

CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST
Au Ag Pt Pd Cu Pb Zn Ni Co U
Una exploración apresurada usualmente falla.

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Mr. Greig Oppenheimer, CEO,
Innovative Environmental Technologies,
2565 Broadway #123,
New York, NY 10025,
USA.

11 November 2004,

Dear Mr. Oppenheimer:

Evaluation of Report and Potential Re: Anderson Creek Placer Mine,
Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory,
Canada.

In my opinion, based upon my experience and expertise in the exploration and development of varied types of gold placer deposits in several parts of the world, I would suggest that the Anderson Creek property has exceptional potential to become a profitable producer. I have not visited the location, however, review of the sampling procedures applied, indicate that the results obtained, compare very favourably with the average historical production achieved in the general area. The study carried out is in accord with normally accepted placer evaluation procedures. In the report there is nothing to indicate that erroneous interpretations of sampling results may have taken place.

The Anderson Creek property is located 50 kilometres south east of Mayo, Yukon, in an area known as Mayo Lake District. The property is located on the west side of Mayo Lake and covers the Anderson Creek drainage basin. Access to the property is possible by road from Mayo and a short boat trip across Mayo Lake.

Placer gold mined from Anderson Creek between 1898 and 1935 was produced using conventional placer mining techniques prevalent for the era. There was no dredging or deep placer mining. The methods used were relatively inefficient and left significant amounts of gold in place as well as in the tailings. Many operations may have been promotional, designed as a ploy to raise money on a stock play. A factor presently contributing to a lack of properly conducted exploration is due to the fact that placer mining is essentially a vanishing technology. The present generation of explorationists

mining is essentially a vanishing technology. The present generation of explorationists have not been exposed to the unique problems associated with placer evaluation or exploitation.

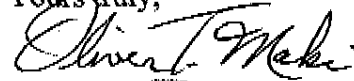
Inasmuch as placer mining is viewed as being environmentally undesirable, this has created a negative impact towards the further evaluation of such deposits. This is occurring despite the fact present day technologies and the increase in the price of gold makes most of the perceived environmental concerns redundant. The system used at Anderson Creek, for evaluation and production has been proven to offer extraction yields and operating efficiencies superior to any other available technology. Anderson Creek has achieved a **Canadian Environmental Inspection "A"** rating during every operating year that this technology has been in place at Anderson Creek.

The economics in placer mining compared to hard rock mining are obvious. Nature has done the crushing and grinding along with the liberation of the contained gold. Flowing water has concentrated the gold along locales which by judicious reasoning should be decipherable. In normal process recovery, no chemicals are added to pollute the environment. The energy requirements to recover a gram of gold by placer mining methods are far below those to recover a gram of gold by conventional mining. In most cases the reclamation of the land after mining will produce an environment more conducive to growth than it was in its original state. The capital requirements to get started in placer mining are much lower than hard rock. The system can quickly respond to fluctuations in the price of the commodity. Unsolicited by-products, such as rare earth minerals come as a bonus. Historically, placer deposits have produced nearly one half of all the gold mined in the world to date.

A recovery of 728 Troy ounces from 36,557 cubic yards of alluvial material indicates a recoverable grade of 0.02 ounces per cubic yard. (22.64 kg from 28,200 m³ indicates a recoverable grade of 0.8 grams/m³. US\$14/gram.) Using a gold price of \$435 US per ounce, as of date of this writing, the recoverable gross metal value per cubic yard would be \$8.70 US. Assuming the geological reserves are 20 million cubic yards, this corresponds to a reserve value of approximately US\$170 million.

Attached is a copy of a synopsis of my resume. More detailed information relative to my experience with placer deposits in Canada, USA, South America and Africa can be provided if required.

Yours truly,



Oliver T. Maki, P. Geo. F.G.A.C.



RESUME SYNOPSIS

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Specialize in:

Porphyry copper, epithermal vein deposits, placer evaluations and development. Fair Market Value determinations and property appraisals. Due diligence and Qualifying reports. Studies related to mining education in developing countries. Grassroots prospecting.

Areas of activity: Extensive and varied experience in most of Latin America, Southern Africa, Southwest United States and Canada.

South America: Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela.
Central America: Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras.
Mexico: Veracruz, Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Michoacan.
United States: Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, California, Wyoming, Arizona, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana.
Canada: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Africa: Zimbabwe, Botswana.

Areas of Responsibility:

Prospecting, exploration, development, production and mine management. Preliminary reconnaissance, evaluation, sampling, and production of gold placer deposits. Retired professor of applied mining and geology at College of Mineral Resources Technology, Cambrian College, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Consultant in mining and mining related studies for the governments of Chile, Argentina, and Zimbabwe, under the direction of United Nations, Organization of American States, and The Canadian International Development Agency. Initiated hard rock and gold placer projects in Zimbabwe.

Languages: English, Spanish, Finnish.

Objectives: In developing countries, can provide the benefit of sound rapport with local residents and key decision makers in governments, to optimize assurance of success. Have personal knowledge of regions within which, many placer and lode occurrences warrant further investigation.