

LOG NO: 0130	RD. 12
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LOG NO: 0505	RD. 3
ACTION: Date received report made from amendments.	
FILE NO:	

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE

TRINITY PROPERTY

of

FAIR HARBOUR MINING CORPORATION

FILMED

Skeena Mining Division
West Central British Columbia

NTS: 103 H/12W

SUN-RECORDER RECEIVED	Latitude: 53°43'W
JAN 25 1989	Longitude: 129°52'W
M.R. # _____ \$	
VANCOUVER, B.C.	

By

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.

C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng.

January 25, 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,315

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
CLAIMS	2
EXPLORATION HISTORY	3
GEOLOGY	4
MINERALIZATION	5
GEOPHYSICS	7
CONCLUSIONS	9
RECOMMENDATIONS	10
STATEMENT OF COSTS	11
REFERENCES	12
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS	13

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Following Page</u>
FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP	2
FIGURE 2 CLAIM AND GRID MAP	3
FIGURE 3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
FIGURE 4 ASSAY AND GEOLOGY PLAN	5
FIGURE 5 VLF-EM SURVEY	7
FIGURE 6 IP ANOMALY PLAN	8

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I	CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES
APPENDIX II	INDUCED POLARIZATION REPORT

SUMMARY

The Trinity property, comprising 131 claim units, is located on Pitt Island in rugged mountainous terrain 70 km south of Prince Rupert in West Central British Columbia. Access to the property is by helicopter. Two alternate barge-road access routes could be constructed if required for mine development.

The claims are underlain by a pendant of Pre-Mesozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock which host a sulphide-rich schist horizon. Within the pyritic schist a polymetallic massive sulphide zone has been traced on surface for 300 m and is interpreted from geophysical surveys to extend for at least an additional 300 m.

An 80 m segment of the sulphide zone which was sampled in detail averaged 2.5% copper, 2.80% zinc, 0.56% lead, 1.47 oz/ton silver and 0.015 oz/ton gold over an average width of 1.15 metres.

An exploration program is proposed involving diamond drilling of the known polymetallic massive sulphide zone and its associated IP anomalies and prospecting along prospective sulphide-rich schist-quartzite units.

INTRODUCTION

In 1988, Fair Harbour Mining Corporation carried out an induced polarization survey on the Company's Trinity polymetallic base-precious metal prospect situated on Pitt Island.

The writer supervised the 1988 I.P. survey and the re-sampling of the massive sulphide prospect.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Trinity claim group is located on the northeast side of Pitt Island, British Columbia, approximately 70 km south of Prince Rupert (Figure 1). Claims are centred at 53°42'N latitude, 129°52'W longitude within NTS map area 103H/12.

Claims cover a series of northeast-draining valleys on the west side of the Grenville Channel. Topography is mountainous and rugged with elevations ranging from sea level to 850 m. Heavy snowfalls are common in winter and rainfall is frequent and heavy during the remainder of the year.

Current access is by helicopter from Prince Rupert. If required in the future, a 3 km long access road could be readily constructed along the valley floor from the Grenville Channel to an area below the showing.

CLAIMS

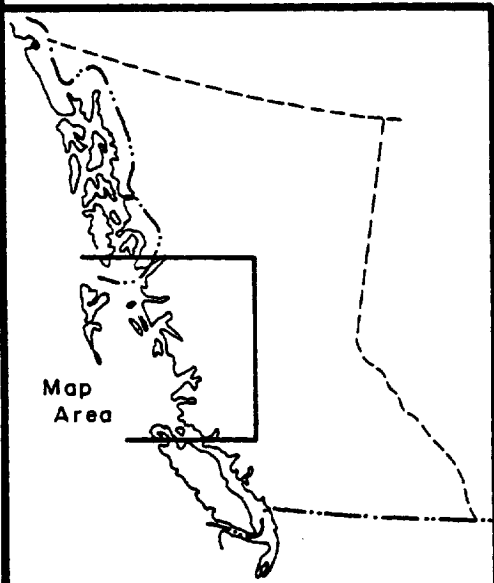
The Trinity property consists of 10 claims comprising 131 units, located within the Skeena Mining Division.

The writer has not inspected the claim posts and can pass no opinion on the manner of staking, nor can he verify the claim locations shown on the claim map (Figure 2).

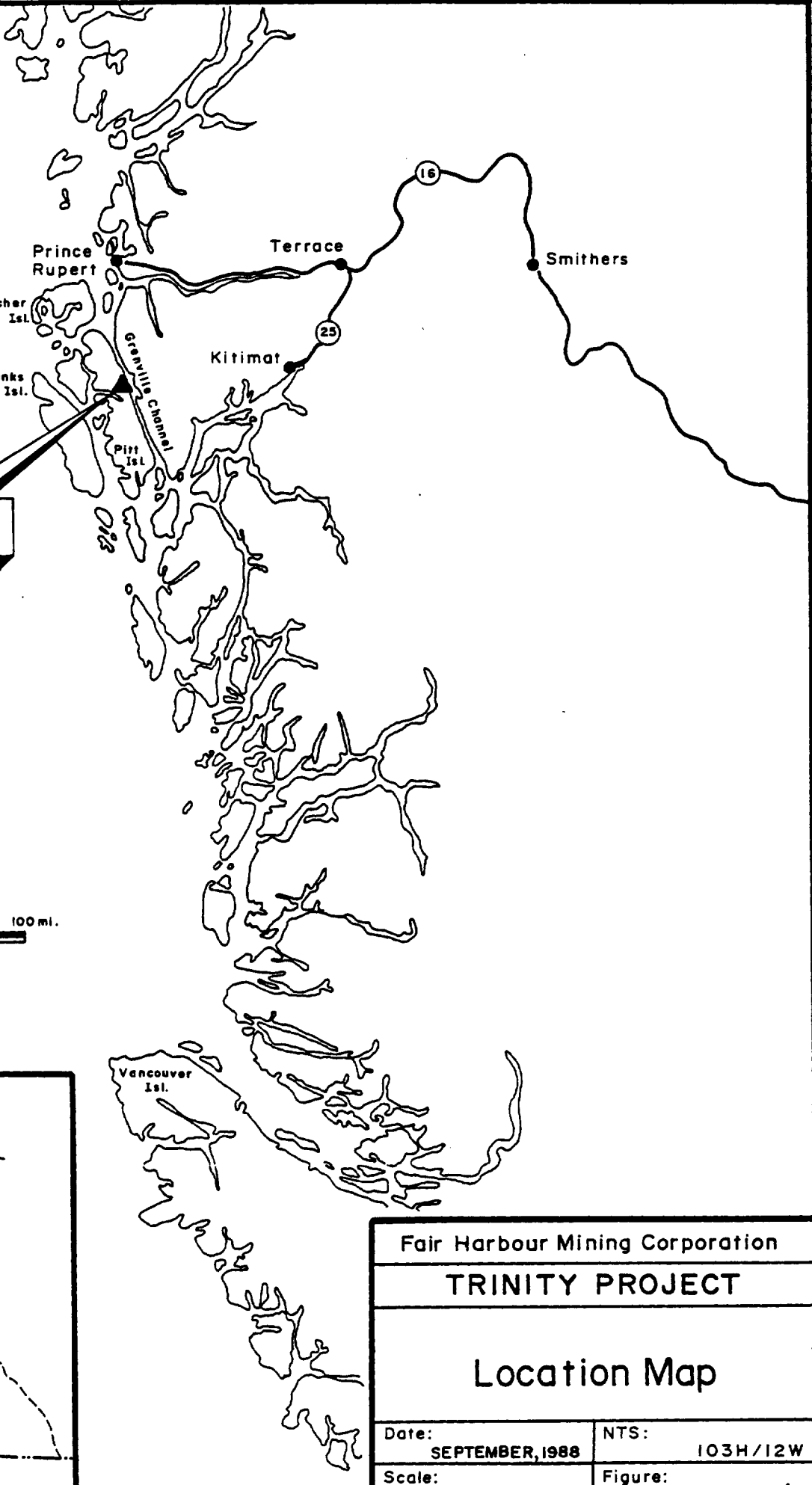


Trinity Project

50 0 50 100 mi.
Scale 1"=45miles



Map Area



Fair Harbour Mining Corporation	
TRINITY PROJECT	
Location Map	
Date: SEPTEMBER, 1988	NTS: 103H/12W
Scale:	Figure: 1

Claim data, as shown in government and company records, is detailed below:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Expiry*</u>
Trinity 1	5180(3)	20	3 March 86	3 March 94
Trinity 2	5181(3)	20	3 March 86	3 March 94
Gren 1	5344(4)	6	11 April 86	11 April 93
Gren 2	5345(4)	4	"	" 92
Gren 3	5346(4)	12	"	" 92
Gren 4	5347(4)	6	"	" 92
Gren 5	5348(4)	18	"	" 92
Gren 6	5349(4)	18	"	" 92
Gren 7	5350(4)	9	"	" 92
Gren 8	5351(4)	18	"	" 92
		131 units		

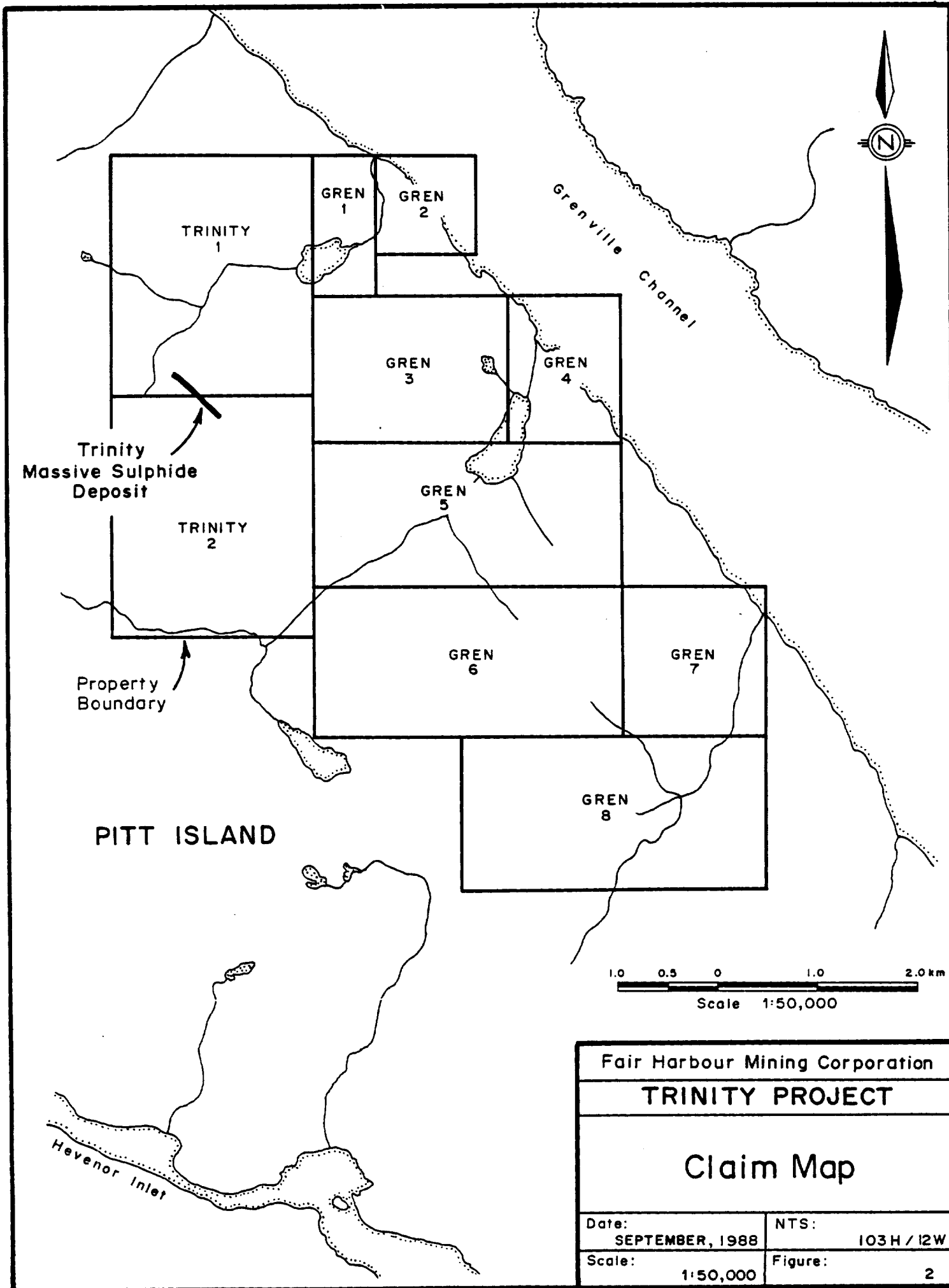
*Pending the acceptance of this assessment report.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The massive sulphide occurrence on Pyrite Creek was discovered in 1980 by Ryan Exploration Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of US Borax Ltd.) while conducting regional exploration along the British Columbia coast.

Little work was conducted by Ryan Exploration until 1982 when Pyrite Creek was geologically mapped and the sulphide showing was chip sampled in detail. In late August, 1982 a VLF-EM survey was conducted over 14.9 km of grid covering Pyrite Creek and the sulphide showing. The survey delineated a strong, linear conductor with a strike length of 1.3 km and coincident with the showing.

No further exploration was conducted by Ryan Exploration Ltd. and the claims lapsed in early 1986. The showing was restaked in March 1986 by B. McDonald and R. Haslinger as the Trinity 1 and 2 claims. This property was optioned by BP Resources Canada Limited in April 1986 and the Gren 1 to 8 claims were subsequently added.



Fair Harbour Mining Corporation	
TRINITY PROJECT	
Claim Map	
Date:	NTS:
SEPTEMBER, 1988	103 H / 12W
Scale:	Figure:
1:50,000	2

Work by BP Resources in 1986 consisted of sampling stream sediments in major drainages on the property, geologically mapping and channel sampling the main sulphide showing, orientation soil sampling at the head of Pyrite Creek and prospecting along major ridges.

BP's sampling of the massive sulphide horizon in Pyrite Creek returned values varying between 0.83% Cu, 0.21% Pb, 0.14% Zn, 1.06 oz/t Ag, 0.013 oz/t Au over 1.0 metres to 3.97% Cu, 0.72% Pb, 3.57% Zn, 1.82 oz/t Ag, 0.050 oz/t Au over 1.4 metres. The restricted soil survey located anomalous Pb, Ag and Au values south of the known massive sulphide occurrence on the ridge between Pyrite and Meadow Creeks. Silt samples collected from the headwaters of Meadow Creek returned anomalous concentrations of base metals. The source of the anomalous silt and soil anomalies has not been ascertained.

No work was conducted in 1987. In 1988, the property was optioned by Fair Harbour Mining Corporation. In July 1988 under the supervision of Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd., a 9.1 km grid was cut and a 2.58 km IP survey was conducted over the projected southeastward extension of the massive polymetallic sulphide showing. Inclement weather and the steep terrain resulted in high unit costs.

GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting of the area including the Trinity property has most recently been described by Roddick (1970).

The claims cover a narrow, 1 to 1.7 km wide screen of Permian (?) quartz-biotite (chlorite) schist within regionally extensive foliated granodiorite forming the western edge of the Coast Plutonic Complex. A major fault is inferred along the Grenville Channel.

Property geology (Figure 3) is based on mapping by Ryan Exploration in 1983 with modifications by BP Resources in 1986. Much of the property is underlain by foliated intrusive rocks of probable Mesozoic age. Composition varies from granodiorite to quartz diorite. Of principal economic interest is a screen or pendant of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks which extends across the property from the northwest corner of the Trinity 1 claim to the southeast corner of the Gren 8 claim. The screen is dominantly composed of mafic-rich quartz-biotite (or chlorite) schist which is believed to be derived from a grit or arkose. Of less abundance are massive to schistose quartzites and a medium to coarse-grained feldspar quartz augen gneiss which may be either intrusive in origin or a leucocratic phase of the quartz biotite schist.

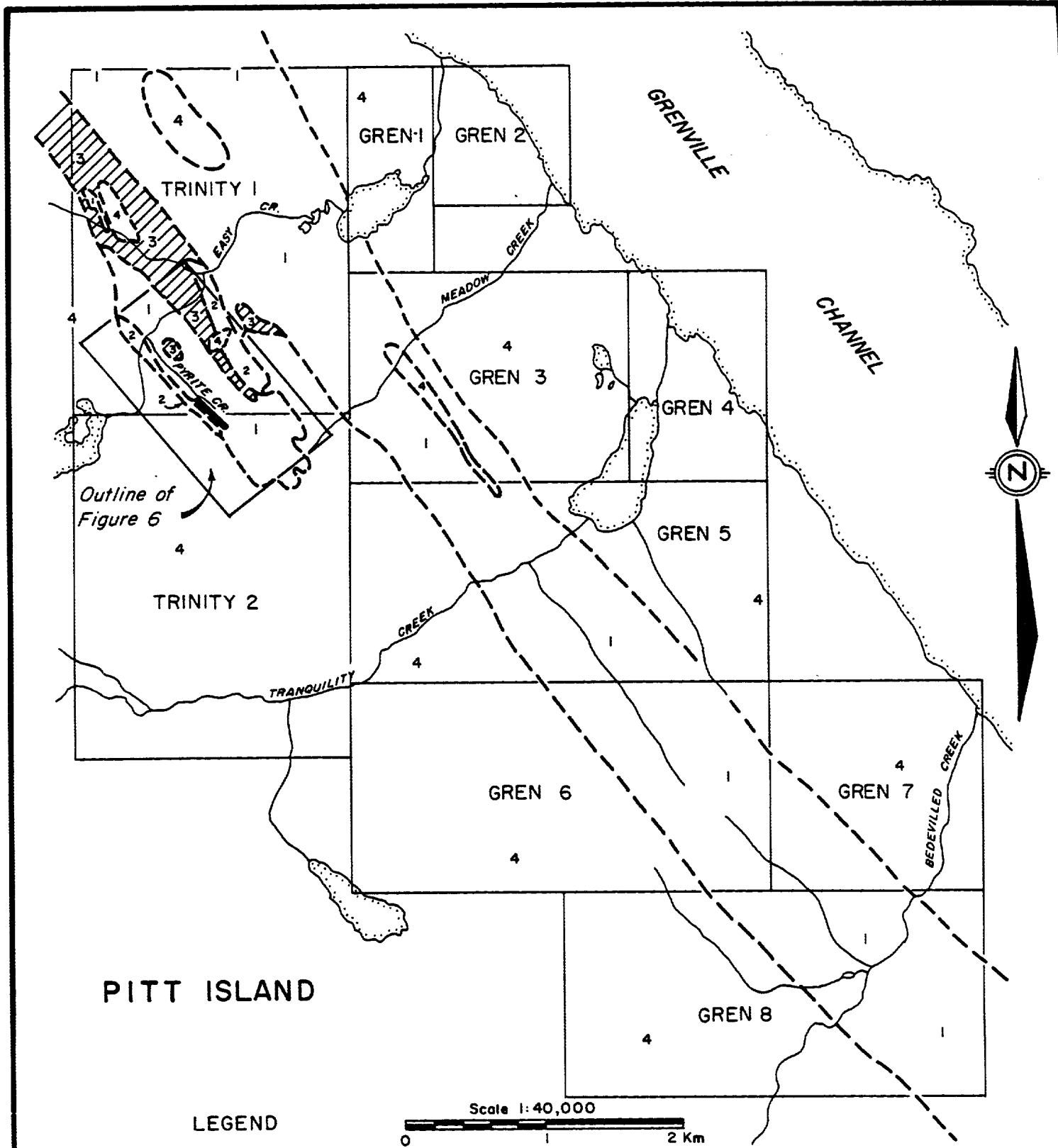
The massive sulphide horizon is located on the boundary between the Trinity 1 and 2 claims and occurs along the contact between quartzite and mafic-rich schist.

All units display a strong northwest-striking foliation which dips steeply to the east.

MINERALIZATION

A polymetallic massive sulphide band within a sulphide-rich schist is exposed for 300 m along strike and over a vertical range of 170 m (Figure 4). The band is comprised of 40 to 90% granular sulphides enclosing subrounded clasts of country rock. In order of abundance the sulphide minerals present are pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

Continuous chip samples cut systematically at approximately 10 metre intervals along a well-exposed 80 m



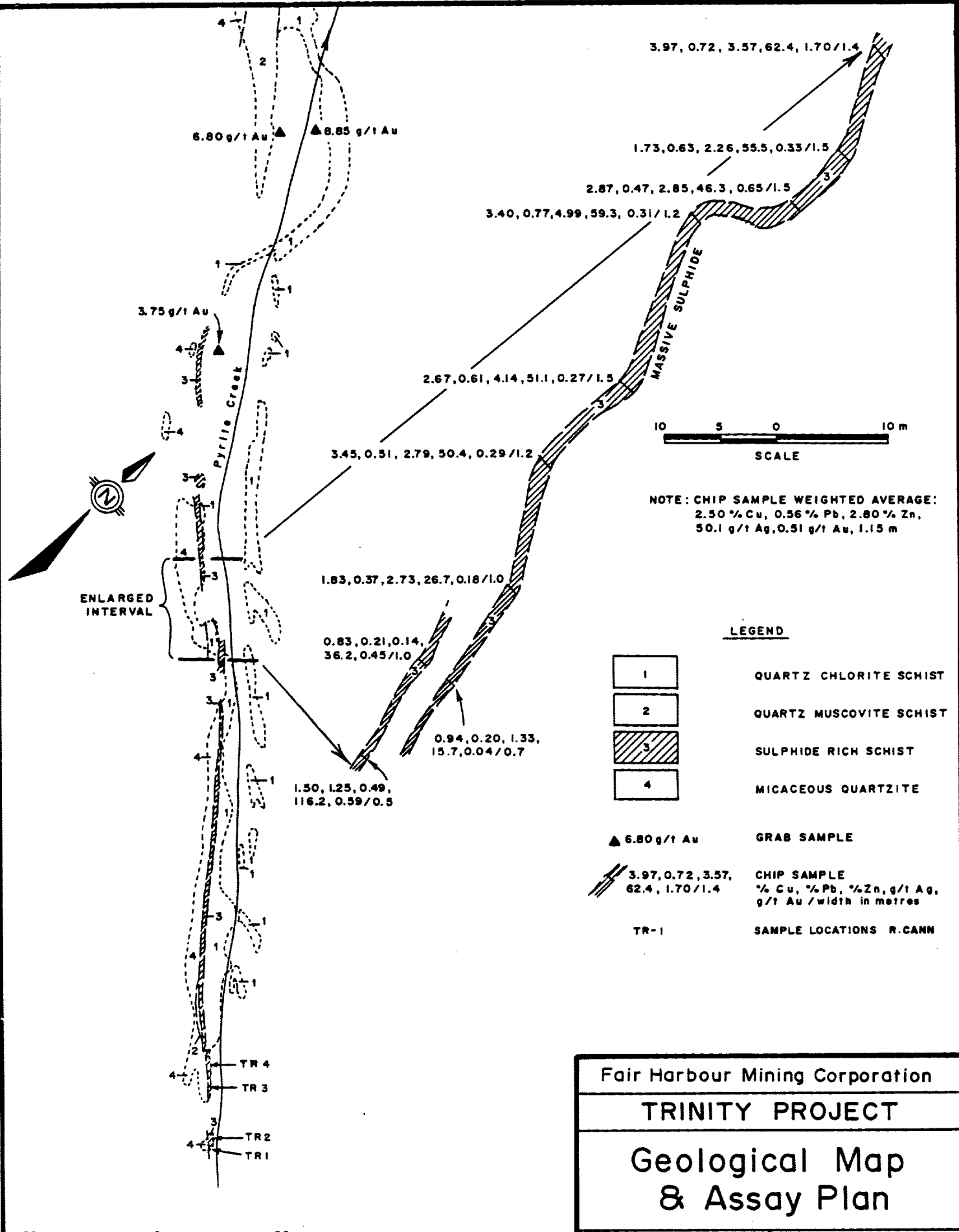
PITT ISLAND

LEGEND

- 4 Gneissic quartz diorite
- 3 Feldspar quartz augen gneiss
- 2 Quartz muscovite schist
masive sulphide
- 1 Mafic rich schist

Modified after Bradley et al., 1987

Fair Harbour Mining Corporation	
TRINITY PROJECT	
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	
GREN - TRINITY CLAIMS	
Date: SEPTEMBER, 1988	N.T.S.: 103 H / 12 W
Scale: 1:40,000	Figure: 3



6.80 g/t Au ▲ 6.85 g/t Au

3.97, 0.72, 3.57, 62.4, 1.70/1.4

1.73, 0.63, 2.26, 55.5, 0.33/1.5

2.87, 0.47, 2.85, 46.3, 0.65/1.5

3.40, 0.77, 4.99, 59.3, 0.31/1.2

2.67, 0.61, 4.14, 51.1, 0.27/1.5

3.45, 0.51, 2.79, 50.4, 0.29/1.2

1.83, 0.37, 2.73, 26.7, 0.18/1.0

0.83, 0.21, 0.14, 36.2, 0.45/1.0

0.94, 0.20, 1.33, 15.7, 0.04/0.7

1.50, 1.25, 0.49, 116.2, 0.59/0.5



NOTE: CHIP SAMPLE WEIGHTED AVERAGE:
2.50 % Cu, 0.56 % Pb, 2.80 % Zn,
50.1 g/t Ag, 0.51 g/t Au, 1.15 m

ENLARGED INTERVAL

Pylite Creek

TR 4
TR 3
TR 2
TR 1



Fair Harbour Mining Corporation

TRINITY PROJECT

Geological Map & Assay Plan

Date: SEPTEMBER, 1988	NTS: 103H/12W
Scale:	Figure: 4

segment of the massive sulphide deposit by BP's geologists returned a weighted average grade of:

2.5% copper
2.80% zinc
0.56% lead
50.46 g/ton silver
0.51 g/t gold

across an average width of 1.15 metres (Figure 4). One of the BP chip samples assayed 5.56% copper, 1.00% lead, 4.99% zinc, 87.36 g/t silver and 2.38 g/t gold across 1.4 metres.

Continuous chip samples cut by R. Cann from the southeastern most exposures of the massive zone returned relatively high base metal grades when compared to the area sampled by BP but widths were narrower (Figure 4). Assay results are as follows:

<u>Chip Sample</u>	<u>Length metres</u>	<u>Copper %</u>	<u>Zinc %</u>	<u>Lead %</u>	<u>Silver oz/ton</u>	<u>Gold oz/ton</u>
TR-1	0.85	4.34	5.87	2.04	2.25	0.032
TR-2	0.75	8.75	5.52	1.10	2.92	0.017
TR-3	0.95	2.10	8.17	2.05	1.93	0.006
*TR-4	-	11.21	7.76	1.54	3.42	0.010

* Sample TR-4 was a selected sample from a chalcopyrite (copper-bearing sulphide) rich segment of the massive sulphide body and as such is not a representative sample.

Overburden obscures the southeast extension of the deposit. However the stream sediment, soil geochemical and IP/resistivity surveys indicate that the base metal-bearing massive sulphide zone extends an additional 300 metres to the southeast, along the geological trend.

Similarly, overburden cover and possible structural complexities hinder the tracing of the massive sulphides to the

northwest. The VLF-EM survey indicates that a 1,200 metre long conductor is associated with the tectonized sulphide-rich schist which parallels the Pyrite Creek shear and steeply incised gorge. (Figure 5). This conductor extends at least 300 m beyond the geologically mapped area and is open along strike in both directions.

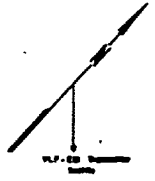
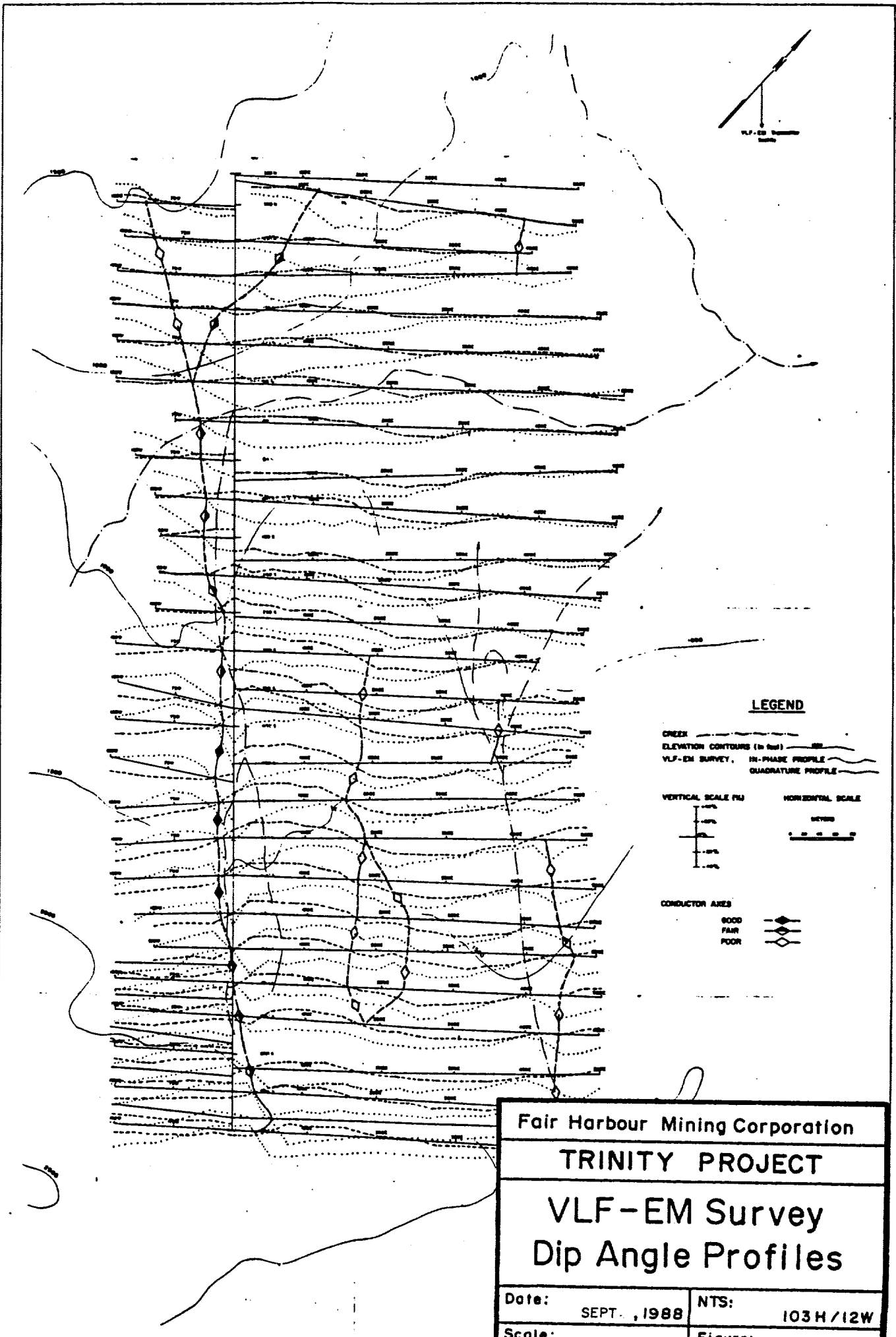
To the northwest, 100 m beyond the last exposure of the massive sulphides, two grab samples (collected by Ryan geologists) of stringer-type mineralization from within the sulphide-rich schist returned potentially important gold values. These samples assayed 6.80 and 8.85 g/tonne gold (0.198 and 0.258 oz/ton gold respectively). Gold mineralization is commonly associated with many of the base metal massive sulphide mining districts in Canada. Examples of these are the Lara, HW, and Debbie base metal/precious metal properties on Vancouver Island.

GEOFYSICS

The 1982 VLF-EM survey indicated a strong conductor coinciding with the sulphide-rich schist and the massive sulphide prospect (Figure 5). Abrupt changes in topography and the possible presence of a fault along Pyrite Creek immediately adjacent to the sulphide body offer alternate causes of the anomaly.

Because VLF-EM anomalies are commonly unrelated to sulphides, a time-domain pole-dipole I.P. survey was conducted over 2.58 kilometres of grid to further trace the massive sulphide horizon. The survey, conducted in late July, 1988 was restricted by rugged topography and inclement weather.

I.P. results for the survey are summarized in Appendix II and in Figure 6. The survey succeeded in confirming and



LEGEND

- CREEK
- ELEVATION CONTOURS (in feet)
- VLF-EM SURVEY, IN-PHASE PROFILE
- QUADRATURE PROFILE
- VERTICAL SCALE (M)
- HORIZONTAL SCALE
- CONDUCTOR AXES
 - GOOD
 - FAIR
 - POOR

Fair Harbour Mining Corporation	
TRINITY PROJECT	
VLF-EM Survey	
Dip Angle Profiles	
Date: SEPT., 1988	NTS: 103 H/12W
Scale: 1:4000	Figure: 5

Modified after Lloyd, 1983

extending the known area of sulphide mineralization. The Main zone (58+00W; 49+00N) has been delineated by the IP survey over a strike length in excess of 300 metres and it is possible that the zone continues to the anomaly detected on line 52+00W. The cause of the anomaly appears to be a massive to semi-massive, body of sulphides, very shallowly buried, continuous to depth and essentially vertical. Because each line indicates an n1 value as highest, the unit is thought to be a narrow (less than 25 metres wide) conductive dyke-like structure with a disseminated sulphide halo. The surface trace is interpreted by Wynne (1988) to be within 12.5 metres of the following locations.

Line 57+00W 48+67N

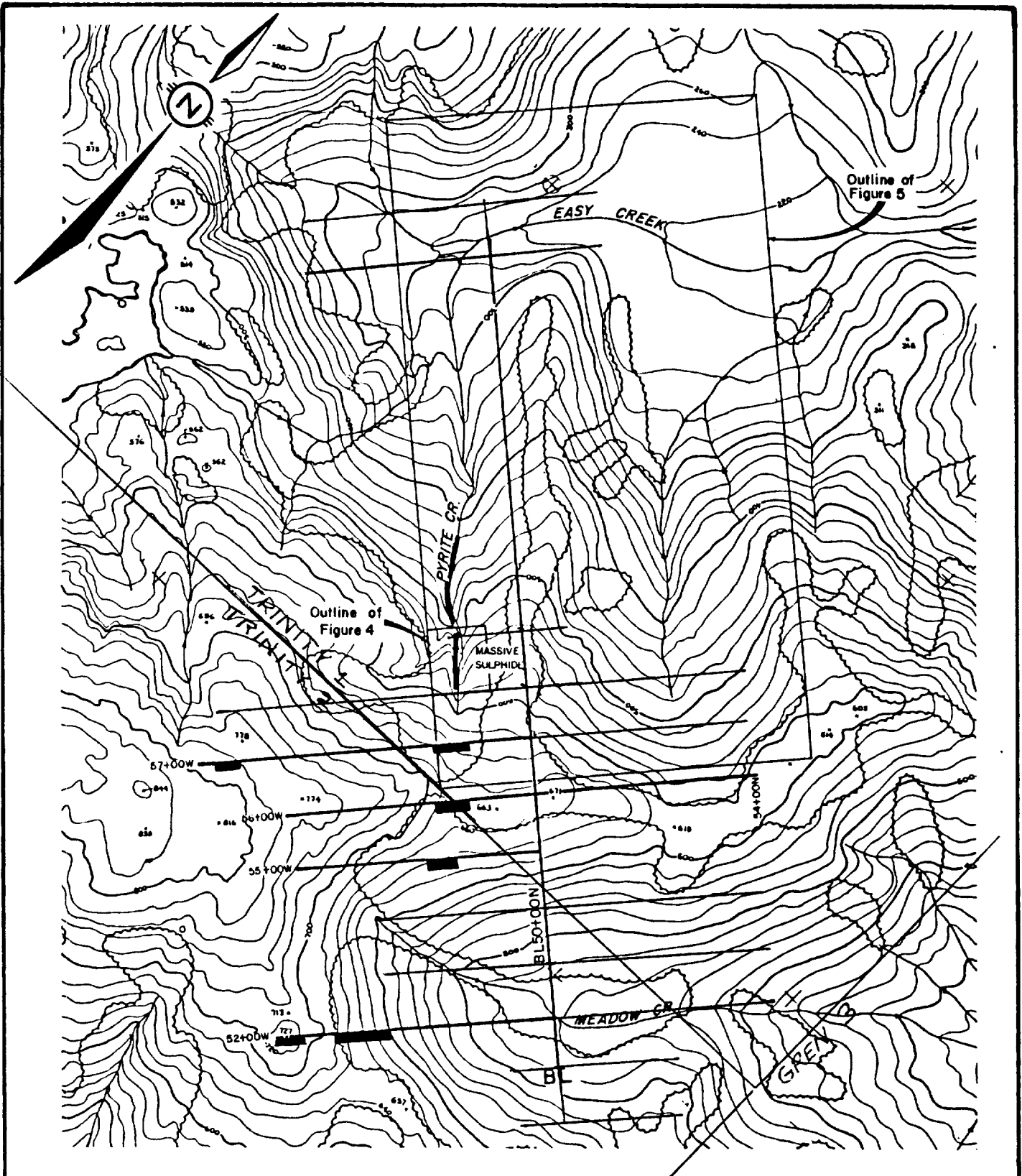
Line 56+00W 48+50N

Line 55+00W 48+37N

Line 52+00W 46+67N

Strong resistivity lows correlate with the IP anomalies and are interpreted to be caused by a source extending from near surface to below the penetration depth of the survey.

A secondary chargeability target of unknown origin but apparently related to a zone of marked resistivity contrast appears on line 57+00W and line 52+00W at 45+50N. Coverage on the other lines is incomplete but high chargeability values on the ends of lines indicate that this anomaly is present across the survey area. This unit appears to outcrop or to be shallowly buried on line 52+00W and to be buried on line 57+00W. Both lines indicate a rootless structure. A possible explanation expressed by Wynne (1988) is a faulted off "pod" which has been flooded with silica to explain the high resistivity values.



LEGEND

 IP anomaly

 CULT GRID

SCALE 1:10000



Fair Harbour Mining Corporation

TRINITY PROJECT

IP Survey

Date: SEPT., 1988

N.T.S.: 103H / 12W

Scale: 1:10000

Figure: 6

CONCLUSIONS

A substantial base metal-rich massive sulphide prospect is located on the Trinity property. Metal ratios and the presence of related gold mineralization suggest that the tectonized massive sulphide body has a volcanic affinity and may have a syngenetic origin. Because syngenetic, massive base metal sulphide deposits commonly occur in clusters within a specific stratigraphic interval, there is good potential for the discovery of other deposits.

Most of the favourable geological belt on the property has not been subjected to any thorough and systematic exploration. Information from the geochemical and geophysical surveys indicates that the prospective sulphide-rich schist unit extends beyond the grid area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program comprising property-wide reconnaissance geological surveys and the diamond drilling of the massive sulphide zone and its related IP anomalies is recommended.

The drilling program will better define the parameters controlling the depositional environment, structure and location of the base and precious metal mineralization. This information could then be effectively utilized to guide the reconnaissance geological surveys over the remainder of the property.

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.

- 11 -

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.
Professional services:
C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng
June-September 14.57 days @ \$450 6,556.50

R.Cann, Geologist, F.G.A.C.
Sept 4-12, 1988 3.26 days @ \$350 1,140.00

Terra Surveys Ltd. IP Survey 21,405.97
Eagle Mapping - Base Map 5,000.00
Amex Exploration Services - grid prep. 18,879.94
Camp Equipment 2,929.16
Equipment Rental 451.00
Vancouver Island Helicopters
18.62 hrs @ \$650.65/hr 12,112.61
Canadian Airlines International - Crew
Mobilization 2,412.20
Meals, Motel, Taxi 578.95

Total \$ 71,466.33

Allocation

TRINITY 1 claim \$ 36,966
TRINITY 2 claim \$ 34,500

\$ 71,466



ADDENDUM TO JANUARY 25, 1989 REPORT

May 2, 1989

It was anticipated before the start of the program that approximately 15 km of grid would be cut and IP surveyed within the allocated \$70,000 budget.

The rugged terrain, thick underbrush, and repeated periods of inclement weather during the two periods of line-cutting and during the IP survey considerably reduced productivity.

As a result, per unit costs were substantially higher than normal.

Photocopies for the line cutting and IP surveys follow.



June 29, 1988

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.,
3536 West 15th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Mr. Mark Rebagliati

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

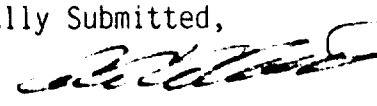
Re: Grid Layout Pitt Island, Prince Rupert, B.C. Trinity Project.

AMEX FEES

Wages (includes CPP,UI,HP,WCB,INS,etc.)	\$ 4139.52
Loomis	43.63
Gas Kamloops to Vanc. & return	146.72
Coquihalla tolls	80.00
Ferry	32.00
Greyhound	78.20
Expediter (camp costs & supplies)	2970.84
Air fare	1617.60
Food	205.99
Accommodation	217.13
Telephone	66.30
Vehicle	130.00
Tyvek stationing,flagging, & misc. supplies	393.30
Profit & overhead	<u>2425.00</u>

TOTAL COST	\$ 12546.23
Less advance rec'd	<u>3000.00</u>
TOTAL REQUESTED	\$ 9546.23

Respectfully Submitted,


A.A. Ablett, President,
Amex Exploration Services Ltd.

88-46

ea

Handwritten note: Cheque # 644

FAIR HARBOUR,
c/o Mr. Mark Rebagliati
3536 W. 15th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 2Z4

August 14, 1988

Attention: Mr. Mark Rebagliati

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Re: Grid extension, Pitt Island, Trinity Project,
Prince Rupert, B.C. This work was completed
during the period July 14 to July 19, 1988.

AMEX FEES

Wages	= \$ 1622.00
Gas, Kamloops - Vancouver & return	71.46
Coquihalla tolls	40.00
Air Fare van- Prince Rupert - Van	808.80
Accommodation - Vancouver	65.00
Telephone	38.55
Tyveks & flagging	63.00
Vehicles	130.00
Profit & overhead	932.00
Helicopter	2070.25
Misc. supplies & taxi	48.65
A.A. Ablett preparation of job	75.00
Food (expediting, Pick-up & delivery Serv. Ltd.)	<u>369.00</u>
Total Cost	= \$ 6333.71
Less advance received	<u>- 3000.00</u>
Total Requested,	= <u><u>\$ 3333.71</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,



A.A. Ablett, President
AMEX EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

Amex Job No. 88-62

AAA/cm

~~1962 HILLS ROAD, R.R. #2~~
~~OTTAWA, ONT. K1G 9P5~~
Sidney, B.C. V8L 3S1
~~tel code (613) 781-7571~~

TERRA SURVEYS LIMITED



INVOICE:

Local address TERRA
(604) 656-0931

TO: Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd.
3536 West 15th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 2Z4

7124

Attn: Mr. C. Mark Rebagliati

JOB NO. 77-02

Dated: August 11, 1988

FOLD

TO INVOICE FOR professional services related to the collection of induced polarization and resistivity data at Trinity Project, Pitt Island, Prince Rupert Area, B.C.

I.P. Crew - daily rate \$1,450/day
mob/demob \$1,015/day
expenses at cost

Mob/Demob	3.5 days @ \$1,015/day	= \$3,552.50
Standby - bad weather in Prince Rupert	4.0 days @ \$650/day	2,600.00
Production - I.P. crew and equipment	7.0 days @ \$1,450/day	10,150.00
Consulting - Phil Nielsen	2.5 days @ \$300/day	750.00

Direct Expenses:

- Travel costs - including accommodation, food, gas & oil	1,768.55
- Equipment rental, survey supplies including camp gear, Max-Min and Honda generator rental, miscellaneous items, etc.	696.26
- B & B Expediting service and support items (copy of invoice attached)	1,846.42
- Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>42.24</u>

Sub Total \$21,405.97

Less Advance Payment 5,000.00

TOTAL THIS INVOICE \$16,405.97

FOLD

5564
Cheque # 692
Aug 19/88

REFERENCES

- Bradley, M., Findlay, A., Hoffman, H., 1987; Report on the 1986 Work Program of Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling on the Grenville channel Property, Trinity 1, 2 and Gren 1-8 claims, Pitt Island. Selco Division - BP Resources Canada Limited.
- Cann, R., 1988: Report on the Trinity Property, Fair Harbour Mining Corporation.
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- Lloyd, J., 1983; A geophysical report on a VLF-EM survey on the Pit Claim, in B.C.D.M. Assessment Report 11207
- McDonald, B.W.R., 1983; Geology and opaque Mineralogy of the Main Showing and adjacent lithologies of the Pit Claims, Pitt Island, Northwest coastal B.C.; Unpubl. B.Sc. Thesis, U.B.C.
- Money, P.L., 1959; The geology of Hawkesbury Island, Skeena Mining Division, B.C.; Unpubl. M.Sc. thesis, U.B.C.
- Rebagliati, C.M. 1988; Private Company Report, Trinity Project
- Roddick, J.A. 1970; Douglas channel - Hecate Strait Map Area, B.C. GSC Paper 70-41
- Thompson, J.J., Panteleyev, A., 1976; Stratabound Mineral Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera. In Handbook of Stratabound and Stratiform Ore Deposits, Vol. 5; Edited by K.H. Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.
- Wynne, A., 1988; Induced Polarization Survey, Trinity Project, Pitt Island, British Columbia.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Clarence Mark Rebagliati, of 3536 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geological Engineer with offices at 3536 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
2. I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario (Mining Technology, 1966).
3. I am a graduate of the Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A., (B.Sc., Geological Engineering, 1969).
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
5. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
6. The foregoing report is based on:
 - a) A study of all available company and government reports.
 - b) My personal knowledge of the general area resulting from regional studies and from examinations of the property made in 1988, while supervising the exploration programs.

C.M. Rebagliati, P.Eng.
January 25, 1989

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I - CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SE CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AG** + AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1/2 A.T.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 12 1988 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 17/88* ASSAYER: *C. Leong* D. TOYE OR C. LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

REBAGLIATI GEOLOGICAL PROJECT TRINITY File # 88-4388

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Ng	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag**	Au**
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM
TR-1	31	38442	6764	30474	69.5	22	16	285	17.50	23	6	ND	3	8	295	18	69	29	.23	.001	2	33	.33	2	.08	2	.78	.03	.34	3	4.34	2.04	5.87	2.25	.032
TR-2	61	65371	8182	24699	82.9	15	8	259	16.35	21	7	ND	2	8	254	15	90	35	.16	.001	2	24	.32	9	.08	2	.70	.02	.30	2	8.75	1.10	5.52	2.92	.017
TR-3	16	16177	5651	39865	59.6	35	17	355	17.37	23	6	ND	2	5	435	12	62	37	.29	.029	2	28	.41	9	.08	2	1.02	.04	.40	4	2.10	2.05	8.17	1.93	.006
TR-4	48	98019	12191	35131	102.4	23	7	327	15.84	17	6	ND	3	8	385	12	118	33	.24	.001	2	20	.38	8	.07	2	1.24	.03	.44	3	11.21	1.54	7.76	3.42	.010

APPENDICES

APPENDIX II - INDUCED POLARIZATION REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
TRINITY PROPERTY
PITT ISLAND
British Columbia

for
FAIR HARBOUR MINING CORP.LTD.

by
TERRA SURVEYS LTD

Alan Wynne, Bsc
P.P Nielsen, Bsc
Consulting Geophysicists.

August 1988

SUMMARY

An Induced Polarization survey has been completed on the Trinity property of Fair Harbour Mining Corp Ltd.

The purpose of the survey was to attempt to delineate and extend the massive sulphide zone exposed in a ravine at grid location 58+00W:49+00N.

A Scintrex IPR11 receiver and Elliot 2.0 kw transmitter was utilized to measure potential at 5 dipole spacings.

The survey succeeded in extending the ravine showing to a probable strike length of 600 meters.

INTRODUCTION

During the period July 20 to August 4, 1988, an Induced Polarization survey was carried out on the Trinity property of Fair Harbour Mining Corp. Ltd. at Pitt Island, British Columbia.

The purpose of the survey was to trace the zone of conductivity associated with a known showing and, if possible, to accurately locate the surface trace of the zone to facilitate future drilling of the zone.

The property is located on Pitt Island, B.C. Access is by helicopter from Prince Rupert, approximately 40 kilometers to the north and east.

INSTRUMENTATION

A Scintrex IPR11 Broadband time domain IP receiver was utilized. This is a multiple input microprocessor controlled time domain receiver. The self potential, primary signal voltage and 10 points of the decay transient, expressed as chargeabilities in mV/V, of up to 8 inputs (channels) are measured simultaneously.

A solid state memory allows storing of the processed data and associated grid data.

Survey parameters .

A pole-dipole electrode configuration was utilized with the infinite current electrode set to the northwest. Five 25 meter dipole "n" values were read for each current electrode set. The current electrode spacing "a" was 25 meters.

Chargeability and Resistivity results were dumped to a printer at the end of each survey day. Pseudo-sections have been hand contoured to allow for the field geophysicists interpretation. Each reading is located midway between the moving current electrode "c" and the nearest potential electrode for the particular "n" value.

Chargeability M1 values are contoured at an interval of 25 mV/V with values in excess of 50 considered sub-anomalous and over 100 highly anomalous.

Resistivity ohm-meter values are contoured logarithmically.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Line 56+00W A strong chargeability zone of about 4 times background is indicated. Relative strength on all five dipoles is comparable, indicating a continuous zone to a depth of at least 75 meters. The zone comes very close to the surface, within 15 meters, and the surface trace is within 25 meters of 48+50N. A corresponding resistivity low indicates the good conductivity of this target.

Line 57+00W A similar zone to the above is located within 25 meters of 48+50N. Depth to top may be a little deeper here, as the strongest values are indicated on the second "n" values. In addition, at 45+00N to 46+50N anomalous M values occur on the second and third "n" spacings. They are related to a strong resistivity contact, do not appear to outcrop and do not appear to extend to depth. They may represent faulted off, silicified remnants of the structure to the north. Should they be of interest, the northern lobe should be tested first, as it correlates to the low resistivity side of the "contact".

Line 55+00W the main zone here is centred around 48+37.5N with the strongest values indicated at depths of 20-40 meters. The zone apparently continues to depth, and correlates well with a resistivity low. High M values to the South may correlate to those observed on Line 57+00W.

Line 52+00W The extreme slope of this line has served to spread out the anomaly observed, making it very difficult to accurately locate the zone on the ground. However, the zone comes close to surface, probably near 48+37.5N. Low resistivity values indicate it is still very conductive and is most likely the same major unit encountered on the other lines.

An attempt to run an electromagnetic survey to more accurately delineate the surface trace of this zone was unfortunately not successful due to the difficulty of the terrain.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Induced Polarization survey has succeeded in confirming and extending two known areas of sulphide mineralization. The Main zone (58+00W;49+50N) has been delineated over a strike length in excess of 400 metres and it is probable that it continues to the anomaly detected over the known showing on line 52+00W. It appears to be massive to semi-massive, about 100 meters wide, very shallowly buried, continuous to depth and essentially vertical. Because each line indicates one n1 value as highest, the unit is thought to be a narrow (<25 meters) conductive dyke like structure with a disseminated halo. The surface trace should be within 12.5 meters of the following locations.

Line 57+00W	48+67N
Line 56+00W	48+50N
Line 55+00W	48+37N
Line 52+00W	46+67N

All intersections come to within 25 meters of surface. Indicated dip is vertical to steep south. Therefore drilling targets are the above named intersections at a depth >25 meters. Drill locations will depend on topographic considerations.

A secondary chargeability target of unknown origin but apparently related to a resistivity contrast appears on line 57+00W and line 52+00W at 45+50N. Coverage on the other lines is incomplete but high chargeability values on the ends of lines indicate that this anomaly is present across the survey area. This unit appears to outcrop or be shallowly buried on line 52+00W and to be buried on line 57+00W. Both lines indicate a rootless structure. A possible explanation is a faulted off "pod" which has been flooded with silica to explain the high resistivity values. If drill tested, the structure should be intersected at a depth below surface of about 50-75 meters.

Alan Wynne

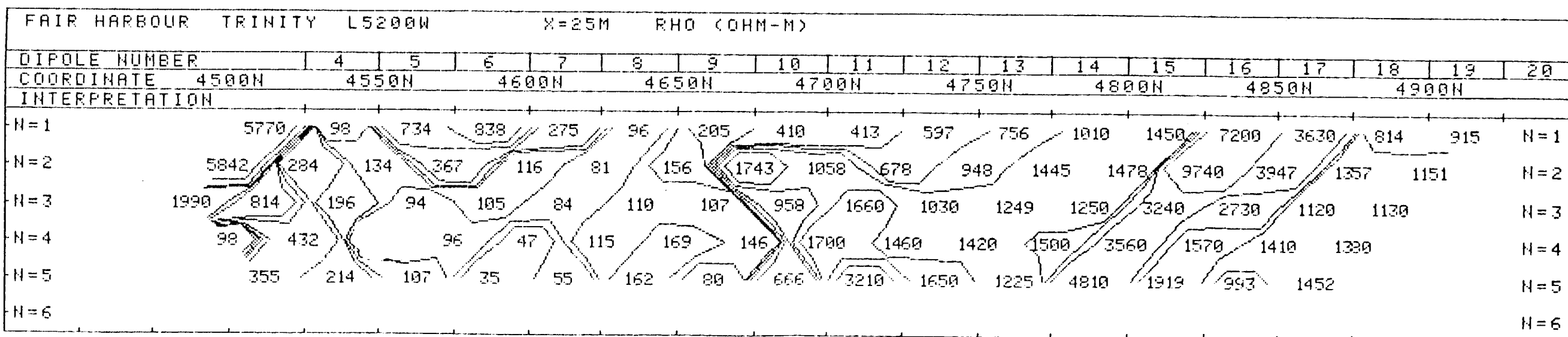
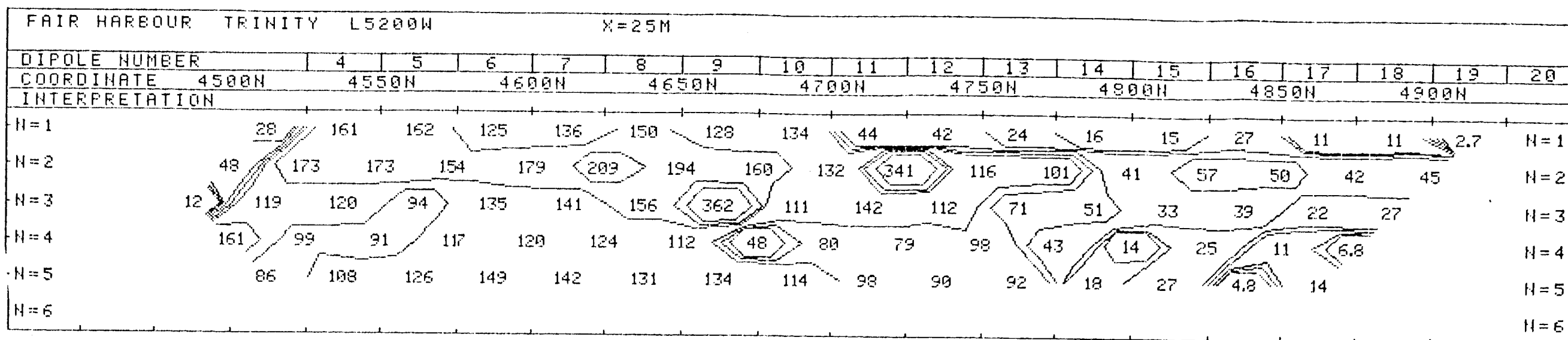
FAIR HARBOUR

TRINITY PROPERTY

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FAIR HARBOUR MINING CORPORATION
TRINITY PROJECT
IP - Resistivity Survey

L 52+00W



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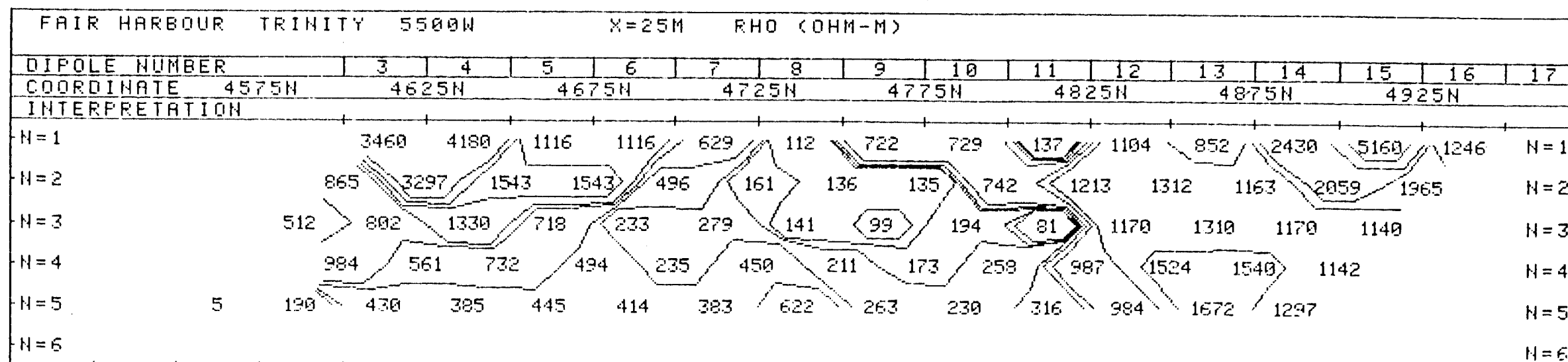
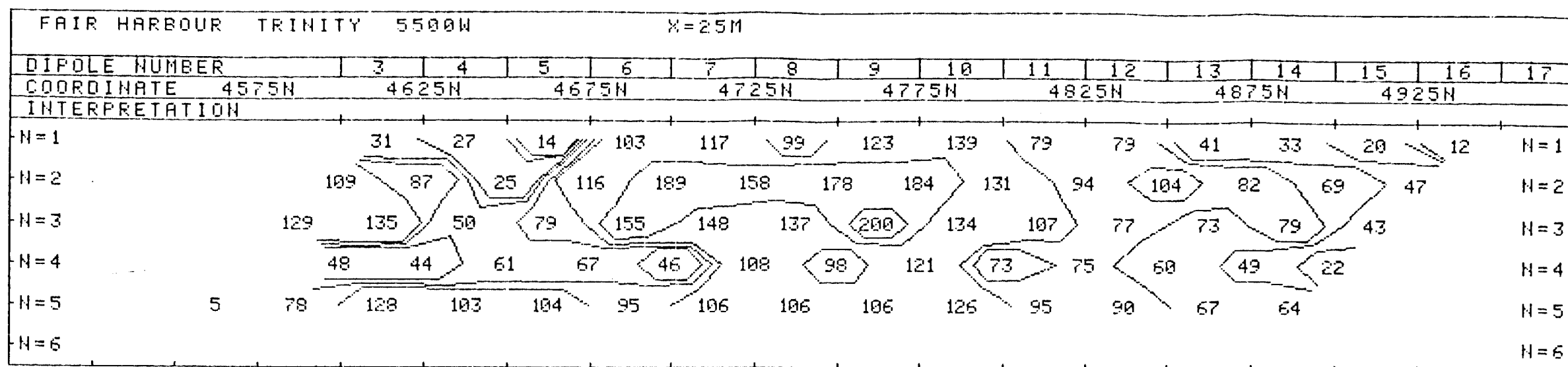
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TRINITY PROJECT
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L 55+00W

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INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

FAIR HARBOUR

TRINITY PROPERTY

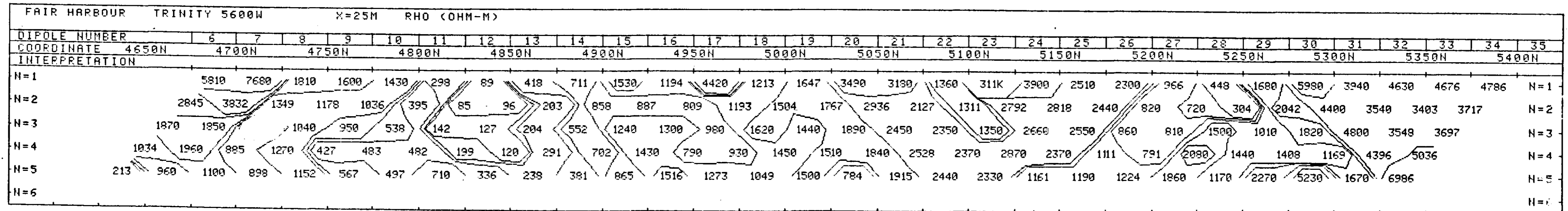
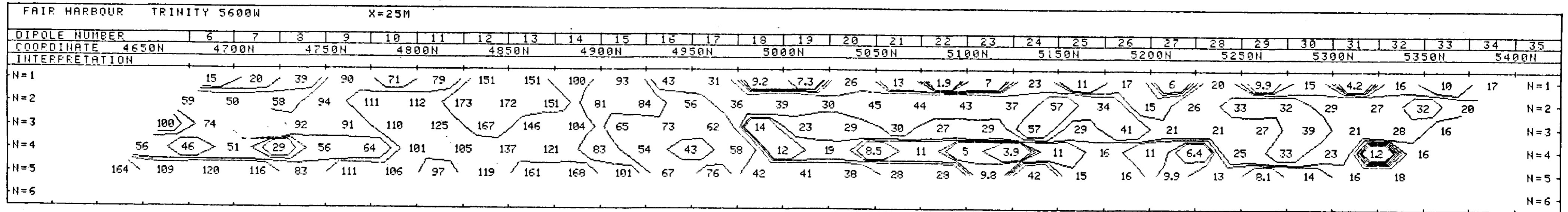
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ASSESSMENT REPORT

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TRINITY PROJECT
IP - Resistivity Survey

L 56+00W



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INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

FAIR HARBOUR

TRINITY PROPERTY

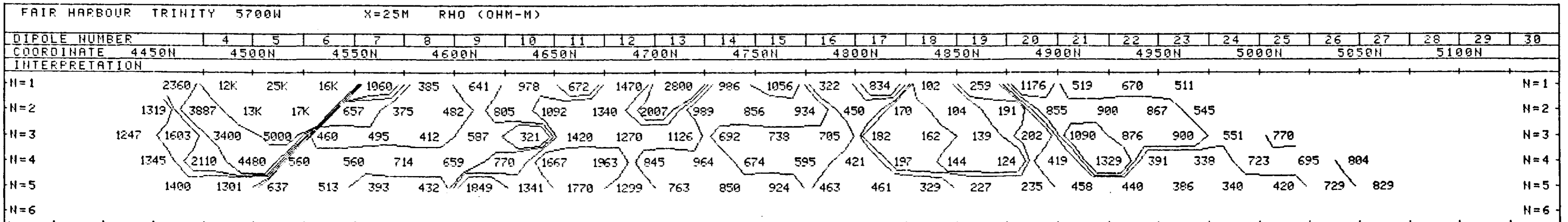
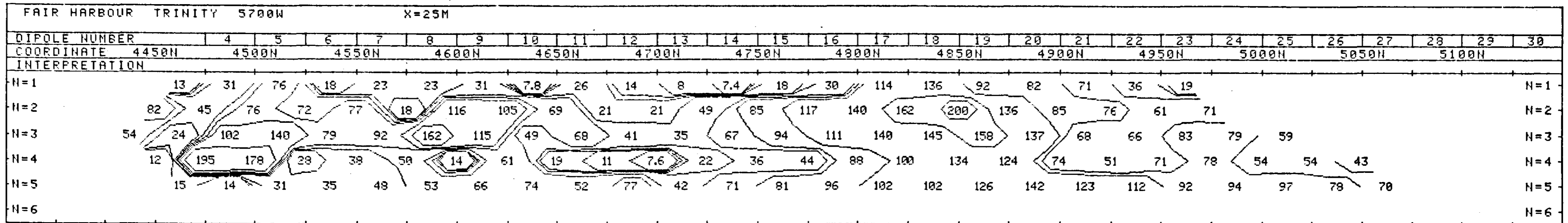
SKEENA M.D

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L 57+00W



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