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REPORT

on the

CROESUS (L. 866S), JOHANNESBERG (L. 2072), TANGLEFOOT (L. 1215S) AND EHOLT (L. 823S) REVERTED CROWN GRANTS; AND FAB 1 to 6 TWO-POST LOCATED CLAIMS

Greenwood Mining Division

British Columbia

for

ASHNOLA MINING CO. LTD.

414 Ellis Street

Penticton, B. C. V2A 4M2

Prepared by:

MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

2391 Bossert Ave.

Kamloops, B. C. V2B 4V6

April 15, 1983

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

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INTRODUCTION

Ashnola Mining Co. Ltd. of 414 Ellis Street, Penticton, B. C. has acquired by option four Reverted Crown Grants and six located claims in the Greenwood Mining Division of southern British Columbia. This report, prepared at the request of the directors of Ashnola Mining Co. Ltd., describes the geology and mineralization of the subject claims. A staged programme of exploration is recommended with a proposed budget.

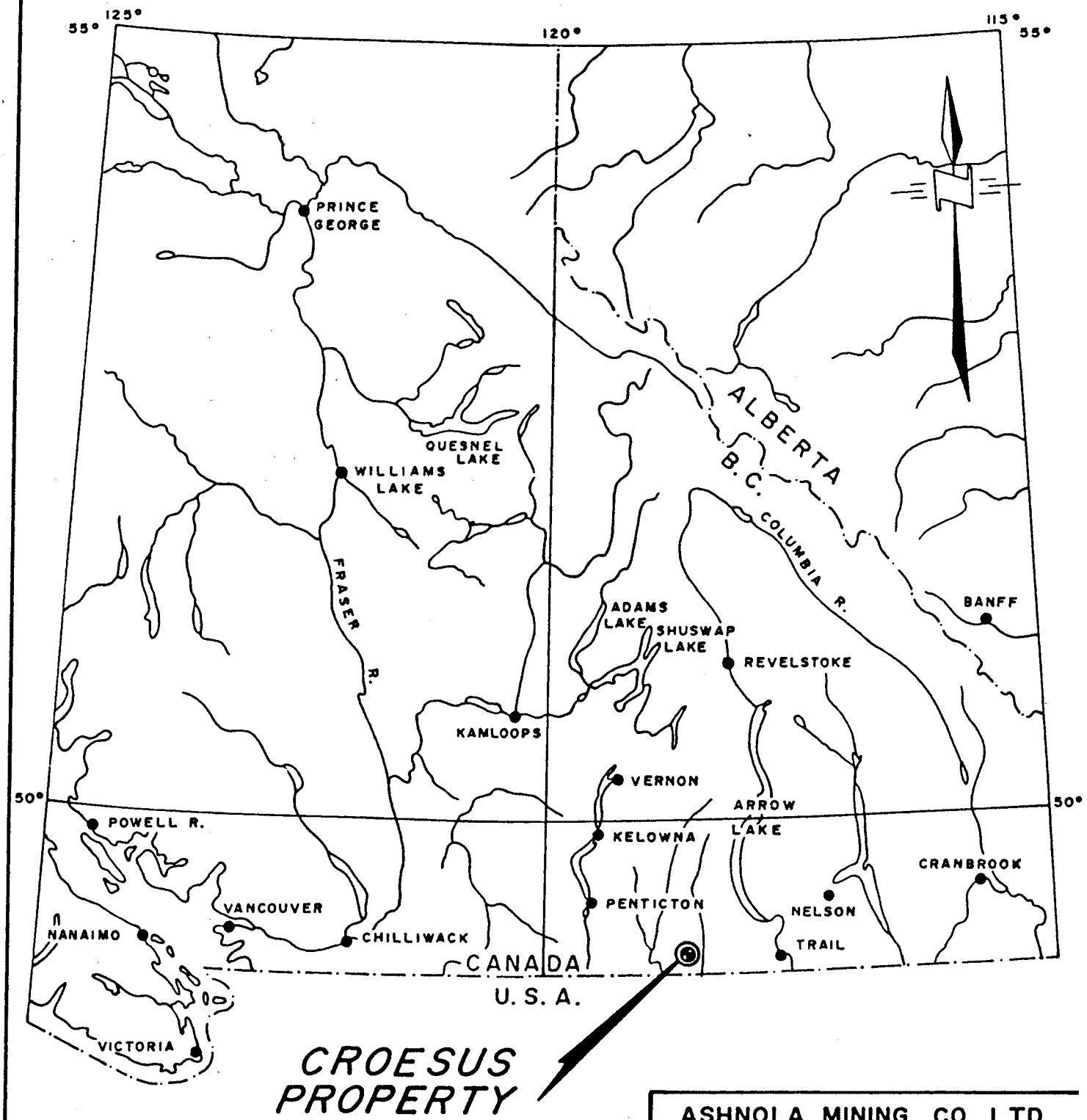
This report is based on a personal examination of these claims by the writer on March 26 and 27, 1983 as well as on data from various published and private reports.

SUMMARY

The subject claim group comprises four Reverted Crown Grants and six located two-post claims situated 2.5 kilometres south-southeast of the town of Greenwood, B. C. within the Greenwood Mining Division. Access is readily possible via the Lind and/or Porter Creek roads from Greenwood, a distance of approximately 5 kilometres.

Active mining and development has been carried out in the Boundary District since the 1890's. The principal commodity produced was copper with by-product gold and silver. The main mining activity ceased in 1978 when ore reserves at Granby's Phoenix open pit mine were exhausted. Control of Granby's holdings were acquired by Noranda Mines in 1980 and in 1981 Kettle River Resources optioned most of the original holdings. Subsequent detailed exploration by Kettle River personnel has successfully discovered a new conformable, gold-bearing massive sulphide body on the Sylvester K property. Results of their work has generated renewed interest in the Phoenix mining camp for the exploration of stratigraphically-controlled, volcanogenic sulphide deposits.

The subject claims are underlain by metavolcanic and sedimentary units belonging to the Brooklyn Formation of possibly Triassic age. These strata have been intruded locally by small stocks and dykes

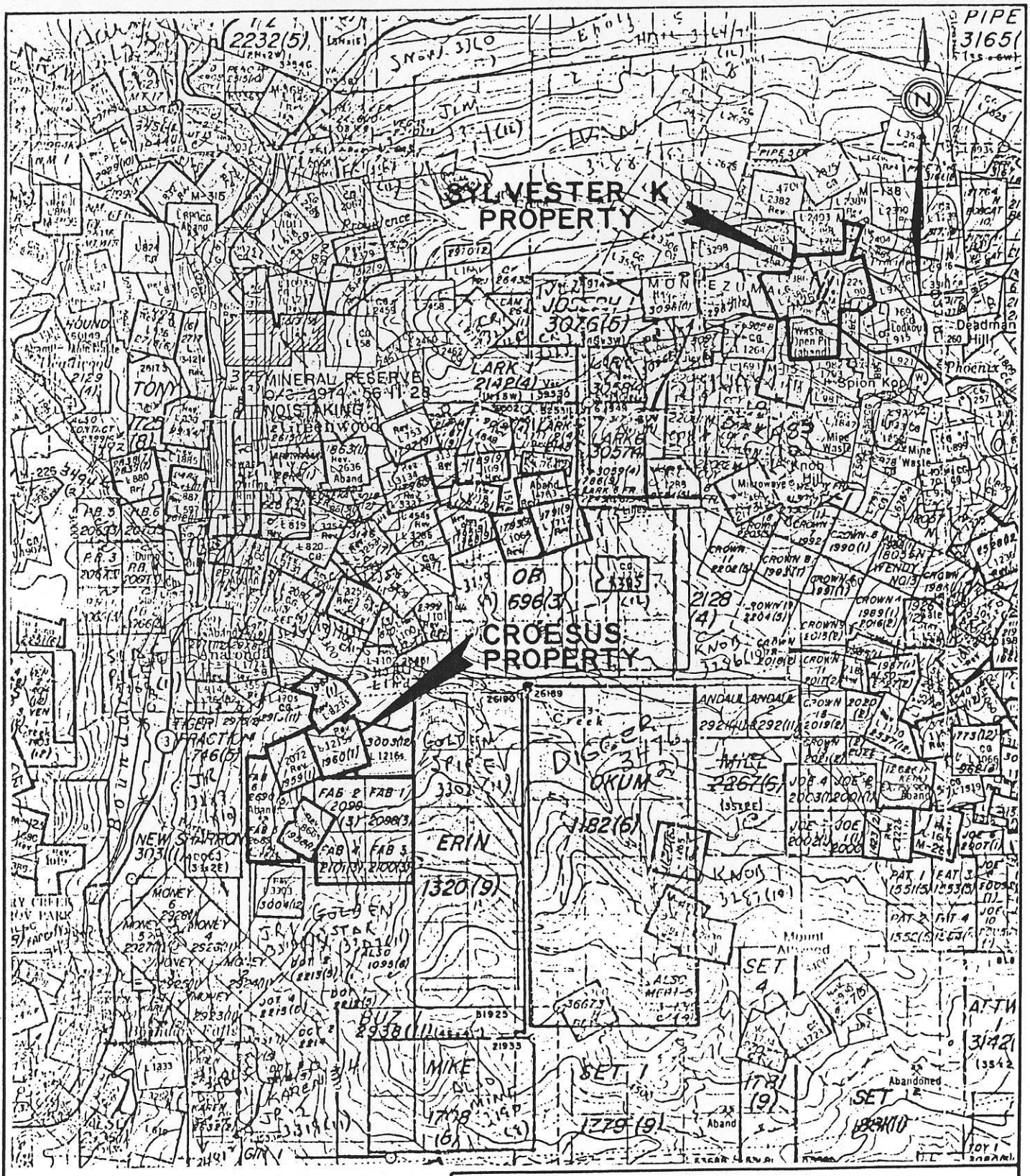


ASHNOLA MINING CO. LTD.	
LOCATION MAP	
CROESUS PROPERTY	
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
Date: April, 1983	Scale: 1" = 64 Miles
Dwn by: J.D.B.	Dwg no. 1

related to the Lower to Upper Cretaceous-age Nelson Intrusions. The geologic setting within the claim group is very similar to that of the Sylvester K property located 6 kilometres to the northeast.

Several massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, garnetite and minor to significant chalcopyrite-bearing zones have been exposed by previous exploration. These zones vary in width from 0.3 to 4.5 metres wide and have been traced locally over 65 metres. Assay results of chip sampling over several of the sulphide zones showed interesting copper values but negligible precious metals are associated with these known occurrences. However, given the favourable geologic setting it is possible with detailed exploration several more sulphide zones, possibly gold-bearing, might be discovered.

These claims are a good exploration target and they are well located both with respect to existing mining infrastructure and Kettle River's Sylvester K property. Serious exploration is certainly warranted to evaluate their potential. A three-stage programme is recommended with cost estimates of $116,000.



After B.C. Ministry of Mines Claim Map
82E/2E

— SCALE —

1: 50,000

.5 0 .5 1 1.5 2.5 km.

ASHNOLA MINING CO. LTD.
PENTICTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM PLAN

CROESUS PROPERTY

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Drawn by : J.D.B.	N.T.S. : 82E/2E
Date : April, 1983	Figure No. : 2

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of four Reverted Crown Grants and six located mineral claims. The Reverted Crown Grants have been surveyed and all ten claims are contiguous. The configuration of the claims and their relationship to adjoining and pre-existing claims is shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 is a reproduction of a part of B. C. Ministry of Mines claim map 82E/2E.

All Reverted Crown Grants and located mineral claims are situated within the Nelson Mining Division in southern British Columbia.

The Croesus (L. 866S), Johannesberg (L. 2072), Tanglefoot (L. 1215S), Eholt (L. 823S) and FAB 1 to 6 mineral claims were acquired by option from Mr. Donald S. Bombini of Princeton, B. C. and Mr. Arnold Bombini of Greenwood, B. C.

Table I summarizes all of the above information.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The subject property is situated 2.5 kilometres south-southeast of the town of Greenwood, B. C. Specifically it is located on the northwestern slopes of Mount Attwood between Lind and Porter Creeks at an elevation of 4,000 feet A.M.S.L. The geographic coordinates are 49°04' N. latitude by 118°40' W. longitude (N.T.S. 82E/2E).

Access to the claims is readily possible via the Lind Creek and Porter Creek roads. These roads are well maintained gravel roads from Greenwood to the rural settlements. However, the gravel road which passes through the claims and joins the two main roads is seasonal and requires a four-wheel drive vehicle. A network of old logging and mining roads and trails provides facile access to all of the claims.

TABLE I

Mineral Claim Data

Claim Name	Lot No.	Record No.	Area in acres	Date Recorded	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
Reverted Crown Grants						
CROESUS	866 S	1958	40.21	Jan. 21, 1980	Jan. 21, 1985	Donald S. Bombini
JOHANNESBERG	2072	1959	35.60	Jan. 21, 1980	Jan. 21, 1984	Donald S. Bombini
TANGLEFOOT	1215 S	1960	50.82	Jan. 21, 1980	Jan. 21, 1985	Donald S. Bombini
EHOLT	823 S	1961	42.49	Jan. 21, 1980	Jan. 21, 1984	Donald S. Bombini
Located 2-Post Claim						
FAB 1	---	2098		Mar. 19, 1980	Mar. 19, 1984	Arnold Bombini
FAB 2	---	2099		Mar. 19, 1980	Mar. 19, 1984	Arnold Bombini
FAB 3	---	2100		Mar. 19, 1980	Mar. 19, 1984	Arnold Bombini
FAB 4	---	2101		Mar. 19, 1980	Mar. 19, 1984	Arnold Bombini
FAB 5	---	2689		May 20, 1981	May 20, 1984	Donald S. Bombini
FAB 6	---	2690		May 20, 1981	May 20, 1984	Donald S. Bombini

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are located regionally within the Monashee (Columbia) Mountains on the northwestern slopes of Mount Attwood. Elevations within the claims range from 3,300 to 4,500 feet A.M.S.L.

The climate is moderate with temperatures ranging between -20°C. and +30°C. Precipitations usually total 500 mm. annually and snowfalls are generally 100 to 150 cm. The exploration season is relatively long from April to November.

Most of the claims have been logged by previous mining and logging activity, however a moderate growth of spruce and fir persists in some areas.

Bedrock exposures are scarce except in areas of surface trenching or higher relief.

HISTORY

Mining activity in the Boundary District dates back to the early 1890's when prospectors explored this region for lode and placer gold occurrences. By the late 1890's the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company had consolidated their holdings and had begun mining several important discoveries. By 1919 the Greenwood mining camp had yielded an estimated 22 million tons grading 1.5% Cu, 0.03 oz./T Au and 0.5 oz./T Ag.

In 1955 Granby began open pit mining at the Phoenix Mine. Employing modern mining technology this operation continued until 1978 when all economic reserves were finally exhausted. During this 22 year period approximately 13 million tons of ore grading 0.55% Cu, 0.01 oz./T Au and 0.07 oz./T Ag were mined.

In 1980 Noranda Corporation gained control of the Granby Company and, in turn, assumed ownership of the Phoenix mining property.

Kettle River Resources Ltd. optioned most of the original Granby holdings from Noranda in May, 1981. Following a programme of regional and detailed geological mapping along with a study of old Granby exploration data it was determined that this camp had the

potential for discovering volcanogenic sulphide deposits. Subsequent mapping, sampling, electromagnetic surveying (VLF) and trenching have discovered several conformable sulphide zones with anomalous to economic gold values. Recent publications (i.e. G.C.N.L. No. 246, 1982) report assays of 0.26 oz./T gold across 18 feet including an 8.2 foot section assaying 0.33 oz./T gold at the main Sylvester K discovery. Another report (G.C.N.L. No. 27, 1983) states that a 2 by 6-foot panel sample of the oxidized iron cap gossan assayed 3.86 oz./T gold and 1.79 oz./T silver.

Work on the Croesus Reverted Crown Grant dates back to 1911 when it was surveyed and Crown Granted (B.C.M.M.A.R. 1911). No published data is available documenting the early exploration and underground development until 1967 to 1969 when Ortega Minerals Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C. conducted a geophysical, geochemical and trenching program. In 1967, Ortega trenched in the vicinity of the old Croesus underground workings. During 1968, a soil geochemical survey and line-cutting programme was undertaken prior to an induced polarization and ground magnetics survey in 1969.

Results of this exploration discovered at the Croesus workings a 4.5 m. band of massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, fine-grained chalcopyrite and garnetite between a fine-grained, pyrite-rich granitic dyke and marbleized white limestone. Geophysical and geochemical results indicated that there was a copper, magnetic and I.P. anomaly trending northwesterly from the FAB 4 to FAB 6 mineral claims, a distance of 1.5 kilometres. Ortega's work was, however, expressly directed towards investigating the copper potential and there is no indication in the various assessment reports (i.e. B.C.D.M. Ass. Rpt. 1648, 1887 and 2054) that the precious metal potential was thoroughly tested.

These claims are located approximately 6 kilometres southwest of Kettle River's Sylvester K discovery, both within the Phoenix mining camp.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The district is underlain by an assemblage of late Paleozoic to early Mesozoic volcanics and sediments unconformably overlain by Triassic-age sediments and minor volcanics. These strata have been intruded by a variety of mafic to alkaline igneous bodies. Small outliers of Tertiary sediments locally overlie the older strata.

Regional geological mapping by Little (1957) shows the Phoenix mining camp to be underlain by the Anarchist Group of Permian (?) to possibly Triassic age. The Anarchist Group comprises greenstone, greywacke, limestone and paragneiss. More recent published and unpublished works, by Peatfield (1978), Church (1975 & 1976) and Dawson (1982), have redefined and recognized several subdivisions of the Anarchist Group. It is now thought that this group consists of, at least, the Knob Hill Group of Permian (?) age and the Brooklyn formation of Triassic age.

The Knob Hill Group forms the basement rocks in the immediate Phoenix camp. It comprises a thick succession of andesitic and dacitic flows, chert, quartzite, argillite and minor limestone.

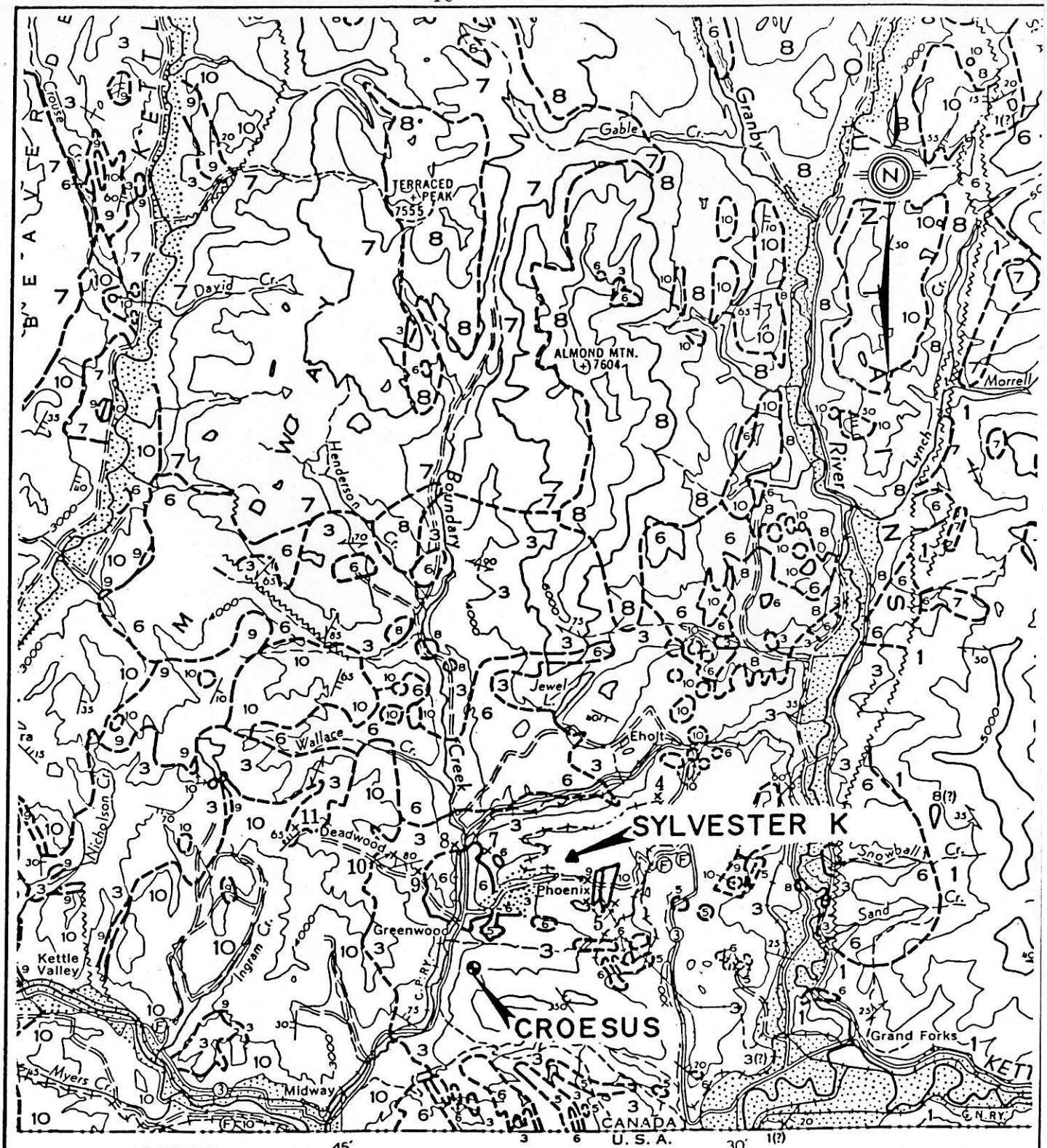
The Brooklyn Formation unconformably overlies the Knob Hill Group. According to recent geological reports by Dawson (1982) and Church (1976 & 1975) the Brooklyn Formation consists of:

(1) Clastic units of conglomerate (sharpstone) with laminar bedded sandstone and siltstone. The conglomerates are composed of chert pebbles, volcanic fragments and/or limestone.

(2) Metatuffaceous units resembling chert or greywacke. Possible exhalite facies.

(3) Carbonate units ranging from massive limestone (reef breccias?) to banded limestone (algal mats?) with limey shale.

All of the above strata have been intruded locally by stocks, dykes and apophyses of the Lower to Upper (?) Cretaceous-age Nelson Intrusions. These bodies comprise granodiorite, porphyritic granite, diorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite and ultrabasic intrusions.



(after Little, 1957)

- LEGEND -

10 Phoenix Volcanic Group
9 Kettle River Formation
LOWER CRETACEOUS
7 Valhalla Intrusions
6 Nelson Intrusions
5 Ultrabasic Intrusions
PERMIAN (?)
3 Anarchist Group (undivided)
Brooklyn Formation
Knob Hill Group

SCALE 1:253,440

ASHNOLA MINING CO. LTD.
PENTICTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL PLAN
CROESUS PROPERTY
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Drawn by : J.D.B.	N.T.S. : 82E/2E
Date : April, 1983	Figure No. : 3

Local Geology

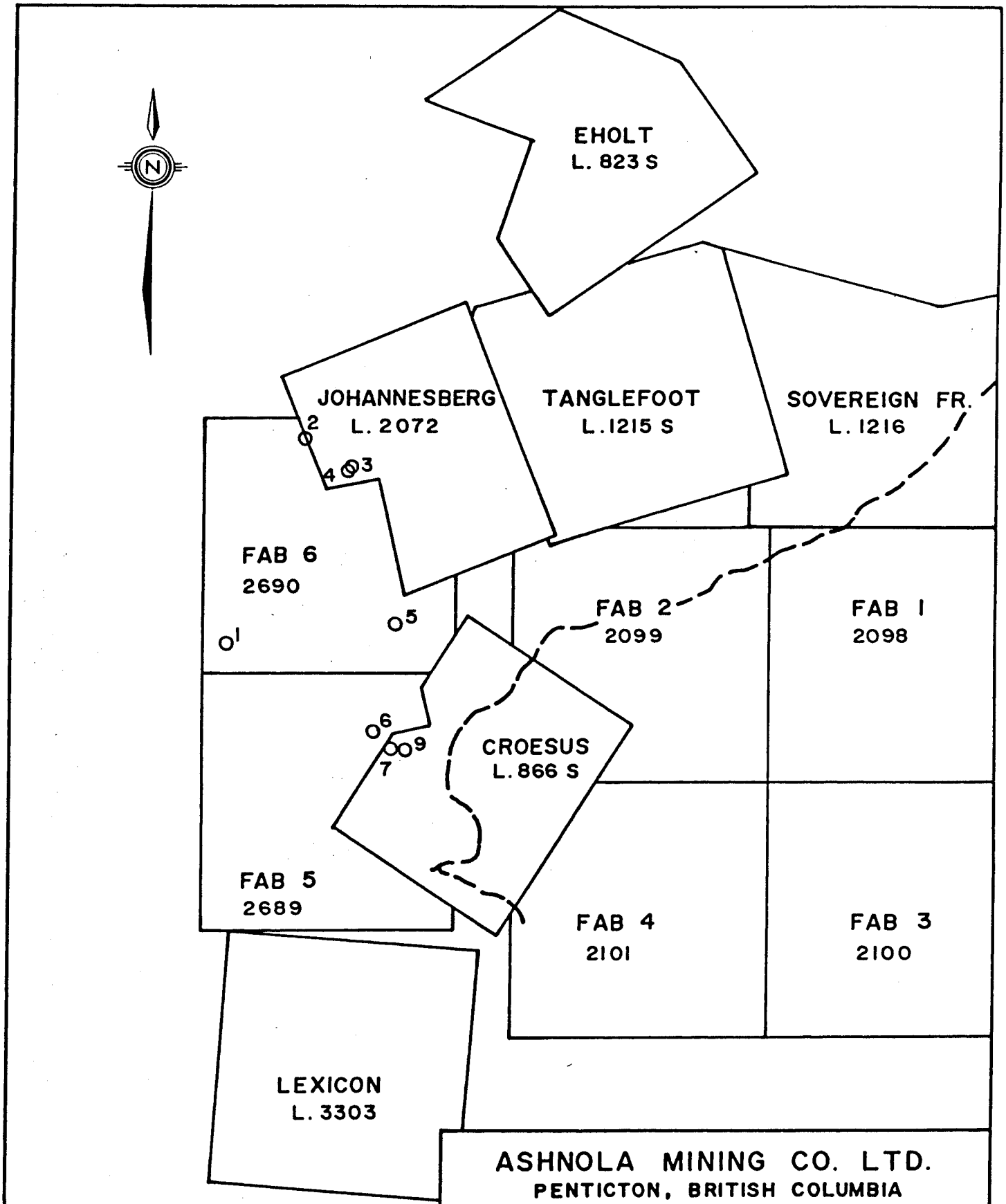
Within the claims strata of the Brooklyn Formation unconformably overlie the Knob Hill Group and are, in turn, intruded by dykes and stocks of fine-grained granite and serpentinite. Along contacts of the limey metavolcanics and sediments with the intrusions the strata have been locally metamorphosed to a calc-silicate skarn.

Along the western portions of the claims andesitic and dacitic volcanics with interbedded metasediments of the Knob Hill Group crop out. Several test pits have exposed a quartz-infilled vein structure cutting the stratigraphy striking 325° and dipping -90°. This vein averages 1 metre in width and has been traced for several hundreds of metres. The quartz gangue hosts scattered and local disseminations and lenses of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and minor tetrahedrite.

On the Johannesberg and FAB 6 mineral claims extensive trenching has exposed an intensely iron-stained chert pebble conglomerate unit overlain by a highly siliceous, fine-grained metachert unit. This outcrop probably reflects the basal section of the Brooklyn Formation at its unconformable contact with the underlying Knob Hill strata. Locally conglomerate and metachert strata host abundant pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite disseminations, lenses and bands cut by pyrite veinlets. Bedding measurements showed the strata strike 020° and dip -20° northwesterly.

Approximately 200 metres to the southwest a backhoe trench has exposed interbedded argillite and chert cut by a flat-lying quartz vein approximately 40 cm. wide. The quartz vein hosts fine-grained pyrite disseminations and cuts a pyrrhotite-rich band which strikes 110° and dips -50° southerly.

Up section to the south and east interbedded chert, argillite and minor clastic units are exposed in several adits and surface trenching on the Croesus mineral claim. At the Croesus workings these strata are overlain by a white to grey limestone and all strata have been intruded by a fine-grained granitic dyke. A north to south section across the trenching shows: a 3 metre unit of marbleized white limestone; 3 m. of iron-stained calc-silicate with abundant pyrrhotite and pyrite disseminations; 15 m. of fine-grained granitic



ASHNOLA MINING CO. LTD.
PENTICTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SAMPLING PLAN

CROESUS PROPERTY

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Drawn by : J.D.B.	N.T.S. : 82E/2E
Date : April, 1983	Figure No. : 4

intrusion; 2 to 4.5 m. band of massive pyrrhotite, fine-grained chalcopyrite and garnetite; and then into a marbleized white Brooklyn limestone. The massive sulphide band was traced for approximately 65 metres striking 120°.

Results of the examination suggest that the stratigraphy is complicated not only by facies changes but, also, by flat and steeply-dipping fault structures and granitic intrusions. A detailed geological survey would be required to interpret the structural and stratigraphic setting.

MINERALIZATION

Disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization is exposed by, at least, seven separate surface and/or underground workings over an approximate length of 600 metres. Sulphide zones vary in width between the various workings from 0.3 m. on the Johannesberg claim to 4.5 m. on the Croesus claim. Of those zones exposed by past work massive pyrrhotite with fine-grained chalcopyrite, garnetite and quartz comprise the sulphide bands. Pyrite disseminations are usually abundant within the wall-rock immediately adjacent to the sulphide bands and pyrite veinlets often cut the massive sulphide zones.

Results from grab and chip samples collected at various exposures within the Johannesburg, FAB 6 and Croesus claims showed copper values ranging from less than 0.01% to 0.45% copper. Three samples of the massive sulphides exposed on the Croesus claim assayed 0.38, 0.40 and 0.45% copper. All samples were assayed for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Other than sample ASH83-6 which assayed 0.45% copper with 0.20 oz./T silver, the rest of the samples contained negligible lead, zinc or precious metal values. See Table II for sample descriptions and assay summaries, Appendix I for assay results and Figure 4 for sample locations.

TABLE II

Sample Descriptions and Assay Summaries

Sample No.	Location	Sample Width	Assay					Description
			Ag oz./ton	Au oz./ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	
ASH 83-1	FAB 6	1 m.	0.01	0.003	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	Across a metachert horizon with disseminated Py.
ASH 83-2	JOHANNESBERG	1 m.	0.01	0.004	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	Across Po and Py - rich contact of metachert and chert pebble conglomerate (sharpstone) Intense limonite alteration.
ASH 83-3	JOHANNESBERG	0.66 m.	<0.01	0.003	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Across flat dipping quartz vein with fine-grained Py disseminations.
ASH 83-4	JOHANNESBERG	0.3 m.	0.04	0.003	0.06	<0.01	0.03	Across massive Po - garnetite band striking 110° and dipping 50° south.
ASH 83-5	FAB 6	1.0 m.	0.08	0.001	0.14	<0.01	0.01	Across massive Po - garnetite band with minor Cp at adit portal.
ASH 83-6	FAB 6	1.0 m.	0.20	0.008	0.45	0.01	0.02	Across massive Po, Py, Cp and garnetite band at adit portal of lower Croesus workings. Band attitude 100°/-20° N.
ASH 83-7	CROESUS	Grab	0.06	0.002	0.40	0.01	<0.01	Grab sample of massive Po, Py, Cp and garnetite band material from surface trenching on upper Croesus workings.

TABLE II (cont.)

Sample No.	Location	Sample Width	Assay					Description
			Ag oz./ton	Au oz./ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	
ASH 83-8	MAYFLOWER	Grab	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.14	0.05	Grab sample of quartz vein material at two test pit off the subject claims.
ASH 83-9	CROESUS	2.8 m.	0.05	<0.001	0.38	0.01	<0.01	Across massive Po, Py, Cp and garnetite band striking 120° and dipping -90°. Traced for 65 m. on strike, exposed by trenching on upper Croesus workings.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

With the announcement of Kettle River's successful discovery of gold-bearing sulphide zones on the Sylvester K property renewed attention is being focused on the precious metal potential of the Boundary District, and particularly the Phoenix mining camp.

Dawson (1982) states that the two gold-bearing massive sulphide zones on the Sylvester K property are apparently hosted by metatuffacious and/or exhalite facies of the Brooklyn Formation. At the main showing an apparently conformable layer of massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite strikes approximately 022° and dips very steeply east. The sulphide zone grades from a pyrite-rich base upward (easterly) to a pyrrhotite-rich top. The host rocks appear to be a mettatuffaceous or exhalite horizon composed of dark gray to black thinly laminated pyritic, cherty argillites. The striking feature is, however, the consistency of the gold values along and across the zone.

It is apparent from the property examination that the subject claims are underlain by a very similar geologic setting to that of the Sylvester K property. Not only is there a similar metavolcanic-sedimentary assemblage of the Brooklyn Formation present here but there are a number of known massive sulphide occurrences. Of the known sulphide showings the more extensive and copper-rich ones appear to be genetically and spatially related to intrusions of Nelson granitic rocks with subsequent contact metamorphism and metasomatism. However, given the geologic setting there is a good possibility of discovering other syngenetic sulphide deposits or "skarn-type" sulphide zones which may be gold-bearing.

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing descriptions of past and current work in the immediate vicinity, and of the regional and local geological setting in which the subject claims are located, the following conclusions can be reached:

(1) The claim group is well situated with respect to Kettle River's

Sylvester K discovery. These claims are located within 6 kilometres of the gold-bearing sulphide zones on the Sylvester K property.

(2) A relatively thick assemblage of northerly striking and gently dipping volcanics and sediments belonging to the favourable Brooklyn Formation underlie the claims. Several small stocks and dykes of the Upper Cretaceous-age Nelson Plutonic rocks intrude the older strata and have locally metamorphosed them to a calc-silicate skarn.

(3) The known massive sulphide zones exposed within the Johannesberg and Croesus claims are copper-bearing with negligible precious-metal values. However, detailed exploration will be required to identify any favourable stratigraphic horizons which may host syngenetic sulphide deposits that are gold-bearing.

Based on these general considerations detailed exploration of the claim group is definitely warranted. A staged exploration programme is therefore recommended to test its economic potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A three-stage exploration programme following the outline given below is recommended.

Stage I

(1) A claim survey of all claims should be undertaken as soon as possible to re-establish the perimeters of the old Reverted Crown Grants and two-post located claims with respect to the adjoining mineral claims.

(2) Pending the results of the claim survey the perimeter of the claim group should be clearly marked, and any possible internal fractional ground should be staked and recorded.

(3) Detailed geological mapping should be conducted to identify fully the geologic setting and define any favourable stratigraphic horizons that may host gold-bearing sulphide mineralization. Initial mapping should be undertaken at a scale of 1:2,500 as soon as the claims are fully accessible. Detailed aerial photographs,

preferably taken since 1970, and a topographic map would facilitate geologic mapping as well as later surveying.

(4) Rock geochemical samples should be collected from all known mineralization exposed by past exploration. Samples should be analysed for gold, silver and copper. The sample pulps should be retained pending further analyses.

(5) Detailed soil geochemical surveying should be undertaken over the claim group, expecially over all favourable geological targets. Soil samples should be analysed for gold, silver and copper. All samples should be retained in case additional analyses for other elements are found desirable at a later stage.

(6) Detailed geophysical surveying, coincident EM-VLF and magnetometer surveys, should be carried out initially over the geochemical survey grid and later over all geological and geochemical anomalies.

Stage II

(1) Contingent on the success of Stage I any geological, geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies or other areas of significant mineralization should be investigated by surface trenching to define the source. A crawler backhoe or small bulldozer would be best suited for this work. All mineralized zones should be properly mapped, sampled and analysed for gold, silver and copper.

Stage III

(1) Contingent on the success of Stage II a programme of diamond drilling should be undertaken to test the extent of the mineralization.

COST ESTIMATES

Stage I

Claim Survey - possible staking	$ 2,500.
Preparation of base map from detailed aerial photography	2,000.
Geological Mapping and Prospecting -	3,000.
Sampling	750.

Analyses, 50 samples @ $13/sample	650.
Linecutting, picketing and flagging -	
35 km. @ $250/km.	8,750.
Geochemical Sampling -	
Sample Collection	1,500.
Analyses, 700 samples @ $10/sample	7,000.
Geophysical Surveying -	
Magnetometer - 35 km. @ $65/km.	2,275.
EM-VLF - 35 km. @ $75/km.	2,625.
Vehicle support - $35/day plus $.35/mi.	1,000.
Accomodation - 40 man days @ $25/day	1,000.
Food - 40 man days @ $25/day	1,000.
Miscellaneous field equipment, supplies, etc.	200.
Sub Total	$ 34,250.

Stage II

Trenching and Sampling -	
Crawler backhoe and operator, 30 hrs. @ $125/hr.	$ 3,750.
Sampling and surveying	1,500.
Assaying and analyses - Au, Ag (Cu,Pb,Zn)	
50 samples @ $25/sample	1,250.
Vehicle support - $35/day plus $.35/mi.	400.
Accommodation - 5 man days @ $25/day	125.
Food - 5 man days @ $25/day	125.
Miscellaneous field supplies, etc.	50.
Sub Total	$ 7,200.

Stage III

Diamond Drilling - 500 metres @ $80/m.	$ 40,000.
Logging, supervision, surveying	6,000.
Sampling, core splitting, core storage	3,000.
Vehicle support - $35/day plus $.35/mi.	1,000.
Accommodation - 40 man days @ $25/day	1,000.
Food - 40 man days @ $25/day	1,000.
Miscellaneous field supplies, core boxes, etc.	550.
Assaying and analyses - Au, Ag (Cu,Pb,Zn)	
100 samples @ $25/sample	2,500.
Sub Total	$ 55,050.

Consulting, reporting, supervision	$ 5,000.
Report and Map preparation	4,000.
Contingency (~ 10%)	10,500.
Total Estimated Cost of Stages I, II and III	$116,000.

Note: The above cost estimates are for a comprehensive three-stage exploration programme for all of the subject claims.

Respectfully submitted,
MINOREX CONSULTING LTD.

April 15, 1983
Kamloops, B. C.

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

CERTIFICATE

I, J. Douglas Blanchflower, do hereby certify that:

(1) I am a consulting geologist with business office at 2391 Bossert Avenue, Kamloops, B. C. V2B 4V6.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of B.Sc. (Honours Geology, 1971).

(3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (#FO046).

(4) I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past eleven years.

(5) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in any of the subject claims, nor in shares or securities of ASHNOLA MINING CO. LTD., nor do I expect to receive any interest.

(6) This report is based on a personal examination of the property on March 26 and 27, 1983; and on available reports and maps, and published geological reports for the area.

(7) I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia, this 15th day of April, 1983.

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George Cross News Letter:

No. 246 (1982), p. 1

No. 22 (1983), p. 2

No. 27 (1983), p. 1

APPENDIX I

Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd.

Certificate of Analyses

ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ASSAYING

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD. 783 Notre Dame Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5N8 - Telephone (604) 372-9700
Telex: 048-8393

April 12, 1983

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

CLIENT: Minorex Consulting Ltd.
2391 Bossert Avenue
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
V2B 4V6

ATTENTION: D. Blanchflower

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: Project P83-9; 9 rock samples received March 31/83

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS NUMBER: ET178

Description	Ag (oz/T)	Au (oz/T)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ASH83-1	0.01	0.003	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
2	0.01	0.004	0.04	<0.01	<0.01
3	<0.01	0.003	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
4	0.04	0.003	0.06	<0.01	0.03
5	0.08	0.001	0.14	<0.01	0.01
6	0.20	0.008	0.45	0.01	0.02
7	0.06	0.002	0.40	0.01	<0.01
8	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.14	0.05
9	0.05	<0.001	0.38	<0.01	<0.01

C. Klapstein

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
C. Klapstein

CK/mil

BRENDA MINES LTD.
P.O. Box 420
Peachland, B.C.
V0H 1X0, Canada.

Fax number:(604)860-0324
Telephone No:(604)763-3220

Exploration

Date Reported: January 02, 1990
Date Received: December 18, 1989

For: R. Weeks

Sample Name	P.P.B Au 1	P.P.B Au 2	P.P.M Ag	% Cu
# 1086	10	30	3	0.094
# 1087	40	40	3	0.055
# 1088	30	30	6	0.389
# 1089	<10	<10	1FT	
# 1090	<10	10	4	

EVEN. STAR
EV. STAR
CROESUS

good Copper
good Silver 3.403

Comments:

1089 } Jarview area Murphy Keremeos
1090 } " " " "

1086
1087
1088 } Sam Bombini - Princeton

Bot Bechtel.

D. Perkins
Chief Chemist

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