ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016 - 510 WEST HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1L8 TEL (604) 688-2568 • FAX (604) 688-2578

ASSESSMENT REPORT

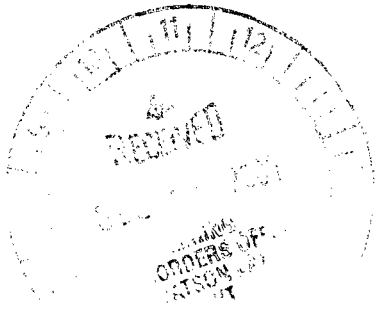
describing

DIAMOND DRILLING

on the

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

Blue 1-2	YB34963-YB34964
H 1-2	YB34965-YB34966
Heaven 1-80	YB91140-YB91219
81-92	YB91396-YB91407
93-102	YB91552-YB91561
103-114	YB91630-YB91641



Latitude 60°19' N; Longitude 130°41' W

NTS 105B/7

in the

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

Prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

T. C. Becker, B.Sc., P.Geo.
December, 2000

BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 TEL (867) 667-4415

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
Box 4127, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3S9
Telephone: (867) 667-4415 Fax: (867) 667-4622

AFFIDAVIT

I, Joan Mariacher, of VANCOUVER, B.C. make oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on the HEAVEN 12, 14, 64 & 71 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 105B/7 is accurate.

Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at VANCOUVER, BC.

this 11TH day of

DECEMBER, 2000

Notary, Yukon Territory

1016 – 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8 Tel: (604) 688-2568 Fax: (604) 688-2578

HEAVEN 12, 14, 64 AND 71 MINERAL CLAIMS
Statement of Expenditures
December 11, 2000

Contract Drilling

E. Caron Diamond Drilling.....	$29,172.61
TOTAL	$29,172.61

E. CARON DIAMOND DRILLING LTD. 7 Roundel Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3H3 Phone: (867) 668-2424 Fax: (867) 668-4520

In Account With:
Nordac Resources Ltd.
1016-510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L8

Date: August 7/00
Invoice: 3724
Drill #69-6

Charges for July 26/00 to Augsut 4/00 **(Nordac)**

	Work Description	per day/foot	Sub-totals	Totals
	Moving			
151.5	man hrs	$ 35.00	$ 5,302.50	
	Reaming Cave			
6	man hrs	$ 35.00	$ 210.00	
3	machine hrs	$ 21.00	$ 63.00	
	Waterline			
8	man hrs	$ 35.00	$ 280.00	
	Conditioning Hole			
32	man hrs	$ 35.00	$ 1,120.00	
16	machine hrs	$ 21.00	$ 336.00	
	Repair			
9	man hrs	$ 35.00	$ 315.00	
	Casing			
	0-18 = 18 ft	$ 26.00	$ 468.00	
	Coring			
	18-300 = 282 ft	$ 26.00	$ 7,332.00	$ 15,426.50
	Items Consumed & Chargeable			
4	pails of Number 1	$ 192.00	$ 768.00	
1	bag of super poly	$ 15.30	$ 15.30	
2	pails of clay seam	$ 156.00	$ 312.00	
2	pails of rod grease	$ 92.00	$ 184.00	
2	pails of G-Stop	$ 250.00	$ 500.00	$ 1,779.30

	D7 Cat			
39.5	machine hours	$ 100.00	$ 3,950.00	
8	machine hours (Demobilization)	$ 100.00	$ 800.00	$ 4,750.00
	Trucks - Demobilization			
10	Mack hours	$ 85.00	$ 850.00	
180	miles KW	$4.00/mile	$ 720.00	$ 1,570.00
	Sub-total			$ 23,525.80
	G.S.T. @ 7% 10155 7122			$ 1,646.81
	Total			$ 25,172.61
	Charge for Consumables			$ 4,000.00
	Total			**$ 29,172.61**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

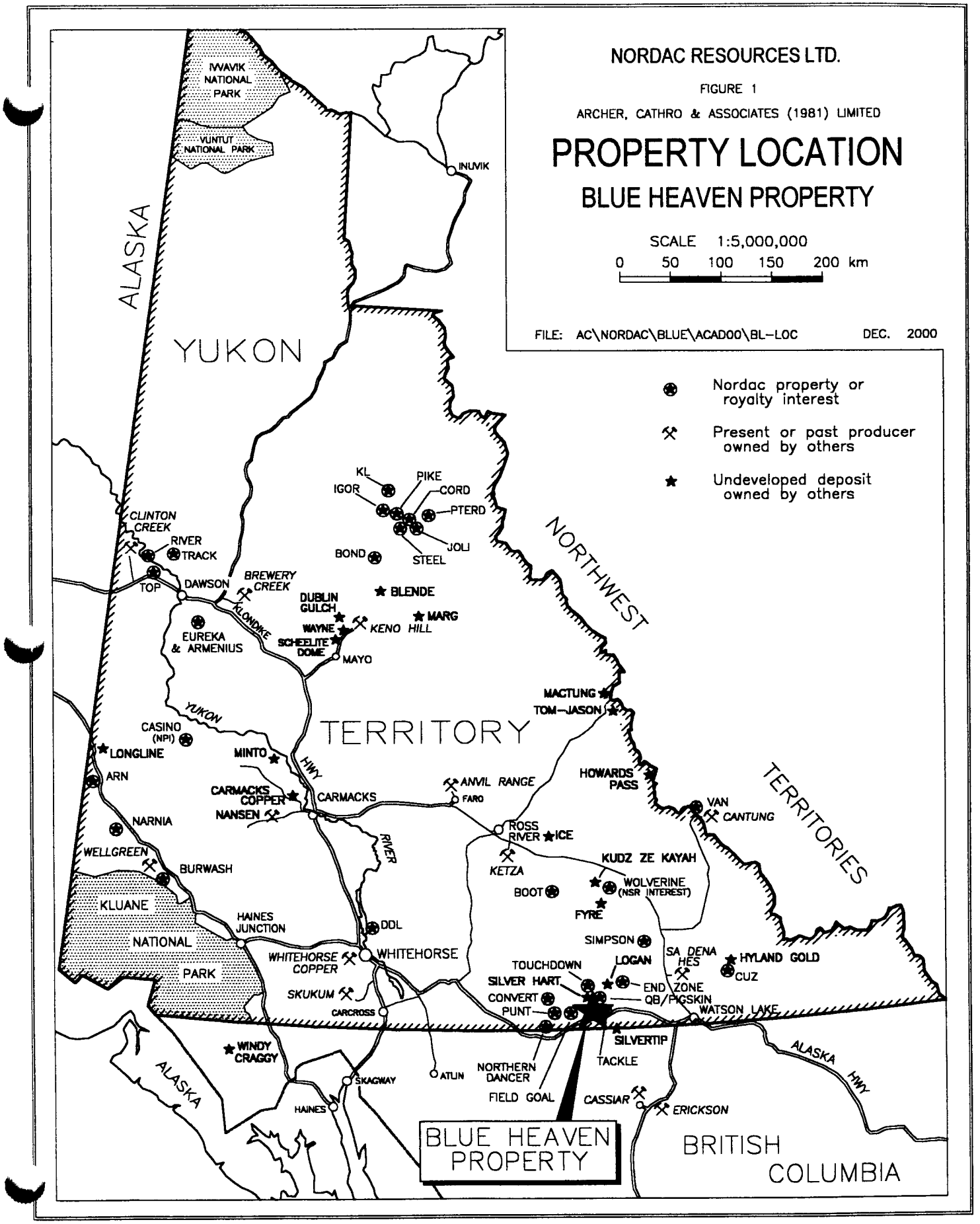
Nordac Resources Ltd. owns the Blue Heaven property which consists of 118 claims covering 1975 hectares. The property is located in southern Yukon and hosts high grade silver-lead-zinc veins, lead-zinc-silver carbonate replacement mineralization and tungsten±copper skarns. Nordac acquired the Blue 1-2 and H 1-2 claims in February 1998 from W4 Joint Venture and subsequently staked 114 Heaven claims within a surrounding area of interest. The property is subject to a net smelter return royalty of 2% on ore milled before smelting or 10% on ore not milled before smelting.

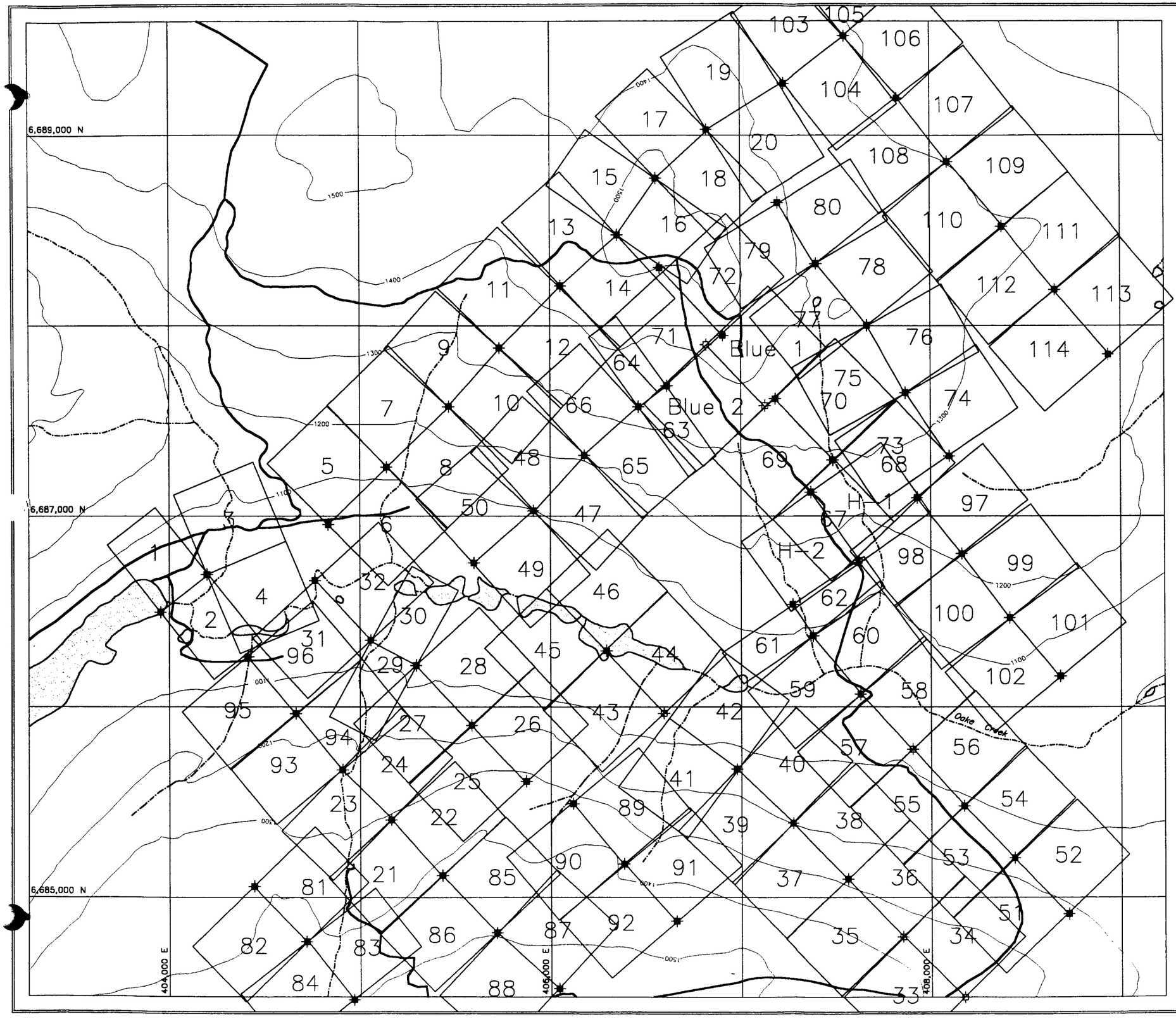
This report describes exploration conducted between July 26 and August 7, 2000. The program utilized a three to seven person crew working from a camp located on the property. Work consisted of construction of a 550 m access trail and one diamond drill hole totalling 91.44 m to test a carbonate replacement target, the Desire Zone. The program was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and supervised by the author. Appendix I contains the Author's Statement of Qualifications.

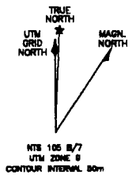
LOCATION, CLAIM STATUS AND ACCESS

The Blue Heaven property consists of 118 contiguous mineral claims located in southern Yukon at latitude 60°19' north and longitude 130°41' west on NTS 105B/7 (Figure 1). They are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited which holds them in trust for Nordac. Claim data are listed below while claim locations are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Blue 1-2	YB34963-YB34964	March 11, 2009
H 1-2	YB34965-YB34966	March 11, 2009
Heaven 1-8	YB91140-YB91147	February 24, 2008
9F	YB91148	February 24, 2008
10	YB91149	February 24, 2008
11F	YB91150	February 24, 2008
12	YB91151	February 24, 2008
13F	YB91152	February 24, 2008
14	YB91153	February 24, 2008
15F	YB91154	February 24, 2008
16	YB91155	February 24, 2008
17F	YB91156	February 24, 2008
18	YB91157	February 24, 2008
19F	YB91158	February 24, 2008
20-61	YB91159-YB91200	February 24, 2008
62F-64F	YB91201-YB91203	February 24, 2008
65-68	YB91204-YB91207	February 24, 2008
69F	YB91208	February 24, 2008
70-72	YB91209-YB91211	February 24, 2008


NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY
SCALE 1:5,000,000
0 50 100 150 200 km
FILE: AC\NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-LOC DEC. 2000
Nordac property or royalty interest
Present or past producer owned by others
Undeveloped deposit owned by others
IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
VUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
ALASKA
YUKON
TERRITORY
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
KL
PIKE
IGOR
CORD
PTERD
JOLI
STEEL
BOND
CLINTON CREEK
RIVER TRACK
TOP
DAWSON
BREWERY CREEK
KLONDIKE
DUBLIN GULCH
BLENDE
MARG
WAYNE
KENO HILL
SCHEELITE DOME
MAYO
EUREKA & ARMENIUS
MACTUNG
TOM-JASON
YUKON
CASINO (NPI)
LONGLINE
MINTO
HWY
ARN
CARMACKS COPPER
CARMACKS
ANVIL RANGE
FARO
HOWARDS PASS
VAN
CANTUNG
NANSEN
NARNIA
ROSS RIVER
ICE
RIVER
WELLGREEN
BURWASH
KETZA
KUDZ ZE KAYAH
WOLVERINE (NSR INTEREST)
BOOT
FYRE
KLUANE
HAINES JUNCTION
DDL
SIMPSON
NATIONAL
PARK
WHITEHORSE COPPER
WHITEHORSE
SA DENA HES
HYLAND GOLD
CUZ
TOUCHDOWN
LOGAN
SILVER HART
END ZONE
SKUKUM
CONVERT
QB/PIGSKIN
CARCROSS
PUNT
WATSON LAKE
SILVERTIP
WINDY CRAGGY
TACKLE
ALASKA
ALASKA HWY
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
NORTHERN DANCER
FIELD GOAL
CASSIAR
ERICKSON
HAINES
BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA





- Post location with standard GPS fix
- Post location with poor GPS fix
- Post location with uncorrected or no GPS fix

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 2

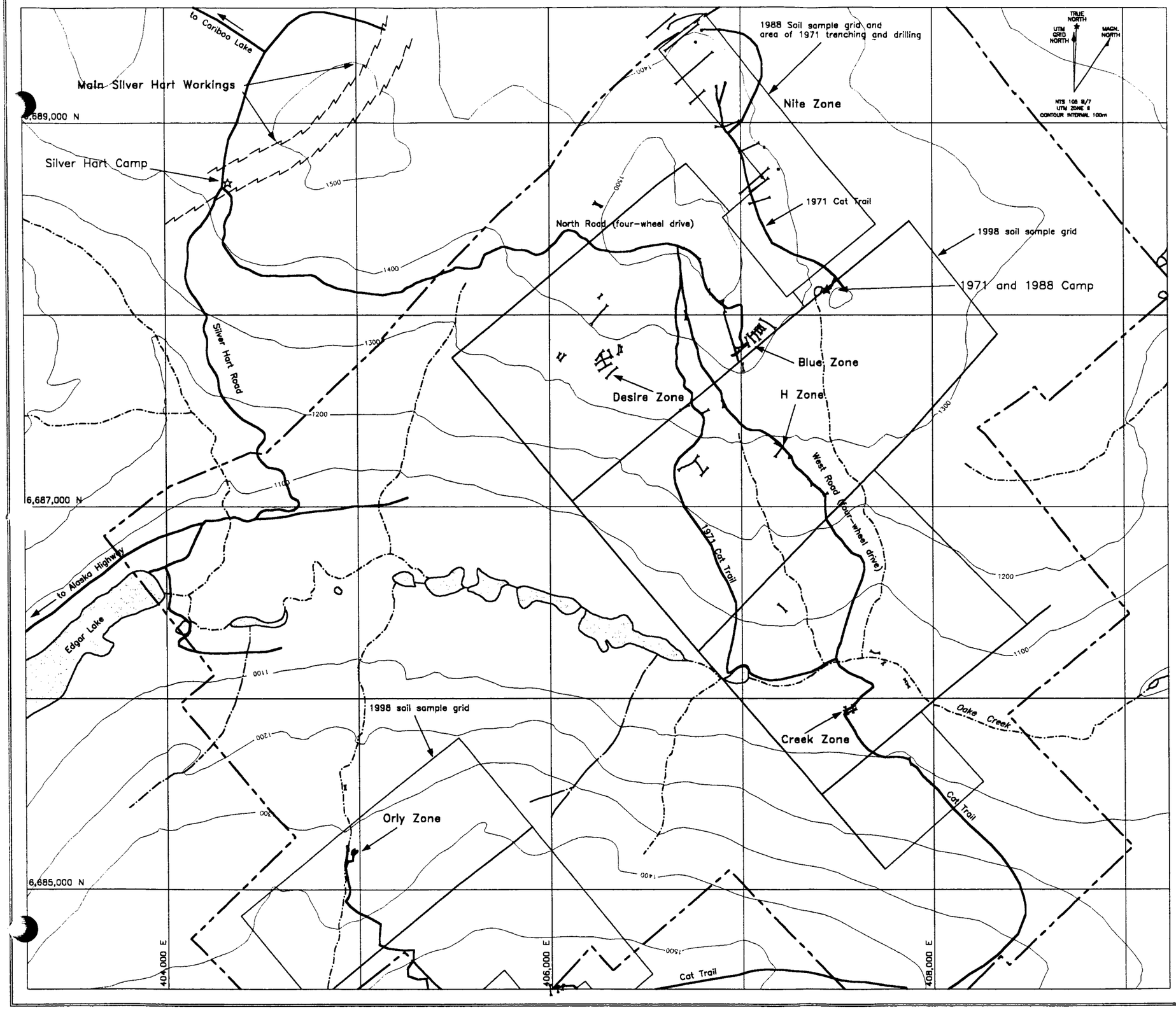
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-CLI.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000



NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

HISTORICAL COMPILATION

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-HCOMP.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000

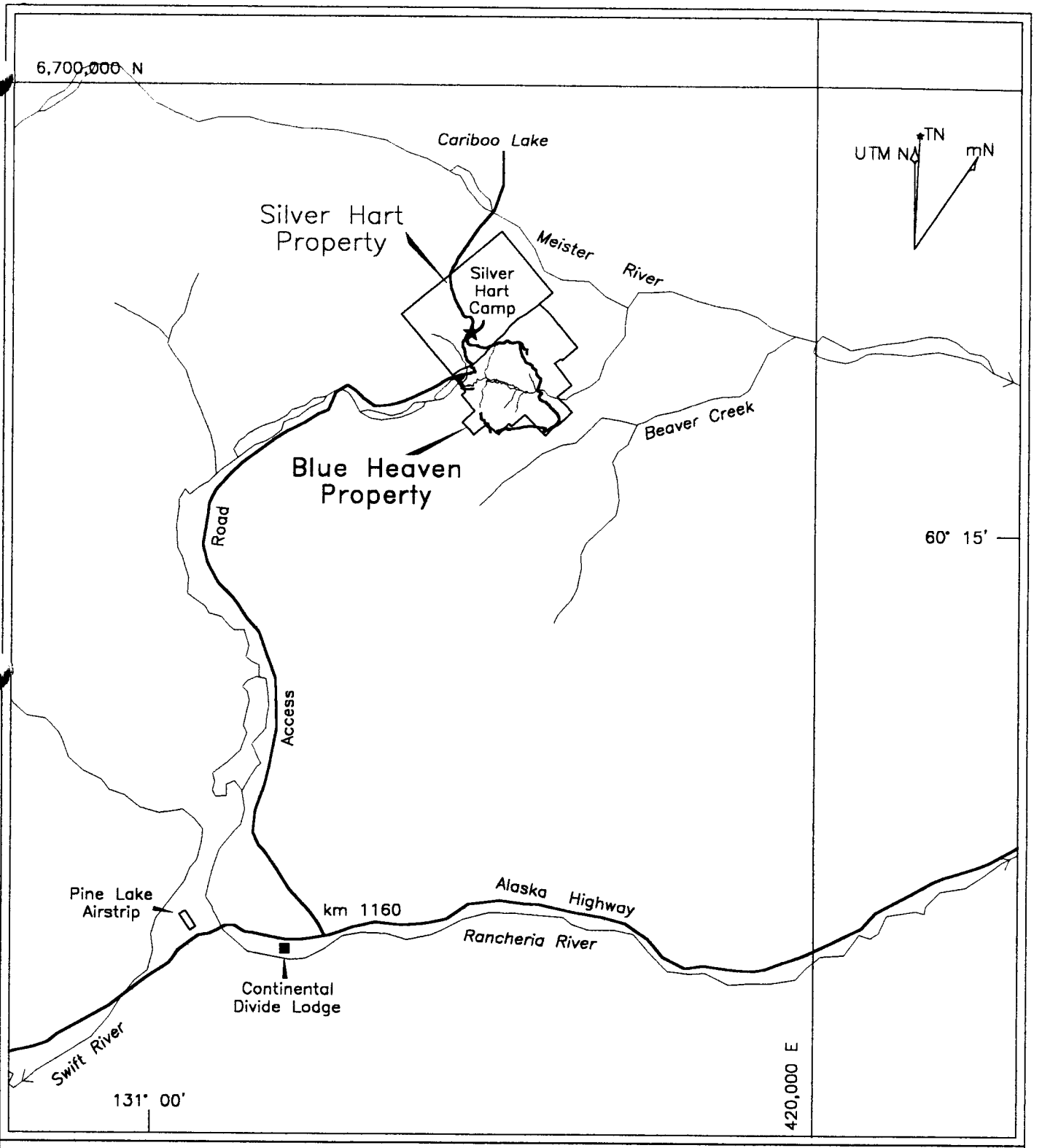
Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Heaven 73F	YB91212	February 24, 2008
74	YB91213	February 24, 2008
75F	YB91214	February 24, 2008
76	YB91215	February 24, 2008
77F	YB91216	February 24, 2008
78	YB91217	February 24, 2008
79F	YB91218	February 24, 2008
80	YB91219	February 24, 2008
81-92	YB91396-YB91407	February 24, 2008
93-102	YB91552-YB91561	February 24, 2008
103-114	YB91630-YB91641	February 24, 2008

*Expiry dates do not include assessment credit for 2000 work which has not yet been filed.

Access is provided by a 40 km road extending from Km 1160 on the Alaska Highway to an abandoned campsite on the adjacent Silver Hart property (Figure 3). The road is suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles but could easily be upgraded for two-wheel drive use. A system of four-wheel drive roads extends from the Silver Hart campsite onto the Blue Heaven property however, because the roads are eroded in places, access to all but the most important parts of the property is limited to off-road vehicles.

Whitehorse, the capital and largest community in Yukon, is located 355 km by road west of the property while Watson Lake, where most exploration services are available, lies 180 km to the east. Whitehorse receives daily scheduled air service from Vancouver. The closest all-season deep water seaport is at Skagway, Alaska 430 km by road to the west-southwest. The nearest railhead is at Fort Nelson, B.C., 720 km to the east-southeast.

In late July a Caterpillar D-7 bulldozer was mobilized from the Alaska Highway to the Blue Heaven property along the Silver Hart Road. Minor improvements were made to the road in accordance with the land use permit. The bulldozer was demobilized along the same route in early August.



NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ACCESS

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-ACCESS.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000

PREVIOUS WORK

The first reported activity on ground now covered by the Blue Heaven property occurred in 1971 when the Nite occurrence, a scheelite-bearing skarn, was staked by Wolf Lake Joint Venture (Ashland Oil Canada Ltd., Caltor Syndicate, Canadian Industrial Gas and Oil Ltd. and Rayrock Mines Ltd). The joint venture explored that year with geological mapping, reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry, bulldozer trenching and 476.5 m of diamond drilling in eight holes (Figure 4). Although trench results were encouraging, the best drill intersection was 0.17% tungsten over a width of 22.9 m (Archer, 1971; Archer and Cathro, 1972). The property was transferred to Archer, Cathro & Associates Limited in 1976 and was later reduced to four claims. Big Creek Resources Ltd. purchased the claims in 1988 and explored that summer with grid soil sampling and prospecting (Main, 1988). No further work was done before the claims expired. Most of the scheelite-bearing skarn zone is now situated on the Blue Heaven property.

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization was first recognized in 1973 when Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. staked the Buc claims covering what is now the Orly Zone on the Blue Heaven property. It carried out mapping and sampling later that year. In 1978 the showing was restaked as the Com claims by the Wolf Lake Project (Comaplex Resources International Limited and Dayton Creek Silver Mines Limited). The showing at that time was described as a zone of highly fractured granodiorite surrounding a 15.2 cm wide quartz vein containing pyrite and galena (Allen, 1979). This showing was restaked in 1983 as part of the Silver Hart property (described in the following paragraphs). Bulldozer trenching at the showing in 1987 exposed two quartz veins containing galena and sphalerite over a 9 m strike length. A specimen taken in 1987 returned 8671.2 g/t silver while chip samples returned 2077.7 g/t silver over a true width of 21 cm from the south vein and 2022.8 g/t silver over 24 cm from the north vein (DIAND, 1995).

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization north of Oake Creek was first recognized in 1980 when prospector Wally Hyde followed up anomalous soil geochemical values defined by Wolf Lake JV and discovered a high grade galena vein about 2.5 km southwest of the Nite occurrence. He and two partners staked a large claim block (part of which covered the area that is now the Blue Heaven property) and performed hand trenching before optioning the property to BRX Mining and Petroleum Corporation in 1982. BRX conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and 197 m of diamond drilling in two holes later that year then dropped its option (DIAND, 1995). In 1983 Hyde and his partners did more hand trenching and briefly optioned the claims to United Greenwood Exploration Limited and Consolidated Montclerg Mines Limited.

Large scale exploration began in 1984 when the property was optioned to a joint venture consisting of Shakwak Exploration Company Limited and Silver Hart Mines Limited. Subsequent exploration was managed by Silver Hart and included geological mapping, prospecting, reconnaissance and grid soil geochemistry, bulldozer trenching and stripping, 3658 m of diamond drilling in fifty holes and 673 m of underground development from an adit (DIAND, 1995). Silver Hart also constructed a road to the property. Most of Silver Hart's work was done on claims that adjoin the Blue Heaven property to the northwest (Silver Hart property on Figure 3).

Work completed by Silver Hart in 1985, 1986 and 1987 identified more than twenty veins in a 6 by 4 km area. Most of its work, including all diamond drilling, stripping and underground development, focussed on the TM, FM, SM and Meteorite Zones located 1 km northwest of the Blue Heaven property. In 1987 a resource of 97,000 tonnes grading 1025 g/t silver was calculated assuming an underground operation with a 1.5 m minimum mining width (DIAND, 1995 and Silver Hart, 1987). The reserve is localized in a small area in the central part of the Silver Hart property and there is good exploration potential along strike, downdip and on parallel veins. None of the veins on the Blue Heaven property received serious exploration by Silver Hart.

Silver prices dropped sharply in the late 1980's and for the next several years the property was inactive. During this period a number of claims were allowed to expire. In 1991 and 1992 Silver Hart performed additional trenching and environmental reclamation before relinquishing its option. A similar program was done in 1993 by Hyde and his partners and since that time the property has been dormant.

In fall 1991 W4 Joint Venture staked the Blue claim after Silver Hart claims in that area had expired. Prospecting the following year showed that the Blue claim was mislocated. W4 JV then staked the Blue 1-2, H 1-2 and Orly 1-2 claims to protect veins exposed in old Silver Hart trenches. In 1994 W4 JV performed prospecting and trench sampling on the claims and staked fourteen Glory claims around them. An additional 24 Glory claims were staked in 1995 and minor reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting were done. This work was not filed for assessment and the original Blue, both Orly and all 38 Glory claims were allowed to expire.

Nordac acquired the Blue 1-2 and H 1-2 claims in February 1998 and staked the Heaven 1-80 claims within a surrounding 5 km radius area of interest. All 84 claims, and any other claims that Nordac subsequently stakes within the area of interest, are subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty on any ores that are milled before smelting or a 10% net smelter return royalty on ores that are not milled before smelting. The net smelter royalties are payable to W4 JV.

Exploration by Nordac between mid-June and late September 1998 included staking an additional 34 claims plus geological mapping, prospecting, grid and reconnaissance soil sampling, ground magnetic surveys, hand trenching and 1759 m of excavator trenching in 39 trenches (Becker, 1999). Most of the soil samples were collected from two grids which measure approximately 1500 by 1500 m and 2300 by 3000 m. Results from the sampling outlined areas of strongly anomalous silver, lead, zinc and copper response on both grids and strongly anomalous lead and zinc values within a broad southeast trending band that extends the full length of the larger grid. The first set of anomalies are attributed to mineralized quartz veins while the lead-zinc rich band roughly corresponds to a southeast trending belt of skarn and carbonate rich metasedimentary rocks. Excavator trenching tested known areas of mineralization and previously unexplored soil geochemical anomalies. These trenches successfully expanded and better defined the known vein occurrences and discovered new areas of vein, skarn and carbonate replacement mineralization.

Exploration programs up to and including 1998 have identified three types of mineralization within thirty-six occurrences on the Blue Heaven property. Twenty-three of the occurrences consist of galena and sphalerite with varying amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite hosted in northeast trending quartz veins. These veins crosscut both intrusive and metasedimentary rocks. The best veins exposed to date are the Blue and H Zones which returned assays up to 12,396 g/t silver over 20 cm and 10,561 g/t silver over 94 cm, respectively. These veins were the main target of 2000 exploration described in this report. The second type of mineralization consists of galena and sphalerite found in eight strongly oxidized, manganiferous siderite and jasperoid replacement zones developed within the southeast trending belt of carbonate metasedimentary rocks. Chip samples from an excavator trench in one of these zones (Desire Zone) returned a weighted average of 5.0% lead, 3.6% zinc and 65.6 g/t silver over a width of 35.8 m (Becker, 1999). The last type of mineralization consists of five tungsten±copper skarn showings, four of which lay within the same belt of carbonate metasedimentary rocks that hosts the lead-zinc-silver replacement mineralization. A chip sample of garnet-diopside skarn containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and scheelite returned 0.3% WO_3 and 0.31% copper over 3.5 m.

Exploration on the property in 1999 evaluated the Blue and H Zones. Both contain northeast trending high grade silver-lead-zinc veins. Work included excavator trenching, bulk sampling and reclamation. During the excavator trenching program galena and tetrahedrite rich mineralization was separated from lower grade material to form a bulk sample. The mineralization was placed in fibreglass bags and sent to a smelter. The net weight of the material was 52.31 tonnes of which 51.47 tonnes were dried ore and 0.84 tonnes (1.6%) moisture. The grade of the shipment was 8563 g/t silver, 56.2% lead, 9.5% zinc and 1.2 g/t gold. The work successfully defined the character and extent of previously discovered sulphide lenses but did not discover additional lenses. These veins will require additional excavator trenching to identify high grade lenses before more bulk sampling can be done.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property is situated in the Cassiar Mountains. Local elevations range from 1050 m on Oake Creek to 1600 m on a ridge crest along the southern edge of the claim block. Creeks draining the property flow into the Meister River, a tributary of the Liard River watershed.

Vegetation includes thick stands of mature balsam, spruce and pine interspersed with willow below 1300 m giving way to buckbrush and stunted balsam and finally grasses and lichen above 1500 m. Linear vegetation-depleted zones up to 15 m wide and 100 m long are developed along the surface trace of some known and suspected mineral occurrences. Bedrock is generally obscured by talus above 1400 m or by glacial till at lower elevations.

Climate in the area is categorized as continental and characterized by relatively long cold winters and warm dry summers. Daylight hours range from a minimum of about 6 in December to a maximum of 22 in June. Annual precipitation averages approximately 450 mm. Snow can occur in any month and normally covers the ground from October to May. Maximum snow depth is about 150 cm. Permafrost is common in the area but is not pervasive. The local streams usually break up in late May and freeze over in early November.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

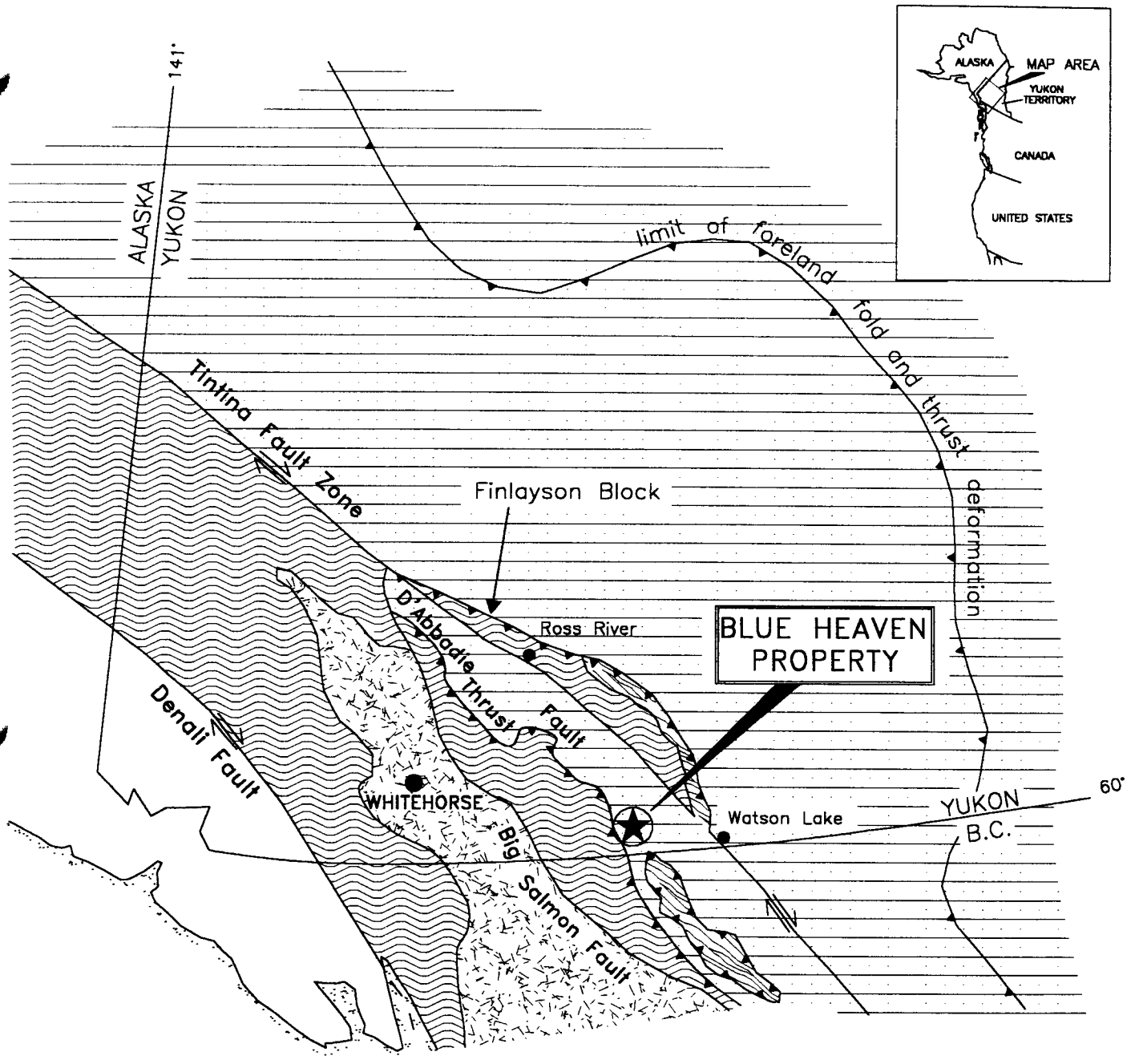
The Blue Heaven property lies within a belt of metamorphic rocks belonging to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and Cassiar Platform (Figure 5). This belt extends from northern B.C. into central Yukon. The northeastern edge of the belt is defined by the Tintina Fault Zone, a series of subparallel transcurrent faults that produced about 450 km of dextral offset in Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary times (Tempelman-Kluit, et al, 1976). The southwestern side is bounded by the Big Salmon Fault (Keijzer, et al, 1999).

Yukon-Tanana Terrane and Cassiar Platform rocks are composed of Paleozoic stratigraphy, which has been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous plutons, as illustrated on Figure 6. Both of the major geological packages are considered "suspect terranes" representing variably distal metamorphosed equivalents of North American continental margin sediments. Yukon-Tanana, the furthest outboard of the two terranes, is thrust onto Cassiar Platform rocks by the D'Abbadie Thrust Fault. The regional metamorphic fabric within both terranes strikes northwesterly and dips moderately toward the northeast.

Although rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and Cassiar Platform are generally similar and approximately the same age, the two packages are distinguished by higher proportions of carbonate strata in the Cassiar Platform and metavolcanics in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Blue Heaven claims straddle the contact between the Cassiar Platform and the Cassiar Batholith, a Mid-Cretaceous pluton up to 20 km wide and 400 km long that extends from northern British Columbia into southern Yukon. The batholith is cut by a major dextral strike-slip fault, the Cassiar Fault.

Movement on this structure and other major faults resulted in a series of smaller extensional, northeast trending faults that are associated with much of the mineralization in the Blue Heaven area.

Geology in the Rancheria area was mapped at 1:250,000 scale in 1960 by the Geological Survey of Canada (Poole, et al, 1960). More detailed mapping in the Rancheria District (105B/1, 2, 7 and 8) was done in 1985 and 1986 at 1:50,000 scale by DIAND (Lowey and Lowey, 1986; Amuken and Lowey, 1987) in response to numerous base and precious metal discoveries in the area.



Thrust fault

Steep fault

Yukon–Tanana Terrane

Slide Mountain Terrane

Stikinia and other Terranes

Cassiar Platform and other North American Miogeoclinal Strata

Modified after Mortensen and Jilson (1985), Mortensen (1992) and Johnston and Mortensen (1994).

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

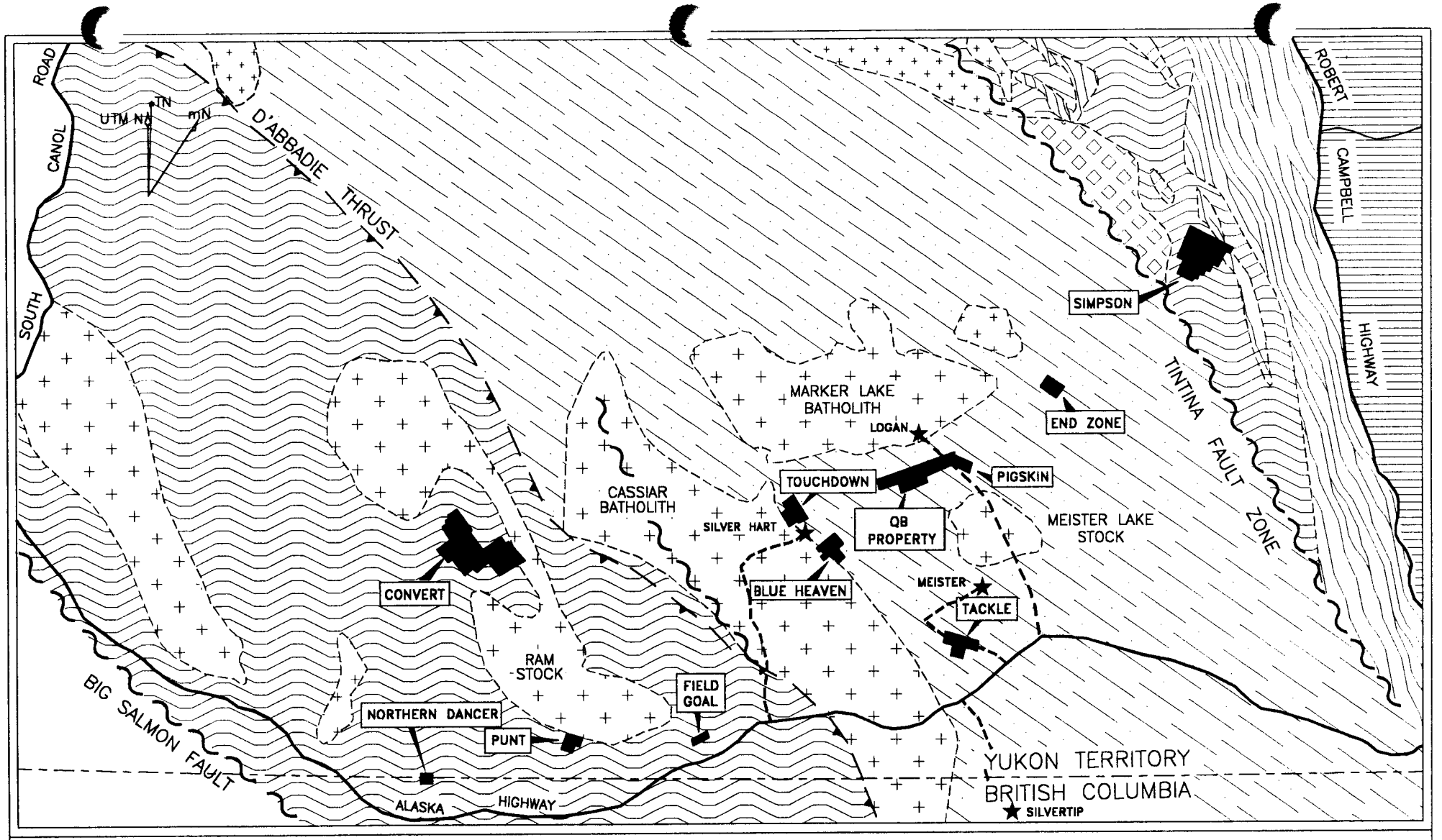
TECTONIC SETTING

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 100 200 300 400

KILOMETRES

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB/AG	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD99\BL-TECTO	DATE: JANUARY, 2000



North American Miogeocline

Pre-Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks

Slide Mountain Terrane

Chert, ultramafic, metavolcanic, and carbonate rocks

Yukon-Tanana Terrane

Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks

Cassiar Platform

Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks

Intrusive Suites

Paleozoic metaplutonic rocks

Mesozoic plutonic rocks

Property owned by Nordac Resources Ltd.

★ Deposit owned by others

Access road to property

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 10 20 30 40 50 Km

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB/AD

PROJECT:

FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD98\QB-RGE1.DWG

DATE: JANUARY, 2000

REGIONAL MINERALIZATION

The Cassiar Platform and intrusive rocks of the Rancheria area are host to numerous mineral occurrences including: silver-lead-zinc±copper±gold veins; tin±tungsten±zinc skarns; and, silver-zinc-lead replacement bodies. The most significant discoveries in this region to date are the Silvertip (Midway), Logan and Silver Hart Deposits. The locations of these deposits are shown on Figure 6.

The Silvertip Deposit is classified as a manto replacement body hosted in Devonian-age strata. Diamond drilling and underground development have outlined a mineral resource of 2,570,000 tonnes with an average grade of 325.0 g/t silver, 6.4% lead, 8.8% zinc and 0.63 g/t gold (GCNL #10, January 15, 1998). Vein- and shear-hosted mineralization occurs within the Cretaceous Marker Lake Batholith at the Logan Deposit where reserves are estimated at 12.3 million tonnes grading 6.17% zinc and 26.0 g/t silver (DIAND, 1995). The Silver Hart Deposit consists of a series of high grade, silver bearing veins reportedly containing 99,000 kg of silver (DIAND, 1995). Most high grade silver veins and silver-zinc-lead replacement bodies in the Rancheria area are associated with northeast trending extensional faults.

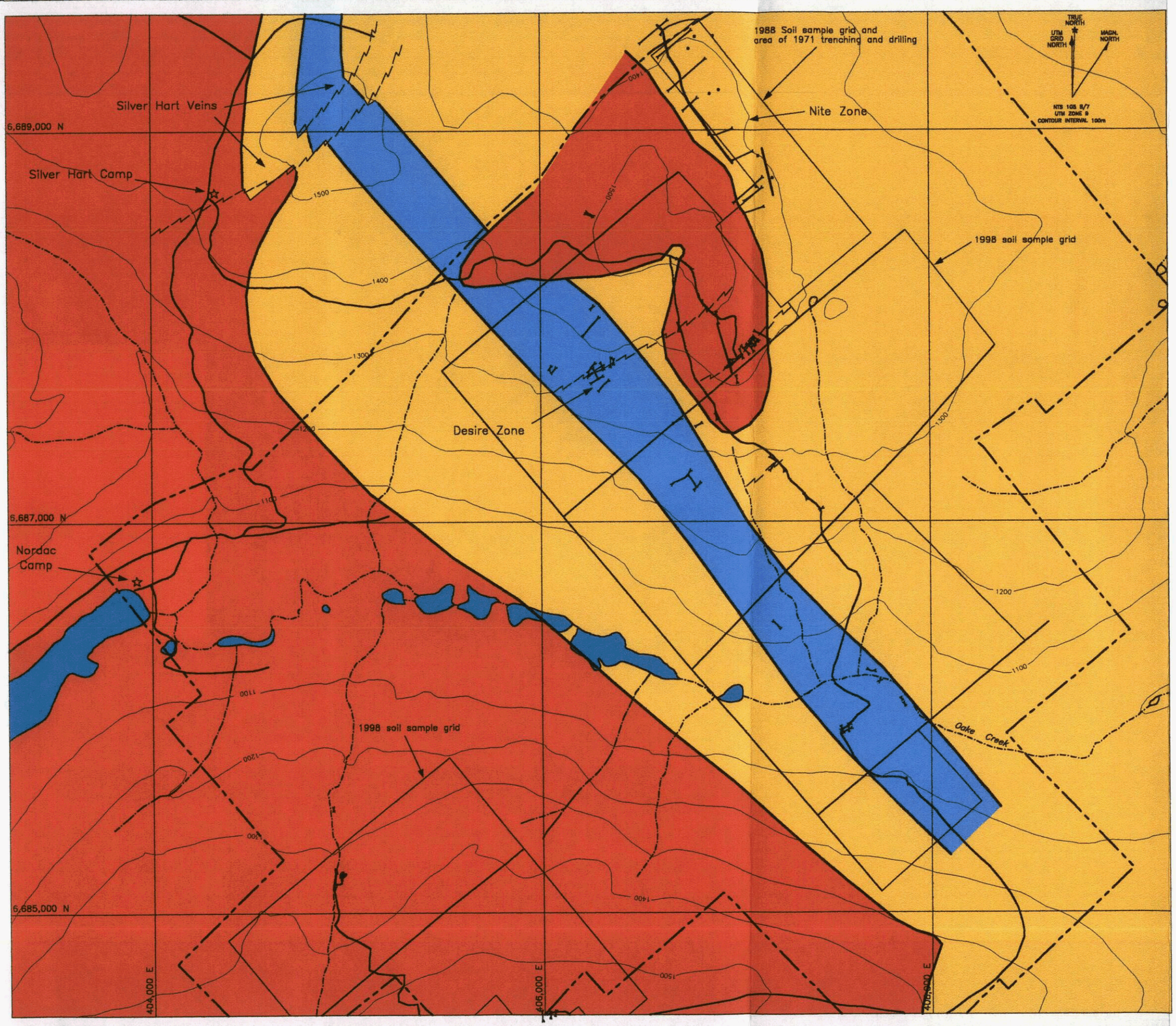
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposure on the property is poor (<5%) and generally restricted to creek cuts, outcrops above treeline or small windows through the glacial till. The main units are Lower Cambrian schist, limestone and skarn belonging to the Cassiar Platform and granitic rocks of the mid-Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. Mineralized quartz veins crosscut both the metasedimentary and plutonic rocks but are in turn crosscut by younger felsic and mafic dykes.

Geology for the entire property is shown on Figure 7. The main rock types are described below and followed by a few paragraphs on structural geology.

Schist is usually tan to dark brown weathering, medium grained, well foliated and light grey to pale green when fresh. It varies from hard and massive to crenulated and highly fissile. The unit consists of various combinations of quartz-muscovite±biotite±chlorite±feldspar. It was subdivided during outcrop and trench mapping but for the purpose of this report all schist has been grouped together. Quartz and feldspar augen are present in some layers with the feldspar often weathering to kaolinite. Foliaform quartz sweats are locally present while manganese and limonite stained fractures are common.

Limestone is white and coarsely crystalline or pale greenish grey and fine grained. The finer grained material contains biotite and muscovite along schistose partings and laminations. Trace amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as thin laminae (2 to 4 mm wide). This unit is interbedded with schist in a 350 to 500 m wide band that trends southeasterly across the centre of the property. Limestone outcrops are rare and locally exhibit weak skarnification which grades into rocks assigned to the skarn unit.



Pre–1998 and 1998 hand/equipment trench

1971 diamond drill hole collar

Property boundary

Road

Creek

Geological contact

Fault

Schist

Skarn and carbonate rich metasediments

Granodiorite

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 7

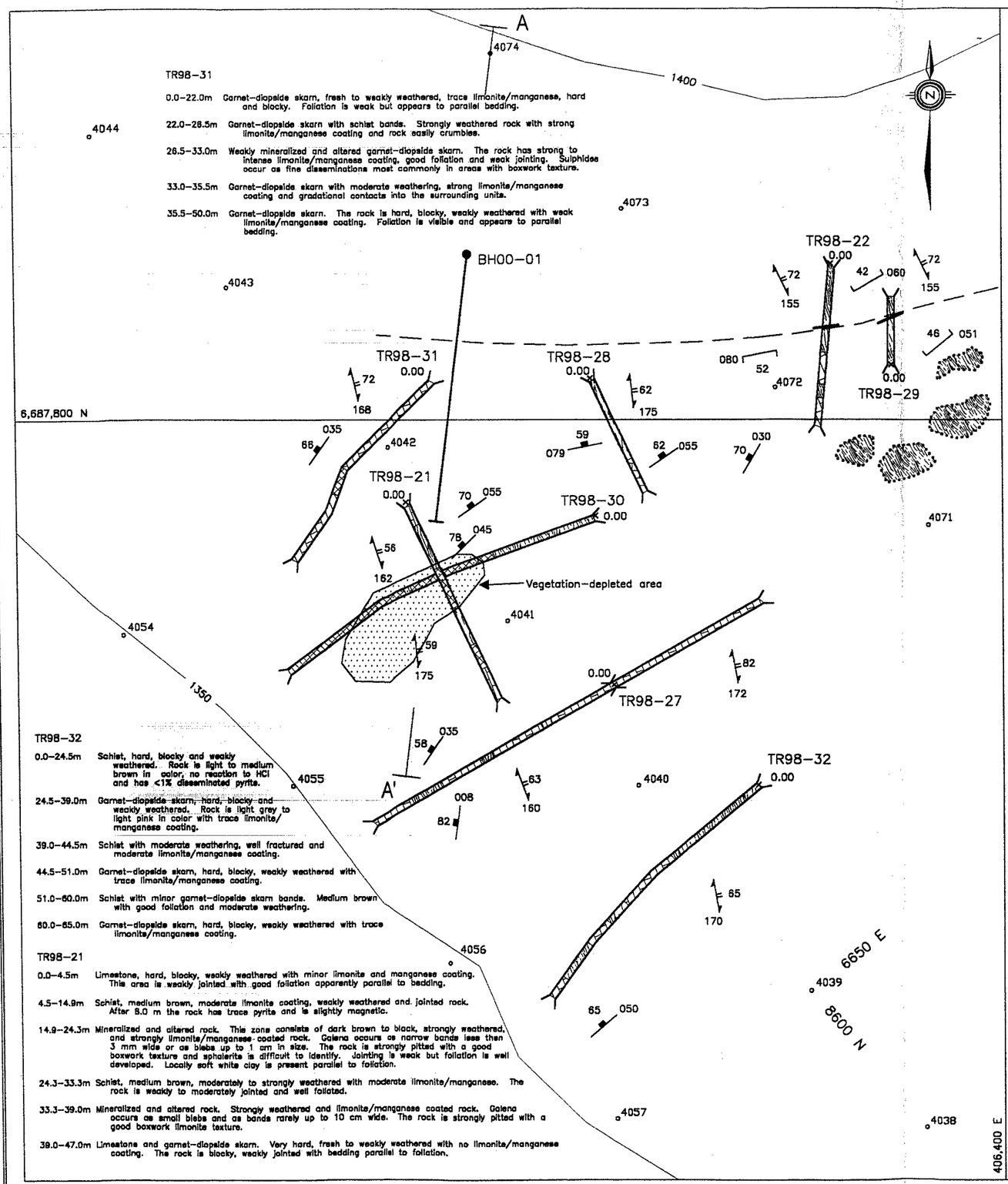
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL–GEO.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000



TR98-31

0.0–22.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, fresh to weakly weathered, trace limonite/manganese, hard and blocky. Foliation is weak but appears to parallel bedding.

22.0–28.5m Garnet–diopside skarn with schist bands. Strongly weathered rock with strong limonite/manganese coating and rock easily crumbles.

28.5–33.0m Weakly mineralized and altered garnet–diopside skarn. The rock has strong to intense limonite/manganese coating, good foliation and weak jointing. Sulphides occur as fine disseminations most commonly in areas with boxwork texture.

33.0–35.5m Garnet–diopside skarn with moderate weathering, strong limonite/manganese coating and gradational contacts into the surrounding units.

35.5–50.0m Garnet–diopside skarn. The rock is hard, blocky, weakly weathered with weak limonite/manganese coating. Foliation is visible and appears to parallel bedding.

TR98-32

0.0–24.5m Schist, hard, blocky and weakly weathered. Rock is light to medium brown in color, no reaction to HCl and has <1% disseminated pyrite.

24.5–39.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky and weakly weathered. Rock is light grey to light pink in color with trace limonite/manganese coating.

39.0–44.5m Schist with moderate weathering, well fractured and moderate limonite/manganese coating.

44.5–51.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating.

51.0–60.0m Schist with minor garnet–diopside skarn bands. Medium brown with good foliation and moderate weathering.

60.0–65.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating.

TR98-21

0.0–4.5m Limestone, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with minor limonite and manganese coating. This area is weakly jointed with good foliation apparently parallel to bedding.

4.5–14.9m Schist, medium brown, moderate limonite coating, weakly weathered and jointed rock. After 8.0 m the rock has trace pyrite and is slightly magnetic.

14.9–24.3m Mineralized and altered rock. This zone consists of dark brown to black, strongly weathered, and strongly limonite/manganese coated rock. Galena occurs as narrow bands less then 3 mm wide or as blebs up to 1 cm in size. The rock is strongly pitted with a good boxwork texture and sphalerite is difficult to identify. Jointing is weak but foliation is well developed. Locally soft white clay is present parallel to foliation.

24.3–33.3m Schist, medium brown, moderately to strongly weathered with moderate limonite/manganese. The rock is weakly to moderately jointed and well foliated.

33.3–39.0m Mineralized and altered rock. Strongly weathered and limonite/manganese coated rock. Galena occurs as small blebs and as bands rarely up to 10 cm wide. The rock is strongly pitted with a good boxwork limonite texture.

39.0–47.0m Limestone and garnet–diopside skarn. Very hard, fresh to weakly weathered with no limonite/manganese coating. The rock is blocky, weakly jointed with bedding parallel to foliation.

TR98-27

0.0–15.2W Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with a weak limonite/manganese coating. The rock is light pink to greenish grey and reacts in HCl.

15.2–17.5m Schist, well foliated, moderate limonite/manganese and light brown.

17.5–30.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, block, weakly weathered and foliated.

30.0–32.5m Schist with minor skarn bands. The rock is well foliated, soft and easily crumbles. Harder skarn bands up to 5 cm thick occur locally.

32.5–43.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky with weak weathering.

43.0–50.0m Schist with some skarn bands. The schist is light brown, well foliated with moderate to strong weathering.

50.0–60.0W Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating.

0.0–27.0mE Garnet–diopside skarn with some schist bands. The rocks are hard, blocky and weakly weathered with very weak limonite/manganese coating.

TR98-22

0.0–19.0m Schist, generally a well foliated, moderately weathered, moderately limonite/manganese coated rock except in area of increased jointing where the rock is stronger weathered and broken. At 12.0 m is a steel galena vein less than 1 cm wide. It occurs within a 5 cm band of deep brown limonite stained and broken rock.

19.0–26.0m Limestone/garnet–diopside skarn. On fresh surface the rock is light pink to greenish grey with a strong limonite/manganese coating.

26.0–29.0m Schist, brown, well foliated and strongly limonite/manganese coated. The rock is strongly weathered and crumbles easily.

29.0–35.0m Limestone/garnet–diopside skarn. The rock is weakly weathered with weak to moderate limonite/manganese coating and calcite is still present.

TR98-28

0.0–19.0m Schist, well jointed and foliated. Trace pyrite along bands parallel to foliation. Toward 19.0 m the rock becomes softer with stronger weathering.

19.0–20.0m Garnet–dioside skarn, hard, blocky with strong limonite/manganese coating and weathering. Weak galena and sphalerite as fine disseminations parallel to foliation.

20.0–27.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite and manganese coating.

TR98-29

0.0–10.0m Schist with skarn bands. Well jointed and foliated rock with moderate weathering and moderate limonite/manganese coating. Skarn bands are up to 1 m wide and occur parallel to foliation.

10.0–10.5m Vein zone consisting of 2 quartz veins each less than 8 mm wide with no visible sulphides. Between and around the veinlets are hairline fractures. There is a weak boxwork texture to the rock.

10.5–15.0m Schist with skarn bands as above.

TR98-30

0.0–23.0m Schist, medium brown in color, moderate to strongly weathered with a strong limonite/manganese coating. The rock is well foliated with weak jointing. From 6.3 to 7.8 m and again at 14.0 m a galena vein is visible in the floor and walls of the trench. The vein pinches and swells along strike reaching a maximum thickness of 8 cm. The vein consists of coarse grained galena and trace sphalerite.

23.0–28.7m Weakly mineralized and altered garnet–diopside skarn. Strongly weathered with limonite/manganese throughout the rock. Minor flecks of galena and disseminated sphalerite.

28.7–31.5m Mineralized and altered skarn. Dark brown to black rock with strong limonite/manganese locally replacing the rock. Good boxwork texture and minor disseminated galena and sphalerite. Some bands of weakly mineralized skarn appear to parallel foliation.

31.5–32.5m TR98-21 is exposed in both trench walls

32.5–38.8m Mineralized and altered skarn. Zone consists of moderatly to strongly weathered, moderate limonite/manganese coated and medium brown to black colored rock. Galena and sphalerite are disseminated in areas with the highest weathering/boxwork textured areas.

38.8–40.3m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating and a light greyish green to pink color.

40.3–65.5m Weakly mineralized and altered skarn. This zone alternates between local bands of dark black to brown, soft, strongly weathered, strong limonite/manganese coated rock and bands of light grey to pink, hard, moderately weathered and moderately coated rock.

65.5–68.7m Mineralized and altered rock with a brown to black color, strong weathering and strong to intense limonite/manganese coating. Sulphides are disseminated within the rock and more common in areas of boxwork texture.

68.7–71.7m Weakly mineralized and altered skarn. Dark brown to black, well foliated with some schist bands parallel to foliation.

- Limit of outcrop
- Fault
- Linear
- 1998 excavator trench
- × GPS survey station with standard fix
- ■934722 Rock sample location with sample number
- ○1463 Soil sample location with sample number
- ✱ Mineralized float
- 110 / 88 Joint
- 080 / 42 Mineralized vein
- 080 / 42 Foliation
- Limestone or garnet–diopside skarn
- Schist
- Mineralized and altered rock
- Vein
- Geological contact
- BH00-01 Diamond drill hole

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DESIRE ZONE

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-DES.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000

Skarn is moderately banded, resistant weathering and varies in colour from green to white. It typically consists of alternating diopside and diopside-garnet rich bands but occasionally contains 60 to 80% coarse almandine garnet (<20 mm in diameter) in a white marble matrix. This unit contains up to 50% thinly interbedded schist in some exposures but averages less then 10%. Skarnified rocks occur in two main belts. The largest belt is 350 to 500 m wide and trends southeast across the central part of the property. The other belt is 200 to 300 m wide and is centred on the Nite Zone in the northeastern part of the property. The skarnification postdated regional metamorphism and is likely related to emplacement of the Cassiar Batholith.

Granodiorite is grey, non-foliated and blocky weathering. Composition is relatively consistent with approximately 60% feldspar, 20% quartz, 15% biotite and 5% muscovite. The Cassiar Batholith underlies the southwestern part of the property while a 1.5 by 2 km plug of similar material occurs along a ridge in the northeastern part of the property. The contact between plutonic and metasedimentary rocks is irregular and marked by increased weathering and fracturing.

Felsic or mafic dykes have only been found in a few outcrops. Both dykes are aphanitic with the felsic dykes having quartz and albite phenocrysts in a light grey groundmass and the mafic dykes having biotite and rare augite phenocrysts in a dark green groundmass. The dykes are generally less than 1 m wide and altered to green clay near surface.

Foliation is well developed within the metasedimentary rocks and consistently strikes southeast with moderate dips toward the northeast. It appears to parallel compositional layering and relic bedding. All units are conformable and there is no evidence of large scale folding.

Jointing is well developed in all rock types and three sets of orientations predominate. The strongest jointing on the property strikes northeast and dips moderately northwest. The second set strikes east and dips steeply to the south. The weakest joints strike north and dip near vertical. Mineralized veins approximately parallel the strongest joint set, striking northeast and dipping to the northwest, while unmineralized veins strike east and dip moderately to the north. The veins postdate skarnification.

Two sets of topographic linears have been identified on airphotos. The strongest linears trend northeast and are best developed on ridge tops within the granodiorite. On surface these zones are marked by depressions from 2 to 10 m deep and up to 20 m wide. They can be easily followed for up to 800 m. Most are U-shaped with flat bottoms containing intermittent streams and angular granodiorite boulders. These linears are interpreted as zones of increased jointing adjacent to faults. They parallel mineralized veins and the dominant joints.

The second set of topographic linears trend southeast and occur within the metasedimentary units. These linears are found at lower elevations and range from 2 to 4 m deep and average 5 m wide. They are usually filled with intermittent streams, overburden and thick vegetation. This set of linears appears to have developed due to differential weathering of the metasedimentary units.

2000 DIAMOND DRILLING

Work in 2000 focused on evaluating lead-zinc-silver carbonate replacement mineralization at the Desire Zone and consisted of one diamond drill hole. Descriptions of other mineral zones on the property can be found in Becker, 1999 and 2000.

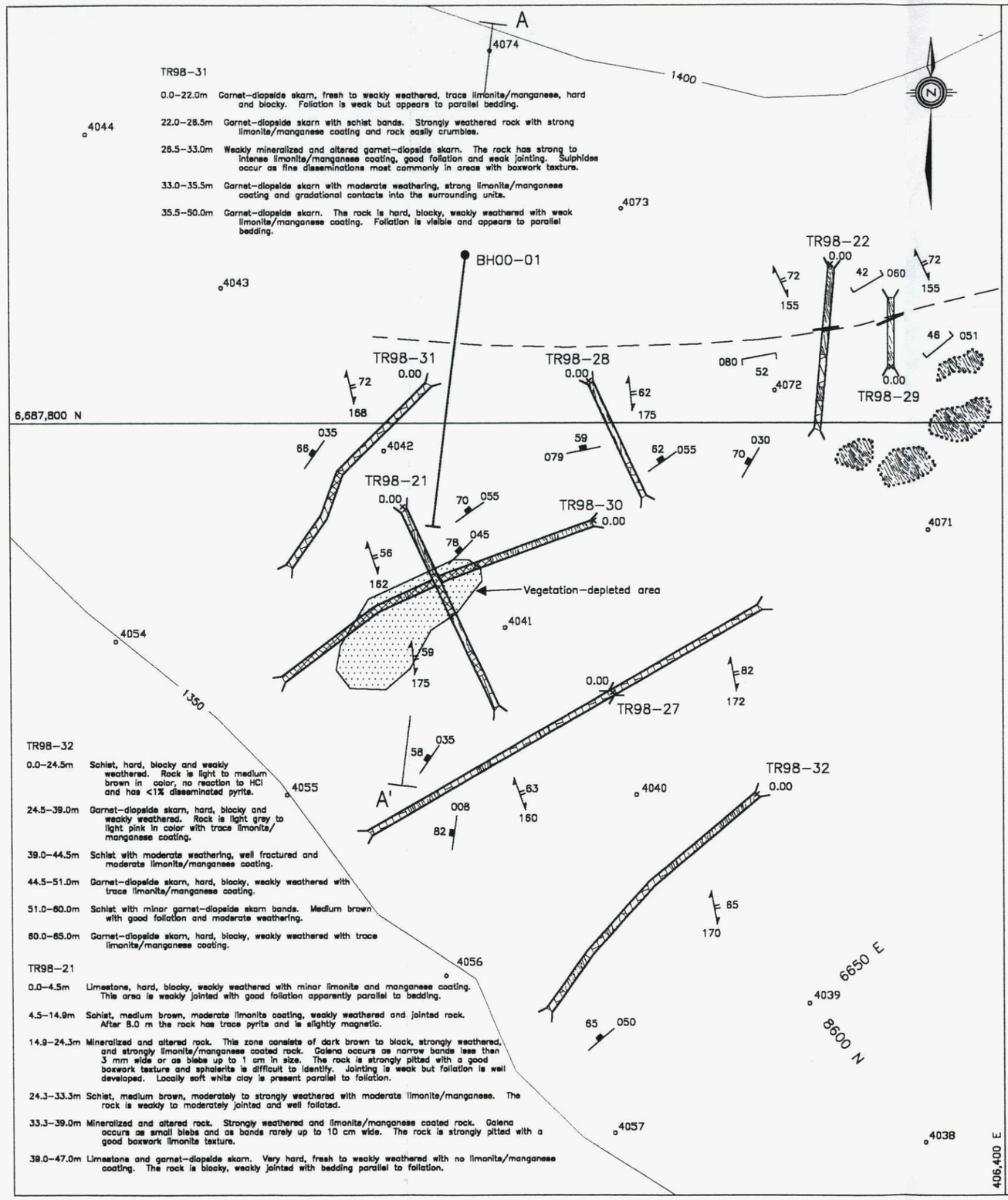
Access to the drill site was provided by a 550 m bulldozer trail. The drill, a wireline-equipped Longyear 38, was flown by helicopter from the QB property to a staging area alongside the access trail. The hole was drilled with HQ size equipment to 91.44 m depth at an azimuth of 185° and a -50° dip. Upon completion of the program the drill site was fully reclaimed and the collar location was marked with a wooden post inscribed with drill hole information. The hole was geologically logged and selected mineralized intervals were split in half for assay purposes. The core is stored on the property beside the drill collar.

All drill core samples were sent to ALS Chemex, North Vancouver, B.C. where they were geochemically analysed for 22 or 34 elements using Induced Coupled Plasma technique. Drill logs are in Appendix II while Certificates of Analysis are included in Appendix III.

The Desire Zone was discovered in 1998 and is marked by strongly anomalous soil geochemical response centred on a 30 by 30 m vegetation-depleted area containing mineralized float. A specimen of the mineralized float collected from the vegetation depletion area returned 8.32% lead, 12.10% zinc and 107 g/t silver. Later that year eight excavator trenches were dug in the vicinity of the vegetation depleted area (Figures 8 and 9). Five of the trenches tested for carbonate replacement mineralization while the others were explored for vein mineralization.

Carbonate replacement deposits are characterized by strong structural and stratigraphic controls. At the Desire Zone the mineralization occurs where northeast trending vein structures intersect a belt of southeast trending skarn and carbonate rich metasediments. The line of intersection between these two structures trends about 007° and plunges 43°. Strong surface weathering of mineralized rocks hampered detailed mapping of this zone. Many of the original sedimentary and regional metamorphic textures were destroyed by replacement during the mineralizing event. Nearly all sulphide minerals have been converted to limonite by surface oxidation. Replacement mineralization is highly irregular. It is well developed where vein structures cut carbonate rich metasediments but is negligible in non-carbonate bearing schist and skarnified horizons.

Trenches TR98-21 and TR98-30 provide the best exposure of the mineralization. TR98-21 exposed hard and blocky skarnified limestone on either side of dark brown to black, strongly weathered manganiferous siderite and jasperoid material containing disseminated grains of residual galena and sphalerite. The mineralized exposure averaged 4.2% lead, 3.4% zinc and 115.6 g/t silver over 24.1 m. TR98-30 was oriented approximately perpendicular to foliation and the mineralized interval cut in TR98-21. It intersected similar material and graded 5.0% lead,



TR98-31

0.0–22.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, fresh to weakly weathered, trace limonite/manganese, hard and blocky. Foliation is weak but appears to parallel bedding.

22.0–28.5m Garnet–diopside skarn with schist bands. Strongly weathered rock with strong limonite/manganese coating and rock easily crumbles.

28.5–33.0m Weakly mineralized and altered garnet–diopside skarn. The rock has strong to intense limonite/manganese coating, good foliation and weak jointing. Sulphides occur as fine disseminations most commonly in areas with boxwork texture.

33.0–35.5m Garnet–diopside skarn with moderate weathering, strong limonite/manganese coating and gradational contacts into the surrounding units.

35.5–50.0m Garnet–diopside skarn. The rock is hard, blocky, weakly weathered with weak limonite/manganese coating. Foliation is visible and appears to parallel bedding.

TR98-32

0.0–24.5m Schist, hard, blocky and weakly weathered. Rock is light to medium brown in color, no reaction to HCl and has <1% disseminated pyrite.

24.5–39.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky and weakly weathered. Rock is light grey to light pink in color with trace limonite/manganese coating.

39.0–44.5m Schist with moderate weathering, well fractured and moderate limonite/manganese coating.

44.5–51.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating.

51.0–60.0m Schist with minor garnet–diopside skarn bands. Medium brown with good foliation and moderate weathering.

60.0–65.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating.

TR98-21

0.0–4.5m Limestone, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with minor limonite and manganese coating. This area is weakly jointed with good foliation apparently parallel to bedding.

4.5–14.9m Schist, medium brown, moderate limonite coating, weakly weathered and jointed rock. After 8.0 m the rock has trace pyrite and is slightly magnetic.

14.9–24.3m Mineralized and altered rock. This zone consists of dark brown to black, strongly weathered, and strongly limonite/manganese coated rock. Galena occurs as narrow bands less then 3 mm wide or as blebs up to 1 cm in size. The rock is strongly pitted with a good boxwork texture and sphalerite is difficult to identify. Jointing is weak but foliation is well developed. Locally soft white clay is present parallel to foliation.

24.3–33.3m Schist, medium brown, moderately to strongly weathered with moderate limonite/manganese. The rock is weakly to moderately jointed and well foliated.

33.3–39.0m Mineralized and altered rock. Strongly weathered and limonite/manganese coated rock. Galena occurs as small blebs and as bands rarely up to 10 cm wide. The rock is strongly pitted with a good boxwork limonite texture.

39.0–47.0m Limestone and garnet–diopside skarn. Very hard, fresh to weakly weathered with no limonite/manganese coating. The rock is blocky, weakly jointed with bedding parallel to foliation.

TR98-27

0.0–15.2W Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with a weak limonite/manganese coating. The rock is light pink to greenish grey and reacts in HCl.

15.2–17.5m Schist, well foliated, moderate limonite/manganese and light brown.

17.5–30.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, block, weakly weathered and foliated.

30.0–32.5m Schist with minor skarn bands. The rock is well foliated, soft and easily crumbles. Harder skarn bands up to 5 cm thick occur locally.

32.5–43.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky with weak weathering.

43.0–50.0m Schist with some skarn bands. The schist is light brown, well foliated with moderate to strong weathering.

50.0–60.0W Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating.

0.0–27.0mE Garnet–diopside skarn with some schist bands. The rocks are hard, blocky and weakly weathered with very weak limonite/manganese coating.

TR98-22

0.0–19.0m Schist, generally a well foliated, moderately weathered, moderately limonite/manganese coated rock except in area of increased jointing where the rock is stronger weathered and broken. At 12.0 m is a steel galena vein less than 1 cm wide. It occurs within a 5 cm band of deep brown limonite stained and broken rock.

19.0–26.0m Limestone/garnet–diopside skarn. On fresh surface the rock is light pink to greenish grey with a strong limonite/manganese coating.

26.0–29.0m Schist, brown, well foliated and strongly limonite/manganese coated. The rock is strongly weathered and crumbles easily.

29.0–35.0m Limestone/garnet–diopside skarn. The rock is weakly weathered with weak to moderate limonite/manganese coating and calcite is still present.

TR98-28

0.0–19.0m Schist, well jointed and foliated. Trace pyrite along bands parallel to foliation. Toward 19.0 m the rock becomes softer with stronger weathering.

19.0–20.0m Garnet–dioside skarn, hard, blocky with strong limonite/manganese coating and weathering. Weak galena and sphalerite as fine disseminations parallel to foliation.

20.0–27.0m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, blocky, weakly weathered with trace limonite and manganese coating.

TR98-29

0.0–10.0m Schist with skarn bands. Well jointed and foliated rock with moderate weathering and moderate limonite/manganese coating. Skarn bands are up to 1 m wide and occur parallel to foliation.

10.0–10.5m Vein zone consisting of 2 quartz veins each less than 8 mm wide with no visible sulphides. Between and around the veinlets are hairline fractures. There is a weak boxwork texture to the rock.

10.5–15.0m Schist with skarn bands as above.

TR98-30

0.0–23.0m Schist, medium brown in color, moderate to strongly weathered with a strong limonite/manganese coating. The rock is well foliated with weak jointing. From 6.3 to 7.8 m and again at 14.0 m a galena vein is visible in the floor and walls of the trench. The vein pinches and swells along strike reaching a maximum thickness of 8 cm. The vein consists of coarse grained galena and trace sphalerite.

23.0–28.7m Weakly mineralized and altered garnet–diopside skarn. Strongly weathered with limonite/manganese throughout the rock. Minor flecks of galena and disseminated sphalerite.

28.7–31.5m Mineralized and altered skarn. Dark brown to black rock with strong limonite/manganese locally replacing the rock. Good boxwork texture and minor disseminated galena and sphalerite. Some bands of weakly mineralized skarn appear to parallel foliation.

31.5–32.5m TR98-21 is exposed in both trench walls

32.5–38.8m Mineralized and altered skarn. Zone consists of moderatly to strongly weathered, moderate limonite/manganese coated and medium brown to black colored rock. Galena and sphalerite are disseminated in areas with the highest weathering/boxwork textured areas.

38.8–40.3m Garnet–diopside skarn, hard, weakly weathered with trace limonite/manganese coating and a light greyish green to pink color.

40.3–65.5m Weakly mineralized and altered skarn. This zone alternates between local bands of dark black to brown, soft, strongly weathered, strong limonite/manganese coated rock and bands of light grey to pink, hard, moderately weathered and moderately coated rock.

65.5–68.7m Mineralized and altered rock with a brown to black color, strong weathering and strong to intense limonite/manganese coating. Sulphides are disseminated within the rock and more common in areas of boxwork texture.

68.7–71.7m Weakly mineralized and altered skarn. Dark brown to black, well foliated with some schist bands parallel to foliation.

Limit of outcrop

Fault

Linear

1998 excavator trench

× GPS survey station with standard fix

934722 Rock sample location with sample number

1463 Soil sample location with sample number

* Mineralized float

110/88 Joint

080/42 Mineralized vein

080/42 Foliation

Limestone or garnet–diopside skarn

Schist

Mineralized and altered rock

Vein

Geological contact

BH00-01 Diamond drill hole

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DESIRE ZONE

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-DES.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000

TR98-21 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
7.00	9.00	2.00	451539	0.2	22	250	23
9.00	14.30	5.30	451540	2	445	3430	65
14.30	14.90	0.60	451541	1.0	182	3.53%	78
14.90	17.00	2.10	451542	75	26000	5.31%	80
17.00	18.20	1.20	451543	21.2	1.33%	12.80%	71
18.20	20.00	1.80	451544	3.2	1515	6.20%	28
20.00	22.00	2.00	451545	317	15.30%	27000	125
22.00	24.30	2.30	451546	68.2	2.01%	1.83%	106
24.30	27.00	2.70	451547	4.8	806	6070	48
27.00	33.30	6.30	451548	58.4	1.84%	7030	63
33.30	35.00	1.70	451549	543	11.35%	2.97%	52
35.00	38.00	3.00	451550	45	24900	44000	35
38.00	39.00	1.00	451551	363	20.10%	9.88%	65
39.00	40.00	1.00	451552	1.0	378	1200	7

TR98-22 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
11.00	12.00	1.00	451553	5	495	1480	400
12.00	13.00	1.00	451554	161	16290	41500	490
13.00	14.00	1.00	451555	6	1100	24600	55
12.00		Grab	451651	1835	16.65%	6.66%	1055

TR98-27 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
13.00W	15.20	2.20	451611	<0.2	14	92	47
15.20	17.50	2.30	451612	0.2	10	62	288
17.50	23.00	5.50	451613	<0.2	18	408	27
23.00	27.00	4.00	451614	<0.2	12	166	9
27.00	30.00	3.00	451615	<0.2	14	346	11
30.00	32.50	2.50	451616	<0.2	12	282	9
32.50	35.00	2.50	451617	<0.2	10	338	3
43.00	47.00	4.00	451618	<0.2	10	262	40
47.00	50.00W	3.00	451619	<0.2	32	106	13
20.00E	25.00E	5.00	451620	1.4	182	822	72

TR98-28 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
4.00	6.00	2.00	451621	<0.2	8	94	60
14.80	16.80	2.00	451622	<0.2	10	232	23
16.80	19.00	2.20	451623	4.8	1390	1970	41
19.00	20.00	1.00	451624	12.6	4440	1.66%	83
20.00	22.00	2.00	451625	<0.2	38	1190	22

TR98-29 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
9.90	10.90	1.00	451626	1.6	72	562	209

TR98-30 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
3.00	8.00	5.00	451627	50.2	1.68%	3620	49
7.00		GRAB	451628	1425	58.8%	12300	115
8.00	13.00	5.00	451629	3.6	890	2690	58
13.00	18.00	5.00	451630	2.4	356	2620	80
18.00	23.00	5.00	451631	2.4	942	6620	71
23.00	26.00	3.00	451632	3.6	1685	1.43%	125
26.00	26.70	0.70	451633	7	635	26400	20
26.70	27.70	1.00	451634	57.4	3.31%	2.88%	48
27.70	28.70	1.00	451635	33	4170	6.40%	105
28.70	29.80	1.10	451636	24.6	1.40%	6.88%	52
29.80	31.50	1.70	451637	106	7.45%	6.88%	105
32.50	34.00	1.50	451638	51	30000	38700	55
34.00	35.00	1.00	451639	704	38.4%	38100	105
35.00	38.80	3.80	451640	24	4970	25300	125
38.80	40.30	1.50	451641	3.4	318	5360	125
40.30	44.00	3.70	451642	21	8840	38000	90
44.00	46.00	2.00	451643	20	11390	36500	75
46.00	50.50	4.50	451699	25	2360	30600	115
50.50	53.00	2.50	451644	54	10350	36700	435
53.00	56.30	3.30	451645	49	28600	37500	135
65.50	67.40	1.90	451646	89	48700	12970	80
67.40	68.70	1.30	451647	223	57.3%	25300	95
68.70	71.70	3.00	451653	54	38400	19660	50

TR98-31 RESULTS

From (m)	To (m)	Sample Interval(m)	Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
22.00	26.50	4.50	451648	2.8	2330	3870	37
26.50	30.00	3.50	451649	5	4270	21700	45
30.00	33.00	3.00	451650	5	1365	17400	45
33.00	35.00	2.00	451652	1.4	140	2690	39

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DESIRE ZONE RESULTS

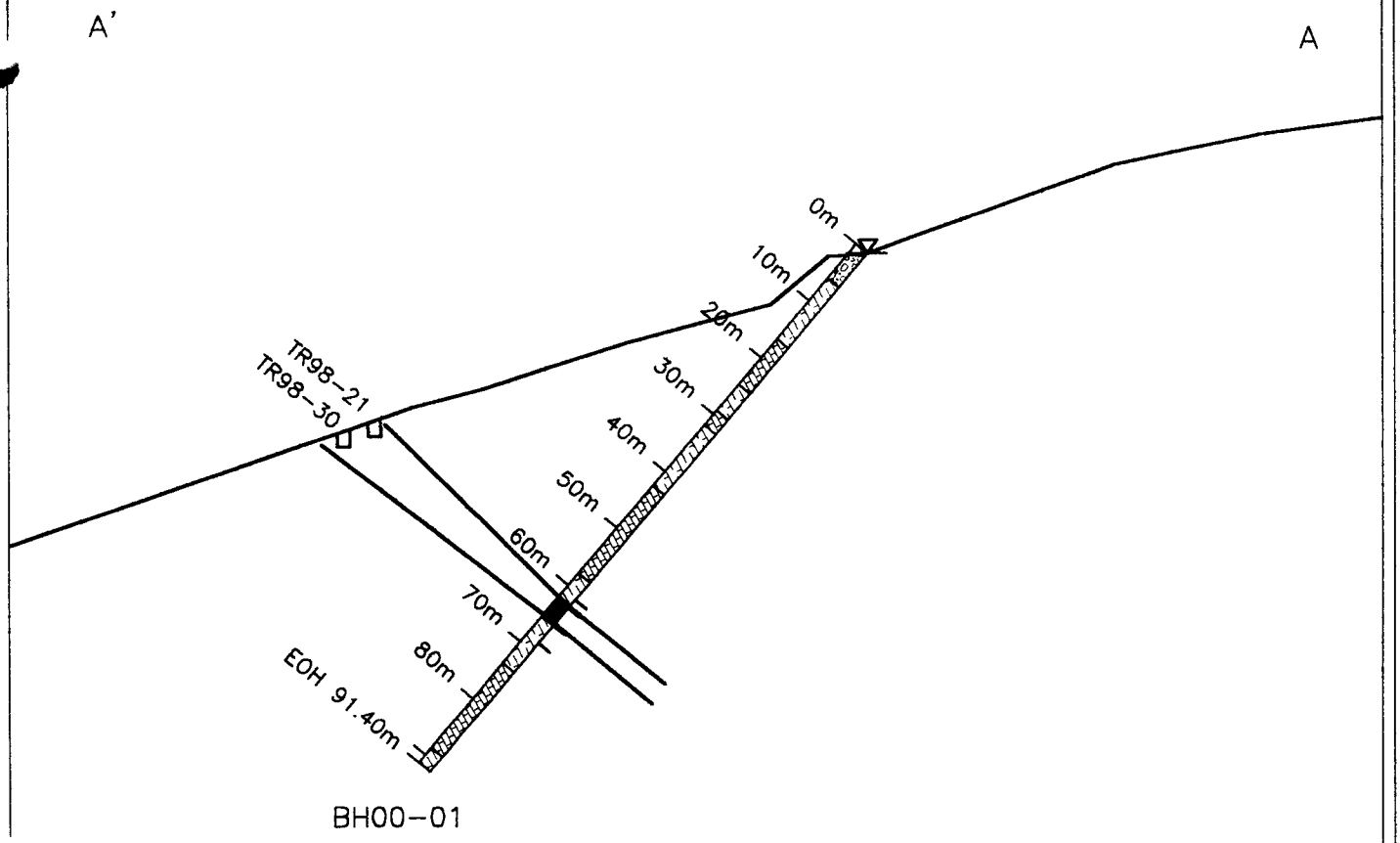
BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

DRAWN\REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-DES-A.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000

3.6% zinc and 65.5 g/t silver over 35.8 m ending in mineralization. Two trenches east of the mineralization intersected barren limestone and schist but a trench about 35 m to the west intersected an 11.0 m zone of strongly weathered, weakly mineralized material

Northeast trending structures are present within this area but strong surface weathering made them difficult to map. At the top of TR98-30 a 4 to 8 cm wide discontinuous galena vein was found in the middle of the trench. A specimen from the vein returned 1425 g/t silver and 58.8% lead. Three trenches dug uphill to the northwest tested a linear depression and intersected northeast trending structures. One trench (TR98-22) exposed a narrow discontinuous galena vein, a specimen of which returned 1835 g/t silver, 16.65% lead and 6.66% zinc. A chip sample across this vein and adjacent wallrocks assayed 161 g/t silver, 1.63% lead and 4.15% zinc over 1.0 m.

Diamond drill hole BH00-01 was collared to test down plunge from the mineralization exposed in trenches TR98-21 and TR98-30 (Figure 10). The hole was collared 70 m north of the surface intersection of the vein fault and the band of limestone hosting the carbonate replacement mineralization. The hole was oriented approximately perpendicular to the plunge axis and was intended to intersect unoxidized mineralization. Although the mineralized structure was intersected at the expected location, the wallrocks were chemically unreactive skarn rather than reactive limestone. Mineralizing fluids moving along the vein fault were not able to react with the skarn and therefore mineralization was confined to the vein fault. The hole was a further disappointment because it showed that surface weathering extended deeper than anticipated. The mineralized zone returned 6.0 g/t silver, 0.10% lead and 2.67% zinc from a 3.11 m interval of intensely weathered, dark brown to black manganiferous siderite with abundant limonite rimmed pits plus rare partially oxidized galena and sphalerite as disseminations and veinlets.



BH00-01 Drill Hole Results

Sample	From	To	Interval	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
452015	60.96	62.42	1.46	0.6	–	0.03	–
452016	62.42	65.53	3.11	6.0	0.10	2.67	–
452017	65.53	68.58	3.05	0.4	–	0.08	–

Overburden

Skarn

Limestone

Mineralized and altered rock

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION

BH00-01

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 10 20 30 40 50m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB

PROJECT:

FILE:NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-SECTION.DWG

DATE: DECEMBER, 2000

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration by Nordac on the Blue Heaven property in 2000 tested beneath carbonate hosted lead-zinc-silver replacement mineralization exposed in excavator trenches at the Desire Zone. The diamond drill hole successfully intersected the vein fault that channelled the mineralizing fluid but found the wallrocks were chemically unreactive skarn rather than favourable limestone. The lack of vertical continuity of the favourable host unit suggests that the shape of the carbonate replacement mineralization is probably highly irregular, making it difficult to explore or develop. No further work is recommended on the carbonate replacement mineralization due to limited size potential and intense surface weathering which has removed the sulphides to considerable depth.

Continued exploration of silver rich veins is warranted if there is a sharp increase in the price of silver. The veins will require additional excavator trenching to identify high grade lenses before more bulk sampling can be done. The tungsten-copper skarn zones are also interesting but are too low grade to be of economic interest at current metal prices.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

T.C. Becker, B.Sc., P.Geo.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Allen, G.
1979 Report of Investigations on the Buc prospect, Edgar Lake Area, Watson Lake Mining District, September, 1979.

Amuken, S.E. and Lowey, G.W.
1987 Geology of the Sab Lake Map Area (105B/7), Rancheria District, Southeast Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, OF 1987-1.

1987 Geology of the Meister Lake Map Area (105B/8), Rancheria District, Southeast Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, OF 1987-1.

Archer, A.R.
1971 Final Report, Wolf Lake Joint Venture, Private Report, Archer Cathro files, December 15, 1971.

Archer, A.R. and Cathro, R.J.
1972 Wolf Lake Joint Venture Final Report, Private Report, Archer Cathro files, November 30, 1972.

Becker, T.C.
1999 Assessment Report describing Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Soil Geochemistry, Ground Magnetics and Excavator Trenching on the Blue Heaven Property for Nordac Resources Ltd.

2000 Assessment Report describing Excavator Trenching and Bulk Sampling on the Blue Heaven Property for Nordac Resources Ltd.

DIAND
1995 Yukon Minfile, WP 5.1 Version, 20 Nov/95. Exploration and Geological Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Map 105B and occurrences 105B/21, 57 and 99.

George Cross News Letter Ltd.
1998 Imperial Metals Corp., Silvertip Resource Update; GCNL #10, January 15.

Johnston, S.T. and Mortensen, J.K.
1994 Regional setting of porphyry Cu-Mo deposits, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, and mesothermal gold deposits in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon; Yukon Metallogeny: Recent Developments, Canadian-Yukon Economic Development Agreement, pp.30-34.

Keijzer, M. de, Williams, P.F. and Brown, R.L.
1999 Kilometre-scale folding in the Teslin zone, northern Canadian Cordillera, and its tectonic implications for the accretion of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane to North America; Can. J. Earth Sci. 36: 479-494 (1999).

Lowey, G.W. and Lowey, J.F.
1986 Geology of Spencer Creek (105B/1) and Daughney Lake (105B/2) Map Areas, Rancheria District, Southeast Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, OF 1986-1.

Main, C.A.
1988 Hand Trenching Program, Nite Property, Edgar Lake Area, Yukon Territory for Big Creek Resources Ltd., November 8, 1988.

Mortensen, J.K.
1992 Pre-Mid-Mesozoic Tectonic Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon and Alaska; Tectonics, Vol.11, No.4, pp.836-853.

Mortensen, J.K. and Jilson, G.A.
1985 Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane: evidence from southeastern Yukon Territory; Geology, V.13, pp.806-810.

Poole, W.H., Roddick J.A. and Green, L.H.
1960 Geology of Wolf Lake (105B), Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 10-1960.

Silver Hart
1987 News Release, Silver Hart Mines Limited, December 22, 1987.

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., Gordey, S.P. and Read, B.C.
1976 Stratigraphic and Structural Studies in the Pelly Mountains, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada Paper 76-1A, pp.97-106.

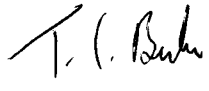
APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Thomas C. Becker, geologist, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address in Port Moody, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Alberta in 1989 with a B.Sc. (Honours) in Geological Sciences.
2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia in the Province of British Columbia (registration number 20021).
3. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration in the Northern Cordillera since 1984.
4. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein.



Thomas C. Becker, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

DRILL LOGS

DRILL HOLE LOG
RANCHERIA PROJECT
NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

Hole: BHDD-01 Property: Blue Heaven
Northing: Easting: Elevation:
Drilling Dates: Aug 1 to 3 Logged By: RFG Length: 91.44m
Core Diameter: HQ Casing Depth: 5.49m Casing: In / Out

Depth	Collar	91.4			
Dip	-50				
Azimuth	185	na			

Visual Log: Visual	Visual Log: Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: Sp	Ga	Py	Po	Alteration	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %
			0.00	5.49	5.49	CASN	Casing											
		5	5.49	6.10	.61	OVRB	Overburden - granodiorite and limestone											
		10	6.10	16.68	10.58	SKRN	Garnet-Dropside Skarn - moderate to intensely weathered white, green, light brown calcareous skarn - banded garnet-dropside rich bands in a white marble matrix											
		15	16.68	24.75	8.07	LMST	Light Grey Fine Grained Limestone - weakly to moderately weathered light grey limestone w biotite and muscovite laminations at 20-25°, trace of diss py and po - a few bands of garnet-dropside skarn throughout interval				tr	tr						
		20					- 22.56 - 23.01 - clay and limestone fragments less than 7cm											
		25	24.75	29.35	4.60	SKRN	Garnet-Dropside Skarn - wkly to moderately weathered typical Garnet-Dropside Skarn bands at 29° - interbedded with limestone contacts between 28 & 30°											
		30	29.35	31.93	2.58	LMST	Light Grey Fine Grained Limestone - fresh to weakly weathered typical light grey fine grained limestone laminations at 29° - interval contains several bands of garnet-dropside skarn											

DRILL HOLE LOG
RANCHERIA PROJECT
NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

Hole: BH00-01 **Property:** Blue Heaven
Northing: **Easting:** **Elevation:**
Drilling Dates: **Logged By:** **Length:**
Core Diameter: **Casing Depth:** **Casing:** In / Out

Depth					
Dip					
Azimuth					

Visual	Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sp	Ga	Py	Po	Alteration	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %
		35	31.93	42.61	10.68	SKRN	Garnet-Dropside Skarn											
							-relatively fresh greenish grey calcareous garnet dropside skarn											
							wkly banded at ~39°											
							- interbedded with grey limestone											
		40																
			42.61	58.00	15.39	LMST	Grey Fine Grained Limestone			tr	tr							
							-relatively fresh light to medium grey fine grained limestone											
							- biotite & muscovite laminae at ~21° to 38°											
							- trace diss py & po											
		45																
		50																
		55																
			58.00	62.42	4.42	SKRN	Garnet-Dropside Skarn						60.96	62.42	1.46	M452015		
							-moderate to intense weathering, green to brown calcareous											
							garnet dropside skarn											
							- interbedded w grey limestone @ 42°											
		60																
			62.42	65.53	3.11	ZONE	Mineralized + Altered Rock	1	3				62.42	65.53	3.11	M452016		
							-intensely weathered dark brown to black, pitted, manganiferous											
							siderite											
							- 62.42 to 63.10 shattered to "gougey"											
		65					- galena 3-5% as veinlets & disseminated, disseminated sphalerite											
			65.53	73.81	8.28	SKRN	Garnet Dropside Skarn						65.53	68.58	3.05	M452017		
							-wkly weathered light pink to light green, calcareous, Garnet Dropside											
							Skarn											
							-interbedded with limestone @ 39°											
		70					- 68.58 to 70.00 m 1mm carbonate vein parallel to core axis											

DRILL HOLE LOG
RANCHERIA PROJECT
NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

Hole: BH00-01 Property: Blue Heaven

Visual Log: Visual	Visual Log: Struc.	(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Unit	Description	Sulphides: Sp	Sulphides: Ga	Sulphides: Py	Sulphides: Po	Alteration	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sample Number	Rec. (m)	Rec. %
		70	73.81	88.80	14.99	LMST	Grey Fine Grained Limestone			tr	tr							
			wk to moderate weathering, grey fine grained limestone laminations at 34°															
			disseminated py and po															
		75	includes the following intervals:															
			- 80.94 - 82.78 - Garnet-Diopside Skarn															
			- med to intense weathering light brown, white greenish brown, calcareous															
		80																
			- 85.69 - 86.87 - Garnet-Diopside Skarn															
			- relatively fresh light pink to white, wkly calcareous															
		85	- 1cm wide carbonate veins @ 56°															
			88.80	91.44	2.64	SKRN	Garnet Diopside Skarn											
			- fresh white to pinkish brown garnet-diopside skarn, wkly banded at 38°															
			- randomly oriented carbonate veinlets < 1mm															
		90	- 91.44 EOH															

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
RANCHERIA PROJECT
NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

Property: Blue Heaven Hole: BH00-01 Logger: RFG Date: Aug 3/00 Page 1 of 2

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
0.00	5.49	5.49	na													casing, overburden
5.49	6.10	0.61	na													
6.10	7.62	1.52	1.31	86												
7.62	8.08	0.46	.46	100												
8.08	9.14	1.06	1.06	100												
9.14	9.91	0.77	0.75	97												
9.91	10.97	1.06	0.82	77												
10.97	11.73	0.76	0.76	100												
11.73	13.26	1.53	1.49	97												
13.26	14.02	0.76	0.51	67												
14.02	15.24	1.22	1.22	100												
15.24	16.46	1.22	1.22	100												
16.46	17.68	1.22	0.90	74												
17.68	19.35	1.67	1.54	92												
19.35	20.88	1.53	0.94	61												
20.88	22.56	1.68	1.51	90												
22.56	23.01	0.45	0.40	89												
23.01	24.38	1.37	1.37	100												
24.38	25.76	1.38	1.38	100												
25.76	27.13	1.37	1.10	80												
27.13	28.65	1.52	1.52	100												
28.65	28.96	0.31	0.13	42												
28.96	30.18	1.22	1.22	100												
30.18	31.55	1.37	1.18	86												
31.65	33.07	1.52	1.52	100												
33.07	34.75	1.68	1.55	92												
34.75	36.42	1.67	1.67	100												
36.42	37.95	1.53	1.53	100												
37.96	39.47	1.52	1.52	100												
39.47	41.15	1.68	1.55	92												
41.15	42.67	1.52	1.52	100												
42.67	44.20	1.53	1.53	100												
44.20	45.72	1.52	1.46	96												
45.72	47.24	1.52	1.52	100												
47.24	48.77	1.53	1.47	97												
48.77	50.29	1.52	1.52	100												
50.29	61.82	1.53	1.41	93												

GEOTECHNICAL LOG
RANCHERIA PROJECT
NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

Property: Blue Heaven Hole: BH00-01 Logger: RFG Date: Aug 3 Page 2 of 2

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	REC	REC%	RQD	RQD%	BRKG	HARD	WTHR	XJNT	XJ/M	BJNT	BJ/M	SHAPE	RGH	Remarks
51.82	53.34	1.52	1.49	98												
53.34	54.86	1.52	1.52	100												
54.86	56.39	1.53	1.47	96												
56.39	57.91	1.52	1.43	94												
57.91	59.44	1.53	1.48	97												
59.44	60.96	1.52	1.41	93												
60.96	62.48	1.52	1.46	96												
62.48	64.01	1.53	1.17	76												zone
64.01	65.53	1.52	1.50	99												zone
65.53	68.58	3.05	2.00	66												
68.58	70.10	1.52	1.52	100												
70.10	71.63	1.53	1.50	98												
71.63	73.15	1.52	1.46	96												
73.15	74.68	1.53	1.51	99												
74.68	76.20	1.52	1.46	96												
76.20	77.72	1.52	1.52	100												
77.72	79.25	1.53	1.41	93												
79.25	80.77	1.52	1.52	100												
80.77	82.30	1.53	1.47	96												
82.30	83.82	1.52	1.52	100												
83.82	85.34	1.52	1.52	100												
85.34	86.87	1.53	1.50	98												
86.87	88.39	1.52	1.52	100												
88.39	89.92	1.53	1.48	97												
89.92	91.44	1.52	1.52	100												
91.44	eoh															

APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVE.
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 3S9

Project : BLUE HEAVEN
Comments:

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-AUG-2000
Invoice No. : I0026248
P.O. Number :
Account : MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0026248

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
M452015	205	276	0.6	1.20	8	< 10	10	2.0	< 2	14.05	0.5	5	41	21	1.39	< 10	< 1	0.07	40	0.48	2530
M452016	205	276	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
M452017	205	276	0.4	0.75	< 2	< 10	20	0.5	< 2	>15.00	3.0	4	22	12	0.97	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.29	980

CERTIFICATION:

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVE.
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 3S9

Project : BLUE HEAVEN
Comments:

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-AUG-2000
Invoice No. : I0026248
P.O. Number :
Account : MTT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0026248

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)
M452015	205	276	60	< 0.01	9	370	10	0.06	< 2	2	603	0.04	< 10	< 10	11	< 10	286	-----	-----	-----	-----
M452016	205	276	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	1.35	< 100	< 10
M452017	205	276	< 1	0.03	9	330	6	0.18	< 2	1	1090	0.01	< 10	< 10	6	< 10	796	-----	-----	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: _____

ALS Chemex

Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVE.
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 3S9

Project : BLUE HEAVEN
Comments:

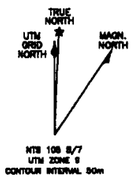
Page Number : 1-C
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-AUG-2000
Invoice No. : I0026248
P.O. Number :
Account : MTT

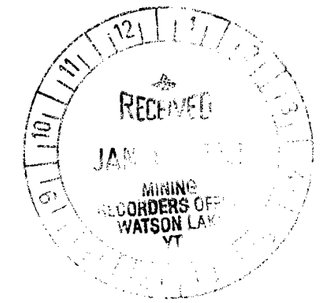
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0026248

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	Pb % AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)
M452015	205	276	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
M452016	205	276	< 20	0.60	90	10	10	60	>30.0	0.5	0.15	>100000	50	< 0.05	10	0.103	230	0.05	10	26700
M452017	205	276	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION: _____

094224





- Post location with standard GPS fix
- Post location with poor GPS fix
- Post location with uncorrected or no GPS fix
- BH00-01 2000 drill hole location with hole number

NORDAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

BLUE HEAVEN PROPERTY

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000 m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: TCB	PROJECT:
FILE: NORDAC\BLUE\ACAD00\BL-CLI.DWG	DATE: DECEMBER, 2000