

**A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON AN  
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY**

**AMI PROPERTY  
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT  
YUKON**

**N.T.S. 115N/15  
LATITUDE 63° 54' 30" N  
LONGITUDE 140° 34' W**

**CLAIMS SURVEYED:**      TOM 3                    YC17147  
                          TOM 7 - 23            YC17151 - YC17167  
                          MI 1 - 10            YC21051 - YC21060  
                          OM 1 - 12            YC07359 - YC07370  
                          BY 1 - 4            YC28443 - YC28446

**SURVEY DATES:**      JULY 15<sup>th</sup> – AUGUST 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2003

**OWNERS:**                    GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION

**REPORT PREPARED BY**

**FRANZ DZIUBA B.SC.  
DECEMBER 19, 2003**

**AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.  
WHITEHORSE, YUKON**

## **SUMMARY**

During the period July 15th, 2003 to August 2nd, 2003, Grid Capital Corporation contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. to complete a time domain Induced Polarization (IP) survey on the AMI property, sixty kilometres west southwest of Dawson City, Yukon. The survey was designed to determine the extent of disseminated sulphide mineralization, and to locate and define the strike and dip of silver bearing, sulphide rich veins on the property. A total of 17.150 kilometres of IP surveying were completed. Chargeability anomalies suggesting both disseminated sulphide mineralization and a sulphide rich vein were identified.

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### Induced Polarization Pseudosections

Line	Scale	Drawing Number
400E	1:2500	GCC - 001
800E	1:2500	GCC - 002
1000E	1:2500	GCC - 003
1200E	1:2500	GCC - 004
1600E	1:2500	GCC - 005
2000E	1:2500	GCC - 006
2400E	1:2500	GCC - 007
2800E	1:2500	GCC - 008
3200E	1:2500	GCC - 009
3600E	1:2500	GCC - 010

### Inversion Models

Line	Scale	Drawing Number
800E	1:2500	GCC - 011
1000E	1:2500	GCC - 012
1200E	1:2500	GCC - 013
1600E	1:2500	GCC - 014
2000E	1:2500	GCC - 015
2400E	1:2500	GCC - 016
2800E	1:2500	GCC - 017
3200E	1:2500	GCC - 018
3600E	1:2500	GCC - 019

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the period July 15th, 2003 to August 2nd, 2003, Grid Capital Corporation contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. to complete a time domain Induced Polarization (IP) survey over the TOM, OM, BY and MI claims. The claims are located approximately sixty kilometres west southwest of Dawson City, Yukon near the Sixty Mile River. The IP survey determined the extent of disseminated sulphide mineralization and presence of sulphide rich veins on the property.

The IP survey was carried out on survey lines installed by a line cutting crew contracted by Grid Capital Corporation. Station spacing was kept constant (as opposed to slope-corrected) to accommodate the fixed length of the IP receiver cables. Survey grid locations as NAD 27, UTM zone 7 coordinates were recorded using a Garmin 76 non-differential global positioning satellite (GPS) receiver. These are presented in Table 1.0, Grid Coordinates.

Measurements of apparent chargeability and resistivity were taken using a pole-dipole electrode array. A dipole spacing of twenty five metres extending to six separations ( $n=1, 6$ ) was used. The data were plotted in a pseudo-section format. Modeling of the IP data was also done, using the University of British Columbia (UBC) Geophysical Inversion Facility's DCIP2D program library, and plots of the results are presented in this report.

**Table 1.0 IP Survey Grid Coordinates**

GRID		UTM NAD 27 zone 7 COORDINATES	
Line	Station	Easting	Northing
400E	0	520429	7086645
400E	800N	520393	7087444
800E	500S	520878	7086174
800E	1000N	520770	7087660
1000E	800S	521056	7085892
1000E	1200N	520984	7087870
1200E	800S	521256	7085917
1200E	650N	521198	7087317
1600E	800S	521658	7085923
1600E	1200N	521562	7087892
2000E	900S	522017	7085854
2000E	1200N	522015	7087925
2400E	600S	522422	7086162
2400E	1200N	522392	7087947
2800E	800S	522811	7086000
2800E	1200N	522802	7087952
3200E	900S	523213	7085939
3200E	1100N	523199	7087911
3600E	1000S	523611	7085891
3600E	500N	523598	7087337

## 2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The AMI property is located in the Dawson Mining District, sixty kilometres west southwest of Dawson City, Yukon. It is centered at Latitude 63° 54' 30" N latitude and 140° 34' west longitude on NTS sheet 115 N/15 (figure 1.0). The property consists of 44 contiguous quartz claims which are described in Table 2.0.

**Table 2.0 AMI Property Claim Information Summary**

Claim Name	Grant Number	Registered Owner
TOM 3	YC17147 - YC17168	Grid Capital Corporation
TOM 7 - 23	YC17151 - YC17167	Grid Capital Corporation
OM 1 - 12	YC07359 - YC07370	Grid Capital Corporation
MI 1 - 10	YC21051 - YC21060	Grid Capital Corporation
BY 1 - 4	YC28443 - YC28446	Grid Capital Corporation

These claims are 100% owned by Grid Capital Corporation (figure 2.0).

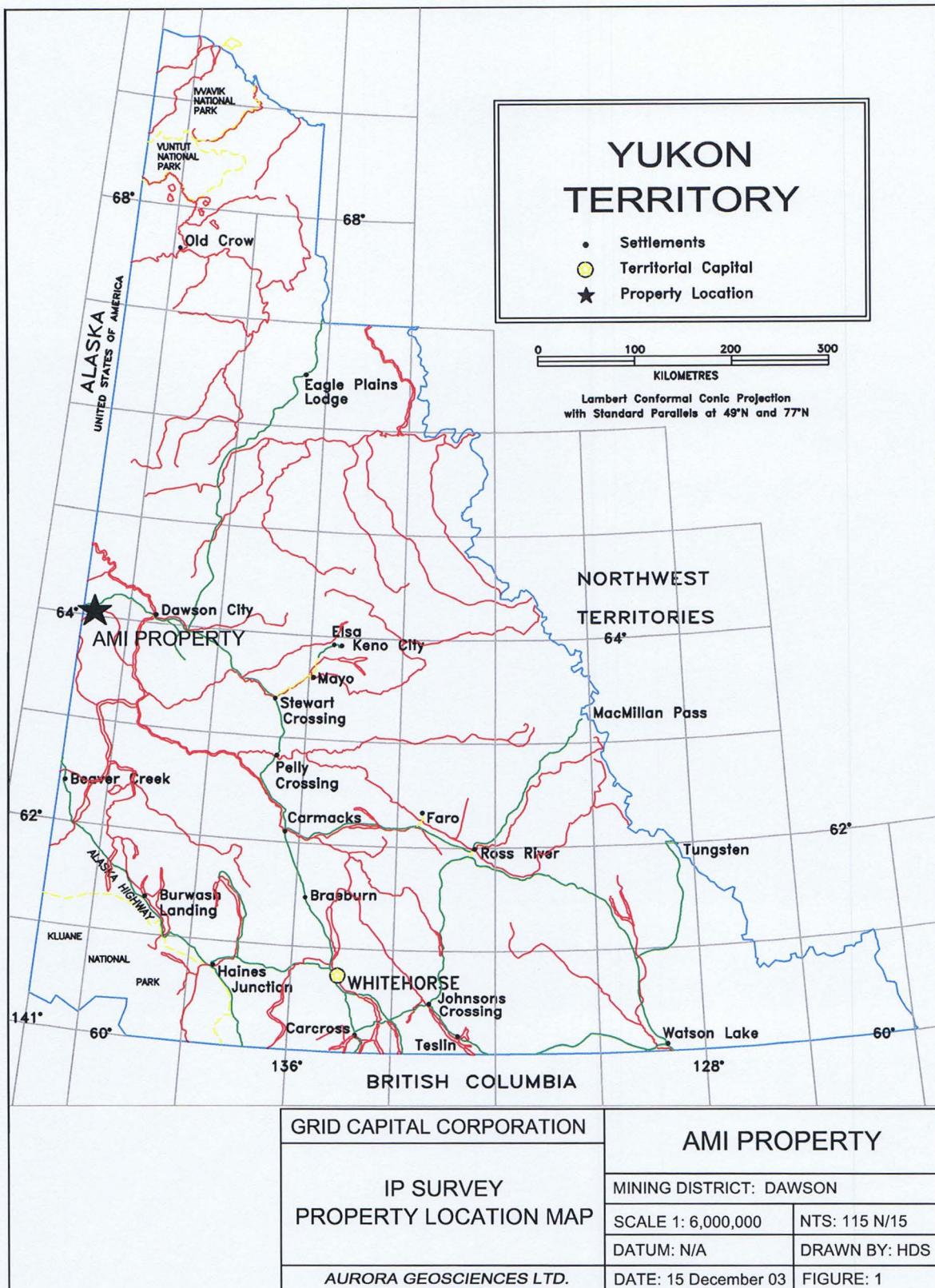
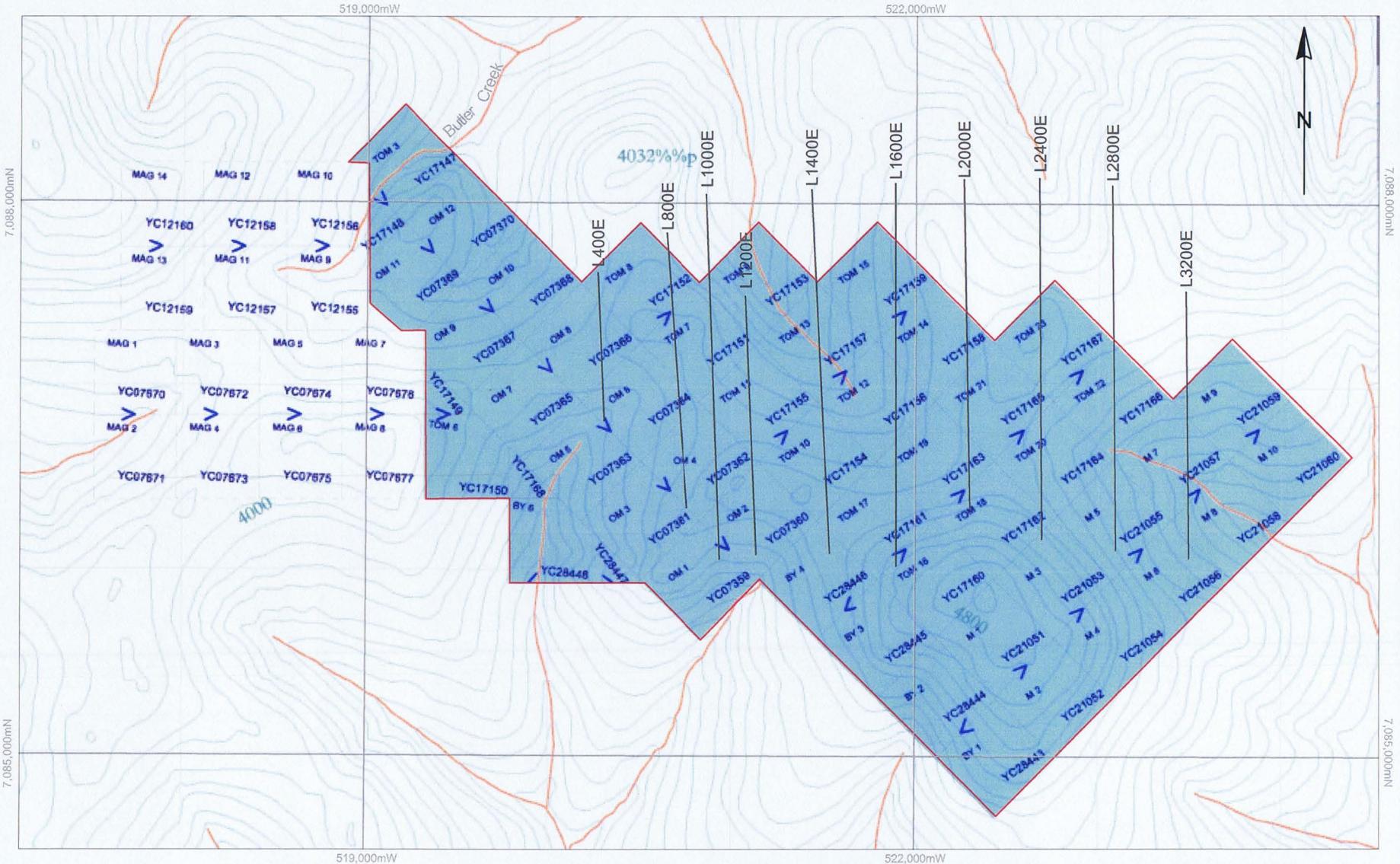


Figure 1.0 Property Location Map



0 1000m

Scale: 1:30,000

### GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION

IP SURVEY  
CLAIM & SURVEY GRID  
LOCATION MAP

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

### AMI PROPERTY

MINING DISTRICT: DAWSON

SCALE 1: 30,000 NTS: 115 N/15

DATUM: NAD 83 DRAWN BY: HDS

DATE: 15 December 03 FIGURE: 2

### **3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESSIBILITY**

The AMI property is situated in central Yukon, near the Alaska - Yukon border in the Klondike Plateau ecoregion. This partly unglaciated area of the Yukon is typified by smooth, rolling terrain interrupted by deep V-shaped valleys. Short, warm summers with severe cold winters allows permafrost on north and east facing slopes and valley bottoms. The claims are situated on or above the tree line, between elevations of 1000 and 1300 metres above sea level. Dwarf willow, birch, mountain avens and mosses vegetate the property and felsenmeer can be seen on ridge tops and slopes.

The property is accessed by the Sixty Mile River road which branches off of the Top of The World highway approximately eighty kilometres northwest of Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The initial twenty kilometres (approximately) to the Sixty Mile River crossing is good gravel after which a 4WD is required for the remaining twenty kilometres to the camp. The IP survey crew worked out of this camp, located on the grid, and accessed the survey lines by foot and with the use of an all terrain vehicle.

### **4.0 HISTORY**

Exploration dates back to 1902 with the discovery of vein type silver lead mineralization on the property. Trenching and shallow shafts were completed prior to 1911. Work on the property remained dormant until Connaught Mines Limited restaked the area in 1968. Ownership of the claims covering the property then changed hands several times between 1968 and 1992 with Walhala Explorations Ltd., Croesus Resources Inc., Kelan Resources Inc. and Tombstone Exploration Ltd. carrying out programs of bulldozer trenching, geological mapping, geochemical surveys and exploration drilling. Their work identified silver-lead vein occurrences, gold-bearing skarns associated with intrusive contacts and porphyry-style copper-molybdenum mineralization in altered quartz monzonite in the area. There had been no significant exploration for lode gold deposits in the area (Doherty ,2002).

In 1998 a portion of the property was restaked by Peter Ledwidge who optioned the claims to Carta Resources Ltd.. In 1999 Carta Resources Ltd. established a grid on the property, collected soil samples, completed geological mapping, and staked additional claims. All claims were transferred to H. Leo King and Associates Inc. in 2000. The following year, 2001 saw the existing grid extended to the east, additional soil and rock sampling and ten claims staked. In early 2003 Grid Capital Corporation acquired the property from H.Leo King and Associates.

## 5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The reader is referred to the report titled "Geological Report on the AMI Property Dawson Mining District, Yukon" dated June 17,2002 by R. Allan Doherty, P.Geo..

The property is situated within the Yukon Tanana Terrane, an assemblage comprising mostly Paleozoic meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks deformed during Early Mesozoic terrane accretion. Pre-accretion supracrustal rocks are divided into two assemblages; carbonaceous, quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, quartzite, mafic schist, amphibolite and marble of the Devonian-Mississippian Nasina Assemblage and felsic, cherty schists and non-carbonaceous micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite schists of the Permian Klondike Schist Assemblage. Post accretion Late Cretaceous units include massive intermediate volcanic flows and stocks of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. These are believed to be comagmatic and form a northwest trending belt that hosts copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits (Casino, Cash) and polymetallic vein deposits (Mt. Nansen).

Locally quartzite of the Klondike Schist Assemblage has been intruded by granodiorite and quartz monzonite. This Late Cretaceous intrusion (granitic stock) extends more than three kilometres east to west and is one and a half kilometres wide. Fractures, faults and sulphide veins generally strike east to west or west northwest. It has been noted that outcrop exposure is poor and the property geology has been determined by mapping felsenmeer and float.

## 6.0 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

The induced polarization (IP) survey was completed over the AMI property on survey lines oriented south to north (figure 2.0). The IP equipment consisted of a GDD TX II digital IP transmitter, one Iris Instruments Elrec-6 IP receiver, and a Honda Generator. A pole-dipole array was utilized for the entire survey. The electrode arrangement is illustrated on the pseudo-sections accompanying this report. The survey was carried out using a dipole spacing of twenty five metres ( $a=25$ ) and six separations ( $n = 1, 6$ ) over a total of 17.150 kilometres.

The apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability data are presented in pseudo-section format at a scale of 1:2,500 (see maps in pocket). In order to create models for both apparent resistivity and apparent conductivity the raw data were input into the inversion modeling program DCIP2D; A Program Library for Forward Modelling and Inversion of DC Resistivity and Induced polarization Data over 2D Structures, version 3.2 (Developed under the consortium research project *Joint/Cooperative Inversion of Geophysical and Geological Data*, UBC-Geophysical Inversion Facility, Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia).The results of this are displayed as sections and appended to this report (see maps in pocket).

## 7.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

An examination of the induced polarization pseudo-sections shows a low background chargeability of one to four milliseconds and outlines distinct anomalies which suggest sulphide mineralization. It should be noted that resistivity and chargeability features can result from a number of causes and that there may be sources within surrounding / overlying formations which can generate resistivity and chargeability anomalies which may appear to be of economic interest.

Chargeability anomalies can be broken into classes based on their respective characteristics. On the AMI property there are two classes of chargeability anomalies, broad complex zones with chargeability values running from ten to twenty milliseconds and narrow, uniform anomalies with chargeability values of eight to fourteen milliseconds. A third class, with very low, even slightly negative values forming a keel shape is also noted; however this is a signature response of permafrost and is not of economic interest.

Broad complex zones of moderate chargeability values are noticed on line 800E from stations 450S to 100S, line 1600E from 200S to 400N, line 2000E from 400S to 200N, line 3200E from 900S to 350S and line 3600E from 950S to 600S. These anomalies strike roughly west northwest and are near the southern edge of the property where the intrusive margin is thought to be. They are likely caused by a non-uniform distribution of disseminated sulphide mineralization occurring as veinlets or stringers.

Narrow, uniform chargeability anomalies occur on line 800E at 375N, line 1000E at 375N, and on line 1200E at 350N. They strike east. These types of response would be expected from narrow veinlike causative sources and is most likely the expression of a silver bearing, galena rich vein mapped in the same location.

The inversion models may be used to better delineate the lateral extent and depth to top of the causative bodies. The depth of investigation of an IP survey can vary depending on ground conditions; a general rule of thumb is that in a conductive environment the effective depth of investigation will be lower than that in a resistive environment. The depth of investigation for the IP survey described in this report is expected to be seventy five metres.

## 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

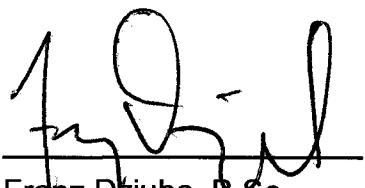
During the period between July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003 and August 2nd, 2003, Grid Capital Corporation contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory to complete a ground geophysical program. This geophysical program comprised time domain Induced Polarization measurements on Grid Capital Corporation's TOM, OM, MI, and BY claims near the Sixty Mile River, Yukon. These surveys were used to determine the extent of disseminated sulphide mineralization and locate precious metal rich sulphide veins.

A qualitative analysis of the data indicates the location and lateral extent of areas of disseminated sulphide mineralization occurring as veinlets as well as a sulphide rich vein.

To test for economic mineralization a compilation using all available geological, geophysical and geochemical data should be undertaken in order to provide direction in designing a diamond drilling program .

Respectfully submitted,

**AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.**



Franz Dziuba, B.Sc.  
Geophysicist

## **REFERENCES**

Doherty, R. Allan (2002): Geological report on the AMI property Dawson Mining District, Yukon ; engineering report, *Grid Capital Corporation*, 20 pages

Telford, et al (1976): Applied Geophysics; New York: Cambridge University Press.

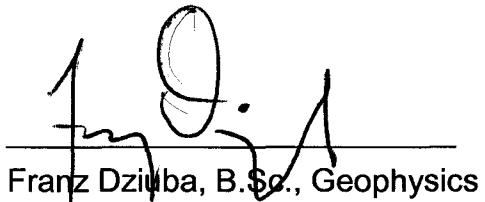
## **STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

I, Franz Dziuba, of the City of Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, Canada,

HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That my address is 3502 Raccine Road, Yellowknife NT X1A 3J2  
Canada
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1986 with a  
B.Sc. in Geophysics.
3. That I have been a practising as a Geophysicist since 1989.
4. That I am a Geophysicist in the Northwest Territories, Canada.
5. That I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the securities or properties  
of Grid Capital Corporation, nor do I expect to receive any.

Date this 30 day of DECEMBER, 2003 at Yellowknife, NT.



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Franz Dziuba, B.Sc., Geophysics

## **APPENDIX**

## COST OF SURVEY

Aurora Geosciences Limited charged Grid Capital Corporation for the Induced Polarization on a daily basis. Mobilization and demobilization, vehicle, expediting and reporting costs were extra.

Mobe / Demob	3,400.00
Fixed cost	
IP survey	18,550.00
14 days @ \$1,325.00/day	
IP Standby	2,000.00
2 days @ \$1,000.00/day	
ATV Rental	700.00
(2 weeks @ \$350.00/week)	
Cost of Report	3,500.00
Fixed cost	
Subtotal	28,150.00
Federal GST	1,970.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,120.50</b>

## **PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>DATE</b>
Franz Dziuba	Geophysicist	Aurora Geosciences Ltd. 3502 Racine Road	July 15 - July 23, 2003
Dave Hildes	Geophysical Technician	Yellowknife, NT X1A 3J2 Aurora Geosciences Ltd. 108 Gold Road	July 15 - August 2, 2003
Gary Lee	Geophysical Technician	Whitehorse, YT X1A 2W3 "	July 24 - August 2, 2003

**SURVEY LOG**  
**JOB GCC-03-001-YT**  
**SIXTY MILE IP SURVEY**

**July 15, 2003**

Franz Dziuba and Dave Hildes depart Stewart Crossing at 1:30 p.m. Meet Ted Charlesworth at Dawson and proceed to project. Sixty Mile River crossing is uneventful as the river is low. The next 20 kilometres to camp are slow – 4WD is required. Arrive in camp at 9:30 p.m. Dennis Jacobs crew are there and have tents set up.

**July 16, 2003**

Brief our helpers – Dennis Jacobs' employees Martin Gauvrea and Claude Audet – on their job responsibilities and safety. Start survey with following specifications,

- Dipole – dipole array
- 25 metre dipole spacing, n = 1 to 6
- Standard time domain signal
- Semi – log sampling of the decay curve

The voltages on n=6 are greater than 4mV however chargeability values are erratic and not repeatable. This is attributed to telluric noise which is confirmed by a call to the National Resources Canada Magnetic Review and Forecast service in Ottawa. We attempt reading several times through the day but with the same results. At 2300 hrs EDT the report from NRCAN for the sub aural zone is:

- Last 24 hours – active with major storm intervals
- Next 24 hours – active with storm intervals
- Following 24 hours – active

**July 17, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:00 a.m. Telluric noise persists until 10:00 a.m. at which time we can proceed with survey albeit slowly – repeat readings with minimum of 30 stacks. At 1:00 p.m. however the telluric noise has increased to a point where we cannot take reliable chargeability measurements. Back in camp at 3:30 p.m.

Production

L4E 250N to 550N

300 m

### **July 18, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:30 a.m. Finish surveying L400E. Repeat readings with 30 stacks each. Telluric noise is still present. Move to L800E but are shut down at 4:30 p.m. due to excessive noise.

Production	L4E	550N to 800N	
		275N to 0	
	L8E	400N to 600N	725 m

### **July 19, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:00 a.m. Very noisy (Telluric) this morning. By noon the levels had decreased to the point where we could take repeatable chargeability readings using a pole-dipole array. It is decided at this point, considering the noise of the last few days and the forecast from NRCAN of even more storm conditions, that we employ the pole-dipole arrangement of electrodes for the rest of the survey. Our survey specifications are now:

- Pole – dipole array, C1 south of P1P2
- 25 metre dipole spacing, n = 1 to 6
- Standard time domain signal
- Semi – log sampling of the decay curve

Back in camp at 5:30 p.m.

Production	L8E	525N to 800N and 500S to 175S	600 m
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### **July 20, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:15 a.m. Finish surveying L800E then move our transmitter setup with ATV and trailer to L1200E. Start L1000E. Radio contact is a problem so we use a relay. Transmitter has a problem powering up. We check the connector and open the case to examine all boards and solder joints. Nothing obvious is amiss and the problem does not occur again, nevertheless we will contact GDD tomorrow and report our observations. Back in camp by 5:30 p.m.

Production	L8E	175S to 500N	
	L10E	800S to 200S	1275 m

**July 21, 2003**

Finish surveying L1000E wind up wire and move to L1200E. Thunderstorm ends the day at 4:30 p.m.

Production	L10E 200S to 1200N	1400m
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**July 22, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:15 a.m. Survey L1200E. Talus slope at 525E forces us off the line for electrode placements. We have to end the line at 650N. Wind up wire and move C1 to Line 1600E. Back in camp at 5:30 p.m.

Production	L12E 800S to 650N	1450m
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**July 23, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:15 a.m. Survey L16E.

Production	L16E 800S to 1200N	2000 m
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**July 24, 2003**

Personal reasons require Franz Dziuba to immediately fly to Yellowknife. Dave Hildes drives out with Franz and returns with Gary Lee. Claude and Martin cut line.

Production	0 m
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**July 25, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:00 a.m. and spend morning picking up wire from L16E relocating the transmitter and laying out for L20E. New Tx location (top of ridge, in between L24E and L28E) should provide good radio coverage for the remainder of the project. Survey southern half of L20E. Back in camp at 6:00 pm.

Production	L20E 900S to 225N	1125 m
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**July 26, 2003**

Depart camp at 7:45 a.m. and set up to continue L20E, but the infinity current wire was broken during the night (caribou?) and spend 1.5 hours locating and repairing the break. Telluric noise is high and extensive stacking and repeat

measurements are required, slowing production. Complete L20E and light rain begins while cleaning the line. Back at camp at 6:30 pm.

Production	L20E 225N to 1200N	975 m
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### **July 27, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:00 a.m. and set up on L24E. Noise is down and sporadic rain showers are not heavy enough to affect the survey. Production is good and L24E is completed. Back at camp at 6:30 pm.

Production	L24E 600S to 1200N	1800 m
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### **July 28, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:00 a.m. Finish cleaning L24E and set up on L28E. Mountain of talus covered with a veneer of moss make it difficult to get good signal. The commute to and from camp is becoming long. Back at camp at 6:30 pm.

Production	L28E 800S to 575N	1375 m
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### **July 29, 2003**

Depart camp at 8:00 a.m. A rain storm causes an early delay. Telluric noise is very high in the morning --- NRCAN report for last 24 hours – active with some storm intervals --- and progress is slow. Complete L28E but by the time the line is cleaned, it is too late to start L32E. Back to camp at 5:30 pm, where a cat is parked; a road is to be built through to 50 mile and the infinite wire is in the way. Will move it tomorrow.

Production	L28E 575N to 1200N	625 m
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### **July 30, 2003**

Depart camp at 7:15 a.m. Move the infinity current wire and electrodes out of the way of the new road. Some game broke the other current wire during the night, which is located and repaired prior to starting today's survey. Problems with the potential cables (possibly moisture induced; frequent precipitation over past 24 hours) cause further delays. Back to camp at 6:45 pm.

Production	L32E 900S to 25S	875 m
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### **July 31, 2003**

Leave camp at 7:30 am and continue L32E but telluric noise is again high in the morning --- NRCAN report for last 24 hours, active with storm intervals --- and the ground is rocky. Conditions improve as we move north and complete L32E by 4 pm. Claude and Martin end the day by cutting line on L36E while Dave and Gary pick up current wire and lay out for L36E. Everyone back in camp by 8:00 pm.

Production	L32E 25S to 1100N	1125 m
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### **August 01, 2003**

Leave camp at 8:00 am, Claude and Martin chain the north part of L36E while Dave and Gary set up and begin to survey. Noise levels are quiet and L36E is completed. Gary brings back first trailer load of gear from transmitter site, clean up of the current wire is left until tomorrow. Arrive back in camp between 7:00 and 8:30 pm.

Production	L36E 1000S to 500N	1500 m
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### **August 02, 2003**

Demob day. Dave and Gary clean-up current wire and transmitter site while Claude tags some claim posts and Martin takes down camp. Arrive in Dawson City at 7pm and decide to stay the night.

### **August 03, 2003**

Demob day. Return to Whitehorse.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE TIME DOMAIN

### INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

The time domain induced polarization system employed for this survey uses a digital six channel receiver, built by Iris Instruments of France, a 1.6 Kilowatt (Kw) digital IP transmitter, built by Instrumentation GDD Inc. of Canada and is powered by a 5 Kw Honda motor generator. A '2 second current on, 2 second current off' pulse is sent into the earth via the IP transmitter and two stainless steel electrodes, C and C2. The value of the current (I) is measured in amperes. The voltage ( $V_p$ ) produced by the 'current on' portion of the pulse is measured between a set of potential electrodes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  by the receiver and is recorded in millivolts. During the 'current off' portion of the pulse, the voltage between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  decays according to the material present. Chargeability is defined as the integral of the decay curve over time. The decay curve is sampled at semi-logarithmic intervals starting 80 milliseconds after the current shut off, using ten time windows of 80, 80, 80, 80, 160, 160, 160, 320, 320 and 320 milliseconds respectively. The weighted average value of these individual chargeabilities is then computed, resulting in an apparent chargeability ( $M_a$ ) in millivolts per volt. The apparent resistivity ( $R_a$ ) in ohm metres is obtained by combining the ratio of the primary voltage ( $V_p$ ) and the current (I) with a coefficient that is determined by the electrode configuration being used, which for this survey is the pole-dipole electrode arrangement.

This type of array is well suited for surveying in rugged terrain as it requires fewer electrodes to be moved and in the case when poor contact resistance due to rocky ground is encountered, allows reliable chargeability measurements when the transmitted current is low. The arrangement is illustrated on the pseudo sections accompanying this report. Depth of investigation and sensitivity to the size of the target are controlled by adjusting the dipole spacing (a) and the separation (n) from the transmitting pole, which are determined in part by the expected width and depth of the mineralization. Considering this, the survey was carried out using a dipole spacing of twenty five metres and six separations (n = 1, 6).

## **INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS - THE GDD TX II IP TRANSMITTER**

The GDD TX II IP transmitter is designed and manufactured by Instrumentation GDD Inc.

### **Features**

Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms

Output voltage range: 150 V to 2200 V

Power source: 120 V / 60 Hz - Optional: 220 V / 50 Hz

Operates from a light backpackable standard 120 V generator

### **Specifications**

Size	21 x 34 x 39 cm
Weight approx	20 kg
Operating temperature	-40°C to 65°C
Duty cycle	2 sec. current ON      2 sec. current OFF
Output current range	0.005 to 10 A
Output voltage range	150 to 2200 V
Power source	any standard motor/generator 120 V / 60 Hz
Output current LCD	reads to ±0,001 A
Very cold weather	standard LCD heater
Protection	Total protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms
Indicator lamps	High voltage ON-OFF Output overcurrent Generator over or undervoltage Overheating Logic failure Open loop protection

## **INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS**

### **THE IRIS ELREC – 6 DIGITAL SIX CHANNEL IP RECEIVER**

(Reprinted from the Iris Instruments ELREC – 6 Operating manual v9.4)

#### **MEASURED PARAMETERS**

- Measurement and display of the voltage, the Self Potential, the IP chargeability (10 fully programmable or preset IP windows), the standard deviation and display of the intensity of current if previously keyed in.
- Continuous stacking of measurements (for noise reduction), display of the number of stacks.
- Computation and display of the apparent resistivities and chargeabilities for main electrode arrays : dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole, gradient, Schlumberger, Wenner.... For six dipoles simultaneously.
- Test of internal power supply, test of ground resistance of electrodes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 with respect to 2 (value given between 0.1 kohm and 467 kohm). This test can be manual: RS CHECK function and this test is also automatic at the beginning of each measurement.
- Test of noise level before the measurements (MONITOR function)
- Storage data in the internal memory (up to 2505 readings). The data which are stored for each reading are:
- Station and line numbers, type of electrode array, lengths of lines, voltage, intensity, Self Potential, time parameters, 10 chargeability values, standard deviation, the date and time of measurement.

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

- 6 input channels
- Input impedance: 10 Mohm.
- Input overvoltage protection up to 1000 Volts
- Input voltage range - each dipole : 10V maximum
  - sum of voltages dipoles 2 to 6 : 15V maximum
- Automatic stacking, automatic SP bucking (-10V to +10 V)
- 50 to 60 Hz power line rejection
- Common mode rejection: 100dB (for  $R_s = 0$ )
- Primary voltage - resolution: 1 $\mu$ V after stacking
  - accuracy typ. 0.3% ; max 1 over the whole temperature range
- Battery test: manual and automatic before each measurement.
- Grounding resistance measurement from 0.1 to 467 kohm
- Memory capacity: 2505 measurements.
- Transfer rates: 300 to 19200 bauds
- Serial link for data transfer to a printer or a micro computer.

- Remote control of the unit through the serial link (speed : 19200 bauds)
- Up to 10 chargeability windows
- Signal waveform: symmetrical time domain (ON +, OFF, ON -, OFF) with a pulse duration (ON TIME) of 0.5, 1, 2, 4 and 8 s.
- Four available IP curve sampling choices, three of them are preset times and the fourth one has 10 fully programmable windows.
- Automatic stacking, automatic SP bucking (-10V to +10V) with linear drift correction up to 1 mV/s.
- Sampling rate: 10 ms.
- Accuracy in synchronization : 10 ms.
- Minimum voltage for synchronization windows : 40 $\mu$ V
- Chargeability – resolution: 0.1 mV/V  
Accuracy typical: 0.6%, max 2% of reading  $\pm$  1 mV for Vp >10 mV
- Each dipole measurement is stored individually in one memory location

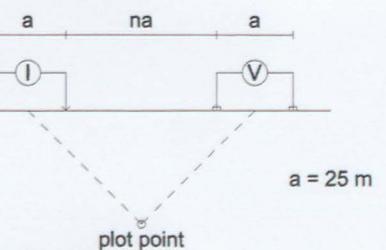
## GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Weather proof case
- Dimensions : length 310 mm, width 210 mm, height 210 mm (12.2 x 8.3 x 8.3 inch)
- Weight :   5.2 kg (11.5 pounds) without drycells  
               6 kg (13.2 pounds) with drycells  
               7.8 kg (17.6 pounds) with the 6 V internal rechargeable batteries
- Operating temperature :   -20 °C to + 70 °C  
  (-40 °C to + 70 °C with an optional screen heater)
- Storage temperature :   40 °C to + 70 °C with an optional screen heater.
- Power supply : either six 1.5 V D size alkaline dry cells or one 12 V external battery or two 6 V internal rechargeable batteries connected in series (= 12V) or one 12 V external battery.

(the autonomy is 100 hours of operation at 20 °C with a set of new alkaline dry cells and 50 hours of operation at 20 °C with the two charged internal 6 V batteries.)

**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 400 E**

Dipole-Dipole Array



Filter  
\*  
\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

a = 25 m

Rx : IRIS IP - 6  
Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve  
Delay time = 80 msec.  
10 windows widths = 80,80,80,160,160,160,320,320 msec

Tx : GDD 1.6 KW  
Standard time domain signal - 2s on, 2s off, 2s on, 2s off

Data File : Sixty\_mile\_IP\_NODUPS.gdb  
Operators : Induced Polarization - FD , DH

Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

100  
500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0  
5.0

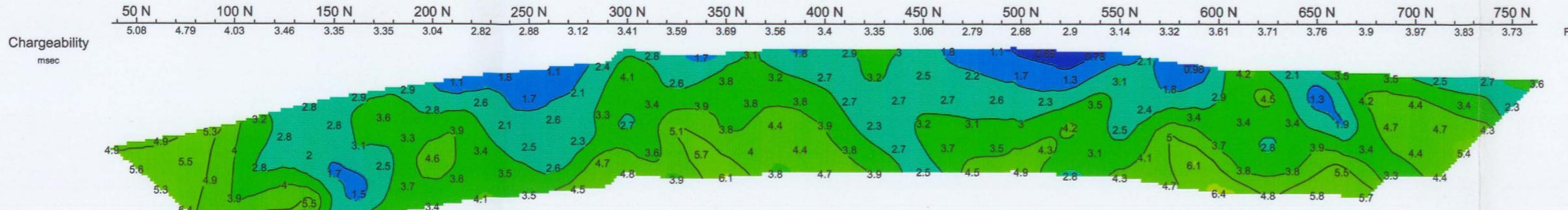
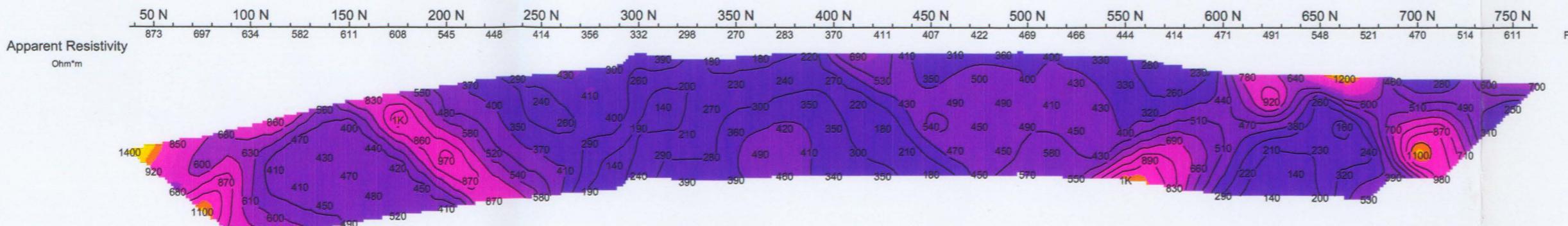
19.0  
18.0  
17.0  
16.0  
15.0  
14.0  
13.0  
12.0  
11.0  
10.0  
9.0  
8.0  
7.0  
6.0  
5.0  
4.0  
3.0  
2.0  
1.0

2900  
2200  
2000  
1800  
1700  
1600  
1500  
1400  
1300  
1200  
1100  
1000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
400

Scale 1:2500  
25 0 25 50

metres

Chargeability (msec)



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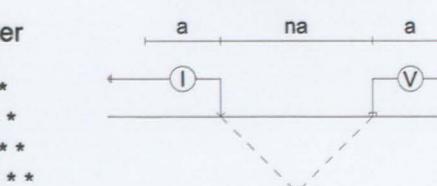
AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District

Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DATE SURVEYED : July 2003  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 001 (11-28-03/FD)

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**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 800 E**

Pole-Dipole Array



Filter  
\*  
\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

a = 25 m

plot point  
Rx : IRIS IP - 6  
Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve  
Delay time = 80 msec.  
10 windows widths = 80,80,80,80,160,160,320,320 msec

Tx : GDD 1.6 KW

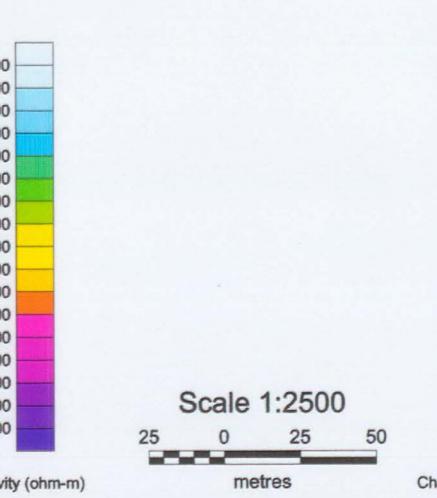
Standard time domain signal - 2s on, 2s off, 2s on, 2s off

Data File : Sixty\_mile\_IP\_NODUPS.gdb

Operators : Induced Polarization - FD , DH

Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)  
100  
500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)  
1.0  
5.0

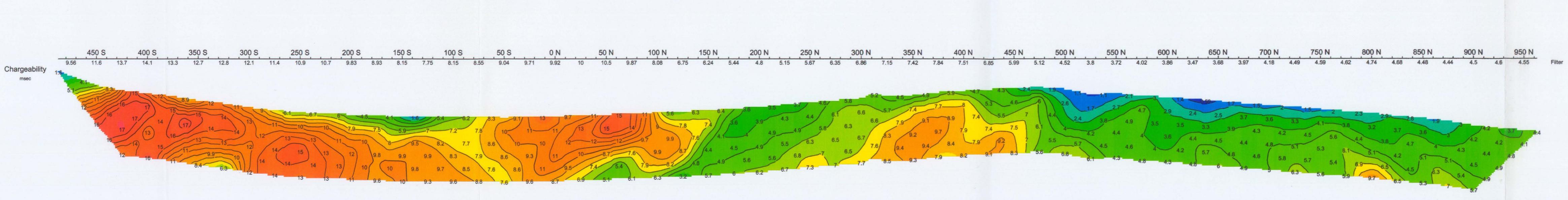
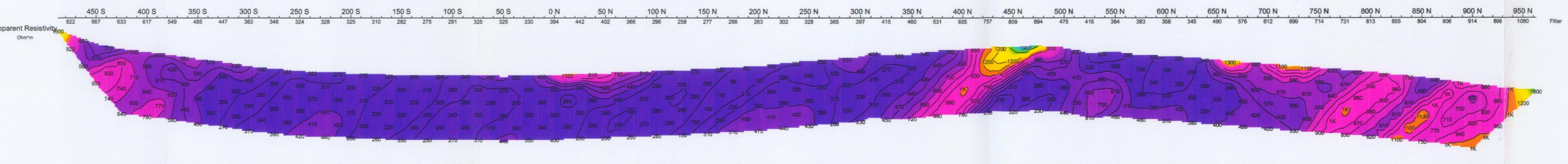


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**AMI Property**  
**Dawson Mining District**

Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DATE SURVEYED : July 2003  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 002 (11-28-03/FD)

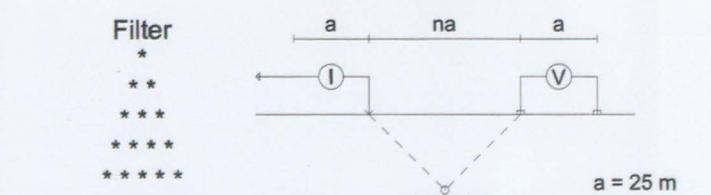
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# INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

## LINE 1000 E

Pole-Dipole Array



**Filter**

- \* \*
- \* \* \*
- \* \* \* \*
- \* \* \* \* \*

Rx : IRIS IP - 6  
Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve  
Delay time = 80 msec.  
10 windows widths = 80,80,80,80,160,160,320,320,320 msec

Tx : GDD 1.6 KW  
Standard time domain signal - 2s-on, 2s-off, 2s-on, 2s-off

Data File : Sixty\_mile\_IP\_NODUPS.gdb  
Operators : Induced Polarization - FD , DH

Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

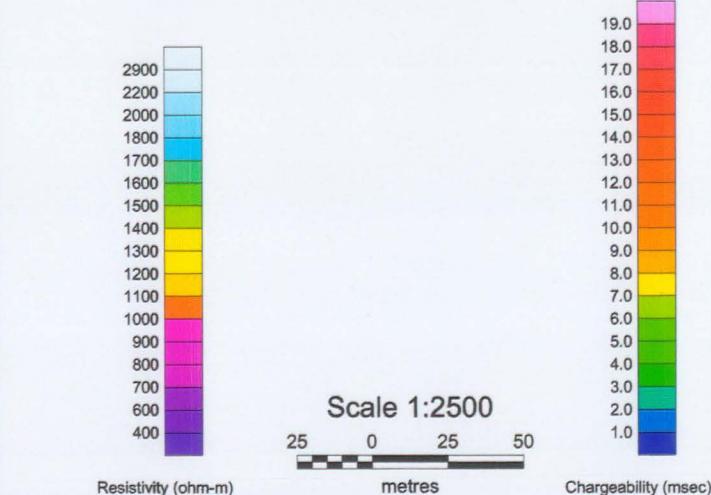
100

500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0

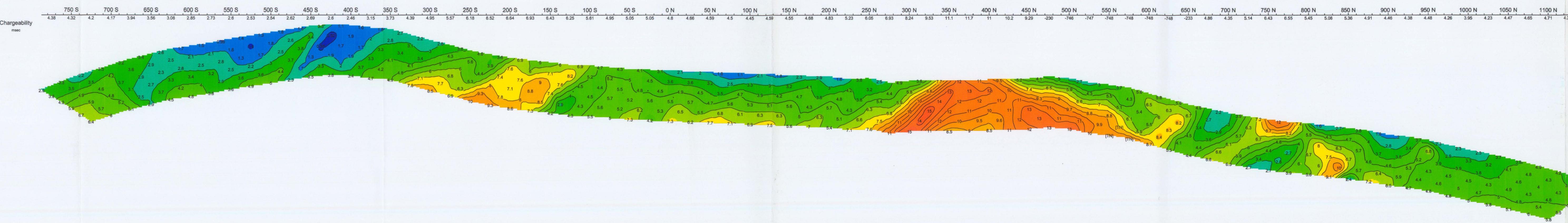
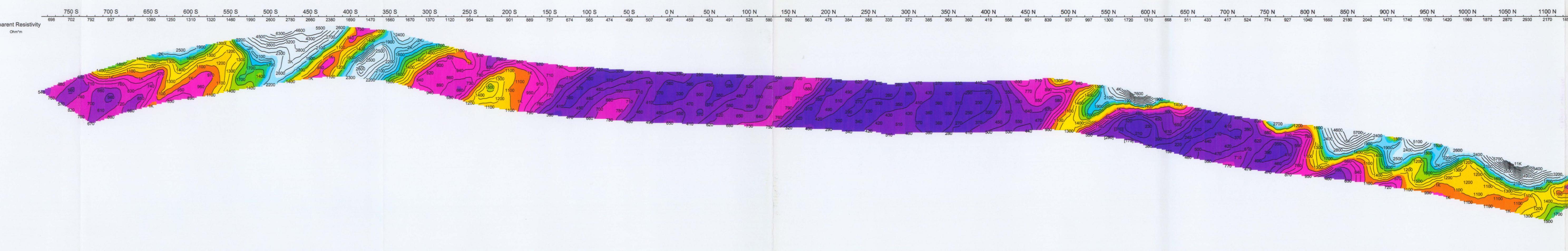
5.0

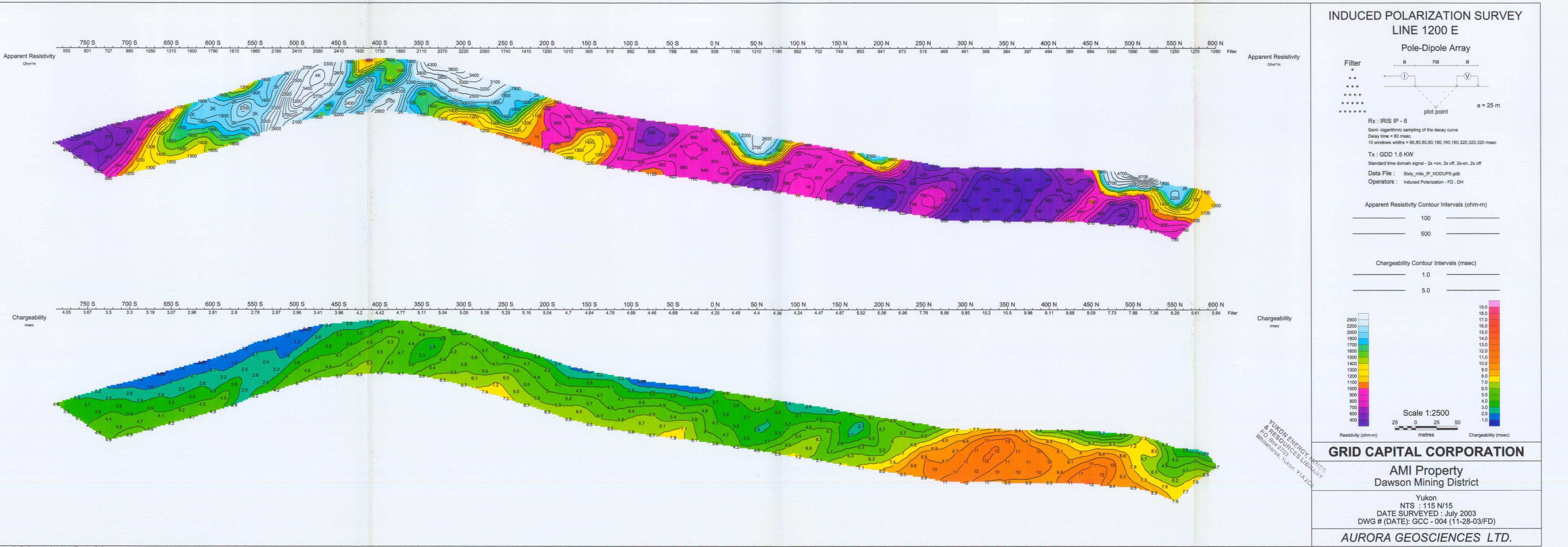


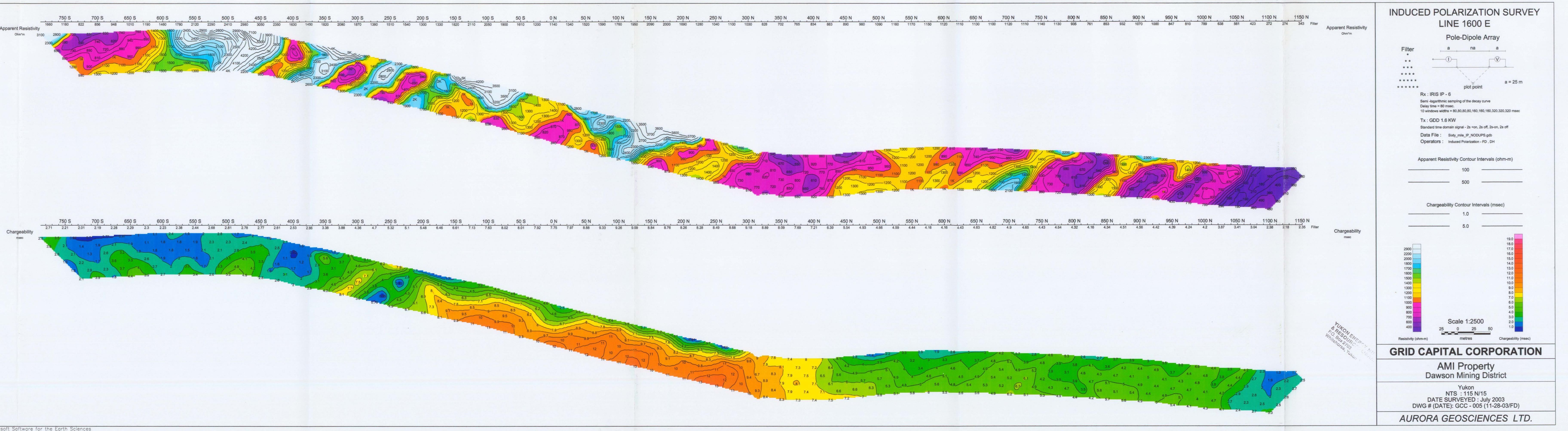
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**AMI Property**  
Dawson Mining District

Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DATE SURVEYED : July 2003  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 003 (11-28-03/FD)

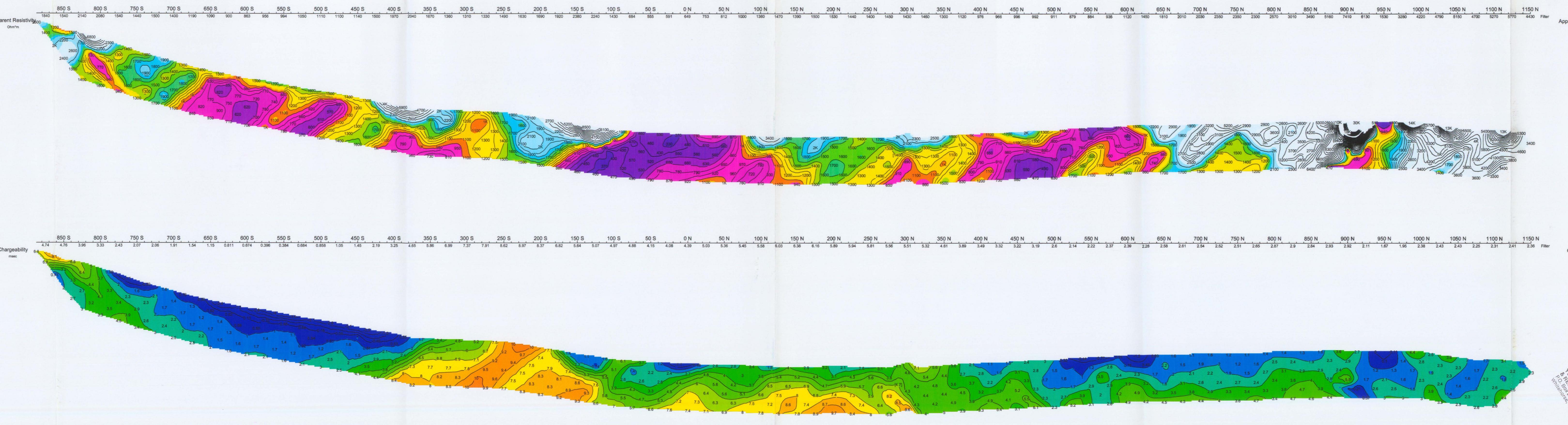
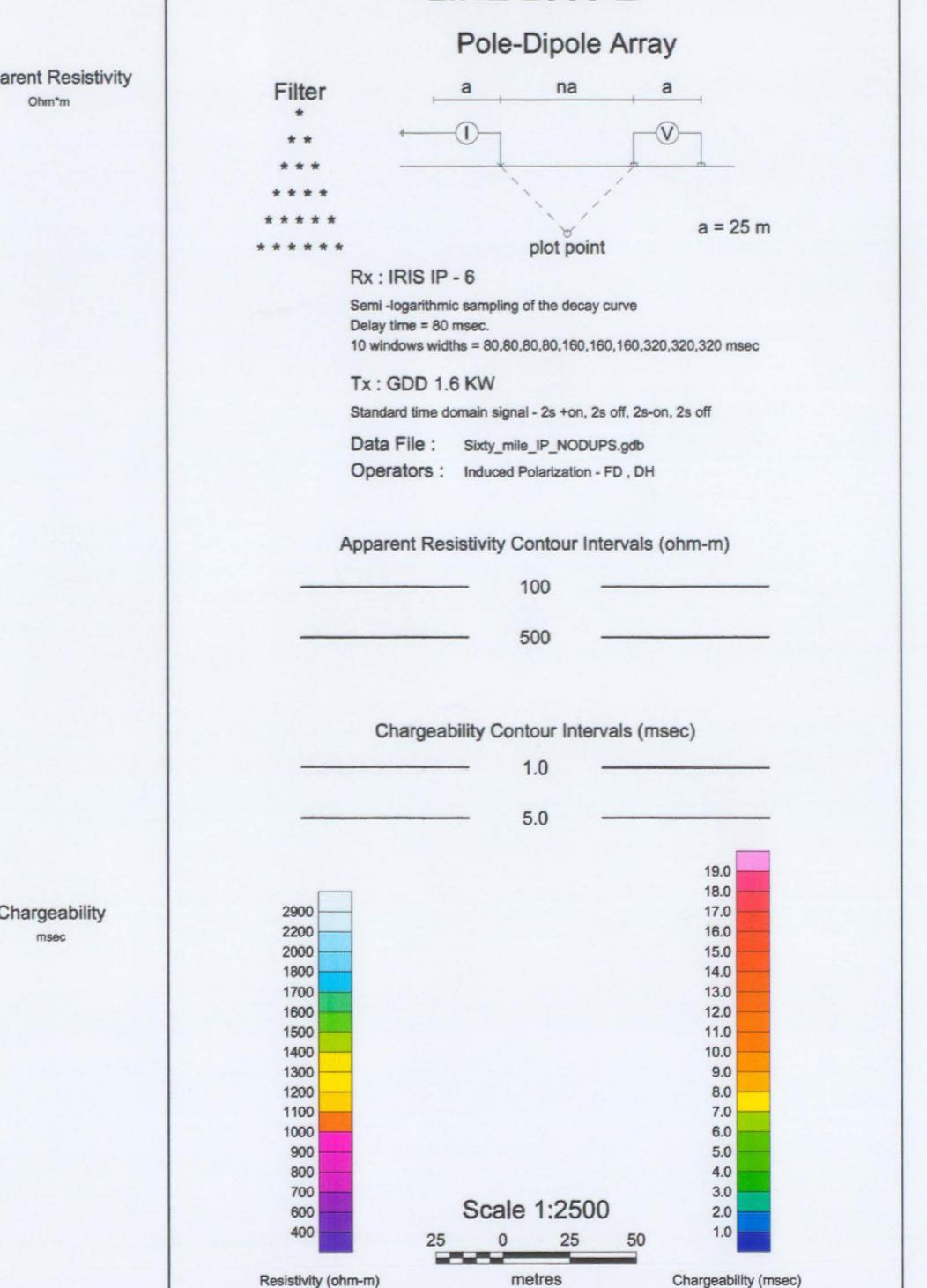
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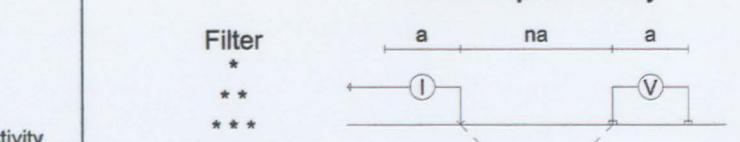


INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 2000 E



**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 2400 E**

Pole-Dipole Array



a = 25 m

plot point

Rx : IRIS IP - 6

Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve

Delay time = 80 msec.

10 windows widths = 80,80,80,80,160,160,320,320 msec

Tx : GDD 1.6 KW

Standard time domain signal - 2s-on, 2s-off, 2s-on, 2s-off

Data File : Sixty\_mile\_IP\_NODUPS.gdb

Operators : Induced Polarization - FD , DH

Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

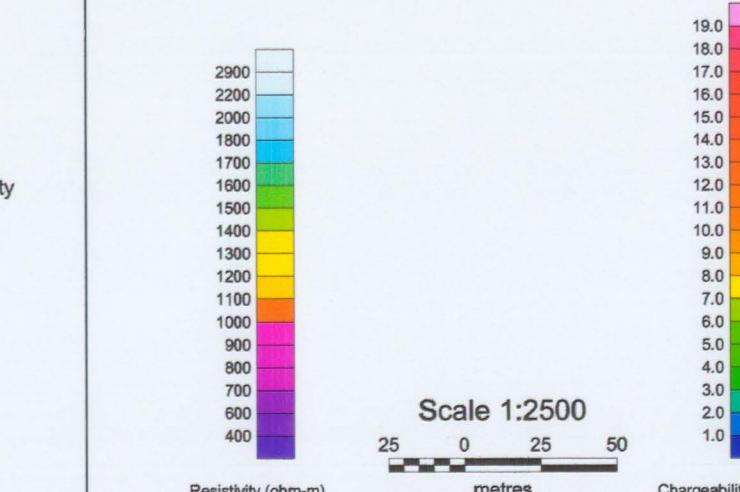
100

500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0

5.0



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 metres

Chargeability (msec)

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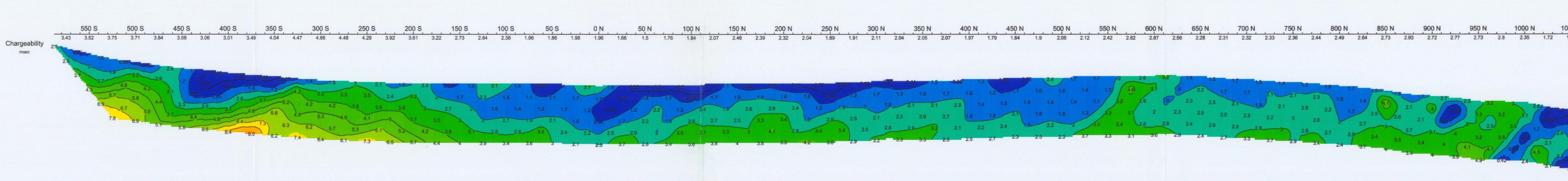
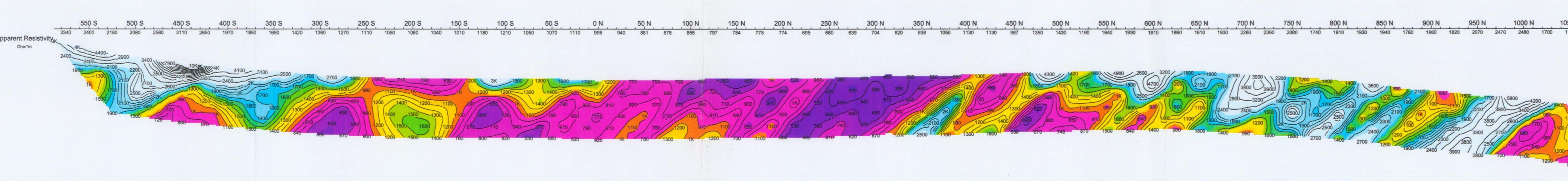
Yukon NTS : 115 N/15

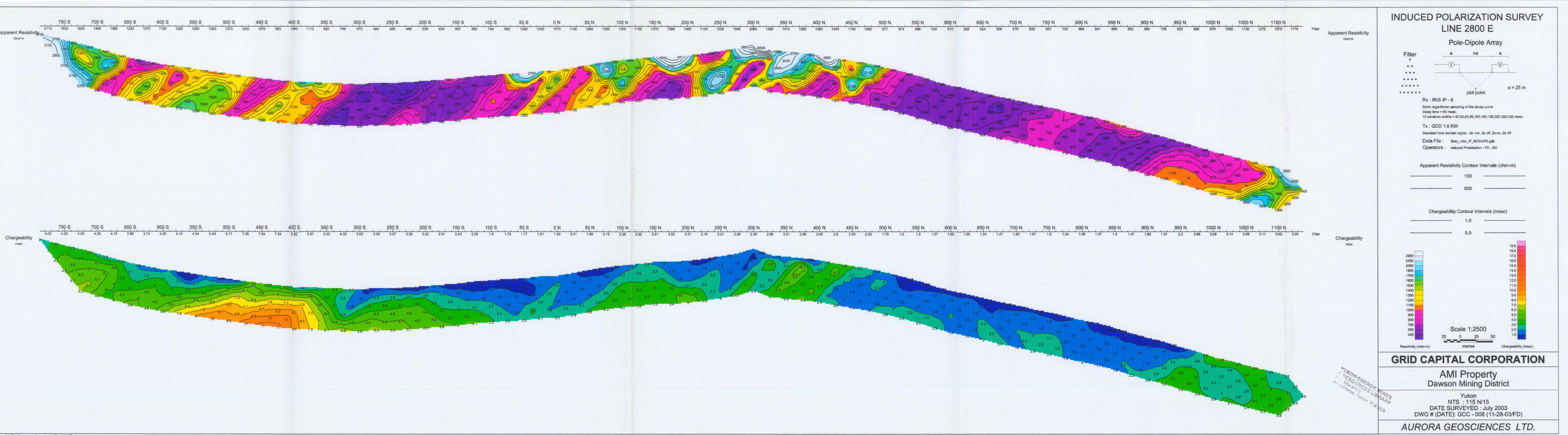
DATE SURVEYED : July 2003

DWG # (DATE) : GCC - 007 (11-28-03/FD)

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Y1A 2C6





# INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY LINE 3200 E

Pole-Dipole Array

Filter \* a na a

\*\* \* \* a = 25 m

\*\*\* \* \* \* plot point

Rx : IRIS IP - 6

Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve  
Delay time = 80 msec.  
10 sec widths = 80,80,80,160,160,320,320 msec

Tx : GDD 1.6 KW

Standard time domain signal - 2s on, 2s off, 2s on, 2s off

Data File : Sixty\_mile\_IP\_NODUPS.gdb

Operators : Induced Polarization - FD , DH

Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

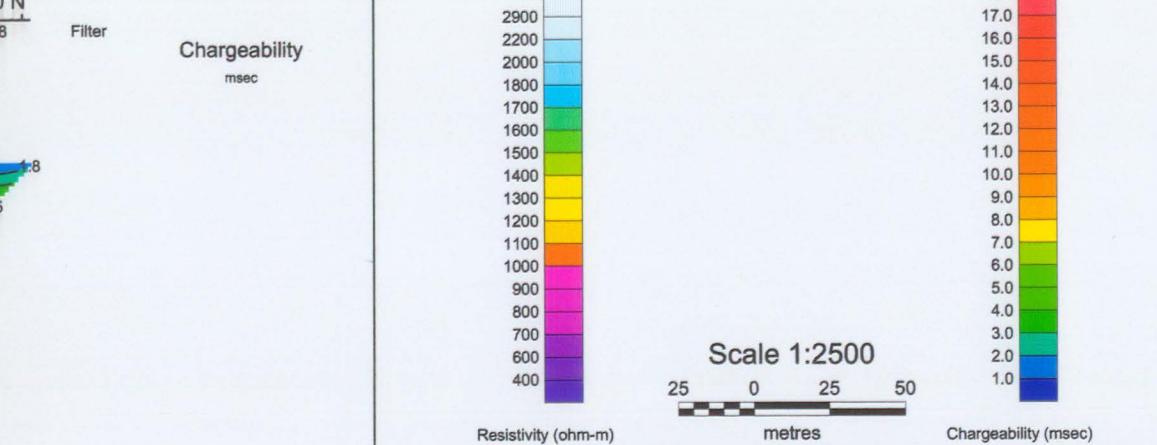
100

500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0

5.0

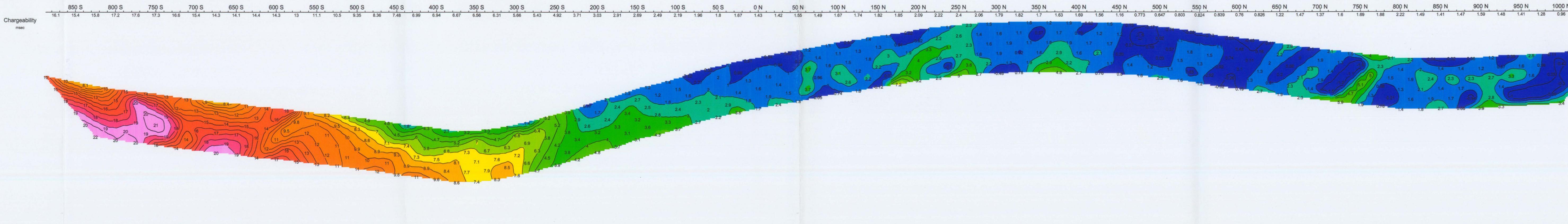
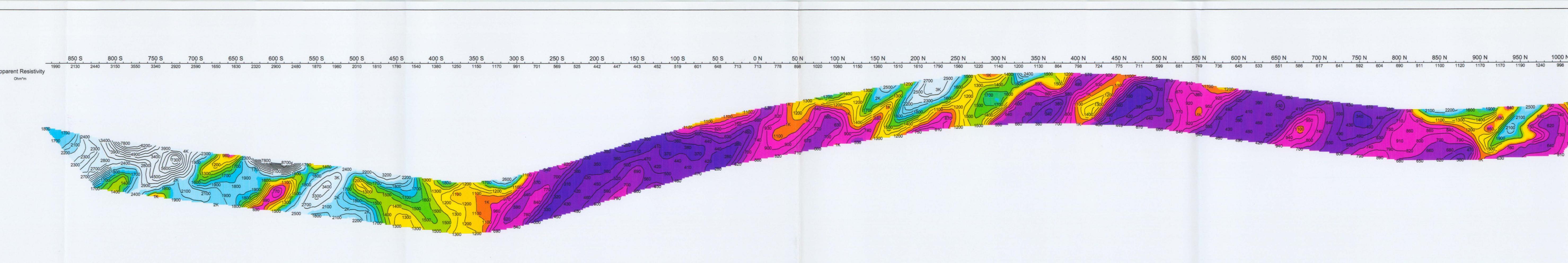


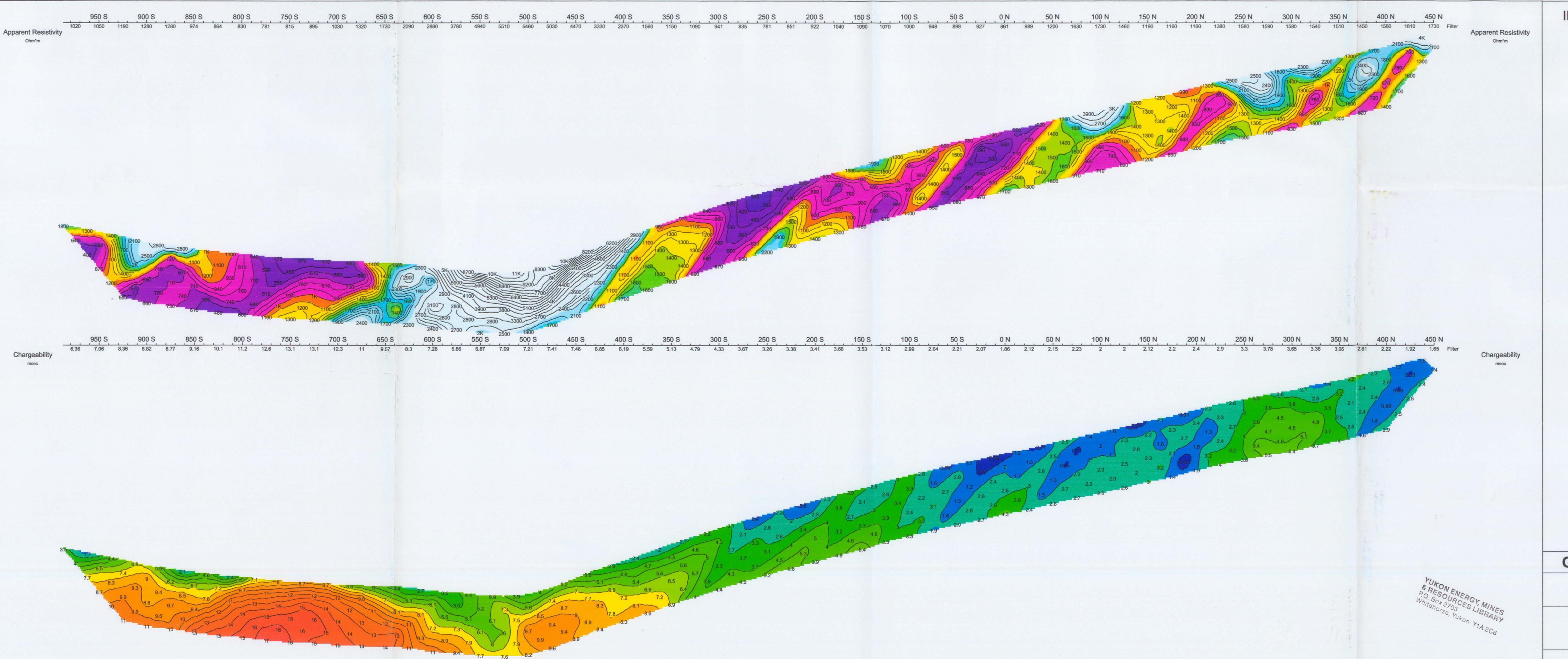
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Dawson Mining District

Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DATE SURVEYED : July 2003  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 009 (11-28-03/FD)

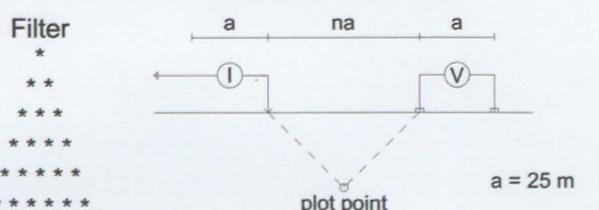
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## INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY LINE 3600 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Rx : IRIS IP - 6  
Semi-logarithmic sampling of the decay curve  
Delay time = 80 msec.  
10 windows widths = 80,80,80,80,160,160,320,320 msec

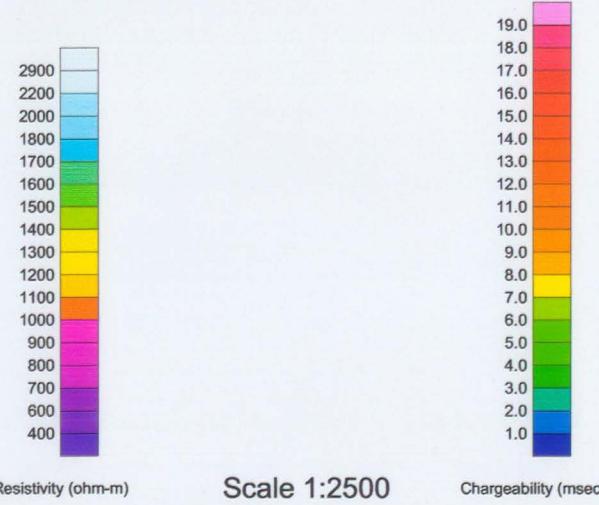
Tx : GDD 1.6 KW  
Standard time domain signal - 2s+on, 2s off, 2s on, 2s off  
Data File : Sixty\_mile\_IP\_NODUPS.gdb  
Operators : Induced Polarization - FD, DH

**Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)**

- 100
- 500

**Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)**

- 1.0
- 5.0

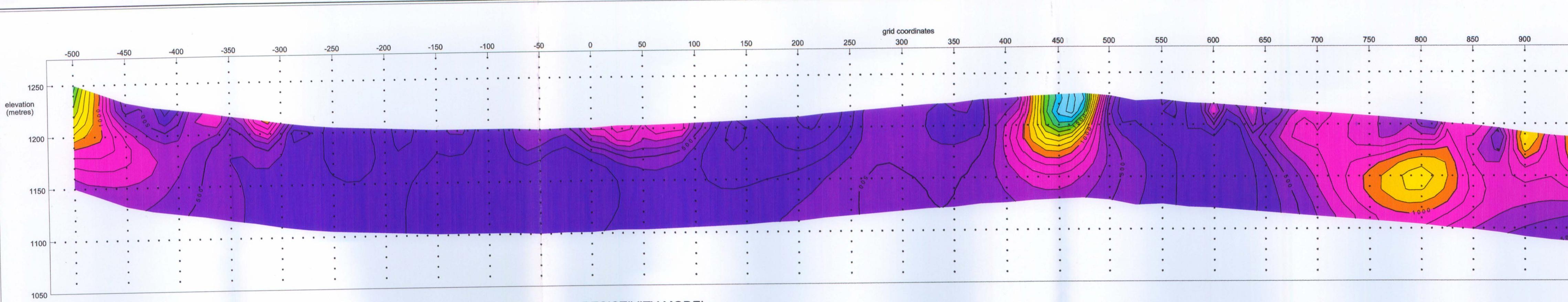


**GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION**

**AMI Property**  
**Dawson Mining District**

**Yukon**  
**NTS : 115 N/15**  
**DATE SURVEYED : July 2003**  
**DWG # (DATE): GCC - 010 (11-28-03/FD)**

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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 800E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

100

500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0

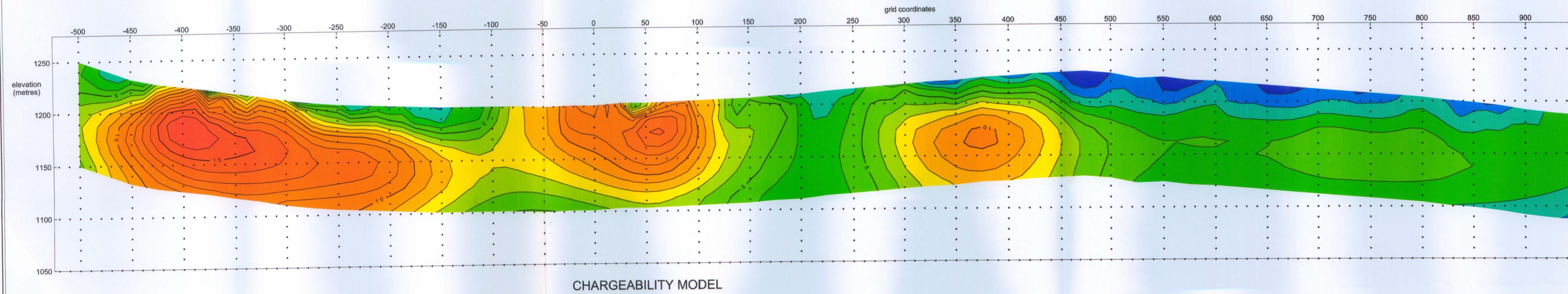
5.0

Scale 1:2500

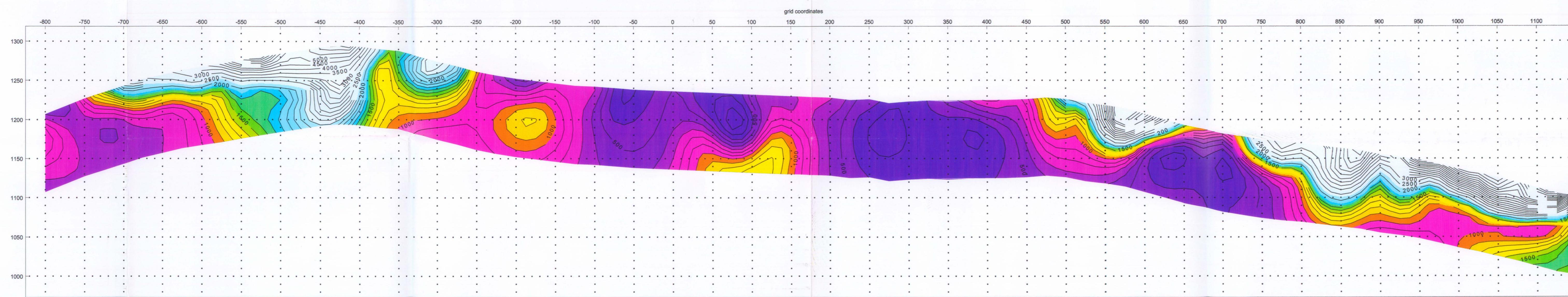
50 0 100 150

metres

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Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 011 (11-28-03/FD)  
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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 1000E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

2900  
2200  
2000  
1800  
1600  
1400  
1300  
1200  
1100  
1000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
400

Ohm-m

Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

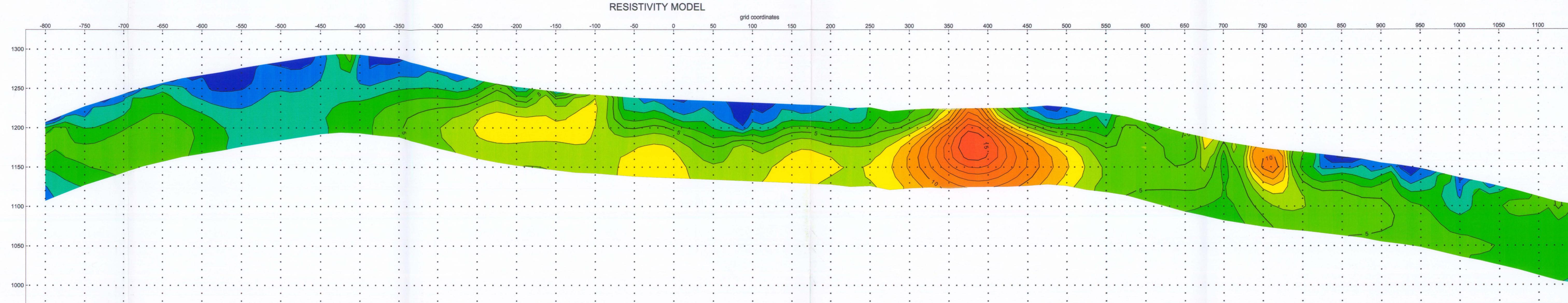
100  
500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

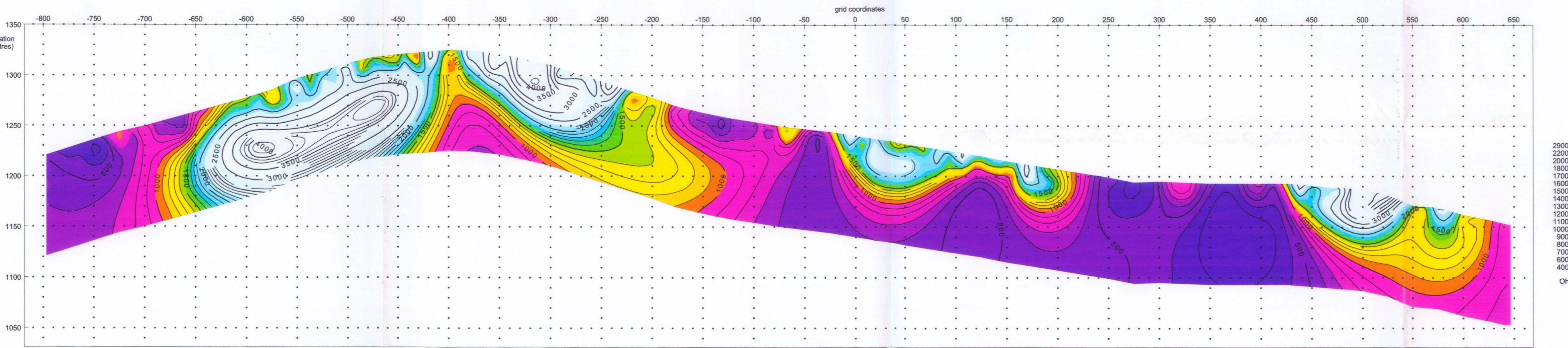
1.0  
5.0

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Scale 1:2500  
50 0 50 100 150  
metres



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AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District  
Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 012 (11-28-03/FD)  
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 1200E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

2900  
2200  
2000  
1800  
1700  
1600  
1500  
1400  
1300  
1200  
1100  
1000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
400  
Ohm-m

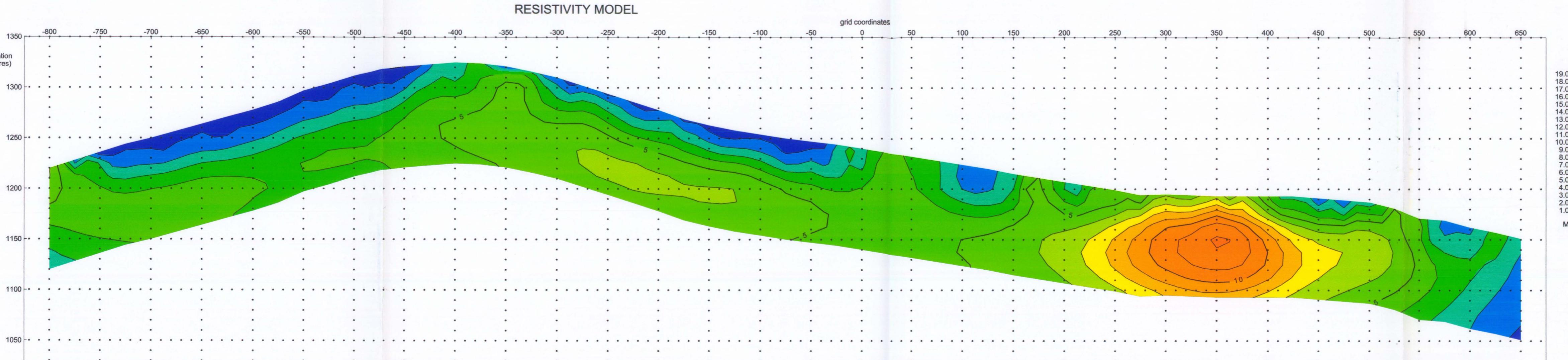
Apparent Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)  
100  
500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)  
1.0  
5.0

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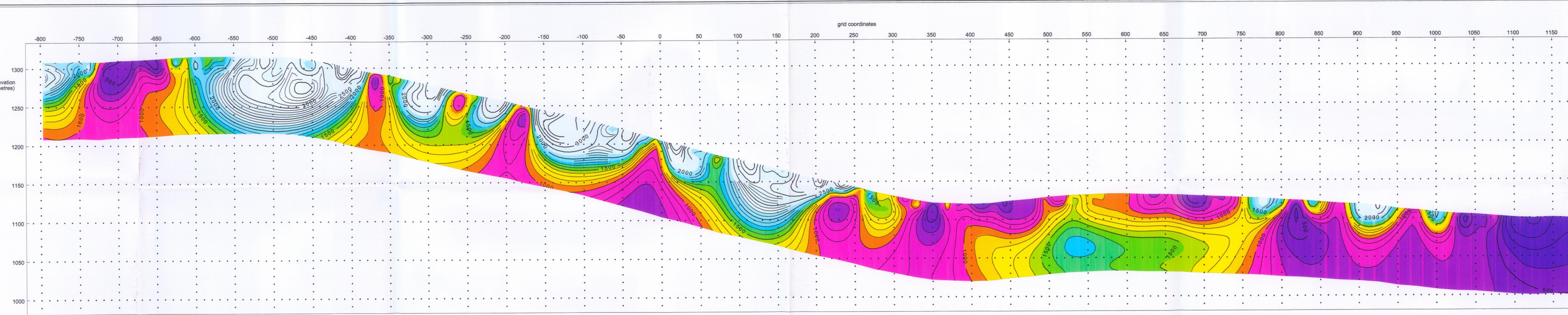
Scale 1:2500  
50 0 50 100 150  
metres

**GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District  
Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 013 (11-28-03/FD)  
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RESISTIVITY MODEL  
grid coordinates

CHARGEABILITY MODEL  
grid coordinates



INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 1600E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

100  
500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

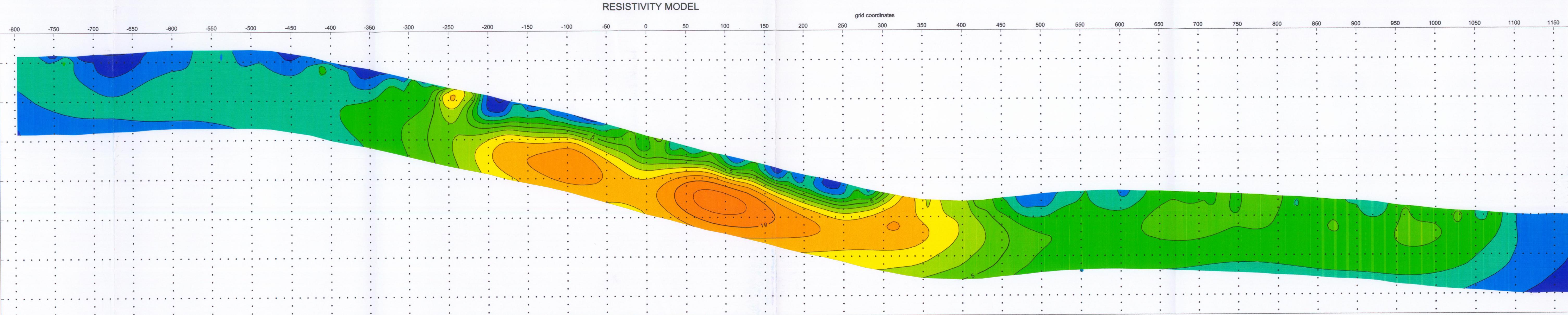
1.0  
5.0

19.0  
18.0  
17.0  
16.0  
15.0  
14.0  
13.0  
12.0  
11.0  
10.0  
9.0  
8.0  
7.0  
6.0  
5.0  
4.0  
3.0  
2.0  
1.0

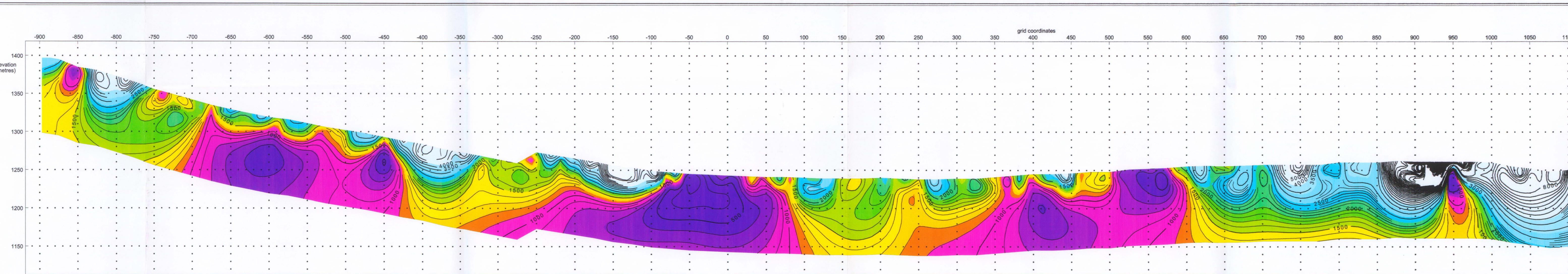
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Scale 1:2500  
50 0 50 100 150  
metres

<b>GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION</b>
AMI Property
Dawson Mining District
Yukon
NTS : 115 N/15
DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 014 (11-28-03/FD)
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CHARGEABILITY MODEL

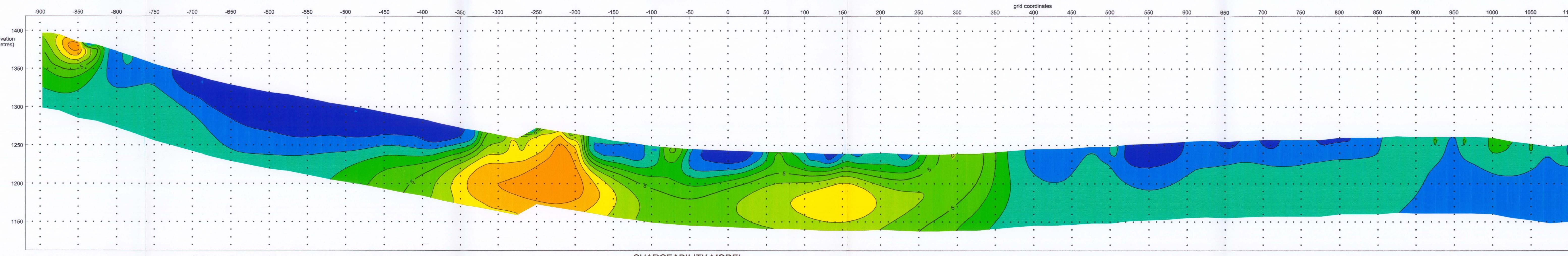


INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 2000E

RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)  
100      500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)  
1.0      5.0



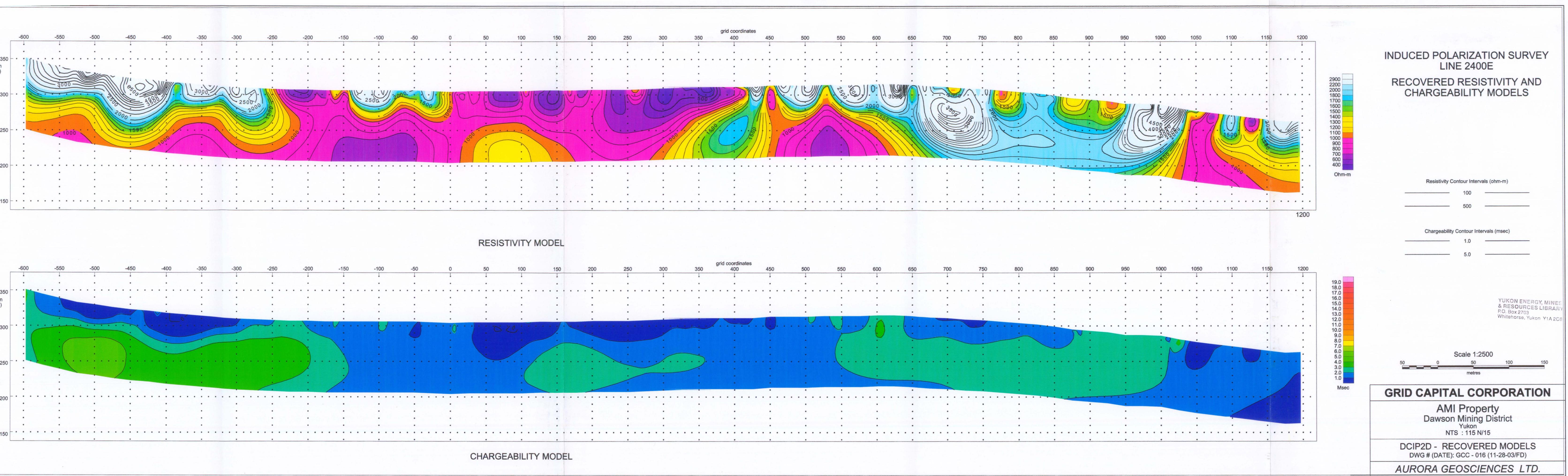
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& RESOURCES LIBRARY  
P.O. Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Scale 1:2500  
50      0      50      100      150  
metres

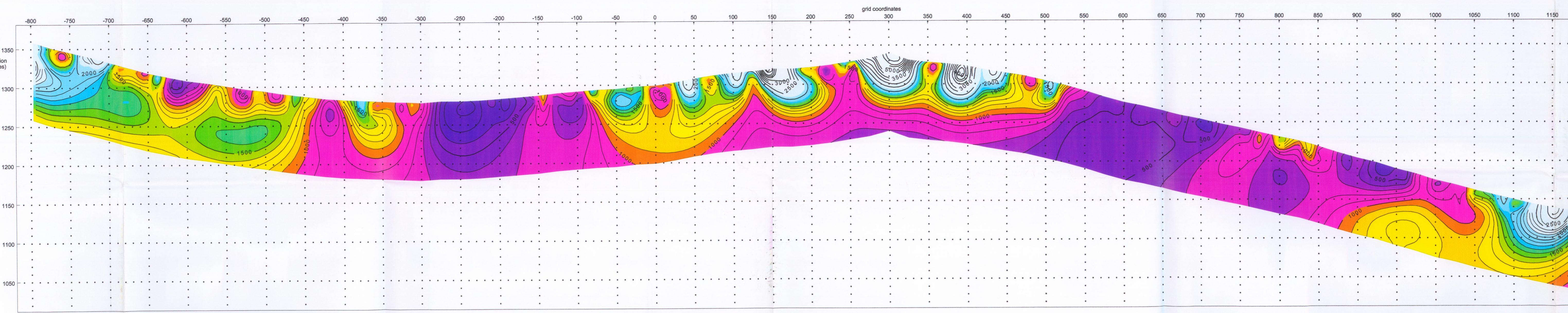
GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION  
AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District  
Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15

DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 015 (11-28-03/FD)

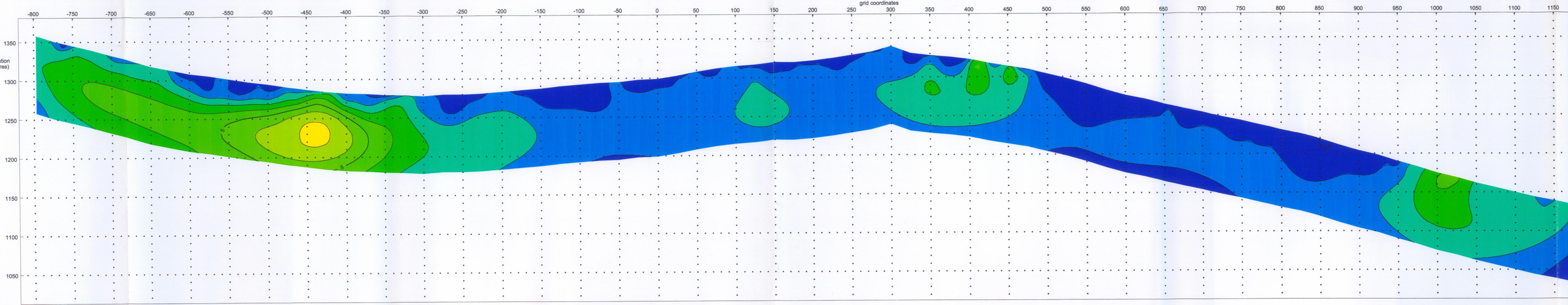
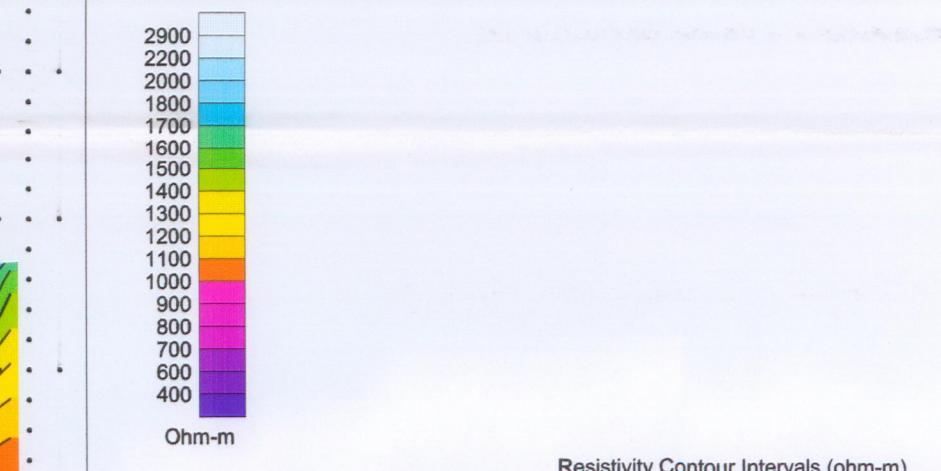
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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 2800E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS



RESISTIVITY MODEL

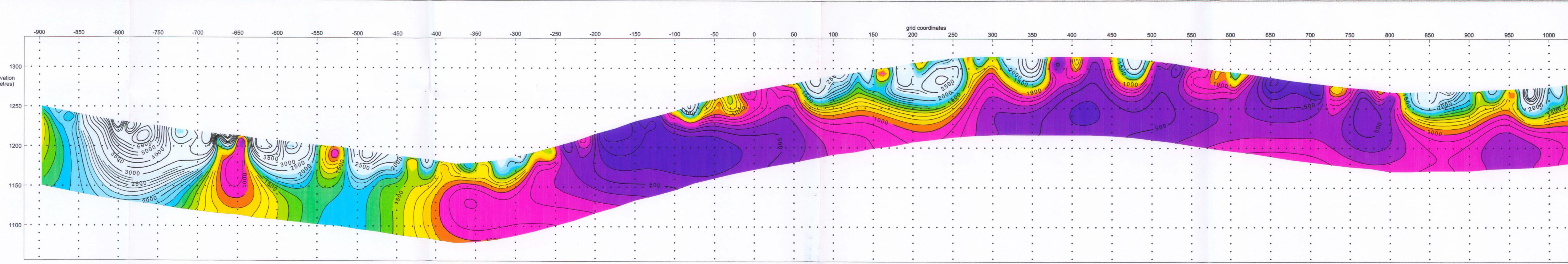


CHARGEABILITY MODEL

YUKON ENERGY, MINES  
& RESOURCES LIBRARY  
P.O. Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C0

Scale 1:2500  
50 0 50 100 150  
metres

**GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District  
Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
**DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS**  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 017 (11-28-03/FD)  
**AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.**



RESISTIVITY MODEL

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 3200E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

2900  
2200  
2000  
1800  
1700  
1600  
1400  
1300  
1200  
1100  
1000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
400

Ohm-m

Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

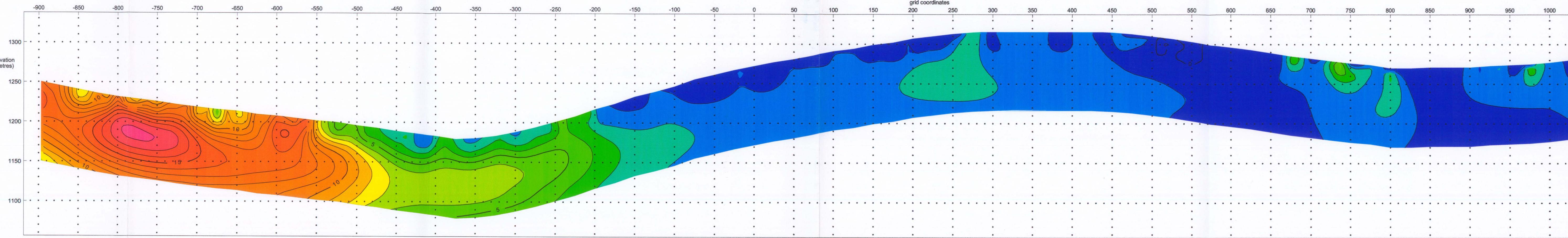
100

500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0

5.0



CHARGEABILITY MODEL

YUKON ENERGY MINES & RESOURCES LIBRARY  
P.O. Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Scale 1:2500

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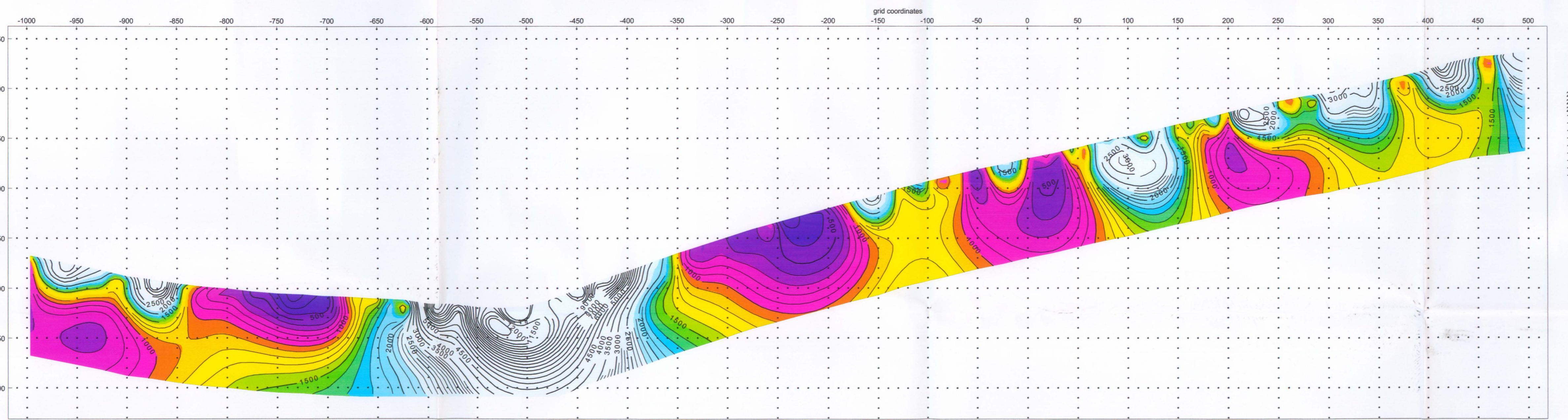
metres

GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION

AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District  
Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15

DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 018 (11-28-03/FD)

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



RESISTIVITY MODEL

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
LINE 3600E  
RECOVERED RESISTIVITY AND  
CHARGEABILITY MODELS

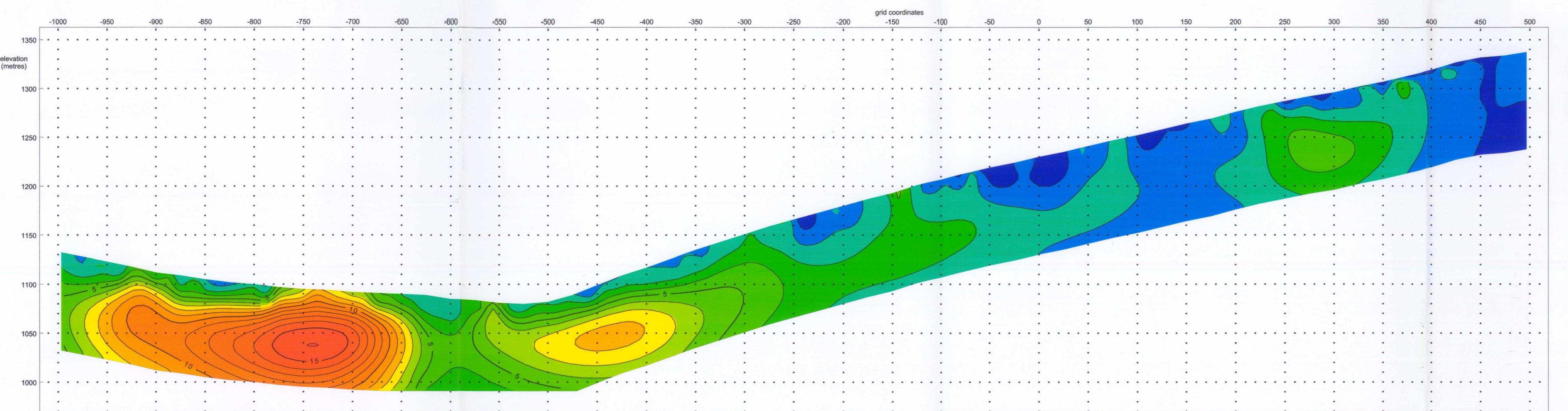
2900  
2200  
1800  
1700  
1600  
1500  
1400  
1300  
1200  
1100  
1000  
900  
800  
700  
600  
500  
400  
Ohm-m

Resistivity Contour Intervals (ohm-m)

100  
500

Chargeability Contour Intervals (msec)

1.0  
5.0



CHARGEABILITY MODEL

YUKON ENERGY, MINES  
& RESOURCES LIBRARY  
P.O. Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Scale 1:2500  
50 0 50 100 150  
metres

**GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION**  
AMI Property  
Dawson Mining District  
Yukon  
NTS : 115 N/15  
DCIP2D - RECOVERED MODELS  
DWG # (DATE): GCC - 019 (11-28-03/FD)  
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

**REPORT ON DIAMOND DRILLING  
AMI PROPERTY**

<u>CLAIM NAMES</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBERS</u>
OM 1-12	YC07359-YC07370
TOM 3-24	YC17147-YC17168
MI 1-10	YC21051-YC21060
BY 1-6	YC28443-YC28448

**CLAIM SHEET NO. 115 N-15**

LATITUDE:  $63^{\circ} 55'$   
LONGITUDE  $140^{\circ} 35'$

**DAWSON MINING DISTRICT**

OWNER OF CLAIMS:

**GRID CAPITAL CORPORATION, VANCOUVER, BC**

BY

**H.LEO KING, P.GEO.**

**Dates of Work: AUGUST 21, 2003 TO SEPTEMBER 4, 2003**

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## **Appendices**

- Appendix A Drill Logs**
- Appendix B Analytical Results**
- Appendix C Certificates of Analysis**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A diamond drilling program was carried out on the Ami property, located in the Sixty Mile River area, Yukon in August and September 2003. The objective of the drill program was to test coincident induced polarization anomalies and coincident multi-element geochemical soil anomalies. A geophysical report is filed separately in connection with the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.

The drill program was managed by Bruce Northcote, MSc., under the supervision of H.L.King, P. Geo. The drilling was performed by D.J. Drilling Company Ltd. with field offices at Watson Lake, Yukon.

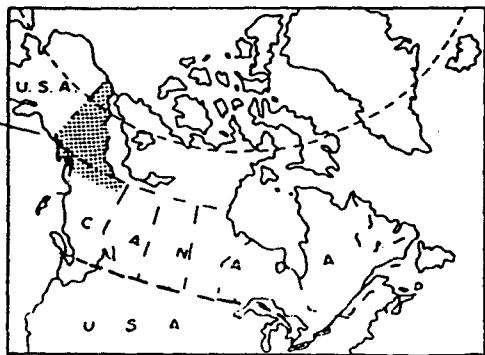
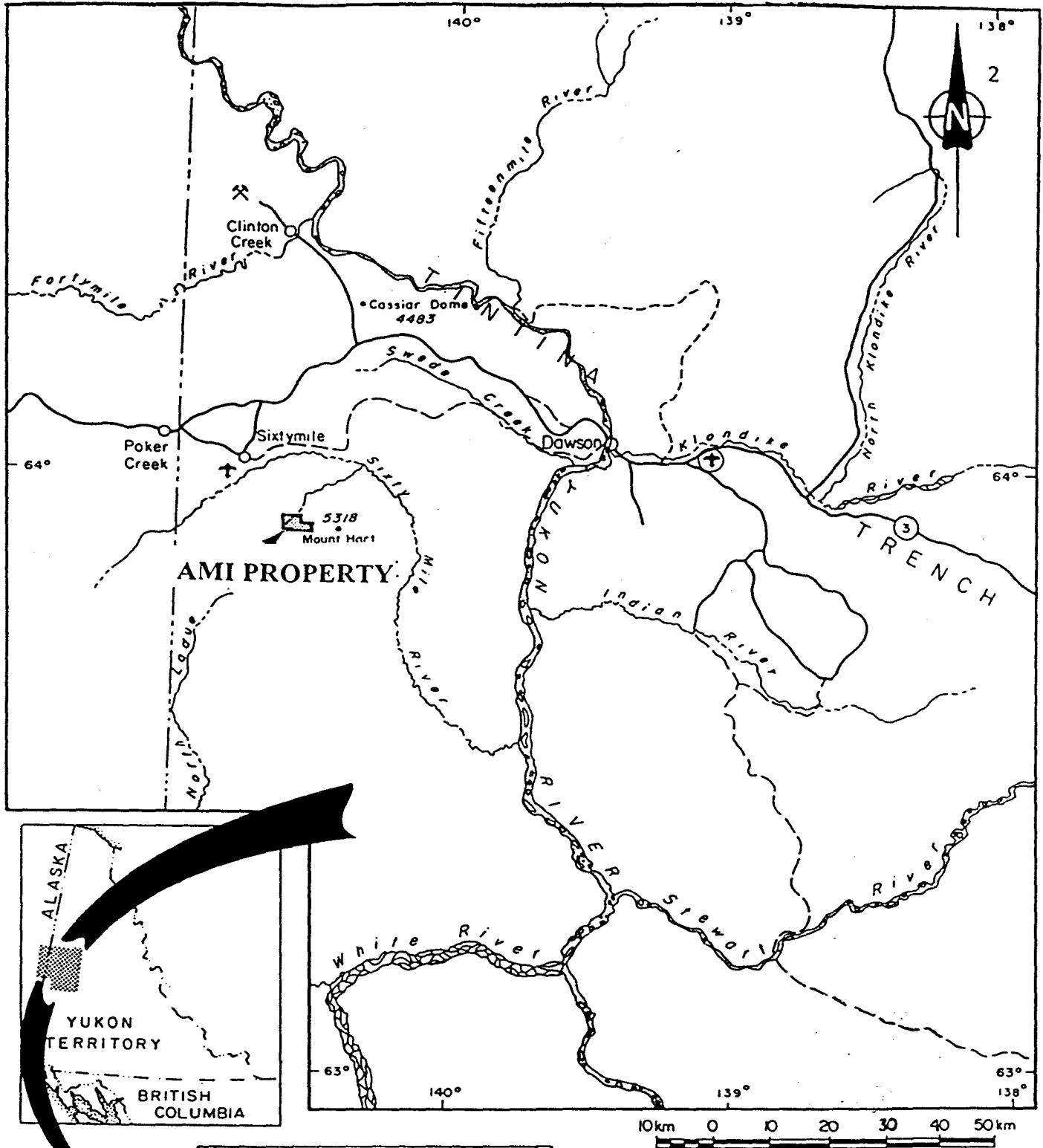
## **2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Ami property is located 60 km WSW of Dawson City, Yukon and centered at Latitude 63° 54' 30" N Latitude and 140° 34' W Longitude within NTS map area 115N/15 (Figures 1). The property consists of 50 contiguous, unsurveyed quartz claims (OM 1-12, TOM 3-24 and MI 1-10, BY 1-6), covering approximately 1045 hectares. The claims are held by Grid Capital Corporation and the diamond drilling was carried out for Grid Capital Corporation.

A sketch of the OM, TOM, MI and BY claims is shown in Figure 2. Claim status is as follows.

**Table 2.1 List of Claims Being Renewed**  
Claim Name                    Grant No.

OM 1-12	YC07359-YC07370
TOM 3-24	YC17147-YC17168
MI 1-10	YC21051-YC21060
BY 1-6	YC28443-YC2844



**GRID CAPITAL CORP.  
AMI PROPERTY, YUKON**

**LOCATION MAP**

**SIXTY MILE RIVER AREA, YUKON**

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.

DRAWN BY NM	SCALE 1:100,000 FIGURE 1
----------------	--------------------------

CLAIM SKETCH

BY MY OM TOM CLAIMS

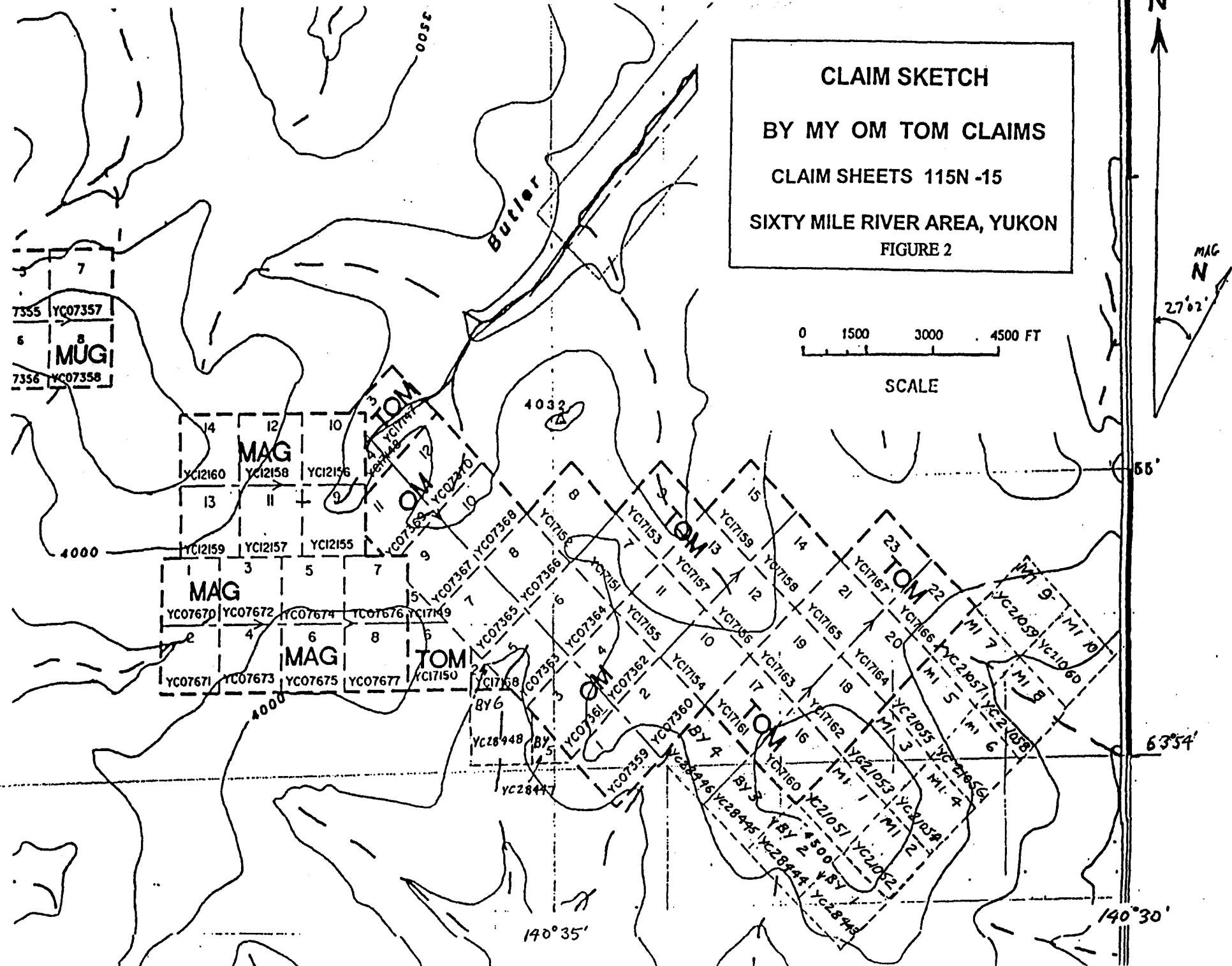
CLAIM SHEETS 115N -15

SIXTY MILE RIVER AREA, YUKON

FIGURE 2

0 1500 3000 4500 FT

SCALE



The diamond drilling work was carried out under a Yukon Quartz Mining Act Class II Mining Land Use Permit (Permit No. LQ00104).

### **3.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The Ami property is road accessible. Access from Dawson City is via the paved Top of the World Highway for 88 km to the Sixty Mile Road junction, then by 22 km of gravel road south to the Sixty Mile River and then a further 10 km along the Madsen Creek Road. At this point, a 10 km long, 4-wheel-drive trail leads eastward providing access to the western part of the claim block. The Top of the World Highway west of Dawson City is not maintained during the winter, restricting road access to summer months (May through October).

The property is situated in the partly unglaciated Klondike Plateau. Although Pleistocene glaciation scoured the major drainages in the area such as the Yukon and Sixty Mile Rivers, most of the property escaped the effects of glaciation. Topography is moderately steep, characterized by V-shaped valleys cutting a gently rolling upland. Elevations range from 1000 m at the headwaters of Butler Gulch to 1300 m along the southern edge of the property. Outcrop exposure is very poor (< 1%); however, extensive felsenmeier is common on hilltops and slopes indicating minimal overburden cover.

An interior continental climate is typical of the area with annual precipitation of about 30 cm. The area enjoys short warm summers and cold winters. Permafrost is common, especially on the steeper north and east facing slopes and lower

drainage areas. Most of the property is vegetated with alder and dwarf willow in the higher elevations (>1100m) and stunted spruce and birch in the lower areas.

#### 4.0 HISTORY

The property is near the historic placer gold mining area known as the Sixty Mile River area. Gold was first discovered in the area in 1892 (Cockfield, 1921). Although gold is found in many of the drainages surrounding the property, there has been no significant exploration for lode gold deposits in the property area.

Vein-type silver-lead mineralization on the property was first discovered and staked in 1902. Early development prior to 1911 consisted of shallow shafts and trenches. More recently, in 1964 to 1966, bulldozer trenching was carried out over soil geochemical anomalies about 10 km to the west of the property (Cholach 1969). The area underlying the Ami property was restaked in 1968 by Connaught Mines Limited as part of the Ben and Con claims and soil sampling and bulldozer trenching was undertaken in 1969. In 1974 Connaught Mines Ltd. optioned the property to Shamrock Mines Ltd.

Walhala Explorations Ltd. acquired the property by restaking in 1987 and then optioned the claims to Croesus Resources Inc. who carried out geological mapping and geochemical surveys in 1987 (Keyser, 1988). Exploration work carried out in the area since the 1960's has identified 3 styles of mineralization: 1) silver-lead veins, 2) gold-bearing skarns associated with intrusive contacts, 3) porphyry-style copper-molybdenum mineralization in altered quartz monzonite. All 3 types of mineralization are associated with variable gold values.

A compilation map in the 1993 report by Greg Smith for Tombstone Explorations Ltd. provides the best summary of the 1987 to 1992 work.

In 1987, Croesus Resources Inc. completed soil geochemical surveys that showed strong anomalous results for silver, lead, arsenic, antimony and weak erratic gold associated with the intrusive body. The soil geochemical anomalies cover an area 1 kilometer by 2 kilometers with the main portion located on the current Ami property.

The 1987 exploration program established the existence of skarn type gold mineralization in the area adjoining the OM claims to the west. A garnet-diopside-epidote skarn with locally massive magnetite mineralization was mapped and sampled. Soil geochemistry over the skarn area returned reproducible values of up to 9,090 ppb gold and 23.5 ppm silver.

The Croesus Resources Inc. work determined that the soil geochemistry responded to known silver-lead veins and identified anomalies of the same magnitude in areas where mineralization is not yet known. Mineralized vein float found within the anomalous areas suggest extensions to known veins and new mineralized structures.

The No. 9 Vein is located on the OM claims (OM6 and OM8) that form part of the Ami property and underlies the central portion of a 2 kilometer-long lead-silver-copper anomaly. The vein has been traced by trenching for about 350 meters. Chip sampling across the vein in 1969 (Cholack 1969) returned assays of up to 4.1 g/t gold, 5,697 g/t silver and 52.5% lead over 1.2 meters. The No. 9 Vein is described by Keyser (1988) as "the most unique vein on the property in

that the mineralogy is typified by galena, stibnite and tetrahedrite in a gangue of calcite, barite and minor quartz and clay, and is hosted in quartz monzonite".

In 1988, Kelan Resources Inc. (Kelan) optioned what is now the Ami property including surrounding claims and carried out a program of geochemical surveys, trenching and 285.3 meters of diamond drilling in 9 holes (Price 1988b).

The geochemical surveys carried out in 1988 and 1989 by Kelan outlined a 2400 m by 300 m area of lead-silver-arsenic-antimony-gold response, in part associated with the magnetite skarn to the west of the OM claims. Soil sampling over the intrusion to the northeast of the skarn in the area underlain by the OM claims, located a large, moderately intense, copper anomaly with two smaller coincident molybdenum anomalies. Trenching failed to reach bedrock and as a result the anomalies were not explained. A linear lead soil anomaly 1300 meters long and 400 meters wide, extending eastward from the area of skarn onto what is now the area covered by the OM claims was outlined. The anomaly encompasses the No. 9 Vein.

The 1988 drilling tested the No. 8 Vein, the magnetite skarn to the west of the OM claims and the No.9 Vein. Six diamond drill holes tested skarn mineralization immediately to the west of the OM claims. The 2 best intersections returned 2, 085 ppb gold across 2.9 meters in Hole K88-8 and 4,055 ppb gold across 1.7 meters in Hole K88-6 (Price 1988b). Three of the holes (K88-1, K88-2, and K88-3) were directed at testing the No. 9 Vein located on the OM 6 and OM8 claims. The drilling encountered zones of potassic, argillic and phyllitic alteration in quartz monzonite. Extremely poor core recoveries from

clay altered zones hosting vein mineralization resulted in recovery of only a small amount of vein mineralization. Disseminated and fracture controlled mineralization in wall rocks returned up to 888 ppm copper, 789 ppm molybdenum and 720 ppb gold across 1.5 meters. Lithologies, alteration and mineralization present in this area reflect porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization.

The core from the 1998 diamond drilling program is stored at a site along the road approximately 2 kilometers west of the property.

The property, consisting of the Pra, Har and Bozo claims, was returned to Walhala in 1989 and 7 holes totaling 411 meters were drilled. In 1990, Tombstone Explorations Ltd. purchased the property and carried out a small program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling (Smith, 1992).

The 1992 work was directed at 2 of 7 previously trenched areas that tested soil anomalies of greater than 100 ppm copper within a broad copper anomaly.

A track mounted auger drill was used to obtain samples from 2 of the anomalous areas in 1992. One of the areas is located on what is now the OM 7 claim, the other is located immediately to the west of the OM claims. The auger sampling program totaled 357 feet in 36 holes. The holes ended in the regolith-bedrock contact at depths ranging from 3 to 27 feet. Samples were collected from the bottom of each hole, with random samples midway down selected holes. A total of 40 samples were collected and analyzed for copper and 29 other elements by ICP and a 10 gram assay for gold. The auger drilling tested

an area on what is now the OM 7 claim, near historic Trench No. 5 located immediately to the south of Vein No. 9. The drilling outlined an anomalous area, 400 meters by 150 meters, with greater than 350 ppm copper and up to 26 ppb gold from 23 samples. Copper values averaged 419 ppb copper with a maximum value of 1383 ppm copper. Gold values averaged 8 ppb gold with a maximum of 26 ppb gold. Molybdenum and silver values ranged up to 127 ppm and 2.9 ppm respectively. The anomaly is open in all directions.

A second area, to the west of and bordering the OM 9 claim (Trench No. 3 area), was tested by auger drilling. A total of 17 samples were collected from the Trench No. 3 area. Analytical results ranged up to 550 ppm copper, 40 ppb gold, 36 ppm molybdenum and 7.6 ppm silver.

A portion of the property, consisting of 12 OM and 8 Mug claims, was restaked in June 1998 by Peter Ledwidge and optioned to Carta Resources Ltd. in April, 1999. Carta Resources Ltd. staked an additional 22 claims (TOM Claims) in June and July 1999. An additional 10 claims (MI claims) were staked in September 2001.

Work by Carta Resources Ltd. in June and July 1999 consisted of establishing a base line and grid lines, geological mapping and soil sampling. Total cost of the program was \$18,184.00. The company was subsequently restructured and the claims, including the claims held under option, were transferred to H. Leo King & Associates Inc. on January 18, 2000. Work continued on the property in late August and September 2001 by Doyle Gold Consulting of Dawson City, Yukon for H. Leo King & Associates Inc. The work

consisted of extending the baseline established in 1999 a further 1.2 km to the east and cutting lines to 46E and staking the 10 MI claims.

The soil geochemical survey in-filled and further defined the multi-element anomalies (copper, gold, molybdenum, lead, silver, arsenic) outlined in the 1999 soil sampling program.

## 5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### Regional Geology

The property is located within the Yukon Tanana Terrane, an assemblage of medium to high-grade, meta-sedimentary and meta-igneous rocks of Paleozoic age that were polydeformed during Early Mesozoic terrane accretion. Pre-accretion, supracrustal rocks are divided into two main assemblages and include locally carbonaceous quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, quartzite, mafic schist, amphibolite and marble of the Devonian-Mississippian Nasina assemblage and a variety of felsic, cherty schists and non-carbonaceous micaceous quartzite and quartz-feldspar-muscovite schists of the Permian Klondike Schist Assemblage. In the Sixty Mile River district, batholiths of Early Mississippian, granitic orthogneiss occur locally within the Nasina Assemblage (Figure 3). Several large bodies of Early Jurassic, quartz monzonite stocks are also common 10 km SW of the property (Doherty, 2002).

Post-accretion units of Mid to Late Cretaceous age include massive intermediate volcanic flows (correlated with the Carmacks Volcanic Group) and small plugs and stocks of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Due to the similar

# LEGEND

## GENERALIZED GEOLOGY:

### POST-TERRANE AMALGAMATION/ACCRETION UNITS:

#### PLUTONIC:

- Pp - Paleogene post-accretion plutons
- LKp - Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary post-accretion plutons
- mKp - mid-Cretaceous post-accretion plutons
- EJp - post-amalgamation plutons characteristic of Stikinia but also intruding Yukon-Tanana Terrane; coeval and compositionally similar plutons characteristic of Quesnelia also intruding Yukon-Tanana Terrane

#### SEDIMENTARY / VOLCANIC:

- Qs - Quaternary cover beneath which terrane boundaries cannot be extended with confidence
- TQv - largely basalt (Tertiary?) and Quaternary
- Tvs - Tertiary felsic to mafic volcanic rocks and interbedded terrestrial sedimentary rocks
- uKv - Upper Cretaceous mafic and lesser felsic volcanic rocks, mostly Carmacks Group
- JKs - Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous sedimentary rocks overlapping Wrangellia and Alexander terranes (Dezadeash); minor contemporaneous fluvial sedimentary rocks above Stikinia (Tantalus)

#### CRATON MARGIN:

- NA - ANCESTRAL NORTH AMERICA: Lower Proterozoic to Carboniferous passive and offshelf continental margin sedimentary rocks, Devonian to Carboniferous clastic wedges and Pennsylvanian to Jurassic-Cretaceous continental margin prism

#### TERRANES:

**PERICRATONIC:** rocks possess elements of passive margin sedimentation but differ in stratigraphic or structural characteristics from the ancestral North American margin

- YTNA - NASINA SUBTERRANE: Metamorphosed early(?) to mid-Paleozoic continental margin with superposed Late Devonian and Early Mississippian arc volcanic (= Nasina assemblage) and (YTp) plutonic rocks
- YTKS - KLODIAKE SCHIST SUBTERRANE: Metamorphosed upper Paleozoic arc(?) volcanic (= Klondike Schist assemblage and plutonic (YTp) rocks
- YTa - AMPHIBOLITE SUBTERRANE: Amphibolite of uncertain subterrane affinity; may include Slide Mountain Terrane
- YTp - Plutonic rocks superposed on Nasina and Klondike Schist Subterrane

#### ACCREDITED, INTERMONTANE SUPERTERRANE:

- SM - SLIDE MOUNTAIN: Oceanic and/or marginal basin volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Devonian to Late Triassic age including chert, argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, mafic intrusions, basalt, alpine-type ultramafic rocks, carbonate rocks and local blueschist and eclogite

#### MINFILE STATUS:

- Unknown
- Anomaly
- Drillhole
- Prospect
- Drill Hole
- Underground Past Producer
- Open Pit Past Producer
- Pitless Occurrences

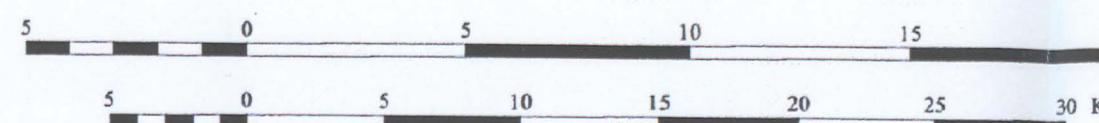
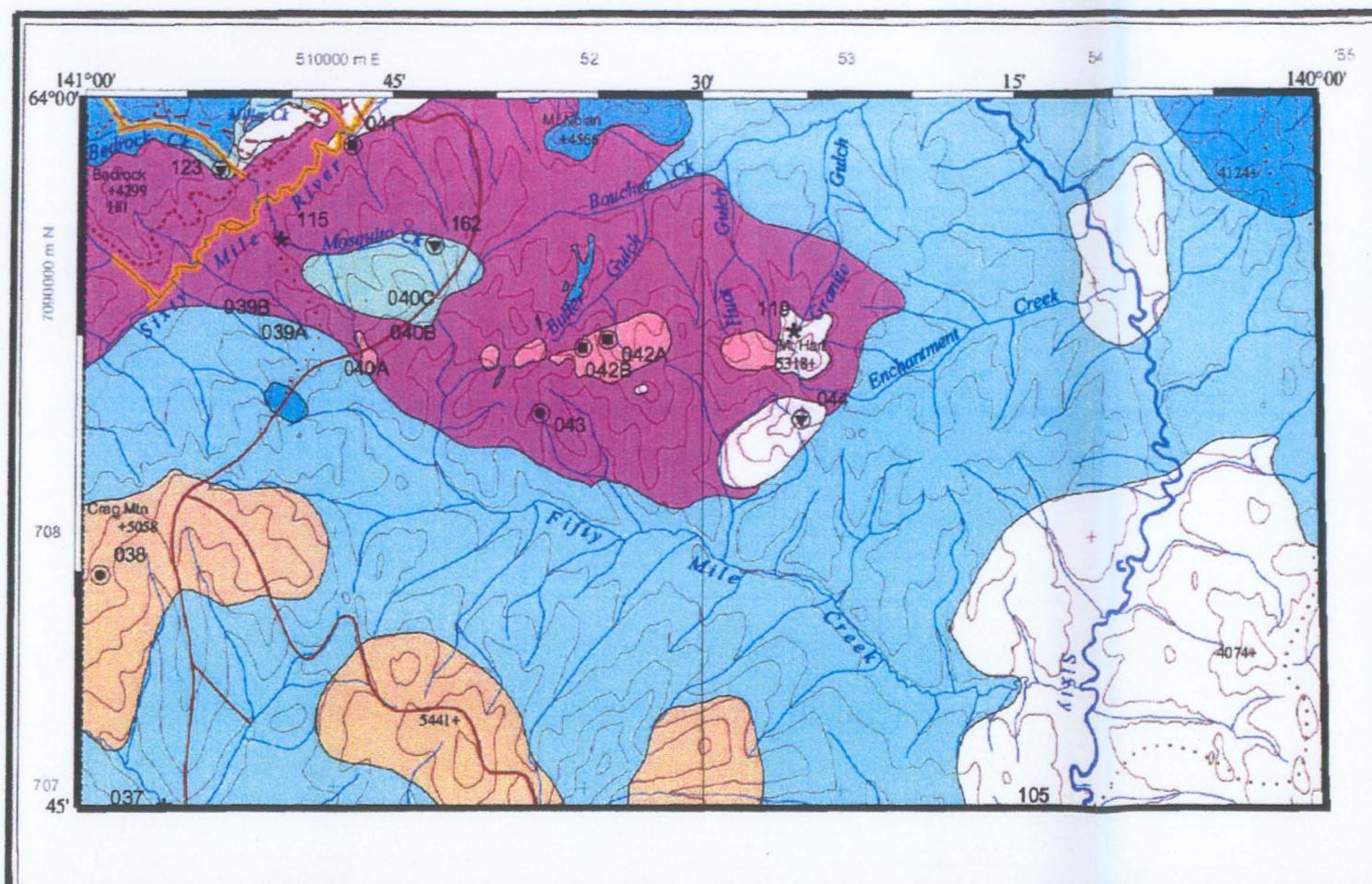
#### MINFILE NAME (Major commodities - Deposit Type):

- 037 MAG (tungsten)
- 038 CRAO (unknown)
- 039 LERNER (vein)
- 040 CONNAUGHT (vein)
- 041 PER (vein)
- 042 BUTLER (vein)
- 043 FIFTY (diam)
- 044 ENCHANTMENT (other)
- 105 HECTOR (unknown)
- 116 THE (unknown)
- 119 MT. HART (unknown)
- 123 BEDROCK (vein)
- 162 PEAK (syngenetic)

## GRID CAPITAL CORP. AMI PROPERTY, YUKON

### GEOLOGY SIXTY MILE RIVER AREA, YUKON

DRWN BY: DJB DATE: 20/04/2002 FIGURE 3



**CITATION (Geology and Minfile):**  
Minfile #037 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #038 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #039 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #040 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #041 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #042 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #043 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #115 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #119 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #123 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey  
Minfile #162 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND DATA SOURCES:

Minfile #037 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

Minfile #038 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

Minfile #039 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

Minfile #040 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

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Minfile #042 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

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Minfile #119 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

Minfile #123 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

Minfile #162 - Nasina Concentricality 1990, Q.H. - Sixty Mile River, YT, 1:250,000, UTM Zone 52N, NAD83, 1983, Yukon Geological Survey

- BASEMAP FEATURES:**
- Highway
  - 2 Wheel Drive
  - 4 Wheel Drive
  - Steepland Base
  - Tower
  - Building
  - Built-Up Area
  - Camground
  - UTM Grid Marks (10 km Spacing)
  - Mining Area
  - Airline (Status Unknown)
  - Heritage Sites
  - Seaplane Base
  - Traffic
  - Winter Trail
  - Other
  - Transmission Line
  - Terrestrial Boundary
  - Mining District Boundary

- FIRST NATIONS SETTLEMENT LANDS**
- Category A Lencs
  - Category B Lencs or Fox G-Mile
  - Small First Nation Lands
  - Large First Nation Lands
- TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES:**
- Iron Dog Hezho or Fox Nation
  - Beaufort Fox Nation
  - West Fox Nation
- \* Small First Nation Lands = area too small to be shown at this scale.  
For areas > 100 ha, see reference First Nation First Agreements.

age and close spatial relationship, the volcanic and plutonic rocks are believed to be comagmatic (Mortensen, 1996).

### Property Geology

The property is dominantly underlain by a poorly exposed, Late Cretaceous granitic stock intruding intercalated quartzite, chert and marble of the Klondike Schist Assemblage. The stock is primarily classified as a sub-porphyritic, quartz monzonite with local phases of medium grained, biotite granodiorite. However, the contact relationship between the two phases has not been observed in outcrop. Fine-grained intrusive phases are also present along the southern margin of the property (TOM 6) near quartzite felsenmeer, indicating moderate quenching and hornfelsing along intrusive margins during emplacement. Quartzite, intruded by both granodiorite and quartz monzonite, underlies the TOM 22 and TOM 23 claims and extends into the northern MI claims, and may form the northeast margin of the intrusion.

The quartz monzonite stock extends more than 3 km E-W and is 1 to 1.5 km wide. Fracture, fault and sulphide vein orientations internal to the stock also follow a general E-W or WNW strike and imply that initial pluton emplacement and subsequent deformation may be related to major E-W and WNW-striking extensional structures.

## **6.0 DEPOSIT TYPES**

The Ami property is situated within a NW- trending belt of Late Cretaceous intrusives and comagmatic volcanic rocks that extend more than 300 km from the

Carmacks area across the Yukon-Alaska border. This back arc volcanic belt, cutting accreted metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, is noted for its copper-molybdenum porphyry and polymetallic vein deposits.

Some of the more significant porphyries include the Casino deposit hosting a resource of 178 MT of 0.3% Cu, 0.028% Mo and 0.38 gpt Au and the Cash deposit hosting a resource of 36MT of 0.17% Cu and 0.018% MoS<sub>2</sub> (Yukon Minfile, 2001). Other significant prospects include the Mt. Nansen and Mt. Cockfield deposits. All of these deposits contain disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite within Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age subvolcanic rocks.

Also associated with this Late Cretaceous intrusive belt are polymetallic vein systems hosting high grade precious metal values. The NW-trending Webber-Huestis and Brown-McDade vein systems in the Mt. Nansen area consist largely of quartz, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and several silver sulphides. Although the veins are found cutting Lower Paleozoic metamorphic rocks and Early Mesozoic intrusives, they are interpreted to be genetically linked to proximal, Late Cretaceous to early Tertiary age subvolcanic rocks of the Mt. Nansen Group (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981). Proven and probable reserves for the Huestis and Webber veins stand at 85, 727 tonnes of 14 gpt Au and 283 gpt Ag and 58, 524 tonnes at 10 gpt Au and 600 gpt Ag respectively (Yukon Minfile, 2001).

## **7.0. MINERALIZATION**

Two types of mineralization occur on the claims; silver bearing, galena-rich veins and porphyry style copper-molybdenum mineralization.

The No. 9 vein, the most significant, occurs on the OM 6 and 8 claims. The vein, hosted in quartz monzonite, consists of predominantly coarse-grained galena with minor stibnite and tetrahedrite in a gangue of calcite, barite, and minor quartz and clay. The vein strikes at  $80^{\circ}$  to  $100^{\circ}$  and dips steeply to the south. Previous trenching has exposed the No.9 vein over a strike length of 350 meters. The vein varies in width from 15 cm to 1.2 m. Initial trench sampling in 1969 returned values of up to 5697 g/t (166 oz/ton) silver, 4.1 g/t gold, and 52.5% lead over 1.2 meters (Cholach, 1969). In 1972, the vein was trenched at regular intervals along a strike length of 350 meters. The best assay was 5500 gpt (160.4 oz/ton) silver, 0.69 gpt gold and 24.8% lead across 30 cm. Three short diamond drill holes were drilled to test the vein in 1988 but due to extremely poor core recovery, only minor vein material was recovered. Coincident silver and lead soil anomalies (> 1 ppm and 100 ppm respectively) extend E-W more than 3 km from the No. 9 vein, supporting the intrusive hosted, easterly striking fracture and vein control identified in trenching.

Another type of mineralization identified in drill core and felsenmeer within the quartz monzonite stock is pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite, occurring as disseminations, coatings along fractures and in irregular quartz veinlets. Magnetite is disseminated throughout the quartz monzonite stock averaging 1-2% to over 5% in local areas. A broad (1 km by 2 km) copper soil anomaly (>48 ppm copper) coincides with the outline of the western half of the stock, whereas molybdenum anomalies (>5 ppm molybdenum) are restricted to the southeastern margin of the stock, implying that

porphyry style mineralization may be zoned or related to distinct intrusive phases. The 1992 overburden drilling carried out by Tombstone Explorations Co. Ltd. tested two of the copper in soil anomalies identified in the 1960's. One of the anomalies tested was located on claims OM 5 and 7. The shallow auger sampling of oxidized and weathered granitic bedrock produced copper values of up to 1383 ppm copper (Smith, 1993). Much of the geochemically anomalous area remains untested.

## **8.0 2003 WORK PROGRAM**

### Line Cutting

During July 3 to July 15, 2003, line cutting was carried out in preparation for geophysical surveys. A total of 19 line-kms were cut and chained with pickets placed at 25m stations.

### Geophysical Surveys

An induced polarization (IP) survey was conducted on the AMI property during the period from July 16 to August 2, 2003 by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. A total of 17.15 line km of surveying was completed and resulted in the delineation of several chargeability anomalies, interpreted to be caused by disseminated sulphides. A report on the geophysical survey is filed as a separate report to comply with the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Incentive Program.

## Diamond Drilling

A diamond drilling program to test several selected coincident I.P. and geochemical soil anomalies was carried out for Grid Capital Corporation by D. J. Drilling company Ltd. with facilities located at Watson Lake, Yukon.

The drilling started on August 21, 2003 and was completed on September 4, 2003. Drill holes were located along existing cut and chained grid lines. A total of 813.8 meters of NQ drilling in 5 drill holes was completed for an average drilling rate of 54 m/day including moves. Drill sections are depicted in Appendix A and drill hole locations are shown in Figure 4 (back pocket). The following table lists information regarding the drill holes:

Hole No.	Grid Location	Bearing	Dip	Start Date	Completion Date	Total Length(m)	Over-Burden	Claim#
03-1	16E, 200N	180°	-50°	Aug21/03	Aug25/03	182.9	6 m	TOM 11
03-2	12E, 250N	0°	-50°	Aug25/03	Aug27/03	203.6	0m	OM6
03-3	8E, 300S	180°	-50°	Aug27/03	Aug29/03	196.9	4.3m	OM5
03-4	10E, 240N	0°	-50°	Aug30/03	Aug31/03	62.8	0m	OM6
03-5	32E, 580S	180°	-50°	Sept1/03	Sept4/03	167.6	3m	TOM6

TOTAL 813.8M

## DIP TESTS

Hole No.	Depth	Dip
03-1	100m	-46°
	182m	-45°
03-2	188m	-45°
	203m	-49°
03-3	103m	-49°
	196m	-51°
03-4	62m	-50°
03-5	167m	-48°

The core for all 5 holes is stored at a cleared area on Claim OM6.

Following is a summary of the diamond drill logs for hole numbers 03-1 to 03-5. Complete drill logs and sections are found in Appendix A. Analytical results from sections of core that were sampled are tabulated in Appendix B. Drill core from DDH 03-05 was not sampled since only minor amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite in disseminated form and sparse veining was intersected.

#### DDH 03-01

Fine quartz monzonite, weakly porphyritic, generally coarsening with depth. Silicification is fairly pervasive, but weak. Sericitic alteration is more localized and commonly found as vein envelopes. Minor localized K-spar alteration is associated with veining.

Pyrite is finely and weakly disseminated almost throughout the hole. Locally the pyrite is found with pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite. Small veins bearing sulfides are abundant, mostly quartz-carbonate-pyrite, ranging from microveins to approximately 1 cm.

#### DDH-03-02

Fine to medium-grained, weakly porphyritic quartz monzonite. The top 25 m of core is affected by weathering. Sericite alteration ranges from weak to strong. Silicification is weak and patchy. K-feldspar alteration is minor and localized. Iron staining, limonite, manganese staining and possibly other black secondary mineral coatings are found in the upper, weathered part of the hole. Sulfide mineralization is disseminated and in narrow veins, typically hairline veins

consisting of quartz + pyrite and rarely exceeding 1 cm in width. With pyrite are traces of galena, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and arsenopyrite.

#### DDH-03-3

The hole starts in weathered medium grained quartz monzonite, enters a short interval of breccia, metabasalt and quartzite, breccia to 24 m, quartz monzonite to 47 m, then breccia consisting of angular clasts of chert, granitic intrusive and chloritized rock fragments. The breccia matrix consists of fine rock fragments, chlorite, pyrite and locally magnetite. Some pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are also noted.

The breccia weakens to quartz monzonite with healed crackle fractures by 91 m, where sulfide mineralization also drops off.

#### DDH-03-4

Fine quartz monzonite, coarsening to medium-grained near the bottom of the hole. Weathering extends down to approximately 25 m depth, with short intervals of more resistant silicified material. Weak to moderate silicification and sericite alteration continue to the bottom of the hole. Iron staining, limonite, manganese staining and possibly other black mineral surface coatings are found near the top of the hole.

An interval of clay gouge from 37.2 m to 38.0 m contains a massive galena vein approximately 15 cm wide. Much of the gouge has a green colour and contains some fragments of galena. Gouge is limonitic near the crushed quartz

monzonite wall rock. The hole continues in quartz monzonite with minor limonite and sparse fine veins to 62.8 m.

#### DDH-03-5

The hole intersected medium grained, weakly porphyritic quartz monzonite. Silicification is weak, and sericite alteration is patchy, only locally strong. There is some very minor chlorite. Pyrite is weakly disseminated, only locally reaching approximately 5%. Traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite are also disseminated. Veining is mainly hairline width or very narrow, with few more than 1 cm wide. They are mainly quartz and pyrite, in some cases with very fine molybdenite. There are a few very sparse Mo-dominated sulfide veins, no more than a few mm wide.

#### **9.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS**

All drill core was logged and sections of core containing mineralization were split, placed in plastic bags along with a sample tag, securely tied and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories (Acme) in Vancouver, B.C. All core samples were crushed to >75% -10 mesh and then pulverized to >95% -150 mesh.

Samples consisting of disseminated sulphides were treated in the following manner: Fifteen (15) gram splits were placed in bottles and dissolved in aqua regia, a 2:2:2 mixture of HCL, HNO<sub>3</sub> and distilled water (3ml/gm of sample), for one hour at 95 degrees C. The solutions are then diluted to 20:1

ml/gm ratio and then analysed for 36 elements using a Mass Spectrometer. Samples where significant base metal and/or gold and silver values were expected were subjected to fire assay. A 30 gm sample was dissolved in aqua regia and then subjected to ICP analysis. Certificates of analyses are found in Appendix C.

## **10.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The drilling successfully explained the IP chargeability responses and the soil geochemical anomalies targeted. Three of the drill holes (DDH 03-1, 03-2 and 03-5) intersected disseminated sulphides and widely spaced, minor quartz, pyrite +/- chalcopyrite +/- molybdenite veining over core intervals of up to 60m within a weakly altered quartz monzonite representing porphyry-style mineralization. Although anomalous copper and molybdenum values were returned, the values are too low to be of economic interest. DDH 03-3 intersected a wide breccia zone within quartz monzonite with locally up to 20% pyrite and minor disseminated chalcopyrite. The better mineralized sections were assayed for gold but failed to return any significant values.

DDH 03-4 was drilled to intersect a high-grade galena-silver vein at about 50 meters down-dip from its surface expression. A narrow, massive galena vein was intersected at 122 feet (37 meters) down the hole. A fully recovered 0.64 m core interval of the vein returned a weighted average grade of 22.08% lead, 2,086.5 grams/tonne silver and 1.13 grams/tonne gold. The vein, which has been traced for 350 meters on surface, may be of economic interest if greater widths can be identified within the vein structure.

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Several multi-element soil geochemical anomalies remain to be tested for high-grade silver-lead mineralization. Trenching using an excavator may be the best method of exploring the anomalies. Geochemical soil sampling should be extended onto the BY and My claims to determine the full extent of the molybdenum geochemical soil anomaly partially outlined in previous work.

## **12.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS (July to September 2003)**

### **Line cutting (Coureur des Bois Ltd., Whitehorse)**

Travel: Whitehorse to Dawson City, Dawson City to Property	750
Line cutting: 2 men July 3-15/03 and July 24/03	7,700
Camp rental: 14 days @ \$50/day	700

### **Geophysical Survey (Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Whitehorse)**

Camp rental, freight, supplies	1,658
Labour (helpers for geophysics) 2 men July 16 to Aug. 2, 2003	8,500
Mobilization/demobilization	3,400
I.P. Surveying (July 16 to Aug. 2, 2003; equipment plus 2 technicians)	20,550
ATV rental (2 weeks)	700
Food	2,122
Truck & camper rental	3,000
Fuel	635

### **Drilling (D.J. Drilling Co. Ltd., Watson Lake, YT) Aug. 21 to Sept. 4, 2003**

Camp rental (includes mob/demob)	17,094
Cook (14 days)	5,700
Diamond Drilling (direct & indirect costs) 813.8m (NQ)	92,930
Geologist: Bruce Northcote	7,350
Communications	297
Project supervision: H.L.King	1,200
Vehicle rental and fuel	469
Hotel	267
Food	216
Analytical & Assay Costs (Acme Lab, Vancouver)	2,041
Report preparation (8 days)	<u>3,050</u>
	\$180,329

**13.0 NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS AND CONTRACTORS  
EMPLOYED IN PERFORMING THE WORK AND TIME EMPLOYED IN  
PREPARING REPORT**

- 1) Line Cutting Contractor:  
Coureur des Bois Ltd.  
3 Ryder Place  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T5
- 2) Geophysical Surveys Contractor:  
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.  
108 Gold Road  
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2W3
- 3) Diamond Drilling Contractor:  
D.J. Drilling company Ltd.  
Box 331 Watson Lake YT Y0A 1C0  
Or  
Box 193-640-26310 Fraser Hwy.  
Aldergrove BC V4W 2Z7
- 4) Project Management:  
Bruce Northcote  
2346 Ashton Road  
Agassiz BC V0M 1A0
- 5) Project Supervision:  
H. Leo King, P. Geo.  
4747 Marguerite Street  
Vancouver BC V6J 4H1

Time Spent in report Preparation:      **8 days**

## **14.0 REFERENCES**

- Cholach, M.S.**, 1969a; Report on the 1969 Exploration Program in the Sixty Mile River Area, Yukon Territory. Report for Connaught Mines Ltd., Dec. 15, 1969. Assessment Report No. 061130: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
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**Tempelman-Kluit, D., 1981; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Southern Yukon.** In Yukon Geology and Exploration 1979-80, Geology Section, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Whitehorse.

**Yukon Minfile, 2001;** Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

## **15.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR**

I, H. Leo King, P. Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a director of:  
Grid Capital Corporation  
1075 Duchess Ave.,  
West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1G8
2. I graduated with a Bachelors degree in Geology (B.A.) from the University of Saskatchewan in 1961 and a Masters degree in Geology (M.A.) from the University of Saskatchewan in 1966.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia;  
a Member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario;  
a Fellow of the Geological Society of Canada;  
a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy;
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 41 years since my graduation from university.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of the report titled Report on Diamond Drilling, Ami Property, dated December 9, 2003. I visited the Ami Property from August 8 to August 10, 2003 and from September 5 to September 7, 2003.
6. I have had prior involvement with the Ami Property that is the subject of the Report on Diamond Drilling. The nature of my prior involvement is as a director of Grid Capital Corporation; I was instrumental in the acquisition of the property for Grid Capital Corporation.
7. I am not independent of Grid Capital Corporation. I am a director of Grid Capital Corporation and own shares in Grid Capital Corporation.

Dated this 9<sup>th</sup> Day of December 2003.

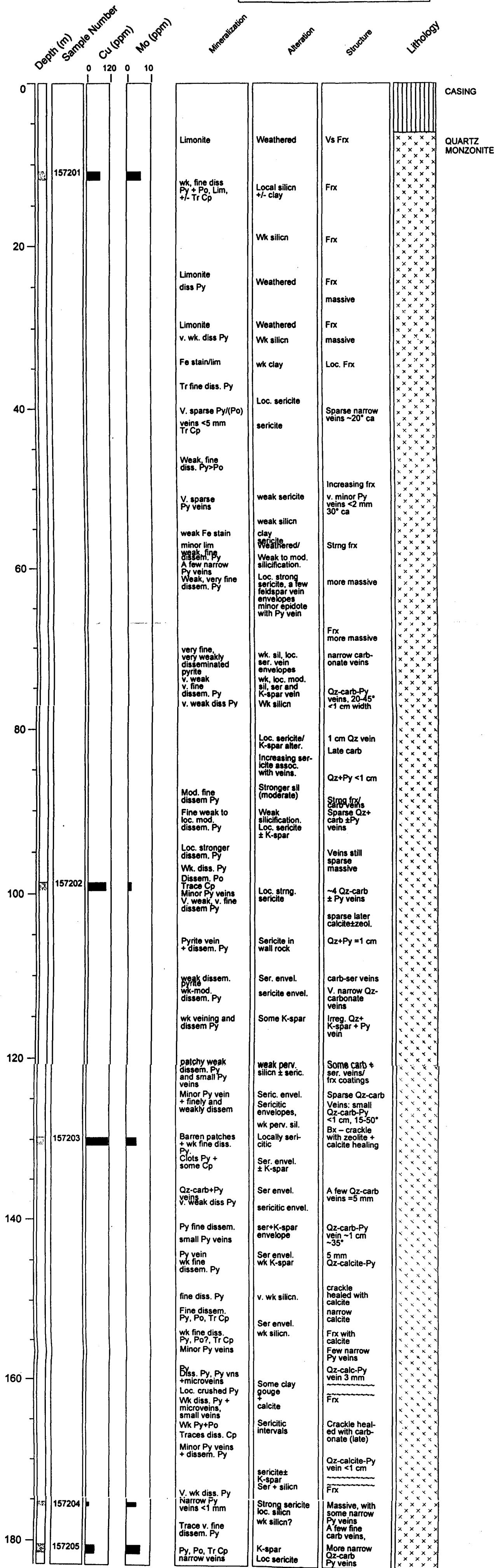


H. Leo King, P. Geo.

## **APPENDIX A : DRILL LOGS**

## DDH-03-1

Collar: L16E 200N, inclined -50° south



## Sheet1

DDH-03-1		Grid Capital Corporation		AMI Project	08/23/03		
		Collar: L16E 200N -50° south	UTM 07V 521476E 7087080N	Dip tests: 330° 46° 600° 45°	Logged by B.K. Northcote		
Depth (ft)	Recovery (%)	Samples	Lithology	Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Remarks
10							0-20' casing
20—		Fg intrusive	Vs Frx	Weathered	Lim	Strong weathering, some Fe stain	
80							
30—							
100							
	157201						
	35.5-39						
40—		Fg QM	FrX	Local silicn	wk, fine diss +/- clay	Fractured, fine-grained intrusive Py + Po, Lim, +/- Tr Cp	like granodiorite or granite, but areas of silification to ~1 m with fine disseminated pyrite. Limonite on fracture surfaces. Very minor Mn stain (black) at 57.5'. Silicified biotite quartz monzo +/- sericite.
90							
50—							
72							
—							
60					Wk silicn		
			FrX				
100							

70	Fg QM						
						Lim	
		Frx	Weathered				
80				Diss Py			
66-117							
Recovery							
not		massive					
measured							
90							
		Frx	Weathered	Lim			
100				V. wk. diss Py			
		massive	Wk silicn				
110	Fine QM			Fe stain/lm	Medium grained quartz monzonite.		
		Loc. Frx	wk clay		Some clay + Fe stain near fractures		
					(weathering) gets sparser with depth.		
					Appearance of sericite envelopes		
					associated with pyrite veins at 126.5		
					Very weakly porphyritic with sparse		
					K-spar phenos ~5 mm		
120				Tr fine diss. Py			
97							
—	Fine-med.		Loc. sericite				
	QM						

130		Sparse narrow veins ~20° ca	V. sparse Py/(Po) veins <5 mm Tr Cp	
100				
—		sericite		
140				Sericite is very weak, but becoming more pervasive(?) Traces Cp with the Py. A few hornblende phenos.
95				
—				
150	100		Weak, fine diss. Py>Po	
—				
92				
160	—	Increasing frx		Some white soft fracture coating: zeolite?
95		v. minor Py veins <2 mm 30° ca	weak sericite V. sparse Py veins	
170	—			Rock coarsening
92			weak silicn	Fine – med, weakly porphyritic quartz monzonite
180	—		clay	weak Fe stain Becomes bleached (clay?) alteration with zeolite fracture coatings
92	Qz monzon	Strng frx	Weathered/ sericite, loc. silicification.	Weakly porphyritic, med. grained biotite +/- hb monzogranite or silicified quartz monzonite
—				weak, fine dissem. Py
190			Weak to mod. silicification.	
100				A few narrow Py veins

—			Loc. strong sericite, a few feldspar vein envelopes	Weak, very fine dissem. Py		
200		more massive				
100						
—				Same quartz monz/monzogranite. Overall slight coarsening with depth		
210			minor epidote with Py vein			
100						
—						
220		Frx		Pyrite vein □ 1 cm with band of pale green sericite, pink K-feldspar and darker green sericite (not chlorite)		
		more massive				
82						
—						
230	Quartz Monz	narrow carb- onate veins	wk. sil, loc. ser. vein envelopes	very fine, very weakly disseminated pyrite	More conspicuous K-spar phenos to ~1 cm	
96						
—						
240			wk, loc. mod. sil, ser and K-spar vein envelopes	v. weak v. fine dissem. Py	Still in fine-med. intrusive with sparse K-spar phenos to 1 cm, weak silification overall, with a few stronger intervals. Fine disseminated Py is also weak overall, with some Qz- carb-Py veins <1 cm and some areas of slightly stronger disseminated Py	
100		Qz-carb-Py veins, 20-45° <1 cm width				
—						
97						
250			Wk silicin	v. weak diss Py		
—						
84						
—						
260	100					

—	261.5					
		1 cm Qz vein	Loc. sericite/ K-spar alter. envelope			
94						
270		Late carb veins □5 mm			Carbonate-only veins/fracture fillings have no associated wall rock alter- ation.	
92			Increasing ser- icite assoc. with veins.			
83						
—		slight increase in veining				
100						
—						
280		Qz+Py <1 cm (approx 6 veins)				
95			Stronger sil (moderate)		Pyritic veins generally 35-50°	
				Mod. fine dissem Py		
290		Strng frx/ carb veins fewer frx			Fractures coated with carbonate and probably zeolite (?)	
100	Weakly por- phyritic med. grained QM	Sparse Qz+ carb ±Py veins	Weak but pervasive silicification. Loc. sericite ± K-spar	Fine weak to loc. mod. dissem. Py	Overall, rock is becoming coarser. Still with dissem. Py, pervasive but weak (mod?) silicification, sericite± K-spar alteration envelopes. Med. grained rock is still weakly porph. with K-spar phenos.	
300						
86					Biotite (hornblende) monzogranite/ silicified quartz monzonite	
—						
100			Loc. stronger sericite	Loc. stronger dissem. Py	Coarsening. Possibly silicification becoming weaker and sericite more conspicuous or stronger.	
310		Veins still sparse	ser/K-spar envelope			
100						
—			massive	weak perv. silicification. and sericit- ization.	Dissem. Py is weak to nil.	Coarser and more massive (few frx)
320	91				Dissem. Po Trace Cp	
—	157202	~4 Qz-carb	Loc. strng.			Clot of coarse quartz, Py, Po, minor Cp.
	323.5-326.8	± Py veins	sericite	Minor Py veins		
		30-50°,			325-327 A few more Qz-carb veins	

			<1 cm width			with pyrite and sericitic envelopes
330	100		ser ± K-spar vein envel.	V. weak, v. fine dissem Py		in wall rock. K-spar alteration is less conspicuous, but still present.
	—		sparse later frx/veins with calcite±zeol.			Still some weak peravive sericite+ silicification. No apparent wall rock alteration associated with carbon- ate + zeolite.
340	98					
	—		Qz+Py □1 cm ~30°	Sericite in wall rock	Pyrite vein + dissem. Py	
350	100			weak perv. sericite + Qz		Sericite probably pervasive, as plagioclase has pale greenish color
	—					
360	97		Some mm scale carb-ser veins	Ser. envel.	weak dissem. pyrite	Little change. Noting some sericite with carbonate in later fractures.
	—		V. narrow Qz- carbonate veins	sericite envel.	wk-mod. dissem. Py	
370	98					
	—					
380	98		Irreg. Qz+ K-spar + Py vein	Some K-spar altin of wall rock	wk veining and dissem Py	K-keldspar alteration sparse, except for small vein at 375.8'
	—					
390	100		Med. Grained sil. Q M		Py	Some pyrite in fractures without obvious associated wall rock alteration.
					patchy weak	Pyrite in very small veins. Not dis-

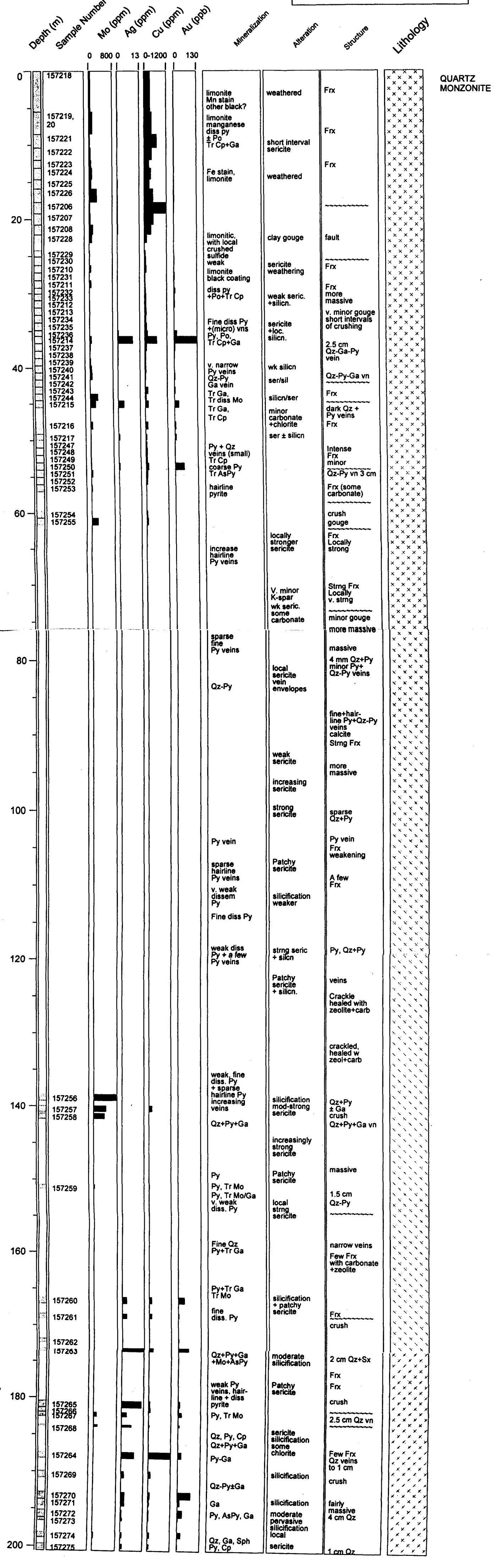
			Some carb + weak perv. ser. veins/ frx coatings (v. narrow)	silcn ± seric.	dissem. Py and small Py veins	seminated evenly. Some barren patches.
400	100					390-400' 5 or 6 small (<5 mm wide) Qz, carb, Py veins with sericitic alteration envelopes.
						Similar vein density 400-415'
			Sparse Qz-carb. □ 1 cm	Seric. envelop. with K-spar	Minor Py vein + finely and weakly disseminated	Some very small pyrite veins without obvious associated wall rock alteration.
410	100		Veins: small Qz-carb-Py <1 cm, 15-50°	Sericitic envelopes, no K-spar		Carbonate-sericite with some of these.
					Py veins + disseminated Py become very sparse	
420	100		Bx - crackle with zeolite + calcite healing		wk perv. sil.	417-423 - brecciation healed with pink mineral (zeolite?) and carbon- ate probably late stage.
				Locally sericitic	Barren patches + wk fine diss.	
					Py. Clots Py + some Cp	423-428.5 core includes some coarse felsic (pegmatitic) material.
		157203				Zone probably roughly parallel to the core. Within this are some clots of pyrite and chalcopyrite.
		425.5-428.8				
430	100					
				Ser. envelop. ± K-spar		
440	96					Another short coarse-grained felsic (pegmatitic) zone 439.5-440.5
				A few Qz-carb veins □ 5 mm	Ser envelop.	Qz-carb+Py veins
450	95					v. weak diss Py
					sericitic envelop. ± K-spar	

460	100		Qz-carb-Py vein ~1 cm ~35°	ser+K-spar envelope	Py +fine dissem.	
—	Med QM				small Py veins	Py veins < 1 mm wide with carbon- ate, no conspicuous associated wall rock alteration.
100						
470—			5 mm Qz-calcite-Py	Ser envelop. wk K-spar	Py vein	
89					wk fine dissem. Py	
—				perv. silicn. v. wk. to absent		
480						
90			crackle healed with calcite			
—	100			v. wk silicn.	fine diss. Py	
490—						
			narrow calcite veins	wk, perv. silicn?	Fine dissem. Py, Po, Tr Cp	
500—			1 Py vein (Qz-calc) 2 mm	Ser envelop. Tr epid.		Afew bands of sericite alteration (envelopes) one 30 cm wide.
98			Frx with calcite	wk silicn.	wk fine diss. Py, Po?, Tr Cp	
510—			Few narrow Py veins		Minor Py veins	
98						Fro 490 to 525 rock is fractured, partly healed with calcite, pink zeolite? Zones of crackling.
520—			Qz-calc-Py vein 3 mm	10 cm ser envelope	Py	Calcite + most frx post-date the sericite alteration (cut across)
97			~~~~~	Some clay gouge	Diss. Py, Py vns +microveins	Core follows a narrow Qz-carb vein (mm scale) with sericite envelop., silicification.
						Crushing in fault at 525' (approx)

			Crushed	+		1.5 m wide)
			calcite	Loc. some Py	Faulting probably post-dates most	
		~~~~~	crushed	crushed	pyrite	
530—		Frx	calcite coating and healing	Wk diss. Py + microveins,		
				small veins	Still in fine diss. pyrite and narrow veining	
95					*	
540—		Crackle healed with carbonate (late)	Sericitic intervals	Wk disseminated.		
			<0.5 m	Py + Po	Disseminated pyrite locally a bit stronger.	
93				Traces diss. Cp		
			Still weak pervasive silicn.			
			Increasing			
550—				Minor Py veins + disseminated Py		
100		Qz-calcite-Py vein <1 cm	envelope sericite ± K-spar	Strong sericite	558-559' 25 cm intense sericite	
560—			sericite± K-spar			
		~~~~~				
		Crushed	clay + calcite		Another fault splay, strongly crushed, only 2-3 ft wide (<1 m)	
100		~~~~~				
		Coarse Quartz Monz porphyry	Frx some carb	Ser + silicn		
			healing		567.5' coarser plutonic with K-spar phenocrysts to ~1.5 cm. Alteration	
570—			loc. Qz	V. wk diss. Py	is less pervasive.	
				Narrow Py veins □1 mm		
99		Massive, with some narrow Py veins	Strong sericite			
157204		□1 mm	loc. silicn			
575-576.7						
580—			wk silicn? V. weak,			
		A few fine carb veins, 1 Qz-carb-Py	if any	Trace v. fine disseminated Py	Mostly massive porphyritic	
100		vein ~ 3 mm				
590—		More narrow Qz-carb	K-spar		K-feldspar forming irregular veins, patches, several cm wide.	

DDH-03-2

**Collar:** L12E 250N inclined -50° north



## Sheet1

			Py veins	Loc sericite	Py, Po, Tr Cp	Seems integral, with diffuse edges.
	157205				narrow veins	Magmatic, or early post mag?
	592-595.5				and weakly	Sparse mineralization.
97				ser+K-spar	disseminated	
600	E.O.H.					

DDH-03-2				Grid Capital Corporation	AMI Project	08/27/03	
						Logged by B.K. Northcote	
Depth (ft)	Recovery (%)	Samples	Lithology	Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Remarks
			Collar: L12E 250N -50° north	UTM 07V 521082E 7087102N	Dip tests: 388' 50° 600' 49°		Hole started Aug 25 Proposed depth 200 m (656 ft) Completed Aug 25 668 ft EOH
10			Intrus. QM?	Frx			Cored from the top, but with very poor recovery. Drill-milled fragments of weathered intrusive with some black Mn stain
12		157218					Top 200' of hole sampled.
	0-18					other black coating?	
—							
20						limonite manganese	As above
50	18-28	157219					
	18-28	157220	QM?	Frx	diss py ± Po	Tr Cp+Ga	Solid piece has some disseminated Py
—							Better recovery, more solid.
30					short interval		
60	157221				sericite alter- ation, very minor silicification	diss py	Solid pieces with sericite alteration of feldspar phenocrysts.
	28-34						
—							
15	157222						Drill-milled and weathered.
	34-39.5						
—	39.5						
40			weathered	Frx			
9	157223		medium				
	39.5-43		grained				
—			intrusive				Fe stain,
			probably				limonite
10	157224		quartz		weathered		
	43-48		monzonite				Becoming very friable. V. poor recovery again.
—							
50	12	157225					
	48-52						
—							
15	157226						
	52-58						
—							
60							Fault
25	157206						
	58-63						
—							

25					
	157207				
	63-68				
—					Clay gouge and disaggregated intrusive. The gouge is iron stained and contains black streaks and patches, some of which are manganese (pyrolusite)
70	157208				
	68-72.3			limonitic, with local crushed others...?	
		fault	clay gouge		
100	157228			sulfide	
	72.3-76				
	157209				
—	76-79.3				
80	157229				
	79.3-82.2				Fault gouge
		~~~~~			
100	157230			weak	
	82.2-86			sericite	limonite Getting out of fault gouge
		Frx	+		
	alt/weath			weathering	
157210	QM?				
—	86-89.3				limonite
90				black	Drusy cavities in vein roughly parallel
	157231			surface	to core - yellowish crystals, possibly
	89.3-92.7			coating	cerrusite?
100	157211	Frx			
	92.7-96			diss py	
				+Po+Tr Cp	
	157232	slightly			
—	96-98.6	more	weak seric.		
		massive	+silicn.		
100	157233			+weath.	Core v. fractured, weathered from
	98.6-101.5				98-108'
100	157212				
	101.5-104.7	v. minor			
	157213	gouge,			
	104.7-107.9	few short			
—		(10 cm)			
		intervals			Fine diss Py
110	157234	of crush-	sericite	+ (micro) vns	Still fractured, less intensely.
	107.9-111.2	ing	+loc.	Py, Po,	
			silicn.	Tr Cp+Ga	Silicified interval.
	157235				
100	111.2-114.5				
	157236				
	114.5-117				
—	157214				
	117-120.2	2.5 cm	sericite	diss py	Small vein is banded, multistage.
120		Qz-Ga-Py	+	+Py ± Ga	3 small veins are included in sample
		vein	silicn.	veins	over 1 m. 25-45° ca
	157237	30° ca		small hair-	
	120.2-123.5			line + Tr Cp	
100	157238	Fine-med			
	123.5-126.8	QM, Bt (Hb)			Plagioclase replaced by sericite (green spots)
		wk porph	Frx		
—		with K-spar		v. narrow	Py veins (Qz+Py±Ga)
	157239	phenocrysts	hairline	wk silicn	Py veins

130	126.8-130.1	Py veins			
	157240				Still med-fine QM with sericite alteration of plagioclase ± some chloritization of
	130.1-133.3	Qz-Py-Ga			mafics
	coarsening	~1 cm		irregular	
100	157241	(irreg)	ser/sil	Qz-Py	Very small shear at 135°
	133.3-136.5	~~~~~		Ga vein	
		some			
—	157242	late			Siliceous, becomes softer. Mod-strong fractures.
	136.5-139.7	carb	trace		
140			K-spar		
	157243	Frx	vn envel.	Tr Ga,	
	139.7-142.9	(strong)		Tr diss Mo	
			silicn/ser	Py veins	Very local Mo 143.5°
100	157244	minor			
	142.9-146	medium grained	~~~~~		
		~~~~~			Two small fault splays
—	157215 QM	gouge		v. fine	147.5 and 148°
	146-149.3	~20°	minor	diss. Py	Some black ground sulfide
150		dark Qz +	carbonate	Tr Ga,	Pervasive sericite alteration gives rock
	157245	Py veins	+chlorite		a translucent green appearance.
	149.3-152.5	30-35° ca	on frx	A few Py	
		~5 mm	surfaces	veins <1 cm	
100	157246			Tr Cp	Mineralization in veins is partly crushed
	152.5-155.6	Frx			Appears mainly pyrite (some v. fine Ga)
	157216				Chlorite coats many fracture surfaces
—	155.6-159				
160			ser ± silicn		
	157217				Sericite is still pervasive.
100	161.1-164.4				Intensity varies.
	157247		stronger	Few broken	
	163.9-167.3	Intense	silicn.	Py + Qz	
		Frx	locally	veins (small)	
—	157248	minor		Tr Cp	
170	167.3-170.6	gouge			
	157249	~~~~~			Some Py veins/microveins/hairline
	170.6-173.9				
				coarse Py	
100	157250			Tr AsPy	
	173.9-177.2			Minor Sx	Top vein at high angle to core axis.
				Assoc.	Contains minor arsenopyrite.
—		Qz-Py	sericite		
		vn 3 cm		with vein	
	157251	Qz vn			Second vein has blue-grey colour.
180	177.2-180.5	1.5 cm			Very fine Ga and/or Mo.
		40° ca			Trace Mo at margin.
	157252				
	180.5-183.8	Frx (some carbonate)	weak seric.	fine	
100	157253			hairline	
	183.8-187.1			pyrite	
				veins	
190		Intense			
		Frx			
		crush			
		~~~~~			
	96	crush			

	157254				
—	195.6-198.9	~~~~~			Minor fault/fault splay.
		gouge			
200			ser	fine +	Rock coarsening, still with sericite
	157255	crushed		hairline	alteration of plagioclase.
	198.9-202.2	~~~~~		Py veins	
100		Frx	locally	loc.	
		Locally	stronger	increase	Limonite where strong fractures and
		strong	sericite	in fine	pyrite veins.
—			weak	Py veins	
			silicn.		
210					Overall, sericite and pyrite are a bit stronger.
				increase	
				fine+	
	100			hairline	
				Py veins	
—					
220			sericite,	fine Py	
		medium	weak perv	veins	
		-coarse	+envelopes		
		QM			
100					
—			String Frx		
			Locally		
230			v. strng	V. minor	
			+crushed	K-spar	
100					
			Intense	wk seric.	
—			Frx	some	
			~~~~~	carbonate	
240			minor gouge	frx coat	A few short intervals (<10 cm) of fault
			~~~~~		gouge
100					
—			more massive	weak	
				pervasive	
				sericite	
250					sparse
					fine
					Py veins
99					
			massive		
—					
260			4 mm Qz+Py	slight	
			25° ca	increase	

					in Py veins	
100		minor Py+ Qz-Py veins	local sericite vein envelopes			
—						
270		Largest Qz-Py ~1 cm		Qz-Py		
97		80° ca	v. weak			
		pervasive			Continuing fine pyrite veins (mostly hairline) with sericitic alteration envelopes.	
		sericite envelopes				
		on hair- line veins				
280						
100		fine+hair- line Py +Qz-Py	Patchy pervasive sericite, mostly		As above.	
—		medium -coarse	envelopes on Py vns			
290		QM not really porphyritic		Py becomes very weak		
		calcite				
		vein □1 cm				
100		~10°				
			sericite		Unknown drusy crystalline mineral healing fractures. Suspect zeolite.	
—		Strng Frx intervals				
300						
			weak ----- sericite			
100						
—		more massive			Some limonite fracture coatings	
310						
			-----			
100			increasing strng Frx		Mostly hairline veins.	
—						
320			weaker Local Frx			
		QM? masked				
100		by strng sericite altn.	interval of strong sericite			
		sparse				

			Qz+Py	alteration		Zeolite (?) filling fractures
330	—					
95						
340	—		Py vein 1.5 cm			Coarse pyrite-only vein
100			25° ca Frx weakening			
350	—	weakly porphyritic QM	Patchy pervasive sericite	sparse hairline Py veins		
95			A few Frx	sericite		
360	—			weakening		
99						
370	—					Alteration is patchy – overall strong sericite.
98	masked by strng alteration			weaker silicification with sericite	Fine diss Py	
380	—					
98						
390	—		A few Frx Py, Qz+Py veins	weak diss strng sericite +	Py + a few Py veins silicification	Qz+Py veins increase slightly. <5 mm wide, fewer than 5/3 m. Pyrite crystals are large, poikilitic ?

	100						Carbonate/zeolite in late fractures
	—						Sparse K-spar phenocrysts
400	100	Fine-med QM		Patchy sericite			
—			stronger Frx	+ silicon.			
	100						
—			Crackle healed				
410			with zeol- lite+carb				
	100						
—							418-428' blocks jump ahead 10'
420							
	0						
—							
430			crackled, healed w zeol+carb	sericite Patchy silicification	hairline pyrite weak fine diss. Py		Cracke fractures and zeolite/carbonate are late, post mineral.
	100						
		Fine-med QM		-----			Quartz monzonite or monzogranite, with sparse K-feldspar phenocrysts.
440				short unaltered interval			
	70				weak, fine diss. Py + sparse hairline Py veins		
—							
450							Sericite altered Quartz Monzonite
				silicification			
40	157256	medium grained QM with sparse	small Qz+Py ± Ga	mod-strong	increasing veins		3narrow veins 15° ca at 456'
454-456.8							

		phenocrysts		sericite		
460	157257	some > 1 cm	-----	+		
	459.1-461.8		crush	silicification		157257 samples crushed zone
			-----	+		
				local		
100	157258			minor		
	462.5-465		Qz+Py+Ga vein 1.5 cm	K-spar	Qz+Py+Ga	Some small quartz + Sx veins
	—					Alteration is somewhat patchy, associated with veining (mostly very fine veins)
470						
				increasingly		
				strong		
100				sericite		
				(pervasive)		
	—					
480						
				hairline vns		
	100			+ diss. Py		
			massive	(weak)		Fairly massive altered QM. Weakly
		medium				porphyritic, sparse K-spar phenos.
		QM		Patchy		Silicified and sericite-altered.
	—		5 mm Qz- carb-Py	sericite	Py	
490			25° ca	minor		
				K-spar		
				envelopes		
			narrow			
			vein 5 mm	mod perv.	Py, Tr Mo	
	100		25° ca	silcn.		A few ssmal Qz ±carbonate Pyrite
	157259					veins. Trace Mo, possibly v. fine Ga
	494.4-496.3		1.5 cm	sericite		
			Qz-Py	vein envelop	Py, Tr Mo/Ga	
	—		40° ca	(±K-spar)		
500						
			local	v. weak		
			strng	diss. Py		
			sericite			
	95					
		small				
		~~~~~				
		shear				
	—		60°			508-518' blocks skip 10'
510						
	0					
	—					
			narrow		Fine Qz	
520	medium	veins	mod perv.	Py+Tr Ga	Very little galena in sparse narrow	
	QM	(Qz-Carb-Py)	silicification	Poss. Mo?	veins.	
			+patchy			
			sericite			
	90	Few Frx		minor		

			with carbonate +zeolite	hairline + diss. Py	
530					
	80				
		v. narrow		Py+Tr Ga	
540		sparse		Tr Mo	Traces of Mo
		Qz+Py		in veins	
	100	veins			
			silicification		
			+ patchy		
		medium	sericite		
	157260	QM			
100	545-548				
		sparse		fine	
550		K-spar		diss. Py	
		phenocrysts			
			Frx		
			~~~~~		
	257261				10 cm of gouge
100	552.5-554.7	crush			Crushing, minor gouge
			~~~~~		
560					
	100				
	157262	medium		weak, loc	
	563.7-565.5	QM		mod diss	
				pyrite	
	157263		moderate	Qz+Py+Ga	
570	568.0-569.9	2 cm Qz+Sx	silicification	+Mo+AsPy	2 cm Qz (+carb) vein contains Py,
		45°	+		Cp, Mo, Ga, AsPy, Po?, Sph?
			Patchy		
	100		sericite	Py	
		narrow			
		Qz veins			
			Frx		
			broken		V. sparse narrow Qz-Py vein
			Py+?		
580		vein			
			Frx	Patchy	weak Py
				sericite	veins, hair-
	100	crush	+		line + diss
			silicification	pyrite	Silicification becoming patchy
		crush			
590					

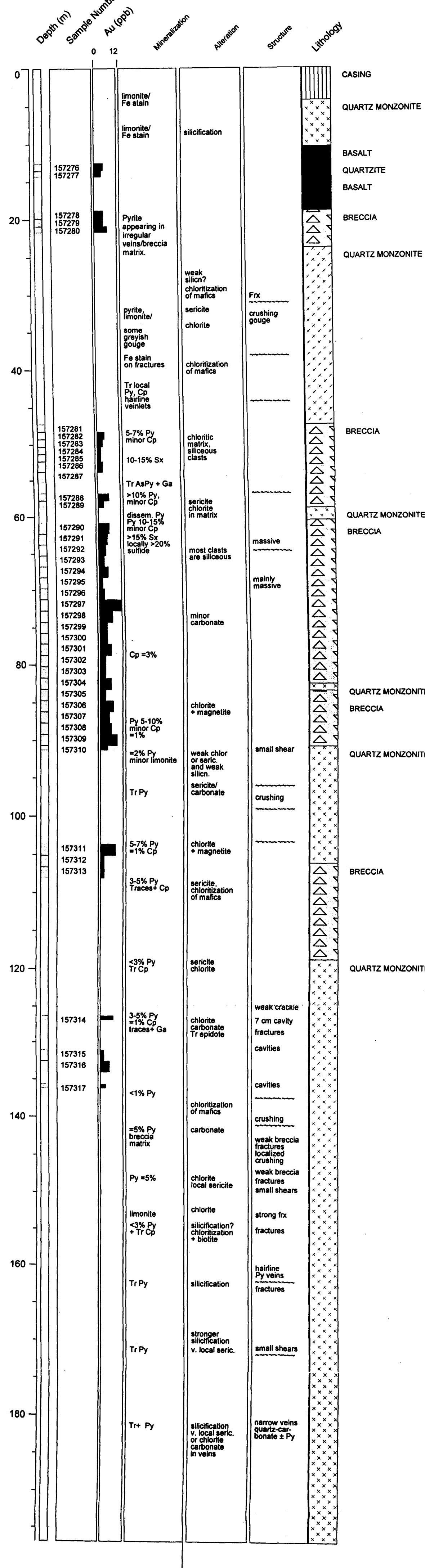
	157265	crush				
100	592.0-595.0	~~~~~				
	157266	2.5 cm		Py, Tr Mo	Qz-Py +Tr Mo in narrow veins 20 cm of gouge	
	595.0-597.0	Fine-med	Qz vein			
—	157267	QM	~~~~~		2 short 10-20 cm intervals of gouge	
	597.0-599.0					
600		~~~~~				
	157268	broken	sericite			
100	602.5-603.5	7 mm Qz	silicification			
		vein 15°	some	Qz, Py, Cp	Narrow vein	
		Frx	chlorite			
		crush			A few carbonate>quartz veins, al-	
—		Frx			most no mineralization associated	
		Qz veins		Qz+Py+Ga		
		to 1 cm		(<5% Ga)	Frequency o quartz veins picking up	
					to ~1-2/m	
100		Few Frx				
	157264	Qz veins	sericite	Py-Ga		
	614.5-617.4	to 1 cm	drops off		Some Galena	
—			silicification			
99			silicification			
		-----				
	157269	crush				
	623.0-626.0	-----				
—		sparse		Qz-Py±Ga	Veins approx. 1 per m.	
		Qz-Sx				
		to 1.5 cm				
100	157270					
	632.2-635.4	fairly	silicification			
		massive		Ga	Minor galena in a 5 mm vein.	
	157271	medium				
—	635.4-638.5	-coarse				
		QM	4 cm	moderate		
		still weakly	Qz vein	pervasive	Py, AsPy, Ga	640' – a 4 cm coarse quartz vein
		porphyritic	~45°	silicification		with 25-30% pyrite, 7-10% arseno-
	157272	with K-spar		local		pyrite and minor galena.
100	640.2-643.5	phenocrysts		sericite		
	157273		vein			
	643.5-645.0		envelopes			
	157274	5 mm		Qz, Ga, Sph		
	649.9-652.4	Qz+Sx		Py, Cp	Very minor vein	
97		vein	silicification	minor Cp	Small chalcopyrite vein.	
		1 cm Qz		Py, minor		
	157275	vein 30°		Ga, Tr AsPy		

Sheet2

	655.0-657.2						
658 E.O.H.							

## DDH-03-3

Collar: L8E 300S inclined -50° south



DDH-03-3				Grid Capital Corporation	AMI Project		09/01/03
						Logged by B.K. Northcote	
Depth (ft)	Recovery (%)	Samples	Lithology	Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Remarks
10			Collar: L8E 300S -50° south	UTM 07V 520713E 7086530N	Dip tests: 340° 50° 646° 51°	limonite/ Fe stain	0-14' casing
37							Quartz Monzonite, weakly porphyritic with K-feldspar phenocrysts. Strongly weathered. with some silicified intervals.
20			Weathered medium grained Quartz				
87			Monzonite		limonite/ Fe stain		
					silicification		
30			breccia				
100			metabasalt?				Some narrow, irregular granitoid dykes
40							
			157276 Quartzite				
97	41.0-44.3						
			157277				
	44.3-47.0						Metabasalt (?) - dark, dense, magnetic. Contains some chlorite.
50			metabasalt				
100							
60			metabasalt				
							Pyrite appearing in irregular veins/breccia

	98	157278	breccia				matrix. Clasts mainly intrusive, with 10-15% consisting of chlorite, pyrite, small lithic fragments, some magnetite, locally minor epidote.
		61.7-65.0					
		157279					
	—	65.0-68.3					
70		157280					
		68.4-71					
	100						
		breccia					
	—	-----					Narrow 15 cm zone of crushing
80		QM					
	97						
	—		weak silic?				Quartz Monzonite (coarse). Appears fresh, unaltered except locally, esp. in fault zone.
90		medium to coarse QM	(maybe nil)				
	95		some chloritization of				
	—	Frx increase	mafics				
100		~~~~~					
	70		sericite locally	pyrite, limonite/			
		intense crushing with					
	—	intervals of					
110		gouge	some chlorite				fault
				some greyish			
	93			gouge			
	—						
120							
	100		~~~~~				
		massive, QM	?	Fe stain on fractures			
		with a few fractures					
	—		some chloritization of mafics				more-or-less fresh QM, some alteration and veinlets

130					
98					
				Tr local Py, Cp hairline veinlets	
140		stronger fractures			
100		v. minor ~~~~~ gouge			
150					
98	QM				
157281	breccia				
155-158.3		only a few fractures	5-7% Py minor Cp	Breccia – angular clasts of: chert, intrusive (silicified and K-spar? altered), chloritized rock, other...?	
160	157282		chloritic matrix,	Matrix of fine rock fragments, chlorite, pyrite	
	158.3-161.6		siliceous clasts	magnetite, silica(?), pyrrhotite(?), chalco- pyrite, locally some minor epidote.	
	157283			With the exception of the chloritic fragments, clasts do not appear to be mineralized.	
100	161.3-164.9				
157284					
	165-168.2				
170	157285		10-15% Sx		
	168.2-171.5				
99					
157286					
	171.5-176.4				
180	157287				
176.4-181.3			Tr AsPy + Ga		
				Intrusive clasts are pink, siliceous (v. hard) and tend to be larger than the chert clasts	
100		~~~~~ sericite	>10% Py, minor Cp		
		v. minor ~~~~~			
157288	gouge	sericite			
	186.2-189.5			Clasts range up to ~0.5 m	
190	157289	breccia			
	189.5-192.5				
91	QM	chlorite + silcn.	traces+ dissem. Py	Mineralization drops off in QM. Looks very chloritic, but it is very hard, siliceous, mag- netic.	

—	breccia					Back into Bx same as above. Possibly matrix more siliceous?
200		chlorite + silicn.		Py 10-15% minor Cp		
	157290					
100	199.5-204.4			>15% Sx		
		massive, with few fractures	mainly chlorite in matrix	locally >20% sulfide		Some carbonate with chlorite in matrix.
—	204.4-209.3					
210			most clasts are siliceous			
	157292					
	209.3-214.2					A few dark, fine-grained clasts: metabasalt?
100		10 cm				
		~~~~~				
	157293	shear				
—	214.2-219.1					
220		few fractures				
	157294					
	219.1-224.0	mainly massive				
100						Breccia overall seems less siliceous. Most clasts are siliceous, but matrix is soft and chloritic. Only locally more siliceous ?
230	157296					
	228.9-233.8					
100						
	157297					
	233.8-238.7					
—						
240		minor carbonate				Some carbonate-coated fractures
	157298					
	238.7-243.6					
100						
	157299					Clasts contain fine pyrite microveins, hairline veins.
	243.6-248.5					
—						
250						
	157300					
	248.5-253.4					
100						
	157301					Proportion of chalcopyrite picks up locally to ~3%
	253.4-258.3			Cp □3%		
—						
260						
	157302					

		258.3-263.2				
97						
	157303					
	263.2-268.1					
—						
270		-----				
	157304	QM				
	268.1-273	-----				
100	breccia					
	157305					
	273-277.9					
					Becomes dark, chlorite+magnetite alteration	
—			chlorite ± silicn?			
280	157306		+ magnetite			
	277.9-282.8					
			local			
100			sericite			
	157307		+ silicn	Py 5-10%		
	282.8-287.7		and	minor Cp		
			chlorite	<input type="checkbox"/> 1%		
—			+ silicn			
290	157308					
	287.7-292.6					
100						
	157309					
	292.6-297.5					
		breccia	small shear			Into QM with crackle fractures.
—	157310	-----	~~~~~	-----		
	297.5-299.5	QM	strongly broken	weak chlor or seric.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Py	
300				and weak silicn.	minor limonite	
90						
—						
310						
95			~60°? ~~~~~ crushing	sericite/ carbonate		
		QM			Tr Py	
—						
320						
100						
—326.5			~~~~~			
			a few			

			fractures			
330						
	95					
			20 cm			
100	-----	~~~~~	chlorite + magnetite	5-7% Py <input type="checkbox"/> 1% Cp		
340	breccia (QM)	gouge			Dark breccia with chlorite+magnetite, local sericite.	
	157311					
	339.9-344.8					
76					Short interval breccia	
	157312					
	344.8-349.7					
350					Few <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm open cavities.	
	157313					
	349.7-354.6	weakens				
100	to crackle breccia in QM		sericite, chloritization of mafics	3-5% Py Traces+ Cp		
360			weak silicification			
					Small, open, carbonate-lined cavities appearing. 1-2 cm.	
100						
	100					
370					Silicification, if any, is weak.	
	100					
380						
	90					
	100					
390	breccia weakens		sericite chlorite weak silicification	<3% Py Tr Cp		
	100	QM				

400						
99						
—						
410	QM crackle	weak crackle				
	healed with pyrite, carb- onate and some seric.					Some sericite in fractures. Mafics are chloritized. Minor epidote.
100				3-5% Py		
	7 cm cavity	chlorite		□ 1% Cp		
		carbonate		traces+ Ga		
157316						
415-416.8		Tr epidote				Cavity filled with coarse calcite, pyrite, chal- copyrite, minor galena. Some associated chlorite and epidote.
—						
420		fractures				
100						
—		cavities				Pink coating on a fracture/cavity. Looks like erythrite
430	QM	in cracked				
	QM					
157314						Cavities with calcite, pyrite, minor chalco- pyrite, Tr+ galena, typically coarse crystals with euhedral terminations. Open spaces to several cm.
100	430-434.9					(driller reported losing water pressure here)
—	434.9-439.8					
440						
95						
157317		last of the				
445-446.7		cavities		<1% Py		
—		~~~~~ v. weak				
450		strong				
		silcn-seric.?				
		broken				
		local				
		crushing				
		chloritization				
		of mafics				
100						
—		crushing				
		~~~~~				

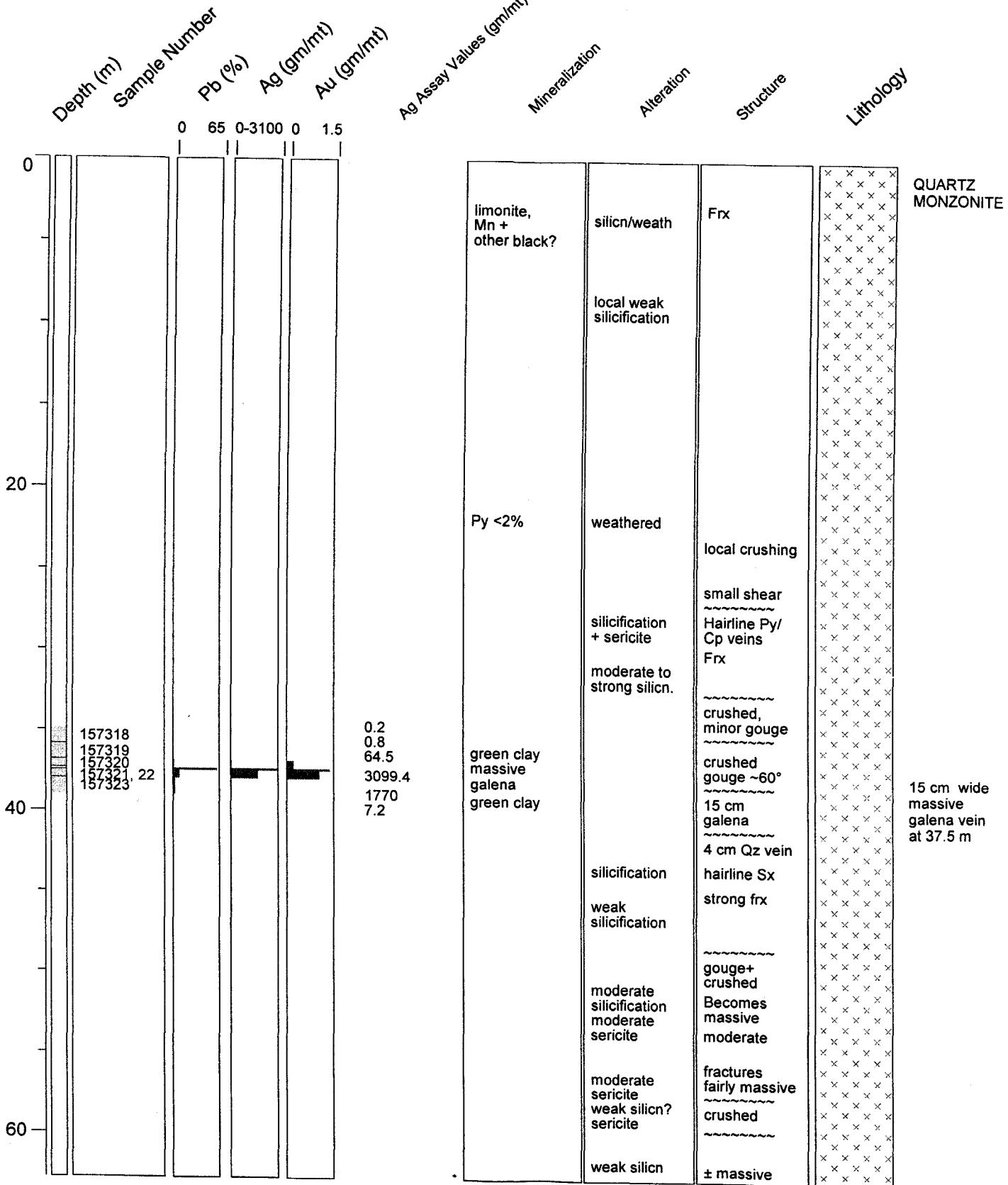
460					
		-----	carbonate	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% Py	
100		weak breccia	chlorite	breccia	QM becoming brecciated again, with little dislocation, healed with pyrite, carbonate, some chlorite.
				matrix	
470		fractures with very localized crushing			
100					
		—			
480		weak breccia			Still in breccia with little dislocation. Patches with sericitization of feldspar.
98	QM breccia?		chlorite	Py <input type="checkbox"/> 5%	
		fractures	local sericite		
		~~~~~			Two 10-20 cm shears
		small shears			
490		fractures			Brecciated quartz monzonite, little dislocation of clasts.
		100			
		—	chlorite		
500		strong frx	sericite	limonite	
100		silicification?	<3% Py		Short interval of the pink intrusive breccia, now with some dislocation, chloritic matrix with some biotite + quartz.
		chloritization	+ Tr Cp		
		fractures	+ biotite		
510					508-518' labelled blocks skip 10'
		0			
		—			
520	QM				Breccia ends – core is massive QM. Chloritized mafics with siliceous overprint.
100		hairline Py veins			

			fractures			
			15 cm			
530			~~~~~			
		gouge	silicification	Tr Py		
			(v. minor			
97	Coarse	fractures	local sericite)			
	QM					
						Harder, more siliceous, coarse QM.
						Generally massive, with some fine veining.
540						
	100					
550						
			stronger			
			silicification			
100						
560		small shears	~~~~~	v. local seric.	Tr Py	
			+ 1 cm Qz			
			carbonate			
			Sx vein			
100						
570						
	94					
						-----
						578-588' labelled blocks jump ahead 10'
580						
	0					
						-----
590	Coarse QM		narrow and			

			hairline			
	100		veins	silicification	Tr+ Py	Coarse silicified QM
			quartz-car-	v. local seric.		Continues to E.O.H. 646'
			bonate ± Py	or chlorite		
				carbonate		Only minor fine veining.
				in veins		
	600		—			
	100		—			
	610		—			
	100		—			
	620		—			
	100		—			
	630		—			
	90		—			
	640		—			
	100		—			
	55		—			
	646' E.O.H.					

DDH-03-4

Collar: L10E 240N inclined -50° north



DDH-03-4			Grid Capital Corporation		AMI Project	09/03/03	
Depth (ft)	Recovery (%)	Samples	Lithology	Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Remarks
		Collar: L10E 240N -50° north	UTM 07V 520879E 7087087N	Dip tests: 20° 50°		Hole started Aug 30 Proposed depth 60 m (197 ft) Completed Aug 31 206 ft EOH	Logged by B.K. Northcote
10		Fine QM	Frx	silicn/weath	limonite, Mn + other black?	To ~80' the core consists of short drill milled segments of fine silicified quartz monzonite or monzogranite. Fracture surfaces are iron stained, with some limonite, some manganese staining and possibly other black coating material. Recovery is poor, but improves with depth	Cored from the top
20	—	60					
30	74	57			local weak silicification		
40	—	46				Recovered segments tend to be siliceous.	
50	55	40				Recovery improving.	
60	85	100				Softer material still milled away.	

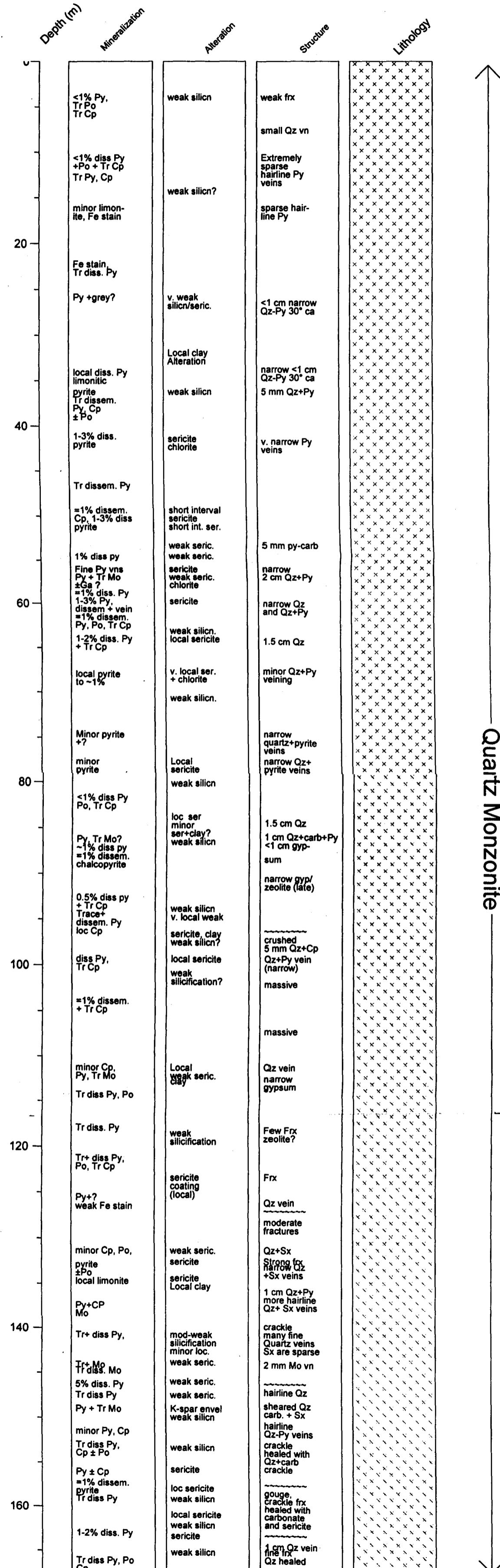
	80				Fe, Mn stain
	70		weathered	Py <2%	
	83				
		Fine QM	local crushing	limonite	
	83				
	80				
	90				Core forming larger segments
		small shear at low angle to core axis			1 cm quartz vein in shear
	100				
		Fine QM			
	90		Hairline Py/ Cp veins	silicification + sericite	Tr Py, Cp
	100				
	100			limonite	Limonite in fractures
		Frx			
		weakly porphyritic		moderate to strong silicn.	
	100				
		Fine QM	~~~~~ crushed, minor gouge		105-109° crushed, some gouge Edge 45° ca
			~~~~~ crushed	limonite/ Fe stain	
	110			weathered?	
	100		crushed		
		157318		strong limonite	Some black coating on fractures
		114.3-117.6			
		157319	crushed		
		117.6-120.8			
	120	157320			
		120.8-122.4	gouge ~60°		
		157321	~~~~~		
	100	122.4-122.9	vein 50-60°	? green clay	green clay Galena vein – presumably No. 9 vein.
		157322	15 cm	gouge	galena Here 15 cm wide (galena-rich portion)
		122.9-124.5	galena		and in an interval of gouge with green
		157323	~~~~~		color near the galena and rusty near
		124.5-127.8	crushed	strong	crushed wall rock. Gouge+vein 122-124.7
				limonite	

			weathered?		
130				moderate limonite	
100		strong frx			
		4 cm Qz vein 35° ca		limonite	Quartz vein - drusy.
140					
	some hairline Sx veins	silicification	Tr malachite Tr Py, Ga	Tr malachite in fractures Py, Ga in fine veins	
100				limonite	Limonite on fracture surfaces.
		strong frx			
			weak silicification	moderate limonite	
150			?		
100					
		~~~~~		limonite	
—	gouge + crushed		strong	158-162.5' fault with limonitic gouge, limonite + Mn	limonite and Mn + other black coating on crushed surfaces.
160		~~~~~			
		crushed		Tr malachite	
100		~~~~~			
		20 cm			
			Becomes more massive	moderate silicification moderate	
170			sericite	weak-mod. limonite minor black	
				coating on fractures	Limonite + Mn + ?? on fracture surfaces
100		moderate fractures			
—					
180			fractures	Tr Cp	
	Medium to Fine QM	fairly massive	moderate sericite		Sparse v. fine veins
100			weak silic?	Tr Py, Ga	
		45°?			
—		~~~~~	sericite		
190		crushed, minor gouge		weak limonite	Crushed zone. Sericitic with no limonite at top, some limonite at bottom.
95		~~~~~			

			small				
		Medium QM	~~~~~			15 cm gouge – limonitic	
200	95			weak silicon			
			± massive			Tr Py	Few narrow pyrite veins.
206' E.O.H.							

# DDH-03-5

Collar: L32E 580S, inclined -50° south



Quartz Monzonite

DDH-03-5				Grid Capital Corporation	AMI Project	09/04/03	
						Logged by B.K. Northcote	
Depth (ft)	Recovery (%)	Samples	Lithology	Structure	Alteration	Mineralization	Remarks
			Collar: L32E 580S -50° south	UTM 07V 523086E 7086431N	Dip tests: 550' 48°		Hole started Sept 1 Proposed depth 200 m (656 ft) Completed Sept 4 550 ft EOH
10—							0-10' casing
			Medium QM (bt±hb)	weak frx	weak silicon	<1% Py, Tr Po Tr Cp	Iron staining on fracture surfaces
92							
20—							
				small Qz vn <1 cm 15° ca			Vein limonitic
96							
30—							
			Extremely sparse hairline Py veins			<1% diss Py +Po + Tr Cp	
93							
40—			Medium QM			Tr Py, Cp	
100					weak silicon?		
50—							
			sparse hair- line Py		minor limon- ite, Fe stain		Staining on fracture surfaces
98							
60—							
			Weakly por- phyritic, with				

		K-spar pheno-crysts			
97					
70—			Fe stain, Tr diss. Py	Some limonite, Fe stain on fracture surfaces	
100					
80—			v. weak silicon/seric.	Py +grey?	Possible fine Ga or Mo
98	Medium QM	<1 cm narrow Qz-Py 30° ca			v. minor sericite associated with vein
90—					
98	weakly porphyritic				
100—					
100			Local clay Alteration		minor clay alteration associated with fractures
110—		narrow <1 cm Qz-Py 30° ca		local dissem. pyrite	
99				limonitic fractures	
120—					
100	Medium QM weakly porph. or sub. porph.		Tr diss. Py ± Po		

130—					
					133.5-136' small zone of sericite and chlorite alteration associated with narrow Qz-Py veins.
99	v. narrow Py veins	sericite chlorite	1-3% diss. pyrite		
140—					
91					
150—	Becomes slightly finer grained, phenocrysts more conspic- uous.			Tr disseminated Py	
100					
160		short interval sericite short int. ser.	□ 1% disseminated Cp, 1-3% diss pyrite	Minor disseminated chalcopyrite	
100					
170					
100		5 mm py-carb vein 20°	weak seric.	Very local weak sericite	
—179.5			weak seric.	1% diss py	175' one foot interval of sericite alteration with fine disseminated chalcopyrite.
180					
	Medium QM	narrow Qz+Py	sericite	Fine Py vns	A few small stringers together
100		2 cm Qz+Py 25° ca	weak seric. chlorite	Py + Tr Mo ± Ga ?	Vein contains coarse pyrite, grey quartz.
190—				□ 1% disseminated pyrite	
96		narrow Qz	sericite	1-3% Py, dissem + vein	

			and Qz+Py		
			-----		
200—	Coarsening again	----- sericite -----	----- Py, Po, Tr Cp	□ 1% dissem. Py, Po, Tr Cp	
98		weak silicon.	1-2% diss. Py + Tr Cp		
210—	1.5 cm Qz 45° ca	local sericite -----	minor Py in a vein, Tr diss pyrite		
100					
220—	minor Qz+Py veining	v. local ser. + chlorite	local pyrite to ~1%		
	Some growth- zoned K-spar phenocrysts				
100	to 2 cm (sparse)				
230—		weak silicon.			
100					
240—					
100	narrow quartz+pyrite veins	----- Local sericite -----	Minor pyrite +?	Greyish quartz	
250—					
96	narrow Qz+ pyrite veins	Local sericite	minor pyrite	Frequency of narrow (<7 mm) veins picks up slightly. 4-5 in the core box.	
260—	Medium QM		weak silicon		

100			<1% diss Py Po, Tr Cp	
270—				
		loc ser minor		
100	1.5 cm Qz	ser+clay?		Coarse quartz vein in short bleached interval.
280—	1 cm Qz+carb +py 15°	weak silicon	Py, Tr Mo? ~1% diss py □1% disseminated chalcopyrite	Vein at 180.5 Some disseminated chalcopyrite near vein
	<1 cm gypsum, high angle		chalcopyrite	
100				Drusy gypsum in vein is probably a late fracture coating.
290—			Trace disseminated pyrite	
100	narrow gyp/ zeolite (late)			
300—		weak silicon		
	Weakly porphyritic, medium grained		0.5% diss py + Tr Cp	
100		weak silicon	v. local weak sericite	Trace+ dissem. Py loc Cp
310—				
	30 cm			
99	~~~~~ crushed	Local clay	weak Fe stain	
		weak silicon?		
320—	5 mm Qz+Cp vein 20°		Cp, assoc. dissem. Py, Cp	Chalcopyrite vein at 321.3' – irregular
100	Qz+Py vein (narrow)	local sericite	Pyrite, Tr+ diss Py, Tr Cp	

330—		weak silicification?		
		massive		
100				
340—		<input type="checkbox"/> 1% dissem. + Tr Cp		
100				
350—	massive			
96				
360—				
100	Qz vein, 1.5 cm, 25°	Local sericite	minor Cp, Py, Tr Mo	363'
370—	narrow gypsum vein (low angle)	weak seric. clay	Tr+ diss Py, Po, Tr Cp	2' bleached interval associated with low angle gypsum vein 368-370'
100			Tr diss Py, Po	
380—				Minor zeolite ± carbonate in fractures
99			Tr diss. Py	
		Few Frx (zeolite? coating)	weak silicification	
390—	Medium QM sub porph			

100				Tr+ diss Py, Po, Tr Cp	
400—				Narrow gypsum vein	
	Frx low angle	sericite coating (local)		More gypsum veinlets	
100					
410—			Py+? weak Fe stain	Quartz vein with a dark centre + pyrite 413' at top of shear zone	
	Qz vein, 2 cm, 40°				
79	gouge, crushed				
420—		moderate fractures			
98					
430—		broken Qz + Sx vein	weak seric.	minor Cp, Po, Bo?, Py	
97	Strong frx A few very narrow Qz +Sx veins	sericite		pyrite ±Po	
440—		Strong frx	Local clay	sericite local limonite	
92		1 cm Qz+Py			
450—		more hairline Qz+ Sx veins eg 45°		Py+CP Mo	Mo in a sheared Quartz + Sx vein
100	Medium QM sub porph	crackle			

460—		many fine Quartz veins Sx are sparse	mod-weak silicification minor loc.	Tr+ diss Py,	
			sericite		
93					
470—			weak seric.		
	2 mm Mo vn 45° ca	(local) moderate		Tr+ Mo Tr diss. Mo	Narrow molybdenite vein 471.5'
		sericite (loc)			
100					
			weak seric.		
	30 cm		5% diss. Py		Short interval of disseminated pyrite
	~~~~~	strong seric.			in a sericitic crushed zone.
480—	gouge,				
	many hairline Qz carb. veins	weak seric. +silicn	Tr diss Py		
99					
	sheared Qz carb. + Sx vein ~8°	K-spar envel	Py + Tr Mo		Minor disseminated Mo in wall rock vein is a few mm wide, stretched.
			+		
490—		weak silicn	Tr diss Py		
	narrow + hairline		Tr Cp		
100	Qz-Py veins				All < 1 cm, 25-50° ca. One has sheared, ground sulfide and in veins carbonate.
500—	Medium QM with sparse K-spar pheno	crackle healed with Qz+carb crysts.	Tr diss Py, Cp ± Po		
96					Some large 2 cm phenocrysts with growth zones.
510—		crackle healed mainly with sericite	sericite Py ± Cp		
					A quartz + pyrite vein to ~1 cm.
100		loc sericite ~5 cm ~~~~~ gouge, crackle frx healed with		□ 1% dissem. pyrite	
					Locally Sericitic and black gouge.
520—		carbonate and sericite	weak silicn	Tr diss Py	
99					

			local sericite		
530—			weak silicon		
				1-2% diss. Py	
	97	10 cm ~~~~~	-----		
			sericite		
	Medium QM	gouge 45°			
			-----		
		1 cm Qz vein			
540—		fine frx healed with quartz	weak silicon		
				Tr diss Py, Po	Hairline Po + Cp veinlet.
	100			Cp	
				Tr diss Py, Po	
550	E.O.H.			Cp	

## **APPENDIX B: ANALYTICAL RESULTS**





From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6  
 To Grid Capital Corporation PROJECT AM1  
 Acme file # A304858 Page 1 Received: OCT 7 2003 \* 46 samples in this disk file.

DDH	From	To	Ft	Meters	SI	ELEMENT Au**		Sample gm
						SAMPLES	ppb	
03-03	41.0	44.3	3.3	1.01	C 157276	< 2	5	1700
	44.3	47.0	2.7	0.82	C 157277		4	1700
	61.7	65.0	3.3	1.01	C 157278		5	1500
	65.0	68.3	3.3	1.01	C 157279		5	2100
	68.3	71.0	2.7	0.82	C 157280		7	1900
	155.0	158.3	3.3	1.01	C 157281	< 2		2500
	158.3	161.3	3.0	0.91	C 157282		4	2400
	161.3	164.9	3.6	1.10	C 157283		3	2500
	165.0	168.2	3.2	0.98	C 157284		2	2500
	168.2	171.5	3.3	1.01	C 157285		2	2300
	171.5	176.4	4.9	1.49	C 157286		3	3500
	176.4	181.3	4.9	1.49	C 157287	< 2		3600
	186.2	189.5	3.3	1.01	C 157288		6	2200
	189.5	192.5	3.0	0.91	C 157289		3	2900
	199.5	204.4	4.9	1.49	C 157290		6	3100
					RE C 1572		8	0
					RRE C 157		4	0
	204.4	209.3	4.9	1.49	C 157291		5	3400
	209.3	214.2	4.9	1.49	C 157292		4	3500
	214.2	219.1	4.9	1.49	C 157293		3	3700
	219.1	224.0	4.9	1.49	C 157294		5	3300
	224.0	228.9	4.9	1.49	C 157295		2	4000
	228.9	233.8	4.9	1.49	C 157296		3	3900
	233.8	238.7	4.9	1.49	C 157297		12	3800
	238.7	243.6	4.9	1.49	C 157298		7	3500
	243.6	248.5	4.9	1.49	C 157299		4	3700
	248.5	253.4	4.9	1.49	C 157300		4	3300
	253.4	258.3	4.9	1.49	C 157301		6	3800
	258.3	263.2	4.9	1.49	C 157302		3	4200
	263.2	268.1	4.9	1.49	C 157303		3	3600
	268.1	273.0	4.9	1.49	C 157304		6	3800
	273.0	277.9	4.9	1.49	C 157305		3	4000
	277.9	282.8	4.9	1.49	C 157306		7	3500
	282.8	287.7	4.9	1.49	C 157307		5	3000
	287.7	292.6	4.9	1.49	C 157308		6	3700
					STANDAR		492	0
	292.6	297.5	4.9	1.49	C 157309		9	3500
	297.5	299.5	2.0	0.61	C 157310		4	1700
	339.9	344.8	4.9	1.49	C 157311		8	2800
	344.8	349.7	4.9	1.49	C 157312		2	3300
	349.7	354.6	4.9	1.49	C 157313		2	3900
	430.0	434.9	4.9	1.49	C 157314		7	3800
	434.9	439.8	4.9	1.49	C 157315		2	3600
	415.0	416.8	1.8	0.55	C 157316		5	1000
	445.0	446.7	1.7	0.52	C 157317		3	1200
					STANDAR		495	0

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

To Grid Capital Corporation PROJECT AM1

Acme file # A304859 Received: OCT 7 2003 \* 5 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM

DDH	Interval				SI	ELEMENT Pb	Ag**	Au**	Sample
	From	To	Ft	Meters		SAMPLES %	gm/mt	gm/mt	gm
03-04	120.8	122.4	1.6	0.49	C 157320	<.01	<.3	<.01	0
	122.4	122.9	0.5	0.15	C 157321	1.94	64.5	0.23	1000
	122.9	124.5	1.6	0.49	C 157322	62.34	3099.4	1.38	1200
					STANDAR	9.5	1770	1.05	1000
						1.48	152.5	3.3	0

## **APPENDIX C: CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS**







## Grid Capital Corporation PROJECT AM1 FILE # A304857

Page 3



ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Ga ppm	Se ppm	Sample gm
C 157266	.9	11.3	17.2	30	.1	2.4	3.7	1098	1.76	15.8	7.1	5.7	19.0	119	.1	.2	.5	13	1.29	.057	32	4.7	.30	59	.013	1	1.23	.012	.19	.6<.01	1.3	.2	.32	3 <.5	1200		
C 157267	117.2	48.4	139.9	41	3.2	1.5	7.0	831	2.25	62.0	14.7	21.1	20.6	111	.4	.6	14.4	16	1.09	.066	27	3.7	.23	63	.007	<1	1.13	.013	.21	.5 .01	1.4	.2	1.28	3 .5	1300		
C 157268	136.8	2353.2	102.5	46	5.9	1.1	4.2	1977	2.41	10.2	5.8	8.6	19.7	97	1.1	3.1	88.8	8	2.60	.057	34	4.4	.18	42	.002	8	.91	.004	.15	.9<.01	1.8	.2	.68	4 .9	1700		
C 157269	12.3	125.8	191.2	122	1.9	1.2	3.4	825	1.85	36.7	6.7	1.1	17.6	100	1.5	2.4	7.1	18	1.86	.069	39	4.5	.19	59	.004	<1	.75	.018	.12	12.8<.01	2.0	.1	.41	3 <.5	2300		
C 157270	2.6	106.7	1334.5	825	2.3	2.7	4.7	781	2.28	659.1	7.0	75.9	19.0	67	11.4	5.0	2.6	27	1.37	.075	32	8.0	.27	79	.027	3	.78	.032	.20	3.9	.02	2.2	.2	.69	4 <.5	2500	
C 157271	1.5	61.1	1419.4	236	2.2	1.5	3.6	581	1.93	137.1	8.5	13.3	19.4	55	2.2	3.0	2.4	29	.95	.073	23	6.2	.33	66	.050	4	.61	.028	.16	1.1<.01	2.0	.1	.31	4 <.5	2100		
C 157272	5.0	48.5	393.0	192	.7	3.4	58.8	449	3.18	1692.5	6.6	29.1	18.4	50	1.4	2.5	2.5	27	.87	.071	22	9.1	.34	65	.046	2	.59	.035	.15	3.4 .01	1.6	.1	1.96	3 2.0	2600		
C 157273	2.8	50.1	865.3	132	1.1	1.4	3.9	685	1.60	255.6	7.0	5.8	19.9	91	1.3	3.3	2.5	25	1.20	.072	26	6.6	.34	77	.049	4	.71	.027	.17	1.4 .01	1.9	.1	.32	3 <.5	1500		
C 157274	38.2	102.2	714.1	821	.9	4.3	5.3	708	2.30	201.6	6.1	21.0	18.8	83	7.7	1.4	.7	27	1.15	.078	26	8.0	.38	83	.047	1	.80	.035	.20	>200	.12	2.2	.2	.62	4 .5	2100	
C 157275	3.5	86.8	1027.5	316	1.3	1.7	7.0	498	2.53	30.7	5.8	4.1	19.2	83	3.1	1.1	.8	28	.91	.075	25	6.8	.34	98	.040	3	.68	.032	.19	1.8 .01	2.1	.2	.98	4 <.5	1600		
C 157318	26.2	57.6	52.6	1839	.2	3.0	19.0	2576	1.78	13.1	3.3	<.5	18.4	36	21.2	4.6	.3	19	.68	.052	38	6.4	.25	134	.012	<1	1.12	.022	.15	1.5<.01	1.5	.2	.21	4 .7	1800		
RE C 157318	25.5	59.3	51.6	1872	.1	2.9	19.6	2617	1.81	13.5	3.2	<.5	19.0	37	21.6	4.9	.2	18	.68	.054	38	6.8	.25	140	.010	<1	1.09	.022	.15	1.5<.01	1.5	.2	.21	4 1.2	-		
RRE C 157318	30.3	61.1	64.1	2029	.1	2.7	19.3	2641	1.92	14.7	3.1	<.5	19.3	38	22.6	4.9	.3	20	.74	.053	37	4.9	.27	130	.013	1	1.16	.018	.14	.7 .01	1.6	.2	.23	4 .9	-		
C 157319	137.9	618.1	779.0	2793	.8	2.5	9.3	3893	2.30	275.7	7.9	1.3	17.5	15	64.0	16.7	.5	9	.24	.056	35	5.0	.11	63	.001	4	.65	.007	.22	1.4 .02	.9	.3	.44	2 .7	2100		
C 157323	31.1	1124.5	3020.5	1152	7.2	1.6	4.2	701	3.27	1400.0	14.3	2.3	19.0	109	30.7	62.1	.5	15	.20	.060	31	4.3	.13	214	.011	2	.89	.012	.22	.7 .03	1.7	.2	.06	3 .6	1700		
STANDARD DS5	12.2	136.9	23.0	131	.3	23.1	11.8	758	2.97	17.8	5.7	41.1	2.5	45	5.7	3.5	5.9	58	.73	.088	11	178.3	.65	135	.098	17	2.05	.032	.13	4.9	.20	3.4	1.0	<.05	6 4.5	-	

Sample type: CORE R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

## GEOCHEM PRECIOUS METALS ANALYSIS

**Grid Capital Corporation PROJECT AM1** File # A304858 Page 1  
 1075 Duchess Ave, West Vancouver BC V7T 1G8 Submitted by: Leo King

SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Sample gm
SI	<2	-
C 157276	5	1700
C 157277	4	1700
C 157278	5	1500
C 157279	5	2100
C 157280	7	1900
C 157281	<2	2500
C 157282	4	2400
C 157283	3	2500
C 157284	2	2500
C 157285	2	2300
C 157286	3	3500
C 157287	<2	3600
C 157288	6	2200
C 157289	3	2900
C 157290	6	3100
RE C 157290	8	-
RRE C 157290	4	-
C 157291	5	3400
C 157292	4	3500
C 157293	3	3700
C 157294	5	3300
C 157295	2	4000
C 157296	3	3900
C 157297	12	3800
C 157298	7	3500
C 157299	4	3700
C 157300	4	3300
C 157301	6	3800
C 157302	3	4200
C 157303	3	3600
C 157304	6	3800
C 157305	3	4000
C 157306	7	3500
C 157307	5	3000
C 157308	6	3700
STANDARD AU-R	492	-

GROUP 3B - FIRE GEOCHEM AU - 30 GM SAMPLE FUSION, DORE DISSOLVED IN AQUA - REGIA, ICP ANALYSIS. UPPER LIMITS = 10 PPM.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 7 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 23/2003 SIGNED BY *J.W.Y.* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data  FA  Vink



SAMPLE#	Au** ppb	Sample gm
C 157309	9	3500
C 157310	4	1700
C 157311	8	2800
C 157312	2	3300
C 157313	2	3900
C 157314	7	3800
C 157315	2	3600
C 157316	5	1000
C 157317	3	1200
STANDARD AU-R	495	-

Sample type: CORE R150 60C.

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Grid Capital Corporation PROJECT AM1 File # A304859  
1075 Duchess Ave, West Vancouver BC V7T 1G8 Submitted by: Leo King

SAMPLE#	Pb %	Ag** gm/mt	Au** gm/mt	Sample gm
SI	<.01	<.3	<.01	-
C 157320	1.94	64.5	.23	1000
C 157321	62.34	3099.4	1.38	1200
C 157322	9.50	1770.0	1.05	1000
STANDARD R-2/AU-1	1.48	152.5	3.30	-

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.  
AG\*\* & AU\*\* BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE R150 60C

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 7 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 23/2003 SIGNED BY  D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

