

Pacific Booker MINERALS INC.

29	Cu
083.4	
2567	
8.96	

79	Au
1064.43	
2807	
19.3	

47	Ag
961.93	
2212	
10.5	

42	Mo
2617	
4612	
10.2	

An opportunity for the speculative investor to participate in the unique combination of an advanced and undervalued Cu -Au play (impressive recent results); selling at a scant \$10.7 mm. market cap, with the proven ability to raise equity at progressively higher levels.

(ie.) \$1.25 - \$2.55 - \$3.40

The management team's passionate devotion to the commercial success of the Morrison/Hearne Hill project is unquestioned!

August 2000

J. Peter Juelsberg & Associates

Analysts & Consultants To The Investment Community

PACIFIC BOOKER MINERALS INC.

(Consolidated 1-5 February, 2000)

(All Figures in Canadian Dollars)

Listed: CDN-X

Trading Symbol: BKM ①

Current Price: \$3.00 p.s.

52 Week Range: \$4.00 - \$1.02 p.s.

All Time High (Nov. 1995): \$35.80 p.s.

All Time Low (April 1999): \$0.80 p.s.

Corporate Web Site: pacificbooker.bc.ca

Cusip #: 69403 R 10 8

SALIENT STATISTICS

Common Shares Authorized: 100,000,000 Shares NPV

Options: 260,000 (\$1.05-\$2.00) 2001-2004 ②

Warrants: 411,000 (\$1.55 - \$4.00) 2001

Long Term Debt: None

Common Shares Outstanding: 3,556,381

Current Market Capitalization: \$10.7 mm

Fully Diluted: \$12.5 mm

Insiders' Control (approx.): 1.5 mm Shares ③

Estimated Float: 1.8m - 2.0 mm Shares

Weekly Trading Volume (approx.): 25,000 Shares

① The new trading symbol, BKM (formerly BGE) is used throughout this report for the purpose of simplicity and continuity.

② Should all the warrants and options be exercised, an additional \$1.3 mm. will be added to the treasury.

③ Includes a 900,000 share, private placement (\$0.75), which becomes free trading in December, 2000.

SUMMARY

- 1: **P**acific Booker Minerals Inc., (hereafter 'BKM'), is an exciting and very focused organization. Not only should BKM be recognized for its outstanding exploration potential, but also for the advanced stage of its key asset — the Morrison (50% interest) Cu, Au, and Ag deposit, which is adjacent to the Hearne Hill deposit (100% interest).

Exploration successes achieved so far, this year, have been impressive. A determining factor, here, was the decision to use modern drilling and assaying techniques, coupled with a highly methodical exploration approach. The costs involved in sustaining this programme have come from three financings, each at progressively higher prices. A significant accomplishment, indeed, during such a quiet time for the British Columbia (hereafter B.C.) mineral industry.

- 2: **I**t has been management's contention, for sometime, that the Morrison deposit is significantly larger in size — in terms of its lateral and vertical extension. Diamond drilling completed to date, clearly points to higher overall grades. In addition, recent trenching to the west has been encouraging.

Exploration work is expected to continue well into September – October period. ***It should be able to unravel the puzzle, once and for all, of how large the Morrison actually is – or, more importantly, whether the deposit will stand up to a production decision.***

- 3: **B**KM's Project 2000 Programme is highlighted by the following:

- The use of state-of-the-art, ***thin-walled NQ (large diameter core)***, hydraulically driven, diamond drilling equipment, which has resulted in virtually 100% recoveries.
- Assaying for Cu, Au, and Ag has been simplified and is providing assays of a much higher consistency and quality than those previously experienced.
- Some of these ***early drill holes indicate*** that the mineral resource to the north extends to depths two to three times greater than those previously encountered.
- As an example, DDH #MO – 00 – 7 (70° angle W. to 1070 ft.), one of the best cores assayed — surface to 334 metres (1070 ft.) averaged .50% Cu and .28g/t Au, including 206.64 metres (678 ft.) to 310.27 metres (1018 ft.) an intercept of 103 metres (340 ft.) grading 0.48 Cu and 0.46 g/t. Au.
- The best hole, to date, (***#99 – MO – 4 intercepted 300 metres (Almost 1000 ft.) of 0.75% Cu and 0.40 g/t. Au.***)
- As an aside, the Morrison, as is true with most porphyries, contains little arsenic, but more importantly, it is totally devoid of Selenium — a problem more common with porphyries

- 4: **BKM** is an active, Canadian junior base and precious metal, exploration and development company that owns two advanced-stage Cu – Au porphyry projects, located in central B.C. The Morrison/Hearne Hill deposits (claims cover 310 sq. kms.) are situated within the Babine Lake Porphyry Belt. They lie 15 kms. N. of two former producers — the Bell and Granisle mines, which collectively produced 517,377 t's. Cu, 19,646 kgs. Au and 69,753 kgs. Ag during their operating lifetime.
- 5: Access to established, mining oriented infrastructure should be beneficial for further development. Hydro-electric power is available a scant 15 kms. away, while mainline rail and airport facilities are within 65 kms. The city of Granisle and its labour pool is about a 45 minute drive from the site on an all weather, high-speed logging road. The local topography is quite simple and does not present any construction difficulties.
- 6: The Company has recently completed a private placement of 151,000 shares @ \$3.40 per share, netting \$513,400.00 to the treasury. A one year, \$4.00 share purchase warrant (full) was attached. This marks the third successful financing, since this past February, done at progressively higher prices (ie.) \$1.25, \$2.55, and now \$3.40. The funds raised will ensure that the current work programme **is funded well into this October**. It is not often the case, particularly in the mining industry, that one finds a company so mindful of keeping **shareholder dilution to a minimum**.

It is noteworthy to consider that a further \$1,300,00.00 will be raised, should, hypothetically speaking, all of BKM's outstanding warrants and options be exercised by year end.

- 7: The majority of fundamental analysts attempt to present a best and worst case scenario. In the mineral resource industry such an effort is varied and difficult, at the best of times. During this chapter in BKM's career, it seems simple... either they continue with their positive results or the project is abandoned, as sub-economic.

The former is the most likely in view of the accumulated successes enjoyed, so far. Nevertheless, it **is imperative** that all **current and prospective investors be made aware of the odds and risks involved**. Failure surely will manifest itself in a 30¢ – 50¢ penny dreadful. However, at its current \$3.00 per share level, this venture has the legitimate potential of producing a stock selling upwards of \$20.00 per share... Caveat Emptor.

- 8: It is important that any investment decision relating to the advancement and continuation of Canada's (especially B.C.'s) mining industry, seriously address the following issues:

- Native Peoples' rights.
- An Intransigent environmentalist community.
- The competency and efficacy of Governments in power.

A misjudgment of any or all of these obstacles can be and has been lethal.

8: (con't)

One of BKM's principal strengths is management's well deserved reputation for being highly focused, social activists, whose principal involvement is the B.C. mining community. A recently developed, co-operative agreement, known as the Babine Protocol (May 2000) is the pro-typical example of industry, First Nations and the environmentalists working together. This agreement enhances greater economic clarity and certainly goes a considerable distance towards generating **greater enthusiasm for B.C.'s higher risk, investment climate**. J. Paul Stevenson, BKM's Chief Executive Officer since 1993, has been the driving force behind this accord.

- 9: **T**o suggest that BKM has previously been a volatile stock is an understatement. During the frenetic years of 1995 – 1998, the stock was literally 'all over the map'. This came to a humbling end with the Bre-X led denouement of the Canadian mining market — especially the ability to raise exploration funds, regardless of a project's validity. This market is, however, beginning to **show some signs of a rejuvenation**.

One should never lose sight of the spectacular share price appreciation potential that comes with exploration news, etc; running in tandem with a good mining market. Now that many of the dot.coms are heading toward insolvency, perhaps, investor attention will finally be re-focused. Today, there are some good mining opportunities out there, but with few takers. **BKM clearly fits this category**. When **apathy rears its ugly head** in the marketplace, that is often the **time to start accumulating**.

- 10: **S**ince early 1998, BKM has not been a good trading stock. This is understandable, to a degree, due to the prevailing mining market conditions at the time. Nevertheless, investors should be cognizant of **how thin** this stock can become, periodically. Often times, only a few hundred shares are available on either side. Hopefully, this is only a temporary incantation, which will change as the company matures and **develops the market recognition it deserves**.

A comeback in the mining market (it always does) may be in the cards, A look at BKM's technical action is interesting. The chart, albeit somewhat dull, gives a clear indication of the development of a significant accumulation pattern. The stock will need to break out (**in volume**) through the \$3.75 – \$4.00 range to signify the **beginning of a new uptrend**.

- 11: **B**KM currently presents prospective investors with the following:

- An attractively low (\$10.7 mm.+) market capitalization.
- The proven ability to raise equity capital at progressively higher stock prices.
- A technical pattern that is beginning to show some real strength.
- A viable mining project that has not, as yet, received the recognition it deserves.
- Most importantly, perhaps, is the social activist oriented management team, whose **passionate devotion to the commercial success of the Morrison/Hearne Hill project is unquestioned**.

INTRODUCTION

BKM is an active, junior base and precious metal exploration and development company that controls *two advanced stage* projects located in central B.C. Its principal targets are **Cu, Au and Ag**, which are contained in both the Morrison and the adjacent Hearne Hill deposits. These properties (claims covering 310 sq. kms.) are situated within the Babine Lake Porphyry Belt. They are located 15 kms. N. of two former producers. The Bell mine (1963), which produced 303,277 tonnes Cu, 12,813 kgs. Au and, from **77.2 mm. tonnes of ore grading 0.48% Cu**. The smaller Granisle Mine (1965) produced **214,300 tonnes Cu**, 6,833 kgs. Au and 69,753 kgs. Ag from **52.7 mm. tonnes of ore grading 0.43% Cu**.

By virtue of being situated relatively near to a former major mining camp, BKM's access to in-place infrastructure *could be highly beneficial in the future*. Hydro-electric power is a scant 15 kms away, while mainline rail and airport facilities are within 65 kms. The city of Granisle and its labour pool is about a 45 minute drive from the site. The distances elaborated are small by comparison to today's 'wild west', worldwide mining development projects.

A BRIEF HISTORY

The current ownership team acquired control of the Hearne Hill property in 1992, primarily due to the high-grade, poly-metallic potential of a known breccia zone. Diamond drilling began in earnest in early 1994 and indicated a previously undiscovered higher grade Cu - Au - Ag (The Bland Zone) mineralized breccia, assaying 2-3 times higher than shown by previous exploration efforts. One of the best intersections was a spectacular **209.6 ft. of 1.70% Cu and 0.80 g/t Au** - including 3.3 ft. of 17.75% Cu 0.80 g/t Au. This drill hole and others provided the impetus for several major moves in BKM's share price. While the results were good, collectively they were not sufficiently large enough for a stand-alone mining operation. This, coupled with the Bre-X disaster and a hugely negative bias against Canadian mining exploration in general, caused a long and protracted price slide for BKM's common shares.

The Hearne Hill *resource is estimated* to contain 4.2 mm tonnes of 0.6% Cu and 0.2 grams/tonne Au — including 2.1 mm. tonnes grading 0.8% Cu and 0.25 grams/tonne Au. A total of 142 diamond drill holes have been put down by BKM, altogether.

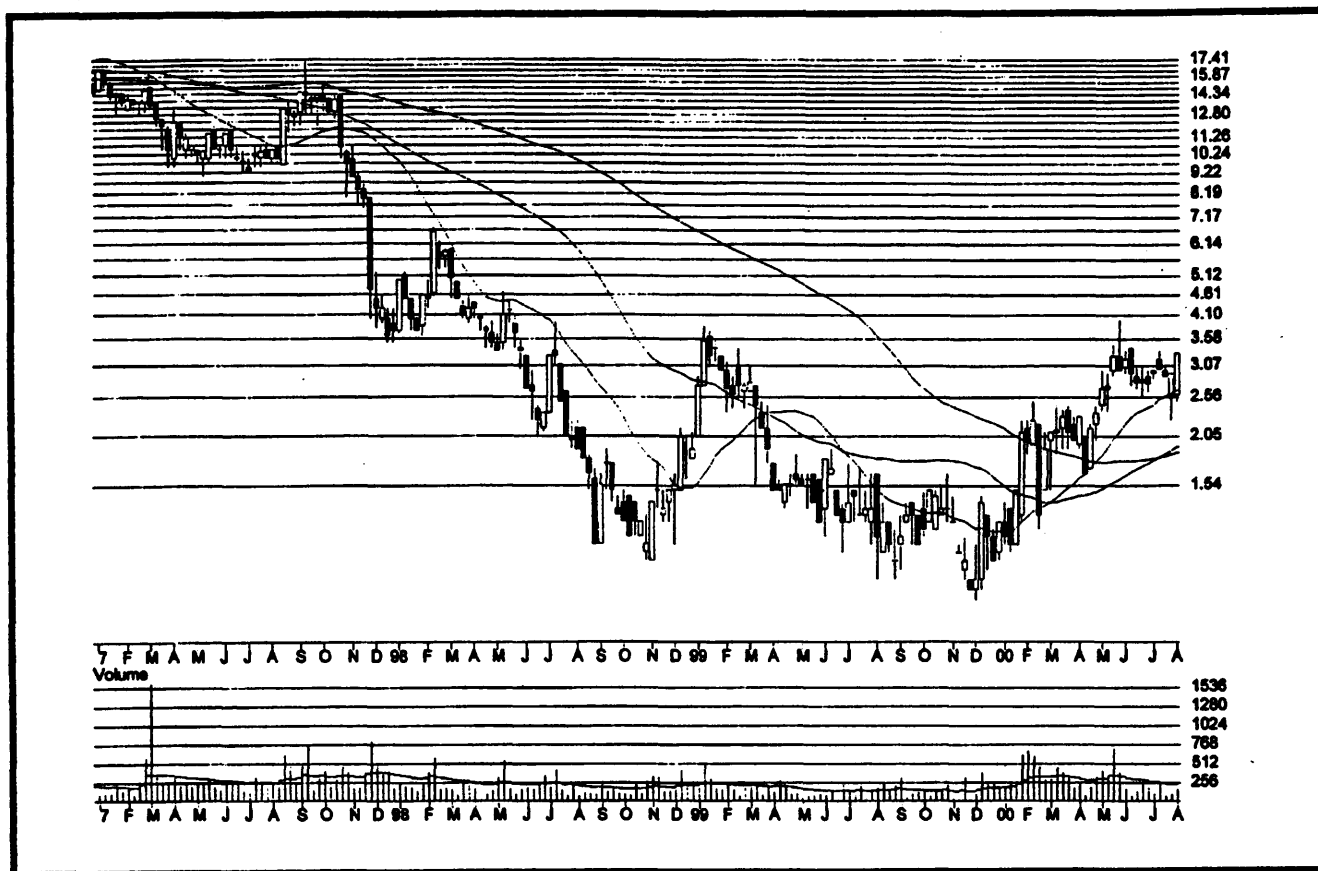
A 50% interest (right to earn) in the adjacent Morrison deposit (Cu-Au porphyry - 1600 metres N.W.) was acquired in 1998 from Noranda Mines, (NOR). A total of \$2.6 mm. must be spent on the property by 2002 for BKM to earn, among other conditions, its interest. The BKM -NOR agreement is complicated and somewhat convoluted. In this regard, a visit to BKM's corporate web site is strongly recommended @ pacificbooker.bc.ca

During the 1960's - 1970's, NOR calculated a resource of 125 mm. tonnes of 0.38 Cu and 0.2 grams/tonne Au from 95 diamond drill holes. The partial delineation the deposit was based on *small diameter drill core and shallow drilling, which reached a 500 ft. maximum vertical depth*. Virtually all holes completed were still in mineralization. It is interesting to note that BKM *has always contended* that the Morrison could be *significantly expanded on surface and at depth*. The theory is now in the process of being proven correct — and very rapidly. There is seemingly little or no interest out there on the *very significant progress being made* at the Morrison. Comparatively speaking, the overall results are very impressive, indeed.

TECHNICAL PICTURE

(Weekly)

January 1997 - August, 2000



MARKET ACTION

To suggest that BKM has previously been a volatile stock, is an understatement, indeed. During the frenetic trading years of 1995 – 1998, a small fortune could have been amassed by those agile and lucky enough to predict the stock's many price swings, occurring in both directions. Many of these violent moves were predicated on several excellent drill results (within a narrow horizon), a good speculative mining market and unsubstantiated financing and/or takeover rumours. In time, the bad taste and financial carnage left behind by the Bre-X fiasco, (among others), put and end to a good market — taking BKM with it — which, until recently, was reduced to a dull roar. For some time, the window of opportunity was closed to raising money for a large part of the Canadian mining market.

For those looking for the mining market to make a comeback (it always does), BKM's chart pattern, albeit somewhat dull, is a clear indication of *the development of a major accumulation pattern*. The stock will need to break out (in volume) through the \$3.75 - \$4.00 level to signify *the beginning of a new uptrend*.

THE MORRISON Cu - Au DEPOSIT

(A Realistic Expectation?)

It has been BKM's contention for some time, that the Morrison deposit is significantly larger in size, in terms of its lateral and vertical extension. The current exploration programme has been designed to confirm the deposits' extension to the north, west and south, which has resulted in overall higher grades. Trenching has also been encouraging.

Previous diamond drilling to the north consisted of primarily, 45° angle, short holes to a maximum vertical depth of 500 feet. Both E and AQ (3/4" - 1") equipment was used. For the most part, the core delivered inadequate mineral recoveries, while **Au and Ag values were rarely sent in for assaying.**

Highlights of BKM's successful project 2000 programme includes the following:

- 1: The decision to use **state of the art, thin walled NQ (larger diameter core)** hydraulically driven, diamond drilling equipment has resulted in virtually 100% recoveries. Also, the assaying for Cu, Au, and Ag has been greatly simplified, while, at the same time, providing assays of a much higher consistency and quality.
- 2: Drill holes MO-99-4 and MO-00-6 have indicated that the mineral resource to the north and west, **extends to depths 2 – 3 times greater** than those previously encountered. The deposit is still open to the north and at depth.
- 3: In summation, drilling to date has indicated higher than historical grades, with significant continuity evident, laterally and vertically. Exploration work is expected to continue well into the September – October period. It should unravel the puzzle, once and for all, of **how large the Morrison actually is.** Clearly, the results achieved to date, are significant justify serious attention — especially from the investment community.

Some of the highlights of BKM's current exploration activity is presented below. **A comprehensive presentation is available at BKM's web site @ pacificbooker.bc.ca**

- **#MO - 00 - 09: Vertical hole** to 301 meters, assayed:

From surface to 306 meters (1007 ft.), the hole averaged 0.42% Cu, and 0.13 g/t. Au... highlighted by a 15 meter (46.5 ft.) intercept (233.8 – 249.0 metres) grading .92% Cu and .26g/t. Au.

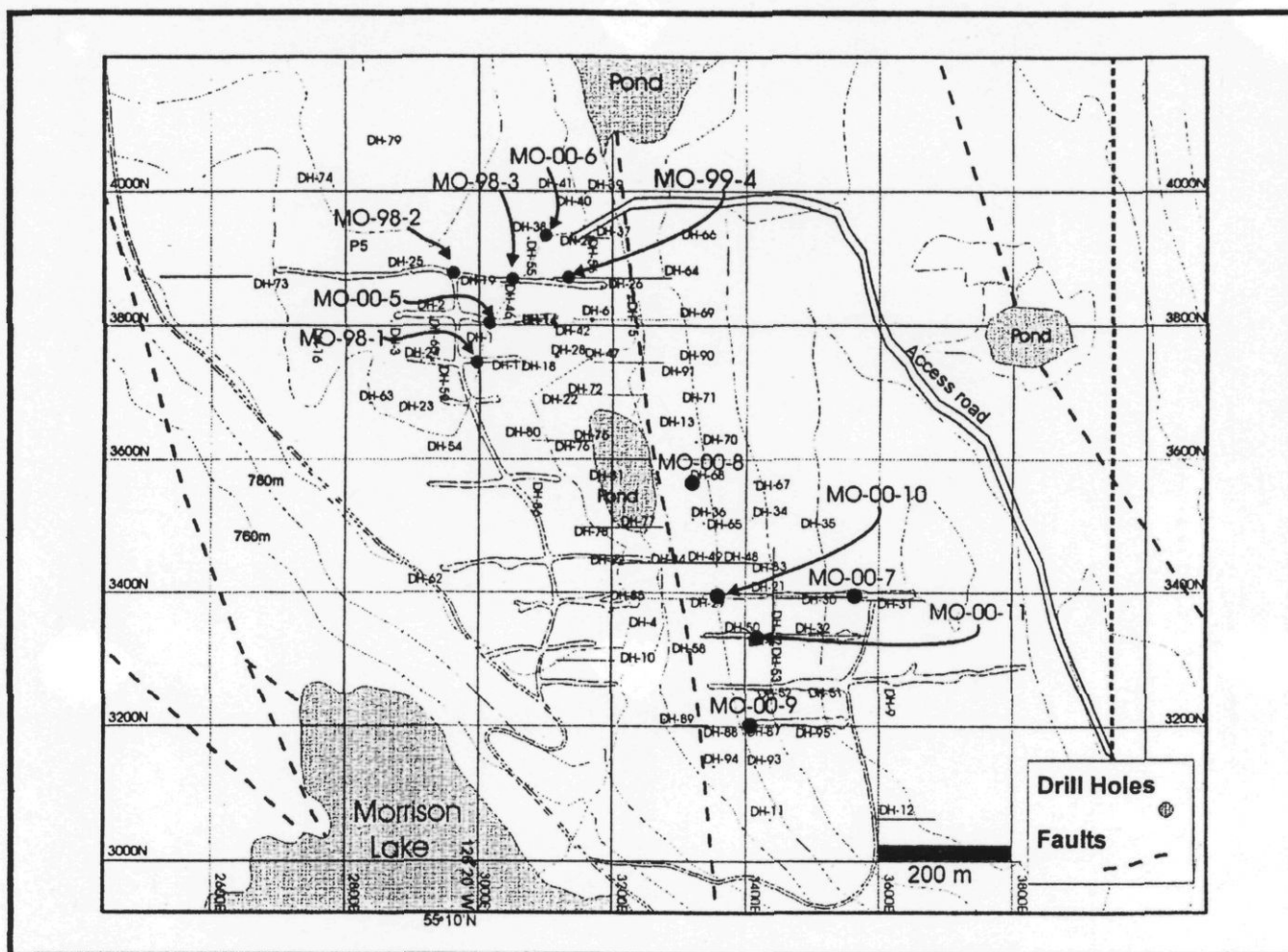
- **#MO - 00 - 07: Angle Hole** (77 degree) bearing 270 degrees west, assayed:

.44% Cu, 0.20g/t Au and 1.52 g/t. Ag from surface to 346.3 metres (1108 ft.) —highlighted by a final 28 metres (90 ft.) grading 0.64% Cu and .25 g/t Au.

- **#MO - 99 - 04: Extension hole** to depth, from 307 metres (1007 ft.) to 466.5 metres (1493 ft.), assayed:

The grade remained consistent throughout the entire hole, averaging 0.70% Cu, and 0.40g/t. Au over 466.6 metres (1493 ft.) — highlighted by 85.06 metres (280 ft.) to 170.45 metres (560 ft.) a 27.89 metre (89.4 ft.) grading 0.97% Cu and 0.49 g/t Au.

Locations of Trenches TR-4, TR-5 and Drill Holes For The Morrison as of August, 2000



BASIC GEOLOGY

Cu – Au mineralization in the Morrison deposit is associated with the emplacement of a biotite feldspar porphyry of the eocene age. The alteration consists of a potassic core, with a propylitic shell. (bornite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite) and Au, with minor Ag and Mo. The current programme has indicated greater depth to the deposit and is now extending the known deposit to the north and west. The Morrison deposit is geologically very similar to both Bell and Granisle Porphyry Cu Mines.

The Hearne Hill is located about 1600 metres to the east and is separated by the large Morrison fault. Its geological characterization is very similar to its neighbour, which, with the exception of 2 breccias, contain the majority of the higher grade Cu – Au mineralization. Its size, rather than its grades, limit the deposits stand-alone potential.

SOCIAL ACTIVISM

Native Peoples' rights (Aboriginal) is a huge and complicated issue facing Canadians, its politicians and the strength of its Constitution. Many have the perception of 800,000 facing off against a total population of 33 mm. The multitudinous issues involved and the potential ramifications of a hasty settlement will be more troublesome than most Canadians are prepared to accept. ***Native rights are recognized and protected under section 35 of Canada's Constitution Act of 1982.*** Combine this with abject intransigence of many environmentalist groups, the resource industry, (the bone marrow of this country) as it was once known, ceases to exist. Canada's national well being, cannot prosper by selling more admission tickets to a plethora of new wilderness preserves. Our battle is a global one. Surely a ***workable, level playing field,*** can be established, soon.

B.C. is clearly faced with more than its share of environmental challenges. In addition, the majority of Provincial land claims are far from being resolved. Presently, 38 First Nations (70% of 197 Provincial Bands) are involved in the B.C. Constitutional Process, as well as the current Federal/Provincial Treaty Settlement discussions. The 1997 Supreme Court of Canada, "Delgamuukw" judgment confirmed several key B.C. Native Rights issues.

Natural resource development (especially in B.C.) will need to adopt management – ownership teams cognizant of the success that comes with a socially active posture and how it relates to the needs of the environment and Native People. A recently developed, co-operative agreement, known as ***The Babine Protocol*** (May 2000) is the pro-typical example of Industry, First Nations and the environmentalists working together. The agreement enhances greater economic clarity and goes a long way towards generating ***enthusiasm for B.C.'s investment climate.***

The driving force behind the Babine Protocol is J. Paul Stevenson ①, who has been the head of BKM's operations since 1993. Also of interest is the fact that several of the company's Directors and employees are well-known, long-standing social activists — particularly as it pertains to the creation of improved, economic relationships with Native People.

While it is most likely too early to speculate, there is little doubt that the ***undivided 'raison d'être'*** of the entire Babine mining community is the ultimate development of an ***open-pit Cu-Au mine in Northern B.C.***

① Mr. Stevenson has over 35 years of 'hands-on' exploration experience, primarily with Cu porphyry projects. He is also President of the Vancouver Métis Association, Vice Chairman of the City of Vancouver's Council's Special Advisory Committee on Cultural Communities, a Member of the B.C. Advisory Council and is actively working with the First Nations to promote mineral exploration in B.C.

B. C.'s LARGE PORPHYRIES (Current & Past Producers)

British Columbia is well known for its many large Cu porphyry deposits. They all exhibit low grades, certainly by comparison, to other Cu producers. In addition, they require massive infrastructure systems to be built. Acceptable operation profits, are usually razor-thin, (at best). The Highland Valley Group, as an example, has operated at a milling rate as high as 150,000 tonnes per day.

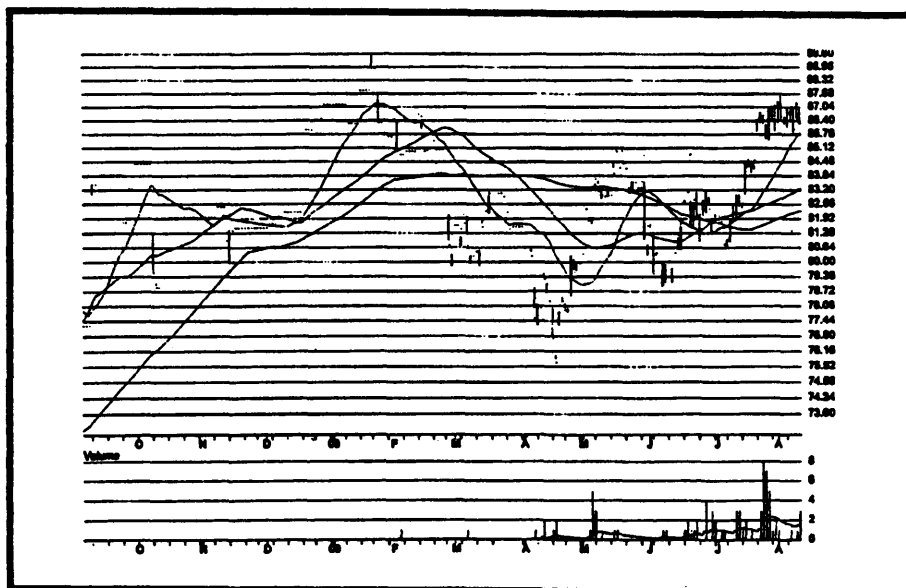
The potential of the Morrison/Hearne Hill prospects have yet to be established. While grades are on the higher level of their predecessors, they do enjoy some advantages. The most significant being a lower waste-to-ore ratio of about 1/2 - 1/-1. This is not yet, a bankable fact, but consider that almost all of the Morrison's drill holes are consistently mineralized, with little or no post mineral waste. The deposit is unique in this regard. ***A lower than anticipated waste-to-ore ratio will be a critical factor*** to consider, should future mine development be contemplated.

During the halcyon days of the great B.C. porphyries, labour, construction, hydro and ***most other costs were significantly lower*** than those experienced today.

	Deposit	Reserves (tonnes)	Grade Cu%	Grade Au g/t
1:	* Valley Copper	872,000,000	0.48	—
2:	Tasekc	700,000,000	0.25	0.74
3:	Bethlehem	556,000,000	0.42	—
4:	Lornex	526,000,000	0.41	—
5:	Gibraltar	360,000,000	0.42	—
6:	Island	280,000,000	0.52	0.21
7:	* Kemess South	221,000,000	0.22	0.62
8:	Bell	128,000,000	0.48	0.34
9:	* Huckleberry	100,000,000	0.51	0.07

* Mines still in operation: BKM's Cu grades come in at the higher end.

LME COPPER



MINERAL WEALTH

The Province's abundant mineral wealth is primarily the result of its huge and diversified land expanse. This varied, geological scenario has lent itself to a great deal of exploration and development activity.

A guesstimate of mineral production by percentage is as follows:

Metallurgical Coal	31.7%
Copper	24.0%
Structural Metals	14.0%
Zinc	10.0%
Gold	8.6%
Silver	4.2%
Molybdenum	3.2%

The industry's health is paramount in terms of its contribution to B.C.'s employment and economic growth.

In many sectors, the Government has grudgingly conceded to be developing a more positive industry focus. After tourism, some suggest that the marijuana trade has become B.C.'s second source of revenue, with mining third. Nevertheless, it may be surprising to some that there are **at least 10 advanced-stage, (including the Morrison/Hearne Hill projects)** ongoing in the Province. This is principally the result of a **Province acutely aware of the growing competitiveness of the mining industry, worldwide** — and the initiatives necessary to sustain development and growth, over the long haul. B.C. brings alot to the table, including available, low cost hydro, a world class transportation infrastructure, a still untapped resource potential and strategic access to the burgeoning Pacific Rim markets.

The advent of the B.C. Mining Initiative will likely prove to be the foundation of a significant industry resurgence. **Some of the salient provisions** of the Initiative include:

- 1:** A new **Mineral Explorations Code** that streamlines and simplifies the permitting process, including acceptable environmental standards.
- 2:** A new **Mining Rights Amendment Act**, designed to advance the procedures for permitting and fair compensation for expropriated lands — procedures were developed through industry consultation.
- 3:** A new **Mining Allowance Act** (extended for 10 years) that enables companies to claim 133% of qualified capital expenditures incurred to open, re-open or expand a mining facility. Also, a new refundable exploration credit of 20% is available, under certain circumstances.
- 4:** Special financial assistance will be provided on a project-by-project basis through outright grants, loans and specific tax relief.

Detailed explanations concerning the above, can be found by attending the following web site @ www.em.gov.bc.ca. Also worth noting, is the various forms of financial assistance available to the industry: (1e) infrastructure support for the Kemess South mine of \$60.0 mm. and \$15.0 mm. in loans to build a hydro line to the Huckleberry mine. The coal mining industry has also benefitted from tax reductions ... ranging from 7.5 – 2.0% & 17.5% – 13%... depending on the circumstances of the particular project.

PAST REALTIES

Over the past decade, 50 or so North American mining projects have produced significant losses for their investors. From a business perspective, the ratio of losses/winners has been high. There have been a multitude of reasons for these poor returns. The largest problem was the fact that the grades were too low and consequently, did not meet expectations. In addition, mining and operating costs were invariably much higher than originally estimated. Also a contributing factor to the industry negativism was a raft of scandals such as Cartaways, Delgracia and Bre-X. . . arguably the greatest deception in Canadian mining history. Coupled with uninspiring metal price movements, the industry had all but lost its following - clearly from the perspective of the equity investor and speculator.

This protracted lull is beginning to show signs of a rejuvenation. Unlike the plethora of dot.com's and biotechs gracing today's markets, ***the assets of natural resource companies are real*** and do not have a penchant for disappearing overnight, the frauds notwithstanding.

One should never lose sight of the spectacular share price appreciation potential associated with discovery news etc., running in tandem with a good mining market. Today, there are some good mining opportunities out there, with few takers. ***BKM clearly fits this category.*** When ***apathy rears its ugly head*** in the marketplace — that is often the ***time to start accumulating.***

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(The Place To Be, Once Again. . . ?)

For several decades, the B.C. mining industry has earned a well deserved reputation as a leader in the discovery and development of major mines, producing a significant variety of important metals. Within the province, there is an availability of skilled labour, geological support, engineering, supply, prospecting, as well as new, high-quality equipment... all first rate.

In addition, the Canadian Venture Exchange (CDN-X) is renowned for its expertise and willingness to provide high-risk, equity financing for many start-up and on-going speculative mining ventures.

In the past, B.C. mining has been plagued by 'boom or bust' periods — times often paralleled by changes in Provincial stewardship and its foresight... or lack thereof. The Barrett regime of the early '70's, as an example, all but destroyed the industry. Today's powers-that-be have also suffered through periods of considerable misjudgment. The new B.C. Mining Initiative (The Mining Rights Amendment Act), however, ***has reintroduced a positive focus for the Industry.*** Mining concerns are ***now slowly moving back into the Province.*** The much heralded and expected change in Government, eight months down the road, should foster continued industry expansion.

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- 6: **“ Industry and First Nations Work Together
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- 24: **"Porphyry Deposits of The Northwestern
Cordillera of North America:"**
Edited by T. G. Schroeter: Canadian Institute of Mining,
Metallurgy & Petroleum: Special Volume #46. *1995*
- 25: **"Morrison Lake Property: Composite Assays:"** NOREX. *March 18, 1980*
- 26: **"Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera:"**
Edited by A. Sutherland Brown.
Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy.
Special Volume #15. *1976*

① An important document outlining in detail *all the key issues* of the BKM/NOR agreement.

NOTES:

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