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Tommy Jack

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PROJECTS

Tommy Jack Property

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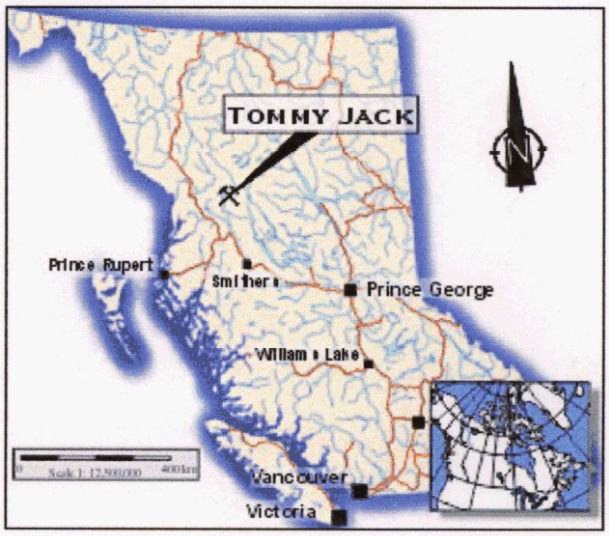
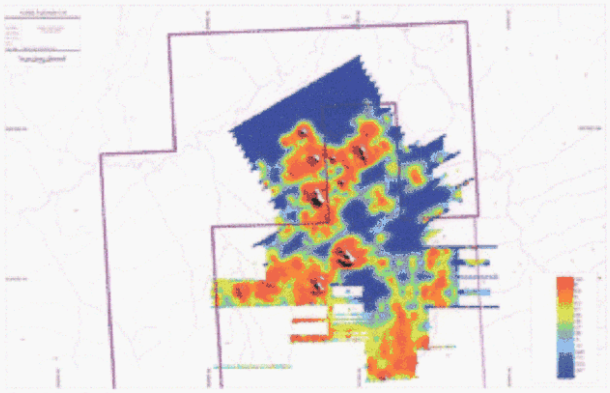


Introduction

The Tommy Jack Property is located approximately 95 km north of Smithers, British Columbia. (logging road is being constructed that is within 16 km of the property and is planned to be throug in 2004. Previous work on Tommy Jack delineated a 600 x 1800 m gold-silver geochemical soil 5 km area of carbonate alteration, and with many multi-gram per tonne float boulders. A drill pro in 1986-1987, which intersected several low-grade gold-silver mineralized zones. Kodiak Explor property exam and a compilation of the data in 2002. With a focus on the exploration of high-gra low-grade bulk tonnage gold-silver target, Kodiak optioned and continued exploration on the Tor Property in 2003.

Results of 2003 Fieldwork



Gold In Soil

Fieldwork in 2003 consisted mainly of 20 line kilometers of induced polarization geophysical sur approximately 1000m of diamond drilling. The IP survey delineated a NW trending, deposite sca and 100 to 300 m wide high chargeability anomaly, which appears to be offset into three section east trending fault structures. This chargeability anomaly coincides with many of the gold and sil drill intersections by the Noranda drill programmes in 1987 and 1986.

Diamond drilling in 2003 was initiated to test the main showing on Tommy Jack Creek to depth a and to test the northernmost section of the high chargeability anomaly mentioned above. Geoch of the drill core by Acme Analytical Laboratories using standard fire assay methods showed mar (1 to 5 gpt) to moderate (5 to 100 gpt) silver mineralization and nine gold assays greater than 1 g

Table 1: 2003 Drilling Highlights

DDH#	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Comments
TJ03-03	24.0	34.2	**10.2 m**	**2.04**	**138.5**	incl. 1.8 m of 9.38 gpt Au an
TJ03-04	156.5	160.8	**4.3 m**	**1.07**	**4.8**	

Geological Interpretation

Ag-Au (Zn-Pb-Cu) mineralization and Fe-carbonate-sericite+/-chlorite+/-clay alteration on the To Property best approximates the Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Au-Ag deposit model. The low-sul encompasses a broad spectrum of alteration mineral and metal assemblages and has subseque subdivided. Corbett (2002) describes many low-sulphidation sub-types, of which his "Carbonate- gold" mineralization model bears a strong resemblance to Tommy Jack. This deposit type includ as Porgera, Hidden Valley, Kermenge, Kelian, and Mt Leyshon.

The Carbonate-base metal gold deposit model suggests that the silver dominated mineralizatior mineral and alteration mineral assemblages observed in the 2003 Kodiak drill programme were higher crustal levels than the gold-silver mineralization encountered by the Noranda drill holes to Hence, the northernmost chargeability anomaly is probably too high in the system to deposit gol why the Noranda drill holes to the south have more gold.

The central and southernmost chargeability highs are over 1 km in strike length and have been t along its periphery by several Noranda drill holes, which returned significant Ag-Au mineralized i (see Table 2).

Table 2: Highlights from historical wide-spaced, shallow drilling in and along the fringe discovered deposit scale IP anomaly

DDH#	Length (m)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)	Comments
TJ86-01	17.4	0.72	4.63	
TJ86-02	25.7	0.86	11.10	(incl 1.24 gpt Au over 14.8 m)
TJ86-05	12.7	2.52	46.57	Open above (incl. 4.3 gpt Au over 6.6m)
TJ87-1	9.7	1.11	29.80	
TJ87-14	5.7	4.05	16.37	
TJ87-15	8.7	1.13	4.41	
TJ87-23	4.3	6.97	73.33	(incl 48.5 gpt Au over 0.2 m)

Above data is historical in nature and has not been verified by a qualified person under National 101.

Conclusions and Recommendations

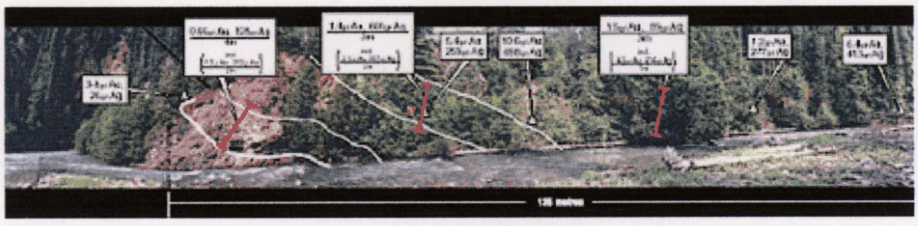
From the alteration and mineralization observed on the Tommy Jack Property, it appears to be a Sulphidation Carbonate-base metal gold prospect. Drilling, thus far, has shown that the central a southernmost chargeability highs correspond to wide zones (9-25 m) of low-grade gold-silver mi Furthermore, Carbonate-base metal gold deposits tend to be large low-grade deposits (eg. Porg 3.5 gpt, Place Dome website, 2003; http://www.placerdome.com/operations/porgera/porgera.htn km in vertical extent and therefore further drilling is required on Tommy Jack to test the strike ex chargeability anomaly and to test the mineralization to depth.

A minimum of 1000 m of drilling is required to test the strike extents of the chargeability anomaly m is suggested to test the depth extents of the mineralization and to examine possible changes with depth. Along with the drilling programme a property wide prospecting programme and widel survey should be conducted to examine the possibilities for parallel chargeability anomalies and

References:

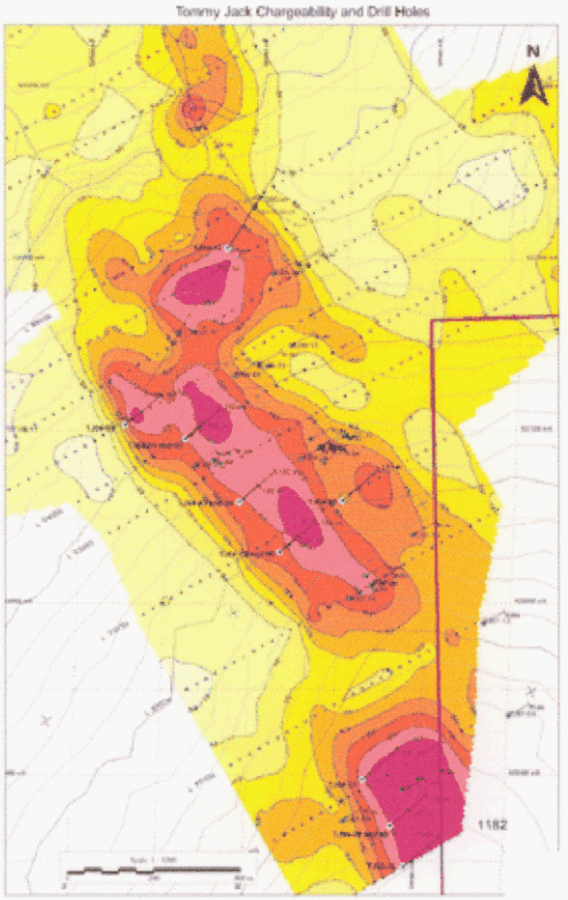
Corbett, Greg, 2002: Epithermal Gold for Explorationists, AIG Journal, Paper 2002-01, p.1-26.

Main Showing



- Main showing remains open along strike.
- Main showing is exposed for 135 m along surface; estimated thickness: ~40-50 m and depth of ~ 80-90 m.
- Chip sampled 10 m across the thickness of zone and averaged 1.1 gpt gold and 276 gp to 10.5 gpt gold and >1800 gpt silver in grabs.

- Carbonate alteration around the main showing covers a 5 X 5 km area.
- Phase One geological mapping discovered an extension north of the main showing. Th contained in a fault zone and comprises quartz-iron-carbonate altered arenite with quar chalcopyrite galena-sphalerite veins and stockworks. Limited grab samples assayed up and 1055 gpt silver.



IP Chargeability and Drill Holes

PROGRAM RESULTS

Fieldwork in 2003 consisted of 20 line kilometres of induced polarization geophysical survey and approximately 1000m of diamond drilling. The IP survey delineated a 1km long and 100 to 300m wide high chargeability anomaly, which appears to be offset into three sections by one or more fault structures. This chargeability anomaly coincides with many of the gold and silver mineralized drill intersections by the historic drill programmes in 1987 and 1986.

Authored by and 2003 fieldwork supervised by:
Stephen Wetherup P.Geo., BSc. (Geol.)

A qualified person (as defined in NI43-101), and has verified the above information except where stated otherwise.

Drilling hole TJ03-01 at first set-up

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Drilling hole TJ03-02 on first drill set-up

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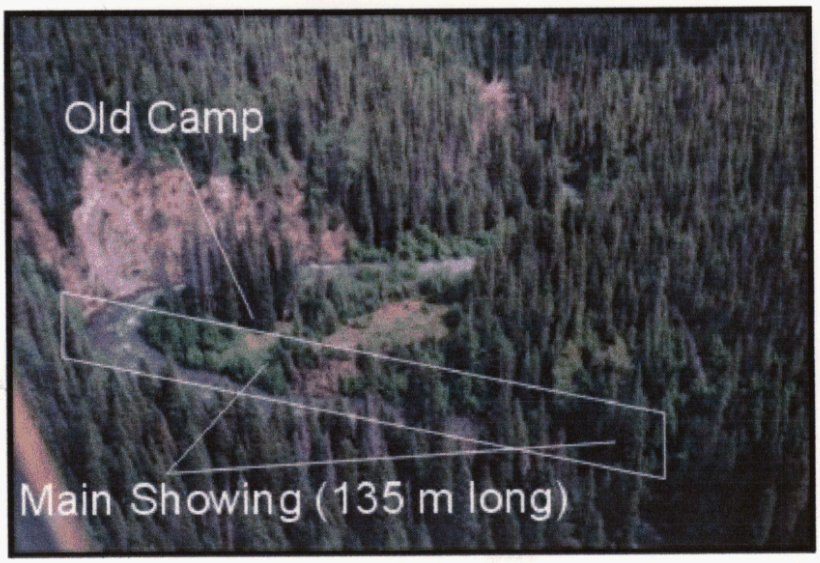
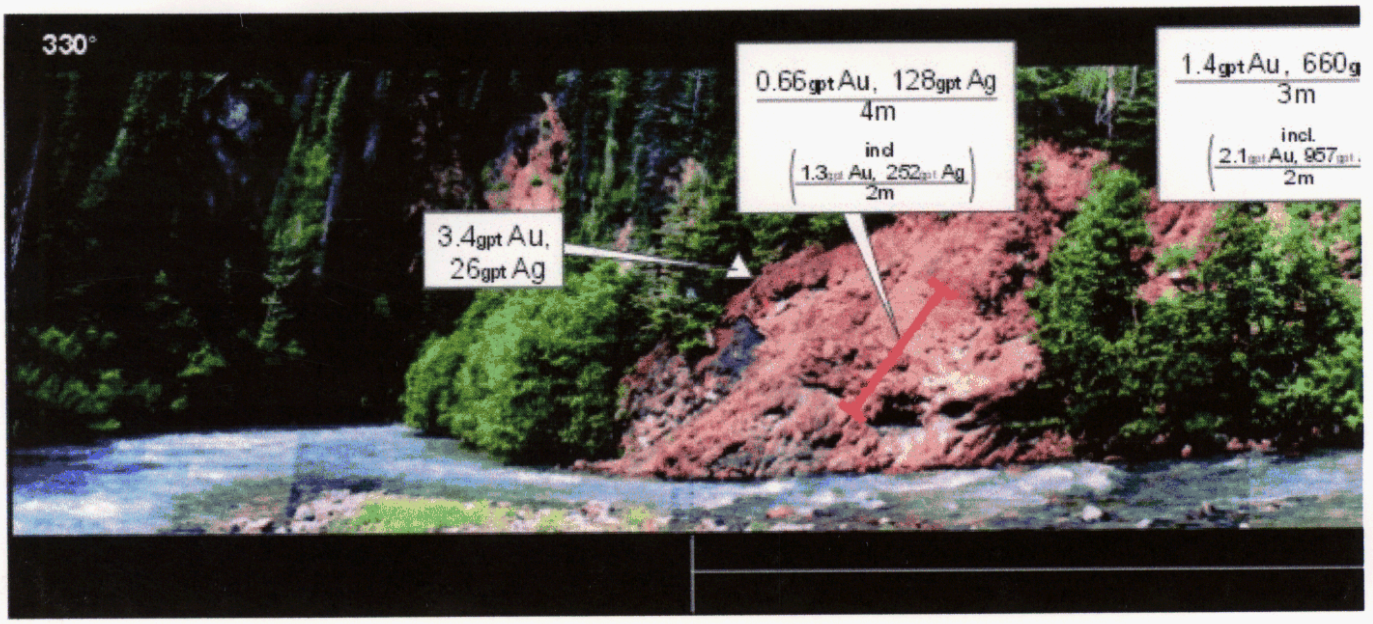

Old Camp
Main Showing (135 m long)



Need to expand field!