DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

on the

TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
WILL 3 to 6 & TEX 1 to 3 CLAIMS
LEHIGH TEXADA CENTRAL (LOT 277)
NANAIMO MINING DISTRICT

TEXADA ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Longitude 124°31'12"/Latitude 49°43'54"
NTS: 92F/10E (92F.069, 068, 082 & 084)

Prepared for

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.
30202 – 102 B Ave.
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May 16, 2004

Fieldwork completed between November 19, 2003 and May 15, 2004

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SUMMARY

The Tex Mineral Claim Group lies adjacent on the north from Lot 277 (which is private land owned by Lehigh Northwest Cement). Together these two tracts of land cover a large part of the eastern contact of the Northern Limestone Belt on Texada Island. Limestone title is held in some cases by the surface tenure on Texada Island.

In 1993, a series of 10 diamond drillholes were completed to compliment data gathered in the 1960's and 1970's, the core of which is no longer available for study. Total footage in the 1993 program was 1579 ft (481.28m) and each hole averaged 150ft (45.72m) in length.

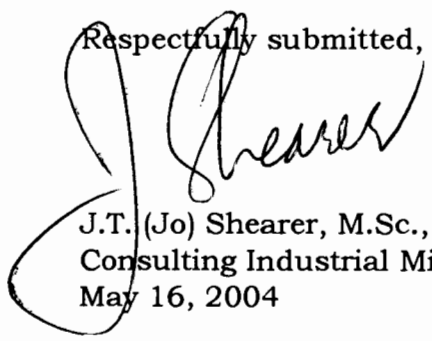
Drilling in June-July 2000 consisted of deepening 3 of the 1993 holes (93-3, 93-11 and 93-14) which are located within the thickest portion of a proposed open pit excavation. Total footage in the 2000 program was 1040 ft. (317.00m).

To the northwest, Lafarge and Imperial Limestone hold large blocks of ground, which have been investigated in detail for limestone quality and have been in production at various times since the 1940's. To the south is the Paxton Lake White Limestone Deposit. To the southwest is Texada Quarrying, which produces several million tonnes of limestone products each year for the last 40 years.

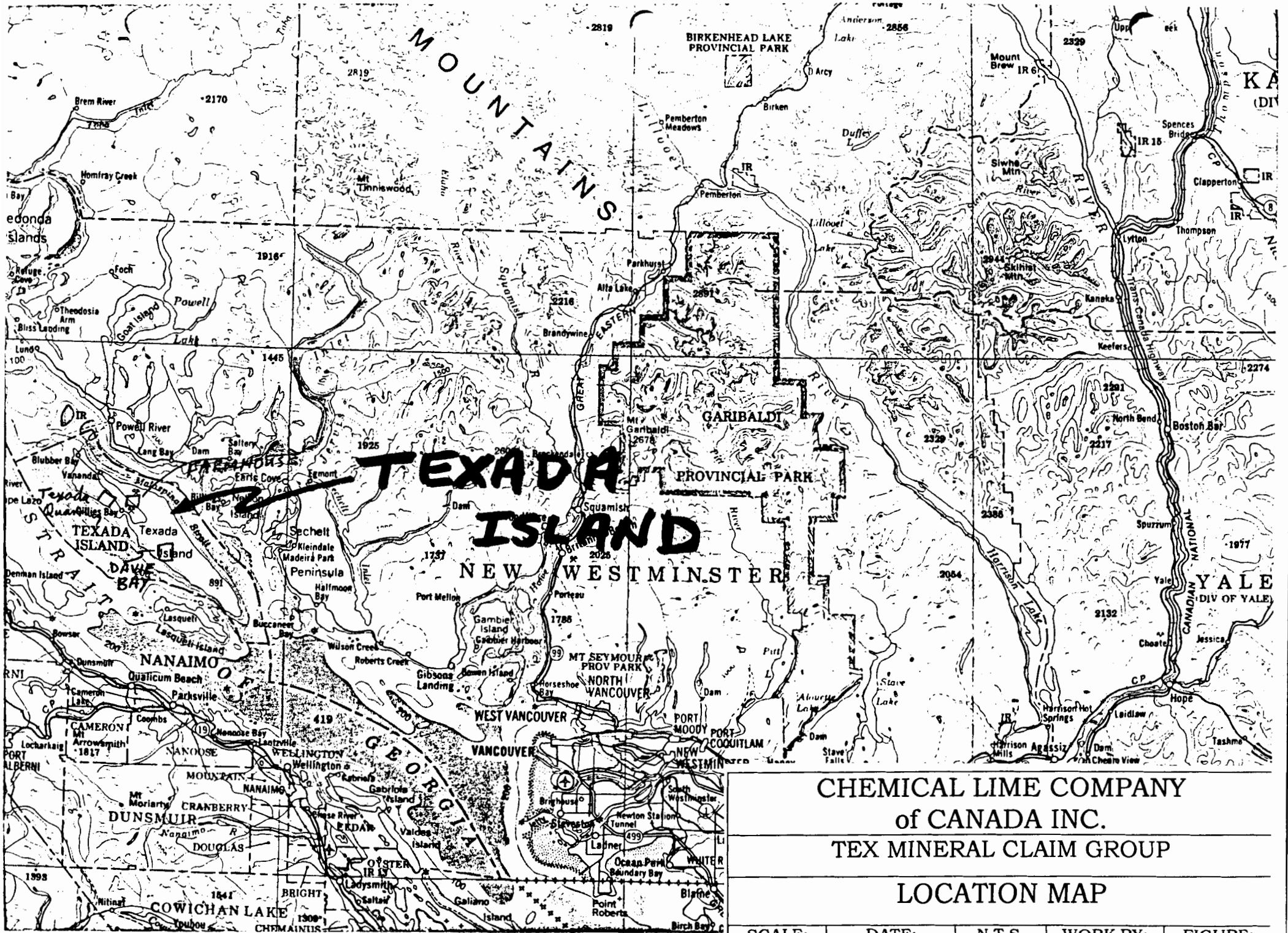
The 1993 work indicated that fine-grained, dark grey to black, high calcium limestone belonging to Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation was encountered to the relatively shallow depth drilled. The extent of the limestone unit from the surface exposures suggests that there is considerable greater thickness of limestone present beyond the limits tested by the 1993 drillholes.

The present program consisted of 15 diamond drillholes totalling 3,875 feet (1,181.11m) of drilling, which further defined the limestone resource and encountered a variety of carbonate lithofacies. A comprehensive series of trenches were excavated in 2003 to further document the occurrence and frequency of the narrow intrusive dykes.

Respectfully submitted,



J.T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Industrial Mineral Geologist
May 16, 2004



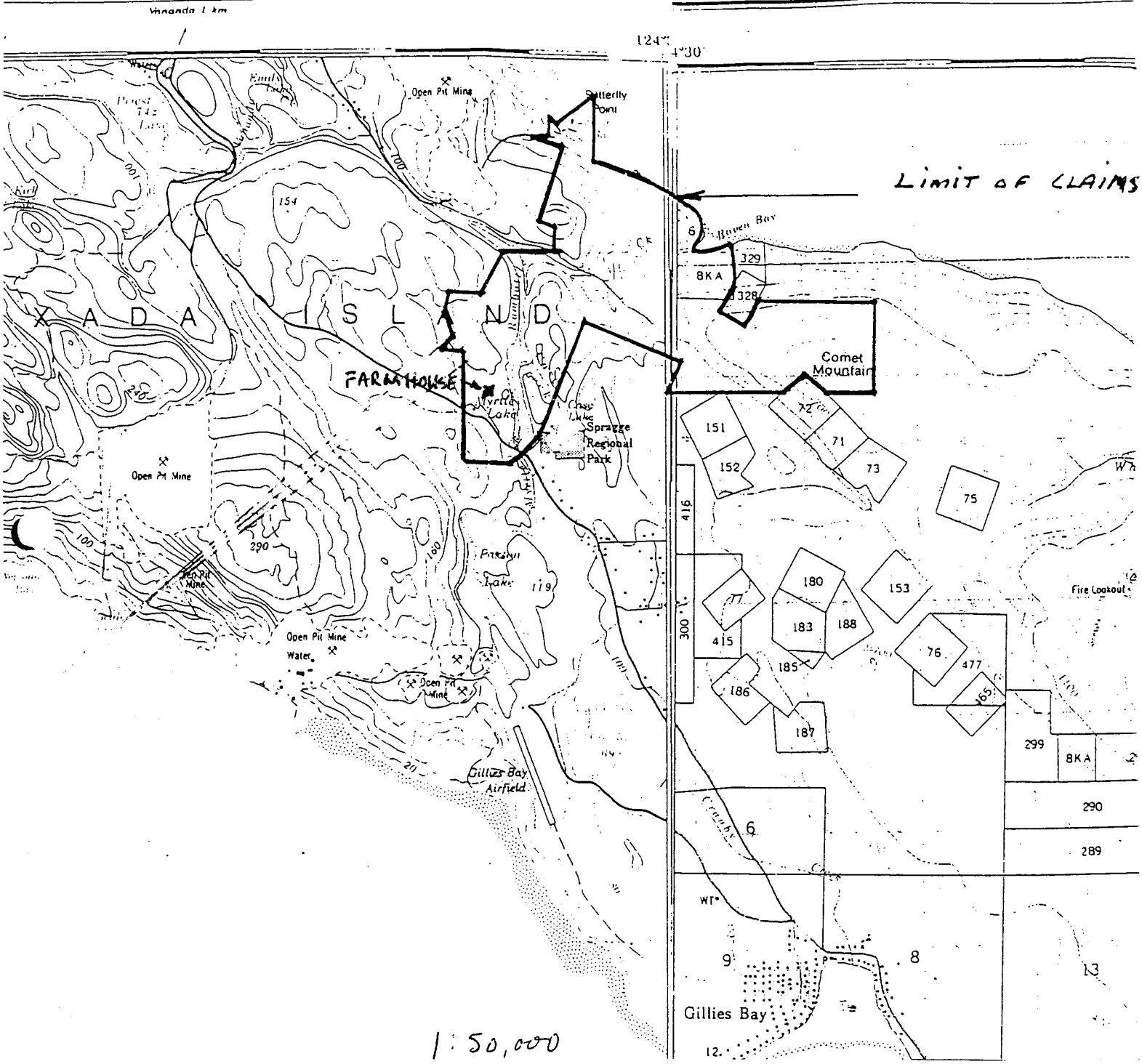
CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

LOCATION MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	WORK BY:	FIGURE:
as shown	May 16, 2004	92F/10E	J. T. Shearer	1

EDITION 4



CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.				
TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP				
ACCESS MAP				
SCALE: as shown	DATE: May 16, 2004	N.T.S. 92F/10E	WORK BY: J. T. Shearer	FIGURE: 2

INTRODUCTION

Limestone and dolomite are currently produced from a few locations throughout the province for a variety of uses. Most of the limestone production currently originates from Texada Island. The present program consisted of follow-up diamond drilling in the Raven Bay - Farmhouse Area (northern belt) to compliment work done in 1993.

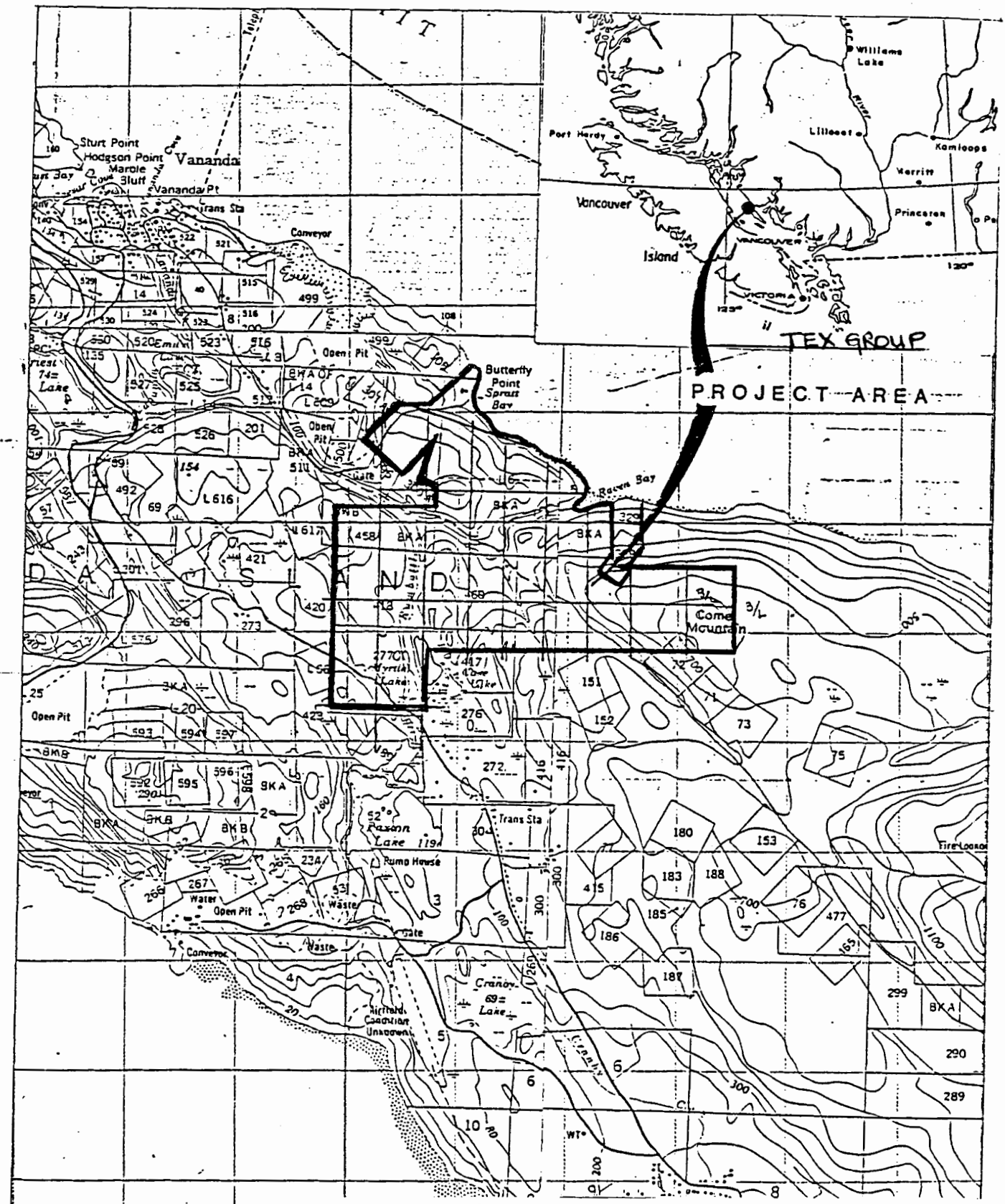
Most of the limestone consumed in cement manufacturing in British Columbia is quarried on northern Texada Island by Ashgrove Cement West Inc. (Blubber Bay Quarry) and Holnam West Materials Ltd. (formerly Ideal Cement Company Ltd. and now recently purchased by Lafarge). The two companies supply the cement plants of Tilbury Cement Ltd. in Delta, and Lafarge Canada Inc. in Richmond B.C. Both also supply cement plants in Washington and Oregon. Lafarge Canada operated a quarry on Texada Island between 1957 and 1986 and B.C. Cement (now Tilbury-Lehigh Portland Cement) operated the Grilse Point Quarry from 1926 to 1957. Generally high-calcium limestone is required for cement manufacturing, although some calcium limestone is also used. The higher silica and alumina contents found in some limestones may be useful for manufacturing cement but excessive amount of alkalies cannot be tolerated. Total alkalies (Na_2O + 0.658 x K_2O) should be below 0.6 percent. Magnesia content commonly cannot exceed 3 percent (Fischl., 1992). Generally cement grade is <2% SiO_2 and <1.5% MgO.

Lime manufacturing is another important use of limestone in the province. Chemical Lime Company of Canada Ltd. produces lime (CaO) and Quicklime [$Ca(OH)_2$] at a plant in Langley. The company is supplied with limestone from Texada Island. Limestone used for lime manufacture must be at least high-calcium in composition, with less than 0.5 percent MgO and less than 1% SiO_2.

The pulp and paper industry is also a significant consumer of limestone in British Columbia. It was initially consumed by pulp mills using the acid sulphite process of manufacturing pulp from wood chips. About half the mills now use the sulphate (kraft) process, while the remaining half use mechanical processes. The sulphate process has gained wide acceptance over the years, because it produces a stronger pulp more economically. Pulp mills using this method require lime (CaO) to recover the caustic soda (NaOH) used in the sulphate process. Most mills calcine their own limestone on site to produce the required lime. The various mechanical processes presently used by half the mills do not require lime or limestone. Kraft and mechanical processing are expected to maintain their relative importance in the local pulp industry in the near future. Kraft mills situated on or near the coast are currently supplied by Texada Island. Limestone from Texada Island has been shipped to mills along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to northern California.

A small amount of carbonate rock quarried in the province is crushed and ground for a variety of uses such as fillers and extenders in paints and plastics, as chips and granules for architectural and decorative purposes, and in the manufacture of glass. Imperial Limestone and Holnam West Materials each produce white limestone from two quarries on northern Texada Island, largely for export to Washington State. Limestone and dolomite for use in most fillers and extenders must have a brightness in excess of 85 percent (ideally 95 to 96 percent dry brightness in blue light), low iron contents and no silicates. Glass manufacturers require limestone with no more that 0.10 percent Fe_2O_3. Excessive iron causes a greenish discoloration in glass.

The consumption of limestone and dolomite is expected to increase in a number of areas in the near future. The province's mining industry will be relying more on limestone to control acid rock drainage and to neutralize waste cyanide used in the treatment of gold ores. The pulp and paper industry is expected to consume increasing amounts especially with the recent construction of new mills in northern Alberta, some of which will require limestone. In addition to pulp manufacturing, limestone is also used as a coater and filler in paper, where alkali processes are employed. Alkali processing of pulp for paper manufacturing in Europe is quite common. North American paper producers have been slow to switch to alkali processes but is scope for development in this market for white limestone. Limestone is currently used as a filler and coater in fine paper but production is comparatively small in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest, because of the limited market for the product. The increasing use of precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC) in paper manufacturing may also limit this market for white limestone (Fischl, 1992).



CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

TOPOGRAPHY MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	WORK BY:	FIGURE:
1:50,000	May 16, 2004	92F/10E	J. T. Shearer	3

LOCATION and ACCESS

A north-westerly-trending belt of limestone, 13.0 km long and as much as 3.0 km wide, exists near the north end of Texada Island in the vicinity of Blubber Bay down to Raven Bay on the northeast coast. It lies north and up to 5 km south-east of Vananda, the nearest deep water for ships and barges

Access to the south end of the property is provided by a paved highway linking Vananda with Gillies Bay. Access to the drilling area was established from the paved highway approximately 5.8 km from Vananda by narrow tote roads used for diamond drilling and small-scale logging.

The relief is generally flat, averaging around 100m elevation with narrow ridges 3 to 4 metres in height trending mostly northwest. Some of the shallow depressions could be due to the preferential erosion of soft sheared dikes. Overburden is relatively shallow with many low-lying areas of outcrop in evidence.

CLAIM STATUS

The property owned by Chemical Lime Company of Canada on the south end of the northern Limestone belt is covered by the following claims as shown on Figure 3.

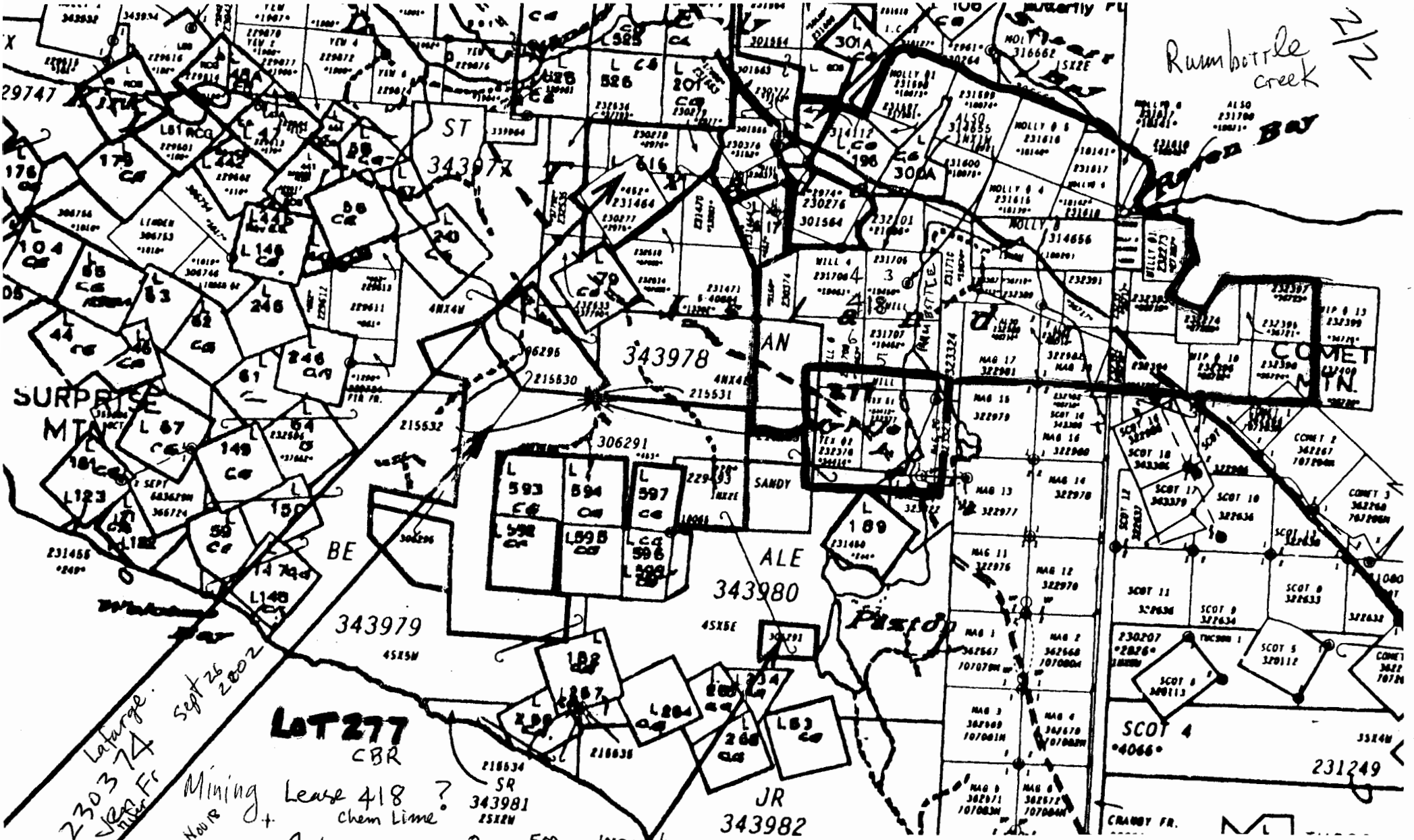
TABLE I

LIST of CLAIMS

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Size	Units	* Current Anniversary Date
Will 3	231705	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Will 4	231706	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Will 5	231707	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Will 6	231708	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 2	231599	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 3	231600	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 4	231615	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 5	231616	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 6	231617	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 7	231618	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 8	314656	3x1	3	November 18, 2014
KellyJoFr	231710	Fr.	1	November 18, 2014
Will#2 Fr	232101	Fr.	1	November 18, 2014
Willy 1	232273	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Willy 2	232274	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Butterfly Fr	230264	Fr.	1	November 18, 2014
Tex 1	232377	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Tex 2	232378	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Tex 3	314655	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 1	232387	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 2	232388	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 3	232389	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 4	232390	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 5	232391	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 6	232392	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 7	232393	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 8	232394	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 9	232395	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 10	232396	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 11	232397	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 12	232398	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 13	232399	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
WIP 14	232400	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
Molly 8	316662	2x1	2	November 18, 2014
Joe	231709	2 post	1	November 18, 2014
			38 Units	

* on application of assessment work documented in this report.

Each claim unit is approximately 20 hectares.



CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM MAP

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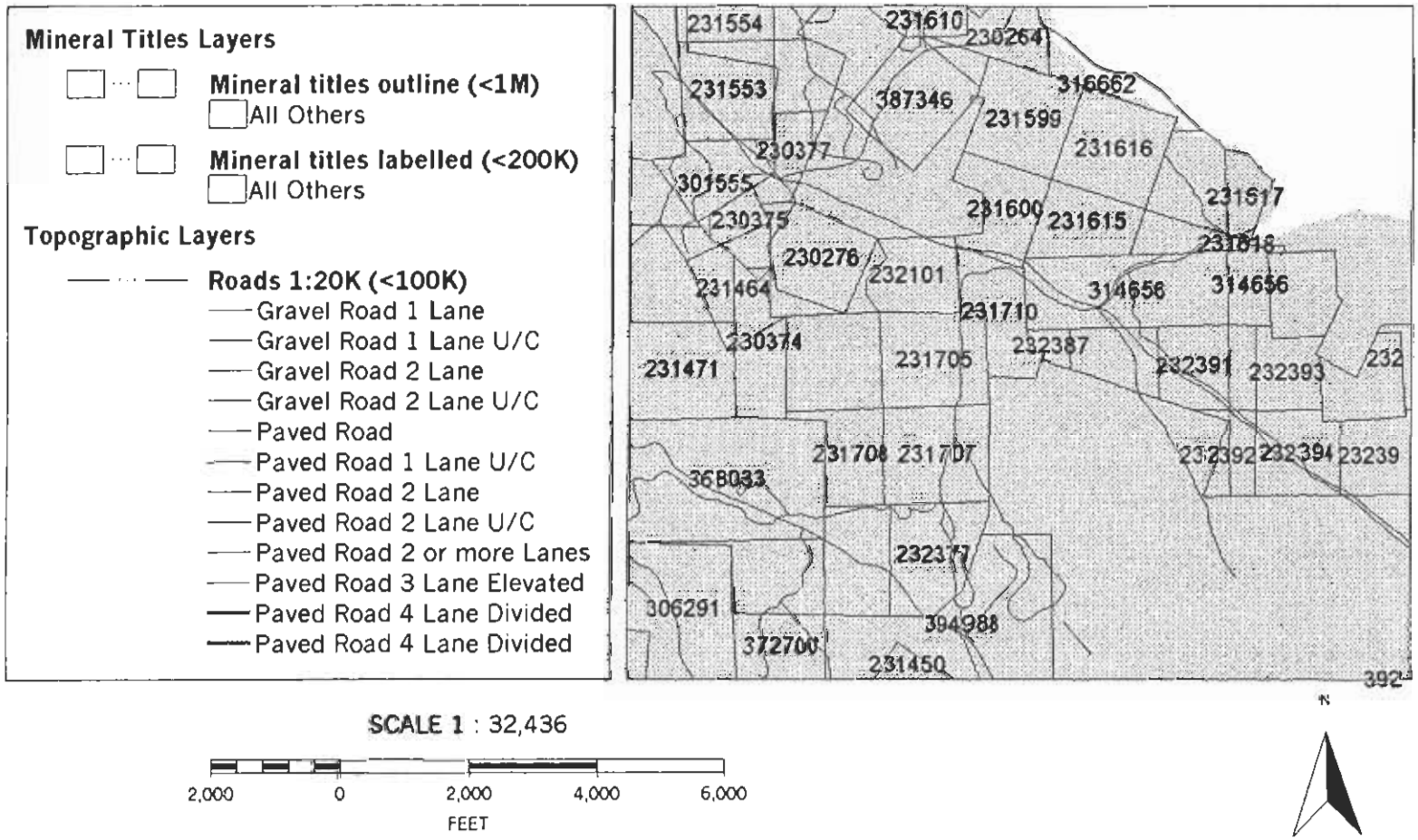
Chemical Lime Mineral Claims-----Texada Island



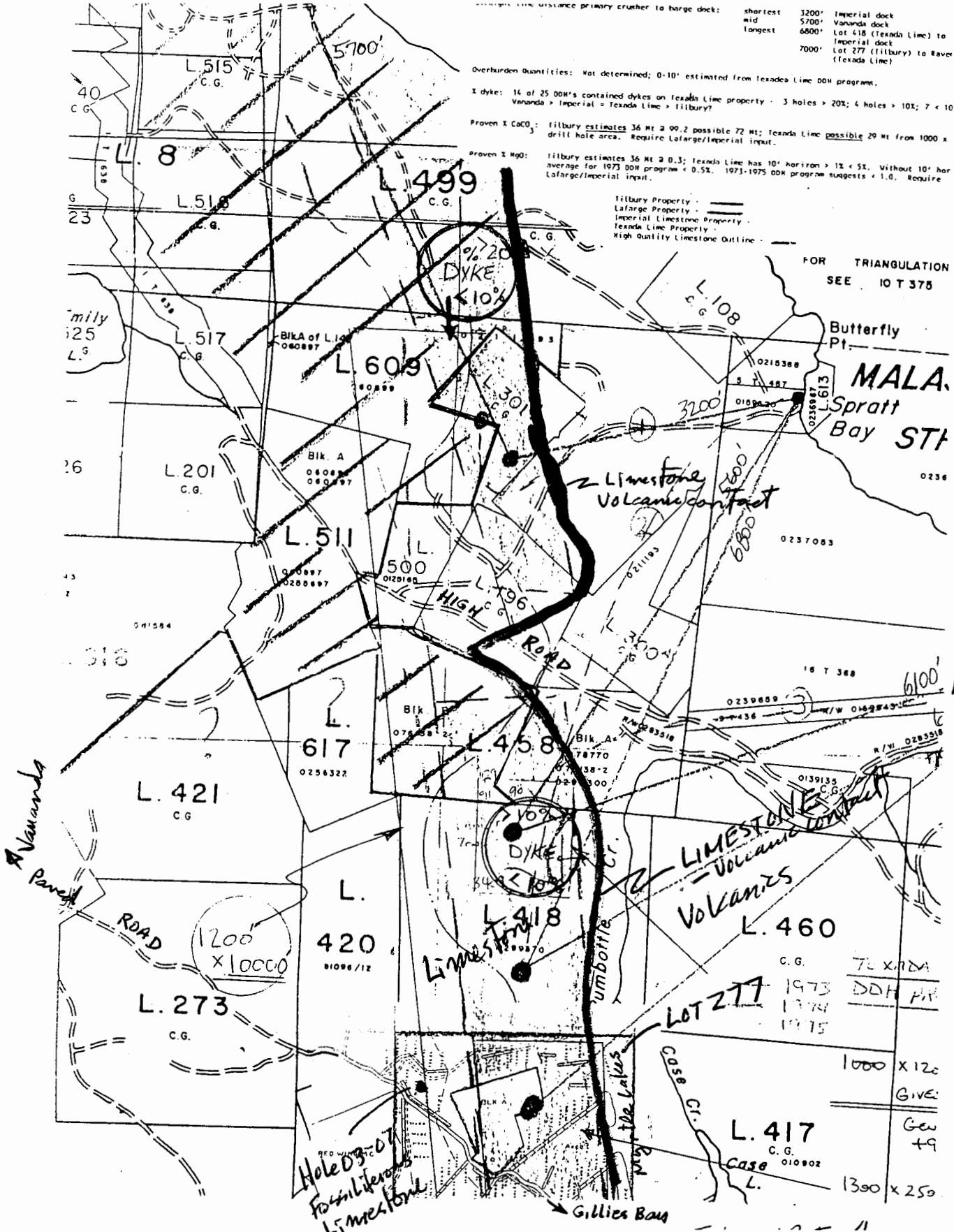
CLAIM MAP
FIGURE 4b

Under the present status of mineral claims in British Columbia, the consideration of industrial minerals requires careful designation of the product end use. An industrial mineral is a rock or naturally occurring substance that can be mined and processed for its unique qualities and used for industrial purposes (as defined in the *Mineral Tenure Act*). It does not include "Quarry Resources". Quarry Resources includes earth, soil, marl, peat, sand and gravel, and rock, rip-rap and stone products that are used for construction purposes (as defined in the *Land Act*). Construction means the use of rock or other natural substances for roads, buildings, berms, breakwaters, runways, rip-rap and fills and includes crushed rock. Dimension stone means any rock or stone product that is cut or split on two or more sides, but does not include crushed rock.

The apparent expected end use of the $CaCO_3$ resource (that of supporting a lime plant raw materials) from Tex Mineral Claim Group at Ravens Bay of Chemical Lime Company of Canada Inc., comes within the Industrial Use definition and therefore can be considered under the *Mineral Tenure Act.* Claims require $100 of assessment work per unit (or cash-in-lieu) each of the first three years and $200 per unit each year after.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Field orientation was started by using a 1:10,000 ortho photo and previously constructed maps to pick up survey control near the southeast edge of Lot 277 and bring control down into the drilling area. Results were plotted on a 1:5,000 scale topographic compilation constructed during preliminary quarry design. The drill used was a Longyear Super 38 machine capable of drilling in excess of 100m in dense limestone provided by Marble Bay holdings (Stan Beale). Much of the core was consumed in chemical and physical testing, one half of the core is stored in Clifton, Texas, U.S.A. One quarter is stored in a sturdy core shack on Lot 277 near the "Farmhouse".



CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	WORK BY:	FIGURE:
1:10,000	May 16, 2004	92F/10E	J. T. Shearer	5

HISTORY

Discovered and named in 1791 by Spanish explorers, Texada Island was soon used by the whaling industry. In 1876 a whaler named Harry Trim discovered iron ore, which precipitated a wave of exploration on Texada. In 1886 the first iron mine was opened, in 1890 copper was found and in 1898 copper and gold were mined at Marble Bay. Captain Sturt purchased the first lot in Van Anda in 1878 and by 1898 Van Anda had become a boomtown.

The main period of mining activity on Texada Island dates back to the turn of the century when several small mines were in operation in and around the town of Vananda near the north end of the Island. From these old producers, approximately 75,000 ounces of gold, 500,000 ounces of silver and 19,000,000 pounds of copper were recovered. The larger of these mines being the Marble Bay Mine, the Little Billie Mine, the Cornell Mine and the Copper Queen Mine. Several kilometres to the south, near the town of Gilles Bay, Texada Mines Ltd. operated a large underground and open pit mine at Welcome Bay between 1952 and 1976. Over 20 million tones of ore was mined yielding iron and copper concentrates and approximately 35,000 ounces of gold. At present there are three open pit limestone quarries in operation at the north end of the Island.

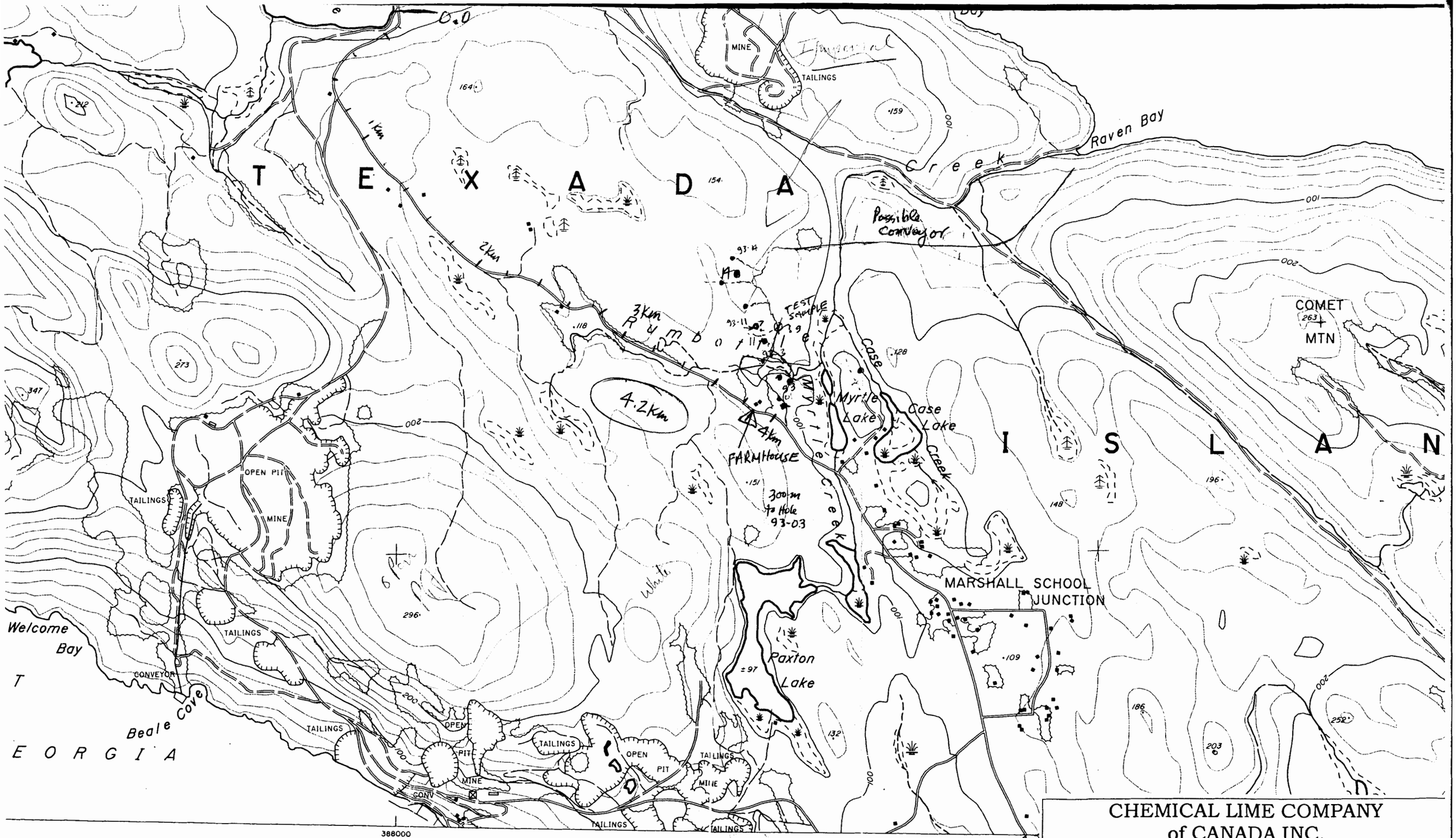
A test quarry was opened up on a limestone deposit on the Will 3 Claim (Lot 198), 1.7 kilometres south-southwest of the head of Raven Bay on the east coast of Texada Island. It lies near the eastern edge of the northern limestone belt within the lower high-calcium limestone member of the formation. Moderately westward dipping basaltic flows of the underlying Karmutsen Formation outcrop just east of the quarry. The limestone is estimated to be at least 150 metres thick in this vicinity.

Diamond drilling within and around the test quarry between 1973 and 1975 encountered dark grey to black, fine-grained, massive limestone with some coarse-grained, medium to light grey limestone down to a depth of at least 65.5 metres (Hole 75.3). The core is cut by pyrite and calcite veins and by a few andesitic dikes; seven northwest and northeast trending diorite dikes varying up to 9 metres in width outcrop mostly south of the quarry. Narrow zones of silicification and pyritization are present in addition to occasional green "schist inclusions" (sheared dikes?). The limestone is brecciated in a few instances.

The deposit is inferred to contain 136 million tonnes of limestone over a 600 or 900 metre area down to a depth of 90 metres, with a minimum of 53.2 per cent CaO (95% $CaCO_3$), less than 1 per cent MgO and less than 2 per cent SiO_2 (O'Connor, 1970, p. 10; MacLeod, 1978, p.5). Diamond drilling and surface sampling were carried out in two areas, Block A and Block B, up to 1954. Block A, located on the Kelly-Jo fractional claim 150 to 300 metres north of the quarry, contains 500,000 tonnes in measured geological reserves averaging 54.40 per cent CaO, 0.25 per cent MgO, 2.27 per cent insolubles, 0.23 percent Al_2O_3, 0.260 per cent Fe_2O_3, less than 0.015 per cent MnO_2, less than 0.050 per cent P_2O_5, 0.060 per cent sulphur, 0.56 per cent carbonaceous matter and 41.780 per cent CO_2 (Dolmage, 1954, p. 6). Block B, located on the Will 3 claim just east of the quarry, has indicated reserves of 295,000 tonnes averaging 55.33 per cent CaO, 0.32 per cent MgO, 1.6 per cent insolubles, 0.160 percent Al_2O_3, 0.160 per cent Fe_2O_3, less than 0.006 per cent MnO_2, less than 0.046 per cent P_2O_5, 0.053 per cent sulphur, 0.290 per cent carbonaceous matter and 42.220 per cent CO_2 (Dolmage, 1954, p. 6).

Vantex Lime Company carried out an extensive program of surface sampling and diamond drilling on the property up to 1954. Texada Lime Ltd. diamond drilled the property between 1973 and 1975 to test its potential for limestone and copper-bearing skarn deposits.

A program in 1993 (Bates, 1993) consisted of 10 diamond drill holes totalling 1579 ft (481.28m) averaging 150 ft in length. Certain calculations have been made in recent years in regard to the possible mining of the resource outlined by the 1993 drilling.



MBIA 'arks 1	Universal Transverse Mercator Projection North American Datum - NAD83 UTM Zone 10	Land District: Land Title Dist.: Latest Plan No.: Date:	SCAL 200 0 200 40

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TEX MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

TRIM MAP of RAVEN BAY AREA

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	WORK BY:	FIGURE:
1:20,000	May 16, 2004	92F/10E	J. T. Shearer	6

GEOLOGY

The Quatsino Formation contains the most significant limestone resources situated on or near tidewater along the British Columbia coast. The formation was named for the extensive outcrops of limestone of Late Triassic age occurring on Quatsino Sound on northern Vancouver Island. Similar limestone on Texada Island, previously referred to as Marble Bay Formation, is included with the Quatsino Formation. On southern Vancouver Island most Upper Triassic limestones were initially mapped as the Sutton Limestone. These have also been incorporated into the Quatsino Formation. The Sutton Limestone is now restricted to the latest Triassic limestone member of the Parsons Bay Formation.

The Quatsino Formation is conformably underlain by amygdaloidal pillow basalts and andesites of the Karmutsen Formation. In places these volcanic rocks are intercalated with the limestone, such as in the Cowichan Lake area on southern Vancouver Island. The Quatsino Limestone grades upward into thinly bedded black limestone and black calcareous argillite of the Parsons Bay Formation.

Two large masses of Quatsino Limestone, referred to as the northern and southern belts, outcrop on Texada Island. The northern belt, with a strike length of 13 kilometres and up to 3 kilometres wide, extends from the north end of the Island south towards Gilles Bay. It is preserved along the axis of a broad northwesterly plunging syncline that is complicated by subsidiary folds. The southern belt (Davies Bay deposit) trends northward along the west coast of the Island for 6 kilometres within a tilted fault block.

The Quatsino Formation is composed largely of massive to thickly bedded, fine-grained (micritic), black to light grey, bluish grey weathering limestone. The rock is predominantly calcium to high calcium in composition. Silica contamination, in the form of chert nodules and beds, is fairly common. The limestone in the northern belt can be separated into three members, each at least 100 metres thick, based on composition (Mathews, 1947; Mathews and McCammon, 1957). The lower member is composed exclusively of high calcium limestone is overlain by a middle member of generally calcium limestone, which is in turn overlain by an upper member of magnesian limestone.

Immediately to the north on the previously operated Lafarge Vananda Quarry the limestone can be described as follows (Matthews and McCammon, 1957):

> The quarries are in the lower part of the Marble Bay Formation. Quarry No. 5 lies approximately 400 feet stratigraphically above the base of the Marble Bay Formation and in the upper part of the first member. Quarry No. 2 may include beds both above and below the horizon of quarry No. 5. Quarry No. 1 is badly folded and faulted beds at or above the horizons of quarry No 2. Quarries Nos. 3 and 4, both at about the same horizon, lie within the second member probably several hundred feet above its base. The first member of the Marble Bay Formation is here made up almost entirely of high-calcium limestone. As would be expected with its limited range in composition, physical characteristics are likewise relatively uniform and stratification is not readily apparent.
>
> Several magnesian beds a few inches to a few feet thick outcropping in the Nos. 1 and 2 quarries are in the upper part of the first member. The make up a small

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LOCATION MAP of WORK

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	WORK BY:	FIGURE:
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fraction of the section, only four beds being recognised on the cliff and quarry faces across an exposed width of almost 1,000 feet.

Higher parts of the section in the second member, exposed in Nos. 3 and 4 quarries, are made up of alternating beds of calcium and magnesian limestone, the former generally predominating, cut by a network of calcite and dolomite veinlets. Stratification can as a rule be distinguished in these rocks.

In the eastern part of the limestone-belt, from No. 2 quarry to the base of the formation, the strata dip westward at an angle of about 40 degrees. In No. 2 quarry, however, the westward dip steepens, and in the western part of this quarry and in No.1 quarry the strata are apparently highly folded and faulted. This folding and faulting may be related to the intrusion of the quartz-diorite stock which adjoins No. 1 quarry on the west. Southwest of the stock, as at quarries Nos. 3 and 4, moderate southwesterly dips of the strata prevail.

Faults are not apparent in the eastern part of the property but are abundant in quarries Nos. 1 and 2. The pattern of faulting here has not been deciphered. The quartz diorite is cut by faults trending approximately south 70 degrees east and dipping steeply southward near both the west end of No. 1 quarry and the Little Billie Mine.

Greenstone dykes are present here, as elsewhere on the northern part of Texada Island, but they are not, in general, as common as in the Blubber Bay area. Nearly all the dykes cutting the volcanics underlying the limestone in this vicinity trend easterly. They vary in width from a few inches up to about 12 feet, and some irregular masses in quarry No. 1 attain still greater dimensions. Most of the dykes in quarries Nos. 1 and 2, unlike those elsewhere on the island, are crushed, and these, being more susceptible to erosion than the adjoining limestone, are marked by shallow ravines which are partly filled by limestone blocks fallen from their walls. The dykes do not, therefore, outcrop except on the quarry walls and on the sea cliffs. Some, at least, of these dykes may have been intruded prior to the quartz diorite and it is possible, therefore, that the crushing, like the folding and faulting in the limestone, accompanied the intrusion of the stock. One easterly-trending greenstone dyke cuts both quartz diorite and limestone west of No. 1 quarry.

The limestone encountered in the present program on the Tex Mineral Claim Group is within the lower high-calcium member of the Quatsino Formation. The underlying Karmutsen basalts are known to be exposed a short distance to the east near Myrtle Lake and dip at about 30° to the west.

DIAMOND DRILLING

A total of 3 holes were drilled in the 2000 (not claimed for current assessment credit) program as summarized in Table II (and included for completeness only):

TABLE II

Drill Hole Data 2000

	Dip/Angle	Depth	Location Easting (m)	Location Northing (m)
Tex2000-1A	-90	300 ft (91.44m)	19+15E	25+00N
Tex2000-2	-90	300 ft (91.44m)	18+00E	28+00N
Tex2000-3	-90	300 ft (91.44m)	18+00E	31+00N

Total 1040 ft = 317.00m

The locations of the three holes completed in 2000 are plotted on Figure 7. The grid was established by BP Resources in 1989.

The main rock type encountered in the drilling program is a dark grey to black, fine-grained, recrystallized, micritic limestone and dominated by equant grains of calcite averaging 0.02mm in grain size, with about 10% coarser grained and patches averaging 0.05-0.1mm in size and few, mainly elongated grains from 0.3-1.3mm in length. A very few patches up to 0.4mm across consist of extremely fine-grained calcite. Drill logs for each hole are contained in Appendix III. The holes are plotted in cross section on figure 8.

Hole Tex2000-1 and 1A were positioned within an area of extensive outcrop of dense grey limestone that had been recently logged. The hole is immediately south of Rumbottle Creek which is currently obstructed by a beaver dam. The hole encountered dark grey to black, fine-grained limestone varying from dark grey to relatively light grey in colour. Irregular white calcite veinlets dominate over stylolitic fractures. There are several narrow, fine-grained, brown-grey "dacitic" dikes oriented almost parallel to the core axis. The dikes contain minor disseminated pyrite.

The dominant fracture direction is less than 5° to core axis. The bottom 100 feet (30m) are composed of a bioturbated-nodular limestone. The bioturbation is reflected in the small to large rounded light grey nodules outlined by a mainly thin dark matrix. Nodules average 8mm in diameter although much larger nodules are observed. Near the end of the hole, the interstitial space between the nodules is dark grey and siliceous. A minor amount of this interstitial space is filled with sparry white calcite bounded by stylolites.

Hole Tex2000-2 also encountered a dark grey to black, fine-grained limestone cut by numerous white calcite hairlines and irregular patches. The dikes encountered in hole 2 were of the green "andesitic" variety containing porphyritic hornblende and minor epidote alteration. Distinctive bioturbation features were noted between 291' and 292' exhibiting some well-rounded nodules. Some of the interstitial material is siliceous.

Hole Tex2000-3 intersected dark grey to black, fine-grained to dense limestone associated with minor calc-silicate banding near the top of the hole. The margins of the upper dikes have narrow bleached light grey to white zones along the contacts and minor banding. The interval 257'8" to 287'7" is composed of cherty, fine grained, dark grey to black limestone. The chert appears as highly irregular vein-like chert nodules

filling interstitial spaces which coalesce into small nodules. The larger wedge shaped chert zones have a distinctive granular (micro-brecciated) texture.

The current program consists of 15 diamond drillholes totalling 3,875 feet (1,181.11m) of drilling, which further defined the limestone resource and encountered a variety of carbonate lithofacies. A comprehensive series of trenches were excavated in 2003 to further document the occurrence and frequency of the narrow intrusive dykes. Drillhole data is contained in Table III, locations are plotted in Figures 7 and 8.

TABLE III

Drill Hole Data 2003-2004

Hole #	Northing	Easting	Length (m)	Dip	Elev. Approx.	Remarks	Dyke Intercept	% Dyke
Tex-03-01	5509968	390157	45.72 (150')	-90°	109m.	Lower nodular	1	9
Tex-03-02	5509936	390226	91.44 (300')	-90°	108m	Limestone to 300'	2	4
Tex-03-03	5509760	390210	45.72 (150')	-90°	110m	Nodular lower	0	0
Tex-03-04	5509770	390360	45.72 (150')	-90°	106m	Limestone to 150'	1	2
Tex-03-05	5510107	390223	45.72 (150')	-90°	113m	Limestone to 150'	1	3
Tex-03-06	5509775	389966	103.49 (602')	-90°	120m	Limestone to 600'	13	13
Tex-03-07	5509110	389830	121.92 (400')	-90°	101m	Fossiliferous	1	1
Tex-03-08	NOT DRILLED							
Tex-03-09B	5509980	389870	36.58 (120')	-60°	120.5m	9 & 9A for 54 ft.	1	8
Tex-03-10	5508868	390302	49.38 (162')	-90°	992m		1	64
Tex-03-10A	5508872	390327	110.34 (362')	-90°	92m	Karmutsen 106.54m	1	50
Tex-04-11	5510030	390360	45.72 (150')	-90°		Limestone and dyke to 150'	2	76
Tex-04-12	5509970	390043	46.33 (152')	-90°		Sheared	2	8
Tex-04-13	NOT DRILLED							
Tex-04-14	NOT DRILLED							
Tex-04-15	5509333	390208	170.43 (559')	-90°	104m	Karmutsen 483 ft	8	7
Tex-04-16	5508708	390380	61.57 (202')	-51°	89m	Toward 360°	0	0
Tex-04-17	5508962	390043	61.57 (202')	-51°	96m	Toward 180°	0	0

Total 3,875 ft. (1,181.11m)

The 2003-2004 diamond drill campaign was focussed on 4 main elements: (1) definition of the limestone in the northern part of the property (near the boundary between Lot 418 and Lot 458, Mineral Claims Will 3, Holes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 11, 12 & 9B); (2) Investigate the deeper (>300 ft) carbonate potential (Holes 15, 06, 02, 07 & 10A); (3) Investigate the nature of the Quatsino Formation-Karmutsen Volcanic contact on the eastern part of the property (Holes 10A, 04, 02 & 11) and (4) Further investigate the

occurrence and frequency of intrusive dykes in association with surface trenching (Holes 10, 10A, 11, 16 & 17).

The northern holes drilled in 2003-2004 are holes 9B, 12, 01, 02, 05 and 11 located near the north boundary of Lot 418 (mineral claims Will 3 & 4).

A line of holes was drilled in 2003-2004 about 100m south of the northernmost holes consisting of Holes 06, 03 and 04.

A deeper hole, 2003-15, was drilled near 93-10 near the south boundary of Lot 418 (and north boundary of Lot 277-Farmhouse).

Hole 20003-2004 10, 10A, 16 and 17 investigated dyke content and the eastern contact near the paved VanAnda-Gilles Bay Road near holes previous 93-01 and 93-04.

Hole 9B was a –60° angle hole and encountered uniform dark grey to black, fine grained limestone with a finely sugary crystallinity. Typical of the high CaO limestone on the property, Hole 12 (east of 9B) contains a short mottled limestone section 3.86m – 5.59m and a white variegated marble section 38.56m-45.52m. The intrusive dyke at the bottom of Hole 12 is highly sheared with abundant chlorite and gougy slickensides. This shearing is probably related to a westerly splay off the Myrtle Lake Fault Zone (see Figure 8). Hole 2004-01 (east of hole 12) contains ameboid silica-chert nodules at 3.10m within the usual black limestone and encountered a relatively rare large cavity from 25.60m to 28.04m. The "lower" nodular unit was found below 34.70m. The nodular unit, which is normally found at deeper (lower) elevations, is characterized by close packed bioturbation nodules averaging about 10mm in diameter (length). A distinctive 3 pointed "star" of darker grey-black insoluble material is common as a filling of the interstitial space between nodules. The nodular unit often, but not always, has higher silica content.

Hole 2004-02 (east of Hole 2004-01) intersected the nodular unit at 17.37m. Although Hole 02 is nearer the eastern contact it is still in limestone at 91.44m (300 ft.). To the north of Hole 02 is Hole 04-11 just west of the gas pipeline. Hole 04-11 intersected mainly dark green porphyritic dyke. Northwest of 04-11 is hole 04-05, which encountered 150 feet (45.72m) of limestone and appears to be above the nodular unit.

The more southerly line of holes starts with Hole 04-06 on the west side, mainly within the upper black sugary unit containing a few narrow green dykes. Hole 03-03, to the east of 04-06, encountered a variation of the nodular unit at 20.88m and may bottom in the more typical black to dark grey sugary crystallinity with the nodular texture. Hole 03-04 intersected a variegated and brecciated zone in the upper part down to about 15.76m then into a slightly siliceous limestone down to 34.14m.

Hole 03-15 was spotted near the north boundary of Lot 277 near previous hole 93-10 and east of previous hole 00-02. The Karmutsen Volcanic-Quatsino Limestone contact was found at 147.21m at 38° to core axis. The nodular unit was found at 106.55m with an intermediate unit at 57.57m-106.55m exhibiting bioturbation textures.

Assays of ten foot sections of core show (Appendix IV) from 82.91m to 101.19m (18.28m) returned average content of 6.21% SiO_2 within the nodular unit. However, some intervals of the nodular unit, for example 128.66m to 147.21m near the volcanic contact has relatively low SiO_2.

The most southerly holes were Hole 03-10A, 04-16 and 04-17. The contact between the Karmutsen Volcanics and Quatsino Limestone was found at 106.54m at 84° to core axis. Light green dioritic porphyry dyke was intersected between 30.94m and 84.71m. The upper contact of the dyke is at 39° to core axis but the lower contact is at 85° to core axis. This dyke correlates well with dykes observed in nearby Trenching. Holes 04-16 and 04-17 were angle holes drilled north-south to further investigate the dyke frequency.

The most westerly hole, 03-07 investigated the deeper limestone on the west side of the tenure. The upper part of Hole 03-07 is unusual in that there are abundant fossils in the limestone. Bioturbation textures are common. This fossiliferous unit is probably separate from the lower nodular unit encountered farther east, closer to the contact with the Karmutsen Volcanic.

TRENCHING 2003

Extensive trenching was completed in 2003 and 2004 (after the claim anniversary date of Nov. 18/03) to investigate the occurrence and frequency of intrusive dykes and assess the significance of the dyke intersections in the diamond drilling done to date.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the limestone production currently mined in British Columbia originates from Texada Island. The Quatsino Formation contains the most significant limestone resources situated on or near tidewater along the British Columbia coast.

The Quatsino Formation is a thick carbonate sequence conformably underlain by basalts and andesites of the Lower Triassic Karmutsen Formation. In places these volcanic rocks are intercalated with limestone. The Quatsino Formation is composed largely of massive to thickly bedded, fine-grained (micritic), black to light grey, bluish grey weathering limestone. The rock is predominantly calcium to high calcium in composition. Silica contamination, in the form of chert nodules and beds, is fairly common in places.

A short 10-hole program of diamond drilling was completed in 1993 for a total of 1579 ft (481.28m). The 2000 program consisted of extending 3 of the 1993 holes to a depth of 300 feet. The current program in 2003-2004 consists of 15 diamond drillholes totalling 3,875 feet (1,181.11m) of drilling, which further defined the limestone resource and encountered a variety of carbonate lithofacies. A comprehensive series of trenches were excavated in 2003 to further document the occurrence and frequency of the narrow intrusive dykes. Encouraging results from the diamond drilling could lead to quarry development from the continuation to the south of the top bench.

Respectfully submitted

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
May 16, 2004

COST ESTIMATE for FUTURE WORK

The Tex Mineral Claims Group require continued geological mapping and hand trenching in certain areas. Diamond drilling at an incline (say 60°) is recommended to define the frequency of dikes. The nature of industrial minerals suggests that a bulk sample would be useful to conduct test work for specific markets. The mineral claims should be Legal Surveyed and brought to a Mining Lease to increase the level of certainty for tenure. Environmental baseline studies should be initiated to outline the scope of mitigation and regulation.

Geological Mapping & Drill Supervision			
Senior Geologist, 8 days @ $350			$ 2,800.00
		GST	196.00
		Subtotal	$ 2,996.00
Diamond Drilling of 4 Holes @ 100m Depth Each:			
Footage price	$19.50 x 1200		$23,400.00
Mob/demob			600.00
Standby/machine time (if required) Field costs			zero
Moving, supplies, consumables			2,000.00
Meals/Accommodations			At Contractor's Expense
Set up	Field costs		1,000.00
		Subtotal	$27,000.00
Dozer time in moves/road access			
	Road – 14 hrs @ $85		$ 680.00
	Diamond Drilling Subtotal		$
Legal Survey of Claims			
Environmental Survey & Report			$ 5,000.00
Application & Preparation of required reports & documents for Mine Development Certificate			4,000.00
Bulk Sample Mining & Crushing 10,000 tons + Loadout			45,000.00
Trucking Sample to Loadout			35,000.00
Final Report Preparation			4,000.00
		TOTAL	**$124,286.00**

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J. T. SHEARER, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.

May 16, 2004

Appendix I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of 3572 Hamilton Street, in the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc., 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).
2. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by Homegold Resources Ltd.
3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (Fellow No. F439). I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Geological Society of London. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P.Geo., Member Number 19,279).
4. I am an independent consulting geologist employed since December 1986 by Homegold Resources Ltd. at Unit #5 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, British Columbia.
5. I am the author of the report entitled "Diamond Drilling Report on the Tex Mineral Claim Group, Ravens Bay – Farmhouse Deposit" dated May 16, 2004.
6. I have visited the property and supervised the drilling program in June and July 2000 and in November-December 2003 and January 2004. I have toured and studied the operating Limestone Quarries on Texada since 1980. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of nearby properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Tex Mineral Claim Group – Ravens Bay Property by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.
7. I do not own or expect to receive an interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein or in the shares of Chemical Lime Company of Canada Inc.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 16th day of May, 2004.

Respectfully Submitted

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
May 16, 2004

APPENDIX II

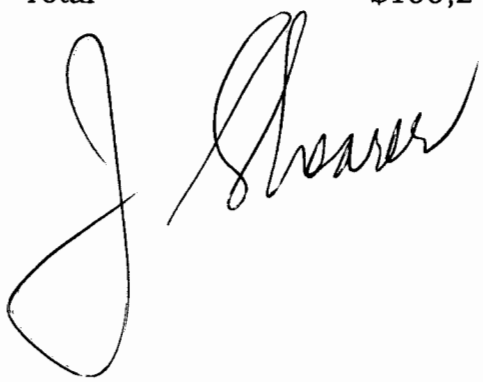
STATEMENT OF COSTS

May 16, 2004

Appendix II

STATEMENT of COSTS
TEX-WILL Claims
Texada Island
Completed between November 19, 2003 and May 16, 2004

J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo., Core Logging & Supervision		
18 days @ $350/day		$6,300.00
Nov. 19-21, Dec. 8-11, 20-22, 2003, Jan. 23-26, Feb. 16&17		
Feb. 28&29, 2004		
R. Savelieff, Project Supervision		
12 days @ $350/day		4,200.00
		10,500.00
	GST	735.00
	Sub-total	11,235.00
Transportation, 4x5 truck		
82 days @ $40/day		3,280.00
Gas		350.00
Invoice, 3811 feet @ $16/ft.		60,976.00
including moves		
2 core boxes per approx. 20'		
2 saw cuts per foot		
Airfare to Gillies Bay		
J. T. Shearer, 4 trips @ $260 per round trip		1,040.00
R. Savelieff, 6 trips @ $260 per round trip		1,560.00
Skidder or Bulldozer for Drill Moves		3,800.00
Trenching up to Nov. 21, 2003 (not included as work on claims)		<14,800.00>
Trenching, 10 days on New Lines After Dec. 6, 2003		6,200.00
Chemical Analysis, Testing		8,000.00
Work by K. Ginnard, Senior Geologist Chemical Lime Company		2,500.00
Report Preparation		1,200.00
Reproduction and Word Processing		400.00
	Total	$100,241.00



APPENDIX III

Drill Logs
2003 and 2004

May 16, 2004

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: TEX-04-01

Northing:	5509968
Easting:	390157
Elevation:	109m approx.
Azimuth:	000
Inclination:	-90
Grid:	Lehigh Central
Length (m):	45.72m (150')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property:	Lot 277 & 418
NTS:	92F/16
Claim:	Will 3
Date Started:	January 16, 2004
Date Completed:	January 17, 2004
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Clifton, Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: Central part of property near north boundary of Lot 418 on Will 3 Claim between Holes 12 and 2

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	2.13 (7')	**NO CORE**: No Core, drill through boulders of dyke and limestone (pebbles in core box)			
2.13 (7')	13.82 (45'4")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, finely sugary crystallinity Ameboid silica nodule at 3.10m (10'2"), 25mm in length Dominant fracture direction-orientation is at a low angle (<10°) to core axis, rough slickensides on some fractures Relatively uniform overall White breccia veinlet 10.82m-11.05m (35'6"-36'3") at 24° to core axis. Trace of black hairlines, minor bioturbation, minor tight stylolite development at 70°-80° to core axis Lower contact at 10° to core axis, minor chlorite along fractures above contact.			
13.82 (45'4")	17.98 (59')	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRY DYKE:** matrix is dark green and very fine grained to aphanitic, relatively "fresh" appearance, highly fractured at low angle to core axis (<10° to core axis) minor FeO on fractures, light grass-green altered plagioclase phenocrysts are prominent throughout, some glomeropophyritic sections More intense iron oxide coating calcite films on fractures below 15.85m (52') Lower contact sheared at low angle to core axis, green gouge present.			
17.98 (59')	34.70 (113'10")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black; fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity, concoidal fractures common, low angle fractures dominant Irregular low angle tight stylolites common giving a network effect Small crinoid section at 21.31m (69'11"), recrystallized, black hairlines more distinct and abundant below 19.81m (65'), low angle fracturing dominant, very coarse crystalline – sparry fracture filling calcite, at least 2 sets of sub-parallel fractures intersect			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-01

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
17.98 (59')	34.70 (113'10") cont.	Cavity from 25.60m-28.04m (84'-92') (info from Drill Crew), highly fractured from 24.99m (82') and below from 28.04m (92') down to 31.70m (104') Drusy open fractures, traces of discontinuous blue films on fractures White calcite veinlets common from 28.04m (92') down to lower contact with gradual increasing abundance that from 31.34m (102'10") white calcite breccia zones make up half of the section.			
34.70 (113'10")	45.72 (150') E.O.H.	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity Minor pinhead to larger ameboid silica (chert) nodules throughout with somewhat erratic abundance Some sections have well define close packed bioturbation nodules averaging about 10mm in diameter or length, 3 pointed dark insoluble materials common as filling the interstitial space between nodules			
		Some larger siliceous zones such as 37.19m-37.26m (122'-122'3"), black chert at roughly 65° to core axis, possible soft sediment deformation obscuring the orientation of the silica zone, some of the black insolubles are soft suggesting a lack of silica and perhaps more carbonaceous content Pyrite layer at 43.08m (141'4") up to 4mm thick filling fracture at 42° to core axis.			
		End of Hole 45.72m (150 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central
Will-Tex Claims

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: TEX-03-02

Northing: 5509936
Easting: 390226
Elevation: 108m Approx
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90°
Grid: Farmhouse Lot 277
Length (m): 91.44m (300')
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beale, Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Farmhouse
Lot 277 + 418
NTS: 92F/10E
Claim: Will 3
Date Started: Dec. 18, 2003
Date Completed: Jan. 13, 2004
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Core sawn in half, one half sent to Texas, on quarter to assay sample, one quarter to core box stored in core shack on Lot 277 at the Farmhouse.

Purpose: On eastern central portion of property, northern part of Will Claims (Drilling resumed after Christmas break)

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	1.52 5'	**CASING:** No Core Recovery			
152 '	17.37 57'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, finely sugary crystallinity, white hairlines common at 10° and 65° to core axis, rough concoidal fracture throughout. Minor, irregular bleaching around stylolitic fractures at 32° to core axis filled with black insolubles and traces of pyrite. Overall core not too fractured, minor mottling at 6.48m (21'3"), mostly a relatively uniform black interval.			
		More irregular white sparry patches and veinlets around 12.04m (39'6") often associated with dark hairlines (stylolites) and incipient nodule development. Stylolites are normally contorted but roughly 45° to core axis and are filled with 0.5mm thick pyrite seam at 12.24m (40'2") .			
		Slightly lighter grey around 14.33m (47'), slight increase in the amount of white sparry patches below 14.33m (47'). Gradational increase in sparry patches and more distinct nodule development between 14.33m (47') and 17.37m (57').			
17.37 57'	26.57 87'2"	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, finely sugary crystallinity, texture dominated by fine dark hairlines which outline oovoid nodules up to 8mm wide by 18mm long, fine stylolites at 24° to core axis, finely sutured. Rubbly sections 17.37m-17.68m (57'-58'), 19.51m-19.66m (64'-64'6"), 21.34m-21.49m (70'-70'6") roughly concoidal fractures in rubbly sections but also flat low angle to core axis fractures too.			
		Small white sparry lenses are filling interstitial space between nodules at 21.95m (72'). More irregular larger whiteish bleached zones as lower contact is approached, lighter grey overall but still very fine grained.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 3 DDH#: TEX-03-02

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
26.57 87'2"	29.36 96'4"	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** dark green aphanitic groundmass, floating, somewhat ragged lighter green plagioclase phenocrysts up to 3mm in length but average 1mm or less, some sections are devoid of phenocrysts, minor disseminated pyrite throughout, white calcite patches common.			
		Dyke section markedly more fractured that enclosing limestone <10° and 70° orientation common for fracture. Lower contact orientation not apparent due to high angle fracturing.			
29.36 96'4"	30.99 101'66'	**BLEACHED LIMESTONE:** alternating white and light grey, thin grey bands at 47° to core axis. Mottled throughout but becoming more darker grey below. Lower contact at about 12° to core axis but green calc-silicate films occur on 70° fractures at the contact.			
30.99 101'66'	31.67 103'9'	**SHEARED DARK GREEN DYKE:** mainly fine grained, shear planes defined by lighter green-yellow streaking sub-parallel to core axis, Minor disseminated euhedral pyrite cubes up to 1mm across sparsely throughout.			
31.67 103'9'	43.36 142'3"	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, finely sugary crystallinity, the top 55mm are bleached white along an angle of 52° to core axis. Traces of small 2-3mm chert nodules and irregular strings of chert pinhead nodules, sub-rounded between 34.44m-35.36m (113'-116').			
		Possible higher SiO_2 content overall. Some of the strings are sub-parallel to core axis. Minor white sparry breccia at high angle (>70° to core axis) concoidal fracture common, overall core quite fractured with both parallel and high angle fractures. Gradational increase of dark-black hairlines outlining large nodules.			
43.36 142'3"	91.44 300' E.O.H.	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity, most nodules several cm in length, mostly defined by dark hairlines and early stage stylolites. Round and irregular white sparry patches abundant between 46.53m-46.79m (152'8"-153'6"), possibly some recrystallized fossil component, low angle fractures common, lesser high angle concoidal fractures, white veinlets at 10° to core axis common below 49.39m (162').			
		Darker grey to black ovoid siliceous zones at 51.61m-51.72m (169'4"-169'8") generally a band at 80° to core axis. Probable elevated SiO2 content 48.77m-51.82m (160'-170') Small pinhead siliceous-chert nodules minor constituent below 52.43m (172') Pyrite layers <1mm thick at 57.96m (190'2") at 80° to 85° to core axis associated with stylolites, distinct nodular texture down to the end of Hole (300'), bioturbation, chert pinheads, irregular white veinlets and patches, dark hairlines, all common			
		Short sections of rubbly broken core 65.53m (215') and 69.80m (229') due to low angle fractures coated with films of white sparry calcite, fracture surfaces more hackly than concoidal.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 3 of 3 DDH#: TEX-03-02

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
43.36 142'3"	91.44 300' cont. E.O.H.	Traces of blue films on fractures at 70.61m (231'8") on very rough slickensides, minor darker siliceous lenses. Dark, less siliceous but Insoluble lens remobilized along top of large nodule at 72.95m (239'4") at 68° to core axis roughly similar small insoluble lens at 73.15m (240') Stylolites become slightly more numerous below 79.86m (262'), minor pyrite along most stylolites			
		Large whitish lenses of sparry calcite more common 86.08m-86.18m (282'5"-282'9") and 86.82m-86.92m (284'10"-285'2") both above sharp stylolite at roughly 50° to core axis. Slightly large siliceous (chert) nodules at 89.51m (293'8") up to 5mm mostly rounded but ameboid also. 3 pointed darker grey interstitial filling common toward end of hole associated with nodule joints and stylolites.			
		End of Hole 91.44m (300 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: TEX-03-03

Northing: 5509760
Easting: 390210
Elevation: 110m approx.
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90°
Grid: Farmhouse Lot 277
Length (m): 45.72m (150')
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beal Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Farmhouse Lot 277 + 418
NTS: 92F/10.E
Claim: Will 3
Date Started: Dec. 16, 2003
Date Completed: Dec. 18, 2003
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Core sawn in half, one half sent to Texas, on quarter to assay sample, one quarter to core box stored in core shack on Lot 277 at the Farmhouse.

Purpose: On central portion of property, northern part of Will Claims

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	1.52 5'	**CASING**: No Core Recovery			
1.52 '	6.4 21'	**MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE:** fine grained, not black as in previous holes, minor yellowish orange FeO on fractures, 10° to core axis at 3.28m (10'). 1mm wide delicately banded quartz veinlet at 3.28m (10') Minor black hairlines at 6.4m (21')			
6.4 21'	20.88 68'6"	**LIMESTONE:** black to dark grey, finely sugary crystallinity, tight stylolites throughout some carrying a thin filling of pyrite. Rough concoidal fracture, very irregular white sparry patches, and veinlets with curvilinear pattern, dark fractures at 72° to core axis.			
		Traces of darker grey "spheroids" at 9.6m (31'6") throughout – could be incipient chert nodules. More fully formed chert nodules at 10.01m (32'10"), more SiO_2 content. Numerous stylolites at 14.02m (46') at 80° to core axis but irregular in detail, large patch of very coarse sparry white at 14.02m (46'), rubbly core from 12.40m(40'8") – down to 15.24m (50') fractures manly at low angles to core axis.			
		Gradational increase in distinct nodular texture. Rough slickensides along sub-parallel to core axis fractures. Chert nodules at 17.37m (57') up to 3mm across. Very rubbly core at 18.9m (62'), possible minor fault slickensides.			
20.88 68'6"	28.65 94'	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black; finely sugary crystallinity, black hairlines common – bioturbation and nodule development, white spheroids and patches associated with black hairlines and insoluble material			
		Minor pyrite seams <1mm wide along 38° fractures with slickensides – glossy black at 22.45m (73'8"), well developed bioturbation section between 22.71m-23.37m (74'6"-76'8")			
		Smooth parallel to core axis fractures at 23.37m (76'8") splintery core			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-03-03

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
20.88 68'6"	28.65 94' cont.	Relatively uniform with indistinct nodular texture from 23.47m-26.52m (77"-87') White sparry zone 26.52m-87'6" (87'-87'6") associated with large aggregates of pyrite throughout white veinlets. Pinhead silica at 28.35m (93')			
28.65 94'	45.72 150'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey – black, finely sugary crystallinity, lesser nodular-black hairlines than previous section. Uniform appearance. Minor disseminated pyrite along fracture at 30.48m-30.63m (100'-100'6").			
		White sparry zone 34.31m-34.42m (112'7"-112'11") at 31° to core axis 2-4mm wide pyrite selvages along both contacts. Small concentration of silica nodules 34.95m (114'8") about 75° to 80° to core axis, individual rounded nodes are up to 3mm in diameter.			
		Fractures are sub-parallel to core axis, still roughly concoidal fractures in places. Bluish-white calcite films on fractu4res common below 43.89m (144'), sub-parallel to core axis, trace of white gouge on calcite films.			
		END of HOLE 45.72m (150')			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-03-04

Northing:	5509770
Easting:	390360
Elevation:	106m approx.
Azimuth:	000
Inclination:	-90°
Grid:	Farmhouse Lot 277
Length (m):	45.72m (150')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beal Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property:	Farmhouse Lot 277 + 418
NTS:	92F/10E
Claim:	Will 3
Date Started:	Dec. 14, 2003
Date Completed:	Dec. 16, 2003
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Core sawn in half, one half sent to Texas, on quarter to assay samples, one quarter to core box stored in core shack on Lot 277 at the Farmhouse.

Purpose: On western portion of property, northern part of Will Claims.

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	1.52 5'	**CASING**: No Core Recovery			
1.52 5'	3.28 10'	**VARIEGATED LIMESTONE:** Brecciated appearance, criss-crossed with a network of white to light grey veinlets mainly at 75° and 15° to core axis Possibly close to dyke or fault at top of hole. "Cherty"			
3.28 10'	14.99 49'2"	**LIMESTONE**: dark grey to black; finely sugary crystallinity, white veinlets 1-2mm wide from 40° to 60° to core axis relatively uniformly distributed every 2 to 3 cm. Minor lensoid insolubles at 4.27m (14'), 3 point star shape. Irregular black silica (chert) blob along 30° to core axis stylolite but pods out to 30mm wide in places, blob is 46mm long at 5.84m (19'2").			
		Elevated silica – minor chert blobs 4.27m (14') down to 13.11m (43'). Fractures at <10° to core axis dominant. Prominent white sparry ovoids and black 3 point stars 9.75m-10.06m (32'-33')			
14.99 49'2"	15.76 51.5'	**MEDIUM GREEN SPOTTED DYKE:** phenocrysts are rounded, chloritized altered mafics, probably originally hornblende. Some lighter green – white phenocrysts – originally plagioclase, only a trace of pyrite. Dark green chlorite on high angle fractures.			
15.76 51.5'	28.04 92'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, approximately 7cm of bleaching at top of interval to light grey-white. Rest of interval uniformly finely sugary crystallinity, high angle – sub-parallel to core axis fractures very common but core is relatively competent.			
		White breccia veinlet – zone at 19.81m (65') at 70° to core axis, relatively fine grained not sparry, several similar zones all emanating from 65° to 70° to core axis fractures, small silica blobs 1mm to 2mm in diameter at 20.12m (66') randomly distributed			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-03-04

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
15.76 51.5'	28.04 92' cont.	Roughly concoidal fracture, Irregular white bleaching at 10° to core axis at 23.93m (78'6") Siliceous blebs 24.84m-25.60m (81'6"-84'), gradually more siliceous 26'21m-29.04m (86'-92')			
28.04 92'	34.14 112'	**SLIGHTLY SILICEOUS LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine crystallinity. Darker material (siliceous) throughout, suggestion of siliceous material filling interstitial position between indistinct structures such as nodules and stylolites. Some open fractures at 15° to core axis, which are drusy with small clear calcite crystals.			
34.14 112'	41.91 137'6"	**VARIEGATED LIMESTONE:** white to lighter grey brecciation and minor bleaching, overall breccia texture angular fragments up to 6mm across. White veinlets common, occasional black insoluble and short siliceous section. Lower contact on 52° stylolite, slight colour change.			
41.91 137'6"	45.72 150'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, much less brecciation, finely crystalline, more uniform. Some white hairlines and veinlets at 45° to core axis, minor siliceous sections at 45.57 (149'6")			
		END of HOLE 45.72m (150')			

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Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-04-05

Northing:	5510107
Easting:	390223
Elevation:	113m approx.
Azimuth:	000°
Inclination:	-90
Grid:	**Lehigh Central**
Length (m):	45.72m (150')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property:	Lot 277 & 418
NTS:	92F/16
Claim:	Will #2F
Date Started:	January 14, 2004
Date Completed:	January 15, 2004
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Clifton, Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: Lot 458 norther portion of Property on Will #2Fr, just south of gas pipeline

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	2.13 (7')	**NO CORE**: Casing to 2.13m (7'), appears to be dyke boulders of glomeroporphyritic variety.			
2.13 7')	33.60 (110'3")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity slightly lighter grey colour in upper 1.5m of hole. Sparry white veinlets up to 3mm wide at 30° to core axis sparsely distributed throughout Indistinct black hairlines at high angle >80° to core axis from 4.57m (15') and down. Section not too fractured but the little fracturing present is sub-parallel to core axis			
		Minor pyrite layer, <1mm thick at 10.84m (35'7"), somewhat convoluted but between 75° to 80° to core axis, below this layer is 4cm wide zone of pinhead silica nodules and black tiny porphyroblasts. Poorly developed smooth high angle fractures (rough concoidal) are minor, but not much fracturing overall Relatively uniform throughout to 10cm of rubbly core at 21.18m (69'6"), traces of pyrite cubes along at 80° to core axis, stylolitic fracture at 22.86m (75'), traces of blue films on fractures at 23.16m (76')			
		Could be slight elevation of SO_3 in the 21.34m-24.38m (70'-80') area due to traces of pyrite along stylolites. Stylolites slightly more common down hole (but still rare) some of the more prominent stylolites like at 27.18m (89'2") have irregular patchy sparry white lenses associated with the upper side – could be associated with bioturbation			
		Minor white hairlines filling low angle <10° to core axis fractures Low angle fracturing slightly more pronounced below 29.87m (98'), some well developed concoidal fractures at 29.11m (95'6") Gradational increase in nodular textures, darker 3 pointed interstitial fillings, rounded white "bivalve" outlines, white rectangular features			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-05

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
33.60 (110'3")	35.51 (116'6")	**INCIPIENT NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity, black hairlines common outlining indistinct nodules associated with minor sparry interstitial zones White sparry veinlets sub-parallel to core axis 34.90m-35.15m (114'6"-115'4") in a section at 85° to core axis Lower contact brecciated along the 29° to core axis orientation, parallel fragment at contact.			
35.51 (116'6")	36.83 (120'10")	**PYRITIC MEDIUM GREEN DYKE:** upper contact at 29° to core axis, dyke appears to be in assay sample Dyke is mainly fine grained non-porphyritic, chloritic, fine grained pyrite is mainly crystalline cubes up to 0.5mm, uniformly disseminated Lower contact is slightly sheared at 28° to core axis			
36.83 (120'10")	45.72 (150') E.O.H.	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, low angle fractures dominate, nodular textures increase in frequency down hole but are not distinct as section above dyke Nodules more distinct at 42.67m (140'), outlined by black hairlines, 3 pointed interstitial darker infilling and irregular sparry patches Small green dyklet 42.88m-48.21m (140'8"-141'9") with green crowded floating greenish feldspar phenocrysts, contact at 70° to core axis is a diffuse contact			
		Possible recrystallized fossil fragments at 43.28m (142') Section below dyklet has no nodular textures Possible short off-set of section along dykes Main fracture orientation is sub-parallel to core axis At last 30cm of core strong stylolite sub-parallel to core axis and white sparry patch associated with stylolite 75° to core axis at 45.67m (149'10")			
		End of Hole 45.72m (150 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-03-06

Northing: 5509775
Easting: 389966
Elevation: 120m approx.
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90°
Grid: Farmhouse
Length (m): 103.49m (602 ft.)
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beal Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Farmhouse Lot 277 + 418
NTS: 92F/10E
Claim: Will 4
Date Started: Dec. 6, 2003
Date Completed: Dec. 12, 2003
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Sawed Core one half to Chemlime in Texas, one quarter to assay, one quarter to core rack at Farmhouse on Lot 277

Purpose: Deeper hole in central-west part of property, target to 600 feet depth.

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
000	1.83	**CASING:** No Core, soil and broken rock			
1.83	8.03	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine sugary crystallinity, main fracture orientation is <5° to core axis. Only small sections of rubbly core, mostly competant rock, minor calcite films on fracture surfaces. Relatively uniform grain size.			
8.03	8.94	**DARK GREEN DYKE:** fine grained to aphanitic matrix, most but not all of dyke has green glomeroporphyritic phenocrysts clusters. Dyke not highly broken or fractured. Lower contact sheared, some dark grey gouge.			
8.94	22.05	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine sugary crystallinity minor white sparry veinlets at 35 (10.67m) to 1mm wide. Main fracture direction is sub-parallel to core axis. hackly concoidal fracture common. Small dyke, 50'4"-51'6" (15.34m-15.70m) medium green, fine grained with black speckles of relict mafics. Minor chlorite on the calcite fracture films giving a slightly greenish colour above and below dykelet.			
		Lower contact observed but appears by degree of fracturing to be at a low angle to core axis.			
22.05	23.77	**DARK GREY-GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** dark grey fine grained to aphanitic groundmass with greenish plagioclase phenocrysts up to 4mm in length. Mainly <5° fractures			
23.77	31.27	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine surgary crystallinity, minor dark to black hairlines, white hairlines along fractures, horizontal lighter grey nodules at 91'6" (27.89m), nodules more prominent at 97' (29.57m) associated with stylolites, more mottled as lower contact approached.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 5 DDH#: TEX-03-06

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
31.27	32.77	**LIGHT GREEN DYKE:** medium green aphanitic groundmass with light green plagioclase phenocrysts and stubby hornblende phenocrysts. 1% disseminated pyrite evenly throughout, slickensides common.			
32.77	41.61	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine sugary crystallinity, irregular white sparry lenses and veinlets common. Mainly high angle <5° to core axis fracturing. White spheroids sparsely throughout up to 3mm in diameter.			
41.61	42.82	**DARK GREEN DYKE:** rubbly core over most of its length, abundant chlorite and calcite on fracture planes. Phenocrysts floating in dark green matrix, 2mm plagioclase phenocrysts, chloritized mafics (augite) up to 4mm in length. Lower contact 45° to core axis intrusive with reaction rim 6mm wide.			
42.82	43.38	**LIMESTONE:** light grey, moderately to fine crystalline, some white bleaching irregular pattern.			
43.38	44.65	**DARK GREEN DYKE:** highly fractured, very broken, chloritic slickensides common, mostly <5° to core axis. Lower contact at 55° to core axis, 3mm side reaction rims.			
44.65 146' 6"	48.62 159'6"	**LIMESTONE:** grey to white, irregular bleaching throughout, 70° to 80° to core axis stylolites common. White sections and at lower contact, most fractures are <5° to core axis. Black hairlines common in marbly sections			
		White at lower contact, calc-silicates at 70° to core axis.			
48.62 159'6"	52.63 172'8"	**SHEARED GREEN DYKE:** very sheared appearance, quartz-calcite stringers in upper part at 5° to core axis, 6mm wide, contorted.			
		Very sheared white-grey limestone fragment 164'-165'2" (49.99m-50.34m), 36 cm long, highly irregular black stylolites, abundant black insolubles Overall medium green colour, green gouge at lower end of limestone fragment			
		Dyke darker green colour below limestone fragment. Most shear lines in the dyke are 55° to core axis Fault Zone Sparse plagioclase and mafic phenocrysts in aphanitic groundmass. Lower contact irregular at 45° to core axis.			
52.63 172'8"	54.56 179'0"	**LIMESTONE:** white and lighter grey mixed, bleaching common throughout, relatively fine grained. Dykelet 174.33'-174.66' (53.14m-53.24m) upper contact of dykelet at 54° to core axis contains brown garnet and sphalerite, pyrite traces, epidote and chlorite.			
		Second dykelet 174.4'-175.7' (53.46m-53.55m) (55mm) minor grown garnet, white mineral associated with minor pyrite seams. Lower contact at sub-parallel to core axis. Lower contact <5° to core axis.			
54.56 179'	56.44 185'	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** epidote common, upper contact sub-parallel to core axis over 30 cm of core length. Bleaching of dyke common to light green shear planes, epidote			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 3 of 5 DDH#: TEX-03-06

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
54.56 179'	56.44 185' cont.	throughout, traces of brown garnet. Plagioclase phenocrysts up to 4mm in length often replaced by $CaCO_3$, abundant altered mafic phenocrysts, trace disseminated pyrite throughout. Lower contact 28° to core sheared, very chloritic			
56.44 185'	66.75 219'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, mottled at upper contact for 20m, mostly fine crystalline but coarse calcite crystals are distributed throughout – giving a relatively coarse crystalline aspect overall. Low angle fractures dominant.			
		at 194'6" (59.28m) 4 foot cavity – rods fell through an opening. short dykelet – 206'2"-207'0" (62.84m-63.09m) 52° to core axis, fractured, crude slickensides, mainly dark green aphanitic. Second dykelet 219'-221'10" (66.75m-67.61m, pyritic along low angle fractures, very chloritic coarse crystalline has lessened by the lower contact back to "normal" finely sugary grain size.			
66.75 219'	73.38 240.9	**DARK GREEN DYKE:** slightly porphyritic, plagioclase phenocrysts altered light green, upper contact <5° to core axis, minor green gouge along contact. Epidote shearing at 75° to core axis up to 14mm wide at several locations.			
		Dyke nearer lower contact is darker almost black with fewer phenocrysts. Lower contact also at low angle fracture covered with green calcite films, mafic phenocrysts are elongated at contact (hornblende).			
73.38 240.9	92.27 306'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, finely crystalline upper contact is roughly slickensided on 5° to core axis fracture. Relatively uniform, very minor black wispy bluish patchy calcite films on fractures at 246'6" (75.13m). Trace of black siliceous lenses 3-4mm wide along black wispy lines 258' (78.64m).			
		Sparse white ovoids. Minor black insolubles and irregular small sparry lenses along small stylolite at 264'4" (80.57m). Slight increase in wispy discontinuous black lines, siliceous content and sparry patches below 272' (82.91m). Also slight (very slight) increase in grain size of the limestone.			
		Short nodular zone 292'10"-293'4" (89.26m-89.41m) white sparry patches and 3 point star structures, also 303'0"-304'8" (92.36m-92.86m) Lower contact bleached white at 36° to core axis, grey gouge on contact.			
92.27 306'	94.03 308'6"	**LIGHT GREY DYKE:** upper part white quartz-calcite for 18cm, unusual light grey dyke, indistinctly porphyritic phenos very altered, pyritic, disseminated pyrite throughout. Quartz veinlets 1-2mm wide cut lower part of dyke. Lower contact at 28° to core axis by gougy fractures and a 2-3mm wide layer of pyrite and black hairlines.			
20.09 394'	120.09 394'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, very finely sugary crystallinity, slightly finer than usual in places. White sparry patches-stylolites – black hairlines and siliceous patches more common below 314'-329' (95.71m-100.28m)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 4 of 5 DDH#: TEX-03-06

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
120.09 394'	120.09 394' cont.	dark more uniform 329'+ (100.28m) below. Rubbly core at 331'10" (101.14m) – possible minor fault. Grey-white gouge zone 340'2" (103.69m). Gradual increase in black wispy hairlines. Minor chlorite on fractures at 349'6" (106.53m)			
		Dark green dykelet 350'0"-350'2" (106.68m-106.73m), contacts at 45° to core axis, slight reaction rim within dykelet – probably a fragment. Uniform black limestone down to lower contact, minor slickensides on low angle fracture, widely spaced stylolites. Blue calcite on fractures, minor ovoid to coarser amemoid shaped sparry areas.			
120.09 394'	121.97 400'2"	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** upper contact <5° to core axis, very chloritic, upper part of dyke is very fine grained-aphanitic with few phenocrysts below 397' (121.01m) white plagioclase phenocrysts are common. Minor disseminated pyrite throughout. Lower contact at <5° to core axis, highly chloritic.			
121.97 400'2"	128.27 420'10"	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, finely sugary crystallinity, abundant black hairlines, incipient nodular texture. Closely spaced stylolites, very common white hairlines and irregular white sparry patches, Dykelet between 414'10"-415'2" (126.44m-126.55m) along a 20° to core axis fracture above and a 31° to core axis fracture below. Black needle mafic phenocrysts. Lower contact sub-parallel to core axis along a breccia zone in both dyke and limestone.			
128.27 420'10"	129.69 425'6"	**DARK GREEN to BLACK DYKE:** very few phenocrysts, upper contact a breccia zone down to 421'6" (121.47m) with sub-rounded angular limestone fragments, pyritic in breccia. Highly chloritic throughout, minor open fractures slickensides on fractures.			
129.69 425'6"	136.25 447'	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained stylolites common, dark siliceous layers along stylolites. Sparsely distributed siliceous blebs and blogs, usually only 1-2mm in diameter. Larger siliceous zone 431'10"-432'4" (131.62m-131.78m) jet black lower contact 70° to core axis. Black hairlines increase below 437' (133.20m) and white veinlets, stylolites and white patches, incipient nodular texture. Gradual increase in bioturbation and nodule formation to contact at 445' (136.25m)			
136.25 447'	159.11 522'	**NODULAR-BIOTURBATION LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity. Abundant small 3 point siliceous and insoluble lenses. Prominent example of an ovoid white sparry patch at 447'6" (136.40m) with rim up to 4mm wide of black chert. Small white spheroids sparsely throughout.			
		Larger siliceous lense at 465'10" (141.99m), 35mm in length, very siliceous at 467' (142.34m. Increase in silica content in this interval. Irregular silica layers and zones throughout.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 5 of 5 DDH#: TEX-03-06

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
136.25 447'	159.11 522' cont.	Well developed nodule zones common, associated with white sparry zones, most nodule zone at a rough 80° to core axis, spherical silica nodules at 485'8" (147.42m). Chert nodules arranged in a 75° to core axis layer at 478'7" (145.87m). Rectangular shaped silica zone at 491'6" (149.81m), ameboid black silica at 502'2" (153.06m) Silica spheres throughout. Lower contact at 31° to core axis.			
159.11 522'	159.41 523'	**MEDIUM GREEN NON-PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** no phenocrysts unusual appearance for a dyke. Upper contact at 31° to core axis, lower contact at 18° to core axis, very fine grained, no phenocrysts, very uniform.			
159.41 523'	177.24 581'6"	**NODULAR-BIOTURBATION LIMESTONE:** black wispy hairlines, siliceous lenses, white very sparry at sub-parallel to core axis 556'6"-557'10" (169.62m-170.03m). Lower contact along <5° to core axis fractures, white sparry calcite.			
177.24 581'6"	177.85 583'6"	**LIGHT GREY PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** crowded white ragged plagioclase phenocrysts. Trace pyritic disseminated throughout, minor pyrite films on fractures. Lesser chlorite than in other dykes.			
177.85 583'6"	183.49 602'	**NODULAR-BIOTURBATION LIMESTONE:** black, finely crystalline, abundant highly irregular black siliceous lenses throughout. Ovoid white sparry patches regularly throughout. Pyrite lenses at 600'10"-601'1" (183.14m-183.21m) at 70° to 80° to core axis within bleached white zones.			
		END of HOLE 183.49m (602 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Cement **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-03-7

Northing: 5509110
Easting: 389830
Elevation: 101m approx.
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90°
Grid: Farmhouse
Length (m): 400' (121.92m')
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beales Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Lehigh Control Lot 277 + 418
NTS: 92F/
Claim: Will
Date Started: Nov. 30, 2003
Date Completed: Dec. 3, 2003
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Core cut by diamond saw, one half shipped to Texas, one quarter to assay sample, one quarter to core rack at Farmhouse on lot 277

Purpose: Near paved road on west side of lot 277, drill hole to investigate deeper limestone on west side of tenure.

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
000	1.83	**CASING**: collared near outcrop			
1.83	32.61	**FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE:** nodular, bivalve fossils throughout, dark grey to black nodules up to 14mm in diameter in slightly lighter dark grey matrix crinoid sections throughout, irregular white sparry patches are common. Mainly finely crystalline except for the white sparry patches, Dark irregular, black patches, sometimes associated with stylolites at 18' (5.49m) concentrated but also sparsely throughout, black rims also appearing on the sparry white irregular zones.			
		Entire section exhibits bioturbation textures, most nodules are floating but short sections are crowded with nodules supporting themselves Minor lighter grey nodules in dark matrix at 27' (8.23m). Fewer nodules at 31'6"-42' (7.60m-12.80m) but still present, more nodules below 42' (12.80m) but grain size is decreasing slightly, black hairlines quite indistinct.			
		Much less abundance of white sparry patches below 42' (12.80m) Traces of very finely divided pyrite at 47' (14.33m) both along small fractures at 85% to core axis and rimming small nodules with pyrite films. More concentrated pyrite along 85° fractures at 51'2" (15.60m) up to 2mm thick pyrite – suggests increase in sulfur content			
		Crowded small nodules at 5'6" (16.61m), black wispy hairlines common. Light grey bioturbation "tracks" at 66' (20.12m) surrounding and connecting nodules. Sparry white patches section between 69'8"-74' (21.24m-22.56m) some of the white patches are sparry calcite infilling interstitial "open" space between nodules – good example at 72'5" (22.07m)			
		Small nodules predominate below 74' (22.56m), indistinct nodules, rock unit relatively uniform, fine crystalline			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Cement Page: 2 of 3 DDH#: TEX-03-7

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
1.83	32.61 cont.	Very few fractures in contrast to drill holes on east side of Lot 277, minor low angle to sub-parallel to core axis hairlines. Gradual decrease in bioturbation textures over approximately 4.5m to 6m.			
32.61	78.79	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, mainly fine crystalline, relatively uniform, very few black hairlines, indistinct when present. Very few fractures, rock very uniformly competent. Occasionally, slightly spheroids are observed such as at 131'6" (40.11m) up to 4mm in diameter. Irregular poorly developed stylolites, marked by black hairlines at 141' (42.98m)			
		Wispy white films on low angle fractures becoming more common, minor very small white sparry spheroids. Vague round nodules sparsely distributed, more abundant black stylolites 146' (44.50m) Minor gouge at 147' (44.81m) black in colour, pebbly core below very minor fault entirely within limestone.			
		Rough concoidal fractures at 157' (47.85m), Minor white sparry patches at 162'8" (49.58m), widely spaced stylolites common, very little fracturing. Uniform, finely crystalline black limestone, fine sugary appearance, rare white spheroid 167'6" (51.05m). Indistinct mottling over short intervals, mottling by darker material, which has a greater porosity, possibly proto-nodules, low angle fractures are widely spread, rock very competent.			
		Through going 5° to core axis fracture from 194-199 (59.13m-60.66m) roughly concoidal, minor higher porosity patches, mottling by white rimming at 206' (62.79m), fractures are concoidal. Very uniform black limestone, very sparse fracturing, finely sugary crystallinity, widely distributed black and light stylolites, rare white spheroid Minor high angle fractures, very uniform short section of higher porosity patches at 257' (78.33m) gradual increase in dark hairlines, Contact at 258'6" (78.99m)			
78.79	90.88	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, finely sugary crystallinity, white sparry patches common in upper part of interval, mottled with indistinct boundaries of the sparry patches 258'6"-261' (78.82m-79.55m), interval characterized by slightly more dark hairlines than unit above, sparse small nodules. White calcite along sub-parallel fractures, incipient nodules more common below 277' (84.43m)			
		Minor white calcite films on low angle – sub-parallel to core axis fractures occasional 80° to 85° banding – may represent original bedding at 284' (86.56m) More fractured and rubbly core as lower contact with dyke is approached, contact brecciated with rounded limestone fragments within the dyke at 21° to core axis.			
90.88	95.96	**LIGHT GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** dark green 2-4mm mafic phenocrysts usually quite altered, sparse whitish plagioclase in an aphanitic light green groundmass. Minor gougy fractures at 299' (91.14m) sub-parallel to core axis, trace of disseminated pyrite			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Cement Page: 3 of 3 DDH#: TEX-03-7

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
90.88	95.96 cont.	White calcite veinlets and breccia filling at 302'4"-304'6" (92.15m-92.81m) at 75° to 85° to core axis, some white quartz associated with the coarse calcite, plagioclase more abundant below 304'6" (92.81m), crowded porphyry. Lower contact highly fractured and sheared along sub-parallel to core axis fractures, disseminated and veinlet pyrite.			
95.96	121.92	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, finely crystalline, indistinct nodules becoming common below 325' (99.06m). Coarse sparry calcite filling space between two low angle (15° to core axis) stylolites, parts of the stylolite are sub-parallel to core axis at 325'6"-326'^' (99.21m-99.52m) Increase in abundance of white sparry calcite veinlets and irregular patches from 327'337' (99.98m-102.72m) Uniform, finely sugary crystallinity, thin white hairlines of calcite coating fractures sub-parallel to core axis.			
		Minor irregular, small sparry spheroids and open space filling calcite (associated with stylolites). Isolated, large white sparry patch at 361'2" (110,09m) and at 363'2"-364'8" (110.70m-111.15m) floating angular breccia fragments. Relatively uniform from 370' (112.78m) down to end of Hole at 400' (121.92m) hairline black stylolites throughout well developed minor white sparry spheroids occasionally only minor fractures at sub-parallel to core axis.			
		END of HOLE 121.92m (400 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-04-9B

Northing: 5509980
Easting: 389870
Elevation: 120.5m approx.
Azimuth: 270°
Inclination: -60
Grid: Lehigh Central
Length (m): 36.58m (120')
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
270°	-60	Collar
9-	-90	32 ft
9A-	-90	22 ft

Property: Lot 277 & 418
NTS: 92F/16
Claim: Will 4
Date Started: January 18, 2004
Date Completed: January 20, 2004
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Clifton, Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: Northeast portion of property, Lot 418, higher elevation, encountered dyke in 9 and 9A and moved location of Hole a short distance.

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	2.13 (7')	**NO CORE**: No Core			
2.13 7')	5.18 (17')	**GREY DIORITIC DYKE**: relatively coarse crystalline, hypidiomorphic granular, dioritic appearance, not porphyritic, some short sections are weathered whitish, well fractured, fractures are mainly around 39° to core axis. Lower contact not evident but no low angle features probably in the 40° range (which would mean almost vertical or horizontal).			
5.18 (17')	36.58 (120') E.O.H.	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, finely sugary crystallinity, dominant fracture orientation is 45° to 50° to core axis, which are probably near vertical in a -51° inclined hole. White sparry section 6.35m-6.71m (20'10"-22'), mottle, upper contact at 38° to core axis, short banded interval suggestive of boudinage from 6.71m-6.86m (22'-22'6") Small lighter grey to white calcite spheroids at 8.53m (28') but also throughout, possible recrystallized ostracod or pellet.			
		Relatively uniform black limestone below 9.14m (30'), disarticulated crinoid stem section at 10.42m (34'2"), indentation between the section plates is discernable. Very vague black hairlines around 15.24m (50'), suggestive of minor bioturbation, slightly stronger black spidery hairlines at 16.15m (53') Slightly more fracturing along fractures at 17.68m (58') at 18° to core axis, traces of blue films on fractures more distinctive elongated pellets at 21.64m (71')			
		Irregular small white calcite veinlets and layers at 22.56m (74'), which appear to reflect slightly coarser grained materials on the outer edge of indistinct nodules and bioturbation generally less than 1mm thick, lineation at about 55° to core axis. Nodule development very faint between 23.38m-33.53m (80'-110') but tiny black hairlines can still be observed. Short white sparry breccia veinlet at 33.43m-33.58m (109'8"-110'2") at 52° to core axis, small angular fragments within veinlet			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-9B

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
5.18 (17')	36.58 (120') cont. E.O.H.	Nodular texture more prominent below 35.97m (118') Irregular thin white sparry areas, 3 point interstitial filling by white calcite rather than black insolubles (as elsewhere on claim) Possibly near contact with lower nodular unit			
		End of Hole 36.58m (120 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: TEX-03-10

Northing:	5508868
Easting:	390302
Elevation:	104m
Azimuth:	000
Inclination:	Vertical
Grid:	Quarry 277
Length (m):	49.38m (162')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beales Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property:	Lot 277 + 418
NTS:	92F/16
Claim:	Will 3
Date Started:	Nov. 20, 2003
Date Completed:	Nov. 21, 2003
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: East side of Deposit, Near contact with Karmutsen, intersected dyke and moved to 10A

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	3.01	**CASING: No Core:** No recovery			
3.01	17.60	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine sugary crystallinity, low angle (<5° to core axis) fractures common core quite fractured overall. White hairlines along fractures Minor elongated white sparry structures Mottling more common toward lower contact mainly outward from 70° to core axis veinlets.			
17.60	49.38	**LIGHT GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** crowded porphyry, dioritic texture, lighter green plagioclase phenocrysts, some minor whitish rounded structures. Rare large phenocrysts up to 6mm in length but most are in the 2mm range.			
		Relatively coarse crystalline greenish plagioclase phenocrysts up to 5mm in length, gougy fractures at 62'-69' (18.90m-21.03m) at 45° to core axis. White quartz veinlet 90'10" (27.68m), 16mm wide at 71° to core axis.			
		Main fracture direction is 45° to 50° but there are also strong fractures at <5° to sub-parallel to core axis. Chlorite films common on 45° fractures around 95' (28.95m)			
		Slightly brownish colour at 104' (31.70m) chlorite slickensides at 104 (31.70m) below a rehealed shear zone at 76° to core axis, low angle shearing above and below Disseminated pyrite throughout.			
		Slickensides on all fractures. Minor pyrite lenses associated with 72° quartz-calcite stringers at 151'6" (41.18m).			
		END of HOLE 49.38m (162 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Cement **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-03-10A

Northing: 5508872
Easting: 390327
Elevation: 105
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90
Grid: Lehigh Central
Length (m): 362' (110.34m')
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beales Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Lehigh Control Lot 277 + 418
NTS: 92F/
Claim: Will
Date Started: Nov. 22, 2003
Date Completed: Nov. 23, 2003
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

First 5 boxes (to ft.) cut with diamond saw, one half to Chem Lime in Texas, one quarter to assay, one quarter at core rack at Farmhouse on Lot 277

Purpose: East side of deposit, near contact with Karmutsen, redrilling of 15 moved to the northwest

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
000	3.01	**CASING**: No core, soil and broken rock – no recovery			
3.01	9.91	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity, individual groundmass crystals up to 0.25mm, fracturing is dominately at 60° to core axis, but also lesser at 10° to 15° to core axis. Commonly fractures are coated with a film of white calcite. More low angle fractures at 27'6" (8.38m).			
9.91	13.97	**LIMESTONE:**light grey, bleached appearance, fine crystalline, vague suggestion of banding at 40' (12.19m) at 25° to core axis, low angle, stylolites and dark-grey to black gairlines common throughout. 85° stylolite at 45' (13.72m) is filled with 1 to 2mm thick pyrite layer.			
13.97	30.94	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine surgary crystallinity <5° fractures are dominant, minor millimetre scale bleaching around some fractures and stylolites at 47' (14.33m) giving a vague mottled appearances. Strong stylolite at 29° to core axis at 61'8" (18.80m) with up to 3mm pyrite filling, pyrite layer is disrupted by later lower angle fractures, short lighter grey section, slightly bleached between 61'8" (18.80m) and 66'10" 20.37m) bleaching intensity somewhat variable, dark grey to black hairlines distinctive giving a "marbly appearance".			
		Lighter grey section 70' (21.34m) to 72'4" (22.05m) dark hairlines prominent, patchy bleaching 77' 23.47m to 80' (24.38m) shearing at 81' (24.69m) at 70° to core axis, core very crumbly minor pyrite associated with shearing.			
		More uniformly dark grey-black from 81' (24.69m) down to lower contact. Vague nodular texture starting to be more discernable around 100' (30.46m). Lower contact at 39° to core axis.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Cement Page: 2 of 3 DDH#: TEX-03-10A

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
30.94	84.71	**LIGHT GREEN DIORITIC PORPHYRY:** Moderately light green, yellowish tint, crowded porphyry mainly upper contact is at 39° to core axis knife sharp, dyke chloritized, highly fractured, several main orientations to 103' (31.39m) at very low angles to sub-parallel, around 70° and about 35°.			
		Slickensides on low angle fractures. Mainly altered plagioclase but also 10 Trace amount of disseminated pyrite. Core characteristically broken and fractured throughout			
		Slightly less fracturing below 117' (35.66m) except for 20-30cm rubbly sections spaced about 3m apart. Slickensides common at 142' (43.28m) on 25° to core axis fractures. Green gouge at 148' (45.11m), low angle to core axis. Disseminated pyrite throughout.			
		Quartz-calcite veinlets at 68° to core axis, 2 to 4mm wide, sharp veinlet boundaries, contain clots of chlorite and minor pyrite grains at 180' (54.86m) Dyke between 200' (60.96m) to 260' (79.25m) is very fractured by 45° to core axis and 5° to core axis fractures, rock type relatively uniform. No skarn mineral formation. Minor calcite films on low angle fractures.			
		Zone of coarse chloritized mafics occur irregular intervals up to 6mm long. Gouge at low angle fractures at 265' (80.77m) Slightly more disseminated pyrite at 264' (80.47m) angular chlorite clots throughout (relict augite?).			
		Dyke becomes sheared at 261'6" (70.56m) and down to contact, insitu brecciation, green gouge common, well developed slickensides, much of the shearing closer to the contact is sub-parallel to core axis, slickensides are coated with dark green chlorite. The intrusive becomes slightly but noticeably bleached. Lower contact at 85° to core axis.			
84.71	92.56	**LIMESTONE:** black – to dark grey, sheared in upper part, black colour accentuated due to an abundance of white calcite stringers and stockworks, shearing common down to 282'4" (86.06m), bleached dyke fragment 15cm below contact with shear zone 20 to 22cm at 75° to core axis, black gouge at 279'9" 85.27m), 26mm wide at 88° to core axis			
		Fracturing less intense below 282' (85.95m), white sparry spheroids and elongate rounded structures common throughout. Minor bleaching 287'6" (87.63m) to 288'10" (88.04m), this bleaching is along fractures but also cutting across core at 35° to core axis angle			
		Small lighter grey oovoid nodules at 297' (90.53m) Irregular white, open space filling sparry patches are distributed sparsely throughout section 284'-303'8" (86.56m-92.56m).			
92.56	106.54	**LIGHT GREY LIMESTONE:** medium grey, fine grained black hairlines prominent, giving "marble" texture.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Cement SECTION: 3 of 3 DDH#: TEX-03-10A

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
92.56	106.54 cont.	Small irregular chert nodules at 311'6" (94.95m) up to 7mm long several with black rims. Black hairlines stop at 320'6" (97.69m), lines below 320'6" (97.69m) are lighter grey and more indistinct. Pyritic and insolubles at on 70° and 85° stylolites 335'6" (102.26m) Lower contact at 349'6.5" (106.54m) at 84° to core axis			
106.54	110.34	**AMYGDALOIDAL BASALT (KARMUTSEN):** ameboid amygules filled with calcite and pyrite, crowded amygules. Less common amygules 353'6" (107.75m) down to end of Hole at 362' (110.34m)			
		END of HOLE 110.34m (362 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central

Diamond Drill Log

DDH#: TEX-04-011

Northing: 5510030
Easting: 390360
Elevation: 109m approx.
Azimuth: 000
Inclination: -90
Grid: Lehigh Central
Length (m): 45.72m (150 ft)
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property: Lot 277 & 218 & 458
NTS: 92F/16
Claim: Will #2 Fr
Date Started: January 13, 2004
Date Completed: January 14, 2004
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Clifton, Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: North east part of property on Will #2 Fr, just west of gas pipeline, Abundant dyke

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	1.52 (5')	**NO CORE**: Casing			
1.52 (5')	6.32 (20'9")	**LIMESTONE:** Dark grey to black, fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity, relatively uniform with minor white irregular patches and veinlets, some along stylolites, some on fractures Slight increase in 1-2mm white calcite veinlets toward lower contact. Lower contact 55° to 65° to core axis, slightly undulating, chlorite along contact.			
6.32 (20'9")	17.37 (57')	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** Dark green fine grained to aphanitic groundmass, prominent light grass-green plagioclase phenocrysts. Well fractured, both at low angles and >80° to core axis. Minor epidote in fractures at 6.81m (22'4") at 80° to core axis. Phenocrysts are arranged in very rough bands below. Lower contact at 29°-31° to core axis.			
17.37 (57')	18.16 (59.6')	**LIMESTONE:** Dark grey to black; fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity, relatively uniform. Lower contact sub-parallel.			
18.16 (59.6')	18.26 (59.9')	**DYKE FRAGMENTS:** very irregular, very chloritic ameboid in shape in some cases, often not filling the width of the core. Appears to be a very close to sub-parallel to core axis orientation, yellow 1mm wide rim.			
18.26 (59.9')	21.85 (71.7')	**LIMESTONE:** Dark grey to black, fine grained, dyke fragment 18.65m (61.2'): sub-parallel to core axis, somewhat bleached out. Dyke fragment 18.66m-20m (64.5'-65.6') sub-parallel to core axis large with "limestone" inclusions, probable boudins. Dyke fragment 20.36m-20.39m (66.8'-66.9') – sub-parallel to core axis. Floating dyke fragments.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-011

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
21.85 (71.7')	45.72 (150') E.O.H.	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** Some parts are crowded porphyry but in places the fine grained to aphanitic groundmass dominates. White plagioclase phenocrysts common – no chloricidation of the phenocrysts. Very few fractures around 31.09m (102') mostly 80° to core axis, core solid. Minor rubble at 33.53 (110')			
		Low angle fractures at 41.76m (137') 5° to core axis, medium crystalline dioritic appearance. Near end of hole, white phenocrysts highlighted along 45° to core axis fractures, gives a psuedo banded appearance.			
		End of Hole 45.72m (150')			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-04-12

Northing:	5519970
Easting:	390043
Elevation:	129m approx.
Azimuth:	000°
Inclination:	-90
Grid:	Lehigh Central
Length (m):	46.33m (152')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property:	Lot 277 & 418
NTS:	92F/16
Claim:	Will 4
Date Started:	January 21, 2004
Date Completed:	January 23, 2004
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Clifton, Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: Between TEX -09 and TEX-04-1 Holes near north boundary of Lot 418

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	2.13 (7')	**NO CORE**: Casing to 1.52m (5'), some dyke and volcanic pebbles picked up			
2.13 (7')	3.86 (12'8")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, usual finely sugary crystallinity, white spongy infilling of low (<10°) fractures Lower contact roughly 30° to core axis.			
3.86 (12'8")	5.59 (18'4")	**WHITE to LIGHT GREY MOTTLED MARBLE:** banded white marble with light grey, medium crystalline, much of interval is mottled, upper part has patchy yellowish staining, which appears to be iron oxide on calc-silicate development Edges of the whitish patches have a border phase of light grey quartz up to 3mm thick. Lower contact diffuse			
5.59 (18'4")	37.47 (122'11")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity, fine grained, minor mottling throughout with lighter grey veining Minor black hairlines below 8.23m (27') Low angle fracturing is common, traces of incipient nodule formation but not well defined. Rubbly core 12.14m-12.55m (49'10"-41'2") due to low angle fracturing, minor discontinuous white calcite films on fractures			
		Occasional larger white sparry veinlet 14.53m (47'8") at 18° to core axis, 6mm wide, nearby fractures sub-parallel to core axis. Section between 15.24m (50') and about 27.43m (90') is very uniform, few fractures, very sparse white veinlets. Trace of spheroids at 15.54m (51'), 0.5mm in diameter – probably a recrystallized pellet or ostracod.			
		Sparry veinlet at 21.49m-21.69m (70'6"-71'2") at 21° to core axis, slightly hazy contact not sharp or stylolite. Low angle fracturing common throughout Short section of lighter grey colour 25.96,-26.16m (85'2"-85'10") associated with tension gash calcite veinlets. More stylolites infilled with very fine grained pyrite at 30.68m (100'8"), traces of coarser pyrite also, traces of chert pinheads Near lower contact from 36.29m (122'4") is white with a few black hairlines Contact at 39° to core axis			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-12

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
37.47 (122'11")	38.56 (126'6")	**LIGHT GREEN DYKE:** fine grained mainly but vague and indistinct darker rectangular small relict mafic phenocrysts Rough slickensides on upper contact, slightly chloritic			
38.56 (126'6")	45.52 (139'6")	**WHITE VARIEGATED MARBLE:** mainly white with interlaced dark to black hairlines very similar to the nodular texture in the dark grey limestone, overall fine grained Minor pyrite lens-layer 1-2mm thick at 41.07m (134'9") at 75° to core axis. Slightly darker in colour and coarser crystalline toward lower contact. Lower contact 28° to core axis			
45.52 (139'6")	44.55 (146'2")	**DARK GREEN DYKE:** mainly fine grained, chloritic highly fractured, arcuate to rectangular calcite lenses throughout along which appear to be relict feldspar phenocrysts Slickensides along 35° to core axis orientation Lower contact at 24° to core axis, lower contact slightly brecciated.			
44.55 (146'2")	46.02 (151')	**WHITE to DARK GREY LIMESTONE-MARBLE:** some minor black hairlines, whiter toward lower contact. Low angle fractures common, stylolites also at low angles Lower contact at 26°° to core axis			
46.02 (151')	46.33 (152') E.O.H.	**DARK GREEN SHEARED DYKE**: very fine grained, very chloritic, highly fractured, some gouge slickensides very common 60° to core axis fractures.			
		End of Hole 46.33m (152 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: _____ **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#: TEX-03-15**

Northing:	5509333
Easting:	390208
Elevation:	103m
Azimuth:	000
Inclination:	Vertical
Grid:	Quarry 277
Length (m):	170.43m (559')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	Super 38

Drill Hole survey Method: _____

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
000	-90	Collar

Property:	Lot 277 + 418
NTS:	92F/16
Claim:	Will 3
Date Started:	Nov. 15, 2003
Date Completed:	Nov. 20, 2003
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: At same location as 93-10, near north boundary line of Lot 277, but deeper to Limestone-Karmutsen contact.

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	3.66	**CASING**: No core recovery.			
3.66 '12')	33.99 (111.6')	**LIMESTONE:** fine grained, dark grey to black, minor white calcite veinlets at 65° to core axis, very competent, minor tension gash veinlets at 90° to veinlet above Rough concoidal fracture common, finely crystalline, crystal size is less than 0.25mm.			
		Minor fracturing parallel to core axis below 20' (6.10m), slight increase in mottling and irregular bleaching fram 25' (7.62m) down to about 40' (12.20m), rubbly core 27'2" (8.28m) 28' (8.54m), bleaching to light grey at 34' (10.37m) is at 90° to core axis, all of core is bleached for 4 cm.			
		Rubbly core 34'2" (10.42m) fractured over a short distance, rubbly core at 41'4" (12.60m) – 4'5" (12.63m), shearing and dark green gouge with traces of tiny euhedral pyrite, 70° angle to core axis, white calcite infilling, narrow shear zone.			
		Rubbly core 50'3" – 51' (15.32m – 15.55m), fracturing almost parallel to core axis, also at 57'10" - 58' (17.63m – 17.68m), again fractures are parallel to core axis. White hairline fracture coatings throughout, also 1mm wide white sparry veinlets at 45° to core axis common between 71' – 95' (21.65m – 28.9m).			
		Mottling and bleaching is fracture controlled, most fractures at low angles to core axis usually less than 10°, some lateral spreading of bleaching perpendicular to fracture trend. Rubbly core 79'6" – 18'2" (24.24m – 24.44m), caused by low angle smooth fractures.			
		Sooty black open fracture parallel to core axis at 92' (28.05m). Rough stylolite at 96'6" (29,42m), large sparry patches are associated with the lower part of the stylolite. Sedimentary pyrite lens 2mm wide and 12mm long associated with 70° fracture but also replacing carbonate at 100'4" (30.59m).			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: _____ Page: 2 of 4 DDH#: TEX-03-15

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
33.99 (111'6")	36.36 (119'3")	**CHLORITIC DARK GREEN DIORITIC DYKE:** light greenish feldspar phenocrysts up to 3mm in length, abundant greenish gouge coated fractures at 10° to core axis. Upper contact at 28° to core axis. Lower contact hornfelsed, epidote in bands of 40° to core axis, traces of pyrite, pyrite 1mm layer along lower contact at 45° to core axis.			
36.36 (119'3")	49.39 (162')	**LIMESTONE:** fine grained, dark grey to black, minor white calcite hairlines, fracturing sub-parallel to core axis, very finely crystalline. Rubbly core with gouge coating fractures at 5° to core axis at 145' (44.21m) for a few centimetres.			
		Wide spaced slickensides start from 147' (44.82m) and down at approximately 65° to core axis, breccia rehealed at 149' (45.43m), slickensides at 20° to core axis, sparry breccia fragments, rubbly core and gouge at 149'6" (45.58m). Minor tremolite at 151'6" (46.19m) fiberous habit slight increase in white veinlets.			
49.39 (162')	54.47 (178'8")	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE DYKE:** slickensides at convex 5° to 10° to core axis fractures, very chloritic overall. Short limestone section 167'-167'9" (50.91m-51.14m) then dyke 167'9" to 168'5" (51.14m-51.35m) then back to limestone to 169'11" (51.80m). Dyke 169'11" to 178'8" (51.80m-54.47m).			
54.47 (178'8")	57.01 (187')	**LIMESTONE:** black very fine grained, finely crystalline, gradual increase indark to black hairline. Transitional to bioturbation unit, gradual increase in frequency of dark hairlines.			
57.01 (187')	57.57 (188'10")	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** light green feldspar phenocrysts, abundant slickensides at 30° to core axis, well fractured.			
57.57 (188'10")	57.80 (189'7")	**BIOTURBATION LIMESTONE:** fine grained, slight brownish colour, black hairlines common. Nodular appearance due to the bioturbation and dark hairlines.			
57.80 (189'7")	58.05 (190'5")	**DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC DYKE:** sparse light green plagioclase phenocrysts throughout randomly oriented, non fractured, non sheared, minor fractures parallel to core axis.			
58.05 (190'5")	(83.23 (273')	**BIOTURBATION LIMESTONE:** fine grained, slight brownish colour, black hairlines common, incipient synsedimentary brecciation to nodular appearance due to bioturbation and dark hairlines.			
		White bleached section 195'6"-196'4" (59.60m-59.86m), course crystalline, sparry texture, bounding fractures at 30° to core axis. Pronounced wispy appearance in places associated with nodular texture. Finely crystalline as above.			
		Recrystallized crinoid stem at 204' (62.19m), stylolites become more common below 204' (62.19m). Fractures still parallel to core axis. Colour slightly lighter shade of grey not so black below 207' (63.11m), minor calcite films on fractures. Stylolite zone 218'-222' (66.46m-67.68m), rock breaks are still concoidal but are rougher than above.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: _____ Page: 3 of 4 DDH#: TEX-03-15

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
58.05 (190'5")	83.23 (273') cont.	White sparry patches and veins start to increase 243'5" (74.24m) and down, the largest sparry white patches at 254' (77.44m) are associated with distinct nodular formation having fine black interstitial material (probably rich in insolubles), traces of pyrite contained in the black interstitial material.			
		Some sparry patches are associated with high angle >80° to core axis stylolites up to 15mm thick, random white hairlines also increasing below 250' (76.22m). Insitu brecciation with white veinlets and angular small patches associated with black "insoluble material", widely spaced but developed at 273' (83.23m), 258' (78.66m), arcuate stylolites common. Less common development of bioturbation below 273' (83.23m).			
83.23 (273')	106.55 (349'6")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey, slickensides common, gradual decrease of bioturbation, wispy texture, slickensides associated with stylolites. More uniform as per upper intervals, gradually a darker grey to black colour. Only occasionally bioturbation textures observed, rounded pellets occur at 310'4" (94.61m), ovoid in shape up to 7mm in length.			
		Sparse fractures still sub-parallel to core axis, bleaching around network of fractures or nodules at 316' (96.34m). Low angle fractures common 324' – 327' (98.78m – 99.70m). Occasional small sparry lens associated with high angle stylolite at 346' (105.49m). Gradual increase in nodular texture until common at 349'6" (106.55m).			
106.55 (349'6")	111.79 (366'8")	**NODULAR LIMESTONE**: rounded "ambeboid" shaped nodules, slightly lighter grey, brownish hue, within dark-blak matrix, nodules range from close packed to floating. Some low angle 5° to 10° sparry veinlets at 361' (110.06m) at 30° to core axis, fine grained, with white sparry calcite veinlets.			
111.79 (366'8")	113.94 (371'10")	**LIGHT GREENISH GREY PYRITIC ANDISITIC DYKE:** fine grained, disseminated pyrite thoughout cut by 10° sparry calcite veinlets. Lower contact at 7° to core axis, pyrite lenses and bleaching associated with lower contact.			
113.94 (371'10")	114.94 (377')	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine grained, finely crystalline			
114.94 (377')	116.29 (381'5")	**LIGHT GREENISH GREY PYRITIC ANDESITIC DYKE:** poorly fractured.			
116.29 (381'5")	117.99 (387')	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** possible crinoid stem fragment 386' (117.68m) – rounded fragment with an internal structure, or meulated pellet. Finely crystalline, slightly courser than upper sections. Irregular white veinlets and patches.			
117.99 (387')	118.70 (389'4")	**LIGHT GREENISH GREY PYRITIC ANDESITIC DYKE:** disseminated pyrite. Black rounded spots throughout possibly hornblende. Brecciated and healed lower contact, limestone rounded fragments in the dyke 35° to core axis.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: _____ Page: 4 of 4 DDH#: TEX-03-15

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
118.70 (389'4")	127.99 (419'10")	**NODULAR PELLETOID LIMESTONE:** fine grained, dark grey to black, fine crystalline. Occasional cross-section of ovoid pellet outlined by white calcite rim, and alos half shell outlines (ostracotds?), gouge on narrow greenish-yellow dyklet 395'2" (120.48m) – 37mm wide 75° to core axis. High angle stylolites common, 75° to 80° to core axis, associated with minor brecciation. Sparse low angle fractures as per rest of the hole, 407' (124.08m).			
127.99 (419'10")	128.66 (422')	**MEDIUM GREEN FINE GRAINED PORPHYRITIC ANDESITIC DYKE:** dark phenocrysts likely hornblende, plagioclase dark green, pyritic.			
128.66 (422')	147.21 (482'10.5")	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** finely crystalline, wispy texture common, fine grained, dark grey to black, nodular appearance at 445' (135.67m) and down, white sparry calcite replacing nodule cores associate with darker (black) insolubles. Wispy white hairlines common. Indistinct close packed nodulars common 461' (140.55m) and down. Lower Limestone Contact "Knife edge sharp" 38° to 48° 38° overall some minor variation and brecciation of pillow tops.			
147.21 (482'10.5")	170.43 (559')	**KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS:** dark green, highly amygdaloidal, mainly white calcite filling amygules, but abundant dark green chlorite infilling also, some sections have few amygules. Minor pyrite infilling amygules 486' (148.17m) Greenish shearing 527' (160.67m), calc-silicates. Broken core 331'-333' (100.91m-101.52m). Amygules tend to concentrate in bands (layers) 15-20cm wide with fewer angles in between. Quartz calcite stringer at 557'10" (170.07m) at 45° to core axis 21mm wide.			
		END of HOLE 170.43m (559 feet)			

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Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-04-16

Northing:	5508798
Easting:	390380
Elevation:	90m approx.
Azimuth:	360°
Inclination:	-51
Grid:	Lehigh Central
Length (m):	61.57m (202')
Core size:	NQ
Contractor:	S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type:	Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
360°	-51	Collar

Property:	Lot 277 & 418
NTS:	92F/16
Claim:	Will 3
Date Started:	January 24, 2004
Date Completed:	January 25, 2004
Logged by:	J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: Angle hole toward Hole 03-10 on Lot 277 to investigate abundance of dyke on east side of Property near lower contact

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	2.13 (7')	**NO CORE**: No Core, a few dyke pebbles			
2.13 (7')	3.5 (11'6")	**VARIEGATED LIGHT GREY MARBLE:** light grey to darker grey, mostly fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity to greasy appearance, lighter grey to white veinlets are a network of differing orientations, upper part is slightly siliceous with small quartz grains within the lighter grey veinlets, possible tremolite present. Some stylolites at 65° to 75° to core axis filled with FeO, Lower contact along an 18° to core axis slickensided fracture.			
3.5 (11'6")	19.91 (65'4")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity, low angle fractures dominant throughout. Relatively uniform gradual increase in frequency of black hairlines, stylolites gradually more defined nodules. White veinlets – tension gash appearing, common between 8.53m-10.36m (28'-34'), 20° to core axis, curvilinear. Dominant fractures are at 28° to core axis.			
		Complex banding around 17.83m (58'6"), thin lighter and darker alternating with a superimposed 1mm white veinlets Pyrite lens – vein at about 85° to core axis 18.19m (59'8") which cross-cuts the banding.			
19.91 (65'4")	61.57 (202') E.O.H.	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity, abundant dark hairlines outlining bioturbation nodules of various sizes, close packed nodules common Interstitial black insoluble infilling, bioturbation textures Minor siliceous lenses, tight stylolites, white lenses sometimes rim nodules or brecciate Black insoluble interstitial material at 22.35m (73'4") is quite soft suggesting more carbonaceous material than silica, other 3 pointed interstitial material is mostly silica			
		Rounded sparry white structures at 31.29m (102'8") are probable recrystallized fossils Intense 1-2mm white veinlets 46.33m-46.48m (152'-152'6") down hole from a fracture 21° to core axis			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-16

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
19.91 (65'4")	61.57 (202') cont.	Bleaching 49.12m-49.63m (161'2"-162'10") along fracture orientation 40° to core axis Abundant stylolites Recrystallized fossil fragments 52.58m-54.56m (172'6"-179') Well developed large nodules throughout			
		Large white vein – possible open space filling approximately 50° to core axis 55.80m-55.91m (183'1"-183'5"), with black discontinuous siliceous selvages or residual chert nodules. Larger nodules, associated with larger siliceous interstitial space filling, bluish films on fractures below 59.44m (195'), elongate nodules at 59.89m (196'6") are coalescing into bedding at about 45° to core axis. Trace pyrite in stylolitic fractures at 60.86m (199'8")			
		End of Hole 61.57m (202 feet)			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central **Diamond Drill Log** **DDH#:** TEX-04-17

Northing: 5508952
Easting: 390325
Elevation: 95.5m (correct from map)
Azimuth: 180°
Inclination: -51
Grid: Lehigh Central
Length (m): 61.57m (202')
Core size: NQ
Contractor: S. Beale Marble Bay Holdings
Drill Type: Longyear Super 38

Drill Hole survey
Method: Brunton

Azimuth	Dip	Depth
180°	-51	Collar

Property: Lot 277 & 418
NTS: 92F/16
Claim: Will 3
Date Started: January 25, 2004
Date Completed: January 26, 2004
Logged by: J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Samples Split:
Core cut in half with diamond saw. One half sent to Texas. One quarter in 10 ft. sample intervals, one quarter in core box stored at Farmhouse on Lot 277 in core shack.

Purpose: 25m north of Hole 10 investigating area just north of dyke encountered in Hole 10 by a southerly directed angle hole. Last Hole of this program.

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
0.00	2.13 (7')	**NO CORE**: Casing, some boulders of dyke and limestone			
2.13 (7')	24.08 (79')	**LIMESTONE:** Dark grey to black, fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity, minor white veinlets 2.74m-3.81m (9'-12'6"). Dominant fracture orientation is 31° to core axis, white sparry bleaching and veining at 4.88m (16') for about 10 cm. Rubbly core at 5.79m (19'), well fractured Relatively short mottled section 8.79m-11.33m (38'10"-37'2") containing mostly white with ragged bleached black fragments.			
		White appears to be controlled by fractures at sub-parallel and 45° to core axis Uniform dark grey-black at 11.33m (37'2") Minor mottling at 17.37m (57') due to complex stylolite associated with 2mm pyrite layer and insoluble material, possible microfossil trash Minor dark hairlines at 18.90m (62') and throughout Gradual increase in dark hairlines below 21.95m (72') until definite nodular texture is dominant.			
24.08 (79')	31.09 (102')	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey to black, fine sugary crystallinity, fine network of spidery black hairlines outlining rounded nodules up to 5mm in diameter average, bioturbation texture, minor very coarse sparry veinlets at 63° to core axis at 26.77m (87'10") is 4.3cm wide. Less nodular texture below 28.04m (92'), but still 3 pointed stars of black insolubles, minor short sparry breccia zones gradual lessening of fine nodular texture			
31.09 (102')	36.88 (121')	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey – black, relatively uniform, sparse dark hairlines, core not too fractured Gradual increase in black hairlines outlining abundant nodules			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: Lehigh Central Page: 2 of 2 DDH#: TEX-04-17

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
36.88 (121')	61.57 (202') E.O.H	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** dark grey – black, fine grained, fine sugary crystallinity Siliceous pinheads 39.93m (131') distributed sparsely throughout, rough slickensides along 56° to core axis fractures at 40.54m (133') and below Increase in siliceous (chert) black pinheads and irregular zones at 42.06m (138')			
		Rounded white spherical structures appear at 44.81m-46.63m (147'-153') possible recrystallized fossil Abundant 3 pointed star shaped insoluble (black) material in places, nodules appear to be increasing in average size Abundant irregular white sparry zones 52.12m-53.95m (171'-177') and 59.13m-61.57m (194'-202') (E.O.H.), these white sparry zones are often bounded by or associated with the dark insoluble lenses			
		End of Hole 61.57m (202 feet)			

APPENDIX IV

ASSAY
2003 and 2004

May 16, 2004

TEXADA CENTRAL LOT 277

ProjectID	Notes	CACO3	SIO2	AL2O3	FE2O3	CAO	MGO	NA2O	K2O	SO3	TIO2	TALK	P2O5	Total
1			0.59	0.58	0.10	53.9	0.19	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	55.3
2			0.21	0.44	0.05	54.1	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.9
3			0.26	0.60	0.10	53.5	0.26	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.7
4			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54.6
5			0.34	0.74	0.22	53.1	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.02	0.00	0.00	54.9
6			[illegible]	0.48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	[illegible]
7			0.27	0.69	0.11	53.6	0.22	0.00	0.02	0.08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53.6	0.22	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	54.8
9	TEX 10-A 282-292		1.81	[illegible]	0.31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55.6
10	292-302		[illegible]	0.66	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.86	[illegible]	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.00	56.7
11			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	92.6	0.83	0.69	0.13	52.0	0.43	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.2
13	[illegible]	93.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52.3	0.32	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.7
14	332-342	93.1	1.06	0.74	0.21	52.2	0.32	0.00	0.03	0.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	54.7
15	342-349	91.9	1.84	0.89	0.26	51.5	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.00	55.2
16		95.5	0.08	0.63	0.08	53.5	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.4
17		94.7	0.26	0.71	0.13	53.1	0.29	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.5
18		95.8	0.05	0.61	0.09	53.7	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.6
19		95.3	0.15	0.66	0.11	53.4	0.33	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.8
20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21			0.00	0.60	0.02	48.3	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.9
22			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	TEX 15 [illegible]		1.49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.12	[illegible]	[illegible]
24			[illegible]	[illegible]	0.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25			0.18	0.81	[illegible]	52.6	[illegible]	0.01	0.01	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	0.00	[illegible]	54.4
27			0.09	0.49	[illegible]	54.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.7
28			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53.6	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.6
29			0.00	0.67	0.14	53.6	0.28	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.7
30			0.02	0.60	0.04	53.6	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.6
31			[illegible]	0.58	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32			0.00	0.69	0.07	53.5	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.2
33			0.00	0.71	0.04	53.1	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.8
34			0.81	0.73	0.09	52.0	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.6
35			0.10	[illegible]	0.09	53.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36			0.83	[illegible]	0.17	52.1	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.8
37			[illegible]	0.97	0.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.07	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.07	0.00	55.3
38			0.74	0.84	0.17	52.8	0.34	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.00	55.0
39			0.62	0.56	0.09	54.0	0.64	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.00	56.0
40			0.66	0.62	0.11	53.8	0.37	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.00	55.5
41			0.31	0.46	0.07	54.1	0.36	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	55.4
42			0.35	0.66	0.04	53.8	0.59	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	55.4
43			0.22	0.56	0.05	53.5	0.42	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	54.6
44			1.12	0.64	0.05	53.7	0.66	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	56.5
45			0.66	0.97	0.10	52.7	1.06	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.00	55.9
46			0.98	0.66	0.09	53.2	0.63	0.25	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.28	0.00	56.0
47	TEX 15 272-282		4.91	1.66	0.56	50.3	0.96	0.63	0.11	0.96	0.08	0.70	0.01	60.2
48			2.57	0.88	0.26	51.6	0.99	0.30	0.06	0.37	0.03	0.33	0.00	57.3
49			4.48	1.38	0.39	50.2	0.92	0.40	0.12	0.55	0.04	0.48	0.01	58.5
50			3.43	0.62	0.23	51.4	1.04	0.46	0.04	0.31	0.01	0.49	0.00	57.8
51			16.66	4.47	1.84	40.4	1.31	0.51	0.40	2.17	0.19	0.57	0.08	66.9
56			22.34	8.80	4.56	32.6	2.44	1.46	0.60	0.83	0.38	1.86	0.18	74.3
57			26.05	10.32	6.16	28.6	2.45	1.37	0.67	1.27	0.50	1.80	0.25	76.6
58			9.86	3.39	1.86	45.2	1.73	1.13	0.29	1.35	0.15	1.32	0.11	65.0
59			6.13	1.60	0.66	48.6	0.95	0.60	0.35	0.49	0.06	0.75	0.07	59.7
60			[illegible]	1.42	0.44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.36	0.06	0.30	[illegible]	57.3
61	412-422		9.61	3.29	1.65	46.1	1.01	0.52	0.25	0.35	0.15	0.68	0.05	61.9
62			[illegible]	0.58	0.11	54.0	0.41	0.37	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.36	0.00	56.0
63			0.66	0.69	0.13	53.3	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00	55.1
64			0.49	0.47	0.10	53.7	0.23	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.00	55.1
65			1.22	0.91	0.14	52.2	0.50	0.22	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.23	0.03	55.4
66	TEX 15		0.97	0.72	0.13	52.5	0.41	0.63	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.56	0.00	55.8
67	[illegible]		1.83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.74	0.11	0.47	0.02	0.61	0.00	57.2
68			0.25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.43	0.01	0.00	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
69	TEX 07 6-12		0.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.06	0.66	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	56.2
70	12-22		0.23	[illegible]	[illegible]	47.7	8.46	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.18	0.00	55.0
71	22-32		0.00	0.40	0.05	53.9	0.69	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	54.9
72	42-52		2.21	1.09	0.40	52.3	0.69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.09	[illegible]	[illegible]
73			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	54.3
74	82-92		0.44	0.81	0.12	51.2	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.7
75			[illegible]	0.65	0.11	53.7	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	55.1
76			0.06	0.46	0.07	53.9	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.2
77	92-102		0.81	0.66	0.07	54.4	1.06	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	57.1
78			0.00	0.45	0.06	54.2	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.6
79	[illegible]		1.03	0.59	0.06	54.5	0.89	0.33	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	57.3
98		96.4	0.00	0.46	0.04	54.0	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.6
99		95.8	0.00	0.65	[illegible]	53.6	0.27	0.00	[illegible]	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	[illegible]
100		[illegible]	[illegible]	0.78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	54.4
101		95.5	[illegible]	0.80	[illegible]	52.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
102		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.5
103		[illegible]	0.91	0.38	[illegible]	52.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104		95.0	[illegible]	0.33	0.04	[illegible]	0.31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54.2
105		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
106		95.3	0.04	0.57	0.08	53.4	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	54.5

Below major dyke

Basal unit of Lower bed

Bottom of TEX 15

Top of TEX 07 - Middle bed

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

Tex-03-15

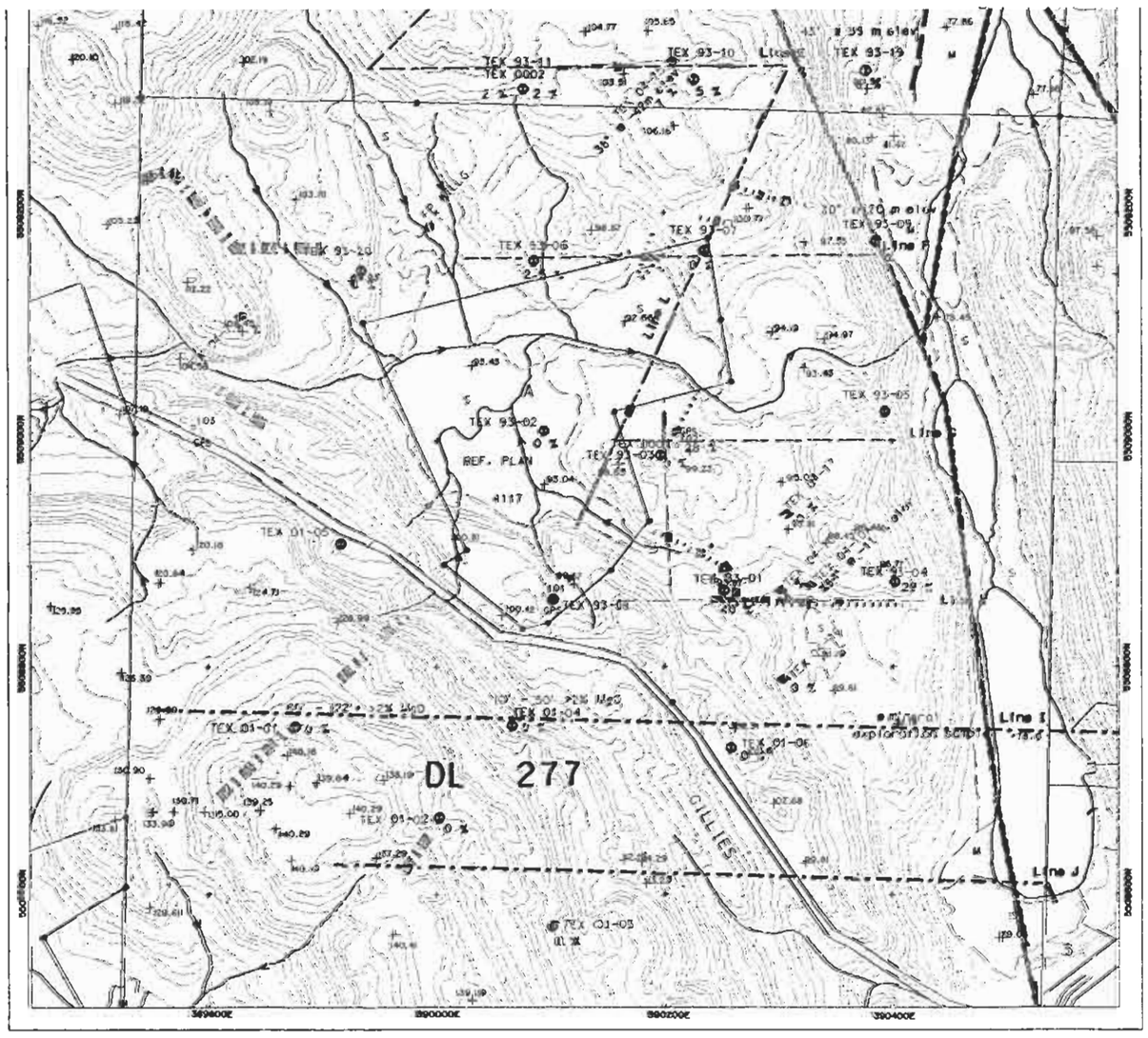
from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
58.05 (190'5")	83.23 (273') cont.	White sparry patches and veins start to increase 243'5" (74.24m) and down, the largest sparry white patches at 254' (77.44m) are associated with distinct nodular formation having fine black interstitial material (probably rich in insolubles), traces of pyrite contained in the black interstitial material.			
insolubles? such as alumina		Some sparry patches are associated with high angle >80° to core axis stylolites up to 15mm thick, random white hairlines also increasing below 250' (76.22m). Insitu brecciation with white veinlets and angular small patches associated with black "insoluble material", widely spaced but developed at 273' (83.23m), 258' (78.66m) arcuate stylolites common. Less common development of bioturbation below 273' (83.23m).	Chemistry of Concern. 82,91	SiO_2	SO_3
83.23 (273')	106.55 (349'6")	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey, slickensides common, gradual decrease of bioturbation, wispy texture, slickensides associated with stylolites. More uniform as per upper intervals, gradually a darker grey to black colour. Only occasionally bioturbation textures observed, rounded pellets occur at 310'4" (94.61m), ovoid in shape up to 7mm in length.	272-282 282-292 292-302 302-312 312-322 322-332	4.91 2.57 4.48 3.43 15.65 ?	0.98 0.37 0.55 0.31 2.17
		Sparse fractures still sub-parallel to core axis, bleaching around network of fractures or nodules at 315' (96.34m). Low angle fractures common 324' - 327' (98.78m - 99.70m). Occasional small sparry lens associated with high angle stylolite at 346' (105.49m). Gradual increase in nodular texture until common at 349'6" (106.55m).	332-342 342-352	? ?	101.19 18.25 m 60 ft
106.55 (349'6")	111.79 (366'8")	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** rounded "amoeboid" shaped nodules, slightly lighter grey, brownish hue, within dark-black matrix, nodules range from close packed to floating. Some low angle 5° to 10° sparry veinlets at 361' (110.06m) at 30° to core axis, fine grained, with white sparry calcite veinlets.	362-372	22.3	0.83
111.79 (366'8") 5'	113.94 (371'10") 80°	**LIGHT GREENISH GREY PYRITIC ANDISITIC DYKE:** fine grained, disseminated pyrite thoughout cut by 10° sparry calcite veinlets. Lower contact at 7° to core axis, pyrite lenses and bleaching associated with lower contact.			
113.94 (37[illegible])	114.94 ([illegible])	**LIMESTONE:** dark grey-black, fine grained, finely crystalline	372-382	26.05	1.27
4' 114.94 (377')	116.29 (381'5")	**LIGHT GREENISH GREY PYRITIC ANDESITIC DYKE:** poorly fractured.			
116.29 (381'5")	117.99 (387')	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** possible crinoid stem fragment 386' (117.68m) - rounded fragment with an internal structure, or meulated pellet. Finely crystalline, slightly courser than upper sections. Irregular white veinlets and patches.	382-392	9.86	1.35
117.99 (387') 12'	118.70 (389'4")	**LIGHT GREENISH GREY PYRITIC ANDESITIC DYKE:** disseminated pyrite. Black rounded spots throughout possibly hornblende. Brecciated and healed lower contact, limestone rounded fragments in the dyke 35° to core axis.			

CHEMICAL LIME COMPANY of CANADA INC.

Tex Group Project, Texada Island

SECTION: ________ Page: 4 of 4 DDH#: TEX-03-15

from (m)	to (m)	Description	from/to	width (m)	CaO %
118.70 (389'4")	127.[illegible] (41[illegible])	**[NODULAR] PELLETOID LIMESTONE:** fine grained, dark grey to black, fine crystalline. Occasional cross-section of ovoid pellet outlined by white [illegible] rim, and also half shell outlines (ostracods?), gouge on narrow greenish-yellow dyklet 395'2" (120.46m) – 37mm wide 75° to core axis. High angle stylolites common, 75° to 80° to core axis, associated with minor brecciation. Sparse low angle fractures as per rest of the hole, 407' (12[illegible].08m).	also 392-40[illegible] 401-41[illegible] 41[illegible]-42[illegible]	SiO_2 1.13 [illegible] [illegible].61	SO_3 0.44 0.35 0.35
127.99 (419'10")	12[illegible] (42[illegible])	**[MEDIUM] GREEN FINE GRAINED PORPHYRITIC ANDESITIC DYKE:** dark phenocrysts likely hornblende, plagioclase dark green, pyritic.			
128.66 (422') *[illegible] nodular*	147.21 (48[illegible] 10.5")	**NODULAR LIMESTONE:** finely crystalline, wispy texture common, fine grained, dark grey to black, nodular appearance at 4[illegible]' (135.67m) and down, white sparry calcite replacing nodules or associate with darker (black) insolubles. Wispy white hairlines common. Indistinct close packed nodulars common 461' (140.55m) and down. Lower Limestone Contact "Knife edge-sharp" 38° to 48° 38° overall some minor variation and brecciation of pillow tops.	4[illegible]-4[illegible] 4[illegible]-44[illegible] 4[illegible]-45[illegible] 45[illegible]-46[illegible] 46[illegible]-4[illegible] 47[illegible]-4[illegible]	[illegible].54 0.66 [illegible].49 1.25 [illegible].97 [illegible].83	0.00 OK 0.0[illegible] OK 0.04 OK 0.14 OK 0.10 0.47
147.21 (482'10.5")	170.[illegible] (559')	**[KARMUTSEN] VOLCANICS:** dark green, highly amygdaloidal, mainly white calcite filling amygules, but abundant dark green chlorite infilling also, some sections have few amygules. Minor pyrite infilling amygules 486' (148.17m) Greenish shearing 527' (160.67m), calc-silicates. Broken core 331'-333' (100.91m-101.52m). Amygules tend to concentrate in bands (layers) 15-20cm wide with fewer angles in between. Quartz calcite stringer at 557'10" (170.07m) at 45° to core axis 21mm wide.			
		END of HOLE 170.43m (559 feet)			



Lehigh Northwest Cement Limited

2003 to 2004 Diamond Drill and Trench Program

Lot 277 Texada Island

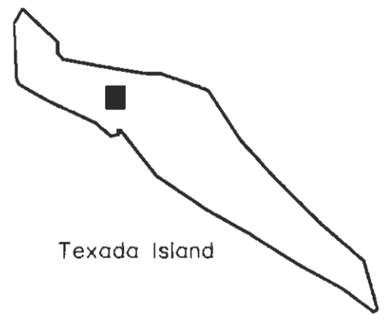
1:5000

125m 0 125 250m

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 5 METERS

277

Location Map



Job Number: 04230

Legend

- Trench Lines 2004
- Diamond Drill Hole
- 330 Contour Index
- Contour Intermediate
- Creek
- Bridge
- Road
- Road Secondary
- Trail
- S Swamp
- Wooded Area
- Lone Tree
- Gravel Pit
- M Marsh
- Opening
- Power Line
- Legal Boundary

N

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