

SUMMARY REPORT

on the

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

DEPARTMENT OF LAMBAYEQUE

NORTHERN PERU

for

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD

George Sivertz, P.Geo.

June 10 2004

OREQUEST



SUMMARY

Gold Point Exploration Ltd ("Gold Point") has entered into an agreement with Ing. Miguel Angel Saldana Mujica to acquire the Envidia mineral property, located in the Department of Lambayeque in northwestern Peru.

This report describes the results of exploration work carried out in 2004 by Gold Point, and also includes references to work conducted by earlier operators. The Gold Point field work was carried out under contract by Ing. Leonidas Valencia Huayllani (geologist) and Dionisio Espinoza (mining technician), between April 16 and May 18 2004. The writer provided four days of direct supervision in the field during the initial phase of the work, from April 16-19, 2004. The writer first visited the property on December 12 and 13, 2002, on behalf of IMA Exploration Inc.

The Envidia property covers an area of 200 hectares (2 square kilometres) and is located in the District of Pitipo, Province of Ferrenafe, Department of Lambayeque, near the coastal city of Chiclayo in northwestern Peru. The property is owned by Ing. Miguel Angel Saldana Mujica, subject to an agreement with Gold Point.

Access to the Envidia property from Lima is via the Pan American Highway to Chiclayo (800km), or alternatively by air to Chiclayo (1 hour 15 minutes). From Chiclayo paved roads lead northeast through Ferrenafe and Pitipo to Batan Grande (60 km). A 7km unimproved road leads southeast from Batan Grande to the center of the property. Envidia lies in the Coastal Desert of Peru; the climate is dry year-around, and summer temperatures can reach 40 degrees Celsius. The vegetation is sparse, consisting of cactus, scrubby desert plants such as paloverde and mesquite, and low grasses. The topography is moderately rugged, and elevations range from 180m to 657m.

The Envidia property hosts Cu-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in garnet skarn and limestone replacement deposits. The mineralized zones are exposed in numerous workings driven to extract shipping-grade ore, and in a few surface outcrops adjacent to the workings. A regional-scale fault zone, informally named the Envidia Fault, passes north-northwesterly through the area of the underground workings. Several phases of small-scale mining appear to have taken place but are undocumented; the last work was done by Cerro de Oro Corporation in 1997. The property has never been drilled, and before the Gold Point exploration work described in this report, the underground workings had not been mapped or sampled on a systematic basis. Previous exploration work in areas outside of the mine workings was restricted to reconnaissance rock geochemical sampling and limited SP and IP-resistivity surveys.

Most of the coastal desert in the Ferrenafe-Batan Grande district is covered by thick deposits of Quaternary alluvium and wind-blown sand. In the mountain ranges, sedimentary and volcanic rocks ranging from Triassic to Tertiary age are exposed. These are intruded by plugs and stocks of diorite, tonalite and quartz porphyry up to 15 km in diameter. In the vicinity of the Envidia property, the Upper Triassic La Leche Fm. and the Lower Jurassic Oyotun Fm. are the most extensive; they are intruded by bodies of tonalite of Cretaceous to Tertiary age.



The north-central section of the Envidia property, in the area of the mine workings, is underlain by limestone and dolomite with narrow interbeds of calcareous siltstone and mudstone. Based on the similarity of these rocks to mapped units elsewhere in the map-area, the writer has assigned them to the Upper Triassic Fm. La Leche. These carbonate rocks have gentle to moderate dips that vary from northeast to southwest, and so do not outcrop in the higher ground south of the mine workings. To the south and east of the mine workings, and possibly also to the west, the La Leche carbonates are conformably overlain by siltstone, sandstone, and basaltic andesite flows of the Lower Jurassic Oytun Formation. The Oytun rocks outcrop throughout the southern part of the property, and the Fm. La Leche carbonate unit is not seen. Along the western side of the property is the Cerro Blanco stock, a body of massive, unaltered tonalite and granodiorite of Cretaceous-Tertiary age. The contact between the Fm. La Leche and Oytun Fm. rocks and the stock trends north-south through the northern and central parts of the property, gradually curving to the SE. In the northeastern sector of the property, and also in a smaller area in the west-central section, bodies of siliceous quartz-feldspar porphyry outcrop. These may be subvolcanic intrusions, part of the Oytun Formation, or they may be younger units intruding the Oytun rocks.

The most important structure is the Envidia fault zone, which has a north-northwesterly strike, sub-parallel to the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact. The fault zone is dominated by closely spaced, subparallel, steeply west-dipping faults that cut the Oytun and La Leche rocks in the northern part of the property. Most of the fault splays appear to have had normal vertical movement (west or hangingwall side down). The Fm La Leche carbonate rocks are altered to green garnet-quartz-wollastonite skarn adjacent to the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact and in exposures along the Envidia Fault zone. In the area north of the property, skarn alteration does not appear to be associated with sulphide mineralization, but skarn is locally well mineralized along the trace of the Envidia Fault in the area of the mine workings.

The Gold Point exploration program was designed to provide information about the grades and widths of skarn and limestone hosted mineralization exposed in the various underground workings and to establish the general geological framework of the property. Of particular interest were the structure and stratigraphy of the limestone-siltstone unit hosting the mineralization, and the structural and economic significance of the Envidia Fault. Gold Point completed a program of sampling of mineralized surface exposures and mineralized rock in the accessible sections of the underground workings and old near-surface stopes of the Envidia mine area. A total of 230 rock samples was collected from underground workings and nearby outcrops, and 140 soil and rock geochemical samples were taken from a grid and nearby areas south of the mine workings.

The results of the 2004 Gold Point exploration program indicate that the mineralized zones in the area of the old workings can be separated into two main structural blocks, a northwestern block and a southeastern block. These blocks are centered approximately 150m apart, and are adjacent to two parallel splays of the Envidia fault system that appear to be offset by approximately 100m along an east to northeast trend. The northwestern block is much more strongly altered and mineralized, and was the focus of most of the historic mining activity. The mineralization in the southeastern block is hosted in weakly altered limestone, and is considered by the writer to be distal to the skarn-hosted mineralization in the northwestern



iii

block. Adit 8 in the southeastern block contains irregular replacements and mantos of Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn sulphides in recrystallized limestone, marble, and weakly calc-silicate altered rock. Garnet-bearing skarn is virtually absent. The best mineralization sampled in this zone returned grades of 85.75 ppm Ag, 0.36% Cu, 1.37% Pb and 2.01% Zn from a group of 8 samples with an average length of 0.875m. The zone sampled is a manto-like sulphide layer in the footwall of the Envidia fault; the zone extends eastwards about 18m down the dip of the layering. The southeastern block lies approximately 200m east of the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact.

The northwestern block has a strike length of at least 150m and a minimum vertical extent of 50-65m. The width of the zone is highly variable, ranging from less than two metres where mineralization is confined to the Envidia vein-fault to over 20m where mineralization extends into the footwall of the fault zone. Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn sulphide mineralization occurs in greenish-brown garnet-quartz-diopside-wollastonite skarn in irregular bodies, manto-like layers, and vein-fault structures. The old workings are highly irregular in section because mineralized rock was extracted from the tabular, west-dipping Envidia vein-fault system as well as from skarn mantos, cross-fractures, and replacement bodies extending 20 metres or more into the footwall of the fault. Skarn-hosted mineralization in the northwestern zone outcrops along the hillside above Adits 3, 4, and 5, and the northernmost and highest exposure is near the portal of Adit 3. The deepest and southernmost known mineralization is in the south end of Shaft 1, 150-160m due south of and 50-65m below Adit 3.

Sampling of the underground workings in the northwestern zone indicates that the skarn mineralization contains highly variable grades of silver, copper, lead, and zinc, with weakly anomalous gold and arsenic, strongly anomalous bismuth, and very low mercury values. The range of average silver and copper grades from groups of samples from the various underground workings is 7.0 – 228.0 ppm Ag and 0.26 – 1.83% Cu. Of the total of 110 samples taken from Adits 2-6 and Shaft 1 in the northwestern block, there are 36 individual channel samples grading over 1.0% Cu, and 26 samples grading over 100 ppm Ag. The best silver grade in a single sample is 1160 ppm (247489, 0.40m, Adit 6). The best copper grade obtained is 7.71% (247477, 0.95m, Adit 6). The best-mineralized single group of samples, consisting of all 63 samples from Adit 6, has a length-averaged arithmetic grade of 94.4 ppm Ag, 1.29% Cu, 0.33% Pb and 0.52% Zn. The area sampled in Adit 6 is approximately 80m long and 10-15m wide; the samples were taken along both sides of the drift and from mineralized pillars, the fringe areas of the stopes, and other mineralized remnants left behind by the former operators. The Adit 6 results are considered by the writer to be the best example of the tenor of mineralization that might still exist at depth and along strike to the north and south of the area of the Envidia workings.

A Phase II exploration program, to consist of geologic and topographic mapping and geophysical surveys, is recommended at an estimated cost of CDN \$75,000.00. A Phase III exploration program, contingent upon the results of the Phase II work, is also recommended. The Phase III program, to consist of 1000m of exploratory diamond drilling, is estimated to cost CDN \$192,700.00.

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INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report presents an independent technical review of the geology of the Envidia Cu-Ag property, located in the Department of Lambayeque, Peru (Figure 1). This report has been prepared by OreQuest Consultants Ltd. for Gold Point Exploration Ltd to support the acquisition of the Envidia property, and is prepared under the terms set out in NI 43-101. The property is currently owned by Ing. Miguel Angel Saldana Mujica. This report will also be used to support required filing with any Canadian regulatory authorities. The purpose of the report is not to re-estimate resources or place a value on the property.

The main focus of this report is Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization associated with bodies of mineralized skarn and altered carbonate rocks, which are exposed in the northern section of the Envidia property. The historical information herein is derived from a review of the documents listed in the References section of this report and from information provided by the vendor of the project. The author of this report first examined the Envidia property on December 12-13 2002, and at that time completed a thorough review of the available Envidia property technical data. At the request of Nick DeMare, President of Gold Point Exploration Ltd, the writer supervised a preliminary geological and geochemical exploration program at Envidia. The program began on April 16, 2004 and was completed on May 18, 2004. The work was conducted by the writer, geologist Leonidas Valencia, mining technologist Dionisio Espinoza, and a staff of local helpers.

This report is based on the geological and geochemical data obtained from the April-May 2004 work program, and upon a compilation of previous reports, program updates and consultant's reports available for review. There were no limitations put on the authors in preparation of this report. Therefore, in writing this technical paper the author has relied to some extent on the truth and accuracy of the information contained in the sources listed in the Reference section of this report but has placed a greater emphasis in the results obtained from the 2004 exploration program.

All references to currency in this report are in US dollars. All units in this report are metric (cgs and mks) unless otherwise stated. The standard abbreviations are used for the elements of the Periodic Table, for cardinal compass directions, for units of weight, distance and time, and for corporate and professional titles.

DISCLAIMER

OreQuest Consultants Ltd ("OreQuest") has not reviewed the land tenure, nor has it reviewed the legal status or ownership of the properties or underlying option or joint venture agreements. The results and opinions expressed in this report are based on the field observations of the writer and the geological and technical data listed in the References. OreQuest has studied the information provided by Miguel Saldana, and believes the information to be reliable, but OreQuest has not made an in-depth independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness.

The results, opinions, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report, insofar as they are drawn from reference material are conditional upon the accuracy and completeness of the information supplied by Gold Point and Miguel Saldana, and the understanding that no information has been withheld



SOUTH AMERICA

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

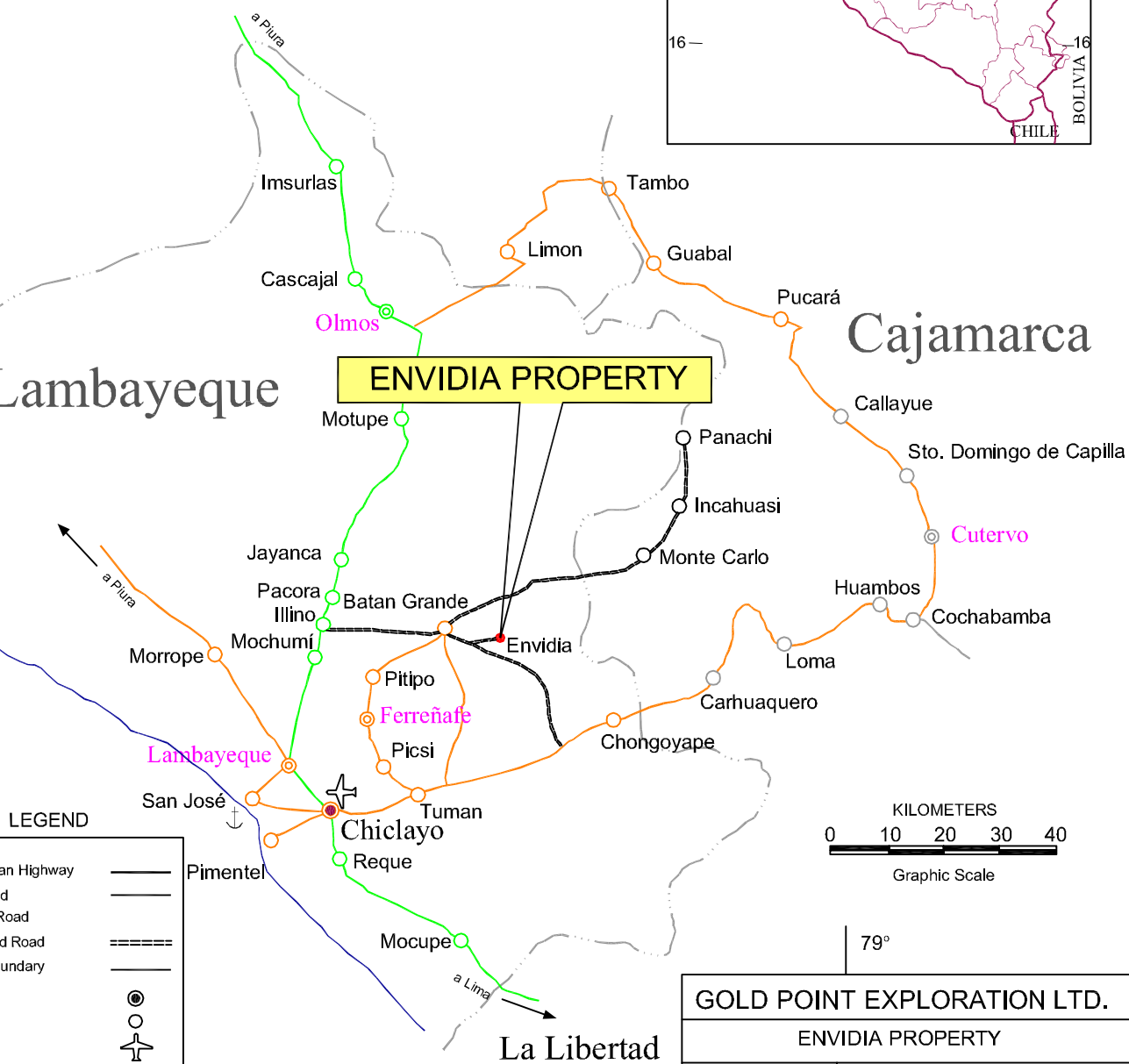


Piura

Lambayeque

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Cajamarca



LEGEND

Panamerican Highway	
Paved Road	
Gravelled Road	
Ungravelled Road	
Political Boundary	
Capital	
Town City	
Airport	
Port	
PACIFIC OCEAN	

KILOMETERS
0 10 20 30 40
Graphic Scale

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004

Scale : 1:100,000

Location Map

Map N°1



that would materially affect the conclusions and recommendations stated. OreQuest reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report if additional information becomes known to OreQuest subsequent to the date of this report. OreQuest assumes no responsibility for the actions of Gold Point Exploration Ltd respecting the distribution of this report.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Envidia property is a 200-hectare petitorio owned by Miguel Angel Saldana Mujica. It is located 35 km NE of Chiclayo, in the District of Pitipo, Province of Ferrenafe, Department of Lambayeque. The petitorio is oriented N-S and is bounded on the west by UTM 650000E, on the east by UTM 651000E, on the south by UTM 9277000N, and on the north by UTM 9279000N.

A summary of the claim tenure information is located in Table I below. The information given in the table is recorded in **Resolucion Jefatural No. 00663-2001-INACC/J**, issued by the Instituto Nacional De Concesiones Y Catastro Mineral, Sector Energia Y Minas, Republica Del Peru in Lima, Peru on July 26 2001. The claims that comprise the Envidia property are shown on Figure 2.

Table 1: Summary of Mineral Claim Information

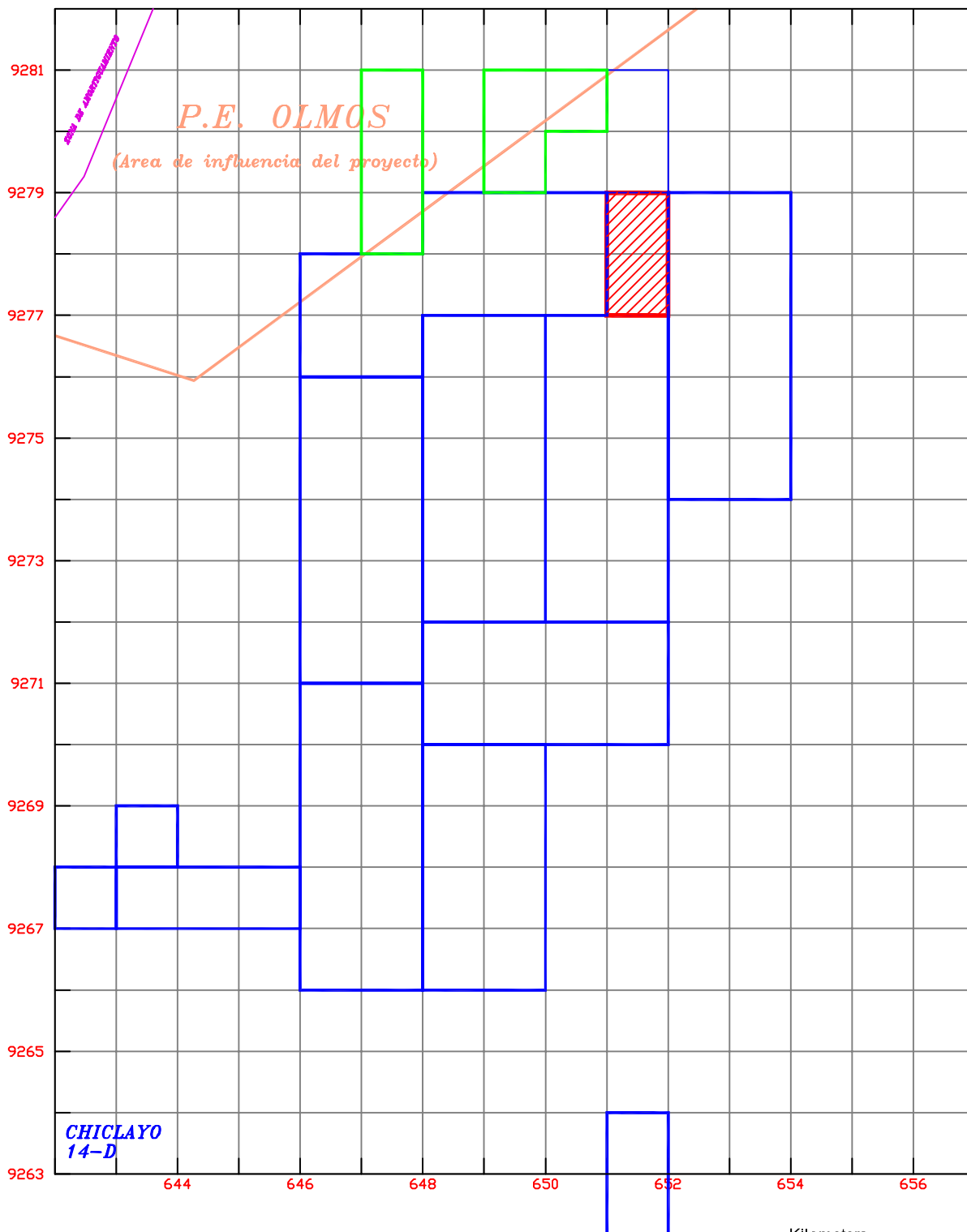
Claim Name	Area (ha.)	Registration No.	Date Recorded	Cost/Year
ENVIDIA	200	01-00537-01	June 12 2001	\$US 3.00/ha

According to Mr. Nick DeMare, President of Gold Point Exploration Ltd, the terms of the agreement between Gold Point Exploration Ltd (“Gold Point”) and Miguel Angel Saldana Mujica (“Saldana”) state that Gold Point can earn a 100% interest in the Envidia property by meeting the following commitments:

- (a) Issue 100,000 shares of Gold Point to Saldana upon receiving TSX approval of the agreement;
- (b) Incur cumulative exploration expenditures as follows:
 - (1) within 12 months of TSX acceptance \$100,000.00
 - (2) within 24 months of TSX acceptance \$300,000.00
 - (3) within 36 months of TSX acceptance \$700,000.00
 - (4) within 48 months of TSX acceptance \$1,100,000.00
- (c) Once \$1,100,000 in exploration expenditures have been made, Gold Point will have earned a total interest of 85%. The balance of 15% can be earned by paying \$250,000.00 in cash, issuing 250,000 shares, and granting a 3% NSR that decreases to a 0.75% NSR once \$500,000.00 in royalties is paid.

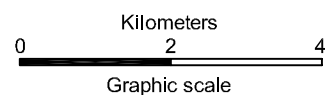
ACCESS ROUTES, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Envidia is on the NE margin of the coastal desert, in a region characterized by low, rugged ranges rising from wide, nearly flat valley floors. Access is by road from Chiclayo via Ferrenafe and Batan Grande. The property is within a NNW trending range, and covers the heads of three small valleys and the flanks of



LEGEND

	ENVIDIA Property - 200Has
	PETITIONARY
	CONCESSION
	RESERVED AREAS (Referential)



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004
Scale : 1:100,000

Claim Map

Map N° 2



the neighboring peaks. Elevations range up to 550m. The climate is arid; vegetation consists of grasses, cactus, and thorny trees and shrubs. The property is not farmed, but may be used occasionally as grazing land. Agriculture in the region is mainly restricted to irrigated areas and the floodplains of the major streams, where water is available most of the year. Batan Grande, the nearest town, is an important sugarcane center.

LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no electrical power available at the Envidia property. The nearest power line services the town of Batan Grande, 5 km to the north. The nearest surface water is in the Rio La Calera, a tributary of the Rio de la Leche, 4 km north of the property. This water is used by local residents and permission might be required to use this source. The surface rights at Envidia are controlled by the Comunidad Campesina de Ferrenafe; there were some informal discussions between property owner Miguel Saldana and representatives of the Comunidad but no formal agreements were reached (pers. comm. M. Saldana, 2004).

The residents of Batan Grande and the neighboring larger towns like Ferrenafe are primarily farmers although some were employed at the Envidia mine in previous years. It is likely that skilled tradesmen and miners could be hired from these nearby population centres; if not, skilled labour is generally available in the larger population centers such as Chiclayo.

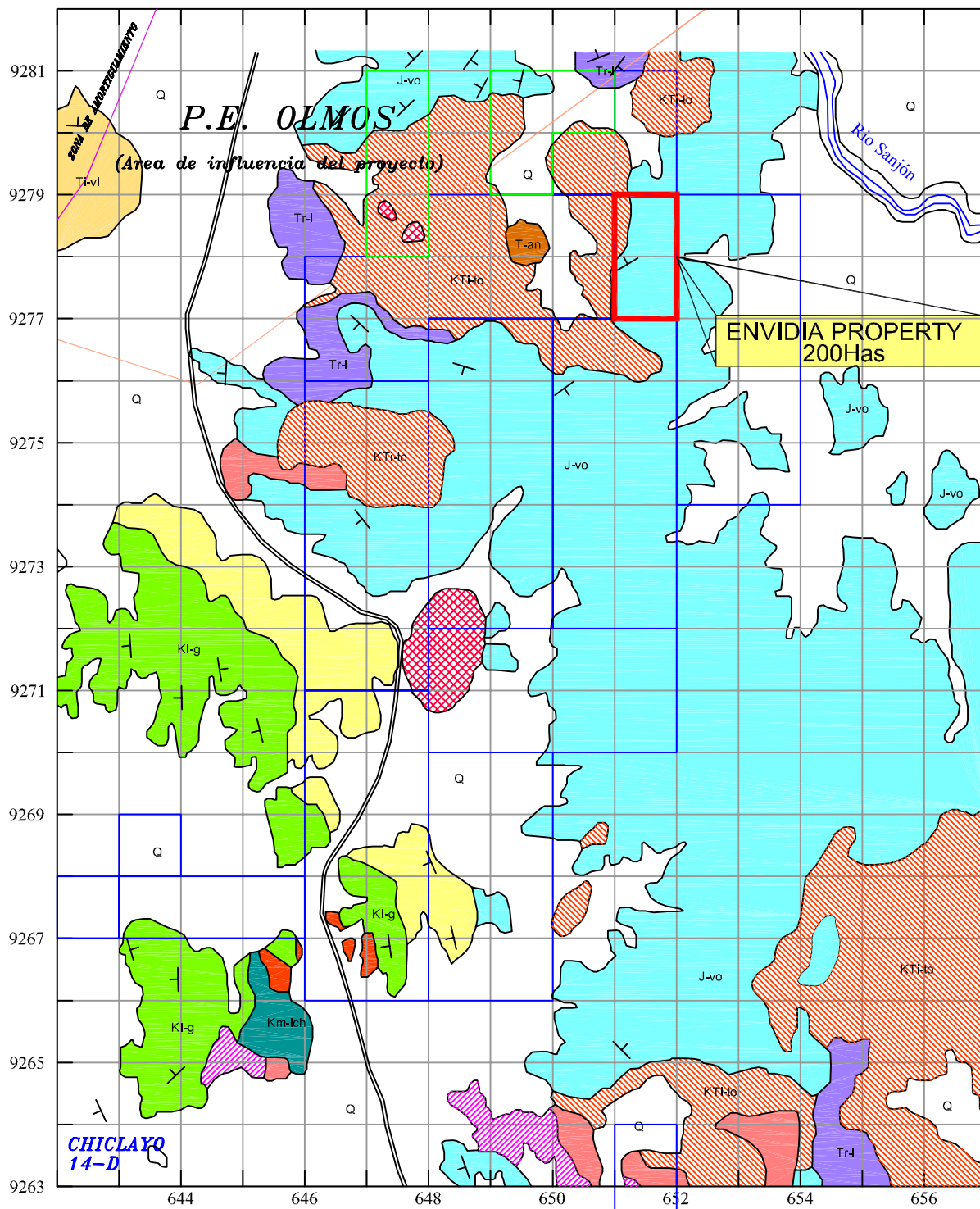
The coastal zone lying to the west of the Envidia property is relatively densely populated and well developed; quality of infrastructure and population density both increase towards the city of Chiclayo, 35 km to the southwest. All the materials, supplies, and labour required to support exploration and mining activities are available in Chiclayo and the surrounding region. Telephone service, internet access, and basic necessities are available in the village of Batan Grande.

MINING AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

The district does not have an extensive mining history; certain previous exploration activities are described by Miranda (1998). The Envidia property has never been systematically explored, but recent work has included SP and IP surveys over the northern section (Pool, 1997) and property-wide geological mapping and rock geochemistry (Miranda, 1998). Various organized and “informal” mining campaigns produced small tonnages of hand-sorted Cu-Ag and Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag ore from Envidia at sporadic intervals.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Most of the Ferrenafe-Batan Grande district is covered by thick deposits of Quaternary alluvium and wind-blown sand. In the ranges, sedimentary and volcanic rocks ranging from Triassic to Tertiary age are exposed. These are intruded by plugs and stocks of diorite, tonalite and quartz porphyry up to 15 km in diameter. In the vicinity of the property, the Upper Triassic La Leche Fm. and the Lower Jurassic Oyotun Fm. are the most extensive; they are intruded by bodies of tonalite of Cretaceous to Tertiary age.



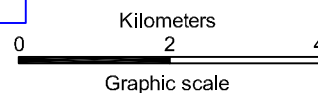
LITHOLOGY

Q	Quaternary
Ti-vl	Llama Volc.
Km-ich	Inca Chulec and Pariatambo Fms.
KI-g	Goyllarisquizga Gpo.
JKI-I	Tinajones Fm.
J-vo	Oyatún Volc.
Tr-I	La Leche Fm.

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

T-an	Andesite
KTI-ad	Adamelite
KTI-gd	Granodiorite
KTI-to	Tonalite
KTI-di	Diorite



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004

Scale : 1:100,000

Regional Geologic Map

Map N°3



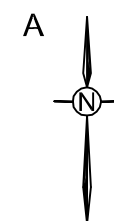
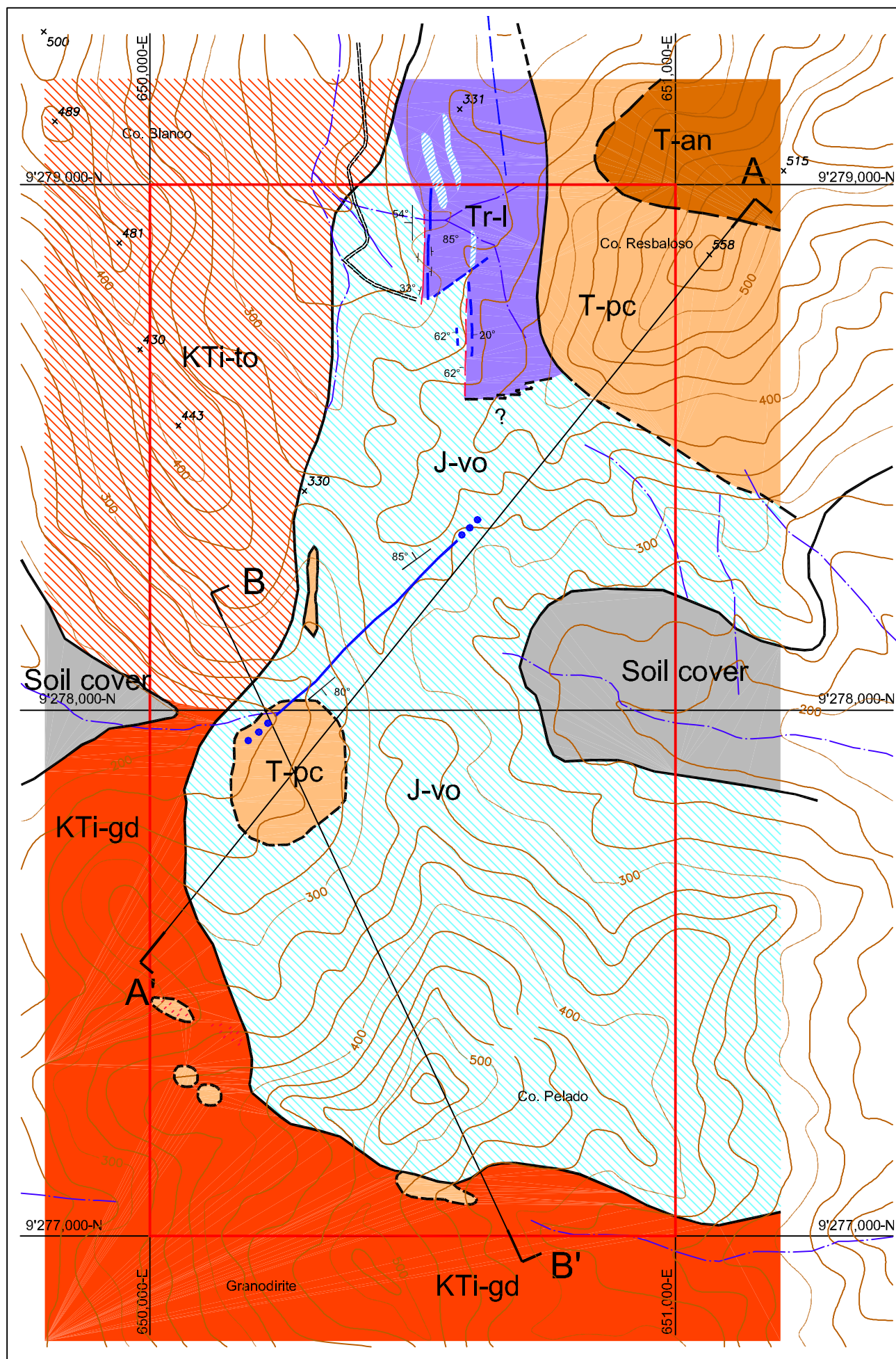
LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The north-central section of the Envidia property, in the area of the mine workings, is underlain by limestone and dolomite with narrow interbeds of calcareous siltstone and mudstone. Based on the similarity of these rocks to mapped units elsewhere in the map-area, the writer has assigned them to the Upper Triassic Fm. La Leche. These carbonate rocks have gentle to moderate dips that vary from northeast to southwest, and so do not outcrop in the higher ground south of the mine workings. To the south and east of the mine workings, and possibly also to the west, the La Leche carbonates are conformably overlain by siltstone, sandstone, and basaltic andesite flows of the Lower Jurassic Oyotun Formation. The Oyotun rocks outcrop throughout the southern part of the property, and the Fm. La Leche carbonate unit is not seen. Along the western side of the property is the Cerro Blanco stock, a body of massive, unaltered tonalite and granodiorite of Cretaceous-Tertiary age. The contact between the Fm. La Leche and Oyotun Fm. rocks and the stock trends north-south through the northern and central parts of the property, gradually curving to the SE. In the northeastern sector of the property, and also in a smaller area in the west-central section, bodies of siliceous quartz-feldspar porphyry outcrop. These may be subvolcanic intrusions, part of the Oyotun Formation, or they may be younger units intruding the Oyotun rocks.

The most important structure on the property is the Envidia fault zone, which has a north-northwesterly strike, sub-parallel to the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact. The fault zone is dominated by closely spaced subparallel, steeply west-dipping faults that cut the Oyotun and La Leche rocks in the northern part of the property. Most of the fault splays appear to have had normal vertical movement (west or hangingwall side down). The Envidia fault zone is exposed in a series of open cuts and underground workings for a distance of 300m. The main structures strike SSE and dip steeply to the WSW, but there are also numerous sub-parallel and crosscutting faults in the zone. In the area of the mine workings, apparent west-side-down movement on the Envidia fault has juxtaposed older La Leche carbonate units on the east against younger Oyotun sedimentary and volcanic rocks on the west. As a result of this movement, the La Leche carbonate rocks do not outcrop to the west of the Envidia fault zone. The Envidia fault zone has not been traced into the Oyotun terrane south of the mine workings. To the north of the property, the Envidia Fault converges with the Cerro Blanco intrusive, bringing the west side of the limestone into contact with tonalite. South of this area of convergence, on surface at least, mudstones and siltstones on the west side of the fault are adjacent to the intrusive. The thickness of the limestone package is unknown since its stratigraphic base is not exposed. Apparent thicknesses in the workings range up to several tens of metres.

The Fm La Leche carbonate rocks are altered to green garnet-quartz-diopside-wollastonite skarn adjacent to the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact and in exposures along the Envidia Fault zone. In the area north of the property, skarn alteration does not appear to be associated with sulphide mineralization, but skarn is locally well mineralized along the trace of the Envidia Fault in the area of the mine workings.

The Oyotun rocks west of the Envidia fault zone in the area of the old mining area are poorly exposed except in roadcuts and underground workings. The most extensive units consist of rusty weathering thin to medium bedded dark grey mudstone and siltstone. The same rocks appear to underlie most of the property south of the underground workings and east of the tonalite contact. These rocks are intercalated with thin units of dark green basaltic andesite, which may be flows or sills. In the area of the



LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

Q	Soil Cover	J-Vo	Andesite
J-vo	Volc. Oyotún	J-Vo	Limestone
Tr-I	La Leche Fm.	J-Vo	Sandstone
T-pc	Porph. Cuarz.		
T-an	Andesite		
KTi-gd	Granodiorite		
KTi-to	Tonalite		

SYMBOLS

—	Contact	247319	Samples
- - -	Contact	⊙	ADIT
—	Vein	/	Bedding
...	Mineralized Zone	/	Trench
—	Fault	—	ADIT road
- - -	Fault	A A'	Line section

ENVIDIA property

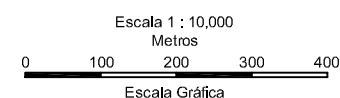
Stream

Road

Elevation in meters

Topo primary

Topo secondary



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.	
ENVIDIA PROPERTY	
Geology : L.V.	Local Geologic Map
Approved : J.S.	
Date : 05/2004	
Scale : 1:10,000	Map N° 4



workings, the sedimentary rocks on the west side of the Envidia fault strike SSE and dip gently SW, while siltstone and limestone on the east side strike N to NW with gentle to moderate, variable dips to the NE and SW.

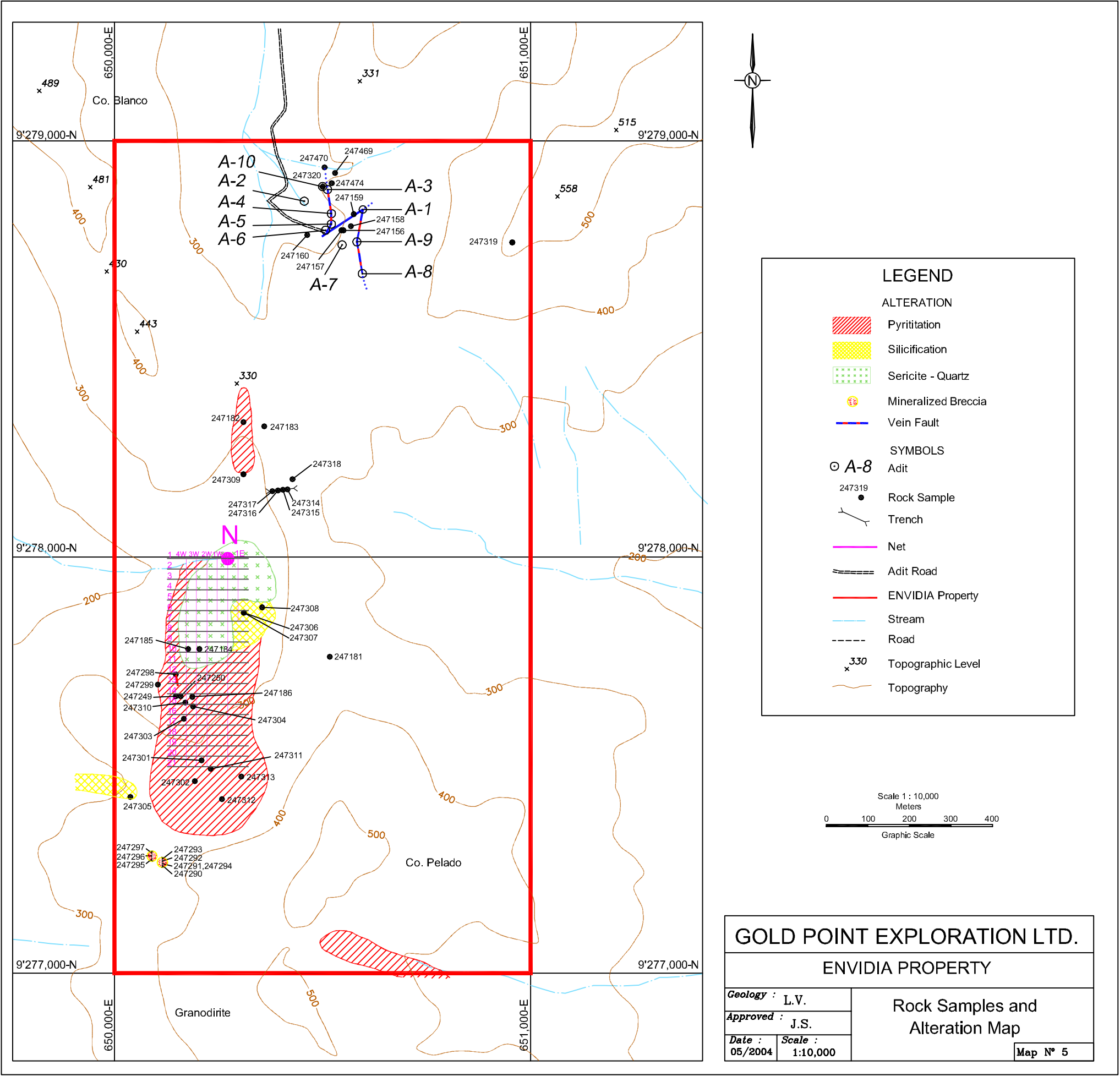
Most of the strong alteration observed on the Envidia property is restricted to the Fm. La Leche carbonate package. The siltstone and mudstone units are pyritic near the tonalite contact and are often weakly hornfelsed. Alteration in the carbonate units ranges from recrystallization to the development of garnet (quartz-pyroxene, wollastonite) skarn. The distribution and degree of development of skarn are highly irregular; the strongest skarn alteration is developed in mantos 30cm to 100 cm thick, which are intercalated with thin beds of calcareous siltstone and sandstone with weak calc-silicate alteration. Structural controls are not always apparent, but there is evidence of older, NE striking structures that may have served as fluid pathways during the formation of prograde and retrograde skarn. Along the Envidia fault there are numerous zones of green-brown garnet skarn separated by sections where the limestone is recrystallized or only weakly altered. The Envidia fault zone does not appear to be the only control for alteration and mineralization, although it is true that the larger bodies of skarn and mineralization are located along it, like knots in a string. Also, many areas of limestone close to the tonalite contact to the north of the property are unaltered or only weakly recrystallized, suggesting that proximity to the tonalite contact is not always critical for the formation of skarn.

Sulphide mineralization is also mainly restricted to the Fm. La Leche carbonate units, with minor amounts in mudstone and siltstone within the Envidia fault zone. Mineralization is present within bodies of skarn and in replacement zones in recrystallized limestone, as well as in the Envidia fault structures themselves. The dominant sulphides are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, and sphalerite, with disseminated pyrrhotite in hornfelsed Oyotun sedimentary rocks. Secondary copper minerals include malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, chalcocite and covellite. Assays indicate that anomalous Ag, Bi, and Cd, with spotty, weakly anomalous As and Au occur with Cu-Pb-Zn sulphides.

Past mining operations exploited two separate zones approximately 150m apart, referred to in this report as the southeastern and northwestern blocks. These lie on either side of a prominent ENE trending gully, which may mark the position of a NE striking cross fault with a left-lateral displacement on the order of 100m. Although both blocks appear to lie along splays of the Envidia fault zone and occur within the same limestone unit, significant skarn is present only in the northwestern block. Sulphide mineralization in the southeastern block is located in the upper section of the Fm. La Leche carbonate rocks, close to the contact with the overlying Oyotun Fm., and relatively distant from the surface trace of the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact. The host rocks are only weakly altered and appear to be distal to the skarn-hosted mineralization in the northwestern block.

Southeastern Block

Mineralized zones in the southeastern block are accessed by two levels, Adit 7 and Adit 8. Most of the mining appears to have been from Adit 8; Adit 7 appears to have been an exploratory working and was





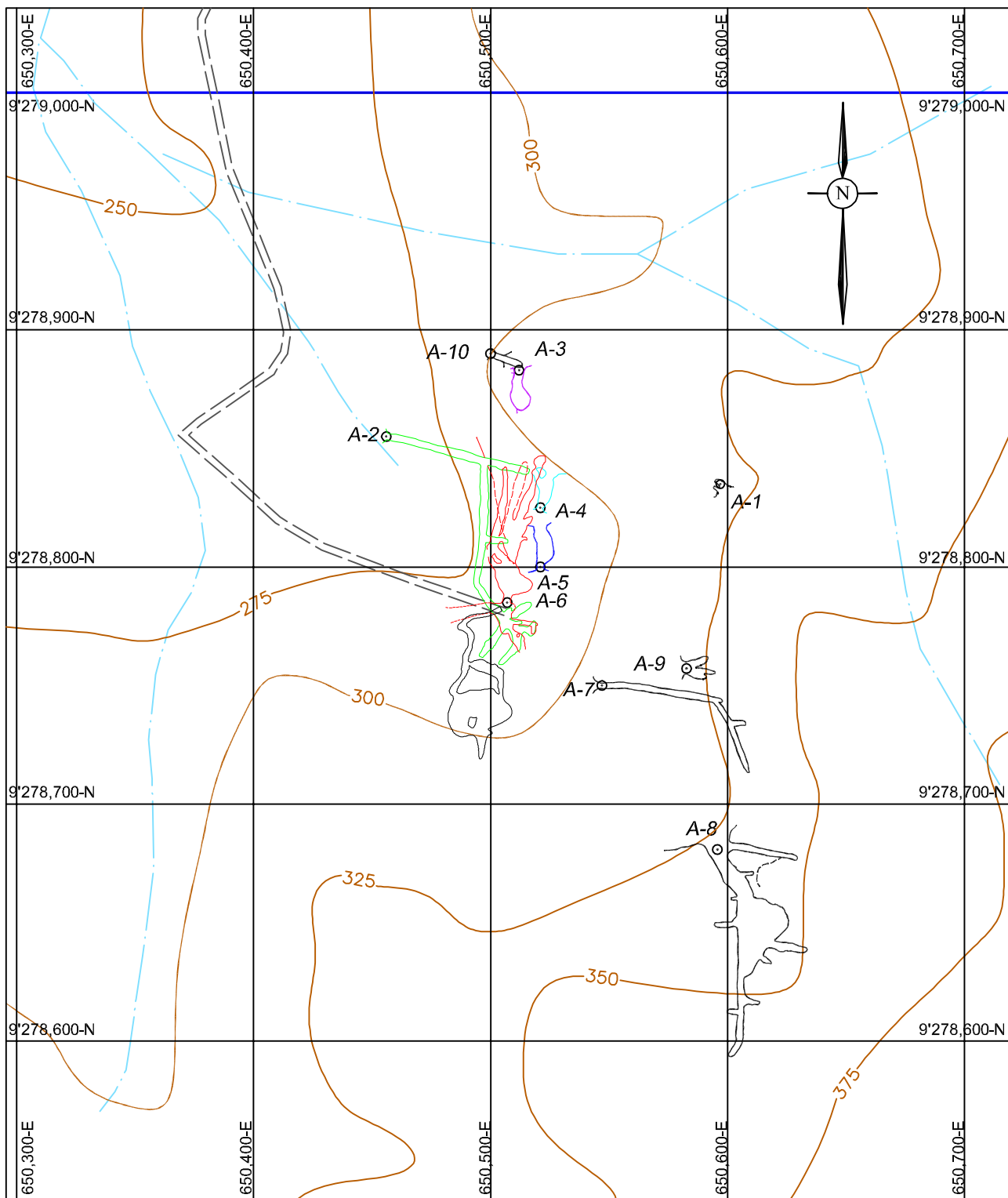
driven from the north to pass under Adit 8. In Adit 8, exploration and limited mining work first progressed about 75m SSE along the Envidia fault, and then turned east into the footwall, forming a large east-dipping gallery. Mineralization is hosted by light grey recrystallized limestone, and occurs within irregular replacement lenses or mantos within the footwall limestone, as well as in the 2-3m wide Envidia fault zone. A group of eight samples (247081 – 247088) was taken at 50cm-300cm intervals along a 50-110 cm thick sulphide “manto” extending for about 18 metres “down-dip” in the east wall of the gallery in Adit 8. The samples averaged 85.75 ppm Ag, 0.36% Cu, 1.38% Pb, and 2.01% Zn. A large number of samples was taken along the west wall of Adit 8 (247089 – 247111, 247117- 247126, 247131-247135), but these were largely in the poorly mineralized hangingwall of a splay of the Envidia fault. The best results were obtained from samples of unmined pillars in the fault structure; as an example, sample 247133 assayed 82.2 ppm Ag, 3.8% Cu, 0.84% Pb and 2.58% Zn.

In Adit 8, mineralization can be of high grade but appears to be restricted to narrow structures. The only garnet skarn observed in the southern block occurs as narrow bands alternating with layers of recrystallized limestone, adjacent to the contact with the overlying Oyotun Fm. siltstone. This is located 70m south of the Adit 8 portal; a vertical 75cm chip sample taken by the writer in 2002 assayed 106 ppb Au, 417 ppm Ag, 9.13% Cu, 0.06% Pb, and 0.25% Zn (500613). The southeast block appears to be distal (vertically and horizontally removed) from the more strongly altered and mineralized northwestern block.

Northwestern Block

The northwestern mineralized block, which was the site of the earliest mining on the property as well as the most recent phase, is accessed by the Adit 2 and Adit 6 levels, which are about 10-15m apart vertically. Upslope from the Adit 6 level are old artesanal workings which are connected to the Adit 6 level and the lower Adit 2 level by various raises and steeply inclined stopes, now mostly caved. The workings extend approximately 100m along the steeply WSW dipping Envidia fault, over a vertical interval of about 50m from the Adit 2 level. There are also deeper workings below the Adit 2 level, which extend 25-30m south of the end of Adit 2 and are 10-15m below the Adit 2 level. These are accessible through Shaft 1 near the south end of Adit 2, but are in a foul and dangerous condition.

The widths of the mined-out areas in Adit 6 and in the older Adit 3, 4 and 5 workings above the Adit 6 level range up to 15m, but the workings are very irregular and there are numerous pockets and crevices where high grade mineralization was extracted by hand. Greenish-brown garnet-quartz-diopside-wollastonite skarn with varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena is present in irregular bodies, manto-like layers, and vein-fault structures. Individual mineralized areas within the Adit 3, 4, 5 and 6 workings range in width from 0.6m to 4.3m, but the widths vary rapidly from sample site to sample site, within distances of less than 3.0m. Adits 3, 4, 5, and 6, together with the deeper Shaft 1 workings, were all driven to exploit mineralized rock within a north-striking, steeply west-dipping zone measuring approximately 150m long and 5-25m wide. The widths of the stopes, reflecting the widths of the mineralization extracted, vary greatly because in some areas mineralized rock was taken only from the narrow (2-3m) steeply west dipping Envidia vein-fault, and in other areas mineralization was extracted from moderately west-dipping, irregular manto-like zones extending 5-20m into the footwall of the fault zone.



LEGEND

A-10  ADIT LOCATION
LEVEL

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Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 **Scale :** 1:2500

ADIT Location Map

Map N°6



Because of the irregular distribution of the mineralization and the fact that in many cases only mineralized pillars remain in the old workings, a large number of samples was taken from each working in order to assess the overall grade of the mineralized zone. An attempt was made to sample each working on a systematic basis using 3m sample spacings, but the open, gallery-like shape of most of the stopes made the back or roof inaccessible, and in many cases the eastern sections of the galleries, representing the limits of mining activities, were very narrow or partially to completely caved. The results of the sampling and mapping of each working in the northwestern mineralized block are discussed in the following section. The table below summarizes the more important assay results from the Envidia workings. Samples indicated as “(group)” are from distinct mineralized zones of restricted extent within the stated underground working. Sample length are the average length of all samples in the group, and the silver and copper assays are the length-weighted average grades of all samples in each group.

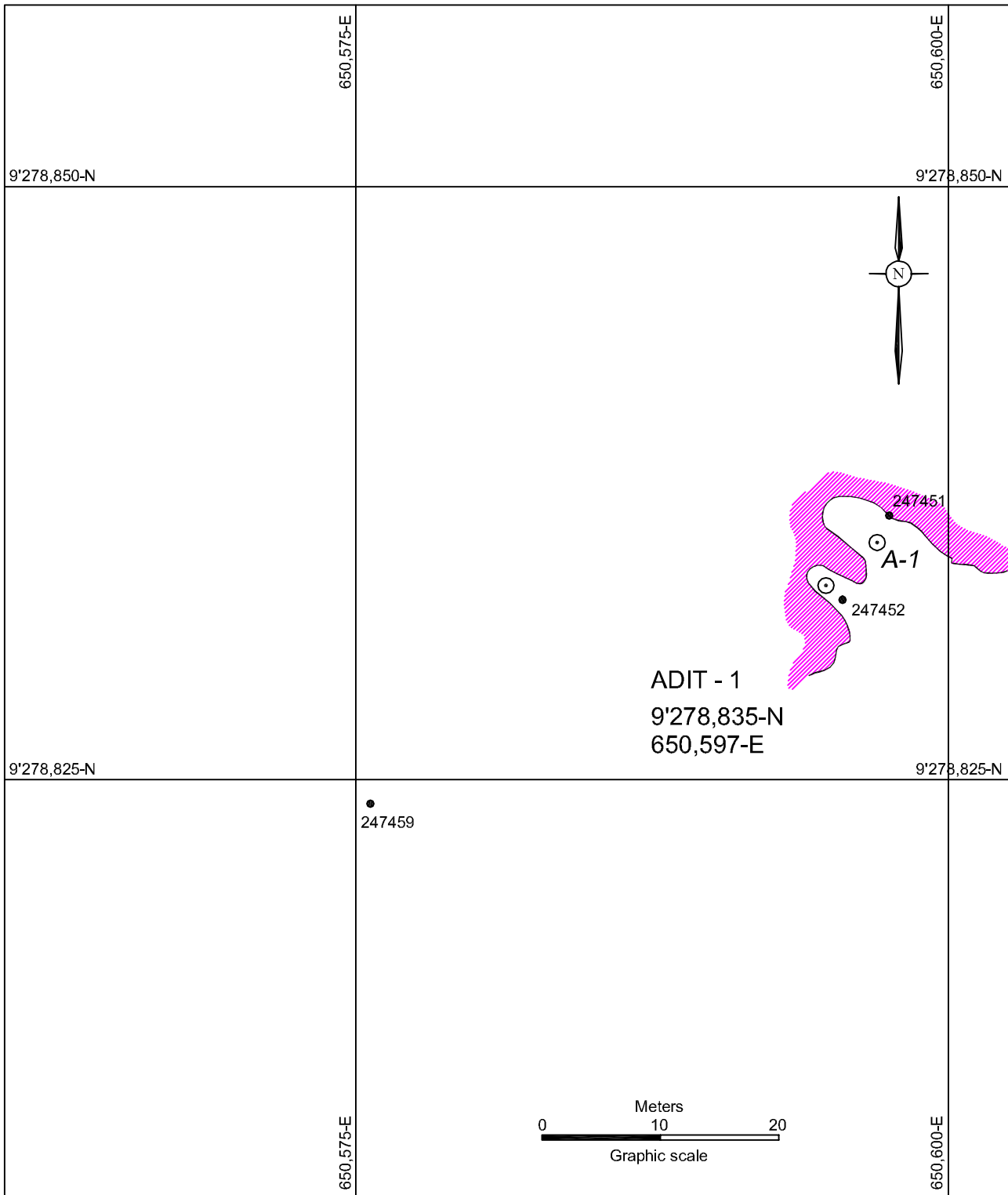
Table 2: Summary Of Assay Data From Envidia Workings

Adit Number	No. Samples	Sample Length	Avg. Ag (ppm)	Avg. Cu (%)
1	2(all)	0.55m	4.45	0.33
2 South*	9 (group)	1.19m	78.5	0.89
3	10 (all)	1.43m	14.5	0.51
4	4 (all)	1.9m	7.0	0.26
5	5 (all)	1.12m	10.9	0.64
6	63 (all)	1.39m	94.4	1.29
Shaft 1 C*	5 (group)	0.64m	31.6	0.25
Shaft 1 S*	4 (group)	0.675m	228.0	1.83
8 East*	8 (group)	0.875m	85.75	0.36

The portal of Adit 3 is located about 100m north of the Adit 6 portal at an elevation of 325m. Adit 3 was driven south to exploit gently east-dipping manto-like zones of skarn-hosted Cu- Ag (Pb-Zn) mineralization. A total of 10 samples was collected from the walls of the gallery, which measures about 20m long by 4-8m wide. The average sample width was 1.43m; all samples were cut subvertically, across the apparent thickness of the mineralized zone. The average grade of the 10 samples is 14.5 ppm Ag and 0.51% Cu. Lead and zinc grades are anomalous (140-6370 ppm and 283-7350 ppm, respectively).

Adit 4 is 60m SSE of Adit 3, at an elevation of about 320m. Four samples were taken, averaging 7 ppm Ag and 0.26% Cu over an average width of 1.9m. Adit 5 is 25m due south of Adit 4 and a metre or two lower. Five samples were taken here, and assayed an average of 10.9 ppm Ag and 0.64% Cu.

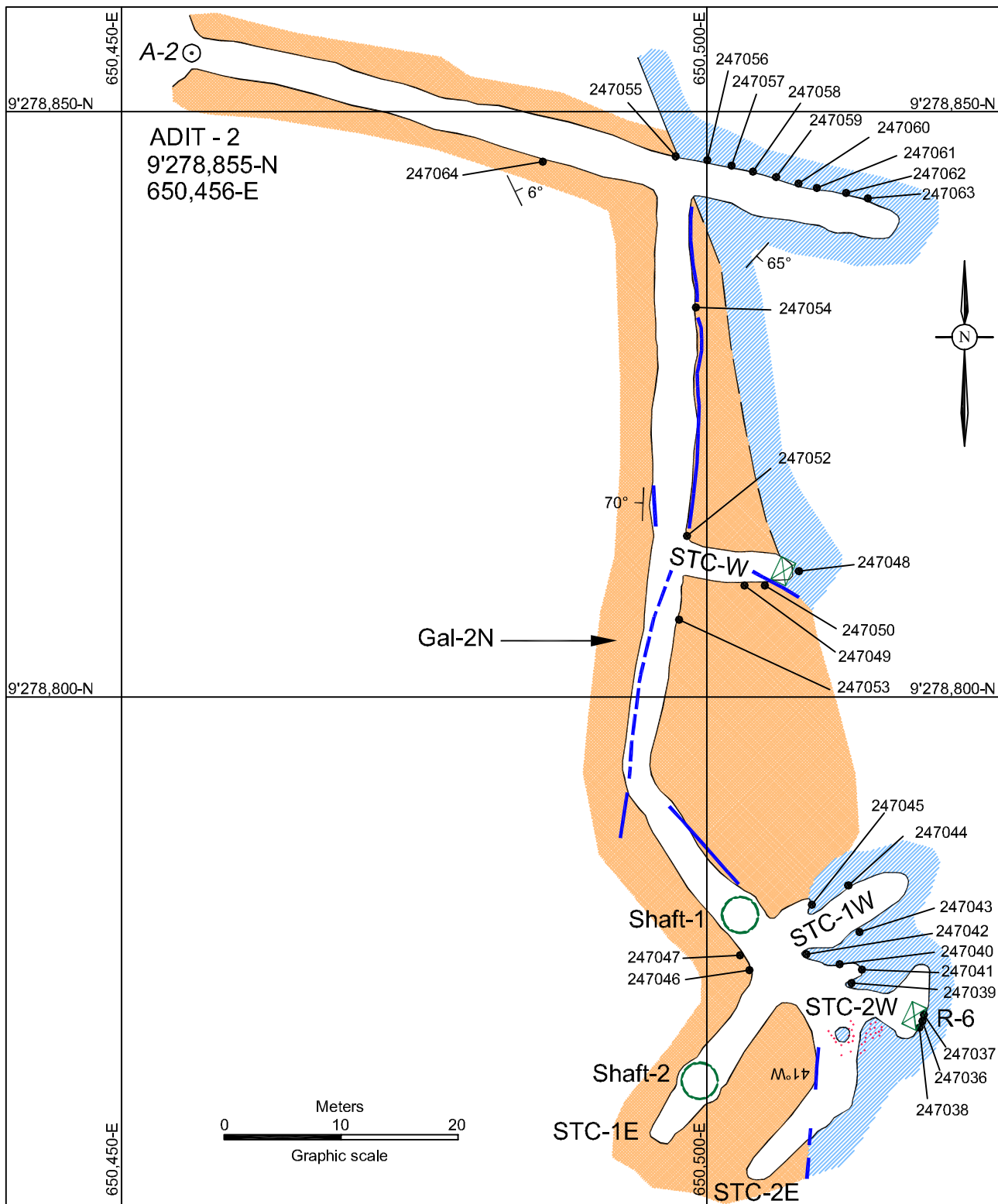
Adit 6 is driven north from a point 20m SW of Adit 5 at an elevation of about 305m. It was intended to exploit mineralization down the dip of the Envidia fault below the level of Adits 3 to 5. This is the longest, largest accessible working on the property, and extends for about 80m north and south from the portal. A total of 63 samples was collected from this working, with an average sample length of 1.39m. The length-weighted average grade of the samples is 94.4 ppm Ag, 1.29% Cu, 0.33% Pb and 0.52% Zn.



LEGEND

Lithology			
LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite	Defined contact
	J-Vo	Limestone	Inferred contact
	J-Vo	Sandstone	Vein
		Mineralized Zone	Defined fault
			Inferred fault
		Raise	
		Samples	
		ADIT	
		Bedding	
		Shaft	

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY			
Geology : L.V.		Geologic Map ADIT - 1 Map N° 7	
Approved : J.S.			
Date : 05/2004	Scale : 1:250		



LEGEND

Lithology			
LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite	Defined contact
	J-Vo	Limestone	Inferred contact
	J-Vo	Sandstone	Vein
			Mineralized Zone
			Defined fault
			Inferred fault
		R-6	Raise
		473	Samples
		ADIT	ADIT
		Bedding	Bedding
		Shaft	Shaft

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY

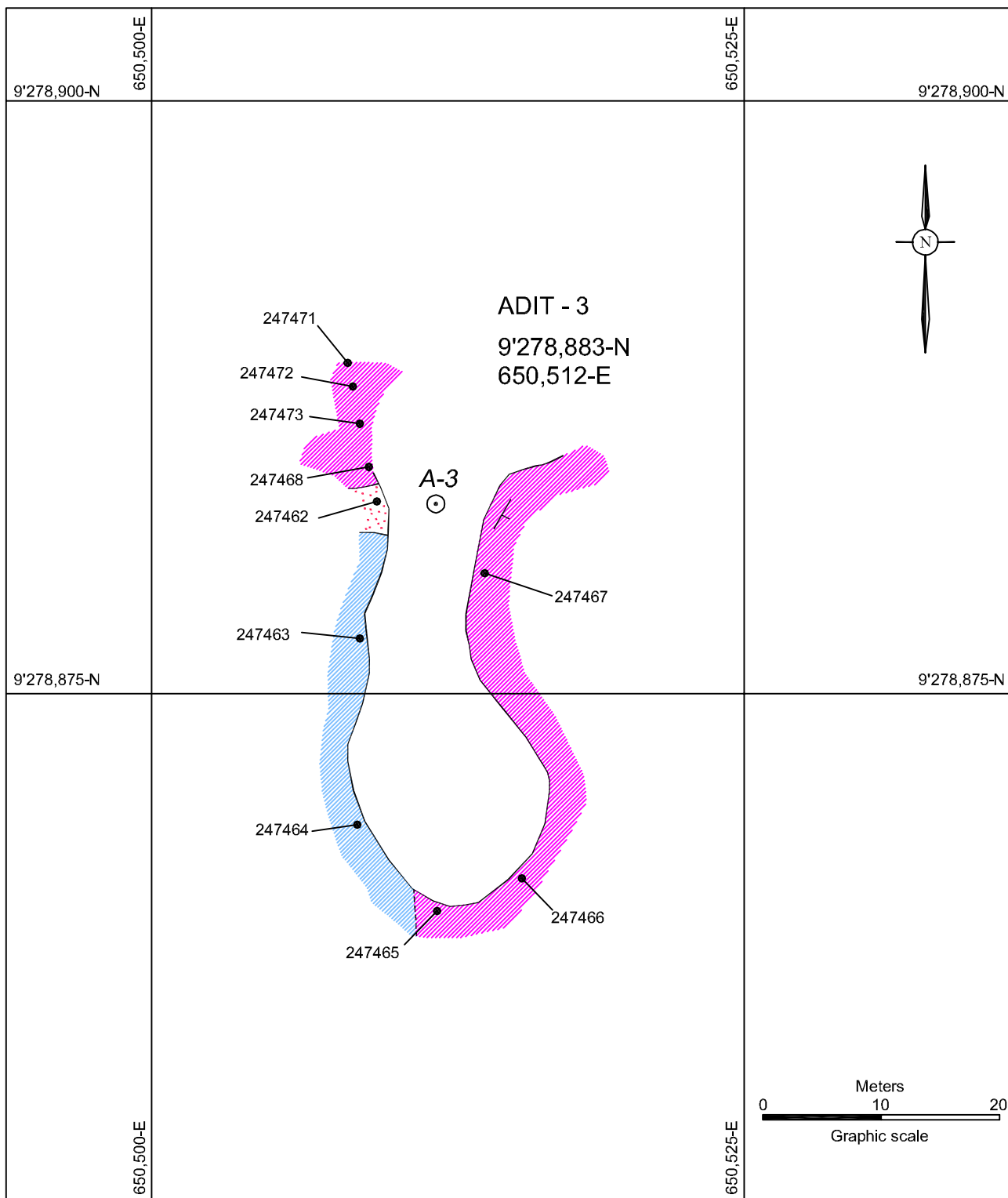
Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 Scale : 1:500

Geologic Map ADIT - 2

Map N° 8



LEGEND

Lithology

LA LECHE Fm.

- J-Vo Andesite
- J-Vo Limestone
- J-Vo Sandstone

- Defined contact
- Inferred contact
- Vein
- Mineralized Zone
- Defined fault
- Inferred fault

- R-6 Raise
- 473 Samples
- ADIT
- Bedding
- Shaft

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY

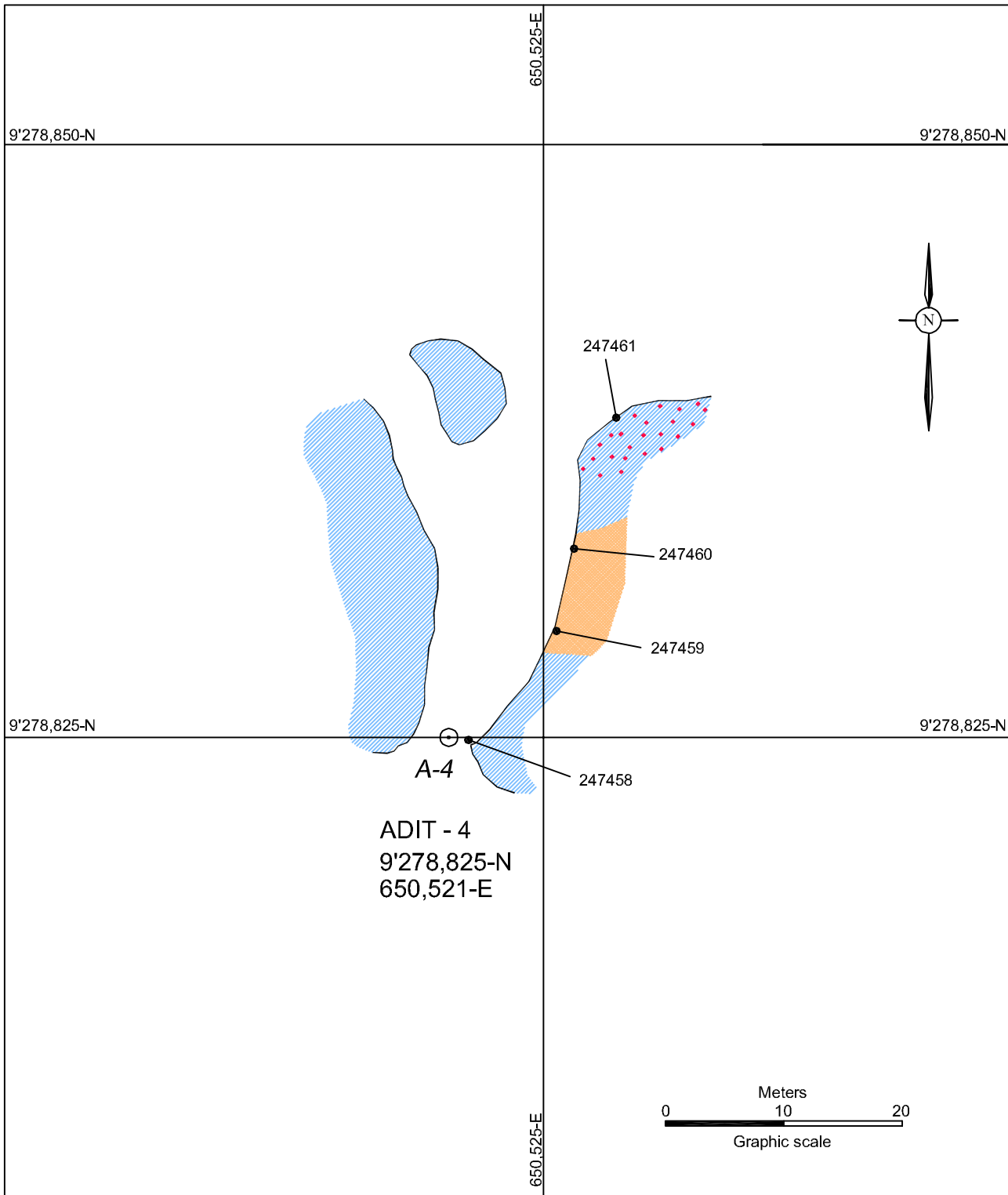
Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 **Scale :** 1:250

Geologic Map
ADIT - 3

Map N° 9



LEGEND

Lithology					
LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite	—	Defined contact	R-6
	J-Vo	Limestone	- - -	Inferred contact	473 •
	J-Vo	Sandstone	—	Vein	•
			•••••	Mineralized Zone	⊙
			—	Defined fault	⊙
			- - -	Inferred fault	⊙
			—	Bedding	⊙
			⊙	Shaft	⊙

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY

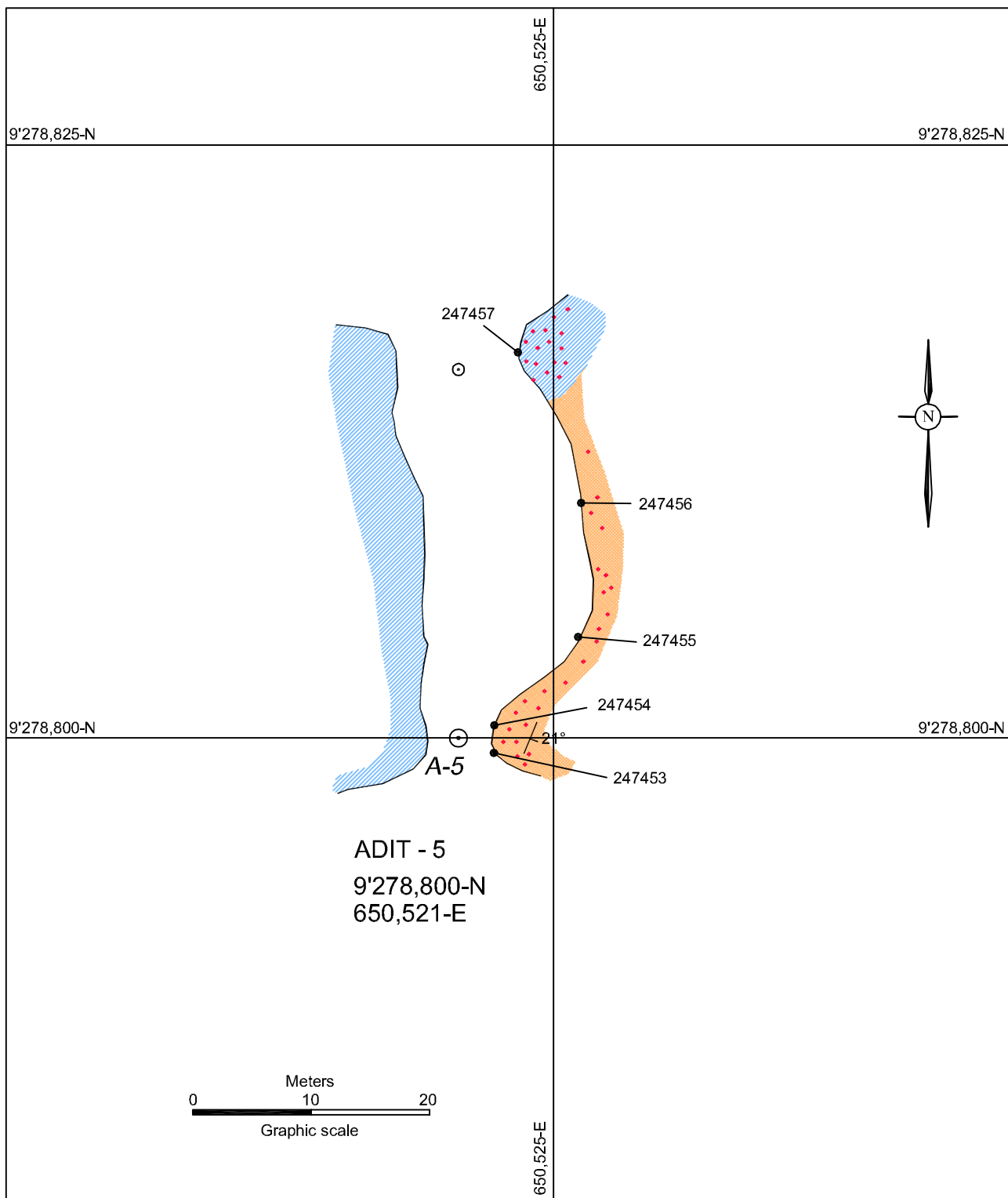
Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 **Scale :** 1:250

Geologic Map
ADIT - 4

Map N° 10



LEGEND

Lithology			
LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo Andesite	— Defined contact	R-6 Raise
	J-Vo Limestone	- - - Inferred contact	473 • Samples
	J-Vo Sandstone	— Vein	⊙ ADIT
		••• Mineralized Zone	— Bedding
		— Defined fault	○ Shaft
		- - - Inferred fault	

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY

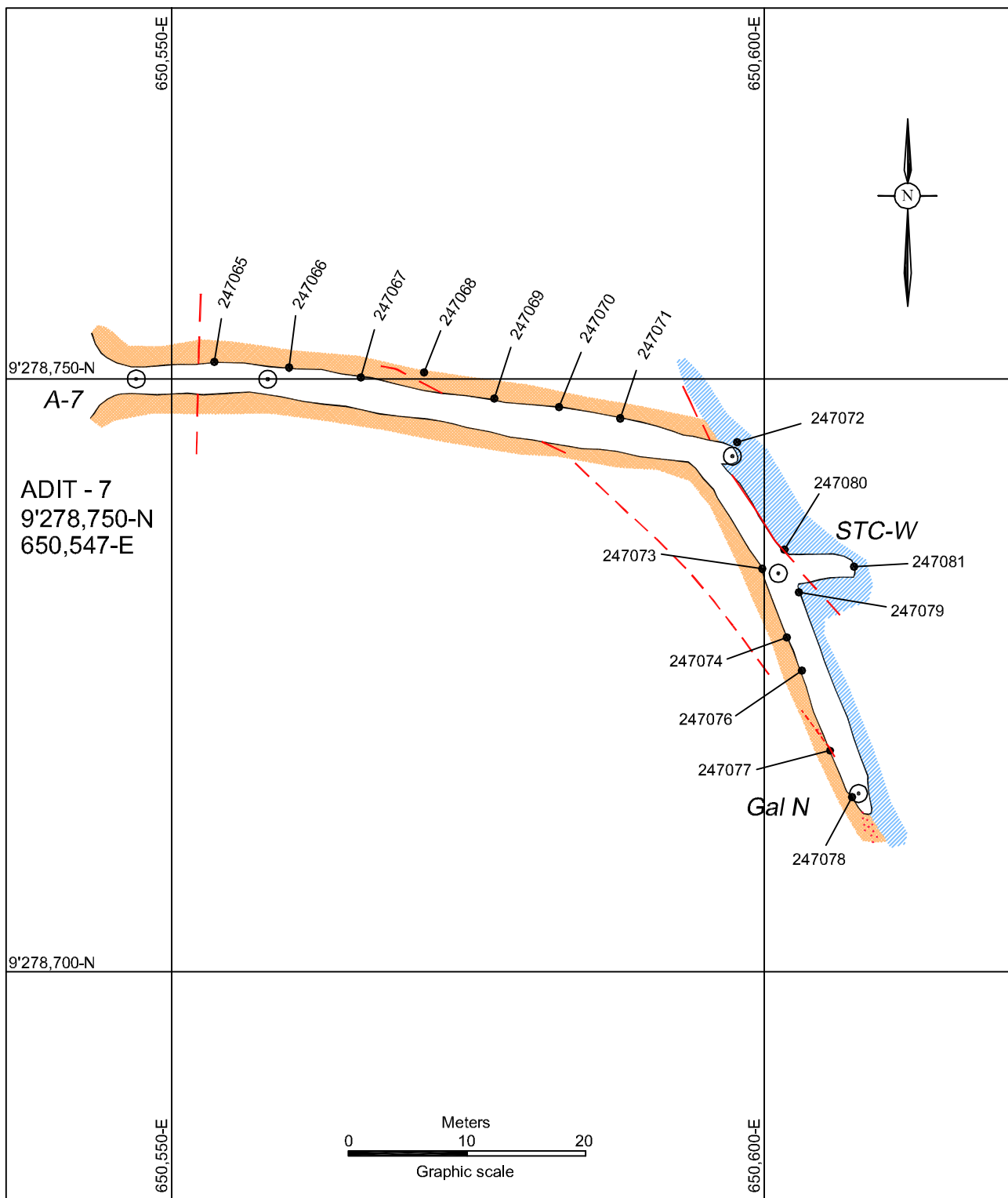
Geology : L.V.

Aprobado : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 **Scale :** 1:250

Geologic Map
ADIT - 5

Map N° 11



LEGEND

Lithology

LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite	—	Defined contact	R-6	Raise
	J-Vo	Limestone	- - -	Inferred contact	473 •	Samples
	J-Vo	Sandstone	—	Vein	⊙	ADIT
			•••••	Mineralized Zone	—	Bedding
			—	Defined fault	○	Shaft
			- - -	Inferred fault		

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

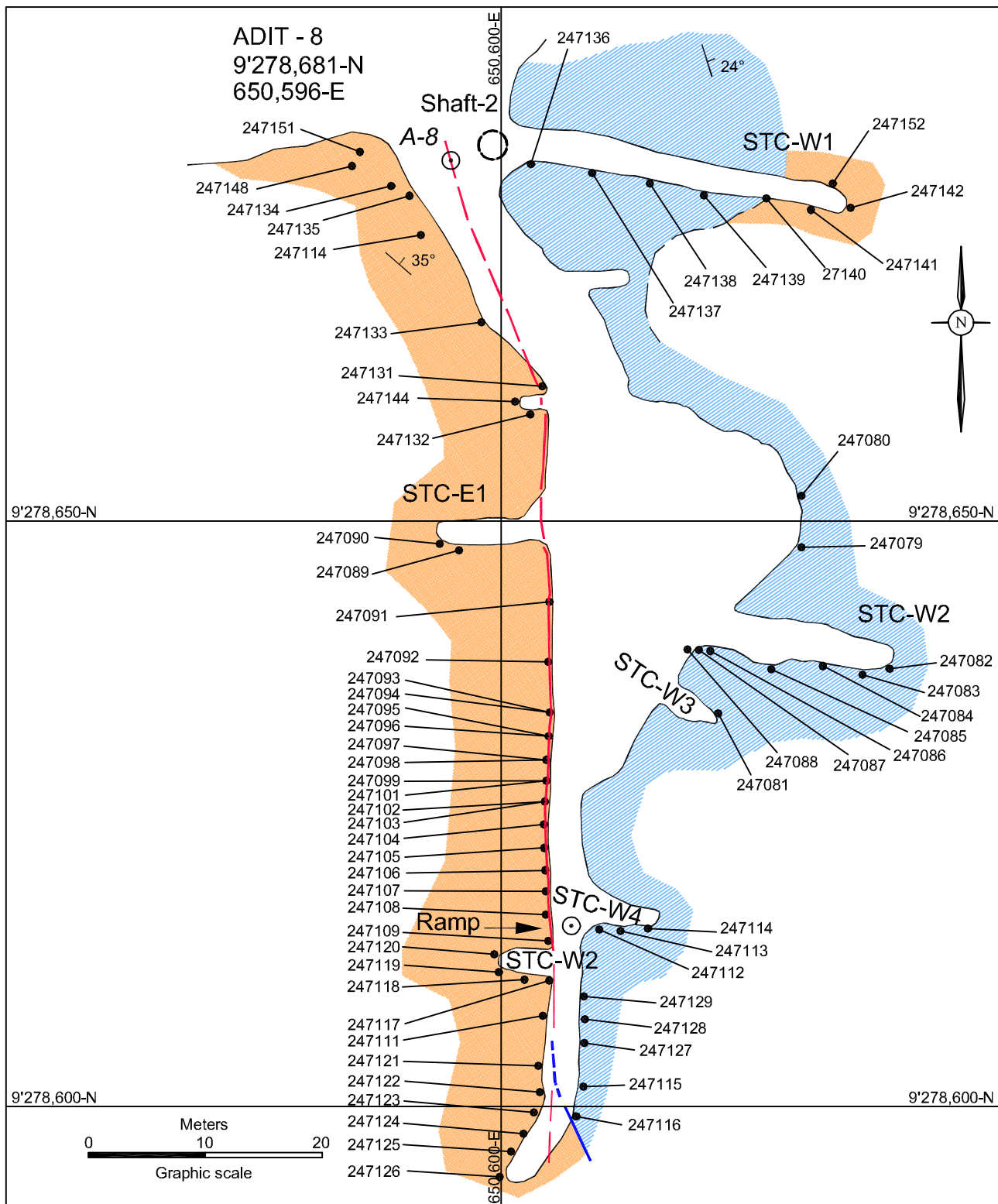
Geology : L.V.

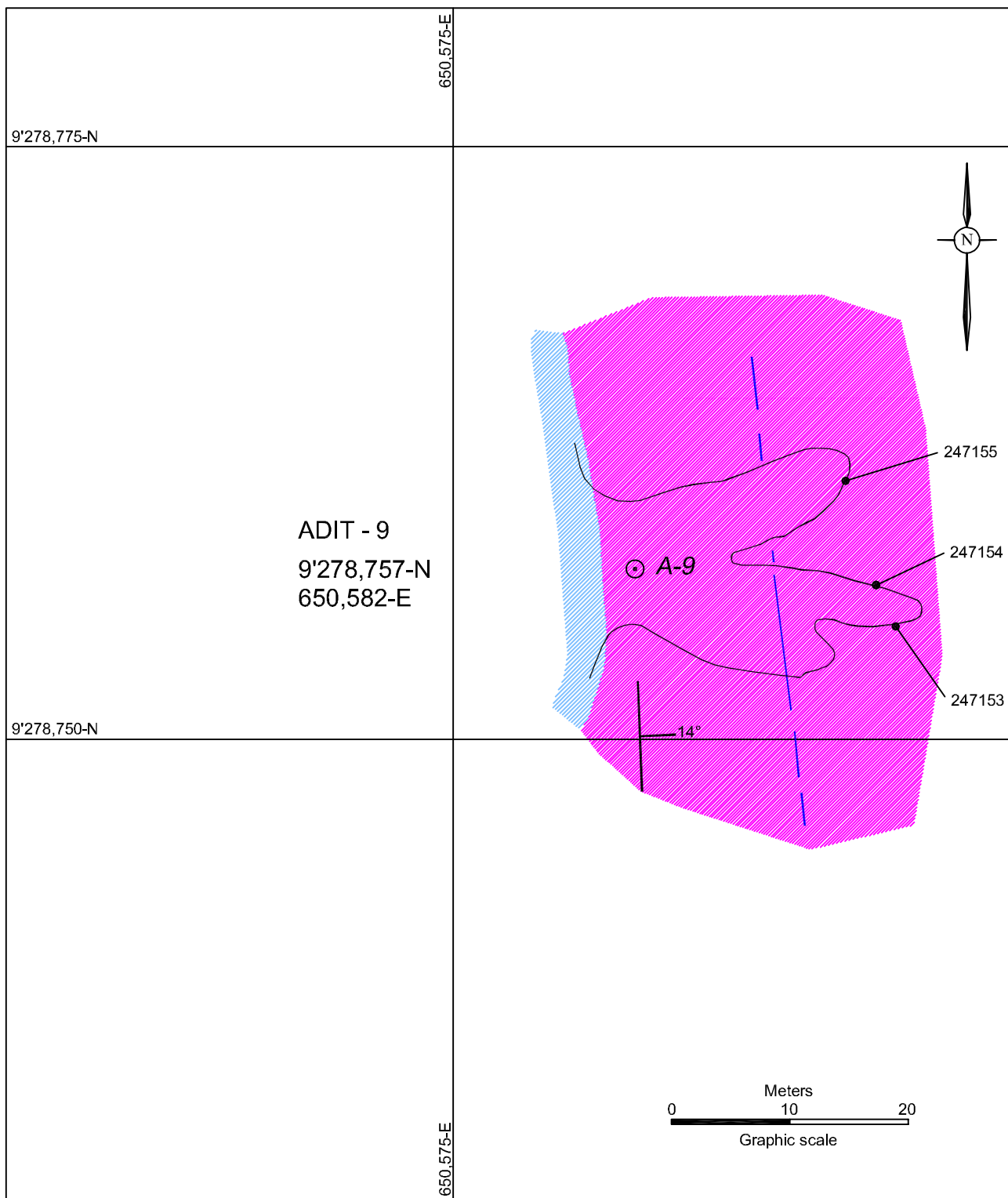
Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 **Scale :** 1:500

Geologic Map
ADIT - 7

Map N° 13





LEGEND

Lithology

LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite	—	Defined contact	R-6	Raise
	J-Vo	Limestone	- -	Inferred contact	473 •	Samples
	J-Vo	Sandstone	—	Vein	⊙	ADIT
			•••••	Mineralized Zone	⌋	Bedding
			—	Defined fault	○	Shaft
			- -	Inferred fault		

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY

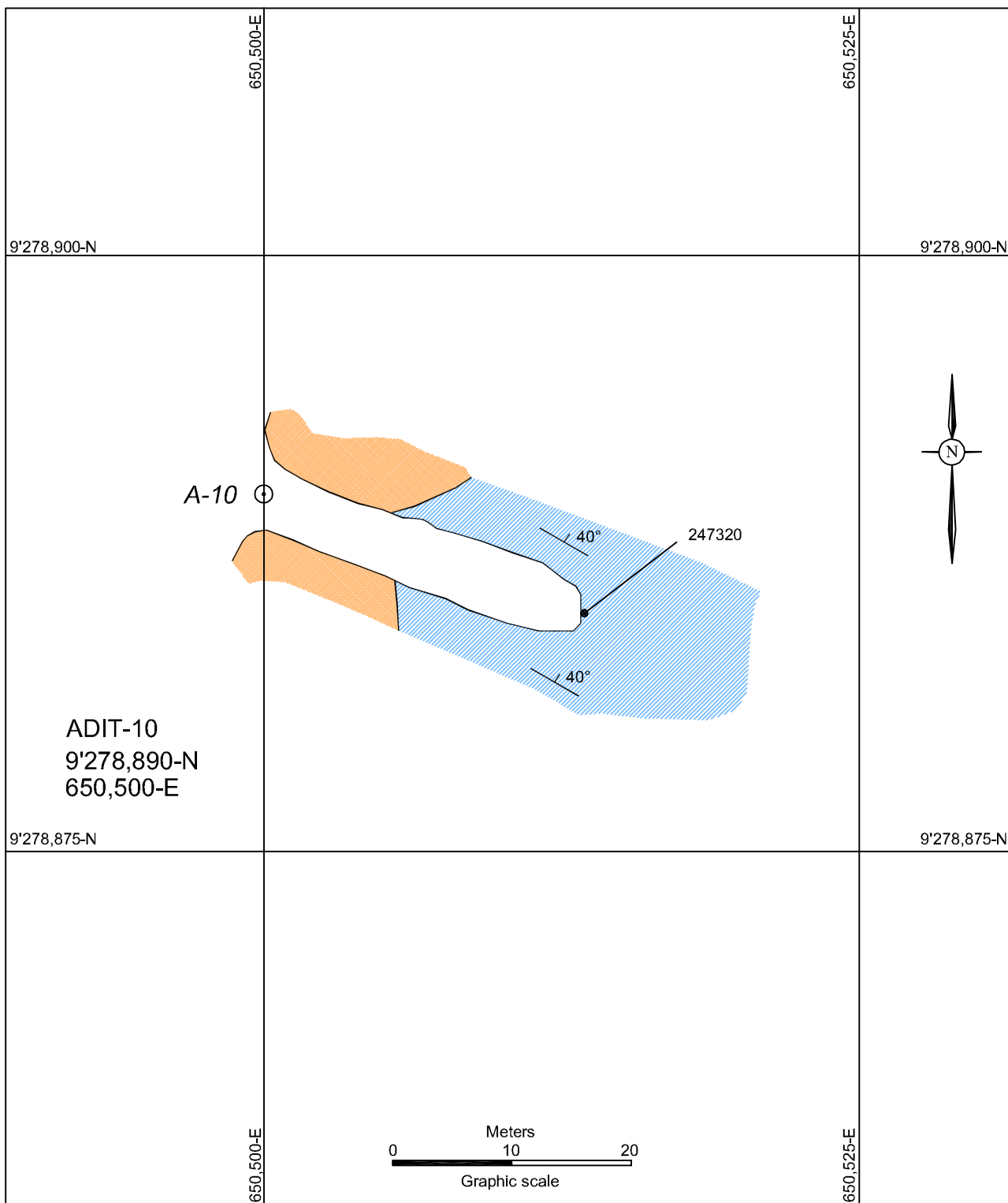
Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 **Scale :** 1:250

Geologic Map
ADIT - 9

Map N° 15



LEGEND

Lithology					
LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite	—	Defined contact	R-6
	J-Vo	Limestone	- - -	Inferred contact	473 •
	J-Vo	Sandstone	—	Vein	⊙
			•••••	Mineralized Zone	⊙
			—	Defined fault	⊙
			- - -	Inferred fault	⊙
			—	Bedding	⊙
			⊙	Shaft	⊙

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ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Geology : L.V.

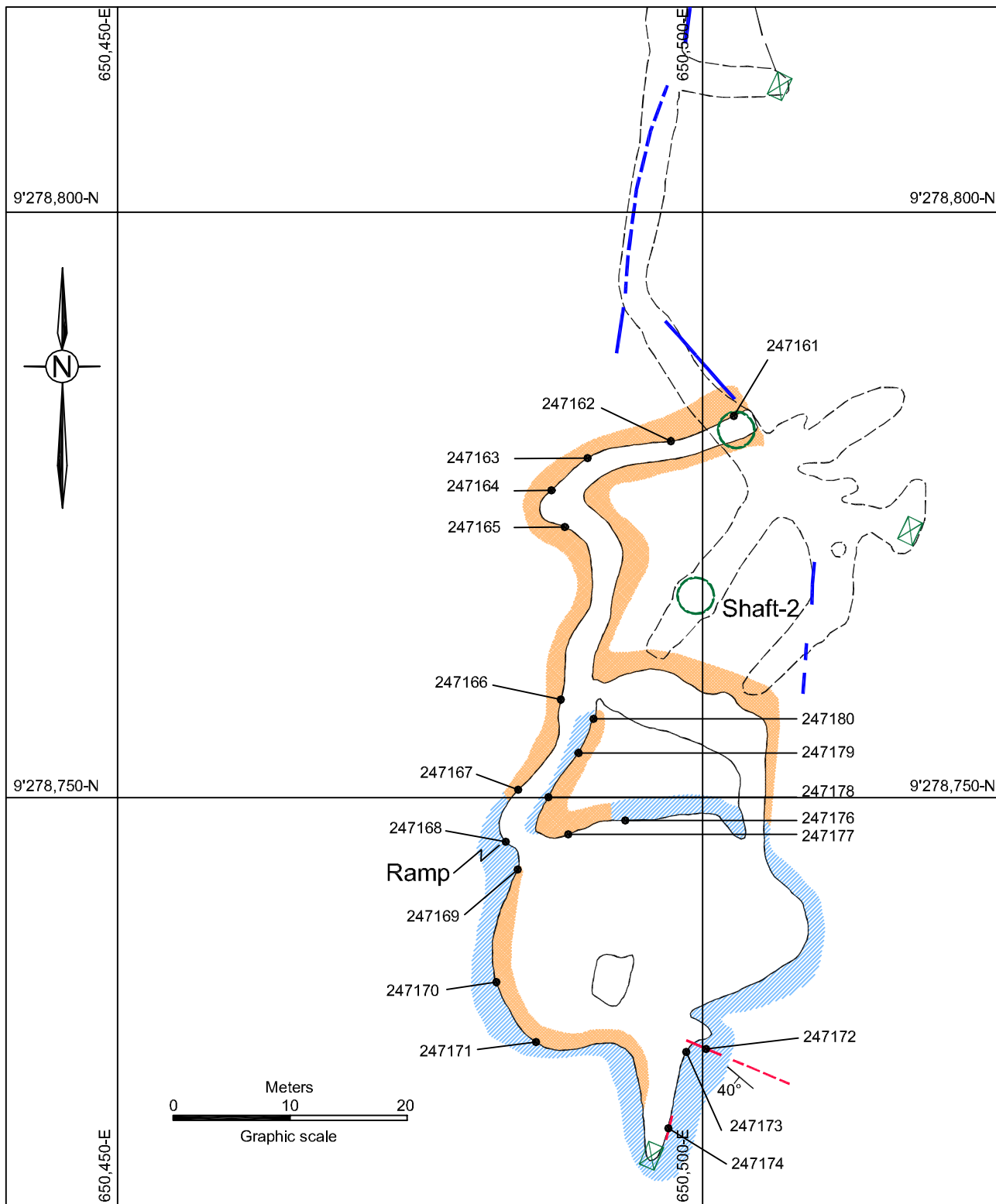
Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004

Scale : 1:250

Geologic Map
ADIT - 10

Map N° 16



LEGEND

LITOLOGY

LA LECHE Fm.	J-Vo	Andesite
	J-Vo	Limestone
	J-Vo	Sandstone

—	Contact
- - -	Contact
—	Vein
...	Mineralized Zone
—	Fault
- - -	Fault

⊠	Chimenea
●	Samples
○	ADIT
—	Bedding
○	Pique

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Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004 Scale : 1:500

Geologic Map SHAFT - 1

Map N° 17



Adit 2 lies about 15m below Adit 6 and was intended primarily as a haulage level for Adit 6. A series of 9 samples, taken from a stope at the south end of Adit 2 directly under the southern end of the Adit 6 workings, averaged 78.53 ppm Ag and 0.89% Cu, with 0.59% Pb and 1.03% Zn. In Shaft 1, an inclined sublevel stope 15m below the south end of Adit 2, a group of five samples from a pillar in the northern, upper part of the stope averaged 31.6 ppm Ag, 0.25% Cu, 0.16% Pb and 0.56% Zn. Another group of four samples with an average length of 0.675m assayed 228 ppm Ag, 1.83% Cu, 1.48% Pb and 2.04% Zn (247171-247174). This group of samples was taken from the deepest, most southerly mineralized zone in the accessible section of the Envidia workings. An inclined ramp leading southwest, and a steep incline driven south provide evidence that the Shaft 1 stope extends farther south and to greater depths, but the workings are in an unsafe condition and no attempt was made to explore for access to the suspected deeper workings.

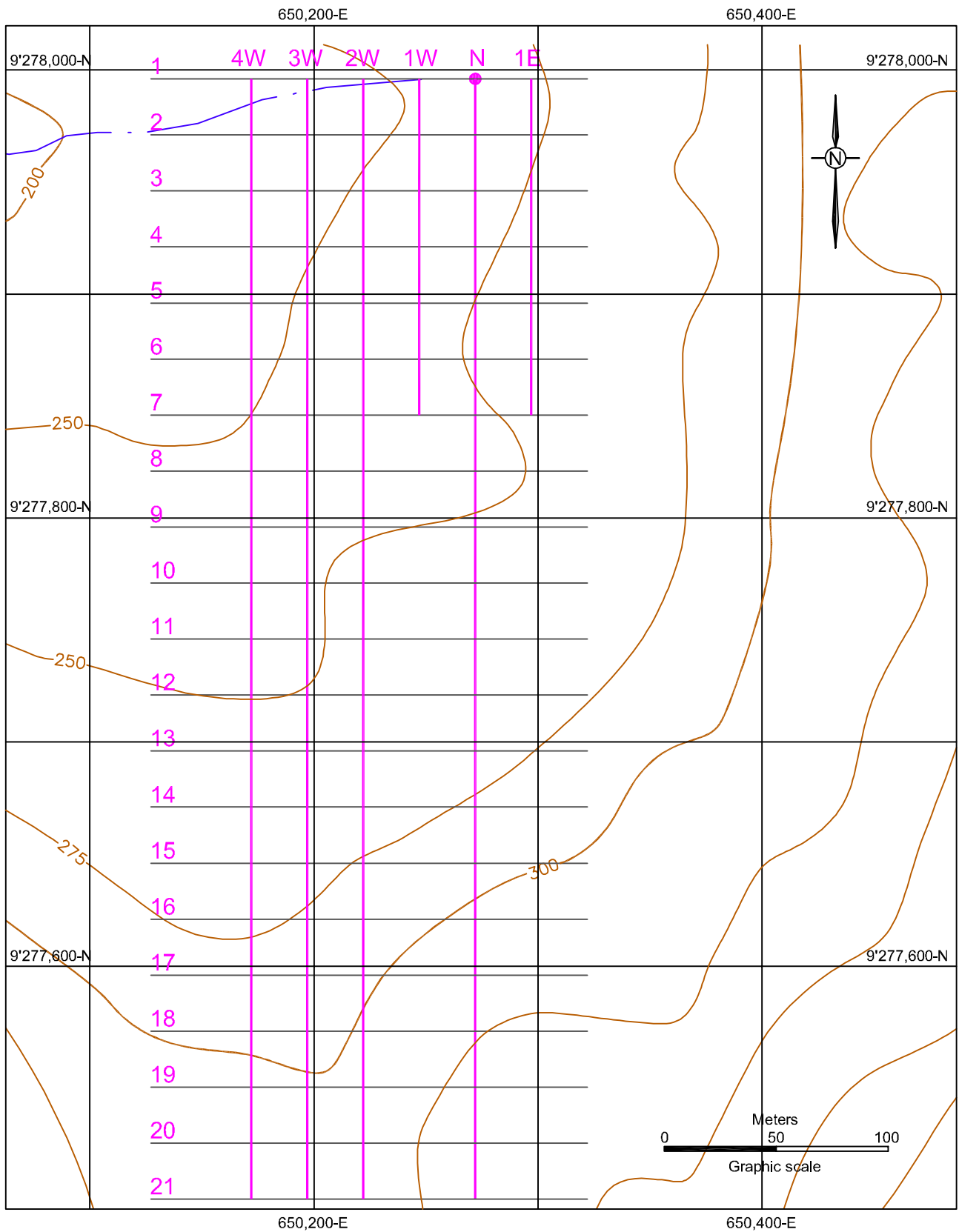
South Grid Area

Exploration by Gold Point Exploration Ltd was also directed to an area of subvolcanic and possibly younger intrusive rocks, with small associated occurrences of garnet skarn located in the south-central part of the property. A total of 140 soil and rock geochemical samples was taken from a grid located 900m south of the mine workings and from other areas in the central part of the property (samples 247181 to 247320, Figures 5 and 18). The work was an attempt to search for the trace of the Envidia fault zone, and evidence of subcropping or covered La Leche carbonate rocks. Two of the rock samples from the grid returned weakly anomalous values of Cu (247279, 180 ppm; 247280, 315 ppm). None of the other samples returned anomalous precious or base metal results. A group of rock samples in the southwestern section of the property (247291 to 247297) contain anomalous Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. These were taken from outcrops of siliceous porphyry located 90-115m east of the western claim line. Hematite and limonite coatings are locally abundant. The best copper grade was 1060 ppm, obtained from sample 247292. Another sample, 247296, contained 14.7 ppm Ag, 624 ppm As, 163 ppm Bi, 488 ppm Cu, 1035 ppm Pb and 2570 ppm Zn. These results indicate that this part of the property is worth further prospecting and sampling.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Exploration at the Envidia property is at too early a stage to allow the drawing of comparisons between Envidia and any of the large, well explored intrusion-related carbonate-hosted mineral deposits of the North and South American Cordillera, but some tentative observations are offered here.

Mineralization at Envidia consists of copper-silver (lead, zinc, cadmium) oxides, carbonates, and sulphides with pyrite and pyrrhotite in vein-fault zones, in bodies of garnet-quartz-wollastonite skarn, and in irregular to pipe and manto-like replacement zones in recrystallized limestone and weakly altered calc-silicate altered marble. The property is at an early stage of exploration, and the present state of understanding is limited, but the style of mineralization may have similarities to the high-temperature, carbonate-hosted Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu replacement and skarn deposits (CRDs) of central Mexico and Peru. In his paper entitled "The High-Temperature, Ag-Pb-Zn-(Cu) Carbonate-Replacement Deposits Of Central Mexico", Peter K.M. Megaw writes that "*The central Mexico CRD's are characterized by irregular ore*



LEGEND



Start Net point
650,272-E
9'277,996-N
262 m.s.n.m
Net 25 x 25 m.

Net line

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Soil and Rock Sample Grid

Map N° 18



lenses that commonly reveal strong structural controls and are stratigraphically discordant. Orebodies are dominantly podiform skarns developed along stock, dyke, or sill contacts. Subordinate massive sulfide bodies and epithermal veins are present in many districts. Mineralization commonly occurs below relatively impermeable shaly units, sills, or volcanic rocks, with veins locally extending upwards through the impermeable caprocks. Polyphase mineralization is characteristic of the largest systems, commonly shown as repetitions of skarn-sulfide paragenesis."

EXPLORATION

The exploration history of the property includes an historic phase and the current phase of evaluation by Gold Point Exploration Ltd. The only records of past exploration work on the Envidia property available to the writer are those of geophysical surveys conducted by Jose Arce Geofisicos for Cerro de Oro Corporation in 1997, and a geological and geochemical evaluation program conducted by Inca Pacific S.A. in 1997. The geophysical work consisted of Self Potential and pole-pole IP-resistivity surveys over a 450m x 500m grid area. Unfortunately the coordinates provided in the Arce report place the survey area entirely within the Cerro Blanco intrusive terrane in the NW corner of the present property. It seems unlikely that this was intended to be the target area of the survey, so it appears that the coordinates are wrong. Since the true location of the geophysical grid is a matter of conjecture, the results of the survey are not considered to be useful.

It is also reported that programs of SP and IP-resistivity were conducted over the central section of the property by Jose Arce Geofisicos (M. Saldana, pers. comm.). The official Arce survey report for these surveys was not made available to the writer, but small-scale schematic plans and sections (purportedly copies of Arce originals) are supplied in a report by the previous property owner. The surveys over the central section were Schlumberger array "soundings". The plan maps show a uniform chargeability anomaly approximately 1200m long and 600m wide extending SSE from the mine workings. The pseudo-"sections" show a low-chargeability surface layer of uniform thickness, which overlies a layer of high chargeability (40-45 Mv/V). This overlies a layer with weaker response. The "layered" effect is typical of Schlumberger-array surveys. The writer does not consider these geophysical data to be reliable, since their source has not been verified.

The Inca Pacific work included surface geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling (50 samples) and preparation of 1:10,000 scale geological and geochemical plans. The objective of the evaluation was to determine the potential of a 5 square kilometre area, which also encompassed the smaller area of the present property, to host large deposits of the type exposed in the Envidia mine workings. Rock geochemical samples were collected at wide random spacings over most of the 500 hectare target area. Anomalous results outside of the mine workings were obtained only from altered La Leche carbonate rocks. The Cerro Blanco tonalite stock was found to display no evidence of "porphyry-style" alteration or mineralization (Miranda, 1998). The old mine workings were not an important part of this study, and only four samples were collected from the old workings on the present property. The Inca Pacific report concluded that the evidence obtained from the surface work indicated that there was little potential for large mineral deposits (Miranda, 1998).



Exploration by Gold Point Exploration Ltd focussed on the area of the old mine workings and upon an area of subvolcanic and possibly younger intrusive rocks in the south-central part of the property. A total of 230 rock samples was collected from underground workings and nearby outcrops. A total of 140 soil and rock geochemical samples was taken from a grid located 900m south of the mine workings and from other areas in the south and central parts of the property. The property was geologically mapped at a working scale of 1:5,000 and the results were plotted at 1:10,000 scale for the purposes of this report (Figure 4). The underground workings were mapped at scales of 1:250 and 1:500; the results of this work are shown in Figures 7 to 17 and are compiled in Figure 6.

DRILLING

There is no evidence either in written records or in the form of physical indications that the area of the present Envidia property has ever been explored by diamond drilling.

UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

There are numerous small underground workings along the trace of the Envidia fault zone. Most of these are within the present Envidia property but two short crosscuts were driven on northern exposures of the fault, approximately 35m and 120m north of the northern boundary of the property. The various workings mark the activities of several operators over a period of several decades. A few of these are exploratory surface crosscuts driven through the fault, or exploratory shafts sunk in the fault hangingwall, but the most extensive workings consist of haulage and production drifts parallel to the trace of the fault, and open, irregular cavernous stopes where mineralization was extracted from the footwall of the fault zone. For the purposes of the present Gold Point exploration program, the openings of the more important workings were identified as “Adit 1” to “Adit 10” and “Shaft 1”. The working called “Shaft 1” is an inclined open stope or gallery that lies 10-15m below the south end of Adit 2 and extends to the south. It is accessed through a shaft or winze of the same name in Adit 2 (Figures 8 and 17). Other shafts on the property are inaccessible.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

There are no records of the sampling procedures used by previous workers on the Envidia property. Production and grade records from the mining operations at Envidia, if they ever existed, are lost.

In the program conducted by Gold Point Exploration Ltd, sampling of the drifts, raises and stopes was conducted along sample lines orthogonal to the mineralized structures at three-meter intervals, except in areas made unsafe or inaccessible by caving ground or other obstacles. Individual sample intervals on the sample lines were laid out to represent true width, so that a sample with a recorded width of 1.0m would commonly have an apparent or marked length of 1.0m to 1.5m, depending on the geometry of the drift and the dip and strike of the vein-fault at the sample location. The areas to be sampled were thoroughly scaled and cleaned, mapped, and marked out as sample lines with spray paint. The samples were taken manually with hammer and chisel; the cuttings were collected on plastic tarpaulins spread on the floor below the sample site.



SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

There is no information on this topic available for any of the historic mining activities. In the case of the 50 rock samples collected by Inca Pacific S.A. in 1997, the samples were delivered to Bondar-Clegg laboratory in Lima. Here, the samples were dried at a temperature of <65 degrees Celsius, and then each entire sample was fine crushed to better than 75% minus 10 mesh. A 250 gram split of the crushed rock was taken and pulverized to better than 95% passing minus 150 mesh. The pulverized samples were shipped to the Bondar-Clegg laboratory in Vancouver BC where gold was determined by 50-gram fire assay, and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Bi, and Mo were determined by ICP after digestion by aqua regia. In addition, Hg was determined by the cold vapour method.

The mineral samples collected by the writer and by Gold Point during the 2004 exploration work were placed in heavy plastic sample bags which were securely tied with cord. Lots of eight individual samples were placed in woven polyethylene shipment bags, which were marked for shipment and stored in a secure facility at the Inca Hotel in Chiclayo, Peru. Three separate lots of samples were consigned to Cruz Del Sur bus line at ten-day intervals for shipment to Lima. Each shipment of samples was collected from Cruz Del Sur by a representative of ALS Peru, S.A., and delivered to the ALS Peru S.A. laboratory in Callao, Peru.

At the ALS Peru laboratory the samples were dried at a temperature of <70 degrees Celsius, and then each entire sample was fine crushed to better than 70% minus 2mm. A 250 gram split of the crushed rock was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron (ALS Code PREP-31). All samples were fire assayed for gold using a 30-gram nominal sample weight. Finish was by AAS (ALS Code Au-AA23). Following the gold fire assay procedure, a split of each sample pulp was shipped by air to the Vancouver B.C. ALS Chemex laboratory. Here each sample was analyzed by 28 element ICP using four acid "near-total" digestion (ALS Code ME-ICP61m). Overlimit results for Ag (>100 ppm), Cu (>10,000 ppm), Pb (>10,000 ppm), Zn (>10,000 ppm) and Cd (>500 ppm) were re-assayed by ore grade AAS methods. Silver results greater than 500 ppm were checked with a fire assay with gravimetric finish (ALS Code Ag-GRA21).

In the case of the eight samples collected from the Envidia property by the writer in December 2002, the samples were kept in the writer's possession and delivered personally to the ALS Peru laboratory in Callao, Peru. At the ALS Peru laboratory the samples were dried at a temperature of <70 degrees Celsius, and then each entire sample was fine crushed to better than 70% minus 2mm. A 250 gram split of the crushed rock was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron (ALS Code PREP-31). All samples were fire assayed for gold using a 30-gram nominal sample weight. Finish was by AAS (ALS Code Au-AA23). Following the gold fire assay procedure, a split of each sample pulp was shipped by air to the Vancouver B.C. ALS Chemex laboratory. Here each sample was analyzed by 28 element ICP using aqua regia digestion (ALS Code ME-ICP41m). Overlimit results for Ag (>100 ppm), Cu (>10,000 ppm), Pb (>10,000 ppm), Zn (>10,000 ppm) and Cd (>500 ppm) were re-assayed by ore grade AAS methods.

DATA VERIFICATION



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The geological and analytical data collected by Gold Point during the April-May 2004 exploration program has been plotted on a number of plans and sections included in this report. The locations of key physical features such as the locations of shafts, adits, and underground galleries have been verified in the field by the writer. The locations of rock samples taken during the first four days of the program (approximately 50 samples) were also verified by the writer, who supervised the sampling. The writer also personally and independently collected four samples in 2004 and eight more in December 2002.

No formal QA/QC program was conducted, although six field blank samples were inserted into the sample stream at random intervals. The analytical results from the blank samples are summarized in Table 3 below. One sample, 247175, contains weakly anomalous Ag and Cu, which may be a result of minor contamination at the crushing stage in the laboratory, or may be the result of traces of Ag-Cu mineralization in the field blank sample.

The property is at a very early stage of exploration and the sample analytical and assay data are intended to be used only to guide further exploration. No estimates of mineral resources are incorporated into this report.

Table 3: Analytical Results From Field Blank Samples

Sample No.	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn (ppm)
247075	<0.5	98	12	79
247100	<0.5	39	24	80
247150	<0.5	39	10	64
247175	1.4	655	59	122
247300	<0.5	59	10	62
247475	0.5	72	15	81

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In a press release dated June 24, 2003, Gitennes Exploration Inc. ("Gitennes") announced the acquisition by staking of a 7,600 hectare property in northern Peru. This property surrounds the Envidia property to the east, west and south. Gitennes stated in the release that *"This un-named property is at an early stage of assessment, located in a region that has had little previous exploration. It is prospective for skarn-hosted gold and copper mineralization. A short programme of mapping, sampling and geophysics is planned to begin in early July."*

In the Gitennes Exploration Inc website visited June 7, 2004, the company reported that *"La Chivona is situated in the foothills region of coastal Peru in an area of well-developed infrastructure and industry. Access is by paved roads. The concessions cover an area of repeated strong faulting and igneous intrusive activity. This geological activity has affected the covering sequences of Jurassic to Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks, resulting in zones that are often highly altered and mineralized. Several showings have been located, including gold-bearing copper veins, base-*



metal skarn with good potential, and siliceous breccia with antimony-tourmaline mineralization. None of these showings have been explored in decades and there are no records of prior work. The project is at an early stage. Gitennes' crews are following-up a recently completed airborne magnetometer/spectrometer survey, using it to guide prospecting and geological mapping."

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The only records of mineral processing or metallurgical testing of mineralized material from the Envidia property consist of assays made by ore buyers for shipments of crude mineralized rock. The shipments were made by past operators of the Envidia property and are reported by Miranda (1998), Pool and Orazabal (1997) and the Cerro de Oro Corporation (1997). According to these sources, two lots of mineralized rock were shipped from the property for testing. One went to the INGEMMET pilot plant facility at the National Engineering University, and the other to the concentrator at Tamboraque. The first shipment was reported to contain 11.77 oz/ton Ag, 2.96% Cu, 2.1% Pb and 3.9% Zn. The Tamboraque sample assayed 20.0 oz/ton Ag, 0.007 oz/ton Au, 3.7% Cu, 5.04% Pb, and 6.1% Zn. The copper, lead and zinc grades reported for these samples are typical of higher grade, hand-sorted material from the Envidia workings. There are no metallurgical data provided in the Miranda or Cerro de Oro Corporation reports.

MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATION

The Envidia property is in an early stage of exploration. No mineral resources or mineral reserves exist on the property. The previous small-scale mining operations were not conducted on a systematic basis; mineralized rock and waste were extracted from underground and separated by hand. Consequently there was no development ahead of production and no attempt was made to establish mineral resources or reserves to guide the mining operations.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA

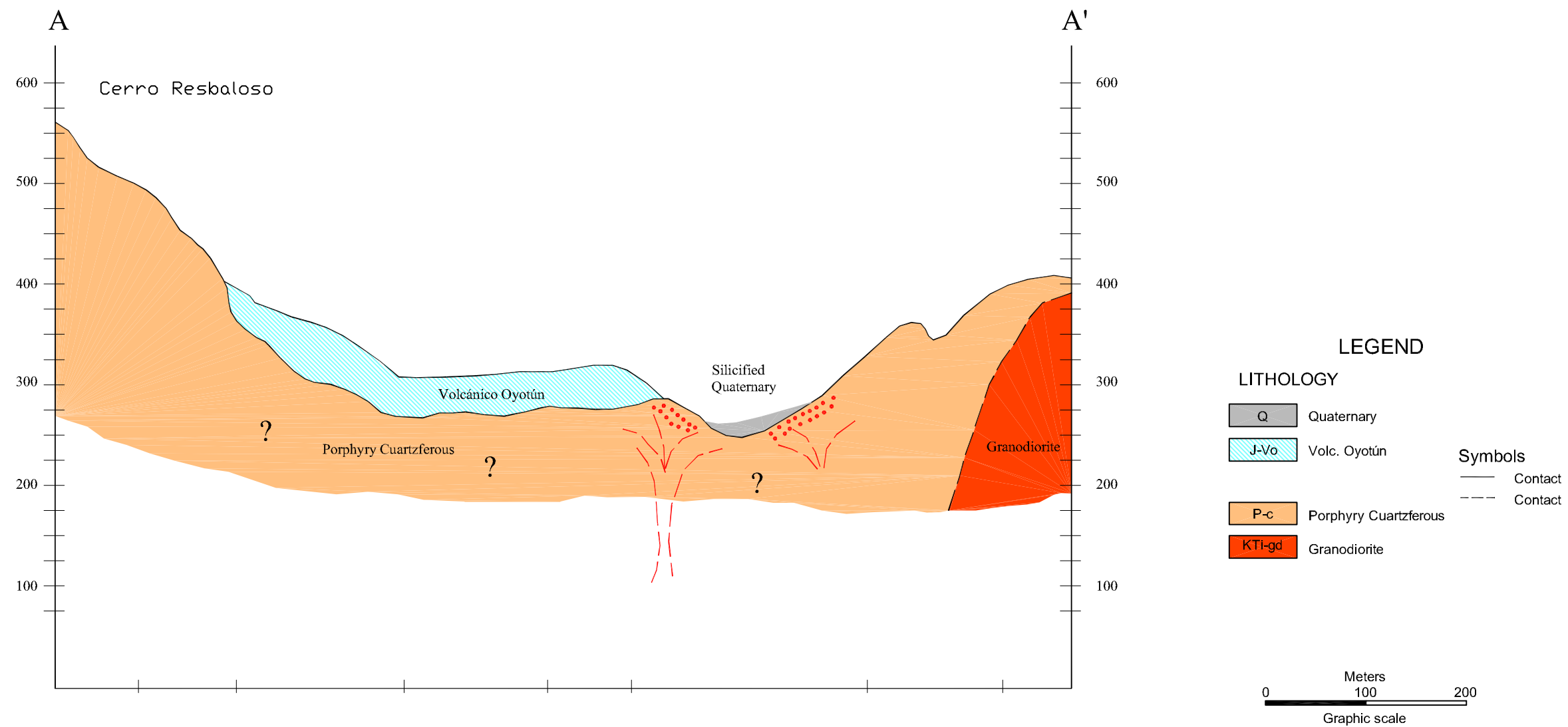
The author is not aware of any other data relevant to this report.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Sulfide mineralization, altered limestone and skarn are present along a NNW-SSE trend extending from a few hundred metres north of the present property to the southernmost Adit 8 underground workings at 650,600E – 9,278,650N. East of this trend, calcareous sedimentary rocks, limestone, dolomite, marble and garnet-quartz-wollastonite skarn, assigned to the Fm. La Leche, are exposed as a wedge-shaped block, widening gradually to the north. The carbonate sequence is overlain to the east and south by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Oyotun Formation. Granodiorite and tonalite of the Cerro Blanco intrusion outcrop along the western edge of the property.

The results of the 2004 Gold Point exploration program indicate that the mineralized zones in the area of the old workings can be separated into two main structural blocks, a northwestern block and a southeastern block. These blocks are centered approximately 150m apart, and are adjacent to two parallel splays of the Envidia fault system that appear to be offset by approximately 100m along an east to northeast trending linear. The northwestern block is much more strongly altered and mineralized, and was the focus of

SECTION A - A' Looking S-E



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004

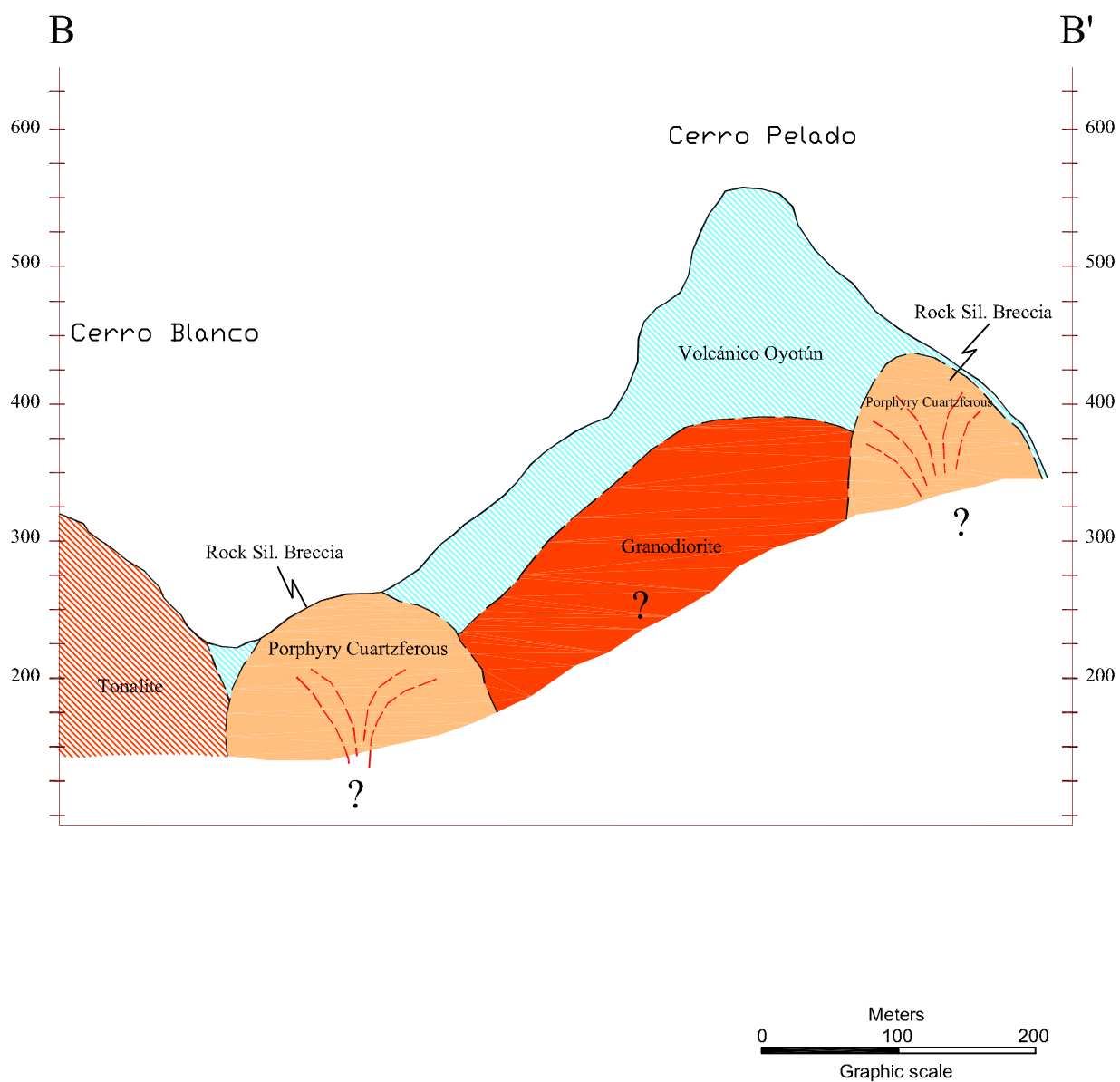
Scale :
H 1:10,000
V 1:5000

Geologic Section Map

A - A'

Map N° 19

SECTION B - B' Looking N-E



LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

J-Vo	Volc. Oyotún
J-Vo	Porphyry Cuartzferous
KTi-gd	Granodiorite
KTi-to	Tonalite

Symbols

—	Contact
---	Contact

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD.

ENVIDIA PROPERTY

Geology : L.V.

Approved : J.S.

Date : 05/2004
Scale :
 H 1:10,000
 V 1:5000

Geologic Section Map
B - B'

Map N° 20



most of the historic mining activity. The mineralization in the southeastern block is hosted in weakly altered limestone, and is considered by the writer to be distal to the skarn-hosted mineralization in the northwestern block. Adit 8 in the southeastern block contains irregular replacements and mantos of Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn sulphides in recrystallized limestone, marble, and weakly calc-silicate altered rock. Garnet-bearing skarn is virtually absent. The best mineralization sampled in this zone returned grades of 85.75 ppm Ag, 0.36% Cu, 1.37% Pb and 2.01% Zn from a group of 8 samples with an average length of 0.875m. The zone sampled is a manto-like sulphide layer in the footwall of the Envidia fault; the zone extends eastwards about 18m down the dip of the layering. The southeastern block lies approximately 200m east of the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact.

The northwestern block has a strike length of at least 150m and a minimum vertical extent of 50-65m. Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn sulphide mineralization occurs in greenish-brown garnet-quartz-diopside-wollastonite skarn in irregular bodies, manto-like layers, and vein-fault structures. The old workings are highly irregular in section because mineralized rock was extracted from the tabular, west-dipping Envidia vein-fault system as well as from skarn mantos, cross-fractures, and replacement bodies extending up to 20 metres into the footwall of the fault. Skarn-hosted mineralization in the northwestern zone outcrops along the hillside above Adits, 3, 4, and 5, and the northernmost and highest exposure is near the portal of Adit 3. The deepest and southernmost known mineralization is in the south end of Shaft 1, 150-160m due south of and 50-65m below Adit 3. It appears that this mineralization is open to depth and to the south of this working.

Sampling of the underground workings in the northwestern zone indicates that the skarn mineralization contains highly variable grades of silver, copper, lead, and zinc, with weakly anomalous gold and arsenic, strongly anomalous bismuth, and very low mercury values. The range of average silver and copper grades from groups of samples from the various underground workings is 7.0 – 228.0 ppm Ag and 0.26 – 1.83% Cu. Of the total of 110 samples taken from Adits 2-6 and Shaft 1 in the northwestern block, there are 36 individual channel samples grading over 1.0% Cu, and 26 samples grading over 100 ppm Ag. The best silver grade in a single sample is 1160 ppm (247489, 0.40m, Adit 6). The best copper grade obtained is 7.71% (247477, 0.95m, Adit 6). The best-mineralized single group of samples, consisting of all 63 samples from Adit 6, has a length-averaged arithmetic grade of 94.4 ppm Ag, 1.29% Cu, 0.33% Pb and 0.52% Zn. The area sampled is approximately 80m long and 10-15m wide; the samples were taken along both sides of the drift and from mineralized pillars, the fringe areas of stopes, and other mineralized remnants left behind by the former operators. The Adit 6 results are considered by the writer to be the best example of the tenor of mineralization that might still exist at depth and along strike to the north and south of the area of the Envidia workings.

General conclusions to be drawn from the Gold Point exploration program include the following:

(1) The property has never been drilled, so knowledge of the mineralized zones is limited to investigations of the accessible underground workings and a few surface exposures. Only high grade, “direct shipping” ore was mined, mainly in the Envidia fault zone itself, so the present workings may not extend to the limits of the mineralized zones.



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(2) The Envidia fault zone appears to have been a conduit for hydrothermal fluids, but the known mineralization appears to be confined to relatively short lateral segments of the fault zone. Other controls, such as cross-cutting structures or variations in lithology may be more important in determining the shape and size of the mineralized zones. The depth extent of the skarn and replacement mineralization remains unknown, but mineralization in the northwestern block extends into the deepest accessible workings.

(3) It is by no means proven that the Cerro Blanco tonalite stock generated the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the Envidia skarn mineralization. Contacts between mineralized skarn and intrusive are not exposed on surface or underground. The mineralized skarn deposits appear to be at least 100-150m east of the tonalite body, but green garnet skarn at the tonalite contact north of the property is barren. It is possible that the Cerro Blanco intrusion has little or no relation to the sulphide-mineralized skarn in the Envidia mine area.

(4) The stratigraphic base of the limestone on the east side of the Envidia fault is not exposed, so the thickness of the limestone package remains unknown. To the SSE of the Adit 8 workings, the N to NW striking, NE dipping limestone on the east side of the Envidia fault is overlain by progressively increasing thicknesses of siltstone, so it cannot be traced on surface and its lateral extent in this direction is unknown.

(5) There is no limestone exposed west of the Envidia fault. This may be due to downward movement on the west side of the fault zone. If limestone is present at depth here, it may be altered and mineralized in a manner similar to the same unit on the east side of the fault. It may also extend along strike to the SSE.

(6) Anomalous Ag-As-Bi-Cu-Pb-Zn results from eight rock samples taken from an area in the southwestern corner of the property (650100E – 9277270N) indicate that this part of the property is worthy of further prospecting and sampling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for Phase II and Phase III exploration of the Envidia property:

- (1) **(Phase II):** The local community should be formally approached by representatives of Gold Point Exploration Ltd, and a contractual agreement should be made to provide for, at a minimum:
 - (a) surface use and surface access rights,
 - (b) permission to use water for drilling, geophysical surveys, and other exploration purposes,
 - (c) the ground rules for the employment of local labour and the use of other local resources.
- (2) **(Phase II):** The area of the Envidia workings should be geologically mapped at a 1:500 scale. All surface features such as roads, buildings, and waste rock dumps should be tied in to the



map. The services of a surveyor will be required to provide topographic control. The southwest sector of the property should be further prospected and sampled.

- (3) **(Phase II):** A property-wide program of geophysical surveys should be conducted on east-west lines at 100 metre separations. The lines should extend from approximately 200 metres west of the Cerro Blanco intrusive contact to a point 200m east of the eastern claim line. The average length of the lines would be approximately 1000m, extending from 650200E to 651200E, since the intrusive contact trends north-south, approximately parallel to UTM longitude 650400E.
- (4) **(Phase III):** A program of 1000m of diamond drilling should be carried out to explore for mineralization at depth below the Envidia mine workings, to trace the La Leche carbonate unit to the south of the mine working area, and to test any geophysical anomalies that may be identified.

The estimated cost of the Phase II exploration program (Points 1, 2, and 3 above) is \$CDN 75,000.00, and the estimated cost of the Phase III program (Point 4 above), which is contingent upon favourable results from the Phase II program, is \$CDN 192,700.00.

Dated at Maple Ridge, British Columbia, this 10th day of June, 2004.

/s/ "George Sivertz"
George Sivertz P. Geo.

**PHASE II COST ESTIMATE: GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS.**

	\$ CDN
.....	
Community Relations and Socio-Economic Study.....	5,000.00
Geological Mapping and Survey Control, Mine Area	5,000.00
IP-Resistivity and Magnetometer Surveys, 20 line km.....	50,000.00
Assays and Analyses, 50 samples @ \$30.....	1,500.00
Geological Supervision, 10 days @ \$500.....	5,000.00
.....	
Field Geologist, 10 days @ \$125.....	1,250.00
Local Labour, 100 man-days @ \$10/day.....	1,000.00
Truck Rentals: 10 days @ \$200/day	2,000.00
Accommodation and Meals.....	2,250.00
Air Travel, International and Domestic	2,000.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED PHASE II COSTS 75,000.00

PHASE III COST ESTIMATE: DIAMOND DRILLING.

	\$ CDN
.....	
Diamond Drilling, 1000m @ \$125/m	125,000.00
Core Boxes, 250 @ \$12 each	3,000.00
Drill Core Assays, 500 @ \$20.....	10,000.00
QA/QC sample program.....	2,000.00
Sample bags, assay tags, field supplies, tools	500.00
Core Technician, Splitting/Sampling 30 days @ \$100.....	3,000.00
.....	
Geological Supervision, 30 days @ \$500.....	15,000.00
.....	
Local Labour, 300 man-days @ \$10/day.....	3,000.00
Truck Rentals: 30 days @ \$200/day	6,000.00
Accommodation and Meals.....	4,500.00
Air Travel, International and Domestic	2,000.00

SUBTOTAL 174,000.00

CONTINGENCIES 5% 8,700.00

TOTAL 182,700.00

REPORT COSTS 10,000.00



TOTAL ESTIMATED PHASE III COSTS.....192,700.00



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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, George Sivertz, residing at 11708-246th Street, Maple Ridge, BC V4R 1K8, do hereby certify that:

I hold a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geological Science granted by the University of British Columbia in 1976.

I have been a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992.

I am a professional geologist and have practiced my profession on a full time basis in Canada, the USA, Mexico, Cuba, Peru, and elsewhere in Europe, Asia, and South America since 1978. I have read Policy Documents NI 43-01 and NI 43-01F1 and certify that by reasons of my academic qualifications, affiliation with a professional association, and relevant work experience, I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. This report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

I am the author of this report, which is based upon published and private reports (listed in the References section), discussions with other geologists familiar with the property, the results of my examination of the Envidia property on December 12-13, 2002, and the results of the exploration work program supervised by myself and described in this report. I am independent of, and hold no interest in any of the assets or the material property held by the vendor of the Envidia property.

I am independent of Gold Point Exploration Ltd and any of its subsidiary companies, applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I hold no interests, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Gold Point Exploration Ltd, nor do I intend or expect to receive any.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter herein, which if omitted could render this report misleading.

I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to and authorize the use of this report for the purpose of complying with the requirements set out in NI 43-101 to support the Gold Point Exploration Ltd acquisition of the Envidia property, and to be submitted to SEDAR for electronic filing.

/s/ "George Sivertz"

George Sivertz, P. Geo.

Dated at Maple Ridge, British Columbia, this 10th day of June 2004.

**APPENDIX I: 2002 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample	Description
500608	Grn-brn garnet skarn with qz vns. FW side of fault 215/80. Mal. stain "Old Mine"
500609	Skarn in FW of fault 135/30 10m N of portal in "Old Workings". Malachite.
500610	Lens of py-cp-sp-gn, Adit 7, at foot of raise to Adit 8 level. Wallrock is siliceous, dk. grey.
500611	Manto (?) of gn-sp-cp on E side large gallery on Adit 8 level, in lt grey marble
500612	Footwall section of fault 175/55 at Adit 6 level (formerly the 291 level)
500613	Narrow unit of garnet skarn at lst/siltstone contact 330/40; malachite stain.
500614	Across pillar in main fault zone 155/58, 50m north along drift from Adit 6 portal
500615	Skarn near footwall contact of fault 155/58, 35m north along drift from 'Adit 6 portal

APPENDIX II: 2002 ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSES

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cd	Cu	Hg	Mo	Pb	Sb	Zn
NUMBER	ppb	Ppm	ppm	Ppm	Ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	Ppm	ppm	ppm
500608	24	16.8	88	156	3.5	22700	50	47	1600	12	1905
500609	8	11.8	72	142	7.5	3260	30	3	1010	6	4310
500610	28	164.0	96	328	256	1195	370	<1	11900	<2	33300
500611	188	578.0	2390	762	>500	34800	1210	<1	58600	26	234000
500612	52	243.0	52	596	41.5	48600	260	23	7890	10	4620
500613	106	417.0	620	32	9.5	91300	670	1	600	14	2500
500614	67	177.0	344	222	15	18600	160	3	5160	2	1380
500615	<5	51.8	20	80	7	14200	80	4	1180	<2	2770

**APPENDIX III: UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 1**

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD										
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU										
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 1: samples 247451 to 247500, key elements										
SAMPLE NUMBER	ADIT NAME	Sample Length	Sample Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu Ppm	Pb ppm	Zn Ppm
247451	1	0.60	channel	7	6.4	45	<2	5590	495	11800
247452	1W	0.50	channel	<5	2.1	98	27	471	1430	3940
247453	5	1.40	channel	<5	16.5	45	<2	4550	312	2140
247454	5	0.82	channel	5	7.9	41	85	9060	1180	3150
247455	5	0.70	channel	<5	3.1	66	8	297	345	1555
247456	5	1.50	channel	5	14.4	154	109	9900	2560	9530
247457	5	1.20	channel	<5	6.7	97	136	6110	1140	2700
247458	4	2.50	channel	6	3.2	89	131	3540	1200	1400
247459	4	2.00	channel	11	11.4	92	14	149	677	1075
247460	4	1.10	channel	<5	1.8	71	<2	126	264	2170
247461	4	2.00	channel	8	10.3	73	88	5180	1240	4810
247462	3	1.80	channel	15	10.2	169	243	9510	2140	1450
247463	3	1.10	channel	8	20.9	118	385	12600	6370	2850
247464	3	1.20	channel	10	16.5	237	571	9940	6360	2590
247465	3	1.40	channel	9	31.5	368	104	5450	6250	7350
247466	3	0.70	channel	<5	10.5	106	86	1300	2310	1975
247467	3	1.00	channel	10	21.6	140	402	7090	3820	2900
247468	3	2.20	channel	5	1	100	94	1290	1605	2740
247471	3	1.00	channel	<5	29	22	<2	154	140	283
247472	3	1.60	channel	6	19	106	115	1405	1120	1135
247473	3	2.30	channel	6	5	56	47	3900	1065	1360
247475	Blank	0.00	limestone	<5	0.5	10	<2	72	15	81
247476	6	1.00	channel	10	25.4	71	17	2160	451	2500
247477	6	0.95	channel	77	349	164	854	77100	3820	3910
247478	6	0.60	channel	7	41.1	85	51	9340	1070	2490
247479	6	1.00	channel	32	124	153	127	27800	944	1295
247480	6	0.80	channel	15	57.3	21	119	8720	1200	967
247481	6	2.20	channel	<5	8.9	55	18	1565	282	823
247482	6	2.30	channel	7	14.5	62	69	3030	847	1025
247483	6	0.60	channel	38	399	180	707	57600	7650	4640
247484	6	1.00	channel	5	146	84	566	23800	3210	3360
247485	6	2.50	channel	7	52.4	22	190	11300	845	1175
247486	6	1.50	channel	23	127	48	254	10200	5380	17700



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD										
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU										
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 1: samples 247451 to 247500, key elements										
SAMPLE	ADIT	Sample	Sample	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	NAME	Length	Type	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ppm	ppm	Ppm
247487	6	1.50	channel	80	524	74	1250	27500	19500	19000
247488	6	1.00	channel	7	39.3	48	69	4010	1265	2290
247489	6	0.40	channel	51	1160	264	1950	27500	53600	32000
247490	6	1.20	channel	16	296	178	500	27400	7360	2030
247491	6	1.20	channel	44	264	207	563	13100	11800	22000
247492	6	1.80	channel	30	148	132	409	17300	3960	5990
247493	6	1.20	channel	<5	3.3	58	7	367	232	780
247494	6	1.10	channel	7	24.8	65	120	3440	824	1290
247495	6	0.60	channel	14	101	159	276	13200	3850	23600
247496	6	1.60	channel	<5	5.3	58	11	523	379	716
247497	6	0.90	channel	7	23.1	164	120	3760	1910	5040
247498	6	1.00	channel	38	170	49	426	23700	4880	3130
247499	6	0.80	channel	16	54.3	73	134	3820	1600	590
247500	6	0.80	channel	<5	<0.5	7	<2	70	22	93

**APPENDIX IV: UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 2**

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD										
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU										
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 2: samples 247001 to 247120, key elements										
SAMPLE NUMBER	ADIT NAME	SAMPLE LENGTH	SAMPLE TYPE	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu Ppm	Pb Ppm	Zn Ppm
247001	6	0.60	Channel	23	115	72	375	8210	3770	20100
247002	6	0.80	Channel	32	119	86	273	6390	3880	2440
247003	6	0.90	Channel	55	260	64	470	25400	8470	18300
247004	6	2.00	Channel	39	352	51	627	62400	7730	27100
247005	6	1.30	Channel	<5	12.2	35	30	2700	606	1995
247006	6	1.30	Channel	44	209	66	529	13800	8040	15900
247007	6	1.20	Channel	22	83.7	74	234	18700	4140	4170
247008	6	1.30	Channel	14	97.2	68	181	9450	4100	7020
247009	6	1.20	Channel	24	59.4	213	317	15100	5450	2020
247010	6	1.15	Channel	32	14.2	319	706	8940	8440	1165
247011	6	0.30	Channel	8	42.5	160	355	8240	3640	3340
247012	6	2.70	Channel	37	188	178	1035	38700	3770	3680
247013	6	1.50	Channel	30	38.3	589	154	13500	6180	8520
247014	6	1.00	Channel	19	76.7	236	424	41200	4190	7180
247015	6	1.30	Channel	11	37.4	134	97	8560	1330	4060
247016	6	2.00	Channel	<5	17.2	50	41	998	663	1070
247017	6	4.30	Channel	15	99.4	40	283	12800	2940	4610
247018	6	2.00	Channel	<5	4.2	63	16	174	216	715
247019	6	1.60	Channel	<5	2.3	49	6	106	171	624
247020	6	1.50	Channel	7	87.5	44	197	2070	4140	9190
247021	6	1.40	Channel	<5	47.8	58	100	2190	3850	7120
247022	6	1.00	Channel	<5	6.9	67	14	261	515	1490
247023	6	1.40	Channel	<5	83.3	55	184	2110	6390	12300
247024	6	0.60	Channel	7	92.1	48	212	2230	5400	11900
247025	6	0.80	Channel	<5	2	61	3	65	300	409
247026	6	1.00	Channel	18	99.3	114	405	11500	2800	2230
247027	6	0.90	Channel	10	61.3	54	168	3690	1660	2590
247028	6	2.00	Channel	6	57.3	63	109	4470	2390	3550
247029	6	1.50	Channel	41	142	54	639	34500	1950	3860
247030	6	1.50	Channel	19	105	84	308	18200	1890	2250
247031	6	2.80	Channel	<5	7.2	153	4	1090	94	1290
247032	6	3.50	Channel	22	38.6	522	135	11200	2850	3770



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD										
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU										
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 2: samples 247001 to 247120, key elements										
SAMPLE	ADIT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	NAME	LENGTH	TYPE	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ppm	Ppm	Ppm
247033	6	1.90	Channel	8	69.2	54	126	9900	1415	2650
247034	6	1.20	Channel	5	9.6	83	40	5410	697	615
247035	6	1.10	Channel	20	52.9	214	325	24700	2940	4230
247036	2 CH6	3.70	Channel	<5	6.5	56	15	667	599	1835
247037	2 CH6	0.70	Channel	13	39.6	76	97	3900	1775	4100
247038	2 CH6	0.80	Channel	16	76.4	74	58	28400	1010	1145
247039	2	1.50	Channel	<5	7.1	60	17	626	448	1110
247040	2	1.00	Channel	15	187	60	415	8000	15200	18600
247041	2	0.70	Channel	8	55	44	103	5960	3890	17500
247042	2	1.00	Channel	31	232	130	682	36100	11400	21900
247043	2	2.00	Channel	6	116	71	198	11700	11200	15000
247044	2	0.80	Channel	22	64.3	227	194	9600	9990	12700
247045	2	0.80	Channel	<5	6	55	4	401	160	1080
247046	2	1.80	Channel	58	9.2	46	23	1190	153	549
247047	2	1.10	Channel	19	61.2	34	151	11400	2220	13000
247048	2	1.70	Channel	<5	8	27	22	1215	252	903
247049	2	1.50	Channel	<5	8.8	23	30	4820	479	774
247050	2	1.10	Channel	8	<0.5	<5	11	809	10	73
247051	2	1.70	Channel	27	19.6	43	38	2110	547	1395
247052	2	1.90	Channel	<5	3.2	18	2	299	44	676
247053	2	1.40	Channel	20	1.4	25	<2	158	55	144
247054	2	2.20	Channel	9	4.4	40	<2	198	19	585
247055	2	2.00	Channel	7	0.8	52	2	67	94	90
247056	2	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	12	<2	16	13	32
247057	2	2.00	Channel	<5	0.5	21	3	807	224	217
247058	2	1.50	Channel	<5	<0.5	17	<2	22	32	57
247059	2	1.50	Channel	<5	0.5	24	<2	64	52	138
247060	2	1.50	Channel	<5	<0.5	24	<2	20	41	65
247061	2	1.50	Channel	<5	1.4	28	<2	24	430	501
247062	2	1.20	Channel	9	<0.5	25	<2	567	83	308
247063	2	1.20	Channel	<5	0.5	86	<2	35	80	164
247064	2	2.00	Channel	<5	9.7	43	<2	138	36	220
247065	7	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	505	<2	67	14	54
247066	7	1.20	Channel	5	<0.5	25	<2	30	5	50
247067	7	1.20	Channel	<5	<0.5	55	<2	20	22	91



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD										
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU										
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 2: samples 247001 to 247120, key elements										
SAMPLE	ADIT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	NAME	LENGTH	TYPE	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ppm	Ppm	Ppm
247068	7	1.20	Channel	<5	<0.5	<5	<2	6	<2	96
247069	7	1.20	Channel	<5	<0.5	30	<2	12	6	64
247070	7	1.20	Channel	<5	<0.5	22	<2	31	3	142
247071	7	1.20	Channel	<5	<0.5	30	<2	31	4	81
247072	7	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	36	<2	22	<2	37
247073	7	1.00	Channel	<5	0.8	21	<2	102	33	168
247074	7	1.20	Channel	<5	4.7	30	8	244	342	1280
247075	Blank			<5	<0.5	10	<2	98	12	79
247076	7	1.20	Channel	<5	1.1	35	<2	321	6	100
247077	7	0.60	Channel	16	0.8	35	<2	14	14	92
247078	7	0.50	Channel	14	151	56	358	651	10300	18800
247079	8	0.80	Channel	<5	13.7	93	31	341	2030	4840
247080	8	0.60	Channel	<5	1.1	42	<2	39	304	366
247081	8	0.50	Channel	69	73.8	521	38	315	3220	4950
247082	8	1.00	Channel	24	3	356	2	450	312	2470
247083	8	1.00	Channel	25	66.7	178	114	1895	9700	15400
247084	8	0.60	Channel	32	80.1	403	107	1305	15400	25700
247085	8	1.10	Channel	41	199	162	196	9480	44100	65700
247086	8	1.00	Channel	<5	8.4	39	8	1825	571	1080
247087	8	1.00	Channel	18	161	124	324	6330	18700	12500
247088	8	0.80	Channel	10	71.6	56	137	4230	9520	24000
247089	8	0.90	Channel	<5	0.6	54	<2	74	39	102
247090	8	0.80	Channel	<5	<0.5	38	<2	91	32	103
247091	8	1.00	Channel	129	207	1445	126	45700	6220	4800
247092	8	0.80	Channel	10	62.5	182	86	2650	14300	24600
247093	8	0.40	Channel	73	5.1	1275	4	184	704	1930
247094	8	0.50	Channel	<5	1.1	25	<2	27	110	172
247095	8	0.45	Channel	32	37.6	335	70	617	4550	4890
247096	8	0.50	Channel	<5	1	67	3	46	162	197
247097	8	0.40	Channel	83	10.3	1185	50	2310	2560	5140
247098	8	0.45	Channel	<5	0.8	64	<2	75	66	174
247099	8	1.00	Channel	5	2.6	301	<2	82	132	136
247100	Blank			<5	<0.5	7	<2	39	24	80
247101	8	0.70	Channel	33	12.4	935	17	2000	1430	3740
247102	8	0.80	Channel	<5	<0.5	128	<2	72	74	90



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD										
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU										
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 2: samples 247001 to 247120, key elements										
SAMPLE	ADIT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	NAME	LENGTH	TYPE	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	Ppm	Ppm	Ppm
247103	8	1.60	Channel	<5	<0.5	213	<2	154	37	92
247104	8	2.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	191	<2	25	29	33
247105	8	2.00	Channel	<5	0.5	267	<2	116	31	66
247106	8	2.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	69	<2	59	17	81
247107	8	2.00	Channel	<5	0.7	690	<2	158	28	120
247108	8	2.00	Channel	9	<0.5	275	2	54	23	131
247109	8	2.00	Channel	8	0.5	447	<2	66	26	104
247110	8	2.00	Channel	29	<0.5	590	2	41	28	72
247111	8 Ramp	1.50	Channel	9	<0.5	12	4	9	18	62
247112	8 Ramp	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	31	<2	8	58	69
247113	8 Ramp	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	76	4	17	71	38
247114	8 Ramp	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	128	5	23	115	96
247115	8	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	10	<2	4	10	15
247116	8	1.26	Channel	5	<0.5	128	5	64	26	138
247117	8-E4	2.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	78	<2	26	22	69
247118	8-E4	4.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	61	<2	17	12	95
247119	8-E4	0.28	Channel	11	<0.5	226	4	141	17	67
247120	8-E4	1.50	Channel	<5	<0.5	56	<2	29	10	85

**APPENDIX V: UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 3**

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 3: Samples 247121 to 247180. key elements									
SAMPLE	ADIT	Sample	Sample	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	NAME	Length	Type	ppb	ppm	ppm	Ppm	ppm	Ppm
247121	RAM -a	1.50	Channel	5	<0.5	433	32	20	126
247122	RAM -a	1.50	Channel	<5	<0.5	97	17	9	59
247123	RAM -a	1.00	Channel	5	<0.5	165	14	11	56
247124	RAM - a	1.00	Channel	5	<0.5	108	15	12	59
247125	RAM - a	1.00	Channel	9	<0.5	310	15	13	76
247126	RAM - a	0.80	Channel	9	<0.5	219	18	8	71
247127	RAM - a	0.60	Channel	9	<0.5	112	14	20	53
247128	RAM - a	0.50	Channel	<5	<0.5	19	6	8	20
247129	RAM - a	0.50	Channel	<5	<0.5	50	5	8	15
247130	A8 - StcE1	0.80	Channel	<5	1.6	21	789	13	87
247131	A8	0.50	Channel	169	20.7	2620	1310	388	891
247132	A8	0.60	Channel	41	1.7	282	441	55	184
247133	A8 - a	1.35	Channel	24	82.2	1075	38000	8380	25800
247134	A8 - a	2.00	Channel	7	3.5	259	2010	89	427
247135	A8 - a	2.00	Channel	5	1.2	122	755	79	201
247136	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	0.9	148	216	120	173
247137	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	43	29	13	30
247138	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	285	39	228	92
247139	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	2.1	130	68	232	444
247140	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	180	75	39	45
247141	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	61	34	6	50
247142	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	65	12	8	48
247143	Shaft 8	0.60	Channel	<5	<0.5	51	20	7	59
247144	Shaft 8	3.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	40	36	9	67
247145	Shaft 8	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	46	51	9	101
247146	Shaft 8	1.00	Channel	<5	3.8	72	90	701	1490
247147	Shaft 8	2.00	Channel	<5	1.9	163	42	149	570
247148	A8 - E	1.00	Channel	97	<0.5	159	468	37	92
247149	A8 - StcW1	1.00	Channel	<5	<0.5	98	144	5	46
247150	Blank			<5	<0.5	<5	39	10	64
247151	A8 - E	1.00	Channel	8	0.5	46	41	5	60



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
UNDERGROUND ROCK SAMPLE DATA 3: Samples 247121 to 247180. key elements									
SAMPLE	ADIT	Sample	Sample	Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	NAME	Length	Type	ppb	ppm	ppm	Ppm	ppm	Ppm
247152	A8 - StcW1	0.80	Channel	<5	0.9	87	83	7	80
247153	A9	1.00	Channel	<5	3.7	71	363	20	123
247154	A9	1.00	Channel	<5	3.9	81	281	40	587
247155	A9	0.80	Channel	14	4.5	238	1265	54	361
247156	NA			<5	1.5	86	91	375	728
247157	NA			<5	0.5	57	29	33	78
247158	NA			7	<0.5	106	27	13	64
247159	NA			122	1.5	400	918	1590	2340
247160	NA			<5	<0.5	<5	144	25	21
247161	Shaft 1	1.00	Channel	5	8.1	18	491	553	789
247162	Shaft 1	1.00	Channel	26	6.3	23	470	427	917
247163	Shaft 1	1.00	Channel	<5	5.1	25	1370	161	476
247164	Shaft 1	1.00	Channel	<5	1.1	25	118	70	740
247165	Shaft 1	0.80	Channel	<5	0.6	32	45	64	263
247166	Shaft 1	0.80	Channel	18	0.9	122	37	68	213
247167	Shaft 1	0.90	Channel	<5	1.1	52	88	92	280
247168	Shaft 1	1.00	Channel	<5	13.6	58	822	963	1415
247169	Shaft 1	1.00	Channel	12	0.9	109	301	40	224
247170	Shaft 1	0.60	Channel	<5	0.8	73	52	53	141
247171	Shaft 1	0.80	Channel	9	46.4	72	4950	3730	9580
247172	Shaft 1	0.80	Channel	198	343	174	39300	18700	21500
247173	Shaft 1	0.60	Channel	52	387	116	13900	29100	44200
247174	Shaft 1	0.50	Channel	24	144	52	11400	9300	7190
247175	Blank			8	1.4	5	655	59	122
247176	Shaft 1	0.60	Channel	180	7.2	888	1000	239	717
247177	Shaft 1	0.80	Channel	17	38.3	102	1915	953	3160
247178	Shaft 1	0.80	Channel	7	63.1	92	4710	4450	13900
247179	Shaft 1	0.50	Channel	7	29.7	146	4120	1510	7290
247180	Shaft 1	0.50	Channel	<5	1.9	57	312	64	388

**APPENDIX VI: GRID BASED SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLE DATA**

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
GRID BASED SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLES: key elements analytical data									
SAMPLE Number	Line Number	Station Number	Metres South of BL	Sample Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
247187	N	S – 1	0	rock	5	<0.5	10	<2	50
247188	N	S – 2	25	rock	<5	<0.5	23	<2	96
247189	N	S – 3	50	rock	8	<0.5	12	10	27
247190	N	S – 4	75	rock	<5	<0.5	17	8	37
247191	N	S – 5	100	rock	<5	<0.5	14	14	48
247192	N	S – 6	125	rock	<5	<0.5	4	44	7
247193	N	S – 7	150	rock	<5	<0.5	28	11	80
247194	N	S – 8	175	soil	<5	<0.5	52	10	59
247195	N	S – 9	200	soil	7	<0.5	47	10	74
247196	N	S – 10	225	rock	<5	<0.5	54	9	82
247197	N	S – 11	250	rock	<5	<0.5	42	2	28
247198	N	S – 12	275	soil	<5	<0.5	56	15	73
247199	N	S – 13	300	soil	7	<0.5	61	8	62
247200	N	S – 14	325	soil	<5	<0.5	15	11	76
247201	N	S – 15	350	rock	<5	<0.5	26	<2	60
247202	N	S – 16	375	rock	<5	<0.5	37	4	79
247203	N	S – 17	400	rock	<5	<0.5	17	5	180
247204	N	S – 18	425	soil	<5	<0.5	59	10	77
247205	N	S – 19	450	soil	<5	<0.5	50	14	98
247206	N	S – 20	475	rock	<5	<0.5	54	15	94
247207	N	S – 21	500	rock	<5	<0.5	19	4	69
247208	N	S – 22	525	rock	<5	<0.5	12	7	47
247209	N	S – 23	550	rock	<5	<0.5	32	6	82
247210	1 W	S – 1	0	rock	<5	<0.5	15	<2	50
247211	1 W	S – 2	25	rock	<5	<0.5	51	16	84
247212	1 W	S – 3	50	rock	<5	<0.5	16	2	52
247213	1 W	S – 4	75	rock	<5	<0.5	26	18	91
247214	1 W	S – 5	100	rock	5	<0.5	28	14	62
247215	1 W	S – 6	125	soil	6	<0.5	22	16	96
247216	1 W	S – 7	150	rock	<5	<0.5	14	23	80
247217	2 W	S – 1	0	rock	25	<0.5	33	234	41



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
GRID BASED SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLES: key elements analytical data									
SAMPLE Number	Line Number	Station Number	Metres South of BL	Sample Type	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
					ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247218	2 W	S – 2	25	rock	5	<0.5	29	21	83
247219	2 W	S – 3	50	rock	<5	<0.5	9	<2	60
247220	2 W	S – 4	75	rock	<5	<0.5	100	8	68
247221	2 W	S – 5	100	rock	<5	<0.5	30	10	79
247222	2 W	S – 6	125	rock	<5	<0.5	15	13	95
247223	2 W	S – 7	150	rock	<5	<0.5	4	26	78
247224	2 W	S – 8	175	rock	<5	<0.5	23	17	130
247225	2 W	S – 9	200	rock	15	<0.5	16	22	81
247226	2 W	S – 10	225	rock	<5	<0.5	13	7	81
247227	2 W	S – 11	250	rock	<5	<0.5	31	16	91
247228	2 W	S – 12	275	soil	5	<0.5	45	10	61
247229	2 W	S – 13	300	soil	7	<0.5	62	10	66
247230	2 W	S – 14	325	soil	<5	<0.5	41	18	58
247231	2 W	S – 15	350	soil	<5	<0.5	41	15	72
247232	2 W	S – 16	375	soil	<5	<0.5	20	10	80
247233	2 W	S – 17	400	rock	7	<0.5	58	10	86
247234	2 W	S – 18	425	rock	10	<0.5	111	9	99
247235	2 W	S – 19	450	rock	6	<0.5	34	20	72
247236	2 W	S – 20	475	rock	14	<0.5	67	10	54
247237	2 W	S – 21	500	rock	9	<0.5	35	10	42
247238	4 W	S – 1	0	rock	6	<0.5	98	13	70
247239	4 W	S – 2	25	rock	6	<0.5	25	6	69
247240	4 W	S – 3	50	rock	11	<0.5	22	6	26
247241	4 W	S – 4	75	rock	55	<0.5	40	29	43
247242	4 W	S – 5	100	rock	5	<0.5	42	2	94
247243	4 W	S – 6	125	rock	<5	<0.5	52	2	54
247244	4 W	S – 7	150	rock	5	<0.5	37	86	140
247245	4 W	S – 8	175	rock	<5	<0.5	4	3	41
247246	4 W	S – 9	200	soil	<5	<0.5	58	15	77
247247	4 W	S – 10	225	rock	<5	<0.5	48	13	69
247248	4 W	S – 11	250	soil	8	<0.5	68	9	59
247251	4 W	S – 12	275	rock	<5	<0.5	37	5	42
247252	4 W	S – 13	300	rock	8	<0.5	100	<2	51
247253	4 W	S – 13	300	rock	8	<0.5	126	5	72



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
GRID BASED SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLES: key elements analytical data									
SAMPLE Number	Line Number	Station Number	Metres South of BL	Sample Type	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
					ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247254	4 W	S – 14	325	rock	<5	<0.5	33	5	27
247255	4 W	S – 15	350	soil	<5	<0.5	42	11	83
247256	4 W	S – 16	375	rock	<5	<0.5	40	15	79
247257	4 W	S – 17	400	rock	<5	<0.5	41	7	57
247258	4 W	S – 18	425	rock	5	<0.5	43	13	46
247259	4 W	S – 19	450	rock	8	<0.5	46	36	89
247260	4 W	S – 20	475	rock	5	<0.5	26	7	106
247261	3 W?	S - 1?	0?	rock	16	0.5	54	3	34
247262	3 W	S – 2	25	rock	12	<0.5	16	6	48
247263	3 W	S – 3	50	rock	<5	<0.5	11	4	153
247264	3 W	S – 4	75	rock	5	<0.5	45	13	56
247265	3 W	S – 5	100	rock	<5	<0.5	31	10	69
247266	3 W	S – 6	125	rock	<5	<0.5	7	3	61
247267	3 W	S – 7	150	rock	<5	<0.5	13	7	52
247268	3 W	S – 8	175	rock	8	<0.5	17	21	58
247269	3 W	S – 9	200	rock	5	<0.5	8	13	95
247270	3 W	S – 10	225	rock	<5	<0.5	16	15	69
247271	3 W	S – 11	250	rock	<5	<0.5	36	<2	39
247272	3 W	S – 12	275	rock	<5	<0.5	21	6	66
247273	3 W	S - 13	300	rock	<5	<0.5	27	6	22
247274	3 W	S - 14	325	rock	11	<0.5	100	2	28
247275	3 W	S - 15	350	rock	<5	0.7	67	6	55
247276	3 W	S - 16	375	rock	<5	<0.5	20	8	58
247277	3 W	S - 17	400	rock	<5	<0.5	57	7	57
247278	3 W	S - 18	425	rock	<5	<0.5	37	10	87
247279	3 W	S - 19	450	rock	<5	<0.5	180	5	82
247280	3 W	S - 20	475	rock	6	1.3	315	2	114
247281	3 W	S - 21	500	rock	8	<0.5	46	9	99
247282	1 E	S - 1	0	rock	<5	<0.5	30	10	52
247283	1 E	S - 2	25	rock	<5	<0.5	7	9	98
247284	1 E	S - 3	50	rock	6	<0.5	20	5	51
247285	1 E	S - 4	75	rock	7	<0.5	23	7	52
247286	1 E	S - 5	100	rock	6	<0.5	27	9	69
247287	1 E	S - 6	125	rock	<5	<0.5	50	10	49



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
GRID BASED SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLES: key elements analytical data									
SAMPLE Number	Line Number	Station Number	Metres South of BL	Sample Type	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
					ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247288	1 E	S - 7	150	rock	<5	<0.5	17	4	45
247289	1 E	S - 8	175	rock	<5	<0.5	19	6	54

**APPENDIX VII: SURFACE ROCK SAMPLE DATA**

GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
SURFACE ROCK SAMPLES: key analytical data									
SAMPLE Number	UTM E	UTM N	Sample Type	Sample Length(m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
247181	650.517	9'277,760	Panel	3 X 3	<5	<0.5	41	11	42
247182	650.31	9'278,324	Panel	3 X 3	<5	<0.5	99	17	109
247183	650.36	9'278,314	Panel	3 X 3	10	0.7	49	9	143
247184	650.204	9'277,779	Panel	3 X 2	<5	<0.5	16	5	64
247185	650.177	9'277,779	Panel	3 X 2	5	<0.5	9	3	74
247186	650.187	9'277,664	Panel	3 X 2	<5	0.5	205	2	44
247249	650.147	9'277,665	Channel	0.6	6	<0.5	158	7	27
247250	650.159	9'277,665	Channel	0.05	NA	NA			
247290	650.115	9'277,266	Channel	0.90	<5	0.6	176	193	637
247291	650.115	9'277,266	Channel	1.10	6	6	282	97	53
247292	650.115	9'277,266	Channel	1.40	10	4	1060	111	434
247293	650.115	9'277,266	Channel	1.50	<5	1	216	179	3090
247294	650.115	9'277,266	Channel	1.00	5	4.6	304	90	168
247295	650.090	9'277,281	Channel	1.40	23	4.7	404	664	1115
247296	650.090	9'277,281	Channel	1.10	20	14.7	488	1035	2570
247297	650.090	9'277,281	Channel	1.40	<5	1	291	47	1900
247298	650.147	9'277,718	Channel	0.50	12	0.5	100	3	92
247299	650.104	9'277,693	Channel	1.50	16	0.7	156	7	32
247300	Blank				<5	<0.5	59	10	62
247301	650.209	9'277,511	Panel	3 X 2	9	<0.5	105	6	39
247302	650.193	9'277,461	Panel	3 X 2	<5	<0.5	85	7	39
247303	650.167	9'277,611	Panel	3 X 2	10	0.5	105	6	41
247304	650.189	9'277,641	Panel	3 X 2	<5	<0.5	87	6	45
247305	650.038	9'277,423	Panel	3 X 1	5	1.2	232	44	269
247306	650.311	9'277,866	Channel	0.1	<5	<0.5	73	17	13
247307	650.311	9'277,866	Panel	2 X 2	<5	<0.5	13	8	50
247308	650.355	9'277,879	Panel	2 X 5	<5	<0.5	28	7	52
247309	650.31	9'278,199	Channel	4 X 2	8	<0.5	43	15	127
247310	650.314	9'278,240	Channel	12.5	6	<0.5	40	11	99
247311	650.231	9'277,491	Panel	3 X 3	<5	<0.5	35	5	86
247312	650.258	9'277,418	Panel	3 X 3	5	<0.5	73	4	89
247313	650.305	9'277,472	Panel	3 X 2	5	<0.5	28	4	69



GOLD POINT EXPLORATION LTD									
ENVIDIA PROPERTY, PERU									
SURFACE ROCK SAMPLES: key analytical data									
SAMPLE Number	UTM E	UTM N	Sample Type	Sample	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
				Length(m)	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
247314	650.416	9'278,162	Channel	4	18	<0.5	37	2	32
247315	650.416	9'278,162	Channel	4.3	12	0.5	90	6	102
247316	650.416	9'278,162	Channel	4.5	7	<0.5	63	2	49
247317	650.416	9'278,162	Channel	1	21	0.9	28	13	170
247318	650,428	9'278,187	Channel	0.6	74	10.2	7190	502	574
247319	650,956	9'278,756	Panel	5x5	<5	<0.5	26	12	66
247320	650,500	9'278,890	Channel	1.2	<5	<0.5	17	98	180
247469	650.531	9'278,923	Float	2	10	26.7	23900	122	709
247470	650.505	9'278,936	Float	2	15	15.9	1110	1005	192
246474	650.522	9'278,898	Channel	3.2	6	1.8	914	600	1320