ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 89.06.29

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17745 MINING DIVISION: Atlin

PROPERTY: Bandit
LOCATION: LAT 58 04 00 LONG 132 16 00
UTM 08 6439186 661243
NTS 104K01W
CLAIM(S): Bandit 1-4
OPERATOR(S): Chevron Min. Dia Met Min.
AUTHOR(S): Schiller, E.A.;Fipke, C.E.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 55 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: The property is underlain by a pre-Upper Triassic phyllite package consisting of siliceous siltstones to phyllic green stones. Unconformably overlying these rocks is a package of andesitic to basaltic tuffs. A 2 1/2 kilometres sub vertical fault intersects volcanic rocks, carrying large amounts free gold containing silver.

WORK
DONE: Geochemical
HMIN 18 sample(s) ;ME

RELATED
REPORTS: 10755,11824,16360
MAP/FILE: 104K 086

Statement of Expenditures Bandit Claims

processing 19 bulk ±12kg heavy mineral samples (fine-150 mesh & coarse -60+150 & -20+60 mesh fractions @ $150.00 each	$2,850.00
freight and expediting 230kg to Kelowna	465.00
activation labs analysis and courier charges	425.00
cost of engineering report of Dr. E.A. Schiller	1,100.00
extraction of gold and mineral grains from coarse fractions, ultrasonic cleaning of selected gold and mineral grains and mounting selected grains on scanning electron microscope by geologist mineralogist Rosemary Capel 3 days @ $300/day	900.00
10 hours scanning electron microscope analysis of selected grains including checking ±200 pyrite and arsenopyrite grains for exsolution gold @ $120.00/hr.	1,200.00
capitulation report writing analysis of results by geologist geochemist 3 days @ $300/day	900.00
report completion, computor plotting of results drafting, typing and copying material	600.00
Total	$7,990.00

Pleasr remove up to 30% of approved assessment to $9,200.00 from DiaMet Mineral PAC account.

LOG NO: 1003	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON

BANDIT CLAIMS

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

LAT. 58°04' N LONG. 132°16 W.

for

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
CHEVRON EXPLORATION

by

Dr. E.A. Schiller
C. E. Fipke

OCTOBER 1988

SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

BANDIT AND HIJACK CLAIMS

ATLIN MINING DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

104/K

Table of Contents

List of Tables and Illustrations

SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

OF THE BANDIT CLAIMS OF N.W. BRITISH COLUMBIA

Abstract

This report reviews the geology and gold potential of the Bandit and Hijack claims located in northwestern British Columbia. The prospect lies 15 kilometers south of the Golden Bear gold project of North American Metals Company and Chevron Minerals, and 140 kilometers south of Atlin.

Geochemical and geological studies completed since 1981 have delineated a promising exploration target for gold associated with the 2.5 kilometer Ram Reef structural "break". Analyses of 18 heavy mineral concentrates of talus obtained downslope from a one kilometer portion of the "break" yielded gold contents ranging from 38,000 ppb to greater than 1,500,000 ppb in minus 150 mesh concentrate separates.

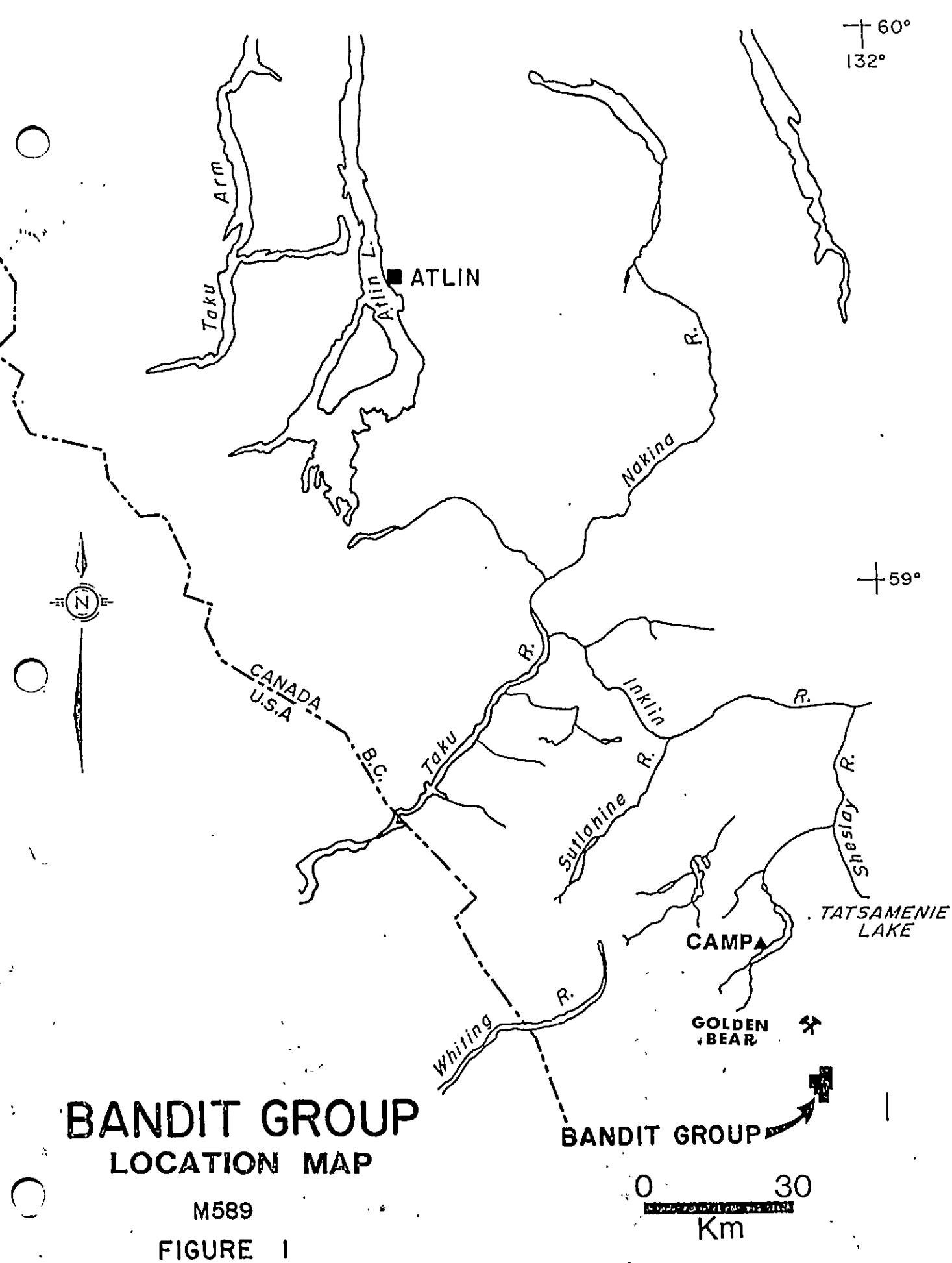
An exploration program comprised of detailed talus sampling over the "break" combined with VLF geophysical surveys and 2000 feet of diamond drilling is recommended and estimated to cost $200,000.00.

Introduction

This report reviews the geology and gold potential of the Bandit and Hijack group of claims (herein called the Bandit) located in northwestern British Columbia. The block consists of 99 units staked in 1981 and 1983 by Chevron Canada Resources Limited (Figure 1). The claims (Figure 2) are part of a joint venture agreement in which Dia Met Minerals Limited has the right to operate and to earn a fifty percent interest in the claims by expending $200,000.00 in 1988.

Location and Access

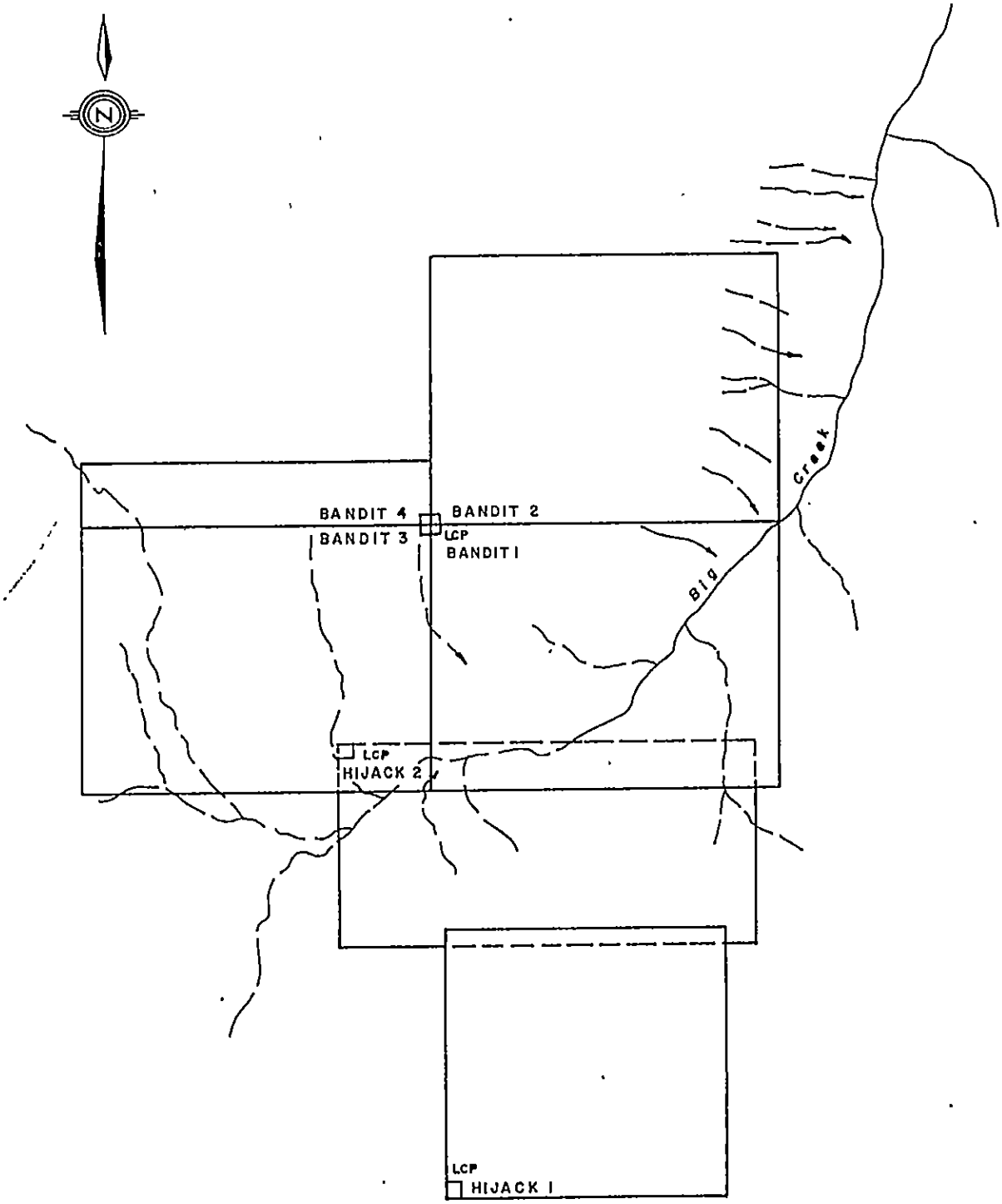
The claims are located along Big Creek and centered about latitude 58 04'N and longitude 132 16'W, 20 kilometers south of Tatsamenie Lake (Tulsequah mapsheet 104/K - Figures 1 and 2). The claims are accessible by wheeled-aircraft to an airstrip at Muddy Lake, site of the Golden Bear gold mine or by float aircraft to Tatsamenie Lake from Dease Lake, 150 kilometers to the east, or from Atlin 140 kilometers to the northwest. The Golden Bear gold mine access road to Telegraph Creek is scheduled for completion by October, 1988. The access road is scheduled to pass within eight kilometers northeast of the Bandit claims.



BANDIT GROUP
LOCATION MAP

M589

FIGURE 1



Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BANDIT GROUP
CLAIM MAP

FIGURE No. 2			PROJECT No. M-589
DATE Sept./1987	REVISIONS		SCALE as shown
NTS No. 104 K			FILE No.
COMPILED BY G.W.			

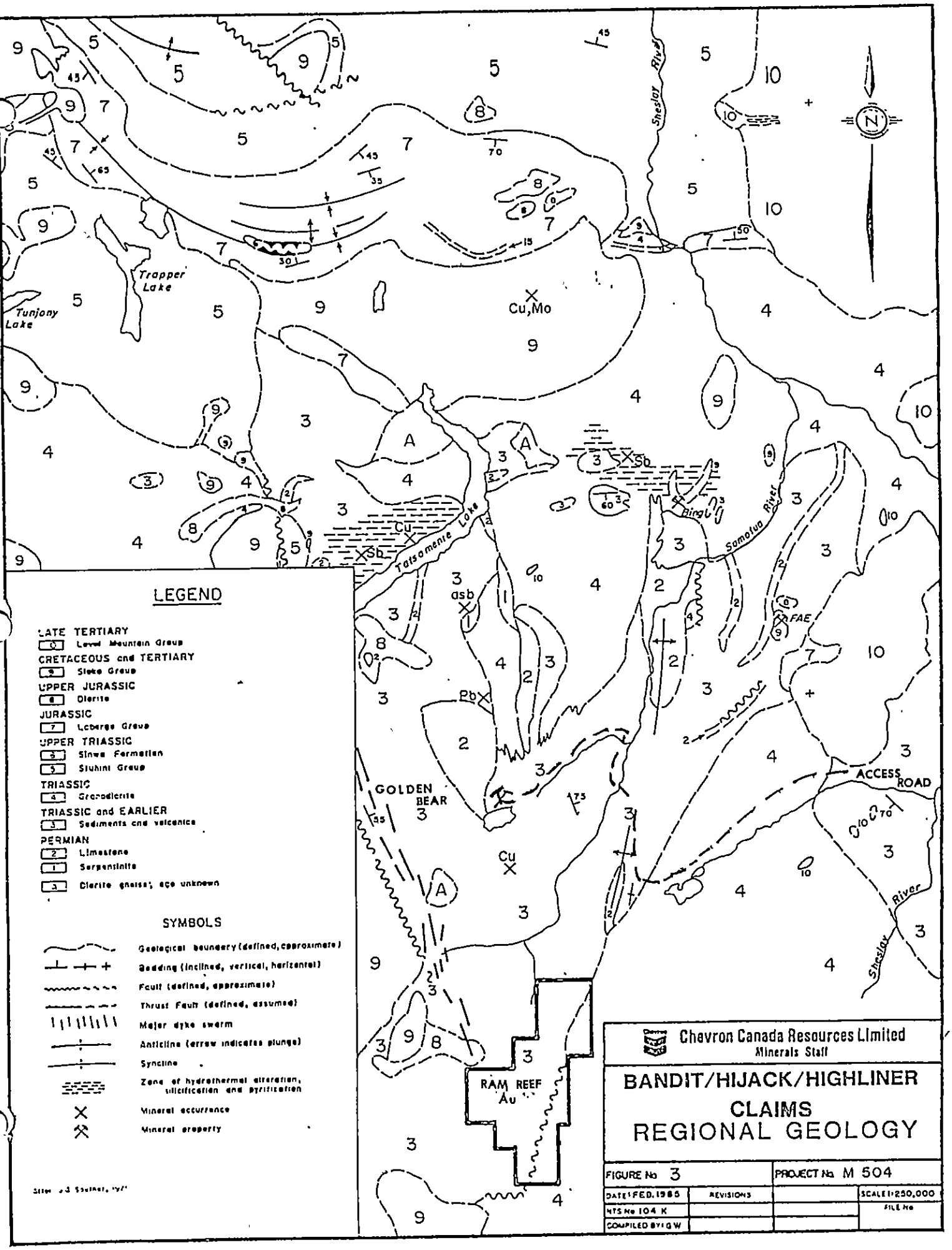
Claim Description

The Bandit group covers an area of 8278.5 acres and comprises the following (Figure 2):

Claim Name	Record No.	Record Date	Expiry Date	No. of units
Bandit 1	1486	Aug 21/81	Aug 21/87	20
Bandit 2	1487	Aug 21/81	Aug 21/87	20
Bandit 3	1427	Feb 22/83	Feb 22/88	20
Bandit 4	1963	Jul 4/83	Jul 4/88	5
Hijack 1	1828	Feb 22/83	Feb 22/88	16
Hijack 2	1962	Jul 4/83	Jul 4/88	18

Previous Work

Since 1981, Chevron Minerals Limited has completed several phases of geochemical soil and rook sampling, trenching and detailed geological mapping of the claims. In 1987, Godfrey Walton and C.E. Fipke visited the property and decided to utilize heavy mineral sampling of -20 mesh talus fines to identify auriferous zones along a one kilometer section of the 2-1/2 kilometer Ram Reef structure located along a talus covered mountainside on the claims north of Big Creek. The following is a summary of information compiled from four assessment reports completed by Chevron Minerals' geologists,


Trapper Lake
Tunjony Lake
Cu,Mo
Sheslay River
Tatsomenie Lake
Somotua River
Bingo
FAE
Sb
Cu
asb
Pb
GOLDEN BEAR
RAM REEF
Au
ACCESS ROAD
Sheslay River
N
LEGEND
LATE TERTIARY
Level Mountain Group
CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
Sloko Group
UPPER JURASSIC
Dierite
JURASSIC
Laberge Group
UPPER TRIASSIC
Sinwa Formation
Stuhini Group
TRIASSIC
Granodiorite
TRIASSIC and EARLIER
Sediments and volcanics
PERMIAN
Limestone
Serpentinite
Diorite gneiss; age unknown
SYMBOLS
Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
Fault (defined, approximate)
Thrust Fault (defined, assumed)
Major dyke swarm
Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)
Syncline
Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization
Mineral occurrance
Mineral property
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff
BANDIT/HIJACK/HIGHLINER CLAIMS
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
FIGURE No 3
PROJECT No M 504
DATE FEB. 1985
REVISIONS
SCALE 1:250,000
NTS No 104 K
FILE No
COMPILED BY I.G.W.

Mike Thicke and Ken Shannon (1982), M. Thicke and D. Shaw (1983), Godfrey Walton (1985); and, Lorie Moffat (1987).

Regional and Detailed Geology

The claims are predominantly underlain by Triassic and older greenstone volcanics, phyllites and limestone units that host the Golden Bear gold deposit at Muddy Lake, 15 kilometers to the north (Figure 3). This basement unit stratigraphy, known as the Stikine Terrane, has been subjected to at least two phases of folding (Coney et al; Souther, 1971). The area of interest is centered about a northeast striking probably north dipping fault structure called the Ram Reef, that cuts a variety of tuffaceous rocks in the north central part of Bandit Claim Group No. 1 (Figure 4). Initial prospecting in 1982 identified an extensive area of hydrothermal alteration within the volcanic rocks. Trenching over the assumed fault-controlled structure yielded anomalous gold values over a strike length of 2.5 kilometers (Figure 5).

Mapping of the Ram Reef structure indicated the importance of cross cutting faults and the coincidence of intense silicification and alteraton in three recognizable zones - the West, Central and East Zones (Figure 6). Subsequent geochemical sampling of talus material downslope from the Ram Reef structure yielded extremely anomalous gold values that generated the program to be undertaken at this time.

Geochemical Results

The Bandit claim gold discovery is an excellent example of the use of geochemistry to identify a prospective exploration target. Commencing with a reconnaisance rock and soil sampling program Chevron identified a number of mineralized targets one of which led to the discovery of the Golden Bear gold deposit scheduled for production by 1990.

Subsequent to the Bandit claim discovery, follow up rock and soil sampling identified a large anomalous gold area extending over much of Bandit Claim No. 1 and parts of Bandit claims 2 and 3 (Figure 5). Detailed mapping identified the Ram Reef structural break and its associated hydrothermal alteration halo.

Talus sampling of rock material downslope from the Ram Reef in 1987 yielded extremely anomalous gold values as shown in Figure 6. The analyses of heavy mineral concentrates from 18 samples taken from line 8+00 W eastward to 1+50 E are given in Table 1. The gold values range from a low of 10,400 ppb in the -60+150 mesh heavy non-magnetic fraction to a high of 280,000 ppb, and from a low of 38,100 ppb in the -150 mesh heavy non-magnetic to a high of 1,500,000-plus ppb. Microscopic examination of gold partioles from all samples showed angular morphology, indicating limited transport and proximity to source.

Table 1: ANALYSES OF METALS FROM TALUS - RAM REEF AREA.

Table 1:

SAMPLE	FRACTION	Au-ppb	Ag-ppm	As-ppm	Ba-ppm	Br-ppm	Ca-%	Co-ppm	Cr-ppm
Detection	Limites	5.00	5.00	2.00	200.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	10.00
HE JB7T5-1	-60+150HN	17,300.00	-7.00	330.00	1,800.00	310.00	-10.00	560.00	260.00
	-150HN	94,600.00	-16.00	540.00	2,600.00	370.00	-19.00	570.00	380.00
HE JB7T5-2	-60+150HN	21,300.00	-11.00	700.00	2,200.00	1,500.00	-15.00	340.00	220.00
	-150HN	73,000.00	-7.00	260.00	1,700.00	660.00	-9.00	360.00	160.00
HE JB7T5-3	-60+150HN	16,100.00	-10.00	510.00	4,400.00	1,200.00	-12.00	340.00	360.00
	-150HN	65,400.00	-9.00	260.00	1,600.00	990.00	-11.00	300.00	260.00
HE JB7T5-4	-60+150HN	28,000.00	-7.00	280.00	2,300.00	1,400.00	-9.00	400.00	130.00
	-150HN	147,000.00	-8.00	280.00	1,600.00	1,300.00	-13.00	290.00	170.00
HE JB7T5-5	-60+150HN	55,000.00	-10.00	290.00	1,300.00	670.00	-12.00	380.00	400.00
	-150HN	706,000.00	170.00	350.00	-920.00	540.00	-21.00	310.00	490.00
HE JB7T5-6	-60+150HN	227,000.00	-11.00	390.00	1,400.00	480.00	4.00	450.00	300.00
	-150HN	>1,500,000.00	370.00	240.00	2,600.00	340.00	-21.00	180.00	340.00
HE JB7T5-7	-60+150HN	32,100.00	-12.00	180.00	650.00	930.00	-10.00	210.00	820.00
	-150HN	800,000.00	120.00	190.00	1,600.00	790.00	-16.00	270.00	430.00
HE JB7T5-8	-60+150HN	62,200.00	-10.00	370.00	770.00	540.00	-13.00	300.00	630.00
	-150HN	352,000.00	-14.00	480.00	-480.00	650.00	-15.00	280.00	470.00
HE JB7T5-9	-60+150HN	41,800.00	-9.00	260.00	610.00	470.00	-13.00	240.00	300.00
	-150HN	245,000.00	-12.00	320.00	1,100.00	490.00	-13.00	190.00	340.00
HE JB7T5-10	-60+150HN	23,900.00	-7.00	380.00	850.00	280.00	-9.00	500.00	740.00
	-150HN	57,600.00	-9.00	210.00	700.00	470.00	4.00	210.00	2,800.00
HE JB7T5-11	-60+150HN	10,400.00	-13.00	470.00	-400.00	850.00	10.00	220.00	1,300.00
	-150HN	48,300.00	11.00	30.00	-200.00	50.00	-2.00	29.00	120.00
HE JB7T5-12	-60+150HN	17,900.00	-16.00	970.00	-470.00	840.00	10.00	290.00	1,000.00
	-150HN	96,600.00	-9.00	1,900.00	570.00	250.00	-7.00	210.00	860.00
HE JB7T5-13	-60+150HN	44,800.00	-13.00	600.00	830.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-150HN	38,100.00	-7.00	250.00	-200.00	230.00	-7.00	190.00	750.00
HE JB7T5-14	-60+150HN	280,000.00	46.00	330.00	1,300.00	270.00	6.00	190.00	570.00
	-150HN	802,000.00	-32.00	270.00	-1,000.00	230.00	-19.00	110.00	380.00
HE JB7T5-15	-60+150HN	16,800.00	-6.00	440.00	1,900.00	430.00	-7.00	270.00	470.00
	-150HN	231,000.00	-11.00	640.00	2,000.00	440.00	-12.00	220.00	410.00
HE JB7T5-16	-60+150HN	15,100.00	-5.00	500.00	510.00	81.00	-5.00	130.00	70.00
	-150HN	245,000.00	66.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	210.00	-15.00	210.00	170.00
HE JB7T5-17	-60+150HN	12,700.00	-7.00	960.00	-230.00	610.00	-10.00	200.00	260.00
	-150HN	168,000.00	-11.00	210.00	990.00	140.00	8.00	66.00	120.00
HE JB7T5-18	-60+150HN	117,000.00	-11.00	910.00	-380.00	260.00	6.00	200.00	270.00
	-150HN	224,000.00	45.00	540.00	-390.00	250.00	3.00	130.00	140.00

ANALYSES OF METALS FROM TALUS - RAM REEF AREA.

Table 1: ANALYSES OF METAL

Cs-ppm	Fe-%	Hf-ppm	Hg-ppm	Ir-ppb	Mo-ppm	Na-ppm	Ni-ppm	Rb-ppm	Sb-ppm	Sc-ppm	Se-ppm
2.00	0.02	1.00	5.00	40.00	20.00	500.00	200.00	50.00	0.20	0.10	20.00
-2.00	37.00	2.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	-919.00	240.00	-51.00	7.80	14.00	29.00
-4.00	32.00	64.00	21.00	-40.00	-28.00	10,300.00	-270.00	-95.00	14.00	34.00	-26.00
-3.00	41.00	-2.00	-9.00	-40.00	29.00	9,570.00	-210.00	-69.00	7.50	21.00	-20.00
-2.00	26.30	8.00	39.00	-40.00	-20.00	7,060.00	-200.00	-50.00	5.10	25.00	22.00
-2.00	35.40	3.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	8,540.00	-200.00	-53.00	5.20	17.00	34.00
-2.00	27.20	6.00	-6.00	-40.00	-20.00	6,350.00	-200.00	-51.00	5.10	26.00	32.00
-2.00	36.00	-1.00	9.00	-40.00	-20.00	2,690.00	-200.00	-50.00	5.30	13.00	23.00
-3.00	23.90	11.00	13.00	-40.00	-30.00	11,400.00	-200.00	-66.00	8.20	23.00	64.00
-2.00	30.10	3.00	18.00	-40.00	-20.00	2,180.00	-200.00	-50.00	3.60	24.00	-20.00
-5.00	19.60	21.00	-29.00	-100.00	-100.00	9,780.00	-330.00	-89.00	7.70	36.00	-89.00
-2.00	34.30	-2.00	-10.00	-40.00	-31.00	-789.00	-210.00	-53.00	3.50	17.00	-28.00
-5.00	13.00	11.00	-49.00	-180.00	-170.00	20,500.00	-390.00	-98.00	-2.20	29.00	-150.00
-2.00	22.70	3.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	10,900.00	-200.00	-50.00	4.70	27.00	-20.00
-4.00	21.40	10.00	-24.00	-93.00	-80.00	38,100.00	-270.00	-77.00	6.70	35.00	-72.00
-2.00	33.40	-2.00	-6.00	-40.00	54.00	4,370.00	-200.00	-56.00	3.70	24.00	-20.00
9.00	28.50	10.00	-13.00	-52.00	-41.00	16,100.00	-220.00	-71.00	5.70	34.00	-34.00
-2.00	39.10	3.00	-5.00	-40.00	52.00	3,070.00	220.00	-52.00	6.40	12.00	35.00
-3.00	23.00	9.00	-11.00	-42.00	-34.00	23,400.00	-200.00	-63.00	10.00	21.00	-30.00
-2.00	31.10	2.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	2,350.00	310.00	-50.00	4.60	33.00	34.00
-2.00	23.00	3.00	-6.00	-40.00	-20.00	3,150.00	-200.00	-50.00	11.00	40.00	-20.00
-2.00	20.10	-2.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	5,530.00	-200.00	-58.00	4.60	59.00	-20.00
-2.00	1.92	2.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	1,590.00	-200.00	-50.00	0.60	5.50	-20.00
-3.00	29.50	-2.00	-7.00	-40.00	-20.00	10,000.00	-240.00	-73.00	11.00	54.00	-20.00
-2.00	15.20	-2.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	13,400.00	-200.00	-50.00	17.00	45.00	-20.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-2.00	17.70	4.00	5.00	-40.00	-20.00	6,360.00	240.00	-50.00	6.40	54.00	-20.00
-3.00	31.70	-2.00	17.00	-50.00	-40.00	1,850.00	-230.00	-65.00	6.90	33.00	-37.00
-5.00	13.80	19.00	-32.00	-110.00	-110.00	15,600.00	-350.00	-96.00	8.40	38.00	-99.00
2.00	28.60	-1.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	1,290.00	220.00	-50.00	8.20	26.00	27.00
-2.00	21.10	10.00	-10.00	-40.00	-27.00	15,900.00	-200.00	-58.00	9.10	33.00	-26.00
-2.00	15.00	1.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	1,170.00	-200.00	-50.00	6.60	6.80	-20.00
-3.00	19.10	24.00	-12.00	-48.00	-39.00	21,500.00	-210.00	-75.00	12.00	31.00	-32.00
-2.00	35.40	-1.00	-5.00	-40.00	-20.00	3,940.00	-200.00	-50.00	20.00	27.00	-20.00
-3.00	9.01	19.00	-10.00	-40.00	-32.00	12,400.00	-200.00	-50.00	12.00	38.00	-26.00
6.00	26.80	4.00	-8.00	-40.00	-26.00	1,640.00	-200.00	-56.00	11.00	31.00	-23.00
-3.00	15.50	12.00	-10.00	-40.00	57.00	7,080.00	-200.00	-50.00	9.30	38.00	-28.00

S FROM TALUS - RAM REEF AREA.

Table 1: ANALYS

Sr-%	Ta-ppm	Th-ppm	U-ppm	W-ppm	Zn-ppm	La-ppm	Ce-ppm	Nd-ppm		
0.20	1.00	0.50	0.50	4.00	100.00	1.00	3.00	10.0		
-0.20	-1.00	-0.70	-3.00	-21.00	230.00	18.00	24.00	-10.0		
-0.20	-3.00	12.00	-9.00	87.00	650.00	98.00	180.00	120.0		
-0.20	-2.00	-1.30	-5.20	-40.00	200.00	17.00	11.00	-15.0		
-0.20	-1.00	1.60	-4.20	-24.00	250.00	26.00	33.00	-12.0		
-0.20	-2.00	4.00	-4.50	-34.00	260.00	16.00	15.00	-14.0		
-0.20	-2.00	2.20	-5.50	-36.00	300.00	19.00	30.00	-15.0		
-0.20	-1.00	2.40	-3.50	-22.00	-100.00	8.00	6.00	-10.0		
-0.20	-2.00	7.10	-8.70	-47.00	230.00	24.00	-13.00	-25.0		
-0.20	-2.00	-1.10	-5.30	-34.00	-100.00	9.00	-8.00	-16.0		
-0.30	-3.00	-6.30	-28.00	-87.00	640.00	37.00	-46.00	-83.0		
0.20	-2.00	-1.70	-9.00	-43.00	-110.00	11.00	25.00	-27.0		
-0.40	-4.00	-8.80	-46.00	-110.00	-160.00	30.00	-79.00	-140.0		
-0.20	-1.00	-1.00	-4.50	-31.00	-100.00	13.00	9.00	-13.0		
-0.20	-3.00	-4.40	-25.00	-70.00	-110.00	41.00	66.00	-66.0		
-0.20	-2.00	5.90	-5.30	-33.00	130.00	28.00	29.00	-16.0		
-0.20	-2.00	7.50	-12.00	-53.00	420.00	94.00	100.00	-36.0		
-0.20	-1.00	-1.10	-4.40	-31.00	-100.00	15.00	13.00	-15.0		
0.40	-2.00	-2.10	-10.00	-43.00	450.00	66.00	72.00	-29.0		
-0.20	-1.00	-0.70	-3.20	-21.00	180.00	10.00	10.00	-10.0		
-0.20	-1.00	2.20	-5.30	-35.00	150.00	25.00	29.00	-15.0		
-0.20	-2.00	-1.30	-5.00	-41.00	-100.00	14.00	17.00	-14.0		
-0.20	-1.00	0.80	-1.70	-6.00	-100.00	4.00	10.00	-10.0		
-0.20	-2.00	-1.50	-5.50	-51.00	940.00	22.00	28.00	-17.0		
-0.20	-1.00	2.70	-4.80	-25.00	1,200.00	20.00	35.00	-14.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
-0.20	-1.00	1.60	-3.30	-20.00	340.00	24.00	31.00	-10.00		
-0.20	-2.00	-2.40	-12.00	-50.00	530.00	13.00	-18.00	-35.00	2.	
0.30	-3.00	-5.80	-31.00	-97.00	510.00	39.00	-48.00	240.00	6.5	
-0.20	-1.00	-0.60	-2.50	-17.00	360.00	8.00	8.00	-10.00	1.40	
-0.20	-2.00	3.50	-9.10	-36.00	980.00	27.00	42.00	-25.00	5.50	
-0.20	-1.00	1.20	-1.70	-11.00	310.00	6.00	5.00	-10.00	1.10	
-0.20	-3.00	-2.40	-12.00	-46.00	870.00	47.00	75.00	-34.00	8.60	2.
-0.20	-1.00	-0.70	-3.00	-25.00	1,000.00	25.00	11.00	26.00	5.70	1.5
-0.20	4.00	5.00	18.00	-44.00	320.00	46.00	85.00	-26.00	8.00	2.70
-0.20	-2.00	2.50	-7.50	66.00	480.00	17.00	16.00	-22.00	3.80	-0.50
-0.20	-2.00	-1.90	-10.00	-45.00	690.00	36.00	49.00	-29.00	6.50	2.40

Hydrothermal Alteration and Gold Mineralization

Mapping to date on the presumed north dipping Ram Reef "break" has established a linear belt of hydrothermal alteration in the footwall block over a strike length of 2.5 kilometers. Detailed sampling of talus over approximately 1.0 kilometer of the "break" shows that an extremely anomalous apron of gold lies downslope from the northwest striking structure.

Three excessively altered zones within the "break", characterized by high silica and/or high carbonate (West, Central and East Zones), appear to be responsible for higher gold contents in talus immediately downslope from their position (samples from lines 7+00 to 6+00 W and 2+50 to 1+00 W).

Levels of arsenic and antimony appear to be lower than expected from deposits of this type (Figure 8). Arsenic is in the several hundred ppm range in concentrate samples, whereas antimony is in the 5-10 ppm range. The presence of angular gold in concentrates and the apparent paucity of sulphides in concentrates suggests a lode deposit rich in native gold and poor in sulphides.

Commentary

The results to date clearly indicate a highly prospective gold target has been delineated on the Bandit claims and more specifically associated with the Ram Reef structural break. The combination of widespread hydrothermal alteration and intensity build-ups within the fault at the West, Central and East Zones associated with coincident gold anomalies in down slope talus warrants an aggressive exploration program to determine the gold source.

Due to the problems of terrain (steepness and overburden) a combination of geochemistry and geophysics will be required to define a drillable target assuming a linear gold source is present.

Recommended Program

Mobilization and demobilization of personnel		$5,000.00
Personnel: one geologist and two technicans		
	30 days @ $600.00 per day	$18,000.00
Field accommodations		
	30 days @ $300.00 per day	$9,000.00
Helicopter and fixed support		
	50 hours @ $800.00	$40,000.00
Diamond Drilling		
	2000 feet@ $50.00 per foot	$100,000.00
Assays	geochemical samples (50 @ $100.00)	$5,000.00
	drill core (60 @ $25.00)	$1,500.00
Contingency		$21,500.00
Total		$200,000.00

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Calgary, Alberta T3A 0G5
Telephone (403) 286-8241

CERTIFICATE

I, EDWARD A. SCHILLER, do hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a consulting geologist with offices at 8 Varview Place, Calgary, Alberta.

2. THAT I graduated in geology from the University of Utah in 1963 with a Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

3. THAT I am a registered professional geologist in the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologist and Geophysicists of Alberta.

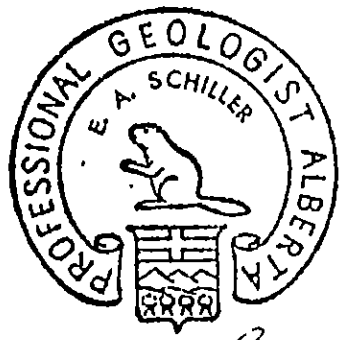
4. THAT I have practiced my profession for 25 years.

5. THAT I have no interest direct nor indirect in the mineral claims herein reported nor do I hold securities in any form, direct nor indirect in Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

6. THAT this report dated July 10, 1988 is based on a review of pertinent reports and maps and general knowledge of the Golden Bear and Bandit claims areas.

7. THAT I consented the use of this report by Dia Met Minerals Ltd. in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta this 10th day of July, 1988.



MICROSCOPE RESULTS TABLE 2

C.F.M. Batch No. 88-550E Company/Geologist Dia Met

Object: To check for Au 29 June 1988

Date	Sample # & Fraction	
29/6/88	HE-JB7TS-1	2 Au (-60#) (1 lost, 1 → vial)
	-20+60 HNN	1 ? Au ? Pyrite (-60#) → vial
	HE-JB7TS-2	7 Au (-60#) (mounted)
	-20+60 HNN	
	HE-JB7TS-3	
	HE-JB7TS-4	
	HE-JB7TS-5	18+ Au (very fine) 2 Ag? 2 black many? 4 ? Pyrite 2 silver-grey?
	HE-JB7TS-6	21+ Au (very fine) 1 Au in quartz? 3 Ag? 2 Arsenic-pyrite, 1 black?, 1 Cu-coloured, pyrite
	HE-JB7TS-7	17+ Au (very fine) 1 Silver grain? 1 Brown? 1 Cryptocrystalline pyrite, 1 Colourless, hexagonal prism
	HE-JB7TS-14	12+ Au (very fine) 5 Au + Qtz (light brown) 1 Pyrite? in Qtz, 2 ? Ag, 1 Cubic Pyrite + 1 Cubic prism - pyrite?

APPENDIX A

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY GEOLOGICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

OF THE BANDIT CLAIMS OF N.W. BRITISH COLUMBIA

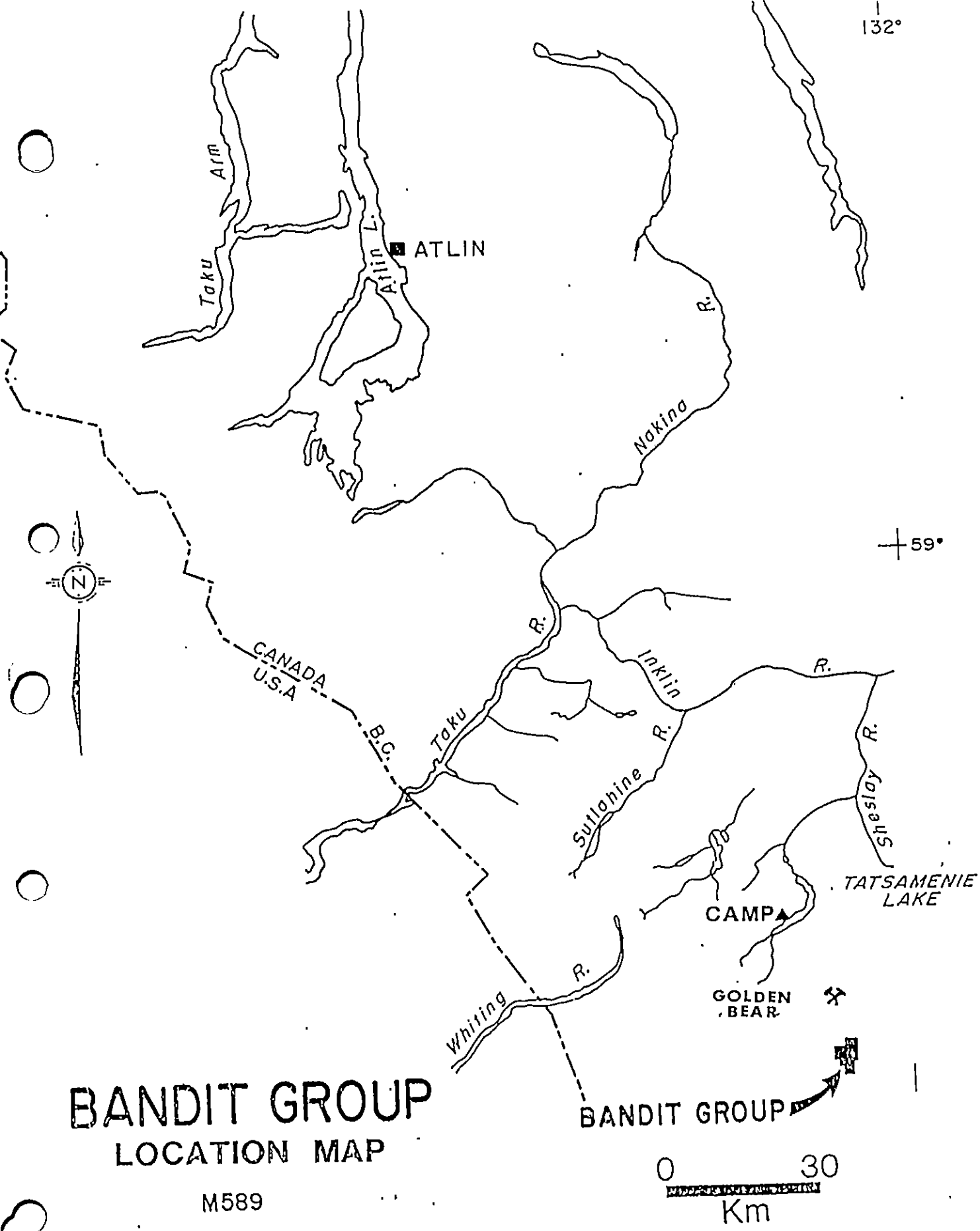
Introduction

The Bandit Group claims consist of a 96 unit claim block staked in 1981 and 1983 by Chevron Canada Resources Limited (Figure 1). The claims (Figure 2) are part of a joint venture in which Dia Met Minerals Limited has the right to operate and earn a fifty percent interest in the claims by completing best efforts claims expenditure of $200,000.00 in 1988. Lightning Creek Mines is negotiating the right to earn one-third of Dia Met Minerals Limited interest by funding one-third of the required expenditures.

Location and Access

The claims are accessible by flying to the Golden Bear gold deposit airstrip from Atlin, 130 kilometers to the north; or from Dease Lake, 140 kilometers to the east. A helicopter is usually used to gain access to the claims situated twelve kilometers south of the strip.

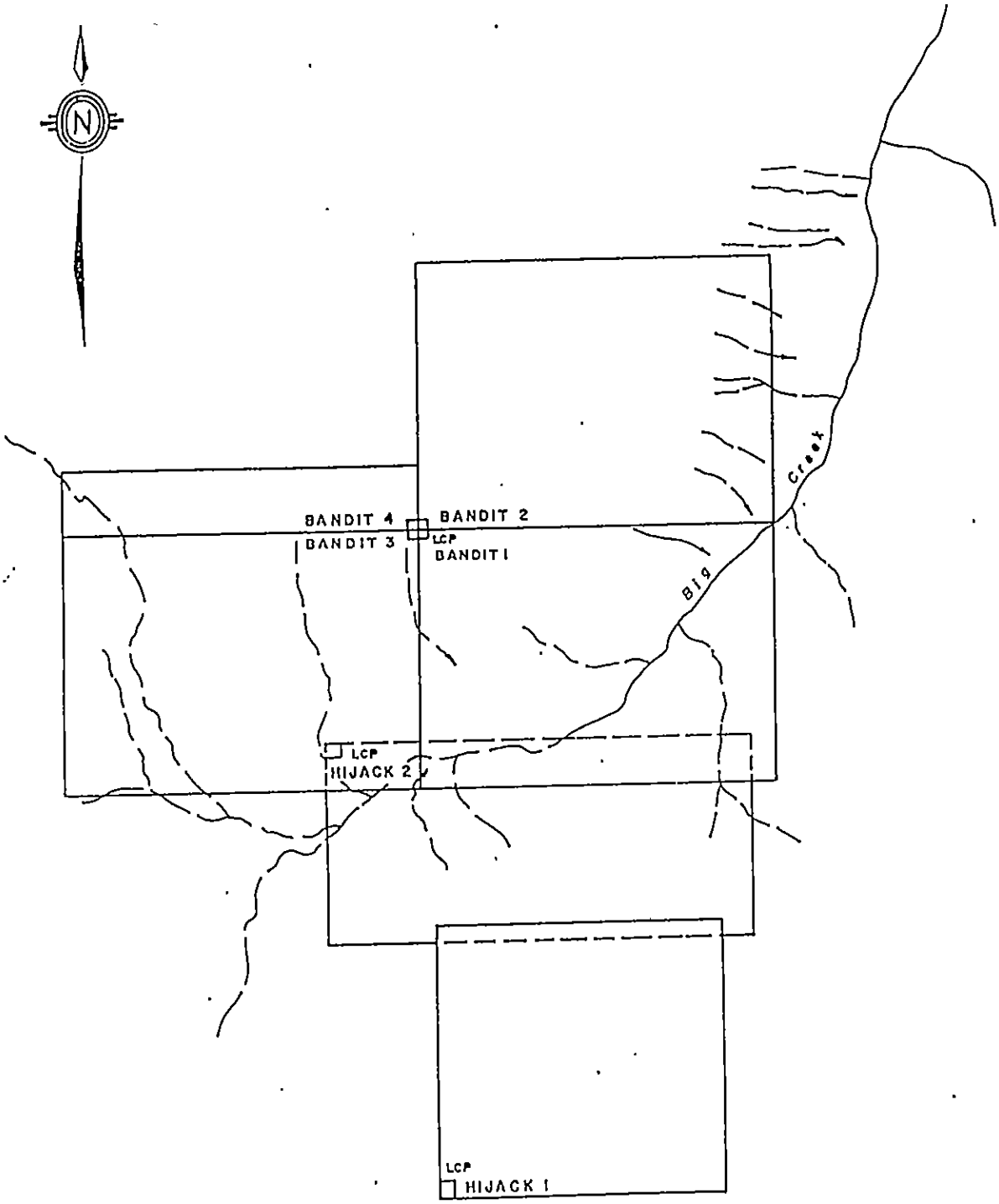
The Golden Bear gold mine access road to the Alaska Highway and Telegraph Creek, B.C. is scheduled for completion by



BANDIT GROUP
LOCATION MAP

M589

FIGURE 1



0 .5 1 Km

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BANDIT GROUP
CLAIM MAP

FIGURE No. 2		PROJECT No. M-589	
DATE Sept/1987	REVISIONS		SCALE as shown
NTS No. 104 K			FILE No.
COMPILED BY G.W.			

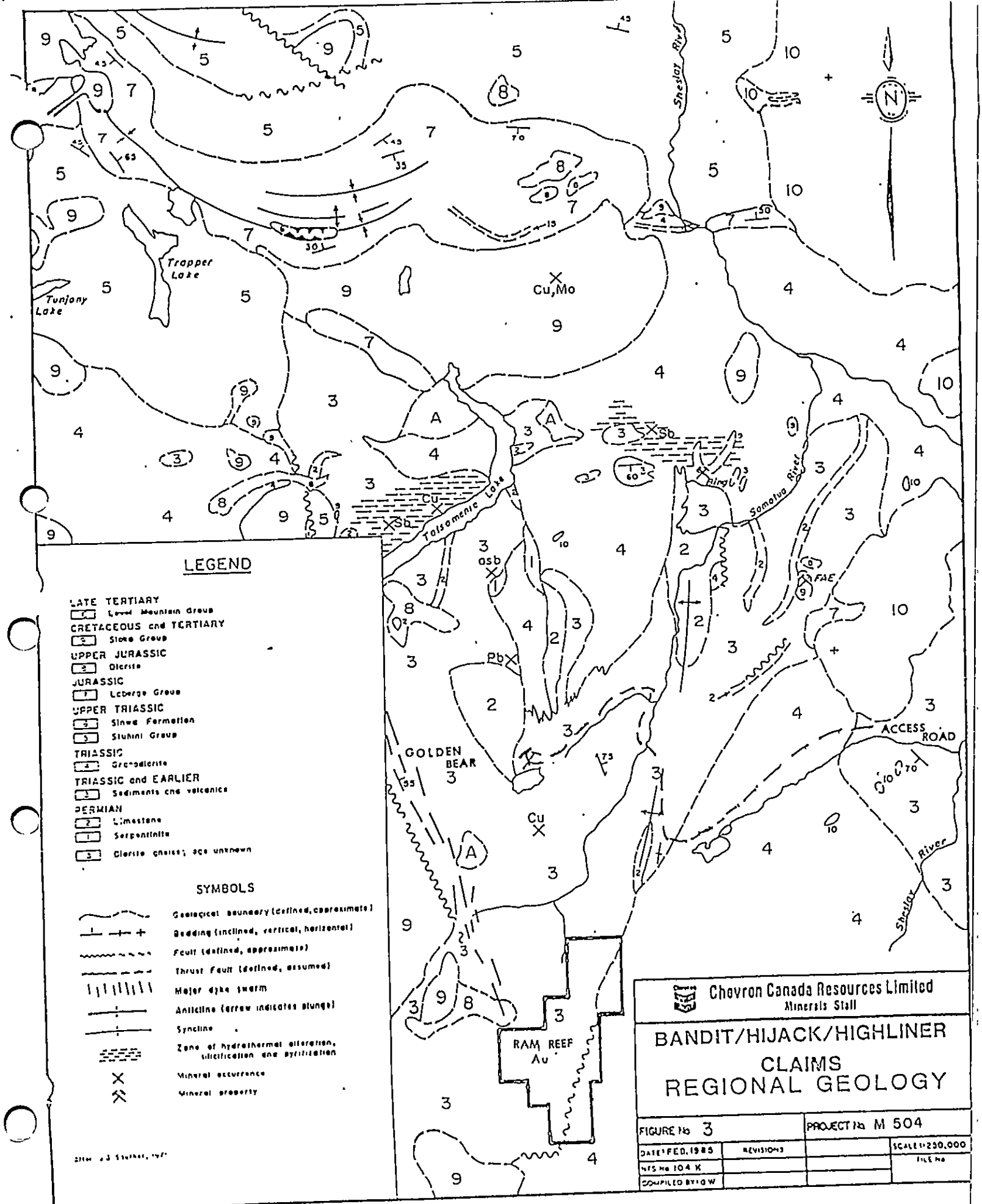
October, 1988. The access road is scheduled to pass about eight kilometers N.N.E. of the Bandit claims (Figure 3).

History of Development

Since 1981, Chevron Minerals Limited has completed several phases of geochemical soil and rock sampling, trenching and detailed geological mapping over large, as well as restricted, portions of the claims. In 1987, Godfrey Walton and C.E. Fipke visited the property by helicopter and decided to utilize heavy mineral sampling of -6 mesh talus fines to identify most auriferous zones along a one kilometer section of the 2-1/2 kilometer Ram Reef zone located along a talus covered mountainside on the claims. The following is a summary of information compiled from four assessment reports completed by Chevron Minerals' geologists, Mike Thicke and Ken Shannon (1982); M. Thicke and D. Shaw (1983); Godfrey Walton (1985); and Lorie Moffat and Godfrey Walton (1987). In addition, the report includes recent heavy mineral results and interpretations by geologist C.E. Fipke of C.F. Minerals Research Limited.

Regional and Detailed Geology

The claims are predominantly underlain by the Triassic and earlier greenstone volcanic, phyllite, and limestone units



Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BANDIT/HIJACK/HIGHLINER CLAIMS
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FIGURE No 3			PROJECT No M 504
DATE FEB. 1985	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:250,000
NTS No 104 K			FILE No
COMPILED BY J.G.W.			

that host the Golden Bear fault-controlled gold deposit, located thirteen kilometers to the north (Figure 3). This basement unit stratigraphy, known as the Stikine Terrane, has been subjected to at least two phases of folding. The limbs of a predominant Phase 2 antiform -- with axial plane striking northeasterly and dipping northwesterly at an average inclination of sixty degrees -- dip northwesterly towards a east-northeast trending, vertical to steeply north dipping fault zone known as the Ram (gold-quartz) Reef (Figures 5 and 6).

The folded Stikine stratigraphy is truncated by at least three additional significant fault structures.

The main structure visible in the Landsat images is the northeasterly trending structure that is apparent for thirty kilometers (Figure 3). This structure is on the eastern side of the claim block and represents, in part, the contact between the Stikine Terrane and the Triassic diorite. In addition, rhyolite dykes interpreted as Tertiary in age infill northeasterly trending structures at the northern boundary of the property. Pervasive silicification and quartz veining on the claims appears to be controlled both by northeast (070 degrees) trending steep to vertical structures as well as by the east-northeast (020 degrees) trending steep to vertical structure at the Ram (quartz-gold) Reef on the Bandit claims (Figures 5, 6, and 7).

A structure visible on the regional geological map (Souther, 1971) is a dyke swarm striking north-northwest (Figure 3). This dyke swarm is on the west side of the claims block. Steep to vertical north-northwest faulting has been identified in an area structurally mapped in detail one kilometer south of the Ram Reef (Figure 5 and 6). The Golden Bear mineralization is concentrated in fault gouges of major north-northwest steeply west dipping fault structures.

Another fault set strikes east-west and is steep to vertically inclined in the vicinity of the Ram Reef area (Figure 7). East-west faulting truncates Stikine stratigraphy against Triassic granodiorite at the southern extremity of the Bandit claims (Figure 3).

The folded Stikine stratigraphy is intruded by an Upper Jurassic hornblende diorite at the northwest part of the claims (Unit 8) and by an adjoining Tertiary felsite, quartz feldspar porphyry (Unit 9), three kilometers west of the claims (Figure 3). A similar porphyritic feldspar porphyry interpreted to be Tertiary in age intrudes Stikine stratigraphy within 0.5 kilometers north of the NE corner of the property.

Geochemistry

1. Soil

Large portions of the Bandit 1 and 2 claims were grid soil sampled in 1982. The -80 mesh fractions were geochemically analyzed for Au-Ag-As-Sb, etc. The As-Sb results were mostly unanomalous but a large (2-1/2 x 1) kilometer Au-Ag anomaly was found to be present downslope from the E.N.E. Ram reef zone. The Au anomaly is summarized on Figure 10.

2. Rock

During 1982 and 1983 about 200 rock samples were collected from the claims usually over about 1 meter widths of silicified outcrops or suboutcrops and quartz veins. About 10 grams of -100 mesh pulverized rock samples were analyzed for Au via fire assay fusion with hot aqua regia A.A. finish. Specific methods were also used to analyze for Ag-As-Sb. The results on Figure 5 demonstrate high anomalous gold in rock occur in several areas of all of the claims. The results are generally erratic but moderate and consistent Au anomalies occur in the area of the Ram Reef.

3. Trenching

A significant amount of trenching was completed in 1984 and 1987 along the steep slope of the Ram Reef (Figures 5 and 7).

Chevron Canada geologist Godfrey Walton reports that although trenches have penetrated 2 meters of the talus cover only about 40% of the trenches have penetrated to bedrock. The trenches have been continuous channel sampled over measured widths at commonly 1 meter intervals. The channel samples collected were pulverized to -100 mesh and quantitatively fine assayed by Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for Au-Ag.

The analytical results of the trenches along the Ram Reef are plotted on Figure 11. The results of trenching to date give some erratic high gold values to 7.8 grams per ton and silver values to 56.8 grams per ton. The high Au values are indicated by Chevron geologists to be related to silicified areas at the intersection of steeply dipping N.N.E. (070 degrees) and the 7.8 and 6.75 grams per ton were obtained in adjoining trenches (RR4 and RR17) at the edge of the Central silicified zone of the Ram Reef (Figures 7 and 11).

4. Bulk Heavy Mineral and Talus Fine Sampling

1) Field and Laboratory Methodology

Owing to the problem of trenching to bedrock on the steep talus-covered slope of the Ram Reef, 18 bulk samples, weighing 25-55 kilograms each, were collected by Chevron technicians at about 50 meter spacings along a line about 100 meters downslope and parallel to the Ram Reef (Figure 7 and 11). Regular samples of talus

fines weighting up to 0.5 kilograms were also collected at each heavy mineral site along a strike length of about 1 kilometer of the Ram Reef.

The bulk samples were reduced by wet sieving to -6 mesh at a nearby stream. A part of each bulk sample was analyzed directly for gold by fire assay. The regular samples were sieved to -80 mesh and geochem analyzed by Chemex Labs Vancouver B.C. for Au-As-Sb and 24 other elements.

The unanalyzed portion of each bulk sample was sent to the C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. laboratory in Kelowna. There, each +/- 10 kilogram sample was weighed, washed, wet sieved and jigged. Up to 2,000 grams of -20+35 mesh, 2,000 grams of -35+60 mesh and all of the resultant -60 mesh portions of the original samples were submitted to tetrabromoethane and methylene iodide heavy liquid separations. The resultant heaviest (+3.3 specific gravity) -20 mesh +0.5 micron concentrate portions were re-sieved to -20+60, -60+150 and -150 mesh and each separated into heavy magnetic (HM), heavy paramagnetic (HP) and heavy non-magnetic (HN) concentrates. The resultant fine -150 mesh heavy non-magnetic (HN) and resultant intermediate sized -60+150 HN concentrates were tare weighed into vials and couriered to Activation Laboratories in Hamilton, Ontario. There, the fine and intermediate-sized (HN) concentrates were analyzed by

neutron activation for gold-silver-arsenic-antimony-barium and 29 additional elements. The coarse -20+60 HN concentrates were binocular microscope inspected by geologist Rosemary Capell. Selected grains of gold, sulfide and gangue were photographed and chemically microanalyzed with a scanning electron microscope.

2) Results

The bulk and talus fine sample location sites and analytical results of the direct bulk sample analysis for Au as well as the -80 mesh Au-Ag results of talus fines are plotted on Figure 11.

The -60+150 HN and -150 HN heavy mineral results are plotted with the talus fine results for Au-Ag in ppb and in micrograms with the geology and alteration zonation of the Ram Reef area on Figures 7 and 8. The As-Sb results of the foregoing are similarly plotted on Figure 9. The entire neutron activation results of 34 elements are given as Table 1.

The binocular microscope examination findings of coarse -20=60 HN concentrates are given as Table 2. The scanning electron microscope microphotos are given as Plates 1 to 5; the S.E.M. microanalysis of selected gold, sulfide and gangue grains are given as Appendix B.

3) Discussion of Results

The direct analysis results of bulk -6 mesh talus samples in general yielded low level to weakly anomalous results in the same order of magnitude of most of the subcrop to outcrop trench channel samples (Figure 11). About two-thirds of the -6 results correlate to some degree with -80 mesh to talus fines and one-third of the results do not correlate. The -6 mesh talus results are most significantly lower than the -80 mesh. This is probably a function of the fact that much -6+80 mesh weakly altered (unmineralized) hanging wall talus derived upslope from the Ram reef is intermixed and diluting the -6 mesh results.

The heavy mineral concentrate results of Figures 7 and 8 are extremely anomalous in Au-Ag, weak to moderately, anomalous in As and give weak to threshold values in Sb (Figure 9). The highest gold-silver results plotted in ppb (Figure 7) and plotted in micrograms (Figure 8) correlated with two wide zones of silica-carbonate-argillic alteration mapped by Chevron geologists in the hanging wall of the Ram Reef. The highest As-Sb results (Figure 9) are distributed outward from the areas of high Au-Ag-Silica in a manner similar to the fault controlled ore deposits of the Golden Bear. Table 1 illustrates that high Na and to some extent weak Hg also correlate with the high Au-Ag-Silica; the high fine

-150 mesh Ce-La rare earths of sample JB7T5-001 at the extreme east of the mapped Ram reef area may suggest an acid dyke or intrusive could be present upslope.

The microscopic and scanning electron microscope analysis of the coarse -20+60 mesh concentrates indicates that the extremely anomalous geochemistry is caused by abundant amounts of very angular near source fine free gold (Plates 1-3), by minor amounts of gold in vein quartz (Plates 4 and 5), and by perhaps Au-Ag-As in pyrite and arsenopyrite that are identified in the concentrates (Table 2 and Appendix A).

The extreme amounts of gold present in the heavy mineral concentrates is unusual. In fact, geologist C. Fipke, who has been working with heavy minerals since 1970 and Dr. E. Hoffman who has been analyzing heavy mineral concentrates via neutron activation since 1977, have never encountered such high levels of gold in heavy mineral concentrates.

The unusually high heavy mineral results suggest that there could be an alluvial natural ungrading gold in the talus fines. However, if light fines were being preferentially washed from heavy fines, the unconcentrated talus fine results of Figure 11 should be in excess of the channel sample results over outcrop or suboutcrop. This is not the case; the talus fine results

are of the same order of magnitude and commonly lower than the channel sample results, suggesting fine (hanging wall) lights are replacing fine lights washed downslope. Furthermore, Godfrey Walton of Chevron indicates both the fine and bulk heavy mineral samples collected about 100 meters downslope from the Ram Reef are uncontaminated by the trenching activity.

Conclusions

1. The overall exceedingly high Au-Ag heavy mineral results are best explained by the heavy mineral bulk samples having been collected very near two eroded or partially eroded gold deposits of high Na-silica-carbonate and argillic alteration with outward arsenic-antimony halos.

2. As the gold results are increasing in the last sample JB7T5-018 collected westward, additional undetected Au mineralized bodies or "ore shoots" may be present along the +/- 2-1/2 kilometer indicated strike length of the gold anomalous Ram Reef.

3. The fine high Ce-La heavy concentrates from the eastern most sample collected could be related to an alkaline (Tertiary) igneous event present upslope (Table 1 and Figure 11).

4. The heavy mineral concentrate results correlate closely with the most intense zones of flooding and silica alteration. The highest gold results of the -6 mesh and -60 mesh talus samples collected at the same heavy mineral sites do not correlate with these zones of interest nor are the high As-Sb halo effects identified in the concentrates defined in the unconcentrated samples (Figures 7-9).

5. As only about 40% of the trenches have intersected bedrock, undiluted by hanging wall talus, very small amounts of the high silica-Na-Au-Ag-Hg zones have been tested. These (50x150 meter) areas could perhaps host uneroded gold-silver ore shoots structurally controlled by intersection E.N.E. and N.E.N. structures.

6. The limestone identified in Figure 4 is present in outcrop south of the antiform identified in the structurally mapped area (Figures 5 and 6). It could thus be expected that the limestone unit would intersect the Ram Reef shoots north of the antiform. The zone of intersection could be of economic interest for at the Golden Bear deposit area, the strong gold mineralization is in the fault contact between limestone and tuff. Geologists generally accept that acid ore fluids related to (Tertiary) felsic intrusions became neutralized at limestone contacts precipitating mineralization in zones of maximum permeability within limestone and tuff as well as fault breccia and gouges.

7. Assuming that the structural and stratigraphic mapping interpretation of Chevron geologists is correct, in the central zone of the Ram Reef (Figure 7), the tuff and fine lapilli tuff (Unit 2) that hosts the Au-Ag-silica argillic alteration (c + b) "shoot" in the footwall, should be intersected by vertically drilling through Unit 1a, in the central zone hanging wall. However, favourable hanging wall gold mineralization would be intersected only if strike slip movement along the E.N.E. Ram Reef fault was minimal.

Recommendations

1. The area in the vicinity of the Ram Au Reef should be examined in more detail, using air photos, by an experienced structural geologist . The previous geologic mapping should be plotted on topographic maps. This could enable solutions to economic important problems such as the following: the three point structural problems establishing the average dip of the Ram Reef; the level at which the limestone unit, identified on Figure 4 south of the mapped antiform (Figure 6), can be expected to intersect the Ram Reef north of the antiform; and, the expected amount of movement of hanging wall mineralization.

2. Drill targets withing the +/- 150 meter long areas of strongest gold mineralization and alteration in the central and west footwall zones of the Ram Reef should be established

by heavy mineral sampling the downslope extremity of silica flooding and alteration every 5 or 10 meters. This heavy mineral method of establishing drill targets should be presently less costly and time consuming as well as less prone to dilution by hanging wall gangue slump than the trenching and channel sample methods.

3. Drilling within the west and central gold-silica zones should be completed using angle holes of at least 1-7/8" diameter well into the hanging wall. Sludge samples should be collected so that loose friable (auriferous) fault gouge is not undetected.

4. A few vertical holes on the north and south sides of the Ram Reef fault should also be considered to confirm that favourable limestone or pyroclastic hosts are present at depth; to establish the vertical dimension of gold mineralization; to establish the attitude of the Ram Reef fault zone; and, to estimate strike and dip slip displacement along the Ram Reef fault.

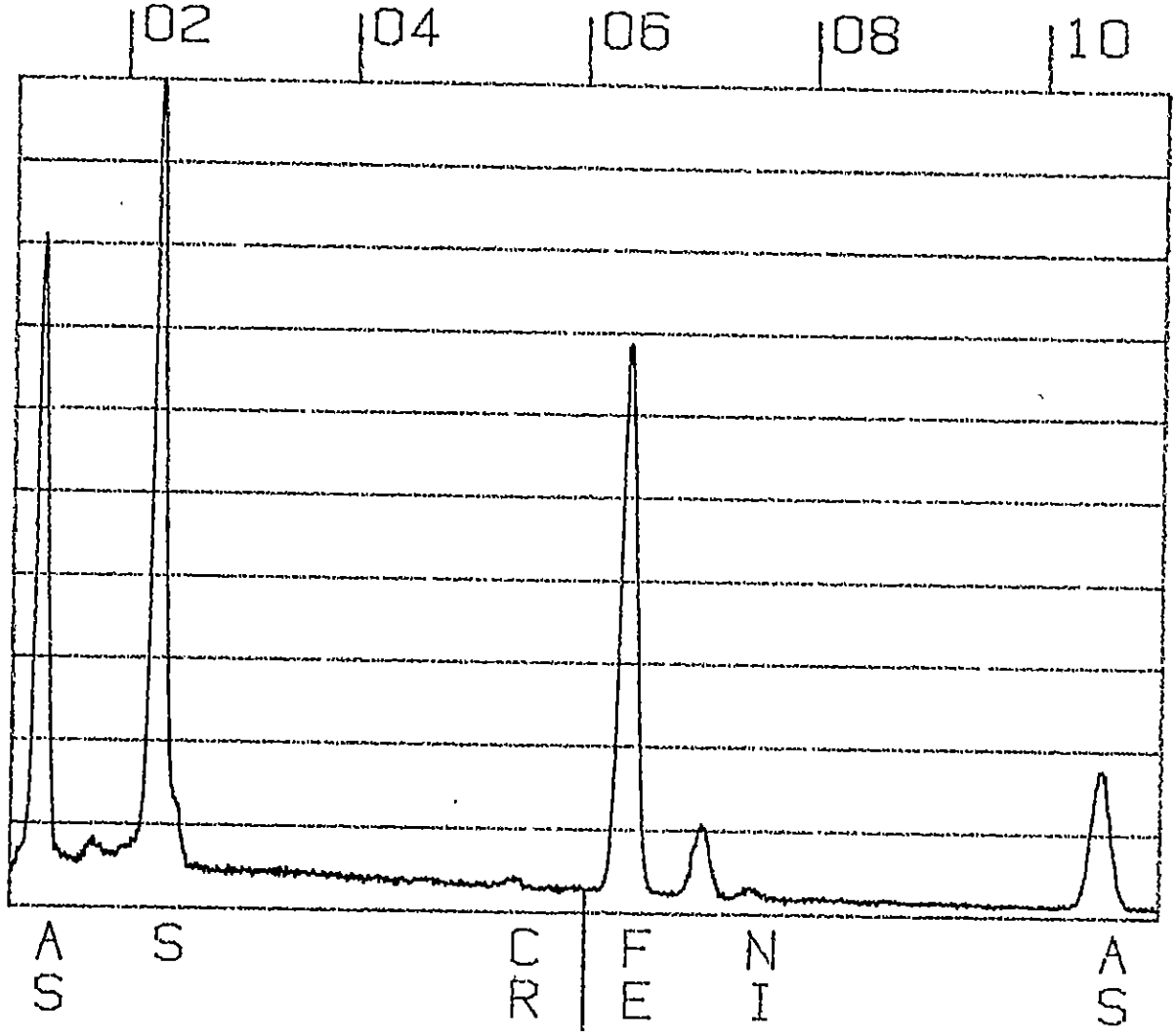
5. Soil orientation samples should be collected across any areas of high Au mineralization in the west and central Ram Reef zones. The soil talus samples should be test analyzed for mercury that appears to be related to the highest gold results obtained in the heavy mineral samples. If high Au and volatile Hg correlation can be made, soil lines across the 2-1/2 kilometer Ram Reef Au fault zone could perhaps detect

gold ore under unmineralized hanging wall or glacial overburden cover that may not be easily detected with heavy mineral sampling. In addition, sampling for volatile Hg in soil would be faster and more economical than heavy mineral sampling in any flat areas of little downslope dispersion.

6. VLF and magnetic geophysical methods should also be orientation evaluated as potential tools for locating ore shoots along the anomalous 2-1/2 kilometer Ram Reef Au zone.

Recommended Budget

13-JUL-88 13:37:50
RATE: CPS TIME 200LSEC
00-20KEV: 10EV/CH PRST: 1000CSEC
A: ARSENOPYRITE B:
FS= 7875 MEM: A FS= 200



CURSOR (KEV) =06.040 EDAX

13-JUL-88 14:17:17
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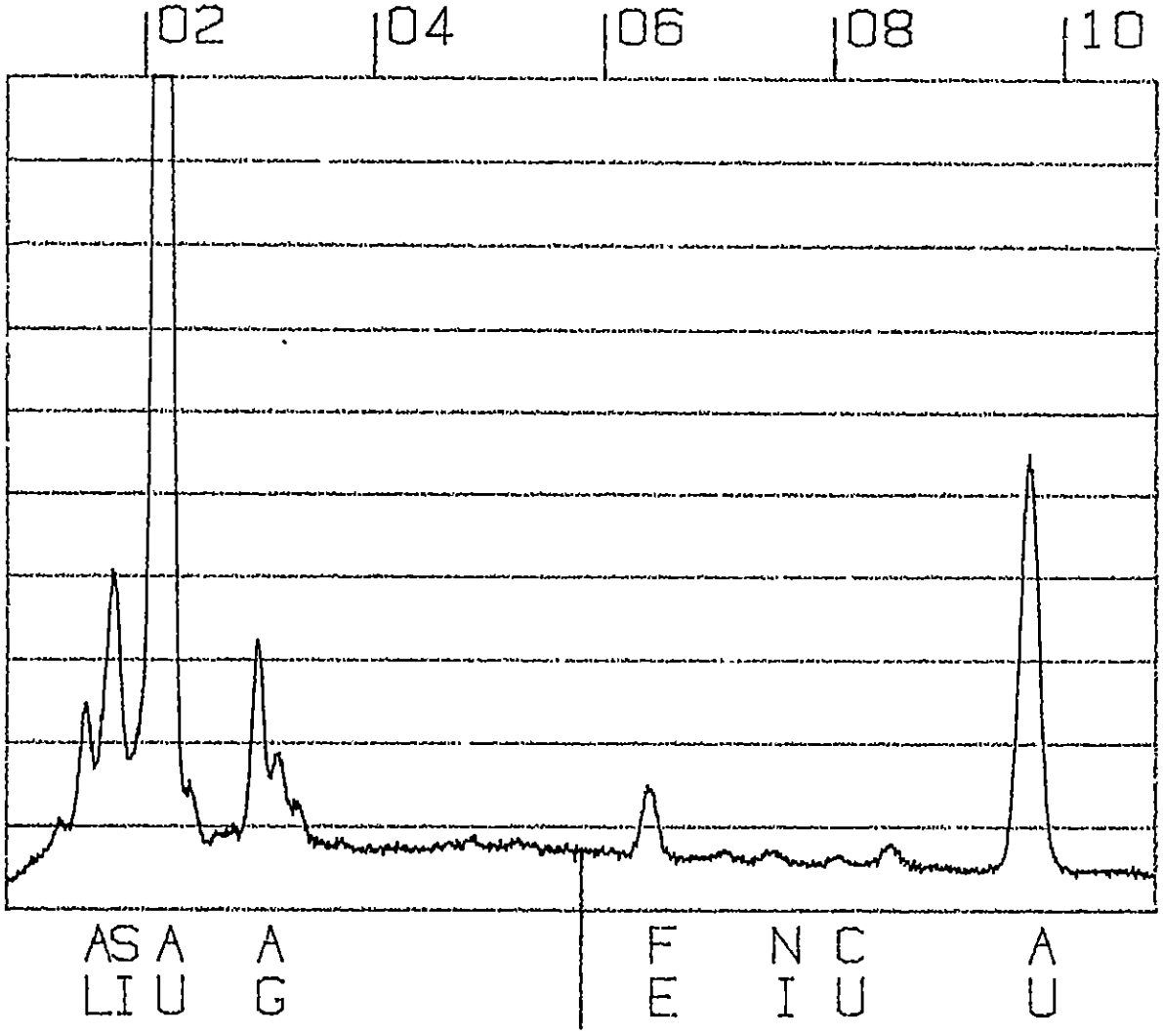
A: GOLD --7T5-6 B:
FS= 9061 MEM: A FS= 100



CURSOR (KEV) =05.800 EDAX

LIST-%-ZAF:

LABEL = GOLD ---7T5-5
14-JUL-80 09:37:56
306.065 LIVE SECONDS
KV= 15. TILT=40. TKOFF=44.
ZAF CORRECTION

ELEM	K	Z	A	F
ALK	0.0174	1.334	0.669	1.001
SIK	0.0347	1.432	0.747	1.000
AUM	0.8205	0.957	0.986	1.000
AGL	0.0559	1.069	0.779	1.000
FEK	0.0074	1.262	0.951	1.010
NIK	0.0031	1.305	0.971	1.022
CUK	0.0035	1.255	0.978	1.037

ELEM	CPS	WT % ELEM
AL K	25.5338	1.95
SI K	59.0605	3.25
AU M	449.9368	86.97
AG L	27.0629	6.71
FE K	3.5287	0.61
NI K	1.0096	0.24
CU K	0.8756	0.28
		100.00

LIST-%-ZAF:
LABEL = GOLD --7T5-5
14-JUL-88 09:42:07
339.906 LIVE SECONDS
KV= 28. TILT=40. TKOFF=44.
ZAF CORRECTION

ELEM	K	Z	A	F
ALK	0.0099	1.204	0.399	1.001
SIK	0.0205	1.239	0.497	1.000
AUM	0.8245	0.975	0.967	1.000
AGL	0.0361	1.070	0.543	1.000
FEK	0.0070	1.147	0.849	1.042
NIK	0.0031	1.182	0.901	1.084

ELEM	CPS	WT % ELEM
AL K	16.0897	2.07
SI K	39.2578	3.32
AU M	376.9864	87.45
AG L	21.3824	6.21
FE K	6.5047	0.69
NI K	2.2918	0.26
		100.00

LIST-%-ZAF:

LABEL = GOLD --7T5-6
14-JUL-88 09:44:37
639.302 LIVE SECONDS
KV= 28. TILT=40. TKOFF=44.
ZAF CORRECTION

ELEM	K	Z	A	F
ALK	0.0139	1.190	0.396	1.002
SIK	0.0257	1.225	0.491	1.001
AUM	0.7245	0.963	0.953	1.000
AGL	0.0686	1.052	0.570	1.000
FEK	0.0187	1.131	0.852	1.039
NIK	0.0026	1.165	0.902	1.076
CUK	0.0036	1.118	0.922	1.112

ELEM	CPS	WT % ELEM
AL K	19.0724	2.94
SI K	41.9010	4.28
AU M	281.2019	78.92
AG L	34.4986	11.45
FE K	14.8646	1.87
NI K	1.6315	0.23
CU K	1.9693	0.31
		100.00

LIST-%-ZAF:

LABEL = GOLD --7T5-6
14-JUL-88 09:48:22
694.864 LIVE SECONDS
KV= 15. TILT=40. TKOFF=44.
ZAF CORRECTION

ELEM	K	Z	A	F
ALK	0.0353	1.283	0.673	1.002
SIK	0.0620	1.370	0.743	1.001
AUM	0.6592	0.918	0.973	1.000
AGL	0.1004	1.030	0.804	1.000
FEK	0.0411	1.207	0.954	1.008
NIK	0.0007	1.244	0.972	1.019
CUK	0.0035	1.195	0.979	1.032

ELEM	CPS	WT % ELEM
AL K	42.8084	4.08
SI K	87.1734	6.09
AU M	299.0858	73.84
AG L	40.2165	12.11
FE K	16.2881	3.54
NI K	0.1885	0.06
CU K	0.7081	0.29
		100.00

same grain as A — only KV changed

LIST-%-ZAF:
LABEL = GOLD ---7T5-6
14-JUL-88 09:51:55
342.226 LIVE SECONDS
KV= 20. TILT=40. TKOFF=44.
ZAF CORRECTION

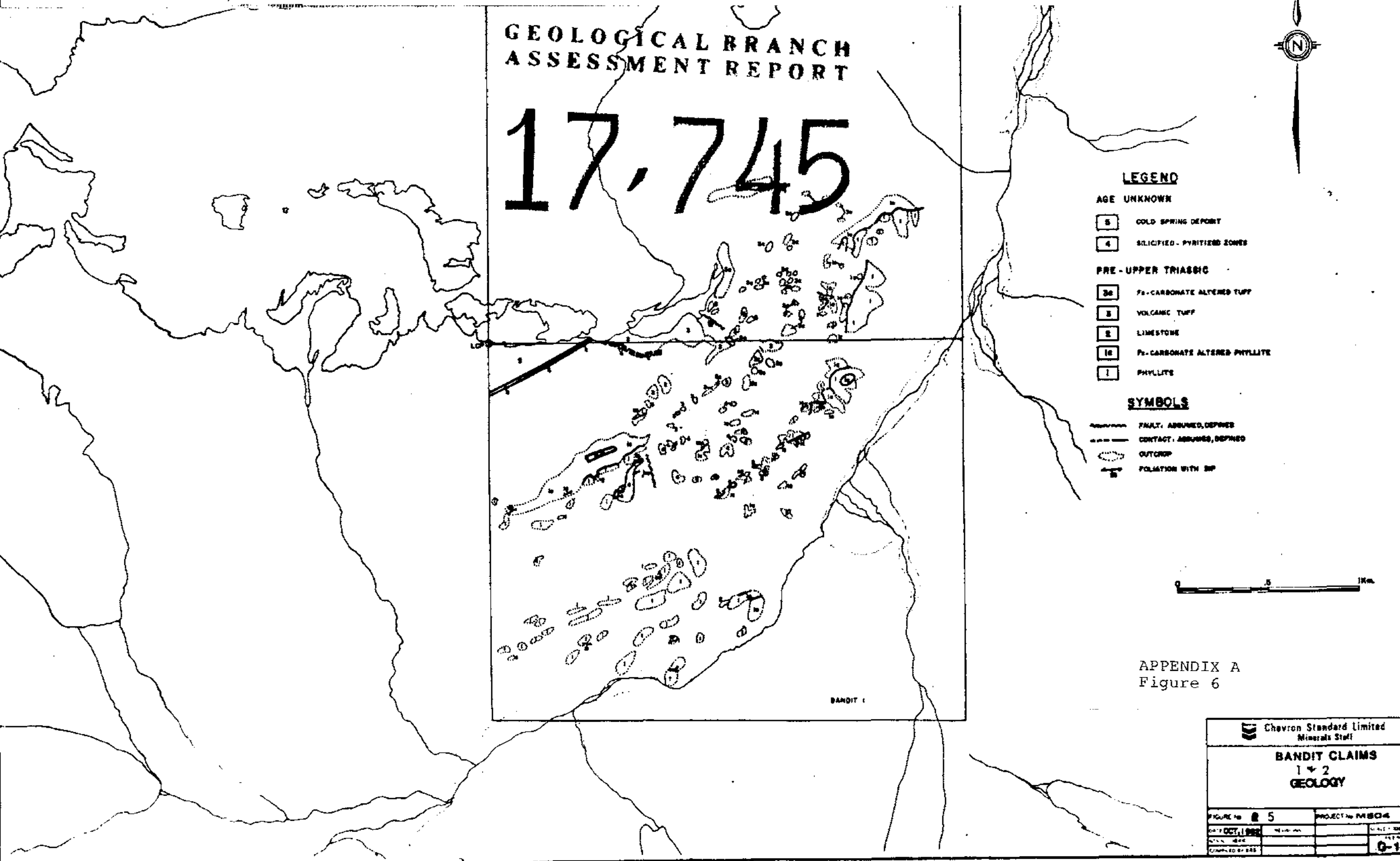
ELEM	K	Z	A	F
AUM	0.8767	0.986	0.996	1.000
AGL	0.0792	1.089	0.677	1.000

ELEM	CPS	WT % ELEM
AU M	675.9037	89.26
AG L	60.8486	10.74
		100.00

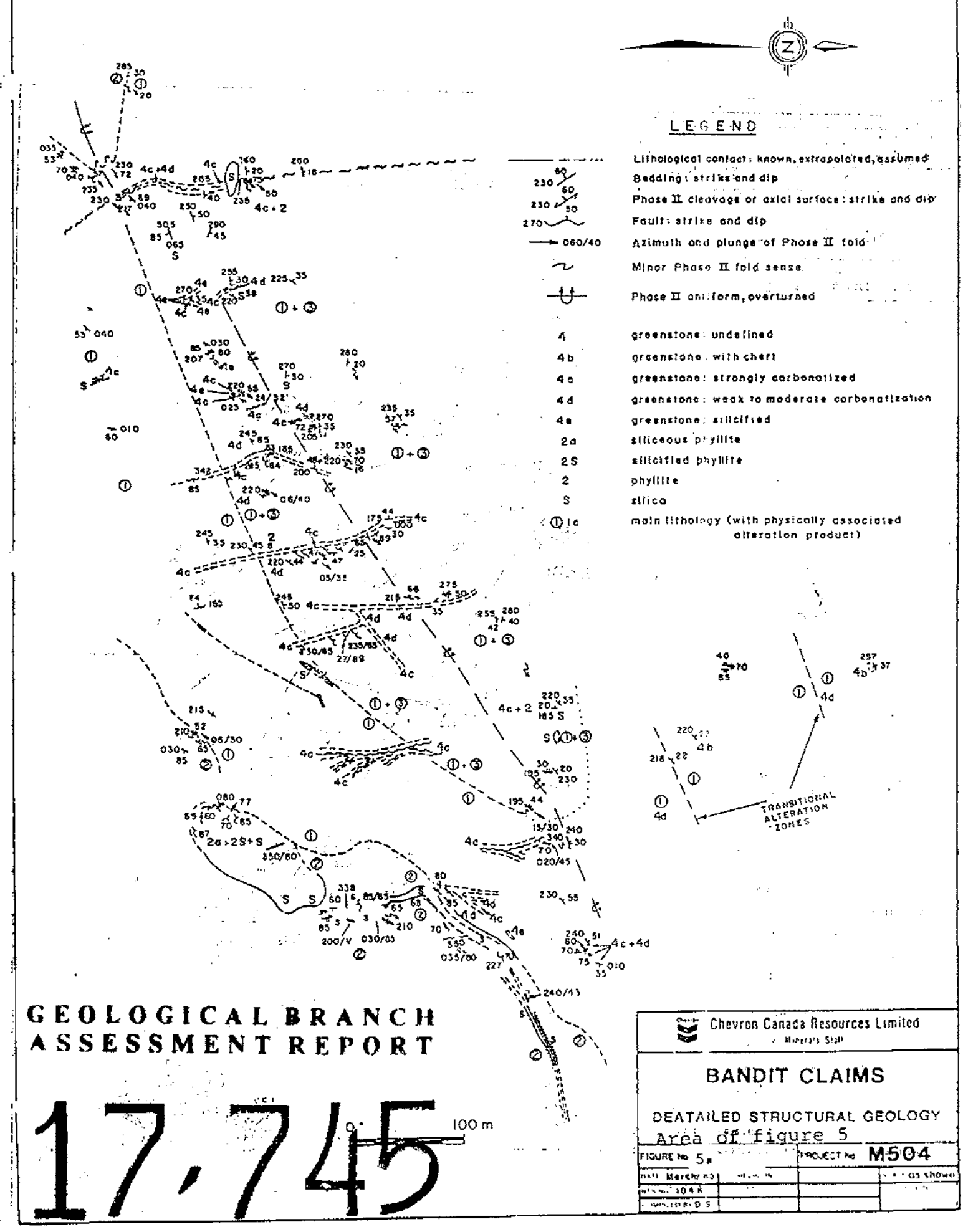
LIST-%-ZAF:
LABEL = GOLD ---7TS-6
14-JUL-88 09:55:02
651.745 LIVE SECONDS
KV= 20. TILT=40. TKOFF=44.
ZAF CORRECTION

ELEM	K	Z	A	F
ALK	0.0152	1.225	0.533	1.001
SIK	0.0293	1.259	0.629	1.001
AUM	0.7101	0.942	0.967	1.000
AGL	0.0730	1.044	0.703	1.000
FEK	0.0342	1.178	0.918	1.025
NIK	0.0086	1.214	0.947	1.048
CUK	0.0270	1.166	0.959	1.074

ELEM	CPS	WT % ELEM
AL K	9.3641	2.33
SI K	20.8825	3.70
AU M	153.3713	77.98
AG L	15.7132	9.95
FE K	9.4147	3.08
NI K	1.7691	0.71
CU K	4.6153	2.25
		100.00



APPENDIX A
Figure 6



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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APPENDIX A
Figure 5

HIJACK 2

HIJACK 1

BANDIT 1

BANDIT 2

BANDIT 3

BANDIT 4

LCP

DETAILED SAMPLING AREA

RAM REEF TRENCH AREA

Big Creek

LEGEND

- CS — TUFA DEPOSIT
- 9 — FLUVIAL DEPOSITS

TERTIARY

- 7 — RHYOLITE DYKES

TERTIARY ? TRIASSIC ?

- 6 — PORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR DIORITE

PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC

- 4 — VOLCANIC ROCKS
- 4c — Fe-CARBONATE ALTERED TUFF
- 3 — PHYLLITE - CHERT, SILTSTONE
- 3c — Fe-CARBONATE ALTERED PHYLLITE
- 3S — SILICIFIED - PYRITIZED ZONES
- 2 — LIMESTONE

SYMBOLS

- FAULT: ASSUMED, DEFINED
- CONTACT: ASSUMED, DEFINED
- OUTCROP
- 28 — FOLIATION WITH DIP
- 85 — FRACTURE ORIENTATION
- 45 — DYKE ATTITUDE
- QZ — QUARTZ VEINING
- GRAVEL CONTACT WITH SLOPES
- 35 — LAYERING

0 5 1Km

Chevron Canada Resources Limited

BANDIT GROUP

GEOLOGY

FIGURE No. 4 | PROJECT No. M-504

DATE MAR 1985 | REVISIONS

SCALE 1:X,000

LEGEND

AGE UNKNOWN

- 5 — COLD SPRING DEPOSIT
- 4 — SILICIFIED - PYRITIZED ZONES

PRE - UPPER TRIASSIC

- 3a — Fe-CARBONATE ALTERED TUFF
- 3 — VOLCANIC TUFF
- 2 — LIMESTONE
- 1a — Fe-CARBONATE ALTERED PHYLLITE
- 1 — PHYLLITE

SYMBOLS

- FAULT: ASSUMED, DEFINED
- CONTACT: ASSUMED, DEFINED
- OUTCROP
- FOLIATION WITH DIP

0 — 5 — 1Km

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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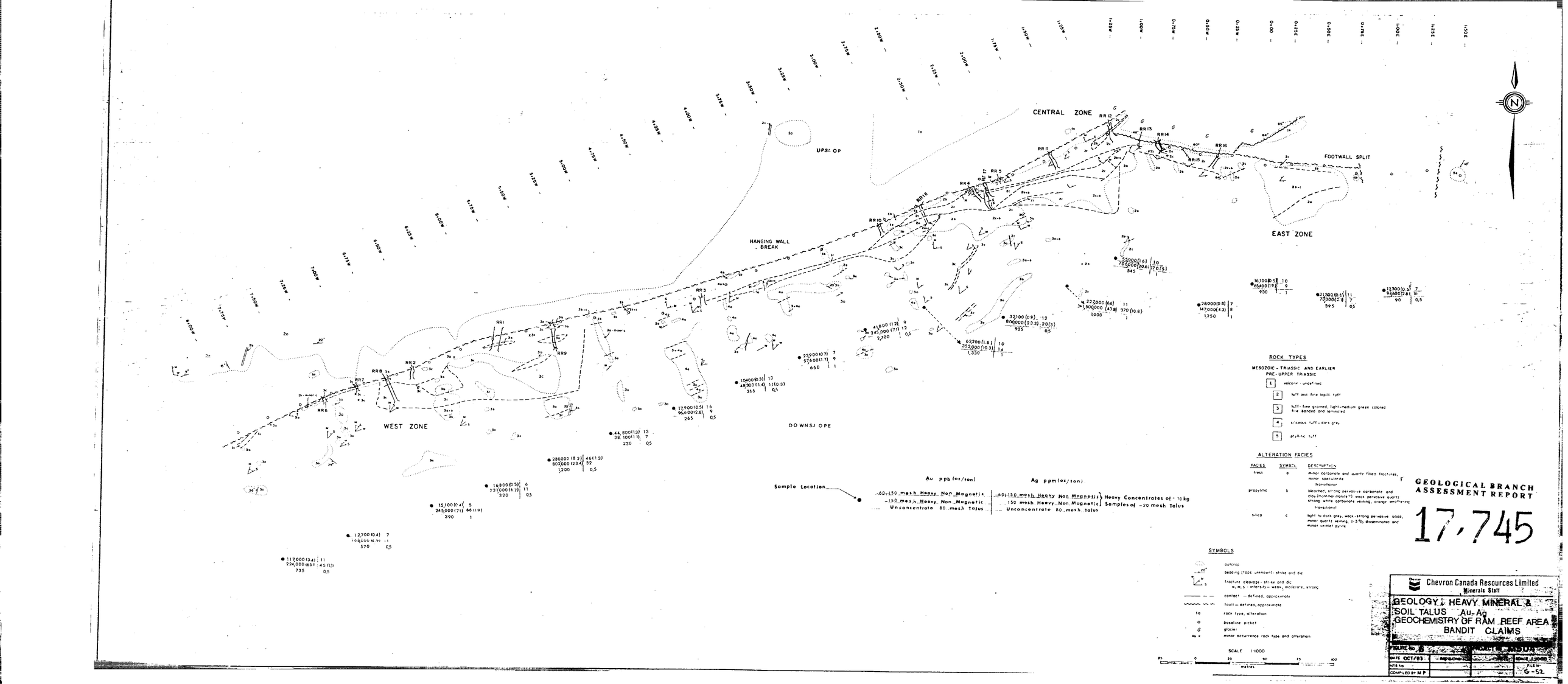
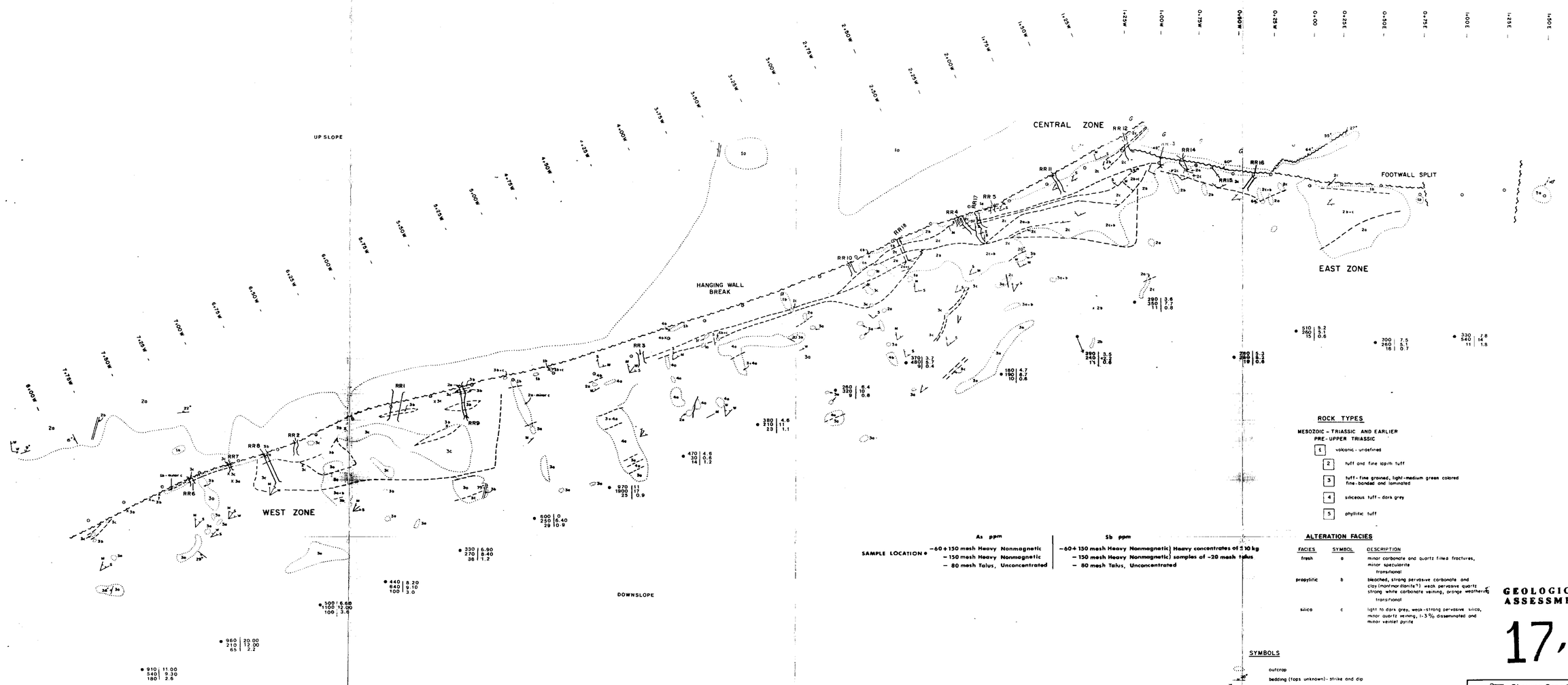
Minerals Staff

BANDIT CLAIMS. No: 1 & 2
DETAILED
GEOLOGY

FIGURE NO 5 — M504
OCT. 1982

G-10


CENTRAL ZONE
UPSLOPE
FOOTWALL SPLIT
HANGING WALL BREAK
EAST ZONE
WEST ZONE
DOWNSLOPE
RR1
RR2
RR3
RR4
RR5
RR6
RR7
RR8
RR9
RR10
RR11
RR12
RR13
RR14
RR15
RR16
RR18
ROCK TYPES
MESOZOIC - TRIASSIC AND EARLIER PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC
1 volcanic - undefined
2 tuff and fine lapilli tuff
3 tuff - fine grained, light-medium green colored fine banded and laminated
4 siliceous tuff - dark grey
5 phyllitic tuff
ALTERATION FACIES
FACIES | SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION
fresh | a | minor carbonate and quartz filled fractures; minor specularite transitional
propylitic | b | bleached, strong pervasive carbonate and clay (montmorillonite?) weak pervasive quartz strong white carbonate veining, orange weathering transitional
silica | c | light to dark grey, weak - strong pervasive silica, minor quartz veining, 1-5% disseminated and minor veinlet pyrite
Sample Location
Au ppb (oz/ton)
-60+150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic
-150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic
Unconcentrate -80 mesh Talus
Ag ppm (oz/ton)
-60+150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic } Heavy Concentrates of - 10kg
-150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic } Samples of -20 mesh Talus
Unconcentrate -80 mesh Talus
SYMBOLS
outcrop
bedding (tops unknown) - strike and dip
fracture cleavage - strike and dip; w, m, s - intensity - weak, moderate, strong
contact - defined, approximate
fault - defined, approximate
5a rock type, alteration
0 baseline picket
G glacier
4a x minor occurrence rock type and alteration
SCALE 1:1000
0 25 50 75 100
metres
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
17,745
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff
GEOLOGY & HEAVY MINERAL & SOIL TALUS Au-Ag GEOCHEMISTRY OF RAM REEF AREA
BANDIT CLAIMS
FIGURE No. 6
DATE OCT/83
NTS No
COMPILED BY M P
FILE No. G-52



ROCK TYPES

MESOZOIC - TRIASSIC AND EARLIER
PRE - UPPER TRIASSIC

1. volcanic - undefined
2. tuff and fine lapilli tuff
3. tuff - fine grained, light-medium green colored fine-banded and laminated
4. siliceous tuff - dark grey
5. phyllitic tuff

As ppm / Sb ppm

SAMPLE LOCATION •
- −60+150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic
- −150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic
- −80 mesh Talus, Unconcentrated

Sb ppm
- −60+150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic | Heavy concentrates of ≤10 kg
- −150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic | samples of −20 mesh talus
- −80 mesh Talus, Unconcentrated

ALTERATION FACIES

FACIES	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
fresh	a	minor carbonate and quartz filled fractures, minor specularite transitional
propylitic	b	bleached, strong pervasive carbonate and clay (montmorillonite?) weak pervasive quartz strong white carbonate veining, orange weathering transitional
silica	c	light to dark grey, weak-strong pervasive silica, minor quartz veining, 1-3% disseminated and minor veinlet pyrite

SYMBOLS

- outcrop
- bedding (tops unknown) - strike and dip
- fracture cleavage - strike and dip w, m, s - intensity - weak, moderate, strong
- contact - defined, approximate
- fault - defined, approximate
- 1a rock type, alteration
- baseline picket
- glacier
- minor occurrence rock type and alteration

SCALE 1:1000

0 25 50 75 100 metres

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

GEOLOGY, HEAVY MINERAL & SOIL TALUS As-Sb GEOCHEMISTRY OF RAM REEF AREA

BANDIT CLAIMS

FIGURE No. 8		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT/83	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1000
NTS No.			FILE No. G-52
COMPILED BY M.P.			

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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HIJACK 2

LCP

HIJACK 1

LCP

DETAILED SAMPLING AREA

BANDIT 3

BANDIT 4

LCP

RAM REEF TRENCH AREA

BANDIT 1

BANDIT 2

LINER

LEGEND

- Rock
- Soil
- Silt

CONTOUR INTERVALS

- 200 ppb Au
- 100 ppb Au
- 50 ppb Au

0 5 Km

Chevron Canada Resources Limited

BANDIT GROUP

G D

GEOCHEMISTRY

Figure: 7 - M504

BANDIT 2

BANDIT 1

N

0 .5 1Km.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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APPENDIX A
Figure 4

Chevron Standard Limited
Minerals Staff

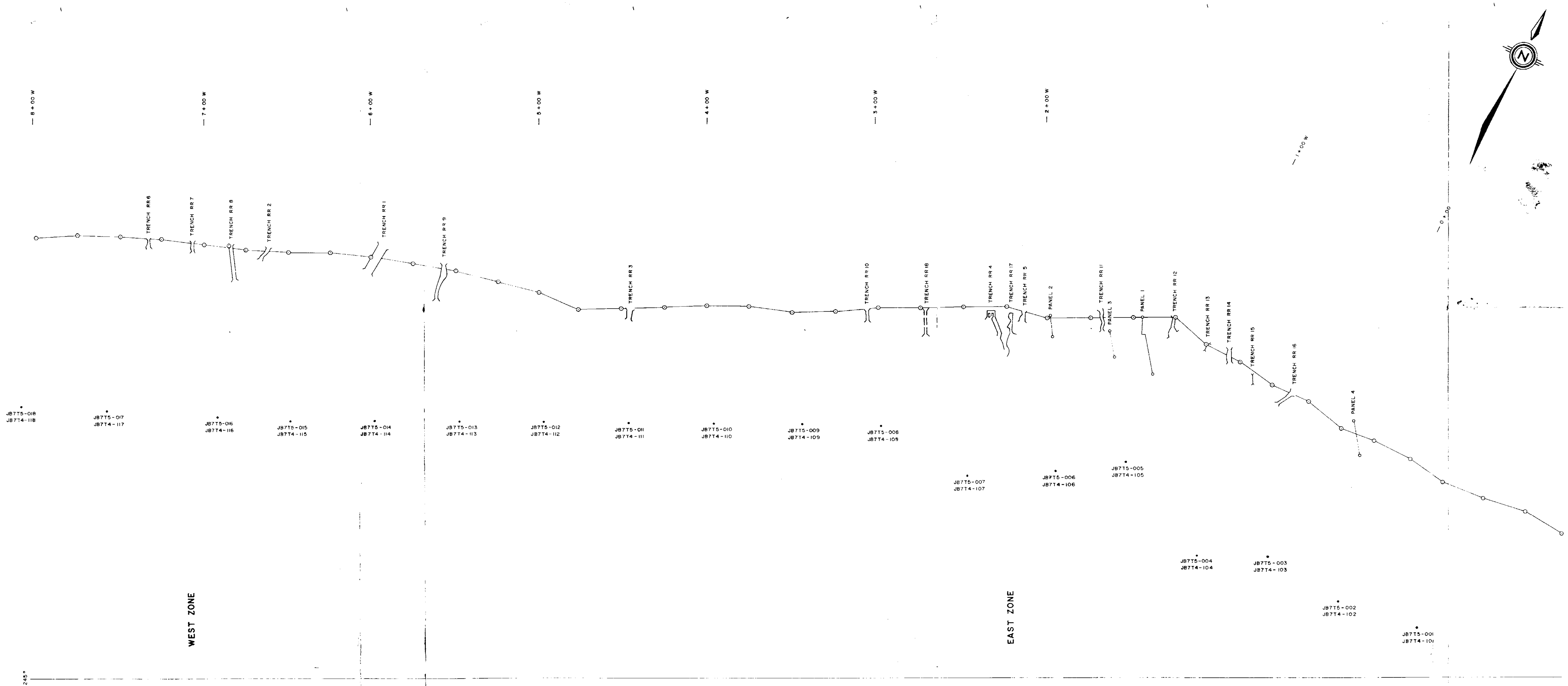
BANDIT CLAIMS

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Au – ppb

FIGURE No 9	PROJECT No M504
DATE 1981-82 / REVISIONS	SCALE 1:10000
	FILE No C-90

APPENDIX A
Figure 5



LOCATION	SAMPLE No.	Ag-g/t	Au-g/t
TRENCH RR1	150	2.0	<0.1
	151	0.3	<0.1
	152	2.0	<0.1
	153	0.7	<0.1
	154	1.4	<0.1
	155	0.7	<0.1
	156	4.1	<0.1
	157	5.5	<0.1
	158	3.4	<0.1
	159	1.4	<0.1
	160	1.4	0.1
	161	2.7	<0.1
	162	0.3	<0.1
TRENCH RR 2	163	0.7	<0.1
	164	2.0	<0.1
	165	1.7	0.3
	166	3.0	0.4
	167	0.3	0.3
	168	0.7	<0.1
TRENCH RR 3	169	0.5	0.2
	170	0.3	0.1
	171	0.7	<0.1
	172	0.7	<0.1
TRENCH RR 4	173	0.6	0.8
	174	0.3	1.4
	175	3.7	1.8
	176	2.0	3.5
	177	2.1	3.3
	178	1.0	0.4
	179	3.1	1.0
	180	0.3	1.3
	181	1.0	4.4
	182	3.2	7.8
TRENCH RR 4 (South Extention)	281	2.8	5.4
	282	6.3	4.0
	283	5.5	2.7
	284	5.8	1.0
	285	2.7	0.7
	286	0.3	0.3
	287	4.0	2.4
	288	1.0	0.3
	289	1.0	0.3
	290	2.3	2.5
	291	0.9	1.1
	292	1.3	0.7
	293	3.1	0.3
	294	0.4	0.3
	295	0.3	1.1
	296	0.3	0.1
	297	8.1	0.1
	298	4.3	0.5
	299	2.6	0.1
	300	2.5	0.1
TRENCH RR 5	183	0.3	0.3
	184	0.7	0.7
	185	1.4	2.7
	186	2.8	2.0
	187	3.5	4.0
	188	2.0	0.7
TRENCH RR 6	224	2.5	0.2
	225	1.5	0.1
	226	0.3	<0.1
	227	0.3	<0.1
	228	0.3	<0.1
TRENCH RR 7	229	8.0	0.2
	230	25.1	0.2
	231 & 232	2.6	0.1
	233	10.0	2.0

LOCATION	SAMPLE No.	Ag-g/t	Au-g/t
TRENCH RR 8	234	<0.5	0.1
	235	0.3	0.4
	236	0.3	0.2
	237	2.4	0.3
	238	5.2	0.2
	239	1.4	<0.1
	240	2.0	0.1
	241	0.3	<0.1
	242	1.4	0.1
	243	2.0	0.1
	244	1.0	<0.1
	245	2.0	<0.1
	246	3.4	<0.1
	247	2.0	0.3
	248	1.0	0.1
	249	1.0	0.1
	250	0.7	<0.1
	251	0.3	<0.1
	252	1.0	<0.1
	253	0.7	<0.1
	254	<0.3	<0.1
	255	1.7	0.3
	256	1.4	0.1
	257	9.6	0.7
	258	2.0	0.1
TRENCH RR 9	259	21.6	0.3
	260	17.9	0.6
	261	6.5	0.3
	262	7.1	0.4
	263	53.6	0.7
	264	0.8	1.2
	265	3.1	1.0
	266	42.9	0.3
	267	44.5	<0.1
	268	56.8	0.1
	269	2.7	<0.1
	270	2.0	<0.1
	271	1.4	0.3
	272	3.4	<0.1
	273	2.0	<0.1
	274	5.5	<0.1
	275	1.4	0.1
	276	3.4	0.1
TRENCH RR 10	277	4.7	0.1
	278	4.6	0.2
	279	4.1	<0.1
	280	2.0	<0.1
TRENCH RR 11	301	3.1	0.3
	302	5.8	0.4
	303	2.6	0.1
	304	4.6	0.2
	305	2.6	0.1
	306	1.8	0.2
	307	5.4	0.1
	308	6.0	0.2
	309	4.0	0.1
	310	2.6	0.2
	311	1.7	0.3
	312	10.4	4.0
TRENCH RR 12	326	2.6	0.1
	327	6.6	1.6
	328	4.0	1.4
	329	4.8	0.7
	330	6.5	0.7
	331	4.8	5.5
TRENCH RR 13	332	9.3	0.3
	333	3.4	0.7
	334	13.5	0.6

LOCATION	SAMPLE No.	Ag-g/t	Au-g/t
TRENCH RR 14	335	2.6	0.1
	336	2.0	0.7
	337	2.3	0.4
	338	13.3	1.8
	339	8.7	0.9
	340	4.0	0.1
	341	2.7	<0.1
TRENCH RR 15	342	2.2	0.5
	343	1.0	0.4
	344	5.4	0.1
	345	4.5	0.3
	346	0.7	<0.1
TRENCH RR 16	347	4.2	1.3
	348	0.3	1.3
	349	3.7	2.5
	350	4.6	0.6
	351	2.7	1.4
	352	2.6	0.1
	353	1.9	0.1
	354	6.8	0.1
	355	6.1	<0.1
PANEL 1	189	0.3	0.4
	190	3.9	0.9
	191	1.2	0.2
	192	0.3	0.1
	193	0.7	0.1
	194	0.3	<0.1
	195	1.8	0.2
	196	3.2	0.2
	197	0.3	<0.1
	198	0.9	1.1
	199	1.8	0.9
	200	0.3	1.2
	201	2.0	1.4
	202	1.5	0.1
	203	0.3	0.3
	204	1.3	0.3
	205	1.1	0.3
	206	0.9	1.1
	207	1.3	2.8
	208	0.3	3.8
	209	2.4	3.8
	210	2.7	1.4
	211	0.3	1.9
	212	1.1	0.3
	213	1.1	0.3
	214	0.3	0.1
	215	0.3	0.3
	216	0.7	2.9
	217	0.7	0.3
	218	0.7	0.2
	219	0.7	0.6
	220	0.3	0.7
	221	0.7	1.3
	222	0.7	0.1
	223	0.7	0.3
PANEL 2	369	3.6	1.2
	370	6.8	0.7
	371	3.7	1.8
	372	2.2	0.5
	373	4.1	0.7
	374	4.0	0.1
	375	6.7	0.1
	376	3.3	0.1
	377	5.5	0.6
	378	4.9	0.3

LOCATION	SAMPLE No.	Ag-g/t	Au-g/t
PANEL 3	313	1.8	0.2
	314	4.7	0.1
	315	2.4	0.3
	316	2.4	0.3
	317	5.2	1.2
	318	4.1	2.0
	319	4.6	0.2
	320	4.1	1.4
	321	4.2	2.0
	322	3.0	2.5
	323	5.8	1.1
	324	5.1	2.4
	325	7.2	1.0
PANEL 4	356	6.7	0.1
	357	7.4	0.8
	358	5.7	5.9
	359	6.4	0.4
	360	6.0	0.5
	361	4.1	<0.1
	362	3.1	0.3
	363	1.9	0.1
	364	2.6	0.1
	365	3.4	<0.1
	366	6.7	0.1
	367	2.7	<0.1
	368	2.0	<0.1
TRENCH RR 17	LM7T1-001		2.100
	002		2.930
	003		0.990
	004		6.750
	005		2.630
	006		0.585
	007		2.590
	008		0.780
	009		0.840
	010		0.220
	011		0.400
	012		1.120
	013		0.070
	014		0.245
	015		0.155
	016		0.115
	017		0.045
	018		0.065
	019		0.070
	020		0.110
	021		0.055
	022		0.100

	SAMPLE No.	Ag-g/t	Au-g/t
TALUS FINES	J87T4-101	0.5	0.090
	102	0.5	0.395
	103	1.0	0.930
	104	1.0	1.250
	105	1.0	0.545
	106	1.0	1.000
	107	0.5	0.905
	108	1.0	1.330
	109	0.5	2.700
	110	1.0	0.650
	111	0.5	0.365
	112	0.5	0.265
	113	0.5	0.230
	114	0.5	1.200
	115	0.5	0.320
	116	1.0	0.390
	117	0.5	0.570
	118	0.5	0.735
BULK TALUS FINES	J87T5-001		0.07
	002		0.41
	003		0.41
	004		0.55
	005		0.48
	006		0.82
	007		0.96
	008		0.96
	009		1.03
	010		0.27
	011		0.21
	012		0.14
	013		0.27
	014		0.41
	015		1.34
	016		0.34
	017		0.41
	018		0.62

LEGEND

- TRENCH - DRILLED AND BLASTED TO FRESH BEDROCK
- TRENCH - RUBBLE REMOVED TO FRESH BEDROCK
- PANEL - OUTCROP SAMPLED
- TALUS FINES AND BULK SAMPLE LOCATION
- TRENCH - BLASTED, NOT MUCKED OUT

SCALE

50 0 50m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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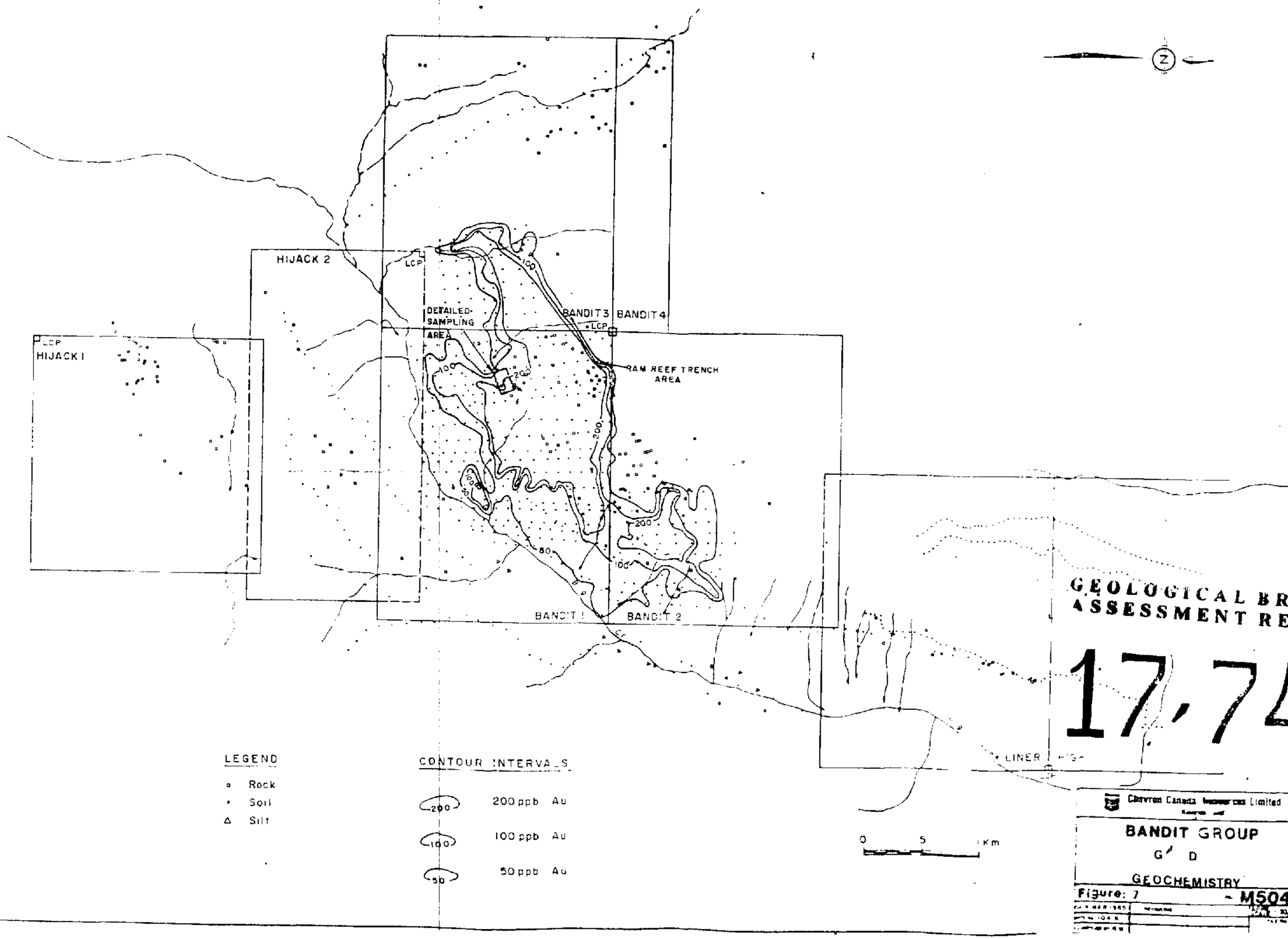
APPENDIX A
Figure 11

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BANDIT CLAIMS

TRENCH LOCATION PLAN
AND
BULK TALUS FINES SAMPLE LOCATIONS

FIGURE No. 11		PROJECT No. M-589	
DATE SEPT. 1987	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1,000
NTS No.			FILE No. G-17
COMPILED BY			



Chevron Canada Resources Limited

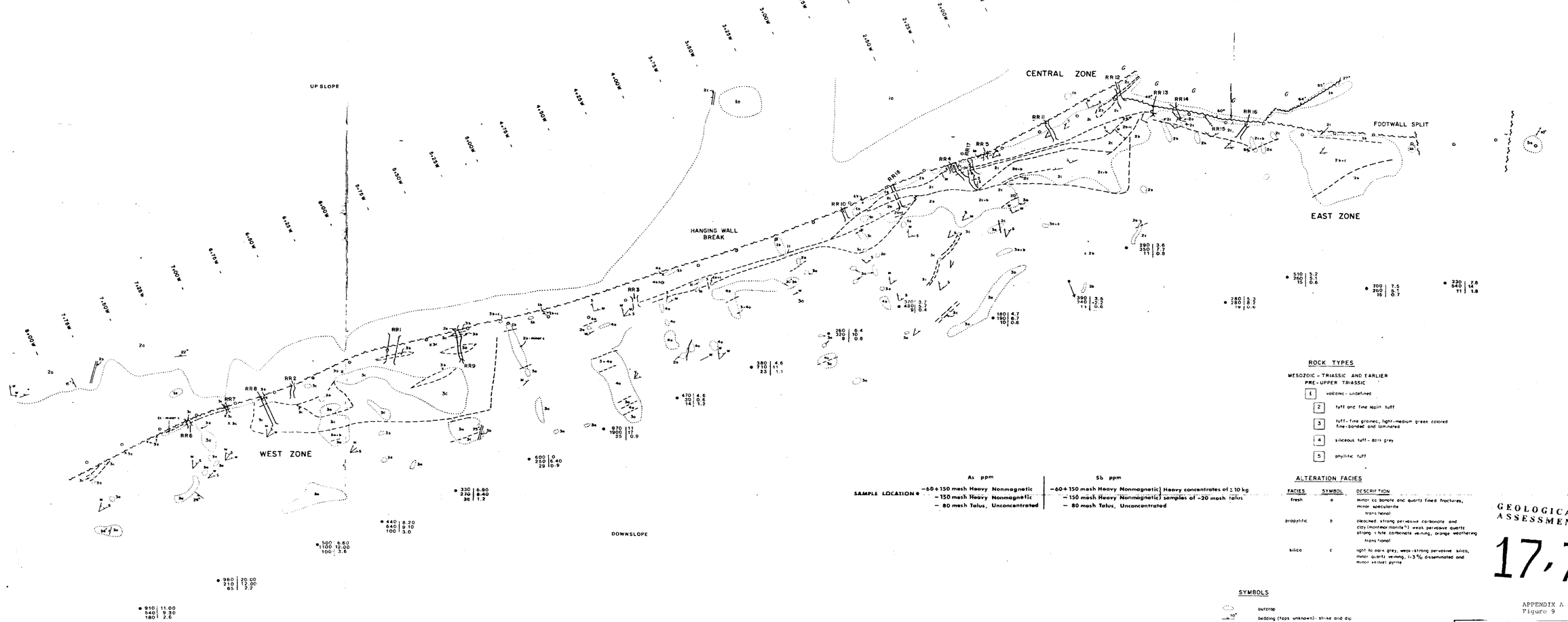
BANDIT GROUP

G D

GEOCHEMISTRY

Figure: 7 - M504

APPENDIX A
Figure 10



ROCK TYPES

MESOZOIC - TRIASSIC AND EARLIER
PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC

1. volcanic - undefined
2. tuff and fine lapilli tuff
3. tuff - fine grained, light-medium green colored fine-banded and laminated
4. siliceous tuff - dark grey
5. phyllitic tuff

SAMPLE LOCATION

As ppm	Sb ppm
-60+150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic	-60+150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic Heavy concentrates of ± 10 kg
-150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic	-150 mesh Heavy Nonmagnetic samples of -20 mesh talus
-80 mesh Talus, Unconcentrated	-80 mesh Talus, Unconcentrated

ALTERATION FACIES

FACIES	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
fresh	a	minor cc bonate and quartz filled fractures, minor specularite trans tional
propylitic	z	bleached, strong pervasive carbonate and clay (montmorillonite?) weak pervasive quartz strong white carbonate veining, orange weathering trans tional
silica	c	light to dark grey, weak - strong pervasive silica, minor quartz veining, 1-3% disseminated and minor veinlet pyrite

SYMBOLS

- outcrop
- bedding (tops unknown) - strike and dip
- fracture cleavage - strike and dip; w, m, s - intensity = weak, moderate, strong
- contact - defined, approximate
- fault - defined, approximate
- 1a rock type, alteration
- baseline picket
- G glacier
- 4b x minor occurrence rock type and alteration

SCALE 1:1000

25 0 25 50 75 100 metres

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,745

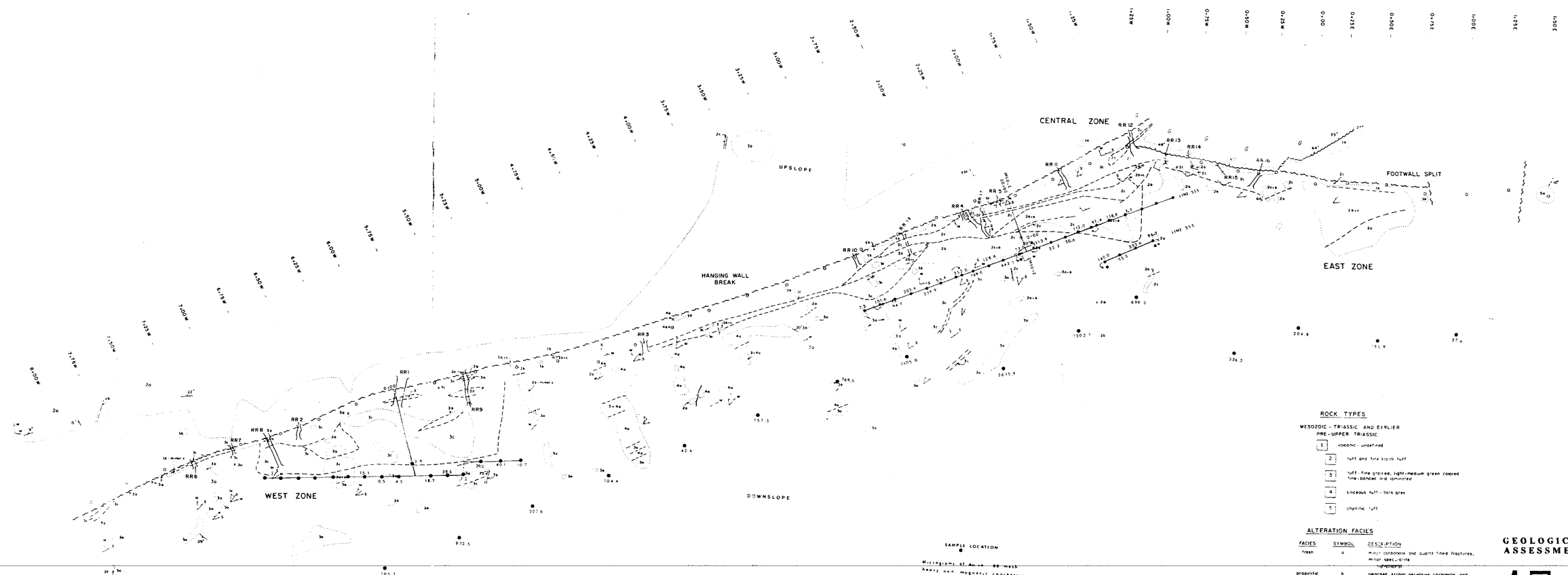
APPENDIX A
Figure 9

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

GEOLOGY, HEAVY MINERAL & SOIL TALUS As-Sb GEOCHEMISTRY OF RAM REEF AREA

BANDIT CLAIMS

FIGURE No 8		PROJECT No M504
DATE OCT/83	REVISION!	SCALE 1:1000
NTS No.		FILE NO G-52
COMPILED BY M.P.		



ROCK TYPES

MESOZOIC - TRIASSIC AND EARLIER
PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC

1. volcanic - undefined
2. tuff and fine clastic tuff
3. tuff - fine grained, light-medium green colored fine-banded and laminated
4. siliceous tuff - dark grey
5. phyllitic tuff

ALTERATION FACIES

FACIES	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
fresh	a	minor carbonate and quartz filled fractures, minor specularite mineralization
propylitic	b	bleached, strong pervasive carbonate and clay alteration (ie?) weak pervasive quartz strong white carbonate veining, orange weathering transitional
silica	c	light fi. dark grey, weak-strong pervasive silica, minor quartz veining, 1-3% disseminated and minor vein pyrite

SAMPLE LOCATION

Micrograms of Au in 60 mesh heavy non magnetic concentrates of ± 10 kg samples of -6 mesh talus

SYMBOLS

- outcrop
- 20° — bedding (tops unknown) - strike and dip
- fracture cleavage - strike and dip; w, m, s = intensity — weak, moderate, strong
- contact — defined, approximate
- fault — defined, approximate
- 1a — rock type, alteration
- baseline picket
- glacier
- 4a x — minor occurrence rock type and alteration

SCALE 1:1000

25 0 25 50 75 100 metres

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,745

APPENDIX A
Figure 8

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

GEOLOGY & HEAVY MINERAL
SOIL TALUS Au (Ug)
GEOCHEMISTRY OF RAM REEF AREA
BANDIT CLAIMS

FIGURE No 4		PROJECT No M504	
DATE OCT/83	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1000
NTS 104			FILE No G-52
COMPILED BY M.P.			


CENTRAL ZONE
EAST ZONE
WEST ZONE
FOOTWALL SPLIT
HANGING WALL BREAK
UPSLOP
DOWNSJ OPE
RR1
RR2
RR3
RR4
RR5
RR6
RR7
RR8
RR9
RR10
RR11
RR12
RR13
RR14
RR15
RR16
RR17
RR18
ROCK TYPES
MESOZOIC - TRIASSIC AND EARLIER
PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC
1 volcanic - undefined
2 tuff and fine lapilli tuff
3 tuff - fine grained, light-medium green colored fine-banded and laminated
4 siliceous tuff - dark grey
5 phyllitic tuff
ALTERATION FACIES
FACIES SYMBOL DESCRIPTION
fresh a minor carbonate and quartz filled fractures, minor specularite
transitional
propylitic b bleached, strong pervasive carbonate and clay (montmorillonite?) weak pervasive quartz strong white carbonate veining, orange weathering
transitional
silica c light to dark grey, weak-strong pervasive silica, minor quartz veining, 1-3% disseminated and minor veinlet pyrite
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
17,745
Au ppb (oz/ton)
Ag ppm (oz/ton)
Sample Location
-60+150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic | -60+150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic } Heavy Concentrates of +10kg
-150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic | 150 mesh Heavy Non Magnetic } Samples of -20 mesh Talus
Unconcentrate 80 mesh Talus | Unconcentrate 80 mesh Talus
SYMBOLS
outcrop
bedding (tops unknown) - strike and dip
fracture cleavage - strike and dip
w, M, S - intensity - weak, moderate, strong
contact - defined, approximate
fault - defined, approximate
rock type, alteration
baseline picket
glacier
minor occurrence rock type and alteration
SCALE 1:1000
metres
APPENDIX A
Figure 7
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff
GEOLOGY, HEAVY MINERAL & SOIL TALUS Au-Ag GEOCHEMISTRY OF RAM REEF AREA
BANDIT CLAIMS
COMPILED BY W.P.