ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George Off Confidential: 89.04.29

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17392 MINING DIVISION: Clinton

PROPERTY: Loot
LOCATION: LAT 51 33 06 LONG 124 42 41
UTM 10 5712344 381342
NTS 092N10E
CLAIM(S): Loot 1-2
OPERATOR(S): Equinox Res. Can. Orient Res.
AUTHOR(S): Lammle, C.A.R.;Culbert, R.R.;Heberlein, K.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 35 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: Auriferous quartz veins are associated with a monzonite intrusive sill(?) in Middle Jurassic-Upper Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Tyaughton Trough on the east flank of the Upper Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex.
WORK
DONE: Geochemical,Geological
FOTO 900.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:20 000
GEOL 900.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
ROCK 19 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
SILT 10 sample(s) ;ME
MINFILE: 092N 047

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GEOCHEMICAL, PROSPECTING AND AIR PHOTO STUDY REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ON THE LOOT 1-2 CLAIMS

(Record Nos. 2199, 2200)

Clinton M.D., B.C.

N.T.S. 092N/10E

Lat: 51° 33' 40"N

Long: 124° 41' 20"W

OWNERS: Equinox Resources Ltd.

AUTHORS: R. Culbert
C.A.R. Lammle
K. Heberlein

CONTRACTORS: Beaty Geological Ltd.

DATE OF WORK: 11-12th August 1987, 4 March - 10 April 1988

DATE OF REPORT: April 20th, 1988

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SUMMARY

THe LOOT 1-2 claims are located on Ottarasko Creek, 40 km south of Tatla Lake in the Clinton Mining Division, west central B.C. The claims are on the east margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains. Physiography is rugged, with much ice, moraine and talus cover. Climate is moderate.

The claims are underlain by middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Tyaughton Trough, a northwest trending depositional basin flanking the east margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The claims are in the vicinity of the northwest trending regional Yalakom, Ottarasko and Tchaikazan Faults. The Tchaikazan Fault is the northwest extension of the economically important Bralorne-Pioneer fault system which passes through the Bralorne Gold Camp.

The property area has been mapped as comprising an overthrust sheet of Upper Triassic andesitic breccia, tuffs and flows with some shale and limestone, overlying younger Triassic limestone, shale and greywacke. These are overthrust to the east onto Cretaceous siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate by the Blackhorn Thrust.

The area was previously staked in 1983 as the LORI claims by Homestake Resources Ltd., who found an area of auriferous quartz veining in the south central claims with values of up to 20.57 g/tonne (0.6 oz/ton) gold associated with a monzonitic sill (?).

The 1987 field program by Beaty Geological Ltd. involved prospecting at 1:10,000, and geochemical sampling (totalling 10 silt and 19 rock samples) to confirm the presence of precious metal mineralization associated with potential epithermal systems. A later air photo study attempted to locate interesting structures in the area of known mineralization.

The 1987 field program confirmed the presence of Au mineralization with values of up to 4300 ppb Au. Significant features noted on the property included: northwest trending quartz veining; silicification and pyritization of some metasedimentary rocks; association of Cu-Ag anomalies with Au; and association of quartz veining with an intrusive body.

On the basis of this, a follow-up programme of prospecting, detailed mapping and rock geochemical sampling is recommended to delineate the location of any auriferous quartz veining, and to trace the source of gold-bearing float in the western part of the claims.

1. INTRODUCTION

On 11th-12th August, 1987, Beaty Geological Ltd. completed a preliminary program of geological prospecting and geochemical sampling on the LOOT 1 and 2 claims for Equinox Resources Ltd. and Canada Orient Resources Inc. The purpose of this program was to determine the exploration potential of the property.

1.1. Location and Access

The LOOT 1 and 2 claims are located approximately 40 km south of the small community of Tatla Lake, about midway between Williams Lake and Bella Coola on B.C. Highway 20 in west central B.C. (Clinton Mining Division) (Figure 1).

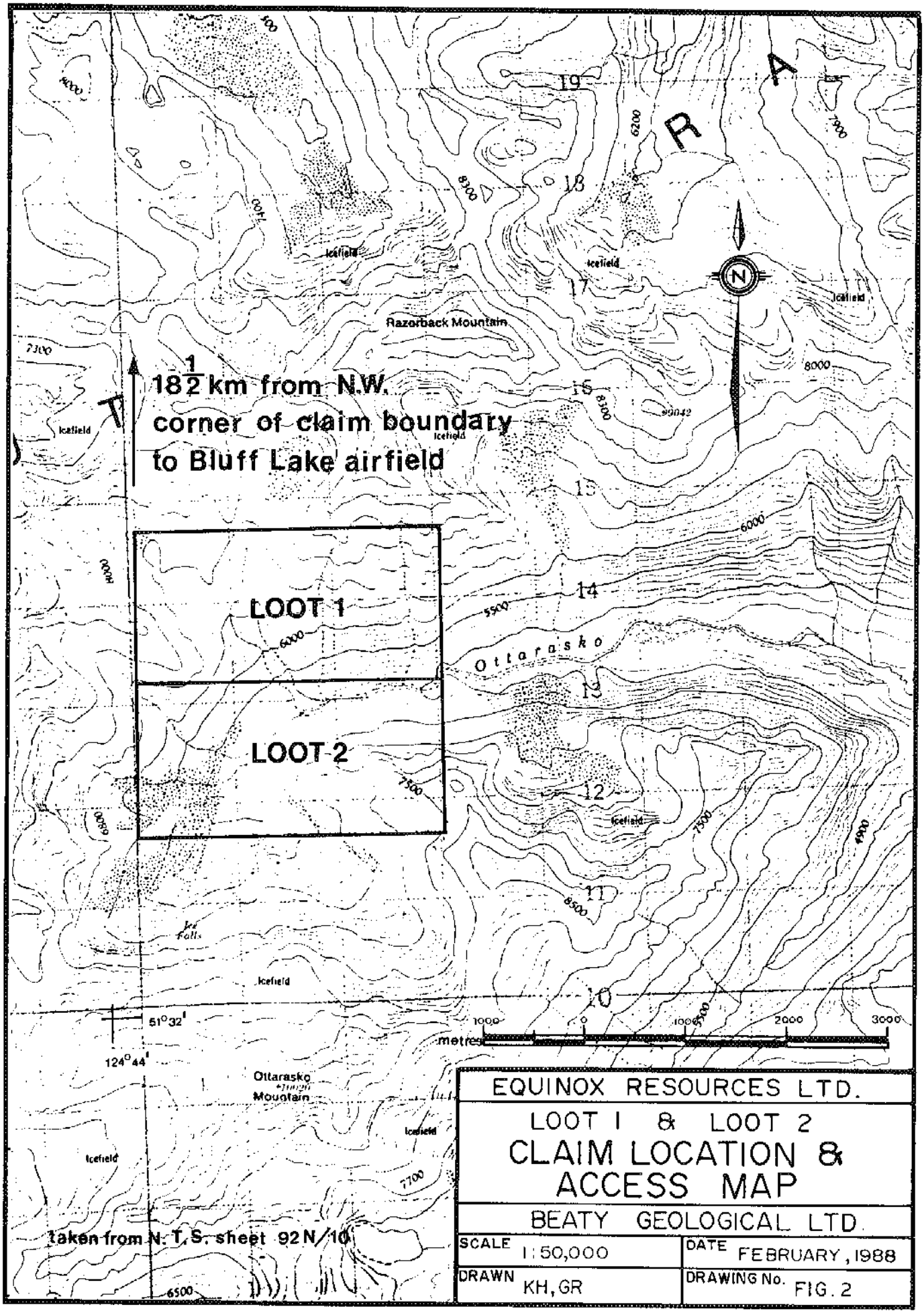
The claims are in the headwaters of Ottarasko Creek between Ottarasko and Razorback Mountains, on N.T.S. Mapsheet 092 N/10E. British Columbia's highest point, Mount Waddington (elevation 4016 m), is 45 km to the west and the south end of Tatlayoko Lake is 18 km to the southeast. The property is 270 km north-northwesterly from Vancouver.

Presently, the only access to the property is by helicopter, the nearest base being that of White Saddle Air Services at the south end of Bluff Lake. Bluff Lake is 20 km from the property, or about 15 minutes by helicopter one way. Bluff Lake is about one half hour by good gravel road from Tatla Lake, and Tatla Lake is in turn about 3 hours by good road, mostly paved from Williams Lake.

The main supply centre for the area is Williams Lake, but small supplies may be obtained at Tatla Lake or the other small outpost communities along Highway 20.

White Saddle Air Services caters to mountaineers, exploration groups, and hunters. Several of the larger lakes in the area are accessible by road and have fishing and tourist lodges that are usually occupied by the owners on a year round basis. Many of the roads are maintained by the Department of Highways.

EQUINOX RESOURCES LTD.	
CLAIM LOCATION MAP LOOT 1 & LOOT 2	
BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.	
SCALE As Shown	DATE FEBRUARY, 1988
DRAWN KH, RC, RL, GR	DRAWING No. FIGURE 1



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LOOT 1 & LOOT 2

CLAIM LOCATION & ACCESS MAP

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

SCALE 1:50,000	DATE FEBRUARY, 1988
DRAWN KH, GR	DRAWING No. FIG. 2

1.2. Physiography and Climate

The property is within the east margin of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains which is an area that has been boldly sculpted by continental, valley and alpine glaciation. Sharp peaks and castellated ridges are common. Former valley glaciers left deep linear "U" shaped valleys with oversteepened slopes and broad gently inclined valley floors with turbulent streams, small lakes and some swamps. Streams originating in abandoned terminal or marginal moraines in cirques tumble down avalanche and talus chutes along the steep sided valleys. Elevations range from 1520 m on Ottarasko Creek to 2660 m on a ridge in the northwest of the claims. Timberline, around elevation 1825 m, is characterized by stunted balsam. Valley vegetation consists of heavy growths of balsam at lower elevations and, because of the relatively low precipitation in the rain shadow of the high mountains, jackpine and some spruce with light underbrush along the valley floors.

The Fraser Plateau, a vast rolling jackpine country, begins abruptly 15 km northeast of the LOOT claims.

The climate of the area can be considered moderate. Snow comes to the area usually before November and remains until May. Summer temperatures in the mountains are characterized by warm days and cool nights. Frequent rains of short duration can be expected during the spring and fall months.

1.3. Claims Description

The property consists of 2 metric claims, the LOOT 1 and 2, covering 900 hectares (See Figure 2). Details are as follows:

Claim	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Owner
LOOT 1	2199	18	15th May 1987	Equinox Resources Ltd.
LOOT 2	2200	18	15th May 1987	Equinox Resources Ltd.

These are staked over the area of the lapsed LORI claims (B.C. Assessment Report 13150). The LOOT claims are part of a 50:50 joint venture agreement between Equinox Resources Ltd. and Canada Orient Resources Inc.

1.4. Previous Work

Exploration of the area of the claims has been hampered by rugged topography and inaccessibility. The area was first explored in the early 1900's, with most work taking place in the 1900's and the 1930's to 1940's, particularly on the Argo-Langara showings ten kilometres to the southeast. No work was recorded on the immediate area until 1983, when the LORI 1-6 claims were staked by Homestake Mineral Development Co. to cover some gold anomalous silt samples in the headwaters of Ottarasko Creek. Work by Homestake in 1983 included reconnaissance prospecting, silt and rock chip sampling and grid controlled geological mapping over a small area of narrow erratic gold-bearing quartz veins (the "A Zone") with values of up to 20.57 g/tonne (0.6 oz/ton) Au. The 1983 program also discovered several highly anomalous gold values in float (up to 89,000 ppb) which were believed to come from west of the A Zone. Follow up work was recommended but was apparently never done. The LORI claims lapsed in 1985.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1. Regional Geology (See Figure 3)

The general geology of this part of the Coast Mountains has been compiled by the Geological Survey of Canada, and published as Open File 1163 (Roddick et al, 1985). The National Stream Sediment Geochemical Reconnaissance has been published for the two mapsheets to the east. The area is presently being mapped in some detail as part of doctorate thesis under the auspices of Glenn Woodsworth of the G.S.C. The B.C. Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources has been studying the geology (McLaren, 1986a), stream sediment geochemistry (McLaren, 1986b), lithochemistry

(McLaren, 1987), and mineral potential of the area west of Chilko Lake, 20 to 30 km southeast of the property. Over the years, the Taseko Lake area, 80 km to the southeast of the property, has been well documented. More recently the Warner Pass Area southeast from Taseko Lake was studied (Glover and Schiarizza, 1987). Woodsworth and others (1977) studied metal distribution patterns across the eastern flank of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The following description of general geology is summarized partly from the above references.

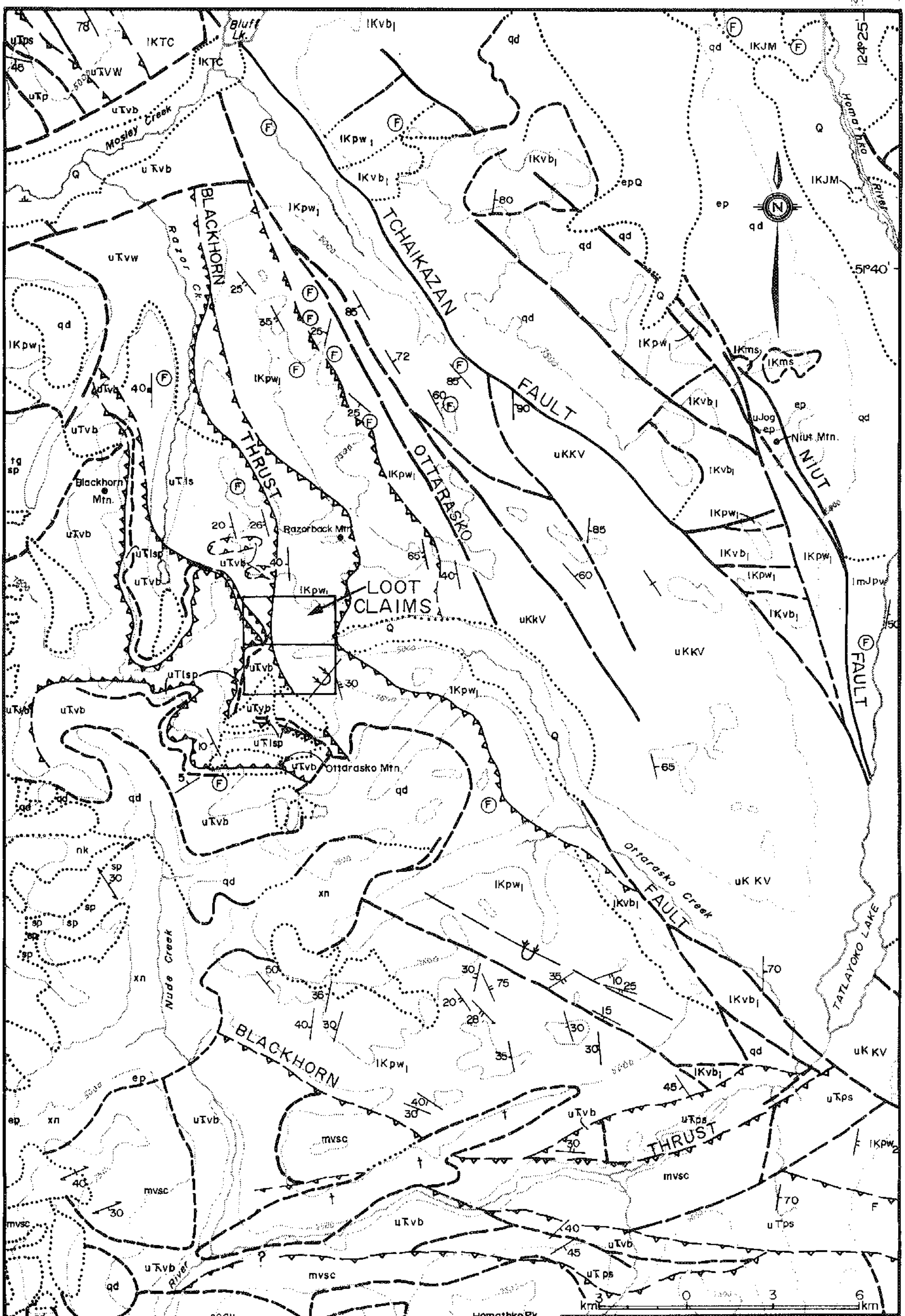
These areas and the northwest extension of them to the LOOT claims and beyond are part of an extensive northwest trending basin of sedimentary and volcanic rocks along the east margin of the Coast Plutonic complex. These Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous rocks were deposited in the Tyaughton Trough, a narrow northwest-trending depositional basin that evolved from marine to continental conditions with much disruption during the uplift of the Coast Mountains in mid-Cretaceous time. They were intruded at that time by quartz diorite and related rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex, and later by porphyritic granitic stocks of late Cretaceous and Eocene age.

The general line of the granitic contact trends northwest, but is locally irregular in detail, projecting northeast where valley erosion to increasing depths has exposed the contact further in that direction.

All rocks were overlain uncomformably by Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks and by extensive flows of Miocene plateau basalt.

Layers and beddings in the Tyaughton strata trend mainly northwest, but are locally folded and overturned and otherwise disturbed by the uplifting effects of the intrusions and by the translation effects of strong thrust faults and long regional transcurrent faults.

The principal transcurrent faults are the northwest trending sub-parallel Yalakom, Tchaikazan and Ottarasko Faults. Right-lateral displacement of 175 km along the Yalakom Fault has been postulated, and similar right-lateral displacement of 32 km along the Tchaikazan Fault has likewise been inferred. There is much additional strong faulting in areas between these major faults.



EQUINOX RESOURCES LTD.

LOOT CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

SCALE 1:125,000	DATE FEB. 1988
DRAWN RC, KH, RL, GR	FIG. No. 3

The Tchaikazan Fault, which runs along the front of the Coast Mountains, appears to be the northwest extension of the economically important fault system at the formerly producing Bralorne and Pioneer Mines which collectively produced 24.5 m grams (4,003,000 oz.) of gold from 7.26 m tonnes (8,006,000 tons) of ore with Au-Ag ratio of 5.2. A strong range front fault such as the Tchaikazan can create permeable conduits for convecting water heated by nearby intrusive rocks and, if these waters contain dissoved metals, portions of such faults or areas nearby could become centres of deposition of sulphides and other minerals.

As the Tchaikazan Fault appears to be the projection of the fault system at Bralorne-Pioneer (Glover and Schiarizza, 1987), and as it passes through several mineralized areas described below, and as Federal and Provincial geochemical coverage along it shows anomalous Au-Ag-As analyses, it can be concluded that good exploration potential for precious metals exists along it and along other similar or related faults.

A large number of mineral showings occur in rocks of the Tyaughton Trough where affected by intrusions. Some have mesothermal and others epithermal characteristics. Many of these are in the portion of the trough northwest from Bralorne and in the Taseko District. Fewer of these showings are known in the more inaccessible areas further to the northwest in the Chilko, Tatlayoko, and Bluff Lakes areas and beyond towards Perkins Peak. Most of the ones known are precious metal showings with some epithermal characteristics and associated mercury, arsenic and sometimes antimony.

The better known showings are the Alexis Property, 38 km southeast from the LOOT claims; the Morris Mine, 24 km to the southeast; Blackhorn Mountain, 11 km to the northwest; and Perkins Peak, 40 km to the northwest (Figure 1).

At the Alexis property, Cu-Hg-As-Sb mineralization occurs in silicified fractures and in pervasive ankeritic alteration of the Tchaikazan Fault which disrupts mid-Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and which contains discontinuous dykes and stocks of diorite rocks.

The Morris Mine, owned by McNellen Resources of Toronto, is characterized by Au-Ag-Sb-As in north-northwest striking, east dipping coxcomb quartz veins cutting silicifed early

Cretaceous and/or late Triassic sandstone and siltstone near a small stock of quartz diorite and among diorite dykes.

At Blackhorn Mountain, Au-Ag-As-Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization occurs as pods, veins and disseminations in late Triassic faulted and pyritized schists, argillites, andesitic tuffs and breccias, all of which are intruded by granitic dykes and sills.

Mineralization at the Perkins Peak area consists of Au-As values in east striking quartz veins and lenses in silicified and pyritized argillite and fine sandstones, all of which are cut by altered dykes. Granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex are 3 km to the northwest.

Prominent geological features common to these properties are silicification, pyritization, faulting and quartz veining in Tyaughton Trough sedimentary and volcanic strata near intrusions; and gold-silver mineralization associated with arsenic and, in places, with antimony, mercury and other base metals. In summary, known gold mineralization and/or geochemical anomalies, associated with pronounced hydrothermal alteration zones, silicification and sulphidization along faults and contact zones in this geological environment have good exploration merits.

2.2. Property Geology

The property area has been mapped by the G.S.C. (Open File 1163) as comprising an overthrust sheet of upper Triassic andesitic breccia, tuffs and flows with some shale and limestone, overlying younger Triassic limestone, shale and greywacke. These are in the west of the property and are overthrust to the east onto Cretaceous siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate by the Blackhorn Thrust. The thrust faults are west to southwesterly dipping (See Figures 3,4). Present mapping by the G.S.C. indicates that the area may be considerably more complex in terms of thrust faulting than previously believed. The closest granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex are mapped on the south side of Ottarasko Mountain. The major Ottarasko Fault is approximately 3 km east of the property boundary. Lithologies are summarized in Table 1.

The 1983 mapping and prospecting by Homestake essentially

confirmed the presence of these rock types and also identified a sill-like body of probable monzonitic composition. The monzonite body is approximately 15 m thick and crops out discontinuously over 0.5 km^2 on the south side of Ottarasko Creek. Within this intrusion, narrow and widely scattered quartz veins and veinlets carry pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization, with gold values of up to 20.57 g/tonne (0.6 oz/ton). This was named the A Zone. The general trend of the veining appears to be northwest (rarely north-northeast), with moderate southwest to vertical dips. This is approximately parallel to the Ottarasko Fault. Gold bearing

TABLE 1

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Code	Geologic Age	Description
Q	Quaternary	Glacial and Alluvial cover
~~	Early Tertiary	Strike-slip faults
qdt	Mid-Cretaceous (?)	Quartz diorite and tonalite
qd		Quartz diorite
xn		Gneiss
mvsc		Metavolcanic schist
scqu		Sericite-quartz gneiss
----------	Intrusive Contact-------	
uKkv	Late Cretaceous	Andesitic and basaltic breccia and tuff
lKvbl	Early Cretaceous	Andesitic and basaltic breccia, tuff, shale, greywacke, conglomerate.
lKpwl	Early Cretaceous	Siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate.
----------	Blackhorn Thrust Fault------	
uTlsp	Late Triassic	Limestone, shale, greywacke, tuff.
uTvb	Late Triassic	Dark green andesitic breccia, tuff and flows and minor shale and limestone.

(up to 89,000 ppb Au) quartz vein float was found upstream and across Ottarasko Creek from the A Zone. Homestake did not find the source of this float.

Prospecting and mapping in 1987 was limited by lack of time and by rugged topography. At times, active talus chutes made prospecting dangerous.

Rocks seen on the property, mainly in talus, include: pyritized, silicified, hornfelsed siltstone and shale, locally carbonaceous; greenstone with epidote-chlorite veining and disseminated sulphides (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite); fossiliferous sandy limestone with shells replaced by calcite; feldspar porphyry; rusty felsite; ignimbrite with a brown matrix; pyritic chert; fine-grained epidotized diorite; minor, magnetic hornblende lamprophyre; and vein quartz. The monzonite mapped by Homestake was not identified.

Quartz veining varied from quartz-calcite-biotite-sulphides (pyrite-chalcopyrite) to quartz-siderite.

Sulphides were seen in several rock types, particularly the siltstones, greenstones and vein quartz. Pyrite is most common. Minor malachite staining was noted on greenstone and on vein quartz. The arsenopyrite noted by Homestake was not located in 1987.

The presence of silicification, pyritization and north-west trending auriferous quartz-sulphide veining is encouraging in terms of locating potential epithermal gold on the LOOT claims.

2.3 Air Photo Study

An air photo study was done on the LOOT 1-2 claims to attempt to trace any interesting structures which may be related to the northwest trending auriferous quartz veining mapped by Homestake on the A Zone (See Figure 6).

The area of the claims is covered by B.C. Government flight lines B.C.7871 (photos 029-035, 150-157) and B.C.7860 (Photos 238-243) (Scale 1:20,000).

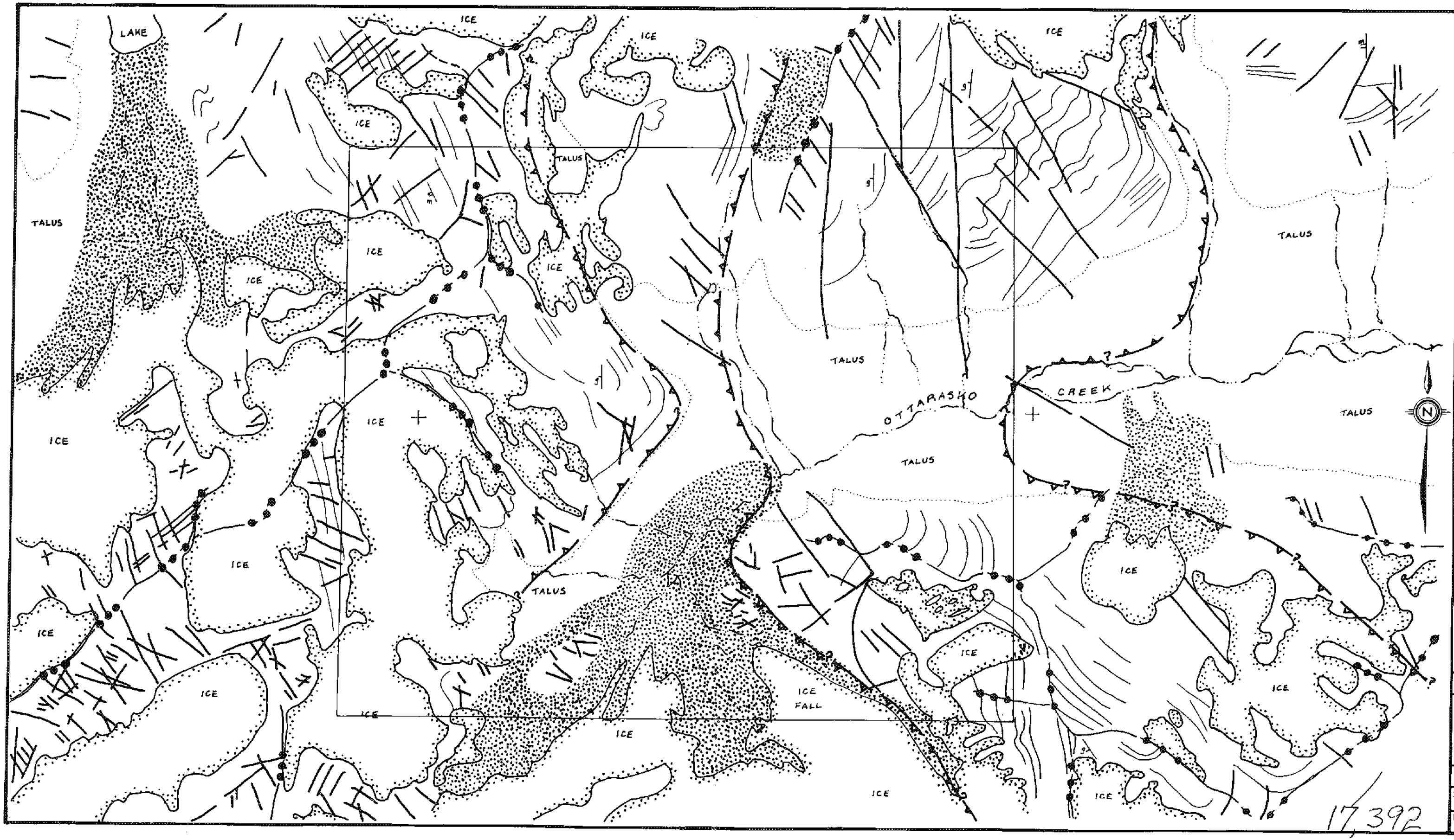
Detailed interpretation was hindered by the extensive ice and snow cover on the slopes and ridges, and by moraine and talus

cover, particularly in the Ottarasko Creek Valley. The area of the A Zone showings was mainly in shadow, being on a north facing slope.

Geology was extrapolated from G.S.C. Open File 1163. There appeared to be no significant difference in appearance between the Cretaceous sedimentary rocks and the Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Both seem to be moderately well to well bedded, generally striking north-south to within approximately 20° and dipping shallowly to moderately west for the most part. The overturned syncline mapped in the south-central claim is barely visible in the shadow of the cliffs. Otherwise, bedding generally does not appear to be disturbed by folding or faulting to any great degree. The three main thrust faults mapped by the G.S.C. can be traced as depressions or creek valleys in the north of the claims. To the south the fault traces are less obvious.

There are four main fracture directions visible- two trending approximately northwest, at 150° (dominant) and at 110°; one northeast at 045°; and a rare north-south trend. All fractures seem steep dipping to vertical. Fracture density appears to increase slightly to the west of the claims. An area immediately to the northwest of the claims seems particularly strongly fractured at 150° and 045°. This is an area indicated on Open File 1163 as a thrust faulted area, but the fractures seem to be moderately dipping to vertical. Some may be related to bedding.

The area of the A Zone does not appear to be particularly well fractured compared to other parts of the claim block, but the shadowing makes this difficult to be sure of. There is a suggestion that the thrust fault which appears to cut below the A Zone may form a lens here with a second fault or fracture to the east. If this is so, then the area of auriferous quartz veining is within this lens. Bedding in this area seems poorly defined compared to the rest of the claims. This may be due to hornfelsing related to the quartz monzonite intrusive here, or to the proximity of the thrust fault.


LAKE
ICE
TALUS
OTTARASKO
CREEK
ICE FALL
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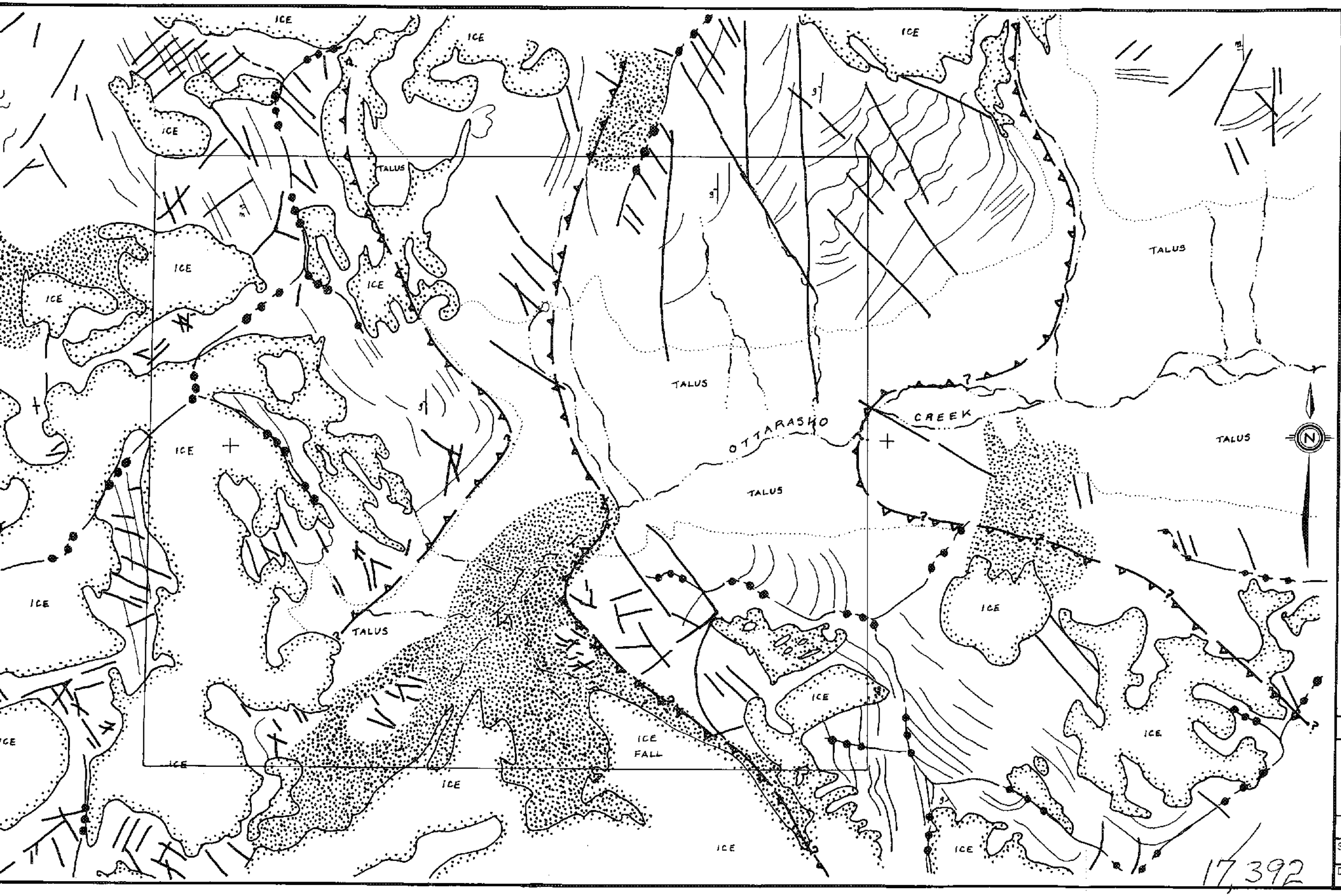

LEGEND

- RIDGE TOP
- CREEK
- FRACTURE
- BEDDING TRACE
- BEDDING STRIKE AND DIP
- ICE OR SNOWFIELD
- DRIFT COVERED AREA
- TALUS
- THRUST FAULT, PROJECTED
- CLAIM BOUNDARY

(FROM AIR PHOTOS BC 7871-No. 153-158)

0 5 1km

EQUINOX RESOURCES LTD.

LOOT CLAIMS

AIR PHOTO STUDY

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

SCALE 1:20,000	DATE FEB., 1988
DRAWN K.H.	FIGURE 6

A number of northwest trending fractures are visible on the west headwater slopes of Ottarasko Creek. These may be the source of the auriferous quartz veining found by Homestake. Their continuity is difficult to determine due to the heavy snow and talus cover. This area should be checked in the field.

The valley of Ottarasko Creek does not appear to have any related parallel structures. On the east claim boundary the creek appears to have a left hand offset of less than 200 metres on a north-northeast trending fracture, or possibly the creek is flowing around the leading edge of a thrust fault.

There are no signs of large bleached or altered areas but, given the scale of the airphotos, these would be difficult to pick out.

3. 1987 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

A reconnaissance rock chip and stream sediment sampling program was run over the LOOT claims in 1987 (See Figure 3). A total of 10 silt and 19 composite rock/talus samples were collected on 3 traverse lines: one on the south side of Ottarasko Creek, near the A Zone; one along Ottarasko Creek; and a third on a north tributary of Ottarasko Creek. The purpose was to check for the presence of precious metal mineralization.

Silt samples were collected from the active part of the channel where possible. Channel material was generally coarse. Rock samples were mainly chip composites of up to 30 pieces of talus or glacial moraine.

All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Silt samples were dried at 60^0C and sieved to -80 mesh. Rock samples were pulverized to -100 mesh. A 0.500 g sample was digested with 3 ml of 3-1-2 $HCl-HNO_3-H_2O$ at 95^0C for one hour and was then diluted to 10 ml with water. Analysis was by 30 element I.C.P. Samples were analyzed for Au by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. Results are included as Appendix 1.

The number of samples was insufficient for meaningful statistical

analysis, so thresholds were "eye-balled", based on data collected elsewhere in this region, and on Homestake's 1983 data. Of the thirty elements analyzed for, only Cu, Ag, As and Au were considered significant.

3.1 Silt Samples

The range of results for silt samples was:

Cu	- 25-64	ppm
Ag	- 0.1-1.0	ppm
As	- 14-168	ppm
Au	- 13-290	ppb

Thresholds established by Homestake were- 25 ppb Au; 0.5 ppm Ag; and 50 ppm As. The 1987 program used thresholds of 30 ppb Au, 0.6 ppm Ag, 100 ppm As and 100 ppm Cu. Based on this, 7 of 10 samples were anomalous, as summarized below:

Sample Number	Anomalous Values
North Tributary	
CLT4C	167 ppb Au
CLT11C	1.0 ppm Ag, 151 ppm As
Ottarasko Creek	
NLT2C	138 ppb Au
NLT4C	74 ppb Au
NLT5C	290 ppb Au
RLT1C	48 ppb Au
RLT10C	168 ppb As

These samples indicate potential gold mineralization along the ridge west of Razorback Mountain and upstream from the A Zone. This confirms Homestake's data. Homestake's best silt anomaly of 385 ppb Au was taken from a small creek on the north side of Ottarasko Creek which was not covered by 1987 sampling. This anomaly remains to be confirmed.

3.2. Rock Samples

The range of results for rock samples was:

Cu	-	4 -	4397	ppm
Ag	-	0.1 -	2.1	ppb
As	-	2 -	736	ppm
Au	-	1 -	4300	ppb

Twelve samples of 19 taken gave good results, as follows:

Sample Number	Anomalous Value	Description
North Tributary		
CLT4F	120 ppm Cu, 0.67 % Tl	Quartz-carbonate breccia zone.
CLT6F	175 ppm As	Quartz-carbonate.
CLT12F	35 ppb Au	Silicified and pyritized meta-sediments.
CLT13F	736 ppm As, 59 ppb Au	Pyrite cubes in cherty matrix.
South Traverse		
RLT2R	161 ppm Cu, 4300 ppb Au.	Composite sample.
RLT3R	625 ppm Cu, 17 ppm Mo 136 ppb Au.	Composite sample.
RLT5R	2088 ppm Cu, 0.8 ppm Ag.	Composite sample.
RLT6R	4397 ppm Cu, 2.1 ppm Ag.	Malachite on greenstone
RLT7R	140 ppm Cu.	Composite sample.
RLT8R	100 ppm Cu, 6 ppm Sb.	Composite sample.
RLT9R	373 ppm As.	Rusty felsite.

Both gold anomalous samples on the south traverse were apparently taken from a few hundred metres west of the A Zone. Samples from around the A Zone were anomalous in Cu+Ag but not Au. Due to the composite nature of the samples, the source rock of the gold values is not clear, but is likely the vein quartz. The Cu values are probably derived from chalcopyrite seen in greenstone in the talus here. Arsenic does not appear to be related to the Au mineralization here,

unlike the Homestake samples. The presence of Au values up-valley from the A Zone indicates the possibility of mineralization to the west.

Two samples from the north side of Ottarasko Creek were weakly to moderately anomalous in gold, with a weak As correlation. Interestingly, these values were not from quartz veining but from silicified and pyritized metasediments and pyritic chert. These samples both came from the creek following the trace of the Blackhorn Thrust Fault, which drains southwest from Razorback Mountain. A group of samples from a creek 700 m west were not anomalous in gold, although a silt sample here carried 167 ppb Au. Samples of quartz-carbonate carried weakly anomalous Cu (CLT4F-120 ppm) and As (CLT6F-175 ppm).

Values comparable to those obtained in the west of the property by Homestake (89,000 ppb, 385 ppb, 3100 ppb Au) were not found in 1987; however, the 1987 sampling was limited in extent and did not cover the westmost part of the property. Homestake also found some gold anomalous samples in moraine in the far southwest of the property (85 ppb Au in silt, 160 ppb Au in rock chip samples). This suggests that the westmost part of the LOOT claims and northwest headwaters of Ottarasko Creek should be prospected and mapped in more detail.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the 1987 prospecting and geochemical sampling program on the LOOT claims was to determine the potential for epithermal precious metal mineralization related to the regional northwest trending Tchaikazan Fault system, the northwest extension of the Bralorne Fault system.

Features of many known gold occurrences along the Tchaikazan Fault include silicification, pyritization, faulting and quartz veining in Tyaughton Trough strata near or within an intrusion, commonly dioritic; association of Au with As and lesser Hg and Sb; and association of Au with Cu and Ag.

Gold-silver mineralization in quartz veining had previously been found on the property by Homestake in 1983, with values of up to 20.57 g/tonne (0.6 oz/ton) Au.

The limited 1987 prospecting and sampling program by Beaty

Geological Ltd confirmed the presence of gold mineralization with values of up to 4300 ppb Au.

Significant features noted on the LOOT claims include: the presence of gold bearing quartz veins; silicification of some metasedimentary rocks; association of Cu-Ag anomalies with Au; and mapped quartz veining within or close to a quartz monzonite intrusive body.

On the basis of this, a follow-up program of prospecting, detailed mapping and rock geochemical sampling is recommended to delineate the location of any auriferous quartz veins, and to trace the source of the gold bearing float in the western part of the claims.

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APPENDIX 1

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEETS

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPB	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	B PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	W PPM	AU* PPB
CB6AR-85S	2	67	32	221	.1	26	19	831	6.36	423	5	ND	1	37	1	11	2	80	.33	.081	5	32	1.06	114	.02	6	3.92	.01	.08	4	31
CB6AR-90S	2	95	37	218	.2	30	22	1039	7.01	949	5	ND	1	21	1	31	2	74	.18	.068	5	31	1.06	91	.01	2	3.45	.02	.07	1	45
CB6AR-95S	6	113	29	194	.3	36	24	1077	7.97	712	5	ND	2	33	1	31	3	81	.37	.130	6	34	.79	98	.01	3	2.87	.02	.07	4	72
CB6AR-88S	5	837	66	238	.5	37	35	2105	11.67	1700	5	ND	3	39	1	82	2	108	.44	.085	8	33	.84	75	.01	2	2.71	.02	.06	2	115
CB6AR-89S	8	244	127	236	1.1	30	31	1336	10.14	2029	5	ND	3	27	1	36	2	65	.12	.097	7	24	.96	71	.02	3	3.86	.02	.06	1	299
CB6AR-90S	7	195	204	255	1.0	26	22	1217	8.39	1686	5	ND	2	24	1	46	3	62	.21	.093	5	21	.67	101	.01	2	2.71	.02	.08	2	469
CB6AR-91S	9	280	297	300	2.4	21	22	1177	7.87	1844	5	ND	2	21	1	46	3	56	.09	.071	6	22	.69	59	.02	2	3.19	.02	.05	1	780
CB6AR-92S	6	137	139	169	.9	14	16	695	5.52	910	5	ND	2	16	1	17	4	46	.10	.068	5	14	.65	47	.01	2	2.62	.03	.05	1	186
CB6AR-93S	7	205	191	269	1.6	22	16	473	6.44	1163	5	ND	3	18	1	31	2	57	.10	.065	6	23	.82	51	.03	2	1.55	.03	.05	1	270
CB6AR-94S	7	171	193	309	1.7	19	16	924	6.19	1005	5	ND	2	18	1	62	3	63	.11	.071	5	26	.81	49	.03	6	3.19	.03	.05	1	210
CB6AR-95S	2	193	4119	950	16.0	6	5	390	7.95	2487	5	ND	3	44	4	282	2	31	.03	.056	6	17	.13	55	.01	6	1.27	.02	.44	1	340
CB6LT-8C	2	54	30	79	.1	15	11	542	3.89	85	5	ND	2	29	1	2	2	59	.58	.089	8	19	1.28	37	.11	7	2.99	.05	.09	1	18
CB6LT-11C	1	46	23	93	1.0	20	14	689	4.24	151	5	2	2	54	1	2	2	74	.68	.058	5	23	1.24	135	.14	2	2.99	.15	.31	4	13
CB6LT-14C	1	39	10	49	.2	8	9	342	3.36	41	5	2	1	33	1	2	2	66	.61	.057	2	16	.93	43	.11	6	1.53	.09	.09	5	167
MB6LT-81C	1	25	10	69	.1	11	9	283	3.31	36	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	62	.65	.055	2	15	.84	82	.13	2	1.37	.08	.18	1	16
MB6LT-82C	1	39	7	46	.2	9	10	312	3.00	18	5	ND	1	45	1	2	2	54	1.64	.051	2	13	.88	58	.09	2	1.39	.08	.13	4	138
MB6LT-84C	1	32	9	61	.1	9	9	323	2.89	21	5	ND	1	45	1	2	2	54	1.69	.051	2	13	.92	62	.09	2	1.46	.08	.15	1	74
MB6LT-85C	1	39	8	42	.3	9	11	304	3.32	33	5	ND	1	47	1	2	2	59	1.72	.051	2	12	.84	52	.09	2	1.25	.08	.12	4	299
RB6AR-4S	14	95	13	96	.2	14	11	614	4.21	383	5	ND	1	50	1	2	2	70	.62	.082	8	29	.89	163	.05	2	3.89	.05	.11	3	31
RB6AR-5S	11	36	10	83	.1	5	9	434	3.10	157	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	62	.46	.035	6	21	.70	87	.08	3	2.47	.04	.05	3	8
RB6AR-6S	8	47	14	95	.1	20	10	243	3.66	198	5	ND	1	35	1	2	2	67	.44	.052	4	23	.73	137	.07	4	2.91	.04	.07	1	28
RB6AR-7S	14	73	16	127	.3	17	12	723	3.85	351	5	ND	1	46	1	3	2	65	.60	.065	7	23	.70	109	.07	3	3.00	.04	.04	1	37
RB6AR-8S	14	68	22	98	.2	16	8	214	3.84	619	5	ND	1	29	1	2	2	68	.37	.028	5	21	.62	95	.07	2	2.77	.04	.05	1	15
RB6AR-9S	5	109	20	90	.3	19	10	249	3.66	688	5	ND	2	26	1	2	2	64	.38	.037	5	23	.69	76	.09	6	2.56	.04	.04	1	8
RB6AR-10S	7	777	23	260	2.1	28	14	376	5.05	4630	5	2	3	23	1	3	17	59	.29	.056	6	21	.69	111	.02	2	3.23	.03	.07	5	1620
RB6AR-11S	12	86	19	65	.1	23	10	305	3.39	250	5	ND	2	43	1	4	2	56	.51	.024	8	21	.77	67	.10	2	2.49	.04	.04	1	26
RB6AR-12S	7	54	22	81	.1	15	7	185	5.07	138	5	ND	1	16	1	3	2	84	.15	.041	5	24	.51	40	.11	2	3.48	.02	.03	5	41
RB6AR-13S	2	96	10	87	.1	27	14	252	4.36	247	5	ND	3	20	1	2	2	74	.18	.038	5	30	.82	76	.12	10	5.53	.04	.04	4	30
RB6AR-14S	4	50	10	78	.1	19	11	228	5.08	176	5	ND	2	25	1	2	3	81	.22	.055	4	30	.63	63	.09	6	6.24	.03	.04	5	37
RB6AR-15S	1	45	18	70	.1	13	8	199	4.15	186	5	ND	2	24	1	4	2	85	.21	.021	5	27	.70	57	.06	2	3.23	.03	.05	1	113
RB6AR-16S	3	81	18	103	.1	18	9	185	5.10	455	5	ND	2	20	1	7	2	92	.18	.044	4	36	.71	62	.06	3	4.25	.03	.05	1	135
RB6AR-17S	2	59	32	147	.4	24	11	231	4.81	318	5	ND	1	19	1	6	2	86	.22	.069	4	52	.73	59	.10	3	3.50	.03	.05	1	84
RB6AR-18S	3	107	33	144	.6	34	12	271	5.10	640	5	ND	2	19	1	8	2	74	.21	.103	4	41	.88	86	.07	3	3.98	.03	.06	2	91
RB6AR-19S	1	29	23	124	.2	13	8	276	4.05	112	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	73	.19	.083	4	26	.52	49	.09	2	3.28	.02	.04	1	20
RB6AR-20S	1	19	16	78	.2	10	5	155	4.08	94	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	86	.20	.051	4	22	.45	43	.10	2	2.29	.02	.03	2	16
STD C/AU-S	18	58	41	132	6.9	68	26	901	4.04	44	17	7	37	49	18	15	18	56	.49	.089	36	57	.89	176	.08	32	1.87	.08	.13	12	51

LOOT

BEATY GEOLOGICAL PROJECT-#186 FILE # 87-3336

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	B PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	W PPM	AU* PPB
RB6AR-21S	2	29	34	99	.6	13	7	191	4.33	125	5	ND	1	20	1	2	2	74	.20	.072	4	26	.48	45	.09	2	2.94	.02	.03	1	48
RB6AR-22S	2	26	18	85	.1	10	6	160	3.64	65	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	63	.17	.076	4	24	.45	34	.08	3	2.77	.02	.03	1	16
RB6AR-23S	2	21	22	89	.4	12	7	311	3.91	99	5	ND	1	22	1	2	2	79	.22	.047	4	23	.48	85	.10	2	2.52	.03	.05	1	41
RB6AR-24S	1	32	22	103	.1	16	9	190	4.33	108	5	ND	1	29	1	2	2	72	.21	.098	4	24	.55	48	.10	3	3.50	.03	.04	1	25
RB6AR-25S	2	46	22	100	.1	21	12	299	4.26	139	5	ND	1	25	1	2	2	72	.26	.063	4	25	.80	64	.10	3	3.55	.03	.05	1	64
RB6AR-26S	2	30	24	85	.1	16	9	212	3.77	101	5	ND	1	22	1	2	2	66	.25	.066	4	21	.52	58	.09	2	2.70	.03	.04	2	14
RB6AR-27S	2	25	21	103	.1	15	9	290	3.93	68	5	ND	1	26	1	2	2	72	.27	.043	4	25	.57	98	.10	2	2.64	.03	.04	1	6
RB6AR-28S	1	48	24	93	.2	19	10	259	3.66	99	5	ND	1	20	1	4	2	60	.23	.060	4	25	.63	70	.10	3	3.29	.03	.04	1	1
RB6AR-29S	2	32	22	84	.1	16	8	359	3.74	140	5	ND	1	27	1	2	2	66	.25	.048	5	26	.70	71	.10	6	2.61	.03	.05	2	87
RB6AR-30S	2	32	28	97	.1	18	9	234	3.95	92	5	ND	1	21	1	2	2	65	.23	.047	5	23	.56	71	.08	2	3.01	.03	.03	1	12
RB6AR-31S	2	29	25	90	.2	17	9	212	3.82	107	5	ND	1	22	1	3	2	67	.27	.039	4	20	.56	72	.06	2	2.63	.03	.04	2	30
RB6AR-32S	3	111	26	143	.4	30	23	628	6.18	744	5	ND	2	43	1	2	2	76	.71	.139	10	32	1.12	89	.05	4	4.44	.05	.08	2	93
RB6LT-1C	1	39	12	42	.3	8	9	328	2.66	14	5	ND	1	51	1	2	2	48	2.15	.051	2	10	.80	47	.08	2	1.34	.08	.11	3	48
RB6LT-8C	1	27	8	49	.1	9	8	284	2.66	16	5	ND	1	33	1	2	2	52	.67	.057	2	14	.77	83	.12	7	1.34	.08	.18	2	30
RB6LT-10C	4	64	17	99	.3	23	14	689	3.71	168	5	ND	1	77	1	3	2	73	1.18	.106	8	19	1.03	147	.11	6	2.21	.08	.22	1	19

} LOOT

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	B PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	W PPM	AU* PPB
RB6AR02	1	177	32	35	2.5	31	170	231	18.49	37	5	ND	6	7	1	2	28	34	.14	.036	2	14	.78	7	.02	2	1.33	.03	.33	3	74
RB6AR-2P	1	195	18	34	.1	22	11	325	5.70	65	5	ND	3	47	1	2	7	42	.36	.054	7	21	.75	52	.02	3	1.99	.14	.25	1	4
C86LT-1F	1	104	13	28	.1	8	11	494	5.09	9	5	ND	1	81	1	2	3	24	1.22	.102	3	2	1.01	27	.22	8	1.61	.15	.@*	1	2
C86LT-2F	1	18	4	3	.1	1	6	259	1.62	7	5	ND	1	15	1	2	2	5	12.42	.013	2	1	.05	34	.07	2	.25	.02	.11	1	1
C86LT-3F	1	4	6	1	.2	2	1	126	.58	7	5	ND	1	25	1	2	2	1	.93	.005	2	1	.02	3	.01	2	.03	.01	.01	2	4
C86LT-4F	1	120	3	81	.1	6	26	744	9.67	2	5	ND	1	32	1	2	2	157	1.47	.047	2	18	3.19	70	.67	2	4.62	.22	.37	1	1
C86LT-5F	1	32	12	59	.1	6	10	675	3.05	4	5	ND	3	19	1	2	2	40	.87	.015	5	8	.70	34	.06	2	1.45	.06	.08	1	1
C86LT-6F	1	46	8	44	.1	9	21	555	3.71	2	5	ND	1	48	1	2	2	84	2.43	.016	2	12	2.18	16	.40	2	2.08	.06	.05	1	1
C86LT-7F	1	38	6	8	.1	7	11	178	2.10	175	5	ND	2	91	1	2	2	14	3.07	.077	2	2	.13	6	.19	2	.72	.12	.01	1	2
C86LT-9F	3	34	9	25	.1	8	2	392	2.74	2	5	ND	1	22	1	2	2	18	.35	.064	2	1	1.22	18	.11	7	1.25	.05	.07	1	1
C86LT-10F	1	47	14	58	.1	6	12	583	11.87	9	5	ND	3	47	1	2	3	38	.94	.058	2	9	.74	16	.06	2	2.33	.10	.07	1	1
C86LT-12F	1	99	7	73	.4	15	24	808	6.50	2	5	ND	4	105	1	2	4	73	2.41	.044	3	16	.92	4	.06	2	4.58	.29	.01	1	35
C86LT-13F	1	25	17	83	.1	23	19	510	5.73	736	5	ND	2	40	1	2	3	153	.39	.043	3	51	1.90	41	.20	2	2.47	.11	.51	1	59
RB6LT13F	1	27	3	8	.1	1	2	2632	1.28	20	5	ND	1	387	1	2	2	10	21.62	.012	2	1	.33	6	.01	3	.33	.01	.02	1	9
RB6LT-2R	1	161	10	41	1.1	6	17	402	3.84	16	5	3	1	34	1	2	2	46	2.61	.043	2	4	1.16	30	.12	2	1.15	.04	.19	2	4300
RB6LT-3R	17	625	14	41	.4	7	20	471	4.63	25	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	52	1.39	.019	2	6	1.32	16	.07	5	1.25	.05	.08	1	136
RB6LT-5R	1	2088	9	48	.8	12	12	832	3.22	4	5	ND	1	101	1	2	2	75	5.56	.043	2	16	1.46	205	.19	5	2.21	.20	.14	3	65
RB6LT-6R	1	4397	12	57	2.1	9	26	791	5.22	2	5	ND	2	29	1	2	2	98	3.12	.020	2	9	2.85	25	.11	9	3.37	.02	.04	4	8
RB6LT-7R	1	140	5	72	.1	12	14	510	3.81	19	5	ND	1	60	1	2	2	58	2.53	.046	2	10	1.39	42	.14	4	1.68	.08	.09	1	1
RB6LT-8R	1	100	3	26	.4	3	6	399	2.12	11	5	ND	1	179	1	8	2	26	8.17	.027	2	3	.72	10	.02	29	.77	.04	.04	1	5
RB6LT-9R	1	24	10	38	.1	2	1	579	1.56	373	5	ND	3	24	1	2	2	1	.52	.026	12	1	.11	46	.01	6	.42	.07	.16	3	7
STD C/AU-R	19	62	42	132	7.2	68	29	1056	4.03	36	18	8	39	51	18	17	19	58	.50	.084	38	60	.88	181	.09	32	1.77	.06	.14	13	490

LOOT ↓

APPENDIX 2

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)
CLT1F	Pyrite-rich dyke rock	104	0.1	9	2
CLT2F	Quartz calcite mixture with sulphides	18	0.1	7	1
CLT3F	Quartz veining with rust pockets.	4	0.2	7	4
CLT4F	Quartz carbonate breccia, rusty.	120	0.1	2	1
CLT5F	Rusty multilithic conglomerate.	32	0.1	4	1
CLT6F	Quartz-carbonate mixture, ragged.	46	0.1	175	2
CLT7F	Ignimbrite with brown matrix.	38	0.1	2	1
CLT9F	Sheared, silicified, rusty zone.	34	0.1	2	1
CLT10R	Band of very pyritic shales, 10' wide.	47	0.1	9	1
CLT12F	Silicified and mineralized sediments.	99	0.4	2	35
CLT13F	Pyrite cubes in cherty matrix.	25	0.1	736	59
NLT3F	Rusty metasediment, calcareous.	27	0.1	20	9
RLT2R	Composite from moraine, contains pyritic sediments, altered greenstone, quartz-siderite and quartz-mica vein material.	161	1.1	16	4300
RLT3R	Moraine composite, with quartz with chalcopyrite veined greenstone, deformed fossiliferous limestone, silicified sediments, felsite and lamprophyre.	625	0.4	25	136
RLT5R	Composite, similar to above.	2088	0.8	4	65
RLT6R	Malachite stained greenstone.	4397	2.1	2	8
RLT7R	Moraine composite-Hornfelsed shale, epidote-altered diorite, pyritized quartz.	140	0.1	19	1
RLT8R	Moraine composite, similar to above.	100	0.4	11	5
RLT9R	Rusty felsite.	24	0.1	373	7

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, R. R. Culbert, hereby certify:

1. That I am a practicing professional engineer with offices at 900 - 625 Seymour Street, Vancouver,B. C. V6C 2T6, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. That I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, and have practiced mining exploration for twenty-four years.

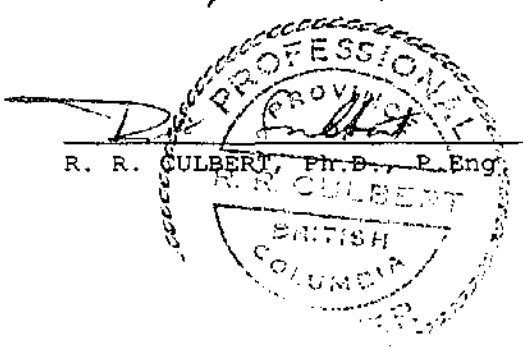
3. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columba, B.A.Sc. (1964), Ph.D. (1971).

4. That I have visited the LOOT claims personally and this, together with my review of available maps and reports, forms the basis of my observations expressed herein.

5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or in the securities of Equinox Resources Ltd. or Canada Orient Resources Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.

6. That I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts or as required by securities regulatory agencies.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this day of Apr. 28, 1988.



R. R. CULBERT, Ph.D., P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Kim Heberlein of 821 Pinemont Ave., Port Coquitlam, B.C., certify that:

1. I am a geologist presently employed by Beaty Geological Ltd. of Vancouver.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree (1979) in geology.

3. That I have worked for a number of mining exploration companies as an exploration geologist since graduation.

4. The contents of this report are based on the 1987 exploration program on the LOOT claims and on office research.

5. I have no interest in the LOOT claims or in Equinox Resources Ltd or Canada Orient Resources Inc.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1988.

Signed,

K Heberlein

Kim Heberlein

CERTIFICATE AND PERMISSION TO USE REPORT

I, Charles A.R. Lammle, B.A.Sc., PEng., resident of Burnaby, B.C., certify that:

1. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

2. I am a 1962 graduate of the University of British Columbia (Geological Engineering) and that I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation, and now practice as an indepentent consulting geologist through my firm, Windward Exploration Services Limited.

3. My geological practice is independent from both of the above Canada Orient Resources Inc. and Equinox Resources Limited, and neither nor Windward Exploration Services have any association.

4. Neither I nor Windward Exploration Services have any beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, in the securities of either of the two above mentioned companies, nor in any subsidiaries of either of them.

5. Neither I nor Windward Exploration Services have any association with the vendor of any of the claims described in the above mentioned report, nor have I or Windward Exploration Services had any such past interest, direct or indirect in the said claims, nor any such interest in any such claims within a radius of ten kilometres of the subject property.

6. I have not written any reports on any properties in the vicinity of the subject property.

7. I hereby grant Canada Orient Resources Inc. and Equinox Resources Ltd. permission to use this report for their corporate and regulatory requirements.

Charles A.R. Lammle, PEng.
Windward Exploration Services

10 October 1987

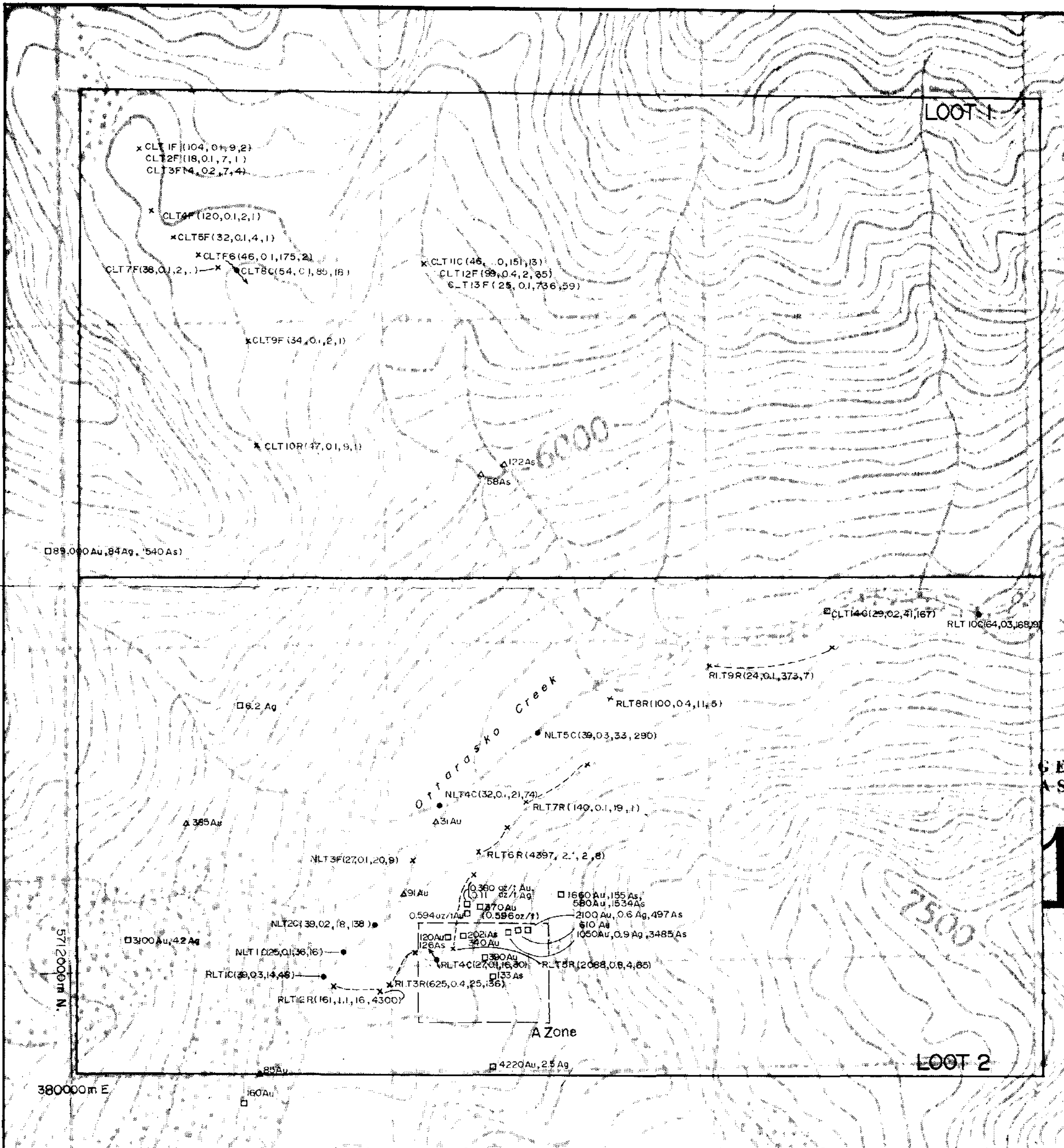
APPENDIX 4

1987 PROGRAM BUDGET

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

1987 PROGRAM BUDGET

Labour	
2 Geologists-4 mandays @ $250/day (11-12th March)	1000.00
1 Assistant- 2 mandays @ $100/day (")	200.00
1 Geologist- 8.5 mandays @ $175/day (dates between 1st March 1987 and 19th April 1988)	1487.50
Management- 0.75 mandays @ $250/day	187.50
Sub-Total	2875.00
Plus 25% Benefits (U.I.C.,W.C.B.,C.P.P etc)	718.75
Total Labour	3593.75
Expenses	
Groceries	180.00
Field and office supplies	150.00
Air photos	61.70
Helicopter- 2.2 hours @ $475/hour	1045.00
- Fuel- 2.2 hours $70.00/hour	154.00
Truck rental- 2 days @ $50/day	100.00
Geochemical Analyses	
Rock samples- 19 @ $13.25/sample (I.C.P.-Geochem. Au)	251.75
Silt samples- 10 @ $11/sample (I.C.P.-Geochem. Au)	110.00
Drafting	370.00
Secretarial/Accounting	400.00
Postage, photocopying, phone, etc	150.00
Sub-total	6571.20
Plus 10% overhead.	657.12
Total	7223.32



LEGEND

1987 Sample Location, Number

Sample Number

(27,0.1,20,9)
Cu Ag As Au

● Silt Sample

× Rock Sample

×---× Rock Composite Sample

1983 Anomalous Sample Location, Results

△ Silt Sample

□ Rock Sample

(Cu, Ag, As in ppm. Au in ppb except where noted.)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,392

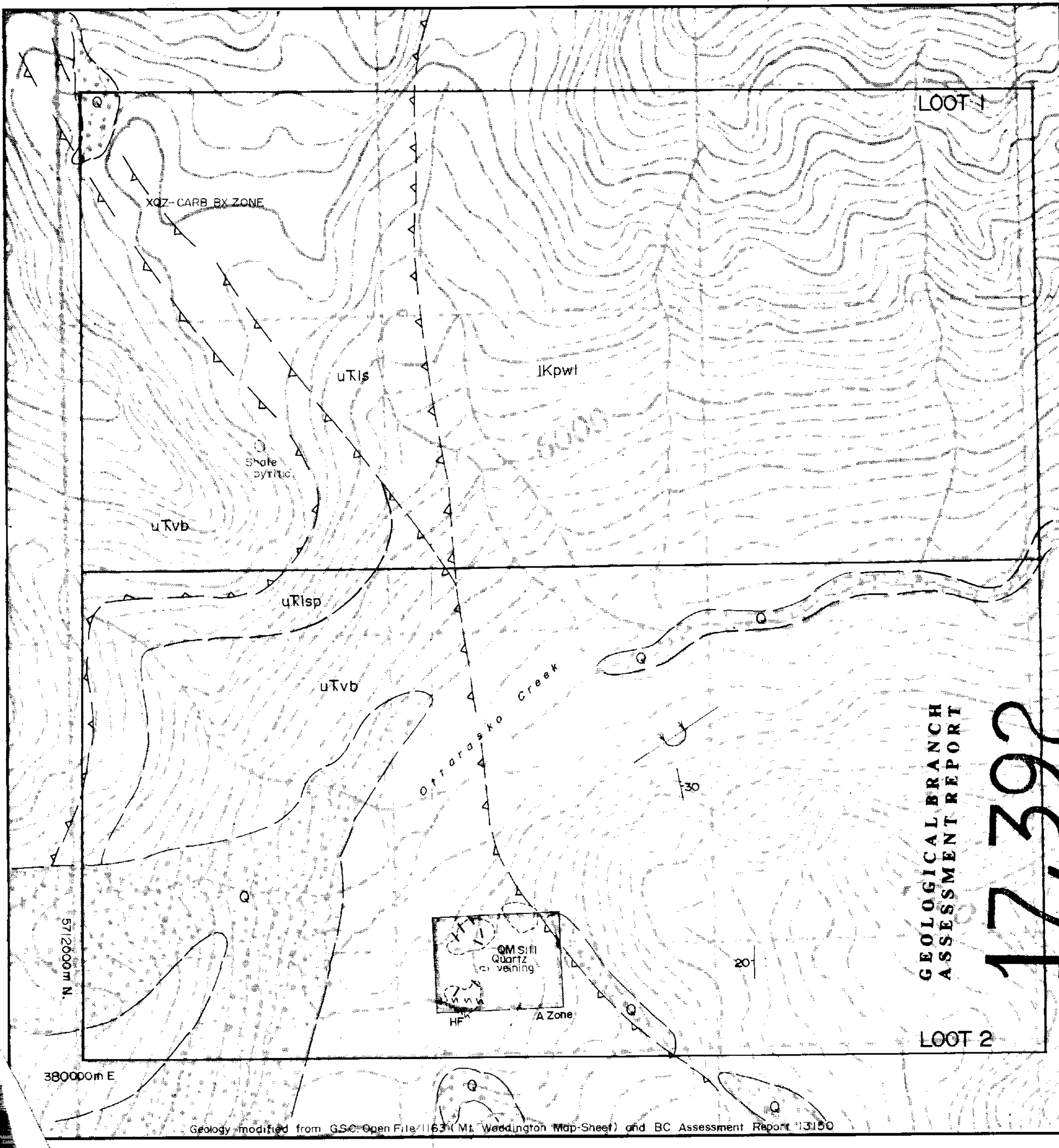
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

EQUINOX RESOURCES LTD.

LOOT CLAIMS GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.

SCALE 1:10,000	DATE FEB. 1988
DRAWN KH,RC,RL,GR	FIG. No. 5



GEOLOGIC LEGEND

Lithologies

Quaternary

- Q — Till, gravel, sand and alluvium

Triassic

Carnian

- uTvb — Dark green andesitic breccia, tuff and flows, minor shale and limestone
- HF — Biotite quartz feldspar hornfels. Finely crystalline, dark grey to black. Cut by andesitic feldspar porphyry dykes.
- uTlsp — Limestone, shale, greywacke, tuff and volcanic breccia.

Upper Norian

- uTls — Limestone, shale and greywacke.

Cretaceous Hauterivian and (?) Younger

- lKpwl — Siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate

Plutonic Rocks (age uncertain)

- qm — Quartz monzonite. 5% feldspar phenocrysts, 15% biotite, 80% very finely crystalline whitish-grey groundmass. Cut by mafic dykes (20% feldspar phenocrysts, 40% very fine mafic minerals, 40% very fine groundmass)

Symbols

- Outcrop
- Bedding, tops known
- Bedding, tops unknown
- Overturned syncline
- Thrust fault, approximate
- Quartz vein, approximate location
- Geological boundary, approximate
- Fault

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
metres metres

EQUINOX RESOURCES LTD.	
LOOT CLAIMS	
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	
BEATY GEOLOGICAL LTD.	
SCALE 1:10,000	DATE FEB. 1988
DRAWN KH,RC,RL,GR	FIG No 4