude may be seen in the incised canyon of Rhine Creek. Discontinuous zones of hydrothermal alteration may also be seen confined to susceptible horizons in the sedimentary rocks which outcrop on the cliff face west of the 6400 portal. These zones may be of interest for exploration, as the fault/vein system may have served as a conduit to supply mineralizing fluids into these horizons.

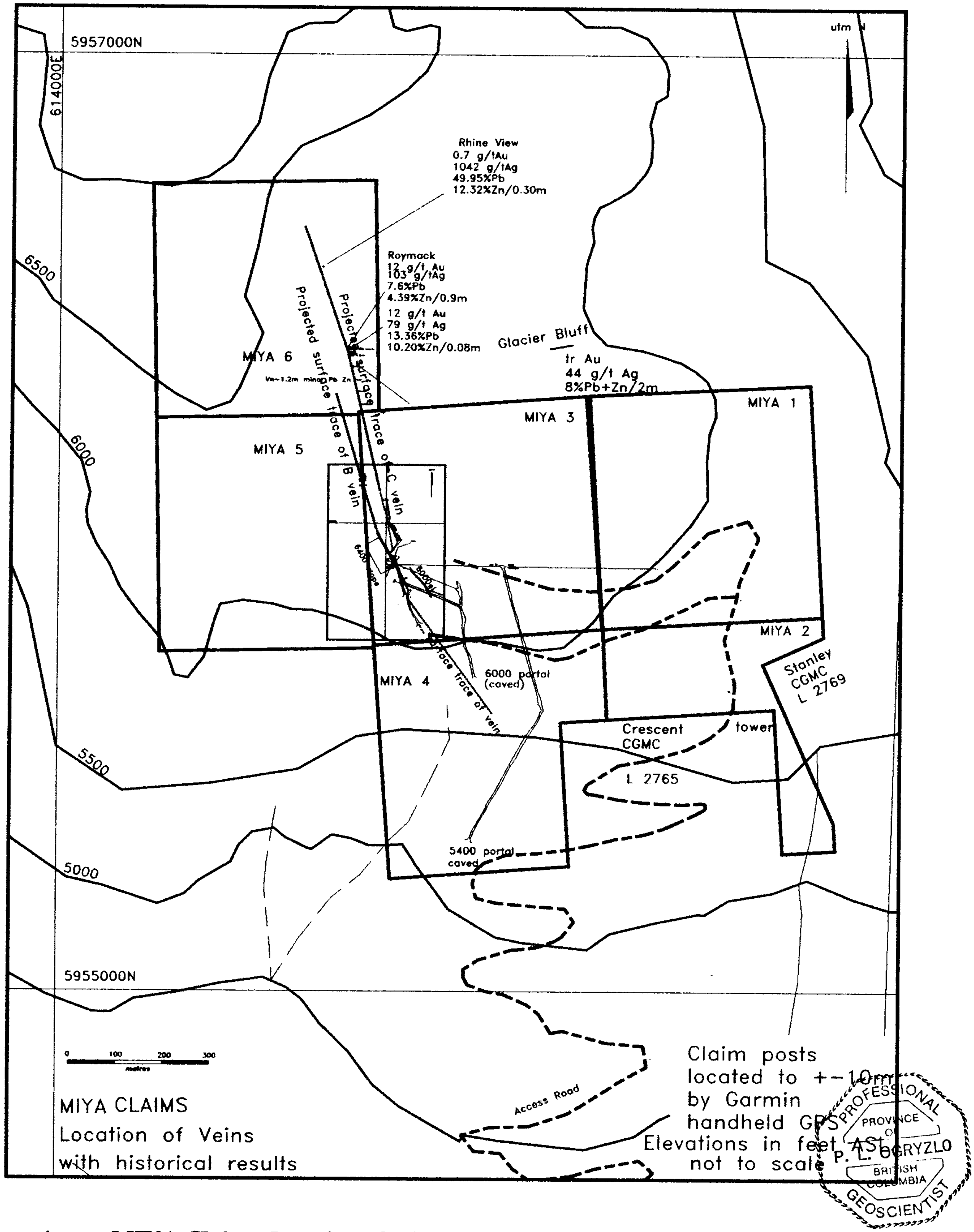


Figure 4. **MIYA Claims.** Location of veins and old workings with historical results.

The primary vein structure has been traced on surface from the 6400 Level adit by a series of trenches. The most important occurrences along the structure are the Roymack Zone and the Rhine View Zone. The Roymack Zone is located approximately 530 metres N15W of the 6400 Level portal. It has reported assays of 12 g/t Au, 103 g/t Ag, 7.6 % Pb and 4.39% Zn over 0.9 metres, and 12 g/t Au, 79 g/t Ag, 13.36 % Pb and 10.2 5 Zn over 0.08 metres. The Rhine View Zone is located approximately 740 metres N15W of the 6400 Level Portal, and has reported 0.7 g/t Au, 1042 g/t Ag, 49.95% Pb, and 12.32% Zn over 0.30 metres. Both these occurrences were located in the field in the 2003 field season, and the presence of mineralization was verified. Both these Zones appear to have developed on extension of the projection of the C Vein.

In the underground workings, the Main (A) Vein is exposed for a length of 150 metres in the 6400 Level drift and for 60 metres in a drift on the 6000 Level (Campbell, 1967). It has not been established that the vein on the lower level is the Main Vein. The 5400 level adit entrance has caved. An ore shoot on the Main Vein 66 metres in length and 3.0 to 3.6 metres in width was stoped above the 6400 level in 1951-1953, and approximately 4180 tonnes of sorted ore were shipped to a mill in Nelson, B.C. This ore assayed 75 g/t Ag, 12.2% Pb and 11.5% Zn per tonne.

10.0 SURFACE EXPLORATION

10.1 Previous Exploration, Development and Production History

The property was staked as seven claims by W.J. Sweeney, D.J. Bensen and F. Madigan in 1915 (Campbell, 1967). Some open cuts exposed the main vein for a distance of 120 metres across the top of the ridge lying between Rhine Creek and Whiting Creek, and down the south side which is comprised of precipitous cliffs and talus slopes. The property was leased by James Cronin in 1917, and the vein was traced for a length of 450 metres with silver and lead values in it throughout. A drift adit was driven into the vein at 6400 feet (1940 metres) for a length of 37 metres in 1919. No values were encountered and the property option was dropped. The property was dormant until 1927 when Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. optioned it. The property was accessible during this period by an "indifferent" wagon road from Houston or by boats down Ootsa Lake.

From 1928 until 1931 Consolidated Mining and Smelting advanced the top (6400) adit and collared two others, the 6000 (1800 metre) and 5400 (1630 metre) adits. Most of the lower level crosscuts were driven at that time. Consolidated Mining and Smelting dropped their option in 1931 and the property was dormant until 1950 when the Alcan road was constructed from Burns Lake to the east end of Tahtsa Lake to service construction of the tunnel for the Kemano hydroelectric project.

In 1951 Emerald Glacier Mines Ltd. re-opened the 6400 level and did 120 metres of drifting and crosscutting, 45 metres of raising and 330 metres of diamond drilling on that level. In addition, 1542 tonnes of ore were stoped and trucked 160 km to Burns Lake to be shipped to Nelson, B.C. for milling. In 1952 the mine produced 2640 tonnes of ore from the 6400 level stope and 90 metres of drift and 14 metres of crosscut were driven on that level. In addition, 198 metres of drifting, 140 metres of crosscutting and 985 metres of diamond drilling were done on the 6000 level. In 1953, eleven tonnes of "zinc ore" were shipped before the mine shut down because of ownership difficulties. This eleven tonnes ran 2.7 g/t Au, 510g/t Ag, 55% Zn and 12% lead.

In 1965 the property was acquired by Mr. Murdoch Robertson of Terrace, B.C. The property was expanded, and a 68 tonne per day mill and a new camp were installed. The new owners took down backs on the main vein on the 6400 level for a length of 18 metres and milled about 360 tonnes of ore to produce 120 tonnes of concentrate. The concentrate was shipped to the Trail smelter in December, 1966 and gave a net smelter return of $9097.

11.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING

11.1 Purpose of the survey

In order to determine the response of the vein to electromagnetic exploration techniques, a limited program of geophysical orientation was undertaken. The method chosen was VLEM (Vertical Loop Electromagnetic), which is an inductive technique used to target subsurface conductive zones. The equipment used was a Sharpe SE 200 VLEM with an operating frequency of 1250 cps transmitting an intermittent signal at 2-3 cps. A total of 1.5 line kilometres of survey was completed. The orientation traverses were located to cross the vein, and additional traverses were completed to look for extensions of the vein.

The system uses two coils approximately 46 cm in diameter as transmitting and receiving coils respectively. The transmitter (Tx) and receiver (Rx) orientation used is termed an inline array. In the in-line configuration, the Tx and Rx coils are located on the same survey line. In this case, the Tx coil is held vertically, but at right angles to the Rx coil, with the axis of the Tx coil pointing at the receiver. The Rx coil is now rotated about an axis at right angles to the direction of travel along the survey line. In this configuration, the orientation of the resultant field is such that the tilt of the receiving coil is towards a buried conductor. Tilt angles and width of the null position are recorded in a similar fashion to the broadside technique, and crossover points are plotted. The amount of tilt in degrees and the direction of the plane of tilt are recorded. By convention, clockwise tilt is recorded as positive, and anti-clockwise tilt is recorded as negative. An intermittent audio frequency signal is transmitted which is received at the Rx coil, and is amplified. In the absence of a conductive body, the electromagnetic fields will be unpolarized, and will remain orthogonal. In this case, the signal will be at a minimum or null at a 0 degree tilt at the receiving coil. However, if a conductive body is present, an eddy current will be induced in the conductor, and the resultant field at the Rx coil will be polarized. The minimum signal or null position at the Rx coil is realized when the plane of the coil is parallel to the long axis of the polarization ellipse. For the survey on the MIYA 1-6 mineral claims, Tx-Rx separations were approximately 20 metres. Depth of penetration of the signal is commonly accepted as being approximately one-half the coil separation. Data is plotted as positive or negative tilt angles along the survey line. Due to the orientation of the resultant EM field, the receiver will tilt towards a buried conductor in the inline configuration. As the apex of the conductor is crossed, the tilt angle will pass through zero, and will then have the opposite sign as the survey progresses along the line and the Rx coil once again tilts away from the conductor at the null position. The reversal in sign is termed a "crossover", and indicates that a buried conductive body is located beneath the crossover point.

A more adequate description of the theory and practice of electromagnetic surveying using the VLEM technique is available in Beck (1981).

Several traverses were laid out. Control for the survey was established by handheld GPS.

11.2 Work performed

Miya Claims VLEM Orientation

TRAVERSE	**Tx-Rx Spacing**	**ARRAY**	**LENGTH (metres)**	**Az**	**CROSSOVER**
1	20m	Inline	580	318	614320E 5956230N weak
2	20	Inline	260	070	614560E 5956050N moderate Surface projection of B Vein
3	20	Inline	210	263	none
4	20	Inline	180	263	614740E 5955920N moderate Directly above 6000 stope 614700E 5955910N weak 10m west of 6400 stope
5	20	Inline	300	090	614980E 5955170N moderate 615145E 5955165N moderate
TOTAL			1530		

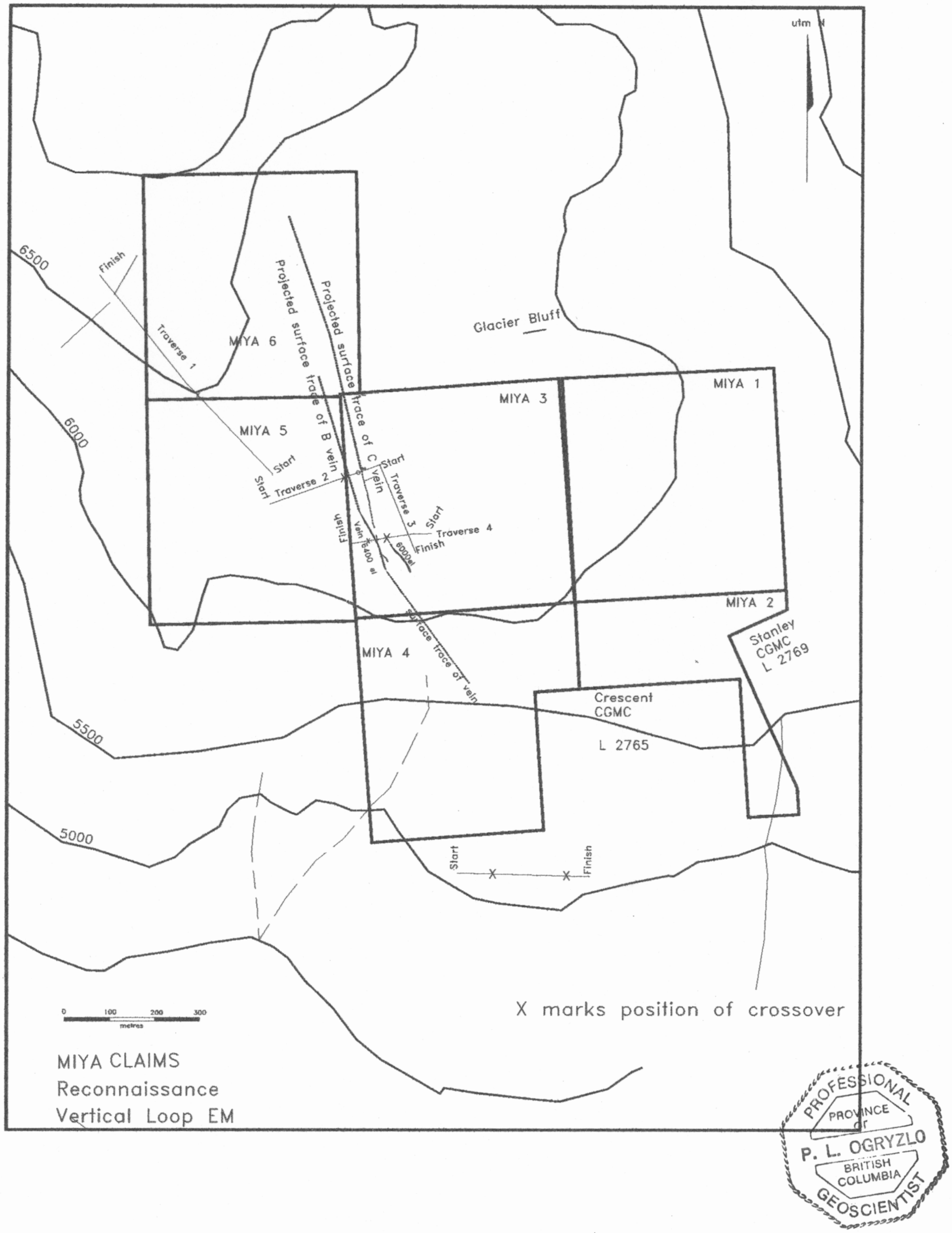
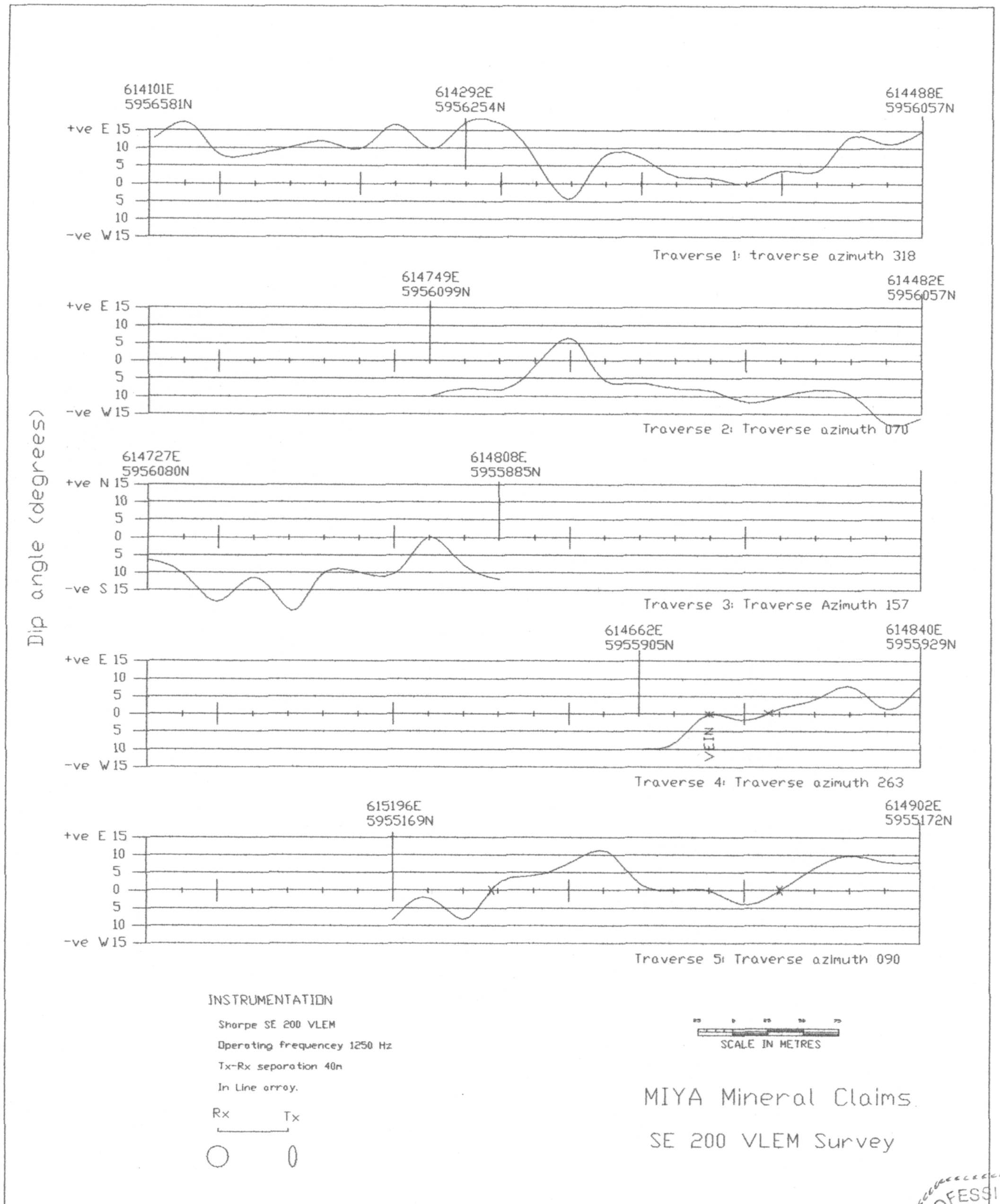


Figure 5. MIYA Claims. Location of VLEM orientation traverses.



PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
P. L. OGRYZLO

Figure 6. VLEM profiles

11.3 Interpretation of Results

In general, EM response was good using the inline configuration.

Traverse 1 was oriented along the crest of the ridge extending westward from above the 6400 adit. One weak crossover was noted, but readings indicate that a significant conductive body may be present northwest of the Miya 6 claim. The underlying bedrock was oxidized in appearance from the presence of finely disseminated sulphides. A short traverse was attempted across traverse 1 down a steep talus slope, but tilt-angle readings using the inline array were "offscale"; that is to say, very high tilt angle were recorded. This cross traverse was not plotted and should be repeated.

Traverse 2 was located above the 6400 adit, and near the disconformity between the overlying fragmental volcanics and the underlying Ashman formation sedimentary rocks. A moderate crossover was recorded and plots near the surface trace of the "B" vein.

Traverse 3 was oriented parallel to the trace of the vein system, and reported no significant anomalies.

Traverse 4 was located to cross the trace of the veins immediately above the 6400 adit. Crossovers were recorded that plot above the 6000 adit and above the 6400 stope. This traverse indicates the Emerald Glacier vein system responds well to electromagnetic techniques.

Traverse 5 was located just below the 5400 adit to look for an possible buried extension of the vein system. Two moderate crossovers were recorded.

The VLEM profiles have been plotted and are presented herein.

A more sophisticated electromagnetic technique is warranted to search for the extension of the Emerald Glacier vein system to the north and to the south of the mine workings. Additional traverses should be laid out to search for extensions of other known veins, and to search for buried occurrences not discovered in the early work.

12.0 ROCK SAMPLING

Rock samples were collected from surface and underground exposures on the Emerald Glacier Mine workings to verify the presence of precious and base metals in the vein system. Rock samples were similarly collected on surface exposures of other veins outcropping in the area. Rock samples were also collected on a property scale to search for new occurrences of precious and base metal mineralization.

Samples were collected as rock chip samples where significant vein widths were encountered. Samples were collected as grab samples for reconnaissance purposes where only the presence or absence of precious metals was important, or where exposures were not adequate for more rigorous samples. Samples collected as grab samples should therefore not be taken as representative of the grade and width of the underlying mineralization. Sample locations were established using a handheld Garmin GPS in conjunction with topographic maps.

12.1 Results of rock sampling

In general, rock samples collected from the mine workings confirmed the quantities of silver and base metals reported in historical assessments. Vein widths could not be confirmed as no single exposure was available which crossed the entire vein width. Of particular interest were the gold values reported in the samples collected. Gold was rarely reported in the historical data. The first sample collected from the vein at the 6400 elevation below the glory hole was a grab sample (MYA001; UTM 614751E, 5955825N) which returned 9.66 g/t Au, 240 ppm Ag, 1.1% Cu, 9.3% Pb, and 17.4% zinc. Approximately 34 metres north of this sample site, an unmined portion of the footwall of the vein is exposed in the glory hole. A rock chip sample collected across 40 cm true width of the footwall reported 1.9 g/t Au, 390 ppm Ag, 12.83% Pb, and 0.26% zinc from sample 03082801. The underground workings are accessible on the 6400 and 6275 levels. A composite sample of the hangingwall in the rib approximately 25m from the 6400 portal reported 2.32 g/t Au, 43 g/t Ag, 1.15% Pb and 2.19% zinc. These results indicate that the silver and base metal grades are adequately represented in the production reports. Gold, however, may not have been adequately reported in the historical data. Results are plotted in Figure 6.

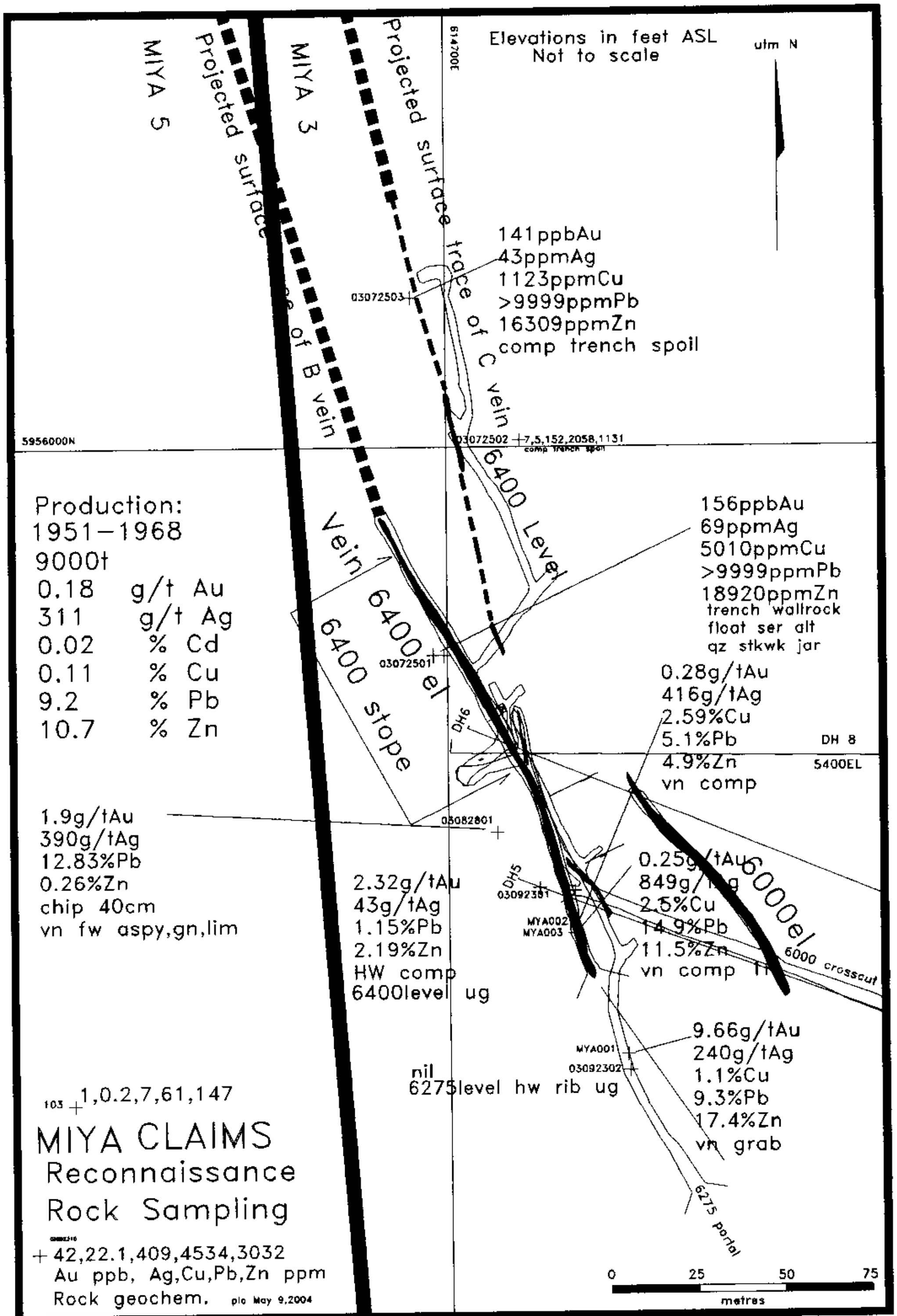


Figure 7. **Miya Claims** Sampling of Emerald Glacier Workings. This map is reproduced in the pocket at a scale of 1:1,000 with sample numbers referenced to assay certificates.

The locations of the Roymack zone, the Rhine View zone and the Glacier Bluff zone were found using the old reports, and their locations confirmed with sampling. A selected composite grab sample of spoil surrounding a trench on the Roymack zone reported 0.09 g/t Au, 208 ppm Ag, 15.2% Pb, and 12.6% zinc at UTM 614620E 5956349N. The trench was partially backfilled, and no exposures of the vein were evident. Prospecting along strike led to the identification of the Rhine View zone at UTM 614430E 5956715N, where a composite sample collected across 1 metre from a shallow trench reported 96 ppb Au, 143 ppm Ag, 537 ppm Cu, 6592 ppm Pb, and 1622 ppm zinc. The style of mineralization at this location was subtly different, with the mineralization occurring in quartz stockworks. More extensive zones of stockwork and hematite cemented breccia were observed 225 metres northeast of the Rhine View occurrence. The stockwork reported uniformly low values, but one sample of the hematite cemented breccia reported lead and zinc values of several hundred parts per million.

The Glacier Bluff vein was also relocated. The attitude of this vein is N080E, which is approximately normal to the Emerald Glacier vein system. A composite sample collected across 50 cm of the Glacier Bluff vein reported 0.23 g/t Au, 121 g/t Ag, 8.88% Pb, and 0.73% Zn at UTM 615068E, 5956378N. A new occurrence which had not been previously reported was also located below the Glacier Bluff zone at UTM 615030E 59456465N. A grab sample of the vein reported a trace of Au, 740 g/t Ag, 34.62% Pb, and 5.53% zinc. It appears that this outcrop has been recently exposed by retreat of glacial ice and was not seen by earlier operators.

Most rocks on the western portion of the Miya Claims have been affected by low grade hydrothermal alteration, with pervasive introduction of pyrite into the sedimentary rocks. The sulphidization is represented by an overall rusty appearance to most exposures owing to oxidation of the pyrite. Several samples were collected of oxidized material to test for the presence of precious and base metals. The most significant of these samples was of a fragment of talus breccia collected just below the crest of the ridge approximately 850 m northwest of the 6400 portal. The breccia float sample reported 34 ppb Au, 6 ppm Ag, 111 ppm Cu, 2747 ppm Pb, 4538 ppm Zn and 1960 ppm arsenic. The sample was collected near EM traverse 1 discussed above, which indicated that a conductor was present northwest of the survey area. This occurrence indicates further work is warranted to locate the source of the breccia float. Property scale sample results are plotted in Figure 8.

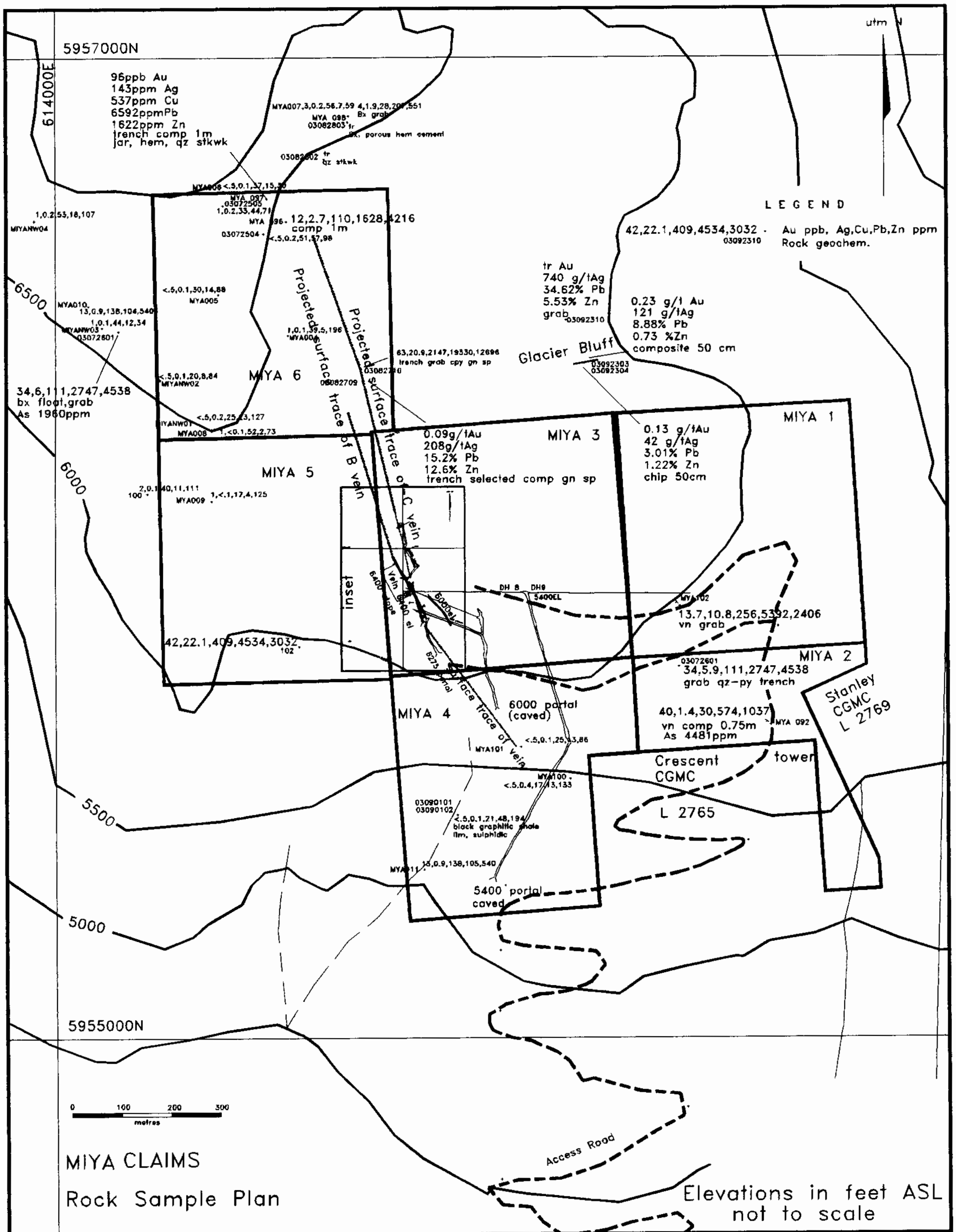


Figure 8. **Miya Claims** Rock Geochemistry. This map is reproduced in the pocket at a scale of 1: 7,500 with sample numbers referenced to the assay certificates.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Samples were collected in the field as rock chip, composite or grab. Samples were bagged and tagged in the field, boxed and shipped to Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B. C.

Upon receipt at Acme Laboratories, the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized. The pulverized samples were split down to 0.50 gram. The 0.5 gram aliquots were attacked by an aqua regia (HCl – HNO3 – H20) digestion. An initial scan was then performed using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrophotometry (ICP-MS) for a suite of 38 elements including gold and silver. Samples returning significant quantities of gold, silver, lead, zinc or arsenic were then re-analyzed using a 1 gram split, aqua regia digestion and an ICP-ES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectroscopy) finish. Where significant quantities of gold were encountered a one assay tonne split was also taken from the pulverized reject. The one assay tonne split was analyzed for gold using standard fire assay procedures with a gravimetric finish.

Quality assurance and quality control were established by inserting suitable laboratory standards and blanks into the sample stream, and duplicate samples were analyzed. As this was a preliminary survey, rigorous QA/QC procedures were not instituted.

14.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Surface and underground sampling of the MIYA 1-6 mineral claims has confirmed the presence of precious metals in the Emerald Glacier, Roymack, Rhine View and Glacier Bluff vein systems. The precious and base metals are present in concentrations that indicate economic potential. However, the information gathered is not adequate to make an estimate of the extent and the grade of the vein systems. Property scale sampling indicates that other previously unreported exposures of the vein systems may be present.

The mineralization observed in the discovery showing, and the mineralization observed in the trenches and stopes are considered to represent the following possibilities:

1. The mineralization is typical of polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn vein system. Although gold is frequently reported from this deposit type, the gold grades encountered on the MIYA 1-6 claim are somewhat higher than would be expected. As gold values were only sporadically reported in production records, a sample was taken of the tailings at the old mill site to ascertain if gold was present. The sample reported 0.22 g/t Au, 25 g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu, 0.63% Pb and 0.91% zinc. Gold is clearly present, and warrants further testing.

2. The mineralization is possibly associated with porphyry Cu –Au style deposit. The Whiting Creek porphyry copper molybdenum deposit is located approximately 3.5 km northeast of the vein systems, and the veins therefore represent a zone of mineralization on the periphery or alteration halo around such a deposit.

3. The mineralization is possibly associated with an epithermal precious metal vein system peripheral to the contact of the Sibola Stock, which underlies the Sibola Range and Mount Sweeney to the north and west of the veins. The Sibola Stock is the closest magmatic body which could account for the levels of alteration and mineralization observed. This latter deposit model appears to be the most likely mode of occurrence.

Electromagnetic surveying on the property has proven to be effective in targeting precious and base metal mineralization at depth. The known vein occurrences appear to have responded well to electromagnetic techniques. Electromagnetic surveying indicated the presence of a conductive body north and west of the known occurrences.

15.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Electromagnetic surveying has proved to be effective in locating known occurrences of precious an base metal veins. The depth of the survey was limited by the equipment used. A more sophisticated electromagnetic technique such as MAX MIN (horizontal loop electromagnetic or HLEM) or Pulse EM should be considered to test the conductors at depth. The survey are should be expanded to encompass the western half of the MIYA 1-6 mineral claim

2. Diamond drilling is warranted to test the projection of the precious metal mineralization at depth and along strike. Drilling should be done in conjunction with electromagnetic surveying. A long section of the previous workings showing a possible extension of the veins is shown in Figure 8.

3. The Glacier Bluff vein strikes approximately N80E, which is normal to the projection of the Emerald Glacier veins. The intersection of the projection of the Glacier Bluff vein and the Emerald Glacier vein must occur near the surface exposures of the Roymack Zone. This intersection should receive detailed testing with electromagnetic surveys designed to cross both trends. The structural intersection could provide a suitable environment for an ore shoot.

4. If this program confirms the VLEM anomalies and/or generates new targets, further testing by diamond drilling is warranted.

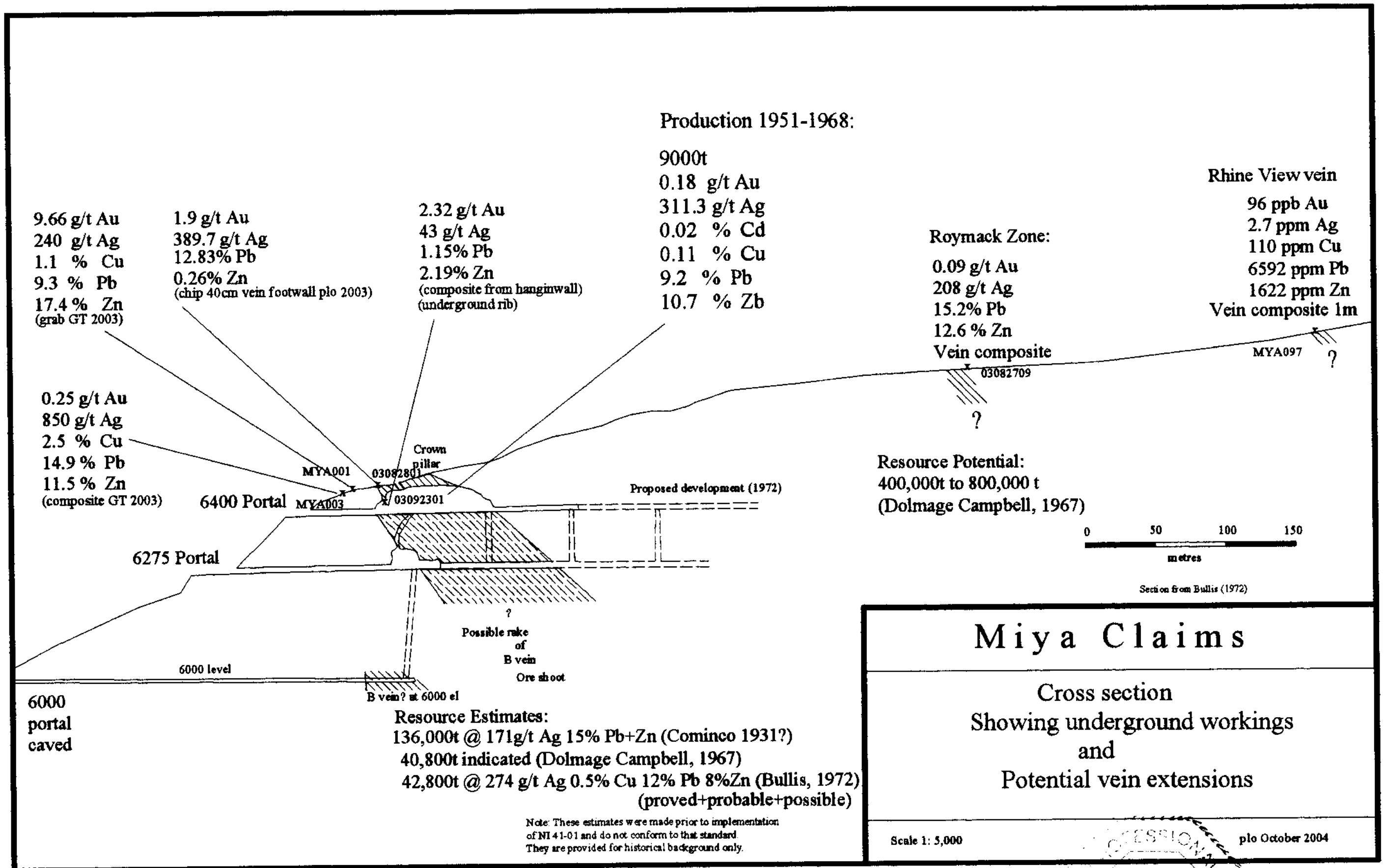


Figure 9. Miya Claims. Emerald Glacier Mine long section showing possible extension of mineralization down plunge. Resource estimates were made prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 and may conform to that standard. This drawing has been reproduded in the pocket at a scale of 1:2.500 with samples numbers referenced to assay certificates.

16.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

ITEM	AMOUNT
Camp costs: 34 person days @$50/day	$1700.00
Equipment rental: Unimog 20 days @ $61.92/day	$1238.40
Travel: 5 trips Topley Landing/Tahtsa Reach 400 km return 2000 km @$0.40/km	$ 800.00
Professional fees: P Ogryzlo	
Sampling and prospecting June 26, July 24, 25, Aug 26-29, Sep 1, 2, Sept 23,24 11 days @$400.00	$4400.00
Geophysical surveying July 26 1 day @ $400.00	$ 400.00
Drafting: 1 day @$400.00	$ 400.00
Report preparation 3 days @ $400.00	$1200.00
Geophysical Survey helper 1 days @$200/day	$ 200.00
Prospecting D Young and G Thompson	
20 person days @ $200.00/day	$4000.00
Subtotal	
Assaying	$ 601.60
TOTAL	**$14,940.00**

17.0 REFERENCES

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Ferbey, T. and Levson, V.M. (2001). Ice Flow History of Tahtsa Lake – Ootsa Lake Region Geological Survey Branch Open File 2001-8. British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

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Foye, G. and Owsiaki, G. (1995). MINFILE Map NTS 93E Whitesail Lake. Geological Survey Branch Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **Peter L. Ogryzlo,** with business address at Box 22, Topley Landing, Granisle SS1 BC, V0J 1W0 do hereby certify that:

1. I hold the degree of Bachelor of Science from McGill University and the degree of Master of Science in Geology from the University of Regina.
2. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia.
3. I am a Consulting Geologist with over 30 years professional experience in mineral exploration and mine production.
4. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.
5. This Exploration Report is based on a review of relevant oral and written and electronic technical data in Smithers, Vancouver, and Houston British Columbia as provided by Mr. Gary Thompson, and as obtained from Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources files in Smithers and on the Ministry websites. I am responsible for all of this report.
6. I examined the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claim on June 26, 2004, July 24,25 2004, August 26-29 2004, September 1,2 2004 and September 23, 24 2004.
7. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the MIYA 1-6 Mineral Claim, or in any properties held by the registered owner, Mr. Gary Thompson.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to this report, which is not reflected in the report.
9. I have read the Mineral Act Regulations of the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia as updated to July 9, 1999 and this report has been prepared in compliance with the regulations.
10. I hereby give my permission to use this exploration report in its entirety to satisfy the requirements of the Mineral Act in the Province of British Columbia, and to be submitted to the Ministry.

DATED at Topley Landing British Columbia, this 12th day of May 2004.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
P. L. OGRYZLO
GEOSCIENTIST

APPENDIX A

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A303138
1407 - 1651 Harwood St., Vancouver BC V6G 1Y2 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Au** gm/mt	Sample gm
SI	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<.3	<.001	<.001	<.01	.07	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.01	.12	<.001	<.001	.01	.02	.42	<.01	<.001	<.001	.01	-
MYA 001	<.001	1.071	9.30	17.43	240.0	<.001	.011	.05	13.07	9.01	<.001	.087	.042	<.01	.02	.005	<.001	<.01	.04	.02	.06	.002	<.001	9.66	3000
MYA 002	.100	2.590	5.11	4.90	416.2	.001	.005	.35	5.36	.07	.001	.026	.020	.03	.40	.005	<.001	.10	.09	<.01	.10	.027	<.001	.28	1300
MYA 003	.003	2.473	14.94	11.52	849.0	<.001	.010	.17	9.24	.34	<.001	.067	.031	.06	.05	.005	<.001	.01	.14	<.01	.09	.027	.001	.25	1700
STANDARD R-2/AU-1	.050	.564	1.49	4.14	158.1	.362	.044	.20	21.99	.25	.168	.030	.132	<.01	2.36	.081	.069	1.65	1.37	.18	.52	.067	.177	3.31	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 5 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 18/03 **SIGNED BY**.............D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

 Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A303136

1407 - 1651 Harwood St., Vancouver BC V6G 1Y2 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Sample gm
SI	.1	4.7	7.4	14	<.1	.7	.2	5	.04	.9	<.1	<.5	<.1	2	<.1	.3	<.1	2	.07	<.001	<1	1.0	.01	3	<.001	<1	.02	.327	<.01	.1	.04	.1	<.1	.09	<1	<.5	-
100	.9	39.7	10.8	111	.1	31.2	21.3	1265	10.09	7.7	.1	1.5	1.2	7	<.1	.1	.2	167	.05	.016	7	34.9	.13	42	.001	1	4.73	.014	.02	<.1	<.01	8.7	<.1	<.05	16	<.5	1400
101	.5	49.3	26.8	136	.3	2.9	12.8	1397	3.53	7.1	.3	1.9	.9	34	.5	.2	.1	66	.46	.064	6	4.3	1.32	156	.099	3	2.32	.101	.66	.1	.01	7.8	.2	.81	9	<.5	1300
102	4.0	409.0	4534.4	3032	22.1	11.5	18.9	>9999	4.25	144.1	.2	42.0	.2	13	40.6	6.0	1.6	8	.01	.015	5	11.1	.01	49	.001	2	.28	.006	.13	1.7	.45	1.0	.2	<.05	1	<.5	1400
103	.7	7.1	60.5	147	.2	.8	4.8	985	2.68	171.7	.2	.5	1.0	14	.4	1.0	<.1	7	.19	.051	9	1.1	.03	142	.001	4	.58	.005	.36	.5	.22	1.0	.3	<.05	2	.6	900
MIYA NW 01	2.1	24.5	22.7	127	.2	30.0	12.4	774	7.55	37.7	.1	<.5	.6	89	.1	1.3	.1	130	2.41	.052	1	103.1	1.30	9	.028	1	5.34	.175	.01	.7	.01	10.9	<.1	2.08	18	.7	1600
MIYA NW 02	.8	20.2	7.7	84	.1	33.1	9.8	742	4.05	10.7	.2	<.5	2.2	93	<.1	.1	.2	47	.80	.048	10	59.2	1.25	53	.002	1	3.99	.235	.13	.1	.02	4.1	<.1	<.05	10	<.5	1000
MIYA NW 03	2.5	43.9	11.9	34	.1	6.5	6.6	324	1.78	3.8	.5	.5	1.4	33	.2	.3	.1	33	.95	.049	21	15.9	.64	157	.024	<1	1.14	.050	.09	.5	<.01	2.0	<.1	<.05	7	<.5	500
MIYA NW 04	1.0	53.2	17.5	107	.2	62.4	16.5	676	4.75	17.1	.3	.8	4.5	13	.4	.2	.2	62	.11	.045	11	56.0	1.40	68	.005	<1	2.97	.034	.29	.1	<.01	3.4	.1	.22	8	.6	1100
MIYA NW 05	187.7	560.0	5314.8	539	18.9	12.4	9.0	646	13.99	868.7	.3	1016.7	2.6	36	1.4	2.5	51.8	68	.04	.044	9	20.0	.11	51	.002	<1	1.19	.020	.52	>200	.13	3.2	1.0	.65	11	3.4	1400
MIYA NW 06	4.6	77.9	87.6	530	.3	47.5	24.0	995	4.65	33.2	.2	13.0	1.3	10	6.4	.3	.7	88	.17	.073	6	27.4	.88	44	.024	<1	2.26	.027	.18	1.7	.04	8.4	.2	.09	6	.7	2300
MYA 004	1.4	38.8	4.8	196	.1	66.6	61.8	463	6.22	1.2	.2	.5	2.5	15	<.1	.1	<.1	29	.27	.131	11	27.4	.59	73	.004	<1	2.66	.016	.22	<.1	.01	2.3	<.1	<.05	7	<.5	1300
MYA 005	1.4	30.3	13.9	88	.1	64.1	19.1	412	3.44	21.6	.2	<.5	2.4	62	.1	.2	.3	27	.50	.033	5	28.1	.74	56	.003	1	2.36	.126	.19	.1	<.01	1.9	.1	.76	5	.7	1300
MYA 006	2.5	37.0	14.8	30	.1	58.0	27.2	361	2.32	61.9	.4	<.5	1.5	329	.1	.9	.1	33	5.76	.215	4	22.6	.35	93	.017	2	8.15	.620	.15	.2	<.01	3.2	<.1	.93	14	.7	1500
MYA 007	2.0	55.7	7.2	59	.2	29.9	9.7	165	3.89	1.1	.1	2.6	1.4	76	<.1	<.1	.1	37	.39	.040	21	30.0	.37	112	.081	2	3.11	.118	.46	.4	.02	3.0	.2	<.05	7	<.5	1300
MYA 008	.5	51.7	2.2	73	<.1	42.5	16.7	1374	5.32	.9	.1	1.4	1.7	6	<.1	.1	.1	51	.03	.012	2	39.8	.09	25	.001	<1	2.79	.018	.02	<.1	<.01	4.2	<.1	<.05	8	<.5	1500
RE MYA 008	.5	53.3	2.4	73	<.1	43.6	16.2	1330	5.15	.8	.1	1.7	1.7	6	<.1	.1	.1	49	.03	.012	2	39.1	.08	23	.001	<1	2.70	.020	.03	.1	.01	4.0	<.1	<.05	7	<.5	-
MYA 009	.4	16.7	4.4	125	<.1	69.2	35.1	2277	7.44	2.5	.2	.8	1.5	13	<.1	<.1	.1	38	.06	.009	17	29.3	.22	94	.001	<1	3.69	.025	.14	<.1	<.01	3.5	<.1	<.05	11	<.5	1100
MYA 010	8.6	138.1	104.4	540	.9	12.5	7.9	1163	17.69	281.4	.6	13.2	2.5	3	.1	2.3	.9	106	.12	.168	4	49.8	1.42	12	.129	<1	2.98	<.001	.01	.1	.03	6.5	<.1	.08	16	3.6	3600
MYA 011	12.4	87.3	122.7	2063	.9	3.3	22.1	1155	4.97	106.3	.1	<.5	.2	291	7.4	5.2	.9	30	7.36	.022	11	3.6	.55	34	.002	3	1.55	.019	.13	.1	.04	3.6	.1	1.92	5	2.2	300
03072501	27.5	5009.8	>9999	18920	69.4	1.7	15.4	970	5.17	583.0	<.1	155.6	.3	8	75.2	9.1	21.7	3	.01	.034	3	3.3	.01	24	.001	1	.33	.004	.29	34.6	.41	.5	.3	4.61	1	3.7	2700
03072502	9.7	151.7	2058.3	1131	5.3	5.8	3.6	2402	2.71	36.4	.1	7.0	.4	18	5.1	.8	2.9	11	.37	.063	10	10.9	.16	124	.001	4	.55	.008	.31	1.0	.10	1.4	.2	.16	2	1.0	2500
03072503	6.3	1122.5	>9999	16309	42.7	23.1	15.9	7455	8.53	305.3	.1	141.4	.2	7	61.5	10.8	.7	31	.09	.029	3	20.8	.20	35	.001	2	.47	.003	.14	.6	.42	3.0	.1	5.66	2	.9	2000
03072504	1.7	51.3	56.8	98	.2	43.2	22.0	235	4.72	11.9	.2	<.5	1.8	15	.2	.1	.1	54	.07	.041	19	28.2	.28	107	.031	1	2.23	.033	.28	.1	.01	4.1	.1	<.05	6	.5	2000
03072505	2.1	33.4	43.7	71	.2	42.5	10.0	182	2.01	15.1	.3	1.1	1.2	76	.1	.2	.2	18	.87	.026	4	14.8	.45	38	.001	<1	2.69	.187	.11	.2	.02	1.9	<.1	.44	5	1.3	2000
03072601	5.8	111.3	2747.3	4538	5.9	3.5	7.8	8489	10.02	1960.2	<.1	33.9	.1	8	22.1	6.8	<.1	11	.25	.010	2	10.2	.14	20	.001	2	.23	.003	.01	2.4	.03	1.5	<.1	7.99	1	.7	2500
STANDARD DS5	12.4	144.8	23.9	135	.3	24.7	12.1	776	2.88	17.9	5.6	40.9	2.7	49	5.4	3.5	5.8	58	.72	.091	12	176.6	.65	138	.094	17	2.12	.035	.13	4.4	.18	3.4	1.1	<.05	7	4.7	-

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 5 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 21/03 SIGNED BY. C.L......D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Assay Pb > 5000ppm
Zn > 1%
Ag > 30ppm
Au > 1000ppb

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A303139

1407 - 1651 Harwood St., Vancouver BC V6G 1Y2 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
G-1	2.6	3.6	2.5	45	<.1	5.6	4.3	568	2.00	.6	2.0	.5	4.0	90	<.1	<.1	.2	39	.60	.077	10	21.1	.56	238	.137	3	1.07	.117	.51	4.6	.01	2.5	.3	<.05	5	<.5
03070801	1.1	25.5	5.5	72	.1	184.6	19.0	678	3.52	7.9	.4	2.5	.9	28	.5	.4	.1	85	.47	.065	8	162.3	1.18	105	.074	3	1.26	.012	.06	.1	.12	4.4	.1	<.05	4	.6
03070802	1.2	26.1	5.4	72	.1	196.9	19.2	696	3.39	8.8	.5	1.1	1.0	28	.3	.5	.1	78	.48	.066	8	148.5	1.16	107	.068	3	1.31	.011	.07	.1	.03	4.8	.1	<.05	4	.6
03070901	.9	21.8	4.3	67	.1	148.1	17.2	599	3.66	8.0	.3	.8	.8	31	.3	.5	.1	91	.46	.066	8	154.4	1.04	80	.078	4	1.16	.012	.05	.1	.03	4.0	<.1	<.05	4	.5
STANDARD	12.4	137.5	24.0	136	.3	23.1	11.7	746	2.86	17.6	5.8	40.0	2.6	51	5.4	3.5	6.0	58	.75	.091	13	179.9	.65	132	.105	17	2.07	.035	.14	4.9	.19	3.6	1.1	<.05	7	5.0

Standard is STANDARD DS5.

GROUP 1DX - 30.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT SS80 60C

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 5 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 22/03 **SIGNED BY**..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A303137

1407 - 1651 Harwood St., Vancouver BC V6G 1Y2 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm
SI	.1	1.7	7.1	7	<.1	.4	.1	11	.05	.9	<.1	.5	<.1	2	<.1	.1	<.1	<1
03070803	3.1	2.1	6.1	12	<.1	4.1	.9	152	.43	1.8	<.1	<.5	<.1	8	.1	<.1	.1	<1
03070902	.7	3.4	6.4	3	<.1	4.4	.4	134	.38	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	47	<.1	<.1	.1	<1
03070903	25.4	31.4	12.5	494	.1	26.0	6.2	664	1.90	10.5	2.0	.7	3.4	135	5.3	2.8	.3	24
STANDARD DS5	12.3	140.9	24.0	134	.3	24.8	12.0	783	2.94	17.2	5.7	42.0	2.6	50	5.7	3.6	5.9	60

SAMPLE#	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Sample gm
SI	.08	<.001	<1	<1	<.01	1	<.001	<1	.01	.408	<.01	.1	<.01	<.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	-
03070803	.49	<.001	<1	13.1	.04	6	<.001	<1	.01	.003	<.01	2.9	.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	2300
03070902	.93	.001	<1	10.2	.03	4	.001	<1	.03	.005	<.01	1.4	<.01	.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5	3100
03070903	3.41	.070	14	4.3	.19	149	.060	4	.88	.020	.39	.5	.04	2.2	.4	.80	2	4.7	2600
STANDARD DS5	.75	.094	13	184.6	.66	140	.100	17	2.10	.036	.14	4.7	.18	3.8	1.0	<.05	7	5.0	-

GROUP 1DX - 30.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 5 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 22/03 **SIGNED BY** C. L........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A303959
1407 - 1651 Harwood St., Vancouver BC V6G 1Y2 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
SI	.1	5.7	<.1	3	.1	.4	.1	8	.12	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	3	<.1	.1	<.1	2	.14	.001	<1	1.2	.01	4	.001	<1	.01	.803	.01	<.1	<.01	.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
MYA .089	.5	122.2	22.7	483	.3	18.6	13.7	2132	11.90	5.9	.3	3.5	2.5	19	.7	.1	.5	143	.31	.062	5	106.1	4.84	22	.068	1	5.61	.035	.25	.1	.01	16.2	.2	.17	23	1.6
MYA 091	3.3	33.9	13.7	58	.1	34.8	10.5	552	3.88	5.7	.4	1.4	2.0	28	.1	.2	.2	36	.26	.047	7	28.6	1.19	35	.003	1	2.46	.086	.14	<.1	.01	3.7	.1	.48	6	.7
MYA 092	2.6	30.4	574.4	1037	1.4	4.3	15.3	>9999	7.17	4481.2	.1	40.2	.2	19	4.3	2.2	<.1	75	.12	.036	2	4.4	.07	34	.001	2	.33	.007	.15	.2	.03	3.2	.1	.55	2	.5
MYA 096	4.0	109.5	1628.4	4216	2.7	34.0	20.4	4755	3.56	111.5	.2	11.9	1.1	9	25.6	.9	.1	27	.18	.083	12	12.9	.13	62	.002	3	.58	.009	.27	.1	.06	3.2	.3	.74	2	<.5
MYA 097	5.4	537.1	6592.4	1622	143.4	11.2	4.9	350	4.67	886.9	.2	95.6	1.6	8	3.6	71.8	52.7	14	.03	.042	20	7.7	.02	59	.001	2	.62	.009	.30	.1	.45	1.7	.2	.19	2	2.5
MYA 098	24.5	28.4	206.7	551	1.9	38.8	25.6	2196	3.01	57.0	.2	4.0	1.0	29	4.9	4.8	2.0	65	.88	.086	9	34.6	.48	66	.054	4	1.71	.112	.08	<.1	.02	5.0	.1	<.05	6	<.5
STANDARD DS5#FA-10R	12.4	139.8	25.0	139	.3	24.6	12.3	782	3.02	17.8	5.8	40.0	2.6	49	5.4	3.4	6.1	63	.77	.096	13	183.2	.66	137	.100	17	2.12	.036	.15	4.2	.16	3.7	1.0	<.05	7	4.9

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 2 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sep 20/2003 **SIGNED BY.**........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A303960
1407 - 1651 Harwood St., Vancouver BC V6G 1Y2 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm
03082901	4.2	140.7	141.5	140	.3	43.2	36.6	1054	5.93	51.2	1.1	8.7	3.5	67	.4	1.0	1.9	65
03082902	4.2	104.9	128.9	124	.3	33.7	44.4	1048	5.74	35.0	.6	2.8	2.5	70	.4	1.2	1.2	52
03082904	4.5	95.5	143.9	169	1.0	34.0	31.2	1041	8.41	35.1	.8	4.6	2.5	36	.5	.7	2.2	49
STANDARD	12.3	136.9	25.4	136	.3	23.0	11.9	782	2.92	18.8	5.7	40.0	2.9	46	5.6	3.4	5.9	58

SAMPLE#	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm
03082901	.40	.120	8	33.8	.80	413	.035	<1	2.39	.021	.08	.4	.02	5.3	.1	<.05	7	1.3
03082902	.49	.100	8	28.9	.83	475	.023	<1	2.53	.025	.10	.1	.01	5.6	.1	.07	6	1.2
03082904	.34	.151	10	31.0	.84	255	.014	<1	3.03	.011	.08	.2	.06	5.0	.1	<.05	6	2.7
STANDARD	.73	.089	11	179.6	.67	138	.094	16	2.03	.032	.13	4.3	.16	3.6	1.0	<.05	6	4.5

Standard is STANDARD DS5.

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 2 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sep 20/2003 **SIGNED BY**........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A305245
Box 22, Granisle BC V0J 1W0 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag gm/mt	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	Sr %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Ca %	P %	Cr %	Mg %	Al %	Na %	K %	W %	Hg %	Au** gm/mt
SI	.001	.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	<.01	.02	<.01	<.001	<.001	.001	<.01	.16	<.001	.001	<.01	.02	.54	.01	<.001	<.001	.01
03092301	.005	.160	1.15	2.19	43	.002	.005	.66	3.70	.09	.002	.011	.001	<.01	1.08	.014	<.001	.40	.28	.01	.12	<.001	<.001	2.32
03092302	.001	.005	.01	.04	<2	.001	.001	.30	3.90	.02	.002	<.001	.002	<.01	.99	.011	<.001	.29	.58	.01	.32	<.001	<.001	.02
03092303	.002	.266	8.88	.73	121	.001	.001	.20	4.85	.30	.001	.004	.009	<.01	.07	.020	<.001	.15	.62	<.01	.12	<.001	.001	.23
03092304	<.001	.200	3.01	1.22	42	.001	.002	.73	7.20	.02	<.001	.006	.004	<.01	.14	.052	<.001	.68	2.31	<.01	.40	<.001	<.001	.13
03092310	<.001	.073	34.62	5.53	740	.001	.002	.71	3.71	.01	<.001	.034	.069	.02	.10	.031	.004	.55	1.23	<.01	.09	<.001	<.001	.05
STANDARD R-2/AU-1	.049	.567	1.48	4.21	158	.373	.045	.21	21.94	.26	.167	.030	.132	<.01	2.41	.080	.072	1.77	1.58	.20	.54	.079	.188	3.40

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 24 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 12/03 **SIGNED BY**.......... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Ogryzlo, Peter File # A305244
Box 22, Granisle BC V0J 1W0 Submitted by: Peter Ogryzlo

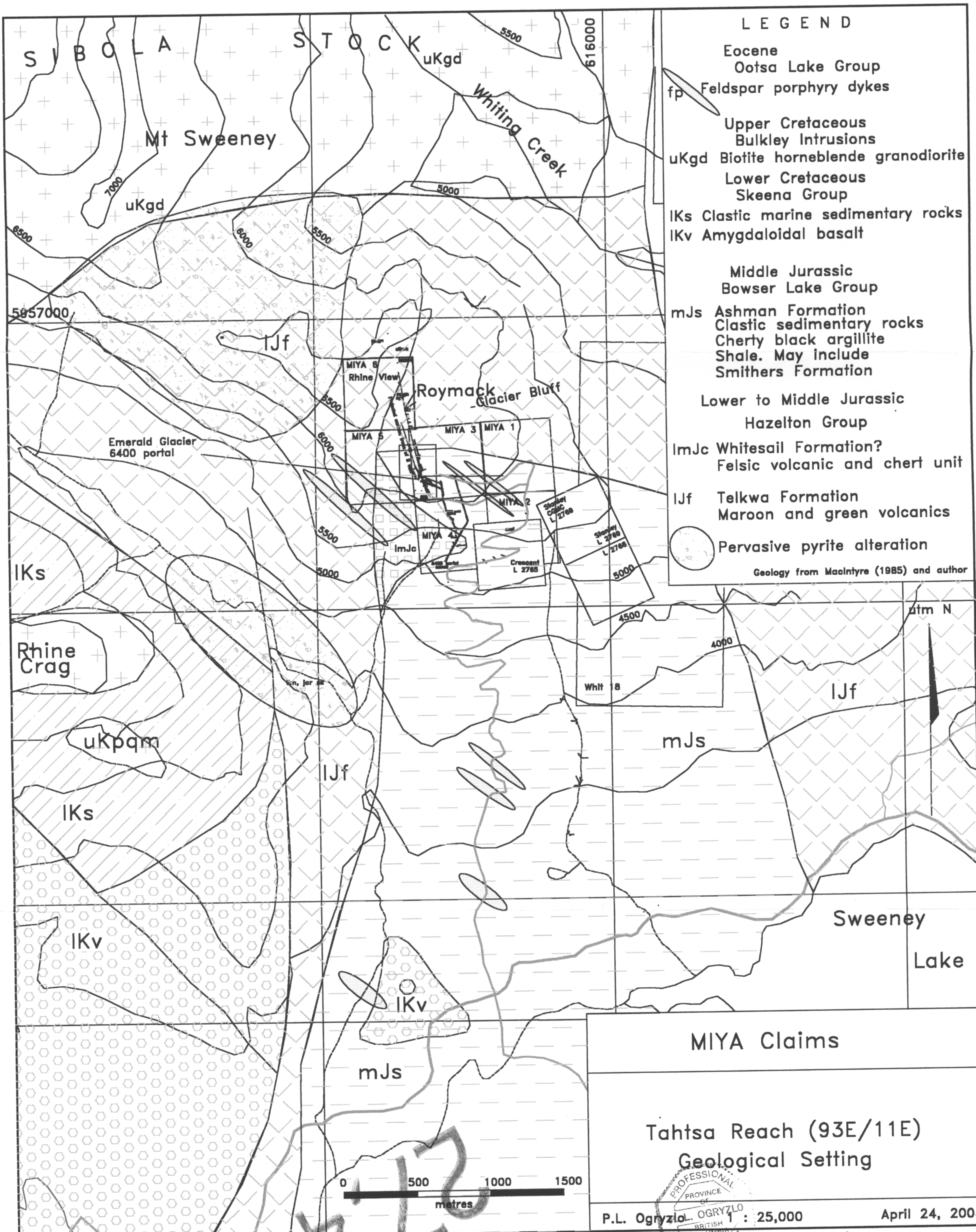
SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm
SI	.2	.5	.5	1	<.1	.3	<.1	10	.11	<.5	<.1	<.5	<.1	2	<.1	<.1	<.1	<1
03082802	.6	34.5	12.1	76	.1	31.3	11.5	165	3.24	75.8	.1	7.1	1.1	47	.2	1.2	<.1	42
03082803	4.5	40.7	69.4	133	.3	36.3	24.1	2485	6.02	36.7	.1	1.1	.8	14	.7	4.4	.3	41
03090102	41.2	21.2	47.8	194	.1	5.0	13.2	554	7.16	84.8	.4	<.5	.4	22	.6	8.3	.1	17
1-68556	8.0	17.2	13.3	133	.4	3.1	12.2	1010	2.83	89.2	.3	<.5	.4	22	.5	.9	.1	18
1-68557	1.2	25.1	13.3	86	.1	2.9	10.0	1084	3.21	30.6	<.1	<.5	.3	68	.2	1.2	.1	17
1-68558	1.0	255.6	5392.0	2406	10.8	2.1	9.8	3230	4.01	61.7	.1	13.7	.6	3	9.5	2.0	<.1	17
1-68559	3.2	17.1	39.8	101	.6	4.8	11.6	1975	5.85	39.2	.1	<.5	.5	93	.4	1.4	.1	22
1-68560	1.1	25.8	21.2	72	.1	.6	10.6	1171	3.76	24.7	.1	<.5	.4	63	.1	2.1	.1	51
1-68561	2.3	6.9	14.5	70	.7	2.4	3.7	2627	2.98	38.3	<.1	<.5	.3	138	.3	1.7	.1	4
1-68562	1.7	3.0	14.3	119	.2	3.2	4.2	2319	4.31	29.3	.1	<.5	.6	70	.5	.4	<.1	16
RE 1-68562	1.6	2.9	13.0	119	.2	3.3	4.1	2267	4.22	28.4	.1	1.2	.5	65	.5	.4	<.1	17
1-68563	1.4	5.7	18.8	37	.7	4.7	9.7	1610	4.00	118.0	<.1	1.7	.4	45	.1	.9	.1	14
1-68564	.3	3.4	7.7	68	.2	3.8	8.5	4102	5.89	73.0	<.1	1.5	.2	105	.1	.7	<.1	32
STANDARD DS5	12.1	138.7	27.0	136	.3	24.5	12.1	764	3.03	19.2	5.9	41.8	2.5	48	5.3	3.6	6.0	59

SAMPLE#	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Sample gm
SI	.11	<.001	<1	1.6	<.01	3	.004	1	.01	.457	<.01	<.1	<.01	.1	<.1	.11	<1	<.5	-
03082802	.48	.042	10	34.4	.33	59	.042	2	2.17	.129	.33	.1	<.01	2.7	.1	.12	6	<.5	2800
03082803	.55	.067	8	25.6	.31	41	.053	2	2.08	.020	.03	<.1	<.01	3.8	.1	.06	7	<.5	2700
03090102	.53	.349	8	2.0	.26	98	.002	2	1.47	.022	.17	.2	.01	2.9	.1	.80	2	2.0	1800
1-68556	.31	.024	8	1.7	.50	118	<.001	1	1.45	.017	.13	<.1	.02	2.5	.2	.12	3	.8	1500
1-68557	3.70	.022	9	2.7	.44	78	.002	2	2.24	.180	.11	<.1	<.01	2.7	.1	.36	5	<.5	1400
1-68558	.18	.061	3	2.0	.50	72	.002	2	1.38	.004	.21	.1	.05	2.5	.1	1.00	3	.6	2000
1-68559	4.19	.092	7	2.0	1.10	52	<.001	2	1.32	.018	.19	.1	.01	6.4	.1	3.22	3	1.7	2100
1-68560	2.44	.095	6	1.0	.58	39	<.001	3	.87	.038	.08	<.1	.01	7.7	<.1	.53	3	<.5	1600
1-68561	6.88	.024	6	1.7	1.14	50	.002	1	.26	.014	.10	.2	.04	2.7	.1	.90	<1	.5	2000
1-68562	2.27	.104	6	1.2	.47	305	<.001	<1	.66	.028	.11	<.1	.17	3.7	.2	.48	2	<.5	1900
RE 1-68562	2.21	.098	6	1.0	.46	320	.001	3	.63	.025	.10	<.1	.14	3.3	.2	.45	1	<.5	-
1-68563	2.69	.046	4	2.2	.79	44	.003	3	.37	.014	.17	.1	.03	3.4	.1	1.87	1	<.5	1700
1-68564	6.11	.052	6	3.3	2.03	89	<.001	4	.26	.015	.09	.1	.01	7.1	<.1	1.30	1	<.5	1500
STANDARD DS5	.76	.089	11	179.4	.68	137	.094	18	2.10	.033	.13	4.4	.17	3.2	1.0	<.05	6	4.9	-

GROUP 1DX - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C <u>Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.</u>

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 24 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 13/03 **SIGNED BY**..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA


LEGEND
Eocene
Ootsa Lake Group
fp Feldspar porphyry dykes
Upper Cretaceous
Bulkley Intrusions
uKgd Biotite horneblende granodiorite
Lower Cretaceous
Skeena Group
lKs Clastic marine sedimentary rocks
lKv Amygdaloidal basalt
Middle Jurassic
Bowser Lake Group
mJs Ashman Formation
Clastic sedimentary rocks
Cherty black argillite
Shale. May include
Smithers Formation
Lower to Middle Jurassic
Hazelton Group
lmJc Whitesail Formation?
Felsic volcanic and chert unit
lJf Telkwa Formation
Maroon and green volcanics
Pervasive pyrite alteration
Geology from MacIntyre (1985) and author
SIBOLA STOCK
Mt Sweeney
Whiting Creek
uKgd
616000
5957000
lJf
MIYA 6
Rhine View
Roymack
Glacier Bluff
MIYA 5
MIYA 3
MIYA 1
MIYA 2
MIYA 4
Emerald Glacier
6400 portal
lmJc
Crescent
L 2765
Stanley
L 2769
Whit 18
lKs
Rhine Crag
uKpqm
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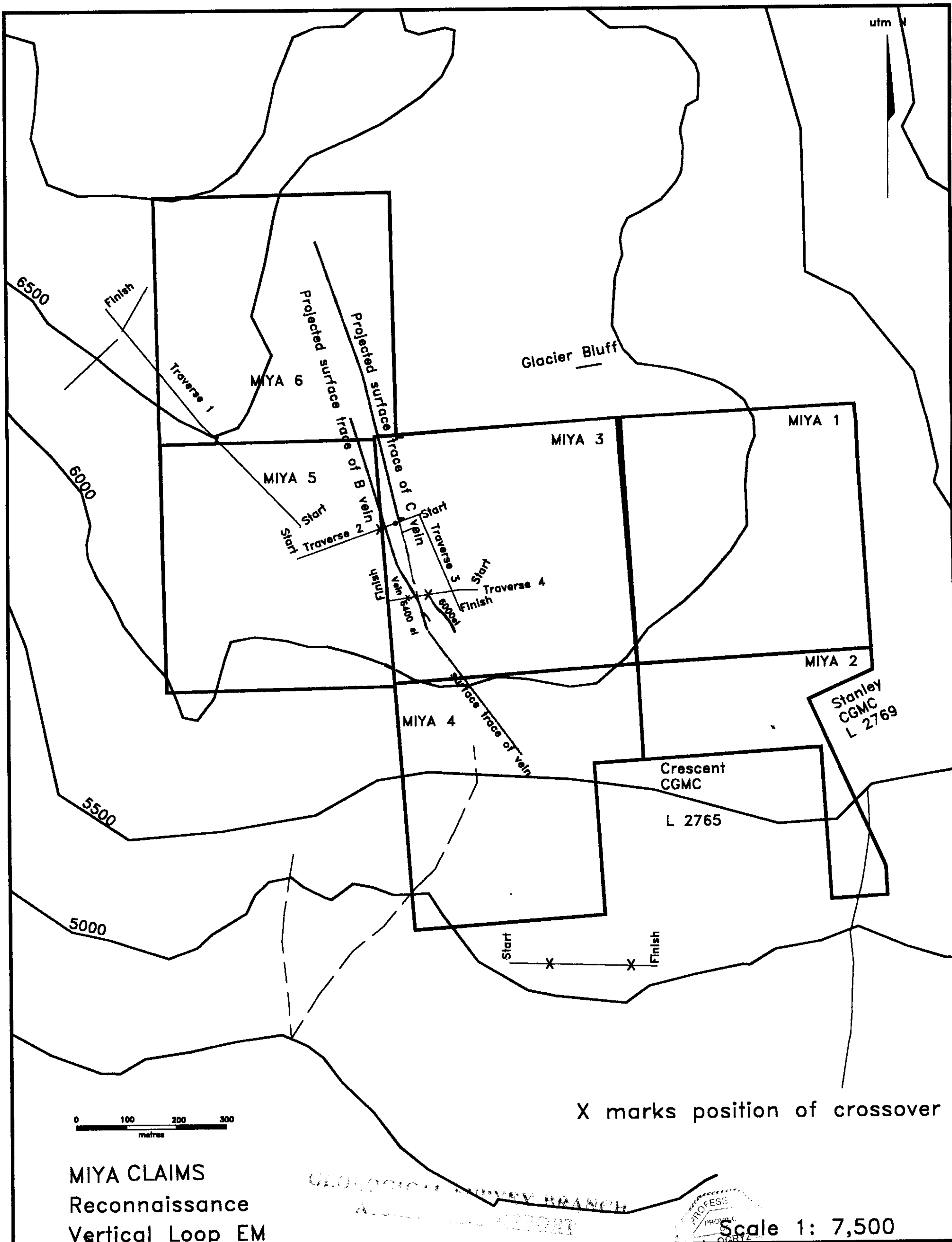
metres
MIYA Claims
Tahtsa Reach (93E/11E)
Geological Setting
P.L. Ogryzlo 1 : 25,000 April 24, 2004



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5500
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Start
MIYA 6
MIYA 5
Projected surface trace of B vein
Projected surface trace of C vein
Start
Traverse 2
Start
Traverse 3
Start
Traverse 4
Finish
Finish
Vein 6400 el
6000el
Glacier Bluff
MIYA 3
MIYA 1
MIYA 2
MIYA 4
Surface trace of vein
Stanley
CGMC
L 2769
Crescent
CGMC
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MIYA CLAIMS
Reconnaissance
Vertical Loop EM
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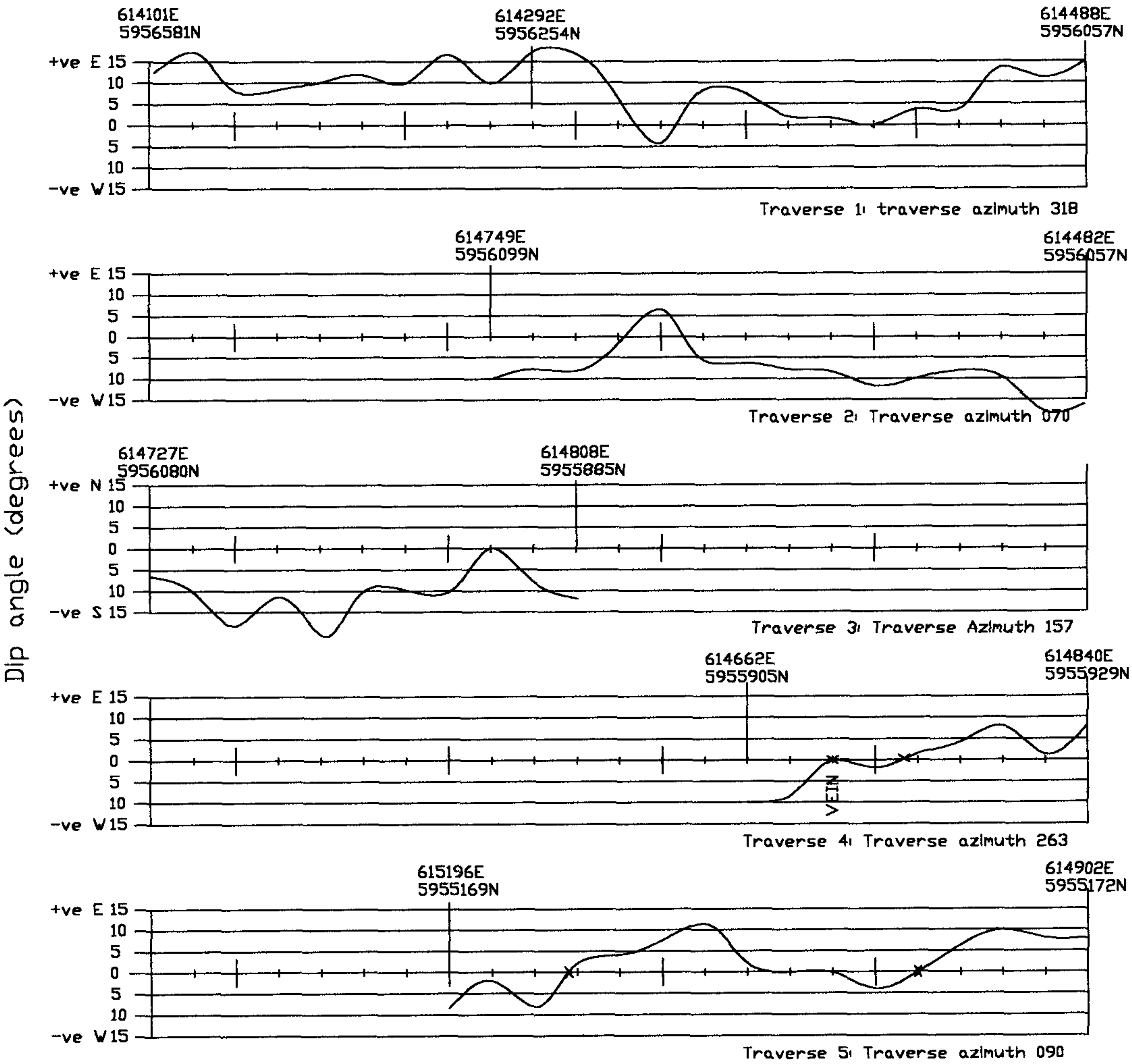
27,446



INSTRUMENTATION

Sharpe SE 200 VLEM

Operating frequencey 1250 Hz

Tx-Rx separation 40m

In Line array.

Rx Tx

SCALE IN METRES

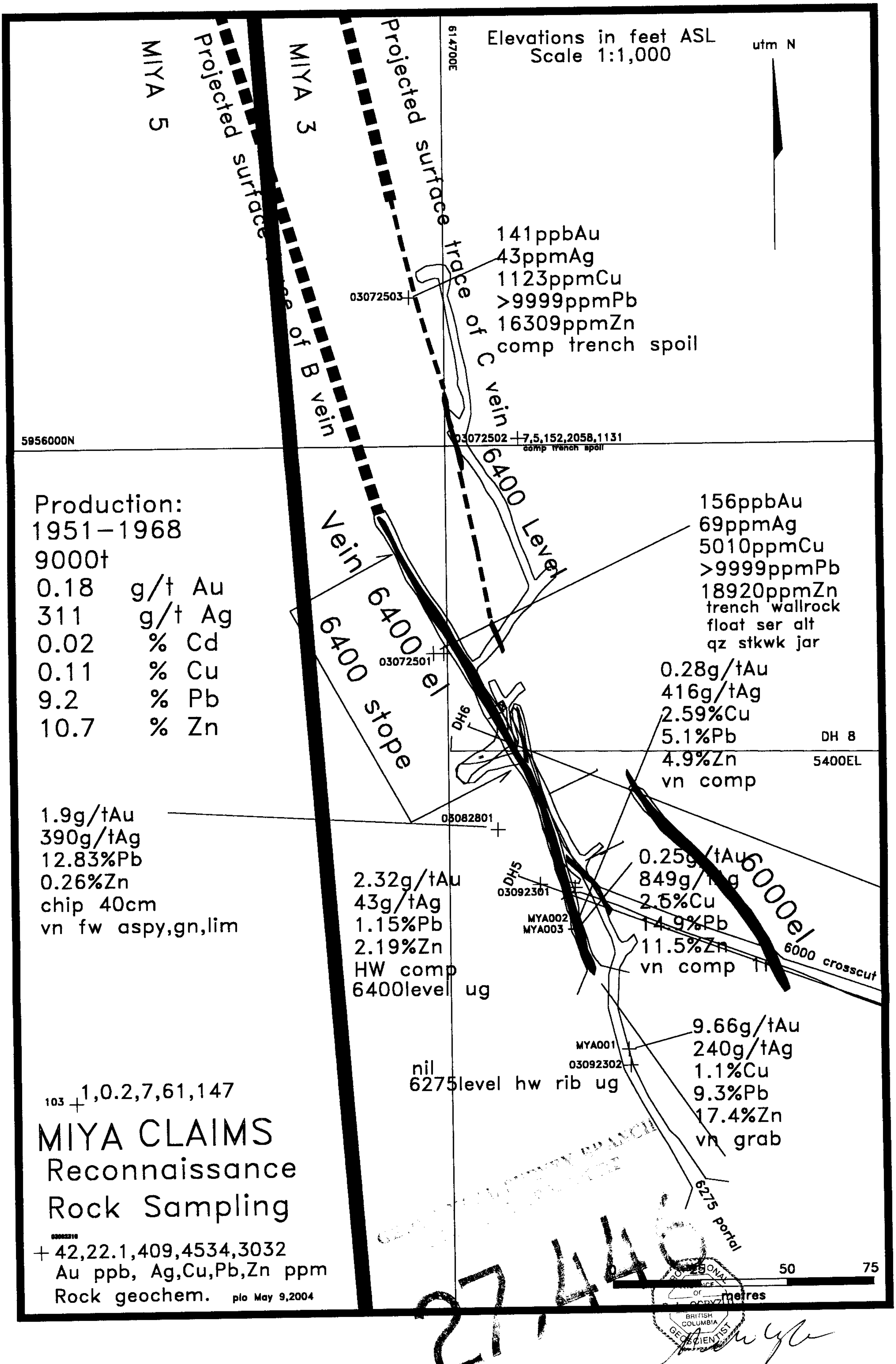
Scale 1: 2,500

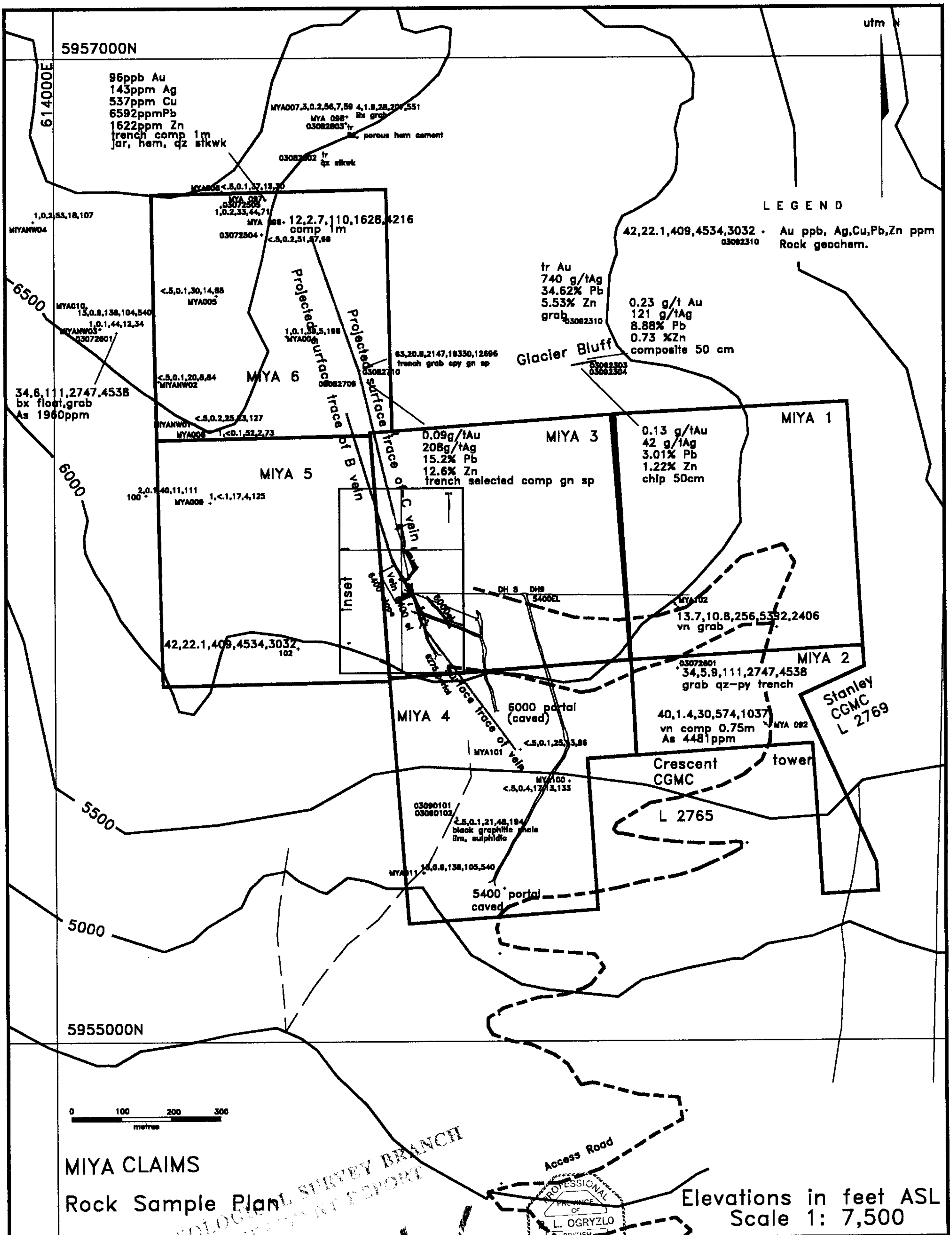
MIYA Mineral Claims

SE 200 VLEM Survey

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF P. L. OGRYZLO BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

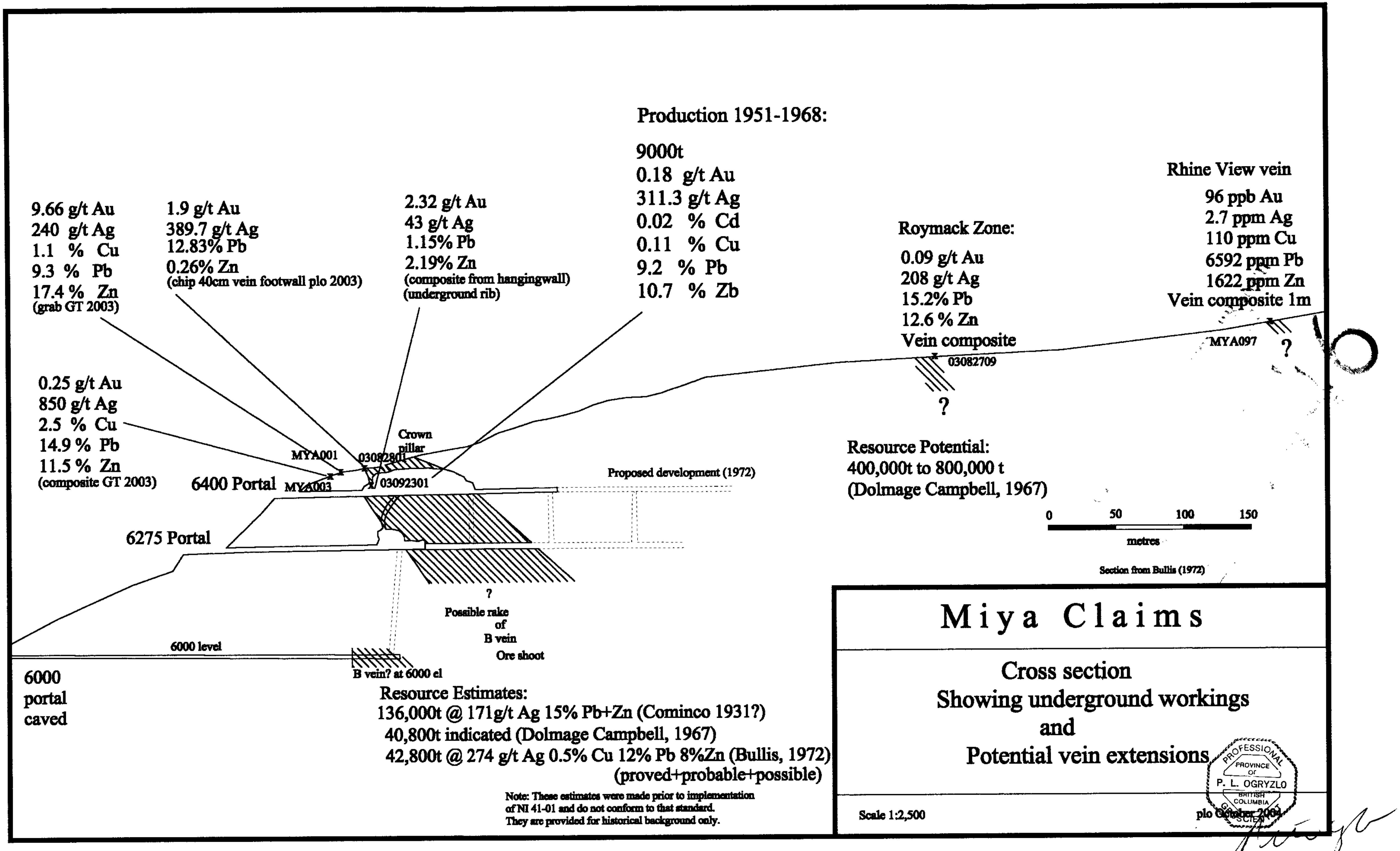
27,446


Elevations in feet ASL
Scale 1:1,000
utm N
61470OE
MIYA 5
MIYA 3
Projected surface trace of B vein
Projected surface trace of C vein
5956000N
141ppbAu
43ppmAg
1123ppmCu
>9999ppmPb
16309ppmZn
comp trench spoil
03072503
03072502 7,5,152,2058,1131
comp trench spoil
6400 Level
Production:
1951-1968
9000t
0.18 g/t Au
311 g/t Ag
0.02 % Cd
0.11 % Cu
9.2 % Pb
10.7 % Zn
Vein 6400 el
6400 stope
03072501
156ppbAu
69ppmAg
5010ppmCu
>9999ppmPb
18920ppmZn
trench wallrock
float ser alt
qz stkwk jar
0.28g/tAu
416g/tAg
2.59%Cu
5.1%Pb
4.9%Zn
vn comp
DH 8
5400EL
DH6
1.9g/tAu
390g/tAg
12.83%Pb
0.26%Zn
chip 40cm
vn fw aspy,gn,lim
03082801
DH5
03092301
2.32g/tAu
43g/tAg
1.15%Pb
2.19%Zn
HW comp
6400level ug
MYA002
MYA003
0.25g/tAu
849g/tAg
2.5%Cu
14.9%Pb
11.5%Zn
vn comp
6000el
6000 crosscut
MYA001
03092302
9.66g/tAu
240g/tAg
1.1%Cu
9.3%Pb
17.4%Zn
vn grab
nil
6275level hw rib ug
6275 portal
103 1,0.2,7,61,147
MIYA CLAIMS
Reconnaissance
Rock Sampling
42,22.1,409,4534,3032
Au ppb, Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn ppm
Rock geochem.
plo May 9,2004
0 25 50 75
metres
27,446
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST



PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
L. OGRYZLO
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

27,446


Production 1951-1968:
9000t
0.18 g/t Au
311.3 g/t Ag
0.02 % Cd
0.11 % Cu
9.2 % Pb
10.7 % Zb
9.66 g/t Au
240 g/t Ag
1.1 % Cu
9.3 % Pb
17.4 % Zn
(grab GT 2003)
1.9 g/t Au
389.7 g/t Ag
12.83% Pb
0.26% Zn
(chip 40cm vein footwall plo 2003)
2.32 g/t Au
43 g/t Ag
1.15% Pb
2.19% Zn
(composite from hangingwall)
(underground rib)
Roymack Zone:
0.09 g/t Au
208 g/t Ag
15.2% Pb
12.6 % Zn
Vein composite
03082709
Rhine View vein
96 ppb Au
2.7 ppm Ag
110 ppm Cu
6592 ppm Pb
1622 ppm Zn
Vein composite 1m
MYA097
0.25 g/t Au
850 g/t Ag
2.5 % Cu
14.9 % Pb
11.5 % Zn
(composite GT 2003)
MYA001
03082801
Crown pillar
6400 Portal
MYA003
03092301
Proposed development (1972)
Resource Potential:
400,000t to 800,000 t
(Dolmage Campbell, 1967)
0 50 100 150
metres
Section from Bullis (1972)
6275 Portal
Possible rake of B vein Ore shoot
6000 level
B vein? at 6000 el
6000 portal caved
Resource Estimates:
136,000t @ 171g/t Ag 15% Pb+Zn (Cominco 1931?)
40,800t indicated (Dolmage Campbell, 1967)
42,800t @ 274 g/t Ag 0.5% Cu 12% Pb 8%Zn (Bullis, 1972) (proved+probable+possible)
Note: These estimates were made prior to implementation of NI 41-01 and do not conform to that standard. They are provided for historical background only.
Miya Claims
Cross section Showing underground workings and Potential vein extensions
Scale 1:2,500
plo October 2004
PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF P. L. OGRYZLO BRITISH COLUMBIA