85-748-14031

10/86

GEOLOGICAL AND ROCK GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION

HORN 1-4 AND AS 1-3 MINERAL CLAIMS

MOOSEHORN CREEK-TOODOGGONE AREA, B.C.

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 94 E/11 E

LATITUDE 57°33' NORTH, LONGITUDE 127°14' WEST

Prepared for

DEEP SOUTH PETROLEUM INC.

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Paul Kallock
Geologist

October 20, 1985

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GEOLOGICAL AND ROCK GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION
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SUMMARY

The As and Horn claim groups are located approximately 300 km north of Smithers, B.C. They consist of 68 units (1700 hectares) and belong to Deep South Petroleum Inc. The property lies within the Toodoggone Volcanic Belt, a region currently undergoing intense exploration for gold and silver.

The mineral claims are underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic Toodoggone volcanics which are divided by a broad wedge of older Takla Group volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic age.

Prospecting and geological mapping during September 1985 has revealed a barren porphyry-type hydrothermal system in the Takla Group. Only one area in the western part of the As claims returned anomalous values of zinc and silver in rock geochemical samples. This area has a limited exploration potential dependent primarily on continuing favourable exploration on neighbouring mineral prospects.

INTRODUCTION

The Horn 1-4 and As 1-3 mineral claims are located along the upper reaches of Moosehorn Creek, 3 km southeast of Claw Mountain within the Metsantan Range of the Omineca Mountains. Smithers, B.C., is approximately 300 km south of the property. The north-central B.C. property lies within the Omineca Mining Division, NTS Map Sheet 94 E/11 E; coordinates included are 57°33' north and 127°14' west. Elevation of the claims ranges from 1460 to 2000 metres (4790 to 6560 feet).

As can be seen from the accompanying claim map, the Deep South Petroleum Inc. property consists of approximately 68 contiguous units. Particulars of the claims are as follows:

Name	*Number of Units*	*Record No.*
Horn 1	8	6869(3)
Horn 2	8	6870(3)
Horn 3	8	6871(3)
Horn 4	12	6872(3)
As 1	8	6866(3)
As 2	12	6867(3)
As 3	12	6868(3)

All claims were staked in March 1985.

Access to the property is most easily accomplished by aircraft from Smithers, 300 km to the south. During 1985 exploration a fixed-wing aircraft was chartered from Smithers to the Sturdee Valley airstrip where a helicopter was then used to continue the remaining 40 km northward to the claims.

Historically, the Toodoggone area has seen exploration for copper and molybdenum in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Precious metal exploration was carried out in the late 1970's, with a resurgence in the early 1980's. The only recorded explorations on the Horn or As claims are assessment reports #01872 and #01981 during 1968 and 1969 for Kennco Exploration. They were evidently exploring for copper or molybdenum porphyry mineralization.

Mineral Claims
HORN 1-4 & AS 1-3

TOODOGGONE AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

N.T.S. 94 E / 6E

ALASKA HIGHWAY
and approaches

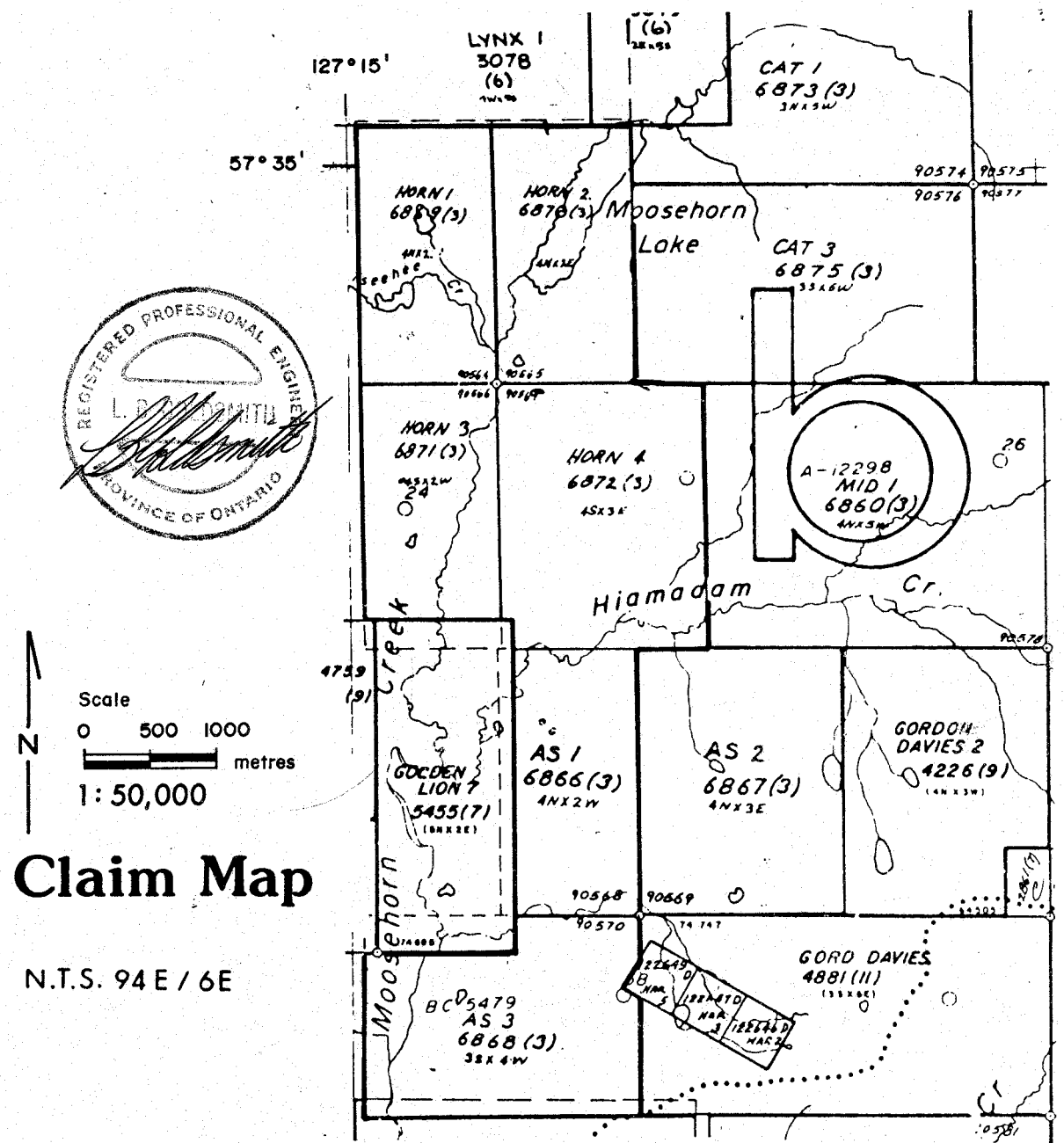
DEEP SOUTH
Petroleum Inc.

PAUL KALLOCK GEOLOGIST
AND LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH, P. Eng., CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES OCTOBER 1985

Mineral Claims
HORN 1-4 & AS 1-3

TOODOGGONE AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.



Claim Map

N.T.S. 94 E / 6E

PAUL KALLOCK GEOLOGIST
AND LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH, P. Eng., CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES OCTOBER 1985

DEEP SOUTH Petroleum Inc.

Exploration at the Horn and As claims during September 1985 has consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and localized rock chip sampling. Claim boundaries or legal aspects of claim ownership were not investigated.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Intense precious metal exploration has been taking place in recent years in north-central British Columbia in what is known as the "Toodoggone Volcanics" belt. These volcanics form a northwest-trending belt at least 90 kilometres long and 15 kilometres wide, and are located approximately 300 kilometres north of Smithers. The Toodoggone volcanics are thought to be Jurassic in age. They form a generally shallow-dipping stratigraphic assemblage of subaerial, intermediate, calc-aklaline to alkaline pyroclastic volcanics. Flows and airfall deposits of andesitic to dacitic composition predominate. They are thought to have been deposited in an island-arc environment (Diakow, 1983).

The Toodoggone volcanics unconformably overlie or are in fault contact with Upper Triassic Takla rocks, which generally consist of pyroxene basalt flows.

Within the Toodoggone volcanics, silver and gold are known to occur in discordant quartz veins, grossly stratabound stockworks, and pervasive siliceous zones. The vein and stockwork occurrences have narrow alteration halos while concordant siliceous zones may exhibit extensive clay, alunite and barite alteration products.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIM AREA

Recent geological mapping by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Diakow *et al.*, 1985) depicts a northwest-trending wedge of Takla Group volcanic rock in the central part of the claim group, flanked on both sides by Toodoggone volcanics. In the southern portion of the claims the Toodoggone volcanics have been subdivided into the McClair Creek Formation of porphyritic flows and later dykes, while in the north, the Toodoggone series is undivided. Major faulting is thought to separate the Toodoggone from the Takla volcanics.

Most of the Horn and As claim groups are covered by unconsolidated sediments in the broad alluvial valley of Moosehorn Creek. Most abundant outcrops are located in the eastern part of the As claims.

Between September 14 and September 18, 1985, geological mapping and reconnaissance rock sampling were carried out at the As and Horn claims. A geology map is included in the pocket of this report.

The oldest rocks of the claim group are probably those which have been designated Takla Group by Daikow *et al.* (1985). They occur throughout the As 2 claim and have been assigned a Upper Triassic age. During field mapping, this area was seen to be much more complex than indicated on the government map.

An area measuring more than 500 m by 500 m and centered near 1000 W 800 S displays a very strong reddish to yellowish brown colour anomaly typical of porphyry-type hydrothermal alteration areas. Host rocks from this area appear to be intermediate volcanics often with altered feldspar phenocrysts. However, dioritic intrusive rock and numerous volcanic breccias and pyroclastic rocks are present in talus and float in this part of the claim. Basalt, which is mentioned in government mapping as being typical of the Takla Group, was not seen.

In presumed fault contact with Takla Group volcanics are porphyritic andesites and dacites of the McClair Creek Formation of the Toodoggone volcanics. They are present in the southeast part of the As claim group. They show weak to moderate propylitic alteration except at a few localities such as 3000 S 1500 W where disseminated pyrite is present in moderately argillic altered volcanics.

A greater variation of Toodoggone volcanics appears to be present in outcrops in the north and northwest part of the Horn claim group. At 1950 N 1050 W (southeast of Moosehorn Lake) white, thin-banded rhyolite trending N30°W 75°N is traversed by narrow (<2 m wide) lamprophyre dykes. In talus boulders west of Moosehorn Lake felsic volcanics are also present in addition to abundant boulders of intermediate flow rocks.

Other than minor mafic dyke rocks in the north part of the claim group, the youngest rocks in the area may be feldspar porphyry dykes which occur in the southern part of the As claims. Along Moosehorn Creek these felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks contain sparse feldspar phenocrysts. Similar rock, although much more restricted in size of exposures, was seen in the eastern part of the As 3 claim.

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN
OF HORN AND AS CLAIM AREA

Lower to Middle Jurassic

Dykes and stocks - feldspar porphyry, hornblende feldspar porphyry, and rare quartz feldspar porphyry.

Lower and (?) Middle Jurassic

Toodoggone Volcanics, undivided - grey-green and purple andesite porphyry, dacite and rhyolite.

McClair Creek Formation - purple to green, crowded fine- to medium-grained plagioclase porphyritic flows, tuff, and breccia.

Upper Triassic

Takla Group - dark intermediate volcanics: andesites, dacite, and volcanic breccia and agglomerates.

Pleistocene and Recent unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits cover much of the broad creek valleys of both the Horn and As claims. Higher up along the lower slopes of the ridge areas, colluvial and talus aprons are common.

MINERALIZATION

The most dramatic evidence of mineralization on the Deep South Petroleum Inc. property are the brilliantly iron-stained outcrops in the northwestern part of the As claim. They are clearly visible from the Moosehorn Valley. Upon close examination a central intensely argillic and silicified zone appears to grade outward into zones or halos of lesser hydrothermal alteration. Central or strongest alteration is near 1000 W 800 S which also corresponds to the area of most disseminated pyrite. Only a minor amount of quartz-sericite alteration was seen at 950 W 400 S. No potassic alteration was seen. However, at numerous locations throughout the As 2 claim strong argillic-altered porphyritic volcanics containing variable amounts of disseminated pyrite were seen and sampled. Peripheral to these limonite and pyrite bearing zones and at higher elevations, strong pervasive chlorite and epidote with lesser pyrite as alteration products are present in the volcanics.

The combined alteration features indicate the possibility of a porphyry type stock which may be present at depth. During exploration in 1968 and 1969, Kennco Exploration undertook an induced polarization survey on their Harmon claims which now are partially covered by the Horn and As claims (Assessment Reports #01872 and #01981). Evidently they did not find favourable results. No subsequent drilling was undertaken.

Another type of mineralization is present on the As claims. At 2000 S 700 W a banded chalcedonic quartz vein with comb structure at the central layer was sampled. It is 10 cm wide and trends N55°E 70°S. Talus of similar material is present in the area. Geochemical analysis of the vein sample did not reveal significant precious metals. This type of quartz vein with almost no wallrock alteration is also present at the HAR claim which adjoins the As claim on the southeast. Here, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and calcite were seen in 10-20 cm wide quartz veins. Similarly, only minor alteration of the dark volcanic host was seen (Assessment Report #4970).

A third area of mineralization was found in the western part of the As 3 claim along Moosehorn Creek. At 3000 W and 3050 W prophyritic intrusive rock is weakly silicified and contains minor disseminated pyrite. Locally calcite veinlets and strong silicification are present with up to 5% disseminated pyrite. Outcrops are limited to the stream bank. It should be noted that on the Golden Lion claims of Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. which adjoins the As claims on the east a silver-bearing sulphide-quartz-hematite-barite zone has been found. It has been traced 2.5 km and has an apparent width of 10 metres. Trend is 155 degrees. This zone appears to have a trend toward the Deep South Petroleum Inc. property near the southern part of the As claim (Assessment Report #11330; Schroeter, 1982).

Mineralization on the remainder of the Horn and As claims appears to be limited. Small quartz veinlets were seen in rhyolitic rocks in the eastern part of the Horn claim. West of Moosehorn Lake minor limonite- and pyrite-bearing porphyritic volcanics were observed in talus.

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Eighteen rock samples were collected from various locations throughout the Horn and As claims. Each sample was analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, and gold by Chemex Labs Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. Certificate of analysis and rock sample descriptions are included in the Appendix.

Scan of the rock geochemical results indicates that only two samples from the western part of the As claims contain significant zinc and silver. Sample 2400 S 3000 W contained 300 ppm zinc and 2.2 ppm lead. Sample 2650 S 3050 W contained 145 ppm zinc and 4.8 ppm silver. The other 16 samples from the claim area did not contain anomalous base or precious metals.

CONCLUSIONS

Most of the Horn 1-4 and As 1-3 mineral claims of Deep South Petroleum Inc. are covered by unconsolidated gravels which occupy the broad Moosehorn Creek valley. The mountainous area in the eastern part of the As claims is composed of intermediate porphyritic volcanics of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. Mineralization in this area includes a large but apparently barren porphyry-type hydrothermal system. The rusty, pyritic gossans with accompanying argillic and siliceous alteration do not contain base or precious metal enrichment.

Quartz vein mineralization was found in the southeast part of the As claims which has similarities to quartz-sulphide veins at the HAR claim due south of the property. However, no metal enrichment was detected.

Other areas in the north and south parts of the claim group are underlain by intermediate volcanics of the Middle Jurassic Toodoggone Volcanics. No significant mineralization was seen in these volcanics nor did numerous rock chip samples return anomalous metal values.

In the western part of the As claim along the banks of Moosehorn Creek, an intrusive dyke or a small stock of porphyritic intermediate intrusive contains weak limonite, pyrite and local calcite veinlets in silicified areas. Two samples from this intrusive returned anomalous values of zinc and silver.

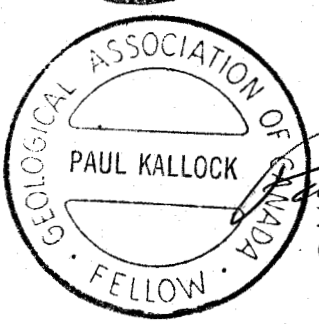
RECOMMENDATIONS

Only relatively small and widely spaced areas of outcrop in the Horn and As claims have been examined and sampled. Nevertheless, it appears that much of the property has little or no potential for economic deposits of precious metals. Only in the western part of the As claims, in the vicinity of Moosehorn Creek, are anomalous metal values detectable. Considering these values and the neighbouring exploration activity on the Golden Lion claims of Newmont Exploration, the As claims should not be relinquished. Exploration progress on the Golden Lion claims should be observed and if potential of the general area increases, and roads are completed, more detailed geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling, and initial geophysical surveys might be considered on the western part of the As claims. No additional expenditure is contemplated at present.

The Horn claims should be allowed to lapse and credits for assessment work which are to be filed with this report should be applied to the As claims. If evaluation of exploration results on surrounding properties does not suggest areas of interest on the As claims, the property should be allowed to lapse at the end of the term covered by the assessment work filed with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist



Paul Kallock
Geologist

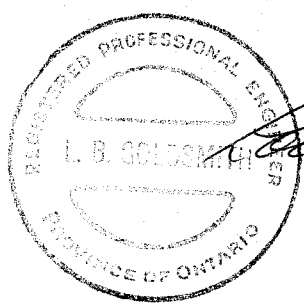
Vancouver, B.C.
October 20, 1985

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH

1. I, Locke B. Goldsmith, am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario and the Northwest Territories, and a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Oregon. My address is 301, 1855 Balsam Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I have a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology from Michigan Technological University, a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia, and have done postgraduate study in Geology at Michigan Tech and the University of Nevada. I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines, and am a Certified Mining Technician. I am a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists, the AIME, and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I have been engaged in mining exploration for the past 26 years.
4. I have co-authored the report entitled, "Geological and Rock Geochemical Investigation, Horn 1-4 and As 1-3 Mineral Claims, Moosehorn Creek-Toodoggone Area, B.C., Omineca Mining Division", dated October 20, 1985. The report is based upon fieldwork and research supervised by the author.
5. I have no ownership in the property, nor in the stocks of Deep South Petroleum Inc.
6. I consent to the use of this report in a prospectus, or in a statement of material facts related to the raising of funds.

Respectfully submitted,



Locke B. Goldsmith, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.

October 20, 1985

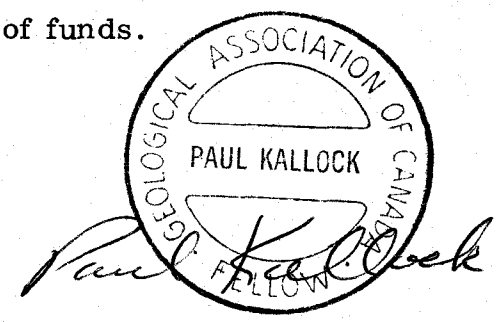
GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

PAUL KALLOCK

I, Paul Kallock, do state: that I am a geologist with Arctex Engineering Services, 301 - 1855 Balsam Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I Further State That:

1. I have a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Washington State University, 1970. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
2. I have engaged in mineral exploration since 1970, both for major mining and exploration companies and as an independent geologist.
3. I have co-authored the report entitled, "Geological and Rock Geochemical Investigation, Horn 1-4 and As 1-3 Mineral Claims, Moosehorn Creek-Toodoggone Area, B.C., Omineca Mining Division". The report is based on my fieldwork carried out on the property, and on previously accumulated geologic data.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest in any manner in either the property or securities of Deep South Petroleum Inc., or its affiliates, nor do I anticipate to receive any such interest.
5. I consent to the use of this report in a prospectus, or in a statement of material facts related to the raising of funds.



Paul Kallock
Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
October 20, 1985

REFERENCES

Diakow, L.J. 1983. A Comparison of Volcanic Stratigraphy, Structure and Hydrothermal Alteration of the Silver Pond (Cloud Creek) and Wrich-Awesome Claim Groups, Toodoggone River (94 E) in Geological Fieldwork 1982. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1983-1, pp. 134-141.

Diakow, L.J., Panteleyev, A. and Schroeter, T.G. 1985. Geology of the Toodoggone River Area, NTS 94 E. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Gower, S.C. and Stevenson, R.W. 1974. Report on Silt-Soil-Geochemical Survey HAR 1-6 Mineral Claims. Kennco Exploration Ltd, Assessment Report #4970.

Leask, D. and Limion, H. 1983. Geophysical Ground Surveys, Golden Lion Claims. Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd., Assessment Report #11330.

Harmon Mineral Claims. 1968 and 1969. Kennco Exploration Ltd., Assessment Reports #01872 and #01981.

Schroeter, T.G. 1982. Toodoggone River Area, Geological Fieldwork. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1983-1, pp. 125-133.

COST STATEMENT, 1985 PROGRAMME

1.	Personnel		
	L.B. Goldsmith, ¼ June 6, ¼ July 2, ¼ 3, ¼ Oct. 15, ½ 20, total 1½ days @ $400/day	$ 600.00	
	P. Kallock, Sept. 17-22, ½ 23, Oct. 18, 19, total 8½ days @ $320/day	$2,720.00	
	I. Francis, Sept. 17-22, total 6 days @ $220/day	$1,320.00	
		$4,640.00	$4,640.00
2.	Accommodation, Field Supplies		
	Total cost of $668.60 ÷ 14.5 man days = $48.11/man/day		668.60
3.	Transportation		
	Vehicle, 403 km @ $.30/km		120.90
4.	Analyses		
	18 rock samples cost $305.10 = $16.95/sample		305.10
5.	Reporting		
	Drafting, typing, photocopying, supplies		665.40
		TOTAL	$6,400.00

APPENDIX

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

1950N 1050W	Chip sample of 2 cm wide quartz veinlet trending N55°W 90°. Host is white thinly banded rhyolite which trends N30°W 75°N. Weak epidote is present.
3400N 2800W	Random chip sample of six talus boulders of purplish to green porphyritic andesite, plagioclase phenocrysts, common vesicles or vugs. No visible alteration or mineralization. Background value.
3750N 2000W	Chips of several limonite stained boulders of felsic volcanics (rhyolite?), moderately siliceous with traces to 1% disseminated pyrite.
450S 950W	Chip sample of single talus boulder of andesite porphyry showing moderate argillic alteration, stony surficial limonite and abundant quartz veinlets in weak stockwork pattern.
500S 1000W	One-metre chip sample of outcrop of moderate argillic and siliceous altered felsic volcnaic. Strong limonite oxidaton, 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
800S 1200W	One-metre chip sample near creek bed of strong pervasive siliceous altered felsic (?) volcanic, strongly oxidized.
900S 25W	One-metre chip sample of outcrop of weakly pyritiferous intermediate volcanic with moderate argillic and siliceous alteration.
950S 900W	One-metre chip sample of siliceous, bleached, dacitic (?), tuff (?) with minor feldspar phenocrysts, local strong limonite and clay zones.
1050S 300W	Composite rock sample of several talus cobbles of limonite-stained porphyritic dacite (?) with moderate argillic and weak siliceous alteration.
1200S 1050W	Felsic intrusive (?) rock with strong iron oxide, strong silicification and 10-15% very fine-grained pyrite; 1/2 metre chip sample.
1200S 1120W	Grab sample of limonite and jarosite coated porphyritic andesite (?) containing 3-5% disseminated pyrite.
1700S 750W	1/2 metre chip smaple from contact zone of purple and green andesite which overlies moderately argillic altered tuff (?) with 3% disseminated pyrite and abundant limonite.

1850S 500W	Chip sample of outcrop of argillic altered porphyritic andesite which displays strong limonite and 3% disseminated pyrite.
2000S 700W	Select sample of 10 cm quartz vein which displays chalcedonic banding and central comb structures. Trend is N55°E 70°S. Host is purple and green andesite. No wallrock alteration.
2400S 3000W	One-metre chip sample of intrusive dyke (?) rock showing vague feldspar phenocrysts. Generally moderately siliceous, pervasive light brown colour due to weak limonite, traces disseminated pyrite.
2650S 3050W	Select sample of porphyritic intrusive rock containing common calcite veinlets, strong silicification, 5% disseminated pyrite and abundant limonite and hematite. Located on east bank of Moosehorn Creek.
2800S 1500W	Strong argillic altered volcanic or intrusive dyke with 1% disseminated pyrite, strong limonite; select sample.
3000S 1500W	Similar to 2800S 1500W but with 2-3% pyrite.

Gold F.A.-A.A. Combo Method ppb:

For low grade samples and geochemical materials, 10 gram samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and siliceous flux with the addition of 10 mg of Au-free Ag metal and cupelled. The silver bead is parted with dilute HNO_3 and then treated with aqua regia. The salts are dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for Au on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Detection limit: 5 ppb

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver ppm:

1.0 gm sample is digested with perchloric-nitric acid ($HClO_4$-HNO_3) for approximately 2 hours. The digested sample is cooled and made up to 25 mls with distilled water. The solution is mixed and solids are allowed to settle. Copper, lead, zinc and silver are determined by atomic absorption techniques. Silver and lead are corrected for background absorption.

Detection limit: Copper, Zinc - 1 ppm
Silver - 0.2 ppm
Lead - 2 ppm

Arsenic ppm:

A 1.0 gm sample is digested with a mixture of perchloric and nitric acid to strong fumes of perchloric acid. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest is acidified, reduced with KI and mixed. A portion of the reduced solution is converted to arsine with $NaBH_4$ and the arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption.

Detection limit: 1 ppm

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : GOLDSMITH, MR. L. B.

#301-1855 BALSAM STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6K 3M3

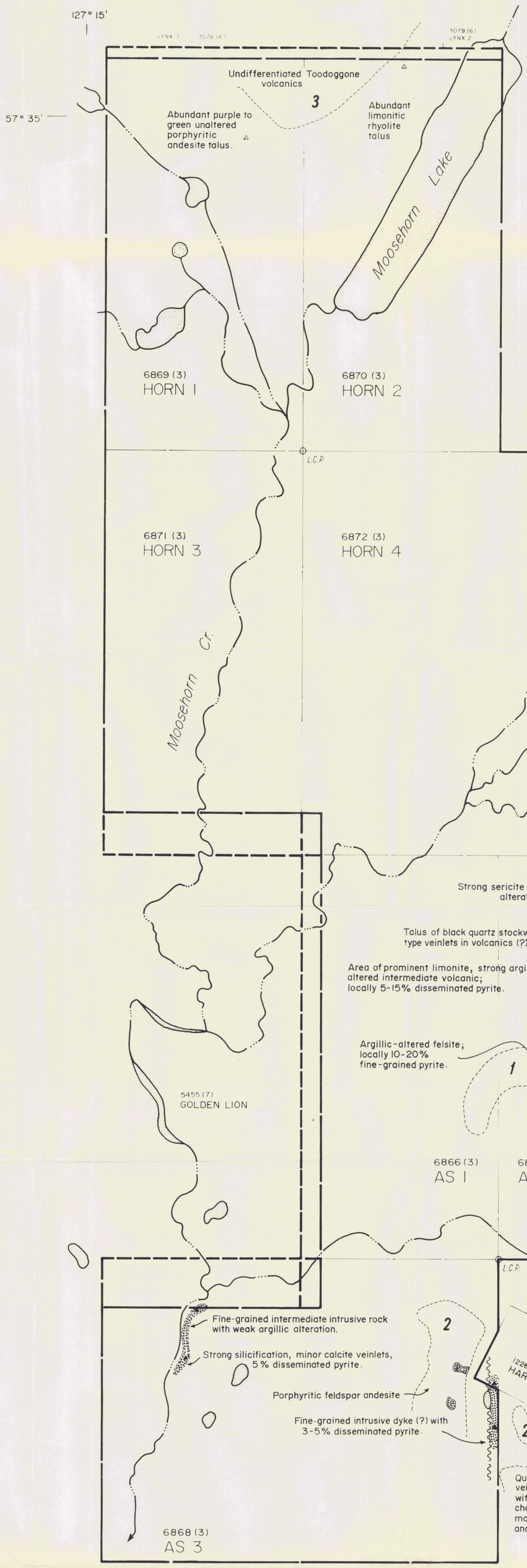
CC: PAUL KALLOCK, Stanwood. WA

CERT. # : A8516717-001-A
INVOICE # : I8516717
DATE : 3-OCT-85
P.O. # : NONE
MOOSE HORN/DEEP SOUT

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	AS ppm	Au ppb FA+AA
1950N 1050W	205	6	4	48	0.1	1	<5
3400N 2800W	205	12	18	115	0.3	14	<5
3750N 2000W	205	5	124	90	0.5	1	<5
450S 950W	205	6	2	10	0.2	3	10
500S 1000W	205	6	9	98	1.0	3	10
800S 1200W	205	3	4	35	0.2	2	<5
900S 25W	205	28	23	31	0.2	4	15
950S 900W	205	7	6	64	0.5	14	5
1050S 300W	205	7	7	11	0.2	5	<5
1200S 1050W	205	3	5	75	0.3	3	<5
1200S 1120W	205	4	64	75	0.2	5	<5
1700S 750W	205	5	6	28	0.3	3	<5
1850S 500W	205	5	42	71	1.2	3	<5
2000S 700W	205	5	6	28	0.2	1	<5
2400S 3000W	205	20	76	300	2.2	9	<5
2650S 3050W	205	11	60	145	4.8	9	10
2800S 1500W	205	10	8	21	0.4	5	<5
3000S 1500W	205	3	13	17	0.1	5	<5

VOI rev. 4/85

Certified by Hart Bichler



STRATIGRAPHY

Lower to Middle Jurassic

A Feldspar and hornblende feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs.

3 TOODOGGONE VOLCANICS:
Undivided, rhyolite, dacite, andesite flows and breccias.

2 McClair Creek Formation: purple to grey-green porphyritic plagioclase flows, dacitic to andesitic composition.

Upper Triassic

1 TAKLA GROUP: basalt and andesite, generally dark green to purplish grey, locally brecciated, amygdaloidal or massive.

3 75° Rhyolite with occasional fine laminations, local quartz veinlets, numerous lamprophyre dykes.

N

creek lake property boundaries

0 100 200 500 METRES 1000
SCALE : 1 : 10,000

KEY
bedding showing attitude 75°
possible fault zone
vein 70° showing attitude
located claim post
rock sample site

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,031

N.T.S. 94 E / 6E

DEEP SOUTH Petroleum Inc.

Mineral Claims
HORN 1-4 & AS 1-3

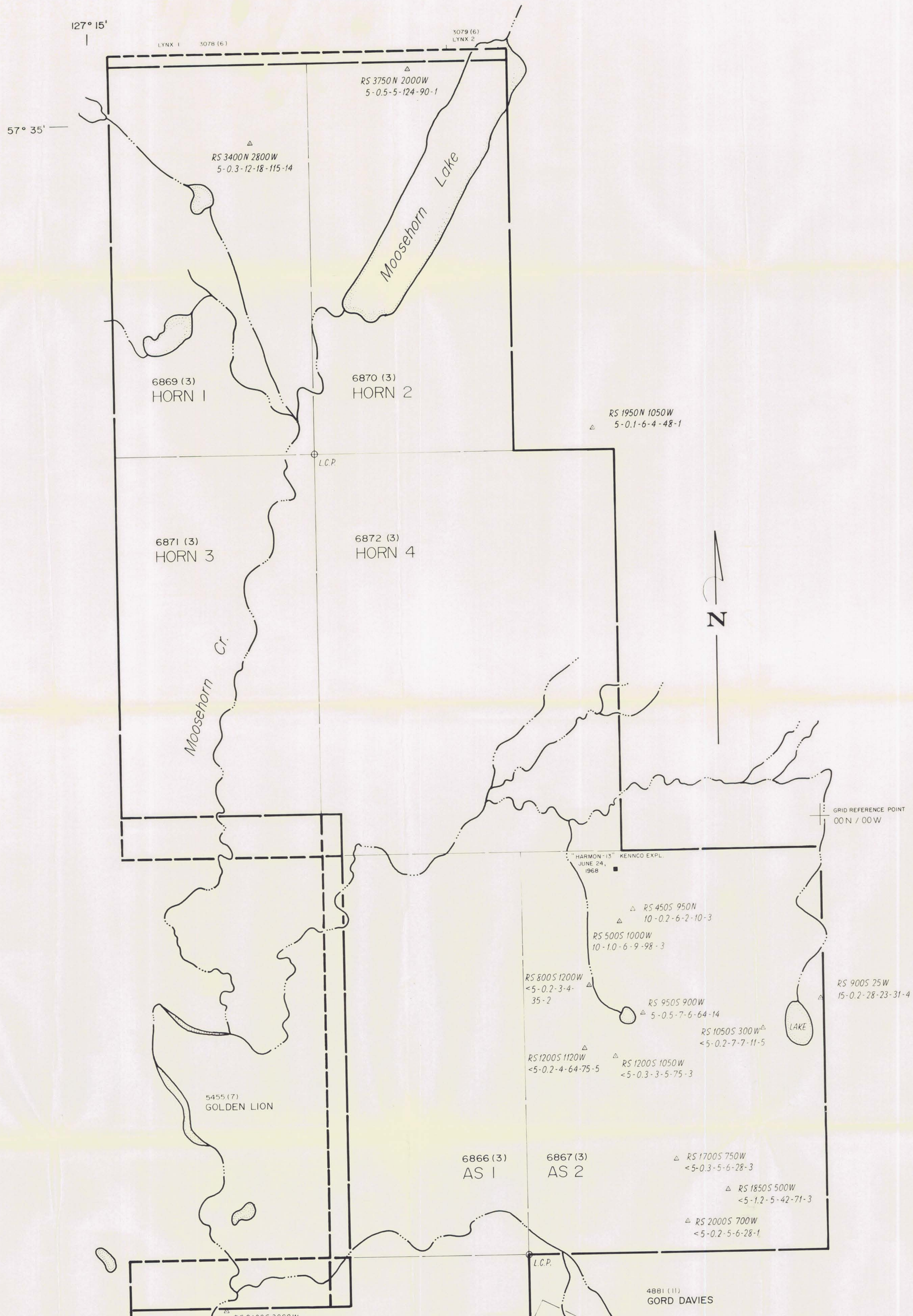
TOODOGGONE AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY and Rock Sample Location Map

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
PAUL KALLOCK, GEOLOGIST
AND LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH, P. ENG.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER L. B. GOLDSMITH PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES OCTOBER 1985



N.T.S. 94 E / 6E

DEEP SOUTH Petroleum Inc.

Mineral Claims
HORN 1-4 & AS 1-3

TOODOGGONE AREA, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
Au Ag Cu Pb Zn As

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY

PAUL KALLOCK, GEOLOGIST

LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH, P. ENG.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
L.B. GOLDSMITH
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES — OCTOBER 1985

Mineral Claims
HORN 1-4 & AS 1-3

LAKES
GOLD OCCURRENCES
(ABC) LETTERS IN BRACKETS INDICATE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING SYMBOLS

SEREM INC. CLAIMS INCLUDE AGNICO – EAGLE MINES LTD. AND SUDBURY CONTACT MINES LTD.

DEEP SOUTH
Petroleum Inc.

Mineral Claims
LAINEY 1-4

1 0 1 3 Kilom
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N

TOODOGGONE GOLD CAMP
Baker Gold Mine Area
British Columbia

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY

PAUL KALLOCK GEOLOGIST

AND LOCKE B. GOLDSMITH, P.Eng., CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

OCTOBER 1985