Tom Schwets (PDAC '03)

882624

REPORT

On the

GEOCHEMICAL AND DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMS

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia

For

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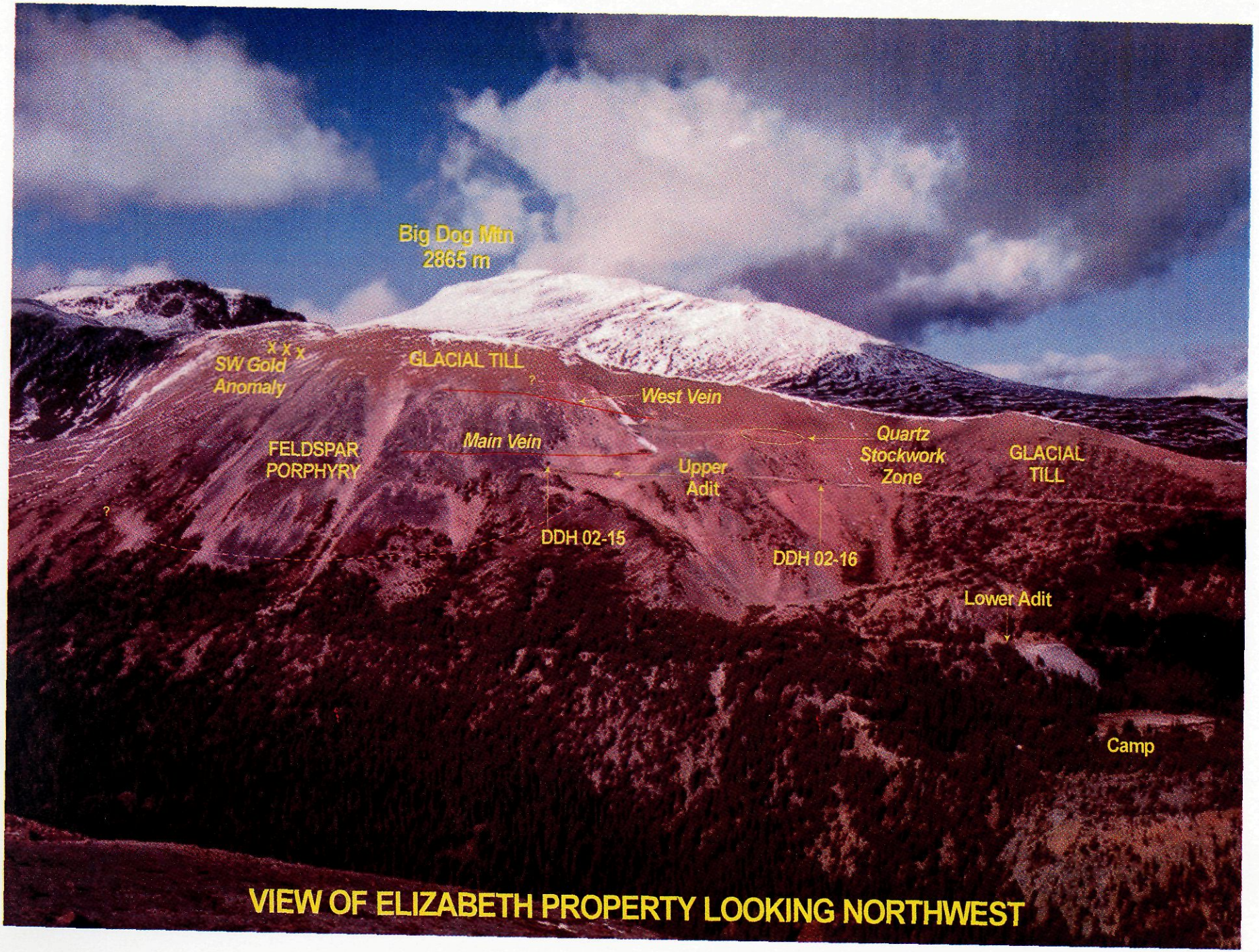
December 30, 2002



VIEW OF ELIZABETH PROPERTY LOOKING NORTHWEST

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for J-Pacific Gold Inc. and describes the results of the 2002 exploration program carried out on the Elizabeth property. The report compiles the current data and the available historic work on the property. The author, a Qualified Person (QP) under NI 43-101, supervised the entire program.

The Elizabeth property represents a strategic acquisition for the company that, along with Jipangu Inc., owns the fully permitted Blackdome mine situated 30 kilometres to the north. The property is located in southwestern British Columbia approximately 30 km northeast of the town of Goldbridge and the former mining town of Bralorne. Four contiguous crown-granted claims and six four-post claims totalling 88 units (2200 hectares) comprise the property. J-Pacific Gold Inc. holds option agreements to earn 100% interests in the claims.

The property covers an area of moderately steep, glaciated terrain between 1800 and 2800 metres in elevation along Blue Creek, a tributary of the Yalakom River in the Chilcotin region of B.C. Property access is via a road that branches off the Yalakom River logging road, less than a two hour drive west of Lillooet. Several roads provide access to the old workings and exploration sites. A well-maintained camp is also situated on the property.

The region has witnessed mining activity since the late 1800's with the discovery of numerous deposits including the famous Bralorne-Pioneer deposits. Production from these two mines totalled 4.1 million ounces of gold making this the largest gold producing area in the province. The Poison Mountain porphyry copper deposit is located 14 kilometres north-northwest of the Elizabeth property.

In 1939 the news of high grade gold in quartz veins on what is now the Elizabeth No. 1 claim caused considerable excitement. This attracted Bralorne Mines Ltd. who, from 1940-1952, explored the Elizabeth claims by trenching, underground crosscutting, drifting, and drilling. Several quartz veins were explored with the West and Main Veins returning the most significant results. In 1949, Bralorne discovered the No. 9 Vein while searching for the source of very high-grade gold bearing float. A tunnel was driven along the vein however Bralorne did not believe that this vein was the source of the high-grade float.

In 1958-59, Bethlehem Copper Mines Ltd. explored the West Vein with a tunnel (upper adit) approximately 180 metres above the Bralorne tunnel. High-grade gold zones were identified and an 8.2 tonne bulk sample was shipped resulting in the recovery of 155 grams of gold. The No. 9 Vein was again explored in 1983, 1987 and 1990 during which underground sampling and drilling outlined several narrow high-grade gold zones.

In 1990, Blackdome Mining Corp. conducted trenching and portal repairs along with surface and underground sampling on the Elizabeth claims. Sampling identified two distinct high-grade zones in the West Vein on surface and 65 metres below in the upper adit drift. Drilling was recommended but never carried out.

The Elizabeth property is situated within the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex south of the Yalakom River fault. Two small bodies of Tertiary age feldspar porphyry that host a series of quartz veins intrude these rocks. Some literature has referred to the veins as mesothermal type. Veins are structurally controlled and changes in vein orientation are thought to have localized gold mineralization. The West Vein has been traced for nearly 300 metres along strike and approximately 250 metres vertically. It is considered open along strike primarily to the south and to depth. Sulphide minerals constitute less than 2% of the veins and are comprised of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. A recently discovered quartz stockwork zone near the northern

extension of the West Vein represents a new mineral environment on the property. A prominent, northerly trending "listwanite zone" is situated west of the No. 9 Vein. The proximity of gold veins to listwanite zones is documented in many areas of the Cordillera.

In September-October, 2002 J-Pacific Gold Inc. completed an exploration program of geochemical sampling on the Elizabeth claims and near the No. 9 Vein. ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C., conducted the sample analysis. QA/QC protocols included secure sample handling, storage, packaging and shipping and the use of assay standards and check assays.

Prior to this program there was no geochemical database for the property. The 2002 program was designed to ascertain the geochemical signature of the mineralized zones. Results from the Elizabeth grid reveal a 700-metre long gold-arsenic soil anomaly that not only outlines the known veins but also suggests the potential for southerly vein extensions and new mineralized zones. The No. 9 grid yielded highly anomalous gold-arsenic values indicating the potential for mineralized zones along strike of the No. 9 Vein and especially over the listwanite zone.

Sixteen NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1642 metres were completed with the focus being the West and Main Veins and a recently discovered quartz stockwork zone. Drilling intersected a number of veins and altered zones within the porphyry body. ***An intersection of 7.74 g/tonne gold over a core length of 3.35 metres came from DDH 02-02 in the West Vein.*** *The Main and West Veins were found to vary considerably in width and continuity. Multiple parallel veins are not uncommon. The West Vein was found to be discontinuous to the north, a result of structural dislocation by the ultramafic rocks. The host porphyry is in places extensively altered and contains anomalous concentrations of gold, arsenic and occasionally copper and molybdenum. Anomalous concentrations of gold, arsenic and copper were associated with the quartz stockwork zone.*

A statistical review of the 2002 data indicated "a positive correlation exists among gold, arsenic, silver and lead." It was suggested that analysis for tellurium and fluorine would assist in categorizing whether the magmatic fluid sources of the veins are mesothermal, intrusive related, porphyry or alkalic systems.

Further exploration is definitely warranted in light of the geochemical results. Attention should focus on the extension of the West and Main Veins, especially to the south. The listwanite zone near the No. 9 Vein also presents a promising exploration target that has not been delineated or drill tested. Advancement of these exploration targets to the trenching and/or drill stage could be achieved within a field season.

Recommendations for the next stage of exploration on the Elizabeth property include base map preparation, expansion of geochemical grids, access road construction, and trenching. Diamond drilling will be contingent upon trenching results. It is estimated that the next phase of exploration will cost between $150,000 and $300,000.

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

LOCATION MAP

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 1

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 General

During the period of September 4 to November 3, 2002 a geochemical and diamond drilling exploration program was carried out on the Elizabeth gold property situated in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia. J-Pacific Gold Inc. recently optioned the Elizabeth and Blue claims from the property vendors Tom Illidge and David White. The author, a qualified person (QP) as defined by National Instrument 43-101, directly supervised the program.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Geoquest Consulting Ltd. was retained by J-Pacific Gold Inc. to conduct the 2002 exploration program on the property. This property is viewed as a strategic acquisition for the company, which along with Jipangu Inc., owns the fully permitted Blackdome mine situated 30 kilometres to the north. Precious metal deposits within a feasible distance are viewed as potential sources of mill feed for the Blackdome mine.

The 2002 exploration program objectives were to:

1) Determine the geochemical signature of the vein systems and surrounding areas.
2) Drill test the veins in the area of underground workings to determine grade, continuity and dimensions.
3) Identify other areas with potential to host gold mineralization.
4) Compile the 2002 data as assessment report and apply work to maintain claim tenure.

2.3 Sources of Information

The writer compiled this report using prior knowledge of the property including all government assessment reports, Minister of Mines Annual reports, published geological papers and personal communications with the property vendors. The sources of information are listed in References (Appendix B) at the end of this report. The author, a qualified person (QP) as defined by National Instrument 43-101, supervised and was on site for the entire program described in this report.

2.4 Units of Measurement and Abbreviations

The primary units of measurement used in this report are quoted in the metric system. References to older assay data may quote gold grades in troy ounces per ton (oz/ton). Historical reserve estimates are stated using the metric system. Geochemical and assay values for gold are reported in parts per billion (ppb) or grams/tonne (g/t). Abbreviations used in this report are Au (gold), As (arsenic), Cu (copper) and Mo (molybdenum).

3.0 DISCLAIMER

It was not within the scope of this assignment to independently verify the legal status or ownership of the mineral properties or of the underlying option agreements. This report contains references to work and mineral resource estimates carried out by prior operators. The data upon which any resource estimates quoted in this report were based were not available to the author, and as such the author cannot verify these estimates.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Description

The Elizabeth property covers 2200 hectares of Crown Land and is located in south-western British Columbia approximately 30 kilometres northeast of Goldbridge and the former mining town of Bralorne (Figure 1). Property co-ordinates are 51°02' north Latitude and 122°32' west Longitude on N.T.S. Map No. 92O/2E. UTM co-ordinates are Grid Zone 10U 531788 E, 5653732N.

4.2 Mineral Claims

The property is comprised of four contiguous Crown Granted mineral claims enclosed by six contiguous four post claims totalling 88 units (Figure 2). Legal surveying has only been completed on the Elizabeth 1-4 claims. The writer viewed the Blue No. 1-4 claims Legal Corner Post and verified its location with a handheld GPS instrument. The Blue 5 and 6 claims were staked for J-Pacific Gold Inc. under the direction of the writer and are also GPS located. There are currently no other claims adjoining the Elizabeth property. All claims are located within the Lillooet Mining Division. Mineral claim details as of December 21, 2002 are outlined below.

Table 1. Mineral Claim Details

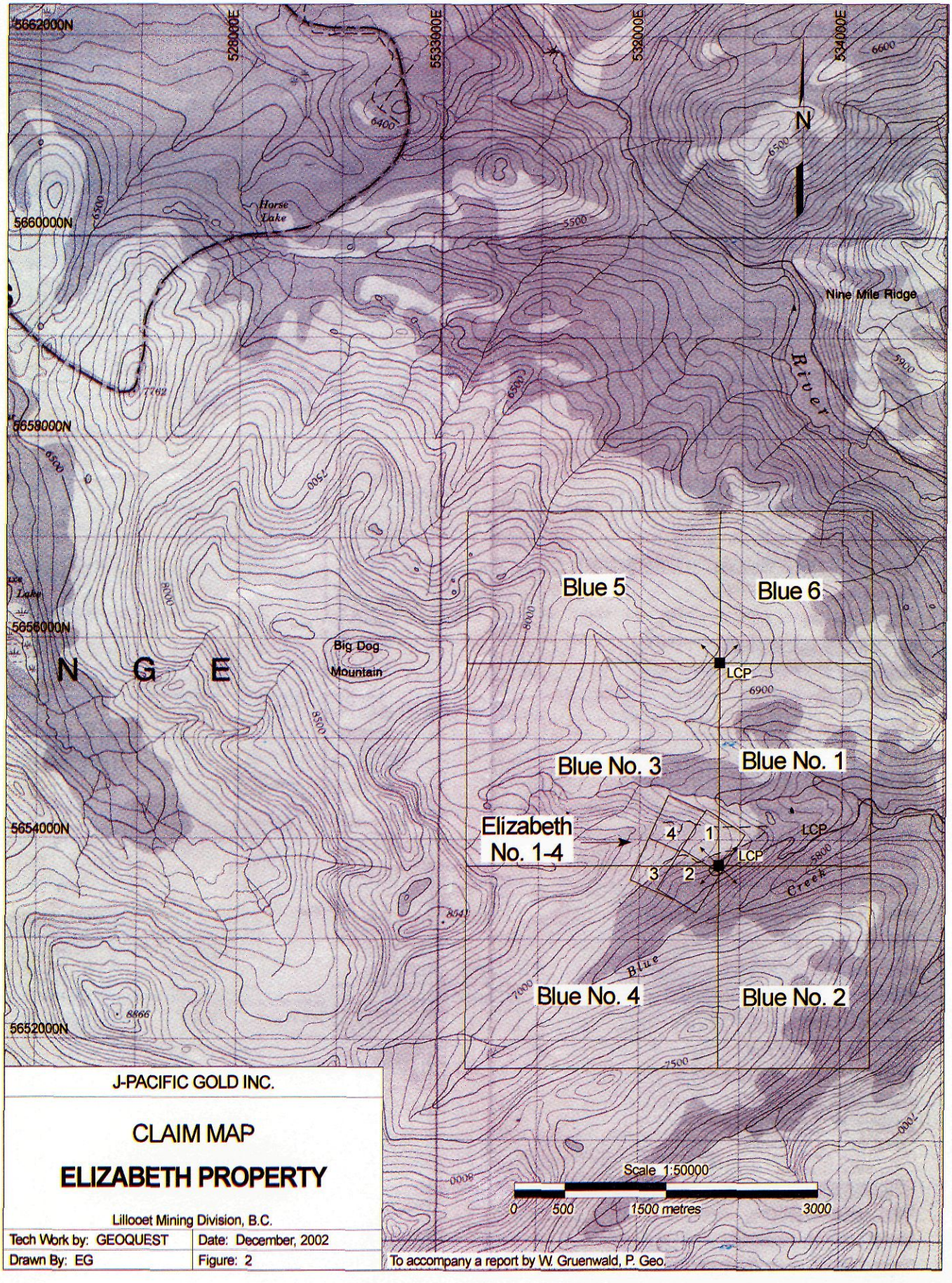
Claim Name	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date *	Registered Owner(s)
Elizabeth No. 1	L-7400	1	July 2, 2003	David White and Thomas Illidge
Elizabeth No. 2	L-7401	1	July 2, 2003	David White and Thomas Illidge
Elizabeth No. 3	L-7402	1	July 2, 2003	David White and Thomas Illidge
Elizabeth No. 4	L-7403	1	July 2, 2003	David White and Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 1	393080	12	May 8, 2003	Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 2	393081	12	May 8, 2003	Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 3	393082	20	May 8, 2003	Thomas Illidge
Blue No. 4	393083	20	May 8, 2003	Thomas Illidge
Blue 5	397199	15	Oct 10, 2003	J-Pacific Gold Inc.
Blue 6	397200	9	Oct 10, 2003	J-Pacific Gold Inc.

* Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims require an annual tax payment.

In May 2002, J-Pacific Gold Inc. entered into an option agreement with Mr. White and Mr. Illidge (vendors) to earn a 100% interest in the Elizabeth No. 1–4 claims. The vendors have owned the Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims for at least 12 years. J-Pacific Gold Inc. holds a separate option agreement with Mr. Illidge for the Blue No. 1 to 4 claims. The author is not aware of any private land titles or any encumbrances on or immediately surrounding the property.

4.3 Permits

Exploratory work on the property conforms to the Mineral Exploration Code administered by the Ministry of Energy and Mines. J-Pacific Gold Inc. has a current exploration work permit issued by the MEMPR office in Kamloops for which the company has posted a $3,500 reclamation bond. A Notice of Completion for the 2002 program was submitted to the Kamloops office and has been accepted. Applications for further exploration work will be submitted in advance of the commencement of any programs.



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

CLAIM MAP

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

Tech Work by: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 2

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The property is accessible via Highway 40 that heads west from Lillooet to Goldbridge. At 32 kilometres west of Lillooet, a logging road heads north-westerly along the Yalakom River. Near the 67-kilometre marker of the Yalakom road, a branch road climbs nine kilometres westerly along Blue Creek to the Elizabeth property. The driving time from Lillooet is less than two hours.

5.2 Physiography and Climate

The Elizabeth property is situated in the Shulaps Range along the southern Chilcotin Plateau. Blue Creek, a tributary of the Yalakom River, occupies a broad, glacially incised valley in the southern portion of the property (Figure 2). Topographic relief is approximately 1000 metres with slopes generally steep to the southeast and northeast. Elevations range from 1800 metres along Blue Creek, to 2800 metres just east of the summit of Big Dog Mountain. Being situated leeward of the Coast Range Mountains, the property receives only moderate annual precipitation. The property is usually accessible from June to October. It is sparsely forested with non-commercial stands of pine and balsam. There is little or no vegetation above 2200 metres and on northerly slopes.

5.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

A network of roads provides access to the property and several exploration sites. A well-maintained camp at the 2000-metre elevation above Blue Creek provides accommodation for exploration crews. Lillooet, a community of approximately 3000 is the closest service centre to the property. Given that the property is situated in a resource-based region of the province there are numerous contractors and services available to conduct any exploration and development.

There is ample area on the property that could sustain mining operations. Blue Creek and local tributaries have water flow sufficient for any mining operations.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Regional History

The Bridge River area has a long history of mining activity dating back to the early 1900s. Most mining activity was centred on gold deposits such as Bralorne, Pioneer, Minto, Coronation and Wayside. The Bralorne and Pioneer deposits produced gold for nearly 70 years. Mining ceased at Bralorne in 1971 due to the prevailing gold price ($US35/oz) and the high costs associated with mining at increasing depths. ***During their history, the Bralorne and Pioneer mines produced 4.1 million ounces of gold (0.53 oz/ton), making this the largest gold producing camp in British Columbia's history.***

In the 1990s, Bralorne-Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd. re-installed a mill with a reported capacity of 450 tons per day. Published "reserves" above the 800-mine level are 476,835 tons grading 0.31oz/ton. Between the 800 and 2600 levels Miller-Tait and others (1996) have quoted additional resources of 605,432 tons grading 0.27 oz/ton Au. These resource estimates were calculated prior to standards adopted in National Instrument 43-101. Bralorne-Pioneer conducted diamond drilling late this year on what is referred to as the Loco area.

In 1956 copper mineralization was discovered at Poison Mountain approximately 14 kilometres north-northwest of the Elizabeth property. From the 1960s to the 1980s, this occurrence was explored by a variety of surveys including over 37,000 metres of drilling. The B.C. Mineral Inventory database (Minfile) indicates "reserves" of 280 million tonnes grading 0.261% Cu, 0.142 g/tonne Au, 0.514 g/tonne Ag and 0.007% Mo in the Copper Creek zone.

6.2 Property History

The Elizabeth property came into prominence in 1939/40 when Mr. William White and Mr. Tom Illidge reported the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins along Blue Creek. This prompted the staking of the Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims. The reports of a new gold strike attracted the attention of Bralorne Mines Ltd. who soon optioned the property. Land holdings were increased to around 130 claims with the core claims eventually assigned "crown granted" status. The Elizabeth No. 1-4 claims are the only remaining crown grants today.

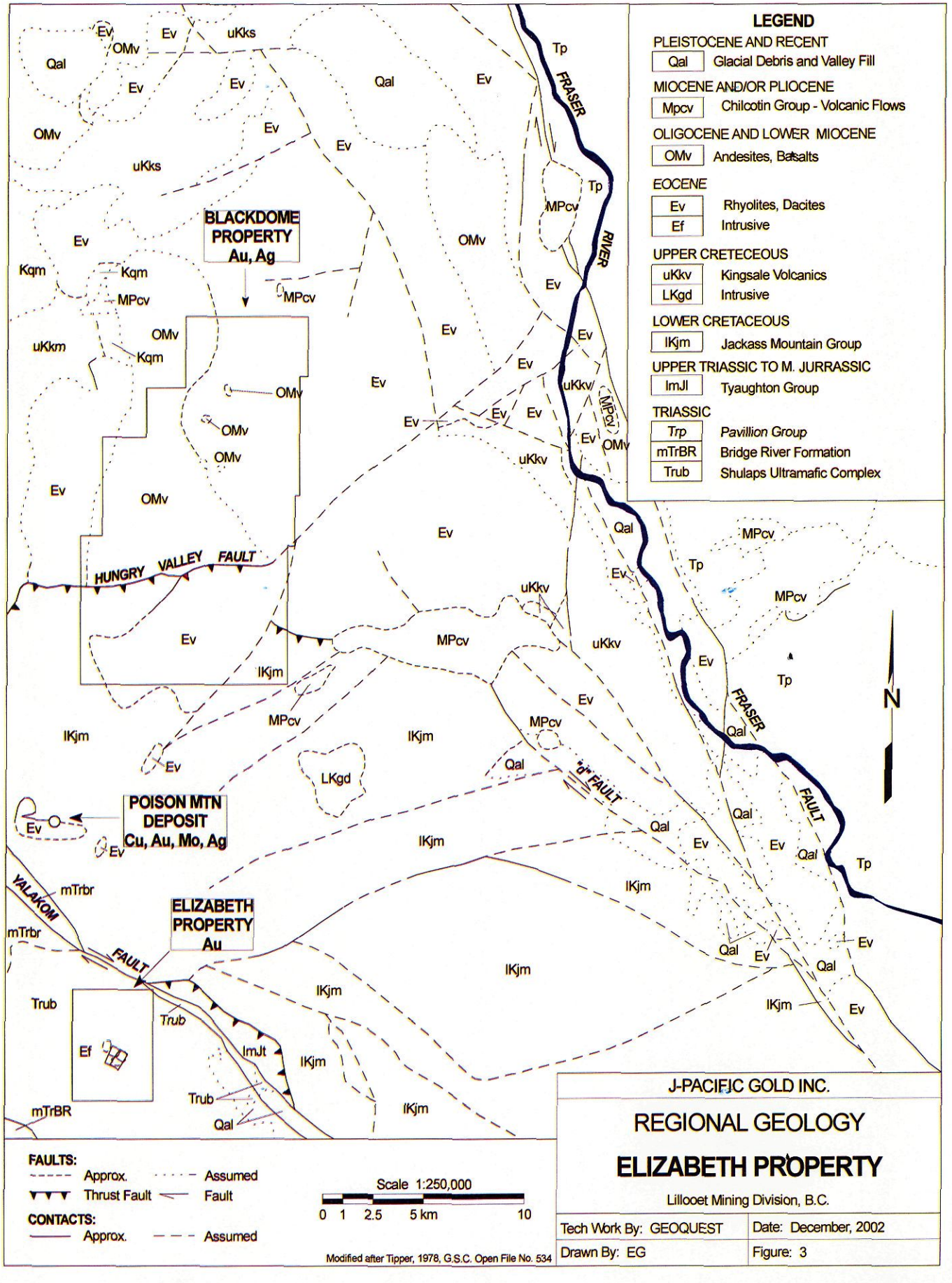
A review of the available literature indicates mineral "reserve" estimates for two areas of the property. In 1958, Bethlehem Copper reported a reserve of 1,430 tonnes grading 95.3 g/tonne in the West Vein above the upper adit (Stryhas, McCormack, 1990). A shipment of 8.2 tonnes of vein material, custom processed at the Trail smelter, netted 155 grams each of gold and silver along with 24 kg of lead and 8 kg of zinc. Drift sampling along the No. 9 Vein by Cal-Denver Resources Ltd. delineated three auriferous zones. Combined drift sampling and drilling on the No. 9 Vein indicated reserves of 3,850 tonnes grading 41.1 g/tonne gold (Church, 1995). The author cannot determine the reliability of these historical estimates and whether they are in accordance with categories set out in National Instrument 43-101.

The work conducted on the property since 1939 is quite extensive. Much of the property's history was gathered from Minister of Mines Annual reports, newspaper articles and from personal communications with the property owners. Table 2 is a summary of the property work history.

No assay results for the underground work conducted by Bralorne Mines are available. Surface sampling of the West Vein by Bralorne indicated two high-grade zones. Sampling of the West vein along strike to the north was hampered by a snowfield and deep overburden. Trenching and sampling by Blackdome also delineated two high-grade zones on surface and in the upper adit West Vein drift. A bulldozer trench exposed the northerly extension of the West Vein in which abundant free gold was observed (T. Illidge). Highlights of the historic sampling and reserve estimates are described in Sections 9.2 and 12.0 respectively of this report.

Table 2. Chronology Of Work On The Elizabeth Property

Year(s)	Work By	Scope of Work and Results
1939-41	White/Illidge	• Elizabeth 1-4 claims and others staked. Bralorne options property
1941	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	• Camp constructed. Stripping of veins 533m (1750 ft) - 5 diamond drill holes totalling 232m (760 ft).
1942-46		• Work suspended during war years
1947	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	• Access road from Yalakom River Valley completed. • Commenced tunnel at 2,024 m elevation on Churn No. 1 claim. • Drove 381m of crosscut westerly to intersect down dip extension of No. 1 Vein on Elizabeth No. 1 claim.
1948*	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	• Crosscut extended 291m (954 ft) to total length of 672m (2,204 ft). Cut two veins greater than 1.5 metres wide. • The first (B Vein) intersected at 491m. Drove drifts along vein to north for 45m and south for 40m. • The second (C Vein) intersected at 641m. Drove drifts to north for 166m and south for 140m.
1949*	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	• Drove a raise for 87 m in B Vein south drift approximately 18m from crosscut. • Drove a raise 23 m in C Vein north drift approximately 30m from crosscut. • Ten flat diamond drill holes totalling 790 metres completed, 8 from surface and 2 from the end of the crosscut. • A 178m hole at end of crosscut intersected a 0.6m vein at 66.5m and a 2.1m wide vein (D Vein) at 133 m. • High-grade gold bearing float found in talus on the Yalakom No. 2 claim. Trenching exposed quartz vein up to 1m wide (No. 9 Vein). Absence of spectacular free gold gave company doubt that this vein was the source of the high-grade float.
1950-52	Bralorne Mines Ltd.	• Adit driven for 246m along No. 9 Vein. Underground drill hole at 61m from portal extended to 135m.
1956-58	Bethlehem Copper	• Drove crosscut WNW at 2204 m elevation to intersect down dip projection of West Vein (No. 1). • At 140 metres from portal, drifted northerly along West Vein for 95 metres. • Shipped 8.2 tonne bulk sample to Trail smelter from which 155 grams gold and 155 grams of silver were recovered.
1983	Cal-Denver Res.	• No. 9 underground sampling. Three gold bearing zones identified. Largest = 48.8m grading 40 g/t across 0.43m
1987	Carson Gold Corp.	• No. 9 adit rehabilitated and sampled. Four diamond holes totalling 600m completed.
1990	Balsam Resources	• One drill hole (123.7m) completed. Numerous narrow veins intersected over 19m core length. Low Au values
1990	Blackdome Mining Corp.	• Upgraded road system and rehabilitated upper and lower portals. • Surface trenching, mapping and sampling of West, Main, Allison and Tommy Veins. • Detailed sampling of West Vein in upper adit drift. • Surface and underground surveying.


LEGEND
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
Qal Glacial Debris and Valley Fill
MIOCENE AND/OR PLIOCENE
Mpcv Chilcotin Group - Volcanic Flows
OLIGOCENE AND LOWER MIOCENE
OMv Andesites, Basalts
EOCENE
Ev Rhyolites, Dacites
Ef Intrusive
UPPER CRETECEOUS
uKkv Kingsale Volcanics
LKgd Intrusive
LOWER CRETACEOUS
lKjm Jackass Mountain Group
UPPER TRIASSIC TO M. JURRASSIC
lmJl Tyaughton Group
TRIASSIC
Trp Pavillion Group
mTrBR Bridge River Formation
Trub Shulaps Ultramafic Complex
BLACKDOME PROPERTY Au, Ag
POISON MTN DEPOSIT Cu, Au, Mo, Ag
ELIZABETH PROPERTY Au
HUNGRY VALLEY FAULT
YALAKOM FAULT
FRASER RIVER
FAULTS:
Approx.
Assumed
Thrust Fault
Fault
CONTACTS:
Approx.
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J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
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Figure: 3

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Elizabeth property is situated within a geologically diverse area of the Intermontane Belt of southern British Columbia. Highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of Palaeozoic age Fergusson Group are the oldest rocks exposed in the region. These "basement rocks" were intruded along major fractures by the dioritic Bralorne Intrusions of Permian age. During the Triassic period a diverse assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks were deposited over the basement rocks. Dykes and large bodies of ultramafic rocks such as peridotite and harzburgite of the Shulaps and President intrusions were emplaced during major Jurassic tectonic events (Figure 3). The Shulaps Ultamafic Complex forms a northwest trending body approximately 30 km long and 10 km wide. Continued uplift during the Cretaceous period resulted in the deposition of coarse sedimentary sequences such as the Taylor Creek Group. The emplacement of major granitic intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex marked the end of the Mesozoic era. The early Tertiary age Rex Peak porphyry marks the most recent intrusive event in the region. The youngest rocks in the region are small areas or "outliers" of bedded Tertiary basaltic flows.

The region has a varied and complex period of tectonic activity. Major breaks and faults have been active or reactivated over a broad geologic time frame. Some of these faults have controlled the emplacement of intrusive bodies and have played an important role in the formation of mineral deposits such as the Bralorne/Pioneer. The Yalakom River valley outlines a major north-westerly trending thrust fault zone that branches off the Fraser fault to the east. It is inferred to have controlled the emplacement of the Shulaps Ultramafic Complex. Late Tertiary movement along this fault is thought to have produced north-northeast striking faults and extensional features that provided the locus for the gold veins on the Elizabeth claims.

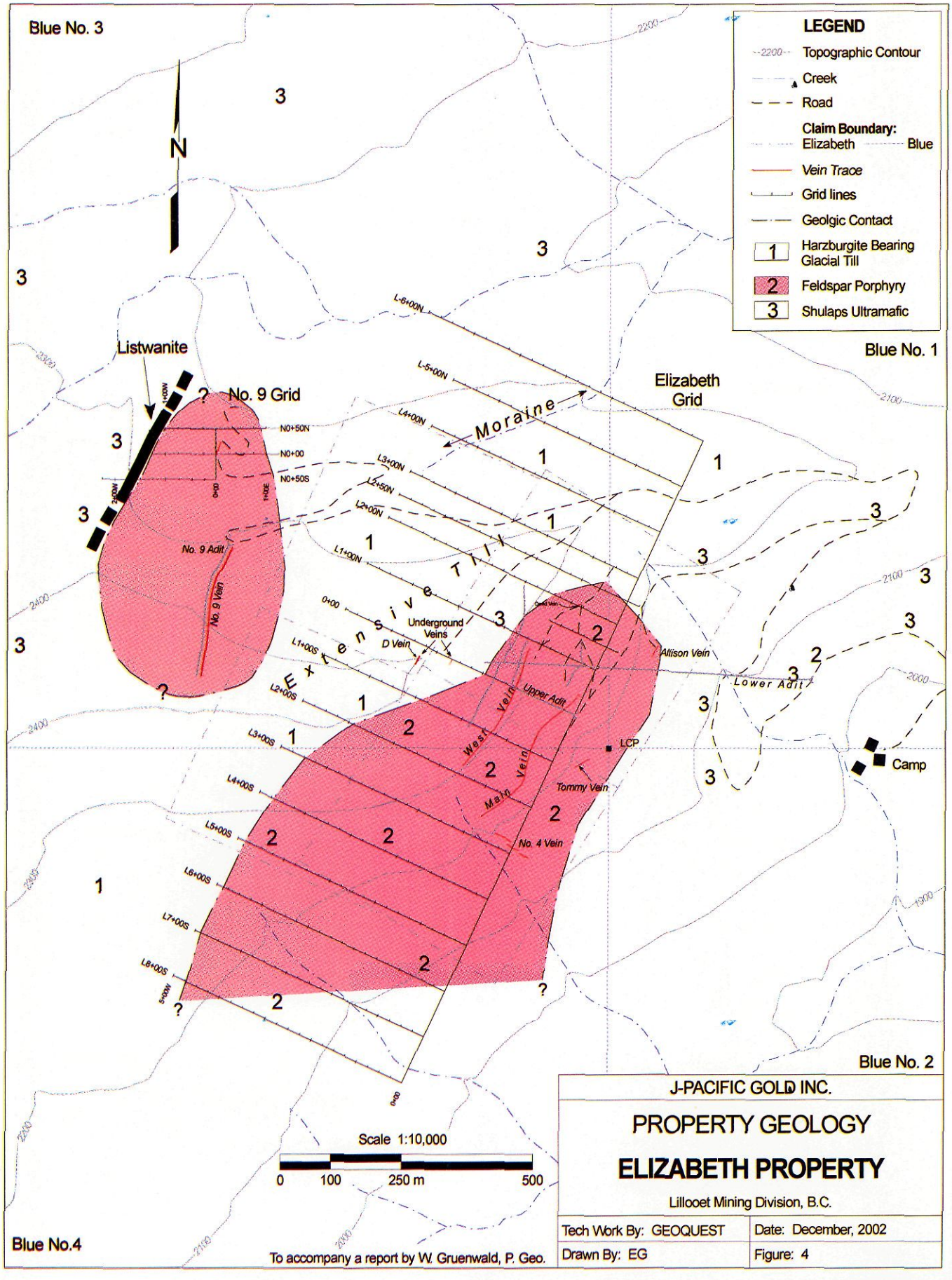
7.2 Property Geology

Two distinct rock types underlie the Elizabeth property. The mid Mesozoic Shulaps Ultramafic Complex represents the oldest and most extensive rocks in the area. Two small granitic intrusives intrude these rocks (Figure 4). Glacial debris, represented by boulder rich till and talus, covers more than 70% of the property. The lithologies observed on the property are categorized and described as follows:

7.3 Ultramafic Rocks

Harzburgite is the most commonly observed ultramafic rock on the property. It is characterized by a rusty to orange, weathered and "warty" looking surface. Fresh material is a dense, black to dark green rock consisting of medium to coarse-grained pyroxene and olivine. It is the pyroxene grains that stand out in relief on the weathered surface. These rocks are often quite magnetic due to the presence of disseminated magnetite. There are few harzburgite bedrock occurrences, however there is an abundance of harzburgite boulders in the extensive glacial debris.

Serpentinite, a product of the alteration of the ultamafic rocks, is common not only on the property but throughout the Shulaps Range. These rocks are typically green to greenish-black, soft and often have a waxy lustre. Polished and/or striated fracture planes (slickensides) in the serpentinite attest to how easily these rocks are deformed. Intense hydrothermal alteration along shears, faults or contact zones results in a bleached, soft, talcose rock.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Creek
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3 Shulaps Ultramafic
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No. 9 Grid
Elizabeth Grid
Moraine
Extensive Till
No. 9 Adit
No. 9 Vein
Underground Veins
D Vein
Alison Vein
Lower Adit
Upper Adit
West Vein
Main Vein
Tommy Vein
No. 4 Vein
LCP
Camp
Blue No. 2
Blue No.4
Scale 1:10,000
0 100 250 m 500
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.
J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 4

A prominent band of orange-brown weathered ***listwanite*** referred to as the "Bralorne dyke" (Leech, 1953) occurs west of the Elizabeth claims on the former Yalakom No. 2 claim. This northerly trending and steeply dipping rock type occurs between serpentinite to the west and a small porphyry intrusion to the east.

The listwanite is up to 25 metres wide and traceable for several hundred metres. It consists of silica as veinlets and flooding, carbonate, talc, and bright green mariposite (fuchsite). Lenses of serpentinite are occasionally seen enveloped by the listwanite. Open space fillings lined with fine quartz, carbonate and gypsum crystals are evident along some late stage fault structures. Listwanite often occurs in serpentinized terrain and is known to be associated with gold mineralization. The origin and extent of the listwanite on the property has not yet been determined.

7.4 Intrusive Rocks:

Intrusive rocks on the property are represented by quartz diorite bodies referred to as the "Blue Creek Porphyry" (Leech, 1953). For the purpose of this report these rocks are called feldspar porphyry or simply porphyry. Age dating (K-Ar) of these rocks yielded a date of 58.4 Ma (Palaeocene) however this is thought to reflect the age of alteration. An age of 70.5 +/- 6.5 Ma derived from Ar-Ar analysis of hornblende from the porphyry indicates an age comparable to the Coast Plutonic Complex. (Church, 1995).

The largest intrusion covers an area approximately 800 metres long by up to 600 wide metres wide in the southern half of the Elizabeth claims (Figure 4). The shape of the porphyry is considerably more complex than shown. Dykes and apophyses are evident from drilling and underground observations. A smaller porphyry body is situated less than 500 metres to the northwest on the former Yalakom No. 2 claim. The previously mentioned listwanite band marks the western contact of this intrusion. It is likely that these two porphyry intrusions are connected at depth (Church, 1995) however the harzburgite rubble obscures the intervening area.

The porphyry is typically a grey, medium grained rock of granodiorite or quartz diorite composition. These rocks display a pronounced porphyry texture with 2 to 5 mm phenocrysts of plagioclase and hornblende. The groundmass consists of fine-grained quartz, plagioclase, hornblende and biotite. Intrusive contacts with the ultramafic rocks are seldom seen on surface however drilling revealed sharp and sometimes sheared contacts.

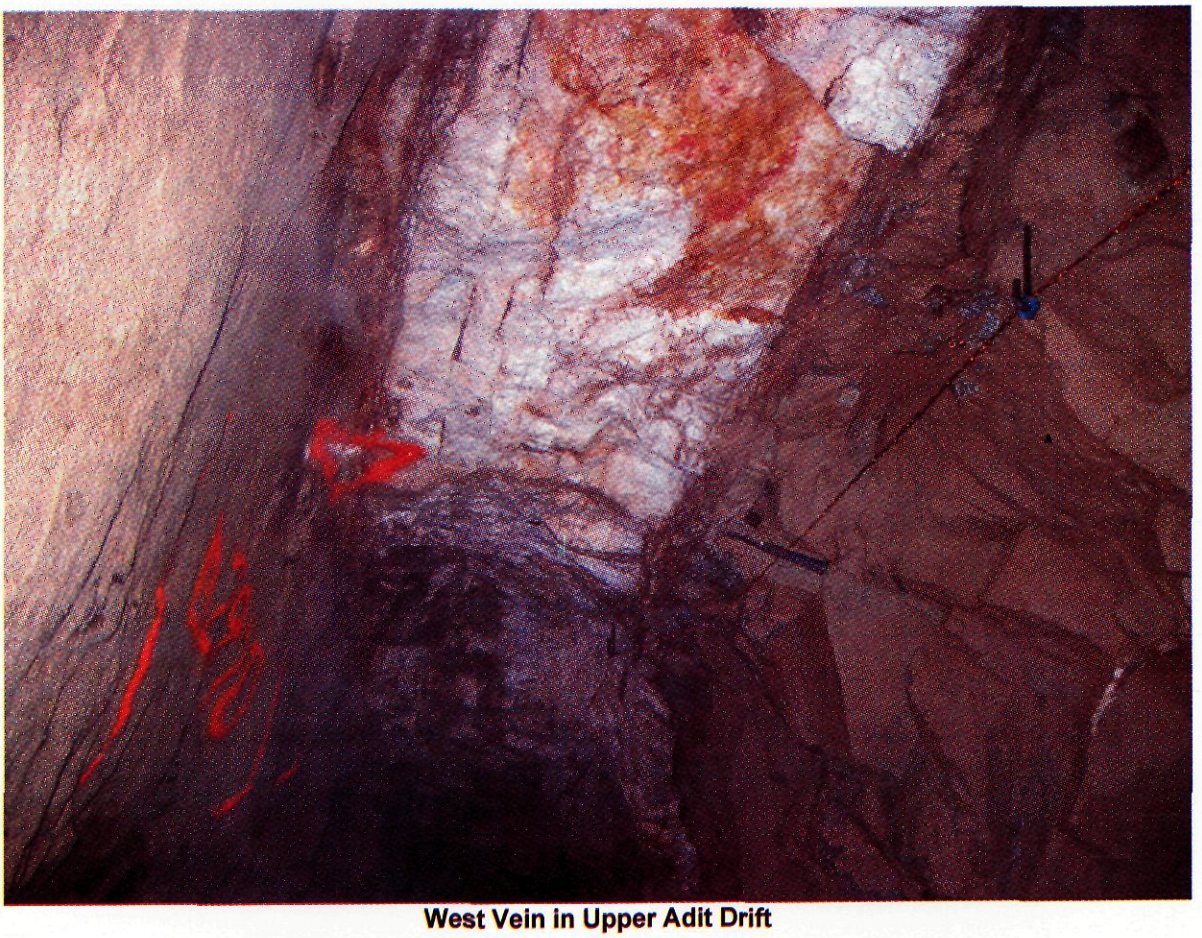
The youngest intrusive rocks are white to buff coloured aplite (felsic) dykes. These rocks are typically equigranular, fine-grained and virtually devoid of dark (mafic) minerals. Dykes range from a few centimetres to more than a metre wide and display a wide variety of orientations. They are most commonly observed south of Line 1+00N.

7.5 Quartz Veins

A review of the available literature indicates there are several veins on the property and that many of these have had more than one name. The veins on the property are shown on Figures 4 and 5. The primary focus of the 2002 exploration program was the West and Main Veins.

All of the gold bearing veins on the property occur within the porphyry intrusions. In the upper adit, the West Vein is observed in contact with sheared and serpentinized rocks. Quartz veins are usually milky white and range from uniform and massive to banded. Zones of fracturing are often stained orange-brown (limonite) due to oxidation of sulphide minerals. Small quartz lined cavities (vugs) are locally present. It is not uncommon to see fragments or elongate slivers of porphyry encompassed by veins. Vein contacts are usually sharp and in many areas show

evidence of faulting (slickensides). The host porphyry occasionally contains narrow quartz veinlets (stockwork) accompanied by bleaching and alteration. Veins range from several centimetres to over two metres in width and can have a variety of orientations. Most veins strike north-northeasterly and dip steep (i.e. > 70°-90°) westerly. Figure 5 represents an idealized cross section of the major veins.



West Vein in Upper Adit Drift

The West Vein has so far been traced for nearly 300 metres along strike and approximately 250 metres vertically. This vein is considered open along strike primarily to the south and to depth. It was traced in outcrop and a series of old hand trenches (Bralorne) to approximately 1+80 S on the new grid. In this area an overburden filled gully obscures the vein. Porphyry outcroppings further south along strike contain no veining. (See inside cover photo). The possibility of the West Vein being cut off and/or displaced by a cross fault in this area cannot be ruled out. Investigation of this area is deemed a high priority for future programs.

A 1946 Bralorne surface assay plan indicates the Main Vein was traced south-southwest of the current grid origin (0+00). Approximately 180 metres southerly of the upper adit portal (0+00), a trench exposed a 1.1 m wide vein that graded 0.20 oz/t Au (6.22 g/tonne). A cluster of three narrow (≤ 0.30 m) veins 100 metres further south is shown as the southernmost extent of the Main Vein. One of these veins reportedly assayed 8.4 oz/ton (261 g/tonne) across 0.12 metres. There is no record of any further work having been done in this area.

Near the David Vein, road construction exposed a rusty weathering ***quartz stockwork*** zone in the porphyry. Open space fillings lined with clear terminated quartz crystals 1 to 3 mm long are common. This zone trends northerly and has been traced for at least 75 metres. The width is not known but the road cut and subcrops suggest the zone(s) could be several metres across. The author could find no documentation or historical reference for this zone.

Approximately 0.5 km west-northwest of the West and Main Veins a smaller porphyry body hosts the No. 9 Vein. The vein strikes more northerly and dips steeply to the west. It was traced by Bralorne along an adit for 246 metres and ranged from 0.2 to 0.6 metres wide. Old trenches north of the adit exposed a similar looking 0.25 metre wide vein that may represent an extension or parallel vein. A note of interest is that the amount of vein material in talus and a glacial moraine easterly of the No. 9 cannot be explained by this vein alone and suggests the existence of other veins.

7.6 Structures

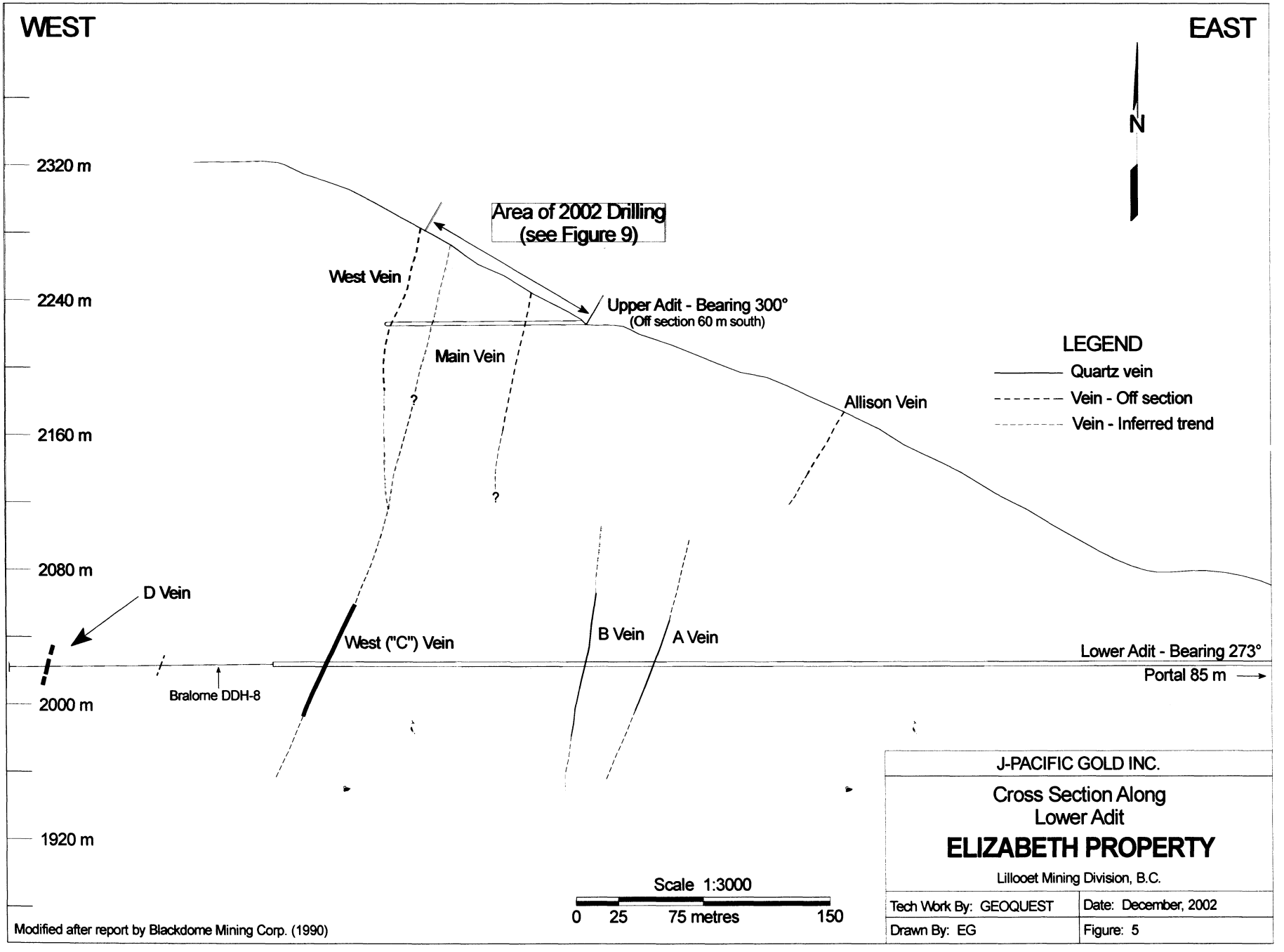
Faulting is often observed along the contacts of the major veins suggesting that the veins are structurally controlled. A banded appearance is thought to be a result of repeated movement or shearing that occurred during vein formation. The above photo shows a strong hanging wall fault along the West Vein. Slickensided surfaces often display the direction of movement. Normal fault displacement, the most commonly observed, ranges up to 2 metres. Observed in the upper adit drift is a prominent crosscutting fault in an area reported to have high gold grades. Noticeable changes in strike direction are evident along the West Vein in this area. These structural features may play an important role in the controls for high grade shoots. Abundant slickensided fractures and the soft, crumbly texture characterize the incompetent nature of the serpentinite.

Within the porphyry, structural elements such as jointing, fractures, veins etc. display a distinct trend. For the most part these strike NNE and dip steeply west. Church (1995) indicated that the fracture pattern displayed a strong unimodal concentration of joints and cleavages striking 034°, and dipping 67° northwest. This orientation approximates the vein directions. Field observations revealed a range of structural (fractures, veins, faults) attitudes with the majority of strikes ranging from 000° to 072° and dipping from 050° to 090° westerly.

7.7 Alteration

Alteration of the porphyry generally occurs adjacent to the veins and is often characterized by a bleached appearance and often a pale greenish hue. Sericite and carbonate, with lesser epidote and clay minerals, are the most common alteration. Quartz stockwork veining of the porphyry wallrock has locally produced alteration haloes in excess of a metre wide. In the newly discovered quartz stockwork zone intense bleaching of the porphyry is pervasive. Abundant iron oxides, namely limonite and jarosite have produced the bright orange-brown colouration.

The ultramafic rocks proximal to the porphyry are invariably altered. Intense shearing and hydrothermal activity have in places reduced the serpentinite to a green, muddy, gouge-like material often containing talc. Thin, white, carbonate (calcite, magnesite) veinlets are locally common in the more altered ultramafic rocks. Quartz veining seldom extends into the ultramafic rocks. As opposed to the porphyry, which fails along clean fractures or zones of brecciation, the ultramafic rocks fail along numerous slip planes that are often filled with soft gouge.


WEST
EAST
N
2320 m
2240 m
2160 m
2080 m
2000 m
1920 m
Area of 2002 Drilling
(see Figure 9)
West Vein
Upper Adit - Bearing 300°
(Off section 60 m south)
Main Vein
Allison Vein
LEGEND
Quartz vein
Vein - Off section
Vein - Inferred trend
D Vein
West ("C") Vein
B Vein
A Vein
Lower Adit - Bearing 273°
Portal 85 m
Bralorne DDH-8
Scale 1:3000
0 25 75 metres 150
Modified after report by Blackdome Mining Corp. (1990)
J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
Cross Section Along
Lower Adit
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 5

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary deposit model on the Elizabeth property is gold bearing veins. The veins formed by fluids moving along fracture systems formed within the porphyry intrusions generated by movement along the nearby Yalakom fault. Some documentation has classified these veins as mesothermal type. The similarity in appearance, mineralogy and geological setting of the veins to the Bralorne-Pioneer deposits no doubt attracted Bralorne Mines in the 1940s.

Another potential deposit model is that of a late stage, high level "epithermal" type possibly represented by the recently discovered quartz stockwork zone. The genesis and extent of this zone have yet to be determined.

A third deposit model is that associated with the listwanite zone west of the No. 9 Vein. Evidence here suggests the potential for both vein and disseminated gold mineralization. Listwanitic rocks are known to occur in many gold districts in western North America including, among others, the Mother Lode district of California, Cassiar, B.C. and the nearby Bralorne-Pioneer deposits. This deposit model definitely warrants further investigation.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

9.1 Regional Mineralization

As with the geology, the mineralization in the region is diverse. Gold is the dominant commodity, with the Bralorne deposits being the most significant. The Bralorne deposits are classed as ***mesothermal*** veins that are hosted by diorite, sodic granite and a narrow band of serpentinite. Collectively, these rocks form a lens that is five kilometres long and two kilometres wide interlaced by a complex and deep-seated north trending fault system.

The major veins strike east west, dip steeply and are persistent to depth having been mined to 1500 metres deep. The veins average 1.5 metres and range up to 6 metres in width. The best gold values came from ***"ribboned veins"*** where partings contain carbonaceous material and/or chlorite. Highly gold enriched zones were noted at vein serpentinite contacts, the suggestion being that the serpentinite acted as a dam to mineralized solutions. The principal sulphides are pyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite that along with native gold, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and tetrahedrite occupy less than one percent of the veins.

In 1956, "porphyry" copper mineralization was discovered at Poison Mountain approximately 14 kilometres north northwest of the Elizabeth property. Mineralization consists of disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite in two granodiorite intrusions and adjacent sedimentary rocks.

9.2 Property Mineralization:

Mineralization on the Elizabeth property consists of several gold bearing quartz veins hosted by feldspar porphyry intrusions. Previous operators concluded that changes to a northerly strike along the vein are favourable for gold concentration. Table 3 outlines significant historical results obtained from the West and Main Veins.

Veins range from uniform and massive to banded or ribboned quartz, the latter suggestive of repeated fracturing during emplacement and vein formation. Inclusions of altered wallrock are not uncommon and suggest stoping and partial replacement of the adjacent wallrock. In some cases substantial widths (1m+) of strong alteration accompanied by quartz stockwork veining are observed adjacent to vein structures. These alteration "haloes" occasionally contain anomalous concentrations of gold, arsenopyrite and base metals (i.e. copper, molybdenum).

Table 3. Historic Sampling Results on the Elizabeth Claims

	Bralorne Gold Mines Ltd.	Blackdome Mining Corp.
West Vein (Surface)	• 10.7 m length averaging 3.31 oz/t across 0.56 m. • 42.7 m length: low gold values. • 36.6 m length averaging 0.45 oz/t across 0.63 m.	• 10.0 m length averaging 4.15 oz/t across 0.50 m. • 6.0 m length: low gold values. • 5.0 m length averaging 3.80 oz/t across 0.35 m.
West Vein (Underground)	No assays available	• 20.0 m length averaging 1.8 oz/t across 0.6 m. • 7.0 m length: low gold values. • 7.5 m length averaging 3.7 oz/t across 1.0 m.
Main Vein (Surface)	• 1.02 oz/t across 3.66 m.	• 0.76 oz/t across 1.0 m.
Main Vein (Drill Holes)	• DDH 1 - 1.77 oz/t across 1.22 m. • DDH 2 - 0.49 oz/t across 0.76 m. • DDH 3 - Trace. • DDH 4 - 0.13 oz/t across 0.15 m	N/A
No. 9 Vein	• 15 m averaging 0.49 oz/t across 0.2 metres	N/A

Metallic minerals, by volume, constitute at most a few percent of the veins. These consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite, with lesser amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Trace amounts of tungsten (scheelite) were reported in vein material from the upper adit dump (Twaites, 2002). Native gold occurs as visible blebs with sulphide minerals generally along partings near vein contacts. In the No. 9 Vein the quartz is ribboned with laminations of chlorite and carbonaceous material. These features have been said to be typical of the mesothermal vein systems found in the region (Church, 1995).

The newly discovered quartz stockwork zone is characterized by its intense orange-brown colouration produced by a mixture of limonite and jarosite. These minerals result from oxidation of disseminated iron sulphides. On surface the zone contains only minor metallic minerals consisting of pyrite and traces of hematite.

Disseminated pyrite with minor chalcopyrite is present in the listwanite zone. The feldspar porphyry contains disseminations of pyrite and pyrrhotite ranging from trace to 2% or more. Traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite are not unusual.

10.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

During the period September 5 to November 3, 2002 J-Pacific Gold Inc. carried out an exploration program on the Elizabeth and Blue claims. Work consisted of:

- Soil and rock sampling
- Stream sediment sampling
- Diamond drilling

The writer was unable to find any reference to a geochemical database for the property. Therefore grid based soil sampling was deemed a potentially useful technique to establish whether the veins have a geochemical signature and other anomalous zones could be identified.

Stream sampling was also carried out since there was only limited RGS geochemical data for the property. Silt and panned concentrates were collected from several streams primarily north of the Elizabeth grid.

The major component of the exploration program was diamond drilling. Prior to this the only drilling on the Elizabeth claims was in the late 1940s using narrow diameter core. An example of this is seen in the Geology section below. In the 2002 program a total of 16 NQ size diamond drill holes were completed.

10.1 Geochemical Program

A major component of the 2002 exploration was a geochemical sampling program consisting of soil and rock sampling and stream sediment sampling. To accomplish these objectives a 500 metre by 1400 metre grid was established on the Elizabeth claims to cover the veins, old workings, historic drill sites and surrounding area. Grid control was provided by a picketed baseline oriented at 025° or roughly parallel to the West Vein. The upper adit portal served as a readily identifiable grid origin (0+00) from which the baseline was extended 600 metres north and 800 metres south. At 100 metre intervals along the baseline, chain and compass cross lines were run for 500 metres to the west. Soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals. Prospecting and rock sampling was conducted concurrently with the soil sampling.

A small north-south oriented grid was also established north of the No. 9 portal to determine the geochemical signature of the extension of this zone. The onset of winter conditions and snow-drifted roads did not allow for the completion of the No. 9 grid.

10.2 Sample Collection and Analytical Methods

Rob Montgomery, an experienced field geologist and field assistant Sheila Watamaniuk conducted most of the geochemical sampling. Sabre Exploration Services was contracted to establish grids under the direction of the author.

Given the rocky nature of the terrain and lack of soil development, samples consisted of hand sorted, fine-grained material from the "C" horizon at depths of 15 to 30 cm. A few sites were so rocky as to have no sample available. An average of 300 to 400 grams of soil were collected in kraft paper bags identified by grid co-ordinates.

The available government Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) data indicated anomalous gold and arsenic downstream of the Elizabeth and No. 9 grids. For this reason upstream follow-up sampling north of these grids was conducted. At each site two types of samples were collected. The first was a silt sample obtained by screening stream sediment through a –10 mesh sieve. Approximately 500 grams of screened material was collected. At the same site two gold pans (~10 kg) of stream gravels were panned to obtain a heavy mineral concentrate that weighed 20 to 30 grams. Stream samples were identified by labelled flagging and located by handheld GPS units. Silt as well as soil samples were hung and allowed to dry prior to packaging.

During the course of grid sampling, rock samples were collected. These usually consisted of quartz vein, quartz vein stockwork or unusual float. Samples consisted of one to three kilograms of rock chips that were placed in plastic sample bags secured with single use ties. Roughly 30% of the rock samples were bedrock chip or grab samples.

In all, 376 soil, 6 silt, 6 panned concentrate and 47 rock samples were collected. During the entire program all samples were stored in camp and were handled and packaged only by Geoquest staff. Samples were shipped in

securely packaged boxes or synthetic fibre bags, the latter being tied with single use ties. Reputable individuals or freight companies made all sample shipments and deliveries to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C.

Soil, silt and rock samples were all analysed for gold and 34 element Induction Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. To avoid any sub sampling error the entire panned concentrate sample was fused and analysed for gold by fire assay. The methods used for analysis are described in Appendix A.

10.3 Elizabeth Grid Results

The geochemical data revealed distinct anomalous trends. The data for gold, arsenic, bismuth, copper and molybdenum are presented on a series of plans at a 1:5,000 scale (Appendix D-Figures 7a – 7e). Non-statistical colour coding and contouring of the data is used to highlight the patterns.

The dominant geochemical feature of the Elizabeth grid is a north-northeast trending gold anomaly approximately 700 metres long. The anomaly encompasses the West and Main Veins but also indicates the presence of gold in soil for some 200 metres south and along the strike of these veins. This suggests possible vein extensions in an area underlain by feldspar porphyry. The highest gold concentration in soil occurs at L-3S; 3+75W (3080 ppb) uphill and westerly of the West Vein. At the same station, on L-4S, the soil sample returned 815 ppb gold. The orientation of these two highly anomalous samples reflects the general strike of the known veins. In the late 1940s Bralorne drilling intersected the "D" Vein west of the lower adit crosscut. The location of this vein intercept is approximately 275 metres from the L-3S/4S gold-arsenic anomaly at a trend similar to the major veins on the property. No surface expression of this vein has ever been reported possibly due to the glacial overburden. ***This portion of the gold anomalous zone is referred to as the "SW" anomaly and is deemed a high priority for follow-up exploration.***

Geochemistry also reveals a strong arsenic anomaly that correlates very well with the gold anomaly. It reflects the same features as gold and points to the possible existence of another vein westerly and above the West Vein. Bismuth geochemistry displays a similar pattern, however the extent of the anomaly is smaller than for gold and arsenic. The strongest bismuth anomaly is situated near the southern extent of the Main and West Veins.

Copper and molybdenum reveal patterns that appear to outline the exposures of the feldspar porphyry intrusive. Once again the strongest anomalies are situated near the south end of the Main and West Veins. Whether this indicates mineral zoning within the intrusive is unclear.

Anomalous soil samples were indicated near the northern end of the grid. These are suspicious in that they occur primarily over a large glacial moraine that contains fragments of quartz veining, porphyry and listwanite. It is thought that the spectacular gold bearing quartz float pursued by Bralorne in the 1940s was found along this moraine.

10.4 No. 9 Grid Results

This grid was established north of the No. 9 adit to test for the extension of the vein zone and the adjacent listwanite body. Although the grid was of limited extent it did reveal significant north-northeast trending geochemical patterns. As with the Elizabeth grid, gold and arsenic display a strong correlation. Gold concentrations up to 1450 ppb were indicated. Arsenic geochemical values range up to 2320 ppm and are considerably elevated relative to the Elizabeth grid. Bismuth concentrations are only weakly anomalous. Copper and molybdenum correlated well and yielded values generally greater than seen on the Elizabeth grid. Overall the geochemical patterns outline an

anomalous zone that far exceeds the extent of the No. 9 Vein and covers the nearby listwanite zone. Known to contain quartz veining and disseminated sulphides, the listwanite zone definitely warrants further exploration.

10.5 Stream Sampling

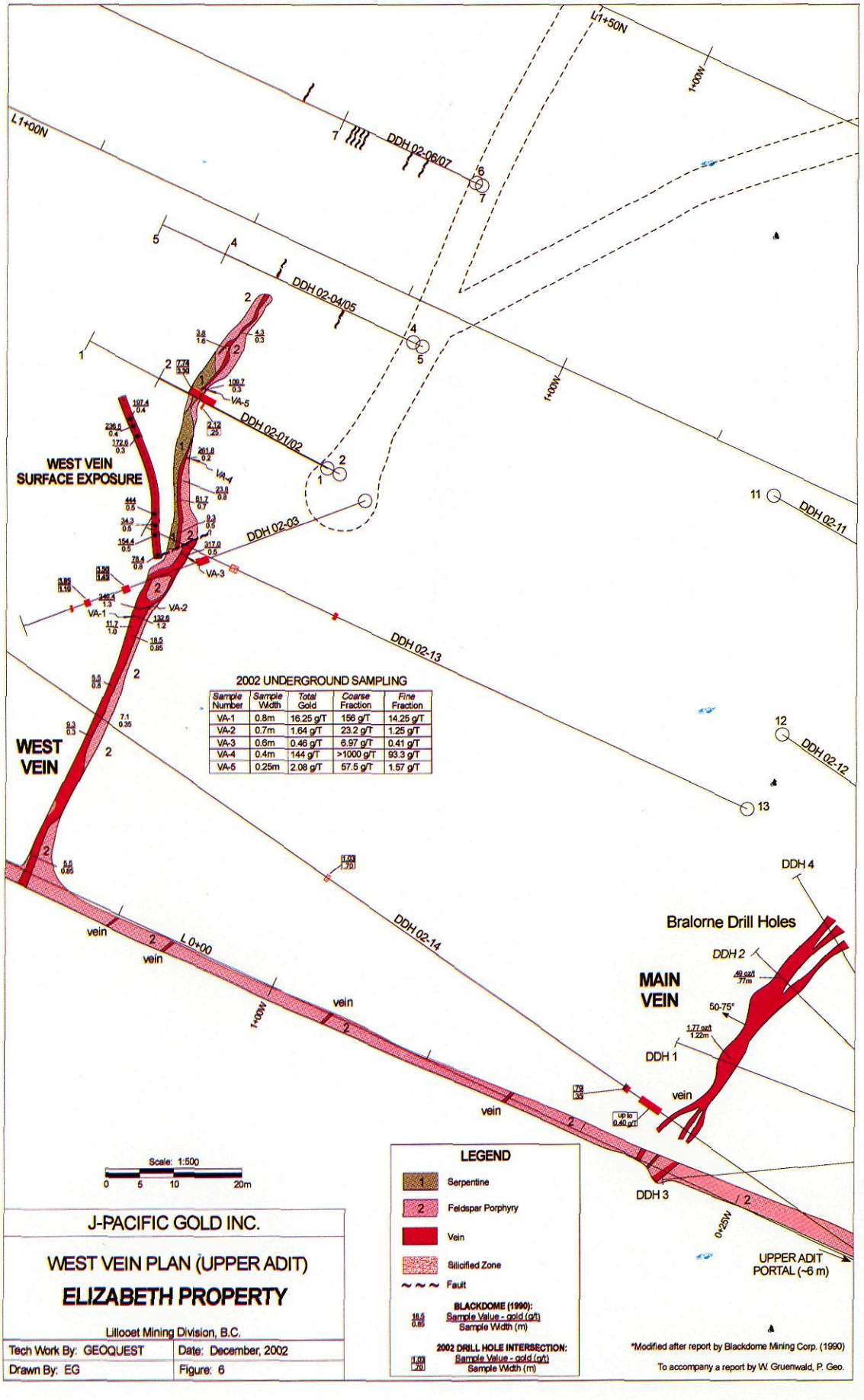
The stream samples generally returned low gold values. The only anomalous silt sample (SW-02-ESL-02) returned 35 ppb gold and is situated north of the No. 9 Vein. It is likely that this sample reflects the northerly extension of the listwanite and/or glacial debris that was transported down this valley.

10.6 Rock Sampling

Analysis of the rock samples yielded widely variable results with values ranging up to 164 g/tonne gold (Appendix D-Figure 8). There is a moderate correlation between gold and arsenic likely due to the presence of arsenopyrite. The highest gold concentrations from surface sampling occur in the No. 9 Vein area. A grab sample of the No. 9 Vein, immediately above the adit portal, returned an assay of 164 g/tonne gold across 0.30 m. A metallics assay of this sample revealed that the coarse (+150 mesh) fraction of the sample contained 80% of the total gold. Visible gold was observed along chloritic partings near the vein margin. A 0.25 metre wide vein exposed in a trench 200 metres north of the No. 9 Vein contained 1.18g/tonne gold. The extension of this vein is seen in old trenches up to 25 metres northerly. Quartz vein and siliceous float elsewhere on the grid yielded gold values of 7.7 and 24 g/tonne gold. It is probable that some gold bearing samples originate from mineralized zones other than the No. 9 Vein.

Rock sampling of the Elizabeth grid yielded sporadic gold results. Samples collected from the newly recognized quartz stockwork zone were weakly gold anomalous with a strong arsenic correlation. *Crushing and panning of several pieces of altered porphyry from sample WG02E-03 yielded five grains of native gold up to 0.7 mm across.* Some gold grains were attached to clear quartz confirming gold association with the numerous fine veinlets.

Underground sampling was conducted in the upper and lower adits. Darren Park conducted sampling of the West Vein in the upper adit under the direction of the author and Mr. Dave Shaddrick, M.Sc., CPG. Sampling consisted of five samples (VA-01 to 05) collected by using a hammer and cold chisel to continuously chip across predefined intervals along the West Vein drift. Sample sites were located near previous sampling to allow for comparison with the Blackdome data (Figure 6). Screened (metallics) assay data reported values up to 144 g/tonne gold across 0.4 metres. As noted in the No. 9 Vein sample the majority of the gold was contained in the coarse (+150 mesh) fraction. Correlation with the Blackdome data is generally poor due to the coarse gold ("nugget effect") rather than a sampling issue. Significant variations in grade are common when sampling high-grade gold veins. Three samples were also collected from the lower adit (LA 001-003). The highest-grade sample at the end of the south drift on the West Vein ("C" Vein) contains 795 ppb gold across 1.5 metres. Unfortunately, no Bralorne Mines assay plan has been located for the lower adit.



2002 UNDERGROUND SAMPLING

Sample Number	Sample Width	Total Gold	Coarse Fraction	Fine Fraction
VA-1	0.8m	16.25 g/T	156 g/T	14.25 g/T
VA-2	0.7m	1.64 g/T	23.2 g/T	1.25 g/T
VA-3	0.6m	0.46 g/T	6.97 g/T	0.41 g/T
VA-4	0.4m	144 g/T	>1000 g/T	93.3 g/T
VA-5	0.25m	2.08 g/T	57.5 g/T	1.57 g/T

LEGEND

- Serpentine
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Vein
- Silicified Zone
- Fault

BLACKDOME (1990): Sample Value - gold (g/t) / Sample Width (m)

2002 DRILL HOLE INTERSECTION: Sample Value - gold (g/t) / Sample Width (m)

*Modified after report by Blackdome Mining Corp. (1990)

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

WEST VEIN PLAN (UPPER ADIT)

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 6

11.0 DRILLING PROGRAM

During September 12 to October 7, 2002 J-Pacific Gold Inc. completed 16 diamond drill holes totalling 1642 metres on the Elizabeth claims (Figure 9 – Appendix E). Target Drilling Ltd. of Calgary utilized a truck mounted, Longyear 38 drill, producing NQ (4.75 cm) diameter core. Water for drilling was delivered by a two stage pumping system using water from the lower adit. Drilling was conducted along access roads constructed by Illidge Contracting of Goldbridge, B.C. The readily accessible portions of the West and Main Veins were tested over a 320-metre length. Drill core recovery was generally over 98% with core loss attributed to faulted zones especially in the serpentinized rocks. Polymer additives were used with the drilling water to maximize recovery. Some quartz vein intersections were quite fractured owing to their association with faulting however recoveries were acceptable.

Previous work by Bralorne and Blackdome had identified high-grade gold zones that have never been drill tested. Prior to the 2002 program the last drilling done on the Elizabeth claims was in the late 1940s by Bralorne Mines.

The first three drill set-ups (7 holes) were spaced approximately 25 metres apart and targeted the West Vein above the upper adit. The initial drill set-up for DDHs 02-01 to 03 was established as far south and as close as possible to the steep slope on which the West Vein could be seen 15 metres vertically above the drill set-up. This exposure of the West Vein was the furthest north that Bralorne was able to hand trench in the 1940s. Drill holes were inclined westerly in order to crosscut the steep dipping vein. During the search for the possible West Vein extension near the David Vein a zone of limonitic, altered quartz stockwork veined porphyry was uncovered. This was viewed as a potentially favourable gold environment and was tested with drill holes 02-08 and 09. The presence of this zone and highly altered porphyry prompted the drilling of DDH 02-10 approximately 40 metres southerly.

The target for Holes 02-11 and 12 was the Main Vein northerly of the upper adit and the Bralorne drill holes. Topography necessitated drilling these holes at steeper angles. Drill hole 02-13 targeted the West Vein between the upper and lower adits and south of the first set-up. The hole was abandoned at 127.3 metres due to poor ground conditions. This unfortunately occurred above the West Vein. A second attempt at intersecting the West Vein was made with DDH 02-14, which was collared at the upper adit portal. DDH 02-15 was the most southerly hole of the project and targeted the Main Vein. The final hole of the project (DDH 02-16) and also the most northerly targeted the deeper extensions of the quartz stockwork zone and the West Vein.

11.1 QA/QC Protocols: Sample collection, security, transportation, and analyses

All drill core was transported from the drill and logged at the Elizabeth camp by Geoquest personnel. With few exceptions the maximum core sample length was 1.50 metres. Samples were split using a Longyear core splitter with one half being retained in the core box. The other half was collected in a 12"x18" poly sample bag that was identified by a waterproof assay tag and corresponding label on the outside of the bag. Samples bags were secured using a tamper proof "single use" strap tie. To avoid cross contamination the core splitter and collection pans were brushed clean after each sample. Core samples were packaged in large, labelled and numbered synthetic fibre bags that were also secured with single use strap ties. Samples were handled and transported as outlined in Section 10.2. A total of 339 core samples were collected during the program and shipped to ALS Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for analysis. This laboratory is well established and all of its facilities worldwide are ISO 9002 certified.

The core samples were analysed for gold by fire assay and 34 element Induction Coupled Plasma (ICP). The methods used for analysis are described in Appendix A.

Throughout the program one of four different certified assay standards (pulps) were introduced as every tenth sample. These standards, purchased from WCM Sales, a reputable supplier, are highly repeatable and serve as analytical checks to ensure the accuracy of the assay data. As a further analytical check, twelve random sample pulps from ALS Chemex were sent to Acme Analytical Labs for gold analysis. Comparative tables for the standards and check assays are found in Appendix A.

11.2 Drilling Results:

Drilling intersected a number of veins and considerable widths of altered porphyry wallrock. Table 4 summarizes the noteworthy drill intersections and geologic observations. All intersections are the actual core length and do not represent a true width.

Table 4. Significant Drill Intersections

Drill Hole No	Intersection From – To (m)	Core length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Other Values (ppm)	Vein or Zone
02-01	24.15-24.45	***0.3***	***2.12***	As - 7080	West Vein
02-02	44.25-47.55	***3.30***	***7.74***	As to 6050	West Vein/Stockwork
02-03	49.45-50.90	***1.45***	***3.50***	As- 2670	West Vein
02-03	57.75-58.85	***1.10***	***3.85***	As - 4180	West Vein
02-04	No significant Intersections				
02-05	No significant Intersections				
02-06	No significant Intersections				
02-07	No significant Intersections				
02-08	2.75-39.00	37.25	To 0.22	High As, Cu, Mo	Quartz Stockwork Zone
02-09	14.15-33.70	19.25	To 0.12	Mod As, Cu	Altered Porphyry
02-10	39.70-40.40	***0.70***	***3.23***	As - 384	West Vein
02-10	72.65-109.75	37.10	To 0.27	High As, Cu, Mo	Altered Porphyry
Includes	90.30-91.80	1.50	0.79	High As, Mo	Asp in Porphyry
02-11	56.35-57.85	1.50	0.25	As - 1575	Vein in Harzburgite
02-12	25.15-26.65	1.50	0.35	As -1170	Altered Porphyry
02-13	86.85-127.25	40.40	---	Mo to 99	Vein/ Altered Porphyry
02-14	57.00-61.60	4.60	To 0.40	As to 4050	Main Vein
02-14	65.05-65.40	0.35	To 0.79	As- 598	Vein, alt'd Porphyry
02-14	135.20-135.90	0.70	1.05	As- 3920	Altered Porphyry
02-14	240.05-270.80	30.75	---		Veins, alt'd Porphyry
Includes	240.05-241.10	1.05	0.99	As- 996	West Vein
Includes	245.00-246.25	1.25	1.09	As-2440, Mo-224	Veinlets in Porphyry
Includes	269.30-269.90	0.60	0.66	As- 4540, Mo- 60	Quartz Vein
02-14	281.55-282.65	1.10	0.67	As to 816	Quartz Vein
02-15	59.85-63.40	3.55	To 0.59	As to 1165	Main Vein
02-16	27.75-44.00	16.25	To 0.23	As to 2490, Mo to 70	Altered Porphyry
02-16	188.00-212.40	24.40	---	As to 3710, Mo to 507	Altered Porphyry
02-16	220.75-234.70	13.90	To 0.21	As to 977, Mo to 312	Quartz Stockwork Zone
02-16	274.50-293.30	18.80	---	Mo to 661 ppm	Serpentine

The feldspar porphyry intrusive was intersected in every hole along with varying amounts of harzburgite or serpentinite. Porphyry contacts are highly irregular especially to the north where it is observed to often intrude and/or envelope the ultramafic rocks repeatedly in a hole.

The first three holes intersected the West Vein where expected. The quartz vein intersection in DDH 02-01 was 0.3 metres wide indicating a substantial narrowing of the West Vein. Down dip in DDH 02-02 on the same section the vein is considerably wider and accompanied by stockwork veining in the host porphyry. This hole yielded the best intersection of the program grading 7.75 g/tonne across 3.30 metres. The highest grade within this intersection (13.50 g/tonne) is associated with a 0.55 metre sliver of serpentine sandwiched between quartz veining and porphyry. This phenomenon of gold occurring along serpentine contacts is well documented at the Bralorne-Pioneer deposits. Mr. Illidge also reported to the author that in 1990, trenching northerly along the West Vein exposed abundant visible gold in quartz and on the adjacent serpentine contact.

DDH 02-03 was drilled off section in order to test the West Vein further south. This hole intersected much more porphyry than the previous holes and encountered three distinct quartz vein zones two of which contained 3.5+ g/tonne gold over core lengths of up to 1.45 metres. The porphyry between and adjacent to the veins was often altered and weakly gold mineralized (up to 315 ppb). Quartz veins were intersected beyond the West Vein. These may represent splay and/or anastomosing veins. The proximity of a crosscutting fault (Figure 6) may have also disrupted the geometry of the vein system in this area.

Drilling northerly along the trace of the West Vein above the upper adit revealed narrow gouge zones or "blank areas" with very little vein material. In DDHs 02-04 and 05 intersections of broken quartz in fault gouge indicates the pinching of the West Vein probably due to the incompetent nature of the adjacent ultramafic rocks. Further north in DDHs 02-06 and 07 the West Vein is no longer evident. Interestingly, the next drill hole 43 metres northerly (DDH 02-10) intersected what is thought to be the West Vein hosted by the feldspar porphyry. This 0.70 metre intersection contains 3.23 g/tonne gold and 1.50 metres of the porphyry hanging wall grades nearly 0.6 g/tonne gold.

Further north, DDHs 02-08 and 09 drilled in the area of the quartz stockwork zone were characterized by highly orange-brown oxidized porphyry. Zones of fine quartz stockwork veining and/or silicification were intersected. The concentration of fine-grained pyrite and pyrrhotite (up to 5%) is considerably greater than usually present in the porphyry. The more oxidized portions of these holes contained anomalous concentrations of arsenic that often have moderate to strong correlation with anomalous copper and molybdenum. Similar observations in the bottom 37 metres of DDH 02-10 suggest that the altered and mineralized porphyry extends to the west.

Drill holes 02-11 and 12 intersected a repetitive sequence of porphyry and ultramafic. Hole 02-11 intersected two veins one of which is interpreted to be the Main Vein. These veins were not gold bearing. Drill hole 02-12 intersected a quartz bearing shear zone however this also did not contain any gold. It appears that the Main Vein, as does the West Vein, pinches or cuts off to the north due to the presence of ultramafic rocks.

As mentioned previously, DDH 02-13 was abandoned prior to attaining the West Vein. It did however intersect a narrow (0.65m) vein that contains minor amounts of gold and anomalous arsenic and molybdenum. Drill hole 02-14 intersected predominantly feldspar porphyry that showed an increase in sulphide content with depth. Anomalous molybdenum with a moderate copper correlation occurs within the porphyry. Both the Main and West Veins were

intersected. The Main Vein is represented as a 4.60 metre core length comprised of a series of quartz veins, stockwork and silicified porphyry. Assays indicate gold up to 0.4 g/tonne accompanied by highly anomalous arsenic. A vein intersection just three metres into the hanging wall of the Main Vein returned 0.79 g/tonne across 0.35 metres. Considerable zones of alteration occur within the porphyry some of which contain anomalous gold and arsenic in the absence of any sizeable veins. What is inferred to be the West Vein was intersected at 240 metres and is represented by a 1.05 m milky, banded vein containing thin stringers of arsenopyrite. The vein sample contains 0.99 g/tonne gold and highly anomalous arsenic. Four metres down hole another quartz intercept grades 1.09 g/tonne gold across 1.25 metres. Two other quartz veins (0.6 and 1.1m) were intersected at 269 and 281.5 metres. Both contain approximately 0.60 g/tonne gold and anomalous arsenic.

Drill hole 02-15 intersected an abundance of porphyry and several veins including the Main Vein. Three veins footwall to the Main Vein were only weakly gold mineralized. The Main Vein was represented by a series of parallel veins over a core length of 3.55 metres. Gold content was moderately anomalous with a 0.80 metre sub sample containing 0.59 g/tonne gold. Another quartz vein intersected 15 metres into the hanging wall serves to demonstrate the abundance of parallel veins present around larger vein structures.

Drill hole 02-16 cut a very repetitive sequence of porphyry and ultramafic rocks suggesting that this hole may be near the margin of the porphyry intrusion. Overall sulphide content is moderate ranging from 1 to 3% (pyrite, pyrrhotite). Much of the porphyry is altered and contains weakly anomalous gold accompanied by highly anomalous arsenic and occasionally molybdenum. At approximately 220 metres, altered porphyry containing local quartz stockwork veining is present. This zone contains up to 200 ppb gold and moderately anomalous arsenic. It is thought that this zone may represent the extension of the quartz stockwork seen on surface near DDHs 02-08 and 09. Of particular note is that the samples from the last 60 metres of the hole were all highly anomalous for molybdenum (up to 661 ppm).

A preliminary statistical review of the drill core and soil sample data by Patrick Highsmith, ALS Chemex geochemist indicated, "a positive correlation exists among gold, arsenic, silver and lead." It was suggested that the analysis for elements such as tellurium and fluorine would assist in categorizing whether the magmatic fluid source of the veins are mesothermal, intrusive related, porphyry or alkalic systems.

12.0 MINERAL RESOURCES

High-grade gold zones occur within the West Vein both on surface and in the upper adit drift. In 1958, Bethlehem Copper reported a "reserve" of 1430 tonnes grading 95.3 g/tonne or 2.78 oz/tonne gold. Drift sampling along the No. 9 Vein by Cal-Denver Resources Ltd. delineated three auriferous zones. Combined drift sampling and drilling on the No. 9 Vein indicated reserves of 3850 tonnes grading 41.1 g/tonne gold (Church, 1995). These reserve estimates are quoted from literature that predates the adoption of National Instrument 43-101and cannot be verified by the author.

13.0 CONCLUSIONS

Exploration has revealed that the veins on the Elizabeth property are of considerable extent. The West vein spans a vertical range of at least 250 metres (820 feet) from the lower adit to surface above the upper adit. It has been traced on surface and underground for upwards of 300 metres in length. This vein is considered open along strike especially to the south and also to depth. Recently acquired geochemical evidence points to a considerably greater length southerly and also indicates the potential for the discovery of additional veins. It is conceivable that the "SW" geochemical anomaly could reflect an offset of the West Vein, the surface expression of the "D" Vein or a new vein structure.

Historical work by Bralorne and recent geochemical evidence suggest that the Main Vein may also extend along strike to the south. The feldspar porphyry body south of the Main and West Veins supports the possibility of considerable on-strike extensions to these veins.

The No. 9 Vein area reveals a geochemical anomaly far in excess of what this narrow vein could produce. Much of the anomaly is also situated westerly and "up ice" and therefore cannot be related to geochemical dispersion from the No. 9 Vein. The listwanite zone underlying much of the anomaly offers exploration potential for vein and possibly disseminated gold mineralization. This zone is accessible using current infrastructure and has not been adequately explored or drill tested.

14.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The combination of multiple vein targets with known high-grade shoots, favourable geological setting and infrastructure serve to make the Elizabeth property an excellent exploration target. It is recommended that further exploration be conducted including some or all of the following:

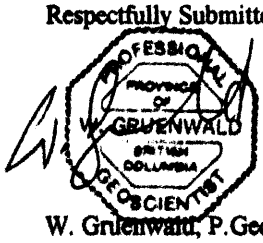
14.1 Elizabeth Claims:

- Prepare detailed topographic base map of proposed exploration areas.
- Prospect and sample the South and Southwest geochemical anomaly areas.
- Build road to south extension of Main and West Veins, South and Southwest anomalies.
- Trench and sample exploration targets developed in above areas.
- Diamond drill contingent on positive trenching results.

14.2 Blue Claims:

- Expand No. 9 grid and conduct further prospecting, mapping, soil and rock sampling.
- Trench and/or drill test the No. 9 Vein northerly extension and especially the listwanite zone.
- Prospect and sample outlying areas and new claims.

Respectfully Submitted By:



W. Gruenwald, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL METHODS
ASSAY STANDARDS COMPARISON
CHECK ASSAYS

SAMPLE PREPARATION QUALITY CONTROL

SAMPLE PREP EQUIPMENT

All new prep equipment is tested prior to use. This testing ensures that the equipment will not introduce contamination into the sample preparation process. Tested barren material is prepped in the new equipment and forwarded to the analytical laboratory for testing. The results of the analytical testing are retained with the equipment logs.

CLEANING MATERIAL FOR PREP EQUIPMENT

Barren material used for cleaning crushing and pulverising equipment is tested prior to use. The material is tested for gold and base metal content to ensure that the cleaning material does not introduce contamination into the sample preparation process. Testing is performed once per month or on a per batch basis. After prepping, material is forwarded to the analytical laboratory for testing. The results of the analytical testing are retained with the equipment logs.

SAMPLE RECEIPT

The samples are received at the prep facility and processed according to written procedures. Sample batches are assigned a unique number and the condition of the samples is checked. The samples are then sorted alphanumerically and sample descriptions are verified against submitting paperwork.

SAMPLE PREP QUALITY CONTROL

Samples are prepped according to client request. Sample prep quality is verified.

Crushing Quality Control. A representative subsample of the crushed material is taken and tested for crushing quality. Passing specifications for crushing are 70% passing through a 2 mm screen.

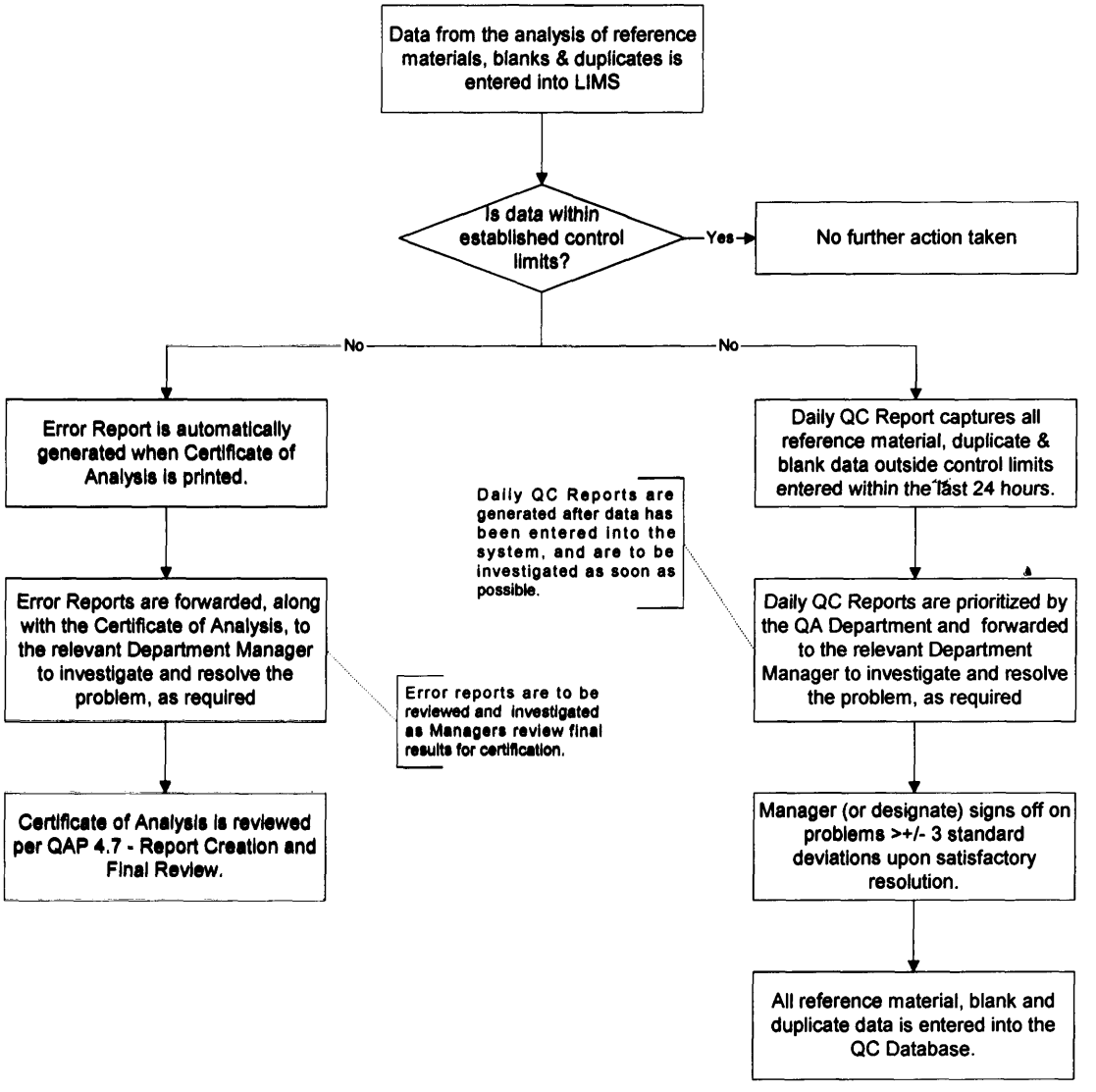
Pulverizing Quality Control. A representative subsample of the pulverized material is taken to test pulverising quality. Passing specifications for ringing are 85% passing through a 75 micron screen.

Quality control data is recorded in logs in the sample prep area. The frequency of quality control testing is one sample per shift per station or more if necessary. Action is taken for any samples that are below specification.

Weekly QC Stats Graphs. Compilations of the previous weeks QC data for both crushing and pulverizing is posted in the sample prep facility.

Monthly QC Data Compilations. QC Data from all branch sample prep labs is sent to the Quality Assurance Department in Vancouver on a monthly basis. The data is compiled for inclusion in Quality Assurance meetings.

ANALYTICAL QUALITY CONTROL



Geochemical Procedure - G32 Package

Sample Decomposition: Nitric Aqua Regia Digestion

Analytical Method: Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES)

A prepared sample (0.50 grams) is digested with aqua regia for at least one hour in a hot water bath. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 ml with demineralized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences.

Chemex Code		Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
229		ICP-AQ Digestion	n/a	n/a	n/a
2119	*	Aluminum	Al	0.01%	15 %
2141		Antimony	Sb	2 ppm	1 %
2120		Arsenic	As	2 ppm	1 %
2121	*	Barium	Ba	10 ppm	1 %
2122	*	Beryllium	Be	0.5 ppm	0.01 %
2123		Bismuth	Bi	2 ppm	1 %
557		Boron	B	10 ppm	10,000 ppm
2125		Cadmium	Cd	0.5 ppm	0.05 %
2124	*	Calcium	Ca	0.01%	15 %
2127	*	Chromium	Cr	1 ppm	1 %
2126		Cobalt	Co	1 ppm	1 %
2128		Copper	Cu	1 ppm	1 %
2130	*	Gallium	Ga	10 ppm	1 %
2150		Iron	Fe	0.01%	15 %
2151	*	Lanthanum	La	10 ppm	1 %
2140		Lead	Pb	2 ppm	1 %
2134	*	Magnesium	Mg	0.01%	15 %
2135		Manganese	Mn	5 ppm	1 %
2131		Mercury	Hg	1 ppm	1 %
2136		Molybdenum	Mo	1 ppm	1 %
2138		Nickel	Ni	1 ppm	1 %
2139		Phosphorus	P	10 ppm	1 %
2132	*	Potassium	K	0.01%	10 %
2142	*	Scandium	Sc	1 ppm	1 %
2118		Silver	Ag	0.2 ppm	0.01 %
2137	*	Sodium	Na	0.01%	10 %
2143	*	Strontium	Sr	1 ppm	1 %
551		Sulfur	S	0.01 %	5 %
2145	*	Thallium	Tl	10 ppm	1 %
2144	*	Titanium	Ti	0.01%	10 %
2148	*	Tungsten	W	10 ppm	1 %
2146		Uranium	U	10 ppm	1 %
2147		Vanadium	V	1 ppm	1 %
2149		Zinc	Zn	2 ppm	1 %

Elements for which the digestion is possibly incomplete

Fire Assay Procedure - Au-AA23 and Au-AA24
Fire Assay Fusion

Sample Decomposition: Fire Assay Fusion
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested for ½ hour in dilute nitric acid. Hydrochloric acid is then added and the solution is digested for an additional hour. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to 7.5 ml with demineralized water, homogenized and then analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry.

International Units:

Routine Code	Rush Code	Element	Sample Weight (grams)	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
983	991	Gold	30	Au	5 ppb	10,000 ppb
99	1091	Gold	30	Au	0.005 ppm	10 ppm
494	1209	Gold	30	Au	0.005 g/t	10 g/t
3583		Gold	50	Au	5 ppb	10,000 ppb
3584		Gold	50	Au	0.005 ppm	10 ppm
3594		Gold	50	Au	0.005 g/t	10 g/t

American/English Units:

Routine Code	Rush Code	Element	Sample Weight (grams)	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
877	1977	Gold	30	Au	0.0002 oz/ton	0.3 oz/ton

WCM Standards vs ALS Chemex Assay

Sample No.	WCM* Standard	WCM ppb	ALS Chemex ppb	Variance %
64760A	PM 161	1400	1380	-1.43
64810A	PM 161	1400	949	-32.21
64520	PM 161	1400	1460	4.29
64570	PM 161	1400	1410	0.71
64660A	PM 161	1400	1405	0.36
64690A	PM 161	1400	1285	-8.21
64710A	PM 161	1400	1400	0.00
64740A	PM 164	3120	3260	4.49
64780A	PM 164	3120	3300	5.77
64800A	PM 164	3120	3270	4.81
64620A	PM 164	3120	3170	1.60
64610	PM 164	3120	3160	1.28
64700A	PM 164	3120	3190	2.24
64730A	PM 177	1040	1030	-0.96
64770A	PM 177	1040	1055	1.44
64510	PM 177	1040	1035	-0.48
64560	PM 177	1040	1030	-0.96
64600	PM 177	1040	1010	-2.88
64650A	PM 177	1040	918	-11.73
64720A	PM 184	510	490	-3.92
64750A	PM 184	510	515	0.98
64790A	PM 184	510	500	-1.96
64540	PM 184	510	553	8.43
64580	PM 184	510	519	1.76
64630A1	PM 184	510	499	-2.16
64630A2	PM 184	510	497	-2.55
64670A	PM 184	510	510	0.00
64830A	PM 184	510	499	-2.16
64550	PM164	3120	3290	5.45
64590A	PM164	3120	3150	0.96
64680A	PM177	1040	1015	-2.40

Acme Analytical Labs Checks

Sample No.	Acme Au ppb	ALS Chemex Au ppb
64518	15318	13500
64521	9023	5520
64541	5516	3850
64632	31	32
64648	3187	3230
64726	337	342
64739	925	1025
64760	1516	1380
64804	241	225
64833	7	5
SA001	30	23
NO 0+50EA	24922	24000

APPENDIX B

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APPENDIX C

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

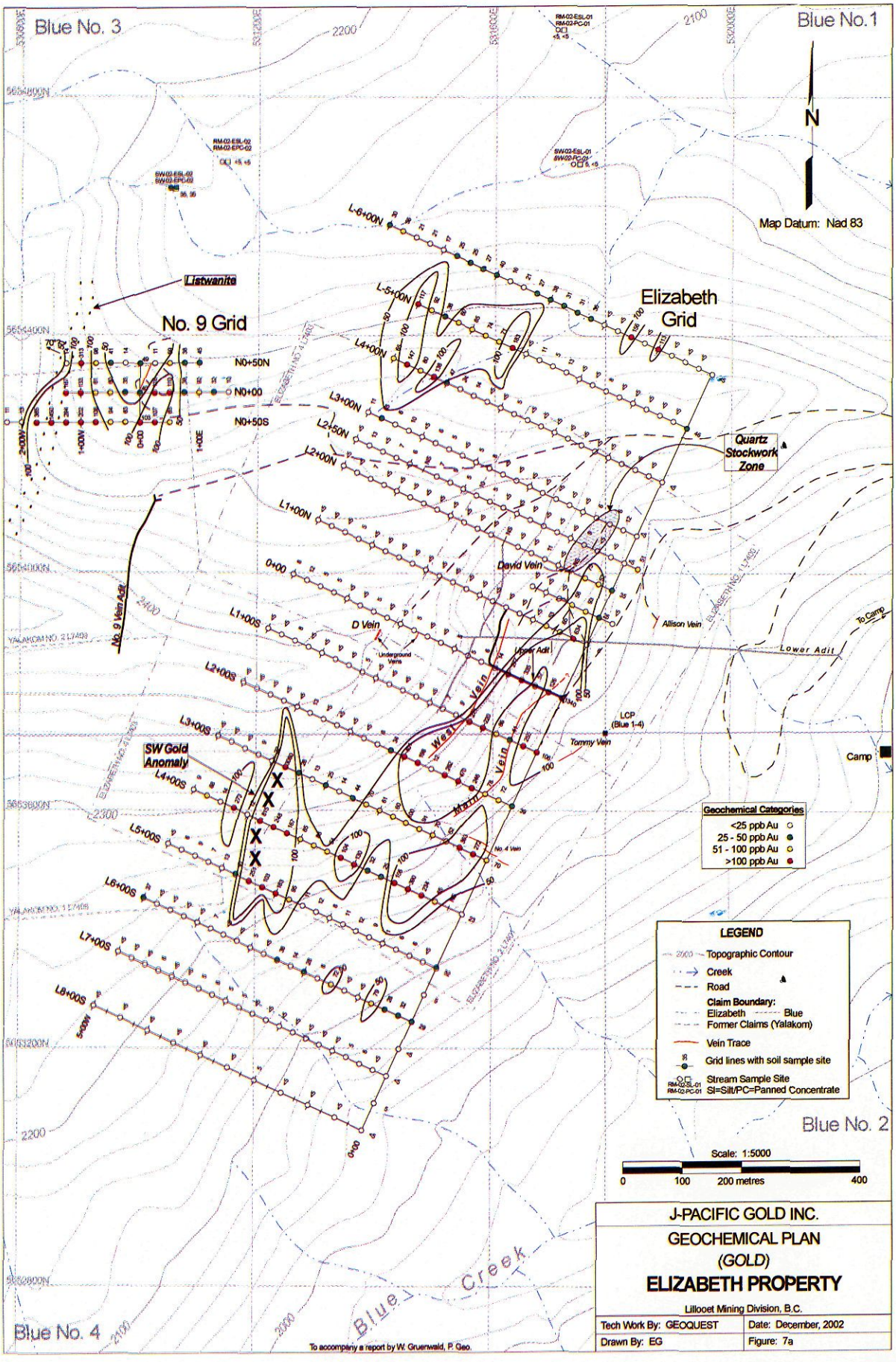
1. I am currently employed as a geologist by Geoquest Consulting Ltd. With its office at 8055 Aspen Road Vernon, B.C. Canada V1B 3M9.
2. I graduated with a degree in Geology (B.Sc.) from the University of British Columbia in 1972.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC) and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (GAC).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of the entire technical report titled Report on the Geochemical and Drilling Programs and dated December 30, 2002 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Elizabeth Property I was on site directing the program in its entirety from September 2, 2002 to November 3,2002.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement is having performed a property examination in October 1996 and written a compilation for Nevada Gold Run Resources Inc. a private corporation.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1/5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 30th Day of December, 2002

Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo.

APPENDIX D

GEOCHEMICAL PLANS


Blue No. 3
Blue No.1
Blue No. 2
Blue No. 4
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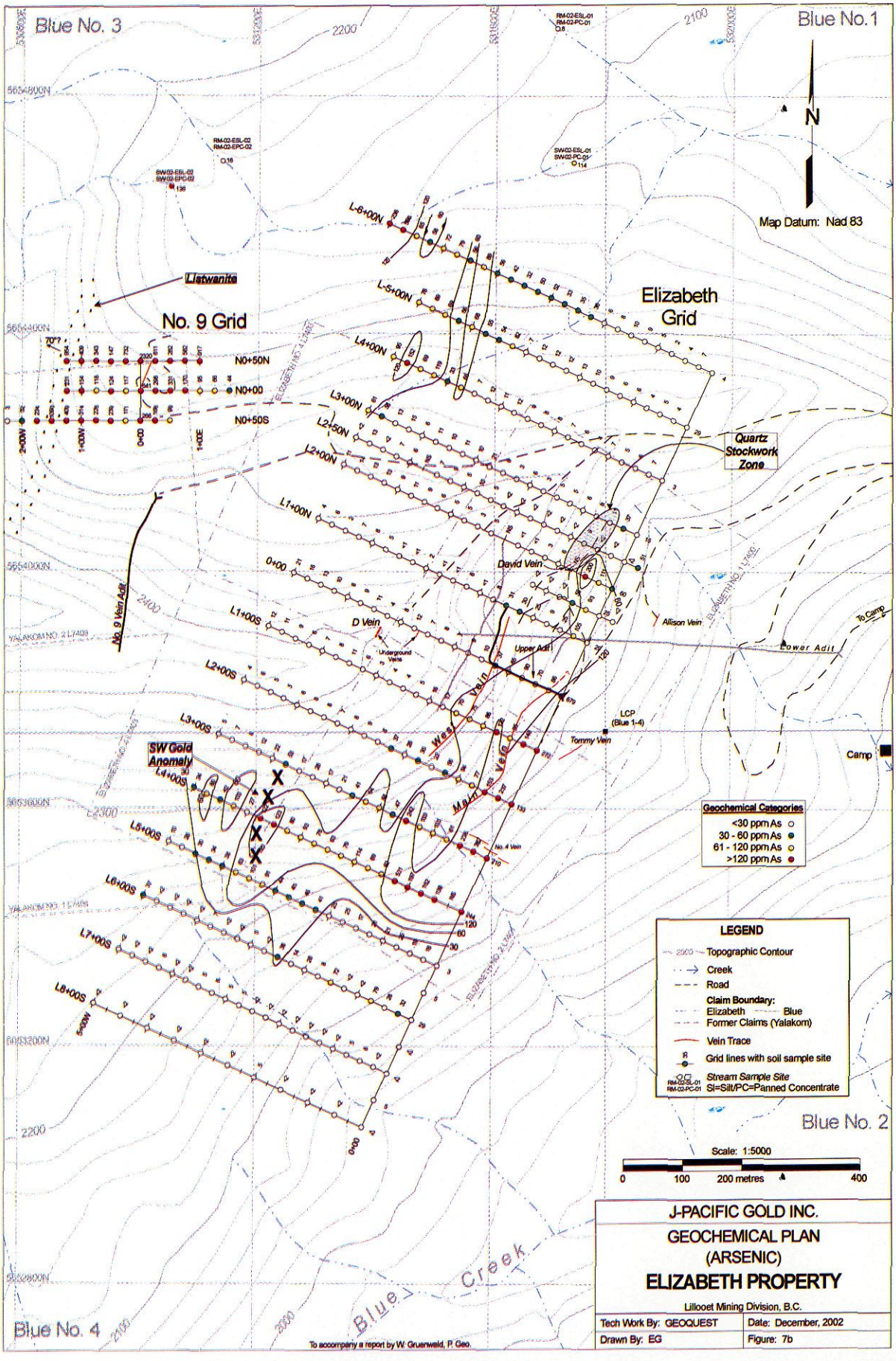
Elizabeth Grid
No. 9 Grid
Listwanite
Quartz Stockwork Zone
SW Gold Anomaly
David Vein
D Vein
Allison Vein
Lower Adit
No. 9 Vein Adit
Tommy Vein
LCP (Blue 1-4)
Camp
To Camp
Blue's Creek
Geochemical Categories
<25 ppb Au
25 - 50 ppb Au
51 - 100 ppb Au
>100 ppb Au
LEGEND
Topographic Contour
Creek
Road
Claim Boundary:
Elizabeth
Blue
Former Claims (Yalakom)
Vein Trace
Grid lines with soil sample site
Stream Sample Site
SI=Silt/PC=Panned Concentrate
Scale: 1:5000
0
100
200 metres
400
J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN
(GOLD)
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 7a
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.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Blue No.1
Blue No. 2
Blue No. 4
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Elizabeth Grid
No. 9 Grid
Listwanite
Quartz Stockwork Zone
SW Gold Anomaly
David Vein
D Vein
Allison Vein
West Vein
Main Vein
Tommy Vein
Upper Adit
Lower Adit
No. 9 Vein Adit
No. 4 Vein
Underground Veins
LCP (Blue 1-4)
Camp
To Camp
N0+50N
N0+00
N0+50S
L-6+00N
L-5+00N
L4+00N
L3+00N
L2+50N
L2+00N
L1+00N
0+00
L1+00S
L2+00S
L3+00S
L4+00S
L5+00S
L6+00S
L7+00S
L8+00S
Blue Creek
Geochemical Categories
<30 ppm As
30 - 60 ppm As
61 - 120 ppm As
>120 ppm As
LEGEND
Topographic Contour
Creek
Road
Claim Boundary:
Elizabeth
Blue
Former Claims (Yalakom)
Vein Trace
Grid lines with soil sample site
Stream Sample Site
SI=Silt/PC=Panned Concentrate
Scale: 1:5000
0
100
200 metres
400
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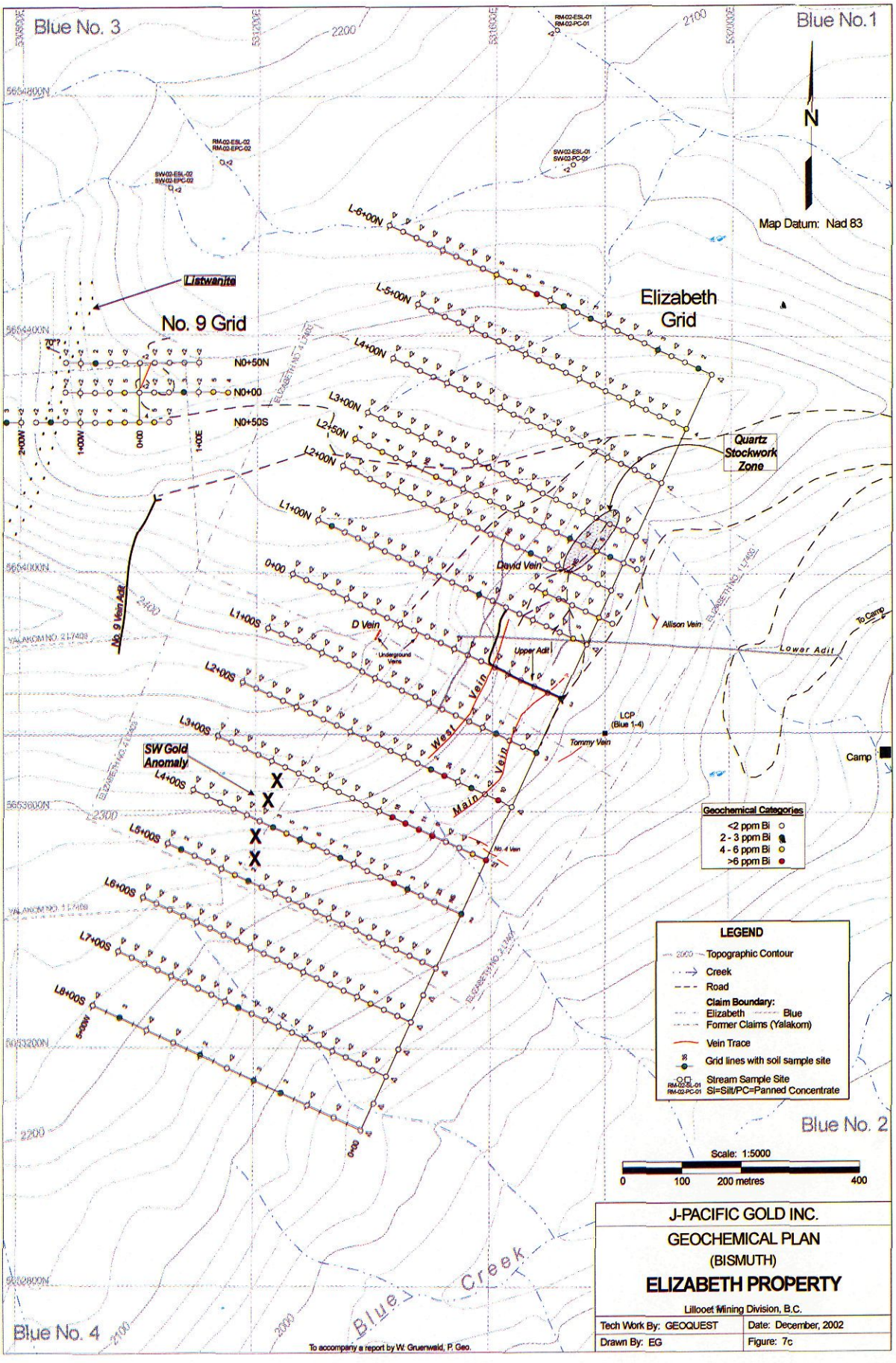
(ARSENIC)
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 7b
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.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No. 9 Grid
Listwanite
Quartz Stockwork Zone
SW Gold Anomaly
David Vein
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West Vein
Main Vein
Tommy Vein
Upper Adit
Lower Adit
No. 9 Vein Adit
No. 4 Vein
LCP (Blue 1-4)
Camp
To Camp
Blue's Creek
L-6+00N
L-5+00N
L4+00N
L3+00N
L2+50N
L2+00N
L1+00N
0+00
L1+00S
L2+00S
L3+00S
L4+00S
L5+00S
L6+00S
L7+00S
L8+00S
N0+50N
N0+00
N0+50S
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<2 ppm Bi
2 - 3 ppm Bi
4 - 6 ppm Bi
>6 ppm Bi
LEGEND
Topographic Contour
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Road
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0
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200 metres
400
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(BISMUTH)
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
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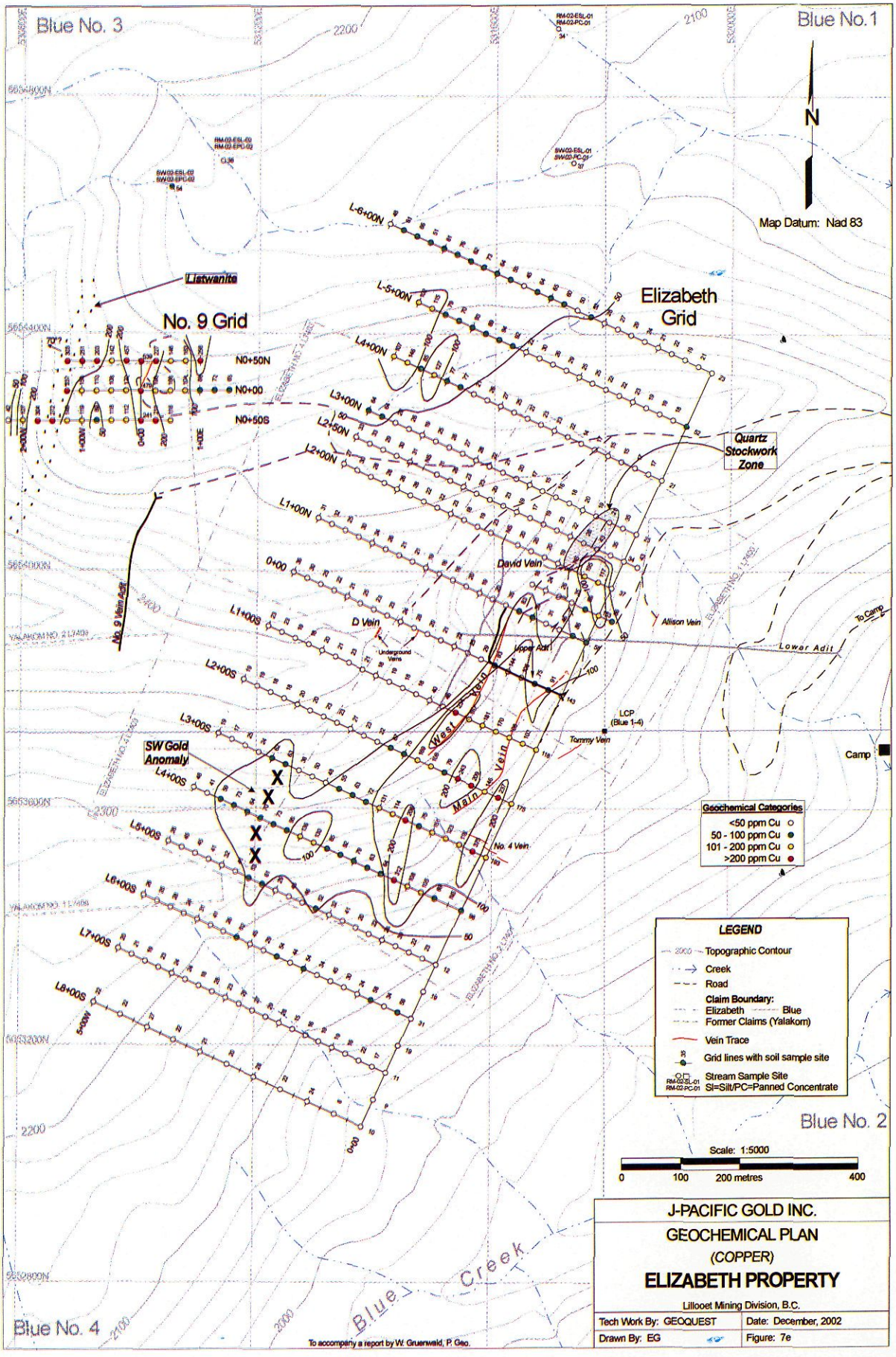
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.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Tommy Vein
Camp
West Vein
Main Vein
No. 4 Vein
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Blue Creek
Geochemical Categories
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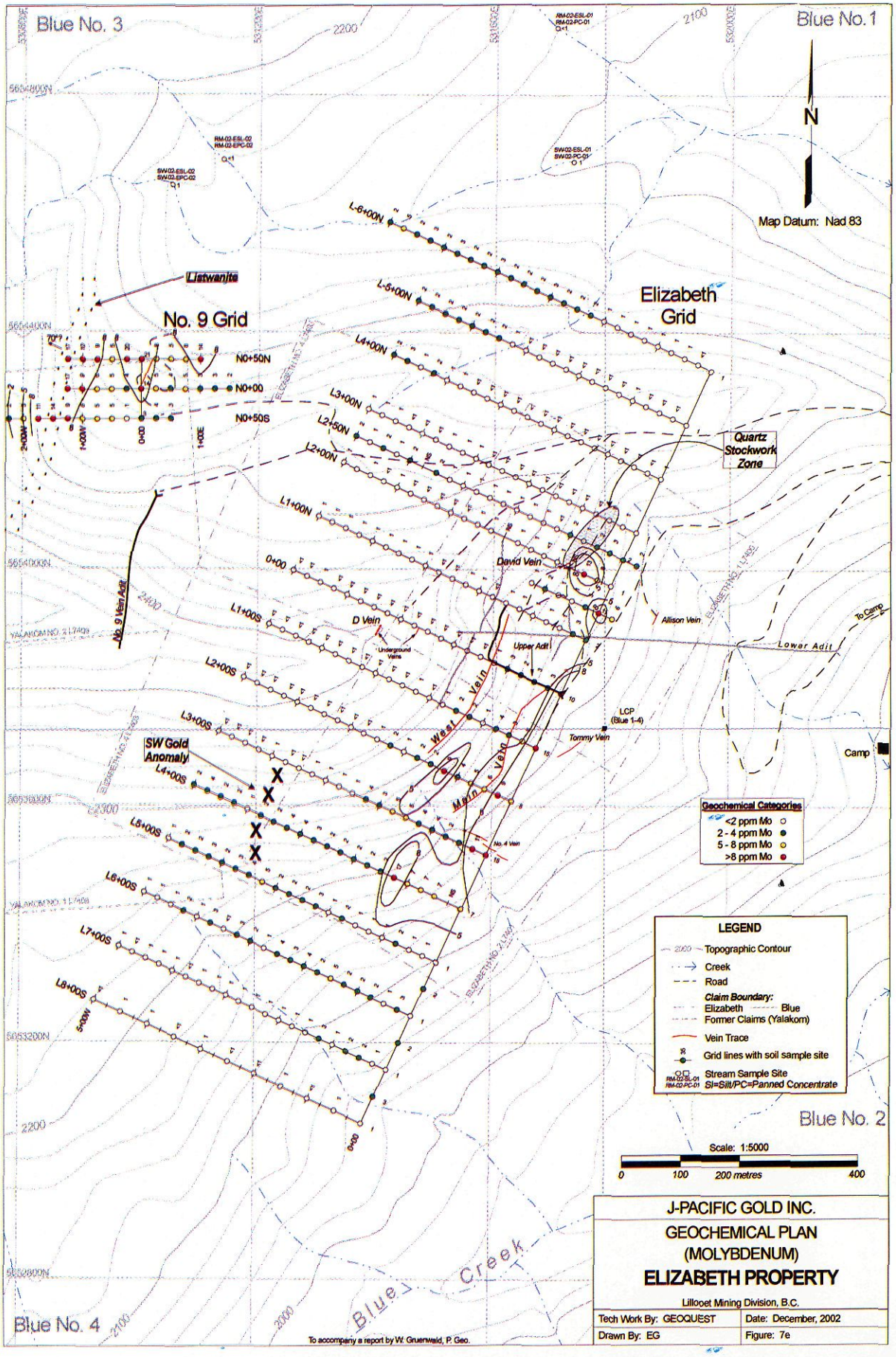
LEGEND
Topographic Contour
Creek
Road
Claim Boundary:
Elizabeth
Blue
Former Claims (Yalakom)
Vein Trace
Grid lines with soil sample site
Stream Sample Site
RM-02-SL-01
RM-02-PC-01
SI=Silt/PC=Panned Concentrate
Scale: 1:5000
0
100
200 metres
400
J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN
(COPPER)
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 7e
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.



J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN

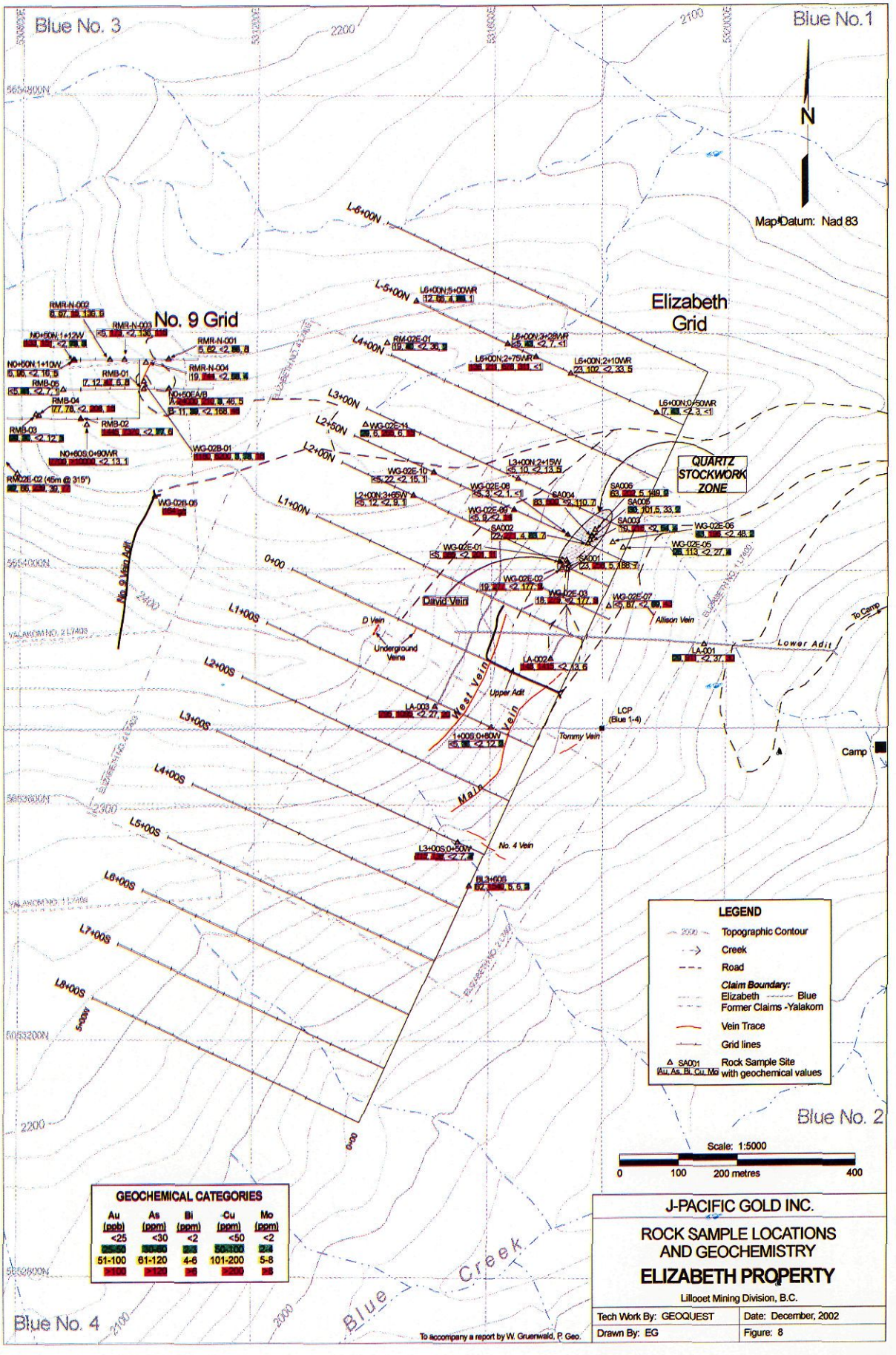
(MOLYBDENUM)

ELIZABETH PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.

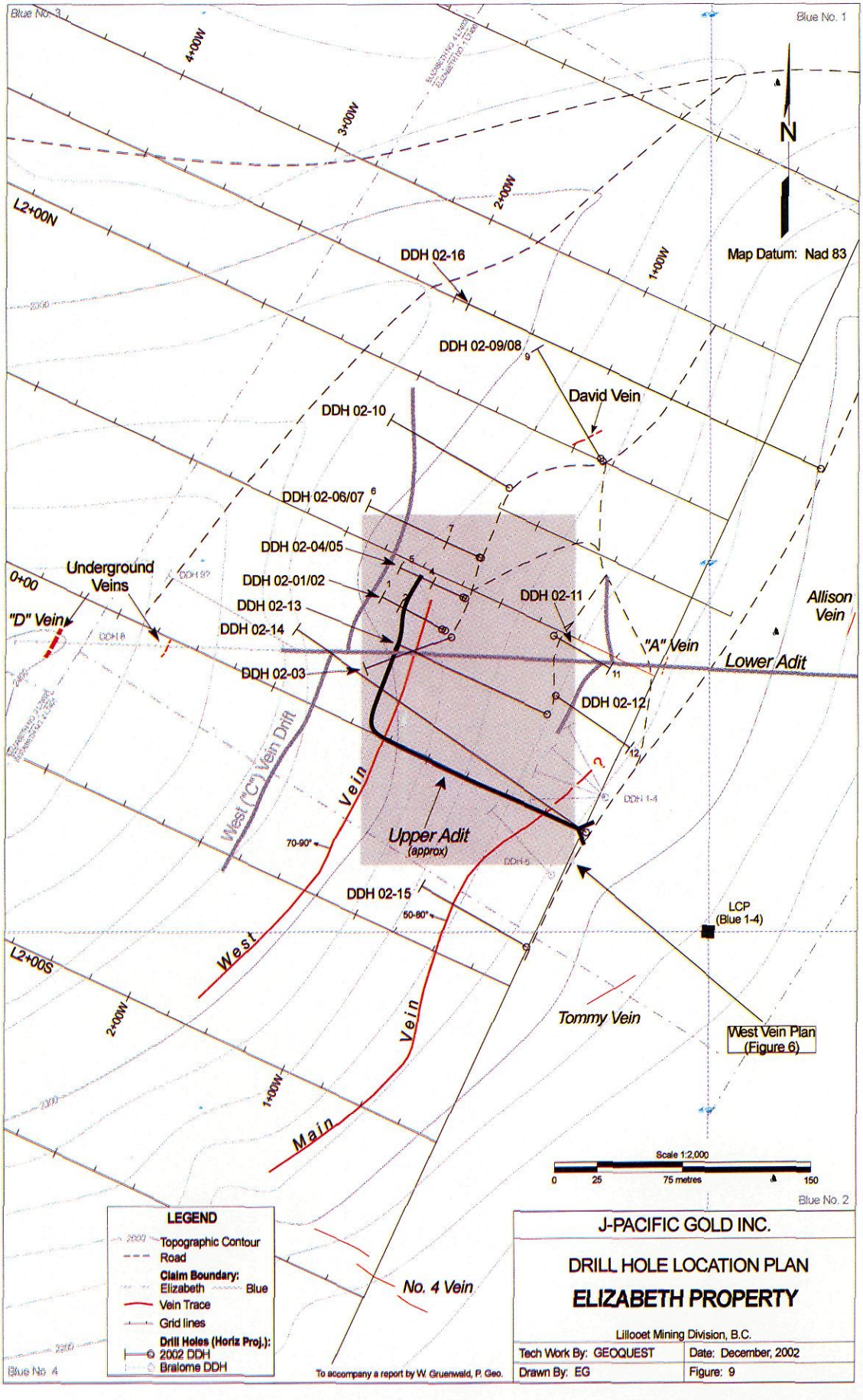
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST	Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG	Figure: 7e

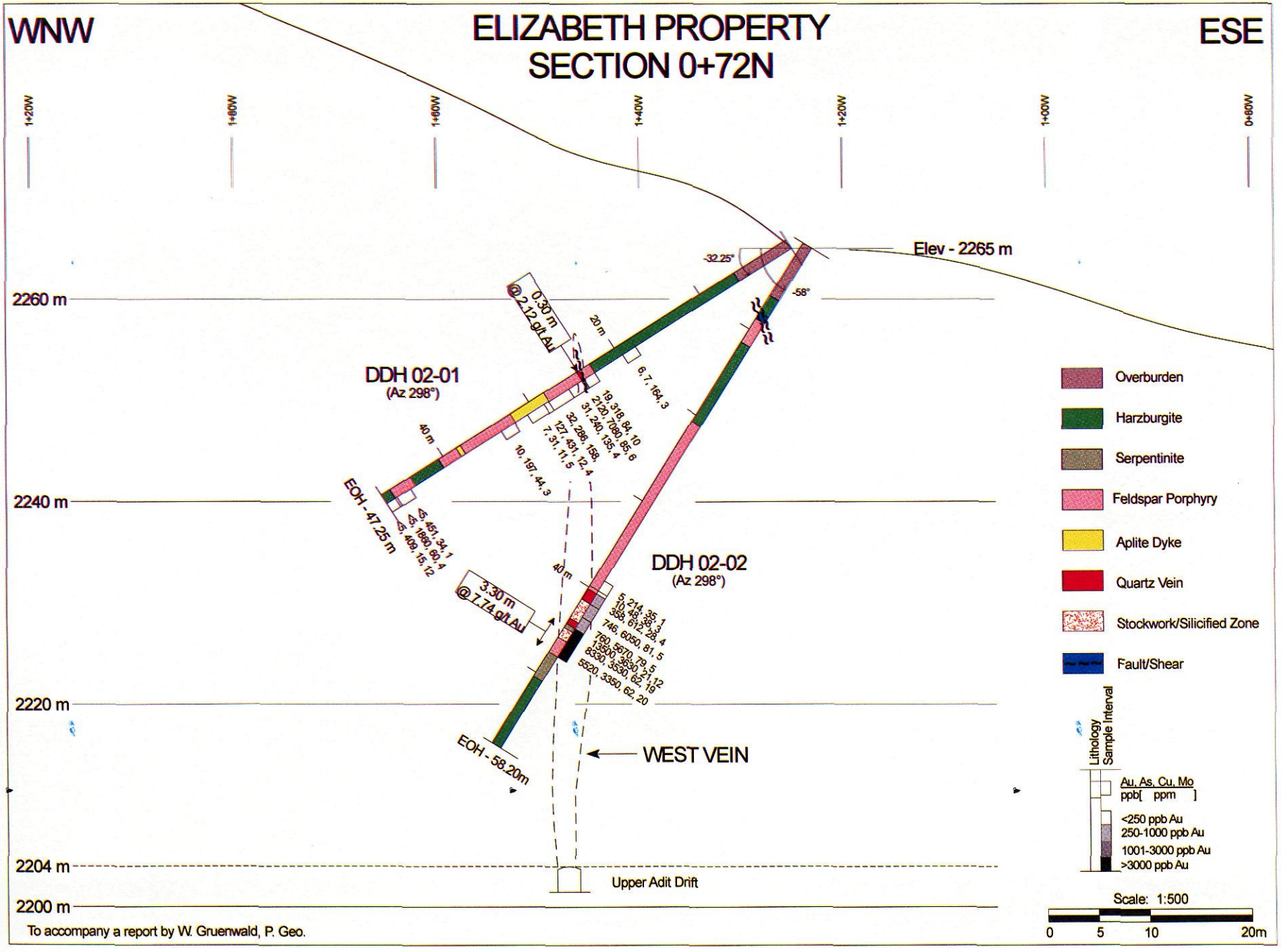
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

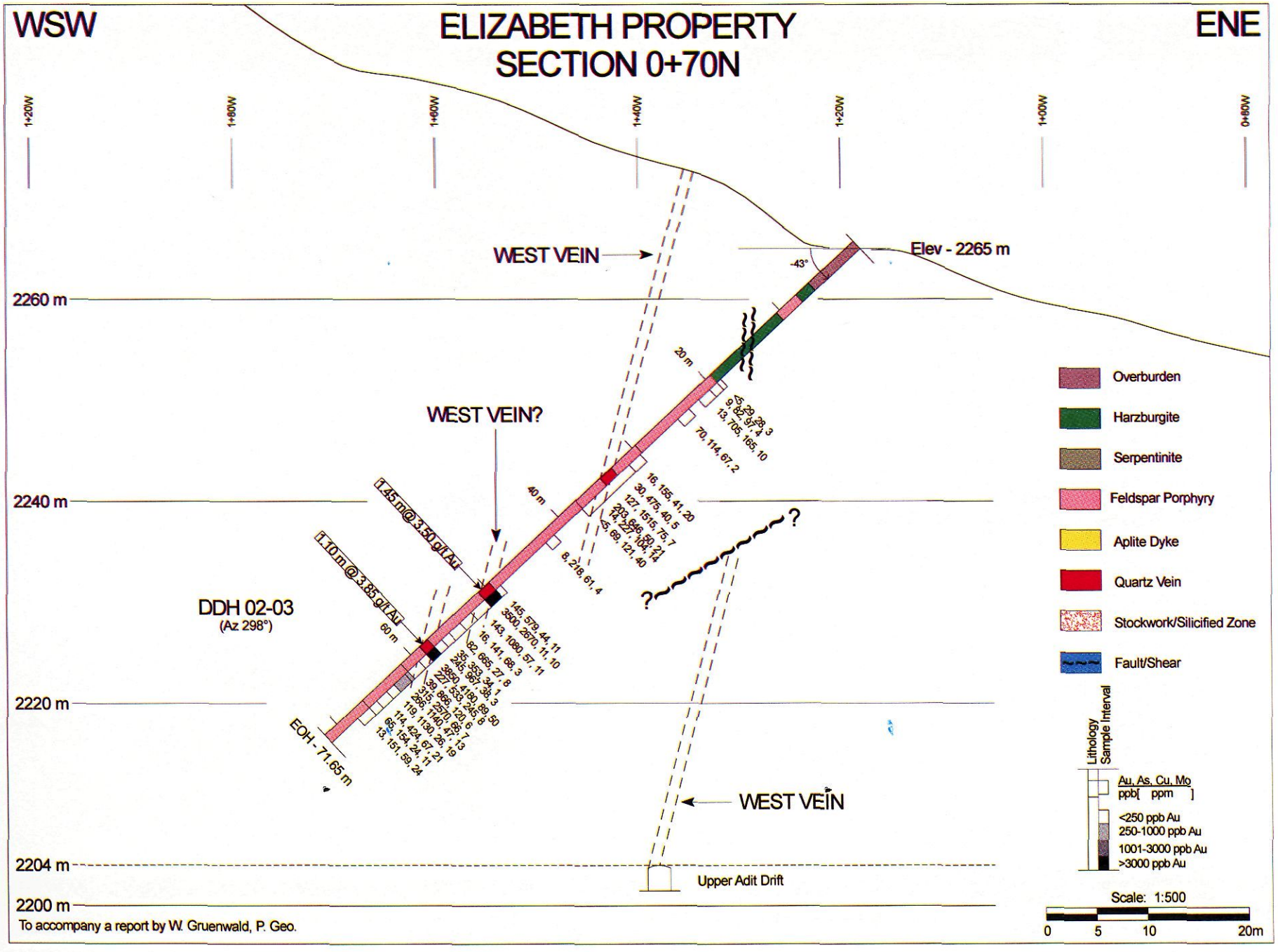

Blue No. 3
Blue No.1
Blue No. 2
Blue No. 4
N
Map Datum: Nad 83
No. 9 Grid
Elizabeth Grid
QUARTZ STOCKWORK ZONE
L6+00N
L5+00N
L4+00N
L3+00N
L2+50N
L2+00N
L1+00N
0+00
L1+00S
L2+00S
L3+00S
L4+00S
L5+00S
L6+00S
L7+00S
L8+00S
No. 9 Vein Adit
David Vein
D Vein
Underground Veins
West Vein
Upper Adit
Allison Vein
Lower Adit
To Camp
LCP (Blue 1-4)
Tommy Vein
Main Vein
No. 4 Vein
Camp
Blue Creek
LEGEND
Topographic Contour
Creek
Road
Claim Boundary:
Elizabeth ---- Blue
Former Claims -Yalakom
Vein Trace
Grid lines
SA001 Rock Sample Site
Au, As, Bi, Cu, Mo with geochemical values
GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES
Au (ppb): <25; 26-50; 51-100; >100
As (ppm): <30; 30-60; 61-120; >120
Bi (ppm): <2; 2-3; 4-6; >6
Cu (ppm): <50; 50-100; 101-200; >200
Mo (ppm): <2; 2-4; 5-8; >8
Scale: 1:5000
0 100 200 metres 400
J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND GEOCHEMISTRY
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 8
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

APPENDIX E

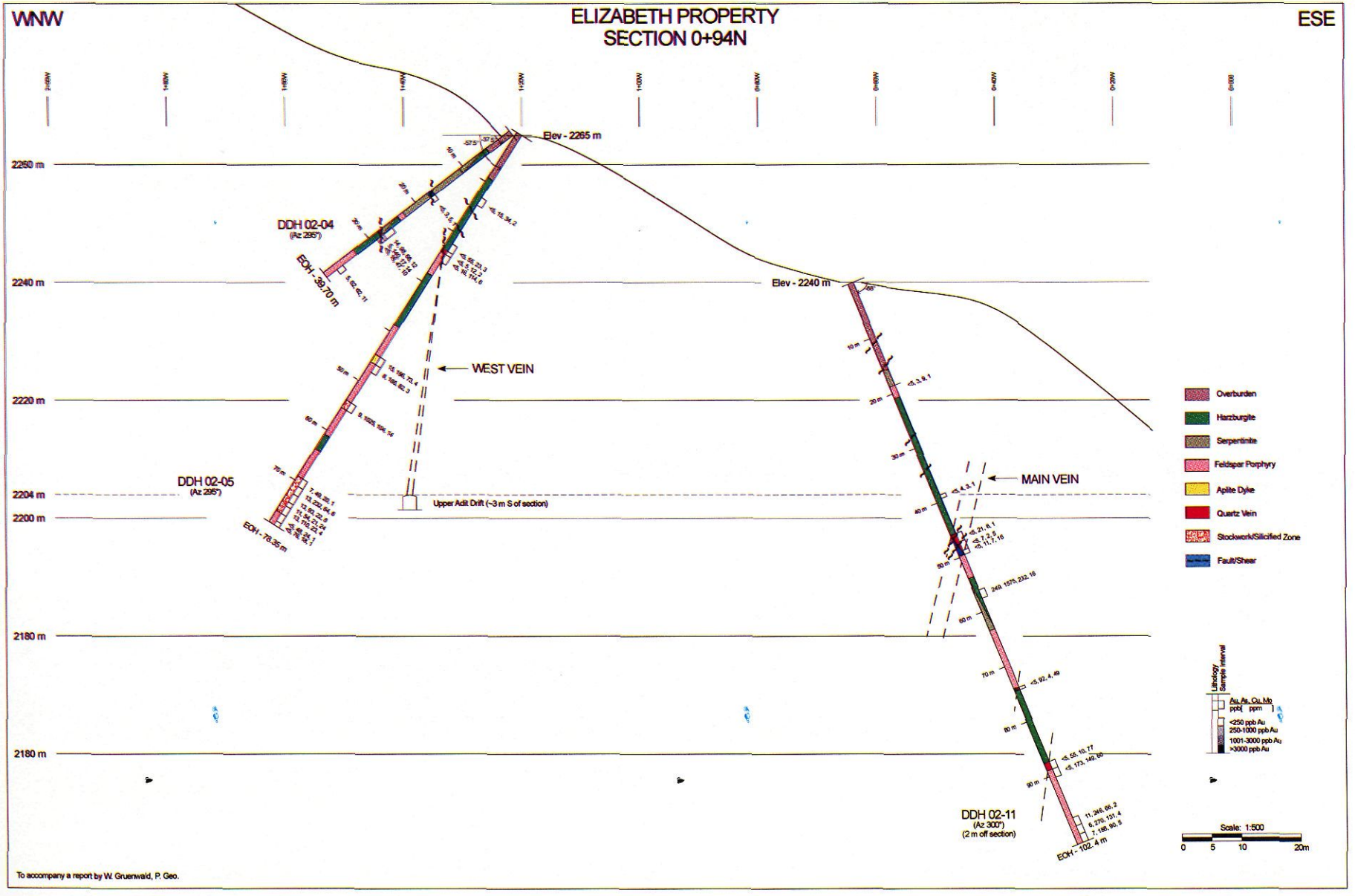
DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN
DRILL SECTIONS


Blue No. 3
Blue No. 1
4+00W
3+00W
2+00W
1+00W
L2+00N
N
Map Datum: Nad 83
DDH 02-16
DDH 02-09/08
David Vein
DDH 02-10
DDH 02-06/07
DDH 02-04/05
DDH 02-01/02
DDH 02-13
DDH 02-14
DDH 02-03
DDH 02-11
DDH 02-12
Underground Veins
"D" Vein
0+00
"A" Vein
Lower Adit
Allison Vein
West ("C") Vein Drift
West Vein
Upper Adit
(approx)
70-90°
DDH 02-15
50-80°
LCP
(Blue 1-4)
L2+00S
2+00W
1+00W
West Vein
Main Vein
Tommy Vein
West Vein Plan
(Figure 6)
No. 4 Vein
Scale 1:2,000
0
25
75 metres
150
Blue No. 2
Blue No. 4
LEGEND
Topographic Contour
Road
Claim Boundary:
Elizabeth
Blue
Vein Trace
Grid lines
Drill Holes (Horiz Proj.):
2002 DDH
Bralorne DDH
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.
J-PACIFIC GOLD INC.
DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
Lillooet Mining Division, B.C.
Tech Work By: GEOQUEST
Date: December, 2002
Drawn By: EG
Figure: 9

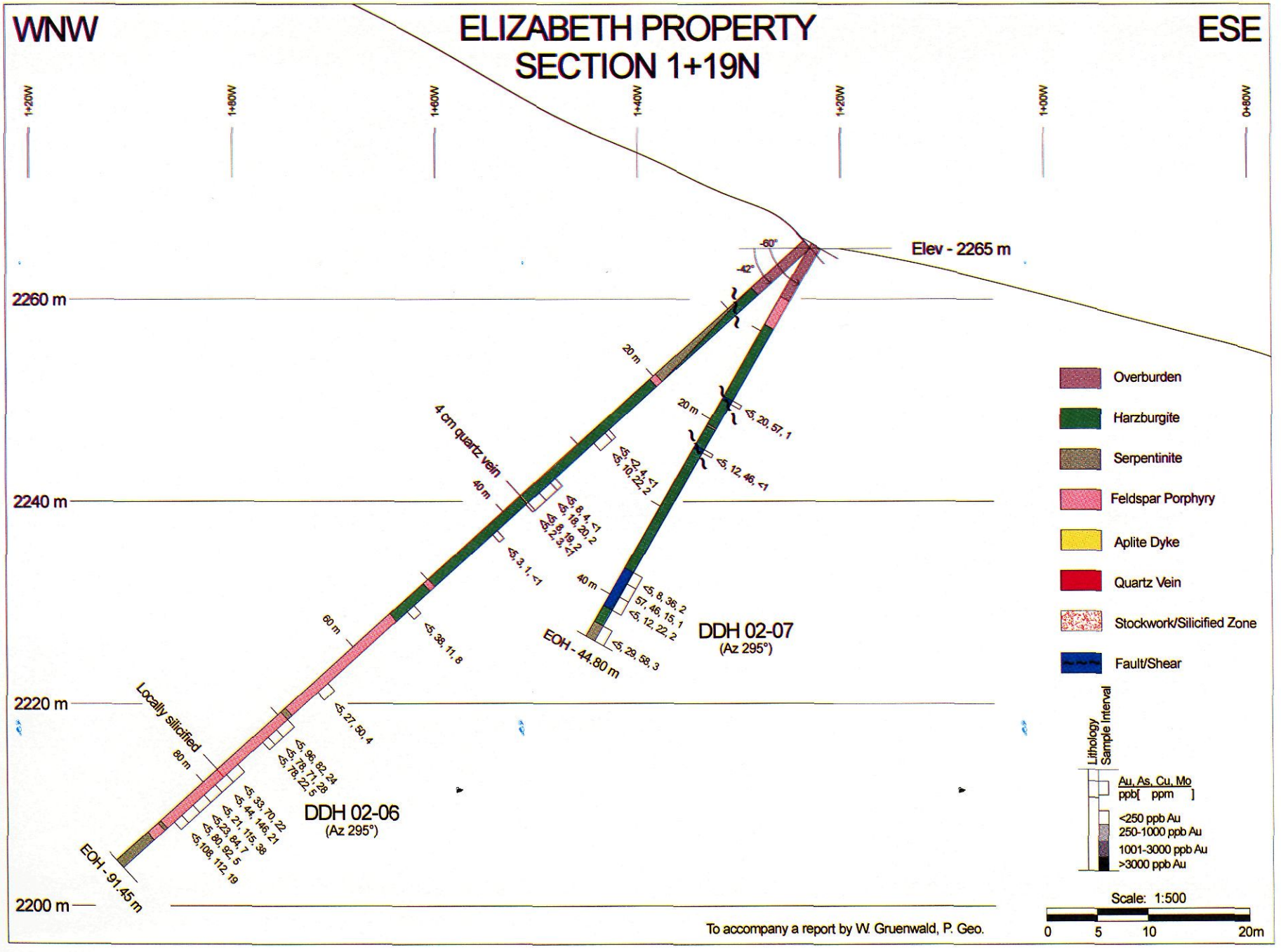

WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 0+72N
ESE
1+20W
1+80W
1+60W
1+40W
1+20W
1+00W
0+80W
Elev - 2265 m
2260 m
2240 m
2220 m
2204 m
2200 m
-32.25°
-58°
0.30 m @ 2.12 g/t Au
20 m
6, 7, 164, 3
DDH 02-01
(Az 298°)
19, 318, 84, 10
2120, 7060, 85, 6
31, 240, 135, 4
32, 286, 158,
127, 431, 12, 4
7, 31, 11, 5
40 m
10, 197, 44, 3
EOH - 47.25 m
<5, 451, 34, 1
<5, 1880, 60, 4
<5, 409, 15, 12
40 m
DDH 02-02
(Az 298°)
3.30 m @ 7.74 g/t Au
5, 214, 35, 1
10, 48, 38, 3
358, 612, 28, 4
746, 6050, 81, 5
760, 5670, 79, 5
1350, 3590, 21, 12
6330, 3530, 62, 19
5520, 3350, 62, 20
EOH - 58.20m
WEST VEIN
Upper Adit Drift
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

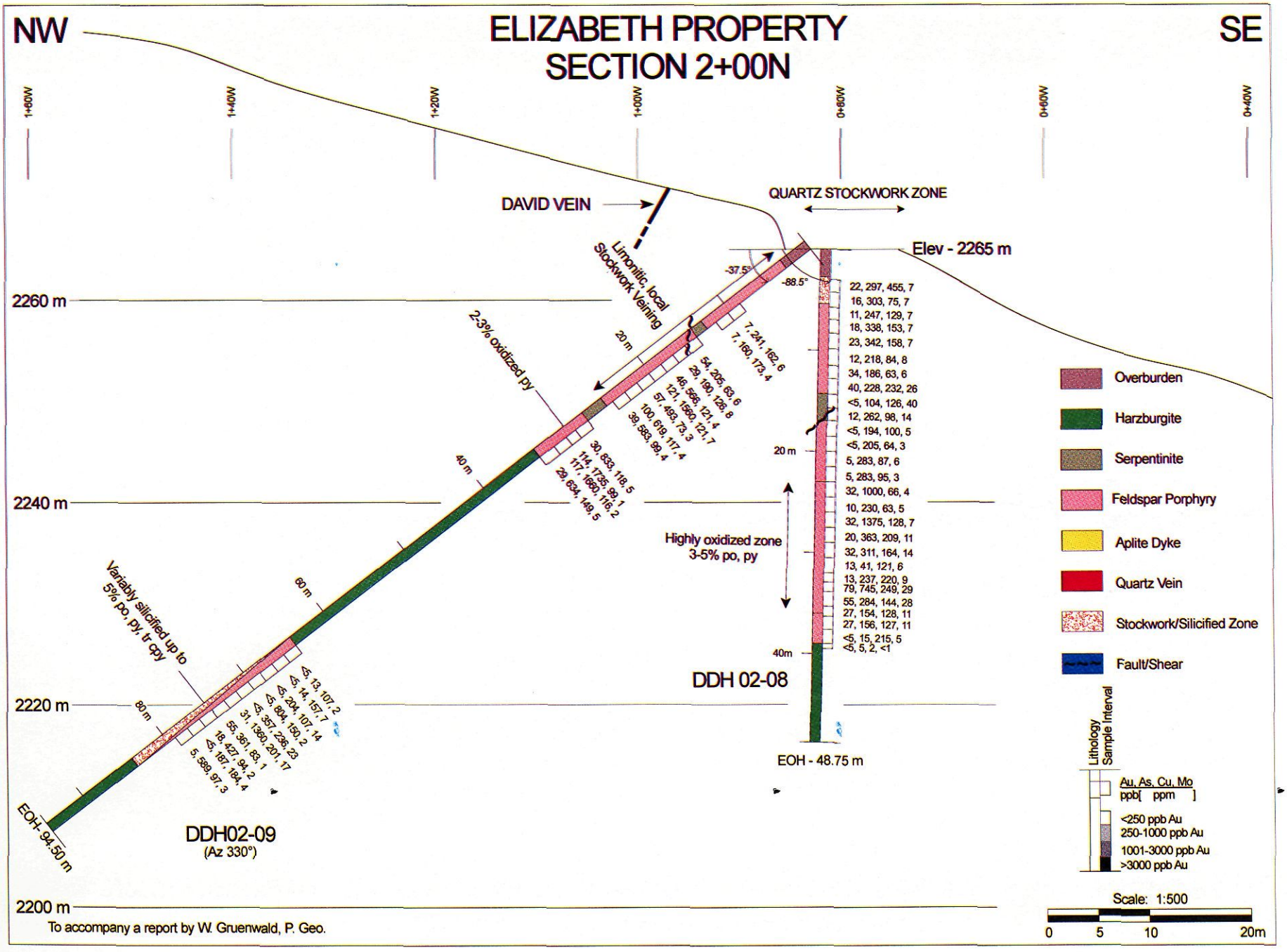


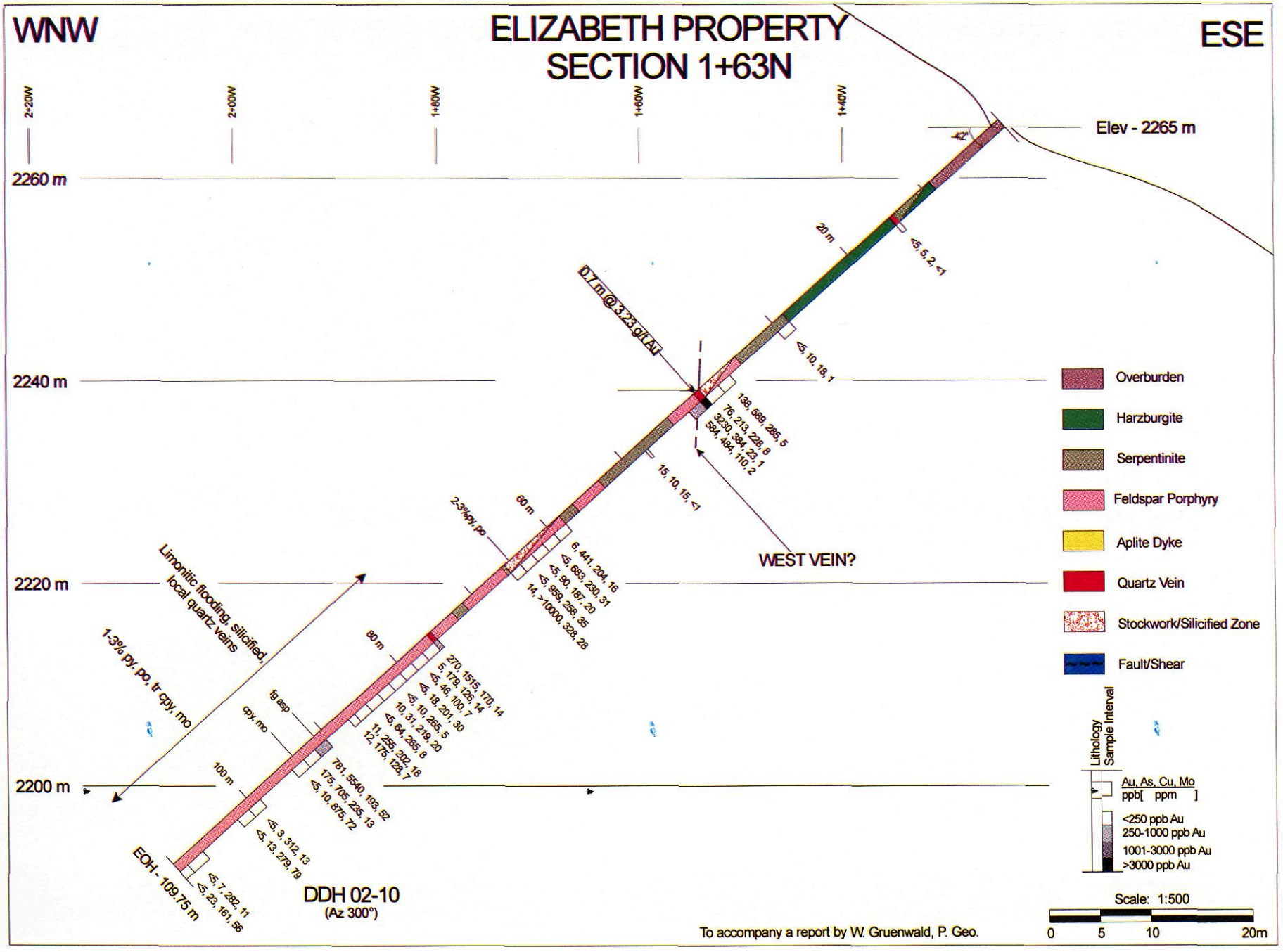
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

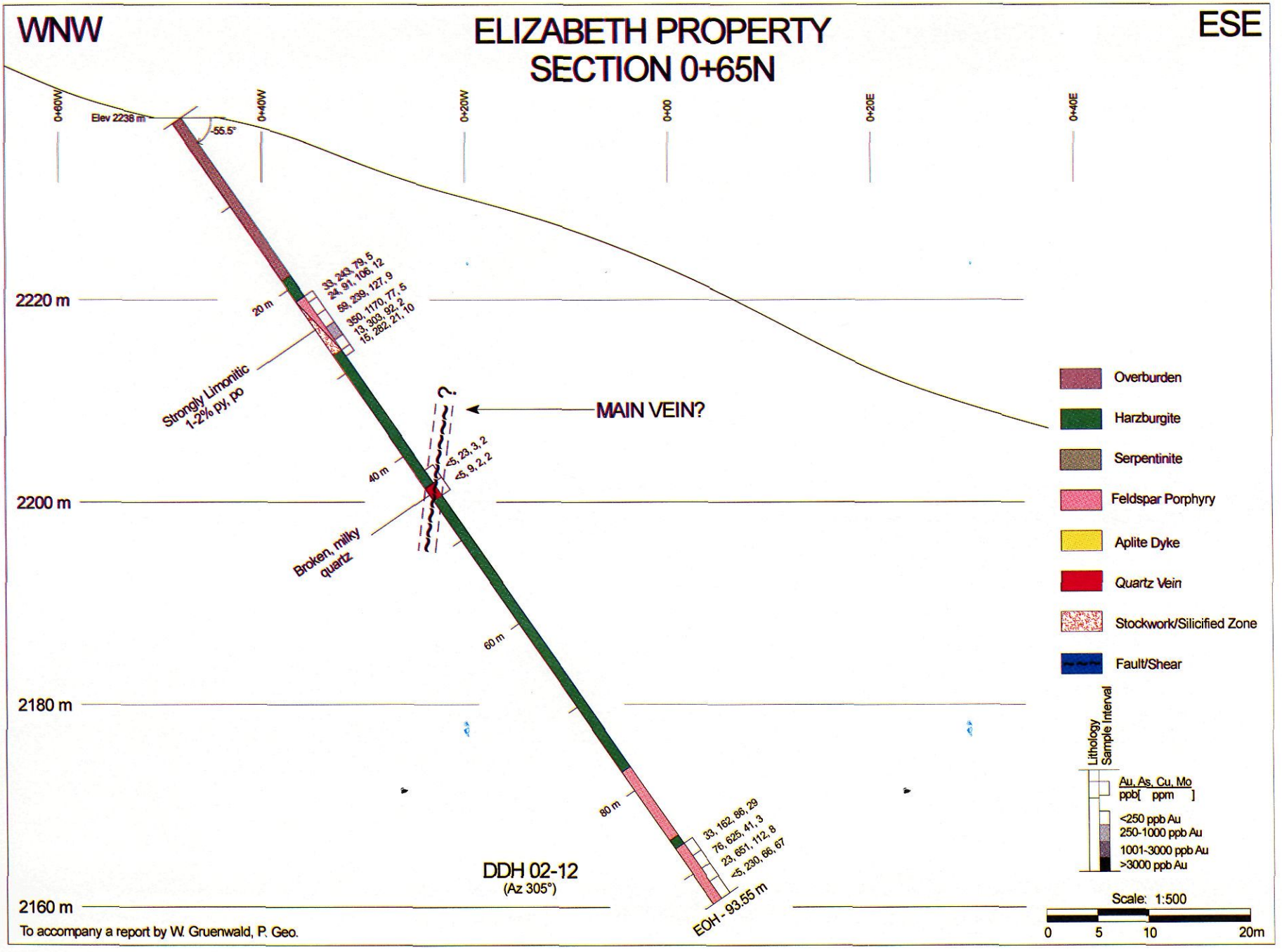


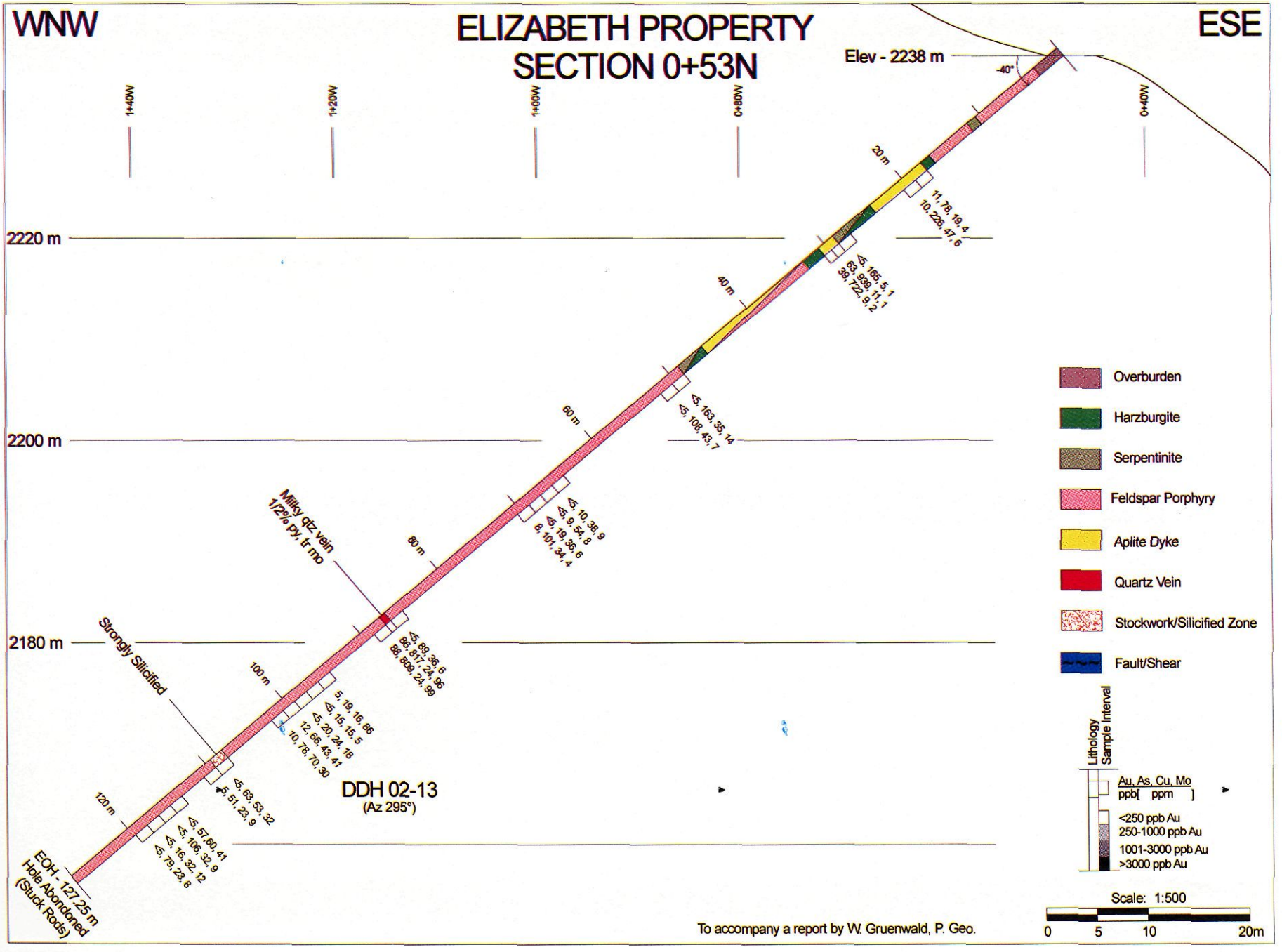
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

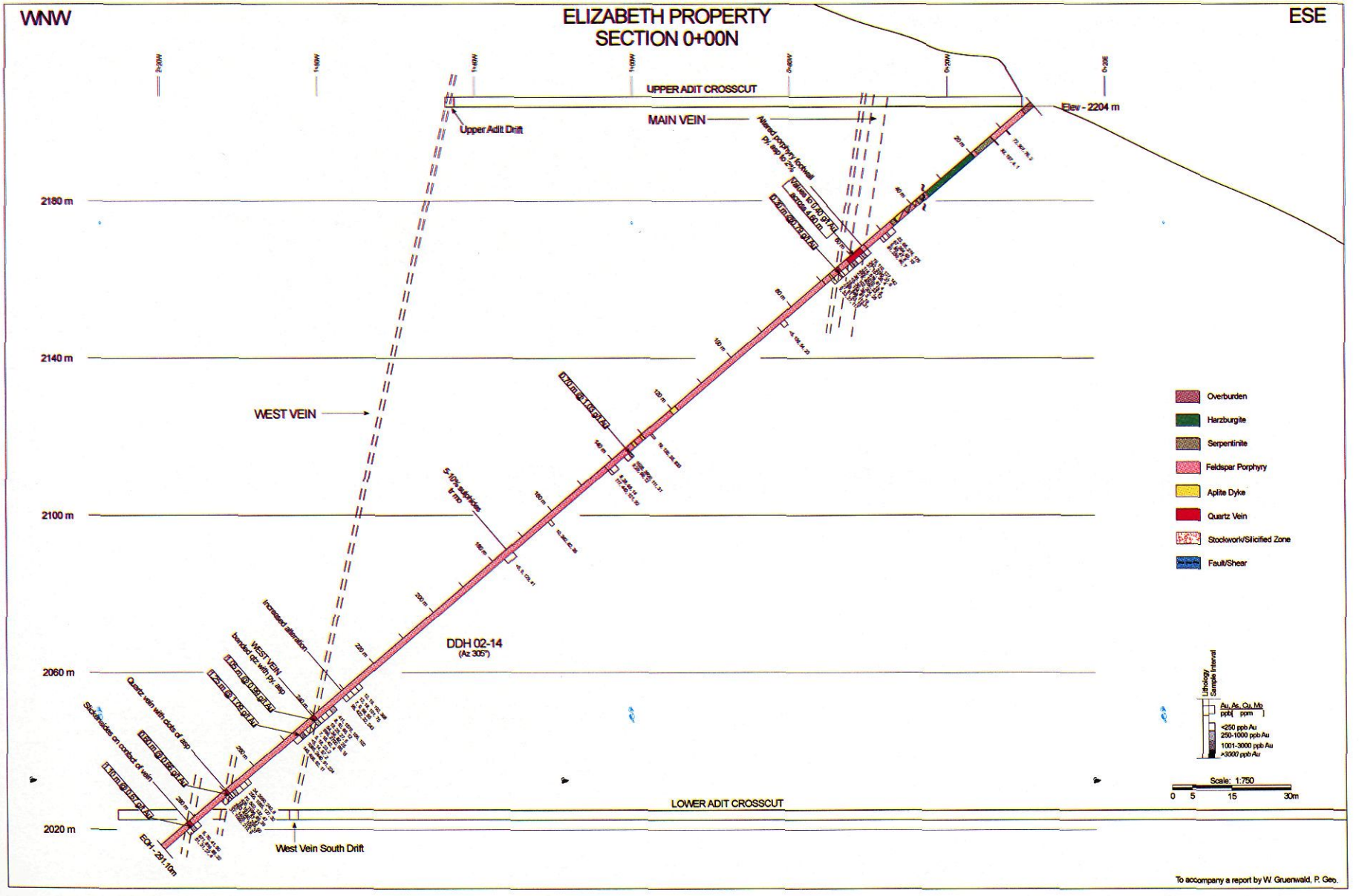

WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 1+19N
ESE
1+20W
1+80W
1+60W
1+40W
1+20W
1+00W
0+80W
Elev - 2265 m
-60°
-42°
2260 m
2240 m
2220 m
2200 m
20 m
20 m
4 cm quartz vein
40 m
<5, 8, 4, <1
<5, 18, 20, 2
<5, 8, 19, 2
<5, 2, 3, <1
<5, 3, 1, <1
<5, 38, 11, 8
60 m
<5, 27, 50, 4
Locally silicified
80 m
<5, 96, 82, 24
<5, 78, 71, 28
<5, 78, 22, 5
<5, 33, 70, 22
<5, 44, 146, 21
<5, 21, 115, 38
<5, 23, 84, 7
<5, 80, 92, 5
<5, 108, 112, 19
EOH - 91.45 m
DDH 02-06
(Az 295°)
<5, 20, 57, 1
<5, 12, 46, <1
<5, <2, 4, <1
<5, 10, 22, 2
40 m
<5, 8, 36, 2
51, 46, 15, 1
<5, 12, 22, 2
<5, 29, 58, 3
EOH - 44.80 m
DDH 02-07
(Az 295°)
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

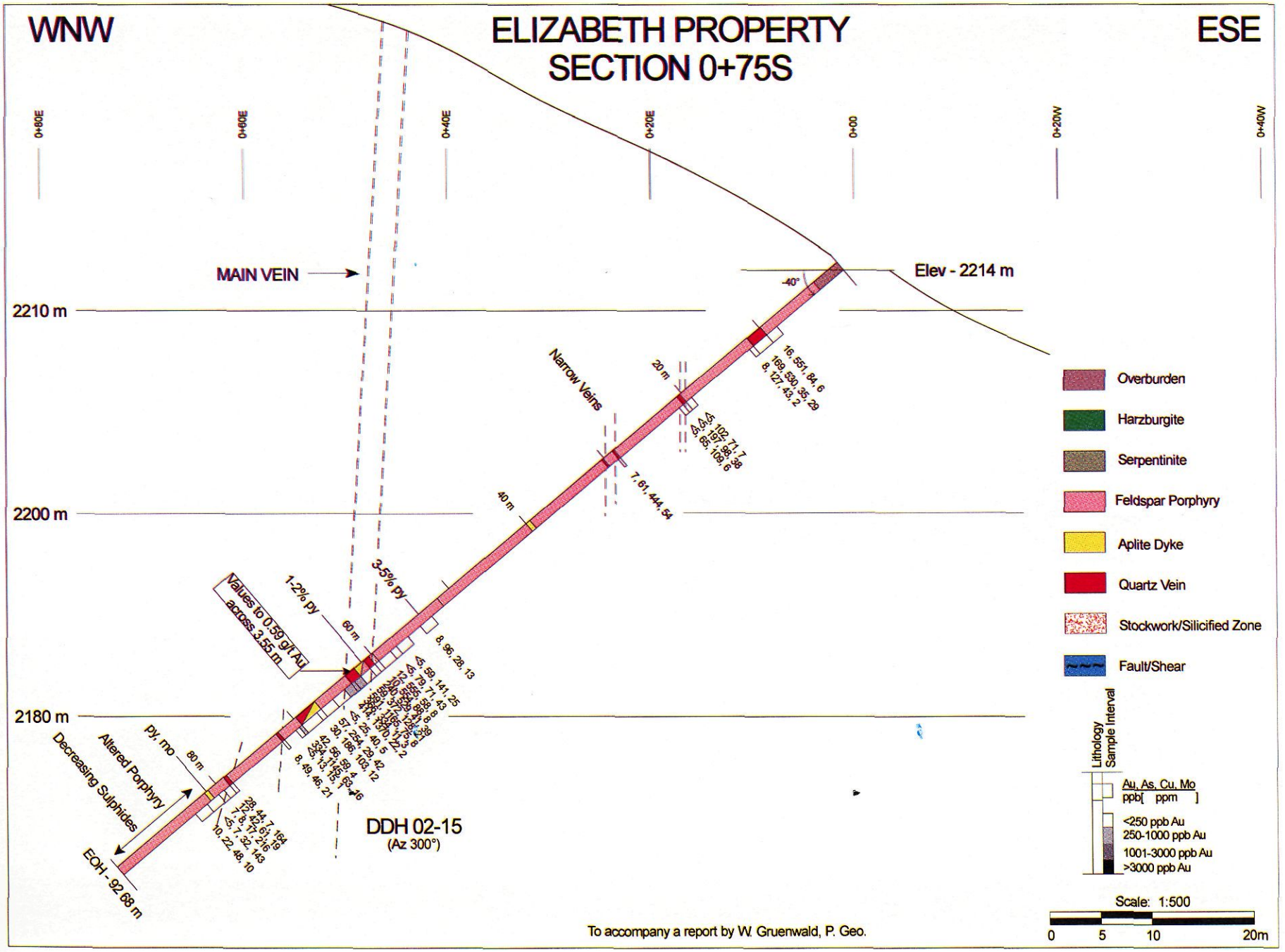

NW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 2+00N
SE
1+80W
1+40W
1+20W
1+00W
0+60W
0+60W
0+40W
DAVID VEIN
QUARTZ STOCKWORK ZONE
Elev - 2265 m
Limonitic, local Stockwork Veining
2-3% oxidized py
-37.5°
-88.5°
20 m
40 m
60 m
80 m
2260 m
2240 m
2220 m
2200 m
7, 241, 162, 6
7, 160, 173, 4
54, 205, 63, 6
29, 190, 126, 8
46, 596, 121, 4
121, 1560, 121, 7
57, 493, 73, 3
100, 619, 117, 4
39, 583, 99, 4
30, 833, 118, 5
114, 1735, 99, 1
117, 1650, 116, 2
29, 634, 149, 5
Highly oxidized zone
3-5% po, py
Variably silicified up to
5% po, py, tr cpy
<5, 13, 107, 2
<5, 14, 157, 7
<5, 204, 107, 14
<5, 804, 150, 2
<5, 357, 236, 23
31, 1360, 201, 17
55, 361, 83, 1
18, 427, 94, 2
<5, 187, 184, 4
5, 599, 97, 3
EOH - 94.50 m
DDH02-09
(Az 330°)
22, 297, 455, 7
16, 303, 75, 7
11, 247, 129, 7
18, 338, 153, 7
23, 342, 158, 7
12, 218, 84, 8
34, 186, 63, 6
40, 228, 232, 26
<5, 104, 126, 40
12, 262, 98, 14
<5, 194, 100, 5
<5, 205, 64, 3
5, 283, 87, 6
5, 283, 95, 3
32, 1000, 66, 4
10, 230, 63, 5
32, 1375, 128, 7
20, 363, 209, 11
32, 311, 164, 14
13, 41, 121, 6
13, 237, 220, 9
79, 745, 249, 29
55, 284, 144, 28
27, 154, 128, 11
27, 156, 127, 11
<5, 15, 215, 5
<5, 5, 2, <1
40m
DDH 02-08
EOH - 48.75 m
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

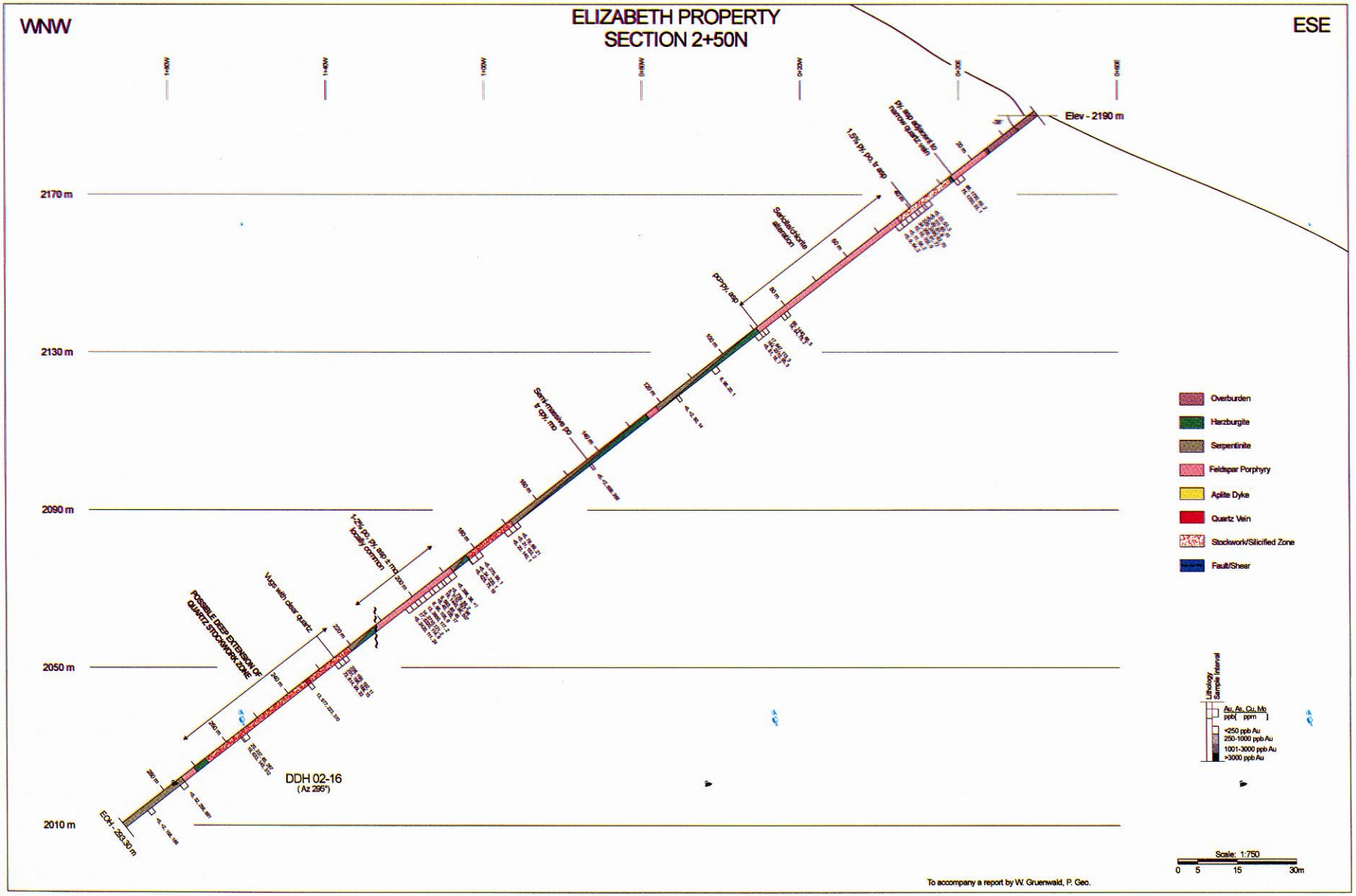

WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 1+63N
ESE
2+20W
2+00W
1+80W
1+60W
1+40W
Elev - 2265 m
2260 m
2240 m
2220 m
2200 m
42°
20 m
<5, 5, 2, <1
0.7 m @ 3.23 g/t Au
<5, 10, 18, 1
138, 588, 285, 5
76, 213, 228, 8
3230, 394, 23, 1
594, 484, 110, 2
15, 10, 15, <1
WEST VEIN?
60 m
2-3% py, po
6, 441, 204, 16
<5, 683, 230, 31
<5, 90, 167, 20
<5, 959, 258, 35
14, >10000, 328, 28
Limonitic flooding, silicified, local quartz veins
1-3% py, po, tr cpy, mo
80 m
fg asp
cpy, mo
270, 1515, 170, 14
5, 179, 126, 14
<5, 46, 100, 7
<5, 18, 201, 30
<5, 10, 265, 5
10, 31, 219, 20
<5, 64, 265, 8
11, 255, 202, 18
12, 175, 128, 7
100 m
784, 5540, 193, 52
175, 705, 235, 13
<5, 10, 875, 72
<5, 3, 312, 13
<5, 13, 279, 79
EOH - 109.75 m
<5, 7, 282, 11
<5, 23, 151, 56
DDH 02-10
(Az 300°)
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m


WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 0+65N
ESE
0+60W
0+40W
0+20W
0+00
0+20E
0+40E
Elev 2238 m
-55.5°
2220 m
2200 m
2180 m
2160 m
20 m
40 m
60 m
80 m
33, 243, 79, 5
24, 91, 106, 12
59, 239, 127, 9
350, 1170, 77, 5
13, 305, 92, 2
15, 282, 21, 10
Strongly Limonitic
1-2% py, po
?
MAIN VEIN?
<5, 23, 3, 2
<5, 9, 2, 2
Broken, milky
quartz
33, 162, 86, 29
76, 625, 41, 3
23, 651, 112, 8
<5, 230, 66, 67
DDH 02-12
(Az 305°)
EOH - 93.55 m
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.


WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 0+53N
ESE
Elev - 2238 m
-40°
1+40W
1+20W
1+00W
0+80W
0+40W
2220 m
2200 m
2180 m
20 m
40 m
60 m
80 m
100 m
120 m
11, 78, 19.4
10, 228, 47, 6
<5, 165, 5, 1
53, 939, 11, 1
39, 722, 9, 2
<5, 153, 35, 14
<5, 108, 43, 7
<5, 10, 39, 9
<5, 9, 54, 8
<5, 19, 35, 6
8, 101, 34, 4
Milky qtz vein
1/2% py, tr mo
<5, 89, 36, 6
86, 817, 24, 96
88, 809, 24, 99
Strongly Silicified
5, 19, 16, 86
<5, 15, 15, 5
<5, 20, 24, 18
12, 66, 43, 41
10, 78, 70, 30
<5, 63, 53, 32
<5, 51, 23, 9
<5, 57, 60, 41
<5, 106, 32, 9
<5, 16, 32, 12
<5, 79, 23, 8
DDH 02-13
(Az 295°)
EOH - 127.25 m
Hole Abondoned
(Stuck Rods)
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.


WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 0+00N
ESE
UPPER ADIT CROSSCUT
Upper Adit Drift
MAIN VEIN
Elev - 2204 m
2180 m
2140 m
2100 m
2060 m
2020 m
WEST VEIN
DDH 02-14
(Az 305°)
LOWER ADIT CROSSCUT
West Vein South Drift
EOH - 291.10m
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:750
0 5 15 30m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.


WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 0+75S
ESE
0+80E
0+60E
0+40E
0+20E
0+00
0+20W
0+40W
MAIN VEIN
Elev - 2214 m
2210 m
2200 m
2180 m
Narrow Veins
20 m
40 m
60 m
80 m
-40°
16, 551, 94, 6
169, 530, 35, 29
8, 127, 43, 2
7, 61, 444, 54
8, 96, 28, 13
Values to 0.59 g/t Au
across 3.55 m
1-2% py
3-5% py
py, mo
Altered Porphyry
Decreasing Sulphides
EOH - 92.68 m
DDH 02-15
(Az 300°)
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb[ppm]
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:500
0
5
10
20m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.


WNW
ELIZABETH PROPERTY
SECTION 2+50N
ESE
1+60W
1+40W
1+20W
0+80W
0+60W
0+40E
0+60E
Elev - 2190 m
2170 m
2130 m
2090 m
2050 m
2010 m
1.5% Py, po, tr sp
Py, sp adjacent to narrow quartz vein
Sericite/chlorite alteration
po>Py, sp
Semi-massive po ± sp/Py, mo
1-2% po, Py, sp ± mo
Usually common
Vugs with clear quartz
POSSIBLE ESP EXTENSION OF QUARTZ STOCKWORK ZONE
DDH 02-16
(Az 295°)
EOH - 293.30 m
Overburden
Harzburgite
Serpentinite
Feldspar Porphyry
Aplite Dyke
Quartz Vein
Stockwork/Silicified Zone
Fault/Shear
Lithology
Sample Interval
Au, As, Cu, Mo
ppb (ppm)
<250 ppb Au
250-1000 ppb Au
1001-3000 ppb Au
>3000 ppb Au
Scale: 1:750
0 5 15 30m
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.