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Report and Work Proposal
Chua Chua Claim
Chu Property
Nechako Range South of Vanderhoof, B. C., Canada.

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0-0 SUMMARY

The Chua Chua claim, located in the Nechako Range, south of Vanderhoof, British Columbia, Canada, includes the "Chu" prospect, an area of molybdenite mineralized sedimentary rocks adjacent to a granodiorite intrusive stock. The prospect has been explored by technical surveys and more than 5000 metres of diamond drilling. The Chua Chua claim is owned by Guy Delorme of Surrey, B. C. and is subject to an option agreement with Javelin Capital Corporation of Delta, B. C.

An important molybdenum resource is known to be present as a quartz -molybdenite veinlet stockwork deposit in hornfelsed sandstone. A steeply inclined tabular body with 840 metres strike length has been partially defined to a depth of about 200 metres by widely-spaced diamond drill holes. Long intersections of molybdenite mineralization assaying more than 0.12% MoS_2 have been found. The body is "open" to extensions both laterally and at depth and the possibility of finding additional mineralized zones on the property is considered to be good.

A small program of reconnaissance prospecting and technical surveys followed by a 4500 metre 16 drill hole Phase 1 program of diamond drilling is recommended. A 5000 metre Phase 2 program of drilling is also proposed, but is contingent upon receipt of satisfactory results from Phase 1 and consequently has not been pre-determined. Phase 1 is expected to cost about $560,000 and Phase 2, about $592,000.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 Introduction

This report, entitled "Review and Work Proposal, Chua Chua Claim, Omineca M. D., British Columbia", describes the Chu molybdenite occurrence, its history, geological setting, possible mineral resources and exploration potential. It also presents recommendations for further exploration. This report was prepared at the request of the optionee, Javelin Capital Corporation, to provide information that may be useful both in discussions with financing partners and in planning and guiding further development work on the property.

This report is based in part on the author's experience as project manager and senior geologist during the period in which most of the exploration work on the Chu property was undertaken and in part on comprehensive reports prepared at that time. Additional information was derived from publications of the Geological Survey of Canada and the Geological Survey Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, British Columbia; some basic data regarding molybdenum, its characteristics and usage, was obtained from websites and widely circulated trade journals. Although a volume estimate from an earlier study is mentioned, no economic study of the Chu property has been undertaken as part of this report and no opinion is offered concerning possible tonnage and grade of the subject zone of molybdenite mineralization.

The author of this report is a "Qualified Person" as defined by National Policy 43-101. He is registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (member no. 18717) and has been closely involved over a period of several decades with all aspects of the mineral exploration industry in western and northern Canada, in western United States and overseas. He, as an employee of a major metallurgical company, supervised and participated in the programs of work that were conducted at the Chu property in the period 1980 - 1982.

The author of this report is familiar with the requirements of National Policy 43-101 as it pertains to Development Properties and with CIM Standard Definitions of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. This report is prepared in accordance with the suggested format for a technical report on a mineral property. The author is wholly independent of both the vendor and the optionor of the Chua Chua claim and he has prepared this report solely on a fee-for-service basis. He does not own or expect to own any interest in the Chua Chua claim or any other mineral properties in the vicinity of that claim nor does he own or expect to own any interest in any securities of the optionor.

1.2 Disclaimer

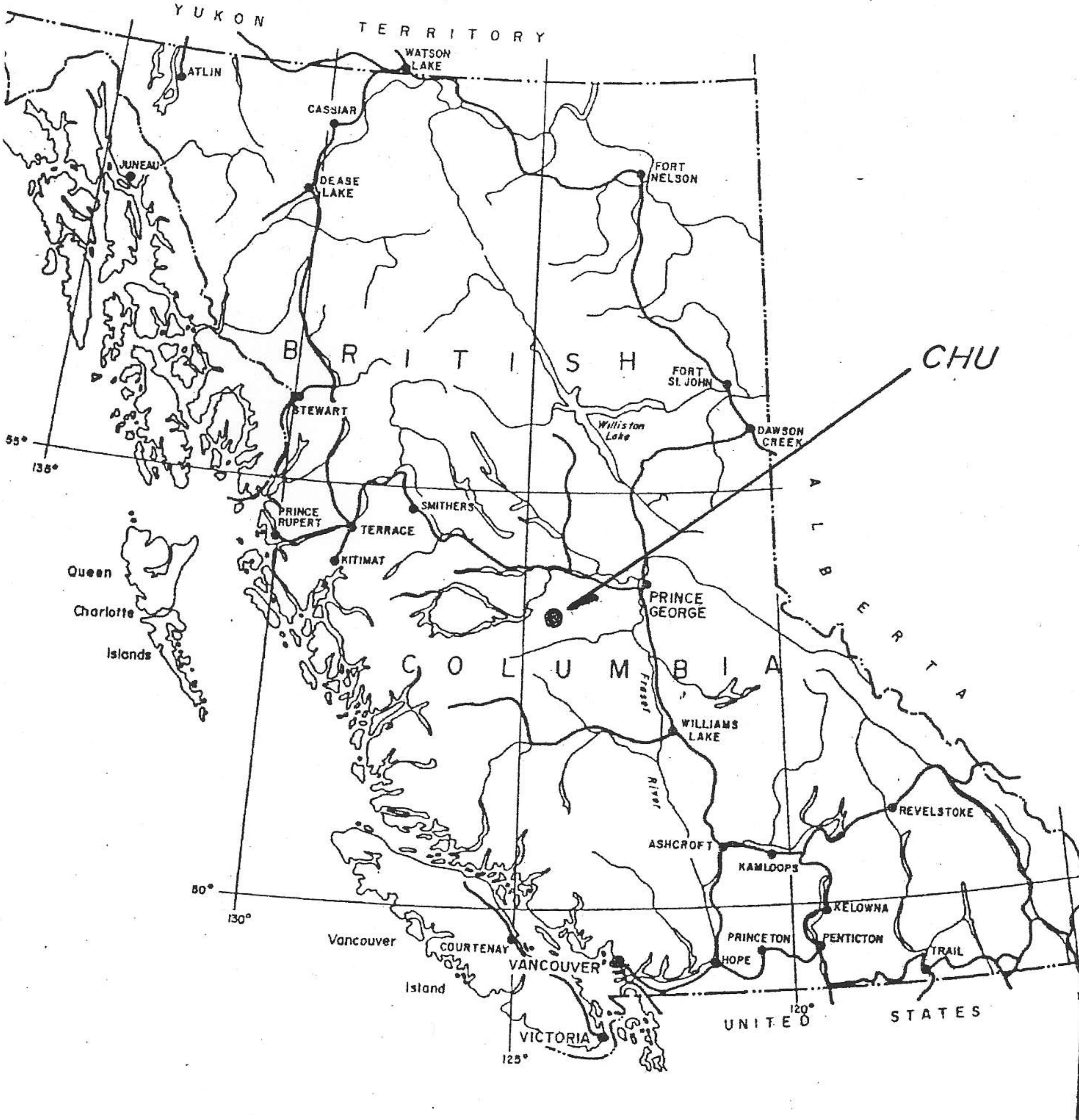
This report is wholly the responsibility of the author who, in its preparation, has relied upon his personal experience in the mineral exploration industry, his familiarity with the subject property including supervision of much of the relevant exploration work that has been performed on the property, and upon sources of information that are identified.

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Chu property comprises the 20 unit (area: 500 hectares) Chua Chua claim. It is located in Omineca Mining Division, central British Columbia, Canada, at the south end of the Nechako Range and is configured four units west and five units north from a legal corner post located as illustrated in accompanying sketches (Figures 1, 2,). The tenure no. is 366737, anniversary date is October 17 and the owner is Guy Delorme of Surrey, B. C. Title, because the claim is held by location, is dependent upon timely performance and recording of annual assessment work or upon payment of appropriate cash in lieu of work. The claim owner or his agent filed a Statement of Work and paid the required fees at Vancouver, B. C. on October 17, 2001 to maintain the claims until October 17, 2002. Work or cash totalling $2000 must be performed and/or paid prior to that date in order to retain the title.

The owner has informed the writer that he has entered into a letter of intent to transfer the Chua Chua claim to Javelin Capital Corporation of Delta, B. C. in return for scheduled payments of cash and shares. The writer is not privy to details of any agreements that may exist between the owner and the optioner of the claim.

The Chu property is not subject to any unusual environmental concerns and no particularly innovative or environmentally sensitive exploration work is contemplated. A Land Use Permit will be required prior to commencement of work and likely will entail lodging of a reclamation bond to ensure that operations are pursued in an environmentally responsible fashion. The property owner has initiated the process of obtaining the necessary Land Use Permit. Final submission will follow finalization of details of the work proposal. Permits are obtained through the Office of the District Engineer, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Prince George, B. C.



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CHU PROPERTY

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 1.

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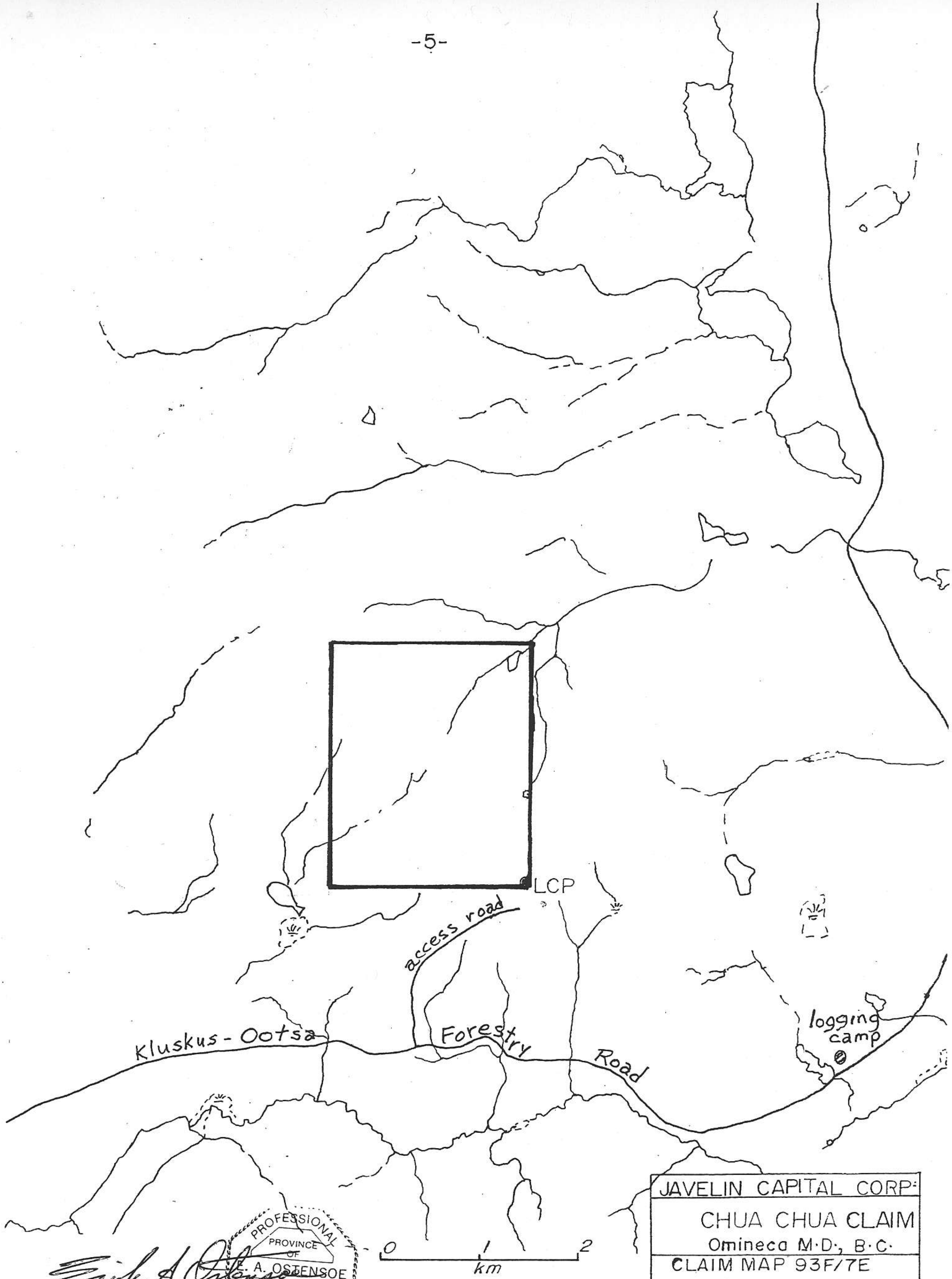

Figure 2·

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1.4 Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the legal corner post of the Chua Chua claim is from Highway 16 at Vanderhoof, B. C. by Kluskus-Ootsa Forestry Road to km 106 and thence northerly 3 km by crude logging road through an old cut area to a large, recently logged, slash. The writer travelled to the Chu property on November 23, 2001, and located the LCP and other identification posts of the Chua Chua claim. The claim appears to be properly located, with adequately marked boundaries, in full compliance with requirements and guidelines of the Mineral Titles Branch. It has not been surveyed.

Geographic coordinates of the center of the Chua Chua claim are 124 degrees 37' west longitude and 53 degrees 21' north latitude and the claim appears on mineral claim map 93F/7E. Neither field examination nor Mineral Titles Branch records show any conflicting mineral claims or any impairment of claim ownership (Figure 2).

The property is located at elevation 1300 to 1450 metres a.s.l. in the Kluskus provincial forest. Forest cover, except, of course, where logging has occurred, comprises dense growth of pine and spruce trees. Ground conditions vary from well drained soils overlying glacial-fluvial gravels and tills to swampy areas with several metres thickness of organic soils. Principal logging roads are built with coarse rock and gravel but a short access road built on the property in 1980 by a drilling contractor encountered soft conditions and was observed in 2001 to be impassible to wheeled vehicles.

The Chu mineral zone is located in an area of Hazelton Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Middle Jurassic age (Figure 3). Nearby areas are largely buried by glacially transported materials, (tills and glacial-fluvial deposits) and by swamps, bogs and muskeg. The extent of the molybdenite mineralization as determined by surface work and drilling is shown in Figure 4. The zone at elevation 1225 metres is not as well defined and is shown in Figure 5. The property is still in the early stages of exploration and the principal zone is only partially defined. It is open to extension in the east and west directions and to depth. Whereas the north boundary is fairly well established approximately as shown, the south boundary is not revealed at surface and only at depth in two drill holes.

The Chu deposit occurs in a hornfels environment in sedimentary rocks adjacent to granodioritic intrusions and the likelihood of locating, by technical surveys and prospecting, additional similar mineral zones is judged to be good. Sections of higher grade molybdenite mineralization are common features of molybdenumproducing deposits and their presence strongly enhances the viability of the mines. It is believed that such zones are likely to be found at the Chu property which is still in the early stages of exploration.

Small and intermittent streams are present on the Chua Chua claim and a small pond located north of the area of drilling was used by the previous operator as a source of camp and drilling water. Several similar ponds are present on or close to the claim. Logging contractors have installed culverts where required on access roads and it appears that industrial logging operations have not degraded water resources.

The Chua Chua claim has very limited value in terms of recreation, grazing or fur trapping pursuits. The mountain pine beetle infestation that has infected most of the forests of central British Columbia has resulted in major damage to the evergreen stands in the Kluskus provincial forest. The impact to date in the vicinity of the Chu prospect has been an acceleration of logging activity in order to salvage damaged trees.

1.5. Local Conditions and Infrastructure

The Chu property is located on the moderately inclined upper slope of a forested ridge. Elevations are from 1300 to 1450 metres a.s.l. Vegetation comprises spruce and pine stands with light undergrowth of berry bushes; small swampy areas have deciduous growth and lush grasses.

The Chu property is serviced by the existing Kluskus-Ootsa main haulage forestry road that passes within three km of its south boundary and thence by a short poorer-quality secondary access road that services nearby cut blocks. Nearest town is Vanderhoof, located 106 km northnortheast, where all infrastructure components required in exploration, construction and production are available, including communications, accommodation, health and education services, as well as railway and highway access. A natural gas pipeline and transmission lines of the provincial power grid pass close to Vanderhoof and can be accessed in support of a future mining operation. The Chu area offers a variety of terrains that are favourable sites for milling operations; potential tailings disposal areas have also been identified.

The climate in central British Columbia is moderate, with cold, snowy winters and cool summers. Large modern mining operations are conducted on a year-round basis elsewhere in British Columbia in areas similar to the Chu property without any undue difficulties.

1.6 Molybdenum: Characteristics and Markets

Molybdenum is vitally important industrial commodity that is required in solid lubricants, pigments and catalysts and especially in the production of specialized steel alloys. High strength, corrosion resistant steels are necessary in pipelines and in reaction vessels where molybdenum may comprise 2 to 5% and even higher. Some premium steels used in particularly harsh and aggressively corrosive environments contain as much as 17% molybdenum. It is also a valuable micronutrient used in agricultural applications. It has unique properties, including low toxicity, that make it part of a constantly expanding range of alloys and chemicals.

Molybdenum is a silvery grey metal with melting temperature 2610 degrees C. (4730 degrees F.). Its atomic number is 42.

The naturally occurring mineral, molybdenite, MoS_2, is the only commercially significant source of the metal. It commands a peculiarly low price in the commodity markets, in the range of $2.50 to $4.00 US per pound. An incrementally higher value can be obtained by converting MoS_2, the natural product, to MoO_3, an oxide, by means of a roasting process. Canada is currently the world's fourth producer, after the USA, China, and Chile, and world production is thought to be about 150,000 tonnes annually. British Columbia was once a leading world source of molybdenum, with production from several "moly" mines and as a by-product from porphyry copper deposits.

Production of molybdenum, because of its low unit value, has to utilize low cost mining, milling and purifying methods. Some production is as a by-product or co-product of porphyry copper mines but as traditional sulphide ore copper mining operations are being phased out or abandoned in favour of bulk tonnage heap leaching and electro-winning processes, that source is diminishing. Ores are typically pulverized to liberate the molybdenite flakes that are then recovered by simple flotation methods. Concentrates often have to be treated by acid leaching in order to remove, or at least reduce, deleterious contents of lead and copper. The chemically similar but much rarer and highly valuable metal, rhenium, frequently occurs in minute amounts in close association with molybdenum.

The outlook for molybdenum as a commodity is for steady slow growth in usage and prices, and declining production from North American sources.

1.7 History

The Chu molybdenite prospect was discovered in 1969 by personnel employed by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration and Asarco Ltd. that were conducting parallel programs of regional geological and geochemical surveys in the Nechako plateau. Rio Tinto's crews sampled lake sediments in a small pond (area 5000 sq. metres) located downslope from the mineral zone and they identified anomalous concentrations of molybdenum near the north shore of the pond (Hoffman and Fletcher, 1976). Both companies staked ground in a competitive manner and embarked upon follow-up surveys that revealed further geochemical anomalies. Molybdenite mineralized bedrock was found in shallow hand dug trenches. Other technical surveys were carried out and the mineralized zones were examined by several shallow small diameter diamond drill holes: Asarco drilled four holes with total length 371 metres; Rio Tinto, ten holes with total length 314 metres.

Rio Tinto subsequently forfeited its claims. Asarco retained a ground position and later acquired parts of the principal area of interest formerly held by Rio Tinto. Asarco and Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd., a subsidiary of Armco Inc. of Middletown, Ohio, USA, in 1980, entered into a partnership to explore the Chu property. Armco was designated as the operator and conducted technical surveys and diamond drilling operations in the period 1980 through 1982. A 51 km grid of cut and flagged lines was prepared, 997 B-horizon soils were gathered and analysed by standard ICP (induced coupled plasma) techniques for molybdenum and tungsten, and EM-16 VLF (electromagnetic - very low frequency) and magnetometer surveys were conducted. An array of accurately located survey points was placed by a legal surveyor for use in positioning drill holes and linking claim posts, grid lines and holes. Armco completed 4994 metres of BQ (diameter 3.65cm) and NQ (diameter 4.76 cm) diamond drilling in 12 holes.

Armco withdrew from mineral exploration in western Canada in 1982 and in due course transferred its Chu interests to it partner, Asarco. Claims were allowed to expire in 1992 without further work being done. The present owner and his associates have held, intermittantly, parts of the original Chu property since about 1992.

Work in 1980-1981 by the Armco-Asarco partnership identified a mineral zone that may well have qualified, using criteria widely acceptable at that time, as an "inferred mineral resource" but the zone was not sufficiently defined to be characterized as a "resource" in accordance with current National Instrument

43-101. The final Armco report referred to "...well in excess of 50 million tonnes with grade of 0.12 to 0.16% MoS_2" (source: Summary and Recommendations, Chu Project - 1981, private report to partners). Two holes were drilled during 1982 but the estimate was not revised and no other calculations are known to have been prepared. No economic study is included in this report and no opinion is offered concerning the size and grade of a possible mineral deposit pending further work, particularly drilling, that is recommended elsewhere in the report.

No bulk sample or other production has been derived from the Chu property.

2-0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING OF THE CHU PROPERTY

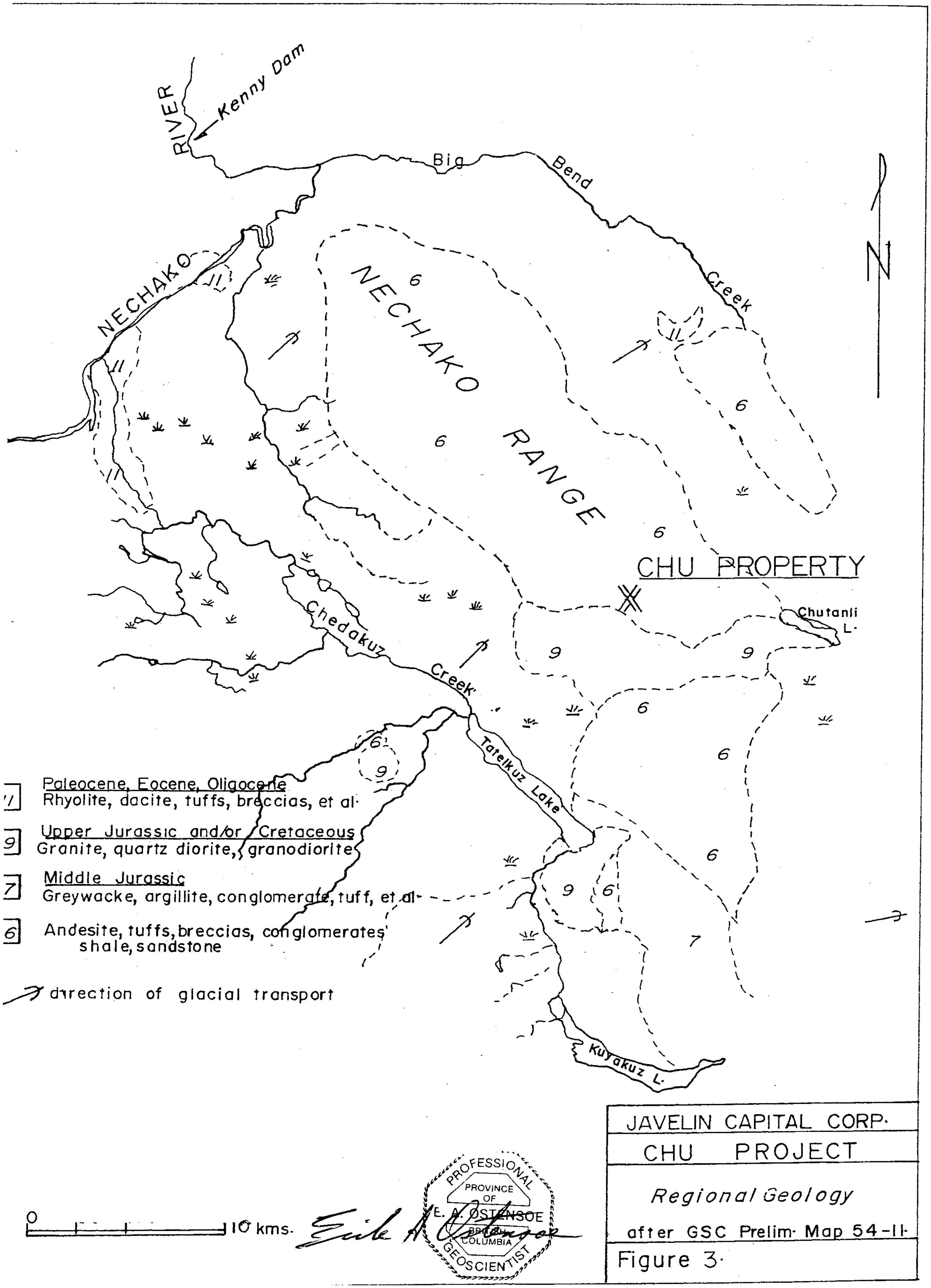
2-1 Regional Geology of the Nechako Range

The Nechako Range is located in the Intermontane Physiographic province of the Interior Plateau of central British Columbia. The area was geologically mapped at scale 1:250,000 by H.W. Tipper of the Geological Survey of Canada in the period 1949-1953. Preliminary Map 54-11, Nechako River, British Columbia, was published in 1955 and Memoir 324, Nechako River, British Columbia, in 1963. More recently the Nechako Plateau was studied in detail as part of a "Natmap" program, a joint federal-provincial initiative, that applied a multi-discipline approach to data collection. A large volume of earth science data resulted and has been placed in the public domain. Part of the Natmap work was directed to the immediate vicinity of the Chu Prospect (reference Diakow, L. J. et al. 1995) but did not substantlally alter the pioneering work of Tipper.

The Nechako Plateau is a regionally uplifted terrane with extensional faulting. Endako Group andesitic and basaltic volcanic flows of Miocene and (?) younger age occupy lower elevation plains that encircle the Nechako Range (Figure 3). Fluvial-glacial deposits fill Chedakuz Creek-Tatelkuz Lake valley to the west of the Chu deposit area. The south end of Nechako Range abuts a granodiorite pluton of Coast Range Intrusions affinity but the Range itself is almost entirely Hazelton Group clastic sedimentary rocks and less abundent andesitic tuffs and breccias of Lower (?) and Middle Jurassic age. Formations trend northwesterly, parallel to the axis of the Range. The Chua Chua mineral claim is located on a south spur of the Nechako Range and the mineral occurrence of interest lies close to the top of a south-facing ridge.

Elevations in the Nechako Plateau area are from 900 to 1200 metres above sea level with hills and ranges to 1500 metres and peaks to 2100 metres. Hillsides everywhere have gentle to moderately steep slopes. Muskeg bogs are present in the vicinity of the previously drilled area.

Much of the Plateau is mantled with till deposits and lava flows and it is spotted with small lakes and boggy peat meadows. Streams are small and have gentle gradients. All terrain in the vicinity of the Chu molybdenite property is forested with lodgepole pine and spruce trees. Undergrowth is moderate, comprising berry bushes and grasses.



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CHU PROJECT

Regional Geology

after GSC Prelim. Map 54-11.

Figure 3.

Epithermal and subvolcanic porphyry mineral deposits have been identified in the vicinity of quartz diorite/granodiorite intrusions at the south end of the Nechako Range. Significant porphyry-related alteration with low grade copper and gold values has been reported at the CH prospect east of the Chua Chua claim. Epithermal quartz carbonate veining is found at the nearby April showing, where assays of chip samples have returned up to 2.1 grams/tonne gold, 3.7% zinc and minor copper and lead values.

Glacial history has influenced exploration of the Chu mineral deposit. The entire region was glaciated and drumlin-like ridges of fluvial-glacial deposits mark the direction of the last ice advance. This advance, directed north 50 to 80 degrees east out of the Coast Mountains, smeared molybdenite-bearing hornfelsed sedimentary rock debris from outcroppings at the Chu site up onto nearby fragmental andesite formations. The resulting transported molybdenum geochemical pattern in soils may have confused early workers in the area and contributed to their disappointment and subsequent reduction of exploration efforts.

2.2 Local Geology - Chu Prospect Area

The south end of the Nechako Range has extensive fluvial-glacial outwash and muskeg cover but only small areas of bedrock exposure. Hazelton Group volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks are intruded by a granitic pluton and by granodiorite-quartz monzonite dykes. Molybdenite occurs with stockwork quartz veining in a siltstone/sandstone formation that dips steeply northeasterly. Overlying fragmental volcanic rocks are of andesitic composition and may be folded into a gently easterly plunging syncline; pyrite and pyrrhotite are abundantly present. Narrow drill core intercepts of basalt may represent feeders to basaltic flows of the Endako Group of Miocene or younger age but no outcrops of basalt have been found on the Chu prospect.

2.3 Geology of Chu Molybdenite Prospect

The Chu zone of molybdenite ($MoS2$) mineralization was discovered in 1969 by applied geochemistry and other prospecting methods used in regional mineral exploration surveys. Anomalously high molybdenum contents in water, stream and lake bottom sediments and soils focused the mineral search into the present Chu location. A rusty outcropping of pyroclastic rocks with strong pyrite and pyrrhotite and weak chalcopyrite mineralization was located on the ridge but it appears that molybdenite mineralization in hornfelsed sedimentary rocks was found later and then only in shallow, hand-dug pits.

2.4 Deposit Type - Chu Prospect

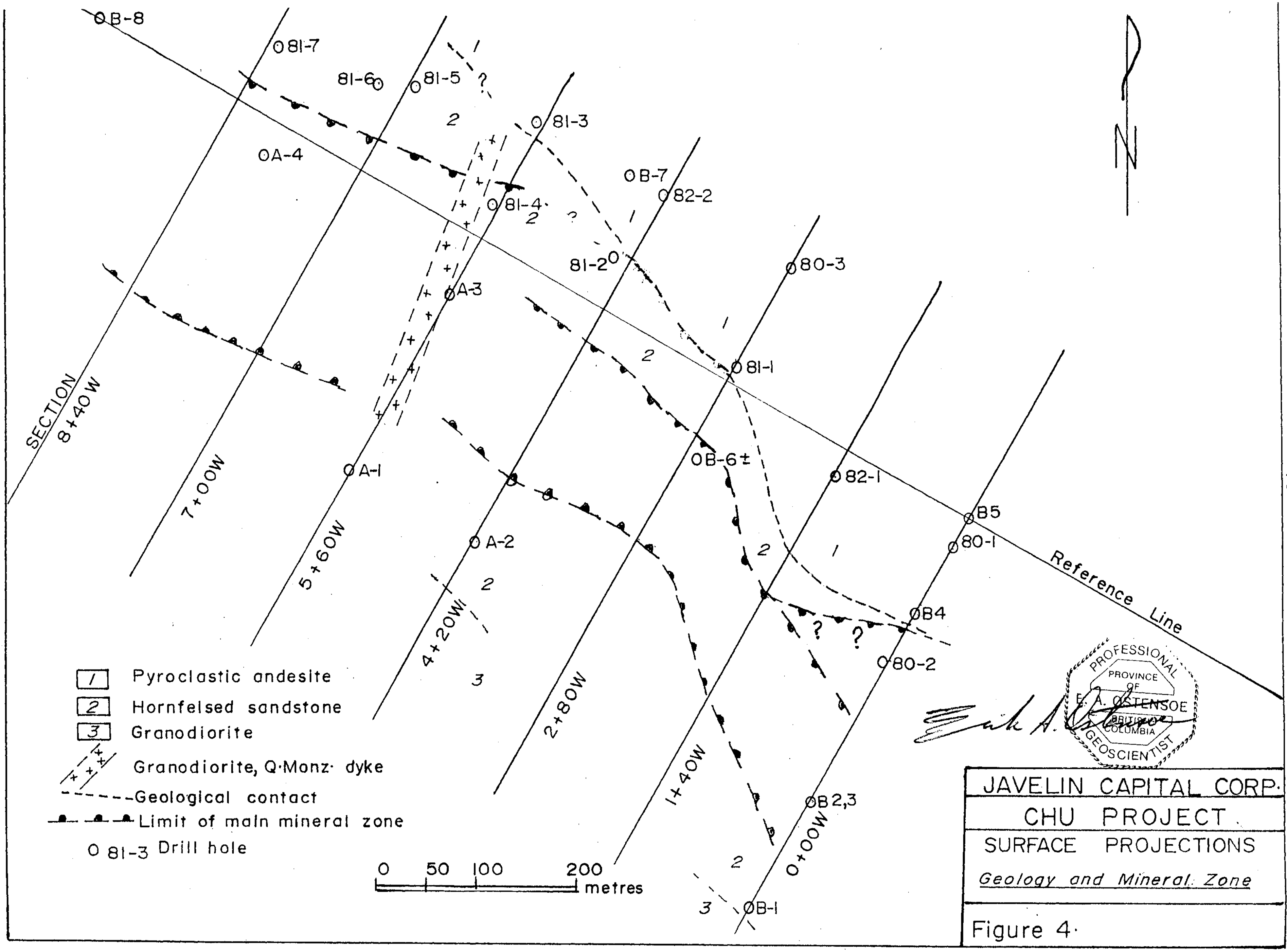
The Chu mineral zone may be characterized as a "quartz molybdenite veinlet stockwork" but, due in part to the absence of characteristic alteration patterns,. does not qualify, except possibly in terms of size, as a typical "porphyry" deposit. The zone has not been sufficiently explored by drilling to define its dimensions. The mineral zone that has been indicated is an inclined irregularly tabular mass with apparent dimensions of 840 metres length, 180 metres thickness and up to 250 metres depth and is "open" in terms of expansion (Figures 4, 5). The possibility of locating additional similar but separate mineral zones in the general vicinity of the Chu has not been seriqusly addressed but has to be judged to be very promising.

The mineral zone is apparently controlled by the combined effect of proximity to the granodiorite intrusion and the brittle characteristics of the metamorphosed (hornfelsed) fine grained sedimentary formation. There is insufficient information to permit other than speculation concerning the source of either the quartz or the molybdenum. The Interior Plateau region of British Columbia hosts a large number of molybdenum occurrences, located in widely disparate environments over the entire length of the Province.

Rock formations that enclose magmas are, as a rule, altered by the heat and fluids that are generated and dissipated as the magma cools and solidifies. Granitic magmas, as part of the process of crystalization and emplacement, produce residual fluids enriched in water, gases, silica and certain refractory metals, including molybdenum, that penetrate and alter the enclosing rocks. Sedimentary formations are often somewhat granular and porous, conditions that make them particularly susceptible to thermal metamorphism: a common result is development of a host of secondary minerals, including but not limited to quartz, biotite and sulphide minerals, principally pyrite and, often, pyrrhotite.

2.5 Mineralization - Chu Prospect

The Chu mineralization comprises a stockwork of small quartz veinlets with molybdenite mineralization hosted in fractured and altered fine grained arenaceous (sandy textured) rocks that are sandwiched between a footwall (underlying) granodiorite pluton to the south and overlying pyroclastic (fragmental) andesites. The principal mineralized formation is hornfelsed (thermally altered, presumably as a result of the granodiorite emplacement) to a biotite grade metamorphic rock. The mineralized "hornfels" unit is crosscut by many narrow quartz monzonite-granodiorite dykes that often are themselves weakly mineralized with molybdenite. Quartz veinlets usually have thin layers of molybdenite on one or both walls.



SECTION 8+40W
7+00W
5+60W
4+20W
2+80W
1+40W
0+00W
Reference Line
N
B-8
81-7
81-6
81-5
81-3
81-4
81-2
81-1
A-4
A-3
A-1
A-2
B-7
82-2
80-3
B-6
82-1
B5
80-1
B4
80-2
B 2,3
B-1
1 Pyroclastic andesite
2 Hornfelsed sandstone
3 Granodiorite
Granodiorite, Q·Monz· dyke
Geological contact
Limit of main mineral zone
81-3 Drill hole
0 50 100 200 metres
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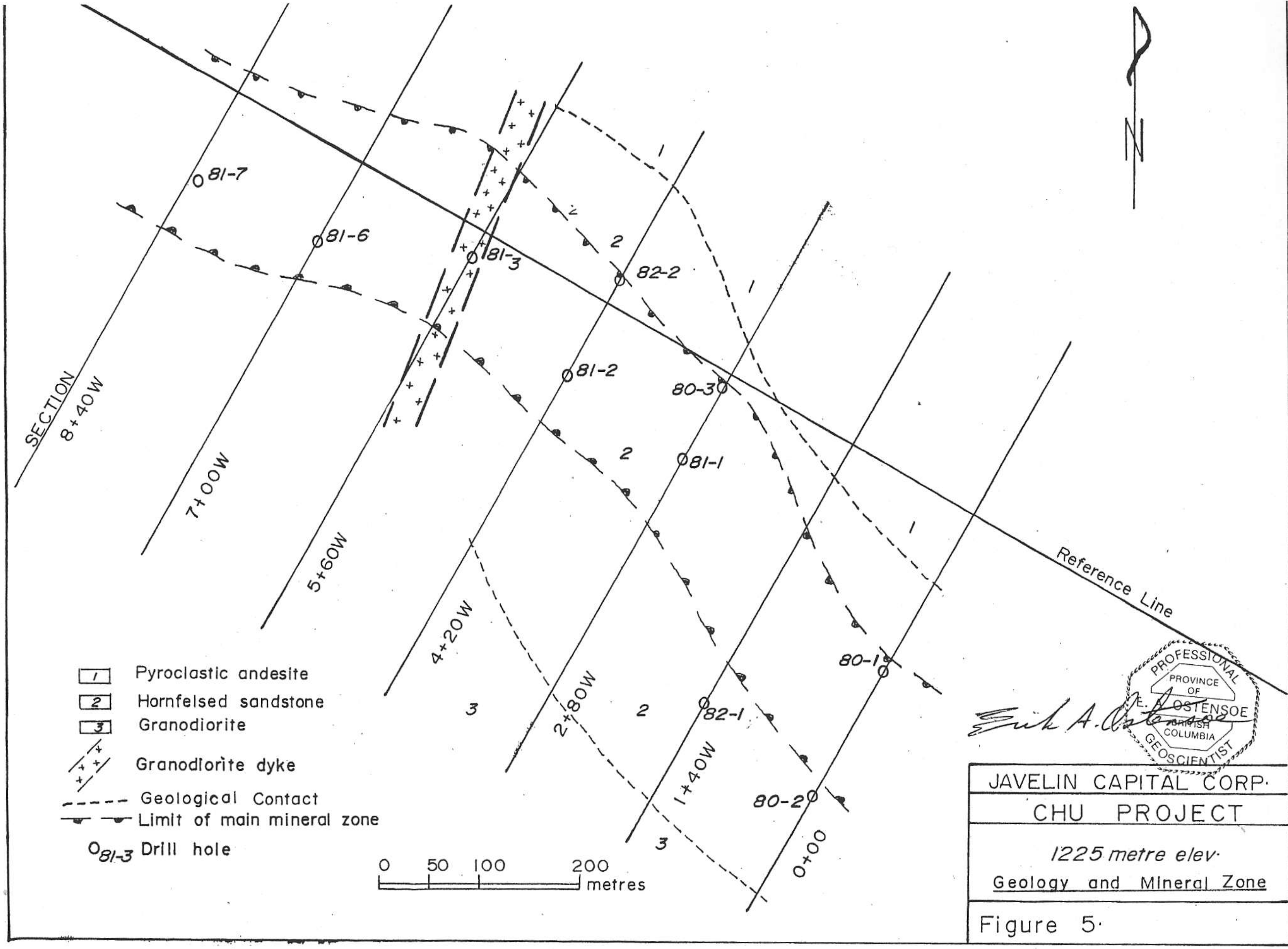
SURFACE PROJECTIONS
Geology and Mineral Zone

Figure 4·


N
SECTION 8+40W
7+00W
5+60W
4+20W
2+80W
1+40W
0+00
Reference Line
81-7
81-6
81-3
82-2
81-2
80-3
81-1
80-1
82-1
80-2
1
2
3
Pyroclastic andesite
Hornfelsed sandstone
Granodiorite
Granodiorite dyke
Geological Contact
Limit of main mineral zone
81-3 Drill hole
0 50 100 200 metres
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1225 metre elev.
Geology and Mineral Zone
Figure 5.

3.0 EXPLORATION OF THE CHU PROPERTY

The Chu property was explored in the period 1979 - 1982 by geochemical and geophysical surveys and by diamond drilling. Geological mapping, due to a paucity of outcroppings in the mineralized area, was of very limited extent.

3-1 Geochemisty of the Chu Property

Soil sampling was employed at the Chu Property in 1980 to expand knowledge beyond the area that was explored by diamond drilling. Nine hundred and ninety seven samples of B horizon soil, where field conditions permitted, were gathered at or near points that were measured and marked with pickets at 50 metre spacing on grid lines 120 metres apart. Samples were processed and analysed by a recognized commercial laboratory for molybdenum and tungsten. In addition four soil profiles were sampled as an aid in demonstrating metal distribution relative to soil horizons. Analyses were plotted and contoured using industry standard methods.

The property grid was oriented with a 3.6 kilometre long base line at 330 degrees and 1650 metre long grid lines at 060 degrees. Figures 6 and 7 are simplified contoured plans showing the distribution in soils of, respectively, molybdenum and tungsten. The following simple metal statistics were determined:

	background	threshold	anomalous (97.5 percentile)
molybdenum (ppm)	3	7	40
tungsten (ppm)	1	2	20 .

Hoffman and Fletcher (1976) reported, on the basis of regional surveys, that the regional threshold for molybdenum is 9 ppm.

Much of the area of the Chua Chua claim returned weakly to strongly anomalous molybdenum in soils values with higher values distributed in a broad northwesterly trending pattern that approximates the apparent band of sedimentary rocks. The 1980 soil survey results closely repeated the values obtained by Asarco in 1970 and 1977 and reported in Assessment Report 6652.

Tungsten adjoins molybdenum in the Periodic Table of Elements and has some chemical similarities that often result in the metals being in close proximity in nature. Soil samples from the Chu property were analysed for tungsten in search of a relationship that might be used to sharpen the geochemical "signature" of molybdenum values. The analyses returned low to moderate tungsten values that are somewhat disconnected from molybdenum in the area of drilling (compare Figures 6 and 7), with a separate concentration of weakly anomalous tungsten values in the southeast part of the grid. This area of research has not been pursued.

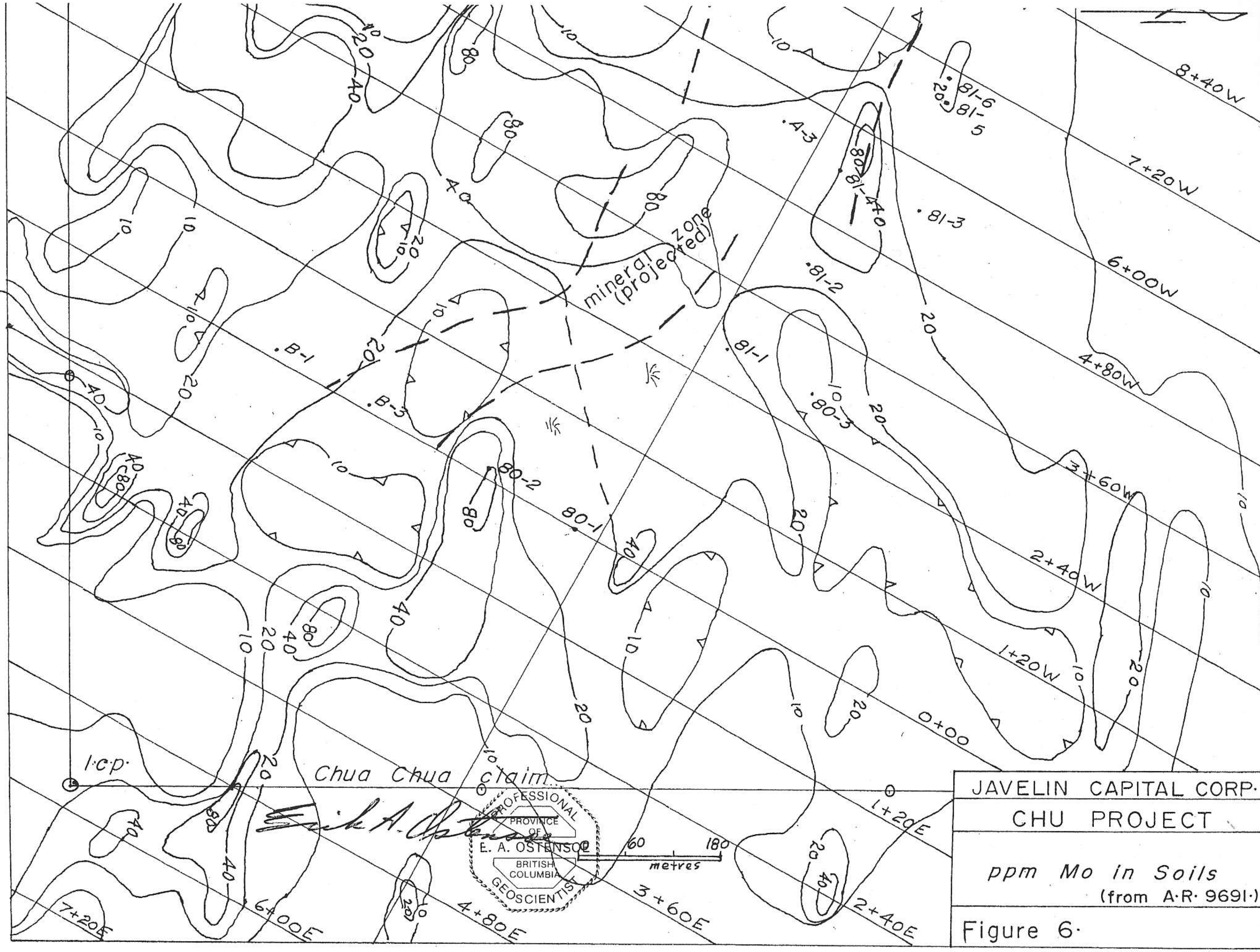
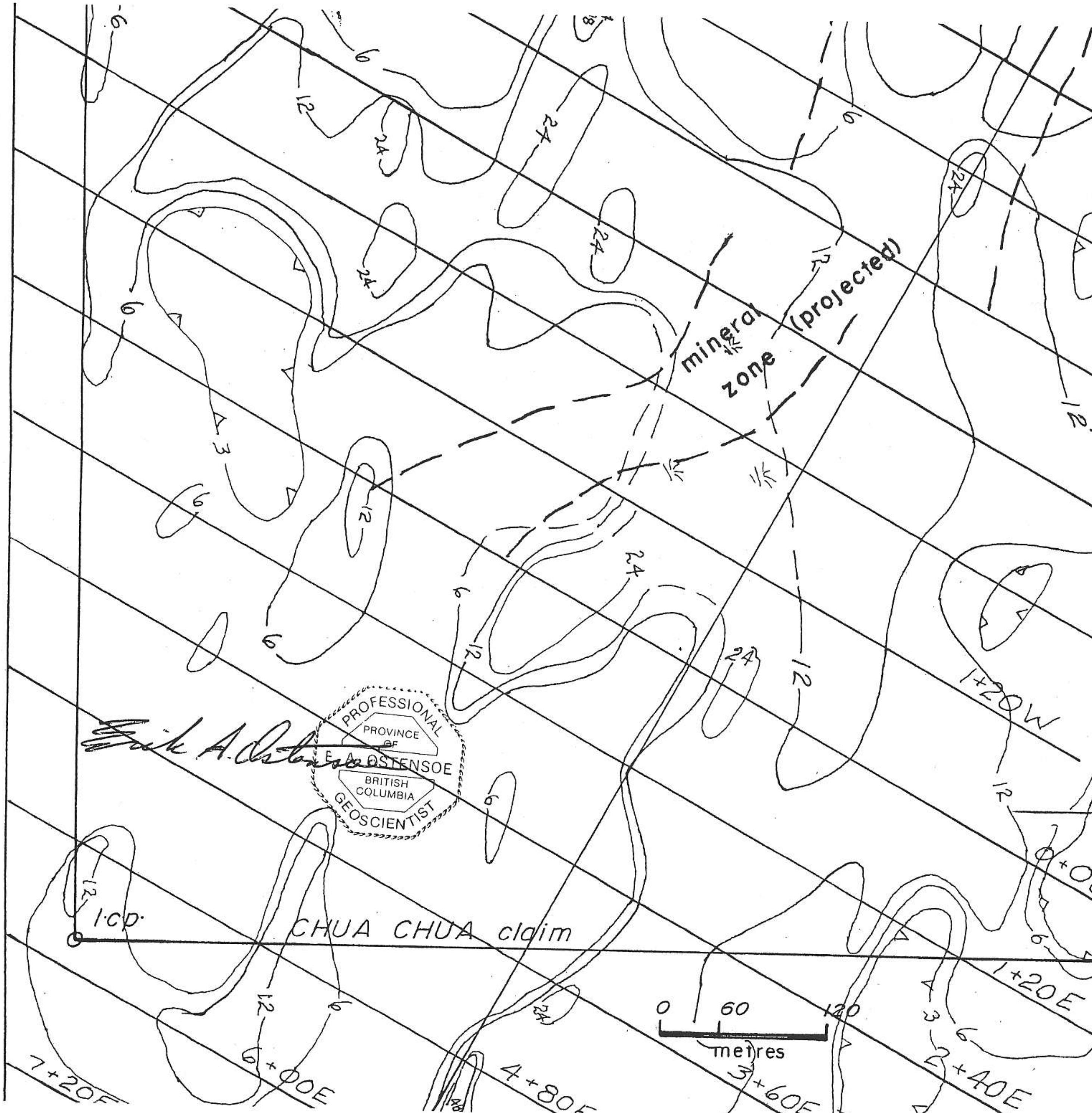

JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP.
CHU PROJECT
ppm Mo in Soils
(from A.R. 9691.)
8+40W
7+20W
6+00W
4+80W
3+60W
2+40W
1+20W
0+00
1+20E
2+40E
3+60E
4+80E
6+00E
7+20E
mineral zone (projected)
81-6
81-5
81-4
81-3
81-2
81-1
80-3
80-2
80-1
A-3
B-1
B-3
l.c.p.
Chua Chua claim
60
180
metres
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
E. A. OSTENSOE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Figure 6.



JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP.

CHU PROJECT

ppm W in soils
(from A·R· 9691)

Figure 7.

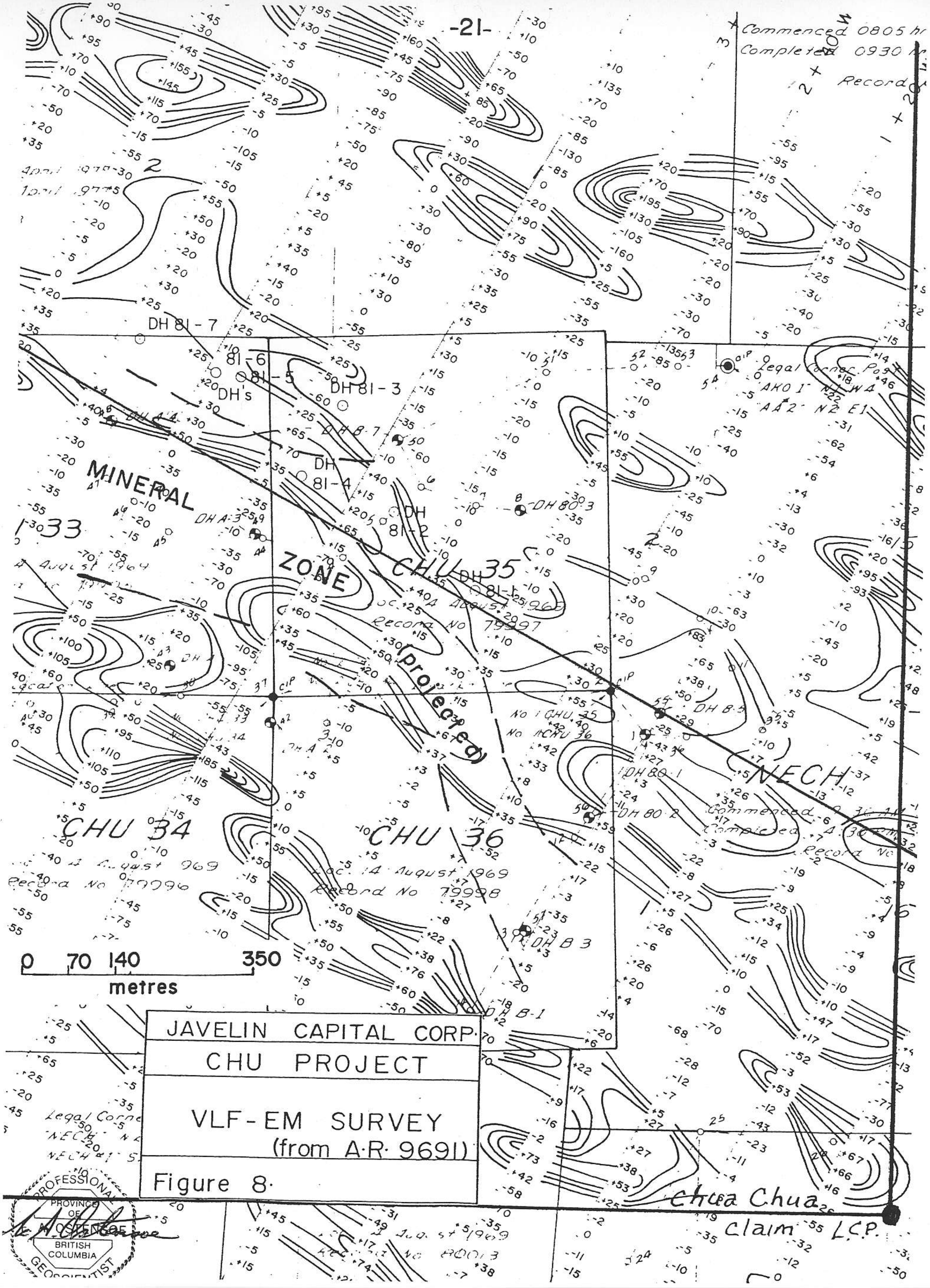
3.2 Geophysics of the Chu Property

Geophysical methods in mineral exploration employ measurements of physical properties to discover and/or define mineral deposits and their environments. Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys have been conducted on the Chu property.

Very low frequency electromagnetic surveys measure distortions of the earth's natural primary magnetic field that are induced by powerful military communications signals. Topographic features strongly influence the radio signals and greatly confound the interpretation of the data. Magnetometer surveys measure variations in the strength of the earth's magnetic field. These variations result from changes in the total intensity of the field plus the near-surface presence or absence of ferromagnetic minerals that are of interest in mineral exploration.

A VLF-EM-16 very low frequency electromagnetic survey of more than 2000 observations was recorded on the Chu grid (Figure 8) Two of the resulting linear anomalies were interpreted (reference A/R No. 9691) as representing the two subparallel sides of the steeply dipping hornfelsed siltstone formation that hosts the principal known molybdenite occurrence. Several other, more complex, anomalous patterns were recognized but could not be related to mineralization and remain uninvestigated.

A highly sensitive proton magnetometer instrument was employed in the magnetic survey of the Chu grid. A contoured magnetometer survey plan was prepared and interpreted in terms of underlying rock formations (Figure 9). Granodiorite of Nechako Intrusions was defined by strong magnetic field strengths, confirmed by surface mapping and drilling data. A steeply inclined magnetic gradient occurs at the contact between the granodiorite and the overlying clastic sedimentary rocks that have much weaker magnetic field strengths. Pyroclastic andesite that is known to be present north of the mineral zones is defined by high to very high magnetic field strength measurements.



JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP.

CHU PROJECT

VLF-EM SURVEY (from A.R. 9691)

Figure 8.

JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP.

CHU PROJECT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Figure 9. (from A.R. 9691.)

4.0 DRILLING

Three different operators have conducted drilling operations on the Chu property. Drill hole collar locations and collar elevations relative to a survey bench mark, given coordinates 10,000N and 10,000E, located at drill hole 80-1, are listed in Table 1 and hole collars are plotted on Figure 10.

Two programs of diamond drilling, with combined total drill hole lengths of 685 metres, were carried out in the early stage of exploration. Holes were shallow (approximately 100 metres) and results, although some details are not available, were generally satisfactory in confirming the presence of molybdenite mineralization in what is now the Chua Chua claim. The third exploration campaign, in the period 1979 through 1982, employed technical surveys and diamond drilling programs. Twelve BQ and NQ size drill holes, with lengths from 200 to 487 metres, and total length 4994 metres were directed to a re-defined target area. Earliest holes were located within the mineralized area and were collared in or north of the presumed mineral zone. Most of the holes were inclined steeply to the southwest. The objective was to obtain a core that represented an approximate cross-section of the then-undefined zone and that approximated the true width of the apparent zone. One hole (80 - 5) was abandoned at shallow depth due to unfavourable ground conditions. Core recoveries were uniformly acceptable, in the range of 97% to 99.3%.

The drilling campaigns were successful in establishing the presence of a large mineral zone but did not provide sufficient information to permit conclusions regarding either overall size or possible overall molybdenite content. The true thickness and detailed orientation of the mineral zone is unknown.

5.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Soil sampling methods, as described in assessment reports, conformed to the standard methods employed in mineral exploration at the time of the surveys. Orthogonal grids were organized with lines spaced at 120 metre intervals and oriented northeasterly (060 degrees) with a northwest base line at 330 degrees. Soil samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon, placed in kraft envelopes, air-dried in the field, and then shipped to a certified analytical laboratory for processing. Soils were analysed for molybdenum and tungsten contents.

The soil sampling program was predicated upon the assumption that such a survey, if properly executed and interpreted, would reveal the distribution of the elements of interest in the underlying rock formations.

The total length of drill cores, with a few exceptions, were sampled by standard splitting techniques. Cores were passed through a "Longyear"-type impact chisel devise that yielded two pieces of approximately equal size. A ten foot (3.05 metre) long sample interval was selected as being suitable and adequate to determine the molybdenite content of the Chu mineral zone. One half of the core was placed in a plastic sample bag along with a numbered paper tag that served as an identifier. The remaining half core was replaced in the core tray that was then stored in a rack on the property.

TABLE 1.

CHU PROJECT
SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Datum: Collar of D.H. 80-1: 10,000 N 10,00 E 1,384.20 elevation

Hole No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Notes
A-1	10,079.291	9,400.582	1,348.63	U & U survey
A-2	10,006.947	9,529.305	1,337.33	" "
A-3	10,247.176	9,503.393	1,373.70	" "
A-4	10,388.923	9,318.562	1,394.14	" "
B-1	9,639.601	9,787.613	1,324.83	" "
B-2				(close to B-3)
B-3	9,746.018	9,847.426	1,344.51	U & U survey
B-4	(9,933)	(9,960)	(1,378)	site destroyed
B-5	10,028.057	10,017.830	1,385.50	U & U survey
B-6	(10,079)	(9,744)	(1,368)	site destroyed
B-7	10,370.697	9,678.545	1,398.93	U & U survey
B-8	(10,524)	(9,147)	(1,400)	not surveyed
B-9	(10,635)	(8,997)	(1,410)	" "
B-10	(10,731)	(10,122)	(1,415)	" "
80-1	10,000.000	10,000.000	1,384.20	U & U survey
80-2	9,891.780	9,930.797	1,372.32	" "
80-3	10,284.250	9,835.693	1,386.92	" "
81-1	10,184.045	9,774.094	1,380.88	E.A.O. survey
81-2	10,287.464	9,663.182	1,384.43	" "
81-3	10,426.000	9,593.427	1,416.07	" "
81-4	10,339.757	9,543.621	1,412.10	" "
81-5	10,458.946	9,465.257	1,411.29	" "
81-6	10,461.917	9,430.205	1,413.73	" "
81-7	10,498.193	9,329.387	1,419.17	" "
82-1	10,092	9883	1,380.00	
82-2	10,373.35	9726.74	1,399.45	

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF MOLYBDENUM ASSAYS - % MoS_2

Sample No.	DDH No.	1st Assay	2nd Assay	3rd Assay	Mean Assay	Std Dev'n
51459	81-1	0.122	0.123		0.122	
51470	"	0.203	0.207		0.205	
51486	"	0.280	0.193	0.189	0.221	0.040
51403	"	0.003	0.003		0.003	
51432	"	0.043	0.040		0.041	
51507	"	0.063	0.063		0.063	
51520	"	0.093	0.089		0.091	
51546	"	0.058	0.058		0.058	
51687	81-2	0.072	0.070		0.071	
51638	"	0.110	0.110		0.110	
51685	"	0.015	0.013		0.014	
51755	81-3	0.160	0.160		0.160	
51761	"	0.167	0.173		0.170	
51812	81-4	0.117	0.104	0.112	0.111	0.005
51903	81-6	0.200	0.200		0.200	
51916	"	0.107	0.083	0.105	0.098	0.006
51929	"	0.110	0.104		0.107	
51943	"	0.097	0.087	0.097	0.094	0.005
51956	"	0.067	0.066		0.066	
51984	"	0.082	0.083		0.082	
45308	81-7	0.076	0.075		0.076	
45318	"	0.103	0.089	0.100	0.097	0.006
45339	"	0.113	0.107		0.110	
12924	"	0.127	0.119		0.123	

Table 3

GROUPED AND AVERAGED ASSAYS - CONTINUOUS 10' CORE SAMPLES

DDH 80-1 (collar 109' S30°W from DDH B-5; inclination 45°S30°W)

Interval (ft)	Length (ft)	%MoS_2	Interval (ft)	Length(ft)	%MoS_2
0 - 26	20	OB			
26 - 380	354	0.014	26 - 380	354	0.014
380 - 460	80	0.056			
460 - 530	70	0.026	380 - 680	300	0.048
530 - 570	40	0.079			
570 - 610	40	0.036	680 - 940	260	0.074
610 - 680	70	0.052			
680 - 740	60	0.129	940 - 1090	150	0.096
740 - 820	80	0.040			
820 - 860	40	0.081		aggregate*	
860 - 900	40	0.048	530 - 1090	280	0.103
900 - 940	40	0.078		280	0.047
940 - 1010	70	0.119		aggregate*	
1010 - 1060	50	0.057	680 - 1090	160	0.120
1060 - 1090	30	0.105		170	0.046

DDH 80-2 (collar 420' S27°W from DDH 80-1; inclination 45°S30°W)

Interval (ft)	Length (ft)	%MoS_2	Interval (ft)	Length(ft)	%MoS_2
0 - 20	20	OB			
20 - 60	40	0.039	20 - 190	170	0.031
60 - 110	50	0.017			
110 - 190	80	0.036	190 - 460	270	0.051
190 - 240	50	0.068			
240 - 340	100	0.034	460 - 985	525	0.071
340 - 370	30	0.067			
370 - 460	90	0.031			
460 - 490	30	0.063			
490 - 540	50	0.111	490 - 670	180	0.088
540 - 670	130	0.079			
670 - 780	110	0.045			
780 - 870	90	0.074		aggregate*	
870 - 920	50	0.038	490 - 985	335	0.082
920 - 985	65	0.078		160	0.043
985 - 995	10	0.003			
995 - 1097	102	NS			

DDH 80-3 (collar 1050' N30°W from DDH 80-1; inclination 45°S30°W)

Interval (ft)	Length (ft)	%MoS_2	Interval (ft)	Length(ft)	%MoS_2
0 - 16	16	OB			
16 - 490	474	NS	540 - 640	100	0.018
490 - 540	50	0.007			
540 - 590	50	0.020	640 - 860	220	0.043
590 - 640	50	0.017			
640 - 730	90	0.050	860 - 1097	237	0.127
730 - 800	70	0.031			
800 - 860	60	0.046			
860 - 890	30	0.101		aggregate*	
890 - 920	30	0.152	860 - 1097	180	0.144
920 - 970	50	0.071		50	0.071
970 - 1090	120	0.153			

OB = overburden NS = not split

* minimum core interval of 30' used in calculating aggregate average

DDH 81 - 1

(feet)		% MoS_2
0 - 12'	12'	Overburden
- 160'	148'	0.011
- 320'	160'	0.024
- 350'	30'	0.041
- 400'	50'	0.035
- 430'	30'	0.083
- 470'	40'	0.066
- 500'	30'	0.105
- 550'	50'	0.118
- 580'	30'	0.068
- 640'	60'	0.136
- 670'	30'	0.063
- 710'	40'	0.115
- 780'	70'	0.058
- 810'	30'	0.100
- 850'	40'	0.073
- 880'	30'	0.166
- 940'	60'	0.043
- 970'	30'	0.069
-1020'	50'	0.050
-1150'	130'	0.035
-1180'	30'	0.111
-1290'	110'	0.053
-1370'	80'	0.081
-1420'	50'	0.058
-1450'	30'	0.088
-1480'	30'	0.054
-1520'	40'	0.080
-1569'	49'	0.048

DDH 81 - 2

(feet)		% MoS_2
0 - 16'	16'	Overburden
- 110'	94'	0.011
- 250'	140'	0.025
- 310'	60'	0.035
- 340'	30'	0.066
- 370'	30'	0.108
- 410'	40'	0.052
- 450'	40'	0.086
- 520'	70'	0.130
- 560'	40'	0.095
- 610'	50'	0.158
- 650'	40'	0.254
- 710'	60'	0.098
- 770'	60'	0.048
- 830'	60'	0.081
- 890'	60'	0.056
- 930'	40'	0.070
-1000'	70'	0.024
-1060'	60'	0.051
-1290'	230'	0.029
-1390'	100'	0.014
-1480'	90'	0.041
-1516'	36'	0.004

DDH 81 - 3

(feet)		% MoS_2
0 - 28'		Overburden
- 128'	152'	0.001
- 320'	140'	0.004
- 360'	40'	0.022
- 400'	40'	0.035
- 430'	30'	0.040
- 460'	30'	0.100
- 490	30'	0.053
- 570'	80'	0.054
- 620'	50'	0.117
- 680'	60'	0.072
- 710'	30'	0.042
- 870'	160'	0.021
- 956'	86'	0.015

DDH 81 - 4

(feet)		% MoS_2
0 - 30'		Overburden
30 - 70'	40'	0.055
- 110'	40'	0.084
- 140'	30'	0.115
- 170'	30'	0.073
- 220'	50'	0.103
- 250'	30'	0.060
- 280'	30'	0.035
- 320'	40'	0.020
- 350'	30'	0.055
- 430'	80'	0.020
- 470'	40'	0.040
- 560'	90'	0.025
- 590'	30'	0.063
- 630'	40'	0.018
- 706'	76'	not assayed

DDH 81 - 5

(feet)		% MoS_2
0 - 50'	50'	Overburden
- 271'	221'	not assayed

DDH 81 - 6
(feet)

0 - 32'	32'	Overburden
- 230'	198'	0.003
- 310'	80'	0.026
- 340'	30'	0.088
- 390'	50'	0.036
- 450'	60'	0.171
- 480'	30'	0.050
- 510'	30'	0.124
- 540'	30'	0.093
- 590'	50'	0.134
- 620'	30'	0.083
- 670'	50'	0.090
- 700'	30'	0.046
- 730'	30'	0.084
- 790'	60'	0.128
- 820'	30'	0.035
- 870'	50'	0.098
- 960'	50'	0.105
-1000'	40'	0.066
-1070'	70'	0.034
-1100'	30'	0.087
-1130'	30'	0.065
-1160'	30'	0.095
-1200'	40'	0.058
-1240'	40'	0.080
-1310'	70'	0.052
-1356'	46'	0.041

DDH 81 - 7
(feet)

0 - 10'	10'	Overburden
- 180'	170'	0.012
- 250'	70'	0.034
- 440'	190'	0.052
- 500'	60'	0.078
- 540'	40'	0.043
- 580'	40'	0.074
- 710'	130'	0.039
- 740'	30'	0.066
- 840'	100'	0.136
- 870'	30'	0.051
- 910'	40'	0.101
- 940'	30'	0.065
- 990'	50'	0.100
-1050'	60'	0.046
-1110'	60'	0.071
-1230'	120'	0.055
-1360'	130'	0.029
-1487'	127'	0.012

DDH 82 - 1	length (metres)	%MoS2
0 - 170.7	170.7	0.019
170.7 - 198.1	27.4	0.083
198.1 - 219.4	21.3	0.032
219.4 - 231.6	12.2	0.076
231.6 - 243.8	12.2	0.038
243.8 - 259.0	15.2	0.064
259.0 - 295.6	36.6	0.046
295.6 - 338.3	42.7	0.054
338.3 - 371.9	33.6	0.088

DDH 82 - 2	length (metres)	% MoS2
0 - 167.6	167.71 ..	no spl.
167.6 - 280.4	112.8	0.032
280.4 - 301.7	21.3	0.076
301.7 - 378.0	79.2	0.155
378.0 - 387.0	9.0	0.058
387.0 - 402.3	15.3	0.205
402.3 - 428.2	25.9	0.082

6.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Drill cores were logged in detail and pertinent details of geology, structure, alteration and mineralization were recorded. All of the longer drill holes on the Chu property encountered molybdenum mineralization. Entire drill cores were split in half and one half was sampled in 10 foot (3.05 metre) intervals for assaying purposes. The sample interval was selected as being reasonable and convenient in terms of the bulk tonnage, bulk mineable deposit that was being modelled.

Core samples were secured on the property and conveyed by a licensed carrier to a commercial, full service laboratory (Chemex Labs Ltd.) in North Vancouver, B. C. for percent copper (% Cu) and percent molybdenite (% MoS2) determinations. An appropriate number of samples also were analysed for gold and silver by fire assay methods, and for tungsten and tin contents, by geochemical methods. Copper values were uniformly much less than 0.1%, other metal assays were in the very small to trivial range. A program of check assaying (24 samples) was completed in order to assure confidence in the quality of MoS2 assay data (Table 2). Acceptable levels of reproducibility were obtained, in the range of 0.013% MoS2 or less but recovery of molybdenite, a brittle, flaky, heavy mineral, in the diamond drilling process is influenced by a number of factors that may slightly to significantly under-represent that mineral in core samples.

Table 3 is a compilation of grouped and averaged %MoS2 assays for holes drilled in the 1980 - 1982 period. Lengthy sections of "strong" molybdenite mineralization were identified: such as, 113 metres with 0.123% MoS2 (drill hole 81-2), 61 metres with 0.125% MoS2 (drill hole 81-6) and 28.3 metres with 0.262% MoS2 (drill hole 82 -2). The amount and distribution of drilling was insufficient to permit more than a general determination of the size and orientation of the known mineral zone. Uninvestigated areas remain and the known mineral zone is open to being extended to greater depth and in both the northwest and southeast directions. An unknown length of the apparently favourable granodiorite-hornfelsed sedimentary rock contact has not been investigated.

7.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author of this report was employed as project manager and senior geologist when technical and diamond drilling data presented herein was generated. Most of the accompanying data have been included in assessment reports submitted to and accepted by the provincial Ministry of Mines. Referenced sources of earliest exploration work are critically peer-reviewed journals and that work was completed with supervision of expert explorationists and academics.

The author is confident that data included in this report are accurate and that the information contained herein can be relied upon in planning and executing further exploration work.

8.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no mineral properties adjacent to the Chua Chua claim.

9.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out on Chu property mineralization.

10.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The presently available data concerning the Chu mineral zone is of insufficient quantity and precision to enable calculation of any reliable mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate that would in any measure conform to currently accepted standards. No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out and no preliminary feasibility studies have been undertaken.

11.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information concerning the Chu property has been presented in this report.

12.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The writer has reviewed all available relevant data and information concerning the Chu molybdenite prospect. It is his opinion that an inclined, tabular body of molybdenite mineralization in a quartz molybdenite veinlet stockwork hosted by thermally altered fine grained sedimentary rocks, has been partially outlined by technical surveys and by a relatively small amount of diamond drilling. The mineralized zone exhibits many of the characteristics of molybdenite bodies that have been successfully mined elsewhere in British Columbia and is a prospect that is worthy of further exploration, primarily in the form of continued diamond drilling.

The Chu property has been explored by technical surveys that vaguely outline a zone of molybdenite mineralization that lies between underlying granodiorite and overlying pyroclastic volcanic rocks. The limited amount of diamond drilling (less than 5000 metres in total) has confirmed that zone over a length of 840 metres, and, to a limited extent, has confirmed the exploration model first postulated by the earliest explorers. Drill holes are too few and too widely spaced to permit conclusions about the size and grade of the mineralized zone.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer believes that results obtained from previous programs of technical surveys and diamond drilling confirm that the Chu property has sufficient merit to warrant the resumption of exploration work.

The Chu property comprises the Chua Chua claim with area 500 hectares. Additional mineral rights should be obtained by the optioner in order to ensure control of a larger part of the granodiorite/hornfelsed siltstone contact zone that is potentially mineralized.

13.1. Security and Quality Control

A high level of priority should be attached to protecting and preserving the integrity of diamond drill cores and any samples derived from such cores. The work site, to the extent possible, should have limited access, without any unnecessary and unaccompanied visitors. Boxes of core should be delivered expeditiously to the care of the company representative and stored in a secure facility until logged and sampled. Core samples likewise should be stored on site in a secure, preferably locked, area until conveyed to a licensed carrier for transport to the assay laboratory.

An appropriate program of check assaying and other quality control measures should be devised and implemented at the start of the drilling program. An acceptable program should include preparation of standard and duplicate assay samples, and submission of such samples to the principal as well as "outside" laboratories

13.2 Recommended Reconnaissance Geological Work

A low-cost program of reconnaissance prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological mapping should be carried out on the Chua Chua claim, with special attention to the newly logged slopes located both east and west of the known mineralization, where road construction is known to have uncovered new rock exposures. Access to the areas has been greatly facilitated by removal of timber and construction of logging roads. Data should be compiled with previous material to determine if additional mineral prospects are indicated. It is estimated that such a program will requre a two-person crew over a two week period and could be conducted in part while camp and drill site preparation and mobilization is in progress. Probable cost is $15,350, viz.

Wages	geologist -	15 days @ $300/day	$4500
	junior geologist	15 days @ $150/day	$2250
Support costs - camp, living		30 man days @ $100/day	$3000
Vehicle		15 days @ $100/day	$1500
Assays and analyses, allow		100 samples @ $17 each	$1700
Data preparation and reporting, allow			$1000
Contingencies, allow 10%			$1400
Total			$15350.

13.3 Recommended Phase 1 Diamond Drilling

The writer believes that the Chu property has not been sufficiently explored by diamond drilling. Programs of widely spaced drill holes were, in the past, successful in outlining an important tonnage of molybdenite mineralization but did not reveal fully the dimensions of the mineral zone which remains open to being extended down dip and laterally. Additionally, the available geological and assay data are inhomogeneously distributed within the apparent zone.

Details of a proposed Phase 1 drilling program are presented below. A sixteen hole Phase 1 program of diamond drilling, employing NQ-size coring tools, with cumulative length of about 4500 metres, should be directed to the Chu mineral zone. The primary purpose of Phase 1 is to obtain a more comprehensive depiction of the "interior" of that zone and to confirm the molybdenite content and the geological model, to reduce the need to extrapolate both geology and assay values over large distances, and to increase the overall level of confidence in all of the data. The program would not, however, be large enough to decrease the spacing between the existing vertical "fences" of drill holes from the present nominal 140 metres to a more acceptable 70 metres.

The following diamond drill holes are recommended. Collar locations are shown on Figure 10 and the positions of proposed drill holes relative to existing drill holes are shown on Figures 11 through 17.

	Inclination (southwest direction)	Probable length metres	Location
<u>Section 0 + 00</u> (Figure 10)			
Hole P1	-44 degrees	380	75 m. SW of 80-1
Hole P2	-42 degrees	230	70 m. SW of 80-2
		total length	**610 metres**
<u>Section 1+40W</u> (Figure 11)			
Hole P3	-50 degrees	400	65 m. NE of 82-1
Hole P4	-50 degrees	300	65 m SW of 82-1
Hole P5	-50 degrees	200	130 m SW of 82-1
		total length	**900 metres**
<u>Section 2 + 80W</u> (Figure 12			
Hole P6	-50 degrees	240	48 m. SW of 81-1
Hole P7	-50 degrees	150	25 m. SW of B-6
		total length	**390 metres**
<u>Section 4 + 20W</u> (Figure 13)			
Hole P8	-50 degrees	400	45 m. NE of 81-2
	(to divide the distance between, and also confirm, a good mineral zone in 81-2 and 82-2)		
Hole P9	-50 degrees	160	90 m. SW of 81-2
		total length	**560 metres**
<u>Section 5 + 60W</u> (Figure 14)			
Hole P10	-50 degrees	300	95 m NE of 81-3.
	(to parallel drill hole 81-3, to add 66 metres down dip and give data to depth 1175 metres elevation).		
		total length	**300 metres**
<u>Section 7 + 00W</u> (Figure 15)			
Hole P11	-45 degrees	480	95 m. NE of 81-6
Hole P12	-45 degrees	240	87 m. SW of 81-6
Hole P13	-50 degrees	190	180 m. SW of 81-6
		total length	**910 metres**

Section 8 + 40W (Figure 16)			
Hole P14	-45 degrees	440	85 m. NE of 81-7
Hole P15	-50 degrees	240	90 m. SW of 81-7
Hole P16	-50 degrees	150	180 m. SW of 81-7
		total length	**830 metres**

Total holes - 16 holes Total footage -----4500 metres.

13.4 Recommended Phase 2 Diamond Drilling

The likelihood of locating additional significant volumes of mineralization in continuity with the known, partially defined zone is judged to be favourable. It is further recommended therefore that a second program of work (Phase 2), that would include at least 5000 metres of drilling, should be undertaken if; after being compiled and reviewed by a Qualified Person, it is determined that Phase 1 results demonstrate persistence of molybdenum values and widths. Phase 2 work would decrease the spacing between some of the drill hole "fences" and also investigate possible extensions of the mineral zone both along strike and at depth. Phase 2 drill hole locations have not been pre-determined pending completion of Phase 1.

Details of Phase 2 drilling recommendations should be prepared following receipt of results obtained from Phase 1 work. A Qualified Person should determine the most approprlate distribution of expenditures in order to advanoe the project toward an indicated mineral resource estimate of sufficient quality to support a preliminary feasibility study.

13.5 Cost and Time Estimates

No substantial exploration work has been directed to the Chu property since the completion of drilling in 1982 and no comparable projects have been recently undertaken in the vicinity. Consequently, there is little available recent cost information that can be used as a guide to probable drilling project costs. The 1981 costs cannot be usefully applied in forecasting the cost of drilling in 2002 and therefore cost estimates have been calculated on the basis of best available figures and are detailed below:.

Historic data from the 1981 drilling program (A/R 9691) record that total drilling cost was $118.06 per metre ($35.98 per foot). That figure included

(a) Direct Drilling Cost, including mobilization, tractor, footage and overburden, muds and additives, water supply, core boxes and labour ....$87.51 per metre ($26.67 per foot)

(b) Indirect Drilling Costs and Other Expenses, including supervision (except head office), camp, including materials and groceries and cook's wages, core processing, assaying, storage, vehicle rentals, telephone, freight, grid preparation and surveys, maps and summary report, engineering study ....$30.55 per metre ($9.31 per foot).

Cost inflation has affected almost every aspect of mineral exploration since the 1981 program was completed but the proposed Chu work will benefit from several efficiencies. Such efficiencies arise from experience gained in that program, from access road improvements, from the fact that Phase 1 drill holes will be positioned in or close to previously prepared drill sites, thereby minimizing tractor work, and from the fact that drilling and assaying costs have been constrained by efficiencies and by a slowdown in the mineral exploration industry.

Drilling performance acheived during the 1981 program averaged 28 metres (92.5 feet) per ten-hour drilling shift. Similar performance in a 2002 season program of 4500 metres, assuming two ten-hour shifts daily, would require 160 shifts, or approximately 80 days. A ten day mid-program break should be scheduled which would result in a program of about 3 months duration.

A cost estimate for the Phase 1 drilling includes the following:

Mobilization/demobilization of drill outfit	allow $	10,000
Camp preparation		5,000
Camp costs - allow 90 days, 6 personnel and $50/person/day		27,000
Bulldozer work - roads, 16 drill sites, reclamation - assume 50 hours @ $100/hour		5,000
Direct drilling costs - 4500 metres @ $75/metre		337,500
Supervision and data collection		
senior geologist - 3 1/2 months @ $7500/mo.		26,250
assistant geologist 3 1/2 months @ $5000/mo.		17,500
core processing labour - 3 1/2 months @ $3500/mo.		12,250
Assays, check assays - assume 3.05 metre length samples 1475 core samples plus 10% check, et al. assays 1620 samples @ $17/sample		27,540

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Transportation - 4 WD vehicle - 3 1/2 months @ $1200/mo.		4,200
Vehicle operation and maintenance, allow		1,200
Freight on core samples, allow		1,000
Data compilation and presentation - allow		10,000
Sub-total		$484,440
Allowance for contingencies @ 10%		48,450
Total cost of program		$532,890
Probable cost per metre - 4500 metres	$118.42	

Phase 1 financing should provide for a reclamation bond of $10,000 but this figure is somewhat speculative pending completion of permitting. The program of reconnaissance geological and prospecting work is expected to cost $15,350. The cost of a Phase 1 program of 4500 metres of diamond drilling in 16 holes is forecast at $118.42/metre or $533,000 and first season costs are expected to total about $560,000.

The Phase 2 program of 5000 metres of diamond drilling, using the same cost figures as predicted above for Phase 1, is expected to cost $592,000.

It is recommended that the optioner of the Chua Chua claim arrange financing of $560,000 for bonding, raconnaissance geological and prospecting work and Phase 1 diamond drilling, with provision for an additional $592,000 for anticipated Phase 2 work.

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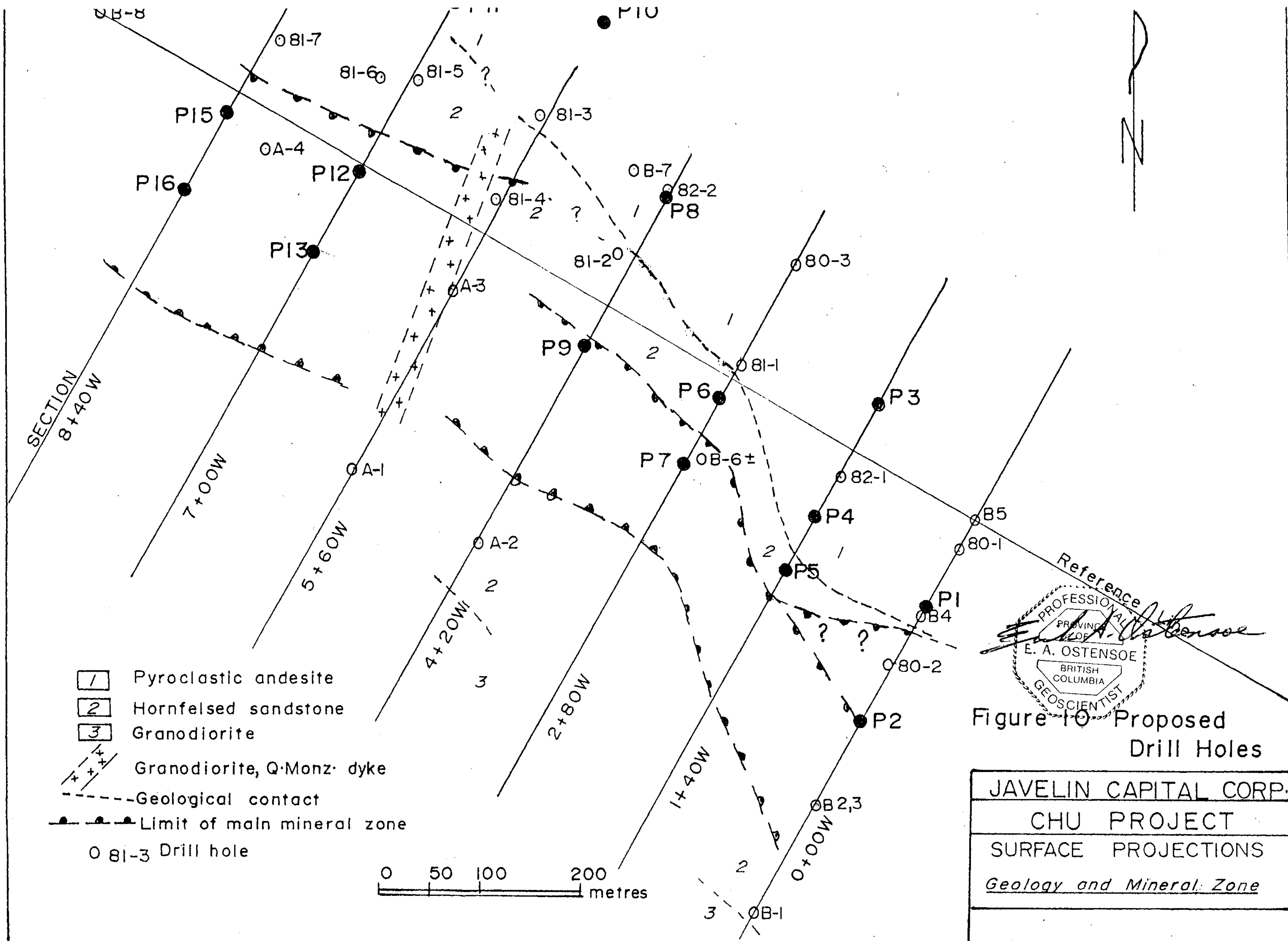

Figure 10 Proposed Drill Holes

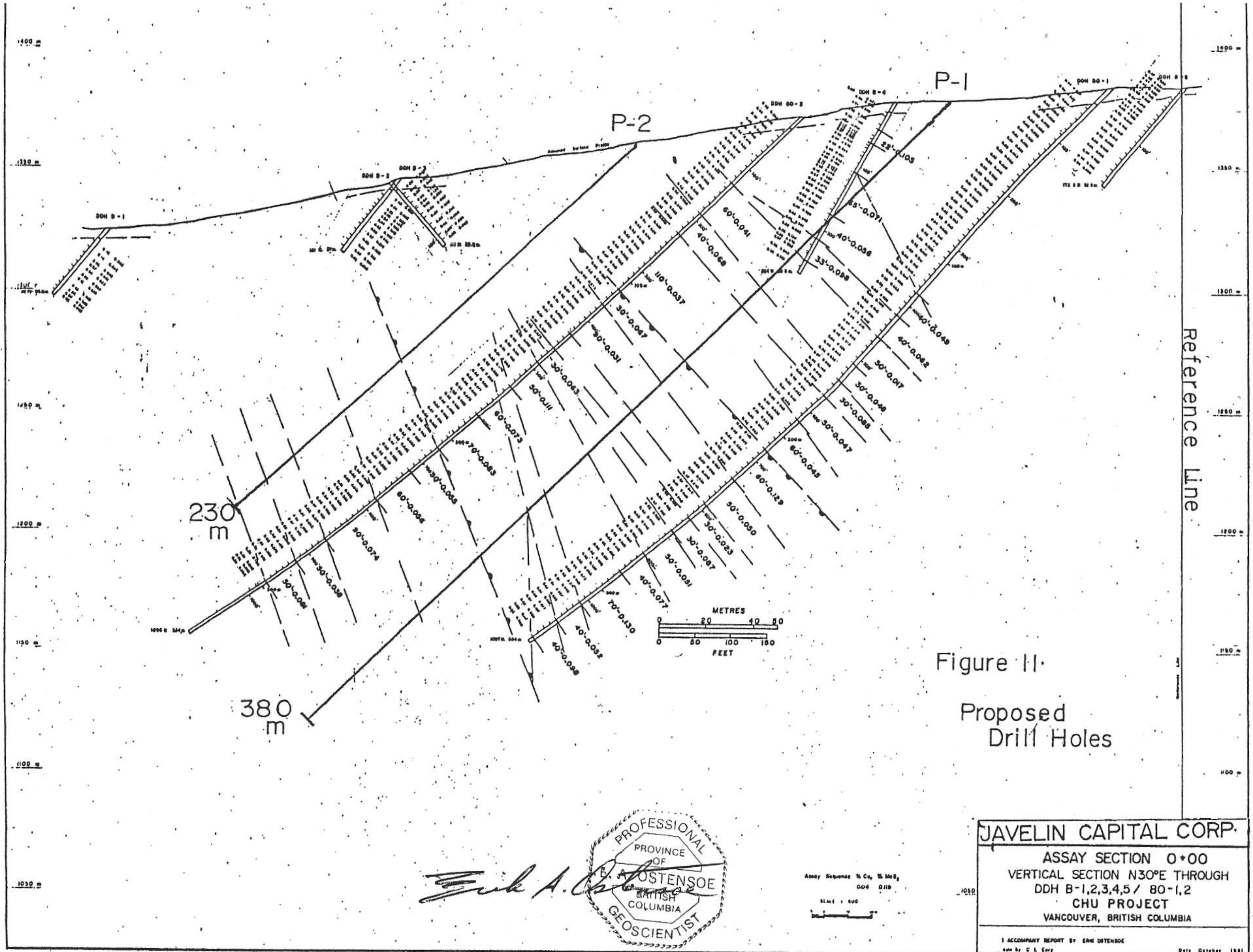

Figure 11.
Proposed Drill Holes

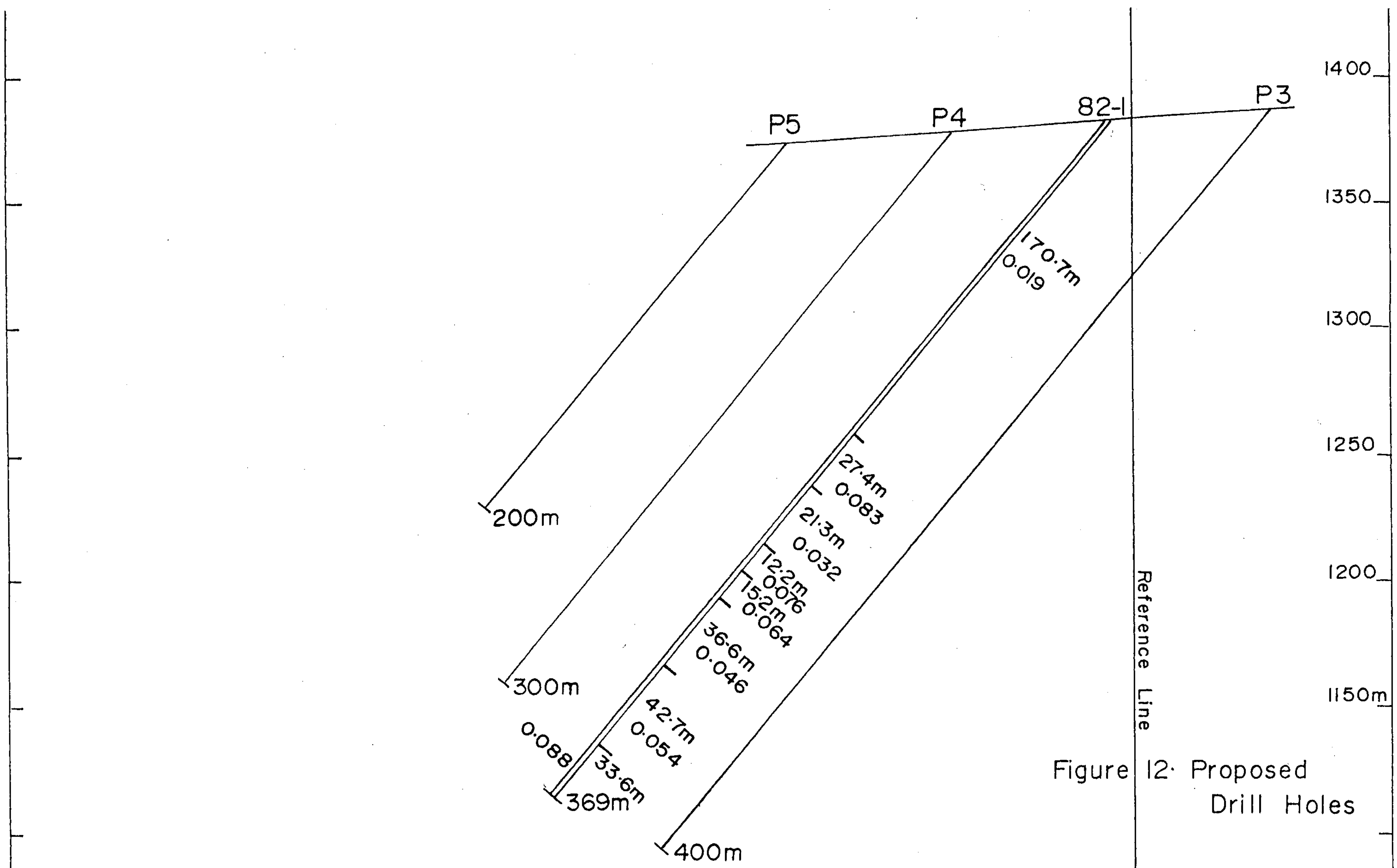

Figure 12· Proposed Drill Holes

To accompany Report by E·OSTENSOE, P·Geo Febr· 15, 2002·

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JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP·

SECTION 1+40W

CHU PROJECT

British Columbia·

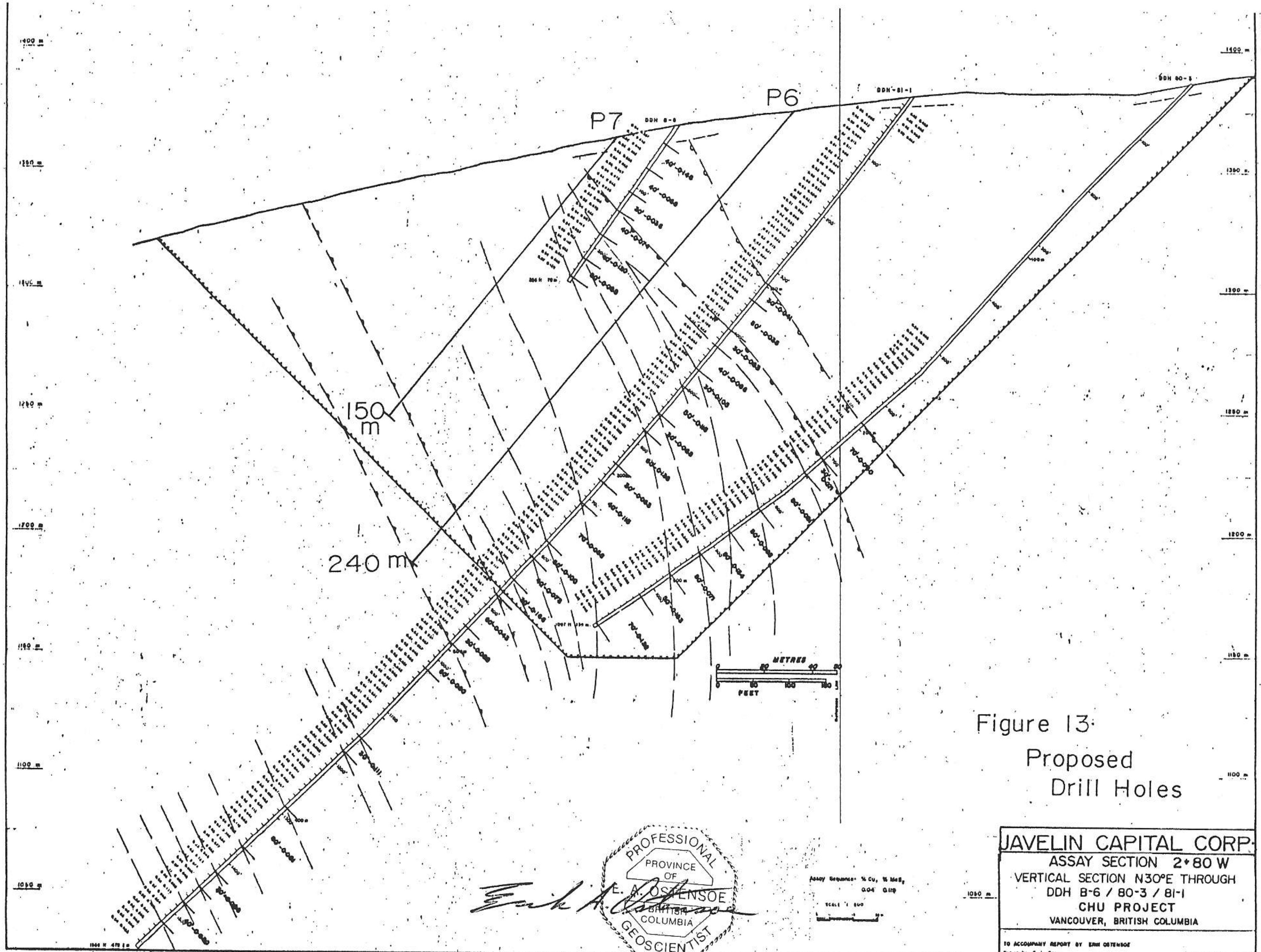


Figure 13 Proposed Drill Holes

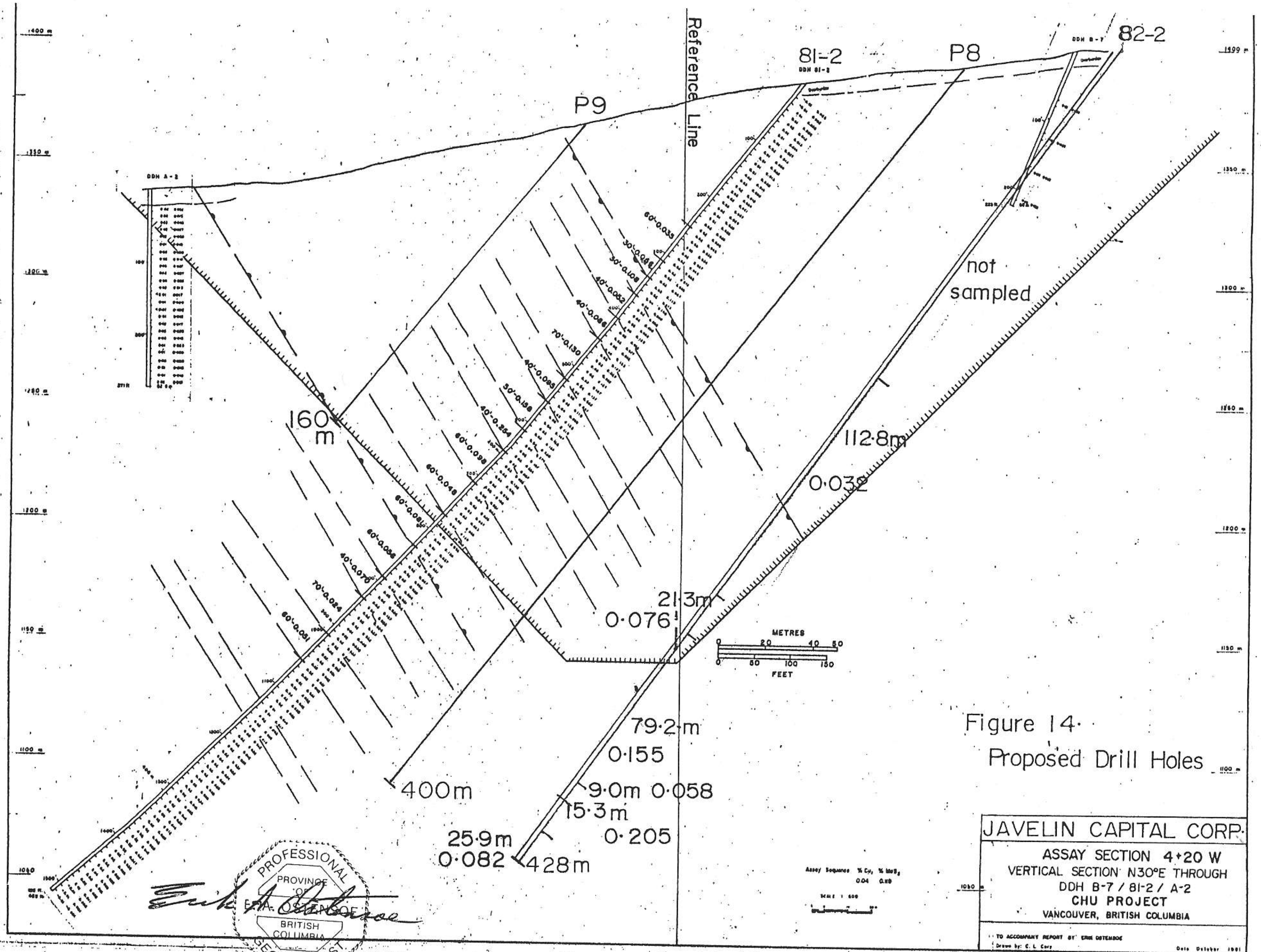
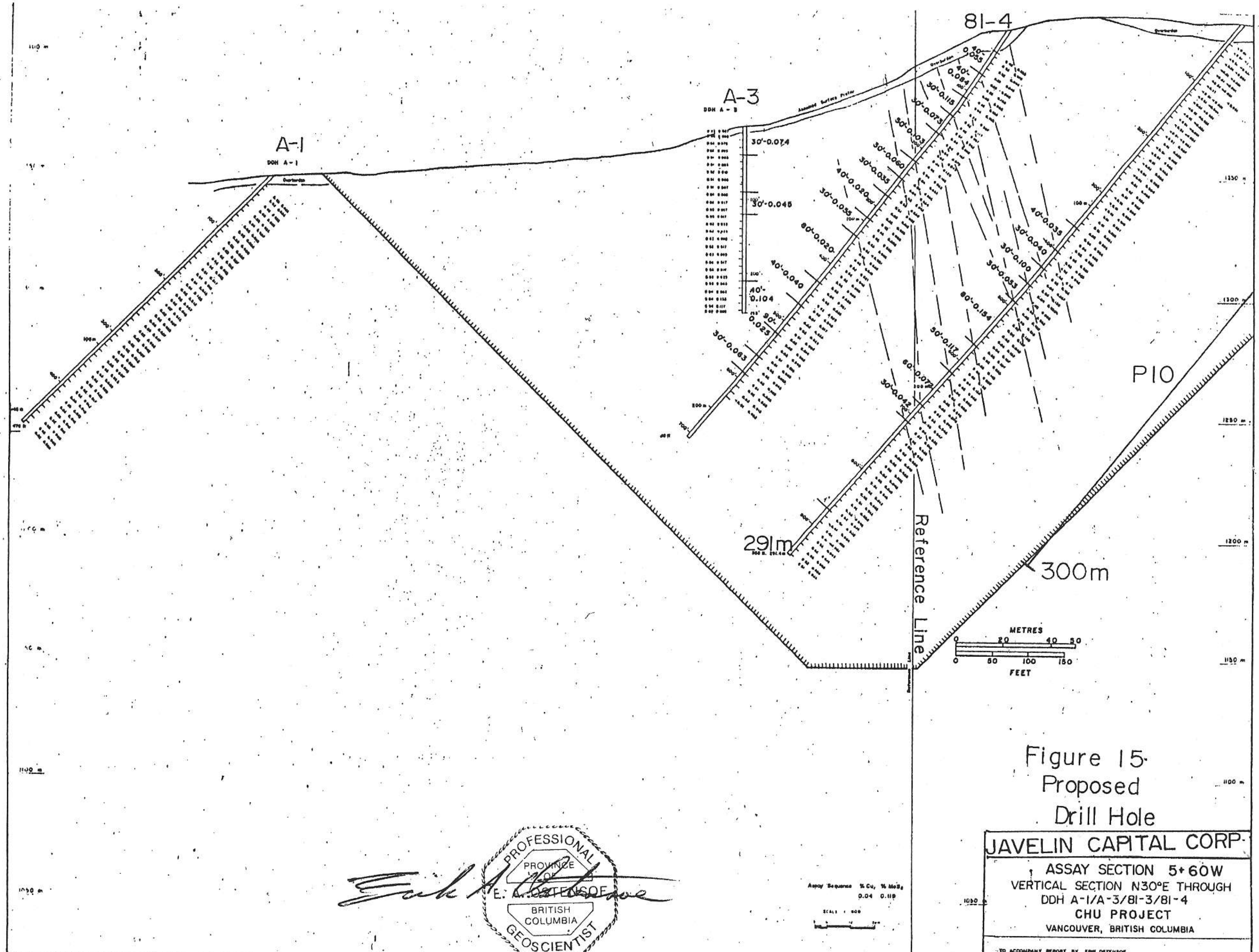


Figure 14·
Proposed Drill Holes


81-4
A-3
A-1
DDH A-1
DDH A-3
30'-0.074
30'-0.045
40'-0.104
30'-0.063
40'-0.040
60'-0.020
30'-0.055
40'-0.020
30'-0.035
30'-0.060
30'-0.073
30'-0.115
40'-0.035
30'-0.050
30'-0.100
30'-0.055
80'-0.134
30'-0.112
60'-0.077
30'-0.042
P10
291m
300m
Reference Line
METRES
0
20
40
50
FEET
0
50
100
150
1350 m
1300 m
1250 m
1200 m
1150 m
1100 m
1050 m
Figure 15
Proposed
Drill Hole
JAVELIN CAPITAL CORP.
ASSAY SECTION 5+60W
VERTICAL SECTION N30°E THROUGH
DDH A-1/A-3/81-3/81-4
CHU PROJECT
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY ERIK OSTENSOE
Drawn by C. L. Cory
Date October 1981
Assay Sequence % Cu, % MoS2
0.04 0.119
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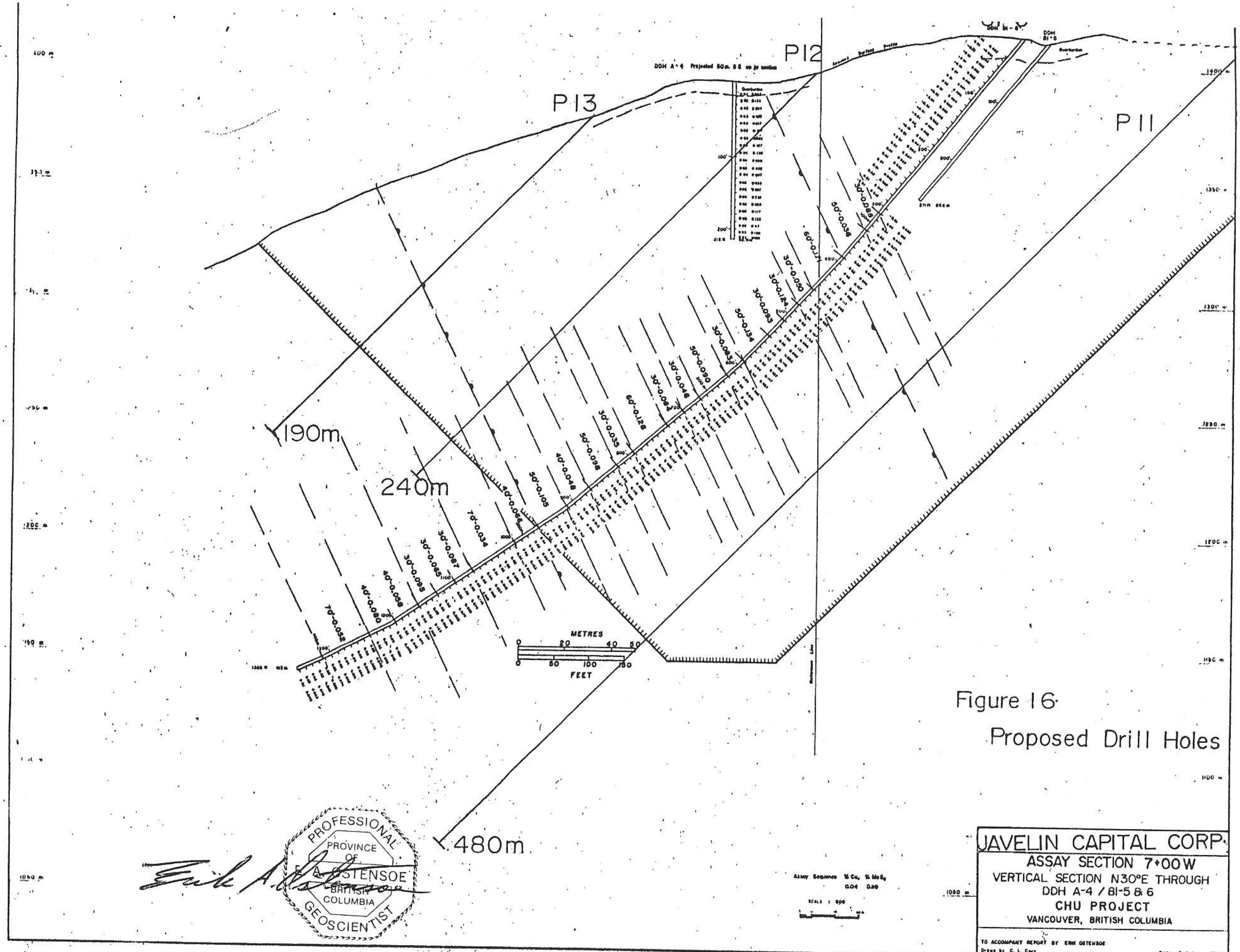

Figure 16·
Proposed Drill Holes

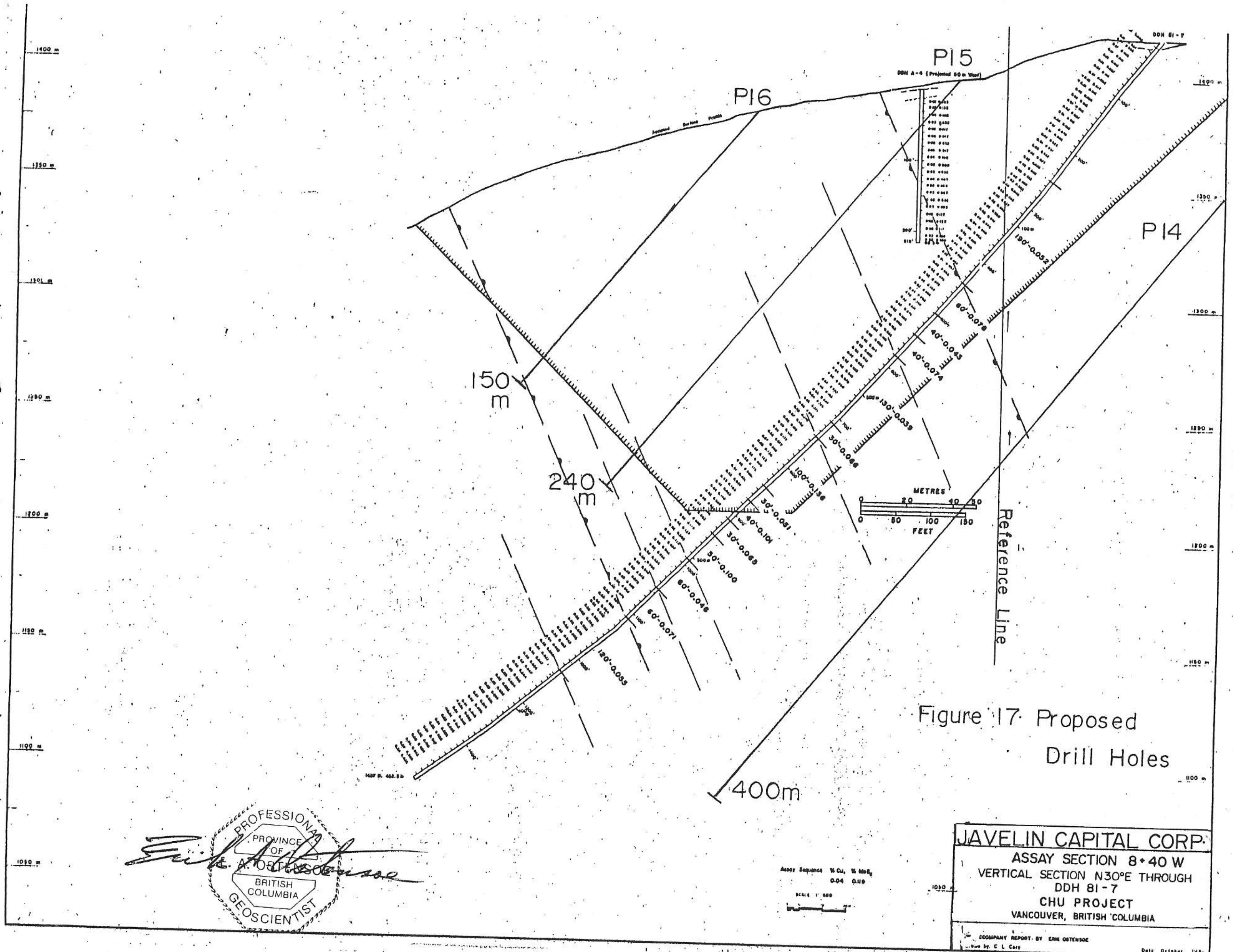

Figure 17 Proposed Drill Holes

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15.0 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATION

The author of the accompanying report, Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo., states that he is a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101, and further certifies that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with residence in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
2. I am a graduate in Honours Geology (1960) of the University of British Columbia and I have studied at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
3. I have worked in the mineral exploration industry for more than thirty-five years in all parts of western and northern North America and also in South America
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with membership number 18727
5. I prepared the accompanying report titled "Report and Work Proposal, Chua Chua Claim, Chu Property, Nechako Range South of Vanderhoof, British Columbia" dated February 15, 2002
6. The accompanying report was prepared on the basis of the author's experience as project manager and geologist during the period 1979 through 1982 when most of the relevant exploration work was conducted on the subject property, and from identified sources, including assessment work files of the Ministry of Energy and Mines
7. I personally re-visited the subject property on November 21, 2001 and verified the location of the legal corner post and several other claim posts of the Chua Chua claim and determined that the claim is located in accordance with current regulations
8. The accompanying report was prepared in accordance with provisions of National Policy 43-101 and related documents for Javelin Capital Corporation, a Vancouver, B. C. based publicly traded company and may be used by that company for any purposes provided that the report and its contents are accurately quoted and attributed
9. I have no ownership or interest of any kind in any securities of Javelin Capital Corporation

10. I have no ownership of any kind in the Chua Chua claim nor in any mineral properties located in the the vicinity of Chua Chua claim.

11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the Chu prospect that is the subject of the accompanying technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading

12. I, a Qualified Person, have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the accompanying report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Certified at Vancouver, B. C., Canada
February 28, 2002.

Erik A. Ostensoe, P. Geo.
Qualified Person