ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

LONG BEACH CLAIMS
Cell Claims 503903, 502249 & 507107
(Total 606.81ha)

TEXADA ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Longitude 124°18'10" / Latitude 49°38'14"
NTS: 92F/9W (92F.069)

Prepared for

LEHIGH NORTHWEST CEMENT LIMITED
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Vancouver, B.C.,
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Prepared by
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April 15, 2005

Fieldwork completed between May 24, 2004 and April 14, 2005

LIST of ILLUSTRATIONS and TABLES

ILLUSTRATIONS and TABLES

TABLES

SUMMARY

1. The Longbeach 1-10 and 17-20 two post mineral claims were located in 1998 to cover previously discovered copper-gold showings and feldspathic sand suitable for Cement Plant raw materials.

2. The area is access by the well maintained BC hydro road to the east side of the major high voltage transmission line and then by old logging roads in various states of disrepair.

3. The claims are underlain of chloritic Karmutsen Formation amygdaloidal volcanics, which have been intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite stock.

4. Previous work includes old trenches and pits on irregular chalcopyrite bearing silicified zones and quartz veins. Previous surveys conducted in the past include SP, and limited soil sampling. Several small pits were blasted out for assessment purposes in 1985.

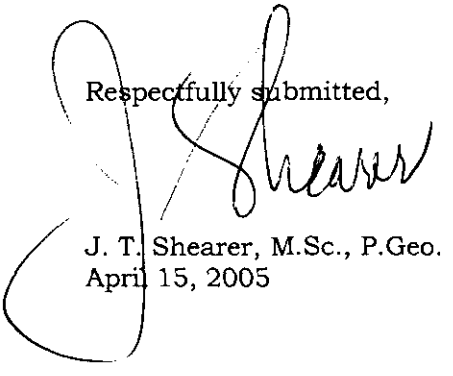
5. Previous rock samples across short widths (less than 30 cm) have previously assayed up to 0.59 oz./ton gold in copper-rich sections. Gold values attain 0.362 oz./ton in chip sampling over 30 to 60 cm.

6. Soil sampling on the Long Beach Claims was conducted in 1985 by J. T. Shearer. A total of 115 soil samples and 5 rock geochem samples were collected. Results indicate anomalous gold in soils in the southeast areas and along the Upper Creek showings. Soil profiles in the southeast zone show highly anomalous conditions increasing with depth to definite cut-offs. The southern contact between the intrusive and volcanics is characterized by a high gold in soil content.

7. The present program as documented in this report consisted of 2 phase backhoe trenches, electrical imaging geophysical surveys, Becker drill holes and detail photogrammetric 2m contour basemap production.

8. A program of systematic geological traverses is required to more accurately define the geological setting of the property.

Respectfully submitted,



J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
April 15, 2005

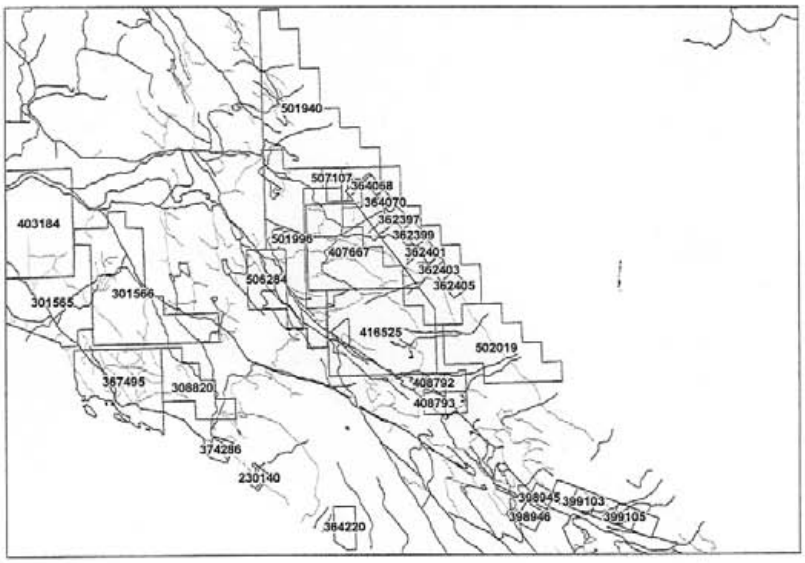
Lehigh's Long Beach (Texada) Claims

Mineral Titles Layers

- **MTO Mineral Titles Online Labels <200K**
  - Placer
  - Mineral
- **MTO Mineral Titles Online Polygons**
  - Placer
  - Mineral

Topographic Layers

- **Roads 1:20K (<100K)**
  - Gravel Road 1 Lane
  - Gravel Road 1 Lane U/C
  - Gravel Road 2 Lane
  - Gravel Road 2 Lane U/C
  - Paved Road



SCALE 1 : 174,522

2 0 2 4 6

MILES

N

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION

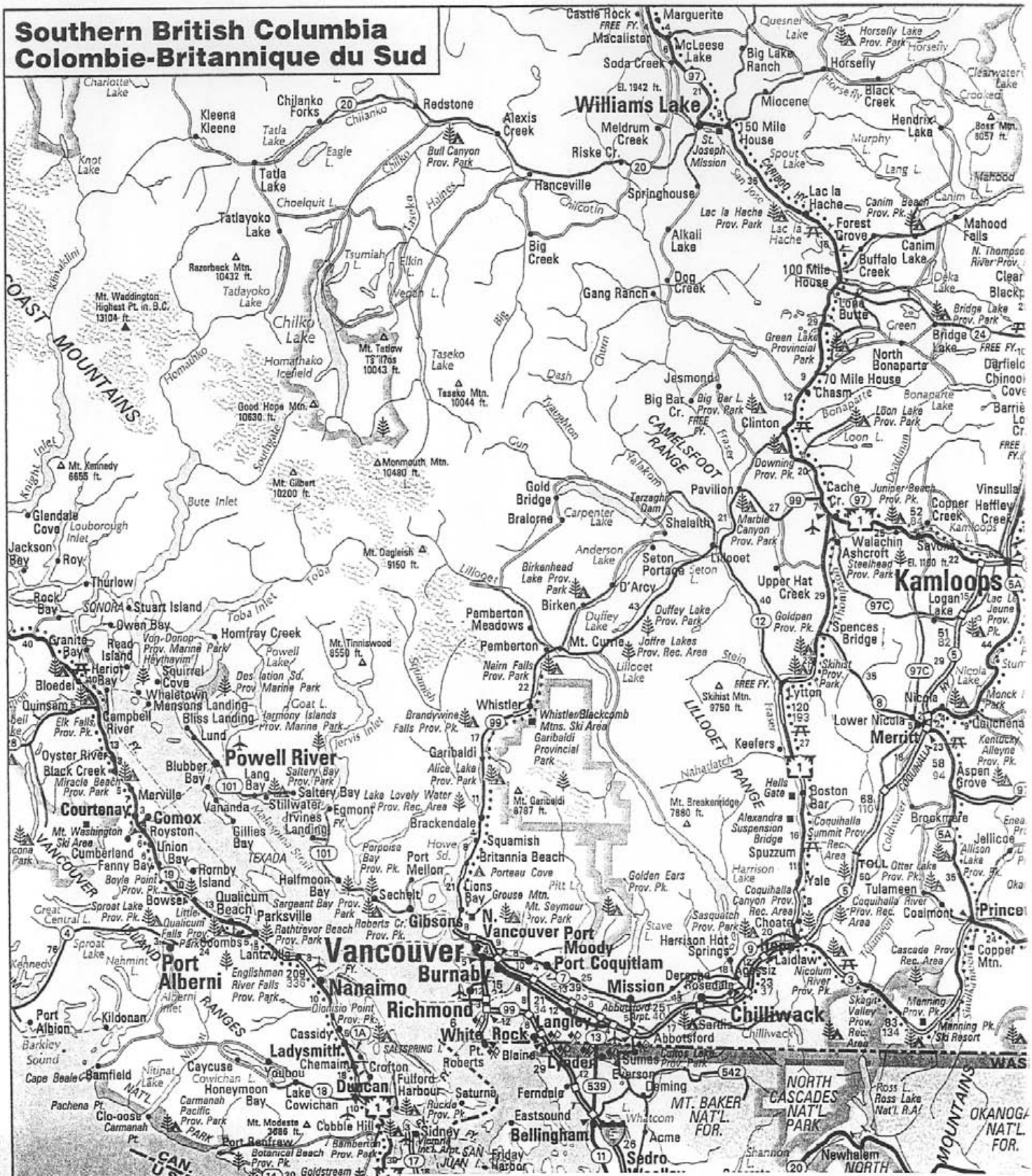
The claims are underlain by a granodiorite to quartz diorite stock in contact with altered Karmutsen formation mafic-rich volcanics. Chlorite and epidote alteration is common near the intrusive contact. The area is within a weak porphyry copper system and some of the precious metal values could be related to peripheral zoning of this extensive mineralizing event.

Previous work encountered anomalous gold values in soil samples, which, together with SP, magnetics and VLF EM suggest a relatively narrow linear zone trending 288°, marked by silicified and Pyritized rocks in the southeast area. Discontinuous exposure of siliceous zones in the Upper Creek area indicates a narrow mineralized trend nearly perpendicular to the southeast linear. The higher gold-in-soils near the south intrusive volcanic contact found in 1981 by the writer, were checked in detail follow-up sampling in 1985 (Shearer, 1981 and 1985). Highly anomalous areas should be exposed by hand trenching and may warrant backhoe trenching.

Limited backhoe trenching was conducted in 1998 along the lower road north of the Hydro Line to determine depth and type of overburden. Subsequent to 1998 the "Dude" claims have been located to the west of the Longbeach Claims by R. Duker and Associates, who are planning a bulk sample of the road quarry intrusive material at Mr. Duker's test milling facility at Priest Lake.

During 2004, Lehigh completed a shallow test pit survey in May followed by an electrical imaging survey and Becker drill program in July and supported this exploration project with further back hoe test pit work and a photogrammetric 2 metre contour base map.

Access in 2004 was greatly facilitated by logging activity south of the Hydro Line. Old roads have been upgraded and brushed out.



HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

LONG BEACH CLAIMS

ACCESS MAP

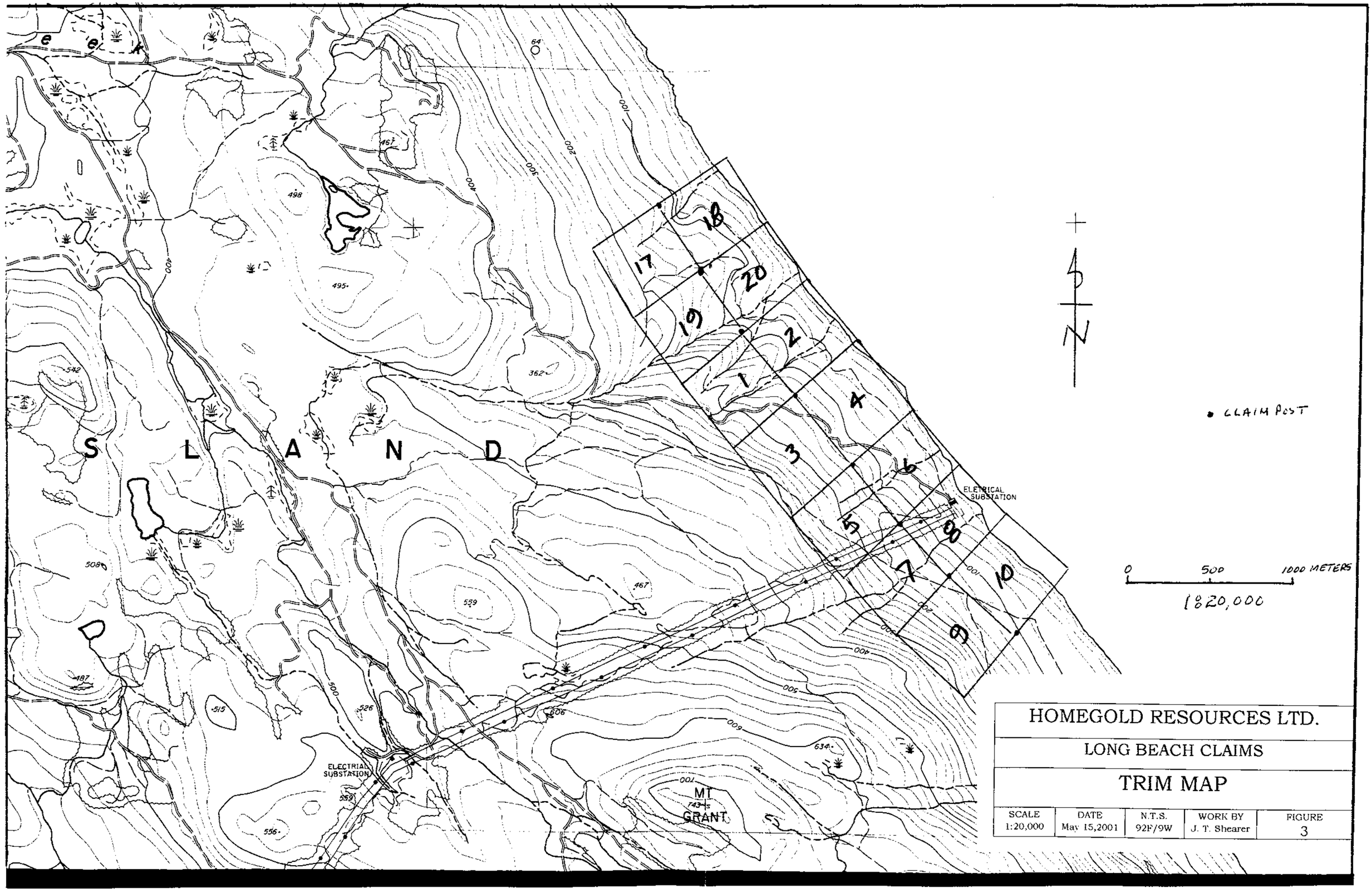
SCALE	DATE	N.T.S.	WORK BY	FIGURE
1:50,000	May 15,2001	92F/9W	J. T. Shearer	2

LOCATION and ACCESS

Access to the south end of the Island is provided by a paved highway linking Vananda with Gillies Bay. Access to various mining properties is established from the paved highway or main logging road, which run the length of the Island, Figure 2.

Access to the Longbeach area is by improved Hydro road to the transmission line area and then by upgraded old logging roads into the property as shown in Figure 2. The main showings are 19km southeast of the Gillies Bay Airstrip. The old roads are passable with difficulty by two-wheel drive vehicle but a 4x4 is advisable. Parts of the claim group have undergone juvenile forest spacing, however, harvesting the second growth has started south of the power line.

The relief on the northern part of Texada Island is characterized by relatively low hills mainly underlain by carbonate rocks. The southern part of the Island is higher and more rugged from a central high series of mountains. A regular scheduled Government Ferry links Westview Terminal at Powell River with the dock at Blubber Bay on the north end of Texada.



HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.				
LONG BEACH CLAIMS				
TRIM MAP				
SCALE	DATE	N.T.S.	WORK BY	FIGURE
1:20,000	May 15,2001	92F/9W	J. T. Shearer	3

CLAIM STATUS

The Long Beach Property is covered by 14 two-post claims as shown on Figure 3. The Long Beach Claims were located in 1998. The claims are situated north and south around the Cheekye-Dunsmuir high voltage transmission line that is under Mineral Reserve o/c 574 79:03:01 subject to conditions. These claims have been converted to Cell Claims 503903, 502249 and 507107.

TABLE I

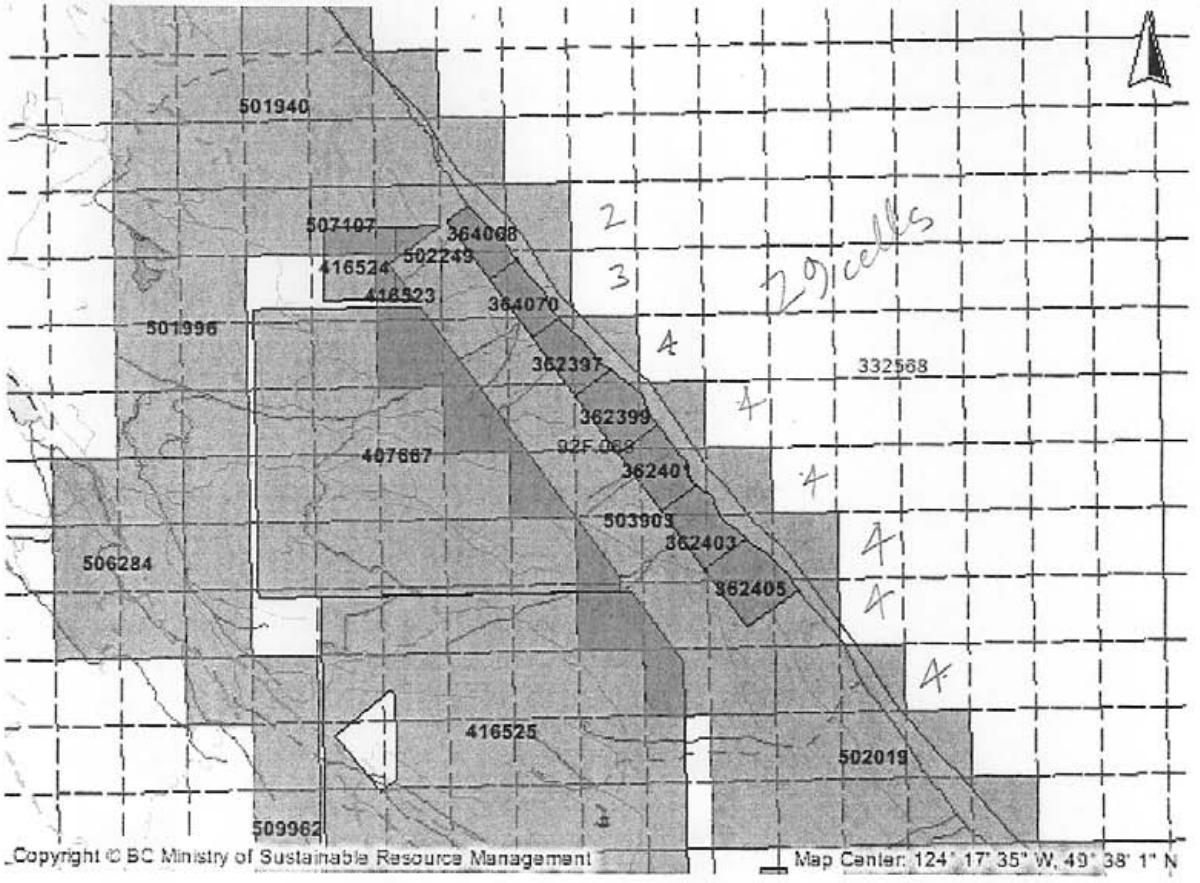
LIST of CLAIMS

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Size	Units	* Current Anniversary Date	Current Owner
Long Beach 1	362396	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 2	362397	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 3	362398	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 4	362399	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 5	362400	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 6	362401	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 7	362402	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 8	362403	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 9	362404	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 10	362405	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 17	364067	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 18	364068	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 19	364069	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
Long Beach 20	364070	2 post	1	May 1, 2007	Lehigh
			14 Units		

Converted to Cell Claim 503903, 502249 and 507107 Totalling 606.81 ha

* on application of assessment work documented in this report.

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.



CLAIM MAP

364068 Longbeach 18 converted Jan 16/05.

503903

MAY 01 2005

58°

Jan 16/05 conversion

523.137 ha

HISTORY

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 boom 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 purchases the first long in Van Anda in 1878 and by 1898 Van Anda had become a boomtown. 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 Gillies Bay, Texada Mines Ltd. Operated a large underground and open pit mine at Welcome Bay, between 1952 and 1976. Over 20 million tonnes of ore was mined yielding iron and copper concentrates and approximately 35,000 ounces of gold. At present there are three major open pit limestone quarries in operation at the north end of the Island.

Recent metallic mineral exploration can be viewed as culminating in a series of large budget modern programs by such companies as BP Resources, Echo Bay and Billiton.

The first recorded work in the Long Beach Area is in 1950 by D. W. Cochrane, who excavated the Upper Creek trenches (Minister of Mines 1950, pages 178-180). A large claim block was located by R. Samuelson and R. Mickle in late 1969 and optioned to Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (Wares 1971). Part of this old property encompasses the present Long Beach Claims and was referred to as the Airstrip Grid. Work by past owners included limited SP, magnetometer and soil sampling. Small hand pits have been blasted into areas of anomalous SP values (Shearer, 1981 and 1985).

In late 1984, spectacular specimens of coarse gold from a narrow quartz vein on the Holly Crown Grant near Kirk Lake were discovered in place. This claim was optioned to Northair Mines Ltd. In January 1985 and a diamond drill program was completed in early May 1985, however, results were disappointing at depth.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Wares (1971) describes the quartz diorite stock north of the Long Beach area as a "composite granodiorite intrusion". However, most of the intrusive exposures mapped by Wares are identified as quartz diorite. The few granodiorite outcrops could possibly be the result of potassic feldspar alteration as observed on the Long Beach claims. Alteration appears to vary considerably over short distances. In one locality an intensely chloritized and potassium-rich rock is adjacent to relatively fresh biotite-hornblende diorite (Shearer, 1985).

Karmutsen Formation volcanics were seen in the Upper Creek area and near the final post for Longbeach 9 + 10. These are dark green, very fine grained chloritized and epidotized greenstones. Occasionally 2 to 9mm feldspar phenocrysts were seen on weathered surfaces.

Geological observations are plotted on Figure 6 (in pocket). Very pyritic, volcanic agglomerate-breccia was noted 65 metres southwest of Longbeach 9 claim. Dark, polymictic, subangular, fine grained fragments averaging 1 to 2 cm in diameter predominate. Occasionally clasts range up to 25 cm in diameter. This rock contains about 5% pyrite but assayed 5ppb gold.

To the southwest of the Longbeach 9 Claim the volcanic-intrusive contact is well exposed in the Main Creek striking 343° and dipping steeply to the west. This contact is sharp with some suggestion of narrow banded, chilled margin. A large quartz vein has been uncovered by trenching adjacent to the contact hosted by diorite. The vein structure passes westward into volcanics and becomes progressively less defined. To the west and south a prominent topographic feature is a line of 30 to 40 metre high cliffs. These cliffs do not mark the volcanic-intrusive contact but rather start about 100m within the volcanic terrain.

All intrusive specimens are moderately to strongly magnetic, whereas the volcanics are non-magnetic. Pyrite occurs in the Southeast Area in small lenses up to 15%, as 3-5mm stringers and thin fracture fillings.

Several old showings of various dimensions are known on the claims mainly within the intrusive but also in the Upper Creek zone passing into the volcanics. King (1950) describes three showings that were sampled with the following results:

Quartz Vein	Thickness	Gold Content
Number 3 vein	width 12 inches	0.56 oz/ton gold
Southeast showing	width 8 inches	0.39 oz/ton gold
Main or Upper Creek Area	width 14 inches	0.22 oz/ton gold

Chip samples by D. A. Harron in 1980 show gold values over narrow widths up to 0.476 oz/ton gold in the chalcopyrite-rich Upper Creek showing.

The old Southeast Vein mentioned by King (1950) has not been positively identified. However, the zone now referred to as the Southeast Area is somewhat farther along "strike" from the apparent location of the 1950 work. The Upper Creek Zone is reported by King as follows:

> "The main vein, on which most of the work has been done, is in a creek near the centre of the group and has been traced nearly 210 feet by rock trenches and stripping. The vein is in a straight definite fracture that strikes north 22° east and dips 66° northwest between walls of andesite slightly mineralized with

pyrite. The vein filling is of quartz mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and secondary bornite."

Previous rock ships confirm the concept of gold values in two main, narrow linear zones. This type of mineralization is to be expected on the periphery of a largely porphyry copper-molybdenum system as outlined by Falconbridge (Wares, 1971). The tonnage potential of the narrow linear zones outlined to date appear to be limited.

However, more significant would be the location of the bedrock source for the high gold-in-soil values that have been found in the Southeast Area and at the south contact between the volcanics and intrusive. It is also possible that these high gold-in-soils are related to the porphyry copper system gold enrichment and inherent high mobility of metals in the presence of abundant pyrite decomposition (low pH).

On the west edge of Longbeach #1 claim is a large exposure of rusty weathering, highly fractured and faulted crudely foliated granodiorite. Abundant chlorite coats fractures. The hornblende is elongated defining the foliation and is distinctly poikioblastic. Rounded "inclusions" up to 3 to 4 cm long are common throughout. The prominent faulting observed at this locality appears to trend

At km 11 on the "Upper Road" on Longbeach #5 claim, are well exposed outcrops of blocky weathering, fine to medium crystalline equigranular quartz diorite containing approximately 25% stubby poikioblastic hornblende. The exposure along the road is excentuation by excavations for the ditchline and culverts (Figure 6, in pocket).

There is a gradual trend to more mafic rich dioritic intrusive phases toward the southeast along the "Upper Road" down to the final post of Longbeach 9 + 10.

Numerous outcrops of buff brown weathering dark green Karmutsen Formation crystal tuff were observed along the creek gully in central Longbeach 17+18 claims.

Clean whitish medium to fine grained sands are common to the lower elevation old road parallel to shoreline north of east Hydro substation test pit sites. Seeping water and till exposures along this road indicated the relative thinness of deposit.

Upslope from parallel road the whitish sand becomes fuller gradation by association of gravel bearing sands from 20% to 50% coarse aggregate. These fine sands are restricted to plagioclase and quartz with far lesser amounts of other minerals associated in typical sands and approximates mineralogy of Coast Range quartz diorite composition. Mode of formation may lend to reworked beach type deposition of east side Georgia Strait with gravely sand and sandy gravel depositing respectively at higher elevation generally unavailable to Thormandby, Harwood, Savary, Cortes line of lowe elevation island sand deposits.

As test pit work had indicated a 2000m length along strike of clean fine whitixh sand and higher elevation suggested typical coarser aggregate cover to the fine sand unit, it was decided to apply a geophysical method to better understand the deposit.

A report included in Appendix V, presents the results of an Electrical Imaging survey conducted on Texada Island from July 12th to July 17th 2004. The objective of the survey was to map vertical and lateral extent of a fine aggregate deposit sequence based upon electrical resistivity contrast with the host material, and secondly to estimate grain size of the material within the deposit.

LEGEND

- uKEP Nanaimo Sandstone
- uKCO Nanaimo conglomerate
- Jg INTRUSIVES granodiorite
- muRK KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS
- uTQ Quatsino Limestone
- CP BL SICKER sediments

HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.				
LONG BEACH CLAIMS				
REGIONAL GEOLOGY				
SCALE 1:250,000	DATE May 15,2001	N.T.S. 92F/9W	WORK BY J. T. Shearer	FIGURE 5

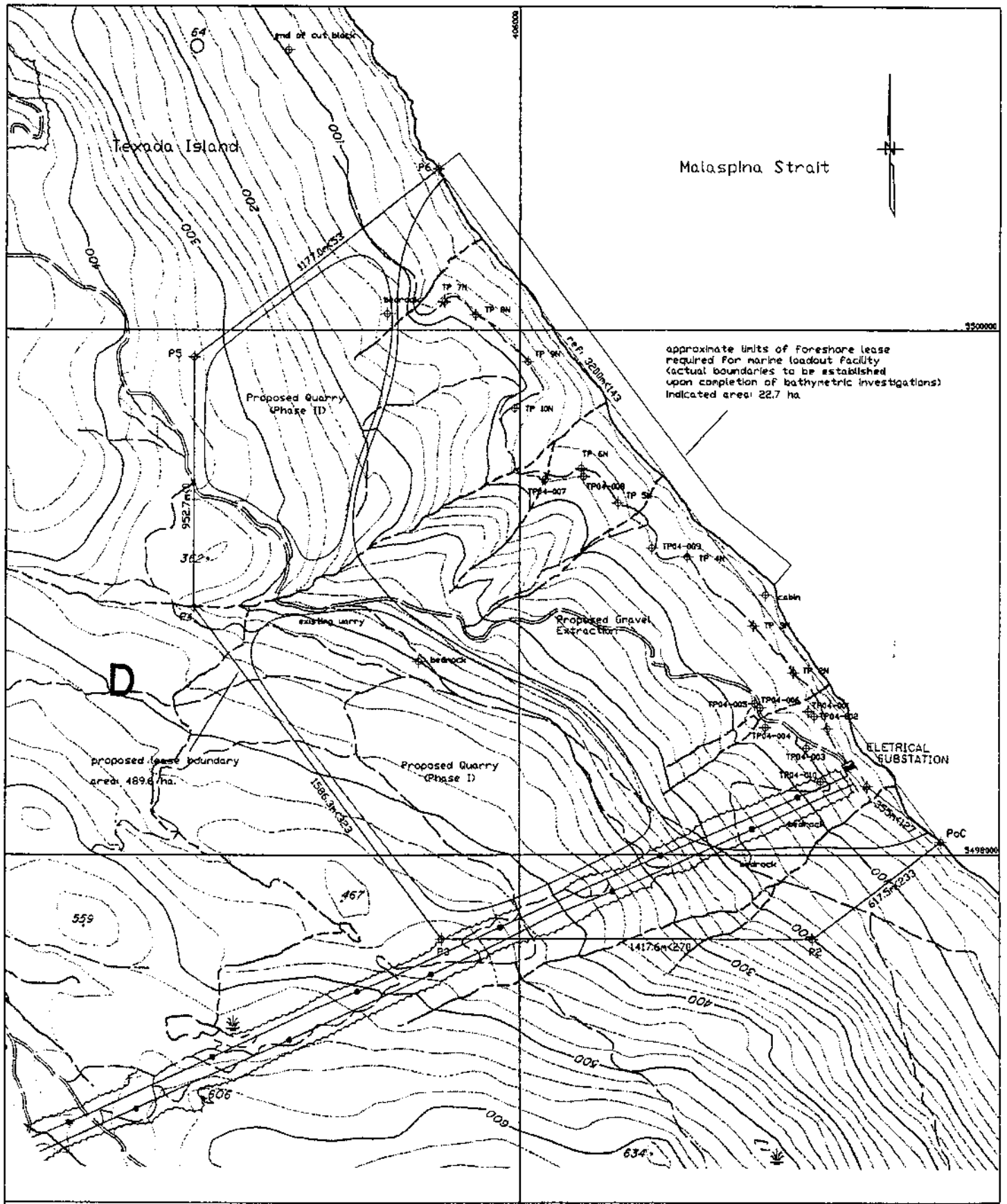
Following the electrical imaging survey performed by Associated Mining Consultants Ltd. It was decided to correlate the grain size forecasts with drill results.

Three drill locations were chosen to verify results of vertical and lateral extent of fine sand occurrence.

It was determined there was a minimum of 15' of gravel overburden followed by medium to fine gradation sand thickness of up to 75' and the preferred fine only sand showing a thickness of at least 48'.

A Coarse Grain Aggregate Thickness plan view is illustrative for encountering fine sand at surface.

Drill logs for each hole drilled and three-hole summary are included in the Appendix IV.



Lehigh Northwest Materials

Longbeach Project

Proposed Crown Lease Acquisition

Date: June 3, 2004

Scale: 1 : 20,000

MapSheet 92F.069

0 200 400 600 800 1000

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Attention in the past, around the Long Beach Claim Area, has focussed on the definition of narrow gold bearing silicified zones and quartz veins. Several small gold-bearing zones have been outlined in the Upper Creek and Southeast Areas to the south of the present Longbeach 9 + 10 Claims.

The western portion of the claims is characterized by an altered intrusive contact between a composite granitic pluton and Karmutsen Formation chloritic basalt. Local areas of intense chlorite, kaolin and potassic alteration are common within the intrusion. Silicification appears to be accompanied by abundant pyrite in lenses and heavy disseminations.

Previous SP and VLF EM surveys indicate zones of anomalous response that correlate with sulphide-rich areas on surface. High gold-in-soil values are found in the Southeast Area, however, these results are thought to have migrated downslope and the bedrock source should be traced up hill. The area is covered by stable wooded talus sheets. Dr. R. B. Band in Wares (1971) comments that:

> "Steep slopes and generally sparse vegetation cover resulting from a recent (1967?) forest fire favours mechanical downslope dispersion of the soil."

The extent of downslope migration of gold values was evaluated by additional soil sampling in 1985. This area is not spatially associated with the narrow structure in the Southeast Area and should be considered as a separate zone. The 1985 work has indicated several sub-area that warrant follow-up hand trenching. If hand trenching is successful in locating covered precious metal sources then mechanized trenching with a bulldozer will be required.

Future work should concentrate on differentiating between scattered, small gold veins associated with normal porphyry copper deposit zoning and a potentially large, new gold zone associated with the volcanic-intrusive contact.

An exploration program to further investigate the copper-gold showings and soil anomalies on the Long Beach Claims is recommended.

Future exploration should consist of:

Geological mapping and prospecting of the entire claim block,

(a) more detailed mapping near showings 1:2,500

These data will serve as a basis for a property inventory to assign priorities for mineralized areas. Information from previous Falconbridge work will be useful. Particular attention should be paid to faults and airphoto linears.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. (Jo) Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.
April 15, 2005

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

April 15, 2005

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). I am also an elected Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG).
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 "Assessment Report on the Long Beach Claims, Texada Island" dated April 15, 2005.
6. I have visited the property recently in April 2001 (April 1-3 + 13, 2001) and supervised several drilling programs since 1985 on Texada, most notably Diamond Drilling. I have toured and studied the operating Limestone Quarries on Texada since 1980. I am familiar with the regional geology and geology of most properties. I have become familiar with the previous work conducted on the Longbeach Property by examining in detail the available reports, plans and sections, and have discussed previous work with persons knowledgeable of the area.

Dated at Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, this 15th day of April, 2005.

Respectfully Submitted

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.
April 15, 2005

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

April 15, 2005

Appendix II

STATEMENT of COSTS

LONG BEACH 1-20 CLAIMS

2004 PROGRAM

Wages and Benefits		
R. Savelieff, B.Sc.		
4 days @ $350, May 24/04, July 12+13/04, Aug. 25/04		$ 1,400.00
G. Carriere, P.Eng.		
4 days @ $350, May 24/04, July 12+13/04, Octo. 15/04		$ 1,400.00
	GST	196.00
	Subtotal Wages	$2,996.00
Transportation		
Truck Rental, Fully equipped 4x4		
5 days @ 53.50		267.00
Gas		145.10
Hotel & Meals		582.50
Ferries, Vancouver - Texada & Return		87.50
Backhoe (Shelter Point Enterprises)		3,110.00
Base Map (Aero Geometrics)		642.00
Electrical Image Survey (Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.)		22,470.00
Becker Drilling		6,665.00
Drafting		400.00
Word Processing, 10 hrs. @ $25/hr		250.00
Reproduction and Report Preparation		600.00
	Subtotal	$35,219.10
	Grand Total	**$ 38,215.10**

APPENDIX III

PIT LOGS

April 15, 2005

Long Beach, Texada May 21/04 Visit R Collier, G Carriere, R Savelieff

May 25/04

Shallow Test Pit Examination:

Stn. 1. UTM 5498547; 407122 Very fine light grey sand; water flowing steadily into pit; size is similar to #200 to #230 Cewe cyclone sand free of silt; closest Stn to tide water on old road parallel to shore.

Stn. 2. UTM 5498521; 407166 Coarse sand with <30% >#4, birds eye to torpedo general range; site approx 10m higher than Stn #1; very clean sand.

Stn. 3. UTM 5498399; 407094 Clean gravel overlain by compacted silt; possible 50:50 for fine: coarse aggregates.

Stn. 3.b UTM 5498443; 406865 Up major draw featuring amphitheatre setting from erosion of 20m apparent thickness gravel faces; E-W extent of sand from upper draw to Stn 1. is approx 260m with more up slope unmeasured.

Stn. 4. UTM 5498485; 406937 West side of substation access road have 15m high light grey med to fine sand overlain by thin cemented top set gravel; < 10% coarse aggregate.

Stn. 5. UTM 5498570; 406896 West side of substation access road with 10m high sloughed bank at angle of repose; some silty sand cover to sandy gravel; 60% coarse rounded birds eye /torpedo sized aggregate and full gradient sand.

Stn. 6. UTM 5498572; 406924 East side and down slope of Stn. 5. – gentle slope continues towards shore with water starved fir trees supporting strong surface percolation; clean sand & gravel with cobbles; > 50% coarse aggregate and full gradation sand.

Stn. 7. UTM 5499442; 406103 At spring 2004 freshly logged area road system at approximately 100m elevation; clean boulder gravel with full sand gradation overlain by silty boulder gravel; greater angularity to coarse aggregate, some Fe encrustation and staining and high % of birds eye; very tough digging.

Stn. 8. UTM 5499440; 406247 On recent logging area road network; clean med to fine sand with >97% passing #4, slight Fe (limonite) staining of sand and birds eye.

Stn. 9. UTM 5499170; 406508 On old road parallel to shore with upslope exposed face boulder gravel interbedded with 0.5 m clean sand beds; below road elevation have grey till under 2m of clean med grained sand. Till is also seen in

bank at UTM 5499763; 406059 at intersection of logging road and old parallel to shore road; till appears to be basal unit.
Stn. 10. UTM 5498274; 407142 On Hydro power line ROW approx 70m above shore line; clean full sand with approx 25% coarse aggregate overlain by limonite stained sandy gravel.

General Description of Deposit:

Clean whitish medium to fine grained sands common to lower elevation old road parallel to shoreline north of east Hydro substation; seeping water and till exposures along this road indicate relative thinness of deposit; upslope from parallel road sand becomes more fuller gradation by association of gravel bearing sands from 20% to > 50% coarse aggregate; sands consist essentially of plagioclase and quartz with far lesser amounts of other minerals overall approximating Coast Range quartz-diorite composition; mode of formation may lend to reworked (clean) beach type deposition on east side Georgia Strait with gravelly sand and sandy gravel depositing respectively at higher elevation unavailable to Thormanby, Harwood, Savary, Cortes line of low elevation island sand deposits; there may be similarity to Nelson Island deposit generally considered gravelly sand.

APPENDIX IV

BECKER DRILL HOLE LOGS

April 15, 2005

Drill Log Forecast Long Beach Texada July 2004 Becker Drill Program

July 26/04

Location	Drill ID	GPS	Estimated Intervals Gravel > 30%	Gravel >10%	Full Sand gradation	Med-Fine gradation	Fine only gradation	Water
Long Beach Texada								
new logging road	LB 04 01	5499224 406188	0 to 15'	0 to 42'	0 to 15' 27 to 42'	0 to 75'	0 to 123' silt at 129'	at 129'
connecting road	LB 04 02	5499470 406256	0 to 15'	0 to 18'	0 to 15'	0 to 24' 48 to 69'	0 to 95' silt at 92'	at 85'
N side power line	LB 04 03	5498300 407136	0 to 24'	0 to 24'	0 to 24'	0 to 27'	0 to 45' silty clay at 44'	at 41'moist

Drill Log

Hole No. LB 04 01 | Location: New logging road | Area: approx 100m elevation | Date July 23 2004

UTM 5499224, 406188 | Started @ 11:30 | p1of2

Depth Ft. From	Depth Ft. To	Sample	Dvg Conn	Water Addd	Extra Air	% Recovery	Moisture	Sand & Gravel Est. % Grav	Sand	Silt	% > 1.25"	Sand Gradation Crs	Med	Fine	Coatings	Wash Ind	Wash 30	Wash Test 60	Other Material	Usability CA	Usability RB	Comments
0	3	1				100		45	50	5	15	y	y	y		y				y	y	0 to 3' road base contamination
3	6	1				100		40	55	<5	15	y	y	?	minor	y				y	y	Boulder/cobble gravel & sand
6	9	1				100	moist	40	55	<5	10	y	y	?		y				y	y	
9	12	1				100	moist	55	45	<2	10	y	y	?		y				y	y	gravel
12	15	1				100	moist	50	50	<2	10	y	y	y		y				y	y	lacks fine sand
15	18	1				100	moist	15	85	<2	<2	x	y	y		?				?	?	Gravelly med-fine sand
18	21	1				100	moist	10	90	<2	<2	x	y	y		?				?	?	
21	24	1				100	moist	15	85	<2	<2	x	y	y		?				?	?	
24	27	1				100	moist	10	90	<1	<2	x	y	y		?				?	?	occasional gravel seam
27	30	1				100	moist	10	90	<1	<2	y	y	y		?				?	?	
30	33	1				100	moist	15	85	<1	<2	y	y	y		?				?	?	
33	36	1				100	moist	15	85	<1	<2	y	y	y		?				?	?	
36	39	1				100	moist	20	80	<1	<2	y	y	y		?				?	?	more coarse sand?
39	42	1				100	moist	20	80	<1	<2	y	y	y		?				?	?	
42	45	1				100	moist	10	90	<1	<2	?	y	y		?				?	?	very clean med to fine sand
45	48	1				100	moist	10	90	<1	<2	?	y	y		?				?	?	
48	51	1				100	moist	10	90	<1	<2	?	y	y		?				?	?	
51	54	1				100	moist	10	90	<1	<2	?	y	y		?				?	?	

Drill Type Becker 6 5/8" OD

Casing 4" ID

4 point crowded in bit

Reason For Terminating:

Remarks: Road widdening and truck turn around consummed 2 hrs.

Drive from Vananda approx 50min with drill truck.

Some limonite staining in freshly exposed sand bank.

Med sand @ 16 to 24' with gravel seam 21 to 22'; 38 to 41' gravel seam; 41 to 54' med to fine sand.

LB 04 01 drilled on resistivity line for Associated Mining Consultants Ltd correlation.

Drill Log

Hole LB 04 01 | Location: **New logging road** | Area: Approx 100m elevation | Date **July 23 2004**

Depth Ft.		Sam-	Dvg	Water	Extra	% Reco-	Mois-	Sand & Gravel								Other	Usability		at 12:10 p2of2
								Est. %			% >	Sand Gradation			Coat-	Wash	Wash	Test	Mat-			
From	To	ple	Conn	Add'd	Air	very	ture	Grav	Sand	Silt	1.25"	Crs	Med	Fine	ings	Ind	30	60	erial	CA	RB	Comments
54	57	1				100	drier	<2	98	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	Very clean med to fine sand grading finer
57	60	1				100	drier	<2	98	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	clean
60	63	1				100	drier	<2	98	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	
63	66	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	
66	69	1				100	drier	15	85	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	
69	72	1				100	drier	15	85	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	
72	75	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	y	y	n/a					x	x	
75	78	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	?	y	n/a					x	x	finer
78	81	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	?	y	n/a					x	x	
81	84	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	?	y	n/a					x	x	
84	87	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	?	y	n/a					x	x	fine clean sand
87	90	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	?	y	n/a					x	x	
90	93	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	?	y	n/a					x	x	
93	96	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	x	y	n/a					x	x	
96	99	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	x	y	n/a					x	x	
99	102	1				100	drier	<5	95	<1	0	x	x	y	n/a					x	x	
102	105	1				100	moist	<5	95	<1	0	x	x	y	n/a					x	x	
105	108	0				100	moist	<5	95	<1	0	x	x	y	n/a					x	x	

Drill Type

Casing

Remarks: slightly gravelly 66 to 72'

End of Hole @ 131'

Stopped sampling beyond 105' as sand is too fine as a construction material

Water at 115'

Fine sand to 123'

Tan silt at 129' with dark brown organics in water.

Reason For Terminating: E of H @ 131'; approx 80' of med grading to fine sand.

Drill Log

Hole No. **LB 0402** | Location: **Cross road to new logged area** | Area: Lower road on bend | Date **July 23 2004**

UTM 5499740, 406256

started @ 16:30

Depth Ft. From	Depth Ft. To	Sample	Dvg Conn	Water Addd	Extra Air	% Recovery	Moisture	Sand & Gravel: Est. % Grav	Est. % Sand	Est. % Silt	% > 1.25"	Sand Gradation Crs	Sand Gradation Med	Sand Gradation Fine	Coatings	Wash Ind	Wash Test 30	Wash Test 60	Other Material	Usability CA	Usability RB	Comments
0	3	1				60	dry	30	65	5+	10	?	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	0 to 3'+? Road base contamination
3	6	1				100	dry	40	55	<5	10	?	y	y	"	y				y	y	true sample expected from 6' on
6	9	1				100	dry	50	45	<5	10	?	y	y	"	y				y	y	Sandy cobble gravel
9	12	1				100	dry	50	45	<5	10	y	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	
12	15	1				100	dry	40	55	<5	10	y	y	y		y				y	y	Silty sandy gravel
15	18	1				75	dry	10	90	<2	<2	x	?	y		x				x	?	At 08:45 Fine sand A16'
18	21	1				50	dry	2	97	<2	<2	x	?	y		x				x	?	
21	24	1				75	dry	2	97	<2	0	x	?	y		x				x	?	
24	27	1				75	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
27	30	1				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x			fe stains	x	?	
30	33	0				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
33	36	0				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
36	39	0				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
39	42	0				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
42	45	0				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
45	48	0				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y		x				x	?	
48	51	1				100	dry	<5	95	<1	0	x	y	y		x				x	?	Mid size sand back
51	54	1				100	dry	<10	90	<1	0	x	y	y		x				x	?	Minor torpedo content

Drill Type

Casing Becker 6 5/8" OD

4" ID

4 point crowded in bit

Reason For Terminating:

Remarks: **On resistivity line; sand outcrops in road bank.**

Pushing rock 16 to 20'; lesser sample for 18 to 21'

Drill Log

Hole No. LB0402 | Location: Cross road to logged area | Area: Lower road on bend | Date July 24 2000

Depth Ft. From	Depth Ft. To	Sample	Dvg Conn	Water Addg	Extra Air	% Recovery	Moisture	Sand & Gravel: Est. % Grav	Est. % Sand	Est. % Silt	% > 1.25"	Sand Gradation Crs	Sand Gradation Med	Sand Gradation Fine	Coatings	Wash Ind	Wash 30	Test 60	Other Material	Usability CA	Usability RB	at 08:00 p2of2 Comments
54	57	1				100	dry	<25	75	<2	<5	y	y	y	nil					y	y	Gravelly clean sand & fully graded
57	60	1				100	dry	25	75	<2	<5	?	y	y						y	y	
60	63	1				100	dry	<10	90	<1		?	y	y						y	y	
63	66	1				100	dry	<5	95	<1		x	y	y						?	?	
66	69	1				100	dry	<5	95	<1		x	y	y						?	?	
69	72	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<2	98	<1		x	?	y						?	?	Fine sand
72	75	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<2	98	<1		x	?	y						?	?	
75	78	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	99	<1		x	x	y						?	?	
78	81	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	99	<1		x	x	y						?	?	
81	84	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	99	<1		x	x	y						?	?	
84	87	1	1 shovel full			100	water @85'	<1	99	<1		x	x	y						?	?	
87	90	1	1 shovel full			100	wet	<1	99	<1		x	x	y						?	?	
90	93		1 shovel full			100	wet	<10	90	<1		x	x	y						?	?	
93	95		1 shovel full			100	wet	<1	99	<1		x	x	y					tan & dark silt	?	?	
																						End of Hole @ 95'
																						Completed at 10:30

Drill Type Becker 6 5/8" OD

Casing 4"ID 4 point crowded in bit for production

Remarks: For 55 to 60' gravelly with fuller sand

Noticable change in sand color to grey from witish

1 shovel full samples/3' begin at 69' as the sand is considered too fine.

Water @ 85'; gravel seam A91' and silt @ 92'

Reason For Terminating: Hole bottomed into silt.

Drill Log

Hole No. LB0403 | Location: 25m N of Hydro line | Area: Close to east side substn | Date **July 24 2004**

UTM 5498300, 407136

Started @ 13:10 p1of1

Depth Ft. From	Depth Ft. To	Sample	Dvg Conn	Water Addd	Extra Air	% Recovery	Moisture	Sand & Gravel: Est. % Grav	Est. % Sand	Est. % Silt	% > 1.25"	Sand Gradation Crs	Sand Gradation Med	Sand Gradation Fine	Coatings	Wash Ind	Wash 30	Test 60	Other Material	Usability CA	Usability RB	Comments
0	3	1				100	dry	35	55	<10	10	?	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	located on old road base; possible contamination
3	6	1				100	dry	35	60	<5	10	y	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	Gravel to gravelly sand
6	9	1				100	dry	35	65	<2	10	y	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	↓
9	12	1				100	dry	40	60	<2	15	y	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	Gravel to gravelly sand
12	15	1				100	dry	40	60	<2	15	y	y	y	heavy	y				y	y	clean full sand
15	18	1				100	dry	40	60	<2	15	y	y	y		y						↓
18	21	1				100	dry	40	60	<2	10	y	y	y		y						
21	24	1				100	dry	25	75	<2	<10	?	y	y		y						
24	27	1				100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	?	y								
27	30	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y								
30	33	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	98	<1	0	x	x	y								
33	36	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	99		0	x	x	y								
36	39	1	1 shovel full			100	dry	<1	99		0	x	x	y								↓
39	42	0				100+	moist @ 41'	15	65	20	0	x	x	y					silt			Silty sand
42	45	0				100+	moist		50	50	0	x	x	y					sandy silt/clay			Silty clay
																						End of Hole 47' after 100blows for last ft.
																						Completed @ 14:00

Drill Type Becker 6 5/8" OD

Casing 4" ID

4 point crowded in bit

Reason For Terminating: Silty clay @ 44'

Remarks: Silt @ 40'

Gravel @ 43 to 44'

Sandy silt to clay @ 44'

APPENDIX V

ELECTRICAL SURVEYS,

LONGBEACH CLAIMS

April 15, 2005

IMC

Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.

Electrical Imaging Survey
Long Beach Site
Texada Island, B.C.

Prepared for
LeHigh Northwest Cement Ltd.
British Columbia

Submitted by
Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an Electrical Imaging survey conducted on Texada Island, British Columbia, from July 12th to 17th, 2004. The objective of the survey was to map vertical and lateral extent of an aggregate deposit based upon electrical resistivity contrast with the host material, and secondly to estimate grain size of the material within the deposit.

All work for this project has been undertaken in accordance with Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.'s (AMCL) proposal AMP1586 dated June 29, 2004.

1.1 Site Description

The Long Beach site is situated along the east coast of Texada Island, approximately 30 kilometres from the northern extent of the island. The island coastline, and the site, are oriented in a southeast to northwest direction. The site extends for approximately 2 kilometres from southeast to northwest, and approximately 500 metres from the coastline inland. Topography on the site consists of a moderate to steep slope that exists over the extent of the site, with elevations approaching 160 metres toward the southwest extent of the survey area, declining to sea level at the coast, which is the northeast boundary. Six creeks traverse the survey area, and trend in a southwest to northeast direction.

2.0 METHOD

2.1 Electrical Imaging Method

The Electrical Imaging (EI) method is an electrical resistivity technique used to measure apparent resistivity variations with depth. By directly injecting current into the ground through a number of small electrodes, resulting voltage gradients are measured across arrays of secondary electrodes. A relationship which involves the initial current, measured potential difference, and the geometry of the electrode placement enables analysis of the depth and thickness of regions of contrasting electrical resistivity.

The Iris Instruments Syscal R1 Plus multi-electrode instrument was configured with 48 electrodes placed at five metre intervals along linear arrays. A multiplexer system introduced current through a combination of electrode configurations while concurrently measuring the resulting potential difference across specified receiver electrodes. The results were digitally recorded. Eleven electrode arrays were surveyed, each 235 metres in length. The relative locations of the seven EI lines are shown in Figure 1.

Data processing utilised the RES2DINV software package, incorporating the values of the initial current, measured potential difference, and geometric characteristics of the electrode array within a least squares inversion routine to generate a two-dimensional model of the subsurface resistivity. For each data set, a maximum of three iterations of the inversion process were performed.

The program optimally reduces the difference between the measured apparent resistivity and that calculated from the generated model by adjusting the resistivity within the model with each iteration. A measure of this difference is given by the root-mean-squared (RMS) error. The model with the lowest possible RMS error can exhibit unrealistic variations in the model resistivity values and may not be the best geologic model. The most prudent approach is to select the model at the iteration after which there is no significant change in the RMS error (Loke 1999).

Limitations of the EI method include decreased vertical resolution with increased exploration depth. In addition, lateral changes in electrical properties of the subsurface, by the principle of equivalency, may often be indistinguishable from variations in resistivity with depth.

3.0 RESULTS

Results of the EI survey are presented as colour apparent resistivity sections, (Figures 2 to 8) illustrating lateral and vertical variations in apparent resistivity along each line. High resistivity zones are shown as gradations to warmer colours. The sections are interpreted showing geo-electric boundaries between host material (fine grain silts and clays) and aggregates, and boundaries within the aggregates delineating coarse grain gravels from coarse to fine grain sands. The information obtained from three boreholes drilled on the site after completion of the EI survey has been incorporated into the depth sections and aided in refinement the interpretation of resistivity levels associated with the various grades of aggregates.

Line 1 (Figure 2) shows significant amounts of gravel/sand and sand extending to the exploration limits of the survey with the exception of between stations 90 to 120 and beyond station 185. The coarse grain gravel/sands generally occur near surface and appear to thicken in a downslope direction. Towards the centre of the survey line, the gravel/sands approach thicknesses of 30 metres. Sand (medium-grain material) appears to underlie the gravel/sands across the section between stations 135 and 180 there may be a sand lens separating to gravel/sand horizons. The sand underlying the coarser aggregate can have thicknesses of up to 10 metres. Upslope from station 185, it appears that no aggregate are present. A small area of low resistivity occurs in this area anad has been interpreted as fine grain material.

Line 2 (Figure 3) has a surface layer of gravel/sands material extending from station 65 to station 350 with a maximum depth of approximately 20 metres at 290 metres horizontal distance. The presence of this zone has been interpolated between stations 215 and 240. A thin surface layer of gravel/sands material also extends from station 395 to station 455. This zone of material extends to a maximum depth of 5 metres. It appears that sand underlies the gravel/sands along the entire line length. The sand appears to reach a maximum thickness in the central portion of the survey line where it appears to extend as much as 20 metres below the coarse-grain layer. A fine-grain layer underlies the sand horizon. More resistive areas occurring near the bottom of the interpreted section are expected to be due to bedrock.

Line 3 (Figure 4) exhibits a layer of near surface gravel/sands layer extending from station 30 to station 440. The layer has a thickness of 4 metres at station 30 and the thickness appears to increase gradually to station 340 beyond which point it attains a maximum thickness of 25 metres at station 360. Beyond station 390, the gravel/sand layer extends beyond the depth of data collection. A layer of sand appears to underlie gravel/sand layer, extending from station 20 to station 370. A low resistivity zone which has been interpreted as fine-grain material appears extensive at lower elevations, becoming deeper as surface elevation increases. All interpretations of materials in the centre of the line with no data coverage are based upon interpolation of existing data.

Line 4 (Figure5) has an extensive zone of gravel/sand, extending from station 10 to station 335 with a maximum thickness of approximately 35 metres at station 120. A layer of sand underlies the gravel/sands over the entire line length. The sand has a variable thickness. Low resistivity material occurs discontinuously within the sand and underlies the sand. This low resistivity material has been interpreted as fine grain soils (silts/clays) All interpretations of materials in the centre of the line with no data coverage are based upon interpolation of existing data.

Line 5 (Figure 6) has an extensive zone of gravel/sands and sand encompassing the 200 metre line length. The gravel/sands and sand have combined thickness of up to 25 metres. It appears that the aggregate is underlain by fine grain soils. Drill hole LB-04-01 located in close proximity to station 115 encountered a surficial layer of gravels/sands underlain by sands which were in turn underlain by silt. There is very good agreement between the geological boundaries and the geophysical boundaries. Upslope from station 175, the thickness of the aggregate is greatly reduced and underlain by a significant thickness of fine grained material.

Line 6 (Figure 7) has an extensive zone of gravel/sands extending laterally from station 60 to beyond the end of the survey line at station 420. The thickness of the material is highly variable, extending beyond depth of exploration of the survey between stations 60 and 85. The sand on this section once again underlies the gravel/sands but appears discontinuous with the gravel/sands from the station 0 to station 260 where it becomes more uniform in thickness and elevation. Fine grain material underlies the sand along the entire section. Drill hole LB-04-02 is located in close proximity to station 90 and encountered gravel/sands overlying sand underlain by silt. There is an excellent correlation between the geologic log and the geophysical interpretation. All interpretations of materials in the centre of the line are based upon interpolation of existing data due to a lack of survey coverage.

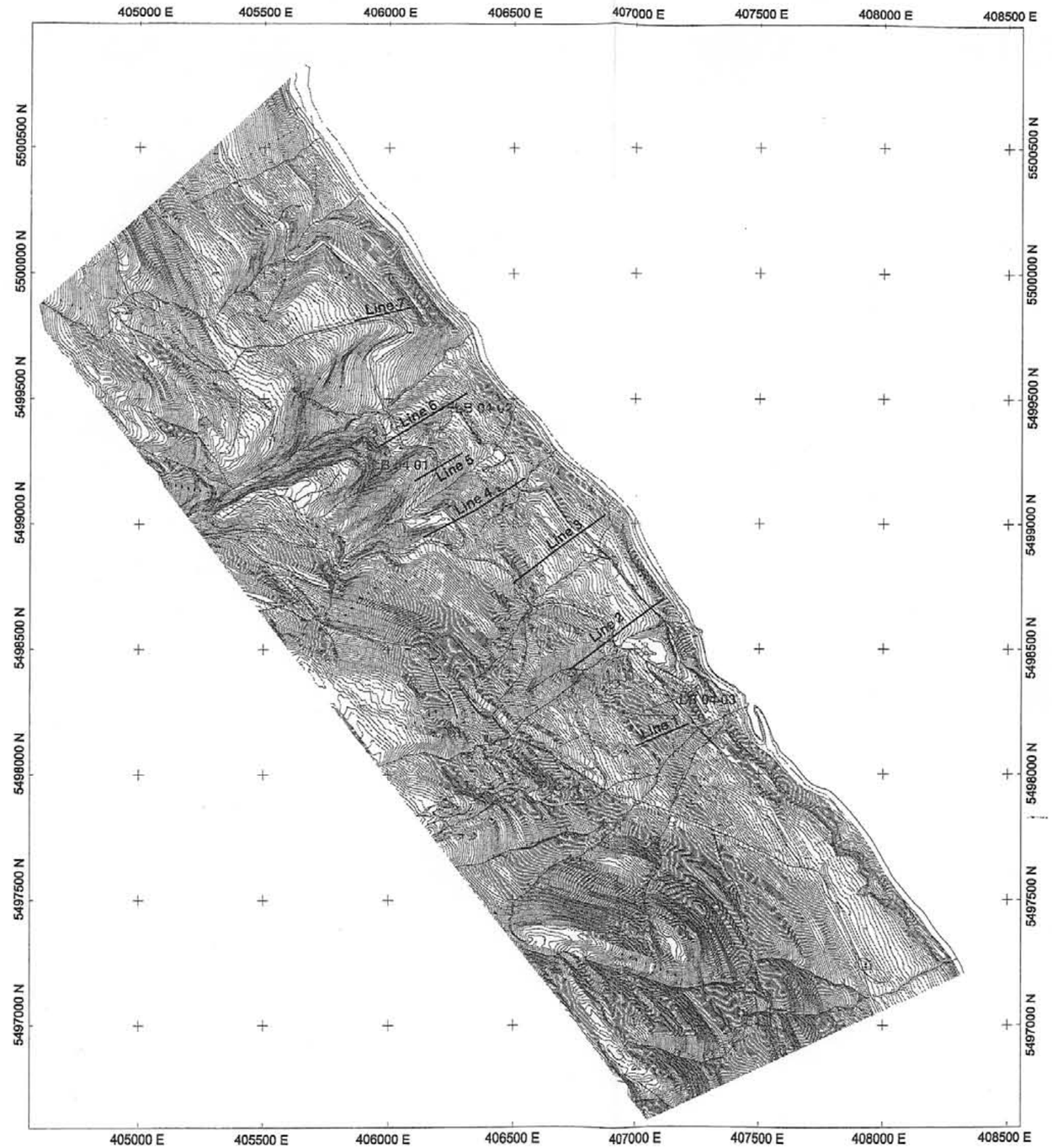
Line 7 (Figure 8) consists of predominantly fine grain material, with the exception of a small portion of the line between stations 0 and 40 where a small volume of aggregate exists. The aggregate has a limited depth extent reaching approximately 5 metres. It is thought that this line is located beyond the reasonable limits of any aggregate deposit.

Two isopach contour maps are presented (Figures 9 and 10) to provide a plan view of gravel/sands thickness and total aggregate thickness. The gravel/sands isopach map clearly shows zones of increased thickness but the interpolation between survey lines is hampered by the large line spacing. The total aggregate thickness map (Figure 10) indicates a very broad thick deposit but once again suffers from the large line spacing.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The EI survey at the Texada Island Long Beach Site has successfully mapped the lateral and vertical boundaries of the local aggregate deposit on the lines surveyed based upon electrical resistivity contrast with host material. The survey was also successful in estimating aggregate grain size in a general manner through a comparison of drill hole data and the interpreted resistivities.

Although the lateral boundaries of the deposit have been well defined along each survey line, the surveyed grid lines have a large spacing, therefore large areas of interpolated data exist on the isopach contour maps. The vertical boundaries drawn in areas between arrays depend upon interpolated data, or are not fully defined due to exploration limits of the EI array used. It is recommended that further work be done to fully delineate the vertical boundaries of the deposit. This may be achieved by collecting data along a line through the survey area perpendicular to the present survey lines, intersecting at points where current data coverage is lowest. Continuous data coverage at depth may be achieved by overlapping electrode arrays by 30-40 percent. Depth of exploration may also be increased by increasing electrode spacing, however, data resolution decreases with an increase in electrode spacing.



Lehigh Northwest
Cement Limited

Long Beach Site
Texada Island, BC

1:20000

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 2 METERS

Legend

- Contour Index
- Contour Intermediate
- Contour Index dep
- Contour inter dep
- Creek
- Building
- Road
- Wooded Opening
- Lone Tree
- Power/Pole
- Fence
- Spot Height
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Scrub
- Lake
- Log Landing
- Wooded Area
- Pit Area
- Edge of Road

N

Job Number: 04214
Date of Photo: June 3, 2004

AERO GEOMETRICS LTD.
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SERVICES

#209 837 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3N6
Telephone: (604) 408-8743
Facsimile: (604) 408-8747

disclaimer - controlled to TRIM

Drill hole
Scale 1:20000
Coordinate System UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 North

Texada Island Long Beach
Aggregate Investigation

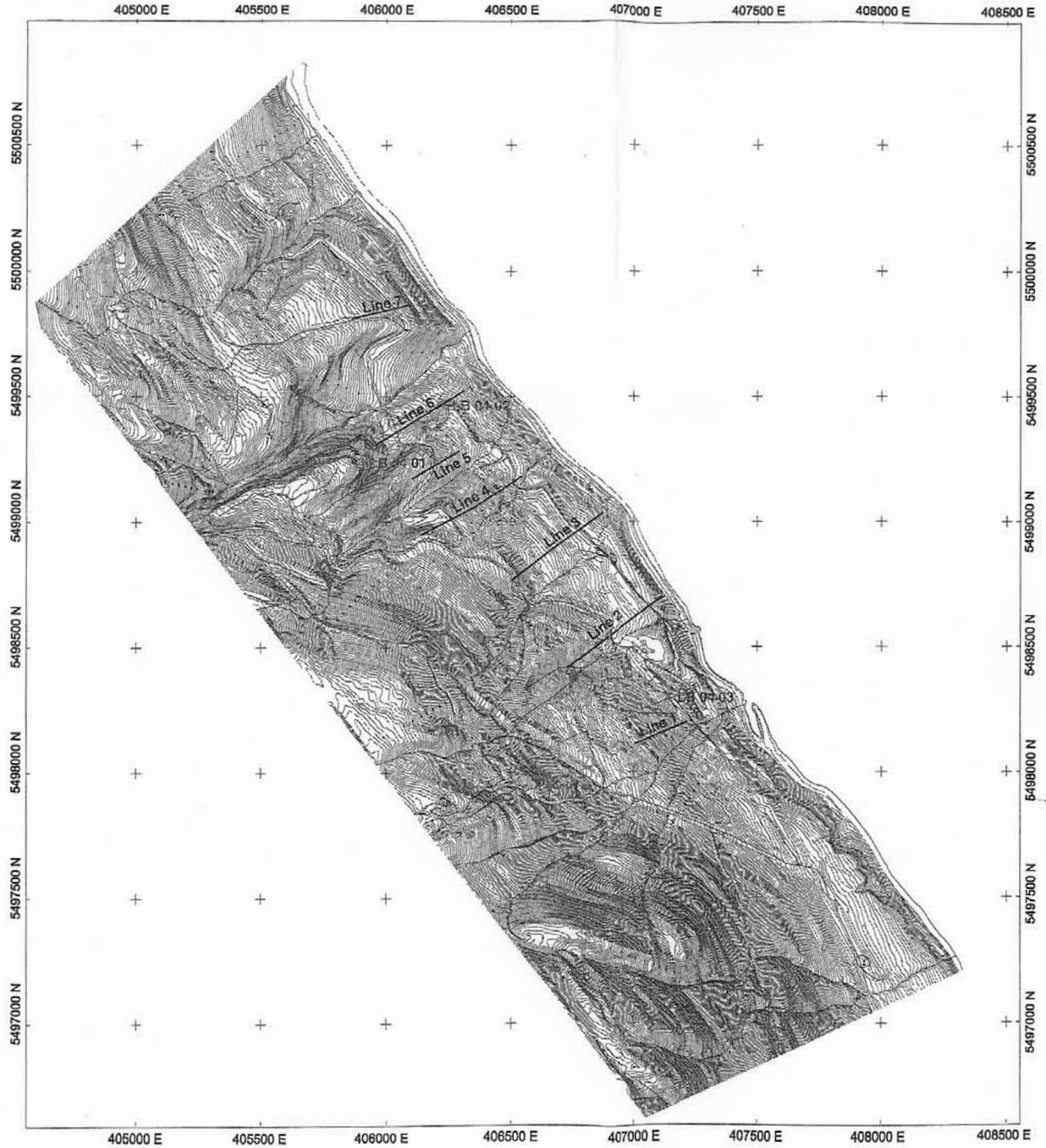
Line Location Map

Date: July, 2004
Project 04PW13 - Figure 1

LEHIGH
HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

IMC
Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.

04PW13



Lehigh Northwest
Cement Limited

Long Beach Site
Texada Island, BC

1:20000

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 2 METERS

Legend

- Contour Index
- Contour Intermediate
- Contour Index dep
- Contour Inter dep
- Creek
- Building
- Road
- Wooded Opening
- Lone Tree
- Power/Pole
- Fence
- 82.7 Spot Height
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Scrub
- Lake
- Log Landing
- Wooded Area
- Pit Area
- Edge of Road

N

Job Number: 04214
Date of Photo: June 3, 2004

AERO GEOMETRICS LTD.
PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SERVICES

#209 837 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3N6
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99 Drill hole
Scale 1:20000
Coordinate System UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 North

Texada Island Long Beach
Aggregate Investigation

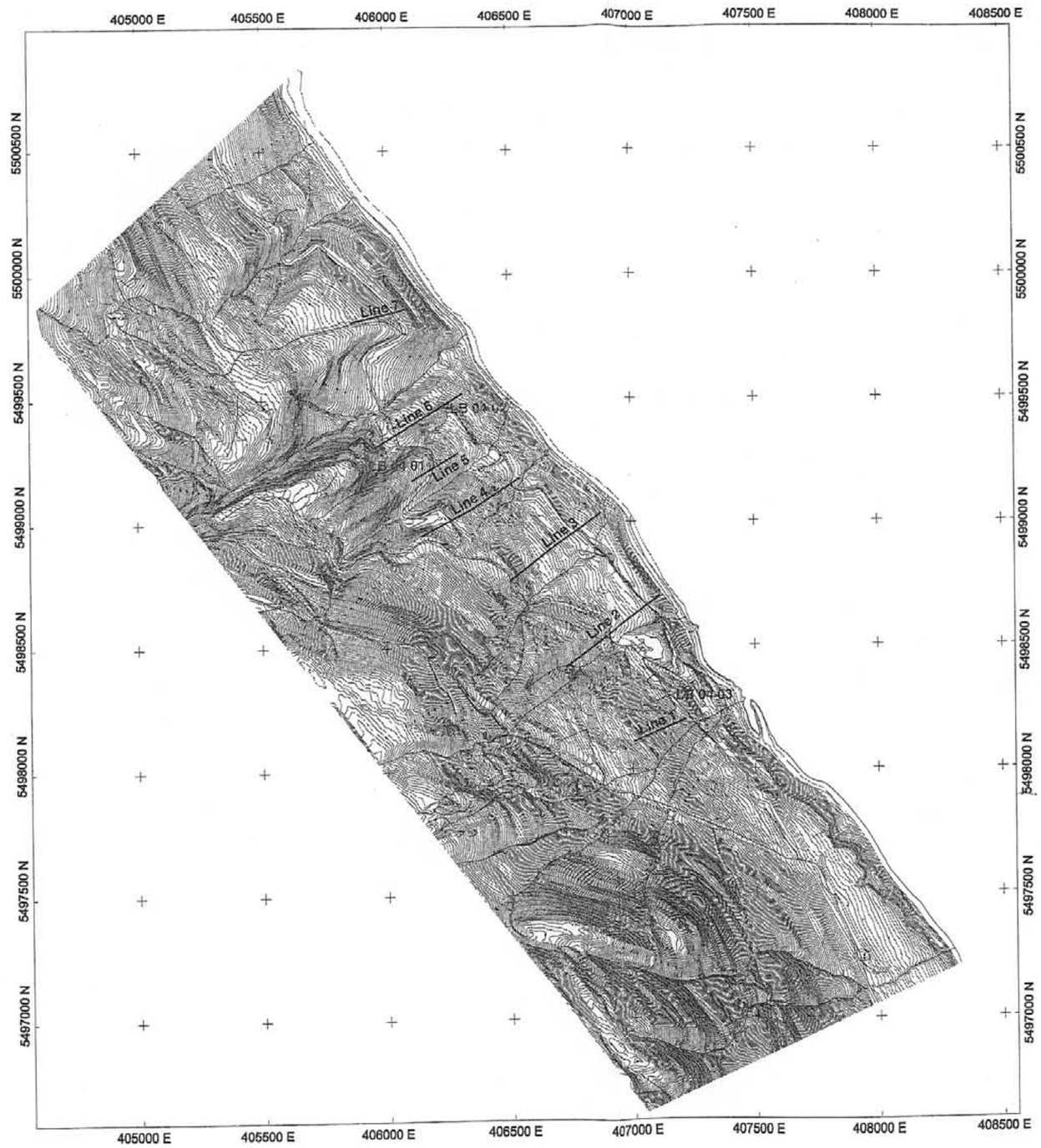
Line Location Map

Date: July, 2004
Project 04PW13 - Figure 1

LEHIGH
NORTHWEST CEMENT Group

IMC
Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.

04PW13



Lehigh Northwest Cement Limited

Long Beach Site
Texada Island, BC

1:20000

CONTOUR INTERVAL : 2 METERS

Legend

- Contour Index
- Contour Intermediate
- Contour Index dep
- Contour Inter dep
- Creek
- Building
- Road
- Wooded Opening
- Lone Tree
- Power/Pole
- Fence
- Spot Height
- Marsh
- Swamp
- Scrub
- Lake
- Log Landing
- Wooded Area
- Pit Area
- Edge of Road

N

Job Number: 04214

Date of Photo: June 3, 2004

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PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SERVICES

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Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3N6
Telephone: (604) 408-8740
Facsimile: (604) 408-8747

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» Drill hole
Scale 1:20000
Coordinate System UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 North

Texada Island Long Beach Aggregate Investigation

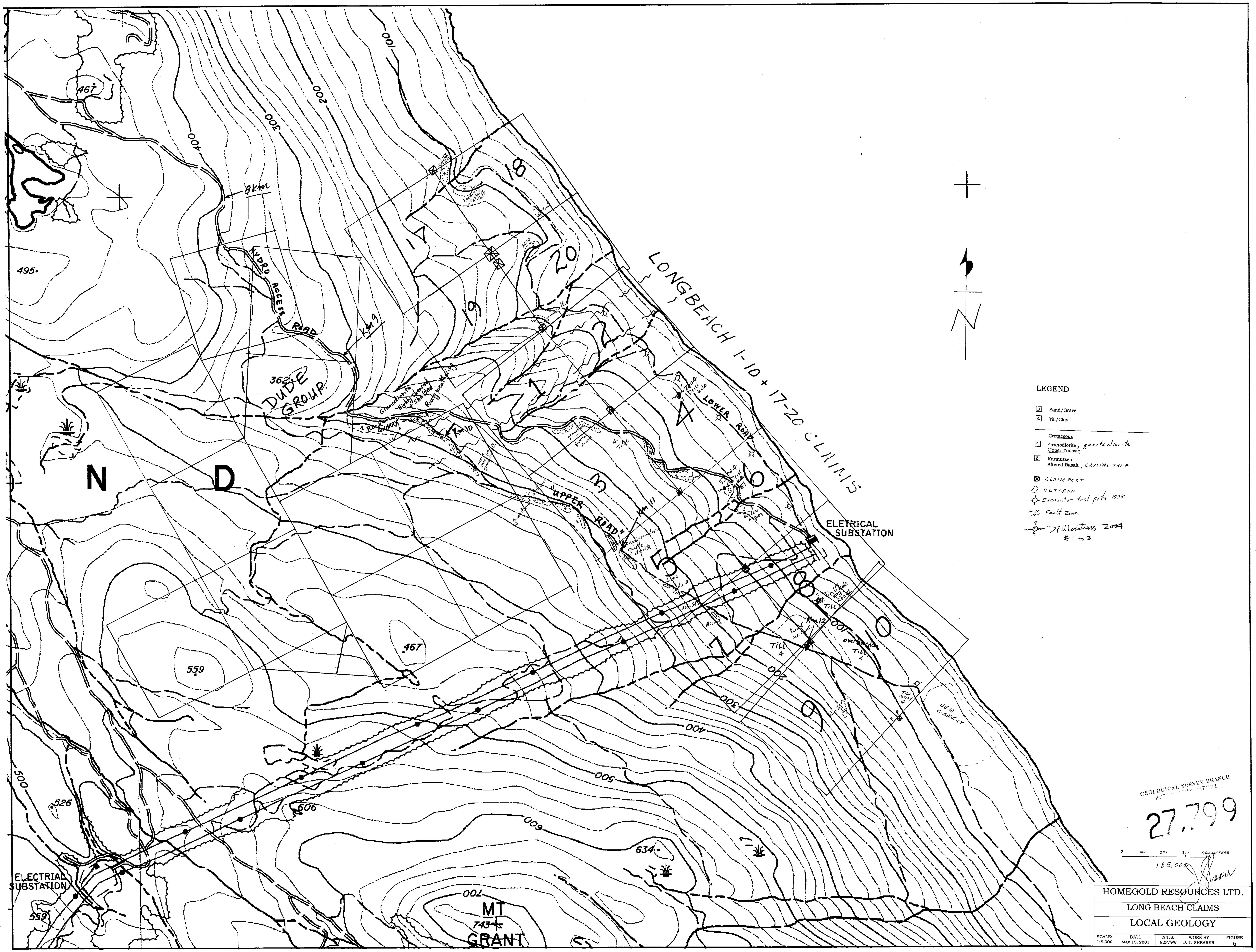
Line Location Map

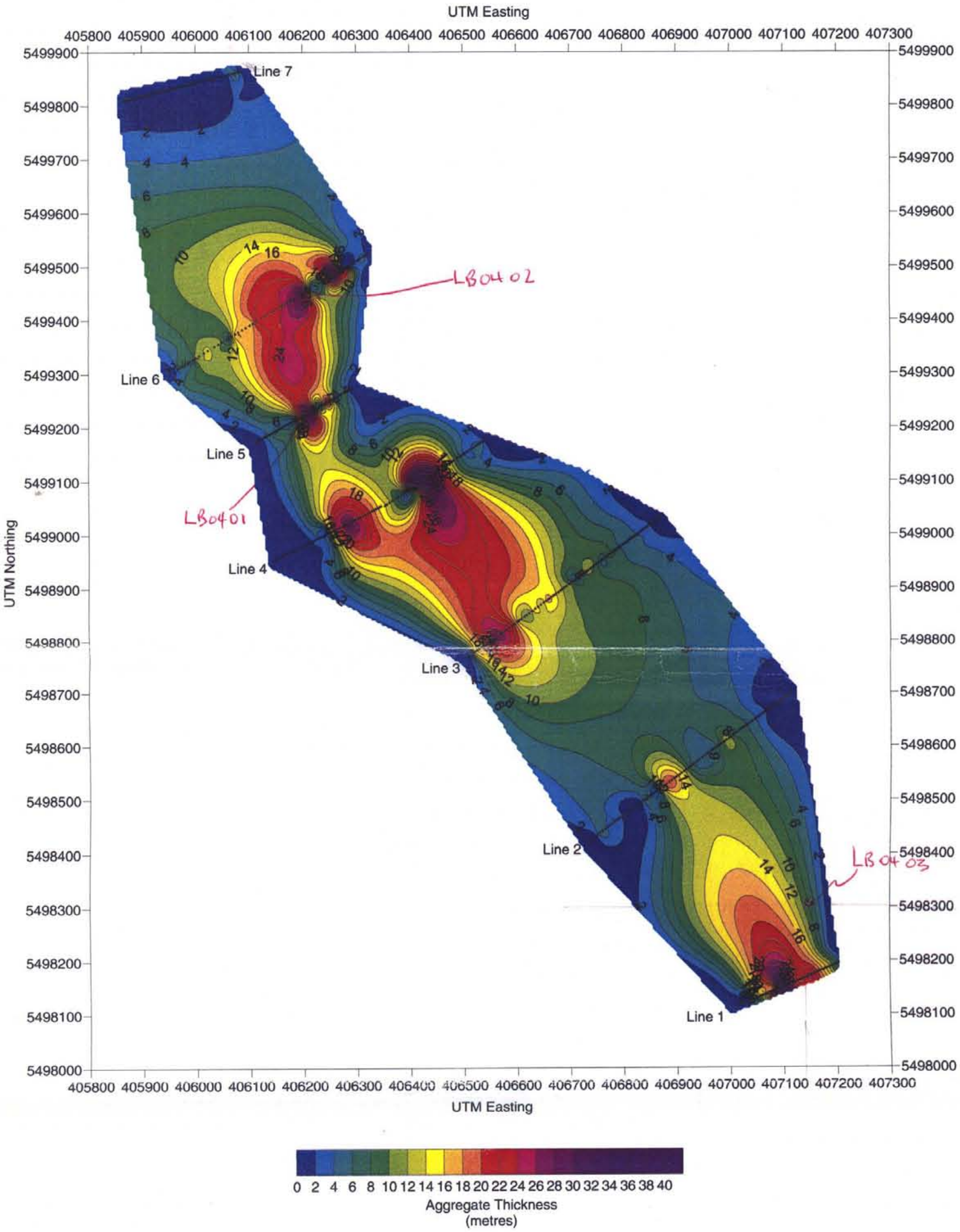
Date: July, 2004
Project 04PW13 - Figure 1

LEHIGH HEIDELBERGCEMENT GROUP

IMC
Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.

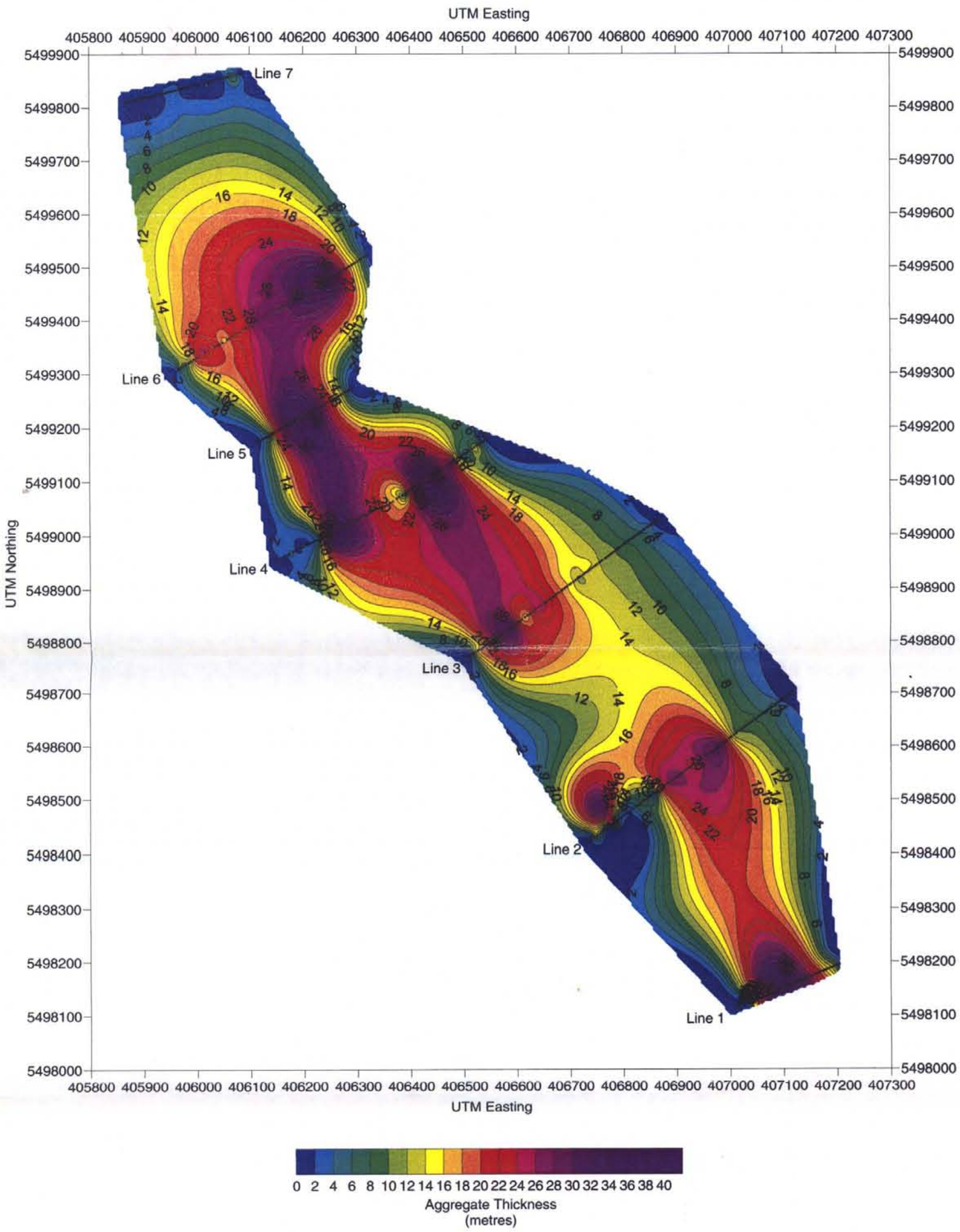
04PW13


LONGBEACH 1-10 + 17-20 CLAIMS
DUDE GROUP
N
D
HYDRO ACCESS ROAD
LOWER ROAD
"UPPER ROAD"
ELETRICAL SUBSTATION
ELECTRIAL SUBSTATION
MT GRANT
743
8km
Km 9
Km 11
Km 12
NEW CLEARCUT
N
LEGEND
3 Sand/Gravel
4 Till/Clay
Cretaceous
1 Granodiorite, quartz diorite.
Upper Triassic
2 Karmutsen
Altered Basalt, CRYSTAL TUFF
CLAIM POST
OUTCROP
Excavator test pits 1998
Fault Zone.
Drill locations 2004 #1 to 3
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
27,799
0 100 200 300 400 METERS
1:5,000
HOMEGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
LONG BEACH CLAIMS
LOCAL GEOLOGY
SCALE: 1:5,000
DATE May 15, 2001
N.T.S. 92F/9W
WORK BY J. T. SHEARER
FIGURE 6



Survey Line
Scale 1:7500
Coordinate System UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 North

Texada Island Long Beach Aggregate Investigation	LEHIGH HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group
Coarse Grain Aggregate Thickness	IMC Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.
Date: July, 2004 Project 04PW13 - Figure 9	04PW13



Survey Line
Scale 1:7500
Coordinate System UTM NAD 83 Zone 10 North

Texada Island Long Beach Aggregate Investigation	LEHIGH HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group
Bulk Aggregate Thickness	IMC Associated Mining Consultants Ltd.
Date: July, 2004 Project 04PW13 - Figure 10	04PW13