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COMMENTS

**VALUATION OF THE BLUE ICE PROPERTY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA,
PREPARED FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL**

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Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.
May 31, 2005**

SUMMARY

This report has been prepared as a reply to a May 31, 2005 valuation report on the Blue Ice property by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (the RPA report). RPA used two valuation methods to provide an estimate of market value for the property as of the valuation date of March 21, 1989.

The Appraised Value method for mineral property valuation involves an assessment of past exploration expenditures for a particular property plus warranted future expenditures. In the case of the Blue Ice property, RPA is of the opinion that previous expenditures are of a historic nature (late 1930s) and that less than encouraging results were obtained from the initial work causing there to be little or no interest in the property since the late 1930s. In RPA's view, no additional work would have been warranted and only a fraction (\$75,000 in 1989 dollars) of the cost of carrying out the original work would be retained to provide an estimate of property value.

The writer is of the opinion that the results obtained from the initial phase of work on the Blue Ice property would definitely have been considered encouraging and that additional exploratory work would have been undertaken had not World War II intervened and had not the property been incorporated in a Provincial Park rendering further work essentially impossible. Consequently, the writer's November 14, 2005 estimate of property value using the Appraised Value method is substantially greater (\$822,000 – 1989 dollars) than that provided by RPA. The writer's estimate of value is further supported by a comparison of initial Blue Ice exploration results with those obtained from a similar mineral property which was not located in a Provincial Park and on which subsequent work resulted in the discovery of a significant gold-silver deposit.

RPA's estimate of a range of values of between \$30,000 and \$50,000 for the Blue Ice property by way of the Comparable Transaction method was derived from a review of 64 mineral property transactions involving mineral properties deemed by RPA to be comparable to the Blue Ice property. A similar review of these transactions using the same sources of information leads the writer to conclude that the quality of much of the available information is suspect and that only a very few of the mineral properties involved in the various transactions are in fact comparable to the Blue Ice property. A better estimate of fair market value would be in the order of \$1 million, based on the writer's November 14, 2005 assessment of nine "best fit" comparable transactions.

INTRODUCTION

This report, which provides comments pertaining to a valuation report for the Blue Ice property prepared for the BC Ministry of Attorney General by William E. Roscoe, Ph.D., P.Eng. of Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (the RPA report), has been prepared at the request of Robert E. Gibbens, legal counsel for Sean Morriss, owner of the Blue Ice property.

Comments contained in this report are based on a thorough review of the RPA report, on a valuation report prepared by the writer for the Blue Ice property and dated November 14, 2005, on a review of documents listed by the plaintiff and defendant with the Supreme Court of British Columbia and on various sources of information listed in the References section of this report.

VALUATION APPROACH AND METHODS

The valuation approach and methods used by RPA to arrive at a market value for the Blue Ice property include the Appraised Value and Comparable Transaction methods, both considered to be appropriate for exploration stage mineral properties such as the Blue Ice. The writer's comments herein are mainly directed to the various interpretations and sources of data used by RPA in arriving at an estimate of value for the Blue Ice property.

Appraised Value Method

The Appraised Value Method incorporates meaningful past exploration expenditures plus future warranted costs to arrive at an estimate of mineral property value. Only those previous property expenditures that are deemed to be productive are retained as value; productive means that exploration results obtained from initial property expenditures are sufficiently encouraging to warrant additional exploration work. Accordingly, previous expenditures that yield negative exploration results are only retained at partial value. Warranted future costs are those intended to further assess the property potential identified by previous exploration expenditures.

RPA is of the view that the exploration potential of the Blue Ice property is limited to small deposits with moderate gold grades notwithstanding the results obtained from property drilling in 1939. In RPA's view, this limited potential is reflected by the fact that no work has been done on the property since that time and that "property holders at that time and subsequently have been unable to interest other parties in spending money to carry out further exploration work" (RPA report, page 25). For these reasons, RPA calculated an appraised value of \$300,000 (the cost of 1930s exploration work in 1989 dollars) but went on to state that this value was based on old information which did not "sufficiently reflect the facts that there has been no interest in exploring the property for many decades and that the property is very restricted in area". Consequently, RPA discounted the appraised value of \$300,000 to \$75,000 and stated that further work was not warranted.

There are a number of reasons why further work on the Blue Ice property was not carried out after 1939, the principal ones being the creation of Wells Gray Provincial Park which incorporated the Blue Ice and other mineral claims near its northeastern boundary in late 1939. While initially created as a Class B park which allowed for mineral related activities, it was necessary to obtain permission to record new mineral claims and to apply for Park Use Permits to carry out subsequent exploratory work. Another major impediment in 1939 was the onset of World War II which is referred to in a January 23, 1940 letter from A.G. Langley to W.C. Douglass (Plaintiff's List of Documents (PLOD) No. 15) regarding the 1939 Anglo-Huronian program on the Blue Ice property with comments that "In connection with this work, it is well to remember that at the time it was being done, everyone was rather jittery about the approaching war, which was declared shortly after the report on the results was submitted to the company. As soon as war was declared, I was informed that they (Anglo-Huronian) were not taking on any new commitments".

With the advent of World War II, the emphasis was on the search for strategic metals rather than gold. Gold mining was deemed to be a "non war" industry making it difficult to secure labour and supplies. Manpower shortages resulted in the closure of a number of gold mines across Canada; many of these would not reopen in the immediate postwar years due to sharply increased operating costs. With the gold price fixed at US\$35 per ounce, there was little incentive to explore for new gold deposits and most of the existing Canadian gold mines kept operating only by way of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act introduced by the Federal Government in the early 1950s. The inception of a free market for gold in 1968 caused prices to rise to between US\$40 and \$100 per ounce and resulted in a renewed interest in gold deposits across Canada including British Columbia.

Evidence of renewed interest in the Blue Ice property prior to 1968 is the fact that claims to cover the known mineral zones were located in 1953 and two reports later that year (September 19 and October 27 - PLOD Nos. 83 and 84), recommended the acquisition of additional claims followed by exploration programs consisting of geological mapping, blasting of mineralized exposures and subsequent surface sampling and diamond drilling. Further evidence of interest is contained in a December 23, 1963 letter to the Chief Forester, BC Forest Service, Kamloops, from A.C. Ritchie on behalf of the claims owner Silver Standard Mines, regarding potential access routes to the property by way of newly constructed logging roads (PLOD No. 3).

Silver Standard's continued interest in assessing the Blue Ice claims is documented in a March 15, 1968 report on the property prepared for the company by J.H. Hachey (PLOD No. 17). This report recommended that "in view of the current speculation in gold, an additional 15 claims be staked and that a program of geological mapping and sampling be initiated".

Following the legalization of direct ownership of gold by US investors, the gold price averaged US\$160 per ounce in 1973/74, marking the beginning of renewed and sustained interest in the exploration for, and the development of gold deposits. In British Columbia, the Northair Warman gold-silver deposit was brought into production and Silver Standard Mines Ltd. succeeded in attracting investment in its Blackdome gold prospect which was later developed as a producing mine.

It is probable that additional investigation of the potential of the Blue Ice property would have been undertaken at this time were it not for the upgrading of Wells Gray and a number of other BC parks to Class A status in late 1973. Even before this, applications to locate and record mineral claims and for Park Use Permits to work on valid mineral claims in Class B Provincial Parks throughout the Province were routinely refused from early 1973 onwards. Evidence of this is an April 27, 1973 letter from the Mining Recorder in Kamloops to Silver Standard (PLOD No. 23) regarding new procedures with respect to locating and recording mineral claims in Provincial parks and that affidavits submitted by agents of Silver Standard to record 24 additional claims in the immediate area of the original Blue Ice claims had been refused. (Sketch maps of these additional claims are included in the Plaintiff's List of Documents as numbers 30 and 31). These new policies were further confirmed in a June 26, 1973 letter from BC Parks Branch to Silver Standard (PLOD No. 6) in response to the company's application to carry out a program on the Blue Ice property. The Parks branch letter advised that a policy change dated January 1, 1973 effectively prohibited prospecting and registering of new mineral claims in any Provincial Park. This policy was further affirmed in a subsequent Parks branch letter dated August 10, 1973 (PLOD No. 26).

Silver Standard continued to express interest in obtaining permits for further work on the Blue Ice property and these expressions of interest included a letter to BC Parks branch dated May 8, 1979 regarding the company's interest in obtaining a Park Use Permit (PLOD No. 8). A June 22, 1979 response from the Minister of Lands Parks and Housing (PLOD No. 9) advised that issuance of such a permit would require an Order in Council and that such action would not be recommended.

Legal proceedings against the Provincial Government by the owners of the Summit Crown granted mineral claims (several kilometres southeast of the Blue Ice property), culminated in the Supreme Court of Canada "Tener" decision in 1985 which ruled that these claims had in fact been expropriated. The court decision caused the Provincial government to re-examine the issue of Park Use Permits to allow for work on mineral claims and there were indications in 1987 that these would be allowed in some provincial parks including Strathcona, Tweedsmuir and Wells Gray.

The successor company of Silver Standard, Consolidated Silver Standard Mines, was considering a work program for the Blue Ice property; evidence for this is a May 17, 1989 (after the valuation of expropriation date of March 21, 1989) letter from the company to BC Ministry of Parks (PLOD 18) referring to an October 26, 1987 letter from the Ministry advising that the company would be able to proceed with work on the property.

This short lived policy lasted less than three winter months during which time it would have been impossible to conduct any meaningful work the Blue Ice or any other property in a similar circumstance elsewhere in British Columbia. This was unfortunate inasmuch as the period between 1988 and 1990 was the most active for exploration in the history of the Province. Annual exploration expenditures averaged more than \$200 million and there is no doubt in the writer's

mind that had it been possible, a major exploration program would have been undertaken on the Blue Ice property.

Supporting this hypothesis are the results of the writer's research of records of early stage work on a British Columbia precious metals mineral property (referred to as Property 'A') which is comparable to the Blue Ice in terms of the remoteness of its location and the nature and extent of the exploratory work also undertaken in the mid to late 1930s. Property 'A', accessible by air, was situated about 100 air-kilometres from the nearest settlement and separated from it by rugged terrain consisting of snow-capped peaks and extensive glaciers at elevations of 2000 metres above sea level. This part of British Columbia is noted for inclement weather with annual precipitation averaging more than 120 centimetres, much of it falling as snow between September and April.

Initial prospecting in 1932 was successful in identifying encouraging gold values but a brief report the following year (BC Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1933) indicated that "development was handicapped by inaccessibility". Subsequent work through 1939 was directed to several zones of gold-silver mineralization and included trenching, stripping, diamond drilling and some underground work.

Best results from Property 'A' during this time frame were obtained from one of the mineral zones by way of open cutting and diamond drilling. Seven shallow (15 – 75 metres lengths – 420 metres total), inclined drill holes outlined better grades of gold-silver mineralization within a zone having a length of 70 metres, a width of 11 metres and an estimated depth of 60 metres. Average grades within this zone were reported as being 1.37 grams gold and 189.6 grams per tonne silver. Assuming a density or specific gravity of 3.0 for this mineral zone, the potential size would be in the order of 145,000 tonnes.

Similarly, initial phase drilling of the Blue Ice property in 1939 included five, shallow inclined holes (40 – 73 metres lengths – 271 metres total) outlined a gold-bearing sulphide replacement zone in limestone over 27 metres of strike length, a true width of 3.7 metres and extending from surface to a vertical depth of 70 metres. Weighted average grades within this zone were calculated (Carter, 2005) to be 17.0 grams gold per tonne and assuming a density or specific gravity of 3.2, the size of this zone is 21,220 tonnes.

The following table summarizes the foregoing results from both Property 'A' and the Blue Ice property. In both cases, the size and average grades for the mineral zones on both properties are properly categorized as Inferred Mineral Resources.

<u>Property 'A'</u>	<u>Blue Ice</u>
145,000 tonnes @ 1.37 g/t gold, 189.6 g/t silver	22,000 tonnes @ 17.0 g/t gold
Drilling – 7 holes – 420 metres	Drilling – 5 holes – 271 metres
Gross <i>in situ</i> value/ton (1939 dollars) - \$3.56	Gross <i>in situ</i> value/ton (1939 dollars) - \$17.25

While the size of the mineral zone outlined in the late 1930's on Property 'A' is more than 6 times greater than that on the Blue Ice property, the gross value per ton (in 1939 dollars) of the Blue Ice mineral zone is nearly 5 times higher.

The writer is of the opinion that the foregoing results obtained from early stage exploration work on both properties would have been considered encouraging and additional work on both properties would have been warranted. In the case of Property 'A', which was not situated within a Provincial Park, additional exploratory work resumed immediately following World War II and continued with mixed results through the mid 1980s. 1988 and 1989 drill testing of subsurface extensions of the relatively low grade mineral zone initially identified in the 1930s resulted in the discovery of the exceptionally high grade Eskay Creek gold-silver deposit. Production from the Eskay Creek mine between 1995 and 2004 totals 2.9 million ounces gold and 138 million ounces silver from 1.8 million tonnes mined.

Comparable Transaction Analysis

Comparable Transaction Analysis incorporates details of transaction prices for comparable mineral properties agreed to by unrelated parties in an open, unrestricted market to assist in establishing a value for a subject property. Details of historic mineral property transactions, be they outright purchase arrangements or more commonly option and/or joint venture agreements, can be found in company news releases in the Canada Stockwatch digital database which contains archived material for the past 20 years. The Canadian Mines Handbook, published annually, is another source of this information.

When researching data pertaining to mineral property transactions that took place prior to 2000, it should be noted that this information is only as good as its original source which in most cases was a junior mining company. Standards of reporting required by regulatory agencies prior to 2000 were not nearly as rigorous as they are in today's world and even casual research of older documents indicates an unevenness in reporting such fundamentals as property size, nature and style of mineralization, if present, and details of the mineral property transaction.

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) selected 64 mineral property transactions involving 55 junior mining companies to arrive at an estimate of market value for the Blue Ice property. The principal source of this information was the Stockwatch digital database and the time frame used was a 16 months period in 1988 and 1989 or roughly 8 months prior to, and following the effective March 21, 1989 valuation or expropriation date of the Blue Ice mineral claims.

Criteria used by RPA for selecting or retaining transactions for mineral properties thought to be comparable to the Blue Ice property included:

- Only British Columbia mineral properties were considered
- Transactions restricted to properties with small areas of less than 1,000 hectares
- Included only properties with gold mineralization or those where the exploration target was gold
- Properties located in the area of Eskay Creek were not included because of higher property premiums following the Eskay Creek discovery
- Properties situated in southwestern B.C. were eliminated because of apparent ease of access
- Non arm's-length transactions were eliminated

The principal findings of the writer's review of these same 64 mineral property transactions are included in the appendix to this report. In summary, the writer is of the opinion that the available database precludes meaningful assessment of either property size or the nature and style of actual or targeted mineralization. Consequently, only a few of the 64 transactions referred to by RPA are considered to have involved comparable mineral properties.

With respect to property size, it is worth noting that the mineral claims staked to cover the Blue Ice property in 1953 consisted of 2-post claims measuring not more than 1,500 by 1,500 feet, each covering an area not exceeding 20.9 hectares. Crown granted mineral claims, most conveying surface as well as mineral rights, were of the same maximum size. Changes to the BC Mineral Tenure Act in the mid 1970s introduced the metric system for claim staking in the province and allowed for the location of modified grid (4-post) mineral claims which included up to a maximum of 20 mineral claim units, each measuring 500 by 500 metres and covering an area of 25 hectares. Subsequent regulations also permitted the location of 2-post mineral claims, each consisting of one mineral claim unit of 25 hectares.

Table 1 of the appendix lists 31 of the RPA selected companies involved in mineral property transactions for which available records provide sufficient information to accurately determine property size. Property sizes range from 20 to 2,650 hectares with an overall average of 554 hectares.

Significantly, there is a discrepancy between the RPA estimates of property size versus those determined by the writer in all but four of the properties listed in Table 1. Many of the RPA estimates of property size apparently assume BC mineral claim units to be of the same size as Ontario mining claims which measure 400 by 400 metres and cover an area of 16 hectares. This assumption is also evident in RPA's May 31, 2005 report in which the Blue Ice property is reported as consisting of four claims comprising 64 hectares.

Further, the writer is of the opinion that mineral property size is not necessarily important inasmuch as operations at most producing mines are restricted to only a few mineral claims. Examples include historic and current British Columbia mining operations such as Cariboo Gold Quartz (4 claim units), Sullivan Mine (6 claim units) and Eskay Creek (3 claim units).

The RPA report states that only gold properties, or those properties in which the exploration target was gold, are included in the 64 property transactions selected for purposes of conducting a comparable transaction analysis. The available database provides sufficient information regarding the nature and style of mineralization for only one-third of the mineral properties that were the subject of these property transactions (Table 2 – appendix).

Of these, eleven properties include vein or shear-hosted gold mineralization and as such are considered to be comparable to the Blue Ice property. The remaining properties cover porphyry copper-gold, copper-gold in volcanic rocks and lead-zinc mineralization and are not comparable. Significantly, only ten of the properties listed on Table 2 reportedly had exploration work conducted on them. RPA's estimates of the value of a 100% interest in the 23 properties listed on Table 2 average \$150,000 in 1989 dollars while the ten properties with documented exploration work have an average value of \$278,000.

The remaining 41 companies (Table 3 – appendix) were party to transactions involving mineral properties with no evidence of metallic mineralization. Significantly, exploration work is reported for only five of these properties and most of the properties that were the subjects of various transactions consisted of what is termed "tie-on" ground or claims staked in the area of a new mineral find. It is worthy of note that ten of the companies listed on Table 3 entered into transactions involving tie-on ground in the Eskay Creek area notwithstanding the fact that such properties were reportedly excluded from the RPA analysis.

Available information suggests that at least three of the property transactions were non arm's-length. Perhaps not surprisingly, the value of a 100% interest in the various properties subject to transactions involving the companies listed on Table 3 averages \$60,000 or less than 25% of the value of those properties selected by RPA which are known to include documented mineral occurrences.

General Comments

A comment with respect to part of the RPA report dealing with some of the historic Blue Ice drill hole data (page 24) which reads as follows: "The average grade of the intersection in Hole 3 is 1.48 oz/ton Au uncut or 0.70 oz/ton Au with high assays cut to 1.0 oz/ton. Cutting of high assays is a common practice in many gold mines."

The last statement is correct with the emphasis on operating old mines where actual production records can assist in determining the significance of high grade assays and a proper gold value to which higher grades should be reduced rather than an arbitrary 1.0 oz/ton Au. Cutting of high grade gold assays at any gold property in the early exploration stages is not warranted or justified as suggested by the comments pertaining to parameters used in RPA's February 16, 1990 resource estimate prepared for the Eskay Creek property on behalf of Calpine Resources Ltd. which states "Generally, gold values are uncut".

CONCLUSIONS

The writer is of the opinion that had the Blue ice property not been included within the boundaries of a Provincial Park, additional exploratory work would have been undertaken to properly assess the property's potential. Accordingly, 100% of the value of the 1930s exploration work, expressed in 1989 dollars, would have been retained for valuation purposes and added to the estimated costs of an additional work program to arrive at a 1989 market value of the Blue Ice property of \$822,000.

With respect to the RPA estimate of property value using the Comparable Transaction method, the writer is of the opinion that the majority of the 64 property transactions referred to by RPA pertain to mineral properties that are not comparable to the Blue Ice property. Further, the quality of the information available for many of the 64 transactions selected by RPA is considered to be marginal at best. Significantly, less than ten of the companies involved in the various property transactions remain as viable corporate entities with many of the remainder being subject to regulatory suspensions, cease trade orders and/or delistings following the reported property transactions.

The \$30,000 to \$50,000 range of market value for the Blue Ice property, based on RPA's Comparable Transaction analysis, is not considered to be a fair estimate of value. A more appropriate estimate of market value for the Blue Ice property in 1989 is the \$1,050,000 proposed by the writer (November 14, 2005) which is based on an analysis of "best fit" comparable transactions.

Respectfully submitted,

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

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APPENDIX

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) List of Selected Companies Involved in British Columbia Mineral Property Market Transactions between September, 1988 and December, 1989

Table 1- RPA Selected Companies for which sufficient data is provided (Stockwatch and Canadian Mines Handbook) to reasonably determine subject mineral property size -

<u>Company</u>	<u>Stockwatch Database</u>		<u>RPA Interpretation</u>	
	<u>No. of Claims</u>	<u>Area (hectares)</u>	<u>No. of Claims</u>	<u>Area (hectares)</u>
Asian Canadian Resources Ltd.	3 – 60 units	1500	3	900
Doron Explorations Inc.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Source Resources Ltd.	1 – 16 units	400	16 units	400
Lysander Gold Corporation (a)	2 – 28 units	700	28 units	700
Skyworld Resources and Development (a) 2 CG's		42	2	32
Skyworld Resources and Development (b) 2 CG's		42	2	32
Canova Resources Ltd. (a)	3 CG's	63	3	900
Canova Resources Ltd. (b)	2 CG's	42	2	600
Eureka Resources Inc.	2 fractions	210 (est.)	2	600
Simplon Resources Ltd.	3 – 36 units	900	3 – 18 units	450
Clifton Star Resources Inc.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Golden Trump Resources Ltd.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Goldspring Resources Ltd.	4 – 56 units	1400	2	600
Halcyon Resources Ltd.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Jaguar Equities Inc. (a)	1 – 1 unit	25	1	300
Jaguar Equities Inc. (b)	1 – 1 unit	25	1	300
Little Bear Resources Ltd.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Mollie Gibson Mines Inc.	2 – 40 units	1000	2	600
Remington Creek Resources Inc.	2 – 35 units	875	2	600
Vikon International Resources Inc.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Wirlwind Resources Ltd.	1 – 16 units	400	1	300
Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.	1 – 20 units	500	1	300
Camfrey Resources Ltd. (a)	3 – 3 units	75	1	300
Camfrey Resources Ltd. (b)	1 – 1 unit	25	1	300
Consolidated Bel-Air Resources Ltd. (b) 1 – 20 units		500	1	300
Halley Resources Ltd.	6 – 6 units	150	1	146
Swift Minerals Ltd.	1 – 16 units	400	1	134
Deltac Resources Ltd.	3 – 36 units	900	3	810
Brooks Resources Ltd.	7 – 106 units	2650	?	587
Keefer Resources Inc.	2 – 18 units	450	1	460
Manhattan Mineral Corp.	3 – 30 units	625	1	628

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Table 2 - RPA Selected Companies Involved in Mineral Property Transactions in which the Subject Property includes Evidence of Metallic Mineralization - Table includes RPA's Estimate of Value of 100% of Property

<u>Company</u>	<u>Style of Metallic Mineralization</u>	<u>Exploration Work</u>	<u>Value of Property</u>
Manhattan Mineral Corp.	Vein gold	Drilling	\$384,000
Lysander Gold Corporation (a)	Porphyry copper-gold	Drilling	\$175,000
Lysander Gold Corporation (b)	Porphyry copper-gold	Drilling	\$18,000
Skyworld Resources and Development (a)	Vein gold	None reported	\$35,000
Skyworld Resources and Development (b)	Vein gold	None reported	\$121,000
Sumac Ventures Inc.	Vein gold	Sampling	\$35,000
Zorah Media Corporation	Shear zone – silver	None reported	\$9,000
Canova Resources Ltd. (a)	Vein gold	Not known	\$275,000
Canova Resources Ltd. (b)	Vein gold	Not known	\$314,000
Eastfield Resources Ltd.	Porphyry copper-gold	Surface surveys	\$123,000
Eureka Resources Inc.	Vein gold	Not known	\$28,000
Simplon Resources Ltd.	Copper?	Not known	\$46,000
Adastral Resources Ltd.	Vein gold	Not known	\$10,000
→ Bethlehem Resources Corp.	Lead-zinc	Drilling	\$689,000
Golden Eye Minerals Ltd.	Vein?	Surface surveys	\$48,000
Goldspring Resources Ltd.	Porphyry copper	None reported	\$32,000
Jaguar Equities Inc. (a)	Volcanic hosted copper-gold	None reported	\$18,000
Jaguar Equities Inc. (b)	Volcanic hosted copper-gold	None reported	\$8,000
Northair Mines Ltd.	Vein gold	Drilling	\$934,000
Remington Creek Resources Inc.	Polymetallic veins	Drilling	\$19,000
Athlone Resources Ltd.	Shear zone gold	None reported	\$30,000
Halley Resources Ltd.	Gold?	None reported	\$10,000
Swift Minerals Ltd.	Porphyry copper	Drilling	\$118,000

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Table 3 - RPA Selected Companies Involved in Mineral Property Transactions in which the Subject Property includes No Evidence of Metallic Mineralization. In many cases, the subject properties may be considered to be "tie-on" mineral claims located in an active exploration area including Eskay Creek. Table includes RPA's Estimate of Value of 100% of Property

<u>Company</u>	<u>Nature of Mineral Property</u>	<u>Exploration Work</u>	<u>Value of Property</u>
Asian Canadian Resources Ltd.	Tie-On	None Reported	\$17,000
Doron Explorations Inc.	Tie-On	None Reported	\$58,000
GWR Resources Inc.	Tie-On	None Reported	\$70,000
Keefer Resources Inc.	Tie-On	None Reported	\$80,000
Rococco Resources Ltd.		Geophysics	\$31,000
Source Resources Ltd.		Geochemistry	\$15,000
Trove Resources Ltd.	Non arm's-length	None Reported	\$12,000
Algonquin Minerals Inc.		None Reported	\$28,000
Deltec Resources Ltd.		None Reported	\$66,000
Kancana Ventures Limited (a)		None Reported	\$88,000
Kancana Ventures Limited (b)		None Reported	\$63,000
Brooks Resources Ltd.	Tie-On	Drilling	\$140,000
International Werner Technologies (a)		None Reported	\$81,000
International Werner Technologies (b)		None Reported	\$145,000
International Werner Technologies (c)		None Reported	\$43,000
International Werner Technologies (d)		None Reported	\$43,000
Wind River Resources Ltd.		None Reported	\$25,000
Boise Creek Resources Ltd (a)		None Reported	\$10,000
Boise Creek Resources Ltd (b)		None Reported	\$62,000
Clifton Star Resources Inc.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek area	None Reported	\$39,000
Consolidated Bel-Air Resources Ltd. (a)		None Reported	\$8,000
Consolidated Bel-Air Resources Ltd. (b)	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$60,000
Golden Trump Resources Ltd.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$56,000
Halcyon Resources Ltd.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$35,000
Hollywood Investments Corporation	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$59,000
Little Bear Resources Ltd.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$37,000
Mollie Gibson Mines Inc.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$54,000
Partners Oil and Minerals Ltd. (a)		None Reported	\$19,000
Partners Oil and Minerals Ltd. (b)		None Reported	\$24,000
Spur Ventures Inc.		None Reported	\$22,000
Tenajon Resources Corp.		Surface surveys	\$10,000
U.S. Grant Gold Mining Company Ltd.		None Reported	\$61,000
Vikon International Resources Inc.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$116,000
Wirwind Resources Ltd.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$10,000
Aatra Resources Ltd.	Tie-On	None Reported	\$400,000
Akiko-Lori Gold Resources Ltd.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	Surface surveys	\$203,000
Booker Gold Explorations Ltd.	Tie-On – Eskay Creek	None Reported	\$10,000
Camfrey Resources Ltd. (a)	Non arm's-length	None Reported	\$85,000
Camfrey Resources Ltd. (b)	Non arm's-length	None Reported	\$85,000
Rose Spit Resources Inc.		None Reported	\$15,000

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