NTS 92 K/1 E, 92 F/16 E
LAT. 50 03' N
LONG. 124 02' W

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
on the
ROX 1-2 CLAIM GROUP
JERVIS INLET, B.C.

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

FOR

FUNDAMENTAL RES. CORP.,
4083 MONARCH PLACE,
VICTORIA, B.C. V8N 4B9

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SUMMARY

The Rox 1-2 Claim Group consists of 2 contiguous mineral claims comprising 24 units which have been recently converted to mineral tenure 501848 and 503032 (covering an area of 872 hectares or 2,155 acres) . The claims are located 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek. A logging road that branches off Third Lake Road follows Lois River and gives access to the south portion of the claims. The claims lie within the Vancouver Mining Division.

The claim group is underlain by mixed sedimentary, volcanic, and intrusive rocks of Lower Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group. This group is age equivalent to the Bonanza Group of Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group of the Central Coast Mountains. The Bowen Island Group forms an elongated 2 X 15 kilometre roof pendant within Cretaceous/Tertiary intrusive rocks of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Lithologies within the roof pendant consist of tuffaceous sandstone, argillaceous siltstone, andesite to basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, pillowed andesite flows, chloritic schist, carbonate, and chert. This sequence forms a roof pendant, representing a steeply dipping remnant of pre-Cretaceous strata deformed during emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Intense deformation has produced isoclinal folding with penetrative to fracture axial plane cleavage and greenschist grade metamorphism throughout the roof pendant. A portion of this roof pendant located near the headwaters of Lois River and No Man's Creek has been intermittently explored for base and precious metals for the past 65 years. As a result of work by at least 12 different exploration groups, numerous base and precious metal targets have been identified.

Located in the northeast portion of the Rox 2 Claim, at an elevation of 1,100 metres, a gold bearing quartz vein occurs in a shear zone that is exposed for a strike length of 475 metres, in five creekbeds. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, greenockite, and native gold in a gangue of quartz and fault gouge clay. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.3 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 2.772 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples (sample # 9,54,55, 1991). Stream sediment samples from creeks that cut this zone returned geochemical values up to 133.0 ppm Au (3.88 oz/t Au).

Zones of massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and/or arsenopyrite occur within the Rox 1-2 Claim Group. Several adits and trenches trace shear and stratigraphic controlled pods and lenses of polymetallic sulphide mineralization. The Mt. Diadem Adit and the upper and lower adits of the Lois River contain significant Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values. Several zones of massive magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite also occur on the claim group.

The upper and lower adit showings consists of massive and semi-massive Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au bearing sulphides associated with a linear and penetrative shear zone and a volcanic/sedimentary geological contact. A 3 phase follow up program of surface sampling, diamond drilling, and underground exploration is warranted to determine the economic potential of the massive sulphide zone.

A proposed budget of $250,000 is recommended to complete a preliminary phase of diamond drilling and trench sampling. Contingent on these results, a second phase of underground exploration is recommended (proposed budget of $1,500,000).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Fundamental Resources Corp to describe and evaluate the results of geological mapping, soil geochemistry and magnetometer geophysics carried out over an area of 10 hectares in the southeast portion of the claim group. The field work was undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineralized and related geological lithologies and structures southeast of known mineralization occurring at the Lower Adit Zone (Fig. 4).

The author has been on the property. This report is based on published and unpublished information, maps, reports, and field notes.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Rox 1-2 claims are situated in the Vancouver Mining Division of the Mt. Diadem area of Jervis Inlet, approximately 38 kilometres northeast of Powell River, B.C. (Figures 1 and 2).

The claims are located on map sheet NTS 92 F/16 E and 92 K/1 E at latitude 50 01' N, longitude 124 01' W, and UTM 5,540,400 metres N, 423,000 metres E.

Road access is via the Lois Lake logging road, maintained by Garnet Lake Logging, Lang Bay. Road access is restricted during weekdays when active log hauling trucks use this road.

Alternate access is via helicopter from Powell River.

The property is on mountainous terrain with moderate to steep slopes rising from 700 metres (2,310 feet) to 1,675 metres (5,610 feet) above sea level. Mature fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (red and yellow) are found below 1,100 metres (3,600 feet) elevation. Moss, lichen, and shrubs of the alpine tundra occur above this elevation.

The area is affected by a maritime coastal climate with abundant precipitation in the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures.

Recommended work season is April-November. Work can be extended into winter months at lower elevations below 1,100 m.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The property consists of 2 claims (Figure 2) in the Vancouver Mining Division. Details of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Ownership
Rox 1	398607^	12	November 28, 2002	November 28, 2005	*
Rox 2	398620^	12	November 28, 2002	November 28, 2005	*

- Claims are registered to Dr. William Pfaffenberger.

^ Claims converted to cells in 2005, Record No. 501848 & 503032

A statement of work (filed with this report) has extended the expiry dates to 2007 for Rox 1,2 claims (converted to record number 501848 & 503032).

The total area covered by the claims is approximately 872 hectares (2,155 acres).

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Rox 1-12 claims, except for the fact that Ministry of Forests has been made aware of certain rare tree species in the extreme northeast corner of the Rox 2 claim (at lower elevations near the Britain River). This rare tree species occurs in an area of the claim group that has had little or no work done on it and would not directly affect continued exploration and development of the centrally located polymetallic sulphide zone.

4.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Mt.Diadem area of Jervis Inlet has received intermittent mineral exploration work since the 1920's. Brittain River Mining Co. excavated three short adits in 1927. These adits contain massive Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au bearing sulphide mineralization and are located 1-2 kilometres northwest of Mt.Diadem. In 1947-50, Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd. excavated mineralized bedrock in the headwaters of No Man's Creek, performed some sluicing, cut trails, and fabricated a cabin. A gold bearing quartz vein was traced along strike for 800 feet and returned assay values up to 5.77 oz/t Au. The vein occurs in a narrow shear the strikes northeast and dips near vertical. Mineralization consists of sparse pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and native gold hosted by quartz, fractured

wall rock, and clay-rich fault gouge (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1950).

1954: Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines performed geological mapping and prospecting on 19 claims located in the Mt.Diadem area.
1957: W.R.Bacon of the B.C.Dept. of Mines performed seven months of geological fieldwork in the area. This work is summarized in B.C.D.M. Bulletin No.39,"Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet".

1965: Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mt.Diadem called the Linda Group. In 1967 Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group. In 1970 Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys.

1978: The claims were acquired by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and Reto Schmidt (Fox claim).

1982: Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. sampled stream sediments in the Rox claims area revealing a multi-element Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au geochemical high. Related pathfinder elements such as As-Sb-Bi-Mo also showed elevated geochemical values. In 1983-84 Anaconda performed 10 kilometres of GENIE-EM, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling which concentrated on the base metal showings of the upper and lower adits and performed a regional stream sediment and prospecting survey which included the Mount Diadem area.

In 1983 Anaconda optioned the Fox and Diadem claims as well as acquiring additional claims to the north. A seven man crew worked for five months performing
geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, line cutting, and diamond drilling. The focus of this program was the base metal showings near the adits. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods are localized along a sediment(siliceous black argillite)-volcanic (green chloritic andesite flow) contact. These showings consist of pods and lenses of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear controlled mineralized pods appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.
Rock chip samples from several different exposures of the No Man's Creek gold-quartz vein returned the following values:

Location	Assay	Width
No Man's Ck.(el.1,100 m.)	24.3 g/t Au	16 cm.
"	27.0 g/t Au	8 cm.
"	30.4 g/t Au	7 cm.
"	9.4 g/t Au	30 cm.

Several occurrences of gold bearing pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with assay values up to 5.5 g/t Au were located 200-500 metres northwest of No Man's Creek vein. The 1984 Anaconda report recommended follow up drilling in the area of the upper and lower adit.

1984: Anaconda drilled 9 holes through the upper adit zone (select intersects as follows):

HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#1	93	94	1.0m	2.02	0.01	0.06	47.1	0.07
#1	96.5	98	1.5m	0.27	1.5	1.22	44.1	0.07
#1	99.9	100.4	0.5m	2.32	0.02	0.16	46.6	0.01
#1	102.9	103.9	1.0m	0.06	1.19	3.76	17.8	0.12
#1	93	103.9	10.9m	0.33	0.4	0.53	14.2	0.03
#3	20.2	20.7	0.5m	0.05	0.04	6	24	0.01
#3	22.2	23.7	1.5m	0.34	0.51	2.1	76.1	0.11
#3	27.2	31.2	4.0m	2.14	7.92	2.45	359.4	0.05
#4	23.7	24.7	1.0m	0.05	0.03	7.47	13	0.01
#4	28.7	30.2	1.5m	0.05	0.84	3.72	41.7	0.07
#4	32.6	33.6	1.0m	0.19	0.04	0.39	33.6	0.05
#4	44.8	47.3	2.5m	0.34	0.48	1.48	49.3	0.07
#6	14.6	15.6	1.0m	7.15	0.01	0.49	319.2	0.8
#6	62.4	65.4	3.0m	1.2	0.31	0.41	123.9	0.01
#6	86.4	86.9	0.5m	0.06	1.24	8.4	93.9	0.12
#6	103.4	107.9	4.0m	0.57	0.04	0.63	51.9	0.03
HOLE	FROM	TO(m	WIDTH	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
#8	2.5	3.7	1.2m	3.25	0.01	0.18	86.7	0.02
#8	98.9	99.9	1.0m	1.62	0.28	1.2	175.2	0.04
#9	72.7	74.7	2.0m	0.04	1.08	2.78	19.1	0.02

The tenor of polymetallic mineralization in the upper adit is well demonstrated by these drill intercepts. GENIE-EM geophysics over the upper adit and upper trench zones outlined several weak and moderate conductors over the upper trench zone and immediately north of the upper adit and lower adit which have not been drill tested (Scott,83). Drill indicated continuity of polymetallic mineralization along a sheared volcanic-sediment contact combined with several well defined weak and moderate strength EM responses suggest the upper trench and upper/lower adit zones may host extensive zones of massive sulphide.

Isotope dating (Pb 207/U 235 ratios) combined with fossil correlations performed by the G.S.C. in 1989 has given the Mt. Diadem roof pendant a Lower to Middle Jurassic age date which is equivalent to the Bonanza Group on Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group on the Central Coast Mountains. (Freidman, 1990)

1991: White Channel Resources Inc. performed hand trenching along the No Man's Creek quartz vein. The Au assay values obtained from trench sampling are compiled as weighted averages from vein and wallrock sampling listed as follows;

Sample No.	Location	Au assay	Width
Trench 1 " 52	0 + 38 N	0.344 oz/t	0.95m.
Trench 5	0 + 60 N	0.526 oz/t	0.35 m.
Trench 6 " 53	1 + 10 N	1.013 oz/t	0.97 m.
Trench 8 " 54 " 55	1 + 57 N	2.770 oz/t	2.18 m.
Trench 10	4+75 N	0.280 oz/t	0.3 m.
Trench 57	2+50 N 2+25 W	0.277 oz/t	0.4 m.

Values of 0.9-133.0 ppm Au and relatively high Cu-Zn-Ag-As were obtained from stream sediment samples of drainages which cut trenches that contain significant Au values. The high values obtained by sample ST-5 1.01% Cu, 1.49% Zn, 185.8 ppm Ag, 133.0 ppm Au, 6968 ppm As confirms the presence of high grade mineralization encountered in trench 8 (which averaged 2.770 oz/t Au across 2.18 metres).

In 1993, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Rox 1-5 property and performed rock sampling and geological mapping. The following results were obtained from the upper trenches and upper adit:

SAMPLE #	WIDTH (m.)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
427-P	1.0	0.02	0.82	1.34	23.2	0.31
427-Q	1.0	0.02	0.28	0.14	11.2	0.04
427-R	4.0	0.11	1.70	3.10	64.0	0.44
428-G	1.5	0.09	0.03	0.80	10.0	0.01
428-H	0.4	1.62	11.20	30.50	496.0	0.31
428-I	1.3	2.15	1.38	4.05	256.0	0.83
428-J	1.0	0.46	0.08	15.20	140.0	1.40

1996: Navarre Resource Corp drilled 8 holes totalling 1,200 ft of BQ core on the No Man's Creek gold bearing quartz vein. DDH 96-2 intersected 3.3 ft of 0.531 opt Au at 291.0-294.3 ft depth (Kikauka, 1996).

1998: Stirrup Creek Gold Inc optioned the property from Navarre Res Corp. and carried out VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Results from the geophysical program on the upper and lower adit zones are summarized as follows: VLF-EM results show good continuity of a weak conductive zone located immediately west of north trending fault zone in the upper adit grid (L 7+00 N to L 10+00 N). This weak VLF-EM response does not exhibit an associated magnetic anomaly which suggests that the pyrrhotite associated with the upper adit and trench showings is not massive. The upper adit conductive zone coincides with the trench trend of sulphide mineralization and previous GENIE-EM conductors identified by Anaconda's 1984 survey (Scott, 84). The lower adit grid (L 0+00 N to L 4+00 N) demonstrates moderate strength conductive zones at the lower adit and 100 metres NNW of the lower adit. This zone in the vicinity of the lower adit has never been drilled and is considered a high priority target based on the combination of VLF-EM in phase and quadrature response. Surface trenches and adits in this area coincide with EM conductor axes and total field mag highs at the lower adit.

A compilation of the present data combined with previous EM data generated by Anaconda in 1984 suggests that a program of core drilling focus on extending the upper adit zone to a depth of 150 metres, intersect the lower adit zone at depths ranging from 50-150 metres, and drill several holes in the intervening ground to establish continuity.

5.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

Mixed volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of Lower and Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group form a series of 2-15 kilometre long, elongated northwest trending roof pendants within the Cretaceous Coast Range Plutonic Complex. These pendants occur in the south end of Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet. The Bowen Island Group is coeval in part with the rocks of the Bonanza Formation on Vancouver Island to the west and the Harrison Lake Formation within the central Coast Mountains 75 kilometres to the east.

Roof pendants occur throughout the Cordillera and have been referred to "inclusions", "screens", "septa", "great xenoliths", and "leaves between batholith walls". The Bowen Island Group probably covered a larger area prior to deformation that occurred during Cretaceous emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. This deformation resulted in aligning the pre-Cretaceous strata into vertically oriented roof pendants.

The Bowen Island Group is volcanic rich in southwestern exposures and principally sedimentary to the northwest. This southeast to northwest change probably reflects age as well as facies variation. On Bowen Island, dark green, fine grained andesite is locally interbedded with thinly laminated to massive fine grained siliceous tuff, and minor laminated chert and argillite. In part this lamination is bedding, but elsewhere it is a tectonic fabric. On Mount Elphinstone, strongly foliated amphibolites are interlayered with green chloritic schist and felsic metavolcanics. On the summit ridges of the Sechelt Peninsula, massive andesite is interlayered with cherty tuff and foliated rusty pyritic argillites and minor carbonate. Near Foley Head, on the west side of Jervis Inlet, pillow basalt is separated by a breccia zone from a rusty weathering argillite with minor carbonate. Upwards in the section is a thin conglomerate horizon, with feldspar porphyry, diorite, quartz diorite, and limestone cobbles. In the area of the Rox 1-5 claims, near the northwest limit of the Bowen Island Group, the Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate.

The most prominent feature of the Bowen Island Group roof pendant in the area of the Rox 1-2 claims is the near vertical attitude of bedding and cleavage. W.R.Bacon (1957) suggests that the term pendant is misleading. He states that "these belts are not wedge shaped, but are more likely to be steeply-dipping leaves between batholith walls". This suggests a deep down dip vertical extension of strata in the Mt.Diadem area in contrast to smaller, patchy remnants of strata in the Sechelt Peninsula. Another feature is the thickening of mafic flows, pillow lavas and tuffs in a 3 X 2 km area elongated northwest of Mt. Diadem. The thickening of the mafic volcanics also coincides with most of the base metal showings.

6.0 2005 WORK PROGRAM
6.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A 250 X 250 meter area was mapped at a scale of 1:1,000 (Figure 6 & 7). A grid was established with stations were marked every 25 metres using marked flagging. The baseline trends 315 degrees and is tied into the confluence of a main southwest flowing creek and Lois River. Baseline and tie lines were surveyed using a hip chain, compass, and marked with orange flagging. Tie lines were surveyed to measure distance and slope between grid lines. Total line surveyed was 1.2 kilometres.

A property geological map was compiled at a scale of 1:5,000 (Figure 4). A GEM Systems GSM-19T Total Field magnetometer was used to take 81 readings along NE trending tie lines at 12.5 meter spacing along a total distance of 1.0 kilometres (Fig. 6). Raw field data was corrected using looping and correlating base station readings taken from the GSC magnetometer station in Victoria, B.C. (available from internet www.geolab.nrcan.gc.ca)

A total of 24 soil samples were taken with a grubhoe from a depth of 50 cm. Soil samples were collected every 50 meters along NE trending grid lines (Fig. 7). Approximately 800 grams of "B" horizon soil (darker brown coloured and less leached than the overlying "A" horizon) was collected and placed in marked kraft envelopes and sent to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for ICP and Au geochemical analysis.

A total of 1 rock chip sample was taken with a rock hammer from a mineralized outcropping located approximately 300 meters NW of the grid. Approximately 1.5 kilograms of acorn sized rock chips were collected in a marked ore bag and sent to Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. for ICP and Au geochemical analysis.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Rox claims are underlain by Lower/Middle Bowen Island Group. The Lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well banded), tufaceous sandstone (chlorite rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate. The east portion of the claims are intruded by Cretaceous Coast Range Complex diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite.

The detailed description of the Lithologies are summarized as follows:

CRETACEOUS

5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, & laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds.

4a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

3a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff.
2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.
2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.
2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist. 1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist. 1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive.

Rusty weathering argillaceous siltstone of unit 3 is characterized by a thin bedded and laminated appearance with minor graphite coated slickensides. Unit 4 is a well banded siltstone, sandstone, chert, tuff, and carbonate sequence.

Unit 5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex exhibits a fine grained to porphyritic texture near the contact with the pendant to a medium-coarse grain massive texture away from the contact.

Alteration occurs near mineralized shear zones and consists of silicification, and clay minerals developed in shear zones. Widespread epidote and pyrite or pyrrhotite fracture filling occurs throughout felsic rocks within the roof pendant. Zones up to 20 metres in width contain 10-15% magnetite-pyrrhotite with 0.1-0.3% Chalcopyrite occur immediately west of Mt. Diadem in a 210 degree azimuth creek bed.

Shear zones in the area of the upper and lower adit and No Man's Creek vein are believed to be continuous for a vertical and horizontal extent of several hundred metres. The strike length of the upper adit and lower adit combined form a 1.0 kilometre long zone (Figure 4). Shearing generally trends 340-350 degrees (with a steep east dip) in the upper and lower adit zones, and 100 degrees (with a steep north dip) in the Mt.Diadem adit zone.

The area of the upper and lower adits contain base metal mineralization with minor amounts of precious metals. These showings consist of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphically controlled mineralized lenses appear to be spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

There is a correlation between increased sulphide mineralization and thickening of unit 2 (chloritic tuff-flow, & diorite) within the central part of the Upper Adit Zone. Minor fold axes in meta-sediments near and adjacent to the contact with unit 2 plunge and converge north at moderate to low angles, suggesting that the thickening of the sulphide zone may follow a thickening of unit 2 in a north direction. To date, there has not been any drilling north of the Upper Adit Zone sulphide mineralization. The parasitic fold axes (found on the fold-limbs, and

around the hinge-zone of major fold) which occur in the meta-sediments suggests some drilling 200-1,000 meters north of the Upper Adit Zone is warranted.

The Upper Adit Zone also contains numerous EM conductive zones in the area between 1,200-1,300 meters elevation which were outlined in work done by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. These EM conductive zones are located approximately 200-1,000 meters north-northwest of the Upper Adit (roughly following a 340 degree trend) and are shown and discussed in assessment report 11,641 (Riccio, et.al., 1983).

There is also a possible south extension of the Upper Adit sulphide zone based on the identification of magnetite bearing diorite intrusive at the base of the cliff 100 meters south of DDH 84-2 (in the southeast portion of the Upper Adit Zone. Another total field magnetometer positive anomaly occurs approximately 250-450 m southeast of the Lower Adit, and this zone is known to have massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as fracture fillings and late-stage cross-cutting veins and veinlets, associated with epidote-chlorite-iron carbonate-silica alteration. In May, 2005, Fundamental Resources personnel established a 250 X 250 m area of detailed mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer geophysics on the "Southeast Zone". The objective of this fieldwork was to identify and describe potential for southeast extension of mineralization from the "Lower Adit Zone" (located 250-450 meters northwest of the "Southeast Zone") . A rock chip sample (05-ROX-1) taken across a width of 0.3 meters from an outcrop located 95 meters southeast of the Lower Adit was geochemically analysed and returned values of 1.24% Pb, 28.1% Zn, 47.9 ppm Ag (Fig. 4). No rock chip samples were taken in the area of the "Southeast Zone" due to cliff access problems and poor bedrock exposure.

6.3 SOIL SAMPLE SURVEY

A total of 24 soil samples were taken along four 250 meter long, NE trending grid lines on the "Southeast Zone" (Fig. 4 & 7). Results show elevated copper and silver values occur near the contact between tuffaceous sandstone, lapilli tuff, felsic lapilli tuff, & diorite-andesite flows and intrusive, located in the northeast portion of the grid area. This area coincides with an assemblage of chlorite-epidote-pyrite-pyrrhotite and weak secondary silica-iron carbonate. Positive anomalous copper values correlate with elevated silver geochemistry in the northeast portion of the grid. In the southwest portion of the grid elevated copper values do not correlate with elevated silver, suggesting that copper is more mobile than silver in the soils and/or there is copper and copper-silver mineral assemblages present in bedrock in the "Southeast Zone".

6.4 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

GEM Systems GSM-19T Total Field magnetometer was used to take 81 readings along NE trending tie lines (Fig. 6). The survey was started on May 24 and finished on May 25, 2005. Raw field data was corrected using looping to a common grid point and correlating base station readings taken from the GSC magnetometer station in Victoria, B.C. (available from internet

www.geolab.nrcan.gc.ca with results from May 24,25, 2005 listed in Appendix B). Corrected field data results show there is a central area of abrupt 100-600 gamma variations at 12.5 meter sample spacing. This area corresponds to the contact between unit 3 (laminated argillaceous siltstone) and unit 2 (tuffaceous sandstone/lapilli tuff), and may represent underlying zones of massive pyrrhotite. Sites where spot high, anomalous total field magnetics are located, that may contain massive pyrrhotite, are listed as follows:

Line	Station	Magnetometer Reading in gammas	Bedrock exposure
9+50 N	10+50 E	58,550.6	None
10+00 N	11+00 E	61,442.2	None
10+50 N	11+50 E	58.316.2	None

7.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Rox 1-2 Claim Group has 4 significant polymetallic prospects and 1 gold bearing quartz vein that warrant detailed exploration. Located in the northeast portion of the Rox 2 Claim, at an elevation of 1,100 metres, a gold bearing quartz vein occurs in a shear zone that is exposed in five creek beds at the headwaters of No Man's Creek. The vein/shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. The zone can be traced for a strike length of 475 metres. Width of mineralized quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.3 metres. Wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture filling sulphide mineralization ranging from 0.5-2.0 metres in width adjacent to the quartz vein. Assay values of 7.268 oz/t Au across 0.2 metres were obtained from trenched rock chip samples of the No Man's Creek quartz-gold vein.

Base metals and silver-gold showings (upper & lower adits, and upper trenches) are considered to be the primary exploration targets because of tonnage potential. Previous drilling by Anaconda in 1984 suggest that this target contains economically significant grade (>.3 opt Au equivalent) and width (2-5 metres) to a depth of over 50 metres, strike length of over 100 metres, and is worthy of a systematic program of core drilling. Mineralization consists of massive and semi-massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena, arsenopyrite developed within steeply dipping shears which trend 330 to 005 degrees. Massive, shear and stratigraphic controlled mineralized lenses are spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

Geochemical and geophysical fieldwork carried out in 2005 on the SE extension zone identified anomalous copper (in NE and SW part of grid area) and anomalous silver values (in NE part of grid area) from soil samples (Fig. 7). Magnetometer surveys showed 5 distinct and sporadic high total field readings and broader, more subtle low total field readings. The mag lows roughly correlate with anomalous copper geochemistry which may be a function of pervasive secondary alteration (hydrothermal emanations) converting oxides of Fe^{+4} (magnetic) to oxides of Fe^{+3} (non-magnetic). The sporadic magnetometer total field high readings probably correlate with lenses or masses of magnetite/ilmenite and/or pyrrhotite.

8.0 CONCLUSION

Rox 1-2 Claim Group has potential to host an economic mineral deposit of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc based on the following facts:

1) Drill hole values of 2.14% Cu, 2.45% Pb, 7.92% Zn, 359.4 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au across 4 m.

2) Well defined volcanic-sediment contact zones mineralization and is traceable for 1,600 metres (from lower and upper adit to upper trench). Geological mapping suggests extensive down dip extension of the mineralized zones.

3) Mineral zones are oriented vertically which is well suited to shrinkage stope mining methods.

4) Access to the property has been enhanced by logging roads up the Lois River which terminate at the base of Mt. Diadem.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A follow up program of core drilling and trenching the Upper (L 8+50 N to L 13+00 N) and Lower (L 0+00 N to L 2+00 N) Adit zones are recommended. The objective of this program is to test continuity of sulphide mineralization and related alteration in wall rock. The following program of drilling is recommended:

Grid location	Grid location	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Elevation
L 0+00 N	0+40 W	250	-45	250 ft	2,920 ft
L 0+00 N	0+90 W	250	-45	550 ft	2,920 ft
L 1+00 N	0+30 W	250	-45	600 ft	3,007 ft
L 2+00 N	0+30 W	250	-45	600 ft	3,070 ft
L 8+00 N	0+90 W	250	-45	666 ft	3,915 ft
L 8+50 N	1+10 W	250	-45	666 ft	4,025 ft
L 9+00 N	1+25 W	250	-45	668 ft	4,055 ft
L 8+50 N	1+50 W	250	-45	1000 ft	4,040 ft
L 12+00 N	1+88 E	250	-45	332 ft	4,280 ft
L 13+00 N	2+00 E	250	-45	668 ft	4,400 ft
				total 6,000 ft	

An approximate budget of $250,000 (includes mob, assays, food, accommodation, helicopter, technical, bond, etc.) is required to complete the proposed 1,830 m. (6,000 feet) of core drilling from 11 drillpads.

Contingent on the results of core drilling, follow up core drilling and/or underground exploration is recommended.

10.0 REFERENCES

Bacon, W.R., 1950, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Lower Jervis Inlet, B.C. Dept of Mines Bulletin.

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Friedman, R.M., 1990, Age of the Bowen Island Group, SW Coast Mountains, B.C., Can.J.Earth Sciences, Vol.27, page 1456-61.

Kikauka, A.A., 1991, Geological, Geochemical Report on the Rox 1-5 Claim Group, Mt. Diadem. for White Channel Res. Inc., B.C. Min.E.M.&P.Res. Assessment Report.

Kikauka, A.A., 1996, Diamond Drilling Report on the Rox 1-5 claims, No Man's Creek, Navarre Res Corp., Assessment Report, Min of Energy and Mines, B.C. govt file.

Kikauka, A.A., 1998, VLF-EM, Beep-Mat, and Magnetometer Report on the Rox 1-12 claims, Stirrup Creek Gold Ltd., Assessment Report, Min of Energy and Mines, B.C. govt file.

McMillan, et.al., 1991, Ore Deposits, Tectonics, and Metallogeny in the Canadian Cordillera, B.C. Min.E.M.&P.Res. Paper 1991-4.

Riccio, Luca, Scott, Al, et.al.,1983, Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Report on the Diadem, Fox and Lois Claims, for Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd., B.C. Min.E.M.& P.Res Assessment Report # 11,641.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- ROX 1 & 2 CLAIM GROUP, VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, FIELDWORK PERFORMED MAY 23-26, 2005

FIELD CREW:

A.Kikauka (geologist) 4 days	$ 1,400.00
K. Neill (geotechnician) 4 days	1,180.00

FIELD COSTS:

GEM GMST-19 rental	375.00
Food and accomodation	480.00
Assays- 1 rock	28.00
24 soil	672.00
mob/demob	490.00
Truck rental	510.00
Equipment & supplies	270.00
Report (writing, editing, drafting, reproduction)	475.00
TOTAL=	$ 5,405.00

CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

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

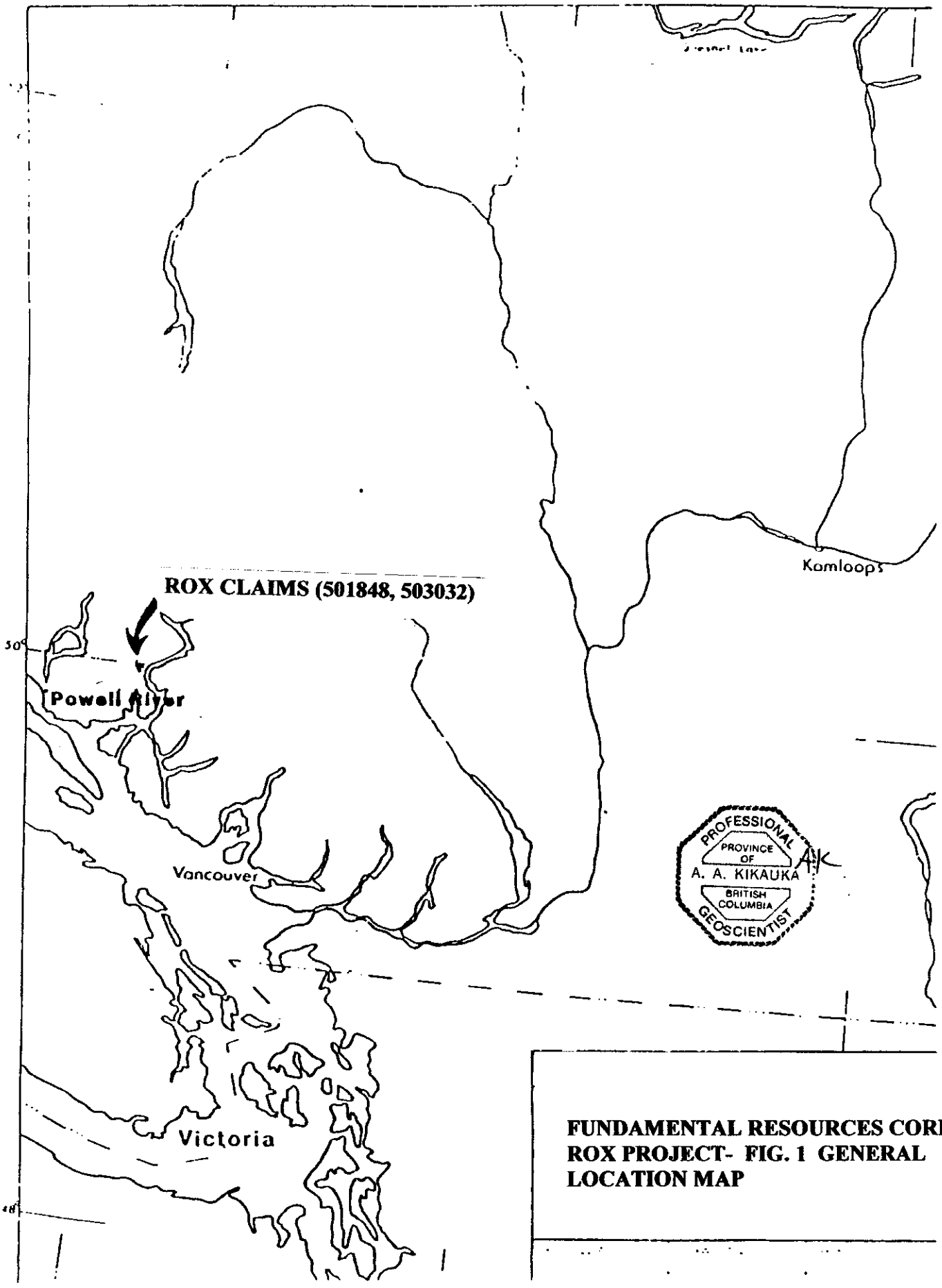
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

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

6. I have a direct interest in the subject claims and securities of Fundamental Resources Corp. and this report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

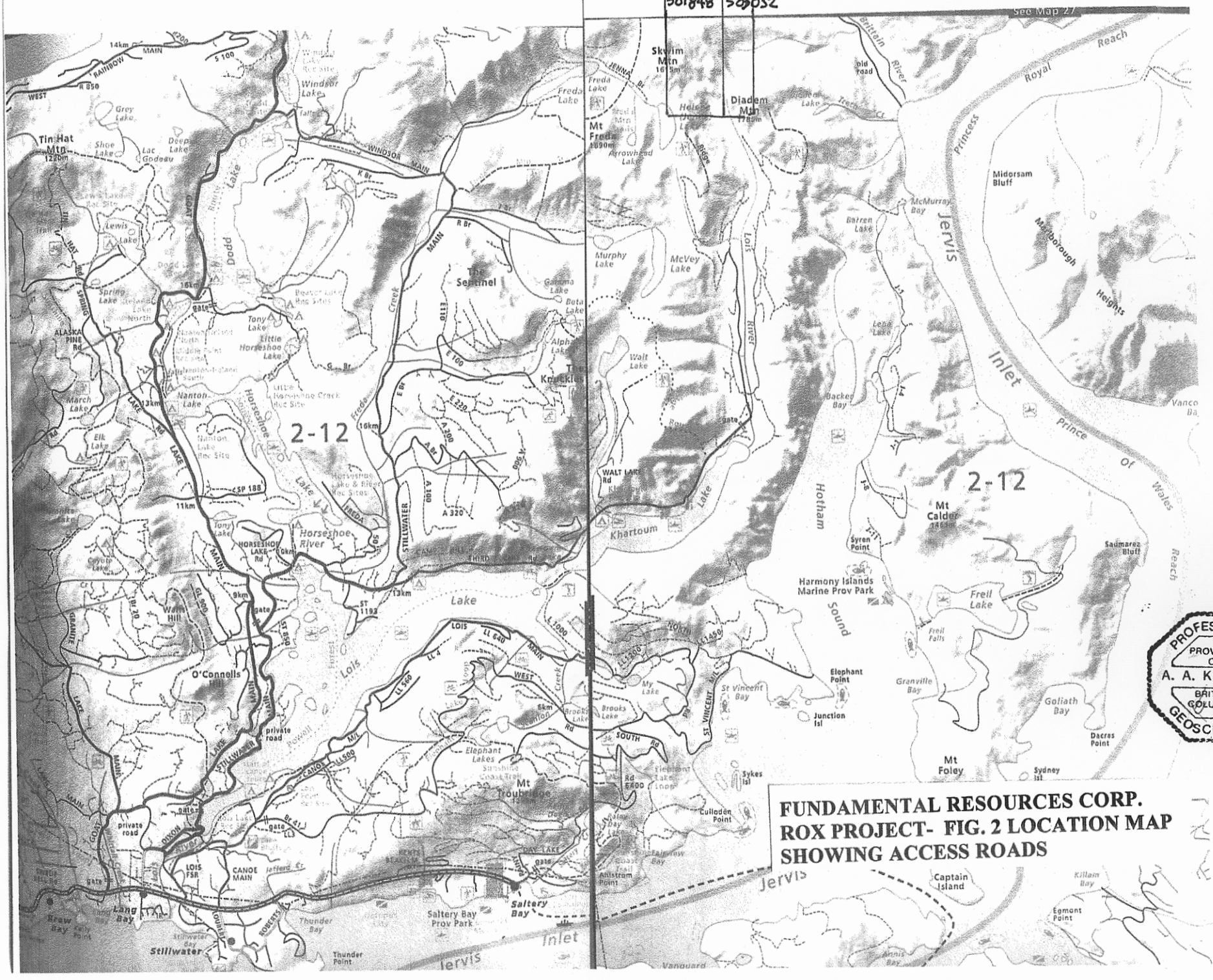
Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

July 9, 2005



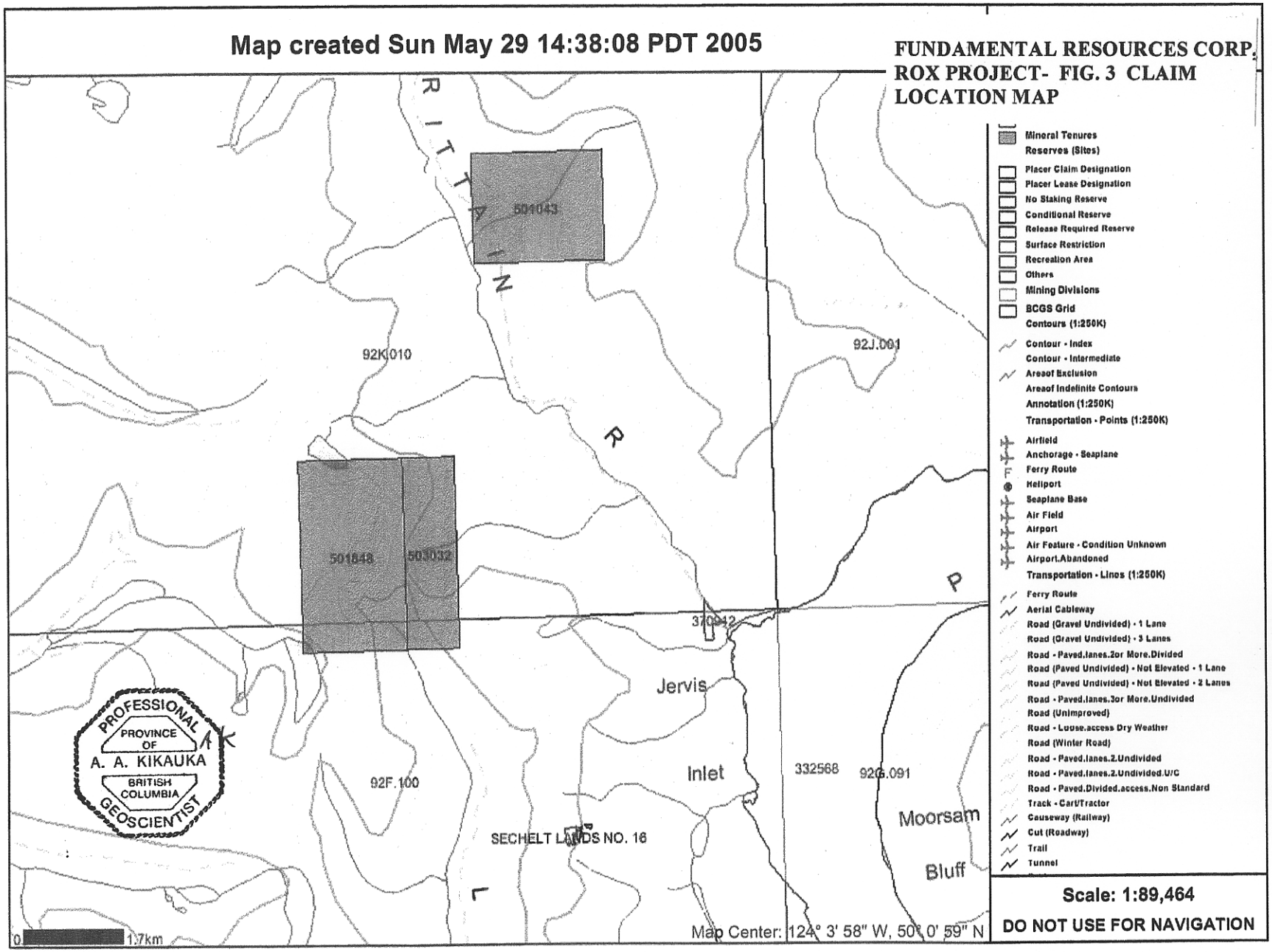
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP

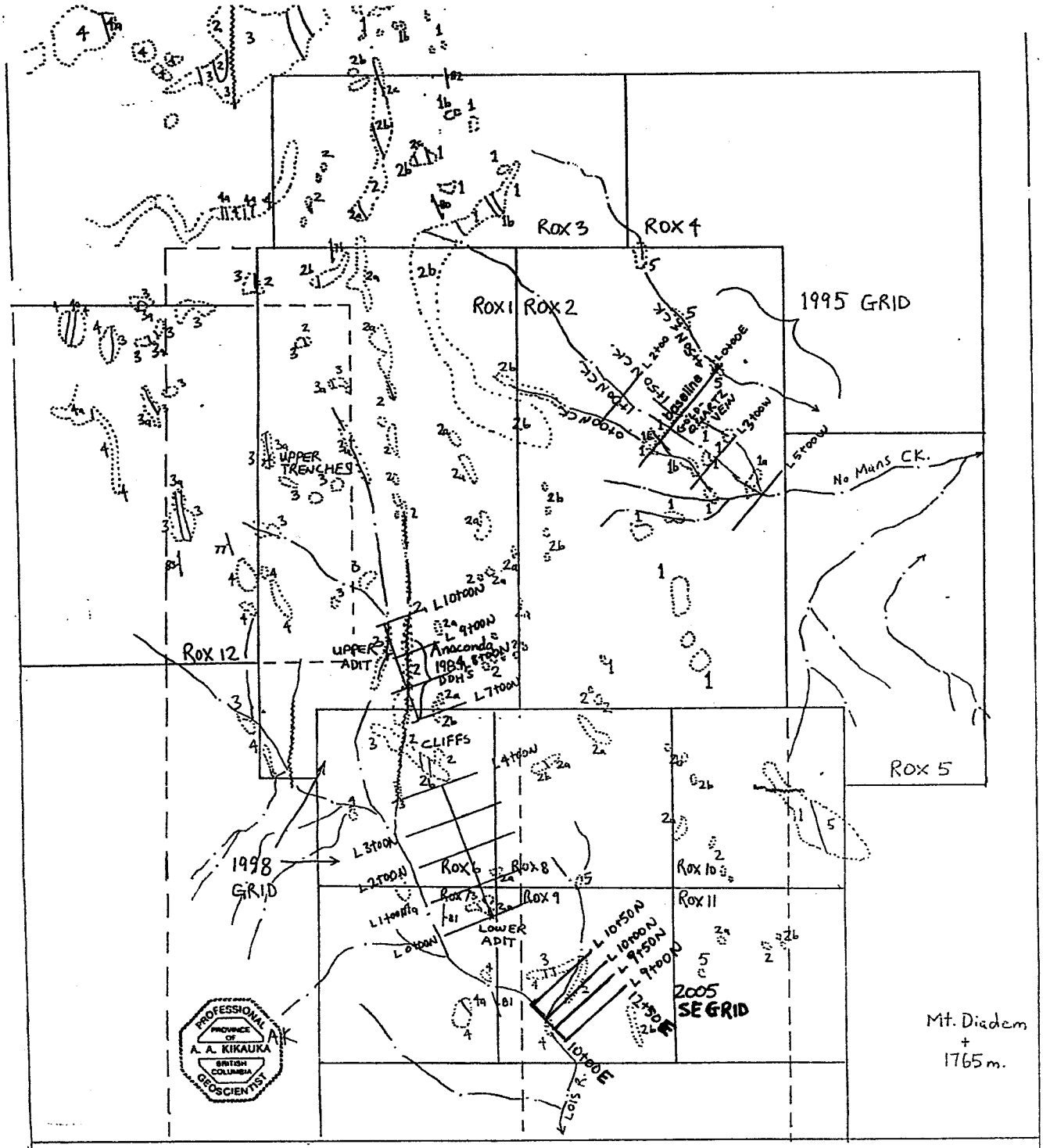
501848 503032



FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 2 LOCATION MAP SHOWING ACCESS ROADS

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
A. A. KIKAUKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST


Map created Sun May 29 14:38:08 PDT 2005
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 3 CLAIM LOCATION MAP
501043
501848
501032
92K.010
92J.001
370942
Jervis
Inlet
92F.100
332568
92G.091
Moorsam
Bluff
SECHELT LANDS NO. 16
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
A. A. KIKAUKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
0
1.7km
Map Center: 124° 3' 58" W, 50° 0' 59" N
Mineral Tenures
Reserves (Sites)
Placer Claim Designation
Placer Lease Designation
No Staking Reserve
Conditional Reserve
Release Required Reserve
Surface Restriction
Recreation Area
Others
Mining Divisions
BCGS Grid
Contours (1:250K)
Contour - Index
Contour - Intermediate
Areaof Exclusion
Areaof Indefinite Contours
Annotation (1:250K)
Transportation - Points (1:250K)
Airfield
Anchorage - Seaplane
Ferry Route
Heliport
Seaplane Base
Air Field
Airport
Air Feature - Condition Unknown
Airport.Abandoned
Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
Ferry Route
Aerial Cableway
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided
Road (Unimproved)
Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
Road (Winter Road)
Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided
Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided.U/C
Road - Paved.Divided.access.Non Standard
Track - Car/Tractor
Causeway (Railway)
Cut (Roadway)
Trail
Tunnel
Scale: 1:89,464
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION



ROX 1-5 CLAIM GROUP- NAVARRE RESOURCE CORP.-VANCOUVER M.D.
NTS 92 K/1E, 92 F/16E-SCALE 1: 000-COMPILED BY A.K., DEC., 95

CRETACEOUS Coast Range Plutonic Complex

5 Quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, and laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds. 4a) Andesitic-basaltic vessicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- thin bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds. 3a) Andesitic-basaltic vessicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusives.

2 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff. 2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vessicular flows, and tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone. 2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusives. 2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist. 1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist. 1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusives.

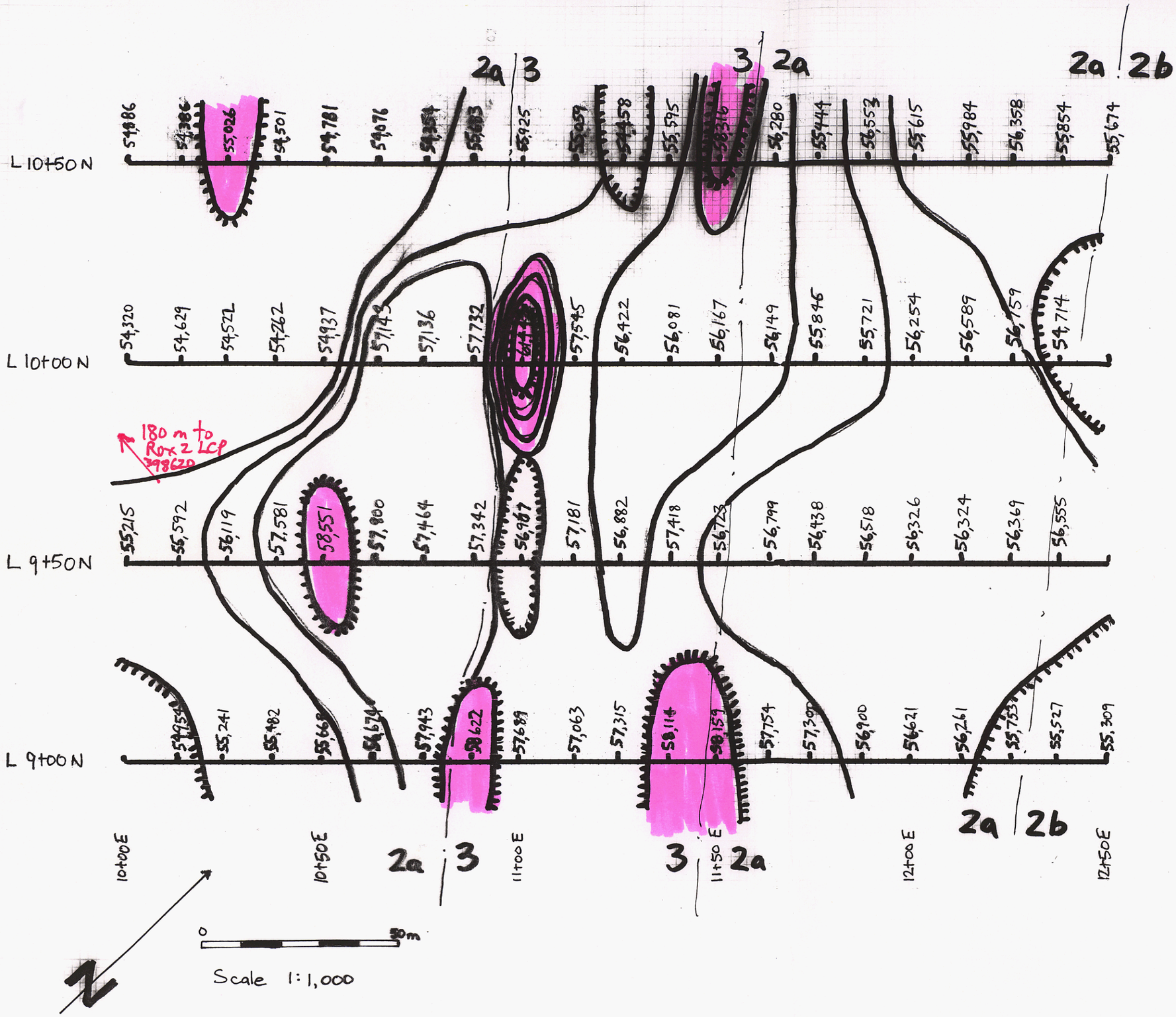
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 5 PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP SHOWING GRIDS

Outline of outcrop

N

0 .1 .2 .3 .4 0.5 Km

FAULT/SHEAR BEDDING FOLIATION CREEK



Total Field Magnetometer Survey Data:
Collected by Gem Systems GSM 19-T
Data results ranging from 54,320 gammas to 61,442 gammas. 100 gamma contour intervals showing general magnetic trends.
Data corrected by looping and by checking Base station readings www.geolab.nrcan.gc.ca

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 6 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY OF SOUTHEAST ZONE GRID

NTS 92 K/1 E, 92 F/16/E, JERVIS INLET

SYMBOL LEGEND

Lithological Contact — Grid Line

Mag High — Mag Low

Contour interval 100 gammas

GEOLOGY LEGEND

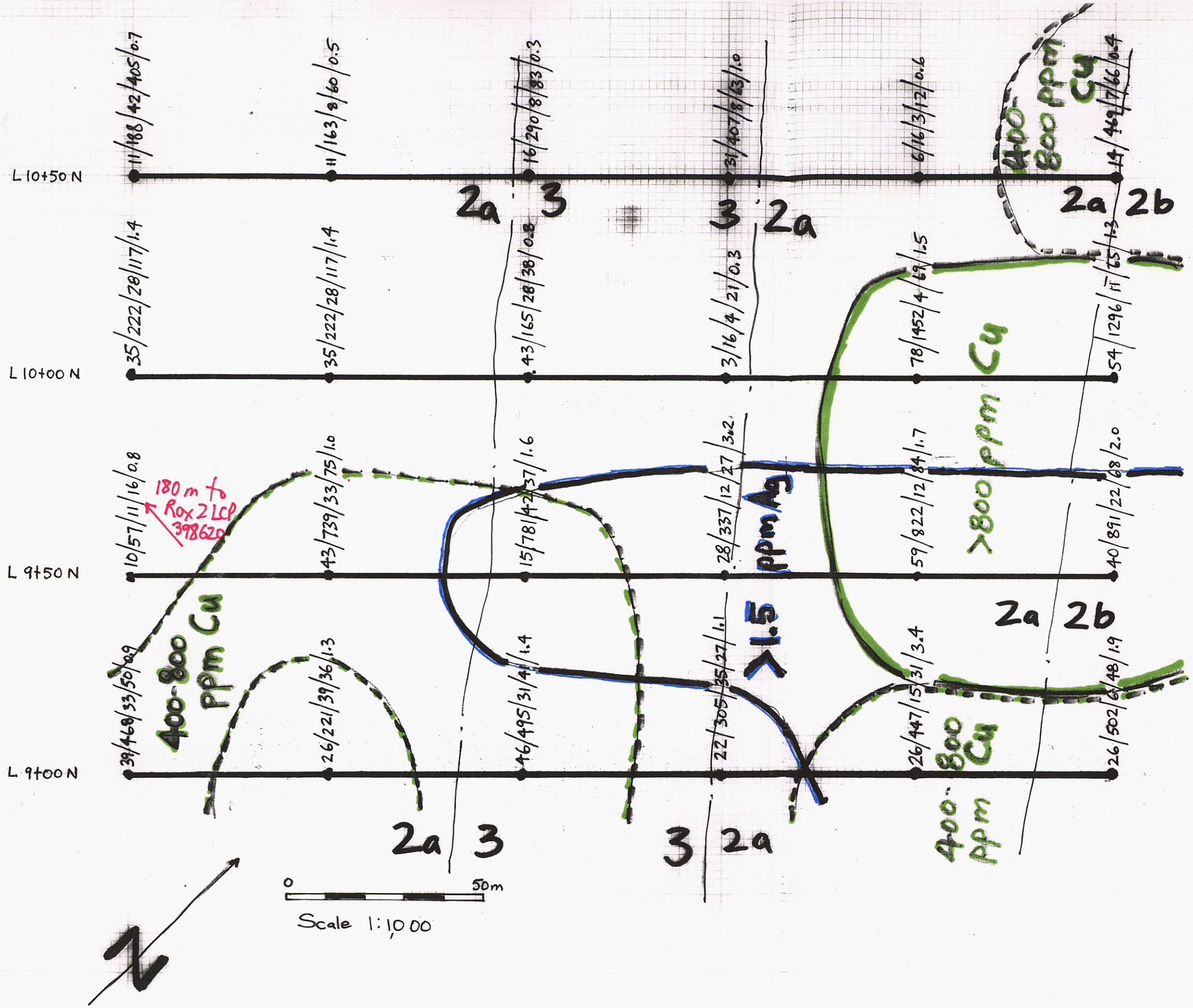
LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
BOWEN ISLAND GROUP

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.

2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST



Geochemical analysis of soil samples performed by Pioneer Labs, Richmond, B.C. Results listed are ppm Mo/Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag. Copper and silver in green and magenta coloured contour lines.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 7 SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY OF SOUTHEAST ZONE GRID

NTS 92 K/1 E, 92 F/16/E, JERVIS INLET

SYMBOL LEGEND

Lithological Contact — Grid Line

Soil sample — 400-800 ppm Cu

>800 ppm Cu — >1.5 ppm Ag

GEOLOGY LEGEND

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
BOWEN ISLAND GROUP

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.

2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

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

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

:OFACTS CONSULTING
oject: Rox
mple Type: Soils/Rock

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

Analyst RSam
Report No. 2057491
Date: June 03, 2005

EMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
MPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
9+00N 10+00E	39	468	33	50	.9	17	9	307	7.48	9	8	ND	4	35	.5	3	3	107	.34	.160	6	34	1.26	73	.16	3	2.26	.02	.21	3	10
9+00N 10+50E	26	221	39	36	1.3	11	6	189	5.05	13	8	ND	3	29	.5	3	3	95	.29	.224	4	24	.87	71	.11	3	1.52	.03	.30	2	2
9+00N 11+00E	46	495	31	41	1.4	16	9	249	8.06	12	8	ND	5	38	.5	4	3	111	.38	.144	5	30	1.35	73	.16	3	2.21	.03	.20	5	3
9+00N 11+50E	22	305	35	27	1.1	9	7	112	4.02	11	8	ND	3	20	.5	4	3	62	.20	.135	3	14	.46	34	.08	3	1.18	.02	.10	2	1
9+00N 12+00E	26	447	15	31	3.4	14	6	214	8.65	4	8	ND	4	28	.5	8	3	114	.28	.155	10	27	1.03	78	.14	3	1.90	.03	.16	2	2
9+00N 12+50E	26	502	6	48	1.9	21	9	358	10.07	2	8	ND	7	22	.5	3	3	159	.32	.129	3	43	1.91	122	.29	3	2.79	.04	.44	2	7
9+50N 10+00E	10	57	11	16	.8	5	3	32	1.43	5	8	ND	2	11	.5	3	3	51	.11	.073	3	8	.10	38	.08	3	.77	.01	.04	2	1
9+50N 10+50E	43	739	33	75	1.0	11	27	829	4.39	9	8	ND	3	45	.5	7	3	83	.41	.108	6	12	1.54	114	.16	3	2.30	.03	.29	2	2
9+50N 11+00E	15	781	42	37	1.6	7	9	168	1.61	5	8	ND	2	19	.6	3	3	28	.14	.133	4	5	.45	63	.04	3	1.16	.02	.11	2	1
9+50N 11+50E	28	337	12	27	3.2	6	5	487	8.15	2	8	ND	3	46	.6	3	3	135	.26	.209	5	15	.52	128	.24	3	2.46	.03	.16	2	5
9+50N 12+00E	59	822	12	84	1.7	10	17	605	5.10	7	8	ND	5	60	.5	3	3	94	.55	.155	8	13	1.75	153	.20	3	2.88	.03	.46	2	2
9+50N 12+50E	40	891	22	68	2.0	9	15	490	4.67	8	8	ND	5	48	.5	8	3	82	.50	.175	7	10	1.60	119	.17	3	2.37	.03	.45	2	2
0+00N 10+00E	5	91	29	47	.3	6	5	232	3.01	3	8	ND	2	20	.5	3	3	71	.38	.097	4	10	.54	98	.09	3	1.17	.02	.11	2	1
0+00N 10+50E	35	222	28	117	1.4	9	12	724	5.75	15	8	ND	5	30	.5	5	3	129	.33	.094	5	18	1.51	122	.22	3	2.54	.03	.32	2	4
0+00N 11+00E	43	165	28	38	.8	6	8	330	5.96	7	8	ND	3	29	.5	3	3	130	.28	.102	5	12	.54	54	.22	3	1.37	.01	.09	2	3
0+00N 11+50E	3	16	4	21	.3	2	1	72	1.01	2	8	ND	2	20	.5	3	3	42	.19	.032	4	2	.33	42	.13	3	.65	.02	.12	2	1
0+00N 12+00E	78	1452	4	69	1.5	9	12	498	5.34	3	8	ND	11	21	.6	6	3	109	.18	.100	8	11	1.81	102	.29	3	5.62	.01	.42	2	4
0+00N 12+50E	54	1296	11	65	1.3	13	14	333	3.54	26	8	ND	3	29	.5	3	3	81	.31	.141	5	13	.88	100	.11	3	3.36	.02	.18	2	4
0+50N 10+00E	11	188	42	405	.7	26	94	1773	5.29	54	8	ND	2	19	1.3	3	3	142	.42	.117	9	38	.84	113	.16	3	3.70	.03	.30	3	1
0+50N 10+50E	11	163	8	60	.5	8	9	241	3.52	8	8	ND	2	18	.6	3	3	123	.41	.110	5	18	.55	100	.14	3	3.27	.05	.14	2	3
0+50N 11+00E	16	290	8	83	.3	12	18	427	4.42	7	8	ND	3	39	.5	4	3	144	.75	.127	6	22	.86	188	.20	3	2.18	.08	.43	2	2
0+50N 11+50E	31	407	8	63	1.0	6	8	396	5.57	4	8	ND	6	22	.7	3	3	110	.21	.090	6	14	1.48	116	.20	3	3.28	.01	.40	2	1
0+50N 12+00E	6	16	3	12	.6	1	1	27	.72	2	8	ND	2	18	.5	3	3	25	.10	.043	2	1	.08	18	.04	3	.40	.01	.04	2	1
0+50N 12+50E	14	469	7	66	.4	3	8	86	.25	2	8	ND	2	18	.6	3	3	5	.08	.064	9	2	.09	34	.01	3	1.69	.01	.03	2	1
ROX-1 Rock	1	647	>10000	>10000	47.9	46	253	20320	28.81	607	385	ND	2	5	>2000	20	37	37	.13	.003	1	98	.08	10	.01	3	.11	.01	.02	2	205

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TEL.(604)231-81

A S S A Y C E R T I F I C A T E

Pb, Zn Analysis - 1.000 gm sample is digested with 50 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by AA.

GEOFACTS CONSULTING
Project: Rox
Sample Type: Rock

Analyst RSam
Report No. 2057491A
Date: June 10, 2005

SAMPLE	Pb %	Zn %
05-ROX-1	1.24	28.1

Gem Systems GSM-19T 4051391 v6.0 5 III 2004 t-d2.v6
ID 1 file 01survey.m 15 II 00

time	line	station	field nT	
000546.0	01000N	01000.00E	54319.62	99
001826.0	01000N	01012.50E	54629.41	99
002050.0	01000N	01025.00E	54521.63	99
002322.0	01000N	01037.50E	54262.36	99
002446.0	01000N	01050.00E	54937.27	99
002718.0	01000N	01062.50E	57143.47	69
002738.0	01000N	01075.00E	57136.01	89
002834.0	01000N	01087.50E	57732.35	89
003002.0	01000N	01100.00E	61442.20	38
003154.0	01000N	01112.50E	57545.10	79
003254.0	01000N	01125.00E	56421.87	99
003454.0	01000N	01137.50E	56080.95	99
004050.0	01000N	01150.00E	56167.18	99
004142.0	01000N	01162.50E	56148.71	99
004246.0	01000N	01175.00E	55845.86	99
004342.0	01000N	01187.50E	55720.99	99
004954.0	01000N	01200.00E	56254.01	99
005126.0	01000N	01212.50E	56589.74	99
005206.0	01000N	01225.00E	56759.32	99
005246.0	01000N	01237.50E	54714.38	79
013334.0	01050N	01250.00E	55673.57	99
013522.0	01050N	01237.50E	55854.32	99
013746.0	01050N	01225.00E	56358.30	99
014142.0	01050N	01212.50E	55984.16	99
014450.0	01050N	01200.00E	55614.59	99
014518.0	01050N	01187.50E	56552.85	99
014718.0	01050N	01175.00E	55443.91	89
014750.0	01050N	01162.50E	56280.50	99
015130.0	01050N	01150.00E	58316.24	29
015242.0	01050N	01137.50E	55595.22	79
015346.0	01050N	01125.00E	54457.67	99
015754.0	01050N	01112.50E	55058.59	99
015854.0	01050N	01100.00E	55925.09	99
015946.0	01050N	01087.50E	55683.16	69
020010.0	01050N	01075.00E	54353.58	99
020038.0	01050N	01062.50E	54076.29	99
020238.0	01050N	01050.00E	54781.30	99
020354.0	01050N	01037.50E	54501.44	99
020446.0	01050N	01025.00E	55025.68	99
020550.0	01050N	01012.50E	54386.14	99
022354.0	00950N	01000.00E	55215.03	99
022454.0	00950N	01012.50E	55591.75	99
022554.0	00950N	01025.00E	56119.13	99
022738.0	00950N	01037.50E	57580.94	99
023050.0	00950N	01050.00E	58550.58	99
023246.0	00950N	01062.50E	57800.23	99
023410.0	00950N	01075.00E	57463.68	29
023430.0	00950N	01087.50E	57342.39	89
023658.0	00950N	01100.00E	56967.14	99
023926.0	00950N	01112.50E	57180.65	99
024730.0	00950N	01125.00E	56881.76	99

L 10+00N

L 10+50N

L 9+50N

024946.0	00950N	01137.50E	57417.81	69
025314.0	00950N	01150.00E	56723.75	99
025510.0	00950N	01162.50E	56798.67	99
025718.0	00950N	01175.00E	56438.25	99
025926.0	00950N	01187.50E	56518.26	99
030330.0	00950N	01200.00E	56325.90	99
030550.0	00950N	01212.50E	56323.83	99
031106.0	00950N	01225.00E	56368.94	99
031234.0	00950N	01237.50E	56554.74	99
034210.0	00900N	01250.00E	55309.23	99
034234.0	00900N	01237.50E	55527.16	99
034330.0	00900N	01225.00E	55752.51	99
034442.0	00900N	01212.50E	56260.73	99
034534.0	00900N	01200.00E	56620.67	99
034630.0	00900N	01187.50E	56899.63	99
034722.0	00900N	01175.00E	57300.42	99
034822.0	00900N	01162.50E	57753.84	99
034902.0	00900N	01150.00E	58158.67	99
034942.0	00900N	01137.50E	58113.97	99
035046.0	00900N	01125.00E	57314.74	99
035146.0	00900N	01112.50E	57063.44	99
035350.0	00900N	01100.00E	57689.73	89
035450.0	00900N	01087.50E	58621.81	99
035646.0	00900N	01075.00E	57943.06	99
035726.0	00900N	01062.50E	56674.31	99
035814.0	00900N	01050.00E	55668.18	99
035854.0	00900N	01037.50E	55482.45	99
035942.0	00900N	01025.00E	55241.29	99
040010.0	00900N	01012.50E	54954.33	99

L 9+50N (cont.)

L9+00N

Natural Resources Canada Ressources naturelles Canada

Canada

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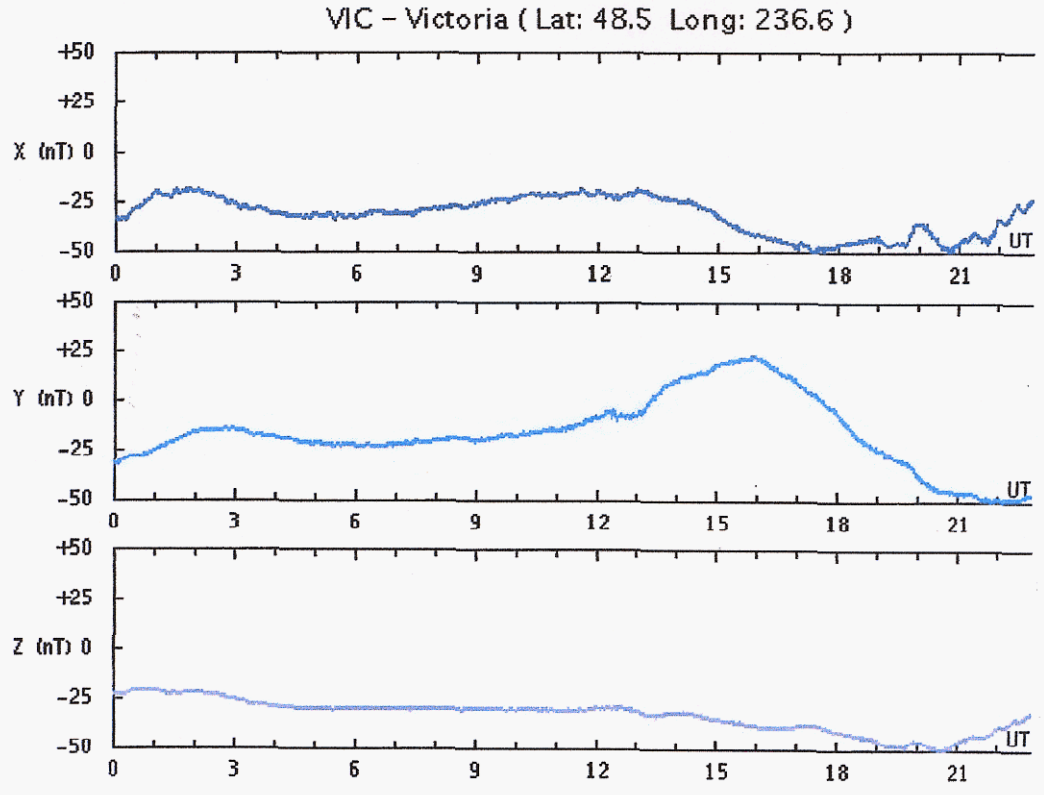
One Minute Variation of Geomagnetic Field - MAY 24 2005

Geological Survey of Canada (GSC)



- Printer friendly
- Another Plot

Comments:webmaster

2005-04-07

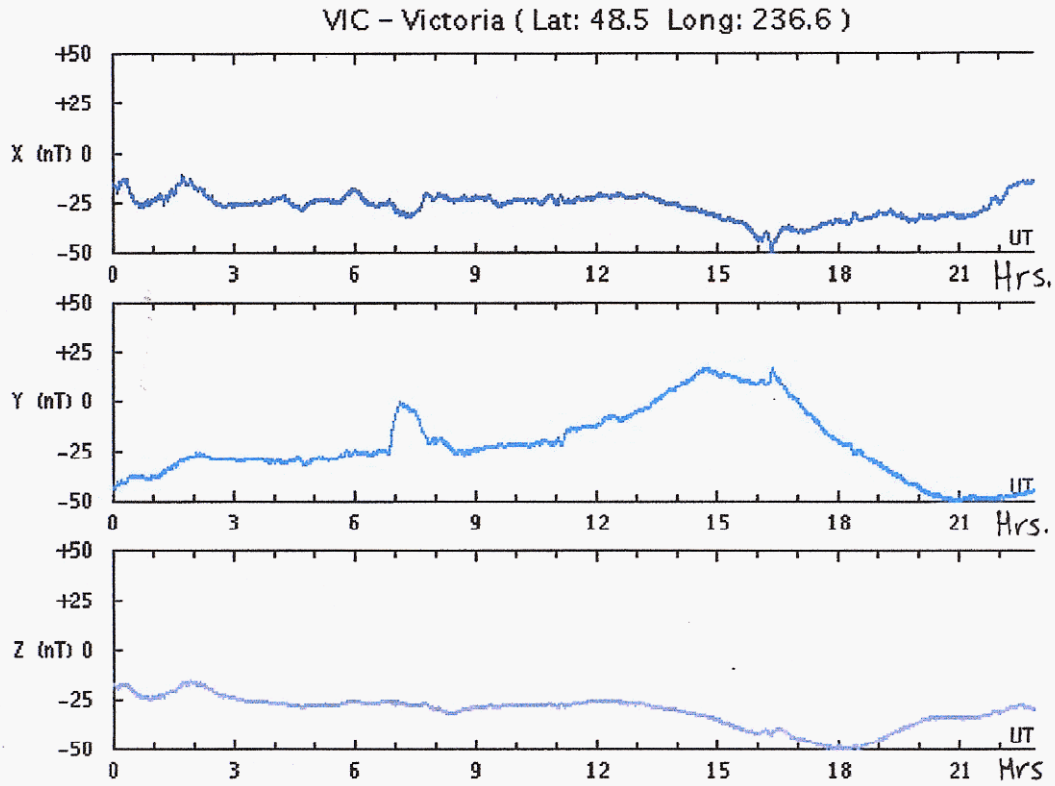
Important notices

One Minute Variation of Geomagnetic Field - MAY 25 2005

Geological Survey of Canada (GSC)

- Printer friendly
- Another Plot

Comments:webmaster



2005-04-07

Important notices

SKWIM LAKE

UPPER TRENCH

UPPER ADIT

MT. DIADEM ADIT

LOWER ADIT

No Man's Ck.-Au-bearing quartz vein

ROX 1 (398607) ROX 2 (398620)

Fundamental Res. Corp. 2005 Grid - Lower Adit SE

Lat 50°00'00"N

SCALE 1 : 5,000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

N

Rock chip sample 05-Rox-1 1.24% Pb, 28.1% Zn, 47.9 ppm Ag (Appendix A)

GEOLOGY LEGEND- ROX 1,2 CLAIMS

CRETACEOUS

5 Coast Range Plutonic Complex- quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC BOWEN ISLAND GROUP

4 Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, and laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds.

4a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and/or sills.

3 Argillaceous siltstone- the bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic, minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds.

3a) Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2 Tufaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff.

2a) Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows, and tufaceous sandstone and siltstone.

2b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive.

2c) Pillowed andesitic flows.

1 Tufaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist.

1a) Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist.

1b) Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES CORP.
ROX PROJECT- FIG. 4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

ROX 1 & 2 CLAIMS, VANCOUVER M.D.
NTS 92 K/1 E, 92 J/16 E, TEVIS INLET
Scale 1:5,000 Contour Interval = 20 meters

SYMBOL LEGEND

- Outline of Outcrop
- Adit
- Creek
- Fault
- MINFILE Occurrence
- Foliation
- Bedding
- Fossil Ammonites
- Soil samples (2005)
- Rock sample (2005)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

27,351

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — A. A. KIKAUKA