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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

GIO 4 MINERAL CLAIM

for

Galilean Resources Corp.

Owner-Operator

NTS 93L/10E

Omineca Mining Division

Latitude 54°36'N

Longitude 126°44'W

December 7, 1984

Robert Holland, B.Sc.
Holland Geoservices Ltd.

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SCALE 1 6,336,000 or 1 inch equals 100 miles

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Gio 4 mineral claim, owned by Galilean Resources Corp., lies on the northern flank of Grouse Mountain, adjoining to the north, the Chance high grade silver-copper-gold property belonging to Adriatic Resources Corp. The Copperhill zinc-copper-silver prospect, currently being developed by Ramm Ventures Ltd. and Teck Corp. lies within 2 kilometers to the south. Mineral reserves of 1,080,000 tonnes of low grade material have been outlined thus far by Ramm Ventures and current work indicates a good potential to substantially increase these reserves. Mineralization is widespread in the Grouse Mountain area south of the claim, extending in a 2 kilometer wide belt to within 350 meters of the claim boundary. This mineralization appears to be spatially related to numerous dykes and small stocks in the area, and is likely caused by a large scale hydrothermal event related to a larger parent intrusive mass at depth.

A program of reconnaissance soil geochemistry and geological mapping was conducted in September, 1984. No mineralization was encountered, however, numerous intrusive dykes were observed. Zones of strong silicification, at least one of which contains significant pyrite, were also noted in the northeastern part of the claim. In addition, significant coincidental copper-silver soil anomalies were outlined in the southern part of the claim in a region adjacent to and flanked by several intrusive dykes.

Work to date is insufficient to fully assess the mineral potential of the area. However, some encouragement has been received and further work is warranted.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Gio 4 mineral claim, consisting of 20 units, is located on the northern flank of Grouse Mountain, 30 kilometers southeast of the town of Smithers and 22 kilometers north of the town of Houston, in north central British Columbia. The terrain is moderate to gently sloping with large swampy areas in the central part of the claim. Elevations range from 3400 to 4300 feet (1050 to 1310 meters). Rock outcroppings range from poor to good, with the best exposures in the southern half, northeast corner, and on a small central knoll. The claim is generally well timbered with balsam fir and minor spruce and pine.

The summit region of Grouse Mountain can be reached via a rough four wheel drive road, a branch of which ends within 1.2 kilometers of the property. Access to the Gio 4 claim can be made from this point, by foot, along cat roads and an old trail which extends northwest across the southwest quarter of the property. Access to the northwestern corner can be gained via a private road which extends east from the end of Wakefield Road, to within 600 meters of the property. The Yellowhead Highway, a major arterial route connecting Smithers and Houston with points east and west, also passes within 4 kilometers of the claim. Daily air service is available from Smithers to Vancouver, Prince George and Terrace, and major railway and helicopter facilities can be found in both Smithers and Houston.

INTRODUCTION

Interest in the Grouse Mountain area began in 1914

with the discovery of copper-zinc-silver mineralization at Coppermine Lake near the summit of Grouse Mountain. Since that time, the area has been worked intermittently, with the main focus being on and around the Ruby zone, about 500 meters southwest of Coppermine Lake and 3 kilometers south of the Gio 4 claim. This property, referred to as the Copperhill prospect, has seen extensive development work, with over 1100 meters of drifting and crosscutting and over 8400 meters of diamond drilling to 1983. Published mineral reserves from the Ruby zone are 360,000 tonnes of 0.38% copper, 4.23% zinc and 0.88 oz/ton silver, with an additional 720,000 tonnes of lower grade material in extensions to this zone. Current work, including extensive drilling, is being carried out by Teck Corp. under option agreement with Ramm Ventures Ltd. and recent reports suggest a good potential to substantially increase these reserves.

Work is also being conducted by Adriatic Resources Corp. on its Chance 1 high grade silver-copper prospect which adjoins the Copperhill prospect to the north and the Gio 4 claim to the south. Work during 1984 on the Chance Group included detailed geological, soil geochemical, and VLF electromagnetic surveys with follow-up diamond drilling. Noranda Exploration has also carried out extensive investigations on its Mineral Hill property further to the south. Significant silver-copper-lead-zinc-gold mineralization has been reported on these claims.

The Gio 4 claim was staked in May, 1984, and subsequently acquired by Galilean Resources Corp. in August, 1984. A program of reconnaissance geological mapping and soil geochemistry was completed in September, 1984 by Holland Geoservices Ltd., under contract to Galilean Res-

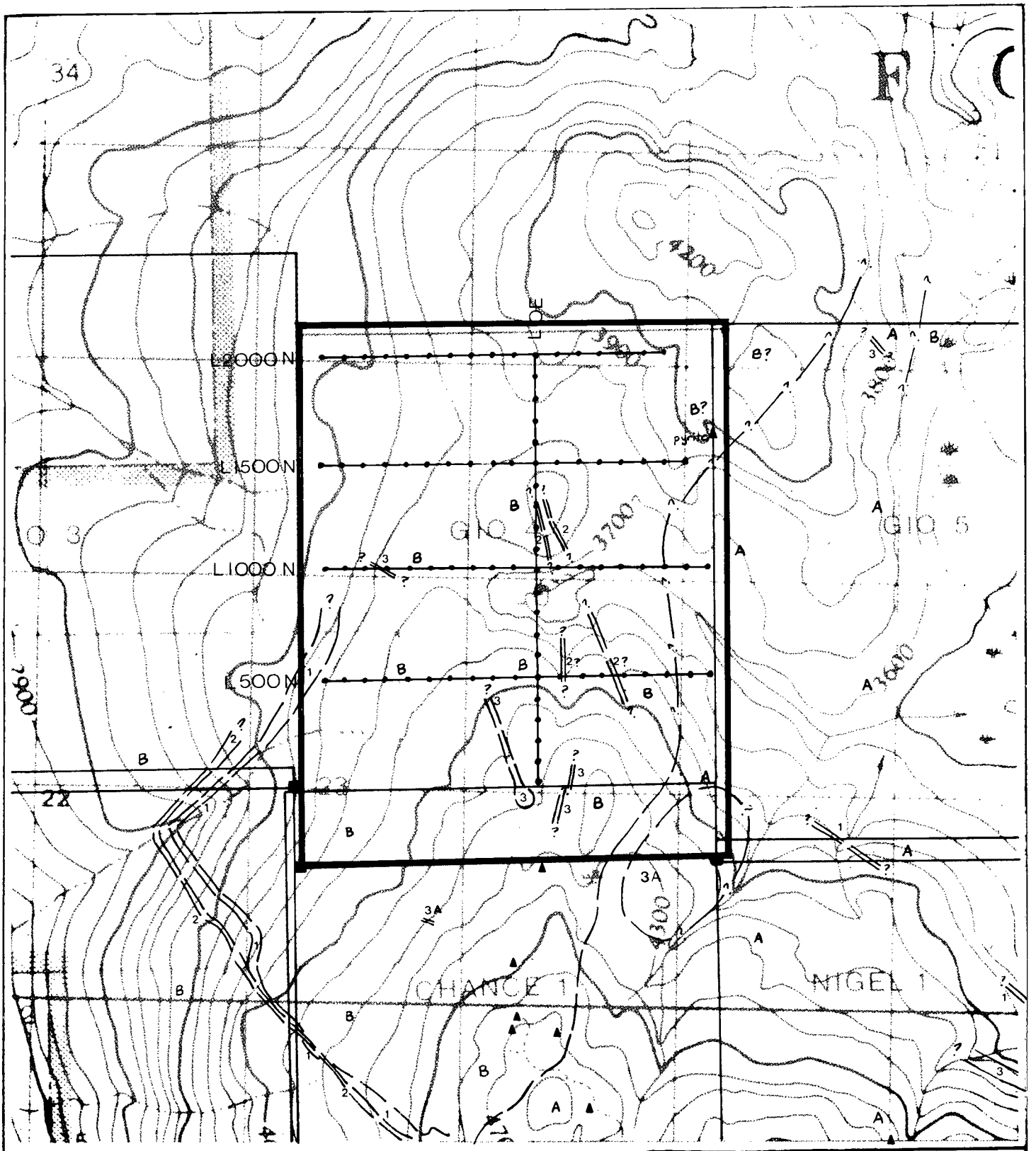
ources Corp. A total of 88 soil samples were collected and the claim was partially mapped at a scale of 1:25,000.

GEOLOGY

The Grouse Mountain area is underlain mainly by tuffs, tuffaceous sediments and minor flow rocks of the lower Jurassic-aged Hazelton Group. These rocks are cut by numerous, generally north to northwest trending dykes ranging from a few meters to in excess of 200 meters wide. The dykes belong to four lithological types: a) trachytoidal feldspar porphyry, b) crowded feldspar porphyry, c) biotite-feldspar porphyry, and d) lamprophyre. These dykes appear to be related genetically and likely stem from the same magma source. In addition to these dykes, a number of small stocks, compositionally similar to but coarser grained than the biotite-feldspar porphyry, have also been observed. Hornfelsing is common but extremely variable within the Hazelton Group adjacent to the dykes and stocks.

The geology of the Gio 4 claim is shown in figure 2. The claim is largely underlain by strongly fractured grey, green or maroon tuffs and tuffaceous greywackes with lesser argillites (unit B). These rocks are highly variable compositionally and texturally. Along the eastern and southeastern edge of the claim lies a wide belt of relatively uniform composition, consisting of massive to moderately fissile maroon tuffs containing abundant gritty to sandy white fragments (unit A). Sections of unit A are commonly included within unit B stratigraphy.

In the northeast corner of the claim, the rocks contain abundant maroon tuff intermixed with grey and green tuffs. These may be altered unit A but have been tenta-



GALILEAN RESOURCES CORP.

GIO 4 CLAIM

GEOLOGY

FIG. 2

Date Nov. 1984	by R. Holland
Scale 1: 25,000	NTS 93L/10

tively classified as unit B. In this region, a number of large altered and silicified outcroppings were also observed.

Intruding the Hazelton rocks along the southeastern edge of the claim is a small stock (unit 3A) measuring at least 700 meters by 450 meters. This stock is medium to coarse grained, strongly silicified and altered to pale green (chlorite) and/or pink (hematite). The main minerals appear to be feldspar (plagioclase and alkali feldspar) and quartz, however, much of the original texture and mineralogy appear to be changed. A similar but less altered stock was located in the summit area to the south, and this was comprised of plagioclase-alkali feldspar-biotite-hornblende-quartz with plagioclase phenocrysts.

Numerous dykes also outcrop in the claim area. The most prominent of these is a trachytoidal feldspar porphyry (unit 1) exposed in the western part of the property, and traceable to the south for at least 6000 meters, cutting the mineralization at the Ruby zone. This dyke is comprised of abundant bladed plagioclase (andesine) phenocrysts up to 40mm long by 3mm thick, strongly aligned, in a near aphanitic dark grey matrix of plagioclase, alkali feldspar, clinopyroxene and chlorite (Church 1972). Dyke widths range from 10 to 200 meters along its length but are generally 10 to 20 meters wide in the region of the Gio 4 claim.

Cutting and paralleling unit 1 for most of its length, is a crowded feldspar porphyry dyke (unit 2) ranging from 10 to 20 meters wide in the vicinity of the claim and up to 100 meters wide to the south. It consists of abundant tabular, randomly oriented plagioclase (andesine)

phenocrysts, averaging 3 to 8mm in length, in a fine grained, sandy matrix of mainly alkali feldspar with lesser plagioclase, pyroxene, chlorite, quartz and magnetite (Church 1972). This dyke does not actually outcrop within the claim, however, two similar dykes, also 10 to 20 meters wide, are exposed trending south southeast on a small knoll in the center of the claim. Possible extensions of these dykes are exposed south of the small lake, in the vicinity of L500N.

At least three biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes were noted in the claim area, ranging in width from 10 to 30 meters. They are comprised of numerous poikilitic biotite plates and lesser feldspar laths up to 1cm in a fine sandy matrix of K feldspar, plagioclase and biotite (Church 1972). Feldspars are commonly partially kaolinized (white to pale yellow or pinkish) and biotites are strongly chloritized (green).

Many of the dykes are recessive weathering and often coincide with topographical linears. It is likely that there are numerous other unexposed dykes in the area.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization is widespread in the relatively flat summit area of Grouse Mountain, south of the Gio 4 claim. These showings form a 2 kilometer wide, northwest trending belt, parallel to and including most of the dykes in the area. Included in this belt are the important Copperhill and Chance 1 mineral occurrences. This mineralization appears to be a result of a large scale hydrothermal system likely related to a large buried intrusive from which the dykes have originated.

Mineralization on the Chance 1 claim is mainly narrow high grade silver-copper-gold veins and silicified breccia zones consisting largely of tetrahedrite, with locally important sphalerite and galena, in a quartz-carbonate gangue. One of these mineral zones, the Christina, lies within 350 meters of the Gio 4 claim and contains abundant sphalerite and galena, with silver values, in a silicified breccia zone. The Copperhill prospect occurrences are generally wider and consist of abundant to locally massive chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite in quartz-carbonate rich zones. Values here are mainly copper-zinc with lower grade silver.

No mineral showings have as yet been found on the Gio 4 claim, however, a large outcrop of strongly silicified tuff with abundant very fine grained disseminated pyrite was noted at the northeastern edge of the property. Two grab samples of this material failed to yield significant metal values, however, the presence of silicification and pyrite is encouraging. Several other silicified outcroppings were also noted in the area, suggesting some sort of hydrothermal activity.

GEOCHEMISTRY

A program of reconnaissance soil geochemistry was completed over most of the Gio 4 claim. A total of 88 samples were taken at intervals of 100 meters along 500 meter spaced lines run east-west from a north-south baseline, which was also sampled. Samples were collected, using a prospector's 'grub hoe', as nearly as possible from the 'B' soil horizon (15 to 25cm depth) with an effort to avoid organic rich or leached material. Each sample was stored in a labelled kraft soil bag and shipped to

Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for analysis for copper, silver, lead, zinc and arsenic. Standard aqua regia digestion and ICP analysis methods were used on a -80 mesh size fraction. All results are reported in parts per million (ppm) and are tabulated by element in figures 3 to 7.

Silver

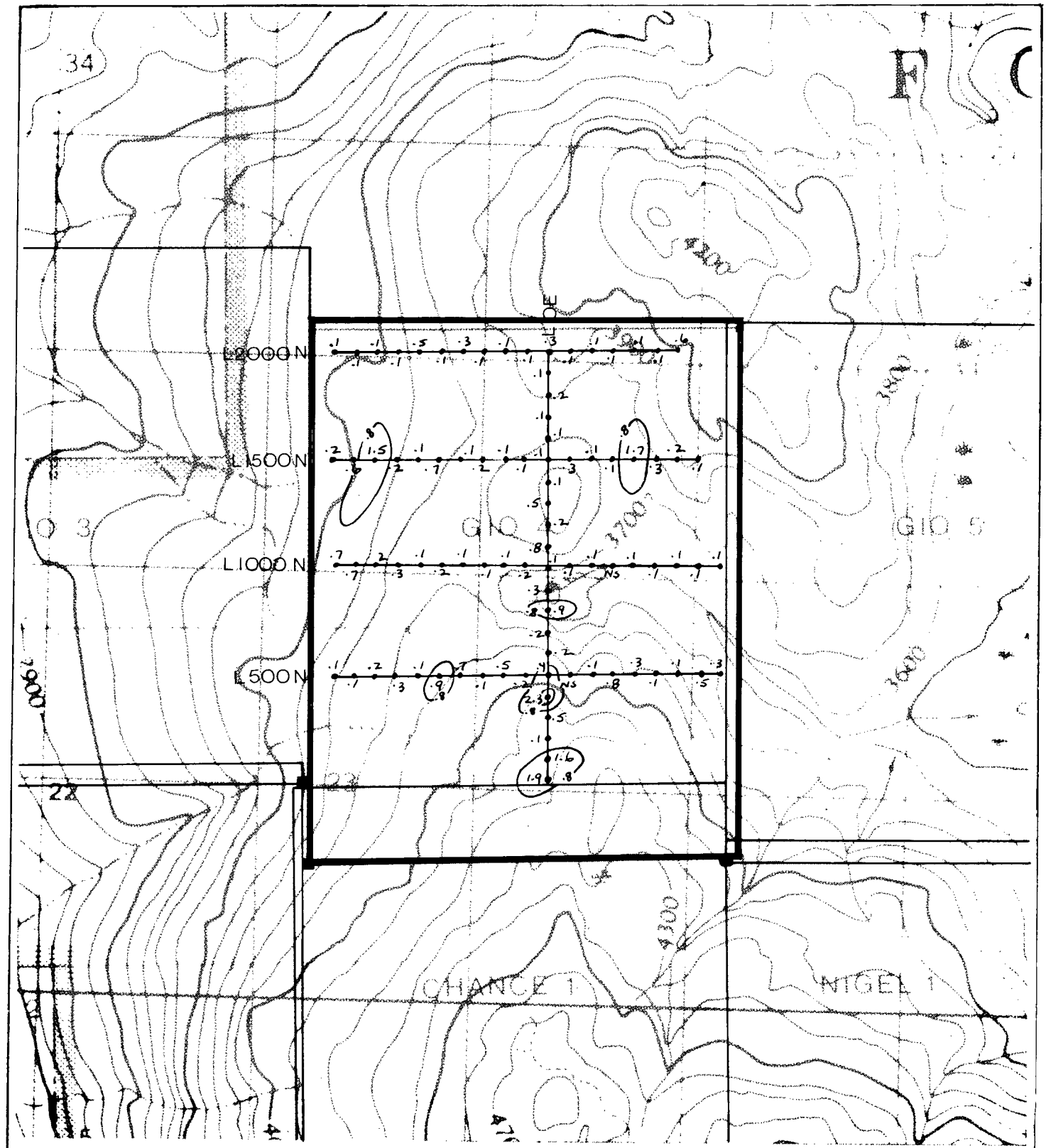
Previous work in the region has indicated a background limit of 0.8 ppm, with values greater than 2.0 ppm considered highly anomalous. Six small, scattered anomalies were outlined with values to 2.3 ppm. Three of these anomalies occur along the baseline in the southern part of the property in a region flanked by a number of intrusive dykes.

Copper

The threshold level for copper for the Grouse Mountain area is 50 ppm with results greater than 100 ppm considered highly anomalous. Numerous scattered copper anomalies were outlined, with values to 111 ppm, usually strongly coincidental with silver highs.

Arsenic

Arsenic was analysed as a potential gold indicator due to the expense and problems associated with normal gold soil geochemistry (nugget effect). Background for arsenic has been determined to be 35 ppm with values greater than 100 ppm considered highly anomalous. Only one small weak anomaly with a value of 36 ppm was obtained, this lying adjacent to a dyke in the southeastern area of the claim.



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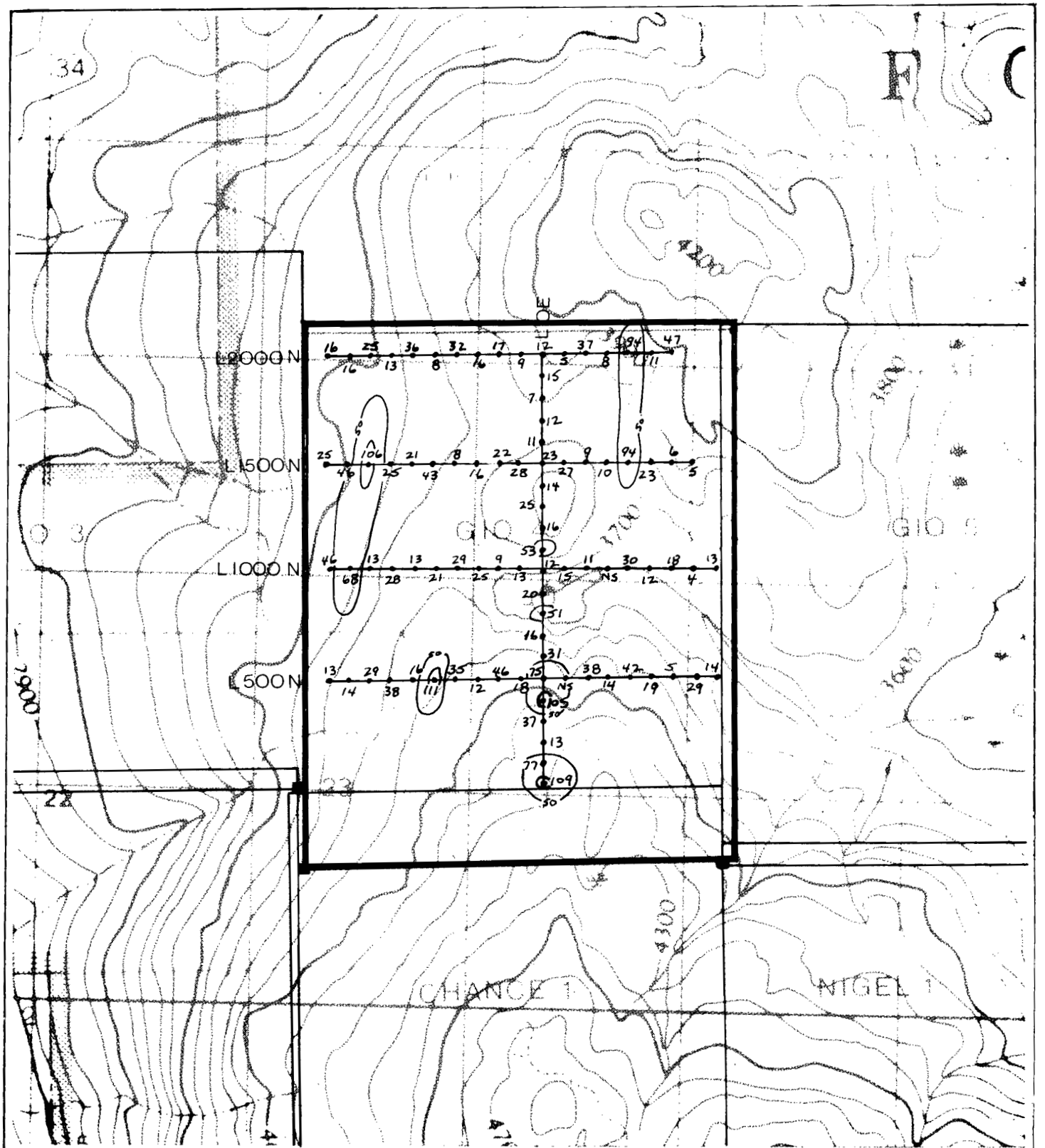
GIO 4 CLAIM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

SILVER

FIG. 3

Date Nov. 1984	by R. Holland
Scale 1: 25,000	NTS 93L/10



• sample location

0 500 1000 1500m

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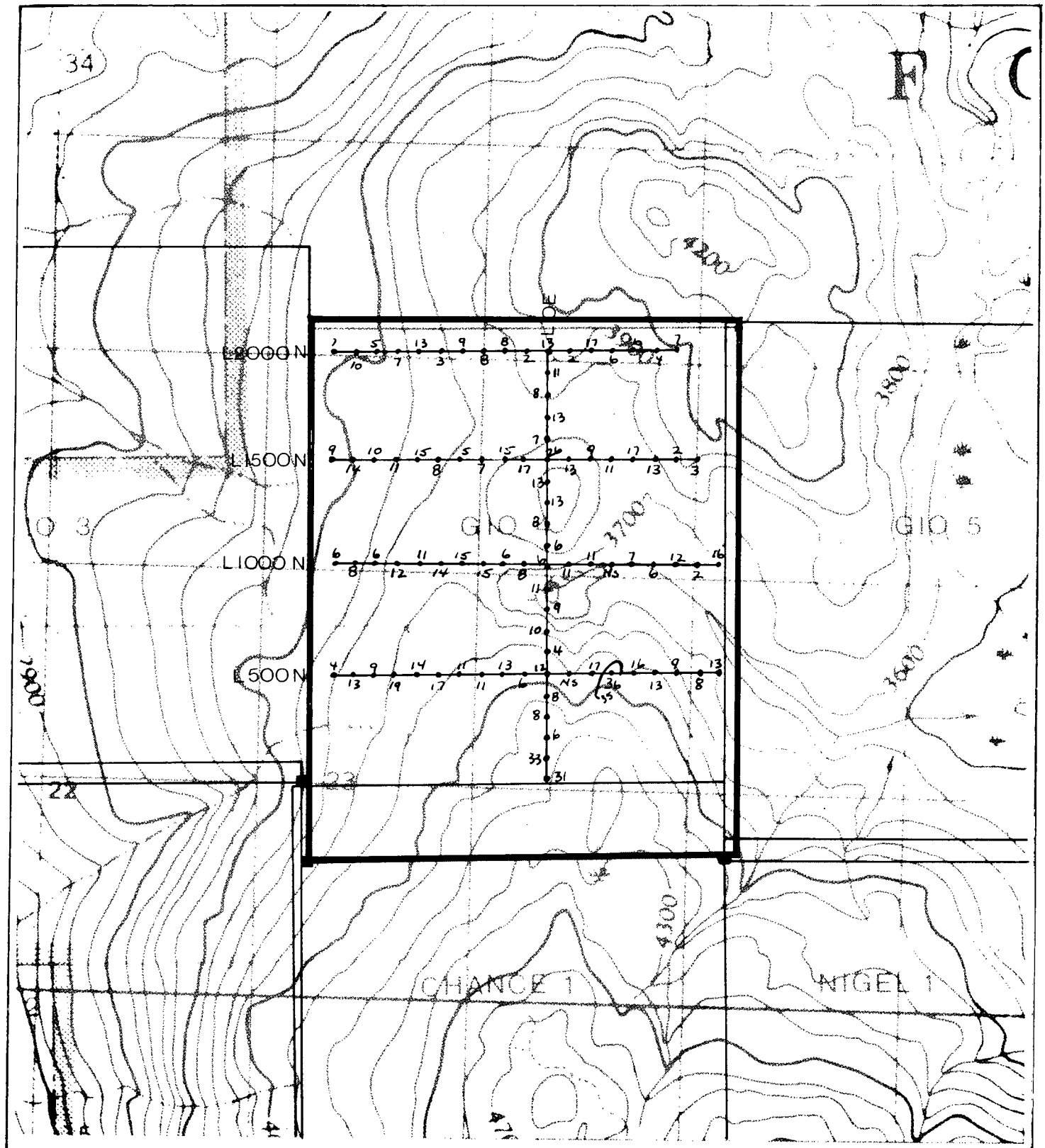
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

COPPER

FIG. 4

Date Nov. 1984	by R. Holland
Scale 1: 25,000	NTS 93L/10



• sample location

0 500 1000 1500m

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GIO 4 CLAIM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ARSENIC

FIG. 5

Date Nov. 1984 | by R. Holland

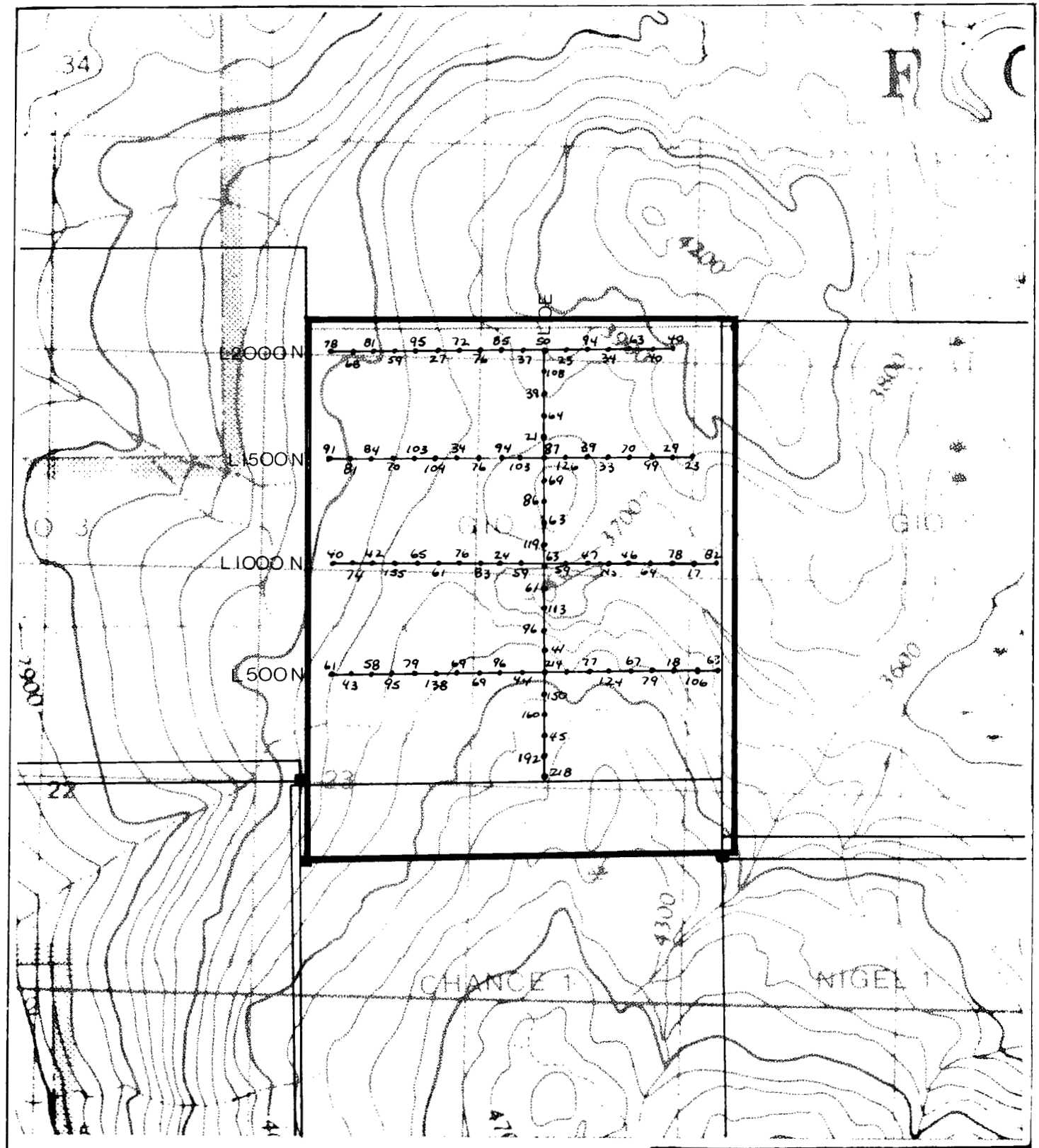
Scale 1: 25,000 | NTS 93L/10

Zinc

Zinc background is normally 250 ppm, with values greater than 500 ppm deemed highly anomalous. No anomalous results were obtained for zinc, however the highest values (up to 218 ppm) generally occur along the southern part of the baseline coincidental with copper-silver responses.

Lead

Regional lead values indicate background to be 35 ppm and above 60 to be highly anomalous. No anomalous zones were outlined for lead and values rarely exceed 20 ppm.



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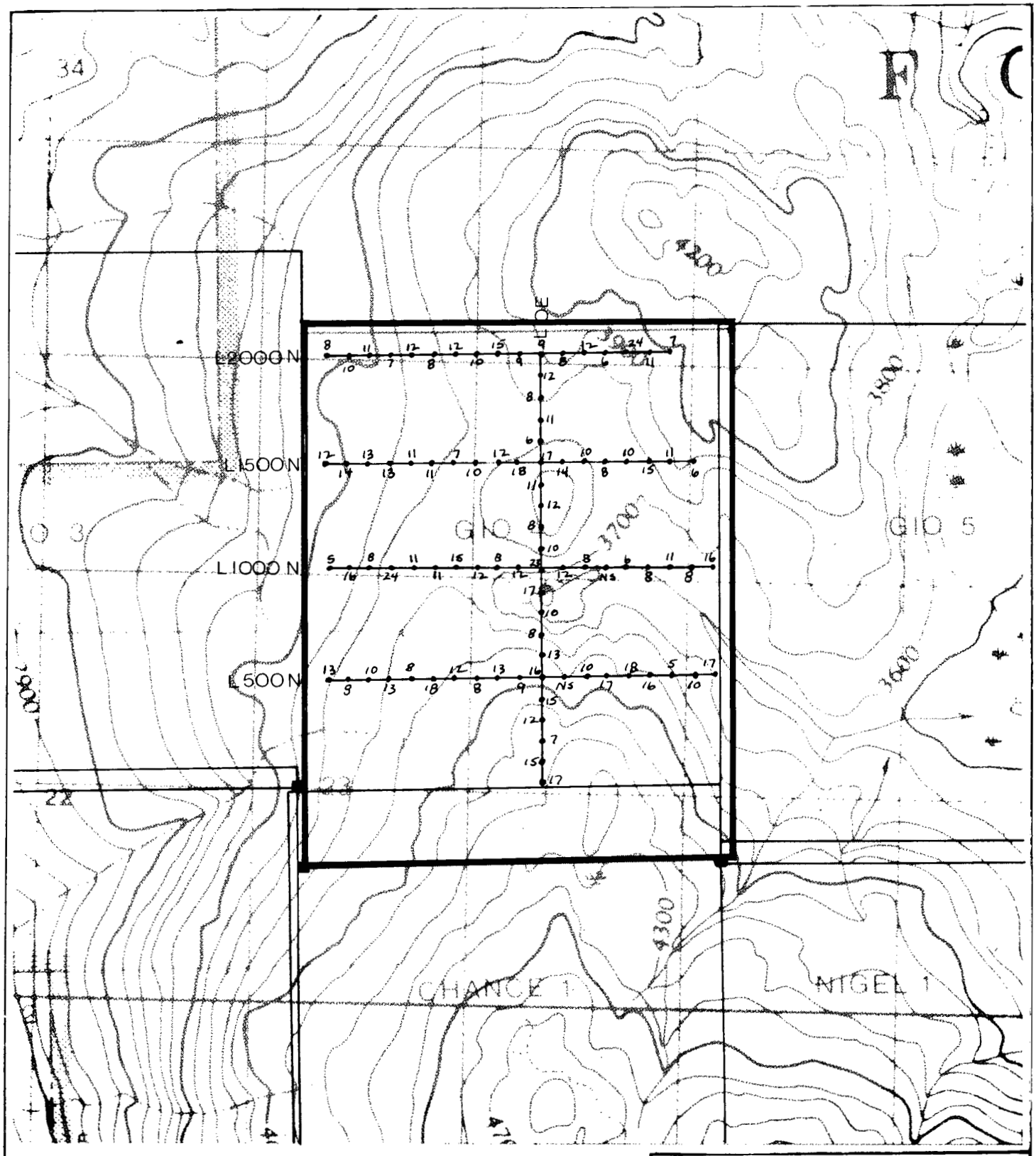
GIO 4 CLAIM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ZINC

FIG. 6

Date Nov. 1984	by R. Holland
Scale 1: 25,000	NTS 93L/10



• sample location

0 500 1000 1500m

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GIO 4 CLAIM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

LEAD

FIG. 7

Date Nov. 1984	by R. Holland
Scale 1: 25,000	NTS 93L/10

RECOMMENDATIONS

Reconnaissance work to date has indicated some potential for mineralization on the Gio 4 claim. Additional work is required to further test the claim area and to follow up more favorable regions. This work should initially include grid control establishment and detailed geological, soil geochemical and VLF electromagnetic surveys (Phase 1). The estimated cost of this program is as follows:

Line Construction	15 days @ $150.00/day	$2250.00
Geological Mapping	15 days @ $250.00/day	3750.00
Geochemical Survey	15 days @ $150.00/day	2250.00
Geophysical Survey	15 days @ $150.00/day	2250.00
Assays and Geochemical Analysis		5000.00
Camp Costs	60 days @ $50.00/day	3000.00
Equipment and Supplies		1000.00
Report and Supervision		3000.00
Mobilization Costs		500.00
Contingencies @ 10%		2300.00
	Total of Phase 1	$25300.00

Phase 2 work is contingent of establishment of favorable targets from the first phase.

REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred by Holland Geoservices Ltd. on behalf of Galilean Resources Corp. for work conducted on their Gio 4 mineral claim on Grouse Mountain near Smithers, B.C. Work was performed during the periods September 8-16 and December 3-7, 1984.

Camp Costs (food)	
6 man-days @ $15.00/day	$90.00
Equipment and Supplies	111.62
Geochemistry	
88 samples @ $4.60/sample	404.80
Office Costs	
clerical - 6 hours @ $10.00/hr	60.00
telephone - long distance calls	14.18
Salary and Wages	
R. Holland, geologist	
4 days @ $250.00/day	
Sept. 15, 16, Dec. 3, 6, 7	1000.00
D. Septer, field assistant	
4 days @ $150.00/day	
Sept. 8-11	600.00
Transportation (gas, freight)	67.64
Truck Rental	
3 days @ $50.00/day	150.00
Total Costs	$2498.24

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert Holland of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.

2. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist with Holland Geoservices Ltd. of 13451 - 112A Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining exploration companies for the past nine years.

4. The information contained in this report was obtained as a result of field work carried out under my supervision by Holland Geoservices Ltd. in 1984.

5. Neither Holland Geoservices Ltd. nor myself have any interest, direct or indirect, in the property described, nor in the securities of Galilean Resources Corp.

Robert Holland, B.Sc.
consulting geologist