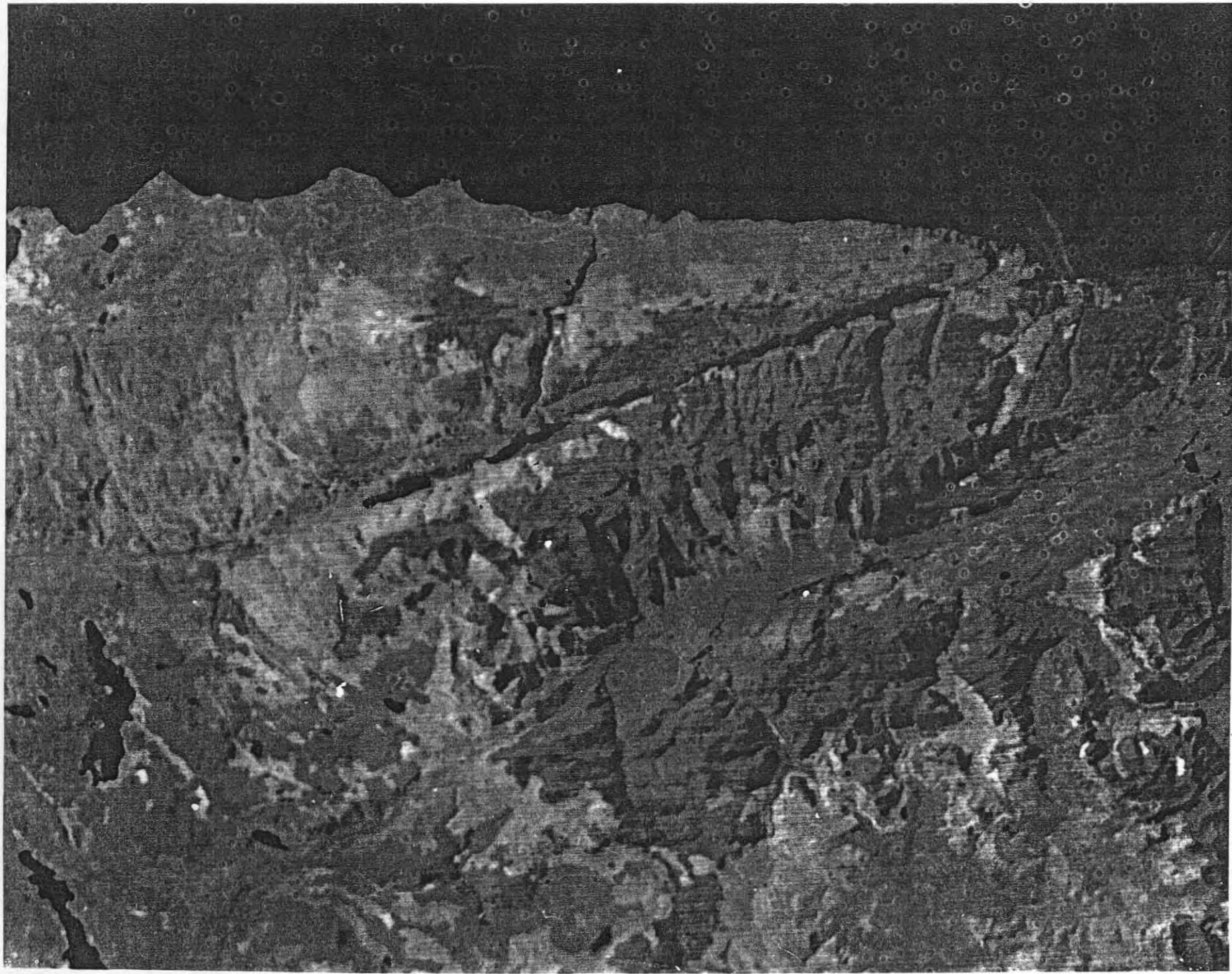


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BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

ROBERT BEAUPRE
PRESIDENT

TEL: 389-1353
FAX: 477-6138

108 - 3930 SHELBOURNE ST.
VICTORIA, B.C. V8P 5P6

BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

VALENTINE MOUNTAIN GOLD PROJECT
VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA

SUBDUCTION RELATED MINERALIZATION
IN THE LEECH RIVER FORMATION

A NEW EXPLORATION MODEL

Prepared for Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.
108-3930 Shelbourne Street
Victoria, B.C., Canada
V8P 5P6
(250) 382 1455

by

W. R. Epp P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist
4035 Lakehill Place
Victoria, B.C., Canada

PROPERTY FILE

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SUMMARY

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.s' Valentine Mtn. Gold Project is located 1.5 hours by paved and all weather roads from Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

This report attempts to interpret the details and results of past exploration to develop and propose a multi-depositional Tertiary, Pacific Rim, subduction zone mineral deposit model to explore for and locate significant new occurrences of larger tonnage/low grade gold mineralization on the property.

Based on this model there is a potential to discover porphyry copper-gold and related intrusive dyke and sill hosted gold, stockwork and breccia zone gold, high grade gold quartz veins and shoots, and replacement gold in or along the h/w and f/w contacts of the amphibolite, on the property.

The project lies within the Mesozoic Leech River Formation. This subduction related block contains gold-quartz veins, visible gold, scattered base metal and mineralized Tertiary intrusion occurrences over its 35 km of strike length. In addition government stream sediment results indicate anomalies in Ni, Co, W, F, B, As, and Sb throughout the block.

Past work resulted in the compilation of an extensive database of surface and limited subsurface information related to the numerous high grade (+- 1.0 opt) gold bearing quartz veins (85 auriferous veins discovered to date) located on the property. A drill indicated potential of 150,000 to 500,000 oz. of gold occurs in the "Discovery Zone". Approximately \$ 4.0 million has been expended on exploration to date.

Deep diamond drilling in conjunction with deep penetration IP geophysical surveys and limited ground truth inspections is proposed to test for mineralized intrusives and other styles of gold mineralization at depth.

The potential to discover significant new deposits of gold mineralization on the property is considered good.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The author was commissioned by Mr. Robert Beau Pre, President of Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., to review the extensive exploration database on the Valentine Mountain gold project (100% owned by the company) in order to evaluate the data with the aim of generating new concepts, exploration strategies and drill targets.

The project (167units/4175 hectares) is located 1.5 hours by paved and all weather roads from Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. The project lies proximal to tidewater, electric power, water, roads, labor force and a major center all which make the logistics of developing this project excellent.

Exploration efforts during the period of 1976 and 1989 concentrated on collecting an extensive and impressive database of surface and limited subsurface information related to the numerous high grade (+- 1.0 opt) gold bearing quartz veins which outcrop at surface, within a zone 300 m wide and 7.0 km long, on the property. Work since 1990 has primarily been bulk sample testing at the onsite pilot mill.

A chronological history of exploration is presented in the following table and the exploration reports on the work done and results of these exercises are contained in files in the Beau Pre office.

During the course of exploration previous workers utilized data to briefly address various mineralization models to explain the occurrence of gold however it is apparent that working models were restricted and limited and as such efforts continually reverted to exploring and evaluating the narrow quartz vein gold mineralization only.

This report attempts to interpret the details and results of past exploration in order to develop and propose a multi- depositional Tertiary, Pacific Rim, subduction zone mineral deposit model to explore for and locate significant occurrences of larger tonnage/low grade gold mineralization on the property.

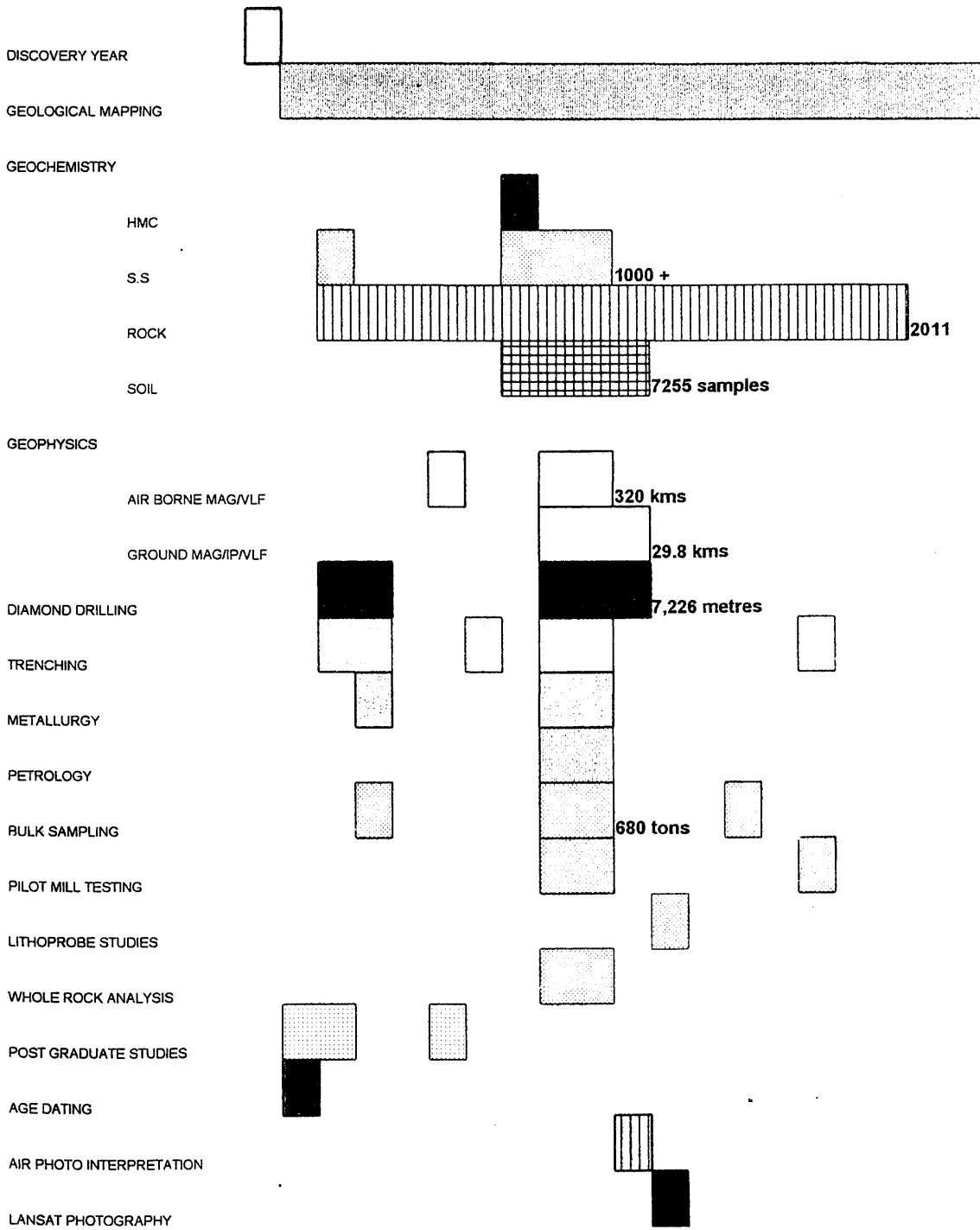
The report is based on personal observations and interpretations of the author, discussions with previous workers and government geologists, and gleaning the salient indicator and vector information from past reports and available literature on the geology and exploration of the property.

VALENTINE MTN GOLD PROJECT - HISTORY OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY

YEAR

76 79 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98



'Approximately \$ 4.0 million has been expended on exploration to date

2.0 VALENTINE MTN AND ENVIRONS TECTONIC HISTORY AND METAL DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Geo-Tectonic History

The Valentine Mtn. project lies within an active Pacific Rim subduction zone (Fig. 1 and 2) discrete block of anomalous sedimentary-volcanic rocks (Leech River Formation) on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. This block is bounded on the north and south by major faults and is anomalous in many elements as identified by the government regional stream sediment sampling program. The block contains auriferous quartz veins located sporadically over 35 km of strike and also contains gold quartz veins within intrusives, auriferous showings of iron formation, base metal showings and epithermal and stockwork quartz zones.

The block has been subjected to greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism, complex folding and faulting during the late Mesozoic to Tertiary as a result of subduction, buckling and the emplacement of contemporaneous and Eocene (38 mya) intrusive rocks.

This east-west anticlinal and folded block is approximately 35 km x 15 km and is bounded on the north by the San Juan Fault (separating it from the northerly West Coast complex and Bonanza Volcanics) and on the south by the Leech River Fault separating it from the ophiolitic Metchosin volcanics produced by the Juan de Fuca spreading center.

Mesozoic sedimentation (shales, pelitic rocks, sandstones, cherts) is underlain by a westerly migrating Juan de Fuca spreading - subduction zone environment which produced intercalated felsic volcanism (dacitic tuffs and flows) as the continental buildup of the west coast continued and closure of the pseudo inland sea (back arc basin?) occurred through to Eocene times.

Intercalated dacitic volcanoclastics and volcanic rocks, intersected during drilling and observed in outcrop, now altered to wider amphibolite zones (a marker in the stratigraphy) are between 50 and 200 metres thick and are interpreted to represent a part of the waning phases of volcanism related to a subducting plate beneath the west coast continental rocks.

Multiple phase Eocene felsic to intermediate intrusions presumably generated by anatexis of the subducting plate can reasonably be assumed to have produced

plumbing systems which generated the widespread deposition of gold and base metals within the block.

Gold is hosted within quartz veins within or without felsic intrusive sills, base metal lenses and zones in amphibolite units, in quartz flooded and small stockwork zones, in quartz zones and veinlets in metasandstones and iron formations sporadically scattered throughout the block from east to west (35 km of strike).

Hydrothermal potassium alteration, tourmaline bearing pegmatite's (indicating pneumataloyis), argillic-muscovite-sericite +- carbonate +- magnetite (introduced?) and silicification alteration assemblages are associated with gold mineralization. Retrograde alteration may be related to underlying intrusives.

The Leech River Block contains an impressive number of mineral occurrences both in outcrop and in sediment sampling (Fig. 1) which display a wide variety of controls such as lithological, structural, metamorphic remobilization, possibly exhalative however all of the above are interpreted to be related to magmatic/intrusive events and as such, to trace back the pathway of ascending solutions may be the clue to lead one to the larger tonnage lower grade gold targets of economic interest.

2.2 Distribution and Styles of Mineralization of Economic Significance

Gold and associated base metal and indicator mineralization has been distributed over the entire Leech River Block in a number of depositional environments with the majority of occurrences being notable from the Valentine Mtn. project area.

The following styles of gold mineralization has been observed and measured from within drill intersections and in outcrop:

- 1) coarse erratically distributed gold in **narrow** (up to 1.0 m wide) **quartz veins** of simple minerology which are persistent along strike and down dip.

These veins are controlled by east west fracture systems parallel to the anticlinal axis, are co-planar with stratigraphy and folding, and contain museum specimens of free gold and shoots of spectacular grade (up to 34 oz per ton) (Discovery Zone - potential 0.5-1.0 mtonnes @ 10-15 g/tonne Au).

These zones have been the only targets tested by drilling (up to 200 m depth) and have to date been shown to be of limited size and of erratically distributed grade but contain small shoots of spectacular grade,

- 2) gold is notable within the **silicic amphibolite units** (and the h/w and f/w biotite schists) associated with sulphide accumulations and bands of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and marcasite. (DDH 88-12 - 3.0 m @ 4.56 g/tonne Au)
- 3) economic grade of gold over narrow widths occur within **quartz-carbonate veins and small "stockwork" zones and flooding within the metasandstone units** on the hangingwall and footwall contacts of the amphibolite (DDH 88-4 - 1.0 m @ 2.81 g/tonne Au) (Panel samples 1 x 2 m @ 0.40 g/tonne Au)
- 4) **Intrusive hosted gold quartz sulphide veinlets** (peak assays +/- 1.0 opt) occur in some but not all of the known intrusives (aplite/tonalite/felsic sills and dykes) which are both crosscutting and conformable to stratigraphy. Multiple phase intrusive activity within the block is evident.

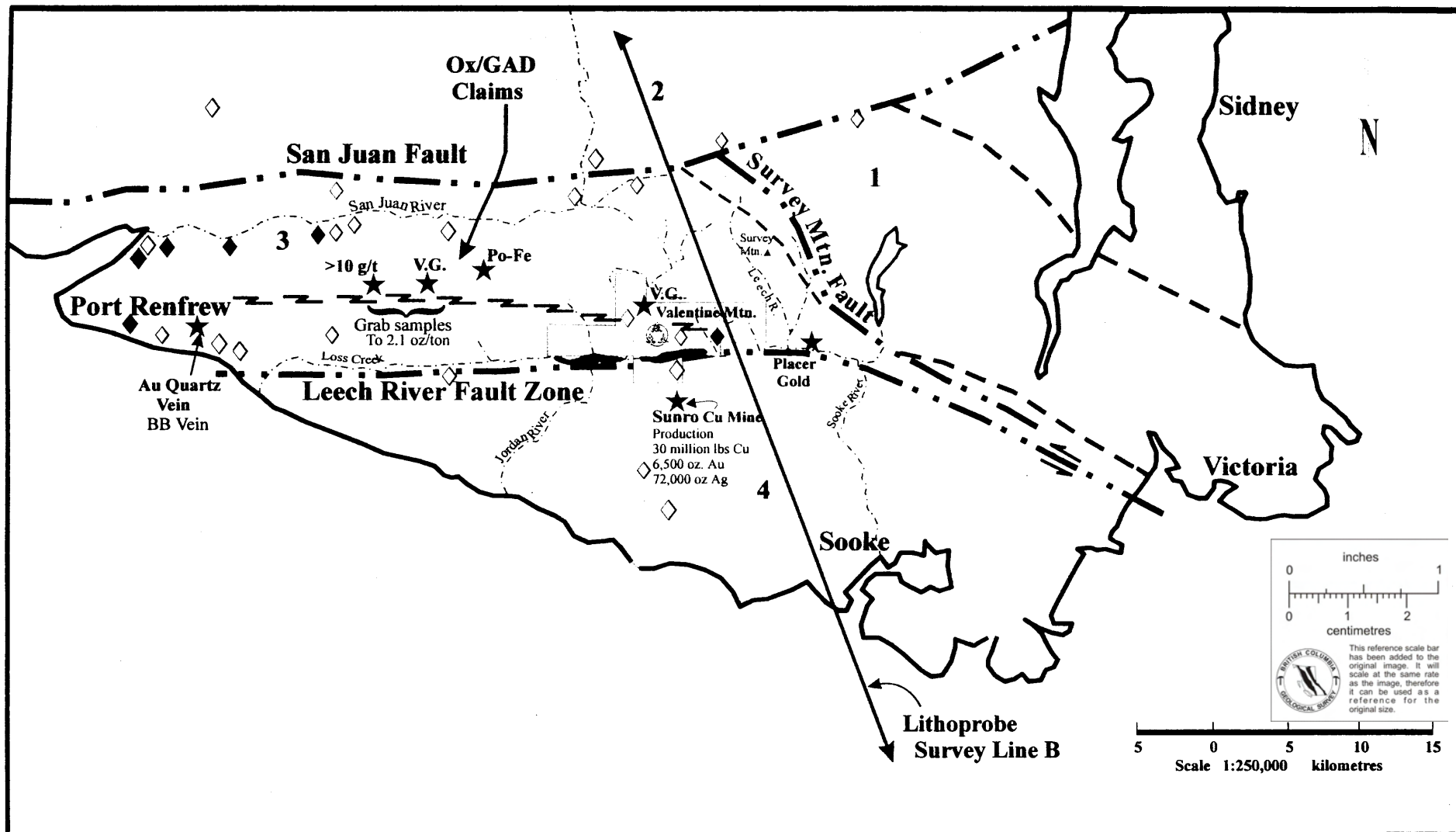
Sub economic anomalous gold has been noted from the intrusives however the majority of gold mineralization is hosted within quartz and/or sulphide veins.


The intrusive geology is poorly known as intrusives constitute less than 1 % of the outcrop within the block. Windows in the sedimentary package are known and indicators and vectors to locate underlying intrusives are important to consider in planning drill targets.

- 5) weak gold mineralization occurs in **metasedimentary rocks** (+ 200 ppb Au) (biotite gneiss and schist) in close proximity to the highest temperature, retrograde altered metamorphic zones (defined by Andalusite and staurolite) and intrusive rocks. Zones of higher temperature metamorphism are interpreted to have been caused by a contribution of pressure and pneumatolysis/hydrothermal activity from underlying intrusives.

Other related types mineralization known from the Leech River Formation and environs include:

- a) **copper deposits in shears within ophiolitic Metchosin volcanics** to the south (this mineralization is interpreted to be related to "Cyprus" style



 Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. 108 - 3930 Shelbourne St. Victoria, B.C. V8P 5P		Legend: Geology 4. Metchosin Ophiolitic Volcanics 3. Leech River Complex - Metamorphosed Volcano Sedimentary rocks intruded by Eocene diorites 2. Wrangellia Terrane 1. Paleozoic Rocks		Government Stream Sediments ◇ Gold ◇ Antimony ◆ Arsenic ◇ Fluorine ◇ Tungsten		★ Rock Samples V.G Visible Gold Po Pyrrhotite Fe Iron	
Valentine Mountain Project British Columbia Leech River Block ~ Geology & Metal Distribution							
Fig. 1	April '98	bpxfaultzone4.cdr					
	Drafted by Media Types		© copyright 1998				

base metal occurrences produced by the Juan de Fuca spreading center)
Production from this mine is recorded as 30 million lbs. of Cu, 6,500 oz. of gold and 72,000 oz. of Ag.

- b) **Fe formations and rhodochrosite veins** with gold values have been recorded in the west end of the Leech River Block (up to 100 ppb Au)
- c) **pegmatites containing tourmaline**, muscovite, beryl, garnet and hydrothermal potassium alteration and sulphide mineralization occur near the Leech River Fault

3.0 EXPLORATION MODEL

3.1 History of Model Development

During the course of exploration previous workers utilized data to briefly address various mineralization models to explain the occurrence of gold.

The dominant model which has directed exploration by both surface and drilling methods in the search for high grade gold quartz veins on Valentine Mtn, relates the mineralization to the Kolar Gold Fields of India (gold quartz veins hosted in metamorphic rocks) and Bendigo, Australia, (quartz bodies along bedding plane in saddle reef folded sediments possibly related to underlying intrusives).

Subduction theory was in early development during previous exploration and subsequent mineralizing events were poorly understood therefore it was premature to propose subduction related intrusive, hydrothermal, and/or magmatic related mineralization on Valentine Mtn. with the facts known at the time.

In addition, the economics of the day favored exploration for higher grade ore deposits and the metallurgy, economics and mining of larger tonnage/lower grade orebodies were only beginning to be understood and developed.

Models were tested with drilling and established some of the stratigraphy in the drilled areas, intersected auriferous quartz veins, the amphibolite units, structures and some of the intrusives. At specific but not all locations the above contain variable economic to sub-economic grades of gold mineralization.

3.2 Current Exploration Model Pacific Rim Subduction Related Mineralization

Past geologists recognized a subduction zone existed off the coast, the presence of mineralized Tertiary intrusives, hydrothermal potassium alteration and metal precipitation, the existence of felsic to intermediate volcanic tuffs and flows, tourmaline evidence for pneumatolysis, a wide distribution of high level gold quartz veins and base metals throughout the block and the identification of a possible intrusive cause to the highest temperature metamorphism and associated gold anomalous zones.

Interpretation and extrapolation of these details and results of past exploration permits the proposal of a hypothesis that a multi-style Tertiary, Pacific Rim, subduction zone mineral deposit model can be used to explain the mineralization within the block and direct the future exploration for gold on the Valentine Mtn project.

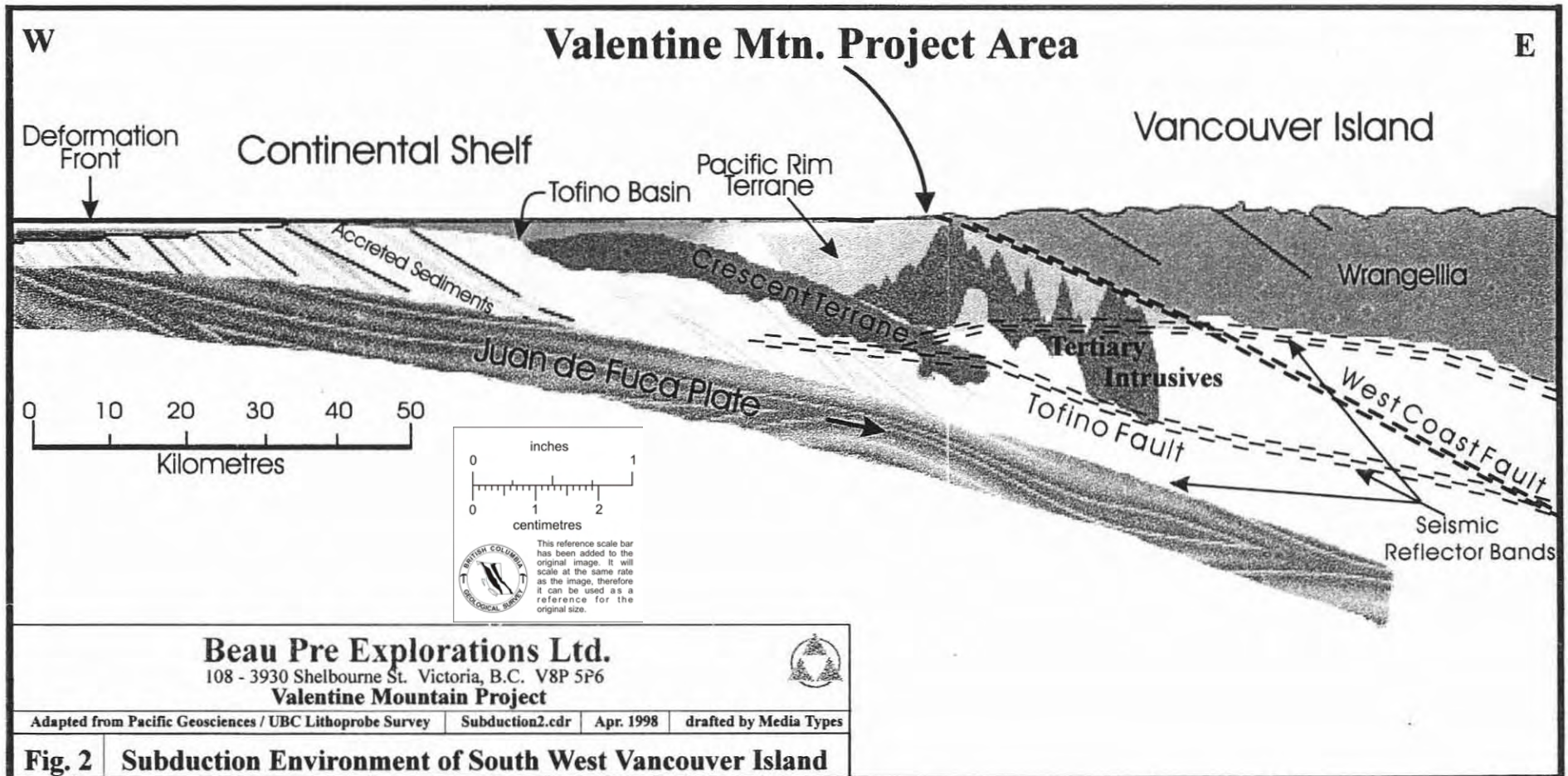
The mechanics and geo-environment of the accreting and subducting Juan de Fuca plate suggest that the subduction under the Leech River Formation is of the Andean type versus the island arc type (possibly present in the late Mesozoic) in southern Vancouver Is. .

Anatexis of the subducting Juan de Fuca plate receives contributions from both a basal accreting base metal bearing ophiolitic crust (produced at the spreading center) and overlying eugeosynclinal sediments. If sufficient metal concentrating processes occurred the resulting differentiated intrusive/hydrothermal products such as veins, alteration zones, domes, plugs and their apophyses could contain economic quantities of gold, copper, silver, lead, and zinc.

Genetically related higher level differentiated gold-quartz +/- sulphide veins are generally emplaced through hydrofracturing along overlying structurally prepared zones or lithological boundaries.

Collectively these parameters permit the development of a new model related to subduction which opens up the potential for a new spectrum of deposit types on the property.

The current model suggests there is a potential to discover porphyry copper-gold and related intrusive dyke and sill hosted gold, stockwork and breccia zone gold, high grade gold quartz veins and shoots, and replacement gold in or along the h/w and f/w contacts of the amphibolite.



A limited potential for skarn gold exists as limestones have been mapped within the block.

3.3 The Importance of Structure and Geophysics

Structure is important as a guide to mineralization as it provided preferential pathways in conjunction with hydro-wedging along jointed bedding planes for ascending solutions producing quartz veins. More importantly crustal and/or major structures may have controlled some of the emplacement of intrusive rocks.

Regional east west striking and for the most part southerly dipping structures and bedding (anticlinal axis, Leech River Fault and Discovery Zone faults) are easily discernible and appear to be related to subsequent activity of either a magmatic or mineralizing event.

The NE-SW trending Walker Creek fault has been recognized as an important structure however its significance is not fully understood. The Walker Creek fault has coincident high temperature metamorphic rocks, geophysical and soil anomalies and mapped intrusives associated with it.

The intersection points of these major structures and minor sub parallel or oblique structures are of importance as they may have localized hydrothermal or magmatic fluid emplacement or they could have displaced and dislocated potential ore zones. Further detailed study of the structures related to mineralization is warranted to ascertain their true significance.

A number of airborne and ground magnetometer, VLF and Induced Polarization surveys have been conducted on the property. Results have mapped structures and identified zones of high chargeability and low resistivity in the IP surveys.

Some of the IP geophysical anomalies are coincident with zones of high temperature metamorphism, Au-in-soil anomalies and known quartz vein gold mineralization and possibly represent zones of increased sulphides in or near the amphibolite contacts with enclosing sediments.

“Doughnut” shaped airborne and ground magnetic anomalies have been noted on the property and could represent high level intrusives and warrant ground truth inspections.

4.0 SPECIFIC TARGETS FOR EXPLORATION

There exists reason to believe a large tonnage/low grade gold deposit may be hosted by or generated by the Tertiary intrusives within the Valentine Mtn project

Based on empirical data gleaned from past reports the following Table presents target areas by style, provides summary supporting evidence, indicates an economic potential, prioritizes targets for drilling and suggests strategies to test and evaluate the above new deposit types (Fig 3 - Valentine Mtn Schematic Section and Fig. 4 - Compilation Map).

Most of the targets are buried and are at depth therefore an approach which involves locating “windows” in the sedimentary package by assessing sub-surface and surface data, collecting ground truth data and re-tracing back the pathways of quartz veins and intrusive sills and dykes may be one of the key clues leading to the location of economic gold mineralization on the property.

Simple extrapolation of the downdip of the known gold quartz veins, structure and lithological bedding attitudes would imply a source for solutions to the south near the Leech River Fault and along the Walker Creek fault where a relative abundance of Tertiary intrusives have been mapped. As well the area of the anticlinal axis contains potential as a structural trap for ascending solutions.

The principle strategy for future exploration is to test the proposed model by deep (300 - 500 meter holes) HQ and NQ core drilling.

Prior to drilling, an exercise of detailed ground truth and inspections of the zones of coincident gold geochemistry, geophysical anomalies and high temperature, retrograde altered metamorphic zones, will enable prioritization of these separate but similar zones for drilling for buried mineralized intrusives.

Deep Penetration Induced Polarization surveys are warranted to search for both sulphide accumulations and zones in the amphibolite and to possibly detect buried mineralized intrusives.

TARGETS, POTENTIAL AND EXPLORATION STRATEGIES

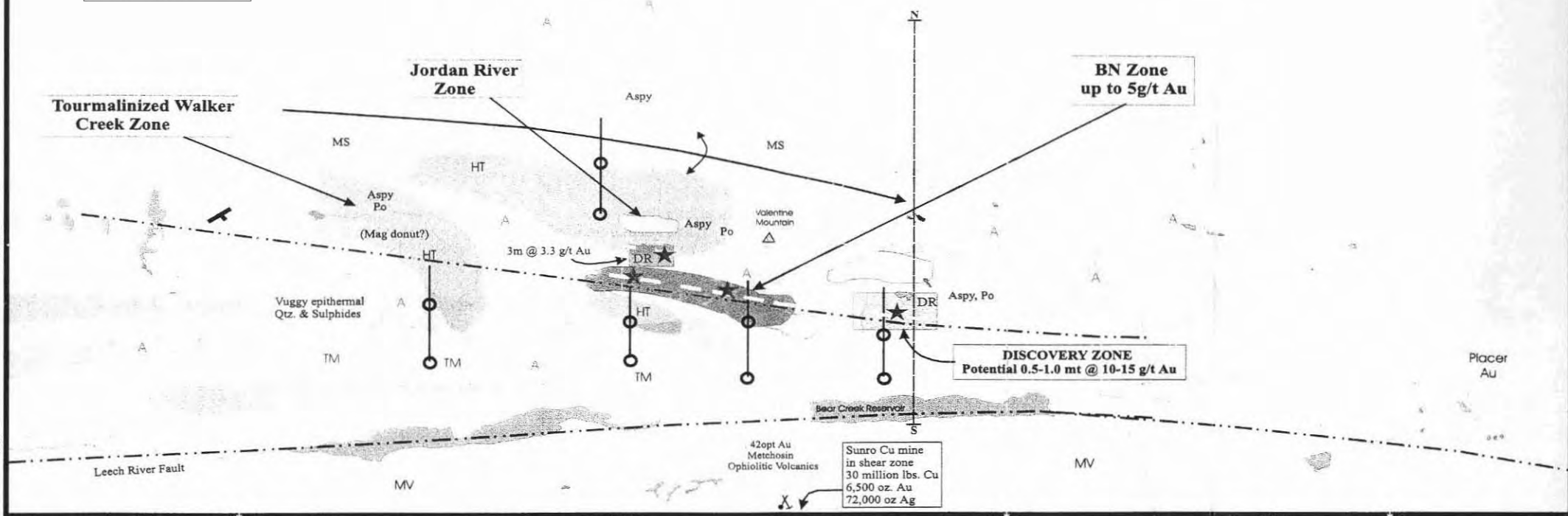
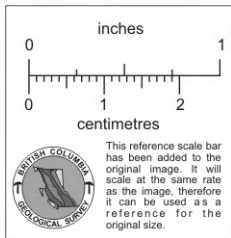
<u>DEPOSIT TYPE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SUPPORTING FIELD DATA</u>	<u>EXPLORATION STRATEGIES</u>	<u>ECONOMIC POTENTIAL + DRILLING PRIORITY</u>
intrusive sills and dykes	Ox and Gad to west; Jordon River/Walker Creek	outcropping sills, gold bearing aplite sills quartz veins in intrusives	detailed mapping of high metamorphic zones deep drill test beneath high grade metamorphic zones and coincident mag highs geochem anomalies and test the downdip of known sills for source intrusive	PRIORITY 1 moderate tonnage moderate grade Known occurrences moderate potential
porphyry deposit (copper gold)	unknown	extrapolation and intropolation of known data	deep drilling through the sediments from the lower elevations to below the projection of the anticline axis	PRIORITY 2 large tonnage low grade Speculative occurrence and potential
replacement gold in h/w + f/w and within amphibolite	DDH 88-12 3m @ 4.56 g/t	Po, py, Aspy sulphide banding; weak gold anomalies	in testing for buried intrusive holes will penetrate the amphibolite units deep penetration IP surveys to locate sulphide zones	PRIORITY 3 low to moderate tonnage and grade Known occurrences moderate potential
stockwork and breccia zones	Port Renfrew area 1m x 2m panel sample 0.4 g/t Au Valentine Mtn	drill intersections of auriferous qtz veins - Valentine Mtn small stockworks in meta sandstones	drill testing the area proximal to the anticline axis and following-up previous drill intersections	PRIORITY 4 low to moderate tonnage/grade Known occurrences moderate potential
gold-quartz veins	E-W Discovery Zone structure	well defined 7 km long structure- drill intersected high grade zones - potential	by deep drilling other targets the veins will be tested downdip	PRIORITY 5 low tonnage/ Known occurrences

48°35'

N4380000

N4375000

48°30'



Scale: See Grid

LEGEND:

- SYMBOL:**
- Fault - Structure
 - ↙ Bedding
 - ↗ Folded Anticline Axis and Plunge
 - River, Stream
 - ▭ Lake

- GEOLOGY: & EXPLORATION RESULTS**
- Hydrothermal Quartz Veins
 - High Temperature Metamorphic Zones
 - L.R. Anomalies
 - Drifted Areas
 - Interpreted Target Zones
 - Au in Soil > 50 ppb
 - Proposed Drill Holes / Fence

- LITHOLOGY**
- Intrusive
 - Amphibolite / Greenstone
 - Visible Gold
 - Metachon Volcanics
 - Meta Sediments
 - Tourmaline

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.
 108 - 3930 Shelburne St.
 Victoria, B.C. V8P 5P6

Valentine Mountain Project
 British Columbia
 Compilation Plan

Fig. 3 April '98 | Valentinemap14A1.cdr | drafted by Media Types

Simultaneous with the surface work further detailed scrutiny of the existing data will help locate specific grid drill collar locations at the optimum x, y, and z coordinates. Many intrusive outcrops were encountered by previous workers who recorded notes but considered them insignificant when plotting.

5.0 EXPLORATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Recommendations for the next phase of exploration include office compilations of specific data, two ground surveys and a diamond drilling program as follows:

- 1) produce an outcrop and subsurface intrusive geology map by further scrutinizing the extensive quantitative database, that includes notebooks as many intrusive outcrops were never plotted. This analysis will aid in locating specific areas for ground inspection and in prioritizing drill targets.
- 2) conduct detailed ground verification and evaluation of zones of high temperature metamorphism and retrograde alteration which are coincident with other indicators of mineralization or buried intrusives in order to verify and prioritize them,
- 3) conduct wide spaced deep penetration magnetometer and IP surveys to locate sulphide zones and disseminated mineralization
- 4) Diamond drilling, as listed below, to test the deeper environment to known mineralization and intrusives for larger tonnage lower grade mineralization of a variety of styles. It is believed drilling can be planned so that long holes will test a number of the targets on their way down.
 - a) 3 holes to test beneath the BN zone and the Braitech Zone from the south where auriferous quartz veins, high temperature metamorphism, IP and magnetic anomalies, gold-in-soil anomalies and evidence of intrusives have been noted.

Total meterage = 1000

- b) 2 holes near the Jordan River/Walker Creek at base level to test at depth the exposed intrusive environment and below the high temperature metamorphic rocks.

Total meterage = 1000

- c) 2 holes from base level south of the Discovery Zone to test the down dip environment of the zone for source intrusives.

Total meterage = 1000

- d) 2 exploratory holes to test the environment below the anticlinal axis where a metasandstone locally contains quartz veining, stockwork and breccia zones. This hole will test the potential anticlinal trap and structural environment related to the fold axis.

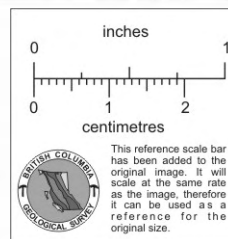
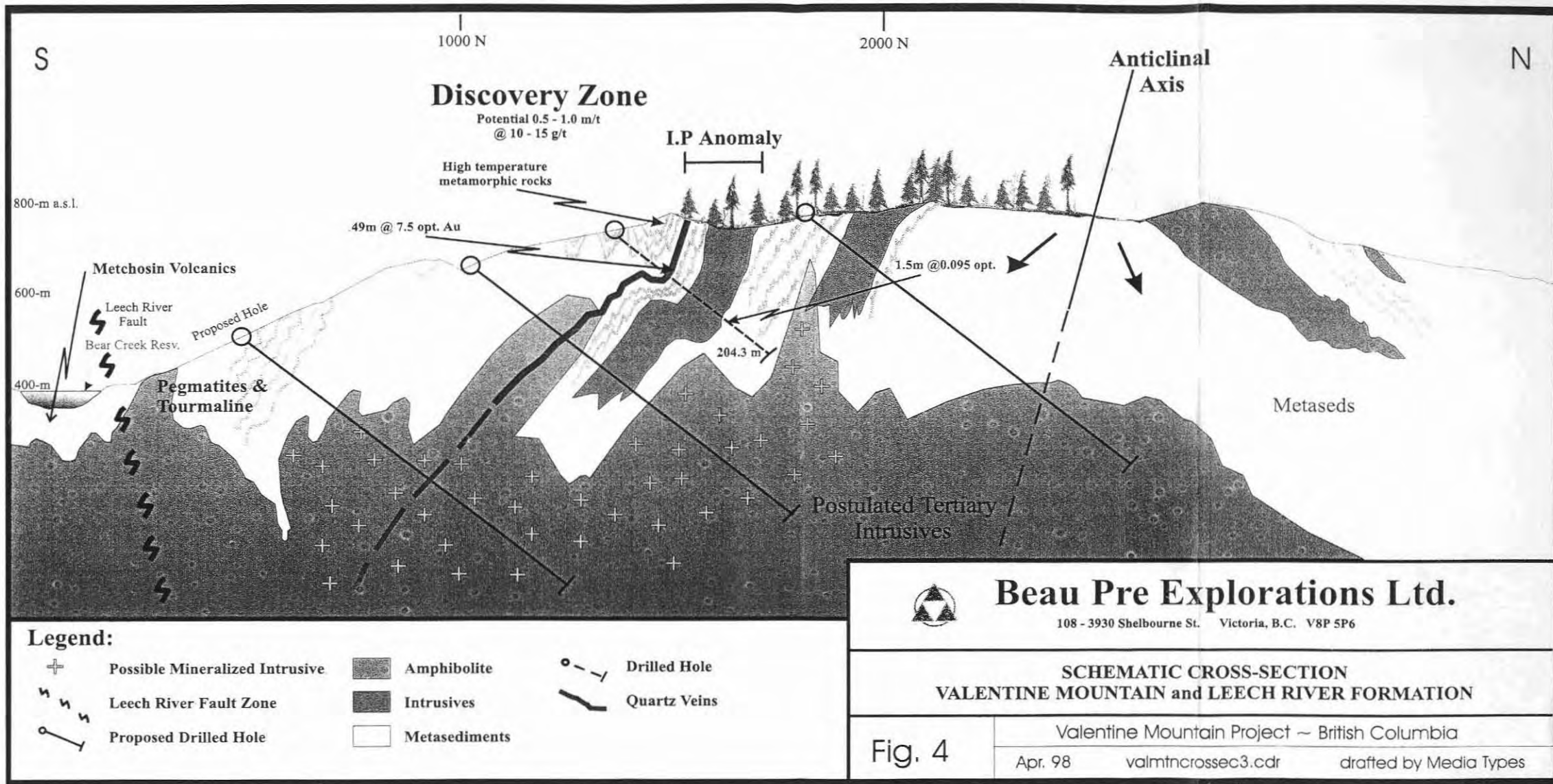
Total meterage = 1000

- e) 2 hole contingency to further probe intersections of merit.

Total Meterage = 1000

The total budget proposed for the next phase of exploration is:

Drilling	5000 m @ \$ 150.00/m= (all inclusive)	\$ 750,000.00
Office Research and Ground Surveys	=	\$ 150,000.00 -----
	Sub-total	= \$ 900,000.00
10 % contingency	=	\$ 90,000.00 -----
	TOTAL	= \$ 990,000.00



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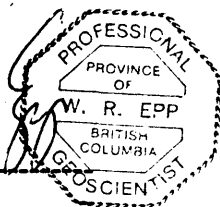
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7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Robert Epp, 4035 Lakehill Pl., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a B.Sc. degree from the University of Waterloo (1977) and a B. Ed. degree from University of Toronto (1980),
2. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Reg. No. 19427),
3. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for 20 years and have worked in Fiji, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Chile, Peru and Indonesia,
4. The report is based on personal observations and interpretations of the author, discussions previous workers and government geologists, and gleaned the salient indicator and vector information from past reports and available literature on the geology and exploration of the property. A number of site visits were conducted on the property between March 1998 and May 1998.
5. I do not have a direct or indirect interest nor do I own directly or indirectly any securities of Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any, and
6. Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. has permission to use this report in submissions to potential investors and/or partners as an exploration proposal report based on a newly developed exploration model. This report is not to be considered a comprehensive engineering report on the Valentine Mtn. project.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada the 6Th. day of May, 1998.

William Robert Epp P. Geo.