

DRILLING, GEOLOGICAL

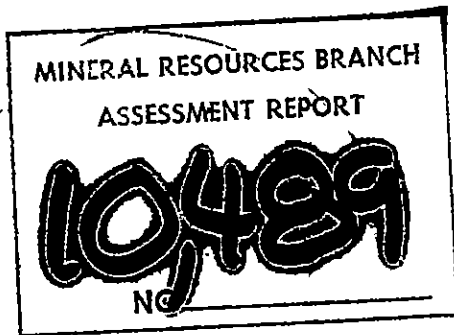
ART. MORGAN
ORE HILL

REPORT ON THE BITTER CREEK PROPERTY
BEAR RIVER AREA, SKEENA MINING DIVISION
CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT, STEWART, B. C.

56°02' NORTH LATITUDE

129°~~07'~~⁵¹ WEST LONGITUDE

MAP SHEET M104A/4W



for

Beaver Gold Resources Inc.,
157 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
V6A 1B8.

N. L. Tribe, P. Eng.
Kelowna, B. C.

December 1, 1980.



Rainforest in Bitter Creek Valley.



Looking East into Upper Bitter Creek.

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BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Field Expenses
For Period Covering September 24, 1980 - October 30, 1980

(a) LABOUR:

--J. Lennahan and helper.....\$ 504.45
--Merl Cloutier.....\$2,545.15.....\$ 3,049.60

(b) DRILLING:

--Contracted - Kema Drilling.....\$25,341.95

(c) ASSAYS:

--Cantest.....\$ 327.00

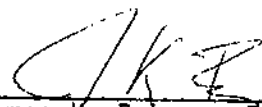
(d) GEOLOGICAL:

--Supervision and Mapping
--Reports.....\$34,023.74

(e) HELICOPTER:

.....\$ 1,792.08
\$64,534.37

CENTURION EXPLORATION INC.
per:



James K. Byberg, Director

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See AR.# 8095 Donald W. Tully, P. Eng., October 31, 1979
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J.B.C. Lang, June 1973.

REPORT ON THE BITTER CREEK PROPERTY
BEAR RIVER AREA, SKEENA MINING DIVISION
CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT, STEWART, B. C.

56°02' NORTH LATITUDE
129°07' WEST LONGITUDE
MAP SHEET M104A/4W

for

Beaver Gold Resources Inc.,
157 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
V6A 1B8.

INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared at the request of Mr. James M. Blair, President, Beaver Gold Resources Inc., 157 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B. C., V6A 1B8.

A review of existing information and a short report reviewing the data was made by this writer in March 1980 at which time a number of recommendations were made. These included a drift sampling phase for the Silver Adit drift and crosscut in the Roosevelt Creek area, a drilling phase which involved 1,030 feet of diamond drilling to explore the main Silver Adit veins below the existing level and a prospecting geochemical sampling phase on some of the other areas of known

interest and those areas indicated anomalous by Tully, 1979.

During the period July 8 - 11, 1980 reconnaissance and orientation surveys were conducted by this writer in the company of prospector Jack Lanahan and a helper. During this period the Ore Mountain showings were mapped and sampled. The Lead Coil Adit was mapped and sampled and the Silver Adit was entered.

At this time it was discovered that the Silver Adit had been stoped out above the level.

During the period September 24 - October 30, 1980 a drilling program was conducted on the Silver Adit veins in which 3 holes for a total of 316 feet was drilled.

Two lines of geochemical sampling was completed during this period while drilling was underway.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bitter Creek Property is located in the Stewart area of northwestern British Columbia near the southern tip of the Alaskan Panhandle. The property is composed of 35 reverted Crown Grant mineral claims and 8 located claims of 77 units. Titles and description of Crown Grants and mineral claims are included in Tully's report as Appendix IV to this report. The property is located just east of the Bear River and mostly on the north side of Bitter Creek.

Access to the property is by Highway 37, which is now paved, about 6 miles north from Stewart. Access from the southern part of British Columbia is from Vancouver by Highway 1 to Cache Creek, Highway 97 to Prince George, Highway 16 west

towards Prince Rupert turning onto Highway 37 at Kitwonga. Thence north on Highway 37, which is now paved, approximately 15 miles north from Kitwonga, thence through an area of construction to Cranberry Junction. From Cranberry Junction to the Nass River bridge is now paved and an excellent highway. Approximately 20 miles of gravel surface road between the Nass River bridge and Meziadin Junction is in the process of reconstruction. That section from Meziadin Junction to Stewart is now paved.

Local access along the property is by logging road east from the Bitter Creek bridge. This road continues some 15 km up the Bitter Creek Valley. However, it is subject to slides and washouts in numerous areas and must usually be rebuilt before any programs can be carried out.

Timber in the Bitter Creek Valley has, for the most part, been removed. Some excellent timber still exists on the south side of Bitter Creek. Undergrowth in the forested area is typical of the West Coast Marine Climate with Devils Club, Scrub Alder, blueberries, raspberries and salmon bushes abundant. The terrain is extremely steep with the sides of the Bitter Creek Valley exceeding 40° in some places.

The temperature at lower elevations is usually moderate with heavy periods of rain common. Winter snowfall may reach 30 feet in winter at sea level and exceed that in the alpine areas. The northern edge of the claim block abuts against the Cambria Icefield. Access to this northern portion of the claims is either by foot or by helicopter.

Access to the Ore Mountain showings and the Lead Coil adits is by foot or by helicopter. Access to the Silver Adit is possible by road after some minor repair work to remove small slides and fill in minor washouts.

HISTORY

The history of the Stewart area began in the 1880's with gold prospectors working their way into most of the valleys and discovering some of the more accessible deposits near the head of the Portland Canal. Even at that time Bitter Creek was known as a possible mineral producing area. However, no major deposits were found in the Bitter Creek area.

Major discoveries were made at Silback, Granduc, south in the Alice Arm area and many other locations during this very early period. However, little work was concentrated around Bitter Creek. The work of the Ore Mountain and Lead Coil prospects was probably done in the period around 1910 - 1920.

The Silver Adit was developed in the late 1960's and drilled by a number of people up until the period around 1970. Between the period 1970 and 1972 the ore shoots at the Silver Adit on Roosevelt Creek were removed by standard shrinkage stope mining methods and the ore treated at a small mill near the mouth of Bitter Creek. This latter information was gained mainly from Jerry Olynyk, bulldozer operator in the Stewart area, who worked at this mill during that period. These ore shoots at the Silver Adit were mined through to

surface. The Silver Adit now stands open with natural ventilation drawing air into the workings.



Plate 1. Lead Coil Adits.

REFERENCES

The best background material on the Stewart area is contained in Bulletin No. 58 British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, British Columbia" by Edward W. Grove.

Reports by Tully, Timmins, Ramani and others were reviewed in researching this property. A complete list of references is given in Tully's report, December 1979, Appendix IV.

GEOLOGY

As described in Bulletin 58 by Grove, 1970, the mass of the sedimentary rocks in the Upper Bitter Creek area is Hazelton Assemblage of lower to middle Jurassic in age and is composed of green massive volcanic conglomerates, sandstones with minor breccias and intercolated siltstones. The rock assemblages in the region of the Silver Adit on Roosevelt Creek would be described by this writer as argillites with minor siltstones and greywackes.

Into this assemblage has been intruded the Bitter Creek quartz monzonite-granodiorite intrusive mapped as Cenozoic or Tertiary in age. This quartz monzonite is centered approximately where the old mill sits near the mouth of Bitter Creek. Four or five km upstream on Bitter Creek is the contact with the sediments of the Hazelton Assemblage mentioned previously.

A distinctive dyke swarm passes to the northwest through the Bitter Creek area. These dykes are middle Jurassic in age and are termed Texas Creek granodiorites. It would appear that these Texas Creek granodiorites are often as not associated with the mineralization in the Bitter Creek area. The occurrence and frequency of the dyke swarm indicate a structural negative stress increment or "hiatus" which would favor mineral emplacement. The full reason whether hydrothermal or structural for the relationship between the mineralization and the dykes is not understood at this time.

RESULTS OF 1980 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Ore Mountain

The mineralization at Ore Mountain reported by Tully, December 1979 as containing .77 oz. gold and 30.15 oz. silver, etc. was mapped on a scale of 1:500 (Figure No. 8) and sampled by channel sampling methods in six places across the mineralized pods.



Plate II. Ore Mountain Veins.

The results of the samples and assays are noted on the map and are tabulated in Table 1.

The mineralization at Ore Mountain is shown to be small gash veins seldom over 30 feet in length and usually less than 5 feet in width. Values shown in the assays average approximately 0.01 oz. gold per ton and 1.0 oz. silver per ton with only minor amounts of base metals.

TABLE 1

ASSAYS FROM ORE MOUNTAIN VEINS

	Zu oz./T.	Ag oz./T.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	WO ₃ %
OM #1	0.014	1.78	0.054	1.44	0.58	Tr
OM #2	0.006	0.08	0.016	0.070	0.047	Tr
OM #3	0.006	0.40	0.020	0.18	0.15	Tr
OM #4	0.002	0.75	0.019	0.31	0.076	Tr
OM #5	0.013	3.24	0.014	1.42	0.35	Tr
OM #6	0.002	Tr	0.012	0.008	0.009	Tr

Trenches previously dug by very early workers in the area were cleaned out and channel samples cut across the veins. Areas between the old trenches were prospected carefully and revealed to be extremely barren and uninteresting. The lineal feature running underneath the pond and the gully and parallel to the pods of mineralization is probably a major regional fault and it is suggested that the gash veins are in sympathy with this major structure. However, there is no evidence to suggest that there might be any mineralization associated with this fault.

Lead Coil Adits

The Lead Coil Adits are barely visible, well above the timber line at the head of Radio Creek. These adits are partly obscured by talus and skree but can be entered with little difficulty. A close examination was made and mapping carried out on a scale of 1:300. Channel samples were cut across the vein in five places. In all, 83 meters of drift

was mapped in the lower of the two adits. Both adits are driven on a small mineralized shear system. Some good lead-zinc mineralization is exposed in the drift in widths up to 3 meters. The channel samples, however, did not indicate ore grade material in this shear.

Silver Adit on Roosevelt Creek

The Silver Adit on Roosevelt Creek was entered and examined in July. The portal area is partially caved and a large amount of rubble partially obstructs the entrance.



Plate III. Silver Adit.

The timbers were checked and found to be solid. A few were a little loose. These were tightened and the adit entered.

The Silver Adit was driven some 375 feet on a mineralized shear zone. This work is reported by Tully, Timmins,

Ramani and others in previous reports. However, since 1971, the date of Ramani's report, the mineralization above the level has been mined out. At the time this writer examined the workings the stoped out areas were open and seemed in fairly stable condition. The innermost half of the adit was blocked by broken mine muck and access was not possible into the back half of the workings. Due to the open stopes with backs 50 - 80 feet above the level it was not possible to do any sampling or mapping in the Silver Adit.



Plate IV. Clearing Operation at Silver Adit Begins.

In September 1980 a small bulldozer was hired in Stewart and put to work on the road. The mud slide near Radio Creek was bypassed in hopes of providing a permanent solution to this difficult area.

Approximately 5 days was spent in improving this road access into the Silver Adit. Early in October the entrance to the adit was dug out and the timbers tightened. A 3-week drilling program was carried out in which 3 holes were completed for a total of 326 feet. The object of this drilling was to determine the grade and thickness of downward extension of the mineralization below the Silver Adit. This mineralized shear which was mined out 2 - 3 meters in width above the level and shows a near vertical dip was expected to continue below the level. However, none of the drill holes intersected ore grade mineralization and the drilling program was terminated after the third hole.



Plate V. Clearing Silver Adit Completed.

The vein systems at the Silver Adit are measured to strike 314° , dip steeply to the west and are approximately 30 - 60 cm in width at the portal. As one follows these vein systems into the adit a deflection occurs approximately 30 meters inside. This deflection is approximately 20° to the right and at this point the vein systems widen out and increase in grade so that ore grade material can be mined over a convenient mining width. This wider zone continues then for approximately 60 meters at which point it swings back to the left and the values and width of ore drops off similar to that exposed at the portal.

Movement along the shear zone has caused considerable brecciation of the country rock. Generally speaking, the footwall is composed of plagioclase porphyry dyke and the hanging-wall is composed of highly altered argillite carrying abundant carbonate and quartz veinlets and minor pyrite. The AQ diamond drill holes were drilled from the footwall side on section 50+30N to intersect the veins approximately 50 and 100 feet below the level. These holes intersected good widths of vein material. Unfortunately, the veins do not carry significant lead-zinc-silver values to be of interest. Similarly, a hole was drilled on section 50+60N to intersect the vein approximately 60 feet below the level. This hole did not intersect ore grade vein material either, and with this intersection in barren vein material the probability of commercial tonnages of ore was reduced to the point where no further drilling seemed warranted. The drilling program was

terminated at this point. No satisfactory explanation as to why the values do not continue below the level can be given at this time.

The AQ core was logged on site in an improvised core shack built inside the old ore bin. This provided some shelter and a reasonable storage area for the core. The sections of vein and any mineralized country rock were sampled and sent to General Testing Laboratories in Vancouver for assay for gold, silver, lead, zinc and tungsten. All the core was lamped with an ultraviolet lamp to check for scheelite.

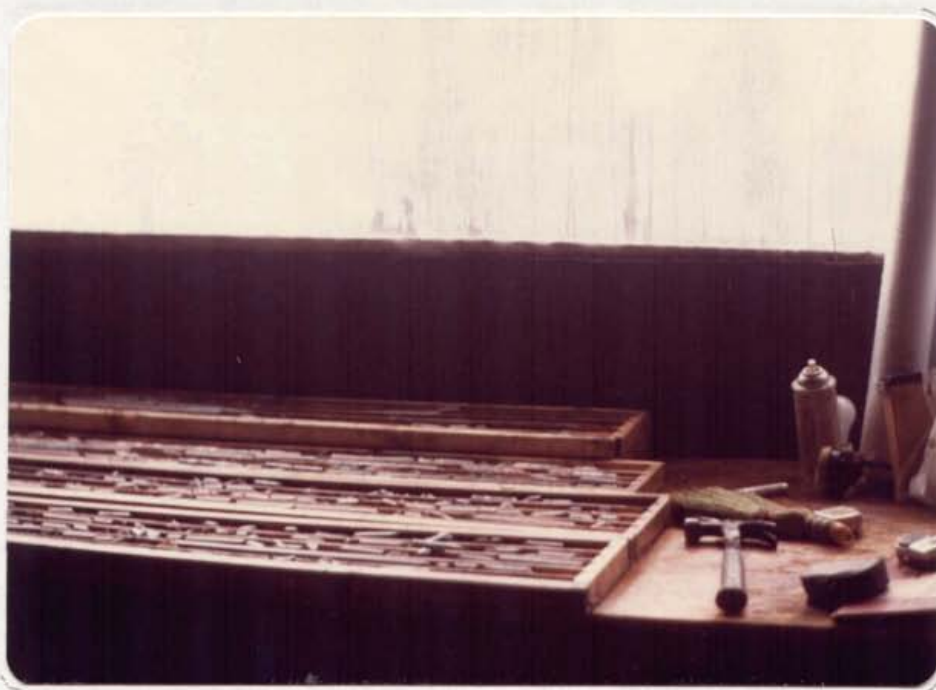


Plate VI. Core Logging Bench, Silver Adit.

The core was not split as it was felt that the lack of mineralization justified the saving experienced in not splitting the core. The remainder of the core, those sections not sampled, were stacked for storage in the core shack and the core shack was then boarded up as shown in the photograph.



Plate VII. Core Shack in Old Ore Bin.

The drilling equipment was then removed from the underground workings and the portal boarded up.



Plate VIII. Silver Adit Boarded Up. October 30, 1980.

Geochemical Soil Sampling

Two lines of geochemical sampling were carried out in the zone delineated as anomalous by Tully, 1979. The samples were taken at 30 meter intervals from the "B" soil horizon. The extreme steepness of the terrain and high rate of erosion has left very little "B" horizon soils in most of this area. Some considerable difficulty was found in taking a "B" horizon sample free from humus or chips of rock as in many areas the rainforest sphagnum moss grows directly on the bed-rock surface. The samples show consistently good geochemical values for lead and some interesting silver values. However, those samples on the end of the lower line show extremely high values in gold, with good values in silver. These samples were taken very near the large plagioclase porphyry dyke which cuts through this area (See Figure 3). The terrain in this area is extremely steep, composed of rock faces with ledges and minor talus. The values encountered in these two samples are probably caused by a vein system very near the sample location. Each sample location is marked by an orange ribbon bearing numbers as shown on the assay report.

The effectiveness of the soil samples was questioned and a quick check survey was done in the vicinity of the Copper Adit, some 600 - 700 feet upstream from the Silver Adit. The following sketch (Figure No. 10) shows these results. As it can be seen, the soil values drop off very quickly within a few meters either side of an ore grade vein system. It is felt from this evidence that geochemical sampling on a regular 30-meter interval in this very steep environment with limited

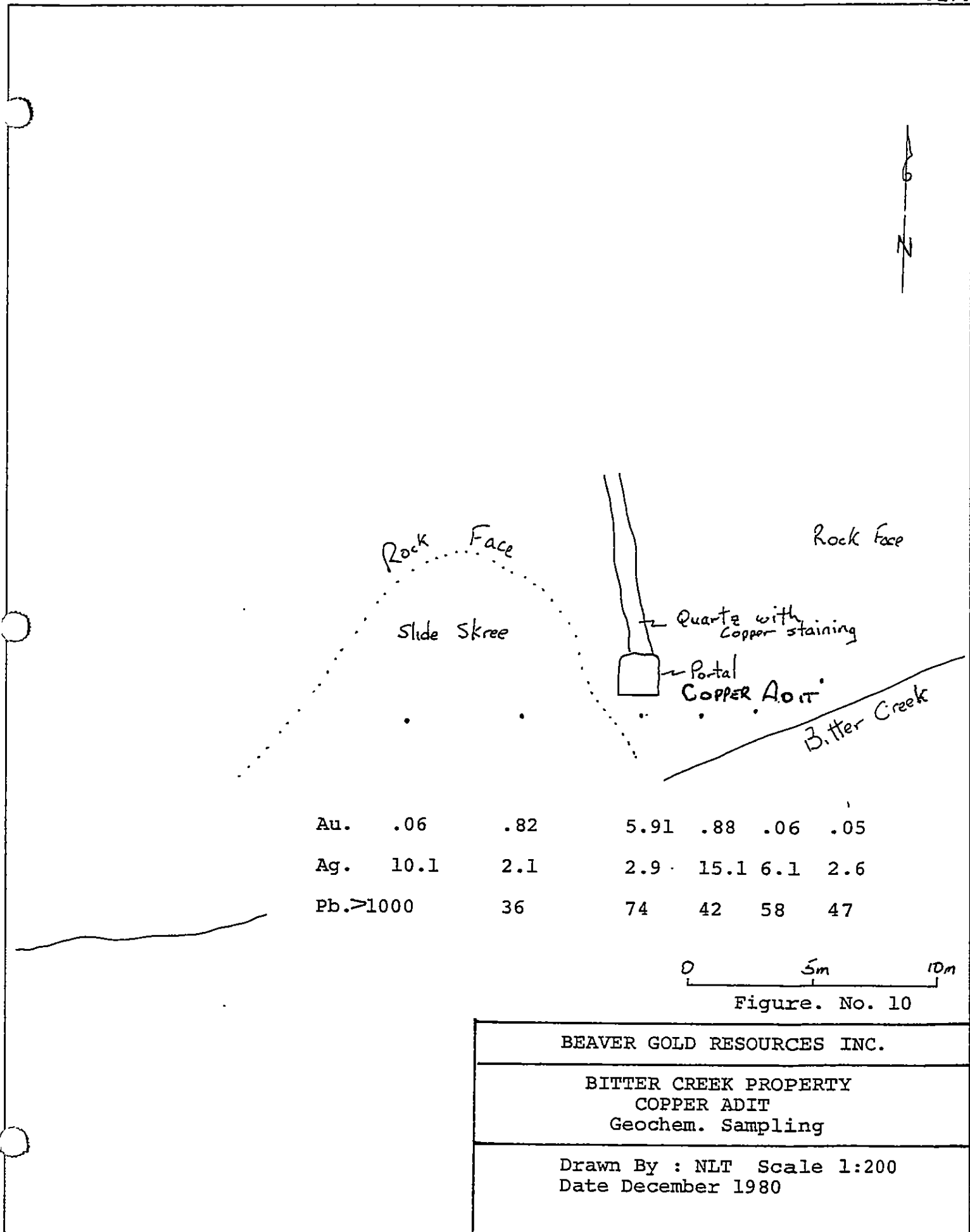
soil development is probably not the most effective method. As it can be seen from this example, only those samples directly above the vein show anomalous values.

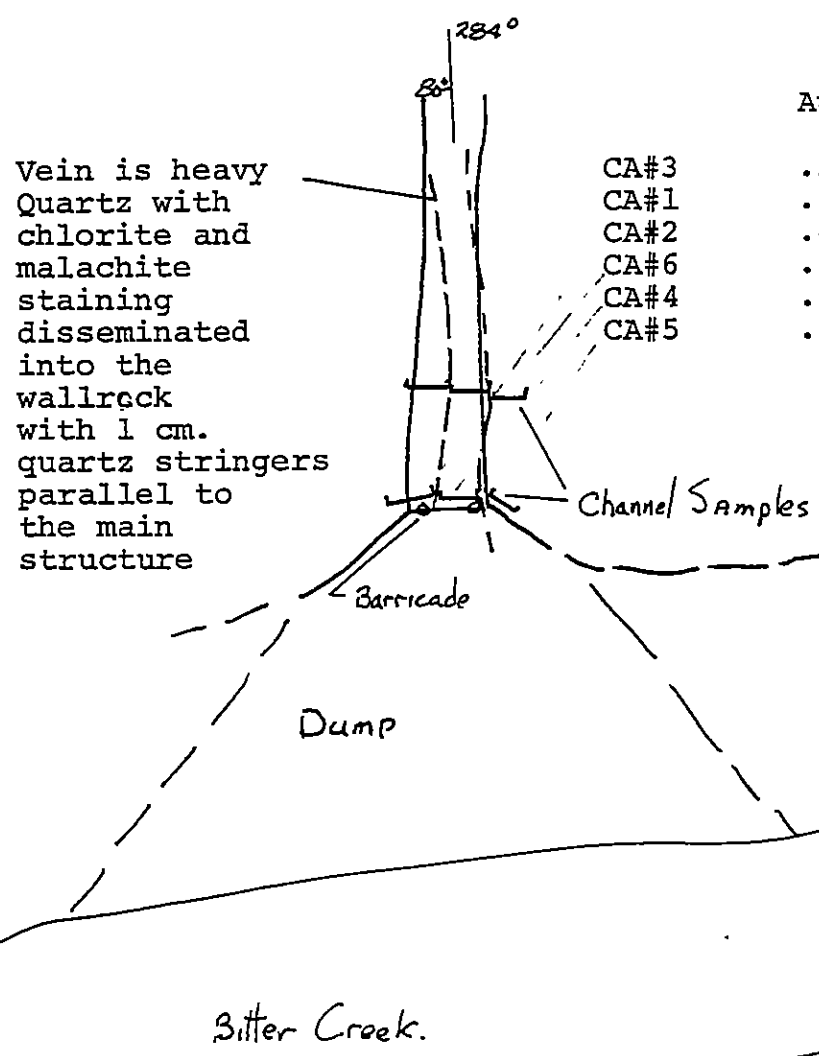
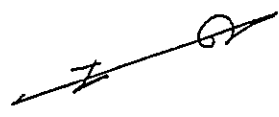
It seems from this example that a more suitable procedure for soil sampling would be to traverse up the creek sampling each junction as far upstream as sediments are moving and follow this up with careful prospecting and geological mapping.



Plate IX. Roosevelt Creek in Flood at Silver Adit.

Soil sampling done by Tully, 1979, is of questionable value as most of the samples were taken in areas of glacial till. Samples from these areas (colored yellow on the geology map, Figure No. 3) cannot be considered to have any significance at all and indeed show very low values. Values 2 - 3 times these indicated by Tully's histograms to be anomalous





Vein is heavy
Quartz with
chlorite and
malachite
staining
disseminated
into the
wallrock
with 1 cm.
quartz stringers
parallel to
the main
structure

CA#3
CA#1
CA#2
CA#6
CA#4
CA#5

	Au.	Ag.	Cu.
CA#3	.290	.51	.092
CA#1	.014	.05	.002
CA#2	.425	.10	.210
CA#6	.002	.05	.021
CA#4	.134	.35	1.590
CA#5	.004	.05	.220

Figure No. 11

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SAMPLE SKETCH COPPER ADIT Channel Sampling Assays
Drawn By : NLT Scale 1:200 Date: December 1980

Corner Post 47077 JIM Group
No4W Schumaker Sept. 20, 1978
Corner Post 24599 JOHN Group
N5S0E0W4 Schumaker Sept. 20, 1978

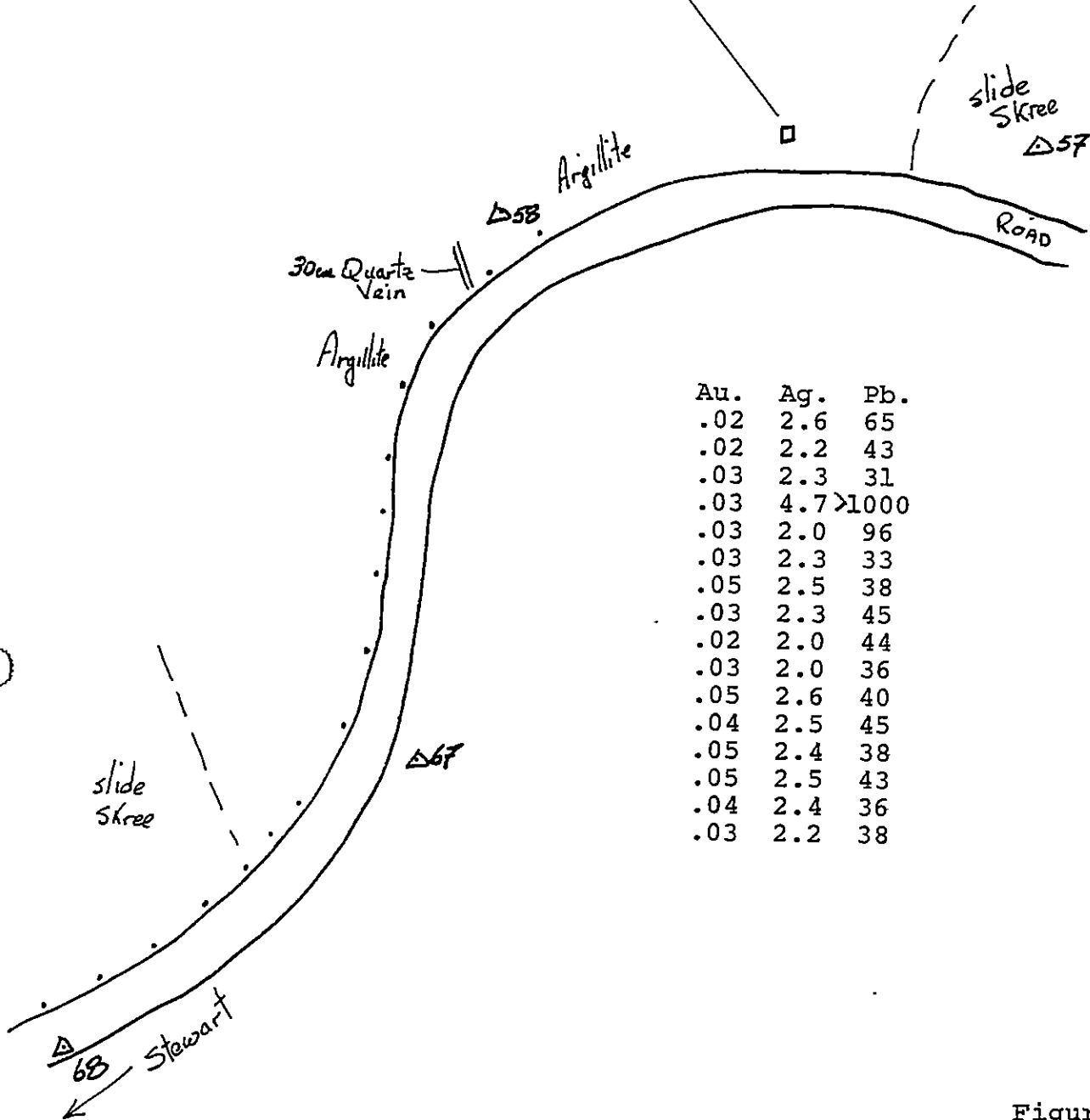


Figure No. 12

Beaver Gold Resources Inc.
Geochem. Soils Details S.W. Corner JIM Group
Drawn By ; N.L.T. Scale 1:1000 December , 1980

show only the change from glacial till to bedrock. Only those high values within the smaller population over bedrock are truly anomalous. It must be emphasized that geochemical sampling without geological support can be very misleading. Soil sampling over glacial tills is of very little value unless a serious effort is made to trace boulder trains, etc. This is not considered practical in this environment. A few samples were taken near the upper end of the Bitter Creek Canyon (S.W. Corner Jim Group, Figure No. 12). One sample in this series is considered anomalous with $>1,000$ ppm of lead. A number of strong quartz veins were noted in this area and may be associated with this anomaly.

Comments on the Stewart Area

The mineralization of the Stewart area, particularly in the Hazelton Assemblage of rocks, is often high grade and usually very narrow.

Some other properties in this area are the Dolly Vardon, owned by Dolly Resources Ltd. This property contains 1.7 million tons of 9.32 oz. silver, .53% lead and .82% zinc.

The Little Joe, owned by Camralco Resources Group Ltd. containing 12,000 tons at 6.09 oz. silver, 1.58% lead, 1.87% zinc.

The Porter Idaho at 164,000 tons at approximately 13 oz. silver.

The Victory Thunderwood Property containing 73,000 tons at 11.47 oz. silver plus numerous other small deposits, some of which run in excess of 100 oz. of silver to the ton.

(From a publication by the Stewart-Terrace Regional District).

These very small deposits are in the order of a few hundred tons, but contain sufficient values in silver to warrant mining on a small scale. The dimensions of these small vein systems are in the order of one foot in width by 100 - 200 feet in length.

Developing an effective prospecting method to find these small veins is extremely difficult. Probably the most effective method would be a stream sediment sampling program as far up the steep drainage systems as possible and once a tributary is found to be anomalous, a very careful detailed prospecting program to find these small vein systems may prove to be the most practical method.

CONCLUSIONS

The vein systems at Ore Mountain reported in Tully, 1979, have proved to be too small to warrant any further investigation.

The adits at Lead Coil did not expose mineralization of sufficient size and grade to warrant any further work.

The drilling at the Silver Adit did not recover mineralization of sufficient grade to warrant any further work. It is felt that this vein probably contains several thousand tons of ore grade material both above the level and below the level north of Section 50+60N. However, the tonnage is not considered sufficient to warrant development at this time.

The general geology of the Bitter Creek area is favorable to the development of small, high grade lead-silver vein systems. Certain anomalous conditions exist within the claim group which warrant further work. It is felt that stream sediment sampling may be more effective, particularly if coupled to detailed prospecting. The difficulty, of course, is finding experienced prospectors young enough to navigate the extremely steep terrain of the Stewart area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is, therefore, recommended that stream sediment sample surveys be conducted on the untested remainder of the Bitter Creek Claim Group. This should take approximately 4 weeks and should be followed by a prospecting team as soon as the geochemical results are available.

No further work seems warranted in the Ore Mountain area depending, of course, on the results of the geochemical soil sampling program above.

No further work is required in the Lead Coil area, unless something is found in the results of the soil sampling program.

It is recommended that no further work be done in the Silver Adit.

Some samples in the Copper Adit area prove interesting and checks should be made by the prospecting team to determine the source of the high lead values in Sample No. CA #6.

COST ESTIMATES

Geochemical Stream Sediment Sampling Program

Geochemical sampling crew

- 1. geologist at \$400./day

- 2 helpers at \$100./day each

\$ 600 p.d.

Accommodation

150 p.d.

Vehicles and transportation

75 p.d.

\$ 825

Stream sediment sampling

- 4 weeks - 28 days at \$825 p.d.

\$ 23,100

Prospecting for 3-week period

- 3-man crew for 3 weeks

\$600./day - 21 days @ \$600.

\$ 12,600

Road rebuilding - 2 days

- Bulldozer at \$60./hr. x 20 hrs.

1,200

- Transport - say

300

Sample assays

- Geochemical - 400 at \$5.00 each

\$ 2,000

- Assay - 40 at \$15.00 each

600

Reporting

3,000

\$ 42,800

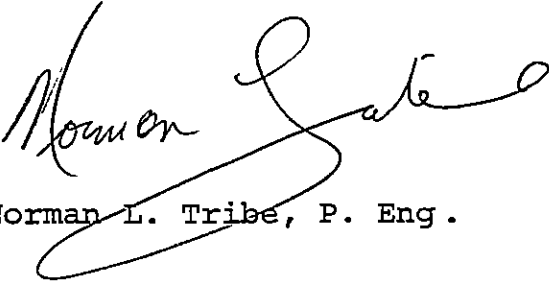
Contingencies at 15% =

6,420

TOTAL:

\$ 49,220

Respectfully submitted,



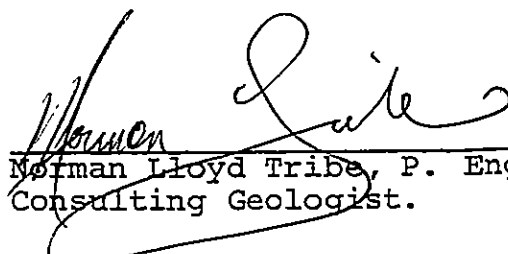
Norman L. Tribe, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, NORMAN LLOYD TRIBE, of the City of Kelowna, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a consulting Geologist with an office at 2611 Springfield Road, Kelowna, B.C., V1X 1B9.
2. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.
3. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science from the University of British Columbia in 1964.
4. I have practiced my profession for sixteen years.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the claims under option to or the shares of Beaver Gold Resources Inc., nor do I intend to have any interest.
6. This report, dated December 1, 1980, is based on information gathered while working on the property during the period July 8 - 11, 1980 and September 24 - October 30, 1980.

DATED at Kelowna, Province of British Columbia
this first day of December, 1980.


Norman Lloyd Tribe, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist.

REFERENCES

Bulletin No. 58 Geology and Mineral Deposits of the
Stewart Area.
Edward W. Grove, 1971.

APPENDIX I

CORE LOGS

CORE LOGGING

Cores were logged according to the following format:

Footage

0 - 10'

Rock type

- colors - predominant colors first
- Hardness - Mohs scale of hardness
- Texture and fabric
- Mineralogy with percentages where applicable.
- Alteration with percentages where applicable.
- Structure - shearing, schistosity, banding, etc. with attitude w.r.t. the core.
- Sections of broken core are noted.
- Contact with the following section is described.

October 28, 1980.

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.

HOLE: BGU #3 SECTION: 50+60N, 40+09E DIP: -60°
LENGTH: 91' CORE: AQ

<u>Footage</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 3	Casing.
3 - 63	Plagioclase porphyry. Grey - grey-green with white flecks and shadows of dark green - 50' - 63' paler grey with white veinlets and 1" - 2" brown alteration zones. Hardness 4-1/2 - 5-1/2 white veinlets. H 7, med. grained (3 mm) with fine grained matrix. Phaneritic, porphyritic, weak pyritization to 1% and weak sericitization - white flecks are carbonate. White veinlets are quartz. Faulting 2" mud at 5', 1" shear at 6.5 at 40°. Jointing 40° at 8.5', 60° with Qtz at 25', 15° at 33', 85° at 41', 60° and brown at 52', 60° with Qtz at 53', 60° with Qtz at 54', 90° with Qtz and chlorite at 56', 5° at 58', 60° at 62'. Contact with the following section 30° irregular.
63 - 64	Argillite Black with white veinlets v.f.g. H. 6-1/2 - 7, brecciated and silicified, numerous 1 mm. veinlets at 70°. Contact with the following section 30° brecciated.
64 - 66	Vein Black, white, bone white, rust. H. 7. V.f.g. breccia fragments to 1.5 cm. Breccia cemented with Qtz and white hard mineral. Some minor open vuggy sections to 1 cm. 10 cm. good pyritization at 64. Lination 30°.
66 - 75	Vein Pale grey, white, bone white, cream. H. 6 - 7. Aphanitic in grey Qtz veins, coarse crystalline and vuggy. Trace pyrite. Veins 30° - 60°. Contact with the following section irregular.

<u>Footage</u>	<u>Description</u>
75 - 77	Vein As section 64 - 66'. Argillite breccia, trace pyrite. Contact with the following section 25°.
77 - 91	Argillite - greywacke Black, grey, white, creamy, pale green. H. 6 - 7. Very fine grained in Arg. Grain size - silty, sandy in greywacke, some fine banding visible. 1 mm - 1 cm often obscured by brecciation, numerous fine Qtz veinlets up to 1 cm, often zoned with Quartz in center, creamy mineral on borders. May contain up to 25% v.f.g. py.
	END OF HOLE.
	SAMPLING:
64 - 66	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, WO ₃
66 - 75	Au, Ag, WO ₃
75 - 77	Au, Ag, WO ₃
77 - 85	Au, Ag, WO ₃ , Pb, Zn
85 - 91	Au, Ag, WO ₃ , Pb, Zn

October 27, 1980.

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.

HOLE: BGU #2 SECTION: 50+30N, 40+13E DIP: -60°
 LENGTH: 119' CORE: AQ

<u>Footage</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 3	Casing.
3 - 18	Plagioclase porphyry dyke. Dull grey, grey-green, white flecks, ghosts of dark mineral. H. 5-1/2 - 6-1/2. Med. grained 2 m. porphoritic in a fine grained matrix. Trace of pyrite, weak sercitic and chloritic alteration. Jointing 70° at 5', 60° at 13', 60° at 16'. Contact with the following section sharp at 70°.
18 - 46	Argillite - greywacke. Black to dull grey, white. H. 6-1/2 - 7. V.f.g. in argillite to silty-sandy in greywacke sections. Some sections finely banded 1 mm - 1 cm. Several very small sections cherty - siliceous. Numerous 1 - 2% fine Qtz stringers, 1 - 5 mm. generally, at 60° - 45°, up to 20% py in some sections. Occasional stringers of creamy mineral. H. 5+. Jointing: 45° at 21', 5° at 23', 15° at 26', 30° at 27', 30° at 30', 30° at 32', 20° at 45'. Contact with the following section sharp at 30°.
46 - 48	Vein. Black, white, creamy. H. 6-1/2 - 7-1/2. Veins interlocked with Arg frags - 80% vein material 1 mm - 1 cm thick. No visible sulphides. Foliation 30°. Contact with the following section 30°.
48 - 63	Grey vein - dyke? Pale grey, white, creamy. H. 6-1/2 - 7-1/2. Aphanitic, ghosts of mafic minerals ? 1 - 2 mm indistinct. 10 - 15% vein material, mainly Qtz with open vuggs. 1 - 2% creamy mineral (sercitic). Veinlets are often Qtz in center with veins or borders of creamy mineral. Trace of chlorite. Veins 60° at 50', 80° at 52',

FootageDescription

48 - 63
(Cont'd)

75 - 80° at 55 - 63'. No jointing or faulting.
Contact with the following section 75 - 80°.

Samples: 48 - 55, 55 - 63.

63 - 119

Argillite - greywacke.

Black, dull grey, white, creamy, rusty.

H. 6 - 7. Fine grained, silty - sandy. V.f.g.
in Arg. locally brecciated and mildly deformed.

Numerous veinlets of Qtz locally up to 20% py.

15 cm vein 15° at 76', faults, 30° at 63',
joints 30° at 68', 60° at 72', 5° at 74',
15° in vein at 76', 30° at 87', 30° at 108',
15° at 107'. Broken core: 1' at 63', 1' at
84', 2' with some cave at 95', 1' at 109'.

Samples: 114 - 119.

END OF HOLE.

October 27, 1980.

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.

HOLE: BGU #1 SECTION: 50+30N, 40+13E DIP: -40°
 LENGTH: 106' CORE: AQ

<u>Footage</u>	<u>Description</u>
0 - 4	Casing.
4 - 18	Plagioclase porphyry dyke. Grey, pale grey, white, green, black flecks. H. 6. Phaneritic, porphyritic. Grain size 2 - 5 mm. Ghosty indistinct alteration, mild sericite, chlorite, trace pyrite. 20 cm Qtz vein at 8' at 60°. No visible mineralization. Faulting: Nil. Jointing: 45° at 7', 30° at 9', 30° at 11', 80° at 14', 45° at 15', 30° at 17'. Broken core: 4 - 6', 1' at 15', 1' at 17'. Contact with the following section obscured by broken core.
18 - 25.5	Argillite. Black, minor pale grey. H. 6. V.f.g. banding obscured - vague. Some brecciation relithified 0.5% pyrite in blebs to 1 cm, no other mineral- ization. Faults: Nil. Joints: 15° at 19', 10° at 21'. Broken core: this entire section is broken. Contact with the following section sharp at 45°.
25.5 - 37	Vein or dyke. Pale grey, tan, brown, white, creamy. H. 6-1/2 - 7-1/2. Aphanitic with fine flecks 1 mm mafic mineral Hb ?, brown appears to result from weathering of pyrite which is very fine and is usually less than 1%. Occasional vuggy Qtz veins. Some have a vein of creamy mineral. Faults: Nil. Joints: 45° at 27', 45° at 32', 80° at 35', 80° at 36.5'. Broken core: 0.5' at 35'. Contact with the following section sharp at 45° across 1 cm Qtz vein. Sample: 32' - 37'.

Footage

Description

37 - 63

Argillite.
 Black, white, dull grey. Hardness: 6 - 7.
 V.f.g. argillaceous, minor sections silty.
 1 mm - 1 cm banding visible toward the end of
 this section, numerous fine 1 mm Qtz veinlets
 throughout. 6" vein at 37' broken and breccia-
 ted, cemented by compound veining, no mineral-
 ization. Trace py at best.
 Jointing: 45° at 44', 45° at 59'.
 Fault: #2 - 30° at 62'.
 Broken core: 37 - 50', 2" at 54', 2' at 61'.
 Contact with the following section sharp at
 Qtz vein at 30°.

63 - 80

Vein with Arg. frags.
 White, black, grey, bone white, rust. H. 6 - 7.
 Broken, brecciated argillite, 75 - 80% vein
 material, mainly Qtz, 10% bone white hard
 mineral - ~~scheelite~~?
 Veins: 30° at 63', 80° at 71', 2' of grey-
 green aphanitic dyke at 72'.
 Joints: 35° at 65'.
 Broken core: 74 - 80' moderately broken.
 Contact with the following section sharp against
 dyke at 45°.

Samples: 63 - 71', 71 - 80'.

80 - 106

Greywacke.
 Grey, white. Hardness: 4-1/2 - 5.
 Grainey, sandy, some small sections argill-
 aceous. Some fine banding at 5 - 15°. Minor
 Qtz veinlets, 1 mm - 5 mm.
 Jointing: 10° at 81', 45° at 86', 30° at 102'.

END OF HOLE.

APPENDIX II

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
 PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE



TO:
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.
 2611 Springfield Road
 Kelowna, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8011-0557 DATE: Nov. 26/80

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Soil samples

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Lead	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	Au (ppm)	Ag(ppm)	Pb (ppm)					
11 - 0+30W	0.03	3.8	32					
0+60W	0.03	2.0	16					
0+90W	0.04	2.6	50					
1+20W	0.07	2.2	32					
1+50W	0.04	2.0	29					
1+80W	0.03	2.1	24					
2+10W	0.03	2.0	10					
2+40W	0.02	2.1	27					
2+70W	0.02	1.8	20					
3+00W	0.03	4.1	37					
3+30W	0.03	3.5	36					
3+60W	0.03	2.6	24					
11 - 3+90W	0.02	4.4	24					
15 - 0+00W	0.03	2.4	24					
0+30W	0.03	3.3	206					
0+60W	0.03	2.2	23					
0+90W	0.04	1.8	16					
1+20W	0.06	7.0	387					
1+50W	0.06	1.8	10					
1+80W	0.03	1.5	45					
2+10W	0.02	2.5	29					
2+40W	4.75	3.2	24					
15 - 2+70W	22.46	3.1	25					
35 - 0+00W	5.91	2.9	74					
0+02E	0.88	15.1	42					
0+04E	0.06	6.1	58					
0+05W	0.82	2.1	36					
0+06E	0.05	2.6	47					
35 - 0+10W	0.06	10.1	> 1000					
58 - 0+00W	0.02	2.6	65					
0+10W	0.02	2.2	43					
0+20W	0.03	2.3	31					
0+30W	0.03	4.7	> 1000					

/ Continued on page 2

REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

ALL REPORTS ARE THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS. PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS CONCLUSION OR EXTRACTS FROM OR REGARDING OUR REPORTS IS NOT PERMITTED WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL. ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED THERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED

R. Nadeau
 R. Nadeau, Chemist

SCHEMINKINDASSAYEK

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

MEMBER: American Society For Testing Materials • The American Oil Chemists Society • Canadian Testing Association
 REFEREE AND OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR National Institute of Oilseed Products • The American Oil Chemists' Society
 OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR Vancouver Board Of Trade



General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST. VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
 PHONE (604) 254-1847 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE: SUPERVISE

TO:
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.

(Continued) ... page 2

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8011-0557 DATE: Nov. 26/80

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Soil samples

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Lead	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX
	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)					
58 - 0+40W	0.03	2.0	96					
0+50W	0.03	2.3	33					
0+60W	0.05	2.5	38					
0+70W	0.03	2.3	45					
58 - 0+80W	0.02	2.0	44					
67 - 0+10W	0.03	2.0	36					
0+20W	0.05	2.6	40					
0+30W	0.04	2.5	45					
0+40W	0.05	2.4	38					
0+50W	0.05	2.5	43					
0+60W	0.04	2.4	36					
67 - 0+70W	0.03	2.2	38					
69 - 0+00W	0.03	2.5	396					

REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR

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R. Nadeau
 R. Nadeau, Chemist

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

MEMBER: American Society For Testing Materials • The American Oil Chemists Society • Canadian Testing Association
 REFEREE AND OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR: National Institute of Oilseed Products • The American Oil Chemists' Society
 OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR Vancouver Board Of Trade

General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELE 04-507514 CABLE: SUPERVISE



TO:
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.
2511 Springfield Road
Kelowna, B.C.
VLK 1B9

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8007-2150

DATE: Aug. 1, 1980

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: **Ore**

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Tungsten Oxide	XXX	EXX
	(oz/st)	(oz/st)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	WO ₃ (%)		
LF 11	0.054	-	-	-	-	-		
LC 1	0.002	trace	0.011	0.003	0.043	trace		
LC 2	0.006	0.10	0.011	0.001	0.013	trace		
LC 3	0.002	0.28	0.023	0.19	0.50	trace		
LC 4	0.002	trace	0.008	0.082	0.42	trace		
OM 1	0.014	1.78	0.054	1.44	0.58	trace		
OM 2	0.006	0.08	0.016	0.070	0.047	trace		
OM 3	0.006	0.40	0.020	0.18	0.15	trace		
OM 4	0.002	0.75	0.019	0.31	0.076	trace		
OM 5	0.013	3.24	0.014	1.42	0.35	trace		
OM 6	0.002	trace	0.012	0.008	0.009	trace		
JR 1	0.002	trace	-	-	-	-		
JR 2	0.002	trace	-	-	-	-		
JR 3	0.002	trace	-	-	-	-		
JRF 4	0.050	0.14	-	-	-	-		
JR 5	0.002	trace	-	-	-	-		
JR 6	0.008	trace	-	-	-	-		
JR 7	0.006	trace	-	-	-	-		
JR 8	0.002	trace	0.002	-	-	-		



REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

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I. WONG

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

MEMBER: American Society For Testing Materials • The American Oil Chemists Society • Canadian Testing Association
REFEREE AND OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR: National Institute of Oilseed Products • The American Oil Chemists' Society
OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR: Vancouver Board Of Trade



General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
 PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.
 2611 Springfield Road,
 Kelowna, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8011-0553

DATE: Nov. 24/80

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on:

Ore samples

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Tungsten	XXX	XXX
	oz/st	oz/st	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	WO ₃ (%)		
CA1	0.014	0.05	0.002	—	—	—		
CA2	0.425	0.10	0.21	—	—	—		
CA3	0.290	0.51	0.092	—	—	—		
CA4	0.134	0.35	1.59	—	—	—		
CA5	0.004	0.05	0.22	—	—	—		
CA6	0.002	0.05	0.021	—	—	—		
A11-3-05W	0.002	0.03	—	—	—	—		
BC1	0.002	0.02	—	—	—	—		
BC2	0.002	trace	—	—	—	—		
BC3	0.002	trace	—	—	—	—		
BC7	0.002	trace	—	—	—	—		
BC8	0.002	trace	—	—	—	—		
BC 9	0.002	trace	—	—	—	—		
#1								
32-37	0.002	0.10	—	0.012	0.014	trace		
63-71	0.002	0.12	—	0.008	0.014	trace		
71-80	0.002	0.05	—	0.013	0.010	trace		
BGU #2								
46-48	0.002	0.10	—	0.13	0.16	trace		
48-55	0.002	0.03	—	0.012	0.010	trace		
55-63	0.002	0.05	—	0.012	0.010	trace		
114-119	0.002	0.02	—	0.008	0.015	trace		
BGU #3								
64-66	0.002	0.10	—	0.038	0.047	trace		
66-75	0.002	trace	—	0.012	0.007	trace		
75-77	0.002	0.30	—	0.018	0.010	trace		
77-85	0.002	0.17	—	0.008	0.027	trace		
85-91	0.002	0.02	—	0.012	0.015	trace		

REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR

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L. Wong

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

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APPENDIX III

COPIES OF FORMS 9 - 10

November 10, 1980.

Mr. V. A. Pakalniskis, P. Eng.,
Inspector of Mines and Resident Engineer,
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources,
P.O. Box 758,
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.,
V8J 3S1.

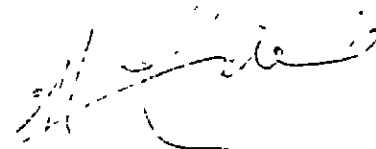
Re: Bitter Creek Mineral Property, located
on Bitter Creek, Stewart area.

Dear Victor:

Please find enclosed copies of Forms 9 and 10 as re-
quired by the Act.

Beaver Gold Resources Inc. is finished with their ex-
ploration work on the Bitter Creek Claim Group for the 1980
season. As you can see, we completed 560 meters of road
reconstruction and drilled 316 feet of AQ diamond drilling.

Yours very truly,


Norman L. Tribe, P. Eng.

NLT:st
Encl:



Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
INSPECTION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

NOTICE OF WORK ON A MINERAL PROPERTY

(Pursuant to section 9 of the Mines Regulation Act)

This form is to be completed and signed by all companies or individuals carrying out exploration work one week prior to commencement of work and one week prior to cessation of work. Keep one copy and forward one copy to the District Inspector of Mines (see Notes on reverse side, at bottom of page).

- 1. NAME OF PROPERTY BITTER CREEK
Number of claims 35 REVERTED CROWN GRANTS plus Art. Sim. = 200 groups
2. LOCATION: Mining Division SKENA
Lat. 56 02 Long. 129 07
3. OWNER: Name BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.
Address 157 ALEXANDER ST. VANCOUVER B.C.
4. OPERATOR: Name N. TRIBE ASSOC. LTD.
Address 2611 Springfield Rd. Kelowna B.C.
5. DURATION OF EXPLORATION WORK: From SEPT 24 to NOV 1
6. EXPLORATION WORK: Indicate PROPOSED or COMPLETED
Geophysical NIL Geochemical APPROX 50
Linecutting NIL
Drilling - Number of Sites 2 Total Area UNDER GROUND
Road Construction - Length 660 m Width 20 m Area 13,200
Underground Exploration NIL BY PASS SLIDE ON EXISTING ROAD
7. DATE FOREST SERVICE ADVISED BY OPERATOR SEPT 25
Name and Title of Forest Official EARL SEPT

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

Print Name

TITLE

DATE



Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
INSPECTION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

RECLAMATION PROGRAM

(Pursuant to section 10 of the *Mines Regulation Act*)

The following is to be completed and signed where the use of mechanical equipment will disturb the surface of the land. It is also to be completed after exploration work is finished. For recommendations on reclamation and environmental control procedures, see booklet entitled *Guidelines for Coal and Mineral Exploration*, available at the office of the District Inspector of Mines.

- 1. PRESENT LAND USE (ranching, timber, etc.) LOGGED . . . OFF
- Type of vegetation ALDER . . . (S.L.I.D.E.)
- Access roads (present use and condition) NIL SOME SMALL SIZES APPROXIMATE
- Campsites, old workings (location, condition) NIL
- 2. EQUIPMENT TO BE USED IN EXPLORATION PROGRAM (List size, capacity, number.)
- (a) T.D. 15 . . . BULLDOZER . . . 1 ONLY (d)
- (b) ONE ONLY . . . UNDERGROUND . . . DRILL (e)
- (c) ONE ONLY . . . COMPRESSOR (f)
- 3. RECLAMATION EQUIPMENT NIL
- 4. TOTAL DISTURBED AREA - Summarize individual disturbed areas from other side and convert total to hectares (1 hectare = 10 000 square metres)
- 1.32 HA hectares

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT M. Tribe TITLE PROJECT MANAGER

Print Name M. TRIBE DATE Nov 10 1980

COMMENTS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES (by District Inspector)

NOTES: A. Pursuant to section 10 subsection (7) of the *Mines Regulation Act*, this side is to be completed where mechanical equipment is likely to disturb the surface of land in clearing, stripping, trenching, or other such operations.
 B. Where timber is to be cut, a 'Free Use Permit' or 'Licence to Cut' is required from the Forest Service.
 C. Owner is responsible for ensuring the Contractor complies with pertinent regulations (see section 10, *Mines Regulation Act*).

BG4 #3
106' - 40'

BG4 #1
- 40' - 91'
BG4 #2
- 60' 119'

RAISE TO
SURFACE

SILVEE ADIT.
PORTMAN

PLAN

Indicate claim boundaries, permanent watercourses, access road and distance to nearest town, proposed roads, test pits, trenches, adits, drill sites, and camp sites.

BEAR RIVER

HIGHWAY

LOCATION MAP

Show nearest town and access road

Access Road

RESMILT SECTION

BITTER CREEK

ROOSEVELT CR



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

P.O. Box 758,
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 3S1.

October 1, 1980.

Mr. N. Tribe,
Project Manager,
Beaver Gold Resources Inc.,
2611 Springfield Road,
Kelowna, B.C.
V1X 1B9.

Reference: Bitter Creek Mineral Property, located
on Bitter Creek, Stewart area.

Dear Mr. Tribe:

The proposed mineral exploration, as described in your "Notice of Work on a Mineral Property" dated September 29, 1980, has been reviewed and pursuant to Section 9 of the Mining Regulation Act the plans of the proposed underground exploration must be sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines for approval. The reopening of the underground workings will require someone with a shiftboss certificate. As the planned exploration denotes only a minimal disturbance of land, the reclamation permit will not be required at this time.

Enclosed please find two (2) copies of Form 9-10s to be completed at the end of your exploration season and returned to this office.

Yours very truly,

V. A. Pakalniskis, P. Eng.,
Inspector of Mines and
Resident Engineer.

VAP/DMC



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

P.O. Box 758,
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 3S1.

November 21, 1980.

Mr. N. Tribe,
Project Manager,
N. Tribe & Associates Ltd.,
2611 Springfield Road,
Kelowna, B.C.
V1X 1B9.

Reference: Bitter Creek Mineral Property.

Dear Mr. Tribe:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your closing "Notice of Work on a Mineral Property" dated November 10, 1980, for the work which has been completed during your 1980 season on your Bitter Creek mineral property.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "V. A. Pakalniskis".

V. A. Pakalniskis, P. Eng.,
Inspector of Mines and
Resident Engineer.

VAP/DMC

APPENDIX V

SPECIAL REPORT ON ARDO MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

J. B. C. LANG, JUNE 1973

SPECIAL REPORT ON

ARDO MINES LTD (NPL)

CREST SILVER PROPERTY
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA

MinCon Associates

J.B.C.Lang

June 1973

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00

SUMMARY

In examining and studying the reports on the extensive work done on the Crest Silver property, it is obvious that the potential of this vast holding has hardly been scratched.

Geological, geophysical and in at least two locations, underground exploration has been carried out, with very encouraging results. In none of the work to date can one say that the product achieved was negative.

0

The writer feels, however, that the efforts to date in any one area have not been pushed far enough to prove or disprove the existence of a commercial orebody.

It is respectfully suggested that the veins, shears, and anomalies showing some potential be systematically examined and explored one at a time to a point where a definite decision can be made on continued work. With this in mind, the silver tunnel zone is strongly suggested as a starting point because of accessibility, the presence of available broken ore, and the possibility of extensions or parallel mineralized zones.

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21

It is estimated that some \$45,000.00 will be required to complete an examination of this shear zone including the selective mucking of the present stoped area and drilling for parallel structures, the location of the offset and the testing of the zone above and below the present adit horizon.

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INTRODUCTION

The author visited this property on June 6th, 1973 and examined the "Silver Tunnel Workings". The purpose of this trip was to suggest a plan of attack, to the directors, for the continuing exploration of the area.

Mr. G. Kear, Geologist, and Mr. D. Desjardins, Mine Captain, accompanied the author through the workings for which he is grateful.

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PROPERTY

The property consists of 30 crown granted and some 62 located mineral claims known as follows:

Mineral Lease # 147 Lot # 5589, Date of Lease:
November 7, 1966
"Sandy" Mineral Claim

Crown Granted Mineral Claims:

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Lot Number</u>
Morgan No. 4	5860
Morgan No. 5	5861
Morgan No. 6	5862
Lead Coil	4811
Alberta No. 4	5874
Alberta No. 7	5877
Creek	4570
Radio	4571

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<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Lot Number</u>
Radio No. 1	4572
Radio No. 2	4573
Radio No. 3	4574
Radio Fraction	4575
Ore Hill	4815
Ore Hill No. 2	4816
Ore Hill No. 3	4817
Ore Hill No. 4	4818
Gold Hill No. 1	4812
Lead Coil No. 2	4813
Miller	893
Pontiac	894
Roosevelt No. 2	895
Roosevelt No. 1	896
Northern Bell	897
Mayou Fraction	5863
Mayou No. 1	5864
Mayou	5868
Mayou No. 2	5865
Mayou No. 3	5866
Mayou No. 4	5867

Located Claims:

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Record Number</u>
Bit No. 1	29509H
Bit No. 2	29510H
Bit No. 3	29511H
Bit No. 4	29512H
Bit No. 5	29513H
Bit No. 7	29515H
Bit No. 8	29516H
Terry 1 to 10	35635 to 35644
Terry 11 to 18	36070 to 36077
Terry 19 to 20	36126 to 36127
Terry 21 to 24	36160 to 36163
Terry 25	36500
Terry 26 to 32	36411 to 36417
Terry 33	36501
Terry 34 to 40	36418 to 36424
Terry 41	36425
Terry 42	36502
Terry 43	36426
Terry 44	36427
Terry 45	36503
Terry 46	36504
Terry 47 to 52	36428 to 36433
Terry 53 to 55	36505 to 36507

Ownership, tenure and assessment dates have not been checked by MinCon Associates.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The property is located on the north side of the Bitter Creek and about 17 road miles north-northeast of the town of Stewart, British Columbia. The geographic reference is $129^{\circ} 15'$ west and $56^{\circ} 03'$ north. The claim group occupies the high mountain range in the Bitter Creek area. The elevations range from 900 feet to 5000 feet above sea level. Mountain slopes are well vegetated, very steep and rugged. Slopes of 40 degrees for several thousand feet are not uncommon. Most of the mountain tops are covered by glaciers. The surface presented by the property is covered with good commercial quality hemlock and pine trees.

The property is accessible by a road which follows the north side of Bitter Creek. Scheduled airlines make daily flights to Stewart from all major British Columbia centres.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

In general, the property is underlain by the rocks of Bitter Creek Formation. This unit consists of argillites, quartzites, limestones, tuff and lava. The rocks of the formation are chiefly black argillites.

The most obvious structure in this area are the faults. Many of these faults appear to strike north-northeast and are probably thrust faults, with large horizontal and little vertical displacement. It is believed that faulting in this general area preceeded and followed ore disposition. Shear zones of 15 to 50 feet are common within this property. These shear zones are possibly developed as a result of the intrusions taken place in this area.

Detailed geological data on this property has been studied and recorded by Sankar V. Ramani, M.Sc., P.Eng., Consulting Geological Engineer, in his report dated August 15, 1971.

MINERALIZATION

Mineral deposits were discovered in this area at the turn of the century by the prospectors searching for placer deposits. Many claims were staked and some small scale mining activities were carried out periodically. Several adits were

driven following faults, or the shear zones, searching for gold and high grade silver. The mineralization on this property consists mainly of silver, lead, zinc, copper and some gold.

From the work accomplished within the silver tunnel it was observed that sulphide mineralization is usually confined to the shear zone within the argillites. On either side of this shear zone there are acidic intrusives, namely aplites. Mineralization is usually found associated with secondary quartz veins and medium to high amounts of carbonates.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED TO DATE

The original "Silver Tunnel" adit was opened up by the present company in 1970. Test hole drilling indicated the ore within the shear extended below the present adit at least 30 feet. At this time, track grade was established and the face of the adit was in ore. The mineralized zone was found to be 6' wide within the shear, dipping about 70° to the northwest. The mineralized zone consisted of a series of lenses and pods of argentiferous galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite.

In 1971, this adit was extended a further 60 feet along strike and diamond drill stations were located in the hangingwall and footwall of the zone. Seven holes were drilled to an average length of 120 feet. Four of these holes are reported to have cut mineralization of commercial tenor. Core recovery in the other three left much to be desired and their results were not conclusive. Details of this drilling is recorded in Mr. Ramani's report.

In 1972, a second adit was collared on the shear zone some 50 feet below the original adit. This heading followed the mineralization for some 250 feet where it was terminated against a fault. Subsequently, a footwall access was driven parallel to the zone, 25 feet in the footwall. Draw points were established at about 25 foot intervals into the ore zone, and the area between the two adits was stoped by shrinkage methods. At the time of inspection, no draw had been made from this stope. It is estimated that some 2000 tons of ore grade material is available for milling. Because of the nature of the ground, heavily sheared, considerable sloughing is in evidence and in mucking out the stope care must be taken to be selective.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ore zone in the "Silver Tunnel" adit has not been delimited. Mineralized, broken muck of unknown grade is available for concentration in a presently idle plant.

It is strongly recommended that the stope be selectively mucked and trucked to the concentrator for treatment and that on completion of this work the mined stope be made "safe" and a diamond drilling programme be instituted to:

1. Check the ore zone at 50 feet below the adit level,
2. If (1) is successful, check at 100 feet below the level.
3. Check the offset and tenor of the vein to the north of the fault at the face of the adit.

The cost of this program is estimated to be about \$45,000 outlined as follows:

Mucking and trucking 2000 tons to concentrator	\$10,000
Rendering a "safe zone" through stope for hangingwall crosscut	2,000
75 feet hangingwall crosscut and drill station	4,500
50 feet footwall crosscut and drill station	3,000
1200 feet of wireline drilling at \$12/foot	14,400
Engineering	3,000
TOTAL	\$36,900

Respectfully submitted,
MINCON ASSOCIATES

J.B.C. Lang
J.B.C. Lang, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I. J. Bruce C. Lang, of Vancouver, Canada, to hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting mining engineer
2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto (B.A.Sc. Mining Engineering, 1949).
3. I am a registered professional engineer of the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario and the Yukon Territory.
4. Since 1949, I have been actively engaged in the mining industry for various companies in Canada.
5. I examined the workings of the Ardo Mines Limited (NPL) property on June 6, 1973.
6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest in the properties or securities of the Company.

Respectfully submitted,



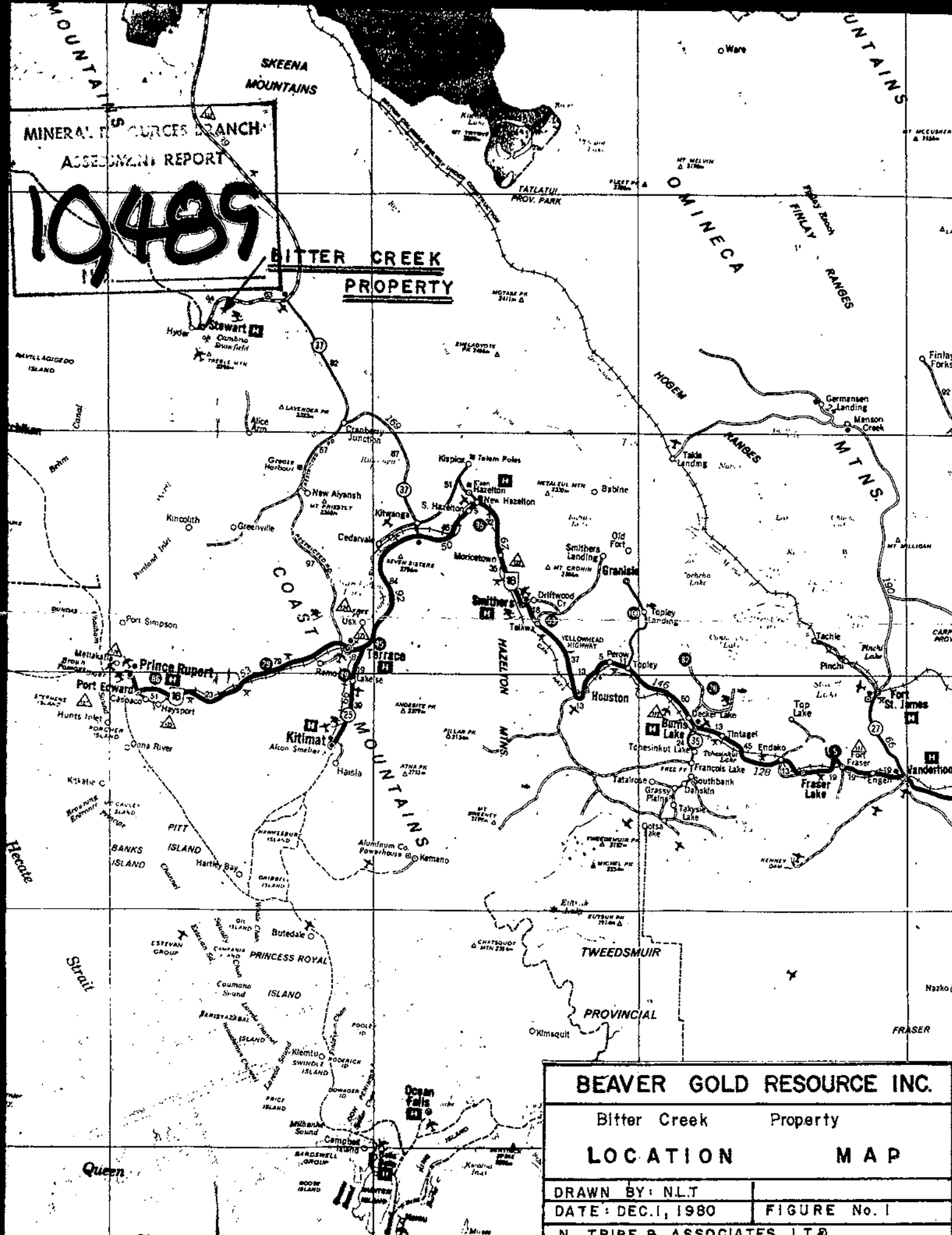
J.B.C. Lang, P.Eng.,

Vancouver, B.C.
June, 1973

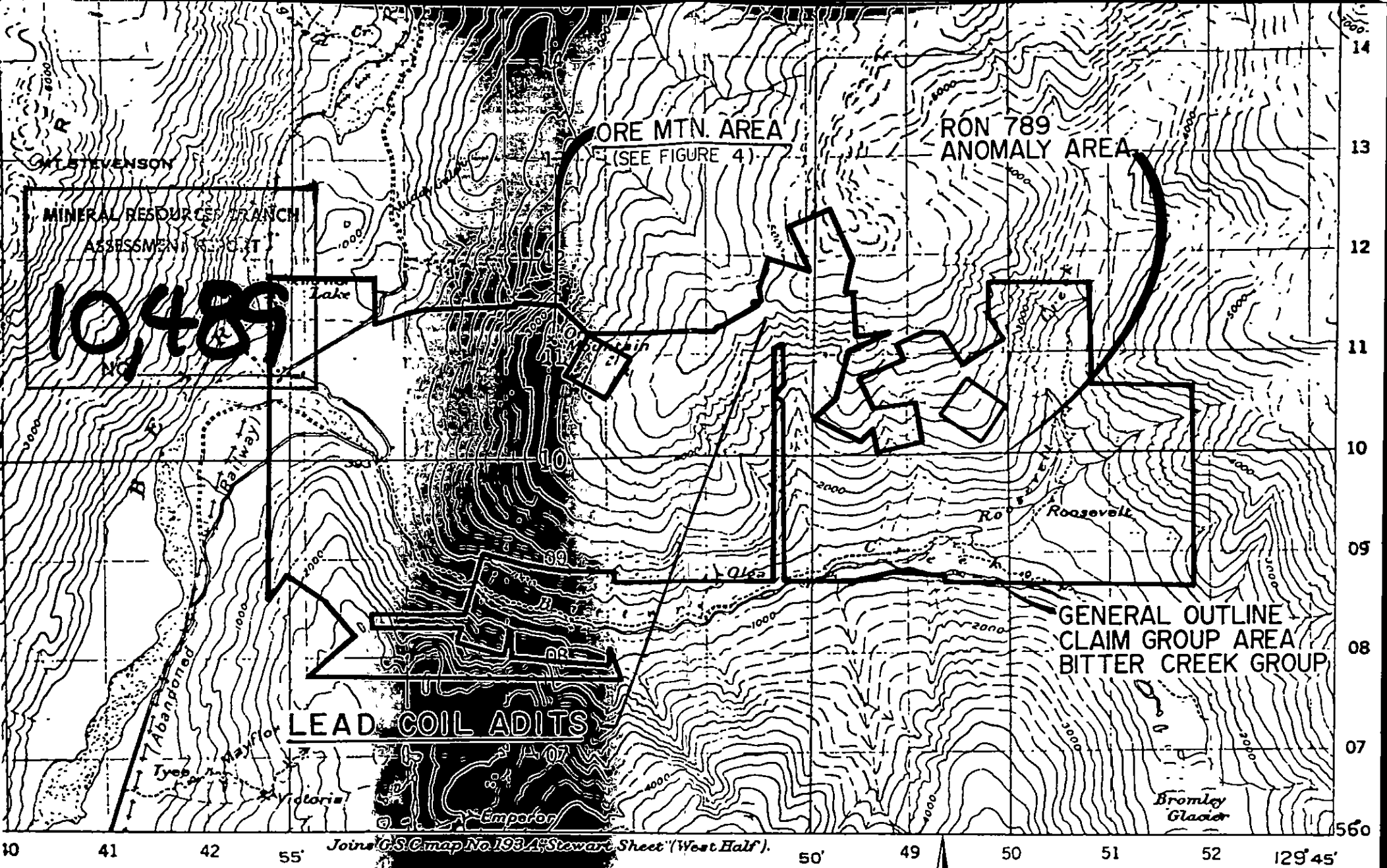
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10489

**BITTER CREEK
PROPERTY**



BEAVER GOLD RESOURCE INC.	
Bitter Creek Property	
LOCATION MAP	
DRAWN BY: N.L.T.	FIGURE No. 1
DATE: DEC. 1, 1980	
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD	



CLAIM MAP
 after Tully 1979
 fig. 2
 A.L.T.

MAP 217 A
BEAR RIVER SHEET
 (WEST HALF)

FIGURE 2
 Publication No. 21
TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN
 AFTER G.S.C. 217A
 DECEMBER 6, 1979
Donald W. Tully

APPROXIMATE SURFACE

Open Stope

MAIN DRIFT

SUB DRIFT

50+00 m

X-CUT

B.G.U. 1
-40°
106'

B.G.U. 2
-60°
119'

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,489
NO. _____

40+30E

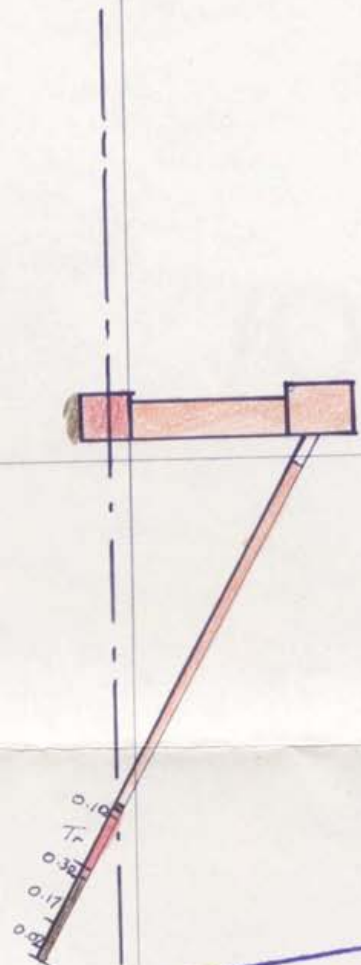
FIGURE No 6

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.	
BITTER CREEK CLAIM GROUP SILVER ADIT	
SECTION 50+30N	
DRAWN BY: N. L. T.	SCALE: 1: 360
DATE: MARCH 1980	REVISED: DEC 1980
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.	

39+70E

40+00E

SECTION 40+00E LOOKING NORTH



50+00 m

BGU 3
-60°
91'

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,489
NO. _____

40+30E

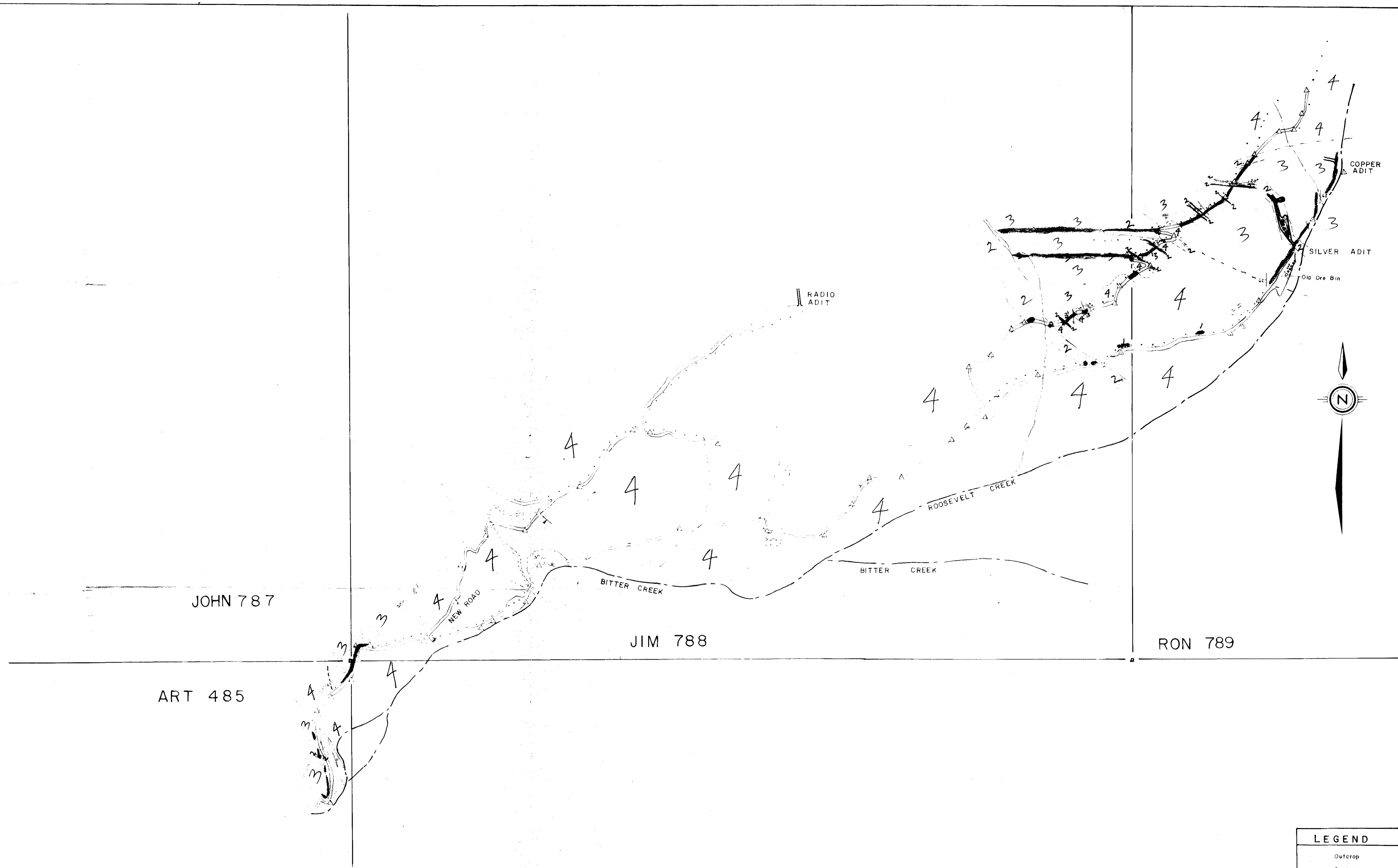
Figure No 7

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.	
BITTER CREEK CLAIM GROUP SILVER ADIT	
SECTION 50+60N	
DRAWN BY: N.L.T.	SCALE: 1:360
DATE: DEC. 1980	
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD	

39+70E

40+00E

SECTION
LOOKING NORTH



JOHN 787

ART 485

JIM 788

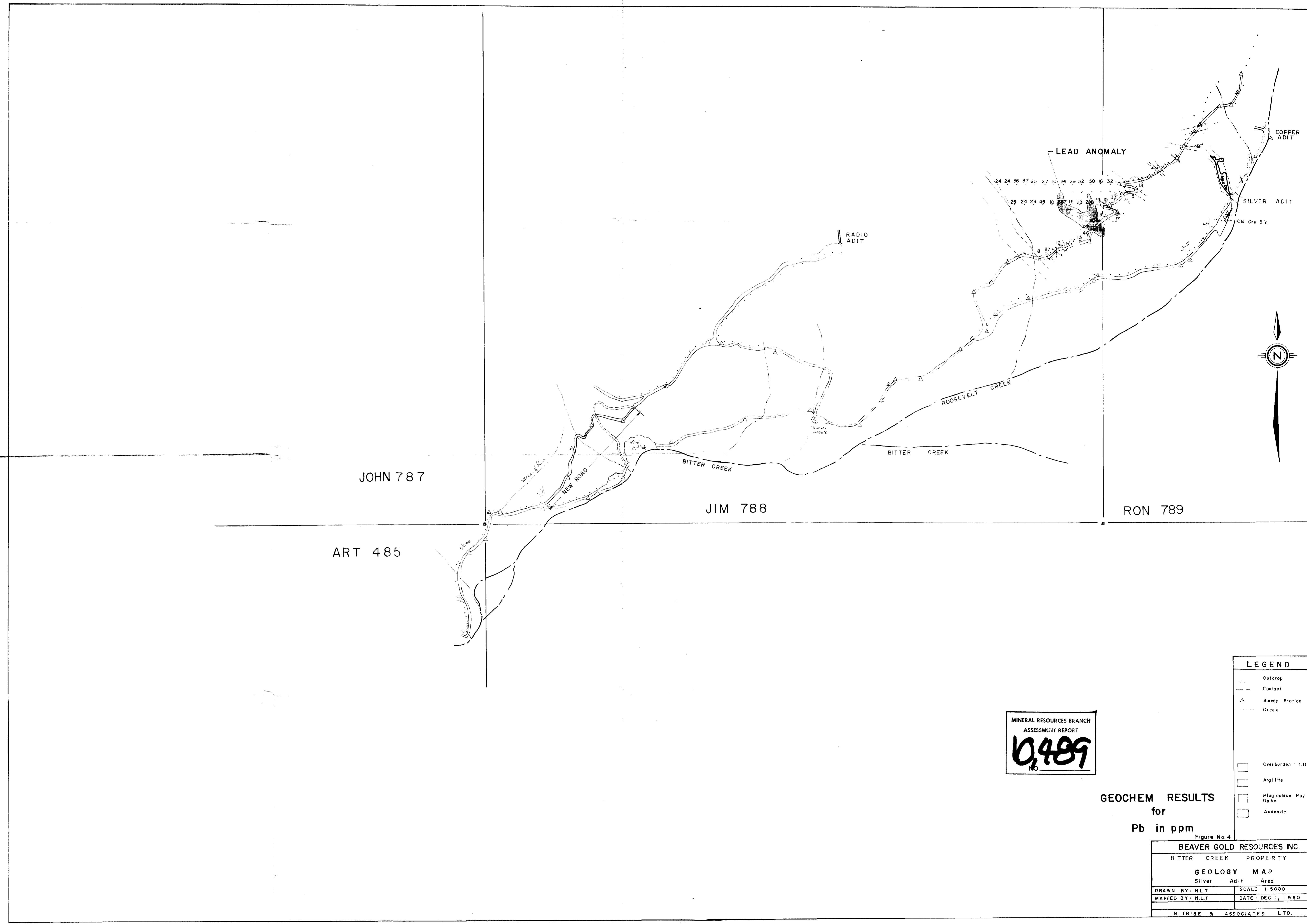
RON 789

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,489
N

LEGEND

- Outcrop
- Contact
- Survey Station
- Creek
- Overburden - Till
- Argillite
- Plagioclase Py Dyke
- Andesite

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.	
BITTER CREEK PROPERTY	
GEOLOGY MAP	
Silver	Adit Area
DRAWN BY: NLT	SCALE: 1:5000
MAPPED BY: NLT	DATE: DEC 1, 1980
Figure 3	
N TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.	

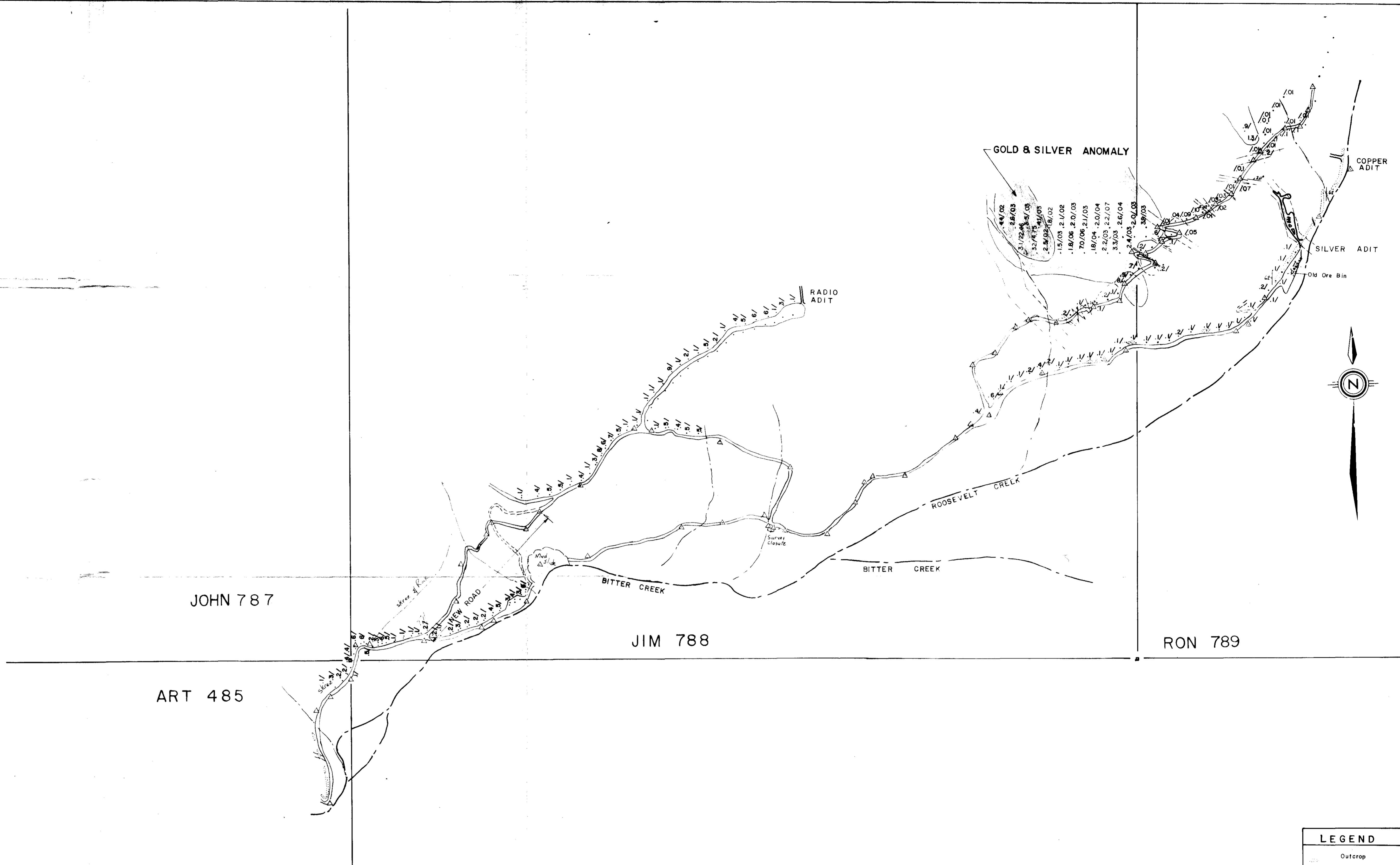


MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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GEOCHEM RESULTS
for
Pb in ppm

Figure No. 4

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.	
BITTER CREEK PROPERTY	
GEOLOGY MAP	
Silver Adit Area	
DRAWN BY: NLT	SCALE: 1:5000
MAPPED BY: NLT	DATE: DEC 1, 1980
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.	



JOHN 787

JIM 788

RON 789

ART 485

LEGEND

	Outcrop
	Contact
	Survey Station
	Creek
	Overburden - Till
	Argillite
	Plagioclase Ppy Dyke
	Andesite

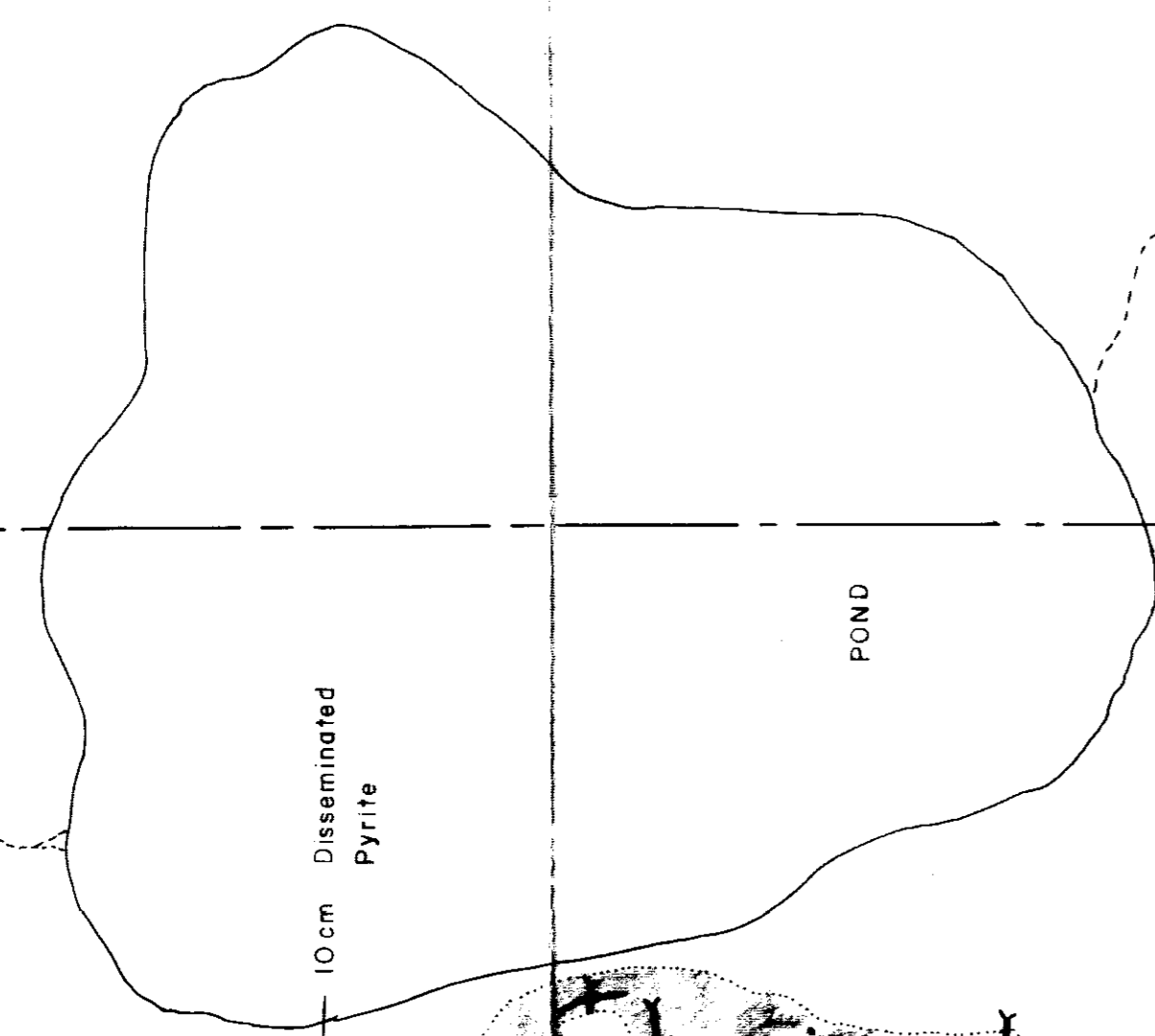
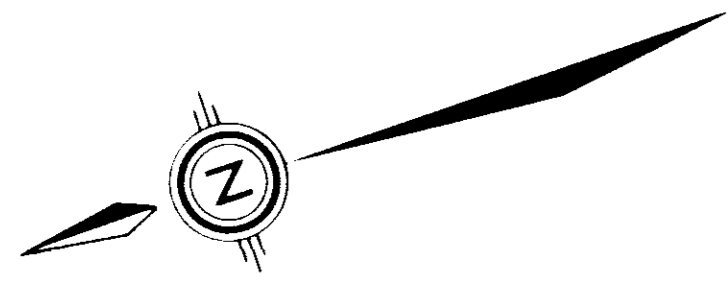
GEOCHEM RESULTS
for
Ag/Au in ppm

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,489
No.

0 100 m

Figure No 5

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.	
BITTER CREEK PROPERTY	
GEOLOGY MAP	
Silver	Adit Area
DRAWN BY: NLT	SCALE: 1:5000
MAPPED BY: NLT	DATE: DEC 1, 1980
N TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD.	



OM 1 1.5 m
 0.014 oz Au
 0.08 oz Ag
 0.054% Cu
 1.44% Pb
 0.58% Zn

CABIN

OM 2 2.6 m
 0.006 oz Au
 0.08 oz Ag
 0.016% Cu
 0.047% Pb
 0.047% Zn

Staining

Small Sulphide vein

OM 3 0.3 m
 0.006 oz Au
 0.40 oz Ag
 0.18% Cu
 0.15% Pb
 0.15% Zn

Face

OM 4 3.0 m
 0.002 oz Au
 0.75 oz Ag
 0.019% Cu
 0.31% Pb
 0.016% Zn

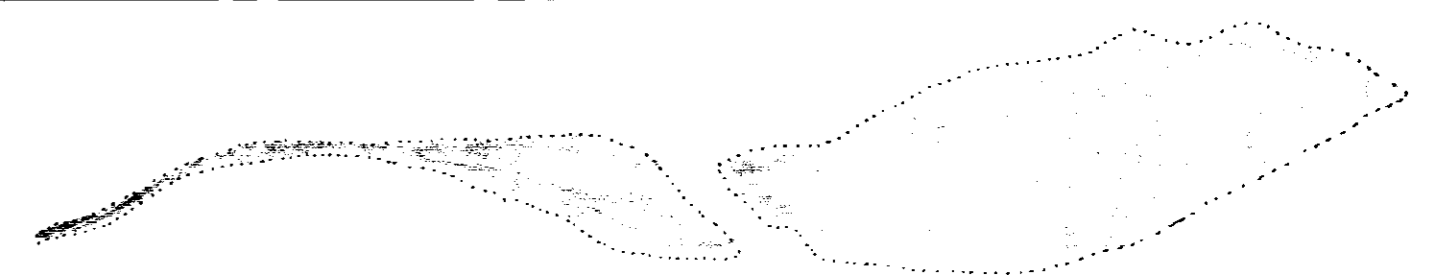
Face

ADIT

Quartz Vein
 OM 6 1.3 m
 0.002 oz Au
 1.02% Ag
 0.006% Pb
 0.009% Zn

10 cm Pyrite

OM 5 0.6 m
 0.013 oz Au
 3.24 oz Ag
 0.014% Cu
 1.42% Pb
 0.35% Zn

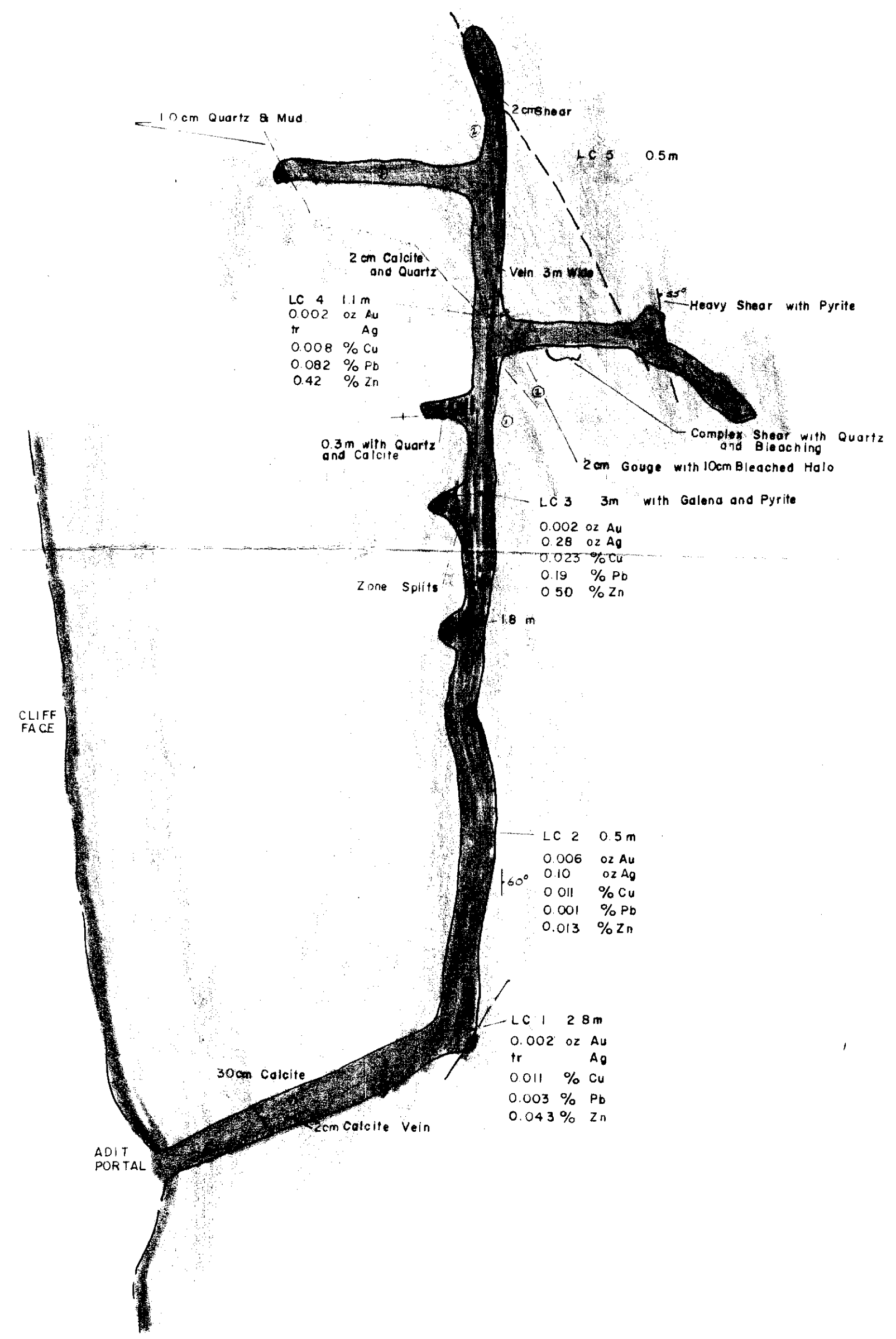


MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,489
 No

LEGEND

	Plagioclase Porphyry Diorite
	Outcrop
	Trench
	Gean Vein Massive Sulphides - Pyrite
	Pyrrhotite - Arsenopyrite
	Creek

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC.
 BITTER CREEK GROUP
 ORE MOUNTAIN SHOWINGS
 GEOLOGY MAP
 MAPPED BY: N.L.T. DRAWN BY: N.L.T.
 DATE: DEC. 1, 1980 SCALE: 1:500
 N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10485
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LEGEND	
	Agillite
	Plagioclase Porphyry
	Shear Zone
	Contact
	Brecciation
	Channel Sample
	Surface

BEAVER GOLD RESOURCES INC
LEAD COIL ADIT
BITTER CREEK PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP

FRANK L. J.

DRAWN BY: N.L.T.	SCALE: 1:200
MAPPED BY: N.L.T.	DATE: DEC. 1, 1980
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES LTD	