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MORRISON COPPER GOLD PORYPHYRY DEPOSIT

BABINE LAKE AREA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 93-M-1W

Presented by:

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PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.
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(Brown Bag - GAC, Cord. Sec.)

MORRISON COPPER GOLD PORYPHYRY DEPOSIT, BC

Introduction:

- Located 65 km N.E. of Smithers, BC
- 22 km NW of Bell Copper Mine, 30 km NW of Granisle Mine.
- Bell operated 1972 – 1982 and 1985 – 1992. –77 m tonnes 0.47% Cu 0.17 g/t Au.
- Granisle 1966 – 1982 – 53 m tonnes 0.47% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au.
- Access from Granisle town – when Bell was in operation, 14 km to barge, 4 km crossing, 25 km on Hagen main haulage logging road to Morrison.

History:

- Discovered 1963 by Noranda Exploration – follow up to Stream sediments (1962).
- Noranda drilled 6 holes 1963, 3 – 1996, 39 – 1967 and 15 – 1968. All AXT core size. Poor recovery, particularly in the east fault zone.
- 19 holes 1970, 13 holes 1973, B Q size joined deposit together for 86 million tonnes, 0.42% Cu at 0.3% cut off.
- Apart from assessment work (such as airborne geophysics) no further drilling was done until Booker optioned property (Oct. 1997) and drilled 3 holes in early 1998.
- State of property well summarised in Carson and Jambor 1975 CIM Special Volume 16.

Regional Geology:

- Situated in the intermontane belt of BC which consists of a series of accreted island arc and oceanic terrains.
- In the vicinity of Morrison the older island arc assemblages are exposed in the highlands as marine volcanics – lower Jurassic Telkwa formation.
- Post Eocene block faulting has dissected the area with younger molasse-type sediments of the middle Jurassic Bowser Lake group preserved in the down faulted blocks that occupy the lowlands.
- An Eocene (approx. 50 m.y.) continental magmatic arc consisting of dykes, plugs and associated volcanics was named the Babine Igneous Suite by Carter, 1976.
- Suite is bi-modal (andesite/rhyolite) hornblende, biotite phyric members are known as BFP (biotite feldspar porphyry).
- Locally, trans-tensional late teriary tectonic events are represented by the major block faults that define the basin and range morphology of the region.
- The Morrison fault and graben are the most prominent structural features of the area and have been traced for over 100 km.

The Geology of the Morrison Deposit:

- A zoned annular porphyry copper-gold deposit largely within a multi-phased Eocene 'Babine type' biotite feldspar porphyry body which intrudes Middle to Upper Jurassic Ashman group siltstone and greywackes. The lower part of this sequence is mostly marine pebble conglomerate, interbedded with maroon to greenish grey sandstone's and siltstones which change upwards to deeper water well-bedded shaley argillaceous siltstones and greywackes.
- The lower marine sequence has abundant bivalves, ammonites, belemnites and fossil wood debris of Middle to Upper Jurassic age.
- The intrusive BFP at Morrison is very similar to that at other Babine copper deposits. A complete description of the lithology including chemical and microprobe analysis is given in Carson and Jambor, 1975. The BFP intrusive at Morrison is a faulted plug with nearly vertical contracts which occupies a northwesterly oriented elliptical area of 900 by 500 metres width. Before block faulting the plug was roughly circular in section with a diameter of about 500 metres. Numerous offshoots of the plug, many of which are northerly trending dykes or sills, from 1 – 500 m wide occur everywhere in the Ashman sedimentary rocks.
- The unaltered BFP is speckled with abundant 0.25 to 5 mm phenocrysts of plagioclase, biotite and hornblende in a fine-grained matrix of the same materials as well as quartz and k-feldspar. Apatite and magnetite are common accessory minerals.

Hydrothermal Alteration:

Hydrothermal alteration at Morrison is similar to that at Bell and Granisle porphyry copper deposits. The copper deposit itself is located within a central biotite zone of potassic alteration, the quality of which decreases outward. Surrounding the biotite zone is a chlorite carbonate zone which can be loosely referred to as the zone of propylitic alteration. Carson and Jambor concluded that a phyllic zone is largely absent at Morrison.

There is, in addition, a later type of retrograde alteration which occurs along faults and shears. This consists of clay-carbonate alteration superimposed on the earlier biotite zones and chloritic alteration. It occurs in the East and West fault zones, and subparallel fractures. In these localities original biotite hornblende, plagioclase phenocrysts, the BFP matrix and secondary biotite from the potassic alteration have been almost totally altered to kaolinite, montmorillonite, chlorite and mixtures of calcite, dolomite, and rarely siderite.

In several localities where the streaks and patches of moderately intense clay-carbonate alteration are exposed in trenches many can be seen to be

parallel or sub-parallel with the Morrison faults, with most of the BFP dyke contacts and with the overall strike of the Hazelton sedimentary rocks.

In summary apart from the superimposed structurally controlled clay carbonate alteration the hydrothermal zoning of the alteration at Morrison like the copper zoning is relatively uniform.

Mineralization and Alteration:

Copper Zone:

The Morrison copper zone is a vertical annular cylinder that conforms to the shape of the BFP plug and is disrupted by the east and west faults. The copper zone is defined by external and internal boundaries that mark the limits of rock which consistently grades greater than 0.2% copper. In most cases the external boundary is relatively sharp and copper content declines outwards to less than 0.1% over a distance of approximately 40 m. Carson and Jambor, 1975 noted that along western and northwestern edges of the copper zone, sporadic areas of 0.3% copper occurred for several hundred meters beyond the 0.2% copper boundary. Booker now realize that this is due to presence of another fault, which we have called the West Fault, which offsets the original copper zone on the western side. Between the internal and external 0.2% copper isopleths, the copper content of the copper zone increases to form a higher-grade annulus. The annulus which is 15 to 150 metres wide exceeds 0.5% copper. Maximum grades over appreciable widths are in excess of 1% copper. Spotty occurrences of galena and sphalerite within carbonate cemented veins occur within and near the principal east and west fault systems and in smaller parallel shears. These in addition contain arsenopyrite and siderite and contribute to relatively high but uncommercial values of lead and zinc locally.

At Morrison all copper sulphides are primary. Chalcopyrite is the main copper bearing mineral. The copper mineralization occurs in three principal types, (a) fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization probably related to microfractures; (b) chalcopyrite bearing fractures commonly 1-3 mm wide containing coarser chalcopyrite. Booker estimates that type (a) initial fine-grained disseminated mineralization comprises 40% of the overall copper, the fracture filling chalcopyrite type (b) is probably around 30 to 40% of the overall copper content and the final copper content is made up by that occurring in the late stage type (c) fractures where it is associated with the retrograde clay carbonate alteration.

Surrounding the copper core at Morrison is the typical pyrite halo which is associated with so many porphyry copper deposits. All rocks at Morrison contain anomalous quantities of pyrite, in excess of 1 percent, that contribute to the overall high chargeability response in IP surveys. Coarsely disseminated .5 to 5

mm crystals of pyrite are common in the inner part of the halo whereas .1 to .5 mm crystals of pyrite predominate in the outer portions.

Sulphide Mineralogy and Zoning:

Chalcopyrite and pyrite are the main sulphides at Morrison but there are minor to moderate amounts of bornite in several places within the copper zone and these contribute significantly to the overall copper grade. However, most of the high-grade sections owe their copper content solely to chalcopyrite. Molybedenite also occurs in some of the chalcopyrite/pyrite fractures as fine disseminated plates.

Resource Estimations at Morrison:

All the resource estimations to date at Morrison are based on the 13,893 metres of drilling that was completed in 95 diamond drill holes by Noranda Exploration on the property during the period 1963 to 1973. Since the end of 1968 several reserve estimates have been generated for Morrison. At the end of the drilling of the deposit in 1973, Noranda concluded that the deposit contained 86 million metric tons averaging .42 percent copper.

Subsequently, in 1988 and 1992 the Bell Mine staff recalculated the size of the resource at Morrison with a view to setting up a satellite mining operation at Morrison in order to supply Bell during its last years of operation. "Morrison – Hearne Hill Copper Gold Deposits, Babine Region" by Ogryzlow, Dirom and Stothart (C.I.M. special volume 46, 1995) describes the re-calculation of the size of the resource at Morrison, particularly the one in 1992 which used a new inverse distance block model for copper development at the Bell Mine. These methods required evaluation of geological controls and grade distribution to establish appropriate constraints and search radii to interpolate individual block values within a block model.

Gold grades were estimated using a gold – copper regression equation developed on the basis of 477 composite gold samples assayed in 1988. The 1988 composite gold grades were significantly lower than composite gold grades obtained in 1967 i.e. .21 grams per ton gold was .35 grams per ton gold.

The results of this particular study concluded that indicated and inferred resources at Morrison of end 1993 totaled 190 million tons, at 0.4% copper and .21 g/t gold, to a depth of 300 metres, using a cut-off grade of .3% copper. An open pit resource developed on the basis of 0.75 to 1 waste to ore strip radio at the same cut-off grade was estimated at 58 million metric tons, grading .41 percent copper and .21 grams per ton gold.

Involvement of Pacific Booker in the Morrison Property:

Booker had been exploring the adjoining Hearne Hill porphyry copper deposit in the period 1992 to 1997 and in particular, the two high grade breccia zones within the Hearne Hill deposit. Booker considered Morrison to be a relatively low grade deposit, only 1.4 km from Hearne Hill and the combination of feed from the two high grade breccia zones at Hearne Hill, with the lower grade material from Morrison would be sufficient to form a viable open pit mining operation. The mill would be situated down on the flats, in the area approximately between the end of Morrison Lake and the Upper arm of Babine Lake.

Booker concluded an agreement with Noranda on the Morrison property in October, 1997. Booker drilled 3 initial holes in January 1998 situated in the high-grade northern area of Morrison. They drilled a further 311 m vertical hole 1999. In 2000 this hole was deepened to 454 m and Booker drilled a further 19 holes. By the end of year 2000 Booker had drilled 6,722 metres, in 23 holes, on the Morrison property.

The Phase I program, which consisted of 11 holes (3,814 m); drilled in the two known high-grade areas of the property was planned to establish the grade and continuity of copper values in these two zones, using modern state of the art, thin-walled NQ hydraulically driven drill equipment, which achieves essentially 100 percent recovery. All of the previously drilled holes (1963 – 1973) were of small diameter core. Agreed the last two programs were BQ diameter, but essentially core recovery in the 1963 – 1973 programs had been poor and therefore Booker felt that overall copper values were probably underestimated, particularly in the areas of argillaceous alteration where values had been washed out of the narrow diameter drill core. In fact, looking at the remaining drill core at site, there were many gaps in the drill core, occupied by pieces of wood, where the logs recorded poor or no recovery.

Secondly, we wanted to establish the gold and silver grades because the early programs had not assayed for gold and the only real estimate of the amount of gold present had come from the composites that Noranda had made for the Bell study and we felt that these were unreliable. Finally, Phase I wanted to explore the depth of the copper – gold bearing system. The original drilling had been by 45 degree dip holes and it had not actually explored the system below a vertical depth of 500 feet. For that reason, we wanted to put in some deep vertical holes from north to south, to see just how extensive this system was. The Phase 1 eleven holes more than adequately answered our inquiries on those matters.

The 11 holes comprising the Phase I programme are summarized in the following table.

SUMMARY OF PHASE I DIAMOND DRILLING

Drill hole	Azimuth	Dip Angle	Hole Length (metres)	Intercepts from (m)	To (m)	Length metres	Feet	Copper %	Gold grams/ tonne	Silver grams/ Tonne
Mo-98-1	90	-70	239.8	3.10	239.80	236.7	780	0.41	0.29	1.40
			includes	*3.10*	*96.60*	*93.50*	*310*	*0.72*	*0.53*	*2.25*
				26.50	*34.60*	*8.10*	*30*	*1.03*	*0.96*	*3.47*
Mo-98-2	90	-50	388.7	3.90	378.40	374.50	1230	0.50	0.24	1.62
			includes	*86.90*	*285.10*	*198.20*	*650*	*0.61*	*0.29*	*1.91*
				239.20	*285.10*	*45.90*	*150*	*0.81*	*0.48*	*2.27*
Mo-98-3	90	-50	318.8	3.00	266.99	263.99	866	0.51	0.27	2.44
			includes	*3.00*	*101.80*	*98.80*	*325*	*0.60*	*0.27*	*1.73*
				96.00	*101.8*	*5.80*	*20*	*0.70*	*0.36*	*2.16*
Mo-99-4		-90	454.46	4.25	454.46	450.21	1477	0.70	0.40	
			includes	*85.06*	*170.43*	*85.37*	*280*	*0.97*	*0.53*	
				200.46	*228.35*	*27.89*	*92*	*0.98*	*0.49*	
Mo-00-5	92	-75	441.05	2.80	288.72	285.92	938	0.50	0.45	2.85
			includes	*200.00*	*265.00*	*65.00*	*210*	*0.65*	*0.79*	
				212.00	*240.00*	*28.00*	*90*	*0.80*	*1.02*	
Mo-00-6	90	-78	372.01	3.00	372.01	369.01	1211	0.50	0.26	3.00
			includes	*55.60*	*133.70*	*78.10*	*250*	*0.60*	*0.26*	
				307.80	*343.00*	*35.20*	*115*	*0.70*	*0.36*	
Mo-00-7	270	-77	366.67	2.44	346.25	343.81	1128	0.44	0.20	1.52
			includes	*174.4*	*340.0*	165.60	*543*	*0.56*	*0.25*	
				312.0	*340.0*	28	*92*	*0.64*	*0.25*	
Mo-00-8	270	-70	326.44	16.15	326.44	310.29	1018	0.50	0.28	
			includes	*42.06*	*142.64*	*100.6*	*330*	*0.61*	*0.20*	
				206.64	*310.27*	*103.63*	*340*	*0.48*	*0.46*	
Mo-00-9	-	-90	306.93	2.13	306.93	304.80	1000	0.42	0.13	
			includes	*200.2*	*249.0*	*48.8*	*160*	*0.64*	*0.18*	
				233.8	*249.0*	*15.2*	*50*	*0.92*	*0.26*	
Mo-00-10	270	-60	273.10	8.20	273.10	264.90	869	0.22	0.14	
			includes	*95.75*	*141.21*	*45.46*	*150*	*0.38*		
Mo-00-11	090	-70	328.27	2.44	328.27	325.83	1069	0.51	0.18	
			includes	*165.75*	*274.84*	*109.09*	*360*	*0.62*		

Note: Figures in italics are higher grade intercepts included within the overall intercept.

Phase II Diamond Drill Programme

The Phase I drilling and trenching results indicated that the Morrison deposit was open for extensions. The follow-up Phase II programme was designed to explore and define the deposit boundaries, particularly along the west, northwest and northerly margins of the deposit. The programme plans were to extend several trenches to the limits of the copper zone and into the essentially barren pyrite halo in order to obtain geological information on which to plan the proposed diamond drill holes.

Thirteen holes totalling 3,181 m were completed. Eleven of the holes were collared along the western and northwestern margins of the deposit to explore and define the limits of the copper zone. Hole Mo-00-15 was drilled to test the higher grade zone of mineralization along the East Fault in an area 100 m south of the Mo-00-8 drill intersection.

As a result of the Phase II program, we identified the western fault which is subparallel with the originally known fault. Its right lateral displacement is probably 100 m. The east fault is approximately 300 m displacement.

SUMMARY OF PHASE II DIAMOND DRILLING

Drill hole	Azimuth	Dip Angle	Hole Length (metres)	Intercepts from (m)	To (m)	Length metres	Feet	Copper %	Gold grams/ tonne
Mo-00-12	90	-45	340.16	0	178.6	178.6	586	0.19	0.07
				178.6	340.16	161.6	530	*0.30*	*0.21*
Mo-00-13	270	-45	150.88	0	114.6	114.6	376	0.13	0.04
Mo-00-14	90	-50	303.89	0	127.10	127.10	417	0.09	0.04
				127.10	303.89	176.8	580	0.35	0.14
Mo-00-15	90	-45	312.73	0	273.0	273.0	896	0.42	0.25
				273.10	312.73	39.6	130	0.13	0.09
Mo-00-16	270	-50	257.25	0	236.22	236.22	775	0.33	0.27
				236.22	257.25	21.03	69	0.16	0.06

Mineralized breccia zones were intersected which graded as follows:
Breccia 1 134.47m - 150.88m (54 ft) .42% copper, .11% grams/tonne gold.
Breccia 2 191.16m - 199.95m (29 ft) .75% copper, 3.74 grams/tonne gold.
Breccia 3 208.8 - 218.73m weakly mineralized.
Breccia 4 222.45m - 236.22m (45 ft) .34% copper, .47 grams/tonne gold.

Mo-00-17	90	-45	203.6	0	203.6	203.6	668	0.41	0.12
		includes		129.5	203.6	74.1	243	0.6	0.19
Mo-00-18	270	-45	135.6	0	22.86	22.9	75	0.35	0.10
Mo-00-19	90	-45	166.12	0	22.86	22.9	75	0.244	0.05
Mo-00-20	90	-60	395.02	0	78.2	78.2	Pyrite	Halo	
				78.2	395.0	316.8	1296	0.431	0.17
Mo-00-21									
Mo-00-22	Were drilled in the pyrite halo.								
Mo-00-23	270	-50	257.86	56.7	105.5	48.8	160	0.35	0.12
Mo-01-24	90	-45	272.8	7.15	77.74	70.59		0.15	0.04
				77.74	272.80	195.06		0.23	0.10

Upon completion of Phase II, Pacific Booker's plan was to combine the new drill hole data with the 1963 – 1973 data and re-calculate the size of the resource. Pacific Booker's qualified persons, Wes Hanson (P. Geo., Kilborn Engineering Pacific Ltd.) and Ed Kimura (P. Geo.), advised against re-calculating the resource using the 1963 – 1973 data for the following reasons:

- The gold content was not established according to modern assay standards.
- Statistical comparisons of copper assays from Pacific Booker's drilling with those from the original drilling indicated that Pacific Booker's copper grades were 20-23% higher than those obtained from the original drilling in the same general location within the deposit.

Phase III, the complete re-drilling of the deposit using 45° angle holes at 60 m spacing started in July 2001.

Pacific Booker intends to drill the last 20 holes in Phase III by end April, 2002. Upon completion of Phase III, Pacific Booker will have drilled 82 holes totalling approximately 23,000 m at Morrison. SNC Lavalin (successor to KEPL) will then complete a re-calculation of the tonnage and grades at Morrison as part of a scoping study which will include preliminary pit designs and cash flow projections.

Initial examination of results indicates that both tonnage and grade have been substantially increased by Pacific Booker's drilling. It is expected that the scoping study will recommend a comprehensive feasibility study for Morrison which would begin in mid-2002.

2001 MORRISON PROJECT DIAMOND DRILL SUMMARY

HOLE-ID	LOCATION [EAST]	LOCATION [NORTH]	LOCATION [ELEV.]	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	DATE STARTED	DATE FINISHED
MO-01-24	670145.70	6119609.41	817.97	272.80	90	-45	May 10, 2001	May 16, 2001
MO-01-25	670472.45	6119303.29	823.85	205.74	270	-45	May 17, 2001	May 21, 2001
MO-01-26	670482.82	6119245.16	820.94	315.47	90	-45	May 22, 2001	May 29, 2001
MO-01-27	670331.21	6119364.13	829.23	350.52	90	-45	May 30, 2001	June 7, 2001
MO-01-28	670530.26	6119422.78	819.20	300.23	270	-45	June 7, 2001	June 29, 2001
MO-01-29	670336.68	6119491.55	837.40	425.20	90	-45	June 29, 2001	July 9,2001
MO-01-30	670275.78	6119480.07	838.45	449.58	90	-45	July 11,2001	July 20,2001
MO-01-31	670268.13	6119541.38	838.72	350.52	90	-45	July 21,2001	July 27,2001
MO-01-32	670407.91	6119362.09	832.26	300.23	90	-45	July 28,2001	August 1, 2001
MO-01-33	670501.50	6119366.91	819.96	300.23	90	-45	August 2, 2001	August 23, 2001
MO-01-34	670609.96	6119492.27	816.15	139.90	90	-45	August 24, 2001	August 25, 2001
MO-01-35	670550.08	6119190.48	821.03	120.40	270	-45	August 25, 2001	August 26, 2001
MO-01-36	670568.87	6119122.82	823.10	400.51	90	-45	August 26, 2001	August 31, 2001
MO-01-37	670568.28	6119122.76	823.15	349.00	90	-61	August 31, 2001	Sept. 1,2001
MO-01-38	670672.66	6119068.48	803.42	379.48	90	-45	Sept. 3,2001	Sept. 7, 2001
MO-01-39	670651.74	6119012.25	804.30	251.46	90	-45	Sept. 7, 2001	Sept. 9, 2001
MO-01-40	670721.33	6119014.77	802.37	400.20	90	-45	Sept. 10, 2001	Sept. 14, 2001
MO-01-41	670859.90	6118964.24	820.79	300.23	90	-45	Sept. 15, 2001	Sept. 17, 2001
MO-01-42	670829.37	6119029.58	814.85	340.00	90	-45	Sept. 17, 2001	Sept. 21, 2001
MO-01-43	670881.22	6118900.94	829.18	220.98	90	-45	Sept. 21, 2001	Sept. 22, 2001
MO-01-44	671007.78	6118908.25	868.38	150.88	90	-45	Oct. 19, 2001	Oct. 20, 2001
MO-01-45	670943.67	6118906.68	852.39	150.88	90	-45	Oct. 20, 2001	Oct. 21, 2001
MO-01-46	670908.40	6118838.91	832.30	132.59	90	-45	Oct. 22, 2001	Oct. 22, 2001
MO-01-47	670981.70	6118970.04	855.03	141.73	90	-45	Oct. 23, 2001	Oct. 24, 2001
MO-01-48	670925.32	6118969.94	841.75	220.98	90	-45	Oct. 24, 2001	Oct. 25, 2001
MO-01-49	670859.83	6119189.51	830.60	380.09	270	-45	Oct. 26, 2001	Oct. 30, 2001
MO-01-49A	670859.83	6119189.51	830.60	22.86	90	-45	Oct. 26, 2001	Oct. 26, 2001
MO-01-50	670911.22	6119196.65	846.65	379.48	270	-45	Oct. 30, 2001	Nov. 3, 2001
MO-01-51	670805.44	6118955.72	804.49	339.85	90	-45	Nov. 3, 2001	Nov. 6, 2001
MO-01-52	670808.45	6118898.88	801.00	296.57	90	-45	Nov. 6, 2001	Nov. 9, 2001
MO-01-53	670771.37	6118907.40	801.03	320.35	90	-45	Nov. 9, 2001	Nov. 12, 2001
MO-01-54	670770.79	6118907.19	801.03	144.78	90	-60	Nov. 13, 2001	Nov 16, 2001
MO-01-55	670921.52	6119128.96	841.49	120.40	90	-45	Nov 17, 2001	Nov 18, 2001
MO-01-56	670926.16	6119072.34	841.17	160.02	90	-45	Nov 18, 2001	Nov 19, 2001
MO-01-57	670960.15	6119031.54	850.09	181.36	90	-45	Nov 19, 2001	Nov 21, 2001
MO-01-58	670889.10	6119034.22	829.62	259.99	90	-45	Nov 21, 2001	Nov 23, 2001
MO-01-59	670864.91	6118856.28	817.21	210.31	90	-45	Nov 23, 2001	Nov 25, 2001
MO-01-60	670851.94	6119064.19	818.21	252.98	90	-45	Nov 25, 2001	Nov 28, 2001
MO-01-61	670841.56	6119115.20	816.81	199.64	90	-45	Nov 28, 2001	Nov 30, 2001
MO-01-62	670785.20	6119131.56	806.41	280.42	90	-45	Nov 30, 2001	Dec. 2, 2001

Total metres drilled **10518.84**

2001 MORRISON DRILLING SUMMARY - Phase 3

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Zone	Cu grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comments
MO-01-25	1.50	38.10	36.60		0.19	0.07	weakly mineralized
	38.10	117.35	79.25	Cu zone	0.34	0.11	Central Zone
	117.35	156.97	39.62		0.20	0.07	weakly mineralized
	156.97	175.26	18.29	Cu zone	0.29	0.12	Central Zone
	175.26	205.74	30.48	py halo	0.12	0.02	weakly mineralized
MO-01-26	4.65	25.91	21.26	Cu zone	0.34	0.09	Central Zone
	25.91	50.29	24.38		0.12	0.04	weakly mineralized
	50.29	233.17	182.88	Cu zone	0.35	0.16	Central Zone
inc.	80.77	147.83	67.06		0.41	0.15	
inc.	92.96	114.30	21.34		0.53	0.19	
	233.17	278.89	45.72		0.17	0.06	weakly mineralized
	278.89	303.28	24.39	Cu zone	0.36	0.18	Central Zone
	303.28	315.47	12.19		0.20	0.16	weakly mineralized
	214.88	315.47	100.59		0.23	0.13	weakly mineralized
MO-01-27	5.40	68.58	63.18		0.22	0.06	weakly mineralized
	68.58	278.89	210.31	Cu zone	0.50	0.32	Central Zone
inc.	239.27	263.65	24.38		0.77	0.80	
	278.89	350.52	71.63		0.17	0.14	weakly mineralized
MO-01-28	5.30	205.74	200.44	Cu zone	0.47	0.24	Central Zone
inc.	5.30	126.49	121.19		0.51	0.31	
inc.	65.53	120.40	54.87		0.60	0.32	
	205.74	300.81	95.07		0.21	0.06	weakly mineralized
MO-01-29	2.50	80.77	78.27		0.14	0.03	weakly mineralized
	80.77	211.80	131.03	Cu zone	0.41	0.13	Central Zone
inc.	123.40	153.92	30.52		0.57	0.17	
	211.80	239.27	27.47		0.12	0.05	weakly mineralized
	239.27	388.62	149.35	Cu zone	0.40	0.25	Central Zone
inc.	297.18	324.60	27.42		0.57	0.36	
	388.62	425.20	36.58		0.22	0.20	weakly mineralized
MO-01-30	0.00	150.88	150.88		0.13	0.03	weakly mineralized
	150.88	242.32	91.44	Cu zone	0.41	0.12	Central Zone
inc.	214.88	242.32	27.44		0.57	0.20	
	242.32	288.00	45.68		0.08	0.04	weakly mineralized
	288.00	449.58	161.58	Cu zone	0.43	0.27	Central Zone
inc.	385.57	409.96	24.39		0.55	0.42	
MO-01-31	2.70	196.60	193.90		0.10	0.03	weakly mineralized
	196.60	294.13	97.53	Cu zone	0.37	0.10	Central Zone
inc.	236.22	281.94	45.72		0.46	0.13	
	294.13	318.52	24.39		0.20	0.13	weakly mineralized
	318.52	350.52	32.00	Cu zone	0.33	0.13	Central Zone
MO-01-32	1.52	147.83	146.31	Cu zone	0.51	0.33	Central Zone
inc.	89.92	129.54	39.62		0.68	0.54	
	147.83	178.31	30.48		0.15	0.10	weakly mineralized

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Zone	Cu grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comments
	178.31	**278.89**	**100.58**	**Cu zone**	**0.36**	**0.30**	**Central Zone**
	278.89	300.23	21.34		0.20	0.20	weakly mineralized
MO-01-33	**4.57**	**74.68**	**70.11**	**Cu zone**	**0.24**	**0.20**	**Central Zone**
	74.68	172.21	97.53		0.09	0.08	weakly mineralized
	172.21	**245.36**	**73.15**	**Cu zone**	**0.32**	**0.26**	**Central Zone**
	245.36	260.60	15.24		0.09	0.05	weakly mineralized
	260.60	**294.13**	**33.53**	**Cu zone**	**0.28**	**0.19**	**Central/Southeast Zone**
	294.13	300.23	6.10		0.04	0.01	weakly mineralized
MO-01-34	**35.70**	**74.68**	**38.98**	**Cu zone**	**0.52**	**0.29**	**Central Zone**
	74.68	139.90	65.22		0.08	0.08	weakly mineralized
MO-01-35	**2.82**	**89.92**	**87.10**	**Cu zone**	**0.29**	**0.10**	**Central Zone**
	89.92	120.40	30.48		0.13	0.04	weakly mineralized
MO-01-36	4.57	83.82	79.25		0.14	0.05	weakly mineralized
	83.82	**117.35**	**33.53**	**Cu zone**	**0.27**	**0.09**	**Central Zone**
	117.35	129.54	12.19		0.13	0.03	weakly mineralized
	129.54	**400.51**	**270.97**	**Cu zone**	**0.37**	**0.24**	**Central/Southeast Zone**
inc.	**199.64**	**251.46**	**51.82**		**0.54**	**0.22**	
inc.	**385.57**	**400.51**	**14.94**		**0.57**	**0.30**	
MO-01-37	1.85	193.55	191.70		0.15	0.07	weakly mineralized
	193.55	**217.93**	**24.38**	**Cu zone**	**0.27**	**0.45**	**Central Zone**
	217.93	*220.98*	*3.05*		*0.00*	*0.00*	*unmineraized dike*
	220.98	**349.00**	**128.02**	**Cu zone**	**0.55**	**0.34**	**Southeast Zone**
MO-01-38	6.40	10.67	4.27		0.08	0.13	weakly mineralized
	10.67	**379.48**	**368.81**	**Cu zone**	**0.39**	**0.29**	**Central/Southeast Zone**
inc.	**205.74**	**251.46**	**45.72**		**0.44**	**0.54**	
inc.	**315.47**	**379.48**	**64.01**		**0.59**	**0.33**	
MO-01-39	4.40	96.01	91.61		0.12	0.04	weakly mineralized
	96.01	**160.02**	**64.01**	**Cu zone**	**0.26**	**0.16**	**Central Zone**
	160.02	169.16	9.14		0.12	0.03	weakly mineralized
	169.16	**248.41**	**79.25**	**Cu zone**	**0.30**	**0.24**	**Southeast Zone**
	248.41	251.46	3.05		0.14	0.18	weakly mineralized
MO-01-40	2.90	38.10	35.20		0.15	0.04	weakly mineralized
	38.10	**150.88**	**112.78**	**Cu zone**	**0.39**	**0.27**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**44.20**	**86.87**	**42.67**		**0.57**	**0.31**	
	150.88	178.31	27.43		0.20	0.16	weakly mineralized
	178.31	**400.20**	**221.89**	**Cu zone**	**0.50**	**0.24**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**288.04**	**333.76**	**45.72**		**0.67**	**0.26**	
MO-01-41	2.80	16.76	13.96		0.10	0.05	weakly mineralized
	16.76	**266.70**	**249.94**	**Cu zone**	**0.38**	**0.15**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**32.00**	**50.29**	**18.29**		**0.59**	**0.37**	
	266.70	300.23	33.53		0.20	0.10	weakly mineralized
MO-01-42	5.68	92.96	87.28		0.23	0.17	weakly mineralized
	92.96	**339.85**	**246.89**	**Cu zone**	**0.44**	**0.20**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**92.96**	**251.46**	**158.50**		**0.50**	**0.22**	
inc.	**156.97**	**196.60**	**39.63**		**0.60**	**0.24**	
MO-01-43	**3.60**	**71.63**	**68.03**	**Cu zone**	**0.48**	**0.19**	**Southeast Zone**
	71.63	92.96	21.33		0.16	0.06	weakly mineralized

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Zone	Cu grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comments
	92.96	205.74	112.78	Cu zone	0.40	0.16	Southeast Zone
inc.	129.54	160.02	30.48		0.53	0.20	weakly mineralized
	205.74	220.98	15.24		0.15	0.11	weakly mineralized
MO-01-44	1.52	35.05	33.53	Cu zone	0.35	0.14	Southeast Zone
	35.05	150.88	115.83	py halo	0.13	0.10	weakly mineralized
MO-01-45	3.00	102.11	99.11	Cu zone	0.33	0.10	Southeast Zone
inc.	3.00	19.81	16.81		0.50	0.14	
inc.	68.58	96.01	27.43		0.35	0.10	
	102.11	150.88	48.77	py halo	0.13	0.08	weakly mineralized
MO-01-46	3.05	32.00	28.95	Cu zone	0.30	0.10	Southeast Zone
	32.00	132.59	100.59	py halo	0.20	0.07	weakly mineralized
MO-01-47	3.05	59.44	56.39	Cu zone	0.29	0.10	Southeast Zone
	59.44	141.70	82.26	py halo	0.19	0.08	weakly mineralized
MO-01-48	3.50	175.26	171.76	Cu zone	0.37	0.13	Southeast Zone
inc.	19.81	56.39	36.58		0.46	0.16	
	175.26	220.98	45.72	py halo	0.19	0.10	weakly mineralized
MO-01-49	14.10	380.09	365.99	Cu zone	0.37	0.16	Southeast Zone
inc.	71.63	114.30	42.67		0.52	0.16	
inc.	71.63	96.01	24.38		0.62	0.19	
inc.	187.45	230.12	42.67		0.68	0.54	Central
MO-01-50	9.50	160.02	150.52	py halo	0.23	0.07	weakly mineralized
	160.02	379.48	219.46	Cu zone	0.48	0.29	Southeast Zone
inc.	181.36	291.08	109.72		0.57	0.25	
inc.	193.55	224.03	30.48		0.71	0.22	
inc.	315.47	373.38	57.91		0.52	0.50	Central
inc.	327.66	342.90	15.24		0.74	0.76	Central
MO-01-51	4.57	114.30	109.73	py halo	0.20	0.11	weakly mineralized
	114.30	284.99	170.69	Cu zone	0.48	0.18	Southeast Zone
inc.	187.45	260.60	73.15		0.55	0.18	
	284.99	339.85	54.86	py halo	0.17	0.08	weakly mineralized
MO-01-52	6.00	263.65	257.65	Cu zone	0.42	0.16	Southeast Zone
inc.	6.00	22.86	16.86		0.52	0.20	
inc.	187.45	224.03	36.58		0.57	0.19	
	263.65	296.58	32.93	py halo	0.12	0.05	weakly mineralized
MO-01-53	3.05	38.10	35.05	py halo	0.07	0.03	weakly mineralized
	38.10	320.35	282.25	Cu zone	0.50	0.20	Central/Southeast
inc.	172.21	266.70	94.49		0.70	0.25	Southeast Zone
MO-01-54	2.25	65.53	63.28	py halo	0.11	0.04	
	65.53	144.78	79.25	Cu zone	0.31	0.18	Southeast Zone
MO-01-55	4.57	96.01	91.44	Cu zone	0.35	0.22	Southeast Zone
inc.	38.10	65.53	27.43		0.47	0.40	
	96.01	120.40	24.39	py halo	0.06	0.06	weakly mineralized
MO-01-56	1.52	147.83	146.31	Cu zone	0.36	0.11	Southeast Zone
inc.	68.58	83.82	15.24		0.52	0.17	
	147.83	160.02	12.19	py halo	0.12	0.06	weakly mineralized
MO-01-57	1.52	141.73	140.21	Cu zone	0.35	0.14	Southeast Zone
inc.	22.86	56.39	33.53		0.42	0.16	

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection Length (m)	Zone	Cu grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comments
	141.73	181.36	39.63	py halo	0.16	0.07	weakly mineralized
MO-01-58	**4.57**	**202.69**	**198.12**	**Cu zone**	**0.37**	**0.16**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**4.57**	**16.76**	**12.19**		**0.58**	**0.31**	
inc.	**71.63**	**135.64**	**64.01**		**0.47**	**0.19**	
	202.69	*227.08*	*24.39*		*0.16*	*0.06*	*weakly mineralized*
	227.08	**259.99**	**32.91**	**Cu zone**	**0.39**	**0.20**	**Southeast Zone**
MO-01-59	**1.30**	**175.26**	**173.96**	**Cu zone**	**0.40**	**0.12**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**7.62**	**71.63**	**64.01**		**0.51**	**0.16**	
	175.26	210.31	35.05	py halo	0.09	0.03	weakly mineralized
MO-01-60	4.57	135.64	131.07		0.18	0.08	weakly mineralized
	135.64	**252.98**	**117.34**	**Cu zone**	**0.38**	**0.16**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**138.68**	**156.97**	**18.29**		**0.51**	**0.25**	
inc.	***175.26***	***205.74***	***30.48***		***0.48***	***0.20***	
MO-01-61	**3.05**	**86.87**	**83.82**	**Cu zone**	**0.37**	**0.13**	**Southeast Zone**
	86.87	108.20	21.33	py halo	0.11	0.04	weakly mineralized
	108.20	**196.60**	**88.40**	**Cu zone**	**0.49**	**0.30**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**117.35**	**156.97**	**39.62**		**0.63**	**0.29**	
MO-01-62	**13.10**	**245.36**	**232.26**	**Cu zone**	**0.39**	**0.16**	**Southeast Zone**
inc.	**123.44**	**141.73**	**18.29**		**0.51**	**0.21**	
inc.	**214.88**	**230.12**	**15.24**		**0.50**	**0.23**	
	245.36	280.42	35.06	py halo	0.18	0.11	weakly mineralized

Future Plans:

Assuming a positive scoping study and following that a positive feasibility with a presumed Capital expenditure of $100-$120 million where does that leave Pacific Booker? Two Scenarios exist, one in which Noranda contributes 50% of the cost and we proceed to production raising our half of the money. The other case would be one in which Pacific Booker takes the project to production on its own.

Bringing in a $100-$120 million dollar mine is not without precedent in BC. Both Mount Polley with a Capex of $115 million and Huckleberry with a Capex of $141.5 were able to proceed with a benign partner. One can use these as comparable numbers for the projected size of the Morrison deposit.

25km Power Line, north from Bell mine - req'd
(Granisle → Bell - not currently 'live')

2002: 'Last' 20 holes prior to resource calc.

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