AQUATERRE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
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FROM REPORT BY
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SUMMARY

During the summer of 1993, Aquaterre Mineral Development Ltd. completed field programs consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and rock saw trenching on the Ashwood Property, located 18 kilometres south of Stewart, British Columbia. This work has documented several new discoveries of both VMS-style polymetallic and epithermal-style gold-silver occurrences in a "pendant" of Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary strata in a little-known area south of the prolific Stewart Mining District.

Concordant VMS-style polymetallic mineralization has been identified at the "N" Zone and in a second area called the "Tat" Zone two kilometres to the south-southeast. Both prospects occur near the favourable contact area between the Betty Creek (Mount Dillworth) Formation felsic volcanic rocks and the overlying Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks – this favourable contact zone can be traced for six kilometres along strike from the "N" and Tat Zones, and warrents considerably more prospecting. Within the "N" Zone, float samples grading up to 10.5% Zn have been located. Five hundred metres to the west, within the felsic volcanic rocks, soil geochemical surveying by Aquaterre discovered two gold-in-soil anomalies at the "1100" and "Ridge" Zones yielding highly anomalous values up to 4772 ppb Au (equivalent to 0.14 oz./ton)– the "1100" Zone geochemical anomaly is more than 300 metres long, occurring near felsic intrusive porphyries in an epithermal environment. The "1100 Zone" constitutes the most advanced target on the Ashwood Property.

An expanded program directed at investigating the source of the gold geochemical anomalies and the VMS environments is recommended for 1994. This program would include continued detailed surface exploration followed by 1900 metres of diamond drill testing, the specific drill sites dependent upon the field program results. A budget of $495,000.00 has been proposed.

11.0 DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS

Aquaterre's 1993 field program has been highly sucessful in defining high-priority exploration targets in two areas of the Ashwood Property.

In the N and Tat Zones, geological mapping has identified exhalative-style polymetallic sulphide horizons associated with a major volcanic-sedimentary "break" at the Betty Creek (Mount Dillworth) and Salmon River contact area within Hazelton Group stratigraphy. The N and Tat zones define a two kilometre strike length and the mapping indicates the geologically favourable contact zone extends for aother four kilometres. Preliminary silt sediment sampling (5 samples) has yielded one highly anomalous sample (see section 9.0) associated with the Tat area and the author believes this technique should be utilized to evaluate the full extent of the favourable stratigraphy. A helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey should also be considered for the area. In addition to regular silt samples, heavy mineral concentrate and moss-mat samples should be taken. Prior to diamond drilling, a comprehensive geological survey coupled with detailed prospecting will be required.

The 1100 Zone and Ridge Zone are located a few hundred metres west of the aforementioned contact zone within the volcanic section of the Hazelton Group and constitute targets for epithermal-style Au-Ag mineralization. The 1100 Zone is the most advanced of the two areas and will be ready for diamond drilling with additional gelogical mapping, soil geochemical sampling and prospecting. The Ridge Zone however requires considerable work. Both areas might benefit from induced polarization surveys prior to diamond drilling.

The work to date on the Tis and Rhyolite Zones has not been as encouraging as the work in the previous four Zones, however there has been sufficient encouragement to warrant additional prospecting, geolgical mapping and geochemical surveying.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

During the next phase of work the following should be included:

1) Regional (1:10,000 scale) and detailed geological mapping to identify and trace favourable intravolcanic and volcanic-sedimentary contact areas.
2) Helicopter-borne geophysical survey.
3) Silt geochemical sampling -- possibly 4 to 10 samples per square kilometre -- regular silt, heavy mineral concentrate and moss-mat samples.
4) Landsat and airphoto interpretation.
5) Soil sampling as appropriate following the above.
6) Diamond drilling.

The recommended program is estimated to cost the following:

PHASE I

Stage I - Regional and detailed property mapping, helicopter-borne geophysical survey, prospecting, sampling and drill site selection. Two-man fly camp, serviced every 4 days, headed by a geologist.

Helicopter-borne geophysical survey	$ 50,000
Crew Cost - 36 days at 450/day	$ 16,200
Helicopter costs - 16 hrs. at 800/hr	$ 12,800
Room and board	$ 2,400
Travel	$ 4,000
Analyses	$ 10,000
Equipment rental and miscellaneous	$ 5,400
Data compilation	$ 5,200
Total Stage I	$ 106,000

Stage 2 - Exploration Diamond Drilling (NQ), 9 - 12 drill holes, each hole 100 to 300 metres deep, drill site selection pending results obtained from the Stage I program.

Diamond Drilling - allow 1900m @ $80/m	$ 152,000
Mob/demob	$ 20,000
Helicopter - 12 hrs. @ $2500, 80 hrs. @ $800	$ 94,000
Supervision	$ 22,000
Analyses	$ 11,000
Room and board	$ 6,000
Travel and vehicle rental	$ 5,000
Equipment rental and miscellaneous	$ 10,000
Data compilation and report	$ 15,000
Total Stage 2	$ 335,000
Contingency (approximately 12%)	$ 54,000
TOTAL PHASE I	$ 495,000

SUMMARY

During the summer of 1993, Aquaterre Mineral Development Ltd. completed field programs consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, trenching and channel sampling on the Pilldolla and JI Properties, located on Jervis Inlet respectively 155 km. north-northwest and 120 km. northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia. Both properties encompass "pendants" of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks similar to the hostrocks at the Britannia Mine which produced 47.5 million tonnes of massive sulphide (VMS) ore grading 1.1% Cu. Both properties are in precipitous but accessible locations within 10 kilometres of Jervis Inlet, a coastal fjord northeast of Powell River. Logging roads traverse portions of both properties and have been constructed to within 1 kilometre of the main areas of interest on each.

At the Pilldolla property three areas of float mineralization contain boulders which have returned highly encouraging assays of up to one percent copper with between one and seven grams per tonne gold (0.2 oz./ton). These are new discoveries made by Aquaterre in 1993, and while the limited follow-up in 1993 did document some sub-ore grade mineralization in bedrock at the Cave Zone, there has been no follow-up of the potential source of the mineralized float from the moraine below the aptly-named Cliff Area which is strongly gossanous and partially covered by alder and vegetation.

At the JI Property, geochemical sampling by another company in 1975 outlined a strong copper-in-soil anomaly which Aquaterre has duplicated and expanded. VMS-style copper and zinc showings are present at Mount Diadem and several other showings adjacent to and along strike from the JI Property anomalies. The soil geochemical anomaly needs to be drill-tested to determine if it is derived from a bedrock source of VMS-style mineralization or is due to some other cause.

The 1993 results are very encouraging, particularly those on the Pilldolla Property. An expanded program directed at investigating the source of the mineralized float on the Pilldolla Property and the geochemical anomaly on the JI Property is therefore recommended for 1994. This program would include continued detailed surface exploration followed by 1500 metres of diamond drill testing, the specific drill sites contingent upon the field program results. A Phase I budget of respectively $44,000 and $43,000 is proposed for the Pilldolla and the JI Properties.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Pilldolla Property

Aquaterre's 1993 program has resulted in the discovery of the "Mineralized Moraine" (Figures 6,7 and 10), a float train with gold-rich, chalcopyrite-bearing boulders. The deformed nature of the sulphides in the float boulders together with the unusually high Au/Cu ratios, are characteristics shared with some gold-rich massive sulphide deposits such as Doyon and Dumagami near Cadillac, Quebec where Lac Minerals and Agnico Eagle Mines operate large and profitable gold mines with associated base metals. The float train trends towards a precipitous alder-covered gossanous zone called the Cliff Area, where an area of malachite staining was observed (see section 9.2) in what are believed to be Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (Todoruk and Schatten, 1993a). The coincidence of the above features in the Cliff Area is highly positive and suggestive of an environment with potential for the discovery of VMS-style mineralization. This area is the most promising area of the Pilldolla Property.

The mineralized talus immediately below the Cave Zone and the float in the Lower Cave Area, appears to have originated from the Cave Zone. Although the results from rock-chip sampling at the Cave Zone have not been highly encouraging to date, additional sampling of other iron-stained outcrops in the area might raise the priority of the area.

The significance of the anomalous Cu and Zn in silt samples from the two creeks located 500 and 600 metres southeast of the Mineralized Moraine is uncertain (see section 8.1). These moderately anomalous results suggest that: (a) there could be mineralization in bedrock in the upstream areas to the north or (b) till boulders derived from bedrock mineralzation higher in the valley could be the source of the "anomalies". While the present results are of ambiguous significance, additional more detailed sampling might yield results which will help in evaluating this havily timbered area southeast and on the strike-extension of the favourable stratigraphy which outcrops above the "Mineralized Moraine" higher on Pilldolla Creek.

10.2 JI Property

The favourable geological environment within Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks correlative with similar rocks at the Britannia Mine and the Mount Diadem Deposits confirms the JI Prooperty as a highly prospective VMS target area. The main feature of interest remains the strong copper-in-soil anomaly on Saumarez Bluff described in Section 8.2. A weak zinc anomaly co-incides with the copper anomaly. Although some low concentrations of copper have been found in bedrock (see Section 9.2), there has not been a sufficiently high concentration of copper mineralization found in bedrock to explain the strong copper-in-soil anomaly.

During the 1993 program, Aquaterre completed two VLF-EM test lines on Line 4+00W and Line 7+00W which traverse the geochemical anomaly and did not detect any significant response. They also dug two hand trenches on Lines 4+00W and 7+00W in an attempt to reach bedrock. The hand trenches encountered hardpan and sections of thick overburden and again the results were indeterminate. To test the copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly it will be necessary to utilize a diamond drill. A relatively narrow target such as a massive sulphide orebody will likely underlie a depression and it is very unlikely to be found in a limited hand trenching program -- in addition, there is a strong likelihood that the geochemical anomaly could have "migrated" both downslope due to hydromorphic transport and southeast due to "smearing" by glacial transport. Consequently, the drill program should be proceeded by geophysical surveys which should include an induced polarization survey -- cordilleran VMS deposits are generally relatively pyrrhotite-poor, consequently deposits such as Britannia and Westmin are poor EM conductors.

Prior to diamond drilling, and to the preceeding induced polarization survey, the soil geochemical grid should be extended at least 500 metres to the west. A rock chip sample (Sample 19604 shown on Figure 8) returned 767 ppm Cu in a gossanous area that has not been mapped or prospected in detail. The current geochemical anomaly remains strong and is open at the west end. In addition, VLF-EM ,magnetic and possibly Max-Min EM surveys should be completed.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Pilldolla Property

The following program is recomended for 1994:

PHASE I - Detailed and reconnaissance geological mapping, bedrock prospecting, boulder prospecting, rock chip sampling, stream silt geochemical sampling and drill site selection. Based from a two man fly camp on the property.

Crew cost - 24 days @ 450/day	$ 10,800
Helicopter costs - 10 hrs. @ 800/hr.	$ 8,000
Room and board	$ 1,600
Travel	$ 2,400
Analyses	$ 7,000
Equipment rental and miscellaneous	$ 3,000
Compilation	$ 5,200
Contingency	$ 6,000
TOTAL Phase 1	$ 44,000

11.2 JI Property

The following work is recommended for 1994:

PHASE I- Geochemical, magnetic, VLF-EM and Induced Polarization survey, trenching, detailed geological mapping and sampling of the grid area.

I. P. Survey - 10 km. @ 2000/km.	$ 20,000
Linecutting	$ 5,000
Geology, sampling and supervision	$ 4,000
Analyses	$ 1,000
Room and board	$ 2,500
Boat and vehicle rental	$ 1,500
Equipment rental and miscellaneous	$ 1,000
Data compilation and report	$ 4,000
	$ 4,000
TOTAL Phase 1	$ 43,000

TSX → Praxis

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Praxis Goldfields Inc (the Company) will be held at The Vancouver Club, 915 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, on Friday, the 8th day of July, 2005, at 2.00pm.

Dr. Peter Lewis, a recognized world authority on VMS gold deposits and the author of "The Praxis Report" will speak on "The Potential of Praxis". Grant Hendrickson, the President and CEO of Praxis Goldfields Inc., will conduct a table clinic on "Praxis: Past, Present and Future".

The agenda will include a discussion on the upcoming Praxis Goldfields Inc Initial Public Offering (IPO),

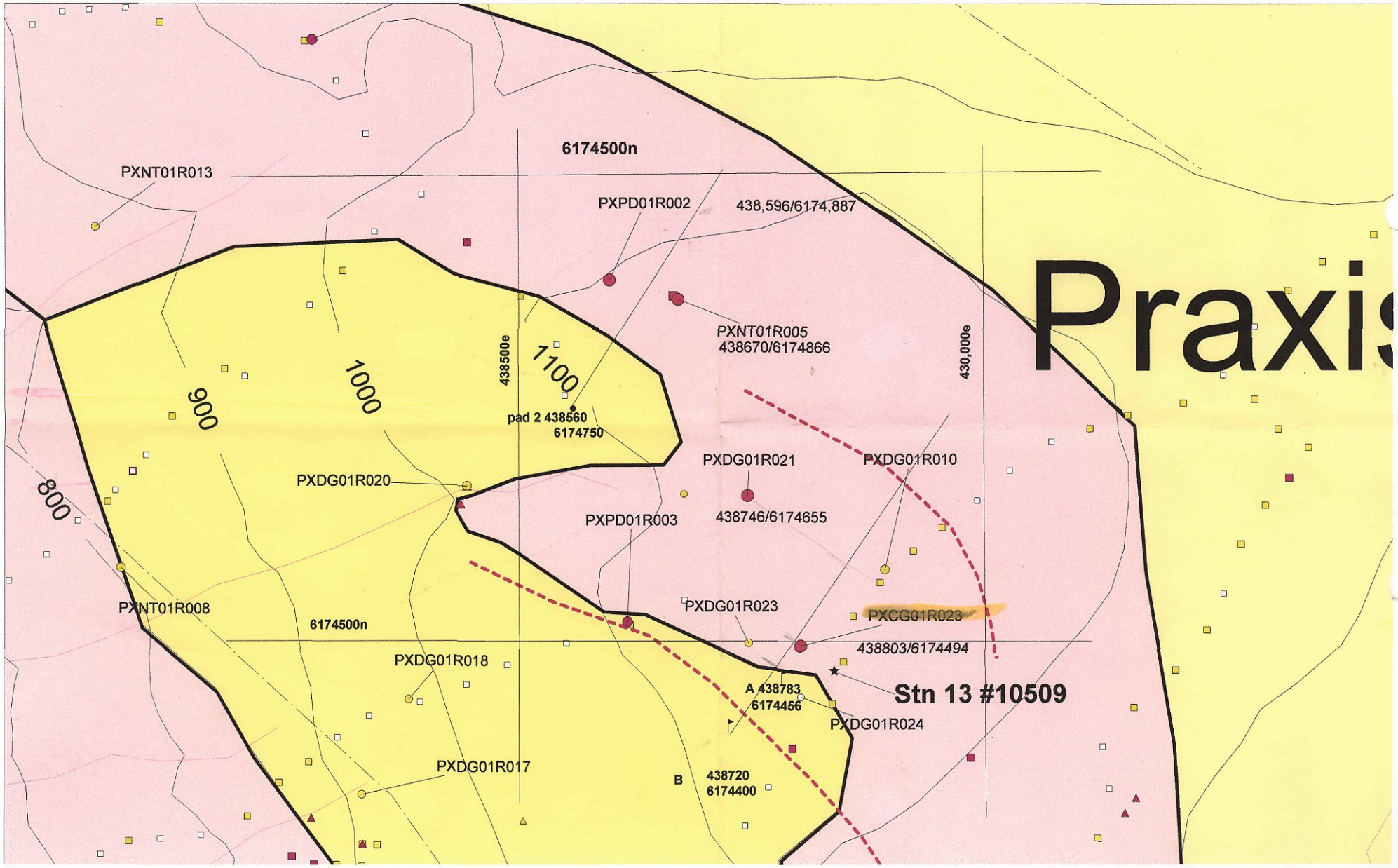
I would encourage all Praxis Goldfields Inc shareholders and anyone interested in investing in the seed share offering to attend. Please send your email and telephone number to deltageo@dccnet.com, so we can update our corporate records.

R.S.V.P. to deltageo@dccnet.com

Dated at Delta, British Columbia, on June 17, 2005.

Patrick H. Pettman,
Director.

TGS → PRAXIS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