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PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING REPORT
on the
MOT 1 CLAIM
N.T.S. 94-D/3
Latitude 55°05' North
Longitude 127°05' West
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

September 14, 1988

on behalf of
PROLIFIC RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

18,390

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

by
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ABSTRACT

In August 1988, a one-day exploration program consisting of prospecting and rock geochemical sampling was undertaken. A total of 14 rock samples were acquired on the MOT 1 Mineral Claim during the evaluation.

The property is located 152 km north of Smithers. Access is by helicopter or float-equipped aircraft into Motase Lake Area. Logging access roads come to within 50 km of the property. The B.C. Resource Railway right-of-way is situated 20 km to the east and the Bear Lake airstrip is 25 km to the northeast.

Copper/silver mineralization was first reported in this region in 1945. In 1948, H. H. Huestis discovered the original gold occurrences. Huestis (exploring in partnership with Noranda) drilled four holes on the property in 1962. All yielded significant gold intersections. However the low gold prices and the remote setting of the property discouraged further exploration. The best intersection was 30 feet grading 0.32 oz/ton gold over an apparent true width of 20 feet. Two other drill holes in close proximity returned assays of 0.60 oz/ton gold and 9.4 oz/ton silver over 4.9 feet, and 1.20 oz/ton gold and 3.0 oz/ton silver over 2.6 feet.

Surface exploration and re-sampling of the core by Cominco in 1983 confirmed previous results; other auriferous zones were identified including the Goudridge Zone from which a chip sample assayed 0.346 oz/ton gold over 9.8'.

In 1981, Amoco Canada staked a group of claims surrounding the Cominco property based on the results of a regional stream geochemical sampling program. Systematic geochemical surveys identified six distinctive gold anomalies warranting further detailed exploration.

The claim is underlain by Bowser Group sedimentary rocks and Hazelton Group volcanics which are intruded by Bulkley granitic rocks. The Bulkley intrusions consist of dykes, sills, and stocks varying in composition from granodiorite to diorite. A broad north-northwest alteration zone trends

through the central part of the property. This zone is extensively pyritized and silicified; and is the locus of gold, silver, and base metals mineralization which appears to be genetically related to the Bulkley series of intrusions.

The mineralization present appears to be epithermal in origin and occurs within or adjacent to Bulkley intrusions. This type of epithermal deposit is found elsewhere in British Columbia, with reserves up to several million tons grading 0.25 oz/ton Au or better. Given the exploration success to date, the Motase Lake property appears to have excellent potential for the discovery of a moderate-tonnage high-grade gold deposit.

In 1987, Prolific Resources Ltd. acquired both the original Cominco claims and several adjacent MOT claims by either purchase or option. In addition Prolific staked a larger land position in the area to encompass the entire trend. An exploration program consisting of prospecting, rock geochemical sampling and over 3000' of diamond drilling were carried out on the property. The drill was completed on the Huestis zone and yielded several significant gold intersections. The best drill intersection from this program was 17' grading .25 oz/ton gold and 0.52 oz/ton silver. Narrow intersections of 1.72 oz/ton gold over 2.4' and 1.16 oz/ton gold over 0.9' were also reported. Grab samples grading up to 2 oz/ton gold were obtained from surface sampling of the Huestis zone. Rock samples grading up to 0.426 oz/ton gold were acquired from the Goudridge Zone and values up to 0.14 oz/ton were obtained from the Moran zone. In addition, a number of geochemically anomalous values were gathered from new gold occurrences on the property.

Prospecting results received from the 1988 program were considered highly encouraging. Eight grab samples grading from 0.173 up to 0.72 oz/ton Au were obtained from the eastward extension of the Huestis Zone in a quartz stockwork system. One rock specimen containing several specks of free gold was obtained from this area.

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INTRODUCTION

Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted by Prolific Resources Ltd. to undertake an exploration program on the Motase Lake Property in north-central British Columbia. This exploration program consisted of follow-up prospecting and rock geochemical sampling of the property.

Location and Access

The property (Figure 1) is located on N.T.S. map-sheet 94-D/3 in the Omineca Mining Division centering on 55°05' North latitude and 127°05' West longitude, 110 km north-northeast of Hazelton and 152 km north of Smithers.

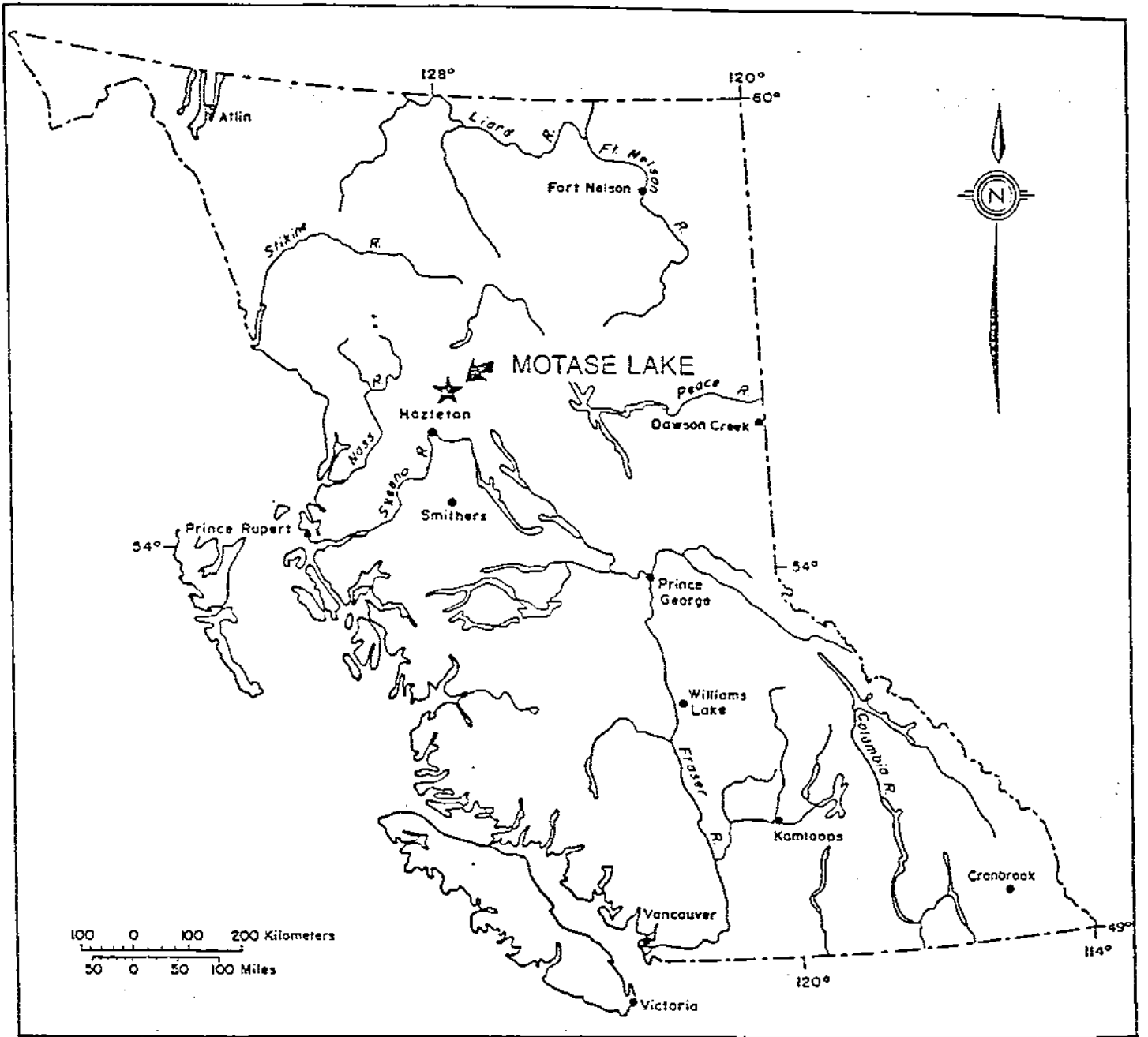
Access to the area is by helicopter from Smithers or by fixed wing aircraft to the Bear Lake airstrip and then via helicopter to the property. Motase Lake, 4½ km east of the property, is suitable for float-equipped aircraft. The Omineca Resource Road is located approximately 180 km to the east; logging roads originating in New Hazelton come within 50 km. The area is located 20 km east of B.C. Railway tracks in the Driftwood River valley.

Claim Status

The MOT 1 claim (record number 9242) expires in 1989 and is held by Taiga Consultants Ltd. Figure 2 illustrates the location of this 20-unit claim.

Physiography

Topography on the property is rugged with a maximum relief in the area of 1000 m, varying from approximately 1000 m in the valleys to 2000 m on the peaks. The claims are located above treeline between 1500 and 2000 m ASL. Local relief on the northeast-facing slopes is extremely rugged, whereas the south-facing slopes and the broad U-shaped valley have more subdued relief. The Huestis Zone is located in an area of low relief at the base of a southeast facing cirque.



REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

MOTASE LAKE PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia

FIGURE 1

MOT Claims
Motase Lake Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 94-D/3

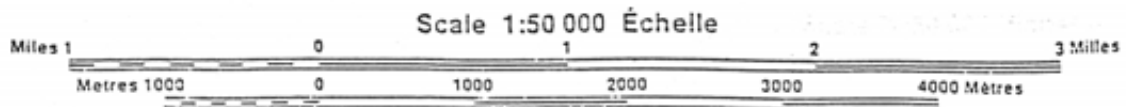
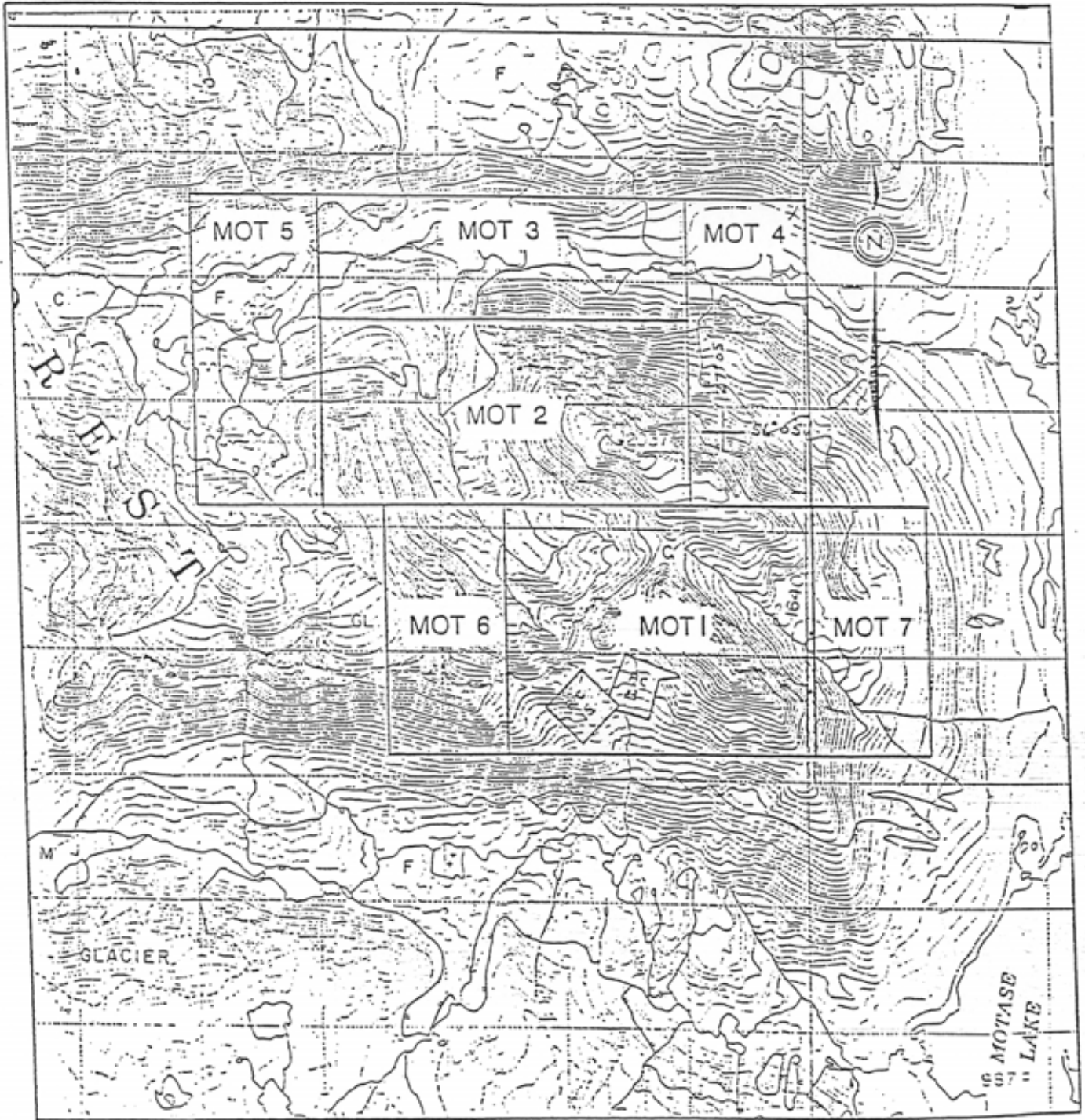


FIGURE 2

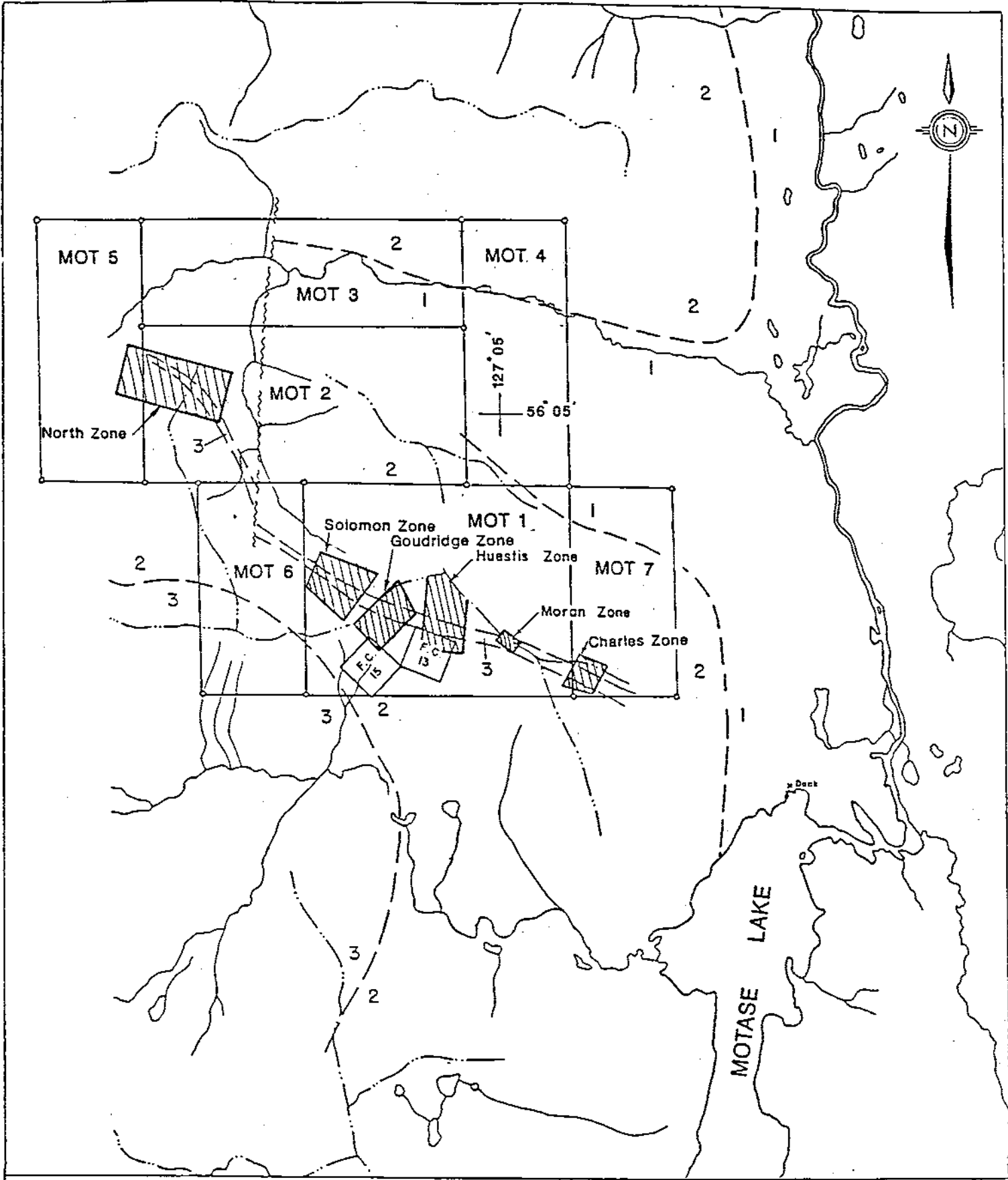
GEOLOGY

The Motase Lake property is located along the eastern edge of the Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous Bowser Basin which is underlain by Bowser Group clastic sediments. Underlying these clastic sedimentary units are Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics. These volcanics and sediments are in turn intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes and sills which are variably altered and mineralized. These granitic rocks are related to the Cretaceous to Tertiary Bulkley intrusions which form small batholiths and stocks in the district.

On the property (Figure 3), Hazelton volcanics and Bowser sediments have been intruded by two phases of Bulkley granitoids. The older of these is an altered granodiorite feldspar porphyry sill ranging from 50 to 80 m thick. This sill underlies the central and northwestern parts of the Motase Lake property.

The younger Bulkley monzonite dykes and sills intrude all previous units. These dykes and sills, along with the older intrusions, become thicker and more persistent toward a small stock located in the central part of the property.

Precious and base metals mineralization present in the area appears spatially related to the Bulkley intrusions. Mineralization occurs either in Hazelton volcanics or Bowser sediments adjacent to Bulkley dykes or sills or within the intrusions themselves.



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

3	feldspar porphyry	---	CONTACT
2	argillite	~~~~~	FAULT
1	andesitic tuffs, flows		
	AREA OF SHOWINGS OR GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES		

PROPERTY AND GEOLOGY MAP

MOT 1/7 CLAIMS

OMINECA M.D.

Scale: 1 : 50,000

94-D/3

FIGURE 3

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The earliest mention of exploration in the Motase Lake area by C. S. Lord (1949). He reported on work carried out in 1945 by Yukon Northwest Explorations, Limited. This exploration work consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and sampling on the Motase Group of 35 claims. Two occurrences were located, consisting of bornite and chalcocite associated with minor galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and possibly tetrahedrite. These minerals occurred in minute fractures and as disseminations adjacent to fractures in andesitic volcanics. A selected sample of this mineralization returned values of 0.005 oz/ton gold, 12 to 76 oz/ton silver, and 14% to 98% copper. Average values reported by the operator were about 1 oz/ton silver and 1% copper.

In 1948, the area was staked and prospected by H. H. Huestis (one of the founders of Bethlehem Copper Corporation) who held ground in the area until 1982 when the property was inherited by Cominco from Bethlehem. During this period three gold showings ("Huestis", "Goudridge", "Moran") were identified on the property.

Huestis Mining, in partnership with Noranda, carried out a diamond drilling program in 1962 to evaluate the base metals potential of the area. Noranda describes the Huestis zone as 100 x 5 feet with the average of the assays given as 0.36 oz/ton gold (Norpex Limited, 1962).

The Huestis Zone consists of quartz veins, altered sediments, and feldspar porphyry intrusions. Noranda encountered gold mineralization over an apparent width of 46.5 feet (14.17 m) in their DDH-1 with a continuous section of 0.32 oz/ton gold over 30 feet (9.1 m). Two additional drill intersections in the immediate area include 0.6 oz/ton gold over 1.5 m (DDH 2A) and 1.20 oz/ton gold over 0.76 m (DDH 2). Surface rock sampling by Cominco in 1983 returned a true width of 2 m of 0.27 oz/ton gold and 2.53 oz/ton silver within a quartz vein from an outcrop a few metres above drill holes 2 and 2A (Pauwels & Wiley, 1983) (Figure 4).

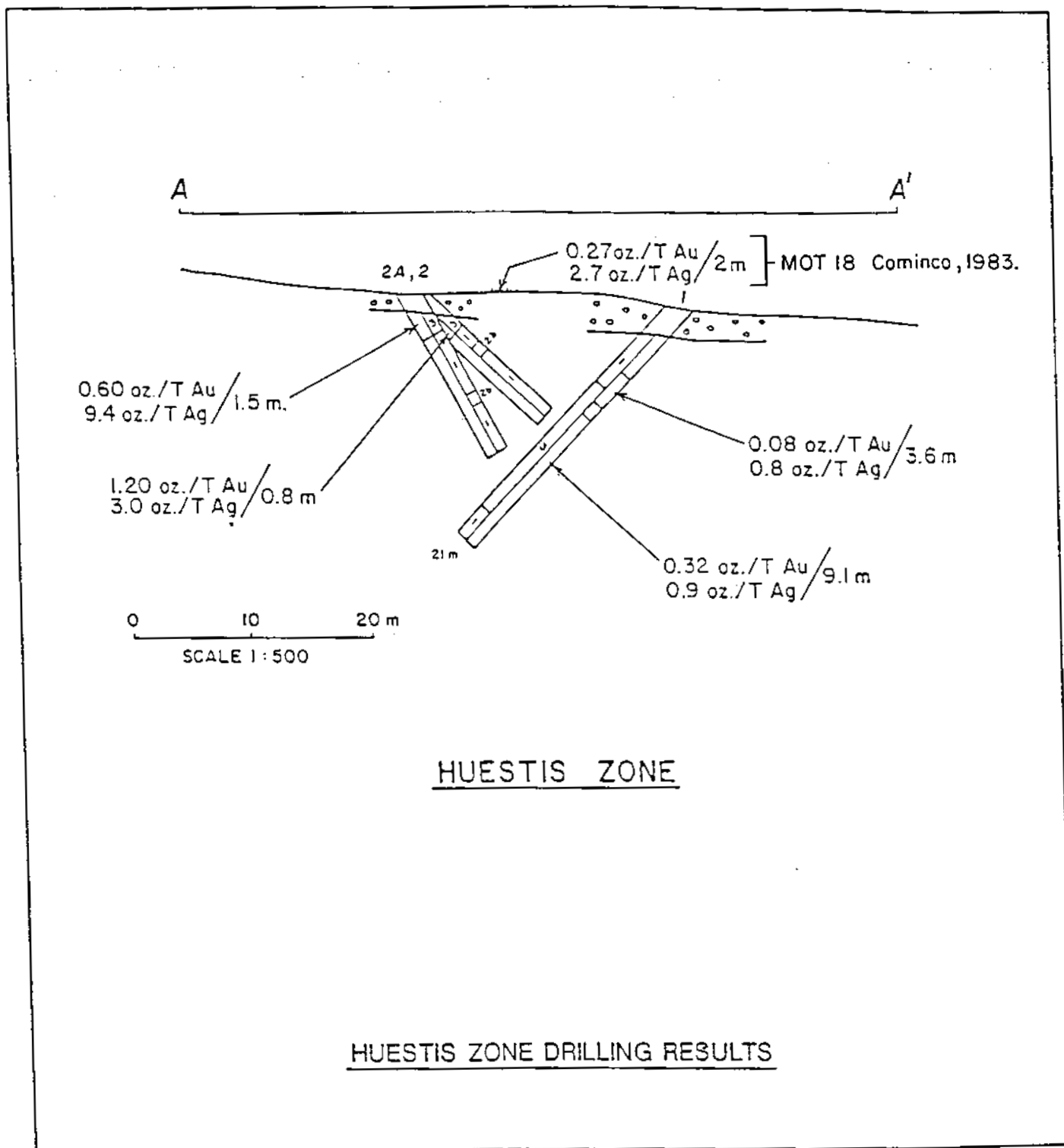


FIGURE 4

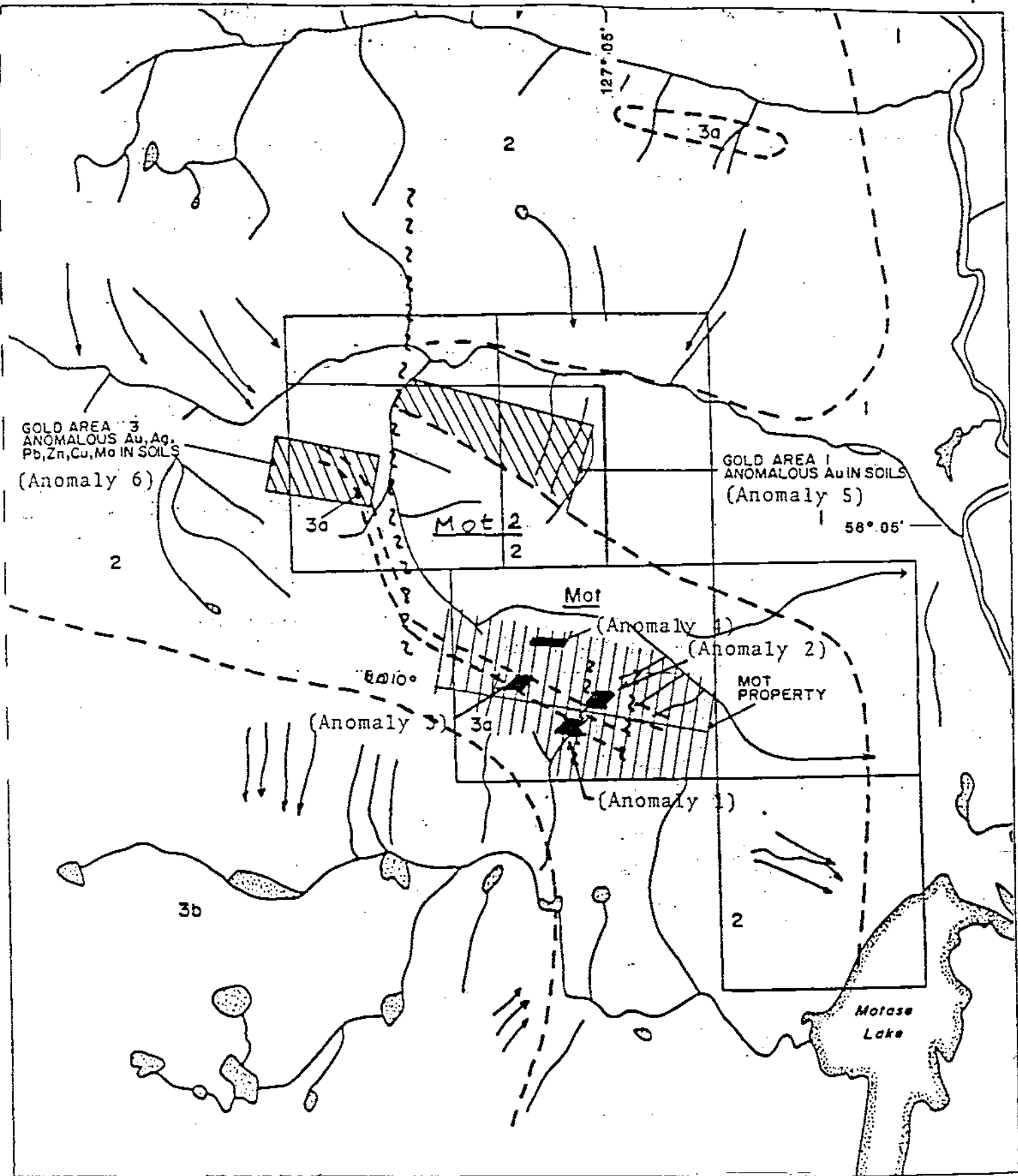
The Goudridge Zone was found by Cominco to consist of quartz with an alteration envelope at a feldspar porphyry/sediment contact. A 3 m chip sample from the zone returned 0.346 oz/ton gold, 0.47 oz/ton silver, and low base metals values. Sampling was limited by the extreme ruggedness of the terrain (Pauwels, 1983).

The Moran Zone of quartz veins and gouge zones returned low and sporadic gold values. The best chip sample was 0.77 oz/ton gold over 0.1 metre taken from a quartz vein. Check sampling by Cominco of Noranda's drill core is stated by them to have duplicated the earlier results.

Most of the FC claims were allowed to lapse except for the FC 13 and FC 15 which were purchased by Prolific Resources in 1986 from Cominco.

In 1981, Amoco Canada located the MOT claims around the Cominco claims. An exploration program consisting of soil and rock sampling, detailed geological mapping, and 916 m of diamond drilling at four locations was completed. Soil survey results indicated Mo/Cu/Au/Ag/WO₃ anomalies in the area, and a strong gold anomaly extending over 2.5 x 0.75 km (including the Huestis Zone). Unfortunately, their drilling was completed 250 to 500 m east of the Huestis Zone, and did not locate significant gold mineralization. Exploration was oriented towards porphyry molybdenum/copper targets and no serious attempt was made to follow up the precious metals occurrences. Within the area of the current MOT 1, 2 and 7 claims, Amoco defined six gold-in-soil anomalies (Figure 5) all of which are listed in Table 1. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1985.

In 1986, the MOT and MOT 2 claims were staked by B. H. Kahlert, who carried out limited rock sampling. The best reported values were from a 1.5 m quartz vein which assayed 11.0 g/t (0.32 oz/ton) gold and 64 g/t (1.87 oz/ton) silver.



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---------|
| 3 | feldspar porphyry | — — — — — | CONTACT |
| 2 | argillite | ~~~~~ | FAULT |
| 1 | andesitic tuffs, flows | | |
| | AREA OF SHOWINGS OR GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES | | |

MOTASE LAKE PROPERTY.

AMOCO Au-in-Soil Anomalous Zones :1981

OMINECA M.D.

Scale: 1 : 50,000

94-D/3

FIGURE 5

Table 1 - Amoco Gold-in-Soil Anomalies

	<u>Anomaly</u>	<u>Au values</u>	<u>Size of Anomaly</u>	<u>Current Claim</u>
continuous zone 1980x500 m over 200 ppb	1 (Moran)	400 to 4850 ppb	630x270 m	MOT 1
	2 (Moran)	400 to 3400 ppb	360x270 m	MOT 1
	3 (Goudridge)	400 to 7300 ppb	500x180 m	MOT 1
	4	400 to 4200 ppb	180x 50 m	MOT 1
	5	up to 2000 ppb up to 1300 ppb	700x100 m 1600x100 m	MOT2
	6	up to 1150 ppb one = 2450 ppb	800x500 m	MOT2

Canadian Superior Exploration Limited carried out geological mapping, prospecting, and stream geochemical sampling in an area immediately north of the Amoco MOT claim area in 1973. They encountered weak molybdenum, copper, and gold values in float boulders of hornfelsed sediments. Gold values ranged from nil to 0.012 oz/ton. No gold analyses were carried out on silt samples. The following year, Ducanex Resources carried out trenching, geological mapping, and soil geochemical sampling for Canadian Superior in the same claim area. They state that molybdenum values are always found associated with quartz veining. Molybdenum soil values up to 1000 ppm were encountered. No gold analyses were carried out on soil samples. Chip sampling of hornfelsed areas returned only trace gold values.

Amoco also carried out geochemical sampling immediately north of their MOT claim on the Horn claims (Melnyk, 1981). They focused on molybdenum exploration and so carried out very few gold analyses.

In 1987, Prolific Resources Ltd. carried out an extensive prospecting program and completed 976 m of drilling. 177 rock samples were collected. Samples from the Moran, Huestis, and Goudridge showings confirmed their high gold values. Prospecting samples yielded values of up to 0.223 oz/ton Au over

2 m, 0.225 oz/ton Au over 1 m, and 2.00 oz/ton Au over 1 m. The drill program included four significant intersections, listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2 - 1987 Diamond Drilling Results

<u>DDH</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Apparent Width</u>
87-1	0.26	3.0' (1.0 m)
87-2	0.24	10.1' (3.1 m)
87-4	0.26	3.9' (1.2 m)
87-10	0.25	18.0' (5.5 m)

EXPLORATION TARGETS

The exploration targets sought on the Motase Lake property are fracture-controlled epithermal gold/silver veins or vein stockwork systems. Polymetallic mineral assemblages within these vein systems are known to contain economic grade gold mineralization over mineable widths. Such structurally controlled precious metals deposits elsewhere in the Canadian Cordillera range from thousands to millions of tons, grading from 0.1 to 1.0 oz/ton gold and 1 to 20 oz/ton silver. Examples of this general class of deposit found in British Columbia include the Baker Mine in the Toodoggone area and the Reg deposit in the Iskut River area as well as the Silbak/Premier Mine north of Stewart (Panteleyev, 1986).

The preferred environment is in Upper Paleozoic to Upper Jurassic eugeosynclinal sediments and volcanics. Most often, epithermal gold/silver deposits occur in the Omineca and Intermontaine Belts and are localized in fissures and shear zones adjacent to major faults.

Thus there exists a reasonable potential for the discovery of a moderate tonnage high-grade epithermal gold deposit in the Motase Lake area. This potential is demonstrated by the high-grade gold values previously intersected. Gold mineralization encountered to date occurs within a breccia pipe or quartz veins or stockworks. Mineralization is associated with Bulkley intrusive bodies and is hosted by either earlier intrusive phases or Bowser sediments. Gold is indirectly associated with base metals mineralization; however, no direct association with metals other than silver can be demonstrated. Base metals include chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, and sphalerite; however, the paragenesis of this mineralization with gold is unknown at this time.

1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1988 exploration program consisted of a one-day visit (August 16, 1988) to the property by two geologists and a prospector. Prospecting was directed at the mineralized vein stockwork system in the Huestis Zone.

Fourteen grab samples were obtained and sent to TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, for gold and silver analyses. Sample locations are shown on Map 1. Rock sample descriptions, analytical results, and laboratory procedures are presented in the Appendix.

All of the samples were obtained from the quartz vein-stockwork. The veins appear to be in the order of one metre wide with abundant sulphide mineralization. The strike and dip of the veins are difficult to determine, due to the abundant of talus; however, one suitable location was found the orientation of the vein at that point is $042^{\circ}/68^{\circ}E$. Of the 14 samples collected, 8 samples yielded values which are within the range of commercial interest ranging between 0.173 and 0.723 oz/ton gold. The majority of these samples were either quartz vein material either from outcrop or boulders. The exception was sample WM-122 which was granite with arsenopyrite stringers with disseminated pyrite. All of the mineralized samples contained base metals including chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite in addition to gold. One small rock sample containing visible gold was obtained in this area.

Unlike the gold mineralization encountered in drilling of the Huestis Zone in 1987, the style of mineralization in this eastward extension of the zone is located in a quartz stockwork rather than in a breccia pipe. Whether the density and width of the veins making up the stockwork system are sufficiently frequent to comprise a deposit of economic significance is an open question. Ultimately, only a comprehensive diamond drill program on this zone will determine the answer.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The eastward extension of the Huestis Zone was located and sampled from a well-developed quartz stockwork. Analyses of these samples revealed significant gold mineralization in this area. One specimen of visible gold was acquired during the course of prospecting, and gold geochemical results confirm the presence of ore-grade mineralization in the quartz stockwork system.

Based on the encouraging results from this survey, further evaluation of the eastward extension of the Huestis Zone appears warranted. A 3000' diamond drilling program appears to be the next logical step to evaluate the economic significance of this zone. The principal question to be addressed by such drilling is whether this quartz stockwork has sufficient width, grade, and continuity to be of commercial significance.



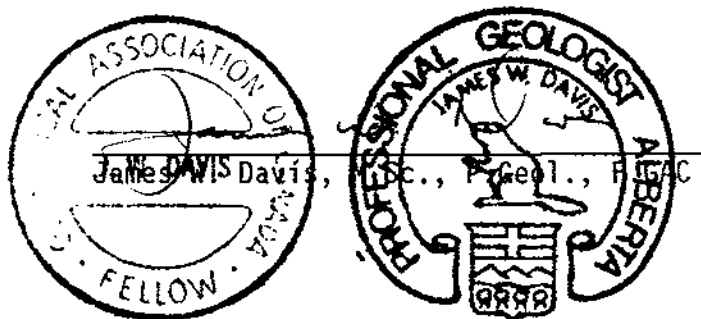
CERTIFICATE - J. W. Davis

I, James Wilson Davis, of 116 MacEwan Drive N.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the St. Louis University, B.Sc. Geology (1967) and M.Sc. Geology (1969), and I have practised my profession continuously since then.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. I am the co-author of the report entitled "Prospecting and Geochemical Sampling Report on the MOT 1 Claim, Omineca Mining Division, NTS 94-D/13, British Columbia", dated September 14, 1988.
5. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of **PROLIFIC RESOURCES LTD.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 14th day of September, A.D. 1988.

Respectfully submitted,



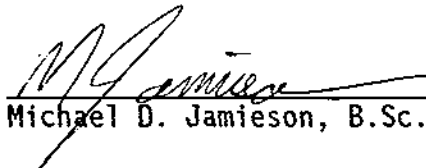
CERTIFICATE - M. D. Jamieson

I, Michael Douglas Jamieson, of 101 - 7th Street N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University, Honours B.Sc. in Geology (1985) and I have practised my profession continuously since then.
3. I am the co-author of the report entitled "Prospecting and Geochemical Sampling Report on the MOT 1 Claim, Omineca Mining Division, NTS 94-D/13, British Columbia", dated September 14, 1988.
4. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of **PROLIFIC RESOURCES LTD.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 14th day of September, A.D. 1988.

Respectfully submitted,


Michael D. Jamieson, B.Sc.

PERMIT TO PRACTICE TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	
Signature	<i>M. D. Jamieson</i>
Date	<i>Sept 21, 1988</i>
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2329	
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta	

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A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Summary of Expenditures
Rock Sample Descriptions
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

Motase Lake

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

<u>Name / Address</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Dates Worked</u>	<u>Man Days</u>
J. W. Davis, P.Geol. 116 MacEwan Drive N.W. Calgary, Alberta	Project Supervisor	August 16	1.0
J. D. Jamieson 101 - 7th Street N.E. Calgary, Alberta	Geologist	August 16	1.0
Wally McLeod Stanley Mission, SK	Prospector	August 16	1.0
M. Poole	Helicopter Pilot	August 16	<u>1.0</u>
		TOTAL	4.0

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Pre-Field		\$ 150
Field Personnel		
J. Davis, P.Geol.	(@ \$450/day)	450
M. Jamieson	(@ \$275/day)	275
W. McLeod	(@ \$250/day)	250
Transportation		
Highland Helicopters	2 hours @ \$450/hr	900
Camp and Accommodation		200
Fuel and Disposable Supplies		250
Analyses	14 rock samples	150
Expediting and Freight		29
Post-Field	Report Writing	<u>325</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$2,979</u>

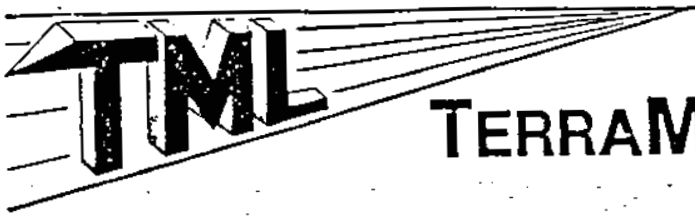
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
MJ-1	quartz vein, pale grey, 1-2% Py, trace disseminated galena	0.039	0.175
MJ-2	quartz vein, pale grey, fine Py stringers, trace galena and sphalerite	0.173	0.090
MJ-3	quartz vein, pale to medium grey, 1% diss euhedral Py, 1% sphalerite blebs, trace galena	0.100	0.163
MJ-4	quartz vein, medium grey, felsenmeer, fine diss Py and sphalerite, 1 m wide trending 30°	0.001	0.300
MJ-5	quartz vein, white to pale grey, 2-3% v.f.g. galena in blebs to 4 mm and stringers, minor Py, trending 007°	0.013	0.090
MJ-6	quartz boulder, white, euhedral Py in f.g. galena blebs, vuggy, rusty	0.012	0.134
MJ-7	quartz vein, white, Py in stringers and fine disseminations, galena; 042°/68°E, bifurcates to the south	0.212	1.200
WM-120	quartz vein, pale to medium grey, rusty-brown on weathered surface, 2% diss Py, 1-2% diss euhedral Aspy and fine stringers, blebs of chalcopyrite and galena	0.222	3.730
WM-121	quartz vein, pale grey, with minor yellow-green alteration, minor vugs, 20-25% stringer galena, trace diss Py	0.208	0.583
WM-122	granite, 80% plagioclase, 15-20% amphibole, fine Aspy stingers, trace diss Py	0.303	0.846
WM-123	quartz vein, massive, pale grey, pale yellow-green alteration, 3% diss euhedral Py, minor fine stringers, trace sphalerite	0.040	0.875
WM-124	quartz, pale grey, ≈1-2% blebs and fine diss Py, trace diss Aspy, trace galena	0.139	0.458
WM-125	quartz, pale grey, minor amphibole, fractured, Py in fractures, v.fine diss sulphides, minor black sphalerite	0.226	1.020
WM-126	quartz, pale grey, 5-7% v.f.g. to m.g. galena, 1-2% Py, coarse diss & fine stringers	0.723	1.200

Job#: 88-382

Project: BC-PDF-1

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm
MJ- 1	1320	6.00
2	5920	3.10
3	3320	5.60
4	38	1.02
5	434	3.10
6	412	4.60
7	7260	41.0
WM- 120	7620	128.0
121	7120	20.0
122	10400	29.0
123	1380	30.0
124	4760	15.7
125	7760	35.0
126	24800	41.0



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

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(403) 276-8668

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum particle size 200 microns).

Rock or drill core samples are crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample, and pulverized to 100 mesh (180 micron particle size).

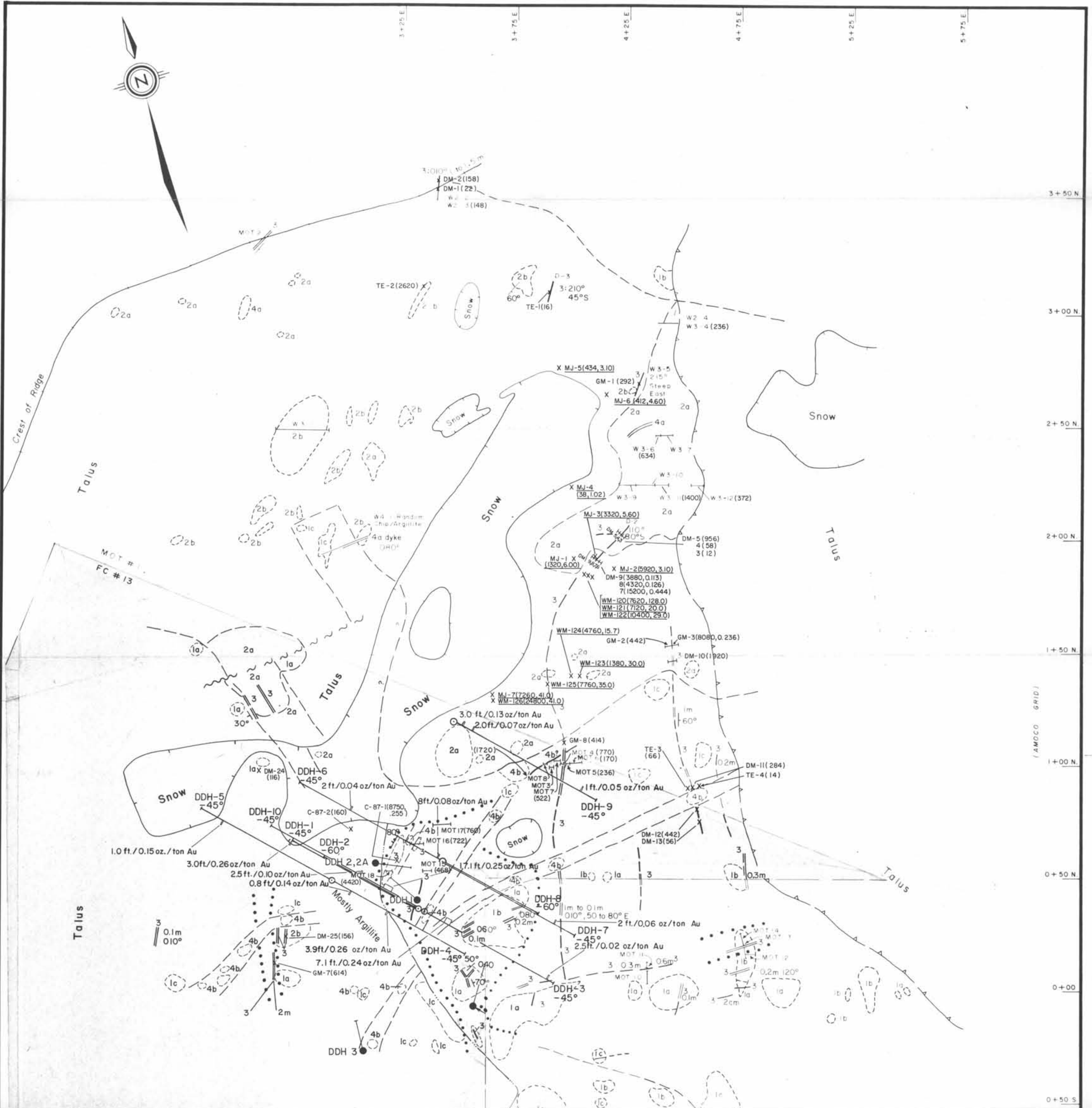


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FIRE ASSAY/AA METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry to determine the precious metals.



LEGEND

- X MJ-2(5920,3.10) 1988 ROCK GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS (ppb Au, ppm Ag)
- X DM-6(5160,0.151) ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION 1987 (ppb Au, oz/ton)
- W3-1, MOT14 CHIP SAMPLE LOCATION 1983 (ppb Au)
- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT - ASSUMED, OBSERVED
- QUARTZ VEINS
- PERVASIVE ALTERATION, BLEACHING, PYRITE
- RIDGE CREST
- SNOW SNOWFIELD
- TALUS BOUNDARY
- FAULT

HUESTIS ZONE

- 4b GRANODIORITE, DYKES, SILLS
- 4a FELSITE, DYKES, SILLS
- 3 QUARTZ VEINS
- 2b FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 2a GRANITE
- 1c ARGILLITE
- 1b GREYWACKE
- 1a CONGLOMERATE
- DDH 1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 1987
- DDH 4 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 1963
- 0+50N COORDINATES FROM 1983 AMOCO GRID
- CLAIM BOUNDARY (located with chain and compass)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,390

PROLIFIC RESOURCES LTD.

HUESTIS ZONE
 COMPILATION GEOLOGY, ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION and DRILL HOLE LOCATION

DATE	AUGUST 1987	NTS	94 D/3
PROJECT	POF-BC-1	MAPPED/DRAWN BY	B. BEATTIE
SCALE	1:1000	0 20 40 60m	