Report on the Geology and Geochemistry

of the

Pilot Reverted Crown Grants

Lat. 50°53′N Long. 122°54′W

NTS 92-J-15W

Lillooet Mining Division, B. C.

for

X-Calibre Resources Ltd.

Gold Bridge, B. C.

by

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Mazur Resource Consultants

Calgary, Alta.

August 21, 1983

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1.0 Summary and Conclusions

The Pilot Reverted Crown Grants hold excellent exploration potential for gold - silver bearing vein deposits in a major shear structure within a quartz diorite intrusive.

Mineralization on the property has been discovered grading 0.324 oz/ton gold and 1.66 oz/ton silver over a true width of 0.9 m. An anomalous zone of rock geochemical content of gold, silver, arsenic, antimony and tungsten occurs over a 275 metre by 200 metre area centred on this showing within a major structure in quartz diorite.

This shear structure is host to gold bearing vein deposits of the Pilot Mine immediately to the south and trends northwest through the Pilot Extension Claims held by X-Calibre Resources Ltd. to the Gem and Jewel gold deposits which occur along the same structural trend.

Detailed exploration should be conducted over the gold - silver discovery on the Crown Grants and along the northwest trending shear onto the Pilot Extension Claims, as 680 ppb gold has been obtained in a heavy mineral stream sample from Walker Creek.

2.0 Introduction

A programme of geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling and trenching was undertaken on the Pilot Reverted Crown Grants from June 25 - June 28, 1983 for X-Calibre Resources Ltd., Gold Bridge, B. C.

A ground control survey by hip chain and compass for a total of 5.1 line kilometres was completed on east-west lines at 200 metre intervals with stations flagged at 100 metre intervals. No cutting of the bush was carried out for this survey.

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:2500 was completed over a 0.8 sq. km area on the southernmost crown grants, by traversing the lines and creeks.

Rock geochemical samples were collected from outcrops during the course of geological mapping. A total of nineteen samples were shipped to Nuclear Activation Services Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario on July 5/83 for analysis of Au, As, Sb, Wo, Ag, Co and Cu content.

A total of 4 cubic metres of overburden was removed from a trench to expose a potentially mineralized quartz vein.

3.0 Location and Access

The Pilot Reverted Crown Grants are located in the Bridge River Mining Camp at latitude 50°53'N, longitude 122°54'W in NTS Map Area 92-J-15W, (Figure 1). The property lies one kilometre northwest of Gun Lake between Walker and Sumner Creeks. It is accessible by the Gun Lake Road which goes southwest around Mt. Zola and then north along the northwest shore of Gun Lake approximately 10.5km from Gold Bridge, B. C.

4.0 Current Claim Status

The following 12 reverted crown grants are held in good standing by X-Calibre Resources Ltd., Gold Bridge, B. C. (Table I).

X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD

PILOT CLAIM

LOCATION

SCALE	NTS	FIGURE No
1:250,000	92-J-15	1

4.0 Current Claim Status (Cont.)

Table I Claim Status

Claim	Lot No.	Record No.	Anniv. date
Gold Pass #1	6999	2080	July 23, 1983
Ypres Fr.	5689	2081	July 23, 1983
GLG #3	5688	2082	July 23, 1983
Gold Pass #2	7000	2083	July 23, 1983
GLG #1	1322	2084	July 23, 1983
GLG #2	1323	2085	July 23,1983
GLG #4	1324	2086	July 23, 1983
GLG #5	1325	2087	July 23, 1983
GLG #7	1326	2088	July 23, 1983
GLG #8	1327	2089	July 23, 1983
GLG #9	1328	2090	July 23, 1983
GLG Fr.	1340	2230	Nov. 17, 1983

5.0 Exploration History

The aforementioned crown grants were previously most recently held by a Mr. John Tanconi, who reported no work and allowed them to lapse.

Exploration in the area began in 1917 when the Ypres group of 18 claims were staked by Messrs. O. Fergusson and C. Walker. In 1931, the property was aquired by Gun Lake Gold Mines Ltd., transferred to Cariboo-Bridge River Gold Properties in 1933 and then aquired by Pilot Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. in 1934. This company developed the extensive underground workings known as the Pilot Mine. The present owner of the Pilot Mine is not known to this author.

Underground workings are mainly on one adit level 15 metres above Gun Lake and are still accessible on the northwest side of Gun Lake Road 200 metres northeast from Walker Creek. Approximately 1500 metres of drift and crosscut with one shallow winze have been developed. A second adit, 3 metres above Gun Lake, developed 60 metres of adit and crosscut but has since caved in and is not accessible.

Assays of up to o.30 oz/ton gold have been reported (Cairnes, 1937).

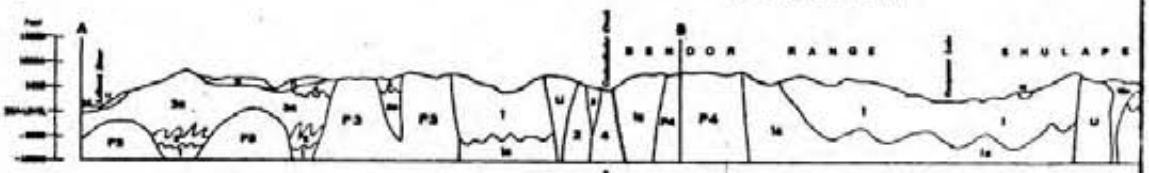
6.0 Physiography

The property is situated on a steep sidehill with elevations ranging from 3100 ft ASL in the south to 4500 ft. ASL in the north. The area is forest-covered with steep ravines down to creek level. Elsewhere on the property overburden cover of a recent dacitic ash fall and Pleistocene gravel and boulder till mask any outcrops.

7.0 General Geology of the Bridge River Area

The geology and mineral deposit descriptions of the Bridge River Area are reported by McCann (1922), Cairnes (1937, 1943), Roddick and Hutchison (1973), Woodsworth (1977) and various government and assessment publications. Figure 2 shows the general geology of the Bridge River Area.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA



Diagrammatic cross-section along A-B-C

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

14 Unconsolidated alluvial and glacial deposits

TERTIARY
MIOCENE (?)

13 Basalt and rhyolite flows

12 Rhyolite and dacite breccia, tuff and flows; 12a, Basement Porphyry (intrusive equivalent of 12?)

P12a Microdiorite granodiorite and syenodiorite

LOWER TERTIARY

11 Andesite flows and breccia; basalt and minor dacite

10 Shale, siltstone, sandstone, minor coal and conglomerate

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS
UPPER CRETACEOUS

P9 MOUNT PLUTON (K-A 90 m.y.): granodiorite

KINGSVALE GROUP

9 Arkose, greywacke, shale and minor conglomerate

LOWER CRETACEOUS
TAYLOR CREEK GROUP

8 Chert-pebble conglomerate, black banded limy shale, green tuff, volcanic breccia, andesite and basalt

JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP

7 Undifferentiated; 7a, interbedded carbonaceous argillite and greywacke, minor conglomerate and coal; 7b, greywacke, pebble conglomerate, argillite and grimy sandstone; 7c, argillite, conglomerate and greywacke; 7d, massive greenish greywacke, argillite, gritty sandstone and pebble conglomerate

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS
RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP

6 Argillite, greywacke and pebble conglomerate

JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC

5 Argillite and shale; minor sandstone, limestone and pebble conglomerate

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC

U Ultrabasic rocks

4 HURLEY FORMATION: Thin-bedded limy argillite, phyllite, limestone, tuff, conglomerate, agglomerate, andesite, and minor chert

3 PERMIT FORMATION: Greywacke derived from andesite flows and pyroclastic rocks; 3a, andesite breccia, tuff and flows, greywacke; minor rhyolite breccia and flows, shale, argillite, limestone and conglomerate

2 NOEL FORMATION: Thin-bedded argillite, chert, conglomerate and greywacke

MIDDLE TRIASSIC AND (?) OLDER
BRIDGE RIVER GROUP (FERGUSON GROUP)

1 Chert, argillite, phyllite and greywacke; minor limestone, schistose 1a, metamorphosed rock of map-unit 1; mainly biotite schist

METAMORPHIC AND PLUTONIC ROCKS
(Mostly of unknown age)

S Metasedimentary rocks, mainly micaceous quartzite, biotite-hornblende schist, and minor schists bearing garnet, staurolite and possibly sillimanite

A Granitoid gneiss, migmatitic complexes, minor amphibolite and biotite schist

P6 Granite

P5 Quartz monzonite

P4 Granodiorite; 4a, microdiorite granodiorite and syenodiorite

P3 Quartz diorite

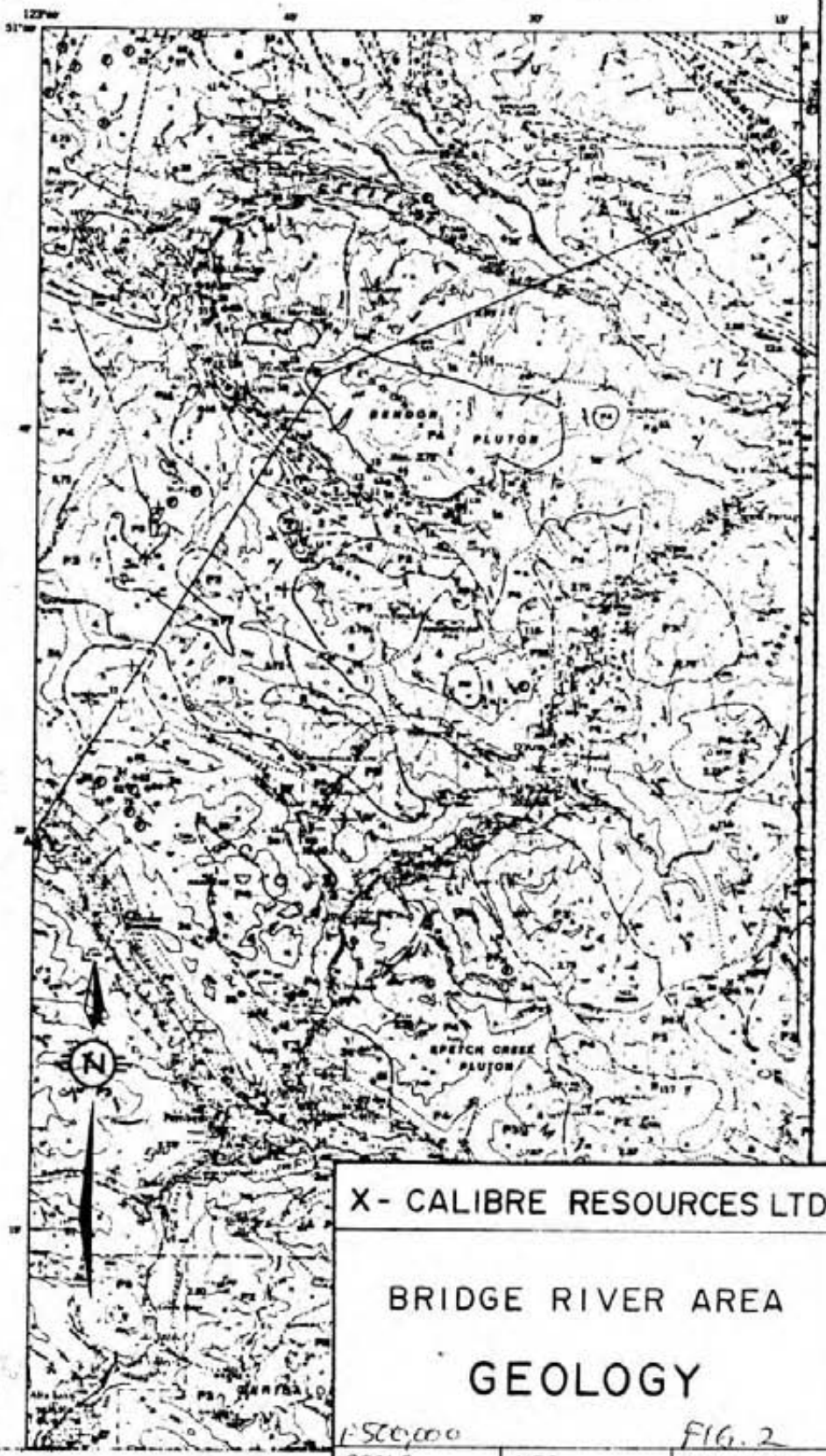
P2 Diorite; 2a, Bralorne intrusions: Anglo diorite, gabbro, minor mela granite and quartz diorite

P1 Gabbro

U Ultrabasic rocks: serpentine, peridotite, dunite

Map-unit .....

Intrusive episode .....



X - CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

BRIDGE RIVER AREA

GEOLOGY

1:50,000 | FIG. 2

SCALE | NTS | FIGURE N.

Ref?

7.0 General Geology of the Bridge River Area(Cont.)

The northeastern margin of the Coast Crystalline Belt trends northwesterly throughout the area. The northeastern flank of this belt of plutonic rock is represented by granodiorite to quartz diorite of the late Cretaceous Bendor Batholith which intrudes the southwestern flank of a paralleling antiform. The antiform has a maximum width of 45km and plunges gently northwest.

With the exception of some exposures of schist and gneiss, this antiformal structure consists of a package of complexly deformed Triassic volcanics and clastics, metamorphosed to a lower greenschist facies.

The most widespread formation which is exposed in the core of the antiform is the Middle Triassic Bridge River or Fergusson Group of chert, argillite and greenstone. Conformably overlying these rocks is the Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group consisting of the basal Noel Formation clastics, the middle Pioneer Formation volcanics and the upper Hurley Formation calcareous sedimentary rocks.

In the Cadwallader Creek Valley, northwest to Eldorado Creek and southeast to Anderson Lake is a belt of plutonic rocks collectively mapped as the Bralorne Intrusions. These intrusives occur along a belt of folded and faulted Cadwallader Group rocks and serpentine of the President Intrusives, forming the Cadwallader Structural Complex. The Bralorne Intrusives are extraordinarily complex and variable in composition from gabbro, augite diorite, hornblende diorie, "greenstone diorite", quartz diorite and soda granite to albitite. The phases of soda granite are of particular economic significance as they are related to the gold deposits of the Bralorne-Pioneer Mining District. Here gold mineralization averaging 0.52 ounces/ton in ribboned quartz veins have produced some four million ounces of gold throughout its production since 1932.

8.0 Property Geology

8.1 Introduction

The Pilot crown grants consist of a major body of Late Cretaceous Bendor quartz diorite intruding Upper Triassic Noel Formation silicified tuff to the east and Middle Triassic Fergusson Group cherts and cherty argillite to the west. The quartz diorite is intensely sheared in a northerly direction along the axis of the property. A small plug of Bralorne Intrusives intrudes the quartz diorite.

Exposures are restricted to the southern half of the property within and along Walker Creek and the creek to the south of it. (Map I)

8.2 Lithology

8.2.1 Chert and Cherty Argillite--Fergusson Group (Unit 1)

A wedge of cherty rocks exposed along the creek in the vicinity of the junction of Walker Creek and the creek flowing into it at L 9+00S STN 0+50W is tentatively assigned to the Fergusson Group. Cairnes (1937) reports that Fergusson rocks occur 200 metres west of the Pilot adit as shown in the underground workings, which would be on strike with those found on the X-Calibre property.

The chert and cherty argillite weather rust to dark brown and are medium to dark grey on the fresh surface. They are aphanitic, very hard and slightly calcareous. Where sheared, the rock is dark grey to black with carbonaceous films and chloritic on slickenslided surfaces.

8.2.2 Silicified Tuff-Noel Formation (Unit 2)

The tuff of the Noel Formation is massive bedded forming an escarpment of approximately 30m in height at L 2+00W STN 5+00S. It weathers brown to black and is medium grey on the fresh surface. The matrix is aphanitic and minute angular volcaniclastic fragments are barely visible (less than 1mm). Minor quartz and calcite microveins occur.

8.2.3 Sheared Quartz Diorite (Unit 3)

A major shear zone with widths of up to 75 metres make this rock type a distinct mappable unit. It is characterized by a bright orange weathering and intensely fractured and comminuted with a dominant fracture orientation of 140° - 160°Az, dipping 55° - 85° east. Limonitic and potassic alteration are common.

8.2.4 Quartz Diorite (Unit Qd)

Fresh unaltered quartz diorite weathers brown and exhibits the characteristic medium grained, salt & pepper texture on fresh surfaces. It's composition is 55% plagioclase, 45% pyroxene and 5% quartz. Quartz content varies, as the large outcrops along L 8+00S STN 3+00 to 5+00W contain very little quartz and may truly be classified as a diorite.

8.2.5 Bralorne Intrusive (Unit B)

The outcrop at L 6+00S STN 2+00W exhibits quite a variable composition from sodic granite with less than 10% mafics and up to 40% quartz to granodiorite and quartz diorite. The small outcrop along the creek 40 metres to the southeast is a fine to medium grained pink quartz-ofeldspathic rock. A quartz-epidote veinlet swarm trending at 165°Az/85° East occurs in quartz diorite just across the creek from the quartzofelds-pathic outcrop.

Although the massive quartz diorite intrusive occuring on the Pilot property has been assigned to the Bendor Intrusive by previous workers (Cairnes, 1937, Roddick & Hutchison, 1973), these exposures indicate a possible association with Bralorne Intrusive, perhaps as a small plug within Bendor quartz diorite.

8.3 Structure

A major shear zone in quartz diorite trends at 140° - 160°Az dipping 55° - 85° east. This shearing appears to take an abrupt swing to 095° at its northernmost exposure at L 4+00S STN 3+00W. Quartz and quartz ankerite veins within the shear follow the same orientation.

The Noel Formation tuffs occur right at the boundary of the sheared quarts diorite and are in fault contact with it. The bottom 3 metres of Noel tuffs are intensely sheared forming a blocky fracture pattern. The major shear direction is 160°Az/50° east, generally the same strike as shearing in the quartz diorite but a shallower angle. Quartz-pyrite veins in the Noel Formation trend at 010° - 040°Az dipping 30° - 50° west but are offset by the abqve shear direction as observed at L 7+00S STN 0+50W.

The massive cliff forming tuff beds of the Noel Formation strike and dip at 095°Az/15° N.

The wedge of Fergusson Group cherts may be emplaced by faulting or as a large xenolithic block.

The Bralorne intrusive type rocks form a small plug intruding Bendor quartz diorite.

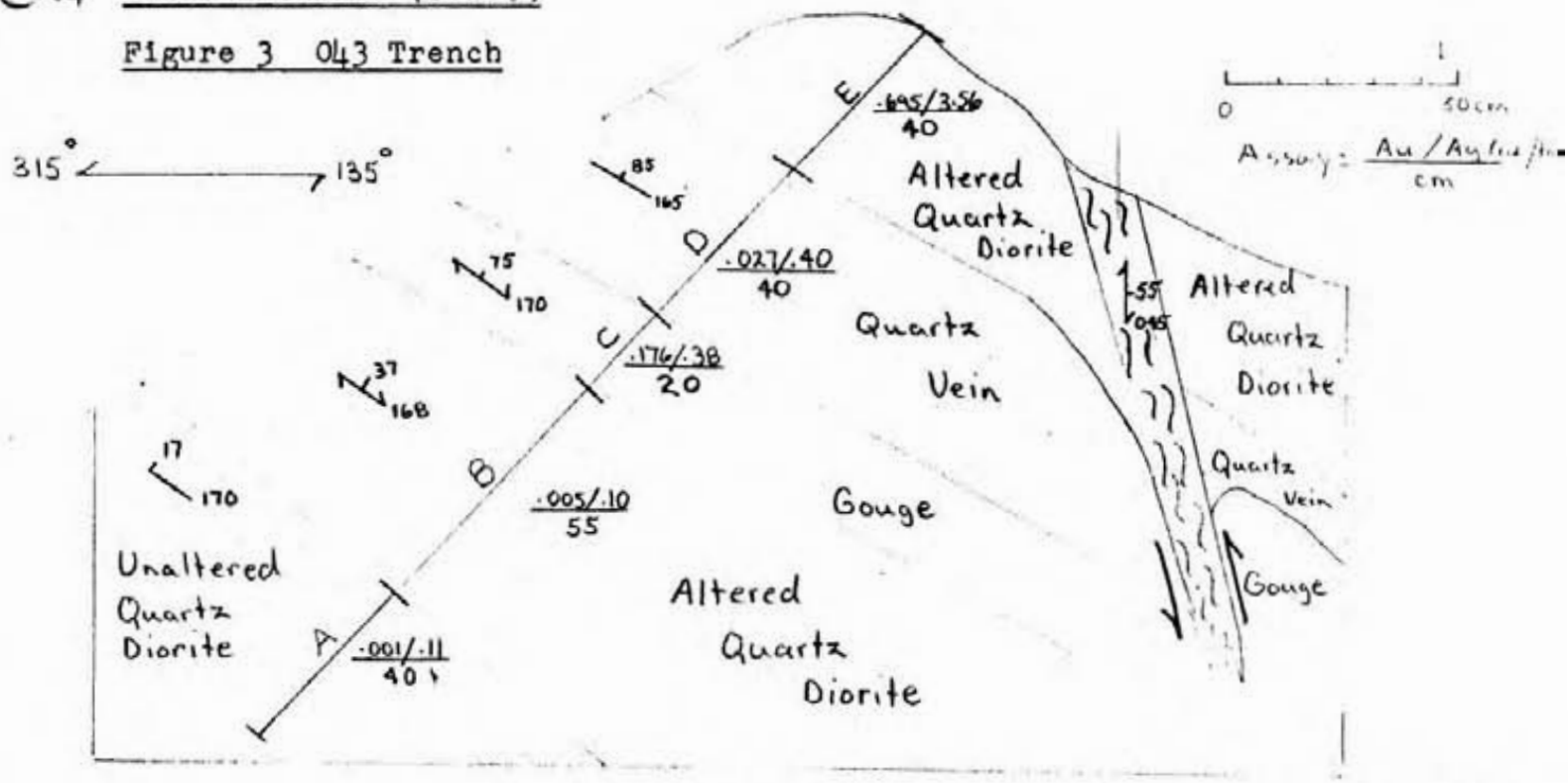
Jointing patterns in massive quartz diorite contain two sets trending 055° - 070°Az and 125 - 155°Az.

8.4 Mineralization

Arsenopyrite in a 30cm blue cryptocrystalline quartz vein with ankerite envelopes occurs at L 7+00S STN 0+50W. This showing was trenched for 4 metres along its length and is open on both ends. (See Fig. 3). It occurs within sheared quartz diorite which exhibits minor malachite mineralization. The vein conforms to the major shear direction at 165°Az/ 75°E and gouge up to 20cm thick occur on the footwall. A minor offset of the vein occurs by a fracture trending at 045°Az/55°SE.

8.4 Mineralization (Cont.)

Figure 3 043 Trench



Assays from the trench range from 0.001 to 0.695 oz/ton gold. A weighted average of 0.324 oz/ton gold and 1.66 oz/ton silver occur over a true width of 0.91 m. (Appendix II).

The highest assay in the trench came from altered quartz diorite in the hanging wall.

Quartz veins persist for up to 150 metres north of this occurrence where anomalous gold in a quartz vein contains 390 ppb Au.

9.0 Property Geochemistry

9.1 Introduction

Rock chip samples were collected from most outcrops visited during the course of geological mapping. Approximately one kilogram of sample material was collected at each outcrop or over an outcrop area at equal intervals over the rock mass and across the stratigraphy where bedding or foliation was recognizable. Where vein material was sampled, channel samples or

9.1 Introduction (Cont.)

chip samples at equal intervals across the vein were taken at several points along its length. A total of 19 samples were collected on the Pilot property.

Two samples of heavy mineral concentrates from the stream were collected from Walker Creek below and above the junction with the creek flowing into it from the west. This latter sample was not panned.

One stream silt sample was collected from a small creek flowing into Walker Creek from the east.

9.2 Methods of Geochemical Analysis

The rock geochemical samples were shipped to Nuclear Activation Services Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario for analysis of Au, As, Sb, W by neutron activation analysis. Ag, Co, and Cu were analyzed by a direct current plasma emission spectrophotometric technique. All samples were ground to - 200 mesh in a Ni-Cr swing mill.

Appendix I gives a detailed description of the neutron activation analytical technique.

The samples of heavy mineral concentrate were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. and immersed in a solution of tetrabromethane to separate sediment greater than 2.96 specific gravity. This fraction is ring ground to - 100 mesh and analyzed for Au, As, Sb, W, Ag, Co, and Cu by atomic absorption (Au-fire assay and AA). The silt sample was similarly analyzed without the first step of heavy mineral separation.

9.3 Results

Map II illustrates the sample results at their locations at a scale of 1:2500. Appendix II tabulates the analytical results received from the lab.

Appendix III contains histograms of rock geochemical results for Au, As, Sb, W, Ag, Co and Cu.

9.3 Results (Cont.)

Anomalous values are determined by examination of the distribution of results in the histogram. All the elements form log normal distributions. The point where the fitted curve begins to tail out is chosen as the threshold value. All values greater than the threshold value are considered anomalous. (Table II).

Table II Geochemical Anomalies

Element	Background Value Mean ($\bar{x}$)	Threshold value Cumulative % of Population	Geochemical Value
Au	13 ppb	73.7	20 ppb
Ag	0.8 ppm	79.0	1.4 ppm
As	19 ppm	68.5	30 ppm
Sb	2.1 ppm	73.7	5 ppm
W	2.4 ppm	84.3	4 ppm
Co	17 ppm	Not anomalous	
Cu	48 ppm	84.2	80 ppm

9.4 Interpretation

A zone of anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and antimony occurs for a length of 275 metres within sheared quartz diorite. The trench assaying 0.695 oz/ton gold occurs in the middle of this zone. A quartz vein 150 metres north of the trench contains 390 ppb gold.

Anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and tungsten occur in the Noel Formation adjacent to the geochemical anomaly in the shear zone.

The potential for gold mineralization in quartz veins and shear structures similar to the tenor of mineralization in the trench is excellent in the area of this geochemical anomaly

The potential for mineralization further northwest along the shear structure within and beyond the Pilot Crown Grants onto the Pilot Extension Claim are excellent considering the heavy mineral stream sample anomaly of 680 ppb on Walker Creek.

10.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that a programme of geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, soil, rock, and/or biogeochemical sampling and geophysical surveying be conducted in detail (scale 1:1000) over the area of the geochemical anomaly.

A picket grid should be established utilizing the existing flagged grid by running east-west lines for 500 metres across the shear zone at 50 metre intervals for a total of 21 line km. Stations should be established every 50 metres. Tight control is necessary for the exploration of podiform vein structures which may exist along the major shear structure in quartz diorite.

Table III details the estimated cost of a 1.5 month programme leading to the delineation of drill targets.

Table III Estimated Exploration Costs

Labour:	Geologist 30 days x $200/day	$ 6,000
	Linecutters 2 men x 14 days x $100/day	2,800
	Geochemical Sampler 30 days x $100/day	3,000
	Geophysical Operator 30 days x $100/day	3,000
	Prospector/Trencher 30 days x $150/day	4,500
Food:	134 man days x $15/day	2,010
Accomodation:	134 man days x $20/man day	2,680
Transportation:	4x4 1 mo. x $1800/mo. + gas	2,000
Field Supplies (geological, linecutting, blasting)		5,000
Geophysical Equipment Rental (Magnetoneter, ULF-EM)		2,000
Geochemical Analyses:	100 assays x $17.50/assay	1,750
	300 geochem analyses x $20/analysis	6,000
Report Preparation		2,500
Office Expense		4,400
	Sub-total	47,640
	(Plus 10% contingency)	4,760
	Total	$ 52,400

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Appendix I

Methods of Geochemical Analysis

Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis

This INAA technique is applicable to any biogeochemical type material such as plants, pine needles, the humic forest cover or in fact any biological material. Samples of approximately 20-50 grams of material are collected, screened (-30 mesh), dried and macerated. Eight grams of this material is briquetted in a press at 30,00 PSI to form a 40 mm briquette about 6 mm thick (figure 1). Briquettes are then batch irradiated under thermal or epithermal neutron fluxes depending on the elements besides gold that are to be determined. The samples are allowed to decay from four days to one week where, they are counted singly using a combination of hyperpure germanium detector linked to a multichannel analyzer-computer system (figure 2). Detection limits may vary with the type of material being analyzed but will usually be in the 0.1 to 1 ng/g range. Briquettes are quite simply made and have been prepared in the field by one exploration company.

The advantages of the technique are many, including being multielement where many common gold pathfinder elements (As, Sb, W and Cr) may be analyzed simultaneously. The technique avoids dry or wet ashing of the sample and therefore possible ashing losses or contamination of the sample. The method is very cost effective and rapid, and finally the sensitivity for gold is still unrivalled by any of the previously mentioned analytical techniques.

As every method has its drawbacks, this technique is no exception. Some materials may have large quantities of certain elements which can cause an effective increase in the detection limits. An example of this is the bromine content of some pine needles. In general though this has not proved to be a problem for 99.9% of the samples submitted for analysis don't have any interferring elements. In performing humic biogeochemical surveys the amount

Appendix II

Geochemical and Assay Results

SAMPLE	CO PPM	NI PPM	CU PPM	ZN PPM	AS PPM
5001	--	--	--	130	140
5002	--	--	--	110	[illegible]
5003	--	1200	12.0	31.0	[illegible]
5004	--	--	--	56.0	[illegible]
5005	--	--	--	64.0	[illegible]
5006	--	--	--	71.0	[illegible]
5007	--	--	--	37.0	[illegible]
5008	--	--	--	54.0	[illegible]
5010	--	--	--	28.0	[illegible]
5011	--	--	--	56.0	[illegible]
5012	--	--	--	99.0	[illegible]
5013	--	--	--	38.0	[illegible]
5014	--	--	--	50.0	[illegible]
5015	--	--	--	66.0	[illegible]
5016	--	--	--	240	[illegible]
5017	--	--	--	78.0	[illegible]
5018	--	--	--	53.0	[illegible]
5019	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5020	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5021	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5022	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5023	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5024	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5025	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5026	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5027	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5028	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5029	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5030	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5031	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5032	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5033	--	--	--	--	14
5034	--	--	--	--	[illegible]
5035	9	--	45.0	--	[illegible]
5036	15	--	37.0	--	[illegible]
5037	14	--	62.0	--	[illegible]
5038	31	--	120	--	[illegible]
5039	22	--	72.0	--	[illegible]
5040	13	--	36.0	--	[illegible]
5041	18	--	46.0	--	[illegible]
5042	7	--	39.0	--	[illegible]
5043	6	--	180	--	[illegible]
5044	15	--	37.0	--	[illegible]
5045	14	--	39.0	--	[illegible]
5046	27	--	50.0	--	[illegible]
5047	16	--	47.0	--	[illegible]
5048	34	--	73.0	--	[illegible]
5049	24	--	41.0	--	[illegible]
5050	21	--	48.0	--	[illegible]
5051	13	--	48.0	--	[illegible]
5052	13	--	140	--	[illegible]
5053	16	--	53.0	--	[illegible]

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO X-Calibre Resources Ltd.

General Delivery

Goldbridge, B.C.

Certificate No. K-5756

Date August 18, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No	Marked	Au								
		ounces/ton								
1	043A	.001								
2	043B	.005								
3	043C	.176								
4	043D	.027								
5	043E	.7								

NOTE
Rejects retained three weeks
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General Delivery

Goldbridge, B.C. V0K 1P0

Certificate No. K-5794

Date August 24, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Ag	As	Sb						
		ounces/ton	percent	percent						
1	043A	.11	.01	.01						
2	043B	.10	.04	.01						
3	043C	.38	.27	.02						
4	043D	.40	.30	.02						
5	043E	3.56	.72	.06						

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LIMITED
TYAUGHTON LAKE ROAD
GENERAL DELIVERY
GOLD BRIDGE, B.C.
V0K 1P0

**

CERT. # : A8312392-001-A
INVOICE # : I8312392
DATE : 22-JUL-83
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	AU-AA ppb	W ppm	Sb ppm
P-001	213	29	0.1	16	680	25	3.8
P-003	213	36	0.1	17	20	1	32.0

Certified by .....

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LIMITED
TYAUGHTON LAKE ROAD
GENERAL DELIVERY
GOLD BRIDGE, B.C.
V0K 1P0

** CERT. # : A8212393-CC1-A
INVOICE # : I8212393
DATE : 12-JUL-83
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	AU-AA ppb	W ppm	Sb ppm
P-002	201	67	0.1	15	<10	1	1.0

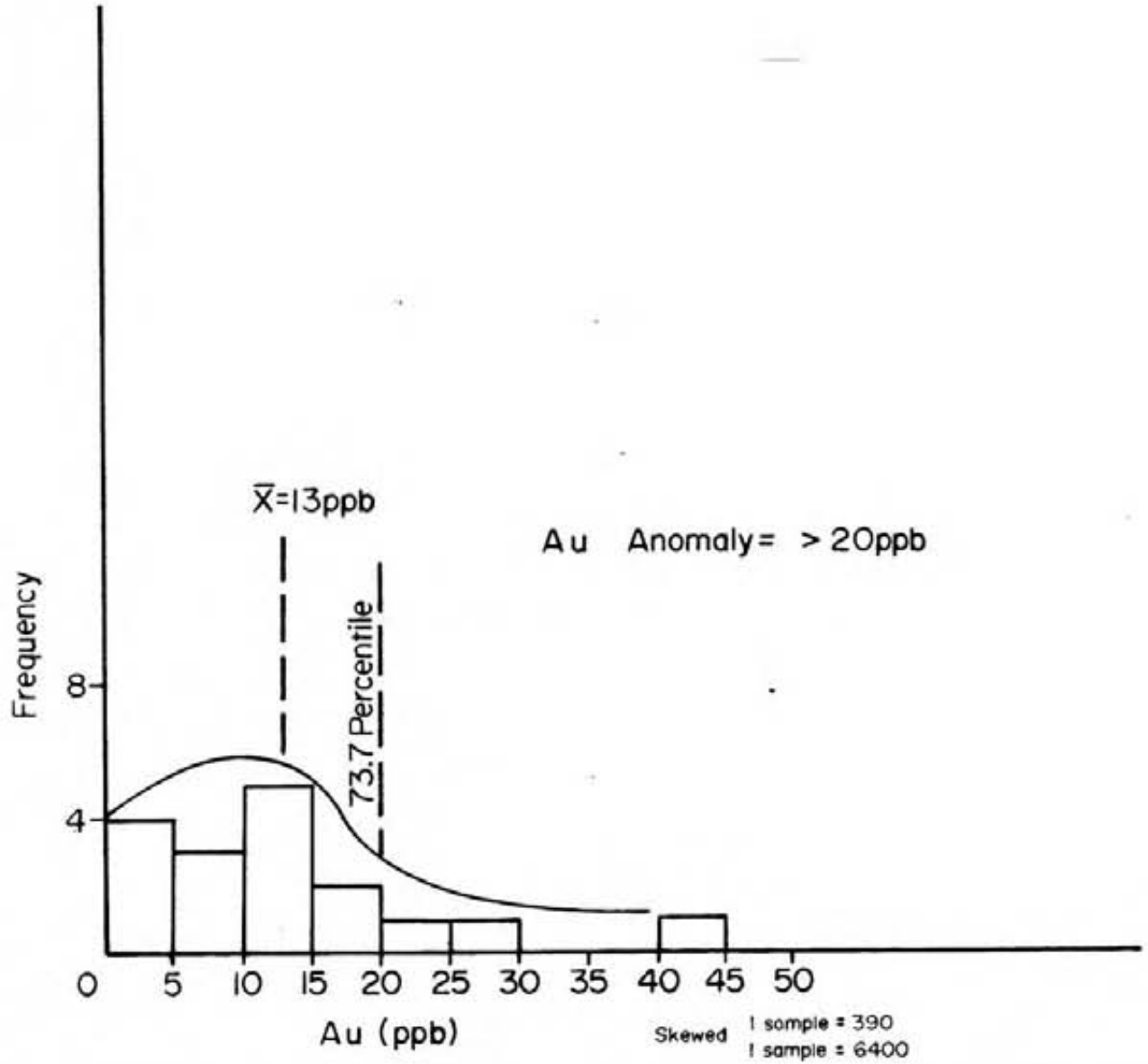
CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

Certified by Hart Bichler

Appendix III

Histograms

Au, Ag, As, Sb, W, Cu, Co



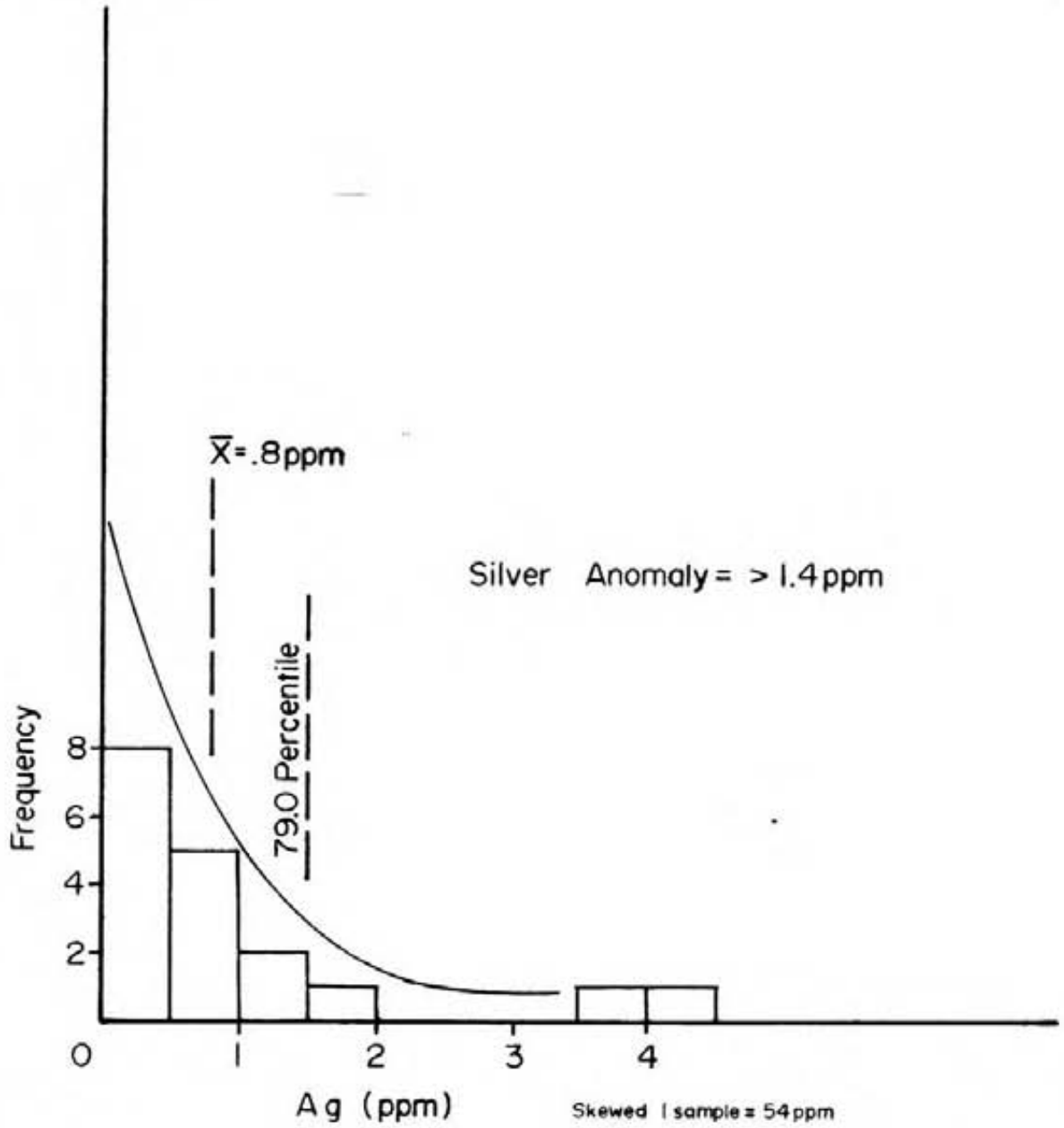
X - CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Gold

Rock Geochemical Results

Appendix III (a)



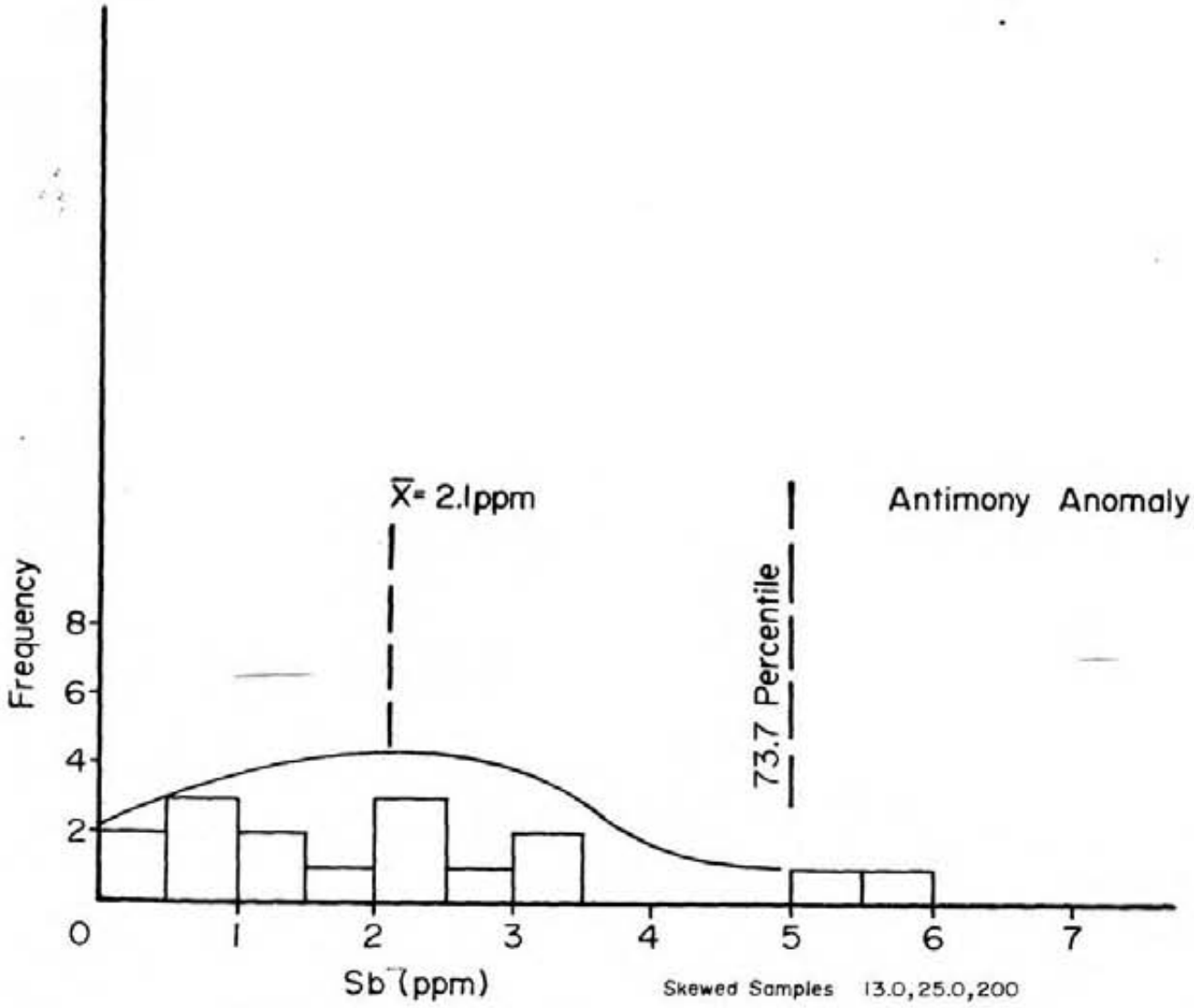
X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Silver

Rock Geochemical Results

Appendix III (b)



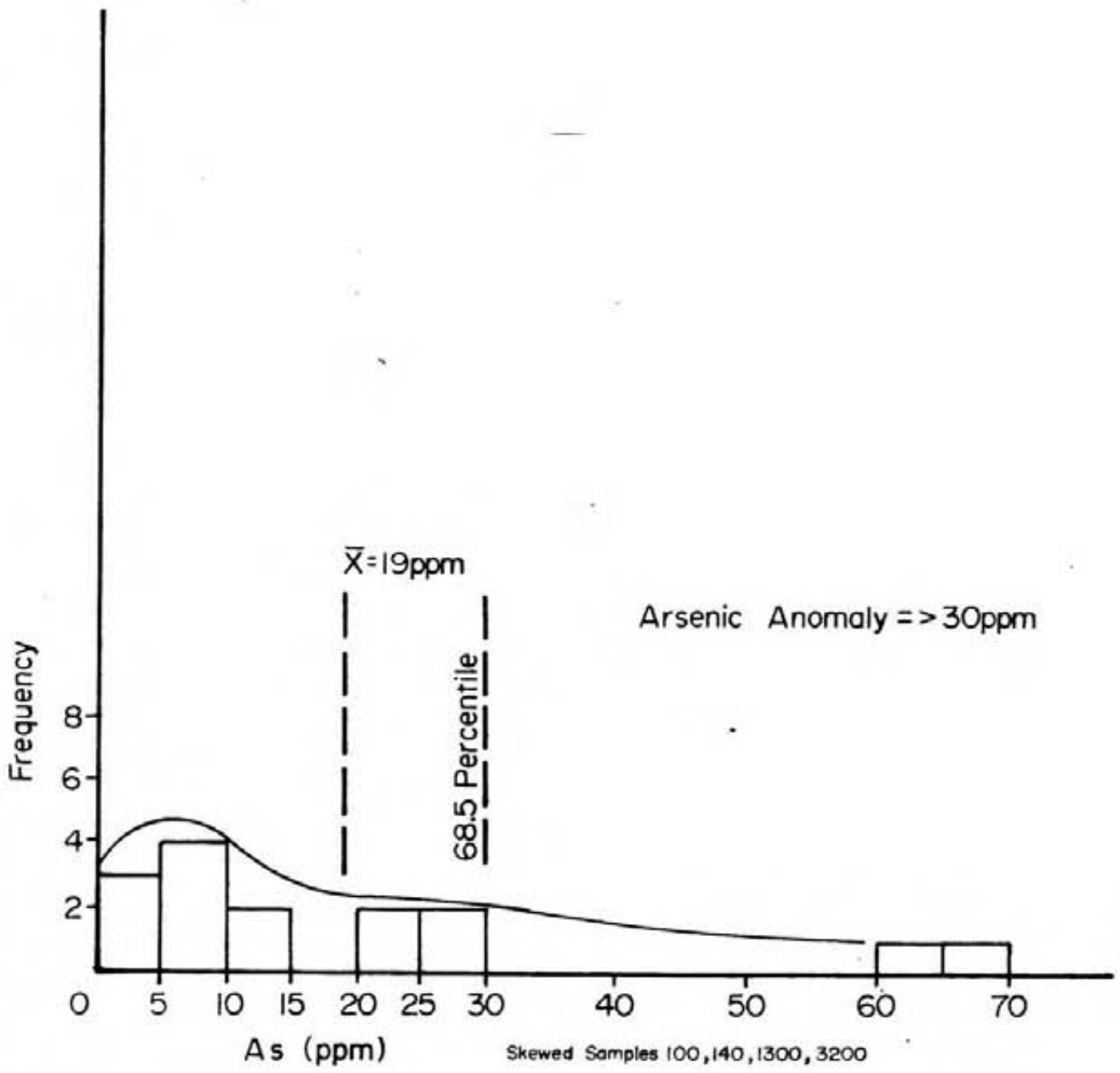
X - CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Antimony

Rock Geochemical Results

Appendix III (d)

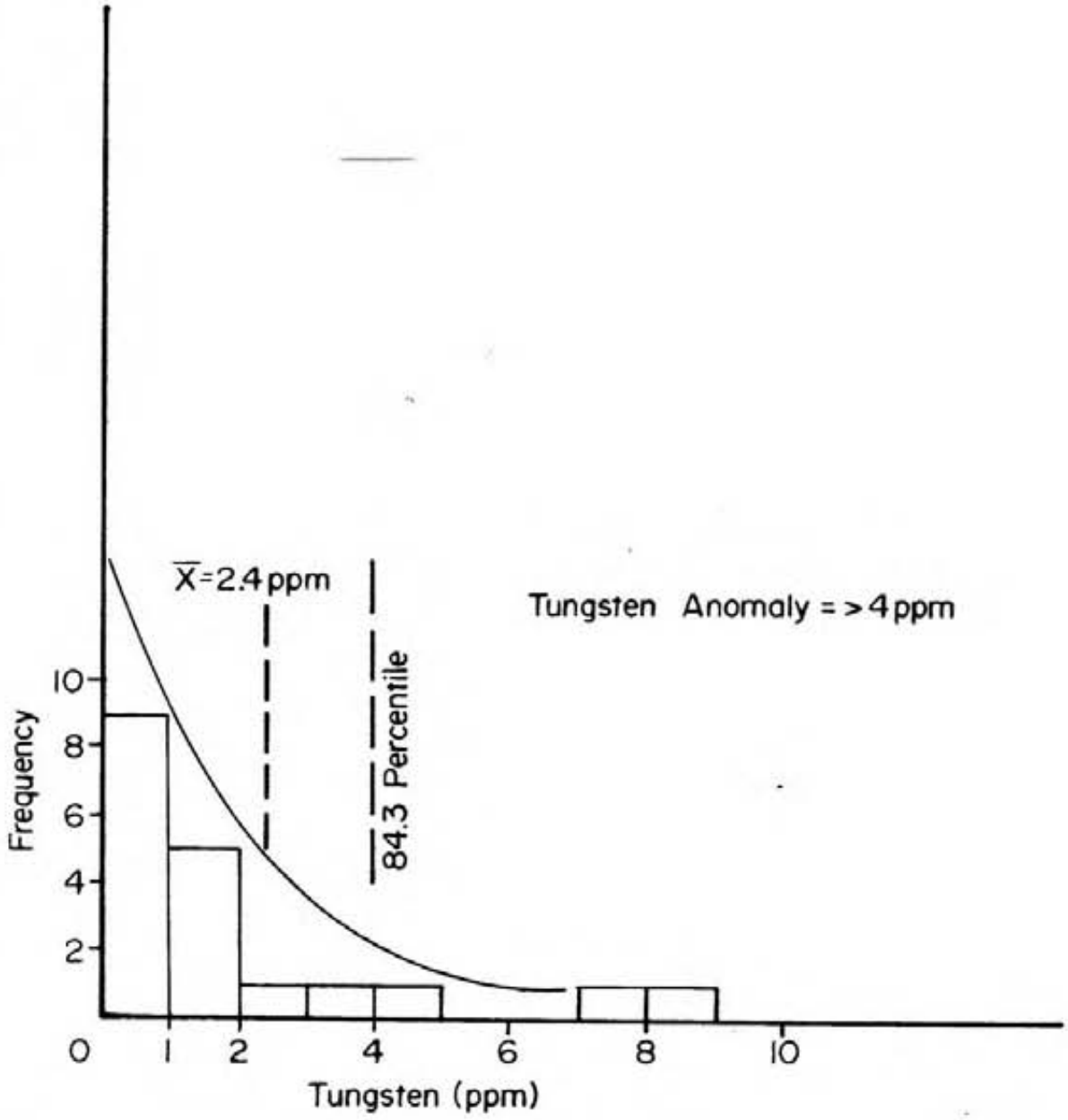


X - CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Arsenic

Rock Geochemical Results
Appendix III (c)

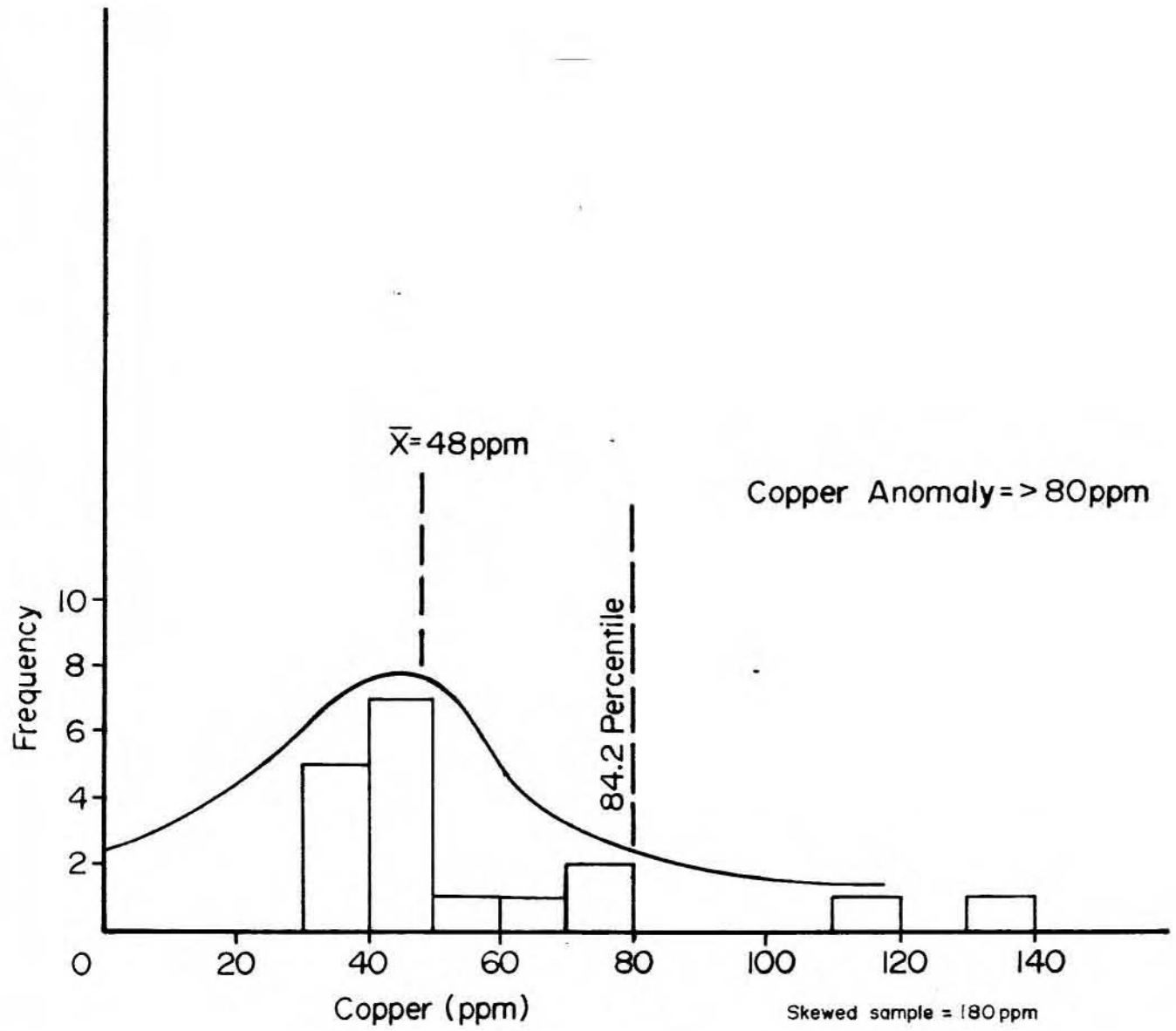


X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Tungsten

Rock Geochemical Results
Appendix III (e)



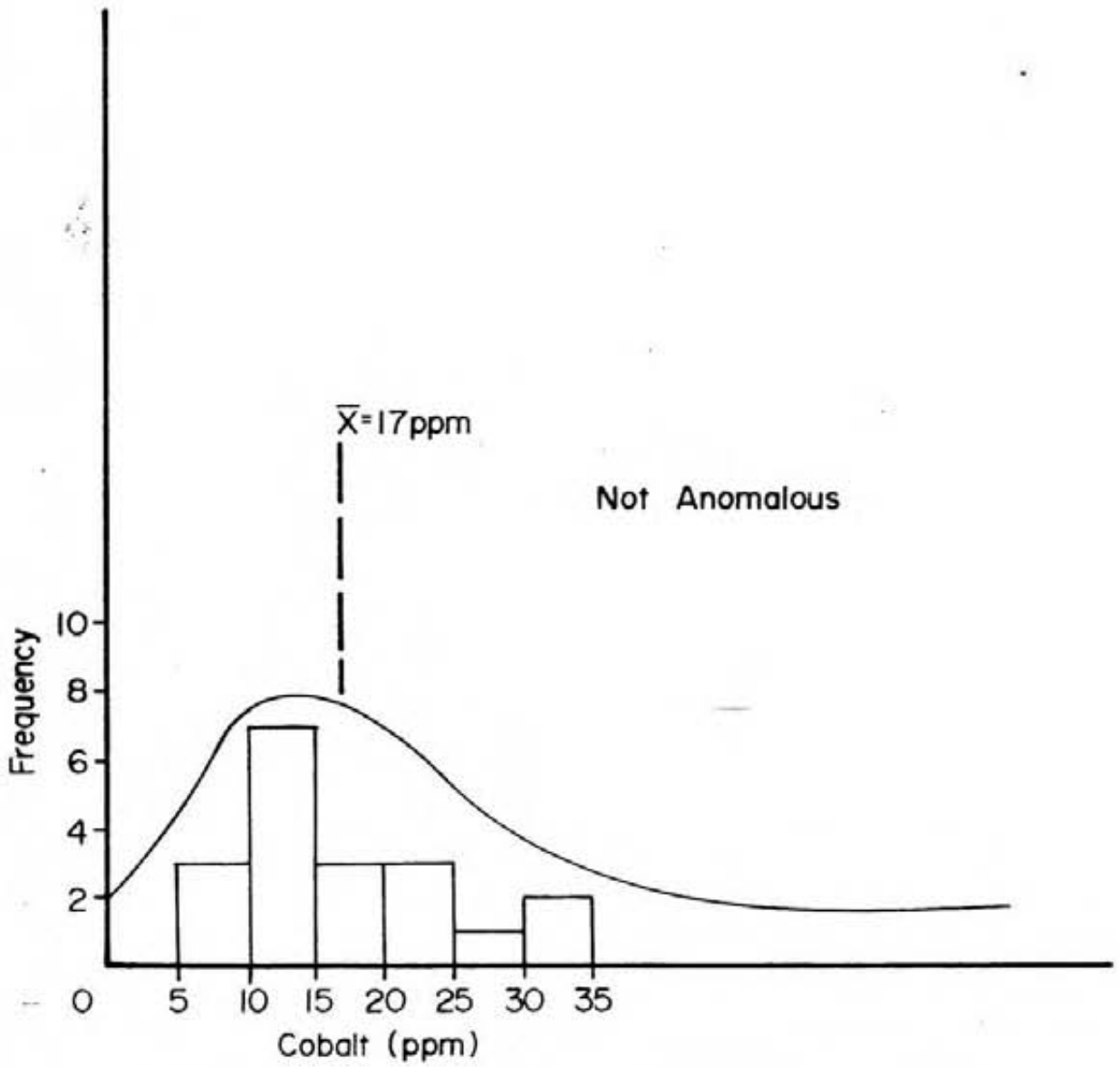
X- CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Copper

Rock Geochemical Results

Appendix III (g)



X- CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT

Histogram-Cobalt

Rock Geochemical Results

Appendix III (f)

Appendix IV

Itemized

Cost

Statement

Statement of Exploration Costs

Pilot Reverted Crown Grants

Geologist 8 days @ $175/day	$ 1,400.00
Project Manager 8 days @ $150/day	1,200.00
Labour 4 days @ $100/day	400.00
Accomodation 16 man days @ $35/day	280.00
Truck Rental 8 days @ $40/day	320.00
Travel & Air Freight	150.00
Analysis and Assays	500.00
Materials	20.00
Typing & Secretarial	100.00
Reproduction, Xerox & Binding	80.00
Drafting	500.00
Office overhead	100.00
	$ 5,050.00

Appendix V

Certificate

of

Qualification

Appendix V

Certificate of Qualification

I, Richard J. Mazur, hereby certify that;

1. I am a registered professional geologist residing at 451 22 Ave. NE, Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, having been granted an honours Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1975.
3. I have primarily been employed in the mineral exploration industry since 1975.
4. I have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta continuously since 1980 to the present as a Professional Geologist.
5. I have no interest in the Pilot Claim Group or X-Calibre Resources Ltd., nor have I been promised any interest. The only remuneration I expect for work leading to this report is the amount of my professional fee for performing such work.
6. I agree to keep all information documented in this report confidential.
7. I hereby grant X-Calibre Resources Ltd. permission to use this report for its corporate purposes.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1983 at Gold Bridge, B. C.

Rick Mazur

Richard J. Mazur

NOT MAPPED

NO OUTCROP

NO OUTCROP

7000

6999

1326

1327

1324

1328

1325

1323

1322

5686

5689

5687

5688

SUMMER CREEK

WALKER CREEK

P-003

P-002

PILOT EXTENSION I BOUNDARY

REF POST IN

VARIABLE COMPOSITION Gr→Gd→Qd

BLUE Qtz

Qtz - Ep VEINS

SODA GRANITE (3 m x 3 m)

Qtz - Ep STRINGERS

P-001

Dam

PILOT EXTENSION I LCP No. 80211

PILOT ADIT

GUN LAKE

AREA OF PILOT MINE WORKINGS (CAIRNES, 1937)

L 0+00

L. 2+00 S.

L. 4+00 S.

L. 6+00 S.

L 8+00 S.

L 10+00 S.

7+00 W

6+00 W

5+00 W

4+00 W

3+00 W

2+00 W

1+00 W

BL. 0+00

1+00 E

2+00 E

3+00 E

4+00 E

5+00 E

6+00 E

0 25 50 75 100 metres

MAGNETIC NORTH 23°

NTS 92-J-15

0 1 km

PILOT REVERTED CROWN GRANTS

SUMMER CREEK

WALKER CREEK

50° 53'

121° 55'

PILOT MINE

GUN LAKE RD.

GUN LAKE

LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

③ SHEARED QUARTZ DIORITE

UPPER TRIASSIC

② NOEL FORMATION - SILICIFIED TUFF

MIDDLE TRIASSIC OR OLDER

① FERGUSSON GROUP - CHERT AND CHERTY ARGILLITE

PLUTONIC ROCKS - CRETACEOUS

Qd QUARTZ DIORITE

B BRALORNE INTRUSIVE

MINERALS

Aspy ARSENOPYRITE

Ma MALACHITE

Qtz QUARTZ

Ep EPIDOTE

Ca CALCITE

Au GOLD

- CLAIM POST
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- LOT BOUNDARY (REVERTED CROWN GRANTS)
- CHAIN AND COMPASS LINE AND STATION
- ROAD
- CREEK
- OUTCROP, OUTCROP AREA, SUBCROP, BOULDERS
- 019 ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- P-001 HEAVY MINERAL STREAM SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- P-002 STREAM SILT SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- ADIT
- TRENCH
- CLIFF
- STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDDING (INCLINED, VERTICAL, HORIZONTAL)
- STRIKE AND DIP OF SHEARING (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- STRIKE AND DIP OF VEIN (TYPE SHOWN)
- STRIKE AND DIP OF JOINTING
- SHEAR
- CONTACT (KNOWN, ASSUMED)
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE

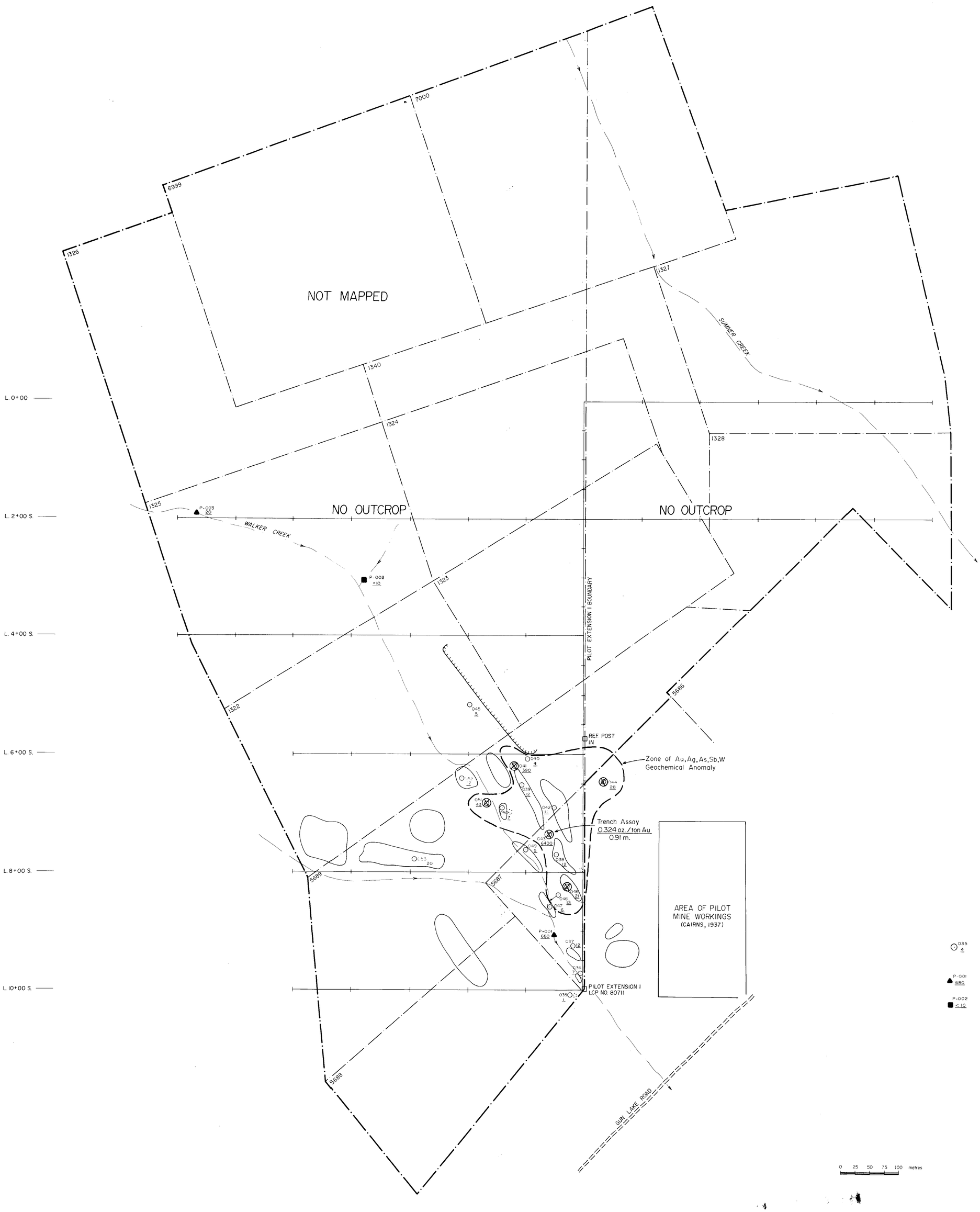
MAP I

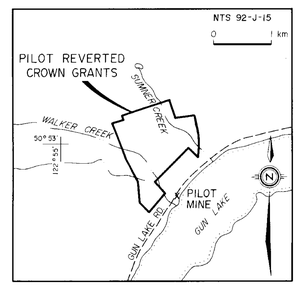
X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT REVERTED CROWN GRANTS
LOT NO. 1322-28, 1340, 5688-9, 6999, 7000

GEOLOGY

N.T.S.:	GEOLOGY BY:	SCALE:
92 - J - 15	R.J. MAZUR	1:2500





LOCATION MAP

Table of Geochemical Results

SAMPLE No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	W (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)
035	1	<.5	8	0.9	2	45	9
036	7	<.5	9	0.9	1	37	15
037	12	<.5	10	2.2	2	62	14
038	12	.5	24	3.3	2	120	31
039	12	.5	100	13.0	1	72	22
040	4	1.0	7	2.7	8	36	13
041	390	4.0	1300	25.0	1	46	18
042	11	3.5	61	1.3	5	39	7
043	6400	54	3200	200	9	180	6
044	28	1.0	29	2.1	2	37	15
045	5	0.5	25	5.7	<1	39	14
046	21	1.5	140	5.2	3	50	27
047	6	<.5	12	1.0	1	47	16
048	13	0.5	68	3.1	4	73	34
049	5	0.5	2	0.4	<1	41	24
050	7	<.5	2	0.3	1	48	21
051	43	<.5	23	2.1	1	48	13
052	17	<.5	5	1.7	2	140	13
053	20	<.5	3	1.1	<1	53	16

Legend

- 035 / 4 — Rock Geochemical Sample Number And Gold Value (ppb); ⊗ Anomalous Gold
- P-001 / 680 — Heavy Mineral Stream Sample Number And Gold Value (ppb)
- P-002 / <10 — Stream Silt Sample Number And Gold Value (ppb)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,402

MAP II

X-CALIBRE RESOURCES LTD.

PILOT REVERTED CROWN GRANTS
LOT NO. 1322-28, 1340, 5688-9, 6999, 7000

GEOCHEMISTRY

Au, Ag, As, Sb, W, Co, Cu

N.T.S.:	GEOLOGY BY:	SCALE:
92-J-15	R.J. MAZUR	1:2500