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Tom Schwartz
Jan. 11/99

CROWSNEST PROJECT
Southeastern British Columbia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

J. W. MORTON, P.GEO.
G. L. GARRATT, P.GEO.

November, 1998

Jan. 11/99 - hope to 'sell' to 'large' (\$) company (Garraff)
Excellent target!
→ See 1998 Geo. Field wk. (Brown & Cameron)

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INTRODUCTION

The claims, which constitute the Crowsnest project, are located in the Flathead River valley of southeastern BC. approximately 20 kilometres north of the Montana border and 25 kilometres west of the Alberta border. Access into the area of the claims is good and is provided by a major logging road and by recent seismic lines established by the oil and gas industry.

The initial 15 claim units were acquired in September 1998 from an individual for a small cash consideration. Following this acquisition the company staked a further 86 units to cover additional undeveloped targets that occur within the prospective package.

The geology of the claims is dominated by Paleozoic carbonates, which have been host to Cretaceous aged alkalic intrusive activity. These alkalic rocks are believed to be correlative with the Crowsnest volcanics that outcrop a further 28 kilometres to the east in southwestern Alberta.

Several styles of mineralization are present on the property including intrusive related gold (syenite and intrusive breccia), skarn and auriferous quartz veins. The most comprehensive work to date has been completed on the "B" grid. On this grid soil sampling has outlined a greater than 50-ppb gold anomaly covering an area of 1400 metres by 250 metres and prospecting has returned numerous high grade mineralized intrusive breccia cobbles.

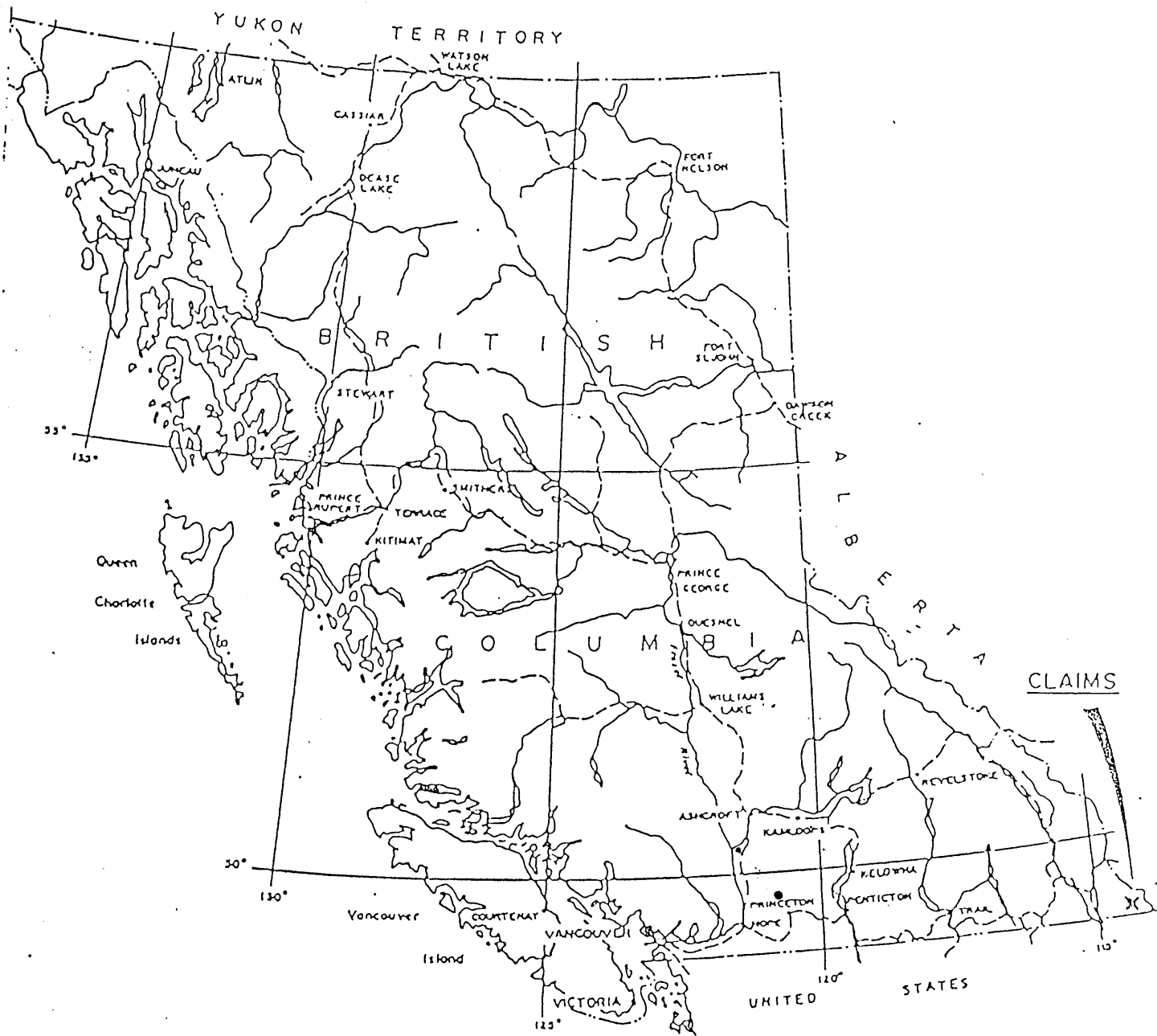
Of particular interest are the angular cobbles (to 20 cm) of mineralized magnetite rich syenite and syenite breccia. In some places the incidence of these cobbles is reported to be approximately 5% of the soil volume. Many of these cobbles contain extremely rich concentrations of gold with assays up to 630 g/t Au - approximately 18 oz/t. The protolith for the soil parent material is interpreted to be alpine till or alternately locally derived colluvium. The company believes that a program of diligent prospecting, mechanical trenching and induced polarization surveying will be successful in locating the source of these cobbles.

PROPERTY STATUS

Eastfield optioned a 100% interest in the 15 unit Flat claim group from P.E. Fox and then staked an additional 86 units part of which overtake the Flat claims (to reduce titles and fractions). Claims are shown on figure 2 and have the following status:

Claim Name	Record Number	Number of Units	Expiry Date
Flat 1	359452	9	Sept.21, 1999
Flat 2	359453	1	Sept 21, 1999
Flat 3	359454	1	Sept 21, 1999
Flat 4	359455	1	Sept 21, 1999
Flat 5	359456	1	Sept 21, 1999
Flat 6	359513	1	Sept 21, 1999
Flat 7	359514	1	Sept 21, 1999
Crow 1	365637	20	Sept 21, 1999
Crow 2	365638	6	Sept 21, 1999
Crow 3	366740	20	Oct 29, 1999
Crow 4	366741	20	Oct 30, 1999
Crow 5	366742	20	Nov.2, 1999
Crow 6	367032	20	Nov 2, 1999

* Fort Steele Mining Division



EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

CROWSNEST PROJECT LOCATION

Scale 1:1,000,000

Nov 30, 1998

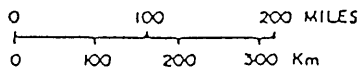


Fig. 1

GEOLOGY

P.B. Jones documents the most coherent geological framework for the area of the Flat claims in an unpublished graduate thesis completed in 1966 at the Colorado School of Mines titled "Geology of the Flathead Area, Southeastern B.C., Canada". The area of the Flat claims (Trachyte Ridge) consists of a thick sequence of Devonian and Mississippian limestones, dolomites and black shale and Permo-Pennsylvanian quartz arenite and dolomitic sandstone. Numerous small Cretaceous stocks have intruded and locally altered the enclosing sedimentary strata.

The Flathead Fault represents a major tensional fracture, which is the northern continuation of the system of normal faults, which define the Basin and Range structural province in the western United States. The principal structural features of this area are low angle thrusts and large normal faults, which strike roughly parallel to regional structural trends (northwest). The Flat claims occur on the down thrown side of the Flathead Fault (large normal) and within what is best described as a half graben. In the early 1970's Imperial Oil Ltd. et al attempted an interpretive restoration of the Flathead basin using stratigraphic information derived from a 1970 hydrocarbon exploration well. Their reconstruction indicates that approximately 6 to 8 miles of extension have occurred across a present basin width of 17 miles.

In 1961 R.A. Price, working for the Geological Survey of Canada, recognized and described the alkaline intrusive rocks in the Flathead valley. These relatively small bodies of igneous rock occur in a belt that trends 15 to 20 kilometres northwest from the Flat claims (Trachyte Ridge to Twenty-nine Mile Creek). These bodies vary from narrow dykes to irregular anastomosing stock like masses up to 2 square miles (~500 hectares) in size. The three dimensional extent of these intrusions is not discernable from surface exposures but based on an oil exploration well located north of Howell Creek are extensive. Hole Howell a-16-B, drilled in 1970, bottomed at a depth of 4632 feet (1412 m). The hole encountered intermittent syenite from 3400 to 4200 feet (1037m to 1280m) in a sequence of Cambrian, Devonian and Mississippian carbonates and sediments.

The "Flathead" alkaline rocks are believed to have been emplaced contemporaneously with a period of explosive volcanism that culminated in the deposition of the adjacent fragmental Crowsnest Formation in southwestern Alberta.

HISTORY

Several active oil seeps occur in the Sage Creek watershed approximately 8 kilometres southeast of the Flat claims. It was these seeps which attracted the earliest economic interest in the Flathead area. In the early part of the century several different groups drilled a number of shallow wells in their vicinity and two deep tests were completed at a later date. In recent times a consortium headed by Shell Canada Resources has been exploring the Flathead valley for carbon dioxide reservoirs. If successful the Shell project would develop a large volume of CO₂, which would then be piped to Alberta, for secondary oil enhancement. Shell's model is predicated on the effect of volcanic intrusions liberating large volumes of CO₂ from Mississippian or Devonian carbonate rocks. The consortium had completed a seismic survey and at least four test wells by the early 1990's.

Coal has been known to occur in the Flathead Valley for many years. Early exploration for coal was predominantly conducted in and around the abandoned village of Flathead (15 km north of the property). More recent coal exploration has occurred immediately south of the project area in the Cabin Creek valley by the Sage Creek Coal Consortium. In 1997 Fording Coal Ltd. drilled nine exploration holes in the upper Flathead valley (Lodgepole Leases).

1969: The first known mineral claims in the area were staked in the Howell Creek watershed approximately 14 kilometres northwest of the Crow and Flat claims. The original (Howell Creek) claims lapsed and were subsequently restaked by Cominco in 1972 and again in 1983. The Howell claims are currently in good standing and are owned 50% each by Cominco and Placer Dome Inc.

1984 to 1986: In 1984 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd., working on behalf of Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited, initiated a silt sampling and prospecting program. This program resulted in the identification of several anomalous drainages in the Trachyte Ridge area (up to 750-ppb Au). The 236 unit Flathead 1 to 12 claim group was staked later that year. In 1985 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. established geochemical grids in three areas of the Flathead claim group – Grids “A”, “B” and “C”. All grids contained trachyte-syenite intrusions emplaced into Paleozoic carbonates. Intrusions were found typically enclosed in an aureole of marble with small bodies of calc-silicate skarn along the contacts. A rafted block of limestone with a stockwork of white and red chalcedony was found at one location on grid “A”. The most significant analytical result obtained in the 1985 program was a value of 1500 ppb Au and 2.3% zinc from a small calc-silicate vein on the “A” grid. Grid “B” was extended west as far as line 85+00E – the extreme down hill portion of the soil geochemical anomaly (as it is now recognized). In 1986 Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. continued to work on existing and new grids – “D”, “E” and “F”. Grid “B” was extended westward with the addition of 5 more soil lines (to 80+00E). A potentially significant copper soil anomaly was outlined on grid “E”.

1987 and 1988: Work focused on the “A” grid presently located on the Crow 6 claim. Work included prospecting, hand trenching and diamond drilling 10 holes totaling 4,410 feet (1345m). The results of the drilling (only a small region in the grid) were technically encouraging but economically weak with the best intersection being 7.58 gms/t Au over 1.5 metres. Results of hand trenching on two clay-altered shear zones within the “A” grid were more encouraging. Free gold was panned from the zones and grab samples up to 36.80 gms/t Au were obtained. On the “B” the soil grid was extended four more lines to the west (to 73+00E). Ten kilometres of this grid was cut and 7.8 kilometres of induced polarization survey completed on it. Some road construction occurred simultaneous to mechanical trenching.

1989: A six diamond drill holes totaling 2,842 feet (886 m) were completed along the southern border of the “B” grid. Drilling encountered a sequence of carbonate and shale and minor syenite dykes but failed to identify any significant gold mineralization. Numerous mineralized pieces of syenite and syenite breccia were sampled from locally derived till, soil and colluvium. Many of these samples returned exceedingly high gold analysis often in the hundreds of grams per ton gold (to 620 gms/t Au – 18 oz/t)

1991: A program of further mechanical trenching in the vicinity of the 1989 drill program, and the extension of the tote road a further 1 kilometre to the northwest was completed. The material exposed along the tote road was sampled and several soil profile pits were excavated. A significant component of mineralized syenite and syenite breccia was exposed along the tote road

1992 to 1994: Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada optioned the Flathead claims from Placer Dome Inc in 1992. Fox Geological Consultants was retained as the geological contractor. The “B” grid was expanded to the northwest in what was called the “K” grid. Prospecting completed in this program located a poorly exposed quartz vein within the “K” grid. The tote road was again extended to the northwest (approximately 800 metres) to the vein and a mechanical trenching was completed in the vicinity of it. The vein was exposed over a strike length of 47 metres. The vein, which consists of a vuggy quartz rich complex associated with a syenite dyke, varied between 3 and 4 metres in thickness. Several samples from the vein exceeded 100-gms/t gold with a high value of 350.7 gms/t. The vein material is deemed to be noticeably different than the mineralized syenite and syenite breccia and is interpreted to represent a separate source of gold mineralization. In 1994 four diamond drill holes totaling 364 metres were completed in the area of the vein. None of the holes, which were all angled to the south, were successful in intersecting the vein complex. An alternate hypothesis, which remains untested, is that the vein complex dips to the south into the hill and parallel to the drill holes.

The original Flathead claims expired in 1997 and the “B” and “K” grids were partially restaked by P.E. Fox in the form of the 15-unit Flat claim group. Total expenditure of \$760,688 dollars was incurred on exploring the Flathead claims from 1984 to 1994.

1998: Eastfield optioned the Flat claims from P.E. Fox in September and commenced staking an additional 86 claim units – the Crow claims.

DEPOSIT MODEL

The gold occurrences on the Crowsnest property can be tentatively correlated with a large and prolific class of gold deposits occurring around the world, which are generally known as high level alkaline intrusive related deposits. Deposits of this general type are exemplified by such examples as Porgera, Papua New Guinea (11.8-M oz. gold) and Cripple Creek, Colorado (21-M oz. gold). A belt of alkaline igneous centers, intruded from mid-Cretaceous through the Tertiary, extends from Texas to Arizona, Colorado, Montana and into southeastern British Columbia. We believe the Flathead intrusions on the Crowsnest property are an extension of the Montana alkaline intrusive belt. Significant deposits in Montana, related to this type, are the Golden Sunlight Mine of Placer Dome (1.13 M oz. Au, measured + 1.34 M oz. Au resource), the Montana Tunnels Mine (1.31 M oz. Au) and Zortman/Landusky (680,000 oz. Au).

These deposits display individual variety but all share key common elements. The intrusions are alkaline with varieties including latite, syenite, monzonite, phonolite, and commonly, late mafic lamprophyre to alkaline basalt dykes. The intrusions are generally small stocks with abundant dyking; the bodies rarely exceeding 1 km in diameter. Common to the Cripple Creek, Golden Sunlight, Montana Tunnels and Zortman/Landusky deposits are diatreme breccias which host bulk tonnage ores. The intrusive complexes occur as isolated clusters in older terranes, or intrude coeval volcanic and volcanoclastic piles.

The deposits are localized by structures: fracture systems in some bulk tonnage ores; fault and shear zones in vein occurrences; and the localization of diatreme or intrusive breccias along fault zones. Alteration halos are generally not broad adjacent the intrusions and are dominated by strong to intense sericitization, with illite and disseminated pyrite. The intrusions and breccias are intensely altered, primarily by sericitization and carbonate alteration (often with some adularia). The carbonate alteration is commonly Mg, Mn, or Fe enriched. Exceptions include Porgera, which exhibits a strong phyllic alteration (sericite/illite) zone up to 1 km from the 500 m wide largest intrusion, and at Golden Sunlight, bleaching and silicification are noted up to 1 km from the breccia. Silica alteration can be intense, as quartz matrix flooding or silicification of wall rocks, or as banded, multi-stage veins or veinlets into fracture systems within or on the borders of the intrusions.

Two major types of mineralization generally occur: bulk tonnage disseminated deposits such as those that occur entirely within the diatreme breccias, or in fracture zones in and peripheral to the intrusions; and high grade vein deposits, which generally lie peripheral to the intrusions but may cut through them as well, and often follow dykes. The deposits generally show elevated values of: Te, F, Cu, Zn, Pb, (V, Ba, Mo, Mn) and low values in Hg, As, Sb. Magnetite is a common constituent. The bulk tonnage ores vary from 20 to 50 million tonnes and grade from 0.02 opt to 0.23 opt gold. The vein deposits run 0.5 opt to multi-ounce gold and can have exceptional homogeneity of grade as well as vertical extent (to plus 1000 meter depth).

The early stage exploration of the Crowsnest property has shown many of the features described above, including the presence of varieties of alkaline intrusions, intrusive breccias, elevated F, Te, Cu, Zn, and V, as well as strong to intense sericite-carbonate-clay alteration and the presence of elevated to high grade gold values in multi-stage quartz veining, alkaline intrusives and intrusive breccias. The occurrence of several alkaline stocks and numerous dykes suggests the development of a large system with a broad exploration potential.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

B Grid Target

Soil sampling has outlined a greater than 50 ppb gold anomaly over an area exceeding 1400 metres by 250 metres. Numerous pieces of mineralized rubble occurring in local till and colluvium suggests two sources of mineralization - material, which appears to be from a magnetite rich intrusive breccia (syenite), and material which appears to be from a vein source. Both are extremely rich with grades reaching 620 grams per ton gold (app. 18 oz/t) for the intrusive breccia and 350 grams per ton (app. 10 oz/t) for the vein material. The mineralized "cobbles" are numerous and account for as much as 5% of the total soil volume. Induced polarization surveying is incomplete but shows a definite chargeability anomaly on the last and most upslope line completed. This area corresponds to the valley floor and is entirely covered with soil and till. See figures 3, 4 and 5.

A Grid Target

Soil sampling has outlined a greater than 20ppb gold anomaly covering an area 1500 metres in length and 750 metres in width. And is open to the west. A central zone measuring 750 metres by 250 metres exceeds 70-ppb soil gold with a peak value of 5,590 ppb. Ten diamond drill holes were completed in this grid in 1987. Results of drilling included several narrow intercepts associated with altered syenite. The best results included 1.5 metres of 7.58 gms/t Au in hole FA-6 and 1 metre of 5.49 gms/t au in hole FA-2. Only a small area of the soil anomaly has been drill tested with 7 of the 10 holes located in an area measuring 450 metres by 150 metres. Prospecting within the "A" grid resulted in the discovery of two additional styles of mineralization. A calc silicate altered (skarn) sample yielded a assaying 1.5 gms/t gold and 2.3% zinc. A quartz veined clay alteration zone yielded grab samples up to 36.80 gm/t Au.

E Grid Target

An altered trachyte plug occurs approximately 3 kilometres north of the "B" grid. The stock is intensely clay altered. A soil copper anomaly exceeding 100-ppm covers most of the stock. A soil gold anomaly is seen developing on the most northerly line and requires that the grid be expanded in this direction. Essentially no follow up has been completed within the "E" grid.

APPENDIX

A Listing of Rock, Rubble and Float Samples Obtained During a 1991 Prospecting Program Completed on the "B" Grid.

From

1991 Prospecting Report On The
Flathead Claims
Fort Steele Mining Division
British Columbia

By R.S. Cameron, B.Sc.

Fox Geological Consultants Ltd.
1409 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T8.

January 10, 1992

A P P E N D I X I I
Rock Sample Summary

SAMPLE 24464
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS <1%PY, Wk magnetic, Tr
CHPY, strongly limonitic,
altered syenite
intrusive.

GOLD 45675.0
COPPER 4565

gold in ppb
copper in ppm

SAMPLE 24466
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS <1%PY, Magnetite, strong
limonite stain, altered
intr.

GOLD 4505.0
COPPER 553

SAMPLE 24467
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS >1%PY, tr chalco,
euhedral QZ xtals, very
strong limonite stain,
altered, silicified intr.

GOLD 1449.0
COPPER 168

SAMPLE 24472
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Massive magnetite black
sand and limonite rubble.
Specs of chalcopy, and
qtz infilled vugs.

GOLD 11760.0
COPPER 702

SAMPLE 24473
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Oxidized, limonitic intr.
with qtz veining, Py
specs and veinlets,
chalcopy. specs.

GOLD 32025.0
COPPER 1470

SAMPLE 34025
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Rusty limonitic syenite
chips up to 4cm with
magnetite prisms.

GOLD 3003.0
COPPER 848

SAMPLE 34362
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Rusty sand from completely oxidized, limonitic, ankeritic boulder 25cm across. Noted quartz grains.

GOLD 3190.0
COPPER 3396

SAMPLE 34367
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Rusty, pyritic, syenite.

GOLD 6500.0
COPPER 1644

SAMPLE 34368
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Rusty, pyritic, syenite.

GOLD 1462.0
COPPER 201

SAMPLE 34378
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Syenite float, pyrite, limonite.

GOLD 1309.0
COPPER 83

SAMPLE 34383
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Strongly oxidized, limonitic, magnetic syenite.

GOLD 5207.0
COPPER 1145

SAMPLE 34384
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Massive magnetite.

GOLD 66211.0
COPPER 205

SAMPLE 34385
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Fresh, pyritic intrusive.

GOLD 1210.0
COPPER 56

gold in ppb
copper in ppm

SAMPLE 34387
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Rusty, pyritic, syenite.

GOLD 6591.0
COPPER 73

SAMPLE 34575
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Syenite with magnetite,
malachite, limonite
within polyolithic till,
fist size angular blocks.
"_____ juicy sample"
rb91.

gold in ppb
copper in ppm

GOLD 17380.0
COPPER 2274

SAMPLE 34576
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Syenite chip in till with
magnetite, pyrite and
limonite, trace
malachite.

GOLD 48500.0
COPPER 2293

SAMPLE 34577
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Quartz, limonite, pyrtie
in syenite fist sized
clast.

GOLD 17800.0
COPPER 11556

SAMPLE 34463
TYPE GRAB

COMMENTS Oxided, weathered frag of
intr with 50% magnetite.

GOLD 2630.0
COPPER 657