Mikkel Schau
1007 Barkway Terrace
Brentwood Bay, BC
December 23, 2003

Mr Patrick O'Brien, President and CEO
Novawest Resources Inc.
1000-355 Burrard St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2G8

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed a report dated December 23, 2003 and entitled:

"A summary of field work on the Nickel Royale, Fall 2001, done by Novawest Resources Inc. and a review of previous work on adjacent claims, acquired subsequently in Pays Plat, and Lower Aquasabon Region, north of Schreiber, District Of Thunder Bay, Ontario, NTS 42D14"

I believe that the brief 2001 grassroots program conducted by Dr.P. Fischer for Novawest, which focused on the Nickel Royale (Nicopor) prospect, has shown it to be an interesting Ni-Cu +/- PGE site in an Archean gabbro intruded by an Archean granite. It is worthy of more intense work. Ground obtained after the field work report was completed, is of variable interest and these new claim groups have been ranked with respect to their prospecting potential.

This report is based on 2001 exploration done by Novawest which is summarized in a company report available from headquarters of Novawest Resources Inc. in Vancouver. Additional information was gathered from a site visit. Other material used is in the public domain and available from the Resident Geologist Files in Thunder Bay, from the author or from specialized geoscience libraries.

A diligent effort in the area, only a short distance north of Lake Superior and the Trans Canada Highway, and a focussed exploration program, with a proposed $190,000 budget, is required to evaluate the potential of the Nickel Royale ground to host economic Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization.

Sincerely yours

"Mikkel Schau"
Mikkel Schau. P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
MIKKEL P. SCHAU
PRACTISING MEMBER
1047
ONTARIO

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Dec 23 2003

THE NICKEL ROYALE PROJECT

A summary of fieldwork on the Nickel Royale, Fall 2001,

done by Novawest Resources Inc.

and

a review of previous work on adjacent claims, acquired subsequently

in Pays Plat, and Lower Aquasabon Region

north of Schreiber

District Of Thunder Bay

Ontario

NTS 42D14

prepared for Novawest Resources Inc.

by

Dr. Mikkel Schau, P.Geo.

December 23, 2003

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Mikkel Schau
Dec 23 2003

2. Table of Contents

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Dec 23 2003

3.Summary

The Nickel Royale project comprises 148 km2 shaped into a sideways horseshoe, located 10 km north of Schreiber in the Thunder Bay Mining district. The area is well served with the Trans Canada Highway, the CPR passing within 10 km or so of the claim groups, and a power line traverses the area only 5 km to the south. The town of Schreiber has previous experience with mining, and can provide the appropriate infrastructure.

The short field program and selective sampling at Nickel Royale (Nicopor) in the fall of 2001 confirmed previous observations that there is a massive nickel bearing sulphide body exposed at surface, at the contact of a gabbro and the Crossman Lake Batholith granite. Newly recognized layering in the gabbro faces south, as do adjacent pillow basalts. The question was raised as to whether the massive sulphide lens was part of this layered gabbro, and since it (the sulphide melt) has interacted with the granite near the contact, whether the combined massive sulphide-gabbro package was younger than the granite. It was noted that there is no radiometric ages are available to confirm the Archean age assignment of the granite. Based on his own observations, QP concurs with most previous workers, that the gabbro at Nicopor, as exposed at the current surface, has been intruded by the Crossman Lake granite and that all units in the area are part of the Archean Wawa Subprovince. QP thinks that the massive sulphide has been remobilized and injected into the granite during Archean amphibolite grade metamorphism, and that the sulphide was possibly derived from a differentiated gabbro body at depth.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the origin, surface samples from the massive sulphide exposed in the Nicopor pits are highly mineralized with nickel:

On samples collected at surface in 2001, nickel values up to 6.23%, copper values in excess of 1.53% and Ni/Cu varies from .09 to 41, and PGEs are anomalous and range up to 500 ppb Pd and 144 ppb Pt.

Drilling in 1965, 1969, and 1970 outlined a lenticular sulphide body down dip from the surface showing, mainly along the granite gabbro contact near surface, but enclosed entirely within the gabbro at depth. Cross sections are shown in figure 6. Noticeably, the tenor of the sulphides drops underground. Nickel is about 1% and copper about .3% in the best intersection of 4.6 m (DDH Z-7).

Previous work has suggested that the Crossman Granite was emplaced into a regional gabbro suite, the remnants of which, are displayed around the edges of the granite. North of the Novawest holdings, two past producers (Winston and Zenith mines) were located in or near layered gabbro sills. The southern contact has xenoliths and septa of gabbro rather than the thicker units to the north, and these septa are locally mineralized.

Novawest increased its holdings in the Schreiber area after the2001 fieldwork, and a large portion of the contact region of the Crossman Lake pluton was staked. These new areas contain a number of known showings and new prospective regions indicated by anomalous lake sediments and aeromagnetic patterns. Of particular interest are the showings called Four Sox and Shaboom in Novawest press releases. Perusal of published literature indicates that these are indeed mineralized areas, with copper and molybdenum, but that they are not typical targets for Ni-Cu exploration.

A map, rating the various claim groups of the Nickel Royale holdings, according to four levels of exploration interest, has been constructed (Fig 9).

A program at a cost of $190,000 has been proposed to advance the state of knowledge at Nicopor Prospect and the Nickel Royale Project in general. It consists of performing down hole geophysics on four new holes at Nicopor, and from the new data gained, extending drilling in the direction determined by the geophysical results. The rest of the Nickel Royale area is to be locally mapped and extensively prospected, especially those regions rating highly on the map alluded to above.

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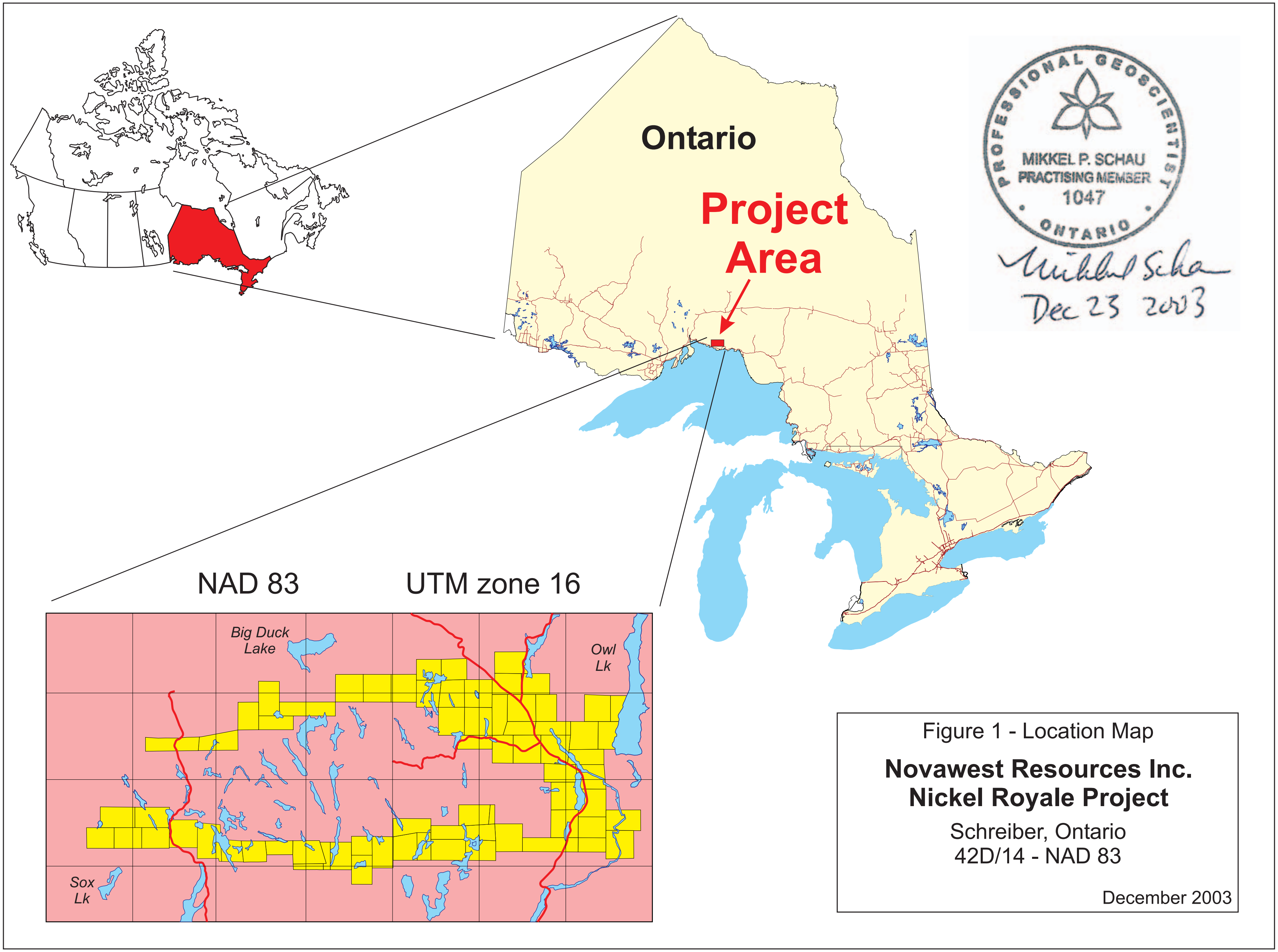

Figure 1 - Location Map

Novawest Resources Inc.
Nickel Royale Project

Schreiber, Ontario
42D/14 - NAD 83

December 2003

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4.. Introduction/ Terms of reference

This technical report has been written for

Novawest Resources Inc.
Suite 1000, Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2G8

Mr. Pat O'Brien, president of the company, asked the Independent Qualified Person to write a 43-101 compatible AIF report and to outline a possible exploration program. The report is largely based on fieldwork and a report written by Dr P.Fischer 2001-2002, combined with an overview of the available literature.

QP visited the property, on a site visit, from October 17 to October 21, 2003 and collected some reference samples. He met with geologists from Minister of Northern Development and Mines at the Thunder Bay Regional Offices on October 22 and October 23, 2003. Later work in assembling the report included using the Web located facilities of MNDM and inspecting samples and interpreting assay data from verification samples collected on site.

Much of this report is based on a report written for Novawest by Dr Peter Fischer detailing fieldwork performed in 2001. Mr J. Forbes, a prospector familiar with area, helped with logistics and locating roadways and showings. Data accessed includes the assessment files, government reports and published literature detailed in the references, as well as selected property files of the Regional Geologist in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Mr. Brian Fowler of Marathon. Ont. shared his considerable knowledge of local showings freely.

Novawest staff members were very helpful and promptly answered any questions I had.

Currency, units of measure and conversion factors used are those used by the Ontario government and are listed in Appendix 1.

5.. Disclaimer

The QP has relied in large part upon data in a report written by Dr P. Fischer, who is a very experienced economic geologist in the field, but who is not a qualified person in the sense of 43-101. Some of my conversations with staff at the resident's geologist office were with people who are in the process of becoming qualified persons in the sense of 43-101.

6.Property Description

The Nickel Royale property is located in the Thunder Bay Mining District, 10-20 km north of Schreiber occupying parts of Pays Plat and Lower Aquasabon regions, also known as NTS 42D14 north half (see figure 1).

The property encompasses about 148.3 km2 (approximately 916 claim units) of contiguous unpatented claims and is shaped like a sideways horseshoe with open end to the west. It reaches

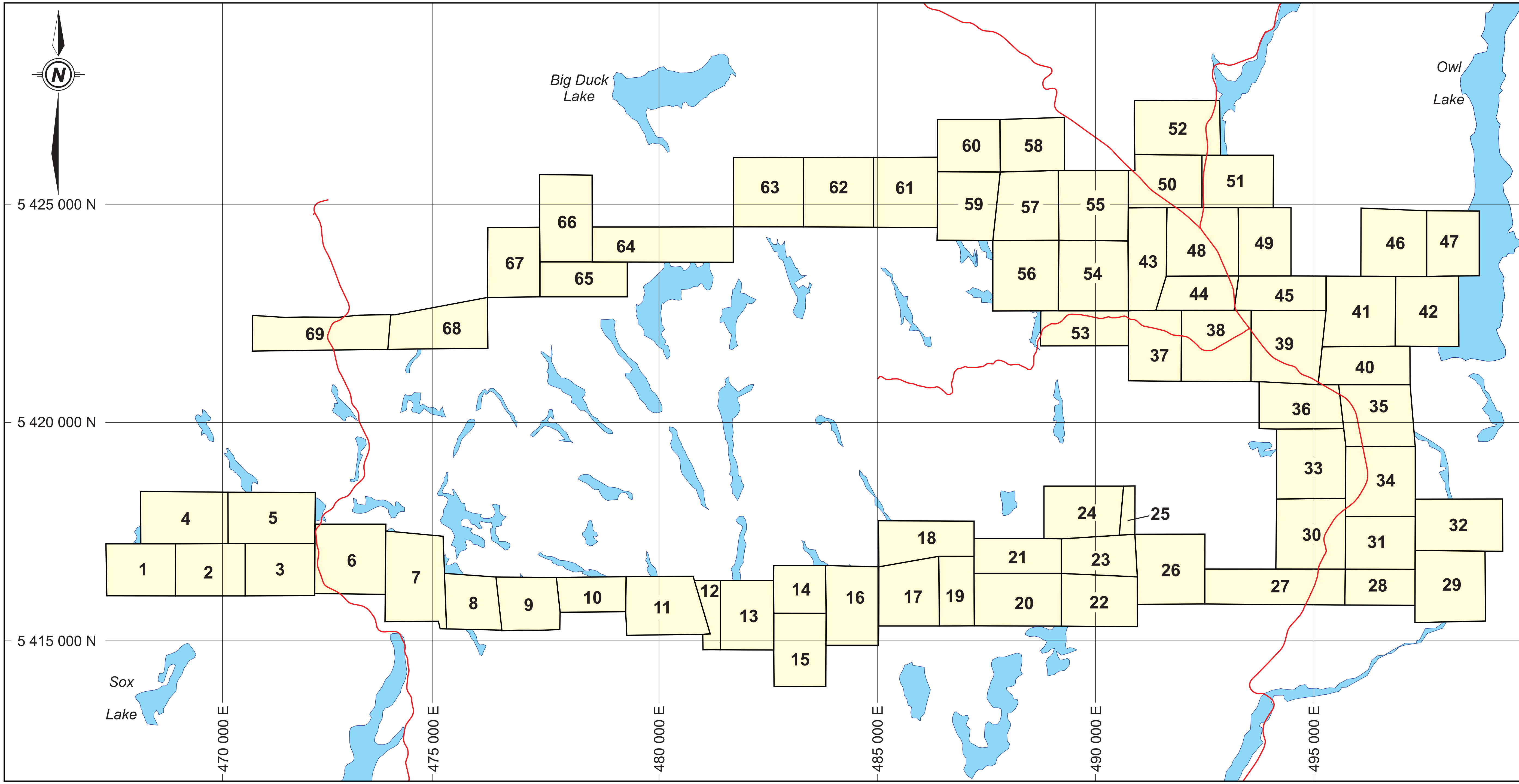

Figure 2 - Mineral Claims

Novawest Resources Inc.
Nickel Royale Project

Schreiber, Ontario
42D/14 - NAD 83

0 5 10
Kilometres

December 2003

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from Sox Lake in the west to Owl Lake in the east, and reaches north, to just south of the Zenith Mine, and south to just north of Victoria Lake.

The 68 Claim blocks are listed below in numerical order, the number preceding the claim number is the number used on the map (Fig 2) to identify the location of claim group.

The map numbers go from the south west corner, generally eastward, then northward and finally westward, whereas the Claim block numbers listed below, record sequence in which claims were acquired. Of note, are the three last claim groups to be acquired, they are not registered yet, although they have been physically staked, and notice of claim is noted on the claimapsIII. website.

Table 1, Index to claim groups. (Figure 2)

Map#,	Claim number,	units,	claim due date
3	TB1167228	12	2004-07-27*
2	TB1167229	12	2004-07-27*
1	TB1167230	12	2004-07-27*
9	TB1246955	09	2004-04-23+
10	TB1246957	08	2004-04-20+
11	TB1246958	15	2004-04-20+
17	TB3000905	16	2004-04-11
18	TB3000906	12	2004-04-11
19	TB3000908	08	2004-04-11
21	TB3000909	10	2004-04-11
20	TB3000910	15	2004-04-11
23	TB3000911	10	2004-04-11
22	TB3000912	15	2004-04-11
26	TB3000913	16	2004-04-02
27	TB3000914	16	2004-04-02
28	TB3000915	08	2004-04-02
29	TB3000916	16	2004-04-08
24	TB3000917	15	2004-04-11
32	TB3000918	15	2004-04-08
34	TB3000919	16	2004-04-08
35	TB3000920	16	2004-04-08
40	TB3000921	15	2004-04-08
42	TB3000922	16	2004-04-11
52	TB3000923	15	2004-04-11
46	TB3000924	16	2004-04-11
41	TB3000925	16	2004-04-11
39	TB3000926	16	2004-04-11
45	TB3000927	10	2004-04-11
49	TB3000928	12	2004-04-11
25	TB3000929	03	2004-04-11
51	TB3000930	12	2004-04-11
50	TB3000931	12	2004-04-11
48	TB3000932	16	2004-04-11
44	TB3000933	08	2004-04-11

38	TB3000934	16	2004-04-11
37	TB3000935	12	2004-04-11
43	TB3000936	12	2004-04-11
53	TB3000937	08	2004-04-11
56	TB3000949	16	2004-04-11
57	TB3000950	16	2004-04-11
60	TB3000951	12	2004-04-11
59	TB3000952	16	2004-04-11
61	TB3000953	16	2004-04-11
62	TB3000954	16	2004-04-11
63	TB3000955	16	2004-04-11
58	TB3000956	12	2004-04-11
66	TB3000957	15	2004-04-11
64	TB3000958	16	2004-04-11
65	TB3000959	10	2004-04-11
67	TB3000960	12	2004-04-11
68	TB3000963	10	2004-04-11
69	TB3000964	16	2004-04-11
47	TB3000965	12	2004-04-11
15	TB3000970	15	2005-02-13
4	TB3000974	15	2004-04-11
5	TB3000975	15	2004-04-11
12	TB3007700	10	2004-04-11
13	TB3007701	12	2005-09-18
14	TB3007702	09	2005-09-18
16	TB3007703	15	2005-09-18
31	TB3012316	12	2005-03-13
30	TB3012317	16	2005-03-13
33	TB3012318	16	2005-03-13
36	TB3012319	15	2005-03-13
54	TB3012320	16	2005-03-13
55	TB3012321	16	2005-03-13
6*	FO3002091		
7	FO3002090		
8	FO3002089		

* FO, claims have been physically staked but registration not complete as of Dec 22, 2003. Total of 40 claim units.

The Claim Groups are 100% owned by Novawest Resources, subject to completion of two option agreements noted below.

Claim groups marked with * (TB116728 to TB1167230 inclusive) are optioned so that Novawest will have 100% when they complete a second payment of five thousand cash and fifty thousand shares, due upon receipt of a second favourable geological report on a second phase of field work.

Claim groups marked with + (TB1246955, TB1246957, and TB1246958) are optioned and Novawest will have 100% when they complete a second payment of five thousand dollars cash and thirty thousand shares, due upon receipt of a second favourable geological report a second phase of field work.

These options are subject to 3 and 2 % NSR, respectively and Novawest has the option to buy back half the NSR in each for $1,000,000.00.

The description of the mineral title in this technical report is not a legal opinion, but is a description of such title as understood by the QP based on written information provided by the corporate entity and noted on the Claim map from MNDM dated November 13, 2003, with addenda from web based ClaimapsIII, dated December 22, 2003).

7. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is crossed by two all weather roads reaching north from the Trans-Canada Highway, by the CPR which is also about 10 km south of the edge of the property. Local tracks used by skidders, ATVs and in the winter by skidoos provide a rough and informal transportation network. A major power line passes east to west, about 6 km south of the region.

The climate is that typical of north of Lake Superior, warm summers, cold winters, a modicum of snow, and a wet spring.

Many people of Schreiber have previously worked in the mining and prospecting business, and have the skills and the local infrastructure to support any such projects.

The local topography rises with 200 m relief, above Lake Superior at 200 m asl, and is expressed as rugged ridges and long linear valleys often filled by local beaver ponds. Vegetation is poplar and birch bush with minor spruce stands. A thin till veneer is widespread.

8.History

The prospecting history in the general region stretches back over a century.(Schnieders et al, 1996)

The Nicopor showing itself has had a long history, as shown below.

Company	Time	Work Done/Results
unknown	early 1930's	identify and trench prospect
COMINCO	1930-1936	surface sampling and diamond drilling three holes in Gabbro Nicopor Prospect, locations not known.
Cook Lake Gold	1937	property optioned Ground magnetic survey performed, but no record remains.

OGS	1938	mapped area
Riley and Kamp	1946	examine showing
Falconbridge	1949-1951	Falconbridge options property from Campbell and carries out ground magnetic survey and geological map. Petrography and Bachelor thesis by DT Anderson.. 4 holes drilled, locations not known, although near trenches.
New Athona Mines and Mogul Mines	1956	Drilled 4 holes (516 m.) investigating various geophysical anomalies.
Zenmac	1965	geological mapping (5 DDH (61 m) along edge of Nicopor showing
OGS	1966	geological compilation map, 1'= 2miles
Zenmac Metal	1969	detailed mag survey, drill 8 holes (642 m) to intersect mineralization at depth.
Nicohal Mines	1970	drilled 9 holes (123.7 m) encountering more mineralization at depth.
Intermittent	1972-1982	no work recorded
Noranda	1982-1984	staked by Schulze and optioned by Noranda, EM and magnetometer surveys and geological mapping performed
Minnova	1990/1992	optioned by Minnova as part of Victoria Lake property, more geological mapping.
OGS	1996	Catalogue of Mineral deposits
Inco Ltd	1998	property visit, sampling.
Novawest Resources	2001-	Optioned property, some geological mapping

History of prominent showings

Four Sox grouping
a, 42D/14NW-17, Halonen, .
b, 42D/14NW-12, Acker Zinc,.
c, 42D/14NW-26, Bohm-Dunning,.
d 42D/14NW-19 Longlac Moly,.
e 42D/14NW-22 Longlac Ni Cu

History

a various	1953-1961	staked, no work recorded
c Steep Rock Mining	1952	found
ac Briar Court Mines	1970	optioned, surface work, trenching and sampling
bc Acker	1970s	trenching and sampling
a Zenmac	1971	optioned, more trenching and sampling, dropped
a various	1972-1977	staking
ade Long Lac Minerals	1979	optioned, 4 DDH (306 m), and geochemical work
a Noranda Exploration	1982-1983	airborne (EM and Mag) survey conducted
bc Falcon-bridge	1986	optioned, geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling and analysis
a Angove Holmstead	1990	restaked, samples
Fowler	2001	restaked, sampled
ab Novawest Resources	2001-	optioned,

Shaboom
42D14NE-01 Ansell Lake
History

unspecified	1921	first worked
East Sullivan Mines	1950	drilled (305 m), dropped;
Ascot Mines	1954	drilled (333 m), dropped;
HK Porter (Canada) Ltd	1969	EM surveys conducted; dropped;

Chapel Bay 1983-5 VLF, magnetometer and geochemical surveys by Chapel Bay Expl., transferred
to Flint Rock Mines Ltd and rock trenching and prospecting carried out, next year an EM and magnetic survey, and year after conducted more prospecting and sampling.

Ansell Lake 1988-9 Line cutting, VLF, magnetometer and IP survey, followed in 1989 by drilling. 5 DDH (645 m)

Novawest Resources 2001 optioned,

Owl Lake
42D/14NE-02 Owl Lake Mo (Au, Cu) Location:
42D/14NE-07 Waterfowl Vein
.42D/14NE-05 Garnet Island
History:

unspecified	1920	first work
OGS	1937	sampling,
Prosco Ltd	1958	sampling and mapping,
Zenmac	1966	4 ddh drilled (159.7 m),
Zenmac	1969	geochemical and geophysical work,
Zenmac	1972	geological mapping,
Pipawa		
Pipawa	1983	geochemical survey and compilation
Christiansen	1990	discover waterfall vein (locality 42D/14NE-07)
Novawest	2001	staked

Other localities have been known for differing lengths of time, details in Schnieders et al, (1996), or assessment reports.(c.f. Ogden 1970)

9..Geological Setting

Regional:

This account is taken from government reports (Carter 1988, Bartley 1938, Williams et al 1991, Easton, 2000)

The property (figure 3) is located north of Schreiber within the Hemlo/Schreiber Greenstone Belt in the Wawa Subprovince. The belt is characterized by east trending basic and felsic volcanic units and clastic and chemical sediments intruded by gabbro sills/dykes and later Archean granitic plutons. In the property region the Crossman Lake batholith occupies a central role, and the property straddles the contact. The crude structural position of the Nicopor showing is on the south facing side of the east west trending major regional structure, the Hays Lake Anticline (c.f. Bello's 1986 Big Duck Anticline), and on the north side of accompanying Hays Lake syncline some 5 km to the south. Later, open cross folding has affected area (Bello, 1986). The other side of the horseshoe, i.e. the northern part, is along the contact of the granite with a north-east facing sequence. Here a large thick body or suite of gabbro bodies (the Cameron Lake Gabbro) occupies a large area. It is layered and may consist of several sills or of tectonically repeated sills.. According to Easton (2000), the area has been multiply metamorphosed, perhaps as many as three times. The supracrustal units show amphibolite-grade metamorphism; and the Crossman Lake Pluton seem to have been intruded into an already-folded, supracrustal succession. The region has been the site of VMS base metal mines north of the batholith, the largest of which, the Winston Mine recovered zinc and copper from an amphibolite grade massive sulphide deposit in felsic volcanic units. Another mine, the Zenith, was apparently a portion of the Winston Mine body that was included into later intrusions of gabbro sills (Cameron Lake gabbro).

The units in the area are listed below:.

PROTEROZOIC
Basic dykes, northerly striking
intrusive contact

ARCHEAN
Aplite, small thin dykes, local pegmatite patches
intrusive contact
Feldspar and/or quartz porphyry, thin dykes, local stocks
intrusive contact
Granite, granodiorite, with biotite, hornblende and local magnetite, as batholiths and stocks
intrusive contact
meta-gabbro, locally layered and or foliated, minor pyroxenites
intrusive contact
meta-volcanic sequence
with basic volcanic units including pillows
acid volcanogenic sequences
sedimentary units, including iron formations

Local

The property forms a horseshoe shaped parcel of land loosely following the Crossman Lake Granite contact. In most places this contact is with rocks labelled metamorphosed mafic volcanics or metamorphosed gabbro by previous workers (Bartley 1938, Pye 1966, Carter, 1988) The consensus of previous workers, with whom QP agrees, is that the granite is intruded into these mafic rocks.

An alternate view is that these rimming gabbros are possibly part of a Proterozoic Gabbro sill complex (Fischer, see appendix). Dr. Fischer notes that there is no radiometric dating on the "Crossman Lake" Granite. Based on his finding that the massive sulphides are basal to the layered gabbro and that the sulphide has intruded the granite he cautiously suggests that perhaps the gabbro and related sulphide deposit is younger.

Carter, (1988) describes the relationship between the Crossman Lake Batholith and the Cameron Lake Gabbro

"... The Crossman Lake Batholith is clearly intrusive into the Cameron Lake Gabbro ...Similar gabbro is entirely enclosed and intruded by granitic rocks 2 km east of Lower Ross (Rhea) Lake. The Cameron Lake gabbro is identical with other masses intrusive into the metavolcanic rocks..."(p.43.).

QP, along with previous workers (op cit) has seen gabbro fragments as xenoliths or septa in the granitic rocks and has also observed the felsic porphyry and aplite dykes cutting the gabbro. Along the Winston Lake road, the intrusive relations between the older meta- gabbro/amphibolite and the younger granite are well displayed. Thus, QP acknowledges that a precise radiometric age date for the Crossman Lake Granite would be welcome, but QP follows the earlier workers, in assigning an Archean age to the granite, and a pre-granite age to the gabbro sills.

10..Deposit Type(s)

Introduction

The area is well mineralized and has been explored for a variety of deposits over more than a century. A Ni-Cu prospect is the most advanced, but several different showings are known within the belt. Novawest Resources started exploring in the area in 2001, being most interested in polymetallic sulphides rich with Ni-Cu-PGMs (cf. Novawest press release, Novawest,, June 7, 2001, to Oct 27, 2003)

Carter 1988 categorized the mineral deposits in the Schreiber- Terrace Bay Area as shown below:

Polymetallic Base Metal, (Cu, Pb, Zn),
Copper mineralization in metavolcanic rock (Ansell Lake, / Shaboom)
Gold Mineralization, mainly as quartz veins
Nickel sulphide mineralization in sulphide iron formation
or in gabbro xenolith (Nicopor)
Molybdenum-copper mineralization in late felsic veins
at the margins of batholiths (Four Sox and Owl Lake)
Pyrite from sulphide iron formation
Silver mineralization in quartz carbonate veins w/ galena

Schnieders et al (p.17, 1996) wrote an overview of the whole Thunder Bay district mineral accumulations and summarized them thusly:

!/ those related to the tectonic setting of rock assemblages and
2/ those related to epigenetic, orogenic processes.

The first category\y comprises those deposits formed during early tectonic and magmatic events including syn-volcanic base metal sulphide deposits. Examples of the first kind include the Winston Lake VMS deposit north of the staked area, and iron formations.

The second category is exemplified by Archean Lode gold deposits that are typically related to late tectonic events. In the Schreiber area they are generally found near felsic volcanics.

The high grade Archean metamorphism generated locally partially melted supracrustal rocks, and rare metal enrichments are expected from such deposits.

Schnieders (op cit) did not specifically categorize any of the showings in the Novawest holdings in his overview.

Dyer 1997 has categorized lake sediment anomalies being associated with deposit types as shown below, (the types in italics are not found within staked area):

Gold

Type 1 Terrace Bay Batholith-Contact zone

Gold mineralization in quartz +/- carbonate veins, occupying faults, fractures and shear zones spatially related to the contact rocks of the Terrace Bay Batholith)

Type 2 Porphyry Contact zone

Gold mineralization with subsidiary silver, zinc, copper, lead and molybdenum in quartz, carbonate or quartz-carbonate veins and spatially associated with felsic porphyries.

Type 3 Metavolcanic Hosted Dilatant zone type

Gold mineralization in quartz and carbonate veins within shear zones, fractures, and cleavage dilation zones within predominantly mafic metavolcanics, particularly associated with north-westerly striking shear zones.

Type 4 Chemical Sediment Stratabound Type

Gold mineralization associated with iron formation and related chemical and clastic sedimentary rocks.)

Base Metals

Type 1 Volcanic Massive Sulphide Deposits

Base metals in (Cu-Zn) calc-alkalic felsic volcanic rocks

Type 2a Zinc-Lead-Silver Veins Metavolcanic Type

Zinc, Lead, and silver mineralization concentrated within narrow carbonate and quartz veins within shear zones, faults and fractures associated with metavolcanics and metasediments.

Type 2b Lead-Zinc-Barite Veins Unconformity Type

Lead-zinc-barite veins Proterozoic rocks spatially associated with the unconformity between Proterozoic and Archean rocks.)

Type 3   Copper-Molybdenite Vein Type

Copper-molybdenite mineralization in quartz veins, quartz-feldspar offshoots and aplitic and pegmatitic dikes. Mineralization consists of Cu, Mo, Ag, and minor Au.

Model for Nickel Royale (Nicopor) Prospect, a Ni-Cu prospect.

The presence of a massive sulphide lens between gabbro and granite at the Nicopor Prospect within the Nickel Royale holdings has promoted a lot of speculation as to how it was formed, so as to formulate a strategy for finding additional similar metal accumulations.

One hypothesis is that the deposit is a magmatic type deposit. This type of deposit is characterized by stable ratios between various elements; variations in grade is due mainly to dilution by barren silicates. Various workers have demonstrated that the Ni/ Cu, and Pt/Pd metal ratios at Nicopor between vary greatly.

Inco (personal communication to Fowler, 1998, same data in Fischer 2002) found variations in elements recalculated to 100% sulphide values. These variations are far in excess of what is considered normal variation in "standard magmatic " values. And the average Ni/Cu ratio (2.95) was too high for a gabbroic deposit.

Nicopor Prospect (Inco results of 26 surface samples)

	100% sulphide	average concentration	
Ni	1.83 -7.7 %	1.71%	
Cu	.22 - 6.6 %	0.58%	
Co	.1 - .32 %	0.07%	
Ni/Cu			2.95
Ni/Co			24.4

The sampling shown in the table below makes no attempt at representative sampling, but are analyses of mineralized samples from many different points from the prospect:

Nicopor Prospect, well mineralized samples assayed since 1992, but not including the 26 samples from above (N = 40)

Metal	Range in concentration	
Ni %	18 - 6.23	
Cu %	.09 - 2.29	
Co ppm	133-3450	
Pt ppb	11 - 299	
Pd ppb	24 - 560	
Au ppb	32 - 80	
Ni/Cu		.09 - 63.3
Ni/Co		0.9 -50.0
Pt/Pd		.01-5.85

For comparison with a magmatic deposit , values from the Sudbury Complex are given below:

Typical magmatic values and variation
Sudbury (Craig mine, Moore and Nikolic (1994))
Represent averages of thousands of drill core analyses

	Normalized to 100% sulphide	
Ni	6.31 %	
Cu	2.28 %	
Co	0.18 %	
Ni/Cu		2.7
Ni/Co		35.0

Lindsley Mine (mineral inventory(Binney et al, 1994)

Sub layer 100% sulphide		Lindsley Sublayer	Footwall Ore Lindsley Murray Granite
Ni	1.83 -7.7 %	1.58%	2.23%
Cu	.22 - 6.6 %	1.34%	4.21%
Co	.1 - .32 %	0.07%	0.124%
Au		0.34g/t	1.11g/t
Pt		1.14 g/t	2.86g/t
Pd		1.39 g/t	7.36g/t
Ni/Cu		2.95	.52
Ni/Co		24.4	18.0
Pt/Pd		.82	.39

At a first approximation the values and ratios shown by the Nicopor deviate largely, both higher and lower, from the magmatic values as typified by the Sudbury ores, derived from a more mafic norite than the metagabbro seen at surface at Nicopor.

A possible origin of the Nicopor sulphides might be from remobilized Ni rich "mss" or sublayer type ore, rather than the more copper rich "iss" which is often the more mobile in magmatic deposits (c.f. offset ores). The role of medium grade metamorphism may have played an important role in generating the variability of ratios.

Other mineral deposit models of possible application in area.

Carter (1988) believes that the copper at Shaboom is a shear related phenomena and not a VMS, and that the Cu-Mo showings at Owl Lake and Four Sox are vein deposits, and not large volume porphyry settings. The VMS model and Cu-Mo porphyry models may apply to other showings in region. They, as well as many more are discussed in great detail in Mineral Deposit Modeling, (1994) and can be referenced therein.

11.Mineralization

General

The Novawest Resources holdings of 148.27 km^2. cover most of the contact of the Crossman Lake Batholith into the Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt. The general geology, as shown on Carter, combined with the claims is shown in figure 3. Prospects, showings and localities are also noted on this map.

The Nickel Royale Project mineralized regions are widespread and cannot be described in a homogeneous manner. In the discussion below the area is divided into a south western region, the southern region, the eastern region, and the northern region, The Nicopor massive sulphide location is a prospect (c.f. a mineralized body with a 3-D shape defined by drilling) in the southern sector, whereas the remainder are best described as showings (mineralized regions with interesting assays, or research drill holes) or locations (with local mineralization of note). Many additional acres are best considered to be where grassroots prospecting may show results. Hence a level of description is applied to each category, i.e. prospect; showings; and grassroots.

Southwest part

This part of the contact is between two batholiths (and Crossman) and country rock septa and inclusions. The country rock consists of mafic volcanics and a thin band of sediments. Several showings of base metals, or copper and molybdenite are known near the contact with granites.. Local sulphides near septa and xenoliths of amphiboles

South part

This part of the contact is with the hosting southern belt of the Schreiber Hemlo greenstone belt. The units of the greenstone belt, near the contact, top to the south, towards an east-west trending synclinal axis some 8 km to the south. The gabbro sills near the contact are thus within, and near the base of the greenstone succession. The units near the contact include mafic volcanics with sills of locally pyroxenite bearing gabbro. Towards the east, the contact with the granite veers towards an east northeast direction and country rock is mainly mafic volcanics. A fairly wide gabbro stock some 500 m by several kilometres extends into claim bock 1246958. A band of felsic volcanics trends northeast into claims 1246958 and 1167244. A band of iron formation further east projects into claim 1167238, which contains a Cu-Zn-Ag-Au bearing Ansell Lake showing.

East part

The eastern contact is between the Crossman Lake Batholith and the Terrace Bay Batholith. Large septa of meta-gabbro are noted near Owl Lake. Many pegmatitic regions are known, and molybdenite is associated with them.

N

The northern contact of the granite is with a sequence of layered gabbros emplaced in the northern strand of the Schreiber Hemlo Greenstone Belt.

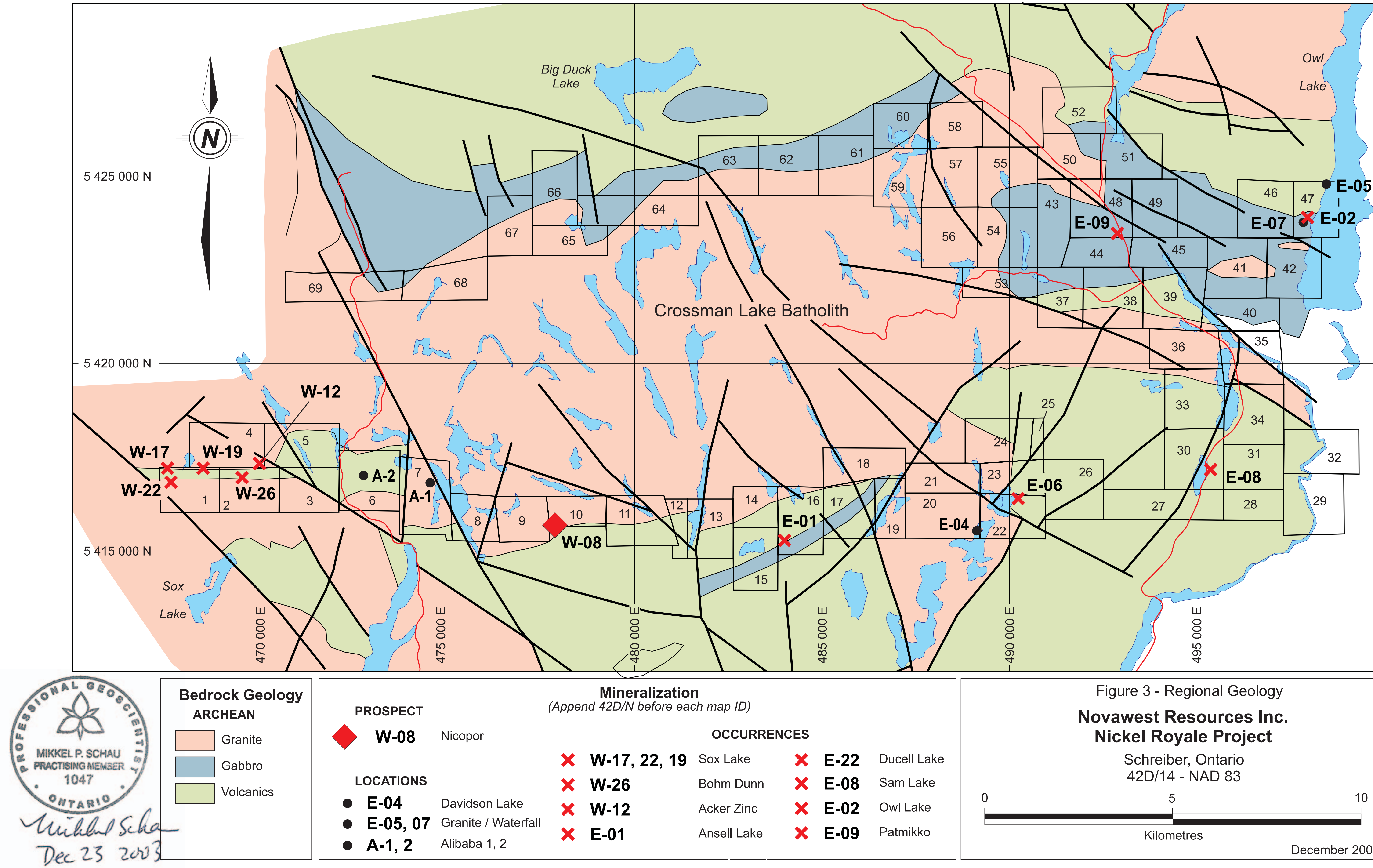

Figure 3 - Regional Geology

Novawest Resources Inc.
Nickel Royale Project

Schreiber, Ontario
42D/14 - NAD 83

December 2003

The Zenith zinc mine apparently in an inclusion of a vms deposit in the gabbro, and the later Winston Mine, which was a volcanic massive sulphide deposit, developed in the felsic portion of the belt.

Crossman Lake Batholith

The batholith itself is (Carter, 1988, p. 47-61) predominantly medium grained massive pink quartz monzonite to granite and intermixed grey tonalite and granodiorite. Mineralization within the batholith is scarce. Carter notes that within 90 m. of the contacts of the batholith occur three main mineralized showings (p.60, op cit): the Sox (Four Sox), the Owl Lake occurrence, and the Nicopor (Nickel Royale). The first two mentioned are molybdenum copper and molybdenum mineralization respectively, and the Nicopor which is discussed directly below.

Nicopor Prospect

The property geology has been described on a number of occasions (c.f. Bartley, 1938, Anderson, 1951, Woakes, 1956, Nicholson, 1965, Ogden, 1969, 1970, Schnieders et al, 1996,Fischer, 2002, see appendix). In figure 4 the general geology is shown. The figure is mainly derived from a Nicohal (Ogden, 1970) Assessment map and shows a large and some smaller gabbro inclusions in the Crossman Lake Batholith. The area of the gabbro to the northeast is a mixture of gabbro and granitic dykes and masses. QP has seen both rock types within this small area, and an early drill(A-1), penetrated the region at an shallow angle and started in gabbro, passed in and out of granitic sections three times before ending in gabbro.

The sulphide deposit at the showing is at the contact between the granite and the gabbro xenolith/septa. The sulphide area has been the centre of attention for some 70 years and the origin of the mass is controversial. All agree on the presence of a thin lense/dyke/vein structure of massive sulphide along the contact between a dark rock previously called andesite, basic volcanic, quartz diorite, and now called gabbro and a light coloured granite or granodiorite. The sulphides are found in both rock types and often acts as the matrix to breccias with host rock fragments. The sulphides decrease away from contact. The sulphides and the mafic rocks are both cut by thin dykes of quartz porphyry and/or aplite. See detail map (figure 5) taken from Fischer 2002).

Anderson (1951) suggested a crude zoning with a pentlandite bearing centre, rimmed by pyrrhotite and, the edge by pyrite dominant sulphide. There is still not enough data to confirm this suggestion, either on surface or at depth. The Fischer study collected 59 samples in the general vicinity but no obvious pattern emerges in Nickel or Copper abundance.

Drilling (Woakes, 1956, Nicholson, 1965, Ogden 1969,70) has largely confirmed the presence of a "continuous" sulphide lense, (see cross sections, figure 6) with local later granitic dykes cutting the sulphide and the gabbro. Sulphide mineralization is located along the contact between granite and what is called "altered gabbro" in drill logs, for about a hundred metres down dip. Two deeper drill holes (see E looking cross section 2, projection of hole 17, fig 6) contain sulphide accumulations within the altered gabbro zone away from the contact with the granite.

Origin of sulphide mass;

Orthomagmatic

Monosulphide solution MSS (nickel rich, copper poor) is separated as a solid from liquid ISS, or Copper rich sulphide,(with elevated Au, Pt. Pd) at high magmatic temperatures.

The chemical data, though scattered, suggests that the nickel rich material at Nicopor is more closely related to MSS than ISS, even though elsewhere (such as at Sudbury) the footwall deposits in granite are typically copper rich. A method, applicable in the regional geological context, would generate a nickel rich sulphide body, dependent on local sulphidization and remobilization during medium grade metamorphism, but the eventual source of nickel sulphide may have been a massive sulphide lense of the MSS type, perhaps located within the gabbro body and remobilized, moving into structurally prepared areas, along contacts, between contrasting rock types, in response to the ambient metamorphic and structural regime.

Metamorphic recrystallization

At amphibolite grades, magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, amphibole and quartz co- exist at specified sulphur and oxygen fugacities (Froese, 1971). In this scenario, a sulphide bearing fluid attacks the host rocks and after having been buffered at the equilibrium assemblage until one of the minerals (magnetite) was used up, continues to transform the host into sulphide. The pathway of the infiltrating sulphide was along a previously prepared path, a zone of disruption, largely along contrasting competent granite and gabbro. A granite has less chemical buffering capacity (fewer mafic minerals) than a gabbro, and will thus be transformed more completely into sulphide.

A careful study by Anderson (1951) showed the paragenetic sequence at Nicopor to be pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite (with rare ilmenite) were coeval with the metamorphic amphibole in the gabbro and were replaced by later sulphides. This paragenesis is the one suggested by the metamorphic model discussed above.

Specimens seen by QP at the dilapidated core racks, on site, show the progression from gabbro with disseminated intergranular pyrrhotite among amphibole (replacing pyroxene?)and discrete magnetite grains with rare ilmenite inclusions, to magnetite being replaced with sulphides, and eventually to mainly sulphide with the amphibole being replaced as well.

Under this scenario the Ni, Cu, and noble metals are remobilized from an unknown MSS magmatic source by the "remobilized sulphide" fluid/mass.

Of interest is the petrographic observation by QP that fragments of country rock in sulphide matrix show different textures. A gabbro fragment within massive pyrrhotite matrix maintains its gabbroic texture, whereas a granite speckled, sulphide matrixed, breccia contains small quartz grains, and local fragments entirely of graphic granite. One suggestion to explain the graphic granite is to suggest that these textures arose from the recrystallization/local remelting of the granitoid fragments. If so, then the temperature of the sulphide fluid would have been elevated enough to affect the granite (600+C), but not enough to affect the gabbro fragment (900 C).

Summary

Under this scenario the sulphide is a re-mobilized MSS sulphide body, from which the ISS has already been extracted. A remobilized restite. This accounts for the lack of correlation between the amount of chalcopyrite and PGE. The ratios are more similar to those of the MSS restite such as Lindsley at Sudbury than the ISS offsets such as at the Murray mine also at Sudbury.

The gabbro itself is an object of great prospectivity, since it is possible that it may be enriched in noble metals. It is layered, and nearby, it, or a contemporary sill, shows a pyroxenic base, all favourable indicators of fertility.

Archean, PGE-bearing gabbro bodies are known in the adjacent, similarly aged Quetico Belt.

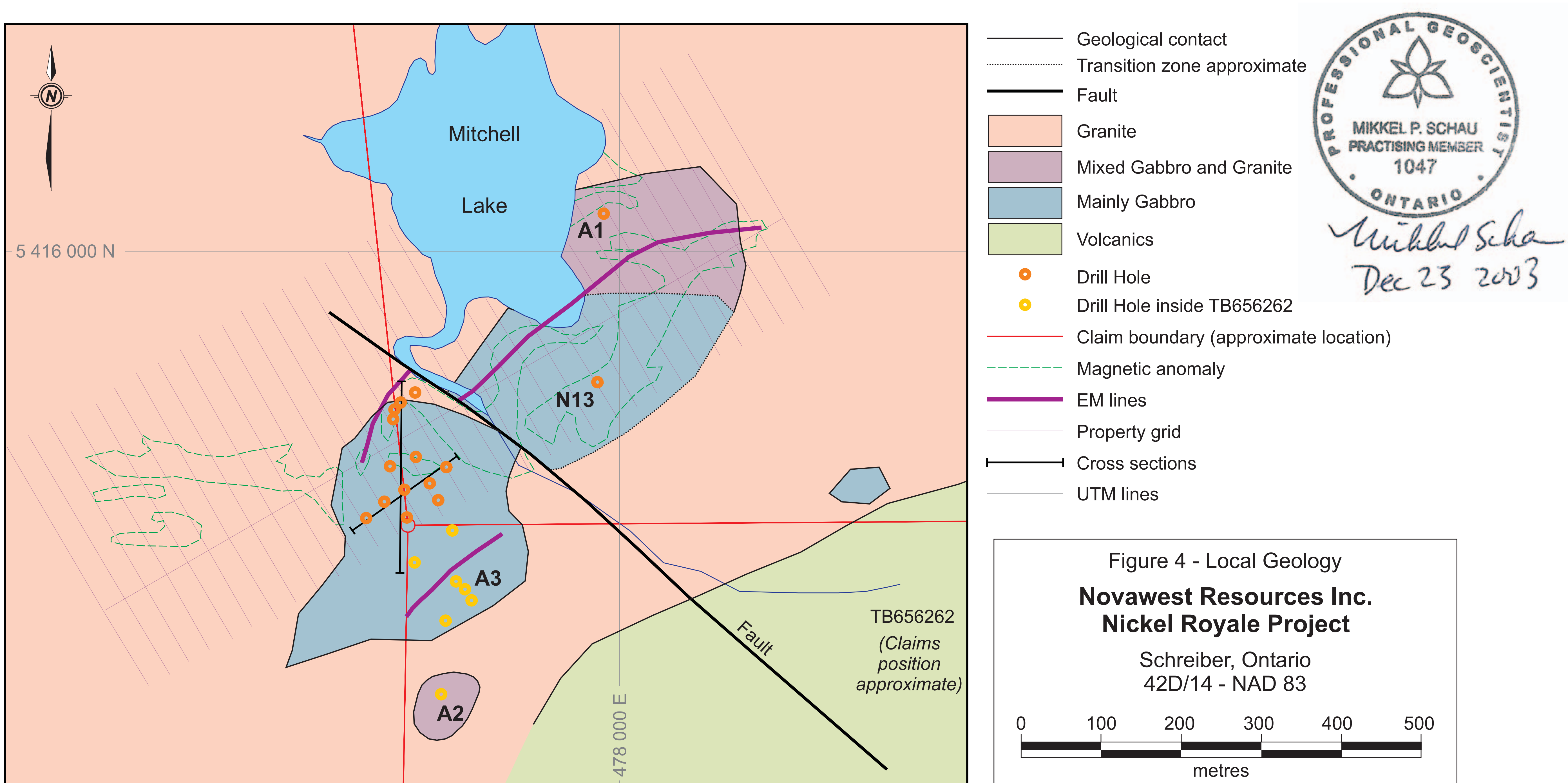

Figure 4 - Local Geology

Novawest Resources Inc.
Nickel Royale Project

Schreiber, Ontario
42D/14 - NAD 83

0 100 200 300 400 500
metres

December 2003

Modified from Fieldwork; Michelson, 1965; Ogden, 1970; Carter, 1988.

Showings in Claim Groups

The following descriptions are derived mostly from Schnieders et al, 1996. The numbers used are the ones used in his catalogue. Their approximate locations are shown on figure 3.

SHABOOM (also known as Ansell Lake, Ascot Metals, East Sullivan Mines, Mitto occurrence, Flint Rock Mines)
42D14NE-01, Ansell Lake Cu, Zn (Ag, Au)
Location: UTME 484000, UTMN 5415285
Access:: by helicopter, or by float plane to McCuaig Lake, 1.6 km to SE.
Geology:: shear zones hosted in locally foliated, and altered Archean andesites and interbedded dacites, some mineralization noted in small enclosed diorite and quartz diorite bodies and adjacent to later cross-cutting Proterozoic olivine dykes.

Mineralization: ... test pits have revealed base metal mineralization over an area approximately 120 by 180 m in size...(Schnieders et al, op cit) Sulphides include pyrite, both disseminated and in veinlets, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and rare sphalerite in the mafic rocks, quartz porphyries, and cherty fractured interflow units.

Chemical analyses: the weighted average over 14.3 m for showing 7 was 1.06% Cu.(Schnieders et. al., op cit). Ascot Mines analysed copper mineralized rocks for nickel and drew a blank. Fowler (pers. Com., 2003) has analysed some grab samples from showing and repeated the favourable copper (max 2.01%), silver (max 18.9 ppm) and gold assays (max 380 ppb) , but PGE was below detection limits, and the maximum nickel was 171 ppm.

QP comment Interesting results but not a typical Ni-PGE target.

42D/14NE-02 Owl Lake Mo (Au, Cu)
Location UTME ,497930, UTMN 5423875
Access:: by air to Owl Lake, or by road, then cross Aquasabon River by boat. Follow old drill road for .8km from lake to showings
Geology: a plug of pegmatitic granite intrudes gneisses and dark schists

Mineralization: is said to be uniform and plentiful, consisting of pyrite and molybdenum minerals, found in quartz veins, at contacts, in granite as a rock mineral, on fracture planes, and along cleavage planes of feldspar grains. The result of 1966 drilling was to show a relationship between quartz content and mineralization. The quartz rich/quartz veined area is not large. In 1982 the rock within 91 m of the contact was judged to have best potential for further mineralization. Minerals include molybdenite in rosettes up to 5 mm across, as well as pyrite and chalcopyrite. Carter (1988) estimates that the mineralized area is 100 m wide by 500 m long within granitic rocks at the contact of granitic rocks and mafic metavolcanics and gabbro.

Chemical analyses: Several investigators have collected grab samples with over 1 % Mo, Highest value recorded by Schnieders et. al. was 2.566% Mo from a mineralized quartz vein. Drilling 1966, indicated that the mineralization was scattered and the average content was less than one percent according to Carter, 1988

42D/14NE-07 Waterfall Vein Cu, Mo, (Au) very near Owl Lake showing
Location UTME 497910, UTMN 5423855

Access: aircraft to Owl Lake , or from bush road going east from all-weather road
Geology: Mineralized vein, locally 10 m wide, and traced for 25m; is rimmed by amphibole hosted by a medium grained granodiorite and,
in a zone some 100 m to west (and upstream), gabbro and amphibolite are intruded by small granite dykes and quartz veins.

Mineralization: pyrite and chalcopyrite aggregates in vein, quartz veins have local accumulations of molybdenite.

Chemical analysis: Resident geologist tested 12 rocks for Cu, Mo, Ni, and Au. Best was .257% Cu, .172% Mo, .003% Ni, and .003 ounce/ton Au each in a different rocks.

QP comment, an interesting target but not a Ni-PGE target.

FOUR SOX Group

The next five showings are adjacent to each other, and because not all showings are accurately located, some may be different reports on the same showing (Acker Zinc and Bohm-Dunning are possibly candidates (pers. comm., Schnieders, 2003). They are loosely grouped under the FOUR SOX showing of Novawest in claim blocks (1,2, and 4, see figure 2)

42D/14NW-12 Acker Zinc Zn, Cu (also see Bohm Dunning showing below)
Location: UTME 469990, UTMN 5417325
Access: from Zenmac road and a 3 km walk from road. Also from Sox Lake, and a helipad is 200 m from trenches.
Geology: east west to northwest trending shears in mafic hornblende and/or biotite bearing metavolcanic pendants or xenoliths in granite.

Mineralization: small patches of mineralization have been discovered over a length of 99 m, (another estimate is over 300 m); one of the patches shows fair chalcopyrite mineralization across .6 m.. Minerals noted include chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrite.

Chemical analysis: best assay is .6 oz/ton, 4.02 oz/ton, 5.25 % Cu, and .72 % Zn, collected in 1952.

42D/14NW-17 Sox Lake Mo, Cu
Location: UTME 467540 , UTMN 5417205
ACCESS: air to Sox Lake, or 5 km from all weather road.
GEOLOGY: Two zones of quartz veins, and mineralized stringers, lenses, about 274 m apart, are found in the contact between chloritic mica gneisses, foliated amphibolite and biotite feldspar gneiss and biotite granite/feldspar porphyry.

Mineralization: Molybdenite and chalcopyrite in quartz veins and as seams parallel to schistosity, as well as pyrite and chlorite on fracture surfaces.

Chemical Analysis: In 1971 reports of values from five trenches over 700 ft (213 m) in length ranging from .06-6.40% Mo and .11-5.52% Cu,

42D/14NW-19 Longlac Moly Mo
Location UTME 468480, UTMN 5417205

included in above; Carter, 1988, no additional data in Schnieders et a, op cit l

42D/14NW-22 Longlac Cu-Ni
Location UTME 467631, UTMN 5416825
Access; as above. Possible location noted on Carter, 1988 map, as just southwest of, but adjacent to Sox Lake trenches.
Geology: Fowler (pers com, 2003) notes that pits labelled 14,15 and 16 were across a gabbro sill emplaced in the high grade metamorphic septa

Mineralization: local native copper, local semi massive sulphide with gabbro.

Chemical Analyses: The best grab sample of semi massive sulphide from pit 15 carried .13% Cu, .10% Ni, 60 ppb Pt, and 108 ppb Pd.

42D/14NW-26 Bohm-Dunning Au, Zn, Cu, (Zn, Co)
Location: UTME 469521, UTMN 5416955
Access: the exact location is unknown, but very near Acker Zinc showing. Aircraft to Sox Lake, and walk 3.2 km, or 2.4 km by foot from all weather road.
Geology: east west to northwest trending shears in mafic hornblende and/or biotite bearing metavolcanic rocks near granite some 50 m to the south.

Mineralization: small patches of mineralization have been discovered over a length of 99 m, some of the rusty high grade chalcopyrite may run as high as 10% Cu. Minerals noted include chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrite.

Chemical analysis: from 1952 the best assay is .6 oz/ton, 4.02 oz/ton, 5.25 % Cu, and .72 % Zn,

QP Note, as suggested by Schnieders et al (op cit), location, geology and analysis suggests that this location is the same as or a very near neighbour to Acker Zinc, and should probably be counted as one showing.

Locations

42D/14NE-04 Davidson Lake fluorite location in pegmatites and porphyries.
Location UTME 489120,UTMN 5415555

no further data in Schnieders et. al., op cit

42D/14NE-05 Garnet Island Au
Location: UTME 498430,UTMN 5424785

no further data in Schnieders et al, op cit

42D/14NE-06 Ducell Lake po
Location: UTME 490231, UTMN 5416395
Access: by aircraft
Geology: large deposits of pyrrhotite occur east of Ducell Lake, shown by later mapping to be hosted by with sulphides (sulphide iron formation) in basalts, some local basic sills

Mineralization: massive banded pyrite and pyrrhotite

Chemical Analysis: grab sample has 50 ppm Cu, 135 ppm Zn, 28 ppm Ni, and 45 ppb Au.

42D/14NE-09 patmikko py occurrence (Cu, Au)
Location: UTME 492881, UTMN 5423475
Access: from logging road off main all weather road
Geology: area underlain by metamafic intrusives transected by a regional? fault trending 310 and exposed for at least 450 m along strike.

Mineralization: up to 10-15 m wide quartz stockwork crosscut by jasper veinlets. Quartz calcite veins contain up two percent pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Host rock is altered mafic intrusive/metavolcanic with chlorite and epidote locally well developed.

Chemical Analysis: Resident geologist notes best of 35 grab samples reported to be .01 oz/ton Au, .12 oz/ton Ag, and 995 ppm Cu.

Ogden 1970 noted some showings not part of the Schnieders et al 1996 catalogue.:

Rhea Lake Showing Location uncertain
(possibly the Alibaba showing mentioned in Novawest Press Release of 2001)
Access:: by foot from Mine road, showing just west of Rhea Lake (now Lower Ross Lake),
Geology: narrow gabbro on a hill with granite below it.

Mineralization pyrite showings bear the contact

Chemical Analysis: a composite sample assayed .13% Ni and .05% Cu reported by Ogden Fowler (pers com 2003) sampled a quartz vein cutting the gabbro and got 1455 ppb gold, and sampled the gabbro and got Cu 365 ppm, 55 ppb Pt and 75 ppb Pd.

East showing, about 3200 feet (975m) due east of the Nicopor, consist of pyrite and pyrrhotite at the contact between gabbro and granite, no assays

alibaba 2 - more westerly showing in basic metavolcanic sequence some many hundreds of meters thick. Grab samples by Fowler best was 664 ppm Cu
Is this the samoe as the Au showing called Rhea Lake Showing in Schnieders et al?
If so the location is near UTME 476420, UTMN 5415375

Grassroots

Anomalous lake sediment samples are reported in Dyer, 1997, and Treasure Hunt (OGS, 2000), as well as aeromagnetic maps with conductors classified and shown(OGS 2000).

12.Exploration

This report is a summary of Dr P.Fischer's 2001 field survey campaign, augmented with a literature survey and site visit observations

The 2001 work by Dr Fischer was conducted from October 30 to November 9, 2001 and consisted of putting in a small grid with polyfill and tape (BL trends 040, with normal cross lines some 10 m apart), as well as mapping the geology, measuring the magnetic susceptibility of outcrops at 40 locations and sampling the Nicopor prospect (59 samples) as well as visiting the East showing area (in claim group 1246955, -57, -58).

The site visit by QP confirmed the presence of the grid and added some mapping details to the map. The positions of the samples are correct relative to each other, and are thought to be accurate to the accuracy of a Garmin12XL.

Geophysical Results

Anderson (1951) writes that magnetometric and electromagnetic surveying by Falconbridge failed to extend the length of the mineralized zone.

New Athona Mines (Woakes, 1956) test drilled a number of magnetic and EM anomalies and reported minimal sulphides in core and reported no assay values for Ni and Cu.

Zenmac (Ogden, 1969) generated essentially the same magnetic anomalies. Some of these anomalies were drilled in 1970 and produced no assayable mineralization. A number of low amplitude magnetic anomalies remain untested, especially ones in the granite.

Fischer (2002) reported on the magnetic susceptibility of 40 stations. QP performed 40 check measurements as well. This data is useful in evaluating magnetic maps. Elevated responses generally correspond with an abundance of magnetite and, to a lesser degree, to pyrrhotite. The table below indicates the ranges of magnetic susceptibility associated with each of the rock types:

Magnetic Susceptibility
Using SI units (x10^{-3}),

	min,	median,	max
Quartz vein		.15	
Granite (pink)	.02,	.17	.30,
Granite (pink) at contact	3.17,		3.12
Granite/granodiorite (white)	6.50,	20.7,	60.3
Feldspar porphyry	1,	9,	78.6
Feldspar porph w/ sulphide	5,	92,	723
Granite w/ sulphide	18,	64,	556
Massive sulphide	14,	69,	off scale (999+)
Gabbro with sulphid	2,	49,	192
Pyroxenite	9,	32,	87
Normal gabbro	1,	30,	151
Sheared leucogabbro		0.75	
Metasediments in contact	2.7,	36.7,	90.6
Felsic volcanic		.71	

data from Fischer, 2001 and QP, 2003

This data shows that extremely positive magnetic field values are associated with the massive sulphide lens and adjacent rocks as expected, but also that other rock types also contain appreciable magnetite as well. It is clear that regional anomalies can also be produced by non- mineralized, relatively abundant, rock types such as magnetic granodiorites and gabbros. Thin very magnetic layers and thicker, voluminous, and somewhat magnetic layers can be difficult to distinguish in general aerial surveys. Regional magnetic surveys are not a primary geophysical method for finding more sulphide. But the pyrrhotite and magnetite bodies will be magnetic. Hence a magnetic anomaly is probably a necessary requirement, but is not a good prospecting tool. Linear magnetic lows may indicate shear zones.

Examination of maps of ground based magnetometric maps from the assessment records indicate that the Nicopor surface showing displays a characteristic pattern of a well defined narrow positive and negative magnetic anomaly pair.

Magnetic zones are also seen in the granite, but may only indicate that the granite- granodiorite is locally magnetite bearing, as is indicated by the relatively high magnetic susceptibilities from the granodiorite portions.

Geological studies at Nicopor

Dr Fischer constructed a small grid and mapped the geology and collected specimens in accurately determined locations along and near the Nicopor Prospect (see figures in Appendix 5). Specimens were grab samples collected to show special features, and have no significance in a quantitative evaluation of the showing. The specimens are however examples of the type of material available and some of the figures have assays of significance in a geological context.. Nickel sulphide bearing granite and feldspar porphyry, for example, indicate that sulphide emplacement occurred after the solidification of the granite and the feldspar porphyry. Sulphide concentration in “altered gabbro” as noted in the drill logs indicates that the sulphide emplacement followed the alteration of the gabbro. The presence of fragments of both granite and gabbro in a massive sulphide matrix indicates that the brecciation predated, or was syngenetic with the sulphide emplacement. Maps show the distribution of rock types and the irregular distribution of Ni around the showing are presented in appendix 5.

The geology maps (figure 4 and 6) show that the gabbro is part of a septum/xenolith of gabbroic country rock within the border phase of the Crossmann Lake batholith.

Dr Fischer noted that Ni-Cu mineralization in outcrop is known to occur as discontinuous lenses and stringers .2 to 2 m. wide and 1 to 10 m along the contact between granite and gabbro over a length of 70 to 75 m (Figure 5). Original mapping by the ODM in 1938 shows the mineralization as continuous sulphide vein over approximately 150m, or twice the length now exposed. Unquestionably, the conditions for accurate mapping of the mineralization was superior in 1938, with freshly stripped and trenched sulphide occurrences,. At present the mineralization under overburden both at the northern and southern ends of the gossanous outcrop. In spite of weathering limitations Dr Fischer established that most of the greater than 1% nickel material occurs in lenses within 1 to 2 m of the contact, in both gabbro and granite.

Observations of minerals and textural relations between sulphide and silicate that sulphide and magnetite vein granites, that silicate clasts are set in heterogeneous sulphide matrix. Edges of clasts show dendritic embayed sulphide-silicate intergrowth. Hairline fractures with sulphide permeate clasts. Clast are granitic, gabbroic, and rarely, oxide rich mafic rock.

Petrological studies on a small suite of samples suggest that the gabbro was partially overprinted by a fine grained recrystallization, or hornfelsing of the amphibole as well as minor local replacement of mafic patches by sulphides and oxides. Fragments of gabbro in the massive sulphides have been recrystallized, with abundant amphibole needles penetrating feldspar in the relic crystal shapes of feldspar. Oxides and sulphides have locally replaced mafic areas. A schistose leuco-gabbro layer shows a well developed “c and s fabric”, a form of high strain fabric, with granulated and broken actinolitic amphiboles and white mica/clay after altered feldspar showing the fabric.

Granite with local patches of sulphide show veins and of sulphide as well the incipient replacement of mafic minerals by oxides and sulphides. The quartz grains are locally strained, and large orthoclase crystals are locally spotted with small patches of white mica clay alteration. In contrast, quartz and feldspar rich fragments of granite in the massive sulphide lenses were possibly reconstituted into graphic granite with small sulphide and oxide grains selectively replacing any mafic grains. Cut sections also show thin magnetite veins that swell and carry pyrite and later pyrrhotite, thin veinlets of chalcopyrite cut the centres of some of these sulphide veins.

Anderson(1951, abstract) described the sulphide paragenesis thusly:

"...It is inferred that this deposit represents a hydrothermal assemblage of magnetite, ilmenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite, the foregoing being the paragenesis of the minerals ..".

QP has briefly inspected polished thin sections of the massive ore and finds himself largely in agreement with Anderson. Of possible interest is the local development of thin white mica and green coloured biotite along the edges of some sulphide contacts with country rock fragments. Although pyrrhotite forms the majority of the sulphide, pyrite is seen as well formed cubes, and also as forming irregular veins through the pyrrhotite mass, and the edges of inclusions are crowded with little pyrite cubes. Exsolution textures of pentlandite were locally noted in patches of pyrrhotite in the rocks QP studied very little chalcopyrite was evident.

At amphibolite grades, magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, amphibole and quartz co-exist at specified sulphur and oxygen fugacities, (Froese op cit). In this scenario, a sulphide bearing fluid attacks the host rocks and after having been buffered at the equilibrium assemblage until one of the minerals (magnetite) was used up, continues to transform the host into sulphide. The pathway of the infiltrating sulphide was along a previously prepared path, a zone of disruption, largely along contrasting competent bodies such as granite and gabbro. A granite has less chemical buffering capacity (fewer mafic minerals) than a gabbro, and will thus be transformed more completely into sulphide. This explanation adequately explains how the granitic rock is turned into a massive sulphide pod.

13..Drilling

New drilling:

No new drilling.

Previous Drilling:

At Nicopor

A summary of previous drilling, which helps outline the three dimensional shape of the sulphide body at Nicopor, is given below, for locations see map and cross sections (5), also see logs, descriptions, interpretations in references noted below.
:
Falconbridge, about 1951
4 holes, not located on map. Anderson (1951, discusses results implying they are near the prospect pits.

Hole	depth feet (m)	Ni%	Cu%	Au	feet (m)
1	56.7-60.8 (17.3-18.5)	.94	.40	tr	3.5 (1.1)
3	153.0-157.8 (46.6-48.1)	.29	.15	tr	4.8 (1.5)
	163.0-173.6 (49.7-52.9)	.20	.10	tr	10.5 (3.3)
4	146.7-153.5 (44.7-46.7)	.59	.25	tr	6.8 (2.1)

New Athona Mines (logged by ME Woakes (1956), available in assessment report)
General strategy was to test magnetic and EM anomalies in vicinity of the Nicopor surface showing. Operators comment prospect pit was mainly pyrite..

DDH-1	no sample assays reported
DDH-2	no sample assays reported
DDH-3	no sample assays reported
DDH-4	no sample assays reported

Noted on figure 6 as A-number
Zenmac 1965 (logged by R. Nicholson (1965), available in assessment report)
Strategy was to establish dip of massive sulphide, and test extension down it.

Hole	depth, feet, (m)	Ni %	Cu %	feet (m)
N-1	18.5-28.0 (5.6-8.5)	.06*	.06*	9.5 (2.9)
N-2	2.5-19.0 (0.8-5.8)	.87	.31	12.5**(5.0)
N-3	not significant			
N-4	22.5-29.0 (6.9-8.8)	.97	.07***	6.5 (2.0)
N-5	24.3-30.3 (7.4-9.2)	.64	.38	6.0 (9.2)

* probably a typo, QP copies Ni=.60 and Cu=.62 over 9.5 ft from drill logs
** probably a typo, QP thinks 16.5 ft from drill logs.
*** probably a typo, no copper data in drill logs
Noted on figure 6 as N-1..5

Zenmac 1969 (logged by M. Ogden (1969), available in assessment report)
To extend the deposit down dip

Z-1	192-202 (58.5-61.6)	.8	.3	10.0 (3)
Z-2	not significant			
Z-3	not significant			
Z-4	170-174 (51.8-53.0)	.9	.3	4.0 (1.2)
Z-5	not significant			
Z- 6	277-284 (84.4-86.6)	1.2	.1	7.0 (2.1)
Z- 7	245-260 (74.7-79.2)	1.0	.3	15.0 (4.6)
Z- 8	221-230 (67.4-70.1)	0.6	.3	9.0 (2.7)

Noted on map as Z-1..8

Nicohal, 1970 (logged by P.S. Balint (Nicholson, 1970), available in assessment report)
Extend the deposit down dip, test deeper lateral extensions

N- 9	301-305 (91.7-93.0)	.56	23	(1.2) +
N-10	not significant			
N-11	not significant			
N-12	not significant			
N-13	no samples taken			

Note, the following holes, are probably on adjacent land (TB656262), please section 17 for comment.

N-14	546-562.5 (166.4-171.5)	.2	.33	6.5 (5.0)
N-15	558-593 (170-180.7)	.43	.12	35 (10.7)
N-16	no samples taken			
N-17	439.5-454.5(134-138.5)	.50	.09	15 (4.5)

+ example of intercept judged "not significant"
Noted on figure 6 as N-9..17

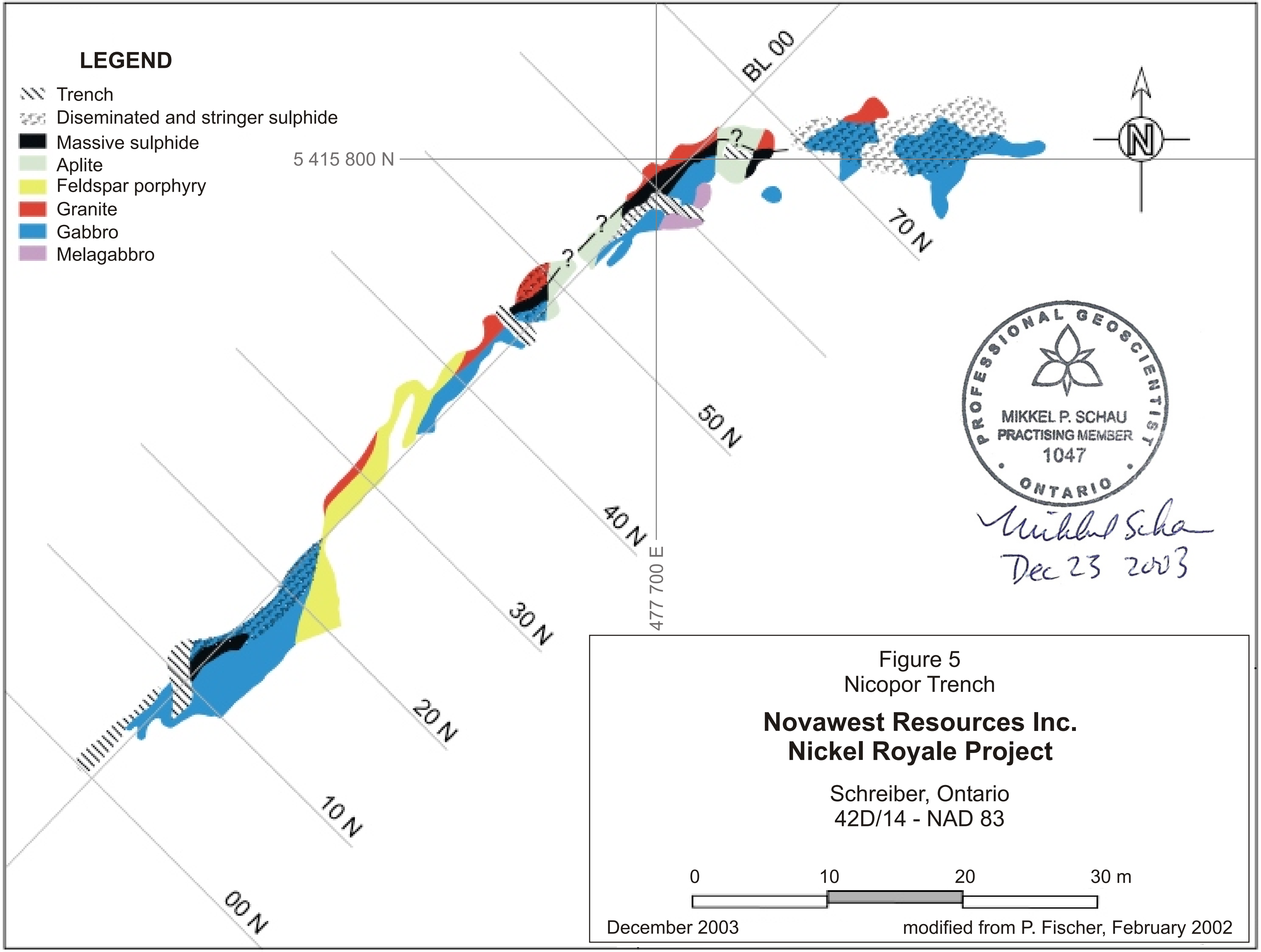

Figure 5
Nicopor Trench

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Drilling at showings

Drilling at some of the showings has been mainly to test the extension of ground mineralization noted at the showings and has, as yet, not yielded any results comparable to those from the Nicopor prospect. Drilling has occurred on the Shaboom, Four Sox, Owl Lake showings (Schnieders et al, 1996), and some un-catalogued holes are noted on Carter's Map (1988). The locations are available in assessment records and have not been shown here.

14..Sampling Method and Approach

The purpose of the 2001 Novawest sampling program was to verify the earlier observations and assay values, and to provide Novawest a context in which to evaluate this earlier work. Hence grab samples with a specific geologic context were sampled. (These are described in appendix 3). The purpose of the site visit was to accentuate the geologic context and to provide a potential exploration program.

Nicopor Prospect

Assays through the years

Many operators have commented on the difference in grade between the rich surface showing at Nicopor and the less well endowed material recovered from drill cores.

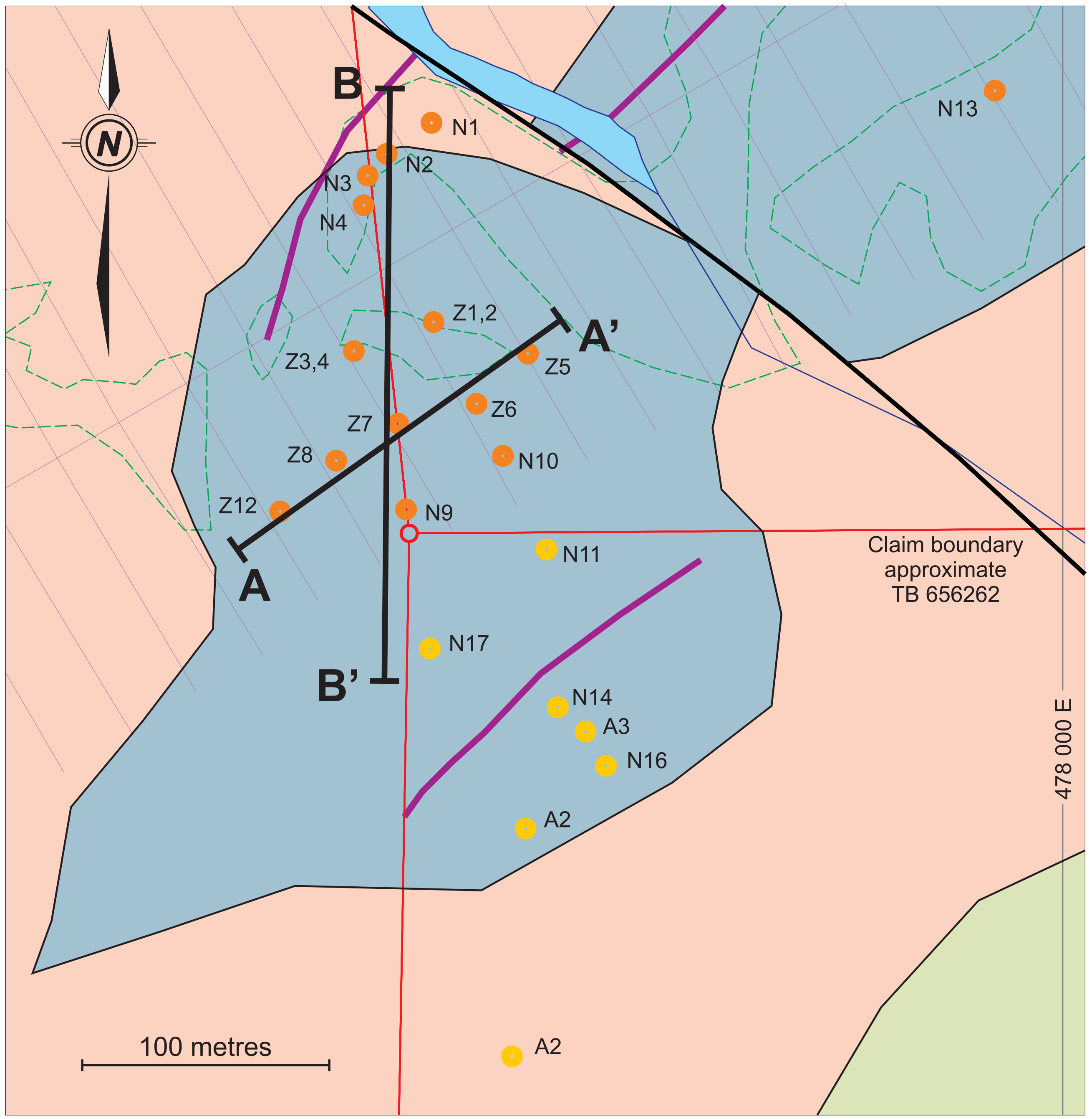
Surface samples since 1990:

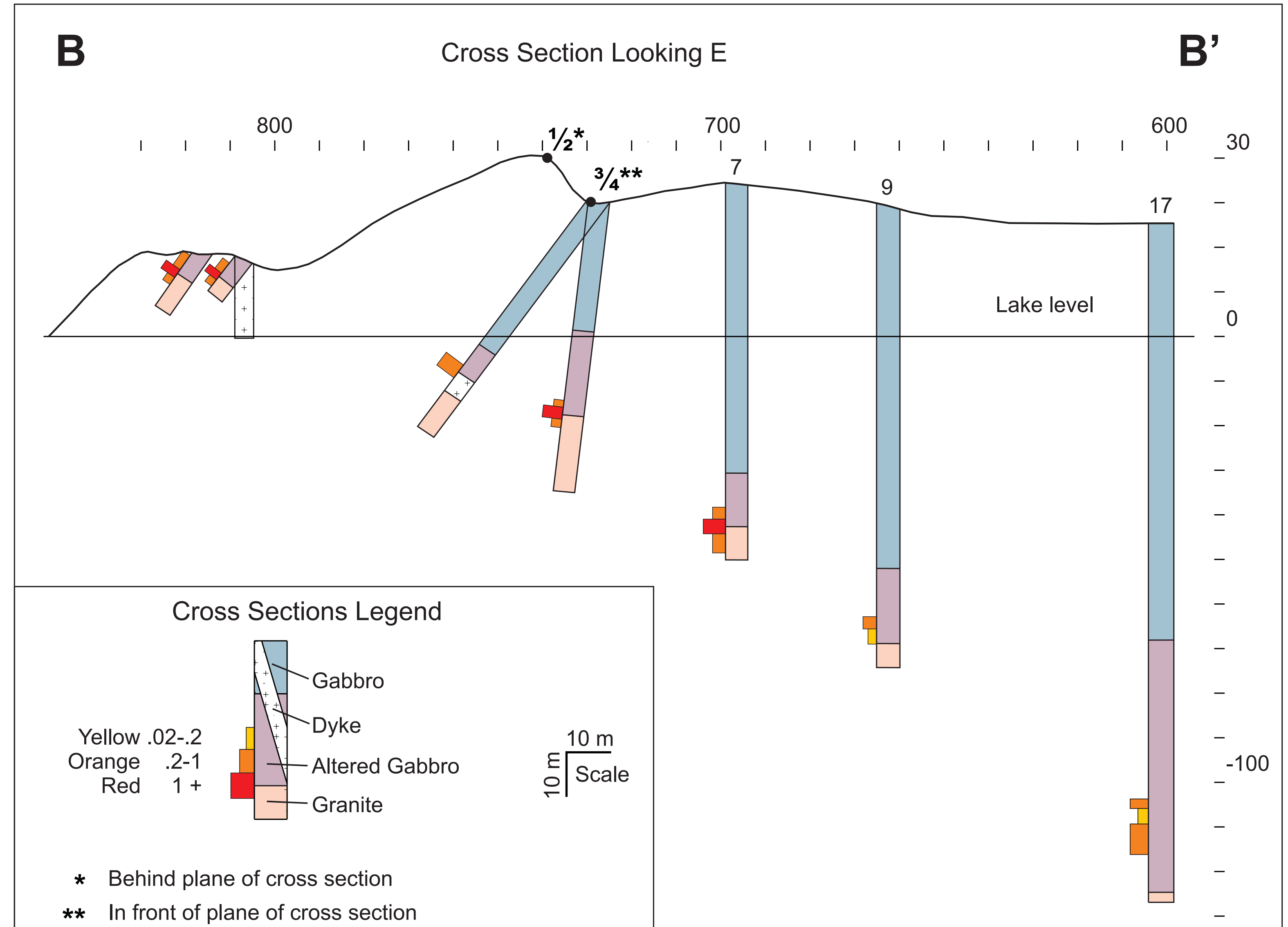
Grab sampling near prospect by the Resident Geologist (1992, notes). Locations noted in Files.

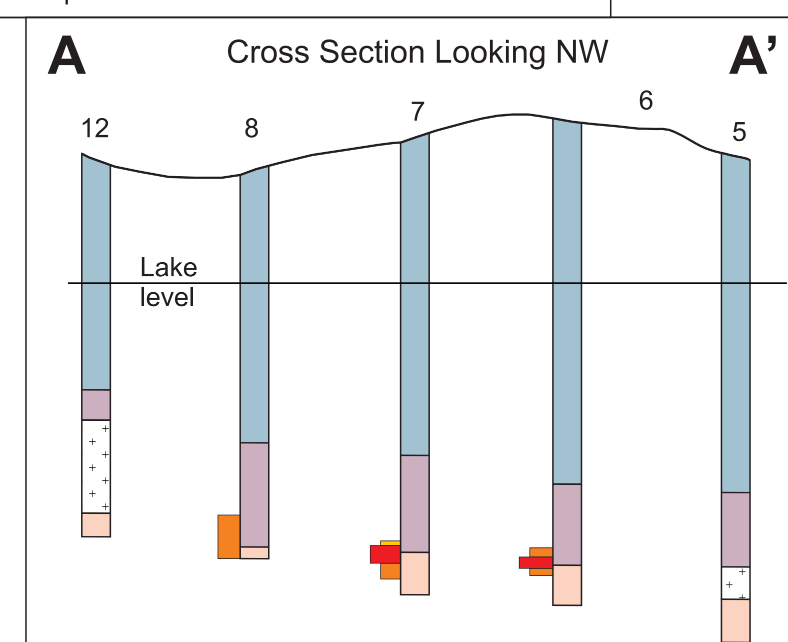
sample	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Pd ppb	notes
92BNI-01	15520	4780	197	granite w/ sulphides
92BNI-02	7540	1400	107	melagabbro w/ sulphides
92BNI-03	115	80	<10	granite, minor sulphides
92BNI-04	34720	10540	99	granite w/ sulphides
92BNI-05	. 1980	2260	387	massive pyrrhotite
92BNI-06	33900	6800	193	massive pyrrhotite
92BNI-07	45250	1356	456	massive pyrrhotite

Ni/Cu ratio varies from .88 to 5.84.

Fowler, 1997 reported 7 grab samples taken, 3 of which had 30% sulphides and run the highest Ni values. Their locations were not indicated. A value of more than 5 % Ni was reported as was a maximum of 1% Cu. Ni/Cu ratios vary from more than 500 to less than .6! The maximum Co was 920 ppm. The maximum Pt value reported was 110 ppb, and maximum Pd value was 442 ppb. Pt/Pd values vary from .14 to .9.







Modified from Fieldwork; Michelson, 1965; Ogden, 1970; Walker, 1988.

- Geological contact
- Fault
- Granite
- Mixed Gabbro and Granite
- Mainly Gabbro
- Volcanics
- Drill Hole
- Drill Hole inside TB656262
- Claim boundary
- Magnetic anomaly
- EM lines
- Property grid
- Cross sections
- UTM lines

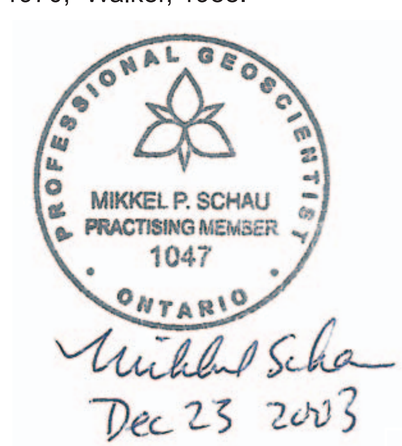


Figure 6 - Cross Sections Location

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December 2003

Sampling from 2001 field work (Fischer, see appendix for more, and location details)
Selected grab samples from well located places on a grid (samples located and total details in appendix 3 and 5).

	sample	Ni%	Cu%	Co ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
Best 3 in massive sulphide						
	P163714	6.23	0.15	1167	342	54
	P163715	2.31	1.29	1023	256	108
	P163750	4.26	1.03	826	500	144
Best in granite, w/ magnetite, approximately 15% sulphides						
	P163732	2.0	1.3	983	360	72
Best in gabbro, w/ magnetite, approximately 20% sulphides						
	P163716	0.13	1.32	179	66	32
Gabbro with approximately 8% sulphide						
	P163711	1.71	1.53	440	492	84

Ni/Cu ratio varies from .09 to 41.5 and Pt/Pd from .15 to 4.9

Sampling by QP on site visit (2003)
Grab samples from well-located places and selected geological circumstances, each assay is associated with a thin section and cut surface to better understand certain aspects of the geology. Only selected samples, for rest see discussion in geology section.

	sample	Ni%*	Cu%*	Co ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
Massive sulphide						
	C116451 01	4.0	.33	1176	408	118
	C116452 02	3.5	.46	1530	329	89
	C116453 03	5.1	.09	1025	151	<2
Granite fragments w/ sulphide matrix						
	C116454	.82	.19	295	282	42
Gabbro fragments w/ sulphide matrix						
	C116455	1.9	.75	351	115	28

* assay values, Co by ICP-ES , Pd and Pt by fire assay and ICP-ES

Ni/Cu ratio of these well-mineralized specimens varies from 2.5 to 56.6 and the Pt/Pd from .01 or less to .28.

The samples below are examples of un-mineralized country rocks.

	sample	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
Schistose altered leuco gabbro						
	C116456	177	48	15	2	<2

quartz gabbro with minor pyrite

C116457	228	66	38	<2	<2

Granite with basic fragments

C116458	11	51	5	<2	<2

+ all samples with ICP-ES, Pd and Pt as above

Discussion of sampling adequacy of surface sampling

The results from many different geologists sampling over several decades, and with different expectations, all agree on locally developed high nickel tenor of the massive sulphide at surface, as well as on the extremely variable metal ratios. The suggestion of Anderson (1951) that there is a metal zoning in the massive sulphide has not been adequately addressed or resolved.

Sampling from drill core at Nicopor

Mineralized core was split and lengths of approximately 5 ft (1.7 m.) were submitted for assay for Cu and Ni. Several different geologists deemed certain combinations of Ni and Cu significant. Results are given in section 13 on drilling. There is no quality control mentioned in the decade-old reports.
The holes show a maximum nickel content over 4.6 m of Ni = 1.0 % and Cu = .3% and a maximum copper content Cu=.38% and Ni =.69%.over a similar interval The individual Ni/Cu ratios from the drill holes varied from about 1 to 12. There is no data from the holes on the contents of Co, Au, Pt, and Pd.

Summary of Sampling at Nicopor Prospect

Earlier workers have noted that surface samples give higher tenors than do items from drill core. The above figures bear that out. The high variability of tenors and metal ratios indicate that there are other factors at work than mere dilution of a common sulphide melt. Anderson (1951) suggested lateral zoning of metals, in which case the location of samples becomes an important point. This data is not always available. The variability within small volumes is exceedingly high and regular variation is difficult to discern (see figures in Appendix 5). The surface exposure is deeply weathered by acid waters resulting from the breakdown of pyrrhotite, and surface reactions may have altered the tenors and values as well.

At the present, there are no PGE analyses from freshly drilled rock.

A preliminary conclusion is that there is a Ni-Cu rich deposit with some Co and elevated or anomalous PGE values at the Nicopor Prospect, but the exact values and dimensions are not yet well known. The metal ratios are reminiscent of a "restite" or "low copper" or sublayer ore as described at Sudbury, and the actual occurrence probably owes much to a later medium grade metamorphic event, and associated tectonism.

15.Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Both grab samples selected to show types of mineralization and also systematic sampling from drill cores has been practised at the Nicopor over the many decades of exploration.

Samples from 2001 and 2003 are about a kilogram sized grab samples of outcrop, or large talus blocks, and are not composites from several localities.

Samples, both 2001 field and 2003 check samples, were collected in the field, bagged, and shipped by bus to the respective work locations where they were re-examined and re-bagged, and shipped for assay. The samples were handled by a geologist or prospector, and no special security precautions were taken, except for insuring that samples were not mixed up. A witness sample of the material submitted for assay was broken from the sample and kept apart. The 2001 witness samples were sent to a Novawest sample repository in Lively, Ontario. and the reference materials from QP will be sent to Vancouver head office to be retained.

The 2001 samples were analysed by ActLabs. The 2003 check samples were analysed by ACME labs. Both labs are reputable labs with experience in analysimg for PGE'a as well as base metals. They are at the forefront of developing new and rapid methods of analysisAct labs has achieved accreditation to ISO17025 for specific registered tests and the mineral analysis standard Can-P-1579. They have many safeguards in place to monitor their own performance. QP has had previous experience with the company and find them very helpful in addressing unusual .results. Acme Labs has a set of procedures and internal tests that allow them to monitor their analyses

The methods used by Actlabs are the "geochem methods (aqua regia solution, with ICP-MS)", and for a proper assay the nickel and copper rich material should be resubmitted for more accurate results. The data from Acme is partly geochem method (aqua regia with ICP-ES), and the high nickel and copper values have been resubmitted for assay quality analyses. (see appendix 3)

Prospecting samples are indications of the presence of types of mineralization, and henceforth carry no quantitative meaning as far as resource estimations are concerned.

Sampling sample preparation, security and analytical procedures has been adequate to show a variety of geologic context, and to show some degree of the variability to be expected by future workers.

For quantitative estimates from drill holes, a chain of secure procedures should be instituted. Only one clearly identified person should select, prepare and submit samples, in a way so that the receiving laboratory can verify for itself the safe transport of the sample. The reproducibility of the results should be addressed by the company as well as the analytical laboratory, in the form of submitting unidentified duplicates and standards. Since crushing is often a source of contamination, several known blanks should be submitted in an unidentified manner. For example, in a large drill program, 17/20 samples are typically new submissions and 3/20 are part of the quality insurance.

16..Data Verification

Location

QP located some newer claim lines and posts encountered during traverses. A most important claim post eluded QP however; this is the NW post of claim TB656262 that may overlie part of the possible down dip extension of the Nicopor Prospect. On the claim map it is located at UTME 4777731, UTMN 5415646, in zone 16, using NAD 83 coordinates. As seen in figure 6, it seems to overlie part of the down dip extension of the massive sulphide body at Nicopor. The exact position of this claim post in the field is thus important.(see Appendix 6). Parts of the Fischer 2001 grid and parts of the old Zenmac grid were encountered in expected positions.

QP was unable to locate collars of drill holes in the vicinity of the Nicopor prospect, although the drums and associated drilling paraphernalia were seen about the property. The approximate locations of the drill holes on the map are derived by calculating the UTMs from sketch maps of grids as shown in assessment files. The relative positions of the drill holes are shown on assessment maps and are considered approximately correct. Their absolute positions need to be verified once located. The locations of 2001 grab samples have been derived from sketch maps included assessment reports. The 0,0 point of the grid was measured by QP, with a Garmin GPS and samples had their UTMs calculated using this as the origin, and the 2001 grid locations as their relative offsets. The accuracy of the origin is about 6 metres, so samples are positioned correctly with respect to each other, and their absolute position is about 6 metres. The QP collected specimens using a GPS for location and also noted their position with respect to the 2001 grid in the field.

Geology

QP visited the trenches and pits at the Nicopor Prospect and traversed in the surrounding area. QP located the old, now crumbling and entirely useless drill core library. QP also visited showing in the western part of the southern horseshoe (Sox) and locations along the haulage roads in other parts of the Horseshoe.

QP found the geology, represented on government and assessment maps to be essentially correct. The gabbro inclusion or septa which contains the Nicopor showing is not well constrained, in part because the granite and later porphyries have complexly intruded and veined the meta-gabbro, especially in the northeastern part. The southern contact of the Crossman Lake batholith is complex with much veining and dyking, and contains scattered metagabbro inclusions and/or septa. Hence the contact shown on the map is an approximation (taken from Carter 1988). There may be more gabbro than shown on map.

Assays

Mr Forbes selected three “fresh” samples from the massive sulphide lense as “high grade” material in presence of QP, (reproducing a similar exercise he performed with Dr Fischer) and these were submitted to Acme Labs for analyses for Cu, Ni, and PGE.

Check Assays, 2003

	sample	Ni%*	Cu%*	Co ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
Massive sulphide						
	C116451 01	4.0	.33	1176	408	118
	C116452 02	3.5	.46	1530	329	89
	C116453 03	5.1	.09	1025	151	<2

values from 2001 (ActLabs)

	sample	Ni%	Cu%	Co ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
. Best 3 in massive sulphide						
	P163714	6.23	0.15	1167	342	54
	P163715	2.31	1.29	1023	256	108
	P163750	4.26	1.03	826	500	144

values from 1992 (lab not specified, Regional Office MNDR)

name	Ni, ppm	Cu, ppm	Pd, ppb	notes
92BNI-05	1980	2260	387	massive pyrrhotite
92BNI-06	33900	6800	193	massive pyrrhotite
92BNI-07	45250	1356	456	massive pyrrhotite

The values show similar variations in tenor. This large-scale variation, on specimens collected by different persons, and submitted to different labs suggests that the variation is real, and thus that reported high values are real, but local, and analytical problems are not an issue.

17..Adjacent properties

Part of the old Nicohal drill program at the Nicopor prospect (Ogden 1970) overlaps onto adjacent ground. The exact position of the NW claim post of claim TB656262 with respect to the drill holes is not clear. On the map DDH N-17 is shown just inside claim line and on the Eastward looking cross-section (Figure 6) the results from N-17 are shown projected westward onto the section.

Holes N-14,15, and 16 also in the adjacent claim, are found to carry sulphide mineralization, some entirely enclosed within gabbro. The presence of sulphides away from the base of the gabbro, where it contacts the granite, and contained totally within altered gabbro must be considered a possibility in the adjacent Novawest Ground.

The information above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

QP is not associated in any way with the adjacent property, and has used only publically available assessment reports to outline material above.

18.Mineral Processing/Metallurgical Testing

N/A

19.. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Nicopor Prospect

A published Annual Report statement by Zenmac(1970), quoted in Schnieders et al 1996, p. 181, states the following:

"...The deposit known before this program was estimated to contain 185,000 tons grading 0.48% nickel and 0.26% copper to the 300 foot horizon some 300 feet long, 22 feet thick and dipping at 40 degrees.. Three holes have intersected the deposit to at least 600 feet and indicate an additional 190,000 tons grading 0.40% nickel and 0.12 % copper. ...[It would appear that some of these drill holes do not occur on Novawest ground.(see sections 16 and 17)]

...The grade of the central core of the deposit was calculated to be about 1.0 percent Nickel and 0.3 % Copper over 5 to 15 feet..."[referring to DDH Z-7 and neighbours]

This statement does not conform to National Instrument 43-101 standards.

Inspection shows the figures in the press release to be optimistic. Two cross sections have been constructed (Figure 6) and show the sulphide body to be plunging to the S, essentially following the contact between altered gabbro and granite, except in the SW part where the sulphide bearing mass is entirely within altered gabbro. Assay results and ratios of elements are very variable; and are hence difficult to recalculate to 100% sulphide. Anderson suggested that there was a radial zonation in the base metals. This is not immediately obvious down the plunge of the body but would have an important role on any grade calculation.

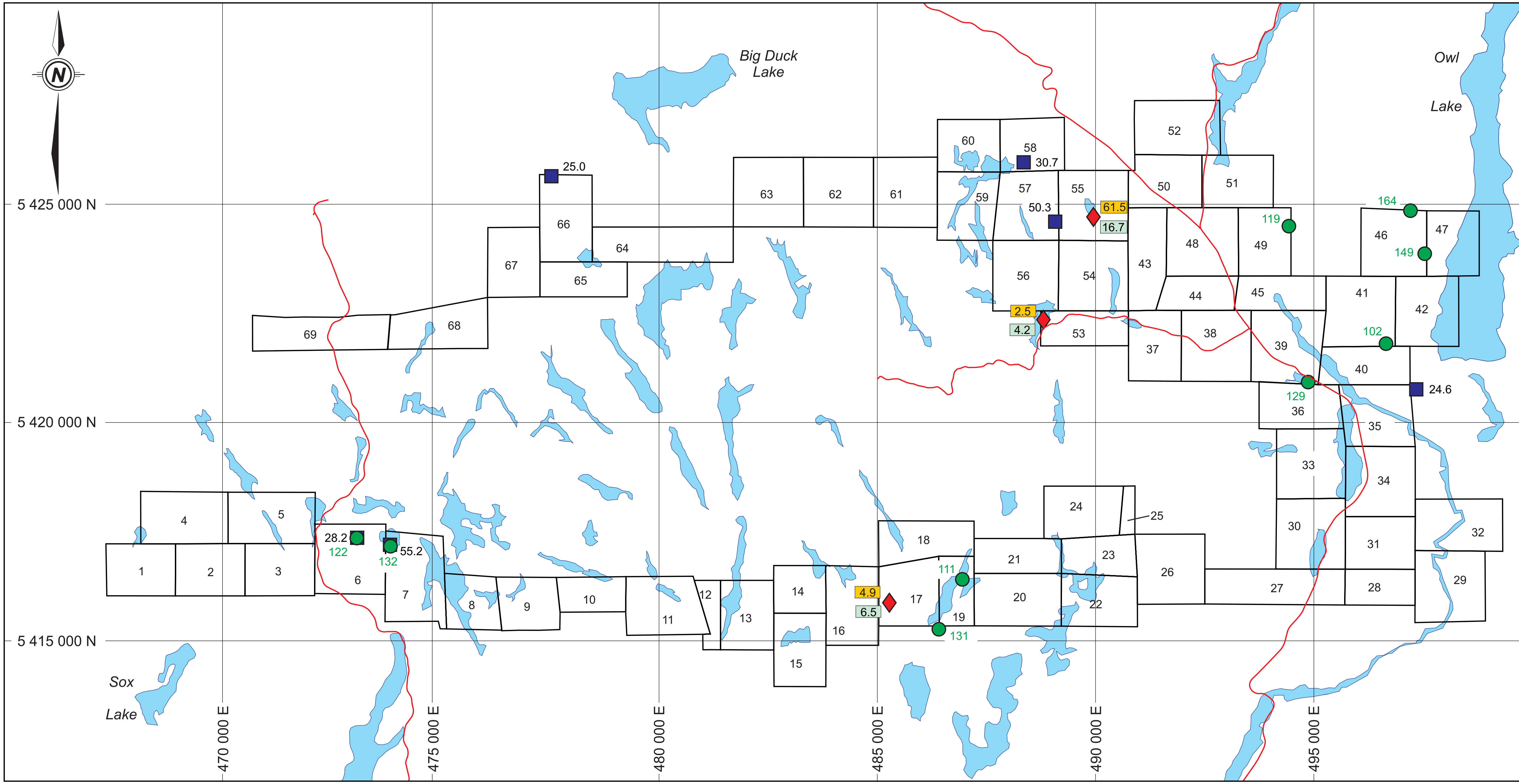
Future drilling should be positioned so as to permit classification of reported quantities at least as Inferred Resources of the National Instrument.

Future drilling should report assay results for Ni, Cu, Co, Ag, Au, Pt, Pd at the very least, to give a more balanced view of the materials present. Currently there is no estimate of the platinoid group elements in freshly drilled rock from this prospect.

20.Other Relevant Data or Information

Operation Treasure Hunt and related activity by the Ontario Government has delineated anomalous areas within the claim package.

1 Ni, Cu and Zn anomalies in lake bottoms (Dyer, 1997). See figure 7.
2 Pt, and Pd anomalies in lake bottoms seds (OGS 2000b). See figure 7.
3 Aeromagnetic anomalies (OGS 2000a). (see figure 8)
4 Small conductors (1 siemen or so) detected by aerial survey, (see above)



Symbols

Values (ppb)	◆	61.5	Platinum
		16.7	Palladium
Values (ppm)	■	55.2	Molybdenum
	▲	82.9	Nickel
	●	132	Copper

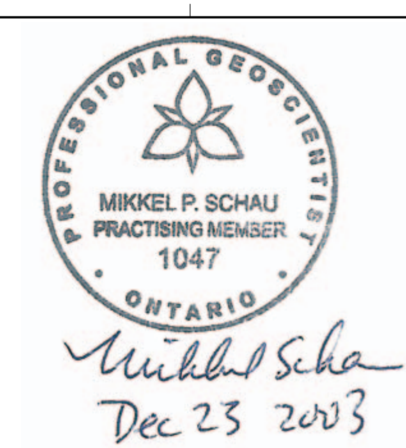


Figure 7 - Anomalous Lake Sediments

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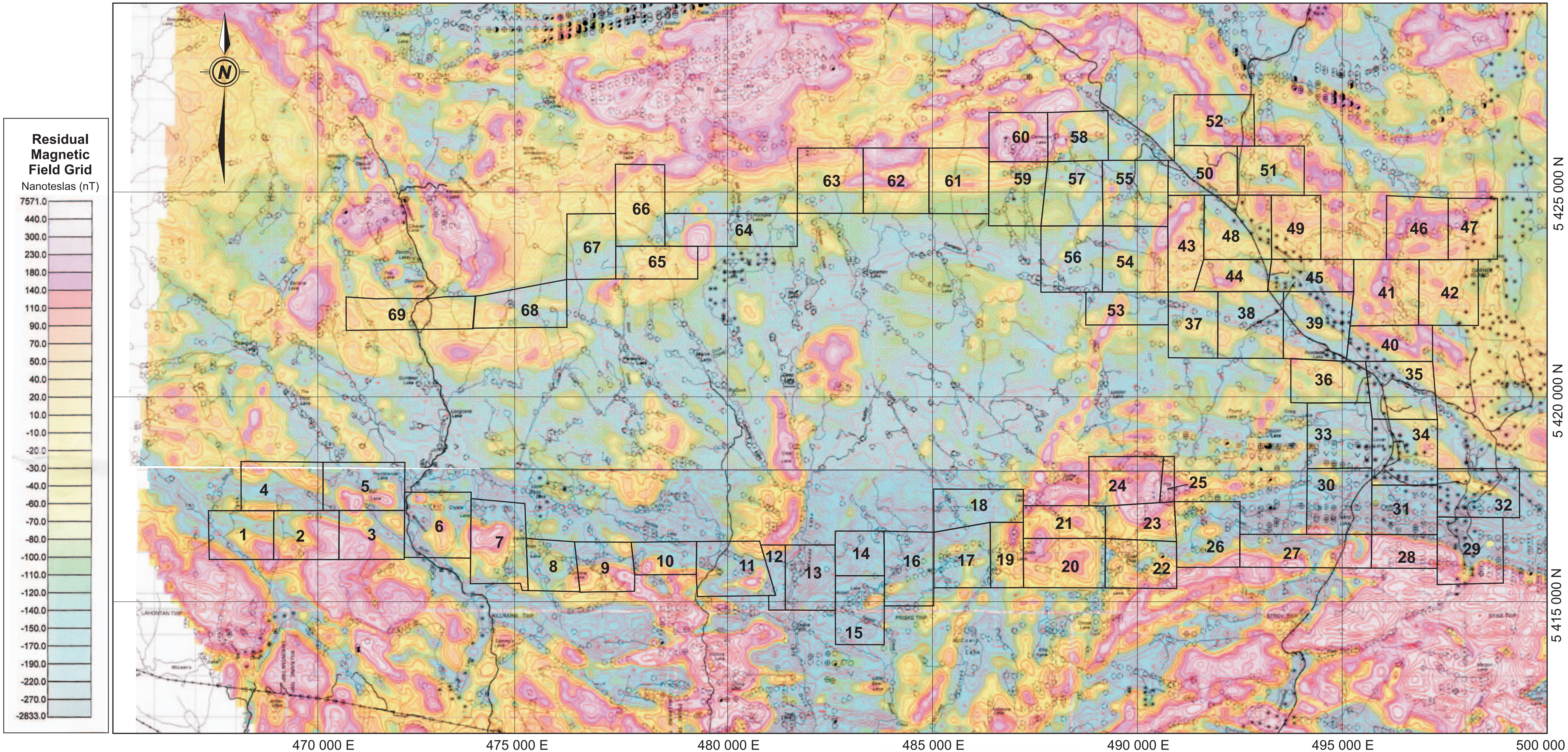
0 5 10
Kilometres

December 2003



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Dec 23 2003

Figure 8 - Aeromagnetic Map

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0 5 10
Kilometres

Claim locations approximate

December 2003

21..Interpretation and conclusions

The area held is very large and has not been comprehensibly mapped or prospected by Novawest. Some local showings have been known for a long time, while other areas have not been investigated recently.

The small 2001 Novawest Program, conducted by Dr. Fischer, was preliminary in scope. It verified the presence of the sulphide mass at the Nicopor prospect, confirmed the geological relationships previously reported there, and added new information of the internal organization of the adjacent gabbro, suggesting that it is layered and that it faces south, as do the enclosing pillow basalts. Dr Fischer raises the possibility that the massive sulphide deposit is a basal ortho-magmatic accumulation associated with a younger layered gabbro complex, possibly younger than the granite. QP follows previous workers in suggesting that the gabbro predates the granite, but agrees, that perhaps the massive sulphide body may at one time have been part of an gabbro derived orthomagmatic basal accumulation (mss type, but of Archean age) and subsequently (remobilized and) metamorphosed at ambient amphibolite grades in Archean times. The position of the Nickel Royale massive sulphide lense is not well understood, and the near surface association of the lense with the contact between granite and gabbro has received most attention; the finding that at depth the lense is found enclosed in altered gabbro, makes the entire gabbro body a much more prospective target. The mode of origin is complicated and seems to require a layered gabbro, metamorphism at medium grade, deformation focused at interfaces of different rock types with differing competencies (i.e. the Crossman granite and the gabbro body). and relatively hot sulphide "fluid".

The size and grade of the Nicopor (Nickel Royale) prospect remain to be determined with new drilling, but the indications are encouraging that a nickel copper (PGE) enriched sulphide mass is present on the claim group.

Other possible sites on Novawest ground to explore would include those which are near a pluton (to help generate the amphibolite grade metamorphism), those that show the presence of a gabbro, especially one with pyroxenite layers, and those that have a well developed pathway for fluids to travel while the area was hot. (I.e. later faults are not likely to be mineralized with Ni and its companion elements.)

The showings require more prospecting and sampling to focus more exploration. At this time they do not seem to be typical Ni Cu targets.

Four Sox

The presence of copper and molybdenite associated with the edge of the Crossman Lake Batholith, in and near septa and xenoliths of country rocks is a characteristic style of mineralization. It remains to be seen if the pits on gabbro with sulphides are testing another type of deposit, possibly of earlier vintage, or whether it is part of the mineralized contact phenomena.

Shaboom, also known as Ansell showing

The presence of copper and gold in an area over 120 by 180 m is interesting, but the lack of nickel and PGE's in the assays to date is less than encouraging.

Owl Lake

The Owl Lake showing(s) are representative of the contact molybdenite deposit type. They are near a large gabbro body in the country rock and the waterfall vein actually is found in this country rock. There is little data on the mineralization to be found in this gabbro, but in analogy with Nicopor, the contact may be a possible place for mineralization. The lack of any Nickel and PGE assays in this region is discouraging.

Prioritization of the claim groups:

In a large (148 km2) heterogeneously prospected region with prospects, showings and grass-root regions, it is useful to have a method of prioritizing the claim groups.

One such schema includes three headings: geological favourability, economic activity, and availability of infrastructure. Other criteria could be used, or the weightings could be different, but as a first approximation the version used to prioritize the claims in this report is given below:

Geological favourability
5- drilled 3D sulphide body on ground
4- drill holes intersect mineralization
3- grab samples with mineralization, or drill holes with no results indicated
2-favourable geological, geochemical and geophysical indicators
 granite gabbro contact (.2)
 gabbro present (.1)
 sulphides noted locally abundant (.1)
 anomalous Pt in lake bottom sediments (.3)
 anomalous Pd, Ni,Cu, Au in bottom lake sediments (.2)
 presence of EM conductors (.1 for 1-3, .2 for more than 4)
 presence of local aeromagnetic anomaly (.1)
1-no data

Economic activity in region
5-producer or past producer within 1 km
4-producer within 10 km, nearby prospects
3-producer within 100 km, regional prospects
2-prospects present
1-no data

Availability of infrastructure
5- Road or Railroad AND powerline within 1 km
4- (Road or Railroad) OR powerline within 1 km
3-(Road or Railroad) OR powerline within 10 km
2-aircraft can land on nearby lakes
1-no data

Each of the claim groups has been subjected to this checklist (see appendix 2) and the claim groups have been rated and a colour assigned, as can be seen on figure 9. Red indicates the highest rating, orange, yellow and green successively less prospective regions. It is suggested that after phase I exploration, that the groups be rated again, to take advantage of the new information gained and that at this time the total land position be re-evaluated.

The red rated claim groups include the Nicopor showing which is currently considered the best target. The orange rated groups include Four Sox, and its nearby areas, and are rated next in importance, and the yellow groups, which include about half the claims have some positive indicators, and hence a prospector visit is in order, and the remainder green coloured claims have little to recommend them except they haven't been looked at for a long while.

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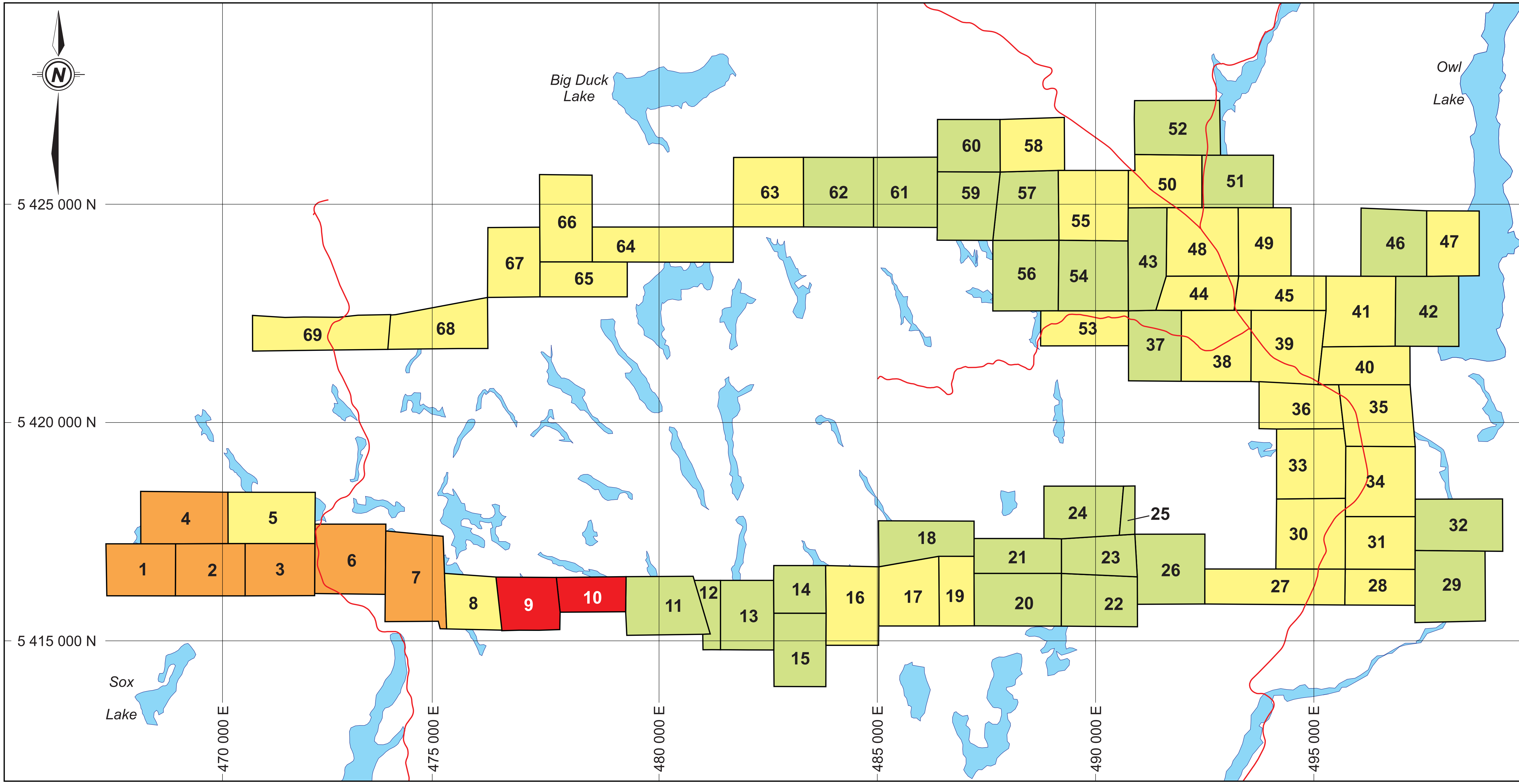

Priority Ranking Scheme

Greatest	(red)	More than 12 arbitrary points
	(orange)	10.5 - 11.9
	(yellow)	8.7 - 10.4
Least	(green)	Less than 8.7

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Figure 9 - Priority Ranking of Exploration

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0 5 10
Kilometres

December 2003

22..Recommendation

The results obtained so far suggest further work as outlined below.

Phase 1

The objective of phase 1 is to test whether the prospect at Nicopor is larger than currently known, and, with respect to the showings, prepare a geological basis for geophysical surveys to be carried out in a later phase, as well as do grass roots in several of the claim groups that have positive indicators.

Further testing the dimensions of the sulphide lense at Nicopor and providing enough information to estimate what type of resource may be present there, as well as, providing more detailed information on other showings and upgrade the general information on rest of the claims can be accomplished by local drilling, aided by down hole geophysics, at Nicopor Prospect. Extensive sampling and analysing for Ni-Cu-Co-PGE is encouraged.

Local geological mapping and sampling as well as prospecting, especially at and between Nicopor and Four Sox, along with visits to Shaboom and Owl Lake to sample for PGE, check the nature of the country rock, especially any mafic rocks, and to scope out the land for potential geophysical work at a later date. A company geologist should assess the showings and their claim groups as to how they fit into the exploration goals of the company.

Intensive grass roots prospecting should proceed on claim blocks rated highly, as a result of integration of recent government data provided herein. Prospectors should visit grassroots areas labelled anomalous, i.e. yellow on figure 9.

Three regions immediately suggest themselves to have a prospector visit them. One is the region in the vicinity of showings in the northeast part of the horseshoe (53, 54, and 55 on figure 9), another is between the Nicopor and the Four Sox region, (6, 7, and 8 on figure 9) and yet another is near the Shaboom area, (17 on figure 9). After these three areas have been diligently searched, then the map (fig 9) provides a general guidance as what areas to visit next.

Some detailed considerations in working at the Nicopor Prospect

1/ Locate NW claim post of claim group TB656262

2/ Power Strip trench-like areas (on both sides of old trenches) for a better view of mineralization and sample the newly stripped area.

3/ Drill a series of 4 test holes for down-hole geophysics to be conducted, to indicate where additional drill holes might best encounter possible new or continuation of massive sulphide lenses. It is recommended that an expert in down-hole geophysics be retained to locate holes, conduct survey and interpret results with a view to locating at least 4 more drill holes. These new holes would be part of phase IA.

A hole near Z-7, to test the lateral variation in the thickest part of the sulphide lense, and to provide PGE data from this part of the system, and

a hole near N-17, but on Novawest ground, would be geologically interesting, testing whether the mineralization is totally enclosed in the “altered gabbro" on Novawest ground as well.

. It is believed that these two holes could also be used as part of the down-hole geophysical investigation.

4/ Put appropriate casing in holes so that the holes can remain open to be tested by various other down-hole methods at a later date.

Phase 2

Re-evaluate prospectivity of all claim groups, revisit reason for acquiring ground and modify ground position accordingly.

Nicopor Prospect

Definition drill to outline sulphide lense, guided by the down hole geophysics, and the consequent drilling of phase 1A.

Showings

Concentrate on best areas of Phase 1, conduct geophysical (appropriate electromagnetic methods) surveys to establish continuity of mineralized zones.

Grassroots areas

Utilize helicopter being used for drilling, to do additional work while being on site. If skilled manpower is available have prospectors to continue their search along the contact between gabbro and granite.

A techniques that require less manpower, such as, for example, a regional bio-geochemical study (sample twigs (new growth) from tops of trees) could also be used to systematically search for new areas of prospective mineralization.

Budget

A budget, which could accomplish phase 1, is approximately $190,000. Should any amounts be largely overestimated in budget they can be spent on additional drilling or prospecting.

The case for staging each day in Schreiber and being transported in to the prospect is possibly cheaper than erecting a new bush camp. If a long-term commitment is in the offing, spending money up front on a suitable camp would be cost effective in the long run.

The budget supposes that there will be a local helicopter stationed in Schreiber. Perhaps a split charter can be arranged with others working in area. The drillers would ferried in and out by chopper, 2 in each shift, and any moving of the drill would be done at this time

The drill is assumed to be a lightweight drill requiring a minimum of helicopter time to move the expected short distance between holes.

Winter drilling, supported by a skidoo/bombardier combination for transport is an option, but whether the down-hole geophysical methods work through the snow cover is not clear to me, and the possibility of closing the holes with ice, would interfere with the basic reasons for the drilling of the holes, which is to provide reliable geophysical data on the direction of continuation of the sulphide body. But a geophysicist will be able to judge this more clearly than QP. It would save on the helicopter costs.

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BUDGET, phase 1 only

Geophysics		
enhance grid	1,000	
down hole geophysics on four holes		
6 days @ 1000	6,000	
mob/demob	1,000	8,000
Drilling		
drilling four holes @ 150 m. (total 600m) for down hole geophysics		
Drilling $100/m	60,000	
drilling 4 more @ 100 m (phase IA)		
Drilling $ 100/m	40,000	
Mob-demob	3,000	111,000
core logging geologist+assistant (100 m/day)		
@(400+250/day)x 10 days	6,500	117,500
Mapping		
Geologist @400 10 days	4,000	121,500
Sampling		
Prospectors @250/day x 2x15)	7,500	129,000
Board and room (rent 2 housekeeping units with showers in Schreiber) 4 per unit, stay in house keeping units (2x70/day) and eat in restaurant		
80@ (20 for share in housekeeping unit+40 in meals)	4,800	133,800
Transport		
truck 60@15 days+extras	1,000	
gas etc	1,000	135,800
moving drill from location (helicopter) 10 days@1500 (supposes using a light drill, and helicopter available locally)	15.000	150,800
Assaying $25@(180 core+140 field =320)	8,000	158,800
Reports/drafting/ database etc	10,000	168,800
Contingencies	22,200	190,000

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24..Certificate of Qualified Person

1/ I, Dr. Mikkel Schau, P.Geo., do hereby certify:

I am a Professional Geologist residing at
1007 Barkway Terrace,
Brentwood Bay, BC, V8M 1A4.

2/ I graduated with a Hons B.Sc. In Geology and a Ph.D. in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1964 and 1969 respectively

3/ I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, licensed with NAPEGG and a member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (APEG) and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO)..

4/ I have worked as a geologist a total of 34 years since my graduation from university.

5/ I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience , I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6/ I am responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report titled "A summary of field work done on the Nickel Royale, fall, 2001, by Novawest Resources Inc. and A review of previous work on newly acquired, adjacent claims in the Area north of Schreiber, ON, NTS 42D14W"

7/ I have had no prior involvement with the property that is subject of the Technical Report..

8/ I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9/ I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101.

10/ I have read National Instrument 43-101 and form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11/ I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical Report.

Signed and sealed, Dec 23, 2003

Mikkel Schau, P.Geo.

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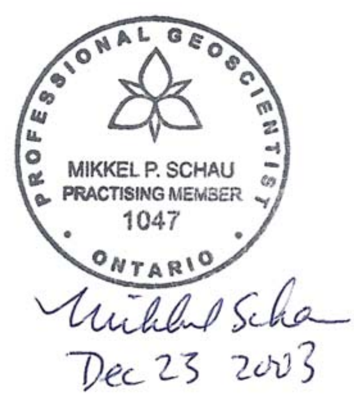
APPENDIX 1

Units and conversions

	SI Unit	multiplied by	gives	Imperial	multiplied by	gives SI
length						
	1 m	3.28	Feet			
				1 Foot	.3048	m
area						
	1 ha	2.471	Acres			
				1 acre	.40468	ha
mass						
	1 t	1.102311	tons(short)			
				1 ton (short)	907.18474	kg
concentration						
	1 g/t	.0291666	ounce(troy)/short ton			
				1 ounce (troy)/ton(short)	34.2857	g/t



APPENDIX 2 Prioritization of Claim Groups

Map#,	Claim number,	geo	eco	infr	sum
3	TB1167228	3	4	4	11
2	TB1167229	4	4	3	11
1	TB1167230	4	4	3	11
9	TB1246955	5	4	3	12
10	TB1246957	5	4	3	12
11	TB1246958	2.1+.2	3	3	8.3
17	TB3000905	2.2+.2+.3+.3	3	3	9.0
18	TB3000906	2.3	3	3	8.3
19	TB3000908	2.3+.2+.2	3	3	8.7
21	TB3000909	2.1	3	3	8.1
20	TB3000910	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
23	TB3000911	2.2	3	3	8.2
22	TB3000912	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
26	TB3000913	2.3	3	3	8.3
27	TB3000914	2.1	3	4	9.1
28	TB3000915	2.3	3	4	9.3
29	TB3000916	2.2	3	3	8.2
24	TB3000917	2.3	3	3	8.3
32	TB3000918	2.1	3	3	8.1
34	TB3000919	2.2	3	4	9.2
35	TB3000920	2.2	3	4	9.2
40	TB3000921	2.3	3	4	9.3
42	TB3000922	2.1+.2	3	3	8.3
52	TB3000923	2.1	3	4	8.1
46	TB3000924	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
41	TB3000925	2.3+.2+.2	3	3	8.7
39	TB3000926	2.1	3	4	9.1
45	TB3000927	2.3	3	4	9.3
49	TB3000928	2.1+.2	3	4	9.3
25	TB3000929	2.2	3	3	8.2
51	TB3000930	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
50	TB3000931	2.1	3	4	9.1
48	TB3000932	2.1+.2+.2+2	3	3	8.7
44	TB3000933	2.2	3	4	9.1
38	TB3000934	2.1	3	4	9.1
37	TB3000935	2.2	3	3	8.2
43	TB3000936	2.1+.2	3	3	8.3
53	TB3000937	2.2+.2+.3+.3	3	3	9.0
56	TB3000949	2.2	3	3	8.2
57	TB3000950	2.2	3	3	8.2
60	TB3000951	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
59	TB3000952	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
61	TB3000953	2.0+.2	3	3	8.2

62	TB3000954	2.1+.2	3	3	8.3
63	TB3000955	2.1+.2	4	3	9.3
58	TB3000956	2.3+.2	3	4	9.5
66	TB3000957	2.2+.2+.2	4	3	9.6
64	TB3000958	2.3+.2	4	3	9.5
65	TB3000959	2.2 +.2	4	3	9.5
67	TB3000960	2.1 +.2	4	3	9.3
68	TB3000963	2.1+.2	4	3	9.3
69	TB3000964	2.1+.2	4	4	10.3
47	TB3000965	4	3	3	10
15	TB3000970	2.2+.2	3	3	8.4
4	TB3000974	4	4	3	11
5	TB3000975	2.1	4	4	10.1
12	TB3007700	2	3	3	8.0
13	TB3007701	2.2	3	3	8.2
14	TB3007702	2.2	3	3	8.2
16	TB3007703	4	3	3	10
31	TB3012316	2.3	3	4	9.3
33	TB3012318	2.2	3	4	9.2
36	TB3012319	2.1	3	4	9.1
54	TB3012320	2.3+.2	3	3	8.5
55	TB3012321	2.3+.2+.3+.3	3	4	10.0
6	FO3002091	2.3+.2+.2	4	4	10.7
7	FO3002090	2.1+.2+.2	4	4	10.5
8	FO3002089	2.2	4	3	9.2

Assignment of favourability:

colour	score	number of claim groups
red	Above 12	2
orange	11-10.5	6
yellow	10.4-8.7	34
green	below 8.7	27

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APPENDIX 3 Locations of samples

2003 Check samples

				ppb			ppm		
Field#	Assay#	utme	utmn	Pt	Pd	Cu	Ni	Co	
N-01	C116451	477687	5415794	118	408	3330	40060	1176	mass sulph
N-02	C116452	477687	5415798	89	329	4620	34910	1530	mass sulph
N-03	C116453	477687	5415793	1	151	870	5130	1025	mass sulph
138	C116454	477697	5415802	42	282	1930	8210	295	sulph+grnt
143	C116455	477659	5415773	28	115	7520	19360	351	sulph+gbbr
147	C116456	477687	5415733	1	2	48	177	15	leucogbbr
159	C116457	477981	5415924	1	1	66	228	38	gbbr
160	C116458	478037	5415956	1	1	51	11	5	grnt

Fischer 2001 sample selection

Field#	Assay#	utme	utmn	Pt	Pd	Cu	Ni	Co	
PF-12	P163711	477698	5415792	84	492	16300	17200	440	gbbr+sulph
PF-13	P163712	477699	5415790	78	292	24800	25900	462	sulph+gbbr
PF-14	P163713	477693	5415796	28	166	3500	25400	483	grnt+sulph
PF-15	P163714	477691	5415797	54	342	1500	62300	1176	sulph+gbbr
PF-16	P163715	477698	5415799	108	256	12900	23200	1023	sulph+gbbr
PF-17	P163716	477697	5415799	32	66	13300	1400	179	gbbr+sulph
PF-24	P163723	477701	5415799	68	258	7800	16300	493	gbbr+sulph
PF-27	P163726	477704	5415800	100	72	21000	1800	1963	fppp+sulph
PF-29	P163728	477704	5415800	48	34	6700	13600	2643	grnt+sulph
PF-30	P163729	477704	5415805	306	70	22900	18800	3450	grnt+sulph
PF-31	P163730	477706	5415804	26	66	6600	15500	803	grnt+sulph
PF-33	P163732	477710	5415801	72	360	13000	20000	983	grnt+sulph
PF-50B	P163744	477671	5415767	11	97	3900	27200	609	gbbr+sulph
PF-53	P163747	477688	5415790	28	84	2200	10000	245	gbbr+sulph
PF-54	P163748	477691	5415794	120	560	7300	49800	997	sulph+grnt
PF-55	P163749	477691	5415794	299	509	5300	47600	1035	sulph+grnt
PF-56	P163750	477691	5415794	144	500	10300	42600	826	sulph+mixed

all UTMs in Zone 16, NAD 83

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Schau, Mikkel File # A305573 Page 1

1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4   Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm
SI	<1	2	<3	1	<.3	9	1	7	.05	<2	<8	<2	2	2	<.5	<3	<3	1
C 116451	<1	3180	4	53	1.4	>9999	1176	185	35.61	2	<8	4	10	2	.6	12	4	16
C 116452	1	4525	10	87	2.2	>9999	1530	182	32.08	3	<8	3	9	7	<.5	13	3	75
C 116453	3	815	5	8	1.3	>9999	1025	119	36.67	<2	<8	3	11	2	.5	<3	10	76
C 116454	2	1860	5	59	.6	7081	295	230	19.42	10	<8	3	4	10	<.5	15	9	71
C 116455	<1	6938	18	67	1.8	>9999	351	159	15.62	5	<8	<2	5	21	<.5	14	5	72
C 116456	<1	48	4	38	<.3	177	15	210	1.82	2	<8	<2	5	40	<.5	<3	4	48
C 116457	2	66	3	34	<.3	228	38	173	3.27	<2	8	<2	2	33	<.5	<3	<3	62
C 116458	4	51	<3	14	<.3	11	5	95	2.64	<2	<8	<2	3	9	<.5	<3	3	12
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	12	138	25	129	<.3	24	11	737	2.90	16	<8	<2	3	45	5.4	4	7	57

SAMPLE#	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
SI	.13	<.001	<1	1	<.01	3	<.01	<3	.01	.53	.01	<2	<2	<2	<2
C 116451	.04	.010	1	89	.30	11	.01	<3	.70	.01	.04	<2	12	118	408
C 116452	.12	.007	7	8	.13	32	.04	<3	.81	.03	.07	<2	80	89	329
C 116453	.03	.003	2	16	.09	23	.03	4	.49	.01	.05	<2	36	<2	151
C 116454	.21	.013	14	78	.08	8	.04	4	.64	.04	.04	<2	10	42	282
C 116455	.64	.049	4	206	.93	20	.03	<3	2.00	.14	.08	<2	26	28	115
C 116456	.98	.163	46	233	1.32	29	.19	<3	1.22	.07	.03	<2	<2	<2	2
C 116457	1.34	.055	4	141	1.51	41	.08	4	2.22	.16	.14	<2	4	<2	<2
C 116458	.07	.012	14	6	.37	180	.07	<3	.61	.07	.16	<2	6	<2	<2
STANDARD DS5/FA-10R	.70	.090	11	180	.64	137	.09	16	1.98	.03	.13	4	509	476	473

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK   AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES. (30 gm)

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 12 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/03 **SIGNED BY** ....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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Data ___ FA ___

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ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Schau, Mikkel File # A305573 Page 2
1007 Barkway Terrace, Brentwood Bay BC V8M 1A4 Submitted by: Mikkel Schau

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Ni %
C 116451	.333	4.006
C 116452	.462	3.491
C 116453	.087	5.130
C 116454	.193	.821
C 116455	.752	1.936
STANDARD NC-1	3.314	1.281

GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 250 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 12 2003 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/03 **SIGNED BY**............D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
MIKKEL P. SCHAU
PRACTISING MEMBER
1047
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Mikkel Schau
Dec 23 2003

Data FA ___

APPENDIX 5 Selected diagrams from Dr Fischer's Report on 2001 field work to Novawest,

Contents

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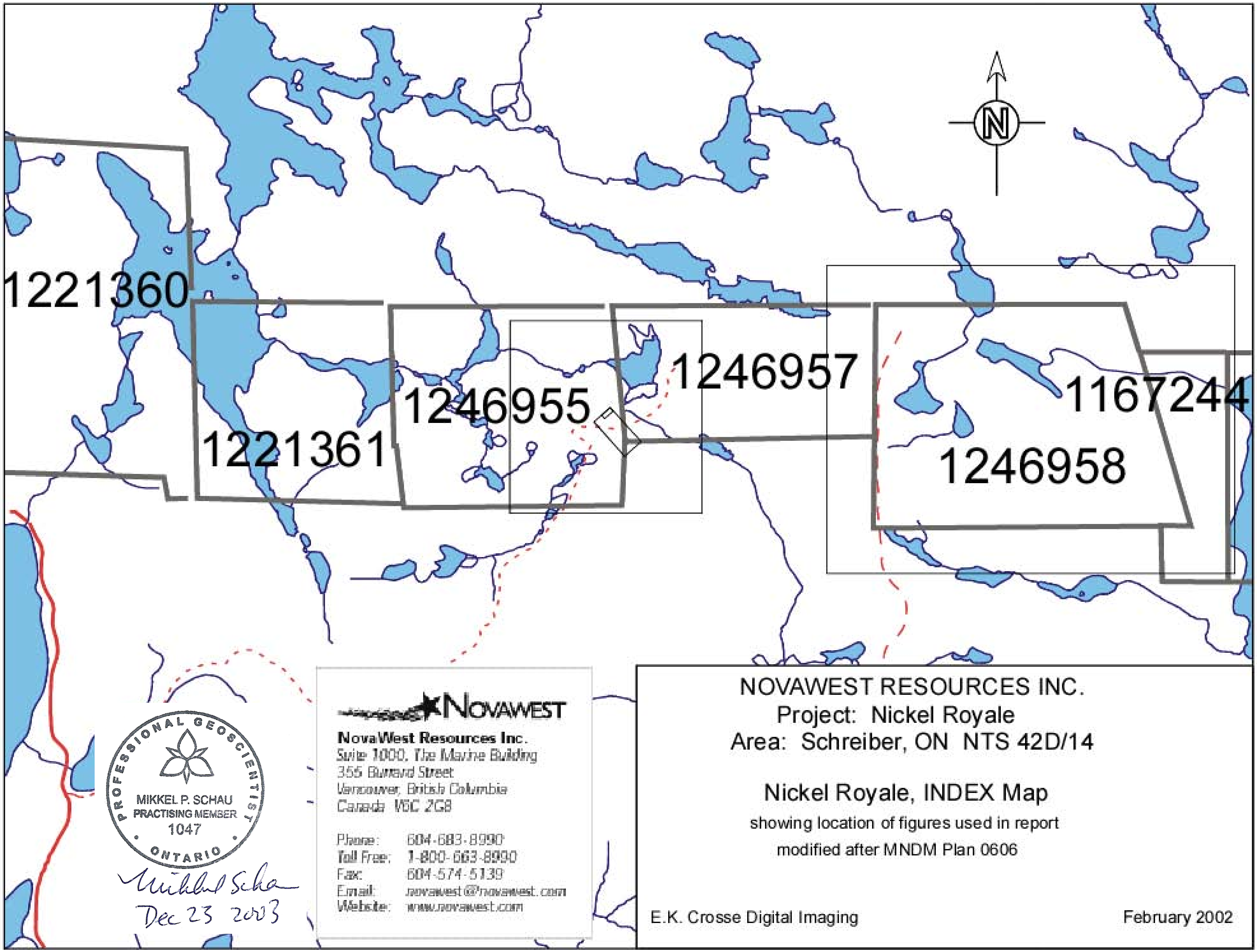
Dec 23 2003



NOVAWEST
NovaWest Resources Inc.
Suite 1000, The Marine Building
355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2G8

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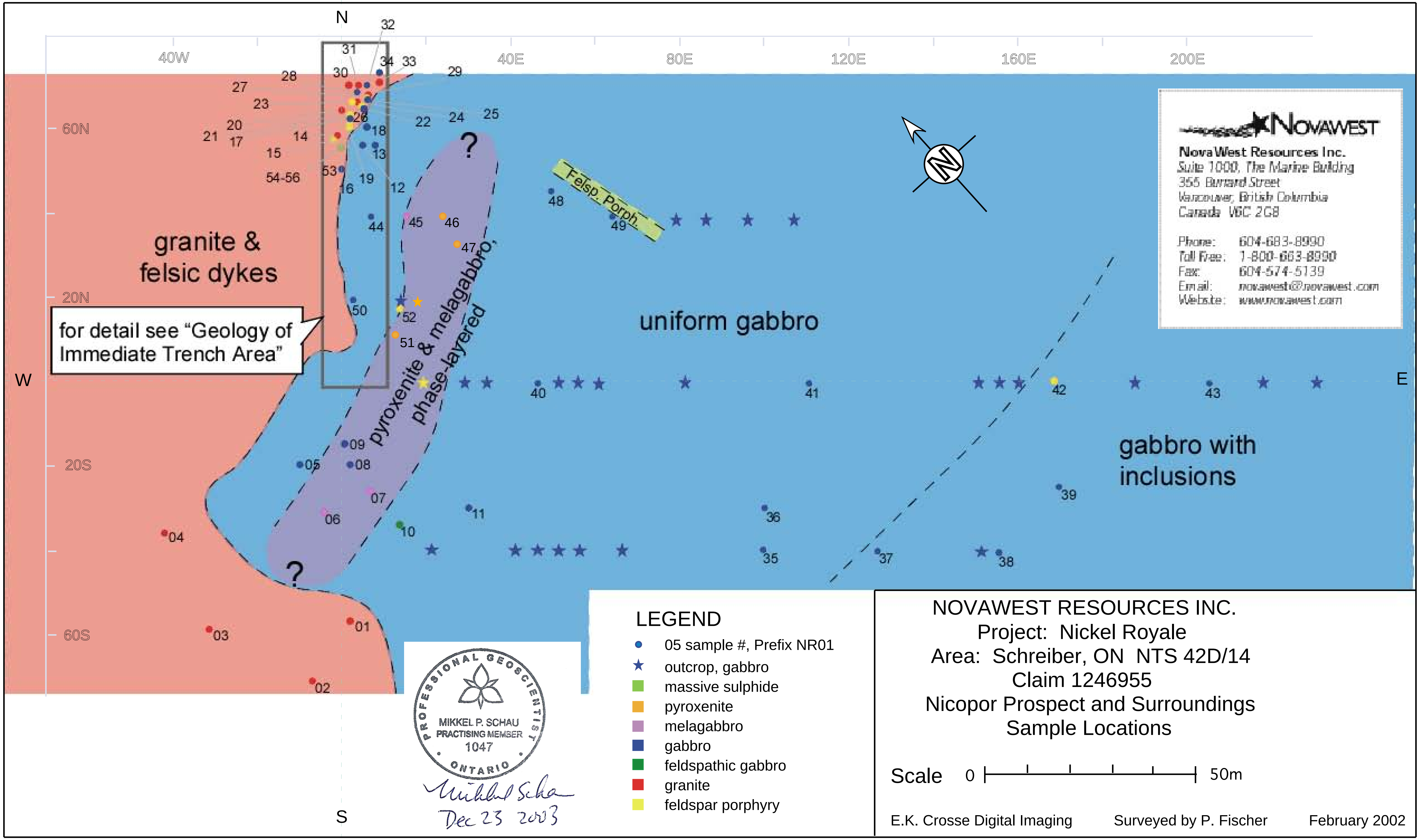
Toll Free: 1-800-663-8990
Fax: 604-574-5139
Email: novawest@novawest.com
Website: www.novawest.com

NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
Project: Nickel Royale
Area: Schreiber, ON NTS 42D/14

Nickel Royale, INDEX Map
showing location of figures used in report
modified after MNDM Plan 0606

E.K. Crosse Digital Imaging

February 2002


N
S
W
E
40W
40E
80E
120E
160E
200E
60N
20N
20S
60S
granite &
felsic dykes
for detail see "Geology of
Immediate Trench Area"
pyroxenite & melagabbro,
phase-layered
Felsp. Porph.
uniform gabbro
gabbro with
inclusions
?
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Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2G8
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Website: www.novawest.com
LEGEND
05 sample #, Prefix NR01
outcrop, gabbro
massive sulphide
pyroxenite
melagabbro
gabbro
feldspathic gabbro
granite
feldspar porphyry
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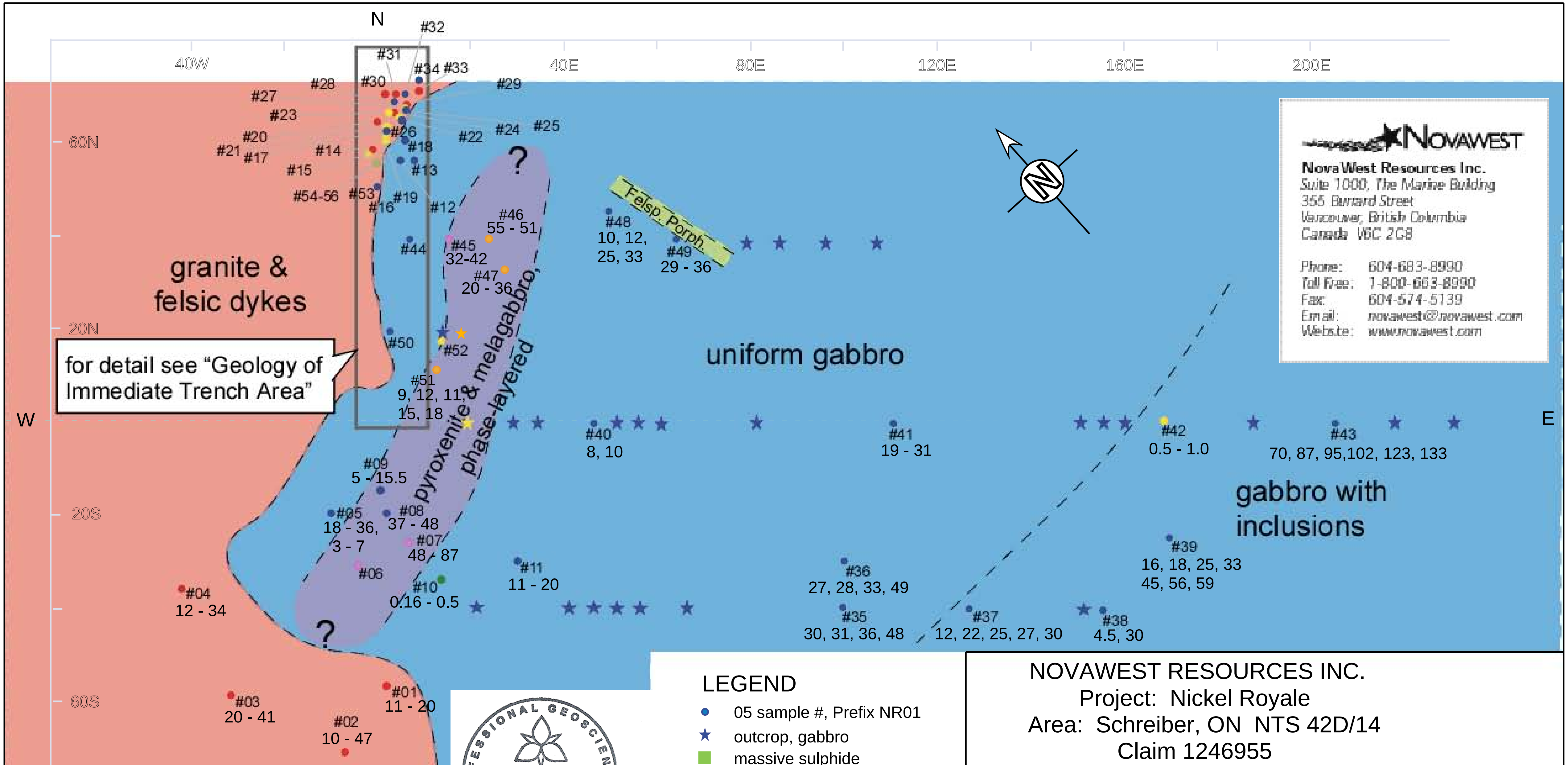
Dec 23 2003
NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
Project: Nickel Royale
Area: Schreiber, ON NTS 42D/14
Claim 1246955
Nicopor Prospect and Surroundings
Sample Locations
Scale 0 50m
E.K. Crosse Digital Imaging
Surveyed by P. Fischer
February 2002



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Dec 23 2003

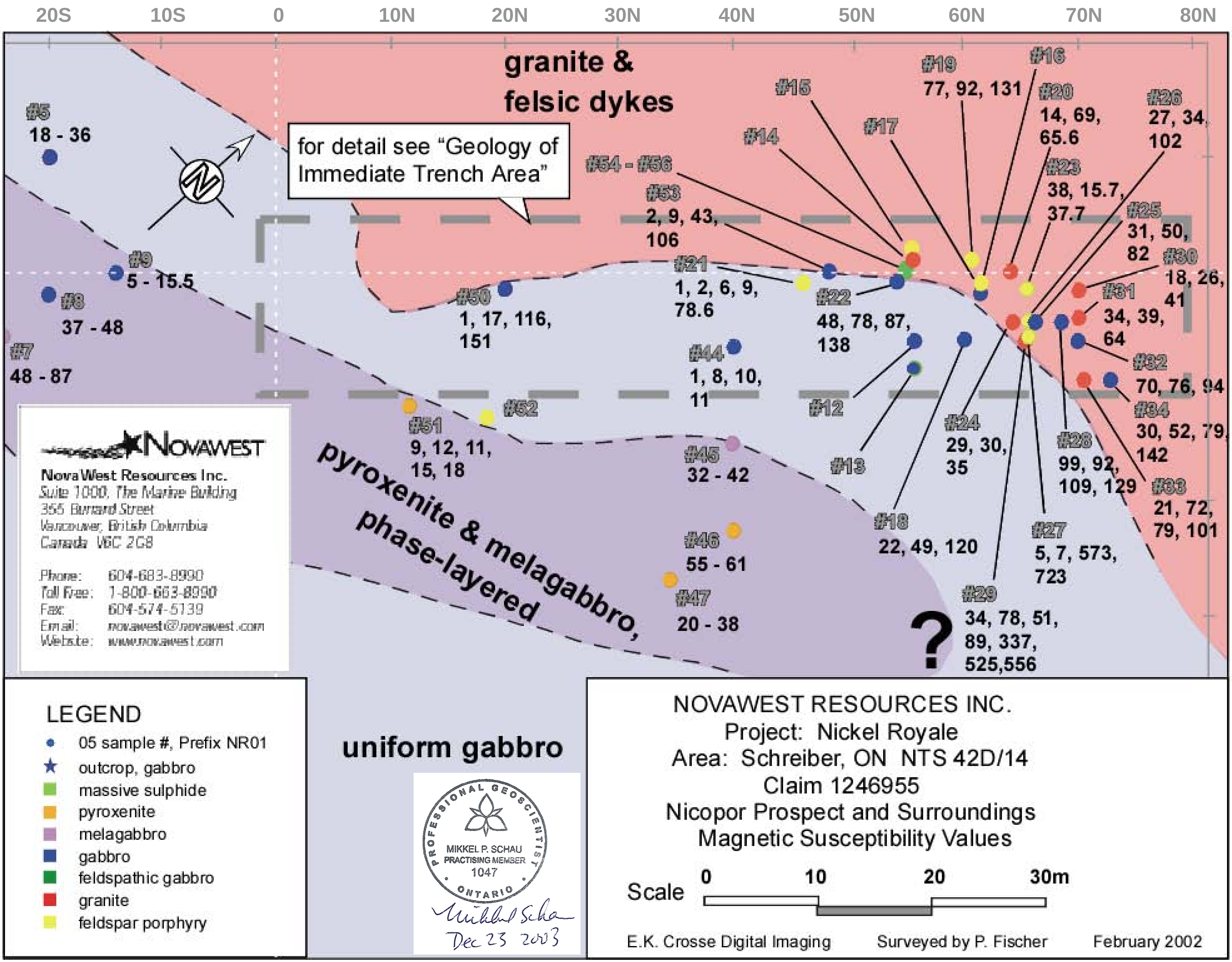
LEGEND

- 05 sample #, Prefix NR01
- outcrop, gabbro
- massive sulphide
- pyroxenite
- melagabbro
- gabbro
- feldspathic gabbro
- granite
- feldspar porphyry

NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
Project: Nickel Royale
Area: Schreiber, ON NTS 42D/14
Claim 1246955
Nicopor Prospect and Surroundings
Magnetic Susceptibility

Scale 0 — 50m

E.K. Crosse Digital Imaging Surveyed by P. Fischer February 2002



20S
10S
0
10N
20N
30N
40N
50N
60N
70N
80N
10W
0
10E
20E
30E
granite & felsic dykes
for detail see "Geology of Immediate Trench Area"
#5
18 - 36
#9
5 - 15.5
#8
37 - 48
#7
48 - 87
#50
1, 17, 116, 151
#51
9, 12, 11, 15, 18
#52
#53
2, 9, 43, 106
#54 - #56
#21
1, 2, 6, 9, 78.6
#44
1, 8, 10, 11
#45
32 - 42
#46
55 - 61
#47
20 - 38
#14
#15
#17
#19
77, 92, 131
#16
#20
14, 69, 65.6
#26
27, 34, 102
#23
38, 15.7, 37.7
#25
31, 50, 82
#30
18, 26, 41
#31
34, 39, 64
#32
70, 76, 94
#34
30, 52, 79, 142
#33
21, 72, 79, 101
#28
99, 92, 109, 129
#27
5, 7, 573, 723
#29
34, 78, 51, 89, 337, 525,556
#22
48, 78, 87, 138
#12
#13
#18
22, 49, 120
#24
29, 30, 35
pyroxenite & melagabbro, phase-layered
uniform gabbro
?
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LEGEND
05 sample #, Prefix NR01
outcrop, gabbro
massive sulphide
pyroxenite
melagabbro
gabbro
feldspathic gabbro
granite
feldspar porphyry
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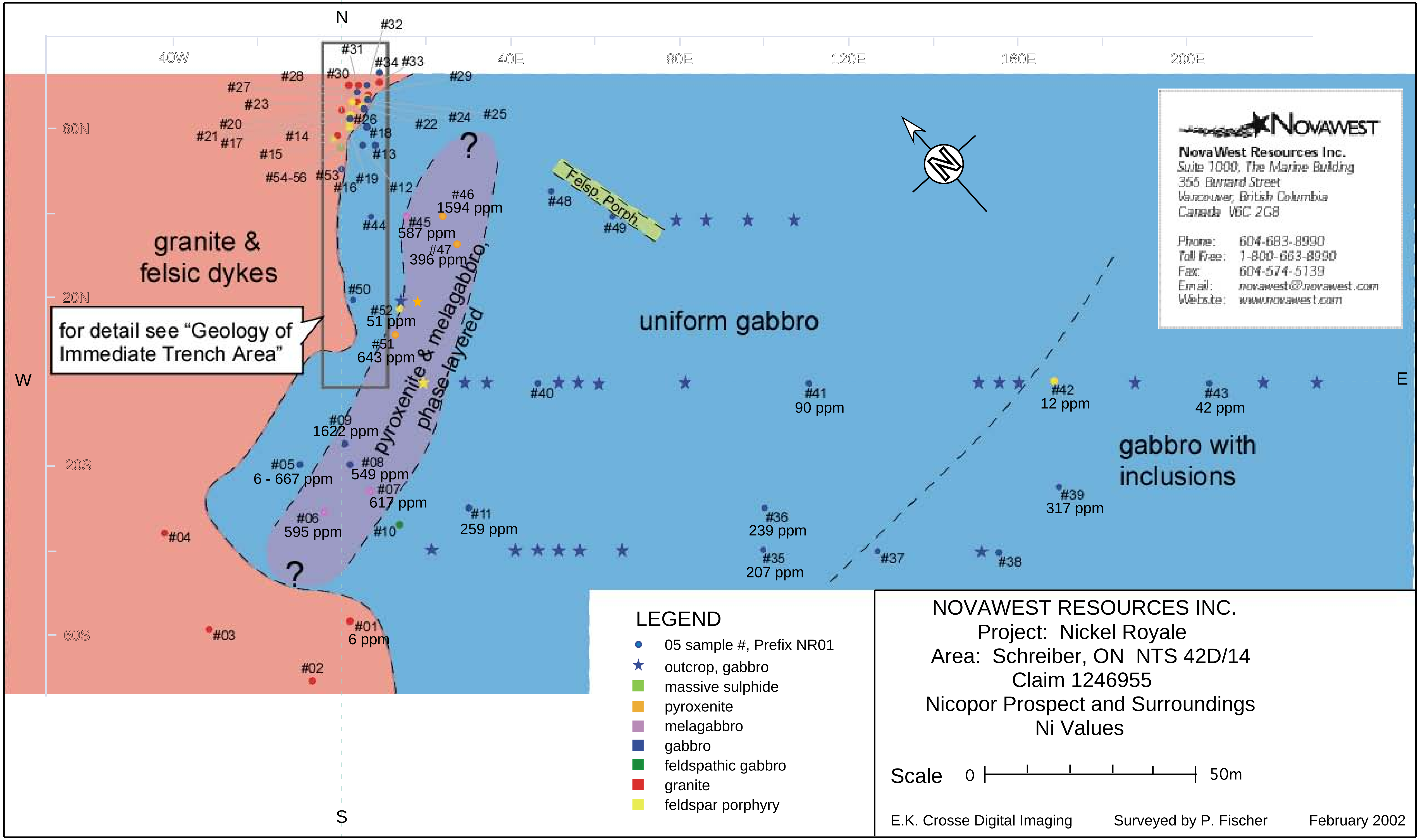
NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
Project: Nickel Royale
Area: Schreiber, ON NTS 42D/14
Claim 1246955
Nicopor Prospect and Surroundings
Magnetic Susceptibility Values
Scale
0
10
20
30m
E.K. Crosse Digital Imaging
Surveyed by P. Fischer
February 2002


N
S
W
E
40W
40E
80E
120E
160E
200E
60N
20N
20S
60S
granite & felsic dykes
for detail see "Geology of Immediate Trench Area"
uniform gabbro
pyroxenite & melagabbro, phase-layered
Felsp. Porph.
gabbro with inclusions
#01 6 ppm
#02
#03
#04
#05 6 - 667 ppm
#06 595 ppm
#07 617 ppm
#08 549 ppm
#09 1622 ppm
#10
#11 259 ppm
#12
#13
#14
#15
#16
#17
#18
#19
#20
#21
#22
#23
#24
#25
#26
#27
#28
#29
#30
#31
#32
#33
#34
#35 207 ppm
#36 239 ppm
#37
#38
#39 317 ppm
#40
#41 90 ppm
#42 12 ppm
#43 42 ppm
#44
#45 587 ppm
#46 1594 ppm
#47 396 ppm
#48
#49
#50
#51 643 ppm
#52 51 ppm
#53
#54-56
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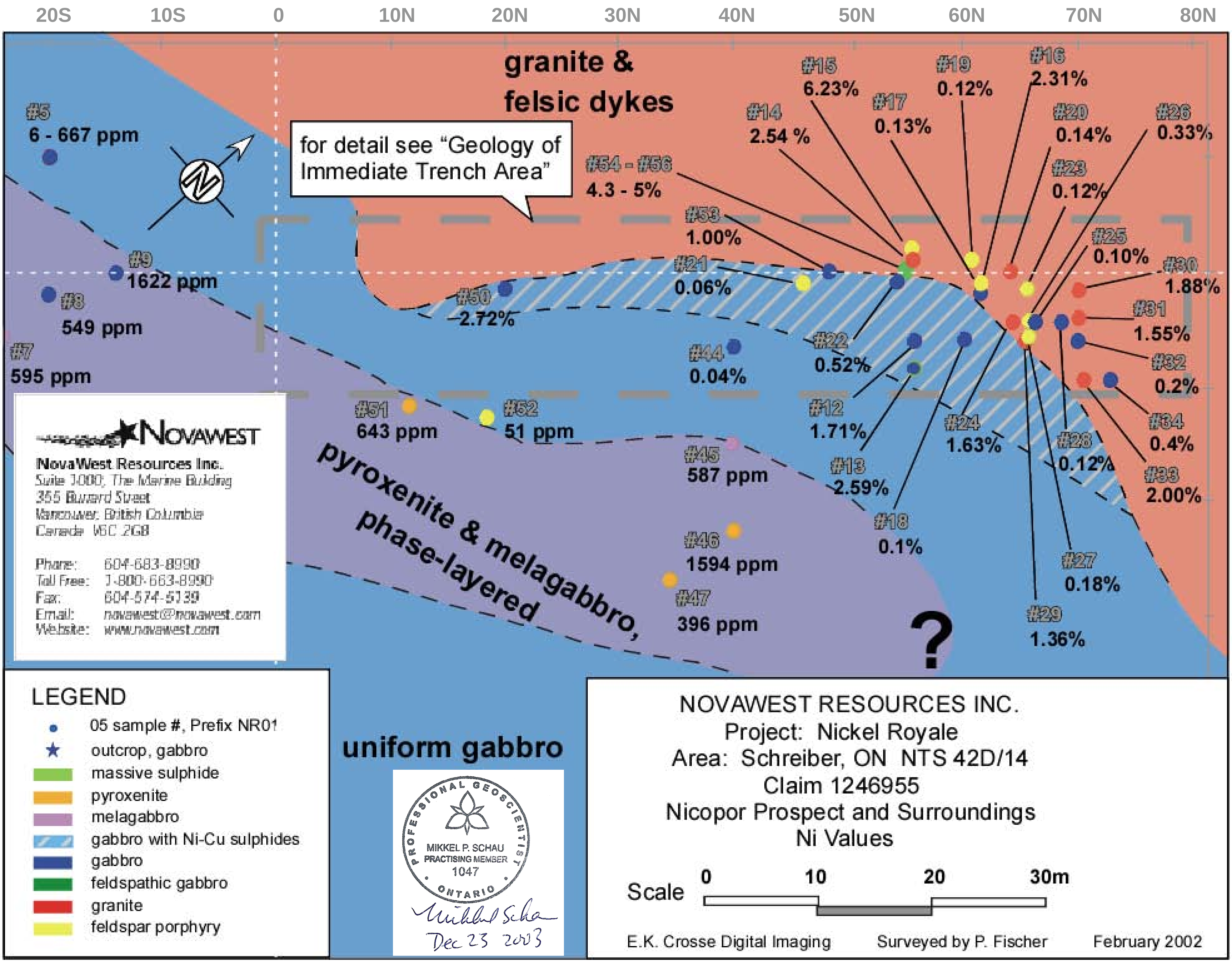
LEGEND
05 sample #, Prefix NR01
outcrop, gabbro
massive sulphide
pyroxenite
melagabbro
gabbro
feldspathic gabbro
granite
feldspar porphyry
NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
Project: Nickel Royale
Area: Schreiber, ON NTS 42D/14
Claim 1246955
Nicopor Prospect and Surroundings
Ni Values
Scale 0 50m
E.K. Crosse Digital Imaging
Surveyed by P. Fischer
February 2002


20S
10S
0
10N
20N
30N
40N
50N
60N
70N
80N
10W
0
10E
20E
30E
granite &
felsic dykes
for detail see "Geology of Immediate Trench Area"
#5
6 - 667 ppm
#9
1622 ppm
#8
549 ppm
#7
595 ppm
#54 - #56
4.3 - 5%
#53
1.00%
#21
0.06%
#50
2.72%
#14
2.54 %
#15
6.23%
#17
0.13%
#19
0.12%
#16
2.31%
#20
0.14%
#23
0.12%
#26
0.33%
#25
0.10%
#30
1.88%
#31
1.55%
#32
0.2%
#34
0.4%
#33
2.00%
#22
0.52%
#44
0.04%
#12
1.71%
#24
1.63%
#28
0.12%
#13
2.59%
#18
0.1%
#27
0.18%
#29
1.36%
#51
643 ppm
#52
51 ppm
#45
587 ppm
#46
1594 ppm
#47
396 ppm
pyroxenite & melagabbro,
phase-layered
?
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LEGEND
05 sample #, Prefix NR01
outcrop, gabbro
massive sulphide
pyroxenite
melagabbro
gabbro with Ni-Cu sulphides
gabbro
feldspathic gabbro
granite
feldspar porphyry
uniform gabbro
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Mikkel Schau
Dec 23 2003
NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
Project: Nickel Royale
Area: Schreiber, ON NTS 42D/14
Claim 1246955
Nicopor Prospect and Surroundings
Ni Values
Scale
0
10
20
30m
E.K. Crosse Digital Imaging
Surveyed by P. Fischer
February 2002

APPENDIX 6; Data from J.Forbes, December 2004 assays and maps

The data appended are in the form of assays of prospecting samples, a location map, and a location map of the location of claim posts in the vicinity of the Nicopor trench.

map of trench
assay results, chemex
assay results, accurassay:
map of claims near trench

These additional data enhance the conclusions reached in the body of the technical report.

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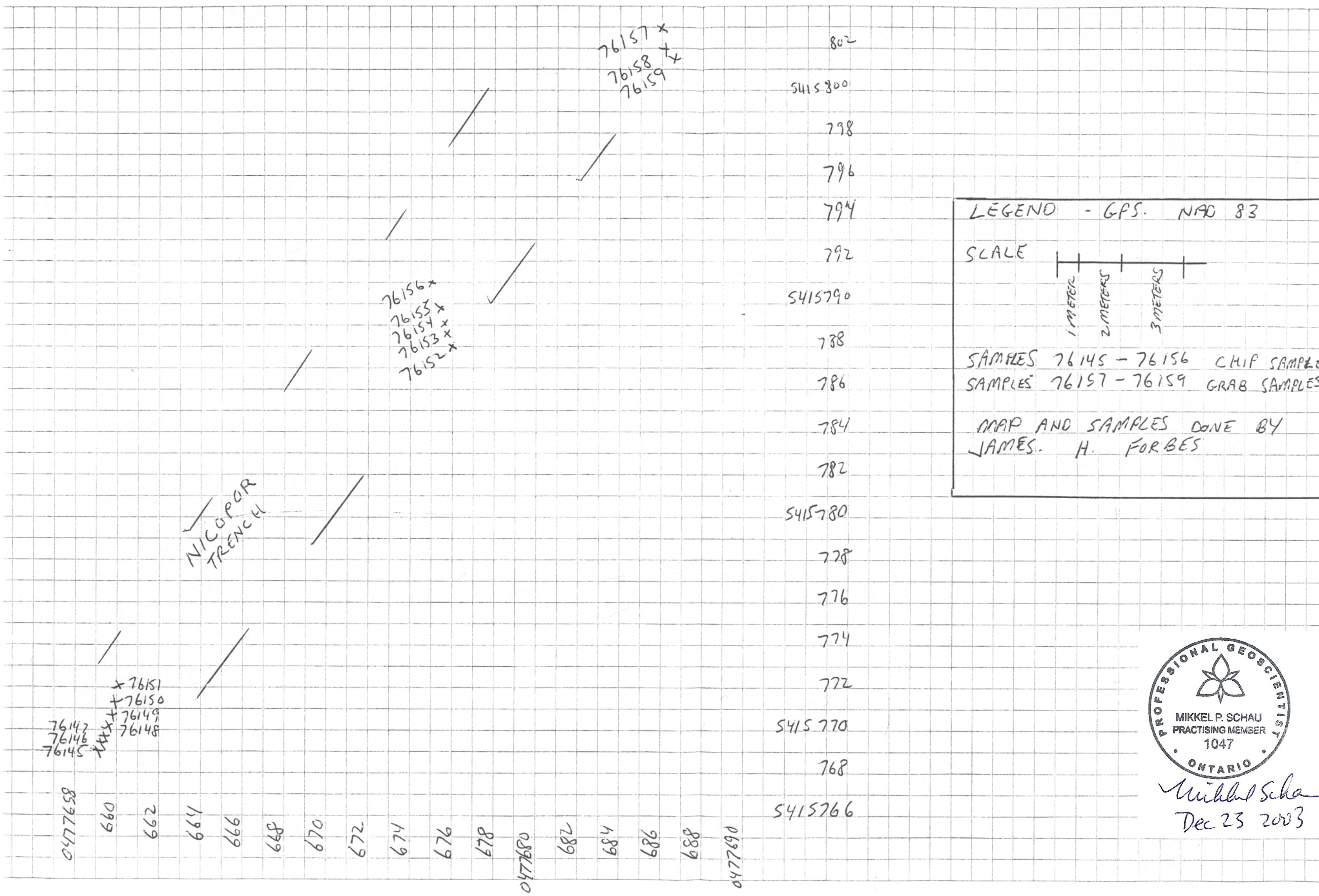
Dec 23 2013



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Mikkel Schau
Dec 23 2003

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 1000, THE MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2G8

Date : 19-Nov-2003
Account: PET

CERTIFICATE VA03047733

Project :
P.O. No:
This report is for 1.00 ROCK sample submitted to our lab in North Vancouver, BC, Canada on 14-Nov-2003.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PAT O BRIEN
HERMANN DAXL

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION

To: NOVAWEST RESOURCES INC.
ATTN: PAT O BRIEN
SUITE 1000, THE MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2G8

This is a Partial Data Report for the analytical results of the above mentioned methods. A final Certificate of Analysis will be available upon completion of all requested methods..

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SUITE 1000, THE MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2G8

Date : 19-Nov-2003
Account: PET

PARTIAL DATA REPORT: VA03047733

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21 Recvd Wt kg 0.02	ME-ICP81 Ni % 0.005	ME-ICP81 Cu % 0.005
10001		2.08	4.39	0.203

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
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Dec 23 2003

Nova West Resources
Date Created: 03-12-19 10:44 AM
Job Number: 200341789
Date Recieved: 12/12/2003
Number of Samples: 14
Type of Sample: Rock
Date Completed: 12/18/2003
Project ID: J. Forbes

Accurassay #	Client Tag	Au PPB	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	Rh PPB	Ag PPM	Co PPM	Cu PPM	Fe PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM
76145	204670	42	<15	81				10163		10048		
76146	204671	<5	<15	43				8300		9378		
76147	204672	<5	<15	492				3913		28602		
76148	204673	<5	<15	226				1344		37536		
76149	204674	<5	<15	152				3516		10448		
76150	204675	33	<15	90				5963		12371		
76151	204676	54	<15	92				9947		12257		
76152	204677	9	24	26				5276		4655		
76153	204678	62	<15	289				24091		11620		
76154	204679	12	39	131				5565		5005		
76155	204679	24	20	153				4629		5098		
76156	204680	176	<15	153				13955		2999		
76157	204681	35	60	127				3528		4188		
76158	204682	36	191	609				9116		30894		
76159	204683	36	240	526				19491		41520		

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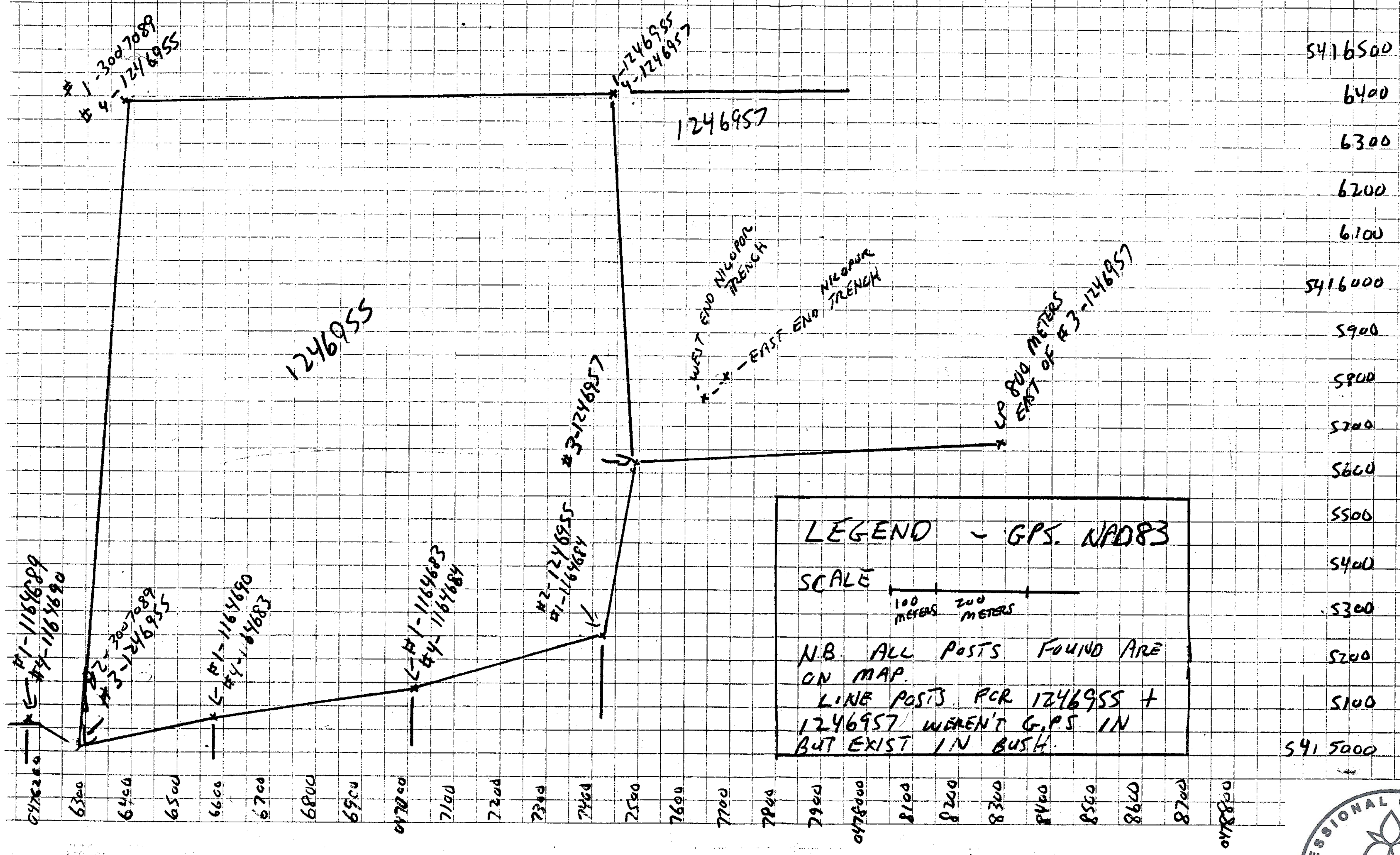
Mikkel Schau
Dec 23 2003

CLAIM INSPECTION - NICOPOR PART OF NICKEL ROYALE PROPERTY



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