

**1.0 TITLE PAGE**

**TECHNICAL REPORT ON PROPOSED EXPLORATION FOR THE  
RELIANCE GOLD PROPERTY, BRIDGE RIVER MINING CAMP  
SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA**

NTS MAP 092J15

*Centered Near*

UTM (NAD 27, Zone 10) 515,700 m east and 5,636,200 m north  
(Latitude 50.88° north, longitude 122.78° west)

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*Dated*

**2002 October 18**

*For*

**MENIKA MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)**

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## 2.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>3.0 SUMMARY</b> .....	7
<b>3.1 Property Description</b> .....	7
<b>3.2 Property Location</b> .....	7
<b>3.3 Property Ownership</b> .....	7
<b>3.4 Property Geology and Mineralization</b> .....	7
<b>3.5 Exploration Concept</b> .....	8
<b>3.6 Status of Exploration Development and Operations</b> .....	8
<b>3.7 Conclusions and Recommendations</b> .....	8
<b>4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THIS REPORT</b> .....	8
<b>4.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose</b> .....	8
<b>4.2 Source of Information and Data</b> .....	8
<b>4.3 Field Involvement of Qualified Persons (Authors)</b> .....	9
<b>5.0 DISCLAIMER</b> .....	9
<b>5.1 Non Qualified Opinions Relied Upon</b> .....	9
<b>6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION</b> .....	9
<b>6.1 Property Location (Fig. 6.1)</b> .....	9
<b>6.2 Description of Claims and Area (Fig. 6.2)</b> .....	10
<b>6.3 Claim Title and Legal Survey</b> .....	10
TABLE 6.1. Mineral Tenure of Reliance Claim Group, Lillooet Mining Division. ....	10
<b>6.4 Location of Mineralization and Workings</b> .....	11
<b>6.5 Terms of Agreements</b> .....	11
<b>6.6 Environmental Liabilities</b> .....	11
Figure 6.1. General Location of Reliance Property, Bridge River Mining Camp. ....	12
Figure 6.2. Reliance Gold Property Claim Group, Lillooet Mining Division. ....	13

<b>6.7 Required Permits.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.2 Access to the Property and Proximity to Population Center(s).....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.3 Relevant Climate and Length of Operating Season .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7.4 Availability of Surface Rights, Power, Water and Mining Personnel .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7.5 Potential Areas for Tailings Disposal, Heap Leach Pads and Plant Sites.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8.0 HISTORY .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes and Type, Amount, Quantity and Results of Exploration and/or Development by Previous Owners .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8.2 History of Exploration by Menika Mining .....</b>	<b>16</b>
TABLE 8.1. Significant Gold Values Encountered in Discovery Hole DDH86-1. ....	16
<b>8.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates.....</b>	<b>17</b>
TABLE 8.2. Calculation of In-Place Tonnage and Grade, Reliance Gold Property (Morris, 1988). ....	17
<b>8.4 Production from the Property.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>9.1 Regional Geological Setting (Figs. 9.1 to 9.3).....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>9.2 Property and Local Geology (Figs. 9.4 – 9.6).....</b>	<b>18</b>
Figure 9.1. Simplified Terrane Map of Southwestern B.C. & Location of Major Gold Deposits. ....	19
Figure 9.2. Geology, Mineral Deposits & Isotopic Dates for Bridge River District.....	20
Figure 9.3. Regional Geology and Major Deposits in the Bralorne Map Area. ....	21
TABLE 9.1. Geological Legend for Property Geology (Figs. 9.4 – 9.6) .....	22
Figure 9.4. General Geology of the Reliance Property.....	23
Figure 9.5. Detailed Geology of Main Zone of Diamond Drilling on the Reliance Property.	24
Figure 9.6. Diamond Drill Cross-Section A-A': Reliance Gold Property.....	25
<b>10.0 DEPOSIT TYPES.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>10.1 Mineral Deposit Type/Model for the Property.....</b>	<b>26</b>

<b>10.2 Geological Concepts to be Applied in Exploration Program on the Property .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>11.0 MINERALIZATION (FIGS. 9.4 – 9.6).....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>11.1 Mineralized Zones Encountered on the Property .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>11.2 Rock Types Surrounding Mineralization and Geological Controls.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>11.3 Length, Width, Depth, Continuity and Character of the Mineralization.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>12.0 EXPLORATION BY THE ISSUER.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>12.1 Methodology and Results of Surveys and Investigations .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>12.2 Interpretation of Exploration Information and Reliability of Data Obtained .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>13.0 DRILLING (FIGS. 13.1 &amp; 13.2) .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>13.1 Extent of Drilling and Procedures Used .....</b>	<b>28</b>
TABLE 13.1. Summary of 1985 Diamond Drilling Results. ....	28
TABLE 13.2. Significant Gold Values Encountered in Discovery Hole DDH86-1. ....	29
TABLE 13.3. Significant Drill Intersections from the 1987 Diamond Drill Program. ....	29
TABLE 13.4. Significant Drill Intersections from the 1988 Diamond Drill Program. ....	30
TABLE 13.5. Summary of Data presently Available for the 1996 Diamond Drill Program. .	32
TABLE 13.6. Significant Drill Intersections from 1996 Diamond Drill Program. ....	33
<b>13.2 Interpretation of Results .....</b>	<b>33</b>
Figure 13.1. Diamond Drill Holes on the Reliance Gold Property.....	34
Figure 13.2. Diamond Drill Holes in the Imperial-Royal Zone, Reliance Gold Property .....	35
<b>14.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>14.1 Sampling Method.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>14.2 Reliability of Sampling .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>14.2 Sample Quality and Representativeness.....</b>	<b>36</b>
TABLE 14.1. Check Analyses by P.A. Christopher from Hole DDH86-1 .....	37
TABLE 14.2. Original Assays by Menika Mining from Intervals Sampled by Christopher...	37
TABLE 14.3. Comparison of Christopher Sample Results to Those of Menika Mining.....	38
<b>14.3 Sample Control Based on Geological and Mineralogical Considerations .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>14.4 Samples with Assay Values and Estimated True Widths.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY .....</b>	<b>38</b>

<b>15.1 Sampling Personnel and Security .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>15.2 Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>15.3 Quality Control and Check Analytical and Testing Procedures.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>15.4 Statement of Opinion on Sampling and Analytical Procedures.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>16.0 DATA VERIFICATION .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>16.1 Quality Control and Data Verification .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>16.2 Verification of Sampling and Analytical Data by Authors .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>16.3 Justification and Limitations if Data not Verified by Authors .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>17.1 Relevant Data on Adjacent Properties.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>19.1 Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>19.3 Total Mineral Resources .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>19.4 Extent Mineral Resources Affected by Political Parameters .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>19.5 Extent Mineral Resources Affected by Metallurgical and Mining Parameters .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>20.1 Clarifying Data and Information .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>22.0 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>22.1 Summary Recommendation of Two Phases of Work (Tables 22.1 to 22.3).....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>22.2 Recommendation of Phase 1 Work.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>TABLE 22.1. Budget for Phase 1 Diamond Drill Program on the Reliance Property. ....</b>	<b>42</b>

<b>22.3 Recommendation of Phase 2 Work</b> .....	43
TABLE 22.2. Budget for Phase 2 (Contingent) Diamond Drill Program on the Reliance Property.....	43
<b>22.3 Summary of Phase 1 &amp; 2 Work</b> .....	43
TABLE 22.3. Summary of Phase 1 and Phase 2 (contingent) Work Program on the Reliance Gold Property.....	43
<b>22.4 Opinion that Property is of Sufficient Merit to Justify Work Recommended</b> .....	43
<b>23.0 REFERENCES AND WORKS CONSULTED</b> .....	43
<b>24.0A SIGNATURE, STAMP AND DATE: PETER A. CHRISTOPHER</b> .....	45
<b>24.0B SIGNATURE, STAMP AND DATE: COLIN I. GODWIN</b> .....	45
<b>25.0A DECLARATION CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR PETER A. CHRISTOPHER</b> .....	46
<b>25.0B DECLARATION CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR COLIN I. GODWIN</b> .....	47
<b>APPENDIX A. CHARLES BOITARD LETTER, RE OWNERSHIP OF RELIANCE CLAIM GROUP, TO MENIKA MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)</b> .....	49
<b>APPENDIX B. ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR CHECK ANALYSES BY AUTHOR P.A. CHRISTOPHER</b> .....	50

## **3.0 SUMMARY**

### **3.1 Property Description**

The Reliance gold property (B.C. Government Minfile No. 092J/NE-033), first staked in 1910, is one of the older gold properties in the Bridge River Mining Camp. It has had a small historical production of gold-bearing stibnite. Several exploration adits were driven in the 1930's. A major exploration diamond drilling program between 1985 and 1996 totaled approximately 14,800 m in 95 holes. This program showed that the Reliance property hosts significant gold indications and that these indications warrant additional gold exploration.

### **3.2 Property Location**

The Reliance property (NTS map 092J15) is centered near UTM (NAD 27, Zone 10) 515,700 m east and 5,636,200 m north or latitude 50.88° north and longitude 122.78° west. It is on the south side of Carpenter Lake and is accessed by an all-weather gravel road that extends to the town of Gold Bridge, about five km to the southwest.

### **3.3 Property Ownership**

The Reliance claim group, in the Lillooet Mining District, consists of 13 units, tenures #228438 – 228450 inclusive, covering 19 reverted crown granted claims that were re-staked in 1982. Seven of the present units each cover one re-staked reverted crown granted claim; the other six units each cover two re-staked reverted crown granted claims or fractional claims. The total area of the property is 250.77 hectares. Charles Roger Boitard of Langley, B.C., is the registered owner of the Reliance claim group; he is trustee of the claims for the sole benefit of Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) [Menika Mining].

### **3.4 Property Geology and Mineralization**

The Reliance property is underlain mainly by volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks generally form the footwall to gold mineralization and consist of green and purple basalt with local pillows. The sedimentary rocks commonly form the hanging wall to gold mineralization and consist of chert and argillite. The gold mineralization appears to be structurally controlled by a major shear zone. Gold and silver, concentrated in quartz-carbonate veins, is associated with sulfides and sulfosalts (e.g. pyrite, stibnite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite or freibergite). The quartz-carbonate veining is irregular, locally of stockwork-style, and enveloped in extensive quartz-ankerite-alteration of hangingwall or footwall rocks. The main zone of mineralization is called the Imperial-Royal gold zone.

The potential of the property is indicated by the fact that thirty of the better gold intersections cut in 1987 range from 4.41 grams gold over 4.00 m to 12.22 grams gold over 18.30 m. The 1986 Discovery Hole encountered four significant gold intersections, the best of which assayed 9.93 grams gold over 10.66 m from 73.76 m to 84.42 m.

The Imperial-Royal gold zone appears to have a width of 20 to 80 m, a northwest strike and a 40° southwest dip. However, correlation of gold values among diamond drill holes is difficult.

### **3.5 Exploration Concept**

Gold mineralization intersected by drilling to date is not defined sufficiently to enable a resource or reserve calculation. The geometry of the main Imperial-Royal zone, as currently known, would require underground extraction. Higher grade and better continuity of mineralization is needed to support this type of mining. However, this mineralized zone projects northwestward to areas of the property that are lower in elevation and relatively obscured by overburden. Drill testing of this area could result in the discovery of significant mineralization.

### **3.6 Status of Exploration Development and Operations**

Currently, there is no active exploration on the Reliance gold property. However, from 1986 to 1996 a major diamond drilling program was conducted by Menika Mining. Data collected over this period has been recorded in variable degrees of quality, but drill core from some of the holes have been preserved. Specifically, precise survey data of drill hole collars, and re-logging of some holes would be desirable.

### **3.7 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The authors recommend a 600 m, Phase 1 diamond drill program to explore the projected northwestward extension of the Imperial-Royal zone. The recommended Phase 1 drill program is estimated to cost CDN\$100,000. Contingent upon success of Phase 1, a Phase 2 CDN\$200,000 diamond drilling program is recommended to further define the tonnage and grade potential of the Reliance gold property.

The authors are of the opinion that the proposed program is warranted. It has sufficient merit to justify the investment recommended.

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THIS REPORT**

### **4.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose**

This Technical Report, requested by Mr. Charles Boitard of Langley, B.C., [on behalf of Menika Mining], proposes an exploration program to evaluate and further define the mineral potential of the Reliance gold property in the Bridge River mining camp.

### **4.2 Source of Information and Data**

The majority of the information for this report came from a report by J.C. Stephen (2001) entitled: "Report on the Reliance Gold Property, Gold Bridge Area, B.C., Lillooet Mining Division, NTS 92J/15W" for Menika Mining, and dated December 2001 (volume 1, text, consists of about 89 pages; volume 2, appendices and maps, is voluminous). In addition, a box of maps, notes and other data was provided for study. Most of the numerous references consulted are in Section 23.0, References and Works Consulted.

Author P.A. Christopher conducted a property examination of the Reliance gold property in October 2001.



### **4.3 Field Involvement of Qualified Persons (Authors)**

Author Peter A. Christopher examined the Reliance property on October 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 2001 with Mr. J.C. (Cam) Stephen. Christopher spent a total of about 8 hours on the property with the time divided among: (i) checking access and examining the geological setting of the Reliance property, (ii) locating drill holes, and (iii) examination and re-sampling of core at the Reliance property camp.

Author Colin I. Godwin worked in the Bridge River camp studying a number of mineral deposits with students involved with thesis study at The University of British Columbia. Principal studies guided include a PhD thesis study by C.H.B. Leitch (Section 23: numerous papers by Leitch and Godwin, and co-authored papers with Leitch et al.) of the Bralorne-Pioneer mine, and a BAsC thesis study by Sebert, C.F.B. (1987), on 22 mineral properties in the Bridge River mining camp. Aside from supervision in the field and at The University of British Columbia, Godwin was directly involved in isotopic analysis (galena-lead-isotope analysis and radiometric dating) of rocks and mineralization in the Bridge River camp. Godwin has not visited the Reliance gold property in the field.

## **5.0 DISCLAIMER**

### **5.1 Non Qualified Opinions Relied Upon**

The author's have relied extensively on an exhaustive, two-volume compilation of exploration data and historical information by J.C. Stephen (Stephen, 2001). J.C. Stephen is not a qualified person, but has enviable mineral exploration and mining experience in British Columbia. His work is highly regarded by the professional community. Consequently, the authors have not hesitated to draw from Stephen's detailed compilations. However, in most cases, Stephen's careful documentation of exploration performed was verifiable because it was backed up by original maps, notes, etc.

The authors have reviewed the property status as posted on the web by the British Columbia Ministry of Mines in "The Map Place". This data is considered accurate by the authors. However, many aspects of the web site are administered by "non-qualified" persons. Users are advised to verify status directly with the Gold Commissioner; this was not done. Additionally, the authors consider legal opinion on titles and ownership referred to in this Technical Report to be ultimately the legal responsibility of the lawyer(s) submitting this Technical Report.

## **6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

### **6.1 Property Location (Fig. 6.1)**

The general location of the Reliance gold property is shown on Figure 6.1, a portion of a provincial road map. The property is in the British Columbia Lillooet Mining Division within NTS map sheet 092J15W. The claims are on the south side of Carpenter Lake five km northeast of the village of Gold Bridge. They are centered near latitude 50.88° north and longitude 122.78° west (UTM, NAD 27, Zone 10: 515,700 m east and 5,636,200 m north). The name of the property is taken from the name of one of the original antimony-gold prospects located in the eastern-central portion of the claim group.

### 6.2 Description of Claims and Area (Fig. 6.2)

The Reliance property consists of 19 contiguous, re-staked, reverted crown granted claims covering a total area of 250.77 hectares. The claims, road access and topography are shown on Figure 6.2, that includes an airphoto image taken for survey purposes by Menika Mining.

The property consists of 13 units, tenures #228438 – 228450 inclusive, covering 19 reverted crown granted claims that were re-staked in 1982. Seven of the present units each cover one re-staked reverted crown granted claim, the other six units each cover two re-staked reverted crown granted claims or fractional claims.

Individual units and claims are listed in Table 6.1 together with their recorded surveyed areas. The location and individual positions of the claims are shown superimposed on an air photo of the property in Figure 6.2.

### 6.3 Claim Title and Legal Survey

The Reliance property was acquired by bill of sale in 1985 in the name of Charles Roger Boitard, President of Menika Mining. Title to the property is currently in the name of Charles Roger Boitard of Langley, B.C. By letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2002, Boitard confirmed that Menika Mining is the beneficial owner of a 100% interest in the Reliance claim group (Appendix A).

There are no outstanding option payments, royalties, debts or encumbrances affecting title to the Reliance claim group to the best knowledge of the authors.

**TABLE 6.1. Mineral Tenure of Reliance Claim Group, Lillooet Mining Division.**

(Primary NTS = 092J15W; Current owner = Charles Roger BOITARD; Owner's interest = 100%; All claims valid until 20 September 2005.)

TENURE NO.	OLD TENURE NO.	LOT(S)	CLAIM NAMES	LOT AREA (Ha)
228438	10 2141	7465, 7505	Omen No. 7, Thin Fraction	14.44, 0.02
228439	10 2142	7496, 7499	Omen no. 8, Eros Fraction	9.18, 14.59
228440	10 2143	7502, 7652	Omen Fraction, Nemo No. 3	1.56, 19.36
228441	10 2144	7651	Nemo No. 1	17.56
228442	10 2145	7652	Nemo No.2	20.90
228443	10 2146	7654	Nemo No. 4	19.34
228444	10 2147	7655	Nemo No. 5	20.36
228445	10 2148	7656	Nemo No. 6	20.77
228446	10 2149	7657, 7658	Nemo Mo. 7, Nemo No. 8	10.74, 12.92
228447	10 2150	7660	Omen No. 2	16.73
228448	10 2151	7503, 7661	Nemo Fraction, Omen No. 3	1.41, 19.70
228449	10 2152	7498, 7504	Eros No. 2, Nova Fraction	2.53, 8.73
228450	10 2153	7659	Omen No. 1	19.93
<b>13 CLAIMS</b>			<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	<b>250.77 HA</b>

The Reliance claim group has not been legally surveyed. However, all claims are established on pre-existing surveyed Crown Grants.

#### **6.4 Location of Mineralization and Workings**

There has been historic production of gold-antimony ore from several adits on the property. Mineralization and workings are described mainly in the History, Drilling, Exploration and Mineralization sections, below.

The gold mineralization of major interest, the Imperial-Royal gold zone, trends northwest from claim 7504 into the northeast corner of claim 7652 (Fig. 6.2). Gold-silver mineralization appears to be structurally controlled by a major shear zone that dips about 40° southwest. The potential of the property is indicated by the fact that thirty of the better gold intersections cut in 1987 range from 4.41 grams gold over 4.00 m to 12.22 grams gold over 18.30 m. The 1986 Discovery Hole encountered four significant gold intersections, the best of which assayed 9.93 grams gold over 10.66 m from 73.76 m to 84.42 m (Table 8.1).

#### **6.5 Terms of Agreements**

Title to the property is currently in the name of Charles Roger Boitard of Langley, B.C., but by letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2002, Boitard confirms that Menika Mining is the beneficial owner of a 100% interest in the Reliance claim group (Appendix A). To the best knowledge of the authors, there are no outstanding option payments, royalties, debts or encumbrances affecting title to the Reliance claim group.

#### **6.6 Environmental Liabilities**

During the various diamond drill programs carried out on the Reliance property in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1996, extensive road building was done. The extent of those roads is indicated on Figure 6.2. The roads were examined during two field visits by J.C. Stephen in September and October 2001. Stephen (2001) reported that very little erosion of the roads had occurred and that only minor clearing of windfall trees was required to gain access. Author Peter Christopher, based on his visit in October 2001, is of the same opinion.

Winds have knocked down numerous trees, both near existing roads and throughout the forest areas observed. That windfall poses a fire hazard during dry periods of the year and precautions will have to be taken during renewed work programs.

Some dump material from nearby adits has been incorporated in the government maintained road along the south shore of Carpenter Lake. Dumps of waste rock at other adits on the property are many years old, contain relatively minor sulfide mineralization, are associated with acid-neutralizing and carbonate-rich alteration, and are not considered to be hazardous.

The authors of this report do not know of any outstanding environmental liabilities stemming from the work previously done on the property. There is no indication in the company files that any base-line type environmental study has been made.



Figure 6.1. General Location of Reliance Property, Bridge River Mining Camp.



## **6.7 Required Permits**

Prior to commencement of further exploration work it will be necessary to submit information to the Ministry of Energy and Mines in the form of a "Mineral & Coal Notice of Work and Reclamation". This is a comprehensive document requiring such information as: (i) detailed name, location and status of the mineral claims, (ii) source and quantity of water supply, (iii) first aid facilities, and (iv) a detailed description of the proposed exploration program and description of environmental disturbances under headings: (a) previous years disturbance, (b) current expected disturbance, and (c) completed reclamation work.

Since the exploration work proposed in this report does not include advanced underground or open pit development, it is thought the Mineral & Coal Notice of Work and Reclamation will be the only permitting necessary prior to resumption of work on the property.

This permitting cannot reasonably be applied for prior to the company having the required funds on hand to carry out the work being proposed. However, the application for the required permits is straight forward.

## **7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

### **7.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation**

Topography on the property is relatively steep, such that road construction requires the use of switch-backs. Elevations on the property range from about 651 m at the level of Carpenter Lake in the north to 1,500 m at the southern edge of the property about 1.2 km away from the lake. Away from the lake, and including canyons along portions of stream valleys, the topography of the region is rugged. Mount Truax, six km south-southeast of the Reliance property reaches an elevation of 2,880 m and is one of the highest peaks in the region. Valley glaciers have had profound effects on the shapes of several main drainages and alpine glaciation has produced cirques and sharp, steep slopes.

Vegetation, typical of the interior of B.C., is dominated by Lodgepole Pine and Douglas Fir, which has had extensive windfall. The lower mountain slopes, including those on the Reliance property, are well timbered and a significant timber industry operates in the area as a result. B.C. Forestry has recently flagged timber limits in the area of the Reliance operation and it is likely logging will proceed there in the near future.

### **7.2 Access to the Property and Proximity to Population Center(s)**

The Bridge River area is accessible by road from Vancouver, B.C. by three separate routes (Fig. 6.1). The shortest route is by way of paved roads from Vancouver through Squamish to Pemberton and then up the valley of the Lillooet River to a river crossing, marked by signage, leading to the Hurley River road to access either Bridge River or the Bralorne-Pioneer mines area. The journey takes between four and five hours. The route is not kept open through the winter. A second route leads through Pemberton by way of Mt. Currie, Duffie Lake and Lillooet and along the road on the north side of Carpenter Lake. This route is paved but is considerably longer than the Hurley River route. The third route is by way of the Fraser Canyon to Lytton, Lillooet and thence westerly to Bridge River. From the village of Gold Bridge, where hotel accommodation, store and other facilities are available, it is about

five km on a narrow gravel road to the Reliance property. This road is maintained as a public and logging access road.

### **7.3 Relevant Climate and Length of Operating Season**

Climate is typical of the interior of B.C. It is dry and hot in the summer, and cold and snowy in the winter. Year around mining has historically been achieved at many mines in the district. Thus, year-round operation of an exploration program, an open pit mine, or an underground mine would undoubtedly be possible. However, for currently proposed exploration winter snow conditions delay access to various levels of the prospect area until June or later each year. In past years work on the property has been conducted into November, depending on year-to-year climatic variations. During October 20th and 21st 2001 the property was fully accessible.

### **7.4 Availability of Surface Rights, Power, Water and Mining Personnel**

A large base camp area was cleared on the property during the 1987 drilling campaign. It is south of the road along the south shore of Carpenter Lake near the northwest corner of claim 7651 (Fig. 6.2). A trailer camp had been established and two large trailers remain, which are in shape to be rehabilitated for future use. Some drill core remains at various drill sites on the property—some has been spilled. A significant portion of the diamond drill core has been stored at the base camp and is available for examination.

Power is available at the nearest town, Gold Bridge, only five kilometers southwest of the base camp.

Water rights have not been examined. Carpenter Lake (for large quantities) and some of the creeks (for small quantities needed for camp use or drilling) in the area are potential sources of water.

The villages of Gold Bridge and Bralorne (Fig. 6.1) provide convenient hotel and store services. Good road access is available throughout the district and mechanical services are available locally. The overall population is relatively small but, given the mining background of the district, certain employment opportunities may be filled from the local population.

### **7.5 Potential Areas for Tailings Disposal, Heap Leach Pads and Plant Sites**

Plant sites locations have not been investigated in detail. However, there is a relatively flat area, adjacent to and northwest, of the current base camp, which is near the northwest corner of claim 7651 (Fig. 6.2). The road to Gold Bridge and Carpenter Lake bound this area on the north.

## **8.0 HISTORY**

### **8.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes and Type, Amount, Quantity and Results of Exploration and/or Development by Previous Owners**

The early history of the Reliance property is recounted by Church (1995). The following are extracted from his report.

The property consists of 19 reverted Crown-granted mineral claims and fractions including the Nemo, Omen and Eros claim groups. Its history was noted by Cairnes (1943): "The Reliance is one of the older properties and has been known from the beginning as an antimony prospect. The original group

of four claims was staked in 1910 by Mr. F.A. Brewer, who relocated the property in 1915. By September 1915, it is reported, four tons of ore had been bagged for shipment, and the richest carried up to ½ ounce in gold a ton [17 g/t Au].

In 1917 there was a shipment of hand-cobbed gold-bearing stibnite; no further records are available for this period.

The property was reorganized by Reliance Gold Mines Limited in 1933 and development work continued until 1937, O'Grady (1937a). This included underground work on several adits and installation of a compressor plant. The mine workings comprised the old Reliance adit (elev. 1100 m) on the Nemo 7 Crown-granted claim, the Fergusson adit (elev. 1023 m) also on Nemo 7, the Turner adit (elev. 830 m) on Omen 1, the River adit (elev. 663 m) on Omen 2, and the Senator adit (elev. approx. 790 m) on Nemo 1. Short intervals of heavy stibnite mineralization in narrow quartz veins were encountered in the adits.

In 1971, Tri-Con Exploration Survey Limited carried out geotechnical surveys for T.V.I. Mining Limited outlining several electromagnetic conductors coincident with a prominent southeast-trending arsenic-antimony geochemical anomaly near the Senator workings on the west part of the property. There appears to have been no immediate follow-up investigation.

## 8.2 History of Exploration by Menika Mining

The Reliance gold property was acquired by Menika Mining in 1984 by option agreement from Karl Otting of Lillooet. Subsequent work has been directed toward confirmation of the Tri-Con anomalies and further testing for gold (Sookochoff, 1985). By November 1987, a total of 59 diamond drill holes had been completed by Menika Mining for a total of 9,396 m (this includes five holes in 1985 and one hole in 1986).

Five 1985 diamond drill holes were reported on by L. Sookochoff, PEng, in "Diamond Drill Report for Menika Mining", dated February 10, 1986. This program did not succeed in locating significant gold mineralization, but a proposal was made to drill another hole from a location to the southwest.

A Discovery Hole, drilled in 1986, is DDH86-1 (bearing 070° dipping -60°, and with a depth of 119 m). It was collared at a point approximately 97 m southerly from DDH85-5 and approximately 81 m southwesterly from DDH85-4 (Figs. 9.5, 13.1 & 13.2). The hole is at about the same elevation as DDH85-5. A hand written drill log prepared by L. Sookochoff, PEng, describes the detailed geology of the hole. Significant gold values encountered are in Table 8.1. The results of this diamond drill hole provided the impetus for financing the extensive drilling program of 1987.

**TABLE 8.1. Significant Gold Values Encountered in Discovery Hole DDH86-1.**

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	Au GRADE (g/t)
64.66	66.14	1.48	4.12
73.76	84.42	10.66	9.93
85.95	87.48	1.53	3.5
96.77	98.60	1.83	5.91
106.98	107.59	0.61	3.93

During 1987 a substantial campsite was prepared and extensive drilling, comprising 8,476 m of drilling in 53 diamond drill holes was carried out (Figs. 13.1 & 13.2). It is apparent that management of the exploration program changed more than once during the exploration season. It appears that work



commenced under management of L. Sookochoff, PEng, with a junior geologist on the property for a period of time. Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. were engaged and they carried out some useful topographic surveying, detailed geological mapping and logging of a number of drill holes.

At some stage during the conduct of the 1987 program R. J. Morris, of Morris Geological Co. Ltd. of Fernie, B.C., took over supervision of the Reliance property program. He submitted a report "Reliance Property, Southwestern B.C. (92J/15W), Geological Assessment" dated March 10, 1988.

R.J. Morris supervised the 1988 program consisting of 3294 m of drilling in 23 diamond drill holes (Figs. 13.1 & 13.2). The locations of only a few of these drill holes are known to Menika Mining.

There was evidently a lapse in exploration activity until 1996 when another program consisting of 13 drill holes was carried out (Figs. 13.1 & 13.2). It appears R. J. Morris was in attendance on the property during brief intervals, but the documentation of the drill data is very poor. What appear to be significant gold assay results were encountered in two deep holes (DDH96-11 and DDH96-12) in the southwest portion of the main Imperial-Royal gold zone. Indications of that mineralization had been encountered in DDH87-4.

During 2001 a review of all company technical data was undertaken by J. C. Stephen (2001).

### 8.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Stokes and Briggs (1988) in a report on the exploration potential of the Reliance property report what they call "geological reserves" for the "Imperial-Royal" zone (in the vicinity of Section A-A' in Figs. 9.5 & 9.6). Using a cutoff of 2.05 g/t Au, and a specific gravity factor of 2.70, a tonnage of 110,000 tonnes greater than a 1.5 m width was determined for a general area measuring approximately 100 m along strike and 200 m of vertical depth. Extrapolating this tonnage over a 600 m strike length they arrived at a mineralized tonnage of 600 to 650,000 tonnes (presumably with a grade greater than 2.0 g/t Au) to a depth below surface of 200 m.

R.J. Morris of Fernie, B.C., in a letter (dated April 13, 1988) to Dr. B.N. Church of the B.C. Geological Survey in Victoria, B.C., submitted the tonnage-grade estimate in Table 8.2.

**TABLE 8.2. Calculation of In-Place Tonnage and Grade, Reliance Gold Property (Morris, 1988).**

AREA	RESERVES* (tonnes)	GOLD GRADE (g/t)	CLASSIFICATION*
Imperial-royal (detailed area)	118,800	6.45	Proven-Indicated*
Imperial-Royal (general area)	60,000	4.99	Inferred*
Royal Shear (projected)	275,000	5.96	Projected*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453,800</b>	<b>5.96</b>	

\* Classification does not comply with the form required by National Instrument NI 43-101.

Estimates by Stokes and Briggs (1988) and Morris (1988) are conceptually interesting from an exploration point of view, but the method and manner of calculations are not documented. Consequently, these estimates do not meet the requirements of either a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve under National Instrument NI 43-101.

#### **8.4 Production from the Property**

Four tons of ore, the richest carried up to ½ ounce in gold a ton (17 g/t), was shipped in September 1915. There also was a shipment of hand-cobbed gold-bearing stibnite in 1917. No other production is known to the authors. Subsequent work has been of an exploratory nature.

### **9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

#### **9.1 Regional Geological Setting (Figs. 9.1 to 9.3)**

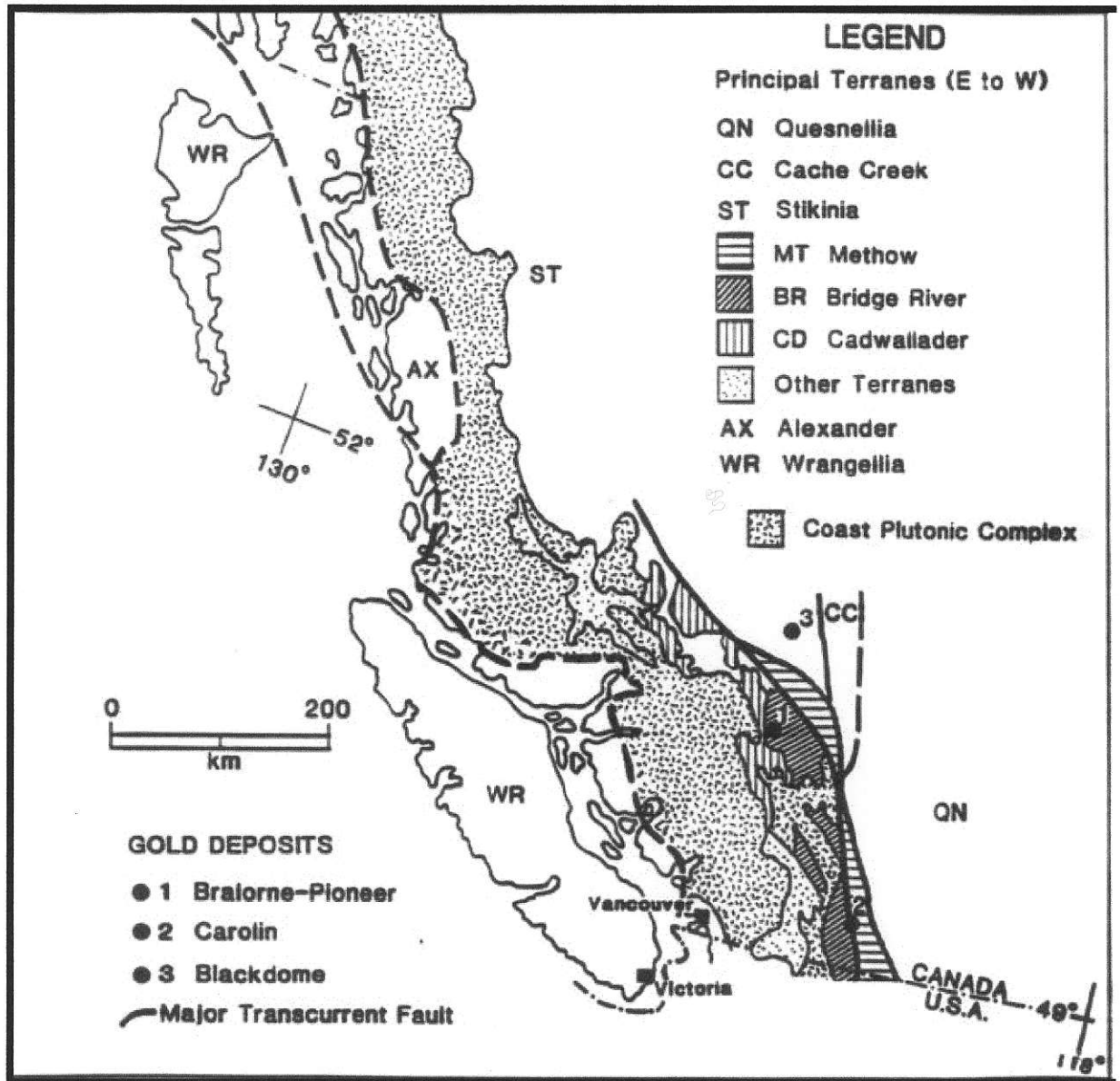
The Reliance gold property is within the Bridge River Au-Ag mining camp in southwestern British Columbia. The Bridge River mining camp occurs adjacent to the Coast Plutonic Complex and is contained within three small tectonostratigraphic terranes (Fig. 9.1) Cadwallader, Bridge River and Methow. The Bridge River and Cadwallader, are suspect terranes that were likely accreted to North America in Mesozoic time. The Cadwallader terrane is mostly post-accretionary. These terranes are presently found as small lozenge-like fault-bounded slices between two super-terranes, the Insular on the west and the Intermontane on the east.

The Bridge River mining camp is shown in more detail in Figure 9.2 (Leitch et al., 1989). This figure shows the geology, mineral deposits (Reliance gold property is open triangle number 16), and isotopic ages (see also Leitch et al., 1991). The Reliance gold property is hosted within the Permian-Early Jurassic Bridge River terrane, which is an oceanic assemblage that comprises thick accumulations of ribbon chert with black argillite, pillow basalts and associated volcanoclastic units, and minor limestone. Based on radiometric studies (Leitch et al., 1989) the mineralization is related to a single protracted but episodic event coinciding with the emplacement of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Thus, the ages of the deposits are early Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary (94 – 45 Ma).

The Reliance property, as mapped by Church (1988) in Figure 9.3, occurs on a regional north-east trending fault. Mineralization is broadly hosted by Pioneer Formation (unit 2 in Fig. 9.3) consisting dominantly of basaltic pillow lava and aquagene breccia.

#### **9.2 Property and Local Geology (Figs. 9.4 – 9.6)**

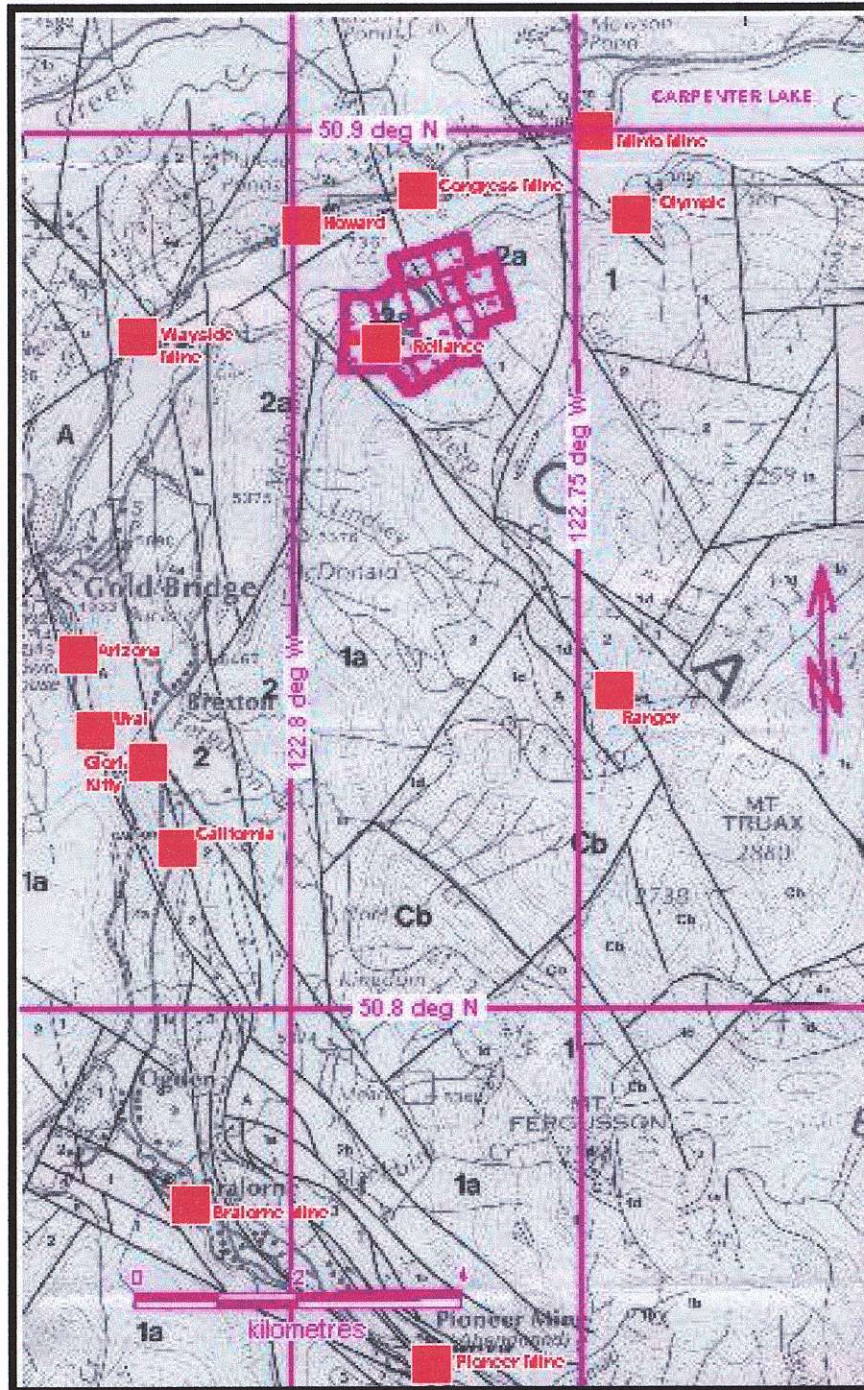
The geological legend for the property is in Table 9.1. The general geology map of the claim group in Figure 9.4 suggests that the sequence from northeast to southwest is: (i) sedimentary rocks, (ii) basaltic rocks, (iii) alteration-mineralization-shear zone, and (iv) sedimentary rocks. Since the sedimentary rocks to the southwest might be an up-faulted repetition of the sedimentary rocks to the northeast the unit assignment, from possible oldest to youngest, is as in Table 9.1. The alteration-mineralization-shear zone (Figs. 9.4 to 9.6) represents the Imperial-Royal gold zone that was intersected by Discovery Hole DDH86-01. This intersection is the projection of a significant section within this hole that was re-sampled by author Christopher (Tables 14.1 to 14.3) and is located in Figure 9.6 at an elevation of about 775 m.



**Figure 9.1. Simplified Terrane Map of Southwestern B.C. & Location of Major Gold Deposits.**

Figure is after Leitch et al., 1989. Reliance gold property is immediately north-northeast of the Bralorne-Pioneer gold mines (1 on figure).




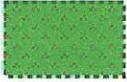



**Figure 9.3. Regional Geology and Major Deposits in the Bralorne Map Area.**

(Figure is after Church et al., 1988. The Reliance property is in unit 2a, which is mapped as aquagene breccia within the Pioneer Formation that consists dominantly of basaltic pillow lava.)

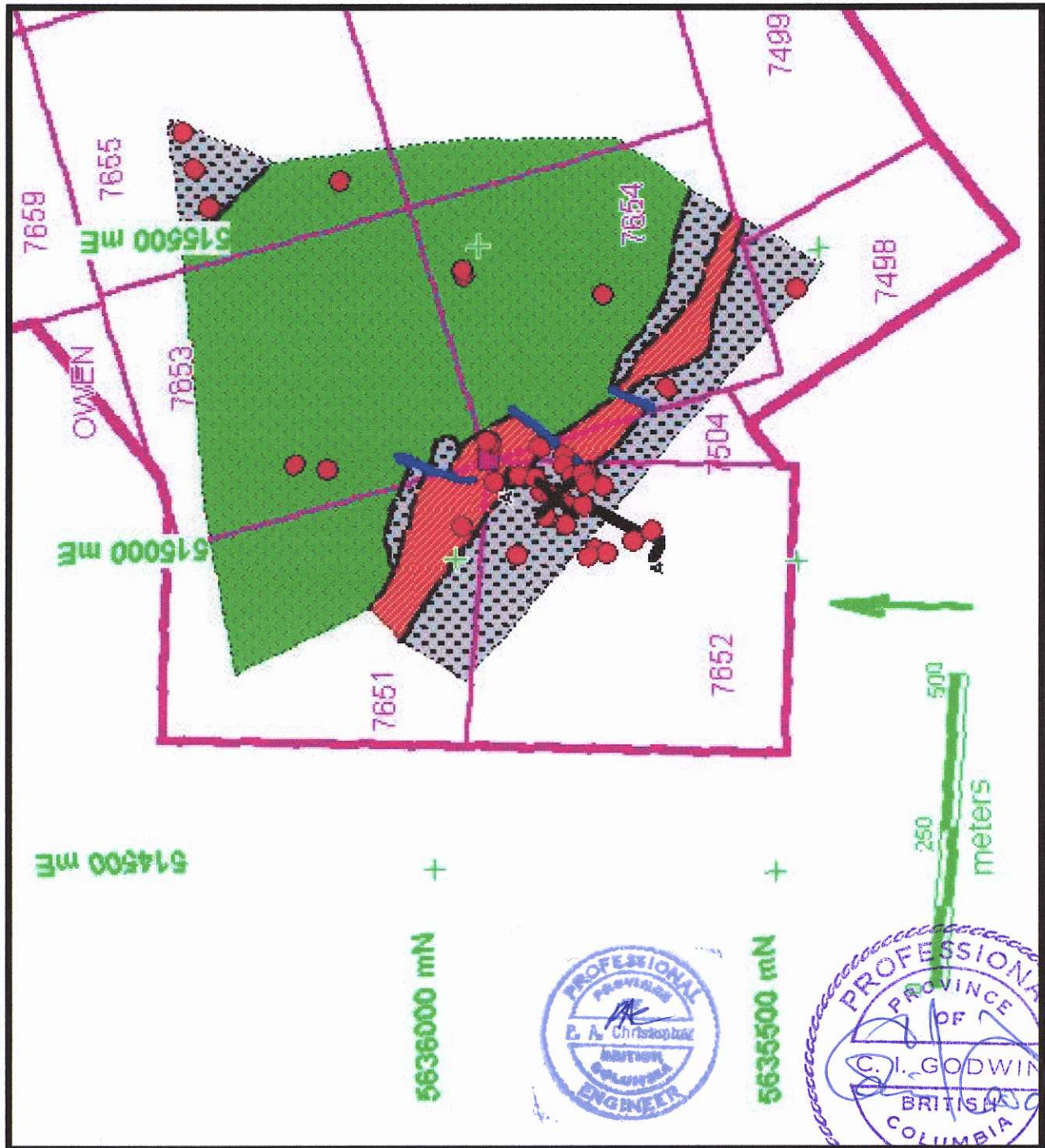
The cross-section of Figure 9.6 interprets the Imperial-Royal gold zone to be a listric (concave-upward) fault trending northwest and dipping about 40° southwest. The alteration-mineralization-shear zone may thicken at depth. Other alteration-mineralization-shear styles of mineralization mapped in the cross-section might represent splays from the mapped zone or additional listric alteration-mineralization-shear zones that are sub-parallel to the Imperial-Royal gold zone.

**TABLE 9.1. Geological Legend for Property Geology (Figs. 9.4 – 9.6)**

PATTERN	UNIT NAME	DESCRIPTION
NOT ON FIGURES	4 = feldspar porphyry dikes	Minor dikes about 5 m thick, are mapped cutting units 1, 2 and 3.
	3 = Alteration-mineralization-shear zone of quartz-carbonate-sulfide-sulfosalt veins and surrounding ankeritic alteration (includes the Imperial – Royal gold zone)	Mineralization-alteration-shear zone: veins of quartz and carbonate with pyrite, stibnite, arsenopyrite, freibergite, etc., surrounded by ankerite alteration that is locally listwanitic and serpentinitic. Epithermal textures of minerals are common. Microbreccia and cataclastic texture is common in shear. Unit is superimposed on both sedimentary (unit 1) and basaltic (unit 2) rock units.
	2 = Purple and green basaltic rocks	Purple and green colored basalt that regionally is spillitic, pillowed and includes aquagene tuff phases (i.e. submarine in origin). Unit is general footwall to the main alteration-mineralization-shear zone. Unit can be unaltered, but creamy white alteration is common.
	1 = Sedimentary rocks	Consists dominantly of pyritic black argillite and grey chert, with lesser siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. Unit generally forms the hangingwall to the main alteration-mineralization-shear zone.

The alteration-mineralization-shear zone intersections occur as low as 500 m. The Imperial-Royal gold zone appears to have a width of 20 to possibly more than 80 m, a northwest strike and a 40° southwest dip (although correlation of gold values among diamond drill holes is difficult). However, the Imperial-Royal gold zone projects northwestward to areas of the property that are lower in elevation and relatively obscured by overburden. Drill testing of this area could result in the extension of the Imperial-Royal gold zone.

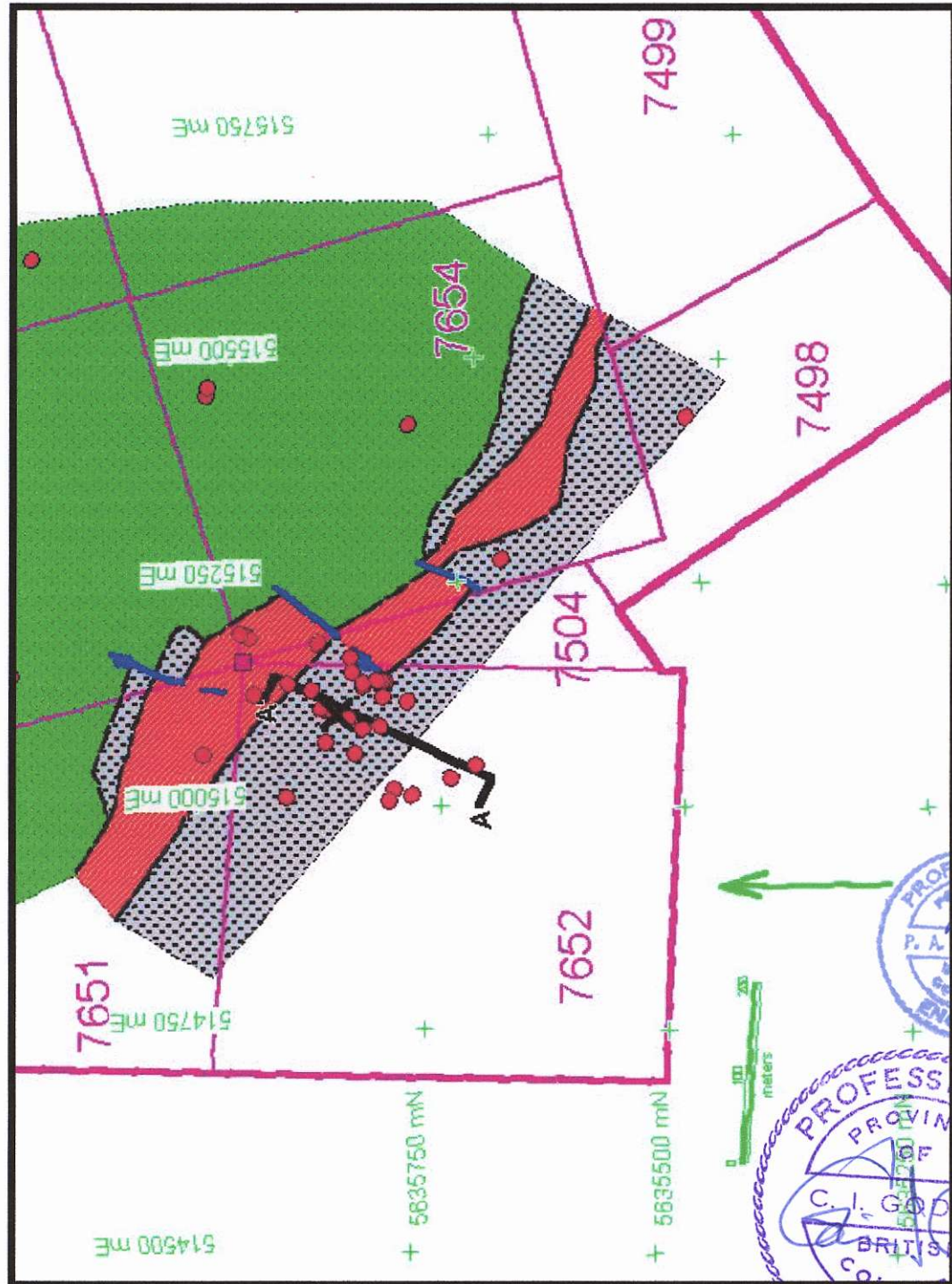
Gold mineralization intersected by drilling to date is not defined sufficiently to enable a resource calculation. The geometry as currently known would require underground extraction and the grade and tonnage of mineralization encountered would not support this type of mining.



**Figure 9.4. General Geology of the Reliance Property.**

Legend (see also Table 9.1): purple lines = claim boundaries, red dots = drill holes; dots on grey = sedimentary rocks (mainly argillite and chert), v's on green = green and purple basalt (pillowed and aquagene breccia), red stripes on orange = quartz-carbonate alteration, veins and shear zones [Imperial-Royal zone]. Drill holes are labeled in Figs. 13.1 & 13.2.

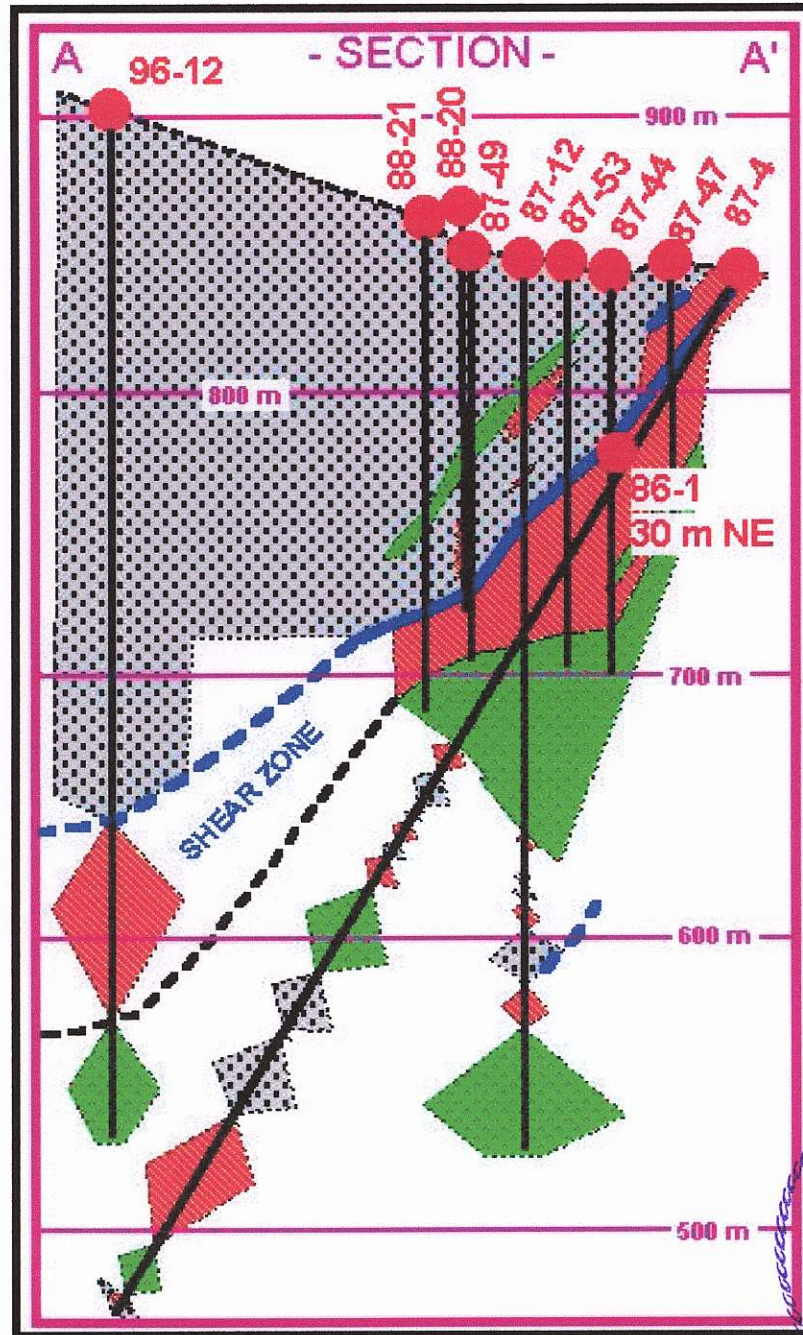
Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng and Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo



**Figure 9.5. Detailed Geology of Main Zone of Diamond Drilling on the Reliance Property.**

(Legend is as in Figure 9.6 and Table 9.1. Section A-A' is shown in Figure 9.6. The alteration-mineralization-shear zone is called the Imperial-Royal zone. The black "X" marks the collar of the "Discovery Hole" DDH86-1. Drill holes are labeled in Figs. 13.1 & 13.2.)





**Figure 9.6. Diamond Drill Cross-Section A-A': Reliance Gold Property.**

(Legend is the same as in Fig. 9.4 and Table 9.1. Cross-section in plan view is shown on Fig. 9.5. The alteration-mineralization labeled "shear zone" is called the Imperial-Royal gold zone. Note that: (i) Discovery Hole DDH86-1 projects into the heart of the Imperial-Royal gold zone in Cross-Section A-A', (ii) the lower zone of alteration-mineralization might represent a lower shear zone that is sub-parallel to the main one, and (iii) smaller zones of alteration-mineralization might represent splays from major shear zones.)



## 10.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

### 10.1 Mineral Deposit Type/Model for the Property

The Reliance gold property is within the Bridge River gold camp. This area produced more gold than any other camp in British Columbia over its 70 years of operation (130 tonnes or 4 million ounces of gold), mainly from the Bralorne and Pioneer deposits. Mineralization is related to emplacement of the Coast Plutonic Complex during early Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary time (90 – 45 Ma). There is a documented mineral zoning scheme from high-temperature mesothermal Au-As-W-Mo through intermediate temperature epithermal Sb-Ag-Au-As to low-temperature epithermal Sb-Hg vein assemblages from southwest to northeast within the thermal aureole of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Woodsworth et al., 1977; Leitch et al., 1989).

The Reliance gold property is of the intermediate temperature epithermal Sb-Ag-Au-As type. Morris (written communication to T. Hasek, 7 December 2001) argues that the mineralization at the Reliance gold property is mesothermal. However, vuggy vein textures and mineral assemblages support an epithermal origin. The mineralization may be intermediate in character between epithermal and mesothermal.

In summary, the Reliance gold property mineralization occurs as intermediate temperature gold-silver epithermal-mesothermal quartz-carbonate-pyrite-stibnite-arsenopyrite-freibergite veins within replacement ankeritic alteration related to one or more major shear zones. The main mineralized-shear zone is called the Imperial-Royal zone. Sub-parallel mineralized shear zones and mineralized splays from major shear zones may develop large tonnages of alteration-mineralization. Overall, the Imperial-Royal gold zone is up to 80 m or more in true width, strikes northwest and dips about 40° southwest.

### 10.2 Geological Concepts to be Applied in Exploration Program on the Property

The northwest strike and southwest 40° dip of the Imperial-Royal shear zone projects to the camp area at lower elevations in the northwest corner of claim 7651 (Fig. 6.2). The extension of the zone is covered by overburden. There is some indication of better grades at lower elevations (e.g. in Section A-A', Fig. 9.6). Significant near surface mineralization might exist along this extension. It is recommended that fences of holes be drilled across the northwestward extension of the Imperial-Royal gold zone.

## 11.0 MINERALIZATION (FIGS. 9.4 – 9.6)

This section should be read together with the section on Property and Local Geology (Figs. 9.4 – 9.6).

### 11.1 Mineralized Zones Encountered on the Property

The main alteration-mineralization-shear zone in Figures 9.4 – 9.6 is called the Imperial-Royal zone (labeled “shear zone” in Fig. 9.6). The cross-section in Figure 9.6 shows that: (i) Discovery Hole DDH86-1 projects into the heart of the Imperial-Royal zone (see Table 8.1), (ii) the lower zone of alteration-mineralization might represent a lower shear zone that is sub-parallel to the Imperial-Royal zone, and (iii) smaller zones of alteration-mineralization might represent splays from major shear zones.

The cross-section of Figure 9.6 interprets the Imperial-Royal gold zone as a listric (concave-upward) fault trending northwest and dipping about 40° southwest. The Imperial-Royal gold zone may thicken at depth; there is some indication of higher gold grades at depth. Other alteration-mineralization-shear styles of mineralization mapped in the cross-section might represent splays from the mapped zone or additional sub-parallel listric alteration-mineralization-shear zones. The role of folding has not been evaluated.

Gold mineralization intersected by drilling to date is not defined sufficiently to enable a resource calculation. The geometry as currently known would require underground extraction and more continuity and/or higher grade gold mineralization.

### **11.2 Rock Types Surrounding Mineralization and Geological Controls**

The Imperial-Royal zone (Figs. 9.5 & 9.6) has a mainly basaltic volcanic footwall and a sedimentary argillite and a chert hanging wall. The repetition of sedimentary rock southwest of the Imperial-Royal zone may reflect a repetition of the stratigraphically lower sedimentary rocks mapped to the northeast near the middle of the property (Fig. 9.4).

Mineralization in the Imperial-Royal gold zone appears to be structurally controlled by a listric shear zone.

### **11.3 Length, Width, Depth, Continuity and Character of the Mineralization**

The Imperial-Royal zone appears to have a width of 20 to possibly more than 80 m, a northwest strike and a 40° southwest dip (although correlation of gold values among diamond drill holes is difficult). However, the zone projects northwestward to an area of the property that is lower in elevation and relatively obscured by overburden. Drill testing of this area could result in the discovery of important resources.

## **12.0 EXPLORATION BY THE ISSUER**

### **12.1 Methodology and Results of Surveys and Investigations**

Menika Mining has conducted extensive exploration on the Reliance gold property since 1984. Results of this exploration have been compiled in a thorough manner by Stephen (2001). A number of exploration managers were involved in the exploration programs, which resulted in lack of continuity and apparent loss of data. Precise survey data for drill hole collars and down-hole surveys are not available (and probably not done). Logging of drill holes is not complete or uniformly done. Fortunately, core from some of the drill holes have been stored at the camp site near the northwest corner of claim 7651 (Fig. 6.2) and are available for re-examination.

### **12.2 Interpretation of Exploration Information and Reliability of Data Obtained**

Details of sampling and assay procedures are sketchy. However, where assay data is available it apparently was collected competently and at a standard typical of exploration at the time. Most of the exploration was managed by geologists and engineers that presently meet requirements of qualified persons as defined by National Instrument NI 43-101. Data reliability is addressed further in Sections 14.0 to 16.0.

## 13.0 DRILLING (FIGS. 13.1 & 13.2)

### 13.1 Extent of Drilling and Procedures Used

Drilling on the Reliance gold property was mainly BQ wireline. Drill sites were prepared by, and drills were moved with a bulldozer. Drill collars generally were located approximately by compass and hip-chain. Down-hole surveys were rarely performed.

The Reliance gold property was acquired by Menika Mining in 1984. By November 1987 a total of 59 diamond drill holes had been completed by Menika for a total of 9,396 m (this includes 5 holes in 1985 and 1 hole in 1986).

Five 1985 diamond drill holes were reported on by L. Sookochoff, PEng, in "Diamond Drill Report for Menika Mining", dated February 10, 1986. This program did not succeed in locating significant gold mineralization, but a proposal was made to drill another hole from a location to the southwest. Five diamond drill holes were reported on by Sookochoff (1986). The five drill holes were drilled from three locations. No co-ordinates or elevations are given for the holes. Three holes were drilled on the road above the legal claim post at the apex of Nova Fraction claim (Fig. 6.2—apex of claim 7504). A summary of the 1985 drill hole results are in Table 13.1.

**TABLE 13.1. Summary of 1985 Diamond Drilling Results.**

**DDH 85-1** (bearing.  $130^{\circ}$ ; dip  $-50^{\circ}$ ; depth 105 m): The hole was entirely in "meta andesite". The best gold value was 375 ppb Au.

**DDH 85-2** (bearing  $150^{\circ}$ ; dip  $-60^{\circ}$ ; depth 212 m): The hole encountered variably altered volcanics with some stibnite mineralization. The best gold assay was .037 ounces per ton Au (1.27 g/t Au).

**DDH 85-3** (vertical hole; depth 99.5 m): The hole was entirely in "meta andesite". The drill log included with the report gives no assay data. However, Sookochoff states in the report: "In addition, poor core recovery within the interval containing the 85-3 stibnite intersections resulted in doubtful trends and values."

**DDH 85-4** was drilled from a point approximately 75 m south of the first three holes (bearing  $115^{\circ}$ ; dip  $-70^{\circ}$ ; depth 151.5 m): The hole encountered "meta andesite" throughout. Best individual assays were encountered between 5.18 and 14.8 m, returning 3.32 g/t Au over 1.0 m; 6.34 g/t Au over 0.3 m and 2.34 g/t over 1 m.

**DDH 85-5** was drilled approximately 67 m west of the first three holes and at a point about 50 m lower in elevation (bearing  $130^{\circ}$ ; dip  $-60^{\circ}$ ; depth 151 m). The hole encountered "meta andesite" throughout. Best assays encountered were between 33.7 and 36.8 metres where gold values averaged 3.79 g/t Au over 3.10 m.

A single drill hole, called the Discovery Hole, was drilled in 1986. It is DDH 86-1 (bearing  $070^{\circ}$ ; dipping  $-60^{\circ}$ ; depth of 119 m). It was collared at a point approximately 97 m southerly from DDH85-5 and approximately 81 m southwesterly from DDH85-4 (Fig. 13.2). The hole is at about the same elevation as was DDH85-5. A hand written drill log prepared by L. Sookochoff, PEng, describes the detailed geology of the hole. Significant gold values encountered are in Table 13.2. The results of this diamond drill hole provided the impetus for financing the extensive drilling program of 1987.

**TABLE 13.2. Significant Gold Values Encountered in Discovery Hole DDH86-1.**

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL* (m)	Au GRADE (g/t)
64.66	66.14	1.48	4.12
73.76	84.42	10.66	9.93
85.95	87.48	1.53	3.5
96.77	98.60	1.83	5.91
106.98	107.59	0.61	3.93

(\*True widths of the intervals are not known.)

During 1987 a substantial campsite was prepared and extensive drilling, comprising 8,476 m of drilling in 53 diamond drill holes was carried out. It is apparent that management of the exploration program changed more than once during the exploration season. Work commenced under management of L. Sookchohoff, PEng, with a junior geologist on the property. Cooke Geological Consultants Ltd. were engaged and they carried out some useful topographic surveying, detailed geological mapping and core logging. At some stage during the conduct of the 1987 program R. J. Morris, of Morris Geological Co. Ltd. of Fernie, B.C., took over supervision of the Reliance property program. Morris (1988) submitted a report "Reliance Property, Southwestern B.C. (92J/15W), Geological Assessment" dated March 10, 1988. Table 13.3 lists the most significant drill intersections from the 1987 diamond drill program.

**TABLE 13.3. Significant Drill Intersections from the 1987 Diamond Drill Program.**

DRILL HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Au ASSAY (gm/t)	WIDTH* (m)
1987 - 2	74.72	85.40	11.37	10.68
	88.45	106.75	12.22	18.30
or	74.72	112.85	9.61	38.13
1987 - 3	1.83	12.01	4.63	10.18
	41.48	50.33	5.60	8.85
	73.50	77.47	6.27	3.97
1987 - 4	375.46	382.47	4.91	7.01
1987 - 6	142.89	146.70	4.89	3.81
1987 - 7	12.81	21.65	3.83	8.84
1987 - 9	16.16	19.82	6.97	3.66
1987 - 10	76.55	86.92	7.04	10.37
1987 - 11	81.43	93.63	6.94	12.20
	81.43	96.68	5.96	15.25
1987 - 12	132.06	134.20	8.63	2.14
1987 - 24	28.88	32.88	4.41	4.00
1987 - 33	107.29	114.60	4.45	7.31
1987 - 35	134.26	146.91	7.28	12.65
	159.87	162.92	11.78	3.05

1987 - 36	77.47	85.31	11.37	7.84
1987 - 37	78.39	89.64	7.17	11.25
1987 - 38	59.41	63.47	10.78	4.06
1987 - 42	57.49	60.75	11.49	3.26
1987 - 44	65.88	69.23	6.18	3.35
1987 - 45	43.92	44.86	38.29	0.94
	73.81	79.08	6.41	5.27
1987 - 46	59.08	61.33	10.26	2.25
1987 - 48	24.77	37.21	2.83	12.44
1987 - 50	158.30	162.41	8.57	4.11
	188.00	195.44	4.30	7.44
1987 - 51	69.72	75.12	6.44	5.40
1987 - 52	79.15	85.43	5.99	6.28

(\*True widths are not known.)

R.J. Morris supervised the 1988 program consisting of 23 diamond drill holes totaling 3,294 m. The locations of only a few of these drill holes are known to Menika Mining. A summary of significant 1988 diamond drill results are in Table 13.4.

**TABLE 13.4. Significant Drill Intersections from the 1988 Diamond Drill Program.**

DRILL HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Au ASSAY (gm/t)	WIDTH* (m)
88-1			No significant assays	
88-2			No significant assays	
88-3			No significant assays	
88-4	105.68	105.83	5.59	0.15
88-5			No significant assays	
88-6	6.10	29.89 (15 samples)	0.09	23.79
	37.97	39.95 (2 samples)	0.23	1.98
	41.97	43.25	0.55	1.28
	48.10	48.80	3.02	0.70
	52.06	52.73	2.02	0.67
	54.78	56.12	0.51	1.34
	71.19	73.32	0.21	2.13
	75.95	78.51 (2 samples)	0.07	2.56
	96.07	96.16	0.17	0.09

	96.16	96.93	11.35	0.77
	96.93	97.17	0.68	0.24
	98.36	98.48	12.51	0.12
	98.67	98.76	5.35	0.09
	112.24	113.15	0.21	0.91
	131.15	133.44 (3 samples)	0.03	2.29
<b>88-7</b>	21.35	23.18	5.07	1.83
	(No samples on either side.)			
	24.31	26.53 (2 samples)	4.70	2.22
	(No following samples.)			
	58.56	59.17	7.09	0.61
	59.17	60.24	0.82	1.07
<b>88-8</b>	Four samples. No significant assays.			
<b>88-9</b>	16.93	17.54	10.97	0.61
	(Isolated value. Samples on either side do not carry significant gold.)			
<b>88-10</b>	No significant assays.			
<b>88-11</b>	90.67	92.11	6.96	1.44
	(Isolated value. No significant assays on either side.)			
<b>88-12</b>	62.37	64.20 (2 samples)	4.22	1.83
	(No values either side.)			
	107.08	107.87	14.64	0.79
	(No samples on either side.)			
	120.32	121.24	5.69	0.92
	(No samples on either side.)			
	130.60	132.00 (2 samples)	15.64	1.40
	(No values on either side.)			
	145.48	145.97	4.97	0.49
	(No sample immediately on either side.)			
<b>88-13</b>	152.96	153.63	4.73	0.67
	(No samples on either side.)			
	156.37	156.86	5.04	0.49
	(No samples on either side.)			
<b>88-14</b>	104.31	104.49	11.66	0.18
	(No samples on either side.)			
<b>88-15 and 88-16</b>	No significant assays.			
<b>88-17</b>	215.82	217.53	12.77	1.71
	(Samples on either side have less than one gram gold.)			

	219.90	221.73	4.70	1.83
	(Samples on either side have low gold values up to 1.3 g/t).			
	229.24	230.46	22.39	1.22
	(Samples on either side have no appreciable gold.)			
	290.66	291.73	4.08	1.07
	(No samples taken on either side.)			
	293.41	293.56	10.22	0.15
	(Narrow vein. No samples on either side. Bottom of hole at 294.93 m.)			
<b>88-18</b>	222.83	230.88	10.04	8.05
	232.96	233.33	14.40	0.37
	(Samples on either side have no appreciable gold.)			
	236.07	237.90	17.52	1.83
	242.57	242.69	5.51	0.12
	(Samples on either side have no appreciable gold.)			
<b>88-19</b>	255.90	256.20	4.04	0.30
	(No samples on either side. Quartz veining with pyrite and arsenopyrite ? noted.)			
<b>88-20</b>	No significant values.			
<b>88-21</b>	144.20	149.30	11.01	5.10
<b>88-22</b>	117.48	118.54	5.00	1.06
	(No samples on either side. Quartz veining and brecciation noted.)			
<b>88-23</b>	No significant assays.			

(\*True widths are not known.)

There was a lapse in exploration activity until 1996 when another program consisting of 13 drill holes was carried out. R. J. Morris was in attendance on the property during brief intervals, but the documentation of the drill data is poor. What appear to be significant gold assay results were encountered in two deep holes (DDH96-11 and DDH96-12) in the southwest portion of the main Imperial-Royal gold zone. Indications of that mineralization had been encountered in DDH87-4. Summary of available data is in Table 13.5 and significant assay for drill holes DDH96-11 and DDH96-12 are in Table 13.6.

**TABLE 13.5. Summary of Data presently Available for the 1996 Diamond Drill Program.**

Hole No.	East UTM	North UTM	Elev. m	Brg.	Dip	Length m
<b>96-1</b>	515605	5636207	1005?	050 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	298
<b>96-2</b>	515138	5636198	837	027 <sup>0</sup>	-60 <sup>0</sup>	255.2
<b>96-3</b>	515148	5636250	810 ?	212 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	64 ?



<b>96-4</b>	515618	5636420	1003 ?			118.3?
<b>96-5</b>	515558	5636395	890 ?	079 <sup>0</sup>	?	122 ?
<b>96-6</b>	515456	5636020	892 ?			180 ?
<b>96-7</b>	515463	5636020	1003 ?			
<b>96-8</b>	515680	5636443	892 ?			61 ?
<b>96-9</b>	515680	5636443	892 ?			80 ?
<b>96-10</b>	515680	5636443	892 ?	194 <sup>0</sup>		220 ?
<b>96-11</b>	515020	5635785	910 ?	vert		322.4
<b>96-12</b>	515032	5635762	915 ?	vert		371.2
<b>96-13</b>	515600	5636775	696 ?	?	?	?

**TABLE 13.6. Significant Drill Intersections from 1996 Diamond Drill Program.**

(Data from Stephen, 2001; Appendix 4.)

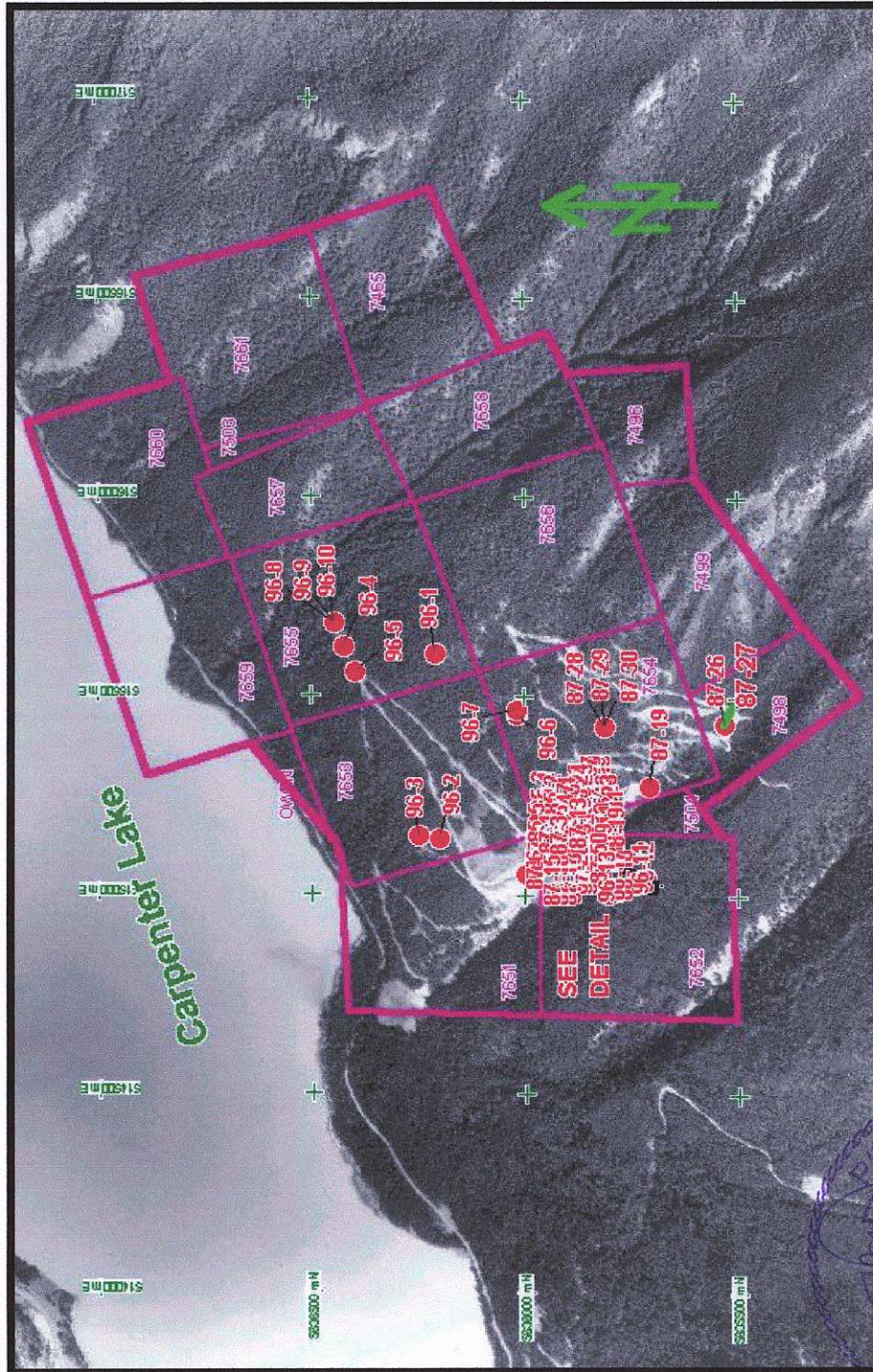
<b>DRILL HOLE</b>	<b>FROM (m)</b>	<b>TO (m)</b>	<b>Au ASSAY (gm/t)</b>	<b>WIDTH* (m)</b>	
<b>96 - 11</b>	250.62	254.00	1.80	3.38	
	256.35	258.76	3.23	2.41	
	271.79	290.36	3.56	18.57	
includes	274.29	279.69	6.60	5.40	
<b>96 - 12</b>	250.71	259.16	3.73	8.45	
	includes	255.41	259.16	6.83	3.75
	262.76	263.12	3.46	0.36	
	276.64	278.16	2.44	1.52	
	316.29	326.96	0.72	10.67	

(\*True widths are not known.)

### **13.2 Interpretation of Results**

Historical estimates of tonnage and grade by Stokes and Briggs (1988) and R.J. Morris (1988) in Section 8.3 are conceptually interesting from an exploration point of view. The method and manner of calculations are not documented. Consequently, these estimates do not meet the requirements of either a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve under National Instrument NI 43-101.

The authors have not attempted to calculate the resource (in compliance with National Instrument NI 43-101) on the Reliance property.



**Figure 13.1. Diamond Drill Holes on the Reliance Gold Property**

(See Fig. 13.2 for definition of drill holes in the Imperial-Royal zone in the southwestern part of the figure.)



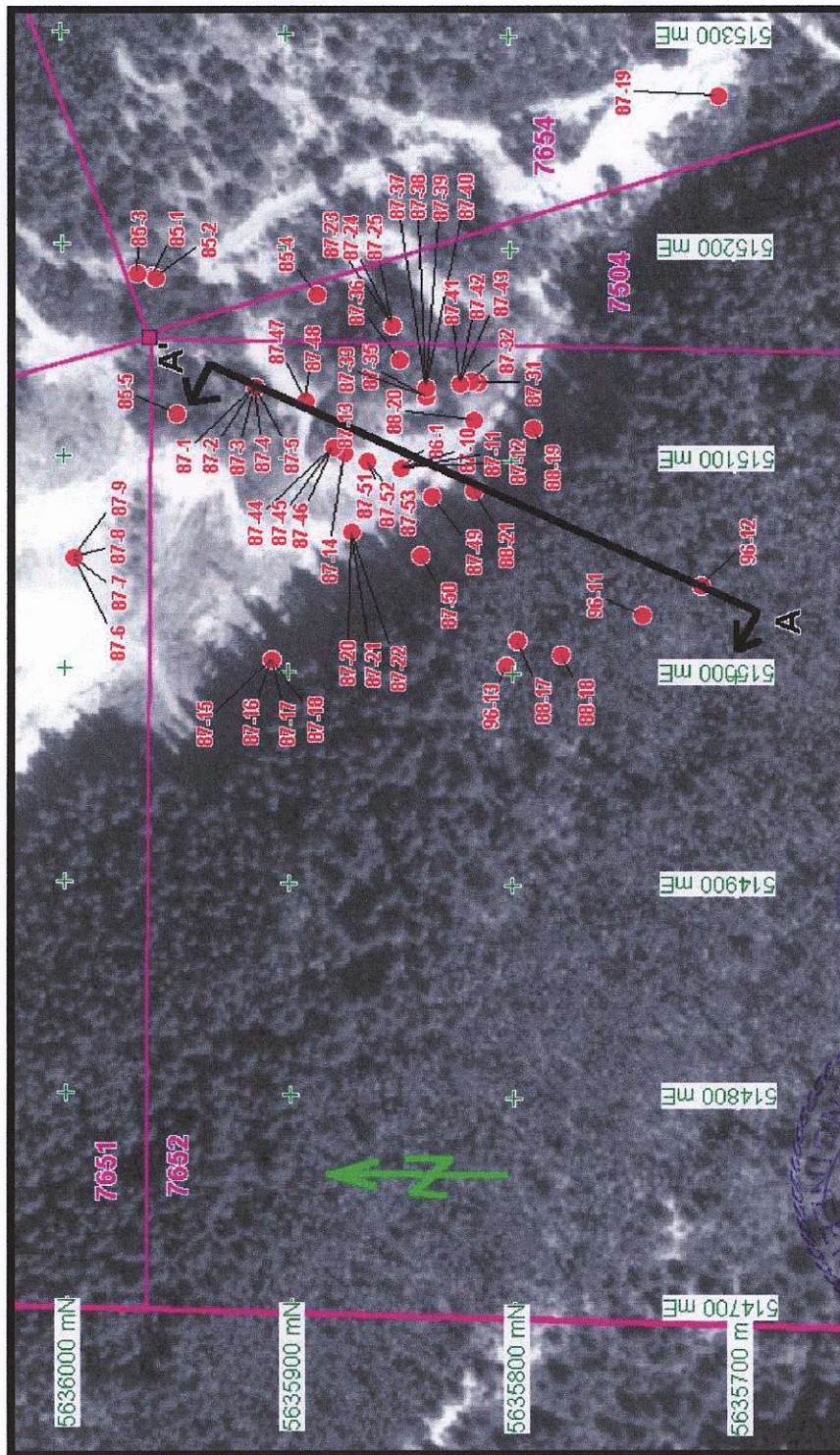


Figure 13.2. Diamond Drill Holes in the Imperial-Royal Zone, Reliance Gold Property

(See Fig. 13.1 for broad-scale drilling on the property.)

Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng and Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo

## **14.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH**

### **14.1 Sampling Method**

Sampling methods used have not been documented in any consistent way. R. Morris of Fernie, B.C., describes his sampling technique (written communication to T. Hasek dated December 7, 2001) as follows—and it is probably representative of sampling by others on the property:

As far as samples taken, I was in the field all of the time, and was present for all of the work done during my time there. The drill core was transported by truck down to the core shack, washed and sorted. I logged the core, and marked the zones I wanted sampled. My son did a lot of the work for me, but otherwise, I hired a young person from Goldbridge [sic.] to do the splitting for me. The core was split as best as could be (sometimes very difficult as it is highly layered) and half of the core was used as a sample. Care was taken in collecting “flying” material by using pans around the splitter. As well, after each sample, the splitter and the area was brushed off. Each sample was placed in a bag, with a sample tag. My end of the tag was retained. The samples were kept in my truck (in a locked canopy) and transported to the lab by me. Charlie [Mr. Charles Boitard, President of Menika Mining] did not handle core or move samples while I worked there. I am sending a lab brochure from 1988 for your info on assay techniques. I do not remember doing duplicate or blank samples. I would often get results from Charlie over the phone, but I did see (I think?) the original lab reports.

### **14.2 Reliability of Sampling**

Sample duplicates, aside from the check samples by author P.A. Christopher (Tables 14.1 to 14.3), were not performed. Assays were performed by companies known to be reliable such as: Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Assay certificates were not available to the authors.

### **14.2 Sample Quality and Representativeness**

Author P.A. Christopher examined the Reliance property on October 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 2001 with Mr. J.C. (Cam) Stephen. Christopher spent a total of about eight hours on the Reliance property with his time divided between examining, sampling and locating core at the camp, checking access, and studying the geological setting.

Core from DDH86-1, the “Discovery Hole” was examined and sampled. The intervals sampled were split half-core. Consequently, samples taken were random chips from the remaining half core in the core box. Analyses from the samples taken by P.A. Christopher are in Table 14.1. Original assays by Menika Mining for comparable intervals (not exactly the same) are in Table 14.2. Gold analyses are closely comparable and of high grade for the Reliance gold property. Note also the high arsenic and antimony values in Table 14.1 (Appendix B), which reflects the stibnite, arsenopyrite and freibergite content of the mineralization.

**TABLE 14.1. Check Analyses by P.A. Christopher from Hole DDH86-1**

(cf. Table 14.2; Appendix B).

Sample Number	Hole No.	From - To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Comments (P.A. Christopher)
27951	86-1	75.29 – 75.59	0.30	30906	6.0	7823	30680	Split core; 5% sulfides
27952	86-1	76.81 – 77.11	0.30	37295	5.3	15255	1647	Split core; 8% sulfides
27953	86-1	77.72 – 77.88	0.16	10647	15.1	5807	2201	Broken zone qtz-stibnite
27954	86-1	78.49 – 78.63	0.14	22176	3.7	9501	786	Split core 0.5cm banded qtz veinlet
27955	86-1	107.29 – 107.37	0.08	7078	3.9	14641	191	Aspy, py in breccia-qtz vein, 6.5 cm split core; 814 ppm Pb and 1247 ppm Zn

Christopher analyses are from samples of randomly selected pieces of remaining half-split core from interval sampled. Analyses of multiple elements, as well as the above, are in Appendix B.

**TABLE 14.2. Original Assays by Menika Mining from Intervals Sampled by Christopher**

(cf. Table 14.1).

Hole No.	From - To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)
86-1	75.34 – 78.86	1.52	18370
86-1	76.86 – 78.39	1.53	24410
86-1	78.39 – 79.91	1.52	10050
86-1	107.06 – 107.67	0.61	4320

Analyses are from half-split core.

Table 14.3 compares the Christopher Sample Results from Table 14.1 to those results of Menika Mining in Table 14.2. The intervals sampled are not exactly equivalent—the total length sampled by Christopher is less than the length sampled by Menika Mining in both intervals in Table 14.1. However, in both broad intervals examined in Table 14.3 the gold values are of the same magnitude but somewhat higher for Christopher (28076 ppb Au for Christopher vs. 17625 ppb Au for Menika Mining, and 7078 ppb Au for Christopher vs. 4320 ppb Au for Menika Mining). Given the smaller intervals sampled by Christopher, the authors believe the results in Table 14.3 indicate that the assays by Menika Mining are reliable.

**TABLE 14.3. Comparison of Christopher Sample Results to Those of Menika Mining.**

(Note: intervals sampled are not exactly the same.)

From (m)- To (m) (Interval m).	CHRISTOPHER Length (m) Sampled	CHRISTOPHER Weighted Average (g/t)	MENIKA MINING Length (m) Sampled	MENIKA MINING Weighted Average (g/t)
75.29 – 79.91 (4.62)	0.91	28076	4.57	17625
107.06 – 107.67 (0.61)	0.08	7078	0.61	4320

### **14.3 Sample Control Based on Geological and Mineralogical Considerations**

Long sections of core were not analyzed. Thus, it can be assumed that samples for analysis were taken only where alteration-mineralization was visibly apparent. (See also comment on procedure by R. Morris in Section 14.1.)

### **14.4 Samples with Assay Values and Estimated True Widths**

Significant assay intervals in the diamond drill holes drilled are in Tables 13.1 to 13.4 and 13.6. True widths are not calculated because of a lack of knowledge of the detailed geometry of the mineralization intersected.

## **15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

### **15.1 Sampling Personnel and Security**

Sampling personnel and security were not of standards presently required, but were common at the time of exploration performed. See Section 14.1 for procedures followed by R. Morris.

### **15.2 Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures**

Blank or dummy samples and duplicate samples were not submitted as far as is known to the authors. See also Section 14.2. All analyses were done by recognized laboratories that use recognized procedures (Sections 14.2 & 15.3).

### **15.3 Quality Control and Check Analytical and Testing Procedures**

Sample duplicates, aside from the check samples by author P.A. Christopher (Table 14.1), were not performed. Assays were done by companies known to be reliable such as: Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver, Ltd. Assay certificates from the original work were not available to the authors.

### **15.4 Statement of Opinion on Sampling and Analytical Procedures**

The reporting, sampling, logging and analytical procedures followed were not optimal, or as required, by today's standards. However, check gold analyses of mineralization by author P.A.

Christopher (Tables 14.1 & 14.2) show good correlation with those analyses reported in the original work. All analyses are within the range expected in the geological and mineralogical environment of the Reliance gold property. Consequently, the authors are of the opinion that reported gold assays accurately reflect the gold tenor of mineralization encountered by drilling on the Reliance gold property.

## **16.0 DATA VERIFICATION**

### **16.1 Quality Control and Data Verification**

Blank or dummy samples and duplicate samples were not submitted as far as is known to the authors. See also Sections 14.2 and 15.2. Assay certificates for the original work were not available to the authors.

### **16.2 Verification of Sampling and Analytical Data by Authors**

Author P.A. Christopher examined the Reliance property on October 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 2001 with Mr. J.C. (Cam) Stephen. Core from DDH86-1, the Discovery Hole was examined and sampled. The intervals sampled were split half-core. Consequently, samples taken were random sections from the remaining half core in the core box. Analyses from the samples taken by P.A. Christopher are in Table 14.1. Original assays by Menika Mining for comparable intervals (not exactly the same) are in Table 14.2. Gold analyses are closely comparable (Table 14.3) and of high grade for the Reliance gold property.

### **16.3 Justification and Limitations if Data not Verified by Authors**

The sampling and analytical procedures followed were neither optimal, nor as required, by today's standards. However, check gold analyses of mineralization by author P.A. Christopher (Tables 14.1 to 14.3) show good correlation with those analyses reported in the original work. All analyses are within the range expected in the geological and mineralogical environment of the Reliance gold property. Consequently, the authors are of the opinion that reported gold assays accurately reflect the gold tenor of mineralization encountered by drilling on the Reliance gold property.

## **17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

### **17.1 Relevant Data on Adjacent Properties**

The Reliance gold property is within the Bridge River gold camp. This area produced more gold than any other camp in British Columbia over its 70 years of operation (130 tonnes or 4 million ounces of gold), mainly from the Bralorne and Pioneer deposits. Mineralization is related to emplacement of the Coast Plutonic Complex during early Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary time (90 – 45 Ma). There is a documented mineral zoning scheme from high-temperature mesothermal Au-As-W-Mo through intermediate temperature epithermal Sb-Ag-Au-As to low-temperature epithermal Sb-Hg vein assemblages from southwest to northeast within the thermal aureole of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Woodsworth et al., 1977; Leitch et al., 1989).

Significant mineral properties, closely related geologically and mineralogically to the Reliance gold property, include (Figs. 9.2 & 9.3; see Church, 1996): Minto mine, Congress mine, Wayside mine,

Howard prospect (all on north side of Carpenter Lake), and the Olympic prospects (east of the Reliance gold property). All consist of quartz or quartz-carbonate veins controlled by fracture systems and shear zones. Stibnite mineralization is common to these prospects. All are hosted by altered sediments and volcanics.

Production from the Minto, Wayside and Congress properties (Figs. 9.2 & 9.3; compiled in Stephen, 2001) was 714.8 kg gold and 1,600.7 kg of silver from an aggregate of 120,687 tonnes of ore mined.

## **18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

Metallurgical test work to date on mineralization from the Reliance gold property has been extremely limited. Three samples containing gold bearing sulfides were submitted to Bacon Donaldson and Associates (DeGraaf and Beattie, 1988). The scope of the investigation was limited mainly to establishing whether or not these samples are refractory to cyanidation treatment. The samples were concentrated by jig and jig tails were leached with cyanide. The samples contained significantly different amounts of free gold. Some of the gold appeared to be present as very fine-grained particles or in solid solution with the sulfides. After cyanidation the overall extraction of gold was 59.9%. Bacon and Donaldson recommended that further samples be submitted to test the feasibility of producing a marketable sulfide flotation concentrate.

The authors believe that the samples submitted may not have been representative. This is supported by a comment in Stokes and Briggs (1988) that: "Based on experience and gold recoveries reported by former producers in the area milling similar ore type an overall gold recovery of up to 90% could be expected." Further work is needed to evaluate the metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization on the Reliance gold property.

## **19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**

### ***19.1 Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates***

In the authors' opinion there are no Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve Estimates on the Reliance gold property that conform to Section 1.3 & 1.4 of National Instrument NI 43-101.

### ***19.3 Total Mineral Resources***

In the authors' opinion there are no Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve Estimates on the Reliance gold property that conform to Section 1.3 & 1.4 of National Instrument NI 43-101.

### ***19.4 Extent Mineral Resources Affected by Political Parameters***

Since there are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the Reliance gold property this section is not applicable.

### ***19.5 Extent Mineral Resources Affected by Metallurgical and Mining Parameters***

Since there are no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the Reliance gold property this section is not applicable.



## **20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

### **20.1 Clarifying Data and Information**

All relevant data known to the authors regarding the Reliance gold property has been disclosed in this report.

## **21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Reliance gold property (B.C. Government Minfile No. 092J/NE-033), first staked in 1910, is one of the older gold properties in the Bridge River Mining Camp. It has had a small historical production of gold-bearing stibnite. Several exploration adits were driven in the 1930's. However, a major exploration diamond drilling program between 1985 and 1996 totaled approximately 14,800 m in 95 holes. The previous work showed that the Reliance property hosts significant gold indications and that these indications warrant additional exploration.

The Reliance property (NTS map 092J15) is centered near UTM (NAD 27, Zone 10) 515,700 m east and 5,636,200 m north or latitude 50.88° north and 122.78° west. It is on the south side of Carpenter Lake and is accessed by an all-weather gravel road that extends to the town of Gold Bridge, about five km to the southwest.

The Reliance claim group, in the Lillooet Mining District, consists of 13 units, tenures #228438 – 228450 inclusive, covering 19 reverted crown granted claims that were re-staked in 1982. Seven of the present units each cover one re-staked reverted crown granted claim; the other six units each cover two re-staked reverted crown granted claims or fractional claims. The total area of the property is 250.77 hectares. Charles Roger Boitard of Langley, B.C., is the registered owner of the Reliance claim group; he is trustee of the claims for the sole benefit of Menika Mining (Appendix A).

The Reliance property is underlain mainly by volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks generally form the footwall to gold mineralization and consist of green and purple basalt with local pillows. The sedimentary rocks commonly form the hanging wall to gold mineralization and consist of chert and argillite. The gold mineralization appears to be structurally controlled by a major shear zone. Gold and silver, concentrated in quartz-carbonate veins, is associated with sulfides and sulfosalts (e.g. pyrite, stibnite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite or freibergite). The quartz-carbonate veining is irregular, locally of stockwork-style and enveloped in extensive quartz-ankerite-alteration of hangingwall or footwall rocks.

In the authors' opinion there are no Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve Estimates on the Reliance gold property that conform to Section 1.3 & 1.4 of National Instrument NI 43-101.

The sampling and analytical procedures followed were not optimal, or as required, by today's standards. However, check gold analyses of mineralization by author P.A. Christopher (Tables 14.1 & 14.2) show good correlation with those analyses reported in the original work (Table 14.3). All analyses are within the range expected in the geological and mineralogical environment of the Reliance gold property. Consequently, the authors are of the opinion that reported gold assays accurately reflect the gold tenor of mineralization encountered by drilling on the Reliance gold property.

Further work is needed to evaluate the metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization on the Reliance gold property.

The potential of the property is indicated by the fact that thirty of the better gold intersections cut in 1987 range from 4.41 grams gold over 4.00 m to 12.22 grams gold over 18.30 m. The 1986 Discovery Hole encountered four significant gold intersections, the best of which assayed 9.93 grams gold over 10.66 m from 73.76 m to 84.42 m.

The main Imperial-Royal gold zone has a width of 20 to about 80 m, a northwest strike and a 40° southwest dip. However, correlation of gold values among diamond drill holes is difficult.

A geological model for the Reliance gold property has been proposed that indicates significant tonnage could be found in the extension of the Imperial-Royal gold zone. Past sampling in diamond drill holes indicates that significant gold grades exist in this zone. Thus, it is believed that there is good potential for locating an economic gold deposit on the Reliance gold property.

The authors are of the opinion that the proposed Phase 1 program on the Reliance gold property is warranted, and has sufficient merit to justify the recommended investment.

## 22.0 WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

### 22.1 Summary Recommendation of Two Phases of Work (Tables 22.1 to 22.3)

A two phase work program consisting mainly of diamond drilling in the northwest corner of claim 7651 (Fig. 6.1) is proposed. This program is designed to explore for the northwestern extension of the Imperial-Royal gold zone as defined in Figures 9.5 and 9.6. If recommended Phase 1 drilling is successful in extending the Imperial-Royal zone then Phase 2 definition drilling should be considered.

### 22.2 Recommendation of Phase 1 Work

A recommended Phase 1 work project consisting primarily of diamond drilling will cost an estimated CDN\$100,000. The budget for this program is outlined in Table 22.1.

**TABLE 22.1. Budget for Phase 1 Diamond Drill Program on the Reliance Property.**

WORK	UNITS	COST/UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Project Preparation			CDN\$ 2,000
Access & Site Preparation			5,000
Start of Base-Line Environmental Study			3,000
Supervision, Sampling & Logging			8,000
Vehicle			2,000
Diamond Drilling	600 m	CDN\$ 80/m inc. mob-demob	48,000
Geochemical, Assay Costs	200 samples	CDN\$ 30/sample	6,000
Consumables			3,000
Shipping			1,000
Drafting, Computing			1,500
Engineering & Reporting			6,500
GST			6,000
CONTINGENCY			8,000
<b>PHASE 1 TOTAL</b>			<b>CDN\$100,000</b>

### 22.3 Recommendation of Phase 2 Work

A Phase 2 work project, contingent upon success in Phase 1, is recommended to allow definition drilling to facilitate resource calculations. The program, estimated to cost twice that of Phase 1, is budgeted in Table 22.2 to cost CDN\$200,000.

**TABLE 22.2. Budget for Phase 2 (Contingent) Diamond Drill Program on the Reliance Property.**

DDRILL HOLES	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL LENGTH	APPROXIMATE COST
First Phase BQ Diamond Drill Holes	20 holes	2,000 m	CDN\$160,000
Permitting, environmental baseline, etc.			20,000
<i>CONTINGENCY</i>			<i>20,000</i>
<b>PHASE 1 TOTAL</b>			<b>CDN\$200,000</b>

### 22.3 Summary of Phase 1 & 2 Work

Phase 1 and Phase 2 (contingent upon success of Phase 1) is budgeted to cost a total of CDN\$300,000 (Table 22.3).

**TABLE 22.3. Summary of Phase 1 and Phase 2 (contingent) Work Program on the Reliance Gold Property.**

PHASE	WORK TYPE	COST
Phase 1	Drilling Program	CDN\$100,000
Phase 2 (contingent)	Drilling Program	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PHASE 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>CDN\$300,000</b>

### 22.4 Opinion that Property is of Sufficient Merit to Justify Work Recommended

A geological model for the Reliance gold property has been proposed that indicates significant tonnage could be found in the extension of the Imperial-Royal gold zone. Past sampling in diamond drill holes indicates that significant gold grades exist in this zone. Thus, it is believed that there is good potential for locating an economic gold deposit on the Reliance gold property.

The authors are of the opinion that the recommended program on the Reliance gold property is warranted, and has sufficient merit to justify the recommended investment.

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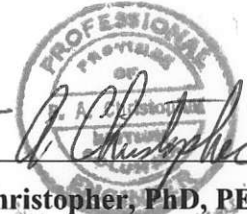
*Reliance Gold Property, Bridge River Mining Camp, Southwestern B.C.*

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**24.0A SIGNATURE, STAMP AND DATE: PETER A. CHRISTOPHER**

Signed and stamped at Vancouver, B.C., this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October 2002.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng**



A circular professional engineer stamp for Peter A. Christopher. The outer ring contains the text 'PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER' at the top and 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' at the bottom. The inner circle contains 'PROVINCE OF' at the top, 'C. I. CHRISTOPHER' in the center, and 'P.ENG.' at the bottom.

**24.0B SIGNATURE, STAMP AND DATE: COLIN I. GODWIN**

Signed and stamped at Vancouver, B.C., this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October 2002.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo**



A circular professional engineer stamp for Colin I. Godwin. The outer ring contains the text 'PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER' at the top and 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' at the bottom. The inner circle contains 'PROVINCE OF' at the top, 'C. I. GODWIN' in the center, and 'P.ENG.' at the bottom.

*Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng and Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo*


## **25.0A DECLARATION CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR PETER A. CHRISTOPHER**

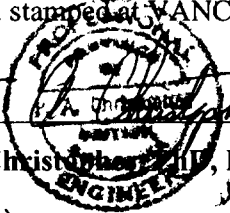
I, Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng, with business address at 3707 West 34<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V6N 2K9, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am the owner and manager of and provide geological and consulting services through my company:  
Peter Christopher & Associates Inc.  
3707 West 34<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6N 2K9  
Fax: (604) 263-6564 Telephone: (604) 263-6152 Email: [peter.ch@shaw.ca](mailto:peter.ch@shaw.ca)
- (2) I hold a BSC (1966) from the State University of New York at Fedonia, a MA (1968) from Dartmouth College and a PhD (1973) from The University of British Columbia.
- (3) I am a consulting Geological Engineer registered (#10474) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1976, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- (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.
- (5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past relevant work experience I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- (6) I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on Proposed Exploration for the Reliance Gold Property, Bridge River Mining Camp, Southwestern British Columbia, Canada" and dated 18<sup>th</sup> October 2002.
- (7) I have had no prior involvement with the Reliance gold property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I visited the Reliance gold property on October 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 2001 and spent about eight hours on the property.
- (8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- (9) I am independent of Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) based on all tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

- (10) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- (11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report by Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority, including electronic publication in public company files on any websites accessible by the public.

Signed and stamped at VANCOUVER, B.C., this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October 2002.

  
Peter A. Christopher, PEng



## 25.0B DECLARATION CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR COLIN I. GODWIN

I, Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo, of 665 Gatsbury Street, Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 5G9, certify that:

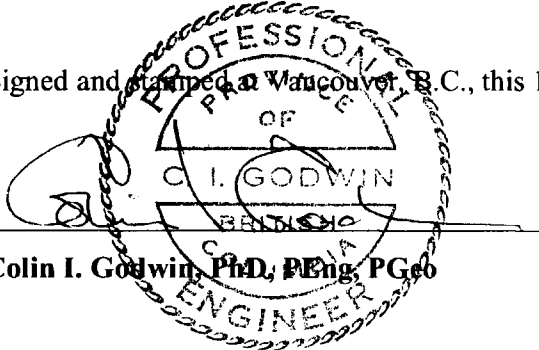
1. I am the owner and manager of, and provide geological and consulting services through my company:  
Godwin Consultants Ltd., 665 Gatsbury Street, Coquitlam, B.C., Canada V3J 5G9.  
Telephone: (604)939-6507 FAX: (604)939-7380 Email: [cigodwin@shaw.ca](mailto:cigodwin@shaw.ca)
2. I am a Geological Engineer (PEng) and Professional Geoscientist (PGeo), residing at the above address.
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) and am entitled to seal my work as both a PEng and a PGeo, and as a consequence, I am a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Commission.
4. I am a graduate from The University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Applied Science (BASc: 1962), and a Doctorate of Applied Science (PhD: 1975).
5. I have practiced my profession since graduation in 1962 and have held permanent positions with: Atlas Explorations Ltd., Vancouver, BC; Dynasty Explorations Ltd., Vancouver, BC; International Geosystems Corporation, Vancouver, BC; and The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC. I have worked as a Professional Engineer mainly in: British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Central America and the western United States.
6. I am a Professor Emeritus, Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, The University of British Columbia, where I taught courses on mineral deposit geology for 22 years. I retired in December 1997.
7. I am a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng and Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo

*Reliance Gold Property, Bridge River Mining Camp, Southwestern B.C.*

9. I am a "Qualified Person" under National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Commission.
10. I am independent of Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) based on all tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on Proposed Exploration for the Reliance Gold Property, Bridge River Mining Camp, Southwestern British Columbia, Canada" and dated 18<sup>th</sup> October 2002.
12. I have had no prior involvement with the Reliance gold property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
13. I have not visited the Reliance gold property in the field. But I have worked on several properties in the Gold Bridge area and have co-authored a number of technical papers on the geology of the area.
14. I consent to the use this report, in full or truthfully extracted part, in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or other appropriate information vehicle.

Signed and stamped at Vancouver, B.C., this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October 2002.



Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo



**APPENDIX A. CHARLES BOITARD LETTER, RE OWNERSHIP OF RELIANCE CLAIM GROUP, TO MENIKA MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)**

**CHARLES BOITARD  
1756 246<sup>th</sup> Street  
Langley, B.C. V2Z 1G4**

**TO: Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.)  
(the "Company")**

**This letter is to confirm that I continue to be the registered owner of the Reliance Claim Group located in the Lillooet Mining Division.**

**I confirm that the Company is the beneficial owner of a 100% interest in the Reliance Claim Group and that I have no personal interest. The registration of the claim in my name is as a bare trustee for the sole benefit of the Company**

**Dated at Langley this 3rd day of October, 2002**

  
**CHARLES BOITARD**

**APPENDIX B. ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR CHECK ANALYSES BY AUTHOR P.A. CHRISTOPHER.**

<b>ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.</b> (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)		852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716																																
<b>AA</b>		<b>AA</b>																																
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE																																		
Christopher, Peter A. File # A203923 3707 W. 34th Ave, Vancouver BC V6N 2C9 Submitted by: Peter A. Christopher																																		
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	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au**			
C 27951	2.48	7.19	6.0	21.6	733	2.55	7823	8.27	2128	<5	30680	3.17	5.99	.006	<1	29	2.80	27<	0.01	15	.32	.04	.15	<2	30906	8	37295	8	37295	8	37295	8	37295	
C 27952	<1	296	8	54	15.1	124	44	981	9.42	5807	8.16	<2	110	<5	2201	38	40	5.56	.011	<1	55	2.69	31	.01	19	.52	.03	.23	13	10647	13	10647	13	10647
C 27954	<1	51	<3	50	3.7	82	16	1443	4.44	9501	8.24	<2	194	<5	786	<3	44	9.84	.014	1	51	4.73	36<	0.01	21	.47	.05	.23	12	22176	12	22176		
C 27955	3	26	814	1247	3.9	34	14	906	3.33	14641	8.11	<2	84	22.0	192	<3	14	5.37	.022	1	50	2.50	11<	0.01	10	.31	.02	.16	22	7078	22	7078		
STANDARD DS4/AU-R	6	119	31	138	<3	34	11	810	3.04	21	<8	<2	3	27	4.8	5	5	75	.51	.094	15	157	.59	150	.09	<3	1.68	.04	.16	3	471	3	471	

GROUP ID - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.  
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU, PB, ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPM  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 60C AU\*\* GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 26/02 SIGNED BY: [Signature] .D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only. Data *AA*

Peter A. Christopher, PhD, PEng and Colin I. Godwin, PhD, PEng, PGeo