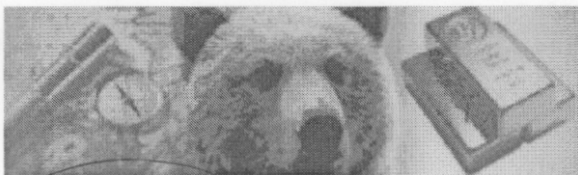


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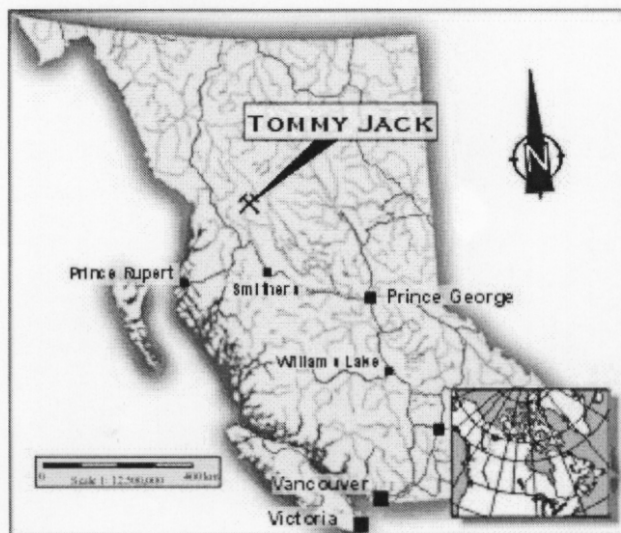


Kodiak Resources &
GCP Mining Corp.

Tommy Jack (Au-Ag) Property - northern British Columbia, Canada

The Tommy Jack property that lies approximately 120 km north of Smithers, British Columbia, Canada has been optioned as of October, 2002. The property is currently owned by a prospector from Smithers, Lorne Warren. An additional 44 claim units has been staked by the company and 100% of Lorne's 20 unit bloc, can be earned in five years upon completion of the required cash and stock payments.

The company completed a first pass property evaluation and geochemical sampling programme during the 2002 field programme. Sampling from core not previously analyzed, by Noranda, has yielded encouraging assay values such as: 38.3 gpt Au, 136 gpt Ag / 0.2 m and 1.5 gpt Au, 5.7 gpt Ag / 0.6 m. Analyses of samples collected from the first discovered Tommy Jack showing (Camp Showing) returned promising Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn values. Previous drilling failed to test the Camp Showing and lack of outcrop along strike means it is open on surface and to depth.



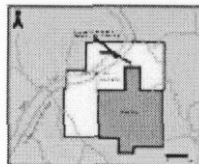
Property History

The first recorded work was by Canex Aerial Exploration in 1964 and comprised a soil grid south of the main Tommy Jack showing. Between 1985 and 87, Noranda conducted EM-VLF and magnetometer surveys over the property and expanded the soil grids before drilling 35 diamond drill holes totalling 2452.5 m. Since then, Intertech Minerals completed a small soil sampling and prospecting programme and prospectors have done minor assessment work. In total, there is > \$817,000 of work (in 2002 dollars) and data available.

Improved Access

Currently, access to the Tommy Jack property is afforded by helicopter with logging roads coming within 16 km of the property. A new road is planned to follow Tommy Jack Creek and will pass through the heart of the property, within the next few years. This new road is called the Sloan Connector and will act as the new haul road for the copper-gold concentrate from the Kemess Mine. Apparently, the current B.C. Provincial Government is not opposed to the road and a private contractor has offered to build the road (as a toll road). This new road open Tommy Jack up to vehicle access but it will allow easy access to the Kemess mill complex and possibly provide free trenching on the property.

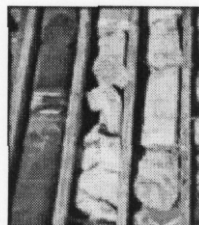
Right: Thumbnail of Tommy Jack claim blocs and approximate position of proposed Tommy Jack Connector.



Drill Core Sampling

2002
The company conducted a small sampling programme targeted at sampling representative sections of the core from the previous drilling and chip sampled the main showing below the old camp. The intent of the core sampling was to see if the sparse sampling (less than 17% of the core), by Noranda, missed mineralized zones. Thirty-six samples, representing ~ 37.5 m of the total 2452.5 m of drilling, were taken and assays yielded highs of 38.3 gpt Au / 0.2 m and 1.5 gpt Au / 0.6 m. All 36 samples contain highly anomalous silver with values averaging 3.5 gpt Ag / metre (weighted average). Evident from this first pass of sampling is that the Noranda sampling did not identify all the mineralized zones. Most importantly, the drill core does not appear to contain mineralization resembling the Camp Showing, which is not surprising as the nearest drill hole is collared 0.5 km's from the showing.

Right: Contact zone between dacite dyke and graphitic siltstone; several of these zones were not sampled during the original drill programme yet a sample from this by Kodiak section yielded the highest assay of the 2002 sampling.



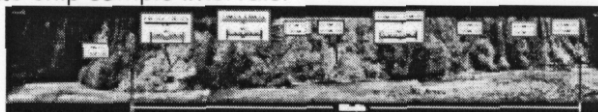
Camp Showing

As the panorama photograph below shows the camp showing occurs along the banks of Tommy Jack Creek below west of the camp. It is a mineralized zone comprised of 0.5 to 1 m thick banded quartz-arsenopyrite-tetrahedrite-galena-sphalerite veins within silicified and brecciated greywacke. The zone is defined on its lower margin by a graphitic shear zone that parallels the quartz veins which dip shallowly southwest. Outcrop is limited to the creek banks and the strike extension was not visible as it should extend up the hillside (see map on page 4).

Grab samples of the veins returned 10.6, 6.4, 5.4, and 1.3 gpt Au. Chip samples across 10 m of silicified and carbonate altered greywacke and quartz veins returned very encouraging results (see below). In total the 10 metres averaged 1.1 gpt Au and 276 gpt Ag. However, these samples only test a portion of the approximately 50 m (true thickness) of the zone and it is open along strike both NW and SE.

Right: Old camp on Tommy Jack Creek with the outline of the panorama photo below.

Below-Right: A panorama photo of the Camp Showing; triangles denote grab samples and red lines indicate chip sample intervals.



Tommy Jack Geology

The entire property is underlain by shallowly dipping Bowser Formation medium grained greywacke, siltstone, and conglomerate. Near vertical, quartz-feldspar porphyry-dacite dykes cut the sedimentary rocks and appear to be the locus of Fe-carbonate/clay alteration and silicification, in the drill core. The Camp Showing is bounded on its lower contact by a graphitic shear zone and is comprised of silicified Fe-carbonate and clay altered sedimentary rocks, siliceous breccia, and banded quartz-Fe-carbonate-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite veins. These arsenopyrite bearing banded quartz veins are not represented in the drill core and may suggest they are localized along a fault structure. In these veins Au and Ag is associated with anomalous Pb, Zn, Cu, As, Sb and Hg.

*Porphyry-related
to
'Transitional'*

Analogous Deposit Types

The BC Geological Survey classifies Tommy Jack as "105 - Polymetallic veins Ag, Pb, Zn (+/-Au, Cu)", which includes deposits like Creede (USA) and Pachuca (Mex.). Pachuca, Creede and Tommy Jack compare favourably in that they: (1) are vein deposits and veins are fault controlled, (2) are spatially and temporally related to felsic calc-alkaline igneous activity, (3) are associated with wide-spread hydrothermal alteration and (4) contain very similar metal abundances (see table above-right). Pachuca and Creede are thought to be transitional between Porphyry Cu-Au and Epithermal-Au systems but more importantly can be large Au-Ag producers (Pachuca contained 7.6 x 10⁶ oz Au and 1.6 x 10⁹ oz Ag or ~ \$9.5 billion US at 2002 prices).

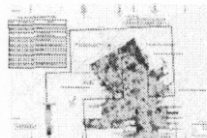
	Tonnes	Au gpt	Ag gpt	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	%
Tommy Jack	n/a	1.1	276	0.1	0.8	1.6	
Creede (Silverton District)	3.9 MT	1.2	714	0.1	4.0	1.7	
Pachuca (Real del Monte)	107 MT	2.2	461	0.04	0.2	0.75	

Above: Comparison of the Tommy Jack showing (chip samples over 10 m) and the Creede and Pachuca deposits.

Tommy Jack Potential

The Noranda drill holes were centred on geochemical soil anomalies yet failed to intersect mineralization resembling the camp showing. Previous workers apparently did not consider glacial transport of the soils and a report by A. Raven (AR - 26,187) states ice movement in the area was from N to S. Therefore, the soil anomalies probably originated from the Camp Showing and the width of the soil anomaly suggests the showing may extend along strike for up to 1.5 km's (see map above-right). In total, mineralization is at least 50 m thick, is open to depth and along strike for possibly as much as 1.5 km's. Not to be forgotten is that the Noranda drill core contains very encouraging results even though they: (1) are 0.5 km to 2.5 km south of the Camp Showing, (2) do not intersect mineralization similar to the Camp Showing and (3) have only been sparsely sampled (<17%). Also, the positive results from the drill core sampling, in 2002, indicates these drill holes contain more gold and silver mineralization than previously thought.

Right: Tommy Jack Property compilation map. Depicts silver in soil contours, with ice direction (arrows), proposed work plan for 2003, Noranda drill hole locations and the highlights from drilling.



2003 Work Programme

With the abundance of geochemical, geophysical and geological data already available, a compilation and conversion of the data to digital form will need to be conducted this winter. A thorough analysis of the data will enable company geologists to focus field work in the upcoming summer. The 2003 field programme will begin with prospecting, geophysical surveying (VLF-EM and/or IP) and trenching to follow-up the ideas generated from the data compilation. Drilling will target the Camp Showing and test it to depth and along strike. It should commence before the end of the summer in 2003 and will accompany a re-sampling programme of the Noranda drill core from their 1986-87 drilling programmes. Re-sampling will take advantage of the approximately 2050 metres of drill core which was not sampled, even though most of the rock is carbonate altered and contains quartz veins and quartz stockworks throughout.

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