REPORT
ON THE
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY

TECHNICAL REPORT
FORM 43-101F1

Sonora State
The Republic of Mexico

For

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES, LTD.

Prepared by:

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pacific Comox Resources, LTD, (PCR) engaged the author to undertake an evaluation and examination of the Mabel Property located in Northern Sonora, Mexico. Prior work by others had determined that significant gold and silver values formed in a series of quartz veins. PCR wanted an unbiased evaluation of the property and a recommendation for further evaluation of the claim.

The property, 424 hectares in size, is located in the southern Arizona Mesozoic volcanic and plutonic province. Altered granodiorite underlies most of the property, which are cut by numerous auriferous southeast and south trending, low to moderate west dipping quartz veins. Previous sampling on the property by other workers returned an average of 1.8 g/t gold and 58 g/t Ag from 109 surface 3-meter chip samples. Samples taken by the author support these values. These veins appear 'stacked' on one another and are at times separated by only a few meters, forming an ideal setting for open pit mining. Several major mining companies (Teck, Hecla and Newmont) have worked in this district over the past ten years and have conducted sampling programs that substantiate the existence of low to moderate gold and silver values.

Six samples taken during the evaluation all show moderate to moderately high gold (range 1.3 to 18.3 g/t) and silver (range 29 to 392 g/t) values. Check assays performed validate these numbers.

Three potential target zones exist on the Property. The primary and current target of interest is the low angle stacked veins. A secondary target occurs where two vein sets intersect. The third target is a yet-to-be tested detachment at depth, where flat and listric faults could have provided conduits for fluids that may have collected along brecciated zones.

A similar geologic setting is found at the Herradura mine about 100 kilometers to the west. This gold-bearing system is producing approximately 150,000 ounces of gold per year (total 1.3 million ounces of gold contained) and is operated by Peñoles and Newmont.

A Phase I program consisting of $65,000CDN is recommended for mapping, sampling and trenching. If this phase is successful, a Phase II consisting of 500 meters of diamond drilling would be warranted for a total of $139,300CDN.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 General

The author visited the Mabel claim site on November 2, 2002 and completed a field and information review at the request of Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd. (PCR). The main objective of this report is to provide PCR with an independent opinion regarding the potential of the Mabel Property and prepare a qualifying report that will follow existing regulations in Canada. This report follows the layout and format for technical reports as described in Form 43-101F1 of National Instrument 43-101. During the site trip, the general geologic setting and project infrastructure were reviewed, small mine areas inspected and samples taken to compare with previous assays. The samples were submitted to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada and analysed for gold and silver by fire assay plus a 74 element scan by ICP. Three of the samples were re-checked for Au and Ag content by ALS Chemex Labs.

2.2 Sources of Information

This report is based, in part, on geological reports and maps, assorted geotechnical reports and papers, published government reports, company letters and memorandums, and public information as listed in the "References" section at the conclusion of this report. In addition, to these official sources, geological and geotechnical data were also derived from personal conversations with the staff of PCR.

The author has assumed that all of the information and technical documents listed in the "Reference" section are accurate and complete in all material respects.

The author has not independently verified the legal title to the property nor the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the property.

2.3 Terms and Definitions

PCR refers to Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd., the author refers to Robert S. Friberg and the Mabel Project (Property) refers to the gold-silver property located approximately 60 kilometers southwest of Nogales, Mexico in Sonora State, Mexico.

2.4 Units

Unless otherwise stated all units used in the report are metric. Gold and silver assay values are reported in grams ("g") Au and Ag per tonne unless ounces ("oz") Au and Ag per ton is specifically stated. All monetary values are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Location

The Property is located in Northern Sonora, Mexico and is about 60 kilometers southwest of Nogales (figure 1). The town of Sasabe, located on the Arizona-Sonora International border, is approximately 40 kilometers to the north (see figure 1). Center of the Property is: Latitude 31? 08' 07"North and Longitude 111? 28' 42"East, NAD27 CONUS.

The claim is 424 hectares in size and measures roughly 1.7 kilometers by 2.5 kilometers and the concession is reported to be in good standing (Title # T-190649) by PCR. This concession is 100 percent owned by Abraham Nasser, Mabel Lamadrid de Nasser, Norman E. Dausinger, Jr. and Maria Loreto de la Luz Gutierrez de Dausinger of Tucson, Arizona. The title was checked by PCR in the mining offices located in Hermosillo, Sonora, and Mexico City, DF. Five small internal claims predate the Mabel concession as shown on Figure 2.

No known environmental liability exists on the concession.

The author has not conducted a legal review but PCR has indicated to the author that the claim is valid as presented.

3.2 Option To Purchase Summary

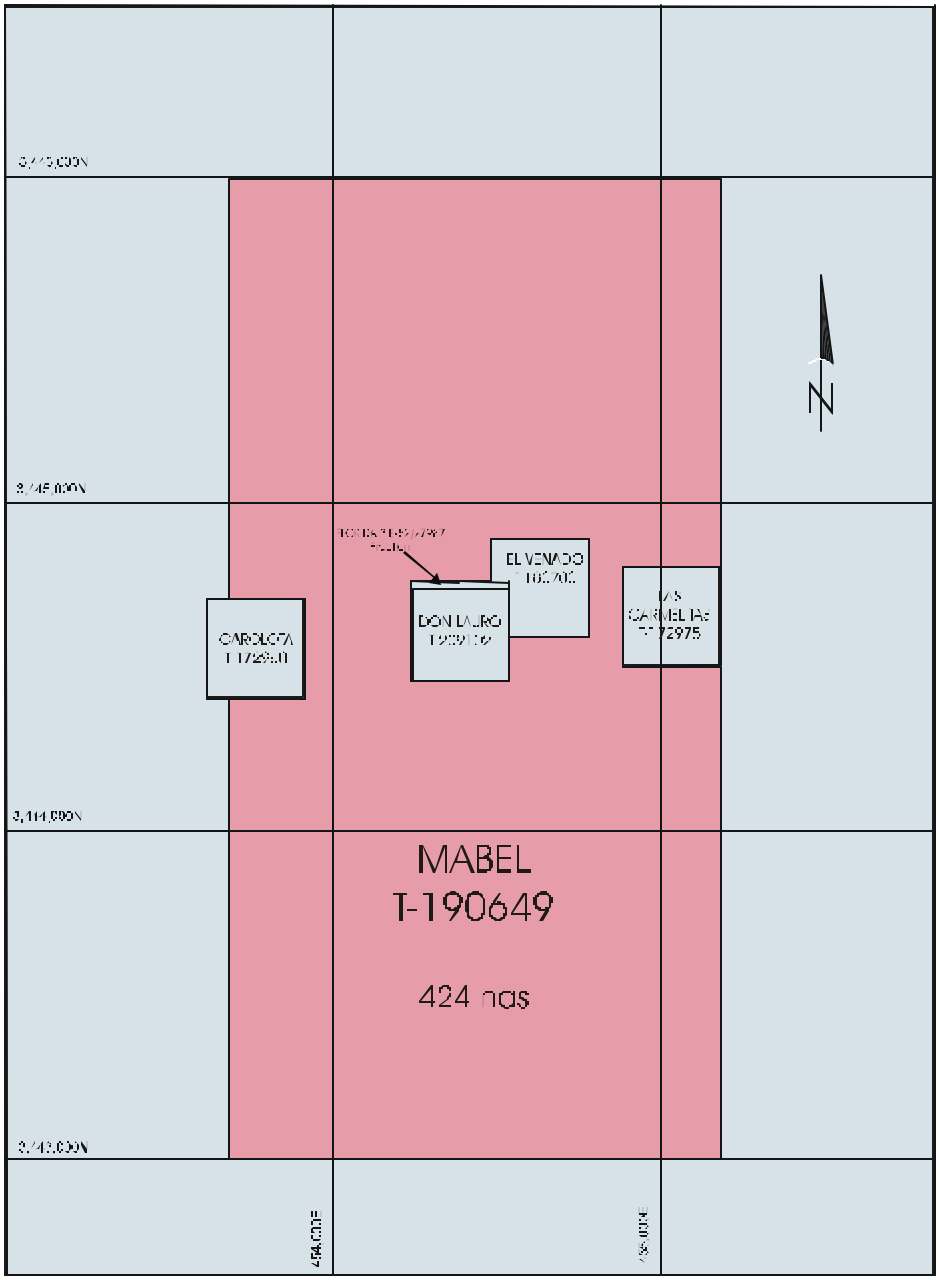
PCR has negotiated a deal with Abraham Nasser, Mabel Lamadrid de Nasser, Norman E. Dausinger, Jr. and Maria Loreto de la Luz Gutierrez de Dausinger, owners of the Mabel claim (Title-190649) and residents of Tucson, Arizona. PCR can earn a 100% interest in the property by making cash payments totaling $386,000.00(US), issuing 3.5 million shares and completing work commitments of $2,275,00.00 (US) over five years. The vendors retain a 3% NSR of which PCR has the option to purchase 1.5% for $4,500,000 (US).

Table 1
Property Agreement Payment Summary

PERIOD (FROM DATE OF CLOSING)	*LEASE PAYMENTS TO VENDORS*	*PACIFIC COMOX SHARES ISSUED TO VENDORS*	*MINIMUM WORK COMMITMENTS ON PROPERTIES*
Year One	$20,000	250,000	$75,000
Year Two	$60,000	250,000	$200,000
Year Three	$102,000	500,000	$500,000
Year Four	$102,000	1,000,000	$500,000
Year Five	$102,000	1,500,000	$1,000,000
TOTAL	**$386,000**	**3,500,000**	**$2,275,000**

Location Map-Mabel Property
Sonora, Mexico

(Figure 1)



EXPLANATION

Mabel Claim Block

0 500m

SCALE

PROPERTY CLAIM MAP

MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico

November 16, 2009 | Figure 2

4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property can be accessed from the east and west by approximately 20 kilometers of government maintained dirt roads. The town of Saric, located about 20 kilometers to the east has a number of services, including electric, hospital etc. Access to the property is by four wheel drive vehicle as the principal road across the property is not regularly maintained. The area is covered by the 1:50,000 Saric topographic map and by the 1:250,000 Nogales (H12-2) geologic map.

The property is characterized by gently rolling hills with elevations varying from 1,000 meters to 1,100 meters except in the northern part where Cerro El Somberetillo reaches a maximum elevation of approximately 1,350 meters. Vegetation in the area consists of several varieties of cactus including the saguaro, some mesquite trees, ocotillo and seasonal grasses (See plate 1).

The climate is a typical semi-arid Sonoran desert climate – temperate with cool winters and mild summers. Rainfall is erratic in terms of yearly precipitation and occurs mainly during the summer monsoon season. The average annual precipitation is approximately 20 cm rainfall occurring over about 50 rain days per year. Temperatures can hover in the freezing range during brief portions of the winter, usually warming into the 10? to 20? C in the daytime. Summer daytime temperatures can exceed 40? C.

Any mining operation would be able to continue throughout the year without problem, with the exception of brief possible flash flooding which is common in the region.

Plate 1 – Typical landscape scene

5.0 HISTORY

Very little is known about early work in the area. Placer mining in the general area dates back to Spanish Colonial times and sporadic efforts continue to the present. Previous work on the property consisted of modest silica flux mining reported to have a 2 to 6g/t Au and 30 to 1240 g/t Ag credit.

Cannon (1969) talks about the occasional small prospect trench or deeper pit which proves that work had been done on the ground for some time prior to his report and that some shipments had been made. He also mentions that the Spaniards mined ore from a shaft in the district. The exact location of Cannon's work is presently not known but his writing suggests that the location of the La Sorpressa Project is immediately north of the Property. Approximately $21,000USD was spent on test pitting, tractor lines, camp operation and geologic work.

R. Blakestad (1995) was commissioned to examine the Sorpressa property by Dausinger, part owner of the concession. The Mabel claim appears to have been the southern limit of his study. During this time, he collected approximately seventy-two samples for analysis. None seem to have been collected from the southern portion containing the Mabel Property. Other work consisted of reconnaissance mapping.

Minera Teck (Teck-Cominco Ltd.) studied the area on a regional basis and, in mid-1995, filed a claim around the Mabel claim. Teck completed surface sampling with positive results in 1999-2000 but elected not to option the property despite recommendations for acquisition by staff geologists who concluded that the core of the gold system lay within the Mabel claim. The present status of Teck's claim is unknown.

Newmont did some work on the Property and the adjacent district but the time date for their program is currently not available. One assay list shows that they took around 60 samples.

A company named CAP II, L.L.C. became interested in the area when Bill Rehrig of Applied Geologic Studies suggested that a buried hydrothermal center lay beneath the gravel-covered pediment near Sombreretillo Peak. His biotite anomaly coincided with an enzyme leach anomaly with dimensions of approximately 5 kilometers by 4 kilometers. Four holes were drilled 4 to 6 kilometers west and northwesterly of the Property. None of the work appears to have been done of the Mabel claim.

Major Mexican mining companies, Grupo Mexico and particularly Peñoles are reported to have been actively staking claims in the area as ground becomes available. Noranda and Rio Tinto are also reported active in the area, concentrating on porphyry-copper potential.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology

The northwestern portion of Mexico is a complex setting similar to that of southern Arizona and southeastern California. The physiographic province is typical of the southern Basin and Range – elongate, northwest-trending ranges divided by wide alluvial valleys.

The property is located in the southern Arizona Mesozoic volcanic and plutonic province. Hydrothermal altered felsic volcanic, hypabyssal plutonic rocks and lesser Quaternary basalts underlie the general area. (Figure 3)

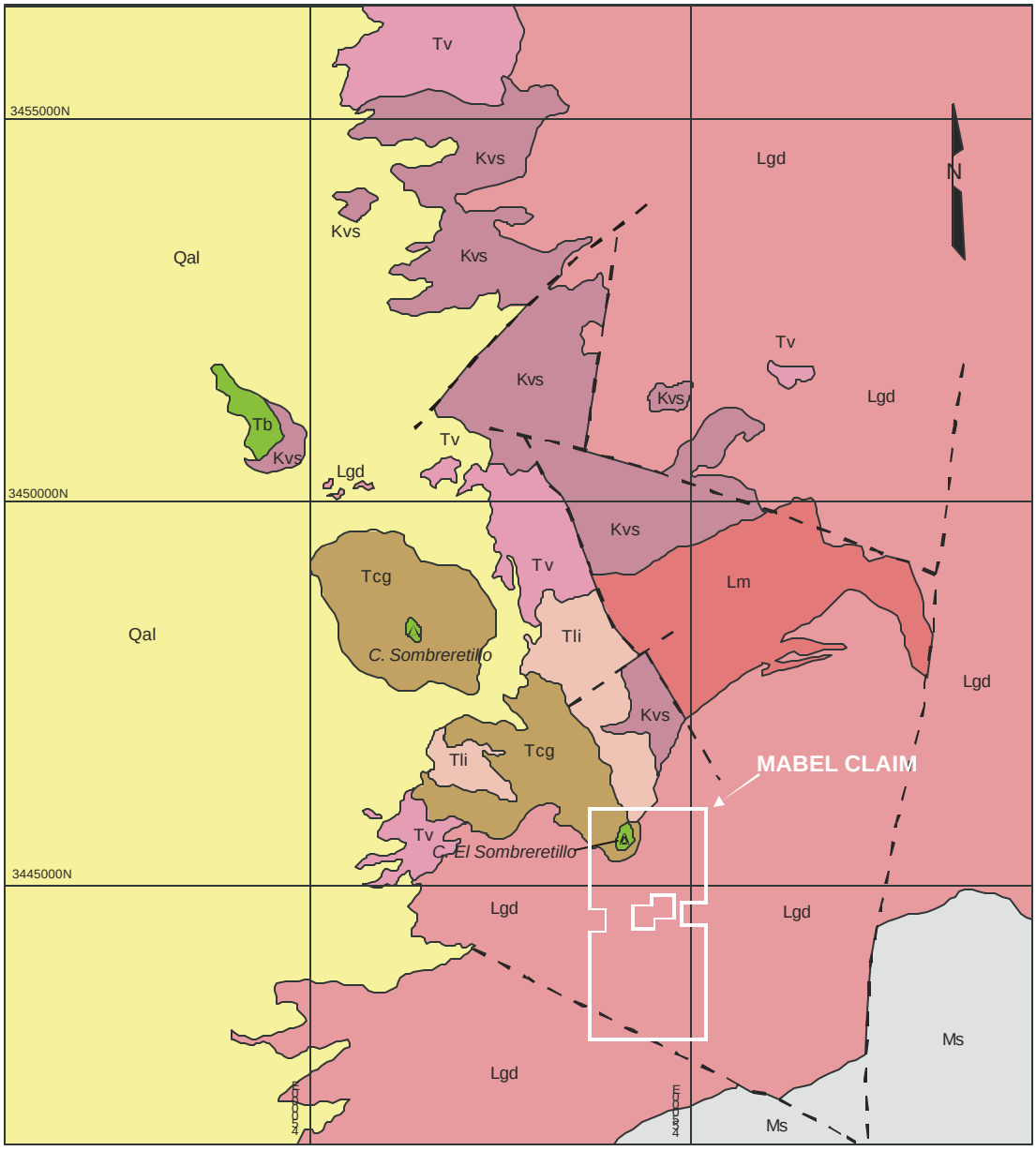
Basement rocks include Precambrian gneisses, metamorphosed andesites and granites. These are overlain by younger Proterozoic quartzites and limestones, Paleozoic and Mesozoic carbonate rocks and Mesozoic volcanic, clastic and carbonate sediments rocks. The Mesozoic plutonic and Tertiary extrusive and intrusive rocks are related to volcanic activity of the Sierra Madre Occidental and are widely distributed.

Range front faults trend northwesterly and numerous low-angle shear zones related to thrust or detachment faults are the dominant structural features. The Mojave-Sonora megashear (Anderson and Silver, 1979) is the principal regional feature. This wide zone separates Precambrian basement rocks of slightly different age and is occupied by a Jurassic magmatic arc composed of volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks. The southwestern boundary of this megashear appears to be a major fault juxtaposing the Precambrian basement against the Jurassic magmatic terrain (Anderson and Silver, 1979).

Many of the gold prospects in Sonora occur within or adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the megashear in Precambrian, Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks. Silberman (1985) recognized a southeast-trending belt of gold occurrences, beginning at Sonoita on the border and including Caborca, Magdalena and Nocozari. Many of the gneiss-hosted or structurally controlled gold prospects of Sonora are broadly similar to the gold deposits mined along low-angle structures in southeastern California.

6.2 District and Property Geology

The dominant gravel-filled basin is bounded on three sides by outcropping basement rocks. To the west, the Sierra San Juan is a moderately elevated block of Mesozoic (?) crystalline rocks. South and east is a low relief area composed of Mesozoic to upper Cretaceous intrusive and volcanic rocks, overlain by thin remnants of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The hill located at the northern Property boundary, Cerro El Sombreretillo, is a good example of this sequence as the lowermost portion consists of moderately tilted (20? - 30? west to southwest) middle Tertiary(?) and Mesozoic rocks overlain by upper Tertiary(?) age conglomerates capped by a thin remnant of Quaternary/Tertiary(?) basalt flow. (figure 4)



EXPLANATION

Qal	Quaternary Alluvium	Lgd	Laramide granodiorite
Tb	Tertiary basalt flows	Kvs	Cretaceous(?) Volcanic/sedimentary rocks
Tcg	Tertiary consolidated conglomerates	Ms	Mesozoic metasedimentary rocks
Tli	Tertiary(?) Quartz latite intrusive		Fault
Tv	Tertiary volcanic rocks, undifferentiated (mainly biotite rhyolite in the project area)		
Lm	Laramide(?) Monzonite		

0 500m

SCALE

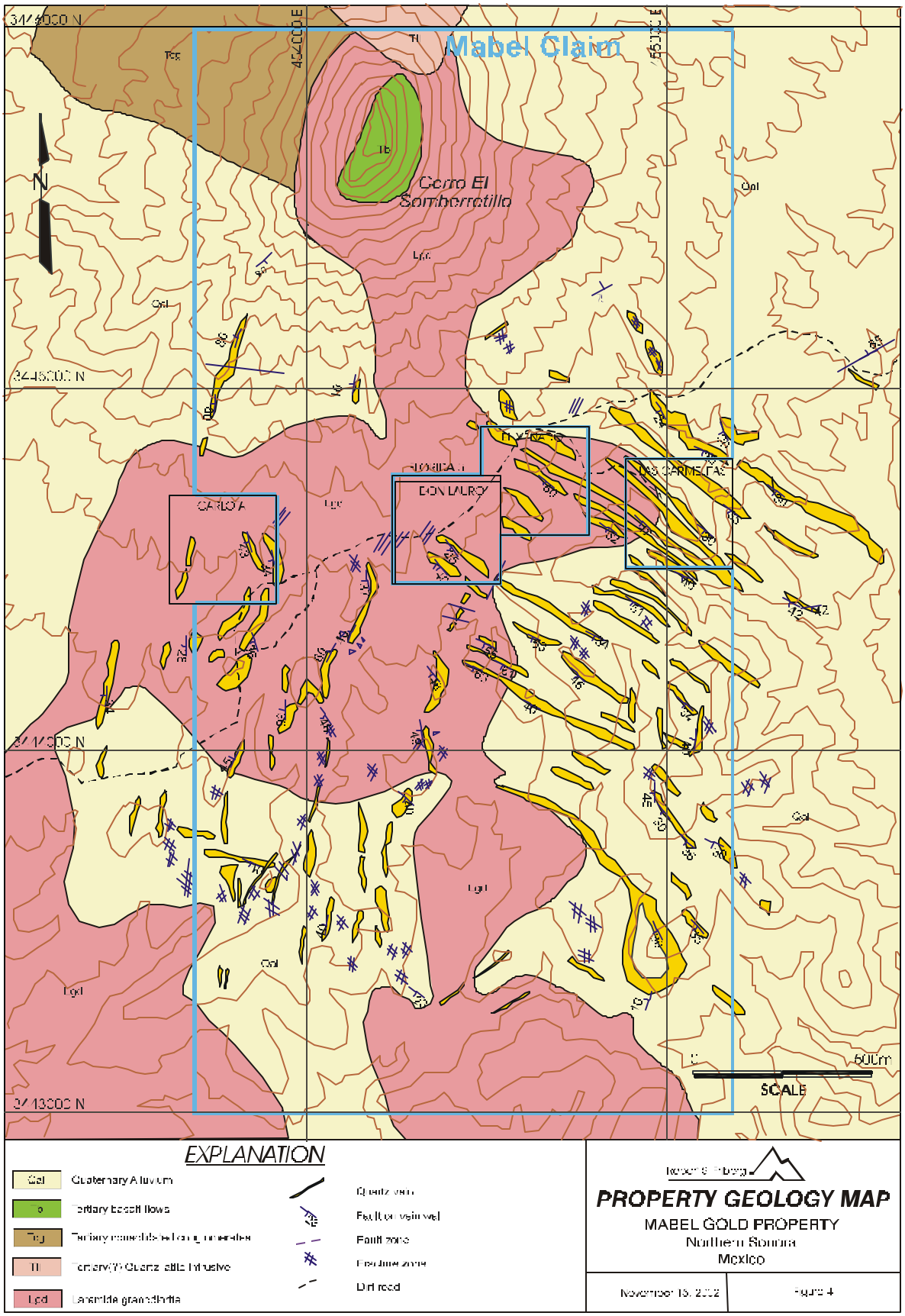
NOTE: Property outlined in white

Robert S. Friberg

GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP

MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico

November 15, 2002 | Figure 3


Mabel Claim
Cerro El Somberretillo
CARLOTA
DON LEROY
LAS CARMELITAS
SCALE
EXPLANATION
Qal Quaternary Alluvium
Tb Tertiary basalt flows
Tcg Tertiary conglomerate and sandstone
Ti Tertiary(?) Quartz latite intrusive
Kgd Laramide granodiorite
Quartz vein
Fault or vein with dip
Fault zone
Fracture zone
Drill road
PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico
November 15, 2012
Figure 4

Below is a brief summary of the geologic units modified from David Brown (1997) for the area beginning at the oldest:

Pre-Cretaceous(?) Metasedimentary Rocks (Ms)
These rocks are predominately found away from the Property. It is a sequence of low-grade metamorphic rocks, including quartzites, siltstones, conglomerates and dark-colored phyllites.

Cretaceous(?) Volcanic/Sedimentary Rocks (Kvs)
Dark-colored intermediate composition (dacitic to andesititc?) volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by both Laramide and Tertiary stocks and dikes. They are extensively propylitized. Typical rock types consist of porphyritic ash flow tuffs and flows with variably epidotized feldspar phenocrysts and fresh to chloritized biotite flakes, plus local pyrite.

Laramide Intrusive Rocks (Lgd)
A large body of Laramide (74 Ma – AGS age date) forms a low-lying, poorly exposed body to the east. The granodiorite is typically light gray and medium grained, with an equigranular to locally porphyritic texture.

Laramide(?) Monzonite (Lm)
A quartz-poor monzonite is found juxtaposed against the granodiorite with suggestions that it is younger than the granodiorite. This monzonite is suspected to be of premineral (Laramide?) age. Also cutting the granodiorite are numerous east-northeast and west-northwest striking porphyritic dikes of probable rhyodacite to quartz latite composition. These are also considered to be of Laramide age.

Tertiary volcanic Rocks, Undifferentiated (Tv)
Miocene(?) age volcanic rocks within the project area are found in small isolated outcrops overlying the Laramide batholith and older Cretaceous(?) volcanic sequence. The Tertiary rocks are typically biotite quartz latite or rhyolite flows and/or ash flow tuffs. The Tertiary volcanic rocks can generally be distinguished from the older volcanics by their lack of propylitic alteration. Vertical flow structures suggesting feeder dikes or vent zones are found in a few areas.

Tertiary(?) Quartz Latite Intrusive(Tql)
A small intrusive complex (not shown on figure 4) composed of quartz latite or latite subvolcanic rocks is found 1 to 2 kilometers northwest of Sombreretillo. This unit could be a vent zone for some of the adjacent extrusive volcanics in the vicinity.

Upper Tertiary(?) Basin Fill Conglomerates (Tcg)
Erosional remnants of these moderately indurated conglomerates form the north and south Cerro Sombreretillo peaks. The conglomerates are nearly flat-lying to gently tilted (2-5? westward), and contain fragments of all the rock types described above. The coarse clastic rocks were probably deposited in a local basin and uplifted and eroded during the Basin and Range tectonic episode.

Quaternary/Tertiary(?) Basalt (Tb)
Erosional remnants of gently tilted to flat basalt flows cap the two Sombreretillo peaks and Cerro Tortuga, located just northwest of Rancho La Tortuga. The basalt conformably overlies the Tcg unit on the two Sombreretillo peaks, but on Cerro Tortuga, the basalt appears to unconformably overlie the older Kvs volcanics.

Quaternary Alluvium (Qal)
Recent erosional sediments form thin veneers over portions of the area with later sediments occurring in drainages.

Normal Basin and Range faults found in the district affect rocks as young as middle Tertiary. High angle faults that have strikes of northeast, west-northwest and north-northeast form many of the contacts between both premineral and postmineral volcanic rocks and the Laramide plutonic rocks.

A gravity survey conducted by Gordon Wieduwilt in 1997 (included in the CAP II report) shows an embayment within the principal district bordering a large and deep basin towards the north. This embayment consists of two parts: a broad shelf along the west side (200 to 500 meters deep) and a narrow northwest elongate graben (>500 meters deep) between this shelf and the outcrops and shallow bedrocks immediately to the east embayment margin. The southern margin of the embayment is uncertain and Wieduwilt interprets a poorly defined northeast trending fault boundary somewhere north of the last outcrops near Rancho La Maquina. This survey falls outside the western boundary of the Mabel claim.

A synopsis of the structural study by Dr. Eric Nelson (1996) for Teck Resources is as follows: The region has undergone multiple deformation events, including Laramide contraction and Tertiary extension, plus Mesozoic and Cenozoic magmatism. The district, including the Property, consists of left-stepping, en echelon, milky quartz veins that are part of shallow west to southwest dipping vein arrays that are left-lateral shear zones with a component of down-to-the-south normal displacement. Although the vein arrays may have been rotated by Tertiary block faulting, he interprets them to have formed in association with Tertiary north-south extension above a buried detachment fault.

7.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

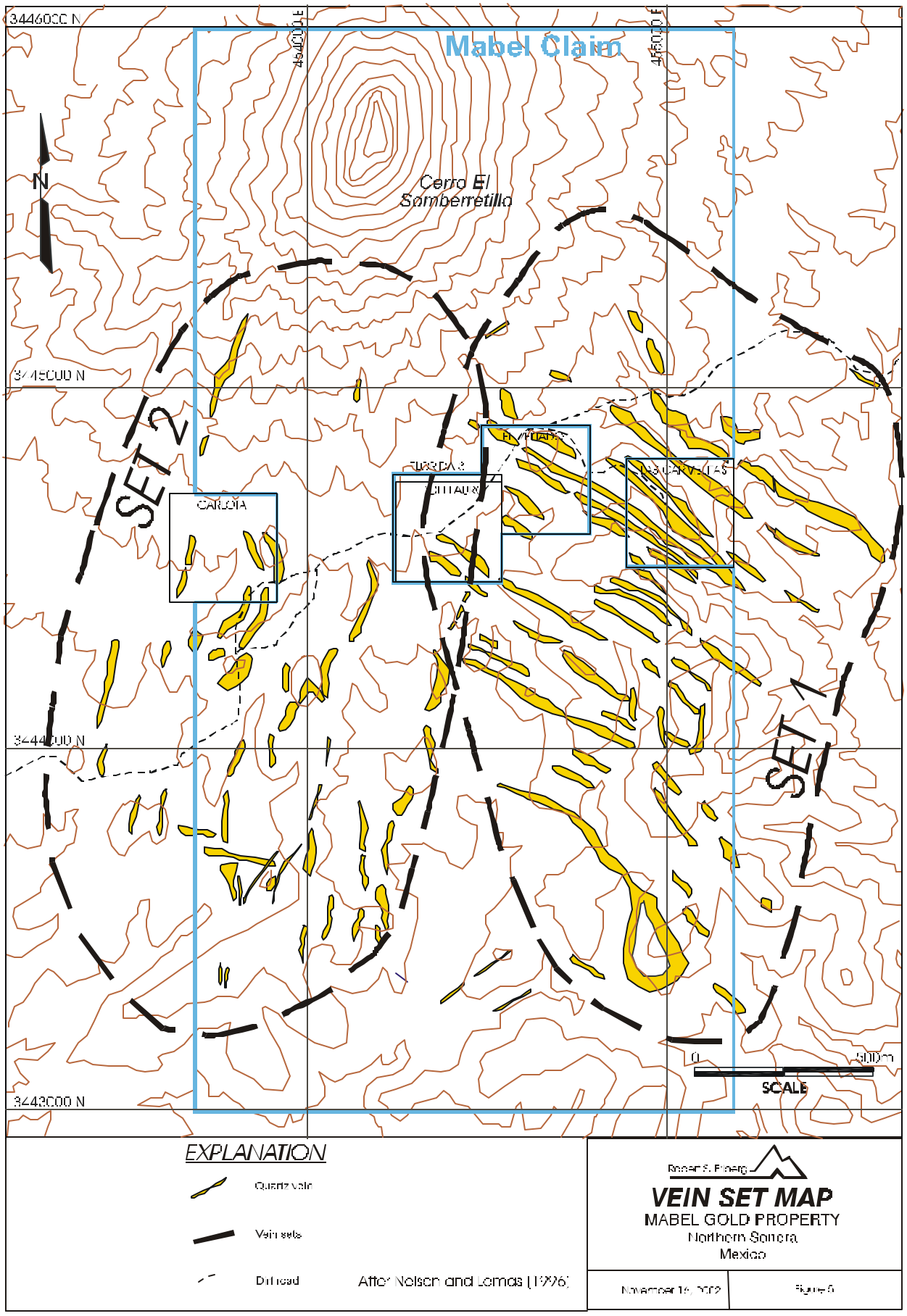
The Mabel property is probably best described as being a Laramide age gold-silver bearing hydrothermal quartz vein system following an array of en echelon tension gashes which may have occurred as a result of a detachment structural system. These widespread quartz veins and veinlets are hosted in the Laramide intrusive monzonites and granodiorites that locally illustrate strong fracturing.

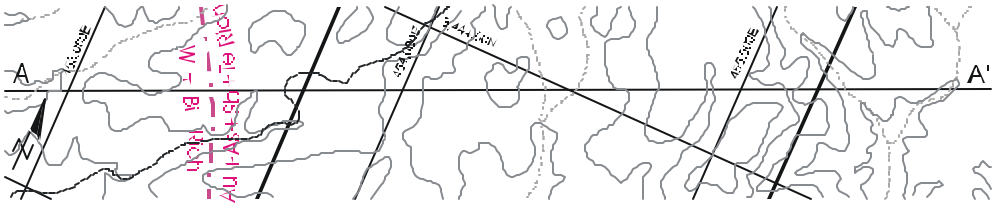
Figure 4 shows the two dominant quartz vein trends, a northwesterly strike with moderate southwesterly dips (-30# to -45#, and a northerly strike trend with steeper dips (-45# to -65# towards the west. The tips of the veins frequently illustrate a stockwork-type veining, consisting of thinner, more randomly oriented quartz veins which disappear within approximately one meter from the main vein edge.

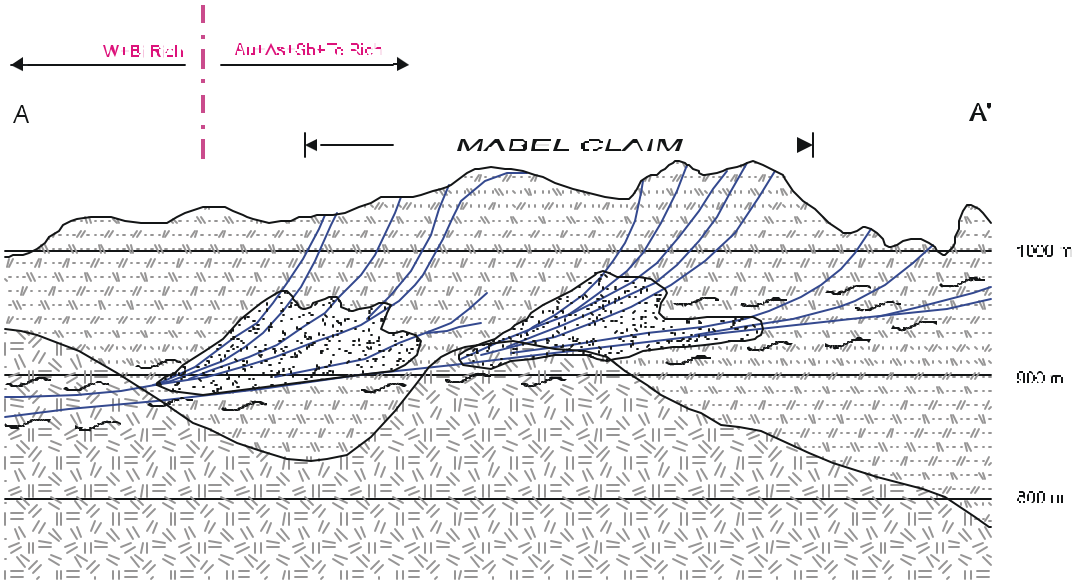
Nelson (1996) reports that the large quartz veins frequently show a consistently oriented slickenside lineation (slickenline) with a general plunge direction to the south or southwest. Periodically these vein contacts are brecciated. These vein orientations along with the slickenlines were used by Nelson to determine the orientation of the vein array boundary and the slip vector in the boundary. He continues by stating "This is important, because the *en echelon* vein arrays represent brittle-ductile shear zones and give movement directions related to formation of the mineralizing system. This is in turn important for building a structural model for mineralization. The results of this analysis show the vein arrays to form W to SW dipping left-lateral strike slip faults, with a component of normal motion. However, because of significant block rotations recognized north of the area, these faults could have formed in different orientations."

Nelson also studied nearby low angle gneissic foliation with well-developed shear fabric suggesting a top-to-the south detachment (or low-angle normal) faulting. Elsewhere, tilting of the sequences also point to listric normal faulting associated with detachment faulting.

Figure 5 is based on mapping by Cesar Lemas and Nelson's research recognizing two separate vein sets on the Property. A third vein set exists west-southwest from the property and is located west, off of this vein set map. He reports that this set "is steeper and is characterized by W-Bi-rich and Au-poor geochemistry, characteristics of a deeper and/or hotter portion of the hydrothermal system than that of Sets 1 and 2 (Joe Kapler, personal communication)." Figure 6 (Theoretical Cross Section) illustrates this gold-rich and gold-poor relationship and the possible structural explanation of a detachment zone. He goes on to say that the Set 3 area could be more proximal to the magmatic core of the system. He suggests that vein Sets 1 and 2, which show a long axis plunge toward the area of the Set 3 veins "would have been good conduits for fluid flow up and away from the deeper/hotter region ". This would allow the hydrothermal fluids to migrate up and to the east along the shallowly plunging vein axes. Figure 6 represents the model that Nelson using as the development of the quartz vein arrays above a detachment fault.


Mabel Claim
Cerro El Somberretillo
N
SET 2
SET 1
CAROLA
3446000 N
3445000 N
3444000 N
3443000 N
0
500m
SCALE
EXPLANATION
Quartz vein
Vein sets
Dirt road
After Nelson and Lomas (1996)
Robert S. Piteng
VEIN SET MAP
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico
November 16, 2002
Figure 5





EXPLANATION

Quartz monzonite

Granitic gneiss

Possible Stockwork/disseminated Mineralization

Auriferous-bearing quartz vein

Cataclastic breccia

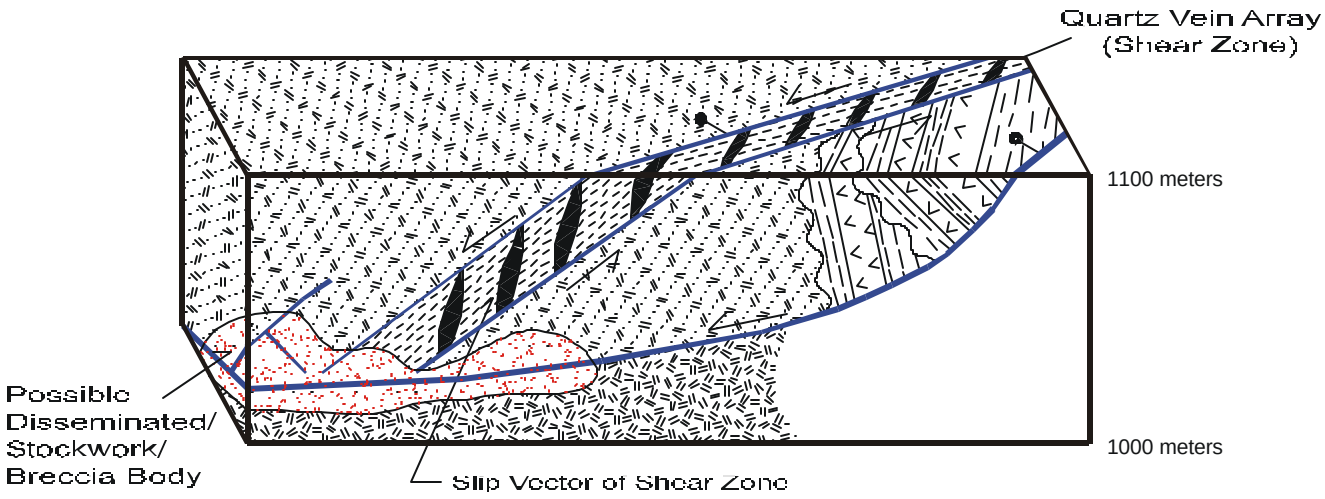
100 m
Vertical Scale
5 X Exaggeration
0
0
500 m

Theoretical Cross Section

MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico

Note: Plan view after E. Nelson, 1995

November 15, 2002 | Figure 6



Model for development of quartz vein arrays above detachment fault
(modified after Nelson, 1996)

Figure 7

Alteration envelopes adjacent to the main quartz veins are limited and appear tight. There is a strong proximal silicification through quartz – sericite +/-pyrite into chlorite alteration within a few (<10) meters. The intrusive is basically unaltered further than 20 meters from the veins.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

The gold and silver mineralization on the Mabel property is structurally controlled. High-grade mineralization is hosted along two gently dipping northerly and northwesterly quartz vein sets. Old workings located on these auriferous veins suggest that there has been a history of interest in the Property.

Redfield (1998) equates the distribution of metal minerals throughout the field area to be closely related to the distribution of massive quartz veins. Copper oxides (malachite, azurite and chrysocolla), copper sulfides (chalcopyrite and chalcocite), galena, specular hematite and fresh to relic pyrite cubes are found along joint surfaces in the intrusive rocks and, more commonly, within the massive quartz veins. Quantities of these minerals vary from sparse to moderate within variable zones of the quartz veining. Copper oxides are common on freshly exposed surfaces but do not form conspicuous stainings on the weathered surfaces. Visible gold was found at sample site M-6. Other non-economic minerals evident on the Property are manganese, black tourmaline, hematite and jarosite.

A 1.5 kilometer by 1.5 kilometer zone of en echelon massive quartz veins covers the Property. The two vein systems dip gently to moderately towards the west. These veins appear to be composed of at least two phases. The early quartz has a very milky white, homogenous appearance with a coarse grained overprint. Within and sometimes lining these veins is a later phase, generally clearer (to sometimes clear), white quartz with occasional euhedral terminated crystals up to several centimeters in length. This zone (or possibly a third distinct quartz phase) can at times have a granular appearance. Sometimes cavities are found lined with small quartz crystals, iron oxide and copper oxides. Current sampling suggests a relationship with the limonite/sulfide occurrences and the gold and silver values. The high gold values do not appear to be closely associated with the 0.5 to 1 meter zones of quartz stockworks peripheral to the main veins.

Placer gold has been mined in the recent past from several of the arroyos in the district but not on the Mabel claim.

Strong gold and silver mineralization is associated with southeast- and south-trending high temperature veins and stockworks on the Mabel property. Individual veins can be up to 5 meters thick and are closely spaced, sometimes less than half a meter apart. Teck's surface sampling of the veins has returned up to 20 g/t Au and +200 g/t Ag. The 109 three meter chip samples taken averaged 1.8 g/t Au and 58 g/t Ag. Anomalous, but non-economic amounts of copper, lead, zinc, mercury, antimony and tungsten are also present. Assay results are presented in a table in Appendix A of this report.

8.1 Target Areas

Three targets exist on the Mabel claim.

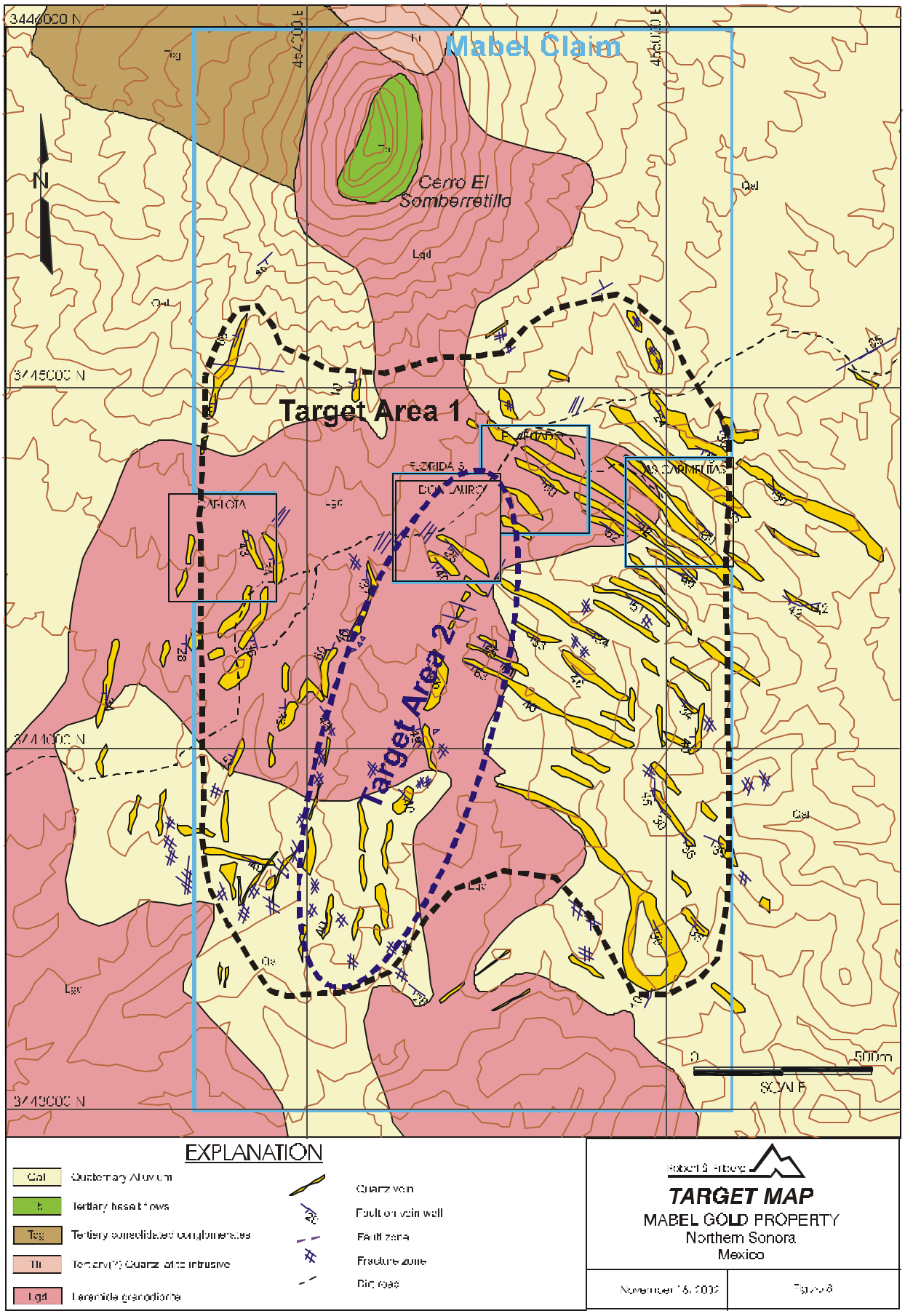
1. The primary target is the shallow down dip vein extension proximal to the known zones of auriferous high-grade values.
2. Second is the intersection/overlap zone between vein Sets 1 and 2.
3. The third target is the potential interface between the proposed detachment fault zone and the attendant listric faults.

Target area 1 encompasses much of the Mabel claim area. The frequency of the low angle quartz veins is very strong and their relationship to auriferous-rich samples is quite strong. These gold-bearing quartz zones need to be explored as they present a sizeable volumetric target due to their thickness, their close proximity to each other and the low dip angle of the system. The primary target would consist of the precious metals potential in the quartz veins with lesser emphasis in the adjacent wall rock. Target depths are considered to range from the surface to under two hundred meters.

The second target is more limited in areal extent but nonetheless could be a structurally complex (and therefore more receptive) zone. Little is presently known about the relationship between these two vein Sets and the junction zone. This area needs to be explored in detail. The target type is considered to be a potential disruptive zone that may be associated with a listric fault that could act as a favorable conduit for fluid migration. Depths for this target range from near surface to several hundred meters.

The third target type consists of the hypothesized master detachment and attendant listric faults along with the potential breccia zones that could accompany this structural setting. Fluids would be directed within and along this setting and, as such, present an appealing target for exploration. The depths for this potential target is unknown at present but attention should be given to this possibility as it may represent a sizeable target of significant grade.

Figure 8 gives a representation outline of the first two type targets. The third target type is still theoretical and no depiction is represented here.


Mabel Claim
Cerro El Somberretillo
Target Area 1
Target Area 2
FLORIDA 3
DON MAURO
CARMELITA
3446000 N
3445000 N
3444000 N
3443000 N
N
500m
SCALE
EXPLANATION
Qal Quaternary Alluvium
Tb Tertiary basalt flows
Tcg Tertiary consolidated conglomerates
Ti Tertiary(?) Quartz latite intrusive
Lgd Laramide granodiorite
Quartz vein
Fault on vein wall
Fault zone
Fracture zone
Dikes
TARGET MAP
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico
November 16, 2002

9.0 EXPLORATION

Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. has made two visits to the property to confirm the presence of the veins and to check the locations of the Minera Teck sampling. Most of the time spent by PCR has been on acquiring the Property and performing its due diligence by verifying the existing work accomplished by previous workers.

PCR has been fortunate in that two of its members, Cesar Lemas and Jim Janzen have been intimately associated with the exploration of this district in the past years while working for Minera Teck S.A. De CV. They consider all the past results to be valid and reliable. Because of this situation, PCR has been able to define potential targets based on the work completed by the prior companies and individuals.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been completed by PCR on the property. The only recorded drilling was the four holes as previously mentioned in the History section, the closet of which is approximately four kilometers from the northwestern corner of the Mabel claim. No drilling is known to exist on the Property and the four CAP II holes are the only known holes drilled in the district.

11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The author has taken six rock samples from the Property. These were personally hand carried from the project site to American Assay Laboratories of Sparks, Nevada where their personnel conducted their analyses.

The six samples were analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay (gravimetric) and an ICP package consisting of 74 elements. Check assays were preformed by ALS Chemex.

Figure 9 shows the locations of the six samples taken during the property examination by the author plus the other samples taken by Tech. Table 2 supplies the field note data and location.

The six samples were taken primarily from material that has been mined in the past to determine the approximate tenor of the material. These samples were spread out over an area more than one kilometer across the property. This was judged to be sufficient in determining the existence of precious metals on the Property. The sampling array is considered adequate to test prior samples taken of the vein material, given the number of prior samples taken in the area. As such, this sampling is considered representative of the target material. No discrepancies were noted that would impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

Table 2
Sample Descriptions

Sample Number	*UTM Easting*	*UTM Northing*	*Description*
M-1	454373	3444626	Chip select from dump near small short decline. Late stage crystalline qtz w/ limonite lining cavities + traces of malachite. 2.5m wide qtz vein N15W/-35?W. Minor stkwk in hanging wall ½ - 1m zone.
M-2	454373	3444626	Same location. Select sample of earlier qtz vein material, more milky, coarse-massive, w/ minor malachite, galena; small random fractures cutting qtz.
M-3	453914	3444510	Select sample on dump near 1.5m thick low angle qtz vein. Numerous discreet copper oxide minerals on fresh break. Zone prospected along strike and several meters downdip.
M-4	453834	3444341	Select sample taken along strike of M-3. Late stage qtz w/ 10-15mm vugs after oxidized sulfide (probably pyrite). Trace malachite.
M-5	455047	3444607	Select dump sample from large quartz hill. N55?W/-45?W en echelon qtz veins as before. Some large clots (20mm) of iron oxide after sulfide. Contains both qtz types. Minor copper oxides. Several large (10cm) qtz crystals.

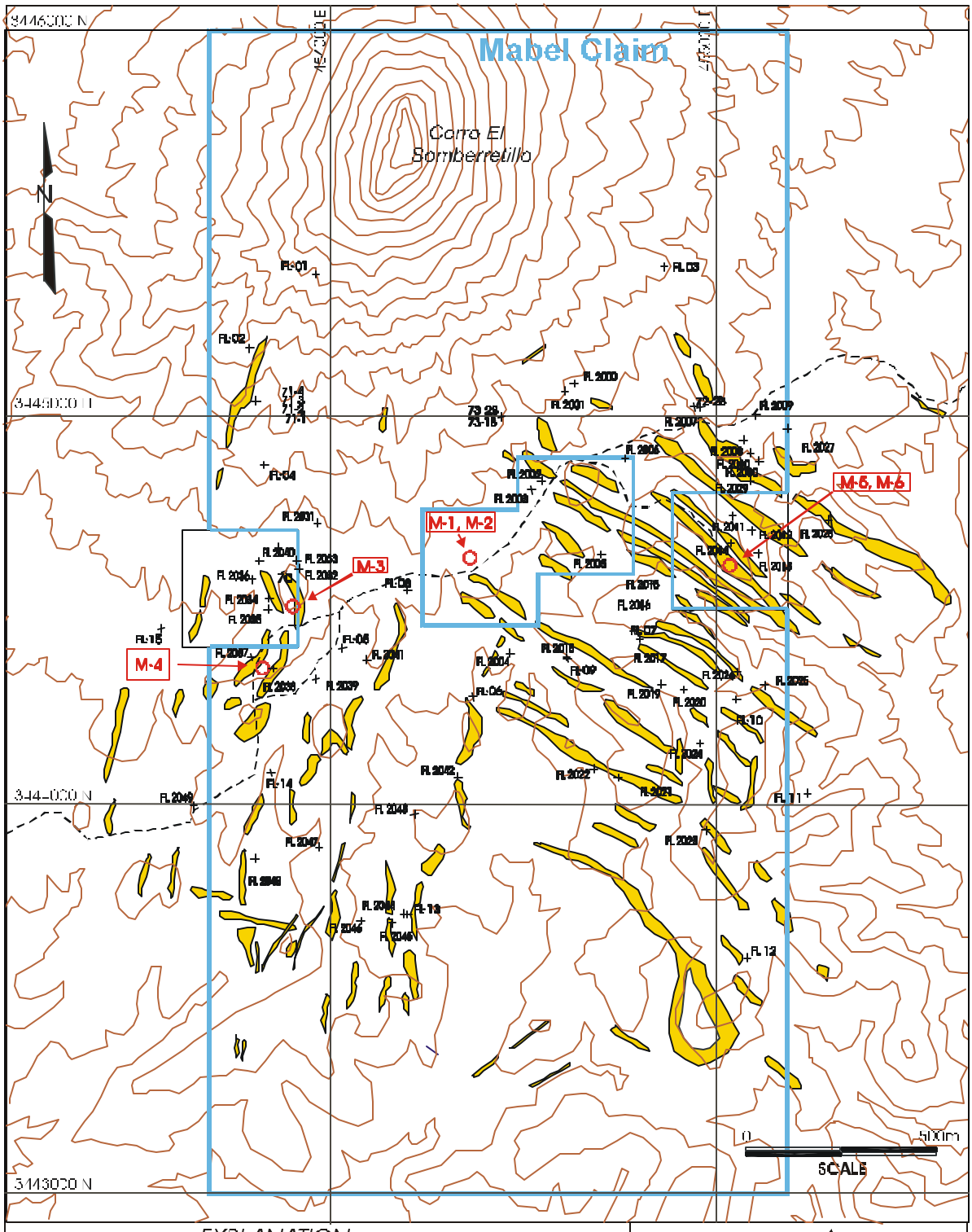
Sample Number	*UTM Easting*	*UTM Northing*	*Description*
M-5	455047	3444607	Same location area. Select quartz chip fragments containing visible gold. Thin, wispy, discrete blebs of gold generally along tiny qtz crystal margins.

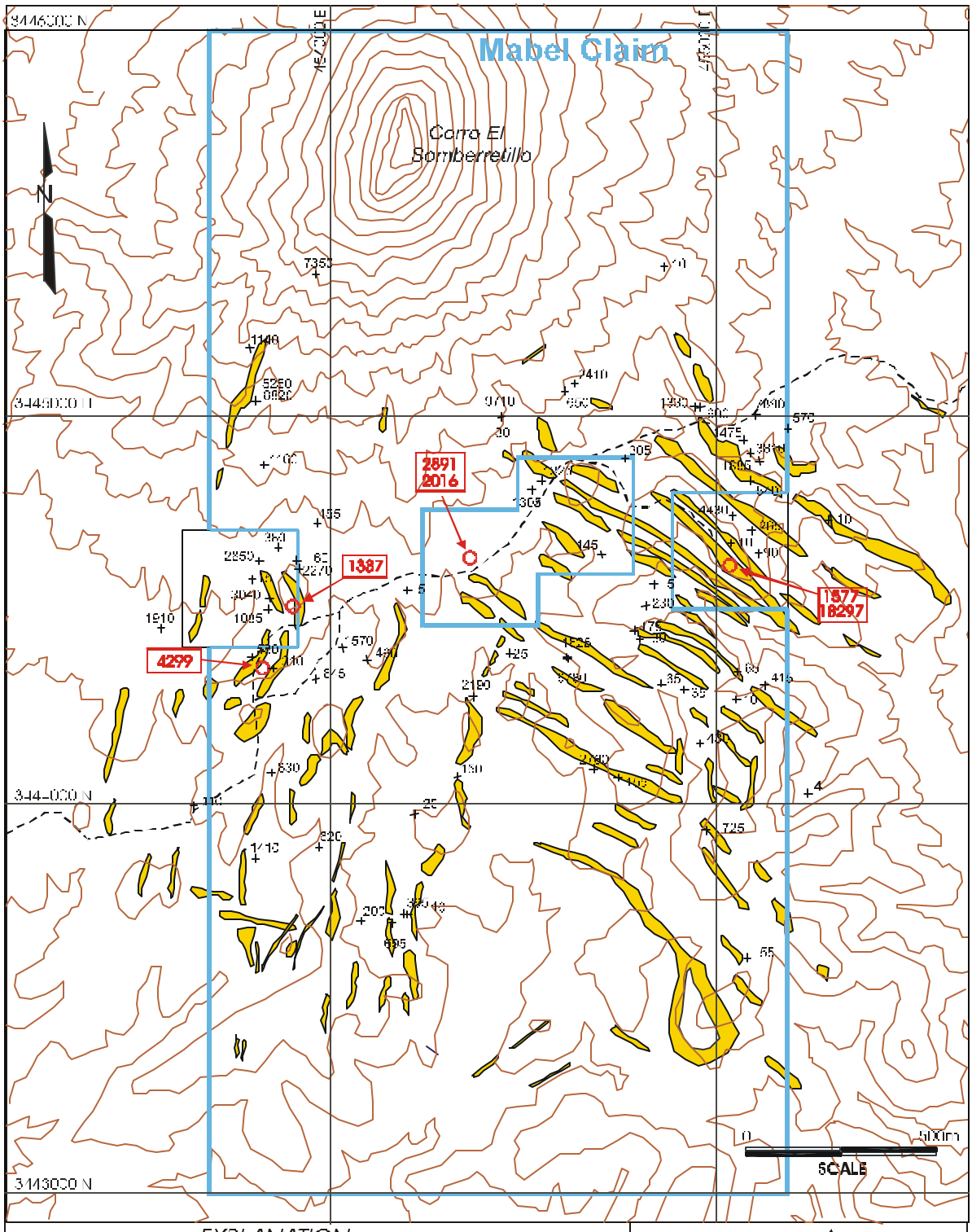
No sampling has been performed on the property by PCR. Details of past sampling on the property completed by Minera Teck S.A. de C.V. are not outlined in reports supplied by the vendors of the property. This sampling is however, considered reliable and was supervised by James Janzen and Cesar Lemas before they became participants of PCR.

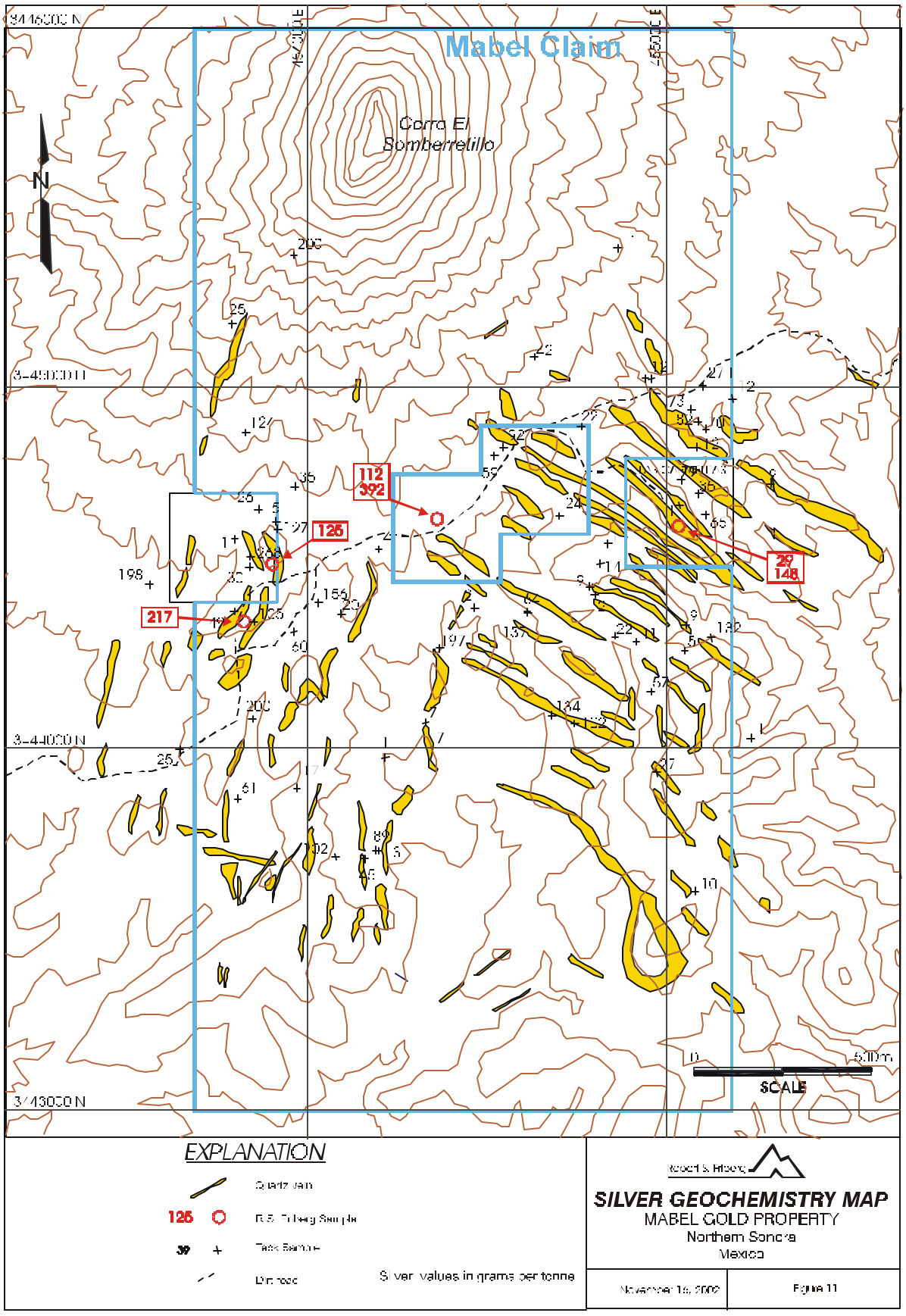
Table 3 compares the results received from American Assay with the check assays by ALS Chemex.

Table 3
Sample Assay Check Comparison

Sample No.	*American Assay (oz/ton)*		*ALS Chemex (oz/ton)*	
	Gold (avg)	*Silver (avg)*	*Gold*	*Silver*
M-2	0.059	11.43	0.063	13.6
M-4	0.125	6.33	0.138	7.9
M-6	0.534	4.32	0.610	5.2


Mabel Claim
Cerro El Sombrerillo
M-1, M-2
M-3
M-4
M-5, M-6
N
0
500m
SCALE
EXPLANATION
After Tennas (1996)
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico
November 16, 2005


Mabel Claim
Cerro El Somberretillo
N
3446000 N
3445000 N
3444000 N
3443000 N
2891
2016
1387
4299
1577
18297
0
500m
SCALE
EXPLANATION
Quartz vein
Drill road
Gold values in milligrams per tonne
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY MAP
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico
November 16, 2003


Mabel Claim
Cerro El Somberretillo
N
3446000 N
3-45000 N
3-44000 N
3-43000 N
112
392
125
217
29
148
SCALE
EXPLANATION
Quartz vein
Rock Sample
Trench Sample
Drill road
Silver values in grams per tonne
SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY MAP
MABEL GOLD PROPERTY
Northern Sonora
Mexico
November 16, 2009
Figure 11

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The samples taken by the author were placed in cloth bags of approximate 6" by 10" size. Most of the sample material was approximately 4 cm to 6 cm in size and the bags were filled about 40% to 70%. Each bag was marked on the outside and a tag placed inside with the same marking. Procedures normal for security in the field were employed during the sampling process to prevent contamination. All locations were made using GPS with datum NAD27 Mexico, Zone 12R.

The samples never left the possession of the author until they were delivered in person to American Assay Laboratories in Sparks, Nevada. American Assay is an analytical laboratory that meets the acceptable standards and practices of the mining industry.

While in the laboratory, these samples were prepped and dried and crushed to 80% passing -10mesh, 300g were split out of the sample and 80% were pulverized passing -150mesh, and then homogenized. Au and Ag were fire assayed with a gravimetric finish. Addendum 2 shows the different sample pulp amounts for the fire assay portion. An average of the combined analyses for each sample was used to calculate the final gold and silver values. The samples were also run on the 74 element ICP package with Aqua-Regia digestion.

In the author's opinion, these samples were adequately sampled, prepared and analyzed to meet current industry standards. Proper security standards were met to address any potential problems that may have arisen during the sampling phase.

13.0 DATA CORROBORATION

Minera Teck S.A. de C.V., a 100% subsidiary of Teck Corporation, collected the bulk of the data contained in this report. Teck has not supplied a report detailing their sampling, quality control and analytical methods used. However, both Jim Janzen and Cesar Lemas of PCR supervised the Teck work and consider it reliable.

Table 4 shows the sample comparison between the author's samples and those taken in the past by Teck. Teck's location map indicates that these sample comparisons would be within several meters to several tens of meters from those taken by the author. Sample M-6 was left out of this table since it was contained visible gold.

Table 4
Sample Comparison

Sample ID – R.S. Friberg	*Au (mg/t)*	*Proximal Sample ID – Teck*	*Au (mg/t)*
M-1	2898	FL 2002	1225
M-2	1578	FL 2003	1305
M-3	1321	FL 2031	455
M-4	4219	FL 2032	2270
		FL 2033	60
		FL 2034	3040
		FL 2035	1085
M-5	1544	FL 2029	540
		FL 2030	1885
		FL 2010	3810

14.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are a number of concessions that surround the Mabel claim. Preliminary work indicates Peñoles and Grupo Mexico or one of their subsidiaries own most of these concessions. In addition, there are four internal small claims plus one fraction totaling slightly over 34.8 hectares. These claims are currently in acquisition stage by PCR.

15.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been performed on the Property, as this project has not yet advanced to this stage of exploration.

16.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There is not enough data available from the Property to comment on any potential mineral resources and/or reserves at this time.

17.0 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best knowledge of the author, no other relevant data and/or information is known that pertains to this report.

18.0 PERMITTING

Permitting requirements in Mexico are governed by Article 31, Section 1 of the "Ley General Del Equilibrio Ecologico Y La Proteccion Al Ambiente En Materia De Impacto Ambiental," Anexo 1, The NOM-120-ECOL-1997. The government agency responsible for their enforcement is Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Recoursos Naturales Y Pesca (SEMARNAP).

PCR will acquire all necessary permits prior to work commencement.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The geologic setting of the Mabel Property is one of closely spaced, thick gold- and silver-bearing quartz veins that have formed in Mesozoic intermediate to acidic intrusives. Genesis of this quartz system has been examined in a study completed by an expert in structural geology, Dr. Eric P. Nelson, Associate Professor, Colorado School of Mines. He suggests that a detachment setting can produce the system found on the Property. The other explanation is that the mineralized system is a result of late-stage igneous pluton activity coupled with shearing. In either case, extensive gold and silver values are known to exist within the Mabel claim.

Past sampling on the property by Teck returned an average of 1.8 g/t gold and 58 g/t Ag from 109 surface 3-meter chip samples. Sampling by the author ranged from 1.3 g/t to 17.1 g/t gold and 33 g/t to 361 g/t silver. The low to intermediate vein-dips, and proximity to one another, provide an excellent opportunity for an open pit scenario, should vein tenor prove economic. High-grade gold and silver values have been reported by previous workers and similar values, including visible gold, are substantiated by the author's samples.

The initial target consists of the surface to near-surface 1.5 by 1.5 kilometer potential within the quartz system and needs to be tested. A second target is the intersection of the two vein sets that presents a sizeable zone of potential. A third target may also exist should the detachment fault theory be proven. If valid, this third system would present a very large, deeper system that could include brecciated-, vein- and disseminated-hosted systems.

The author is satisfied with the results of the data collaboration work and the check assay results are within acceptable analytical variation.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Work completed on PCR's Mabel Project has demonstrated that economic gold and silver grades exist on the ground. Several viable geologic models have been presented to explain the existence of these values. The ratio of samples, which detected significant mineralization, is considered to be excellent and reflects on the Properties' potential.

A program to further define this potential is recommended. The following two phases are considered important to complete this recommendation.

The first phase will consist of mapping, sampling, hand trenching and access road rehabilitation. A more detailed map of the property is required to better determine the placement of any potential drilling program. The sampling will help determine more precisely where the primary target areas are found. Initial emphasis should be placed on the low angle quartz vein potential along with the vein set intersection zone potential. The budget for this program is presented on the following tables below.

Table 5
Budget
Phase I Exploration Program

Cost Description	**Amount (CDN Dollars)**
Senior Geologist (10 days @ $500 per day)	$5,000.00
Project Geologist (20 days @ $325 per day)	$6,500.00
Technicians and Labor (40 days @ $100 per day)	$4,000.00
Living Costs (man days @ $75.00 per day)	$3,750.00
Analytical Costs (200 samples @ $30 per sample)	$6,000.00
Bulldozer Cost (including mob-demob)	$4,200.00
Communications	$2,000.00
Transportation Cost	$3,000.00
Drafting and Plotting	$1,000.00
Field Equipment	$1,000.00
Environmental (Permitting, Reclaim, Report)	$2,500.00
Land Tenure (Taxes, Option Payment, Access Payment)	$20,000.00
Legal Fees	$5,000.00
Report Writing	$1,500.00
Total	**$65,450.00**

If the Phase I exploration program confirms the presence of widespread significant gold and silver mineralization as indicated by the past work, a modest 500 meter preliminary diamond drilling program would be warranted (Phase II). The budget for this program is presented below.

Table 6
Budget
Phase II Exploration Program

Cost Description	**Amount (CDN Dollars)**
Senior Geologist (10 days @ $500 per day)	$5,000.00
Project Geologist (15 days @ $325 per day)	$4,875.00
Technicians and Labor (30 days @ $100 per day)	$3,000.00
Living Costs (55 man days @ $75.00 per day)	$4,125.00
Analytical Costs (450 samples @ $30 per sample)	$13,500.00
Water Truck Cost (6 days @ $300.00 per day)	$1,800.00
Drilling Cost (500m @ $130.00 per meter)	$65,000.00
Expediting Cost	$2,000.00
Communications	$2,000.00
Transportation Cost	$2,000.00
Drafting and Plotting	$1,500.00
Field Equipment	$2,000.00
Environmental (Permitting, Reclaim, Report)	$3,000.00
Land Tenure (Taxes, Option Payment, Access Payment)	$27,000.00
Legal Fees	$1,000.00
Report Writing	$1,500.00
Total	**$139,300.00**

21.0 REFERENCES

Anderson, T.H., Raldan-Quintana, J. (eds.), 1979, Geology of Northern Sonora: Geological Society of America, Guidebook – Field Trip #27, 93 p.

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Wendt, C.J., 1995, Gold resource estimate, Cerro Colorado gold mine project, Sonora, Mexico: Prepared for Laramide Resources, Inc. by Behre Dolbear & Company, Ltd., 39 p.

22.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Robert S. Friberg, do hereby certify that:

1. I maintain a geological consulting practice at 35 North Edison Way, Suite 4, Reno, Nevada 89502

2. I am a graduate of the Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada-Reno in Geology with a degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1968, and have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

3. I am a Certified Professional Geological Scientist (6502) and a Registered Geologist in the States of Idaho (661) and California (4977) and, as such, I am qualified to author the accompanying report.

4. I hold membership in the following mineral industry technical societies:

    - A.I.M.E.,
    - Society of Economic Geologists (Fellow),
    - American Association of Petroleum Geologists,
    - Geological Society of Nevada, and
    - Society of Economic Geologists.

5. As a result of my education and experience, I am a "Qualified Person" as defined in National Policy 43-101.

6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, from Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd., or any affiliate or associate company and neither I, nor any affiliation entity of mine, is at present, or under an agreement, arrangement or understanding expects to become, an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd. or any associated or affiliated entities.

7. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine own, directly or indirectly, nor expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd. or any associated or affiliated companies.

8. As of the date of this certificate, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with regard to the property that would make the report misleading.

9. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd., or any associated or affiliated companies.

10. This report, as well as its conclusions and recommendations, are based on the examination of available data and discussions with involved geologists. The Author visited the Mabel property on November 2, 2002 and examined the data supplied by Pacific Comox Resources, Ltd.

11. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with this NI 43-101 Form with generally accepted Canadian industry practice.

Dated at Reno, Nevada, this 20 day of November, 2002

Robert S. Friberg

APPENDIX A

Teck Sample Assays

SAMPLES BY TECK RESOURCES (supplied by J. Janzen and C. Lemas)

SAMPLE DESC.	**UTM E**	**UTM N**	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppb	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	U ppm	Zn ppm	Se	W	F	Tl	Te
FL-01	453899	3445149	7350	201	114	10000	330	522	2730	1420	30	410	<0.2	25	190	0.2	60
FL-02	453727	3444958	1140	25.4	12	10000	50	86	66	6	30	302	<0.2	47	300	0.7	1.8
FL-03	454805	3445169	10	0.8	4	70	20	6	14	<2	<10	6	<0.2	20	150	0.2	<0.1
FL-04	453765	3444654	1160	123.5	34	4100	240	262	2680	266	<10	652	<0.2	8	90	0.1	29
FL-05	453969	3444178	1570	156	240	4810	1260	386	>10000	1750	10	264	<0.2	9	100	<0.1	59
FL-06	454308	3444052	2190	197	126	3130	1370	708	9930	680	30	1020	2.6	15	80	<0.1	49
FL-07	454727	3444224	175	9.2	12	55	120	47	550	54	<10	46	<0.2	130	160	<0.1	5.2
FL-08	454137	3444328	5	4	4	43	40	6	94	12	<10	30	<0.2	7	90	<0.1	3.7
FL-09	454554	3444151	6780	137	356	3560	190	133	>10000	1030	20	2760	0.4	22	80	<0.1	62
FL-10	454993	3444045	10	4.6	4	51	50	8	312	12	<10	112	<0.2	200	100	<0.1	2
FL-11	455179	3443802	4	1	1	12	10	3	84	2	<10	14	<0.2	17	70	<0.1	<0.1
FL-12	455021	3443374	55	10.4	8	93	850	32	854	20	<10	42	1.2	6	90	<0.1	6.8
FL-13	454129	3443488	395	88.6	128	10000	5840	8	>10000	928	30	966	5.4	7	110	0.1	31
FL-14	453783	3443855	830	201	550	7580	16100	74	>10000	3240	<10	1000	1.0	7	90	0.1	30
FL-15	453497	3444230	1910	198	202	757	2010	78	2510	1510	<10	128	0.2	8	180	<0.1	46
FL-16	456661	3445322	7960	73	190	3160	720	99	6320	84	<10	146	1.2	9	470	0.1	36
FL-17	456750	3445369	2060	217	92	3970	230	22	592	3400	10	102	<0.2	17	100	<0.1	25
FL-18	456594	3445609	5420	85	290	322	190	22	420	4170	20	142	<0.2	11	80	<0.1	45
FL-19	456159	3444870	40	2.4	2	19	30	3	106	14	<10	40	<0.2	18	2060	0.6	1.7
FL-20	455606	3445107	60	3.8	2	120	30	3	38	90	<10	20	<0.2	2	70	<0.1	3.5
FL-21	451132	3442255	75	23.8	1	3720	1350	141	5400	20	30	62	7	90	160	0.1	4.1
FL-22	451264	3442026	45	31	1	1730	2440	34	9110	<2	20	436	8.4	85	80	<0.1	3.8
FL-23	450820	3443043	110	95.8	1	1500	660	227	7710	6	10	66	11.8	55	80	<0.1	9.6
FL-24	451385	3443294	15	6.2	8	130	210	45	1200	38	<10	36	0.2	7	190	<0.1	1.3
FL-25	451628	3443214	195	45.6	1	882	240	102	6550	<2	10	60	7.2	500	190	0.2	11
FL-26	451889	3443457	150	31.6	1	1220	920	156	2890	8	10	254	10	700	220	<0.1	6.6
FL 2000	454572	3444865	2410	31	308	1580			2610	1170	10	202					
FL 2001	454547	3444846	650	42	18	1000			902	50	10	528					
FL 2002	454486	3444613	1225	92	410	2750			7650	1540	30	206					
FL 2003	454461	3444588	1305	59	120	761			3900	908	10	842					
FL 2004	454404	3444164	25	1.6	2	31			244	12	10	20					
FL 2005	454642	3444421	145	24.2	42	283			2240	168	10	36					
FL 2006	454703	3444670	305	22.2	24	399			3340	158	10	116					
FL 2007	454900	3444804	900	12.2	2	27			170	20	10	48					
FL 2008	455012	3444718	1475	73.2	62	562			794	326	10	66					
FL 2009	455044	3444783	7890	274	360	1510			5150	1310	10	588					
FL 2010	455030	3444685	3810	82	72	1510			1590	254	10	136					

FL 2011	454984	3444522	4430	78.6	46	1060		2790	154	10	46	
FL 2012	455033	3444483	265	35.4	70	3280		8130	374	10	232	
FL 2013	455050	3444425	90	65.4	106	660		296	456	10	100	
FL 2014	454978	3444451	10	0.8	4	21		80	10	10	48	
FL 2015	454779	3444344	5	0.6	2	11		28	2	10	8	
FL 2016	454757	3444289	230	14.4	26	74		890	208	10	26	
FL 2017	454743	3444201	30	2.4	2	31		306	6	10	36	
FL 2018	454553	3444156	1825	63.8	196	2280		0.99%	780	30	2310	
FL 2019	454798	3444086	65	21.8	2	45		1140	36	10	38	
FL 2020	454858	3444070	35	11.4	12	152		2530	56	10	138	
FL 2021	454685	3443842	155	102	264	2990		1.06%	1565	10	146	
FL 2022	454621	3443866	2780	134	52	1.18%		9640	454	10	266	
FL 2023	454915	3443707	725	26.6	2	49		474	18	10	12	
FL 2024	454898	3443932	430	57.2	18	271		10000	34	10	28	
FL 2025	455067	3444082	415	132	196	1090		3920	1960	10	104	
FL 2026	454996	3444117	65	9.2	30	237		1990	74	10	40	
FL 2027	455126	3444747	570	11.8	2	18		190	20	10	10	
FL 2028	455233	3444511	10	1.6	2	23		348	8	10	20	
FL 2029	455028	3444613	540	12.2	92	63		930	54	10	20	
FL 2030	455052	3444664	1885	70	50	57		760	112	10	30	
FL 2031	453903	3444503	455	35	72	459		1450	628	10	150	
FL 2032	453855	3444385	2270	127	134	956		4290	1040	10	112	
FL 2033	453851	3444407	60	4.6	4	21		1000	22	10	80	
FL 2034	453779	3444309	3040	268	150	1500		4300	1590	10	196	
FL 2035	453775	3444279	1085	30.4	30	199		1455	250	10	96	
FL 2036	453734	3444358	15	1	2	11		22	8	10	14	
FL 2037	453733	3444156	560	48.6	18	53		1960	174	10	52	
FL 2038	453789	3444126	310	105	14	464		494	476	10	56	
FL 2039	453899	3444099	645	60.2	10	57		516	170	10	42	
FL 2040	453801	3444439	380	26.4	10	54		574	16	10	58	
FL 2041	454032	3444147	460	19.8	24	155		2930	36	10	68	
FL 2042	454268	3443845	150	6.8	26	23		1540	50	10	18	
FL 2043	454156	3443748	20	1	2	9		98	8	10	14	
FL 2044	454137	3443486	10	3	2	15		1475	2	10	54	
FL 2045	454099	3443465	695	45	68	9140		1.18%	582	10	666	
FL 2046	454017	3443470	200	102	438	2470		2990	1730	10	134	
FL 2047	453908	3443662	620	17.2	2	507		870	20	10	86	
FL 2048	453743	3443633	1410	60.6	36	5340		8740	232	10	172	
FL 2049	453582	3443768	110	25	76	130		9260	252	10	94	
61-1	454445	3449458	60	44.4	8	10000	20	876	2	10	688	
61-2	454445	3449459	130	72.8	30	2550	330	5330	4	10	5530	

61-3B	454445	3449460	5	0.6	12	45	40	46	2	10	266	
61-4B	454445	3449461	40	40.6	14	10000	20	876	2	10	798	
62-1B	454548	3448980	6600	118	8	262	30	502	2	10	222	
63-1B	454973	3448374	6200	105	10	212	150	1015	8	10	1115	
64-1B	457277	3445075	45	2.4	4	27	20	14	2	10	78	
64-2	457277	3445076	9330	23	4	395	10	1575	6	10	132	
64-3	457277	3445077	540	6.8	6	97	70	334	2	10	88	
65-1B	451842	3443178	2190									
65-2B	451842	3443179	150									
65-3B	451842	3443180	10									
66-1B	451491	3442470	900									
68	451575	3443054	810									
69-1B	451438	3443403	90									
69-2	451438	3443404	65									
69-3B	451438	3443405	10									
70	453753	3444405	2850									
71-1	453744	3444818	9820									
71-2	453744	3444819	5490									
71-3	453744	3444818	8410									
71-4	453744	3444820	4250									
72-2B	454883	3444805	1330									
72-3B	454883	3444806	20700									
73-1B	454382	3444778	30									
73-2B	454382	3444779	720									
73-3	454382	3444780	9710									
75-1B	455078	3450849	130									
75-2B	455078	3450850	15600									
77-B	455093	4350852	960									
79-B	449234	3441013	960									
81-B	449540	3441013	1200									
83-B	454239	3444723	1200									

	Au ppb	Ag ppm
Mean	**1811**	**58**
Standard Err	315.427416	6.972
Median	**540**	**31.6**
Mode	10	1
Standard De	3293.1589	64.27
Sample Vari	10844895.5	4131
Kurtosis	12.1212595	2.029
Skewness	3.13658299	1.534
Range	20696	273.4
Minimum	4	0.6
Maximum	20700	274
Sum	197444	4938
Count	109	85

APPENDIX B

American Assay Laboratories Assays

CLIENT: STEVE FRIBERG **AMERICAN ASSAY LABORATORIES**
JOB NUMBER SP061499
PROJECT MABEL
DATE IN 11/4/2002
THIS REPORT 11/18/2002

GOLD

	AAL Au GRAV 30gram OPT	AAL Au GRAV 30 gram OPT	AAL Au GRAV 30 gram OPT	AAL Au GRAV 20 gram OPT	AAL Au GRAV 20 gram OPT	AAL Au GRAV 20 gram OPT	Average OPT	G/T
sp61499 M1	0.086	0.081	0.086				**0.084**	**2.891**
sp61499 M2	0.053	0.045		0.066	0.067	0.063	**0.059**	**2.016**
sp61499 M3	0.035	0.043	0.039				**0.039**	**1.337**
sp61499 M4	0.143	0.119		0.117	0.13	0.118	**0.125**	**4.299**
sp61499 M5	0.047	0.045					**0.046**	**1.577**
sp61499 M6	0.489	0.513	0.505	0.579	0.551	0.565	**0.534**	**18.297**

SILVER

	AAL Ag GRAV 30gram OPT	AAL Ag GRAV 30 gram OPT	AAL Ag GRAV 30 gram OPT	AAL Ag GRAV 20 gram OPT	AAL Ag GRAV 20 gram OPT	AAL Ag GRAV 20 gram OPT	Average OPT	G/T
sp61499 M1	3.07	3.38	3.34				**3.26**	**111.9**
sp61499 M2	11.47	9.86		12.1	11.9	11.8	**11.43**	**391.7**
sp61499 M3	3.64	3.99	3.34				**3.66**	**125.4**
sp61499 M4	7.65	5.48		6.67	5.63	6.24	**6.33**	**217.2**
sp61499 M5	0.867	0.849					**0.86**	**29.4**
sp61499 M6	4.509	4.22	4.22	4.39	3.99	4.62	**4.32**	**148.3**

CLIENT:	STEVE FRIBERG
JOB NUMBER	SP061499
PROJECT	MABEL
DATE IN	11/4/2002
THIS REPORT	11/18/2002

Sample Labels	Al 396.152	As 193.696	B 249.677	Ba 455.403	Be 313.107	Bi 223.061	Ca 422.672	Cd 214.440	Ce 418.659	Co 228.616	Cr 267.716	Cs 697.327
sp61499 M1	331	148.70	<10	21.10	0.15	-0.2	472	23.11	0.10	1.59	90.00	<100
sp61499 M2	310	348.81	<10	9.75	0.11	0.9	327	174.48	0.04	1.31	80.59	<100
sp61499 M3	203	102.83	<10	4.73	0.08	-0.5	485	69.87	0.06	1.37	73.39	<100
sp61499 M4	237	42.92	<10	29.90	0.16	-0.3	146	45.48	0.09	1.40	68.90	<100
sp61499 M5	239	74.30	<10	185.00	0.14	-0.4	75	27.28	0.01	1.13	73.60	<100
sp61499 M6	150	29.51	<10	25.10	0.15	-0.5	58	4.12	0.11	4.40	73.10	<100

Sample Labels	Cu 221.458	Dy 340.780	Er 369.265	Eu 412.972	Fe 229.921	Ga 294.363	Gd 336.224	Ge 269.134	Hf 264.141	Hg 184.888	Ho 345.600	In 230.606
sp61499 M1	475	-0.01	-0.25	0.03	22300	0.11	0.22	0.01	-0.07	2.10	0.04	-0.2
sp61499 M2	8470	0.00	-0.11	0.01	18900	0.08	0.13	0.02	0.01	3.20	-0.02	-0.2
sp61499 M3	2370	0.06	-0.13	0.02	15800	-0.02	0.07	-0.18	-0.02	1.44	-0.02	-0.2
sp61499 M4	627	0.02	0.04	0.00	19800	0.14	0.29	-0.07	-0.10	5.90	0.00	-0.1
sp61499 M5	1070	0.02	0.02	0.01	19500	0.08	0.32	-0.37	-0.52	1.02	0.00	-0.1
sp61499 M6	6770	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	17100	0.05	0.26	-0.07	-0.05	6.35	-0.02	-0.1

Sample Labels	Ir 204.419	K 769.897	La 412.322	Li 670.783	Lu 291.139	Mg 280.270	Mn 257.610	Mo 202.032	Na 589.592	Nb 210.942	Nd 401.224	Ni 231.604
sp61499 M1	<1	110	0.33	1.11	-0.01	75	198	362.00	47	-0.04	0.37	124
sp61499 M2	<1	168	0.29	0.58	0.00	45	170	206.00	34	-0.12	0.23	106
sp61499 M3	<1	95	0.30	0.50	-0.01	130	208	178.00	30	-0.08	0.24	101
sp61499 M4	<1	133	0.17	0.42	0.00	45	152	62.40	28	0.11	0.20	93.3
sp61499 M5	<1	56	0.32	0.41	-0.01	12	167	81.20	34	-0.07	0.35	101
sp61499 M6	<1	55	0.21	0.32	-0.01	13	665	74.60	26	-0.10	0.11	96.8

Sample Labels	Os 228.227	P 213.618	Pb 220.354	Pd 360.955	Pr 422.294	Pt 214.424	Rb 780.026	Re 197.248	Rh 343.488	Ru 267.878	S 181.973	Sb 206.834
sp61499 M1	-0.1	50.4	3569	<0.5	0.02	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<2	325	434.3
sp61499 M2	0.0	-11.2	7629	<0.5	0.01	<0.5	1.1	<0.5	<0.1	<2	521	1338.5
sp61499 M3	-0.2	16.2	2359	<0.5	0.00	<0.5	0.7	<0.5	<0.1	<2	65	862.7
sp61499 M4	-0.1	-12.1	5529	<0.5	-0.01	<0.5	0.9	<0.5	<0.1	<2	1920	320.7
sp61499 M5	-0.1	47.3	1399	<0.5	0.01	<0.5	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	<2	326	378.7
sp61499 M6	-0.1	-6.2	1069	<0.5	0.02	<0.5	0.2	<0.5	<0.1	<2	288	93.1

Sample Labels	Sc 357.634	Se 196.026	Si 251.611	Sm 356.827	Sn 189.925	Sr 460.733	Ta 268.517	Tb 350.914	Te 214.282	Th 283.729	Ti 336.122	Tl 190.794
sp61499 M1	0.06	0.9	368	0.4	1.1	18.2	1.3	0.10	83	0.1	18.1	0.4
sp61499 M2	0.02	0.6	321	0.4	0.5	44.0	2.0	0.05	57	0.0	9.6	0.0
sp61499 M3	0.00	-0.2	317	0.4	0.5	8.5	1.1	0.06	30	0.1	8.9	-0.2
sp61499 M4	0.01	0.3	401	0.4	0.4	60.9	1.6	0.05	39	-0.1	9.1	-0.1
sp61499 M5	0.01	0.7	288	0.4	0.4	3.8	1.3	0.05	41	0.1	8.9	-0.1
sp61499 M6	0.02	1.7	278	0.2	0.5	2.2	1.2	0.03	79	0.0	8.8	-0.3

Sample Labels	Tm 313.125	U 385.464	V 292.402	W 207.912	Y 371.028	Yb 328.936	Zn 213.858	Zr 343.823
sp61499 M1	-0.03	-0.1	7.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	85	1.53
sp61499 M2	-0.05	2.0	8.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	333	1.16
sp61499 M3	-0.05	4.1	32.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	347	0.94
sp61499 M4	-0.04	0.1	8.6	9.2	0.1	0.3	3190	1.06
sp61499 M5	-0.04	1.2	7.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	186	0.99
sp61499 M6	-0.04	0.5	7.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	61	1.05

APPENDIX C

ALS Chemex Check Assays

A0228183 - COMPLETE

CLIENT : "FRIBERG ROBERT S. "

# of SAMPLES : 3

DATE RECEIVED : 15-NOV-2002

PROJECT : "Mabel "

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : "Attn: Steve Friberg"

: " "

	1296	383
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
M 2	0.063	13.6
M 4	0.138	7.9
M 6	0.610	5.2

Samples were assayed in duplicate, 1 AT FA/Gravimetric, and averaged to report the 2 AT results. The individual assays are reported below but will not report on the Certificate of Analysis. We fire assayed the samples at 1 AT to improve the ratio of fa flux to sample and thereby reduce the possibility of problems that may occur when fluxing samples of unknown mineral composition.

	1 AT FA/Grav		1 AT FA/Grav	
	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
M2	0.063	13.5	0.063	13.6
M4	0.140	7.9	0.137	7.9
M6	0.600	5.3	0.621	5.2