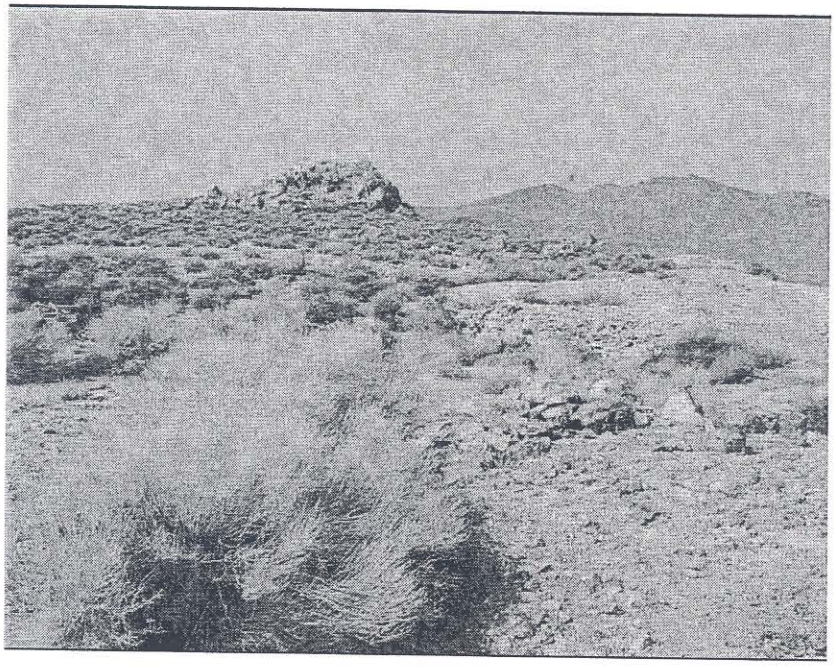
(2260) 6000 0016 Hannapah Nye Co.

Summary Report

on the

Thunder Mountain Project
Nye County, Nevada



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1.0 Summary

Resource Modeling Incorporated (RMI) was asked by Castleworth Ventures Incorporated ("Castleworth"), a TSX-V company with the stock symbol WTH, to prepare a technical report on the Thunder Mountain property, which is located in Nye County Nevada. This report complies with National Instrument 43-101.

Castleworth has recently entered into a joint venture agreement with Pacific International Gold Corporation (PIGCO), a privately held company and owner of the property, for the purposes of earning a 50% interest in the Thunder Mountain property by funding various exploration programs and performing other contractual obligations. The primary exploration target within the Thunder Mountain property is a bonanza-style epithermal gold and silver deposit hosted in altered and silicified rhyolitic units. There are numerous examples of this type of deposit, both locally and regionally. The property discussed in this report is an exploration project as opposed to an advanced exploration or development type property.

The Thunder Mountain property is currently in the initial stages of a multi-phase exploration program. Castleworth and PIGCO have just recently established their land position in the district and have started a reconnaissance program that will consist of geologic mapping and rock sampling.

Castleworth has agreed to expend approximately $250,000 US for the initial two phases of an exploration program that is anticipated to be completed in April of 2003. This program will culminate by drill testing two epithermal precious metal targets within the property holdings. The proposed exploration activities and their associated costs are summarized in Section 20.

Based on a site visit to the property, RMI believes that the Thunder Mountain property has many of the characteristics that are associated with numerous regional epithermal precious metal deposits that are hosted in similar rhyolitic host rocks. There is ample evidence throughout the property of intense hydrothermal alteration and in particular silicic alteration along several distinct trends. In addition, there are numerous shallow shafts and prospect pits within the property limits that demonstrate the presence of mineralization. Some of the preliminary analytical results coupled with older, unverified assays also show that ore grade gold and silver values do exist within some of the mineralized structures. It is clearly much too early in the life of this project to discuss the probability of success or attempt to quantify any type of mineral resource.

RMI recommends that Castleworth adhere to the proposed exploration program discussed in Section 20 and that they perform all of the necessary tasks such as detailed geologic mapping, rock chip sampling, and PIMA surveys to define quality drilling targets. It is imperative that Castleworth develop a rigorous sampling and assaying program that

includes acceptable QA/QC practices. In addition, Castleworth should consider using metallic screen assays if bonanza-type gold mineralization is encountered. It has been demonstrated in many epithermal deposits that traditional assaying methods may greatly over or under predict the actual grade of these types of deposits.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The following report was commissioned by Castleworth to summarize the current understanding of the geology, mineralization and history of the Thunder Mountain property. RMI was retained to complete this report in a form that is consistent with National Instrument 43-101. Recommended work programs and budgets are included in Section 20 of this report. Many of the section headings that are found in this report conform to the recommended outline specified by NI 43-101, but are currently unavailable or not germane to this exploration property.

Mr. Michael J. Lechner of RMI visited the Thunder Mountain property on October 25th, 2002. Messer's William Threlkeld and Greg French of PIGCO accompanied Mr. Lechner and showed him several examples of altered zones that are located throughout the property. A number of prospect pits, outcrops, mine shafts and associated mine dumps that are characteristic of the epithermal style of mineralization in this district were examined.

Unless otherwise stated, metric units are used throughout this document. As far as currency is concerned, U.S. dollars are used exclusively in this report.

Definitions

AA	atomic absorption
AT	assay-ton
m	meter
g/mt	grams per metric tonne
ICP	induced couple plasma
RC	reverse circulation drilling
PIMA	portable infrared mineral analyzer

3.0 Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by RMI using both public and private documents that were obtained or given to RMI by Castleworth and PIGCO personnel. While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report, RMI cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of all supporting documentation. In particular, RMI was unable to verify any of the historical assay data. RMI did not attempt to collect duplicate samples for comparison with any of the historical assay results. Consequently, the use of this report shall be at the user's sole risk and RMI hereby disclaims any and all liabilities arising out of the use or distribution of this report or reliance by any party on the data herein. The

interpretive views expressed in this report are those of RMI and may or may not reflect the views of Castleworth or PIGCO.

RMI examined six discovery monuments for the recently staked claims and found the discovery notices to be filled out correctly and the claims accurately located. However, RMI cannot or will not assert to the validity of these mining claims since they have not been recorded yet. Similarly, RMI cannot attest to the validity of the two leased claims.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Thunder Mountain property is located in southwestern Nevada approximately 30 kilometers east of Tonopah, as illustrated in Figure 1. The property is situated in southern Nye County and consists of 228 contiguous unpatented mining claims totaling approximately 1,800 hectares or about 4,450 acres within portions of T3N-R44E, T3N-R45E, T4N-R44E, and T4N-R45E These claims are primarily located within the Toiyabe National Forest at the southern end of the Monitor Range, just to the south-southeast of the McKinney Mountains. The southern third of the claim block is located on U.S. Federal land that is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Figure 2 is a map that shows the location of the unpatented mining claims that make up the Thunder Mountain Project.

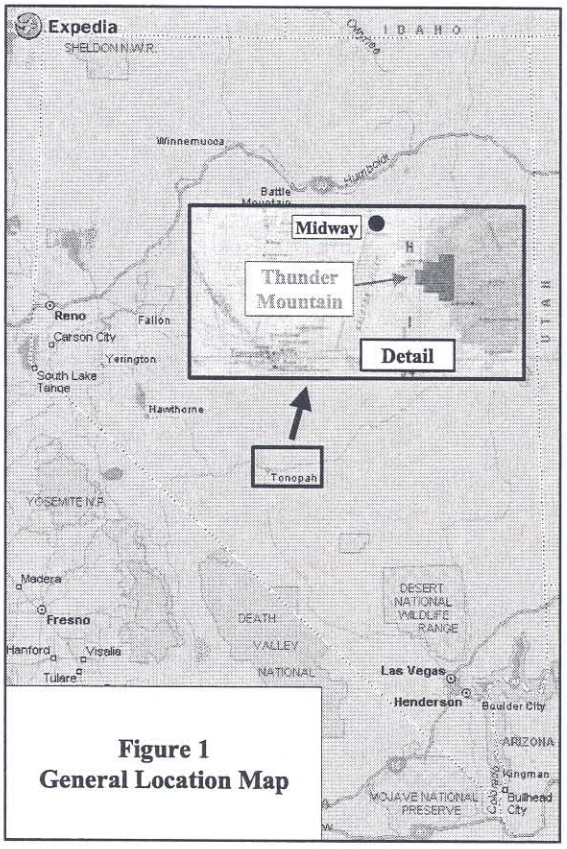

Figure 1
General Location Map

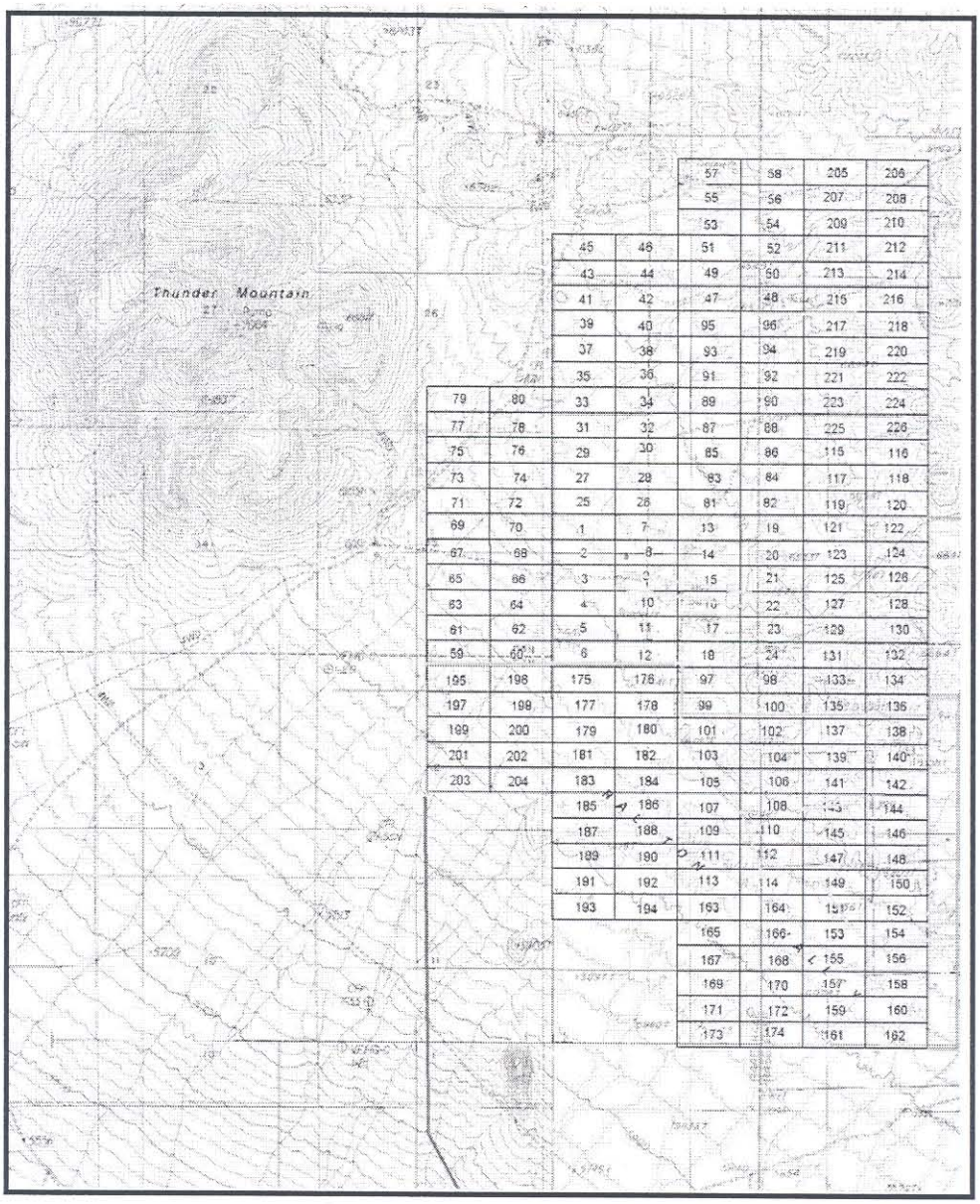

Figure 2 – Claim Map

Most of these claims were located in September of 2002 and are scheduled to be duly recorded with the appropriate U.S. Federal and Nye county governmental agencies within the prescribed time period. These claims were located by PIGCO, a 75% owned subsidiary of Seabridge Gold Incorporated, an Ontario based corporation that is publicly traded over the TSX-V with the stock symbol of SEA. In addition to the recently located claims, two older unpatented mining claims (Tough Nut No. 1 and No. 2) have been leased by PIGCO from the Bottom Family Trust. Table 1 briefly summarizes the claims that make up the Thunder Mountain property.

Table 1
List of Claims

Claims	Recordation Number
AW 1-226 Tough Nut No.1 & No. 2	Not Available Yet 111891-111892

As of this date (October 28, 2002), the AW claims have not yet been recorded with the either the Federal or county governments. These claims are scheduled to be recorded with the appropriate authorities in the near future within the allowable time period after their location. Tough Nut No. 1 and No. 2 were initially recorded with the BLM in 1965, and 1968, respectively. RMI does not know whether these claims are currently in good standing or not. Figure 3 is a photograph showing 2 discovery monuments (AW-3 and AW-9) located just west of the Volcano Mine.

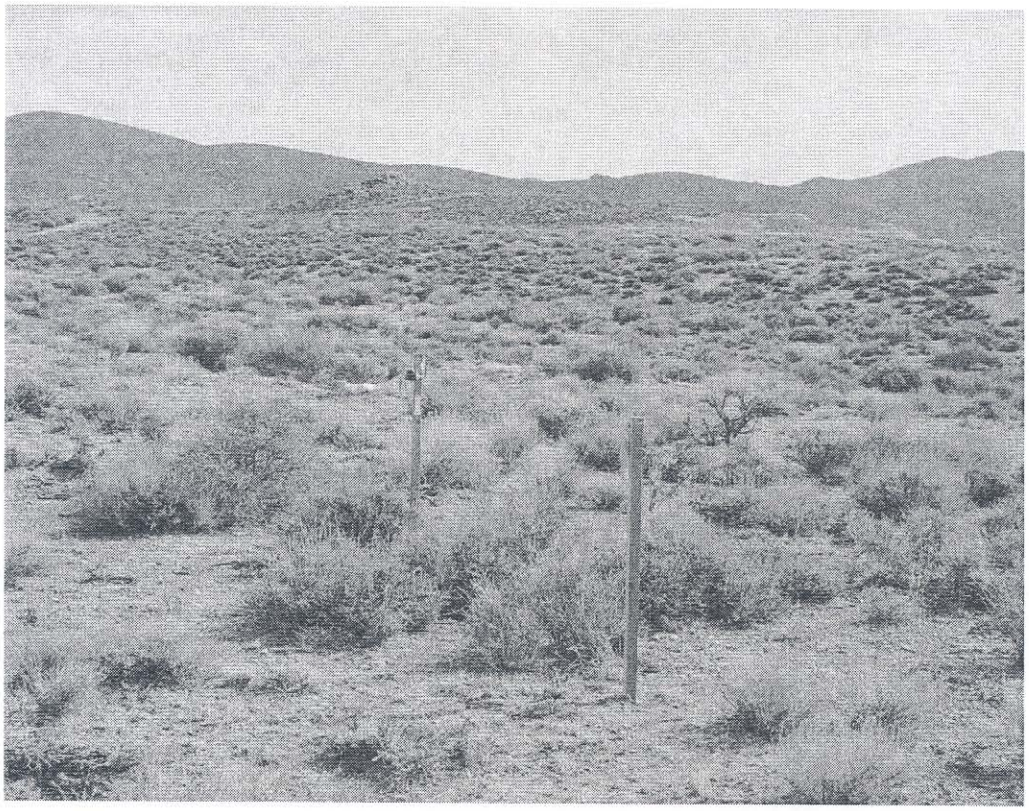

Figure 3 – Photograph Looking East Towards Volcano Mine

Castleworth has recently entered into a joint venture agreement with PIGCO and can earn a 50% interest in the property by full-filling certain obligations.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the property is gained via a number of unimproved dirt roads and trails that depart northward from U.S. Hwy 6 about 25 kilometers east of Tonopah. The southern edge of the property is located approximately 3 kilometers north of U.S. Hwy 6.

The property is located on a southwesterly facing slope that is characterized by a series of lobate hills that have been incised by narrow southwest flowing ephemeral washes or arroyos. Thin alluvial cover blankets most of the property and seems to thicken to the southwest. The alluvial material appears to be a fairly thin veneer of sheet wash sands and gravels that have been shed southwesterly from highlands located to the northeast of the property. Several shallow outcrops and prospect pits located at the southern edge of the property demonstrate that the alluvial cover is not very significant. Numerous conspicuous silicified rhyolite outcrops protrude from the thin alluvial cover throughout the property and define several distinct trends of mineralized structures. The claims are situated in subdued hills at an elevation that ranges between 1,800 to 2,100 meters above sea level.

This region is characterized as arid to sub-arid desert that typically receives about 12 to 13 centimeters of precipitation per year. Typical annual temperatures range between -5° C in the winter to 25° C in the summer months. However, extreme temperatures are not uncommon in this area and may range between -25° to 40° C. Winters are typically dry, cold, and windy, although if required, exploration activities can be conducted year-around.

The area contains limited vegetative cover and is characterized by scattered junipers, various sages, greasewood, and limited grasses. Herds of wild horses are often seen throughout the property.

This area is easily accessible from Tonopah, which has a population of about 3,600 inhabitants. Mining has played a significant role in the history and development of this region and if the property were to be eventually developed into a mine, there should be sufficient infrastructure and a stable, local workforce to support an operation.

6.0 History

The Thunder Mountain property is located along the western portion of the Hannapah Mining District just east of the Tonopah Mining District, which has had a long history of gold and silver production. Approximately 1.9 million ounces of gold and 174 million ounces of silver were produced from the epithermal veins within the Tonopah District (Bonham and Garside, 1979). RMI was unable to locate any production records for the main Hannapah District. There are several modest size dumps located adjacent to shafts within the heart of the Hannapah district that indicate that some production was realized. This district is located sufficiently close to the old Tonopah smelter so it is conceivable that direct ship high-grade ore was transported and processed at that facility.

For the most part, past exploration efforts in the western portion of the Hannapah district (Thunder Mountain project) were limited to shallow excavations that were sunk on both east-west and northwest trending silicified zones. The largest excavations within the Thunder Mountain property are located on the Tough Nut claims that are located in the SE ¼ of Section 36, T4N, R44E. These prospects have been explored intermittently since the early 1900's with limited production reported from the 1930's from the "Volcano Mine" (Rongey, 1987). The Volcano mine was driven as a decline in a northerly direction at approximately -33 degrees and is reported to be about 125 meters long with the deepest workings about 70 meters below the surface. A hand drawn map provided to RMI shows three sub-levels driven in an east-west orientation with several small stopes on each level. This map also shows a 4.9m winze and a 6m vertical stope at the bottom level. Within the area around the Volcano Mine, an additional 11 shafts were sunk on silicified and brecciated rhyolite flows. These shafts were typically 6 to 15 meters deep.

In the late 1980's, R.J. Rongey directed a small exploration program around the Volcano Mine (Rongey, 1987). This program consisted of sampling some of the old prospect pits, sampling about 600 meters of backhoe trenches, geologic mapping, and drilling 15 very shallow air track holes.

A number of mining companies collected a few grab samples from some of the prospect pits around the Volcano Mine and gave the results to the property owner. RMI does not know of any concerted exploration program on the property, although one rotary drill hole collar of unknown origin was found near the southern end of the claim block.

7.0 Geologic Setting

The Thunder Mountain claim block is located in an area that is underlain by various rhyolitic, andesitic, and basaltic units that are variably altered and/or mineralized. These volcanics are presumed to be Tertiary in age (Bonham and Garside, 1979). Based on geomorphologic and geologic relationships, it appears that the Thunder Mountain property is located along the western edge of a volcanic depression or eruptive center. Rhyolitic flows and lithic tuff units were observed to dip outward from this depression, which may have been breached along its eastern edge east of the main Hannapah district. Several conspicuous massive rhyolite outcrops are interpreted as resurgent dome complexes. Figure 4 is a southerly looking photograph showing an interpreted resurgent rhyolite dome complex within an auto clastic breccia zone which is surrounded by a weak propylitically altered rhyolitic lithic tuffs.

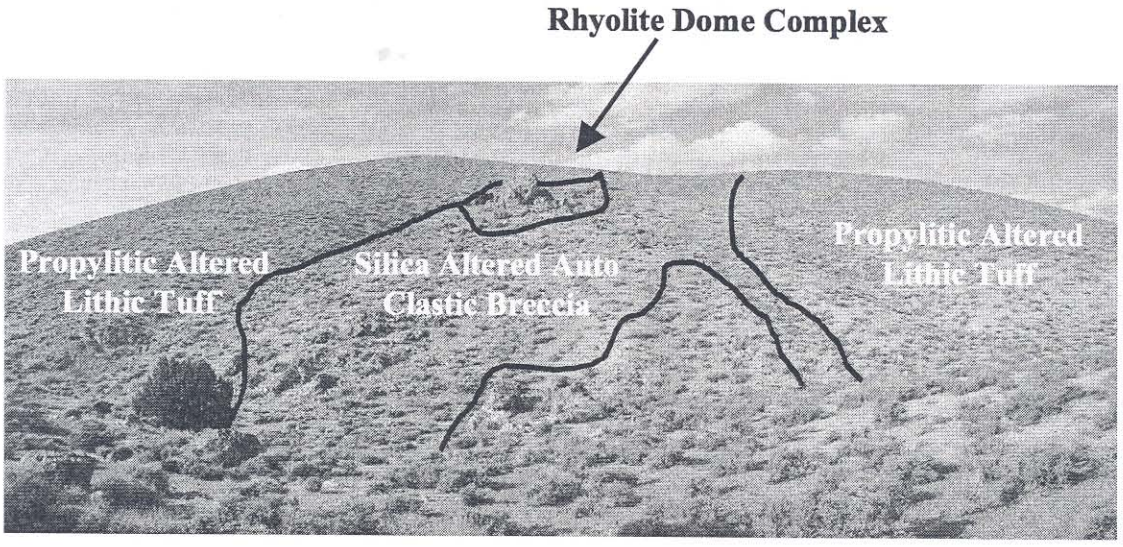

Figure 4 – Photograph of Altered and Silicified Rhyolites

This area is located within the Walker Lane Structural Zone, which has been long recognized as a wide zone characterized by a series of parallel to sub-parallel northwest trending right-lateral faults. There are a number of mining districts and mineral deposits that are located within the Walker Lane Structural Zone including the Comstock Lode, Tonopah District, Goldfield District, and the Rawhide, Paradise Peak, and Bullfrog Mines. These districts/mines have produced significant quantities of precious and base metals over the past 125 years. Figure 5 is shows a portion of the Walker Lane Structural Zone along with several mines and prospects that occur within the Tonopah 2-degree topographic sheet. The Kawich-Toiyabe Lineament defines the northern limits of the Walker Lane fault zone in this region.

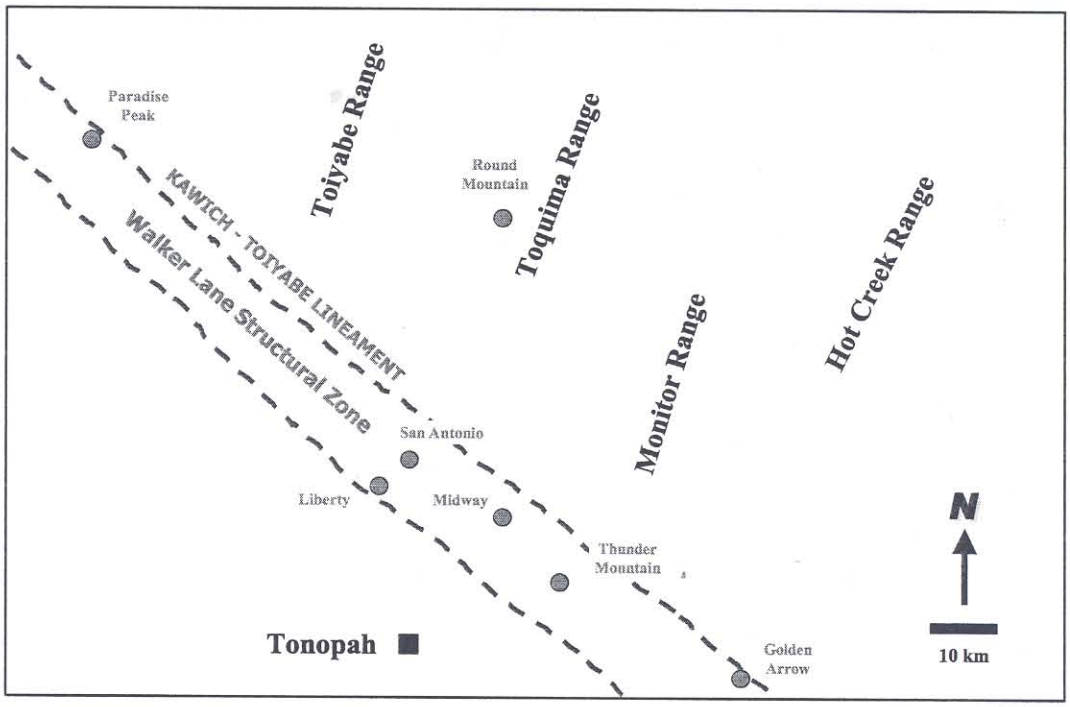

Figure 5 – Walker Lane Structural Zone (Tonopah 2-Degree Sheet)

8.0 Deposit Types

Production from volcanic hosted epithermal gold and silver deposits within the Great Basin has exceeded 40 million ounces of gold and 540 million ounces of silver since 1859 (John, 2002). Most of this production has come from Miocene and younger deposits from such famous districts as the Comstock Lode, Tonopah, Goldfield, Aurora, and Bodie (Long et. al., 1998).

Epithermal gold and silver deposits can be separated into two broad groups; high-sulfidation (acid-sulfate, quartz-alunite) and low-sulfidation (adularia-sericite) types, based on their ore mineralogy and associated hydrothermal alteration assemblages (Ransome, 1907, Lindgren, 1933, Nolan, 1933 and Bonham, 1987). Table 2 (John, 2002) tabulates a number of important epithermal deposits that are located in the Great Basin area. These low and high sulfidation deposits have been subdivided into three categories based on their volcanic assemblages and location.

The most likely precious metal target within the Thunder Mountain property is the low sulfidation epithermal type belonging to the western andesite assemblage. Based on initial field observations, the Thunder Mountain property is situated near the top of the volcanic system. Figure 6 is a photograph of what has been interpreted as a phreatic breccia zone in contact with a zone of intense silicification and quartz veining. Figure 7 is a close up view of this outcrop showing the texture of the breccia zone.

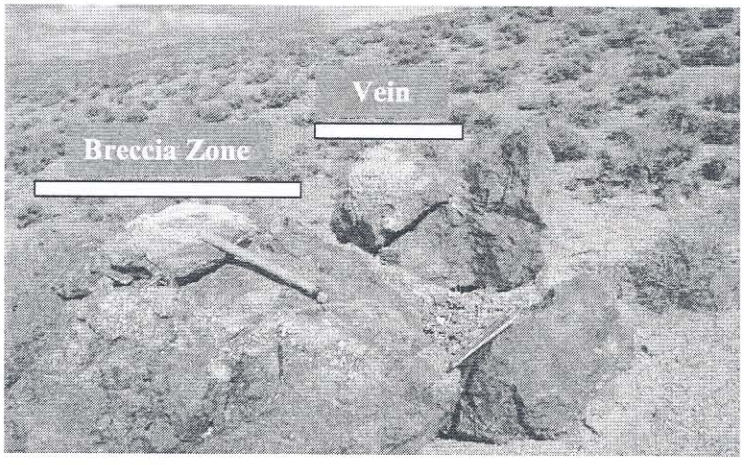

Figure 6 – Brecciated Rhyolite and Quartz Veining

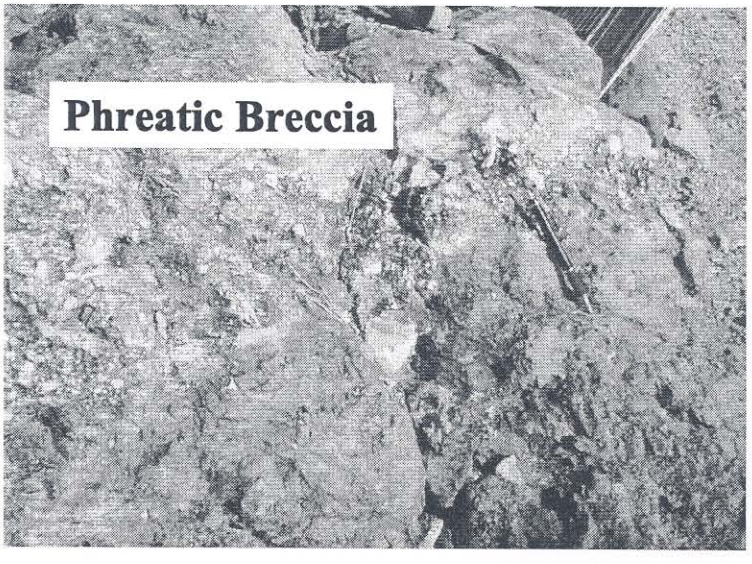

Figure 7 – Close-up View of Brecciated Rhyolite

In addition to bonanza-style high-grade vein systems, it is possible that a large, low-grade bulk-tonnage system could be located. Based on limited initial field observations, it may be possible that a lithic tuff unit may have acted as a cap to some of the underlying silicified rhyolite units. Given the right conditions, ascending ore fluids could pond beneath a relatively impermeable cap and generate a bulk tonnage deposit.

Table 2
Regional Epithermal Precious Metal Deposits

Interior Andesite-Rhyolite Assemblage	Western Andesite Assemblage	Bimodal Basalt-Rhyolite Assemblage
Atlanta (LS)	Aurora (LS)	Adelaide-Crown (LS)
Bell Mountain (LS)	Bodie (LS)	Buckhorn (LS)
Fairview (Nevada Hills) (LS)	Borealis (HS)	Buckskin-National (LS)
Round Mountain (LS)	Como (LS)	Bullfrog (LS)
Trinity (LS)	Comstock Lode (LS)	Delamar (LS)
Tuscarora (LS)	Divide-Hasbrouck Mountain (LS)	Dixie-Comstock (LS)
Wonder (Nevada-Wonder) (LS)	Golden Dome (HS)	Fire Creek (LS)
	Goldfield (HS)	Florida Canyon (LS)
	Gooseberry (LS)	Goldbanks (LS)
	Hayden Hill (LS)	High Grade (LS)
	Masonic (HS)	Hog Ranch (LS)
	Olinghouse (LS)	Ivanhoe (LS)
	Paradise Peak (HS)	Jarbidge (LS)
	Peavine-Wedekind (HS)	Manhattan (LS)
	Ramsey (HS)	Midas (LS)
	Rawhide (LS)	Mountain View (LS)
	Santa Fe (HS)	Mule Canyon (LS)
	Silver Peak (LS)	Quartz Mountain (LS)
	Talapoosa (LS)	Relief Canyon (LS)
	Tonopah (LS)	Rosebud (LS)
	Zaca (LS)	Seven Troughs (LS)
		Sleeper (LS)
		Sulphur (LS)
		Tenmile (LS)
		Willard (LS)
		Wind Mountain (LS)

Legend

LS – Low sulfidation system
HS – High sulfidation system

9.0 Mineralization

Some of the characteristics of low sulfidation epithermal-type deposits include quartz-adularia-carbonate-sericite alteration of the calc-alkalic host rocks (most notably rhyolite). The texture of the ores from these types of deposits is quite distinct, as evidenced by various types of colliform banding, crustiform and comb structures (Bonham, 1987). During the site visit, the author saw several examples of weak colliform banding in hand samples found near the Volcano decline. These samples all contained extremely fine-grained sulfide bands that were presumed to be pyrite. Several examples of open-spaced textures with drussy quartz were also found. Initial grab samples collected from this type of material by PIGCO contained precious metal values ranging between 0.3 to 31.8 g/mt gold.

Three distinct mineralized trends were observed during the site visit. They include north-south, east-west, and N40W trends as witnessed by the alignment of prospect pits and silicified "ribs" of resistant rhyolite that strike across the property. Figure 8 is a photograph showing a series of low silicified rhyolite outcrops that form one of several linear trends.

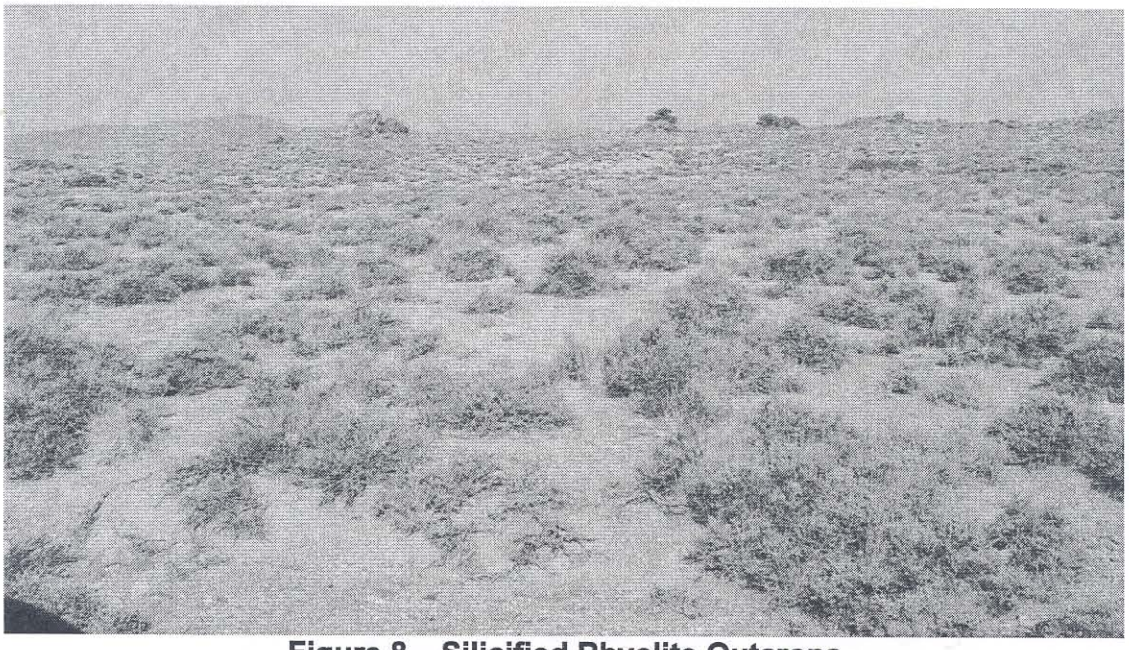

Figure 8 – Silicified Rhyolite Outcrops

To date no mineralization of economic interest has been identified at the Thunder Mountain property. The property is in the earliest stages of exploration having been identified primarily by geologic setting and proximity to other prolific districts.

10.0 Exploration

As previously mentioned in Section 6, RMI is unaware of any methodical or substantive exploration programs conducted on the Thunder Mountain property.

11.0 Drilling

RMI is unaware of any significant drilling that has been completed to date on the property. A single rotary drill hole collar of unknown origin and date was observed along the south end of the claim block adjacent to a shallow shaft and prospect pit. According to one geologic report (Rongey, 1968), fifteen shallow air track holes were drilled near the Volcano Mine to test a highly silicified zone along strike from the decline collar. Only seven of these holes were successfully drilled past their target depth of 9 meters. Rocky Mountain Geochem of Nevada in Reno analyzed the drill hole samples from these holes. Several 1.6m intervals contained gold values slightly in excess of 1 g/mt, however most of the assayed intervals were below that labs detection limit. Several of the drill hole samples contained silver values in excess of 12 g/mt.

12.0 Sampling Method and Approach

The initial stages of geochemical sampling have just begun on this property. Most of the samples that have been collected to date represent rock chip samples that have been obtained from numerous silicified rhyolite outcrops and selected prospect pits that are scattered throughout the property. This phase of the exploration program will focus on collecting an initial set of samples on a fairly wide spread "grid". After the assay results have been obtained from this initial set of samples, tighter spaced samples will be collected from anomalous zones. Initially, the samples will be analyzed for gold and silver using fire assaying techniques with either an atomic absorption (AA) or gravimetric finish. In addition, a 30-element geochem suite will be analyzed using either ICP or mass spectrometer techniques.

Only two sample results were available at the time this report was written. Both of these samples were collected as high-grade grab samples from a prospect pit adjacent to the Volcano Mine. These samples ran 0.314 and 31.81 g/mt gold and 7.3 and 4656.4 g/mt silver, respectively.

13.0 Sample Preparation and Security

RMI has been told that all rock samples will be under the direct control of the geologist that collected the samples and that they will be personally delivered directly to a commercial assay laboratory in Reno. RMI was informed that PIGCO has elected to use BSI Inspectorate and ALS Chemex labs in Reno for assaying all rock and drill hole samples. The samples will be prepped and then analyzed for gold and silver using standard fire assay methods with either an AA or gravimetric finish. The samples will also be analyzed for a 30-element suite using either ICP or mass spectrometer methods.

14.0 Data Verification

RMI was unable to verify any of the older assay results from the shallow drill holes around the Volcano mine or various grab samples collected from the property. These data were provided to RMI as Xerox copies from various laboratories (e.g. Rocky Mountain Geochem of Nevada, Tenneco Minerals Lab, Southwestern Assayers & Chemists, Inc, and IPL).

As previously mentioned, only two PIGCO sample results were available. These samples were analyzed by BSI Inspectorate Lab in Reno.

15.0 Adjacent Properties

The most active adjacent property is the Midway Project, which is located about 12 kilometers northwest of the Thunder Mountain property (Ristorcelli, 2002). This property consists of approximately 135 unpatented mining claims owned in a joint venture between Midway Gold Inc. and Newmont Gold Corporation. No resource has been announced for this property which is currently being drilled by Midway. Based on published information (Ristorcelli, 2002) this property shares some similarities with the Thunder Mountain project, but this by no means implies that Thunder Mountain will have similar zones of mineralization.

16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

RMI does not know of any metallurgical testing or mineral processing work that has ever been completed on ores from the Thunder Mountain property.

17.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

RMI does not know of any mineral resource estimate that has ever been completed for any portion of the Thunder Mountain property. This property contains no known reserves.

18.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

RMI does not have access to any additional relevant data or information.

19.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Based on the local and regional geology of the project site, the following comments can be made:

- The property is underlain by a sequence of rhyolitic flows, lithic tuffs, and various breccia zones. There may be some relationship between mineralized rhyolites in contact with relatively fresh andesite.

- Silicification is quite widespread and often manifested in distinct linear trends.

- Examples of classic epithermal vein textures were observed in some of the old prospects.

- Anomalous precious metal mineralization is present throughout the property by virtue of a number of prospect pits, shafts, and trenches.

- Unverified grab sample assays contain moderate to high-grade gold and silver values.

- The property is located within the Walker Lane Structural Zone, a northwest trending zone of right lateral shears. This wide shear zone is known to be favorable for hosting volcanic epithermal gold and silver deposits like the Comstock Lode, Rawhide, Paradise Peak, Tonopah, Goldfield, Bullfrog and many others. Many of these types of deposits are localized where secondary structural features intersect the Walker Lane trend.

- The primary target for this property is a bonanza-type epithermal vein system. A secondary target type is a larger volcanic hosted bulk-tonnage type similar to the Round Mountain deposit.

The Thunder Mountain Project represents a relatively raw exploration property that is located in a region with a long history of gold and silver mining from similar host rocks. There has been just enough prospecting and minor production from the property to indicate that there is some potential for discovering additional mineralization. The initial exploration phases will be critical in defining likely epithermal drilling targets.

20.0 Recommendations

An initial geologic work program is currently underway at the property. This work is being conducted by PIGCO and Castleworth geologists and is part of a two-phase exploration program that has been approved by the joint venture partners. The program will culminate with a $193,000 drilling program that will examine two drill targets.

The Phase 1 portion of the program should be designed to develop several drill targets through geologic mapping and sampling. In addition to surface mapping, Castleworth will contract a firm that specializes in entering old shafts in order to map, photograph, and sample them. Understanding the alteration types and patterns of an epithermal deposit is critical in developing an exploration model. For this reason, a number of samples will be analyzed using a portable infrared mineral analyzer (PIMA). The Phase 1 program is anticipated to be completed by the end of November 2002. Table 3 summarizes the activities and costs associated with the Phase 1 program.

Table 3
Phase 1 Exploration Budget

Geologic Mapping	$30,750
Geochemistry & PIMA	$4,250
Shaft Mapping/assaying	$13,400
Field Expenses	$10,310
Total	**$58,710**

The Phase 2 program that will be conducted by Castleworth will test the two best targets that were identified by the initial mapping and sampling program. Based on discussions with Mr. William Threlkeld, the drilling plan calls for intersecting each mineralized target with six drill holes drilled from three drill stations separated by several hundred meters along the strike of the structure. The current plan calls for intercepting the vein-like structures at 90 and 180 meters below the surface. Table 4 summarizes the Phase 2 program.

Table 4
Phase 2 Exploration Budget

Geologist	$60,030
Drill Permitting	$12,800
Road/Pad Building	$9,600
RVC Drilling (1920 meters)	$61,090
Geochemistry/assaying	$32,875
Field Expenses	$17,000
Total	**$193,395**

The drilling will be done using a reverse circulation rig. While core drilling should produce a better sample than reverse circulation drilling, it is felt that RC drilling is appropriate at this stage of the program where the goal is simply to determine whether the targets contain precious metal values. If the Phase 2 program is successful in delineating mineralization, it is recommended that subsequent drilling efforts be conducted with a core rig capable of using either NQ or HQ bits/core barrels.

For better vein definition, the initial RC drilling will be conducted using a down-the-hole hammer from the surface until the target zone is reached. Near the target depth, the hammer will be replaced by a tri-cone bit. Samples will be collected through the suspected mineralized zone on 0.75-meter intervals. These samples will be assayed in Reno by BSI Inspectorate or ALS Chemex using routine fire assaying techniques. RMI highly recommends that at a minimum, one assay-ton (AT) charges be used for all fire assaying. At this juncture, the plan also calls for analyzing the samples for a 30-element suite using the induced couple plasma method.

It is imperative that Castleworth develop a rigorous sampling and assaying program that incorporates acceptable QA/QC protocols. This QA/QC program should include the submission of known standards and blanks. Every 10th pulp should be re-assayed and every 20th coarse reject should be prepped and assayed. These duplicates and repeats should be compared with the initial assay to determine if there is any bias or issues with lab precision or accuracy. A portion of the pulps and coarse rejects should be analyzed by another commercial lab like ALS Chemex and then compared with the original values. In addition, Castleworth should consider using metallic screen assays if bonanza-type gold mineralization is encountered. It has been demonstrated in many epithermal deposits that traditional assaying methods may greatly over or under predict the actual grade from these types of deposits. The metallic screen assays provide a better estimate of the contained precious metal values.

The Phase 2 exploration program is scheduled to begin in February 2003 and will be conclude in April 2003.

21.0 References

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22.0 Statements of Qualification

I, Michael J. Lechner, consulting geologist and President of Resource Modeling Inc., an Arizona corporation with a business address of 1960 West Muirhead Loop, Tucson, AZ 85737, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

1. I am a graduate of the University of Montana with a B.A. degree in Geology (1979).

2. From 1979 to the present I have been actively employed in various capacities in the mining industry in numerous locations throughout North and South America. As a consultant I have evaluated numerous epithermal precious metal deposits

3. I do not have any material interest, direct or indirect in the property discussed in this report or in the securities of Castleworth Ventures Inc., Pacific Intermountain Gold Corporation, or Seabridge Gold Corporation.

4. I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Arizona (#37753), and a Licensed Geologist in the State of Washington (#564) and a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (#10690).

5. I have read and understand the terms of National Instrument 43-101 and its companion documents and have submitted this report with the intention of complying with NI 43-101

6. I consent to the use of this report dated October 28, 2002, entitled "Summary Report on the Thunder Mountain Project, Nye County, Nevada" for any lawful purpose as may be required by Castleworth Ventures Inc. and its affiliates

7. Information contained in this report has been compiled with the permission of Castleworth Ventures Inc. from sources believed to be reliable however, the accuracy and completeness of data herein cannot be guaranteed. Neither the author nor Resource Modeling Incorporated assumes any responsibility for the interpretations and representations in this report where they were a result of erroneous, false, or misrepresented data. RMI disclaims any and all liability for representation or warranties, expressed or implied, contained in, or for omissions from this report or any other written or oral communications transmitted or made available to any interested party when done without written permission or when they are inconsistent with the conclusions and statements of the report. This report is not a solicitation to either buy or sell interests or securities in any corporation and has been neither approved nor disapproved by any U.S. or Canadian stock exchange.

Statement of Qualifications continued:

"Michael J. Lechner"

Michael J. Lechner
Registered Professional Geologist
October 28, 2002

Consent of Qualified Person

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Michael J. Lechner, do hereby consent to Castleworth Ventures, Incorporated in using my report entitled "Summary Report on the Thunder Mountain Project, Nye County, Nevada" and dated October 28, 2002 in a Prospectus or for filling with regulatory bodies as deemed necessary. Excerpts from this report can only be used with the author's permission.

"Michael J. Lechner"

Michael J. Lechner
Registered Professional Geologist
October 28, 2002