

521736

TECHNICAL REPORT

COPPER KING MINERAL PROPERTY

OMENICA MINING DIVISION, BC

Property of Pursuit Pty, LTD

**UTM 632250 10 V 402000
NTS 94 F 007/8**

B.Ainsworth, PEng BC

July 28th 2003

SUMMARY

Dr Derek Moore and Mr Graham Holmes, directors of Pursuit Pty Ltd (Australia) requested the writer to complete a technical qualifying report for the Copper King mineral property comprised of the Azurite and Gold, Blue claims. The property is located on the north side of Pesika Creek in northeastern BC, 390 kms north of Prince George and 200 kms (125 miles) north of Mackenzie on Williston Lake. The claims lie on the east side of the Rocky Mountain Trench, covering sedimentary Paleozoic rocks in the complex thrust faulted terrane of the South Ketchika Trough.

The copper/gold/silver mineralization on the Copper King property represents an under-explored target with a potential for location of significant copper/gold/silver mineralization in an axial fold structure that extends for more than 1000 meters (3300 feet). The claims cover part of the Muskwa terrain, a series of lower to mid-Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, which host mostly lead-zinc barite mineralized systems.

The claims were originally staked by a group of prospectors to cover a large, steeply dipping quartz vein system that extended over 1,500 meters (5000 feet) in length with widths of up to 30 meters (100 feet). The former owners carried out a programme of trenching and tunnelling in 1930-31 and reports in the Ministry of Energy and Mines Annual Reports of 1931 indicate that grades from selected samples ran better than 6% copper with some values of silver and gold.

Following research in the Provincial Archives, Dr. Moore acquired the ground by staking in September, 2002. Other than the surface sampling carried out during the site visit for this report, no work has been completed on the property in recent years. Brenda Mines undertook a short Packsack drill programme in 1966. No data from that work is available in the public record and verbal comments of Mr. R. Addison, who was the geologist present during this work, indicated that the results were inconclusive because of poor core recovery due to the small diameter of sample cut by the drill tool.

From the site visit it is possible to confirm that the vein and structure does appear to extend for a length comparable to that indicated in the Annual Reports. The quartz occurs as a series of large lenses within the structure, separated by intervals of with minor quartz veining in steep dipping phyllitic rocks. It is estimated that more than 50% of the structure in the area visited is occupied by the large lenses of quartz veining, which appear to carry the most important mineralization.

A recommendation is made to determine the potential for economic mineralization in the structure using a soil sampling survey with the grid baseline extending along the length of the quartz veining. Short soil sampling lines running east-northeast and crossing the structure would give an indication of the extent of mineralization and could serve as a base for mapping the extent of the quartz veining. The presence of sulphide mineralization in surface showings suggests that an electromagnetic survey carried out on the same grid could be useful for the location of more massive sulphide mineralization in

the quartz vein system. Contingent upon positive results from this work, a drill programme is recommended to test the structure.

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ICE-FILLED PORTAL – CAMP SITE AREA

Location of rock sample CK#1



**TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE
COPPER KING PROPERTY
LIARD MINING DIVISION, BC**

OF

PURSUIT PTY, LTD.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Background, Authorization and Purpose

By letter dated June 28th 2003, Dr. Derek Moore and Mr. Graham Holmes, Directors of Pursuit Pty Ltd (Pursuit), requested the preparation of a technical report for the Copper King Mineral Property. The report may be used by Pursuit for qualifying the Property and may be used to satisfy regulatory requirements. A copy of the Letter of Authorization is included as **Appendix V**.

Scope and Limitations

This report describes the geology, mineralization on the Azurite and Gold, Blue mineral claims, also known as the Copper King Project and The Wedge. A site visit was carried out on June 21st, 2003. No assessment reports were available to review historical work related to the immediate area of the property. The writer has interviewed Mr. R. Addison who drilled the property in 1966. Regional geological data and exploration information have been applied to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. A reference list has been included describing the relevant sources used. Some of the references of reports in reports included in these references have not been obtained for this work.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Sources of information are detailed below and include both the public domain information available and personally acquired data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area
- Review of assessment reports obtained from the BC and Yukon Chamber of Mines from Ministry of Mines files.
- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the BC Geological Survey Branch or its predecessors
- A site visit to the property by the author on June 21st, 2003

The author was able to visit the property travelling from Vancouver and returning in three days. The claims were accessible for inspection at the time of the visit and mineralization was located and sampled, together with two sediment samples collected from the Pesika River and a small creek that was sampled upstream of the mineralized structure.

Plan of Presentation

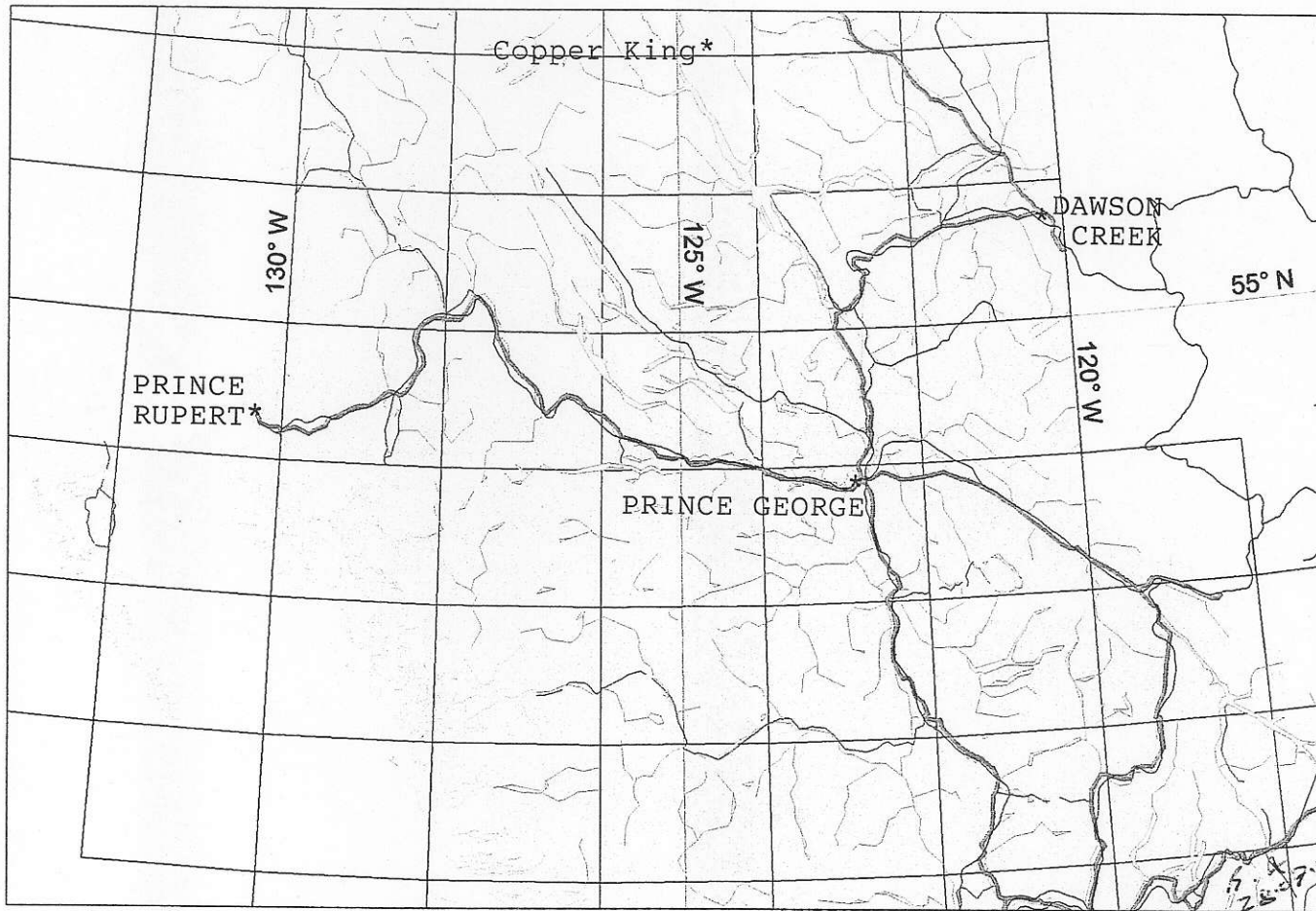
The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101. A recommendation for two phases of work is made in order to test the economic potential of the property. Maps that accurately represent the property's location and geological setting are included in the report. A copy of the property description is included in **Appendix I** together with a current mineral titles search documentation that indicates the validity of the Azurite and Gold, Blue claims.

DISCLAIMER

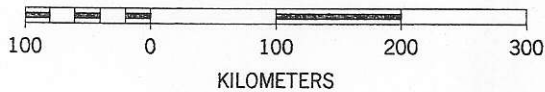
The documentation of the titles of the Azurite and Blue, Gold claims has been verified through the B.C. Mineral Titles Branch on-line access and the provincial Geological Survey Branch web site (<http://ebony.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/>) and are subject to disclaimers as to accuracy of position and description. The area of the claims may be subject to native land claims and the boundaries of the existing land claims as shown on the Map Place come with a disclaimer as to accuracy. In practice these land claims have had little impact on the start-up of mining projects in British Columbia during the past 10 years.

The Author has relied extensively on the information cited. Work completed on behalf of Pursuit included a limited rock and stream sediment sampling programme and was undertaken by the Author.

Property Location Map



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PROPERTY, LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

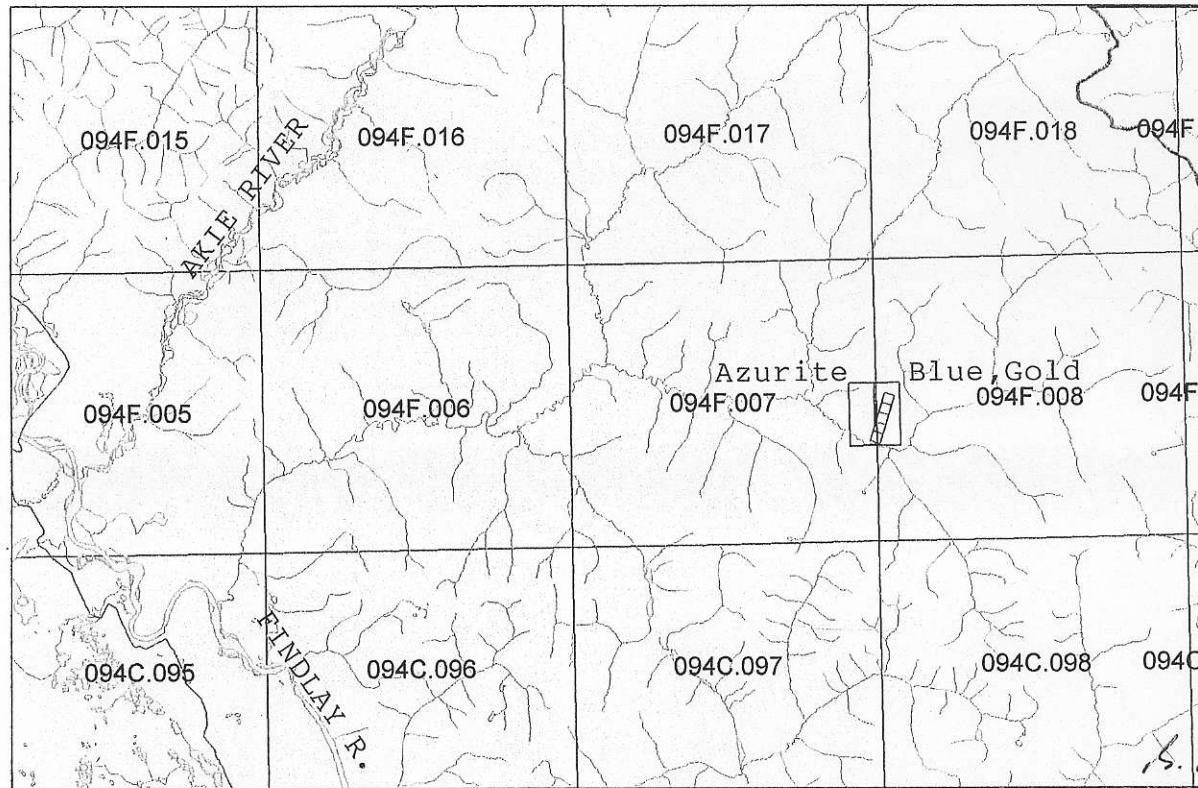
The Copper King Property includes 2 four post claims, the Azurite and the Gold, Blue with a total of 20 units covering an area of approximately 375 hectares (926 acres) surrounding an area occupied within the claims by five two post claims. The property is located in northeastern BC, approximately 390 kms (244 miles) north of Prince George and 200 kms (125 miles) north of Mackenzie on Williston Lake, on the north side of Pesika Creek. The claims lie on the west flank of the Northern Rocky Mountains.

The claims straddle the boundary of the 1:20,000 scale topography map sheets NTS 94F 007 and 94F 008. Documentation of the status of the claims is included in Appendix II together with prints at reduced scale from the relevant government PDF 1:20,000 scale base maps.

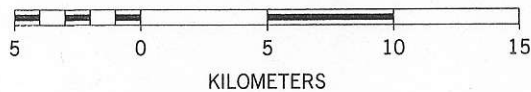
The claims are not subject to any land alienation for parks or special management zones according to information from the Mining Recorder's office and Mining Inspector's office. There is potential for land claims by aboriginal bands anywhere in British Columbia and the claims lie within the Tsay Keh tribal claim. In recent years, however, several large mines have proceeded to production in British Columbia (Huckleberry, Mount Polley and Kemess, Eskay Creek) notwithstanding the existence of land claims. From this experience, it is the view of the author that the risk of being delayed as a project moves to production because of conflict arising from such land claims is not as great as the normal exploration risk of the project.

The area lies within the Omineca Mining Division and comes under the administration of the Prince George mining inspection district.

Location Map - Azurite and Blue, Gold Claims



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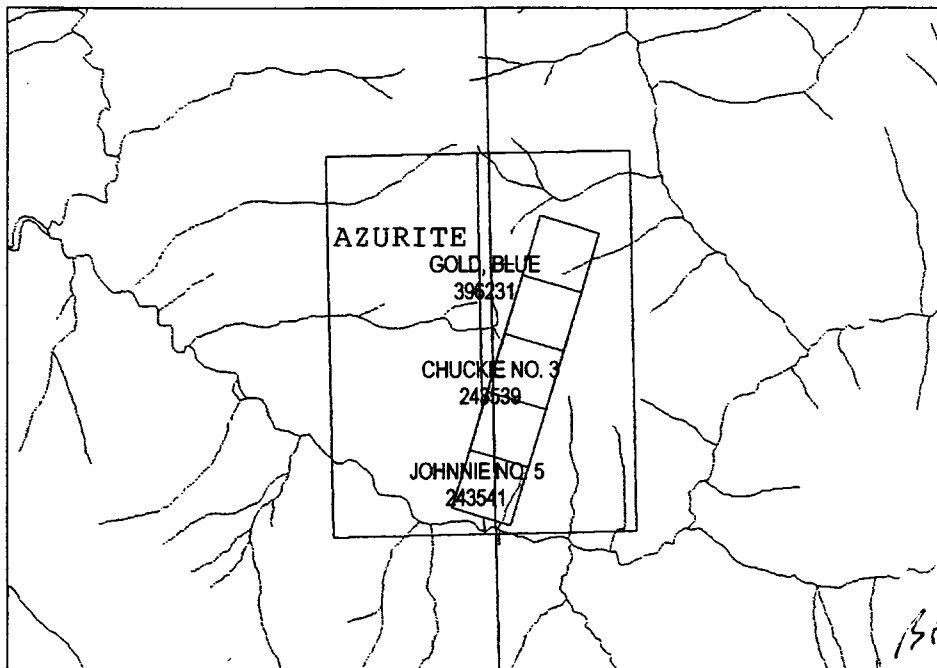


KILOMETERS

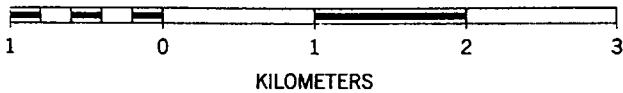


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Mineral Titles Map - Azurite and Blue, Gold Claims



SCALE 1 : 50,000



ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is currently reached by helicopter based at Mackenzie on the south end of Williston Lake. Logging road access reaches to within approximately 32 kms (20 miles) of the claims, connecting by a bridge over the Findlay River to main haul logging roads for points south, including Mackenzie.

Mackenzie, 190 kms (119 miles) north of Prince George, is the principal supply point for the area of the claims, with daily scheduled flights connecting with Prince George, which is a regional transportation hub. The community is based on the forest products industry and has rail access to Ft St. John and Prince George.

The area of the claims is located in the Muskwa Ranges on the west flank of the Northern Rocky Mountains and has a climate typical of northeastern British Columbia, with some modification due to the elevation of the property. Annual precipitation at Mackenzie amounts to about 650mm and includes about a meter of snow cover in the mid-winter months. Somewhat higher rain and snowfall (several meters) would be expected in the area of the claims, resulting in plentiful water supply from run-off and springs on the claims. Temperatures average -13.9°C in the winter months with occasional cold snaps to -40°C . Summer temperatures average $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$ with occasional hot spells as high as $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$. The actual operating season for basic exploration purposes is from mid-June to October.

The claims cover a north-south ridge rising to 1721 m. (5,680 feet) between two tributaries of Pesika Creek, a westerly flowing tributary of the Findlay River. Pesika Creek valley floor is approximately at 1000 m. (3,300 feet) elevation. The showings visited are located just below timberline at elevations between 1,500 m (5,000 feet) and 1,600 m (5,300 feet) elevation. Although steep slopes dominate the topography of the claims, the mineralization is located on a ledge that gently climbs the west flank of the ridge.

The area of the property is relatively remote with few local sources of labour. Mackenzie is the largest community in the area that might supply some nearby labour and skilled trades people for operations. The community could be a dormitory area if a future fly-in production operation was considered.

HISTORY

The Copper King property is located on the southern end of the Kechika Trough which saw vigorous exploration activity in the latter part of the 1970s, following the discovery of the Cirque barite-silver-lead-zinc deposit. This mineralization is from an exhalative system and was deposited in an anoxic marine shale basin. Earlier work to the east of the shale basin had located the carbonate hosted lead zinc mineralization of the Robb Lake area

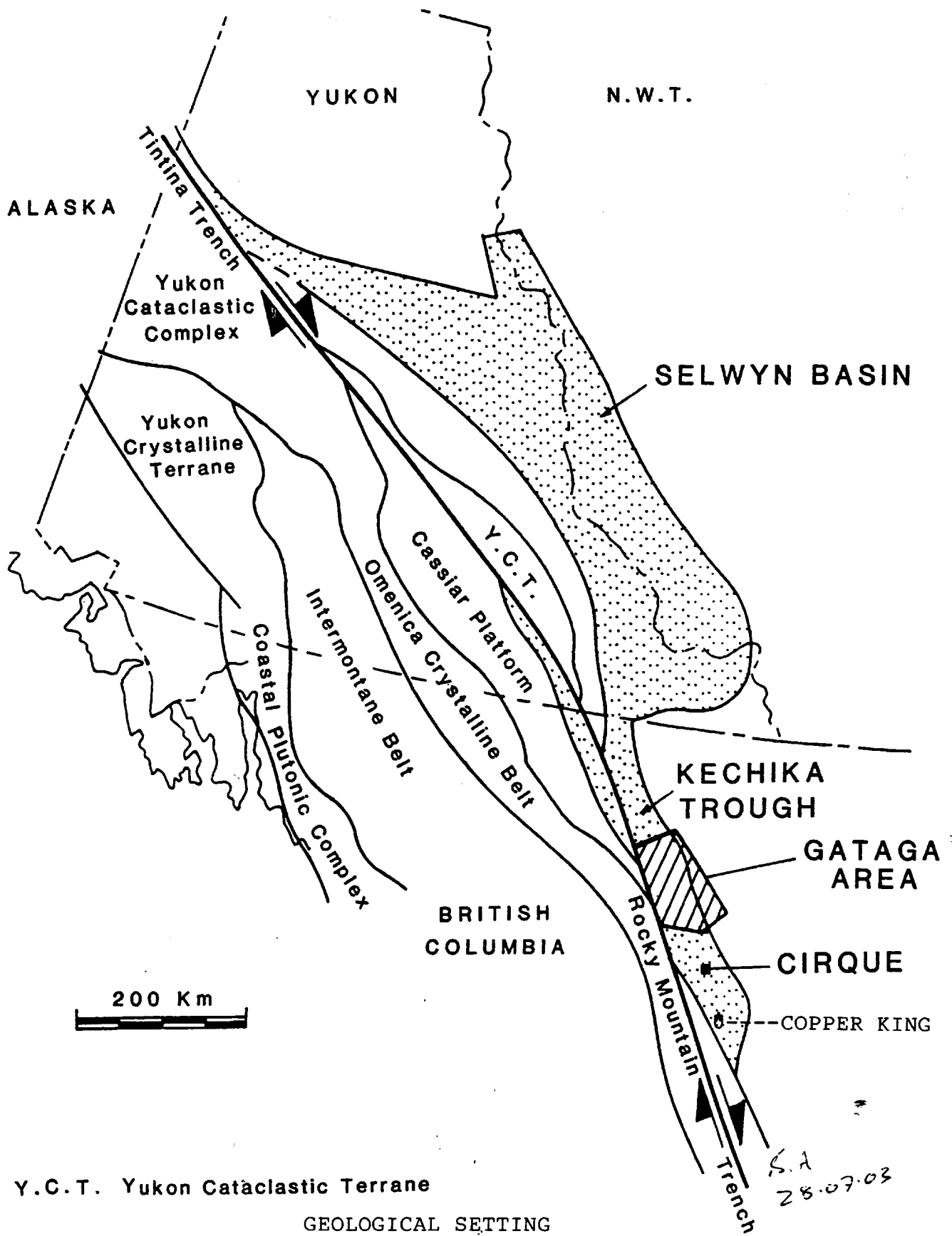
The Copper King was originally called "The Wedge" and is recorded as such in the Minfile database. Pesika Creek was formerly called Wedge Creek.

The discovery was made by prospectors who were reported to have completed several trenches and adits in the early part of the Depression (1930 – 1931). The Ministry of Mines annual reports of that time indicate that the vein varied from 3 m. (10 feet) to over 30 m. (100 feet) in width with a length of 1525 m. (5,000 feet). Grades of selected samples were reported at better than 6% copper with some values of silver and gold.

Further work was referenced in Minfile record 094F 002 as having been carried out in 1951 but no ARIS report is logged on the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines ARIS database. Mr. R. Addison, geologist, advised the Writer that, while working for Brenda Mines Ltd, he had carried out a modest diamond drill programme on the showings in 1966. He drilled some packsack drill holes, which had poor recovery of core samples of under one inch in diameter. The short programme was inconclusive and did not define the mineralization.

Dr. Derek Moore, prospector, acquired the property by staking, after reading of the substantial size of the vein and the higher grade copper values indicated in the reports of the Ministry of Energy and Mines. He had some experience of Churchill Copper deposit, northwest of Fort Nelson, and concluded that the showing may have merit. In the course of his investigations and subsequent field work, he determined that a line of five 1956 two post claims close to the mineral showing did not actually cover the structure. The two post claims actually are located along a bearing of approximately N 20° E while the subject vein is reported in the Minfile database as having “a strike of 140° W with a steep dip to the west”. In the field it was determined, during the site visit, that the strike is closer to northerly. This resulted in the main vein lying on open ground and only a small part of the southern end of the vein is likely to be covered by the two post claims.

Dr. Moore has not yet carried out any new work on the showings apart from some limited sampling he and his associates carried out during the site visit on 21st June 2003. The Writer is not aware of any assays from their sampling and no reference is made to that work.



Y.C.T. Yukon Cataclastic Terrane

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional setting of the Gataga area in the Kechika trough of Northeastern British Columbia.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Copper King claims are located on the southern end of the Ketchika Trough on the east side of the Rocky Mountain Trench. Recent work 1998 –2002 by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Geological Survey Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines has provided a new framework of the geology of the region. The original reconnaissance mapping of H. Gabrielse has been updated in Open File Map 4276.

The region is dominated by northeasterly thrusting of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic sediments that cover the area. The thrusting has added to the complexity of the stratigraphy, which undergoes a transition from carbonate shelf to basinal shale from northeast to southwest across the Trough.

Four stratigraphic assemblages are recognized in the area:

- 1) Devonian carbonates, including micritic and bioclastic reefs overlain by black and grey carbonaceous shales with upper members including more black shales, polymictic conglomerates and some sedimentary barite horizons;
- 2) Ordovician-Silurian carbonaceous shales and limey siltstones correlated, in part, to the Road River formation with its type section in the Richardson Range, N.W.T., and some minor volcanic tuffs flows and sills;
- 3) Cambrian-Lower Ordovician including Ketchika Formation shales, fine grained clastics, limestones (some massive units) and minor pebble conglomerates;
- 4) Late Proterozoic Hadrynian and NeoHadrynian Miette Formation and Swannell Formation, including shales, siltstones, phyllites and limestones.

The oldest of the stratigraphic assemblages, the Late Proterozoic sediments, flanks the west side of the of the Ketchika Trough, lying along the east side of the Rocky Mountain Trench. Strong deformation is common in these rocks, accompanied by some metamorphism.

The Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Road River, Atan and Ketchika formations are exposed on the east side of this assemblage at the base of a thrust plate of Hadrynian rocks that moved over them in a northeasterly direction. The older Atan and Ketchika Formations appear to fall into a more carbonate and coarse clastic phase of sedimentation with less carbonaceous material. These are mapped as the host rocks for the vein structure of the Copper King Prospect.

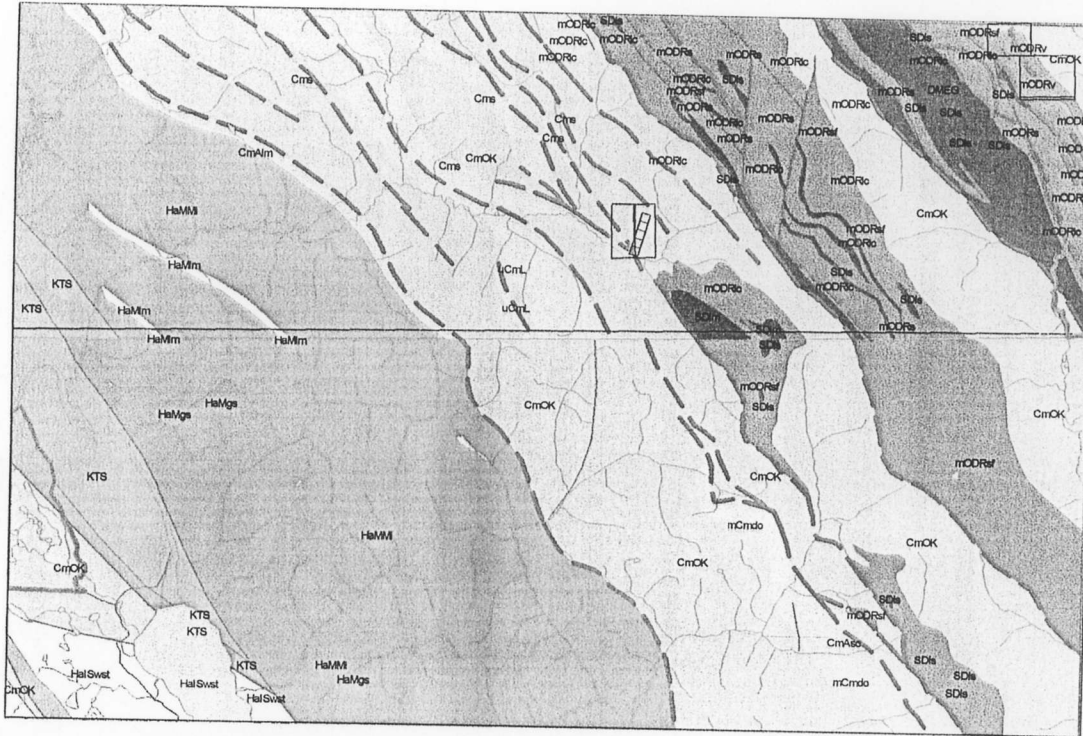
The younger Road River Formation is comprised of graptolitic carbonaceous shales and limey siltstones that appear to be similar to the type section rocks. These rocks would be comparable to the host rocks of the Howards Pass deposit in the Selwyn Basin (Y.T.-N.W.T.), although they are not represented in the area of the property and mineralization of the Howards Pass type is not reported nearby.

The Upper Silurian and Devonian sediments that are overthrust by the older formations include rocks typical of the Earn Formation and the Imperial Formation in the Selwyn Basin. These tend to be grey rather than black shales and siltstones with some baritic

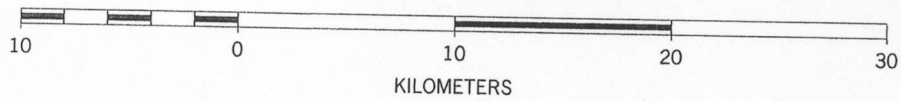
horizons and polymictic conglomerates. This assemblage is the host for the main examples of exhalative lead-zinc and lead-zinc-barite mineralization and it is of an age closer to that of the Cirque deposit and the Macmillan Pass deposits, Jason and Tom.

A review of airborne magnetic survey coverage of the area of the claims shows a notable magnetic low just to the west of the showings, suggesting that a demagnetizing event, such as an epithermal system may have operated in close proximity to the showings. The relevant portion of the airborne magnetic map is attached in **Appendix III**.

Regional Geology Map



SCALE 1 : 350,000



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Table of Formations

KTS	Cretaceous to Tertiary Sifton Formation – undivided sediments
Sdls	Upper Silurian to Mid Devonian - Limestone reefs
mODRs	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River group - undivided sediments
mODRsf	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River Group – mudstone siltstone, shale, fine clastics
mODRic	Mid Ordovician to Mid Devonian Road River Group – limestone slate, siltstone.
Cms	Cambrian unnamed formation
CamOk	Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group undivided sediments
HaMMI	Hadrynian Miette Group – greenstone, greenschist metamorphics
Ha Iswst	Hadrinian Ingenika Group/Swannell Formation – argillite, Greywacke, conglomerate.

Property Geology

No recent property scale mapping is available. The following plot from MapPlace shows the enlarged form of the regional geology underlying the claims, with the geometry of the units only approximately defined. During the site visit, the first landing was made on the south side of Pesika Creek. Grey phyllites were observed, similar to Ketchika formation rocks seen by the Writer in the Gataga area of the Ketchika Trough. Many of the boulders on the exposed bars were carbonate rich and no intrusive boulders were observed.

In the area of the vein and the showings, the host rocks were steeply dipping grey-brown phyllites with some coarse bioclastic carbonates on the east side of the structure. It is probable that these are Atan Formation rocks but no fossil or stratigraphic correlations were possible during the short site visit to confirm this.

The vein varies from 3m to 30m in width, dipping steeply to the west with a northerly strike. The surface expression is often massive white quartz with some inter-vein phyllitic slices. Minor malachite and some boxworks after pyrite and other sulphides is seen on broken surfaces. An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate a reported southerly extension of the vein where an adit had been reportedly driven into the vein. The main showings were near an old cabin and a campsite with remnants of plastic water pipe and some pieces of small diameter drill core. In this area, several tranches and another adit with an ice-filled portal were evidence that the earlier workers had had some encouragement to pursue the mineralization with considerable effort. The size of the dump and the material on it suggested that the adit had advanced into the quartz vein which was intersected at right angles to the strike of the structure.

The strike of the vein was followed to the north approximately 400 meters and several 5 to 7 meter wide outcrops of vein were seen with intervals without outcrop separating some of these outcrops. This suggests that the vein may not be fully continuous between

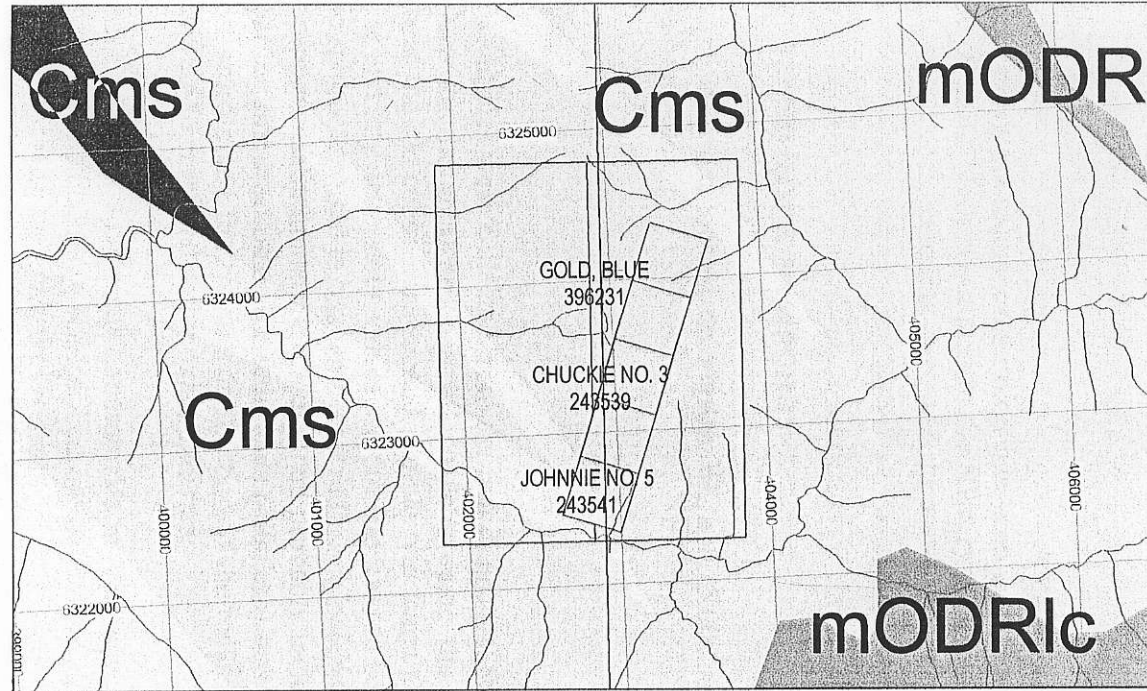
the outcrops. It was noted that one trench on the north side of the old camp area cut mainly phyllite with minor (0.05-1 cms) reticulate veinlets of quartz and rare veins 4-7 cms thick. These thicker veins occurred with a characteristic breccia of quartz and phyllite that had been seen on the west side of the vein in the adit portal.

On the east side of the northerly extension described above, the writer located massive limestones that appeared, from a distance, to be outcrops of the quartz vein. Some silicification was noted in the carbonates but since the vein strike would have positioned the structure several tens of meters to the west, it is the conclusion of the Writer that the limestone was not related to the vein.

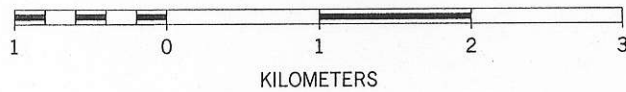
The vein was located approximately 800 meters north of the old campsite, on the north side of an old helicopter pad with 3 old fuel drums. Trenching had exposed more than 5 meters of vein width in the north sloping surface and approximately 25 meters to the north of this trenching a second trench exposed a further 8 meters of white quartz vein with malachite stain and minor disseminated sulphides.

5 meters north of this trenching in the vein, a 10 meter trench exposed phyllite and minor quartz veinlets across the strike of the structure, suggesting an abrupt termination of the lens on its north end.

Property Geology - Azurite and Blue, Gold Claims



SCALE 1 : 50,000



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DEPOSIT TYPES

The principal deposit type is a mesothermal to epithermal quartz sulphide vein system with the common minerals being pyrite, chalcopyrite and possibly chalcocite. Minor copper oxide and carbonate staining would be expected in the near surface material. The vein system is controlled by a sub-parallel structure.

Shale hosted mineralization is not expected within the claim boundary since the rocks are apparently older than the more productive Road River or younger Devonian shales to the northeast of the property.

EXPLORATION

Apart from the site visit no recent exploration has been completed on the property. A discussion of the previous work is outlined in the **History** section above. The description of the geochemical and rock sampling executed during the site visit follows in the next section.

GEOCHEMICAL AND ROCK SAMPLING

The stream sample sites are located on **Figure VI**, a 1:15,000 scale topographic map adapted from the MapPlace.

Stream Sampling

Stream sediment samples were collected from the two drainages, Pesika Creek (to obtain background values for the area) and a small creek crossing the main area of known mineralization near the old cabin. This second sample was taken above (upstream from) the main showing and any anomalous values are not expected to be due to that source of metals. A plastic spoon was used to recover active sediment material from the creek beds. The sediments were generally immature, angular and probably included some talus fines. It is probable that the fine fraction of the sediments (-80mesh) was largely formed as the clastic product of erosion and freeze-thaw destruction of the rocks as much the chemical product of weathering to clays and softer oxide minerals.

Samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for preparation and analysis. The analytical methodology is described on the geochemical analysis certificate in **Appendix II**, together with the analytical results.

Stream Sample Descriptions:

Sample SS # 94F007/1 was taken from active sediment along the south bank of Pesika Creek. The sample site is located at UTM zone 10V 0402923 Easting 63221232 Northing. The drainage area above the sample is very large and metal values obtained

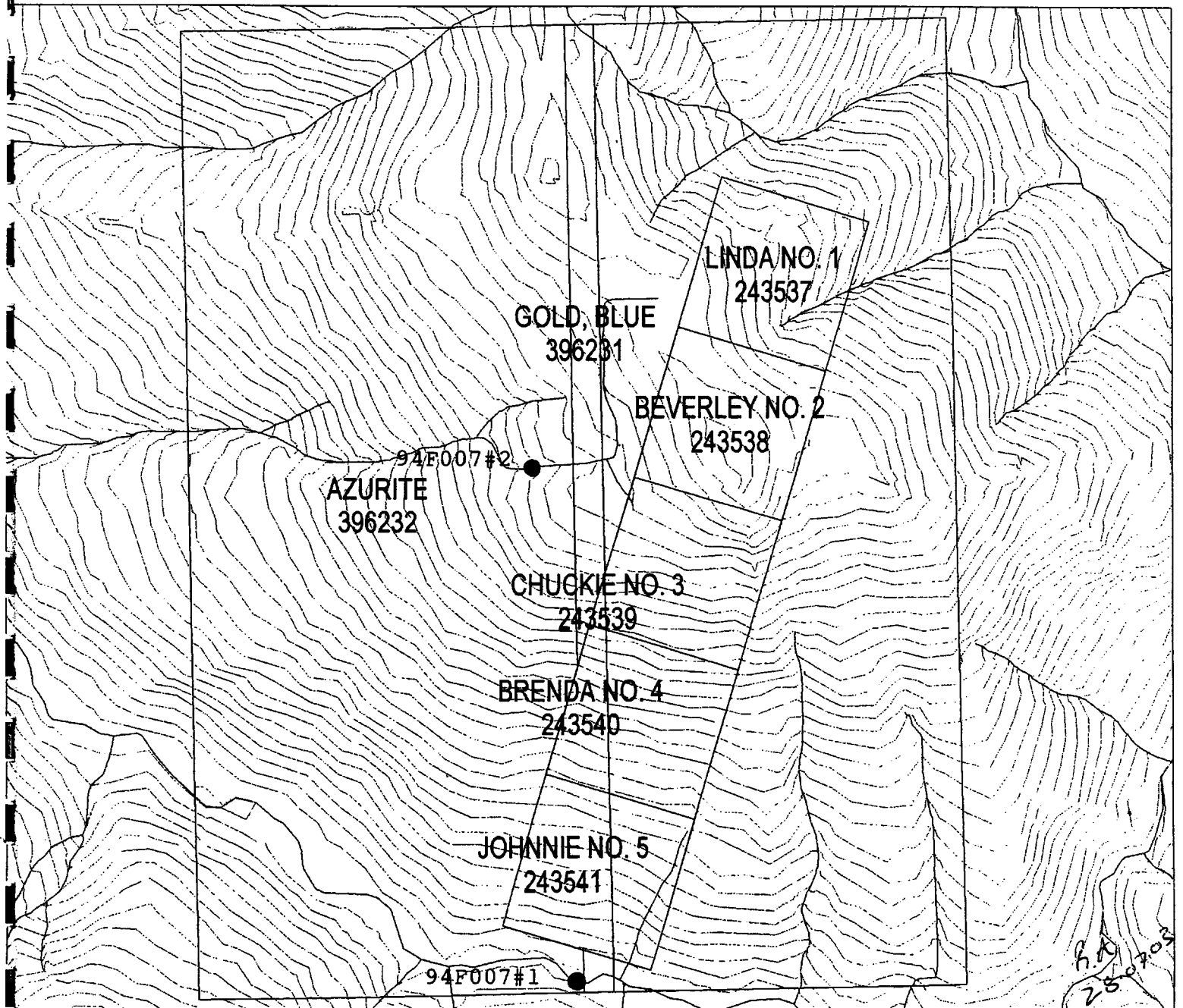
area considered to reflect background values for the area and would not typically show mineralization of the dimensions discussed for the Copper King showings.

Sample SS # 94F007/2 was collected upstream from the Copper King quartz vein structure from a small creek, draining westerly from the area of the two post claims within the claims subject of this report. The sample site was approximately 60 m (200 feet) southeast of the old campsite located at UTM zone 10V Easting 0402713 Northing 6323499. The drainage area was less than 1 square kilometer.

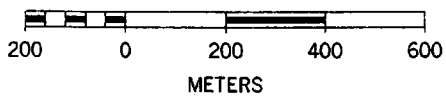
The results did not return any economically significant values, apart from slightly elevated arsenic and barium values. The zinc, vanadium and lead values were actually lower than the writer would expect for Middle and Upper Paleozoic rocks and may reflect the probable older age of the rocks in the claim area.

The stream sampled near the vein was sampled upstream of any working. It was located to test the possibility of mineralization on the two post claims surrounded by the subject property. The analytical results did not support any real potential for such mineralization as may justify the maintenance of the two post claims.

Stream Sample Location Map



SCALE 1 : 15,000



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94F007#1 ● Stream Sample Site

Figure VI

The Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) data does not cover the area of the claims (see **Appendix IV**). On map sheet 094 C, in an area of generally similar geology to the south of the property, water samples indicate a predominantly neutral to alkaline water system, with pH values in the range 7.0 to 8.5. This would suggest that the system would have good capacity for buffering acid rock drainage from mine workings and waste dumps.

Of nearby interest, from an economic point of view, was a strong copper anomaly in the southeast corner of map sheet 094C.098 returned by a sediment occurring in a drainage covering similar rocks and structural regimes as the subject property. There appear to be no claims staked in the area and there is no record of earlier work in the area. The sample is located in the centre of the regional geology and RGS compilation map in **Appendix IV** as the largest of the solid orange circles, approximately 15 kms southeast of the claims.

Rock Sampling

Eight rock samples, CK#1-4,4A, 5-7 inclusive, were collected from mineralized sites in order to verify the presence of copper, gold and silver mineralization. The samples were collected as described, generally as chip samples that were taken to try to obtain a representative mix of sample material. The samples were sent to Acme Analytical for preparation and analysis. The rock samples were ground to 95% -150 mesh size and then analyzed by the method indicated on the assay certificate in **Appendix III** together with the assay results. The locations are indicated on the 1:5000 scale map on **Figure VII**.

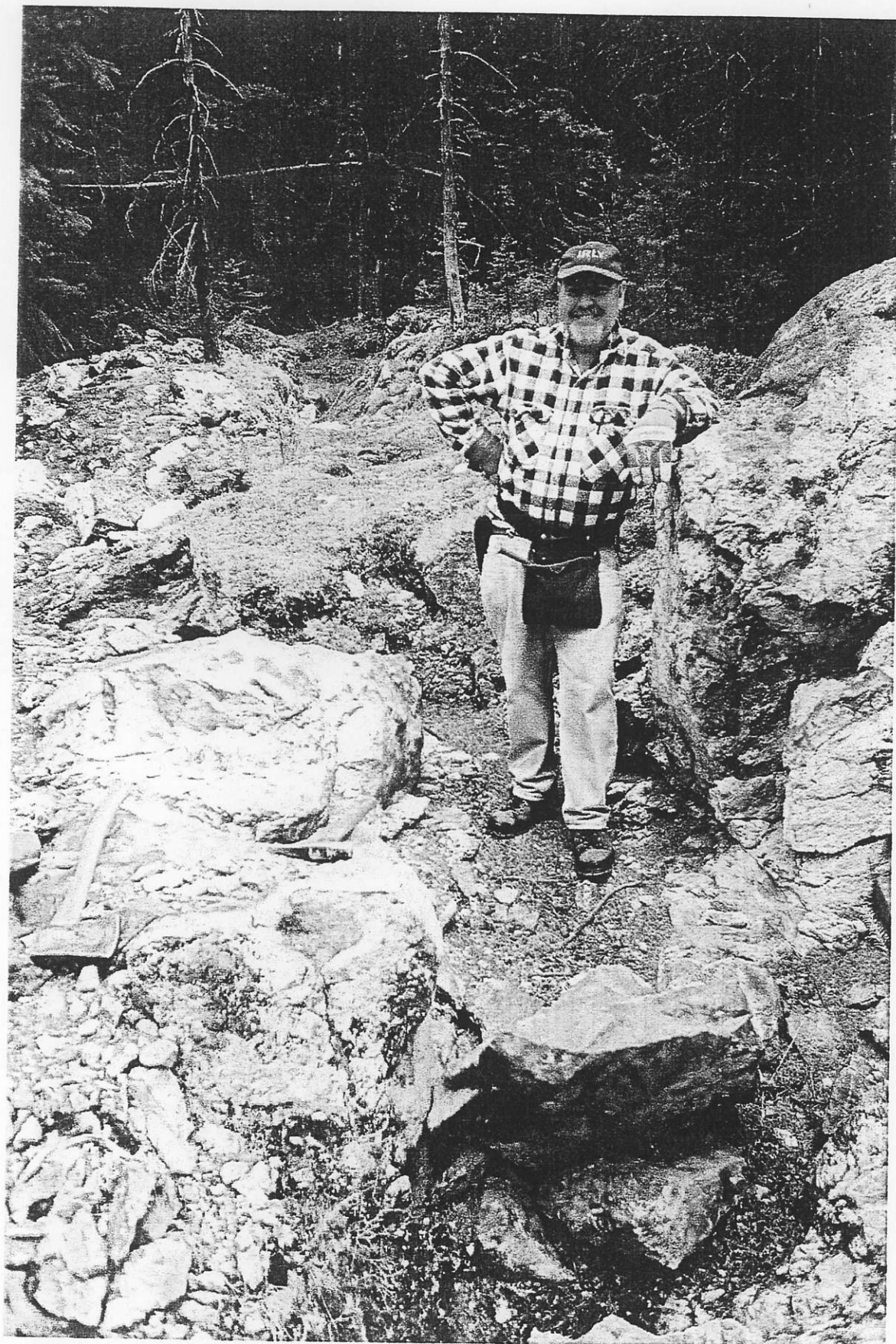
Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	Sample Type	Sample Notes
CK #1	grab	Collection of several pieces of sulphide bearing vein material in dump at portal of ice-filled adit. Includes some quartz veining with small (1 cm) blocky breccia fragments of phyllitic material.
CK #2	chip	representative collection of chips across 2 m of Quartz veined phyllite in trench 20 m NW of old campsite with similar breccia material to CK #1
CK #3	chip	From main vein adjacent to old campsite - chips across 4 meters of white quartz with malachite staining.
CK #4	grab	Grab sample over 1 meter on north side of first landing site where vein extends over width of more than 5 meters – brecciated small quartz vein.
CK #4A	grab	mixed phyllite and quartz veinlets from small trench 4 meters north of CK #3.

CK #5	chip	Chip sample over area of 2m by 2m on vein extension 4 m N. of CK #4 – white quartz with minor malachite stain and pyrite/chalcopyrite.
CK #6	grab	Samples of representative fragments from vein on N. side of helipad with 3 fuel drums, approx 800 m north of campsite area. Variegated quartz with disseminated pyrite and some malachite stain.
CK #7	grab	Fragments from quartz vein blasted over 20 m width, 20m NNW of CK #6. Minor chalcopyrite and pyrite disseminated in white quartz.

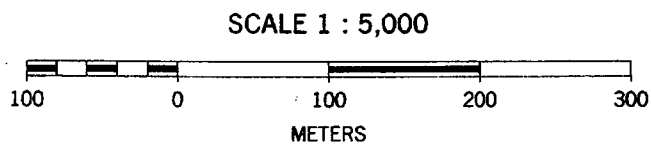
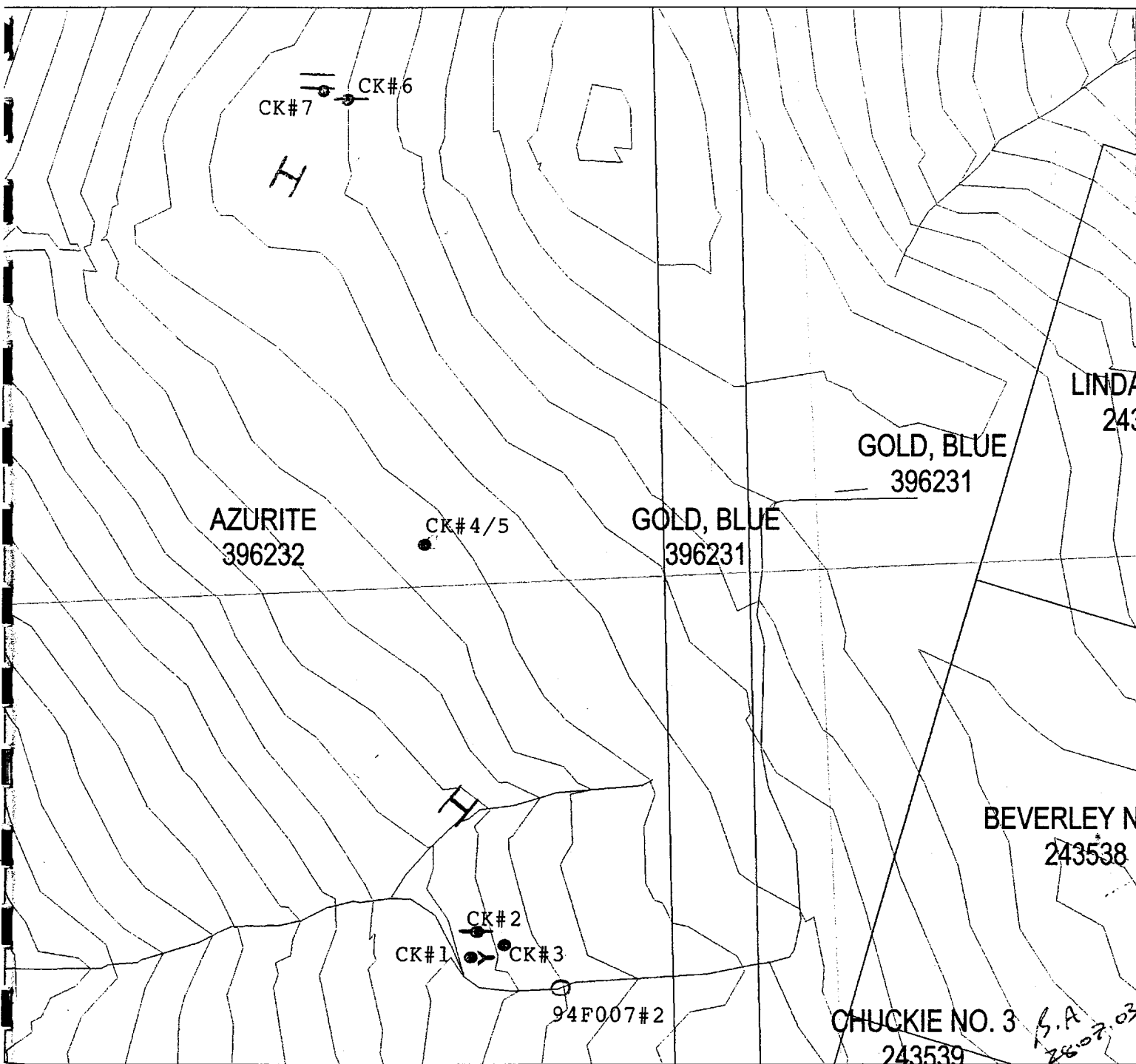
The assay results confirmed higher grade copper values than were expected from visual examination. The first two samples (CK#1,2) which were taken from the portal area were somewhat fresher rock than the rest of the samples, They were mineralized with minor fine grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. The respective copper values of 0.457% and 0.569% copper were not obvious to the writer in the hand specimens, making it possible that chalcocite was also present and not observed on the rough surface of the dark phyllitic material in the vein breccia.






Gold and silver values returned from the samples taken by the writer do not approach those reported by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines in 1931. No massive or high grade sulphide mineralization was located during the short site visit and, since the underground workings were not accessible, there is some possibility better grades could be found in the main vein. The best copper values were returned by samples taken from the northernmost trenches, with a maximum of 0.831% copper and only minor gold and silver values.



North End Trenches – location of sample CK#7

Compilation and Sample Location Map



-  Helipad
-  Trench
-  Adit
-  Rock Sample
-  Stream Sample



DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out by the present owners. Earlier work with a packsack drill gave inconclusive results.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Apart from the sampling carried out by the Author no further sampling has been carried out since the historical work. The historical work included sampling of surface showings, hand trenches and at least one short adit.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The samples collected by the Author were submitted directly to an ISO 9002 rated assay laboratory. Gold and silver assays for rock samples were carried out by conventional fire assay on a fire assay ton sample weight as indicated on the assay certificate. Multi-element analyses were carried out using a standard four acid digestion also indicated on the assay certificates. Apart from the Writer collecting his own samples and transporting them to Vancouver, no special security measures were taken.

DATA VERIFICATION

Standard procedures were applied, for the samples submitted by the Author, by the assay laboratory for checking analytical consistency and accuracy. For the small number of samples involved no statistical analysis of data was deemed significant. As indicated above, the results generally verified that there are copper values but did not sample any sections of mineralization that were as high grade as some of the reported mineralization.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The quartz vein occurs with some persistence in a steeply dipping northerly trending structure. The surface examination made during the site visit identified some copper mineralization but no significant thickness of massive sulphides in the vein.

The previous work did not advance the project beyond the stage of it being an interesting early stage target.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is evidence of copper mineralization although with only minor gold and silver values in the several surface showings sampled. Because the vein is substantial but variable in width along the structure, there is some possibility that the sulphide mineralization occurs as several separate modest sized bodies that together could become

economically significant. A contingent two-phase programme is recommended. The first phase (Phase I) would include soil sampling and mapping the structure. This would be followed in the same fieldwork period with an EM survey to define any higher grade sulphide zones.

Contingent upon positive results from this first phase of work, a programme of diamond drilling (Phase II) is recommended to test any targets indicated. It is recommended that down-hole electromagnetic probing be carried out to identify massive sulphide bodies adjacent to these drill holes. For this follow-up drilling, a programme of 6 - 9 drill holes, for a total of approximately 1,500 meters, should be planned.

Phase I Budget

Line Picketing, Soil sampling, Geological Mapping and Prospecting,
EM survey

Mob/demob	\$ 3,500
Geologist and Assistant 10 days @\$700/diem	\$ 7,000
Camp operation 10 days @\$150/diem	\$ 1,500
Helicopter 10hrs @ \$1,100/hr	\$ 11,000
EM rental	\$ 1,000
Report and interpretation	\$ 5,000
Phase I Total	\$ 29,000

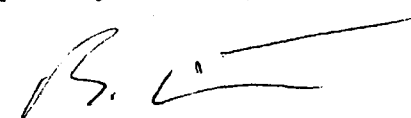
Phase II Budget

Diamond Drilling - 1500 meters in 5 set-ups

Mob/demob	\$ 5,000
Direct drilling costs 1500m. @\$60/m	\$ 90,000
Helicopter 24 hrs @ \$1,100/hr	\$ 26,400
Geologist and assistant - mob/demob	\$ 2,000
Logging, core splitting, mapping -21days @\$700/diem	\$ 14,700
Sampling and assaying 70 samples @\$25	\$ 1,750
Camp operation 7 crew for 19 days @ \$150/diem	\$ 19,950
Phase II Total	\$ 159,800

Total costs for Phase I, Phase II **\$ 182,800**

Respectfully submitted,


B.Ainsworth, PEng BC.

REFERENCES

Ainsworth, B. (1983): Howards Pass Lead-Zinc Deposits: a Geochemistry Discovery, Case Histories of Mineral Discoveries Vol.3

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Gabrielse, H. (compiler) (1977): Geology of the Toadogone River (94E) and Ware west-half (94F) map-areas. Geological Survey of Canada Open File 483.

MacIntyre, D.G. (1998) Geology, Geochemistry and Mineral Deposits of the Akie River Area, Northeast British Columbia. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey Branch Bulletin 103.

MacIntyre, D.G., Legun, A., Bellefontaine, K. and Massey, N. (1995) Mineral potential project, digital geological compilation, N.E. BC, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Petroleum Resources, Geological Survey Branch, Open File 1995-6.

McClay, K.R., Insley, M.W., Way, N.A. and Anderton, R. (1988) Tectonics and mineralization of the Ketchika Trough, northeastern British Columbia. In Current Research, Part E, Geological Survey of Canada.


Taylor, G.C. (compiler) (1979): Geology of Trutch (94G) and Ware east-half (94F) map-areas. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 606.

CERTIFICATE

- 1) I, Benjamin Ainsworth am the author of this report having offices at 915-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC. I am self-employed as a consultant geologist.
- 2) I graduated from Oxford University with an Honours Degree in Geology in 1962 and have been practicing my profession continuously since that time. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 8648.
- 3) I have practiced as a consultant geologist since October 1986.
- 4) I have worked on projects similar to the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of National Instrument 43-101.
- 5) As of the date of this report I am not aware of material facts that are not reflected in this report by written inclusion or reference.
- 6) I have acted as the corporate "Qualified Person" for Consolidated Venturex Holdings Limited (CDNX); ProAm Explorations Corporation (CDNX), Columbia Yukon Exploration (CDNX), Consolidated Kaitone Ltd. (CDNX) and I have authored qualifying reports for the following publicly traded mining companies:
1996 Triton Mining Corporation (TSE)
1998 C2C Mining Corporation (CDNX)
1999 Stralak Resources Inc (CDNX)
2001 Hathor Exploration Ltd. (CDNX)
- 7) I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Dr Derek Moore or any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee.
- 8) I do not own any securities directly or indirectly in companies associated with Dr. Derek Moore. Other than my normal fee for the preparation of this report, I do not expect to receive any benefits from Dr Moore including any interest in the property or any securities of the company.
- 9) My professional relationship with Pursuit Explorations and its principals is at arm's length as represented in 7) and 8) above, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.
- 10) This report is based upon my personal review of pertinent historical data, a site visit on June 21st 2003.
- 11) This report was prepared by me without any direct assistance from other parties.
- 12) The title status is only commented on as far as the public record of such title and no opinion has been sought beyond that.
- 13) In my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

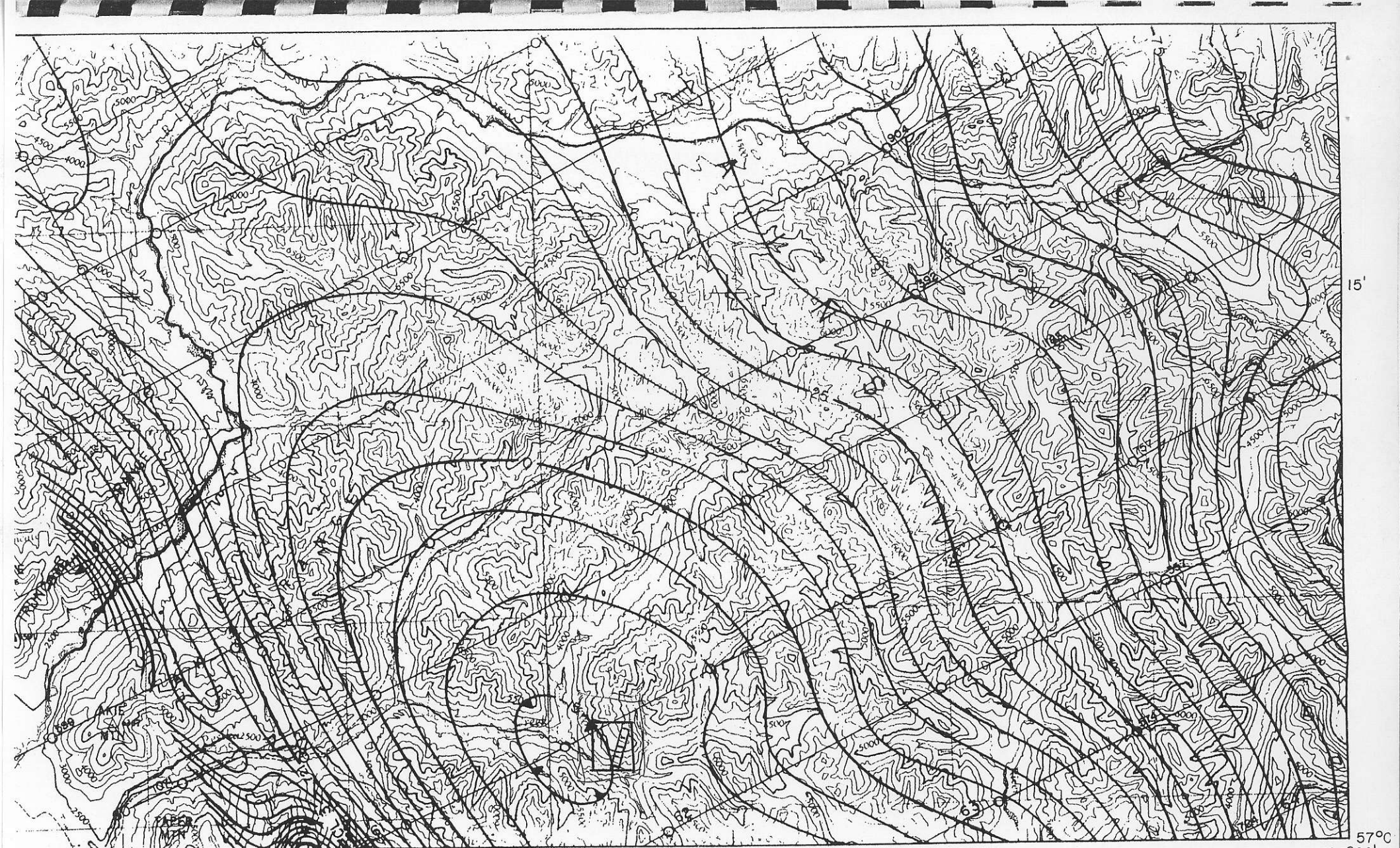
- 14) I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F and understand the regulations described therein. All effort has been made to complete this report in compliance with those regulations.
- 15) I consent to the use of this report by for such regulatory and financing purposes as deemed necessary by Pursuit Pty Ltd, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

July 28th 2003 at Vancouver, BC


Benjamin Ainsworth, PEng BC

APPENDIX I

AeroMagnetic Survey Map

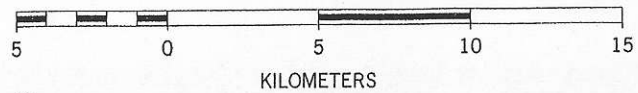


7777G "Fort Grahame"

MAP 7785G

WARE

SCALE 1 : 250,000



Airborne Magnetic Survey, July to September 1971
by Northway Survey Corporation Ltd.



PUBLISHED 1975

57°00' 124°00'

APPENDIX II

Claims Documentation



DATA last updated on June 18, 2003

Help

Tenure Number 396232

Tenure Type FOUR POST CLAIM
Old Tenure Number 396232
Tag Number 244316
Claim Name AZURITE
Tenure Status GOOD STANDING 2003.09.05
Mining Division OMINECA
Primary Map [094F007](#)
Secondary Maps
Area 10 UNITS
Owner(s) [144229](#) HOLMES, GRAHAM HENRY 100%
Locator [144229](#) HOLMES, GRAHAM HENRY
Commenced 2002.09.05 10:23
Completed 2002.09.05 14:45
Issue Date 2002.09.05
Work Recorded To 2003.09.05
Posts not Placed 3
Plotted On Map YES

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[Ministry Home](#)[Government of British Columbia](#)**Mineral Titles
Tenure Detail****Ministry of
Sustainable Resource
Management**[Home](#)[News](#)[Search](#)[Reports & Publications](#)[Contacts](#)[Help](#)

DATA last updated on June 18, 2003

Tenure Number 396231

Tenure Type FOUR POST CLAIM
Old Tenure Number 396231
Tag Number 244315
Claim Name GOLD, BLUE
Tenure Status GOOD STANDING 2003.09.05
Mining Division OMINECA
Primary Map [094F007](#)
Secondary Maps [094F008](#)
Area 10 UNITS
Owner(s) [118771](#) MOORE, DEREK NEWELL 100%
Locator [118771](#) MOORE, DEREK NEWELL
Commenced 2002.09.05 10:23
Completed 2002.09.05 14:20
Issue Date 2002.09.05
Work Recorded To 2003.09.05
Posts not Placed 3
Plotted On Map YES

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APPENDIX III

Assay Certificates

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Pursuit PTY PROJECT Copper King File # A302185
861 Elliott Road, Serpentine West Australia Submitted by: Ben Ainsworth



SAMPLE#	Cu %	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt
SI	.001	<.3	.02
CK #1	.457	.4	.01
CK #2	.569	<.3	.01
CK #3	.061	<.3	.01
CK #4	.014	<.3	.01
CK #4A	.079	<.3	.01
CK #5	.058	<.3	.01
CK #6	.831	<.3	<.01
CK #7	.556	.3	.01
RE CK #7	.545	<.3	.03
STANDARD R-2/AU-1	.552	159.9	3.38

GROUP 7TD - 1.00 GM SAMPLE, 4 ACID (HF-HClO4-HNO3-HCL) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 23 2004

DATE REPORT MAILED: July 8/03

SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



PURHILL PTY PROJECT Copper King File # A302184
861 Elliott road, Serpentine West, Australia Submitted by: Ben Ainsworth

SAMPLE#	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	Al	Na	K	W	Zr	Sn	Y	Nb	Be	Sc	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
G-1	<2	<2	14	54	<5	6	5	786	2.44	<5	<10	<4	7	757	<4	<5	<5	54	2.57	.089	31	39	.67	960	.24	8.30	2.60	2.54	<4	4	<2	16	50	3	6	
94F007 #1	2	16	9	178	.6	44	10	485	2.05	9	<10	<4	9	130	1.2	<5	<5	218	5.95	.106	35	65	1.68	826	.20	4.75	.27	2.20	<4	58	2	13	7	2	7	
94F007 #2	<2	17	10	65	<5	21	9	459	3.24	13	<10	<4	11	80	<4	<5	<5	61	2.04	.132	38	78	1.16	1131	.29	6.58	.30	2.63	<4	66	<2	17	14	2	11	
STANDARD DST4	5	129	36	186	.7	39	14	1049	4.08	26	<10	<4	6	249	5.8	6	6	133	1.54	.103	28	279	.96	1065	.40	6.78	1.84	1.92	6	46	4	14	10	3	10	

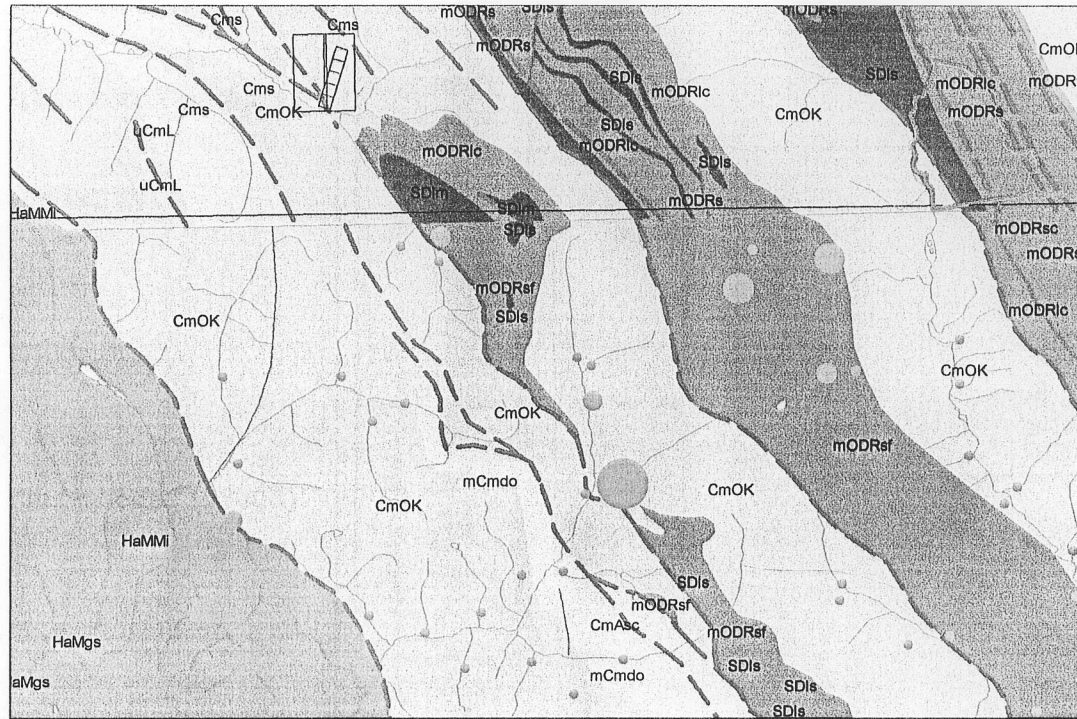
GROUP 1E - 0.25 GM SAMPLE DIGESTED WITH HClO4-HNO3-HCl-HF TO 10 ML. UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, W = 200 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH & U = 4,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM. DIGESTION IS PARTIAL FOR SOME MINERALS & MAY VOLATIZE SOME ELEMENTS, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. - SAMPLE TYPE: STREAM SED.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 23 2004 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 7/03* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

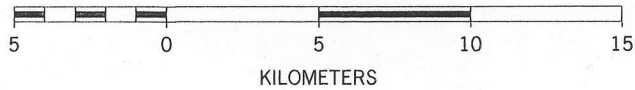
APPENDIX IV

Regional Geology and RGS Data

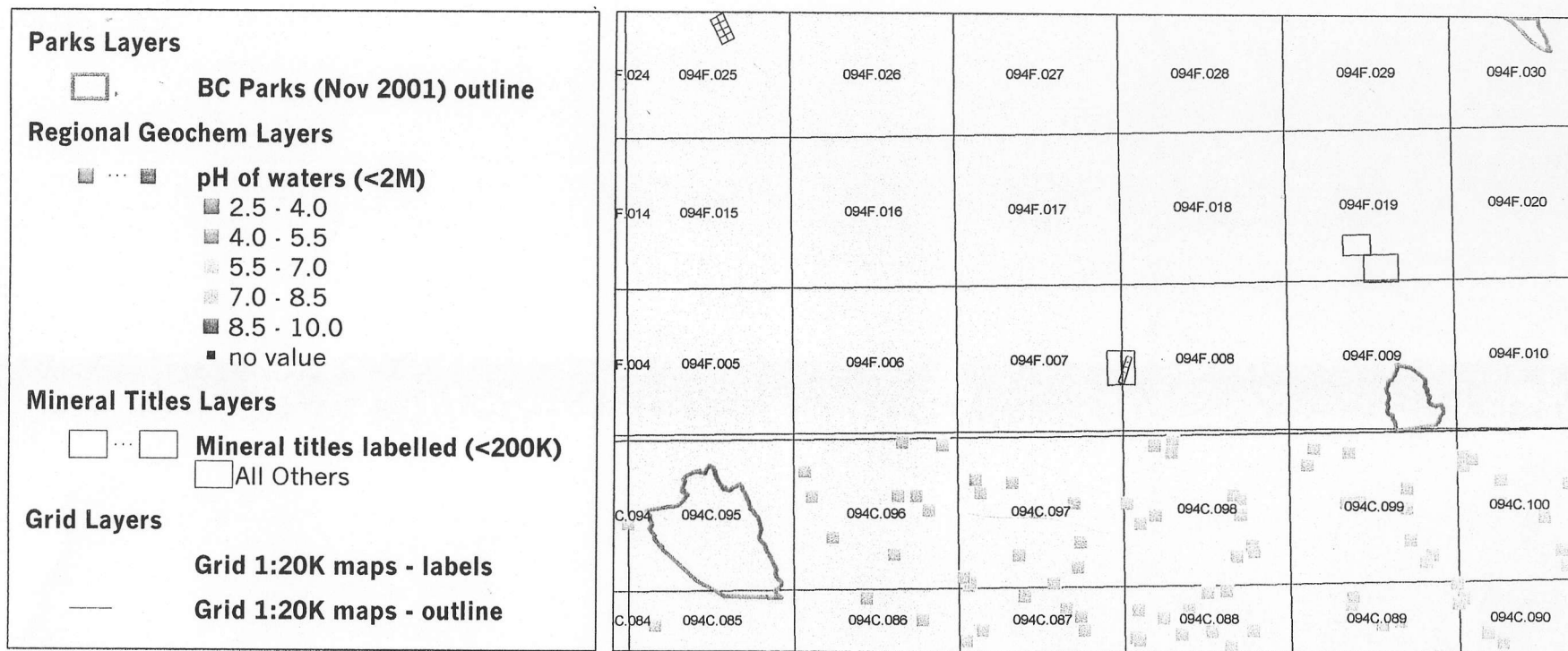
Regional Geology Map and RGS Copper



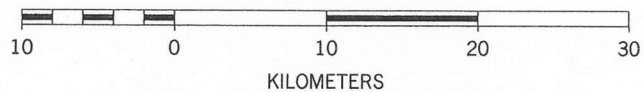
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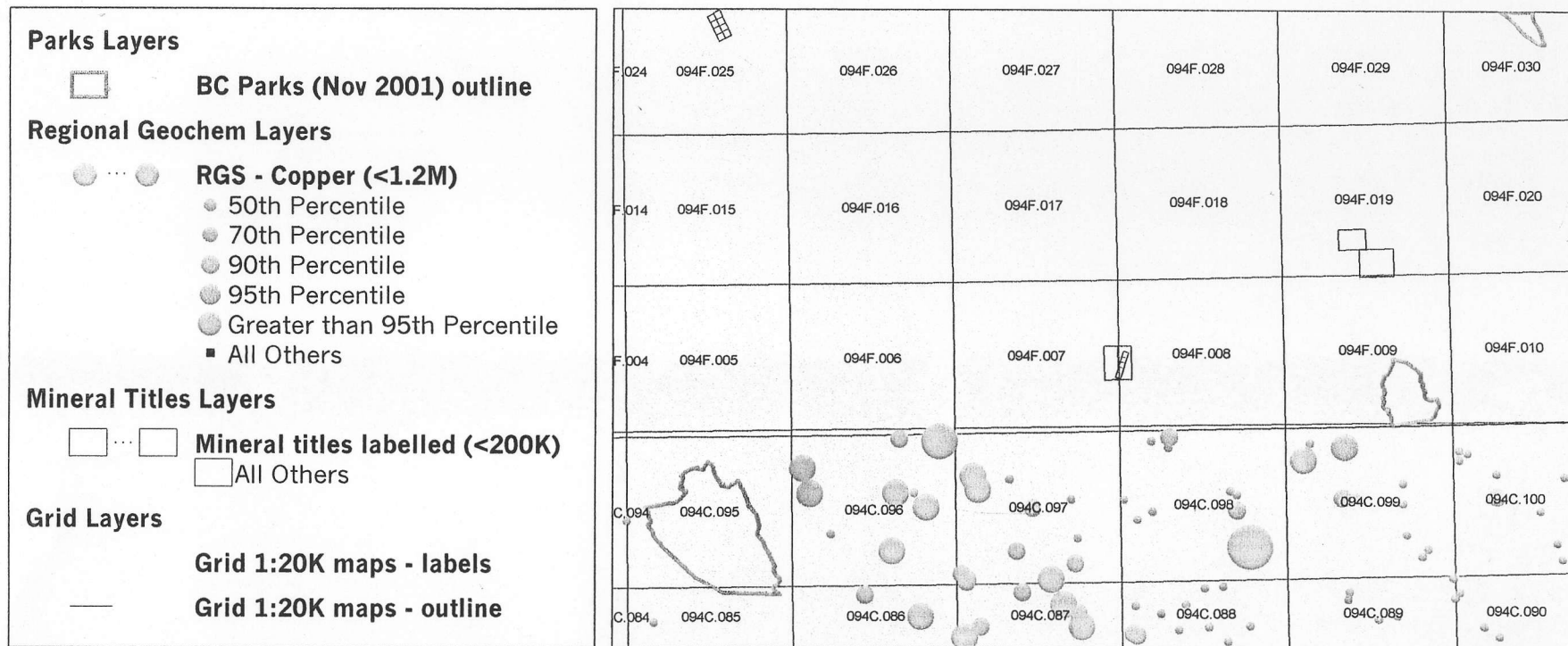
RGS pH values



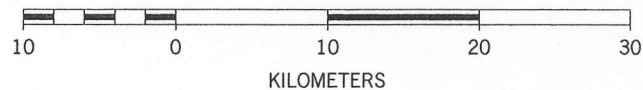
SCALE 1 : 500,000



RGS Copper values



SCALE 1 : 500,000



APPENDIX V

Letter of Authorization

30th June 2003.

Pursuit Pty Ltd

861 Elliott Road
SERPENTINE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6125
Ph 0895253401
Fax 0895253401

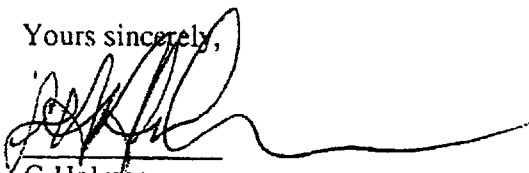
B.Ainsworth, PEng. BC
AINSWORTH-JENKINS HOLDINGS INC.
915-409 Granville Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2,
Canada.

Dear Mr Ainsworth,

Re: Letter of Authorization

I hereby authorize you to complete a Technical Report, suitable for regulatory purposes for the TSX Venture Exchange and Canadian Securities Commissions, to describe the geology, infrastructure and mineral potential of the Azurite, and Gold, Blue claims. It is required that the report follows the format of NI 43 101.

Yours sincerely,



G. Holmes
Director