Assessment # 86-771-12773

1986 Assessment Report

GEOLOGICAL AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

Claims:	D Claim Group Liard Mining Division
Commodity:	Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc and Copper
Location:	60 km southeast of Dease Lake NTS 104 I/3E 58 11.7' North 129 7.8' West
Consultant and Author:	H. Kim., P. Geol., F.G.A.C. Banyan Exploration Consultants Inc. #303-609 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C., V6B 4W4
Owner: Operator:	Pamicon Developments Ltd. Balance Resources Ltd.
Work Dates:	July 15 - September 18, 1986

86-771

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

D CLAIM GROUP MINERAL PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104 I/3E 11.7'
LATTITUDE 58 ~~10'~~ NORTH
LONGITUDE 129 07.8' WEST

FOR

Operator: BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

Owner: Pamicon Development Ltd.

BY: H. KIM, P. GEOL., F.G.A.C.
BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

OCTOBER 20, 1986

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ILLUSTRATIONS

1.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Balance Resources Ltd. for this report is a joint venture partner on the B1 and D mineral claims in the Liard Mining Division, B.C. Pursuant to the recommendation for further program on the property by G.H. Raynor, P. Eng., dated May 23, 1986 for Orsina Resources Ltd., Balance Resources Ltd. performed the said recommended program in the B1 and D mineral claims in the summer and fall of 1986 to complete their partial option agreement with Orsina Resources Ltd.

Since 1981, the various field programs were carried out on the property in the search for epithermal, epigenetic precious metal deposits by Pamicon Developments Ltd. for CHOA Joint Venture and recently Orsina Resources Ltd. under the field supervision and management of Alex Burton, P. Eng. and David Yeager, B. Sc. until 1985. Pamicon's 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1985 exploration programs on the claims have revealed two narrow high-grid gold bearing quartz veins and a mineralized shear zone in the Triassic volcaniclastic unit as follows:

Discovery Vein:

The best two samples from this vein contain 32.4 oz/ton Ag and 4.705 oz/ton Au across 10 cm and 17.20 oz/ton Ag and 3.380 oz/ton Au across 25 cm (G.H. Raynor, P. Eng., May 23, 1986).

B. Vein:

Five assay samples from vein material contain gold values ranging from 0.088 oz/ton to 0.25 oz/ton Au. A mineralized float found near the B showing contained 0.325 oz/ton Au and 3.8 oz/ton Ag (G.H. Raynor, P. Eng., 1986).

Mineralized Shear Zone:

Indicated strike length of 70 m shows 5 m in true width of rusted mineralization with visible sulphides. The following base metal values were resulted by sampling:

Silver:	0.06 oz/ton	-	3.90 oz/ton
Copper:	0.02 %	-	0.65 %
Lead :	0.22 %	-	0.95 %
Zinc :	0.01 %	-	0.85 %

Within the context of this report, economic quantities of the two narrow veins with significant precious metal values as described above have not yet been defined. The mineralized shear zone 250 meters west of B vein offers a good exploration bet for further lateral extention on strike.

On geological grounds as stated above, it is recommended that a follow-up bulldozer trenching program be carried out on the existing three showings for further strikewise extensions.

Respectfully Submitted,

Hun Kim, P. Geol., F.G.A.C.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

During the 1986 field season, Banyan Exploration Consultants Inc. has carried out Balance Resources Ltd.'s surface exploration program on the property under the management and field supervision of H. Kim, P. Geol., F.G.A.C. The field program consisted of detailed geologic mapping, prospecting of the so-called Andesite agglomerate unit with tungsten-carbide rock chiesel, and limited hand trenching. A detailed geologic mapping produced an actual outcrop map. This map is not included in this report because of its bulky volume covering the entire property area.

All existing showings on the property were remapped for an independent assessment. The results of previous sampling on these two showings by three previous samplers (Dave Yeager, Geologist, C.K. Ikona, P. Eng. and G.H. Raynor, P. Eng.) are used for the respective description in this report. This report summarizes the current data based on the Bi and D mineral claims and makes recommendations to test their potential for gold-silver and base metal mineralization.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is located 60 km southeast of the community of Dease Lake, B.C., which is in turn 245 kilometres south of Watson Lake near B.C. - Yukon border. The Cassiar-Stewart Highway connecting through Terrace and Watson Lake, B.C. and Whitehorse, Yukon passes approximately 40 kilometres west of the property.

Access to the property is by fixed wing to Turnagain Lake located 7 kilometers to the north, hence by foot or helicopter to the claims. There is also an all season cat road (Dease Lake-Kutcho air strip) passing within 20 kilometers to the north with a spur road to the Settea Creek placer operations located 6 kilometers to the northeast.

Topographic relief on the property exceeds 850 meters. The lowest elevation is near McBride Creek to the southwest (1067) meters A.S.L.). The highest elevation is on the Southern rugged mountain range above timber line (1,927 meters A.S.L.). The northern half of the range is comprised of an upland plateau ranging from 1,525 meters to 1,677 meters A.S.L.

Vegetation consists primarily of dwarf balsam, dwarf alder, grasses, lichen and mosses; the lower forest cover consists primarily of spruce, balsam and poplar. Water is plentiful in the streams draining the range and on the northern plateau, the highest dependable water supply being generally at the 1,677 meter level.

The area is within a heavy snowfall belt where the property may be snow free for only four months. The best field season for surface exploratory work is between mid-July and mid-September.

0 100 200 300 KILOMETERS

0 100 200 MILES

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

B1& D MINERAL CLAIMS
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS Inc.

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
LDS	McBride	Sept 96	1

4.0 PROPERTY

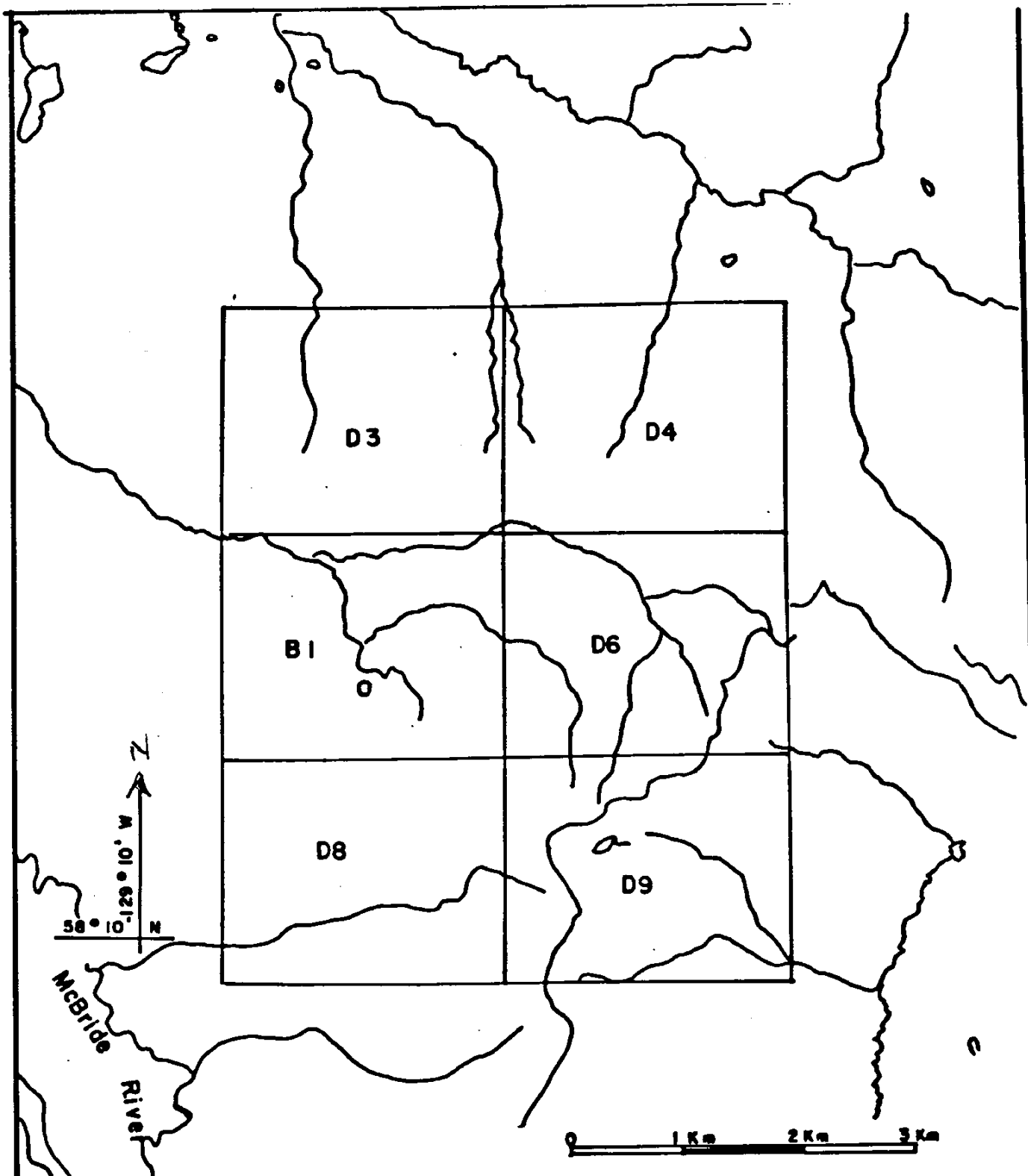
The mineral claims being described here are as listed in Table 1.

TABLE I: CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Record Date	No. of Units	Expiry Date
B1	OCT. 3/86	20	OCT. 3/87
D3	OCT. 9/81	20	OCT. 9/87
D4	OCT. 9/81	20	OCT. 9/87
D6	OCT. 9/81	20	OCT. 9/87
D8	OCT. 9/81	20	OCT. 9/87
D9	OCT. 9/81	20	OCT. 9/87

The five mineral claims, D3-D9 in the above table are held by Pamicon Developments Ltd. The claims are held in turn under option by Orsina Resources Ltd. B1 claim is held under H. Kim from whom Orsina Resources purchased the claim at a price of $1.00. This claim has been initially held under by Pamicon Developments Ltd., which missed the opportunities for filing an assessment report on the due date to result in lapsing the claim. On the due date of assessment filing on D1 claim (presently B1) September 10, 1986, Banyan Exploration's field team were continuing mapping and prospecting programs on this property. Subsequently, the claim was restaked by H. Kim and recorded legally on October 3, 1986.

Balance Resources Ltd. has an option to acquire a 50% interest on the property as listed in Table I from Orsina Resources Ltd. by expenditure of exploration funds.



NTS 104 I-3E B.C.

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

B1 & D MINERAL CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS Inc

Drawn	Project	Date	FIG.
LDS	McBride	Oct. 86	2

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK ON THE PROPERTY

1981

Pamicon Developments Ltd. staked the D1 - D13 followed by assay sampling and initial hand trenching of the Discovery showing and initial geochemical survey in the surrounding area. D1 claim is now entitled as B1.

1982

Under the field supervision of Alex Burton, P. Eng., the following exploration program was carried out by Pamicon Developments Ltd.

a) Further hand trenching on the Discovery showing to expose the mineralized fissure along strike;

b) Reconnaissance geologic mapping of the northern part of the claim group;

c) Study of the stream sediment geochemistry of the northern part of the claim group. Six heavy sediment samples did not contain anomalous levels of gold and silver.

1983

Under the supervision of David Yeager, Pamicon Developments Ltd. conducted the following surface exploration program on the property.

a) Detailed grid prospecting and rock chip sampling around the discovery showing;

b) Hand trenching of "B" vein;

c) Grid soil sampling to the applicability of the technique to the property. A total of 65 soil samples were taken from B horizon in a selected grid area near the corner posts of D1 (presently B1), D3, D4 and D6 claims.

"None of the samples contained anomalous levels of gold and silver" including the sample taken at the site of "Discovery Showing" itself. Pamicon Developments Ltd.'s additional soil samples near the known base metal showings on the D1 claim did not return anomalous amounts of gold and silver. This can be explained by a constant accumulation of foreign soils irrelevant to respective showings in a highly precipitous ravine bottoms between gravel eskers. A total of 6 rock chip samples were obtained near the Discovery and B vein showings. Since these samples were selectively taken from angular fragments of quartz vein float material containing sulphides and limonitic quartz vein float, all samples undoubtedly contained anomalous levels of gold and silver.

1984

Pamicon Developments prepared an orthophoto mosaic with superimposed topographic contours covering the entire property area. All exploration data from past work were plotted on this new base map.

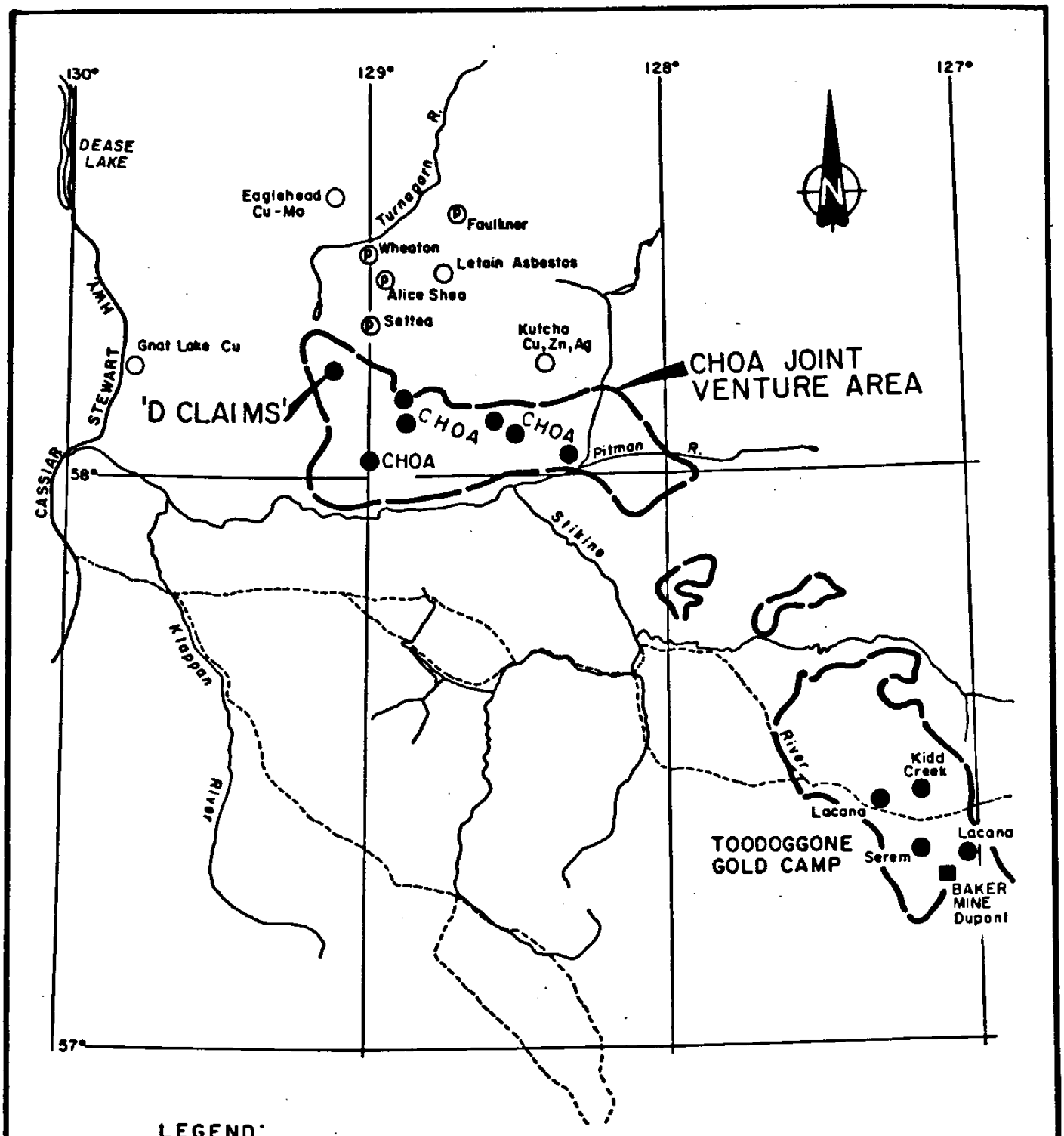
1985

During the period from July 1, 1985 to September 29, 1985, a program of partially detailed geologic mapping and rock chip geochemical sampling was carried out by Pamicon Developments Ltd. on a portion of D1 (now B1) and D8 claims in the vicinity of the Discovery and "B" vein showings. The work program was supervised by David Yeager, geologist. A Pamicon's 1985 report states that an andesite agglomerate containing sulphides and oxidized shears were "interpreted as a volcanogenic sulphide hozizon." As described in detail at chapter, Mineralization, the mineralized horizon is a tectonically created shears mineralized by sulphides.

During the 1985 program, "thirty-three rock chip geochemical samples were collected from outcrop and non-transported sub outcrop (if necessary)." "Twenty to twenty-five chips were collected at each sample site from several metre square areas". Pamicon reports that there were no anomalous levels of gold detected in any of the samples with one possibly anomalous sample (90 parts per billion Au). It should be noted that the rock chip was taken from quartz float material near the Discovery Veins.

6.0 REGIONAL EXPLORATION AND MINING ACTIVITIES

Figure 3 indicates various mineral prospect sites and producers outside the property area.



LEGEND:

- TAKLA-HAZELTON ASSEMBLAGE includes Toodoggone volcanics
- Base metals prospects
- Placer gold producers
- Epithermal gold prospects
- Epithermal gold producer

0 50
KILOMETRES

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 & D CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION B.C. NTS:104I/3E

REGIONAL EXPLORATION & MINING ACTIVITY MAP

NORTHERN B.C.

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE:OCT.,1986 BY:H.K./rwr FIGURE: 3

The following note is quoted from Dave Yeager's geology report dated January, 1984.

> "The first mining activity of note in the area took place on tributaries of the Turnagain River were placer gold was discovered in the 1930's on Wheaton (Boulder) Creek and its tributary Alice Shea Creek, as well as on Faulkner Creek. These creeks have been economically worked intermittently from discovery to present. Other creeks in the Wolverine and Letaine lakes area have been worked for placer jade. More recently placer gold mining has been conducted on Settea Creek.
>
> In the early 1950's investigations began on the asbestos occurences in the Letaine Lake area; the ground now being held by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. During the 1960's porphyry Cu-Mo occurences were discovered east of Eaglehead Lake and are currently being developed jointly by Esso resources and Nuspar Resources. In 1972 the Kutcho Creek volcanogenic massive sulphide Cu-Zn-Ag deposit was discovered by Esso Resources and Sumac Mines Ltd. Exploration and Kutcho Creek has continued and Sumac initiated underground work during the 1982 field season. The construction of the Kutcho Creek Airstrip in 1975 made it possible to fly jade out of deposits, located to the west of the strip, being quarried by Jadex Mines Ltd."

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

A 1978 GSC map as Paper 78-1A, Cry Lake sheet revised by H. Gabrielse updates the regional geologic information and refers to the earlier publications by 10 different workers including J. Monger, L. Thorstad and H. Tippers (1977) and A. Panteleyev and D. Pearson (1956). ~~A portion of this map is presented in Fig. 4 of this report.~~

The oldest and lowest map unit in the region is Cambrain to Devonian limestone strata containing silty and arenaceous sedimentary complex occupying in the north eastern and central part of the map sheet.

Overlying the Cambrian to Devonian strata are Mississippian to Permian sequences assigned as Cache Creek and Sylvester Groups consisting mainly of cherty, pellitic and calcareous sediments and ultramafic intrusives and the equivalent volcanics.

Overlying again the foregoing Mississippian-Devonian sequences are Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and volcaniclistic sequences, which is related to a local geology of the property. As seen in the geologic legend of Fig. 4, graphic symbols on the map are not self-explanatory. Taking an example, Lower Triassic Andesitic sequence and Stuhini Formation comprising of augite porphyry and minor sedimentary rocks are using the same symbol. So are for Middle Jurassic and Lower Jurassic "Toodogone Volcanics". Based on the detail mapping on the property in the summer and fall of 1986, a regional geologic legend related to the property geology includes, in ascending stratigraphic order, Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic (?) Andesite unit, whereas the northeastern part is underlain by Lower Jurassic Inklin information and Takwhaoni formations and Jurassic Inklin and Takwhaoni formations consisting of coarse clastic sedimentary rocks with lesser pellitic sediments.

All the above volcanic and sedimentary sequences from Cambrain to Jurassic periods have been intruded by plutonic rocks in two ages; Triassic "Hotailuh Batholith" and Mid-Cretaceous "Cassiar Batholith". The Hotailuth batholith made up with mainly garonodiorite and syenite intruded the south western part of the map sheet. A stock of hornblende diorite-quartz monozite intruded the sedimentary and volcanic sequences in the northwest side of the property. The intrusive plutons close to the property are mainly Hotailuh batholith, but the Cassiar batholith of mid-cretaceous time covering the extensive area, almost northeastern half part of the area, might have triggered an epithermal quartz veining with auriforous mineralization.

Younger rocks on the property are coarse clastic sedimentary rocks and basalt lava with pyroclastics ranging in age from Tertiary to Quaternary periods. These rocks are scattered in small pods and are not conspicuous in bulk view.

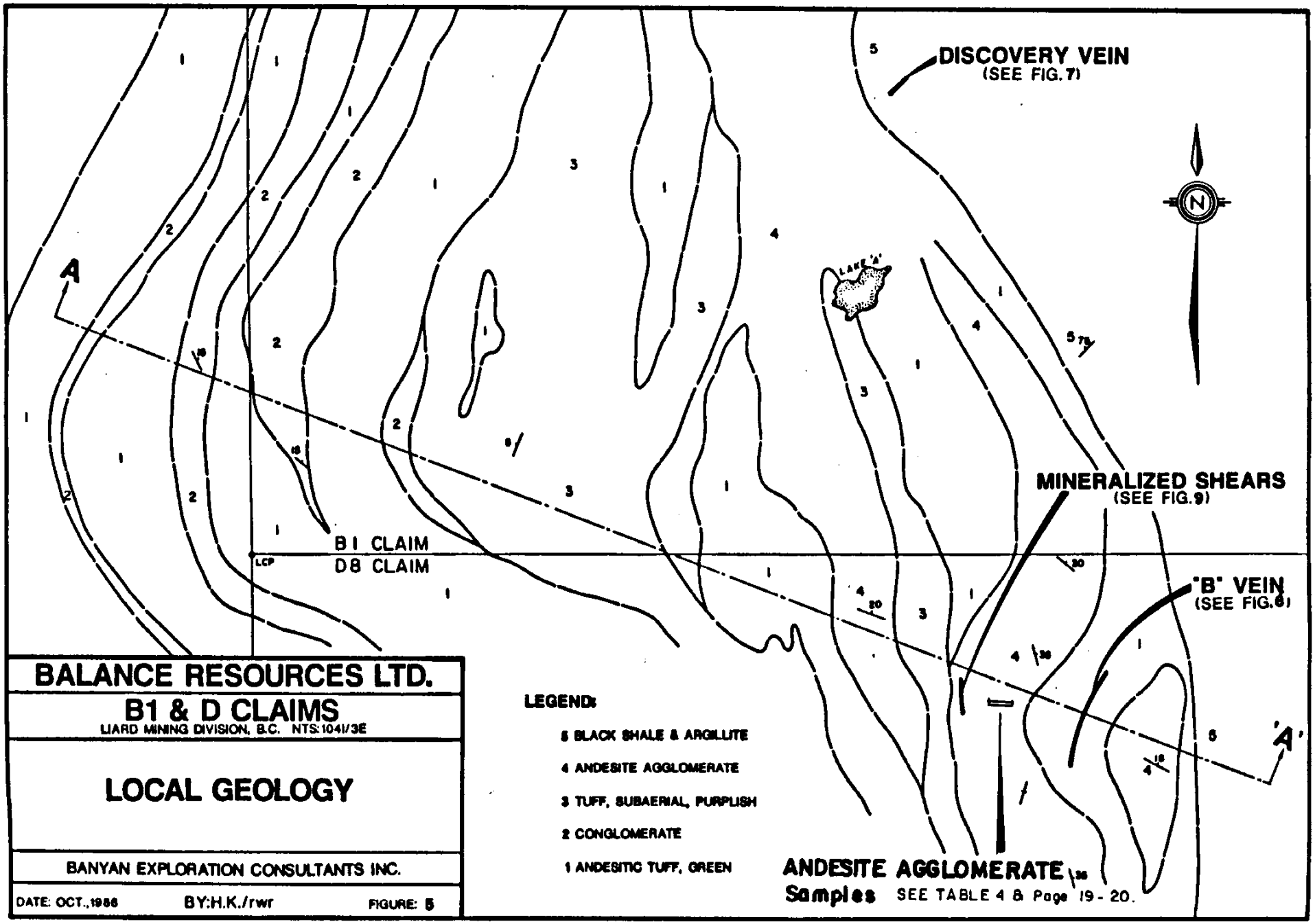
A major tectonic element characterizing the region is the northwesterly trending "King Salmon Thrust Fault", which parallels other NW-trending Nahlin and Kutcho Faults to the north east. An older Cache Creek Group overlies the younger Triassic Inklin and Takwhaoni formations by this low-angle thrust fault. Gabrielse (1978) placed two northeast trending faults slicing the middle of the property.

In the area of interest, a discontinuous succession of volcanic and volcaniclastic strata trends uniformly north south or slightly west of north and dips at low angles, 15-20 degree to the east.

The so-called "Toodogone Volcanics" comprising interbedded marine and nomarine sediments and volcanics of Toarcian to Bajocian age are predominent far to the south of the property.

8.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

During the 1986 field season, the entire claim area has been traversed in various directions to search for rock exposures. As noted in the previous reports, the northern plateau area, covering more than two-third of the total claim area, lacks rock exposure. The surface of upland plateau portion with higher elevations is mainly covered by grasses, low bushes and dwarf alders whereas the portion of lower elevations consists mainly of low bushes, muskegs and ponds. However, a portion of the southern half of B1 and partial D8 claims contains some outcrops and a detailed geological map can be made in a limited area. Fig. 5 is an interpreted local geology based on the factual outcrop mapping. A summary of geological findings from 1986 field program is as follows.



BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 & D CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104I/3E

LOCAL GEOLOGY

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

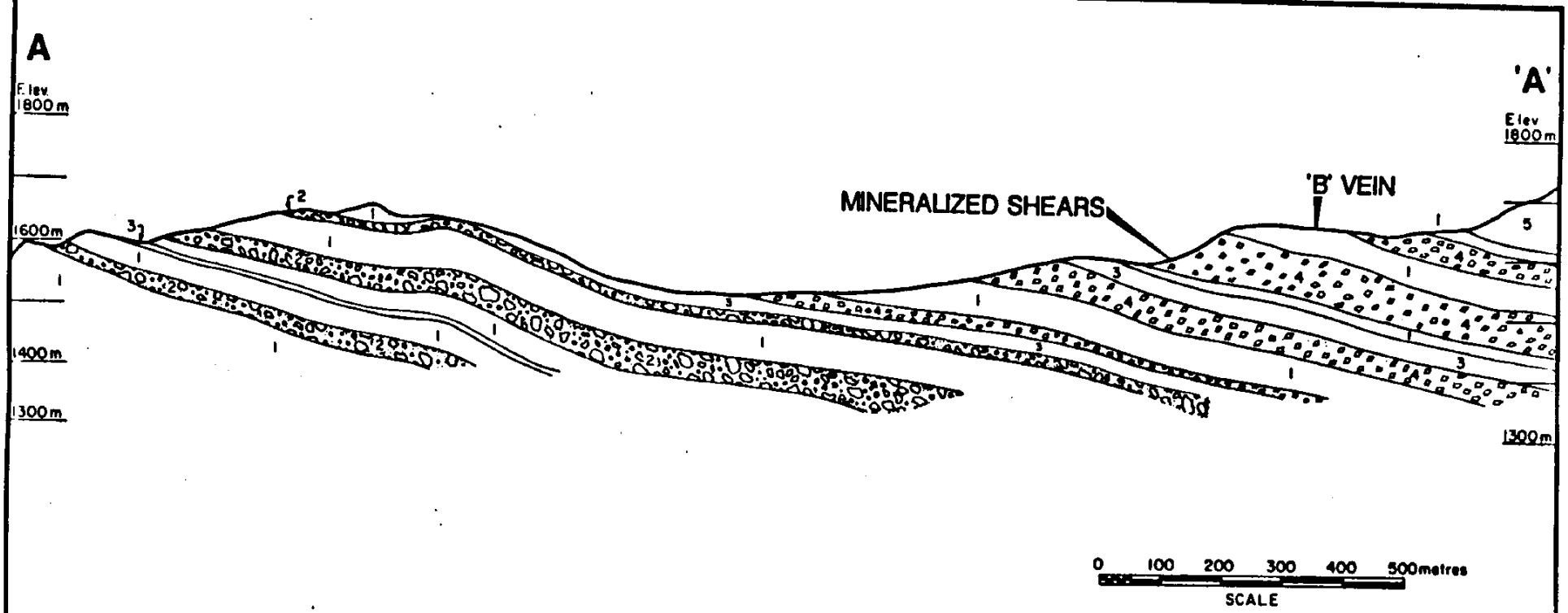
DATE: OCT., 1988 BY: H.K./rwr FIGURE: 5

8.1 STRATIGRAPHY

The entire B1 (formerly D1) claim area is underlain by green and purplish red volcanic and volcaniclastic strata. A detailed traverse mapping on the B1 claim indicated that the volcanic strata dip gently to the east (5 - 30 degrees). In general, the bedding attitude becomes steeper towards the eastern limit of B1 claim, but not exceeding 30 degrees. This gentle attitude of bedding, compounded by scarce outcrop, makes a stratisgraphic measurement difficult. Fig. 6 is an idealized stratigraphic profile across the B1 claim in east-west direction, based on the interpretative local geological plan (Fig. 5). As seen on the maps, the western part is dominated by alternated purplish red conglomerate, purplish sandstone with tuff beds and green andesitic tuff. These purplish and greenvolcanic and sedimentary strata are overlain to the east by a thick succession of so-called "andesite agglomerate", which has been termed by Pamicon Developments Ltd.'s geologists since 1981. Layers of these agglomerate are alternated with beds of green andesite tuff, purplish volcanic sands and thin sheets of andesite lava. These volcanic sequences are in turn overlain by sedimentary rock unit consisting mainly of black shale and argillite. The black shale and argillite unit appears to be overlain again by andesite tuff containing thin beds of limestone to the southeast of the property.

An intrusive diorite dyke is noted on the southeast portion of the mapped area. Also, dykes of find-grained diorite or andesite intruded the black argillite unit along the banks of a north-westerly flowing creek in B1 claim. The southern part of D9 claim was reportedly underlain by "Toodoggone Volcanics" consisting of water lain tuffs, siltstone and calcareous beds (Dave Yeager, 1985 Assessment Report).

The contact relationship between green and purplish volcanic sequences including agglomerates appears to be normal and conformable. The contact between these volcanic sequences and black argillite unit may be also conformable, but local disconformity may exist between the two units due to the fact that discordant bedding attitudes are observed near the contact in the southeast corner of the mapped area.



LEGEND:

5 BLACK SHALE & ARGILLITE

4 ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE

3 TUFF, SUBAERIAL, PURPLISH

2 CONGLOMERATE

1 ANDESITIC TUFF, GREEN

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 & D CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS:104I/3E

IDEALIZED GEOLOGIC PROFILE

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE: OCT.,1988 BY:H.K./rwr FIGURE: 6

8.2 LITHOLOGY

Specimens of all different rock types occuring on the property were collected for the future petrographic analysis. The following is a summary of lithologic description in general ascending stratigraphic order, based on macroscopic and megascopic observations.

Andesitic Tuff (Map Unit 1)

The majority of the property is underlain by waterlain andesitic tuff. This is green aphanitic and massive rock. Megascopically, it contains glassy shards and broken fine fragments of various composition. The green andesitic tuff grades into and alternated with purplish red-maroon tuff. Characteristically, most of the green andesitic tuff on the east side of B1 claim contains sparsely scattered purplish susbangular fragments, and this could be termed as "andesite breccia". Included also in this andesite tuff unit is sheets of andesite lava, of which flowing texture and alignment of feldspar laths are conspicously noted on megascopic inspection. The B vein and other quartz vein floats are hosted by this andesite unit.

Conglomerate (Map Unit 2 and 3)

The overall coloration of this rock is purplish red and maroon. In detail, the rock is made up with subrounded and rounded pebbles ranging in diameter from 3 mm to 7 cm in a poorly sorted medium to coarse grained, purplish red sandy matrix. The pebbles consist mainly of purplish red, aphanitic volcanic composition with occasional light greenish andesitic rock type. Characteristically, the conglomerate unit does not contain angular to subangular gravels and boulders. Except a few specks of pyrite in local areas, no economic mineral is noted in this rock on macroscopoic and megascopical basis.

Intercalated with conglomerate as described above and andesitic tuff sequences are sandstone beds up to 20 m in thickness. The coloration of sandstone is purple, green, and milky white. It is, in general, poorly sorted pebbly coarse sandstone. Milky white colored coarse sandstone within the purplish conglomerate on the west side of B1 claim occurs as thin beds having well-stratified stream-worked bedding. No economic mineral is noted in the sandstone.

Andesite Agglomerate (Map Unit 4)

The west-facing slopes with escarpments of a hill, 1.664.1 m elevation, about 900 m Southeast of Lake "A" in B1 claim are conspicously exposed by andesite agglomerate. On a quick observation, the exposed rock is andesite tuff-looking, but detailed examination of the whole outcrop show numerous angular to subrounded purple, green fragments, up to 30 cm in a green, aphanitic or porphyritic andesitic matrix. The andesite agglomerate exposed on the north side of the above mentioned hill was measured by Brunton compass and chain, and its true thickness attains up to 70 m. Numerous rounded elongated pebbles and gravels are noted, and they are aligned in a direction, N10-50 W and 15 degree NE, in strike and dip, respectively. The andesite agglomerates exposed on the property are compact lithified aggregates, hard to break. As described in the succeeding chapter, the west slope of the hill presents rusted mineralized shear zone with economic interest.

Black Shale and Black Argillite (Map Unit 5)

A northwest facing steep slope on the southeast corner of D8 claim is totally covered with talus of black shale. The black shale is highly fissile and locally slaty-looking. Due to a soft nature of this rock, it's exposure on the overall property is very sparse. Scattered small outcrops on the banks of north westerly flowing creek in B1 claim are mapped to be thickly bedded black argillite rather than shale, but believed to be in the same lithologic unit. The black argillite here is intruded by andesite dyke or fine grained diorite, and is moderately altered with silicification.

A small exposure of black argillite is noted along the westerly flowing creek straddling the legal corner post of B1, D3, D4 and D6 claims. As shown on Fig. 7, the black argillite unit is a host rock to Discovery Vein.

Dark Grey Sandstone (Map Unit 6)

An upland plateau with higher elevations (1689 m A.S.L.) east side of D3 claim presents scattered a few outcrops of dark grey medium to coarse sandstone.

Differently from the volcanic-sourced sandstone as described in the preceding section, dark grey sandstone is composed of well sorted stream-worked sands with bedding. The sandstone is locally massive and greywarke phase. No economic mineral is noted.

Limestone and Limestone Conglomerate (Map Unit 7)

Only one limestone exposure was examined on this field program. Its location is on the top of hill, 1966.2 m A.S.L., west side of D9 claim. This grey dolomitic limestone appears to occur as lenticular beds in the volcaniclastic sequences. Limestone conglomerate contains subrounded rhyollite gravels up to 50 cm. No economic mineralization in the rock is noted.

Andesitic Tuff (Map Unit 8)

The green, aphanitic andesitic tuffs discussed here are well exposed on the ridges with higher elevations (1903.3 - 1966.2 m A.S.L.), southeastern limit of the mapped area (west of D9 claim). The color, composition and texture of the rock are essentially the same as the Andesitic tuff described in the preceeding (Map Unit 1).

Diorite (Map Unit 9)

Numerous diorite dykes intruded all volcanic and sedimentary strata described in the preceeding. The diorite dyke intruding the black shale unit in the southeast of the mapped area attains up to 20 m in true width and extends 60 m in strike length. It is equigranular and medium to coarse grained, light greenish grey coloured rock. Megascopically, distinguished euhedral plagioclase laths and hornblende phenocrysts are noted. Detailed rock chipping shows moderate pyrite mineralization.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

9.1 Discovery Showing (B1 Claim)

The Discovery Showing was initially discovered in 1981 by Pamicon Developments' field team and has been described in detail by previous reports. The writer's geological sketch map of the showing on site basically agrees with those in the previous reports (1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 - See details in Chapter 12.0, References). Nine channel samples were taken across the mineralized fissure by G.H. Raynor, P. Eng. and D. Yeager, B. Sc. in March and December of 1982, and the respective assay values are incorporated in Table 2 and Figure 7.

Figure 7 shows that a narrow quartz vein occurs hosted by andesitic tuff. As having been described repeatedly by previous reports, the best two samples contain 32.0 oz/ton silver and 4.750 oz/ton gold across 10 cm and 17.20 oz/ton silver and 3.380 oz/ton gold across 25 cm. The assay results of the current and the previous sampling on the Discovery showing are tabulated below.

TABLE 2 Discovery Showing Assay Results

Sample No.	Width (cm)	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Sampler
P-1	.2	Channel sample Quartz vein, slightly oxidized, minor specks of sphalerite	0.21	0.07	0.32	1.50	Yeager
P-2	.15	Channel quartz vein, specks and stringers of galena and sphalerite	0.04	0.31	4.52	1.72	Yeager
P-3	.20	Channel white quartz vein no conspicuous sulphides	0.014	0.007	1.05	0.32	Raynor

Sample Number	Length (m)	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %	Sampler
P1	0.2	0.21	0.07	1.50	0.32	Y
P2	0.15	0.04	0.31	4.52	1.72	Y
P3	0.2	0.016	0.07	1.05	0.32	R
P4	0.25	3.580	17.20	12.30	11.40	Y
P5	0.18	0.060	0.62	3.28	2.66	Y
P6	0.2	0.410	5.22	7.25	7.12	R
P7	0.2	0.323	2.44	5.86	5.36	Y
P8	0.2	0.057	0.64	3.4	1.67	Y
P9	0.1	4.705	32.40	3.17	2.10	R

Quartz vein

RECOMMENDED
AREA FOR TRENCHING

Sample Number	Width (m)	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Sampler
926	0.2	0.188	2.55	0.01	7.27	6.27	K
925	0.2	0.160	1.74	0.01	4.76	6.78	K
924	0.2	0.054	0.80	0.01	5.18	3.63	K
923	0.13	0.04	0.07	-	-	-	K
922	0.3	0.04	0.10	-	-	-	K

Quartz vein

13cm

Sample 921: 0.004 oz/t Au, 0.21 oz/t Ag, 0.12 % Cu, 0.55 % Pb, 0.07 % Zn, sampled by H. K

POINT 'B'

NOTE: Host rock is fresh andesitic tuff.

P1 - P9 samples are reported by C.K Ikona, P.Eng (1982 - 1985).

Samplers : Y - D. Yeager, B. Sc.

R - G. H. Rayner, P. Eng.

K - H. Kim, P. Geol.

0 5 10

SCALE IN METRES

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 CLAIM

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS. 104 I/3E

GEOLOGIC PLAN OF DISCOVERY SHOWING

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE: OCT., 1986 | BY : HK/rwr | FIGURE 7

Sample No.	Width (cm)	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Sampler
P-4	.25	Channel rusted quartz vein, conspicuous galena, sphalerite and pyrite	3.38	17.20	12.30	11.40	Yeager
P-5	.18	Channel weakly oridized quartz vein stringers of galena and sphalerite	0.08	0.62	3.28	2.65	Yeager
P-6	.20	Channel quartz vein, rusted, specks and stringers of galena and sphalerite	0.41	5.22	7.25	7.12	Raynor
P-7	0.20	Channel quartz vein, rusted sulphides same as above	0.323	2.44	5.85	5.36	Yeager
P-8	0.20	Channel quartz vein, rusted sulphides similar to the above	0.057	0.84	3.40	1.67	Yeager
P-9	0.01	Channel rusted quartz vein, rich sulphides	4.705	32.40	3.17	2.10	Raynor
926	0.02	Channel sample rusted quartz vein with sulphides as above	0.156	2.55	7.27	6.70	Kim
925	0.15	Channel sample quartz vein similar to above	0.160	1.74	4.74	6.78	Kim
924		Channel quartz vein similar to above	0.054	0.80	5.16	3.63	Kim
923	0.13	Channel quartz vein barren looking	0.004	0.07	N.A.	N.A.	Kim
922	0.07	Channel quartz vein, barren	0.004	0.07	N.A.	N.A.	Kim
921	0.13	Chip sample white quartz vein minor pyrite	0.004	0.21	0.33	0.07	Kim

* Yeager = David Yeager, B. Sc. (1982)
Raynor = G.H. Raynor, P. Eng. (1982)
Kim = H. Kim, P. Geol. (1986)
N.A. = Not Assayed

** Samples 924 - 926 contain 0.01 % copper.

During this field season, a full one day was spent in trenching by manual method to expose the southwest extension of the Discovery showing, but was not successful due to the thick surficial cover. Since the Discovery quartz vein is open to the southwest, the vein can be exposed efficiently by a bulldozer (D8) and sampled for further evaluation.

9.2 "B" Showing (D8 Claim)

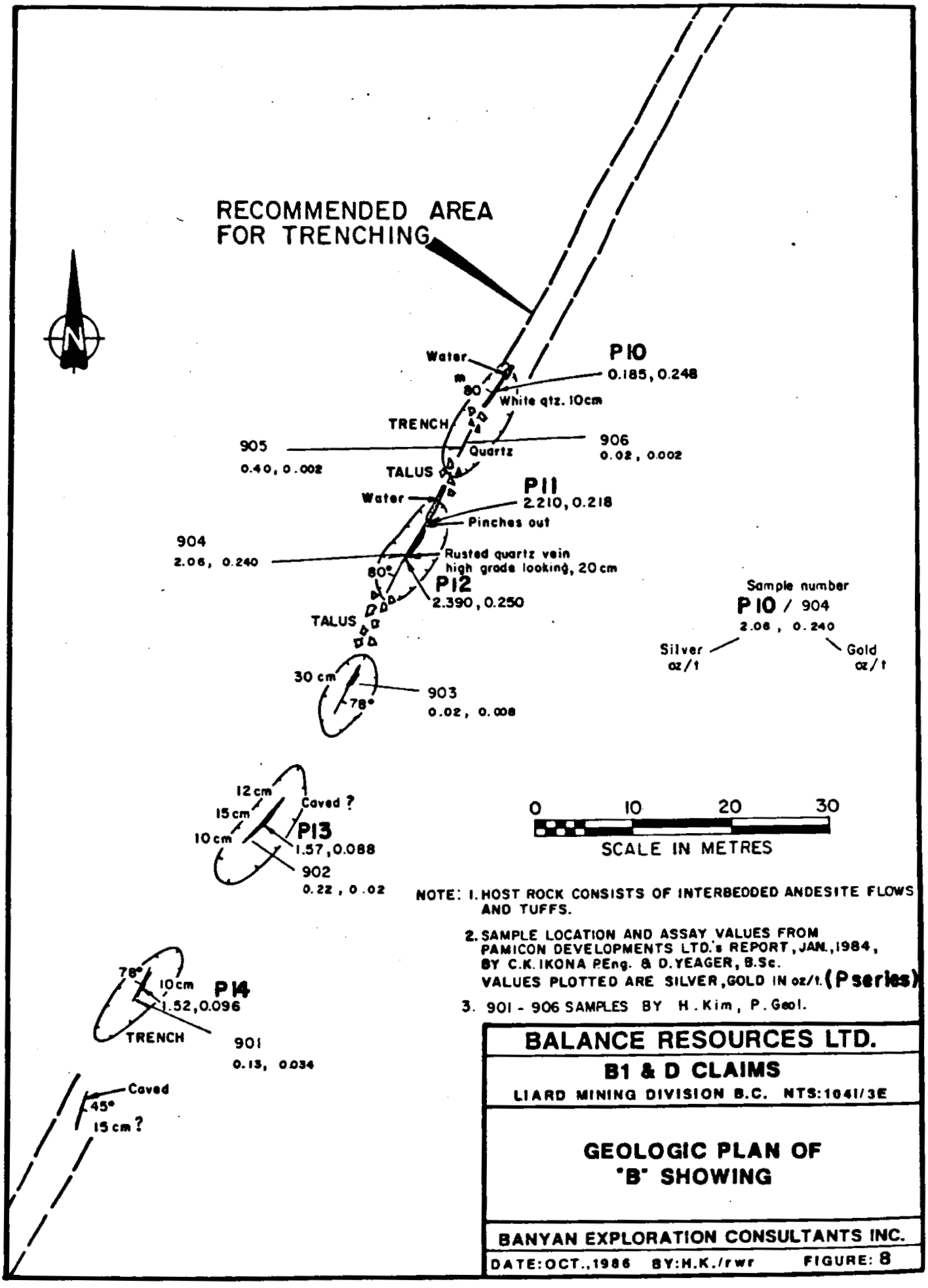
"B" showing is a quartz vein crryng sulphide minerals trenched by Pamicon Developmeents prior to 1983. The trenching exposed the mineralized fissure filled with white quart vein for a strike length of 75 meters. The vein ranges in true width from 10 cm to 30 cm, and contains sulphides consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. The results of previous sampling are "five assay samples from vein material contained gold values ranging from 0.068 oz/ton to 0.25 oz/ton Au." Raynor (1986) states that a mineralized float found near the B showing contained 0.325 oz/ton Au and 3.8 oz/ton Ag.

For an independent assessment, the writer has remapped and sampled the "B" showing shown on Fig. 8. The previous assay results are transferred from a report by C.K. Ikona, P. Eng. and D.A. Yeager, Geologist (1984).

TABLE 3 "B" SHOWING ASSAY RESULTS

Sample No.	Width (cm)	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Sampler
P 10	0.10	White quartz vein	0.248	0.185	Yeager
906	0.15	White quartz vein	0.002	0.02	Kim
905	0.18	White quartz vein	0.002	0.40	Kim
P 11	0.1	White quartz vein	0.218	2.210	Yeager
904	0.2	Rusted quartz vein	0.240	2.006	Kim
P 12	0.2	Rusted quartz vein	0.250	2.390	Yeager
903	0.3	Quartz vein	0.08	0.02	Kim
P 13	0.15	Quartz vein	0.088	1.57	Yeager
901	0.10	Quartz vein	0.034	0.13	Kim
902	0.1	Quartz vein	0.020	0.22	Kim
P 14	0.1	Quartz vein	0.096	1.52	Yeager

* Kim = H. Kim, P. Geol.
Yeager = D. Yeager, B. Sc.



NOTE: 1. HOST ROCK CONSISTS OF INTERBEDDED ANDESITE FLOWS AND TUFFS.

2. SAMPLE LOCATION AND ASSAY VALUES FROM PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.'s REPORT, JAN., 1984, BY C.K. IKONA P.Eng. & D. YEAGER, B.Sc. VALUES PLOTTED ARE SILVER, GOLD IN oz/t. (P series)

3. 901 - 906 SAMPLES BY H. Kim, P. Geol.

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 & D CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION B.C. NTS:104I/3E

GEOLOGIC PLAN OF "B" SHOWING

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE: OCT., 1986 BY: H.K./rwr FIGURE: 8

9.3 MINERALIZED SHEARS IN ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE (DS Claim)

Fig. 9 is a geological sketch map of the rusted-mineralized shears with base metal sulphides in the andesite agglomemrate unit. Previous reports stated that "strata-bound base metal mineralization was recongized in pyroclastic beds (Andesite agglomerate unit) closely associated with epithermal veining." Raynor (1986) further stated that the andesite agglomerate is interpretated as a volcanogenic sulphide horizon.

Economic stratabound volcanoegenic sulphide deposits have been recognized in rocks ranging in age from Archean to Triassic. Since the property falls within Triassic volcanic strata, there exists a genetic connection between base metal deposits and volcanism. However, there are no supportive data to define the rusted mineralized showing on Fig. 9 as "a stratabound volcanogenic sulphide deposits".

The showing in the andesite agglomerate unit lacks the following common features characterizing the stratabound volcanogenic sulphide deposits:

1. Calc-alkaline, submarine.
2. Centres of volcanic activity.
   *G.S.C. should indicate this feature based on their regional geologic studies.
3. Zonal "massive ore" (banded) and "stringer ore" (cross-cuts stratigraphy).
4. Strong spatial correlation with the acidic, explosive phase of volcanism.
   *Not enough data
5. A layer of ferruginous chert (hemtized or magnetized) as a marker horizon.
6. Composional mineral zoning with Pb-Zn decreasing and Cu increasing downward.
   *Not enough data
7. A zone of alteration enclosing the stringer-type ore.
   *Not enough data

Notwithstanding the preceeding descriptions, pursuant to the recommended program by G.H. Raynor, P. Eng., May 23, 1986, detailed geologic mapping and rock channel sampling were conducted to determine whether the andesite agglomerate unit is a volcanoegenic sulphide horizon. More than 300 channel samples were taken from the agglomerate unit using a tungsten-carbide rock chiesel.

Channel sampling ranges in cut length from 2 m to 5 m. Total linear length of all channel samples is aggregated to 120 m. All exposures of andesite agglomerate were carefully examined macroscopically and megascopically to search for any economic sulphide minerals. Based on the results of this program, the Andesite agglomerate unit for the most part on the property is baren looking. Also, eight samples of this rock unit returned negative mineral values as follows:

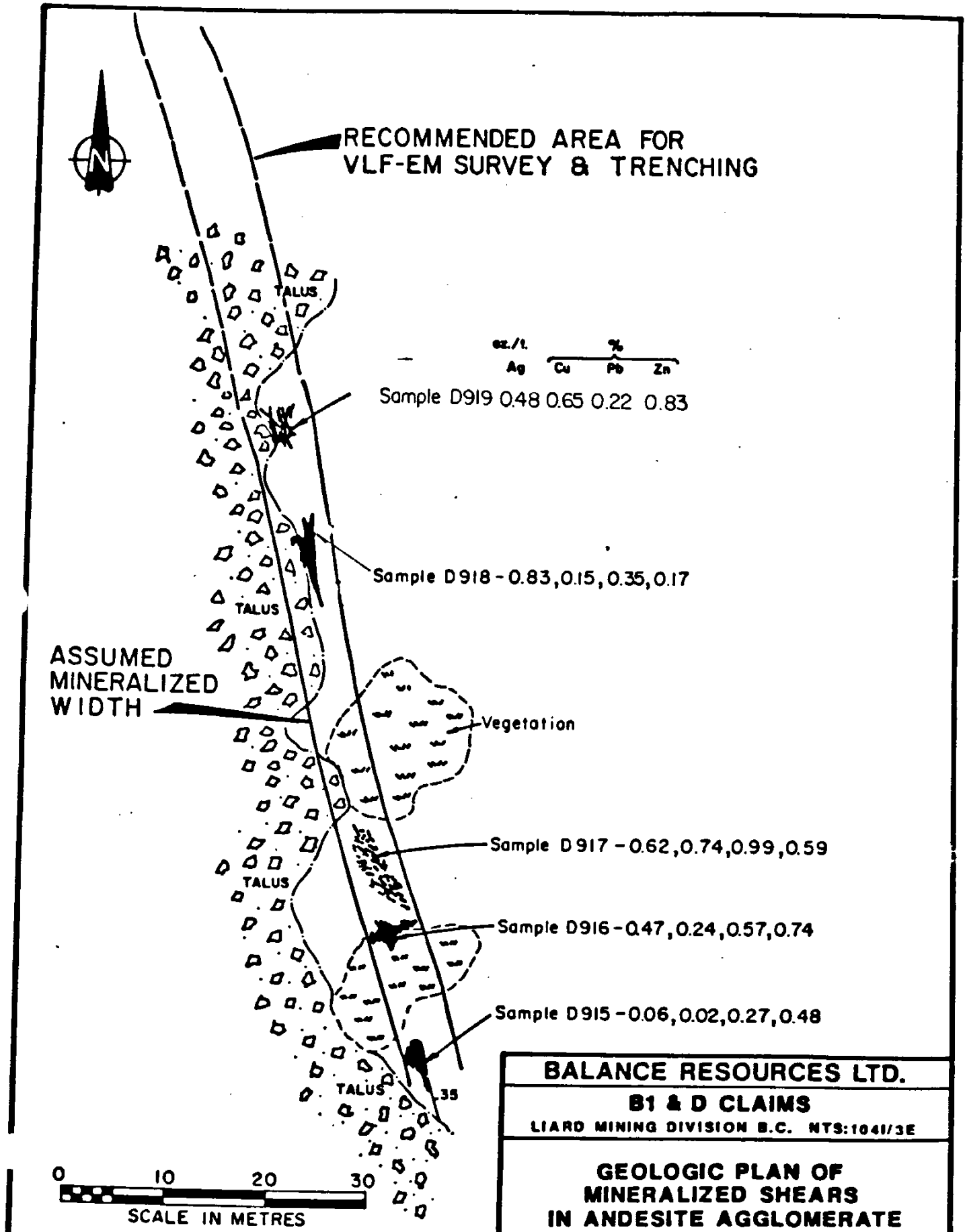
TABLE 4 ASSAY RESULTS OF ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE

Sample No.	Length (m)	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
907	2	-	0.02	-	-	-
908	2	-	0.02	-	-	-
909	2	-	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.01
910	2	-	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01
911	2	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
912	2	-	0.02	-	-	-
913	2	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
914	2	-	0.24	0.09	0.03	0.09

Location of the above samples are shown on Figure 5.

Accordingly, all samples from fresh, barren looking agglomerate were not subjected to assaying but are kept with sample identification for future references.

As seen on Fig. 9, the structurally controlled rusted-mineralized zone in the andesite agglomerate unit is mostly concealed by talus and vegetation. Based on five naturally exposed showings, the mineralized structure is in excess of 70 m and 5 m in strike length and mineralized width, respectively. The results of channel sampling (Table 5) across the mineralized zone are within a range of economic interest offering a continuous exploration along the northwest extension of the showing.



BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 & D CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION B.C. NTS: 104I/3E

GEOLOGIC PLAN OF MINERALIZED SHEARS IN ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE: OCT., 1988 BY: H.K./rwr FIGURE: 9

TABLE 5 ASSAY RESULTS
MINERALIZED SHEARS IN ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE

Sample No.	Cut Length(m)	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Description
915	2.5	0.06	0.02	0.27	0.48	Andesite Agglomerate. The fractures painted by limonite and jarosite.
916	5.0	0.47	0.24	0.57	0.74	Similar to above Specks of galena sphalerite and chalcopyrite
917	3.0	0.62	0.74	0.99	0.59	Similar to above
918	2.2	0.83	0.15	0.35	0.17	Similar to above
919	3.0	0.48	0.65	0.22	0.83	Similar to above

10.0 HAND TRENCHING

As shown on Figure 5 in pocket, four sites were hand trenched, not exceeding in 0.6 m in depth. The hand trenching by manual method using shovel, pick rock chiesel, etc. was not successful in this area.

As recommended in the succeeding chapter, trenching should be done by bulldozer.

11.0 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM DETAILS

11.1 DISCOVERY SHOWING

Using D8 cat with ripper, the surface cover between points A and B, approximately 15 m long, should be stripped to expose the concealed vein. Trenching should be continued southwesterly at least 50 m along the strike. The exposed vein should be mapped and assayed (See Figure 7).

11.2 B SHOWING

Trenching should be expanded to the north and south, combined with blasting to determine further economic potential, as shown on Figure 8. Approximately 70 m long in strike length can be trenched, based on the actual site inspection.

11.3 MINERALIZED SHEAR ZONE

A VLF EM survey should be conducted at 5 m intervals on lines, 10 m apart to select locations for subsequent trenching and blasting of the northward extension of the existing mineralized shear zone. Subject to the result of the above geophysical survey, approximately 70 m in strike length can be bulldozed and blasted, if necessary, for sampling (See Figure 9).

12.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS FOR 1986 FIELD PROGRAM ON D MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

Geologist/Consultant 46 days @ $350/day	$ 16,100.00
Prospecting	
2 men - Arthur Stogan & August Sanka payable 45.5 days @ $272/2 men/46 days	12,512.00
Airplane/Helicopter	3,184.75
Assay Costs	911.30
B.C. Telephone (Radio)	113.02
Camp Costs	3,856.53
Drafting	578.59
Freight	218.55
Fuel, Insurance	1,237.81
License (Radio, Telephone, Autos)	513.80
Mapping	6,033.07
Radio (50 days @ $40/day)	2,000.00
Report	3,000.00
Supervision	2,500.00
Travel and Accomodation	2,313.13
Vehicle (50 days @ $55/day)	2,750.00
Total	$ 57,928.56

13.0 REFERENCES

Gabrielse, H. et al. 1977. Open File 610, Geology of Cry Lake (104-I) Map Area.

Gabrielse, H. 1978. Operation Dease. Current Reserach, Part A, G.S.C., Paper 78-1A, pp. 1-4.

Raynor, G.H. 1982. Summary report on the Choa Joint Venture Project. Private Report.

Raynor, G.H. 1986. A report on the D Claim Group Mineral Property.

Tipper, H.W. and Richards, T.A. 1976. Jurassic stratigraphy and history of north-central British Columbia; G.S.C., Bull. 270.

Tipper, H.W. 1978. Jurassic biostratigraphy, Cry Lake Map Area, British Columbia: Current Research, Part A, G.S.C., Paper 78-1A, pp. 25-27.

Yeager, D.A. and Ikona, C.K. 1983. Report on the D1-D13 Mineral Claims. Private Report.

Yeager, D.A. and Ikona, C.K. 1984. Report on the D1-D13 Mineral Claims. Private Report.

Yeager, D.A. and Ikona, C.K. 1985. Report on the D1, D3, D4, D5, D8, D9 Mineral Claims. Private Report.

14.0 CERTIFICATE

I, Hun Kim, with a business address in the City of Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and registered in the Geological Association of Canada (Registration #F1209).

2. I am a registered, licensed member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists in the Province of Alberta (Reistration #5848).

3. I am a graduate of Seoul University (1953) holding a B.Sc. degree in Geology and completed one year of post graduate studies for a Master of Science degree (1960).

4. I have practised my profession for 16 years in Canada, and for 7 years in foreign countries per US Agency of International Development overseas project for the U.N. and assessed about 200 different metallic and non-metallic mines and properties including 104 precious metal deposits.

5. This report is based on the writer's visit to the property between July 17 and September 12, 1986 plus available maps and reports from government and private sources on the region.

6. I have no interest, direct nor indirect, in the properties described herein, or in the securities of any company involved, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the future.

7. That I hereby give my consent to Balance Resources Ltd. to reproduce this report or any part thereof for financing purposes; provided, however, that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning which differs from that set out in the whole.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 16th day of October, 1986.

Hun Kim, P. Geol., G.S.A.C.
Consulting Geologist F1209

APPENDIX I

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

(Samples related to 1985 program only)

INVOICE

General Testing Laboratories
A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.
1001 East Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1W2
Ph (604) 254-1647

INVOICE V 29011
DATE October 20, 1986
JOB NO.
LAB NO. 8609-1254 (B)

JC	JOB #	CM	G.L.	BR	RE	

TO: BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANT INC.
303 - 609 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4W4

To: Assaying submitted ore samples (as per enclosed report) for:

1 Au Ag				$ 10.50
4 Ag	@	$ 8.50	=	$ 34.00
5 Cu	@	$ 6.00	=	$ 30.00
6 Pb	@	$ 7.85	=	$ 47.10
6 Zn	@	$ 7.85	=	$ 47.10
				$ 168.70

DUE A[illegible] ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE. 1½% PER MONTH (18%) PER ANNUM CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Date: September 23, 19

File: 8609-1254

SGS SUPERVISION SERVICES INC.
General Testing Laboratories Division
1001 East Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada. V6A 1W2
Telephone: (604) 254-1647
Telex: 04-507514

TO: BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANT INC.
× 300 - 1687 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 1X2
303-609 W. Hastings 28/92
Van. B.C.
V6B 4W4

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

MARKED	GOLD oz/st	SILVER oz/st	Copper Cu (%)	Lead Pb (%)	Zinc Zn (%)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
0901 - D	0.034	0.13	-	-	-			
0902	0.020	0.22	-	-	-			
0903	0.008	0.02	-	-	-			
0904	0.240	2.06	0.20	4.77	0.01			
0905	0.002	0.40	1.37	0.02	0.01			
0906	0.002	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01			
0907	-	0.02	-	-	-			
0908	-	0.02	-	-	-			
0909	-	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.01			
0910	-	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01			
0911	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01			
0912	-	0.02	-	-	-			
0913	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01			
0914	-	0.24	0.09	0.03	0.09			
0915	-	0.06	0.02	0.26	0.47			
0916	-	0.49	0.24	0.55	0.75			
0917	-	0.56	0.16	0.95	0.60			
0918	-	3.90	0.15	0.34	0.18			
0919	-	0.42	0.65	0.22	0.85			
0920	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02			
0921	0.004	0.21	0.12	0.33	0.07			
0922	0.004	0.10	-	-	-			
0923	0.004	0.07	-	-	-			
0924	0.054	0.80	0.01	5.16	3.63			
0925	0.160	1.74	0.01	4.74	6.78			
0926	0.156	2.55	0.01	7.27	6.70			
0927	0.010	0.43	-	-	-			
0928 - D	0.014	0.22	-	-	-			

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

L. Wong
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Date: October 20, 1986

File: 8609-1254 (B)

SGS SUPERVISION SERVICES INC.
General Testing Laboratories Division
1001 East Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada. V6A 1W2
Telephone: (604) 254-1647
Telex: 04-507514

TO: BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANT INC.
303 - 609 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4W4

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

MARKED	GOLD oz/st	SILVER oz/st	Copper Cu (%)	Lead Pb (%)	Zinc Zn (%)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
Recheck Assays								
904	0.232	2.22	0.20	4.89	0.01			
915	-	0.06	0.02	0.27	0.48			
916	-	0.47	0.24	0.57	0.74			
917	-	0.62	0.74	0.99	0.59			
918	-	0.83	0.15	0.35	0.17			
919	-	0.48	0.65	0.22	0.83			

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

L. Wong
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

INVOICE

General Testing Laboratories
A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.
1001 East Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1W2
Ph (604) 254-1647

INVOICE V 28922
DATE Sept. 23, 1986
JOB NO.
LAB NO. ass shown below

TO: NEW
BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANT INC.
300 - 1687 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 1X2

JC	JOB #	CM	G.L.	BR	RE	
	61	61	7000			~~146.60~~
	66	66	7000	03		266.00
	61	61	Sample bags	03		30.00

To: Assaying submitted ore samples (as per enclosed report) for:

8609-1254	14 Au Ag @	$ 10.50	= $ 147.00	
	14 Ag @	$ 8.50	= 119.00	
	18 Cu Pb Zn @	$ 21.70	= 390.60	
	sample prep.		56.00	
				$ 712.60
8607-0954	200 sample bags @	$ 0.15		$ 30.00
				$ 742.60

DUE AND PAYABLE ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE. 1½% PER MONTH (18%) PER ANNUM CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 East Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1W2
Telephone: (604) 254-1647
Cable: Supervise
Telex: 04-507514

April 8, 1987

Your ref.: Our ref.: 8611-2751

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANT INC.
Ste. 303 - 609 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4W4

Attn: Mr. Hun Kim

Dear Mr. Hun Kim:

Re: Our File 8611-2751
Method of analysis for Gold and Silver

Preparation: Each sample was dried and screened to -80 mesh.

Gold : 20 gm. sample, 2 mg. pure silver inquart, concentration by standard fire assay method for fusion and cupellation, resultant dore was dissolved in aqua-regia, final determination by atomic absorption spectrometry.

Silver : 1 gm. sample, aqua regia digestion to dryness, 20 ml. 5% HCl was added and heated to dissolve. Final volume 20 ml. and let settle. Final analysis by atomic absorption spectrometry using Varian 1475 atomic absorption spectrophometer.

Yours truly,

L. Wong,
Chief Assayer.

D3 CLAIM

D4 CLAIM

D6 CLAIM

B1 CLAIM

D8 CLAIM

D9 CLAIM

'C' VEIN

NO BEDROCK REACHED

TRENCH 2m x 3m x 0.5m

TRENCH 2m x 2m x 0.6m

TRENCH 1m x 2m x 0.5m

TRENCH 1m x 2m x 0.2m

DISCOVERY VEIN
(SEE FIG.6)

TRENCH 8m x 1m x 0.6m
NO BEDROCK REACHED

BANYAN'S 1986 CAMPSITE

PAMICON DEV. 1981-85 CAMPSITE

LAKE 'A'

LCP

MINERALIZED SHEARS
(SEE FIG.8)

"B" VEIN
(SEE FIG.7)

Andesite agglomerate samples
907 - 914
See page 20

TRENCH 2m x 10m x 0.5m
NO BEDROCK REACHED

LEGEND:

- 9 DIORITE
- 8 ANDESITIC TUFF (OVERLYING BLACK SHALE AND ARGILLITE UNIT)
- 7 LIMESTONE & DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE
- 6 SANDSTONE MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED THICKLY BEDDED; LOCALLY DARK GREY GREYWACKE PHASE
- 5 BLACK SHALE AND ARGILLITE
- 4 ANDESITE AGGLOMERATE, ANGULAR TO ROUNDED PEBBLES-GRAVELS IN A GREEN ANDESITIC MATRIX
- 3 PURPLISH RED, MAROON SUBAERIAL TUFF
  3A PURPLISH VOLCANIC SANDSTONE
- 2 CONGLOMERATE, ROUNDED VOLCANIC PEBBLES IN A PURPLISH RED, POORLY SORTED SANDY MATRIX
- 1 ANDESITIC TUFF, GREEN & DARK GREEN, LOCALLY FLOW PHASE

25 BEDDING STRIKE & DIP

80 JOINT STRIKE & DIP

TRENCH LOCATION

EXPOSURE OUTLINE, Defined & Assumed

SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
1:5000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
15,773

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

B1 & D CLAIMS
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS:104I/3E

GEOLOGY MAP

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS INC.

DATE: OCT., 1986 BY:H.K./rwr FIGURE: 5