REPORT OF WORK

ON THE

TAS PROJECT

(TAS 1 TO 11 CLAIMS)

N.T.S. 93 K/16

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Situated at Coordinates: 55° 52' N
124° 16' W

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

BY: GORDON MAXWELL
LYNDON BRADISH

MARCH, 1988

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SUMMARY:

The TAS project is located approximately 50 km north of Fort St. James and 150 km northwest of Prince George. The area is underlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments intruded by a series of Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous stocks and batholiths.

The focus of present exploration is on a package of strongly hornfelsed siltstone/tuff, andesite and hornblende augite porphyry units which host elevated gold mineralization in shear and fracture zones. To date, three zones have been outlined by cat trenching: the east zone, the mid zone and the west pit zone. A total of 1188 meters of diamond drilling have also been completed.

Further recommended work includes a gradient array I.P. survey, further dipole-dipole I.P. survey, mise a la masse survey, trenching and 3,000 meters of diamond drilling.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of the TAS project is to evaluate an area of recently discovered wide spread gold mineralization. The 1987 exploration program outlined three distinct mineralized trends, using detail cat trenching and diamond drilling. Only a portion of the work presented in this report is being applied as assessment.

A further 3333 B-horizon soil samples were collected on both the recon and detail grids. In addition, 44 kms of VLF and 47.0 kms of detail magnetometer survey were completed.

Approximately 6,000 square meters of cat trenching and a small diamond drill program consisting of 1188 meters of drilling in 17 holes was also completed. Only four of the holes are presented in this report.

LOCATION & ACCESS:

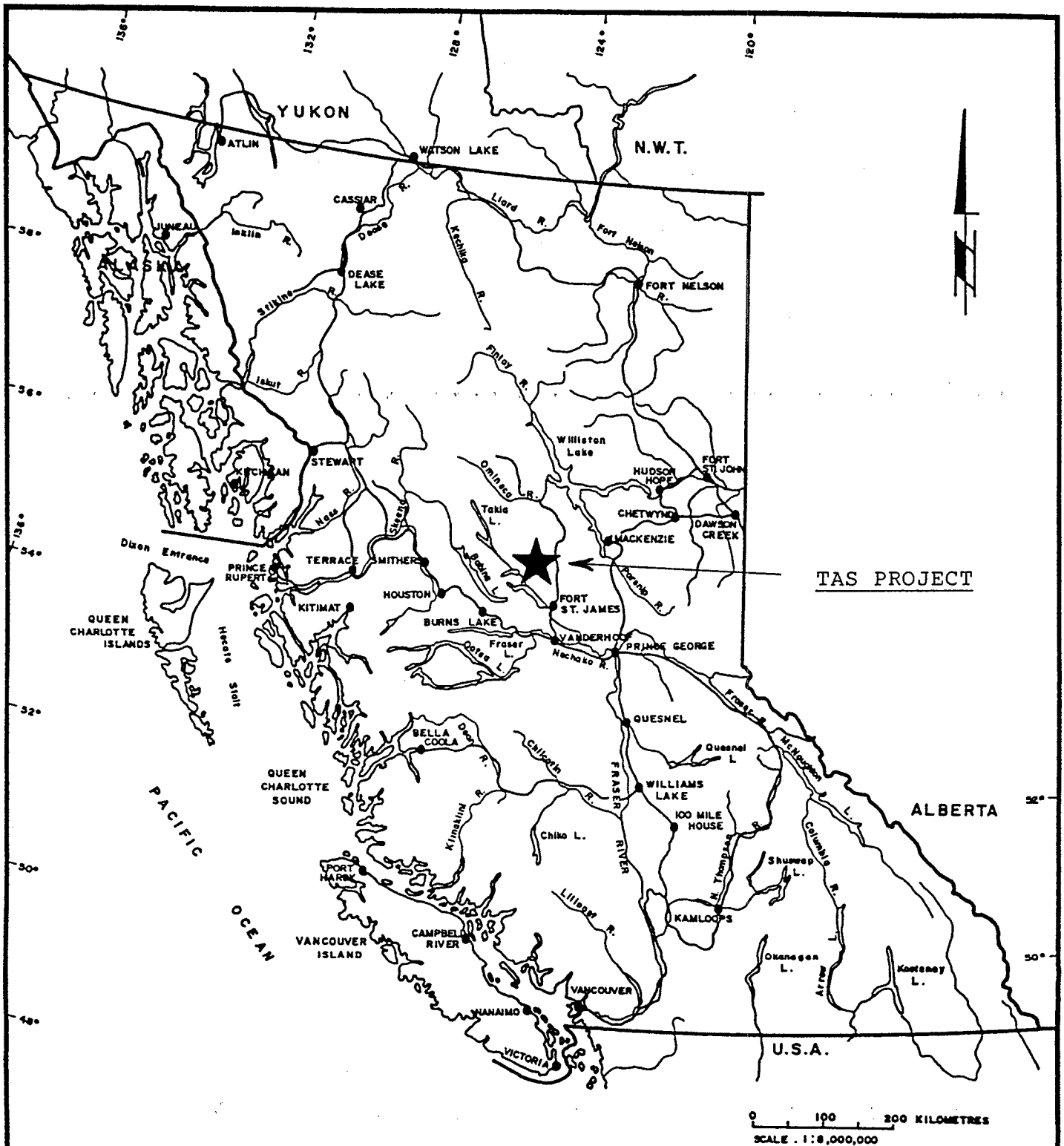
The TAS property is situated approximately 50 km north of the town of Fort St. James and 150 km northwest of Prince George. The property can be directly accessed by two wheel drive vehicle on the all-weather Inzana Lake logging road from Fort St. James. Access to various parts of the property are via rough logging roads and clear cuts. Presently, several logging contractors are active in the area.

CLAIM STATISTICS:

NAME	UNITS	RECORD #	RECORD DATE	DUE	AREA (Ha.)
Tas 1	9	8142	January 27	1991	225
Tas 2	12	7448	December 30	1990	300
Tas 3	9	7449	December 30	1990	225
Tas 4	12	7450	December 30	1990	300
Tas 5	8	7451	December 30	1990	200
Tas 6	15	7700	June 24	1991	375
Tas 7	20	7701	June 24	1991	500
Tas 8	20	7702	June 24	1991	500
Tas 9	20	7703	June 24	1991	500
Tas 10	15	7704	June 24	1991	375
Tas 11	20	7959	September 17	1990	500

TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION:

The area is characterized by pine flats, swampy areas and gently rolling hills. The flat areas include layered glacial debris, sandy plains and small eskers. Swampy areas are generally found around Hatdudatehl and Taslincheko Creeks. The gently rolling hills consist mainly of resistant rock outcrop area.



REVISED	TAS PROJECT
	LOCATION MAP
PROJ No. 271	SURVEY BY: GM DATE: Feb/88
N.T.S. 93K16	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1:8,000,000
DWG. No. 1	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.

VANCAL 11827

Vegetation consists of mature stands of spruce pine and balsam, which is presently being logged off in some areas. Undergrowth is mainly alder with some devil's club.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The area has most recently been described by J.E. Armstrong in G.S.C. Memoir 252, Fort St. James Map-Area in 1949. The area has also been covered on G.S.C. Map 971A by H.M.A. Rice in 1949 (Geology of Smithers-Fort St. James Area).

The TAS project lies in a broad northwest trending package of rocks known as the Quesnel Trough. These include Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments which have been intruded by a series of felsic to ultramafic stocks and batholiths, ranging in age from Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous.

The Takla group volcanics and sediments include andesitic to basaltic flows, tuffs, tuff breccia and agglomerates interbedded with conglomerates, greywacke, shales and limestones. The intrusive rocks include the Hogem batholith and several other Omineca intrusions consisting of granite, syenite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, gabbro and pyroxenite.

The area is cut by numerous fault structures usually trending northwest, parallel to the Pinchi Fault. These may be subparallel splay faults with tensional or transverse structures trending east-west.

PROPERTY HISTORY:

The area has received very little exploration attention in the past, except for the early days of the porphyry copper rage. In 1969, the N.B.C. syndicate acquired the HAT claims to cover the copper occurrence on the HA 1 claim and followed up with VHEM, Mag and detail geology surveys. The area was covered by an airborne EM and Mag survey flown by Questor in 1981, contracted by Selco Exploration. The Sask claims, immediately north of the HA 1 were subsequently staked and followed up by ground HLEM and Mag surveys. Two diamond drill holes were drilled in 1982 to the HLEM conductors.

In 1982, the Inzana Lake forest access road was constructed through the area and during construction, a cat opened up disseminated copper mineralization near the Freegold Zone. This area was staked by Alex Leggate and later allowed to lapse. The claims were then re-staked by A. Halleran of Fort St. James after receiving geochemically anomalous gold values in rock samples from the Freegold area. Visible gold was discovered in quartz/carbonate veins, not far from the original copper discovery, by Noranda personnel on a routine property examination.

The property was optioned in 1985 and a small follow up program was initiated, including soil sampling, detail magnetometer survey, I.P. and recon geologic mapping. The I.P. lines were extended to cover part of the Ridge area, where a strong chargeability signature was encountered. In the spring of 1986, soil sampling over the Ridge area outlined strong gold geochem over a 1.5 km strike length. Subsequent hand trenching and cat stripping discovered numerous sulphide zones containing strong gold mineralization.

GRIDS:

The old 10,000 grid was extended to the north, west and east to accommodate further recon soil sampling and magnetic surveys. A total of 87.5 km of line was established at line spacing of either 100 or 200 meters with stations marked at every 25 meters. The lines are flagged and run north-south controlled by crudely cut tie lines every 1000 meters.

A new detail 50,000 grid was established over the previous grid to accommodate further close spaced soil sampling, I.P. surveys, magnetic surveys and to add better control for trenching and diamond drilling. Lines on the new grid run both north-south and east-west forming a square grid pattern every 50 meters with stations marked every 25 meters. All baselines, tie lines and some lines are cut and picketed. A total of 60.75 km of line has been established on the 50,000 grid.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

The 1987 field mapping program was carried out by Rob Baerg and Gordon Maxwell. The mapping was done at two scales, 1:1000 for the overall picture of the Ridge area and 1:200 for detail sampling and mapping in trenches.

The most frequently encountered unit on the property is a hornfelsed siltstone or fine ash tuff, which has been cut by a weakly porphyritic diorite and a hornblende-augite porphyry. These intrusive units occur usually as large to small stocks or dykes. All units in the Ridge area have been moderately to intensely fractured. The units described below and on the geology maps are not listed according to age or any particular order.

UNIT 1: A hornfelsed siltstone or fine ash tuff and minor andesite, containing variable amounts of chlorite, epidote, silica, biotite and quartz/carbonate alteration. These rocks are moderately to intensely fractured and brecciated, containing a trace to 10% pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. This unit is generally green-grey in color to a mottled pale green, grey-green, dark green to a bleached tan or buff color in areas of intense alteration.

UNIT 2: Unit 2 is composed of a dark grey to black siltstone/shale which has been locally hornfelsed. This unit is not very prominent on the property, but occurs locally, interbedded with Unit 1. The siltstone/shale horizon is fairly massive to weakly laminated with a weak pervasive carbonate alteration and numerous calcite veins and veinlets.

UNIT 3: This unit is termed hornblende-augite porphyry and occurs as small stocks and dykes cutting Unit 1 at various orientations, with widths varying from 10 cm to 30 meters. The porphyry contains 1-30% 1-10mm euhedral to anhedral hornblende and augite phenocrysts with local 1-10% 1-5mm anhedral feldspar phenocrysts. The matrix is grey-green to dark green, variably hornfelsed and locally quartz, chlorite altered. The unit is weakly to moderately fractured with 1-5% disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

UNIT 4: Unit 4 is a light to dark grey hornblende porphyry which occurs in narrow dykes cutting all units except Unit 5. The porphyry consists of 2-25% 1-2mm hornblende phenocrysts in a fine grained grey-green matrix with weak chlorite-epidote alteration. The hornblende phenocrysts are aligned parallel to the dyke contacts. This porphyry unit is quite rare on the property, usually occurring only on the western end of the ridge.

UNIT 5: A weakly porphyritic quartz diorite to diorite, which makes up the most prominent intrusive on the property. The diorite is light to medium grey, equigranular to weakly porphyritic, containing 5-10% hornblende, 90-95% feldspar and hornblende grains. This unit appears to be weakly to moderately allitized and saussuritized. The unit is commonly silicified with minor chlorite and sericite alteration, containing trace to 2% pyrite and trace to 5% pyrrhotite. On the Ridge area, this unit occurs as small stocks and dykes cross cutting all units and may be closely related to the large epidotized diorite stock which covers most of the Freegold area of the grid. The diorite in the Freegold area is characterized by a very strong high magnetic signature, possibly due to the pyrrhotite and trace amounts of magnetite.

UNIT 6: Unit 6 is a fine grained, dark green to green-grey feldspar porphyry with 2-3mm anhedral feldspar phenocrysts. The matrix is usually moderately to strongly chlorite altered, sometime weakly schistose in areas of shearing.

UNIT 7: An intensely altered fault zone, located in diamond drill holes 271-87 1 & 2. These are usually strongly schistose, with intense chlorite/clay alteration, typically containing 2-3% disseminated pyrite. This unit is sometimes surrounded by an highly brecciated zone on both the footwall and hanging wall.

UNIT 8: A brown to grey quartz/carbonate altered zone usually highly weathered, containing 1-2% disseminated pyrite and 1-25% quartz and calcite veins and veinlets. Found usually in the area of the Freegold trench, where the odd speck of visible gold has been encountered.

UNIT 9: The main host of gold mineralization in the Ridge area, consists of stringer to massive sulphides, usually hosted in shears or heavily fractured siltstone/tuff or hornblende-augite porphyry. This unit typically contains 5-80% pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in stringers and semi-massive to massive sulphide bands, ranging from 1 cm to 300 cm in thickness. Stringers are found in moderately to strongly brecciated and fractured areas immediately adjacent major shears contain thin, massive to semi-massive sulphide bands.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 3333 B-horizon soil samples were collected in 1987 on both the recon and detail grids. The largest is the 10,000 recon grid on the TAS property, over which 2435 samples were collected. Detailed sampling over the Ridge area was initiated on a new 50,000 grid and a total of 898 samples taken. The samples from the recon 10,000 grid were collected during winter months using long soil augers to obtain samples under two meters of snow. Samples from the 50,000 grid were obtained, using grub hoes, from holes ranging from 15 to 35 cm in depth during summer months. The samples were placed in Kraft wet-strength paper bags, dried, then shipped to Noranda Labs in Vancouver, B.C., for analysis. Samples from the recon 10,000 and the 50,000 grids were analyzed for copper and gold only. Results are plotted on 1:1000 and 1:2500 scale maps in rear pockets.

10,000 Recon Grid:

Gold Geochem - Gold values in areas other than the Ridge zones range from 5 to 590 ppb with most in the range of 5 to 10 ppb, very low values were considered anomalous. The anomalous values appear to be highly scattered and isolated.

Copper Geochem - Copper values range from 2 to 1040 ppm, with background around 2 to 25 ppm. Anomalous values appear to be scattered and isolated and no new areas of high copper geochem were outlined.

50,000 Grid:

Gold Geochem - The area of strongest and most consistent gold geochem is on the Ridge area where values range from 10 to 50,000 ppb. The 50 ppb contour indicates large wide-spread areas of elevated gold geochem. This contour shows some strong trends of which the most obvious is a 600 meter long anomalous trend at 055 degrees extending from the west pit zone to 49600E/50300N. The same trend appears to be intersected by three cross structures which trend 140 degrees and cut the main trend at the west pit zone, 49400E/50150N and 49550E/50200N. These anomalous gold trends may be indicating major structural trends which host strong gold mineralization.

The 50 ppb contour also shows a short (300 meter), 50 meter wide zone trending 030 degrees across the mid zone, which appear to follow the major structures found in the trenches.

There appears to be a strong discontinuous trend running north-south along L50000E over the east zone. Other large anomalies also occur: 1) between 49250E and 49500E from 49700N to 49900N which appears to trend 010 degrees, 2) a blob type anomaly located between 50100E and 50400E from 49750N to 49950N, 3) between 48950E and 49150E from 50100N to 50200N trending 055 degrees, and, 4) an east-west trending anomaly between 49450E and 49600E at 49350N.

Some more isolated anomalies are listed below:

48850E/50100N
49250E/49800N
49600E/50025N
49600E/49875N
49700E/49700N
49900E/49850N
50150E/50025N
50375E/50000N
50400E/50175N

Copper Geochem - Copper values on the Ridge area range from 6 to 3300 ppm, where background is around 20-50 ppm. The largest anomalous copper geochem covers a large area immediately south and including the east zone. The main trend of the anomaly appears to be about 060 degrees and appears to be intersected by a north-south trend anomaly which covers the east zone.

Another obvious anomaly occurs over the west pit zone trending 350 degrees, discontinuously from 49700N to 50150N along line 49050E. Other major anomalies occur: 1) between 48750E and 48900E at 50225N trending 060 degrees, 2) at the north edge of the soil coverage between 48950E and 49300E at 50300N trending east-west, 3) a north-south trend between 50100N and 50250N at 49250E, 4) surrounding the mid zone between 49700E and 49800N from 49950E to 50100E, and 5) a large blob type anomaly between 50200E and 50300E from 49950N to 50100N.

The small isolated anomalies are listed below:

50400E/50025N	49300E/50250N
49675E/49825N	49200E/49800N
50100E/49700N	49150E/50125N
49500E/49800N	48800E/49775N

GEOPHYSICS:

INSTRUMENTATION:

VLF-EM SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION

The EM-16 VLF-EM receiver is manufactured and serviced by GEONICS of Mississauga, Ontario. This instrument measures the dip of the null angle and phase of the electromagnetic field generated by very low frequency transmitters maintained by military forces around the world for communications purposes. The frequency range is between 15 and 30 KHz. with power outputs in the range of 50 kilowatts to 1 megawatt.

The operation of the EM-16 instrument is well documented in the manuals and other literature. Basically the system is physically oriented along the lines of the electromagnetic field and this angle of the null field is recorded as units of percent slope. Additionally the phase angle is also measured and recorded. This type of passive EM system suffers considerable influence from the local topography and as a high system frequency is employed, subtle variations in the underlying resistivity produce large variations in the recorded profiled data thus caution must be exercised in the interpretation of the data.

This EM survey employed the transmitter station located at Seattle, Wash. (NLK). Both VLF-EM parameters discussed above were recorded at 25 meter intervals.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION

The magnetometer surveyed employed a field and base station package also manufactured by Scintrex of Concord, Ontario. The MP-3 system records the Total Magnetic Field with a field accuracy of 1 to 2 nano Teslas with all applicable corrections having been applied to the data. Readings were recorded at 12.5 meter intervals.

Some of the early work also employed a Geometrics 'unimag' (G.836). This data however was also corrected, leveled and merged with all of the recorded data. The accuracy of this data is of the order of +/- 10 nano Teslas.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

VLF - EM SURVEY

During July 1987 a VLF-EM survey was completed on the RIDGE GRID with readings recorded at 25 meter intervals. The Seattle, Wash. VLF-EM transmitter was employed for the source signal.

The VLF-EM coverage was restricted to 11 east west lines. The survey has recorded numerous 'crossovers' however for the most part these are of long wavelength ( ) 100 meters) and thus are most likely caused by smooth continuous variations in the overburden resistivity or by topographic changes. There are a few sharper features which are noted on the profile map as 'conductor axes' but these are for the most part lacking in good quadrature response. These sharper features are considered areas of interest. One locality with significant VLF (and magnetic) activity is centered approximately at L.49850N/49600E.

When this data is compared with the filtered resistivity data there is good correlation with the subtle EM responses however there is a low confidence level with the VLF-EM data by itself. The quality of the I.P. data supersedes the quality of the VLF-EM which, considering the quantity of I.P. data available, puts the VLF-EM data as a supportive method at best.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetometer surveys were run during several programs spanning 1985, 1986 and 1987. This large coverage was completed on the North-South lines while a smaller magnetic survey was completed on the RIDGE GRID which is constructed of East-West lines. (There has been no attempt to merge the East-west line data with the North-South line data). All of the North-South line data has been leveled, corrected and merged into a single data set. Difficulties were encountered in attempting to merge the numerous data sets collected by a number of individuals. Most of the level differences have been corrected to within approximately 10 nano Teslas however discrepancies still exist particularly on the north ends of lines 9400E and 9600E.

The large data set (N-S lines) has identified four specific types of magnetic responses reflecting changes in the magnetic susceptibility of the underlying geology. They are as follows:

UNIT 1:

This response is typical of an intrusive body and is mapped over the south central portion of the grid between Lines 9800E and 12300E and approximately south of station 10300N. This response indicates a high magnetic susceptibility whose boundaries are well defined. Possible dyke structures are evident emanating from the North West corner of the intrusive in a 065

and 315 azimuthal direction. Note that peripheral of the northern contact there is an extensive magnetic low which is a reflection of the dipolar nature of the Total Field. This low should not be construed as an anomalous area of magnetic mineral depletion.

UNIT 2:

This area is located west of the intrusive and south of the 1250 nT contour (on the filtered map) between approximately L.7600E/11300N to L.9400E/10000N. This area is underlain by a moderate but uniform magnetic susceptibility unit.

UNIT 3:

The remainder of the gridded area is underlain by a low magnetic susceptibility unit that has a geological noise level of approximately 50 to 75 nT. This 'noise' is generally of a low frequency except in an area bounded between Lines 9800E - 11000E and stations 11100N to 11500N where the characteristics of the geological 'noise' is considerably sharper and higher in amplitude. This would indicate discrete, small near surface sources of high susceptibility. These sane sources may also be responsible for the overall pattern of the magnetics for this unit 3 but beyond the above mentioned area may be at a somewhat deeper depth of burial.

RIDGE GRID

A smaller scaled magnetometer survey was completed during 1987 on the RIDGE GRID which consisted of a number of East-West lines controlled by the 50000E baseline. Note that this area was also surveyed with some detail on a North-South line direction. The information from either of these data sets indicates that the area is underlain by a magnetically uniform package punctuated by small isolated zones of high magnetic susceptibility.

Some indication of magnetic 'strike' direction can be inferred from the data however the numerous isolated anomalies tend to add some confusion to the picture. Both data sets indicate a preferential 140-160 direction as well as a subsidiary 090 direction. A third direction of interest is a magnetic contact feature which extends in a definite 045 degree direction. This direction is most evident on the old data set collected on the North-South lines. Specifically a package of active magnetics is mapped between L.49300E/49800N - L.49900E/50300N and L.49750E/49700N - 50350E/50300N. West of this unit there is a similar package defined northwest of a contact between L.49000E/49750N - L.49500E/50300N. These are very subtle features and can only be poorly defined at best due to the line directions of the two Ridge grids.

Other structural features are evident from the magnetic data and are as presented on the Ridge grid compilation/Mag map.

G. Maxwell logged all the core which will be stored at the camp.

DIAMOND DRILLING

In May of 1987 a 5000 foot drill contract was let to Phil's Diamond Drilling of 100 Mile House, B.C. Drilling was done using a unitized Longyear 38 drill, moved using a TD-8 bulldozer. Four of the seventeen drillholes are presented in this report.

HOLE NO: 271-87-14

Location: 49894N/49058E
Azimuth: 270 degrees
Dip: -45 degrees
Target: Sulphide zone exposed in trench 10

LOG: (meters)	Description
0 - 2.7	Casing
2.7 - 6.3	Siltstone - 1-2 py
6.3 - 7.4	Hornblende Augite Porphyry
7.4 - 21.4	Diorite
21.4 - 25.3	Andesite - 2-5 py
25.3 - 32.7	Siltstone - 1-2 py
32.7 - 34.0	Hornblende Augite Porphyry
34.0 - 34.8	Diorite
34.8 - 43.9	Siltstone - 2-5 py, tr cpy
43.9 - 46.3	Mineralized Hornblende Augite Porphyry 5-10 po, 5 py, <1 cpy
46.3 - 51.2	Siltstone - 2-3 py
51.2 - 56.9	Hornblende Augite Porphyry - <1 py
56.9 - 61.0	Siltstone
61.0	End of Hole

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS:

INTERVAL	WIDTH	Au (gmt)	Cu (%)
45.0 - 46.3 m	1.3 m	17.01	0.15

HOLE NO: 271-87-15

Location: 49920N/49953E
Azimuth: 280 degrees
Dip: -45 degrees
Target: Sulphide zone exposed in trench 10

LOG: (meters)	Description
0 - 4.6	Casing
4.6 - 16.6	Andesite Tuff
16.6 - 21.4	Diorite
21.4 - 24.2	Siltstone - 1% py
24.2 - 25.2	Mineralized Siltstone - 20-25% py, trace cpy

25.2 - 29.4	Siltstone
29.4 - 36.7	Andesite Tuff - 2-3% py
36.7 - 39.9	Hornblende-augite porphyry
39.9 - 41.6	Andesite
41.6 - 42.8	Hornblende-augite porphyry
42.8 - 43.1	Mineralized siltstone - 10-25% py, trace cpy
43.1 - 46.1	Siltstone
46.1 - 46.6	Andesite Tuff
46.6 - 48.3	Siltstone - 2-3% py
48.3 - 49.5	Hornblende-augite porphyry - 2-5% py
49.5 - 55.1	Siltstone
55.1 - 57.2	Brecciated Andesite
57.2 - 58.0	Hornblende-augite porphyry
58.0 - 58.1	Siltstone - 2-5% py
68.1 - 69.2	Hornblende-augite porphyry
69.2 - 71.0	Andesite
71.0 - 73.2	Siltstone - 2-3% py
73.2	END OF HOLE

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS:

INTERVAL	WIDTH	Au (gmt)	Cu (%)
36.7 - 39.9 m	3.2 m	2.1	0.03
39.9 - 41.6 m	1.7 m	0.5	0.03
41.6 - 42.8 m	1.2 m	0.2	0.05
42.8 - 43.1 m	0.3 m	2.0	0.05

HOLE NO: 271-87-16

Location: 49972N/49018E
Azimuth: 260 degrees
Dip: -45 degrees
Target: Sulphide zone exposed in trench 12

LOG: (meters)	Description
0 - 1.8	Casing
1.8 - 7.8	Diorite
7.8 - 31.1	Siltstone and Andesite - 1-3% py, po
31.1 - 34.8	Diorite - 2-5% py
34.8 - 43.9	Siltstone - 2-5% py, 1-2% po, tr. cpy
43.9 - 44.9	Mineralized siltstone - 20% py, 10% po, 1% cpy
44.9 - 49.7	Siltstone
49.7 - 50.3	Diorite
50.3	END OF HOLE

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS:

INTERVAL	WIDTH	Au (gmt)	Cu (%)
33.8 - 39.1 m	1.5 m	0.86	0.04
43.6 - 45.1 m	1.5 m	1.00	0.14

HOLE NO: 271-87-17

Location: 49955N/49059E
Azimuth: 070 degrees
Dip: -45 degrees
Target: Sulphides exposed in trench 9

LOG: (meters)	Description
0 - 6.4	Casing
6.4 - 6.7	Hornblende-augite porphyry
6.7 - 12.0	Siltstone - 2-3% py, 1% po, trace cpy
12.0 - 14.8	Diorite
14.8 - 18.5	Siltstone - 2-3% py, trace cpy
18.5 - 19.2	Mineralized siltstone - 20-25% py, 5% po, <1% cpy
19.2 - 22.6	Siltstone
22.6 - 28.6	Hornblende-augite porphyry - 2-5% py, 2-5% po, trace cpy
28.6 - 34.6	Siltstone - 2-5% py, 1-2% po, trace cpy
34.6 - 37.5	Diorite
37.5 - 41.4	Siltstone
41.4 - 42.8	Hornblende-augite porphyry
42.8 - 50.3	Siltstone - 2-3% py
50.3 - 55.7	Hornblende-augite porphyry - 2-3% py, 1% po
55.7 - 74.1	Siltstone - 2-5% py, 1-2% po, trace cpy
74.1 - 89.3	Hornblende-augite porphyry
89.3	END OF HOLE

SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS:

INTERVAL	WIDTH	Au (gmt)	Cu (%)
18.5 - 19.2 m	0.7 m	1.35	0.16
30.1 - 31.6 m	1.5 m	0.44	0.06
31.6 - 33.1 m	1.5 m	0.86	0.03
54.8 - 55.7 m	0.9 m	0.80	0.03

CONCLUSIONS:

Tas Property

The TAS property appears to be underlain by a strongly hornfelsed series of siltstone/tuff, andesite and hornblende-augite porphyry. This hornfelsing is believed to be a result of emplacement of the diorite stock in the area of the Freegold Zone. Gold mineralization appears to have been driven off from either the diorite or another source, through a complex shear and fracture system in the siltstone/tuff unit.

Trenching outlined three main trends of gold mineralization: the east zone, the mid zone and the west pit zone. Gold mineralization in the east zone occurs as massive to stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite in what

appears to be a prominent shear trending 350 degrees. Assays as high as 24.7 gmt over 2.0 meters in chip sampling and 8.9 gmt over 5.3 meters in diamond drilling have been encountered.

A total of five diamond drillholes have been completed on the Mid zone, which lies 250 meters west of the East zone. This zone consists of a series of narrow sulphide filled shears, generally trending 030 degrees. The best assays include 24.4 gmt over 1.0 meters, 24.7 gmt over 0.9 meters and 20,200 gmt over 1.0 meters from chip sampling and 11.69 gmt over 0.7 meters in diamond drilling.

The West Pit zone is a strong shear zone which can be traced for almost 100 meters, trending 350 degrees. Gold mineralization occurs in bands of massive to stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in widths up to 2.0 meters. The highest assays from this zone include 37.8 gmt over 1.5 meters, 10.2 gmt over 1.5 meters and 11.4 gmt over 1.8 meters in chip sampling and 17.01 gmt over 1.3 meters in diamond drilling.

Soil geochemistry and geophysics outlined numerous targets which warrant further follow up using trenching and diamond drilling. The percussion drilling program was somewhat of a bust, because of very poor recovery after about 20 meters depth, as a result of the highly fractured nature of the host rocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. A large gradient array I.P. survey should be conducted in order to determine the extent of the mineralization on the Ridge area.

2. Further dipole-dipole array I.P. is necessary in areas of strong P.F.E. and chargeability anomalies in order to determine their extent.

3. Small mise a la masse surveys should be conducted over the east zone and the west pit zone in order to determine the extent of such mineralization.

4. Further detail soil sampling is required to the north and south of the east-west soil coverage to date on the Ridge

5. Approximately 5,000 square meters of cat trenching is required to test geochem anomalies in areas of shallow overburden.

6. A diamond drill program consisting of 10,000 meters of drilling is required to test previously outlined gold mineralization and new geochem and geophysical targets.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

TAS A GROUP

I. DIAMOND DRILLING

a)	Contracts - 908 feet at $19.00/ft.	$17,252.00
b)	Wages - Engineering 10 days at $200/day	$ 2,000.00
c)	Food & Accommodations 30 mandays @ $50/day	$ 1,500.00
d)	Assays - 102 @ $12/sample	$ 1,224.00
		$21,976.00

II. GEOCHEMISTRY

a)	Wages - 17 mandays @ $100/day		$ 1,700.00
b)	Food & Accommodations 17 mandays @ $50/day		$ 850.00
c)	Analyses - 856 @ $8.75/sample		$ 7,490.00
d)	Cost of Report Preparation		
	Author	$200	
	Drafting	$200	
	Typing	$ 50	$ 450.00
			$10,490.00

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

TAS B GROUP

a)	Wages		
	VLF survey-3 mandays @ $125/day		$ 375.00
	Magnetometer survey-6 mandays @ $125/day		750.00
	Soil sampling - 17 mandays @ $100/day		1,700.00
	Linecutting - 10 mandays @ $100/day		1,000.00
b)	Food & Accommodations & Transportation		
	36 mandays @ $50/day		$ 1,800.00
c)	Analyses - 842 @ $8.75/sample		$ 7,367.00
d)	Cost of Report Preparation		
	Author	$200	
	Drafting	$200	
	Typing	$ 50	$ 450.00
			$13,442.00

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon Maxwell of Prince George, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist residing at 5905 Rideau Street, Prince George, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with an Hons. B. Sc. (geology).

3. I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining and the Prospector's and Developer's Association.

4. I presently hold the position of Project Geologist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and have been in their employ since 1980.

Gordon Maxwell

G. Maxwell

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
****

I, Lyndon Bradish of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geophysicist residing at 1826 Trutch Street, Vancouver British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (geophysics).

3. I am a member in good standing of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Canadian Institute of Mining and the Prospector's and Developer's Association.

4. I presently hold the position of Division Geophysicist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and have been in their employ since 1973.

L. Bradish.

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver. (March, 1984).

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

Sediments and soils are dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with a 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples) are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighted out at 0.2 g or less depending on the matrix of the rock, and twice as much acid is used for decomposition that that is used for silt or soil.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn (all the group A elements of the fee schedule) can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA). A Varian-Techtron Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

ELEMENTS REQUIRING SPECIFIC DECOMPOSITION METHOD

Antimony - Sb: 0.2 g sample is attached with 3.3 ml of 6% tartaric aid, 1.5 ml conc. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid, then heated in a water bath for 3 hours at 95°C. Sb is determined directly from the acid solution with an AA-475, equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.4 g sample is digested with 1.5 ml of 70% perchloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL measures the arsenic concentration of the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample is decomposed with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 g - 0.3 g is digested with 2.0 ml of perchloric 70% and 1.0 ml of conc. nitric acid. Bismuth is determined directly from the digest into the flame of the AA instrument c/w EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample sample (Pan-concentrates see below) is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with Methyl iso-Butyl ketone (MIBK) from tje aqueous solution. Gold is determined from the MIBK solution with flame AA.

Magnesium - Mg: 0.05 - 0.10 g sample is digested with 4 ml perchloric/nitric acid (3:1). An aliquot is taken to reduce the concentration to within the range of atomic absorption. The AA-475 with a nitrous oxide flame determines Mg from the aqueous solution.

Tungsten - W: 1.0 g sample sintered with a carbonate flux and thereafter leached with water. The leachate is treated with potassium thiocyanate. The yellow tungsten thiocyanate is extracted into tri-n-butyl phosphate. This permits colourimetric comparison with standards to measure tungsten concentration.

Uranium - U: An aliquot, taken from a perchloric-nitric (3:1) decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is diluted with water and a phosphate buffer. This solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	Zn - 1	Au - 0.01 (10 ppb)
Cd - 0.2	Mo - 1	Sb - 1	W - 2
Co - 1	Ni - 1	As - 1	U - 0.1
Cu - 1	Pb - 1	Ba - 10	
Fe - 100	V - 10	Bi - 1	

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED)
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-14

DATE COLLARED: July 22, 1987
DATE COMPLETED: July 24, 1987
CORE SIZE: NQ
PROPERTY: TAS OPTION
N.T.S. # 93 K/16

FIELD CO-ORDINATES:
LAT: 49894N
DEP: 49958E

SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES:

PROJECT: 271
PAGE 1 OF 2

DIP: -45 deg
BEARING: 270 deg

DIP TESTS:
DEPTH: 61.0 m
ANGLE: -45 deg

HOLE NO: 271-87-14

ELEV:
LENGTH 61.0 m

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
0.0	2.7		CASING															
2.7	6.3	75	SILTSTONE															
			Massive dark grey to medium grey-green,		1-2 py	91166	2.7-4.0	1.3		10		(0.1		132		37		(2
			weakly mottled with 1-2% dissem pyrite.		1-2 py	91167	4.0-6.3	1.2		10		(0.1		240		35		3
6.3	7.4	75	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			Medium grained equigranular to weakly		1 py	91168	6.3-7.4	1.1		320		(0.1		400		36		3
			porphyritic, 1-2% 1-5mm hornblende and															
			augite phenocrysts, 1% pyrite in															
			fractures.															
7.4	21.4	92	DIORITE															
			Medium to finegrain, medium grey,															
			equigranular to weakly porphyritic,															
			1% fine calcite veinlets, (1% pyrite															
			throughout.															
21.4	25.3	87	ANDESITE		2-3 py	91169	21.4-22.9	1.5		150		0.6		500		49		8
			Medium green-grey, fairly massive,	Veinlets at 21	2-5 py	91170	22.9-23.9	1.0		(5		(0.1		250		38		2
			1-2% calcite veinlets, 2-5% dissem py	deg to CA	2-5 py	91171	23.9-25.3	1.4		50		(0.1		720		40		2
25.3	32.7	81	SILTSTONE		1 py	91172	25.3-26.8	1.5										
			As above - 2.7-6.3m		1 py	91173	26.8-28.3	1.5		5		(0.1		100		30		(2
			1-2% pyrite throughout.		1-2 py	91174	28.3-29.8	1.5		10		(0.1		128		24		(2
					1 py	91175	29.8-31.4	1.6		35		0.2		76		28		(2
					1-2 py	91176	31.4-32.7	1.3		10		(0.1		185		33		(2
32.7	34.0	100	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			As above - 6.3-7.4m															
			Some minor siltstone															
34.0	34.8	95	PORPHYRITIC DIORITE															
			Dark green, 20% 1-5mm plagioclase															
			phenocrysts.															

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(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-14

PROPERTY: TAS OPTION HOLE NO : 271-87-14 PAGE 2 of 2

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
34.8	43.9	92	SILTSTONE															
			As above - 25.3-32.7m		1-2	91177	34.8-37.8	3.0		15	(0.1		156		30		(2
			2-3% dissem pyrite, trace chalcopyrite		2-5 py, tr cpy.	91178	37.8-40.8	3.0		(5	(0.1		152		29		2
					1-2 py, tr cpy.	91179	40.8-43.9	3.1		(5	(0.1		194		25		(2
43.9	46.3	90	MINERALIZED HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			As above - 32.7-34.0m		5 po, 2-3 py, tr cpy.	91180	43.9-45.0	1.1		(5	0.2		340		25		(2
			5% 1-10mm hornblende and augite phenocrysts, 5-10% pyrrhotite, 5% pyrite, (1% chalcopyrite in fractures and stringers.		10 po, 5 py, (1 cpy.	91181	45.0-46.3	1.3			1.7		1500		39		4
			45.5m: 8cm band of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (boxwork type pyrite mineralization) chalcopyrite in fine cross fractures.															
46.3	51.2	99	SILTSTONE															
			Mottled light maroon, buff, pale green-grey, to pale green, highly fractured, weak pervasive chlorite alteration, fine 1-2mm sulphide band, 1-2% pyrite.		2-3 py	91182	46.3-49.2	2.9		85	0.2		72		22		(2
					1 py	91183	49.2-51.2	2.0		100	(0.1		90		24		(2
51.2	56.9	75	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			As above - 32.7-34.0m															
			10-15% 1-15mm hornblende and augite phenocrysts, dark green with (1% pyrite															
56.9	61.0	25	SILTSTONE															
			As above - 46.3-51.2m															
			large sections of lost core, badly broken															
61.0			END OF HOLE															

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-15

DATE COLLARED: July 25, 1987 | DATE COMPLETED: August 5, 1987 | CORE SIZE: NQ | PROPERTY: TAS OPTION | N.T.S. # 93 K/16

FIELD CO-ORDINATES:
LAT: 49920N
DEP: 49953E

SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES:

PROJECT: 271 | PAGE 1 OF 3

DIP: -45 deg
BEARING: 280 deg

DIP TESTS:
DEPTH: 72.3m
ANGLE: -41 deg.

HOLE NO: 271-87-15

ELEV:
LENGTH 73.2 m

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
0	4.6		CASING															
4.6	16.6	47	ANDESITE TUFF Medium to dark green, finely laminated, (1% pyrite, 2-3% calcite veinlets, appears to be gradational with below 4.6-7.0m: very badly broken core, poor core recovery 9.0-9.1m: Diorite	Laminations at 46 deg to CA Veining at 42 deg to CA						÷								
16.6	21.4	72	DIORITE Light medium grey, equigranular to very weakly porphyritic, badly fractured. 1-2% dissem pyrite throughout		2-3 py 1-2 py 1 py	91226 91227 91228	16.6-17.7 17.7-19.2 19.2-21.4	1.1 1.5 2.2	10 (5 25	(0.1 0.1 0.1	355 235 210	15 8 13	(2 2 (2						
21.4	24.2	75	SILTSTONE Medium green-grey, weakly mottled, very weakly laminated, badly fractured weak chlorite alteration, 1-2% dissem pyrite.	Laminations at 52 deg to CA	1-2 py 1-2 py	91229 91230	21.4-22.7 22.7-24.2	1.3 1.5	10 5	(0.1 (0.1	119 82	13 16	3 3						
24.2	25.2	92	MINERALIZED SILTSTONE As above - 21.4-24.2m 5cm quartz calcite veins, stringer to massive pyrite, 20-25% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.	Veining at 40 deg to Ca Fractures at 15 deg to CA	20-25 py, tr cpy.	91231	24.2-25.2	1.0	380	1.3	1200	50	9						
25.2	29.4	95	SILTSTONE As above - 21.4-24.2m		(1 py (1 py	91232 91233	25.2-26.7 26.7-29.4	1.5 2.7	35 10	0.1 (0.1	130 144	30 23	(2 3						
29.4	36.7	99	ANDESITE TUFF As above - 4.6-16.6m (1% pyrite throughout		2-3 py tr cpy	91234	35.2-36.7	1.5	(5	(0.1	210	31	(2						

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-15

PROPERTY: TAS OPTION HOLE NO : 271-87-15 PAGE 2 of 3

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
36.7	39.9	95	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY Dark grey, 20% 1-10mm hornblende, augite and plagioclase phenocrysts, 1% pyrrhotite in blebs.	Contact at 60 deg to CA	1 po	91235	36.7-39.9	3.2		2100		0.3		365		30		<2
39.9	41.6	99	ANDESITE Dark green-grey, badly fractured, fairly massive, 10% calcite veins and veinlets, 1-2% dissem pyrite, 5cm calcite vein at 39.9m, weak chlorite alteration.		1-2 py	91236	39.9-41.6	1.7		500		0.1		340		24		4
41.6	42.8	100	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY As above - 36.7-39.9m 2-5% dissem pyrite, trace chalcopyrite		25 py, tr cpy.	91237	41.6-42.8	1.2		200		0.2		550		20		2
42.8	43.1	95	MINERALIZED SILTSTONE Mottled dark green, medium green-grey, 10-25% stringer pyrite, trace chalco-pyrite		10-25 py, tr cpy.	91238	42.8-43.1	0.3		2000		0.2		465		23		2
43.1	46.1	95	SILTSTONE Mottled, highly altered dark green-grey medium green-grey, pale green to buff. Highly fractured, minor epidote alteration.		1 py	91239	43.1-44.6	1.5		35		<0.1		48		16		<2
					2 py	91240	44.6-46.1	1.5		5		0.1		22		16		<2
46.1	46.6	91	ANDESITE TUFF Dark green-grey, fine laminated tuff 1-2% dissem pyrite	Laminations at 68 deg to CA	1-2 py	91241	46.1-46.6	0.5		10		<0.1		159		10		2
46.6	48.3	94	SILTSTONE As above - 25.2-29.4m 2-3% dissem pyrite		2-3 py	91242	46.6-48.3	1.7		10		<0.1		104		11		2
48.3	49.5	95	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY Mottled dark green to light green-grey badly fractured with numerous calcite and epidote veins, 5% 1-5mm ghosty hornblende and augite phenocrysts, 2-5% dissem pyrite.	Veining at 15 deg to CA	2-5 py	91243	48.3-49.5	1.2		<5		<0.1		50		24		<2
49.5	55.1	99	SILTSTONE As above - 43.1-46.1m Mottled, chlorite alteration, minor drusy quartz, 1-2% pyrrhotite, <1% py		1 po, <1 py.	91244	49.5-51.0	1.5		<5		<0.1		52		11		3
					1-2 po, <1 py.	91245	51.0-52.5	1.5		10		<0.1		38		11		2
					1-2 po, <1 py.	91246	52.5-54.0	1.5		25		<0.1		7		4		2
					<1 py	91247	54.0-55.1	1.1		60		0.1		54		17		<2

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-15

PROPERTY: TAS OPTION HOLE NO : 271-87-15 PAGE 3 of 3

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
55.1	57.2	87	BRECCIATED ANDESITE															
			Dark grey-green highly brecciated		1-2 py	91248	55.1-57.2	2.1		15		(0.1		126		33		(2
			sections with calcite filled vugs,															
			1-2% pyrite in vugs.															
57.2	58.0	90	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			As above - 41.6-42.8m		2-3 py	91249	57.2-58.0	0.8		95		0.1		188		15		(2
			2-3% dissem pyrite															
58.0	68.1	95	SILTSTONE/TUFF/ANDESITE															
			Medium green-grey to dark grey to		2-5 py	91250	58.0-59.9	1.9		130		(0.1		180		20		(2
			brown grey, intense to moderate															
			chlorite alteration, minor biotite,		2-3 py	94401	59.9-61.6	1.7		25		(0.1		154		14		3
			some sections with 2-3% 2-10mm mafic		2-3 py	94402	61.6-63.4	1.8		55		0.1		55		15		(2
			or shale fragments, 2-5% pyrite in		2-5 py	94403	63.4-64.5	1.1		260		0.1		260		17		(2
			fractures and disseminated.		2-5 py	94404	67.7-68.1	0.4		30		0.1		30		42		(2
68.1	69.2	100	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			As above - 57.2-58.0m															
69.2	71.0	78	ANDESITE															
			As above - 39.9-41.6m		2-3 py	94405	69.2-71.0	0.8		10		(0.1		106		32		(2
			2-3% dissem pyrite															
71.0	73.2	25	SILTSTONE															
			As above - 46.6-48.3m															
			Badly broken core															
			END OF HOLE															

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-16

DATE COLLARED: August 5, 1987 DATE COMPLETED: August 6, 1987 CORE SIZE: NQ PROPERTY: TAS OPTION N.T.S. # 93 K/16

FIELD CO-ORDINATES:
LAT: 49972N
DEP: 49018E

SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES:

PROJECT: 271 PAGE 1 OF 2

DIP: -45 deg
BEARING: 260 deg

DIP TESTS:
DEPTH: 50.3 m
ANGLE: -45 deg

HOLE NO: 271-87-16

ELEV:
LENGTH 50.3 m.

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
0	1.8		CASING															
1.8	7.8	75	DIORITE Light grey, equigranular to weakly porphyritic, 1% shale xenoliths, 1-2% calcite veinlets.															
7.8	13.1	87	ANDESITE TUFF Dark green, finely laminated tuff, badly fractured and broken, (1% disseminated pyrite.	Laminations at 68 deg to CA														
13.1	31.1	95	SILTSTONE Medium green, fairly massive with some mottled sections.		2-5 po, 1 py.	94406	19.7-21.2	1.5		40		(0.1		166		18		(2
			19.7-21.2m: mottled pale green to buff to medium green grey		1-2 py, 1 po.	94407	21.2-22.6	1.4		60		(0.1		74		10		(2
			21.2-22.6m: buff to pale green		1-2 py	94408	29.0-31.1	2.1		40		0.2		240		12		225
			29.0-31.1m: mottled pale green to buff															
31.1	35.3	99	DIORITE As above - 1.8-7.8m		1-2 py	94409	32.7-33.8	1.1		60		0.2		330		23		43
			No xenoliths.		2-5 py	94410	33.8-39.1	1.5		860		0.1		395		23		18
35.3	39.1	95	SILTSTONE Mottled pale grey to grey green to buff		2-5 py	94411	35.3-36.8	1.5		55		0.2		390		22		4
			2-5% pyrite in fractures and blebs, chlorite and ankerite in fractures.		1-2 py	94412	36.8-39.1	2.3		75		0.1		370		25		3
39.1	40.5	90	DIORITE Mottled light grey to buff, moderately fractured, 2-5% pyrite, dissem and in fractures.		2-5 py	94413	39.1-40.5	1.4		50		0.1		325		23		2
40.5	43.6	100	SILTSTONE Mottled as above - 35.3-39.1m		2-5 py	94414	40.5-42.0	1.5		95		0.1		200		30		(2
					2-3 py	94415	42.0-43.6	1.6		120		0.1		156		20		(2

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED)
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-16

PROPERTY: TAS OPTION HOLE NO : 271-87-16 PAGE 2 of 2

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
43.6	45.1	95	MINERALIZED HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY Highly altered, pale green, dark green to black, 1-2% 1-5mm hornblende and augite phenocrysts, minor ankerite alteration. Semi-massive-stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.		20-25 py, 2-5 po, (1 cpy.	94416	43.6-45.1	1.5		1000	0.6		1400		37		3	
45.1	49.7	100	SILTSTONE Massive, light to medium green		1-2 py	94417	45.1-45.8	0.7		95		(0.1		100		8		5
49.7	50.3	100	DIORITE As above - 39.1-40.5m															
			END OF HOLE															

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

D.D.H. # 271-87-17

DATE COLLARED: August 7, 1987 | DATE COMPLETED: August 9, 1987 | CORE SIZE: NQ | PROPERTY: TAS OPTION | N.T.S. # 93 K/16

FIELD CO-ORDINATES:
LAT: 49955N
DEP: 49059E

SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES:

PROJECT: 271 | PAGE 1 OF 3

DIP: -45 deg
BEARING: 080 deg

DIP TESTS:
DEPTH: 89.3 m
ANGLE: -42 deg

HOLE NO: 271-87-17

ELEV:
LENGTH 89.3 m

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
0	6.4		CASING															
6.4	6.7	85	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY Medium grey with 5-10% 2-5mm hornblende augite phenocrysts, badly broken core.															
6.7	12.0	78	SILTSTONE Massive and mottled, pale green to medium grey-green, 2-3% pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite in fractures and thin seams, some hornblende-augite porphyry dykes.		1-2 py, 1 po.	91184	6.7-8.2	1.5		30		0.2		191		17		2
					2-3 py, 1 po.	91185	8.2-9.7	1.5		80		0.2		198		16		2
					2-3 py, 1 po, tr cpy.	91186	9.7-11.2	1.5		80		0.2		187		15		3
					1-2 py	91187	11.2-12.0	0.8		120		0.2		155		15		2
12.0	14.8	78	DIORITE Medium grey, equigranular to weakly porphyritic, 1% dissem pyrite, minor siltstone		1 py	91188	12.0-14.8	2.8		65		0.2		215		16		4
14.8	18.5	78	SILTSTONE As above - 6.7-12.0m 1-3% dissem pyrite, trace chalcopyrite		1-2 py	91189	14.8-16.3	1.5		<5		<0.1		134		16		3
					1-2 py	91190	16.3-17.8	1.5		<5		0.1		220		16		2
					2-3 py, tr cpy.	91191	17.8-18.5	0.7		<5		0.2		188		16		3
18.5	19.2	78	MINERALIZED SILTSTONE Mottled pale grey-green with bands of massive and stringer pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, boxwork type pyrite, vuggy	Banding at 85 deg to CA	20-25 py, 5 po, <1 py.	91192	18.5-19.2	0.7		1350		0.9		1600		39		3
19.2	22.6	75	SILTSTONE As above - 14.8-18.5m 1-2% dissem pyrite	Contacts at 39 deg to CA	1 py	91193	19.2-20.9	1.7		30		0.3		680		20		2
					1-2 py	91194	20.9-22.6	1.7		10		0.1		198		16		3

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED)
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D.D.H. # 271-87-17

PROPERTY: TAS OPTION HOLE NO : 271-87-17 PAGE 2 of 3

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
22.6	28.6	95	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			Dark grey-green, 5-10% 1-2mm hornblende		2-5 py,	91195	22.6-24.1	1.5		65		0.2		480		18		3
			augite phenocrysts, highly fractured		1 po.													
			and vuggy, minor breccia, 2-5% pyrite,		2-3 py,	91196	24.1-26.0	1.9		30		0.1		320		19		3
			1% pyrrhotite in fractures and blebs.		(1 po.													
			23.1-23.6m: siltstone		10-15 py,	91197	26.0-27.3	1.3		360		0.4		905		30		2
			26.0-28.6m: fine (<1mm) fractures		2-5 po,													
			filled with py, po and cpy., stringer		tr cpy.													
			and massive sulphides.		20 py,	91198	27.3-28.6	1.3		320		0.4		965		28		4
					5-10 po,													
					tr cpy.													
28.6	34.6	95	SILTSTONE															
			Mottled, pale green-grey to medium	Laminations at	2-5 py,	91199	28.6-30.1	1.5		60		0.2		465		19		3
			green grey, finely laminated pyrite	37 deg to CA	1-2 po,													
			and ankerite stringers in fractures.		tr cpy.													
			30.7m: 4cm band of massive py & po		5-10 py,	91200	30.1-31.6	1.5		440		0.3		620		25		<2
					2-3 po,													
					tr cpy.													
					1-2 py,	91201	31.6-33.1	1.5		860		0.2		325		18		3
					<1 po.													
					1-2 py	91202	33.1-34.6	1.5		85		0.2		187		15		2
34.6	37.5	97	DIORITE															
			As above - 12.0-14.8m		2-3 py,	91203	34.6-37.5	2.9		25		0.2		465		25		7
			2-3 pyrite, 1-2% pyrrhotite, dissem		1-2 po.													
			and in fractures.															
37.5	41.4	87	SILTSTONE															
			As above - 28.6-34.6m		1-2 py	91204	37.5-39.0	1.5		110		<0.1		235		13		2
			Minor chlorite alteration		<1 py	91205	39.0-40.5	1.5		320		<0.1		174		11		3
					1-2 py	91206	40.5-41.4	0.9		5		0.1		141		37		2
41.4	42.8	87	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			As above - 22.6-28.6m		<1 py	91207	41.4-42.8	1.4		<5		0.1		126		57		2
			Minor chlorite alteration, <1% pyrite															
			in fractures.															
42.8	50.3	90	SILTSTONE		2-5 py	91208	42.8-44.3	1.5		160		0.2		495		20		3
			As above - 37.5-41.4m	Fractures at	1-2 py	91209	44.3-45.8	1.5		25		0.1		181		12		<2
			Highly fractured	10 deg to CA	1-2 py	91210	45.8-47.3	1.5		5		<0.1		102		19		5
					1 py	91211	47.3-50.3	3.0		<5		<0.1		120		18		3
50.3	55.7	90	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY/DIORITE		2-3 py	91212	50.3-51.8	1.5		5		0.1		270		20		<2
			Pale grey-green diorite, with 1-2%		2-5 py,	91213	51.8-53.3	1.5		75		0.1		490		21		<2
			hornblende and augite phenocrysts,		1 po.													
			2-3% dissem pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite.		2-3 py,	91214	53.3-54.8	1.5		30		0.1		380		22		2
					1 po.													
					1-2 py.	91215	54.8-55.7	0.9		800		0.1		305		19		2

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D.D.H. # 271-87-17

PROPERTY: TAS OPTION HOLE NO : 271-87-17 PAGE 3 of 3

FROM (m)	TO (m)	REC (%)	DESCRIPTION	STRUCTURE m/deg. WCA	% SULPH	SAMPLE NO.	INTERVAL (m)	WIDTH (m)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS AU gmt	AU ppb	AG gmt	AG ppm	CU %	CU ppm	ZN %	ZN ppm	PB %	PB ppm
55.7	74.1	88	SILTSTONE		1 py	91216	55.7-57.2	1.5		50		(0.1		159		12		2
			As above - 42.8-50.3m		1-2 py	91217	57.2-58.7	1.5		5		(0.1		53		49		(2
			1-2 dissem pyrite		2-5 py	91218	58.7-59.4	0.7		15		0.2		16		14		3
			58.7-59.4m: 2-5% pyrite, calcite vein		1-2 py	91219	59.4-62.4	3.0		35		(0.1		105		14		(2
			with sericite and epidote alteration		1-2 py	91220	62.4-65.4	3.0		(5		(0.1		96		14		(2
					1-2 py	91221	65.4-67.0	1.6		10		(0.1		129		18		3
					20-38 py,	91222	67.0-67.7	0.7		320		0.8		1750		43		5
					2-5 po,													
					tr cpy.													
					2-3 py	91223	67.7-69.2	1.5		5		(0.1		86		15		3
					1 py	91224	69.2-72.2	3.0		15		(0.1		180		27		(2
					1 py	91225	72.2-74.1	1.9		10		0.1		205		29		3
74.1	89.3	92	HORNBLENDE-AUGITE PORPHYRY															
			Medium grey-green, 20-25% 1-10mm															
			hornblende and augite phenocrysts,															
			minor epidote alteration, (1% dissem py															
			END OF HOLE															