

Exploration Potential
of the
Mac Property
Vernon Mining Division
British Columbia

NTS 82L/2E

for
New Cantech Ventures

Lat: 50° 04' 20" N
Long: 118° 32' 3" W

M. Rasmussen, Ph. D.
T. Carpenter, B.Sc., P.Geol.
July 12, 2004

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SUMMARY

The Mac property is located about 55 kilometres southeast of Vernon, B.C. There is excellent road access to the claims, with the main area of work situated immediately adjacent to Highway 6, some 85 km east from Vernon. The property consists of six 2-post mineral claims owned by John Kemp and Linda Caron. This report summarizes the results of six days of property examination in May, 2004, by the senior author, the focus of which was to evaluate exploration potential on the property.

The Mac property was staked to cover a known gold occurrence near McIntyre Lake (Minfile 082LSE017). A shallow dipping mineralized shear zone occurs on the property ranging up to about 15 metres in width. Mineralization is in a complex zone of faulting and diking hosted within fresh granodiorite of probable Cretaceous age. The zone has been tested by trenching on surface, where it has returned gold values to an average of 0.124 oz/t over a 12 metre wide zone.

Down dip from this mineralization, drilling has returned a number of anomalous intersections, including:

Ddh 83-6	10.2 m @ 0.3 oz/t Au
Ddh 88-30	13 m @ 0.47 oz/t Au

The mineralized zone has a strike length of perhaps 50-75 metres, before being truncated by steeply dipping, north trending faults on both the east (at surface) and west (at depth) ends of the mineralized zone. There has been essentially no effort to find a faulted extension of the mineralized zone to the northeast or southwest.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite and quartz-carbonate veinlets in an intensely altered (clay+gouge) shear zone in a possible pendant of older volcanics (or younger dike material?) within fresh granodiorite. The shear trends northeast and dikes to the west at about 30-45°. Both the granodiorite and the altered shear zone are cut by andesite and biotite lamprophyre dikes. The dikes and the granodiorite may be altered within the mineralized shear. The extent of alteration and abundance of syn- and post-mineral faulting within the mineralized zone makes identification of the mineralized host difficult, and previous workers have widely differing descriptions of both the host to the mineralization and the timing of the mineralization.

In 2000, a program of detailed surface mapping in conjunction with re-logging of the drill holes (with an emphasis on structure and on understanding the dikes and volcanic(?) units within the granodiorite) was recommended by Linda Caron. Mapping was to concentrate on an attempt to determine the offset of the bounding faults, with the goal of identifying drill or trench targets to test for potential offset mineralized zones to the east and west of the area of known mineralization. These recommendations were addressed in 2004 with a field program conducted by the senior author of this report.

In May, 2004, the senior author, Rasmussen, examined prominent structures in the area around the deposit and examined most of the drill core on the property. Six days in the field generated the following conclusions regarding Mac mineralization:

1. Mineralization is closely associated with mafic intrusive rocks strongly altered to carbonate-quartz-sulfide compositions.
2. Intrusions are controlled by N-NNE faults, each of which is a 1-2 metre wide zone of alteration, gouge, brittle deformation, and andesitic to lamprophyric lithologies in various states of quartz-sericite alteration.
3. The density of N-NNE trending structures in the area is greatest on the Mac property, and decreases away from the Mac. On the Mac property, these structures have an average separation of approximately 50 metres. Away from the deposit site, the separation increases to 100 to 200 metres.
4. The N-NNE trending structures on the Mac claims are associated with significant alteration and intrusive complexity, suggesting that these structures on the Mac property represent inter-connected strands of a shear zone, referred to herein as the Mac Shear Zone. To the north along Hwy 6, N-NNE striking faults are single faults, without sympathetic anastomosing components. Within the Mac Shear Zone, however, dilation on structures antithetic to the N-NNE faults apparently forms an environment favorable to intrusion by any available magmas and hydrothermal accompaniments.
5. The Mac Shear Zone is the controlling feature of mineralization and should therefore be the target of future exploration activities.
6. Geophysical surveys may be useful in delineating the Mac Shear Zone to the north and south of the Mac deposit.
7. A diamond drill program is the best tool to explore the Mac Shear Zone. A 4000 metre drill program is proposed herein to test the extent of the zone on the Mac claims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The senior author was retained by New Cantech Ventures to report on the exploration potential of the Mac deposit and to design an exploration strategy for expanding the mineralization identified by previous work on the Mac property.

This report is based on a review of geological data obtained from the property vendor and from published data including that from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the U.S. Geological Survey. All information reviewed or referenced is contained in Section 16.0 of this report. In addition, this report is based on 6 days of fieldwork carried out in May, 2004, on and around the Mac property near Monashee Pass. This work included the examination and characterization of dominant structures at the Mac deposit site and in the surrounding area, and examination of most of the drill core from previous drill programs stored on the property.

The principal author has relied heavily on an assessment report by Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng., 2004. It is the opinion of the authors that previous programs on the property have been conducted in a professional manner and that the data collected conform to or exceed standards acceptable in the industry.

2.0 DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared based on information from various government publications, private company files, and published reports. While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report and although the source data is believed to be reliable, there are possibilities for error and for differences of opinion and the authors cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation.

Original sources are referenced where previous results are quoted. However with the exception of the work done by the author, the accuracy of this source data cannot be guaranteed.

The use of this report shall be at the user's sole risk and the authors hereby disclaim any and all liabilities arising out of the use or distribution of this report or reliance of any party on the data herein. The interpretive views expressed herein are those of the authors and may not necessarily reflect the views of New Cantech Ventures.

3.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Work described in this report was done on the Mac property, located about 55 kilometres southeast of Vernon, B.C. (Figure 1). Access to the property is east from Vernon on Highway 6 for 85 kilometres, to MacIntyre Lake. The main area of mineralization is situated immediately west of the highway, about 750 metres south of the south end of the lake. The Mac property consists of six 2-post mineral claims, as shown in Figure 2 and summarized below. The claims are owned 50% by John Kemp and 50% by Linda Caron.

Table 1. Claim Names and Tenure Numbers

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Mac # 1	370527	1	July 29, 2005
Mac # 2	370528	1	July 29, 2005
Mac # 3	370529	1	July 29, 2005
Mac # 4	370530	1	July 29, 2005
Mac # 5	370531	1	July 29, 2005
Mac # 6	370532	1	July 29, 2005

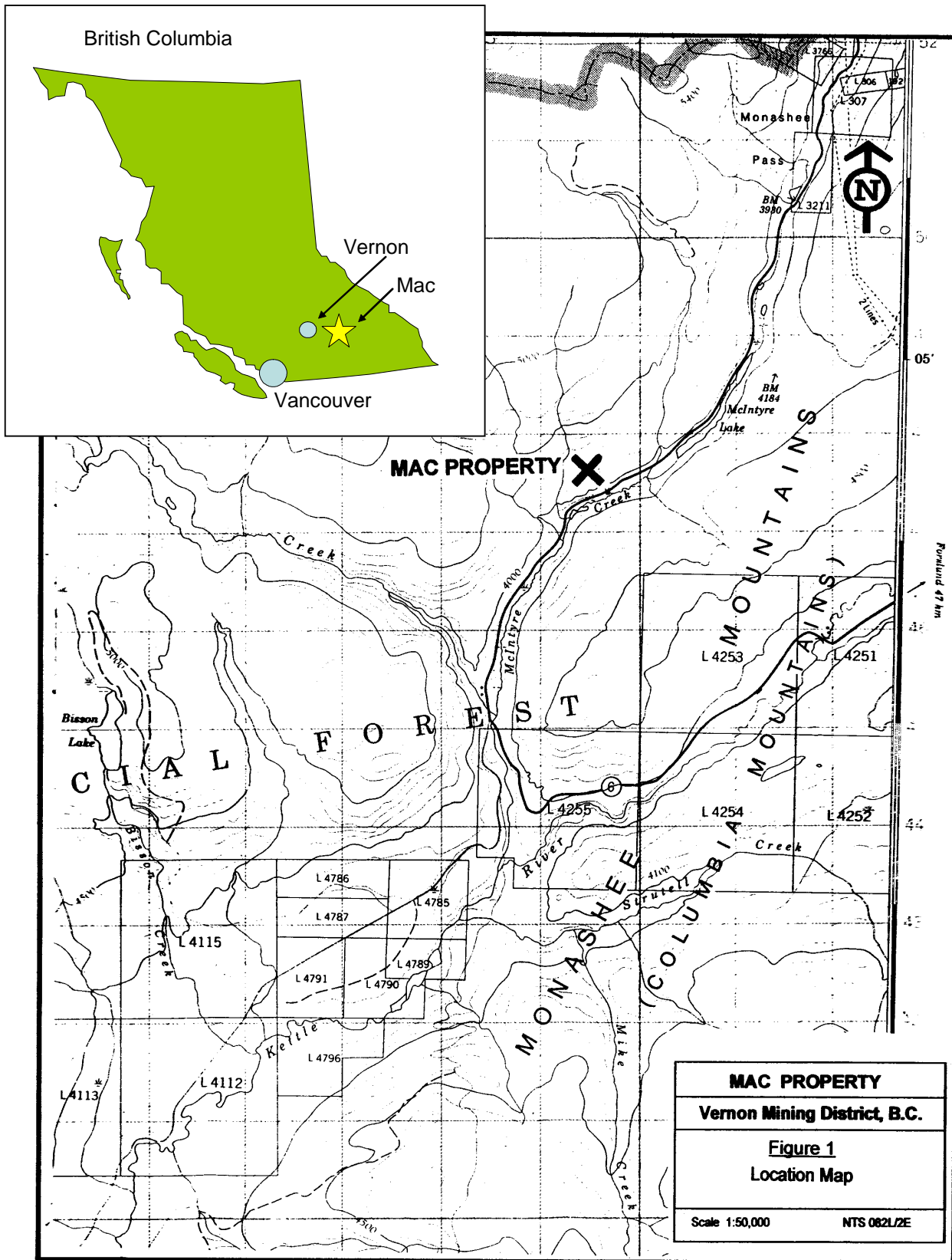


Figure 1. Location of the Mac Property, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia.

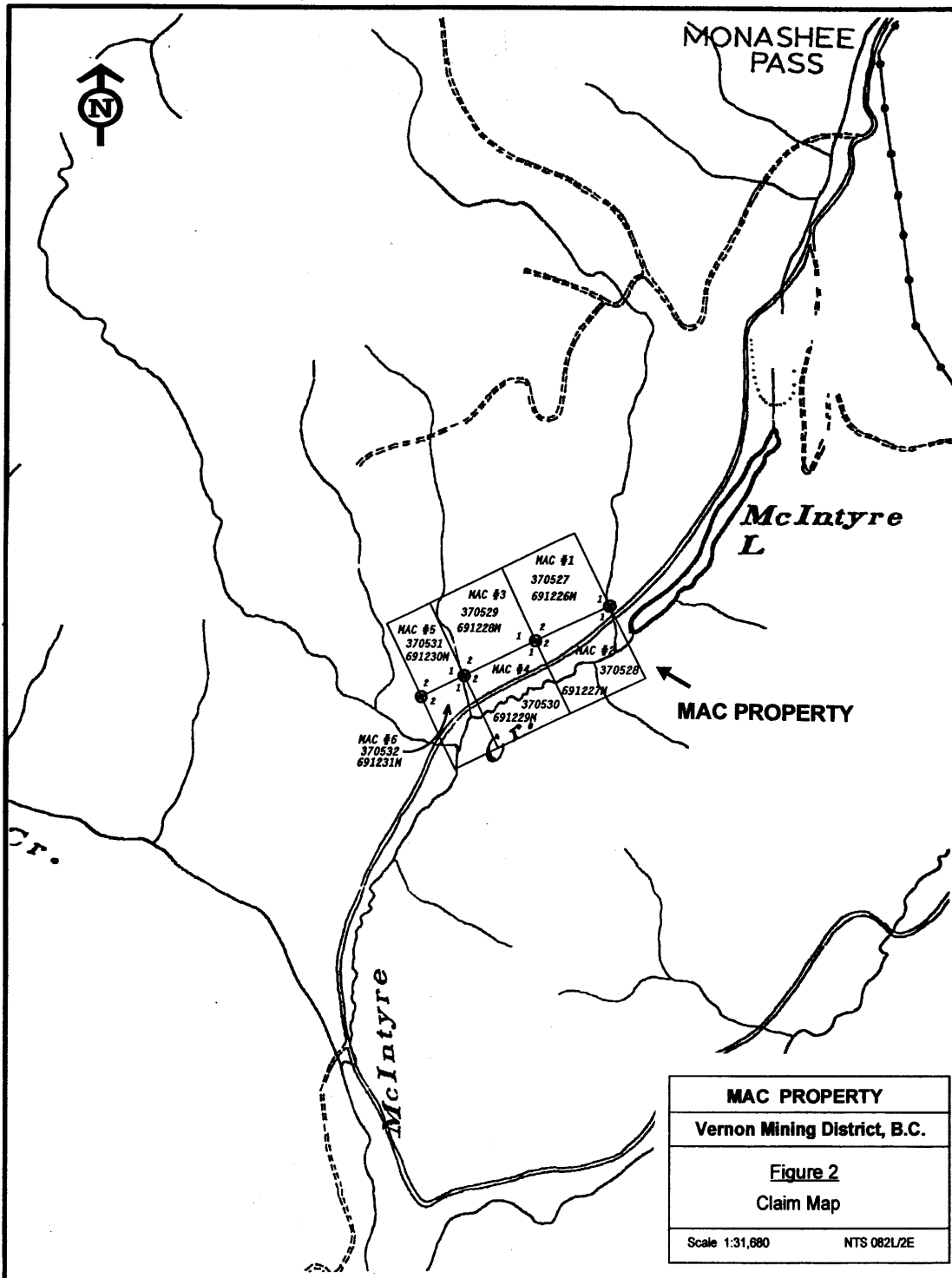


Figure 2. Location of the Mac Claims (Table 1) within Monashee Pass area.

4.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the property is east from Vernon on Highway 6 for 85 kilometres to MacIntyre Lake. The main area of mineralization is situated immediately west of the highway, about 750 metres south of the south end of the lake.

The claims straddle the northeast trending McIntyre Creek valley. Elevations range from about 1200 metres in the valley bottom, in the southeastern portion of the property, to about 1400 metres in the northwestern portion of the property. The known area of mineralization and essentially all the previous work on the property has been on the northwest side of the McIntyre Creek valley (northwest of the highway). The topography in this area is moderate to steeply southeast sloping, with numerous steep southeast flowing drainages, in deeply incised gullies. Generally the area is heavily forested. Minor patchy logged areas are present.

The climate is moderately wet, although generally quite mild. Snowfall is heavy, typically in the order of 2-3 metres. There is abundant water on the property for drilling, from the decline (now flooded) or from numerous creeks or ponds.

Most services are available in the town of Lumby, B.C., approximately 35 kilometres west of the Mac property on Highway 6. The nearest full-service airport is in Vernon, 85 kilometres west of the property.

5.0 HISTORY

Mineralization on the Mac property (also known as the Top property) was discovered in the late 1960's, and the property was optioned to New Cinch Uranium in 1973. New Cinch Uranium completed a program of backhoe trenching and 6 diamond drill holes before dropping the option in 1974.

Brican Resources optioned the property in 1980, and during the period 1980-1983 completed programs of soil and rock sampling, ground geophysics (VLF-EM and IP), and diamond drilled 13 holes. Highlights of the drill program were:

Ddh 88-28	2.8 m	@ 0.23 oz/t Au
Ddh 88-29	11.7 m	@ 0.13 oz/t Au
Ddh 88-30	13 m	@ 0.47 oz/t Au

Commonwealth Gold Corporation then undertook to drive a decline into the mineralized zone, aiming to intersect the zone in the vicinity of the 88-30 drill hole intercept. At the base of the decline, the mineralized zone averaged 10 metres in width and returned an average grade of about 0.42 oz/t Au. Subsequent metallurgical testing by Commonwealth however resulted in a gold recovery on the order of 20% by standard cyanide leach methods. The gold recovery is apparently hampered by the fine clays with which the gold is associated.

The claims were allowed to lapse in the late 1990's. The current claims were acquired by staking in the summer of 1999 by the present owners, who sampled key sites for geochemical analyses and petrographic examination of rock types.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

The geology of the area east of Vernon is described by Jones (1959) and is shown on Figure 3. A large body of granodiorite belonging to the Jurassic/Cretaceous Nelson plutonic complex underlies the area in the vicinity of the Mac property.

North of the claims, the granodiorite has intruded sediments and volcanics of the Paleozoic Cache Creek and Upper Triassic Nicola Groups. The Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks rest unconformably on intensely deformed metamorphic rocks (gneisses, schists and amphibolites) which comprise the Monashee Group basement complex.

To the west and east of the claims, the Nelson intrusive rocks are bounded by rocks of the Monashee Group complex. Locally, the above units are unconformably overlain by Eocene to Oligocene Kamloops Group volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks.

6.2 Property Geology

The Mac property covers a known gold occurrence near McIntyre Lake (British Columbia Ministry of Mines Minfile Occurrence #082LSE017). The property is underlain by the Spruce Grove Pluton, a Jurassic granodiorite belonging to the Nelson Batholith. A shallowly dipping mineralized shear zone on the property ranges up to about 15 metres in width. Mineralization occurs in a complex north-trending zone of faulting and diking hosted within fresh granodiorite as shown on Figures 3 and 4.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization on the Mac property is shear-zone hosted and intrusion-related. Intrusive units more mafic in composition than the host granodiorite were controlled by dilatant structures within the plutonic body, along which hydrothermal fluids were also focused, possibly toward a Tertiary-aged epithermal zone on or within a volcanic edifice. Supportive of this notion is the conspicuous abundance of arsenic (As), a common constituent of epithermal mineralized systems.

Mineralization at Mac occurs in irregular bodies of strongly clay-altered lamprophyre. The dip of the mineralized zone changes from moderately west-dipping in the southern portion to steeply west-dipping on the north side. This pattern suggests a structure that cuts across the Mac block (Caron's "B-Block") defined by 010° trending faults on either side. It could be a transfer fault, ranging between two dominant left-lateral faults, in antithetic angular relation to master boundaries (010° faults) of a Reidel shear system. If this analysis is correct, mineralization occurs in a dilatant environment caused by antithetic movement in the interior of the 010° defined block. This dilatancy is also

important for the emplacement of mafic to intermediate dikes, and where most pronounced, for carbonate-quartz-sulfide alteration of the lamprophyres.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and quartz-carbonate veinlets in an intensely altered (clay+gouge) shear zone in a possible pendant of older volcanics (or younger dike material) within fresh granodiorite. The shear trends northeast and dips to the west at about 30-45°. Both the granodiorite and the altered shear zone are cut by andesite and biotite lamprophyre dikes. The dikes and the granodiorite may be altered within the mineralized shear. The extent of alteration and abundance of syn- and post-mineral faulting within the mineralized zone makes identification of the mineralized host difficult, and previous workers have widely differing descriptions of both the host to the mineralization and the timing of the mineralization. Some feel mineralization is hosted in dikes, others in volcanics. Some suggest that mineralization is Tertiary, post-dating the intrusion of biotite lamprophyre dikes. Alternately, alteration of these dikes may be a late event distinct from an earlier mineralizing event.

Mac mineralization is structurally controlled and strongly associated with mafic intrusions, the emplacement of which was also controlled by the same structures. It has been obvious to all observers on the property that the dominant structural grain is defined by 010°--018° faults characterized by shear textures, gouge, and andesitic and to biotite-lamprophyre intrusions. Kinematic indicators in these faults clearly show sinistral movement, with moderate to shallow plunge northward. In the vicinity of the Mac claims, in roadcuts adjacent to MacIntyre Lake, and in roadcuts on Hwy. 6 south of the Mac, 010° faults appear to have a periodicity of 200-300 metres. On the Mac claims, L.Caron identified three principal shear zones with 010° bearing, defining 3 blocks, A,B, and C, from north to south. The middle of the three shear zones is the one most closely associated with mineralization, and could be referred to as the 'main' shear on the Mac.

A fourth shear zone was identified during the field program, immediately at the mine road crossing of the creek west of the Mac portal. This fourth zone is the west boundary of Caron's "C Block". These four faults are much more closely grouped than the similar faults mappable along Hwy. 6. The four faults near the Mac deposit form a zone, in which alteration, mineralization, and the abundance of mafic intrusive material are significantly more pronounced than in exposures distal to the deposit. This then is perhaps the structural signature of the deposit: a closely-spaced group of N-trending faults, creating blocks exposed to extensional stress caused by the bounding strike-slip faults.

9.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Gold mineralization on what was then known as the Top property (now the Mac property) was discovered in 1969 during construction of Highway 6. Only limited surface work was carried out however.

In 1973 New Cinch Uranium Ltd carried out a combined trenching, soil sampling and diamond drilling program on the property. Five diamond drill holes were completed with a combined 305 metres. Results were inconclusive due to poor core recovery and failure to intersect the zone in some holes.

New Aston Resources acquired the property in 1977 but no work was carried out.

Brican Resources Ltd optioned the property in 1980 and over the next several years carried out various geochemical sampling and mapping programs and in 1983 carried out a diamond drilling program comprising 323.7 metres in 8 holes. One drill hole (83-6) returned 10.2 metres averaging 0.3 ounces per tonne gold.

In 1984 Kerr Addison Mines optioned the property from Brican Resources and drilled 11 holes before returning the property to Brican. Brican drilled a further 7 holes in 1986 before relinquishing the property.

In 1988 El Paraiso Resources and Venturex Resources carried out an exploration program on the property that included 460.8 metres of coring in 13 holes.

Commonwealth Gold Corporation carried out the last substantial exploration program on the property in 1990. Commonwealth carried out a surface exploration program and excavated a 3 metre by 3 metre decline some 126.5 metres in length to gain access to the lower levels of the mineralized zone. At the base of the decline the mineralized zone averaged 10 metres in width and returned an average grade of 0.42 ounces per tonne gold.

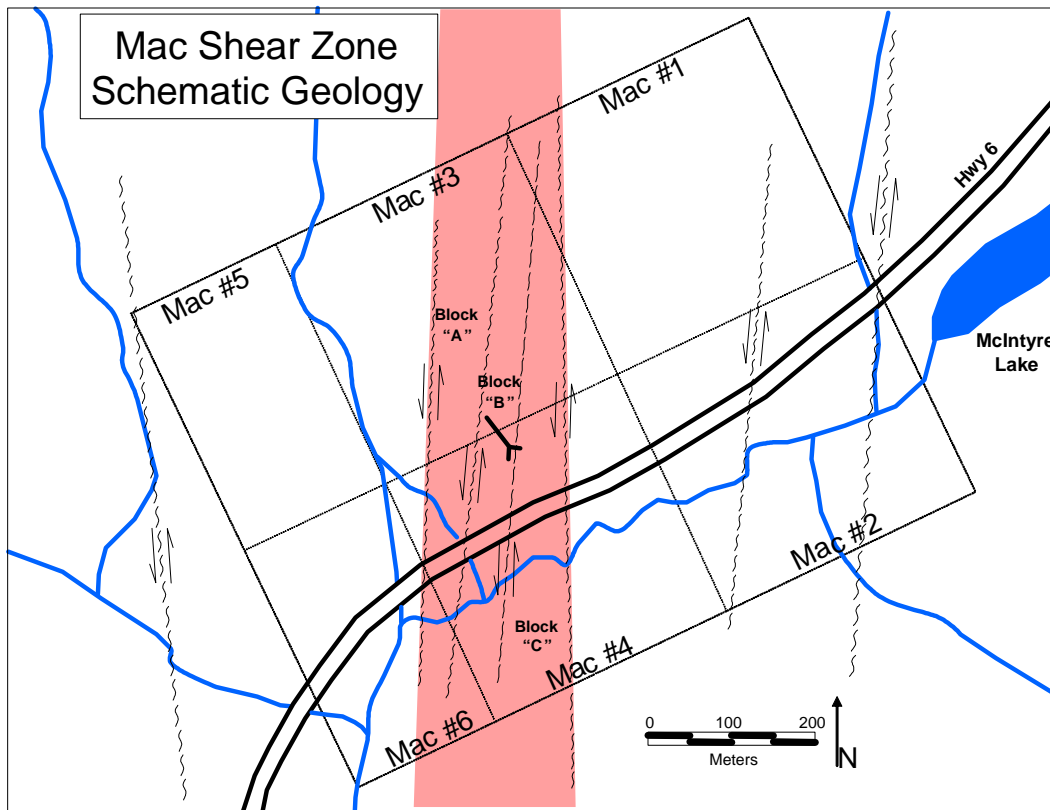


Figure 3. The Mac Shear Zone, within which Mac mineralization is hosted. Note that N-NNE faults are more closely spaced on the Mac property than elsewhere.

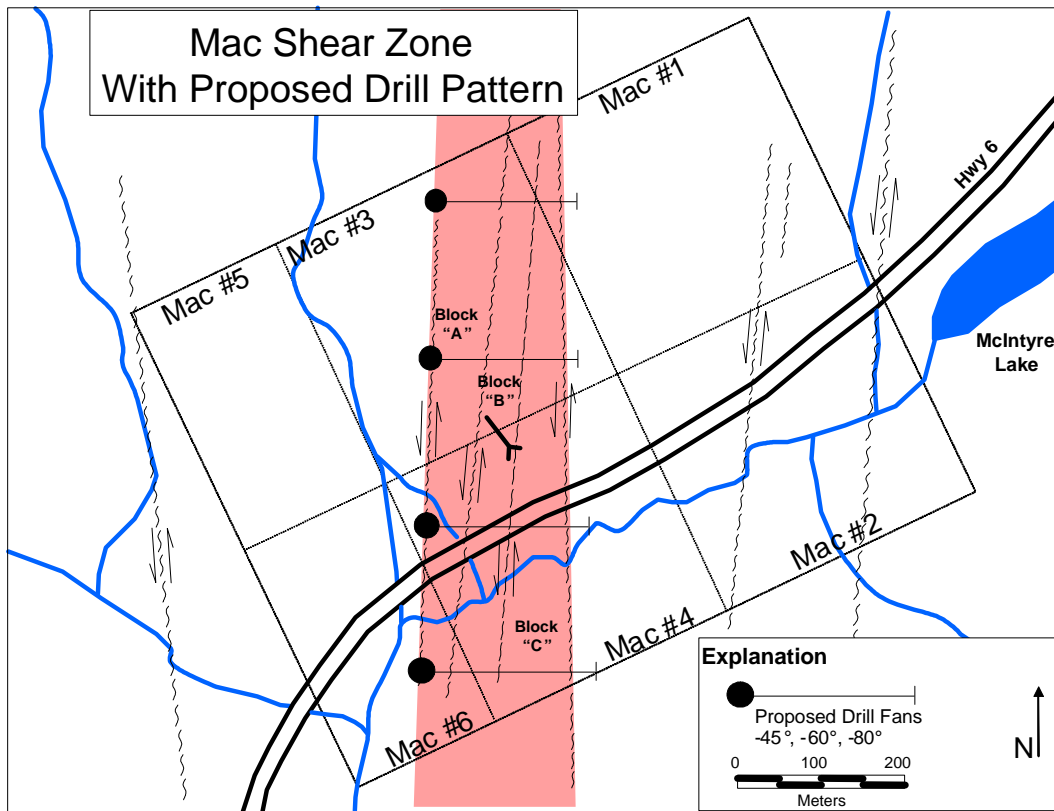


Figure 4. Proposed diamond drill pattern for exploration of the Mac Shear zone

1.0 DRILLING

A total of 46 holes have been drilled on the property, as shown on Figure 4. Note that all 46 drill holes are within an area of less than 225 x 125 metres in size. All test mineralization between two north-trending fault zones, no drilling tests ground on either side of the structural block defined by the two north-trending faults. In fact, 34 of the 46 holes are within an area that measures less than 100 x 50 metres in size. The decline tests the mineralized zone within this same small area.

The zone has been tested by trenching on surface, where it has returned up to an average of 0.124 oz/t Au over a 12 meter wide zone. Down dip from this mineralization, drilling has returned a number of good intersections, including:

Ddh 83-6	10.2 m	@ 0.3 oz/t Au
Ddh 88-30	13 m	@ 0.47 oz/t Au

The mineralized zone has a strike length of perhaps 50-75 metres, before being truncated by steep north trending left-lateral faults on both sides.

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD, APPROACH, SAMPLE PREPARATIONS, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY.

No special sample security methods are mentioned or described for the previous sampling on the Mac property.

All laboratories used however were accredited facilities using standard check samples, blanks and duplicate check samples including preparation duplicates using new pulp.

During any future work programs on the property care should be taken to ensure that all sampling methods and procedures comply with 43-101 regulations including the insertion of blank samples and sample duplicates. All material should be stored in a secure facility and transported to an accredited assay laboratory by a bonded carrier.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The principal author has compared values in the available reports to the analytical certificates and drill logs and found that these reported numbers were the same.

Geological information for the Mac property has been compiled from available public sources. Field checking of reported samples sites and drill hole locations confirmed that the previous work has been accurate as to location.

A review of the previous work has shown that the previous drilling has been almost entirely focused on the central mineralized block.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A personal communication with Mr. Ben Ainsworth, P.Geo., indicates that metallurgical testing of mineralized rock from the Mac property was carried out in 1991 by Commonwealth Gold Corporation. This work indicated that recovery by conventional cyanide leach of the gold contained in rock at the Mac property amounted to 20% of the material indicated by assaying.

Recent work carried out in 2003 by Process Research Associates Ltd for New Cantech Ventures demonstrated a similar recovery for gold (21.2%) and a 58.7% recovery for silver. Refractory gold was postulated by PRA and it was suggested that pre-treatment of the ore be carried out by pressure leaching, bioleaching and roasting combined with a preconcentration step (gravity or flotation) prior to cyanide leaching could improve process economics.

It is recommended that such work as is necessary to test for methods to improve recoveries be carried out. A diagnostic leaching to determine the deportment of the gold in different minerals was also recommended by PRA before further testing.

It is recommended that this work be carried out along with polished section or scanning electron microscope studies of mineralized material from the property to determine the habit and mineral associations of precious metals.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No resource estimates have been determined for the Mac project area.

15.0 OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION AND DATA

The present report is based on data and maps contained within publicly available assessment reports and some private company reports. These reports are believed to be relatively complete as to the results obtained during the various exploration phases. While other information may be available it is probably not critical to the economic assessment of the property or the targeting of future exploration.

16.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Geophysical and geochemical surveys have for the most part been unsuccessful in generating additional drill targets. The approach taken herein is to attempt to define a structural model for the origin of the Mac mineralization, and ask whether the model is predictive; i.e., is it testable?

The north-trending faults discussed in Section 9.0 represent a dominant structural grain in the region. What is apparently significant about these faults on the Mac property is their close grouping. This grouping constitutes a shear zone, and it is along such shear zones that additional mineralization should be sought, according to this model. Therefore it is proposed here that drilling be undertaken along the extent of this shear zone on Mac property, as detailed in Section 11.0 and illustrated in Figure 4.

Mac mineralization is probably not displaced from a 'parent' body outside the Mac shear zone. It may however be segmented along individual faults within the shear zone. It follows therefore that drill holes should traverse the block, from west to east, because the

Mac mineralized zone is west-dipping. Holes should also test the zone at shallow, moderate, and deep structural levels, because there is no obvious control on the structural levels of mineralization; zones may exist at depth with equal probability as those presently near-surface. The main tool for exploration therefore, barring geophysical signal recognition, is diamond drilling.

In May, 2004, the senior author examined prominent structures in the area around the deposit and examined most of the drill core available on the property. Six days in the field generated the following conclusions regarding the Mac mineralization:

1. Mineralization is strongly associated with mafic intrusive rocks strongly altered to carbonate-quartz-sulfide compositions.
2. Intrusions are controlled by N-NNE faults, each of which is a 1-2 meter wide zone of alteration, gouge, brittle deformation, and andesitic to lamprophyric lithologies in various states of quartz-sericite alteration.
3. The density of N-NNE trending structures in the area is greatest on the Mac property, and decrease away from the Mac. On the Mac property, these structures have an average separation of approximately 50 metres. Away from the deposit site, the separation increases to 100 to 200 metres.
4. The N-NNE trending structures on the Mac claims are associated with significant alteration and intrusive complexity, suggesting that these structures on the Mac property represent inter-connected strands of a shear zone, referred to herein as the Mac Shear Zone. To the north along Hwy 6, N-NNE striking faults are single faults, without sympathetic anastomosing components. Within the Mac Shear Zone, however, dilation on antithetic structures apparently forms an environment susceptible to intrusion by any available magmas and hydrothermal fluids.
5. The Mac Shear Zone is the controlling feature of mineralization and should therefore be the target of future exploration activities.
6. Geophysical data may be useful in delineating the Mac Shear Zone to the north and south of the Mac deposit.
7. A diamond drill program is probably the best tool to explore the Mac Shear Zone. A 4000 metre drill program is proposed herein to test the extent of the zone on the Mac claims.

It is noteworthy to the senior author that widespread quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration occurs 3 kilometres to the south of the Mac property, near Spruce Grove Cafe, at a possible junction between the N-trending Mac shear zone, and a NE-striking structure. This observation leads to the possibility that the Mac mineralized zone also occurs at a junction between the same Mac shear zone and a NE-striking fault that forms the topographic declivity filled by McIntyre Lake. The two NE structures may be continuations of the same fault, displaced in a left-lateral sense by the Mac shear zone.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Bench tests have shown that conventional extraction methods using cyanide leach technology have yielded gold recoveries on the order of 20% on mineralized material from the Mac property. Since such recoveries would severely affect the economics of any future mining operation on the Mac property it is strongly advised that studies be carried out to determine an extraction technique that would optimize the gold recovery. Since such geological and geochemical conditions that exist at the Mac property are unlikely to be unique to the property, it is likely that these conditions have been encountered and dealt with in mining operations in other jurisdictions.

It is recommended therefore that a qualified professional be engaged to undertake a study of suitable extraction methods to optimize gold recovery at the Mac property. This study could simply be confined to a literature search but may require a suite of bench tests employing a variety of extraction techniques.

Despite the above, the Mac property remains a viable exploration property inasmuch as it contains significant gold mineralization within a larger zone that appears to have been faulted off at both ends. The likelihood of finding additional mineralization in the area is good given that there appears to be a source of mineralizing fluids in the Mac property area. If geochemical and structural conditions permit, the possibility of finding additional mineralization in the area is good. There are no indications that, if additional gold mineralization were found, circumstances would be such that it would necessarily have the metallurgical difficulties associated with present mineralization defined on the Mac property.

To define additional mineralized areas an accurate mapping of the Mac shear zone on the property is essential. It is recommended that:

1. A qualified geophysicist is employed to examine all existing geophysical data to determine the best geophysical method suitable for the purpose of recognizing and locating the continuation of the shear zone north and south from the Mac showing. If insufficient data exist in the area, it should be acquired, under the supervision of the geophysicist.
2. When the N-NNE zone has been adequately defined by mapping, a drill program can be designed to test the interior of the intra-fault blocks. A fence of drill stations should be established on the western margin of the Mac shear zone with a spacing of approximately 200 metres. At each station, at least three holes at increasingly steep inclinations: -45° , -60° , -80° , should be drilled. The two shallower holes should be drilled to the east boundary of the zone, requiring hole lengths of about 200 and 300 metres, respectively. The -80° hole should be taken to a depth of 500 metres. Each station therefore will represent 1000 metres of drilling for a total of 4000 metres in the program. If favorable results are obtained

in the 4000 metre program, a second phase of drilling could be designed to infill the 200-metre spaced drilling and follow up on anomalous intercepts.

3. The area south of the Mac, near Spruce Grove, is underlain with strongly sericitized granite. It is recommended any geophysical search for 010° trending structures are extended to include that location following land acquisition and any structures defined by the geophysical survey be considered for geochemical surveys and ultimately drill-testing if results are warranted. Geochemical surveys should necessarily precede any diamond drilling program as any mineralized zones would probably have a recognizable though often tenuous geochemical signature.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Rasmussen, Ph.D.
July 12, 2004

T.H. Carpenter, B.Sc., P.Geol.
July 12, 2004

18.0 ESTIMATE OF COSTS

Metallurgical studies	\$10,000
1 Geophysical Consultant, 5 days @ \$600/day	\$3,000
1 Senior Geologist, 30 days @ \$500/day	\$15,000
1 Supporting Geologist, 60 days @ \$400/day	\$24,000
1 Geological Technician, 60 days @ \$250/day	\$15,000
Diamond Drilling, NQ, 12000 feet @ \$17/foot	\$204,000
Assays, 1200 @ \$15/assay	\$18,000
Supplies, Earthwork	\$10,000
Food and accommodation	\$12,000
Transportation	\$10,000
Reporting (final report and assessment report)	\$6,500
Assessment filing	\$4,000
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Total	\$331,500
Contingency-10%	\$33,150
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Grand Total	\$364,650

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20.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

My name is Thomas H. Carpenter and I am a Consulting Geologist with Discovery Consultants. My office address is 201-2928 29th Street, Vernon, British Columbia, V1T 5A6 and my postal address is P.O. Box 933, Vernon, BC, V1T 6M8.

I am the co-author of the report entitled “Exploration Potential of the Mac Property, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia”.

I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

I am a 1971 graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland with a B. Sc. in Geology.

I am licensed as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia.

The Report is based on publicly available information contained within public and private files and from personal communications.

I have been practicing as a geologist for over thirty years and my work has included exploration for gold and base metals across Canada, in the western United States, in east Africa and in South America.

I hold no other interest in New Cantech Ventures nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Vernon, British Columbia

July 09, 2004

My name is Mike Rasmussen and I am a Consulting Geologist. My office address is 17412 Meadowview Dr., Nine Mile Falls, WA, USA, 99026.

I am a co-author of the report entitled “Exploration Potential of the Mac Property, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia”.

I earned a B.A. degree in Biology in 1969 from Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan; the M.S. degree in Geological Science at Loma Linda University, Loma Linda California, in 1983; and the Ph.D. degree in Geological Science from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in 1993.

The Report is based on publicly available information contained within public and private files and from personal communications.

I have been practicing as a geologist for over 20 years and my work has been focused in exploration for gold in northeastern Washington State, USA.

I hold no other interest in New Cantech Ventures nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Wells, British Columbia

July 11, 2004