TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE

CMC SILVER PROPERTY

Edgar Lake Area, Yukon Territory

Geographic Coordinates

Centred at approximately:
Latitude 60°19' N
Longitude 130°45' W

NTS 105 B/7

February 9, 2005

Prepared for:

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SUMMARY

The CMC Property is located in the southern Yukon near Rancharia. The access road to the property is 161 kms west of Watson Lake along the Alaska Highway. The property is 41 kms from the Alaska Highway along an access road that is 4x4 accessible (Read, 1987). The road was upgraded in 1985 to allow the haulage of camp buildings and equipment for an underground exploration program but has since fallen into disrepair.

The CMC claims cover a portion of the contact zone of mixed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cassiar Platform and the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. This zone extends from the area covered by the CMC claims into northern British Columbia. The Midway and Silvertip Properties would be in the southern end of this belt of rocks. The Heaven Claims (Blue Heaven Property) are immediately to the southeast of the CMC claims and were staked to cover an area of silver, lead and zinc mineralization similar to the CMC Claims. The mineral deposit types explored in northern British Columbia are of the massive sulphide "exhalite" type or mantos and occurrences of replacement or vein type mineralization. The belt is reported to contain at least 5 silver-lead-zinc showings or deposits. Recent exploration may have expanded this number further.

The CMC claims were staked in September of 1980. McCrory Holdings acquired the ground and explored the CMC claims in 1981. Exploration included a few hand excavated test pits. Selected grab samples returned values of 8.23 oz/ton Ag, 1.56% Pb and 2.37% Zn (Smith, 1985).

A silver-rich vein system was found in 1982-84. It strikes 045 degrees, dips steeply northwest and is best developed at the batholith contact, which it offsets about 150 m in a left-handed direction. The vein consists of a wide shear zone containing lenses of galena, tetrahedrite and sphalerite. Three mineralized zones about 1.8 m (5.91 feet) wide named the TM, FM & SM, have been traced for an aggregate length of 1,160 m (3806 feet). Float with similar mineralogy is reported from two areas to the east that also lies near the batholith contact. A new zone (Meteorite Zone) was discovered in 1986 north and east of the FM Zone. It appears to consist of 3 parallel veins. Chip samples taken along a 21 m strike length averaged 1,187.8 g/t Ag (38.2 ounces) across 1.5 m (4.92 feet) (after Minfile 105B 021).

Trenching in 1987 identified numerous other mineralized areas. At the end of the 1987 program, Silver Hart reported historic reserves. The historic reserves were modified to comply with NI 43-101 by converting them to resources and down grading

the resources categories. Inferred open cut resources of 50,302 tons grading 60.9 oz Ag per ton; Inferred underground resources were 66,020 tons grading 53.2 ounces per ton Ag. The historic resources are based on 50 diamond drill holes (3658m, 12,000 feet), 673m (2208 feet) of adit and 2 raises. The drill holes were used to determine thickness and style of mineralization but, due to poor recovery, grades were estimated from surface and underground sampling (Smith, 1988).

Historic Resources for the CMC Property, 1988

Area	Status	Tons*	Grade*(Oz/t)	Oz*
Open Cut	Inferred Resources	50,302	60.9	3,063,391
Underground	Inferred Resources	66,020	53.2	3,512,264
Total	Inferred Resources	116,322	56.5	6,575,655

After F. Marshall Smith, 1988

* Original reports are reported in Imperial units, (1oz/ton = 34.286 g/tonne, and 1 ton = 0.9072 tonnes)

The historical estimates stated above were modified to conform to NI 43-101. Proven, Probable and Possible reserves were changes to Inferred Resources so the resource statement would comply with NI 43-101.

In the opinion of the authors, the reserve estimate (converted to resources) completed by Marshall Smith in 1988 (Smith, 1988) used polygon outlines that where significantly larger then previous estimates and reported polygon grades in areas that the authors believe did not contain significant information to support the tons, grade and reserve categories reported. Smith enhanced the grades in some of the drill holes due to the belief that the poor core recoveries were due to soft silver minerals. The authors also believe that the poor core recoveries may have been due to soft silver minerals but the recovery problems were also due to soft clay and fault gouge in the core and question the reliability of the resources/reserves partially based on estimated silver grades and hence the reliability of the accompanying reserve/resource blocks.

Silver Hart Mines carried out metallurgical testing in 1986. Read (1987) reported shipping ground material from raise 1 to Lakefield Research for the metallurgical test program. Complete details of the metallurgical testing were not available to the authors, however A. Harter reported the results in a July 31, 1986 press release as follows:

> "Lakefield Research has carried out a metallurgical test on the Hart ore with favorable results. From a representative underground bulk sample sent to Lakefield, they report that 51% of the silver in the ore goes into a high grade concentrate with 3,000 oz of silver per ton. A second concentrate with 150 oz of silver per ton and 71% lead is taken off. Our recovery of silver is approximately 95%."

The 1999 geophysical program outlined 5 anomalous areas that contain one or more conductors and/or magnetic anomalies. Three of the areas displayed evidence of previous trenching and/or surface mineralization and two are new untested targets. Hyde trenched some of the targets the following year but the majority of trenching was reclamation based (Minfile 105B 021).

The CMC Silver Property is a property of merit. The 1986 and 1987 programs delineated extensive zones of silver lead and zinc mineralization. The extent of the mineralization is open to expansion with further exploration and development and is of sufficient merit to warrant further exploration.

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This technical report on the CMC Silver Property, also known as the Hart or Silver Hart Project, is held by Bellevue Capital Corp. (Bellevue) and has been prepared to comply with the standards outlined in National Instrument 43-101. Bellevue holds the property under a letter of intent with the titleholder, Michael Scholz. The details of the agreement are staged payments of $275,000 over the first year and the balance of $550,000 due at the end of the second year.

Terms of Reference

Bellevue Capital Corp. retained Mr. Wayland S. Read, P.Eng and Mr. James A McCrea, P.Geo during December of 2004 to complete an independent review of the project status and a review of the historical reserve estimates for the CMC Silver Property. Mr. Read, a qualified person under National Instrument 43-101, was the Project Manager for Silver Hart Mines on the CMC Silver Property from 1985 to 1987 and visited the property on October 16, 2004. Mr McCrea, a qualified person under National Instrument 43-101, has authored numerous 43-101 reports including resource estimates.

Sources of Information and Disclaimer

This technical report is based upon published and unpublished data, primarily from geological reports as described in the sections herein entitled History and References. Most of these reports were written prior to the implementation of the standards relating to National Instrument 43-101. However, as persons experienced in geology or related fields prepared the reports, the reports and relevant data are considered to be of high quality.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The CMC Silver Property is located in the Rancheria District of the southern Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The current property consists of 126 Yukon Quartz Mining claims, which includes 13 Full and Partial Quartz Mining fractions. The area covered by the CMC and G.L. claims is approximately 2142 hectares within the Watson Lake Mining District. (Claim Map Figure 2) Claim details including record numbers and expiry dates are listed in Table 1. A Claims Status Report for the CMC Property is in Appendix 1.

The property is not subject to any back in rights or royalties. The property has no known environmental liabilities or outstanding issues.

Table 1: List of Quartz Mining Claims, CMC Silver Property

Claim Name	Record Number	Expiry Date
CMC 1-24	YA56628-651	2005/10/27
CMC 25-38	YA7016-629	2005/10/27
CMC 39-41	YA70708-710	2005/10/27
CMC 43-104	YA70712-773	2005/10/27
Claim Fractions	**Record Number**	**Expiry Date**
G.L. 1-2	YA99544-545	2005/10/27
G.L. 3-10	YA99548-555	2005/10/27
G.L. 11	YA99557	2005/10/27
G.L. 12-13	YA99546-547	2005/10/27

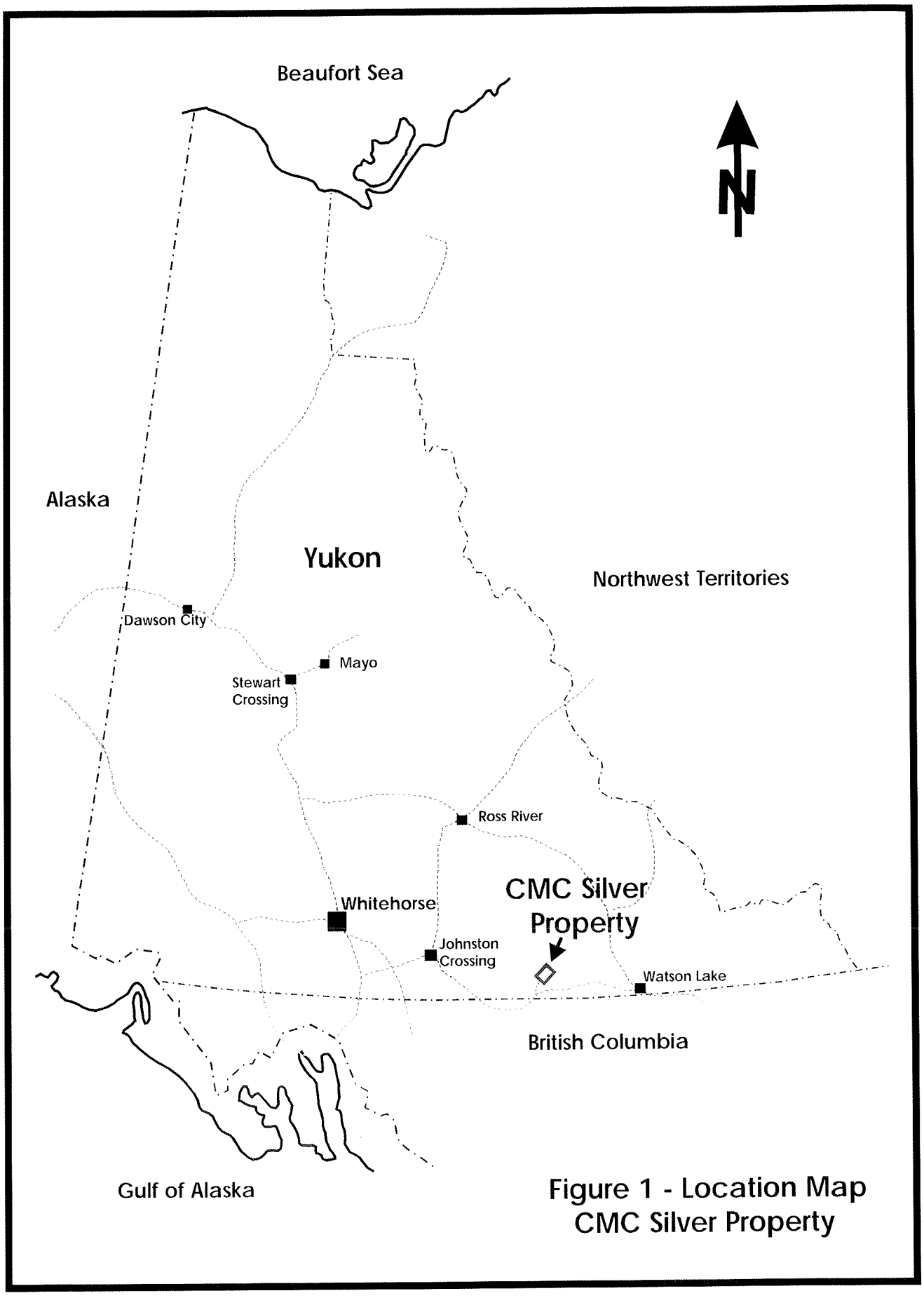
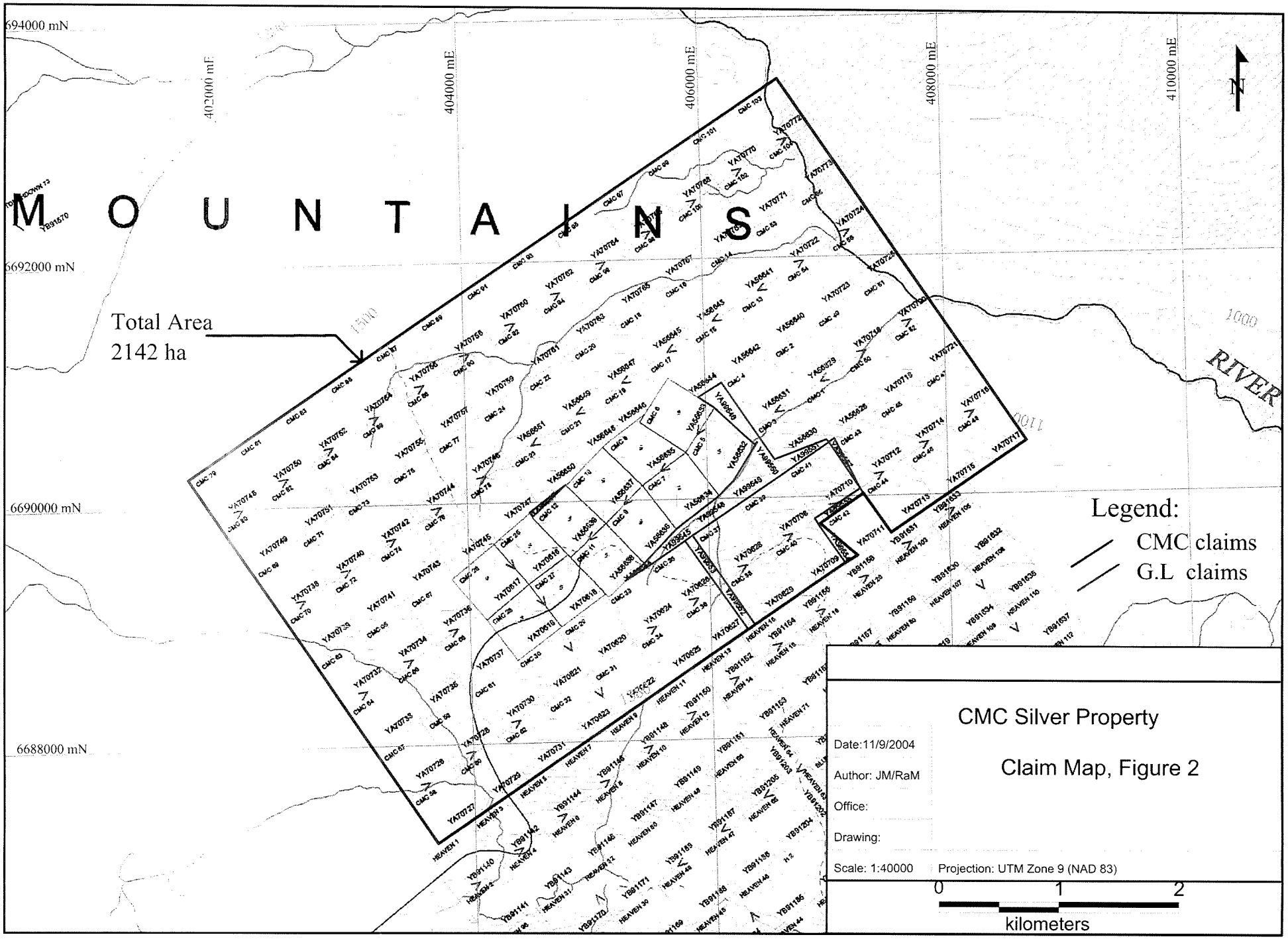


Figure 1 - Location Map
CMC Silver Property


694000 mN
6692000 mN
6690000 mN
6688000 mN
402000 mE
404000 mE
406000 mE
408000 mE
410000 mE
N
MOUNTAINS
Total Area
2142 ha
RIVER
Legend:
CMC claims
G.L claims
CMC Silver Property
Claim Map, Figure 2
Date:11/9/2004
Author: JM/RaM
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:40000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
1
2
kilometers

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The CMC Silver Property is located about 100 miles (161 km) west of Watson Lake and 200 miles (320 km) east of Whitehorse. The property can be accessed from Watson Lake or Whitehorse by initially traveling along the Alaska Highway to a junction a half kilometre east of kilometre post 1116, west of Rancheria. From this junction, the start of the access road is approximately one kilometre west along the old Alaska Highway route to the starting point of the 41 km mine access road (Read, 2004).

Elevations on the property range from approximately 950 m on the Meister River to 2049 m. The claims are generally within the Cassiar Mountain Region. Valleys are generally broad and U-shaped, but some exhibit very high relief. Nearly all of the drainage on the claims area is to the Meister River (Read, 1987).

The climate is generally cool with moderate precipitation and an average annul temperature of –2.9 degrees centigrade. Temperatures Range from –29.4° C to 21.2° C with extreme lows of –58.9° C. Average annul precipitation is approximately 404 mm with 196 mm as snow. Average snow depth is 20 cm. (Environment Canada, Canadian Climate Normals for Watson Lake)

The site provides an old all-season camp, consisting of a self-contained portable accommodation (30' × 52') with an attached dry (10' × 18') and kitchen-dining room (10' × 40'). A steel Quonset machine shop (26' × 54') is available for use on site. The camp appears mostly solid and restorable and the steel Quonset is in good shape (Read, 2004). In addition there are two 12' x 14' cabins and three 14' x 16' cabins and one 14' x 16' tent frame which require roofing and heaters (Read, 2004). The camp requires upgrading but would provide a reasonable base for future exploration programs.

There are six fuel tanks on site, which have a storage capacity of 9,000 gallons of diesel (34,000 litres) in 4 1000-gallon tanks and 1 5000-gallon tank. The site also has a 500-gallon tank for gasoline (1,900 litres) (Read, 2004). The tanks appeared to be in good condition and empty on a recent site visit in October 2004. Adequate infrastructure is in place near the camp to receive supplies and resources, including fuel and groceries.

During the 1986 exploration program, the access road from the Alaska Highway to camp was upgraded, involving grade reductions, and graveling and ballasting of soft spots. An exploration road network was developed for convenient transportation of people and equipment to various areas on the property. A dock was constructed at

Edgar Lake, within 2.5 km of camp, to accommodate floatplane transportation from Whitehorse and Watson Lake (Read, 1987). The floatplane dock at Edgar Lake is intact and usable (Read, 2004).

The access road was found to be in good condition on a recent site visit and still in use regularly perhaps by hunters and fisherman. Some work will be required in the form of resetting at least 10 culverts and a bridge is missing at kilometre 23. Wally Hyde informed the author, Read that the bridge at kilometre 16 washed out and was replaced with the bridge from kilometre 23. The missing bridge is reported to be down stream of the crossing, but this has not been confirmed. The road will require some upgrading for heavy use and the bridge at kilometre 23 would need to be re-levelled. Additional work would include ditching, crowning, gravelling and ballasting of the road. Beyond kilometre 23 is a half kilometre mudslide that could be corrected by ditching and gravelling (Read, 2004).

Water is available for drilling and mining operations from either the Meister River or early in the season from snow melt at higher elevations. In some of the low valleys, trees are available for suitable mine timber. The valley floors and walls are quite densely covered with ground spruce, spruce, pine, willow and birch. The tree line is generally at 1400 m with alpine areas occurring above about 1460 m.

Soil cover is extensive but thin. Glacial till covers much of the area, ranging from centimetres to about 9 m in thickness (Read, 1987).

HISTORY

The Silver Hart Property has a documented exploration history of approximately 50 years. The majority of the significant exploration on the property occurred after 1971. However, work in the 1970s was focused on the discovery of tungsten skarns (Read, 1987). Current interest is in high-grade silver. Much of the prior work reported here is related to geological exploration either bordering on or partially contained by the current area of the Silver Hart Property. Exploration, which is site specific, is indicated as being so. The summary is not believed to be all-inclusive and all exploration activities may not be documented herein. Documented exploration of the property and immediate vicinity is summarized below and in Table 2.

The area was staked as early as 1947 but no reports have been found (Smith, 1985). The area was re-staked in 1971 with the majority of exploration occurring after that time.

In the 1970's, exploration was focused in search of tungsten skarns. Detailed mapping and sampling in the area discovered skarn-hosted vein and replacement lead and zinc mineralization. The CMC claims were staked in 1980 and were optioned to BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd., in 1982; geophysical work was conducted along with the completion of two drill holes (Smith, 1985).

T. McCrory and B. Preston discovered two additional zones of silver-lead-zinc mineralization in 1983 and 1984. Analyses from one of the zones attracted the interest of Shakwak Exploration Company Limited and Silver Hart Mines Ltd (Smith, 1985).

A 1985 program focused on testing the continuity along strike and down dip of the silver-lead-zinc veins in the two surface zones, zone F and T. The program was under the direction of Larry Carlyle, P. Geol., and included surface geological mapping, preliminary grid geophysical (VLF) and geochemical surveys, bulldozer trenching, as well as the completion of 50 diamond drill holes (Read, 1987).

During the winter of 1985-86, underground exploration was conducted in the T zone, just above an elevation of 4,600 feet (1402 m). The contractor, Hartco, utilized trackless mining methods. Openings on haulages were approximately 12-16 ft (3.6-4.9 m) wide by 10 feet (3 m) high. Slusher drifts and raises were approximately 5 feet (1.5 m) wide

Table 2: Summary of Prior Work

Year	Description of Work
1970's	Detailed mapping and sampling located skarn-hosted vein and replacement lead and zinc mineralization, now known as the S zone.
1982	The claims were optioned to BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd. Geophysical work was conducted and two holes were drilled.
1983 & 1984	T. McCrory and B. Preston discovered two additional zones of silver-lead-zinc mineralization, the F and T zones.
1985	Shakwak Exploration Company Limited and Silver Hart Mines Ltd. gained interest in the property. To test the continuity of the zones along strike and down dip, 50 diamond drill holes were completed totalling 3644 m. Preliminary grid geophysical (VLF) and geochemical surveys (collection of 455 soil samples) were conducted. A road was constructed from the Alaska Highway to the campsite (Read, 1987).
Winter 1985-86	The T-zone was explored underground just above 1400 m elevation. The new portable camp and steel Quonset machine shop was installed (Read, 1987).
Summer-Fall 1986	Extensive work completed, involving line cutting and grid extension, geological mapping, detailed surveying, soil sampling (2,394 samples), geophysical testing, and deep trenching of veins with excavator and bulldozer, along with diamond drilling (16 holes totalling 932 m), percussion drilling (11 holes totalling 463.6 m), and road extension and improvement (Read, 1987).

1987	Silver Hart drilled 4 holes for 609.6 on the main showing and bulldozer trenched on the surrounding claims (G.C. Lee, 1999)
1988	Following a feasibility study in 1988, a $10 million deal was signed with Morgan-Gundy to put the property into production however a drop in silver prices lead to the project's eventual cancellation (Minfile 105B 021).
1992	Trenching and environmental reclamation was carried out in July and Aug/92 (Minfile 105B 021).
1993	A 2 Phase surface program included overburden stripping, bedrock ripping and road construction. Phase 2 was environmental reclamation and restoration of waste berms and stockpiles (Dodge, 1993).
1999	Magnetometer and VLF survey with grid rehabilitation and extension of the grid (Lee, 1999).
2000	Environmental reclamation work, road construction and bedrock stripping (Minfile 105B 021).

by 7 feet (2.1 m) high. Approximately 2,208 feet (673 m) of openings were driven. They consist of 1,215 feet (370 m) of off-vein haulage, 488 feet (148.7 m) of on-vein haulage drift, 221 feet (67 m) of slusher drift and 284 feet (86.6 m) in 3 raises. Brain Fowler, P.Eng. and R. Jones, a mining technologist, conducted face sampling and mapping during the underground mining program (Read, 1987).

The object of the 1986 summer exploration program was to extend the surface strike length of potential mineral zones, increase mineral reserve estimates, and continue to upgrade and extend the plans and sections previously developed (Read, 1987). The 1986 program consisted of line cutting, geological mapping, detailed surveying, soil sampling, geophysical testing, and deep trenching of veins with excavator and bulldozer, along with diamond drilling, percussion drilling, and road extension and improvement. Considerable surveying was required to upgrade the 1985 work to the higher engineering standards necessary to correlate existing data and to accommodate the expanded 1986 work. A legal survey was conducted of key claims and the grid expanded. The trenching program involved the use of an excavator and a bulldozer in removing 31,592 cubic yards (24,154 m^3) of soil and rock, and moving 7.5 miles (12 km) of side-hill cuts for exploration and access routes (Read, 1987).

The grid geochemical surveys included the 455 samples collected in 1985 and 2,394 samples taken in 1986. Samples were generally taken from the top of the 'B' soil horizon at 50-foot (15 m) intervals and analyzed for silver, lead, zinc and copper. The analytical data collected was plotted on grid maps at a scale of 1:1200. Two geochemical anomaly trends were determined, one long and narrow trend running

northeast, parallel to a vein system, and another broader zone running north (Read, 1987).

Gary C. Lee (1999) and Ron Stack of Whitehorse conducted magnetometer and VLF geophysical surveys on the CMC and G.L. claims during late summer of 1999 that included the reclamation of the only existing grid on the property. This grid utilized two different numbering systems, one pre-1986 and 1986-1999, and was converted by Lee and Stack from imperial to metric units. Eight wing lines were also extended a total of 4000m to the NW. The baseline trends 45° and totalled 1090m's. Wing lines perpendicular to the baseline, totalled 12,675m's on 11 lines with variable line spacing of 100, 120, 130, and 140m's. Magnetometer stations were at 5m spacing and were paced or measured between 25m spaced flagged pickets. VLF stations were at 12.5m spacing. The survey identified five elongate anomalies and confirmed geological data of 45° to 60° trending structures. However, previous data such as drill results were not available to Mr. Lee and the 5 identified anomalies were recommended to be checked against previous data before planning a field program on them. Three of the five anomalies had nearby or overlapping trenching and two of the anomalies were considered new targets, as there were no visible workings. The two new anomalies are located on the NW and SE ends of the grid. Furthermore, more sophisticated geophysical equipment such as IP and EM surveys were recommended to identify better structure.

Historic mineral resources and reserves have been estimated for the CMC claims a number of times in the past, including the author, Read, in 1987. F. Marshal Smith completed the most recent reserve report for the CMC claims in 1988. Details are as follows:

> The writer has carried out a preliminary drill indicated mineral reserve estimation on the T vein in the area of detail drilling, trenching and underground sampling. As in all evaluations, there are a series of assumptions that govern the interpretation of the data.
>
> The most significant assumption is that the grade reported from the drilled vein interval has been severely understated due to core loss. This characteristic is clearly a critical consideration. The significance of this was discussed in the 1985 report [17], where the average core recovery for the vein intersections was only 84.1% for the whole property. The only two silver bearing minerals known in the vein from polished section work are freibergite and pyrargyrite, both of which are very soft and friable.
>
> The average grade from surface trenches appears to be about 69.2 ounces silver across 4 feet and a weighted average of 37.39 ounces silver over 4 feet with a 4 ounce per ton cut off in the drill holes. Whereas the recovery on surface must be considered virtually 100% in the drill intersected vein recovery averaged only 77%.

Previous experience with core loss evaluation indicated that the related grade loss was an exponential function of the core loss.

None of the assays have been cut in the calculations, for the Reserve Estimate T zone, and the value for dilution has not been factored into the calculations. Dilution factor will have to be determined by a mining engineer familiar with the deposit. The dilution factor for open cut mining will be significantly different from underground and the estimate for dilution for the previous adit work cannot be used as the size of the workings is clearly inappropriate for further underground development.

The Proven reserves were defined by closure on surface, underground, and where possible core holes with 100% recovery (for thickness determination). The width and grade on surface and from underground samples (ie. the apparent thickness of a vein) varies randomly and markedly along strike. The probability of any drill hole penetrating the average grade and thickness of the deposit is clearly very low. Consequently drilling must only be used to make sure that the vein is still in the galena/freibergite (lead/silver) zone and not in the zinc rich portion of filling.

Probable reserves were defined by one side sampling at surface or underground and are adjacent to proven blocks. Possible reserves are usually based solely on drill hole results.

The average thickness for a block as defined on the `Reserve Estimate' was determined by taking the average of all the channel samples along the zone and determining the geometric mean of thickness. The average grade for a panel was determined by taking all channel and panel samples within the block and using the geometric mean of the weighted average to determine the average grade. The geometric mean will tend to discount the extremely high and low values for silver within the proposed reserve block.

As the pit is more than 125 feet wide, the depth extent of the mining is assumed to be about 90 feet and this depth was used for the cut-off for the blocks.

The Modified Polygon Method of determining ore blocks was considered to be a vertical plane for the enclosed section. This second consideration may have added about 8% to the reserve and the lack of dilution in the consideration would have added about 15% to the reserve but cut the grade accordingly.

A tonnage factor of 11 cubic feet per ton was used for several reasons. Most of the mineralized vein is quartz with minor galena and sphalerite. The vein also contains wallrock septa, consequently the average density of the vein is less than the normal 9.2 cubic feet per ton.

The Reserve Estimate following considers the single case of 11 cubic feet per ton, no dilution, with no consideration for the dip of the vein.

Thus the proven open pit tonnage is estimated at 27,862 tons over a length of about 700 feet, a depth of 90 feet (average) with an average mineable width of 4.5 feet grading 37.39 ounces silver per ton from the raw drill data, or 50.93 ounces silver per ton using a factor for core loss or 69.19 ounces silver per ton using the most reliable assays from detail surface sampling. If a tonnage factor of 9.2 cubic feet per ton were used and the average dip of 67.6 degrees considered the total tonnage would rise to about 130,000 tons.

Results are summarized in Table 3.

Historic Resources for the CMC Property, 1988

Area	Status	Tons*	Grade*(Oz/t)	Oz*
Open Cut	Inferred Resources	50,302	60.9	3,063,391
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After F. Marshall Smith, 1988

* Original reports are reported in Imperial units, (1oz/ton = 34.286 g/tonne, and 1 ton = 0.9072 tonnes)

The historical estimates stated above were modified to conform to NI 43-101. Proven, Probable and Possible reserves were changed to Inferred Resources so the resource statement would comply with NI 43-101. The reserves were converted to resources because the economic evaluation used to define the reserves was out of date and the following statement by the authors.

In the opinion of the authors, the reserve and resource estimate completed by Marshall Smith in 1988 (Smith, 1988) used polygon outlines that where significantly larger then previous estimates and reported polygon grades in areas that the authors believe did not contain significant information to support the tons, grade and reserve categories reported. Smith enhanced the grades in some of the drill holes due to the belief that the poor core recoveries were due to soft silver minerals. The authors also believe that the poor core recoveries may have been due to soft silver minerals but the recovery problems were also due to soft clay and fault gouge in the core and question the reliability of the resources/reserves partially based on estimated silver grades and hence the reliability of the accompanying reserve/resource blocks.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Silver Hart property lies within the Omineca physiographic Belt of the Yukon Territory. The property is a part of the Rancheria District of northeastern BC and southeastern Yukon that contains numerous silver-rich vein and replacement style deposits. The general underlying geology is described as Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Cassiar Platform on the east, in contact with Cretaceous Plutonic rocks of the Cassiar Batholith to the west. The overall trend of the contact is roughly northwest, as is the trend of the Cassiar Fault to the west (Read, 1987).

The Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith, Marker Lake Batholith, and Meister Lake Stock are predominantly granite, but range in composition from quartz diorite, through trontjemite, granodiorite, to quartz monzonite. The Paleozoic sediments consist of interbedded wakes, arenites, quartz arenites (quartzite), and derived metamorphosed equivalents, such as mica schists, quartzofeldspathic gneisses, schists and quartzite. (Amukum and Lowey, 1986)

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The mafic and felsic dykes are considered to be spatially and temporally associated with late Cretaceous and early Tertiary faults and mineralization (Amukum and Lowey, 1986). Green "andesite" dykes are found throughout the mineral district and appear to be related to faulting that hosts silver-bearing veins (Read, 1987).

The dominant structural features of the area are large regionally continuous, northwest-trending, transcurrent faults that are likely superimposed on the major regional faults, and considered to postdate arc-continent collision of early Mesozoic time (Tempelman-Kluit, 1979). Regional geology is shown in Figure 3.

Property Geology

The property covers a portion of the contact zone between the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith and Lower Cambrian Atan Group sediments of the Cassiar Platform. These

sediments are unsubdivided carbonate rocks and interbedded quartz rich clastic rocks with derived schists and gneisses. (Amukum and Lowey, 1986) Read (1987) describes the Property Geology as follows:

> "The northwest-trending contact of the granodiorite of the Cassiar Batholith to the west, with metasediments to the east, is very irregular. Some contacts may be intrusive, but many are fault-related. However, faults trending northeast (grid north) appear to contain blocks of metasediments in a graben-like configuration. With the discovery of the B Zone this year, it is possibly a fault zone (No.1 Zone) and possibly branches: and offshoots form a structure approximately 4,000 feet long from 9,400 N to 13,400 N. This Number 1 Vein area would extend grid south to north from the Lower T Zone, T Zone, B Zone, S Zone and K Zone. It would follow or be adjacent to the eastern flank of the graben, and would appear to be a normal fault with the down side to the west. The western flank of the graben was intersected by trenching in the saddle near Section 12,600N, 9500E. I expect to find that the faulting is very complex. However, the postulated western flank of the graben projects into areas of known mineralization and geochemical anomalies."
>
> "The F Zone to the footwall may be an offshoot or a loop off this system, while the M Zone (Meteorite) may have a different source. The southern end of the Lower T Zone has been displaced or cut off by another schist block. A possible south extension has been picked up by I.P. and geochemistry on line 9,200N at approximately 9,300E."
> "As indicated by the limestone beds, the remnant bedding of the sediments strikes obliquely across the mine grid in approximately a true north direction and dips to the east. It is displaced across the No.1 Vein system with an apparent left-hand movement, which more likely is a dip displacement across a normal fault. This is supported by 1985 drill holes through the fault, and K Zone deeper holes drilling into granodiorite in the footwall."
>
> "Regionally, there are similar faults being explored for silver. There are also many on the Hart Silver property as observed from air photos, but, as yet, are untested."

DEPOSIT TYPE

The Silver Hart prospect is a vein hosted Ag-Zn-Pb+/-Cu mineral system. Although there is evidence for skarn mineralization in the property area, the dominant mineral occurrences are of the low sulphidation epithermal type.

Lindgren (1933) has classified a number of precious metal, base metal, mercury, and stibnite deposits as epithermal deposits and suggests they formed from the discharge of hydrothermal fluids from a magmatic source at low temperatures (<200°C). However, a more generally accepted classification of an epithermal deposit is a precious metal deposit, which forms from meteoric waters with temperatures between 200°C and 300°C (Sillitoe, 1987).

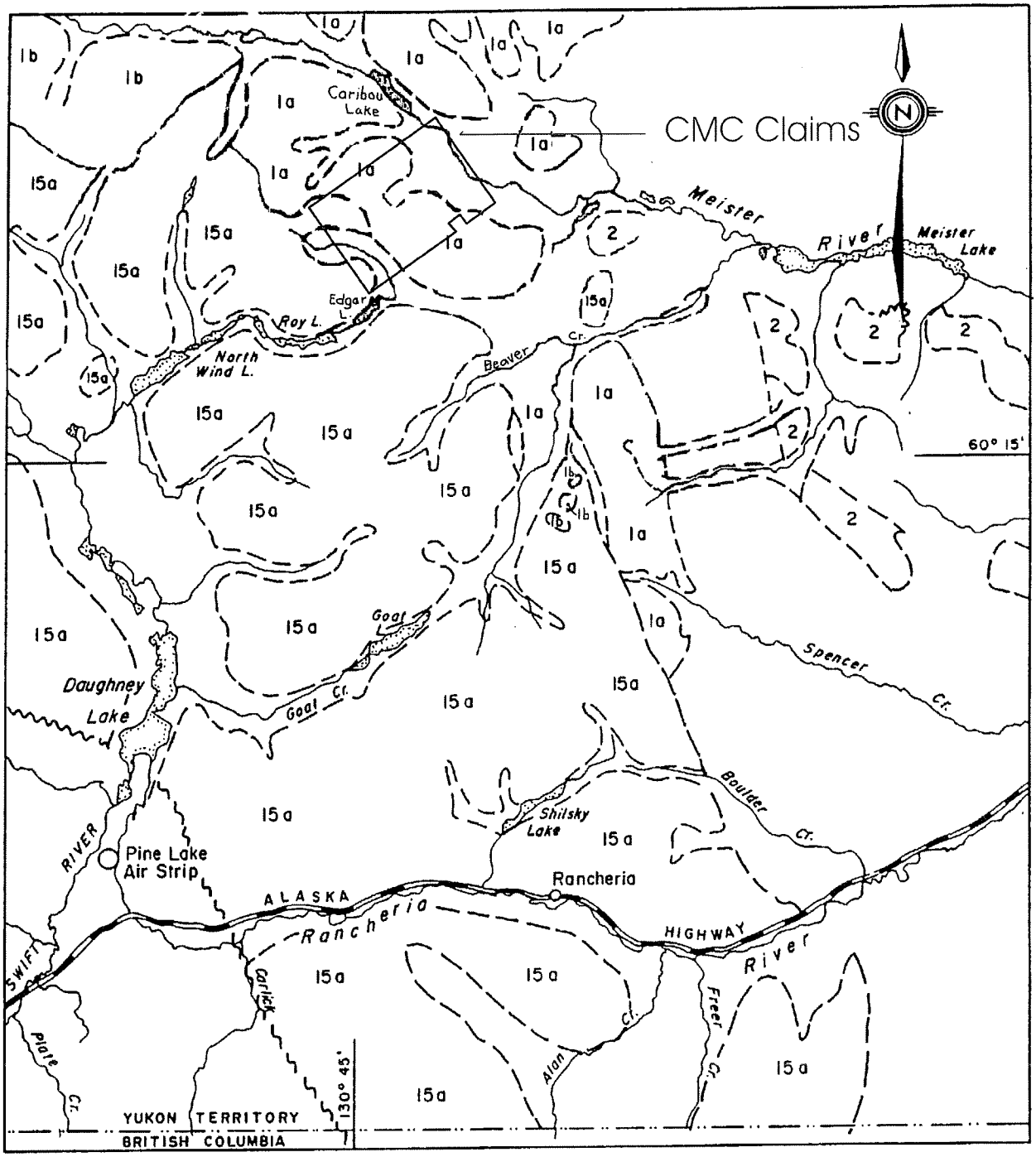
White and Hedenquist (1990) note that epithermal deposits are found in a variety of geological environments, in which the type of epithermal deposit is defined by various combinations of igneous, tectonic and structural settings. On a worldwide scale, most epithermal deposits occur in Tertiary volcanic rocks associated with subduction zones at plate boundaries. They were once thought to occur exclusively in rocks that are Tertiary in age but exploration and research has lead to the discovery of deposits in a variety of magmatic environments. Older epithermal deposits are likely less common due to the effects of erosion or metamorphism (Sillitoe, 1987).

Sillitoe (1987) provides a brief description of the similarities and differences of adularia-sericite (low sulphidation) type or acid-sulphate (high sulphidation) type deposits:

> "The two types of deposits appear to form under similar pressure-temperature conditions but in different geological and geochemical environments in ancient geothermal systems. The acid-sulphate type deposit forms in root zones of volcanic domes from acid waters that contain residual magmatic volatiles. The adularia-sericite type deposit forms in a geothermal system where surficial waters mix with deeper, heated saline waters in a lateral flow regime, high above and probably offset from a heat source at depth; neutral to weakly acidic, alkali chloride waters are dominant."

The Silver Hart system exhibits silicification, propylitic, argillic and sericitic alteration along with the presence of pyrite, chalcopyrite, base metal sulphides, tetrahedrite and sulfosalts, which are commonly found in adularia-sericite type deposits. The propylitic and sericitic alteration proximal to veins found on the property supports an adularia-sericite type of deposit. (Smith, 1988)

As an example of adularia-sericite deposits, and although the example contains economic gold values, the Arcata District veins of Southern Peru exhibit similarities to the Silver Hart Property. Candiotti de los Rios et al (1990) describe the Arcata District veins as excellent examples of rich base metal-bearing silver-gold low sulphidation epithermal veins. Production from the Arcata district, 1964 to 1989 included 1,902,000kg Ag and 4,489kg Au at an average grade 17.5oz/metric ton Ag and 1.3g/metric ton Au. In 2003 the Arcata mine produced 3,460,000oz Ag (www.silverinstitute.org/supply/production.php). Pb and Zn concentrates are also produced from the veins. West-northwest trending normal faults control the veins



PRECAMBRIAN(?) AND PALAEOZOIC

CRETACIOUS

15 — CASSIAR BATHOLITH - quartz monzonite

CAMBRIAN AND (?) EARLIER

2 — Quartzite, minor slate and phyllite, quartz grit and fine pebble conglomerate
2a, phyllite, minor slate; 2b, hornfels.

1 — Probably metamorphic equivalents of 2;
1a, biotite schist and quartzite; 1b, marble and skarn; 1c, biotite schist and quartzite with sills, dykes, and irregular bodies of pegmatite; 1d, biotite schist and gneiss.

BELLEVUE CAPITAL CORP.

CMC SILVER PROPERTY

EDGAR LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

KILOMETRES
0 5 10

After Smith (1988)

FIGURE 3

geometry and are concentrated in an approximately 4km by 4km zone. Wall rock alteration includes pervasive but weak propylitic alteration and zones of moderate to locally strong potassium metasomatism. The latter alteration produced rocks composed of adularia and quartz ± sericite ± albite ± chlorite ± carbonate. Metallic minerals in the dominantly quartz veins include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite, Ag sulfosalts, argentite, tetrahedrite, acanthite, and electrum.

Another example would be the Keno Hill area, which is located NW of Silver Hart, in the central Yukon. The Silver-Lead-Zinc deposits of the Keno Hill district consists of over 30 past and present producers. The metasedimentary rocks are composed of quartz-mica schists, quartzites, calcareous schists and minor limestone. Granitic bodies and dykes are common in the surrounding region (Watson, 1986). "As of 1995 and 1996 there were reported historical reserves at Keno Hill of 856,302 tonnes grading 1026 g/t Ag, 3.9 % Zn, and 4.8 % Pb" (Minfile 105M 001). The reserve was not classified in the listed report.

MINERALIZATION

Many descriptions of the mineralization at the CMC claims have been written, Smith (1988) summarizes the mineralization on the CMC Silver Property as follows:

> In general, the veins (T, F and S) all lie near the contact of the sedimentary rocks and the Cassiar Batholith. To date only the T vein/fault is filled in part with one of the andesite dykes. The veins all strike close to the same direction where drilled and sampled, and wall rock alteration in the granitic rocks is epithermal in style with replacement mineralization and manganese flooding in the sedimentary host rocks.
>
> The mineralization is of the epithermal type. The hanging wall alteration consists of varying degrees of claying proximal to the vein, sericite as the next outer shell and finally weak to intense propylitic alteration as the outer-most shell of alteration.
>
> A distinctive feature of this alteration is the pervasive flooding of the hanging wall rock with manganese wad such that the veined areas can be easily located during prospecting. In areas of sedimentary rocks hosting the veins, there are very wide patches of black gossan surrounding the vein and local replacement zones of sphalerite and galena with low silver content.
>
> The `T' vein strikes N55° to 60°E and dips from 40° to 80°NW. It consists of intensely fractured, oxidized and silicified breccia of argillically altered granodiorite, with at least 5 stages of quartz and/or sulfide filling in right lateral shears. Metallic minerals present in the vein are: sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite (freibergite), pyrite, pyrargyrite, arsenopyrite, covellite, chalcocite, smithsonite and hematite. Accessory minerals are; quartz, calcite, dolomite, and manganese rich carbonates.
>
> The `T zone from about sections 9900 to 9700 consists of a series of fault splays all to the west (hanging wall) of the main fault. These splay faults contain massive

sulfides or grey quartz fillings. Based on cross-cutting relations there are about 5 ages of filling with the youngest (most western) having the most visible grey freibergite filling, and the next two older zones having the most galena. The early quartz fillings and the quartz zones associated with the galena all contain very fine grained grey sulfides similar to the silver bearing quartz zone at the trench. See Figure 4.

EXPLORATION

The Silver Hart Property has no current exploration. Details of historic exploration are contained in the history section.

DRILLING

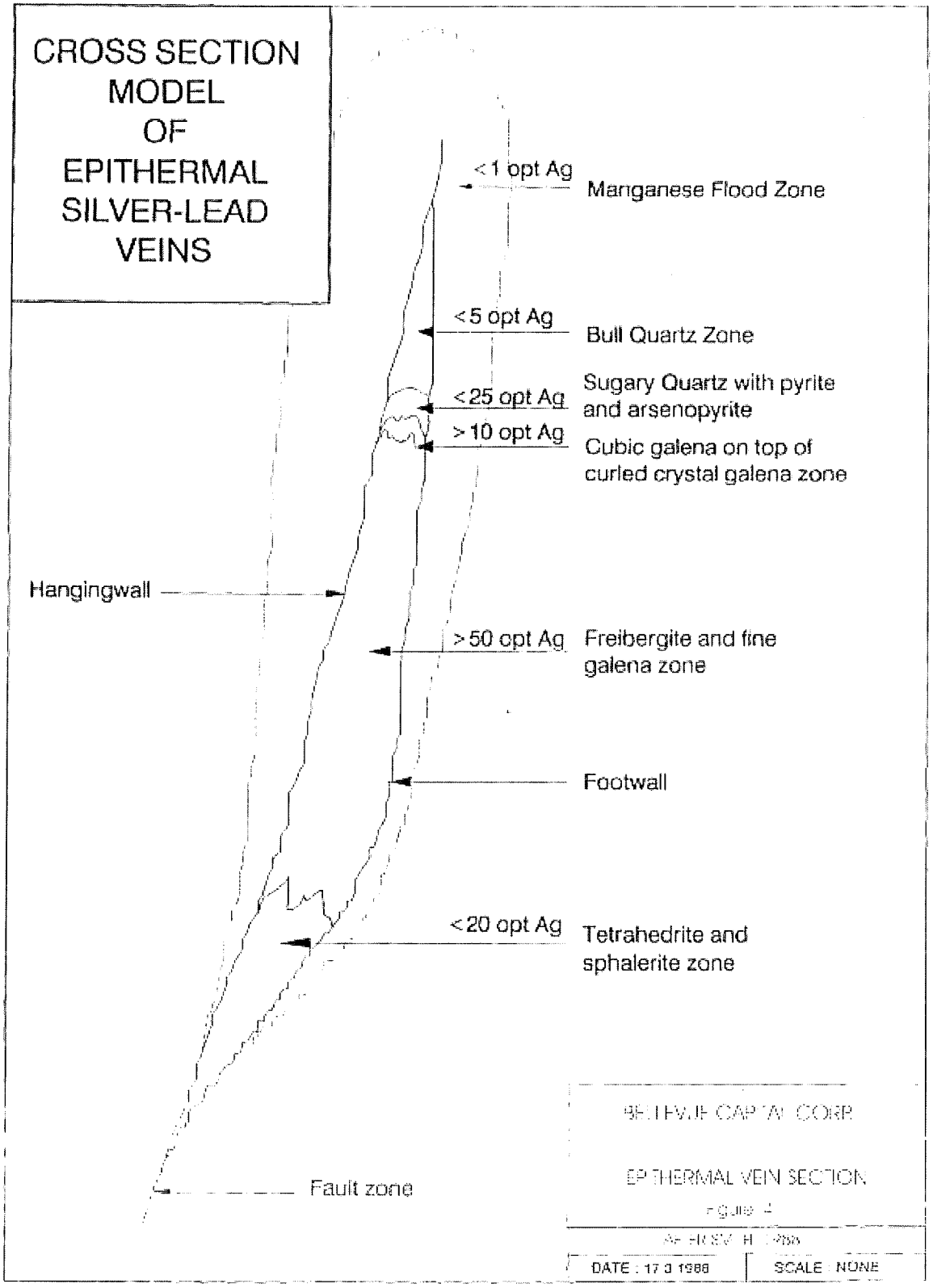
The earliest drilling documented in the Silver Hart area was in 1982. BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd. completed two drill holes for 180.8 metres; the holes were not sampled because of a lack of sulphides in the drill core (Smith, 1985).

In 1985, Hartco was contracted to complete 50 diamond drill holes totalling 11,956 feet (3644 m). The holes were drilled to test the continuity along strike and down dip of the known silver-lead-zinc veins. The program was considered successful however, details of the drilling were not available to the authors.

In Silver Hart Mines' 1986 program, sixteen diamond drill holes and eleven percussion drill holes were completed. The drill contractor was F. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse.

Diamond drilling commenced on September 2nd and was finished on September 29th, completing 3,058 feet (932 m) in length. A skid-mounted drill with hydraulic boom was used, obtaining 55 feet (16.76 m) per shift. Data collected from the diamond drilling, including geology and assays, were plotted on plans and sections. A site plan and some drill sections from the 1986 program are included in Appendix 2.

The percussion drilling was done in October, from the 2nd to the 18th. A Schramm Percussion Drill was used as a follow-up and comparison to the diamond drill in effectiveness and cost. The holes were drilled between the 200 foot (61 m) diamond drill spacing to fill in gaps. A total of 1,521 feet (463.6 m) was completed, despite difficulties. The lateness of the season and lack of shelter made for miserable working conditions.


CROSS SECTION
MODEL
OF
EPITHERMAL
SILVER-LEAD
VEINS
< 1 opt Ag
Manganese Flood Zone
< 5 opt Ag
Bull Quartz Zone
< 25 opt Ag
Sugary Quartz with pyrite
and arsenopyrite
> 10 opt Ag
Cubic galena on top of
curled crystal galena zone
Hangingwall
> 50 opt Ag
Freibergite and fine
galena zone
Footwall
< 20 opt Ag
Tetrahedrite and
sphalerite zone
Fault zone
BELLEVUE CAPITAL CORP.
EPITHERMAL VEIN SECTION
DATE : 17 3 1988
SCALE : NONE

The water and clay in the vein and fault structures led to constant plugging of the hammer and interchange at the bottom of the drill string. Drilling averaged 50 feet (15.2 m) per shift with 57% sample recovery. The percussion drill program did not meet expectations in either results or cost per foot and as a result was not considered successful. Detailed results were not available.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Sampling methods by the previous operators are variably disclosed in company reports and assessment reports. Not all data was available to the authors for this report. However, in the available data, sampling method and approach for surface, trench, and underground samples are not well documented because much of the reports were written prior to standards set by NI 43-101.

Smith (1985) describes the sampling method on the S2 trench, FM 1 and FM 2 trenches, and TM zone trenches. In 1983, F.M. Smith and T McCrory collected from the S2 trench 1 chip sample of 2 feet (0.61 m) along with 3 grab samples, from the FM 1 trench 1 chip sample of 2 feet (o.61 m) along with 6 grab samples, and from the FM 2 trench 1 chip sample of 2.5 feet (0.76 m) trench along with 7 grab samples. In 1984, in the TM zone trench, F.M. Smith collected eight channel samples across strike ranging from 16" to 36" (0.41 to 0.91 m) and E. Bulhmann collected 11 channel samples overlapping the samples of Smith.

Read (1987) discusses 455 grid geochemical survey soil samples collected in a 1985 program. These samples and 2181 more that were collected in 1986 are discussed in a separate report also authored by Read in the same year. The report was titled 'Geochemical Report on the CMC Mineral Claims, for Silver Hart Mines LTD'. 213 more geochemical samples were collected in 1986 on a separate zone. Soil sampling consisted of 50 feet (15.2 m) samples of the B soil horizon when the horizon was available that were analyzed for Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu.

Details of core sampling were not provided by any operators on the CMC Property and reported details of other types of sampling are limited, however historic sampling conducted under the supervision of the author, Read and supervised by other reputable mining professionals and companies is believed to be of high quality.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Sample preparation and analysis are not disclosed by the previous operators company reports and assessment reports. Overall, little to no data is available for sample preparation and analyses. Sample analyses are only available in the 1985 Smith report in the form of assay certificates.

Bondar Clegg and Company of Whitehorse analyzed samples from the FM 1 and FM 2 trenches, 5 diamond drill hole samples, and three samples not discussed in the Smith (1985) report for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, and W. Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver analyzed samples from the FM 1 and FM 2 trenches for Au, Ag, Pb and Zn. Chemex Laboratories of Vancouver analyzed samples from the TM zone trenches for Ag.

Previous operators of the CMC property did not document sample security. The reports were written well before the implementation of NI 43-101. The previous operators of the property were all engineers and geologists from reputable junior mining companies and as such the data is believed to be of high quality.

DATA VERIFICATION

As was discussed in the section entitled "Sampling Method and Approach" the authors are unable to confirm some of the security and accuracy of previously collected data. No additional data verification or control measure was used to verify the data as the sampling and exploration programs predate NI 43-101. However, the author, Read, supervised the 1985-1986-winter underground mining program, including the collection of the metallurgical bulk sample and is of the opinion that the mining and exploration along with the sample assays and conclusions in the company reports are consistent with the grades of silver mineralization observed on the property.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Some of the information and geological knowledge regarding the Silver Hart Property is extracted from past reports, which involved an area larger than the present day property. Mineralization encountered on the adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Silver Hart Property and an attempt has been made to clearly indicate that any mineralization (mainly silver occurrences) presented herein are site specific within the confines of the Silver Hart Property.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Silver Hart Mines carried out metallurgical testing in 1986. Read (1987) reported shipping ground material from raise 1 to Lakefield Research for the metallurgical test program. Complete details of the metallurgical testing were not available to the authors, however A. Harter reported the results in a July 31, 1986 press release as follows:

> Lakefield Research has carried out a metallurgical test on the Hart ore with favorable results. From a representative underground bulk sample sent to Lakefield, they report that 51% of the silver in the ore goes into a high grade concentrate with 3,000 oz of silver per ton. A second concentrate with 150 oz of silver per ton and 71% lead is taken off. Our recovery of silver is approximately 95%.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no current reserves or resources on the CMC claims, historic reserves and resources are listed in the history section.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Outstanding Issues

To the author's knowledge, there are currently no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic or political issues that adversely affect the property.

Fuel storage tanks on the property, as described previously, are believed to be empty and in good condition. The 5000-gallon diesel tank and the 500-gallon gasoline tank are protected by a soil berm. There is no sign of fuel leakage (Read 2004).

Mining and Infrastructure

In 1985-1986 a network of exploration roads was developed which decreased the helicopter time involved in moving personal and equipment between exploration sites. Also, a spur road was constructed from the property to Edgar Lake and a dock was constructed to facilitate floatplane transportation. Trees, which can be used for mine timber, are found in lower elevations. Adequate water is available on the property for drilling and mining and snow melt for drilling at higher elevations is more readily available early in the exploration season (Read, 1987).

The 1985-1986-winter mining program initialized upgrades to infrastructure at the Silver Hart property. These upgrades included the upgrade of the pre-existing camp, the drilling of water wells, and the addition of a machine shop (Quonset hut) and the reduction of grade on the access roads (Read, 1987). Lee (1999) noted that the camp

was in ill repair for the 1999 geophysical program but was sufficient for a short program if the roofs were tarped.

During the winter of 1985-86, underground exploration was conducted in the T zone, just above an elevation of 4,600 feet (1402 m). The contractor, Hartco, utilized trackless mining methods. Openings on haulages were approximately 12-16 ft (3.6-4.9 m) wide by 10 feet (3 m) high. Slusher drifts and raises were approximately 5 feet (1.5 m) wide by 7 feet (2.1 m) high. Approximately 2,208 feet (673 m) of openings were driven. They consist of 1,215 feet (370 m) of off-vein haulage, 488 feet (148.7 m) of on-vein haulage drift, 221 feet (67 m) of slusher drift and 284 feet (86.6 m) in 3 raises (Read, 1987).

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The discovery of high-grade silver veins on the CMC property in late 1984 prompted an aggressive exploration campaign that included trenching, surface geochemical sampling, geophysics, geological mapping, diamond and RC drilling and underground exploration. The 1986 and 1987 exploration programs identified approximately 6 potential trenching and drill targets on the property that were left untested.

The CMC Silver Property is a property of merit. The 1986 and 1987 programs delineated extensive zones of silver lead and zinc mineralization. The extent of the mineralization is open to expansion with further exploration and development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The CMC Silver Property has historic resources and is of sufficient merit to warrant further exploration. The exploration program recommended here would be completed in a 2 phases with the second phase contingent on the success of phase one. The recommended program would include road and camp rehabilitation, surface mapping and sampling, soil geochemistry, trenching and 3000 metres of diamond drilling. Details of the proposed exploration budget are listed in Appendix 3.

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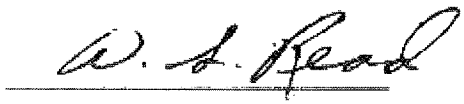
Yukon Minfile, www.emr.gov.yk.ca: 105B 021 and 105M 001

http://www.silverinstitute.org/supply/production.php

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayland Stuart Read, am a Professional Engineer residing at 851 Cherry Point Road, Cobble Hill, British Columbia do state that:

- I have a B.Sc. In Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 1959.
- I have been working as a geologist continuously since graduation, for the past 45 years.
- I am a Registered Professional Engineer (P.Eng.), Practicing, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. (Licence # 6054)
- I am a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I was Project Manager for Silver Hart Mines in 1985 to 1987 on the CMC Silver Property.
- I visited the CMC claims on October 16, 2004.
- I am responsible for the listed sections of the report titled Technical Report on The CMC Silver Property, Revised. The sections of the report are: Property Description and Location, Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography, Geologic Setting, Drilling, Data Verification and Other Relevant Data and Information.
- I am not aware of any material fact or material change related to this report that is not reflected in the technical report.
- I am an independent consultant with no promised or implied affiliation with Bellevue Capital Corp. subject to the tests set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I have had no prior involvement with Bellevue Capital Corp. before being asked to complete this review.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and Form 43-101F1.



February 9, 2005

Wayland S. Read, B.Sc., P.Eng.

APEGBC Licence # 6054

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James A. McCrea, am a Professional Geoscientist residing at 306 - 10743 139th Street, Surrey, British Columbia do state that:

- I have a B.Sc. In Geology from the University of Alberta, 1988.
- I have been working as a geologist continuously since graduation, for the past 16 years.
- I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.), Practising, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. (Licence # 21450)
- I am a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I have never visited the CMC Silver Property.
- I am responsible for the listed sections of the report titled Technical Report on The CMC Silver Property, Revised. The sections of the report are: Summary, Introduction and Terms of Reference, History, Deposit Type, Mineralization, Exploration, Sampling Method and Approach, Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security, Adjacent Properties, Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates, Interpretation and Conclusions and Recommendations.
- I am not aware of any material fact or material change related to this report that is not reflected in the technical report.
- I am an independent consultant with no promised or implied affiliation with Bellevue Capital Corp. subject to the tests set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
- I have had no prior involvement with the CMC Silver Property before I completed this report in February 2005.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and Form 43-101F1.

February 9, 2005

APPENDIX 1:

CLAIMS STATUS REPORT FOR THE CMC PROPERTY.

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

10 February 2005

Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No.	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	NTS #'s	
CMC 1 - 24	YA56628 - YA56651	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	
CMC 25 - 38	YA70616 - YA70629	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	
CMC 39 - 41	YA70708 - YA70710	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	
CMC 43 - 104	YA70712 - YA70773	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	
G.L. 1 - 2	YA99544 - YA99545	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	P
G.L. 3 - 4	YA99548 - YA99549	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	F
G.L. 5	YA99550	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	P
G.L. 6	YA99551	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	F
G.L. 7 - 10	YA99552 - YA99555	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	P
G.L. 11	YA99557	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	P
G.L. 12 - 13	YA99546 - YA99547	2005/10/27	Michael Scholz	100.00	105B07	P

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM NAME: CMC, G.L. CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING REGULATION TYPE: QUARTZ

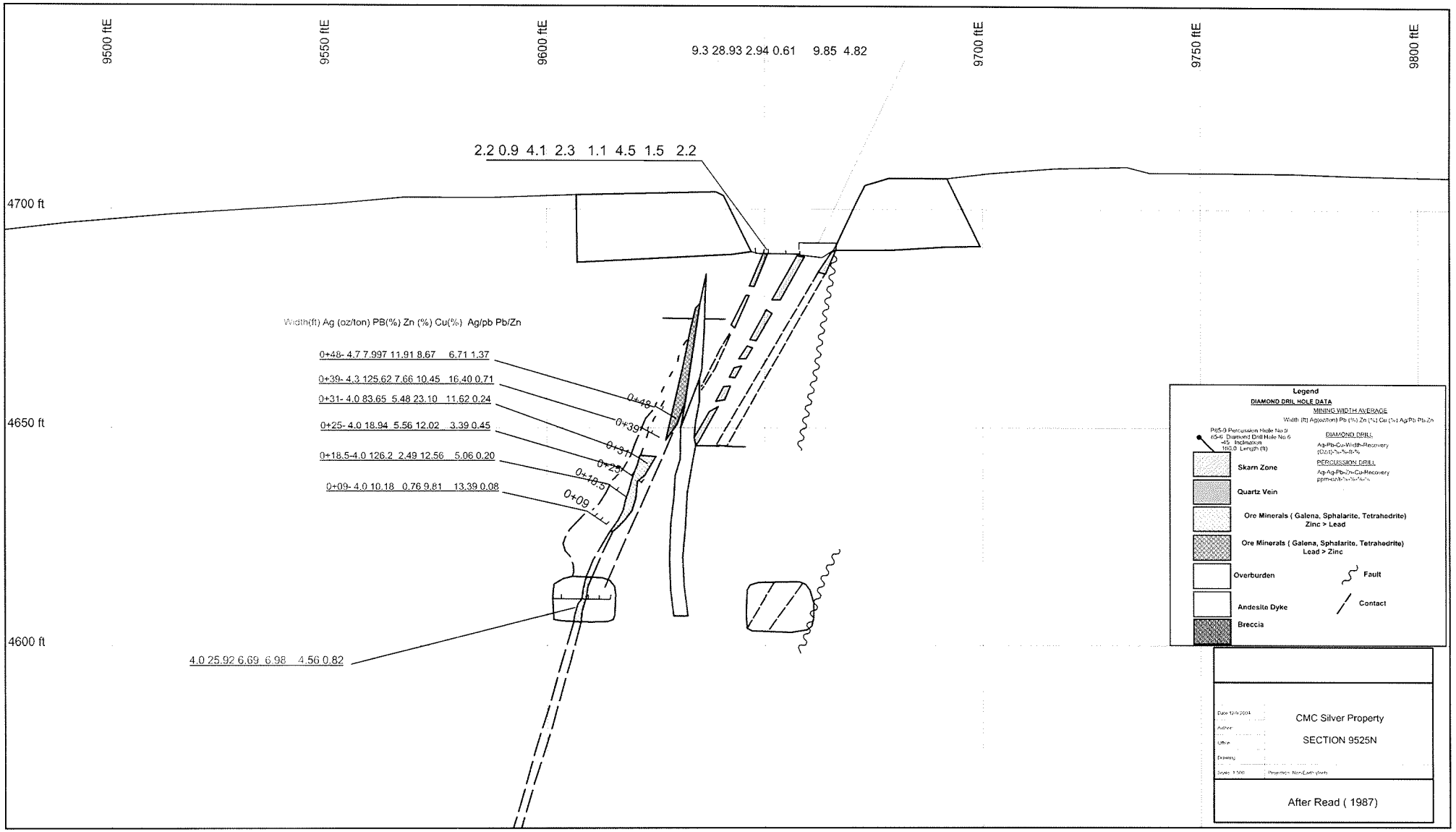
Total claims selected : 116

Left column indicator legend:
- R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
- P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:
- L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
- F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
- P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
- D - Indicates Placer Discovery
- C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
- B - Indicates Placer Fraction

APPENDIX 2:

DRILL SECTIONS AND GENERAL PLAN.


9500 ftE
9550 ftE
9600 ftE
9700 ftE
9750 ftE
9800 ftE
9.3 28.93 2.94 0.61 9.85 4.82
2.2 0.9 4.1 2.3 1.1 4.5 1.5 2.2
4700 ft
4650 ft
4600 ft
Width(ft) Ag (oz/ton) PB(%) Zn (%) Cu(%) Ag/pb Pb/Zn
0+48- 4.7 7.997 11.91 8.67 6.71 1.37
0+39- 4.3 125.62 7.66 10.45 16.40 0.71
0+31- 4.0 83.65 5.48 23.10 11.62 0.24
0+25- 4.0 18.94 5.56 12.02 3.39 0.45
0+18.5-4.0 126.2 2.49 12.56 5.06 0.20
0+09- 4.0 10.18 0.76 9.81 13.39 0.08
0+48
0+39
0+31
0+25
0+18.5
0+09
4.0 25.92 6.69 6.98 4.56 0.82
Legend
DIAMOND DRIL HOLE DATA
MINING WIDTH AVERAGE
Width (ft) Ag(oz/ton) Pb (%) Zn (%) Cu (%) Ag/Pb Pb/Zn
Pd(5-9 Percussion Hole No 9
65-6 Diamond Drill Hole No 6
-45 Inclination
150.0 Length (ft)
DIAMOND DRIL:
Ag-Pb-Cu-Width-Recovery
(Oz/t)-%-%-ft-%
PERCUSSION DRIL:
Ag-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Recovery
ppm-oz/t-%-%-%-%
Skarn Zone
Quartz Vein
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite)
Zinc > Lead
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite)
Lead > Zinc
Overburden
Andesite Dyke
Breccia
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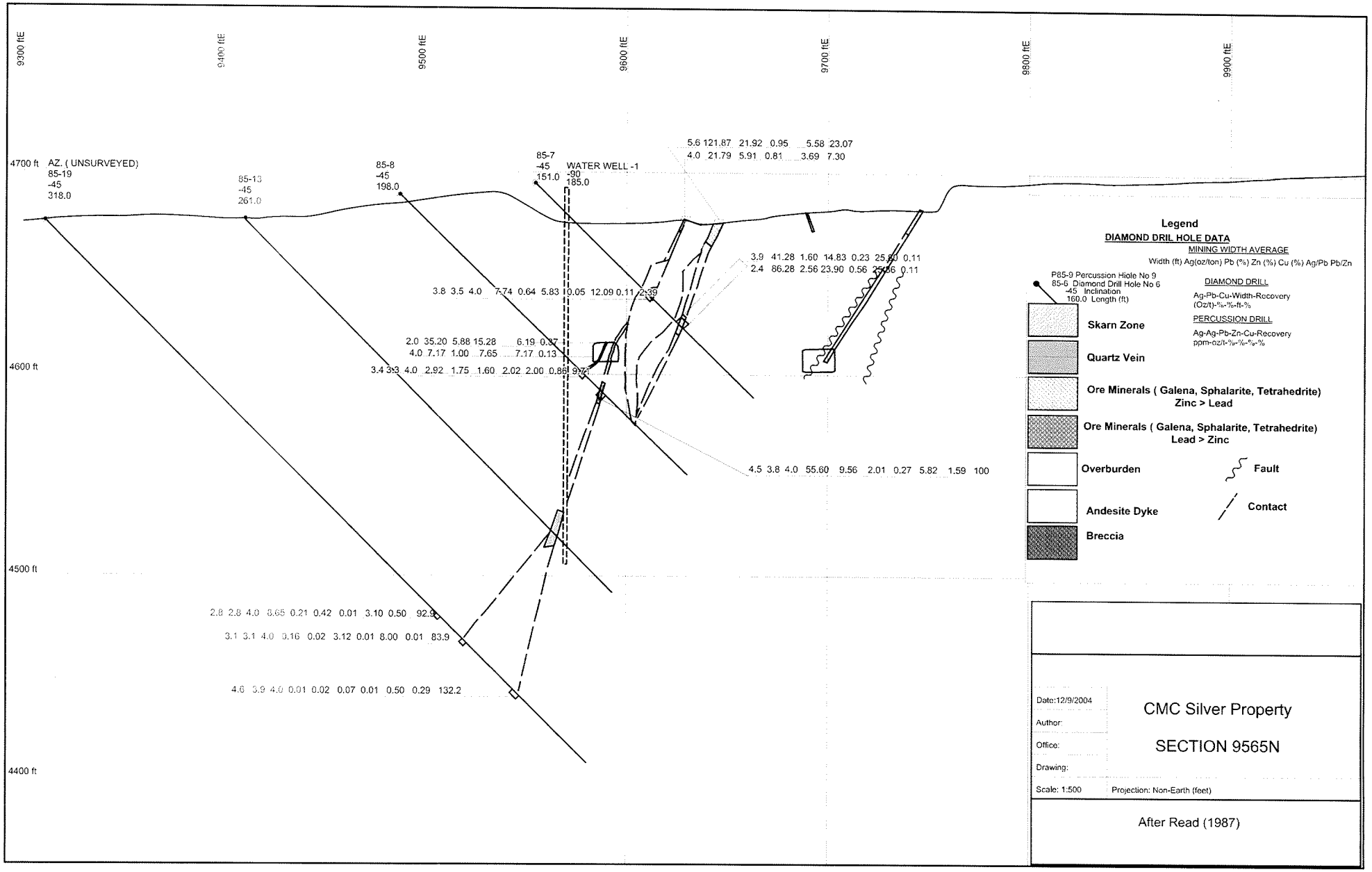
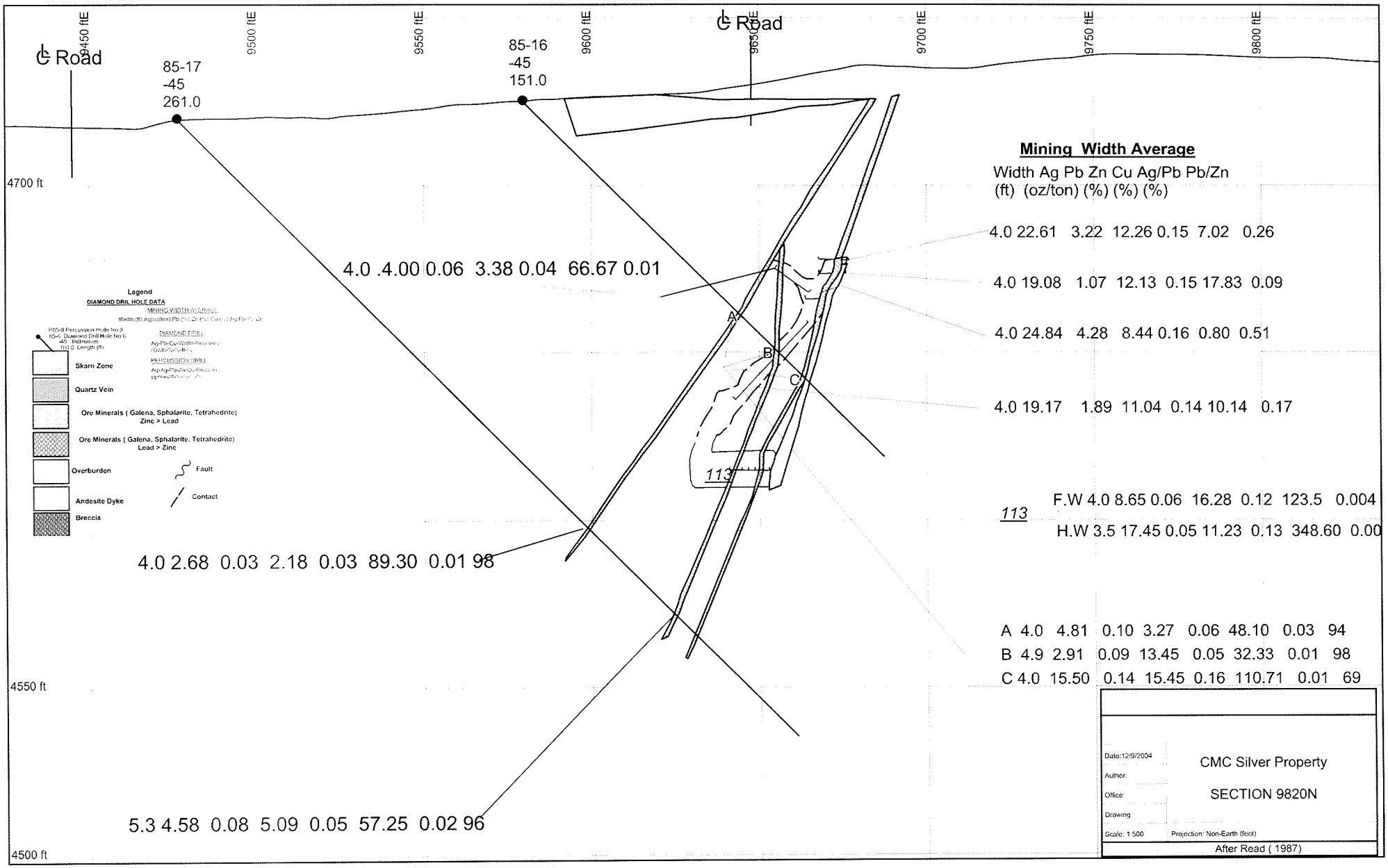
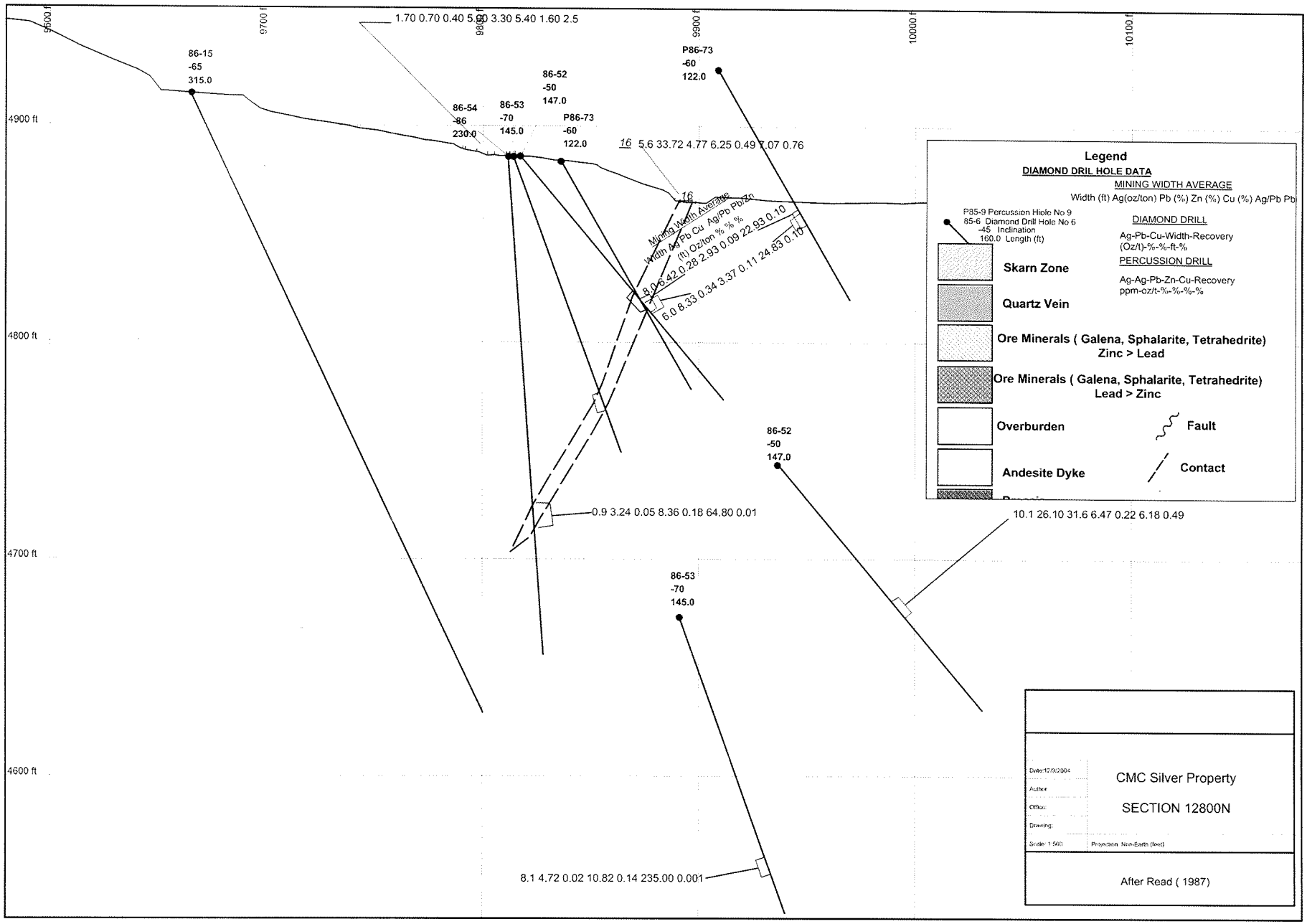
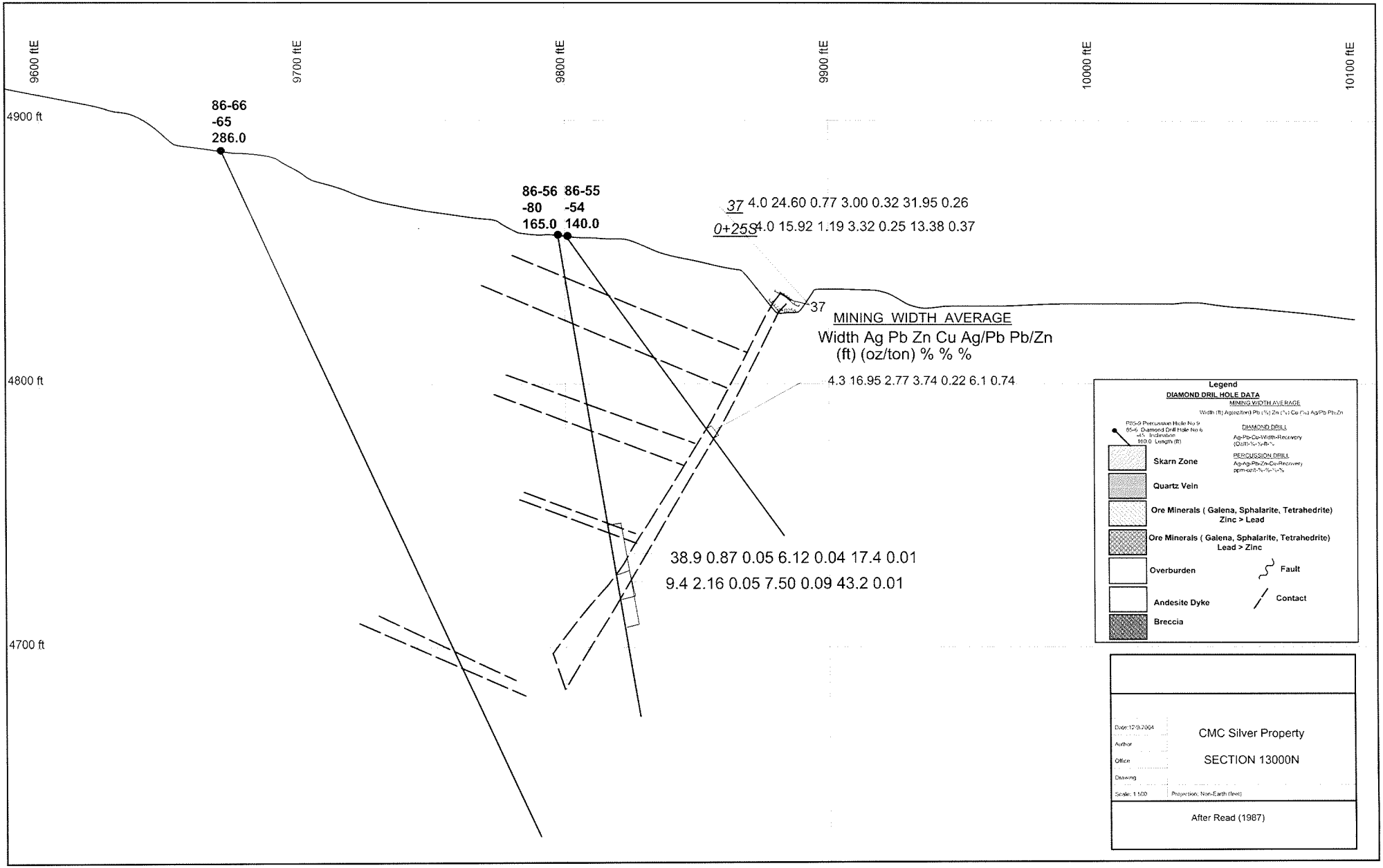
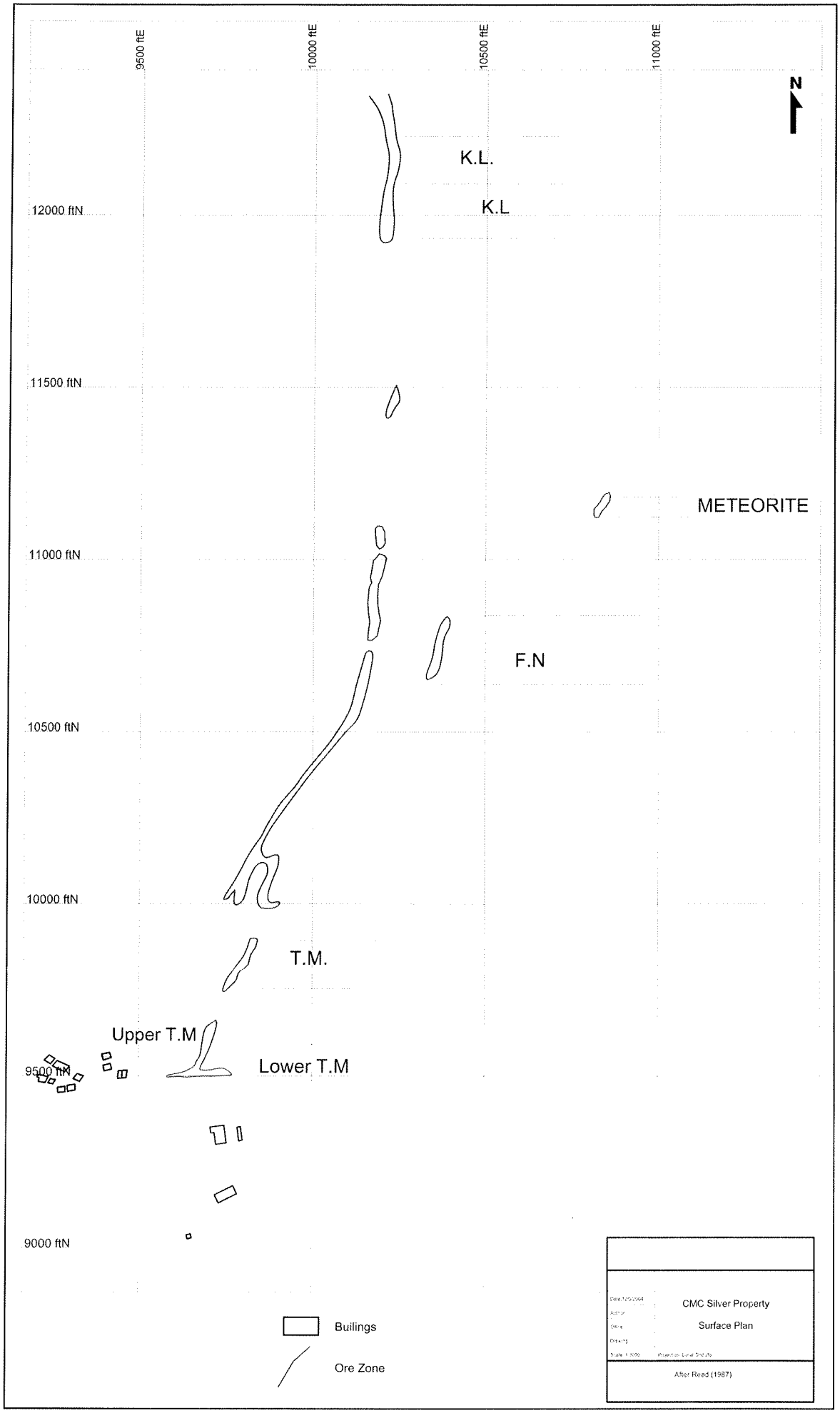
Projection: Non-Earth Units
CMC Silver Property
SECTION 9525N
After Read (1987)


9300 ftE
9400 ftE
9500 ftE
9600 ftE
9700 ftE
9800 ftE
9900 ftE
4700 ft
4600 ft
4500 ft
4400 ft
AZ. (UNSURVEYED)
85-19
-45
318.0
85-13
-45
261.0
85-8
-45
198.0
85-7
-45
151.0
WATER WELL -1
-90
185.0
5.6 121.87 21.92 0.95 5.58 23.07
4.0 21.79 5.91 0.81 3.69 7.30
3.9 41.28 1.60 14.83 0.23 25.80 0.11
2.4 86.28 2.56 23.90 0.56 25.56 0.11
3.8 3.5 4.0 7.74 0.64 5.83 0.05 12.09 0.11 2.39
2.0 35.20 5.88 15.28 6.19 0.37
4.0 7.17 1.00 7.65 7.17 0.13
3.4 3.3 4.0 2.92 1.75 1.60 2.02 2.00 0.86 97.1
4.5 3.8 4.0 55.60 9.56 2.01 0.27 5.82 1.59 100
2.8 2.8 4.0 3.65 0.21 0.42 0.01 3.10 0.50 92.9
3.1 3.1 4.0 3.16 0.02 3.12 0.01 8.00 0.01 83.9
4.6 3.9 4.0 0.01 0.02 0.07 0.01 0.50 0.29 132.2
Legend
DIAMOND DRIL HOLE DATA
MINING WIDTH AVERAGE
Width (ft) Ag(oz/ton) Pb (%) Zn (%) Cu (%) Ag/Pb Pb/Zn
P85-9 Percussion Hiole No 9
85-6 Diamond Drill Hole No 6
-45 Inclination
160.0 Length (ft)
DIAMOND DRILL
Ag-Pb-Cu-Width-Recovery
(Oz/t)-%-%-ft-%
PERCUSSION DRILL
Ag-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Recovery
ppm-oz/t-%-%-%-%
Skarn Zone
Quartz Vein
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite)
Zinc > Lead
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite)
Lead > Zinc
Overburden
Fault
Andesite Dyke
Contact
Breccia
Date:12/9/2004
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
Projection: Non-Earth (feet)
CMC Silver Property
SECTION 9565N
After Read (1987)


Road
Road
9450 flE
9500 flE
9550 flE
9600 flE
9650 flE
9700 flE
9750 flE
9800 flE
85-17
-45
261.0
85-16
-45
151.0
4700 ft
4550 ft
4500 ft
4.0 .4.00 0.06 3.38 0.04 66.67 0.01
4.0 2.68 0.03 2.18 0.03 89.30 0.01 98
5.3 4.58 0.08 5.09 0.05 57.25 0.02 96
A
B
C
113
Legend
DIAMOND DRIL HOLE DATA
Skarn Zone
Quartz Vein
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite) Zinc > Lead
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite) Lead > Zinc
Overburden
Andesite Dyke
Breccia
Fault
Contact
Mining Width Average
Width Ag Pb Zn Cu Ag/Pb Pb/Zn
(ft) (oz/ton) (%) (%) (%)
4.0 22.61 3.22 12.26 0.15 7.02 0.26
4.0 19.08 1.07 12.13 0.15 17.83 0.09
4.0 24.84 4.28 8.44 0.16 0.80 0.51
4.0 19.17 1.89 11.04 0.14 10.14 0.17
113
F.W 4.0 8.65 0.06 16.28 0.12 123.5 0.004
H.W 3.5 17.45 0.05 11.23 0.13 348.60 0.00
A 4.0 4.81 0.10 3.27 0.06 48.10 0.03 94
B 4.9 2.91 0.09 13.45 0.05 32.33 0.01 98
C 4.0 15.50 0.14 15.45 0.16 110.71 0.01 69
Date:12/9/2004
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
CMC Silver Property
SECTION 9820N
Projection: Non-Earth (feet)
After Read (1987)


9600 ft
9700 ft
9800 ft
9900 ft
10000 ft
10100 ft
4900 ft
4800 ft
4700 ft
4600 ft
1.70 0.70 0.40 5.90 3.30 5.40 1.60 2.5
86-15
-65
315.0
86-54
-86
230.0
86-53
-70
145.0
86-52
-50
147.0
P86-73
-60
122.0
P86-73
-60
122.0
16 5.6 33.72 4.77 6.25 0.49 7.07 0.76
16
Mining Width Average
Width Ag Pb Cu Ag/Pb %
(ft) Oz/ton % %
8.0 6.42 0.28 2.93 0.09 22.93 0.10
6.0 8.33 0.34 3.37 0.11 24.83 0.10
0.9 3.24 0.05 8.36 0.18 64.80 0.01
86-52
-50
147.0
10.1 26.10 31.6 6.47 0.22 6.18 0.49
86-53
-70
145.0
8.1 4.72 0.02 10.82 0.14 235.00 0.001
Legend
DIAMOND DRIL HOLE DATA
MINING WIDTH AVERAGE
Width (ft) Ag(oz/ton) Pb (%) Zn (%) Cu (%) Ag/Pb Pb
P85-9 Percussion Hiole No 9
85-6 Diamond Drill Hole No 6
-45 Inclination
160.0 Length (ft)
DIAMOND DRILL
Ag-Pb-Cu-Width-Recovery
(Oz/t)-%-%-ft-%
PERCUSSION DRILL
Ag-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Recovery
ppm-oz/t-%-%-%-%
Skarn Zone
Quartz Vein
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite)
Zinc > Lead
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite)
Lead > Zinc
Overburden
Fault
Andesite Dyke
Contact
Date:12/3/2004
Author
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:500
Projection: Non-Earth (feet)
CMC Silver Property
SECTION 12800N
After Read (1987)


9600 ftE
9700 ftE
9800 ftE
9900 ftE
10000 ftE
10100 ftE
4900 ft
4800 ft
4700 ft
86-66
-65
286.0
86-56
-80
165.0
86-55
-54
140.0
37 4.0 24.60 0.77 3.00 0.32 31.95 0.26
0+25S 4.0 15.92 1.19 3.32 0.25 13.38 0.37
37
MINING WIDTH AVERAGE
Width Ag Pb Zn Cu Ag/Pb Pb/Zn
(ft) (oz/ton) % % %
4.3 16.95 2.77 3.74 0.22 6.1 0.74
38.9 0.87 0.05 6.12 0.04 17.4 0.01
9.4 2.16 0.05 7.50 0.09 43.2 0.01
Legend
DIAMOND DRIL HOLE DATA
MINING WIDTH AVERAGE
DIAMOND DRILL
PERCUSSION DRILL
Skarn Zone
Quartz Vein
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite) Zinc > Lead
Ore Minerals (Galena, Sphalarite, Tetrahedrite) Lead > Zinc
Overburden
Andesite Dyke
Breccia
Fault
Contact
CMC Silver Property
SECTION 13000N
After Read (1987)


9500 ftE
10000 ftE
10500 ftE
11000 ftE
N
K.L.
K.L
12000 ftN
11500 ftN
METEORITE
11000 ftN
F.N
10500 ftN
10000 ftN
T.M.
Upper T.M
9500 ftN
Lower T.M
9000 ftN
Builings
Ore Zone
CMC Silver Property
Surface Plan
After Reed (1987)

APPENDIX 3:

PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET.

Budget for Mapping, Sampling and Drilling - Phase 1

	Charge per day or per unit	Days / Units or man days	
Project Manager - Qualified Person, Professional Geologist	$650.00	45	$29,250.00
2 Project Geologist	$450.00	70	$31,500.00
2 Field Technicians	$300.00	70	$21,000.00
Senior Advisor	$500.00	5	$2,500.00
Truck Rental - 2 trucks, one truck for support and another for mobilzing crews to the field	$100.00	90	$9,000.00
2 4x4 Quads	$125.00	60	$7,500.00
Fuel etc,			$10,000.00
Food Accomodations - 10 to 12 people - averaging $150 including wage for cook/medic	$150.00	400	$60,000.00
Assays - 450 rocks	$25.00	450	$11,250.00
Soil Sampling - 250 soils	$25.00	250	$6,250.00
Camp Help	$150.00	45	$6,750.00
National Travel			$7,500.00
Supplies - Gear			$2,500.00
Diamond Drilling - all inclusive	$125.00	3000	$375,000.00
Excavator	$150.00	75	$11,250.00
Cat work	$150.00	100	$15,000.00
Mod and demob of equipment			$5,000.00
Camp Expenses - repairs			$15,000.00
Report			$2,500.00
Sub Totals			$628,750.00
Contingency @ 10%			$62,875.00
Total			**$691,625.00**

Phase 2

	Charge per day or per unit	Days / Units or man days	
Project Manager - Qualified Person, Professional Geologist	$650.00	20	$13,000.00
1 Project Geologist	$450.00	20	$9,000.00
1 Field Technicians	$300.00	20	$6,000.00
Senior Advisor	$500.00	3	$1,500.00
Truck Rental - 2 trucks, one truck for support and another for mobilzing crews to the field	$100.00	40	$4,000.00
Fuel etc,			$5,000.00
Food Accomodations - 10 people - averaging $150 including wage for cook/medic	$150.00	200	$30,000.00
Assays - 150 rocks	$25.00	150	$3,750.00

Camp Help	$150.00	30	$4,500.00
National Travel			$7,500.00
Supplies - Gear			$2,000.00
Diamond Drilling - all inclusive	$125.00	1500	$187,500.00
Excavator	$150.00	25	$3,750.00
Cat work	$150.00	45	$6,750.00
Mod and demob of equipment			$5,000.00
Report			$3,000.00
Camp demob			$4,500.00
Sub Totals			$296,750.00
Contingency @ 10%			$29,675.00
Total			**$326,425.00**
Totals for Phase 1 and 2			**$1,018,050.00**