TRIM 092C050 NTS 92 C/8 E
UTM 5366500 N, 424500 E (NAD 83)

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE SUNLOCH CLAIM (SUNRO COPPER-SILVER-GOLD MINE) JORDAN RIVER, B.C.

by

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Sunloch Claim consists of one staked 4-post mineral claim comprising 20 units (2.0 X 2.5 km). The claim is located 2-4 kilometres north of River Jordan, B.C. A network of well maintained all-weather logging roads can be used to access the claim. The claims lie within the Victoria Mining Division.

The Sunloch-Gabbro (abbreviated to Sunro) copper deposit is classified as a thoeleiitic intrusive and extrusive hosted shear zone related epigenetic vein and/or replacement mineralization featuring Ni-Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphides. From 1962 to 1978 a total of 1,329,034 tonnes was mined and milled underground. Production figures from shipped concentrate total 30,322,666 pounds copper, 72,746 ounces silver and 6,530 ounces gold (source: MINFILE) Significant minerals in the Sunloch deposit include chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, pentlandite, native copper, and cubanite. The dimensions of the River Zone (where most production came from) are 340 X 335 X 30 meters. Presently there is an indicated resource of 1,030,465 tonnes @ 1.47% Cu, and indicated reserves of 423,782 tonnes @ 1.33% Cu (source: Northern Miner, Dec. 27, 1973).

A summary of production from the underground workings of the Sunro Mine (Source-MINFILE Number 092C 073) are summarized as follows:

Production Year	Tonnes Mined and Milled	Kilograms Cu Recovered	Grams Ag Recovered	Grams Au Recovered
1978	?	2,143	435	31
1975	?	53,735	9,331	902
1974	219,088	2,041,308	382,847	32,067
1973	248,230	1,994,811	317,873	29,330
1972	114,305	385,796	69,018	2,861
1968	138,384	1,029,658	219,712	16,796
1967	137,871	1,360,770	102,329	14,307
1966	97,685	842,770	124,412	12,441
1963	242,829	3,774,793	594,814	56,483
1962	130,642	2,298,487	441,880	37,883

Recovered Metals Totals= 1,329,034 tonnes @
13,754,271 Kg Cu, 2,262,651 gm Ag, 203,101 gm Au.

Average 'recovered' grade of ore = 1.04% Cu, 1.7 gm/tonne Ag, & 0.15 gm/tonne Au. This estimate is based on production figures from shipped copper concentrate (MINFILE production report, Number 092C 073, 1962-78).

There are 16 known zones of Cu-Ag-Au bearing mineralization present on the Sunloch claim. The River and Cave Zones are the two main zones which have past production and reserves. The River Zone trends 150 degrees and dips 70-80 degrees SW, and is traced along strike for 340 m and to a depth of 340 m and is 1-30 m wide. Most of the past production has come from the River Zone. The Cave Zone is located 200 m SW of the River Zone and trends 140 degrees dipping steeply SW. The Cave Zone is traced along strike 460 m and vertically 150 m and contains widely spaced sulphide mineralization over a 40 m width. Mineralization in the River and Cave Zones are hosted in hornblendized basalt and consists of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, cubanite, native copper and pentlandite. Much of the pyrite has a colloform texture. A small amount of native copper occurs as disseminated grains and as leaf-like coatings occurs in several drill holes adjacent to the mine. Scattered grains of magnetite are common throughout mineralized and non-mineralized basalt.

The Sunro has never been systematically evaluated for Au-Ag-Ni-Co-Cr-Pt-Pd. There is historic evidence for significant enrichment of various minerals common in mafic hosted copper deposits (e.g. pyrrhotite-pentladite-cubanite-pentlandite and native copper) The gabbro intrusive body (and related mafic dykes and sills) hosts several areas of copper-bearing sulphide mineralization such as the Bend and Hornet Zones. Gabbro-hosted copper zones occur as late-stage silica and pyrite-pyrrhotite vein and/or replacement. It is postulated there may exist cumulate zones (i.e fractional crystallization resulting in a crystal mush with heavier elements such as Fe-Cr-Ni-Co resulting in crudely layered intrusives) settling by gravity into a paleo-topographic valley or sink. Within the cumulate zone of the gabbro, there is a possibility of discovering elevated values in platinum group elements.

A program of soil and rock chip sampling was carried out on the Sunloch claim from March 2, 2004 to March 7, 2004 by the writer. Rock chip sample locations are shown in Figure 4, and highlights of rock chip samples are summarized in the following table:

Rock Sample Number	Location	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
S-04-AR-1	Bend Zone	7334	3.8	32
S-04-AR-2	Winkler Zone	7942	2.8	90
S-04-AR-3	River Adit Zone	>10000	21.6	720
S-04-AR-4	Tiger Zone	4367	1.6	37
S-04-AR-5	Yellow Cliff Zone	7159	4.6	165
S-04-AR-6	Cave Zone	>10000	35.6	960

Highlights of soil samples are summarized in the following table:
(Note- Jordan River was used as a grid reference 9+50 E and the direction of flow of the Jordan River was used as grid south (all readings are in meters), e.g. all easting less than 9+50 E will be on the northwest side of Jordan River and all easting greater than 9+50 E will be on the southeast side of Jordan River. Southing grid reference starts at 8+50 S near the River Zone and follows the Jordan River downstream to 24+50 S at the Yellow Cliff Zone. See Figure 5).

Zone Name	Easting (m)	Southing (m)	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
River Zone	10+00 E	10+00 S	>10000	9.6	110
River Zone	10+00 E	10+50 S	3887	1.4	45
River Zone	10+00 E	11+00 S	3385	3.4	115
Cave Zone	10+00 E	11+50 S	3156	1.3	90
Cave Zone	10+00 E	12+00 S	1763	0.3	19
Cave Zone	10+00 E	12+50 S	2603	9.3	450
Centre Zone	9+00 E	11+75 S	3345	1.4	85
Centre Zone	9+00 E	12+00 S	5590	2.1	180
Turnbull Zone	9+00 E	12+50 S	1062	0.5	41
Turnbull Zone	9+00 E	13+00 S	6762	2.3	120
Bend Zone	9+00 E	16+00 S	537	0.3	540
Bend Zone	9+00 E	17+00 S	330	0.3	1420
Bend Zone	9+00 E	17+50 S	627	0.5	105
Stewart Zone	11+00 E	19+00 S	995	0.3	14
Winkler Zone	11+00 E	21+00 S	637	0.8	130
Winkler Zone	11+00 E	21+25 S	1237	11.0	920
Tiger Zone	11+50 E	23+00 S	4108	0.7	19
Tiger Zone	11+00 E	23+00 S	935	0.5	65
Tiger Zone	10+50 E	23+00 S	1720	1.2	90
Tiger Zone	10+00 E	23+00 S	764	3.6	150
Yellow Cliff Zone	10+00 E	24+50 S	4332	1.3	10

A program of trenching and IP geophysics, geological mapping, trenching and core drilling is recommended to outline the dimension and grade of the copper-silver-gold bearing mineralization present on the Sunloch claim. A proposed budget of $250,000 is recommended to complete a preliminary phase of diamond drilling and trench sampling. Contingent on these results, a second phase of underground exploration and development work is recommended (proposed budget of $1,500,000).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared to describe and evaluate geological data on the Sunloch 4-post mineral claim staked over the central portion of a block of forfeited crown grants covering the old workings of the Sunloch-Gabbro mine. The purpose of this report is to identify known and postulated Cu-Ag-Au (Pt-Pd) bearing mineralization within the property as well as describing related geological features such as lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralogy.

The author has been on the property. This report is based on published and unpublished information, maps, reports, and field notes. The report was prepared for filing as assessment work on the Sunloch claim.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Sunloch claim is situated in the Victoria Mining Division, approximately 3 kilometres north-northeast of River Jordan, B.C. (Figures 1 and 2).

The claims are located on trim map sheet NTS 092C050 (NTS 92 C/8 E) at latitude 48 26' 54" N, longitude 124 01' 59" W.

Road access is via the logging roads on either side of Jordan River. The west side of Jordan River has a locked gate. Road access on the east side of Jordan River is restricted during weekdays when active log hauling trucks use this road.

The property is on mountainous terrain with moderate slopes rising from 100 m (328 ft) to 400 m (1,312 feet) above sea level. Mature and second growth fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (red and yellow) are abundant

The area is affected by a maritime coastal climate with abundant precipitation in the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures throughout the year. Due to the low elevations and coastal climate, recommended work season is year-round.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS (Figure 2)

The property consists of one staked 4-post claim situated in the Victoria Mining Division. Details of the claim are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Ownership
Sunloch	404235	20	August 7, 2003	August 7, 2007^	*

* Claim is registered to Andris A. Kikauka (FMC 114051).

^ Claim anniversary moved forward 3 years based on acceptance of filing this report with the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Province of British Columbia.

The total area covered by the claims is 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres).

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Sunloch claim. A portion of the Sunloch claim is affected by the B.C. Hydro right of way that maintains a buffer zone for water release from the dam situated upriver at Diversion Reservoir.

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

1915- The discovery of copper in Jordan River by George Winkler.

1917- The property is bonded to Sunloch Mining Co. and performed narrow-gauge railway construction, diamond drill holes, and small amount of underground workings.

1919, 1920- Consolidated Mining & Smelting acquired the Sunloch property and carried out 3,776 ft (1,150.9 m) of diamond drilling and short underground workings followed copper mineralization in the River, Center and Cave Zones. Operations were suspended in 1920 with several hundred tons of copper ore stored in a cribbing at the portal of the Cave Adit. The Gabbro property was also developed by driving short adits and open cuts on the Hornet and Winkler Zones.

1949-1950 Hedley-Mascot Gold Mines Ltd optioned the Sunloch and Gabbro property and carried out 13,406 ft (4,086.2 m) of diamond drilling and estimated 600,000 tons of milling grade copper ore, mostly from the River Zone

1955 An additional 2,000 ft (609.6 m) of diamond drilling with extensive surface exploration that included soil & trench sampling and EM & magnetometer geophysical surveys.

1956- Sunro Mines Ltd consolidated the Sunloch and Gabbro properties and carried out road construction and an adit was driven at 100 ft (30.5 m) above sea level elevation for distance of 4,349 ft (1,325.6 m). Compressor house, machine shop and explosive magazine were constructed.

1957- Adit extended 3,456 ft (1,053.4 m) to a total of 7,805 ft (2,379 m) with some drifting on ore zones started.

1960- Cowichan Copper Co Ltd obtained an operating lease from Consolidated Mining and Smelting of Canada Ltd and underground workings were re-opened.

1961- Rehabilitation of surface plant at Sunro main adit (River Zone). Raise for ventilation driven to surface, with drifting, cross cutting, raising, and chamber slashing were done in preparation for installation of mill and crushing plant. Work consisted of

700 ft (213.4 m) of drifting, 140 ft (42.7 m) of cross cutting, 925 ft (281.9 m) of raising and excavating 143,000 cu ft for a mill room, 74,600 cu ft for a crushing chamber, 35,600 cu ft for a fine ore bin, and 11,200 cu ft for a mill workshop. A compressor house was re-built and compressors and electric hookups installed. Crushing plant and mill installed with construction of mine and ground office, warehouse and dry-house.
1962- Production started May 1st . Initial mill rate of 600 tons/day was raised to 1,000 tons/day by the end of the year. Concentrate loaded onto 5 ton containers mounted on flat-cars and transferred to trucks at portal. The containers were transported 58 miles (93.3 km) to Hatch Point loading dock. Tailings were pumped to the portal, and then pumped an additional 5,000 ft (1,524 m) for disposal in tidewater.

1963- Mining concentrated on the "B" and "C" ore lenses within the NW trending and steeply SW dipping River Zone. No 1 shaft sunk to 486 ft below the 5100 level and raised 50 ft above the 5100 level. Crusher station located on 4700 level in No 1 shaft. Raise driven from 5700 level in River adit to the 5900 level "Upper C Zone". Considerable drifting and raising was done to develop the ore. Improvements were made to the crushing plant by installing a cone crusher. Additional work consisted of 536 ft of shaft sinking, 3,703 ft of raising, 3,394 ft of drifting, and 13,954 ft of diamond drilling in 116 drill holes. Caving developed in the "B" stope and a collapse occurred on December 5th . As a consequence, flooding caused the 5100 level adit to cave in 1,700 and 4,300 ft from the portal. The cave at 1,700 ft went through to surface. Subsequent investigation indicated that the 2 collapses at 1,700 & 4,300 ft in the 5100 level adit were at the location of the first 2 by-passes (Reg Neill, personal communication).

1964, 1965- Rehabilitaion of the River Zone included opening the 5100 level to the collapsed "B" stope and several modifications were made to by-pass the "B" stope and carry on developing ore in the southeast extension of the River Zone. The "C" Zone was developed by 72 ft of drifting, 551 ft of raising, and 2,773 ft of diamond drilling on the "C" and "D" Zones. Concentrate storage building was built.

1966- River Zone development work on the "D" stope and on the shaft area of the "B" Zone. Stope development work started on "D" Zone on the 5100 level and a raise was driven to connect the Cave Zone adit. In the lower "B" Zone an ore transfer raise was driven from the shaft crushing station to intersect 5100 level south of the main crushing plant. Development drifting and cross cutting totalled 1,587 ft and raising 1,592 ft. Underground diamond drilling totalled 6,947 ft. Most of the ore mined and milled came from the "C" Zone.

1967- production figures are 5,187 ft of drifting, 2.066 ft of raising, 48,356 ft of longhole drilling

1968- Cuna Copper Mines Ltd took over production and completed 1,903 ft of drifting and cross cutting, 1,492 ft of raising, and 377 ft of diamond drilling. Production ceased November 1, 1968.

1969- Dison Development Ltd took over maintenance of equipment

1970- Perching Development Ltd took over a soperator and completed 1,550 ft of drifting and cross cutting, 108 ft of raising and 1,648 ft of diamond drilling
1971- 2,399 ft of cross cutting and drifting, 226 ft of raising, 3,612 tons slashed, 6,015 ft of diamond drilling, all mill equipment rehabilitated.

1973-78-Jordan River Mines Ltd acquired control of the Sunro Mine and continued development work. The copper recovery from their milling process was calculated at 93%. Concentrate grade equals 25% Cu. Milling and mining costs were approximately $0.32/lb and shipping and smelting costs were approximately $0.20/lb. This data regarding Sunro Mine economics led to the calculated cut-off grades of: 0.78% Cu for ore zones wider than 12 ft, and 1.20% Cu for ore zones 5-12 ft wide. In 1973 the company compiled sampling results to estimate a resource and came up with the following data: Possible ore in the Cave Zone between 54 and 57 is listed at 160,400 tons grading 1.07% Cu. Possible ore in River Zone below 5100 level is stated at 156,032 tons grading 1.48% Cu. Based on measured and drill indicated sampled and assayed mineralization, the River Zone and Cave Zone had a listed mineral inventory of 1,136,240 short tons @ 1.47% Cu in "proven" category and 467,184 short tons @ 1.33% Cu in "probable" category (Meusy, 1973, internal report by the mine geologist). Grade and tonnage results could be upgraded to NI 43-101 standards of mineral inventory, for the purpose of listing resource and reserve estimates, by performing a program of fieldwork and data verification (in order to comply with a public company trading on the TSX venture exchange, see section 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101). The above listed mineral inventories are historic and do not comply with current NI 43-101 categories of resource and reserve estimates.

A summary of production from the underground workings of the Sunro Mine (MINFILE Number 092C 073) are summarized as follows:

Production Year	Tonnes Mined and Milled	Kilograms Cu Recovered	Grams Ag Recovered	Grams Au Recovered
1978	?	2,143	435	31
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Recovered Metals Totals= 1,329,034 tonnes @
13,754,271 Kg Cu, 2,262,651 gm Ag, 203,101 gm Au.

Average 'recovered' grade of ore = 1.04% Cu, 1.7 gm/tonne Ag, & 0.15 gm/tonne Au.

5.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Leech River Fault is a reverse or thrust fault that strikes east and dips 45-75 north, and is at least 40 miles long and may be over 140 miles long as it is traced east into USA where it is called Devils Mountain Fault. The Leech River Fault is a remarkably linear feature that formed in an active plate margin tectonic regime. As a result, Eocene Leech River Fault movement was coeval with the emplacement of the Metchosin and Sooke mafic volcanic/intrusive complex. North of the Leech River Fault, a distinctly more mountainous terrain is underlain by Cretaceous Leech River Formation amphibolite to upper greenschist grade metamorphic rocks (biotite-garnet-staurolite schist, mica-rich phyllite, and chloritic amphibolite). The Leech River Formation protolith consisted of Cretaceous sediments (probably shale and interbedded sandstone and arkose) and minor volcanic rocks (intermediate tuffs/flows).

Within 500-2,000 m north of the Leech River Fault, there are east-west trending, steeply dipping gold-bearing quartz veins reported east and west of the Jordan River valley (in the area of Valentine Mountain and Walker Creek, see MINFILE 092C 079, 105, 106, 107). Gold-bearing uartz-sulphide veins with sparse sulphides (including marcasite and arsenopyrite) are found in the Valentine Mtn area (Fairchild, 1982). Similar high-grade gold quartz vein are also found in the Blewett Pass Mining District of Chelan County in Washington State which is located near the east end of the Leech River/Devils Mountain Fault (Klobusicky, 1969). Both Valentine Mtn and Blewett Pass Mining District share similar geological features with respect to narrow quartz veins with high-grade coarse native gold.

The Leech River fault is not on the Sunloch claim and occurs 2 km north of the claim. Major movement along this fault may be coeval with the emplacement of the Sunro copper-silver-gold deposits (Eocene, 48-55 Ma).

The Metchosin Volcanics form an 8-16 km wide belt that extends west-northwest across the southwest edge of Vancouver Island. The volcanics consist mainly of basalt and occasional diabase as dykes. Near the Sunro mine they include porphyritic and non-porphyritic amygdaloidal varieties; beyond the mine area, well developed pillow lavas, flow breccias and fragmental types are found. The Metchosin flows generally trend 120-130 degrees and dip 15-30 degrees north as well as dipping near vertical or steeply southward. Eocene Metchosin basalt in the area of the Sunro Mine contains minor amounts of diabase. There is some debate as to whether the diabase is intruded as a late dyke or whether the diabase is part of a contorted flow regime that is coeval with the basalt, but in any case it appears that both the basalt and diabase were formed 48-55 Ma (Eocene) in a rather spectacular "docking" of separate continental and oceanic terrains (i.e. active plate subduction and hot spots). The seamount build up of lava and its related tectonic regime resulted in powerful and long-lived volcanic event which is coeval with the formation of the laterally extensive and linear Leech River Fault. Extensive areas of Eocene basalt have also been described from the Olympic Peninsula across Juan de Fuca Strait.

The Metchosin volcanics are cut by a coeval and/or younger Sooke Gabbro to which the copper-silver-gold mineralization is genetically related to. The Sooke gabbro is regionally extensive and is found 1-5 km east of Sooke, B.C. where it occupies a 3,000 X 5,000 m area from Whiffin Spit to Alldridge Point (near Beechy Head). The East Sooke portion of the Sooke Gabbro is well exposed at Beechy Head where repetitive textural and compositional layering is evident as well as a 120 degree lithology trend, with strong 000 and 060 trending regional scale lineaments. The late stage differentiates of the Sooke gabbro are genetically related to the Willow Grouse Cu-Fe-Ag-Au-Pd-Pt bearing sulphide mineralization (MINFILE 092B010). The Willow Grouse has similar geological features as the Hornet and Bend Zones on the Sunloch claim which are all sulphide vein and/or replacement hosted in the Sooke Gabbro.

6.0 2004 FIELDWORK

6.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A total of 46 soil samples and 6 rock chip samples were taken on the Sunloch claim March 2-7, 2004. A total of 2.4 km of line was surveyed using hip chain and compass on the east and west side of the Jordan River (Fig. 5). The Jordan River was used for survey control (designated reference Line 9+50 E), and the lines were surveyed 50 meters from the river. The east side of the river has 1.6 km of line surveyed and the west side of the river has 0.8 km of line surveyed. Survey points are marked at 50 m intervals and marked with pickets and orange flagging.

Soil samples were taken with a shovel to a depth of 20-40 cm (Fig. 5). Care was taken to sample the 'B' horizon which appeared as a darker brown colour. Soil profiles were well developed and the 'B' horizon is easy to distinguish from the somewhat more leached 'A' horizon. At each sample location, approximately 500 grams of soil was placed into marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP geochemical analysis and 10 gm Au geochemical analysis. For a description of analytical techniques used by Pioneer Labs, refer to Appendix A.

Rock chip samples were taken with a rock hammer (Fig 4). Acorn sized rock chips were taken from outcrop and approximately 2 kilograms were placed in marked plastic bags and shipped to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for 30 element ICP geochemical analysis and 10 gm Au geochemical analysis. For a description of analytical techniques used by Pioneer Labs, refer to Appendix A.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Sunloch claim is underlain by Eocene Sooke gabbro and Metchosin basalt with minor diabase. A description of lithologies are summarized as follows:

EOCENE (and/or younger)
Sooke Gabbro, dark green, coarse grained sub-hedral plagioclase laths, 15-30% secondary hornblende, after augite
EOCENE (and/or younger)
Porphrytitc basalt and/or diabase, small intergrown porphyritic feldspar laths, small hornblende crystals
EOCENE
Metchosin basalt, dark green, fine grained, 1-15% calcite as amygdules.

Alteration occurs near mineralized shear zones and consists of silicification (stringers, sheeted and stockwork veining) with widespread epidote and calcite as veinlets and disseminations. The most dominant secondary mineral is hornblende (after augite and other pyroxenes). Patches and clots of secondary (hydrothermal) white scapolite after plagioclase are scattered throughout the basalt.

There are 16 known zones of Cu-Ag-Au bearing mineralization present on the Sunloch claim. The River and Cave Zones are the two main zones which have past production and reserves. The River Zone trends 150 degrees and dips 70-80 degrees SW, and is traced along strike for 340 m and to a depth of 340 m and is 1-30 m wide. Most of the past production has come from the River Zone. The Cave Zone is located 200 m SW of the River Zone and trends 140 degrees dipping steeply SW. The Cave Zone is traced along strike 460 m and vertically 150 m and contains widely spaced sulphide mineralization over a 40 m width. Mineralization in the River and Cave Zones are hosted in hornblendized basalt and consists of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, cubanite, native copper and pentlandite. Much of the pyrite has a colloform texture. A small amount of native copper occurs as disseminated grains and as leaf-like coatings occurs in several drill holes adjacent to the mine. Scattered grains of magnetite are common throughout mineralized and non-mineralized basalt.

Due to the mafic composition of the host rock, there is potential for the discovery of platinum group elements (PGE associated with enriched Fe-Cu-Ni-Co). PGE's are likely to occur in cumulate (gravity settled heavies) zones of the gabbro and/or hydrothermal vein/replacement mineralization. Textures of the mineral assemblage present in the basalt supports a shallow submarine environment of deposition for ascending hydrothermal bearing fluids resulting in irregular massive sulphide lenses which have been deformed and recrystallized.

6.3 MINERALIZATION (2004 FIELDWORK)

A program rock chip sampling was carried out on the Sunloch claim from March 2, 2004 to March 7, 2004 by the writer. Highlights of rock chip samples are summarized in the following table:

Rock Sample Number (Width of sample interval)	Location	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
S-04-AR-1 (0.4 m)	Bend Zone	7334	3.8	32
S-04-AR-2 (0.4 m)	Winkler Zone	7942	2.8	90
S-04-AR-3 (0.6 m)	River Zone (adit)	>10000	21.6	720
S-04-AR-4 (0.3 m)	Tiger Zone	4367	1.6	37
S-04-AR-5 (0.3 m)	Yellow Cliff Zone	7159	4.6	165
S-04-AR-6 (0.5 m)	Cave Zone	>10000	35.6	960

From a total of 6 rock chip samples taken, higher values of copper correlate directly with higher silver and gold values. The River and Cave Zones are where most previous production occurred. As evident from 2004 rock chip sampling, the River and Cave Zone shears produced the highest concentrations of copper, silver and gold. There appears to be a positive correlation with copper-silver-gold geochemistry in the 6 rock chip samples taken. There is no direct correlation with elevated arsenic-antimony-bismuth with elevated Cu-Ag-Au.

It is worthy of mention that samples from the Winkler Zone (and to a lesser extent, the River and Cave Zone) contain elevated iron values (ranging from 12.36-32.75% Fe). The high iron content is apparently caused by massive pyrrhotite and correlates with elevated values of nickel and cobalt. Although these samples were not assayed for platinum group elements, it is likely that there would be some elevated PGE values in samples AR-2, AR-3, and AR-6 due to the presence of higher Fe-Ni-Cr associated with pyrrhotite and minor pentlandite.

6.4 SOIL SAMPLING (2004 FIELDWORK)

A plan view map of soils on Figure 5 gives the location of all 46 samples, with highlights summarized in the following table:

Zone Name	Easting (m)	Southing (m)	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
River Zone	10+00 E	10+00 S	>10000	9.6	110
River Zone	10+00 E	10+50 S	3887	1.4	45
River Zone	10+00 E	11+00 S	3385	3.4	115
Cave Zone	10+00 E	11+50 S	3156	1.3	90
Cave Zone	10+00 E	12+00 S	1763	0.3	19
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Turnbull Zone	9+00 E	13+00 S	6762	2.3	120
Bend Zone	9+00 E	16+00 S	537	0.3	540
Bend Zone	9+00 E	17+00 S	330	0.3	1420
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Winkler Zone	11+00 E	21+00 S	637	0.8	130
Winkler Zone	11+00 E	21+25 S	1237	11.0	920
Tiger Zone	11+50 E	23+00 S	4108	0.7	19
Tiger Zone	11+00 E	23+00 S	935	0.5	65
Tiger Zone	10+50 E	23+00 S	1720	1.2	90
Tiger Zone	10+00 E	23+00 S	764	3.6	150
Yellow Cliff Zone	10+00 E	24+50 S	4332	1.3	10

(Note- Jordan River was used as a grid reference 9+50 E and the direction of flow of the Jordan River was used as grid south (all readings are in meters), e.g. all easting less than 9+50 E will be on the northwest side of Jordan River and all easting greater than 9+50 E will be on the southeast side of Jordan River. Southing grid reference starts at 8+50 S near the River Zone and follows the Jordan River downstream to 24+50 S at the Yellow Cliff Zone)

The strongest combined copper-silver-gold soil anomalies occur in the north portion of the grid area and include the River, Center, Cave, and Turnbull Zones. This was somewhat expected since most of the past production came from the River and Cave Zones. The soil values suggest that there are additional mineralized shear zones besides the River and Cave Zones, that are hosted within the porphyritic basalt and/or diabase to the north of the Sooke Gabbro.

Other zones of interest include the Bend Zone where the high gold in soil values were obtained (1,420 ppb Au). The Bend Zone is hosted in Sooke gabbro and the PGE values in this area may be elevated. Curiously, the highest zinc values in soils were obtained from the Bend Zone (483 and 852 ppm Zn). As well as elevated gold and zinc, there was also an elevated arsenic in soil taken from the Bend Zone. It is apparent from geochemical values from soil samples that the Bend Zone may host mineralization that is quite different from the other zones. The Bend Zone is also the only zone sampled in this survey that is hosted in the younger Sooke gabbro versus the older Metchosin hornblendized basalt.

The Stewart Zone is hosted in the porphyritic basalt and/or diabase located on the south edge of the Sooke gabbro, and has the strongest nickel and cobalt soil values taken in the study area. This may in part be related to the close proximity of the gabbro to the Stewart Zone. This area requires further exploration for platinum group elements.

The Winkler Zone contains elevated copper, gold, iron, nickel and cobalt values in soil. There is an adit that has explored the Winkler mineral zone. Based on soil sample results, additional detailed sampling and mapping is warranted to outline the extent of this mineralization.

The Tiger and Yellow Cliff Zones contain elevated copper values in soil and are relatively close to each other, suggesting that this may be a fault or shear splay zone. Additional detailed mapping and sampling may reveal the connection between the two zones.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Sunloch claim has potential to host an economic mineral deposit of gold, silver, and copper based on the following facts:

1) The property is a past producer (1,329,034 tonnes mined and milled producing 30,322,666 lbs Cu, 72,746 troy ounces Ag, and 6,530 troy ounces Au). The River and Cave Zones have a *measured (proven) reserve of 1,030,465 t @ 1.47% Cu and *indicated (probable) resource of 423,782 t @ 1.33% Cu (Northern Miner, Dec. 27, 1973). NOTE- *mineral inventory is historic and is non-compliant with section 1.3 and 1.4 of NI-43-101.

2) Well defined mafic volcanic hosted zones mineralization are traceable for over a combined strike length over 1,000 metres (including the River, Cave, Center, Caulfield, Robertson, Winkler, Tiger, Yellow Cliff, Turnbull, Bend, and Hornet Zones). Geological mapping of surface and underground suggests extensive down dip extension of the mineralized zones.

3) Mineral zones are oriented sub-vertically which is well suited to shrinkage stope mining methods. Basalt and gabbro are competent host rocks.

4) Access to the property has been enhanced by logging roads up both sides of the Jordan River valley.

5) The property is only 3 miles from the hydro-electric power generator at Jordan River.

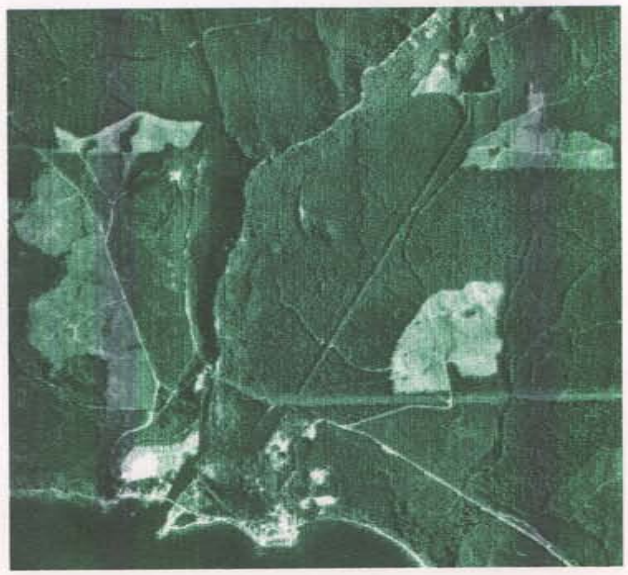
8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Initially, a program of limited development work such as geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, trenching and mapping, as well as enhancement of mining infrastructure such as restoring access roads to River and Cave Zones are recommended. Contingent on the results of this program, follow-up work including a scoping study that involves evaluating the economics of mining and milling of the Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphides present in the River and Cave Zones (and possibly other zones) is recommended.

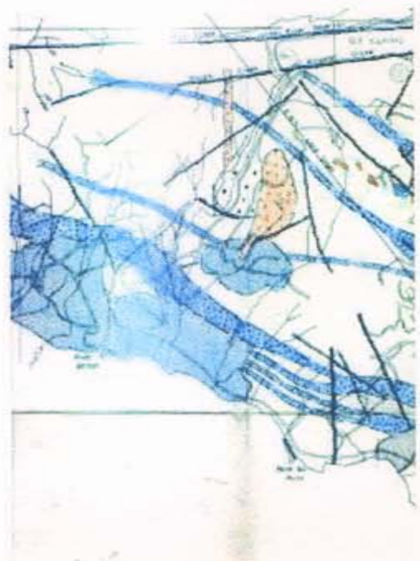
Initial additional mapping and surveys covering the River, Cave, Center, Caulfield, Robertson, Winkler, Tiger, Yellow Cliff, Turnbull, Bend, and Hornet Zones should be carried out. This work would include systematic mapping and soil/rock chip sampling along NE trending grid lines is proposed over a 1,800 X 1,000 m area. This would include taking 230 soil samples and about 120 rock chip samples. The soils would be analyzed for 30 elements (no PGE's) and rock chips would be 30 element ICP plus PGE's. The grid lines would be surveyed for slope, and slope corrected. Magnetometer and VLF-EM survey to be carried out along grid cross lines. Diamond drilling would be performed on the best geochemical and geophysical targets based on the interpretation of the data. An approximate budget of $250,000 (includes mob, assays, food, accommodation, technical, bond, etc.) is required to complete a proposed program of 1,830 m. (6,000 feet) of core drilling from approximately 11 drillpads and refurbish road and mine access.

Contingent on the results of core drilling and scoping studies, follow up core drilling, metallurgical testing and/or underground development work is recommended.

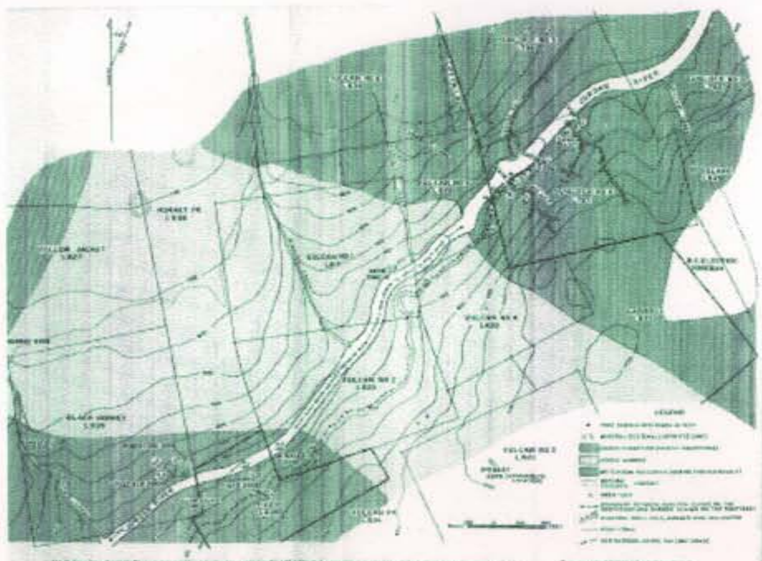
Jordan River air photo



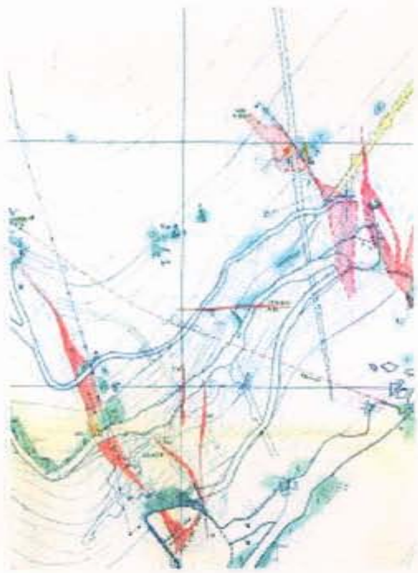
Sunloch claim geology



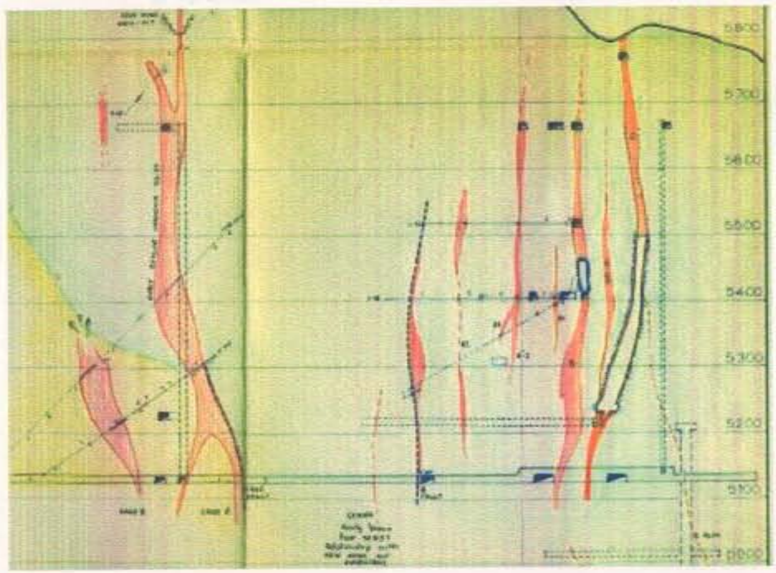
Sunro Mine area geology



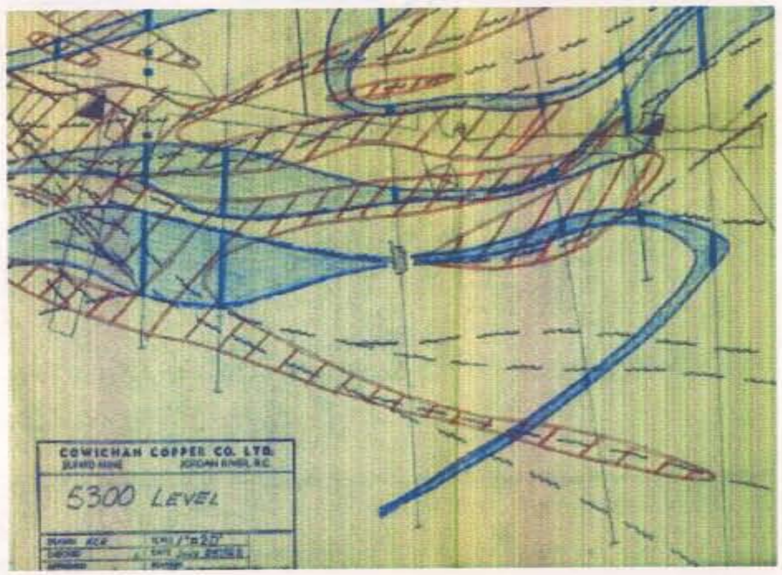
Sunro Mine detailed geology



Cave & River Zone ore sections

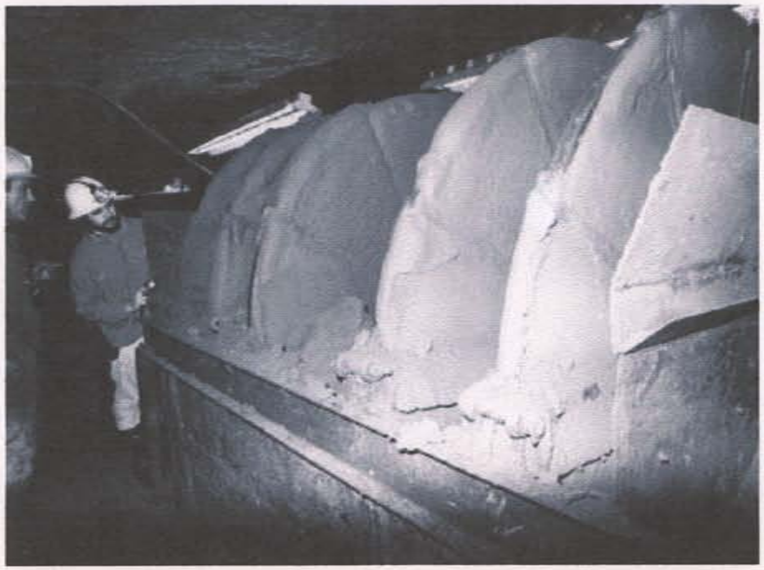


River Zone dyke/ore relationship



Sunro underground mill

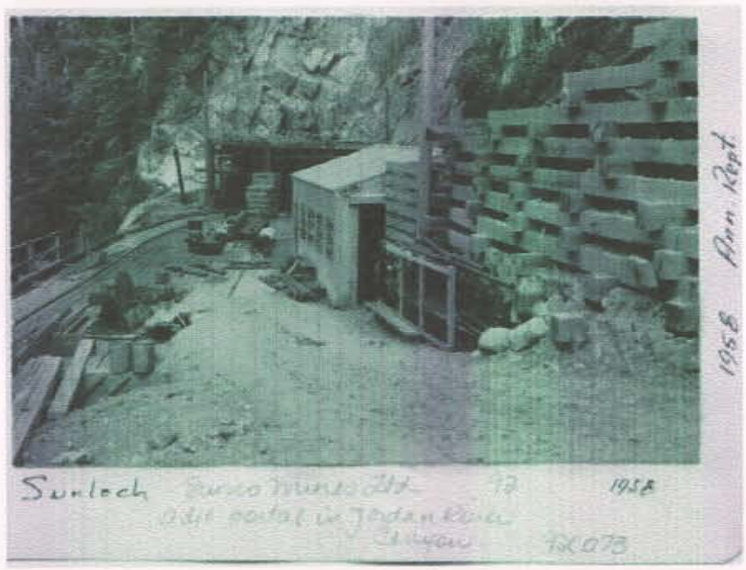
Sunro underground skimmers



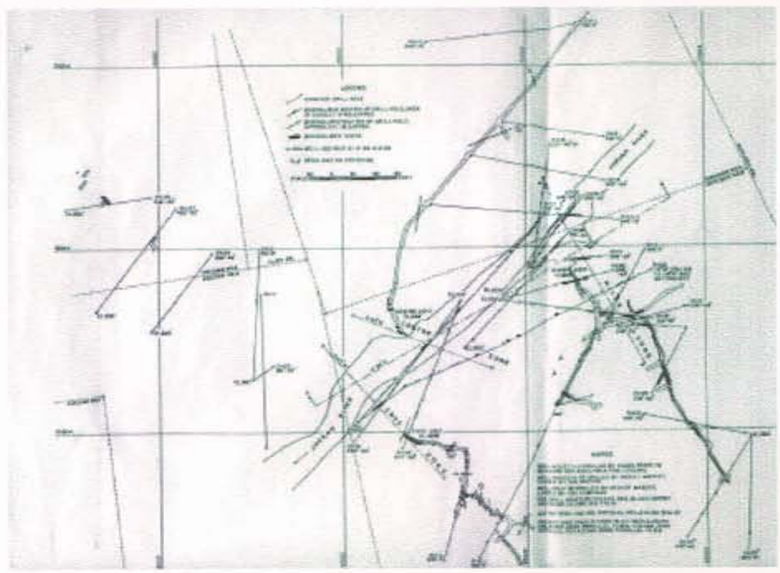
Sunro underground mill

Sunro Mine

Sunro 5100 Level Main Portal



Sunro drill holes



9.0 REFERENCES

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- SUNLOCH CLAIM (404235), VICTORIA MINING DIVISION, TRIM 092C.050

FIELD CREW:	
Andris Kikauka (geologist) March 2-7, 2004	$ 2,100.00
FIELD COSTS:	
Assays and geochemical analysis (ICP and Au geochem)	
46 Soil samples	1,150.00
6 Rock chip	125.00
Vehicle Rental and Fuel	560.00
Equipment and Supplies	220.00
Report	500.00
Total Costs=	$ 4,655.00

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of Sooke, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practiced my profession for eighteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject property.

6. This report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

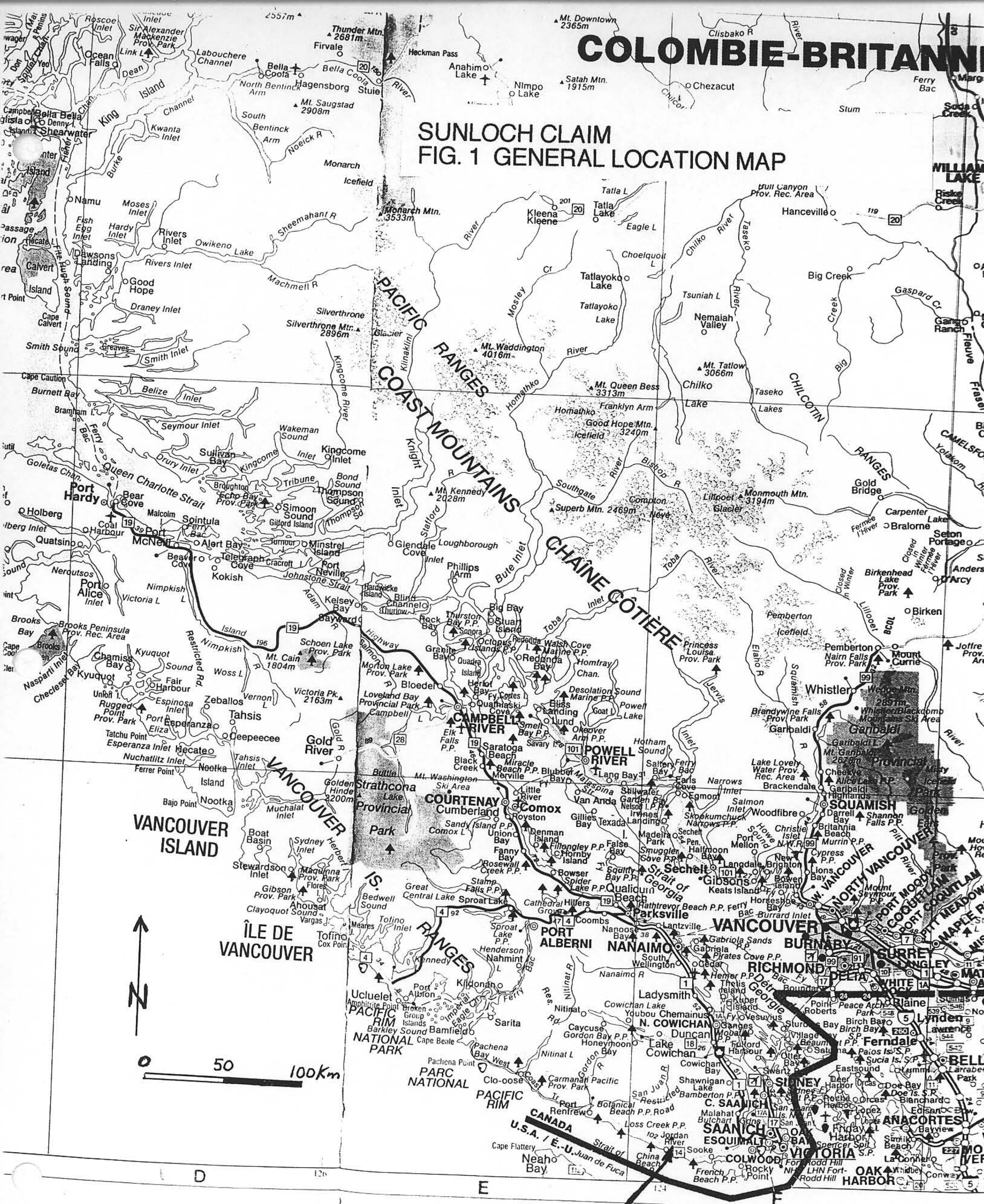
Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

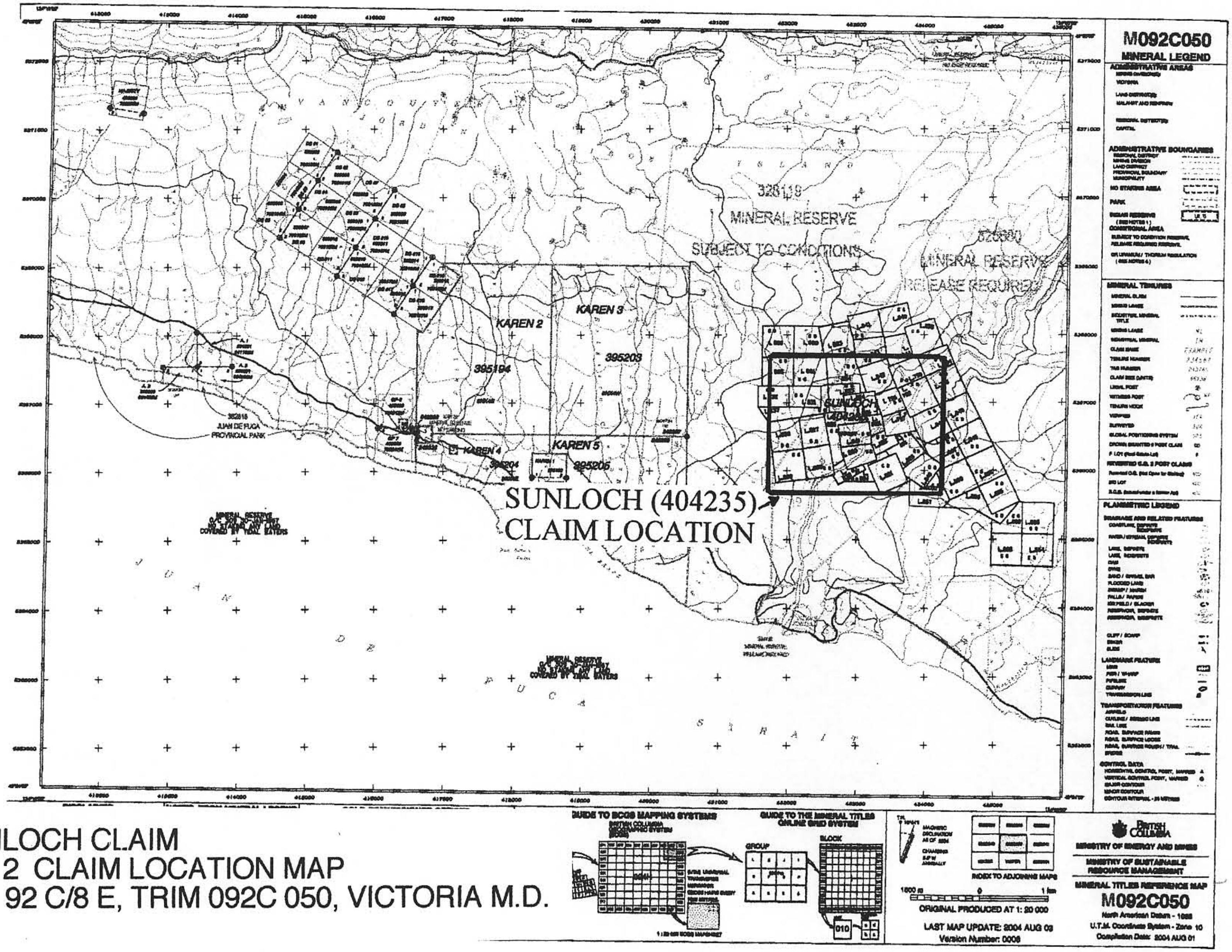
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
A. A. KIKAUKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

August 12, 2004

SUNLOCH CLAIM
FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP

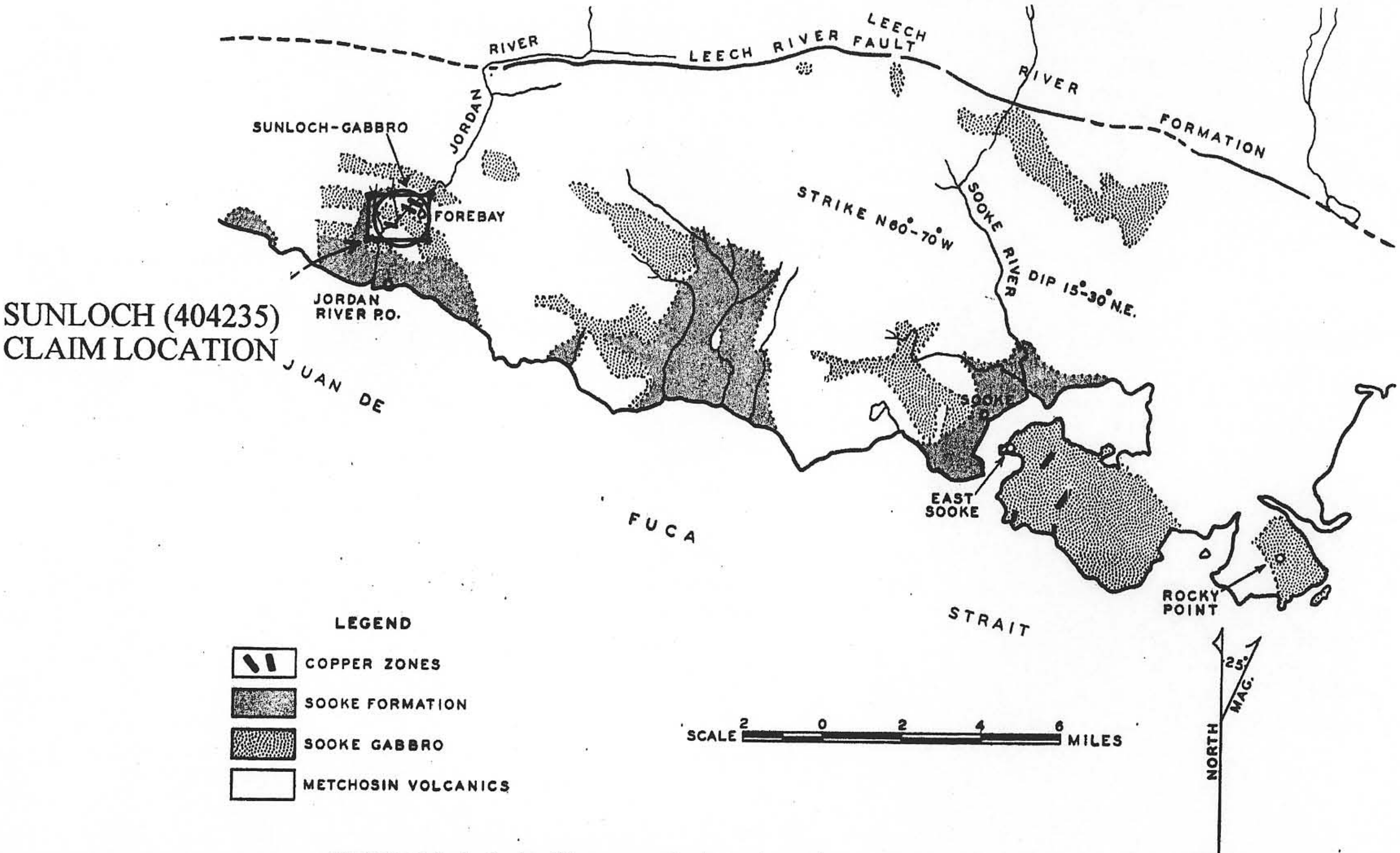


SUNLOCH
CLAIM LOCATION



SUNLOCH CLAIM
FIG. 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP
NTS 92 C/8 E, TRIM 092C 050, VICTORIA M.D.

SUNLOCH CLAIM
FIG. 3 GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP
NTS 92 C/8 E, TRIM 092C 050, VICTORIA M.D.



.. Geology of Sooke-Jordan River area. Geology adapted from Sooke and Duncan sheets, Geological Survey, Canada,

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604)231-8165

G E O C H E M I C A L   A N A L Y S I S   C E R T I F I C A T E

GEOFACTS CONSULTING
Project: Sunloch
Sample Type: Soils/Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.
*Au Analysis - 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

Analyst RSam
Report No. 2046179
Date: July 8, 2004

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	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	Au* ppb
8+50S 10+00E	1	57	7	30	.3	20	7	194	3.29	4	8	ND	2	11	.5	3	3	60	.18	.051	3	38	.58	21	.13	5	1.62	.02	.07	2	2
9+00S 10+00E	1	147	9	27	.3	17	5	171	5.29	3	8	ND	2	10	.5	3	3	161	.22	.034	3	58	.48	20	.32	4	2.30	.02	.03	2	3
9+50S 10+00E	1	74	9	38	.3	29	10	282	3.29	5	8	ND	2	9	.5	3	4	90	.24	.019	6	55	.82	39	.21	5	2.36	.02	.07	2	4
10+00S 10+00E	1	>10000	48	216	9.6	149	74	413	10.39	2	8	ND	2	25	.5	3	3	115	.67	.189	4	42	.61	34	.12	5	6.76	.07	.03	2	110
10+50S 10+00E	1	3887	45	62	1.4	48	41	566	5.46	2	8	ND	2	62	.5	3	3	127	.79	.095	3	55	.76	84	.22	4	4.02	.08	.06	3	45
11+00S 10+00E	4	3385	32	48	3.4	41	47	881	6.05	2	8	ND	2	27	.5	3	3	136	.68	.159	4	61	.62	52	.18	3	4.34	.07	.05	2	115
11+50S 10+00E	8	3156	33	46	1.3	43	47	765	5.03	2	8	ND	2	26	.5	3	3	115	.68	.094	4	53	.61	64	.17	6	3.67	.07	.05	2	90
12+00S 10+00E	1	1763	36	47	.3	43	62	806	3.96	3	8	ND	2	19	.5	3	3	111	.52	.063	4	50	.57	53	.18	7	3.37	.05	.04	2	19
12+50S 10+00E	240	2603	43	29	9.3	21	13	289	12.15	4	10	ND	2	11	.6	3	3	150	.76	.202	3	53	.73	22	.22	5	2.24	.08	.06	2	450
13+00S 10+00E	2	695	6	39	.3	25	54	1031	3.71	2	8	ND	2	19	.5	3	3	114	.43	.113	3	43	.40	51	.15	6	2.90	.03	.06	2	24
13+50S 10+00E	2	180	24	41	.3	14	6	155	3.43	2	8	ND	2	11	.5	3	3	145	.54	.042	1	46	.22	32	.24	6	.77	.06	.04	2	28
10+00S 9+00E	1	104	6	30	.3	17	25	1428	2.48	2	8	ND	2	25	.5	3	3	72	.53	.081	5	26	.23	54	.13	4	2.35	.03	.04	2	4
10+50S 9+00E	1	246	5	30	.3	18	7	176	5.15	3	8	ND	2	12	.5	3	3	212	.34	.038	3	44	.25	37	.43	4	3.56	.03	.02	3	21
11+00S 9+00E	1	225	6	25	.3	14	8	212	3.68	2	8	ND	2	26	.5	3	3	140	.38	.068	3	30	.30	57	.31	5	3.38	.04	.04	2	4
11+50S 9+00E	1	221	3	22	.3	11	5	142	4.30	2	8	ND	2	8	.5	3	4	153	.51	.037	3	46	.20	25	.44	5	1.87	.05	.03	2	10
11+75S 9+00E	1	3345	33	135	1.4	85	51	152	17.03	3	10	ND	2	26	.5	3	3	103	.39	.442	2	35	.28	36	.13	3	3.12	.04	.03	3	85
12+00S 9+00E	1	5590	45	102	2.1	89	111	1428	8.98	2	8	ND	2	118	.5	3	3	138	.94	.284	4	43	.54	130	.10	4	5.71	.16	.07	4	180
12+50S 9+00E	1	1062	5	36	.5	35	23	358	4.21	2	8	ND	2	11	.5	3	3	123	.37	.065	3	47	.27	27	.19	3	4.83	.04	.03	2	41
13+00S 9+00E	1	6762	55	37	2.3	34	23	192	4.69	3	8	ND	2	13	.5	3	3	64	.55	.195	1	16	.23	25	.07	3	.96	.05	.07	2	120
13+50S 9+00E	1	152	9	21	.3	13	5	100	2.26	2	8	ND	2	23	.5	3	3	77	.51	.071	3	27	.13	62	.10	3	.73	.03	.03	2	2
15+00S 10+00E	1	331	5	81	.3	63	32	422	5.21	5	8	ND	2	15	.5	3	3	171	.38	.050	4	65	.39	45	.25	3	4.82	.04	.03	2	2
15+00S 9+00E	1	44	7	37	.3	26	8	246	2.51	2	8	ND	2	13	.5	3	3	83	.36	.033	4	44	.73	26	.17	3	1.50	.03	.07	2	1
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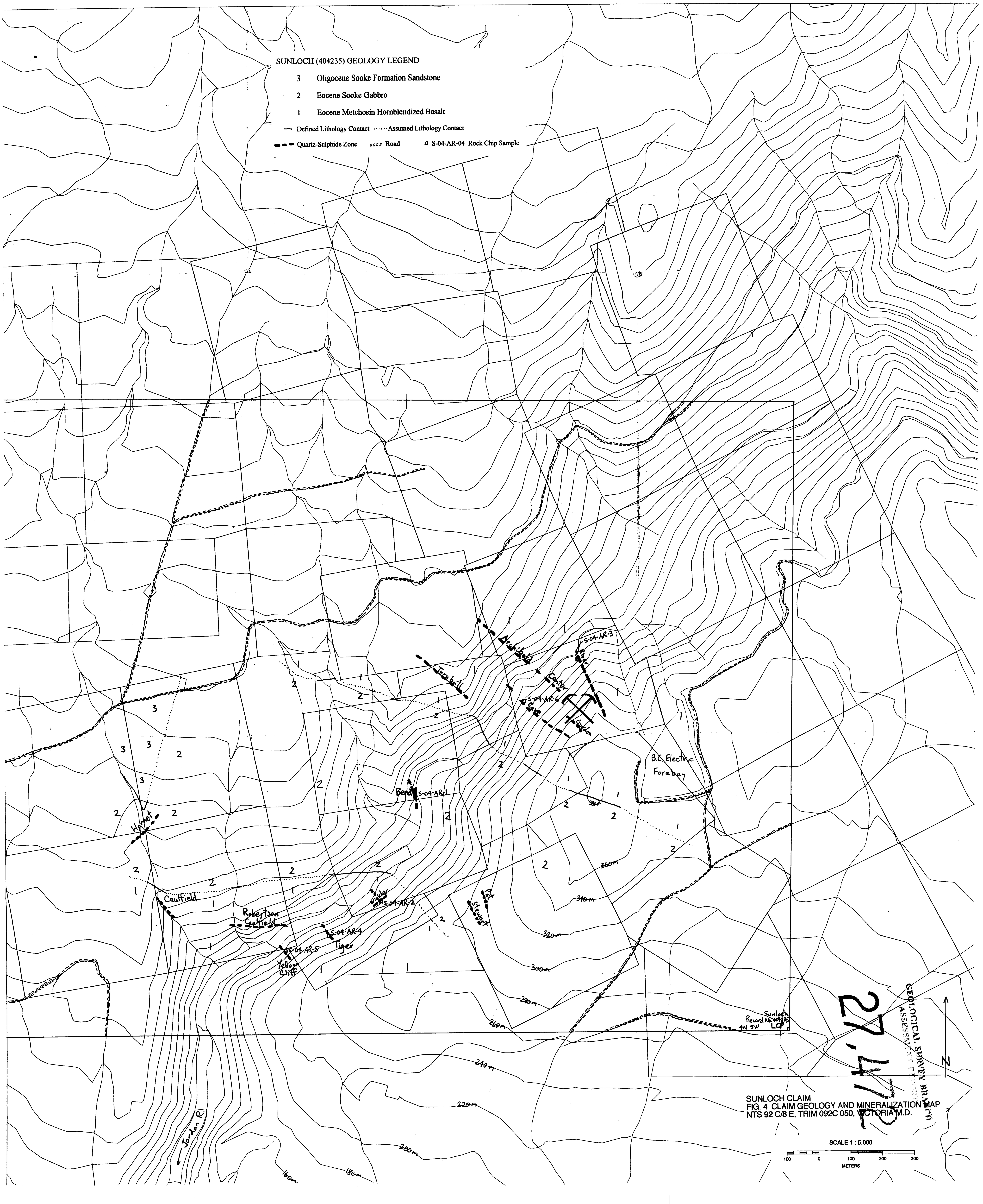
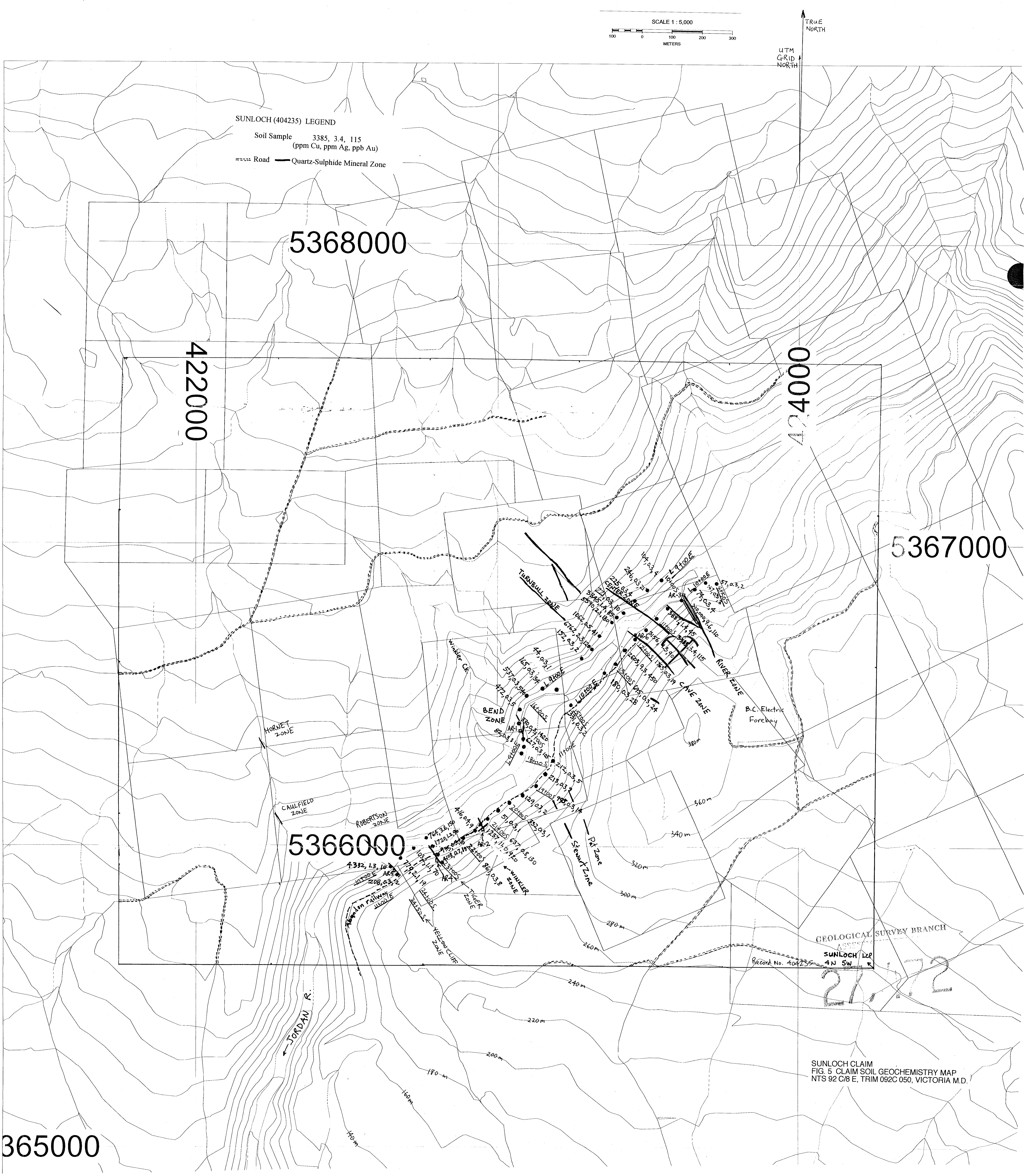
17+00S 9+00E	2	330	6	95	.3	71	75	542	4.27	2	8	ND	2	15	.5	3	3	131	.71	.052	3	55	.82	23	.21	5	1.90	.04	.05	2	1420
17+25S 9+00E	5	627	3	483	.3	141	155	942	7.85	24	8	ND	2	21	2.1	3	3	106	1.22	.042	9	103	1.28	85	.13	4	4.11	.07	.09	3	105
17+50S 9+00E	1	82	7	52	.3	35	13	294	3.28	5	8	ND	2	10	.5	3	3	94	.25	.012	6	56	.97	64	.22	3	2.38	.03	.07	2	3
18+00S 11+00E	1	212	3	311	.3	62	20	413	3.01	2	8	ND	2	69	.5	3	3	66	.42	.026	3	48	.94	90	.10	3	4.76	.04	.08	2	5
18+50S 11+00E	1	213	3	45	.3	373	90	1346	5.18	2	8	ND	2	80	.5	5	3	74	.90	.052	2	282	3.34	50	.10	5	4.26	.05	.23	2	9

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
19+00S 11+00E	1	995	5	42	.3	172	37	404	4.12	2	8	ND	2	26	.5	3	3	86	.40	.028	3	54	1.65	71	.14	6	5.78	.05	.07	2	14
19+50S 11+00E	1	129	3	59	.3	269	46	677	4.46	3	9	ND	2	165	.5	3	3	42	.68	.025	3	24	3.87	96	.04	6	9.00	.08	.25	2	2
20+00S 11+00E	1	332	3	23	.3	87	32	709	2.81	2	8	ND	2	370	.5	3	3	54	.92	.013	1	64	1.67	20	.01	3	6.45	.07	.07	2	1
20+50S 11+00E	1	51	8	56	.3	54	13	210	3.56	2	8	ND	2	17	.5	3	3	97	.47	.028	2	80	.62	17	.17	4	2.66	.02	.03	2	1
21+00S 11+00E	2	637	5	75	.8	56	17	305	5.60	2	8	ND	2	16	.5	3	3	109	.42	.056	3	50	.33	47	.16	3	2.59	.05	.03	2	130
21+25S 11+00E	18	1237	14	82	11.0	188	54	303	22.63	10	8	ND	2	12	.5	3	3	124	.47	.425	2	40	.64	37	.09	3	1.47	.09	.09	2	920
21+50S 11+00E	2	416	3	127	.4	131	108	2042	5.31	2	8	ND	2	27	.5	3	3	81	.15	.056	9	47	.69	75	.01	3	6.43	.03	.04	2	9
22+00S 11+00E	1	861	3	55	.3	52	40	321	5.96	3	8	ND	2	17	.5	3	4	149	.31	.077	3	89	.73	106	.27	3	8.54	.03	.05	2	8
23+00S 10+00E	1	4108	42	60	.7	159	101	730	7.30	2	9	ND	2	18	.5	3	3	140	.67	.109	5	68	.53	39	.22	3	5.18	.05	.04	2	19
23+00S 10+50E	1	935	7	26	.5	44	16	191	12.11	4	8	ND	2	13	.5	3	3	203	.38	.343	3	57	.32	37	.32	4	1.80	.07	.06	2	65
23+00S 11+00E	2	1750	29	48	1.2	69	40	329	26.13	5	8	ND	2	6	.5	3	3	96	.42	.786	2	23	.36	46	.10	5	1.20	.04	.09	2	90
23+00S 11+50E	6	764	7	44	3.6	80	45	257	27.68	4	8	ND	2	25	.5	3	8	137	.60	.535	2	12	.32	64	.15	3	.96	.21	.45	2	150
23+50S 10+00E	1	1032	3	23	1.1	95	22	207	16.00	4	8	ND	2	4	.5	3	3	180	.42	.172	3	82	.47	11	.25	5	2.62	.04	.05	2	70
24+00S 10+00E	1	779	3	42	2.1	47	25	303	4.14	3	8	ND	2	32	.5	3	3	101	.34	.060	4	65	.92	76	.18	4	5.75	.03	.06	2	19
24+50S 10+00E	1	4332	48	92	1.3	45	30	501	4.50	6	8	ND	2	16	.5	3	3	107	.52	.085	4	58	1.08	53	.20	6	2.44	.04	.17	2	10
24+50S 10+50E	1	208	3	25	.3	65	27	517	4.05	4	8	ND	2	479	.5	3	3	109	.82	.058	2	64	1.13	62	.18	4	6.98	.11	.08	2	2
S-04 AR-1 (Rock)	4	7334	53	153	3.8	233	180	679	7.69	5	8	ND	2	16	.8	4	3	18	2.59	.133	2	32	1.29	12	.05	3	2.41	.30	.09	2	32
S-04 AR-2 (Rock)	1	7942	49	116	2.8	4262	1734	325	32.75	12	8	ND	3	3	.7	12	6	58	1.49	.244	1	17	.59	5	.02	3	.65	.08	.05	2	90
S-04 AR-3 (Rock)	58	>10000	3	766	21.6	472	431	515	12.36	5	8	ND	2	7	2.9	3	32	73	2.00	.174	2	71	1.01	13	.12	4	1.47	.19	.08	2	720
S-04 AR-4 (Rock)	1	4367	49	89	1.6	43	38	624	6.93	2	8	ND	2	15	.5	3	3	93	2.40	.126	1	67	1.18	9	.17	3	2.28	.27	.10	2	37
S-04 AR-5 (Rock)	1	7159	50	89	4.6	34	92	529	7.60	4	8	ND	2	10	.7	3	3	107	1.81	.099	1	56	1.35	5	.24	5	2.19	.12	.07	2	165
S-04 AR-6 (Rock)	1	>10000	13	871	35.6	620	588	497	15.75	8	8	ND	2	6	3.2	3	9	63	1.81	.190	3	51	.93	13	.09	3	1.46	.17	.07	2	960

For Cu greater than 10,000 ppm, assay
digestion is required for correct data.



SUNLOCH CLAIM
FIG. 4 CLAIM GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION MAP
NTS 92 C/8 E, TRIM 092C 050, VICTORIA M.D.



SUNLOCH CLAIM
FIG. 5 CLAIM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY MAP
NTS 92 C/8 E, TRIM 092C 050, VICTORIA M.D.