ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 90.01.31

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18685 MINING DIVISION: Omineca

PROPERTY: Cordillera
LOCATION: LAT 54 38 00 LONG 128 28 00
UTM 09 6053905 534428
NTS 103I09W
CLAIM(S): Darby,Gold Dust (L.6722),Queen Ann (L.6719)
OPERATOR(S): Kelly Creek Res.
AUTHOR(S): Englund, R.J.
REPORT YEAR: 1989, 34 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Copper
KEYWORDS: Kitselas Volcanics,Rhyolite Tuff,Quartz Diorite,Dykes,Quartz Veins
Bornite,Chalcocite,Gold
WORK
DONE: Geophysical,Geochemical
EMGR 6.3 km;VLF
SOIL 57 sample(s) ;ME
MINFILE: 103I 040

KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

Assessment Report

on the

Cordillera Claim Group

Omineca Mining Division

N. Latitude: 54°38'00" W. Longitude: 128°28'00"

NTS 103I/9

by

R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

Norlund Geological Consultants ltd.
1380 - 200 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1S4

March 25, 1989

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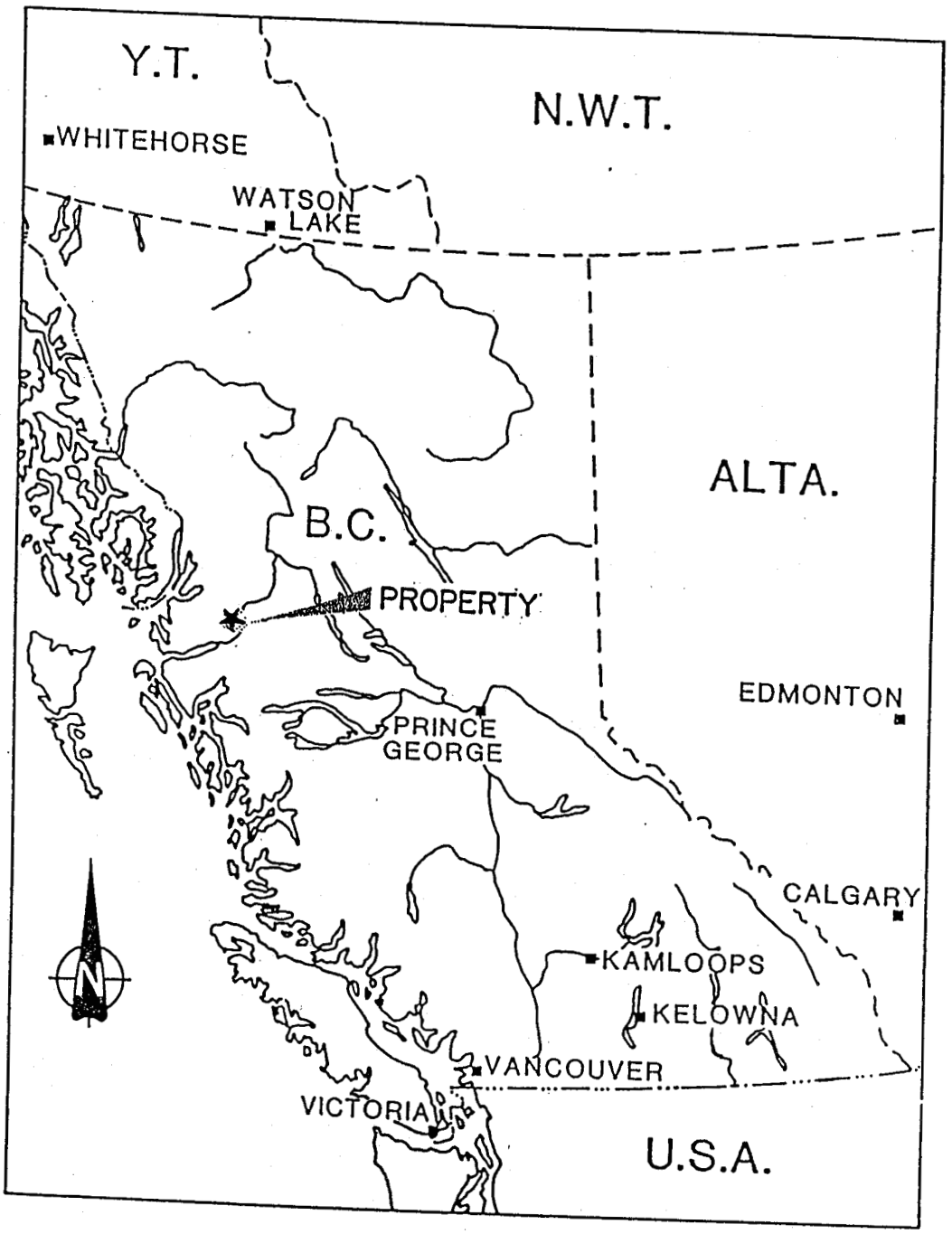


SCALE 1 : 10,000,000 — KILOMETRES
0 50 100 200 400 600 800

KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.		
CORDILLERA CLAIM GROUP OMINECA M.D. — NTS. 103/I9		
GENERAL LOCATION MAP		
To accompany a report by: R.J. Englund, B.Sc.		FIG. 1
Dwg. by : GR./G.T.	Date : Feb. 1989	

1. INTRODUCTION

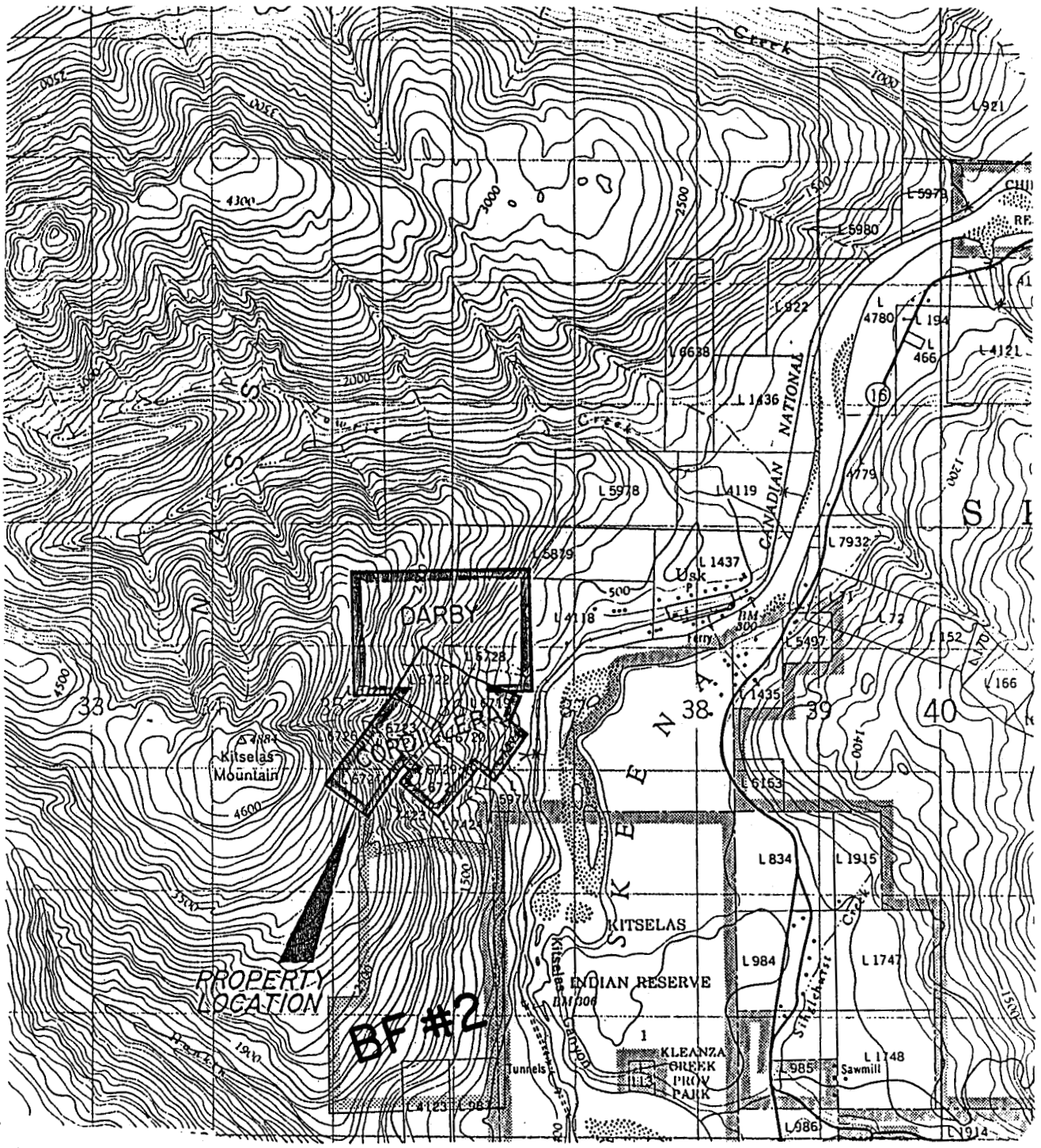
Pursuant to a request by the directors of Kelly Creek Resources Ltd., a mineral exploration program was conducted over the northern area of the Cordillera Claim Group. The purpose of the program was to further delineate mineral targets to the north of the Darby and Cordillera workings and previous diamond drill testing.

The program, carried out during January, 1989, included geochemical soil sampling and VLF electromagnetic survey.

1.1 Location and Access

The Cordillera Group is located in NTS 103 I/9 of the Omineca Mining Division, centered at 54 degrees 38' N latitude and 128 degrees 28' E longitude. The claims are located 22 km northeast from Terrace, B.C. Terrace is located 660 air kilometers northwest from Vancouver, B.C.

Access to the Cordillera Group from Terrace is via Highway 16 (22 kilometers) to the Usk ferry landing on the Skeena River. The Usk secondary road crosses the C.N.R. mainline and ends 2 km southwest of the ferry landing. Foot travel for 800 meters along the abandoned Terrace-Usk highway allows access to a bulldozer mine road. The Cordillera mine No.2 adit is located 200 m along this access road. The Cordillera Group is well located to infrastructure. The C.N.R. Mainline (Prince Rupert - Prince George) is 500 meters east of No. 2 adit, and the No. 2 adit is 800 m from the nearest B.C. Hydro powerline.



KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

CORDILLERA CLAIM GROUP

OMINECA M.D. —— NTS. 103/I9

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

To accompany a report by:
R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

Dwg. by : GR./G.T.

Date : Feb. 1989

FIG. 2

SCALE 1:50,000

0 500 1000 2000 3000 METRES

1.2 Physiography

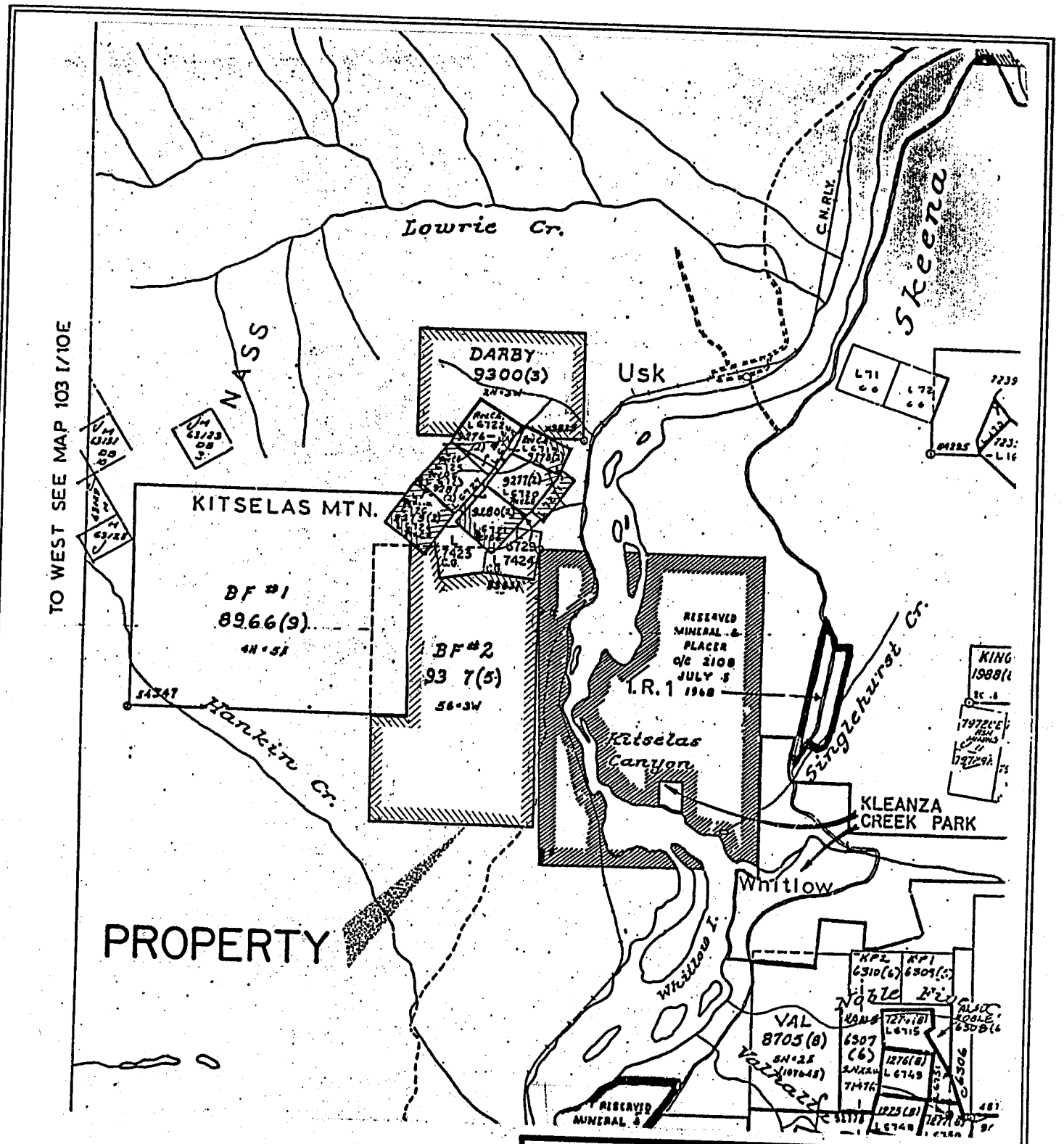
The Cordillera Group is located in the Nass Mountain Range of the Hazelton Mountains. These mountains are drained by the Skeena River which enters tide water 120 kilometers down river at Prince Rupert. The Nass Ranges are heavily forested with lower elevations having alder underbrush. Higher elevations may be traversed with relative ease but lower elevations, with windfalls and alder, are more difficult to traverse.

Drainage of the property area is east to the Skeena River. Several tributary creeks course down deeply incised valleys and/or gullys.

1.3 Property Status

The Cordillera Group consists of six reverted crown grants and two staked claims, located in the Omineca Mining Division. These claims are recorded at the Gold Commissioner's office at Smithers, B.C., as follows:

Claim Name	Lot No.	Hectares	Record#	Due Date
Queen Anne, Mack, Gold Dust Fr.	6719,6728, 7271	20.93	9278	Feb. 9/89
Yellow Pearl, Cordillera Fr.	6721,6767	21.67	9280	Feb. 9/89
Gold Dust, Camille Fr.	6722,6725	23.26	9276	Feb. 9/89
Camille, Golden Sentinel Fr.	6723,6726	21.94	9281	Feb. 9/89



KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

CORDILLERA CLAIM GROUP

OMINECA M.D. —— NTS. 103/I9

CLAIM MAP

To accompany a report by: R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

Dwg. by: GR./G.T. | Date: Feb. 1989 | FIG. 3

SCALE 1:50,000

0 500 1000 2000 3000 METRES

cd. Table

Claim Name	Lot No.	Hectares	Record#	Due Date
Cordillera	6720	19.56	9277	Feb. 9/89
Golden Sentinel	6724	20.90	9279	Feb. 9/89
Darby	-	6 Units	9300	Mar. 8/89
BF #2	-	15 Units	9397	May 9/89

Kelly Creek Resources Ltd. holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the above claims.

Assessment work has been filed, this report being a part of that work, to keep the claims in good standing until 1991.

2. HISTORY

The region was originally developed for placer gold in 1884 from Kleanza, Chindemash, and Fiddler Creeks.

In 1893, the Toulon, Four Aces, and Emma claims were the first lode claims staked in the Usk area and by 1910, two hundred claims had been staked.

In the 1920's to 1930's, the Usk area had several 25-75 tpd gold mills operating. These were located on the Cordillera, Lucky Jim, and Columario Gold Mines claims.

In the Cordillera Mine area, J. Darby and J.D. Wells staked the original claims over mineralized float in 1914. The No. 1 vein was explored by six open cuts and in 1917 the Kitsalis Mountain Copper Co. was formed to develop the Cordillera Mine. By 1921 some 1370 feet of underground development had taken place on two veins with an inclined shaft and two adits. A small amalgamating gold mill with a Wilfley table was operating to produce copper and gold concentrate in 1919. No record of shipment are available.

Work ceased until 1930 when the Usk Mining Co. drove a raise from the "110" drift to the "14" drift on the No. 2 vein. J. Darby leased the property in 1938-39 and sent some test shipments to the B.C. Department of Mines in Prince Rupert.

During the 1960's exploration in the area focused on disseminated copper-silver, porphyry molybdenum, and gold-silver veins. However, there is no record of work on the Cordillera since 1939.

3. GEOLOGY

The regional and property geological setting has been fully described by DiSpirito, April, 1988, as follows:

3.1 Regional Geology

"The Cordillera Group is adjacent to the eastern contact of the Cretaceous Coast Crystalline Complex. Subordinate gneissic lithologies flank a granodiorite core which forms the Coast Range Batholith.

The oldest rocks in the area are Upper Paleozoic rocks which consist of limestone, greenstone, shale, and argillaeous limestone.

These Upper Paleozoic rocks are overlain by the Jurrasic Hazelton Group. A sedimentary succession forms the lower part of the Hazelton and may include Triassic sediments. The Upper part of the Hazelton Group consists of rhyolite breccias, tuffs, and flows.

These Paleozoic and Mesozoic successions were deformed and intruded by granodiorite intrusions related to the Cretaceous Coast Range Batholiths. The Paleozoic and Mesozoic successions have undergone varying degrees of metamorphism ranging from gneissic (upper) amphibolite to hornfels (lower greenschist).

All lithologies mentioned are intruded in the Upper Cretaceous - Early Tertiary by dykes. These dyke compositions are aplite, diorite, gabbro, porphyry, and lamprophyre.

This Upper Cretaceous - Early Tertiary event was important for economic mineralization related to this geological period (Richards, 1983). Normal faulting related to caldera collaspe and resurgence is the mechanism responsible for the emplacement of these dykes.

All showings examined in the Cordillera Group are quartz veins hosting visible mineralization, spatially related to Upper Cretaceous - Early Tertiary dykes."

3.2 Property Geology

"The Cordillera Group is underlain by the 'Kitselas Volcanics' (Woodsworth O.F. 1136). Rhyolite tuffs, light grey, massive and locally brecciated, form Kitselas Mountain. Isoclinal folding along inclined east-west axial planes can be viewed from the Usk ferry landing. The upright to overturned folds are intruded by Upper Cretaceous - Early Tertiary dykes, sills, stocks, and bosses which were related to regional normal faulting. Quartz veins are spatially related to these intrusives on the Cordillera Group. At the Cordillera Mine, just north of the inclined shaft, a quartz diorite dyke forms the hanging wall for tabular to gently dipping quartz veins. These quartz veins locally contain bornite, chalcocite, and free gold. These quartz veins coalesce underground to form vertical quartz veins (Kindle, 1937). Extensive chlorite and biotite alteration is associated in the wall rocks hosting the quartz veins. Fractures in the chlorite wall rocks have epidote selvages.

At the Darby showing similar geological conditions exist. An aplite dyke forms the footwall for quartz veins hosting bornite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, and gold. Biotite and chlorite alteration is found in the wall rocks hosting the quartz veins.

The Cordillera Mine has a well documented history of development. The Darby showing shows no record of work in available literature. A collapsed adit with a prospect pit at higher elevations mark the northern boundary to mineralized, very large angular float which can be traced south to an old claim post."

4. VLF ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

A VLF electromagnetic survey was conducted north of the Darby showing in an attempt to trace the shear structure associated with this showing to the north. Several survey lines were extended east of the claim boundary so as to follow the trend previously suggested by magnetometer survey work.

EM data was collected over a re-established grid in the southeast quadrant of the Darby Claim. The eastern boundary claim line, designated 6500W, was used as the baseline for the survey. East-west survey lines were run at 50 meter intervals and data was collected at 12.5 meter intervals along the survey lines. A total of 6.3 kilometers of E.M. data was collected using a Sabre Electronics, Model 27, VLF-EM receiver and NLK, Jim Creek, Wa. at 21.8 kHz as the transmitter source.

Both dip angle and horizontal field strength measurements were taken. Dip angle data was filtered using the method of Fraser to facilitate presentation of data in contour form. Data is presented in profile plot plan format and contour format as Figures 4 and 5.

Several zones of high conductivity are located in the southeast survey grid area. These conductors, designated A, B, and C, show various strike directions and are separated by a southeast trending creek which may represent a structural break.

All three conductors are associated with a northeasterly trending magnetic low extending from L53550N, 6700W to L53900N, 6500W. The magnetic feature, located some 75 meters north of the Darby showing, was outlined by a 1988 magnetometer survey and

interpreted to reflect shearing and/or alteration associated with the mineral showings. "Narrow, linear highs (300 to 800 gammas above background) appear to correlate well to known mineralized quartz veins, most likely due to the presence of magnetite." (DiSpirito, April, 1988.)

Conductor A, centred at L53700N, 6637W some 75 meters northeast of the Darby adit, trends northwesterly, parallel to and 50 meters west of the creek. This conductive zone crosses the magnetic trend and general geological trends. The source of this conductor is unexplained.

Conductor B shows as a relatively broad zone extending from Line 53750N to Line 53850N, centered at L53800N, 6550W. The zone of high conductivity lies along the southeast flank of the magnetic low trend and correlates directly with a narrow, linear magnetic high.

Conductor C is a relatively weak conductive zone trending northerly for over 250 meters and centered at L53800N, 6600W on the northwest flank of the magnetic low and 50 meters west of Conductor B.

These conductive zones are thought to reflect potential zones of mineralization and follow-up work is recommended.

Some 200 to 250 meters northwest of these conductors is a series of very weak, one and two line conductors somewhat associated with anomalous base metal values in the soils. This area is also thought to warrant more detailed exploration.

5. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 57 soil samples were collected form a survey grid established north of the Darby showing and 1987 diamond drill testing. The B horizon soils were sampled from pits dug 30 to 40 centimeters depth at 50 meter station spacing and 50 meter line separation in an attempt to delineate mineral targets north of the known workings.

The samples were collected in standard kraft envelopes, dried, and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, and Ag using the ICP method. Due to the limited sample density, statistical analysis of the sample results was limited to the plotting of histograms.

Anomalous values were determined form this analysis and previous sampling in the area as Cu>70 ppm, Pb>30 ppm, Zn>150 ppm, As>20 ppm, and Ag>0.8 ppm. Data is presented in Figure 6 and Appendix B.

A relatively broad above background and anomalous base metal zone is located in the northwest sample area, lines 53750N to 53950N, 6750W to 6850W. No anomalous trend is clearly established however, and more detail sample spacing will be required to further delineate anomalies of interest.

Previous work has shown both the Cordillera and Darby showings to correlate well with anomalous Pb, Zn, and Cu values. The indicated anomalous areas established by the present survey therefore warrant a more detailed examination.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geologic environment of the Cordillera claim group is conducive to hosting copper and gold mineralized quartz veins. Previous work has established several quartz veins carrying good gold values, generally in zones of abundant sulphides.

A VLF electromagnetic survey has delineated several conductive zones associated with previously established magnetic anomalies. These zones are found northeast of, and on trend with shearing and/or alteration associated with known mineralization.

Follow-up exploration should include more detail soil sampling and trenching in order to determine the cause of the anomalies.

Respectfully submitted,

NORLUND GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

R.J.Englund, B.Sc.

March 25, 1989

7. REFERENCES

DiSpirito, F., (1988);
Report on the Cordillera Claim Group, private Report for Kelly Creek Resources Ltd., dated April 12, 1988.

Duffell, S. and Souther, J.G., (1964);
Geology of Terrace Map area, British Columbia (103 I/E 1/2), Geological Survey, Canada, Mem. 329, 117p.

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Canadian Mineral Deposit Types: A Geological Synopsis, p. 65.

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Statistics: A First Course

Jensen, M.L., and Bateman, A.M., (1981);
Economic Mineral Deposits, p. 327.

Kindle, E.D., (1937);
Mineral Resources of Terrace Area, Coast District, British Columbia, Geol. Surv., Canada, Mem.205, 60pp.

Richards, T., (1983);
Skeena Arch; Upper Cretaceous Early Tertiary Tectonics, CIM District 6, 8th Annual Meeting, paper No. 13.

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Kalum Property (Treadwell), (103 I/15W), B.C.Eng. Mines Petrol, Geol. Branch Paper 1985 - 1, p. 303-307.

Woodsworth, G.J.
Preliminary Geologic Map of Terrace (103 I East Half) Map Area, Geol. Surv., Canada, Open File 1136.

8. CERTIFICATE

I, Ralph J. Englund, of 17948 - 24th Avenue, Surrey, Province of British Columbian, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated in 1970 from the University of British Columbia, with a Bachelor of Science, Physics Major.

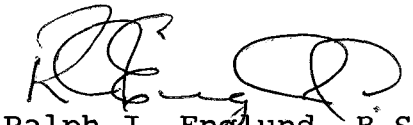
2. I have been engaged in the teaching and practice of exploration geophysics throughout Canada and the western United States since 1972.

3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists of British Columbia.

4. This report is based on a personal field examination and direct supervision of the field work completed during January, 1989.

5. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, direct, indirect, or contingent in the securities of properties of Kelly Creek Resources Ltd.

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 25th day of March, 1989.



Ralph J. Englund, B.Sc.

9. TIME - COST DISTRIBUTION

Field work was completed by Norlund Geological Consultants Ltd. personnel during the period January 18 - 25, 1989. A listing of personnel and distribution of costs is as follows:

PERSONNEL

G. Royer, B.Sc.	Geologist
M. Jowsey	Field Assistant
R.J.Englund, B.Sc.	Geophysicist

COST DISTRIBUTION

Field Work - January 18-25, 1989 G. Royer, Geologist, and M. Jowsey, Fld. Asst. - 7 days @$415/day	$2,905.00
Room and Board - 14 mandays @ 65/manday	840.00
4WD Truck (including milage, fuel, insurance, etc.) 7 days @105/day	735.00
Skidoo - Skandic Long Track - 7 days at 65/day	455.00
Geophysical equipment - VLF-EM receiver 7 days @25/day	175.00
Soil Sample analysis - 57 soils for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn @5.35/sample	304.95
Assessment Report - including data processing, drafting, etc.	1,100.00
TOTAL	$6,514.95

per: _____

Norlund Geological Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX 1:

Geochemical Preparation & Analytical Procedures

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

Geochemical Analysis for Uranium

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml.

Aliquots of the acid extract are solvent extracted using a salting agent and aliquots of the solvent extract are fused with NaF, K_2CO_3 and Na_2CO_3 flux in a platinum dish.

The fluorescence of the pellet is determined on the Jarrel Ash Fluorometer.

Geochemical Analysis for Fluorine

0.25 gram samples are fused with sodium hydroxide and leached with 10 ml water. The solution is neutralized, buffered, adjusted to pH 7.8 and diluted to 100 ml.

Fluorine is determined by Specific Ion Electrode using an Orion Model 404 meter.

Geochemical Analysis for Tin

1.0 gram samples are fused with ammonium iodide in a test tube. The sublimed iodine is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The solution is extracted with MIBK and tin is determined in the extract by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for Chromium

0.1 gram samples are fused with Na_2O_2. The melt is leached with HCl and analysed by AA or ICP. Detection 1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Hg

0.5 gram samples is digested with aqua regia and diluted with 20% HCl.

Hg in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA using a F & J scientific Hg assembly. An aliquot of the extract is added to a stannous chloride / hydrochloric acid solution. The reduced Hg is swept out of the solution and passed into the Hg cell where it is measured by AA.

Geochemical Analysis for Ga & Ge

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia with HF in pressure bombs.

Ga and Ge in the solution are determined by graphite furnace AA. Detection 1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Tl (Thallium)

0.5 gram samples are digested with 1:1 HNO_3. Tl is determined by graphite AA. Detection .1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Te (Tellurium)

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia. The Te extracted in MIBK is analysed by AA graphite furnace. Detection .1 ppm.

Geochemical Whole Rock

0.1 gram is fused with .6 gm $LiBO_2$ and dissolved in 50 mls 5% HNO_3. Analysis is by ICP or M.S. ICP gives excellent precision for major components. The M.S. can analyze for up to 50 elements.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1985

Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag*, Bi*, Cd*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb*, Tl, V, Zn
(* denotes with background correction.)

B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Geochemical Analysis for Au*

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with 30 mls hot dilute aqua regia, and 75 mls of clear solution obtained is extracted with 5 mls Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 1 ppb).

Geochemical Analysis for Au**, Pd, Pt, Rh

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pd, Pt, and Rh are determined in the solution by graphite furnace Atomic Absorption. Detections - Au=1 ppb; Pd, Pt, Rh=5 ppb

Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

Geochemical Analysis for Barium

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml.

Ba is determined in the solution by ICP.

Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Selenium

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and dilute to 10 ml with H_2O. Se is determined with $NaBH_3$ with Flameless AA. Detection 0.1 ppm.

APPENDIX 2:

Geochemical Analytical Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 17 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 22/89

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS 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 SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Soil -80 Mesh

SIGNED BY. D. Toye D.TOYE, C.LEONG, B.CHAN, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

NORLUND GEOLOGICAL CONS. LTD. PROJECT LISK FILE # 89-0367 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM
53950N 6500E W	28	3	126	.1	7
53950N 6550E	19	4	77	.1	2
53950N 6600E	24	16	105	.1	10
53950N 6650E	28	7	126	.1	20
53950N 6700E	21	8	91	.1	8
53950N 6750E	27	8	113	.1	2
53950N 6800E	26	32	162	.1	5
53950N 6850E	64	27	224	.2	3
53950N 6900E	58	6	171	.2	2
53900N 6500E	29	12	88	.3	5
53900N 6550E	33	10	86	.1	11
53900N 6600E	18	2	25	.2	2
53900N 6650E	21	11	77	.2	7
53900N 6700E	141	11	191	.1	7
53900N 6750E	11	5	26	.3	4
53900N 6800E	67	22	234	.1	13
53900N 6850E	17	11	87	.1	12
53900N 6900E	37	14	112	.2	5
53850N 6500E	13	2	44	.2	4
53850N 6550E	17	8	118	.1	2
53850N 6600E	18	22	63	.3	13
53850N 6650E	5	13	42	.1	6
53850N 6700E	20	13	120	.2	8
53850N 6750E	25	6	106	.1	14
53850N 6800E	37	22	152	.1	9
53850N 6850E	53	15	193	.3	9
53800N 6450E	27	8	101	.3	7
53800N 6500E	22	11	88	.3	10
53800N 6550E	21	12	121	.2	11
53800N 6600E	10	7	50	.5	7
53800N 6650E	27	27	150	.3	13
53800N 6700E	76	16	180	.4	11
53800N 6750E	25	12	76	.4	8
53800N 6800E	15	7	72	.2	7
53800N 6850E	4	4	18	.1	7
53800N 6900E W	6	6	18	.1	3
STD C	59	40	135	7.4	41

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM
53750N 6500E W	29	20	84	.3	7
53750N 6550E	24	6	112	.6	5
53750N 6600E	22	14	81	.4	6
53750N 6650E	29	13	92	.4	13
53750N 6700E	14	9	64	.5	9
53750N 6750E	5	6	21	.2	2
53750N 6800E	55	18	92	.7	7
53750N 6850E	48	12	147	.6	6
53700N 6500E	37	14	84	.1	12
53700N 6550E	14	6	57	.2	3
53700N 6600E	41	22	91	.1	10
53700N 6650E	12	11	47	.1	6
53700N 6700E	4	4	37	.3	2
53700N 6750E	28	9	84	.3	8
53700N 6800E	13	10	47	.3	2
53650N 6500E	22	13	58	.3	9
53650N 6550E	22	20	88	.5	9
53650N 6600E	19	8	34	.4	2
53650N 6650E	18	6	93	.2	3
53650N 6700E	7	2	27	.2	2
53650N 6750E W	269	7	106	.4	2
STD C	60	42	132	7.0	39

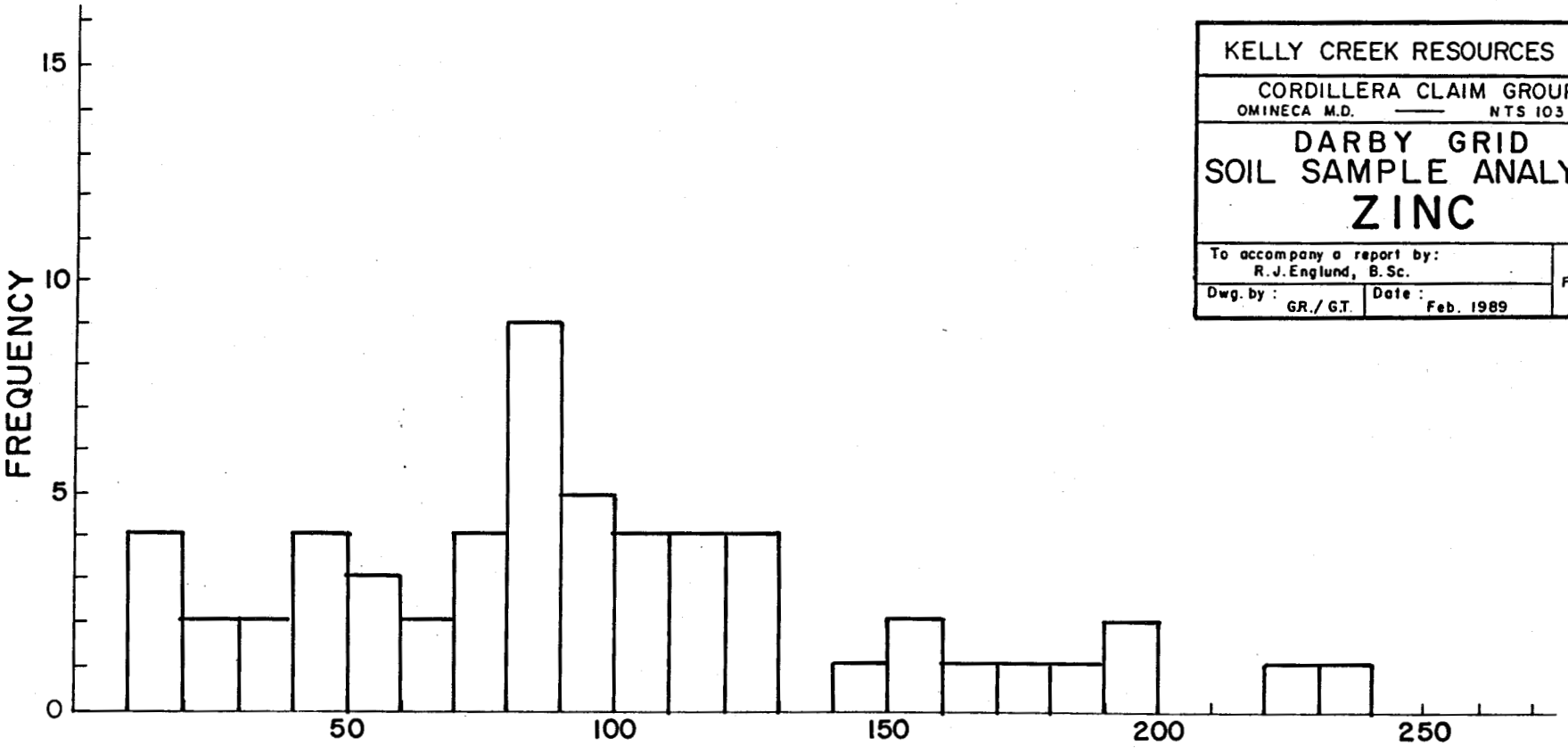
KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

CORDILLERA CLAIM GROUP
OMINECA M.D. —— NTS 103/19

DARBY GRID
SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS
ZINC

To accompany a report by: R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

Dwg. by: GR./G.T. | Date: Feb. 1989 | FIG.



Zinc - Zn (ppm.)

TOTAL No. SAMPLES : 57

MAXIMUM : 234 ppm

MINIMUM : 18 ppm

MEAN : 92 ppm

ABOVE BACKGROUND : >150 ppm

ANOMALOUS : >200 ppm

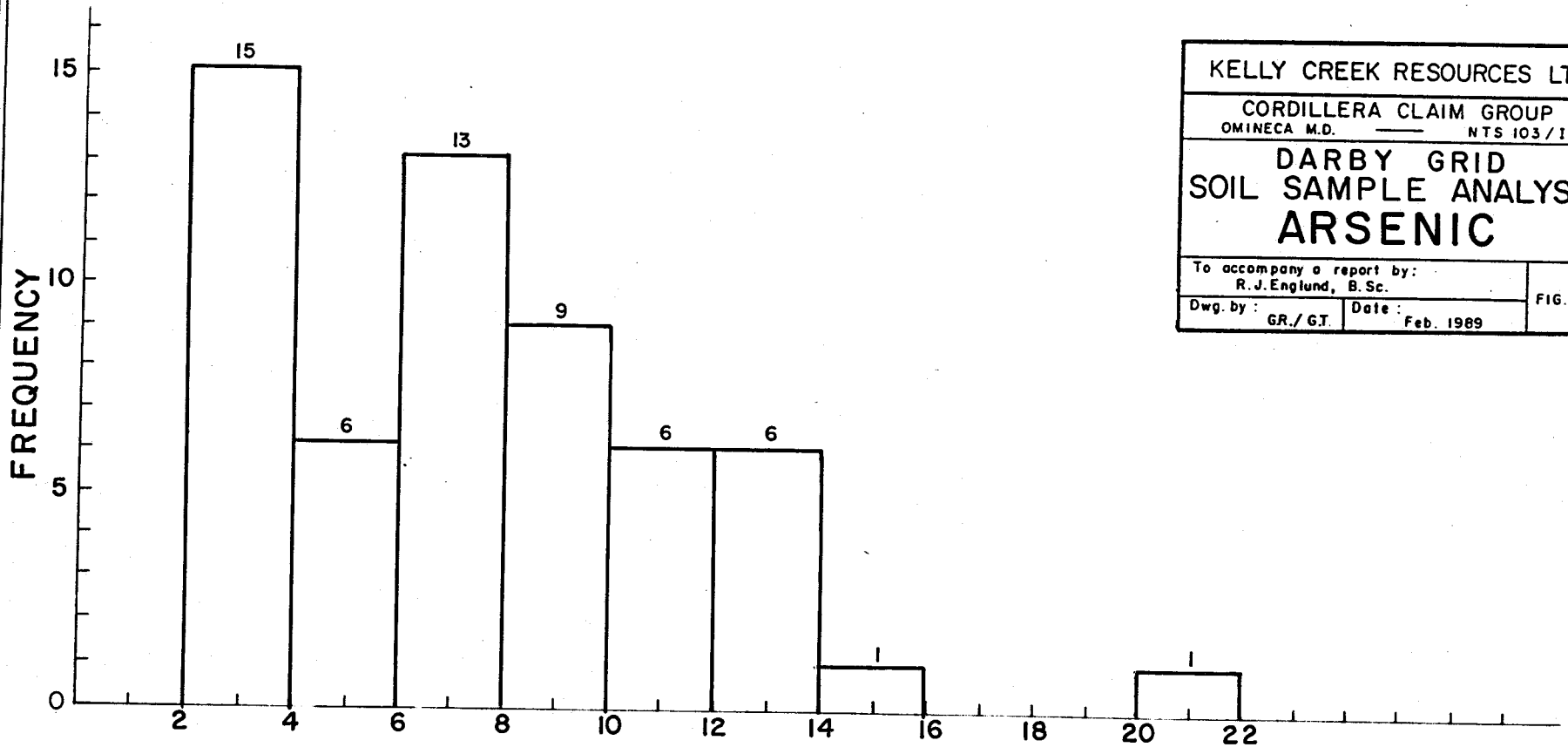
KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

CORDILLERA CLAIM GROUP
OMINECA M.D. — NTS 103/I9

DARBY GRID
SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS
ARSENIC

To accompany a report by: R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

Dwg. by: GR./G.T. | Date: Feb. 1989 | FIG.



Arsenic - As (ppm.)

TOTAL No. SAMPLES : 57

MAXIMUM : 20 ppm

MINIMUM : 2 ppm

MEAN : 7 ppm

ANOMALOUS : > 20 ppm

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OMINECA M.D. — NTS. 103/I9

DARBY GRID
SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS
COPPER

To accompany a report by: R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

FIG.

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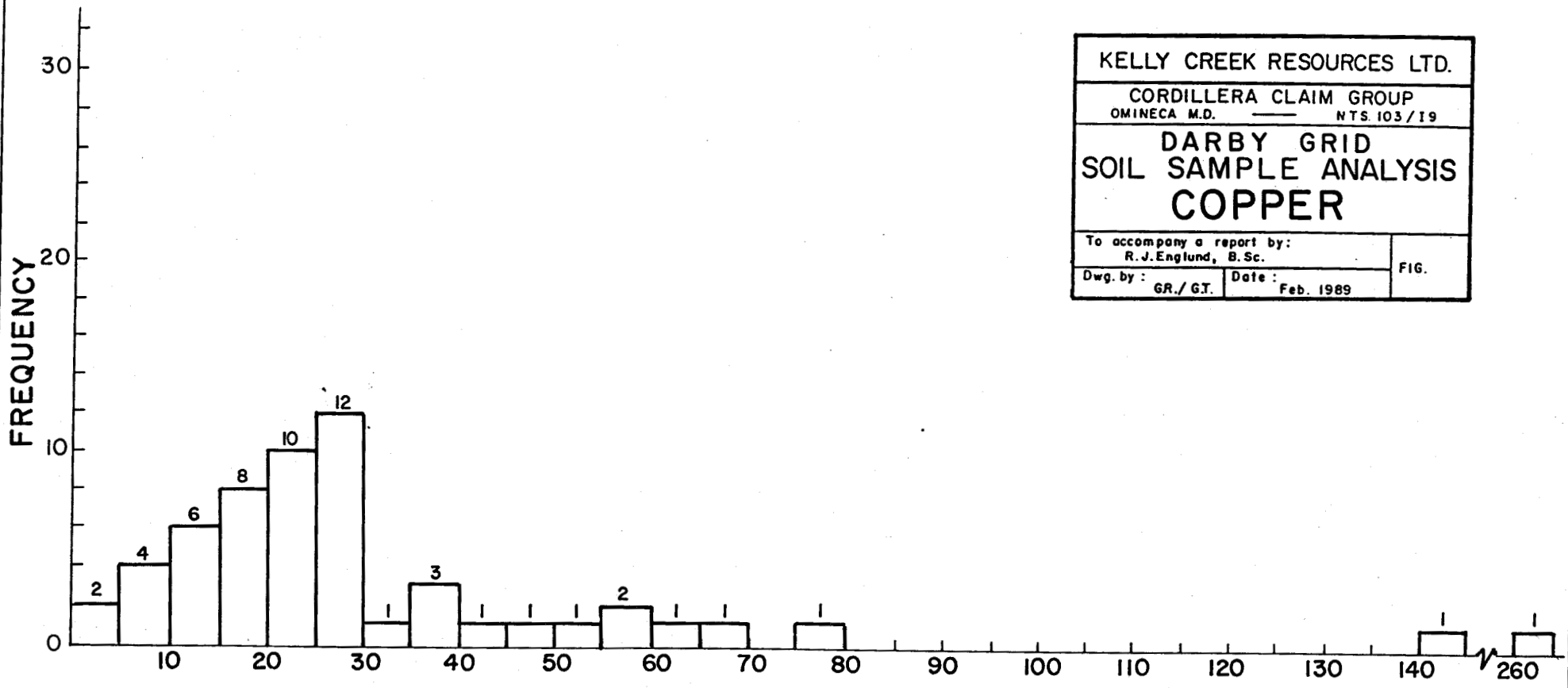
Date : Feb. 1989



Copper - Cu (ppm.)

TOTAL No. SAMPLES :

MAXIMUM : 269 ppm

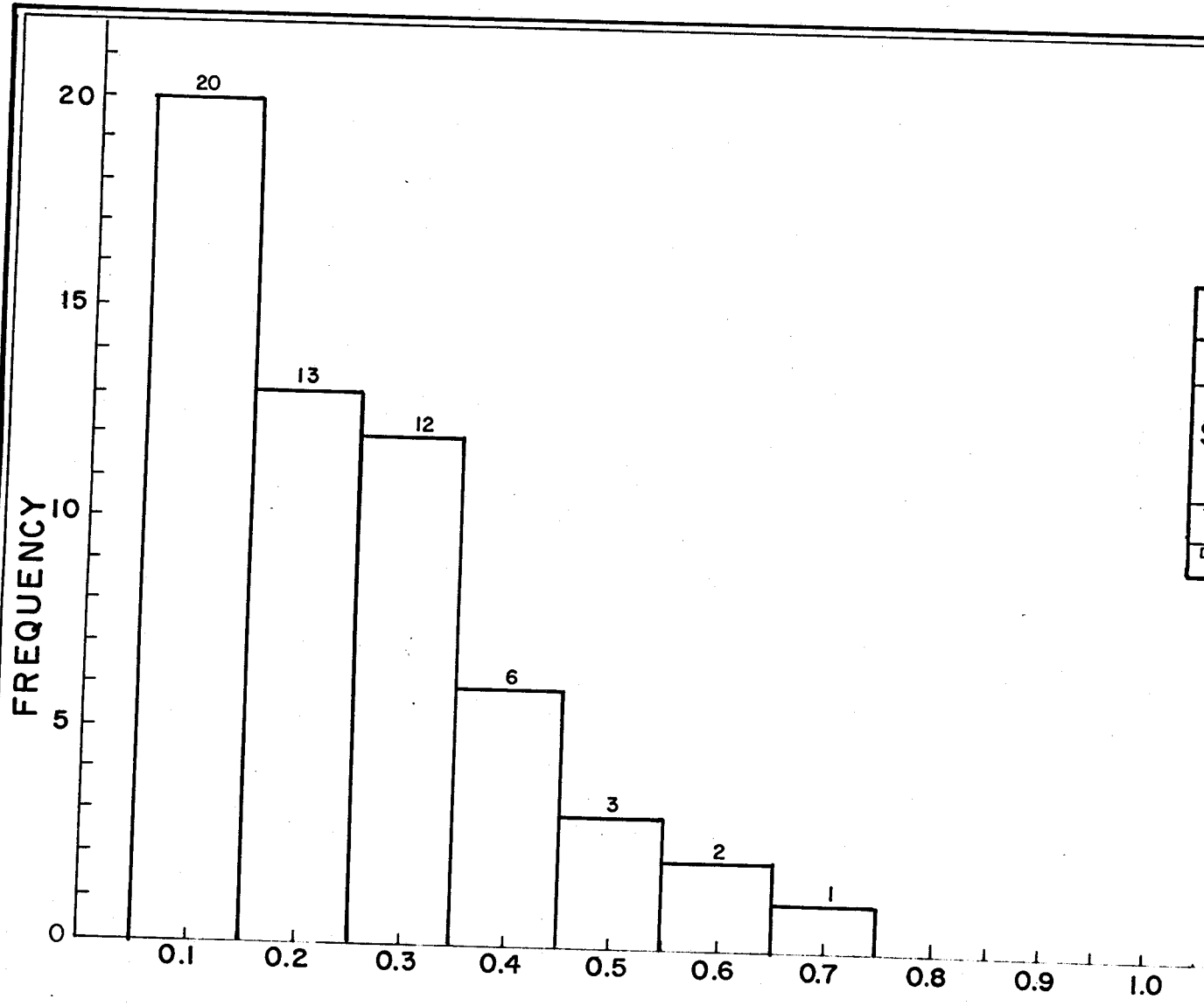
MINIMUM : 4 ppm

MEAN : 26 ppm

ABOVE BACKGROUND : > 50 ppm

ANOMALOUS : > 70 ppm

HIGHLY ANOMALOUS: > 120 ppm



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OMINECA M.D. — NTS 103/I9

DARBY GRID
SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS
SILVER

To accompany a report by:
R.J.Englund, B.Sc.

Dwg. by : GR./G.T.

Date : Feb. 1989

FIG.

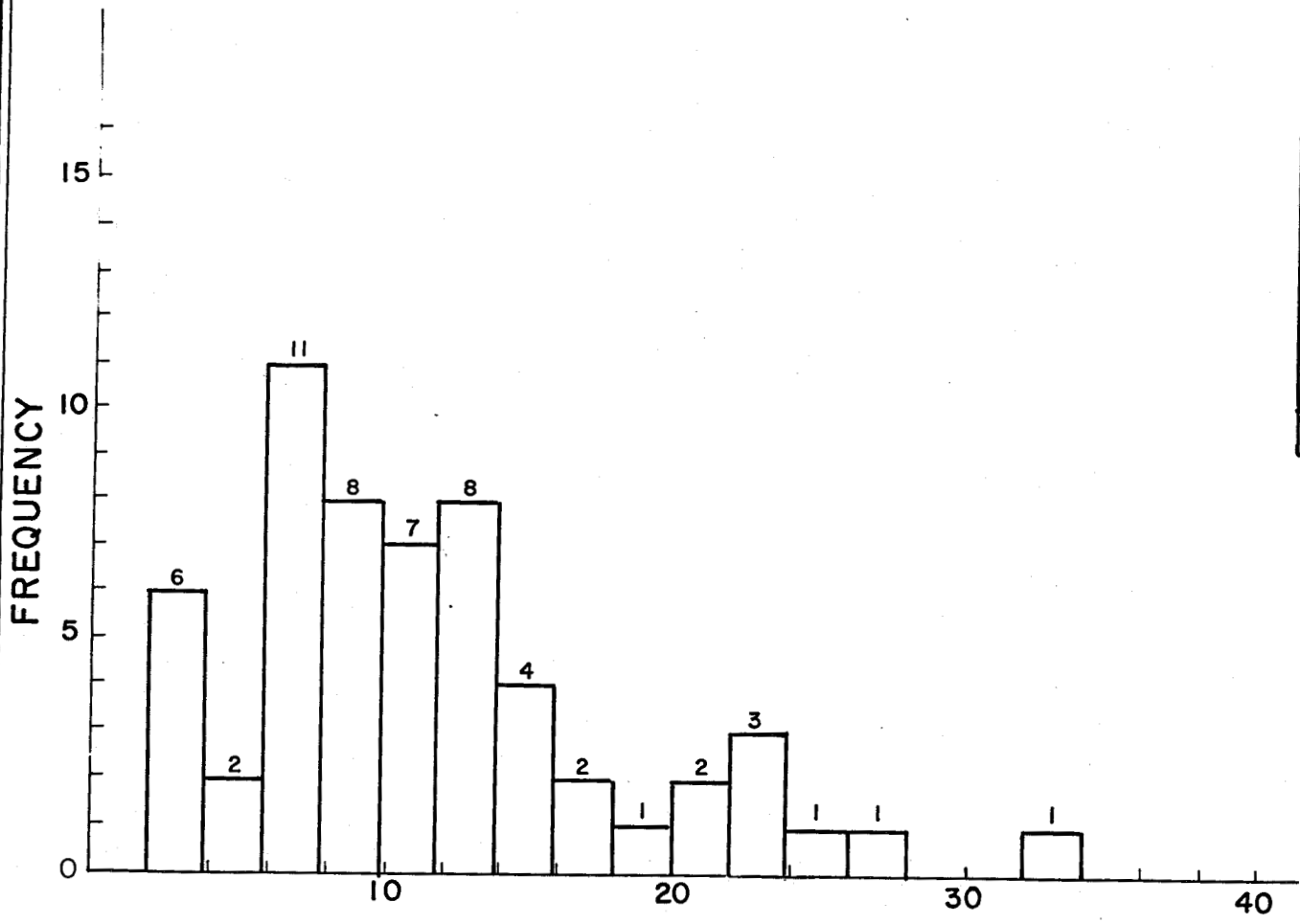
TOTAL No. SAMPLES :

MAXIMUM : 0.7 ppm

MINIMUM : 0.1 ppm

MEAN : 0.25 ppm

ABOVE BACKGROUND : >0.5 ppm



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OMINECA M.D. —— NTS 103/I9

DARBY GRID
SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS
LEAD

To accompany a report by:
R.J.Englund, B.Sc.

FIG

Dwg by : GR./G.T

Date : Feb. 1989

Lead - Pb (ppm.)

TOTAL No. SAMPLES : 57

MAXIMUM : 32 ppm

MINIMUM : 2 ppm

MEAN : 11 ppm

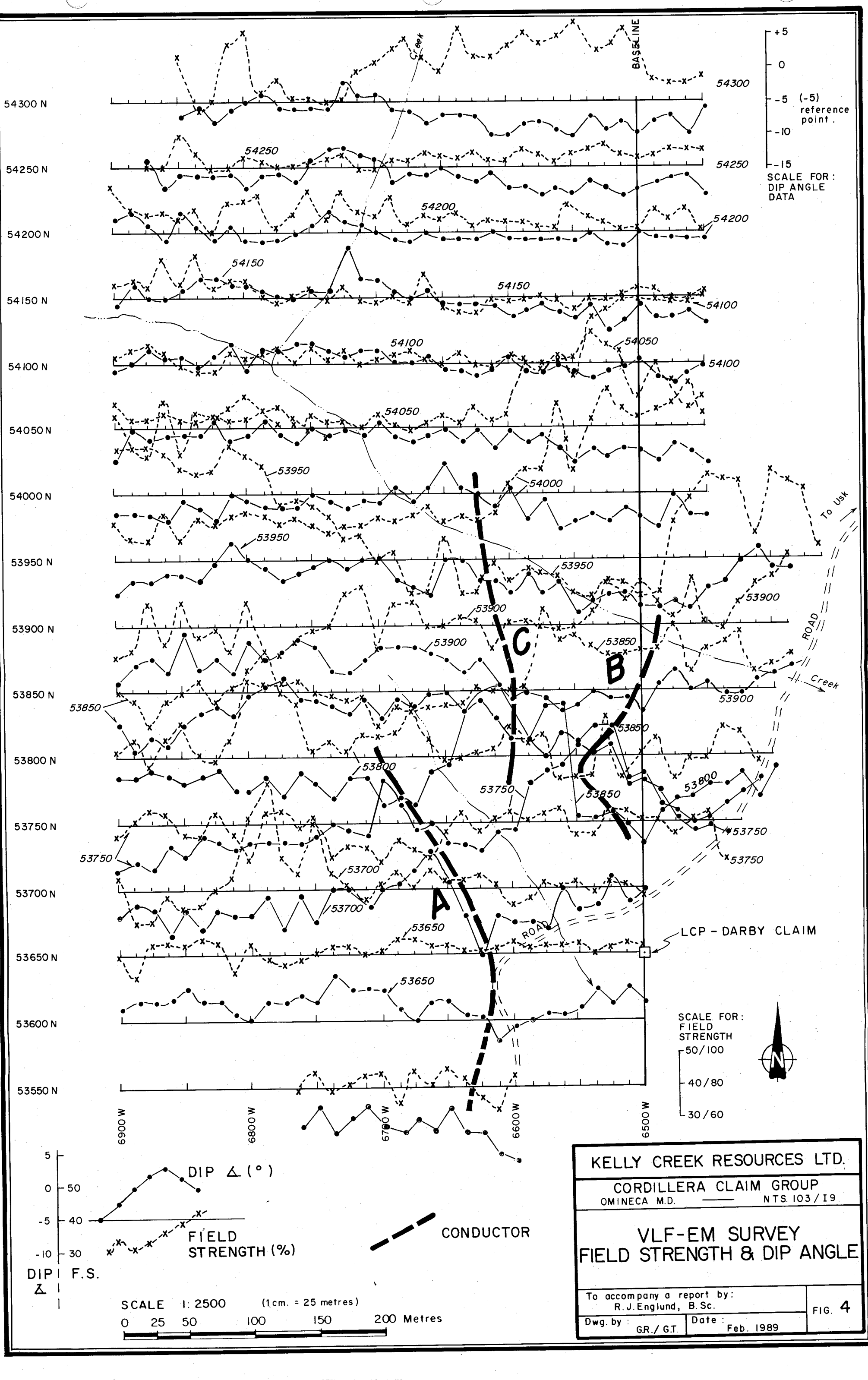
ABOVE BACKGROUND : >20 ppm

ANOMALOUS : >30 ppm

HIGHLY ANOMALOUS : — ppm

APPENDIX 3:

Maps - Figures 4 through 6



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OMINECA M.D. —— NTS. 103/I9

VLF-EM SURVEY
FIELD STRENGTH & DIP ANGLE

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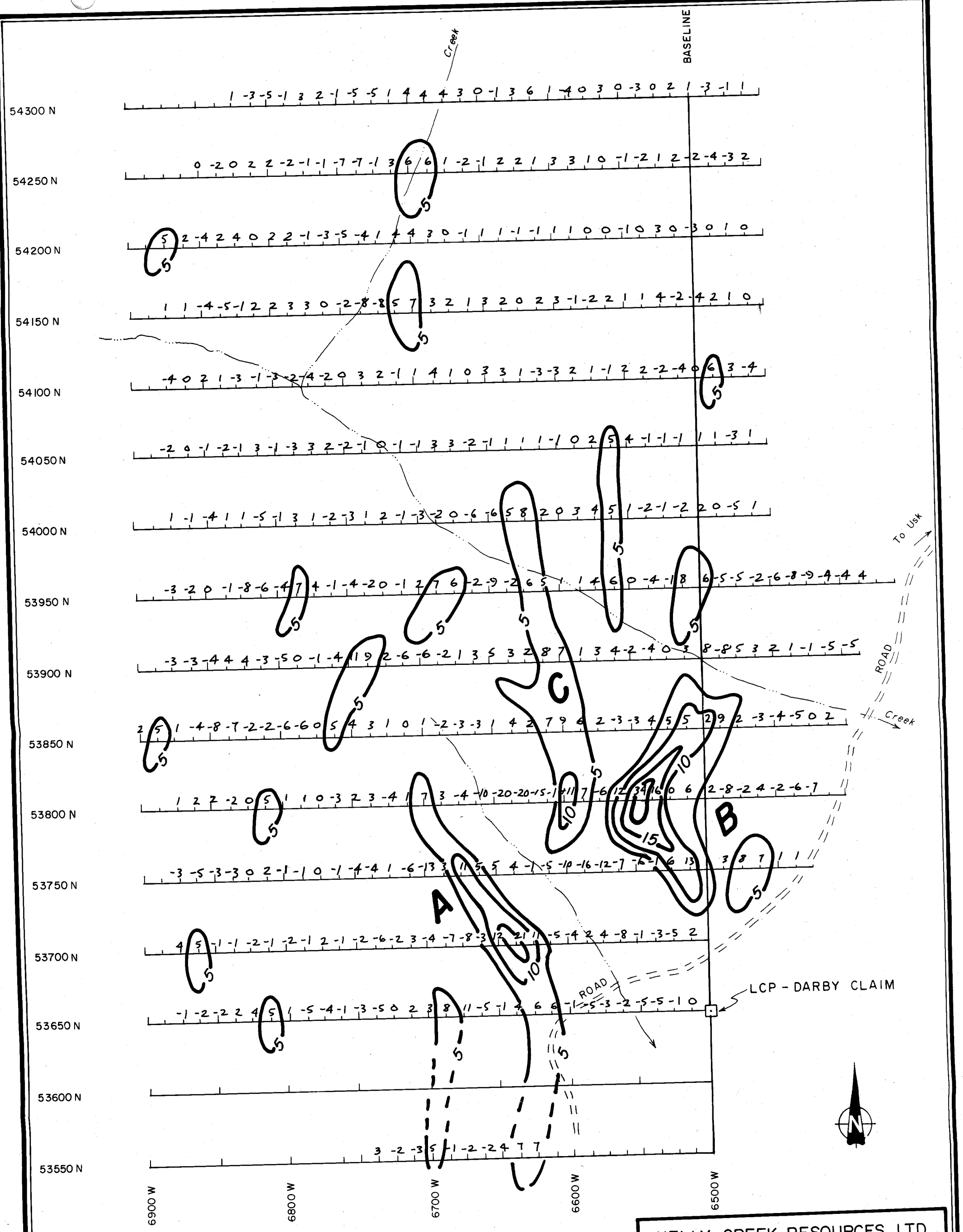
Date: Feb. 1989

FIG. 4



SCALE 1: 2500 (1cm. = 25 metres)

0 25 50 100 150 200 Metres

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OMINECA M.D. —— NTS. 103/I9

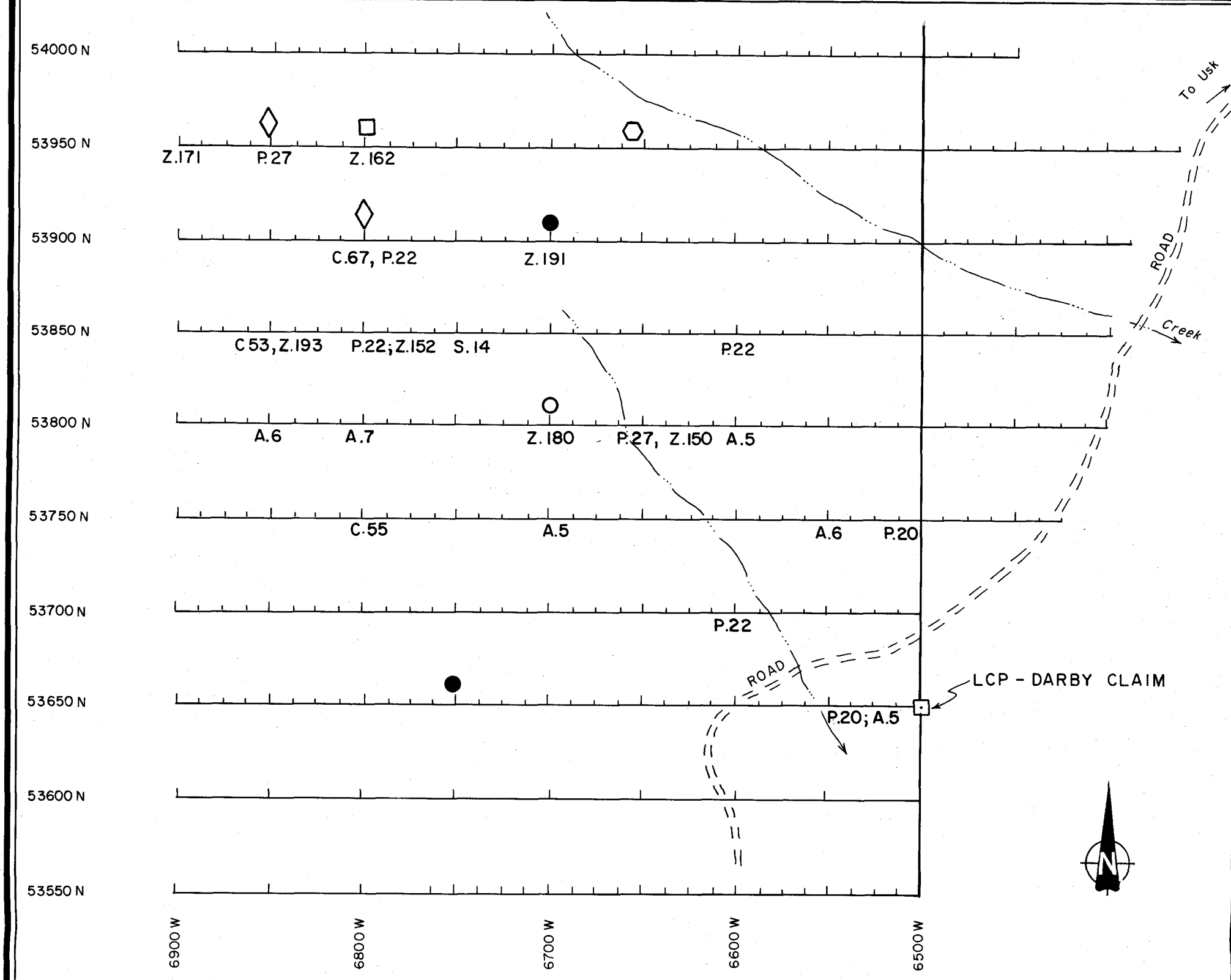
VLF-EM SURVEY FRASER FILTER MAP

To accompany a report by: R.J. Englund, B.Sc.

FIG. 5

Dwg. by: G.R./G.T.

Date: Feb. 1989



Analytical Results

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM
53950N 6500W	28	3	126	.1	7
53950N 6550W	19	4	77	.1	2
53950N 6600W	24	16	105	.1	10
53950N 6650W	28	7	126	.1	20
53950N 6700W	21	8	91	.1	8
53950N 6750W	27	8	113	.1	2
53950N 6800W	26	32	162	.1	5
53950N 6850W	64	27	224	.2	3
53950N 6900W	58	6	171	.2	2
53900N 6500W	29	12	88	.3	5
53900N 6550W	33	10	86	.1	11
53900N 6600W	18	2	25	.2	2
53900N 6650W	21	11	77	.2	7
53900N 6700W	141	11	191	.1	7
53900N 6750W	11	5	26	.3	4
53900N 6800W	67	22	234	.1	13
53900N 6850W	17	11	87	.1	12
53900N 6900W	37	14	112	.2	5
53850N 6500W	13	2	44	.2	4
53850N 6550W	17	8	118	.1	2
53850N 6600W	18	22	63	.3	13
53850N 6650W	5	13	42	.1	6
53850N 6700W	20	13	120	.2	8
53850N 6750W	25	6	106	.1	14
53850N 6800W	37	22	152	.1	9
53850N 6850W	53	15	193	.3	9
53800N 6450W	27	8	101	.3	7
53800N 6500W	22	11	88	.3	10
53800N 6550W	21	12	121	.2	11
53800N 6600W	10	7	50	.5	7
53800N 6650W	27	27	150	.3	13
53800N 6700W	76	16	180	.4	11
53800N 6750W	25	12	76	.4	8
53800N 6800W	15	7	72	.2	7
53800N 6850W	4	4	18	.1	7
53800N 6900W	6	6	18	.1	3

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM
53750N 6500W	29	20	84	.3	7
53750N 6550W	24	6	112	.6	5
53750N 6600W	22	14	81	.4	6
53750N 6650W	29	13	92	.4	13
53750N 6700W	14	9	64	.5	9
53750N 6750W	5	6	21	.2	2
53750N 6800W	55	18	92	.7	7
53750N 6850W	48	12	147	.6	6
53700N 6500W	37	14	84	.1	12
53700N 6550W	14	6	57	.2	3
53700N 6600W	41	22	91	.1	10
53700N 6650W	12	11	47	.1	6
53700N 6700W	4	4	37	.3	2
53700N 6750W	28	9	84	.3	8
53700N 6800W	13	10	47	.3	2
53650N 6500W	22	13	58	.3	9
53650N 6550W	22	20	88	.5	9
53650N 6600W	19	8	34	.4	2
53650N 6650W	18	6	93	.2	3
53650N 6700W	7	2	27	.2	2
53650N 6750W	269	7	106	.4	2

Anomalous Geochem. Results

		ABOVE BACKGROUND	ANOMALOUS	HIGHLY ANOMALOUS
Cu (ppm)	C.50	○		●
Pb (ppm)	P.20	□		■
Zn (ppm)	Z.150	◇		◆
Ag (ppm)	A.5	△		▲
As (ppm)	S.14	⬡		⬢

SCALE 1: 2500

0 25 50 100 150 Metres

KELLY CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

CORDILLERA CLAIM GROUP

OMINECA M.D. —— NTS 103/I9

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As

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Dwg. by: GR./G.T.

Date: Feb. 1989

FIG. 6