

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT

BLACKDOME GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY

Clinton Mining Division, B.C.,

51 19 Long/122 30 Lat, Mapsheet 92 O 7, 92 O 8

prepared for:

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April 25, 2001

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT BLACKDOME GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY

Clinton Mining Division, B.C.,

SUMMARY

The writers have been retained by Claimstaker Resources Ltd. (Claimstaker) to prepare a Geological Summary Report for the Blackdome gold-silver property situated on Black Dome Mountain, west of the Fraser River and North of Lillooet B.C. In the preparation of this geological report, the writers have:

- Reviewed a number of comprehensive geological reports concerning the property
- Discussed the property with directors of Claimstaker and Jipangu
- Reviewed the property with Alex Boronowski, P.Geo.
- Assembled a history of the property from the literature

One of the writers (Price) visited the property in 1979 as part of a 3-month long regional geology and prospecting program for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. This report is an update of the report originally prepared in August 2000. The writers are not aware of any material facts which would change their conclusions concerning the property

The property is currently held 100% by No 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd., which is a private BC registered company owned equally by Claimstaker Resources Ltd. (50%) and Jipangu Inc. (50%). Claimstaker Resources Ltd. is a publicly traded junior mining exploration Tier 1 company traded on the Canadian Resource Exchange (CDNX). Claimstaker's joint venture partner in the Blackdome mine is Jipangu Inc. (Jipangu) a private Japanese resource company.

The Blackdome Mine has had a long exploration history during which in excess of \$25 million was expended by several operators on exploration and development. The mine began full production which continued to 1991, when the high grade oreshoots were depleted. In 1989, ownership of Blackdome's parent company MFC Mining Finance Corp. changed, and in 1989, Blackdome merged with MinVen Gold Corp. MinVen closed the mine in 1991. During its five year life, the mine was one of the highest grade gold mining operations in western Canada. The underground gold mine operated from May, 1986, to January, 1991, producing 240,000 ounces of gold from 371,950 tons of ore.

Production was attempted by Claimstaker and Jipangu in 1998-1999 but although a small tonnage was processed and gold and silver were recovered, this production was not economic. The JV partners are now awaiting improved gold prices before any further production is attempted. The mine does, however, have good exploration potential.

Presently, the Blackdome property has a small sub-economic Mineral Resource, described by Alex Boronowski, P.Geol. in 1999 as an "Inferred Reserve" (now more properly called an "inferred mineral resource" of 124,120 tonnes averaging 12.8 grams per tonne (0.37 oz/ton) gold and 33.7 grams per tonne (0.98 oz/ton) silver for an in-situ total of 50,834 ounces gold and 134,386 ounces silver.

The property has several exploration targets that have been well-documented and described by Boronowski (1999) within the areas of underground development and further from present development. Therefore, the property is considered to have reasonable potential for hosting additional high-grade gold ore shoots.

Claimstaker Resources Ltd. has classified the property as a "long term asset" and does not intend to initiate production on the property unless the price of gold rises to more economic levels and the property has undergone a feasibility study. The mill is reported to be in good shape (last operated in 1999) and is secured by a care-taker.

There are two possible scenarios for further exploration. One scenario anticipates a large crew to complete a large program (7000 meters) of diamond drilling, and soil and rock sampling with a total budget of approximately \$1.2 million including a 15% contingency and 7% GST. A second and smaller scenario contemplates a smaller drill program designed to test two specific targets below existing workings and had a budget of only \$210,000 for 9 drill holes in the two target areas totalling 2,000 meters.

The Blackdome property reviewed by the writers is a property of merit with an operable 200 ton per day mill, an estimated resource of sub-economic gold-silver mineralization, and good exploration potential for the discovery of additional mineralization. Further work on the properties is warranted, but this may be deferred until the price of gold recovers to an acceptable level at which further investment can be secured.

respectfully submitted

B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc.

per:

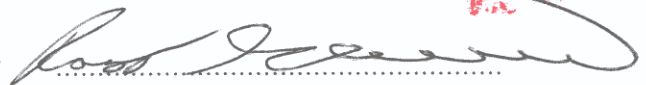


Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P. Geo

and

Ross Glanville and Associates

per



Ross O. Glanville, B.A. Sc., P.Eng., M.B.A.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
THE COMPANY	1
PROPERTY AND TITLE	1
OVERVIEW OF THE BLACKDOME PROPERTY	2
HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY	3
GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION	6
Regional Geology	6
Structure:	7
Property Geology	8
Mineralogy	8
Vein structure and Alteration	10
Genesis and Model:	10
OTHER MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE AREA	10
Frenier Perlite:	10
Watson Bar:	11
Stirrup Creek: (Astonisher, Watson Bar)	11
Poison Mountain:	11
PAST PRODUCTION AT BLACKDOME	12
RECENT PRODUCTION	13
1999 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM	13
EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES	15
MINERAL RESOURCES AND EXPLORATION POTENTIAL	15
Mineral Resources	15

Assay Cutting Procedures 16

Dilution: 16

Reserve and Resource Categories 16

Current Property Resources and Comments 17

Summary of Resources 19

Exploration Potential 21

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS 22

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM 22

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CERTIFICATE Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. 27

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION Ross O. Glanville 27

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1	Location Map, British Columbia
FIGURE 2	Location Map, Blackdome Area B.C.
FIGURE 3	Topography and Claim Outline
FIGURE 4	Claim Map, Blackdome Gold Property
FIGURE 5	Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits, Southwest BC
FIGURE 6	Geology - Mine Area
FIGURE 7	Geology, Blackdome Mine (Colour)
FIGURE 8	Stratigraphic Column, Blackdome Area
FIGURE 9	Blackdome Mine - Veins and Stopes
FIGURE 10	Blackdome Mine - Southern Mine Workings
FIGURE 11	Blackdome Mine - Northern Mine Workings
FIGURE 12A, 12B	No 1 Vein North Workings and Drillholes
FIGURE 13A, 13B	No 2 Vein North Workings and Drillholes
FIGURE 14A, 14B	No 11 Vein North Workings and Drillholes
FIGURE 15A, 15B	No 18 Vein North Workings and Drillholes
FIGURE 16A, 16B	Redbird Vein North Workings and Drillholes
FIGURE 17A, 17B	Giant Vein North Workings and Drillholes
FIGURE 18A, 18B	No 17 Vein North Workings and Drillholes

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT

**BLACKDOME GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY, B.C.,
Blackdome Mountain, Clinton Mining Division, B.C.**

INTRODUCTION

The writers have been retained by Claimstaker Resources Ltd. (Claimstaker) to prepare a Geological Summary Report describing the Blackdome gold-silver property situated on Black Dome Mountain, west of the Fraser River and North of Lillooet B.C. This geological report is based on a review of all available geological data. In completing this report, the writers have:

- Reviewed a number of comprehensive geological reports concerning the property
- Discussed the property with directors of Claimstaker and Jipangu
- Reviewed the property with Alex Boronowski, P.Geo. who was Mine geologist in 1999, and who is now a Geological Consultant to the company.
- Assembled a history of the property from the literature
- Reviewed the new CIM Standards (Sept 2000) on Mineral Resources and Reserves

One of the writers (Price) visited the property in 1979 as part of a 3-month long regional geology and prospecting program for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. This present report is an update of a report originally completed in August 2000; the writers are not aware of any geological work done since that time that would change our conclusions or recommendations concerning the property.

THE COMPANY

The property is currently held 100% by No 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd., owned equally by Claimstaker Resources Ltd. (50%) and Jipangu Inc. (50%). Claimstaker Resources Ltd. is a publicly traded junior mining exploration Tier 1 company traded on the Canadian Resource Exchange (CDNX). Claimstaker's joint venture partner in the Blackdome mine is Jipangu Inc. (Jipangu) a private Japanese resource company.

PROPERTY AND TITLE

(Figure 3 and 4)

The property comprises 21 mineral claims totalling 214 units, ten crown granted mineral claims totalling 169 Hectares and two Mining leases totalling 988.33 hectares, all held by No 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd., as shown on the accompanying tables and Figures 3 and 4. The writers have checked the mineral titles as stated on the Mineral Titles website of the BC Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Petroleum Resources. These titles were in good standing as of August 25, 2000.



1996 MAGELLAN GeographixSMSanta Barbara, CA (805) 685-3100

FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP B.C.

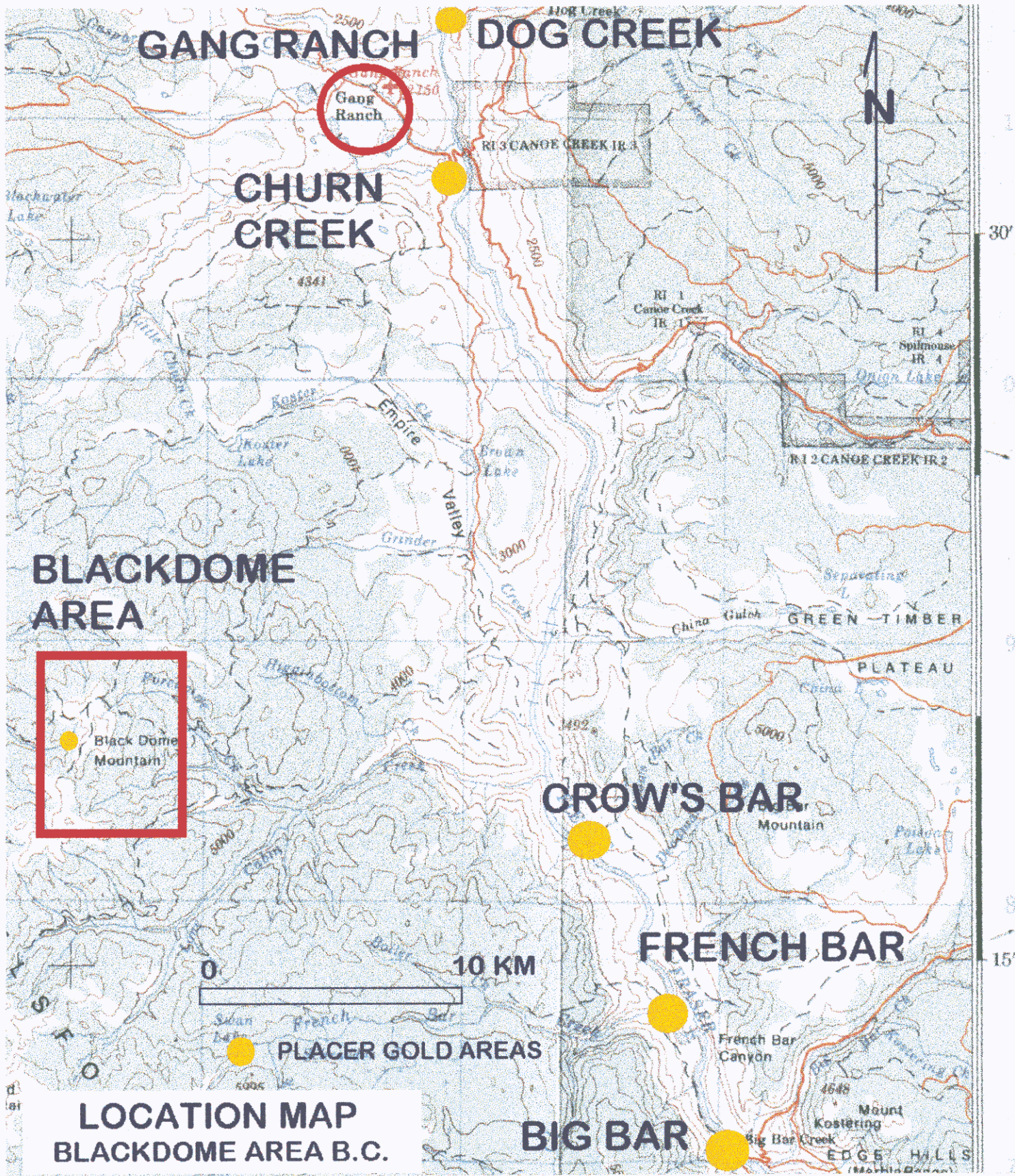
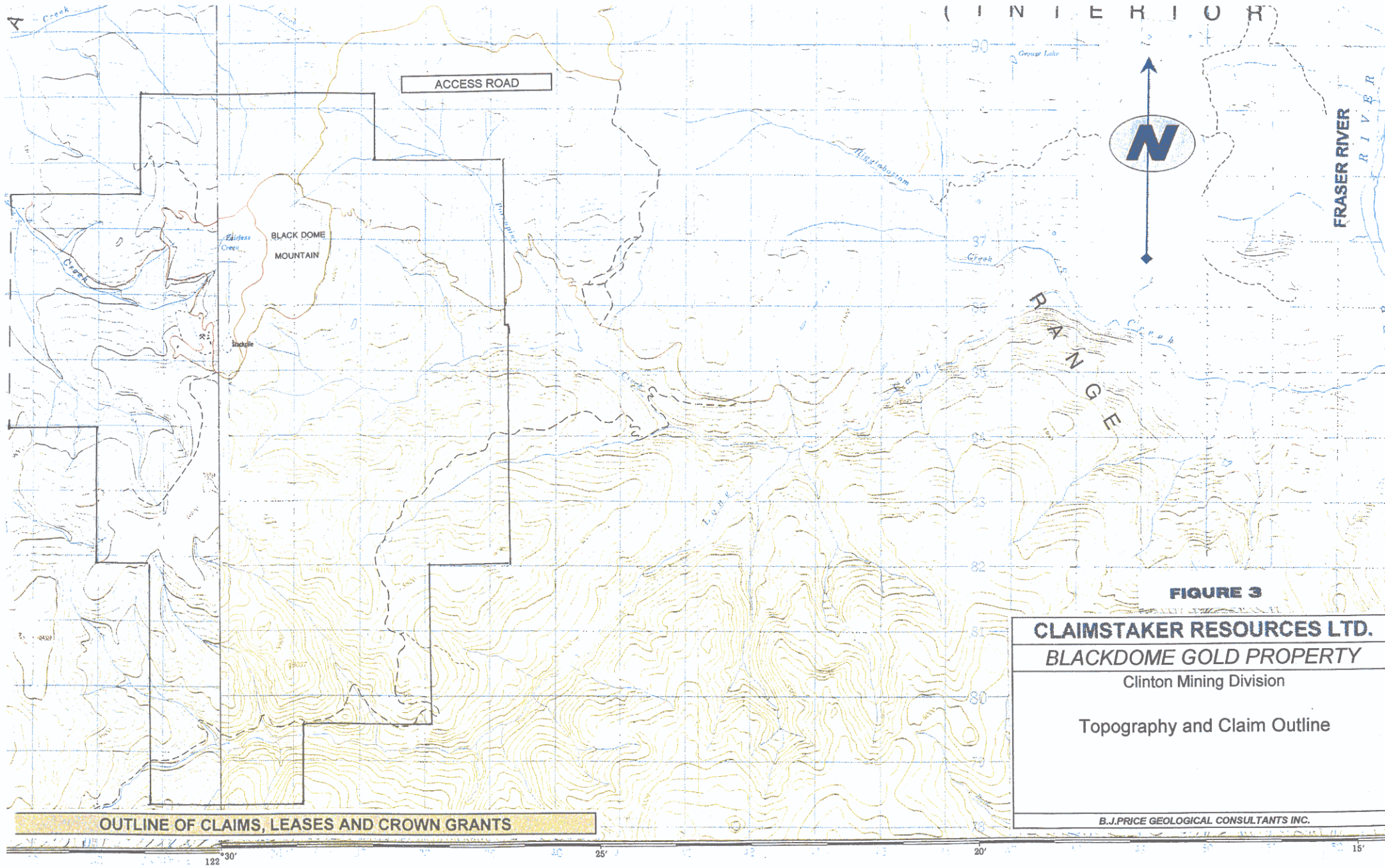


FIGURE 2

LOCATION MAP - FRASER RIVER/BLACKDOME

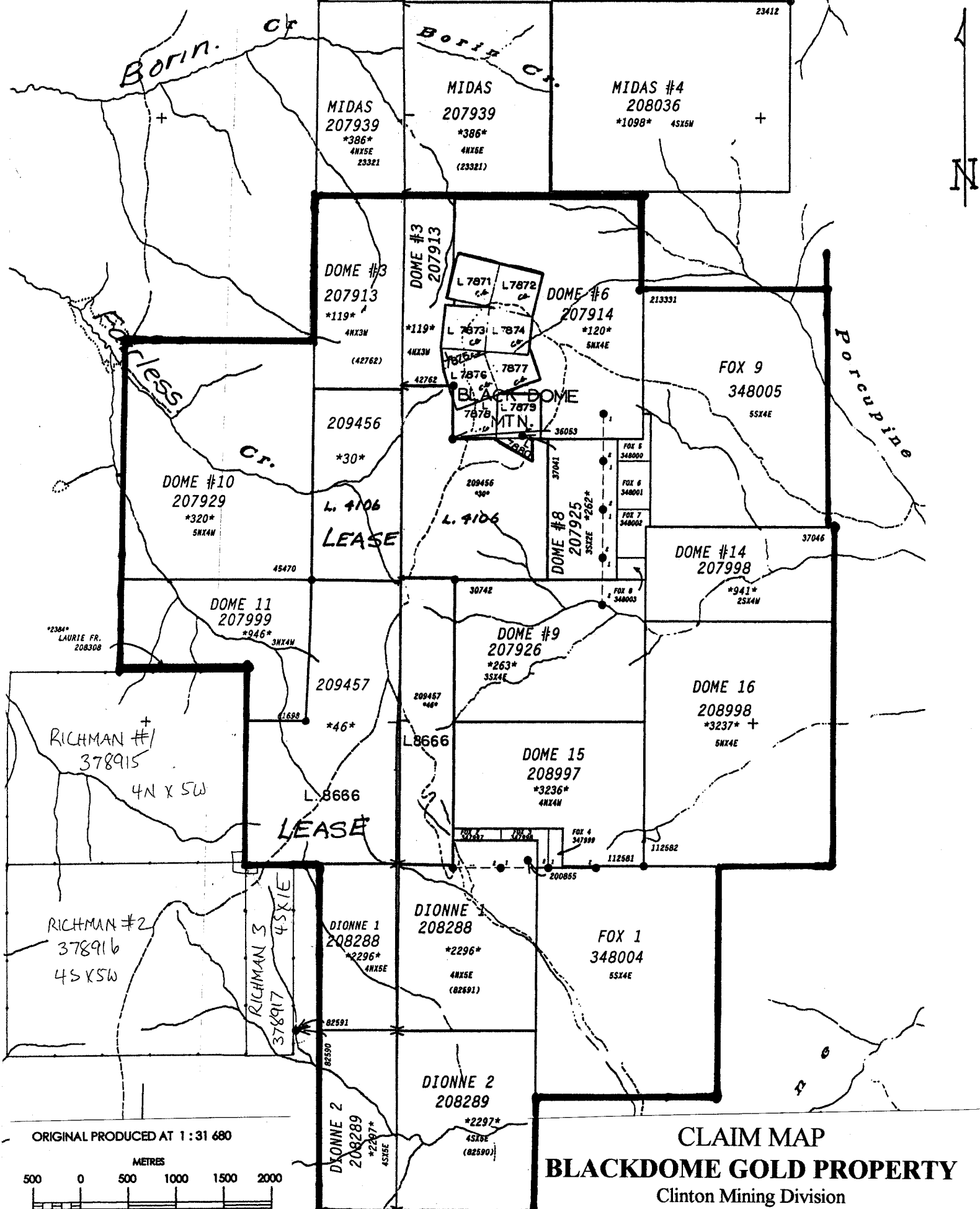
Showing Major Placer Gold Areas



OUTLINE OF CLAIMS, LEASES AND CROWN GRANTS

FIGURE 3
CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
BLACKDOME GOLD PROPERTY
 Clinton Mining Division
 Topography and Claim Outline

B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.



CLAIM MAP
BLACKDOME GOLD PROPERTY
 Clinton Mining Division

Mapsheet 92- O- 8W

FIGURE 4

Mapsheet 92-O-7E

51°15'00"
122°30'00"

53222A

Blackdome Gold Property - Mineral Titles

Claimstaker Resources Ltd/ Jipangu Inc.

MINERAL CLAIMS

Tenure	Claim Name	Owner	Equity	Mapsheet	Expiry	Status	Minin Di	Units	Tag No.
207929	DOME #10	133817	100	092O07E	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	45470
207999	DOME 11	133817	100	092O07E	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	12	61698
208288	DIONNE 1	133817	100	092O07E	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	82591
208289	DIONNE 2	133817	100	092O07E	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	82590
208308	LAURIE FR.	133817	100	092O07E	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	75386
207913	DOME #3	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	12	42762
207914	DOME #6	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	36053
207925	DOME #8	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	6	37041
207926	DOME #9	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	12	30742
207998	DOME #14	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	8	37046
208997	DOME 15	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	16	112581
208998	DOME 16	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	112582
347997	FOX 2	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617072M
347998	FOX 3	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617073M
347999	FOX 4	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617074M
348000	FOX 5	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617075M
348001	FOX 6	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617076M
348002	FOX 7	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617077M
348003	FOX 8	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	1	617078M
348004	FOX 1	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	200855
348005	FOX 9	133817	100	092O08W	October 1, 2003	Good Standing	Clinton	20	213331
21 claims								214	units

MINING LEASES

Title No.	Name	Owner	Equity	Mapsheet	Expiry Date	Status	Lease Ter	Area Ha	Rental/Yr Can\$
209457	209456 ML 30	133817	100	092O07E	March 12, 2008	Good Standing	30 Years	443.5	\$4,440.00
209456	209457 ML 46	133817	100	092O08W	December 8, 2019	Good Standing	21 Years	544.83	\$5,450.00
Lease Rentals of \$100/Hectare must be paid by March 12 every year								988.33	\$9,890.00

Notes: Registered Owner 133817 is NO 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd.

All titles in Good Standing as of July 27, 2000

Checked from Mineral Titles Website by B.J.Price Geological

LIST OF CROWN GRANTED MINERAL CLAIMS

Blackdome Gold Property, Clinton M.D.

Lot No	Land Dist	Claim Name	NTS Maps	Quadrant	BCGS Maj	Area Ha
7871	Lillooet	Moosehorn	092O08W	D	092O038	20.9
7872	Lillooet	Sadie	092O08W	D	092O038	20.9
7873	Lillooet	Whiskey Jack	092O08W	D	092O038	20.9
7874	Lillooet	Pinon Pine	092O08W	D	092O038	20.27
7875	Lillooet	Electrum Fraction	092O08W	D	092O038	5.47
7876	Lillooet	Bonanza	092O08W	D	092O038	20.67
7877	Lillooet	Eldorado	092O08W	D	092O038	16.96
7878	Lillooet	Blackdome	092O08W	D	092O038	17.33
7879	Lillooet	Ptarmigan	092O08W	D	092O038	20.9
7880	Lillooet	Sugarbowl Fraction	092O08W	D	092O038	4.89
10 claims						169.19 Hectares

These claims do not expire if taxes are paid yearly.

All titles in Good Standing as of August 2, 2000

Checked from Mineral Titles Website by B.J.Price Geological

LOCATION AND ACCESS

(Figures 1,2 and 3)

The Blackdome property is located approximately 250 kilometers north of Vancouver BC., and is near the summit of Blackdome Mountain (previously Porcupine Mountain) 70 kilometers west north-west of the small town of Clinton B.C.

Access is by vehicle from Clinton or Williams Lake B.C. The Fraser River is crossed near Churn Creek, and an additional 20 km of gravel road permits access to all parts of the property. The mine is at an elevation near 2000 meters and snowfall can impede travel in winter months, requiring plowing. The use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle is recommended. The property can be reached in one day's driving time from Vancouver. Most necessary exploration and mining supplies and services are available in Williams Lake or Kamloops B.C.

OVERVIEW OF THE BLACKDOME PROPERTY

The Blackdome Mine was brought into production in 1986 at an initial rate of 140 tonnes/day, later rising to 200 tonnes per day and was shut down in January 1991. In 1986, the proven and probable reserves totalled 119,557 tonnes grading 20.9 grams per tonne (0.61 oz/ton) gold and 124.6 grams per tonne (3.63 oz/ton) silver.

In the production period 1986-1991, under the operatorship of Blackdome Mining Ltd. and MinVen Gold Corporation, a total of 7 million grams of gold (225,000 ounces) and 17 million grams of silver (547,000 ounces) were recovered from 338,000 tonnes (373,000 tons) of ore. With the ore reserve depleted in 1991 and under a falling gold price, the mine was closed in 1991.

After the asset was purchased by Claimstaker Resources Ltd., in 1995, a small amount of exploration drilling was done adjacent to the existing workings. A decision was made by Claimstaker to bring the mine back into production. Between November 1998 and June 1999, the mine produced 203,631 grams of gold (6,547 ounces) and 538,090 grams of silver (17,300 ounces) from 21,286 tonnes of ore. Ninety percent of the Blackdome gold and silver production came from the No. 1 and 2 Veins of the mineralized system, between the 1870 and 1990 meter elevations, and from 1 kilometer of the 3.75 kilometer long vein system.

Presently, the Blackdome property has a small sub-economic Mineral Resource, described by Alex Boronowski, P.Geol (1999) as an Inferred Reserve (more properly called "drill-inferred resource" of 124,120 tonnes averaging 12.8 grams per tonne (0.37 oz/ton) gold and 33.7 grams per tonne (0.98 oz/ton) silver for an in-situ total of 50,834 ounces gold and 134,386 ounces silver.

The property has several exploration targets that have been well-documented and described by Boronowski (1999) within the areas of underground development and further from present development. Therefore, the property is considered to have reasonable potential for hosting additional high-grade gold ore shoots.

Claimstaker Resources Ltd. has classified the property as a "long term asset" and does not intend to initiate production on the property unless the price of gold rises to more economic levels and the property has

undergone a feasibility study. The mill is reported to be in good shape (last operated in 1999) and is secured by a care-taker. There has been no recent geological work.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The following history has been compiled from BC Department of Mines Annual Reports and from the database of the Northern Miner 12 yr CD.

1930's Placer mining on the Fraser River at Big Bar, French Bar Crows Bar, High Bar etc led to a placer gold discovery on Poison Mountain in 1932. The resulting claim rush saw a large area staked including most of the creeks in the Black Dome Mountain area. Source of the placer gold was a large low-grade copper-gold porphyry system that was drilled much later. Considerable sluicing was done on Fairless Creek, which drains the west slope of Black Dome Mountain. Recorded production to 1945 was 57 ounces of placer gold, but actual production was likely higher than that. Source of the placer gold in Fairless Creek is almost certainly the epithermal veins higher on the slope.

1947 The hardrock gold property was discovered in 1947 by prospector L. Frenier, who staked eight claims on the upper part of the western slope of Porcupine (locally called Blackdome) mountain. Additional claims were staked as follows: Norman Hillborn - 8 claims, W.G. Osborne: 6 claims, Walter Fenton, Mary J. Fenton, Henry Fenton, K.J.S. Chisholm and Hugh McLeod: - 32 claims. The claims were isolated at the time and required a 15 mile walk from Gang Ranch or 25 mile walk from Big Bar. Frenier had set up an ingenious arrastra of granite boulders, from which he produced small amounts of gold. In 1948 he brought in a 2 ton elliptical roll mill with an attached mercury feeder, all powered by a 1.5 horsepower gas motor. The claims were called: Moosehorn, Saddle, Whiskey Jack, Pinion Pine, Electrum Fraction, Bonanza, Eldorado, Black Dome, Ptarmigan and Sugarbowl Fraction, as shown in the accompanying map.

1952 **Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd.** gained control of the Frenier property and six placer leases on Fairless Creek, and completed underground work and testing. A 25 mile road was built from Empire Valley, south of Gang Ranch which is reached via the Churn Creek bridge over the Fraser River. The bulldozer was then used for stripping, and exposed the Giant vein on the Pinion Pine claim was exposed for 500 feet and the Red Bird No's 1 and 4 veins, on the Bonanza and Eldorado claims were exposed for 200 feet each. Cross-cut trenches exposed the Redbird No 3 and No 4 veins.

1953 **Silver Standard Mines Ltd.** (Wilson Mining Corporation Ltd. - Ridgeway Wilson) obtained an option on the property and explored by stripping and drilling. The Giant vein is exposed for 650 feet with an average width of 4 feet. No 1 vein exposed for 540 feet was stated to average 0.284 opt gold and 1.8 opt silver over 375 feet length and average 8.2 feet width. The Redbird vein is traced for 700 feet with a width of 3.5 feet. Silver Standard drilled 6 holes totalling 783 feet to test the No vein below outcrop. (Results were not reported). Later in 1958, Silver Standard or Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd. completed a 150 ft adit on the Giant Vein (elev. 5800 ft) and 50 feet on the Red Bird Vein (elev 6500 feet). Stripping was done on the Black Shear and Honey veins. A short landing strip was

built at 6,500 ft elevation.

- 1977 **Barrier Reef Resources Ltd.** under the direction of Bert Reeve gained control of the property, and extensive work was carried out on the No. 1 vein system. From 1977 to 1983, extensive geological mapping, prospecting, rock geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling were performed on the property, under the direction of Jim Dawson, P. Geo. (Kerr Dawson and Associates of Kamloops)
- 1979 Blackdome Exploration Ltd., a company formed by the various equity holders, completed surface geological mapping, 1073 soil and 76 rock samples, 36 surface diamond drillholes (BQ) totalling 2097 meters, 5 trenches totalling 600 lineal meters and 1 kilometer of road construction. (AR# 7512?)
- 1980 **Blackdome Exploration Ltd.** completed 70 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 6,580 meters on 5 claims, Dome 1,2,3,6 and 8.
- 1981 Underground exploration in the form of 900 meters of drifting and raising delineated a resource of 50,000 tons of 0.62 oz gold and 5.6 oz silver per ton along the No. 1 vein zone. Diamond drilling of 106 holes totalling 8,700 meters was completed, after which resources were re-calculated to 284,000 tonnes averaging 12 g/t gold and 110 g/t silver
- 1982 **Heath Steele Mines Ltd.** (a Noranda Exploration company subsidiary) and Blackdome Exploration (Barrier Reef Resources) reached an option agreement for further exploration on the property. This work constituted geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveying and another 4400 meters of diamond drilling. The work was actually done by Matagami Lake Exploration, another Noranda company. J.M. Dawson, P. Geo., consultant, completed geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000, 4,377 meters of BQ diamond drilling in 32 holes and 1230 rock and core samples. (AR #11046).
- 1983 In May 1983, Noranda Exploration company Limited (Heath Steele) commenced with a drift 762 meters north of the original portal. Approximately 900 meters of drifting were completed by October of 1983, but only limited success resulted in this work and Heath Steele chose not to continue financing the development. However, they retained a 15.4% shareholding in Blackdome. Other shareholders were Barrier Reef Resources Ltd., 19 %, and Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd 10.6%.
- 1984 Blackdome promoted their property in order to raise capital for further exploration drifting. Drifting was undertaken to explore a continuation to the south along the No. 1 vein system and an extension to the west to connect with the untested No. 2 vein system. An exploration drift and raises on the 1920 m level was initiated in the fall of 1984, and encouraging results obtained allowed Blackdome to make a positive decision to go into production.
- 1985 **Blackdome Exploration Ltd.** under the direction of C.M. Lalonde and D.W. Rennie completed detailed geological mapping, 932 soil samples, 705 meters NQ and BQ diamond drilling 340 meters of trenching and 1087 meters of underground mining development. (AR # 14301).
- 1986 **MFC Mining Finance Corp** was the major shareholder of Blackdome with 51.4% ownership.

Production began in the Spring of 1986 using a 200 ton per day mill. The first seven and one-half months production to the end of 1986 saw 38,267 tons of ore treated, averaging 174 tons per day with an average grade of 0.86 oz. gold and 3.17 oz silver per ton. Approaching the end of March 1987, recovery averaged 92.7% for gold and 72% for silver. Total ore reserves as quoted at the end of 1986 were 276,000 tons averaging 0.72 oz gold and 2.58 oz silver per ton with a cut-off grade of 0.25 oz gold per ton. Production continued to 1991, when the high grade oreshoots were depleted. During this time, ownership of Blackdome's parent company MFC Mining Finance Corp. changed, and in 1989, Blackdome merged with MinVen Gold Corp. MinVen closed the mine in 1991. During its five year life, the mine was one of the highest grade gold mining operations in western Canada. The underground gold mine operated from May, 1986, to January, 1991, producing 240,000 ounces of gold from 371,950 tons of ore. A more complete account of the mine between 1985 and 1991, edited from Northern Miner records, is included in an Appendix.

- 1994: **Claimstaker Resources Ltd**, in July 1994 agreed with a private company BDM Gold Corp. to buy the Blackdome mine. The purchase price included \$200,000 cash, 1.9 million shares (of which 1.4 million will be in escrow) and a \$900,000 debenture. The debenture pays 6% per year and is convertible into a maximum of 900,000 shares. The property included the 220-ton-per-day mill and camp facilities, as well as miscellaneous heavy equipment. Ivor Watson, P.Eng., Charles Forster, P. Geo and D. Wortman P. Eng prepared a detailed geological report describing the property and recommending a \$1.5 million exploration and rehabilitation program.
- 1995: **Aurizon Mines Ltd** agreed with Claimstaker to purchase 50% interest in the Blackdome property. Aurizon would pay \$450,000 cash by July 15, 1996, and spend slightly more than \$2 million by July 15, 1997. If the property was brought into production by April 30, 1997, at Aurizon's expense, the company would receive an additional 5% interest. To maintain its option, Aurizon had to spend at least \$500,000 by the end of 1995. After completing an exploration program, Aurizon decided not to continue with the option.
- 1996: **Petro Plus (PPV-A)** agreed to finance the mine to production. An agreement-in-principal gave Petro Plus (ASE) the right to earn a half interest in the property by spending \$2.5 million before May 1, 1997. Claimstaker were to operate the property, and the agreement called for Petro Plus to deliver \$500,000 by June 17, 1996, to fund an initial work program. At that time, the resource was estimated at 176,000 tons grading 0.47 oz. gold and 1.08 oz. silver per ton. In July 21/97 Petro Plus (PPV.-A) announced they were selling 50% of their 50% interest in the Blackdome gold mine near Clinton, B.C., to MCM Minerals, a private Alberta company for \$2 million in cash. Therefore, Petro Plus were selling MCM a 25% interest in the former producer. MCM defaulted on the agreement after making a payment of \$1 million, and in August 1997, Petro Plus defaulted in making two payments totalling \$1.4 million.
1998. **Joint Venture Agreement with Jipangu.** On April 27, 1998 the company entered into a joint venture agreement with Jipangu whereby Jipangu could earn a 50% working interest in the Blackdome property by expending \$1,700,000 on the property and paying Claimstaker \$1,300,000. Payment of the \$3,000,000 was received by Claimstaker by December 23, 1998, of which Claimstaker spent

\$1,700,000 on exploration. Accordingly, Jipangu has earned its 50% interest in the property.

Claimstaker Resources reopened the mine on October 10, 1998. Reserves at startup were stated as 128,627 tonnes grading 14.0 grams per tonne gold in the proven and probable categories. The total, fully diluted resource, including drill-indicated resources, is 237,881 tonnes grading 13.1 grams per tonne gold and 37.1 grams per tonne silver (Exploration in BC 1998, page 60 (Claimstaker Resources Ltd., May 27, 1998)). At this time, Claimstaker held 65 per cent and Jipangu Inc. of Tokyo held 35 per cent of the mine. Pilot production began in October 1998. In January 1999, commercial production commenced at the Blackdome mine.

In May, 1999, Claimstaker drilled 7 holes totalling 1060 metres targeting the No. 11 vein. Jipangu increased its interest to 50% by funding the exploration. In spite of favourable drilling results, the price of gold continued to fall, and the mine was shut down in May 1999.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Condensed and edited from Minfile and from Vivian (1988)
(Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9)

Regional Geology (Figures 5, 6)

Initial regional geological mapping in the area was done by H.W. Tipper (1978 Mapsheet 920 - Taseko Lakes Map Area). The Blackdome property is underlain by a sequence of Early-Middle Tertiary volcanic rocks and associated volcanoclastic sediments cut by small intermediate to mafic dykes. The rocks strike north-northeast with shallow, 10-20 degree dips to the southeast. Faults and tension fractures are the locus of epithermal precious metal-bearing veins. These fractures have apparently been produced by doming. Minor normal faulting effects dislocations of some units and preserves some of the erosional remnants from younger rocks.

Pliocene: Mathews and Rouse (1984) note that some of the basalts along the Fraser River at Gang Ranch and Leon Creek are actually Pliocene in age; these were formerly mapped as Miocene "Plateau Basalts. Four age dates average 2.4 +/- 0.9 Million years (Ma).

Miocene, fine-grained, porphyritic, dark brown to black basalt flows cap Black Dome Mountain and are the youngest rocks. Basaltic feeder dykes are present across the property. Age dates of 24 Million years (Ma) from plateau basalt place these rocks in the Miocene. Miocene sediments are reported and described by Mathews and Rouse (1984)

Eocene: Underlying the basalt is a sequence of andesites, dacites and rhyolites dated at 51.5 Million years (Ma) Age dates obtained on the volcanic sequence range between 51.5 Million years (Ma) from dacite to (Exploration in British Columbia 1986). The Upper andesite unit is massive and interpreted as flows. When unaltered, they are green-grey in colour with white plagioclase phenocrysts. Numerous feeder dykes for the andesite have been identified on the property.

A thin, irregular and discontinuous clastic unit underlies the porphyritic andesite. The clastic unit varies from

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS SOUTHWEST BC.

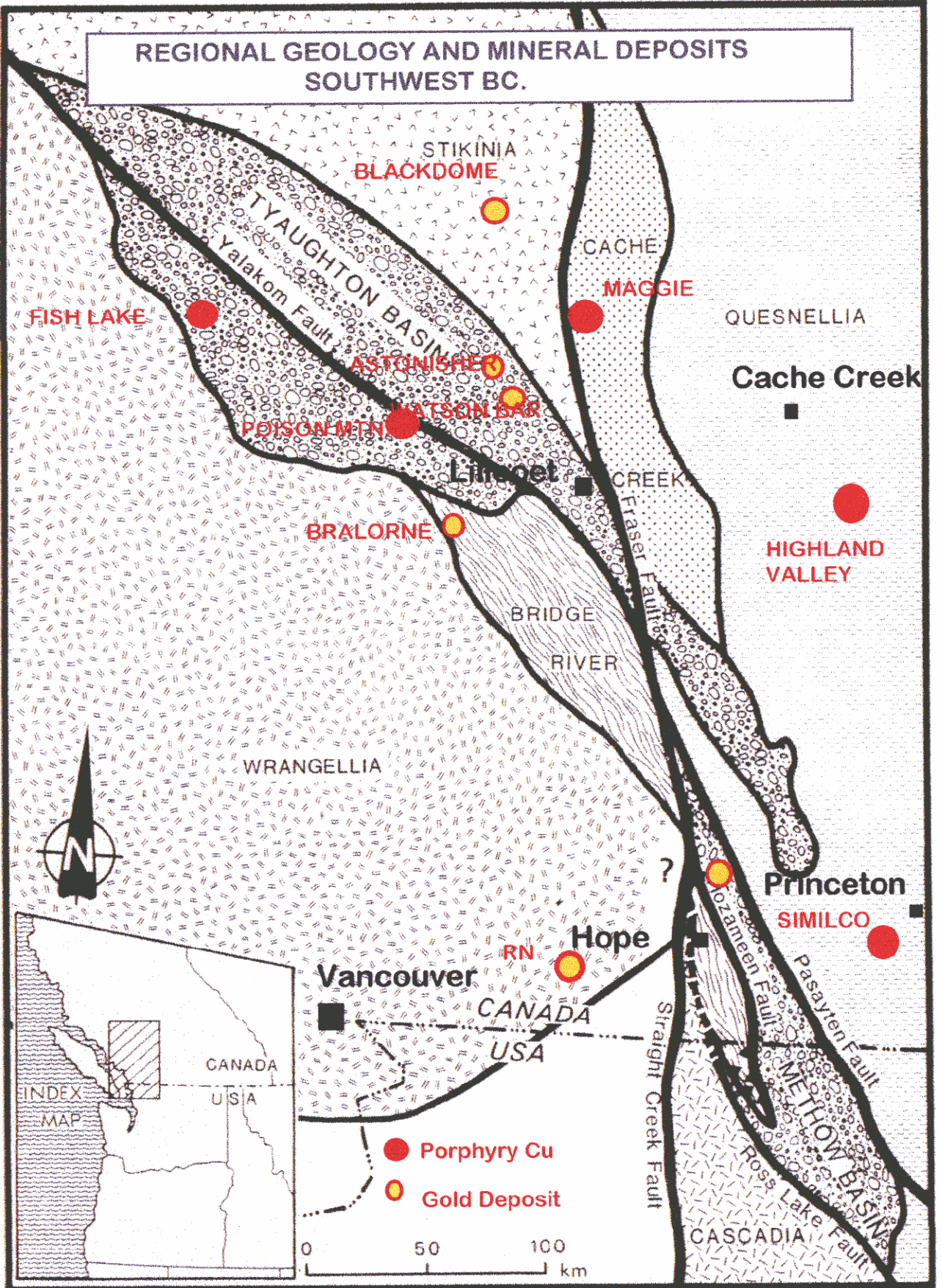


FIGURE 5

LOWER MIOCENE

5 Upper basalt

MIDDLE EOCENE

4 Upper andesite

3 Rhyolite

2 Lower andesite

F Fairless volcanics

Quartz vein

Portal

Fault

Shear or alteration zone

Geological contact

Road

Mine buildings

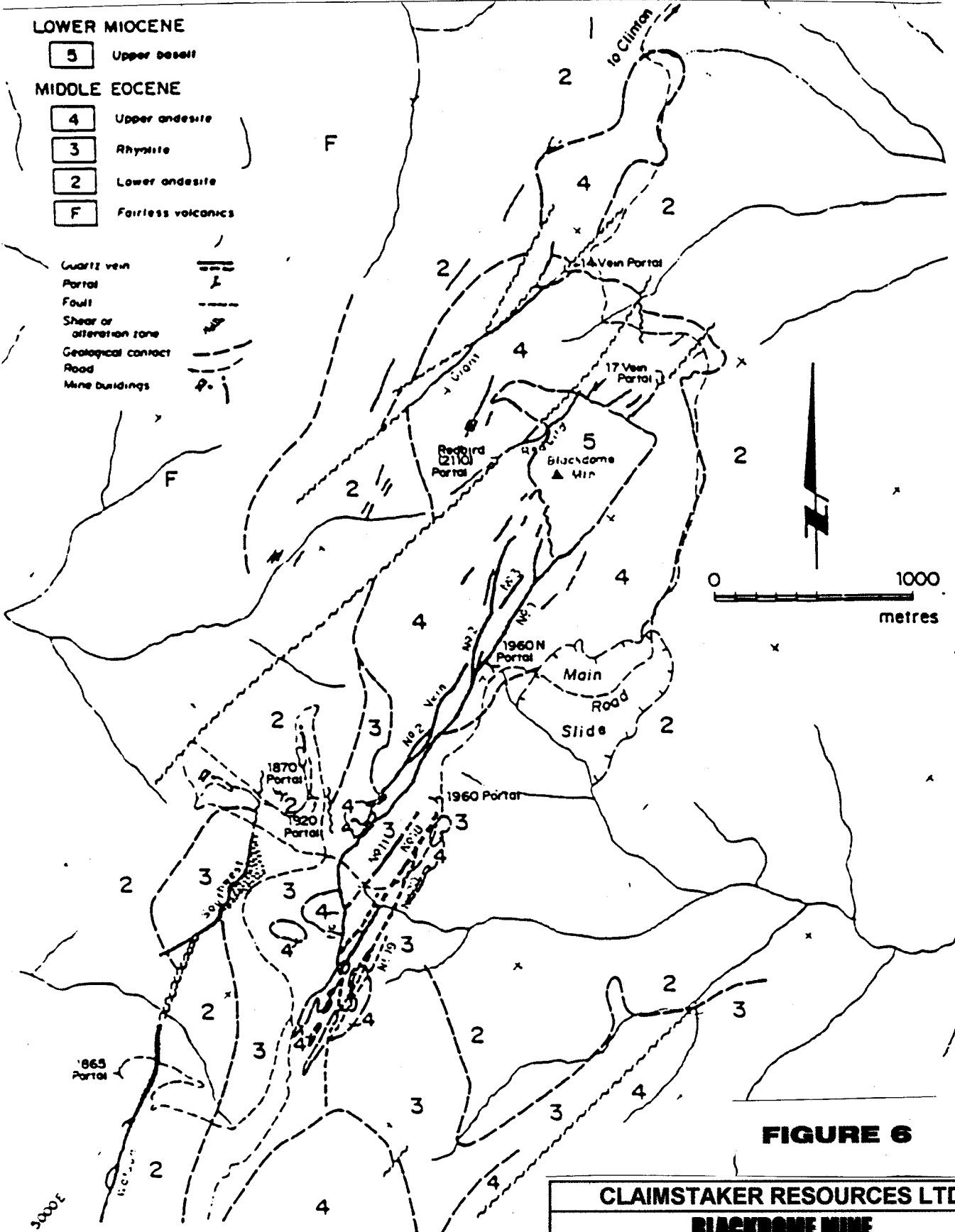


FIGURE 6

<p>CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD</p> <p>BLACKDOME MINE</p> <p>Clinton M.D., British Columbia</p> <p>GEOLOGY - MINE AREA</p> <p>After I.M.Watson 1994</p> <p>B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.</p>

volcaniclastic sandstone to coarse agglomerate with mafic bombs up to 40 centimetres long. This unit can be 30 metres thick but mostly occurs as small, local erosional remnants.

To the south, a chaotic "rhyolite" unit underlies the porphyritic andesite. This unit is actually a mixture of rhyolitic flows, tuffs and breccias as well as local lenses of volcanic wacke and ash beds. The unit is 60 metres thick and thickens to the south. Underlying the "rhyolite" and beneath the clastic horizon at the base of the andesite unit north and northeast of the "rhyolite", are a series of porphyritic dacite flows. They are typically fine-grained, dense, reddish brown to green-grey with 20 per cent white feldspar phenocrysts. This unit is up to 75 metres thick. Andesitic flows with propylitic alteration, tuffs and agglomerate underlie the dacite unit. These andesites are light to dark green with various amounts of chlorite and frequent stringers of epidote and calcite. This is the oldest unit on the property and may be over 180 metres thick. The metamorphic facies of the volcanics is predominantly zeolite facies with possible lower greenschist facies implications.

Cretaceous: All these volcanic rocks rest unconformably on Cretaceous rocks of the Cretaceous Kingsvale, Spences Bridge and Jackass Mountain Groups. Cretaceous rocks are reported in the vicinity of Churn Creek (101 Ma), Crows Bar (90.9 Ma), and Empire Valley area (96.7 Ma). The Cretaceous rocks are well-described by Mathews and Rouse (1984) and Kleinspehn (1985)

Older Rocks: To the east of the Fraser River are Triassic rocks interpreted as Pavilion Group and Pennsylvanian-Permian Cache Creek Group rocks.

Structure:

(Figures 5-9)

The Fraser River occupies a major fault zone continuous with the Straight Creek fault in the southern Cascade Mountains of BC and Washington. The Fraser fault may offset other major faults such as the Yalakom Fault, Pasayten Fault, Hozameen Fault and the Ross Lake fault. The Methow and Tyaughton sedimentary basins are also offset along the Fraser fault system. The fault systems separate the tectonic elements or terranes of "Quesnellia" on the east, "Stikinia" on the northwest, "Wrangellia" on the southwest and Cascadia on the south. The major tectonic movements along the Fraser and parallel or splay faults are thought to have been important in the genesis of significant gold deposits at Harrison Lake, RN), Bridge River (Bralorne) and Blackdome Mountain.

The description of the Fraser Fault in the area is as follows: (Mathews and Rouse 1984): *"The fault zone itself, where well exposed 3.5 km south of Churn Creek, consists of two or more discrete steeply dipping shears 100-200 m apart separated and surrounded by belts of less severely granulated rock in which fragments of phyllite or altered bentonitic lava can be recognized.Near Empire Valley and Crows Bar Creek the main fault zone seems to be narrower, but branching splays may still be present. At Big Bar Creek, the fault is reported to dip 74 degrees southwesterly."*

Mathews and Rouse note that there is significant Cenozoic dip slip movement on the fault, as there is a great thickness of Cretaceous rocks on the west, but none on the east. They estimate the west side has been dropped by about 1.5 kilometers. They also estimate that a dextral shift of 70-80 km in post Mid-Cretaceous time may have occurred. The Fraser fault is remarkable for its continuity and lack of sinuosity.

A stratigraphic column prepared by Ivor Watson is presented on the following page.

Property Geology

(Figures 6 and 7)

At Blackdome, mineralized quartz veins have been found over an area measuring 4500 by 1500 metres and are part of an intense fracture system within the Tertiary volcanics. Two persistent vein systems, the **No. 1 and No. 2**, parallel the southwest spur of Black Dome Mountain and coalesce to the south. It is within the No. 1 and 2 vein systems that most of the production and reserves have been documented. A total of twelve quartz veins have been identified. Some of the other veins are the **Giant, Red Bird, No. 11, No. 17, No. 18, 19, Skiber, Ridge, Dawson and Watson**. Veins have been traced over a strike length in excess of 2500 metres with widths averaging 1.5 to 2 metres. The veins are remarkably continuous. The attached sketch shows the distribution of the main mapped veins.

The quartz vein systems are hosted by andesites and rhyolitic rocks which exhibit pervasive potassium metasomatism and propylitic alteration, with the development of a replacement association of epidote (variety pistacite)-chlorite-carbonate-adularia. The propylitic alteration appears to be a broader scale feature and is not limited to those areas invaded by metalliferous veins. The rocks of the rhyolitic unit also frequently exhibit strong, localized argillic alteration represented by montmorillonite and illite. The argillic alteration is not confined to the spatial extent of the ore zones. The ore veins are characterized by a distinct alteration halo which can extend 1-15 metres beyond the veins. The alteration is characterized by noticeable bleaching of the propylitized host volcanics and by the development of a replacive assemblage of quartz-adularia-sericite, including illite/smectite-montmorillonite-kaolinite, minor carbonate and minor chlorite.

Mineralogy

The No. 1 vein system appears to have been formed by the infilling of dilatant tensional fractures by quartz, adularia, carbonate, sulphides and numerous other hydrothermal minerals. The infilling of these tensional fractures took place in three separate stages, namely: the pre-ore stage, the ore stage, and the post-ore stage. The pre-ore stage signature is typified by quartz and sulphide minerals deposited on the vein walls. The ore stage is dominated by the deposition of quartz, adularia, and numerous other minor silicate phases, along with sulphide and precious metal minerals. During the post-ore stage, quartz, carbonate, zeolites and other hydrothermal minerals dominated as fracture-infillings, overgrowths and minor open-space fillings. The vein mineralogy may be broken down into four major categories - gangue minerals; gold-bearing minerals, including native gold; silver-bearing minerals, including native silver; and non-precious metal minerals. Much of this mineralogic detail has been described in detail by Vivian (1988) from which this summary has, in part, been based.

Quartz is the most abundant and dominant gangue mineral in all stages of the Blackdome veins. In the pre-ore stage, quartz appears as massive crystalline quartz, lining veinlets and vein walls. It also occurs as euhedral, cockscomb quartz with clear to milky crystals up to a maximum of 10 centimetres length. Crustifications due to impurities and sulphides, are noted along the vein walls. Quartz deposited during the ore stage is

BLACKDOME GEOLOGY

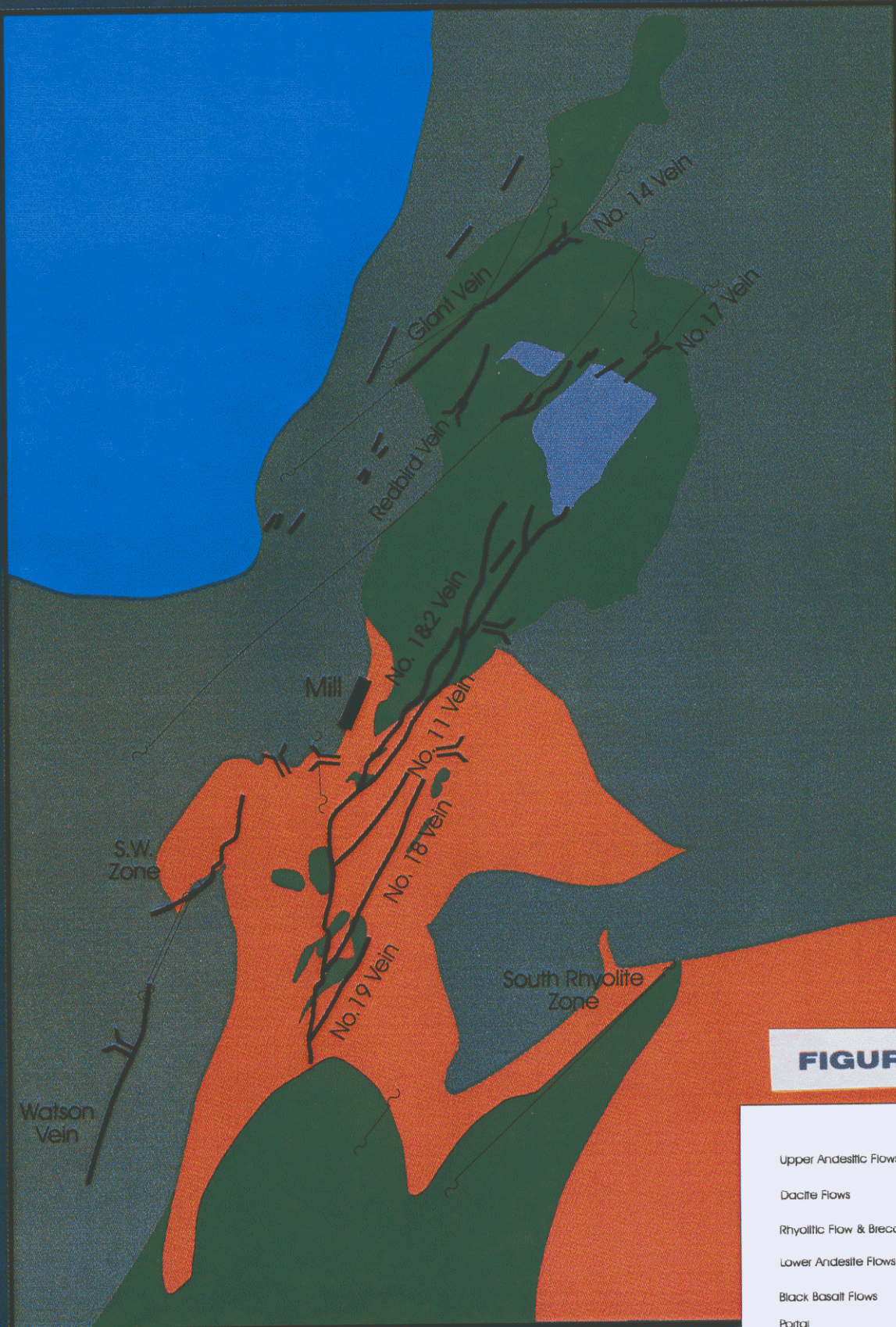


FIGURE 7

- Upper Andesitic Flows
- Dacite Flows
- Rhyolitic Flow & Breccias
- Lower Andesite Flows
- Black Basalt Flows
- Portal
- Quartz Vein or Zone
- Fault



CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.

EARLY TO MIDDLE EOCENE
(HOST ROCK FOR GOLD & SILVER VEINS)

GOLD and SILVER VEINS #1/#2 VEINS

LATE OLIGOCENE
OR EARLY MIOCENE

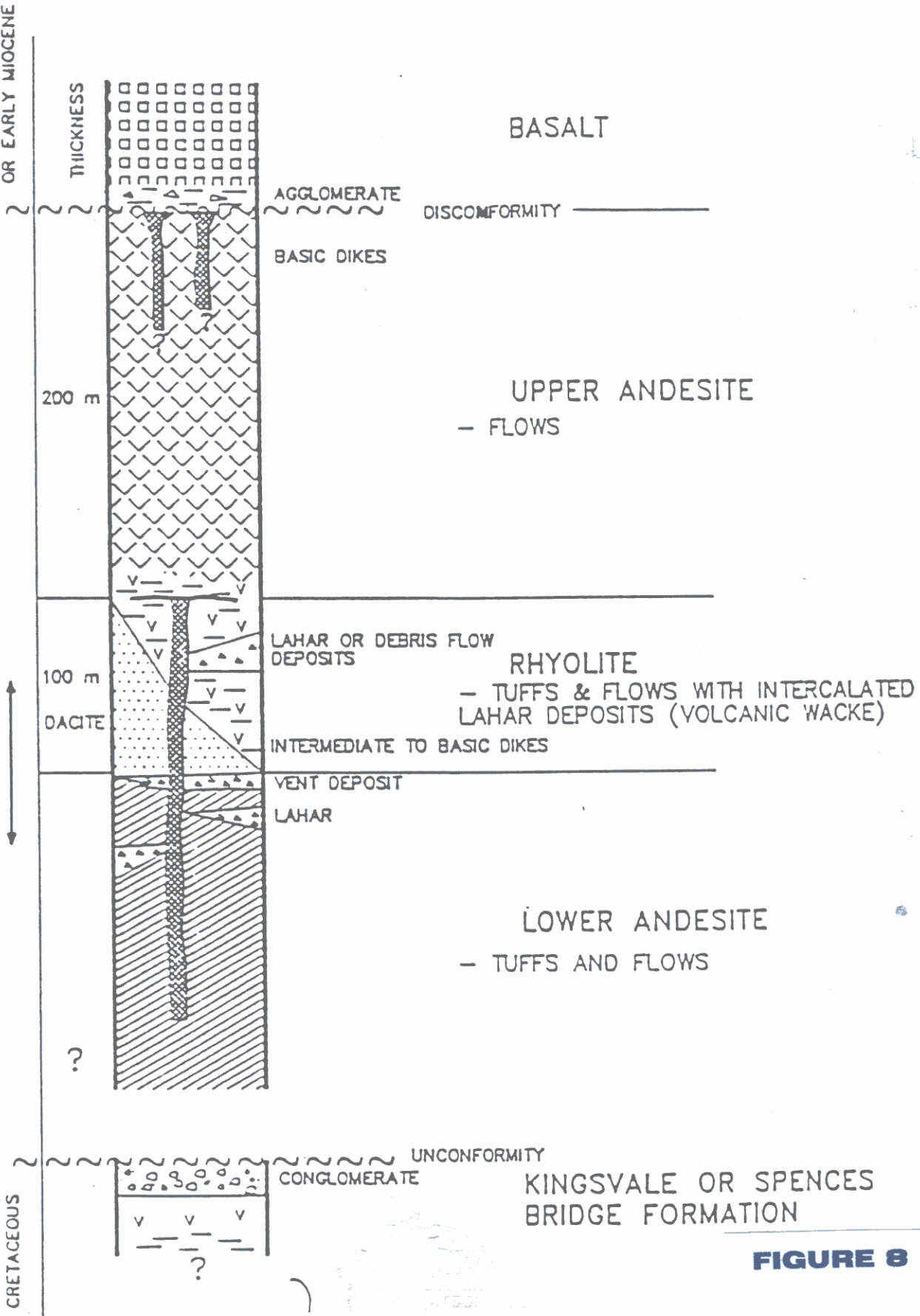


FIGURE 8

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN - BLACKDOME AREA

After I.M. Watson 1994

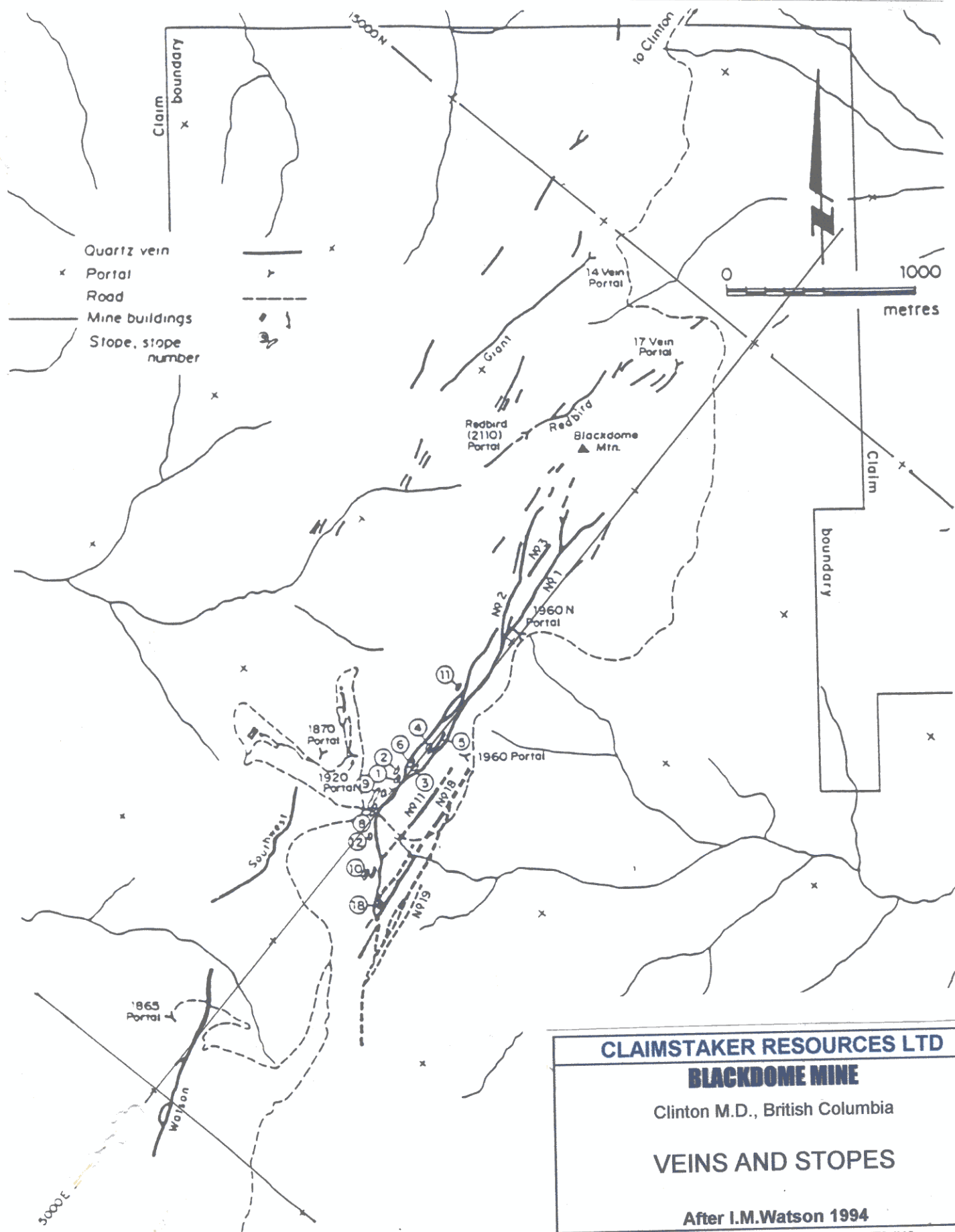
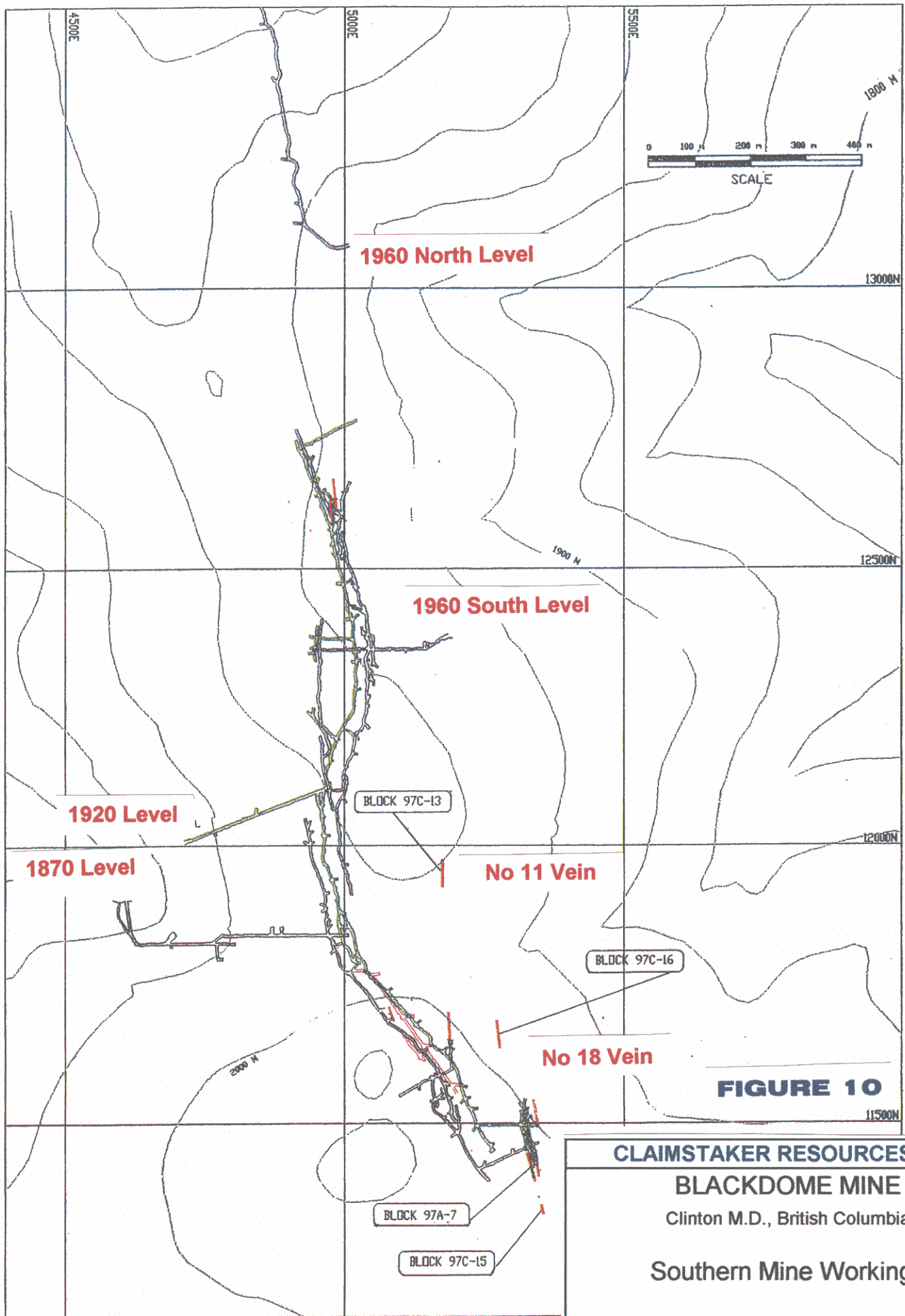


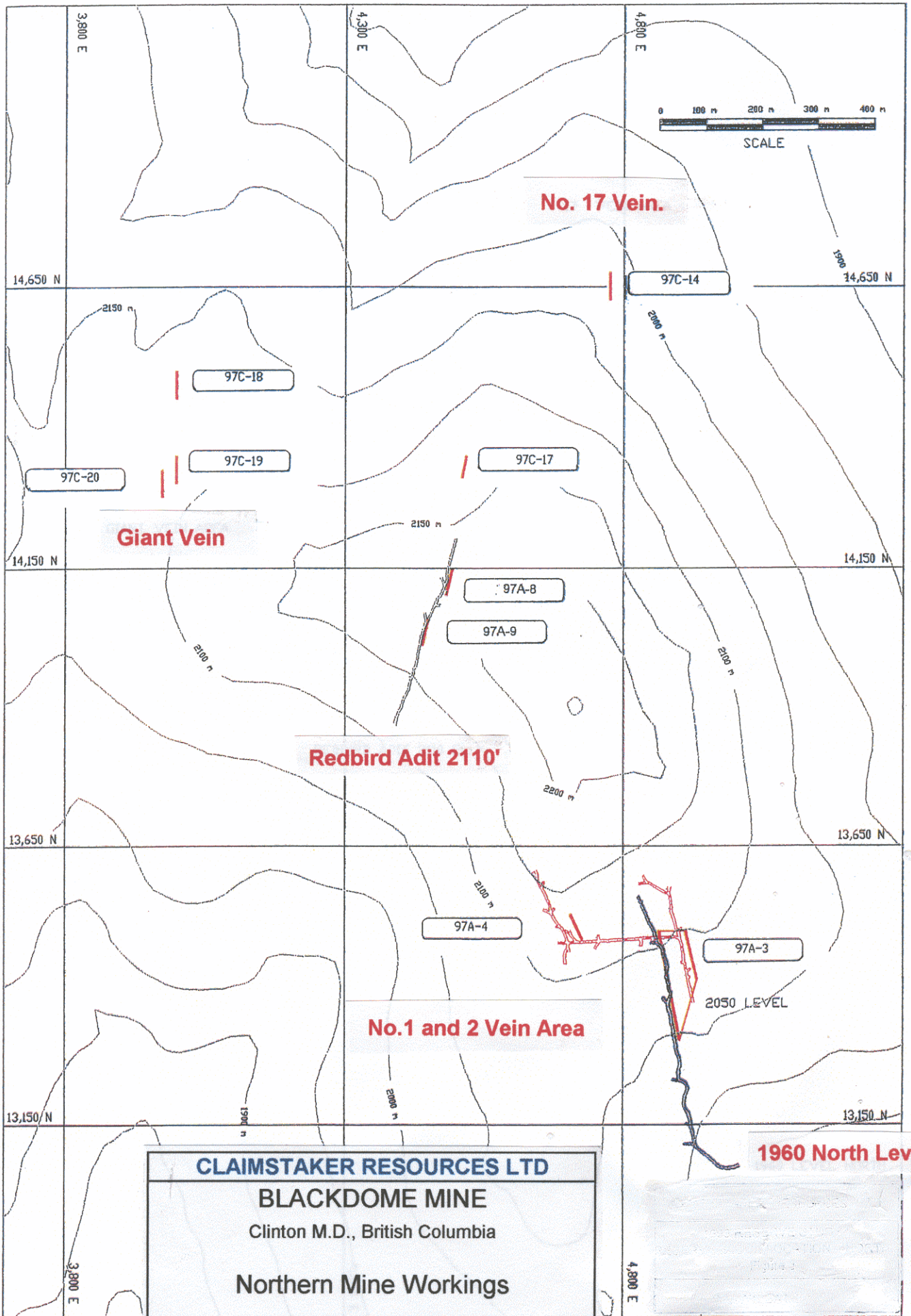
FIGURE 9



CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

Southern Mine Workings

 After A.Boronowski, 1999
 B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.



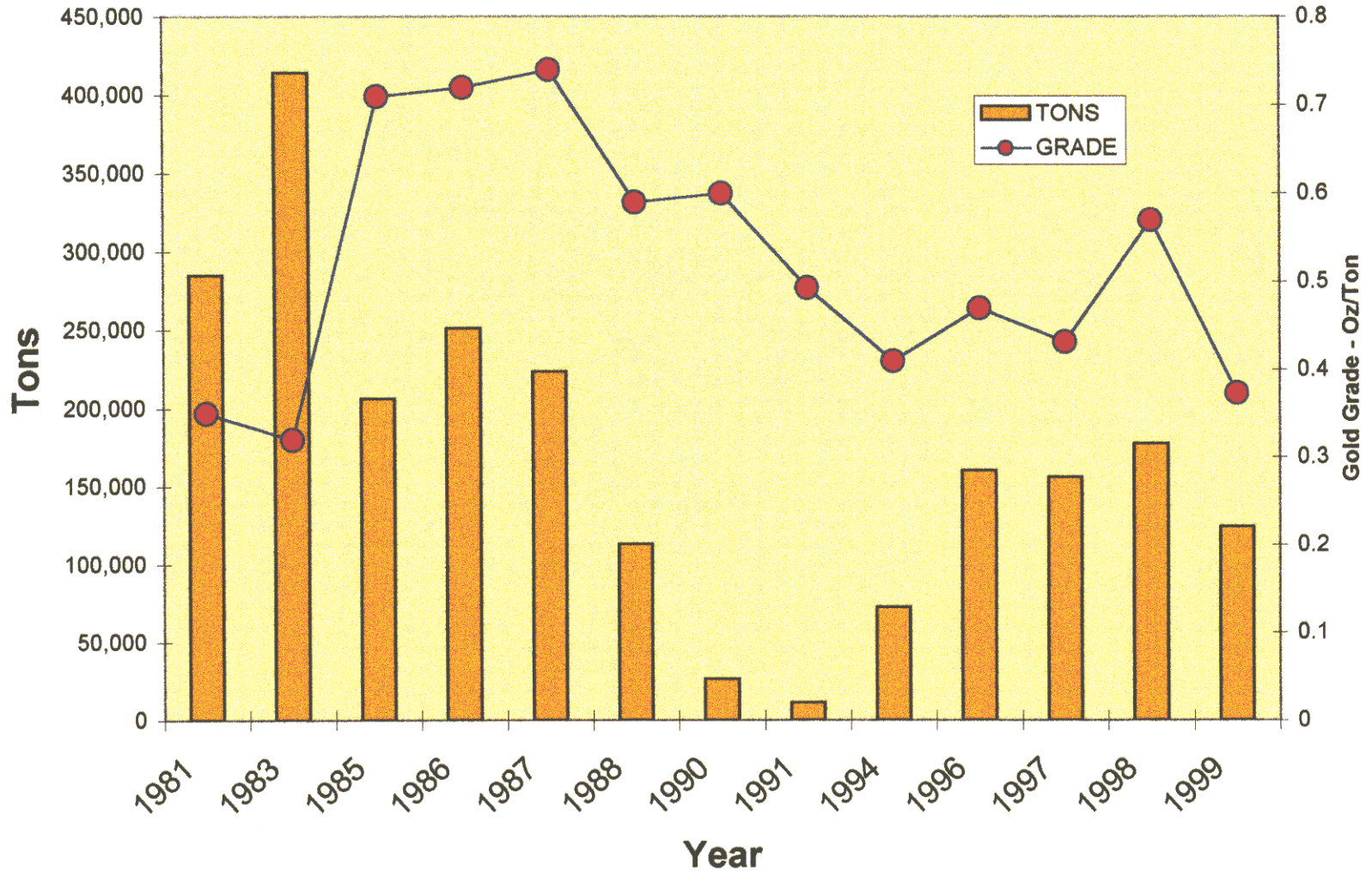
CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

Northern Mine Workings

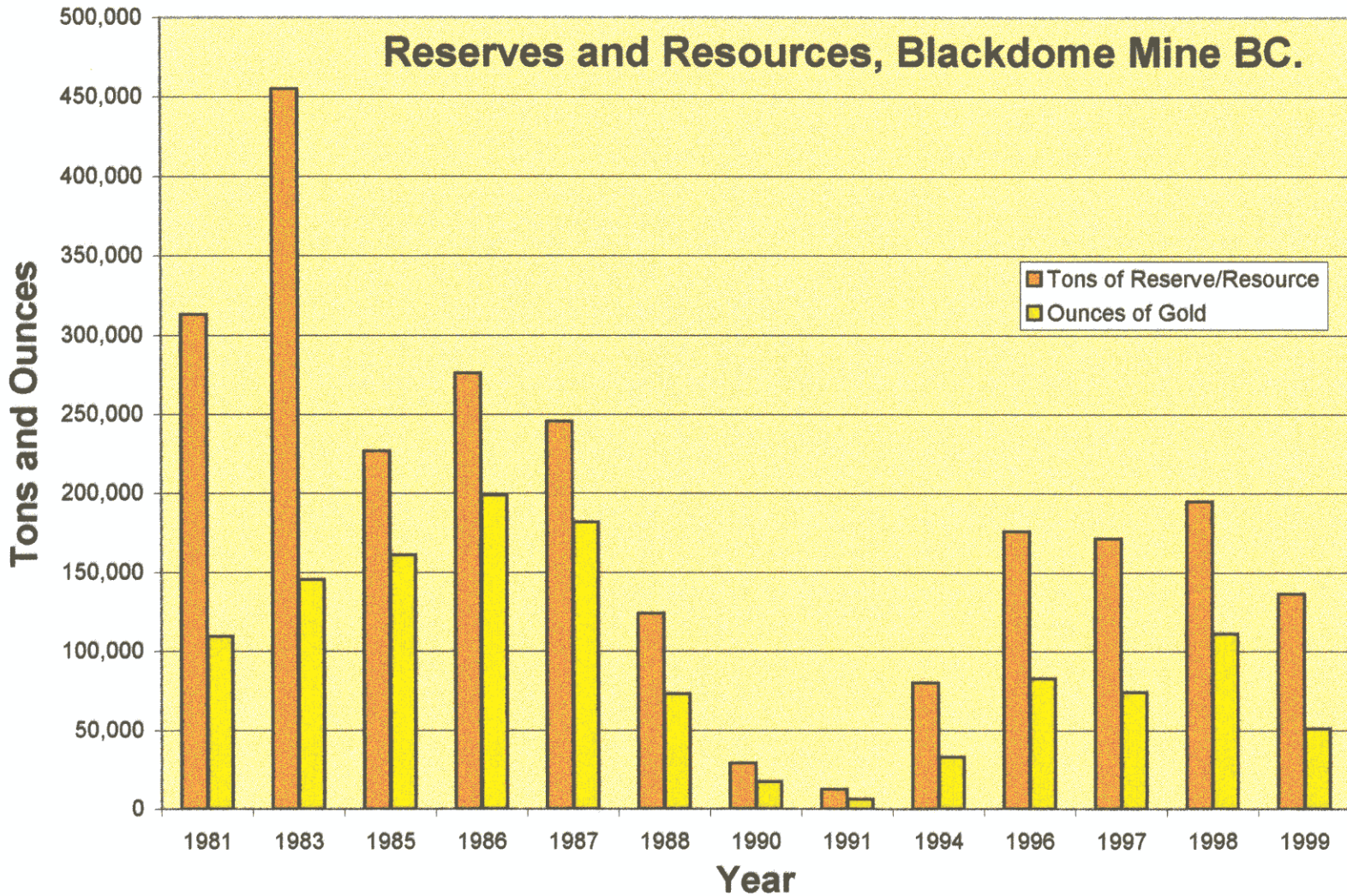
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 B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

FIGURE 11

GOLD RESERVE/RESOURCE AND GRADE BLACKDOME MINE BC.



Reserves and Resources, Blackdome Mine BC.



predominantly a mosaic of massive milky and grey material commonly intergrown with adularia and minor carbonate and sulphides but may also be of euhedral form. The post-ore stage quartz appears as overgrowths and as vein infillings. Adularia is a major gangue phase of the ore and post-ore stages. In the ore stage, adularia is almost as common as quartz in some sections. It occurs as anhedral mosaics intergrown with quartz, as replacement textures in altered host and primarily as micro-veinlets within brecciated fragments in the fault zone. In the post-ore stage, adularia is much less abundant than in the ore-stage, and occurs as fracture infillings. Carbonate (identified as calcite) is a minor component in the ore stage. It occurs primarily as anhedral mosaics intergrown with the quartz and adularia. In the post-ore stage, calcite occurs as a major component and appears as anhedral mosaics intergrown with quartz and adularia. The clay minerals observed within the ore zone vary from being major to minor components of the vein-fill material. Pre-ore stage clay material consists of montmorillonite, mixed-layer illite/smectite and minor kaolinite. The ore stage is dominated by abundant illite, lesser amounts of mixed-layer illite/smectite and minor kaolinite. The post-ore stage clay minerals are dominated by illite. Chlorite occurs as trace amounts as a vein-fill material.

Ore mineralogy comprises native gold, electrum, acanthite, acanthite-aguilarite, native silver and silver sulphosalts. Native gold occurs as minute, isolated grains of different sizes in tiny veinlets of pyrite and primarily within acanthite-aguilarite grains. Gold also occurs as free gold in vugs and appears to be closely associated with illite and illite-smectite mixed-layer clays. Electrum (25 per cent or greater silver) is more common than native gold. It occurs within quartz, between quartz and adularia grains, within tiny veinlets cutting pyrite and chalcopyrite, as well as within the acanthite-aguilarite grains and masses. It is common to see electrum replacing silver sulphosalts and silver minerals. Acanthite may be the most important silver mineral along with minerals of the acanthite-aguilarite series. It commonly occurs as abundant fine-grained disseminations in the veins and veinlets of quartz-adularia-carbonate and clay minerals. It also occurs as inclusions in pyrite, associated with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. The acanthite can contain up to 4.7 per cent selenium before it is referred to as acanthite-aguilarite. The acanthite-aguilarite series has the same appearance as acanthite and is the second most abundant silver mineral. It also occurs as fine-grained disseminated material. Native silver is interpreted to be present in acanthite and acanthite-aguilarite grains containing very high silver (up to 88 per cent). Microprobe analyses strongly suggest that native silver may be a mineral phase intergrown with the acanthite-aguilarite composition. Microprobe analyses has also determined that a greenish-grey material, included within inclusions of chalcopyrite and galena in pyrite, is a sulphosalt mineral such as tennantite-tetrahedrite, polybasite or stephanite.

Sulphide minerals within the vein systems includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, bornite, digenite, covellite and pyrolusite. The most abundant sulphide mineral in the No. 1 vein system is pyrite. It occurs primarily as minute disseminated cubes up to 1 millimetre across, intergrown with pre-ore stage quartz and as disseminated grains and veinlets, or is contained in masses associated with ore-stage quartz. In post-ore stage material, pyrite is generally disseminated and often shows alteration to goethite and limonite. The second most abundant sulphide is chalcopyrite and commonly occurs as anhedral grains and aggregates. It apparently is an exsolution phase in inclusions within pyrite. The chalcopyrite is commonly associated with the silver sulphide minerals in the pyrite. Galena occurs as trace amounts in the veins and commonly occurs with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and silver sulphides as exsolution(?) phases within inclusions of pyrite. Sphalerite occurs in lower concentrations than galena and are found as inclusions, exsolution phases within pyrite, and associated with chalcopyrite, galena and silver sulphides. Marcasite occurs in trace amounts along with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Bornite, digenite and covellite also

occur, but in very minor amounts. Pyrolusite occurs as fine-grained anhedral crystals associated with Fe-hydroxides and clay minerals within the vein zone.

Vein structure and Alteration

Three idealized stages of vein formation have been outlined by mineralogy and morphology. The pre-ore stage involved initial fracturing, cataclasis and brecciation of the volcanic host rocks. Deposition of pre-ore material was slow in that the fault system was inactive for an extended period of time and the crystals grew relatively undisturbed into dilatant fractures. Potassium metasomatism is also a primary feature of the pre-ore stage. Mineralogy associated with pre-ore stage comprises quartz and adularia along with minor calcite, pyrite, clay minerals and possibly acanthite. The ore stage was characterized by the continuation of open-space filling of the vein zone by quartz, adularia, increased calcite and pyrite, along with the silver sulphosalts, acanthite, acanthite-aguilarite, electrum, gold and minor base metals. The clay minerals illite/smectite, illite and kaolinite were prominent during the ore stage as was the brecciation of host fragments, within the vein, and pre-ore breccias. The post-ore stage was dominated by the open-space filling of quartz with minor calcite and adularia. Minor copper, gold and silver mineralization occurred during the post-ore event along with the deposition of pyrite/marcasite. The post-ore clay minerals, illite and chlorite are a very minor component. It appears that all depositional stages were probably initiated by a period of volcanism but the pre-ore and ore stages most likely represent one long depositional sequence. The post-ore stage was likely deposited at a later time, after some hiatus (Vivian 1988).

Genesis and Model:

The Eocene deposits of the Blackdome epithermal field were generated when Tertiary meteoric groundwater penetrated tensional fracture systems in a cooling, calc-alkalic, emergent island-arc environment. This resultant geothermal field was most likely underlain by a recirculating plume of brine which encountered meteoric waters at paleo depths of 0.5-1.1 kilometres. The precipitation of a wide range of elements leached by the hydrothermal fluids occurred deep within the cooling volcanic edifice. This precipitation was accompanied by extreme local phyllosilicate plus potassium metasomatism and silicification of the walls of the geothermal reservoir. The metalliferous phases were most likely precipitated during episodic boiling of the fluids. The Blackdome deposits belong to the adularia-sericite-type group of volcanic-hosted epithermal precious metal deposits (Vivian, 1988).

OTHER MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE AREA

(Figure 5)

Frenier Perlite:

Perlite Canada Inc. owns the **Frenier Perlite** mine. Attempts were made to bring the property back into production at a rate of 25 000 tonnes per year. Located west of Clinton, the mine produced about 6,000 tonnes of raw perlite between 1983 and 1986. Perlite is hosted in volcanic rocks correlated with the Kamloops Group

(MINFILE).

Watson Bar:

North of Lillooet, adjacent to Watson Bar Creek, Stirrup Creek Gold Inc. continued drilling for epithermal gold mineralization on the **Watson Bar (Second Creek)** property. A total of 12 holes tested several new targets as well as possible extensions to Zone V, the main mineralized zone, where a geological reserve of 136 962 tonnes grading 14.33 g/t Au has been defined. Although results were generally disappointing, several of the holes intersected strong alteration and/or mineralized fault zones similar to Zone V, and additional drilling is warranted.

Stirrup Creek: (Astonisher, Watson Bar)
(amended from Minfile)

During the First World War, placer gold was discovered on the north Fork of Watson Bar Creek (Stirrup Creek). Up to the 1940's, from 3,00 to 5,000 ounces of gold were produced from the creek bed in a series of short drifts. In 1942, N.F.G. Davis explored the property and discovered stibnite, cinnabar and gold in colours in the soil. Later, the property was explored by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration who discovered strongly mineralized float. Dr. Harry Warren and partner Charlie Robertson and others explored the property for many years, and found gold crystals in the soil. Chevron completed geological mapping, geophysical surveys and soil sampling and a number of drill holes, some of which intersected gold mineralization. The property is now owned by R.E. Gordon Davis.

Marine sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Group have been intruded by sills and dykes of feldspar porphyry and quartz porphyry (Tertiary to Cretaceous in age). The Jackass Mountain Group consists of conglomerate, siltstone and sandstone generally trending to the north or northeast and dipping to the west. The sandstone locally contains disseminated pyrite. A number of epithermal veins occur in this area which has seen a long history of prospecting. However, because the mineralization is almost certainly deposited from one hydrothermal system, related probably to the intrusion of felsic dykes in the area, the mineral occurrences are grouped under the one MINFILE number. Gold-bearing, vuggy, limonitic chalcedonic quartz veins and narrow limonitic fracture zones cut the sedimentary and intrusive rocks; in places these veins appear to be stratiform. The veins and fracture zones contain gold, stibnite, arsenopyrite, minor pyrite and anomalous mercury. A positive correlation exists between arsenic and gold in these veins. At the Chisholm showing, stibnite occurs along the margins of a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. Wallrock alteration varies from weakly to strongly sericitic (or argillic) while silicification along fault and fracture zone accompanies the sulphide and gold mineralization.

Poison Mountain:

The Poison Mountain porphyry copper deposit is on the southwest flank of Poison Mountain, 37 kilometres west of the Big Bar cable ferry on the Fraser River. Mineralization at Poison Mountain is associated with two

granodiorite to quartz diorite stocks (the Main and North porphyries) which intrude arkosic sandstones, conglomeratic sandstones and shales of the Lower Cretaceous Jackass Mountain Group. The stocks comprise relatively unaltered cores of hornblende-plagioclase porphyry which grade outwards into biotite-plagioclase porphyry in which the biotite is an alteration product of hornblende. The intrusion, potassic alteration and mineralization at Poison Mountain are about 59 to 56 Ma in age (Paleocene) as indicated by potassium-argon dating of hornblende and biotites from the mineralized system (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

The highest grade mineralization occurs within the biotite- altered border phases of the intrusions and adjacent biotite- hornfelsed sedimentary rocks. It consists mainly of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and bornite, which occur as disseminations and fracture-fillings, and in veins associated with quartz. Calcite and gypsum also occur as hydrothermal minerals, and pyrite, together with magnetite and hematite, forms an irregular halo around the mineralized zone. Chlorite-epidote alteration occurs sporadically within Jackass Mountain Group rocks for several kilometres around the deposit.

Since its discovery in 1956, the property has been explored by a variety of surveys, 17,269 metres of diamond drilling and 21,131 metres of percussion drilling, which has identified two zones. The Copper Creek zone has reserves of 280 million tonnes grading 0.261 per cent copper, 0.142 gram per tonne gold, 0.007 per cent molybdenum and 0.514 grams per tonne silver. The Fenton Creek zone is estimated at 18.3 million tonnes grading 0.31 per cent copper and 0.128 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No. 65 (April 2), 1993 and Imperial Metals Corporation, 1995 Annual Report).

In 1993, Bethlehem Resources Corporation drilled 10 holes totalling 2569 metres. Imperial Metals Corporation held an option on the property in 1995.

Many other less significant mineral showings are present in the area. It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss them in detail.

PAST PRODUCTION AT BLACKDOME

Between 1985 and 1991, under the operatorship of Blackdome Mining Co initially and later by MinVen Ltd., a total of 7 million grams of gold (224,000 ounces) and 17 million grams of silver (554,000 ounces) were recovered from 338,000 tonnes of ore (371,950 tons). Production began initially at a rate of 185 tonnes per day. Production was mainly from the No. 1 and No.2 veins using the 1870, 1920, 1960 and 2050 underground levels. Trackless haulage was used throughout the mine. Total workforce was 135 men. Development headings and raises were also driven on four smaller satellitic veins, the Watson, Redbird, No 17, and No 18 veins. The No 18 vein was accessed by a 120 meter crosscut from the 1870 level on the No. 1 vein. Mining was done mainly by cut and fill methods except where steeper dips and more competent ground allowed for shrinkage stoping (No. 18 vein and the north end of No. 2 vein).

In August 1989, Black Dome Mines became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MinVen Gold Corporation based in Denver Colorado. At this time ore reserves and grade were declining. However, MinVen continued to explore, mainly by drilling, and mineralization in drill hole No 723 and a subsequent follow-up hole No 730

resulted in an intersection of 1757 g/t gold over 0.41 meters. This new zone on a new vein named No. 18, proved to be the largest and richest stope yet encountered at the mine (28,200 tonnes grading 26.4 grams/tonne, or 23,870 ounces in situ). This permitted the mine life to extend to January 1991, at which time, although considerable work had been done on the No.11, 18 and 19 veins, MinVen closed the mine.

At the mine closure, a total of 20,988 meters of mine development had been completed along 3,750 meters of strike length, mostly on the No.1 and 2 veins, and mainly along a 1,250 meters strike length of these two veins. Production as outlined above, exceeded the initial reserves in 1986 by 145,300 tonnes (55%). The mine is said to have produced revenues (after taxes) of Can\$6.7 million for the shareholders. Operating cash costs between 1986 and 1991 averaged \$208 per ounce.

RECENT PRODUCTION

After a feasibility study completed in 1997, between November 1998 and June 1999, under Claimstaker Resources Ltd. as operator, the mine produced 203,631 grams of gold (6,547 ounces) and 538,090 grams of silver (17,300 ounces) from 21,286 tonnes of ore. This gives a recovered grade of 0.28 ounces per ton gold (9.55 grams/tonne).

Operating problems at the mine were:

- A slow start up in the period October 31 to December 31, 1998 resulted in a shortfall to the mill of 12,000 tonnes or more.
- Insufficient mine development headings resulted in the above shortfall. The mill throughput was reduced to one shift, or 100 tonnes per day.
- The cone crusher failed in January 1999, resulting in two weeks of down time.
- A fatal accident occurred underground in February 1999 as a result of unstable ground.
- Grades were lower than expected in the resource areas that were developed for production, as a result of nuggetty gold distribution. An example is the A-3 resource block which was estimated at 45,000 tonnes grading 14.3 grams/tonne when mined the grade was actually about 5 grams/tonne.
- The price of gold kept falling. Overall production costs totalled Can\$ 218 per tonne or US\$472 per ounce of gold. Gross Revenues were \$1.866 million and overall costs were \$3.336 million.

In spite of the above problems, many exploration opportunities exist at Blackdome, and further expenditure of funds, particularly on drilling, has a reasonable chance of outlining further mineralized shoots which could be economic at higher gold prices.

1999 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

In March and April, 1999, seven diamond drill holes totalling 1000 meters were drilled by Claimstaker Resources Ltd. from underground between March 28 and April 20, 1999. These holes were targeted on the 11 Vein in an effort to delineate additional reserves below and to the north of the 11-1 to 3 stopes. Drilling was done by Boisvenu Drilling Ltd. Of Delta B.C. using a JKS 300 underground drill and BQTK size core.

Overall cost of the program was \$73,427.18, or \$66.75 per meter, all inclusive.

The seven holes were drilled through the lower andesite host rock mapped as unit 2, which is dominantly grey-green massive to weakly flow banded pyroxene-feldspar-porphyrific andesite. Lesser quantities of andesite autoclastic breccias are intercalated between the flow units. Most of the breccias examined were weakly altered with hematite staining of the matrix accompanied by silicification. Red jasper patches are developed locally and are accompanied by patches and disseminations of fine-grained pyrite. Vuggy epidote-calcite veinlets and patches are contained in some brecciated sections. Weak clay alteration affects the blocks in some brecciated intervals.

Volcanic sandstone beds were intersected in some of the drillholes. One such horizon was cored in Holes UG-92, 93 and 94 in proximity to the 11 Vein intersection. This unit is between 0.5m and 1.8 m wide in core, poorly graded, heterogeneous and coarse grained. A feldspar porphyritic intermediate dike occurs parallel to the No.11 Vein and was cored in all the holes except UG-92 where it may be obscured by alteration. The dike is massive, green in colour, and contains only minor mafic phenocrysts. It is locally bleached and variably clay altered.

The trace of the No. 11 vein trace on the plan at 1,900 m elevation is not linear, but appears to be offset or warped between Sections 11775 and 11825 where it is intersected by Holes UG-96 and UG 95. A strong fault is present in the hanging wall of the No.11 Vein in Hole UG-95 and a similar structure cuts the footwall in UG-96. This suggests that the vein may be offset by a subparallel north-trending fault. Vein discontinuity may also contribute to an apparent offset on the plan. Veins equivalent to the No.11 vein are present on one or both sides of the dike mentioned above in previous drill intersections.

Six of the seven drill holes intersected the No.11 vein. One hole (UG-94) intersected a fault zone with local quartz veinlets, which is thought to be equivalent to the No.11 Vein structure. The intersections and grades of the No. 11 Vein in the seven holes is summarized below:

Hole No.	Depth meters	Location of Collar (Grid)	Desc.	Interval m	Thickness m	Au	Ag g/t	Sample g/t
UG-92	83.2	1920 L- 11680 Stn.	11 Vein	0.84	0.54	3.429	30.720	00001
UG-93	100.0	1920 L- 11680 Stn.	11 Vein	0.28	0.17	2.771	10.834	00007
UG-94	106.1	1920 L- 11680 Stn.	Fault	1.19	0.72	1.646	Tr.	00010
UG-95	106.1	1920 L- 11880 Stn.	11 Vein/Fault	0.70	0.43	34.05	28.135	00016, 17
UG-96	158.5	1920 L- 11680 Stn.	11 Vein	0.30	0.19	301.17	82.098	00020
UG-97	222.6	1920L- 11940 L	11 Vein	0.27	0.19	10.69	95.588	00025
UG-98	222.6	1920L- 11940 L	11 Vein	0.20	0.19	4.149	17.794	00030

1000 meters

As described by Cannon (1999) "Vein texture is vuggy and banded. Crustiform euhedral milky quartz is present in some of the intersections. Vein intersections in Holes U-G 92, 95, 96 and 97 contained patchy sections with white and grey quartz. The grey quartz carried the majority of the sulphides. Other gangue minerals include trace calcite and creamy fine-grained patches and rims of adularia (?). Sulphides include fine-grained pyrite and dark sooty sulphosalt patches of unknown composition. Visible gold formed small (<1 mm wide) specks. One speck of visible Au was observed in UG-92; five were noted in UG-95 close to the

faulted base of the vein. Other minor quartz-stringers and quartz-sealed breccias were intersected in the area between the 1920 level and the 11 Vein. Most of these structures contained only minor amounts of Au and Ag. One quartz-sealed breccia with trace pyrite and sulphosalt was intersected at the collar of holes UG-97 and 98. This mineralization is contained in a near vertical dipping faulted zone of roughly north-south orientation, which cuts across the east wall of the 11940 drill station. This mineralization has been termed the "Lunch Bucket Vein"; a sample of this mineralization returned an assay of 17.417 g/tonne Au and 3.017 g/tonne Ag over 0.12m".

The drill program of 1999, with its two significant intersections of 34.05 g/t and 301.17 g/t, albeit over narrow widths, provides encouragement that economic resources may yet be found on this vein.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Complete and up-to-date exploration expenditures since the mine shut down in 1991 are not available at present, but we know that Jipangu funded \$1.7 million in expenditures as part of their obligation to earn 50% (which was earned). Additional exploration was done by Aurizon Mines Ltd. and Petro Plus Ventures Ltd. The writers estimate that total exploration expenditures by Claimstaker Resources Ltd. and partners were in the order of \$2.5 million. The writers have estimated, on the basis of published information, that total exploration and development expenditures from 1978 to 1991 were in excess of \$25 million by all companies.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Mineral Resources

The most recent Mineral Resource inventory calculations were prepared by Alex Boronowski, P. Geo., in 1999 following a brief exploration drilling program. The following general comments were made by Boronowski:

"Obtaining reliable grade information from a quartz vein system carrying free gold has long been recognized in the mining industry as a major sampling problem. Essentially the problem is due to the generally erratic and wide space distribution of the free gold particles within the veins and the particles infinitely small size in comparison to the bulk of the accompanying waste material. The problem, at best, can be partially alleviated by taking numerous, very large samples".

"The sample reliability experience at Blackdome is similar to that encountered at most of the major producing gold vein deposits elsewhere in the world":

- *Representative muck samples taken regularly are most comparable with the actual production as established by the mill head assays. At Blackdome, the daily muck samples show wide variation from the mill head assays but, on a long term basis, show very close agreement.*
- *Even systematic channel sampling in the stopes can provide wildly erratic and less reliable results.*

BLACKDOME MINE

Clinton Mining Division BC.

Resources and Reserves

Year	Company	Resource	Category	Tons	Tonnes	Au opt	Au g/t	Ag opt	Ag g/t	Ounces Au	Ounces Ag
											0
											0
1981	Blackdome Expl Ltd.	Reserve	Drill Indicated	313,000	284,830	0.35	12.0	3.21	110	109,550	1,004,730
1983	Blackdome Expl Ltd	Reserve	Drill Indicated	455,000	414,050	0.32	11.0	2.7	93	145,600	1,228,500
1985	Blackdome Expl Ltd.	Reserve	Total	226,633	206,236	0.71	24.3	3.76	129	160,909	852,140
1986	Blackdome Expl Ltd.	Reserve	Total	276,000	251,160	0.72	24.7	2.58		198,720	712,080
1987	Blackdome Expl Ltd.	Reserve	Cut/Diluted	245,615	223,510	0.74	25.4	2.15		181,755	528,072
1988	Blackdome Min Corp.	Reserve	Prov/Prob	124,000	112,840	0.59	20.2	1.87		73,160	231,880
1990	MinVen Gold	Reserve	Unstated	29,000	26,390	0.60	20.6			17,400	
1991	MinVen Gold	Resource	Proven/Prob	12,525	11,398	0.49	16.9			6,174	
1994	Claimstaker Res Ltd.	Resource	In-Mine Poss.	80,000	72,400	0.41	14.0			32,800	
1996	Petro Plus	Resource	unspecified	176,000	160,160	0.47	16.1	1.08		82,720	190,080
1997	Petro Plus	Resource	All categories	171,355	155,933	0.43	14.8	1.08	37	73,970	184,924
1998	Claimstaker Res Ltd.	Resource	Mineable	195,000	177,450	0.57	19.5	1.6		111,150	312,000
1999	Claimstaker Res Ltd.	Resource	Inferred	136,396	124,120	0.37	12.8	0.98	33.7	50,922	134,068

At Blackdome, several of the stopes have given good production grades yet have consistently shown generally lower channel assays.

- *Individual drill hole results can be wildly misleading both on the high and low sides, and must be evaluated on the basis of the vein character, setting, and adjacent information. Several of the surface and underground drill holes at Blackdome passed through proven mineralized shoots and returned only trace values in gold. Conversely, some holes which returned high grade intercepts; later proved to be highly erratic within essential barren or very low grade veins. An example of the latter, would be the drill hole intersection in the 11-I stope.*

“In estimating reserves under these circumstances, the past production history, general grade trends, nature of the vein, and reasonable assurance of geological continuity are of prime concern. The assay results from widely spaced individual drill holes along strike and down dip from the proven production areas must be assessed with a certain degree of geological sense”.

Assay Cutting Procedures

Between 1986 and 1991, the standard policy at the Blackdome Mine was to cut all individual gold assays greater than 137 grams per tonne to 137 grams per tonne. This procedure was followed by Boronowski during the most recent production and exploration periods and was used in his review of Mineral Resources.

Dilution:

The Blackdome policy for estimating the effects of dilution was to dilute sampled intervals at zero grade to a 1.5 meter mining width and add further dilution of 15% at zero grade. As well, a tonnage factor of 2.60 tonnes per cubic meter was used in calculating all unbroken reserves.

Reserve and Resource Categories

During the highly profitable period of production from 1986-1990, the following resource categories were used by Blackdome mining personnel: (From Boronowski 1999 - Note that the terminology was appropriate at the time of production)

- **In-Mine Possible (Resources):** - These are defined by development, stoping and drill core sampling results and have generally followed the same criteria of categorization and cutting factor (Au 137 g/t) and dilution as in the previous operations. This possible resource will require an assessment of access and ground conditions and a minimal amount of drilling and/or development before being classed as a Proven and/or Probable Reserve.
- **In-Mine Potential (Resources):** - These are defined essentially by drilling only, with some direct development, and will require more direct development and some drilling and mining assessment before categorizing as Proven and/or Probable Resources.

- **Exploration Potential (Resources)** - These would be within or without the present extent of mine workings and discovered by drilling and/or development of geologically inferred targets as described elsewhere in this report. These would likely require additional development for eventual exploitation.

Berg (1997) in his resource calculations, used a different method, but Boronowski determined that Berg's categories did not conform with terminology currently acceptable to the regulatory bodies. Terminology used by Boronowski is as follows: (The writers have changed the term "reserve" used by Boronowski to "resource" to reflect the fact that the 1999 mine production was not economic. Similarly the term "ore" has been replaced by "mineralization").

- **Proven (Resource)**- Mineralization mainly in remnant pillars or in stopes where the grade has been reasonably established by past production and detailed sampling.
- **Probable (Resource)**- Mineralization mainly in new production areas or stopes where the grade and continuity has been established on at least two sides. An arbitrary limit of 10 meters has been used in projecting and estimating tonnage and grade in some new areas. In other areas, the probable tonnage and grade has been estimated on the basis of immediately up-dip production. Where (resources) are based almost totally on drill results, the (resources) are classified as probable when geological and assay continuity is reasonably well assured and projection distances are less than 25 meters.
- **Inferred (Resource)** - (Potential or Possible) Based on widely spaced drill hole results, geological relationships and past mining experience. General quantitative estimates of a resource.

Current Property Resources and Comments

Boronowski's Mineral Resource Inventory estimations are based upon the assumptions that:

- A drill hole intersection has an area of influence around it of 625 square meters (25 m.x25 m.).
- All drill intersections above 137 grams per tonne (gpt) gold are cut to 137 gpt.,
- A minimum 1.5 meter mining width is used in calculating grade, and
- An additional 15 % mining dilution at zero grade is included in the tonnage grade calculations.

Boronowski determined that Mineral Reserves (now more properly called Resources) are present in the Main Mine within the No.1, No.11 and No.18 veins, and noted that there is the potential for additional reserves adjacent to or in close proximity to the existing stopes. His comments regarding each area are reproduced verbatim (in italics): Minor editing was done by the writer (in parentheses) for continuity.

No 11 Vein: *“The 11 Vein was drill tested and mined between November 1998 and May 1999. The 11-3 stope, which was the furthest north stope along the 11 vein, was narrow but contained high-grade gold mineralization. A drill program north of the stope resulted in the discovery of two ore grade intersections centered at approximately 11880 North. There is good potential for additional reserves to be delineated by the proposed exploration program”.*

“The reserve estimate for the 11 Vein, 97C-1 3 block, which is centered at 11950 North, was based upon four narrow high-grade intersections. Dilution to a 1.5 meter mining width has caused the overall grade to be lowered to sub-economic grade. One drill hole is proposed to test the down dip extension of the block. This block could be accessed from development along the 11 vein or from the A2 decline development on the 1920 level”.

No.18 Vein: *“The No. 18 Vein was mined and a diamond drilling program is recommended to test existing blocks and explore untested areas. Blocks 97A-6 and 97B-1 1 were mined adjacent to and south of the existing stope. Block 97C- 16, located at approximately 11 650N and 1875 meter elevation, contains two ore grade drill intersections. The tonnage for this block has decreased but the grade has increased because one apparent low-grade drill intersection was eliminated from the reserve calculation. The block could be accessed from the present 18 Vein workings to the south.*

“Block 97C-15, located at approximately 1 1350N and at the 1860 meter elevation, contains two ore grade intersections and is open down dip and to the south. This block and the 97-A7 located beneath the 30-18 stope could be developed simultaneously from existing workings. Any development below the 1870 level will require pumping out of the decline from the 1870 level. Block 97A-7 has not been examined in detail by the author and therefore the reserve tonnage and grade calculated by N. Berg has been given to the block, but the category has been down graded from Proven to Probable”.

“The pillar located at the intersection of the 1870 drift and crosscut contains a Probable reserve, but removing it would be difficult and would terminate future access to the 1870 level. Other potential reserves exist adjacent to or in near proximity to existing stopes. As mentioned in the 1999 Exploration Program, defining these resources will require further study and development”.

1960 North Mine

“Presently, the 1960 North Mine (figure 6) contains the largest property mineral resource. As well, the area contains good potential for hosting ore shoots below the adit level. During the 1999 production period, the 97A-3 was partially explored by a raise in the low-grade South 97A-3 block and drifting was carried out along the southern portion of the North 97A-3 block and a raise was driven from the end of the drift towards the high-grade intersection in DDH 265, which assayed 24.62 gpt. gold, 16.36 gpt. silver across 1.17 meters. The drift and raise returned disappointing results”.

No.2 Vein *During the 1999 production period the 2 Vein on the 97A4 Block was developed by trenching. The results were disappointing owing to excessive dilution because the structure was difficult to follow during the severe winter weather conditions and the mining method required a mining width to accommodate the excavator. However, it was also determined that the gold distribution was erratic. The 97A4 block has been partially explored by underground development, including a raise to surface. The distribution of gold values within the raise and the nature of the mineralization requires a study before an exploration or development program is conducted in this area.*

- Redbird Vein:** *“The Redbird Vein, 97-A8 and A9 Blocks (were) studied during the 1999 production period. A report on these findings is contained in "Blackdome Mine 1999 Proposed Exploration Program - Appendix II: Memorandum - A review of the Redbird Vein data above the drift level". The Redbird Vein has good potential for hosting ore shoots beneath the 2110 adit level”*
- Giant Vein** *“The Giant Vein (figure 9) has good potential for hosting ore shoots beneath the 97C-19 and C-18 blocks and below the 1950 meter elevation. Refer to the following report for more detail ("Blackdome Mine 1999 Proposed Exploration Program"). The author has only made a brief surface examination and review of the Giant Vein data and therefore, is not confident in estimating a resource for the blocks. An Inferred reserve is assumed to be correct, and the tonnage and grade is based upon previous work by N. Berg”.*
- No.17 Vein** *“The 17 Vein (figure 10) is the extrapolated northward extension of the 1 Vein. The 97C-14 block has a drill indicated Inferred reserve based upon two widely spaced drill hole intersections. The block has excellent potential for hosting an ore shoot, since the block is open down dip and has not been tested within the theorized production zone between the 1870 and 1960 meter elevations. Refer to the "Blackdome Gold Mine 1999 Proposed Exploration Program" for more detail.”*

Exploration potential of the above noted veins is illustrated by the longitudinal sections, Figures 12 to 18, contained in Appendix II.

Summary of Resources

As calculated by Boronowski in 1999 and illustrated in the following Table, The Blackdome property has a Mineral Resource (originally called an Inferred Reserve, but re-classified by the writers) of 124,120 tonnes averaging 12.8 grams per tonne (0.37 oz/ton) gold and 33.7 grains per tonne (0.98 oz/ton) silver, (or 50,834 ounces gold and 134,386 ounces silver). The writers have classified the resource as stated in this report in accordance with draft resource categories suggested by the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) as an “Inferred Mineral Resource”

MINERAL RESOURCE CALCULATION

Blackdome Gold Property - Claimstaker Resources Ltd. (A. Boronowski, 1999)

Zone	Block	Classification	Tonnes	Grade Au grams/tonne	Grade Ag grams/tonne	Ounces Au	Ounces Ag
11 Vein	97C-13	Inferred, sub-ore	11,000	6.8	47.4	2,405	16,753
11 Vein	11880N	Inferred	5,750	12.4	10.8	2,292	1,997
18 Vein	97C 16	Inferred	5,600	13.4	136	2,412	24,486
18 Vein	97 C 15	Inferred	5,600	12.9	38	2,323	6,842

18 Vein	97 A7	Proven	2,691	22.45	72.44	1,942	6,269
1 vein	70-8	Pillars*	1,200	12		463	
1 vein	97A-3	Inferred	14,000	9.9	4.8	4,456	2,174
2 Vein	97A-4	Inferred	3,000	13	43	1,254	4,148
Redbird	97A-8	Inferred	5,000	15.7	18.4	2,524	2,958
Redbird	97A-9	Inferred	2,153	12.5	19	864	1,315
Redbird	97C-17	Indicated	6,000	18.2	36.6	3,511	7,060
Giant	97C-18	Indicated	19,033	11.4	16.3	6,970	9,986
Giant	97C-19	Indicated	21,912	10	41	7,042	28,871
Giant	97C-20	Indicated	13,519	22	36	9,568	15,664
17 Vein	97C-14	Inferred	7,662	11.4	23.8	2,808	5,863
Totals			124,120	12.8	33.7	50,834	134,386

Checked by B.J. Price Geological, 2000

Previous production at the Blackdome Mine has been predominantly above the 1870 meter level and below the 1990 meter level. This elevation constrained horizon is believed to be beneath the paleosurface where mineralizing solutions were confined and precipitated to form continuous, gold bearing quartz veins. Above this horizon and closer to the paleosurface the boiling and mixing of fluids was not confined and thereby created discontinuous quartz veins with erratic gold values.

Additional drilling is required within and adjacent to Inferred Resources in order to upgrade them to Measured and Indicated categories. Exploring the down dip extensions will test two theories:

1. that at higher elevations above the 1990 meter elevation and closer to the paleosurface, the precipitating solutions were not sufficiently confined to form discrete continuous gold bearing, quartz vein ore shoots.
2. that at lower elevations below the 1990 and further away from the paleosurface, the boiling and fluid mixing conditions were more favourable for precipitating solutions and forming continuous gold bearing ore shoots.

If these theories prove correct, then there is good potential for ore shoots to be discovered in untested areas such as:

- the 1 Vein within the Main Mine and below the 1960 North Mine adit
- the 17 Vein (extrapolated to be the northward extension of the 1 Vein)

- the Redbird Vein below drift level
- the Giant Vein below the present drilling.

Given a successful exploration and development program, the Blackdome property could return to production within a short period of time because the mine's infrastructure is in place. The camp is established and can accommodate the required work force. Road access to the mine site is in good condition. The 200 tonne per day mill is complete and operable. Diesel power generators for the camp, mine and mill are in operating readiness. The tailings dam has been raised to accommodate additional disposal.

Exploration Potential

(Figures 12 to 18, in Appendix II)

The potential to define mineable reserves by additional drilling and development at Blackdome is considered good because:

- The 1999 drilling program on the 11 Vein has obtained two separate high grade intersections of 0.43 meters x 34.05 g/t gold and 0.19 meters x 301.17 g/t gold
- During the recent production period ore was mined close to existing workings on the 1, 11 and 18 Veins.
- Additional mineral inventory has been identified on other existing workings.
- Many sub-economic grade gold intersections in numerous previous drill programs are in the 1-6 gram/tonne range, as illustrated by the tabulation of drill results for several zones (listed in an Appendix). In reality, considering the pronounced "nugget effect" known at the mine, the actual grades of these intercepts could be higher (just as the actual grades of some 10-30 gram/tonne intercepts may be lower).
- Normally, in epithermal quartz vein type gold deposits such as the Blackdome Mine, there will be productive "ore shoots" within the mineralized structure, and it would be unreasonable to assume that all of these have been found. The last ore shoot discovered by MinVen in 1989-90 prior to shutdown was the largest discovered to date. The veins are remarkably continuous and other mineralized structures are likely to be found

A listing of drill intercepts for several of the Mineralized veins at Blackdome has been compiled from existing drill plans and sections, although a complete review of all exploration opportunities in the numerous vein systems is beyond the scope of this report. This has been done as part of the "due diligence" required for this geological summary report. The writers are satisfied from their inspection of company records that numerous exploration opportunities exist.

The recommended exploration program such as is outlined in "Blackdome Gold Mine 1999 Proposed

Exploration Program", in conjunction with an underground development program is required to further test and potentially upgrade Inferred reserves. This additional work would test geological theories, which are believed to have important ramifications for ore discovery. As well, it is recommended that future exploration programs test gold-bearing quartz veins or geochemical anomalies farther away from the production areas. This strategy could lead to new discoveries needed for replacing exhausted resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The Blackdome property is adjacent to the "Churn Creek Protected Area" which comprises more than 36,000 hectares of low, mid, and high elevation grasslands in a broad area adjacent to the Fraser River and Churn Creek, south of the Gang Ranch. This area was established in 1995 following recommendations in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Land-Use Plan, and was established primarily for the conservation of grassland ecosystems. The Protected Area also reflects the values to First Nations, ranching, hunting, mining, and recreation interests. The area supports an operating ranch, where cattle grazing continues. In 1998, the provincial government purchased the Empire Valley Ranch and added the land to the Churn Creek Protected Area.

The protected area is operated under The Churn Creek Management Plan by BC Parks with the direct involvement of a Local Advisory Group to guide management of the Protected Area. Allowed recreation will include access for hunting, horseback riding, and hiking activities. The Protected Area includes winter habitat for approximately 2500 mule deer, year-round habitat for 300-500 California Bighorn sheep, and populations of black bear, cougar, bobcat, lynx, and small mammals. Significant concentrations of bird, bat, amphibian, and reptile species can also be found in the Churn Creek grasslands; a number of these species are at their northern breeding limits.

A limited network of roads provide access to some parts of the Protected Area, while extensive non-motorized areas provide settings for hunting, horseback riding, and back country camping in a natural setting. Facility development in Churn Creek Protected Area is minimal. There are currently no permanent facilities for overnight camping or more intensive recreation, and there are no improvements.

The Blackdome area falls within one or more aboriginal land claims and currently, consultation with the appropriate native band is recommended by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources prior to any major exploration program.

The property is currently covered by a reclamation bond. The mining camp has now been removed and would have to be re-built and re-permitted if mining were to re-commence. The tailings dam is said to be adequate for 1 to 2 years of future production. To the writers knowledge, there are at present no environmental problems at the site.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Two separate exploration programs have been prepared by Boronowski and Sebert in 1999. The first (June 1999) was a comprehensive exploration program designed to:

- to follow up the 1999 drill program which tested the northern continuation of the No 11 vein and resulted in two significant drill intercepts described previously,
- to enhance the mineral inventory calculated in 1999, and
- to test the gold potential of undeveloped structures such as the No. 17, Giant and Redbird veins.

This program anticipated a large crew to complete 7,000 meters of diamond drilling, and soil and rock sampling with a total budget of \$1,200,000 including a 15% contingency and 7% Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The second suggested program (December 1999) contemplated a smaller drill program designed to test two specific targets below existing workings and had a budget of only \$210,000 for 9 drill holes in the two target areas totalling 2,000 meters. Claimstaker has no immediate plans to begin exploration, but are awaiting an improvement in the price of gold. Clearly more exploration must be done to enhance the mineral resource in size and grade before any further production at the Blackdome mine is possible.

In the writers opinion, the larger of the two programs is preferred, offering improved chances of defining one or more zones of mineralization of sufficient grade to consider re-opening the mine. A tentative exploration program along the lines of that proposed by Boronowski is outlined below: The costs presented below represent a tentative outline only; all costs should be re-estimated prior to the commencement of any program.

SUGGESTED PHASE I PROGRAM

Blackdome Gold Property

Modified from Boronowski, 1999

Category and Description	Unit Costs or Man Days	Cost in Canadian Dollars
Mobilization, Drill crew, geologist, etc. 2 Diamond drills, one excavator, camp crew and Demobilization		\$ 25,000
Camp costs and Personnel Estimate \$200-\$400/day for personnel Estimate \$50/man/day camp costs	1000 man days	\$ 200,000
Drill site and road preparation Equipment, Bulldozer and Excavator	20 days	\$ 20,000
Diamond Drilling including support, mud etc.	7000 meters @ \$90/m	\$ 630,000
Vehicle costs, fuel, insurance, maintenance etc.	3 x 60 days x \$100/day +fuel	\$ 30,000
Expendable Field supplies, core boxes etc		\$ 7,500
Assaying costs, instrument rentals (Radio, GPS) etc		\$ 20,000
Report costs, digitization, etc		\$ 20,000
Communication, Freight, Office costs, First Aid		\$ 15,000

Compilation of Previous Data, prep base maps etc.		\$	10,000
Subtotal		\$	977,500
Contingency	15%	\$	146,625
GST	7%	\$	80,000
TOTAL PHASE I COSTS	ROUNDED	\$	1,200,000

The writers will not detail any Phase II program at this time, although, if good results are obtained in an initial program as outlined above, obviously, additional drilling and development would have to be done.

The Blackdome property reviewed by the writers is a property of merit with an operable 200 ton per day mill, an estimated resource of gold-silver mineralization (albeit sub-economic at present gold price - \$270 US/oz.), but with good exploration potential for the discovery of additional mineralization which could be economic at future gold prices. Further work on the properties is warranted, but this may be deferred until the price of gold recovers to an acceptable level at which further investment can be secured.

respectfully submitted

B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc.

per:


Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geol.



and

Ross Glanville and Associates

per:


Ross O. Glanville, B.A. Sc., P.Eng., M.B.A.

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CERTIFICATE Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.

I, Barry James Price, M.Sc., hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at Ste 600 - 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1G8, (Telephone: 682-4488)

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a Bachelors Degree in Science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I have practised my profession as a Geologist for the past 29 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of qualifying reports for junior companies in the past 15 years and have prepared geological valuations of mineral exploration properties.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Phillippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa..

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

I have based this report on a review of all available data concerning the subject property. I visited the Blackdome property in 1979 as part of a three month regional investigation for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. I have based my conclusions in part on work done by other qualified engineers and geologists who have explored and sampled the subject property. I have not independently verified the assays taken by other mining and exploration personnel but have no reason to doubt their authenticity or accuracy.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report. I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any interest in Claimstaker Resources Ltd., or No 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd., or Jipangu Inc. or in any related companies, nor do I intend to acquire any such interest.

I do not hold any interest, direct or indirect, in any claims in the Clinton Mining Division.

I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver B.C. this 25th day of April 2001

respectfully submitted

B.J.Price Geological Consultants Inc.


Barry James Price, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION - Ross O. Glanville

I, **Ross Glanville**, of 7513 Pandora Drive, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.A. Sc. (Mining Engineering) degree from the University of British Columbia in 1970.
2. I obtained a Masters Degree in Business Administration (MBA) from the University of British Columbia in 1974.
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, and have been since 1972.
4. I became a member of the Certified General Accountants Association of British Columbia in 1984.
5. I am President of Ross Glanville & Associates Ltd., a company specializing in the valuation of exploration properties and mining companies.
6. I have been practising my mining engineering profession since 1970, and have valued exploration and mining properties in many parts of Canada, the U.S.A., Australia, and Mexico, as well as in other area of the world including Europe, Asia, South America and Africa.
7. I was formerly President of Giant Bay Resources Ltd. and Vice-President - Valuations of Wright Engineers Limited (now Fluor Daniel Wright), an international mining, engineering, and consulting company. Prior to that I was a mining engineer and transportation manager with Placer Dome Ltd., and a mining and project analyst with two major investment and holding companies.
8. I have not reviewed title to the subject property since this is best done by legal counsel. In addition, I have not visited the property, but instead have relied on technical reports by and discussions with professionals who have been on the property.
9. The attached report has been prepared for Claimstaker Resources Ltd., and is based partly on information provided to Glanville. Although it is believed that the information received is reliable under the conditions and subject to the limitations contained herein and while information has been checked as to its reasonableness, Ross Glanville & Associates Ltd cannot guarantee the accuracy thereof.
10. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, either directly or indirectly, in Claimstaker Resources Ltd., No 75 Corporate Ventures Ltd., Jipangu Inc. or any related, associated or subsidiary company.
11. I herewith grant my permission for Claimstaker Resources Ltd to use this report for whatever purposes it wants subject to the disclosures set out in this Certificate.

Signed in Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 25th day of April 2001

respectfully submitted

Ross Glanville and Associates

per:



Ross O. Glanville, B.A. Sc., P.Eng., M.B.A.

Table of Drill Intercepts and Underground Sampling Intervals

Blackdome Gold-Silver Deposit NO. 1 VEIN - 1960 NORTH LEVEL

UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

VEIN	LEVEL	TYPE	LENGTH meters	WIDTH meters	Au grade g/t	Ag Grade g/t
			25	1	4.46	
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	47	1.54	13.04	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	20	1.58	2.96	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	4	1.27	9.11	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	8	1.5	2.31	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	10	1.5	10.73	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	19	1	4.16	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	8	1.22	10.27	na
No.1	2050 Portal	drift	24	0.8	5.12	na
			165	1.27	7.94	na
No.1	2050 Portal	raise	15	1.8	17.9	na
No.1	2050 Portal	raise	18	1.2	10.5	na
No.1	1980 level	drift	5	0.93	13.4	
No.1	1980 level	drift	4.5	0.85	11.7	
No.1	1980 level	drift	25	0	0	
No.1	1980 level	drift	70	0	0	
No.1	1980 level	drift	11.5	1.00	16.00	
No.1	1980 level	drift	17	0.67	2.60	
No.1	1980 level	drift	5	1.13	16.40	
No.1	1980 level	drift	22	0.95	3.08	
No.1	1980 level	drift	9	0.95	12.08	
No.1	1980 level	drift	13	0.75	1.53	
No.1	1980 level	drift	4	1.43	318.00	
No.1	1980 level	drift	15	1.00	1.95	
No.1	1980 level	drift	15	1.60	17.90	
No.1	1980 level	drift no sample	50	0.00	0.00	
No.1	1980 level	drift	20	0.87	3.25	
No.1	1980 level	drift	7	1.12	6.80	
No.1	1980 level	drift	12	1.73	14.90	
No.1	1980 level	drift	12	1.00	5.34	
No.1	1980 level	drift	6.5	1.36	9.72	
No.1	1980 level	drift	25	0.90	3.09	
No.1	1980 level	drift	7	0.88	9.90	
		21 intervals	355.5	0.91	11.04	
No.1		subvel	30	1.6	2.8	

BLACKDOME MINE

Clinton Mining Division BC.

Exploration and Development Costs

Year	Company	Details	Costs	Source
1979	Blackdome/Barrier Reef	Exploration and Diamond drilling	\$ 309,197.00	Can Mines Handbook
1980	Blackdome	Underground and Drilling, 106 holes, 28500 ft	\$ 500,000.00	estimate
1981	Blackdome	3,000 ft development on 6400 ft level	\$ 1,860,000.00	Can Mines Handbook
1982	Heath Steele (Noranda)	Explration incl 15,000 ft drilling	\$ 1,250,000.00	Can Mines Handbook
1983	Heath Steele (Noranda)	2000 ft drifting on 1960 level	\$ 1,500,000.00	Can Mines Handbook
1984	Blackdome	3700 ft drilling		
1985		Feasibility Study 13633 m drilling	\$ 6,000,000.00	Can Mines Handbook
		2701 m underground work Built 200 tpd mill etc.	\$ 6,773,384.00	Can Mines Handbook
1986	Blackdome	Production began		
1987	Blackdome	Further diamond drilling, new deposit	\$ 1,388,168.00	Can Mines Handbook
1988	Blackdome	Drifting and raising	\$ 5,449,809.00	Can Mines Handbook
1989	Min-Ven	Ongoing work on No 1, 2 veins Expl on Watdon, Redbird, Giant, No 17		
1990	Min-Ven	Wrote down mine		
1995	Aurizon Res.	Option agreement	\$ 500,000.00	estimate
1994-99	Claimstaker Res.		\$ 1,700,000.00	per purchase agreement
1979-99	Total all groups		\$ 27,230,558.00	

(Minimum as some years not recorded)

Compiled by BJ Price Geological Consultants Inc.

DRILLHOLES

DRILLHOLE	Au grade g/t	Ag Grade g/t	Width meters	
27	1.2	2.06	1.52	
28	7.2	8.23	1.27	
29	3.15	100	0.56	
32	0.6	2.3	1.26	
269	1.3	7.98	1.12	
267	8.37	22.42	0.79	
23	7.2	24	1.74	
24	7.89	19.2	0.91	
26	2.5	4.11	0.4	
127	135.02	78.9	0.33	
140	3.43	3.4	0.31	
134	6.51	29.1	0.42	
265	24.62	16.37	1.17	
90	14	3	0.42	
94	19.55	5	0.79	
129	9.9	0.01	3	
128	1.71	12.3	0.45	
135	7.54	12	0.35	
258	1.99	8.98	0.43	
260	3.77	8.85	1.49	
136	21.4	139.2	0.42	
138	4.46	173.1	0.33	
257	1.3	11.28	0.78	
137	84.55	210.2	0.43	
255	3.98	12.51	0.68	
253	5.14	5.14	1.04	
261	1.3	1.71	1.02	
	Math Average	14.43	34.12	0.87
	Geo. Mean	5.57	10.23	0.72

27 holes on section

Compiled by B.J.Price Geological
After Boronowski, 1999

LEGEND

	Au > 5.0 g/t
	Au >10 g/t
	Au >30 g/t

	Ag > 34 g/t
	width > 2.0 m

0.01 = not assayed or trace or 00.00

DRILL HOLES



DRILLHOLE	Au grade g/t	Ag Grade g/t	Width meters
612	0.83	7.12	1.58
613	1.71	7.41	0.5
614	0.86	10.66	0.92
704	1.08	5.6	1.53
615	4.77	21.63	0.34
703	0.96	6.84	0.9
616	5.67	10.58	0.89
617	15.83	34.15	2.58
702	0.58	5.57	0.63
625	0.96	11.66	0.94
626	8.98	16.66	1.6
697	0.84	10.97	0.35
627	1.23	13.65	1.29
700	3.63	49.44	1.12
701	0.51	6.38	0.59
698	0.98	11.07	1.19
	3.09	14.34	1.06

16 holes on section

Compiled by B.J.Price Geological
After Boronowski, 1999

LEGEND

	Au > 5.0 g/t
	Au > 10 g/t
	Au > 30 g/t

	Ag > 34 g/t
	width > 2.0 m

0.01 = not assayed or trace or 00.00

Table of Drill Intercepts

No. 18 Vein

DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS

Zone	Northing meters	Easting meters	Drillhole No.	Grade Au grams/tonne	Grade Ag grams/tonne	Width meters	Comments
No. 18			481	0.27	3.15	0.64	
			800	0.01	0.01	0.01	
			801	0.01	0.01	0.01	
			482	1.20	5.00	0.41	
			339	1.50	9.00	0.06	
			797	32.37	90.70	1.10	block 97C-15
			799	18.05	62.40	0.50	block 97C-15
			UG 88	0.60	6.00	0.87	
			796	0.01	0.01	0.01	
			798	0.01	0.01	0.01	
			806	0.01	0.01	0.01	
			UG 87	2.10	10.00	0.70	
			566	0.41	0.01	0.55	
			UG 85	33.02	28.05	1.85	Below stope 30-18
			UG 86	0.45	3.82	1.05	
			477	1.10	4.11	1.10	
			323	0.81	21.39	0.60	
			735?	2.74	49.50	0.50	
			734	28.41	120.50	0.36	Below stope 30-18
			UG 84	0.80	0.01	0.74	
			UG 83	0.78	7.69	0.62	
			565	0.40	2.58	0.64	
			726	0.21	0.65	0.48	
			723	15.15	383.03	0.90	
			729	1.70	8.21	0.46	
			727	6.72	0.01	0.75	
			728	159.50	3,296.89	0.69	In stope
			725	5.23	58.42	0.35	
			730	1,757.60	2,990.20	0.41	In stope
			731	2.66	38.10	0.49	
			733	34.99	705.11	2.11	In stope
		UG 91	23.20	496.00	0.30	Below stope 30-18	
		UG 92	3.82	28.23	1.15		
		736	33.65	1,518.80	0.51	In stope	

Zone	Northing meters	Easting meters	Drillhole No.	Grade Au grams/tonne	Grade Ag grams/tonne	Width meters	Comments
			732	10.41	247.89	0.46	
			758	0.30	5.00	0.40	
			748	1.00	0.01	0.25	
			749	3.50	2.00	0.13	
			740	6.90	5.00	0.63	
			747	0.01	0.01	0.30	
			745	0.17	3.31	0.49	
			744	0.31	0.01	1.49	
			741	2.70	14.00	0.34	
			742	149.31	1,904.38	0.24	
			746	0.90	0.01	0.31	
			751	2.80	6.00	0.58	
			750	0.30	3.00	0.71	
			743	5.71	5.06	1.11	
			752	0.40	0.01	0.93	
			754	0.30	5.00	0.40	
			762	0.70	2.00	0.39	
			757	29.00	21.00	0.46	
			760	0.26	3.00	0.67	
			761	0.20	4.00	0.26	
			753	0.50	4.00	0.32	
			755	2.20	21.00	0.13	
			766	0.10	0.01	0.64	

Source Drawing 1999 Resource Study Boronowski

0.01 = Trace or no assay

Compiled by B.J.Price Geological
After Boronowski, 1999

Math Average

Geo. Mean

NUMBER

Strike length

550 m

Au g/t

41.89

1.37

57 intercepts

Vertical

Ag g/t

214.09

3.21

200 m

width

0.57

0.37

LEGEND

	Au > 5.0 g/t
	Au > 10 g/t
	Au > 30 g/t

	Ag > 34 g/t
	width > 2.0 m
0.01 = not assayed or trace or 00.00	

Table of Surface Sampling and Drill Intercepts

GIANT VEIN

SURFACE SAMPLING

VEIN	TYPE	LENGTH meters	WIDTH meters	Au grade g/t	Ag Grade g/t
Giant	chip?		1.65	14.32	12.07
Giant	chip?		1.05	10.85	7.9
Giant	chip?		0.45	29.1	22.58
Giant	chip?		0.4	6.21	28.76
Giant	chip?		0.4	5.25	4.39
Giant	chip?		0.9	5.28	9.7
Giant	chip?		1.3	6.27	1.92
Giant	chip?		0.5	7.23	2.5
Giant	chip?		0.9	21.87	12.24
Giant	chip?		0.7	2.33	5.21
Giant	chip?		0.6	11.49	16.25
Giant	chip?		0.5	28.39	30.79
Giant	chip?		0.35	200.09	80.13
Giant	chip?		0.6	283.75	105.02
Giant	chip?		0.5	68.91	47.31
Giant	chip?		0.4	2.19	0.2
Giant	chip?		0.4	25.61	27.63
Giant	chip?		0.9	4.59	19.47
Giant	chip?		0.35	119.42	89.35
Giant	chip?		0.3	13.88	19.98
Giant	chip?		0.8	6.62	4.39
Giant	chip?		0.3	21.26	21.05
Giant	chip?		0.25	5.81	22.67
Giant	chip?		0.3	9.01	1.83
Giant	chip?		0.3	11.45	2.19
Giant	chip?		0.6	7.27	4.34
Giant	chip?		1	9.58	3.82
Giant	chip?		1.5	39.45	107.22
Giant	chip?		0.65	9.37	11.84
Giant	chip?		1.5	7.47	7.54
Giant	chip?		0.7	18.65	13.97
Giant	chip?		2.2	35.07	32.24
Giant	chip?		0.4	3.29	7.2
Giant	chip?		0.3	8.37	10.1
Giant	chip?		0.4	9.3	23.47
Giant	chip?		1.4	7.37	12.61
Giant	chip?		0.6	9.3	4.32
Giant	chip?		1.9	9.01	10.75
Giant	chip?		2.7	25.51	30.66
Giant	chip?		1.5	11.22	8.71
Giant	chip?		1.5	5.71	4.02
Giant	chip?		0.9	28.41	27.33
Giant	chip?		0.6	5.85	7.41
Giant	chip?		1.5	5.92	7.41
Giant	chip?		1	12.57	56.11
Giant	chip?		1.5	15.86	27.02
		Math Avg.	0.86	26.21	22.04
46 Samples		Geo Mean	0.70	12.67	12.01

Sampling by Blackdome Mining
 Tabulated by B.J.Price Geological

LEGEND

	Au > 5.0 g/t
	Au > 10 g/t
	Au > 30 g/t

	Ag > 34 g/t
	width > 2.0 m
0.01 = not assayed or trace or 00.00	

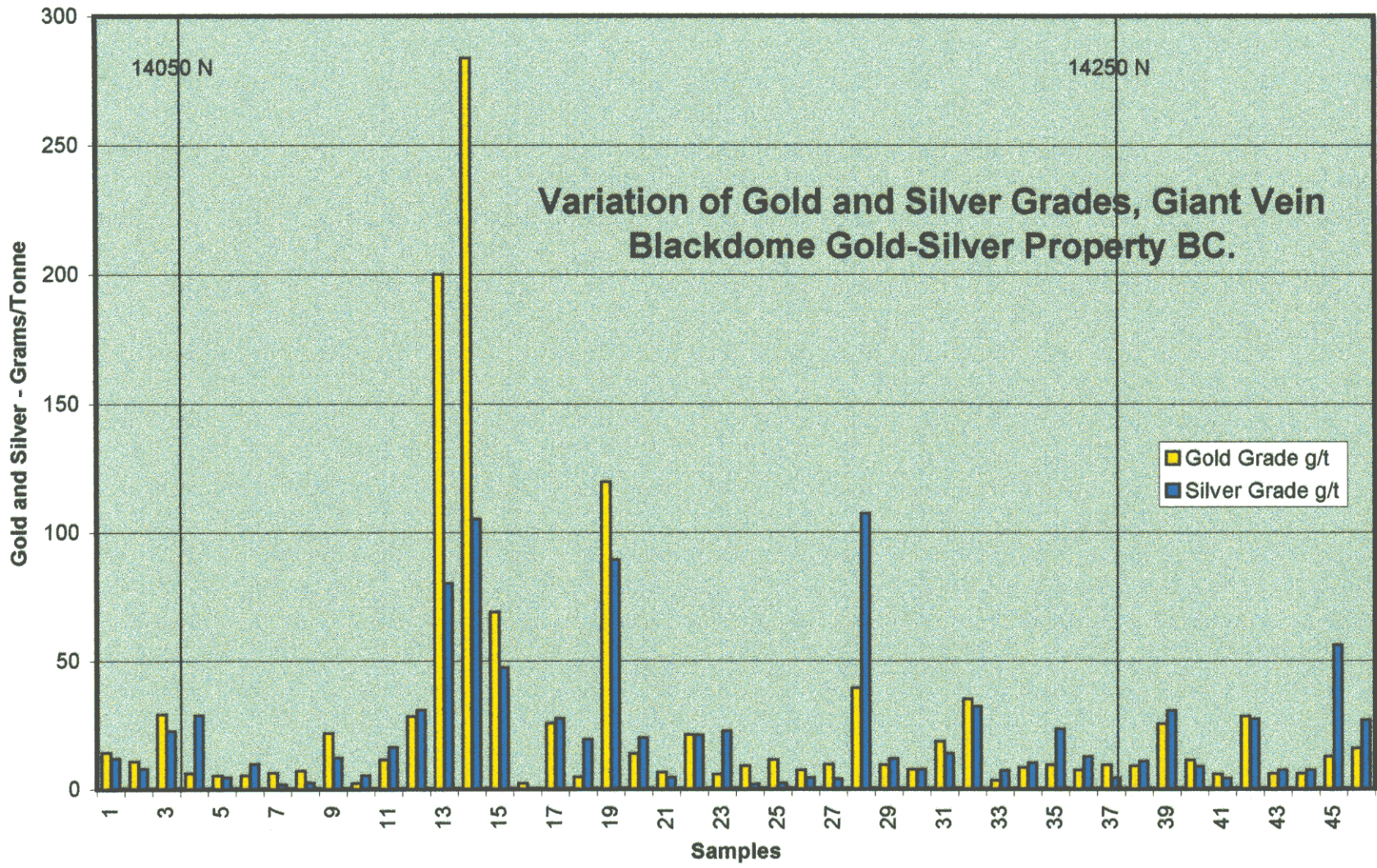


Table of Drill Intercepts

GIANT VEIN

DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS

Zone	Northing meters	Easting meters	Drillhole No.	Grade Au grams/tonne	Grade Ag grams/tonne	Width meters	Comments
Giant	na	na	517	1.23	1.17	0.91	
Giant	na	na	518 East	1.27	6.82	0.93	
Giant	na	na	518	3.02	5.07	1.24	
Giant	na	na	533	1.07	7.34	3.05	
Giant	na	na	534	1.23	5.9	3.05	
Giant	na	na	535	0.34	1.3	0.97	
Giant	na	na	519	0.31	5.66	1.82	
Giant	na	na	338 E	2.67	5.42	1.05	
Giant	na	na	338	11.18	11.25	1.28	
Giant	na	na	515E	7.27	12.6	2.23	
Giant	na	na	515	1.1	16.18	1.69	
Giant	na	na	516	0.62	0.69	1.07	
Giant	na	na	512	1.05	2.04	1.29	
Giant	na	na	513	1.51	60.17	1.01	
Giant	na	na	511E	4.24	11.95	1.52	
Giant	na	na	510	0.9	1.3	0.91	
Giant	na	na	511	1.46	2.1	2.9	
Giant	na	na	332	5.28	13.58	0.8	
Giant	na	na	333	3.7	7.27	0.91	
Giant	na	na	506	0.33	1.18	1	
Giant	na	na	507	8.14	4.91	1.21	
Giant	na	na	508	3.81	19.99	1.5	
Giant	na	na	504	2.74	22.29	1.21	
Giant	na	na	334E	7.54	17.49	2	
Giant	na	na	334	8.09	22.25	0.48	
Giant	na	na	578	5.3	7.82	1.38	

Zone	Northing meters	Easting meters	Drillhole No.	Grade Au grams/tonne	Grade Ag grams/tonne	Width meters	Comments
Giant	na	na	577	2.06 tr		1.22	
Giant	na	na	505	3.15	3.98	1.09	
Giant	na	na	501E	0.75	12.07	1.5	
Giant	na	na	503	0.69	29.55	1.22	
Giant	na	na	501	1.3	0.07	1.5	
Giant	na	na	502	1.17	7.13	0.9	
Giant	na	na	335	4.53	15.19	1.45	
Giant	na	na	336	26.67	143.83	0.9	BLOCK 97C-20
Giant	na	na	500	1.03	17.35	1.5	
Giant	na	na	560	0.89	6.45	1.23	
Giant	na	na	539E	1.85 tr		1.21	
Giant	na	na	539	2.19 tr		1.14	
Giant	na	na	537	125.3	174.78	3.16	BLOCK 97C-20
Giant	na	na	538	4.71	6.89	3.01	BLOCK 97C-20
Giant	na	na	553E	11.96	102.82	1.5	BLOCK 97C-19
Giant	na	na	579	4.32	7.68	1.52	
Giant	na	na	584	0.34 TR		1	
Giant	na	na	552	0.34 TR		1.48	
Giant	na	na	551E	25.74	25.44	0.55	BLOCK 97C-19
Giant	na	na	557E	13.82	43.01	2.06	BLOCK 97C-19
Giant	na	na	558	0.55 TR		0.9	
Giant	na	na	559	0.75	6.17	1.36	
Giant	na	na	558E	0.55	1.3	1.52	
Giant	na	na	559E	0.27	1.03	1.94	
Giant	na	na	576	2.95	7.27	0.6	
Giant	na	na	576E	2.81	6.99	0.9	
Giant	na	na	559E	0.27	0.27	1.66	
Giant	na	na	583	10.51	34.4	0.92	BLOCK 97C-19
Giant	na	na	580	0.21	2.47	4.73	

Zone	Northing meters	Easting meters	Drillhole No.	Grade Au grams/tonne	Grade Ag grams/tonne	Width meters	Comments
Giant	na	na	581	0.27	4.05	1.93	
Giant	na	na	540	0.27	0.1	0.64	
Giant	na	na	585	0.21	14.26	1.74	
Giant	na	na	586	4.1	11.27	2.1	
Giant	na	na	586E	6.26	35.52	1	
Giant			599	13.28	15.11	0.61	
Giant			600	3.15	3.19	1.02	
Giant	na	na	598	6.8	13.68	3.01	BLOCK 97C-18
Giant	na	na	818	0.59	2.8	1	
Giant	na	na	601	27.48	35.67	2.9	BLOCK 97C-18
Giant	na	na	819	0.8	0.3	1	BLOCK 97C-18
Giant	na	na	590	12.85	23.69	2.45	BLOCK 97C-18
Giant	na	na	590	7.38	9.51	0.63	BLOCK 97C-18
Giant	na	na	601	19.13	24.39	1.12	BLOCK 97C-18
Giant	na	na	597	2.74 TR		5.18	Check tonnes and Grade
Giant	na	na	591	5.03	4.32	1.25	50x75x2 = 19500t x 10.7 g/t
Giant	na	na	596	1.23	6.95	1.98	vs 15862 t x 14.2 g/t

Source Drawing 1999 Resource Study Boronowski

Compiled by BJ Price Geological

Math Avg.

Au g/t

6.23

Ag g/t

17.46

width

1.54

Geo. Mean

2.21

6.93

1.35

NUMBER

72 intercepts

LEGEND

Au > 5.0 g/t

Au > 10 g/t

Au > 30 g/t

Ag > 34 g/t

width > 2.0 m

0.01 = not assayed or trace or 00.00



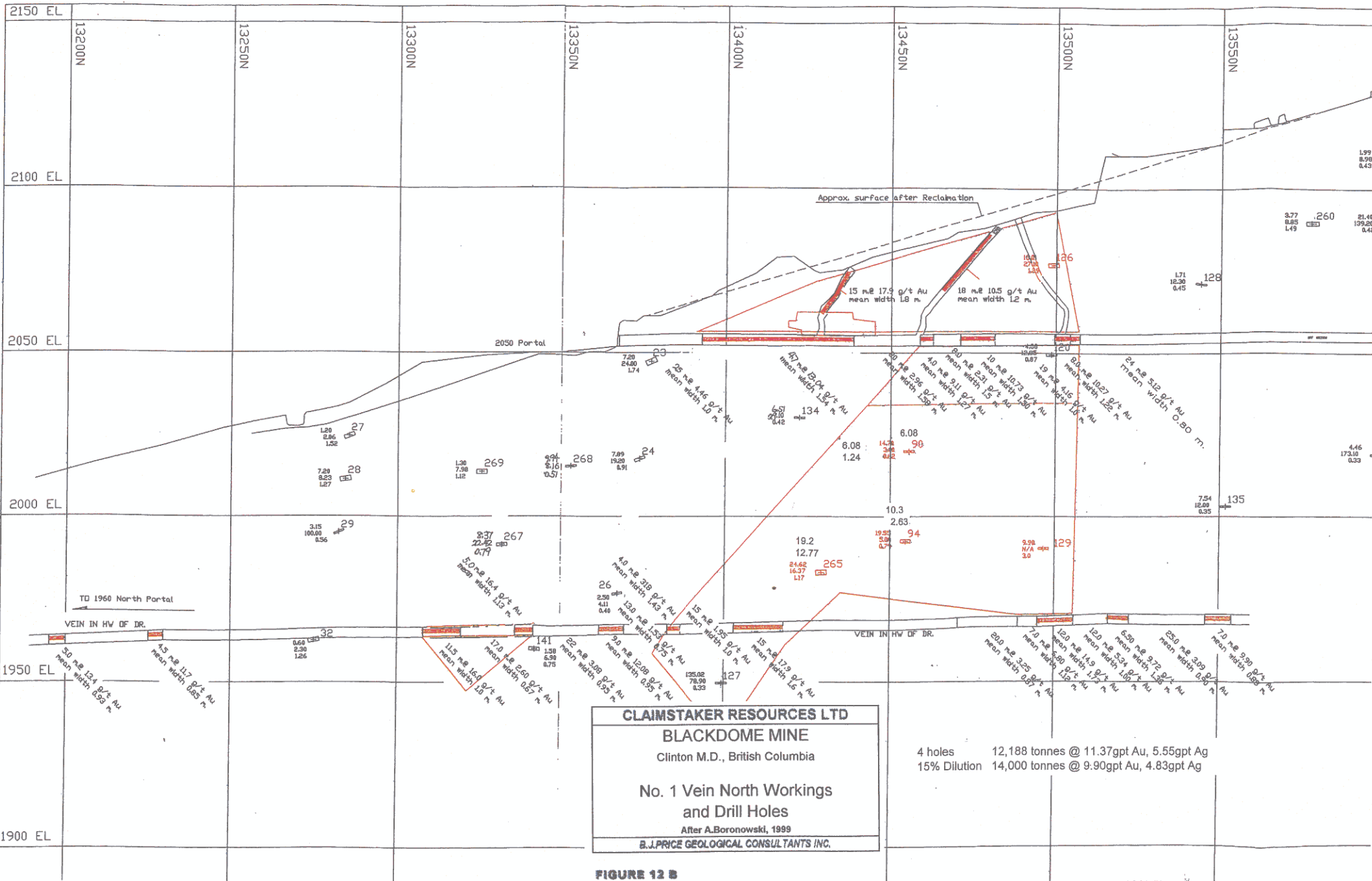
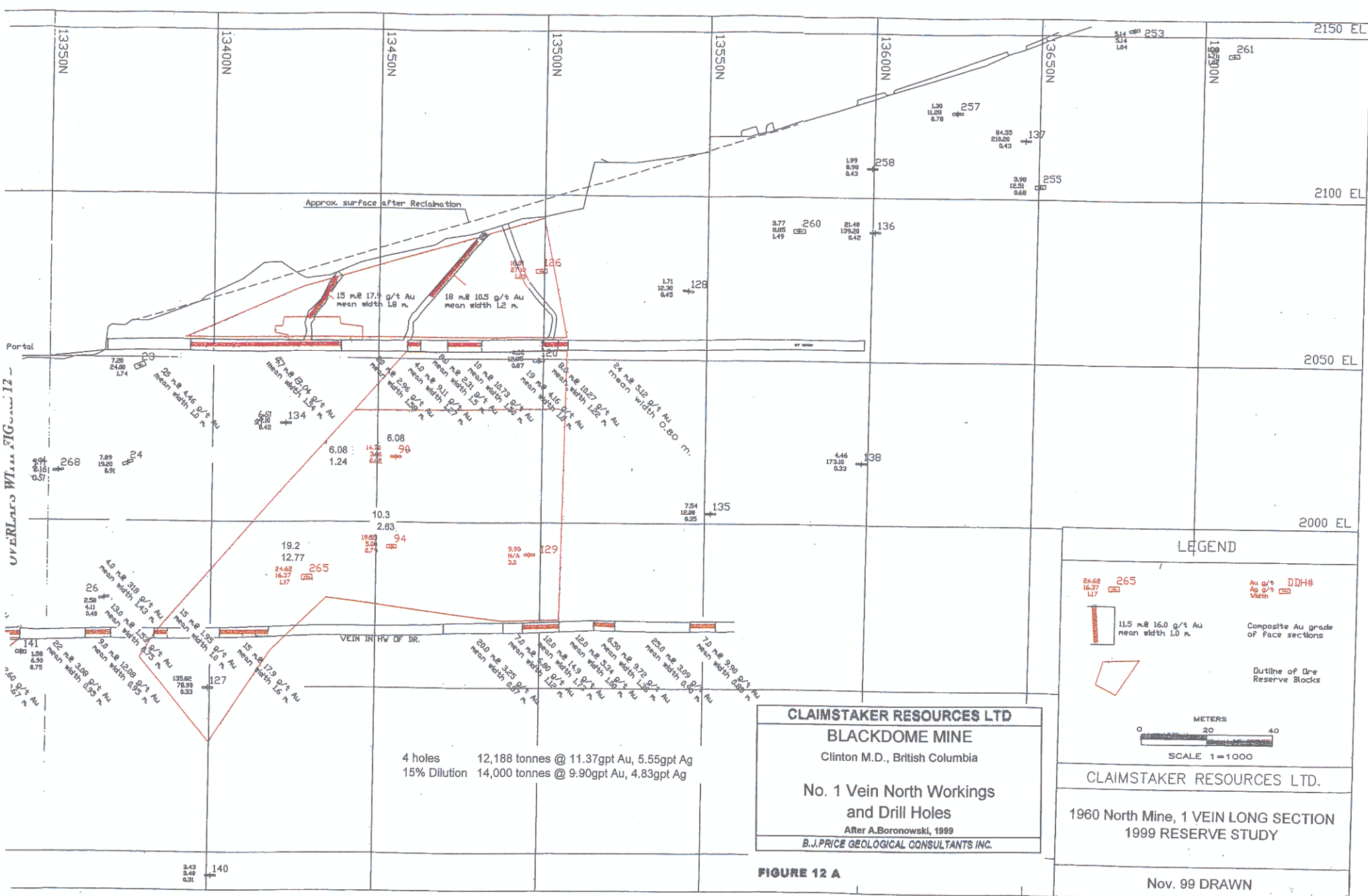


FIGURE 12 B



OVERLAYS WITH FIGURE 12 -

4 holes 12,188 tonnes @ 11.37gpt Au, 5.55gpt Ag
 15% Dilution 14,000 tonnes @ 9.90gpt Au, 4.83gpt Ag

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

No. 1 Vein North Workings and Drill Holes
 After A. Boronowski, 1999
 B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

LEGEND

<p>26.62 16.37 11.7</p> <p>265</p> <p>11.5 m. @ 16.0 g/t Au mean width 1.0 m.</p>	<p>Au g/t DDHH Ag g/t DDH Width</p> <p>Composite Au grade of face sections</p> <p>Outline of One Reserve Blocks</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

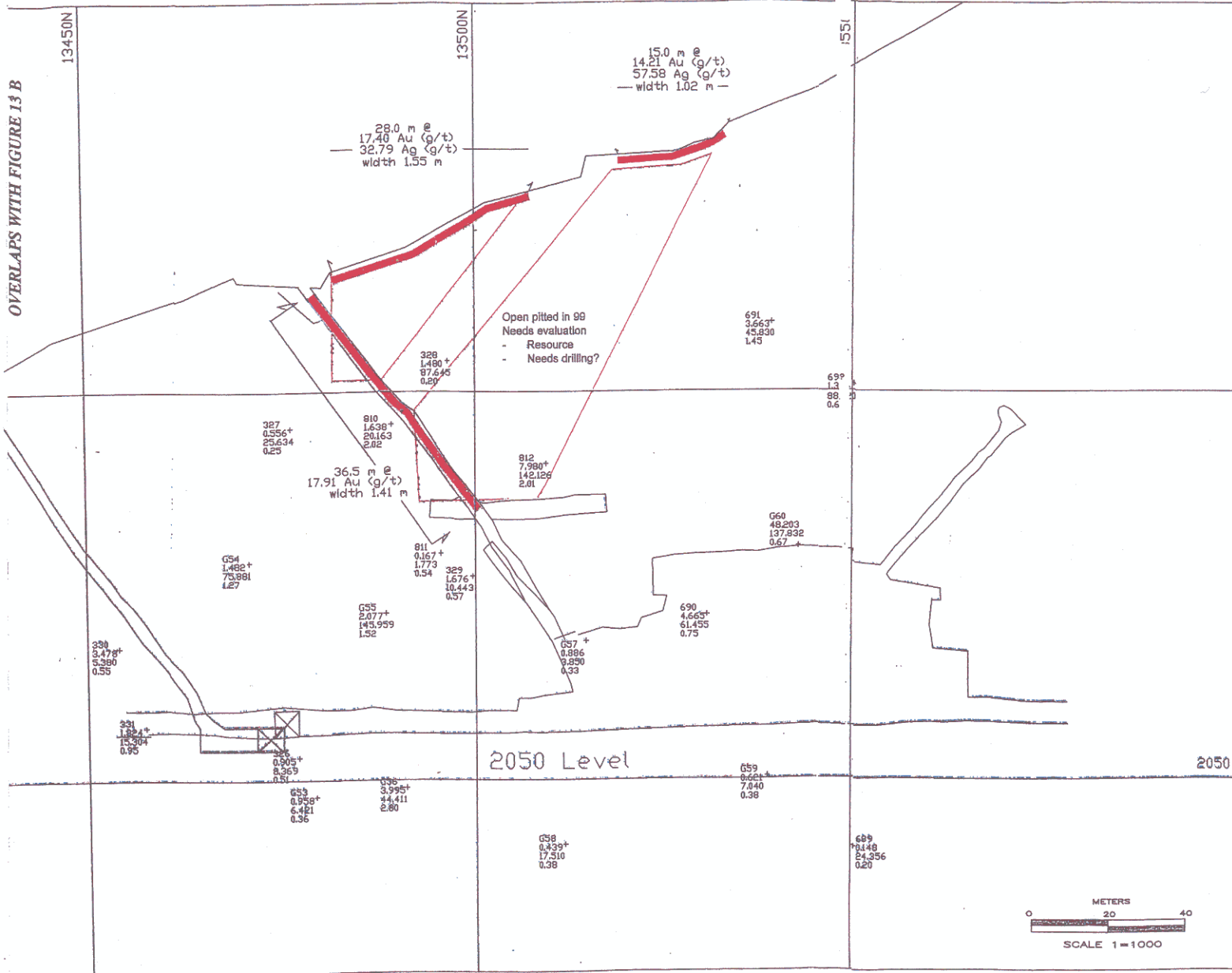
METERS
 0 20 40
 SCALE 1=1000

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.

1960 North Mine, 1 VEIN LONG SECTION
 1999 RESERVE STUDY

Nov. 99 DRAWN

FIGURE 12 A



LEGEND

<p>24.62 16.37 1.17</p>	<p>265</p>	<p>Au g/t DDH# Ag g/t Width</p>
<p>11.5 m @ 16.0 g/t Au mean width 1.0 m</p>		<p>Composite Au grade of face sections</p>
		<p>Outline of Ore Reserve Blocks</p>

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

**No 2 Vein North Workings
 and Drill Holes**
 After A.Boronowski, 1999
 B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

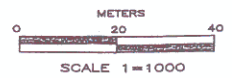


FIGURE 13 A

2150

13400N

13450N

13500N

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

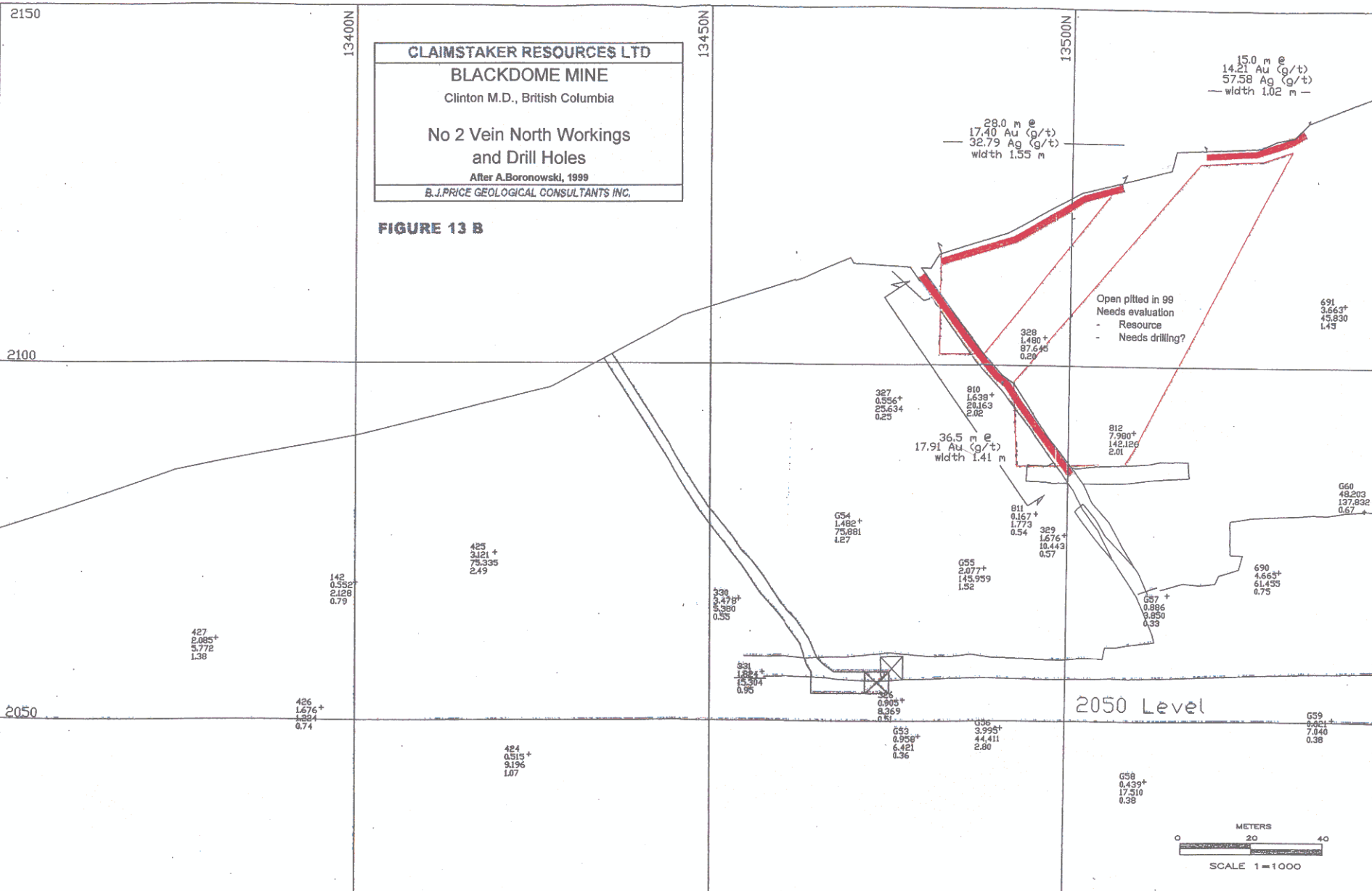
**No 2 Vein North Workings
 and Drill Holes**

After A.Boronowski, 1999
 B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

FIGURE 13 B

2100

2050



28.0 m @
 17.40 Au (g/t)
 32.79 Ag (g/t)
 width 1.55 m

15.0 m @
 14.21 Au (g/t)
 57.58 Ag (g/t)
 width 1.02 m

Open pit in 99
 Needs evaluation
 - Resource
 - Needs drilling?

36.5 m @
 17.91 Au (g/t)
 width 1.41 m

691
 3.663+
 45.830
 1.49

660
 48.203
 137.932
 0.67

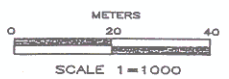
690
 4.665+
 61.435
 0.75

657 +
 0.896
 9.850
 0.33

2050 Level

659
 6.621+
 7.040
 0.38

658
 0.439+
 17.510
 0.38



425
 3.121+
 75.335
 2.49

142
 0.352+
 2.128
 0.79

427
 2.085+
 5.772
 1.38

426
 1.676+
 1.884
 0.74

424
 0.515+
 9.196
 1.07

653
 0.958+
 6.421
 0.36

656
 3.935+
 44.411
 2.80

330
 3.478+
 3.380
 0.53

331
 1.824+
 15.304
 0.95

327
 0.556+
 23.634
 0.25

810
 1.639+
 20.163
 2.02

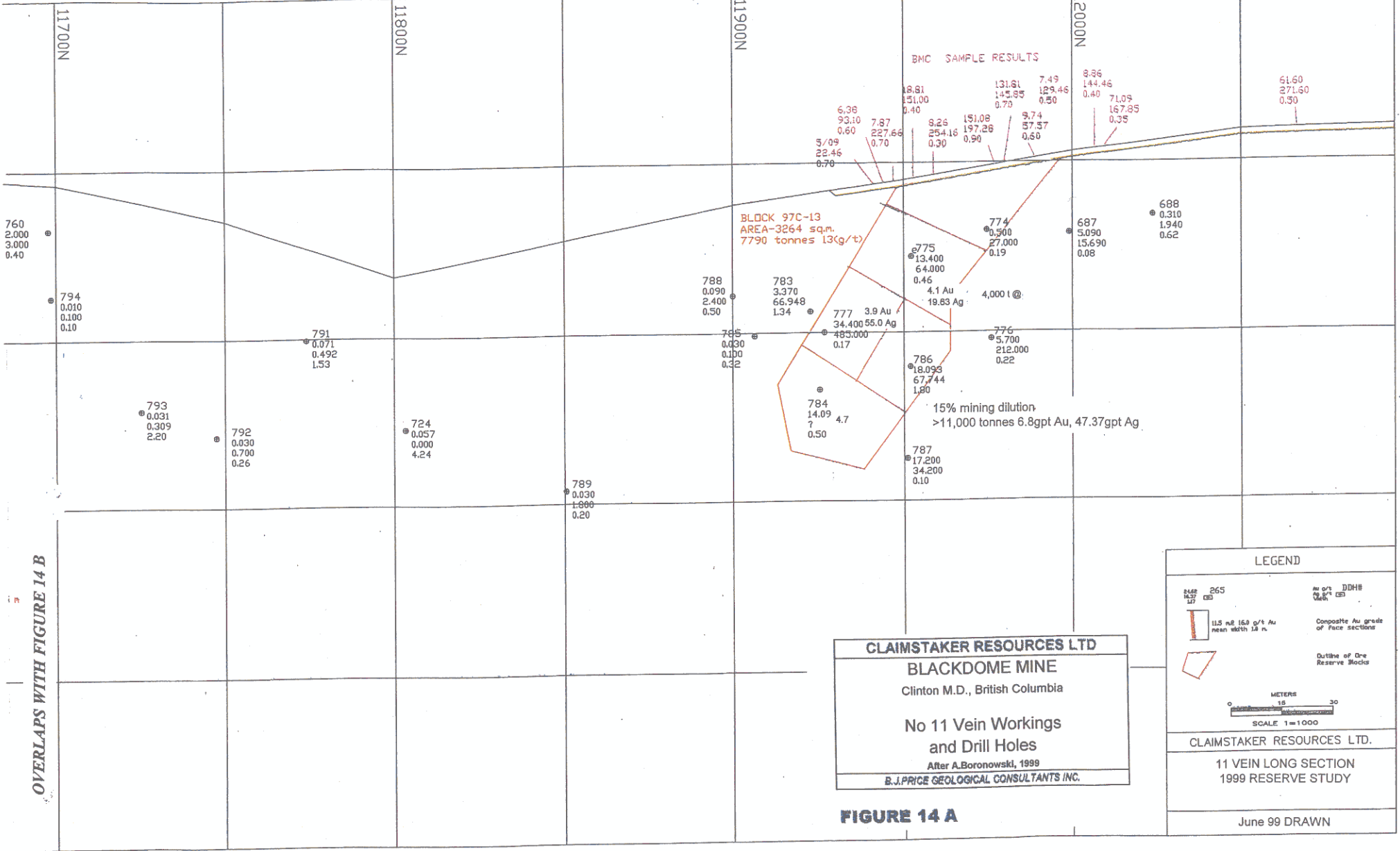
812
 7.980+
 142.129
 2.01

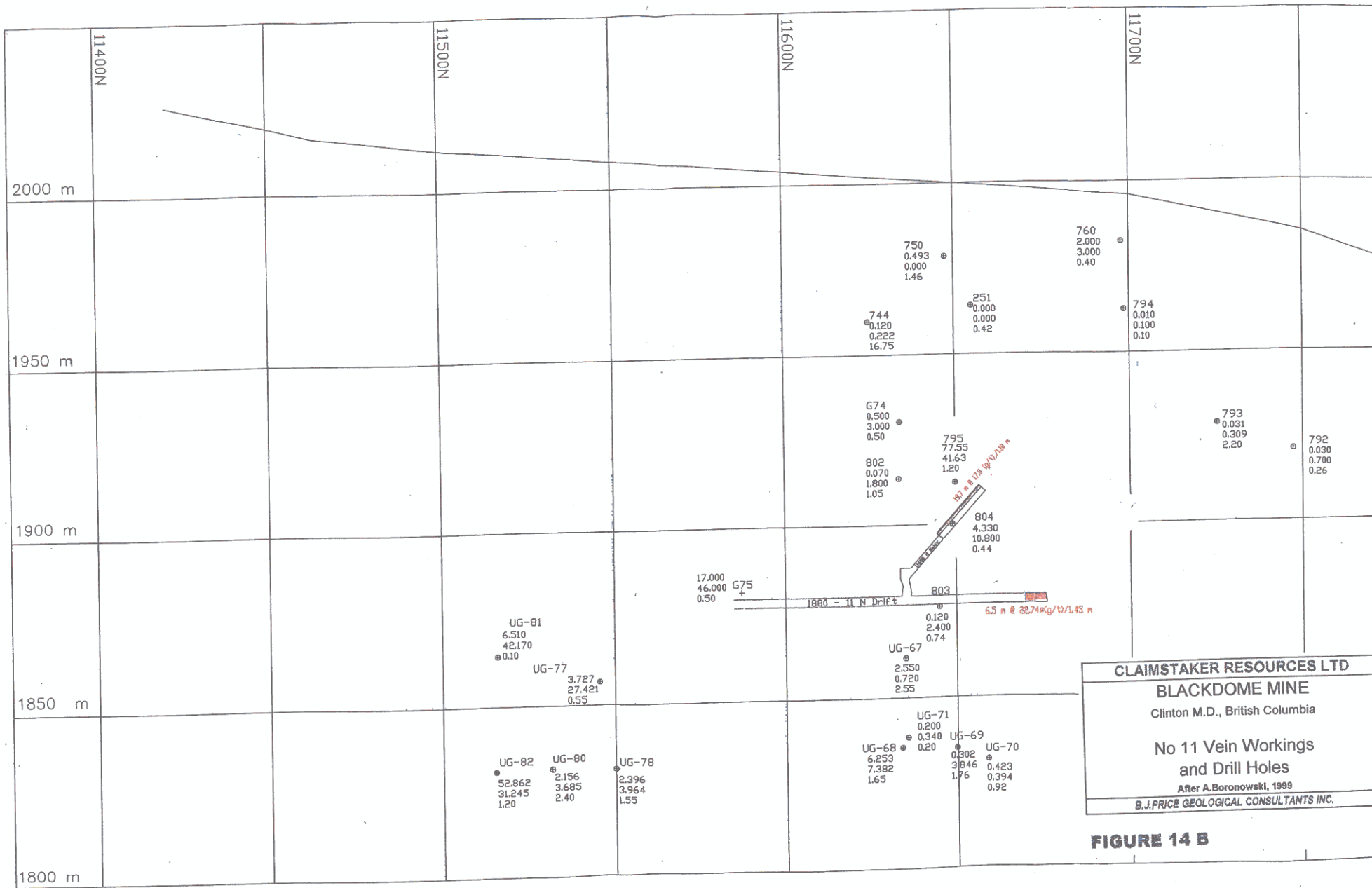
811
 0.167+
 1.773
 0.54

329
 1.676+
 10.443
 0.57

655
 2.077+
 145.959
 1.52

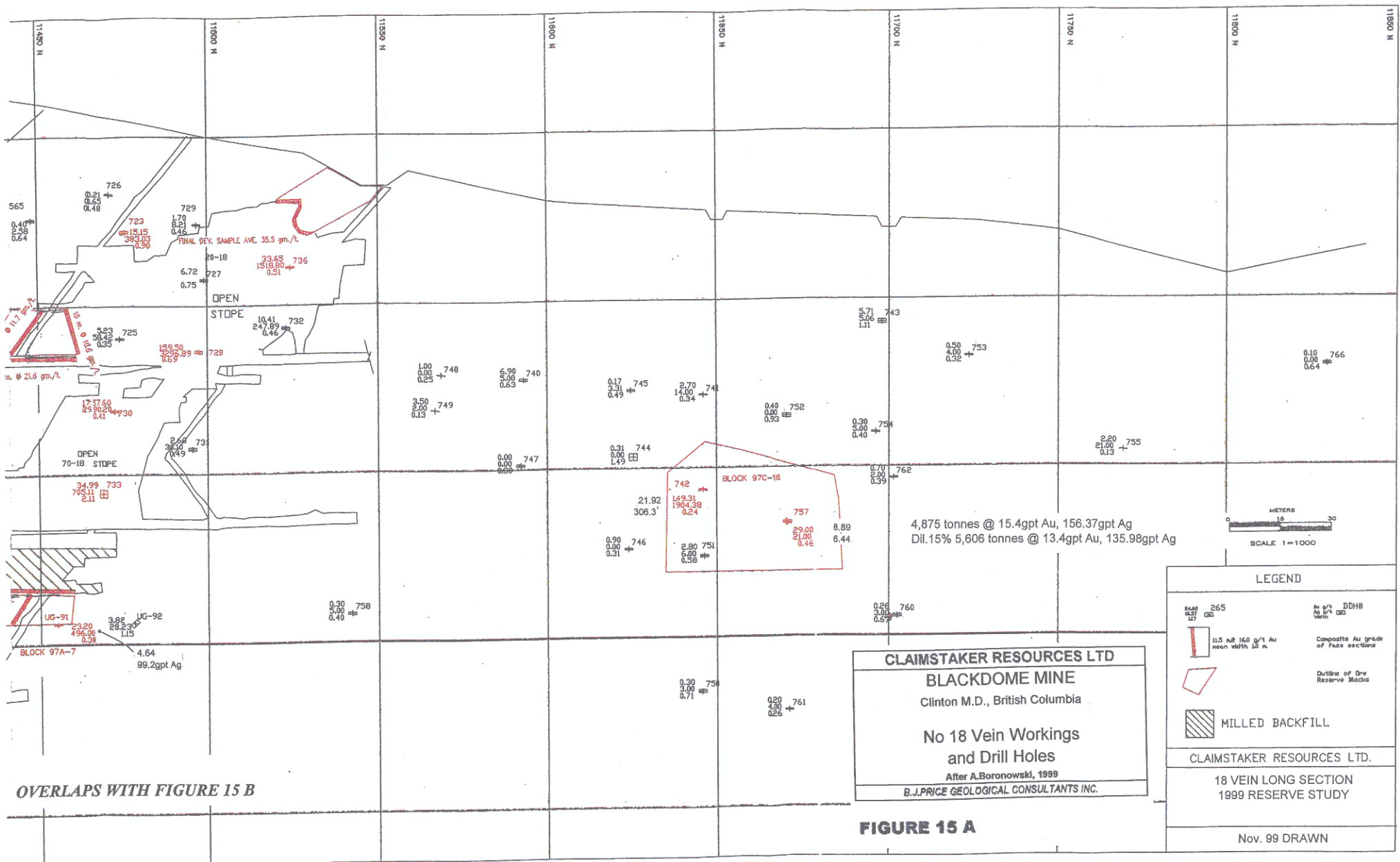
654
 1.482+
 75.891
 1.27





CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia
No 11 Vein Workings
and Drill Holes
 After A. Boronowski, 1999
 B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

FIGURE 14 B



OVERLAPS WITH FIGURE 15 B

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

**No 18 Vein Workings
 and Drill Holes**

After A. Boronowski, 1999
 B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

LEGEND

- 265 Au g/t DDHB
 117 Ag g/t DDHB
- 11.5 mR 160 g/t Au
 mean width 10 m.
- Outline of Ore Reserve Blocks
- MILLED BACKFILL

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.

18 VEIN LONG SECTION
 1999 RESERVE STUDY

Nov. 99 DRAWN

FIGURE 15 A

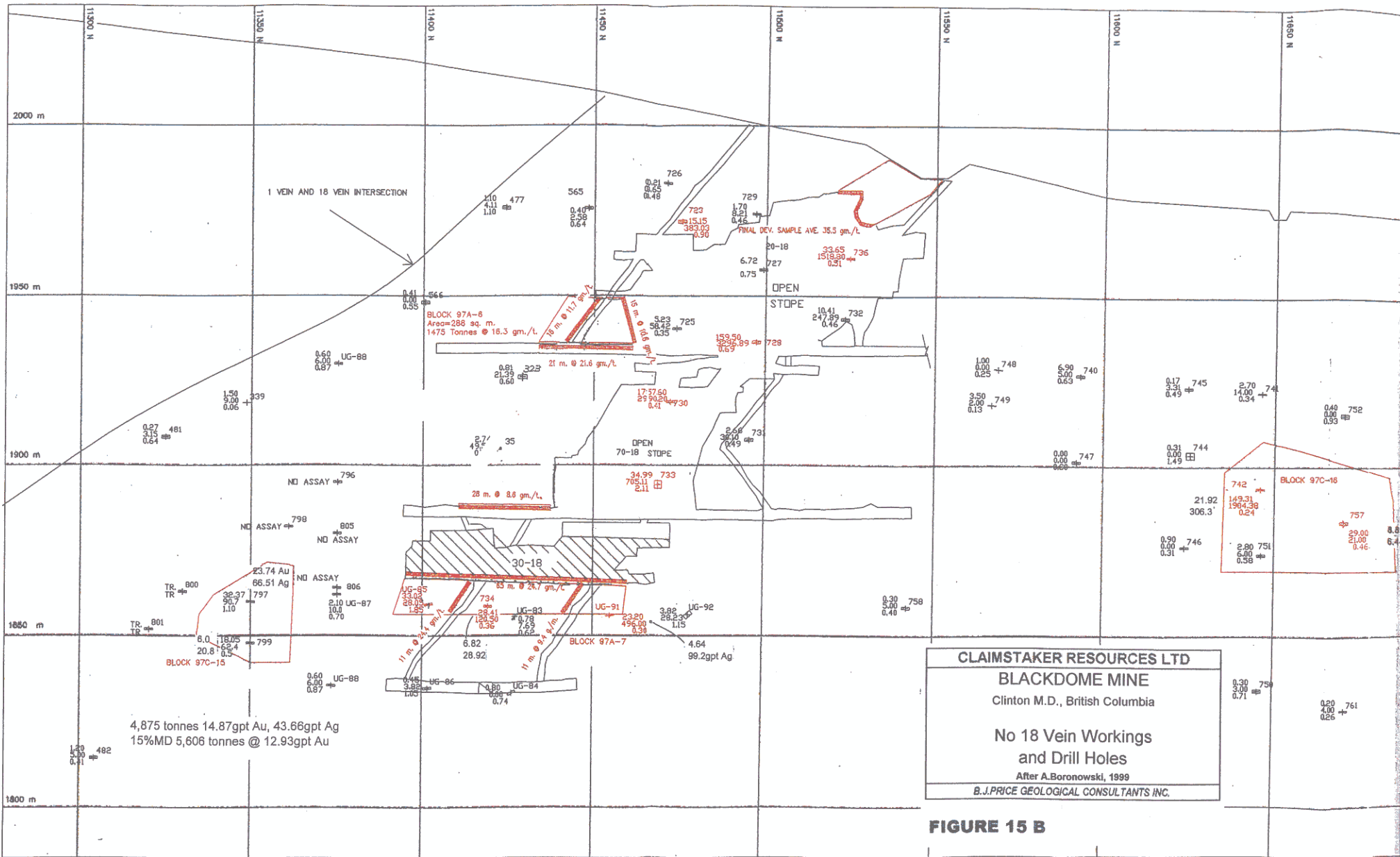
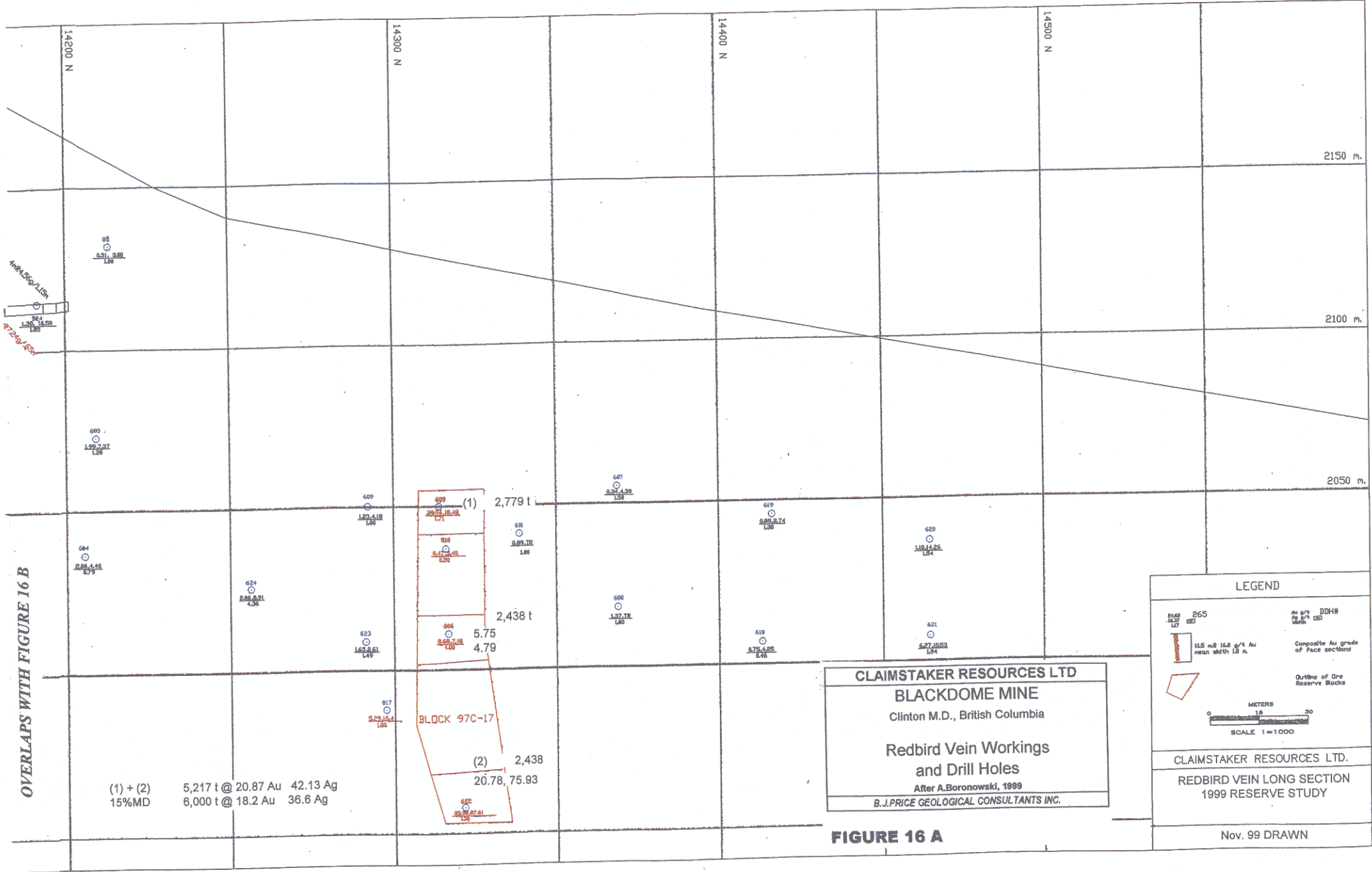


FIGURE 15 B



AREA 350/115N
350
1.30, 16.50
1.25
2720/125N

OVERLAPS WITH FIGURE 16 B

(1) + (2) 5,217 t @ 20.87 Au 42.13 Ag
15% MD 6,000 t @ 18.2 Au 36.6 Ag

609 (1) 2,779 t
20.23, 18.48
1.71
610 5.47, 2.25
1.50
606 5.75
6.59, 7.18
1.00 4.79
2,438 t
BLOCK 970-17
(2) 2,438
20.78, 75.93
602 24.00, 27.41
1.50

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
Clinton M.D., British Columbia
Redbird Vein Workings
and Drill Holes
After A. Boronowski, 1999
B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

LEGEND

602 265 Au g/t DDH#
1427 127 10, 57% DDH
11.5 m @ 16.0 g/t Au mean width 1.8 m. Composite Au grade of face sections

Outline of Ore Reserve Blocks

METERS
0 15 30
SCALE 1=1000

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
REDBIRD VEIN LONG SECTION
1999 RESERVE STUDY

Nov. 99 DRAWN

FIGURE 16 A

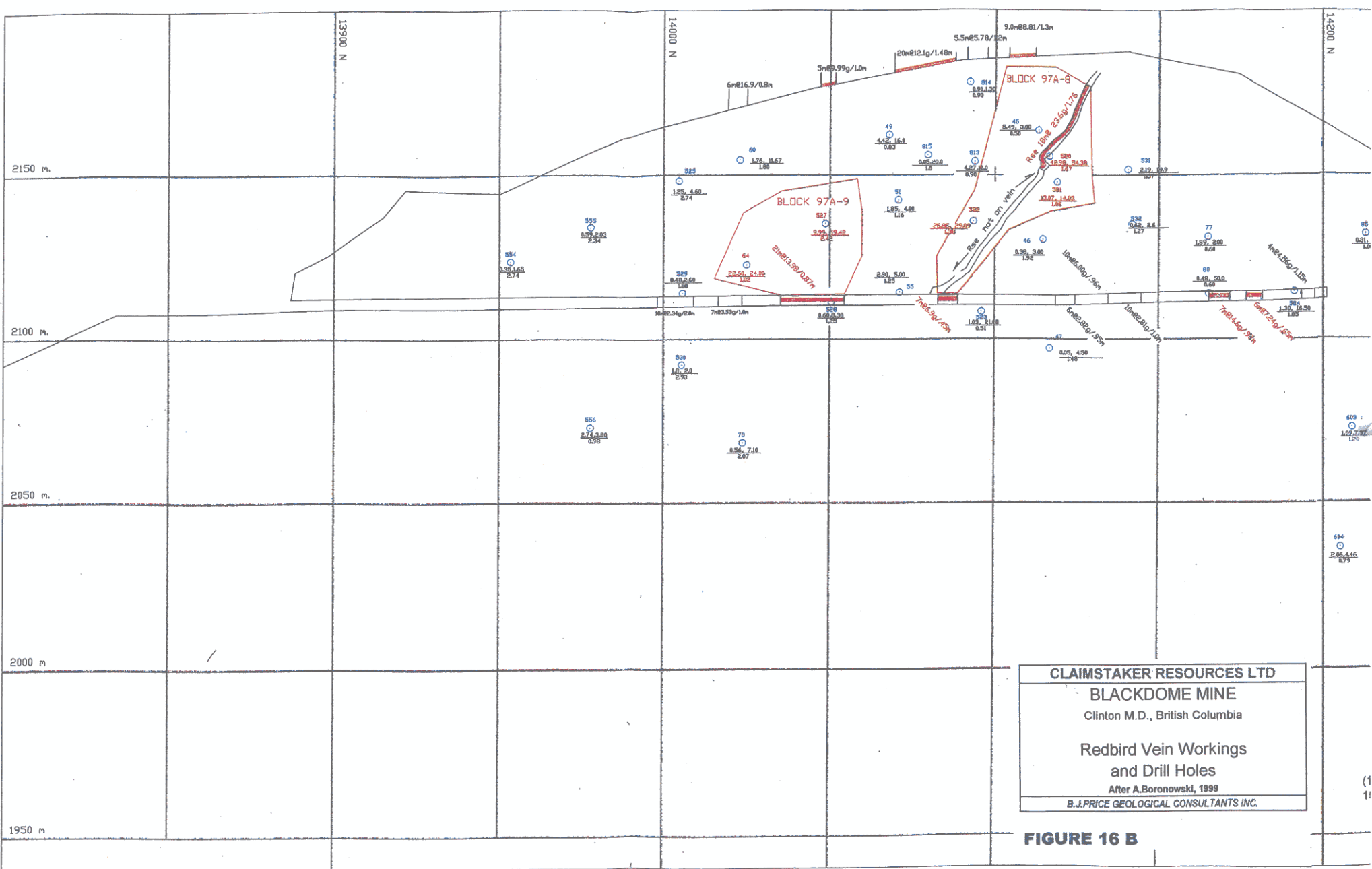
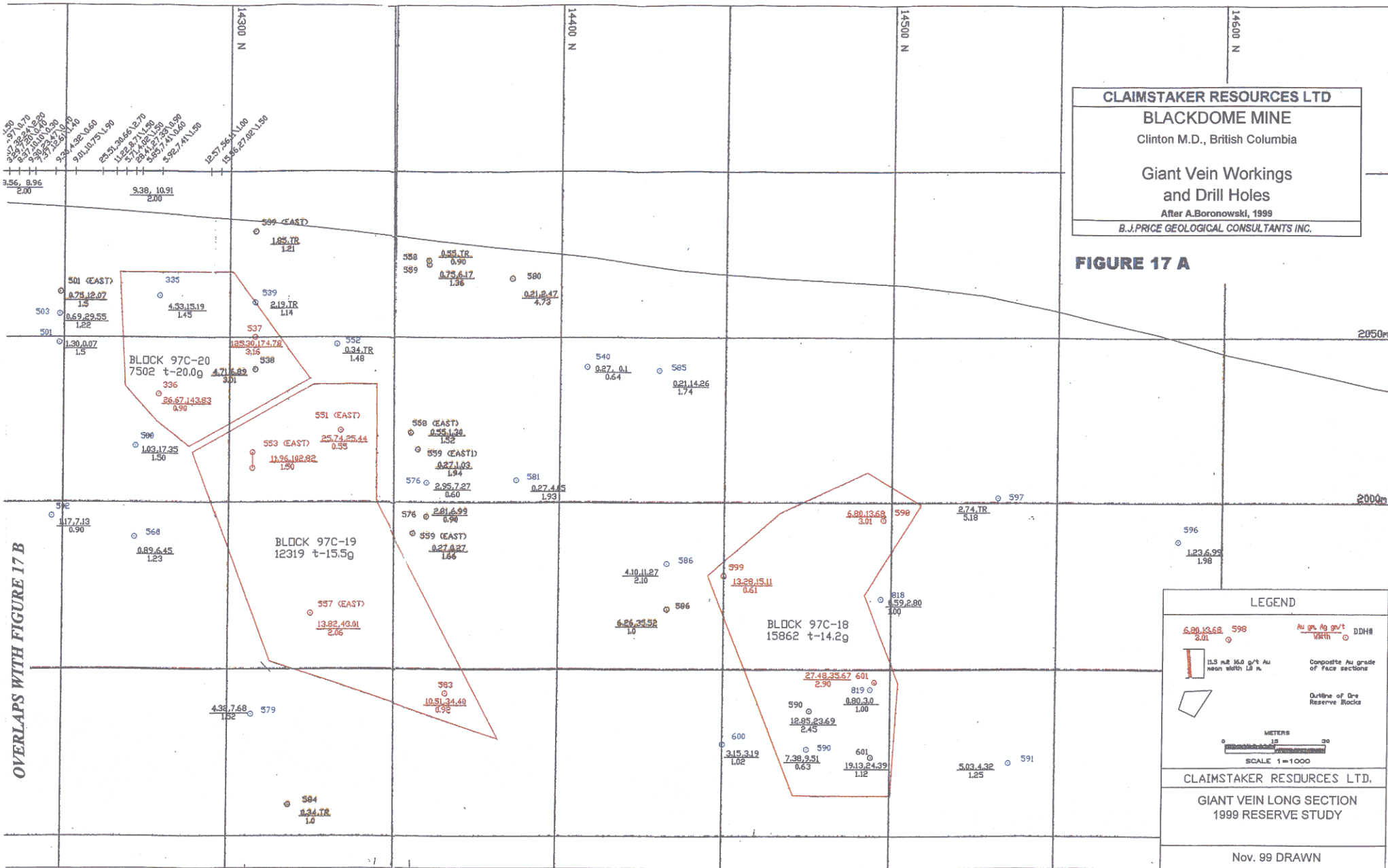


FIGURE 16 B

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

**Giant Vein Workings
 and Drill Holes**
 After A. Boronowski, 1999
 B.J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

FIGURE 17 A



OVERLAPS WITH FIGURE 17 B

LEGEND

6.80, 13.68, 8.01 Au gr. Ag g/t
 11.5 Au & 16.0 g/t Au mean width 1.0 m
 Composite Au grade of face sections
 Outline of Ore Reserve Blocks

METERS
 0 10 20
 SCALE 1=1000

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.

GIANT VEIN LONG SECTION
1999 RESERVE STUDY

Nov. 99 DRAWN

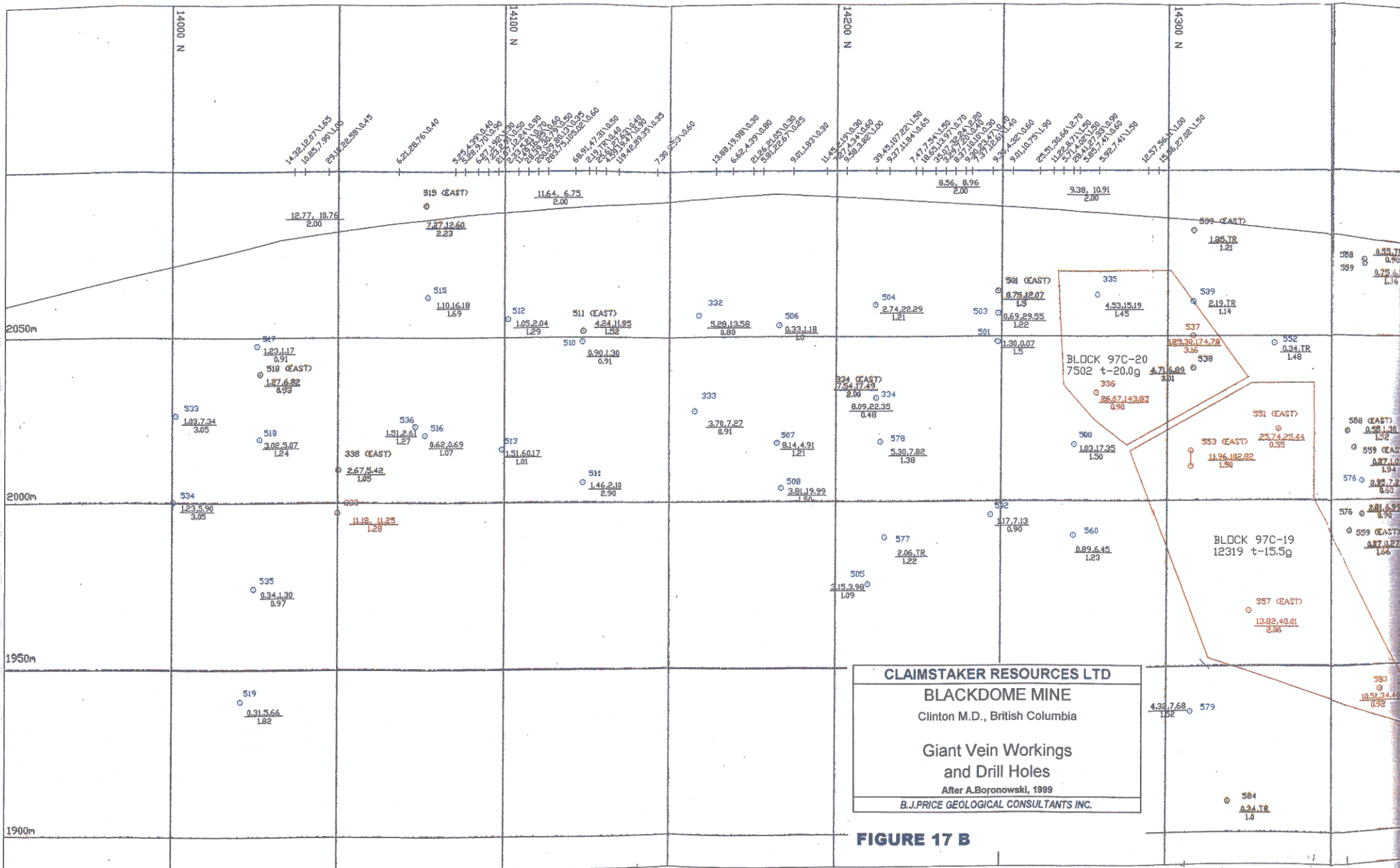
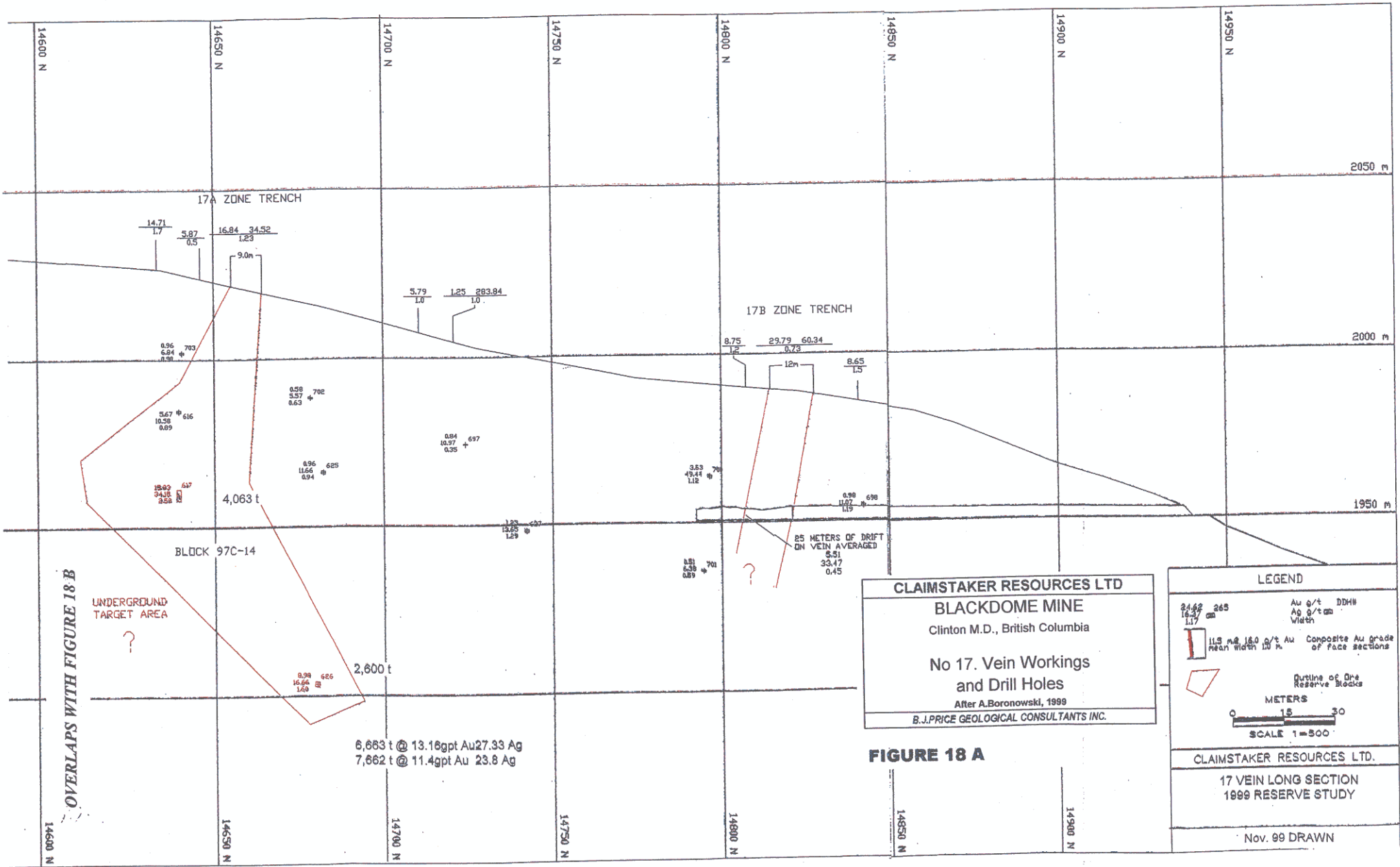


FIGURE 17 B



OVERLAPS WITH FIGURE 18 B

LEGEND

$\frac{24.62}{16.47} \frac{265}{1.17}$ Au g/t DDH#
 Ag g/t cm
 Width
 11.5 m @ 16.0 g/t Au Composite Au grade
 Mean Width 10 m. of face sections

Outline of Ore Reserve Blocks

METERS

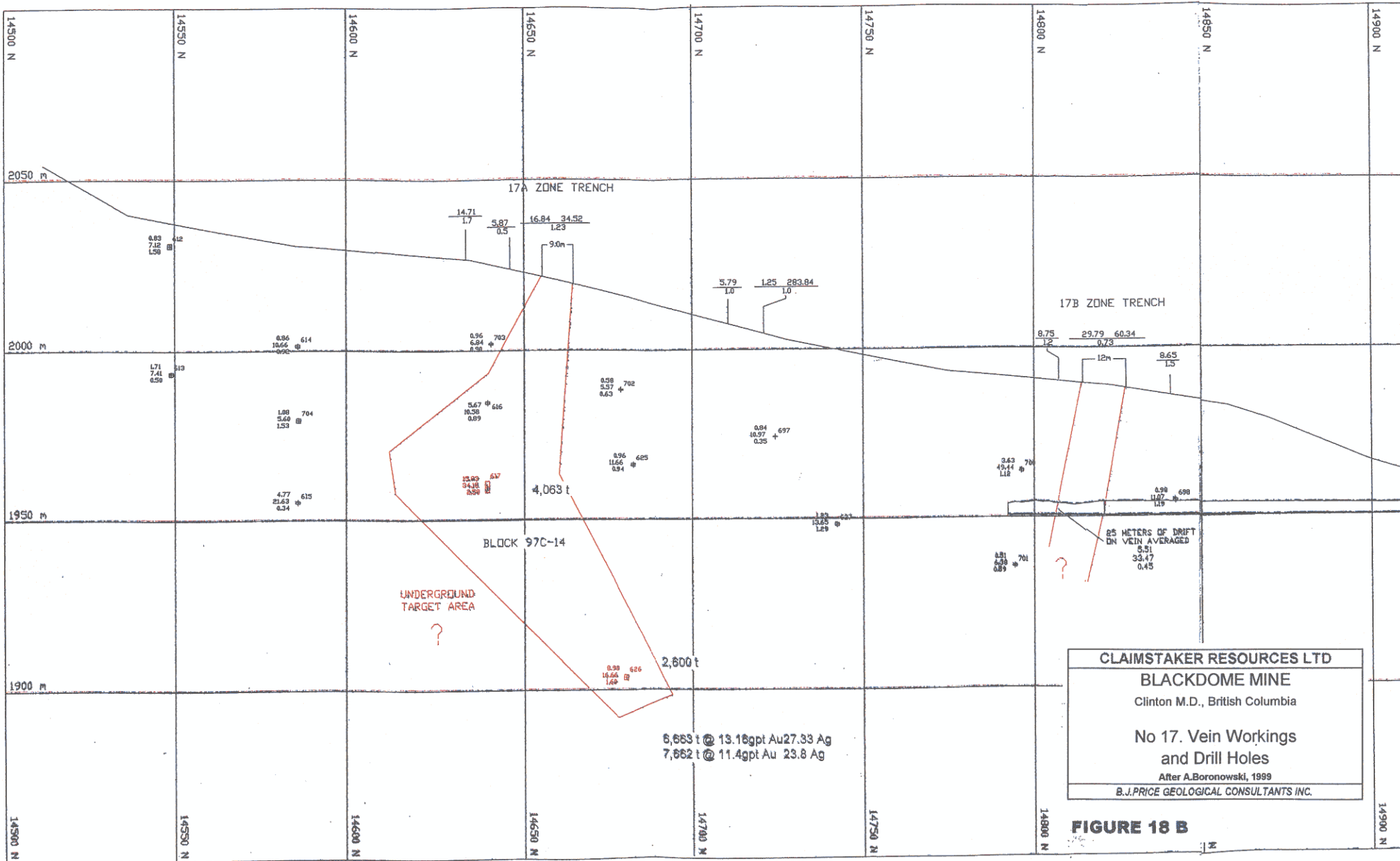
0 15 30

SCALE 1=500

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.

17 VEIN LONG SECTION
1999 RESERVE STUDY

Nov. 99 DRAWN



CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD
BLACKDOME MINE
 Clinton M.D., British Columbia

**No 17. Vein Workings
 and Drill Holes**
 After A.Boronowski, 1999
 B.J.PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

FIGURE 18 B