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CANADIAN RESOURCES HOUSE LTD.

TECHNICAL REPORT

AMPLE - GOLDMAX PROPERTY

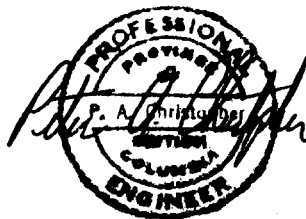
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 50°39'N,
Longitude 122°04'W

92J09E

by



Peter A. Christopher, PhD. P.Eng.

June 10, 2004

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Summary

The 7,350 ha Ample-Goldmax property is located in the Cayoosh Creek canyon, 8 to 10 km west of Lillooet B.C. Canadian Resources House Ltd. ("Canadian Resources") holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the property from prospectors David Javorsky and Gary Polischuk, by way of cash and share payments staged over a period of three years.

The general Cayoosh Creek district, including the area now covered by the Ample-Goldmax property, has been prospected for both placer and hardrock gold since the 1880's. Placer gold recovered from Cayoosh Creek was notably coarse and nuggety, in contrast to the finer gold found in Frazer River bars. The Golden Cache mine, discovered in 1896, was located high on the north wall of the canyon and connected by a cable tramway to a mill in the valley bottom. Mining at the Golden Cache lasted from 1897 to 1901, with total production of 2789 tonnes yielding 23000 grams (740 ounces) (Minfile) of gold. The Golden Cache, well known for specimen quality coarse gold, is located on a small internal lot (L37D) excluded from the current Ample-Goldmax property.

On the Ample-Goldmax property, gold is found at numerous sites in or adjacent to the Cayoosh Creek Fault, a regional scale thrust fault that separates 'greenstones' of the Bridge River Complex and Cayoosh Assemblage sedimentary rocks. Gold, generally with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, occurs in quartz veins, irregular silica flooded zones and variably silicified wall rock.

The Ample prospect, located on the Ample claim, was explored between 1897 and 1905 by tunneling on several levels, totaling about 300 m. There is no record of production from the Ample prospect.

Recent exploration activity dates from 1993, when prospector Gary Polischuk noted mineralized quartz float along the verge of Highway 99; subsequent investigation of a nearby area of rusty soil unearthed a shallowly buried, previously unknown quartz vein with visible gold. Homestake Canada Inc. (Homestake) optioned the property in 1995 and completed several phases of exploration, including 4600 m of diamond drilling, before relinquishing the property in 1998.

In 1998 the property was optioned by Gold-Ore Resources Ltd. (GoldOre), that carried out geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling on the property followed in 1999 by diamond drilling of 9 holes totaling 907 m.

Interpretation of Homestake and Gold-Ore drill hole data from the Ample-Goldmax zone suggests a gold-mineralized 'shoot', 1.5 to 8 m thick, from 50 to 100m wide, which has been traced down plunge to the northeast for 200m. Challenging topography has constrained drill site location such that drill definition of this mineralized zone remains incomplete.

Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd. optioned the property on October 8, 2002 but did not conduct an exploration program and subsequently returned the property to the Owners.

Exploration expenditures since 1995 by Homestake and Gold-Ore total about \$1,064,296.

Summary

A three-phase, success contingent, exploration program is recommended for the Ample-Goldmax property:

Phase 1 - Geological mapping, prospecting, soil and rock sampling on the Upper Bonanza, Dave and Southeast areas of the property at an estimated cost of \$60,000;

Phase 2 - Diamond drilling of targets developed by Phase 1 work on the Upper Bonanza area, at an estimated cost of \$142,000.

Phase 3 - Diamond drilling to expand the known gold mineralized area indicated by previous diamond drilling on the Ample-Goldmax zone \$420,000

The author is of the opinion that the proposed Phase 1 program is warranted, and that the property has sufficient merit to justify the recommended investment.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Canadian Resources recently entered into an option agreement whereby it can earn 100% interest in the approximately 7,350 ha Ample-Goldmax property west of Lillooet B.C. The author of this report was retained by Canadian Resources to review historical information on the geology and mineralization of the Ample-Goldmax property, to prepare comments regarding the potential of the property and to provide recommendations regarding the nature and scope of further exploration work. This report describes results of personal property examination on October 15, 2002, while the author was retained by Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd. Quartz Mountain did not conduct any exploration on the property, as recommended by the author and no work has been conducted by any party since the author's last visit. During May 2004, Canadian Resources personnel conducted a site visit of the Ample-Goldmax property and inspected drill core from prior drilling programs. Citations made in the text of this report are referenced in the accompanying bibliography.

This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and is for supporting documentation to be filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Canadian Trading and Quotation System Inc. ("CNQ").

Units of measure in this report are metric; monetary units are Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Illustrations accompanying this report were prepared at the direction of the author by Hunter Dickenson Group Inc.

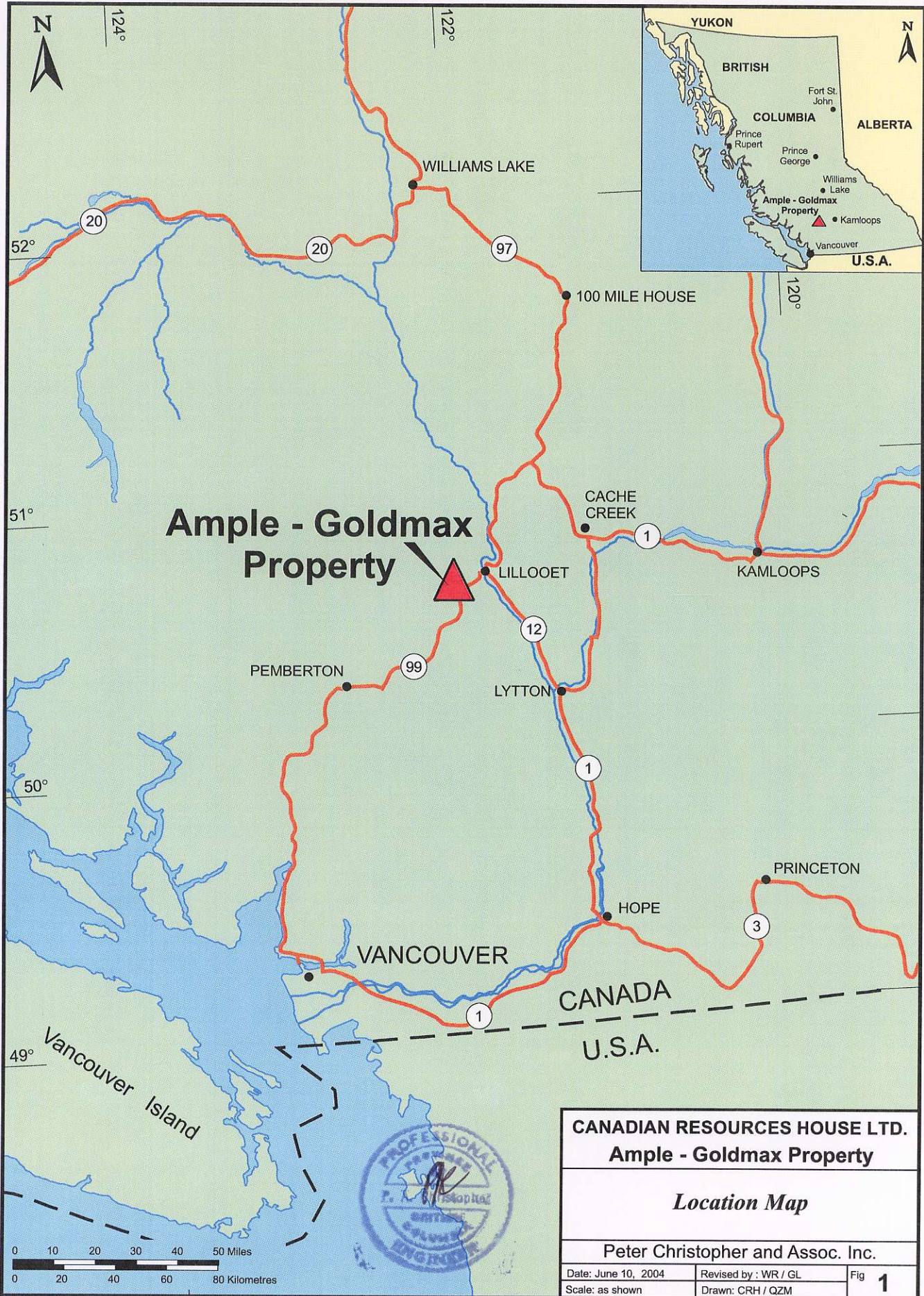
2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Ample-Goldmax mineral property is in Southern British Columbia, at latitude 50°39'N, longitude 122°04'W, approximately 10 km WSW of Lillooet, B.C.

The Ample-Goldmax property consists of 28 located mineral claims totaling 7350 ha. gross area. Mineral claim locations are illustrated in Figure 2, with title details listed in Table 1.

Table 1
Ample – Goldmax Property Mineral Tenure Data

<u>Tenure #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Due date</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Ha</u>
229407	GOLDMAX #1	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	February 28, 2008	1	25
229408	GOLDMAX #2	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	February 28, 2008	1	25
229409	GOLDMAX #3	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	February 28, 2008	1	25
229410	GOLDMAX #4	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	February 28, 2008	1	25
229412	GOLDMAX #5	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 13, 2008	1	25
229413	GOLDMAX #6	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 13, 2008	1	25
314521	AMPLE	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	October 28, 2010	8	200
316221	GOLDMAX #7	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	February 28, 2009	1	25
316266	GOLDMAX #8	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 1, 2009	9	225
316267	GOLDMAX #9	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	February 28, 2009	1	25
316306	GOLDMAX FR.	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 2, 2010	1	25
317008	ARTHUR NOEL	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	April 15, 2010	20	500
317079	GOLDMAX #10	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	April 20, 2009	10	250
336814	CAY #1	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 14, 2010	20	500
336825	CAY #2	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	June 18, 2010	20	500
344206	AMPLE 2	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 21, 2009	15	375
344761	AMPLE 3	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	March 30, 2010	6	150
345168	GOLDMAX #11	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	April 17, 2008	20	500



**Ample - Goldmax
Property**

**CANADIAN RESOURCES HOUSE LTD.
Ample - Goldmax Property**

Location Map

Peter Christopher and Assoc. Inc.

Date: June 10, 2004	Revised by: WR / GL	Fig 1
Scale: as shown	Drawn: CRH / QZM	

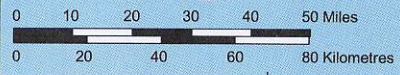


Table I-Continued
Ample – Goldmax Property Mineral Tenure Data

<u>Tenure #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Due date</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Ha</u>
352643	GOLDMAX #12	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	November 15, 2008	10	250
352644	GOLDMAX #13	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	November 13, 2008	20	500
352645	GOLDMAX #14	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	November 14, 2008	20	500
356669	BOXCAR #1	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	June 21, 2009	20	500
357142	GOLDMAX #15	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	June 30, 2008	15	375
357270	GOLDMAX #16	Javorsky 50% Polischuk 50%	July 3, 2009	20	500
371962	DAVE	Polischuk 100%	March 13, 2005	18	450
377771	ATZ #1	Polischuk 100%	March 13, 2005	6	150
377772	ATZ #2	Polischuk 100%	March 13, 2005	10	250
377773	ATZ #3	Polischuk 100%	March 13, 2005	<u>18</u>	<u>450</u>
TOTAL UNITS				294	7350

Tenure descriptions in Table 1 were derived from the British Columbia Government Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management online database. The author has field examined some of the mineral claim legal posts, but cannot render an opinion on the overall manner of claim location.

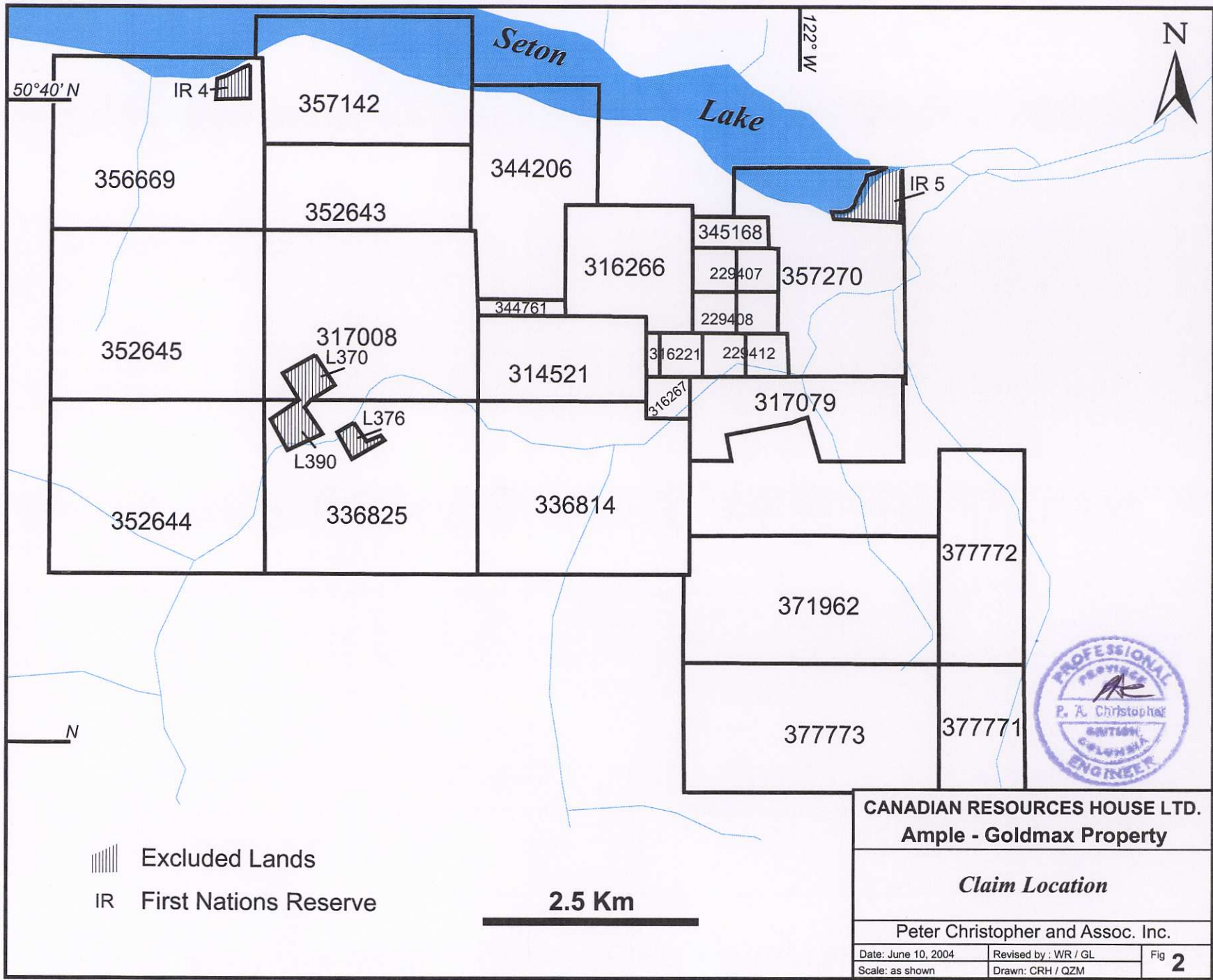
There are five small areas excluded from, but surrounded by, the property (Figure 2). These total about 82 hectares and include the crown granted Lot 370 that covers the Golden Cache mine.

Table II
Excluded Areas

<u>Excluded Area</u>	<u>Area. Ha.</u>	<u>Location</u>
Indian Reserve 4	12 (approx)	Northern property
Indian Reserve 5	24 (approx)	Boundary at Seton Lake
Lot 370 Golden Eagle	19.02	} Golden Cache Mine
Lot 376 Jumbo	10.10	
Lot 390 Mineral Point	17.05	West of Bonanza

Under British Columbia mineral tenure regulations, placer claims are a separate, noncompetitive layer of mineral tenure. Within the Ample-Goldmax property there are five placer claims covering about 2.5 km along Cayoosh Creek. These are not expected to be an impediment to hardrock exploration and development.

To acquire 100% of the Ample-Goldmax property, Canadian Resources has paid to Javorsky and Polischuk ("the Owners") a cash payment of \$10,000 upon signing the option agreement (the "Agreement") and Canadian Resources will issue 25,000 shares upon regulatory approval. Additionally, to maintain the option, Canadian Resources must make cash payments of \$20,000 by June 1, 2005, \$30,000 by June 1, 2006 and \$40,000 by June 1, 2007; share payments of 25,000 shares by December 31, 2004, 50,000 shares by June 1, 2005, 50,000 shares by June 1, 2006 and 50,000 shares by June 1, 2007; and incur sufficient exploration expenditures to maintain the Property in good standing. The Owners will retain a 2% NSR interest from future production until the Owners have received proceeds amounting to \$2.0 million.



CANADIAN RESOURCES HOUSE LTD. Ample - Goldmax Property		
<i>Claim Location</i>		
Peter Christopher and Assoc. Inc.		
Date: June 10, 2004	Revised by: WR / GL	Fig 2
Scale: as shown	Drawn: CRH / QZM	

The Ample - Goldmax property does not appear to be subject to any special environmental liabilities. Historical mining workings in the area consist of open cuts and adits that are now largely overgrown by natural vegetation. More recent workings, including access trails and drill sites constructed by Homestake and Gold-Ore have been reclaimed.

3.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is accessed by 15 km of paved Highway 99 southwest of the regional supply center of Lillooet, British Columbia (Figure 1). Local property access is limited to a few rough, steep mining and forest access roads requiring four-wheel-drive vehicles. Foot traverses are hampered by extreme topography; many parts of the property are accessible only by helicopter.

Lillooet, population 2900, is a supply center for well established ranching, forestry and hydropower generation industries. The town is served by paved Highways 12 and 99 and has railway freight service. All basic supplies and services necessary to support exploration and mining projects are readily available.

Topography of the area is dominated by the Cayoosh Creek canyon, a steep sided valley which trends easterly through the southern portion of the property. Relief is extreme, with elevations varying from about 200 m above sea level at Seton Lake at the north edge of the claim block to about 1850 m at the summit of an unnamed ridge near the western claim boundary.

The climate in the area is semi-arid with variable seasonal temperatures. In summer, temperatures generally register from 25°C to 30°C, with occasional extreme highs to 40°C. In winter, temperatures average 0°C but can dip to -20°C. Annual precipitation varies from 30 to 35 centimeters. Snow can be expected on the ground from November through April.

4.0 HISTORY

The Cayoosh Creek area, including the ground covered by the current Ample-Goldmax property, has been the focus of gold prospecting and production, both placer and hardrock, since the mid 1800's. Early placer miners, mainly of Chinese origin, worked the gravels of Cayoosh Creek for at least 10 km upstream from the Fraser River. In contrast to most of the bars on the Fraser River that yielded fine gold, Cayoosh Creek was known at the turn of the century for coarse gold, with nuggets ranging from one dollar to one hundred dollars (5 ounces at \$20.67).

Hard rock prospecting led to the discovery, in 1896, of the Golden Cache mine high on the cliff on the north side of Cayoosh Creek. Expensive and, for the time, technologically daring development included construction of a cable tramway to a mill in the valley bottom. Mining at the Golden Cache lasted from 1897 to 1901, with total production of 2789 tonnes yielding 23000 grams (740 ounces) of gold (Minfile). The Golden Cache, well known for specimen quality coarse gold is located on a small internal lot excluded from the current Ample-Goldmax property.

Interest in the Ample-Goldmax area was rekindled in 1993, when prospector Gary Polischuk discovered a gold-bearing quartz float boulder adjacent to Highway 99. After expanding his Goldmax claim block, Polischuk prospected upslope of the discovery boulder and eventually located an area of rusty soil on the adjacent Ample claim. Hand excavation, through about 45cm of soil in this rusty area, exposed a quartz vein 60 cm (24 inches) wide, containing visible gold, galena, chalcopyrite, and minor arsenopyrite. Polischuk subsequently pooled his Goldmax claims with Ample claim owner David Javorsky to form the core of the current Ample-Goldmax property.

Early in 1995, Polischuk and Javorsky established a small grid on the slope immediately above Highway 99 and downslope of Polischuk's new vein discovery. A soil geochemical survey of this grid outlined a zone, 300 m long by 140 m wide, of gold-in-soil content exceeding 200 ppb.

Homestake explored the property, under option from Polischuk and Javorsky, in 1995, 1996 and 1997. The initial 1995 program included grid construction, geological mapping, hand trenching and bedrock sampling and geochemical and geophysical surveys. This work was concentrated on an area, approximately 800 x 1000 metres, centred on the 'A' Zone unearthed by Polischuk in 1993. While limited in areal extent, this work established a solid understanding of the mode of occurrence and tenor of mineralization.

Homestake continued work in 1996 with an expanded program. Additional trenching and limited soil geochemistry, aided by 2.2 km of newly constructed access trail from Hwy. 99, focused on the Ample - Goldmax area worked in 1995. As well, preliminary examinations were made of several other mineralized zones, including the Red Ledge, Cougar, Wedge, 'C' zone and Bonanza. Several levels of underground workings in the Ample Mine were examined and sampled. Diamond drilling was undertaken in the vicinity of the main ('A' or Ample-Goldmax) zone. Fourteen holes totaling 1813 m targeted soil geochemical anomalies developed by the 1995 program, as well as surface showings exposed by access trail construction. Relatively close spaced drill holes identified three irregular gold bearing zones, with the best intersection in AG 96-07, with 11.8 grams per tonne over a core length of 8.2 m

Work by Homestake in 1997 consisted largely of diamond drilling. Fourteen holes totaling 2787 m, drilled from seven setups on the Ample mineral claim targeted the down dip extensions of the Goldmax, Cougar and Ample Mine zones. Limited mechanical trenching exposed the Cougar zone. In spite of considerable encouragement, Homestake relinquished the property to the vendors late in 1997.

Exploration resumed at Ample-Goldmax when Gold-Ore, a newly listed junior company, took it under option in 1998. Gold-Ore examined several of the showings, mapped and collected rock samples from the 'B' Zone, Ample Mine, Bridge Zone and Upper, Middle and Lower Bonanza zones. Soil sampling on localized grids and along logging roads yielded 1273 samples. Gold-Ore also undertook diamond drilling on the Ample-Goldmax zone, pursuing the zone down dip and along strike with 9 holes totaling 907 m.

In all, 35 diamond drill holes, totaling 5500 metres have been completed on the Ample-Goldmax zone on the property, initially by Homestake and later by Gold-Ore. These holes were all located in an area about 500 m by 300 m centred on the 'A' discovery area. Results of this work indicate a shoot of gold mineralization of moderate (7 gpt) to high grade (31.5 gpt). This shoot persists down plunge to the northeast for 50 to 100 m, with thickness of 1.5 to 8 m and length of over 200 m, and remains open both to the west and the northeast. No resource has been calculated for this shoot of mineralization. Extreme topography has restricted access and drill site construction such that optimal location of holes has not always been possible.

In 1985 the Bonanza area, located on the Arthur Noel claim in the southwest sector of the current property, was held under option by Harlin Resources Ltd. Work focused on the immediate vicinity of the Lower Bonanza workings and included six short diamond drill holes and sampling of underground workings.

Drill intercepts from Homestake and Gold-Ore drilling are presented in Table III and shown on Figure 5:

Table III
Homestake Canada and Gold-Ore Drill Intercepts

	Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au, gpt	
HOMESTAKE	AG 96-01	187.00	188.00	1.00	1.48	
	AG 96-02	87.00	89.00	2.00	1.02	
		156.00	157.00	1.00	1.38	
	AG 96-03	55.85	61.05	5.20	0.53	
	AG 96-04	66.70	67.70	1.00	5.77	
		84.00	86.00	2.00	1.30	
		91.00	93.00	2.00	1.24	
		127.00	128.65	1.65	2.76	
		172.00	175.00	3.00	1.35	
	AG 96-05	17.40	17.80	0.40	1.97	
		33.60	36.00	2.40	1.60	
		67.70	70.20	2.50	4.65	
	AG 96-06	48.00	50.00	2.00	0.99	
	AG 96-07	19.50	20.50	1.00	9.91	
		24.80	33.00	8.20	11.76	
		26.80	28.00	1.20	66.34	
		124.00	127.00	3.00	2.59	
		154.00	157.00	3.00	4.27	
	AG 96-08	38.00	41.00	3.00	1.41	
		56.80	64.00	7.20	4.51	
	AG 96-09	14.00	35.00	21.00	2.75	
		14.00	16.00	2.00	11.2	
		68.00	69.00	1.00	3.41	
		132.00	134.00	2.00	1.85	
	AG 96-10a, b	Holes Abandoned				
	AG 96-11	Hole Abandoned				
	AG 96-12	No Significant Results				
	AG 96-13	Hole Abandoned				
	AG 97-14	No Significant Results				
	AG 97-15	No Significant Results				
	AG 97-16	144.52	147.04	2.52	31.56	
	AG 97-17a	150.50	151.50	1.00	5.26	
	AG 97-18	158.00	163.00	5.00	2.29	
		158.00	160.00	2.00	4.4	
AG 97-19	146.00	148.00	2.00	1.61		
AG 97-20	161.00	163.00	2.00	4.49		
AG 97-21	Hole lost					
AG 97-22	No Significant Results					
AG 97-23	113.00	125.00	12.00	2.49		
AG 97-24	66.00	67.00	1.00	3.41		
AG 97-25	Ample Mine Area -- No Significant Results					
AG 97-26	183.00	184.00	1.00	7.14		
AG 99-27	47.62	51.21	3.69	5.46		
AG 99-28	6.60	8.67	2.07	1.23		
	17.23	18.04	0.81	1.21		
AG 99-29	80.44	81.36	0.92	6.65		
	86.63	88.15	1.52	2.37		
AG 99-30	7.43	14.62	7.19	1.92		
	80.00	81.50	1.50	9.53		
including	80.70	81.50	0.80	14.30		
AG 99-31	7.78	14.34	6.56	1.42		
	34.00	34.95	0.95	2.44		
AG 99-32	No Significant Results					
AG 99-33	24.60	25.58	0.98	3.30		
AG 99-34	No Significant Results					
AG 99-35	51.60	57.50	5.90	3.88		
Including	53.20	54.04	0.84	7.20		
and	86.45	57.50	1.05	7.95		
	103.63	104.70	1.07	2.16		
	110.92	112.01	1.09	3.90		

GOLD - ORE

Exploration expenditures from 1995 through 1999 total \$1,064,296, as shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1995	Homestake	\$ 40,418
1996	Homestake	\$ 395,545
1997	Homestake	\$ 376,525
1998 - 99	Gold-Ore	\$ 251,808
	TOTAL	\$1,064,296

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

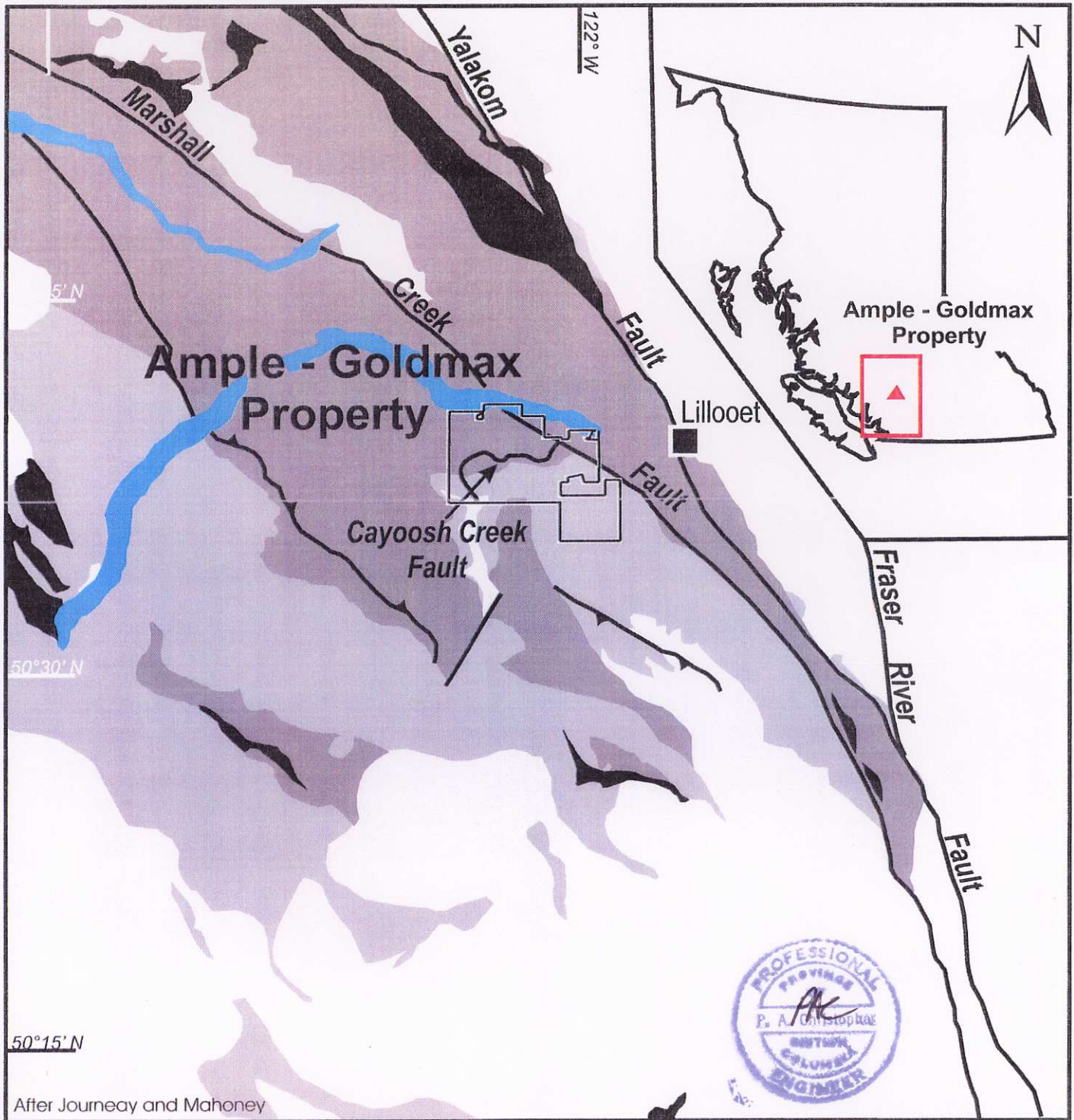
5.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Ample-Goldmax property lies near the eastern edge of the southeastern Coast Belt, a structurally complex belt dominated by abyssal oceanic rocks with subordinate sedimentary and arc volcanic rocks and some younger sedimentary sequences. Cretaceous to Eocene felsic plutonic rocks intruded the sedimentary and volcanic units. This overall geological framework exists along a northwesterly trending belt, 30 to 50 km wide, which can be traced for approximately 200 km from Lytton to north of Carpenter Lake.

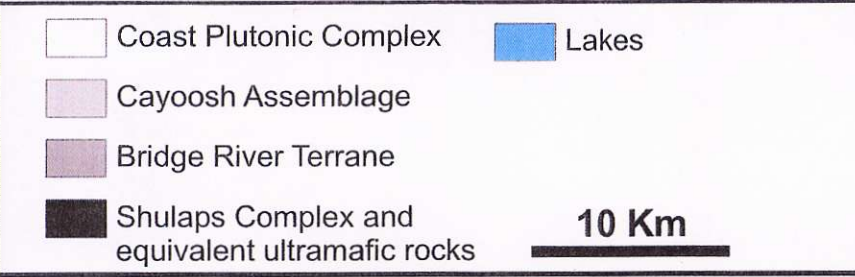
In the Cayoosh Canyon area, surrounding and extending several km westerly from the Ample-Goldmax property, rocks are divided into two major packages. The Bridge River Complex consists of Mississippian to Middle Jurassic sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks, including chert, greenstone and argillite, plus an areally extensive metamorphic variant, biotite-quartz schists, known as the Bridge River Schists.

The Bridge River Schists are conformably overlain throughout much of the district by the Cayoosh Assemblage, an upward-coarsening succession of metamorphosed phyllitic argillite, siltstone and sandstone. The Assemblage is subdivided into five distinct lithofacies in ascending order; Unit 1, graphitic phyllite, siltstone and sandstone; Unit 2, tuffaceous phyllite, graphitic phyllite, minor lapilli tuff and tuff breccia; Unit 3, graphitic phyllite, siltstone, limestone, and volcanoclastic sandstone; Unit 4, graphitic sandstone, shale, phyllite, arkosic sandstone and quartzite; Unit 5, thin bedded graphitic phyllite, siltstone and volcanoclastic sandstone. Theoretical maximum thickness of the Cayoosh Assemblage is estimated at 1500 m. Available age constraints suggest a probable age range for the Cayoosh Assemblage from Early Jurassic to Early Cretaceous.

Throughout the district, both the Bridge River Complex and Cayoosh Assemblage are intruded by a wide variety of plutonic rocks ranging in age from Late Cretaceous (92 ma.) to Eocene (48-43 ma.) Compositionally, these rocks range from augite diorite to quartz monzonite. Elongate bodies of ultrabasic rocks equivalent to the Shulaps Complex are common throughout the region.



After Journey and Mahoney



CANADIAN RESOURCES HOUSE LTD.		
Ample - Goldmax Property		
<i>Regional Geological Setting</i>		
Peter Christopher and Assoc. Inc.		
Date: June 10, 2004	Revised by: WR / GL	Fig 3
Scale: as shown	Drawn: CRH / QZM	

5.1.2 REGIONAL STRUCTURAL SETTING

The Fraser River Fault, a major 350° trending right lateral transverse structure which is clearly evident from about latitude 49° to latitude 52°, abruptly truncates the mixed sedimentary and volcanic assemblages of the Lillooet – Bridge River region on the east. A similar feature, the Yalakom Fault, splays off of the Fraser River Fault south of Lillooet and trends northwesterly for several hundred kilometers. The northwest trending 150 km long Marshall Creek fault transects the northwestern corner of the property: this structure has dextral strike slip movement of up to 15 km, with dip slip estimated at approximately 3.5 km. In the Ample–Goldmax area the Bridge River Complex has been structurally emplaced over the Cayoosh Assemblage along the sub-horizontal to shallow northeast dipping Cayoosh Creek Fault.

5.2 LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

5.2.1 Stratigraphy

Bridge River Complex

Bridge River Complex sedimentary and volcanic rocks exposed on the property can be divided into two major assemblages. The first consists largely of volcanics and metavolcanics and includes medium to fine grained meta-andesite and metabasalt flows and mafic to intermediate tuffs. Some pillows have been noted. Rocks of the volcanic assemblage are commonly chloritized and contain abundant carbonate veins. Thin interflow sediment layers, a minor constituent, consist of mudstone, siltstone and interpillow chert pods.

The sediment-dominant assemblage of the Bridge River Complex, consisting of chert, argillized chert and chert pebble conglomerate, underlies most of the northwest sector of the claim block. These cherty units are occasionally interbedded with mafic tuffs. Conglomerates of chert pebbles and cobbles in a sericitic matrix are local features.

Cayoosh Assemblage

Cayoosh Assemblage metasedimentary rocks underlie most of the southeastern portion of the property. These consist mainly of poorly bedded, fine-grained dark grey to black, mudstone and phyllitic argillites. Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite occur throughout the finer grained rocks. Minor conglomerate sections consist of subrounded to subangular pebbles and cobbles of greenstone.

Taylor Creek Group

A younger sedimentary unit, consisting of conglomerates, siltstone and mudstone, with a minor volcanic component, occurs on the Arthur Noel, Goldmax 12 and 15 mineral claims. These rocks overly mixed volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Bridge River Complex in a northwesterly trending belt about 1 km wide and 3.5 km long which extends down the steep slope from the highest ridge to the south shore of Seton Lake. This unit appears to correlate well with the Early Cretaceous 'Taylor Creek Group' described by Journeay and Mahoney (1994)

5.2.2 Intrusive Rocks

Felsic Dykes

Numerous dykes, generally of granodiorite composition, occur throughout the property, cutting both the Bridge River and Cayoosh sedimentary rocks. These are well exposed on the Goldmax 16 claim near the eastern edge of the property, where a 150 to 200 m wide dyke can be traced for 2 km along a northwest strike and on the Arthur Noel claim where a 300 m by 1 km dyke occurs on the north facing slope near the ridge. Narrower dykes, from 10 to 15 m wide, cut Cayoosh Assemblage rocks near the Bonanza Zone. A more dioritic variety of sills and dykes were noted in drill core from the Ample-Goldmax zone and the Ample Mine underground workings.

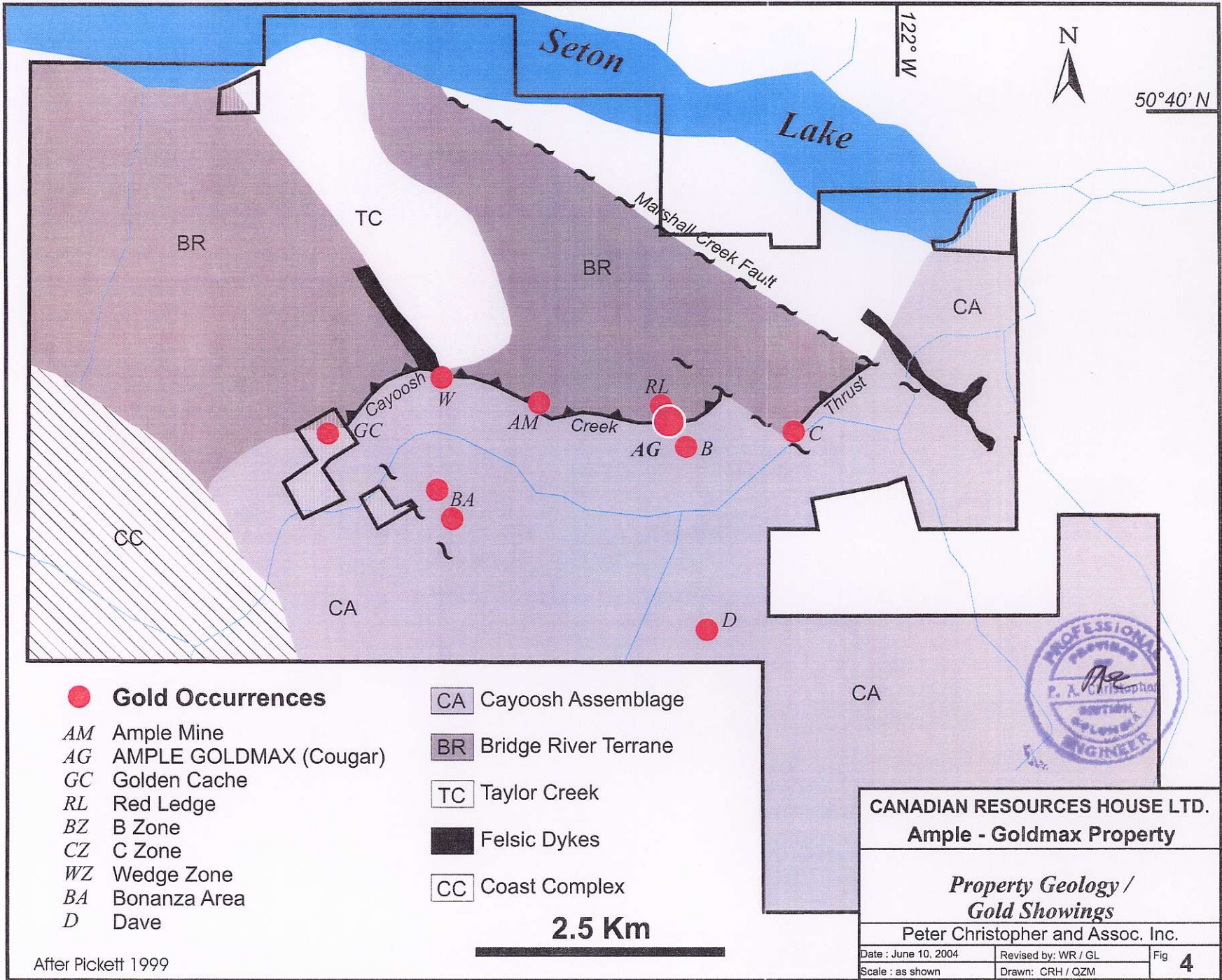
Coast Complex Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite

In the southwestern portion of the claim block, approximately 2 km SW of the Bonanza workings, rocks of the Bridge River complex are intruded by a more massive (several km across) stock of granodiorite to quartz monzonite. This body is considered to be part of the Coast Plutonic Complex

5.2.3 Structural Geology

The dominant structural feature of the Ample – Goldmax property is the Cayoosh Thrust fault, a low angle thrust which has emplaced the older Bridge River Complex greenstone units over the younger Cayoosh Assemblage sediments. The surface trace of the Cayoosh Thrust has been mapped in a tight, easterly facing horseshoe pattern extending from the northeast corner of the property along the steep northern slope of the Cayoosh canyon to the vicinity of the Golden Cache. A less distinct southern segment has been mapped passing between the Lower and Middle Bonanza areas, then it is obscured by deep overburden along the southern slope of the canyon. Previous workers have interpreted relative motion on the Cayoosh Thrust to be upper plate (Bridge River Complex) to the northwest. Local warps and irregularities in the thrust surface have produced dilations favourable for emplacement of mineralization. There is evidence in the Ample Mine workings, that the Cayoosh Thrust is a zone, up to 50 m thick, of numerous sub-parallel low angle faults.

The Cayoosh Thrust is displaced by a series of northwest trending high angle faults. The easternmost of these, the main Marshall Creek fault, truncates the Cayoosh Thrust near the eastern property boundary. A similar feature is evident in the area of the 'C' Zone where the trace of the thrust has been displaced right laterally by approximately 800 m, with vertical displacement of 500 m on the east side. A similar high angle structure has been mapped a few hundred m west of the Bonanza workings, extending northwesterly past the northeastern edge of Lot 370 (Golden Cache). This series of northwest trending faults may partially control development of dilations and emplacement of mineralization on the property.



After Pickett 1999

6.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Prospecting for placer gold in the rivers and creeks of the Lillooet – Bridge River area dates back to as early as the 1850's, when rich placers were discovered on the Bridge River, Cadwallader Creek and Cayoosh Creek. Hardrock gold discoveries soon followed. Gold bearing quartz veins are known at several sites in a district extending from Lillooet, 60 km westerly to Bralorne and 60 km northwesterly to the Elizabeth (Blue Creek) prospect. The most significant of these is the combined Bralorne – Pioneer mine, which, between 1897 and 1971, produced 4.1 million ounces of gold from approximately 8 million tons of quartz vein ore. Fissure veins at Bralorne are commonly ribboned, with width of 1 to 1.5 m and have been traced along strike for 1500 m and downdip to a depth of 1800 m.

Lesser producers in the district include the Minto and Wayside, both about 15 km north of Bralorne.

At the Minto, about 15 km NE of Bralorne, quartz-carbonate veins up to 1.2 metres wide contain coarsely crystalline arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, stibnite, pyrrhotite, galena, chalcopyrite and rare tetrahedrite, jamesonite, bismuth and gold. Production totaled 80,650 tonnes yielding 17,560 oz. Au (Minifile).

At the Wayside (39,109 tonnes, 5,340 oz. Au) (Minifile), quartz veins are massive, milky, ribboned and brecciated, generally less than 45 centimetres wide, containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, telluride (probably sylvanite), galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, stibnite and native gold.

7.0 MINERALIZATION

On the Ample – Goldmax property, gold is found at numerous sites in or adjacent to the Cayoosh Creek Fault, a regional scale thrust fault that separates 'greenstones' of the Bridge River Complex and Cayoosh Assemblage sedimentary rocks. Gold, generally with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite occurs in quartz veins, irregular silica flooded zones and silicified wall rock.

Dilatant zones straddling the Cayoosh Creek fault and other subparallel low angle fault zones, are favourable for gold mineralization. Discontinuous quartz veins up to 2 m in width and containing some high-grade native gold occur in areas of brittle faulting along the Cayoosh Creek fault, associated with diorite sills and dykes. Less competent Cayoosh Assemblage phyllitic rocks adjacent to the fault are more likely to host lower grade gold mineralization in quartz stockworks and zones of disseminated arsenopyrite. Mineralization can be traced for 3 km along the Cayoosh Creek fault from the Ample–Goldmax zone westward through the Ample mine and Wedge showing to the Omega Fraction and Golden Cache. Similar style mineralization exposed at the 'C' zone, east of the Ample–Goldmax zone, indicates a probable strike extent of the favourable structural setting of at least 4 km.

At the Golden Cache mine, on Lot 370 surrounded by the Ample–Goldmax property, five adits follow flat lying lenses up to 3 m thick hosted in chlorite-talc schist. Scattered pyrite, arsenopyrite and native gold occur in both quartz and wallrock.

Pickett (1999) and Kuran and McLeod (1997) describe numerous gold occurrences on the Ample–Goldmax property.

7.1 AMPLE - GOLDMAX ZONE

The Ample–Goldmax zone, in the eastern portion of the Ample claim, has been explored by trenching, surface sampling and diamond drilling. Gold mineralization occurs in (i) discontinuous quartz veins and stockworks proximal to the Cayoosh Creek fault, (ii) in grayish green tuffs and mafic volcanics of the Bridge River Complex and (iii) in Cayoosh Assemblage mudstones. Diorite dykes from 0.2 to 2 m wide are associated with some of the mineralization. Highest gold grades occur in ribboned quartz veins, where native gold is accompanied by fine-grained chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and rare pyrrhotite.

Ample–Goldmax mineralization was targeted by most of the 35 core drill holes drilled in 1996, 1997 and 1999. Notable intersections are listed in Table V.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Au, gpt
AG 96-07	19.50	20.50	1.00	9.91
	24.80	33.00	8.20	11.76
AG 96-09	14.00	16.00	2.00	11.20
AG 97-16	144.52	147.04	2.52	31.56
AG 97-26	183.00	184.00	1.00	7.14
AG 99-30	80.00	81.50	1.50	9.53

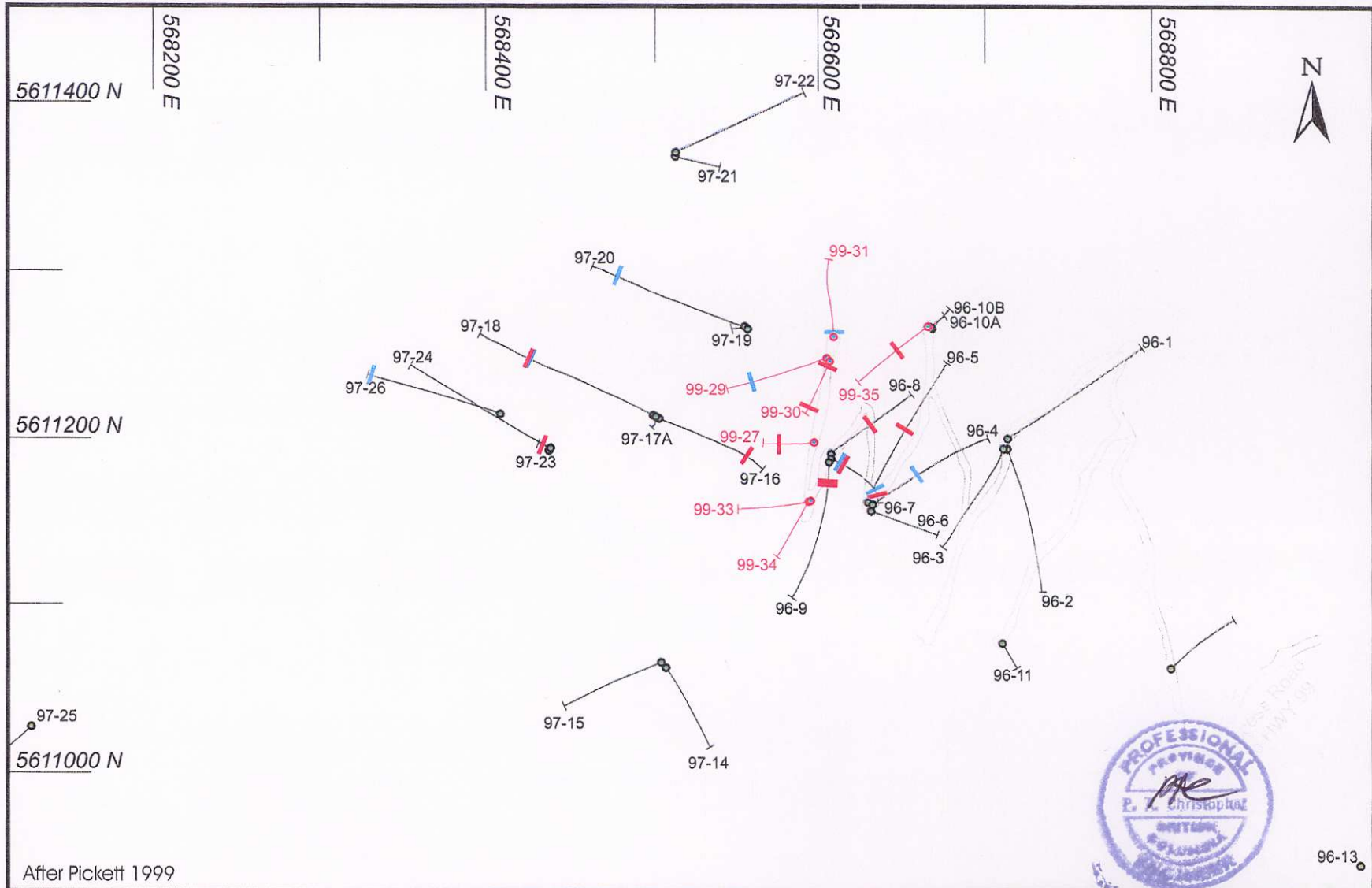
Interpretation of Homestake and Gold-Ore drill hole data from the Ample–Goldmax zone suggests a gold-mineralized 'shoot', 1.5 to 8 m thick, from 50 to 100m wide, which can be traced down plunge to the northeast for 200m. Challenging topography has constrained drill site location such that drill definition of this mineralized zone remains incomplete.

7.2 RED LEDGE ZONE

The Red Ledge zone, about 120 m north (upslope) of the Ample–Goldmax, occurs at the base of a shallow fault cutting Bridge River Complex greenstones. This may be a parallel, upper splay of the main Cayoosh Creek thrust fault. Mineralization has been traced from the pinched out eastern end for about 30 m along strike to where the western end is obscured by overburden. Sampling by Kuran and McLeod (1997) returned gold content ranging from 1.3 gpt to 23.5 gpt.

7.3 'B' - ZONE

The 'B' zone is located on the steep slope below the Ample-Goldmax zone at approximately 940 m elevation. Several quartz veins are known, of which the thickest and most continuous is about 50 cm thick. Veins are hosted in foliated mafic tuff. Limited sampling has returned gold content ranging from 0.010 gpt to 6.36 gpt Au.





Gold-Ore 1999 DDH

99-33

Homestake DDH

97-15

Gold Intercept Key (also see Table III)

 Au > 5 gpt*m
 Au > 10 gpt*m

100 m

**CANADIAN RESOURCES HOUSE LTD.
Ample - Goldmax Property**

*Diamond Drill
Hole Locations*

Peter Christopher and Assoc. Inc.

Date: June 10, 2004

Revised by: WR / GL

Fig **5**

Scale: as shown

Drawn: CRH / QZM

7.4 AMPLE MINE

The old workings of the Ample mine are located about 750 m west of the Ample–Goldmax zone. These workings, comprising eight short adits, explored a series of stacked, low angle silicious zones and quartz veins developed over a vertical range of about 30 m in phyllite and mudstone of the Cayoosh Assemblage as well as a sill-like diorite body. The most continuous vein has been traced for 40 metres along strike and has been explored by old adits, tentatively labeled 5, 6, 7 and 8. Sampling of the workings and surface showings by both Homestake and Gold-Ore is well documented in Kuran and McLeod (1997) and Pickett (1999), and shows highly variable gold content ranging from 0.05 gpt to a high of 118 gpt. Gold commonly occurs with arsenopyrite in quartz veins and irregular silicified zones, as well as in an arsenopyrite bearing intermediate dyke.

7.5 WEDGE ZONE

The Wedge Zone lies near the ridge top about 1.5 km westerly from the Ample Mine workings, in a similar geological setting. Mineralization occurs in quartz stockwork zones developed in arsenopyrite rich phyllite in the footwall of a thrust fault, below overlying greenstones. The highest gold value obtained in sampling by Homestake (Kuran and McLeod, 1997) was 3.95 gpt. The zone, poorly exposed by shallow hand trenches, is mainly obscured by deep overburden.

7.6 'C' ZONE

The 'C' zone, the most easterly known mineralized zone, can be traced for 400 m along the cliff face on the north bank of Cayoosh Creek at about 440 m elevation, approximately 1.1 km easterly of the main Ample–Goldmax zone. The setting, with a shallow fault separating a greenstone-hanging wall and phyllite footwall, indicates that the favourable Cayoosh Creek thrust has been dropped nearly 1km down to the east by a NW trending high angle fault. A one-meter thick zone hosts quartz stockworks, disseminated arsenopyrite and irregular ribboned quartz veins up to 30 cm thick. Grab samples returned gold values less than 200 ppb but inaccessible cliffs and talus cover in the valley bottom hampered detailed sampling.

7.7 BONANZA AREA

The Bonanza Area, on the south side of Cayoosh Creek, was one of the earliest discoveries in the Cayoosh valley, and was first described in a government report in 1896. Several zones of mineralization extend along a 155° trend from the Lower Bonanza, at 620 m elevation immediately above Highway 99, to the Upper Bonanza, a strike length of 700 m and vertical range of 400 m. The Bonanza Arriba, at 1380 m elevation, may extend the strike length by another 600 m. Although mineralogically similar to the Ample and other zones north of Cayoosh Creek, the Bonanza is markedly different in that veins crosscut stratigraphy, possibly following a northwesterly crosscutting structure.

Over 330 m of underground workings on several levels pursued quartz-carbonate veins irregularly mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Continuity of the principal vein is difficult to establish due to structural complexity.

In 1985 Harlin Resources Ltd explored the Bonanza area with a limited program of sampling and diamond drilling in the immediate vicinity of the 'Lower' workings. Nine samples collected by Harlin from a shallow decline indicate a mineralized zone 0.9 to 1.8 m thick that can be traced downdip for 18.3 m. These samples averaged 0.407 opt (13.9 gpt) gold across an average width of 1.3 m. Six diamond drill holes totaling 220 m were completed but failed to intercept the mineralized zone.

Total expenditures, recorded by Harlin in Assessment Report 15,580, are \$31,410 (Cardinal 1985).

The Upper Bonanza zone was worked by Gold-Ore in 1999 (Pickett, 1999), when prospecting, sampling, soil geochemistry, mapping and hand trenching were undertaken. Seven hand trenches were constructed along approximately 100 m of strike extent to explore a zone of sheeted quartz veinlets developed in phyllites (possibly Bridge River Complex) flanked by feldspar porphyry. Gold content varies widely, up to a maximum of 106 gpt across 0.5 m from a sheeted veinlet with visible gold.

7.8 OTHER AREAS

Recently discovered veins are reported from an area high on the slope south of Cayoosh Creek (Javorsky, personal communication). No documentation was available and the area was not visited.

8.0 METALLURGICAL STUDIES

No metallurgical testing has been performed on Ample-Goldmax gold mineralization. The Golden Cache property did attain small-scale production from mineralization believed to be typical for the district, however the age of the operations and the lack of reliable documentation on milling and gold recovery procedures, preclude any conclusions as to expected metallurgical characteristics.

9.0 DATA VERIFICATION AND DATA SECURITY

Data verification for the Ample-Goldmax property was undertaken during a property examination on October 15, 2002. A total of seven core and rock samples were collected. Drill core recovered by previous operators Homestake and Gold-Ore is stored at the G. Polischuk residence in Lillooet B. C. Core boxes are stored in racks in a systematic fashion. Boxes are clearly marked, with footage/metrage blocks and sample tags clearly legible. Core from 1996 and 1997, drilling by Homestake, had been previously re-sampled by Pickett (1998), (Table VII), with generally only broken remnants left in the boxes; this material was collected for selected intervals (#178951 - 178953). Core from the 1999 drilling by Gold-Ore had previously been sawn before sampling, with sawn halves remaining in the boxes. These pieces of sawn half core were split using a conventional manual core splitter available on site, yielding ¼ core samples (#178954, 178955).

The Owners recently excavated a pit at a site selected to intersect the apparent surface projection of mineralization intersected in DDH AG 96-7. This pit encountered a highly silicious, sulphidic, graphitic unit visually similar to mineralized drill core intercepts. One chip sample of this mineralized unit was collected (#178956).

Underground workings on the Lower Bonanza Zone at elevation 620 m approximately 100 m south of Hwy. 99 in the southwest sector of the property were examined. One sample (#178956) was collected from a shallow decline.

Samples were collected, and bags marked and secured by the author. Samples remained in possession of the author until delivery to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. on October 16,2002.

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. assayed the samples using a metallic fire assay method. Samples are pulverized, then sieved. The coarse (+150 mesh) fraction containing any native metal is assayed in total. A representative portion of the fine fraction is assayed. Results are reported for each fraction and for the weighted average of the fractions. This method was requested due to the presence of visible gold grains in some samples.

Analytical results of the author's samples, with comparisons to previous sampling and analyses, where possible, are presented in Table VI.

Sample type	Description	Author's #	Previous #	Author's Au, gpt	Previous Au, gpt
Core	DDH AG 96 07 26.80 - 28.00 m	178951	35439	*3.28	66.34
	DDH AG 96 07 19.50 - 20.50 m	178952	35434	10.90	9.91
	DDH AG 97 16 144.52 - 147.04m	178953	35887-90	28.16	31.56
	DDH AG 99 30 80.70 - 81.50 m	178954	155078	25.04	14.30
	DDH AG 99 35 56.45 - 57.50 m	178955	155562	5.09	7.95
Rock	New pit, chip across 1.1 m	178956	N/A	0.08	N/A
Rock	30 cm chip from heavy sulphide, Bonanza decline. Area of Harlin sampling 1985.	178957	Sample # not identified	32.68	**N/A

* Visible gold sections of this interval were previously removed as specimens.

** Sample collected from site of reported high grade (Javorsky, personal communication)

Of the seven samples collected by the author, six were from material previously assayed. Five of these compare well to previous results. Sample 178957 was from a section of the Bonanza underground workings reported to contain high-grade gold mineralization, but was not a replicate of a previous sample. Sample 178951, at 3.28 gpt Au, is markedly lower than previous sample 35439, at 66.34 gpt Au. The author observed that pieces of drill core within this interval reported to contain visible gold had been previously removed as specimens.

10.0 MINERAL RESOURCES AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources or mineral reserve estimates for the Ample-Goldmax property. The project is at the exploration stage and has some significant drill intersections, but insufficient data for resource estimates.

11.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional relevant data or information that would affect the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report.

Table VI: Drill core sample assays - Current study vs. previous results by Homestake Canada Inc. (Kuran and McLeod, 1997a,b)

Diamond Drill Hole	Current Study					Homestake Canada Inc.					Description
	From	To	m	No.	Au (g/t)	Au (g/t)	No.	From	To	m	
AG96-07	19.5	20.5	1.0	709851	5.81	9.9	35434	19.5	20.5	1.0	well layered foliated rock consisting of 2 mm pale green felsic layers and thin 0.5 mm mafic layers, minor pyrite, trace mariposite
AG96-07	20.5	21.5	1.0	709852	1.30	not sampled					as per 709851, minor pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, no mariposite,
AG96-07	21.5	22.0	0.5	709853	0.71	not sampled					as per 709852, cataclastic texture, locally abundant quartz veins in mafic layers parallel to foliation and flanked by mafic material
AG96-07	22.0	22.8	0.8	709854	0.34	not sampled					as per 709853, layering less well developed, cataclastic texture, brecciated and broken quartz veins, black stylolites trace to 2% pyrite and pyrrhotite
AG96-07	26.8	27.8	1.0	709855	<.07	86.3	35439	26.8	28.0	1.2	quartz-veined, fractured black phyllitic mudstone, estimated 70% quartz, brecciated quartz veins, trace to 2% chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite
AG96-07	27.8	28.2	0.4	709856	48.29						cataclastic, brecciated and broken 2-5 mm subangular fragments of quartz veins in dark green to black wallrock, trace to 1% pyrite
AG96-07	28.2	29.0	0.8	709857	2.20	1.9	35440	28.0	29.0	1.0	black phyllitic mudstone, about 20% quartz veins, 5% diss. arsenopyrite
AG96-07	29.0	30.0	1.0	709858	3.92	4.2	35441	29.0	30.0	1.0	dark grey mudstone, about 10% quartz veins
AG96-07	32.0	33.0	1.0	709859	4.76	5.4	35444	32.0	33.0	1.0	grey phyllite, 5% quartz veins, trace pyrite, 1-3% arsenopyrite
AG96-07	124.5	125.0	0.5	709860	1.36	2.7	35492	124.5	125.0	0.5	grey phyllite, 10% quartz
AG97-16	144.5	145.0	0.5	709861	9.97	8.4	35887	144.5	145.0	0.5	dark grey phyllite, 20% quartz, 5-10% arsenopyrite
AG97-16	145.0	145.5	0.5	709862	81.45	124.0	35888	145.0	145.5	0.5	about 80% quartz, 20% grey phyllite containing estimated 2% arsenopyrite
AG97-16	145.5	146.0	0.5	709863	3.74	9.8	35889	145.5	146.0	0.5	as per 709862, trace arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, feldspar-bearing veins cut quartz
AG97-16	146.0	147.0	1.0	709864	1.48	9.3	35890	146.0	147.0	1.0	as per 709851, greenstone or phyllite, about 20% quartz, 2% arsenopyrite,
AG-96-08	56.8	58.0	1.2	709865	6.36	10.6	35550	56.8	58.0	1.2	grey phyllite, about 20% quartz, trace to 3% arsenopyrite, feldspar-bearing veins
AG-96-08	61.0	62.0	1.0	709866	5.84	5.6	35554	61.0	62.0	1.0	black, grey graphitic phyllite, 60% milky white quartz vein material, some feldspar veins, trace to 1% arsenopyrite
AG-97-20	162.0	163.0	1.0	709867	1.46	4.8	36258	162.0	163.0	1.0	as per 709851, about 10% quartz
AG-97-26	183.0	184.0	1.0	709868	5.24	7.1	36523	183.0	184.0	1.0	grey phyllite, 50% quartz, trace pyrite, chalcopyrite, up to 5% arsenopyrite in phyllite adjacent to quartz veins

Table VII

Pickett (1998) comparison of Homestake Canada Inc. assay results vs. resampling by Pickett on behalf of Gold-Ore.

12.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ample-Goldmax property hosts numerous occurrences of gold-bearing quartz veins, silicified zones and disseminated sulphides, mainly along a 4 km strike extent of the Cayoosh Creek Fault. None of these zones have been completely delimited; all zones display potential for expansion.

Drilling on the main Ample-Goldmax zone by Homestake (1996-1997) and by Gold-Ore in 1999 indicates a gold-mineralized 'shoot', 1.5 to 8 m thick, 50 to 100m wide, which was traced down plunge to the northeast for 200m. Challenging topography has constrained drill site location such that drill definition of this mineralized zone remains incomplete; mineralization remains open along strike westerly towards the Ample mine and down plunge to the northeast. Additional drilling, to pursue this zone, will entail increasingly deeper holes through thicker cover rock, with difficult drill site construction and helicopter drill moves.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase 1 Exploration Program

Exploration work on the Ample-Goldmax property should focus on the Bonanza, Dave and Southeastern sector where near surface mineralization can be tested with short holes. Further exploration of the down-dip extension of the Ample – Goldmax zone will require long holes from surface or underground exploration, and success should be obtained from at least one additional area of the property before further definition of the Ample – Goldmax is considered.

Upper Bonanza Zone

The Upper Bonanza zone has demonstrated continuity along with some high-grade but erratic mineralization. Soil geochemical sampling should expand on the limited grid area covered by Gold-Ore in 1999. The geological setting, with auriferous pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite mineralization in faulted phyllites at or near feldspar porphyry contacts, should be appropriate for geophysical testing. Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys should indicate the trace of mineralized contact or fault zones. Grid survey work should be facilitated by less extreme topography than is found in other sectors of the property. Resultant anomalies should be tested by hand, or if appropriate, mechanical trenching.

Dave Zone and Southeastern Sector

The Dave Zone, and a large unexplored area in the southeastern sector of the property, offer potential for new discoveries. Extensions of both the Cayoosh Fault and crosscutting northwesterly structures can be projected into this area. Limited soil geochemistry by Gold-Ore, primarily along logging roads, returned spotty anomalous gold results. The Dave zone should be better defined by hand trenching, mapping and sampling. The larger southeast sector target area should be explored by soil geochemistry, prospecting and geological mapping, with particular emphasis on structural settings favorable for vein development.

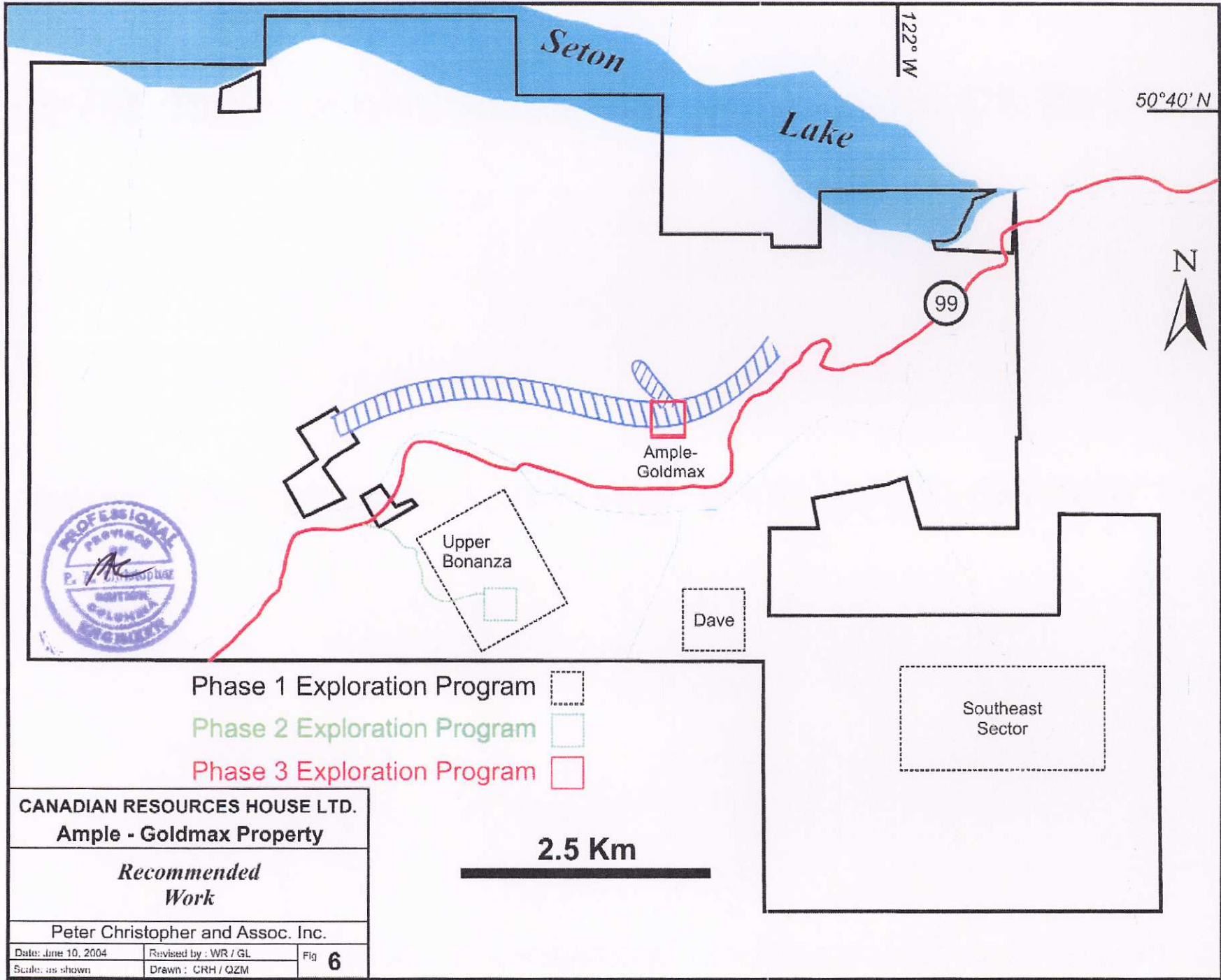
Proposed Exploration

Success contingent, phased exploration is recommended for the Ample – Goldmax property. The Phase 1 work program should concentrate on the Upper Bonanza area plus the Dave zone and southeastern sector, with soil geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, prospecting, mapping and rock sampling estimated to cost \$60,000. A Phase 2 Exploration Program is contingent on Phase 1 target delineation in the Upper Bonanza or Dave zones. The currently known Upper Bonanza Zone and any extensions or new targets in the Dave zone, located by Phase 1 work, should be further explored by diamond drilling. An initial drill program of 10 – 150 m holes is estimated to cost \$142,000.

Phase 3 Exploration Program

Phase 3 drilling of the Ample Goldmax Zone is contingent on some success in Phases 1 and 2 and on higher gold prices. A specific budget for the Phase 3 program should be based on Phase 1 and Phase 2 experience. Additional drilling on the Ample-Goldmax zone should consist of 20 holes of 200 m average depth. Topographic conditions, with resultant increased costs for water lines, helicopter drill moves, drill pad construction etc. are likely to increase overall costs to \$105 per meter, for an estimated program total of \$420,000

The author is of the opinion that the proposed Phase 1 program is warranted, and that the property has sufficient merit to justify the recommended investment.



- Phase 1 Exploration Program
- Phase 2 Exploration Program
- Phase 3 Exploration Program

CANADIAN RESOURCES HOUSE LTD.		
Ample - Goldmax Property		
<i>Recommended Work</i>		
Peter Christopher and Assoc. Inc.		
Date: June 10, 2004	Revised by: WR / GL	Fig 6
Scale: as shown	Drawn: CRH / QZM	

14.0 COST ESTIMATES**Phase 1 Proposed Exploration Expenditures**

	Upper Bonanza Zone				
1	Contract Linecutting	15 km	600	9,000	
2	Soil Sample Collection - Contract	500	20	10,000	
3	Soil Sample Analysis - Contract	500	25	12,500	
4	Geophysical survey, Mag, VLF	15 km	200	3000	
5	Interpretation and Report Preparation			1500	
					36000
	Dave Zone				
1	Prospecting	10 days	300	3000	
2	Geological Mapping	5 days	400	2000	
3	Sample analysis	100	25	2500	
					7500
1	Southeast Sector				
2	Prospecting	8 days	300	2400	
3	Geological Mapping	5 days	400	2000	
4	Sample analysis	75	25	1875	
5	Helicopter Support	4 hrs	900	3600	
6	Contingency				9875
7	Prospecting report preparation etc				2000
8	Contingency				4625
	Total Phase 1 Proposed Exploration Expenditures				<u>\$60,000</u>

Phase 2 Proposed Exploration Expenditures

1	Diamond Drilling, Upper Bonanza				
2	Direct contractor costs	1500 m	60	90000	
3	Road, Site Preparation & Reclamation			20000	
4	Technical Staff	30 man days	400	12000	
5	Analytical costs	100	25	2500	
6	Accommodation	30 man days	100	3000	
7	Vehicles	15 days	100	1500	
8	Miscellaneous			13000	
	Total Phase 2 Proposed Exploration Expenditures				<u>\$142,000</u>

Phase 3 Proposed Exploration Expenditures

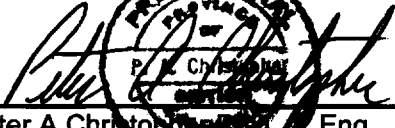
1	Diamond Drilling, Ample-Goldmax				
2	Direct contractor costs	4000 m	70	280000	
3	Technical Staff	60 man days	400	24000	
4	Analytical costs	200	25	5000	
5	Accommodation	60 man days	100	6000	
6	Vehicles	30 days	100	3000	
7	Drill pad construction	15	3000	45000	
8	Helicopter support	40 hrs	900	36000	
9	Miscellaneous			21000	
	Total Phase 3 Proposed Exploration Expenditures				<u>\$420,000</u>

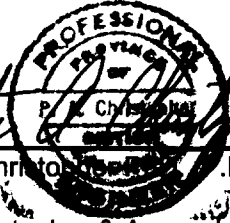
15.0 REFERENCES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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- Scott, T.C. 1996: Assessment Report on Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Work on the Ample/Goldmax Property. Assessment Report #24,360 filed with BC Ministry of Energy and Mines.

16.0 SIGNATURE, STAMP AND DATE

Signed and stamped at Vancouver, B.C. this *10th* day of June 2004


Peter A Christopher .Eng.




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Vancouver B.C. V6N 2K9
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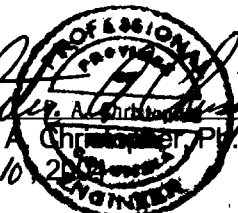
17.0 CERTIFICATE

I, Peter A. Christopher, with business address at 3707 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer registered (#105359) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1976.
2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I hold a B.Sc. (1966) from the State University of New York at Fredonia, a M.A. (1968) from Dartmouth Collage and a Ph.D. (1973) from the University of British Columbia.
4. I have been practicing my profession as a Geologist for over 35 years and as a Consulting Geological Engineer since June 1981. I have authorized over 200 qualifying engineering and exploration reports, and over 20 professional publications. I have work experience in most areas of the United States and Canada, in ten Latin American countries and in the South Pacific. As a result of my experience and qualification, I am a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
5. I have no direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of Canadian Resources House Ltd. I am independent of Canadian Resources House Ltd. and Badger and Co. Management Corp. in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I have based this report on a previous exploration experience in the Lillooet-Bridge River area, on a review of reports listed in the references and sources of data and on a personal examination of the Ample – Goldmax property on October 15, 2002.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in this report, of which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and believe my report is in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files, of the Technical Report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this *10th* day of June 2004.


Peter A. Christopher, Ph.D., P.Eng.
June 10, 2004



Appendix I

Certificate of Analysis – Writer's Samples

Acme Analytical Certificate # A204498

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Hunter Dickinson Inc. File # A204498 Page 2
1020 - 800 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1R6 Submitted by: Peter Christopher



SAMPLE#	S. Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au gm/mt	TotAu gm/mt
SI	<1	<.01	<.01	.01
D 178951	250	.25	2.28	3.28
D 178952	310	.45	9.45	10.90
D 178953	512	3.48	21.36	28.16
D 178954	492	1.34	22.32	25.04
D 178955	486	<.01	5.09	5.09
D 178956	520	<.01	.08	.08
D 178957	474	3.34	25.63	32.68

-AU : -150 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -150 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 16 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 24/02* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Appendix I

Ample-Goldmax Property

Certificate of Analysis - Writer's Samples

Acme Analytical Certificate # A204498

P. 02
FAX NO. 6042531716
OCT-25-2002 FRI 09:30 AM ACME ANALYTICAL LAB