ASSESSMENT REPORT

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.

REMAC ZINC PROPERTY

2004 DRILL PROGRAM REPORT

Work carried out on Crown Grants 13471 and 13472

PEND D'OREILLE RIVER AREA

NELSON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

NTS Map Sheets: 82F4/E & 82F3/W
TRIM Map Sheets: M082F003 & M082F004

LATITUDE: 49° 01' N
LONGITUDE: 117° 23' W

DRILLING PERFORMED: October 18 – November 3, 2004

PROPERTY OWNER & OPERATOR: Redhawk Resources, Inc., Vancouver, BC

REPORT AUTHOR: George Gorzynski, P.Eng.

DATE SUBMITTED: June 10, 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Remac property is in the heart of a prolific mining district with a long history of base metal sulphide production. The property is located 25km southeast of Trail in south-central British Columbia. The area is marked by very good infrastructure including a good transportation network, local heavy industry services, two major electrical power dams just south and west of the property, and the Cominco zinc smelter at Trail.

The property is a conglomeration of 164 contiguous mineral claim units comprising several properties owned or held under option by Redhawk Resources, Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The former Reeves-MacDonald Mine is located on the eastern part of the property. It operated between 1949-77 and processed 7, 254,000 tons with recovered grades of 3.50% zinc, 1.39% lead and 8 g/t silver. Many other zones of zinc mineralization were tested by underground workings and drilling since the 1920's.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Remac property lies within the Kootenay Arc of south-central British Columbia. The Arc is a belt of Lower Paleozoic formations that in broad terms comprise basal quartzites overlain by a variety of shales. Two distinct Cambrian limestone/dolostone units within this package, the Nelway Formation and the Reeves Member, each host extensive zinc+lead mineralization.

Zinc mineralization at Remac occurs in the Reeves Member as a series of deformed carbonate-hosted zinc sulphide and oxide zones traced over a distance of four kilometers on an ENE trend. This mineralized trend is referred to as the Reeves-Redbird corridor in this report. The zinc zones are elongate lozenges typically 100-200m long, 5-25m wide and have been traced over 1000m down plunge (before faulting). Historical mining records from the Reeves Zone report extraordinary continuity of size and grade over these dimensions. In total there are four known zones of mineralization typically striking east to ENE, dipping 50-60°S and plunging 45-60°W. These have been offset by a number of east-dipping normal faults that repeat the four zones several times to produce the series of zinc prospects labeled 'A' to 'Z'. The sulphide deposits are overlain by zinc oxide zones that were last explored in 2000.

2004 DRILL PROGRAM CONCLUSIONS

1. The main objective of the 2004 drill program was to test the depth and strike extents of the Zone A zinc mineralization. Drilling demonstrated that Zone A becomes narrow and low grade at shallow depth and does not appear to have significant tonnage potential.

2. Drill hole 2004-A5 intersected 4.6m of high grade lead+zinc mineralization in gouge of the Redbird Creek Fault. Nearby drill hole 2004-A4 stepped over to the south side of the fault and discovered Reeves Formation limestone at relatively shallow depth. These discoveries open the potential for finding new zinc+lead deposits at relatively shallow depths on the south side of the Redbird Creek Fault on this part of the property.

3. Many other known zones of zinc mineralization remain to be tested on the property.

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REMAC ZINC PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
2004 DRILL PROGRAM REPORT

by George Gorzynski, P.Eng.

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Remac property is a conglomeration of 164 contiguous mineral claim units comprising several properties owned or held under option by Redhawk Resources, Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

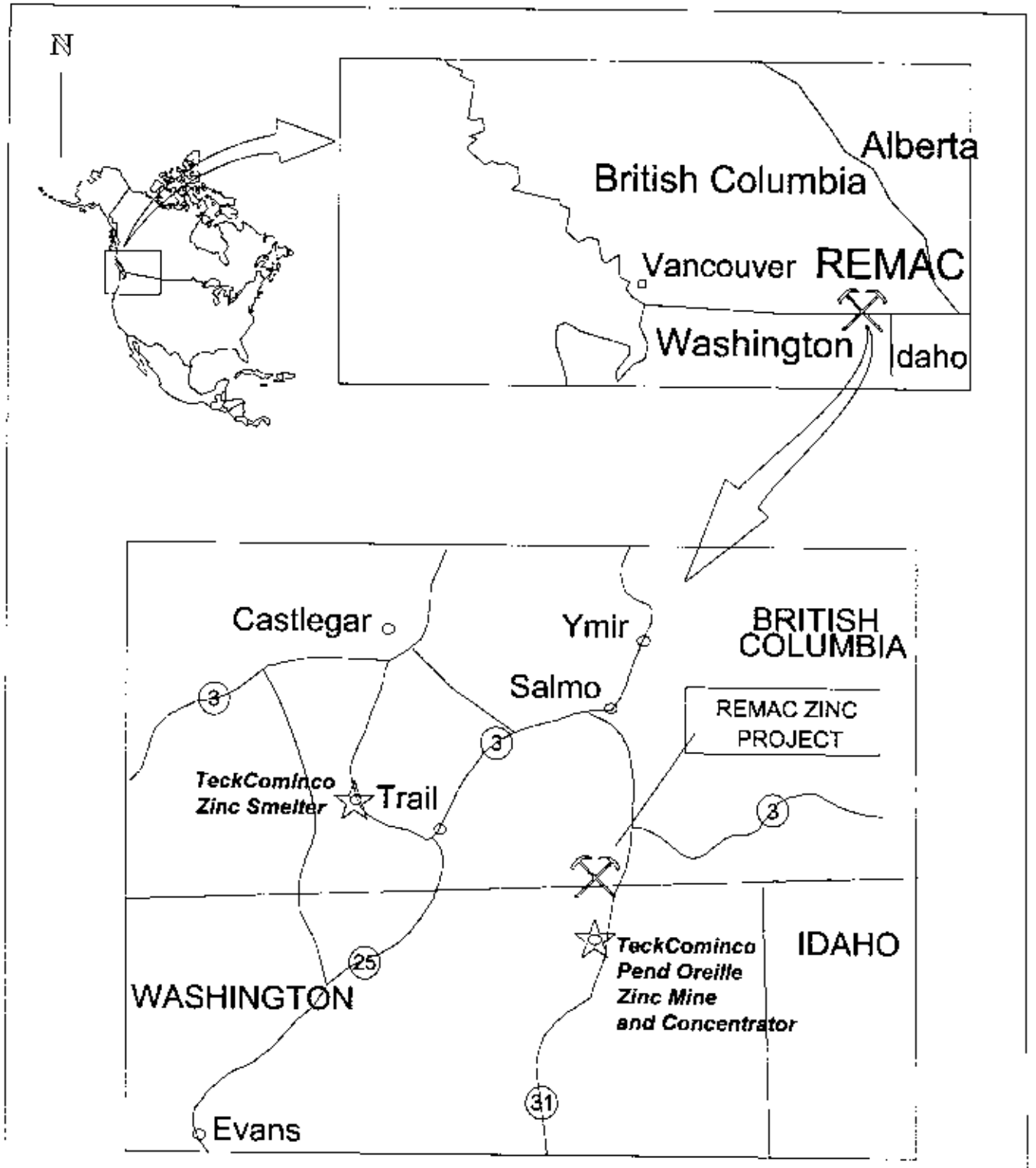
A total of 346.3m was drill in eight BTW core holes during the 2004 program. The main objective of the program was to test zinc-lead mineralization exposed in a trench in the Zone A area on the western part of the property. Program results demonstrated a lack of depth extent to the Zone A mineralization but discovered new mineralization in a fault zone further west.

This report describes work carried out, results obtained and conclusions drawn from the 2004 drill program on the property. It was written by and the work program carried out under the intermittent supervision of the author at the request of Redhawk Resources. The day to day management of the program was carried out by Victor Guinet of Redhawk Resources, and independent geologist Bob Yorston. Aggressive Drilling of Kelowna BC was the drill contractor.

1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

NTS Map Sheets: 82F4/E & 82F3/W
TRIM Map Sheets: M082F003 & M082F004
Latitude: 49°00' to 49°02' N Longitude: 117° 20' to 117° 28' W
UTM Coordinates: 5 427 400 to 5 431 300 mN, 465 700 to 475 700 mE
Zone 11 (Datum NAD83)

The Remac property is located in the Nelson Mining Division about 25 kilometers southeast of Trail, the site of TeckCominco's major zinc-lead smelter and about 10km north of TeckCominco's Pend Oreille Zinc Mine and Concentrator in Washington State, USA. The property is about 400km east of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The southern property boundary is marked by the United States border.



REMAC ZINC PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.

Drawn by: MM
Checked by: GG
Date: January 2005

FIGURE: 1

The property is cut by the Pend d'Oreille River and access to each side of the property is provided by different routes. The eastern part of the property is readily accessed by the former Reeves MacDonald Mine road, a good two lane gravel road that connects with provincial Highway 6 some seven kilometers to the east at Nelway just north of the USA border. The western part of the property where the 2004 drilling was carried out is connected to the town of Trail by 41 km of bush road. From Trail Highway 22A connects with the Pend D'Oreille River road, a paved 13km road to the Seven Mile Dam. Crossing the river on the Seven Mile Dam, a 15km bush road leads to the various zinc prospects on the western side of the property. There is also a rough 11km gravel road that runs along the north shore of the Pend d'Oreille River and connects the Seven Mile Dam with the former Reeves MacDonald Mine road and the eastern part of the property.

1.3 LAND TENURE

The Remac property is a conglomeration of 164 contiguous mineral claim units covering approximately 3,092 hectares (7,635 acres) and comprising several historical properties now owned by or held under option by Redhawk Resources (Figure 2). Traditionally the property has been divided into the western Redbird property and the eastern Reeves property. The units that comprise the Redbird property are now all owned outright by Redhawk Resources with only some subject to production royalties to former owners. On February 15, 1999 Redhawk acquired an option to earn a 100% interest in the Reeves property from Reeves MacDonald Mines Limited. Included in the Reeves option are surface rights to approximately 295 hectares (725 acres) covering possible mill and tailings disposal areas. The 2004 drill program was carried out by Redhawk entirely on the Redbird property and specifically on Crown Grants 13471 and 13472 (see Figures 2 and 7).

The Remac claims are listed in Table 1. They comprise a mix of crown granted mineral rights, crown granted surface rights, fee simple surface titles and modified grid mineral titles. The Grouse claims shown on Figure 2 are also controlled by Redhawk Resources but are not the subject of this report.

TABLE 1: REMAC PROPERTY LAND TENURE NTS 82F/03W & /04E 31-Dec-04

REEVES PROPERTY

MINERAL CROWN GRANTS

Claim Name	Type	Lot No.
Drumlumin	C.G.	12076
Juliette	C.G.	13463
Gertrude	C.G.	13464
Dreadnaught	C.G.	14034
Tunnel Fraction	C.G.	14035
River	C.G.	14036
River No. 1	C.G.	14061
River Fraction	C.G.	14062
Annex No. 2 Fraction	C.G.	14069
Annex No. 1	C.G.	14070
Drumlumin Fraction	C.G.	14074
A Fraction	C.G.	14400
RM	C.G.	14435
RM1	C.G.	14436
RM2	C.G.	14437
RM3	C.G.	14438
Highland	C.G.	12323
Empire	C.G.	13462
Blue Bell	C.G.	14032
International	C.G.	12692
Salmon Fraction	C.G.	14045
Riverside	C.G.	14049
V.B. Fraction	C.G.	13995
International Lead No. 2	C.G.	12492

SURFACE RIGHTS

Claim Name	Type	PID
Gertrude MC	C.G.	016-497-228
Drumlumin Fr	C.G.	016-497-309
Annex No. 1	C.G.	016-497-261
Annex No. 2	C.G.	016-497-252
River Fraction	C.G.	016-497-350
River No. 1	C.G.	016-497-325
River M.C.	C.G.	016-497-244
Juliette	C.G.	016-497-295
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	015-960-251
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	015-960-242
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-246
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-262
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-297
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-424
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-441
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-475
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-483
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-505
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-530
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-548
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-581
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-556
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-564
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-572
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	015-960-927
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	015-960-935
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	023-687-444
International Lead No. 1	C.G.	016-497-571
Salmon Fraction	C.G.	016-497-546
Riverside	C.G.	016-497-848
V.B. Fraction	C.G.	016-497-945
International Lead No. 2	C.G.	016-497-503
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-181
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-220
Fee Simple Lot	C.G.	016-520-271

TOTALS:

Mineral claims:	164	units
approx	3,092	hectares
Surface rights:	35	lots
approx	295	hectares

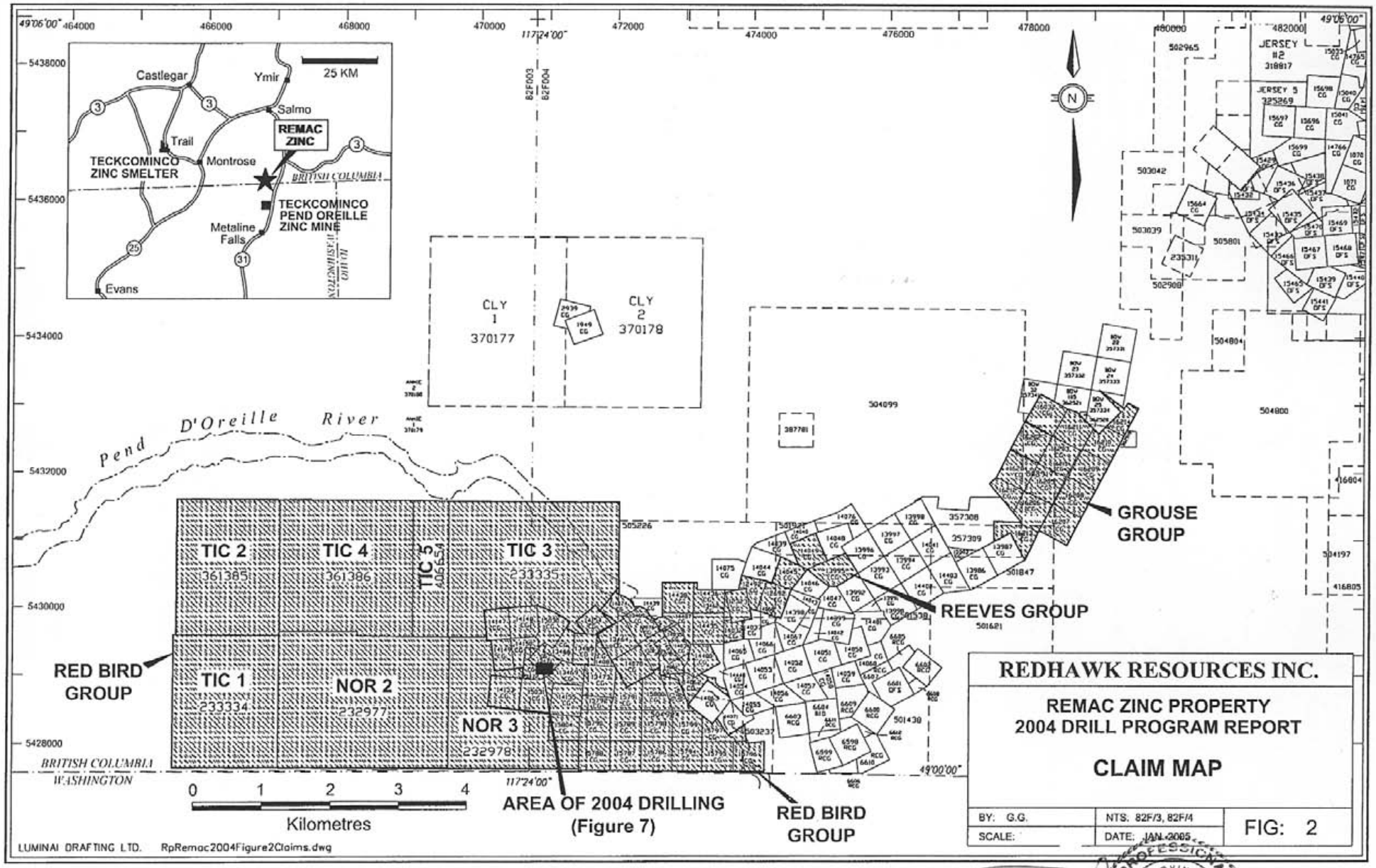
REDBIRD PROPERTY

MODIFIED GRID MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Expiry	Type	Tenure Number
TIC 1	2011.05.24	M.G.	233334
TIC 2	2011.05.24	M.G.	361385
TIC 3	2011.05.24	M.G.	233335
TIC 4	2011.05.24	M.G.	361386
TIC 5	2005.05.24	M.G.	406654
NOR 2	2011.05.24	M.G.	232977
NOR 3	2012.05.24	M.G.	232978

MINERAL CROWN GRANTS

Claim		Type	Lot No.
Caviar	No.1	C.G.	6511936
Caviar	No. 2	C.G.	6520936
Caviar	No. 3	C.G.	6521936
Caviar	No. 4	C.G.	6529236
Caviar	No. 5	C.G.	6523936
Caviar	No. 6 Fr	C.G.	6524936
Caviar	No. 7 Fr	C.G.	6525936
Lead Pot		C.G.	4847619
Lead Cup		C.G.	4848619
Royal		C.G.	2473595
Edna		C.G.	4849516
Annie		C.G.	4850619
McGee		C.G.	6290833
Gertrude Fr		C.G.	4851619
No. 1		C.G.	2474595
Red Top		C.G.	2475595
No. 2		C.G.	2476595
Red Mtn.		C.G.	2477595
Ruth		C.G.	3766608
Homestak	No. 2	C.G.	4852619
Royal Fr		C.G.	367608
Tough Going Fr		C.G.	6292833
Tough Nut Fr		C.G.	6291833
Val	No. 1	C.G.	6512936
Val	No. 2	C.G.	6513936
Val	No. 3	C.G.	6514936
Val	No. 4 Fr	C.G.	6515936
Val	No. 5	C.G.	6516936
Val	No. 6 Fr	C.G.	6517936
Val	No. 7 Fr	C.G.	6518936
Val	No. 8 Fr	C.G.	6519936
Larch	No. 3 Fr.	C.G.	6526936



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
G. A. GORZYNSKI

1.4 HISTORY

The first mineral discovery in the district is credited to men of the Hudson's Bay Company who in 1865 attempted to recover gold from the Salmo River near its junction with the Pend d'Oreille River (Walker, 1934) on the present-day Remac property.

Most of the present day property claims were staked between 1910-34 during which time various surface and underground exploration work was carried out. Little work is then reported until the Reeves MacDonald Mine began production in 1949. The nearby Annex Mine began production in 1970. All production ceased in 1975 with the introduction of a high mining tax regime in the province.

Since the 1970's most work (mainly drilling) has been carried out on the property by Redhawk Resources and predecessor companies in programs designed to expand the known zones of mineralization (Klein, 1998, 1999).

Detailed property history can be found in Gorzynski (2000) available at www.sedar.com under Redhawk Resources.

1.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Remac property is marked by rounded mountains with steep slopes and deeply incised drainage valleys. Elevations range between 545m (1800 ft) and 1585m (5200 ft). The central portion of the property is cut by the wide Pend d'Oreille River which has been dammed for electrical power generation.

Much of the property is covered by variably thick glacial deposits of till and kame terraces. Thick fluvial gravel deposits cover Pend d'Oreille River valley bottom. Outcrops in the more important mineralized areas of the property are mainly limited to local exposures in drainages and along some steep hillsides.

Most of the property is heavily forested although much of this is second growth semi-mature pine, fir, cedar, hemlock and larch. Parts of the property have been logged leaving grassy slopes especially in the vicinity of the former Reeves MacDonald Mine surface facilities (now almost all removed).

The climate of the region is typical of southcentral British Columbia with hot dry summers (June to August) and mild winters (November to April). Snow accumulations at higher elevations typically range up to depths of one meter (Klein, 1998).

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

LOWER PALEOZOIC

The geology of the Salmo zinc+lead district, which includes the Remac Property, is described in detail by Fyles and Hewlett (1959) from which much of the following information is taken.

The Salmo zinc+lead district lies within the southern part of the Kootenay Arc, a north-south trending, curvilinear belt of distinctive Lower Paleozoic rocks which extends over 400km from Colville, Washington to the vicinity of Revelstoke, BC (Figure 3). The Arc lies between the Proterozoic Purcell Belt metasediments to the east and the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex and Nelson Batholith to the west. The Kootenay Arc includes Lower Cambrian carbonate rocks which host all the significant zinc+lead deposits of the Arc.

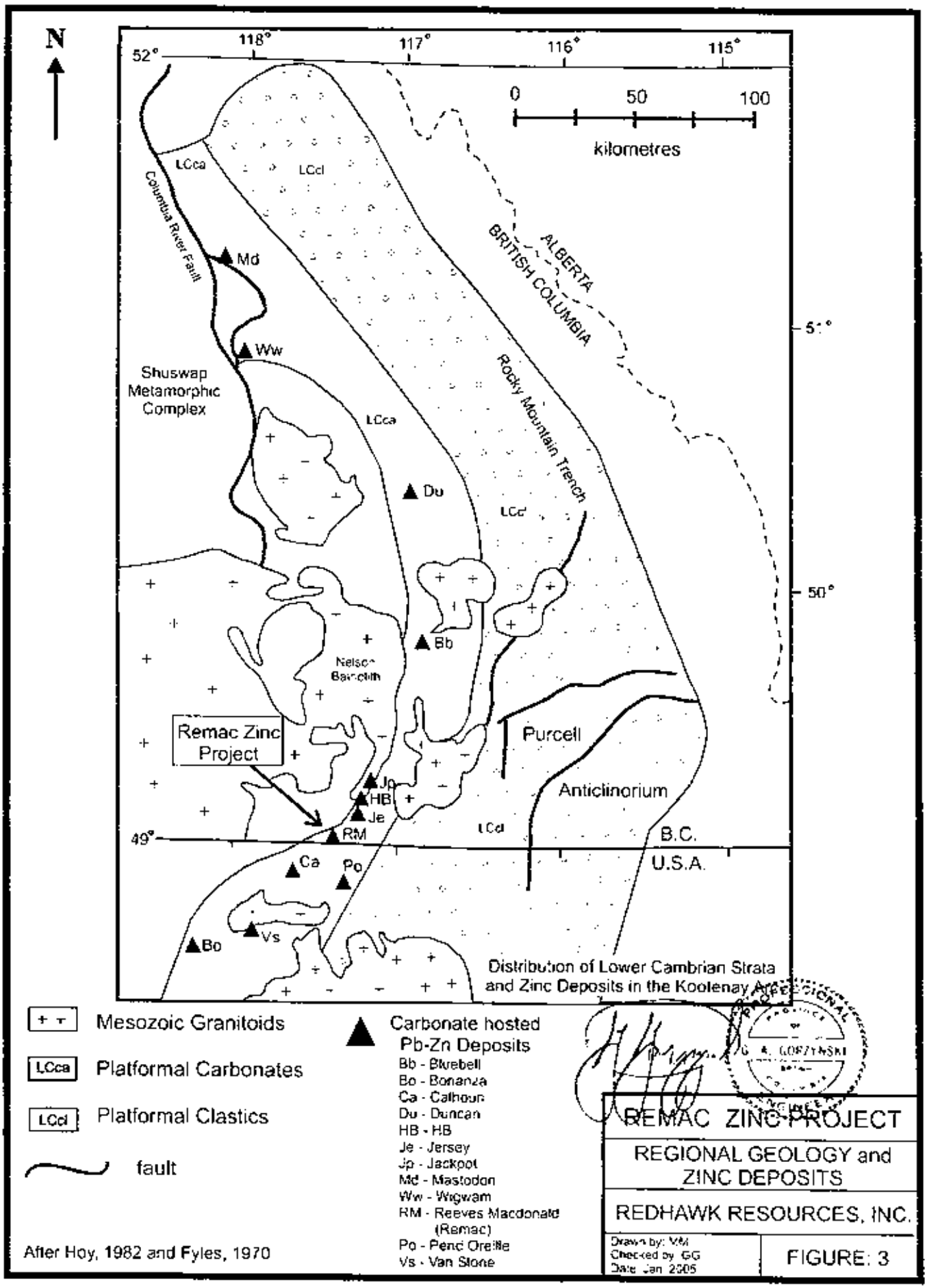
The principal zinc+lead deposits in the Remac region all occur within the Reeves Member of the Lower Cambrian Laib Formation (Figure 4). The Reeves Member mainly consists of fine- to medium-grained limestone, which has been locally altered to dolostone. This limestone characteristically displays grey, black and white layering typically a few centimetres in width. The dolostone often weathers buff, is poorly banded or massive, and is normally finer grained than the limestone. Large masses of light grey dolostone are exposed in complex folds immediately south of the Salmo River Anticline near the Remac Mine. Black, vaguely banded dolostone is also exposed in the vicinity of the Remac Mine.

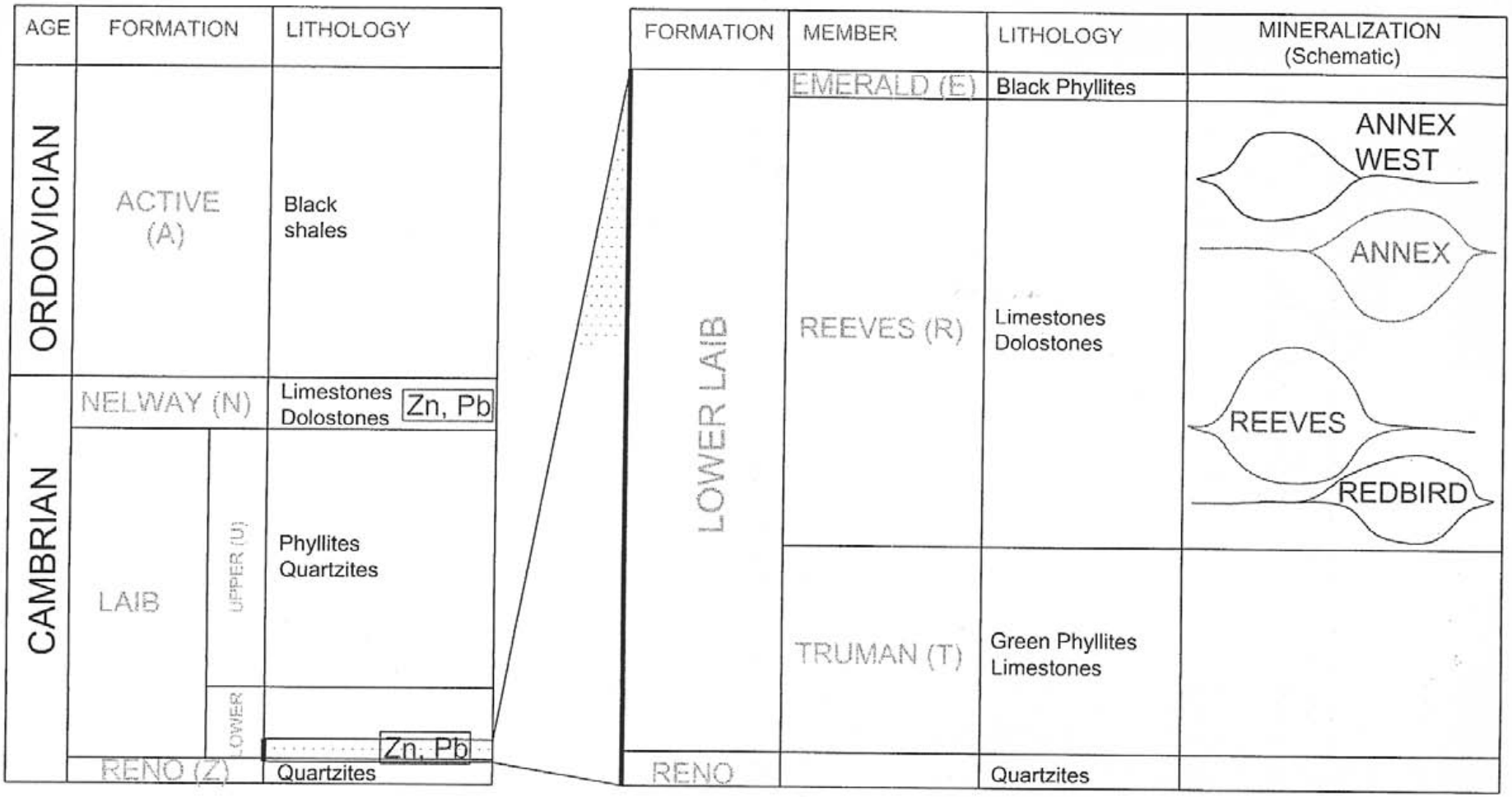
The Truman Member of the Lower Laib Formation underlies the Reeves Member. It is a thin sequence of interbedded phyllites and limestones. The Truman Member overlies micaceous quartzites of the Reno Formation which in turn overlie massive quartzites of the Quartzite Range Formation.

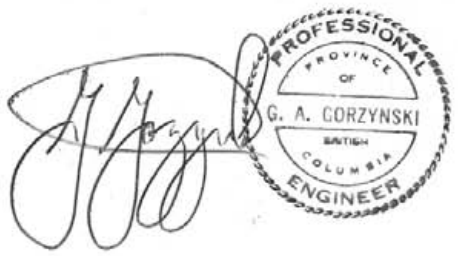
Black phyllites and schists of the Emerald Member overlie the Reeves Member. Upper Laib Formation phyllites with lesser intercalated micaceous quartzites and limestones overlie the Emerald Member.

The Laib Formation is overlain by the Nelway Formation, a second unit of limestones and dolostones that also hosts zinc+lead deposits including TeckCominco's Pend Oreille Mine orebodies in Washington State. Black argillite and slate of the Ordovician Active Formation overlie the Cambrian rocks normally across a fault contact.

Rocks exposed within the southern Kootenay Arc show a very complex structural history, involving at least three episodes of folding, major regional low angle faults and multiple smaller faults (Jennings, 1991; Macdonald, 1973, Fyles and Hewitt, 1959).


N
52°
118°
117°
116°
115°
0
50
100
kilometres
LCca
LCcl
Columbia River Fault
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Md
Ww
Shuswap
Metamorphic
Complex
Rocky Mountain Trench
Du
Bb
Nelson
Batholith
Remac Zinc
Project
Purcell
Anticlinorium
Jp
HB
Je
RM
49°
B.C.
U.S.A.
Ca
Po
Vs
Bo
Distribution of Lower Cambrian Strata
and Zinc Deposits in the Kootenay Arc
Mesozoic Granitoids
Platformal Carbonates
Platformal Clastics
fault
Carbonate hosted
Pb-Zn Deposits
Bb - Bluebell
Bo - Bonanza
Ca - Calhoun
Du - Duncan
HB - HB
Je - Jersey
Jp - Jackpot
Md - Mastodon
Ww - Wigwam
RM - Reeves Macdonald
(Remac)
Po - Pend Oreille
Vs - Van Stone
After Hoy, 1982 and Fyles, 1970
REMAC ZINC PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY and
ZINC DEPOSITS
REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.
Drawn by: MM
Checked by: GG
Date: Jan 2005
FIGURE: 3





REDHAWK RESOURCES INC.

REMAC ZINC PROPERTY
2004 DRILL PROGRAM REPORT

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

BY: G.G.		FIG: 4
DATE: January 2005		

LATE PLEISTOCENE

Most of the Remac region is covered with late Pleistocene deposits mainly related to the Fraser glaciation event which correlates with Late Wisconsian continental glaciation elsewhere in North America. The Fraser glaciation event in southern British Columbia occurred between 30,000 - 10,000 years B.P. and peaked in the Remac area about 14,000 years B.P. (Clague, 1991).

Retreat of the Fraser icesheet was accompanied by rapid mass-wasting and glacial outwash (Clague, 1991) that probably deposited much of the valley fill sediments in the Pend d'Oreille River valley. Kame terrace sediment deposits at Remac (for example overlying Zone B, Figure 5) and elsewhere in the district are evidence of retreating icesheet stagnation.

Recent surface materials include alluvium, colluvium and organic soils developed since the last glaciation.

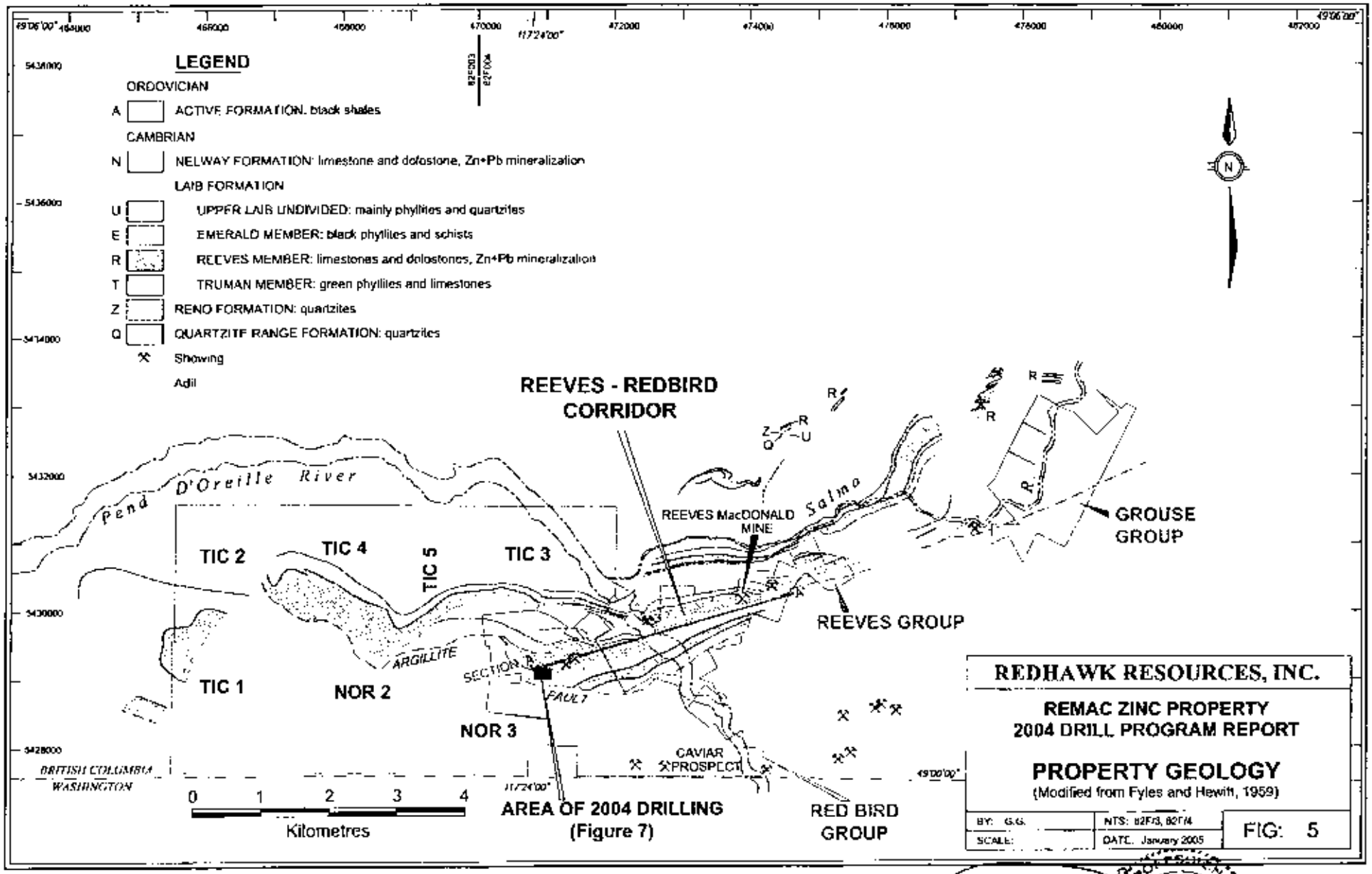
2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

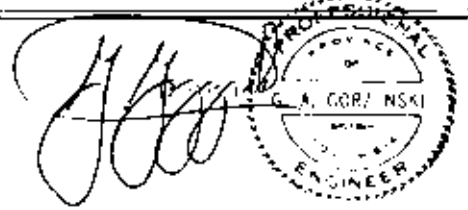
The geology of the immediate area around the Remac property is shown on Figure 5.

Three regional-scale structural packages of rocks cross the property (Fyles and Hewitt, 1959) - the Mine Belt on the north, the Black Argillite Belt (Active Formation) on the south and the Eastern Belt (Nelway Formation) along the southeastern edge of the property. The Mine Belt and the Black Argillite Belt are separated by the major shallowly south-dipping Argillite Fault. Deep drilling has demonstrated the continuation of the Reeves-Redbird corridor of the Mine Belt (and potential for other zinc deposits) beneath the Active Formation to the west (Westervelt, 1999).

Most of the known zinc+lead mineralization in the district occurs in the Mine Belt. On the property the Mine Belt encompasses Laib, Reno and Quartzite Range Formations (see section 2.1). Mine Belt rocks on the property typically strike WSW and dip steeply to moderately to the south.

Within the Mine Belt, all significant zinc+lead mineralization occurs in the Reeves Member carbonates of the Lower Cambrian Laib Formation (Figure 4). Three Reeves Member units cross the property (Figure 5 & Plate 2). These were thought to be fold repetitions of the same Reeves horizon (Fyles and Hewitt, 1959, p.141) but the highly different character of the three units suggest they may represent three different Reeves Member horizons (G. Klein, pers. communication, 2000). The northern Reeves horizon is an extensive unit of massive to bedded limestones that appears to be devoid of base metal


LEGEND
ORDOVICIAN
A ACTIVE FORMATION: black shales
CAMBRIAN
N NELWAY FORMATION: limestone and dolostone, Zn+Pb mineralization
LAIB FORMATION
U UPPER LAIB UNDIVIDED: mainly phyllites and quartzites
E EMERALD MEMBER: black phyllites and schists
R REEVES MEMBER: limestones and dolostones, Zn+Pb mineralization
T TRUMAN MEMBER: green phyllites and limestones
Z RENO FORMATION: quartzites
Q QUARTZITE RANGE FORMATION: quartzites
Showing
Adit
REEVES - REDBIRD CORRIDOR
Pend D'Oreille River
Salmo
REEVES MacDONALD MINE
GROUSE GROUP
REEVES GROUP
TIC 1
TIC 2
TIC 3
TIC 4
TIC 5
NOR 2
NOR 3
ARGILLITE
SECTION A
FAULT
CAVIAR PROSPECT
RED BIRD GROUP
AREA OF 2004 DRILLING (Figure 7)
BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.
REMAC ZINC PROPERTY
2004 DRILL PROGRAM REPORT
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
(Modified from Fyles and Hewitt, 1959)
BY: G.G.
NTS: 82F/3, 82F/4
SCALE:
DATE: January 2005
FIG: 5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mineralization. The central Reeves horizon (referred to as the Reeves-Redbird corridor) is host to all the past zinc+lead production and the majority of other known zinc+lead mineralization on the property. The southern Reeves horizon is named the Prospect Dolomite and is host to scattered zones of zinc+lead mineralization.

A variety of late lamprophyre dikes cut all the formations on the property and commonly mark the locations of faults. They are typically dark green to black with biotite phenocrysts.

Rocks of the Reeves-Redbird corridor are deformed by two major west-southwesterly trending, isoclinal folds - the Salmo River Anticline and Reeves Syncline. These folds have moderate to steep southerly-dipping axial planes.

The corridor is also cut by a series of north-northeasterly trending normal faults. These faults dip 45° to 60° to the east, and have resulted in a down-faulted repetition of the stratigraphic sequence eastward in a number of separate fault blocks (Figure 6). One of the better defined of these normal faults is the Beer Bottle Creek Fault which offsets Zone B mineralization down to the east to continue as Zone C. This fault was noted in the Redbird Tunnel No. 1 workings (Sorensen, 1942).

3.0 MINERALISATION

3.1 REGIONAL MINERALISATION

Carbonate-hosted zinc+lead deposits occur along the entire length of the Kootenay Arc, from the Bonanza and Van Stone deposits in northeastern Washington to the Mastodon deposit in the vicinity of Revelstoke (Figure 3). The largest deposits occur in the vicinity of Salmo (including Remac) and Metaline Falls (Table 2 and Figure 3) on either side of the International Border. Other Kootenay Arc deposits have been described in detail by Fyles and Hewlett (1959), and were also summarised by Jennings (1991).

Zinc+lead mineralisation in the Kootenay Arc occurs in both the Reeves Member of the Lower Cambrian Laib Formation and the Middle Cambrian Nelway Formation (Figure 4). All significant deposits in the Salmo area are hosted by dolomitized limestone of the Reeves Member. The deposits are often characterised by considerable lateral continuity (locally exceeding 1,000m at Reeves and Jersey A), stratabound to stratiform morphology, and fine-scale, parallel sulphide layering. Sulphide mineralization mainly occurs as lenses and parallel layers of sphalerite with pyrite and lesser galena. Variable oxidation of sulphides to zinc-enriched limonite gossans occurs most notably on the Remac property and form significant mineral zones in their own right (Gorzynski, 2000).

Theories on the origin of the Salmo district base metal deposits are several. They include comparisons to epigenetic replacement deposits in favourable dolomitized limestone horizons (Fyles and Hewitt, 1959) and Irish-type "sedex" deposits now highly deformed into elongated lozenges or "megamullions" in fold noses (Jennings, 1991; MacDonald, 1973). The lack of easy comparisons to deposits elsewhere prompted Sangster (1970) to coin the term Remac-type deposits to describe them as a group. Consensus on the origin of these deposits is still lacking.

TABLE 2: SELECTED KOOTENAY ARC CARBONATE-HOSTED ZINC+LEAD DEPOSITS PRODUCTION STATISTICS
(From Westervelt, 1999)

SALMO AREA DEPOSITS

DEPOSIT	PRODUCTION TONNAGE	%Zinc	%Lead	%Cd	opt Silver
Duncan (reserves)	8,165,000	2.90	2.70	--	--
HB	7,283,000	4.45	0.93	0.013	0.120
Jersey	6,256,000	7.19	1.85	0.030	0.096
Reeves MacDonald*	7,254,000	3.50	1.39	0.020	0.238

METALINE AREA DEPOSITS

DEPOSIT	PRODUCTION TONNAGE TO 1956	%Zinc	%Lead	%Cd	opt Silver
Pend D'Oreille**	5, 451,000	2.58	1.33	0.002	0.047
Grandview	2,348,000	2.96	1.37	0.003	0.032
Metaline	431,500	4.28	1.20	0.0005	0.022
Monarch-Kicking Horse	744,000	8.85	5.63	--	--

*The Reeves MacDonald mining cut off was 3% Zn but with "adequate grade control procedures, the central core areas of the deposits could have been selectively mined at significantly higher grades" (G. Klein, pers. communication, 1996 quoted in Westervelt, 1998)

**Total production at the Pend d'Oreille Mine from 1935 to the mine closure in 1977 was 14,000,000 tons averaging 3.0% Zn and 1.3% Pb (Westervelt, 1999). The Pend Oreille Mine was reopened by TeckCominco in 2000 and continues to operate today.

3.2 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

The following information is compiled from a number of sources listed in the bibliography, various mine plans, and personal observations of the author.

The main mineralisation of interest on the Remac property occurs in a series of carbonate-hosted base metal deposits and prospects (Zones 'A' to 'Z' on Figures 5 & 6) exposed over a distance of about four kilometres referred to in this report as the Reeves-Redbird corridor (Figure 5). The former Reeves-MacDonald Mine processed ore from several of these zones between 1949 and 1975. In total 5.8 million tonnes of sulphide ore grading 3.50% Zn and 1.39% Pb was mined from the Reeves Mine (Zone R), the Annex Mine (Zones E & F), Zone K and some small ore blocks between Zones K and R (Figure 6). Other nearby base metal zones were tested by surface and underground exploration at various times since the 1920's.

Most significant mineralisation on the property is hosted by dolomitized limestone of the Reeves Member of the Lower Cambrian Laib Formation (Figure 4). The base metal zones take the form of elongate lozenges typically 100-200m long, 5-25m wide and, where documented in the Reeves Mine (Zones R to K), over 1000m down plunge (before faulting). Historical mining records from the Reeves Mine report extraordinary continuity of size and grade over these dimensions (G. Klein, pers. communication, 2000). In total there are four (possibly five) known zones of mineralization, typically striking east to ENE, dipping 50-60°S and plunging 45-60°W. These four zones are the Reeves, Annex, Annex West and Redbird. Zone A at the west end of the corridor may or may not represent a new zone. Each of these zones are marked by typical and distinct metal ratios (Table 3; G. Klein, pers. communication, 2000). These four zones have been offset by a number of east-dipping normal faults, that repeat them several times to produce the series of distinct zinc deposits and prospects labelled Zones 'A' to 'H' on Figure 6.

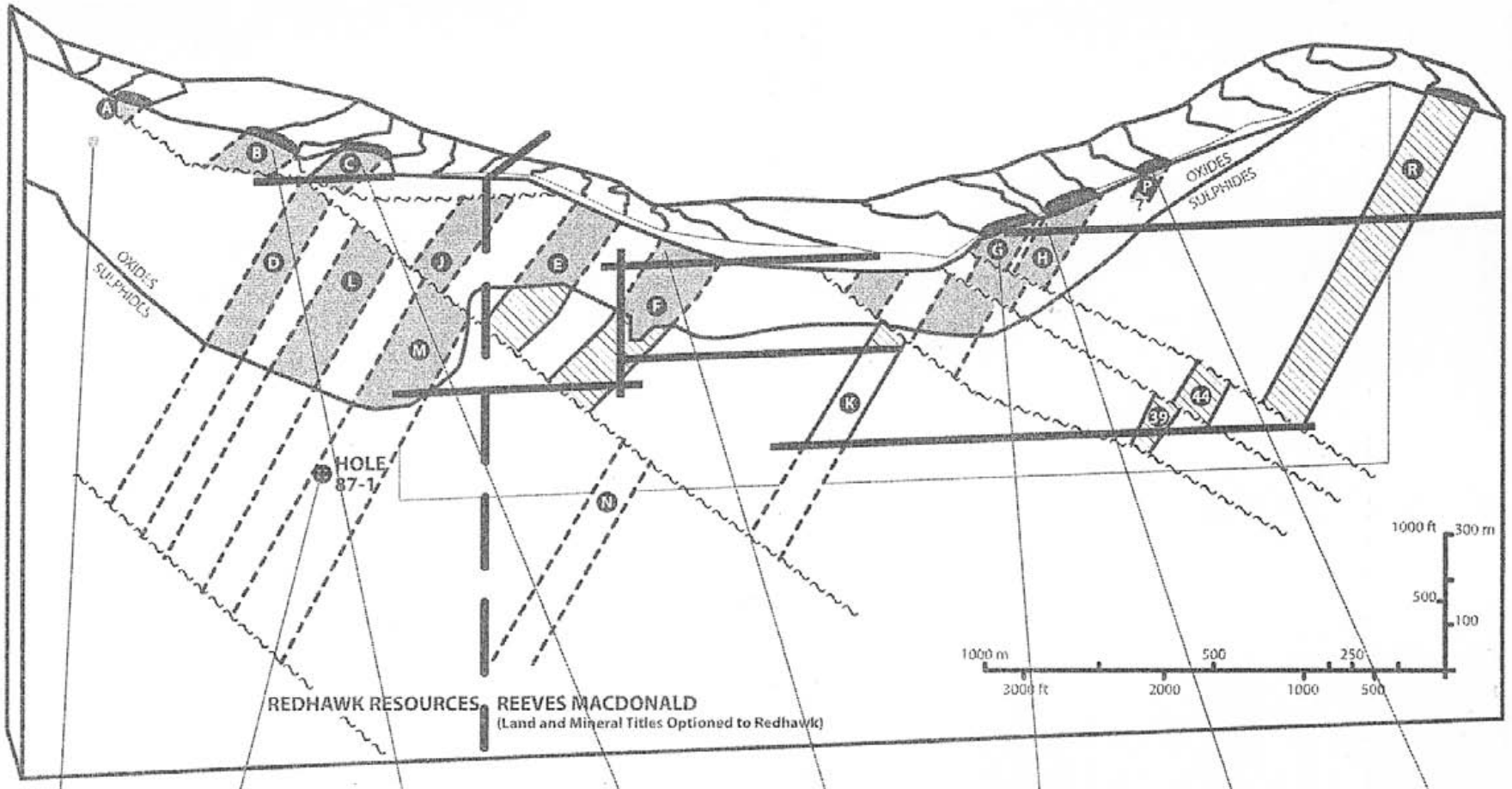
TABLE 3: AVERAGE HISTORICAL IN-PLACE GRADES OF REMAC SULPHIDE ZONES

(From Westervelt (1999); modified from Price (1987) and Jennings (1991))

	Reeves	Annex	Annex West
Zn	4.5-6.2%	8.0-12.9%	3.5-5.0%
Pb	1.6%	1.0-4.3%	3.5-5.0%
Cd	0.02%	0.09%	0.02%
Ag	0.3-0.5 opt	2.5-3.6 opt	1.0 opt
Zn/Pb	3.3	3.9	1.0

Remac Zinc Project

SCHEMATIC LONGITUDINAL BLOCK SECTION (looking north)
Showing the Main Zinc Oxide Deposits and Exploration Targets in the Reeves Limestone



New Discovery 15.11%Pb, 1.85%Zn/4.6m

7.97%Zn/16.3m

15.4%Zn/5.4m (18ft)TW

8.7%Zn/12.2m (40ft)TW

14.6%Zn/15.0m (50ft)TW

8.2%Zn/11.6m (38ft)TW

11.0%Zn/8.9m (30ft)TW

13.3%Zn/3.5m (11ft)TW New Zone

Zinc Zones (sulphides) | Oxidized Bedrock | Mined Out (sulphides) | Overburden | Underground Workings (off section)

REDHAWK RESOURCES

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
G. GORZYNSKI

JANUARY 2005

Primary sulphide mineralization at the Reeves-MacDonald Mine consists of laminations and lenses of massive and disseminated pyrite, honey-coloured sphalerite, galena and trace chalcopyrite. The sulphide bodies are structurally conformable and stratabound, often contain a high grade central core, and typically feather out along strike. Extensive 'barren' pyritic zones are not known to occur.

The sulphide bodies are typically contained within dolostone envelopes, some of which extend for considerable distances along strike. The dolostones tend to be finer grained and more massive than nearby limestone. They commonly have a textured or tweedy pattern of irregular fine carbonaceous films thought to be the product of deformation (Fyles and Hewitt, 1959). Similar dolostones are also known to occur in areas of no known mineralization (G. Klein, pers. communication, 2000).

The upper portions of most of the zinc zones have been oxidized to zinc-rich limonitic gossans or soils. Oxidation is known from underground workings and drillholes to extend to depths ranging from very shallow (Zones Q and R) to some 450m meters below surface (Zone D, Figure 6). The transition from fresh sulphide to totally oxidized material is often abrupt, frequently occurring over only a few meters (G. Klein, pers. communication, 2000). A trenching and RC drilling program was carried out in 2000 to evaluate some of these oxide zones (Gorzynski, 2000).

4.0 SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND ASSAY METHODS

4.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

All drilling was carried out by Aggressive Drilling of Kelowna BC with a JKS-Boyles Super 300 drill. Half core samples of mineralized sections were collected on site using a standard impact core splitter, placed in a numbered plastic sample bag and locked with a plastic cable tie. Samples were kept in a secure location in camp and shipped in one batch at the end of the drill program. Samples were collected by geologist Bob Yorston, and samples and sampling methods were checked by the author on site. Several blind blank samples were included in the shipment. No duplicates or standards were included.

4.2 ASSAY AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

All drill core samples were sent to the Global Discovery Laboratories in Vancouver. All reported zinc and lead values were assayed by classical wet chemical assay with an atomic absorption finish. Silver was done by aqua regia acid digestion with an atomic absorption finish. Assay certificate for all samples is in Appendix 2.

5.0 2004 DRILL PROGRAM RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The objective of the 2004 drill program was to test extensions Zone A zinc mineralization beyond the main trench exposure on the western part of the Remac Property. In total eight BTW-size holes were drilled for a total of 346.3m.

Zone A is a historically known zone of mineralization (Emendorf, 1927) which was exposed in a large bulldozer trench in 2000 (Figure 7). In the trench Zone A was exposed over a strike length of 10m and returned an average of 16.11% Zn / 1.5m from a series of six vertical channel samples in gossanous zinc oxides (Gorzynski, 2000).

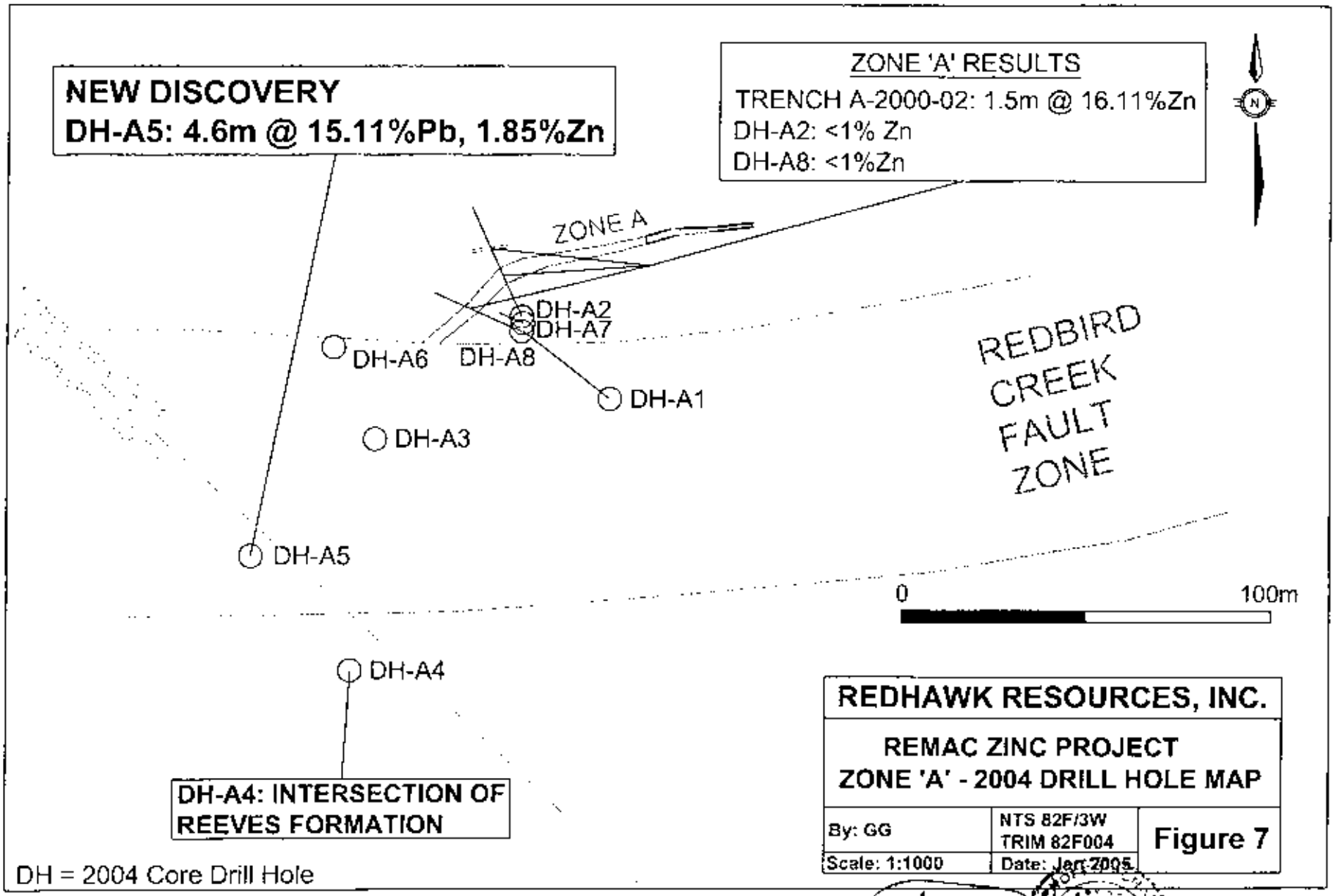
Four holes were attempted beneath the trench of which only two (DH-2004-A2 and DH-2004-A8) succeeded in testing the immediate downdip extension of the trench mineralization (Figure 7); two were lost in overburden. The two completed holes demonstrated that the mineralization exposed in the trench pinched rapidly below surface and returned low grades of less than 1% Zn. Two other holes (DH-2004-A3 and DH-2004-A6) attempted to test the projected western rake of the Zone A trench mineralization; both were lost in overburden.

The four lost holes outlined a deep overburden gully that marks the probable trace of the Redbird Creek Fault in this area. It had been previously thought that the Redbird Creek Fault passed through this area further to the east (Gorzynski, 2000).

Drillhole 2004-A5 drilled through 14.3m of overburden and cored fault gouge in the Redbird Creek Fault. It intersected 4.6m grading 15.11% lead and 1.85% zinc at the bottom of the vertical hole which ended at 111.3m. This intersection was mineralized clay gouge in the Redbird Creek Fault and had poor recovery of about 20%.

Hole 2004-A4 was drilled across the gully to the south side of the fault. The upper part of the hole was in black schist and at 44.8m passed through a fault gouge and into Reeves Formation Limestone and then was lost at 54.9m due to the depth capacity of the drilling machine. Although not mineralized the presence of Reeves Formation, host rock to the Remac zinc deposits further east on the property, at such a shallow depth opens the possibility of discovering new zones of zinc mineralization in this area at relatively shallow depths.

This new discovery could have a significant impact on the scope of the Remac Zinc Project from both the oxide and sulphide projects perspectives. Past work had suggested that potential for zinc-lead deposits in this western portion of the property lay at great depth which discouraged exploration. These new drill results indicate that in fact the potential for zinc-lead deposits lies at relatively shallow depths here and the new high grade intersection in the fault may indicate a nearby deposit.


NEW DISCOVERY
DH-A5: 4.6m @ 15.11%Pb, 1.85%Zn
ZONE 'A' RESULTS
TRENCH A-2000-02: 1.5m @ 16.11%Zn
DH-A2: <1% Zn
DH-A8: <1%Zn
N
ZONE A
DH-A2
DH-A7
DH-A6
DH-A8
DH-A1
DH-A3
DH-A5
REDBIRD CREEK FAULT ZONE
0
100m
DH-A4
DH-A4: INTERSECTION OF REEVES FORMATION
DH = 2004 Core Drill Hole
REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.
REMAC ZINC PROJECT
ZONE 'A' - 2004 DRILL HOLE MAP
By: GG
NTS 82F/3W
TRIM 82F004
Figure 7
Scale: 1:1000
Date: Jan 2005

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. The Remac property is in the heart of a prolific old mining district with a long history of base metal sulphide production and zinc oxide deposits.

2. The main objective of the 2004 drill program was to test the depth and strike extents of the Zone A zinc mineralization. Drilling demonstrated that Zone A becomes narrow and low grade at shallow depth and does not appear to have significant tonnage potential.

3. Drill hole 2004-A5 intersected 4.6m of high grade lead+zinc mineralization in gouge of the Redbird Creek Fault. Nearby drill hole 2004-A4 stepped over to the south side of the fault and discovered Reeves Formation limestone at relatively shallow depth. These discoveries open the potential for finding new zinc+lead deposits at relatively shallow depths on the south side of the Redbird Creek Fault on this part of the property.

4. Many other known zones of zinc mineralization remain to be tested on the property (see Gorzynski, 2000).

7.0 COST STATEMENT

Costs submitted for assessment credits from the 2004 drill program on the Remac property are as follows. This work was performed entirely on crown grant lot numbers 13471 and 13472.

				$	$
Labour and salaries					
Geologists	George Gorzynski -	11.5 days @ $	440/day	5,060.00	
		<Between September 27 - December 28, 2005>			
	Robert Yorston -	28 days @ $	310.53/day	8,694.84	
		<October 1 - November 15, 2005 with breaks>			
Support	V. Gurnet	39 days @ $	258.78/day	10,092.23	
		<September 15 - November 15, 2005 with breaks>			23,847.07
Food and Accomodation					
Accommodation and meals (		52 mdays@$	61.00/day		3,171.96
Transportation					
Airfare (2 trips Vancouver to Castlegar return)				1,130.82	
Vehicle rentals					
	Truck #1 (26 days @ $50/day)				
	Truck #2 and Camper (28 days @ $50/day)				
	Boat (2 days @ $50/day)				
	Quad (21 days @ $50/day)				
	Rental vehicle from airport (5 days @ $71.82/day)				
	Fuel etc for all vehicles			5,368.14	6,498.96
Assays and analyses	*Global Discovery Laboratories (Vancouver)*				374.00
	11 drill core samples				
	(Rock prep @ $4.50, AA Zn/Pb/Ag/Ni @ $6.25				
	Zn & Pb wet chemical assays @ $8 each				
	Ag wet chemical assays @ $4.50)				
	Plus sample shipping costs & storage				
Excavation/ ATV	Contract excavator/bulldozer *(Impact Equipment of Trail BC)*				16,439.29
	(Road building, construction of drill pads, moving of drill, bush transport)				
Core Drilling	(Contract meterage costs (8 holes / 346.3m plus ancillary charges)				65,109.14
	<Agreesive Drilling of Kelowna BC>				
Supplies and equipment					840.44
Drafting/copies					240.00
			TOTAL COSTS $		**116,520.86**

George Gorzynski, P.Eng. June 10, 2005

8.0 REFERENCES

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Westervelt, R. D. (1999). Summary Review Report on the Remac Zinc Project. Report by Westervelt Engineering Ltd. 40p., 6 tables, 8 figures, 1 appendix.

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, GEORGE GORZYNSKI, of 2483 Belloc Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify:

(1) I am a Consulting Geological Engineer registered since 1987 with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, with Registration No. 15783, and I am a Qualified Person in the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a B.A.Sc. (Honours) in Geological Engineering - Mineral Exploration (1978) and with a M.A.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in Economic Geology (1986).

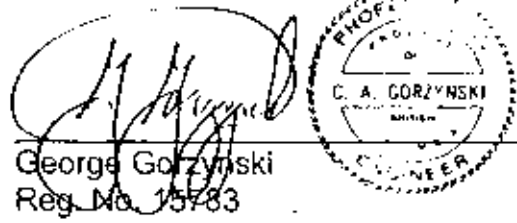
(3) I have practiced my profession in North America and overseas for 25 years.

(4) This report on the Remac property has been prepared in compliance with the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act - Part C as applicable to a report of this nature and as those regulations are understood by the author. The work program carried out under the intermittent supervision of the author who checked the drill logs, procedures and sampling of the core in the field.

(5) As a consultant to Redhawk Resources I hold options for shares of the company and may benefit materially from these holdings in the future. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Remac Property itself.

(6) I give permission to Redhawk Resources to use this report in support of assessment filings with the appropriate British Columbia gold commissioner's office or for other purposes in accordance with applicable government regulations.

Dated this 10th day of June 2005, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.



George Gorzynski
Reg. No. 15783
Association of Professional Engineers and
Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX 1

2004 PROGRAM DRILL LOGS WITH ASSAYS

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.
REMAC ZINC PROJECT - 2004 DRILL PROGRAM

CORE DRILLING STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Compiled by: George Gorzynski, P.Eng.

DRILL HOLE No. DH-2004-A-	ZONE	DATES START (2004)	DATES FINISH (2004)	AZIMUTH	COLLAR DIP	Core Size	UTM Coordinates (NAD83 Datum) Northing (mN)	UTM Coordinates (NAD83 Datum) Easting (mE)	TOTAL DEPTH m	CASING m
DRILL HOLE STATISTICS										
01	A	19-Oct-04	20-Oct-04	335	-60	BTW	5429094	470950	15.2	12.2
02	A	20-Oct-04	22-Oct-04	340	-60	BTW	5429110	470933	47.2	4.3
03	West of Zone A	23-Oct-04	25-Oct-04	---	-90	BTW	5429087	470906	22.9	5.8
04	West of Zone A	25-Oct-04	27-Oct-04	---	-90	BTW	5429043	470901	54.9	3.7
05	West of Zone A	27-Oct-04	30-Oct-04	---	-90	BTW	5429065	470883	111.3	14.3
06	West of Zone A	30-Oct-04	31-Oct-04	---	-90	BTW	5429104	470898	45.7	1.5
07	A	31-Oct-04	01-Nov-04	300	-60	BTW	5429108	470934	12.5	5.2
08	A	01-Nov-04	02-Nov-04	---	-90	BTW	5429107	470933	36.6	8.2
								TOTALS	346.3	55.2

1. All UTM coordinates derived from chain and compass survey tied to hand held GPS reading at Zone A Trench.

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: DDH04-A1
CORE DRILLHOLE LOG			

AREA:	Zone A		DATE:	STARTED:	Oct 19 '04
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)			FINISHED:	Oct 20 '04
	Easting (mE)		LOGGED BY:	R. YORSTON	
	Elevation (m)		SAMPLED BY:		
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:	335°	COLLAR SURVEY BY:		
	Collar Inclination:	-60°	CONTRACTOR:	AGGRESSIVE	
	Core Size	BTW	RIG TYPE:	JKS SUPER-300	
	Casing Size				
DEPTH:	Stickup:	cm	CORE STORED AT:	DRILLSITE	
	Overburden:	> 15.2 m	SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:		
	Casing:	12.2 m			
	Hole:	15.2 m			

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	15.2	Overburden						
	15.2	EOH						

NOTES: 1. Lost Hole @ 15.2m

DEPTH (m)			DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS		SAMPLES	ASSAYS		
FROM	TO	INTERVAL			10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	TAG No.	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	12.2	12.2	Casing. Cored ahead at casing. Pieces of limestone and dolomite. Agreed to terminate hole since it is beyond the capacity of the drill. Core pieces from boulders?							
12.2	15.2	3.0	Still in overburden?							

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: DDH 04-A2

CORE DRILLHOLE LOG

AREA:	Zone	
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)	
	Easting (mE)	
	Elevation (m)	
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:	340°
	Collar Inclination:	-60°
	Core Size	BTW
	Casing Size	
DEPTH:	Stickup:	cm
	Overburden:	4.3 m
	Casing:	4.3 m
	Hole:	47.2 m

DATE:	STARTED:	Oct 20 '04
	FINISHED:	Oct 22 '04
LOGGED BY:	R. Yorston	
SAMPLED BY:	R. Yorston	
COLLAR SURVEY BY:	R. Yorston 28m @ 292° from A1	
CONTRACTOR:	AGGRESSIVE	
RIG TYPE:	JKS SUPER-300	
CORE STORED AT:	DRILLSITE	
SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:		

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	4.3	CASING						
4.3	20.4	DOLOSTONE						
20.4	21.7	LAMPROPHYRE DIKE						
21.7	32.0	DOLOSTONE						
32.0	47.2	LIMESTONE						
	47.2	EOH						

NOTES: 1.

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	4.3	4.3	Casing							
4.3	17.1	12.8	Grey dolostone with lighter grey bands and streaks. Some fractures healed by calcite, dolomite quartz and siderite. 2.1m lost core to 10m depth. 14.3 - 17.4 has 1.4m lost core		Nil - Low	Nil				
17.1	20.4	3.3	Start of buff colouration in dolostone. Mottled looking pieces with subangular indistinct dark clasts. Breccia? Hairline fractures occasionally react to Zn zap. Approx 1% of total core. 17.4 - 20.4 has 0.4m lost core. 5cm gouge and FeO zone at 20.2 followed by 20cm of strong alteration above dyke.		Nil	Low				
						med				
			Samples: 17.1 - 18.6				1225	0.18	<0.01	0.6
			18.6 - 20.4				1226	0.30	0.02	0.6
20.4	21.7	1.3	Camprophyre dyke							
21.7	32.0	10.3	Mottled looking breccia as above. Boundary with lower limestone is at 41° to C.A. with minor gouge and alteration.		Nil	Low				
			Sample: 21.7 - 23.5				1227	0.26	<0.01	2.1

DEPTH (m)			DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS		SAMPLES	ASSAYS		
FROM	TO	INTERVAL			10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	TAG No.	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
32.0	47.2	15.2	Grey limestone and dolomite Massive to finely interbedded with brownish phyllite. Rare specularite on parting surfaces. Itac 3v cm of green phyllite. Phyllitic partings are at 65° to C.A.		low	nil				

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: 04 - A3
CORE DRILLHOLE LOG			

AREA:	Zone	
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)	
	Easting (mE)	
	Elevation (m)	
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:	
	Collar Inclination:	-90
	Core Size	BTW
	Casing Size	
DEPTH:	Stickup:	cm
	Overburden:	4.0 ? m
	Casing:	5.8 m
	Hole:	22.9 m

DATE:	STARTED:	Oct 23 '04
	FINISHED:	Oct 25 '04
LOGGED BY:	R. YORSTON	
SAMPLED BY:		
COLLAR SURVEY BY:	R. Yorston. At location A2 previously located	
CONTRACTOR:	AGGRESSIVE	
RIG TYPE:		
CORE STORED AT:		
SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:		

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	4.0	OVERBURDEN						
4.0	11.6	LIMESTONE						
11.6	22.9	FAULT GOUGE						
	22.9	EOH						

NOTES: 1. Lost Hole @ 22.9

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
4.0	11.6	7.6	Casing to 5.8 m. Grey limestone - dolostone with thin lighter and darker banding 5.2 - 8.2 has .4m lost core 8.2 - 11.3 has 1.2 m lost core		MINER. MOD.	NIL				
11.6	22.9	11.3	Fault zone. Gouge and broken pebbles. 11.3 - 14.2 has 2.7 m lost core - dolostone pieces At 14.3 is 15 cm of diorite dyke followed by gouge 14.3 - 17.4 has 2.7 m lost core. 17.4 - 20.4 has 2.7 m lost core - gouge and black phyllite pieces?? plus quartz 20.4 - 22.9 has 2.4 m lost core - reground diorite? and pieces of brown phyllite ?? or reground quartzite and phyllite? Hole abandoned. Driller cannot proceed without driving deep casing. With the presence of diorite and a small piece of black phyllite with quartz it is possible the hole may be caving through a thick talus pile.							

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: A 4
	CORE DRILLHOLE LOG		

AREA:	Zone			DATE:	STARTED: Oct. 25 '04
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)				FINISHED: Oct. 27 '04
	Easting (mE)			LOGGED BY: R. VERSTON	
	Elevation (m)			SAMPLED BY:	
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:			COLLAR SURVEY BY: R. VERSTON 30 m at 145° from previous AB site	
	Collar Inclination:	-90		CONTRACTOR: AGGRESSIVE	
	Core Size			RIG TYPE:	
	Casing Size				
DEPTH:	Stickup:		cm	CORE STORED AT:	
	Overburden:	3.7	m	SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:	
	Casing:	3.7	m		
	Hole:	54.9	m		

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	3.7	CASING						
3.7	11.3	ARGILLITE						
11.3	18.6	LIMESTONE & DOLOSTONE						
18.6	44.8	ARGILLITE						
44.8	54.9	LIMESTONE & DOLOSTONE						
	54.9	EOH						

NOTES: 1. DRILL UNABLE TO GO DEEPER DUE TO DEBRIS IN HOLE.

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	3.7	3.7	Casing							
3.7	11.3	7.6	Black schistose argillite 5.2-8.2 has .9m lost core 8.2-11.3 has 2.1m lost core This boundary with the lower carbonate is broken							
11.3	18.6	7.3	Minor buff to more fresher grey limestone. More siliceous dolostone down hole. Some narrow banding 60° to C.A. 11.3-14.3 has 1.8m lost core 14.3-17.4 has 1.5m lost core.		LOW	Nil				
18.6	44.8	26.2	Black schistose argillite Broken at boundary with upper unit. Some minor quartz leases 20.4-23.4 has 1.5m lost core 23.4-26.5 has .6m lost core 35.6-38.7 has .9m lost core 38.7-41.7 has 1.8m lost core 41.7-44.8 has .6m lost core							
44.8	54.9	10.1	Start of Reeves carbonate. Boundary with schist is still broken pieces with buff to reddish alteration and intermittent clay gouge to 46.9m		LOW + Nil Nil					

DEPTH (m)			DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS		SAMPLES	ASSAYS		
FROM	TO	INTERVAL			10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	TAG No.	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
			Below boundary alteration is light grey limestone-dolomite with multiple fine dark grey swirls as opposed to banding. Down hole rock is more regularly banded at 70-80° to C.A. 100% recovery through Reeves							

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: 04 - A5

CORE DRILLHOLE LOG

AREA:	Zone		
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)		
	Easting (mE)		
	Elevation (m)		
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:		
	Collar Inclination:	-90	
	Core Size		
	Casing Size		
DEPTH:	Stickup:		cm
	Overburden:	~~0.0~~	m
	Casing:	14.3	m
	Hole:	111.3	m

DATE:	STARTED:	Oct 27 '04
	FINISHED:	Oct 30 '04
LOGGED BY:	R. YOUSTON	
SAMPLED BY:		
COLLAR SURVEY BY:	At previous A3 site	
CONTRACTOR:		
RIG TYPE:		
CORE STORED AT:		
SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:		

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	14.3	CASING						
14.3	111.3	FAULT GOUGE	105.8-111.3	5.5	?	1.85	15.09	<0.4
	111.3	EOH.						

NOTES: 1.

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	14.3	14.3	Casing							
14.3	27.1	12.8	Very decomposed, brownish clayey Preserved muscovite and some slight blackish preservation 14.3 - 17.4 has 2.4 m lost core 17.4 - 20.4 has 2.9 m lost core 20.4 - 23.5 has 2.4 m lost core 23.5 - 26.5 has 2.3 m lost core			NIL				
27.1	33.2	6.1	Abrupt change to black siliceous schistose argillite. All broken pieces. Some 30 cm sections of soft clayey material. 26.5 - 29.6 has 1.5 m lost core 29.6 - 32.6 has .9m lost core							
33.2	35.9	2.7	Orangey - brown clay 32.6 - 35.7 has 1.8 m lost core		NIL	NIL				
35.9	38.7	2.8	Greyish clay. Minor quartz pieces. 35.9 - 38.7 has 2.1 m lost core							
38.7	44.5	5.8	Mainly dark argillaceous pieces some greyish clay and about 5% quartz pieces. 38.7 - 41.7 has .9 m lost core 41.7 - 44.8 has 1.5 m lost core							
44.5	44.8	0.3	Orangey - brown clay			NIL				

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
44.8	47.8	3.0	Pieces of argillite and quartz							
			44.8 - 47.8 has 2.9m lost core							
47.8	81.4	33.6	Dark greyish altered pieces of schistose argillite. Some strong Fe0 for 20cm at 53.6. Rare wispy thin quartz - muscovite banding at 50° to C.A.		NIL	NIL				
			50.9 - 53.9 has 1.8m lost core							
			53.9 - 56.9 has .6m lost core							
			56.9 - 60.0 has 2.4m lost core							
			From 60.0 - 65.8 is grey to orangey brown clay.							
			60.0 - 63.1 has 2.4 m lost core							
			63.1 - 66.1 has 1.8m lost core							
			66.1 - 69.2 has 1.8m lost core							
			69.2 - 72.2 has 2.4m lost core							
			72.2 - 75.3 has 2.4m lost core							
			75.3 - 78.3 has 2.7m lost core							
			78.3 - 81.4 has 1.8m lost core							
					NIL	NIL				
81.4	111.3	29.9	All extreme clay alteration. Varies from tan to greenish grey to orangey brown to reddish brown at the bottom 7m at hole. Some preserved med. grained muscovite from 97.0 - 102.7 is some occasional pieces of vuggy very siliceous light greenish phyllite to schistose quartzite.	Sample 105.8 - 111.3			1228	1.85	15.09	<0.4

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
cont'd.			81.4 - 84.4 has 2.4 m lost core							
			84.4 - 87.5 has 2.5 m lost core							
			87.5 - 90.5 has 2.7 m lost core							
			90.5 - 93.6 has 2.4 m lost core							
			93.6 - 96.6 has 2.4m lost core							
			96.6 - 99.7 has 1.8 m lost core							
			99.7 - 102.7 has .9m lost core							
			102.7 - 105.8 has 1.8 m lost core							
			105.8 - 111.2 has 4.6m lost core.	Rusty						

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: 04 - A6
	CORE DRILLHOLE LOG		

AREA:	Zone	
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)	
	Easting (mE)	
	Elevation (m)	
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:	
	Collar Inclination:	-90
	Core Size	
	Casing Size	
DEPTH:	Stickup:	cm
	Overburden:	m
	Casing: 1.5	m
	Hole: 45.7	m

DATE:	STARTED:	Oct 30 '04
	FINISHED:	Oct 31 '04
LOGGED BY:	R. WORSTON	
SAMPLED BY:		
COLLAR SURVEY BY:	R. WORSTON 21m at 340° from hole A3	
CONTRACTOR:		
RIG TYPE:		
CORE STORED AT:		
SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:		

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	1.5	CASING						
1.5	45.7	OVERBURDEN						
		PASSING INTO						
		POSSIBLE FAULT GOUGE						
		AT DEPTH						
	45.7	EOH						

NOTES: 1. HOLE LOST @ 45.7m

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC. CORE DRILL LOG DRILLHOLE C-2004-A6

DEPTH (m) FROM	TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	1.5		Casing							
1.5	26.5	25.0	All broken chunks and pebble size pieces of black argillite and minor quartz. Occasional 15cm of grey to brownish clay. 1.5 - 5.2 has 4.6m lost core 5.2 - 8.2 has 2.4m lost core 8.2 - 11.3 has 1.8m lost core 11.3 - 14.3 has 2.4m lost core 14.3 - 17.4 has 2.9m lost core 17.4 - 20.4 has 2.8m lost core 20.4 - 23.4 has 2.4m lost core 23.4 - 26.5 has 2.4m lost core							
26.5	45.7		Mainly decomposed grey clay with some preserved muscovite. Minor sections of black argillite pebbles and quartz		NIL	NIL				

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: 04 - A7
	CORE DRILLHOLE LOG		

AREA:	Zone	
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)	
	Easting (mE)	
	Elevation (m)	
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:	300°
	Collar Inclination:	-60
	Core Size	
	Casing Size	
DEPTH:	Stickup:	cm
	Overburden:	m
	Casing: 5.18	m
	Hole: 12.5	m

DATE:	STARTED:	Oct 31 '04
	FINISHED:	Nov 1 04
LOGGED BY:	R. YORSTON	
SAMPLED BY:		
COLLAR SURVEY BY:	At hole A2 site.	
CONTRACTOR:		
RIG TYPE:		
CORE STORED AT:		
SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:		

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	5.18	CASING						
5.18	12.5	DOLOSTONE						
	12.5	EOH						

NOTES: 1. Lost Hole @ 12.5m

DEPTH (m)			DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS		SAMPLES	ASSAYS		
FROM	TO	INTERVAL			10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	TAG No.	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	5.18	5.18	Casing.							
5.18	11.3	6.1	Light to med. grey dolomite some irregular dark and light thin banding. Some brecciation with carbonate cementing.		NIL	NIL				
11.3	12.5	1.2	Light grey dolomite more altered and without banding.		NIL	NIL				
			E.O.H. Bit lost in hole							

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC.	REMAC PROJECT 2004		HOLE No.: DH 04-A8

CORE DRILLHOLE LOG

AREA: ZONE A	Zone		DATE:	STARTED:	Nov 1/04
COLLAR LOCATION:	Northing (mN)			FINISHED:	Nov 2/04
	Easting (mE)		LOGGED BY:	R. JORGTEN	
	Elevation (m)		SAMPLED BY:		
HOLE:	Collar Azimuth:		COLLAR SURVEY BY:		
	Collar Inclination: VERTICAL		CONTRACTOR:	AGGRESSIVE DRILLING	
	Core Size BTW		RIG TYPE:	JKS SUPER 300	
	Casing Size				
DEPTH:	Stickup: cm		CORE STORED AT:	DRILLSITE	
	Overburden: m		SAMPLES ANALYSED AT:	GLOBAL DISCOVERY LABS VANCOUVER	
	Casing: m				
	Hole: m				

DOWNHOLE SURVEY DATA:	Drillstem Depth (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Type of Test
	0.0			Brunton Compass

SUMMARY LOG				INTERVAL	ESTIMATED	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS SECTIONS		
FROM	TO (m)	LITHOLOGY	MINERALIZATION	(m)	TRUE WIDTH (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Ag (g/t)
0.0	8.2	CASING						
8.2	17.4	DOLOMITE						
17.4	20.0	DOLOMITE + RUST	RUSTY	2.6				
20.0	20.4	LAMPROPHYRE						
20.4	21.9	DOLOMITE + RUST		1.5				
21.9	24.4	DOLOMITE						
24.4	32.9	DOLOMITE BRECCIA						
32.9	36.6	TRUMPAH PHYLLITIC DOLOMITE						
	36.6	EOH						

NOTES: 1. REDRILL OF DH-04-A7

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC. CORE DRILL LOG DRILLHOLE C-2004- A8

DEPTH (m)			DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS		SAMPLES	ASSAYS		
FROM	TO	INTERVAL			10% HCl RXN	Zn-ZAP RXN	TAG No.	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t
0	8.2	8.2	Casing							
8.2	20.0	11.8	Broken pieces of grey dolomite with re-healed fractures showing offsetting of thin grey banding. 8.8 m is start of weak Zn mineralization on fracture planes and some pebble to grain size pieces.		NIL	weak				
		- 8.2 - 11.3 has 1.5 m lost core		Sample 8.8 - 11.3	NIL	weak	1229	0.09	0.01	<0.4
		- 11.3 - 14.3 More altered lighter coloured, clayey 1.2 m lost core		Sample 11.3 - 14.3		weak	1230	0.03	<0.01	0.7
		- 14.3 - 17.4 at 14.3 is light grey clay muck for 30 cm followed by med grey dolomite. Not highly altered and non banded. 1.5 m lost core		Sample 14.3 - 17.4	NIL	med-strong	1231	0.53	<0.01	1.9
		- 17.4 - 20.0 light cream coloured pieces very fractured and altered. @ 19.8 is 30 cm of reddish-brown colouration. 1.6 m lost core		Sample 17.4 - 20.0	NIL	med-strong	1232	0.88	0.10	2.6
20.0	20.4	.4	Lamprophyre.							
20.4	24.4	4.0	- 20.4 - 21.9 @ 20.4 is 30 cm of dark reddish brown colouration and from 20.7 - 21.9 is light coloured and altered 20.4 - 21.9 has 15 cm lost core	Sample	20.4 - 21.9	Strong	1233	0.49	0.04	<0.4

REDHAWK RESOURCES, INC. CORE DRILL LOG DRILLHOLE C-2004- A8

DEPTH (m) FROM	DEPTH (m) TO	INTERVAL	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION	TESTS 10% HCl RXN	TESTS Zn-ZAP RXN	SAMPLES TAG No.	ASSAYS Zn%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Ag g/t
cont'd										
20.4	24.4	4.0	- 21.9 - 23.5 light and med. grey dolomite with wispy streaks. 15 cm lost core	Sample 21.9 - 23.5	NIL	very weak	1234	0.11	<0.01	<0.4
			- 23.5 - 24.4 med grey dolomite with wispy streaks 15 cm lost core. The bottom 10 cm has reddish brown fine muds that came from pulling back and cleaning upper part of hole. The muds were not sampled although it showed a much stronger Zn reaction.		NIL	trace?				
24.4	32.9		Light coloured mottled looking breccia ?? or strong alteration and recrystallization of dolomite		NIL	NIL				
32.9	36.6		Broken pieces of dark and light grey limestone with some brownish phyllitic partings or thin interbeds of phyllite 15° to C.A.		minor	NIL				

APPENDIX 2

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY AND ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

teckcominco

Global Discovery Labs

REDHAWK RESOURCES -X04

#1225-1235

Report date: 01 DEC 2004

Job V 04-0872R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Pb(A) %	Zn(A) %	Ag(2) g/t	
R0434778	1225	<0.01	0.18	0.6	
R0434779	1226	0.02	0.30	0.6	
R0434780	1227	<0.01	0.26	2.1	
R0434781	1228	15.09	1.85	<0.4	
R0434782	1229	0.01	0.09	<0.4	
R0434783	1230	<0.01	0.13	1.7	
R0434784	1231	<0.01	0.53	1.9	
R0434785	1232	0.10	0.88	2.6	
R0434786	1233	0.04	0.49	<0.4	
R0434787	1234	<0.01	0.11	<0.4	
R0434788	1235	0.43	32.15	<0.4	→ SAMPLE OF BOULDER NEAR TRENCH A.
R0434482 rpt	1229 rpt			<0.4	
R0434779 rpt	1226 rpt	0.02	0.31		
R0434786 rpt	1233 rpt	0.04	0.49		

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Pb(A) Assay
Zn(A) Assay
Ag(2) Acid decomposition / AAS

Steve Clark, Certified B.C. Assayer-Teck Cominco G.D.L.

Teck Cominco Ltd.
Global Discovery Labs 1486 East Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5L 1V8 Phone: (604) 685-3032 Fax: (604) 844-2686

REDHAWK RESOURCES -X04
#1225-1235

teckcominco
Global Discovery Labs

Report date: 25 NOV 2004

Job V 04-0872R

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Cr ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Sr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Mn ppm	Mg %	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Na %	K %	P ppm
R0434778	1225	11	4	1592	2.0	69	24	14	<1	<1	0.59	<2	<4	6	<5	6	2	25	127	<2	<2	251	12.98	<.01	0.01	19.48	0.02	<.01	26
R0434779	1226	1	246	3148	1.2	22	28	102	<1	4	2.52	5	<4	<5	<5	10	3	13	83	<2	<2	267	10.61	<.01	0.01	19.17	0.02	<.01	205
R0434780	1227	<1	14	2949	0.8	<2	39	44	<1	2	0.52	<2	<4	5	<5	9	<2	11	157	<2	<2	268	13.22	<.01	0.03	19.87	0.02	<.01	17
R0434781	1228	108	39870	19460	15.1	162	368	413	19	264	30.29	33	48	12	79	364	2	<2	52	29	8	2732	0.15	<.01	0.56	2.45	0.04	0.03	30210
R0434782	1229	6	150	764	0.6	<2	43	10	<1	4	0.26	4	<4	10	<5	3	3	11	142	<2	<2	198	12.72	<.01	0.02	19.82	0.05	<.01	66
R0434783	1230	6	34	1123	0.9	<2	191	15	<1	8	0.35	<2	<4	<5	<5	2	<2	10	94	3	<2	225	10.27	<.01	0.03	22.00	0.02	0.01	217
R0434784	1231	1	59	5895	10.2	<2	20	50	<1	4	0.68	3	<4	6	<5	6	<2	14	68	<2	<2	237	11.75	<.01	0.01	19.06	0.02	<.01	148
R0434785	1232	12	837	9852	3.9	26	58	55	<1	7	8.52	5	4	7	<5	11	<2	8	93	<2	<2	209	9.86	<.01	0.03	15.84	0.02	<.01	605
R0434786	1233	<1	351	5352	1.7	5	30	173	<1	2	4.99	<2	<4	<5	<5	10	3	5	111	<2	<2	239	10.22	<.01	0.03	18.40	0.02	<.01	285
R0434787	1234	<1	19	919	0.6	<2	49	36	<1	2	0.34	<2	<4	<5	<5	7	3	7	91	<2	<2	209	12.07	<.01	0.05	18.04	0.02	0.01	41
R0434788	1235	<1	3818	278200	10.9	<2	23	1946	3	10	2.65	<2	<4	<5	<5	7	<2	9	10	<2	<2	255	3.67	<.01	0.03	8.71	0.02	<.01	140
R0434779 rpt	1226 rpt	<1	262	3498	1.2	3	28	110	<1	4	2.75	5	<4	5	<5	6	<2	8	66	<2	<2	275	11.02	<.01	0.02	19.84	0.02	<.01	222
R0434784 rpt	1231 rpt	3	65	6464	5.3	<2	22	49	<1	4	0.74	<2	<4	5	<5	8	<2	24	73	<2	<2	248	12.27	<.01	0.02	19.95	0.05	<.01	160
Rpt. Value	STD: DA	120	217	698	6.9	59	477	4	13	43	3.59	6	44	<5	<5	67	2	5	37	9	13	837	0.56	0.10	2.18	0.54	0.07	0.13	1050

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS
ICP PACKAGE : 0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil,silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

Alice Kwan, Chemist-Teck Cominco G.D.L.

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