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(Apr. 9/01)

REPORT ON THE 2000 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

ON THE TODD CREEK PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION,

STEWART GOLD CAMP,

NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE 56° 15' NORTH

LONGITUDE 129° 46' WEST

NTS 104 A/5, 104 A/4

BY

GEOFINE EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Todd Ck. June 18/03
Robin Foreshaw -
Crossroads Res. (large
to option (listing))

**DECEMBER
2000**

FRONTSPIECE PHOTO 1

SUMMARY - 2000 TODD CREEK PROJECT REPORT:

The Todd Creek Property is located in the heart of the historic Stewart Gold Camp, and straddles the Todd Creek Valley, approximately 35 km northeast of Stewart, Northwestern British Columbia. In 2000, the Property was expanded to comprise 512 claim units in 29 mineral claims, which are registered in the name of Geofine Exploration Consultants, on behalf of Geofund, a private investment group.

As interpreted by the author, the Todd Creek Property is located in the Eastern Volcanic Belt of the Stewart Camp. The belt comprises a linear, regional band of mainly structurally controlled mineralization, which is parallel to and is located about 16 km east of the main or Western Stewart Volcanic Belt located near the Town of Stewart. On the Todd Creek Property, this belt includes the Todd Creek Fault System and associated orthogonal structures, along which exploration targets are distributed over an 8 km strike length. In view of the required helicopter access, most of the targets have been subjected to only minor historic exploration.

The geological environment of the Todd Creek Property continues to be regarded as very prospective for hosting a number of substantial gold-copper ore bodies, including volcanogenic massive sulfides, gold-copper porphyry deposits and epithermal-mesothermal breccia veins. Favourable Hazelton Group rocks, which host most of the significant gold and polymetallic mineralization in the Stewart Camp, including the world class Eskay Creek Mine (2000 reserves, resources, and mineralized material of about 2.1 Mt, containing 2.63 M oz of gold and 116.06 M oz of silver; and, total deposit size of 7.10 M oz gold equivalent), underlie much of the property.

The prominent rock types on the Todd Creek Property include interbeds of coarse agglomerate, breccia and crystal tuff breccia and crystal tuff; rhyolitic and dacitic flows; and quartz-feldspar porphyry +/- hornblende. A number of centres of volcanism are postulated to be located in proximity to the Todd Creek Valley. Altered (silicified, sericitized, pyritized, carbonatized) pyroclastic and felsic volcanic rocks host the numerous priority gold-copper and silver-lead-zinc targets most often associated with the Todd Creek Fault System and associated structural junctions.

There are currently five principal exploration targets on the Todd Creek Property:

- 1) The South Zone Structure (SZS) and parallel structures, which host the South Zone Deposit (SZD; 207,000 tonnes grading 5.48 g gold/t, along with significant copper credits) are postulated to extend over an 8 km strike length in the Todd Creek Valley, from beyond the Mylonite Zone in the South to beyond the Knob Zone in the north. Exploration targets include multiphase epithermal-mesothermal gold-copper breccia veins and volcanogenic massive sulfides. Historic diamond drilling has only evaluated a 380 m strike length of the SZS i.e., the SZD; and, only minimal detailed historic exploration has been carried out elsewhere.**

- 2) **The Yellow Bowl Zone (YBZ) comprises a 1.5 by 1 km bowl located 1.5 km northwest of the SZD, above the Todd Creek Valley. The YBZ is characterized by ubiquitous jarosite-alunite, quartz, silica, sericite and carbonate alteration; pyrite-chalcopyrite veins; and, banded, massive to semi-massive sulfides associated with felsic volcanic rocks. The altered pyroclastic and rhyolitic to dacitic units are deemed to offer Eskay Creek Type VMS potential which has never been evaluated with diamond drilling.**
- 3) **The Knob Zone (KZ) is located about 4.5 km north of the SZD and comprises a 0.5 X1 km area of intensely sulfidized breccia and agglomerate intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry. The favourable geological setting is considered definitive of an important target that has not been subjected to detailed historic exploration.**
- 4) **The Fall Creek and North Zones are located proximal to the Fall Creek Valley Fault, north of the Yellow Bowl Zone and on the south flank of the Orange Mountain Target Area. Abundant horsetail, multiphase gold-copper and gold-copper-lead-zinc breccia veins appear to be genetically related to the large Amarillo epithermal system to the north. The Fall Creek targets have been subjected to some historic, detailed diamond drill evaluation. However, Geofine has recommended follow-up drilling based on the 1990 Noranda drill results and recent exploration activities. The importance of the area could be significantly upgraded by work on the Amarillo and Knob Zones, as recommended in this report.**
- 5) **The 1.5 x 3 km Amarillo Zone is part of the large Orange Mountain Target Area. The zone is located generally above and west of the Todd Creek Valley and is characterized by ubiquitous barite veins and stock works and baritized pyroclastic and mafic volcanic rocks. Blebs and stringers of galena +/- chalcopyrite and sphalerite often mineralize the baritized rocks. Soil sampling on the Amarillo Grid delineated a very strong polymetallic anomaly, which is interpreted to reflect the top of the large epithermal system. It is postulated that a substantial gold-copper-silver-lead-zinc or gold-copper porphyry deposit could underlie the Amarillo Grid, which has never been tested by diamond drilling.**

A 1500 m, Y2K drill program was scheduled to focus mainly on the expansion of the SZD and the initial drill evaluation of its apparent northern extensions i.e., the MEXT Zone discovered during the 1999 field activities, and the NEXT Zone; and, the polymetallic epithermal system located on the Amarillo Zone. However, when the drill program financing was not secured, a \$125,000, Y2K geological/geochemical survey was initiated, mainly to achieve an overall evaluation and prioritization of the SZS drill targets (i.e., the SZD, the southern extension of the SZD, the MEXT and NEXT Zones and their southern and northern extensions, and the Knob Zone), which occur along a 5 km strike length of the SZS; and, of the drill targets on the Amarillo and Yellow Bowl Zones.

The SZS exploration strategy included the taking and interpretation of air photos of the South Zone to precisely locate the SZS and its possible extensions; the refurbishing of parts

of the historic Noranda-Geofine South Zone Grid and of the planned SZD holes spotted in 1999; the extension of the 1999 SZD Base Line to 8925N and 10550N; and, the installation of control lines (the By Glacier Control Line {BGC Line}; the Southern Projection Line {SP Line} of the SZD; the Todd Valley Control Line {C Line} from the southern area of the SZD to north of the NEXT Zone; the MEXT-NEXT Zone Control Lines {M/NC Lines} on the cliff above the MEXT and NEXT Zones; and, the Knob Zone Control Lines {KZC Lines}).

A major component of the SZS exploration strategy was the prioritization of drill targets via the collection of 104 samples of mineralized talus and in situ material from the northern area of the SZD to the north beyond the NEXT Zone. This stratagem was facilitated by the morphology of the SZS: where the target is located in the cliff face, as is the case for most of its strike length from the northern part of the SZD to beyond the MEXT Zone, the SZS appears to be generally well evidenced by mineralized, angular talus and/or glacial boulders that have been eroded or scoured from it.

The 2000 program also included the refurbishing of part of the Amarillo Grid and drill holes spotted in 1999, as snow conditions allowed; and, the installation of some detailed grid lines over the Barite and North Barite Zones. In view of extensive snow cover, only minimal work could be carried out on the Yellow Bowl Zone.

Geological and geochemical surveys on the aforementioned control and grid lines included some hand stripping and the collection of 368 rock (talus, float, sub crop, panel, glacial boulders), soil, stream sediment and check samples. SZS mineralization types were classified; and, 343 of the samples were analyzed by FA/AA for gold, and by 34 element ICP. Some additional whole rock, tungsten, tin and quality assurance analyses were carried out. Seven drill holes were spotted and topographic surveys run on the drill section lines.

Based on the results of this work and their integration into the historical database, it is concluded that:

I> The model of SZS mineralization includes a host structure and parallel structures generally dipping about 65° to the west and generally trending 10°. The orthogonal to suborthogonal structural fabric of the host rocks is prospective for the development of south plunging ore shoots. The multiphase breccia vein model generally entails a core of massive to semi-massive sulfides (SMS Type: pyrite +/- chalcopyrite) haloed by a semi-massive sulfide matrix breccia (SMB Type: pyrite + chalcopyrite) and/or a sulfide breccia (M TYPE: blebby chalcopyrite, bornite +/- pyrite) haloed by sulfide stock works, and breccia veins and stringers (WRC Type: malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite +/- pyrite) haloed by quartz-carbonate (often ankerite) breccia veins and stringers +/- malachite, chalcopyrite and specular hematite. The sulfide core can attain widths of over 5 m at the SZD, and the mineralization components and morphology of the SZS are often symmetrical on either side of the core. The mineral assemblage is hosted by silicified, pyritized +/- sericitized +/- carbonatized tuff, tuff breccia and coarse agglomerate.

At the MEXT Zone and to the north and south, apparent along strike zoning in the SZS entails the introduction of significant amounts of Spec Type mineralization i.e., massive to semi-massive specular hematite to specular hematite (spec) matrix breccia +/- chalcopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Although Spec Type is usually deficient in copper and arsenic, it is usually strongly auriferous and has a tungsten association – where assayed, tungsten values range up to 900 ppm.

II> As indicated by chalcopyrite stringer mineralization (WRC Type) in hanging wall and footwall rocks proximal to the SP Line of the SZS and by mineralized boulders in the vicinity of the SP Line and the Southwest Knob, the SZD remains open to the south beyond Noranda's southernmost, historic drill hole i.e., under the talus and glacial-fluvial deposits of the By Valley. The interpreted structural junction of the SZS, South Fault and the By Valley Fault could facilitate the development of plunging ore shoot morphologies with high-grade copper -gold mineralization. Three proposed holes are spotted in the field to evaluate this extension.

As indicated by Spec and WRC Type mineralization, and by whole rock analyses, there is some evidence that the SZS is located proximal to favourably altered breccia at 8925N i.e., about 900 m south of the SZD.

III> Most of the SZS is mineralized from south of the SZD to beyond the NEXT Zone – a strike length of over 1 km. Air photos taken in 2000 are rather delineative of the apparent location of the SZS in the cliff above Todd Creek Valley. The collection of samples representative of the various types and strengths of angular, mineralized talus and in situ mineralization along the C Line below the SZS from the northern area of the SZD to the north, to beyond the NEXT Zone, appears to be rather definitive of mineral types and their distribution.

For example, the 104 samples have gold and copper contents ranging between <5 and 17740 ppb and 6 and 90900 ppm, and averaging 2728 ppb and 6941 ppm, respectively. SM Type, or core mineralization, comprises 11% of the samples collected and associated gold and copper values range between 560 and 8420 ppb and 137 to 90900 ppm, and average 4334 ppb and 23115 ppm, respectively. SMB Type, or core proximal mineralization, comprises 13% of samples and associated gold and copper values range between 50 and 3860 ppb and 144 and 17400 ppm, and average 944 ppb and 8514 ppm, respectively. M Type, or core proximal mineralization, comprises 32% of the samples and associated gold and copper values range between 35 and 12470 ppb and 472 and 28800 ppm, and average 2853 ppb and 8440 ppm, respectively. Spec Type comprises 29% of the samples and associated gold and copper values range between 60 and 17740 ppb and 6 and 7980 ppm, and average 4134 ppb and 876 ppm, respectively. Tungsten values are associated with Spec Type and range up to 900 ppm where check assaying was carried out. WRC Type, the primary wallrock indicator of proximity to the mineralized SZS, comprises 8% of the samples. Associated gold and copper values range between 30 and 1425 ppb and 481 and 18200 ppm, and average 391 ppb and 3810 ppm, respectively. GAL (disseminated

galena in oxidized quartz veins) and HW/FW Types are minor components of the samples (3% and 4%, respectively). However, one of the GAL samples returned 480 ppb gold, 3810 ppm copper and 385 ppm silver.

Of the 104 samples, 65% were collected north of the northernmost Noranda drill hole over a strike length of about 600 m; and, 52% of these were collected in the Gold Gully-MEXT Zone target area (GMZ) over a strike length of over 300 m.

IV> The application of some basic grade parameters is indicative of the relative importance of the mineral types and their distribution along the SZS. For example:

a>If a 1 gram gold/t cut off is used, the resulting 60 samples have average gold and copper contents of 4.52 g/t and 0.94%, respectively. The mineralization type components of this group are: SPEC (40%), M (33%), SM (17%), SMB (8%), and WRC (2%), with 73% of the samples located north of the northernmost Noranda historic drill hole, and 57 % of the samples being located in the Gold Gully-MEXT Zone (GMZ) target area. The mineralization types located in the GMZ target area comprise 56% Spec Type; 15% SM Type; 15% M Type; 12% SMB Type; and, 2 % WRC Type.

b>If a 3 gram gold/t cut off is used, the resulting 37 samples have average gold and copper contents of 6.25 g/t and 1.19%, respectively. The mineralization type components of this group are: M (38%), Spec (35%), SM (24%), and SMB (3%), with 73% of the samples located north of the northernmost Noranda historic drill hole, and 49% of the samples being located in the Gold Gully-MEXT Zone (GMZ) target area. The mineralization types located in the GMZ target area comprise 61% Spec Type; 22% SM Type; 11% M Type; and, 6% SMB Type.

V> These results, when referenced with the apparent structural fabric and other geological and geochemical parameters, are definitive of high priority drill targets. For example, the structural junctions of the postulated Camp Gully, Zinc Gully, Gold Gully, the MEXT Zone and the NEXT Zone Faults with the SZS are considered to be conducive to the development of plunging ore shoot morphologies. As indicated by air photo interpretation, there is an apparent thickening of the SZD between the Camp Gully and Zinc Gully Faults and it is in this area Noranda obtained its widest and highest grade drill intersections i.e., 6.12 g gold/t, and 0.35% copper over 6.1 m; 8.83 g gold/t and 0.45% copper over 11.7 m; and 3.61 g gold/t and 0.27% copper over 29.76 m, including 6.91 g gold /t and 0.36% copper over 8.15 m. Three diamond drill holes have been spotted in the field to evaluate the apparent shoot.

The Gold Gully Fault apparently facilitated glacial scouring of the SZS and the deposition of a mineralized boulder train on the top of the cliff north of the gully. Nine samples of mineralized material from the train have gold and copper values ranging between <30 and 8560 ppb and 48 to 33600 ppm, and averaging 2373 ppb and 9685 ppm, respectively. When subject to a 1 g gold/t cut-off, the 7 remaining samples have average gold and copper

contents of 4.18 g /t and 1.67%, respectively.

Further rationale for drill targets in the GMZ is provided at the top and bottom of the MEXT Zone Waterfall. Angular mineralized boulders, interpreted as sub crop, occur along the MEXT Zone Fault, at the top of the cliff above the waterfall. Four samples of moderate to well mineralized M Type material have average gold and copper contents of 4.19 g gold/t and 1.49% copper. One sample of Spec Type mineralization contained 2.31 g gold/t, and one sample of WRC Type returned 2.08 g gold/t and 0.13% copper. Five strongly mineralized M Type samples collected in 1999 at the bottom of the MEXT Waterfall averaged 5.77 g gold/t and 2.10% copper. Spec Type mineralization is rather common in the vicinity of the MEXT Zone Lower Waterfall and was found in two in situ locations in 1999. Two panel samples averaged 5.0 g gold/t and composite samples of spec breccia with blebby chalcopyrite contained up to 5.69 g gold/t and 1.97% copper.

The GMZ is currently deemed to offer one of the highest priority drill targets on the property. An initial target grade of greater than 6 g gold/t and 1% copper is considered reasonable, with the expectation that tonnage and grade components can be enhanced by substantial, plunging ore shoot morphologies. Three drill holes have been spotted in the field above and south of the MEXT Zone. However, an initial drill evaluation of the GMZ would require at least 5 holes from set-ups that would facilitate additional testing down the postulated plunge axes.

VI> As indicated by air photo interpretation and geochemical and geological evidence, the mineralized SZS apparently extends down the cliff to the 100 m long zone of the M Type mineralization exposed on the top of a small cliff at the NEXT Zone. Alteration and geochemical evidence in rocks on the west side of the Todd Creek Valley, just north of the NEXT Zone, and at 1.5 km and 2 km north of the NEXT Zone suggest that the mineralized SZS may extend north towards the Knob Zone. One drill hole is currently spotted in the field to evaluate the NEXT Zone. However, the additional 4 km strike length to the Knob Zone has apparently never been subjected to detailed exploration.

VII> The Knob Zone is also considered as one of the most important exploration targets on the property. The knob comprises a large (>0.5 x >1 km), intensely altered, fractured and sulfidized area of coarse breccia and agglomerate, with zones up to over 25 m in width of mm to 0.5 m sulfide fracture fillings. Quartz-feldspar porphyry +/- hornblende is associated with the mineralization at the north end of the zone. Most importantly, the KZ is located at a prominent structural junction comprising the Todd Valley (SZS), the Fall Creek and Knob Creek Faults Systems, and is postulated to be proximal to a volcanic centre. No detailed historic work has apparently been carried out.

The results of Noranda's 18 historic reconnaissance rock samples, and Geofine's 33 Y2K rock and stream sediment samples are definitive of an important polymetallic signature (arsenic, gold, copper, lead, zinc and silver). When the results are interpreted relative to the exploration parameters used successfully in the Stewart camp e.g., geological environment, structural junctions, element signatures and metallic zoning, the KZ may

represent the surface expression of a substantial deposit of polymetallic mineralization at depth. Evidence for such a target is provided by the anomalous contents of one of the stream sediment samples: 20 ppb gold, 401 ppm copper, 60 ppm lead and 1775 ppm zinc.

VIII> The large Amarillo epithermal system, located 2.5 km northwest of the Knob Zone may have the largest tonnage potential for a polymetallic (gold-copper-lead-zinc-silver) ore body, including porphyry gold-copper, on the property. The geochemical signature on the Amarillo Grid is the strongest silver-lead-zinc anomaly that Geofine has ever encountered in the Stewart Camp. Detailed Y2K work on the Barite Creek portion of the grid continues to confirm that the high-level epithermal signature is rather ubiquitous and that the system requires drill testing at depth. Six proposed drill holes have been spotted on the Amarillo Grid to begin this evaluation.

The favourable alteration of the Amarillo Zone continues for another 2 km to the north, beyond the Amarillo Grid. This area is essentially unexplored, and in view of the priority targets established on the grid, additional geochemical and geological surveys are required to determine the along strike gold-copper potential.

IX> The Yellow Bowl Zone has potential for Eskay Creek type VMS mineralization. The main target area is at the highest elevation of those on the property and the cold climatic conditions of the last two years have frustrated detailed evaluation. However, a well-mineralized boulder train was discovered in the southwest area of the bowl in 2000 and included banded massive sulfides (SM) and carbonatized sulfide breccia (CSB Type) associated with dacitic to rhyolitic rocks. Samples of CSB Type have copper, lead, zinc and silver contents ranging up to 19300, 2430, 5920 and 92 ppm, respectively. Snow conditions negated the required detailed follow-up, which is now proposed as part of the 2001 program.

It is recommended that a two phase, \$530,000 exploration program be carried out on the property in the summer of 2001. Although 21 proposed diamond drill holes are currently spotted in the field and 28 holes are currently recommended for a detailed evaluation of the aforementioned targets, some additional Phase 1, pre-diamond drilling exploration activities are proposed. This strategy is has become readily apparent since: a) the exploration activities over the last two years have continued to significantly advance the potential of the Todd Creek Property without diamond drilling; b) it is becoming increasing apparent that the property has the potential to host a significant ore body, and since diamond drilling programs are relatively expensive, drill hole locations on the major targets should be precisely defined and prioritized before drilling takes place; c) some essential exploration remains to be done before the drill targets can be so prioritized, particularly on the Yellow Bowl Zone.

The proposed Phase 1 exploration work would entail the detailed evaluation of the Yellow Bowl Zone. Normal climatic conditions are amenable throughout August. Control lines would be established and geochemical and geological surveys would focus on the

investigation and the prioritizing of drill targets in the sulfidized felsic volcanic stratigraphy.

The final prioritization of the initial drill hole(s) on the Amarillo epithermal system should be subject to some additional work. The Amarillo Grid covers a small portion of the large epithermal system, and while holes spotted to date should facilitate a reasonable test of the system at depth, some areas along strike to the north may provide more direct evidence of the gold/copper potential. For example, subsequent to the Y2K program, Noranda carried out reclamation of its historical drill sites. The helicopter pilot, who is familiar with identifying exploration attributes from the air, has since reported seeing considerable malachite staining on cliffs north of the grid during the Noranda activities. Malachite in SZS wall rocks is a specific indication of proximity to gold and copper mineralization, and such along strike indications at Amarillo may indeed be indicative of unexplored gold-copper potential.

The unexplored potential of the SZS, as indicated in outcrops in the Todd Creek Valley north of the NEXT Zone and south of the SZD, requires detailed follow-up. The general exploration model for the SZS, in addition to the mineralization types and distributions referenced above, should include the possibility of a regular periodicity of distribution of ore shoots as engendered by the intersection of the orthogonal to sub orthogonal structural fabric. The air photography should be expanded along the SZS for coverage from the Mylonite Zone to beyond the Knob Zone. Structural interpretation should be the precursor of detailed follow-up on the numerous unexplored targets along the SZS.

The diamond drilling strategy should incorporate the results of the aforementioned work. The objective of the drill program is the discovery of a significant ore body, and the drill program should be orchestrated in the field according to on-going results. Drill targets that could possibly achieve this objective are the Amarillo Zone, the Knob Zone, and the Yellow Bowl Zone; and, the totality of a number of ore shoots along the SZS. In view of the numerous targets, and the meterage required for many of the holes, a minimum, 1500 m drill program is recommended to achieve cost efficiencies. Subject to the results of the recommended 2001 Phase 1 exploration program, the currently proposed allocation of the Phase 2 drill meterage is shown in Table 1A.

TABLE 1A

TARGET:	NO OF HOLES:	METERAGE:	OBJECTIVE:
AMARILLO ZONE	2	500	EVALUATION OF GOLD/COPPER POTENTIAL OF

**EPITHERMAL SYSTEM
AT DEPTH**

KNOB ZONE	1	300	EVALUATION OF GOLD/COPPER POTENTIAL AT DEPTH
YELLOW BOWL ZONE	2	400	EVALUATION OF VMS POTENTIAL
SZS GMC	6	500	LOCATION OF HIGH GRADE CU/AU ORE SHOOTS
SZS SOUTH ZONE DEPOSIT	2	300	EVALUATION OF POSTULATED HIGH GRADE GOLD/ COPPER ORE SHOOT
TOTALS:	13	2000	

Schroeter, Tom EM:EX

From: Schroeter, Tom EM:EX
Sent: Monday, April 09, 2001 8:00 AM
To: 'geofine'
Subject: RE: BC EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Thanks, Dave. Yes, Newmont is 'active' in BC. They will be drilling the RDN "Eskay Creek-type" (+ Snip-type) targets this summer. Also, Homestake will be drilling its Pillow Ridge target between the minesite and RDN. The 'mini'-rush is on - the election will do wonders. I'll keep my thinking hat on re-Todd Creek. Keep me informed. Cheers, Tom.

From: geofine[SMTP:geofine@home.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 05, 2001 9:26 AM
To: Schroeter, Tom EM:EX
Subject: BC EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

<<File: SUM00TODD.doc>>
Hello Tom:

Have attached a summary of the 2000 Todd Creek Project for your info. We have some major targets and are currently looking for a participant > any ideas?

The gold-hematite-tungsten association is rather curious> are you aware of this on other properties in the Stewart Camp?

Finally, is Newmont currently active in BC > supposed to be about to drill RDN > what is RDN?

Regards,

David Molloy
geofine@home.com