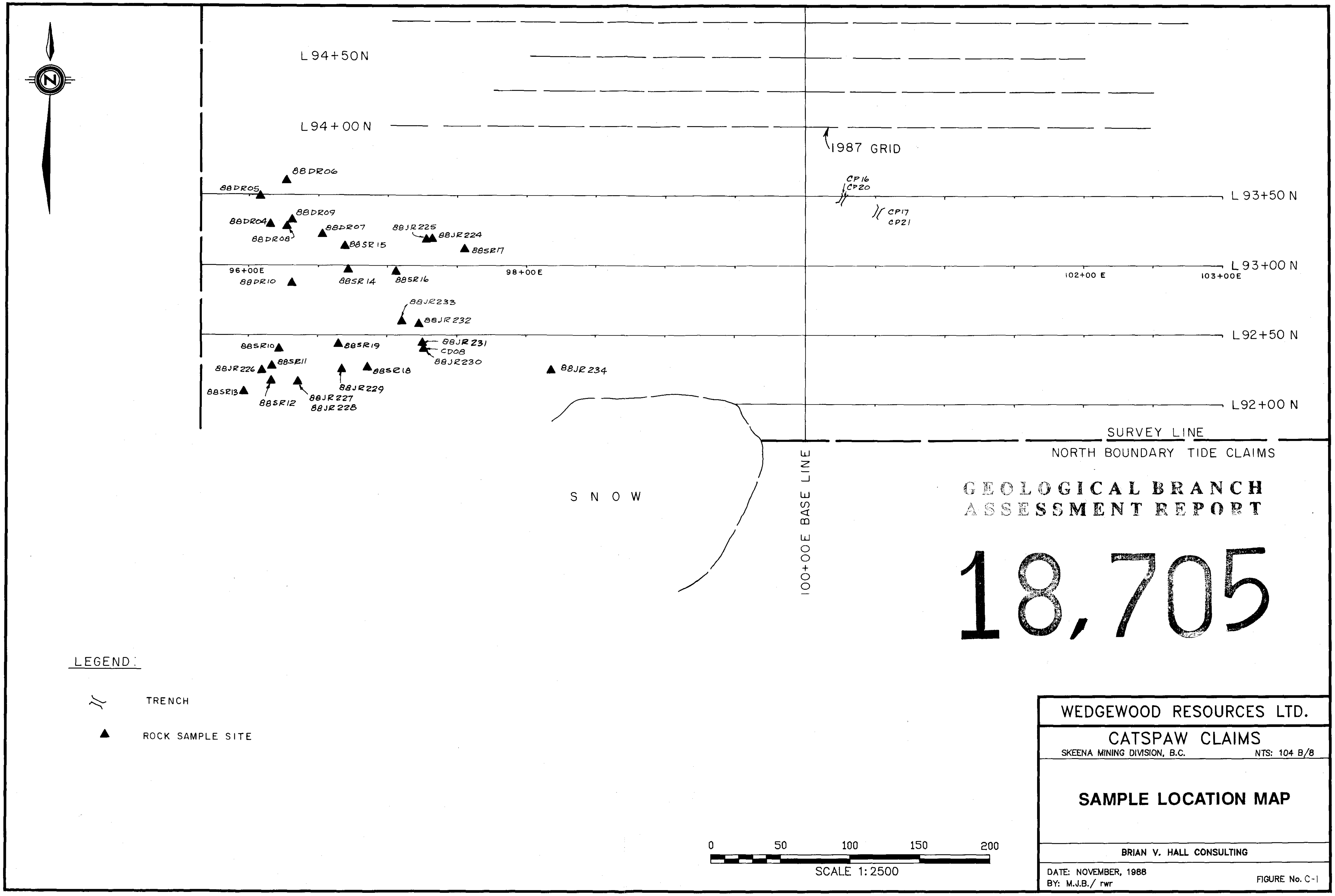
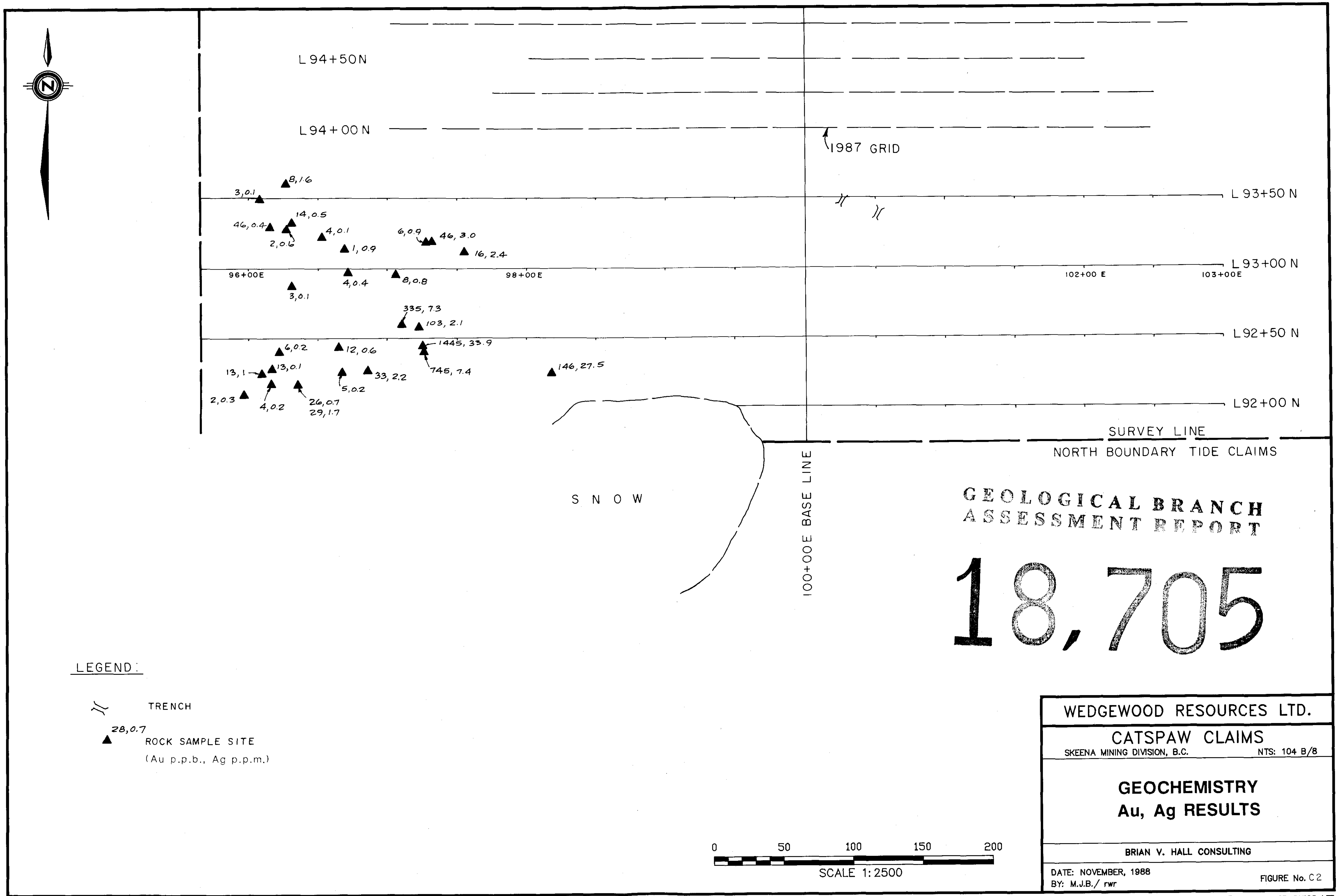


Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

CATSPAW CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Au, Ag RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. C2

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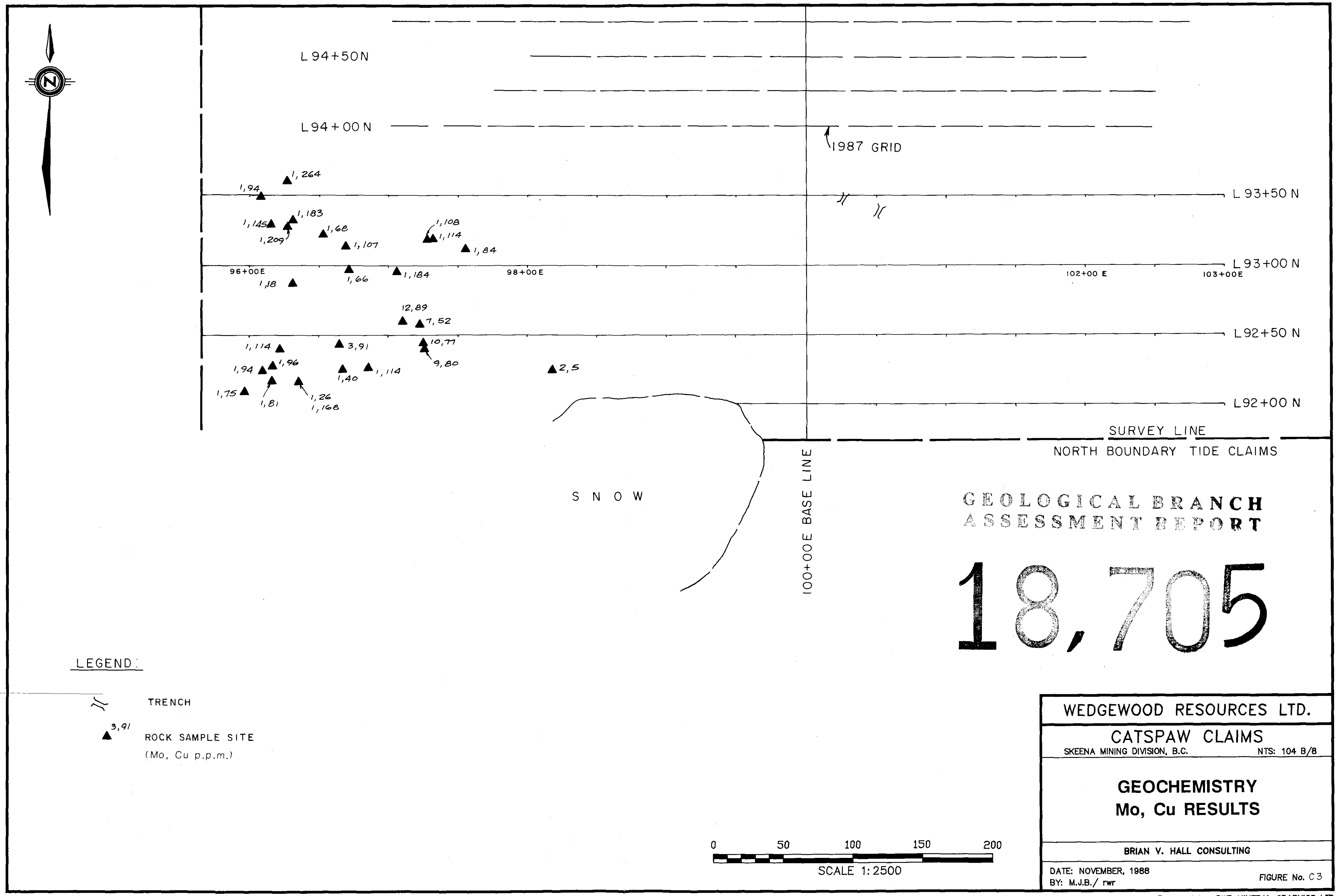

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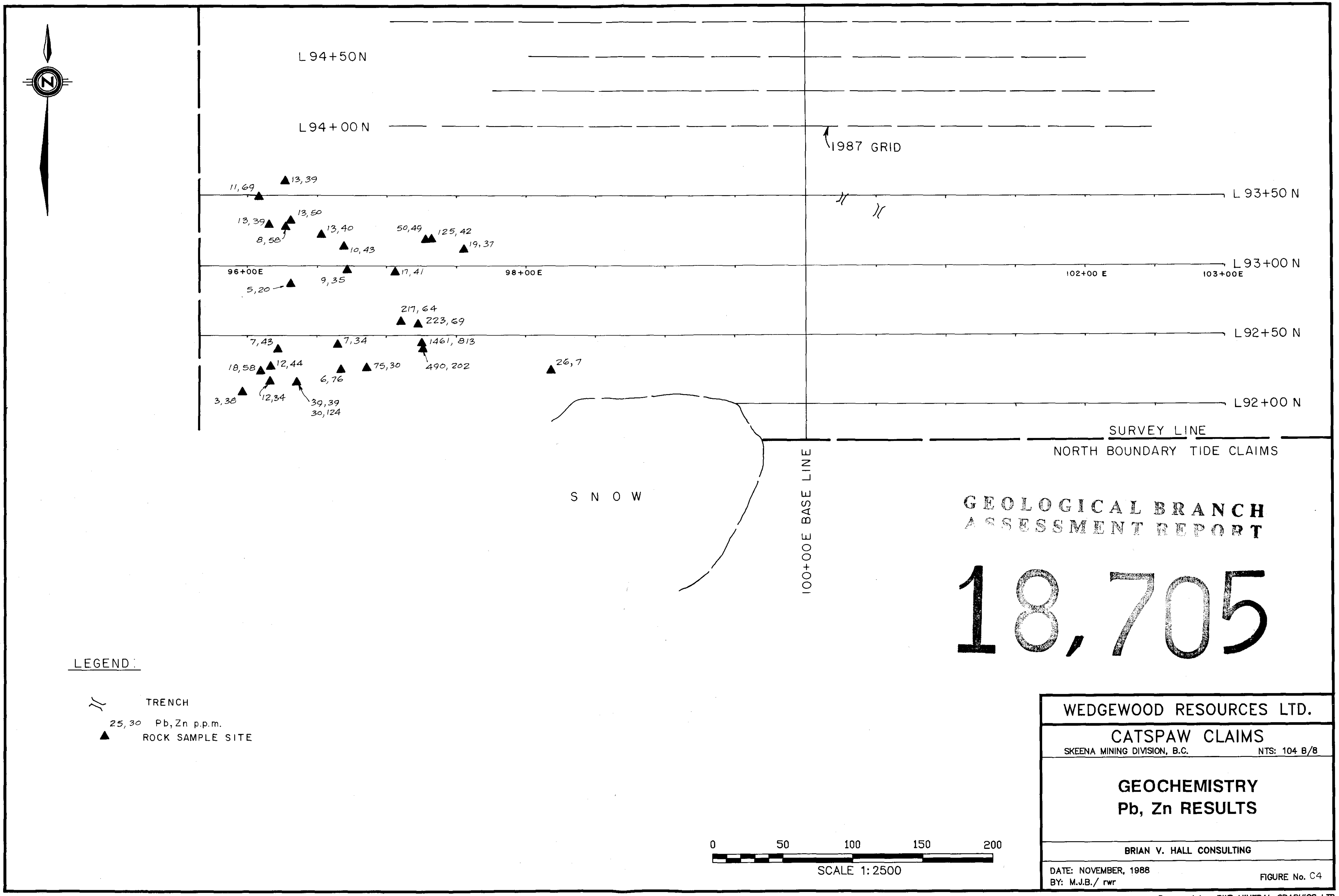


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,705

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

CATSPAW CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

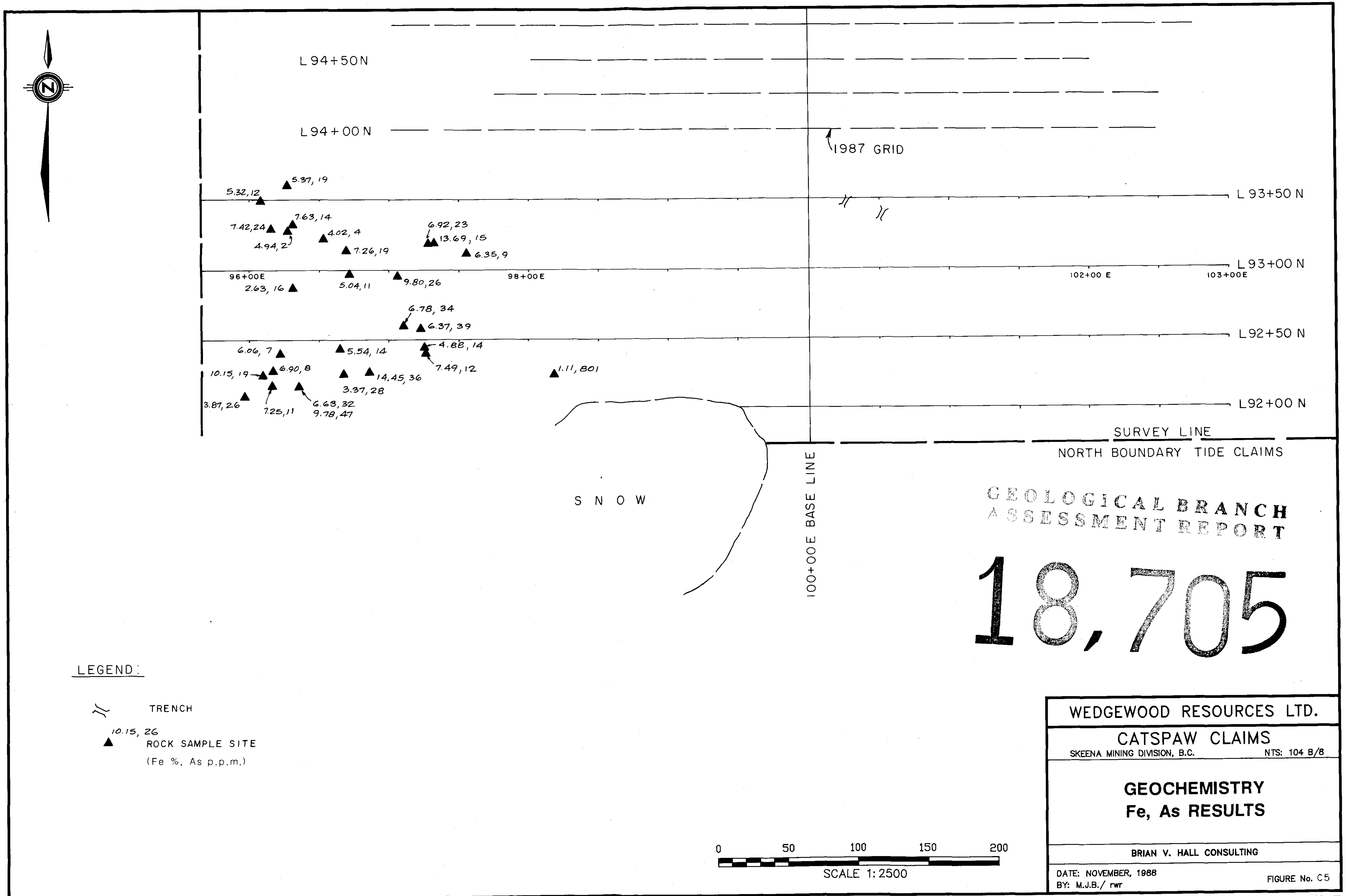
GEOCHEMISTRY
Pb, Zn RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. C4

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,705

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

CATSPAW CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

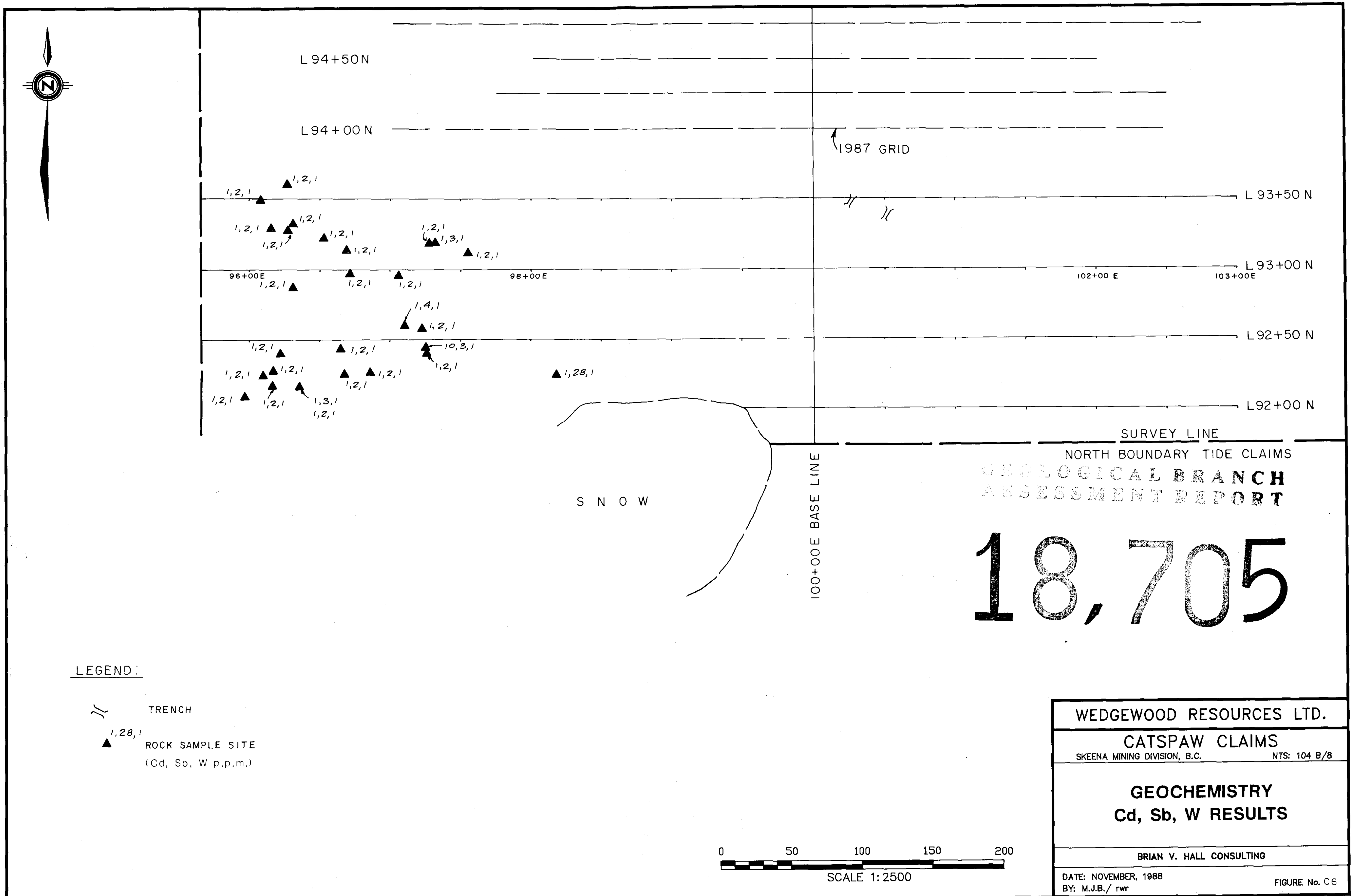
GEOCHEMISTRY
Fe, As RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. C5

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,705

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

CATSPAW CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Cd, Sb, W RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. C6

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers | Off Confidential: 90.04.24

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18705 | MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY:	Catspaw-Gamma-4-J's				
LOCATION:	LAT	56 18 00	LONG	130 06 00	
	UTM	09	6239799	431926	
	NTS	104B08E			
CAMP:	050	Stewart Camp			

CLAIM(S): Jonas,Jack,Gamma,Catspaw,Zeta
OPERATOR(S): Wedgewood Res.
AUTHOR(S): Burson, M.J.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 56 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Antimony,Arsenic,Silver,Zinc
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Unuk River Formation,Veins,Stockwork,Felsic dykes
Auriferous pyrite
WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical,Physical
GEOL 50.0 ha
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:100,1:1000
ROCK 163 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 10; Scale(s) - 1:1000
SOIL 25 sample(s) ;ME
TREN 21.5 m 2 trench(es)
RELATED
REPORTS: 08768,17027
MINFILE: 104B 124,104B 128,104B 168,104B 211

1988 PROGRAM

ON THE

GAMMA - 4 J'S - CATSPAW CLAIM GROUPS

(FRANKMACKIE PROPERTY)

Stewart, British Columbia
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 104B/8

Latitude: 56° 18' 30"
Longitude: 130° 06' 30"

for

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.
950 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T6

November, 1988

M.J. Burson, B.Sc., FGAC
Brian V. Hall Consulting
R.R. #1 - L9
Bowen Island, B.C.
V0N 1G0

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ILLUSTRATIONS

MAPS

INTRODUCTION

A total of 48 man-days were spent on the Frankmackie property (August 15-27, September 15-18) in order to evaluate and extend the results obtained by previous workers.

Several trenches were blasted and dug on the Gamma claim in order to determine the width of mineralized structures found by previous workers, the most important of which was in the vicinity of samples KK 310 - KK 314, which returned gold values up to 11420 ppb (0.333 opt) (Kruchkowski, E.R. and Konkin, K., 1988). The trenching failed to reach bedrock, indicating the depth of talus cover is in excess of 1.5 metres, but it did reveal that the mineralized block from which the anomalous samples were taken is an erosional remnant which has slumped from the more resistant, hangingwall siltstone.

The 4 J's Group was examined to determine the parameters of a sedimentary - exhalite showing and to attempt to trace the source of mineralized boulders found downslope of a glacier by previous workers. Unfortunately, as in previous years, this area was completely covered by snow rendering any exploration attempt impossible. In response, an alternate area to the north containing very strong gossan-stained rock was mapped and extensively sampled.

Finally, a brief examination of the Catspaw claim was undertaken to determine the position of previous workings in relation to the southern claim boundary which was surveyed during 1988 by a British Columbia Land Surveyor. In addition, the existing grid was extended and lithogeochemical samples collected.

In total, 188 rock and soil samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Fe, As, Sb, Cd and W.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Frankmackie property (56° 18' 30" N, 130° 06' 30" E) is located in the Skeena Mining District approximately 60 kilometres north of Stewart, British Columbia. Access to the property is by gravel road from Stewart to the Tide Lake airstrip, located at the headwaters of the Bowser River, and thence by helicopter to various points on the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Elevations on the property range from 550 metres (1,800 feet) to over 2250 metres (7,400 feet) with icefields dominating the higher portions. A large valley glacier, the Frank Mackie Glacier, flows in an easterly direction and bisects the property. Forested areas exist only at the median elevations, with clear areas at the lower and higher elevations the result of recent recession of alpine and valley glaciers.

The climate is typically cool and wet with heavy snowfall during the winter months. The higher elevations of the property were much of the work has been done, are hampered by a very short, snow-free field season of only 4-6 weeks, from the latter part of August through most of September.

CLAIM STATUS

The Frankmackie property consists of 170 units in 11 contiguous claims staked under the modified grid system. A1 unit claim (Haida) owned by Silver Standard Mines Ltd. lies within the Catspaw claim and is not included in the land package. All other claims are owned by D. Cremonese of Teuton Resources Ltd. who has optioned them to Wedgewood Resources Ltd.

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

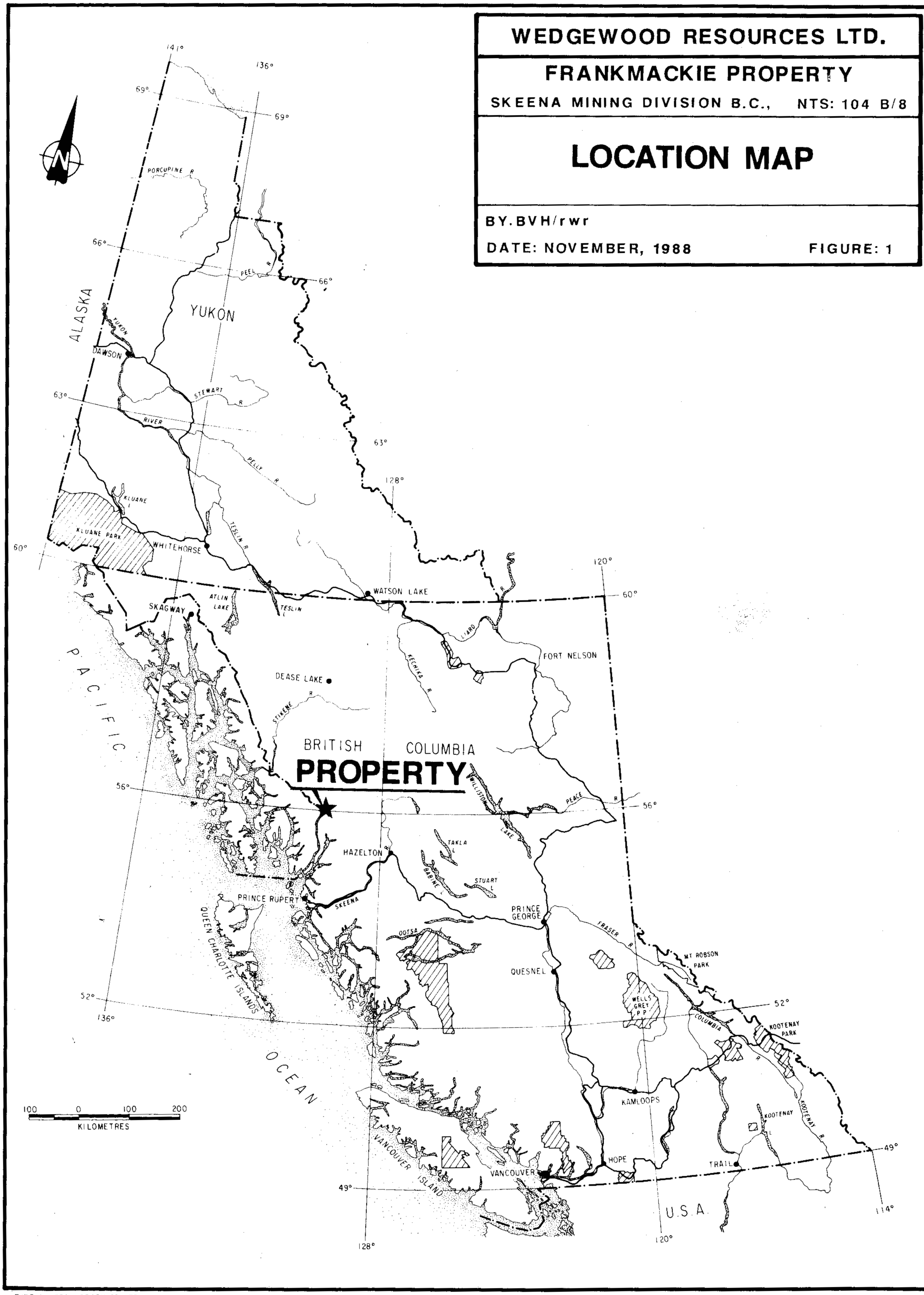
FRANKMACKIE PROPERTY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION B.C., NTS: 104 B/8

LOCATION MAP

BY. BVH/rwr

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988 FIGURE: 1



RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD

The northern boundary of the Tide claim, which defines the southern boundary of the Catspaw claim, was surveyed by a registered British Columbia Land Surveyor during 1988. The survey line is marked by rock cairns and indicates that trenching done by previous workers was well within the claim.

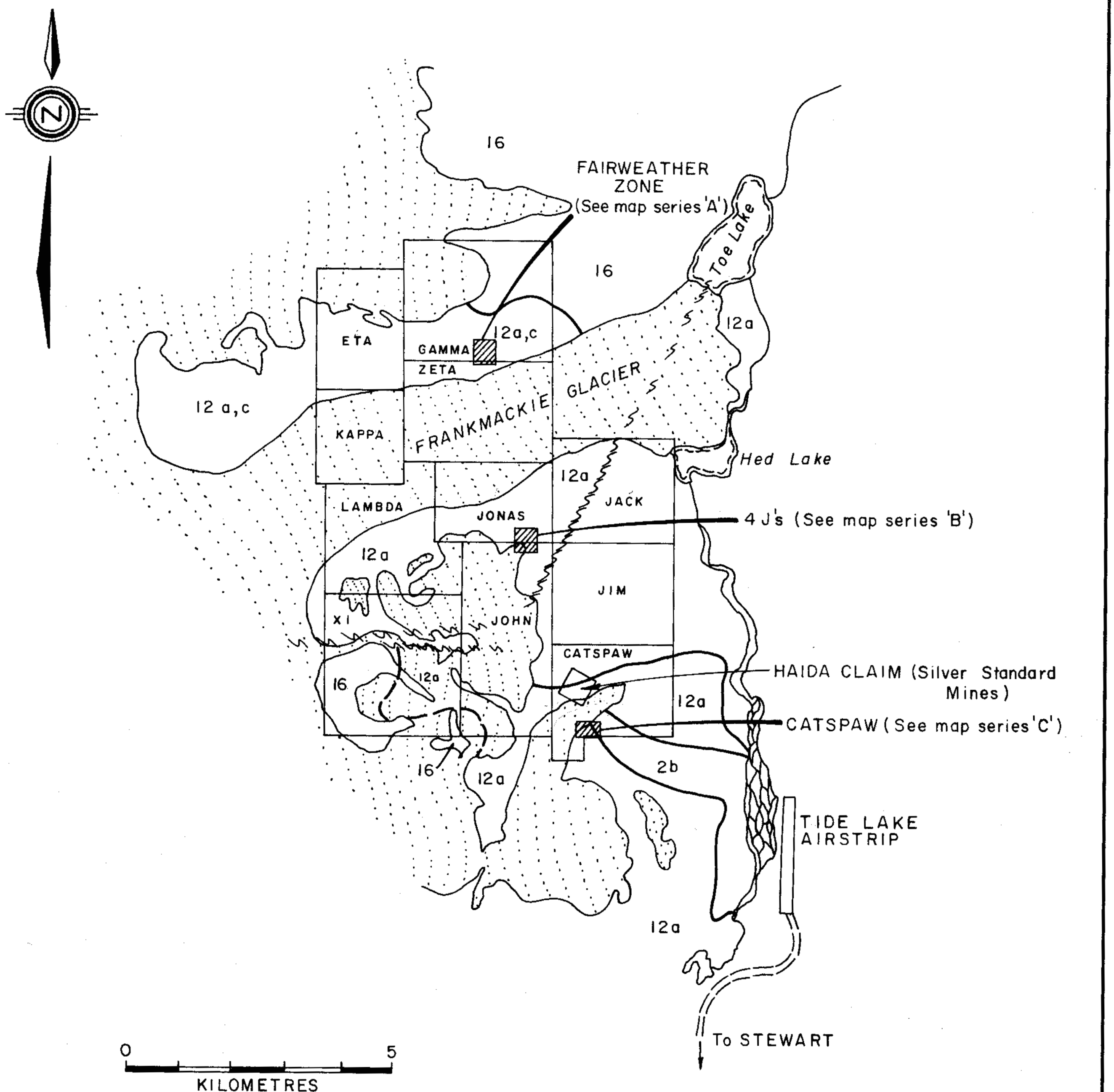
Following is a summary of relevant claim information. Note that the expiry date does not reflect the application of 1988 expenditures.

Name	Record Number	Number of Units	Expiry Date
Catspaw	2004A (1)	16	November 2, 1990
Gamma	3621 (11)	20	November 2, 1988
Jim	3623 (11)	12	November 2, 1989
John	3624 (11)	18	November 2, 1990
Jonas	3625 (11)	8	November 2, 1990
Jack	3626 (11)	12	November 2, 1989
Zeta	5322 (4)	20	November 2, 1989
Eta	5323 (4)	15	April 22, 1989
Kappa	5326 (4)	9	April 22, 1989
Lambda	5327 (4)	20	April 22, 1989
Xi	5330 (4)	20	April 22, 1989

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart District occurs within the Stikinia Terrane of the Intermontane Belt. Immediately to the west is the Coast Plutonic Complex and to the east is the Bowser Basin which overlaps the Stikinia and adjoining Cache Creek Terrane.

Regional mapping in the area has largely been carried out by graduate students funded through the British Columbia Department of Mines. To date, the most comprehensive published work has been by E.W. Grove (1972, et. al. 1982 and 1986). More recently, a detailed re-evaluation of the district has been undertaken by D.J. Alldrick (1983, 1984, 1985 and 1987).



LEGEND:

MIDDLE JURASSIC

16 SALMON RIVER FORMATION
SILTSTONE, GRAYWACKE, SANDSTONE

LOWER JURASSIC

12 UNUK RIVER FORMATION
- a VOLCANIC BRECCIA, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE
- c CONGLOMERATE

2 METAMORPHIC ROCKS
- b PHYLLITE, SEMI-SCHIST, SCHIST

FAULT

GEOLOGY BY E.W. GROVE, 1982

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.
FRANKMACKIE PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8
REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND CLAIM LOCATION
BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING
DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988 BY: M.J.B./ rwr FIGURE No. 2

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

The Stikinia Terrane which hosts the Stewart District consists of a middle Paleozoic to lower Mesozoic package of eugeoclinal rocks. Within the Stewart District the stratigraphic succession is somewhat more restricted, consisting entirely of the middle Jurassic to upper Triassic Hazelton Group. Intruding this are a series of Jurassic and Tertiary intrusive rocks.

Based upon the regional mapping of Alldrick (1987) and Grove (1972) the Hazelton Group has been subdivided into four formations, viz; 1) Unuk River, 2) Betty Creek, 3) Mount Dillworth and 4) Salmon River Formations.

The oldest of these is the upper Triassic to lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. This consists of a sequence of thick-bedded epiclastic volcanic rocks and lithic tuffs, which associated pillow lavas, carbonate lenses and thin-bedded siltstones. The volcanic rocks are andesitic, consisting predominantly of a series of green to greenish-grey fragmentals which range in size from fine grained tuffs through breccias. Within the andesite tuffs are a series of hematitic epiclastic lenses. The colour of these rocks grade from an apple green to a bright, brick red. Also present are intervals which are grey, mottled purple and maroon. The tuffs for the most part are composed almost entirely of angular clasts and exhibit a poor degree of sorting.

Grove (1987) has divided the Unuk River Formation into a lower, middle and upper member based upon the presence of two local unconformities. The depositional environment has been interpreted to be an island arc under "shallow-water marine" conditions. Furthermore, the direction of transport during the lower Jurassic was predominantly from west to east suggesting a topographic high which was offshore at the time.

In the immediate Stewart area, Alldrick (1987) has divided the Unuk River Formation into seven members, based largely upon the presence of an upper and lower sequence of siltstone, plus lithologies which are considered to be distinctive. The epiclastic rocks are by far the most abundant. Three andesitic tuff members have been defined which are separated by a lower and upper unit of siltstone. The uppermost of the tuff members is also the most widespread, attaining a thickness of roughly 2,000 metres. It is thought the entire sequence represents a predominantly sub-aerial accumulation with the two regional siltstone markers denoting periods of submergence (Alldrick, 1985).

Volcanic flows within the Unuk River Formation include a series of augite porphyries and the Premier Porphyry, both of which occur near the top of the Unuk River Formation. The more distinctive of the two being the Premier Porphyry which consists of a series of bimodal, feldspar-porphyritic andesite flows. Phenocrysts consist of small (3-5 mm) white, subhedral to euhedral plagioclase crystals, plus larger (1-5 cm) buff-coloured, euhedral orthoclase crystals and 5-10 mm long hornblende crystals. This unit outcrops along the uphill side of the Silbak Premier mine site along the west sides of Mount Dillworth, and are identical in appearance to dykes of the Premier Porphyry (Alldrick, 1985).

The augite-porphyry flows are restricted to the area of Long Lake and may be the stratigraphic equivalent of the Premier Porphyry flows (Alldrick, 1985). In appearance this unit is massive, consisting of euhedral green-black phenocrysts of augite (2-8 mm long) which are set in an aphanitic, medium grey to olive green matrix (Dupus, J.P., 1985).

Conformably overlying the Unuk River Formation is the lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation. Laterally this unit can be traced for roughly 170 km, from the Iskut River in the north to south of Alice Arm (Grove, E.W., 1987). Over this area the estimated thickness of the unit varies considerably from 4 to 1,200 metres. It has also been subdivided into two members, one of which consists of a series of dacitic volcanics and the other a sequence of sediments.

The dacitic volcanics consist of dust, crystal, and lapilli tuffs and porphyritic flows which are interbedded within the sediments. They also appear to be of relatively local extent since many areas within the epiclastic rocks contain no dacitic volcanics.

The sedimentary facies of the Betty Creek Formation consists of a series of conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones. The rocks are predominantly purple to bright maroon coloured, although some local greenish, mottled purple and green units are present. As the hematized nature of these rocks suggest, the environment of deposition was predominantly sub-aerial, with the conglomerates possibly representing debris flows. However, the presence of a small limestone lens on Mitre Mountain indicates that local lacustrine and/or marine conditions did exist. Overall the material which comprises the sediments of the Betty Creek Formation appears to have been derived locally (Grove, E.W., 1986).

A lower Jurassic felsic volcanic sequence known as the Mount Dillworth Formation overlies the Betty Creek Formation. Although relatively thin, this unit is distinctive and provides an important regional marker in the district. The Mount Dillworth Formation has been subdivided into five distinct facies of felsic tuff, plus basal pumice facies.

Only one exposure of the basal pumice facies is known, occurring as a narrow zone on the northwest slope of Mount Dillworth. Sandwiched between two sequences of andesites is a 16 m thick zone consisting of purple pumiceous ash containing scattered lapilli size clasts of pumice 3 cm in diameter.

The lowest member of the felsic tuffs is a massive aphanitic dust tuff composed of volcanic dust and fine lithic particles. Overlying this is a welded ash flow tuff, which becomes progressively more welded towards the stratigraphic bottom. The upper felsic tuff member of the Mount Dillworth Formation is a siliceous lapilli tuff to breccia which extends throughout the entire Stewart area. Uppermost are the black tuff and pyritic felsic tuff members, both of which occur over a relatively restricted area. The black tuff member is a relatively thick unit of carbonaceous crystal and lithic lapilli tuff which contains local lenses of argillaceous siltstone. The pyritic felsic tuffs consist of a lapilli tuff to tuff breccia which trends along the west side of Mount Dillworth and the east side of Summit Lake. Cylindrical fumarolic pipes which are encrusted by pyrite and are oriented perpendicular to bedding occur in the vicinity of Summit Lake (Alldrick, D.J., 1985).

The middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is the youngest major stratigraphic unit in the Stewart District. This unit disconformably overlies both the Mount Dillworth and Betty Creek Formations and unconformably the Unuk River Formation (Grove, E.W., 1986, Alldrick, D.J., 1985). It consists exclusively of sediments and has been subdivided by Alldrick (1985) into a basal and a main member.

The basal member consists of a series of dark grey to black grits, ash-rich argillaceous siltstones, plus local lenses and thin beds of fossiliferous limestone and conglomerate. Minor horizons containing local concentrations of sparsely disseminated pyrite are also present. Separating the basal member from the main member is a regional bedding plane fault which is represented by a 5 to 30 m thick zone of intense deformation.

The lowermost 100 m of the main member consists of a series of black, thin to medium bedded argillites, calcareous siltstones and shales which contain minor amounts of intercalated limestone and chert. Overlying these are a series of coarser grained sediments comprising greywacke, sandstone and conglomerate.

Intrusive Rocks

The Stewart area is crosscut by a variety of intrusive rocks as a result of the relative proximity of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The oldest is a large body of granodiorite at the eastern edge of the Stewart District known as the Texas Creek Granodiorite. The core of this body has recently been dated at 206 $\pm$ 6 Ma with some peripheral dykes and sills at 189 $\pm$ 22 Ma (Alldrick, D.J., et. al., 1985). Three phases consisting of a core, border and sill phase have been defined. The core phase consists of a massive, equigranular, medium to coarse-grained hornblende granodiorite which contains up to 15% coarse euhedral hornblende grains. The border phase is for the most part restricted to the eastern margin of this pluton occurring along the Salmon Glacier, Big Missouri and Bear River Ridges. Where present it consists of a zone up to 200 m wide of a coarse-grained feldspar-porphyritic hornblende granodiorite. The phenocrysts are 1 to 4 cm long euhedral orthoclase crystals which are similar to those within the Premier Porphyry dykes and flows. The margins also contain a relatively narrow zone (10-20 m wide) of chloritic alteration. The sill phase is restricted to two sill-like feldspar-porphyritic lenses which occur in the Indian Mine. Both sills are north trending, dipping 70° to the east and consist of large orthoclase phenocrysts which are set in a medium to coarse-grained granodiorite matrix.

The Premier Porphyry dykes are a series of medium to dark green porphyritic rocks which contain 1-4 cm long phenocrysts of orthoclase and smaller phenocrysts of plagioclase. Exposures of this rock type occur along the west side of the Salmon River, with the greatest concentration within the immediate vicinity of the Premier Silbak Mineralization (Alldrick, D.J., 1985). Recent age dating has produced an age of 194 $\pm$ 2 Ma for a dyke of the Premier Porphyry (Alldrick, D.J., 1985), which compares with a similar age for a sample of the Premier Porphyry flow (194.8 $\pm$ 2 Ma) plus the Texas Creek and Summit Lake granodiorites (189 $\pm$ 2 to 260 $\pm$ 6 Ma) (Alldrick, D.J., 1985). A rock analysis from the Premier Porphyry dyke straddles the andesite-dacite compositional field. Generally the Premier Porphyry is interpreted to form tabular sheets; however, at the Premier Silbak Mine they are known to form elliptical pipes, plugs and volcanic necks. Premier Porphyry dykes are also known to crosscut the Texas Creek granodiorite (Alldrick, D.J., 1985).

The Summit Lake granodiorite (also termed the Berendon granodiorite) is a medium to coarse-grained hornblende granodiorite which also contains minor amounts of fine biotite. It outcrops immediately to the north and west of Summit Lake in the vicinity of the Granduc Millsite. This intrusive is also relatively old having been dated at 192.8 $\pm$ 2 Ma (Alldrick, D.J. et. al., 1985). Unlike the Texas Creek granodiorite, an extensive aureole of hornfelsed, silicified, pyritized country rock surrounds the Summit Lake granodiorite.

Underlying the townsites of Hyder and Stewart is the Eocene aged Hyder Stock. Predominantly a coarse-grained biotite granodiorite, this stock does range in composition to a quartz monzonite. Characteristic of this rock type are minor amounts of hornblende, slightly porphyritic pink orthoclase crystals, plus fine grained, golden crystals of sphene. Peripheral to the Hyder stock are a number of white to cream aplite dykes, plus the silver-rich galena-sphalerite veins of the Prosperity/Porter Idaho Mine (Alldrick, D.J. and Kenyon, J.M., 1984), Silverado Mine (White, W.E., 1946) and Bayview Mine (Alldrick, D.J., 1985).

Similar to the Hyder stock is the Boundary granodiorite. This intrusive straddles the Canada - United States border southwest of the Salmon Glacier, intruding the older Texas Creek granodiorite (Alldrick, D.J., 1985).

Three swarms of Tertiary felsic to mafic dykes cut through the Stewart District. Occupying the widest area is the Portland Canal swarm which goes past the south end of Mount Dillworth crossing the Bear River Ridge at Mount Bunting. Dykes of this swarm are found to trend east-southeast and dip steeply to the southeast. In the vicinity of Bitter Creek a number of these dykes have coalesced to form the Bitter Creek Monzonite.

A second dyke swarm is found along the area of Tide Lake trending south then southeast over the crest of Mount Dillworth where it eventually merges with the Portland Canal dyke swarm. The third major dyke swarm subparallels the international border in the vicinity of the Premier Silbak Mine. In the past this dyke swarm has been variously known as the Mount Dolly (Smith, J.G., 1977) and Premier Dyke Swarms (Grove, E.W., 1971). However, both names were found to be misleading so this dyke swarm has recently been renamed as the Mount Welker (Alldrick, D.J., 1985).

Each of these dyke swarms contains three main lithologies. The oldest are a series of massive, fine to medium grained, light grey biotite to biotite-hornblende granodiorites which may be up to 60 m in width. These are intruded by aphanitic, granular, greyish-green microdiorite or andesitic dykes up to 10 m wide. These are in turn cut by a series of thin, variably porphyritic andesitic dykes which rarely exceed 50 cm in width.

In general, within the centre of these dykes swarms little remains of the original rock as most outcrops contain over 50% dyke material. Combined, these three dyke swarms represent approximately 1.5 km of northeasterly crustal extension. In addition, the Portland Canal dyke swarm has served as the locas for some late quartz-sulphide mineralization (Grove, E.W., 1972). Although this mode of mineralization has attracted a considerable amount of exploration attention, none of the deposits have produced any significant tonnage.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(As the 1988 program was almost exclusively devoted to trenching and sampling, little geological mapping was done. The following description has been taken verbatim from a report by W.D. Groves, P.Eng., Ph.D., dated March 7, 1988.)

As mapped by Grove, the majority of the property area is underlain by rocks of the lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, consisting of thick bedded volcanic conglomerates, breccias, flows, intercalated sandstone and banded siltstone and lenticular calcarenite members. Significantly, almost all of the major gold-silver deposits of the Stewart area have been localized in, or proximate to, volcanics and volcanic sediments of the Unuk River Formation.

In the centre of the 4 J's claims, the Unuk River Formation is in fault contact with a structural remnant of the Salmon River Formation, consisting of dark colour-banded siltstones, greywackes and intercalated calcarenite (limestone and a variety of volcanic sediments and a few flow rocks. This unit has apparently been folded into a doubly plunging, east-west trending syncline overlying the more massive Unuk River members. According to Grove (1983), these canoe-fold structures are common within the Stewart Complex and generally reflect half-graben development. The faults which give rise to these structures are generally normal high angle features.

Grove has also mapped a zone of alteration (Jurassic phyllite, semi-schist or schist) trending from the East Gold mine west and west-northwest into the Catspaw claim. Such sericite zones are common in and around area gold deposits like those at the Premier, Sulphurets and Gold Wedge properties.

Several, small, Eocene age feldspar porphyry intrusives have also been noted during investigations of the property. These seem to lie along a regional, roughly north-northwest trending corridor and appear to be related to the mineralization in evidence on the Gamma and John claims.

1988 PROGRAM

Gamma Claims

The Gamma claims were investigated in order to extend and enhance results obtained by previous workers in the area known as the Fairweather Zone. In particular, it was ordained that the 'gold' trench area undergo further and more extensive trenching to determine the geometry of the mineralized zone and to allow channel sampling in a systematic manner.

Over a period of five days, two trenches (termed 'Trench A' and the 'Gold Trench') were blasted and hand-mucked, a small soil grid was emplaced and 27 lithogeochemical samples were collected, most of which were from the 'Trench A' area, which is located approximately 250 metres north of the 'Gold Trench'. All samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, As, Fe, Cd, Sb and W. In addition, a number of wooden pickets containing location descriptions engraved on an aluminum tag were placed at various points in the immediate area of the 1988 work to enable future workers to more easily orient themselves.

Trench A

Preliminary reconnaissance resulted in the discovery of a small outcropping completely surrounded by snow. There was some evidence to suggest this area had previously been sampled, and initially was thought to be the Gold Trench mentioned by Kruchkowski and Konkin (1988). This was subsequently located 250 metres to the south. Since there was no record of work or results in the available literature of sampling of the various pits, a 21.5 metre long trench was blasted and 1 metre chip samples taken along its entire length.

The lithology consists of a mafic agglomerate with sub-rounded clasts between 1 and 2 cm in diameter set in a medium to coarse grained volcanic matrix. The agglomeratic nature of this unit is apparent only on the weathered surface; on fresh surfaces it appears to be a mafic tuff. In the immediate vicinity of Trench A, the rocks have undergone, varying degrees of silicification and sericite and chlorite alteration, as well the iron content is quite variable with pyrite being the only sulphide recognized. The analyses, however, indicate only several samples with elevated silver values (up to 27.4 ppm) and all other elements attaining only background values.

Gold Trench

The most important area trenched, based on previous results (Kruchkowski, E.R. and Konkin, K., 1988) was in the vicinity of samples KK 310 - KK 314 which returned gold values up to 11420 ppb (0.333 opt) and was traced along strike for 7.15 metres. The trenching failed to expose any new mineralization and in fact has shown that the block sampled (KK 311, 312) is an erosional remnant, approximately 1.0 metre thick which has slumped from beneath a more resistant unit comprised of a very blocky weathering siltstone or wacke (see Map 1A). Narrow (10-15 cm) remnants of the zone are present immediately beneath the siltstone but the rest has been eroded leaving a hole at least 1 metre deep. Trenching on the northeast side of the zone has failed to pick up any indications of sulphide mineralization A number of pits dug on the southwest side have uncovered a zone of secondary sulphide enrichment producing Fe- and Mn-oxide coatings of the talus and in extreme cases, cementing the talus to produce ferrocrete. This zone extends for approximately 8.5 metres at which point it abruptly ends for unknown reasons. All pits failed to reach bedrock and the depth of the talus cover remains unknown, although it is in excess of 1.5 metres.

Since no new extensions of the mineralization were uncovered, and resampling the exposed erosional remnants would have been redundant, only a limited number of samples were taken east of the trench from an area of very iron and manganese stained rock which presumably represents the eastern extension of this zone. The results of this sampling, although very high in iron content (up to 13%), returned only background values in both base and precious metals.

Note that sample 88JR-42A which has returned by far the highest results (see Appendix C) was taken from galena/stibnite float found downslope of the silver showing mentioned by Kruchkowski and Konkin, 1988.

<u>**4 J's Group**</u>

It was the intent of this program to blast and trench as far as possible into a glacier in order to follow a sedimentary - exhalite showing and also to attempt to find the source of mineralized boulders found downslope from the glacier by previous workers. Unfortunately, as in previous years this area was completely covered by snow rendering any exploration attempt impossible (see photo, Appendix A). In response, an alternate area to the north containing very strong gossan-stained rock was mapped and extensively sampled. This area appears to have had only a cursory inspection in the past.

Two major units have been found in the vicinity of this grid. The most extensive has been termed the Black Argillite unit, comprising black to light grey, generally thin-bedded argillite and grit, but which may contain narrow beds of wacke and conglomerate. This has been intruded in an easterly direction by a Feldspar Porphyry dyke or sill which is a grey to green unit containing feldspar phenocrysts up to 2.0 cm long and 0.5 cm ferromagnesian minerals now altered to chlorite. Minor monzonite dykes and quartz-carbonate veins have also been observed.

A major deformation zone exists in the immediate vicinity of the creek which flows through camp. Here, small isoclinal folds, open folds and box folds have been observed as well as minor offsets of individual beds and major deformation zones. Elsewhere on the grid the trend of the Black Argillite unit is always northerly and except in the extreme west (where dips are very steep to the east) the unit dips very steeply to the west. No other folding was evident from ground observations, but large open folds were observed from the air and these have been described by previous workers (Groves, W.D., 1988).

A large proportion of the grid, both within and proximal to the Feldspar Porphyry, display areas of strong brown and yellow-brown gossan stain caused by an infusion of disseminated pyrite, pyrite $\pm$ quartz veins and generally strong sericite alteration (see photographs, Appendix A). As well, these zones often contain quartz flooding $\pm$ carbonate alteration. The zones are both concordant and discordant with respect to the attitude of the country rock and have a strong spatial (and possibly temporal) relationship to the Feldspar Porphyry.

Sampling was conducted over large portions of the grid, which resulted in the collection of 133 one metre long chip samples from the gossanous areas. The results of the subsequent analyses were very disappointing. All elements returned only background values except for one series which did exhibit slightly elevated values for arsenic (see Appendix C). Several samples were re-analyzed at the end of the field season with virtually the same results.

Catspaw Claim

A brief examination of the Catspaw claim was undertaken to determine the position of the southern claim boundary in relation to several mineralized trenches. Several man-days were spent searching for the legal corner post of the Catspaw claim, but this was never found. However, a post was located on the west bank of the Bowser River, and although the claim tag was badly mangled, information such as the date of staking and the claim configuration led to the belief that this was the legal corner post of the Tide claim. Since the northern boundary of the Tide claim defines the southern boundary of the Catspaw claim, it was surveyed by a British Columbia Land Surveyor, with rock cairns being emplaced along the survey line to define its location for future workers. This survey indicated the previous trenching (described by Kruchkowski and Konkin, 1988) was well within the Catspaw claim. In addition, the existing grid was extended to the claim boundary for control purposes and 28 samples collected for analysis from the southwest corner. In general, the results were quite low although several samples contained elevated precious metal values (e.g. 88 JR-231; 33.9 ppm Ag and 1445 ppb Au).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The nature of the work completed during 1988 is hardly the type necessary to form knowledgeable conclusions on the merits of the properties as a whole. However, after reviewing the available reports on the area, as well as the property examinations themselves, there are a number of conclusions which can be made.

It appears obvious that the majority of work to date has centred around certain confined areas known to contain mineralization. While there is nothing particularly wrong with this approach, some consideration should be given to exploring the claims as a whole (rather than restricting the exploration to a relatively small area) with the intention of discovering new mineralized zones.

It has been demonstrated that further trenching on the Gamma claim in the vicinity of the gold trench would be relatively futile given the amount of talus cover and the slumped nature of the mineralization. The most cost-effective program would be to put down a number of short diamond drill holes in order to evaluate the showing's potential both down-dip and along strike. This could be done utilizing a small, helicopter portable drill rig similar in size to a Hydracore 28, and drilling perhaps six holes, no longer than 50 metres and spaced 30 metres apart. In this manner, the parameters of the mineralized zone (e.g. width, strike extensions, grade, etc.) would be better known. Regardless of the results of a program of this type, it should be borne in mind that this zone appears to represent very limited tonnage potential.

The major drawback in exploring the known showings of the 4 J's claim group is the fact that they are free of snow cover for only a very short time period, making an evaluation extremely difficult. However, a systematic exploration approach to the rest of the property may turn up encouraging results.

In the writer's opinion, the Catspaw area offers the most potential for a cost-effective program in order to assess its mineral inventory. The few areas from which good results have been returned are very amenable to hand trenching and blasting, and most of the property is snow-free throughout the normal exploration season. In addition, the proximity of the East Gold Mine (an early high grade producer one kilometre to the south) bodes well for the continuation of similar mineralization onto the Catspaw claim.

Respectfully submitted,

M.J. Burson, B.Sc., FGAC

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, MICHAEL J. BURSON, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 7357 Celista Drive, Vancouver, B.C. and an associate of Brian V. Hall Consulting with offices at R.R. #1 - L9, Bowen Island, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo with a B.Sc. in Honours Science, Earth Science Major (1975).

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F5220).

5. I performed and caused to be performed the work described in this report between the dates August 15-28, 1988 and September 14-16, 1988. Fieldwork was supplemented by a review of geological literature on the property and region.

6. I have not received directly or indirectly, nor do I intend to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the Frankmackie property, nor do I own or expect to receive, either directly or indirectly, any securities of Wedgewood Resources Ltd. or Teuton Resources Ltd.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1988 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

M.J. Burson, B.Sc., FGAC

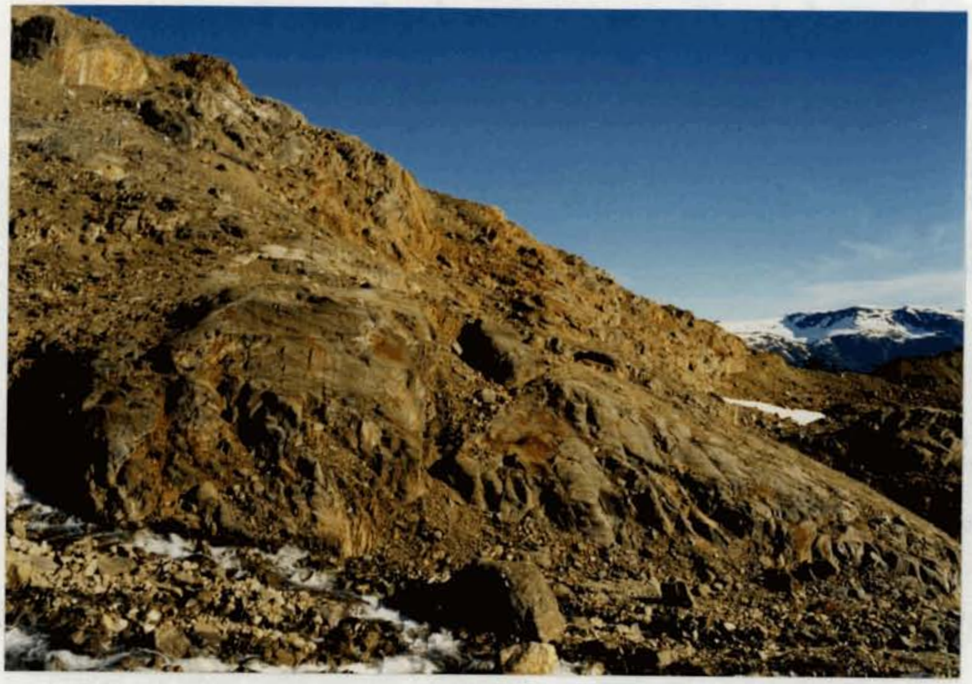
APPENDIX A

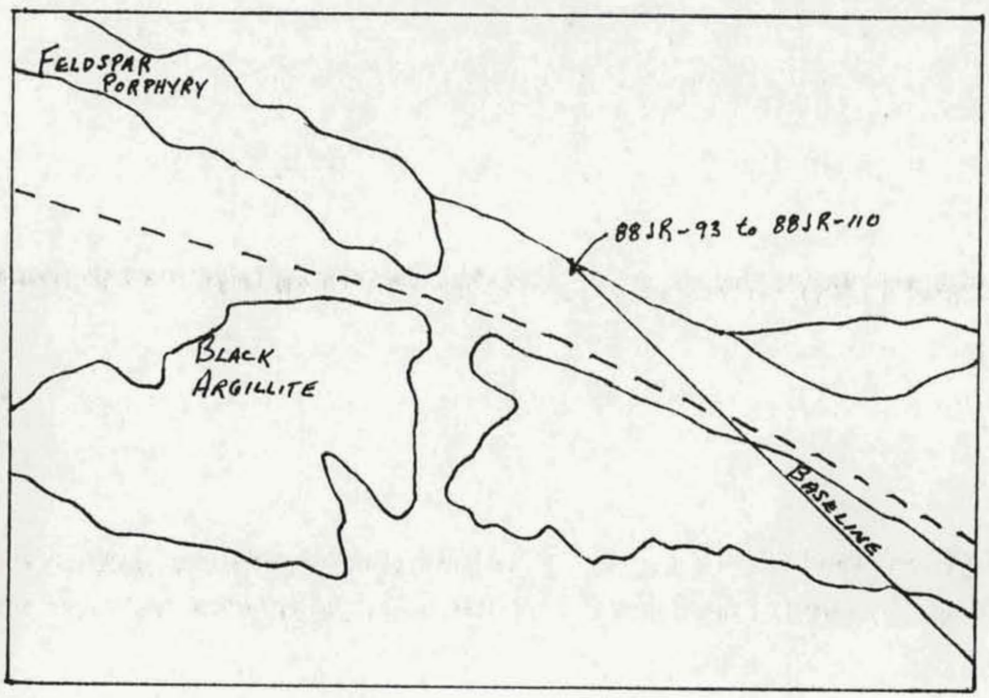
PHOTOGRAPHS

Gamma Claim: Looking north to camp location (x).
Frank Mackie Glacier in foreground.

Gamma Claim: Looking northwest to Trench 'A'.

4 J's: Area of sedimentary exhalitive showing indicating the snow cover in late August (looking south).





4 J's: Strong gossan developed in both the Black Argillite and Feldspar Porphyry units north of camp.

APPENDIX B

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

GAMMA CLAIMS

88JR-39	Grab sample. Agglomerate. Very dark with strong chlorite and manganese staining. 2% + pyrite, usually masked by the manganese. Approximately 2% tiny, black, metallic, non-magnetic mineral; possibly hematite.
88JR-40	Grab sample. Agglomerate. Moderately dark, usually with chlorite and manganese stain. 2 - 5% disseminated pyrite, often occuring in "patches".
88JR-41	Grab sample. Interbedded black shale, siltstone and wacke, the latter containing a definite volcaniclastic component. Often very rusty with +/- 1% pyrite.
88JR-42A	Float of massive galena/stibnite vein the source of which is presumed to be a trench which has been blasted immediately upslope.

Trench 'A'

88JR-42	0.0-1.0m. Dark grey, medium grained mafic tuff. Minor 1mm quartz veinlets. 1% Very fine grained pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.
88JR-43	1.0-2.0m. Fine grained, light to medium grey, mafic tuff. 1% fine grained pyrite. Dark brown to yellowish weathering. Minor quartz veining and sericite alteration.
88JR-44	2.0-3.0m. Fine grained, light grey mafic tuff. Weathers yellow to rust-brown. 1% very fine grained pyrite.
88JR-45	3.0-4.0m. Fine to medium grained mafic tuff. Very dark brown and 'rotten'. 1% (?) pyrite.
88JR-46	4.0-5.0m. Fine to medium mafic tuff. Good quartz flooding and sericite alteration. Minor quartz veining. Weathers very yellow-brown. Trace pyrite.
88JR-47	5.0-5.9m. Description as for 88JR-46
88JR-48	5.9-6.9m. Dark grey, medium grained mafic tuff. No pyrite seen. Minor chlorite alteration.
88JR-49	6.9-7.5m. Description as for 88JR-48.
	7.5-8.0m. No outcrop.
88JR-50	8.0-9.0m. Massive, light grey mafic tuff. Weathering ranges from very dark brown to yellow-brown. Good silicification and sericite alteration. 1 - 2% pyrite.
88JR-51	9.0-10.0m. Description as for 88JR-50
88JR-52	10.0-11.2m. Basically the same as 88JR-50 and 88JR-51, except the unit is much more yellow-brown in colour. Good jointing with very strong silicification and sericite alteration.

88JR-53	11.2-12.1m. Medium grey, mafic tuff with minor silicification and sericite alteration. Dark rusty brown weathering. Minor pyrite as very fine grained disseminations and less than 1mm wide veinlets.
88JR-54	12.1-13.1m. Description as for 88JR-53, with slightly stronger sericite alteration.
	13.1-13.9m. No outcrop.
88JR-55	13.9-14.7m. Light grey, medium-grained mafic tuff. Strong silicification, bleaching and sericite alteration. 1% very fine grained disseminated pyrite.
	14.7-15.0m. No outcrop.
88JR-56	Fine grained, dark grey mafic tuff (?). Good cleavage at 260/80N. Moderate to strong chlorite alteration developed. No sulphide observed.
88JR-57	16.0-17.0m. Description as for 88JR-56
88JR-58	17.0-18.0m. " " " "
88JR-59	18.0-18.8m. " " " "
	18.8-19.5m. No outcrop.
88JR-60	19.5-20.5m. Description as for 88JR-56
88JR-61	20.5-21.5m. " " " "

East of 'Gold' Trench

88JR-62	Very friable, iron and manganese stained unit, probably an altered agglomerate, occurring within a zone of pyrite and ferrocrete. At the sample location there are remnant clasts which have been completely and pervasively affected by the alteration and strong schistocity (272/75S)
88JR-63	Altered tuff (?). 5 - 7% pyrite with strong iron- and manganese-oxides.
88JR-64	Description as for 88JR-63, but much more friable.

4 J's CLAIMS

88JR-65 to 88JR-77	Samples are from a gossan developed within black argillite and/or wacke. The gossan has formed by the addition of pyrite + sericite ± quartz. At this location it generally cross-cuts the stratigraphy although minor, narrow zones are stratiform. Pyrite is the only sulphide observed and occurs both as disseminations and as veins. The total content would average 1 - 3% with occasional pods up to one metre square containing 10+% pyrite. Vicinity of L 0+15N/0+35W

88JR-78 to 88JR-81	L 0+35N/0+25E. Gossan developed within a small, fine grained felsic plug, containing 1 - 5% pyrite.
88JR-82 to 88JR-85	L 0+30N/0+25E. Gossan with 1 - 5% pyrite developed within black argillite adjacent to the above-mentioned felsic plug.
88JR-86 88JR-87 88JR-90	L 0+75N/0+05E. Feldspar porphyry dyke containing patchy zones of up to 3% pyrite and vuggy quartz veins.
88JR-88 to 88JR-89	L 0+70N/0+03E. Zones containing 1 - 3% pyrite in black argillite adjacent to the above-mentioned feldspar porphyry.
88JR-91,92	L 1+00N/0+03W. Feldspar porphyry containing several sub-vertical vuggy quartz veins which are generally barren. The wallrock contains 5 - 7% disseminated pyrite.
88JR-93 to 88JR-110	BL 0+00/1+16N to 1+36N. 1 metre chip samples from a well developed gossan within feldspar porphyry. Pyrite occurs as 1 cm(-) veins (± quartz) and as 1 - 5% disseminations. Strong sericite alteration.
88JR-111 to 88JR-114	L 0+75N/0+10W. 1 metre chip sample from a 0.4 metre thick quartz-carbonate vein containing minor pyrite.
88JR-115	L 0+82N/0+10W. Fine-grained, leucocratic aplite dyke. Trace very fine-grained pyrite and galena (?).
88JR-116	L 0+84N/0+07W. Black argillite. Very rusty, with approximately 1.0% pyrite.
88JR-117,118	L 0+92N/0+05W. Black argillite cut by several sub-horizontal, often vuggy, quartz veins. The wallrock is, in general, very bleached and contains 5 - 7% pyrite.
88JR-119 to 88JR-122	L 0+75N/0+75W. 1 metre chip samples from gossan developed within black argillite.
88JR-123,124	L 0+77N/0+80W. As above.
88JR-125,126	L 0+80N/1+00W. As above.
88JR-127 to 88JR-167	L 2+50N/3+25 to 5+25W. Thin-bedded black argillite with minor wacke and conglomerate. 1 metre chip samples from selected areas within this interval. The entire section contains a very extensive and persistent gossan. Pyrite is usually disseminated but is also often associated with cross-cutting quartz veins and fractures.
88JR-168 to 88JR-173	L 1+75N/0+20W. Very strong yellow-brown gossan developed in black argillite adjacent to a feldspar porphyry dyke.

CATSPAW CLAIMS

88JR-224	Hornfelsed argillite. Light grey/green. Strong gossan formed with 10% + pyrite, possibly as veins or associated with veins. Staining suggests the presence of arsenopyrite.
88JR-225	Description as for 88JR-224. Definite pyrite as veins or pods.
88JR-226	10 cm. gossan formed in a fine-grained bleached argillite, adjacent to a cemented shear zone.
88JR-227	Siliceous intrusive dyke (155/90), 0.5m wide, containing 3% medium grained pyrite. Also contains 10 - 15% calc-silicate minerals, probably actinolite.
88JR-228	Chip sample, over 3.0m, along strike. Narrow (1 - 2cm) quartz + calcite + pyrite vein cross-cutting black argillite.
88JR-229	Carbonate-rich zone of black argillite which appears to have been sheared. Colouring is black to yellow-brown. Trace - 0.5% pyrite.
88JR-230	(resample of CD 08). Chip sample over 1.0 metre along strike. Zone is annealed breccia of black argillite cemented by quartz and calcite.
88JR-231	5.0 metres @ 350^{o} from 88JR-230. Description as above.
88JR-232	15.0 metres @ 350^{o} from 88JR-230. " " "
88JR-233	21.0 metres @ 322^{o} from 88JR-230. " " "
88JR-234	Black argillite containing strong quartz-carbonate veining. Tiny disseminated pyrite present, with molds of larger pyrite. Possible arsenopyrite stain.
88DR-04	Heavy oxidation containing pyrite.
88DR-05	Some oxidation, some pyrite.
88DR-06	Some oxidation and pyrite.
88DR-07	Quartz. Little pyrite.
88DR-08	Some oxidation, containing pyrite.
88DR-09	Little oxidation, pyrite.
88DR-10	Little oxidation, some pyrite.
88SR-10	Zone 0.6m by 1.2m containing 5 - 7% pyrite.
88SR-11	Zone 1.0m by 1.2m containing 1 - 3% pyrite.

88SR-12	Zone 3.0m by 1.2m containing 3 - 5% pyrite.
88SR-13	Oxidized zone, 0.6m wide, no pyrite.
88SR-14	2 - 4% pyrite.
88SR-15	Zone 1.2 by 1.5m containing 3 - 5% pyrite.
88SR-16	3 - 5% pyrite.
88SR-17	2 - 4% pyrite and oxidation. 2mm thick veins.
88SR-18	3 - 5% pyrite and oxidation.
88SR-19	3 - 5% pyrite and heavy oxidation. Sample taken over 8.0 metres.

APPENDIX C

ANALYSES

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

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: P1 SOIL P2-P5 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 2 1988 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 10/88 ASSAYER. [signature] D.TOYE OR C.LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES PROJECT-4J'S File # 88-4186 Page 1

SOIL SURVEY

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
L0+09W 0+12N	3	105	188	209	2.5	6.68	34	3	11	1	49
L0+09W 0+09N	3	85	148	255	2.1	6.19	32	3	13	2	29
L0+09W 0+06N	3	88	209	257	7.6	4.95	26	2	21	1	30
L0+09W 0+03N	3	68	130	188	3.7	4.83	29	2	13	1	21
L0+09W 0+00N	3	76	149	174	2.5	5.67	44	2	15	1	89
L0+09W 0+03S	3	135	155	230	2.8	7.35	42	4	17	1	30
L0+06W 0+11N	3	91	367	292	2.6	6.35	33	3	15	1	7
L0+06W 0+09N	3	87	415	351	2.3	6.89	42	4	15	2	18
L0+06W 0+06N	3	84	475	373	16.3	6.22	41	3	23	2	35
L0+06W 0+03N	3	207	2427	772	101.8	6.57	48	4	80	2	38
L0+06W 0+00N	2	122	2106	451	58.6	5.52	56	4	88	2	86
L0+06W 0+03S	2	136	1405	518	43.0	6.02	56	4	38	1	41
L0+06W 0+06S	3	109	647	409	20.4	6.20	52	3	35	2	42
L0+03W 0+12N	3	163	323	435	3.0	6.92	41	3	17	1	51
L0+03W 0+06N	4	358	1147	610	135.4	8.56	598	5	152	1	106
L0+03W 0+03N	3	187	923	564	49.9	6.99	47	5	47	1	40
L0+03W 0+00N	3	117	838	485	33.5	6.76	44	3	41	1	31
L0+03W 0+03S	3	214	1682	624	112.9	6.61	61	5	55	3	71
L0+00W 0+12N	3	149	480	549	10.5	6.26	53	4	18	1	26
L0+00W 0+09N	3	174	284	360	4.7	6.06	48	4	18	2	27
L0+00W 0+06N	3	192	1689	682	62.4	7.97	204	5	54	1	33
L0+00W 0+03N	3	154	397	408	57.4	7.03	58	4	55	2	30
L0+00W 0+00N	3	114	236	196	5.6	5.85	88	3	18	2	92
L0+00W 0+03S	2	127	448	299	31.7	4.88	44	2	30	1	62
L0+00W 0+06S	3	123	219	160	9.8	5.88	64	2	16	2	121
STD C/AU-S	21	62	42	133	7.7	4.14	45	20	18	12	48

GAMMA CLAIMS

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88-JR-39	1	89	2	69	.6	8.92	3	1	38	1	5
88-JR-40	1	64	2	63	.3	7.29	4	1	4	1	6
88-JR-41	1	50	2	46	.5	5.36	12	1	2	1	2
88-JR-42	2	88	23	54	6.2	3.05	144	3	14	1	6
88-JR-42A	1	12946	22240	8361	116.2	2.71	286	180	10860	9	1095
88-JR-43	8	72	1495	65	27.4	2.95	102	2	25	1	49
88-JR-44	13	44	204	62	8.7	2.91	163	1	14	2	48
88-JR-45	27	34	59	20	11.5	8.03	289	1	18	1	163
88-JR-46	21	6	36	4	6.9	1.36	70	1	7	3	49
88-JR-47	12	67	21	49	5.5	6.09	123	1	7	1	15
88-JR-48	1	54	19	52	1.6	3.63	36	2	3	1	45
88-JR-49	1	70	9	58	1.1	3.92	34	2	2	1	7
88-JR-50	15	49	13	21	3.5	3.19	59	2	7	2	29
88-JR-51	19	65	6	26	4.4	5.33	65	2	11	1	31
88-JR-52	28	9	18	6	9.4	4.15	66	1	7	2	27
88-JR-53	8	110	17	40	4.2	6.08	53	1	10	1	7
88-JR-54	3	61	7	35	2.5	6.10	60	1	8	1	2
88-JR-55	2	111	4	51	2.1	7.54	50	2	8	1	10
88-JR-56	1	79	5	64	1.2	4.93	31	3	2	1	16
88-JR-57	1	109	14	339	2.0	9.67	50	4	9	1	17
88-JR-58	1	72	11	62	.9	4.69	20	3	2	2	20
88-JR-59	1	91	9	69	1.0	5.65	26	4	4	1	15
88-JR-60	1	156	146	81	19.3	6.42	28	1	25	1	25
88-JR-61	1	134	6	101	.8	6.66	25	2	4	1	8
88-JR-62	1	103	13	71	.8	12.11	10	1	7	1	5
88-JR-63	1	111	12	84	.8	11.54	8	2	4	1	9
88-JR-64	1	85	17	55	.9	13.36	21	1	11	1	2

4 J's PROJECT

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88-JR-65	4	38	12	72	.8	5.53	92	2	30	1	6
88-JR-66	1	20	15	27	.6	2.29	25	3	18	2	6
88-JR-67	3	34	18	44	2.4	15.15	194	3	27	1	26
88-JR-68	2	26	14	43	.4	2.05	69	1	16	3	2
88-JR-69	2	39	27	21	3.7	15.73	297	2	39	2	67
88-JR-70	3	37	24	59	.7	2.03	80	2	12	1	113
88-JR-71	1	33	34	33	3.3	16.24	240	1	41	1	9
88-JR-72	1	36	28	41	2.5	10.22	229	2	49	3	43
88-JR-73	1	40	166	213	3.4	13.53	253	3	60	1	103
STD C/AU-R	19	62	41	133	7.3	4.20	41	20	17	13	515

✓ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESUL

4 J's PROJECT

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88-JR-74	1	56	74	48	3.7	13.61	309	1	57	1	58
88-JR-75	1	42	9	140	.5	2.00	74	1	13	1	22
88-JR-76	1	33	120	41	3.7	11.54	265	2	36	3	79
88-JR-77	1	74	40	149	.8	4.30	45	1	7	1	10
88-JR-78	3	9	17	30	.2	2.29	55	1	2	1	3
88-JR-79	3	48	4	125	.5	3.49	110	1	6	1	2
88-JR-80	1	57	2	154	.3	4.06	147	2	7	1	2
88-JR-81	1	53	48	72	1.3	7.15	251	1	15	1	10
88-JR-82	1	9	5	30	.2	2.02	204	1	9	1	1
88-JR-83	2	9	15	43	.4	2.03	750	1	33	1	47
88-JR-84	2	44	5	119	.6	4.62	373	1	19	1	9
88-JR-85	4	7	2	45	.1	.97	913	1	42	1	1
88-JR-86	2	29	12	31	.4	2.37	147	1	16	1	5
88-JR-87	1	10	15	38	.2	1.37	201	1	12	1	2
88-JR-88	2	15	18	50	.7	6.90	686	2	29	3	29
88-JR-89	1	9	7	72	.1	2.35	16	1	2	1	2
88-JR-90	1	9	4	62	.3	2.59	78	1	9	1	3
88-JR-91	1	12	10	80	.6	3.16	333	1	23	1	8
88-JR-92	1	7	6	25	.2	2.46	342	1	20	1	9
88-JR-93	1	13	13	56	1.1	3.22	340	1	15	1	21
88-JR-94	1	9	9	27	1.0	3.25	415	1	19	2	38
88-JR-95	1	9	8	33	.8	2.54	638	1	27	1	18
88-JR-96	1	7	9	43	.6	2.01	168	1	8	1	36
88-JR-97	1	7	20	30	1.4	4.15	443	1	17	1	37
88-JR-98	1	7	26	41	1.6	2.62	535	2	17	1	43
88-JR-99	2	7	44	70	1.7	2.62	1601	3	35	1	91
88-JR-100	1	8	126	84	2.6	2.27	377	2	15	1	28
88-JR-101	1	8	89	70	2.7	2.39	1102	2	22	1	73
88-JR-102	1	15	13	75	1.5	2.84	830	1	36	1	28
88-JR-103	1	10	14	45	.8	2.97	939	3	57	1	24
88-JR-104	1	9	12	55	.8	2.30	672	2	29	1	32
88-JR-105	1	8	12	51	.9	2.10	276	2	19	1	34
88-JR-106	1	10	26	100	1.9	2.98	699	3	32	1	64
88-JR-107	1	10	44	105	1.1	2.42	494	3	19	1	23
88-JR-108	1	9	159	59	2.5	2.12	2266	4	52	1	175
88-JR-109	1	13	17	93	1.5	3.33	1535	1	55	1	23
STD C/AU-R	19	60	38	132	7.0	4.00	42	19	17	11	510

4 J's PROJECT

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88-JR-110	1	10	18	58	.6	2.64	484	1	28	1	8
88-JR-111	1	8	17	79	.4	1.62	133	2	14	1	10
88-JR-112	1	37	8	64	.3	2.38	86	3	11	2	1
88-JR-113	1	72	19	122	2.2	3.49	215	3	19	1	1
88-JR-114	1	68	17	95	1.7	3.07	118	1	14	3	2
88-JR-115	1	19	65	64	.5	.99	1070	3	51	1	1
88-JR-116	1	22	13	62	.6	.52	1291	1	43	2	3
88-JR-117	2	49	7	39	.1	2.07	212	1	41	1	1
88-JR-118	2	13	15	50	.3	3.05	438	2	30	2	1
88-JR-119	2	46	471	295	1.3	5.49	94	1	25	2	1
88-JR-120	1	30	655	225	2.1	5.54	111	1	26	1	1
88-JR-121	1	37	224	345	.8	5.36	181	3	21	1	1
88-JR-122	1	52	164	345	1.3	7.03	356	3	36	1	8
88-JR-123	1	49	13	99	.9	4.92	99	1	19	1	19
88-JR-124	1	54	19	142	1.1	4.76	99	1	20	1	22
88-JR-125	1	82	55	143	1.2	5.94	174	2	31	1	1
88-JR-126	2	79	69	97	1.8	8.07	266	1	40	1	2
88-JR-127	21	117	10	57	.2	4.98	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-128	13	115	3	58	.3	4.66	3	1	2	1	2
88-JR-129	4	68	3	53	.1	3.75	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-130	2	86	3	48	.1	4.34	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-132	12	107	5	42	.1	4.44	15	1	2	1	3
88-JR-133	13	139	11	157	.3	6.08	76	3	9	1	6
88-JR-134	22	120	2	44	.1	4.13	18	1	2	1	1
88-JR-135	16	97	3	42	.1	3.76	11	1	2	1	3
88-JR-136	12	104	4	40	.2	4.45	18	1	2	1	1
88-JR-137	12	81	9	52	.1	4.86	37	1	7	1	6
88-JR-138	17	84	8	31	.2	4.33	27	1	2	1	3
88-JR-139	10	63	7	48	.2	3.37	18	2	2	1	1
88-JR-140	20	86	3	49	.1	4.10	48	1	2	1	1
88-JR-141	21	86	5	31	.1	4.14	37	1	6	1	1
88-JR-142	15	74	3	31	.1	3.47	27	1	2	1	1
88-JR-143	14	72	2	28	.2	4.12	18	1	7	1	1
88-JR-144	19	83	4	32	.1	4.26	26	1	2	1	1
88-JR-145	16	88	3	39	.2	6.04	10	1	2	1	1
88-JR-146	27	103	8	56	.2	4.52	5	1	2	1	2
STD C/AU-R	21	62	40	133	7.7	4.27	43	18	17	13	475

4 J's PROJECT

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88-JR-147	18	83	9	56	.2	3.78	5	1	3	1	5
88-JR-148	15	95	23	74	.3	4.61	3	1	2	1	1
88-JR-149	11	71	12	92	.2	3.64	3	1	2	1	1
88-JR-150	21	86	8	50	.1	4.27	4	1	2	1	1
88-JR-151	18	86	10	102	.2	4.40	4	1	2	1	1
88-JR-152	13	75	2	48	.1	3.92	2	1	2	1	2
88-JR-153	9	81	9	82	.1	3.61	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-154	2	37	5	31	.1	2.81	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-155	1	62	7	27	.1	3.57	4	1	2	1	3
88-JR-156	1	87	6	34	.1	4.81	3	1	2	1	2
88-JR-157	1	62	7	36	.2	4.59	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-158	1	73	8	37	.2	3.68	4	1	2	2	1
88-JR-159	1	100	4	28	.3	4.24	3	1	2	1	1
88-JR-160	1	98	13	34	.2	5.07	4	1	2	1	4
88-JR-161	1	106	4	45	.2	4.18	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-162	1	83	7	41	.2	4.04	2	1	3	1	1
88-JR-163	2	89	7	38	.1	3.48	3	1	2	2	3
88-JR-164	11	59	10	57	.2	4.66	7	1	3	1	1
88-JR-165	3	74	6	52	.3	4.17	4	1	2	1	1
88-JR-166	2	73	22	42	.3	3.57	4	1	2	1	8
88-JR-167	1	169	10	197	.4	6.72	11	2	2	1	5
88-JR-168	2	21	26	45	.9	2.22	1406	1	187	1	28
88-JR-169	3	25	15	48	2.4	3.18	3864	1	229	1	69
88-JR-170	1	11	10	15	.6	1.54	871	1	130	1	22
88-JR-171	1	9	24	11	2.2	1.15	991	1	128	1	46
88-JR-172	7	15	36	28	1.9	2.16	2567	1	223	1	38
88-JR-173	2	32	26	53	1.7	2.59	1676	1	128	1	41
STD C/AU-R	19	63	37	132	7.5	3.99	43	20	17	12	470

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

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: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 1988 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 23/88 ASSAYER C. Leong D.TOYE OR C.LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES PROJECT R File # 88-4599

CATSPAW CLAIMS

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88DR-04	1	145	13	39	.4	7.42	24	1	2	1	46
88DR-05	1	94	11	69	.1	5.32	12	1	2	1	3
88DR-06	1	264	13	39	1.6	5.37	19	1	2	1	8
88DR-07	1	68	13	40	.1	4.02	8	1	2	1	4
88DR-08	1	209	8	58	.6	4.94	15	1	2	1	2
88DR-09	1	183	13	50	.5	7.63	8	1	2	1	14
88DR-10	1	18	5	20	.1	2.63	16	1	2	1	3
88SR-10	1	114	7	43	.2	6.06	7	1	2	1	6
88SR-11	1	96	12	44	.1	6.90	8	1	2	1	13
88SR-12	1	81	12	34	.2	7.25	11	1	2	1	4
88SR-13	1	75	3	38	.3	3.87	26	1	2	1	2
88SR-14	1	66	9	35	.4	5.04	11	1	2	1	4
88SR-15	1	107	10	43	.9	7.26	19	1	2	1	1
88SR-16	1	184	17	41	.8	9.80	26	1	2	1	8
88SR-17	1	84	19	37	2.4	6.35	9	1	2	1	16
88SR-18	1	114	75	30	2.2	14.45	36	1	2	1	35
88SR-19	3	91	7	34	.6	5.54	14	1	2	1	12
88JR-224	1	114	125	42	3.0	13.69	15	1	3	1	46
88JR-225	1	108	50	49	.9	6.92	23	1	2	1	6
88JR-226	1	94	18	58	1.0	10.15	19	1	2	1	13
88JR-227	1	26	39	39	.7	6.63	32	1	3	1	26
88JR-228	2	168	30	124	1.7	9.78	47	1	2	1	29
88JR-229	1	40	6	76	.2	3.37	28	1	2	1	5
88JR-230	9	80	490	202	7.4	7.49	12	1	2	1	745
88JR-231	10	77	1461	813	33.9	4.88	14	10	3	1	1445
88JR-232	7	52	223	69	2.1	6.37	39	1	2	1	103
88JR-233	12	89	217	64	7.3	6.78	34	1	4	1	335
88JR-234	2	5	26	7	27.5	1.11	801	1	28	1	146
STD C/AU-R	17	59	42	133	6.7	4.13	40	18	18	12	490

FAX. 683-6353

ACME ANA[illegible]ICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCO[illegible]R B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1[illegible]

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: Pulp AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 24 1988 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 29/88 SIGNED BY. C. Leong ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, B.CHAN, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES PROJECT-4J'S File # 88-4186R

SAMPLES SENT FOR REANALYSIS

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Fe %	As PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
88-JR-67	4	32	27	46	1.5	15.35	190	1	33	2	60
88-JR-69	2	36	35	21	2.8	15.35	275	1	36	2	82
88-JR-71	1	31	31	35	2.3	16.06	226	1	47	2	50
88-JR-99	2	5	40	69	1.6	2.60	1407	1	34	1	70
88-JR-100	1	7	129	84	2.6	2.24	342	1	14	1	34
88-JR-101	1	7	94	70	2.6	2.41	981	1	21	1	53
88-JR-108	1	7	166	61	2.4	2.15	2162	1	56	3	186
88-JR-150	17	72	9	49	.2	3.93	2	1	2	1	1
88-JR-169	3	23	14	49	2.3	3.19	3721	1	180	1	58
STD C	18	59	37	132	6.7	4.07	41	18	17	11	-

APPENDIX D

COST STATEMENTS

COST STATEMENT - GAMMA CLAIM

Salaries	
B.V. Hall, Supervision (1 day at $300.00)	$ 300.00
M.J. Burson, Geologist (13 days at $290.00)	3,770.00
S. McKenzie, Assistant (5.5 days at $135.00)	742.50
Cook, (7.5 hours at $14.00)	105.00
Mobilization and Demobilization	200.68
Camp Costs (food, equipment, hotel, etc.)	1,484.59
Supplies and Equipment	400.78
Analyses: 27 samples at $13.02 (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Fe, As, Sb, Cd, and W)	351.54
Blasting and Trenching (Gordon Clark and Associates)	3,168.78
Helicopter (3.1 hours at $598.50 per hour)	1,855.35
Report (drafting, copying, etc.)	540.00
	$ 13,369.22

COST STATEMENT - 4 J's CLAIM GROUP

Salaries	
M.J. Burson, Geologist (12.5 days at $290.00)	$ 3,625.00
S. McKenzie, Assistant (5.5 days at $135.00)	742.50
Cook, (8hours at $14.00)	112.00
Mobilization and Demobilization	200.68
Camp Costs (food, equipment, hotel, etc.)	1,484.59
Supplies and Equipment	400.79
Analyses: 133 samples at $13.02 (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Fe, As, Sb, Cd, and W)	1,731.66
Blasting and Trenching (Gordon Clark and Associates)	3,168.78
Helicopter (2.6 hours at $598.50 per hour)	1,556.10
Report (drafting, copying, etc.)	450.00
	$ 13,922.10

COST STATEMENT - CATSPAW CLAIM

Salaries	
B.V. Hall, Supervision (2 days at $300.00)	$ 600.00
M.J. Burson, Geologist (16.5 days at $290.00)	4,785.00
S. McKenzie, Assistant (9 days at $135.00)	1,215.00
J. Swartz, Assistant (2 days at $160.00)	320.00
M. Carson, Assistant (5 days at $170.00)	850.00
Cook, (32 hours at $14.00)	448.00
Mobilization and Demobilization	200.68
Camp Costs (food, equipment, hotel, etc.)	1,167.85
Supplies and Equipment	218.61
Analyses: 28 samples at $13.02 (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Fe, As, Sb, Cd, and W)	364.56
Surveying	2,043.29
Helicopter (4.5 hours at $598.50 per hour)	2,693.25
Report (drafting, copying, etc.)	450.00
	$ 15,356.24

APPENDIX E

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

GAMMA CLAIMS - DIAMOND DRILLING

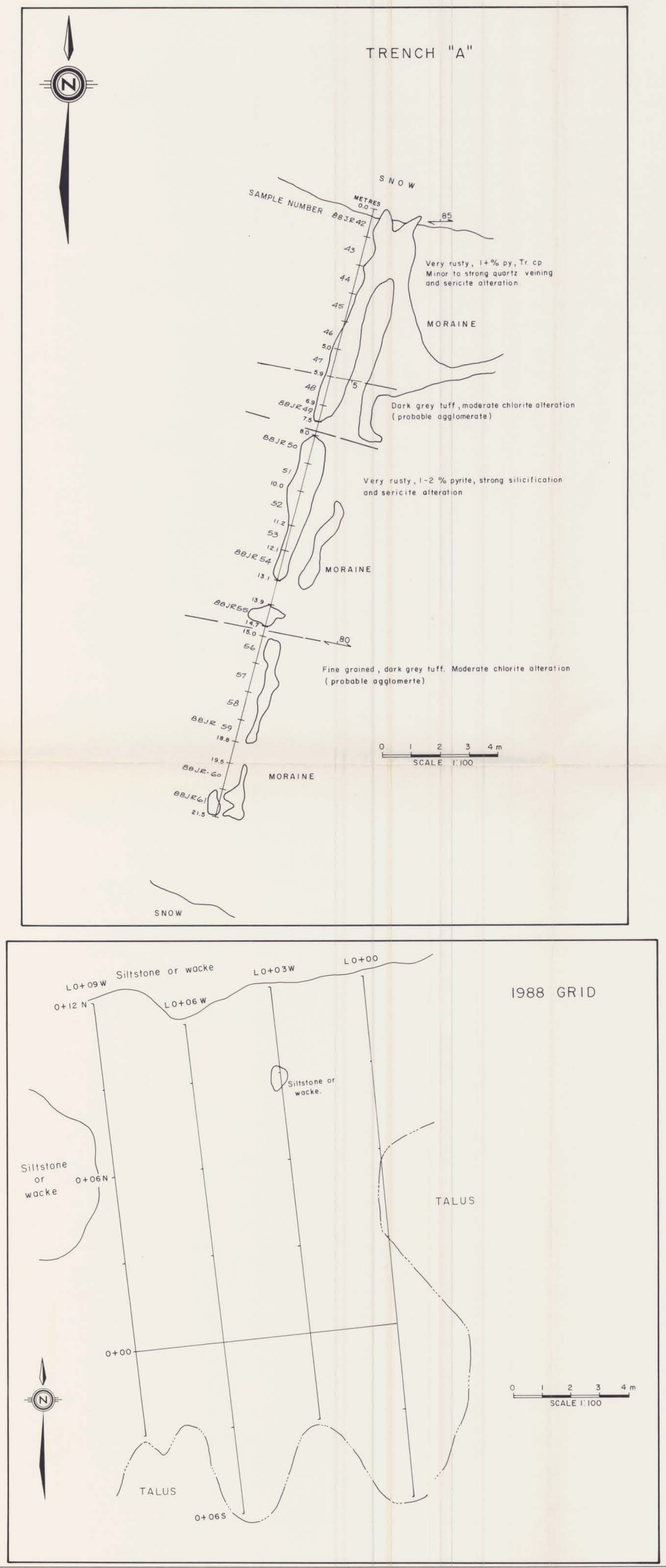
Field Crew Geologist at $250.00 per day Field Assistants (2) at $150.00 per man-day 25 crew days at $550.00 per crew day	$ 13,750.00
Camp Costs (food, equipment, etc.)	5,000.00
Supplies and Equipment	1,000.00
Assays: 100 rock samples at $15.00 per sample	1,500.00
Drill Site Preparation (blasting crew, powder, etc.)	3,000.00
Diamond Drilling: 300 metres at $100.00/metre (all found)	30,000.00
Helicopter Support: 15 hours at $600.00 per hour	9,000.00
Report, etc.	2,000.00
	$ 65,250.00

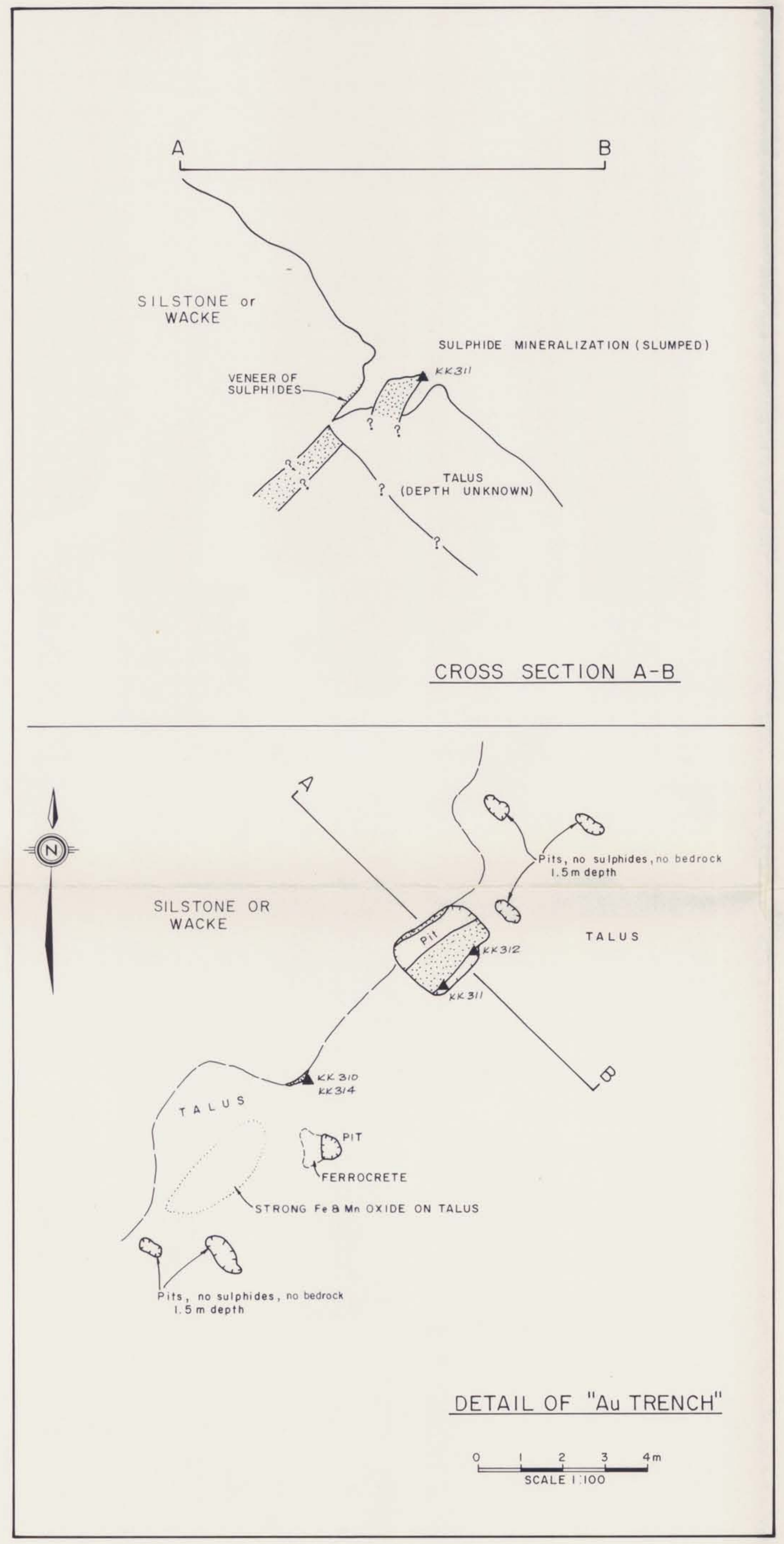
4 J's GROUP - PROSPECTING

Field Crew Geologist at $250.00 per day Field Assistants (2) at $150.00 per man-day 15 crew days at $550.00 per crew day	$	8,250.00
Camp Costs (food, equipment, etc.)		2,500.00
Supplies and Equipment		1,000.00
Assays: 250 samples at $13.00 per sample		3,250.00
Helicopter Support: 3 hours at $600.00 per hour		1,800.00
Report, etc.		2,000.00
	$	**18,800.00**

CATSPAW CLAIM - PROSPECTING AND TRENCHING

Field Crew Geologist at $250.00 per day Field Assistants (2) at $150.00 per man-day 15 crew days at $550.00 per crew day	$	8,250.00
Camp Costs (food, equipment, etc.)		3,000.00
Supplies and Equipment		1,000.00
Analyses: 250 samples at $13.00 per sample		3,250.00
Trenching (blasting crew, powder, etc.)		3,000.00
Helicopter Support: 5 hours at $600.00 per hour		3,000.00
Report, etc.		2,000.00
	$	**23,500.00**





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,705

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

GAMMA CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM

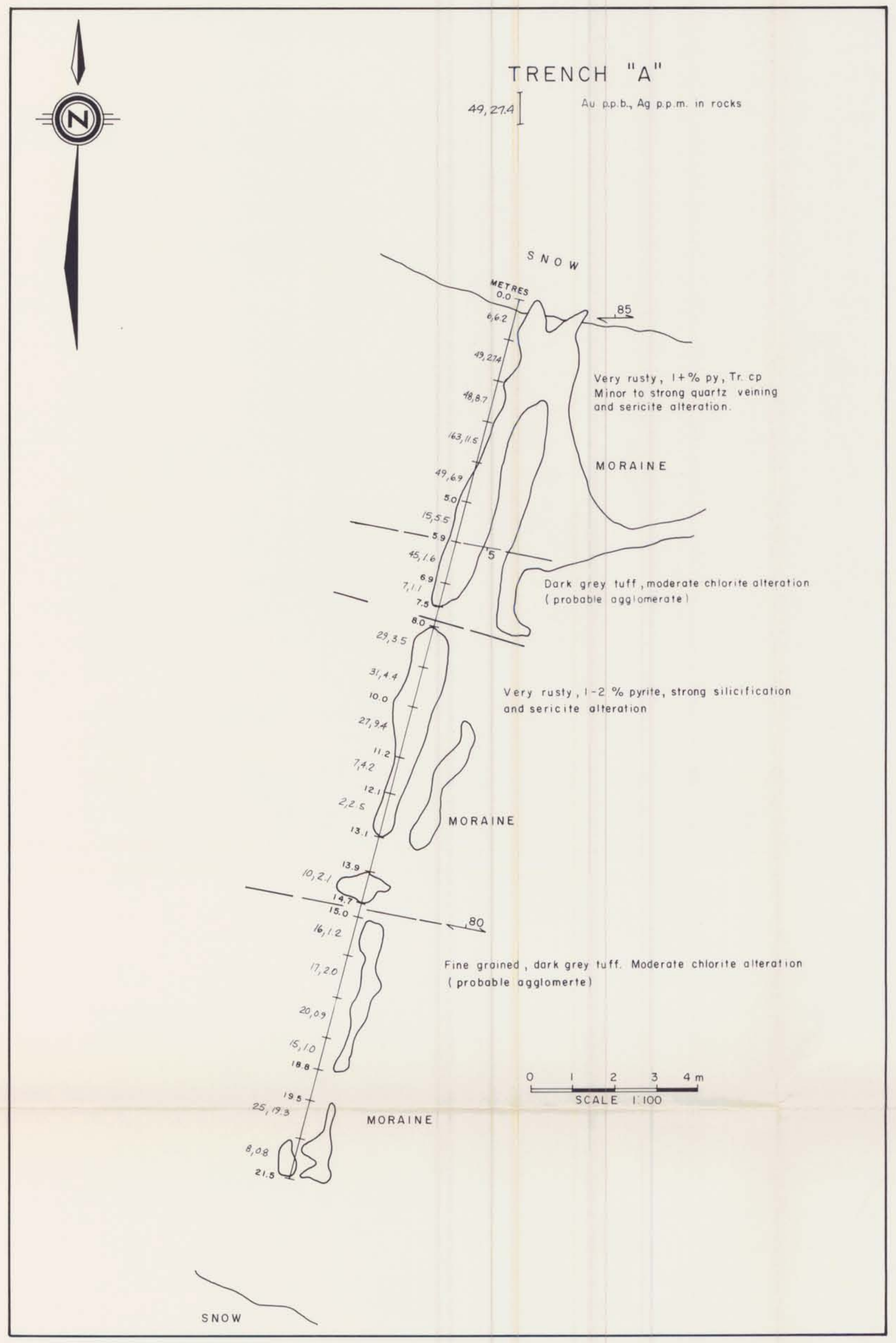
GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

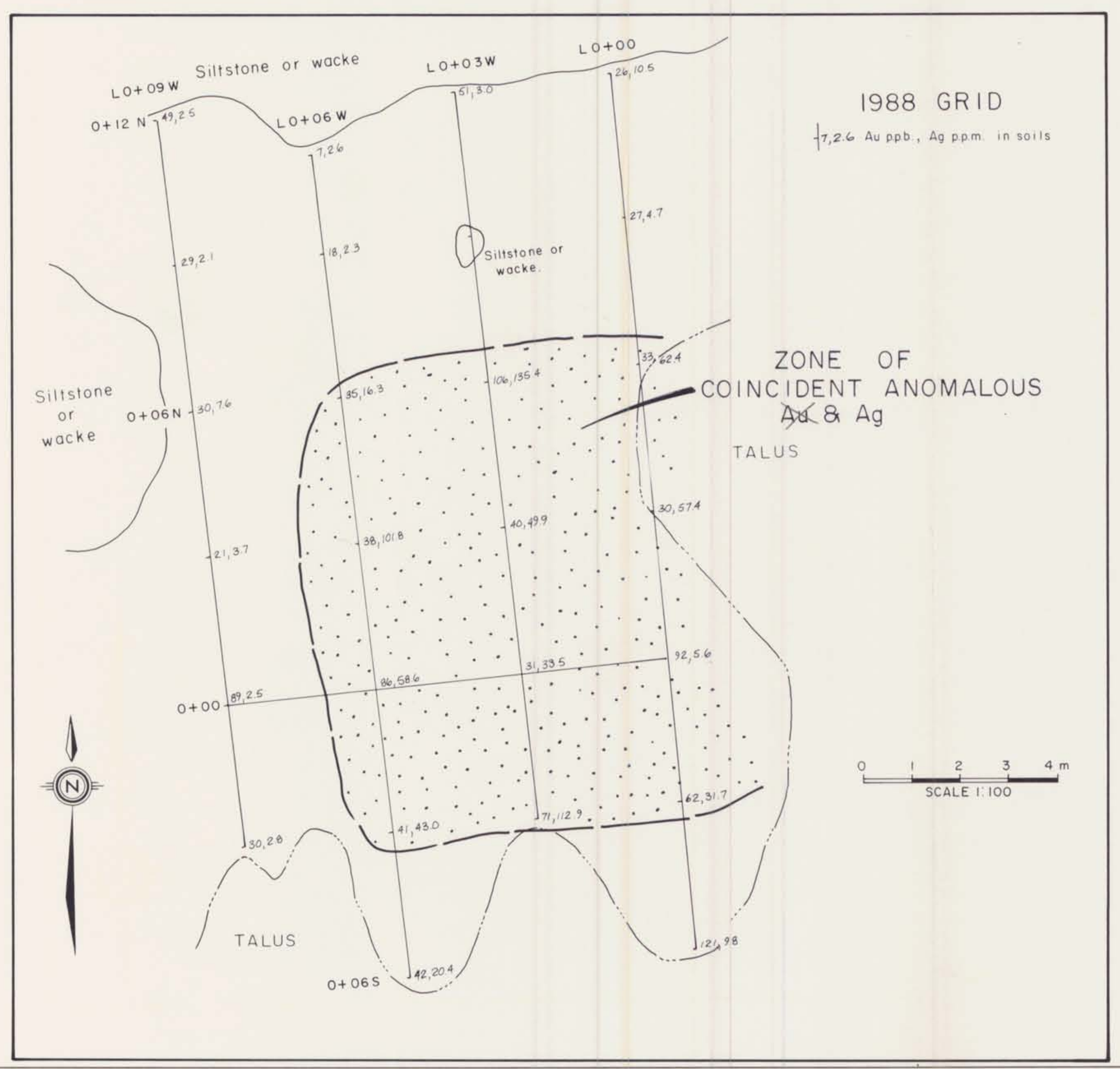
BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

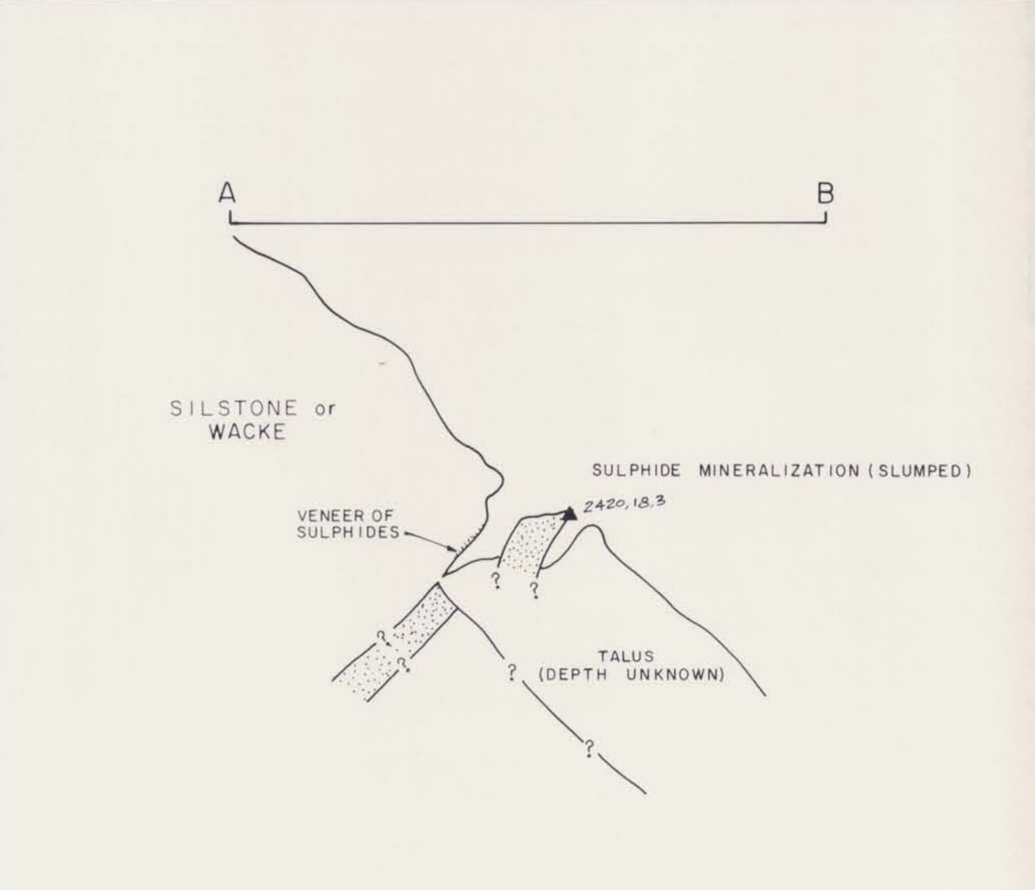
DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. A 1

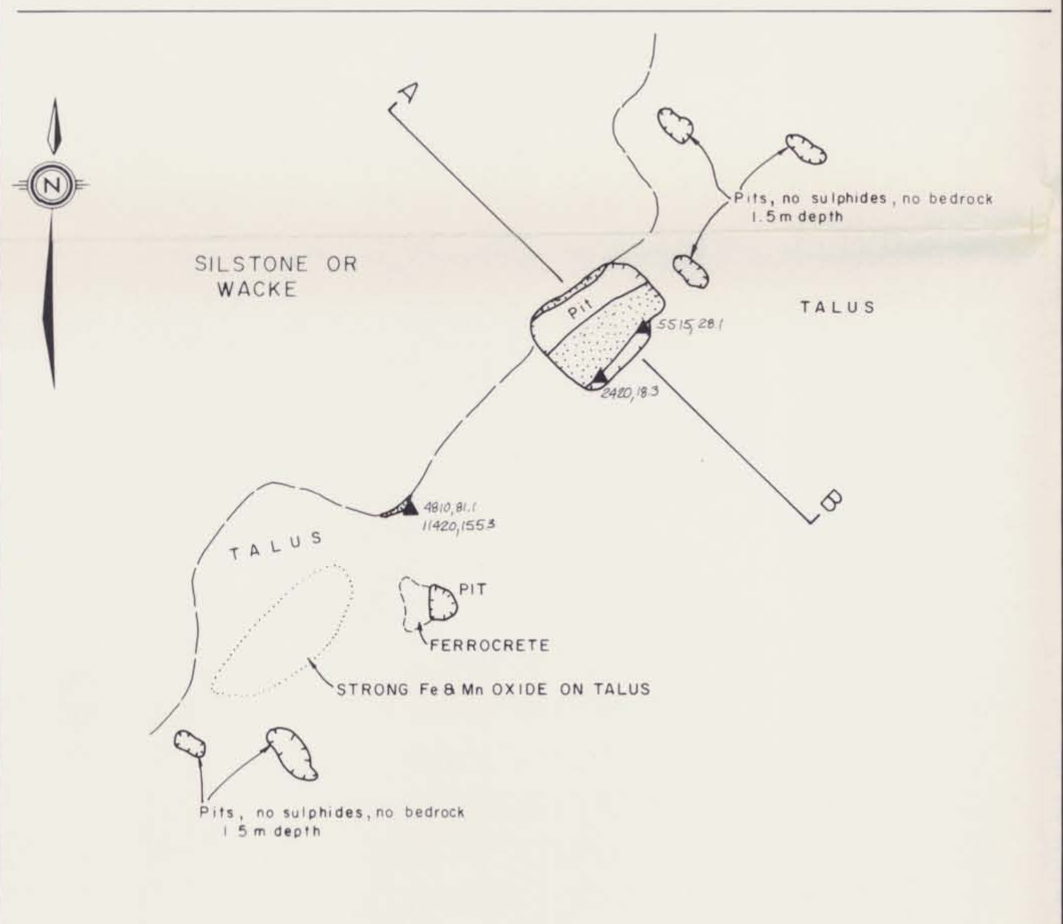
Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.







CROSS SECTION A-B



DETAIL OF "Au TRENCH"

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

GAMMA CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM

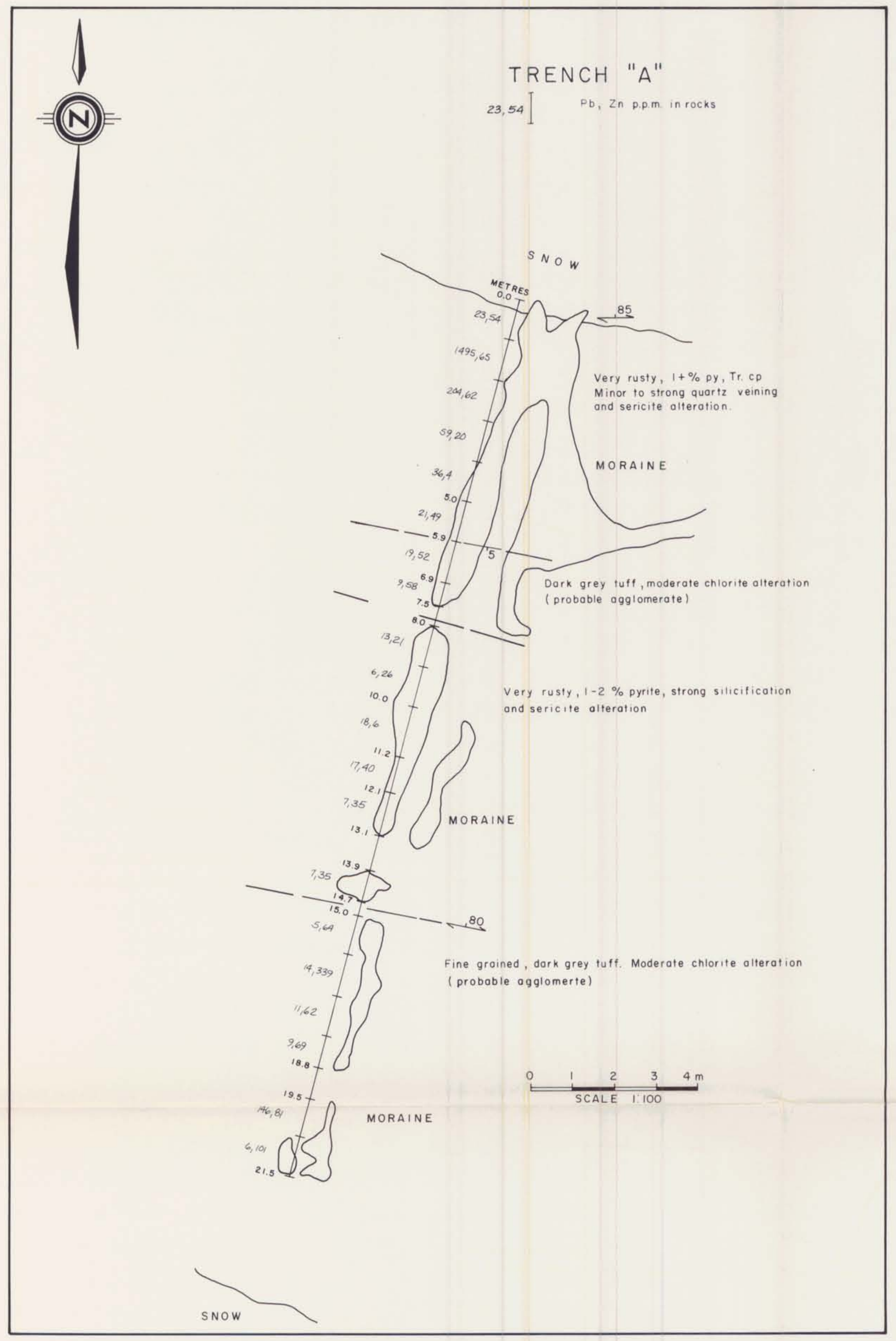
GEOCHEMISTRY
Au, Ag RESULTS

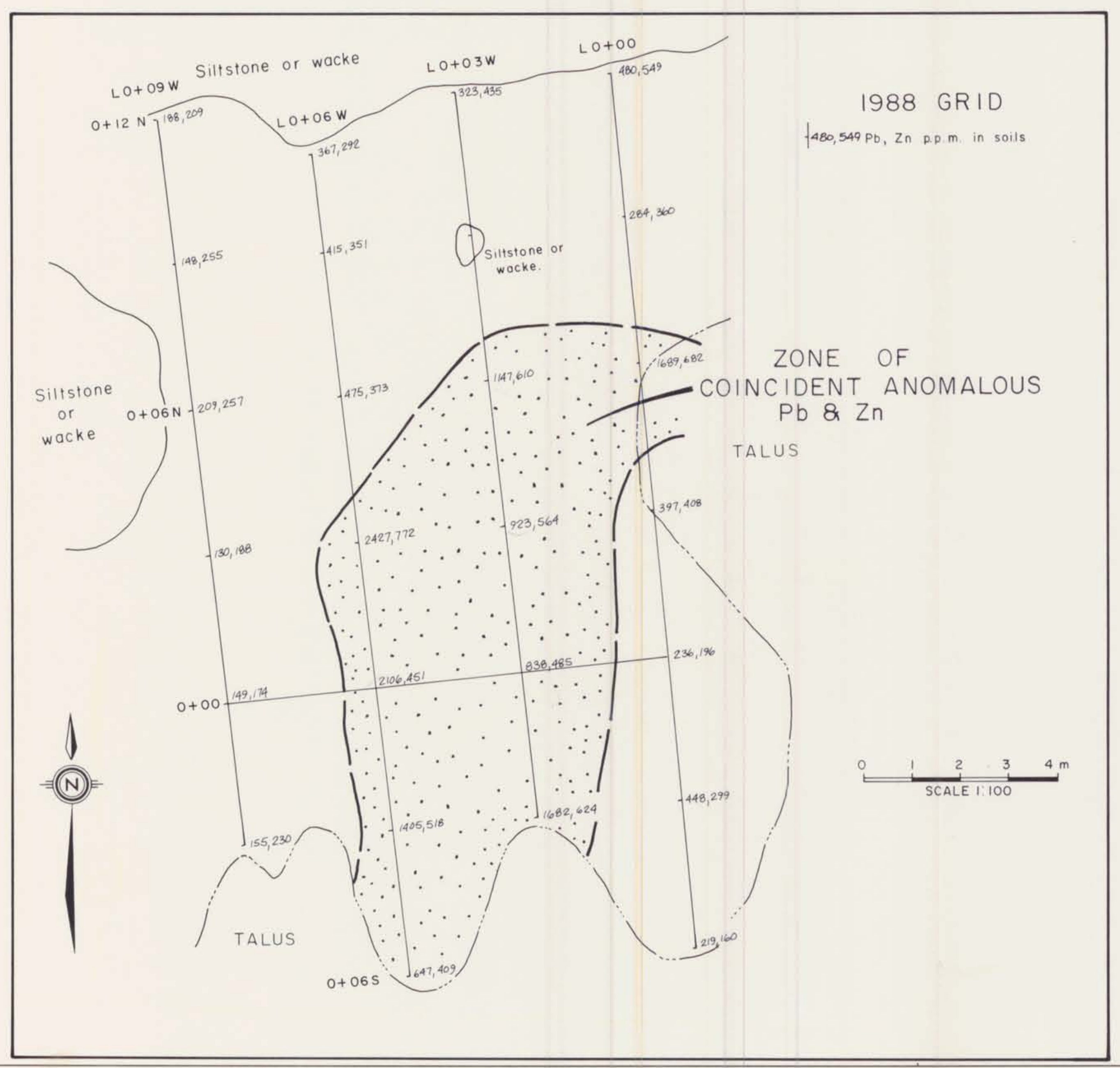
BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

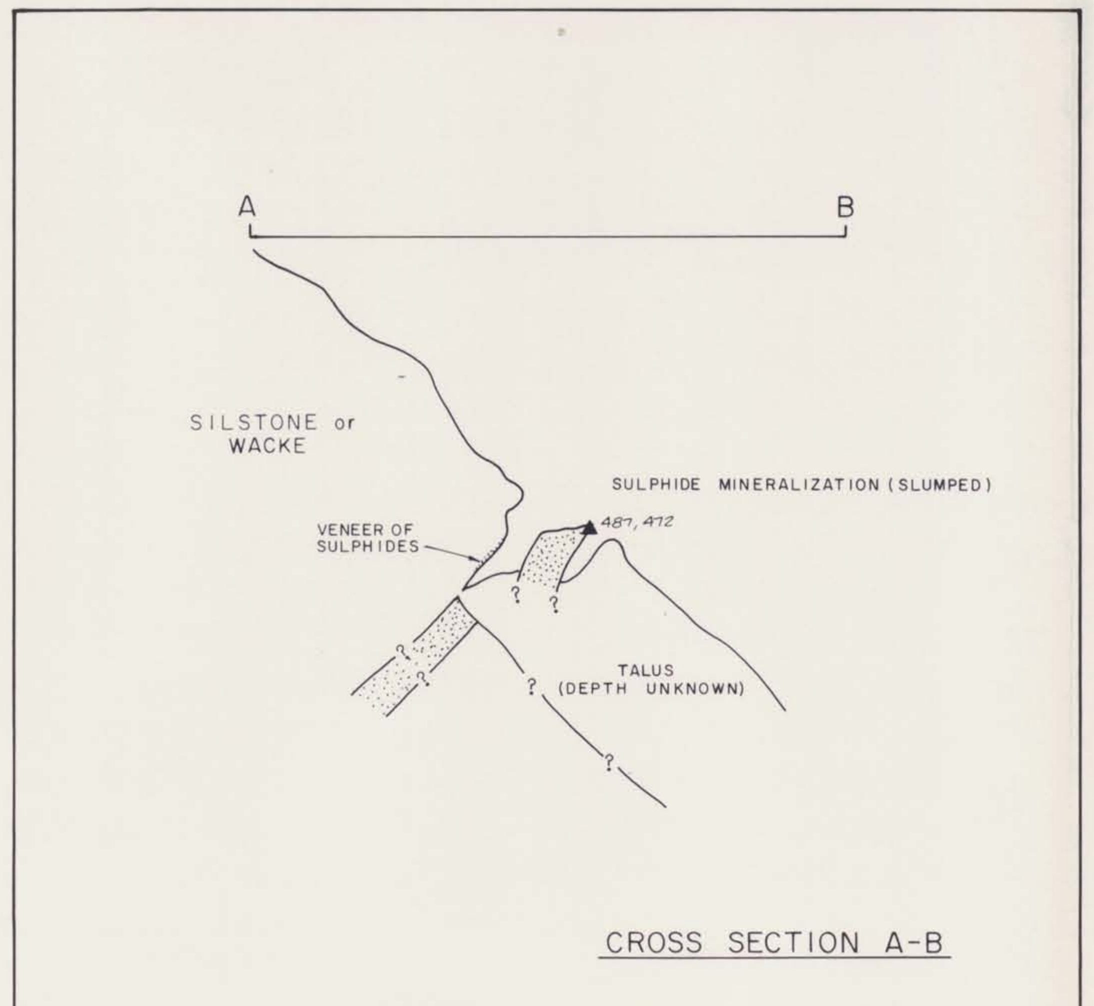
DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

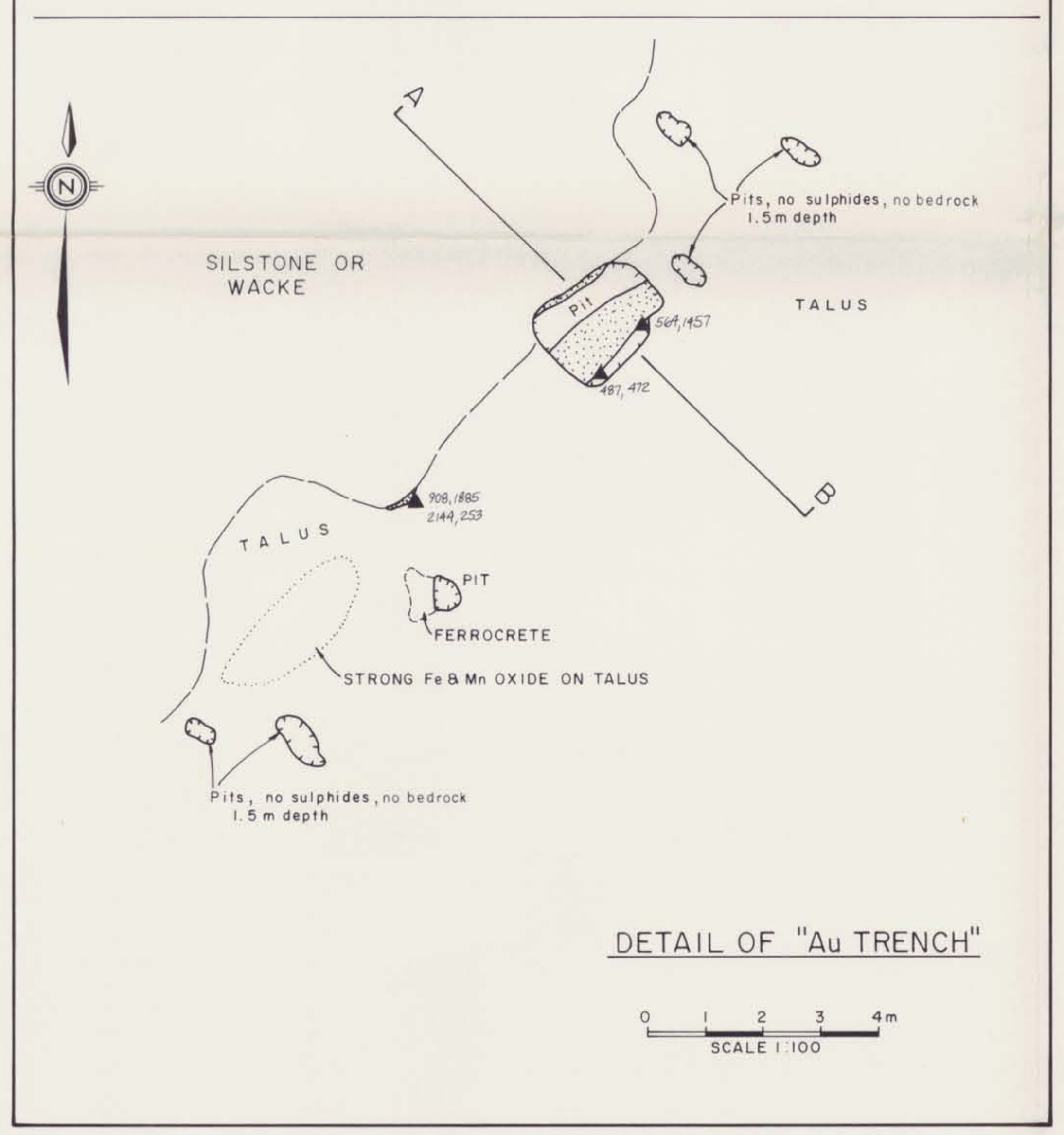
FIGURE No. A 2

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.









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GAMMA CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM

GEOCHEMISTRY

Pb, Zn RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. A4

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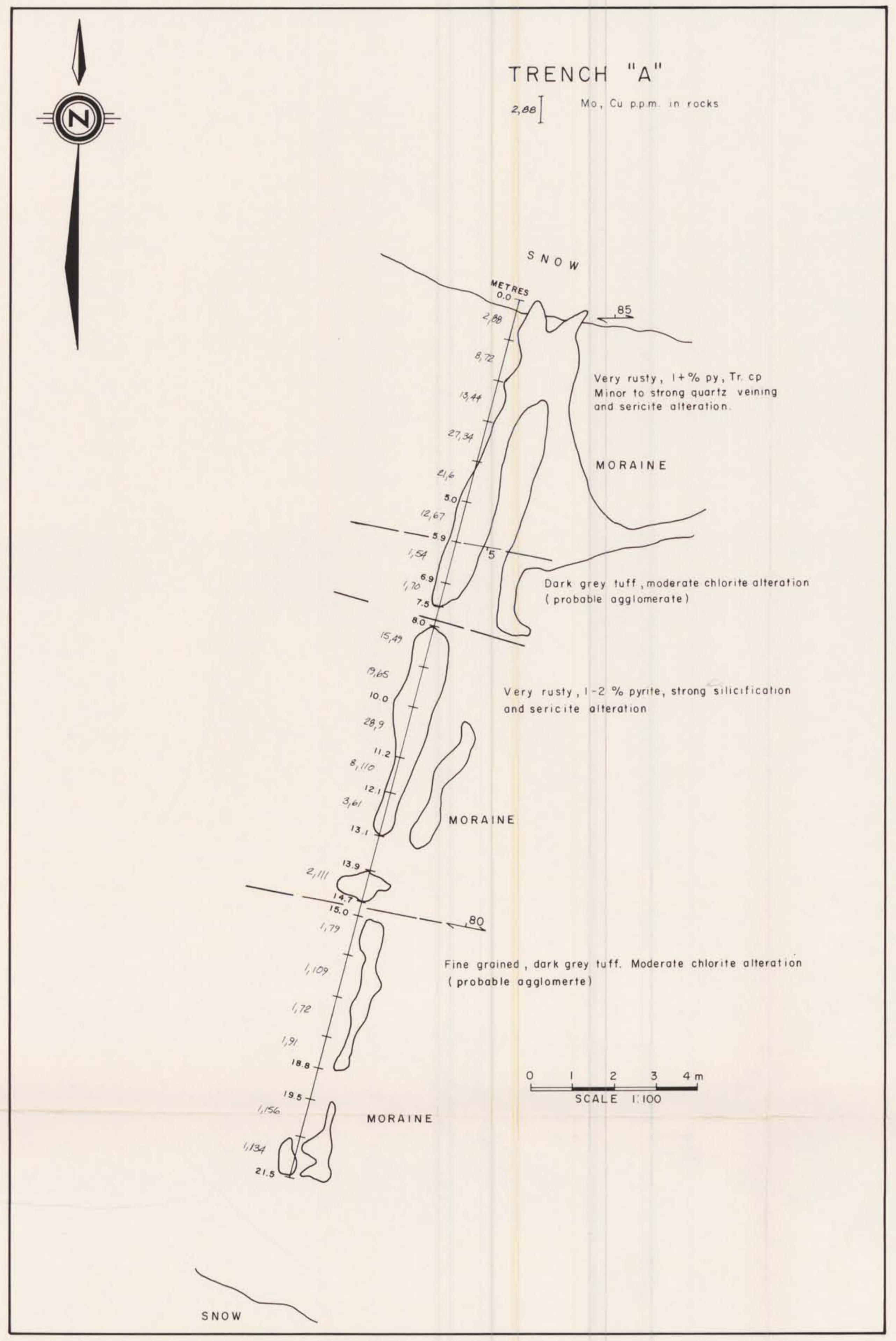

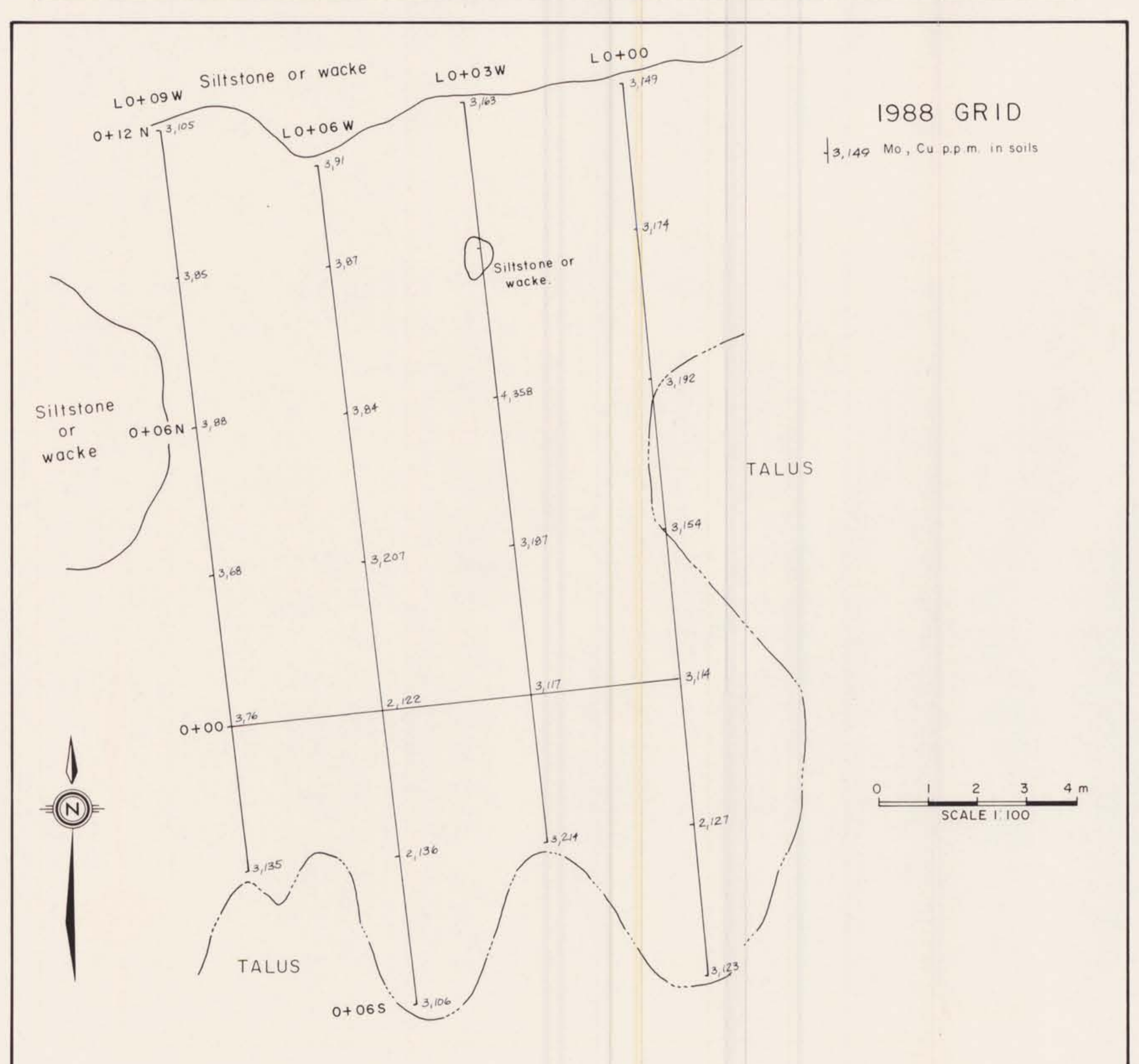

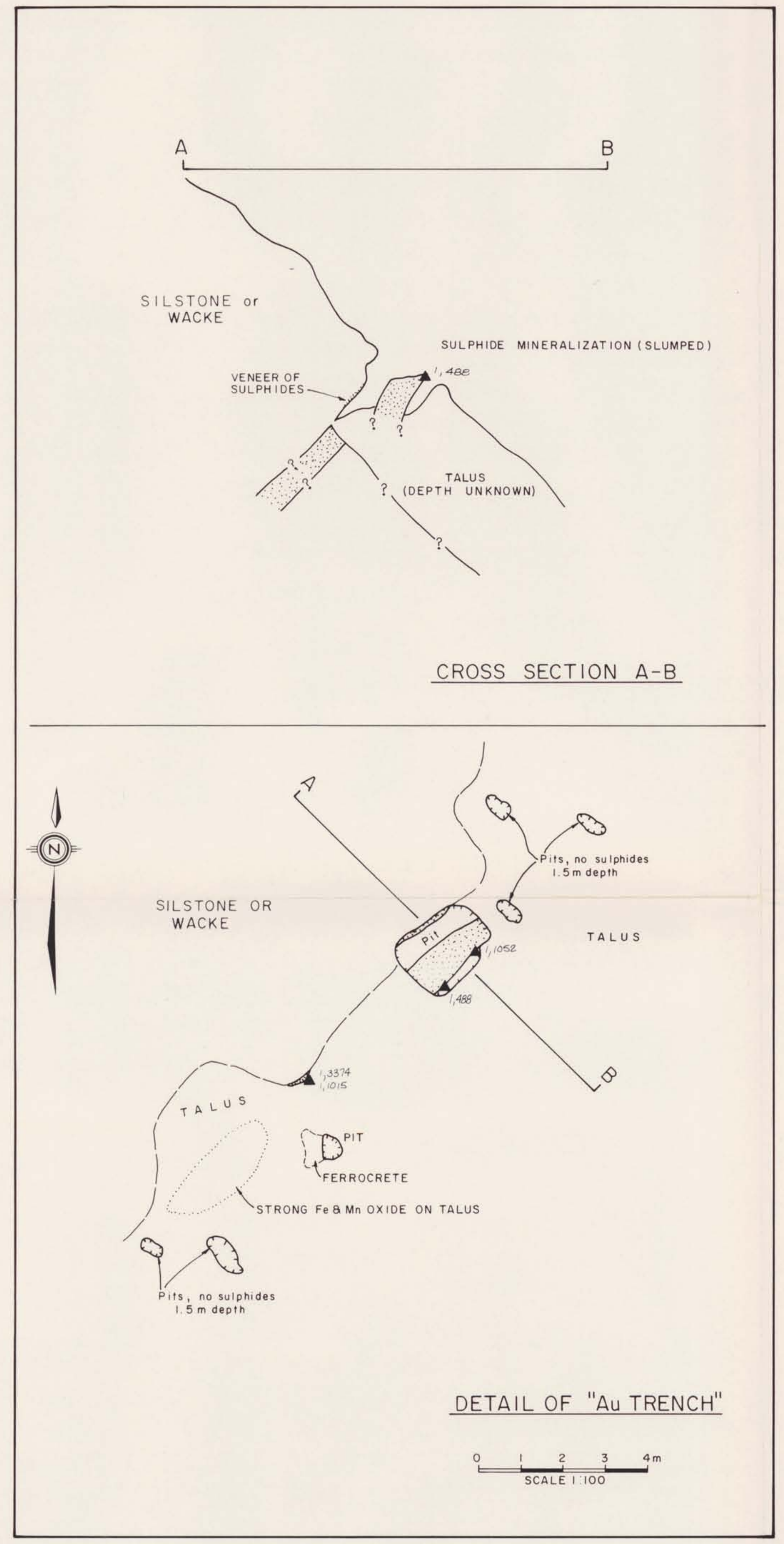

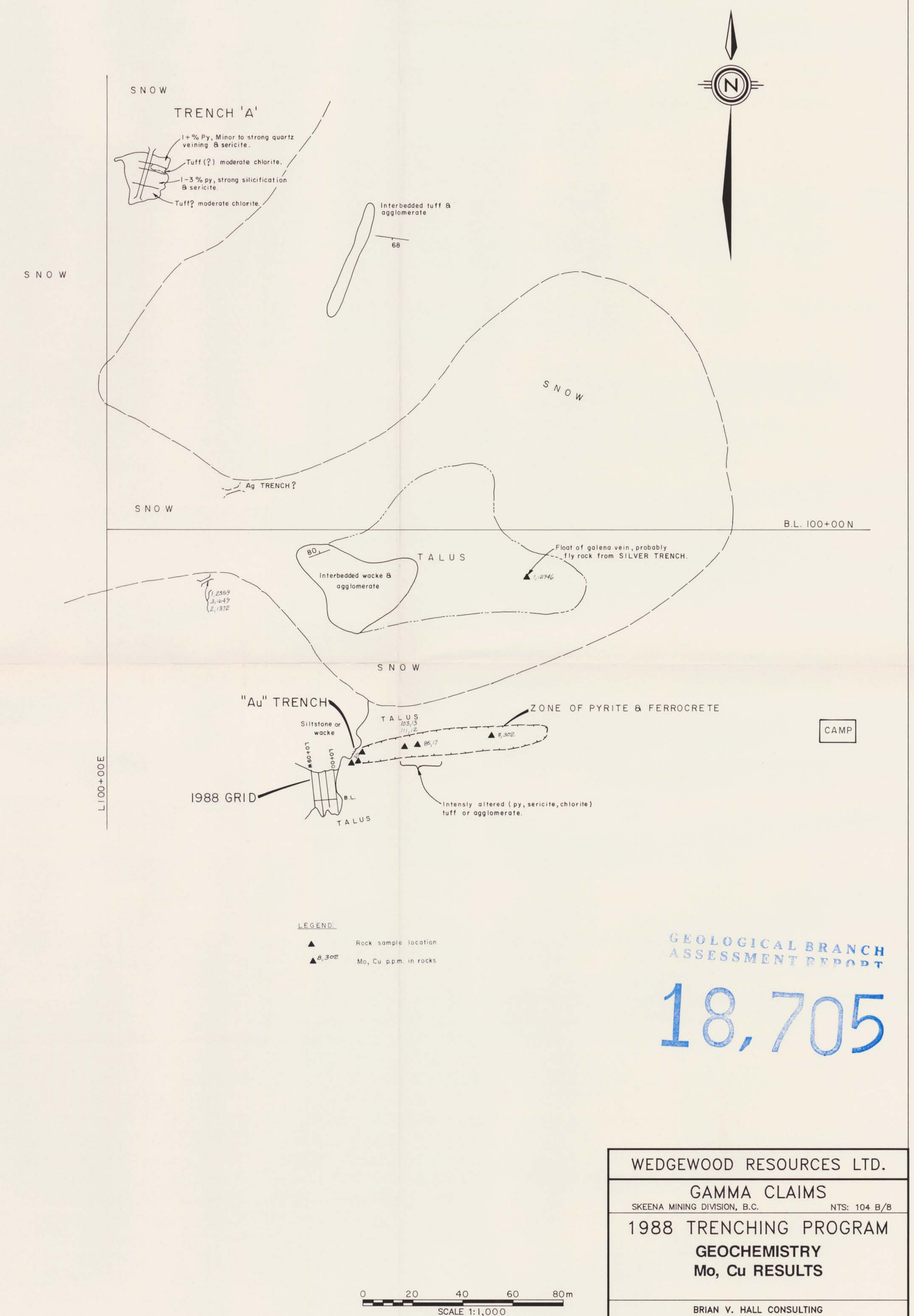

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SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM

GEOCHEMISTRY
Mo, Cu RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. A 3

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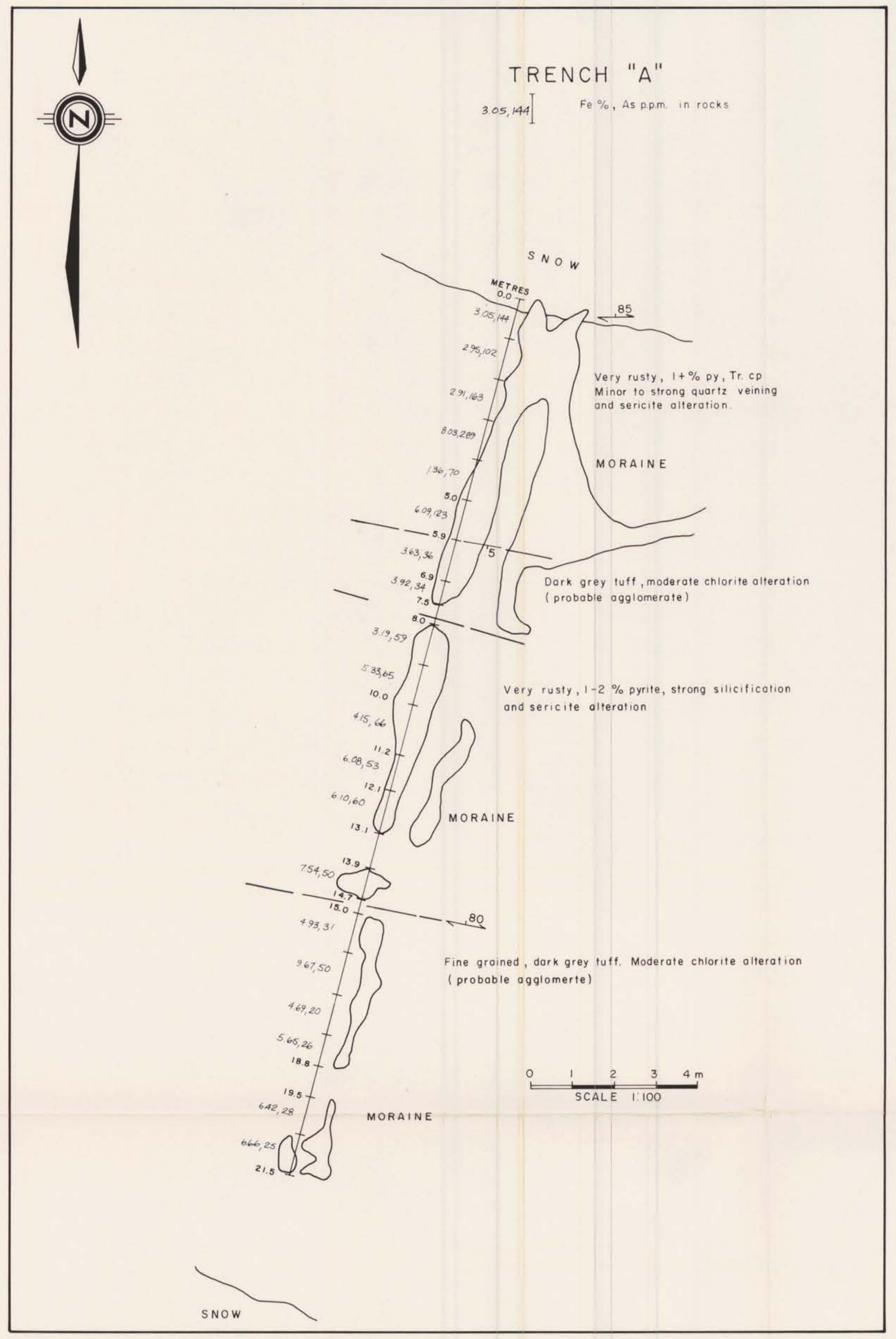

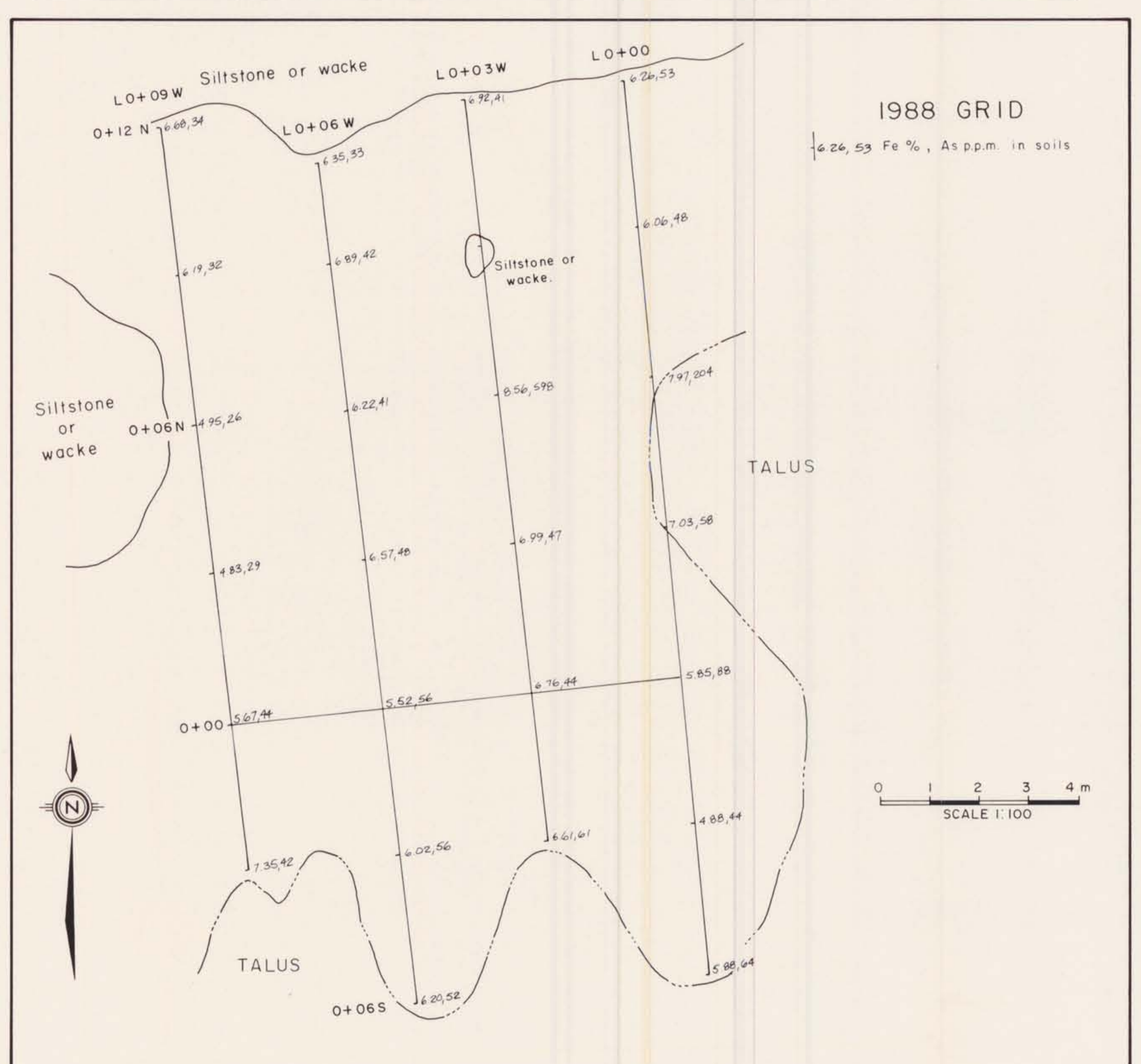

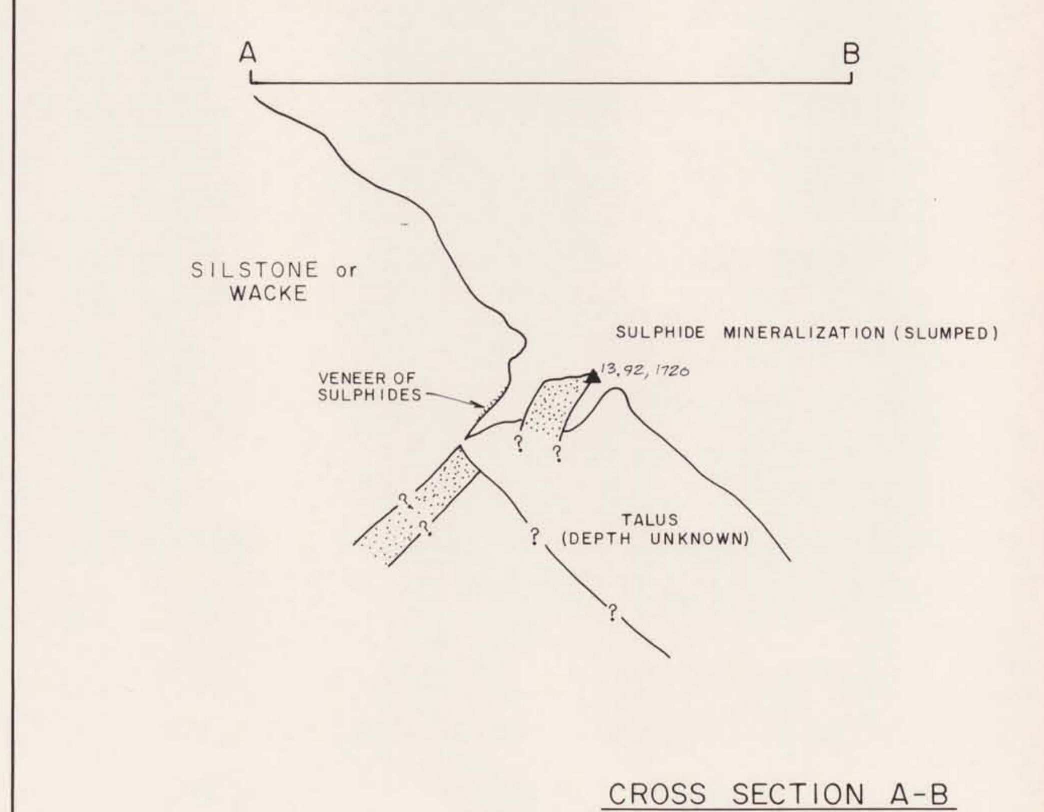

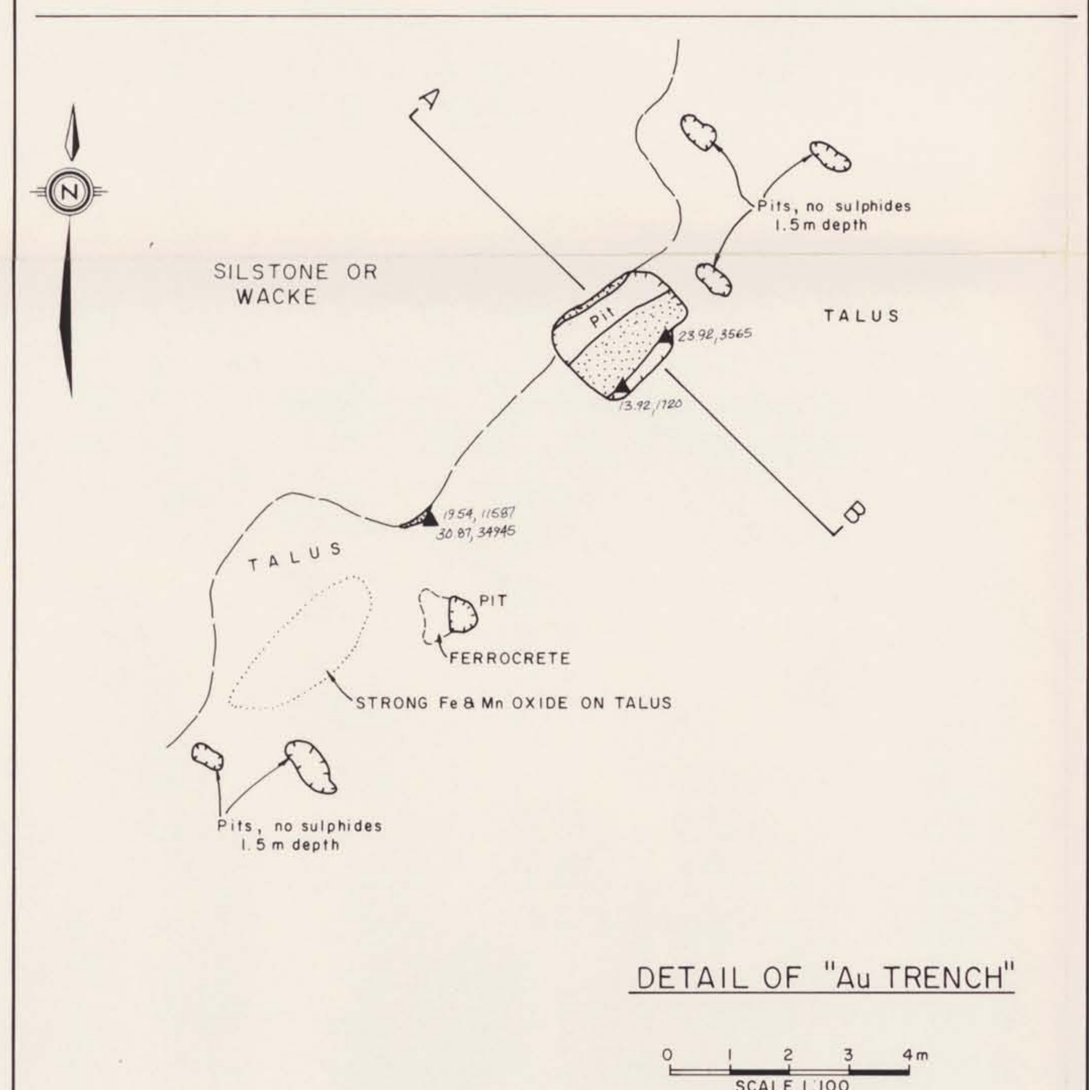

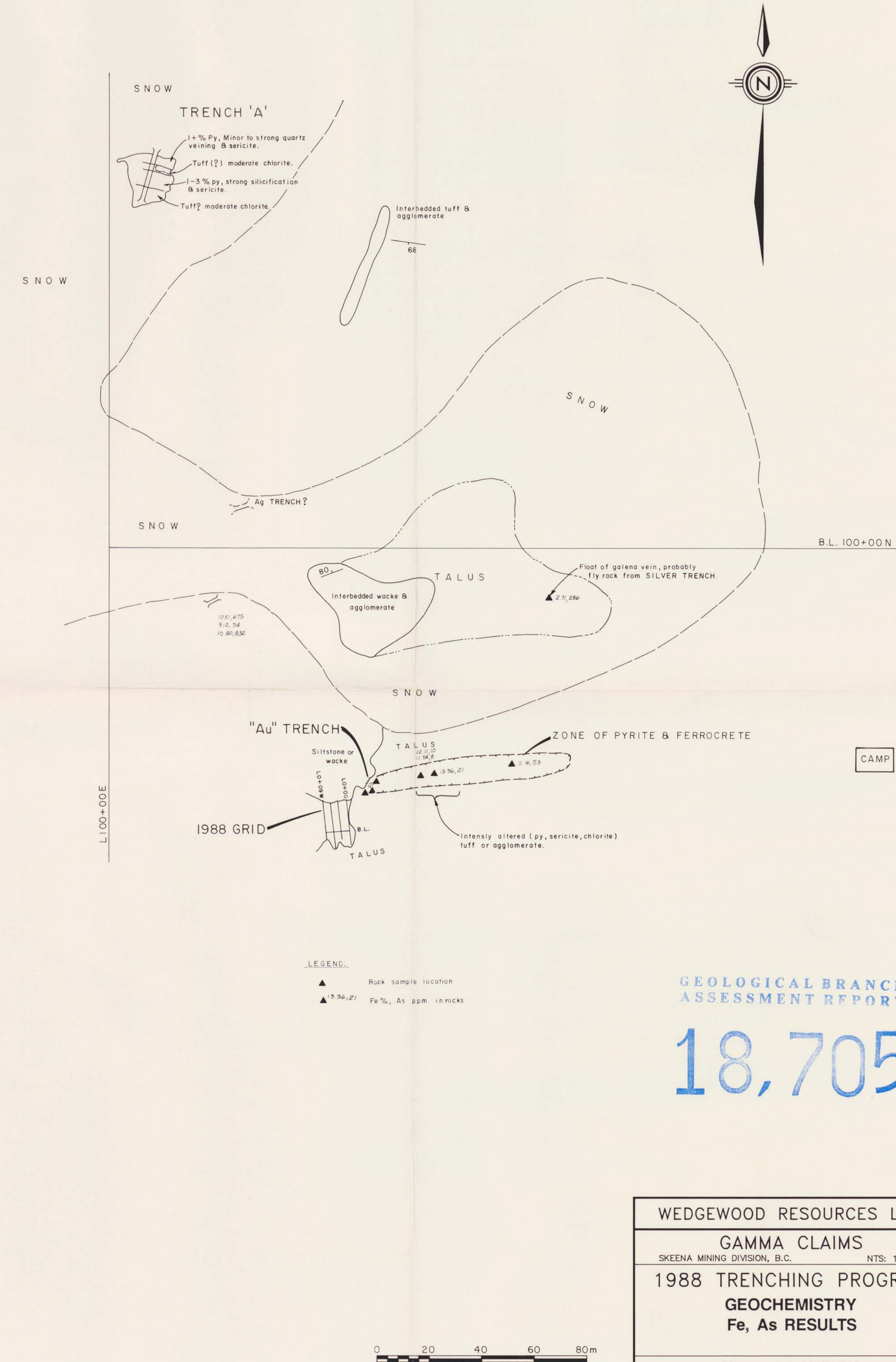

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GAMMA CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/B

1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM

GEOCHEMISTRY
Fe, As RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. A5

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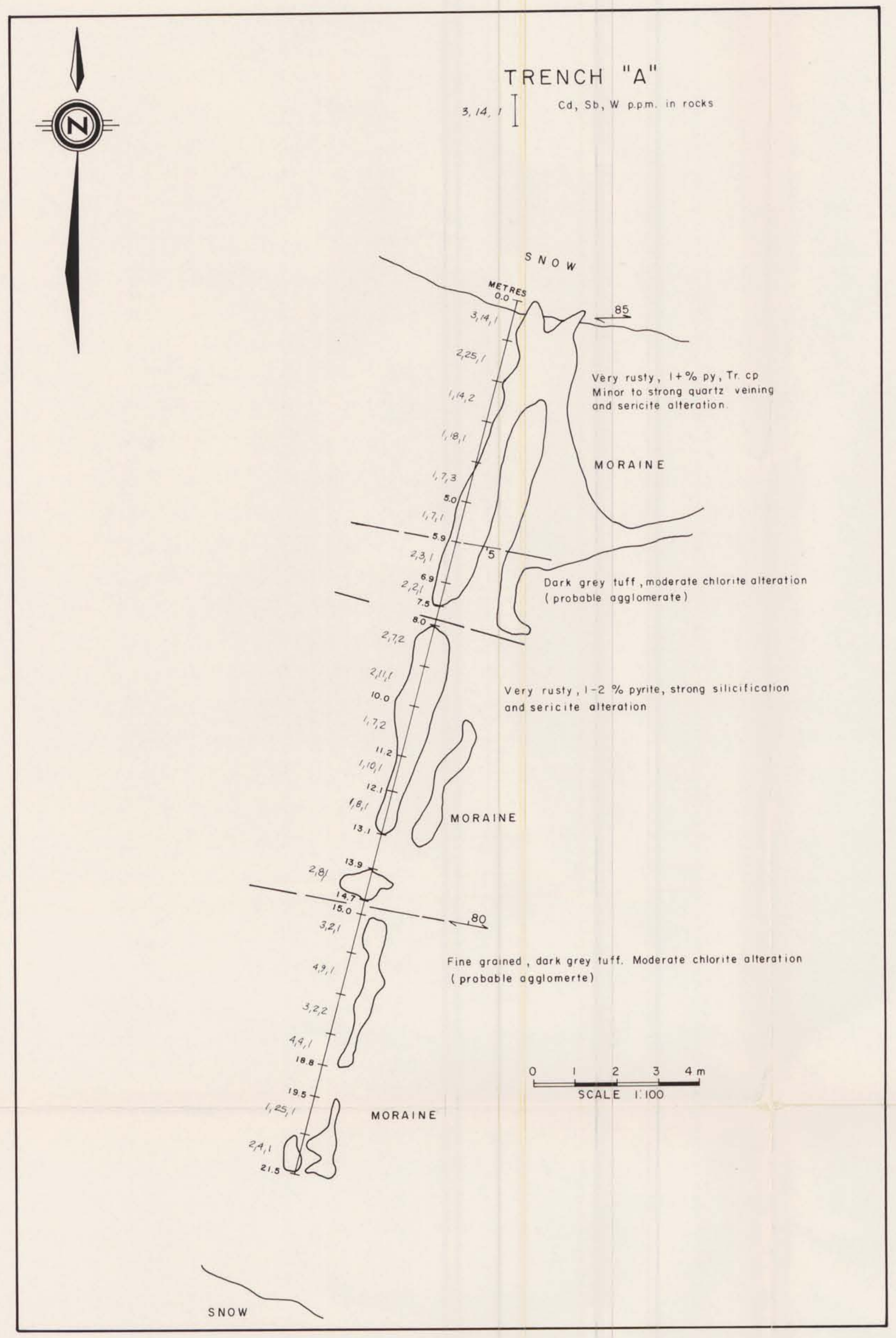

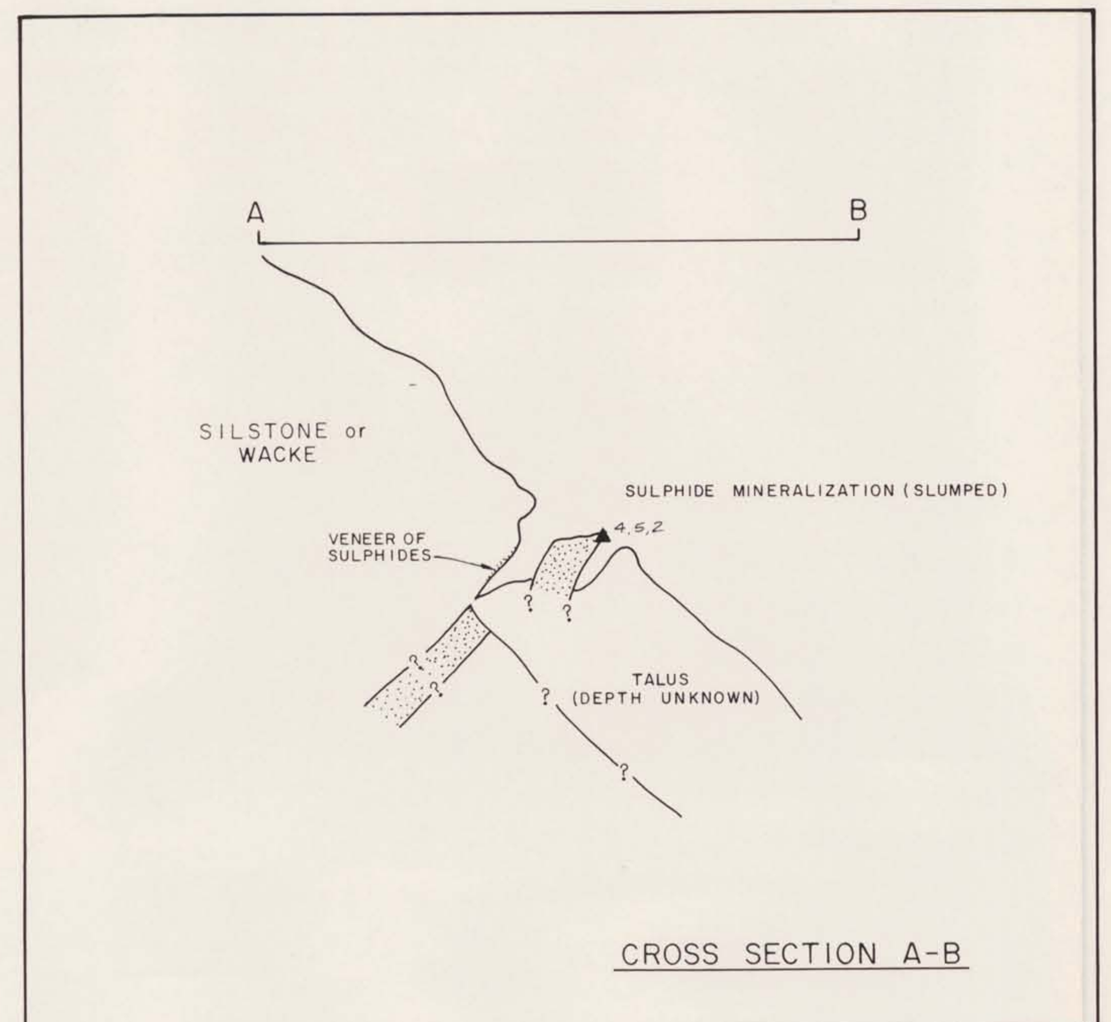

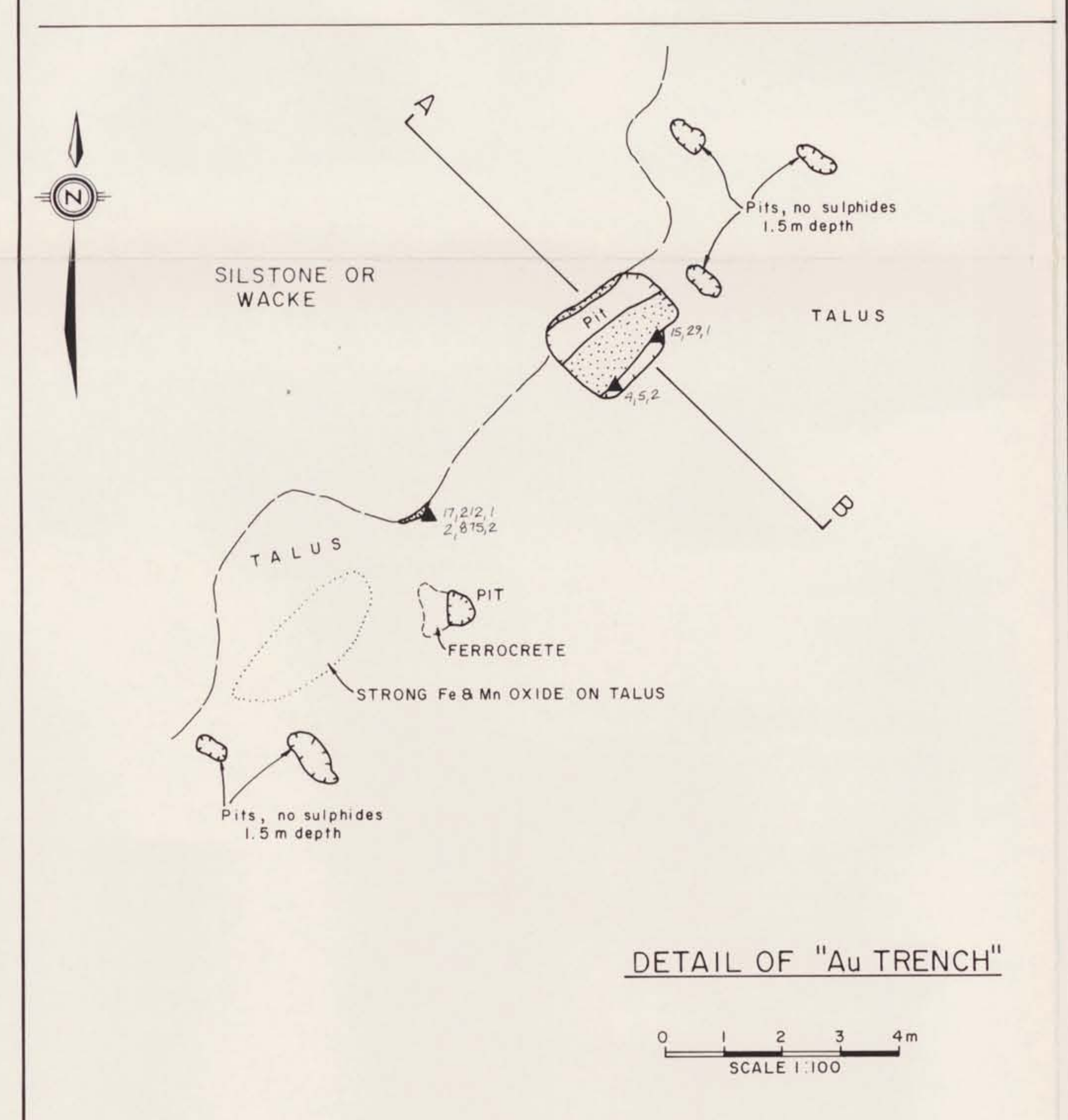

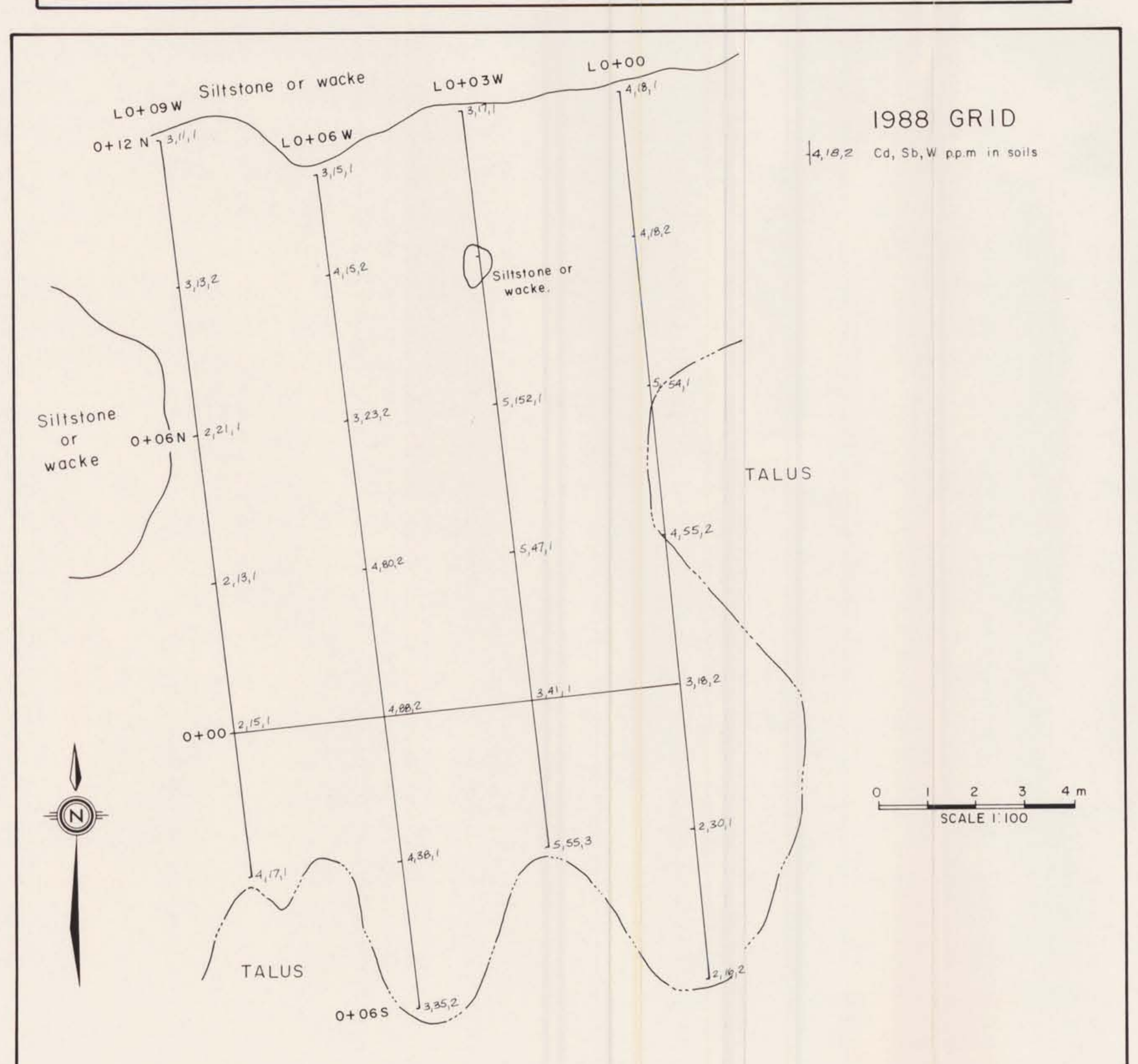

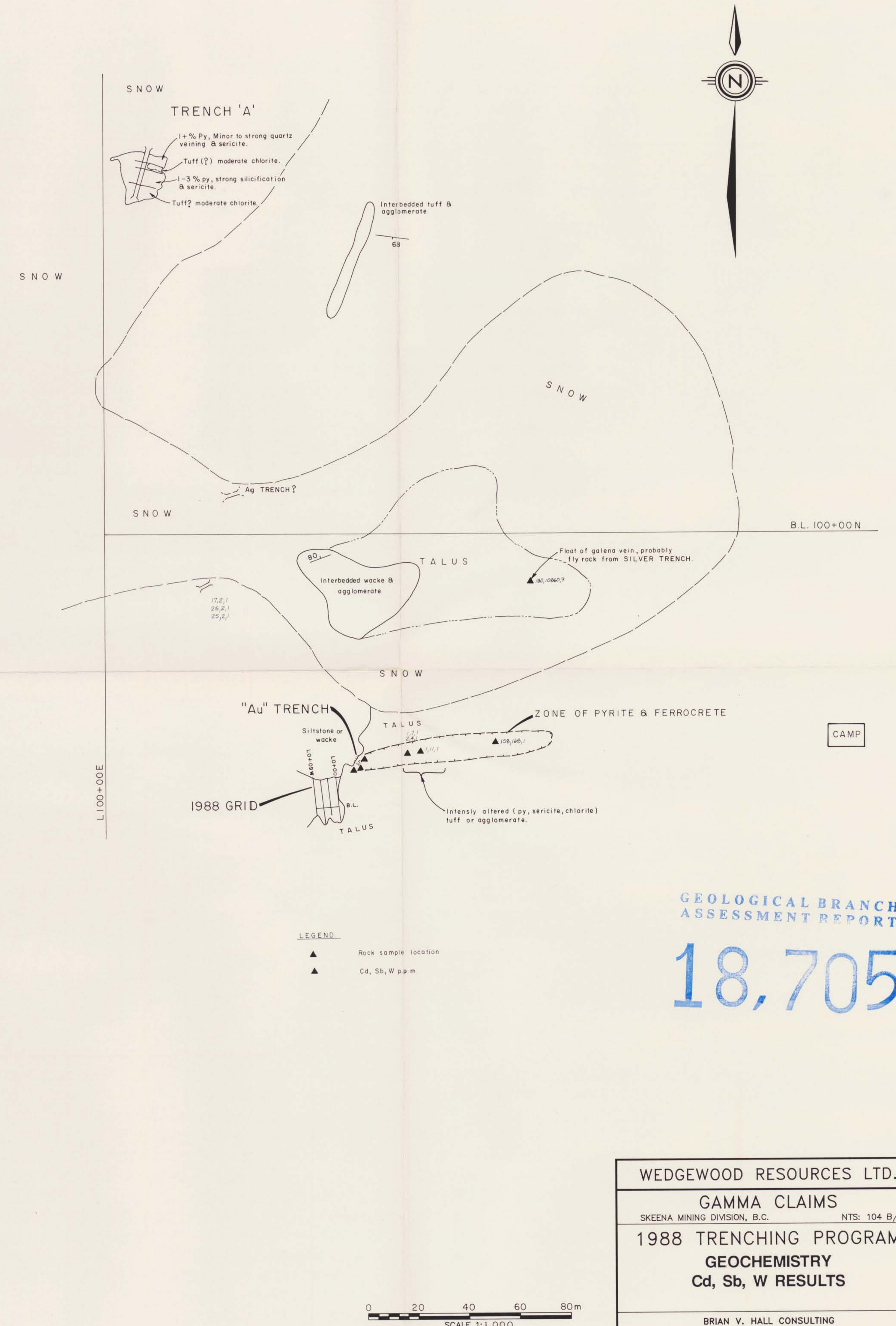

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,705

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.
GAMMA CLAIMS SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8
1988 TRENCHING PROGRAM **GEOCHEMISTRY** **Cd, Sb, W RESULTS**
BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING
DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988 BY: M.J.B./ rwr FIGURE No. A6

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

LEGEND:

BA — BLACK ARGILLITE:
UNUK RIVER FORMATION (Lower Jurassic)
FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, BLACK TO LIGHT GREY, THIN TO THICK BEDDED (1-2cm. TO SEVERAL METRES) ARGILLITE AND GRIT. MAY CONTAIN INTERBEDS OF LIGHT GREY WACKE OR TUFF. OCCASIONAL NARROW (UP TO 1.0 metre) CONGLOMERATE BEDS, OFTEN WITH CHERT AND ARGILLITE CLASTS, 0.5 – 1.5 cm IN SIZE. OCCASIONAL THIN SHALY BEDS WHICH ARE OFTEN BLEACHED AND HORNFELSED PROXIMAL TO THE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY.

FP — FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:
(EOCENE ?)
MEDIUM GREY TO GREEN UNIT WITH PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR UP TO 2.0 cm. LONG. USUALLY CONTAINS 0.5 cm. FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS WHICH ARE CHLORITIZED. THE MATRIX IS ALMOST ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF SMALLER FELDSPAR AND FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS. MODERATE CHLORITE ALTERATION THROUGHOUT. VERY OFTEN CONTAINS OR IS PROXIMAL TO ZONES OF GOSSAN STAIN.

GOSSAN ZONE:
AREAS OF MODERATE TO STRONG, BROWN TO YELLOW–BROWN WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF PYRITE (UP TO 16.0 %), PYRRHOTITE (TRACE) AND ARSENOPYRITE (TRACE).

CONTACT (definite, approximate)

ROCK SAMPLE SITE

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

4 J's PROJECT

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. B1

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

LEGEND:

BA BLACK ARGILLITE:
UNUK RIVER FORMATION (Lower Jurassic)
FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, BLACK TO LIGHT GREY, THIN TO THICK BEDDED (1-2 cm TO SEVERAL METRES) ARGILLITE AND GRIT. MAY CONTAIN INTERBEDS OF LIGHT GREY WACKE OR TUFF. OCCASIONAL NARROW (UP TO 1.0 metre) CONGLOMERATE BEDS, OFTEN WITH CHERT AND ARGILLITE CLASTS, 0.5 – 1.5 cm IN SIZE. OCCASIONAL THIN SHALY BEDS WHICH ARE OFTEN BLEACHED AND HORNFELSED PROXIMAL TO THE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY.

FP FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:
(EOCENE ?)
MEDIUM GREY TO GREEN UNIT WITH PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR UP TO 2.0 cm. LONG. USUALLY CONTAINS 0.5 cm. FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS WHICH ARE CHLORITIZED. THE MATRIX IS ALMOST ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF SMALLER FELDSPAR AND FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS. MODERATE CHLORITE ALTERATION THROUGHOUT. VERY OFTEN CONTAINS OR IS PROXIMAL TO ZONES OF GOSSAN STAIN.

GOSSAN ZONE:
AREAS OF MODERATE TO STRONG, BROWN TO YELLOW–BROWN WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF PYRITE (UP TO 16.0 %), PYRRHOTITE (TRACE) AND ARSENOPYRITE (TRACE).

CONTACT (definite, approximate)

ROCK SAMPLE SITE (Au p.p.b., Ag p.p.m.) 4, 0.2

0 20 40 60 80m
SCALE 1:1,000

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

4 J's PROJECT

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Au, Ag RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. B2

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

LEGEND:

BLACK ARGILLITE:
UNUK RIVER FORMATION (Lower Jurassic)

BA — FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, BLACK TO LIGHT GREY, THIN TO THICK BEDDED (1-2cm. TO SEVERAL METRES) ARGILLITE AND GRIT. MAY CONTAIN INTERBEDS OF LIGHT GREY WACKE OR TUFF. OCCASIONAL NARROW (UP TO 1.0 metre) CONGLOMERATE BEDS, OFTEN WITH CHERT AND ARGILLITE CLASTS, 0.5 – 1.5 cm IN SIZE. OCCASIONAL THIN SHALY BEDS WHICH ARE OFTEN BLEACHED AND HORNFELSED PROXIMAL TO THE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY.

FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:
(EOCENE ?)

FP — MEDIUM GREY TO GREEN UNIT WITH PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR UP TO 2.0 cm. LONG. USUALLY CONTAINS 0.5 cm. FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS WHICH ARE CHLORITIZED. THE MATRIX IS ALMOST ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF SMALLER FELDSPAR AND FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS. MODERATE CHLORITE ALTERATION THROUGHOUT. VERY OFTEN CONTAINS OR IS PROXIMAL TO ZONES OF GOSSAN STAIN.

GOSSAN ZONE:
AREAS OF MODERATE TO STRONG, BROWN TO YELLOW-BROWN WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF PYRITE (UP TO 16.0 %), PYRRHOTITE (TRACE) AND ARSENOPYRITE (TRACE).

CONTACT (definite, approximate)

1,106 — ROCK SAMPLE SITE
(Mo, Cu p.p.m.)

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4 J's PROJECT

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Mo, Cu RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. B 3

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

LEGEND:

BA — BLACK ARGILLITE:
UNUK RIVER FORMATION (Lower Jurassic)
FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, BLACK TO LIGHT GREY, THIN TO THICK BEDDED (1-2 cm. TO SEVERAL METRES) ARGILLITE AND GRIT. MAY CONTAIN INTERBEDS OF LIGHT GREY WACKE OR TUFF. OCCASIONAL NARROW (UP TO 1.0 metre) CONGLOMERATE BEDS, OFTEN WITH CHERT AND ARGILLITE CLASTS, 0.5 – 1.5 cm IN SIZE. OCCASIONAL THIN SHALY BEDS WHICH ARE OFTEN BLEACHED AND HORNFELSED PROXIMAL TO THE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY.

FP — FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:
(EOCENE ?)
MEDIUM GREY TO GREEN UNIT WITH PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR UP TO 2.0 cm. LONG. USUALLY CONTAINS 0.5 cm. FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS WHICH ARE CHLORITIZED. THE MATRIX IS ALMOST ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF SMALLER FELDSPAR AND FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS. MODERATE CHLORITE ALTERATION THROUGHOUT. VERY OFTEN CONTAINS OR IS PROXIMAL TO ZONES OF GOSSAN STAIN.

GOSSAN ZONE:
AREAS OF MODERATE TO STRONG, BROWN TO YELLOW-BROWN WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF PYRITE (UP TO 16.0 %), PYRRHOTITE (TRACE) AND ARSENOPYRITE (TRACE).

CONTACT (definite, approximate)

2,48 — ROCK SAMPLE SITE
(Pb, Zn p.p.m.)

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4 J's PROJECT

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Pb, Zn RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
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FIGURE No. B4

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LEGEND:

BLACK ARGILLITE:
UNUK RIVER FORMATION (Lower Jurassic)

BA — FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, BLACK TO LIGHT GREY, THIN TO THICK BEDDED (1-2cm. TO SEVERAL METRES) ARGILLITE AND GRIT. MAY CONTAIN INTERBEDS OF LIGHT GREY WACKE OR TUFF. OCCASIONAL NARROW (UP TO 1.0 metre) CONGLOMERATE BEDS, OFTEN WITH CHERT AND ARGILLITE CLASTS, 0.5 – 1.5 cm IN SIZE. OCCASIONAL THIN SHALY BEDS WHICH ARE OFTEN BLEACHED AND HORNFELSED PROXIMAL TO THE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY.

FELDSPAR PORPHYRY:
(EOCENE ?)

FP — MEDIUM GREY TO GREEN UNIT WITH PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR UP TO 2.0 cm. LONG. USUALLY CONTAINS 0.5 cm. FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS WHICH ARE CHLORITIZED. THE MATRIX IS ALMOST ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF SMALLER FELDSPAR AND FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS. MODERATE CHLORITE ALTERATION THROUGHOUT. VERY OFTEN CONTAINS OR IS PROXIMAL TO ZONES OF GOSSAN STAIN.

GOSSAN ZONE:
AREAS OF MODERATE TO STRONG, BROWN TO YELLOW-BROWN WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF PYRITE (UP TO 16.0 %), PYRRHOTITE (TRACE) AND ARSENOPYRITE (TRACE).

CONTACT (definite, approximate)

ROCK SAMPLE SITE
(Fe %, As p.p.m.)
4.40, 4

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SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Fe, As RESULTS

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DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. B5

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,705

LEGEND:

BA	BLACK ARGILLITE: UNUK RIVER FORMATION (Lower Jurassic) FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED, BLACK TO LIGHT GREY, THIN TO THICK BEDDED (1-2cm TO SEVERAL METRES) ARGILLITE AND GRIT. MAY CONTAIN INTERBEDS OF LIGHT GREY WACKE OR TUFF. OCCASIONAL NARROW (UP TO 1.0 metre) CONGLOMERATE BEDS, OFTEN WITH CHERT AND ARGILLITE CLASTS, 0.5 – 1.5 cm IN SIZE. OCCASIONAL THIN SHALY BEDS WHICH ARE OFTEN BLEACHED AND HORNFELSED PROXIMAL TO THE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY.
FP	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY: (EOCENE ?) MEDIUM GREY TO GREEN UNIT WITH PHENOCRYSTS OF FELDSPAR UP TO 2.0 cm. LONG. USUALLY CONTAINS 0.5 cm. FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS WHICH ARE CHLORITIZED. THE MATRIX IS ALMOST ENTIRELY COMPOSED OF SMALLER FELDSPAR AND FERROMAGNESIAN MINERALS. MODERATE CHLORITE ALTERATION THROUGHOUT. VERY OFTEN CONTAINS OR IS PROXIMAL TO ZONES OF GOSSAN STAIN.
(stippled)	GOSSAN ZONE: AREAS OF MODERATE TO STRONG, BROWN TO YELLOW-BROWN WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF PYRITE (UP TO 16.0 %), PYRRHOTITE (TRACE) AND ARSENOPYRITE (TRACE).
(line)	CONTACT (definite, approximate)
1,2,1	ROCK SAMPLE SITE (Cd, Sb, W p.p.m.)

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SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 B/8

GEOCHEMISTRY
Cd, Sb, W RESULTS

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1988
BY: M.J.B./ rwr

FIGURE No. B6

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