

Item 1 Title page

Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc
Lizar Property

Lizar Township, Ontario
NTS 42C15 / 42C16

Technical Report
Form 43-101F1

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Prepared by
Jean-Pierre Cloutier, P. Geo.
February 19, 2003

42C16NW2002 2-26008

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Item 3 SUMMARY

The Lizar property is 100% own by Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc. It is located in South Central part of Ontario approximately 350 km east of the city of Thunderbay and 120 km east-northeast of Hemlo. The property covers an area of 1906.5 hectares situated in Lizar Township, Ontario.

The central part of the property consists of a 2 km wide by 6 km long, northeast trending and steeply dipping sequence of mafic metavolcanic injected by numerous parallel granodiorite sills (1-150 m wide). This rock sequence is flanked to the north by a regional granodiorite batholith and to the south by feldspathic and quartz-rich sandstone. A major fault, the Bear Creek Fault, crosses the property in a northeasterly direction. Moderate to strong shearing is associated with the fault.

In the mid 20s, a gold discovery was done in the south central part of the property. In the mid 30s, intensive surface exploration work resulted in the discovery of three major gold mineralized zones by Hiawatha Mines. The South and the North Zones were explored underground from a three compartment vertical shaft sunk to a depth of 100 m and two development levels established at 45 and 84 m below surface. The West Zone, located 800 m southwest of the shaft, was only explored by surface work.

The South Zone shown its greatest extension on the second level where it was followed along strike for over 520 m. Up to six individual gold zones were intersected within a broad 25-35 m wide zone following the southern part of a 150 m wide granodiorite sill. Gold occurs in narrow quartz veins 0.1-15 cm wide adjacent to or enclosed in thin shear zones 0.01-1.30 m.

The North Zone was also better indicated on the second level for over 180 m. Gold occurs in a narrow quartz vein 5-35 cm wide adjacent to the northern contact of the quartz porphyry dyke.

Gold mineralisation consists of native gold associated with sheared, silicified and altered zones. Gold is present in very fine grains within or adjacent to late quartz veins. Disseminated, small veinlets or stringers of pyrite occur in both the quartz veins and altered wallrock with minor other sulphide minerals.

In 1939, although some high gold values were obtained from visible gold seams, the width of individual zones was thin with the overall gold content not high enough to justify further developments. In their first bulk sample, Hiawatha produced 550 grams of gold having a value of \$624 from the milling of a 3-ton of ore. In a second sample, 1928 tons was milled from which gold having a value of \$4 970 were produced. The mine ceased its operation and remain dormant until the 60s.

In the late 60s then in the mid 70s, the old underground developments were de-watered and chip-sampled by Primrock (1969) and channel-sampled by Keltic (1974). The assay results of Primrock and Keltic shown strong discrepancies.

Primrock selected chip sampling overestimated the grade of the North and South Zones. On the first level, 10 of the 21 samples yielded 9.3 g/t Au across a width of 0.61 m. On the second level, of the 78 samples taken in a 425 m length of the South Zone, 40 samples yielded grades in excess of 10.3 g/t Au across widths of 0.30 to 1.52 m.

Assay results of Keltic channel sampling indicated a much lower value of the veins. Keltic sampled the South Zone of the second Level only. Some 12 locations were found having a grade better than 3.4 g/t Au. The sampling was carried out on systematic 3.05 m intervals, at which point a channel sample was acquired.

From 1978 to 1996, additional surface exploration work was done by Nickel Rim (1978), Swenson (1980), Tundra (1983), Tanglewood (1983), Noranda (1984-1993) and Hendricks (1996). The property was completely surveyed by an airborne Aerodat (1983) survey. Six untested airborne conductors were picked-up.

Since the 30s, 51 surface diamond drill holes for a total of 6139 m were done on the property. From 1979 to 1983, the majority of the holes were targeted across the South Zone (34 holes for 3190 m). Average assay results above 0.34 g/t Au ranged from 0.3 to 0.7 g/t Au across 0.6 to 1.2 m. Higher values were scarce. The best results were: 7 g/t Au over 0.88 m; 5.5 g/t Au over 0.91 m; 18 g/t Au over 0.30 m; 11 g/t Au over 0.30 m; 17 g/t Au over 0.46 m; 113 g/t Au over 0.18 m.

Conclusions and Exploration Potential

Most of previous exploration work was concentrated in the old mined area where outcrops are plentiful. The balance of the property which is overburden covered was not given any attention.

It is the writer opinion that there is sufficient underground sampling and surface drilling across the South and the North Zones. Additional similar work would not upgrade any of those two zones.

On the other hand, the exploration potential of the balance of the property was not adequately assessed. Regional and local gold occurrences shows a close spatial relationship with the Bear Creek Fault. The fault zone is only at 300 metres northwest of the North, South and West Zones.

The Bear Creek Fault is a regional fault along which several gold occurrences and three gold zones show a close spatial association. The combination of this fault with underlying rock types, structures and alteration present on the property are the indication of the exploration potential of the property.

In addition to gold bearing quartz veins associated with shear zones, disseminated, stringer or breccia type deposit model should be thoroughly seek within the property. In the present time, this potential deposit would be overburden covered as brecciated and altered material would have been eroded away by ancient glaciations. This deposit type may have the potential of a large tonnage.

Recommendations

It is the writer opinion that further exploration work is warranted. The best exploration tools for the exploration of gold and associated pyrite in disseminated or stringer-type form are the geophysical induced polarisation and magnetic survey methods. The combination of both surveys would reveal zones of contrasting magnetism, chargeability and resistivity, which may infer the presence of a buried gold deposit. Ground HEM is recommended over airborne EM conductors.

Item 4 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The actual Lizar property was acquired by Beaufield in 2002 for its gold exploration potential. In December 2002, the writer was requested by Jens Hansen, president of Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc, to review all available exploration reports that covered the property, and if warranted, to recommend appropriate exploration work type.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Form 43-101F1 Technical Report format outlined under NI 43-101.

The content of this report is based on reports filed at the Ontario Mines and Mineral Division office located in Sudbury.

The writer has not visited the property as it was all snow covered at the time of this report's writing. I declare that I am a Qualified Person (QP) as defined under NI 43-101.

Item 5 DISCLAIMER

The property legal status detailed in Item 6 of this report is based on a letter agreement, dated September 30, 2002, between D. Carter, J.E. Hansen, M. Lavoie, D. MacDougall and L. McCarthy.

At the time of this report writing, this letter agreement has yet to be signed by the above persons, and approved by Beaufield's directors and the various regulatory authorities. A copy of this letter is annexed with this report (annex 1).

Claim status of unpatented claims was verified on the internet site of the Ontario Department of Mine (ODM). Printed copies are annexed with this report (annex 2).

Item 6 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Legal Property Description & Ownership

The Lizar property covers an area of 1906.5 hectares situated in Lizar township of Sault Ste-Marie Division, Ontario. The property consists of contiguous staked and patented claims as follow: 14 staked claims totalling 113 units of 16 hectares covering an area of 1808 hectares, and 6 patented claims covering an area of 98.5 hectares (figure 3; tables 1 and 2; annexes 1 and 2).

Table 1
Staked Claims list

Township	Claim Number	Claim due date
Lizar	1191713	June 26, 2003
Lizar	1191714	June 26, 2003
Lizar	1191715	June 26, 2003
Lizar	1235069	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235070	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235071	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235072	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235073	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235074	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235075	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235076	July 20, 2003
Lizar	1235077	June 28, 2003
Lizar	1235078	June 28, 2003
Lizar	1235079	June 28, 2003

} Cancelled
} Cancelled
} Cancelled

Lizars Cancelled
on July 2/03

Table 2
Patented Claims list

Township	Claim Number	Claim due date
Lizar	P500689	
Lizar	P500690	
Lizar	P500692	
Lizar	P500693	
Lizar	P500696	
Lizar	P500698	

Ownership:

In a letter agreement dated September 30, 2002 between D. Carter, J.E. Hansen, M. Lavoie, D. MacDougall and L. McCarthy, **Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc** acquired 100% interest in the property subject to the terms and conditions stated in this letter agreement.

Patented and unpatented claims are subjected to various claims interest, cash payment, Beaufield shares issuing, and NSR royalties in favour of specific individuals.

A copy of this letter agreement constitutes Annex 1 of this report. However, this copy has yet to be signed by the above persons, and approved by Beaufield's directors and the various regulatory authorities.

Note:

Patented claim number P500695 is not part of the letter agreement. However, Jens Hansen, president of Beaufield, told the writer that it would be included in a later date.

6.2 Location

The Lizar property is located in South Central part of Ontario approximately 350 km east of the city of Thunderbay, 123 km east-northeast of Hemlo, 67 km northeast of the town of White River and 46 km south southeast of the town of Hornepayne (figures 1 and 4).

The property occurs within Lizar township of Sault Ste-Marie Mining Division, within NTS quadrangles 42C15 and 42 C16. It is centred on North Latitude 48° 52' and West Longitude 84° 29' (figure 2).

Item 7 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCUTRE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Access

Primary access to the of the property is by a series of recent logging roads leaving Highway 631 at approximately 16 km south of the town of HornePayne. Logging roads come as close as 3 km west of the property (figure 3).

The property can also be accessed by floatplane from HornePayne or White River, or by helicopter from Marathon or Wawa.

The is also the approach by Kabinakagami Lake from nearby outfitters and other access roads located east of the lake.

7.2 Climate

The climate is cold temperature with moderate to occasionally hot summers and long, cold winters with an average of 1.5 to 2 m of snow cover. First snowfall occurs in mid-October with permanent winter snow accumulating in early November. Snow persists well into April and Lake ice to mid-May.

7.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

It is an area of logging and wildlife sports.

7.4 Physiography

Kabinakagami Lake covers about 30% the property in its eastern part. The rest is land covered. Bear Creek flows through the property in a northeast direction until it merges with Kabinakagami Lake.

Kabinakagami Lake is at elevation 315 m above sea level. Both sides of Bear Creek are characterized by rolling hills oriented in a northeast direction. The maximum elevation west of Bear Creek is 400 m compared to 380 east of it (figure 3).

The property is forested by mature jack pine, trembling aspen and white birch separated by black spruce, cedar or alder swamps.

The land area between Bear Creek and Kabinakagami Lake is 20 to 50% outcrop covered. There are also some isolated patches of outcrops along the western shore of Bear Creek and Kabinakagami Lake. Elsewhere, outcrops are scarce and the ground is covered with glacial material.

Item 8 HISTORY

In the mid 20s, a gold discovery was done in the south central part of the property. Intensive surface exploration work resulted in the discovery of three major gold mineralized zones: the South, North and West Zones. In the mid 30s, the South and the North Zones were the subject of underground developments. Although some high gold values were obtained locally from visible gold seams, the width of individual zones was thin with the overall gold content not high enough to justify further developments. Work ceased and the property was dormant.

The old underground developments were de-watered and re-sampled twice, first in the mid 60s then in the mid 70s. Results were not encouraging. Thereafter, additional surface sampling and drilling was done across the known gold zones. Previous results were repeated and no extension was found to any of these zones.

8.1 Chronological Events

1926

A gold-rich quartz vein was discovered by an indian named Peter Louttit close to Picard's Point on the west shore of Kabinakagami Lake.

1936 to 1939

Hiawatha Gold Mines Limited, incorporated in 1936, acquired mining titles covering the 1926's discovery.

1936 to February 1937

The company carried out prospecting, trenching, and drilled 32 holes from surface 3 973 m. Their work resulted in the discovery of the North and the West zones.

February to July 1937

16 additional holes were drilled. Their location is unknown but it is assumed that they were drilled in the original showing discovery area.

Underground Work:

Late in October 1937, a three compartment vertical shaft was sunk to a depth of 107 m. Levels were established at depths of 46 and 84 m respectively hereinafter called the first and second level.

On the first level, 283 m of cross-cutting and 258 m of drifting were completed; while on the second level, 533 m of cross-cutting, 776 m of drifting, and 76 m of raising were completed.

From 1937 to 1939, the company completed 828 m of cross-cutting, 1 034 m of drifting, and 76 m of raising on the combined two levels (figure 7).

A total of 1 059 m of underground diamond drilling was completed across a narrow, east-northeast trending, auriferous quartz vein (South Zone). The zone ranges from .05 to 0.36 m in width, and was indicated over a strike length of 457 m.

Production:

Some gold was produced as a consequence of bulk sampling. In 1937, 550 grams of gold having a value of \$624 were produced from the milling of 3 tons of material.

In 1939, a 25-ton per day amalgamation test mill was installed. The mill treated 1 928 tons from which gold having a value of \$4 970 was produced.

Operations were suspended in 1939 because of the outbreak of war but also from considerable gold theft and poor mill procedures.

Unfortunately, no engineering records are available except for two partially complete level plans (Giblin, P.E., 1969).

1965

At the mine closure in 1939, Hiawatha Gold Mines Ltd had intended to resume activity at some time in the future. In 1965 however, the property reverted to the crown following the death of most of the company's officers and the cancellation of the company's charter (Way, B., 1981).

The Hiawatha Mine area was re-staked by R.W. McCarthy, one of the original prospectors in the area.

1966 to 1969 (ODM FILE 42C16SW 0015)

The Hiawatha Mine area was optioned by Primrock Mining & Exploration Limited. The property consisted of 52 contiguous mining claims including the former Hiawatha Mine area.

Underground work:

The old underground workings were dewatered, rehabilitated, surveyed and sampled. Underground chip sampling was done on the South Zone mostly, and to a lesser extent on the North Zone.

Primrock underground sampling obtained the following: of the 78 samples assayed from the South Zone, 40 samples contained more than 10 g/t Au across 0.30 to 1.52 m.

Surface work:

Primrock drilled two short surface holes for 75 m to test the West Zone 850 m southwest of the shaft.

Three grab samples taken from a surface pit on the West Zone ran 78, 244 and 383 g/t Au.

A report was written by Gilblin (1969).

1971

It is reported that **Bear Creek Gold Mines Limited**, in a joint venture with Primrock, carried out magnetic, electromagnetic and geological surveys on the property. However, no record of this work was located (Sannes, 1979).

1974 (ODM FILE 42C16SW 0016)

Keltic Mining Corporation Limited acquired the property, which consists of 81 contiguous mining claims including the former Hiawatha Mine area. Surface and underground work only covered three contiguous claims in the mine environment.

Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were carried out over water-covered portions of the property.

Underground work:

Keltic dewatered the old underground workings and completed systematic sampling and geological mapping on the second level. The results indicated two or three shoots of sub-ore grade material, which improved in grade and extent from the upper level to the lower. Testing of the zone at depth by a serie of five 180-m holes was recommended but nor carried out (Sannes, 1979).

1977

The claims lapsed and a portion was re-staked.

1978 (ODM FILE 42C16SW 0011)

Nickel Rim Mines Limited optioned the property, which consists of 16 contiguous unpatented mining claims. Nickel Rim carried out surface work on only 8 of the claims including the former Hiawatha Mine area.

They carried out a program of line cutting, geological mapping, magnetic surveying and diamond drilling in the immediate mine area. Four holes (78-1 to 78-4) totalling 519 m were drilled to test the down dip extension of the South Zone between vertical depth of 110 and 170 m. Several mineralized sections were cut showing

extremely fine-grained native gold in quartz sericite shear zones. However, assay values were erratic and low compared to historic underground sampling. No further work was recommended. The option was terminated in 1980.

1980 (42C16SW 0010)

Swension Way Mineral Services Limited optioned 16 unsurveyed claims covering the Hiawatha Mine area and staked 163 additional claims for a combined 179 contiguous claims. **Swension Way (55%) and Echo Bay Mines Limited (45%)** formed a joint venture, and carried out surface exploration work covering 19 of the total claims.

Prospecting, rock sampling, a B-horizon soil geochemical survey, and 18 AQ-size diamond drill holes (80-1 to 80-18) totalling 1 300 m were completed.

Detailed prospection, grab and chip sampling were completed over areas of known mineralisation. Erratic results ranging from nil to 619 g/t Au across 0,22 m were obtained. Visible gold was observed locally within old trenches.

The B-horizon soil survey detected anomalous gold values over the North and South mineralized zones.

Diamond drilling tested the North, South and Bear Creek zones, and obtained erratic, moderate to high-grade results over narrow widths over the North and South zones. No gold mineralisation was intersected on the Bear Creek Zone.

The company determined that bulk sampling was the only way to obtain representative assay results from erratic, nuggetty mineralisation observed.

1983 (ODM FILE 42C16NW0106 and 42C16SW0008 respectively)

A helicopter-borne magnetometer and EM survey flown by Aerodat Limited was done over a large area covering several townships including Lizar Township. This survey was sold many property owners.

Part of the survey covering their respective part of Hiawatha property was purchased by **Tanglewood Consolidated Resources (Aerodat, 1983a) and Tundra**

Gold Mines Ltd (Aerodat, 1983b). A few airborne EM conductors and several line-to-line anomalies possibly caused by overburden response were indicated.

1983 (ODM FILE 42C16SW0008 and 42C16SW0009)

The property was optioned by **Tanglewood Consolidated Resources Inc** from Sweinson Way. It consisted in the same 16 unsurveyed mineral claims covering the Hiawatha Mine area and previously optioned by Sweinson Way in 1980.

The Aerodat survey map covering their property indicated two weak AEM conductors (Aerodat, 1983b).

A comprehensive exploration program including line cutting, geological mapping, excavation of 10 bedrock trenches, grab and channel sampling, and 12 diamond drill holes (84-1 to 84-12) totalling 1371 m was completed during the year.

A total of 1 200 grab, channel, trench and drill samples were collected and assayed for gold.

Surface sampling returned significant assay values generally restricted to the North and South zones. Each of these two zones are mineralized on surface over a strike length of 1 200 m. On the South Zone, assay values range from trace to 46 g/t Au). In the North Zone, assay samples returned values up to 168 g/t Au.

Two comprehensive reports were done by Brewster (1983) and Leonard (1984).

1986 and 1987

A large group of 208 claims were staked around and to the southwest of the Hiawatha Mine leased claims by **Golden Trio Resources Limited** and **River Oaks Gold Corporation**.

1987 to 1989 (ODM FILE 42C16SW 0003; 0007; 0004; 0002; 0001)

In 1987, **Noranda Exploration Company Limited** optioned the property from Golden Trio and River Oaks. Noranda staked four additional claims adjacent to the Hiawatha Mine leases for a combined total of 212 claims.

A grid line was cut south of Lizar property where Geological, soil and lithogeochemical surveys were completed (figure 9).

Some sampling was done on the old mine area. No grid was cut there.

Two showings are worth mentioning, as they are located just south of the actual Beaufield east-west property limit. The first is called by Noranda " Bear Creek / Johnson". It is located west of Bear Creek. The showing may correspond to former Kalibak North Showing. Trenching and drill holes were done. Their map shows 5,14 g/t Au across 0,83 m, and 9,6 g/t Au across 0,4 m. The second showing occurs east of Bear Creek. Former northeast trending trench is traced on their map. Sericite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena are indicated. Grabs taken by Noranda returned gold values above 1 g/t Au (figure 9).

1993 (ODM FILE 42C16SW 9700)

A limited IP (12 km) and magnetic (8,7 km) survey covered some of Noranda Exploration claims located southwest from the Haiwatha Mine area. Three significant IP anomalies were indicated (figure 9), (Hodges, 1993).

1996 (ODM FILE 42C16SW 0018)

Hendricks Minerals Canada optioned 18 claims surrounding and excluding the Hiawatha Mine area claims. Two holes (96-1 and 96-2) were drilled to test untested IP anomalies indicated from a previous Hemlo IP survey done in 1993. Both holes cored sulphide bearing quartz porphyries, which explained the IP anomalies. Hole 96-2 occurs on actual property (C-1235074). The core showed intense alteration and mineralisation. No assay is reported (Garth, 1996).

8.2 Index map (Figure 9)

Outline no 1 (Tanglewood, 1984 - Compilaton Map)

Compilation map of all exploration work done prior and including 1983. Work was done by Leonard (1984) on behalf of Tanglewood. This map corresponds to figure 8 of this report.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 0109.

Outline 2 (Nickel Rim, 1978 - Mag survey)

Line grid and magnetic survey.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 0011.

Outline 3 (Hemlo, 1983 - IP survey)

Induced Polarisation survey done by Noranda on behalf of Hemlo (1983). Grid cut. Three major anomalies. The northern one is in direct extension of Kalibak North gold occurrence (see chapter 17). Other anomalies not followed-up.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 9700.

Two south anomalies drilled by Hendrick (1996) by holes K96-1 and K96-2.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 0018

Outline 4 (Noranda, 1987 - Humus)

Humus survey by Noranda (1987). Grid cut.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 0007

Outline 5 (Noranda 1989 - Geology & Geochemistry)

Geological, lithogeochemical, grab sampling and soil survey. No grid cut.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 0001, 0002 and 0004.

Outline 6 (Noranda, 1989 - Geology & Geochemistry)

Geological, lithogeochemical, grab sampling and soil survey. Grid cut.

Source: ODM FILE 42C16SW 0003

Outline 7 (Aerodat for Tanglewood, 1983)

Airborne survey done by Aerodat(1983a) on behalf of Tanglewood.

Outline 8 (Aerodat for Tundra, 1983)

Airborne survey done by Aerodat on behalf of Tundra.

Item 9 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional and Local Geology

The property is underlain by the Kabinakagami Lake greenstone belt, which is part of the Wawa Subprovince and forms an isolated belt of mostly mafic metavolcanic rocks. The greenstone belt is approximately 100km in length and between 1 and 20 km in width (figure 4).

In the area covering the Lizar property, the greenstone belt trends northeast. Mafic metavolcanic rocks form the dominant rock type which are often interlayered with narrow (less than 1 m thick) layers of intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks. Primary structures, such as pillows, are rarely preserved.

Metasedimentary rocks comprising interbedded siltstones and sandstones/ greywackes have been observed on the southern shore of Kabinakagami Lake.

The belt is completely enveloped by biotite or biotite-hornblende granodiorite to trondhjemite.

All supracrustal rocks show a moderate foliation striking 055° to 070° with a steep to vertical dipping. The foliation is weaker in the granitoid rocks of Kabinakagami Lake area (Wilson, 1993).

Siragusa (1977) has suggested the presence of a major syncline with a northeast-trending axis in the vicinity of the Bear Creek Fault.

The Bear Creek Fault is a northeast trending structure that lies in the southwestern Lizar Township. The presence of the fault is suggested by the linear nature of Bear Creek, its relatively steep outcrop embankment and by the deformation and silicification of the rocks on either side of the creek. A zone of high strain (approximately 50 - 100 m wide) is observed along the northeast trending Bear Creek Fault (Wilson, 1993).

Siragusa (1977) mentioned that moderate to strong shearing affected the both sides of the Bear Creek Fault, and as a result of these processes much of the rock has been reduced to pyrite bearing sericite schists interbedded with thin subvertical sheeted quartz veins.

All rock units are crosscut by diabase dikes. These dikes trends north to northwest.

The entire area was glaciated during the Quaternary. A thin cover of ground moraine blankets most of the area (Wilson, 1993).

9.2 Property Geology

Three major rock units cross the property in a northeasterly direction (figure 9).

The central part of the property consists of a 2 km wide over a strike length of 6 km, northeast trending and steeply dipping sequence of mostly mafic metavolcanic and minor thin interbeds of felsic metavolcanic rocks. This rock sequence is flanked to the north by biotite trondhjemite to granodiorite rocks of the Black-Pic Batholith, and to the south by a sequence of metasediments mostly composed by feldspathic and quartz-rich sandstone.

The area limited to the north by the Bear Creek, and to the south by the geological contact volcanics / sediments is injected by numerous parallel biotite trondhjemite to granodiorite sills. Those sills vary in widths from less than a meter to 150 m.

Wilson (1993) describes the Kabinakagami greenstone belt rocks underlying the Lizar property as dominantly composed of northeast trending sequence of deformed, locally pillowed, massive to strongly foliated, fine to locally coarse grained, amphibolitized, mafic metavolcanic flows. A polymictic, mafic fragmental / breccia is sometimes observed near the possible top of the mafic sequence in the southeastern portion of the property.

Massive to moderately foliated gabbro bodies of indeterminate extent occur throughout the mafic metavolcanic pile and may represent subvolcanic sills.

9.2.1 Rock Types

9.2.1.1 Mafic metavolcanic rocks

The rock is mostly massive, greenish black and fine grained but locally grading into medium to coarse grained rocks. Primary structures such as interflow margins and pillows are scarce and generally poorly developed. Locally numerous quartz and / or

calcite veins and pods of variable shapes and sizes, either parallel or at an angle to foliation are observed (Leonard, 1984).

9.2.1.2 Felsic metavolcanic rocks

They occur for only a small percentage of the metavolcanic sequence. These rocks occur in mafic volcanics as generally uniformed or as lense shaped interbeds with thickness raging from a few centimetres to 10 metres. These rocks are light to medium greenish grey, fine grained to aphanitic and more or less massive (Leonard, 1984).

9.2.1.3 Pyroxenite

This rock type occurs in two main sills in the southeast portion of the peninsula. The rock is dark green to black. It consists of 80 to 90% green hornblende with segregations of iron-titanium oxides.

The North sill is coarser grains close to its contact with metavolcanics and contains a 3 to 6 m wide zone of moderately magnetic lean "iron formation" (Leonard, 1984). It is moderately foliated, greyish, fine-grained and slightly magnetic. This formation runs parallel to then sill orientation and can be traced over a distance of 1 500 m (figure 8).

The South sill is at finer grains and does not have a magnetic "lean iron formation" formation (Leonard, 1984).

9.2.1.4 Breccia Unit

The main breccia unit occurs close to the middle and runs more or less parallel to the main granodiorite-trondhjemite sill.

It is characterized by alternating usually thin elongated tabular volcanic fragments with sheared granodiorite. The fragments range from a few cm to one meter across, and are oriented parallel to the foliation.

The contact between the breccia and other units is gradual and based on the relative proportion of its constituents (Leonard, 1984).

9.2.1.5 Granodiorite-Trondhjemite

Granodiorite, biotite granodiorite and trondhjemite are the dominant granitic rocks of the property. Granodiorite and biotite granodiorite units are distinguished from trondhjemite by partial to nearly completed obliteration of "gneissic" structure or foliation, and by a more potassic granitic phase.

Those rocks vary from medium light to dark greenish gray. They are generally poorly to moderately foliated and are chiefly made up of 20 to 40% quartz and / or feldspar phenocrysts in a fine to medium grained matrix essentially composed of quartz and feldspar with variable amount of biotite and hornblende. These rocks are locally chloritized, sericitized, epidotized and silicified depending upon the degree of alteration and shearing (Leonard, 1984).

Wilson (1993) describes the sill as a strongly foliated biotite granodiorite rock. He added that the injection of the sill resulted in the development of an intrusive breccia that can be observed to the south and northeast of the mine.

9.2.1.6 Quartz Porphyry

A quartz porphyry type intrusive occurs in or close to sheared zones. They are moderately to highly sericitized and silicified. They often grade into quartz-sericite schist. This unit is the host to gold occurrences found in the South Zone (Leonard, 1984).

9.2.1.7 Diabase dykes

All rock units are locally intruded by younger, northeast or northwest trending diabase dykes.

The diabase dykes are vertical to steeply dipping and range in width from less than 1 m to 30 m. The dykes are dark green to black weathering, coarse grained, equigranular and homogeneous. Narrow chill margins (5 cm to 10 cm wide) of much finer grained material are developed in a few of the wider dykes (Wilson, 1993).

9.2.2 Structure

9.2.2.1 Bedding and Foliation

Both strike in southeast-northeast direction. Dip is generally steep to subvertical.

Bedding planes of the volcanic flows are assumed to be parallel to foliation as suggested from areas where primary structures and foliation can be observed on the same outcrop.

Metamorphic foliation can be observed in most rock types. However, it is best developed in basic metavolcanics and trondhjemite or biotite "gneissic" granodiorite (Leonard, 1984).

9.2.2.2 Bear Creek Fault

One of the major structural features on the property consists of a northeast trending fault known as the "Bear Creek Fault". This fault is parallel to the greenstone belt and follows in the narrow Bear Creek. No evidence has been found from surface work.

One hole drilled from underground and two drilled from surface intersected the fault. It would appear that the fault lies at the contact of metavolcanics to the south and granodiorite to the north. The fault zone is sheared and intensely silicified metavolcanic rock. It contains infrequent veins and minor amount of sulphides. The fault has an estimated width of 30 m. The contact area in the granodiorite is itself sheared and.

9.2.2.3 "En Échelon" Faults

Numerous faults with an approximate north-south direction are found west of the mine shaft. These "en echelon" (?) faults appear to be characterized by more or less pronounced linear depressions associated with displacement of lithogeological units and / or by local brecciated zones (Leonard, 1984).

Item 10 DEPOSIT TYPES

10.1 Present Mineralisation

All of known mineralized occurrences within the Kabinakagami Lake greenstone belt are located within the southwestern Lizar Township. Most of the mineral occurrences are gold and silver with one lead-zinc occurrence and one iron-titanium.

Quartz veins are prominent within all of known gold and sulphide occurrences. Moderate to strong shearing is associated with anomalous gold values in all occurrences. All of the gold showings are within the strained rocks adjacent to the steeply dipping, northeast trending Bear Creek Fault. In some instance, the gold bearing quartz veins occur at the sheared margins of a granodiorite sill and in other cases, the quartz veins are associated with quartz porphyry sills within mafic metavolcanic rocks. Chlorite and silica are common alteration minerals.

10.2 Possible Gold Deposit Models

Of all present mineralized occurrences discovered so far in Lizar Township, the most significant ones were discovered within Lizar property.

However, in addition to the mineralisation type discovered so far within the property, a **disseminated, stringer or breccia type deposit** is considered within the Lizar property.

This model is favoured by the geological environment of the property reinforced by the presence of the Bear Creek Fault. Displacement along this fault may have resulted in the development of orthogonal, splay or anastomosed related faults. The development of such structures within granodiorite in particular would have fractured, brecciated and altered invading rocks. This particular environment would have been favourable for the circulation of high pressure and temperature fluids followed by the precipitation of gold mineralisation with other alteration mineral products including sulphides.

This deposit type would have the potential of a large tonnage.

Item 11 MINERALISATION OF THE PROPERTY

11.1 Introduction

Gold mineralisation was discovered in the South Central part of the property more specifically along high ridges situated between Bear Creek and the shore of Kabinakagami Lake. The bedrock of these ridges comprises several parallel northeast trending granodiorite sills of various widths intruding mafic volcanic rocks.

Three gold mineralized zones were discovered on the property: the South, the North and the West Zones.

The South Zone lies within a 150 m wide granodiorite sill referred as the "Mine Sill". On the property, the sill is indicated over an indicated strike length of 3 km but extend far beyond south of the property. Its northern end is not known as it is covered by Kabinakagami Lake.

North of the Mine Sill, the adjacent metavolcanic rock unit is injected by a few thin, discontinuous and parallel quartz porphyry sills. One of those porphyry sills (2-3 m wide) is the host of gold mineralisation associated with the North and the West Zones.

In the mid 30s, the South and the North zones were explored from underground. From 1936 to 1939, a three compartment vertical shaft was sunk by Hiawatha Mine in a diabase dyke to a depth of 100 m. Two levels were established at 45 and 84 m below surface. The South and the North Zones were explored from both levels. The West zone was explored by surface work (figure 7).

Elsewhere on the property, two gold barren and sulphide bearing minor occurrences (Boot Bay Galena and Kabi Lake occurrences) were discovered in the Northern part of the property (figure 9).

11.2 Hiawatha Mine - South Zone

11.2.1 Description of Mineralisation

The South Zone lies about 100 m southeast of the shaft. It consists of six (6) thin parallel shear zones with associated quartz stringers and veins. All structures

occurs in the granodiorite Mine Sill within a zone 25-35 m wide. This mineralized zone is situated in the southern third portion of the sill (figure 6).

Individual shear zones vary in width from 0.01 to 1,3 m wide. They are moderately to strongly silicified and sericitized, and weakly sulfidized. The quartz stringers and veins are 0.1 to 15 cm wide but occasionally reaching 1 meter. The latter are adjacent to or are found within the shear zones.

The veins and shear zones strike N50°E and generally dip vertically. They are collectively termed the South Zone.

Mineralisation consists of native gold associated with strongly sheared and altered zones. Higher gold values occurs in strongly sericitized schists usually showing small quartz "eyes". These zones exhibit varying amounts of late quartz veinlets and occur as parallel thin streaks associated with shearing.

Gold is present in very fine grains within, or adjacent to late quartz. Disseminated and small veinlets of pyrite occur in both the quartz veins and altered wallrock. Minor presence of other sulphide minerals including in decreasing order disseminated and stringered pyrrhotite, chalcopryrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenite are frequently associated with gold.

Underground, the South Zone was followed for over 215 m and 520 m of drifting on the first and second levels respectively. On surface, the zone is indicated along a strike length of 1.2 km from surface drilling and underground development.

Not much drilling was done below the second level or along the strike extensions of the South Zone.

11.2.2 Hiawatha Underground Sampling (1936 to 1939)

It is most unfortunate that despite the great amount of work done by Hiawatha (1936 to 1939), there remains no engineering records or reports available today, with the exception of two partially complete level plans. Old Hiawatha Mines knowledge is derived from G.L. Holdbrooke (1937), a brief report by W.F. James (1938) and from press articles from the Northern Miner (1937 to 1939).

In 1937, 550 grams of gold having a value of \$624 were produced from the milling of 3 tons of material. In 1939, a 25-ton per day amalgamation test mill was installed. The mill treated 1928 tons from which gold having a value of \$4 970 was produced.

After the mine closure in 1939, two underground re-sampling were completed following the mine dewatering. The underground chip (Primrock, 1969) and channel (Keltic, 1974) show a large discrepancy in the results obtained. 59% and 31% of Primrock chip samples returned values above 3 and 34 g/t Au respectively, whereas 14% of the Keltic channel samples returned gold values above 3 g/t Au (Leonard, 1984).

11.2.3 Primrock Underground Chip Sampling (1969)

L.J. McCarthy, Vice-President of Primrock collected 109 chip samples from the South and North Zones on the first and second levels. Although several significant values were obtained, the sampling appears to have been completed in a selective manner. These samples, however, demonstrate that significant gold concentration occur in the vein system (Brewster, N.E., 1983).

On the first level, 21 samples were taken of which 10 yielded 9.3 g/t Au across a width of 0.61 m. Of the 78 samples taken in a 425 m length of the South Zone on the second level, 40 samples yielded grades in excess of 10 g/t Au across widths of 0.30 to 1.52 m.

11.2.4 Keltic Underground Channel Sampling (1974)

Keltic sampling returned poor results in comparison to those obtained by Primrock. During this program, some 12 locations were found having a grade better than 3.4 g/t Au. The sampling was carried out on a systematic 3.05 m intervals, at which point a channel sample was acquired.

11.2.5 Tanglewood Surface Sampling (1983)

Tanglewood carried out considerable surface exploration work covering the entire property. 41 channels and 10 trenches were cut across the South and the North zones. A total of 356 surface rock samples were analysed for gold (156 grab, 176

channel and 36 trench samples) and 832 core samples (from holes T84-1 to T-84-12), (Leonard, 1984).

Sample results mentioned in this report are shown on figure 8.

11.2.5.1 Tanglewood Grab Sampling

Eleven (11) samples returned values ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 g/t Au.

11.2.5.2 Tanglewood Channel and Trench Sampling

One sample (R-169 - channel S; L10+15E / 0+65S) across a silicified zone with quartz veins returned 46 g/t Au over 1 m. This sample is in the South Zone environment.

The ten other samples ranged between 0.3 and 3.4 g/t Au.

11.2.5.3 Tanglewood Core Sampling

The best values were all returned from some of the holes drilled across the South Zone: 7 g/t Au over 0.88 m (hole T84-5; 20+09E / 2+20S); 5.5 g/t Au over 0.91 m (hole T84-12; 20+17E / 3+81S).

11.2.6 Surface Drilling

Most of the holes from 1978 to 1983 were drilled across the South Zone or its presumed extension. 34 holes for a total of 3190 m were drilled by Nickel Rim (1978: 4 ddh / 519 m), Swenson (1980: 18 ddh / 1300 m) and Tanglewood (1983: 12 ddh / 1371 m).

Holes on sections 8W (ddh 84-09) and 2+50W (ddh 84-08) were drilled to the north from the north and the central part of the Mine Sill respectively. Their best values never exceeded 0.34 g/t Au across short core lengths. However, both those holes appear to have been drilled above the southwestern extension of the South Zone. The southeastern unit of the Mine Sill was not investigated with those two holes.

17 holes were drilled between 7E and 27E. No definite continuous geological structure or significant grade is observed. Most results were below 0.34 g/t Au and the median of those above (about 125 samples) ranged from 0.3 to 0.7 g/t Au across 0.6 to 1.2 m mostly.

The best values were: 7 g/t Au over 0.88 m (hole T84-5; 20+09E / 2+20S); 5.5 g/t Au over 0.91 m (hole T84-12; 20+17E / 3+81S); 18 g/t Au over 0.30 m (hole 78-1; 9+60E / 3+80S); 11 g/t Au over 0.30 m (hole 78-2; 8+60E / 4+00S); 17 g/t Au over 0.46 m (hole 78-4; 8+37E / 2+10S); 113 g/t Au over 0.18 m (hole 78-4; 8+37E / 2+10S). Results summary and vertical cross-sections were done Leonard (1984).

11.3 Hiawatha Mine - The North Zone

The North Zone lies about 10 m northwest of the shaft and between 12-30 m north of the northern contact of the Mine Sill.

The zone consists of a 5-35 cm thick, northeast striking, vertically dipping, boudinaged quartz vein adjacent to the northern contact of a narrow quartz-porphry dyke 2-3 m wide. The dyke crosses mafic volcanic flows (figures 6 and 8).

Mineralisation consists of visible gold with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and molybdenite within the sheared quartz vein.

Underground, the North Zone was followed for over 105 m and 180 m of drifting on the first and second levels respectively. On surface, the zone is indicated sporadically along a strike length of 1.2 km from surface drilling and underground development.

Holbrooke (1937) reported that "the quartz vein carries abundant free visible gold. He mentioned that the gold in the vein was very erratic and he believed that no reliable average can be obtained before bulk sampling is done. However, surface sampling plus diamond drilling indicated one shoot at the shaft running about 12 g/t Au across 1 m for a length of 460 m. Fifteen holes drilled under this length shown seven values better than 25 g/t Au across 1 m, and eight showed nothing over 1 g/t Au. "

11.3.1 Primrock Underground Chip Sampling (1969)

The North Zone was investigated on the first level. Three samples which returned 6 g/t Au across 1 m, 95 g/t Au across 0.9 m, and 64 g/t Au across 0.9 m, were collected by L.J.McCarthy over a length of 15 m.

No sampling was done on the second level of the North Zone.

11.3.2 Tanglewood Surface Sampling (1983)

Surface sampling of the North Zone shows high gold values concentrated in two areas. First, from 3E to 14E, then in the area of the "main pit" around 19W (figure 8).

11.3.2.1 Tanglewood Grab Sampling

The two high values returned 28 g/t Au (12E / 2+75N) and 48 g/t Au (2+75E / 4N). Six others returned values ranging from 0.3 to 3.4 g/t Au.

11.3.2.2 Tanglewood Channel and Trench Sampling

28 channel samples shown a median value ranging between 0.3 to 0.7 g/t Au with 3 values between 2.1 and 2.4 g/t Au.

The three best trench results (trench no 1 at 3E / 4N) were 28 g/t Au over 0.13 m; 153 g/t Au (grab); 168 g/t Au (grab). 7 other samples ranged between 0.3 and 12 g/t Au.

11.3.2.3 Tanglewood Core Sampling

16 samples returned values ranging from 0.3 to 4.1 g/t Au. The best value was: 4.1 g/t Au over 0.82 m.

11.4 Hiawatha Mine - The West Zone

The zone lies 800 m southwest of the shaft. The geological setting is similar to that of the North Zone. It is considered an off-faulted portion of the North Zone.

The zone is described as being "about 67 m long and 1 m wide. It is stated that four drill holes, 15 m apart, under the zone ran better than 45 g/t Au. The surface showing shows abundant free gold" (Holbrooke, G.L., 1937).

In 1969, Primrock drilled two holes spaced 32 m on this occurrence. Samples taken by L.J. McCarthy (VP of Primrock) from hole 1A averaged 9 g/t Au over 0.6, while samples from hole 2A averaged 14 g/t Au over 0.67 m (Giblin, P.E., 1969).

One outstanding result (sample R-42 of channel P-2) returned 77 g/t Au across 0.4 m (figure 8).

11.5 Hiawatha Mine - Other Mineralized Zone

11.5.1 Half a mile west of the West Zone

Giblin (1969) mentioned that Holbrooke (1937) reported the existence of another mineralized vein, with a width of 1.2 m and a minimum length of 46 m, occurring about 800 m further west. No other information concerning this latter vein is available.

11.5.2 "Third Mineralized Zone"

Leonard (1984) mentioned a third mineralized zone at approximately 6E / 5S where a sample within a granodiorite returned 5.1 g/t Au

11.6 Hiawatha Mine - The Bear Creek Zone

A flat hole (no 25) drilled from the second level near the shaft intersected a fault zone about 122 m northwest of the shaft, then cut a 2.4 m of quartz vein material in granodiorite (Giblin, P.E., 1969).

In 1980, the zone was crossed by two surface holes (holes 80-10 and 80-11). The shear is broad, contains infrequent veins and minor amount of sulphides. Both holes located in granodiorite body at the northwestern edge of the shear zone. The contact area in the granodiorite is itself sheared and intensely silicified.

No gold is reported in either hole. Silicified nature and sheared appearance similar to the South Zone (Way, B., 1981)

11.7 The Boot Bay Galena Occurrence

Discovered in 1929. The mineralisation occurs in a narrow zone and consists of quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena in a schist complex close to the granite contact near the west side the Toe Boot Bay (ODM GR 159, 1977).

In 1972, the area was visited by ODM geologists. Showing could not be located presumably because of unfavourable water level.

11.8 The Kabi Lake Sulphide Occurrence

Two pyrite showings found in close proximity on the west shore of Kabinakagami Lake. Minor specks of chalcopyrite associated with pyrite in both showings (ODM GR 159, 1977).

The first showing consists of a strongly hematized semi-massive pyrite vein about 20 cm thick and over a length of 0,6 m. The vein strikes S43°E, dips vertically and cuts NE trending mafic meta-volcanics.

The second showing is 12 m east of the first. It consists of dissemination and concordant massive stringers of pyrite up to 1,3 cm thick in a vertically dipping foliated NE trending felsic metavolcanic interbed.

ODM analysis shown low copper (0.02, 0.05 and 0.13% Cu) and trace of gold.

Item 12 EXPLORATION

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property, and at the date of the report no work has been done.

Item 13 DRILLING

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 14 SAMPLE METHOD AND APPROACH

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 15 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 16 DATA VERIFICATION

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 17 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mining titles south and north (C 1246624) of Beaufield Lizar property are held by Freewest Resources Canada Ltd. Numerous gold and one Fe-Ti-V magnetite showings are known within their ground. The best occurrences are reported from a Freewest report (MacTavish, A.D., 2002).

All occurrences but one are located south of Beaufield property. Unless otherwise mentioned, their respective location are given from the intersection of the east-west Beaufield property limit with Bear Creek (figure 5).

17.1 Kalibak North occurrence

Location: North of Bear Creek, at the southern boundary with Freewest and Beaufield.

"Blue, cherty, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena-rich quartz vein within a narrow, banded, sulphide-rich, silicified zone occurring intermittently along a 070°-striking porphyry dyke-amphibolite contact.

Surface and diamond drill core sampling during 1937 contained up to 5.1 g/t Au and 9,60 g/t Au across 0.38 m respectively".

17.2 Kalibak South Occurrence

Location: 2,5 km southwest of Beaufield property.

"Boudinage, shear zone-hosted quartz vein, up to 60 cm thick, that strike 060°, occurs within mafic volcanic flows, and exhibits a possible strike length of up to 800 m.

No assay available".

17.3 Charpentier Pb-Zn Occurrence

Location: 5,0 km southwest of Beaufield property.

"Shear zone-hosted pyrite, galena and sphalerite rich veins and lenses adjacent to the contact of a felsic dyke with granitic gneisses and mafic schists. The 1,8 m thick, vertically dipping shear zone strike 080°, and has been traced for 45 m.

No historic analyses are available. However, Freewest sampling obtained up to 12,85 g/t Au, 25,0 g/t Ag, 4 580 ppm Zn, and 5 070 ppm Pb".

17.4 Charpentier Au-Ag Occurrence

Location: 5,5 km southwest of Beaufield property.

"Less than 30 cm thick, banded granular quartz vein, striking 055° to 060°, that has been traced for 30 m. It occurs within, and is slightly oblique to, hornblende chlorite schists that strike 070°, and dip vertically.

It contains visible gold, pyrite, galena, and pyrrhotite and exhibits a narrow, gold poor, pyritic halo for up to 30 cm on either side of the vein.

No assay available".

17.5 Vasey-Stenabough Occurrence

Location: 5,5 km southwest of Beaufield property.

"2 to 10 cm thick quartz veinlets and veins occurring within a 055° striking shear zone....

1937: 15,29 g/t; Freewest: 1,62 g/t Au".

17.6 Stenabough Occurrence

Location: 12,0 km southwest of Beaufield property.

"Silicified, pyritized zone striking 130°, and dipping 70 to 75° within metavolcanic flows.

Trench sampling (1936): 2,74 g/t Au along 11,7 m".

17.7 Perkin Occurrence

Location: 0,4 km north of Beaufield property.

"Zone of massive Fe-Ti-V magnetite within a metamorphosed pyroxenite body. Zone is 900 m in length, 460 m in width, and contains up to 70% Fe; 0,22% Ni; 6,36% TiO₂, and 0,32% V. Not tested for PGE".

17.8 Other showings

Two showings are worth mentioning as they are located just south of the actual Beaufield east-west property limit. They were worked by Noranda in 1987 (ODM File 42C16SW003).

The first showing is called by Noranda " Bear Creek / Johnson". It is located west of Bear Creek. The showing may correspond to former Kalibak North Showing. Trenching and drill holes were done. Their map shows 5,14 g/t Au across 0,83 m, and 9,6 g/t Au across 0,4 m.

The second showing occurs east of Bear Creek. Former northeast trending trench is traced on their map. Sericite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena is indicated along a 100 m thin and discontinuous quartz vein. Grabs taken by Noranda returned two gold values above 1000 ppb Au and five other between 55 and 800 ppb Au.

Item 18 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 19 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 20 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 21 CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATION

The Lizar property is the host of three gold mineralized zones and several other occurrences

South and North Zones

Two out of the three gold zones (South and North) were explored from underground in the mid 30s. From 1936 to 1939, a three compartment vertical shaft was sunk by Hiawatha Mine in a diabase dyke to a depth of 100 m. Two levels were established at 45 and 84 m below surface. The South and the North Zones were explored from both levels.

The South Zone is located about 120 m southeast of the North Zone. Underground, the South Zone was followed by drifting for over 215 m on the first level and 520 m on the second level. Gold occurs in narrow quartz veins 0.1-15 cm wide adjacent to or enclosed in thin shear zones 0.01-1.30 m. Up to six individual gold zones were defined within a broad 25-35 m wide zone following the southern part of a 150 m wide granodiorite sill. On surface, the zone is indicated along a strike length of 1.2 km from surface drilling and underground development.

The North Zone is about 10 m northwest of the shaft. Underground, the North Zone was followed for over 105 m on the first level, and 180 m of drifting on the second level. Gold occurs in a narrow boudinaged quartz vein 5-35 cm wide adjacent to the northern contact of a 2-3 m wide quartz porphyry dyke that intrudes mafic volcanic rocks. On surface, the zone is indicated along a strike length of 1.2 km from surface drilling and underground development.

Gold mineralisation is similar in all zones and occurrences of the property. It consists of native gold associated within sheared, silicified and altered zones. Higher gold values occurs in strongly sericitized schists. These zones exhibit varying amounts of late quartz veinlets occurring as parallel thin streaks associated with shearing.

Gold is present in very fine grains within, or adjacent to late quartz. Disseminated, small veinlets or stringers of pyrite occur in both the quartz veins and altered wallrock. Minor presence of other sulphide minerals including in decreasing order disseminated and stringered pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and molybdenite are frequently associated with gold.

Although visible gold was observed in surface trenching, surface drilling and underground drifting, the grade estimation of both zones could not be established. There exist strong discrepancies between underground sampling results of Hiawatha (1936-1939), Primrock (1969) and Keltic (1974).

In 1939, Hiawatha produced some gold as a consequence of bulk sampling. 550 grams of gold having a value of \$624 were produced from the milling of 3 tons of material. In the same year, 1928 tons was milled from which gold having a value of \$4 970 was produced. At a gold price of 35\$ per ton, the material processed correspond to a grade of 2.4 g/t Au.

In 1969, Primrock collected 109 chip samples from the South and North Zones on the first and second levels. Although several significant values were obtained, the sampling appears to have been completed in a selective manner. On the first level, 21 samples were taken of which 10 yielded 9.3 g/t Au across a width of 0.61 m. On the second level, of the 78 samples taken in a 425 m length of the South Zone, 40 samples yielded grades in excess of 10.3 g/t Au across widths of 0.30 to 1.52 m.

In 1974, Keltic carried out channel sampling along the second level of the South Zone. The assays returned poor results in comparison to those obtained by Primrock. During this program, some 12 locations were found having a grade better than 3.4 g/t Au. The sampling was carried out on systematic 3.05 m intervals, at which point a channel sample was acquired.

On surface, 34 holes for a total of 3190 m were drilled across the South Zone by Nickel Rim (1978: 4 ddh / 519 m), Swenson (1980: 18 ddh / 1300 m) and Tanglewood (1983: 12 ddh / 1371 m). Most results were below 0.34 g/t Au. The median of 125 samples ranged between 0.3 to 0.7 g/t Au across 0.6 to 1.2 m mostly. Higher values were scarce: 7 g/t Au over 0.88 m; 5.5 g/t Au over 0.91 m; 18 g/t Au over 0.30 m; 11 g/t Au over 0.30 m; 17 g/t Au over 0.46 m; 113 g/t Au over 0.18 m.

On the mine-scale, it is the writer opinion that there is sufficient underground sampling and surface drilling across the South and the North Zones. Additional similar work in the same environment would not upgrade any of those two zones.

West Zone

The zone lies 800 m southwest of the shaft. The geological setting is similar to that of the North Zone. It is considered an off-faulted portion of the North Zone.

The zone is described by Holbrooke (1937) as being about 67 m long and 1 m wide. "Four drill holes, 15 m apart, under the zone ran better than 45 g/t Au. The surface showing shows abundant free gold".

In 1969, Primrock drilled two holes spaced 32 m. Samples taken by L.J. McCarthy (VP of Primrock) from hole 1A averaged 9 g/t Au over 0.6, while samples from hole 2A averaged 14 g/t Au over 0.67 m.

In 1983, Tanglewood sampling returned 77 g/t Au across 0.4 m from a surface sample.

Exploration Potential

On a regional scale, gold occurrences shows a close spatial relationship with the Bear Creek Fault. This fault crosses the property from south to north in a northeastern direction.

On the property scale however, the Bear Creek Fault was not given much attention by prior exploration groups. Its importance was not recognized. Previous exploration work was concentrated in the old mined area where outcrops and gold occurrences are plentiful. The balance of the property which is overburden covered was not explored.

The gold exploration potential of the property is excellent as most of the property in general and the Bear Creek Fault environment in particular remains un-explored. This fault straddles the area where granodiorite and trondhjemite sills are reported. Splay and anastomosed fault zones are possible from the Bear Creek fault. Movements along this fault or related possible splay faults may have played a major role in gold mineralisation of the South and North Zones, and in undiscovered zones.

The Bear Creek Fault may also have triggered the development of a new model of gold mineralisation such as a disseminated, stringer or breccia type deposit. This deposit type would be associated with fractured and altered felsic intrusive. In the

present time, this possible deposit would be overburden covered as brecciated and altered material would have been eroded away by ancient glaciations. This deposit type would have the potential of a large tonnage.

It is the writer opinion that further exploration work is warranted.

Item 22 RECOMMENDATIONS

22.1 Exploration Techniques

Gold mineralisation presents on the property is associated with variable amount of pyrite in disseminated or stringers types. There is also presence of minor amount of pyrrhotite and other metallic minerals.

The best exploration toll for the search of such mineralisation is the geophysical induced polarisation (IP) survey type. The selection of the method, electrode configurations and contractor's choice should be carefully evaluated in respect with the best detection method and quality-price.

A magnetic survey should also be carried out in conjunction with the IP survey. The combination of both surveys would reveal zones of contrasting magnetism, chargeability and resistivity, which may inferred the presence of a buried gold deposit.

Airborne Aerodat Electromagnetic conductors will be defined accurately by a ground electromagnetic survey.

Sampling and assaying of unconsolidated material such as humus, soil ("B Horizon") and till are considered but must be preceded by the comprehension of local glaciation, drift and soil development types.

Prospection, boulder tracing and recon geology is recommended together with a GPS survey of major previous exploration work such the localization of previous line grids, trenches, drill holes and the old Hiawatha shaft.

22.2 Exploration Potential Areas

The 2 km wide mafic metavolcanic rocks unit-area limited to the north by L 40E (1 km northwest of the shaft) and to the south by the property limit must be given a first priority for proposed exploration work.

This unit-area is crossed by the Bear Creek Fault and is the host of three major gold zones and other occurrences such as the Boot Bay Galena and Kabi Lake Sulphides to the north, and kalibak North and Noranda occurrences to the south.

Three airborne EM conductors straddle the Bear Creek Fault and three others follow the granodiorite / metavolcanic rocks geological contact.

The following specific areas should be investigated.

22.2.1 On-Strike Extensions of the South and North Zones

In particular the area located southwest of the underground development which is outcrop-barren and where no hole was drilled. This area is situated between 4W and 8E, and 2S and 2N.

22.2.2 Possible Northwestern Corridor

The South Zone with its six parallel individual veins and shear zones, and the North Zone are stacked in a northwestern corridor. That may be a coincidence or this stacking could be related to an unknown structural control. Similar stacking is observed in some mines of various mining gold camps.

22.2.3 Bear Creek Fault

Three untested airborne electromagnetic conductors straddle the fault. One strikes EW and the two others NE. The latter are situated on both sides of the Bear Creek Fault.

22.2.4 Granodiorite / Mafic Metavolcanic contact

Three airborne electromagnetic conductors lies along the contact.

22.2.5 Mafic Metavolcanic / Sediment contact

This contact corresponds to physiographical features and a zone of weak electromagnetic anomalies probably caused by overburden response. Much of this area is water covered.

22.2.6 Kalibak North Extension

This occurrence is located on the northwest side of Bear Creek, just south of Lizar property. Surface and diamond drill core sampling during 1937 contained up to 5.1 g/t Au and 9,60 g/t Au across 0.38 m respectively.

22.2.7 Noranda (1990) Occurrence

This occurrence is located east of Bear Creek and possibly enter in Lizar property. Sericite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena is indicated along a 100 m long, thin and discontinuous quartz vein. Grabs taken by Noranda returned two gold values above 1000 ppb Au and five others between 55 and 800 ppb Au.

22.3 Proposed Exploration Program

Phase I

Grid line cutting, Mag, HEM and IP surveys:

A grid of cut lines (83.6 km) followed by a magnetometer (83.6 km), electromagnetic (42.8 km) and an induced polarisation (34.8 km) surveys are proposed to cover the southwestern part of the property (Table 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively; and figure 10).

Base lines and tie lines are proposed every 1000 m with the southwesternmost line and the southeasternmost station being L 1000E and 1000N respectively. Lines are proposed every 100 m with stations every 25 m.

The grid must be implemented using UTM NAD 83 coordinates. Field access points and grid location are based on the UTM NAD 83 datum. Base lines, tie lines and multiple 1000 m lines can be implemented by inputting several "routes" in GPS units.

Jean-Pierre Cloutier, P. Geo.
February 19, 2003

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Item 24 DATE AND SIGNATURE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jean-Pierre Cloutier, 417 Pélissier Avenue, Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, hereby certify that:

- I am self employed and consultant in mineral exploration since 1994;
- I received a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Montreal University in 1968.
- I am registered as a Professional Geologist with the "Ordre des Géologues du Québec (no 359)";
- I worked continuously in mineral exploration since my graduation:
 - 1986 to 1993: Falconbridge Ltd
 - As Exploration Manager - Québec
 - 1974 to 1985: Falconbridge Ltd
 - As Senior Exploration Geologist
 - 1968 to 1973 Sullivan Mining Group
 - As Mine Geologist
- I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading;
- I am considered independant of the issuer for which this report was prepared;
- I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
- This report is addressed to: Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc, 19 Nesbitt Street, P.O. Box 11385, Station H; Ottawa, K2H 7V1
- I consent to the filing of this technical report with any Securities Commission, and to the written disclosure of this technical report and of extracts from, or a summary of this technical report;
- Dated at Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, this 19th day of February 2003.

Jean-Pierre Cloutier, B.Sc., P. Geo.

**Item 25 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL
REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION
PROPERTIES**

NA as Beaufield only acquired the property and no work has been done.

Item 26 ILLUSTRATIONS

Included with the report.



General Property Location

Figure 1

7 km

7

8

9

0

710000m E.

30'

15'

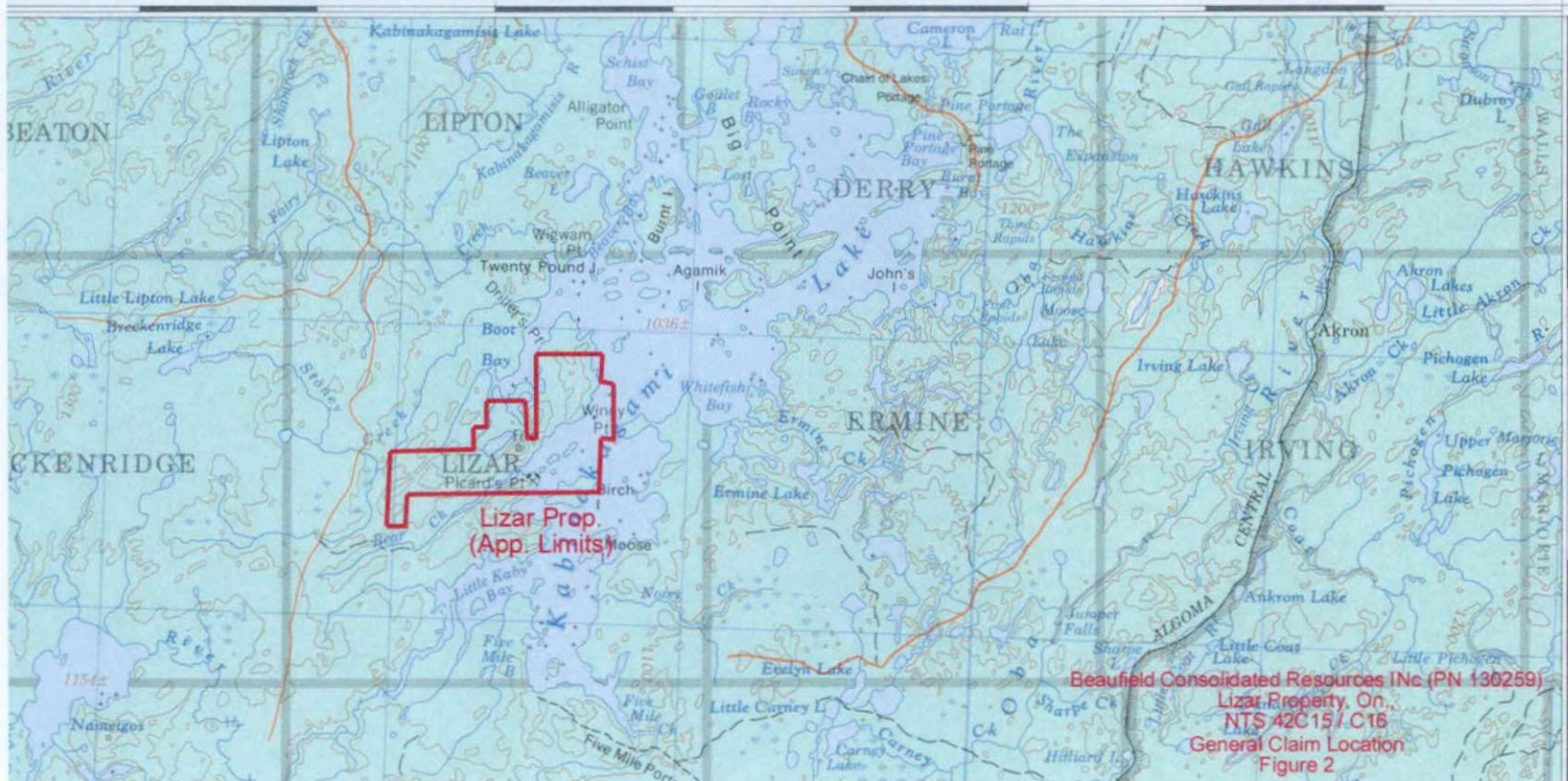
84°00'

49°00'

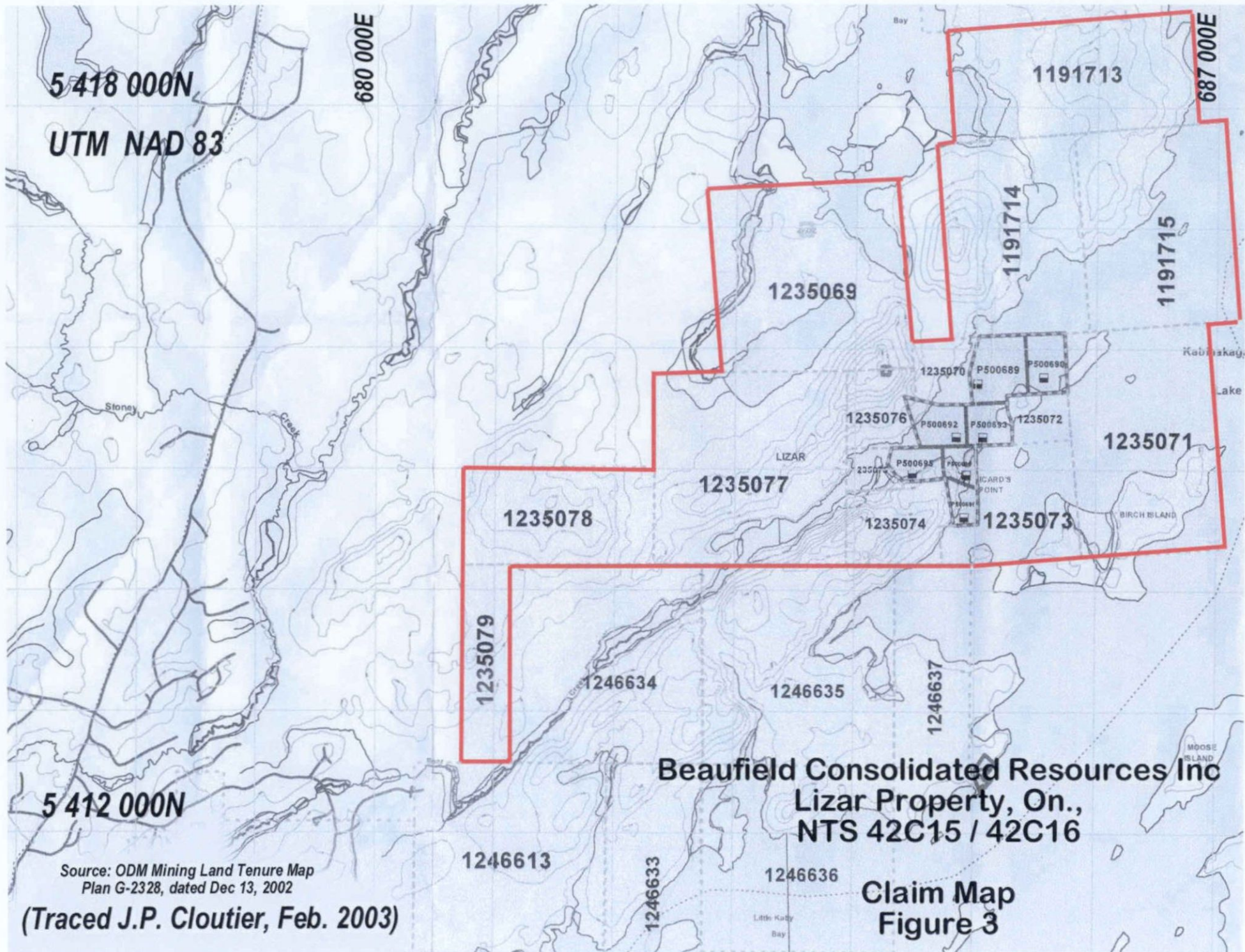
3

5420000m N.

1



Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc (PN 130259)
Lizar Property, On.
NTS 42C15 / C16
General Claim Location
Figure 2



Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc
Lizar Property, On.,
NTS 42C15 / 42C16

Claim Map
Figure 3

Source: ODM Mining Land Tenure Map
Plan G-2328, dated Dec 13, 2002

(Traced J.P. Cloutier, Feb. 2003)

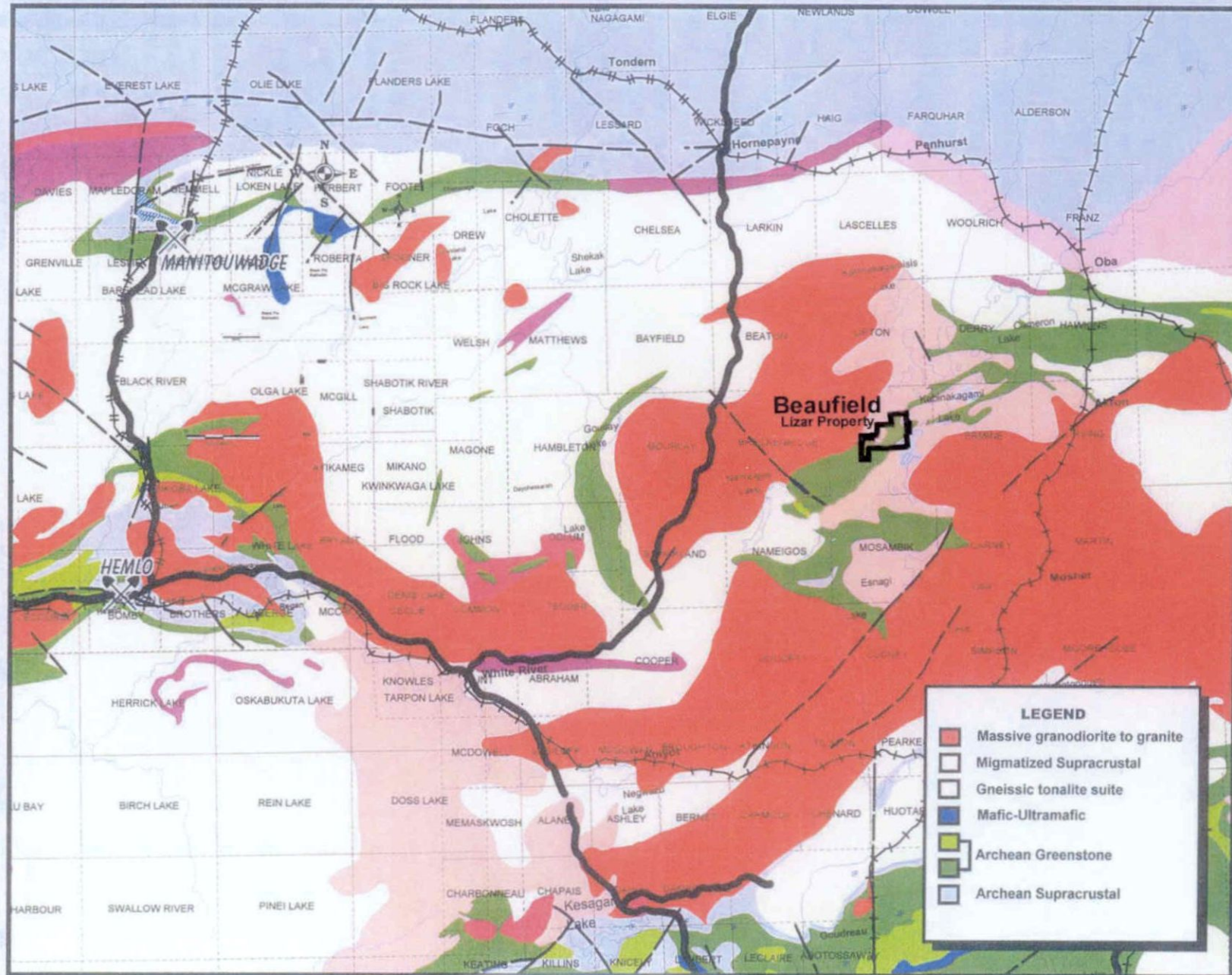


Figure 4 - Regional Geology

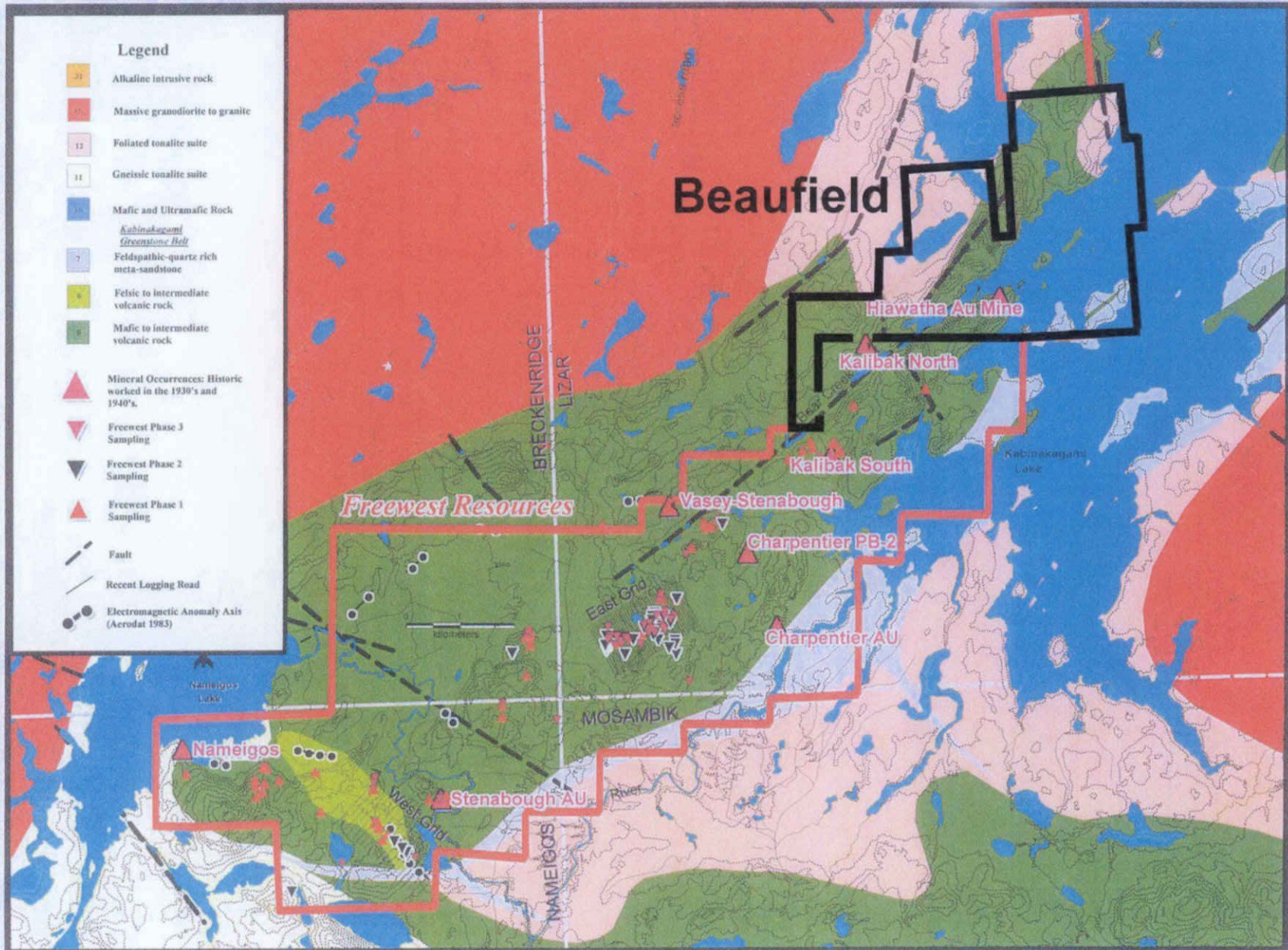
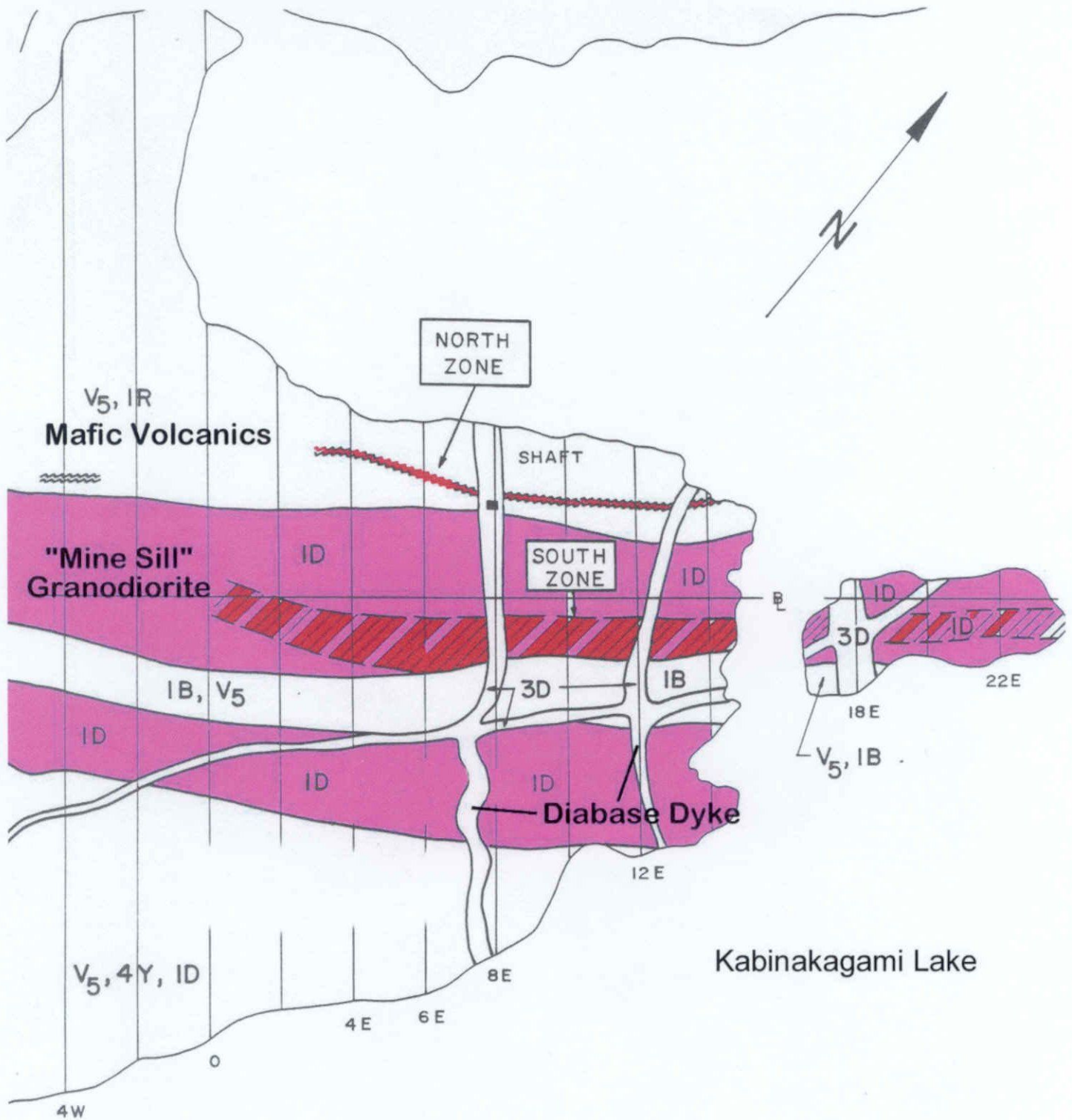
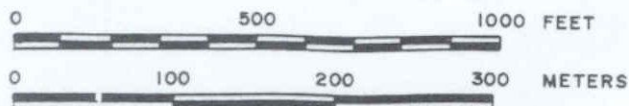


Figure 5 - Local Geology



Kabinakagami Lake



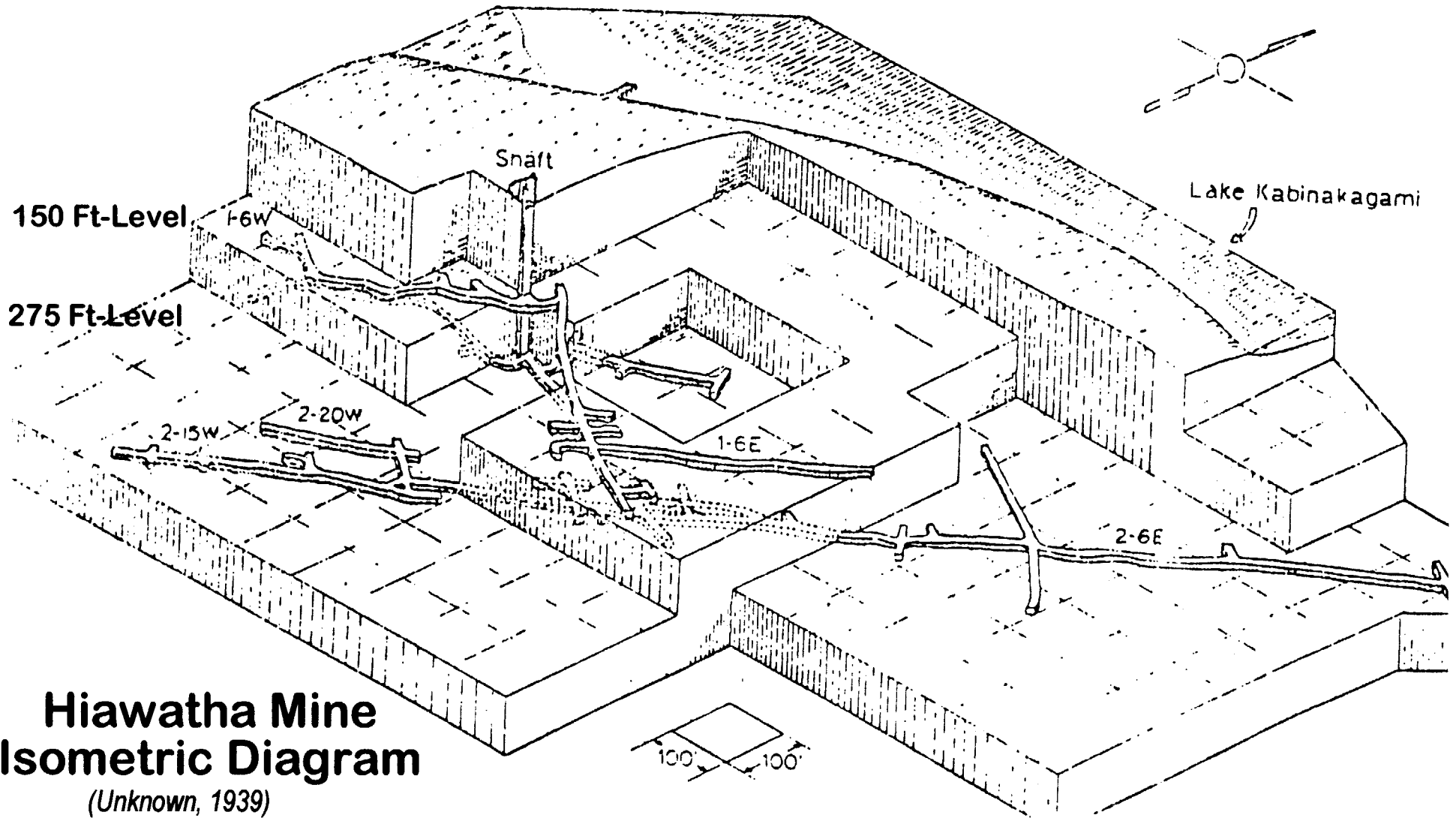
Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc
Lizar Property, On.
NTS 42C16

Hiawatha Mine
Simplified Geology and Mineralized Zones

Figure 6

(source: Leonard, M.A., 1983)
(Modified by J.P.Cloutier, Feb 2003)

Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc Lizar Property, On.



Hiawatha Mine Isometric Diagram

(Unknown, 1939)

Figure 7

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Description of work</u>																									
1926	Peter Louttit	First gold discovery in Hiawatha Mine area																									
1936-1939	Hiawatha Gold Mines Ltd	<p><u>Surface work</u>: Line grid, prospecting and trenching, Drilling of 32 ddh / 13 034 feet (3 973 m).</p> <p><u>Underground work</u>: Sinking of a 3-compartment shaft to 325 feet (99 m) with workings on two levels</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Level</u></th> <th><u>Cross-cutting</u></th> <th><u>Drifting</u></th> <th><u>Raising</u></th> <th><u>Drilling</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>150 ft</td> <td>967 ft</td> <td>847 ft</td> <td>0 ft</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>275 ft</td> <td>1 750 ft</td> <td>2 547 ft</td> <td>250 ft</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total ft</td> <td>2 717 ft</td> <td>3 394 ft</td> <td>250 ft</td> <td>3 474 ft</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Total m)</td> <td>(828 m)</td> <td>(1 034 m)</td> <td>(76 m)</td> <td>(1 059 m)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Gold production</u>: 17,8 oz of gold from a 3-ton bulk sample (test mill), and 179 oz of gold from a 1931-ton bulk sample (25 tpd amalgamation mill).</p> <p><u>Mine closure</u>: All work discontinued in December 1939</p>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cross-cutting</u>	<u>Drifting</u>	<u>Raising</u>	<u>Drilling</u>	150 ft	967 ft	847 ft	0 ft	?	275 ft	1 750 ft	2 547 ft	250 ft	?	Total ft	2 717 ft	3 394 ft	250 ft	3 474 ft	(Total m)	(828 m)	(1 034 m)	(76 m)	(1 059 m)
<u>Level</u>	<u>Cross-cutting</u>	<u>Drifting</u>	<u>Raising</u>	<u>Drilling</u>																							
150 ft	967 ft	847 ft	0 ft	?																							
275 ft	1 750 ft	2 547 ft	250 ft	?																							
Total ft	2 717 ft	3 394 ft	250 ft	3 474 ft																							
(Total m)	(828 m)	(1 034 m)	(76 m)	(1 059 m)																							
1966-1969	Primroc Mining & Exploration Ltd	<p><u>Surface work</u>: Drilling of 2 ddh / 250 ft (76 m) to test the West Zone</p> <p><u>Underground work</u>: Dewatering of mine; Chip samples 150-level and 275-level; total 109 samples at 1 - 5 ft interval.</p>																									

Lizar Property – Summary of Previous Works

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Description of work</u>
1971	JV between Bear Creek Gold Mines Ltd and Primrock	<u>Surface work</u> : geological mapping; geophysical surveys (Mag & EM)
1974	Keltic Mining Corporation Ltd	<u>Surface work</u> : geophysical surveys (Mag & EM) <u>Underground work</u> : Dewatering of mine; mapping and sampling of the 275-foot level
1978	Nickel Rim Mines Ltd	<u>Surface work</u> : line cutting; geophysical surveys (Mag); Drilling of 4 ddh (78-1 to m 78-4) / 2 702 ft (519 m).
1980	JV between Swenson Way Mineral Services Ltd and Echo Bay Mines Ltd	<u>Surface work</u> : Line cutting (15 000 feet), Prospecting, B-horizon soil sampling and rock sampling. Drilling of 18 ddh (80-1 to 80-18) / 4 265 ft (1 300 m).
1982	Prospecting Geophysics Ltd	<u>Surface work</u> : Prospecting and sampling.
1983	Tundra Gold Mines Ltd	Helicopter borne Aerodat Mag & EM survey
1983	Tanglewood Consolidated Resources Inc	Helicopter borne Aerodat Mag & EM survey

Lizar Property – Summary of Previous Works

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Description of work</u>
1983	Tanglewood Consolidated Resources Inc	<u>Surface work</u> : line cutting, geological mapping, excavation of 10 bedrock trenches, grab and channel sampling. Drilling of 12 ddh (84-1 to 84-12) / 4 497 ft (1 371 m).
1984	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd	Regional helicopter borne Mag & EM survey east of property
1987-1989	JV between Noranda, and Golden Trio and River Oaks	Geological, soil, grabs (1987-1988: 166 grabs) and lithogeochemical survey
1993	Hemlo Gold Mines Ltd	IP (12 km) and magnetic (8,7 km) survey done SW from Hiawatha Mine area and east of Bear Creek (directed by Noranda Exp).
1996	Hendricks Minerals Canada	A 200 m-long hole (96-2) drilled across an IP anomaly (Hemlo, 1993).

Lizar Property – Summary of Previous Works

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note
	2700	E	3000	N	3000	N	0	0				
	2800	E	2900	N	3000	N	100	100				
	2900	E	2800	N	3000	N	200	200				
	3000	E	2700	N	3000	N	300	300				
	3100	E	2700	N	3000	N	300	300				
	3200	E	2600	N	3000	N	400	400				
	3300	E	2500	N	3000	N	500	500				
	3400	E	2400	N	3000	N	600	600				
	3500	E	2300	N	3000	N	700	700				
	3600	E	2300	N	3000	N	700	700				
	3700	E	2200	N	3000	N	800	800				
	3800	E	2100	N	4000	N	1 900	1 900				
	3900	E	2000	N	4000	N	2 000	2 000				
	4000	E	2000	N	4000	N	2 000	2 000				
	4100	E	1900	N	4000	N	2 100	2 100				
	4200	E	1800	N	4000	N	2 200	2 200				
	4300	E	1800	N	4000	N	2 200	2 200				
	4400	E	1700	N	4000	N	2 300	2 300				
	4500	E	1600	N	4000	N	2 400	2 400				
	4600	E	1500	N	4000	N	2 500	2 500				
	4700	E	1500	N	3000	N	1 500	1 500				
	4800	E	1400	N	3000	N	1 600	1 600				
	4900	E	1300	N	3000	N	1 700	1 700				
	5000	E	1200	N	3000	N	1 800	1 800				
	5100	E	1200	N	3000	N	1 800	1 800				
	5200	E	1100	N	3000	N	1 900	1 900				
	5300	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000				
	5400	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000				

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED WORK AND COST
 Feb 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note	
	5500	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5600	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5700	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5800	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5900	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6000	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6100	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6200	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6300	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6400	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6500	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6600	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6700	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6800	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6900	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	7000	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
								0					
BL1000N			5300	E	7000	E	1 700	1 700					
BL2000N			4000	E	7000	E	3 000	3 000					
BL3000N			2700	E	7000	E	4 300	4 300					
BL4000N			3800	E	4600	E	800	800					
South Limit	(From 2700E/3000N to 5400E / 1000N)						3 300	3 300					
TOTAL LINE							83,60						
TOTAL MAG								83,60					
TOTAL HEM									42,80				
TOTAL IP										34,80			
COST PER UNIT							350 \$	125,00	200 \$	800 \$			
TOTAL COST							29 260,00	10 450,00	8 560 \$	27 840 \$	76 110 \$		
CUMULATIVE TOTAL COST (Before taxes)											76 110 \$		

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED WORK AND COST
 Feb 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note
	2700	E	3000	N	3000	N	0	0				
	2800	E	2900	N	3000	N	100	100				
	2900	E	2800	N	3000	N	200	200				
	3000	E	2700	N	3000	N	300	300				
	3100	E	2700	N	3000	N	300	300				
	3200	E	2600	N	3000	N	400	400				
	3300	E	2500	N	3000	N	500	500				
	3400	E	2400	N	3000	N	600	600				
	3500	E	2300	N	3000	N	700	700				
	3600	E	2300	N	3000	N	700	700				
	3700	E	2200	N	3000	N	800	800				
	3800	E	2100	N	4000	N	1 900	1 900				
	3900	E	2000	N	4000	N	2 000	2 000				
	4000	E	2000	N	4000	N	2 000	2 000				
	4100	E	1900	N	4000	N	2 100	2 100				
	4200	E	1800	N	4000	N	2 200	2 200				
	4300	E	1800	N	4000	N	2 200	2 200				
	4400	E	1700	N	4000	N	2 300	2 300				
	4500	E	1600	N	4000	N	2 400	2 400				
	4600	E	1500	N	4000	N	2 500	2 500				
	4700	E	1500	N	3000	N	1 500	1 500				
	4800	E	1400	N	3000	N	1 600	1 600				
	4900	E	1300	N	3000	N	1 700	1 700				
	5000	E	1200	N	3000	N	1 800	1 800				
	5100	E	1200	N	3000	N	1 800	1 800				
	5200	E	1100	N	3000	N	1 900	1 900				
	5300	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000				
	5400	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000				

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED LINE AND MAG
 February 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note	
	5500	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5600	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5700	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5800	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	5900	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6000	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6100	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6200	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6300	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6400	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6500	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6600	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6700	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6800	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	6900	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
	7000	E	1000	N	3000	N	2 000	2 000					
								0					
BL1000N			5300	E	7000	E	1 700	1 700					
BL2000N			4000	E	7000	E	3 000	3 000					
BL3000N			2700	E	7000	E	4 300	4 300					
BL4000N			3800	E	4600	E	800	800					
South Limit	(From 2700E/3000N to 5400E / 1000N)						3 300	3 300					
TOTAL LINE							83,60						
TOTAL MAG								83,60					
TOTAL HEM													
TOTAL IP													
COST PER UNIT													
TOTAL COST													
CUMULATIVE TOTAL COST (Before taxes)													

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED LINE AND MAG
 February 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note
	2700	E		N		N						
	2800	E		N		N						
	2900	E		N		N						
	3000	E		N		N						
	3100	E		N		N						
	3200	E		N		N						
	3300	E		N		N						
	3400	E		N		N						
	3500	E		N		N						
	3600	E		N		N						
	3700	E		N		N						
	3800	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	3900	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4000	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4100	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4200	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4300	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4400	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4500	E	3000	N	4000	N			1 000			
	4600	E	1500	N	4000	N			2 500			
	4700	E	1500	N	3000	N			1 500			
	4800	E	1400	N	3000	N			1 600			
	4900	E	1300	N	3000	N			1 700			
	5000	E	1200	N	3000	N			1 800			
	5100	E	1200	N	3000	N			1 800			
	5200	E	1100	N	3000	N			1 900			
	5300	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	5400	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED HEM
 February 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note
	5500	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	5600	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	5700	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	5800	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	5900	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	6000	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	6100	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	6200	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	6300	E	1000	N	3000	N			2 000			
	6400	E		N		N						
	6500	E		N		N						
	6600	E		N		N						
	6700	E		N		N						
	6800	E		N		N						
	6900	E		N		N						
	7000	E		N		N						
BL1000N				E		E						
BL2000N				E		E						
BL3000N				E		E						
BL4000N				E		E						
South Limit	(From 2700E/3000N to 5400E / 1000N)											
TOTAL LINE												
TOTAL MAG												
TOTAL HEM									42,8			
TOTAL IP												
COST PER UNIT												
TOTAL COST												
CUMULATIVE TOTAL COST (Before taxes)												

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED HEM
 February 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note
	2700	E		N		N		0				
	2800	E		N		N						
	2900	E		N		N						
	3000	E		N		N						
	3100	E		N		N						
	3200	E		N		N						
	3300	E		N		N						
	3400	E		N		N						
	3500	E		N		N						
	3600	E		N		N						
	3700	E		N		N						
	3800	E		N		N						
	3900	E		N		N						
	4000	E		N		N						
	4100	E		N		N						
	4200	E		N		N						
	4300	E		N		N						
	4400	E		N		N						
	4500	E		N		N						
	4600	E	1500	N	4000	N				2 500		
	4700	E	1500	N	3000	N				1 500		
	4800	E	1400	N	3000	N				1 600		
	4900	E	1300	N	3000	N				1 700		
	5000	E	1200	N	3000	N				1 800		
	5100	E	1200	N	3000	N				1 800		
	5200	E	1100	N	3000	N				1 900		
	5300	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	5400	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED INDUCED POLARISATION
 February 2003

BL/TL	Line	E	From	N	To	N	Line m	Mag Km	HEM	IP	Total \$	Note
	5500	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	5600	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	5700	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	5800	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	5900	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	6000	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	6100	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	6200	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	6300	E	1000	N	3000	N				2 000		
	6400	E		N		N						
	6500	E		N		N						
	6600	E		N		N						
	6700	E		N		N						
	6800	E		N		N						
	6900	E		N		N						
	7000	E		N		N						
BL1000N				E		E						
BL2000N				E		E						
BL3000N				E		E						
BL4000N				E		E						
South Limit	(From 2700E/3000N to 5400E / 1000N)											
TOTAL LINE												
TOTAL MAG												
TOTAL HEM												
TOTAL IP										34,8		
COST PER UNIT												
TOTAL COST												
CUMULATIVE TOTAL COST (Before taxes)												

BEAUFIELD - LIZAR property
 NTS 42C15 42C16
 Lizar Township
PROPOSED INDUCED POLARISATION
 February 2003

NAD 83	Zone 16	Point	UTM East	UTM North	Notes
		A	679 000	5 416 160	Road Junction to property 4 km
		B	682 530	5 415 810	L4000E / 4000N
		C	686 150	5 416 035	L7000E / 2000N
		D	683 730	5 414 210	L4000E / 2000N
		E	682 060	5 414 200	South Limit / 3000N
		F			
		G	683 940	5 415 600	L5000E / 3000N
		H	685 545	5 416 820	L7000E / 3000N
		I	685 440	5 414 235	South Limit / 1000N
		J	677 230	5 412 450	Road junction going to Bear Creek
		K	679 570	5 412 360	winter road crossing Bear Creek
		L	683 100	5 414 210	Southern limit crossing est side of Bear Breek
		Z	678 730	5 422 720	Road junction

BEAUFIELD - Lizar Property
NTS 42C15 / 42C16

PROPOSED WORK - REFERENCE UTM POINTS
February 2003

TABLE 8

Monday September 30, 2002

To: Mr. David Carter
511-105th Street
Castlegar BC V1N 3G7

Jens E. Hansen
19 Nesbitt Street
Ottawa Ontario K2H 8C4

Mike Lavoie
RR#3 Ashton
8410 Franktown Road
Ottawa Ontario KOA 1B0

Dan MacDougall
1000 Wellington Street East
Sault ST. Marie ON P6A 2N9

Lorne McCarthy
10 Lansdowne Avenue
Sault St. Marie ON P6B 1K3

Dear Sirs:

RE: Lizar- Hiawatha Mining Claims, Lizar Twp Ontario

This letter represents an offer by Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc. to acquire 100% interest in the Lizar- Hiawatha claims totaling approximately 1906.5 hectares listed in Appendix A and Appendix B on the following terms and conditions:

1. The claims consist of two blocks namely:
 - a) Claims listed in Appendix A. These are understood to have a beneficial ownership as follows: Carter Hansen, Lavoie, MacDougall and McCarthy each as to 1/5 or 20%.

- b) Patented claims listed in Appendix B with an ownership of 2/3 (66.67%) Carter and 1/3 (33.33%) McCarthy.
2. Subject to the necessary approvals by Beaufield's directors and the various regulatory authorities. Beaufield will pay the claim holders as follows:
- Carter 100,000 shares Beaufield
 - Hansen \$1.00
 - Lavoie 100,000 shares Beaufield
 - MacDougall 100,000 shares Beaufield
 - McCarthy 100,000 shares Beaufield
3. The owners of the Hiawatha patented claims listed in Appendix B will receive a payment of \$100,000 on January 1, 2007 representing the purchase price of a 100% interest in these claims subject to a continuing NSR (Net Smelter Return) if the payment is not made, the ownership of the claims will revert 100% to the owners. The payment \$33,333.33 to McCarthy and \$66,666.67 to Carter.
4. The claims will be subject to the following NSR's
- a) The claims listed in Appendix A:
 - Carter 0.4%
 - Hansen 0.4%
 - Lavoie 0.4%
 - MacDougall 0.4%
 - McCarthy 0.4%
 - b) The patented claims listed in Appendix B:
 - Carter 1.3333%
 - McCarthy 0.6667%

Beaufield will register the NSR against the claims and will agree to not encumber the produced gold ore equivalent cash to be paid under the NSR by forward sales or by borrowing. If Beaufield takes a partner the NSR stays with the property and will be recognized in all future agreements.

5. The claims in Appendix A will be transferred to Beaufield by the current claim holders. The holders will complete the appropriate transfer forms and forward them to Beaufield for registration. Beaufield has the right to abandon any claims which it deems to not have mineral potential and will transfer them back to the previous owners.
6. The patented claims listed in Appendix B can remain in the name of the owner for the time being.

Thank you for the opportunity to explore this property.

Thank you,

Jens E. Hansen
President
Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc.

Accepted and agreed to on behalf of Mr. David Carter:

By: _____

Date: _____

Its: _____

Accepted and agreed on behalf of Jens E. Hansen

By: _____

Date: _____

Its: _____

Accepted and agreed on behalf of Mike Lavoie:

By: _____

Date: _____

Its: _____

Accepted and agreed on behalf of Dan MacDougall:

By: _____

Date: _____

Its: _____

Accepted and agreed on behalf of Lorne McCarthy

By: _____

Date: _____

Its: _____

APPENDIX A**STAKED CLAIMS**

Lizar Township

NTS 42C/15, 42C/16

Sault Ste Marie Mining Division

1808 hectares

Claim No:	16 ha Units:
1191713	15
1191714	12
1191715	12
1235069	16
1235070	1
1235071	15
1235073	5
1235072	1
1235074	6
1235075	1
1235076	1
1235077	16
1235078	8
1235079	<u>4</u>
Total:	113 Units

APPENDIX B

PATENTED CLAIMS:

Lizar Township

NTS 42C/16

Sault Ste Marie Mining Division

2/3 David Carter 1/3 Lorne McCarthy

98.5 hectares

Claim No:

P500689

P500690

P500692

P500693

P500696

P500698

500695?

Mining Lands - Mining Claims Client Report**Sault Ste. Marie - Division 50****CLIENT: 157939 - LAVOIE, MICHEL ARTHUR**

TOWNSHIP / AREA	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
LIZAR	SSM 1235069	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235070	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	800	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235071	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	6000	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235072	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	400	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235073	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	2000	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235074	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	1600	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235075	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	800	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235076	2001-JUL-20	2003-JUL-20	A	100.00 %	1200	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235077	2001-JUN-28	2003-JUN-28	A	100.00 %	6400	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235078	2001-JUN-28	2003-JUN-28	A	100.00 %	3200	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1235079	2001-JUN-28	2003-JUN-28	A	100.00 %	1600	0	0	0

| [Back](#) | [Main Menu](#) | [Mining Lands](#) |

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Mining Lands - Mining Claims Client Report

Sault Ste. Marie - Division 50

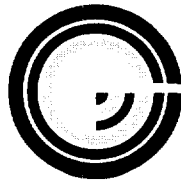
CLIENT: 116305 - CARTER, DAVID FORBES

TOWNSHIP / AREA	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve	Claim Bank
LIZAR	SSM 1191713	2001-JUN-26	2003-JUN-26	A	50.00 %	4800	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1191714	2001-JUN-26	2003-JUN-26	A	50.00 %	4800	0	0	0
LIZAR	SSM 1191715	2001-JUN-26	2003-JUN-26	A	50.00 %	4800	0	0	0

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GÉOLA
CONSEIL EN EXPLORATION

2.26008

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Performed on a property owned by
BEAUFIELD CONSOLIDATED RES. INC.
Lizar project
Lizar Township, ON

C.LAVOIE Eng., Ph.D.

March 2003

03-227



42C16NW2002 2.26008 LIZAR

020

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS	1
GEOPHYSICAL WORK	2
DISCUSSION ON THE MAGNETIC METHOD	2
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	3
STATEMENT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK	i
C E R T I F I C A T E	iii
MAPS	in rear pockets

INTRODUCTION

A magnetic survey has been performed over a property owned by Beaufield Consolidated Res. Inc. The property is located in Lizar township, province of Ontario.

The magnetic survey was done to define the geological structure on the property and to establish correlations with other geoscientific data.

PROPERTY , LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located about 100 km north-north-east of the town of Wawa in Lizar township, province of Ontario, N.T.S: 42C. The survey covered a part of the 748 hectares which claims are listed below.

Lizar Township:

Claims:

P500689
P500695 & 696
1235069 & 070

Claims:

P500692 & 693
P500698
1235072 to 077

Access to the property is possible from the town of Wawa. On road 17, we drive north for 83 km. We then turn East and drive approximately 50 km on the secondary road 631. Access to the property from that road is possible using ski-doo trails. For the present geophysical works, an airplane was used from the town of Hearst which is located at 53 km north-north-east of the property.

LOCATION MAP



Beaufield Consolidated Res. Inc.

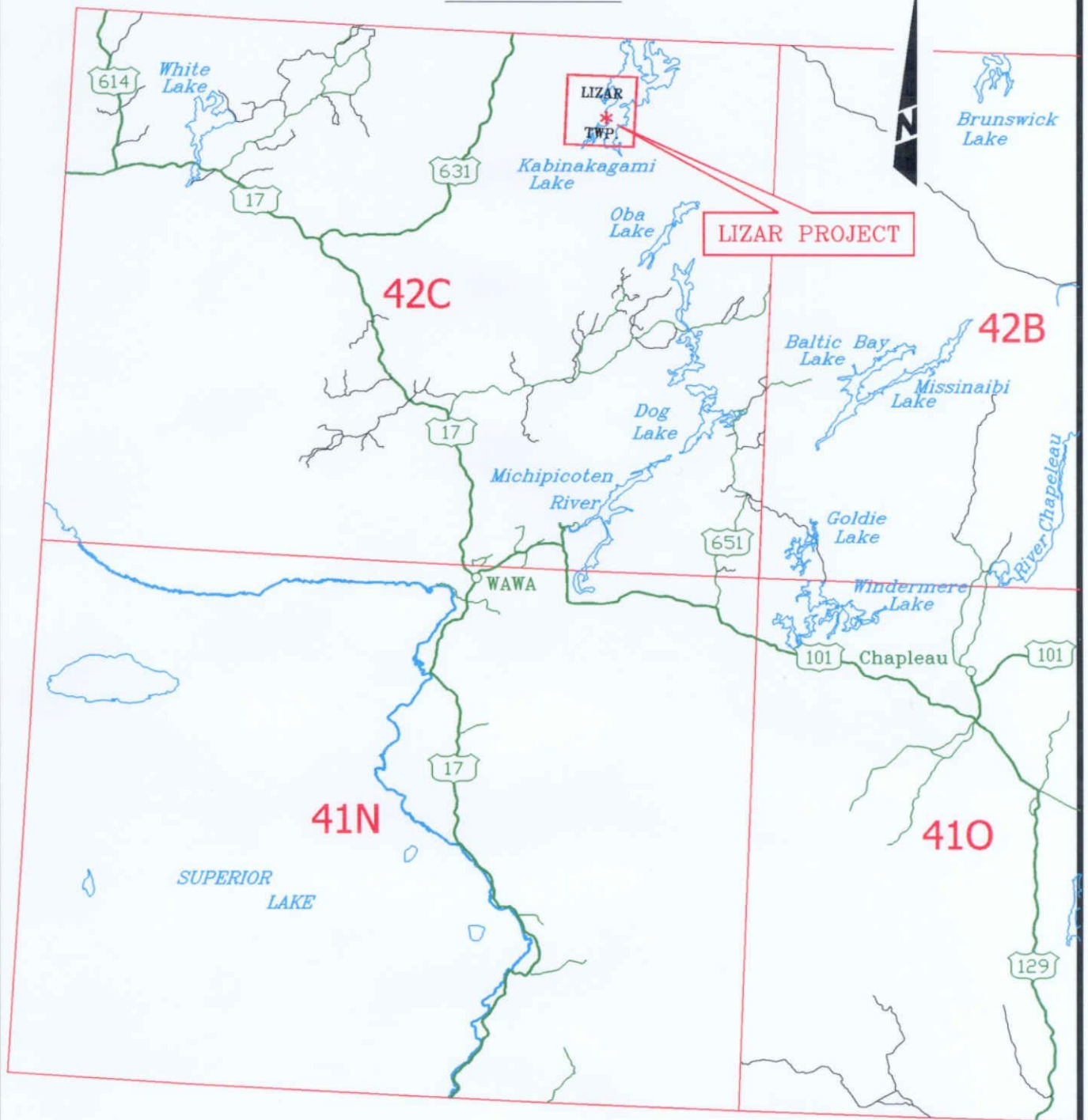
LIZAR PROJECT

Lizar Township, ON.

N.T.S. 42C



INDEX MAP



Beaufield Consolidated Res. Inc.

LIZAR PROJECT

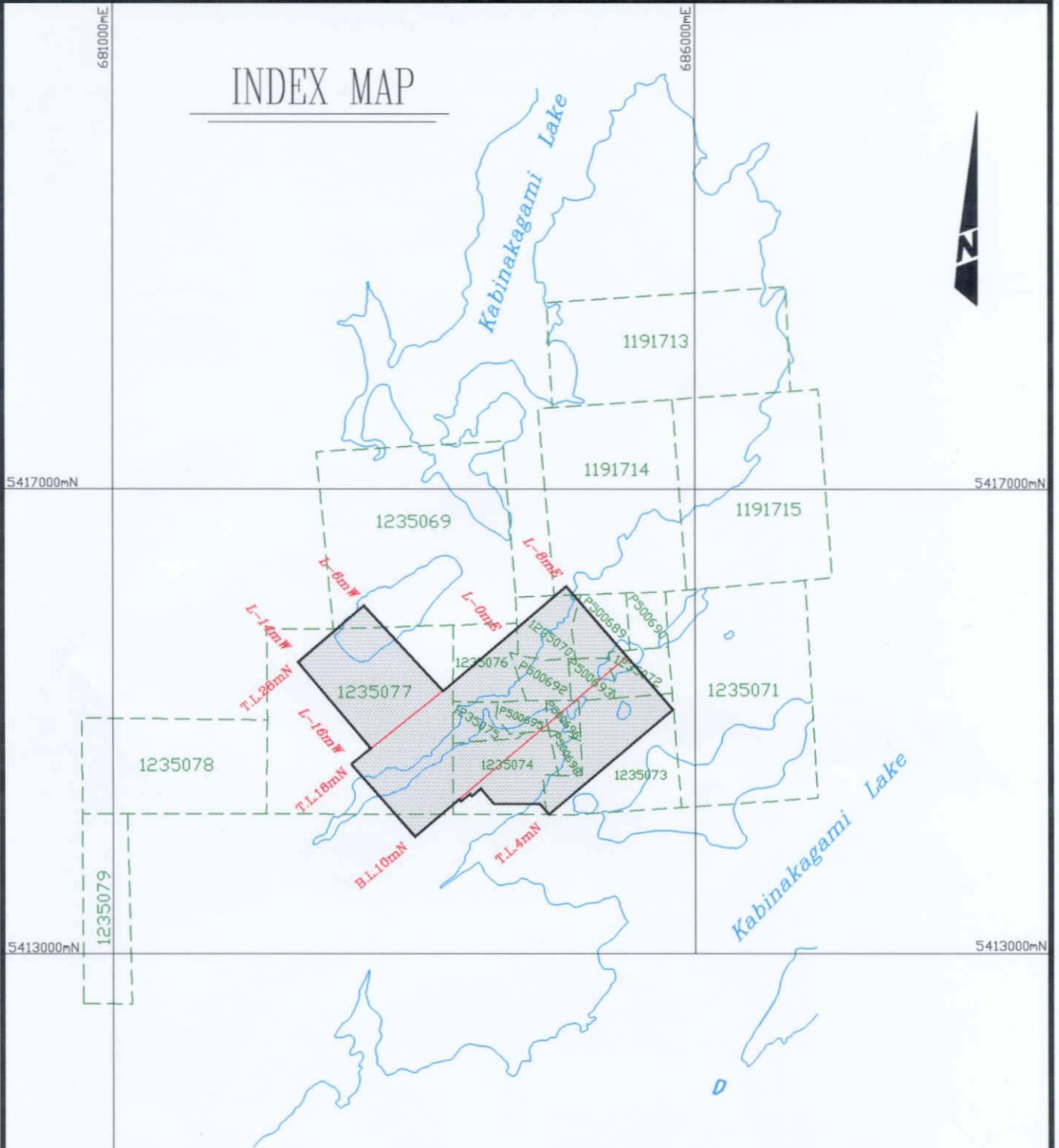
Lizar Township, ON.

N.T.S.: 42C NAD27 UTM18

SCALE 1:1,250,000



INDEX MAP



Beafield Consolidated Res. Inc.

LIZAR PROJECT

Lizar Township, ON.

N.T.S.: 42C NAD83 UTM

SCALE 1: 50,000



GEOLA LTEE 03-227

GEOPHYSICAL WORK

During the period of February 17th to March 8th, 2003, the grid lines (46.2 km) were cut under the supervision of Michel Lavoie of M.J.L Exploration.

During the same period of February 17th to March 8th, 2003, a magnetic survey (total field; 39.2 km) was performed using a MP2 of Scintrex. The magnetic survey was done by one of the line cutter Yvon Champagne. The baseline were read every 100m from one direction to the other such to get a corrected magnetic values at the intersection of the line with the baseline.

DISCUSSION OF THE MAGNETIC METHOD

A concentration of minerals having a different magnetic susceptibility compared to the surrounding rocks, will give rise to variations in the earth's magnetic field. Systematic observation of the earth's total field over the property, allows us to outline zones of different magnetization, which are related to more or less magnetic geological units or concentrations of magnetic minerals. By measuring or calculating the vertical magnetic gradient, the resolution of the survey is increased, thus helping its interpretation. The magnetic field units are " gammas " (γ) or " nanoTeslas " (nT).
 $1\gamma = 1 \text{ nT}$.

Minerals having strong magnetic susceptibility are magnetite and pyrrhotite and are usually but not necessarily associated as primary or accessory minerals in massive sulphide deposits or other possible economic mineralization. Thus, coincident magnetic and H.E.M. or I.P. anomalies could be important but are not necessarily significant. The global interpretation of the magnetic survey, consisting in delimitating zones of different magnetic susceptibility, is highly advisable. This interpretation contributes in outlining the major geological units and structures such as faults on the property.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

The magnetic survey seems to us very noisy. The calibration with the baseline magnetic station at the intersection of the line was varying very much, and it was impossible to use them with confidence. We can see that line 600mE, 400mE, 200mE, 0mE, and 200mW seem to have different magnetic background with respect to their adjacent lines. These alternative variations may mean that the magnetometer were not giving the same values looking toward the north with respect to the south.

Other variations may not be produced by the rock, but it is impossible to discriminate them.

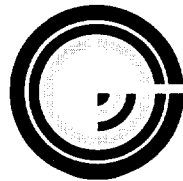
This magnetic survey has to be consult using relative values from one line to the other. We have located some possible magnetic axes on the profile map. In the north-west area, the magnetic axe seem to be parallel to the line, and it is then almost impossible to properly know how to joint the high magnetic.

For the next magnetic survey, we are recommending to use a magnetic base station in the field. It is then much easier to calibrate the survey. The calibration of a baseline may be used in the case where there is no anomalies along the baseline. On the present property, there is lot of magnetic anomalies along the baseline, which may explain why the magnetic readings along the baseline was not closing well.

It should be a good policy to interpret from the magnetic profiles the pseudo-geological structures. Such to be able to do a good geological interpretation, another manipulation of the data will be required, and all the other geoscientific data on this property should be disponible.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
Clermont Lavoie Eng., Ph.D.



GÉOLA
CONSEIL EN EXPLORATION

STATEMENT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

I, the undersigned, Clermont Lavoie, for Géola Limited, certify to the following:

During the period of February 17th to March 8th, 2003, the grid lines (46.2 km) were cut under the supervision of Michel Lavoie of M.J.L Exploration.

During the same period of February 17th to March 8th, 2003, a magnetic survey (total field; 39.2 km) was performed using a MP2 of Scintrex. The magnetic survey was done by one of the line cutter Yvon Champagne. The baseline were read every 100m from one direction to the other such to get a corrected magnetic values at the intersection of the line with the baseline.

Géola Ltée have received the mandate to plot the data such to produce a contour magnetic map and a profile magnetic map. Finally a report were wrote describing the magnetic survey.

The property is located about 100 km north-north-east of the town of Wawa in Lizar township, province of Ontario, N.T.S: 42C. The survey covered a part of the 748 hectares which claims are listed below.

Lizar Township:

Claims:

P500689
P500695 & 696
1235069 & 070

Claims:

P500692 & 693
P500698
1235072 to 077

Access to the property is possible from the town of Wawa. On road 17, we drive north for 83 km. We then turn East and drive approximately 50 km on the secondary road 631. Access to the property from that road is possible using ski-doo trails. For the present works, a airplane was used from the town of Hearst which is located at 53 km north-north-east of the property.

Description of the magnetic method:

Instrument: MP2 from Scintrex;
Parameters: Total field;
Precision: ± 1 nT;
Reading interval: 12,5 metres.

Operators:

(8 days) Yvon Champagne
318 Chemin Campagnard
Val Senneville, Qc

Respectfully submitted,

By 

Clermont Lavoie Eng., Ph.D.



GÉOLA
CONSEIL EN EXPLORATION

C E R T I F I C A T E

1. I, the undersigned, Clermont Lavoie, residing at 1148 Bérard Avenue, Val d'Or, Quebec, graduated with a B.Sc.A. degree in Geology from Ecole Polytechnique in 1965. I obtained an M.Sc.A. degree in Geophysics from Ecole Polytechnique in 1968 and received a Ph.D. in Geophysics from McGill University in 1972.
2. I am a member of the Order of Engineers of Quebec, and of the Quebec Prospectors Association.
3. I have no direct or indirect interests in the mining claims owned by Beaufield Consolidated Res. Inc. nor in the securities of these companies and I have no intention of receiving such interests.
4. The interpretation and recommendations described in this report are based partly on a personal and technical experience in this district of Ontario.
5. I authorize the above-mentioned company to use this report for any legal and/or official purposes.

Signed in Val d'Or, this twenty-two (22th) day of the month of March, two thousand three (2003).

Respectfully submitted,



Clermont Lavoie Eng., Ph.D.

Date: 2003-SEP-23

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE
933 RAMSEY LAKE ROAD, 6th FLOOR
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3E 6B5

JENS ESKEKUND HANSEN
BEAUFIELD CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES INC.
19 NESBITT ST
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K2H 8C4 CANADA

Tel: (888) 415-9845
Fax: (877) 670-1555

Submission Number: 2.26008
Transaction Number(s): W0350.01188

Dear Sir or Madam

Subject: Approval of Assessment Work

We have approved your Assessment Work Submission with the above noted Transaction Number(s). The attached Work Report Summary indicates the results of the approval.

At the discretion of the Ministry, the assessment work performed on the mining lands noted in this work report may be subject to inspection and/or investigation at any time.

The 45 days outlined in the Notice dated August 05, 2003 have passed. Accordingly, assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the attached Distribution of Assessment Work Form.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact STEVEN BENETEAU by email at steve.beneteau@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5855.

Yours Sincerely,



Ron Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist
Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc.
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library
Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc.
(Assessment Office)



42C16NW2002 2.26008 LIZAR

200

ONTARIO
CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN
DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
PROVINCIAL MINING
RECORDERS' OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure
Map

Date / Time of Issue: Thu Sep 25 09:57:28 EDT 2003

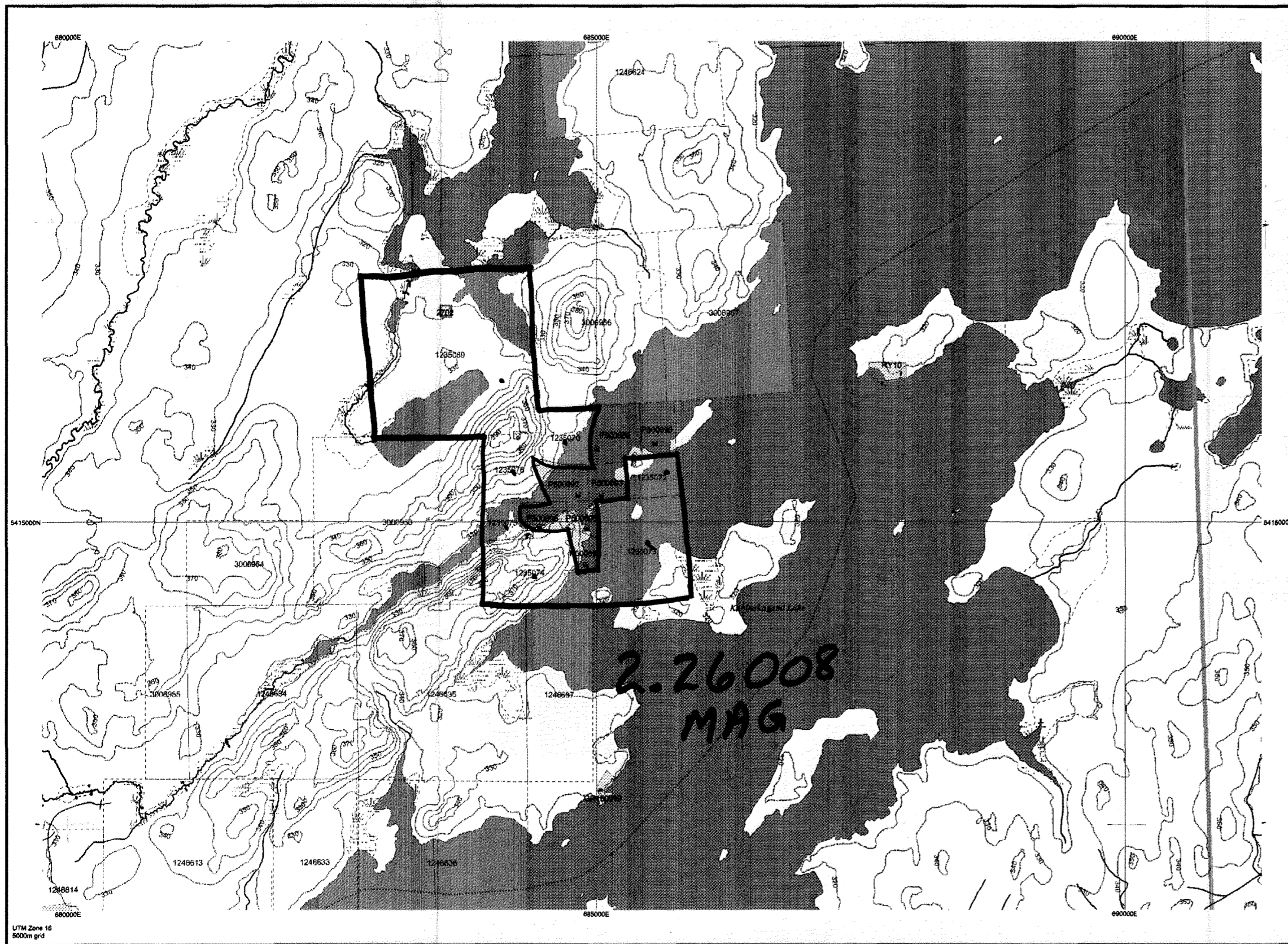
TOWNSHIP / AREA
LIZAR

PLAN
G-2328

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division
Land Titles/Registry Division
Ministry of Natural Resources District

Sault Ste. Marie
ALGOMA
WAWA

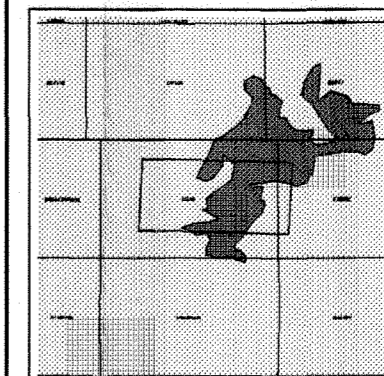


TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

- Freehold Patent**
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- Leasehold Patent**
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
- Licence of Occupation**
 - Uses Not Specified
 - Surface And Mining Rights
 - Surface Rights Only
 - Mining Rights Only
 - Land Use Permit
 - Order In Council (Not open for staking)
 - Water Power Lease Agreement
- Mining Claim**
- Filed Only Mining Claims**
- LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS**
 - Areas Withdrawn from Disposition
 - Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
 - Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
 - Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
 - Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn
 - Order In Council Withdrawal Types
 - Wsm Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
 - Ws Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
 - Wm Mining Rights Only Withdrawn
- IMPORTANT NOTICES**



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
2702	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	400 FEET SURFACE RIGHTS RESERVATION ALONG THE SHORES OF ALL LA...

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mismpg.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext. 577
Fax: 1 (877) 870-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

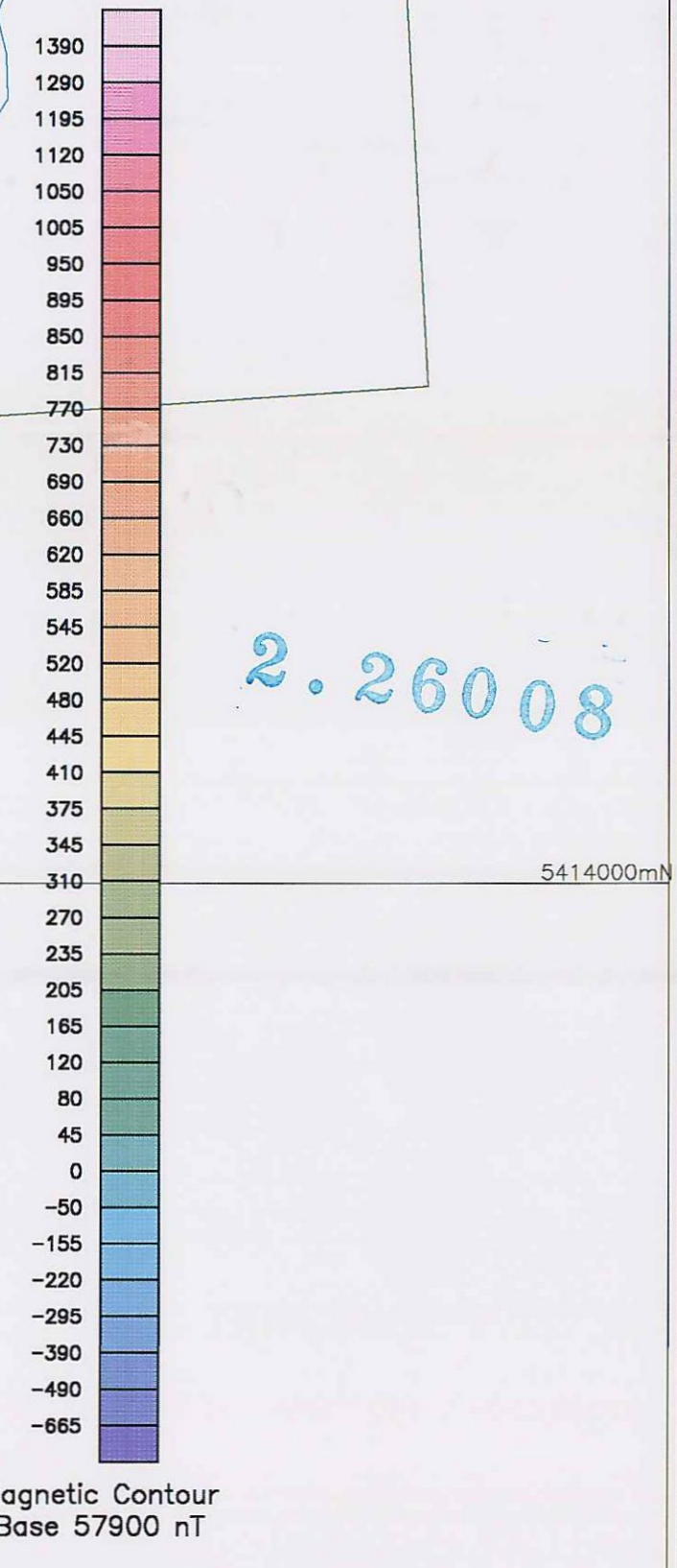
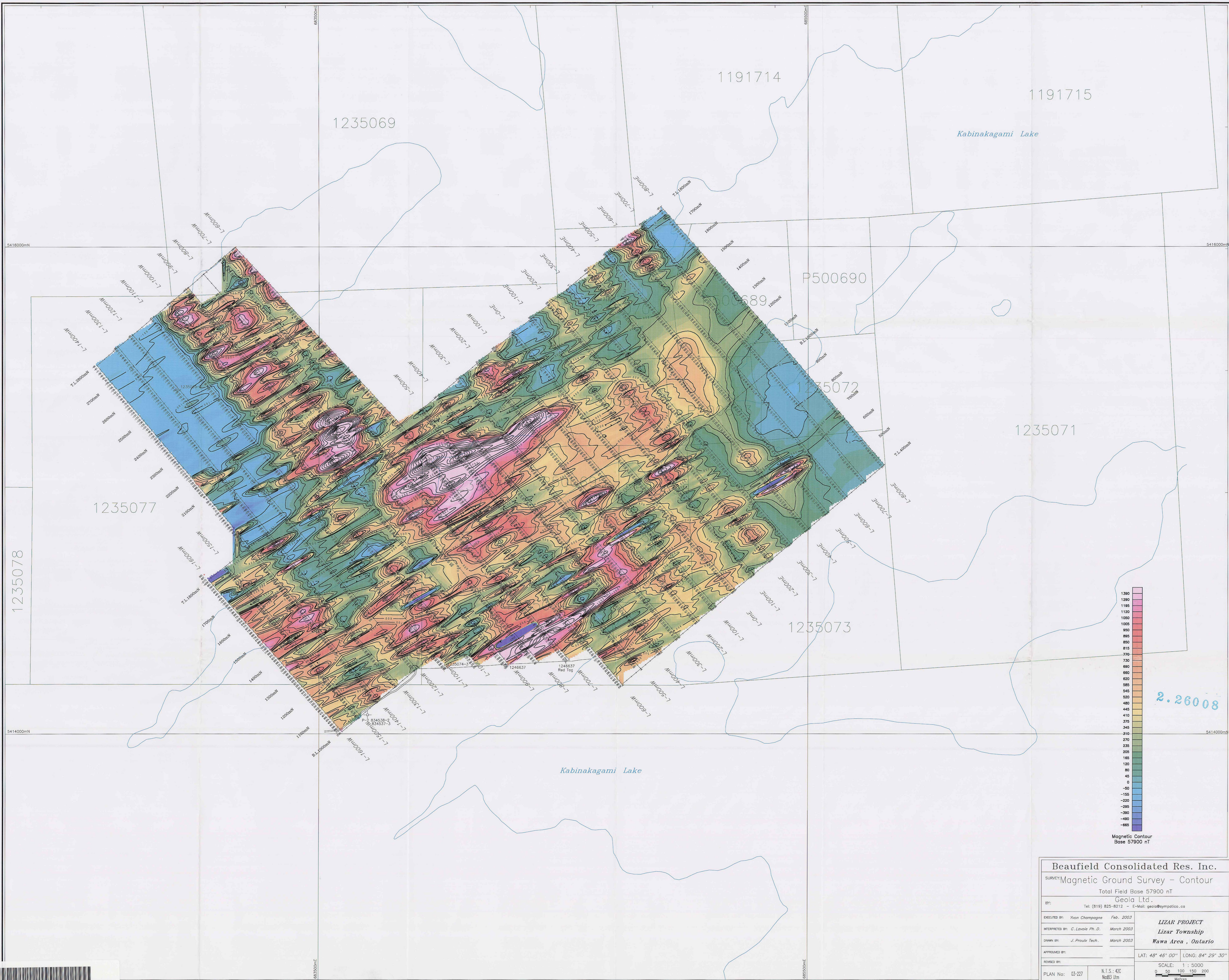
This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.



MAGNETIC SURVEY
 Profiles: Total field
 Base level: 57900 nT
 1 cm = 200 nT

Possible Magnetic axis

Beaufield Consolidated Res. Inc.	
SURVEY: Levé Magnétique au Sol - Profils et Valeurs	
Champ Total Niveau de Base: 57,900 nT	
BY: Géola Ltd.	
Tel: (819) 825-8212 - E-Mail: geola@sympatico.ca	
EXECUTED BY: <i>Yvan Champagne</i> Feb. 2003	LIZAR PROJECT Lizar Township Wawa Area, Ontario
INTERPRETED BY: <i>C. Lovelle Ph.D.</i> March 2003	
DRAWN BY: <i>J. Proulx Tech.</i> March 2003	
APPROVED BY:	LAT: 48° 46' 00" LONG: 84° 29' 30"
REVISED BY:	SCALE: 1 : 5000
PLAN No: 03-227	N.T.S.: 420 North UTM
	0 50 100 150 200 Metres



Beaufield Consolidated Res. Inc.	
SURVEY: Magnetic Ground Survey - Contour	
Total Field Base 57900 nT	
Geola Ltd.	
Tel: (819) 825-8212 - E-Mail: geola@sympatico.ca	
BY:	
EXECUTED BY: Yvon Champagne	Feb. 2003
INTERPRETED BY: C. Lavoie Ph. D.	March 2003
DRAWN BY: J. Proulx Tech.	March 2003
APPROVED BY:	
REVISÉ BY:	
PLAN No: 03-227	N.T.S.: 42C Nad83 Utm
LIZAR PROJECT	
Lizar Township	
Wawa Area, Ontario	
LAT: 48° 46' 00"	LONG: 84° 29' 30"
SCALE: 1 : 5000	
0 50 100 150 200 Metres	

