



EMERALD FIELDS RESOURCE CORPORATION
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2. 262 09

REPORT ON THE BROWNRIDGE PROPERTY
Brownridge Township
Kenora Mining Division - 10, Ontario
(NTS 52F/15 SE)

by:

Alasdair J. M. Mowat, C.E.T.
Kenora, Ontario



2.26209

Emerald Fields Resource Corporation BROWNRIDGE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY Location Map



BRN_location.wor/August 2003

Scale: 1:10,000,000

Property Name: Brownridge

Mineral Commodities: Rare-metals [ie: Tantalum (Ta), Cesium (Cs) and Beryl (Be)], Gold (Au) and VMS - Copper (Cu) and Zinc (Zn)

Location: Brownridge Township (G.814)
 Kenora Mining Division - 10
 MNR Administrative District of Dryden
 NTS 52F/15SE
 Dryden topo sheet 52F/15, Scale 1:50,000 (1999)
 Latitude 49°49'N by Longitude 92°37'W
 GPS (NAD 83) 55 18 000 m. N by 5 27 000 m. E

Property Access:

Brownridge Property is located ~15 km northeast of the community of Dryden. Access is gained by a network of roads traveling east of Dryden on Trans Canada Highway #17 to the *Six Mile Corner* or *Ghost Lake* road turnoff - a distance of ~8 km, then another 2.5 km to *Ghost Lake* gravel road and then north for ~2 km to the signed *Mining Road*. Three (3) km east on this new logging road brings you to the heart of the property. A series of old trails offer additional accessibility.

Property Overview:

The topography of the area consists of two prominent domains. The southern portion (Fairservice Claim Group) is a gently rolling plain with no observable rock exposure. Surface elevation +/- 400 m. Soil type is *Pleistocene* glacial till - clay, sand and gravel. Vegetation is tight consisting of a mixture of deciduous - Poplar, White Birch and Alders in the lower wet areas - and coniferous (ie: Black spruce and Jack pine forest). On the other hand, the claim group to the north (English Claim Group) is rocky and moderately rugged. Maximum elevation in this area is ~500m. The forest is generally mature and in most cases, is open. The trees are predominately an equal mixture of Black Spruce and Jack Pine with the occasional Hemlock. In the lower flat areas between the ridges, moss carpets the ground with stands of Jack Pine. Rock exposure is about +/- 35%.

Ownership (Figure 1):

Brownridge prospect consists of two (2) optioned properties, which are contiguous to each other. The Robert Fairservice option lies to the south is comprised of three (3) contiguous claim blocks - unpatented and non-leased with both surface and mineral rights:

Township	Claim No.	Recording Date	No. Claim Unit(s)
Brownridge	K-1221063	Nov.16, 2000	10
A	K-1221063	Nov.16, 2000	16

A	K-1221065	Mar.01, 2001	8
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The other option is from Mr. Perry English whose property consists of 5 contiguous claim blocks - non-patented and non-leased with both surface and mineral rights:

Township	Claim No.	Recording Date	No. Claim Unit(s)
Brownridge	K-1187684	Sept.04, 2001	12
A	K-1187685	Sept.04, 2001	12
A	K-1187686	Sept.04, 2001	14
A	K-1187687	Sept.04, 2001	12
A	K-1187688	Sept.04, 2001	10

Totaling both the 100% Fairservice and English options, Emerald Fields has a mining land tenure of (34 + 60) 94 - 16 ha claim units or 1,504 ha lying south and east of Ghost and Mavis Lakes, in Brownridge Township. All claims are staked in accordance to the Mining Act of Ontario.

Property History:

In the Mavis Lake area, Brownridge Township, there are three primary periods of mineral exploration:

1. 1955 to 1964: lithium
2. Late 1960's to late 1980's: tungsten and tantalum
3. Early 2000's to present: volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits of copper-zinc, gold, tantalum, cesium and beryl (ie: emeralds)

In 1956, *Lun-Echo Gold Mines Limited* researched the discovery of spodumene pegmatites near Mavis Lake. Their exploration program consisted of trenching and drilling; interest eventually waned.

Towards the end of the 1960's, tungsten mineralization was discovered near Sharpe Lake, just west of EFR's property holdings. *Noranda Mines Limited* performed the initial evaluation. In 1981, *Sanmine Exploration Incorporated* started a program of surface exploration and limited drilling.

Interest in the tantalum potential of the rare-metal pegmatites of the area started in 1979, when *Selco Mining Corporation Limited* carried out geological mapping, a lithium lithochemical survey and x-ray diamond drill testing over the Mavis Lake (Fairservice) spodumene pegmatite property. The overnight drop in the price of tantalum curtailed any further work by Selco.

In 1982, the *Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada* briefly optioned this Mavis Lake ground. After conducting a ground magnetometer survey, they terminated their program.

In the late summer of 2002, EFR optioned the property from Robert Fairservice for its rare metal potential (Ta, Cs and beryl), and also for its geological environment

for hosting deposit-like styles of VMS (copper-zinc) and Hemlo gold. In late July of 2003, EFR optioned the adjoining property to the north, from Perry English. To date, EFR's on-going exploration program has consisted of:

- A four-diamond drill hole test program with core sampling
- Reconnaissance geological mapping
- Trench blasting re-sampling for copper, zinc and gold
- Selective rock sampling
- Manual outcrop stripping
- Compilation of all pertaining assessment work filed, using GIS technology (MapInfo)

In the summer of 2003, *True North Gems Inc.* announced the discovery of emeralds (beryl) from its optioned rare-metal (Taylor) pegmatite on geological strike to the west of EFR's property holdings.

Regional Geology (Figure 2):

Previous geological work performed in the area:

Year	Name	Institute
1941	Moorhouse	Ontario Department of Mines
1943	Satterly	Ontario Department of Mines
1951	Harding	Ontario Department of Mines
1976	Breaks, Bond, Westerman, Harris	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1976	Breaks, Bond, Westerman, Desnoyers	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1980	Breaks	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1980	Paige, Christie	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1984	Breaks, Kvehner	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1988	Beakhouse	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1989	Breaks	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1989	Parker	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1992	Blackburn, Hailstone, Storey, Perrault	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
1976	Breaks, Bond, Westerman, Desnoyers	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
2000	Hinz, Storey, Gosselin, Blackburn, Kosloski	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
2000-02	Beakhouse	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
2001	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM
2002	Lichtbau, et al.	Ontario Geological Survey, MNM

The property being investigated lies ~6 km north of the Wabigoon Fault, which is interpreted to be a major internal structure within the Wabigoon subprovince separating a northern domain characterized by generally southward facing, alternating units of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. On the other hand, the southern domain is generally northward facing predominantly volcanic rocks. Beakhouse et al. work-to-date indicates the earlier mapping by Satterly (1941) is reasonably accurate – except for the modification of an "arkose" unit occurring within the Thunder Lake sediments which is re-interpreted to be a felsic volcanic rock. This unit is now referred to as the Thunder Lake Volcanics.

Beakhouse (2000) has broken down the geological domain (from north to south) into the following supracrustal units:

- Brownridge Sediments
- Brownridge Volcanics
- Thunder Lake Sediments
- Thunder Lake Volcanics
- Thunder River Volcanics
- Zealand Sediments
- Wabigoon Volcanics
- Intrusive Rocks

The units that have a direct bearing on the property are:

- Brownridge Sediments
- Brownridge Volcanics
- Thunder Lake Sediments
- Intrusive Rocks

Brownridge Sediments: This sedimentary belt just touches the northern limits of the property. The unit consists primarily of <2 m thick-bedded wacke-siltstone with minor layers and lenses of calc-silicate rock. The wacke-siltstone has well-preserved sedimentary structures, whereas the calc-silicate units are commonly boudinaged, disrupted and possibly original emplacement concretions. Field evidence indicates that the unit youngs to the south. Beakhouse noted that several thin mafic volcanic units are interlaid with these sediments near the top; these units are under investigation.

Brownridge Volcanics: This rock panel consists predominantly of massive and pillow mafic flows together with medium-grained gabbroic rocks that may represent intrusions and/or flows. Thin felsic units exist, the nature of which are not clearly defined. This unit shows evidence of younging to the south. This sequence of rocks dominates the majority of the property.

Thunder Lake Sediments: Concerning the property, these sediments lie within the southern portion of the Fairservice option. Exposure is very limited. The contact of the sediments with the Brownridge Volcanics is represented by a low plain on the south meeting a high-rising escarpment-type feature to the north. Along the face of the escarpment are sedimentary units of thin to medium bedded wacke-siltstone, thin magnetite and/or sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite) beds, thin garnet-rich (<70%) beds, calc-silicate layers and beds of carbonaceous shale. The contact seems to be conformable, moderately to highly strained and is overturned to the north.

Intrusive Rocks: Concerning the property, some of the mafic units within the Brownridge Volcanics may be intrusive in nature. Lying in close proximity to the Thunder Lake Sedimentary unit is a body of gabbroic to altered ultramafic (peridotite).

After Beakhouse (2000), the felsic intrusive rocks are broadly subdivided into metaluminous to weakly peraluminous granodiorite to tonalite characterized by the presence of biotite and/or hornblende and strongly peraluminous granite to tonalite characterized by the presence of muscovite +/- biotite +/- garnet +/- tourmaline. The strongly peraluminous variety are restricted to the northern part of the map area and are part of (or related to) the *Ghost Lake* batholith, which is interpreted to be parental to the rare-metal pegmatites in the area (Break, 1989). Numerous rare-metal pegmatite dykes and sills occur within the property.

Structural Geology:

The area north of the Wabigoon Fault is characterized by alternating volcanic and sedimentary dominated rock units that are generally southward facing and having heterogeneous, weakly to strongly developed penetrative fabrics. The foliations have a Z-asymmetry, as in the case of the synclinal fold, southwest plunging structure that occurs within the property.

Alteration and Veining:

A variety of styles and alterations are noted in the field. Secondary hydration reactions producing chlorite, white mica and epidote are heterogeneously developed with the more highly strained and more intensely altered rocks. The nature of the alteration mineralogy is primarily a function of the rock type. [Example: chlorite in mafic rocks and white mica in felsic rocks]

Anomalous garnet abundance (<70%) in selected layers within the Thunder Lake Sediments, especially associated with magnetite ironstone layers, may either reflect alteration or isochemical metamorphism of pelitic (argillaceous) layers.

Calc-silicate mineral assemblages occur in a variety of rock types. Those occurring in metasedimentary rocks may reflect near isochemical metamorphism of original marly beds – although several examples of discordant calc-silicate veins were noted in the Thunder Lake and Brownridge Sediments. Calc-silicate rocks occurring in mafic volcanic sequences are closely associated with pillowed and pillow-breccia units, and may reflect early diagenetic seafloor alteration.

Tourmaline is a common and locally abundant mineral within units lying to the north of the Wabigoon Fault and particularly in the Brownridge Sediments. It occurs as irregular, discordant veins along which there may be selective, near-complete replacement of specific layers. Tourmaline is also associated with quartz veins and strongly peraluminous granitic (pegmatitic) dykes and sills. This alteration is locally observed to overprint deformational structures and is interpreted to be a very late alteration.

Locally associated with tourmaline, quartz veining is widespread and abundant. There may be at least two periods of quartz veining: pre- (older) and post- (younger)

dating deformation. Folds deform the older quartz veins whereas a younger generation occupies tension gashes, suggesting they post-date the earlier deformation event.

Mineralization:

After Beakhouse (2000), a wide variety of mineralization styles are potentially present in the property area:

- Hemlo gold-style mineralization
- Gold associated with quartz veins and shears
- VMS-style base metal mineralization
- Rare-metal (element) mineralization

Hemlo gold-style mineralization: There is potential for the discovery of similar deposits in metasedimentary-dominated belts, such as gold associated with the felsic volcanic component of the Thunder Lake Volcanics. This discovery by *Corona Gold Corporation* has outlined a drill-indicated resource of 3.78 million tonnes averaging 7.02 g/t Au (853,000 oz Au; Hinz et al. 2000). This discovery lies ~5 km to the southeast of EFR's property, within the geological confines. Some of the important characteristics of this style of mineralization helpful in exploring for similar deposits include:

- Association with felsic metavolcanic unit within a dominantly metasedimentary domain
- Association with disseminated sulphide mineralization
- Area of heterogeneous, moderately high strain
- Widespread z-asymmetric folding on a variety of scales
- Occurrence within a large-scale compressional flexure of regional fabric
- Post-ore extension (deformation quartz-filled tension gashes)

Gold associated with quartz veins and shears: There is a potential for gold mineralization associated with quartz veins and shear zones. These are commonly associated with lithological contacts – possible stratigraphic controls.

VMS-style base metal mineralization: In some of the areas to-date, the regional geological rock assemblages of mafics, felsics and sediments demonstrate zones of geochemical enrichment and depletion indicative of a hydrothermal environment associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. In addition, highly anomalous zinc (sphalerite) and copper (chalcopyrite) values are documented at various locations within the region, suggesting the high potential for discovery (Hinz and Raoul, 2002).

Rare-metal (element) mineralization (Figure 3): Rare-metal (element) mineralization is associated with pegmatites related to the strongly peraluminous Ghost Lake batholith (Breaks, 1989). The type of mineralization is tantalum, cesium and beryl. The latest discovery of emerald (beryl) crystals by True North Gems Inc. to the west

of the EFR property indicates the very favorable geology for finding additional gems within and outside the known rare-element pegmatites. Further, there is a high potential for the discovery of additional rare-element pegmatites, primarily within the Brownridge Volcanics and Sediments, as indicated on Beakhouse's Preliminary Map P.3529 (2003). A good portion of his defined Mavis Lake Pegmatite Field (Li, Ta, Be) lies within EFR's claim group.

Property Description (Figure 4, 5, 6):

As described earlier, the property consists of one contiguous claim group comprised of eight claim blocks. The work conducted to-date has been on mining claims K-1221064, K-1187687 and K-1221065, representing an area of ~1.2 km.

North of the *Mining Road*, the topography changes from low plain to hilly escarpment face. This feature is the prominent contact between the Brownridge Volcanics to the north and the Thunder Lake Sediments to the south. Field mapping can be difficult; although rock outcropping is good, visual inspection requires stripping and banging - and in some cases, head scratching (!).

The dominant mafic flows and pillows seem to be andesitic in nature. The felsic units lying in the northwest may be intermediate mafic volcanics and the ultramafic has been classified as intrusive, with a composition between a gabbro and an altered peridotite. This body is situated close to the contact of the Thunder Lake Sediments.

The Thunder Lake Sediments are comprised mainly of thinly bedded wacke-siltstone, magnetite ironstone (including pyrite and/or pyrrhotite beds), carbonaceous graphitic mudstones and argillites. Their exposure is restricted to the north side of the road in conformable contact with the Brownridge Volcanics. The remainder of the sedimentary package is covered in Pleistocene and recent unconsolidated till, clay, sand and gravels. The area to the south of the road is represented by a low, rolling plain.

The property lies over a portion of a southwesterly plunging synclinal fold, overturned ~60°-70° to the north - "Z" fold deformation.

Of primary exploration and economic interest is the Mavis Lake rare-metal pegmatite field (after Breaks and Kuehner, 1984), which is confined to the northern limb of the west-plunging Thunder Lake syncline. Dimensions of this field are ~8 km in strike length by 0.8 to 1.4 km in width, trending between 90°-150°.

Pegmatites of the Mavis Lake field are interpreted to have originated from a highly fractionated phase of the Ghost Lake batholith, which lies just to the northwest. Tin is a characteristic ancillary element in most Mavis Lake pegmatites in anomalous values, such as the Main Zone of the Fairservice property that recorded 100 ppm tin.

Most spodumene (Li-Be-Ta) pegmatites in the Mavis Lake field are assigned to

the old Fairservice and EFR properties know as the Main, South, East and Northeast Zones. Breaks et al. (1984) drew an interesting geochemical comparison between the Main-South Fairservice Pegmatite No. 2 and the Taylor Pegmatite, which is further to the west, on geological strike but outside the favorable Mavis Lake field.

[Note: At the Taylor Pegmatite, True North Gems Inc. discovered gem-quality emeralds – the second such find in Canada.]

Breaks et al. studied the metasomatic release of B, Be, Cs, F, Li, Rb, Sn, Ta, Nb and K from these albitized spodumene pegmatites which produced endogenic dispersion patterns in their surrounding host mafic volcanic rocks. The following table is the result of their analytical study:

**SELECTED CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF METASOMATIC GLIMMERITE
DEVELOPED AT CONTACTS OF SPODUMENE- AND BERYL-BEARING
PEGMATITES FROM MAVIS LAKE SUBFIELD (in parts per million)**

PEGMATITE NO 2, FAIRSERVICE PROPERTY (tourmaline-holmquistite-biotite glimmerite)									
B	Be	Cs	F	Li	Rb	Sn	Ta	Nb	K
450	22	920	7650	6050	3790	680	<30	13	3.69%
PEGMATITE NO 2, TAYLOR BERYL (biotite-rich glimmerite)									
B	Be	Cs	F	Li	Rb	Sn	Ta	Nb	K
5	20	N.D.	7250	2300	2210	76	<30	70	4.58%

N D = Not Determined

Conclusion:

Emerald Fields Resource Corporation is still in the very early stages of property exploration, especially in areas relating to the evaluation of rare-metal pegmatites. The geological environment (including previous analytical work: Breaks et al, 1984) supports the finding of emeralds and other beryl gems. In the course of review, the potential also exists for discovering economic zones of tantalum, cesium, gold and VMS copper-zinc.

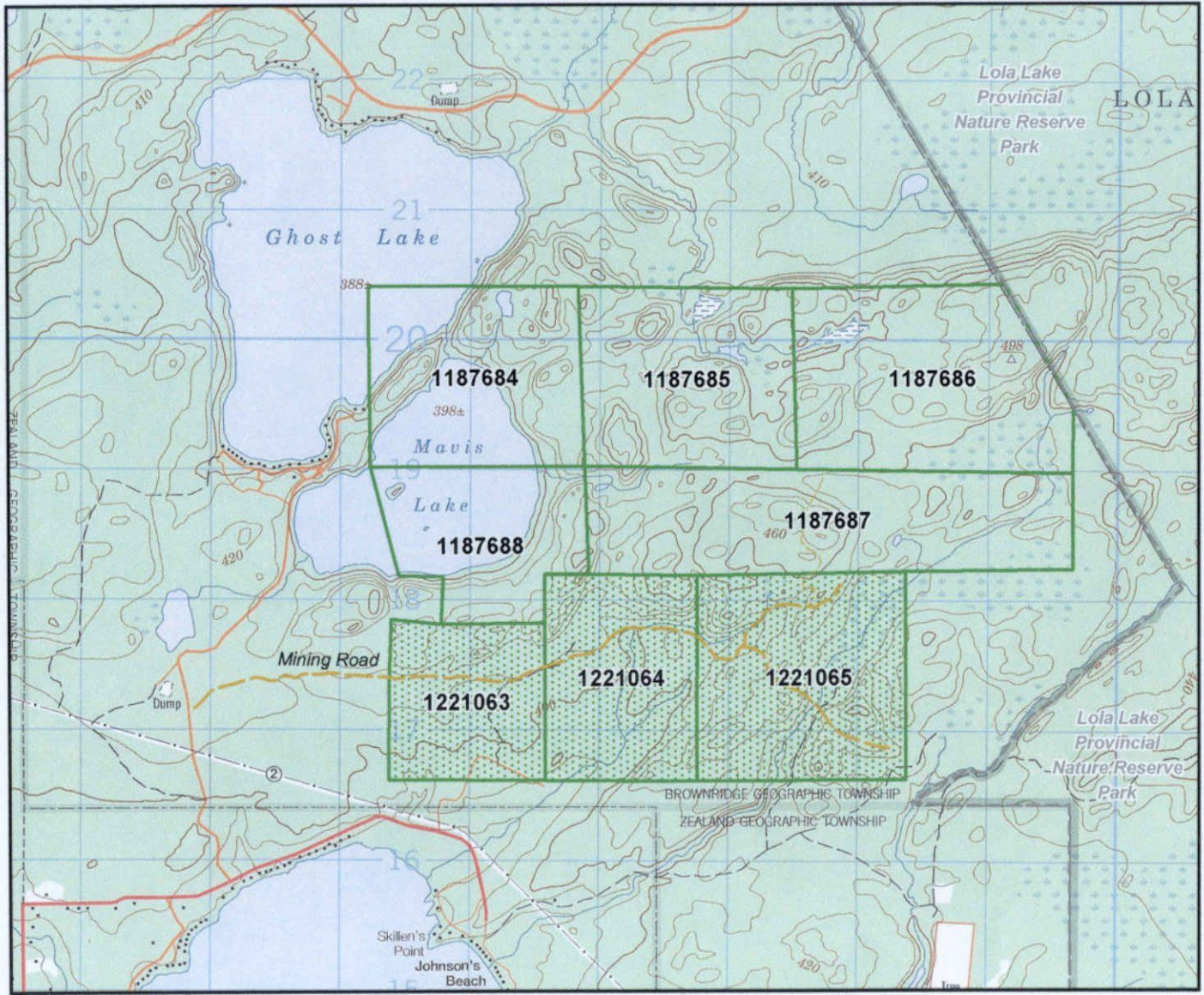
Exploration is on-going, with additional results forthcoming.

Report by: Alasdair J. M. Mowat, C.E.T.

Dated: August 29, 2003

Dated at: Winnipeg, Manitoba

Emerald Fields Resource Corporation BROWNRIDGE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY Claim Locations



NTS 52F/15
Scale: 1:50,000
NAD 83, Zone 15

CLAIMS

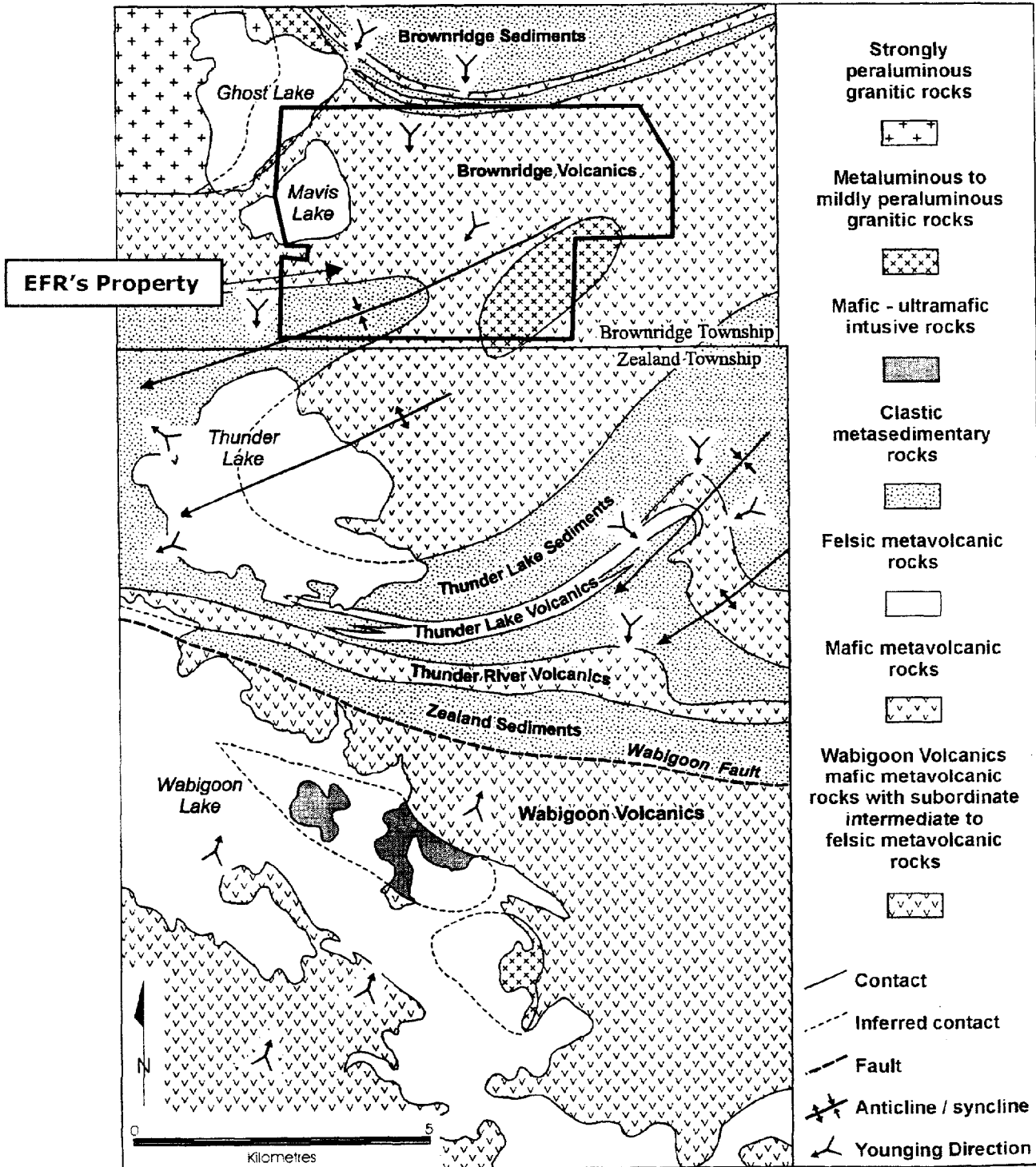
- English Claim Group
- Fairservice Claim Group

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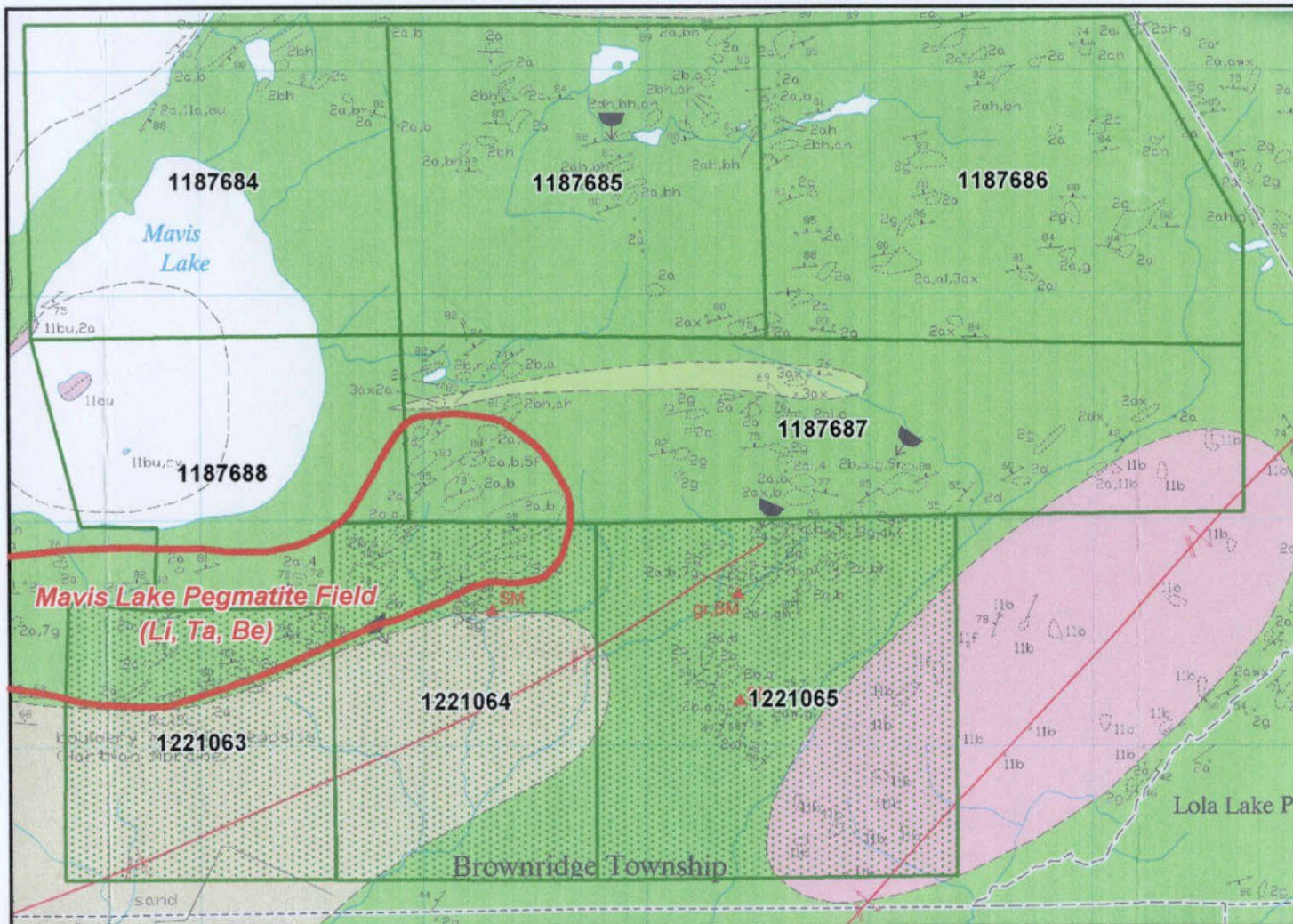
FIGURE 1


FIGURE 2

SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL MAP of the WABIGOON AREA
(Beakhouse, 2000)



**Emerald Fields Resource Corporation
BROWNRIDGE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
Regional Geology - OGS Map P.3529 (Beakhouse, 2003)**




 NTS 52F/15
 Scale 1:30,000
 NAD 27, Zone 15

CLAIMS



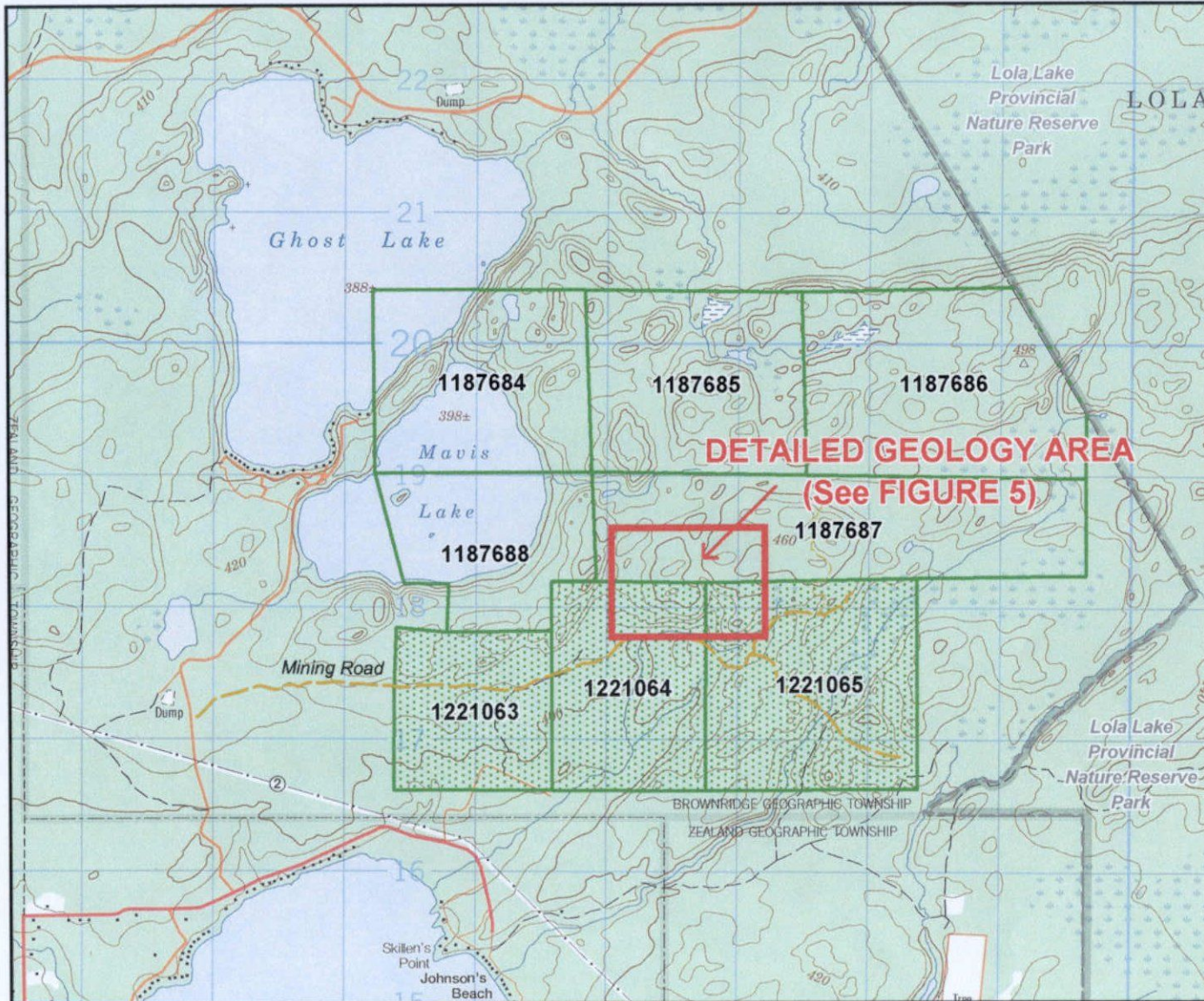
	English Claim Group
	Fairservice Claim Group

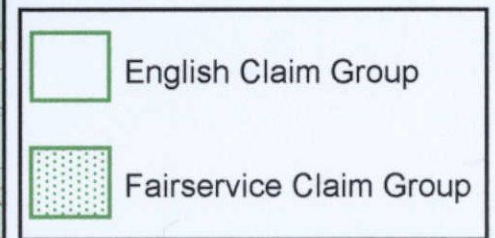
FIGURE 3

**Emerald Fields Resource Corporation
BROWNRIDGE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
Area of Detailed Geology**

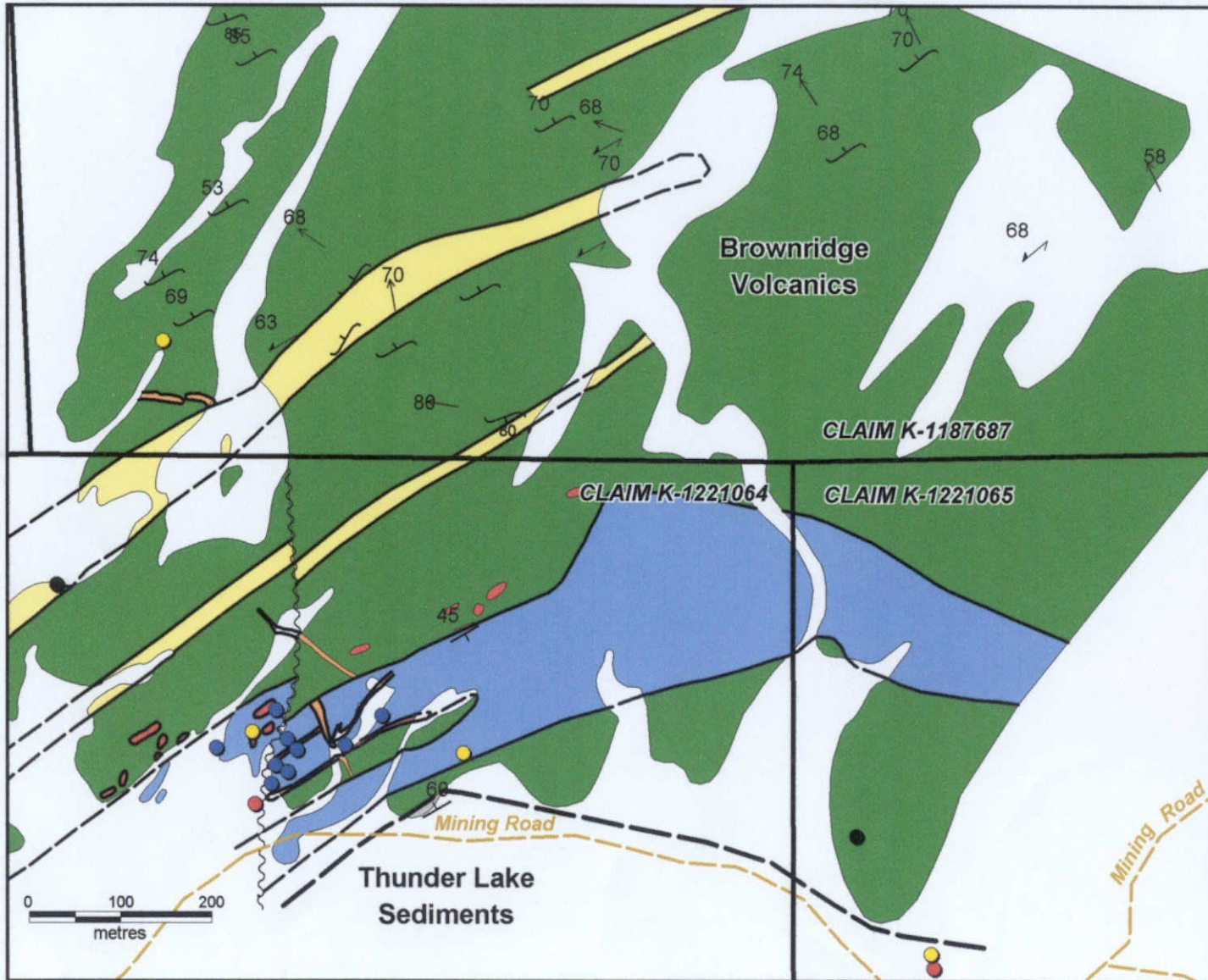


NTS 52F/15
Scale: 1:50,000
NAD 83, Zone 15

CLAIMS



**Emerald Fields Resource Corporation
BROWNRIDGE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
Detailed Geology**



NTS 52F/15
NAD 83, Zone 15

DRILLHOLE LEGEND

- Emerald Fields
- Selco
- Sansome
- Lun Echo

Note: See FIGURE 6 for Geology Legend

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FIGURE 5

GEOLOGY LEGEND

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PHANEROZOIC
CENOZOIC
QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE and RECENT
OVERBURDEN (Till, Clay, Sand, Gravel)

PRECAMBRIAN

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN
FELSIC (GRANITIC) INTRUSIVE ROCKS

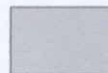


5a: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry



5b: Pegmatite

METASEDIMENTS (Thunder Lake Sediments)



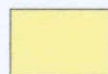
4: Wacke-siltstone, magnetite ironstone, sulphide beds, carbonaceous mudstone, argillites

METAVOLCANICS (Brownridge Volcanics)

MAFIC, ULTRAMAFIC and FELSIC



3: Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks



2: Felsic Volcanics



1: Mafic Volcanics

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EMERALD FIELDS RESOURCE
CORPORATION

BROWNRIDGE/FAIRSERVICE/ENGLISH
PROPERTY

Brownridge Township - G.814
Kenora Mining Division, Ontario -10

GEOLOGY REPORT

Introduction

RECEIVED

JAN 12 2004

GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT
OFFICE

From mid- July to August 2003, 23 days were spent conducting a geological reconnaissance on the Brownridge/Fairservice/English property located in Brownridge Township, assisted, at times, by prospector Jim Resky of Kenora, Ontario. About 33.4 km of line coverage was carried out during this period. South of the "Mine Road" from west to east, the line spacing varied from 80 m to 120 m, more or less. The purpose of this tight spacing was to locate rock outcrops. It has been noted that further to the west, there is some rock exposure of sediments intruded by pegmatite dykes. Nothing was found. The terrain is generally flat. Basin shaped.. Soil type is sand and gravel. I am assuming a moderate cover overlying the softer sedimentary belt. The forest is thick in places - matted - a mixture of black spruce, jack pine, poplar and white birch with the low ground moose maple. Although, not noted on the submitted Geology Plan; scale 1:5000, timber harvesting is being carried out in claim K.1221063. Proceeding to the east through claim K.1221064, crossing over a southwest flowing streams/creeks with beaver damns (water flow south - very low), the terrain starts to climb. The rock outcropping is numerous with a thin veneer of moss. The rocks are mafic in composition with the odd sporadic pegmatite dykelets. The bush is reasonable open predominated by jack pine. The floor carpet is a thick layer of moss in the lower plain area. The only noticeable rock exposure of graphitic/agrillite wacke sediments was the area lying north of the road on either side of the "Beaver" sulphide trench. Another small exposure about 150 m lies east of the western claim boundary off the road.

The "Mine" road seems to define the northern limb of the Thunder Lake Sediments to the south.. Based on field observations, in conjunction with review of previous geological and geophysical surveys, the sediments occupy the hinge of a southward plunging synclinal fold. Where the rock units are exposed, as noted above, they are overturned about 70-80 degrees to the north. The retesting of a previous drill hole by EFR's new hole BF-1 was into this keel between the sediments on the south towards the mafic volcanics on the north. On a regional scale, this synclinal fold is the northern nose of a large "Z" fold structure.

North of the road and up towards Mavis and Ghost Lakes, the terrain is rugged and steeply climbing. The bush is open - black spruce/jack pine - rock outcropping is plentiful but covered by a thin mantel of moss/lichen. Due to a blackest type surface stain - possible close proximity



to Dryden's pulp processing plant - rock banging is in order. Coverage reconnaissance varied between 125 to 200 m cross - crossing. This domain is classified as the Brownridge Volcanics. The rock units are mafics - tuffs, flows and pillows, felsics and ultramafic intrusives with later intruding dykes/sills of pegmatite and quartz feldspar porphyries.

Of immediate interest is the felsics and ultramafic - pegmatites association. The felsics for hosting gold and the ultramafics - pegmatites for emeralds. At the time, no assays were taken from the located felsic units. Three units and a possible fourth, to the north, offer dimensional hosting potential, in width and length with indicated extensions towards the southwest and to the east around the nose of the fold.

The ultramafic - pegmatite association is very important. The recent discovery of emeralds by True North on strike to the west, offers excellent possibilities. EFR's ultramafic body offers the same hosting potential. Based on previous mapping by ODM (OGS), the body has a strike length of approximately 1 mile, mapped as a peridotite. In the area, eastward from EFR's drill hole #BF-4, lying within +/- 100 m of the road on either side of the Beaver Trench, the unit is field mapped by the author - on the west, a gabbro and eastward into a ultramafic intrusive body. Beryl crystals are noted in some of the pegmatites in the area. The presence of chromium in the system; particularly, introduced by the ultramafic body is very important. The chromium changes the colour of the beryl crystal to green. Therefore, emerald. Note: excluding the emerald potential, the exposed dykes are also anomalies in tantalum.

Although, a geological VMS type environment does exist within the property, to-date the limited analytical work has not identified field targets of Cu, Zn et cetera.

Note the following: Tourmaline is very prevalent within the pegmatite dykes and into the hosting volcanics on the property. The presence of boron. On the other hand at Separation, fluorine predominates and yet about 70 km on strike to the west, in and around the TANCO Mine, tourmaline dominate. This leaves a question, why?

All the noted rock units have been subjected to shearing as a result of regional compression and tension strain around the nose of the synclinal fold. Interesting target area for future follow-up.

A later series of exploration excursions along the Mine Road - ends about 8.7 km eastward from the Ghost Lake Road cut-off - has limited rock exposure. Bush coverage is denser. The volcanics drop-off separated by overburden with new outcropping of granite. A 1.5 to 2 m zone of quartz laddering containing fine grained metallics were noted. The granite body in this area has an exposure of about ½ km exposure surrounded by a mantle of sand, sandy clay and gravel.

Conclusion:

To-date, the work on the property consists of drilling/blasting of Beaver sulphide Trench zone, 4 diamond drill holes to test for gold and tantalum, and geological mapping. The plan for last summer and fall was to overburden strip an area along a portion of the ultramafic contact between EFR's drill hole site BF-04 to 100 m east of the stated trench by excavator, a distance of about 200 m followed by rock sampling. During this time. We were informed by Dryden's MNR district office and by Weyhauseur of Dryden they had 3 designated cutting permits within our claims, which are: 1/. The trench area, 2/. Northern and 3/. Southern end of the eastern claim group. Concern was expressed by all parties infringing on the activities of the other. We

proposed to hold off our stripping program until 2004. Needless to say, this helps the interest of all.

The core for all 4 holes is in storage at the Kenora drill core library. During the month of January, the four holes are to be re-examined with selective removal of sections for whole rock and analytical evaluation for Ta, Cs, Be, Li.

Zone 14, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been contracted since last summer of 2003 to compile all previous assessment data which includes EFR's work to-date, to develop a comprehensive overview consisting of plans and sections in Mapinfo format. The work comprised of geology (surface and drill holes), geochemically and geophysically data. The final result is to create another set of technical tools to aid ground exploration - target creation.

Also, assisting in this project are Alan Raoul, Kenora District Geological Office, and consulting geologist Anthony (Tony) Pryslak, P.Geo, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Attached to this report is another report with additional details.

By: Alasdair J.M. Mowat, C.E.T.

GEOLOGY LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE and RECENT

OVERBURDEN (Till, Clay, Sand, Gravel)

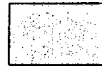
PRECAMBRIAN

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

FELSIC (GRANITIC) INTRUSIVE ROCKS

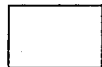


5a: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry



5b: Pegmatite

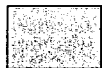
METASEDIMENTS (Thunder Lake Sediments)



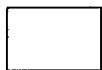
4: Wacke-siltstone, magnetite ironstone, sulphide beds, carbonaceous mudstone, argillites

METAVOLCANICS (Brownridge Volcanics)

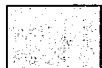
MAFIC, ULTRAMAFIC and FELSIC



3: Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks



2: Felsic Volcanics



1: Mafic Volcanics

GEOLOGY LEGEND

PHANEROZOIC

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

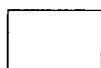
PLEISTOCENE and RECENT

OVERBURDEN (Till, Clay, Sand, Gravel)

PRECAMBRIAN

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

FELSIC (GRANITIC) INTRUSIVE ROCKS

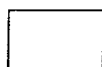


5a: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry



5b: Pegmatite

METASEDIMENTS (Thunder Lake Sediments)



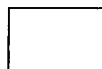
4: Wacke-siltstone, magnetite ironstone, sulphide beds, carbonaceous mudstone, argillites

METAVOLCANICS (Brownridge Volcanics)

MAFIC, ULTRAMAFIC and FELSIC



3: Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks



2: Felsic Volcanics



1: Mafic Volcanics



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order: 072181

To: Emerald Fields Resources Corporation
Attn: Al Mowat

1546 Pine Portage Rd.
KENORA
ONTARIO/CANADA/P9N 2K2

Date : 21/04/03

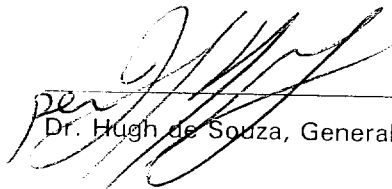
Copy 1 to :

P.O. No. :
Project No. :
No. of Samples : 25 Core
Date Submitted : 02/04/03
Report Comprises : Cover Sheet plus
Pages 1 to 1

Distribution of unused material:

Pulps: Discarded After 90 Days Unless Instructed!!!
Rejects: Discarded After 90 Days Unless Instructed!!!

Certified By :



Dr. Hugh de Souza, General Manager

ISO 9002 REGISTERED

ISO 17025 Accredited for Specific Tests. SCC No. 456

Report Footer: L.N.R. = Listed not received I.S. = Insufficient Sample
n.a. = Not applicable -- = No result
*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method
M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Subject to SGS General Terms and Conditions



Work Order: 072181

Date: 21/04/03

FINAL

Page 1 of 1

Element.	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Method.	FA305	AA73	ICAY50	ICAY50	ICAY50
Det.Lim.	5	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01
Units.	ppb	g/mt	%	%	%
B/F-1-1	20	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-2	12	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-3	14	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-4	10	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-5	16	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
B/F-1-6	18	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-7	10	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-8	18	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-9	8	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-10	32	0.5	0.02	<0.01	0.05
B/F-1-11	16	0.5	0.02	<0.01	0.07
B/F-1-12	24	<0.3	0.02	<0.01	0.06
B/F-1-13	46	<0.3	0.01	<0.01	0.02
B/F-1-14	34	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-15	30	0.4	0.03	<0.01	0.02
B/F-1-16	44	0.3	0.03	<0.01	0.05
B/F-1-17	50	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
B/F-1-18	30	0.3	0.03	<0.01	0.03
B/F-1-19	48	1.4	0.05	<0.01	0.06
B/F-1-20	36	0.5	0.02	<0.01	0.16
B/F-1-21	22	0.7	0.01	<0.01	0.02
B/F-1-22	32	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.02
B/F-1-23	14	0.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
B/F-1-24	26	<0.3	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
B/F-1-25	9	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
*Dup B/F-1-1	18	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
*Dup B/F-1-13	24	<0.3	0.01	<0.01	0.02
*Dup B/F-1-25	7	<0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.01



International Metallurgical and Environmental Inc.
Certificate of Analysis

Project: Emerald Fields
Date: October 29, 2002
Certificate No: 4717

Sample	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
44751	<0.10	<2.5	0.03
44651	<0.10	<2.5	<0.01
44652	<0.10	<2.5	<0.01

Approved: _____
Jeff Austin, President



XRAL Laboratories
A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

1885 Leslie Street
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada M3B 2M3
Telephone (416) 445-5755
Fax (416) 445-4152

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order: 071508

To: **Emerald Fields Resources Corporation**
Attn: **Al Mowat**

Date : 29/01/03

1546 Pine Portage Rd.
KENORA
ONTARIO/CANADA/P9N 2K2

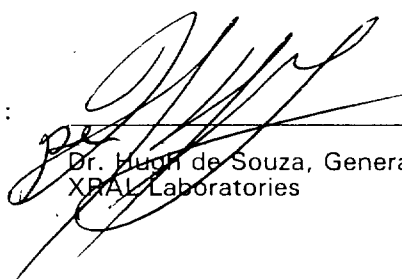
Copy 1 to :

P.O. No. :
Project No. :
No. of Samples : 4 Core
Date Submitted : 22/01/03
Report Comprises : Cover Sheet plus
Pages 1 to 3

Distribution of unused material:

Pulps: Discarded After 90 Days Unless Instructed!!!
Rejects: Discarded After 90 Days Unless Instructed!!!

Certified By :



Dr. Hugh de Souza, General Manager
XRAL Laboratories

ISO 9002 REGISTERED

ISO 17025 Accredited for Specific Tests. S.C.C. No. 456

Subject to SGS General Terms and Conditions

Report Footer: L.N.R. = Listed not received I.S. = Insufficient Sample
n.a. = Not applicable -- = No result
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M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion



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Work Order: 071508

Date: 29/01/03

FINAL

Page 1 of 3

Element.	Au
Method.	FA301
Det.Lim.	1
Units.	ppb
*Blk BLANK	< 1
BF-1-01	12
BF-2-01	n.a.
BF-2-02	n.a.
*Std OXE20	491
BF-4-01	n.a.
*Dup BF-1-01	11



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Work Order: 071508

Date: 29/01/03

FINAL

Page 2 of 3

Element.	Ag
Method.	AA73
Det.Lim.	0.3
Units.	g/mt
BF-1-01	0.5
BF-2-01	n.a.
BF-2-02	n.a.
BF-4-01	n.a.
*Dup BF-1-01	0.4
*Blk BLANK	<0.3
*Std AA_CONTROL	21.4



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A Division of SGS Canada Inc.

Work Order: 071508

Date: 29/01/03

FINAL

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Element.	Nb	Ta
Method.	ICAY50	ICAY50
Det.Lim.	0.01	0.01
Units.	%	%
BF-1-01	n.a.	n.a.
BF-2-01	<0.01	0.04
BF-2-02	<0.01	0.05
BF-4-01	<0.01	0.03
*Dup BF-1-01	n.a.	n.a.
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<0.01
*Std TAN_1	0.02	0.24

EMERALD FIELDS RESOURCE CORPORATION
Brownridge/Fairservice/English Property
Kenora Mining Division of Ontario - 10

Introduction:

The Brownridge Property is located in Brownridge Township (NTS 52F/15SE), approximately 15 km northeast of the Town of Dryden, Ontario. The property can be accessed by travelling east of Dryden on Highway 17 for 9.6 km to the Thunder Lake Road. Then proceed north for 2.8 km and turn on the Ghost Lake Road. Travel 1.5 km until you intersect the signed "Mine Road" and travel 3.6 km east to the sulphide showing, alias the Beaver Pit (GPS Location: 5517658N, 526422E; NAD 83) lying about 12 metres north of the stated road.

The property consists of the following: 1/. Three unpatented mining claims (1221963, 1221964 and 1221965) held by R. Fairservice of Kenora and 2/.Five unpatented claims (1187684, 1187685, 1187686, 1187687 and 1187688) optioned to Emerald Fields Resource Corporation, Kenora, Ontario. The properties were acquired to test the rare-metal (Ta, Cs, Be), precious and base metal potential of the Brownridge Volcanics.

Property History:

Table 1. Previous exploration work and studies conducted on the Brownridge Property.

Year	Company	Type of Work	Results
1981	Sanmine Exploration KAF 52F15SE R-1	Trenching	None reported
1982	Tantalum Mining Corp KAF 52F15SE T-1	Magnetometer and Lithogeochemical Survey	A lithium high (>500 ppm) in soils was located near the Beaver Pit.
1983	Sanmine Exploration KAF 52F15SE R-6	Surveying, Stripping, and Sampling.	No assays given
1983	R. Fairservice (By Tanco) KAF 52F15SE U-1	Magnetometer Survey	No significant results
1984	Sanmine Exploration KAF 52F15SE R-8	Stripping and Sampling	No assays given
1984	Sanmine Exploration KAF 52F15SE R-9	Drill logs for 18 holes. Drill Hole 13 cuts Beaver Pit.	Intersected 1.5m section of massive py-po in amphibolite schist with many small quartz veins and small pegmatite dikes. No assays given.
1984	Sanmine Exploration KAF 52F15SE R-10	Sampling and mapping of Beaver Pit	No significant Au assays (<100 ppb) or Cu-Ni (<1000 ppm) were found.
1984	Sanmine Exploration KAF 52F15SE R-12	Sampling of Drill Hole 13 covering the Beaver Pit.	Most assays were insignificant. Three assays were anomalous - 7' @ 0.01 opt Au, 2' @ 0.01 opt Au and 9' @ 0.02 opt Au.

2001	Ontario Geological Survey – Operation Treasure Hunt	<p>Stormy Lake Survey One geophysical map (1:20,000) produced of Airborne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey (82155)</p> <p>Four geophysical maps (1:50,000) ...</p> <p>Residual Magnetic Field and Electromagnetic Anomalies (82179)</p> <p>Second Vertical Derivative of the Magnetic Field and Keating Coefficients (82188)</p> <p>EM Decay Constant and Electromagnetic Anomalies (82197)</p> <p>Apparent Conductance and Electromagnetic Anomalies (82206)</p>	<p>A black and white map with a three-quarter EM anomaly with low to moderate magnetic anomaly.</p> <p>Colored maps with ...</p> <p>Several three-quarter EM anomalies which flank a NE-trending moderate magnetic high</p> <p>A flanking, NE-trending, moderate to high magnetic response.</p> <p>Several three-quarter EM anomalies which occur in magnetic high area.</p> <p>Several three-quarter EM anomalies which flank a magnetic moderate high area.</p>
2002	Emerald Field Resources KAF 52F15SE GG-1	Summary report and three new diamond drill holes (182.52 m)	Results pending during submission.
2003	G. Beakhouse, Ontario Geological Survey	Geology of the Thunder Lake Area	Detailed geology map (1:20,000) with sulphide mineralization (Sandvik Occurrence) plotted on map.

Regional Geology:

The most recent mapping of the Thunder Lake area by Beakhouse (2000, 2001, 2002) has broken the Warclub Group down into 4 panels, with younging directions consistently to the south. The panels include the following units: Brownridge Sediments-Volcanics, the Thunder Lake Sediments-Volcanics, Thunder River Volcanics and Zealand Sediments (See figure 1). Beakhouse (2002) states...

The Dryden-Wabigoon area is transected by the Wabigoon fault, which is a major regional structure that separates the area into two geologically distinct domains with distinct mineral deposit types and styles in Wabigoon Subprovince. The Sioux Lookout domain, lying to the north of the Wabigoon fault, is characterized by a series of alternatively sedimentary-dominated or volcanic dominated panels that consistently face to the south. Many of these panels are regionally interpreted to be fault bounded although at least some of these contacts in the map area appear to be conformable depositional contacts with minimal superimposed strain. This area has a complex deformational history with an earlier, generally bedding parallel fabric (D₁) being deformed into a series of megascopic to regional scale, southwest plunging, Z asymmetric folds with the development of a second fabric (D₂) parallel to the axial surface of these folds. Metamorphic

grades varies regionally from upper greenschist facies to upper amphibolite facies, with the lowest grade generally occurring nearest to the Wabigoon Fault. Gold deposit types in this area include disseminated and vein type mineralization. Rare metal pegmatites, associated with the Ghost Lake batholith, occur primarily within the Brownridge Volcanics, although relatively evolved pegmatites have also been found within the Brownridge sediments east of Ghost Lake. Base metal sulphide mineralization is not common, although several sulphide occurrences, and possible related related syngenetic alteration, occur near the stratigraphic top of the Brownridge volcanics.

Figure 1: Stratigraphic section of the Warclub Group (Modified after Beakhouse, 2000)

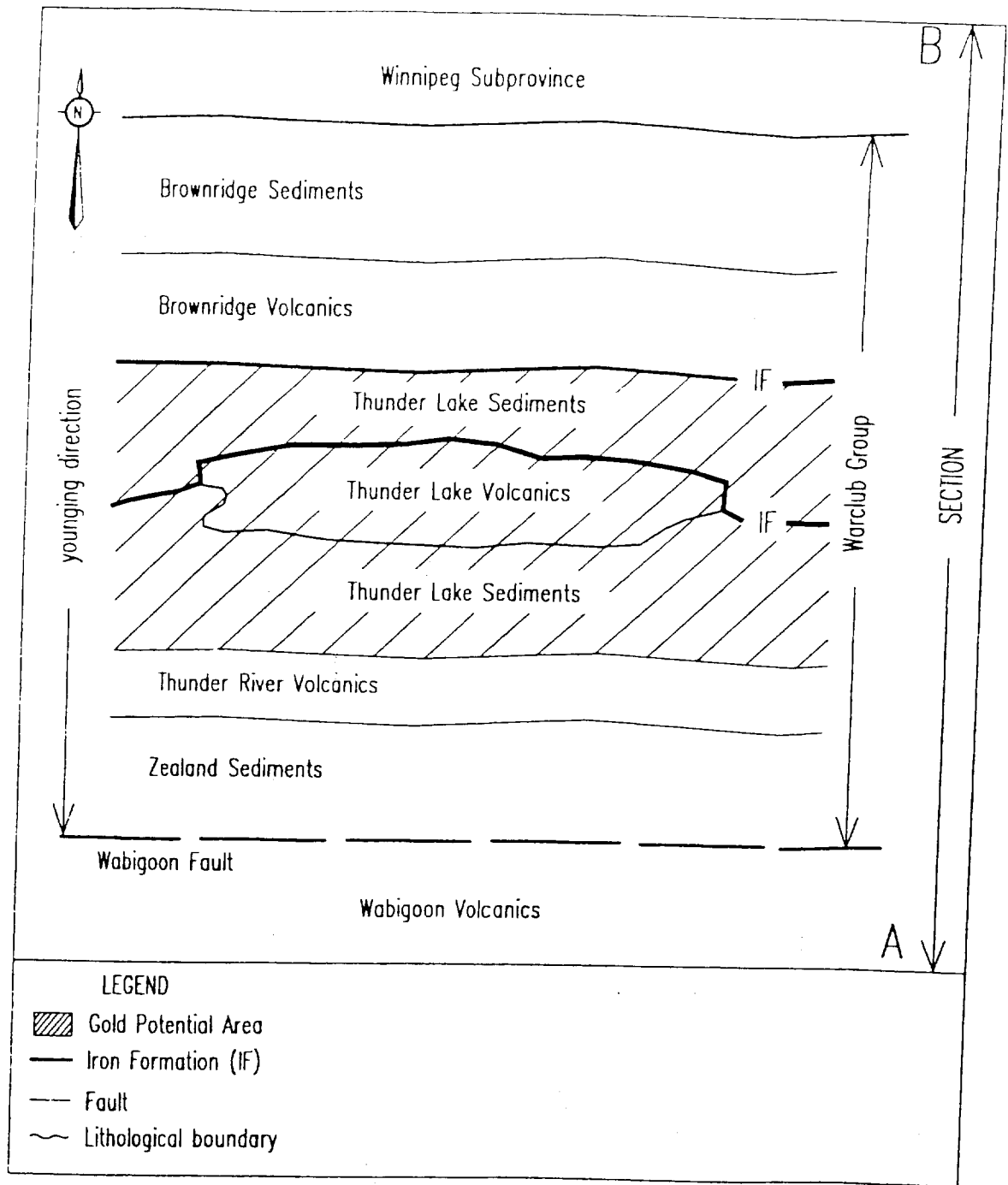


Figure 1: Stratigraphic section of the Warclub Group (Modified after Beakhouse, 2000)

The regional geology of the area is adequately described by Beakhouse (2000, 2001, 2002).

Geology of the Brownridge Sediments and Volcanics

All of the metasedimentary units are dominated by wacke with subordinate interlayered siltstone and, with the exception of the Zealand sediments, which are more highly strained, have well preserved primary structures (even, continuous bedding with graded bedding, scour, rip-up clasts and, less common, ripple cross-laminations and load casts). The uppermost Brownridge sediments are interlayered with thin mafic metavolcanic units provisionally interpreted to be similar to metavolcanic rocks within the basal portion of the overlying Brownridge Volcanics.

The basal portion of the Brownridge volcanics is composed of pillowed and massive mafic metavolcanic rocks together with medium-grained basalt and/or gabbro. In the southeastern portion of Brownridge Township, equigranular mafic metavolcanic rocks are interlayered with distinctive porphyritic to intermediate flows and fragmental metavolcanic rocks. The phenocryst assemblage in these units consists of amphibole (which may, at least in part, be after pyroxene) with or without plagioclase. These rocks are restricted primarily to the area south and southwest of Rafter Lake and do not appear to extend into the western portion of the map area. Berger (1990) describes correlative rocks in the adjacent Laval Township and presents evidence that they are chemically distinct from other volcanic rocks in the area. Previous mapping (Satterly, 1941) identified a large number of thin felsic metavolcanic units in the upper portion of the Brownridge volcanics in the western half of Brownridge Township. These units are reinterpreted to be variolitic massive and pillowed flows.

In addition to the well-established pegmatite group within the Brownridge volcanics near Mavis Lake (Breaks and Moore 1992), numerous pegmatites have been observed with the Brownridge sediments to the east and west of the northern part of Ghost Lake. Many of these pegmatites are relatively complex with coarsely pegmatitic, aplitic and banded aplitic zones and commonly containing coarse, blocky potassium feldspar, as well as muscovite, tourmaline and garnet. One such pegmatite (see figure 15-1) was observed to contain large (<5cm) beryl crystals in association with coarse tourmaline and garnet along with minor apatite suggesting that some of these pegmatites may be highly evolved. This area warrants consideration for its rare metal potential.

The nature of the garnet-rich alteration assemblages will be investigated further, but this mineral assemblage, together with nearby, scattered, minor gossanous zones, suggest the Brownridge volcanics may have potential for the discovery of VMS type mineralization.

G. Beakhouse, August 2002 Field Trip:

G. Beakhouse of the OGS ;"On the Geology and Mineralization of the Wabigoon Area", conducted a field trip over a portion of Emerald Fields noted property. Several stops were made along the Mine Road in Brownridge Township. One of the field stops was to examine the Brownridge Volcanic rocks. The top 500 meters of this group has the potential to host VMS mineralization. Several outcrops of highly altered mafic rock, sulfide showings and overlying graphitic sediments have been located along the north-side of the Mine Road in Brownridge Township.

The following outcrop exposures were viewed starting from the east to the west:

Outcrop 1: Highly Altered Mafic Volcanic (527422E, 5517139N)

A highly altered mafic volcanic rock consisting of thin layers (5-8cm) of relic metabasalt and basaltic clasts of hornblende-chlorite-biotite with a white, mosaic matrix (30-35%) of feldspar-sericite and minor cordierite-garnet (<3%). This may be representative of a peripheral core of the stockwork alteration zone of a VMS environment.

Outcrop 2: Altered Mafic Volcanic (100m @ 140° along road)

Altered mafic volcanic rock consisting of meta-basalt of hornblende-biotite with thin feldspar-sericite-garnet +/- cordierite alteration bands (<30%) and a 1.5m thick sulphide zone of 1-5% pyrite with trace chalcopyrite. This may be representative of a central core of the stockwork alteration zone of a VMS environment.

Outcrop 3: Sulphide Occurrence (526427E, 5517611N) – Sandvik or Beaver Pit

An old trench (6m x 1.5m x 1.2m) was located 12 m west of the road. The highly oxidized rock is fine grained, grey, sediment (according to literature); however, it appears to be an altered dacite, composed of feldspar-quartz-chlorite-epidote, with 2-5% small stringers of pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite-sphalerite (<2%). This may be representative of an exhalative zone of a VMS environment. Sampling of unweathered rock is required to determine proper stratigraphy and assay values due to the highly oxidized nature of the trench material.

Additional Detail - (EFR fresh trench exposure after drill/blasting)

Proceeding from south to north, along the trench, the following units were identified:

Unit A is a 6 m thick, foliated (022/V), "siliceous" sediment.

Unit B is a 4m thick, foliated (020°/V), sericite altered dacite (or possibly a sediment) with 2-3% stringers of pyrite.

Unit C is a 1.5m thick of sulphidized (20-30% pyrite), altered felsic volcanic (dacite) with moderate to strong chlorite alteration. The upper contact of this unit, the west-side, is represented by an unconformity. This was determined by the continuous, even deposition of the felsic volcanic tuff on the irregular and undulating tops of underlying mafic flows as viewed by this author.

Unit D is a >30m thick, massive, unaltered basalt with possible weak chlorite alteration (or regional metamorphism) with quartz veins reported to have returned tungsten values.

Outcrop 4: Graphitic Argillite (526310E, 5517605N)

A fine grained, black graphitic (5-7%) argillite with 2-3% pyrite cubes was located 60-70 m west along the road, north side. The foliation is 073/66 NW. This may represent an exhalative zone of a VMS environment.

About 110 m west of the Beaver Trench and just off the the Mine Road is located a 25-30 m thick, weakly to moderately foliated (020°/V), fine-grained gabbro, which is highly magnetic.

Emerald Fields Exploration Programmes:

1/. Fall of 2002-

In October, Emerald Fields drilled and blasted the noted "Beaver Trench", a heavy sulphide zone, to expose fresh material for identification. A four-man crew was employed in this operation using a Ponjar gas hand drill and stick explosives. Three composite rock samples were removed for analysis by International Metallurgical and Environmental Inc., Kelowna, B.C. . Following are the results:

Sample #	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
44751	<0.10	<2.5	0.03
44651	<0.10	<2.5	<0.01
44652	<0.10	<2.5	<0.01

This trench was further evaluated in November by Alan Raoul from the Kenora OGS office.

In November/December of 2002, the Company completed four diamond drill holes BF-1, -2, -3 and -4 (819'). The four holes are summarized as follows:

The first drill hole (BF-1) was drilled to test a reported gold drilled intersection. The hole is located about 400 m to the east of the Beaver Trench and 50 m north of the road. This hole was at the transition between The Brownridge Mafic Volcanics and the Thunder Lake Sediments represented by the presence of graphitic sediments, which may represent an exhalative cap-rock, especially if they are sulphidized. The hole (205') was drilled up the stratigraphic section and consisted of:

- 87' of weakly chloritized mafic tuffs with several quartz veins (sample BF1-1).
- 22' of moderately to strongly foliated, chloritized mafic flows with 1-2% pyrite (samples BF1-2 to BF1-3).
- 17' of 5% py-po with traces of cpy-sph in an altered felsic tuff (samples BF1-4 to BF1-9).
- 43' of 5-20% py-po with traces of cpy-sph in a weakly silicified graphitic argillite (samples BF1-10 to BF1-18).
- 0.7' of 30-50% Po breccia and 1-2% py in a silicified graphitic argillite (sample BF1-19).
- 17' of 5% py-po with traces of cpy-sph in an altered felsic tuff (sample BF1-20 to BF1-23).
- 8' of 2% po with weak albite alteration in an altered felsic tuff (sample BF1-24 to BF1-25).
- 17' of an intermediate to mafic dike.

Twenty-five assays for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn were taken from the 86' sulphidized zone of altered felsic tuffs and graphitic argillites. The following values were returned: gold values below 100 ppb, silver values below 1.5 gpt, copper values below 600 ppm, lead

values below 100 ppm and zinc values below 1700 ppm. Only two weakly anomalous values were found: BF 1-19 returned 1.4 gpt Ag and BF 1-20 returned 0.16% Zn. (Copy of SGS certificate of analysis enclosed)

The second drill hole (BF2) was drilled into the top part of the Brownridge Volcanics. The hole is located 60m south and 40 m east of the 800 m south line post from the # 1-post of tagged recorded claim #1221064. The hole was drilled to the west to intersect two narrow pegmatite dyke/sills. Total drilled depth (202'). Drill core geology consisted of the following intersections:

- 138' of moderately chloritized mafic tuffs with several quartz veins, silicified zones, quartz-carbonate veins and pegmatite dikes. (2 assays BF 2-01 and -02 returned n.a. in Au and Ag, Nb <0.01 and Ta 0.04 and 0.05 %. XRAL certificate attached)
- 2' of carbonatized (10-30% calcite) mafic tuffs.
- 23.5' of cherty sediments with 1% py and minor wacke subunits.
- 9.5' of 5% garnet bearing mafic tuff.
- 19' of felsic to intermediate, banded tuff with possible albitization and small, carbonatized zones.

The third drill hole (BF3) was drilled into the top part of Brownridge Volcanics. The hole is located 10 m north and 10 meters west of the 800 m. south line post from the # 1 post of claim 1221064. Hole length 206' consisting of:

- 34' of moderately chloritized mafic flows with 2-3% phenocrysts of amphibole.
- 42' of mafic tuff with a 1.8' silicified zone.
- 98' of mafic lapilli tuff.
- 39' of mafic tuff.
- 3' of chert with 3-5% pyrite.
- 29' of chloritic, mafic flow with small shear zones of chlorite-pyrite or quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite.
- 31' of mafic tuff with 2-3% phenocrysts of amphibole (or chloritoid) with calcite veins, quartz veins and pegmatites of quartz-orthoclase. (No samples taken. Additional work is scheduled in the New Year of 2004)

The fourth drill hole (BF4) was drilled into the top part of Brownridge Volcanics. The hole is located 120 m west of the Beaver Trench and 50 m north of the road. This hole of 206' was to test the gabbro unit but the hole was lost. Core description:

- 186' of foliated, weakly chloritic, gabbro with several chlorite-calcite shears and numerous small (<1') pegmatite dikes of quartz-feldspar. (Ag n.a, Nb <0.01% , Ta 0.03%- certificate enclosed). A 2.5' silicified and chloritized zone was located along the nose of a fold.

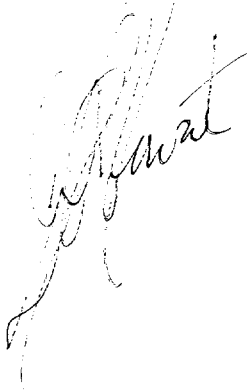
The results of diamond drilling is as follows:

1. Hole BF-1 intersected 86' of sulphidized felsic volcanic rocks and graphitic argillite, indicative of an exhalite horizon. Sampling did not reveal any significant gold, silver or base metal values.
2. Hole BF-2 intersected 29' of altered felsic volcanic rocks and several quartz veins and small pegmatite dikes. Ta assay average of 0.045% or 0.9 pounds.
3. Hole BF-3 intersected altered mafic tuffs with several shears, quartz veins and small

pegmatite dikes.

4. Hole BF-4 intersected altered gabbro with several quartz veins and small pegmatite dikes. Ta 0.03% or 0.6 pounds.

Sampling did not reveal any gold potential but whole rock geochemistry should be done to test the mineralized horizons for signs of hydrothermal alteration (such as Hashimoto, sericite, chlorite and Spitz indices). Rare-metal analysis in the small pegmatite dikes and background values of REE's in the surrounding volcanic rocks and sediments.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. J. ...", is located on the left side of the page. The signature is written in dark ink and is somewhat stylized.

Work Report Summary

Transaction No: W0310.01374 **Status:** APPROVED
Recording Date: 2003-SEP-03 **Work Done from:** 2003-JUL-15
Approval Date: 2004-JAN-08 **to:** 2003-AUG-29

Client(s):
 129617 ENGLISH, PERRY VERN
 303602 EMERALD FIELDS RESOURCE CORPORATION

Survey Type(s):
 GEOL

Work Report Details:

Claim#	Perform	Perform Approve	Applied	Applied Approve	Assign	Assign Approve	Reserve	Reserve Approve	Due Date
K 1187684	\$0	\$0	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-SEP-04
K 1187685	\$0	\$0	\$4,800	\$2,961	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2003-SEP-04
K 1187686	\$0	\$0	\$5,600	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2003-SEP-04
K 1187687	\$12,266	\$8,280	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$6,935	3,480	\$531	\$0	2004-SEP-04
K 1187688	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	2004-SEP-04
K 1221064	\$8,133	\$5,490	\$0	\$0	\$8,133	5,490	\$0	\$0	2004-FEB-29 E
K 1221065	\$4,132	\$2,791	\$0	\$0	\$4,132	2,791	\$0	\$0	2004-MAR-01
	\$24,531	\$16,561	\$24,000	\$16,561	\$19,200	\$11,761	\$531	\$0	

External Credits: \$0

Reserve: \$0 Reserve of Work Report#: W0310.01374

\$0 Total Remaining

Status of claim is based on information currently on record.



Date: 2004-JAN-22

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

EMERALD FIELDS RESOURCE CORPORATION
1546 PINE PORTAGE RD.,
KENORA, ONTARIO
P9N 2K2 CANADA

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

Submission Number: 2.26209
Transaction Number(s): W0310.01374

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 November 24, 2003 have passed. Assessment work credit has been approved as outlined on the attached Work Report Summary. The costs associated with ineligible work has been removed (GIS compilation, accommodation and travel outside the province). The assessment credit is being reduced by \$7,970.

The TOTAL VALUE of assessment credit that will be allowed, based on the information provided in this submission, is \$16,561. Allowable changes to your credit distribution can be made by contacting the Geoscience Assessment Office by February 5, 2004 otherwise assessment credit will be cut-back and distributed as outlined in Section #6 of the Declaration of Assessment Work form.

If you have any question regarding this correspondence, please contact BRUCE GATES by email at bruce.gates@ndm.gov.on.ca or by phone at (705) 670-5856.

Yours Sincerely,



Ron C. Gashinski
Senior Manager, Mining Lands Section

Cc: Resident Geologist

Perry Vern English
(Claim Holder)

Emerald Fields Resource Corporation
(Claim Holder)

Assessment File Library

Alasdair James Mowat
(Agent)

Emerald Fields Resource Corporation
(Assessment Office)

Date / Time of Issue: Thu Jan 22 14:39:49 EST 2004

TOWNSHIP / AREA
BROWNBRIDGE

PLAN
G-0814

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division Kenora
Land Titles/Registry Division KENORA
Ministry of Natural Resources District DRYDEN

TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundary
- Township
- Concession Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- CUI P&A Pre
- Contour
- Mine Shaft
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Tie
- 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
- License of Occupation
 - License Not Expired
 - 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

Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
118000	118000	118000	118000	118000	118000
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LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

- Area Withdrawal from Disposition
- Mining Act Withdrawal Types
 - Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
 - Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
 - Mining Rights Only Withdrawal
 - Order In Council Withdrawal Types
 - Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawal
 - Surface Rights Only Withdrawal
 - Mining Rights Only Withdrawal
- Water Power Lease Agreement

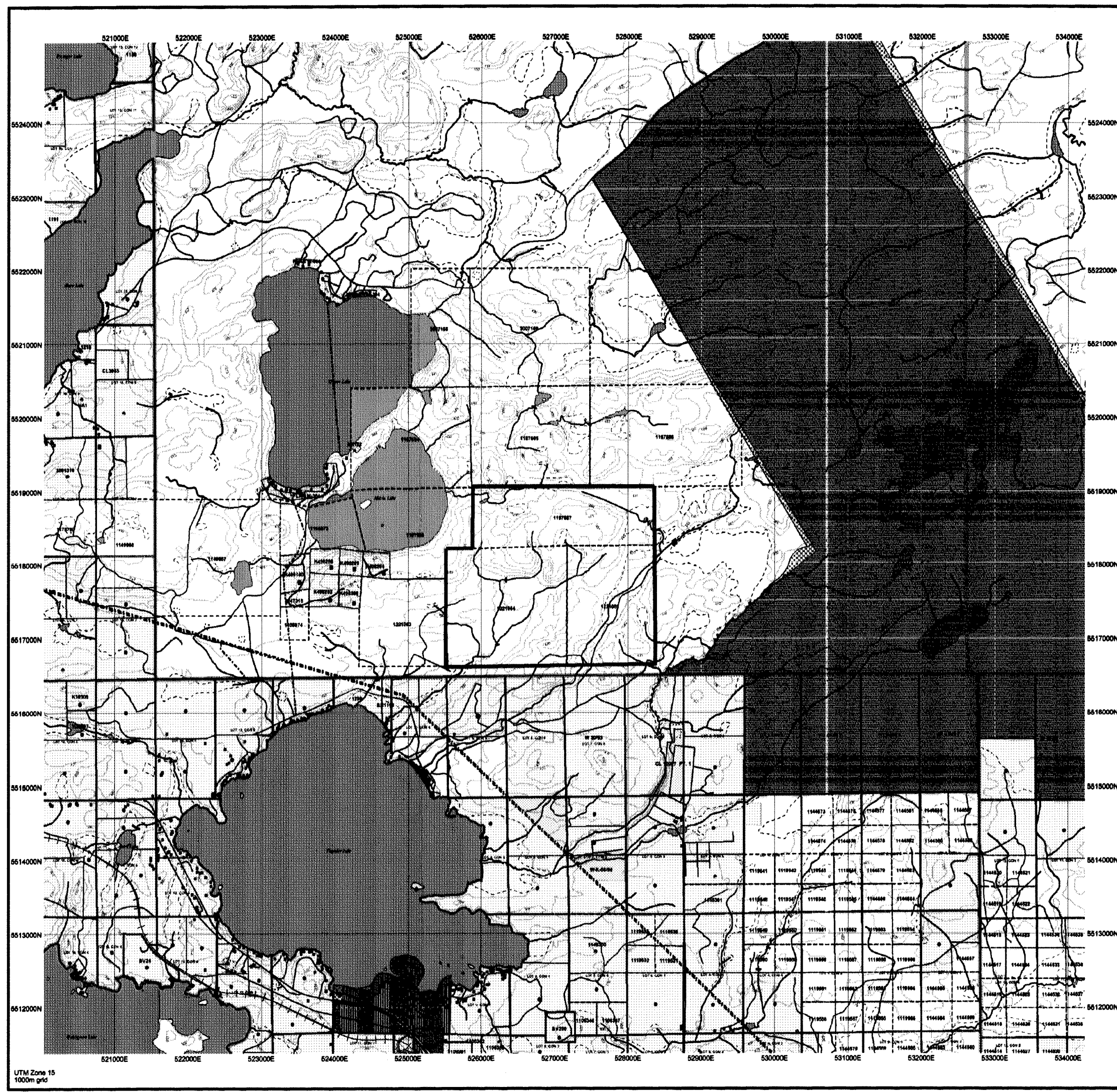
IMPORTANT NOTICES



LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Area No.	Type	Date	Description
1180	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	TEMPORARY NOV 29/99 100234
1181	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	38(2) RES 1990 JULY 14/99 SR 14552
1184	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	43 RES 1970/71/77 AUG 18/77 SR 18640
1218	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	38(2) RES 1990 JULY 14/99 SR 14552
1289	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	RES. FOR PUBLIC USE 1801 30/95 117733
1328	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	RES. FOR PUBLIC USE 14881
1337	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	RES. FOR PUBLIC USE 14811
1383	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	PRIVATE HYDRO LINE DOT 3/8 SR 82317
1402	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	PLANTATION JUNE 29/86 SR 13848
1437	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	TOWNSHIPS CASH JULY 23/82 SR 41808
1439	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	TOWNSHIPS CASH JULY 23/82 SR 41808
1449	Warn	Jan 1, 2001	INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS
W 3089	Warn	Dec 20, 1993	NURSERY W 3089 DEC 20/93 SR 1481
W 3743	Warn	Aug 23, 1983	OGM W 3743 8 APR AUG 23/83
W-6-08-08	Wa	Dec 18, 1998	Section 35, The Mining Act, S.R.O. 1990 Order 80-6-20-08 80-12-18 1997-03

2.26209
GEOL



UTM Zone 15
1000m grid

General Information and Limitations

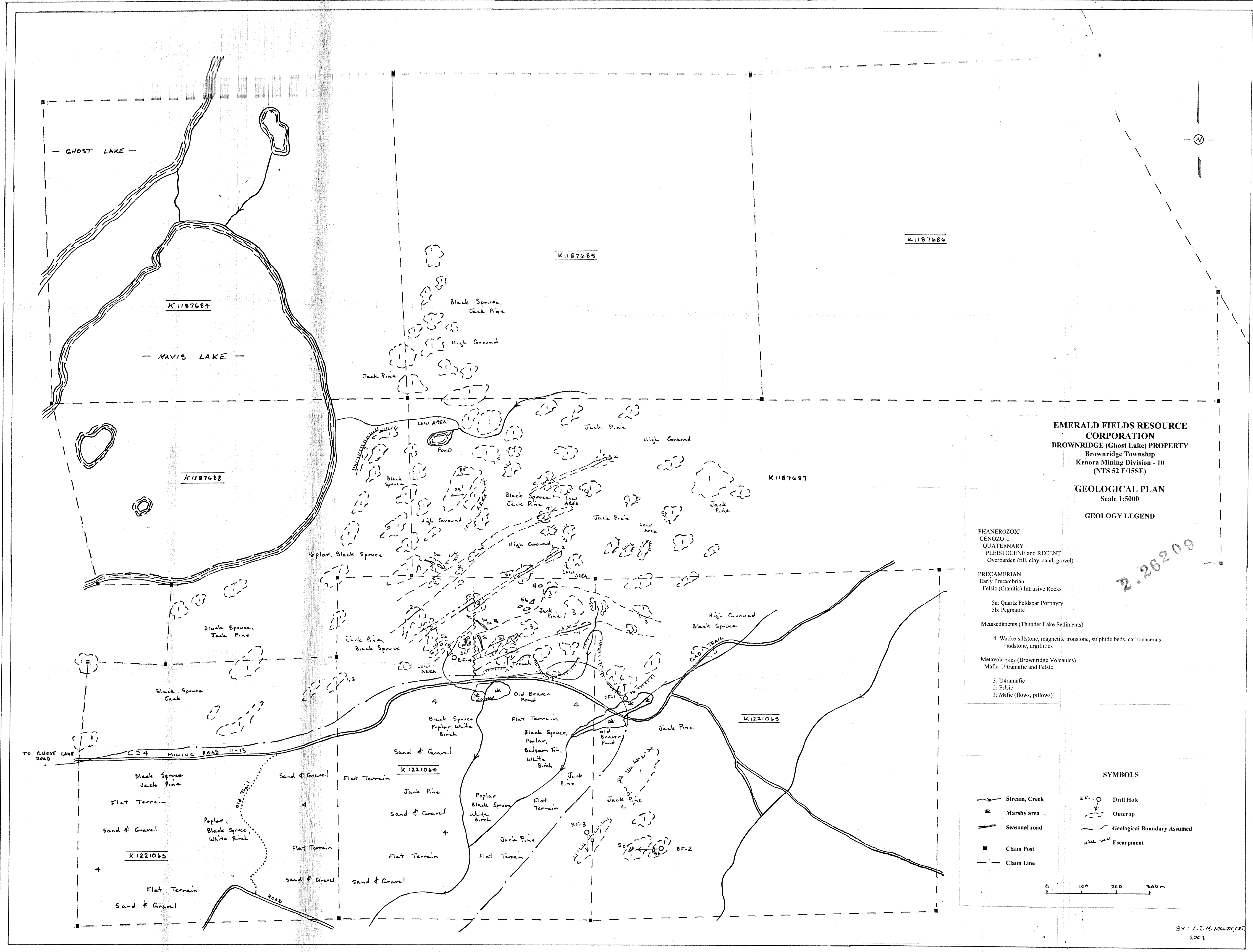
Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Records Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown herein. This map is not intended for use as a title, survey, or deed. The information contained on this map is compiled from various sources. Compensation and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Records Office
Waterloo Centre, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
Tel: 519-874-9443 ext. 5747 (Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm)
Fax: 519-874-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
This map was prepared using GIS software.
Topographic Data Source: 1:50,000 Scale

This map may not show unpermitted land tenure and interests in land existing on certain parcels, leases, easements, rights of way, floating liens, mortgages, or other forms of disposition of rights and interests in the Crown. Also, unpermitted land tenure and interests in land shown on this map do not constitute a title and should not be relied upon.





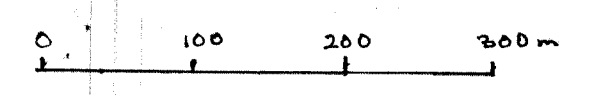
EMERALD FIELDS RESOURCE CORPORATION
BROWNRIIDGE (Ghost Lake) PROPERTY
 Brownridge Township
 Kenora Mining Division - 10
 (NTS 52 F/15SE)

GEOLOGICAL PLAN
 Scale 1:5000

GEOLOGY LEGEND

- PHANEROZOIC**
CENOZOIC
 QUATERNARY
 PLEISTOCENE and RECENT
 Overburden (fill, clay, sand, gravel)
- PRECAMBRIAN**
 Early Precambrian
 Felsic (Granitic) Intrusive Rocks
- 5a: Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
 5b: Pegmatite
- Metasediments (Thunder Lake Sediments)
- 4: Wacke-siltstone, magnetite ironstone, sulphide beds, carbonaceous mudstone, argillities
- Metavolcanics (Brownridge Volcanics)
 Mafic, Ultramafic and Felsic
- 3: Ultramafic
 2: Felsic
 1: Mafic (flows, pillows)

- SYMBOLS**
- Stream, Creek
 - Marshy area
 - Seasonal road
 - Claim Post
 - Claim Line
 - Drill Hole
 - Outcrop
 - Geological Boundary Assumed
 - Escarpment



RECEIVED
 JAN - 7 2004
 GEOSCIENCE ASSESSMENT OFFICE

2-26209

BY: A. S. M. MOUNT, C.E.T.
 2003