BERGVESENET
MED BERGMESTEREN FOR SVALBARD
Postboks 3021, N-7441 Trondheim

Rapportarkivet 2001

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Tittel
Qualifying Report on the Ogna Property, Southwestern Norway

Forfatter Robyn, Thomas L.	Dato År 24.08 2004	Bedrift Diamond Fields International Ltd

Kommune	Fylke	Bergdistrikt	1: 50 000 kartblad	1: 250 000 kartblad
Hå	Rogaland		12122 12123	Stavanger

Fagområde Geologi Geofysikk Boring	Dokument type	Forekomster Bjorndalsnipa Hogevarden Homse Grube
Råstoffgruppe Malm/metall	Råstofftype Ni, Cu, Ti	

Sammendrag / innholdsfortegnelse

Rapporten er fra 2004.
Historisk gjennomgang av forekomster i undersokelsesområdet og deres undersokelser.
Geologien og den malmgeologiske setting for forekomstene blir gjennomgått, inkludert noe geokjemi og mye geofysikk i flere perioder, inkl. helikoptermålt HEM i 1998.
Diamantboring i 2004 i Hogevarden påviste betydelig potensiale for en ilmenittforekomst, hullene viste 15% TiO2 som gjennomsnitt. Mineraliseringen går fra massiv til sterk impregnasjon over opptil 80 meter.
I Bjorndalsnipa ble boret 8 hull etter Cu/Ni. Massiv malm ble påtruffet i opptil 2 meters mektighet.

Vedlegg 1 av 1
Jnr. 2300/04

7187

Diamond Fields International, Ltd.

Qualifying Report

On the
OGNA PROPERTY
SOUTHWESTERN NORWAY

August 25, 2004

PREPARED BY:

Thomas L. Robyn, Ph.D.
ST Group, Inc.
1551 Prairie Owl Road
Parker, CO 80138
303-841-9320

ST CONSULTING GROUP, INC.

November 8, 2004

Per Zakken Brekke, Bergmester
Bergvesenet
Postboks 3021 Lade
Norway

Dear Mr. Brekke:

Enclosed is a report on drilling conducted in the Ogna area of SW Norway by Diamond Fields International. The drilling was conducted during May and June of 2004.

If you have any questions, I can be contacted at tlrobyn@msn.com .

Best regards,

T L Robyn

Thomas L. Robyn

BERGVESENET
MED BERGMESTEREN FOR SVALBARD
2300/04 Nei
PR 16 NOV 2004 PB
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Diamond Fields International, Ltd.

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On the

OGNA PROPERTY

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August 25, 2004

PREPARED BY:

Thomas L. Robyn, Ph.D.
ST Group, Inc.
1551 Prairie Owl Road
Parker, CO 80138
303-841-9320

I, Thomas L. Robyn, a Qualified Person compliant with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, have written this report on the Ogna property of SW Norway and hereby sign and date this report as follows:

Signature: ________________________________; Date: ____________________

Registered Geologist, State of Wyoming (PG-371)

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1. Summary

The Ogna property is a property of merit and offers good potential for discovery of economic copper-nickel (Bjørndalsnipa area) and ilmenite (Høgevarden area) deposits.

During May-July, 2004 Diamond Fields International, Inc. spent US$193,691 on the Ogna property, which were drill expenses or directly related to drilling. During 1998, America Mineral Fields spent US$110,542 on the Ogna property and these expenditures were directly related to a helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey and ground follow-up work.

The Ogna property lies in southwestern Norway and is centered at approximately 58°29'33"N, 5°50'35"E and is within the Rogaland anorthositic complex. The Ogna prospect is located 65 km southeast of Stavanger and 15 km northwest of Egersund. The prospects are located about 4 km from the North Sea. Daily commercial flights connect Stavanger with Oslo, London, Copenhagen, and other cities. National highway 44 provides road access to the area.

The Norwegian National Railroad passes only 4 km from the prospects. The railway links Stavanger with Kristiansand, the site of Falconbridge's nickel smelter, and continues to Oslo.

The property is held by the Fuglestad 1-9 mutinger (equivalent to an unpatented claim) covering 2.7 km^2, the Bjørndalsnipa 1-7 mutinger covering 2.1 km^2, and Knuten 1-6 mutinger covering 1.8 km^2. The mutinger were claimed in 2004 and are in good standing. The mutinger are in the name of Geologiske Tjenester a.s. of Oslo and are under lease to Diamond Fields International. The mutinger are subject to a 1% net smelter royalty.

Year-round access to the Fuglestad mutinger is by automobile from Stavanger on Highway 44 to Brusand, thence about 2.5 km by a secondary road towards Kartavolla to the turnoff to the farm settlement of Herredsvela, located 1.6 km from the intersection. Farm roads provide access to the mutinger and can be driven by a sub-compact automobile. Access to the Bjørndalsnipa mutinger is by road to Herredsvela, thence by private road to lake 135. From this point access is by foot a distance of about 1 km, or by helicopter.

The Ogna project area is located within the Ogna-Egersund massif on the western edge of the 1.3 billion-year-old Rogaland anorthositic massif. The Ogna-Egersund massif is the oldest portion of the Rogaland massif and intrudes granulite grade gneisses. Rocks within the project area are mostly anorthosite and norite with occasional fine grained gabbro. The massif has been subjected to minor deformation since its formation, during Caledonide overthrusting and Permian faulting.

Nickel-copper mineralization has been known at Ogna since discovery of the area's largest nickel occurrence, Homse, which was test-mined on a small scale in 1871 and 1915 but had no production. About 1,000 tonnes of copper-nickel mineralized massive sulfide was stockpiled at the site. Mineralization occurs as a lode in brecciated anorthosite. The Homse occurrence lies 500 meters northwest of Bjørndalsnipa.

Ilmenite mineralization at Høgevarden was not recognized until 1998 when ground follow-up of HEM conductors detected during America Mineral Fields' airborne survey located a significant trend of ilmenite mineralization over a strike distance of more than 2.5 km.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

ST Group, Inc. was engaged by Diamond Fields International, Inc. to organize and supervise the drilling program at Høgevarden and Bjørndalsnipa, and to prepare a technical report on the property compliant with Policy 43-101 for the purposes of completing a major transaction. The purpose of this report is to present in a single document descriptions of the two, almost adjacent properties, and work completed on them by several exploration companies, and various academic and government workers.

Dr. Thomas Robyn of ST Group, Inc. was in 1998 involved in the Ogna project in his role as Senior Exploration Consultant to American Mineral Fields Inc., in which role he reviewed previous work and published geologic information, recommended an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey of the area, and conducted the ground follow-up to the survey. He personally examined the property during the 1998 program and recognized the ilmenite mineralization at Høgevarden. This report has been written by Dr. Thomas L. Robyn, a Qualified Person, who:

- Is a consulting minerals-exploration geologist and project manager;
- Is a graduate of the University of Oregon where he earned a Ph.D. degree in Geology, and a graduate of Western Michigan University where he earned a BA degree in Geology;
- Is Certified Professional Geologist #7984 in good standing with the American Institute of Professional Geologists;
- Is Registered Professional Geologist # PG-371 in good standing with the State of Wyoming;
- Is a Fellow in good standing with the Society of Economic Geologists since 1985;
- Has practiced his profession continuously since 1977. In this capacity, he has planned and managed mineral exploration programs in geologic mapping, drilling, bulk sampling, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveying;
- Has tested mineral deposits by various methods, including geologic mapping, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, air-photo and satellite imagery analysis, drilling, trenching, bulk sampling and test mining;
- Commissioned an open-pit gold mine at a production rate of 225 tons per hour, and created the mine plan of operations and site plan. He supervised on-going bulk sampling for pit grade control, and conducted sampling and drilling programs to expand mineable reserves. He combined the information gathered by his work to develop an ore-control model, and based on the model located ore-grade material 3,000 feet (about 900 m) from the active pit, thereby greatly expanding the mine's resource base;
- As Chief Operations Officer of a mining company, indirectly supervised mining operations at a gold mine with an annual production of 30,000 ounces of gold. He also indirectly supervised drilling, trenching and bulk sampling of other gold properties;
- Has confirmed that only Qualified Persons have submitted reports on work conducted on the Ogna property;
- Has no interest in Diamond Fields International or any related companies;
- Gives his permission for Diamond Fields International to utilize this report in its entirety or portions thereof as required for corporate purposes.

The basis for this report is a compilation of 1998 and 2004 data as well as various company reports compiled by the Bergvesenet (Mines Commissioner) of the Kingdom of Norway. The sources of all information and data used in this report are presented in the text with appropriate references, some of which are unpublished company reports but are available for inspection.

3. Disclaimer

To the knowledge of Dr. Thomas L. Robyn, only qualified persons have written reports that are referenced within this report on the Ogna property.

4. Ogna Property Description

4.1. Location

The Ogna property is covered by the Nærbø 1212 III and Bjerkreim 1212 II (Norway) topographic maps and is centered at approximately 58°29'33"N, 5°50'35"E. The project area lies within Hå kommune (municipality) of Rogaland fylke (county), southwestern Norway.

4.2. Mineral Rights

The Ogna property is held in three land blocks (Figure 4.2) in good standing. Mineral rights are held under the Fuglestad 1-9 (2.7 km^2), Bjørndalsnipa 1-7 (2.1 km^2), and Knuten 1-6 (1.8 km^2) mutinger (pre-claim licenses) issued during 2004 by the Bergmester (Mines Commissioner) of Norway. The various holdings of mineral rights in Norway are described below for clarity.

The mutinger are held in the name of Geologiske Tjenester a.s. of Oslo and are under lease to Diamond Fields International. The mutinger are subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty.

4.2.1. Acquiring Mineral Rights in the Kingdom of Norway

The following sections are included in this report to provide information on mineral laws, permitting factors, taxes and development grants in the Kingdom of Norway.

Norwegian law distinguishes between claimable and non-claimable minerals. Claimable minerals are governed by the Mining Law of June 30th, 1972 (BVL), and are defined as minerals that contain metals with specific gravity of 5.0 or more. In addition, the metals titanium and arsenic, and the minerals containing these metals are defined as claimable. The same applies to pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Exceptions are minerals in bogs (e.g., bog iron ore) and seawater, as well as alluvial gold. These are the property of the landowner.

The Norwegian State has declared claimable minerals to be objects for free occupation. This means that any citizen of a country that is a signatory to the European Economic Agreement (EEA) or company with a registered subsidiary in an EEA country can claim mineral rights in the country. Citizens or companies from outside the EEA must lease or joint venture claims from EEA citizens or companies.

Non-claimable minerals (dimension stone, industrial minerals, limestone, quartz, etc.) are owned by the landowner. An agreement with the landowner must be reached before prospecting starts. These minerals will not be discussed further in this report.

4.2.2. Pre-Claims (Mutinger):

Mineral rights are first held with a "muting" (pre-claim, equivalent to an un-patented claim), which is obtained by making application to the Bergvesenet (Norwegian Mines Commission) on a special form obtainable from the Bergmester (Commissioner of Mines). A muting must be rectangular, with its sides parallel with one of the two main axial systems used in official topographic maps (NGO or UTM). A muting cannot be larger than 300,000 square meters, and

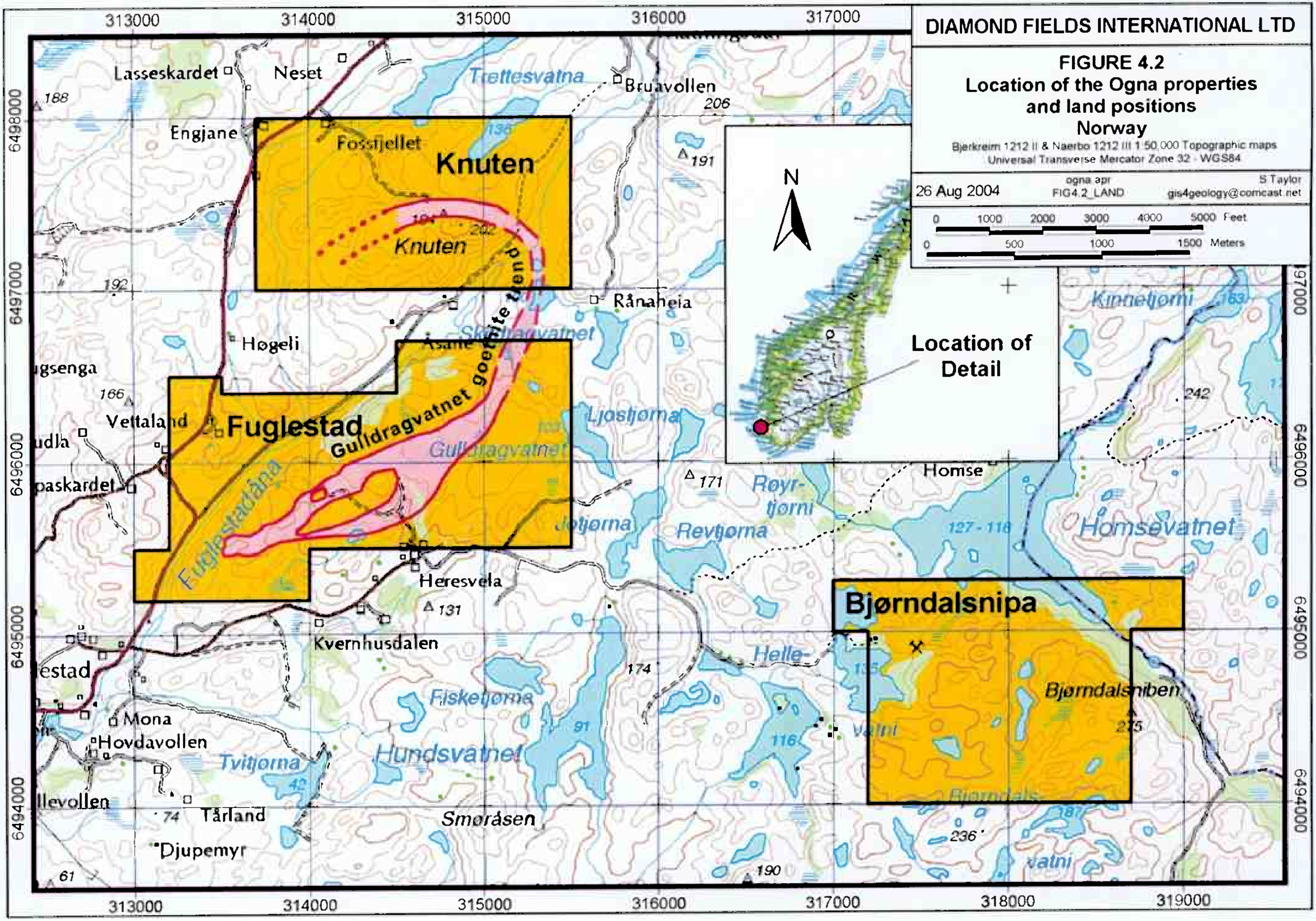

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FIGURE 4.2
Location of the Ogna properties
and land positions
Norway

Bjerkreim 1212 II & Naerbo 1212 III 1 50,000 Topographic maps
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

26 Aug 2004
ogna apr
FIG4.2_LAND
S Taylor
gis4geology@comcast.net

the longest side cannot exceed 1200 meters. There is no limit to the number of mutings that can be applied for, but each one requires its own form. The Bergmester then issues a "mutingsbrev" (pre-claim certificate) for each muting.

Payment of an application fee must be made at the time of application. The fee during 2004 is NOK 444 per muting. To retain the mineral rights an annual fee of NOK 30 per 10,000 m^2 must be paid to the Bergvesenet on or before January 2nd of each year. If the fee is not paid before the expiration date, the claim rights can be retained by paying twice the amount before the 31st of March the same year. If the increased fee is not paid before this date, the claim rights lapse.

There is no work commitment required on muting areas. Mutings can be held simply by paying the annual fee to the Bergmester.

The muting right is valid for 7 years. The mineral rights are lost after this period if application for an "utmal" (claim, not equivalent to a patented claim) is not made before the 7 years have lapsed.

In many areas of Norway, reindeer herding is done. In such areas, the relevant authorities must be contacted before investigations start. This condition has no application in Ogna.

4.2.3. Claims (Utmaler):

The next step in mineral rights acquisition is application for an "utmal" (claim, not equivalent to a patented claim). An applicant can demand an utmal if it can be established that a deposit of claimable minerals occurs on the utmal(s) of such grade, size and type that the deposit can be expected to be economic within a reasonable period of time. If all legal requirements are fulfilled, an utmal will be awarded.

Applications for utmals should be sent in writing to the Bergmester. It shall, among other things, specify the mineral or minerals present in the utmal, the exploration conducted, and the results obtained. A positive pre-feasibility study would contain sufficient information. The applicant can get assistance with formulation of the application from the Bergvesenet.

An utmal must be square or rectangular. Exceptions can be made in certain cases, but no area can have more than four corner points. The downward boundary is vertical.

The utmal area shall not be greater than necessary to cover the probable extent of the deposit. An utmal shall not exceed 300,000 square meters in area, and the longest side cannot be more than 1,200 meters.

When applying for an utmal, an application fee of NOK 1,480 has to be paid for each claim area (2004 fees). The annual holding fee for an utmal is NOK 50 per 10,000 m^2.

4.2.4. Mining Concession:

After being awarded an utmal, or several utmals, there is a 10 year limit for submitting an application for a concession to mine the deposit. This limit can be extended for up to 10 years at a time by application to the Ministry of Industry and Energy. For each utmal, an annual fee must be paid to the Bergvesenet prior to January 2nd.

When applying for a concession, an application fee must be paid. This is a minimum of NOK 700 and a maximum of NOK 14,000, depending on the value of the deposit.

Test mining can be done on both mutings and utmals. No concession is necessary for test mining, but production is limited to 10,000 tonnes of crude ore per year.

If test mining has not been started or application for a concession for regular mining has not been submitted within 10 years of the date on the utmal permit, the right to the utmal can be lost.

Rights can be transferred. This means that one must make an agreement with the owner of the rights (muting or utmal) as regards their transference. Such transfer requires a concession in relation to Section 11 in the Act of 14th December 1917, number 16, on the acquisition of waterfalls, mines, other real property, etc. (the Industrial Concession Act). The Ministry of Industry and Energy gives the concession.

Even if the rights have been acquired according to the Mining Law and the Industrial Concession Act of 1917, mining cannot be started before being awarded a concession for regular mining in accordance with the same acts (cf. Sections 11 & 13). The concession is conditional.

The State has no right to claim participation in any mining venture.

4.3. Permits

Permits are not required to conduct drilling on the property, but the local (kommune) authorities should be notified of planned drilling activity and permission of the landowner must be obtained. The 2004 drilling program of Diamond Fields International did not encounter any delays or problems, and the landowners were very courteous and helpful with the program, providing a shed for core storage, tractor transport, equipment repairs, etc.

A permit for helicopter operations is required. Diamond Fields did not encounter any problems in obtaining a permit for its operations, and written approval for the operations was received eight days after application.

There is no fee for any of these approvals or notifications.

The Bergmester requires that a complete report on activities on the property be submitted to the Bergvesenet when the mutinger are dropped. The report is kept confidential for 7 years.

4.4. Accessibility

The Ogna prospect is located 65 km southeast of Stavanger and 15 km northwest of Egersund. The prospects are located about 4 km from the North Sea. Daily commercial flights connect Stavanger with Oslo, London, Copenhagen, and other cities. National highways E39 and 44 provide road access to the area.

The Norwegian National Railroad passes only 4 km from the prospects. The rail line links Stavanger with Kristiansand, the site of Falconbridge's nickel smelter, and continues to Oslo.

Year-round access to the Fuglestad mutinger is by automobile from Stavanger on Highway 44 to Brusand, thence by a secondary road about 2.5 km towards Kartavolla to the turnoff to the farm settlement of Herredsvela, which is located 1.6 km from the intersection. Farm roads provide access to the mutinger and can be driven by a sub-compact automobile. Access to the Bjørndalsnipa mutinger is by road to Herredsvela, thence by private road to lake 135. From this point access is by foot a distance of about 1 km, or by helicopter.

4.5. *Physiography*

Elevations in the Ogna area are low, ranging in the project area from 100-130 meters at Høgevarden drill sites to 200 meters at the Bjørndalsnipa drill sites about 4.5 km distant. The Ogna project is within the "Jaæren" region of southwestern Norway, which is the flattest area in the country, with low rolling to low, steep hills common.

In the immediate project area, resistant knobs of anorthosite and/or norite stand out above the surrounding bogs and mires, and local relief can reach 40 meters on cliff faces. Normally, relief is on the order of 10-15 meters and except for certain cliffs, most of the area can be traversed on foot without problems.

4.6. *Climate*

The climate in the Ogna-area is a mild, wet coastal climate, which is moderated by the influence of the Gulf Stream. During the months of May through August, there are over 18 hours of daylight. Average minimum temperatures during these months are about 8-10 ° C. During June, July and August, daytime temperatures can reach 18-24° C. The autumns (late August to October) can have very clear skies and an average temperature of 10°C in the daytime. Winters have an average minimum temperature of +5 to -5° C. There is no permafrost in Norway, and the ground in the Ogna area is rarely frozen during the winter.

Annual precipitation is 1,930 mm per year in Bergen, the nearest official rain recording site. Heavy rains with high winds can occur throughout the year, but are most common during October to February. Storms occur frequently from September to February.

4.7. *Infrastructure and Local Resources*

The nearest community to the Ogna properties with facilities is Brusand, which is a small village located on the coast of the North Sea about 4 km from Høgevarden. It is a popular camping area because it has one of only two sandy beaches in this region of Norway. A station on the National Railway lies within 100 meters of a grocery store, and national highway 44 passes through Brusand. An Esso gasoline station is at Ogna, about 5 km south of Brusand on highway 44. Basic tools and equipment can be purchased at the local store, and tractors, excavators and other equipment can be rented from local firms and farmers. A freight haulage firm is also based in Brusand.

The town of Egersund, which is a port town with shipping facilities and ferry service to Denmark, is a ½ hour drive south on Highway 44. The town of Bryne is located about 20 minutes drive north on highway 44 and provides additional resources.

5. History

The oldest massif of the complex, the Ogna-Egersund massif, contains several nickel-copper occurrences including the area's largest nickel occurrence, Homse, which was test-mined on a small scale in 1871 and 1915 but had no production. About 1,000 tonnes of copper-nickel mineralized massive sulfide was stockpiled at the site. Mineralization occurs as a lode in brecciated anorthosite. Old reports indicate that the Homse ore was tested and assays of 1.06% Ni and 1.20% Cu are recorded (Sverdrup, 1972a).

Viksnes Kobberverk flew a 5-km^2 helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey at Homse-Ogna in 1970 which detected two anomalies, one related to the Homse occurrence and another located about 500 meters east of Homse at Bjørndalsnipa. Sydvaranger A/S acquired Viksnes in 1971 and contracted with Sulfidmalm a.s. to conduct exploration at Bjørndalsnipa.

Sulfidmalm first explored the Bjørndalsnipa prospect in 1972. They drilled 3 shallow core holes in 1973 to test a coincident VLF-Slingram-magnetic anomaly. Combined nickel-copper grades of 1.0-1.5% were intercepted over drill widths of 7 to 10 meters. However, two of the holes were drilled parallel with the dip of the conductors and near their northern edges. Sulfidmalm later recognized this, but changes in the industry at that time prevented the additional recommended drilling. Interpretations of AMF's airborne and ground geophysical data also indicate that Sulfidmalm's holes were not drilled in the correct orientation to evaluate the south dipping mineralization.

Observations about the dip of the conductors are consistent with data from CP surveys done on Sulfidmalm's hole #3 as reported by Mørk (1974). These data indicate the conductors dip steeply to the south, parallel to their drill holes, and Mørk concluded more holes should be drilled to test the mineralization. However, due to Sydvaranger's withdrawal from exploration at that time the holes were never drilled (Sydvaranger was funding Sulfidmalm's exploration programs).

America Mineral Fields in February 1998 claimed 148.5 km^2 held by 495 mutinger over the Ogna-Egersund massif in the northwestern portion of the Rogaland massif. A five-frequency HEM survey was completed at Ogna in early June. SIAL Geosciences, Inc. of Quebec was the contractor. No major delays were encountered, although rain, fog and wind did cause some delays. A total of 766.3 line-km was flown. AMF dropped their claims in early 2000 due to financial difficulties and a resultant corporate decision to focus on their African properties.

Several moderate to weak EM anomalies were detected during the survey and were ground checked during June and July of 1998. Results are described below.

America Mineral Fields spent US$110,542 on the Ogna property during 1998. Diamond Fields spent US$193,691 during 2004. Expenditures are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Ogna Project Expenditures (US$)

Item	2004	1998	Total
Field Expenditures			
Professional fees/wages/temp	39,649	26,667	66,316
Contract services/transport	3,398	3,250	6,648
Airborne geophysical survey	0	48,200	48,200
Helicopter charges	13,217	0	13,217
Drilling	117,811	0	117,811
Analytical charges	2,352	1,575	3,927
Other field expenses	12,764	24,500	37,264
Professional Services	1,500	4,500	6,000
Other expenses	3,000	1,850	4,850
Total Expenses	**193,691**	**110,542**	**304,233**

6. Geologic Setting

6.1. Regional Geology

The Ogna project area is underlain by the 1,300 Ma Rogaland intrusive masses, which contain large volumes of anorthosite, norite and related rocks (Figure 6.1). The Rogaland massifs occur where deep, NW-trending crustal structures cut the southwestern edge of Norway. The massifs intruded Proterozoic age metasedimentary rocks now expressed as banded biotite-rich gneiss, amphibolite and migmatite. Country rocks in the Egersund area consist of migmatitic charnockites, banded gneisses, and metasedimentary rocks that were recrystallized in granulite facies of regional metamorphism and belong to the deep catazonal level of the crust (Michot and Michot, 1968).

The Rogaland igneous complex of southwestern Norway is a composite intrusive massif belonging to the Sveconorwegian orogenic belt, which is considered as the European counterpart of the Grenville Province (Berthelsen, 1980). The complex comprises three large massif-type anorthositic bodies (Egersund-Ogna, Håland-Helleren, and Åna-Sira), a layered intrusion (Bjerkreim-Sokndal), two smaller bodies of leuconorite (Hidra and Garsaknatt), and to the south three silicic intrusions: the Farsund charnockite, and the Lyngdal and Klevian granites (Duchesne and Bingen, 2001).

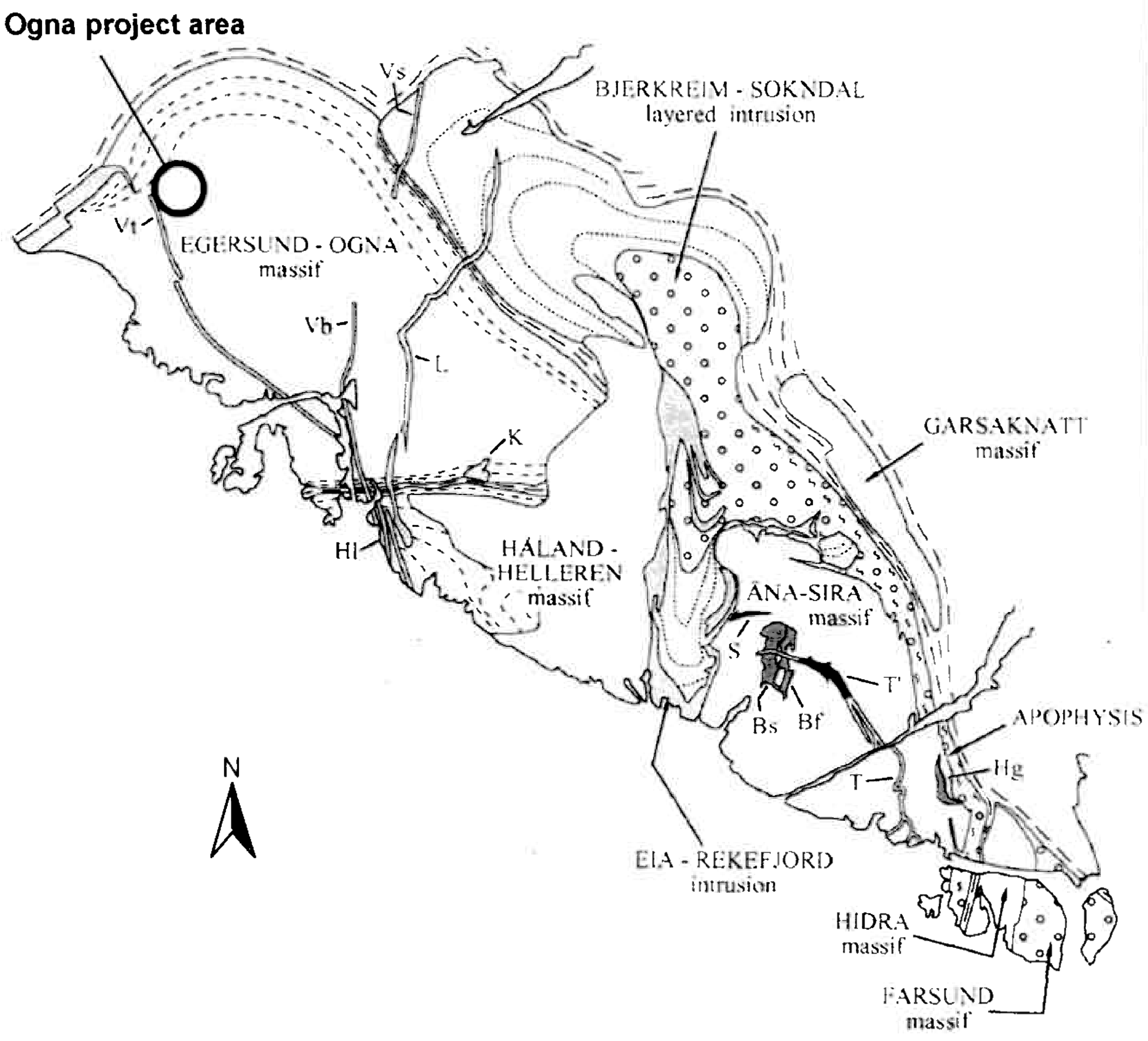
Two high-grade metamorphic episodes, at ~1200 and 1050-1100 Ma, respectively, are clearly recognized in the eastern part of the belt (Bamble and Østfold region) while they are less obvious in the western part (Rogaland & Agder region; Demaiffe and Michot, 1985). Despite their monotonous mineralogy, the anorthosite bodies of the complex and associated noritic and charnockitic rocks can be classified in three distinct, partly overlapping magmatic series – the basaltic, jotunitic and acidic series – each starting from a distinct parental magma and displaying typical associations and features (Duchesne, 1984). The anorthosites and related norites from both the basaltic and jotunitic series have isotopic signatures indicating an origin in the depleted upper mantle or by melting, in the lower crust, of basic rocks (pyroxene-rich cumulates; Demaiffe et al., 1986). Also, the data indicate that during the differentiation process, progressive contamination of the primary magmas by granulite facies gneisses occurred.

The final stage of intrusion in the Rogaland anorthositic masses was the intrusion of the Håland anorthosite massif as an anatectic diapir into the slightly earlier anorthosite and norite bodies in the southern part of the Rogaland massif (Smithson and Ramberg, 1979).

The Ogna property lies within the Ogna-Egersund massif of the complex, which is the oldest of the massifs that make up the complex. Research evidence indicates that the massif was emplaced, in a crystal mush stage, by rising diapirically in the crust and produced its own deformation along the walls and within the mass. A final telescopic flattening of the whole system extended the area of the massif by bringing the root of the diapir near its roof in a central position (Duchesne and Maquil, 2001).

6.2. Property Geology

Øyvik (Robyn, 1998) mapped the Bjørndalsnipa area and portions of the Høgevarden area after America Mineral Fields flew their airborne survey. Mapping was focused in the vicinity of HEM conductors. Figure 6.2 shows the mapped geology of Bjørndalsnipa; the map of Høgevarden is incomplete.



The Rogaland anorthosite province (after Michot 1960, Michot & Michot 1969, Rietmeijer 1979, Wilmart 1982, Duchesne et al. 1985a; Krause et al. 1985; Duchesne 1987b; Duchesne 1987a; Wilson et al. 1996; Bolle 1998). Bs: Bøstølen intrusion; Bf: Pegmatite norite of the Blåfjell deposit; Hg: Hogstad layered intrusion; Hl: Håland dyke; K: Koldal intrusion; L Lomland dyke; S: Storgangen deposit; T: Tellnes dyke; T': Tellnes deposit; Vb: Varberg dyke; Vt: Vettaland dyke; Vs: Vaersland dyke. *Note that the Egersund dolerite dyke swarm has not been figured.*

(by J.C. Duchesne and B.Bingen)

- ▭ Granulite-facies gneiss
- ▭ Anorthosite - leuconorite (id. foliated)
- ▭ Anorthosite - (leuco)norite - mangerite cumulates
- ○ (Quartz) mangerite - charnockite (id. foliated, with jotunitic bodies in the Apophysis)
- ░ Dyke - body of the jotunitic kindred
- ■ Fe-Ti orebody
- ▓ Small, usually layered, igneous body

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FIGURE 6.1
Intrusive bodies of the Rogaland anorthosite province

26 Aug 2004
ogna apr
FIG6 1_intrusives
S.Taylor
gis4geology@comcast.net

0 10 20 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

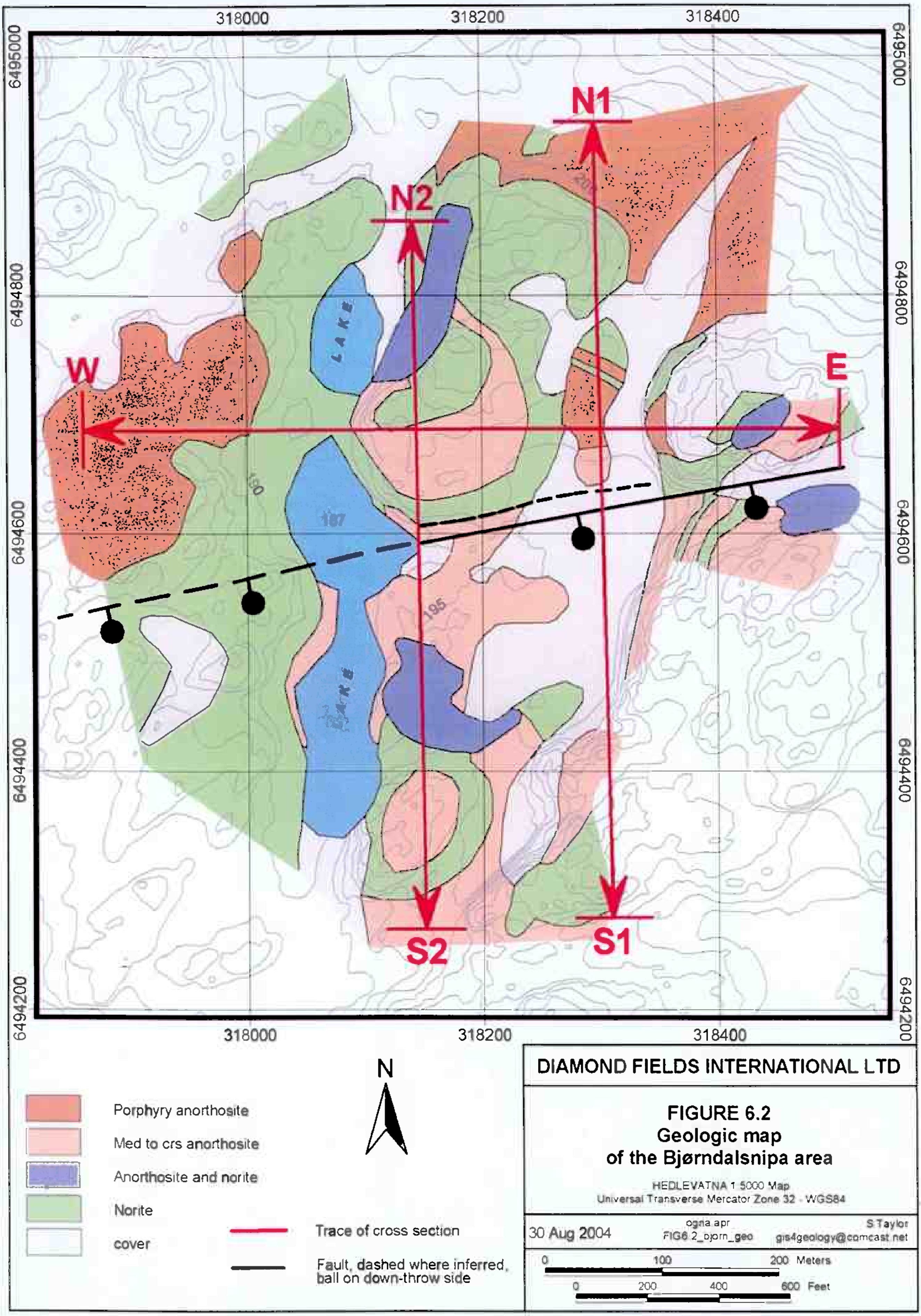

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FIGURE 6.2
Geologic map
of the Bjørndalsnipa area

HEDLEVATNA 1:5000 Map
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

30 Aug 2004
ogna.apr
FIG6.2_bjorn_geo
S Taylor
gis4geology@comcast.net

Both areas are underlain by anorthosite (occasionally with megacrysts of plagioclase 3-5 cm in length and pyroxene 10-20 cm in length), coarse grained norite, fine grained norite and fine grained gabbro. There are minor occurrences of iron oxide after sulfide minerals along the E-W fault at Bjørndalsnipa and rare pyrite is visible, but in general there is no surface expression of the sulfide mineralization known from drilling in this area.

The Høgevarden area contains the "goethite" or ilmenite trend located after the HEM survey. The trend is up to 300 meters wide and has been traced over 2.5 km (Figure 4.2). "Breccias" of anorthosite cobbles within an ilmenite matrix are exposed in various localities, and the breccias are inferred to be the result of "soft sediment" deformation in a turbidite flow within the anorthositic magma.

7. Deposit Types

The Ogna property contains two target deposit types. The first is well established, which is the magmatic massive sulfide mineralization within the Ogna massif. Drilling by Sulfidmalm and Diamond Fields International has shown that copper-nickel mineralization occurs in a faulted-off, braided-stream feeder zone. The second target type is ilmenite mineralization that occurs along a strike trend of over 2.5 km and is associated with HEM conductors along part of its trend. Drilling by Diamond Fields shows that ilmenite mineralized sections 50 to 90 meters thick were penetrated.

8. Mineralization

Two types of mineralization are known in the Rogaland anorthositic complex. The first is the Tellnes ilmenite deposit, which mines ilmenite and ships ilmenite concentrate. Ilmenite deposits of the Bjerkreim-Sokndal layered intrusion of the complex were mined as early as the 1860s although metallurgical difficulties led to closure of operations. The Tellnes deposit was discovered in 1954 by an aeromagnetic survey. At surface, the deposit was exposed over a strike length of 2,700 meters. Subsequent core drilling established a deposit containing more than 300 million tonnes of ore. About 150 million tonnes have been mined from Tellnes to date. The average grade currently being mined is 18% TiO_2 (B. Ballou, personal communication, 2004).

The second type has been of minor historical significance, which is the nickel-copper mineralization in the massif. The nickel-copper occurrences are restricted to the northwestern portion of the massif, which is underlain by the oldest massif of the complex, the Ogna-Egersund massif. This massif contains several nickel-copper occurrences including the area's largest nickel occurrence, Homse, which was test-mined on a small scale in 1871 and 1915 but had no production (Larsen, 1931). About 1,000 tonnes of copper-nickel mineralized massive sulfide was stockpiled at the site. Mineralization occurs as a lode in brecciated anorthosite and dips steeply. Old reports indicate that the Homse ore was tested and assays of 1.06% Ni and 1.20% Cu are recorded (Sverdrup, 1972a).

The Homse deposit is zoned with a central massive pyrrhotite-dominated body surrounded by marginal disseminated or stringer-type mineralization dominated by chalcopyrite (Duchesne et al., 2001). Sulfide-filled stringers and fractures in silicate grains surrounding the body are almost universally monomineralic, consisting entirely of chalcopyrite. This mode of occurrence requires that the marginal chalcopyrite-dominated mineralization crystallized from a copper-enriched sulfide melt.

9. Exploration

9.1. Geochemical Sampling

Sulfidmalm in 1972 conducted soil sampling at Bjørndalsnipa in the vicinity of the HEM anomaly (Hovland, 1972). Three sample lines were sampled with line spacing of 80 meters and sample spacing of 25 meters along the lines, and one sample line was done at Homse occurrence. A total of 95 samples was collected from both localities, which were assayed only for Ni and Cu.

The geochemical maps show "slightly elevated" values of Ni and Cu over the location of the HEM anomaly. The northern part of the grid also had "slight" anomalies that were associated with a ground geophysical anomaly. The sample line over Homse dump, where nickel values reach 1%, yielded "small" nickel values but elevated copper values, indicating that nickel did not weather into the soil easily.

No other geochemical survey has been done in the project areas.

9.2. Geophysical Surveys

Viksnes Kobberverk flew a 5-km^2 helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey at Homse-Ogna in 1970 which detected two anomalies, one related to the Homse occurrence and another located about 500 meters east of Homse at Bjørndalsnipa. Sydvaranger A/S acquired Viksnes in 1971 and contracted with Sulfidmalm a.s. to conduct exploration at Bjørndalsnipa.

Sulfidmalm first explored the Bjørndalsnipa Prospect in 1972. They conducted VLF-Slingram-magnetic surveys in the vicinity of the HEM anomaly and determined that the conductive zone was dipping steeply to the north. After drilling three core holes, Sulfidmalm conducted a down-hole, charge-potential survey and determined that the zone dipped shallowly to the south. Additional drilling was recommended but not conducted because Sydvaranger stopped funding exploration due to falling iron prices

America Mineral Fields in 1998 conducted a helicopter-borne magnetic-electromagnetic survey in the Ogna area as well as two other areas in Norway (Crebs, 1998). The targets were magmatic-hosted massive Ni-Cu-Co deposits. The Ogna survey area encompassed 766.3 line-km and 148.5 km^2 and was flown by SIAL. Two HEM anomalies were detected in the Bjørndalsnipa area, both interpreted to dip shallowly to the south.

America Mineral Fields subsequently contracted with the Norwegian Geological Survey to conduct ground geophysical surveys over locations of the HEM conductors (Dalsegg, 1998). Slingram measurements were carried out using Scintrex SE-88 (Genie) equipment. The magnetic survey was conducted with a Scintrex ENVI-MAG proton precession magnetometer. The Slingram measurements determined that the vicinity of the Sulfidmalm drilling contained two separate and shallow zones with good conductivity.

10. Drilling

During May-June 2004, Diamond Fields International drilled 10 diamond holes totaling 1,393.1 meters to test two target areas, the Høgevarden goethite-ilmenite trend and the Bjørndalsnipa nickel-copper mineralization. Drilling was done under the direct supervision of Dr. Thomas Robyn with the assistance of junior geologist Marielle Øyvik of Oslo. The drill company was Geodrilling a/s of Namsos, Norway (owner Arild Haug). The drillers were: head driller Kjell Johansen, second shift driller Snorre Morten Eriksen, and helpers Aleksander

Bolkan and Ole Johnny Tøndel. The drill rig was a Diamec 262 skid-mounted rig equipped for drilling 35-mm diameter core. The company's down-hole survey tool was broken and the holes could not be surveyed.

Helicopter support was provided by Airlift A.S. of Ljosland and Asle Ljosland was the operations manager. An AS-350 B-3 helicopter with a lift capacity 1,300 kg was used on an *ad hoc* basis.

The landowners on whose property the drilling was conducted were extremely helpful and courteous. In particular, Møyfrid Herredsvela, Jon Herredsvela, and Kolbjørn Herredsvela provided support with tractor rentals, a shed for core storage, and various other items.

Core recovery was essentially 100%, with the worst recovery of 40-50% over a two-meter-width in HGV-2 (128-130 m) in an ilmenite-rich zone. Some slight milling of massive ilmenite zones was observed in the HGV holes, but core recovery still was close to 100% overall. Core recovery in the BJN holes was essentially 100%.

The drill hole statistics are:

Table 10: Drill Hole Statistics

Hole #	Company	Easting	Northing	Bearing	Angle	Length, m
HGV-1	Diamond Fields	313948	6495938	150°	-45°	248.0
HGV-2	Diamond Fields	313834	6495828	150°	-45°	248.9
BJN-1	Diamond Fields	318232	6494636	20°	-60°	151.1
BJN-2	Diamond Fields	318270	6494636	32°	-45°	160.8
BJN-3	Diamond Fields	318270	6494636	32°	-85°	47.3
BJN-4	Diamond Fields	318270	6494636	70°	-30°	42.4
BJN-5	Diamond Fields	318270	6494636	70°	-60°	53.2
BJN-6	Diamond Fields	318270	6494636	323°	-45°	47.2
BJN-7	Diamond Fields	318270	6494636	0°	-55°	157.8
BJN-8	Diamond Fields	318201	6494555	45°	-45°	157.1

10.1. Høgevarden

Two holes were drilled in the Høgevarden ilmenite trend, with the following results:

Table 10.1a: TiO_2 and Fe Contents in Høgevarden Drill Holes

Hole #	From, m	To, m	Width, m	% TiO_2	% Fe
HGV-1	88.0	138.0	50.0	15.4	15.1
Incl.	88.0	100.0	12.0	23.8	22.6
Incl.	108.0	114.0	6.0	25.9	23.8
HGV-2	66.0	150.0	84.0	14.7	15.5
Incl.	66.0	81.0	15.0	17.4	17.6
Incl.	83.0	89.0	6.0	15.2	15.4
Incl.	91.0	101.0	10.0	17.4	17.5
Incl.	104.0	114.0	10.0	19.0	19.4
Incl.	126.0	150.0	24.0	17.3	18.1

Drill hole HGV-1 (Figure 10.1a) was collared in hanging wall anorthosite in order to test the goethite-ilmenite zone mapped by Dr. Robyn during 1998 (Photo 10.1a). The zone was detected by the 1998 HEM survey on four flight lines, yielding a conductor strike length of greater than 800 meters. The zone on the surface is 100-150 meters wide and dips 45-50° to the north, indicating a true width of 70-100 meters. Petrographic work showed remnant chalcopyrite grains in goethite (DePangher, 1998) indicating that the goethite zone might contain elevated Ni and Cu contents.

HGV-1 (Figure 10.1b) was drilled on a bearing of 150 ° at an angle of -45°. Ilmenite layering in the drill core indicates that the hole cut the zone at a nearly normal angle. In order to get this intercept, however, the hole was drilled along an area where mapping indicates the zone is disrupted by anorthosite, possibly post-mineralization intrusions. The ilmenite zones of mineralization in the drill core are, in fact, separated into three zones and textural relations in the core are consistent with a combination of post-mineralization disruption by anorthositic magma and turbidity slumping of an ilmenitic mass that incorporated "pebbles" and "cobbles" of anorthosite (Photos 10.1b-c).

HGV-2 (Figures 10.1a & 10.1c) was drilled on a bearing of 150 ° at an angle of -45°, the same as HGV-1. Ilmenite layering in the drill core indicates that the hole cut the zone at a 20° angle, or nearly normal to the core axis. Ilmenite mineralization occurs in significant amounts in HGV-2 from 66 to 150 meters, varying between massive to semi-massive to heavily disseminated. More pyrite is visible in this hole compared to HGV-1, but is still present in trace amounts. Ilmenite mineralization occurs from the top of the hole to its total depth, but in lesser amounts.

The low amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite seen in HGV-1 and -2 are consistent with the low contents of nickel and copper in the ilmenite zones. The highest Ni and Cu contents in HGV-1 are 115 & 149 ppm, respectively, and in HGV-2 are 119 & 139 ppm, respectively. Most results range between 20 and 60 ppm in both holes. The mineralization also seems to be low in deleterious elements, as illustrated in Table 10.1b. Assay results are in Appendix A, and drill logs (digital and field) are in Appendix B.

Table 10.1b: Assays of Selected Elements, HGV-1 98.0-100.0 meters

TiO_2 %	Cr_2O_3 %	V_2O_5 %	MnO %	Th ppm	U ppm
37.65	0.07	0.25	0.24	<50	<50

There is a large tonnage potential at Høgevarden (>200 million tonnes), however, which may result in significant economic potential. The two holes average about 15% TiO2, although more holes are required to develop an overall average grade for the zone.

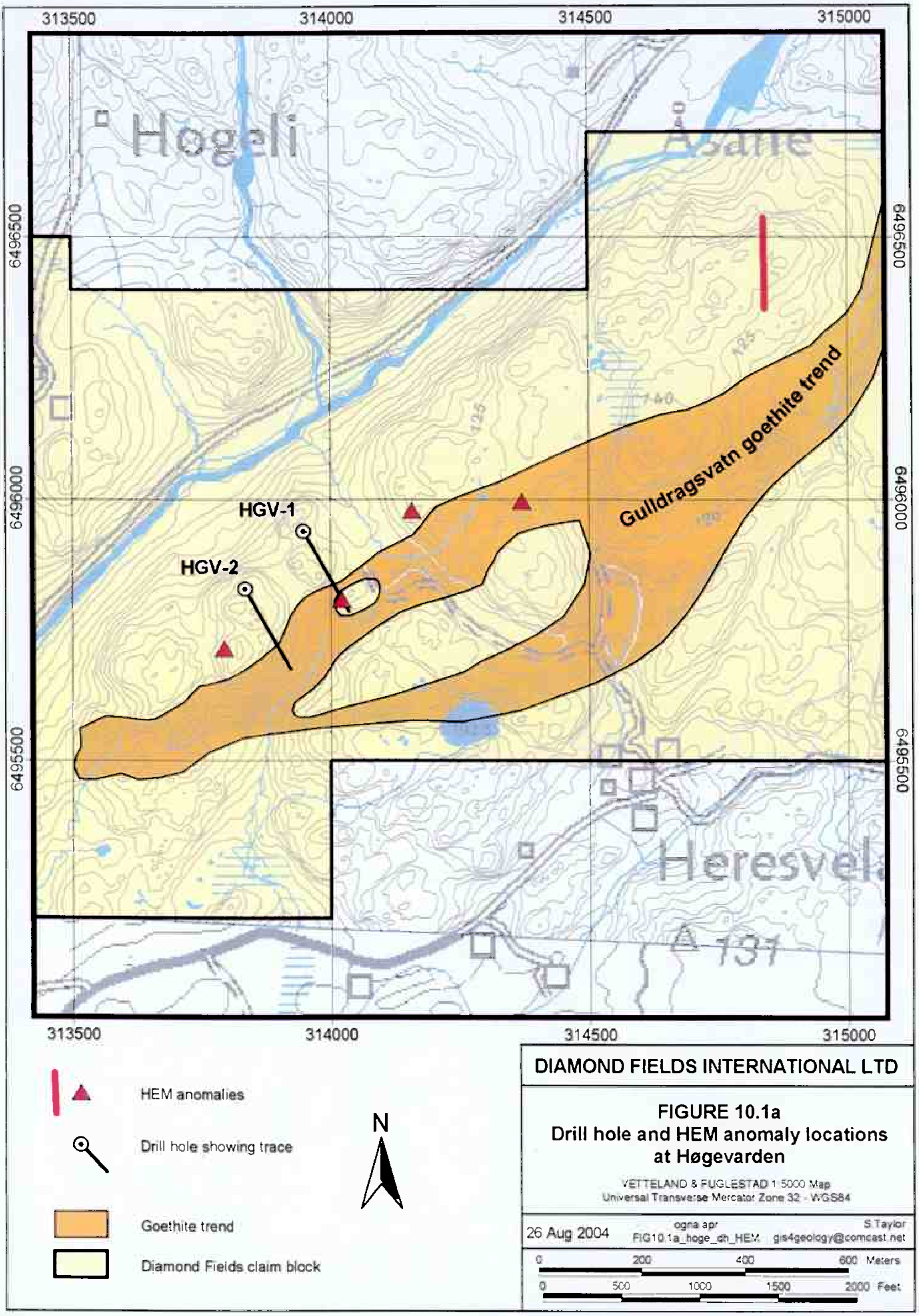

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FIGURE 10.1a
Drill hole and HEM anomaly locations
at Høgevarden

VETTELAND & FUGLESTAD 1:5000 Map
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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ogna apr
FIG10.1a_hoge_dh_HEM
S.Taylor
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Photo 10.1a: View to northeast from HGV-2 along the "goethite trend". The treeless area is underlain by the ilmenite zone.

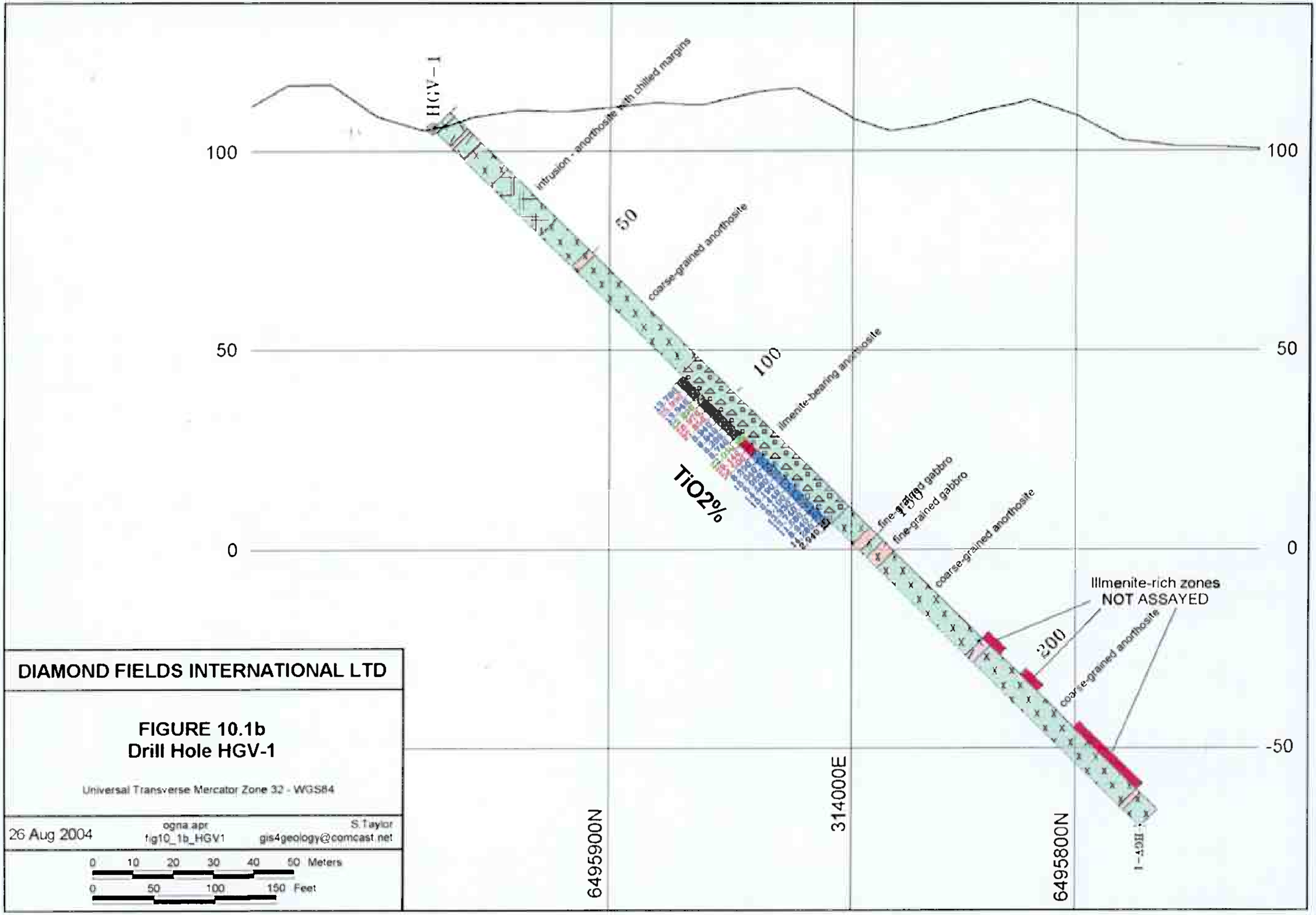

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FIGURE 10.1b
Drill Hole HGV-1

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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Photo 10.1b: View of HGV-2 core showing heterolithic "cobbles" of anorthosite in a massive to disseminated ilmenite matrix

Photo 10.1c View of HGV-2 core showing heterolithic "cobbles" of anorthosite in a massive to disseminated ilmenite matrix

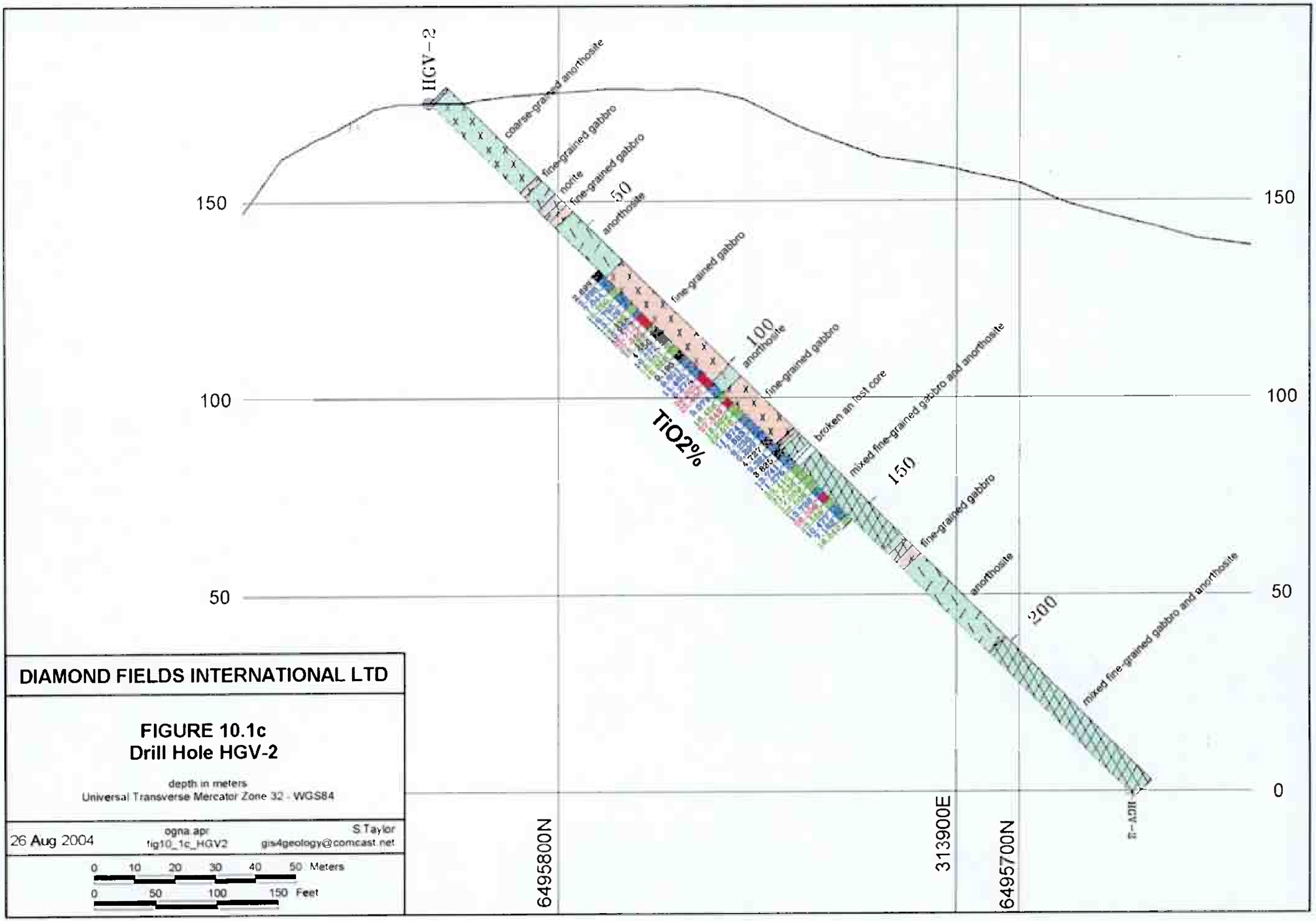

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FIGURE 10.1c
Drill Hole HGV-2

depth in meters
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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10.2. Bjørndalsnipa

Eight holes were drilled at Bjørndalsnipa, and massive sulfide intervals were sampled in five of the holes with the following results:

Table 10.2: Nickel, Copper & Cobalt Contents in Bjørndalsnipa Drill Holes

Hole #	From, m	To, m	Width, m	Ni, %	Cu, %	Co, %
BJN-2	27.0	29.0	2.0	1.23	0.57	0.16
	29.0	30.0	1.0	0.81	0.85	0.12
	31.0	33.0	2.0	1.21	0.34	0.13
	33.0	35.0	2.0	0.42	0.30	0.05
	35.0	37.2	2.2	0.70	0.27	0.08
	46.2	47.1	0.9	1.04	0.22	0.12
BJN-3	43.5	43.9	0.4	0.80	0.41	0.11
BJN-5	21.4	22.1	0.7	1.21	0.22	0.15
	63.2	64.2	1.0	1.06	0.44	0.18
	75.5	76.4	0.9	1.30	0.22	0.14
BJN-6	20.5	21.0	0.5	1.31	0.20	0.15
	23.5	24.0	0.5	1.19	0.23	0.14
	25.9	26.4	0.5	1.06	0.16	0.12
	40.5	41.4	0.9	0.86	0.48	0.14
BJN-7	24.0	25.9	1.9	1.22	0.36	0.14
	29.1	30.4	1.3	1.30	0.31	0.14

Core holes drilled at Bjørndalsnipa (Figure 10.2a) indicate that the sulfide zone is completely unlike what had been inferred prior to this drilling. The sulfide zone is a steeply-dipping semi-cylindrical body of sulfide mineralization that has a beveled upper surface, due to erosion. It apparently yields an electrical indication that shows it to dip shallowly to the south (possibly due to electrically-connected but disseminated to semi-massive sulfide minerals), when in fact drilling shows it dips steeply to the south. The EM surveys apparently detected the dip of the topographic surface of the body as the dip of the body itself. Internally, the zone contains massive sulfide bodies, apparently lensoid in shape, that appear to have limited lateral extent but the zone itself is quite sulfidic.

This sulfide zone is inferred to be a braided-stream sulfide feeder system that was feeding sulfide liquids to a zone of sulfide accumulation at depth. The depth is unknown, but deeper than detectable by HEM method (>100 meters). The inference is that a body of massive sulfide mineralization of unknown size, but potentially large enough to be economic, may occur in the Bjørndalsnipa area. Several drill holes were required to reach this understanding.

The Homse occurrence might have been torn from this deeper body, and if so the deeper body may be several hundred meters in extent.

BJN-1 (Figure 10.2a) was drilled N20E to intercept the inferred southerly-dipping HEM anomaly detected in the 1998 helicopter-borne survey. The presence of two HEM anomalies was inferred by the geophysicist supervising the survey as an indication of a southerly-dipping single conductor that was striking generally E-W. Follow up ground geophysical surveys detected conductors at the location drilled by Sulfidmalm (Figure 10.2b) but did not detect a

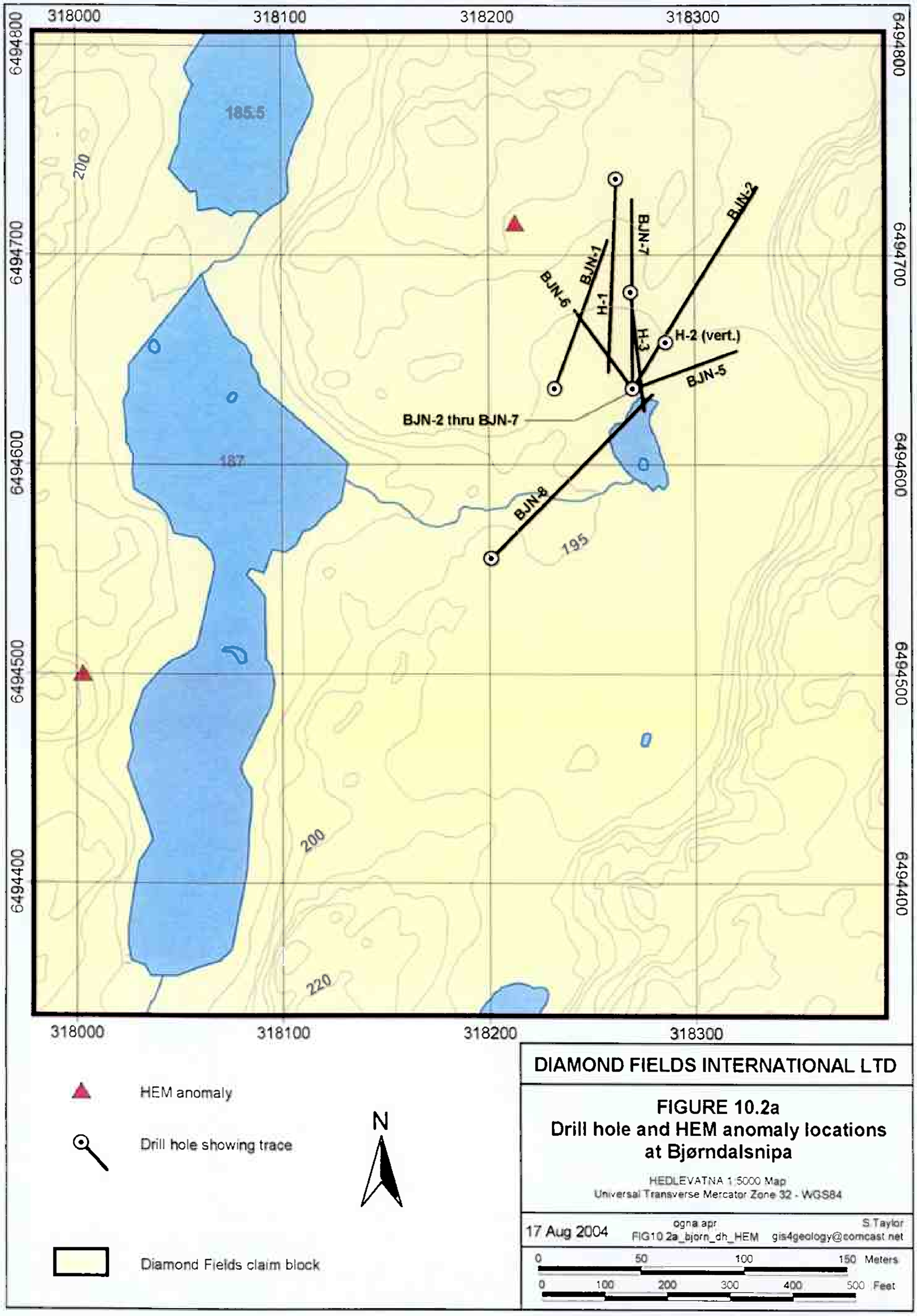

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FIGURE 10.2a
Drill hole and HEM anomaly locations at Bjørndalsnipa

HEDLEVATNA 1:5000 Map
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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FIG10.2a_bjorn_dh_HEM
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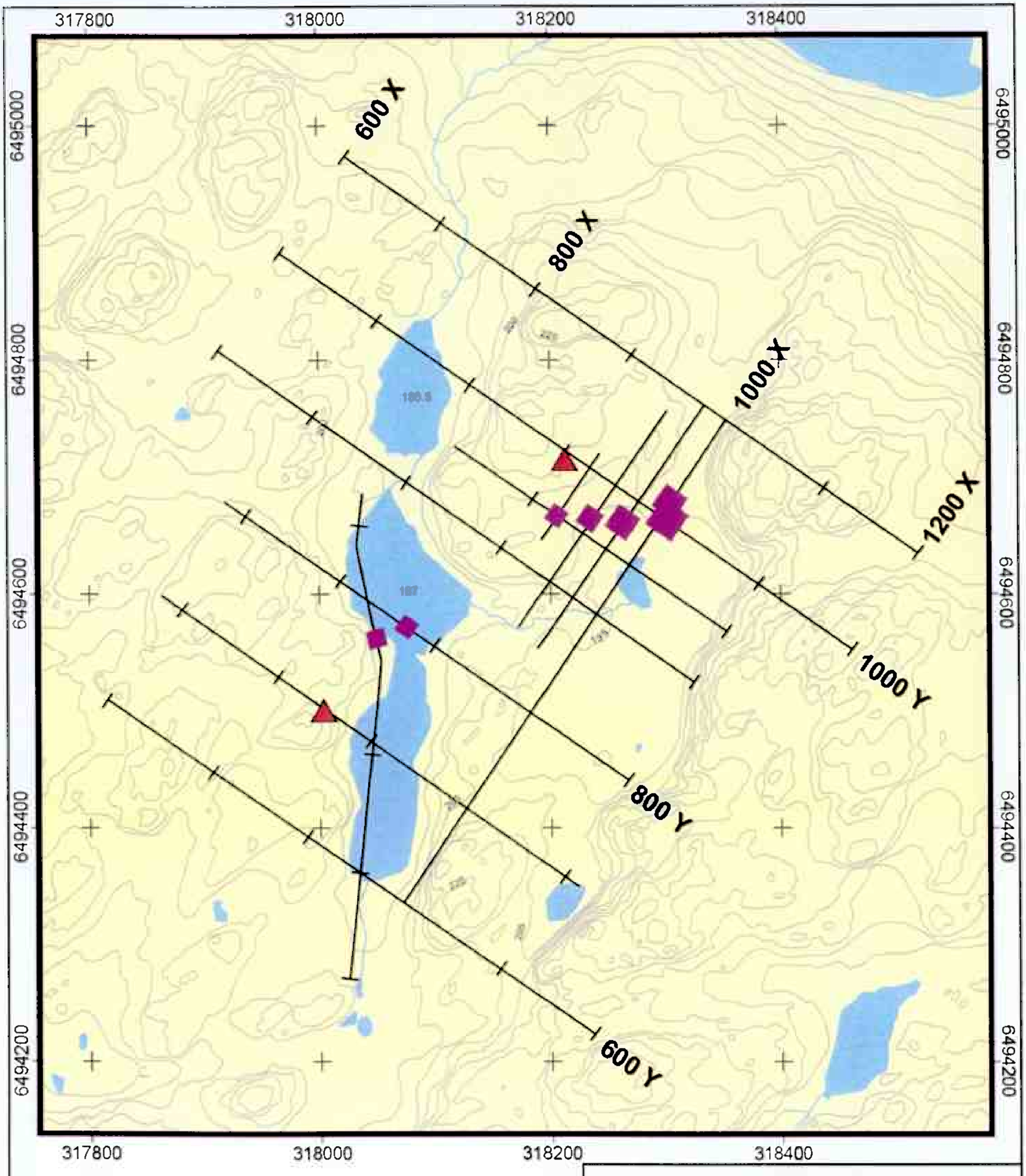

Slingram and Magnetic Ground Survey

- ■ VERY WEAK anomaly
- ■ WEAK anomaly
- ■ STRONG anomaly
- ■ VERY STRONG anomaly
- ▲ HEM anomaly
- Ground EM survey lines
- Diamond Fields claim block

N

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FIGURE 10.2b
Ground EM anomalies
at Bjørndalsnipa

HEDLEVATNA 1:5000 Map
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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0 100 200 300 Meters
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Feet

conductor at the plotted location of the eastern HEM anomaly. The ground survey did detect a weak conductor near the western HEM anomaly.

The supervising geophysicist added the ground EM data to the HEM data and concluded that two E-W striking conductors, and possibly a total of four, were indicated by the data. These conductors are shown on the 1998 maps (Figures 10.2c & 10.2d).

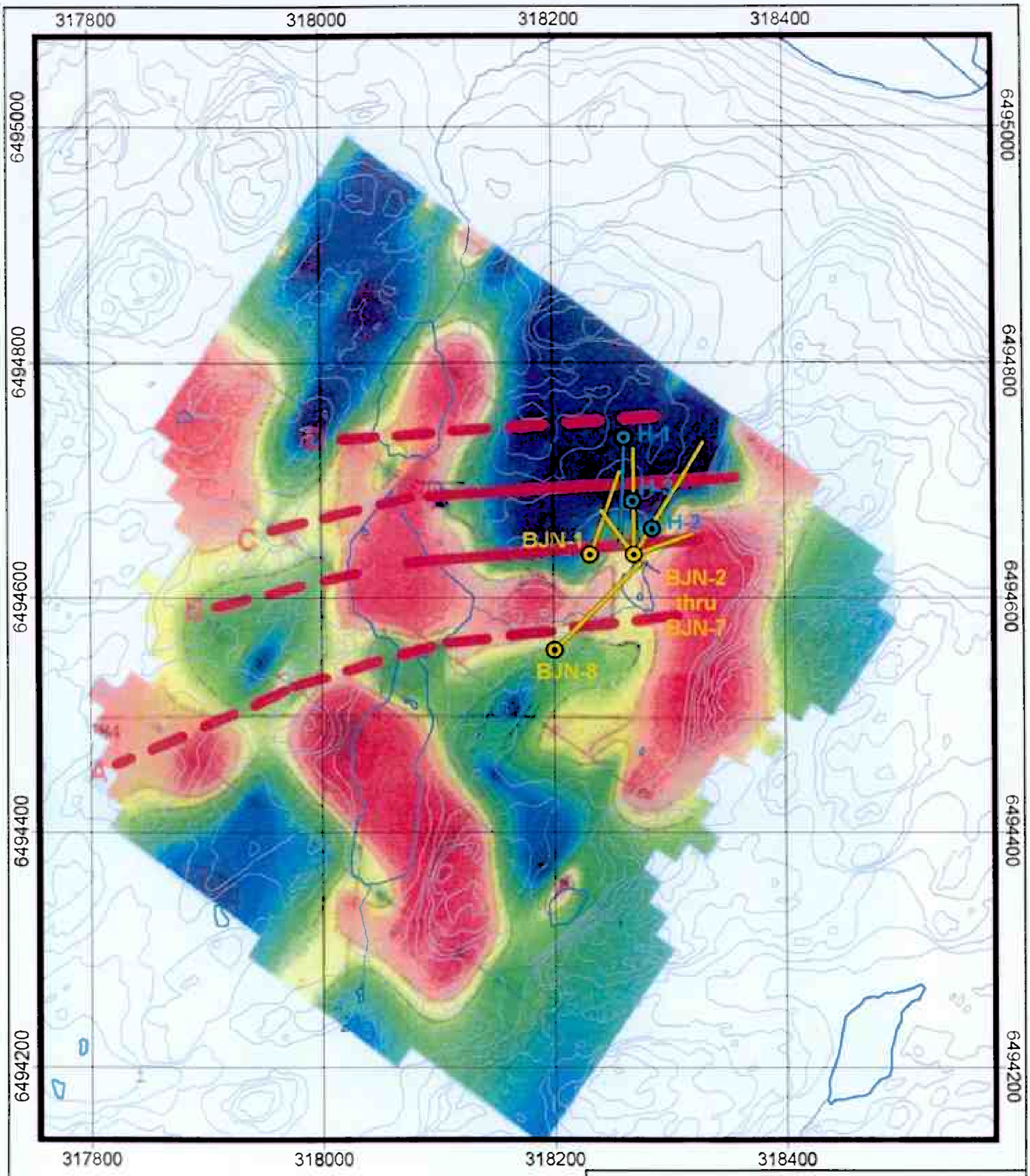
The first hole of Diamond Field's program (BJN-1; photo 10.2a) was placed to intercept the northern three of the four inferred conductors, but failed to intercept any conductor and penetrated only a 20-cm wide zone of disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite near the top of the hole (31.9-32.1 m). It should be stated that due to boggy conditions in the drill area relative to preferred drill sites, only certain drill site locations are available. Also, an E-W fault mapped in 1998 puts a southern limit on where a rig can be placed to test the conductors north of the fault.

Holes BJN-2 to -7 were drilled from the same collar location to determine the true orientation of the sulfide zone, but hole placement was also dictated by limitations on where the rig could be placed. Hole BJN-2 was placed at the edge of the bog south of Sulfidmalm's holes and where it would be immediately north of the E-W fault. It appears that the rig was placed on the immediate hanging wall, because faulted rock was cut in the first few meters of each hole drilled from that site. Hole BJN-2 (Figure 10.2e) was drilled at -45° through the zone drilled by Sulfidmalm's vertical hole 2 and cut significant massive sulfide mineralization. Hole BJN-3 was drilled on the same bearing but at -85° and cut the fault at a depth that indicates a dip of 80-85° for the E-W fault at this location. BJN-3 was stopped before it had completely penetrated the sulfide zone because the intensity of sulfide mineralization was decreasing. If the hole had been continued, it would have cut much more of the sulfide zone (Figure 10.2e). The section also shows that Sulfidmalm's hole H2 and BJN-2 left the sulfide zone at about the same location.

Holes BJN-4 and -5 were drilled on a bearing of N70°E and at -30° and -60°, respectively. These holes were designed to test the extent of the zone of sulfide mineralization to the south of Sulfidmalm's hole H2. BJN-4 encountered the sulfide zone but only two limited zones of semi-massive mineralization about 25 meters apart. BJN-5 encountered several 0.5 meter-wide-zones of massive mineralization, and the relationships in these two holes indicated that the zone could be plunging more steeply to the south than previously thought. The hole was still in weakly sulfidic rock when it was stopped. Based on current understanding of the plunge of the sulfide zone, if BJN-5 had been continued it may have cut several more meters of mineralized rock and possibly more massive sulfide zones.

BJN-6 was drilled at 323° and -45° to place a northwestern limit on the sulfide zone and encountered four, half-meter zones of massive sulfide mineralization. After leaving significant sulfide mineralization, the hole was stopped while it was still in sulfidic rock. If continued, the hole would have entered non-sulfidic rock in a few meters, due to the spatial limits imposed by H1 and BJN-1.

BJN-7 was drilled due north at -55° as a final test of the E-W trending, south-dipping HEM anomaly supposedly located north of the collar location. This hole encountered two zones of massive sulfide, both over one meter thick, and left the sulfide zone at 52 meters down hole. The hole was continued to 158 meters, which on a surface projection places the end of the hole 17 meters north of the plotted location of the southerly dipping HEM anomaly (Figure 10.2a). Both BJN-1 and BJN-7 should have encountered a conductor if it exists and if it dips to the south. The



Sulfidmalm drill hole

Diamond Fields drill hole

Lake

Surface trace of interpreted Slingram electromagnetic conductor - dashed where weak or questionable. Conductors A, B, C, and D are interpreted to have shallow-to-moderate South dip.

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FIGURE 10.2c
Bjørndalsnipa ground-mag contours and EM conductor trends (1998)

HEDLEVATNA 1:5000 Map
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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0 100 200 300 Meters
0 200 400 600 800 1000 Feet

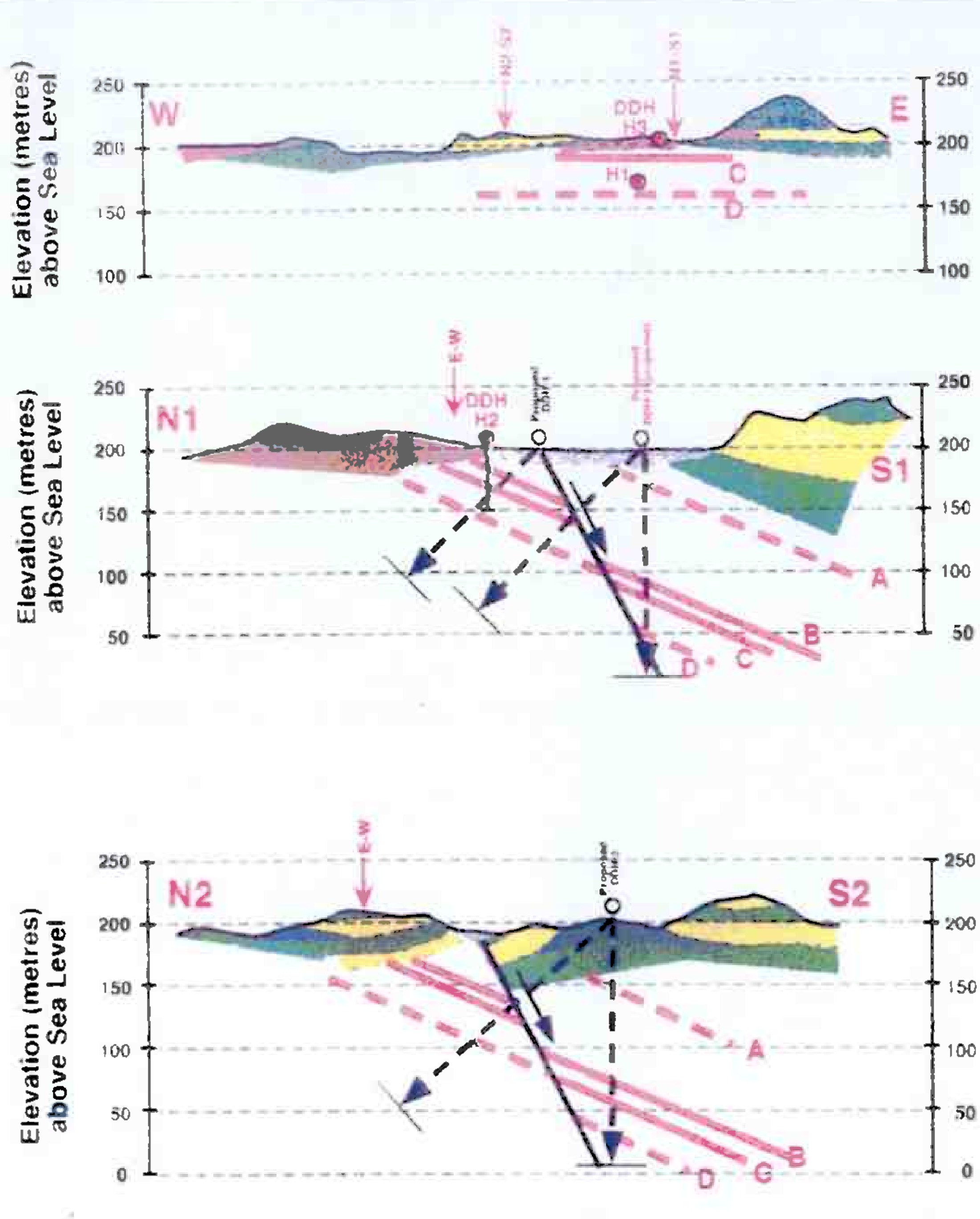

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FIGURE 10.2d
Bjørndalsnipa geological
and geophysical cross-sections (1998)

HEDLEVATNA 1:5000 Map
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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FIG10.2d_bjorn_geophy_xs
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0 100 200 300 Meters

0 500 1000 Feet

Photo 10.2a: View of drill rig at BJN-1 site, with the North Sea in the background.

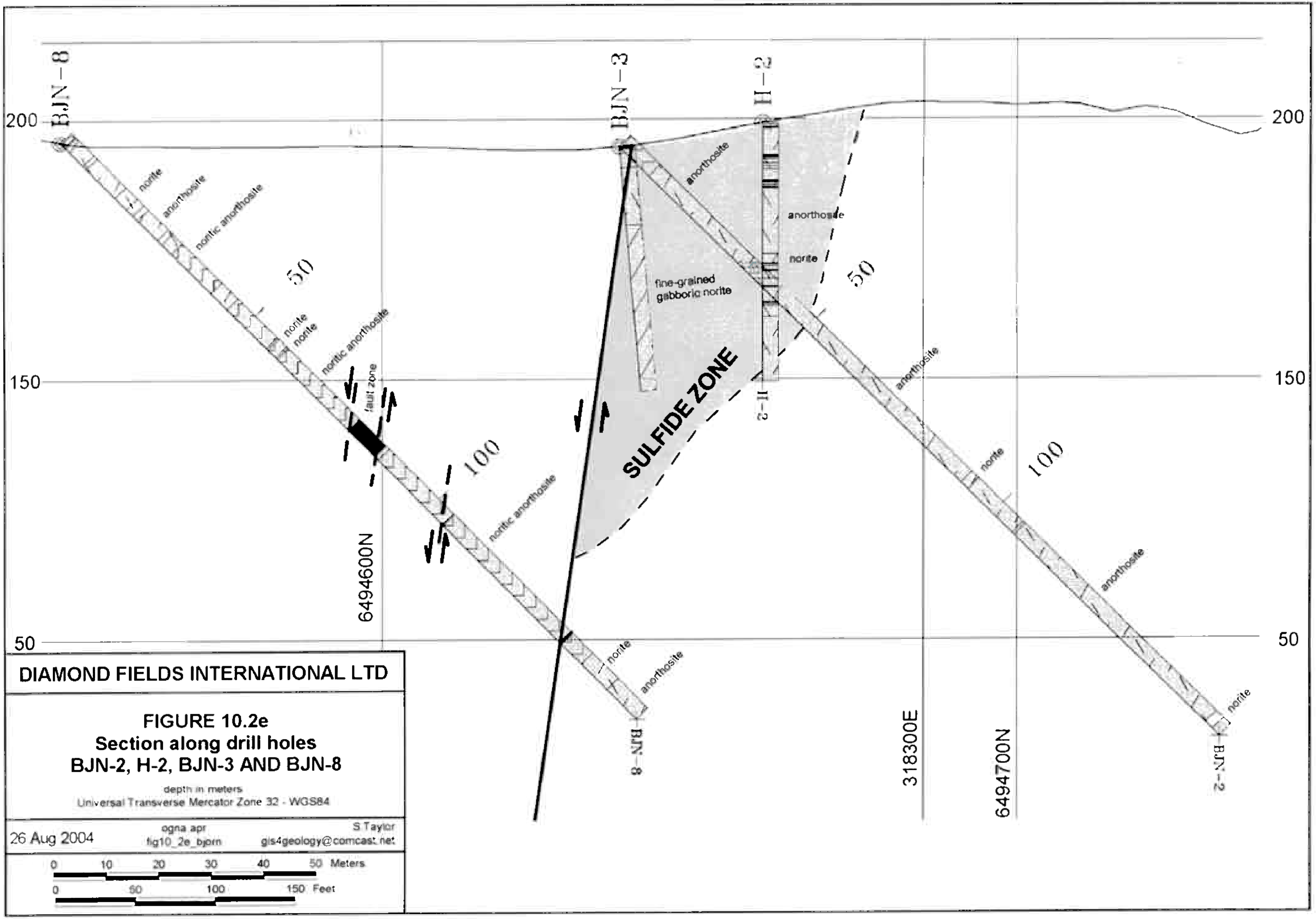

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FIGURE 10.2e
Section along drill holes
BJN-2, H-2, BJN-3 AND BJN-8

depth in meters
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 32 - WGS84

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fig10_2e_bjorn
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failure of these holes to find a conductor at its plotted location indicates that the HEM anomaly is actually caused by lateral detection of the sulfide zone drilled in holes BJN-2 to -7.

The portion of the sulfide zone containing massive sulfide lenses extends from the collar location of BJN-2 to -7 to north of H3, and surface EM data indicate that the zone ends at H3, which is a N-S distance of about 50 meters. The zone is faulted off on its south end at the collar location and in part is truncated on its north end by a younger intrusion. The zone has a surface extent in an E-W direction of about 65 meters. The vertical dimension is not known because the body has been eroded and is covered with a thin layer of glacial debris, so the top cannot be determined. There is no surface expression of this wide zone of sulfide mineralization.

The combination of the ground EM data, Sulfidmalm drill data, and drill data from Diamond Fields' 2004 drilling indicates that the sulfide zone is a cylindrical-like body plunging steeply to the S or SSE. This results in several observations. First, the body is not shallowly dipping and therefore not of limited extent. Rather, it could have significant vertical extent south of the E-W fault. Second, the body plunges steeply and is of significant cross-sectional area, and from the textures observed (Photos 10.2b-d) it could have been a feeder zone of sulfide liquids. Third, the zone is faulted off on its south end and can be expected to occur at depth beneath the bog south of the Holes 2-7 collar location. And, finally, a large body of sulfide mineralization can be expected at a depth greater than 100 m.

BJN-8 was oriented (45°, -45°) so that it would explore for the down-faulted portion of the sulfide zone. The displacement on the E-W fault is not known, but the sulfide body has to be at least 50 meters below the surface or it would have been detected by the ground EM survey done in 1998 that crossed directly over it.

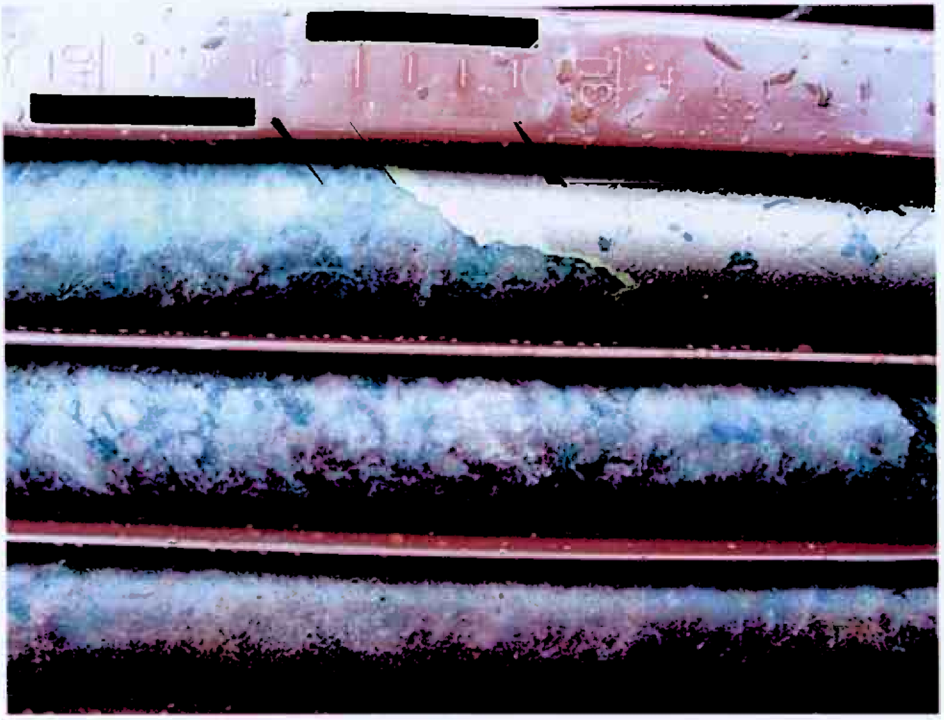
Hole BJN-8 was TD'd at 157.1 meters and did not encounter significant sulfide mineralization. A major fault zone was cut from 78.8 to 85.9 meters that is inferred to be the E-W fault, which indicates that the faults at the collar location of BJN-2 are related to a minor associated fault. Another fault was encountered at 103.5 to 104.3 meters. Both of the faults seen in BJN-8 are clearly post sulfide mineralization, and create a "stair-step" down-faulting effect that has dropped the sulfide zone drilled in BJN-2 to -7 below HEM detection limits. Disseminated (interstitial) pyrrhotite was encountered above and below the faults but not in significant amounts, but the widespread presence of pyrrhotite (Photo 10.2e) indicates that the sulfidic anorthosite is fairly extensive in the area south of the E-W fault.

Diamond Fields' drill program has radically changed understanding of the Bjørndalsnipa sulfide mineralization. The zone north of the fault is not of economic size, but it is a strong indicator that a large sulfide body may occur at depth in the immediate area.

11. Sampling Methods and Approach

Rock samples collected during 1998 and 2004 were collected directly by Dr. Thomas Robyn or under his direct supervision. Rock chips were hammered from outcrops and placed in standard sample bags; sample weight was about 1 kg/sample. The samples were collected in a manner to provide representative sampling of the outcrops of interest.

Drill core samples collected during 2004 were removed from the core tube by the driller and placed in core boxes by the driller's assistant. The boxes were examined and the core field-logged by Dr. Robyn or by Marielle Øyvik under his direct supervision. Dr. Robyn selected the



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[redacted]

Photo 10.2b: View of drill from Bjørndalsnipa showing chalcopyrite margin on massive pyrrhotite.

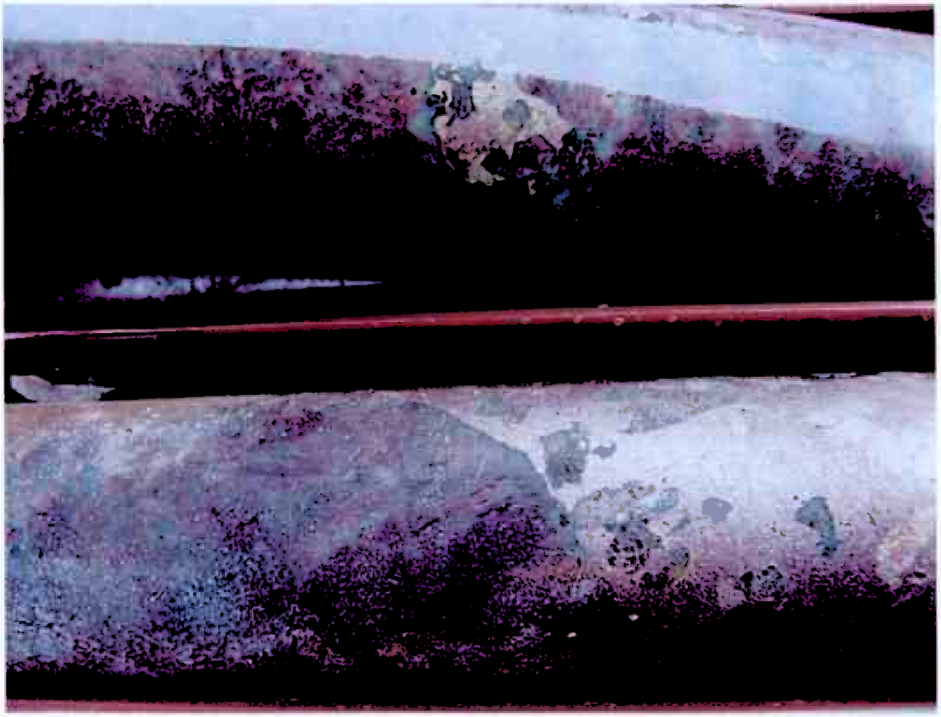

Photo 10.2c: View of drill from Bjørndalsnipa showing massive to interstitial pyrrhotite.

Photo 10.2d: View of Bjørndalsnipa core with interstitial chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite

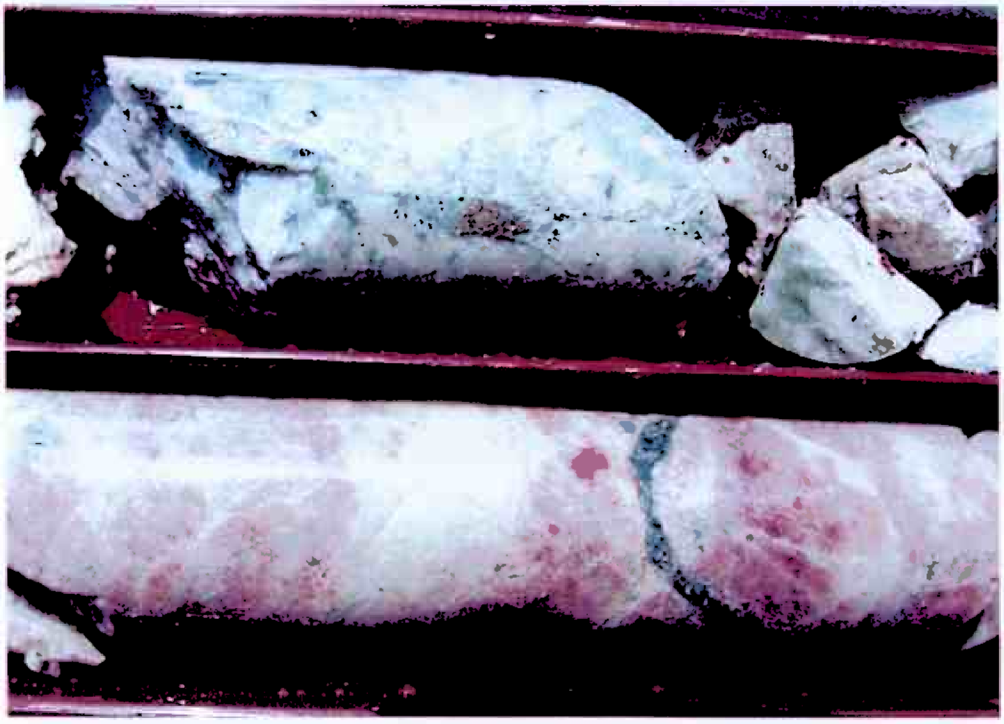

Photo 10.2e: View of BJN-8 core with interstitial pyrrhotite.

samples to be assayed, and the selected sections were split on site using a manual core splitter. The pieces to be split were positioned in the splitter in a manner that would yield the most visually representative sample possible. The sample interval was placed in a standard sample bag and removed from the drill site each day. Sample weights averaged about 3 kg/sample.

12. Sampling Preparation, Analyses and Security

Procedures used by Sulfidmalm exploring the Homse and Bjørndalsnipa are not known and cannot be commented upon. Samples collected on behalf of America Mineral Fields in 1998, however, were collected personally by Dr. Thomas L. Robyn who collected 13 rock chip samples at various locations in the project area. The samples were placed in standard sample bags and kept in a carton in his field car until they were shipped to OMAC Laboratories in Dublin for assay.

During 2004, two rock chip samples were collected in the Høgevarden area under the direct supervision of Dr. Robyn. These samples were placed in standard sample bags and stored in the cabin that was rented as field quarters. These samples were shipped with drill core samples to OMAC Laboratories in Dublin for assay.

Drill core samples were placed in core boxes and logged at the drill site. Intervals of interest, determined by the presence of ilmenite at Høgevarden or the presence of massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite at Bjørndalsnipa, were selected for splitting. Splitting of samples was done on site using a manual splitter provided by Geodrilling. The core was representatively split, with one-half of the core kept in the original box for reference. Core samples were placed in standard sample bags, stored in the cabin, and subsequently shipped by air freight for analysis.

There were no standard samples or prepared sample blanks available to Diamond Fields in Norway, so no samples of this type were submitted. Standard or blank samples were not considered essential at this stage of the project, however, because the mineralization explored for is visually obvious (ilmenite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) and drilling was directed at testing of HEM anomalies for the intensity of mineralization. Subsequent drilling programs, if conducted, will have standard samples and prepared blanks for insertion with the samples if considered necessary.

12.1. General Procedures for all Samples

Samples collected by Diamond Fields' representatives were sealed in tamper-evident containers that were numbered and inventoried as to contents and delivered personally by Dr. Robyn to the air freight company for shipment to OMAC Laboratories in Ireland.

Each shipment submitted to OMAC was accompanied or preceded by a complete inventory of the contained materials and a clear and concise statement of what tasks were to be carried out and what elements were requested for analysis.

OMAC analytical laboratory was instructed to perform assays on samples from Høgevarden by alkali pyrosulfate fusion with AA or ICP finish in order to determine percent-levels of Fe, Ti, V and Mn in these samples. The Høgevarden samples were also assayed by ICP method in order to determine levels of other elements, including Ni, Cu and Co.

The lab was also instructed to perform assays on samples from Bjørndalsnipa by ICP-ORE method because of the expected percent-levels of Ni and Cu.

The analytical laboratory was further instructed to retain all coarse reject and oversize fraction material for return and storage on Diamond Fields' behalf at the end of the season.

Analytical results were received by Diamond Fields in digital format directly from the laboratory and compiled in an MS Access format database merged with location information.

12.2. Surface Samples

Sulfidmalm collected soil samples over a grid at Bjørndalsnipa, but their sample collection and treatment methods are not described in the reports available. The assay results were low yet show weak, coherent patterns when plotted as anomaly maps.

Surface samples collected in the field by Dr. Thomas Robyn on behalf of America Mineral Fields during 1998 or Diamond Fields during 2004 were shipped to OMAC Laboratories in Dublin for preparation and analysis. The assay results are shown in Appendix A.

Responsibility for documentation of source location and geological descriptions of the field samples resided with Dr. Robyn.

12.3. Drill Core Samples

Drill core was placed in core boxes by Diamond Field's drilling contractor and the core was examined and field-logged by Dr. Thomas Robyn or Marielle Øyvik under his direct supervision. Logging the core in the field created abbreviated logs in detail sufficient to Diamond Field's needs documenting major lithologic units, alteration, mineralization and core recovery. Dr. Robyn determined which core intervals would be sampled, and the samples were representatively split with a manual core splitter under his direct supervision.

One half of the core was returned to the core box for archival storage in the original box. The core is stored in a locked shed on the Herredsvela farm. The split half was submitted for laboratory analysis at the selected intervals. The sample number was legibly marked on the exterior of the bag containing the sample. Physical custody and examination of the samples was restricted by Diamond Fields' personnel until delivery was made to the air freight company for shipment to the analytical laboratory.

12.4. Data Verification

The obvious visual presence of ilmenite in the Høgevarden core and the presence of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in the Bjørndalsnipa core provide verification of the reported assay results. The content of titanium in the samples correlates well with the abundance of ilmenite, as does the concentration of copper with chalcopyrite and nickel with pyrrhotite.

These observations were made personally by Dr. Thomas L. Robyn, the Qualified Person responsible for this Ogna property report.

13. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Ogna property is a property of merit and offers good potential for discovery of economic copper-nickel and ilmenite deposits. The individual areas are described below:

13.1. Høgevarden Ilmenite target

Ilmenite mineralization at Høgevarden was not recognized until 1998 when Dr. Robyn's ground follow-up of HEM conductors detected during America Mineral Fields' airborne survey located a significant trend of ilmenite mineralization over a strike distance of more than 2.5 km.

The textures and relationships between ilmenite mineralization and the host rock indicate that a layer of ilmenite-magnetite minerals developed in the host anorthositic magma, probably due to gravitational settling or possibly due to separation of an iron-rich, immiscible liquid from the parent anorthositic magma. The layer subsequently became unstable in partially crystallized magma and slumped, much like a turbidity flow in marine sediments. Outcrops show heterolithic breccias of rounded anorthosite cobbles with ilmenite as the matrix, an observation that is consistent with the turbidity concept. The ilmenite layer in the area is extensive, and the most significant zone of mineralization appears to plunge gently to the east-northeast while less significant mineralization, still within the zone but possibly on its fringe, wraps around in a fold-like pattern – in effect forming a narrow, V-shaped zone of ilmenite mineralization. This apparent wrap-around pattern may also be due to a fault.

Some features observed in the drill core are consistent with forced injection of some of the ilmenite. Injection may have been caused by the slumping, as a turbidite flow, of the major mass of ilmenite into a crystal mush of anorthosite-norite, or it may have been caused by more regional pressures created in the magma chamber due to the late-stage, diapir-like intrusion of the Håland anorthosite massif in the southern portion of the Rogaland massif.

Significant and potentially economic ilmenite mineralization occurs at Høgevarden, and major tonnage is possible given the thick intercepts drilled during the 2004 program, as well as the strike length of the zone defined by HEM anomalies and geologic mapping.

13.2. Bjørndalsnipa copper-nickel target

The copper-nickel mineralization at Bjørndalsnipa is not the simple, southerly-dipping layer of massive sulfide envisioned by previous workers. The southerly dip is apparently caused by the topographic surface of the zone of massive sulfide mineralization, which appears to the geophysical instruments to be a southerly-dipping layer of sulfides due to the electrical inter-connectivity of sulfide minerals in the zone. Massive sulfide mineralization within the zone appears to occur as lensoid bodies that have limited lateral extent but are part of a braided-stream, sulfide feeder system, whereby sulfide liquids were flowing or being injected through a crystal mush. This zone appears to be part of a feeder system of sulfide liquids.

The sulfide body at depth being fed by the sulfide zone is deeper than HEM detection limits. A major fault, mapped in 1998, occurs immediately south of the sulfide zone, along with two minor faults. The first minor fault is at the collar location of BJN-2, and holes drilled from this location encountered significant fracturing at the beginning of the holes. This fault cuts the zone, as indicated by the lack of conductors detected by surface geophysical surveys immediately south of BJN-2's collar location. The second minor fault has no surface expression.

The major fault encountered in BJN-8 apparently is slightly conductive, due to talc within the fault, and was inferred in 1998 to be a minor sulfide conductor. The inferred position of the minor conductor is probably the trace of the fault. This fault has dropped the sulfide body that was fed by the sulfide zone to depths greater than HEM detection limits.

The conductivity contrast between the host anorthosite/norite and the massive sulfide target should allow deep-sensing electrical methods to detect a sulfide body of economic size at depths of 100-500 meters, depending on its size, depth and orientation.

14. Recommendations

14.1. Høgevarden Ilmenite target

Ilmenite is an industrial mineral and as such metallurgical factors are critical. Elements such as chromium and magnesium can reduce or eliminate the marketability of the mineral. Basic metallurgical data should be obtained before significant additional expenditures are made with respect to exploration for ilmenite alone. Petrological and scanning electron microscope (SEM) studies will provide such basic information at low cost, and are recommended to be done as soon as possible on selected pieces of core.

Conductivity tests should also be done on selected pieces of core to assist geophysical interpretation of the HEM data and determine the feasibility of down-hole charge potential surveys in Høgevarden holes HGV-1 and -2.

The ilmenite zone is associated with four HEM conductors, and several zones of massive ilmenite mineralization were cut by drill holes HGV-1 & 2. Ilmenite is slightly conductive, with ratings of 10^{-3} to 50 ohm-meters. If the basic metallurgical tests listed above are not discouraging, a down-hole charge potential survey is recommended to map the most massive portions of ilmenite mineralization. Drilling of the targets defined by the charge potential survey should then be done.

In the event that significant conductors are not located by the charge potential method, drilling is still recommended. The faults that cut the ilmenite zone may disrupt the electrical continuity of the zone and prevent lateral detection of the zone beyond the faults. Because the faults are inferred to have limited displacement, drilling of the zone should still be done because the faults probably have not disrupted the zone such that mining economics would be severely affected.

The next drill program at Høgevarden should be directed at determining the thickness of mineralization along the strike and dip of the mineralization, and would be designed to provide an indication of potential tonnage. Depending on the location of a particular drill site, holes may need to be 300-350 meters in length, although the typical hole would be about 150-200 meters. A minimum program of 10 holes totaling 2,300 meters is recommended. A preliminary budget for such a program is given below.

Table 14.1: Proposed Budget, Høgevarden Ilmenite target

	NOK*	USD
Petrological study of drill core		800
Scanning electron microscope study on core		1,200
Conductivity test on drill core		500
Geologic supervision, T. Robyn		18,000
Norwegian project coordinator, M. Øyvik	100,000	14,700
Geophysical survey, charge potential		12,500
Travel		6,000

Table 14.1: Proposed Budget, Høgevarden Ilmenite target

Food & Lodging, geophysicists	10,000	2,500
Helicopter support, 15 hours	180,000	26,500
Drilling costs, 2,300 m @ NOK 525/m	1,207,500	180,000
Local rentals & reclamation costs	30,000	4,500
Food & Lodging, geologists	20,000	2,600
Analytical & Sample Freight		12,700
Data compilation & reporting		7,500
Contingencies		25,000
Total		**315,000**

* Note: USD 1.00 ~ NOK 6.80

14.2. Bjørndalsnipa copper-nickel target

A deep-sensing electrical survey is recommended for this area. The sulfide zone drilled in 2004 is inferred to be a feeder zone to a body of sulfide mineralization. This body has been down-faulted by a major fault, placing it deeper than HEM detection limits.

A down-hole, charge-potential survey could be conducted, like Sulfidmalm in 1972, to map the sulfide zone north of the faults. It is likely, however, that the near-surface sulfide zone is not electrically (or physically) connected to the postulated body at depth because of the significant displacement inferred for the E-W fault. In that case, a down-hole survey will not detect it.

A ground-loop survey could detect massive sulfide mineralization at depths of 100-500 meters, given the conductivity contrast between the host anorthosite/norite and the massive sulfide target and if the body is of sufficient size to be potentially economic. Alternatively, an induced polarization (IP) survey could be done.

Any conductive anomaly detected by the survey should be considered a drill target. The budget for a ground-loop survey is presented in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Proposed Budget, Bjørndalsnipa Ni-Cu target

	NOK*	USD
Geologic oversight, T. Robyn		1,500
Norwegian project coordinator, M. Øvvik	37,500	5,500
Geophysical (electrical) survey		12,000
Travel		4,500
Food & Lodging, geophysicists	10,000	1,500
Helicopter support, 4 hours	48,000	7,100
Local rentals		1,500
Food & Lodging, geologist	5,000	150
Data compilation & reporting		4,500
Contingencies		8,000
Total		**46,250**

* Note: USD 1.00 ~ NOK 6.80

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Appendix A
ASSAY RESULTS

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **FINAL** 06/07/2004

Diamond Fields International INVOICE: Same

Preparation P5

'N: Ken Hecker, Randall Cullen,
Boye Flood, Tom Robyn
DE: HGV-1 - HGV/RK-1

Potassium Pyrosulphate Fusion / ICP Finish

BATCH NO. 04F040
NO. SAMPLES 27 Split Core

3 NO.	SAMPLE NO.	TiO2	Cu	Fe2O3	MnO	Ni	V2O5	Ag	Al2O3	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	CaO	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr2O3	Ga	Ge	Hg	La	Li	MgO	M
		%	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	pp
1	HGV-1/ 88-90	13.78	<20	21.0	0.12	72	0.107	<5	2.4	<50	69	<20	<10	<50	1.8	<10	27	<10	0.022	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.2	[illegible]
2	HGV-1/ 90-92	25.99	<20	34.7	0.19	93	0.206	<5	2.6	<50	53	28	<10	<50	1.5	<10	25	<10	0.043	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.6	1
3	HGV-1/ 92-94	13.95	31	19.8	0.11	91	0.116	<5	5.1	<50	<50	61	<10	<50	2.5	<10	<20	<10	0.026	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.2	<1
4	HGV-1/ 94-96	22.20	<20	30.7	0.16	89	0.181	<5	2.6	<50	<50	31	<10	<50	1.5	<10	21	<10	0.043	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.5	<1
5	HGV-1/ 96-98	28.97	<20	38.6	0.19	116	0.235	<5	2.4	<50	<50	31	<10	<50	1.7	<10	20	<10	0.053	<50	<20	<10	<20	102	1.9	<1
6	HGV-1/ 98-100	37.65	<20	48.7	0.24	138	0.298	<5	1.7	<50	<50	25	<10	<50	0.9	<10	23	<10	0.070	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	2.3	1
7	HGV-1/ 100-102	8.95	45	13.8	0.09	56	0.072	<5	4.6	<50	<50	47	<10	<50	2.2	<10	<20	<10	0.014	<50	<20	<10	<20	123	1.4	<1
8	HGV-1/ 102-104	9.94	<20	15.2	0.10	64	0.077	<5	3.8	<50	<50	32	<10	<50	2.0	<10	<20	<10	0.020	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.3	<1
9	HGV-1/ 104-106	8.26	22	13.0	0.08	59	0.072	<5	5.0	<50	<50	48	<10	<50	2.2	<10	<20	<10	0.016	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.2	<1
10	HGV-1/ 106-108	8.74	115	16.8	0.08	149	0.096	<5	4.9	<50	<50	34	<10	<50	1.9	<10	<20	44	0.032	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	1.2	<1
p10		9.12	113	17.4	0.08	138	0.095	<5	4.2	<50	<50	20	<10	<50	1.8	<10	<20	38	0.030	<50	<20	<10	<20	34	1.2	<1
11	HGV-1/ 108-110	22.04	<20	29.3	0.15	85	0.182	<5	3.3	<50	<50	39	<10	<50	1.6	<10	<20	<10	0.044	<50	<20	<10	<20	28	1.7	<1
12	HGV-1/ 110-112	29.14	<20	38.2	0.19	83	0.221	<5	3.5	<50	<50	64	<10	<50	1.5	<10	21	<10	0.040	<50	<20	<10	<20	69	2.1	1
13	HGV-1/ 112-114	26.50	<20	34.5	0.17	80	0.198	<5	4.8	<50	<50	67	<10	<50	2.7	<10	25	<10	0.027	<50	<20	<10	<20	57	2.0	<1
14	HGV-1/ 114-116	8.40	33	12.9	0.08	60	0.072	<5	11.0	<50	<50	86	<10	<50	4.8	<10	<20	<10	0.018	<50	<20	<10	<20	49	1.3	<1
15	HGV-1/ 116-118	13.05	<20	18.0	0.11	79	0.108	<5	4.2	<50	<50	35	<10	<50	2.1	<10	<20	<10	0.025	<50	<20	<10	<20	52	1.3	<1
16	HGV-1/ 118-120	8.02	<20	11.3	0.07	52	0.069	<5	10.6	<50	<50	77	<10	<50	4.8	<10	<20	<10	0.020	<50	<20	<10	<20	43	1.1	<1
17	HGV-1/ 120-122	14.58	<20	20.0	0.11	66	0.120	<5	6.7	<50	<50	69	<10	<50	3.1	<10	<20	<10	0.031	<50	<20	<10	<20	79	1.3	<1
18	HGV-1/ 122-124	13.20	<20	18.0	0.11	66	0.113	<5	4.9	<50	<50	51	<10	<50	2.4	<10	<20	<10	0.030	<50	<20	<10	<20	54	1.1	<1
19	HGV-1/ 124-126	6.44	42	10.1	0.06	64	0.058	<5	7.6	<50	<50	69	<10	<50	3.5	<10	<20	<10	0.015	<50	<20	<10	<20	107	0.8	<1
20	HGV-1/ 126-128	5.11	<20	7.7	0.05	40	0.043	<5	11.1	<50	<50	65	<10	<50	4.9	<10	<20	<10	0.012	<50	<20	<10	<20	33	0.8	<1
p20		4.91	<20	7.5	0.05	36	0.040	<5	12.2	<50	<50	80	<10	<50	5.3	<10	<20	<10	0.011	<50	<20	<10	<20	49	0.8	<1
21	HGV-1/ 128-130	13.33	24	18.7	0.11	69	0.112	<5	5.9	<50	<50	42	<10	<50	3.1	<10	<20	<10	0.024	<50	<20	<10	<20	109	1.3	<1
22	HGV-1/ 130-132	13.75	<20	19.7	0.11	87	0.117	<5	6.3	<50	<50	33	<10	<50	3.1	<10	<20	<10	0.029	<50	<20	<10	<20	73	1.3	<1
23	HGV-1/ 132-134	11.58	29	17.0	0.10	78	0.107	<5	5.7	<50	<50	37	<10	<50	2.8	<10	<20	<10	0.026	<50	<20	<10	<20	60	1.0	<1
24	HGV-1/ 134-136	6.93	27	11.1	0.07	54	0.065	<5	7.5	<50	<50	32	<10	<50	3.4	<10	<20	<10	0.018	<50	<20	<10	<20	46	1.0	<1
25	HGV-1/ 136-138	14.27	<20	19.9	0.12	52	0.121	<5	5.6	<50	<50	40	<10	<50	2.6	<10	<20	<10	0.027	<50	<20	<10	<20	58	1.1	<1
26	HGV-1/ 138-140	2.93	30	5.3	0.04	14	0.023	<5	9.7	<50	<50	96	<10	<50	4.3	<10	<20	<10	0.005	<50	<20	<10	<20	96	0.7	<1
27	HGV / RK 1	2.92	22	10.3	0.09	<10	0.007	<5	5.4	<50	<50	127	<10	<50	4.3	<10	98	<10	<0.002	<50	<20	<10	54	56	0.5	<1
p27		2.85	22	9.9	0.09	<10	0.007	<5	5.1	<50	<50	135	<10	<50	4.2	<10	102	<10	<0.002	<50	<20	<10	55	68	0.4	<1
dards																										
4		0.59	25	3.3	0.08	25	0.013	<5	6.4	<50	<50	395	<10	<50	1.1	<10	44	<10	0.011	<50	<20	<10	28	68	0.8	<1
32		95.76																								
k		<.01	<20	<0.1	<.01	<10	<0.005	<5	<0.1	<50	<50	<20	<10	<50	<0.1	<10	<20	<10	<0.002	<50	<20	<10	<20	<20	<0.1	<1
mmended Value SO-4		0.50	22	3.4	0.08	26	0.016	<5											0.009							
mmended Value IGS-32		95.40																								

e major constituents are being reported as oxides as requested, please note that sample decomposition procedure applied
assium Pyrosulphate Fusion) was chosen on the basis that it is very effective for titanium minerals, e.g. ilmenite, rutile, etc.
e same time only a few silicate minerals are normally decomposed by this method. Thus recoveries for some of the elements might be partial only.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **FINAL** 06/07/2004

Diamond Fields International INVOICE: Same

Preparation
P5

N: Ken Hecker, Randall Cullen,
Boye Flood, Tom Robyn
DE: HGV-1 - HGV/RK-1

Potassium Pyrosulphate Fusion / ICP Finish

BATCH NO. 04F040
NO. SAMPLES 27 Split Core

3 NO.	SAMPLE NO.	NaO %	Nb ppm	P2O5 %	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Tl ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
1	HGV-1/ 88-90	<0.1	<50	0.48	32	<500	<50	20	<100	<50	79	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	10	149	79
2	HGV-1/ 90-92	<0.1	<50	0.13	50	<500	<50	34	<100	<50	72	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	235	65
3	HGV-1/ 92-94	0.3	<50	0.15	50	<500	<50	21	<100	<50	126	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	121	65
4	HGV-1/ 94-96	<0.1	<50	0.04	57	<500	<50	30	<100	<50	60	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	180	62
5	HGV-1/ 96-98	0.6	<50	0.03	40	<500	<50	36	<100	<50	76	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	218	70
6	HGV-1/ 98-100	0.6	<50	0.03	47	<500	<50	46	<100	<50	53	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	257	83
7	HGV-1/ 100-102	1.2	<50	0.14	<30	<500	<50	13	<100	<50	136	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	95	64
8	HGV-1/ 102-104	0.6	<50	0.25	36	<500	<50	14	<100	<50	104	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	108	40
9	HGV-1/ 104-106	0.9	<50	0.13	41	<500	<50	13	<100	<50	101	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	83	50
10	HGV-1/ 106-108	0.7	<50	0.07	55	<500	<50	16	<100	<50	84	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	126	43
ap10		0.6	<50	0.10	<30	<500	<50	16	<100	<50	106	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	126	30
11	HGV-1/ 108-110	0.6	<50	0.03	<30	<500	<50	29	<100	<50	102	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	165	39
12	HGV-1/ 110-112	0.9	<50	<0.02	48	<500	<50	33	<100	<50	63	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	217	55
13	HGV-1/ 112-114	1.2	<50	0.63	33	<500	<50	30	<100	<50	122	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	180	54
14	HGV-1/ 114-116	2.2	<50	0.11	47	<500	<50	13	<100	<50	218	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	76	37
15	HGV-1/ 116-118	0.7	<50	0.09	37	<500	<50	18	<100	<50	77	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	107	30
16	HGV-1/ 118-120	1.6	<50	0.10	43	<500	<50	12	<100	<50	175	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	66	34
17	HGV-1/ 120-122	1.4	<50	0.06	<30	<500	<50	20	<100	<50	108	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	110	62
18	HGV-1/ 122-124	1.1	<50	0.11	<30	<500	<50	19	<100	<50	74	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	102	57
19	HGV-1/ 124-126	1.6	<50	0.15	<30	<500	<50	10	<100	<50	149	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	90	48
20	HGV-1/ 126-128	2.0	<50	0.03	30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	172	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	62	29
ap20		2.2	<50	0.03	34	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	223	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	73	33
21	HGV-1/ 128-130	1.4	<50	0.34	49	<500	<50	19	<100	<50	157	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	115	61
22	HGV-1/ 130-132	1.1	<50	0.18	37	<500	<50	19	<100	<50	128	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	142	65
23	HGV-1/ 132-134	1.1	<50	<0.02	33	<500	<50	17	<100	<50	91	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	98	47
24	HGV-1/ 134-136	1.1	<50	0.08	<30	<500	<50	11	<100	<50	136	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	67	33
25	HGV-1/ 136-138	1.1	<50	<0.02	<30	<500	<50	20	<100	<50	151	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	114	36
26	HGV-1/ 138-140	2.0	<50	0.21	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	291	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	57	32
27	HGV / RK 1	1.4	<50	1.93	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	211	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	65	238	72
ap27		1.2	<50	2.02	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	210	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	67	222	70
dards																				
4		0.4	<50	0.17	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	41	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	19	119	149
-32																				
k		<0.1	<50	<0.02	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	<20	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	<20	<10
mmended Value SO-4																				
mmended Value IGS-32																				

2

le major constituents are being reported as oxides as requested, please note that sample decomposition procedure applied
assium Pyrosulphate Fusion) was chosen on the basis that it is very effective for titanium minerals, e.g. ilmenite, rutile, etc.
le same time only a few silicate minerals are normally decomposed by this method. Thus recoveries for some of the elements might be partial only.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **FINAL** 29/07/04

Diamond Fields International INVOICE: Same

Preparation
P5

TN: Randall Cullen

DE: HGV-2/ 60-62

Potassium Pyrosulphate Fusion / ICP Finish

BATCH NO. 04F107
NO. SAMPLES 46 Core

B NO.	SAMPLE NO.	TiO2 %	Cu ppm	Fe2O3 %	MnO %	Ni ppm	V2O5 %	Ag ppm	Al2O3 %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	CaO %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr2O3 %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hg ppm
1	HGV-2/ 60 - 62	2.70	<20	5.6	0.04	21	0.026	<5	5.5	<50	<50	77	<10	<50	3.1	<10	<20	<10	0.003	<50	<20	<10
2	HGV-2/ 62 - 64	5.90	<20	10.5	0.08	29	0.060	<5	4.6	<50	<50	65	<10	<50	3.0	<10	22	<10	0.010	<50	<20	<10
3	HGV-2/ 64 - 66	7.04	<20	12.5	0.09	44	0.073	<5	4.2	<50	<50	25	<10	<50	2.6	<10	<20	<10	0.016	<50	<20	<10
4	HGV-2/ 66 - 68	15.21	24	22.9	0.12	75	0.152	<5	3.5	<50	<50	25	<10	<50	2.2	<10	<20	<10	0.038	<50	<20	<10
5	HGV-2/ 68 - 70	10.80	23	16.6	0.10	50	0.114	<5	4.9	<50	<50	48	<10	<50	2.6	<10	<20	<10	0.029	<50	<20	<10
6	HGV-2/ 70 - 72	13.13	22	20.1	0.11	59	0.136	<5	4.0	<50	<50	29	<10	<50	2.5	<10	<20	<10	0.036	<50	<20	<10
7	HGV-2/ 72 - 74	16.50	27	24.4	0.13	54	0.162	<5	2.7	<50	<50	<20	<10	<50	1.8	<10	<20	<10	0.039	<50	<20	<10
8	HGV-2/ 74 - 75.5	13.93	48	20.2	0.11	67	0.141	<5	3.6	<50	<50	35	<10	<50	2.0	<10	20	<10	0.035	<50	<20	<10
9	HGV-2/ 75.5 - 77.5	25.71	45	34.3	0.18	67	0.257	<5	2.5	<50	58	35	<10	<50	1.5	<10	20	<10	0.055	<50	<20	<10
10	HGV-2/ 77.5 - 79.5	27.34	39	38.6	0.20	68	0.275	<5	3.1	<50	<50	36	<10	<50	1.9	<10	23	<10	0.065	<50	<20	<10
ep10		26.25	29	38.4	0.20	68	0.262	<5	2.8	<50	<50	22	<10	<50	1.7	<10	20	<10	0.062	<50	<20	<10
11	HGV-2/ 79.5 - 81	15.44	33	22.5	0.14	53	0.157	<5	3.6	<50	<50	43	<10	<50	2.2	<10	21	<10	0.041	<50	<20	<10
12	HGV-2/ 81 - 85	4.55	61	16.0	0.11	31	0.033	<5	5.1	<50	<50	172	<10	<50	4.2	<10	87	16	0.008	<50	<20	<10
13	HGV-2/ 83 - 85	10.57	39	16.0	0.10	45	0.112	<5	4.5	<50	<50	42	<10	<50	2.8	<10	<20	<10	0.035	<50	<20	<10
14	HGV-2/ 85 - 87	18.33	65	26.6	0.15	98	0.185	<5	4.4	<50	<50	49	<10	<50	2.6	<10	<20	<10	0.043	<50	<20	<10
15	HGV-2/ 87 - 89	16.63	23	23.5	0.13	37	0.159	<5	6.9	<50	<50	79	<10	<50	4.6	<10	22	<10	0.031	<50	<20	<10
16	HGV-2/ 89 - 91	0.19	27	3.0	0.03	139	<0.005	<5	18.8	<50	124	188	<10	<50	9.9	<10	<20	35	0.005	<50	<20	<10
17	HGV-2/ 91 - 93	9.60	52	14.6	0.09	53	0.100	<5	9.5	<50	<50	50	<10	<50	4.9	<10	<20	<10	0.030	<50	<20	<10
18	HGV 2/ 93 - 95	14.49	41	21.9	0.13	58	0.149	<5	6.2	<50	<50	51	<10	<50	3.2	<10	<20	<10	0.039	<50	<20	<10
19	HGV-2/ 95 - 97	8.27	33	12.6	0.08	52	0.085	<5	10.6	<50	<50	72	<10	<50	5.6	<10	<20	<10	0.023	<50	<20	<10
20	HGV-2/ 97 - 99	29.02	26	40.2	0.21	68	0.287	<5	2.7	<50	<50	55	<10	<50	1.6	<10	22	<10	0.074	<50	<20	<10
ep20		28.77	32	40.9	0.22	73	0.285	<5	3.4	<50	<50	60	<10	<50	1.9	<10	24	<10	0.070	<50	<20	<10
21	HGV-2/ 99 - 101	25.43	36	35.6	0.19	52	0.257	<5	4.9	<50	<50	215	<10	<50	2.5	<10	<20	<10	0.060	<50	<20	<10
22	HGV-2/ 101 - 104	5.57	<20	9.2	0.06	17	0.056	<5	8.6	<50	<50	125	<10	<50	4.0	<10	<20	<10	0.013	<50	<20	<10
23	HGV-2/ 104 - 106	16.46	32	24.4	0.13	51	0.164	<5	7.3	<50	<50	145	<10	<50	3.7	<10	<20	<10	0.041	<50	<20	<10
24	HGV-2/ 106 - 108	27.35	<20	38.4	0.20	64	0.273	<5	5.2	<50	<50	216	<10	<50	2.9	<10	<20	<10	0.058	<50	<20	<10
25	HGV-2/ 108 - 110	16.93	52	24.7	0.13	62	0.174	<5	3.5	<50	<50	84	<10	<50	2.2	<10	<20	<10	0.035	<50	<20	<10
26	HGV-2/ 110 - 112	22.58	66	32.9	0.18	54	0.231	<5	3.9	<50	<50	34	<10	<50	2.5	<10	<20	<10	0.056	<50	<20	<10
27	HGV-2/ 112 - 114	11.88	85	18.2	0.11	62	0.128	<5	6.0	<50	<50	79	<10	<50	3.1	<10	<20	<10	0.027	<50	<20	<10
28	HGV-2/ 114 - 116	7.65	63	12.4	0.08	41	0.086	<5	9.8	<50	156	103	<10	<50	4.7	<10	<20	<10	0.020	<50	<20	<10
29	HGV-2/ 116 - 118	9.24	29	14.7	0.09	48	0.104	<5	6.9	<50	<50	37	<10	<50	3.4	<10	<20	<10	0.060	<50	<20	<10
30	HGV-2/ 118 - 120	5.30	68	9.3	0.06	41	0.062	<5	9.7	<50	<50	70	<10	<50	4.7	<10	<20	<10	0.020	<50	<20	<10
ep30		5.24	75	9.2	0.06	42	0.061	<5	8.1	<50	<50	63	<10	<50	4.0	<10	<20	<10	0.013	<50	<20	<10
31	HGV-2/ 120 - 122	4.73	69	9.7	0.09	68.2	0.062	<5	7.3	<50	<50	93	<10	<50	4.8	<10	<20	21	0.018	<50	<20	<10
32	HGV-2/ 122 - 124	9.32	42	15.0	0.09	43	0.101	<5	8.4	<50	<50	145	<10	<50	4.1	<10	<20	<10	0.032	<50	<20	<10
33	HGV-2/ 124 - 126	3.83	119	7.4	0.06	23	0.044	<5	11.0	<50	173	152	<10	<50	4.5	<10	<20	<10	0.013	<50	<20	<10

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TN: Randall Cullen

DE: HGV-2/ 60-62

Potassium Pyrosulphate Fusion / ICP Finish

BATCH NO. 04F107
NO. SAMPLES 46

Core

B NO.	SAMPLE NO.	Li ppm	MgO %	Mo ppm	NaO %	Nb ppm	P2O5 %	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Tl ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm
1	HGV-2/ 60 - 62	<20	0.5	27	0.7	<50	0.41	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	217	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	11	27
2	HGV-2/ 62 - 64	<20	1.2	16	0.5	<50	0.50	<30	<500	<50	10	<100	<50	190	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	12	37
3	HGV-2/ 64 - 66	<20	1.8	<10	0.3	<50	0.03	<30	<500	<50	12	<100	<50	156	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	40
4	HGV-2/ 66 - 68	<20	1.3	12	0.2	<50	0.32	<30	<500	<50	21	<100	<50	147	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	41
5	HGV-2/ 68 - 70	<20	1.1	10	0.7	<50	0.21	<30	<500	<50	17	<100	<50	160	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	31
6	HGV-2/ 70 - 72	<20	1.1	<10	0.6	<50	0.29	<30	<500	<50	20	<100	<50	131	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	12	34
7	HGV-2/ 72 - 74	<20	1.3	16	0.3	<50	0.21	<30	<500	<50	22	<100	<50	101	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	27
8	HGV-2/ 74 - 75.5	74	1.1	<10	0.6	<50	0.25	<30	<500	<50	19	<100	<50	144	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	25
9	HGV-2/ 75.5 - 77.5	54	1.4	11	0.4	<50	0.22	<30	<500	<50	34	<100	<50	112	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	23
10	HGV-2/ 77.5 - 79.5	34	1.8	11	0.5	<50	0.12	<30	<500	<50	38	<100	<50	115	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	35
ep10		25	1.7	15	0.3	<50	0.07	<30	<500	<50	36	<100	<50	124	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	37
11	HGV-2/ 79.5 - 81	44	1.2	11	0.7	<50	0.23	<30	<500	<50	23	<100	<50	133	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	33
12	HGV-2/ 81 - 85	84	0.9	<10	1.0	<50	1.48	<30	<500	<50	13	<100	64	243	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	59	54
13	HGV-2/ 83 - 85	51	1.3	<10	0.7	<50	0.07	<30	<500	<50	17	<100	<50	153	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	34
14	HGV-2/ 85 - 87	34	1.5	<10	0.8	<50	0.24	<30	<500	<50	27	<100	<50	159	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	39
15	HGV-2/ 87 - 89	33	1.4	<10	1.2	<50	0.95	<30	<500	<50	23	<100	<50	218	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	12	32
16	HGV-2/ 89 - 91	26	3.0	10	1.4	<50	<0.02	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	417	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	19
17	HGV-2/ 91 - 93	73	1.5	<10	1.5	<50	0.04	<30	<500	<50	15	<100	<50	199	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	29
18	HGV 2/ 93 - 95	69	1.5	<10	1.5	<50	0.14	<30	<500	<50	21	<100	<50	231	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	38
19	HGV-2/ 95 - 97	80	1.3	13	1.4	<50	0.18	<30	<500	<50	13	<100	<50	270	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	36
20	HGV-2/ 97 - 99	<20	1.7	14	0.3	<50	0.25	<30	<500	<50	39	<100	<50	124	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	36
ep20		<20	1.6	19	0.5	<50	0.21	<30	<500	<50	38	<100	<50	134	22	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	36
21	HGV-2/ 99 - 101	22	1.8	15	0.8	<50	0.14	<30	<500	<50	34	<100	<50	206	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	38
22	HGV-2/ 101 - 104	<20	0.8	14	1.7	<50	0.23	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	310	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	29
23	HGV-2/ 104 - 106	46	1.3	<10	1.4	<50	0.18	<30	<500	<50	24	<100	<50	238	27	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	37
24	HGV-2/ 106 - 108	36	2.0	10	0.9	<50	0.09	<30	<500	<50	37	<100	<50	175	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	49
25	HGV-2/ 108 - 110	47	1.4	<10	1.2	<50	0.09	<30	<500	<50	23	<100	<50	146	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	44
26	HGV-2/ 110 - 112	106	2.4	11	1.4	<50	<0.02	<30	<500	<50	34	<100	<50	132	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	36
27	HGV-2/ 112 - 114	127	1.3	12	1.9	<50	0.14	<30	<500	<50	19	<100	<50	166	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	27
28	HGV-2/ 114 - 116	114	1.0	<10	2.6	<50	0.15	<30	<500	<50	14	<100	<50	274	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	25
29	HGV-2/ 116 - 118	<20	0.9	18	1.0	<50	0.18	<30	<500	<50	15	<100	<50	204	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	24
30	HGV-2/ 118 - 120	94	0.8	<10	2.7	<50	0.15	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	340	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	24
ep30		132	0.8	11	2.5	<50	0.22	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	260	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	23
31	HGV-2/ 120 - 122	63	1.5	<10	1.5	<50	0.28	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	210	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	38
32	HGV-2/ 122 - 124	88	1.0	12	1.9	<50	0.17	<30	<500	<50	15	<100	<50	271	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	26
33	HGV-2/ 124 - 126	48	1.0	<10	1.6	<50	0.23	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	305	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	30

B NO.	SAM[illegible]NO.	TiO2	Cu	Fe2O3	MnO	Ni	V2O5	Ag	Al2O3	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	CaO	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr2O3	[illegible]	Ge	Hg
		%	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
34	HGV-2/ 126 -128	13.74	39	21.5	0.14	41	0.141	<5	8.8	<50	<50	125	<10	<50	5.0	<10	<20	<10	0.036	<50	<20	<10
35	HGV-2/ 128 - 130	11.28	42	17.5	0.12	31	0.113	<5	9.4	<50	<50	189	<10	<50	5.1	<10	20	<10	0.028	<50	<20	<10
36	HGV-2/ 130 - 132	23.41	40	34.2	0.20	62	0.234	<5	5.9	<50	<50	92	<10	<50	4.1	<10	22	<10	0.060	<50	<20	<10
37	HGV-2/ 132 - 134	21.54	<20	31.6	0.18	48	0.213	<5	6.4	<50	<50	95	<10	<50	3.4	<10	<20	<10	0.057	<50	<20	<10
38	HGV-2/ 134 - 136	17.01	38	27.9	0.16	68	0.191	<5	6.2	<50	<50	76	<10	<50	3.6	<10	<20	<10	0.052	<50	<20	<10
39	HGV-2/ 136 - 138	22.01	22	31.2	0.17	48	0.222	<5	9.9	<50	<50	87	<10	<50	5.2	<10	<20	<10	0.053	<50	<20	<10
40	HGV-2/ 138 - 140	13.74	56	20.6	0.11	50	0.144	<5	6.3	<50	84	62	<10	<50	3.3	<10	<20	<10	0.036	<50	<20	<10
ep40		14.20	52	21.5	0.12	50	0.147	<5	5.4	<50	<50	46	<10	<50	2.9	<10	<20	<10	0.036	<50	<20	<10
41	HGV-2/ 140 - 142	26.36	32	37.2	0.20	72	0.267	<5	4.7	<50	<50	40	<10	<50	2.7	<10	<20	<10	0.061	<50	<20	<10
42	HGV-2/ 142 - 144	23.57	<20	34.3	0.18	59	0.242	<5	6.6	<50	<50	69	<10	<50	3.6	<10	<20	<10	0.062	<50	<20	<10
43	HGV-2/ 144 - 146	10.48	27	16.9	0.12	34	0.110	<5	7.9	<50	<50	78	<10	<50	3.9	<10	<20	<10	0.024	<50	<20	<10
44	HGV-2/ 146 - 148	7.18	25	12.4	0.08	41	0.073	<5	8.4	<50	<50	108	<10	<50	4.0	<10	<20	<10	0.020	<50	<20	<10
45	HGV-2/ 148 - 150	16.84	<20	24.7	0.15	50	0.172	<5	8.5	<50	<50	72	<10	<50	4.3	<10	<20	<10	0.036	<50	<20	<10
46	HGV-2/ 7	2.77	<20	13.1	0.09	1	0.012	<5	8.8	<50	<50	248	<10	<50	5.3	<10	109	<10	<0.002	<50	<20	<10
ep46		2.58	<20	12.7	0.09	1	0.012	<5	9.0	<50	<50	262	<10	<50	5.4	<10	106	<10	<0.002	<50	<20	<10
ndards																						
;-32		94.80																				
-4		0.61	28	3.7	0.09	25	0.017	<5	6.4	<50	<50	390	<10	<50	1.3	<10	47	<10	0.020	<50	<20	11
nk		<.01	<20	<.01	<.01	<10	<0.005	<5	<0.1	<50	<50	<20	<10	<50	<0.1	<10	<20	<10	<0.002	<50	<20	<10
ommended Value SO-4		0.50	22	3.4	0.08	26	0.016	<5											0.009			
ommended Value IGS-32		95.40																				

e

ile major constituents are being reported as oxides as requested, please note that sample decomposition procedure applied
tassium Pyrosulphate Fusion) was chosen on the basis that it is very effective for titanium minerals, e.g. ilmenite, rutile, etc.
he same time only a few silicate minerals are normally decomposed by this method. Thus recoveries for some of the elements might be partial only.

B NO.	SA[illegible]NO.	Li	MgO	Mo	NaO	Nb	P2O5	Pb	Rb	[illegible]b	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Tl	U	[illegible]	Y	Zn
		ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
34	HGV-2/ 126 -128	90	2.0	11	2.0	<50	0.26	<30	<500	<50	21	<100	<50	300	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	40
35	HGV-2/ 128 - 130	170	1.6	<10	2.7	<50	0.16	<30	<500	<50	16	<100	<50	413	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	39
36	HGV-2/ 130 - 132	105	2.5	21	2.0	<50	0.36	<30	<500	<50	34	<100	<50	189	32	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	44
37	HGV-2/ 132 - 134	57	2.5	<10	1.7	<50	0.09	<30	<500	<50	31	<100	<50	162	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	52
38	HGV-2/ 134 - 136	36	3.1	12	0.8	<50	0.19	<30	<500	<50	26	<100	<50	171	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	62
39	HGV-2/ 136 - 138	24	2.3	12	1.1	<50	0.06	<30	<500	<50	30	<100	<50	290	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	40
40	HGV-2/ 138 - 140	53	2.0	<10	1.3	<50	0.08	<30	<500	<50	20	<100	<50	202	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	30
ep40		26	1.8	13	0.8	<50	<0.02	<30	<500	<50	20	<100	<50	179	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	30
41	HGV-2/ 140 - 142	56	2.3	14	1.1	<50	0.18	<30	<500	<50	36	<100	<50	131	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	33
42	HGV-2/ 142 - 144	43	1.9	<10	1.7	<50	0.15	<30	<500	<50	32	<100	<50	190	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	32
43	HGV-2/ 144 - 146	60	1.7	11	2.2	<50	0.14	<30	<500	<50	16	<100	<50	274	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	40
44	HGV-2/ 146 - 148	46	1.4	16	2.2	<50	0.33	<30	<500	<50	11	<100	<50	260	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	36
45	HGV-2/ 148 - 150	<20	1.6	14	1.9	<50	0.25	<30	<500	<50	25	<100	<50	286	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	38
46	HGV-2/ 7	<20	0.4	11	1.1	<50	2.20	<30	<500	<50	12	<100	<50	279	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	73	80
ep46		56	0.4	<10	2.1	<50	2.08	<30	<500	<50	11	<100	<50	300	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	73	79
ndards																						
-32																						
-4		<20	0.9	<10	<0.1	<50	0.20	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	117	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	21	94
nk		<20	<0.1	<10	<0.1	<50	<0.02	<30	<500	<50	<10	<100	<50	<20	<20	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<10	<20
ommended Value SO-4																						94
ommended Value IGS-32																						

e

ile major constituents are being reported as oxides as requested, please note that sample decomposition procedure applied
tassium Pyrosulphate Fusion) was chosen on the basis that it is very effective for titanium minerals, e.g. ilmenite, rutile, etc.
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Website: www.omaclabs.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **FINAL** 01/07/04

Preparation
P5

Diamond Fields International

INVOICE: Same

TN: Ken Hecker, Randall Cullen,
Boye Flood, Tom Robyn

DE: BJN-2

ICP-ORE

BATCH NO. 04F039
NO. SAMPLES 6

Split Core

		ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
B NO.	SAMPLE NO.	Ag	As	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cu	Fe	Hg	Mg	Mn	Mo	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Tl	Z
1	BJN-2/ 27-29	<5	<.005	<.005	0.26	<.001	0.162	0.571	52.79	<15	0.13	0.016	<.001	1.225	0.01	<.01	33.96	<.005	<.005	<.0
2	BJN-2/ 29-30	<5	0.005	<.005	0.75	<.001	0.115	0.854	36.07	<15	0.14	0.016	<.001	0.810	0.03	<.01	23.44	<.005	<.005	<.0
3	BJN-2/ 31-33	<5	<.005	<.005	0.27	<.001	0.127	0.337	51.82	<15	0.15	0.015	<.001	1.206	0.03	<.01	32.62	<.005	<.005	<.0
4	BJN-2/ 33-35	<5	<.005	<.005	1.18	<.001	0.053	0.297	18.48	<15	0.23	0.016	<.001	0.422	0.01	<.01	11.42	<.005	<.005	<.0
5	BJN-2/ 35-37.2	<5	<.005	<.005	0.83	<.001	0.077	0.270	29.98	<15	0.27	0.021	<.001	0.703	<.01	<.01	18.72	<.005	<.005	<.0
6	BJN-2/ 46.2-47.1	<5	<.005	<.005	0.74	<.001	0.121	0.220	44.11	<15	0.15	0.015	<.001	1.037	<.01	<.01	27.80	<.005	<.005	<.0
ep6		<5	0.006	<.005	0.78	<.001	0.121	0.219	43.86	<15	0.15	0.015	<.001	1.026	<.01	<.01	27.64	<.005	<.005	<.0
ouse Standard BM-3		17	0.104	<.005	13.43	0.002	0.005	0.280	8.06	<15	1.91	0.016	<.001	0.004	0.02	1.23	9.75	0.013	<.005	1.0
ndard CZN-3		45	0.044	<.005	0.07	0.247	0.009	0.695	9.97	<15	0.05	0.010	0.001	0.003	0.02	0.11	31.35	<.005	<.005	50.9
nk		<5	<.005	<.005	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.005	<.01	<15	<.01	<.005	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<.05	<.005	<.005	<.0
ommended Value CZN-3		45	0.039		0.06	0.248	0.009	0.685	9.97		0.05					0.11	31.60			50.9
get Value BM-3		17	0.104		13.50				8.10		2.00	0.015				1.22	9.40			1.0

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS **FINAL** 13/07/04

Diamond Fields International INVOICE: Same

TN: T Robyn

Preparation P5

DE: BJN-3 **ICP-ORE**

BATCH NO. 04F106
NO. SAMPLES 10 Core

B NO.	SAMPLE NO.	ppm Ag	% As	% Bi	% Ca	% Cd	% Co	% Cu	% Fe	ppm Hg	% Mg	% Mn	% Mo	% Ni	% P	% Pb	% S	% Sb	% Tl	
1	BJN-3/ 43.5- 43.9	<5	0.006	<.005	0.86	<.001	0.113	0.415	36.55	<15	0.16	0.011	<.001	0.799	0.03	<.01	24.09	<.005	<.005	<.
2	BJN-5/ 21.4 - 22.1	<5	0.007	<.005	0.40	<.001	0.155	0.218	52.89	<15	0.14	0.018	<.001	1.206	<.01	<.01	33.95	<.005	<.005	<.
3	BJN-5/ 63.2 - 64.2	<5	<.005	<.005	0.52	<.001	0.181	0.437	50.54	<15	0.16	0.017	<.001	1.064	0.02	<.01	34.38	<.005	<.005	<.
4	BJN-5/ 75.4 - 76.4	<5	0.006	<.005	0.43	<.001	0.142	0.218	56.35	<15	0.11	0.012	<.001	1.296	<.01	<.01	36.16	<.005	<.005	<.
5	BJN-6/ 20.5 - 21.0	<5	<.005	<.005	0.29	<.001	0.150	0.200	56.39	<15	0.09	0.005	<.001	1.306	0.01	<.01	36.03	<.005	<.005	<.
6	BJN-6/ 23.5 - 24.0	<5	0.006	<.005	0.49	<.001	0.138	0.226	51.54	<15	0.17	0.012	<.001	1.187	<.01	<.01	33.07	<.005	<.005	<.
7	BJN-6/ 25.9 - 26.4	<5	0.006	<.005	0.75	<.001	0.122	0.155	46.96	<15	0.19	0.010	<.001	1.065	0.03	<.01	30.09	<.005	<.005	<.
8	BJN-6/ 40.5 - 41.4	<5	0.006	<.005	0.85	<.001	0.142	0.485	40.68	<15	0.17	0.018	<.001	0.864	0.03	<.01	26.29	<.005	<.005	<.
9	BJN-7/ 24.0 - 25.9	<5	0.005	<.005	0.41	<.001	0.135	0.357	52.78	<15	0.08	0.012	<.001	1.224	0.02	<.01	34.06	<.005	<.005	<.
10	BJN-7/ 29.1 - 30.4	<5	0.005	<.005	0.31	<.001	0.141	0.314	54.75	<15	0.11	0.016	<.001	1.297	<.01	<.01	34.93	<.005	<.005	<.
ep10		<5	<.005	<.005	0.32	<.001	0.142	0.315	54.98	<15	0.11	0.016	<.001	1.295	0.01	<.01	35.07	<.005	<.005	<.
ndards																				
-3		17	0.104	<.005	13.31	0.002	0.005	0.274	8.20	<15	1.92	0.016	<.001	0.006	<.01	1.22	9.51	0.013	<.005	1.
N-3		46	0.042	<.005	0.05	0.248	0.009	0.686	9.97	<15	0.05	0.010	0.001	0.003	<.01	0.11	31.60	<.005	<.005	51.
nk		<5	<.005	<.005	<.01	<.001	<.001	<.005	<.01	<15	<.01	<.005	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<.05	<.005	<.005	<.
:ommended Value:																				
N-3		45	0.039		0.06	0.248		0.685	9.97								31.60	<.005	<.005	50.
-3		17	0.104		13.50				8.10		2.00	0.015				1.22	9.40			1.

OMAC

Appendix B

DRILL LOGS; DIGITAL AND FIELD

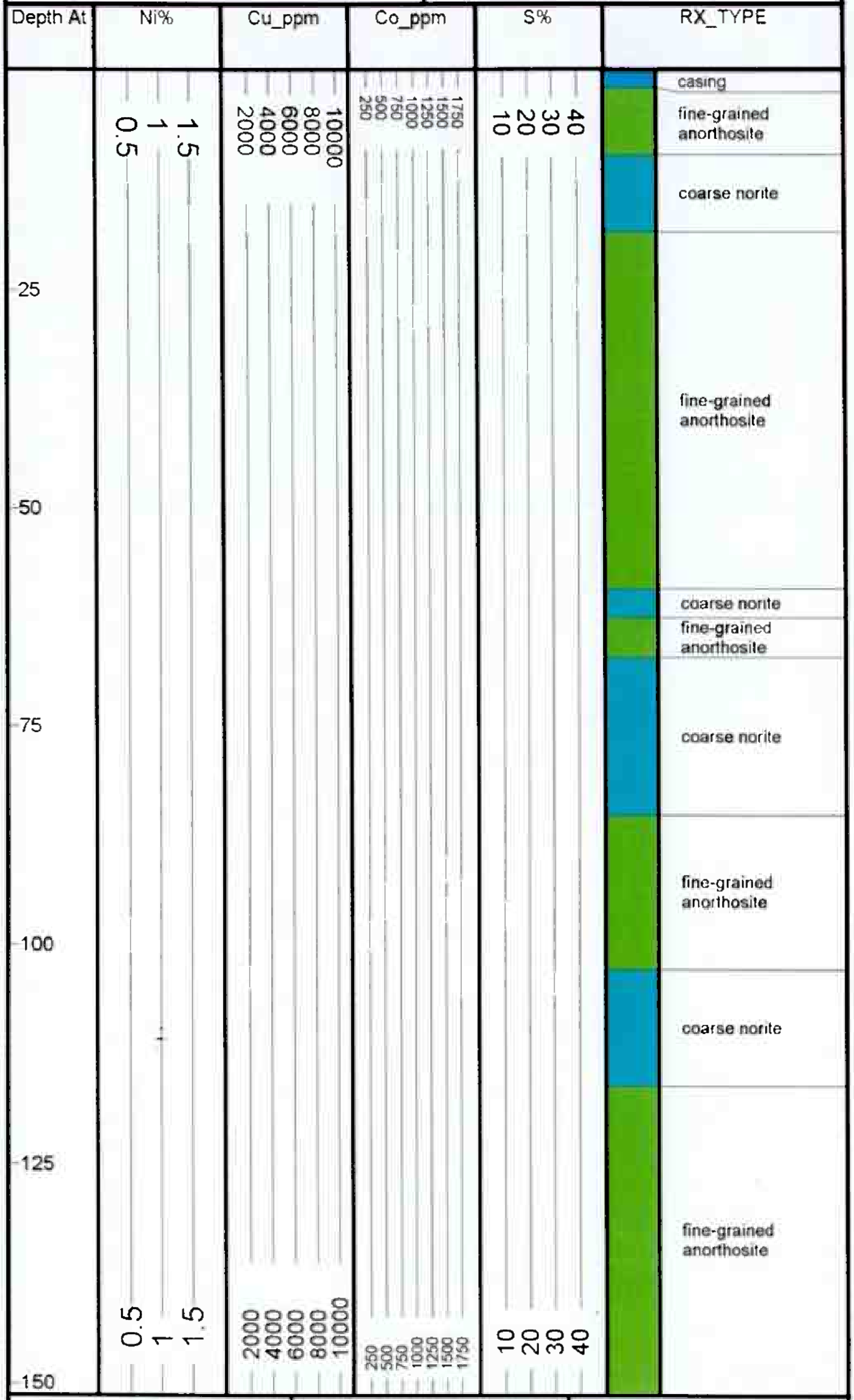
Hole Name :BJN-1

EAST :318232

NORTH :6494636

AZM :20

DIP :-60



Scale 1:808.367216

TDm :151.1

27 August 2004

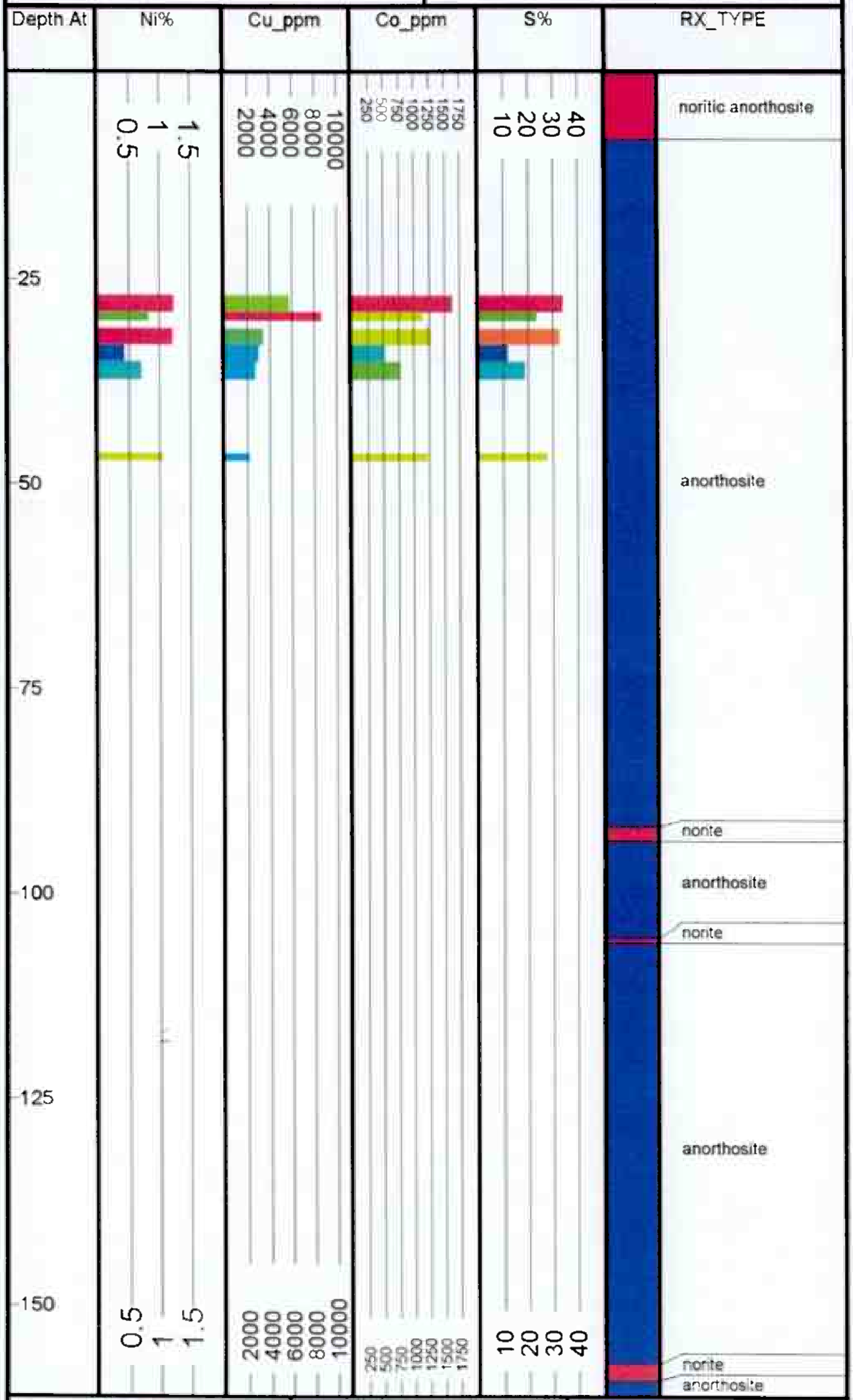
Hole Name :BJN-2

EAST :318270

NORTH :6494636

AZM :32

DIP :-45



Scale 1:860.261074

TDm :160.8

27 August 2004

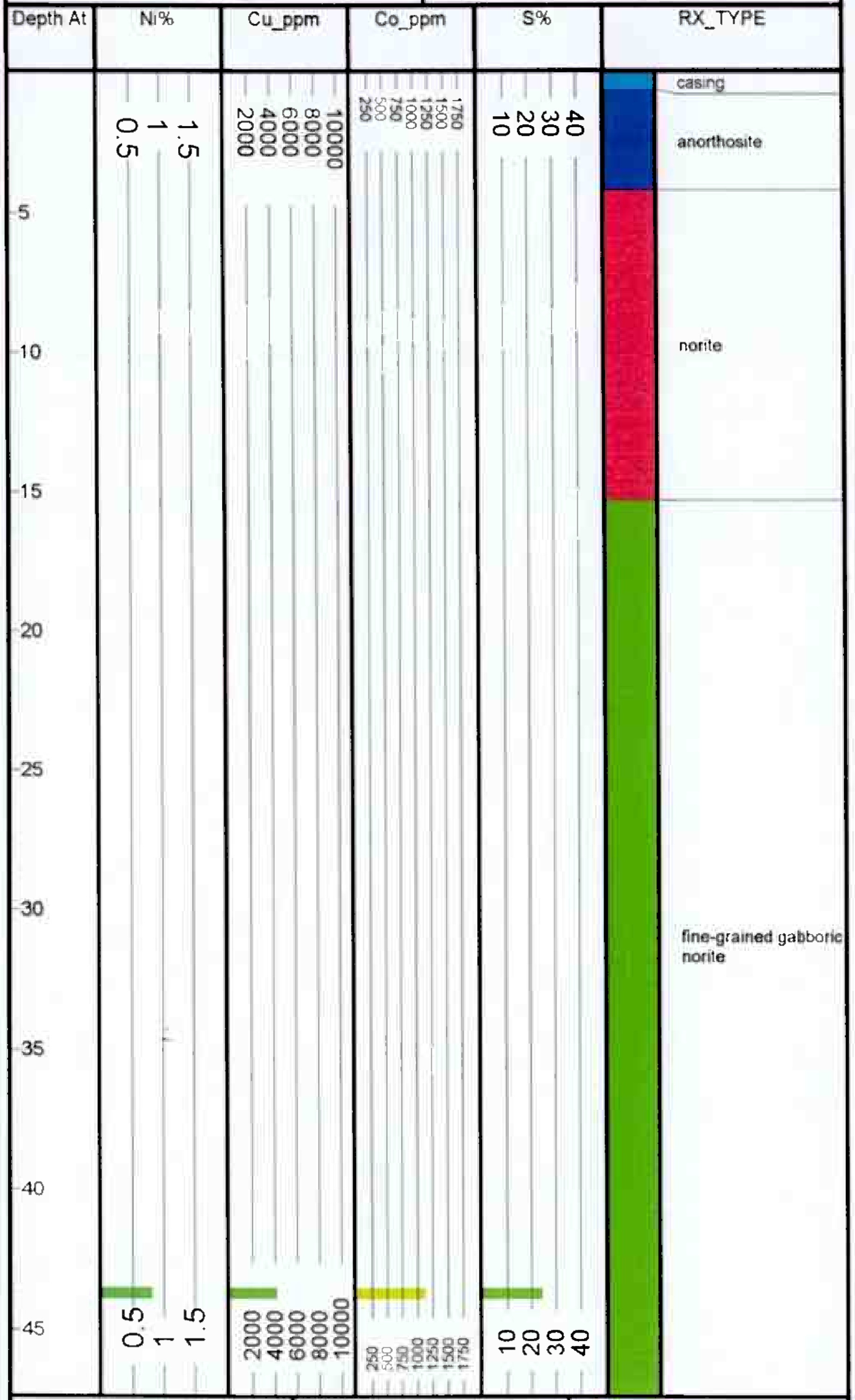
Hole Name :BJN-3

EAST :318270

NORTH :6494636

AZM :32

DIP :-85



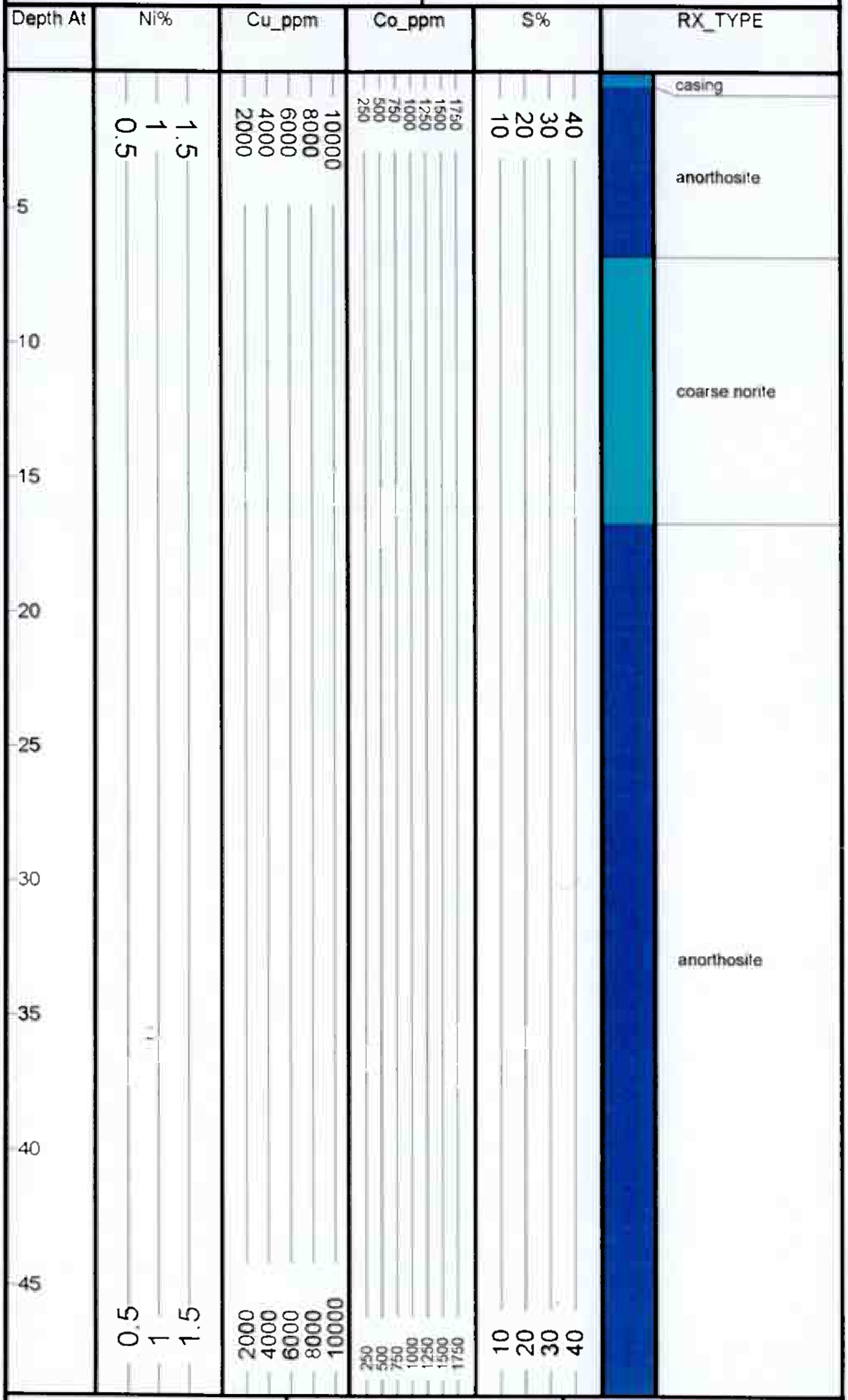
Scale 1:253.049433

TDm :47.3

27 August 2004

Hole Name :BJN-4

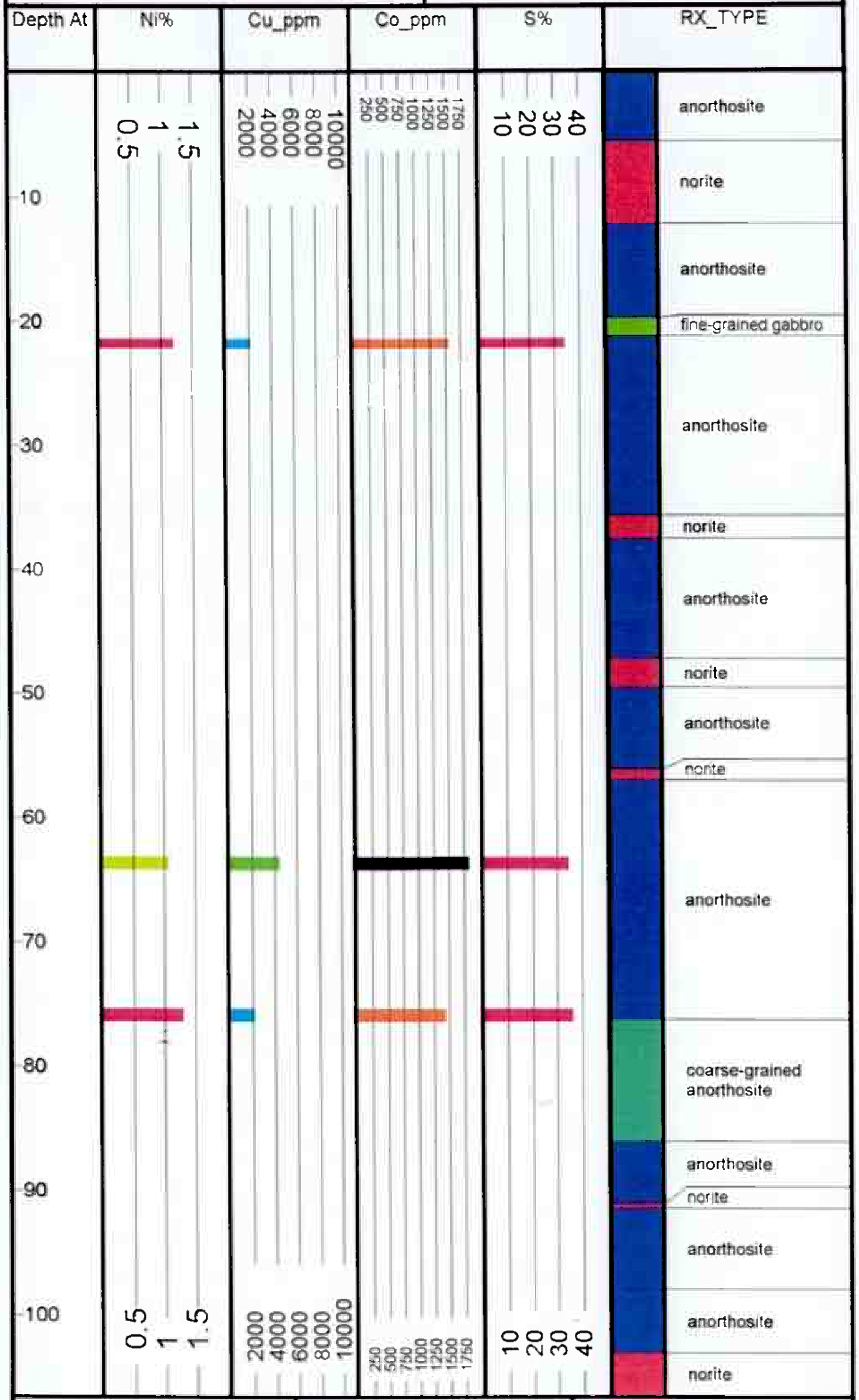
EAST :318270	NORTH :6494636
AZM :70	DIP :-30



Scale 1:262.144233	TDm :49	27 August 2004

Hole Name :BJN-5

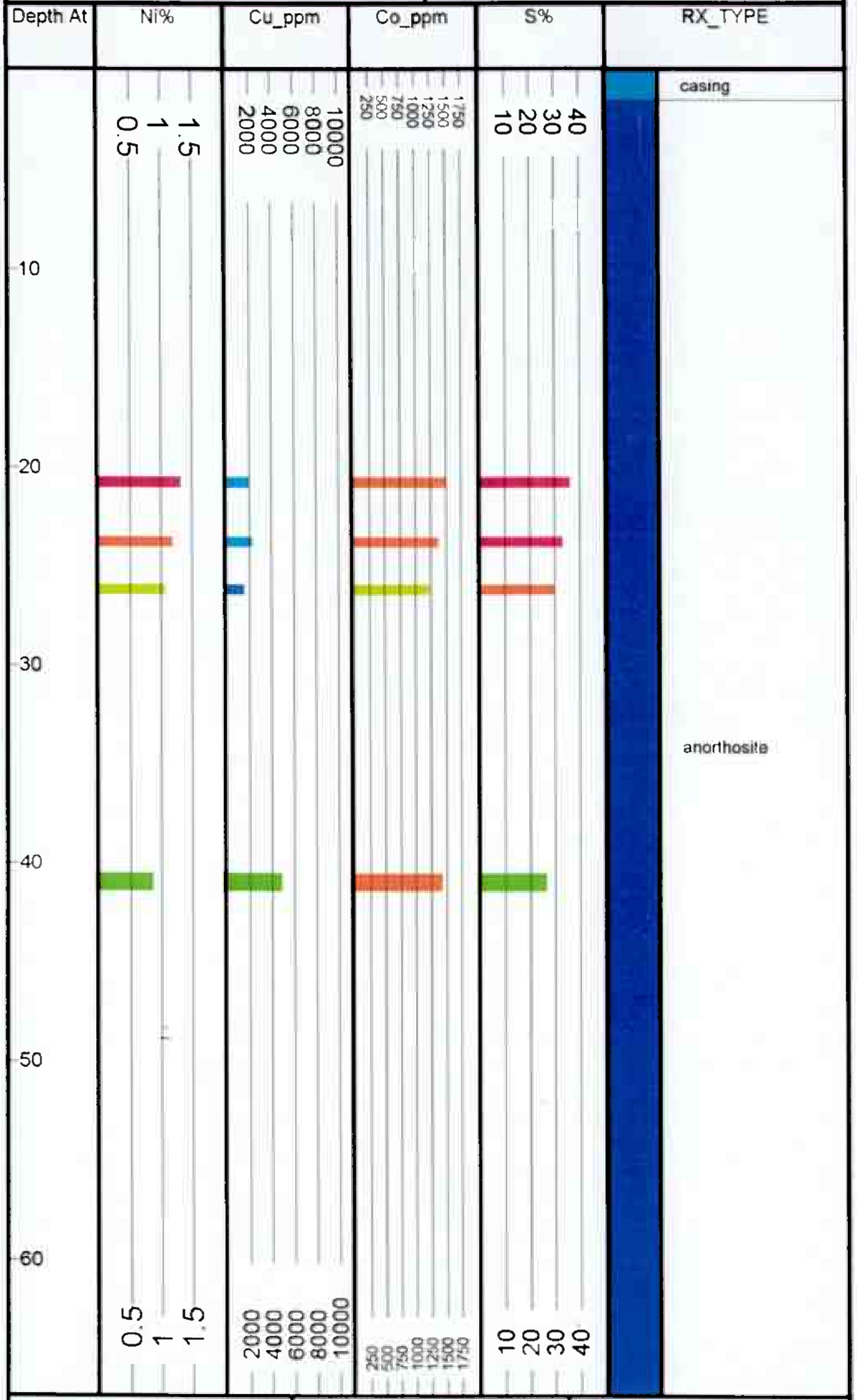
EAST :318270	NORTH :6494636
AZM :70	DIP :-60



Scale 1:569.227477	TDm :106.35	27 August 2004

Hole Name :BJN-6

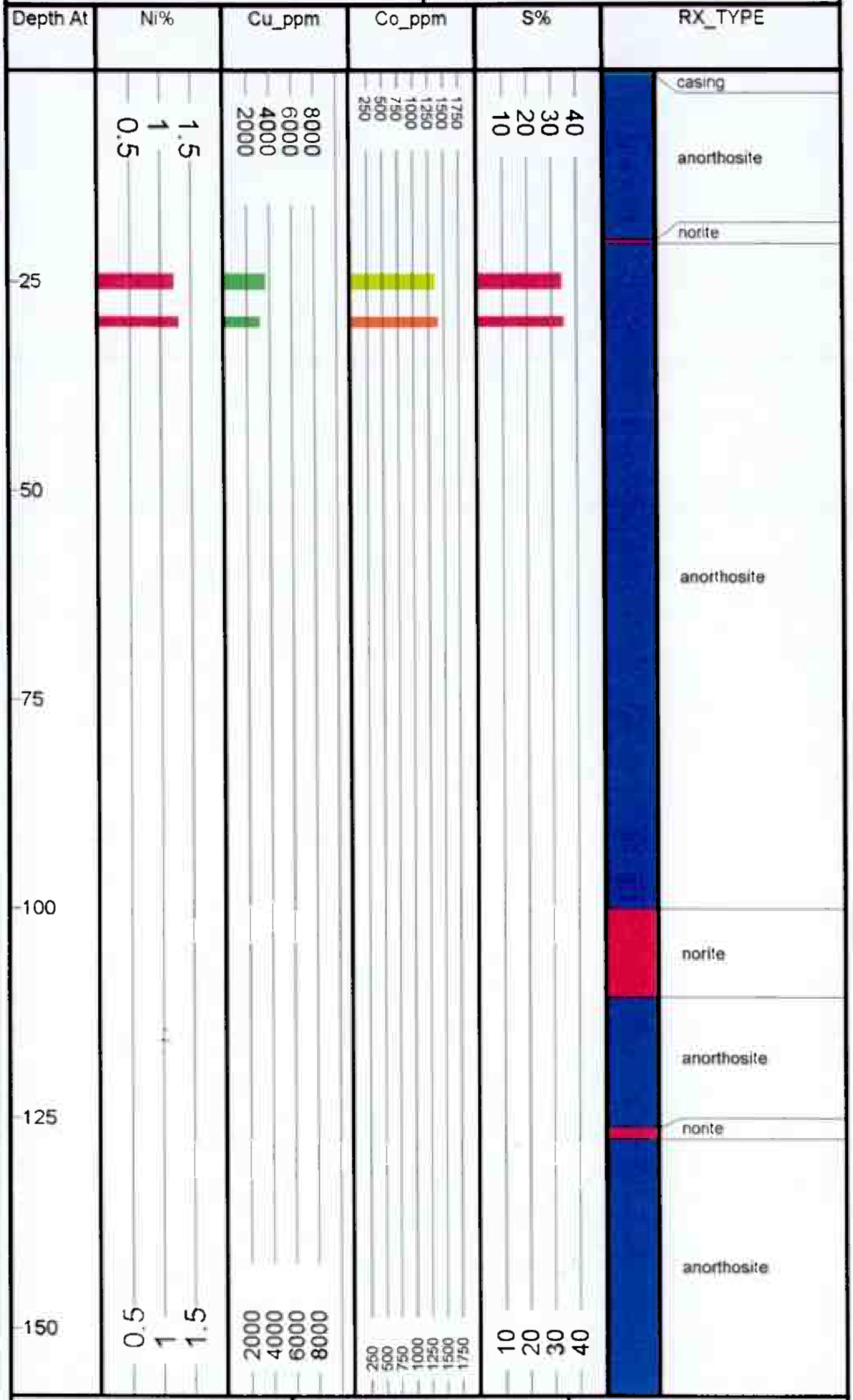
EAST :318270	NORTH :6494636
AZM :323	DIP :-45



Scale 1:356.83715	TDm :66.7	27 August 2004

Hole Name :BJN-7

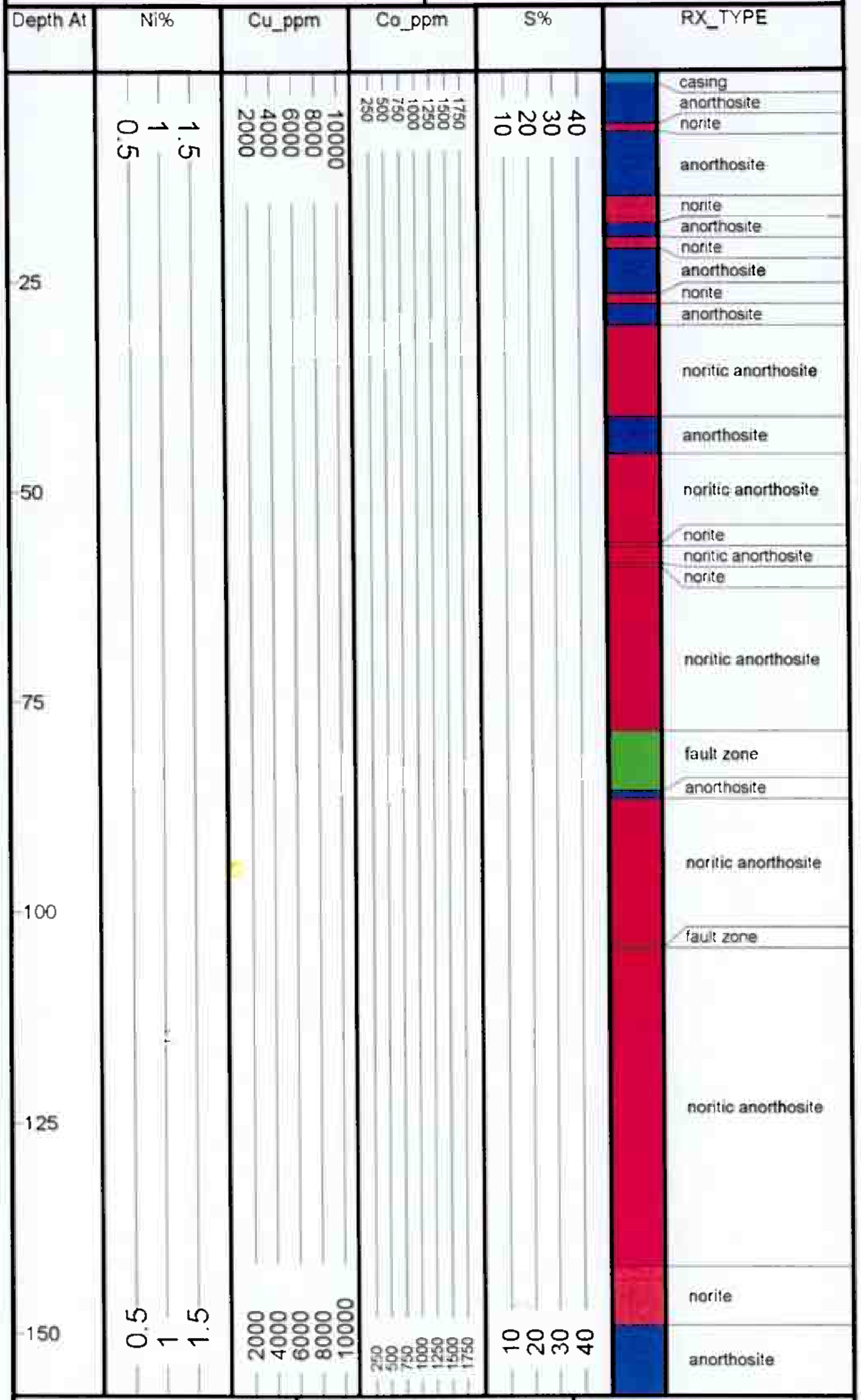
EAST :318270	NORTH :6494636
AZM :0	DIP :-55



Scale 1:844.211427	TDm :157.8	28 August 2004

Hole Name :BJN-8

EAST :	NORTH :
AZM :	DIP :



Scale 1:840.46651	TDm :	27 August 2004

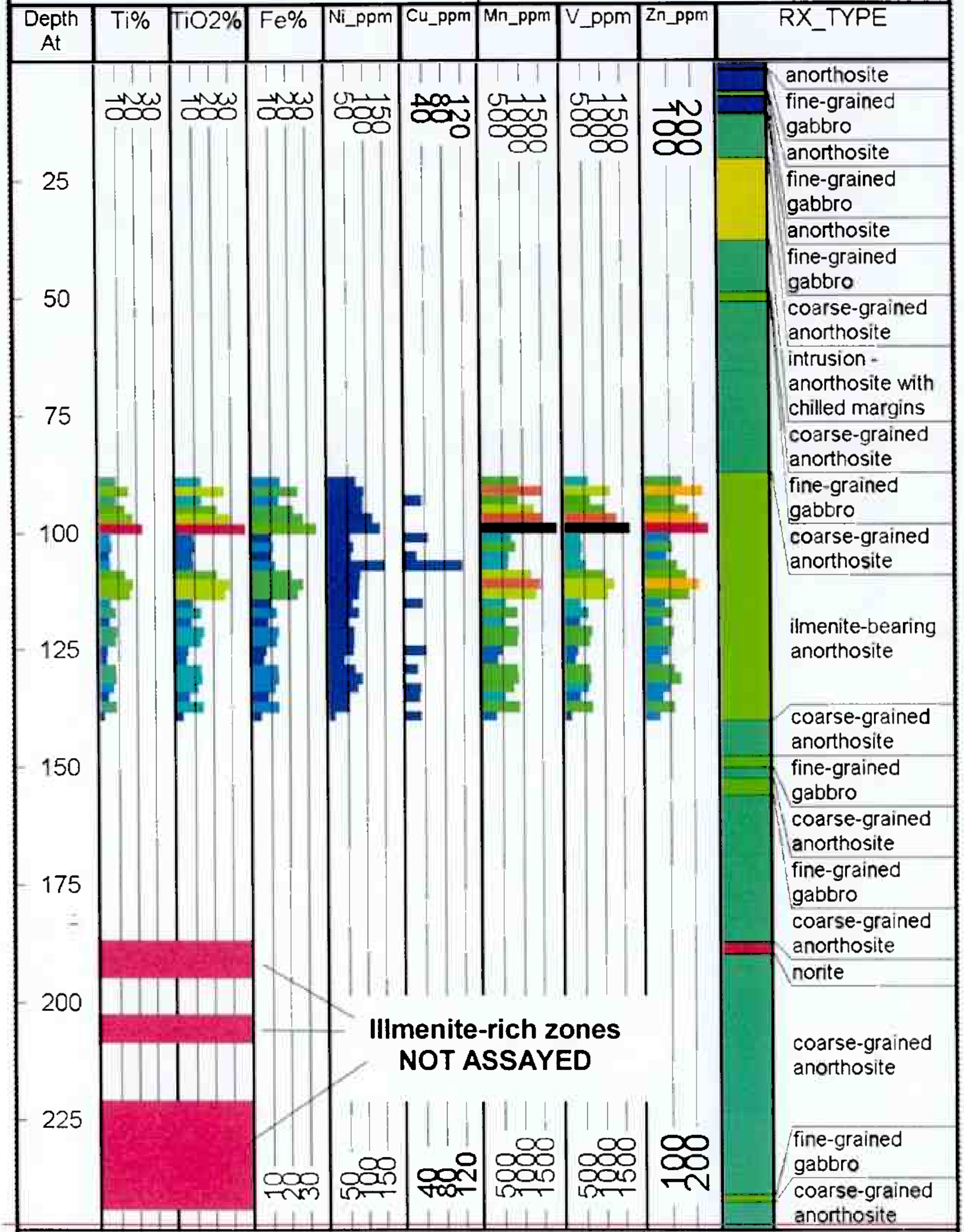
Hole Name :HGV-1

EAST :313948

NORTH :6495938

AZM :150

DIP :-45



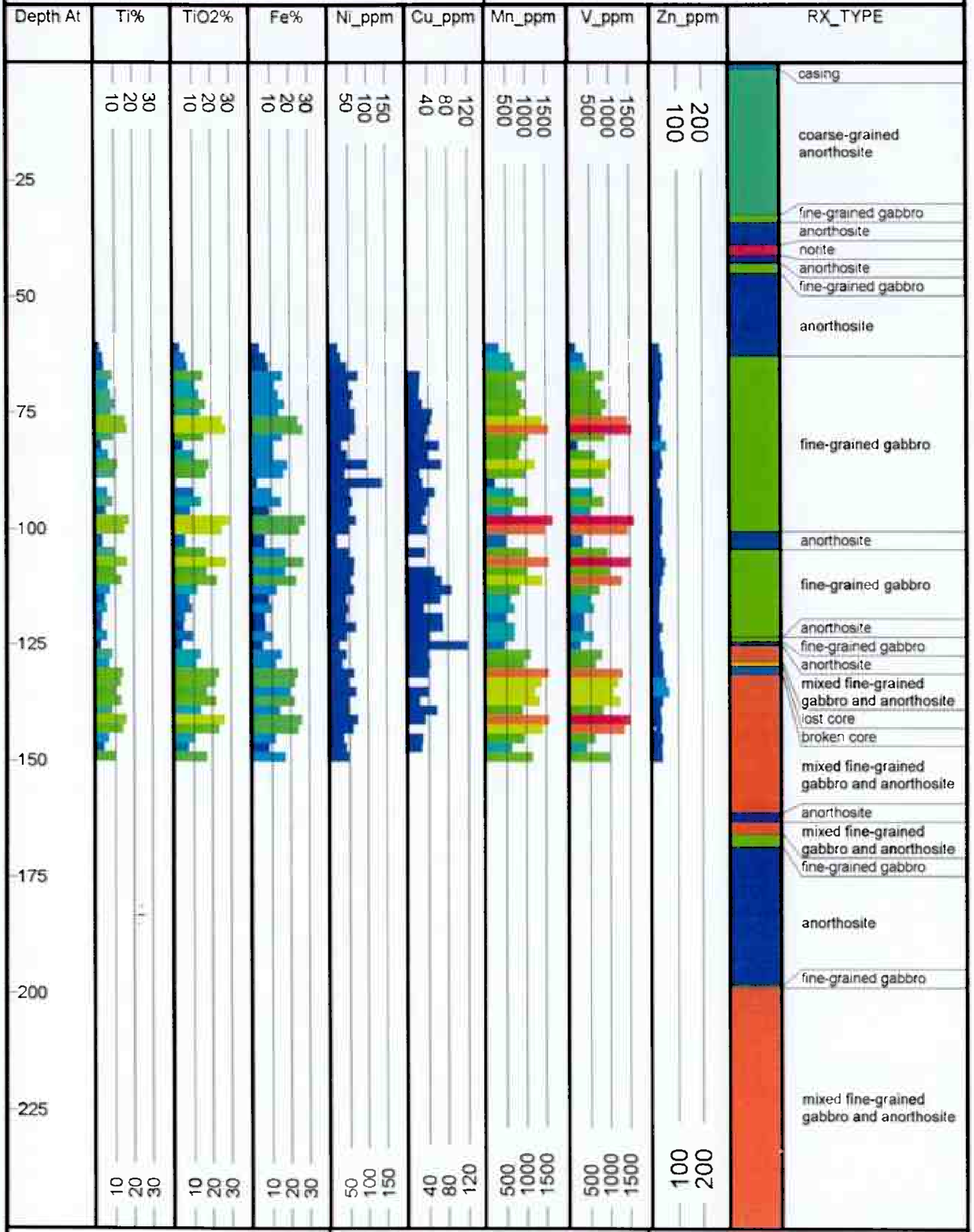
Scale 1:1326.770811

TDm :248

27 August 2004

Hole Name :HGV-2

EAST :313834	NORTH :6494828
AZM :150	DIP :-45



Scale 1:1336.935587	TDm :248.9	27 August 2004

Geologiske Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

* 313948E, 6495938N

Direction 150°

Inclination – 45°

Started 25 May 04

Completed 30 May 04

Depth 248.0

Notes By T Rokyn / M. Øyvik

HOLE No. HGV-1

Level

Drill Sta.

Collar Coord. *

Collar Elev. ~ 95m.

Sheet 1 **of** 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	~~Core Assays~~ mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
0	anorthosite		anorthosite: sl. oxidized/alt. of plagioclase. At 1.4m, 0.2 m fn-grnd gabbro, then anorthosite to 6.1m Anorthosite has pale green spots, sl. altered plagioclase – also reddish Fractures ± 60° to axis						
1.4 1.6									
6.1	fn. grnd gabbro		6.1–7.1: fn-grnd gabbro w/ labradorite + trace py–ilm w/mt in thin bands ⊥ to axis						
7.1	anorthosite		anorthosite w/ trace ilm						
10m			← clay gouge on thin fault	10m					
11.7 11.1	fn-grnd gabbro		0.0 – 20.0 m: anorthosite, cm-sized plag to mm sized						
			14.2–.3 clay gouge on fault						
			12.7–14.1: bands 4-6mm wide of dissem ilm in anorthosite. Also 15.4–16.2						
20m	crse grnd anort fn-grnd anorth		chilled margin? ← anorthosite continues w/ variable grain sizes. Plag altered to pale grn + pale red colors	20m					
	probably anorth intr w/ chilled margins		clay zones on faults; talc present						
30m			32.3–33.8m fn-grnd zone of melanocratic gabbro w/in anorthosite; "interfingered", possible magma mixing	30m					
	fn-grnd anort crse grn anorth		← chilled margin(?) 38.7 – 40.0: melanocr. fn-grnd gabbro						
40m			anorthosite: mm-cm sized feldspar w/ red-grn tint (weathering? weak alteration?) continuing. Some fn-grnd m gabbro in 5-10 cm zones						
	px fn-grnd gabbro		r. black biotite books 1-2 cm in size on fractures throughout, but not common						
50m									

Geologiske
Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

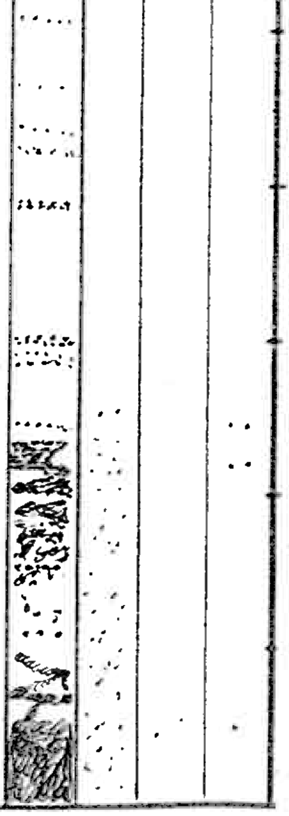
METRIC Scale ______

K 313948E, 6495938N

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 25 May 04
Completed 30 May 04
Depth 248.0m
Notes By T Robyn/M Øyvik

HOLE No. HGV-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. K
Collar Elev. ~95m
Sheet 2 **of** 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Co~~re Assay~~s mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
50m	fn-grnd px gabbro anorthosite		anorthosite as above to 60m						
60	textures in zone 50-80m indicate possible magma mixing		anorthosite as above to 70m						
			talc-calcite along faults						
70			anorthosite as above to 80m						
			occ thin bands of ilm-bearing mafic zones						
80			anorthosite as above w/ increasing amounts of ilm	80					
90			At 87.1m, have semi massive to massive ilm as breccia matrix between anorthosite blocks. Labradorite irridescence. Trace cpy dissem + on fracture. Biotite, v. black, disseminated w/ ilm but in trace amounts	Continuous sample to 140m					
			massive ilm 96.7 - 101m; ~70% ilm w/ small anorthosite frags						
100m									



Geologiske Tjenester a.s.
Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

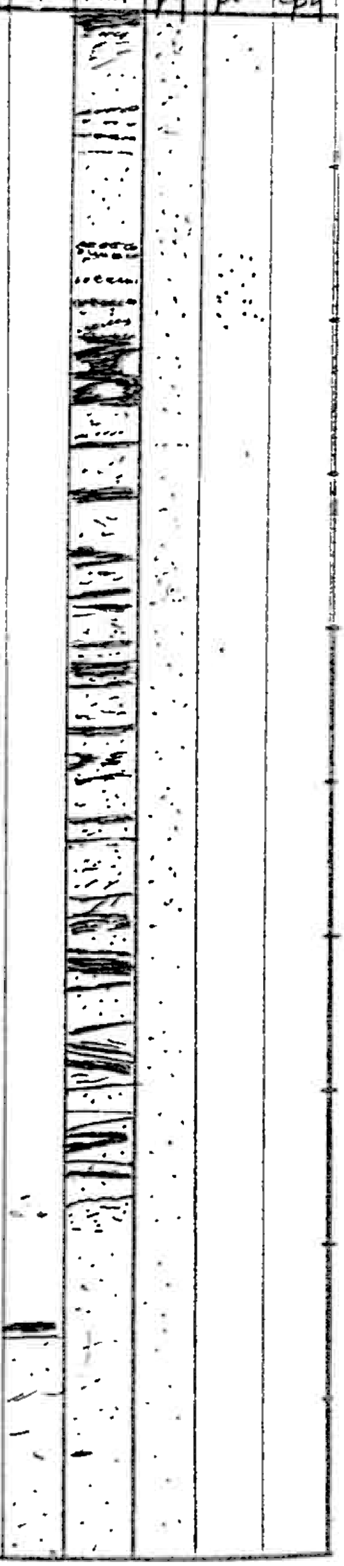
METRIC Scale

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 25 May 04
Completed 30 May 04
Depth 248.0 m
Notes By T Robyn / M. Øyvik

x313948E, 6495938N

HOLE No. HGV-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. x
Collar Elev. ~95 m
Sheet 3 of 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	~~Core Assays~~ mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
100 m	dominantly anorthosite blocks ↓ fn-grnd gabbro blocks		anorthosite w/ massive ilm bands grading down to gabbro w/ px xtals to 1cm. Layers of ilm to 107.3, where ilm layers thicken						
110			massive to semi massive ilm matrix continues to 113.5m, w/ anorth frags/blocks. Fine-grained gabbro (norite?) blocks + anorthosite blocks in breccia	110					
115			zone of fn-grnd gabbro (blocks?)	115					
120	↑ zone of fn-grnd gabbro (norite?) blocks in ilm matrix, Px xtals dominantly 1-2mm in size. Ilm + py disseminated in gabbro.		120-130: many bands of massive ilm in fn-grnd gabbro w/ disseminated ilm. Probably still in breccia w/ ilm matrix At least three diff gabbro blocks present.	120					
130				130					
140	↓ anorthosite blocks		mt appears in anorthosite as fn-grnd clots + bands. Anorthosite feldspars have green & red tints.	sampling ends					
	↑ ↓ ↑		fn-grnd gabbro w/ mt-ilm clots + dissem						
150 m									



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Tjenester a.s

Oslo, Norway

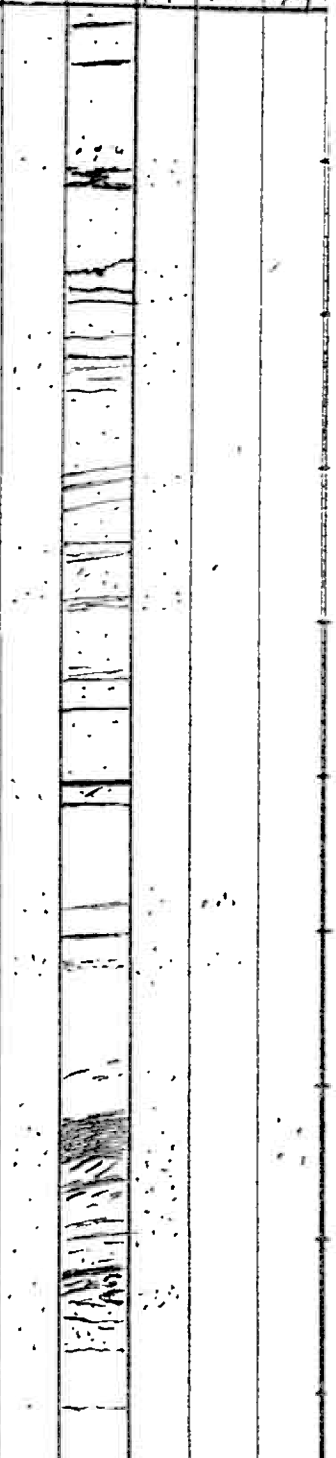
Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 25 May 04
Completed 30 May 04
Depth 248.0 m
Notes By T. Robyn / M. Øyvik

*313948E, 6495938N
HOLE No. HGV-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. N 95 m
Sheet 4 **of** 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	~~Core Assays~~ mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
150m	anorthosite		anorthosite w/ plag tinted red/green						
	fn-grnd gabbro		fn grnd gabbro w/occ anorthosite xenoliths						
	anorthosite		dominantly anorthosite w/ lenses & layers of ilm; fldsp red-grn						
160			anorthosite as above to 170 m w/ reddish & greenish feldspar	ilmenite bands have px xtals, unlike ones above					
170			anorthosite to 180m, dominantly reddish w/occ green areas						
180				hem?					
	anorthosite								
	norite		norite w/ px xtals up to 1cm						
190.0			anorthosite w/ rare px xtals ilmenite bands often have px xtals.						
200m									



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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

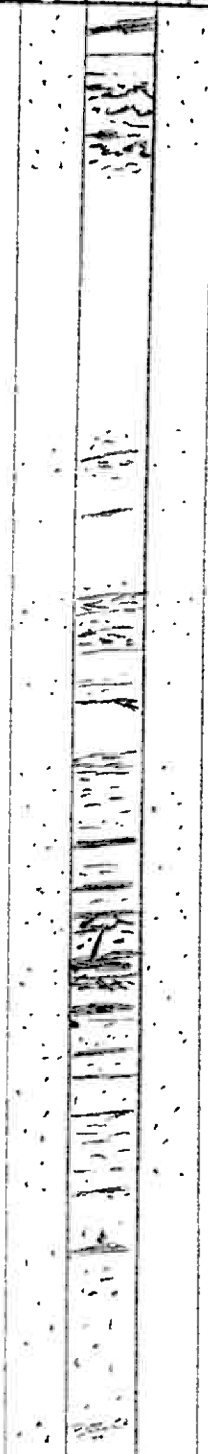
METRIC Scale

* 313948E, 6495938N

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 25 May 04
Completed 30 May 04
Depth 248.0 m
Notes By T. Robyn / M. Øyvik

HOLE No. HGV-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. N 75 m
Sheet 5 of 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
200			anorthosite to 210 m w/ occ px ~~layers~~ zones. Anorthosite has reddish-greenish feldspars + thin bleached layers (mm-sized)						
			206.6: small qtz-fldsp "pegmatoid"						
210			anorthosite to 220 m as above bleached fracture thin bands to 206.4 m						
220			ilm/mt zones are irregular like taffy pulled thru anorthosite. Px xtals dominantly w/ mt/ilm zones						
			(Fragments are mostly rounded w/ ilm matrix)						
230			Textures in this area indicate that a mt/ilm magma layer was intruded by a younger anorthosite that disrupted the layer. bx texture continues to 232.3 m; mt/ilm zones have px xtals, but main rock is anorthosite. It is also possible that mt-ilm-px material injected into anorthosite, probably when it was a crystal mush not fully xtalized.						
			anorthosite as above						
240			241.7-242.1: Fn-grained gabbro						
			anorthosite, much less reddish + green tinting						
			TD @ 248.0						
250m									



Geologiske Tjenester a.s.
Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

✗ 313834E, 64~~9~~5828N

Direction: 150°
Inclination: -45°
Started: 13 june 2004
Completed: 17 june 2004
Depth:
Notes By: M Øyuth / T Robyn

HOLE No.: HGV-2
Level:
Drill Sta.:
Collar Coord.: ✗
Collar Elev.: 128 m
Sheet 1 of 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
0	casing								
	an.		fractured + bleached fn-med grnd anorthosite						
			bands of fn-grnd gabbro w/ mt-ilm - tr py dissem mt + ilm in non gabbroic zones						
10									
			← bleached near fault.						
20	"clot" zone		black clots appear, fiamme-like px clots 1-2 cm long in an bleached 20.4-20.8 + 25.1-.8						
			fault w/ bleached an						
			fn-grnd gabbro w/ dissem mt-ilm heavily-dissem 28.8-29.5 gabbro dk green on wet surface tr hematite @ 30-31m + fractures w/ mt						
30									
	fn-grnd gabbro		faultzone						
	an, fn-med grnd		tr py dissem in rock + w/ mt on fractures						
40	norite		"striped" norite, w/ px bands in an, w/ mt-ilm - tr py						
	an		an, variably bleach						
	gabbro		fn-grnd gabbro, dissem mt; euhedral plag w/ occ euh mt, but px main matrix to plag						
	an		an, mottled: purple/pale grn/wh spots						
			an med grnd, w 1 cm plag						
50 m									

* 313834E, 649~~4~~5828N

Geologiske Tjenester a.s

Oslo, Norway

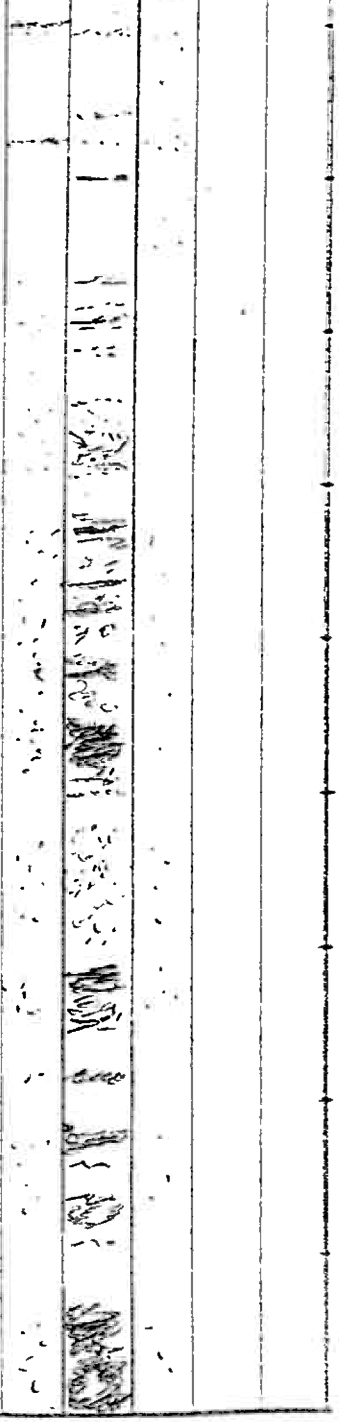
Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 150
Inclination -45
Started 13 june 2004
Completed 17 june 2004
Depth
Notes By T Robyn / H Alvik

HOLE No. HGV-2
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. 128 m
Sheet 2 **of** 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
50			mottled an as above						
			55.2-.3 dissem mt 55.5-55.6: fn grnd dk gabbro w/ dissem ilm 56.4, ilm band						
			fn grnd gb 58.3-.6 w/ mt py dissem						
60			mottled an	Continuous Sampling to 150m					
			fn-grnd gabbro; at 64.1m, ilm appears poikilitic in matrix texture						
	↓ from here, rock is ilm/fn-grnd gb "pseudo" bx		ilm stringers, w/ semi-massive to massive sections cm in width ~~[illegible]~~ "pseudo" bx texture, probably turbidity slump texture w/ angular-rounded pebble-cobble sized particles in ilm (+mt) matrix						
70									
			becomes semi-massive at 76.7m						
80									
90			px mega-crysts @ 92.5 ±						
100m									



Geologiske Tjenester

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

* 313834E, 649~~8~~5828 N

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 13 June 2004
Completed 17 June 2004
Depth
Notes By T. Robyn / M Øyvik

HOLE No. HGV-2
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. 128 m
Sheet 3 of 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays mt	ilm	Py	po	cpy
100	an w/ ilm		fn-grnd gabbro ilm bands ca 20° to core axis mixed an (mottled) + ilm, bands + semi massive "fn-grnd" gabbro w/ occ an "cobbl"						
110			← px phen. 114.1 - .7						
120	an mixed lost core broken core		mixed an "cobbs" an fn-grnd gabbro mixed an + fn-grnd gabbro						
130	Mixed		Qtz vein mixed an + fine-grnd gabbro, massive to semi-massive ilm biotite ore w/ ilm (ilm has a reddish tint (Ti rich?) ~~[illegible]~~ Traces of Py in ilm rich zones						
140				Semi massive					
150				sampling ends					

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ____________

* 313834E, 649~~9~~5828N

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 13 june 2004
Completed 17 june 2004
Depth ____________
Notes By M. Øyvik

HOLE No. HGV-2
Level ____________
Drill Sta. ____________
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. 128m
Sheet 4 **of** 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	cp	po	py
150			↖ 16cm gabbro green with an [illegible] py						
	mixed		mixed an and very fn grnd green gabbro and gabbro (px-rich)	green gabbro → hem					
			← 156,1-,8 bleached an						
160	an								
	mixed		mixed an + fn grnd gabbro ilm diss in gabbro						
	very fn grnd gabbro								
170	an								
	an		40cm ← band of norit/fn grnd gabbro						
180			3 179,4 - 180,0 norite bands 3 180,2 - 0,5 norite bands						
	an								
190			fault An + gabbro alt grnd 188 - 189,5						
	an		← 191,6 - 191,9 fn grnd green gabbro ← 193,2 - ,4 fn grnd green gabbro ← fn grnd green gabbro	diss hem					
			3 195,0 - 55						
			3 198 - 198,4 fn grnd. gabbro						
200									

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Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

* 313834E, 649~~4~~5828N

Direction 150°
Inclination -45°
Started 13 June 2004
Completed 17 June 2004
Depth
Notes By M. Ayvik

HOLE No. HGV-2
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. 128m
Sheet 5 of 5

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Mt	Ilm	Py	Po	Cpy
200	mixed zone		- an fract. silif. alt. hes mixed an + fine grned gabbro 3 an	Hem Hem					
210	mixed zone		mixed zone with fractures + green clay alt. ep + hem + py + unidentified grey sulf. Qtz in fracts + alt?	Hem					
220	mixed zone		Same as above gabbro is very fine grained and green containing mt and Hem	Hem					
230	mixed zone		fract + clay (green) alt. very fn grnd gabbro green an with Sm bands of gabbro	Hem					
240	mainly an with bands of gabbro		mt, py + hem in ~~B~~ very fine grained gabbro Ilm in fine grained gabbro with px						
250									

TD 249.9m

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 20°
Inclination -60°
Started May 31, 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By T. Robyn / M. Øyvik

✱ 318232E
6494636 N

HOLE No. BJN-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. ✱
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 1 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
0			0-1.9m; casing in overburden fn-grnd anorthosite w/ px xtals; plag xtals usually brownish tint; occ cm-width bands of coarse px xtals to cm-size						
10			coarse norite; px layers @ 30° to core axis; px + plag xtals cm + size						
20			anorthosite as above; px content ± 10-20%, fn-grnd rock, i.e., xtals 3-7 mm.						
30			at 31.9-32.1, have dissem. py-po-cpy up to 1cm; no xtals, mostly irregular blebs; no clear dip, but ± 30° to core axis						
40			anorthosite as above						
50m									

Geologiske Tjenester a.s.
Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ______

* 318232E, 6494636N

Direction 20°
Inclination -60°
Started May 31, 2004
Completed ______
Depth ______
Notes By T. Robyn/M. Øyvik

HOLE No. BJN-1
Level ______
Drill Sta. ______
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 2 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
50			anorthosite as above						
			increasing amounts of px xtals; rock grading towards norite; xtals 4-5 mm in size but give rock spotted, "leoparded" appearance						
			px decreases, rock returns to anorthosite. At 59.1, coarse px xtals return 2-3 cm size						
60	coarse-grained norite		← fault in norite, 70° to core axis						
			← fault in anorthosite, 70° to core axis						
			anorthosite as above						
	coarse px norite		at ± 67 m, coarse px xtals appear						
70			mt traces w/ px; px v magnetic						
			px occurs in clots up to 3-4 cm						
			px xtals less magnetic rare py grains in px + plag ← fault						
80			fault						
			px content decreases						
			fault, thin (tourmaline?)						
90			px content low, rock now anorthosite						
			fault						
100									

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 20°
Inclination -60°
Started 3~~0~~ May 04
Completed
Depth
Notes By T. Robyn/M. Øyvik

✗- 318232 E
6474636 N

HOLE No. BTN-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. ✗
Collar Elev. ~200m
Sheet 3 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays			
100			anorthosite					
	102.7		fault					
			crse-grain norite contact not faulted, just sudden appearance of crse px					
			faults					
110			norite continues					
			px content decreases downhole					
			fault - - - -					
			anorthosite					
120			120.3 : course px xtal					
			122-123, fault zone w/fault 45° to core axis					
			anorthosite w/large plag xtals, > core diameter (35mm)					
130			131.2-.3 : aluckite vein (qtz-fldsp fon pinds), + faulted.					
			anorthosite w/occ plag mega xtals					
140								
			Fault					
150 m								

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

* 318232E
6494636N

Direction 20°
Inclination -60°
Started 31 may 04
Completed 2 Jul 04
Depth 151.1 m
Notes By T. Robyn/M. Øyvik

HOLE No. BJN-1
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord.
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 4 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays				
	TD @ 151.1 m		anorthosite as above still w/ plag megacrysts						

*318270E, 6494636N

Geologiske Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ______

Direction 32°
Inclination -45°
Started June 2, 2004
Completed ______
Depth ______
Notes By T. Robyn / M. Øyvik

HOLE No. BJN-2
Level ______
Drill Sta. ______
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 1 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
0	rock fractured probably weathering near surface noritic an anorthosite		collared in bedrock pale brown noritic anorthosite, px xtals 3-5 mm, no mt or sulfide dissem. At 3.6 m, have 3 cm zone of mt, po cpy At 4.95-5.15 m have sulfides in massive amounts stringing out on ~~blocked~~ bleached mm-wide zones in non-sulfidic anorthosite At 7.2-7.3 m, po-cpy amoeba-like blebs occur in bleached area of an zone fractured. At 8.0 m, rock becomes an w/ plag mega crysts, fine py dissem + in fractures in bleached zone At 11.9 m, massive po contains rounded xenoliths of an (norites) At 13.4-13.7 have semi-massive po w/ cpy in blebs w/ coarse px xtals. *At 11.7 have po blebs in px Some "fractures" filled w/ po+cpy trend 40° to core axis; other zones vertical to irregular w/ many trends. non mineralized an has vv fn-grnd sulfides massive zones of po often are px enriched also. Pentlandite at 29.5 m	BJN-2/27-29 29-30 31-33 33-35 35-37,2 ~~37-39~~ 34.2-47.1					
10									
20									
30									
40									
50m									

*318270E, 6494636N

Geologiske Tjenester a.s.
Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 32°
Inclination -45°
Started 2 June 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By T Robyn/M. Øyvik

HOLE No. BJN-2
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 2 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays
50			anorthosite continues w/ rare py blebs; megacrystic plag + rock is brownish tint on wet surface Plag megacrysts gradually decrease		
60					
70					
80			about 86m, an change from brownish tint to grayish tint. Remnant brownish zones show this is a weak alteration effect.		
90	[illegible]		px xtals greenish tint (chlorite?)		
100 m					

*318270E, 6494636N

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Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 32°
Inclination -45°
Started 2 June 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By T. Rodsgn / M. Kyrik

HOLE No. BN-2
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~ 20 m
Sheet 3 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays				
100			reddish breccia in [illegible], brecciation near fault						
	albite		← narrow albite zone						
			an as above						
110			← qtz. stringer						
			← fault zone						
	albite, Fe		← albite zone						
			an as above w/ plag meg cryst						
120			← px-meg cryst						
			an as above (~~plag~~ grey, fine grain, no meg cryst)						
130	an w/ i p		an with iridesence plag meg cryst						
	reddish an		px meg cryst. reddish an, granite intrusion						
			grey an						
			fine grain						
140									
			meg. cryst plag reappear iridesence						
150 m									

Geologiske
Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ____

*318270E, 6494636E

Direction 32°
Inclination -45°
Started 2 june 2004
Completed ____
Depth ____
Notes By T. Edgar / M. Bybrink

HOLE No. BN-2
Level ____
Drill Sta. ____
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ____
Sheet 4 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
150			fine grain an sericite? an with meg cryst pl, no ore fault w/ alteration sericite?						
	norite		norite w/ meg cryst px py and mt incl in px and diss fine grain an						
160	TD 160,5 m								
170									
180									
190									
200									

1000 x
975 y

*318270E, 6494636N

Geologiske
Tjenester AS

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ____________

Direction 32°
Inclination -85°
Started ____________
Completed June 5, 2004
Depth 47.3 m
Notes By T Robyn

HOLE No. BJN-3
Level ____________
Drill Sta. ____________
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 1 **of** 1

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
0	cream		reddish brown an w/ rare plag megacrysts						
			fault w/ [illegible] occ px mega						
			fault						
			fault norite						
			px lineation 50° to c axis						
10			fault 3 n-b an w/ fn grain norite bands + rare px megacrysts						
			whitish spots in n-b an						
			noritic zone, fn grain [illegible] to pale brown						
			fn grain gabbroic norite						
			at 15.7 - dissem cpy-po again						
			then an, bands of massive po-cpy						
20			at 22.1, dissem po-cpy followed by an followed by grey to 23.7 m where po + py reappears to 24.1						
			an followed by gray						
			alt in fracture + vein w/ py						
30			31.3: an becomes fractured w/ py stringers (including the 31.3)						
			fracture intensity decreases 36.5 m						
			reddish brown an w/ mottled color pattern						
40									
			43.5-43.9 massive - semi-m po-cpy-mt	43.5-43.9					
			semimassive po w/ cpy ± py						
	TD @ 47.3							TD	

*318270 E, 6494636 N

Geologiske Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 70°
Inclination -30°
Started 5 Jun 04
Completed 6 Jun 04
Depth 49.0 m
Notes By T Reby

HOLE No. BJN-4
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~ 2-07 m
Sheet 1 of 1

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays
0	fracture / fault zone		Gneiss ↓ med brn an px mega @ 1.5 + 2.4 r-b anorthosite		
			coarse norite w/ lg px xtal px lineation 45° to core axis		
10			px megacrysts/ln have wt incl.		
			cn as afore		
20			bleached an/ in fault zone r-b an		
			noritic an		
30					
40			noritic zone @ 42.4 m w/ plag megacrysts appear po- [illegible]		
50 M			TD @ 49.0 m		

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

*318270E, 6494636N

Direction 70°
Inclination -60°
Started 6 Jun 04
Completed
Depth
Notes By T Robyn

HOLE No. BJN-5
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 1 of 3

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
0	r-b an		red-brown med-grnd anorthosite an bleached 4.0-4.7 m trace po-py @ 4.1 m						
	norite		norite w/ large px xtals w/ occ mt + rare py mel core sl. milled 8.2-8.6 m px lineation ~ normal to core axis						
10									
	r-b an		norite fades to red-brown an w/ px; noritic at 14 m at 14 m, an becomes grayish & pale x-pale stringers present to 16.6 m 18.3-18.6: massive po w/ cpy ~ 19-20 m, an bleached w/ bx appear						
20	fn grnd gabbro								
	r-b an			214-22.1					
			@ 24 m, r-b an → paler						
			an gray in color but same texture & min pattern						
30									
			gray color → pale brn						
	norite		0.4 m semi massive po w/ py + cpy						
			r-b an → gray						
40									
	an								
	Norite		fine grain no mt.						
50	an		an bleached						

*318270E, 6494636N

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

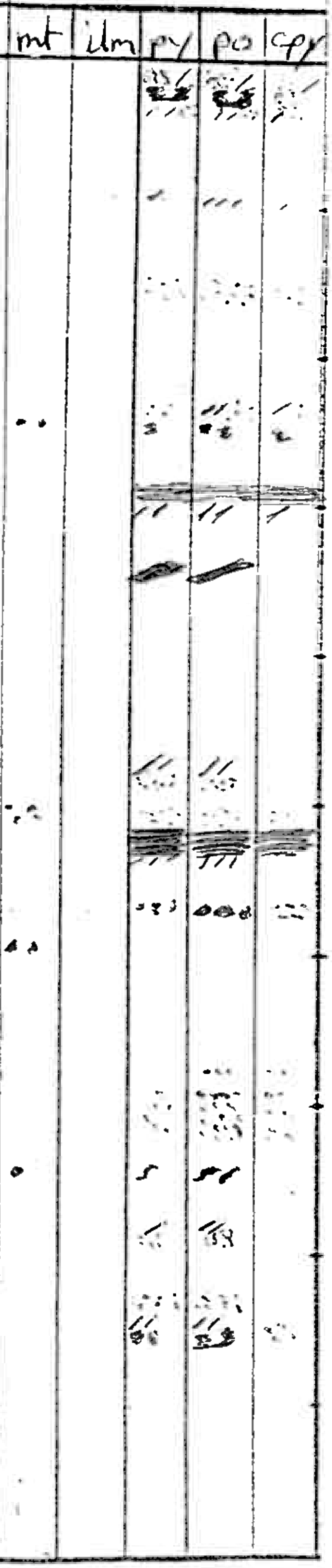
METRIC Scale

Direction 70°
Inclination -60°
Started 6 June 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By M. Øyvik

HOLE No. BJN-5
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200m
Sheet 2 **of** 3

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:
50	an		an w/fine grained px py and po as interstitial	
	norite		fine grain	
	an with ca. 10-20% px			
60			po interstitial mt crystals	
	an with 10%-2% px		en echelon fractures of very fine grain sulf in the massive sulfides 70° to core axis 10cm mesoperthitic/poikilitic very fine grained at the rim. 70° to core axis	63.2-64.2
70				
	coarse grained an		plag megacryst	75.5-76.4
80	pale gray an			
	F and G. an		py and po interstitial	
90	pale gray an		← norite	
	pale an gray		px increases down the hole going from an to norite medium grain size	
	norite			
100	red an		← 50cm norite	

Core Assays



Geologiske Tjenester a.s

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

*318270E, 6494636N

Direction 70°
Inclination -60°
Started 6. jun 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By M.Øynk

HOLE No. DJN-5
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 3 of 3

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample	Core Assays				
				No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
100	Norite								
	T.D. at 106,35m		Hole was still [illegible] in sulfidzone, but sulfide suffecicht to justify continuing the hole						
110									
120									
130									
140									
150									

Geologiske
Tjenester as

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

*318 270E, 6494636N

Direction 323°
Inclination -45°
Started [illegible] June 2004
Completed 8 June 2004
Depth 66.7m
Notes By M. [illegible]

HOLE No. [illegible]
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. [illegible]
Sheet 1 of 2

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays: mt	[illegible]	py	[illegible]	[illegible]
0	1.5m casing [illegible]								
			} [illegible] plag mega-cryst						
			← 10 cm band of norite sulf [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]						
10	An [illegible]		← px mega-cryst	no [illegible] →					
				[illegible]					
			← norite 31 cm	interstitial interstitial					
	[illegible]								
20			altered an bleached green chl?	20.5-21.0					
			← px meg cryst w/ int and						
			← 9 cm band	23.5-24.0					
			py mineral	25.9-26.4					
30			} an coarse grained with mega-cryst of plag	interstitial diss.					
			< 20cm of an with mt / mega-cryst of plag/px. Surface looks cleaner. no bits fallen off ~~[illegible]~~ Wet surface looks polished.						
40			} an has the "polished" look when wet, an cut. } mt and sulf as fracture fillings	40.5-41.4					
			an medium grained						
50									

Geologiske Tjenester a.s.

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ______

*318270E, 6494636N

Direction ~~[illegible]~~ 323°

Inclination ~~[illegible]~~ -45°

Started 7 Jun 04

Completed 8 June 2004

Depth 66.7m

Notes By T Ribeyro/H Bjorlikk

HOLE No. BJN-6

Level ______

Drill Sta. ______

Collar Coord. *

Collar Elev. ______

Sheet 2 **of** 2

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
50	r./b.an.								
	↓		↓ r./b.an ~~[illegible]~~ becomes grey pale an.						
60									
	r./b.an.								
			TD hole at 66.7m						
70									
80									
90									
100 m									

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*318270E, 6494636N

Diamond Drill Record

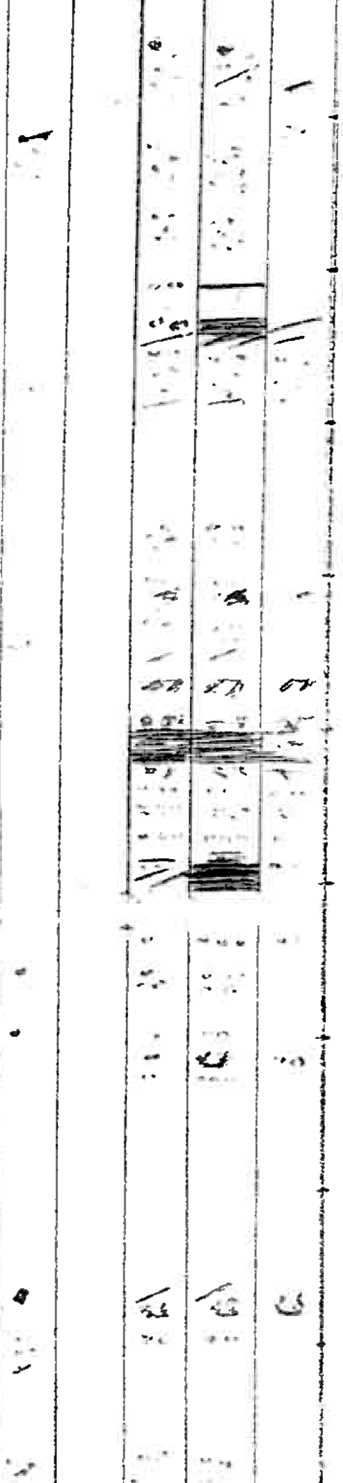
METRIC Scale ______

Direction 0°N
Inclination -55°
Started 8 june 2004
Completed ______
Depth ______
Notes By H. Øyen

HOLE No. BND-7
Level ______
Drill Sta. ______
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~ 200 m
Sheet 1 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays
0			← 50cm casing		Ht Ilm py po cpy
	F/b an				
			} bleached an lot of fract. } alteration along fract.		
10	pale grey an				
	↓ [illegible]		alt fract filled w/po in cpy →		
			} bleached an w/meg. cryst w/mt incl. px		
	F/b an				
20	[illegible]		a-3% py		
	F/b an		an ~~[illegible]~~ alt. along fractures		
			a-3% py interstitial mafic →	} 24.0 - 25.9	
30			mafic	{ 29.1 - 30.4	
	pale grey an		← norite 20cm band		
			interstitial po py w/ min of po		
			} bleached an talc along fract		
40			← fract. w/alt. total 20cm		
	F/b an		← plag meg. cryst		
			← norite 10cm		
			← px meg. cryst magnetic	fracture and interstitial sulfides in px ⇒	
50			} px mxl. to ~~[illegible]~~ meg. cryst		

[illegible] at 8 june



Geologiske
Tjenester a.s

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

* 318270 E, 6494636 N

Direction 0°N
Inclination -55°
Started 5 June 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By M. Ø[illegible]

HOLE No. BJN-7
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200
Sheet 2 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	MH	Ilm	Py	Po	Cpy
50	Bleached an								
	r./b. an		plag mega cryst						
	red an		< plag mega cryst						
60	~~Gred~~ red an		This an has a "cleaner" look. The red color i brighter An is still altered with green as a regional event. (deuteric)						
	norite		} px mega cryst. weakly magnetic						
70	red an with px mega cryst		This red an with px mega cryst, is mapped ~~as~~ 1998 as coarsed grained norite						
80									
	pale gray an								
90	red an w/ px mega x		mafic px						
100			< ~~P~~ no px, but plag mega cryst						

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Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ______

*3182705 6494636 N

Direction 0° N
Inclination -55°
Started 8 june 2004
Completed
Depth
Notes By M Øyrh

HOLE No. BJN-7
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~ 200 m
Sheet 3 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays				
100 m									
	↓ Norite ↑		↓ increasing px-content coarse grained ↑ decreasing px-content						
110									
	an w/irrid		steep contact between an. and an with irrid.						
	an		← xenolith of an/px in an w/irrid. } px } px						
20	an irrid		fracture with 10cm alt. silicification mt.+ qtz on the rim						
			} an no irrid. } an with irrid. and an alt. ~~[illegible]~~ varieties in this section "an w/irrid and an is to different pulses of magma"						
	Norite								
	an irrid.								
130									
	an								
	an irrid.								
	an w/irrid		T plag mega cryst						
140									
150									

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ____________

* 318270E, 6494636N

Direction 0° N
Inclination -55°
Started 3 juni 2004
Completed ____________
Depth ____________
Notes By M. Cheryl.

HOLE No. BW-7
Level ____________
Drill Sta. ____________
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 4 **of** 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays				
	irrid. an		plag mega cryst						
	TD 157,75								

Geologiske
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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ______

* 318210E, 6494555N

Direction 45°
Inclination -45°
Started 10 june 2004
Completed 12 june 2004
Depth 157.4 m
Notes By M. MYKK

HOLE No. BJN-8
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200
Sheet 1 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Mt	Ilm	Py	Po	Cpy
0	Casing								
	r/b an.		Mt and Py together						
	norite								
10									
	Norite		coarse grained . px magnetic						
	an								
20	Norite		r/b. with fract. mag. cryst. px magnetic fl.						
	an.								
	norite								
	an		10 cm fault with: silicification						
30	an + px + mag cryst		with the pale green colour ("Chl?")						
	an with ca. 20% px		Px is fine grained.						
40									
	an r/b		10 cm altered zone with fault/fracture. In the center of zone fractures and fault calcite + py in center. silicification + green pale colour (chl?)						
	an ~~≈~~ 20% PX								
50									

*318210E, 6494555N

Geologiske
Tjenester a.s

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

Direction 45°
Inclination -45°
Started 10 - june 2004
Completed 12 june 2004
Depth 157.11 m
Notes By M. Øyvik

HOLE No. BIL-8
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~ 200 m
Sheet 2 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
50	an w/20% px		px fine grained	interstitial					
	an/20% px		5 40cm norite band 5 40cm norite band						
60	an/20% px		cal in fract.						
70			px, po px 3cm band						
80	fault zone an alt to silicified [illegible]		altered an → to 10cm silicified and clay along fract giving a pale green look 2 main fault from 82 > 84 px band cut by fract py (maybe po) is cut by fault/fract 2 gen of qtz veins/alt. no sulf occur in faultzone except for the py cut by fault/fract.	← py or po "polished" mt rich of mi 5% [illegible]					
	Potential m-px								
90	An + 20% px		Very mag → px px						
100									

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Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale

* 318210E, 6494555N

Direction 45°

Inclination -45°

Started 10 june 2004

Completed 12 june 2004

Depth 157,1 m

Notes By M. Bjerk

HOLE No. BIN-8

Level

Drill Sta.

Collar Coord. *

Collar Elev. ~ 200 m

Sheet 3 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample No:	Core Assays mt	ilm	py	po	cpy
100	an + 20% px fine grained		Fault at 4.00 - 4.20 m alt in hanging wall ([illegible]						
110									
	an x 20% px fine grained						[illegible]	[illegible]	
120									
	an		≈ px w/ mt						
130	an getting pale gray still 20% px								
140									
	norite		coarse grained ~~px~~ magnetic						
150	an		100% plg						

Geologiske
Jenester a.s

Oslo, Norway

Diamond Drill Record

METRIC Scale ______

*318210E, 6494555N

Direction 45°
Inclination -45°
Started 10. June 2004
Completed 12 June 2004
Depth 157,1 m
Notes By M. Zyink

HOLE No. Bin-8
Level
Drill Sta.
Collar Coord. *
Collar Elev. ~200 m
Sheet 4 of 4

Depth	Structure and Mineralization	COL.	Rock Type and Alteration	Sample	Core Assays				
				No:					
150	Gn		px						
			px						
			px px px } mega cryst.						
	TD 157,1 m								
160									
170									
180									
190									
200									