

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Victoria

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ASSESSMENT REPORT 18729

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster

PROPERTY: Gold

LOCATION: LAT 49 20 00 LONG 121 40 00
UTM 10 5465147 596872
NTS 092H05E

CLAIM(S): Gold 1-2

OPERATOR(S): Gujral, D.

AUTHOR(S): Demczuk, L.

REPORT YEAR: 1989, 31 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Gold, Silver, Copper

KEYWORDS: Chilliwack Group, Twin Island Group, Sediments, Tertiary
Granitic pluton, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Magnetite

WORK

DONE: Geological, Geochemical

GEOL 1000.0 ha

Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:5000

ROCK 11 sample(s) ;AU,AG,AS,CU,PB,ZN,NI

SILT 12 sample(s) ;AU,AG,AS,CU,PB,ZN,NI

Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:5000

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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
 REPORT ON THE GOLD CLAIMS
 HARRISON LAKE AREA, B.C.
 NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
 NTS 92H /5E

FILMED

Latitude : 49° 20 '
 Longitude : 121° 40 '

For

Mr. DILBAGH GUJRAL
 1455-701 W. GEORGIA St.
 VANCOUVER B.C. V7Y 1B6

SUB-RECORDER
 RECEIVED
 MAY - 2 1989
 M.R. # \$
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

By

Les Demczuk , M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
 Consulting Geologist

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,729

April 1, 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUMMARY	1
2.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.1	Location , Access and Physiography	2
2.2	Property Status	3
2.3	History and Previous Work	4
3.0	GEOLOGY	6
3.1	Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits	6
3.2	Property Geology	9
4.0	GEOCHEMISTRY	11
4.1	Geochemical Program	11
4.2	Discussion of Geochemical Results	12
5.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION	12
6.0	REFERENCES	14

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	I	Rock Sample Descriptions
APPENDIX	II	Geochemical Results
APPENDIX	III	Statement of Costs
APPENDIX	IV	Statement of Qualifications

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	1	General Location Map
Figure	2	Claim Map
Figure	3	Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits
Figure	4	Simplified Geology Gold Claims
Figure	5	Silt-Rock Sample Location and Geochemistry Results

1.0 SUMMARY

Pursuant to a request by Mr. Dil Gujral, a geological evaluation of the Gold 1 and 2 mineral claims was carried out during the months of February and March 1989. The program was designed to identify the geological setting of the property and evaluate the potential for gold mineralization similar to the nearby RN-ABO deposit.

The Gold claim group is located on the southeast end of Harrison Lake (B.C.) and lies within the Harrison Lake fracture system which hosts a number of precious and base metal deposits.

The subject property is underlain by the Pre-Jurassic metapelites of the Twin and Chilliwack Groups. The west and central part of the property is intruded by a Mid-Tertiary granite pluton. Granodiorite and Quartz-Diorite dykes are common features throughout the Gold claims. In general the geology of the Gold claims is similar to the nearby RN-ABO deposit.

The limited geochemical survey did not delineate any major precious metal and/or base metal trend within the property. However, it is felt that further exploration of the subject property is warranted for the following reasons:

- 1 The geological setting of the Gold claims is similar to the RN-ABO deposit and therefore favourable for precious and base metal mineralization.
- 2 Current new discoveries by Bema indicate that possible extensions of high grade gold zones trend on to the Gold Claims.
- 3 Much of the subject property remains unexplored.
- 4 Easy access and year - round favourable weather conditions for exploration and development exist.
- 5 Low capital and operational costs for mining operation because of the property's ideal location near a small lower mainland town where virtually no costs are required to provide housing, transportation, power and related facilities.

In order to fully evaluate the mineral potential of the Gold Mineral Claims, detailed geological mapping and a geochemical program is recommended. A second phase would include grid establishment, VLF and magnetic surveys, followed by trenching and blasting. Dependant upon positive results of the above program and based upon a review of data, an exploration diamond drilling program will be necessary to define the geometry and grade characteristics of any identified mineralization.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

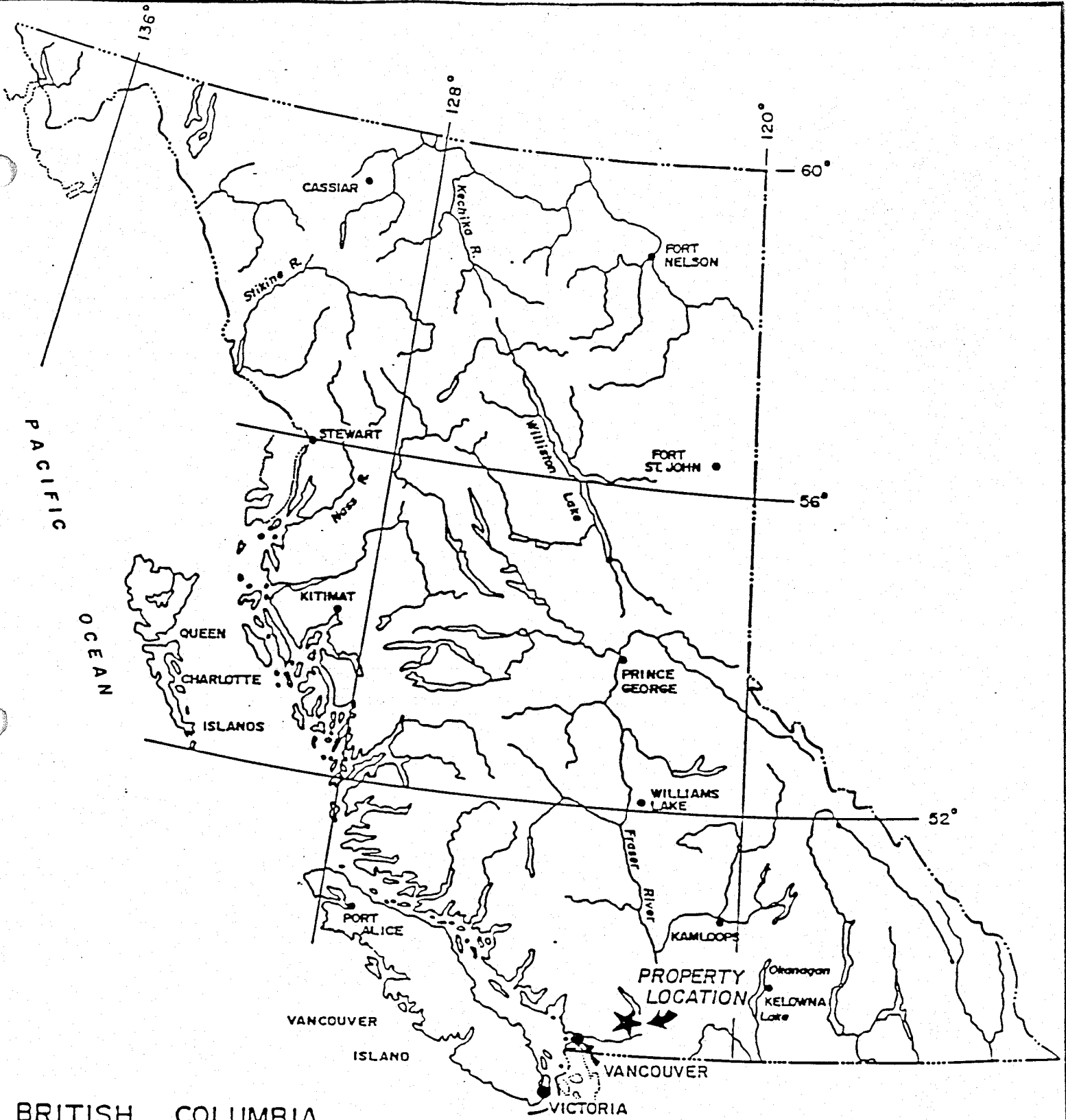
Pursuant to a request by Mr. Dil Gujral, a geological examination and limited geochemical sampling were carried out on the Gold 1 and 2 mineral claims during the months of February and March, 1989.

The purpose of the field work was to investigate geological setting of the Gold claim group and to propose additional exploration work in order to assess the mineral potential of the property.

The work and results described within this report are intended to fulfill the assessment requirements for the Gold 1 and 2 mineral claims.

2.1 LOCATION , ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Province :	British Columbia
Area :	Harrison Lake
Mining Division :	New Westminster
Mineral Disposition :	Gold 1 , 2
NTS :	92H /5 E
Latitude :	49° 20 '
Longitude :	121° 40 '



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1 : 7,500,000 approx.

L.DEMCZUK & ASSOCIATES LTD.

GOLD PROPERTY
GENERAL
LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92H/5W

Scale: As shown	Date: March 1989	Figure: 1
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The Gold property is located 8 km northeast of Harrison Hot Springs and 200 m east of Hicks Lake. The claims are accessed by two wheel drive vehicle via Highway No 7 from Vancouver to Harrison Hot Springs (120 km). From this community, the property can be reached by the partly paved road to Sasquatch Provincial Park. Travel time from Harrison Hot Springs to the property is some 15 minutes.

Local topographic relief varies from moderate to very steep, with ridges rising to a maximum of 780 meters above the level of Harrison Lake. Relief within the property ranges from 100 m to 817 m above sea level.

Most of the Gold claim groups are located on west facing slope overlooking Hicks Lake and south facing slope overlooking Fraser River.

The climate of the region is generally wet year round with the exception of the summer months which are warm and humid. Snowfall is minimal.

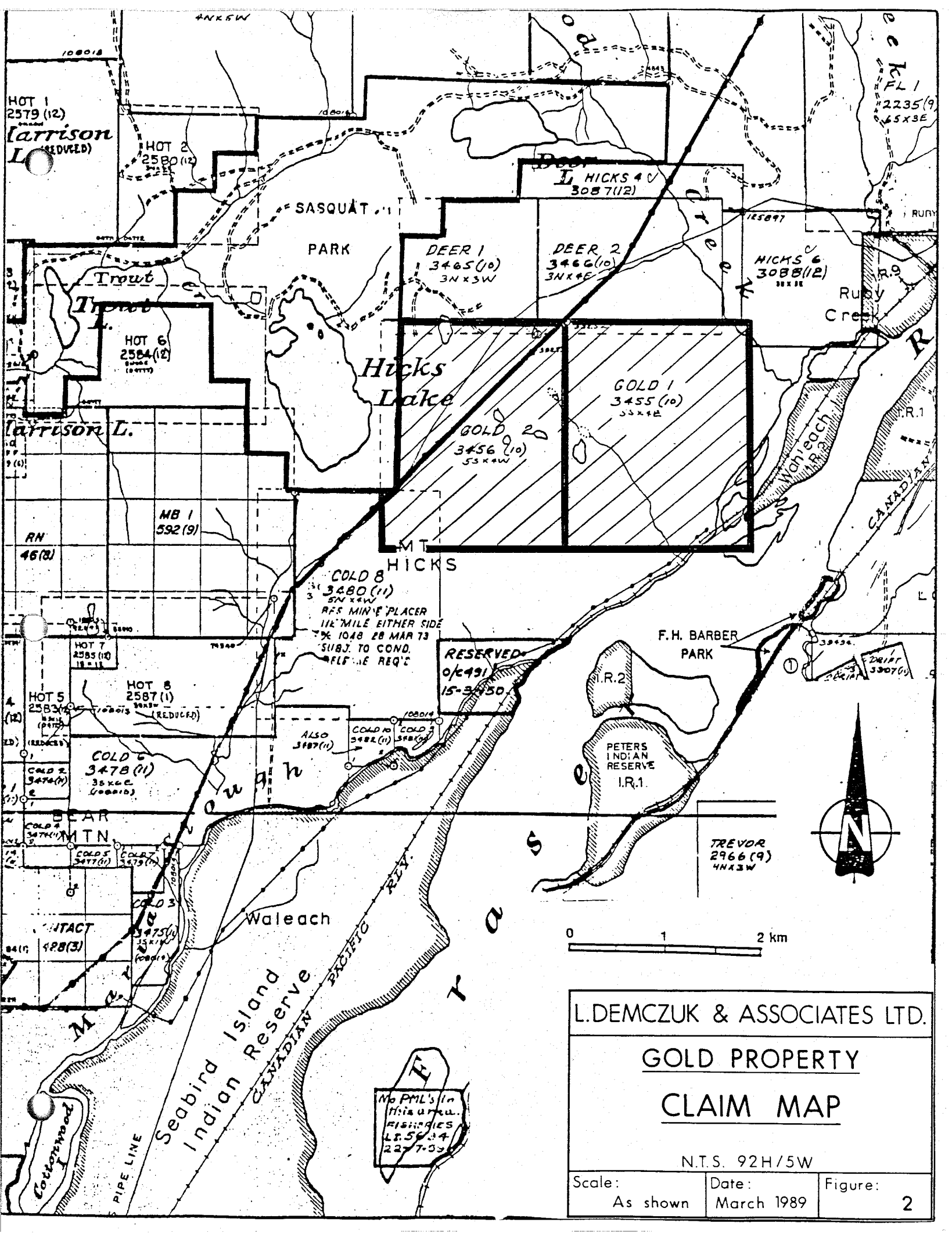
2.2 Property Status

The property consists of two contiguous mineral claim blocks totaling 40 units. These claims blocks are located in the New Westminster Mining Division.

The pertinent claim data is as follows :

Claim Name	Record No	Units	Expiry Date
Gold 1	3455	20	Oct. 9 1989
Gold 2	3456	20	Oct. 9 1989

The claims are held by Les Demczuk on behalf of Mr. Dilbagh Gujral 1455-701 W. Georgia St. Vancouver B.C. V7Y 1B6



No PML's in this area. Fisheries L.S. 56-34 22-7-33

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GOLD PROPERTY CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92H/5W

Scale: As shown	Date: March 1989	Figure: 2
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2.3 History and Previous Work

Exploration in the Harrison Lake area began in the 1890's with the discovery and development of gold-quartz veins at Fire Lake, 20 km northwest of the head of Harrison Lake and at the Providence property. In both areas, veins were lensoid and could not support continued mining. The Seneca or "Lucy Jim" prospect was discovered in 1950, although Isaac Miller is reported to have explored other copper-zinc showings in the Chehalis area at a much earlier date. The massive sulphide at Seneca was mined in 1961. Between 1964 and 1971 numerous "stringer type" copper-zinc occurrences were staked and explored in the area between Chehalis River and Simms Creek. Exploration for massive sulphide deposits in the Harrison Lake area was pursued during the late 1960's and 1970's by Macdonald Consultants, for Newmont Canada Ltd. Aaron Mining, Amax Exploration, Hudson Bay Oil and Gas and Canadian Superior Ltd. From 1980 to 1982, Territorial Gold Placers Ltd. and IMT Services have located several properties of merit and active exploration in the belt is continuing. The Gold claim group is located approximately 2 km east from the ABO deposit (previously known as the RN property). The ABO property is currently being explored by Bema Gold Corporation. Mr. Clive T. Johnson president of Bema International Resources Inc. reports:

Hill Stock Discovery

"A major gold discovery has been made in step out exploration drilling on the Hill Stock, located 2.5 kilometers to the south of the main Jenner Stock. The Hill Stock is one of seven known mineralized quartz diorite stocks on the Harrison Lake Property roughly ten times the size of the main Jenner Stock.

Hole DDH-130 intersected significant gold mineralization in several near vertical zones. Major intersections were at the following intervals:

<u>Interval</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>
200-213 feet	13.1 feet	0.25 oz/ton	0.40 oz/ton
512-538 feet	26.3 feet	0.25 oz/ton	0.40 oz/ton

The gold mineralization is associated with quartz, pyrrhotite veins carrying copper, zinc and molybdenum mineralization. Diamond drilling is continuing to further define this new zone.

Breccia Zone

A second significant discovery has been made in a large north-south trending breccia zone to the west and peripheral to the Hill stock. Hole DDH-127 intersected a sulphide zone which occurs within a 250 foot wide breccia with a strike length of 1,500 feet. The sulphide zone contains pyrrhotite, pyrite with chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Gold and silver mineralization has been intersected throughout the breccia zone with the most significant interval as follows:

<u>Interval</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Zinc</u>
430-453	23 feet	0.1 oz/ton	0.30 oz/ton	1.2%

Extensive follow-up drilling is planned to evaluate the breccia zone.

Portal Stock

Drilling on the Portal Stock has intersected significant high grade gold results contained within the footwall zone. Drill hole 88-83 is located 200 feet to the east of drill hole 88-76.

<u>Drill Hole</u>	<u>Interval</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Gold</u>
88-76	299-325 feet	26 feet	0.31 oz/ton
88-83	856-866 feet	10 feet	0.60 oz/ton

The zone is open to the east and will be further drill tested during the current program.

Jenner Stock

Underground drilling in the Jenner Stock is adding substantially to anticipated reserves. Eight diamond drill holes to date in the current program indicate a significant increase in the size of the Jenner Stock beyond the previously reported reserves of 5.0 million tonnes containing in excess of 0.1 oz/ton gold. Revised tonnage calculations will be reported on the completion of the present twenty-five thousand foot diamond drill program.

Current exploration and step out drilling has confirmed the existence of significant widespread gold mineralization beyond the previously known Jenner and Portal Stocks. The Harrison Lake Property is a major gold camp with multi-million ton potential" (News Release Nov. 15 1988).

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The most recent, and most valuable mapping effort in the Harrison Lake has been done by R.Thompson (1972) and D. Pearson (1973) both of the Ministry of Mines.

The area is underlain mainly by rocks of the Harrison Lake Formation, a group of volcanic and epiclastic rocks varying from basaltic to rhyolitic in composition with rhyolites and dacites predominating and textures varying from massive flows to fine pyroclastics. The belt of volcanics is bounded to the west by "Coast Range" granitoid rocks, to the north by overlying fossiliferous sedimentary formations and to the east by a major north-trending, eastward dipping thrust fault occupying Harrison Lake. The belt is gently folded and cut by numerous northwest trending faults.

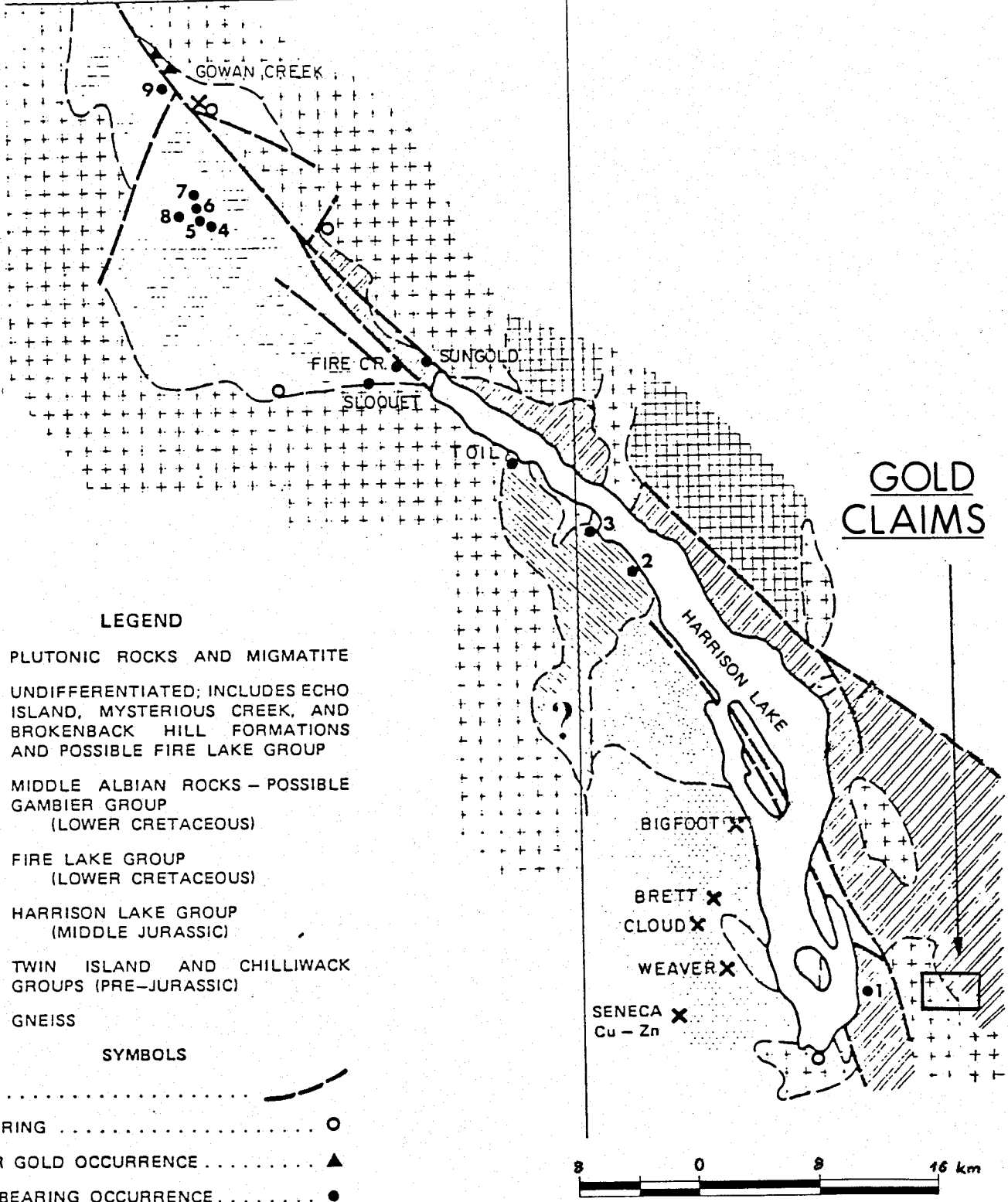
The Harrison Lake Formation was reported by Crickmay to be 9240 feet thick, although Thompson (1973) estimates a thinner section (4500 ft. thick). The unit is underlain by the Camp Cove Formation, exposed in a prominent anticlinal window near Camp Cove, and consisting of greywackes, indicate a Lower Jurassic age.

Overlying the Harrison Lake Formation is the Echo Island Formation, consisting of arkoses, bedded tuffs, sandstones and argillites of probable Middle Jurassic age.

Formations are shown schematically in the accompanying stratigraphic column (Figure 3).








Major structural features of the area are the Camp Cove anticline and several northwest-trending faults, one of which is the Sakwi Creek Fault with the southwest side down-thrown (Pearson, 1973). Other faults with similar trends but unknown throw are visible on air photos. One of these, crossing the Aaron mining claims, is marked by rusty outcrops and silicified breccias with pyritic quartz-calcite matrix containing occasional sphalerite specks. A similar trending fault is postulated to cut off the Camp Cove anticline and thus must have the northern side dropped relative to the south. Numerous northwest-trending creeks are probably occupied by faults.

122° 30' 122° 15' 122° 00' 50° 00'



GOLD CLAIMS

LEGEND

-  PLUTONIC ROCKS AND MIGMATITE
-  UNDIFFERENTIATED; INCLUDES ECHO ISLAND, MYSTERIOUS CREEK, AND BROKENBACK HILL FORMATIONS AND POSSIBLE FIRE LAKE GROUP
-  MIDDLE ALBIAN ROCKS - POSSIBLE GAMBIER GROUP (LOWER CRETACEOUS)
-  FIRE LAKE GROUP (LOWER CRETACEOUS)
-  HARRISON LAKE GROUP (MIDDLE JURASSIC)
-  TWIN ISLAND AND CHILLIWACK GROUPS (PRE-JURASSIC)
-  GNEISS

SYMBOLS

- FAULT - - - - -
- HOT SPRING ○
- PLACER GOLD OCCURRENCE ▲
- GOLD-BEARING OCCURRENCE ●
- MASSIVE SULPHIDE X

- 1 = RN MINE (GEO)
- 2 = PROVIDENCE
- 3 = DOCTORS POINT
- 4 = KING I (STAR)
- 5 = MONEY SPINNER
- 6 = BARKOOLA
- 7 = BLUE LEAD
- 8 = RICHFIELD
- 9 = MAYFLOWER (DANDY)



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GOLD PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 92H/5W

Scale: As shown	Date: March 1989	Figure: 3
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Mineral Deposits

Many gold-polymetallic and molybdenite porphyry deposits are situated along the Harrison Lake-Lillooet River Valley which marks a major crustal fault comparable with the parallel Fraser River Fault and Cadwallader Faults along with significant gold deposits. Some of the occurrences are briefly described below:

Seneca Deposit - which is situated on the north side of Chehalis River, 10 km north of Harrison Mills, was discovered in 1950 and initially explored by Noranda-Exploration. Size of the deposit in 1982 was estimated to be somewhat less than one million short tons of unknown grade. Mineralization consists of massive sphalerite, barite-chalcopyrite-galena-pyrite with textures varying from finely laminated and colloform banding to sulfide breccias. Bladed barite occurs in sulfides, chalcopyrite content varies considerably and silver and gold content are significant in some holes. The mineralized horizon occurs within a thin acid pyroclastic host-pyritized rhyolite lithic tuff and lapilli tuff. Lenses of breccia of bleached rhyolite fragments on a fine ground block friable "mud" occur, and thin bands of laminated argillite and andesite lapilli are present in this unit. Thickness of the "ore" horizon varies considerably, from zero to approximately 15 feet.

International Curator Resources Ltd., in joint venture (50-50%) with Chevron Canada Ltd. have developed at least 1.6 million tons of polymetallic mineralization in the Seneca Deposit (1,660,600 tons grading 0.024 oz/t gold, 1.2 oz/t silver, 0.63% copper, 0.15% lead and 3.57% zinc, with a higher grade reserve of 990,000 tons averaging 0.032 oz/t gold, 1.62 oz/t silver, 0.84% copper and 5.17% zinc.

A significant new discovery showing was found in 1985; the "T" or "Vent" zone. Drill Hole 85.12 intercepted 31 feet averaging 4.1% zinc, 1.45% lead, 0.26% copper, 0.96 oz/t silver and 0.024 oz/t gold. The new zone is situated 1.5 km northwest of the Seneca deposit.

Drill hole 85.3 northeast of the main (Seneca) showing intercepted 2 feet of massive sulfides. The Seneca zone is now considered open and trending to the northeast.

Doctors Point Deposit - a significant gold deposit situated at Doctors Point, about 40 km north of Harrison Hot Springs, is being developed by Rhyolite Resources Ltd. and Harrison Gold Mines. Over 90 drill holes have proven up to 250,000 tons of open pit minable material grading 0.10 oz/t gold and 2.0 oz/t silver.

The deposit consists of flat-lying quartz-arsenopyrite veins in hornfelced volcanics adjacent to a granodiorite stock.

RN Deposit (ABO) - The RN deposit, situated on the east side of Harrison Lake, a few miles north of the town of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. is a large, low-grade bulk minable deposit. The property is currently being explored by Bema International. Total underground operations and previous drilling indicate a reserve potential in the Jenner Stock to be between 3.0 and 5.0 millions tons at a grade of 0.10 to 0.12 oz/t gold. Based on a mining study gold production cost is forecast at roughly \$190.00 (U.S.) per ounce at a production rate of 1,000 tonnes per day. At this rate of production, the mine would produce 35,400 ounces per year with a ten year mine life. Low capital costs of approximately \$25 million for the operation can be achieved because of the property's ideal location near a small lower mainland town where virtually no costs are required to provide housing, transportation, power and related facilities.

Fab. Hot (Mt. Woodside) - Chalcopryrite, sphalerite and pyrite occur as impregnations and veinlets in siliceous pyroclastic rocks of the Harrison Lake Formation, on the southwest side of Mt. Woodside.

Mad. Rye - Minor sphalerite and (unconfirmed) silver minerals occur in a fault breccia explored by an adit, one mile east of Wolf Lake.

J Am - Several centers of chalcopryrite-sphalerite-quartz "stringer" mineralization occur in pyritized rhyolite to rhyodacite breccias and domes, north and northeast of Weaver Lake.

Con - Minor sphalerite and galena occur in small kaolinitized area in tuffs or sediments adjacent to a maganiferous pyrite-jasper-chert-horizon, 1.5 km south of Camp Cove.

Brett - A large area of solfatarically altered rhyodacite volcanics has a siliceous stringer zone at its centre with sphalerite and manganifereus carbonate in quartz veinlets, 2.5 km up Brett Creek.

Cloud I - Numerous quartz-barite-chalcopryrite-sphalerite stringers cut altered rhyodacite tuffs and flows, 1.5 km southwest of the Brett Creek showings and 1.5 km east of Mt. Klaudt.

Harmony - Similar "stringer" mineralization occurs in a dome-like intensive south of Weaver Lake.

Hooey - Shears containing massive sphalerite, galena and chalcopryrite occur in faulted andesites on the bank of Brett Creek.

3.2 Property Geology

The simplified geology of the area is shown on Figure 4. Most of the Gold 2 and the southwest part of the Gold 1 claims is underlain by Mid-Tertiary granitic rocks in a large pluton about 2 - 2.5 km in diameter. The Lithology of the pluton is coarse grained massive and unshered granodiorite. Occasionally the thin pluton is intruded by narrow quartz-diorite stocks. The quartz diorite is fine to coarse grained with subhedral texture of hornblende and minor biotite along with 10% quartz and traces of sulphides mostly pyrite.

The north-eastern and northwestern corners of the Gold 2 claim is underlain by the metapelites of Twin Island and Chilliwack (Pre-Jurassic) Groups. The sedimentary rocks range from massive, block argillites, some of which contain rounded concretionary structures, through to finely bedded siltstones that in places display excellent graded bedding. Most of the sedimentary rocks indicate deposition in a low-energy environment but some siltstones contain argillitic rip up clasts and other show signs of soft sediment deformation and clastic slumping. Locally this sedimentary unit is strongly mineralized (especially on the contact with intrusives). The sulphides consist mostly of pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite. Similarly approximately 1000 m long and 200 m wide metapelites unit was located in the central part of Gold 2 claim block.

The east and central part of the Gold 1 claim block is underlain by a variety of generally moderately dipping volcanic, volcanoclastic and metasedimentary rocks of probably Middle Jurassic age.

The volcanic rocks are fine to medium grained, generally strongly silicified and range from andesite to dacite in composition. Disseminated pyrite is a widespread feature. The dacitic varieties are commonly devitrified and altered. Most of the volcanic rocks are massive; flow banding is rarely seen. The volcanoclastic rocks vary from finely bedded, often siliceous tuffs to volcanic breccias. In places, the bedded tuffs and breccias are interlayered with volcanic flows and sediments. Narrow quartz veins are common feature throughout thin unit.

A metasedimentary unit was mostly seen in the northern part of Gold 1 claim group. This unit consists largely of poorly bedded, well-cleared black to grey slaty argillites that are generally pyritiferous. Locally, they are interbedded with siltstones and strongly silicified.

The subject property is located on the south end of the northwest trending Harrison Lake fracture system. The Harrison Lake fracture system is associated with regional hot spring activity. This includes two hot springs along the Lillooet River valley northwest of the lake, as well as one situated at Harrison Hot Springs on the southeastern extremity of the lake. The gold mineralization along the system is hosted in rocks of various ages and lithologies. The Fire Lake gold camp, situated approximately 20 kilometers northwest of Harrison Lake, includes six mineralized occurrences, all of which are found in quartz-rich veins that cut the Fire Lake Group. Five of these veins are hosted in greenstones and carry chalcopyrite and native gold. These quartz veins are not continuous but form lenses and gash fillings. The sixth mineral occurrence in the camp, the Dandy (Mineral Inventory 92G/NE-10), is hosted in brecciated sedimentary rocks and carries lead-zinc mineralization in a quartz-calcite vein.

At the RN mine (Geo Abo), situated on the southwest end of the Harrison Lake (only 2 km west from Gold claim group), the gold is hosted in sulphide-bearing quartz veins that cut both highly deformed metasedimentary rocks of the Chilliwack Group and intrusive diorite plutons.

The Providence mine, situated 5 kilometers southeast of Doctors Point, represents a fracture-filled vein deposit hosted in andesitic rocks of the Harrison Lake Group. The rocks in the Doctors Point area, where Rhyolite Resource Inc.'s mineralization was discovered, were originally assigned to the Fire Lake Group (Roddick, 1965) and the Mysterious Creek Formation (Monger, 1970). However, the prevalence of acidic to intermediate volcanic rocks in the area, suggest they probably belong to the Harrison Lake Group. In the Providence mine vicinity, andesites and andesitic breccias predominate, but northward toward Doctors Point they become less abundant and are replaced by volcanic rocks of more acidic composition, together with coarse volcanic breccias, tuffs, and a variety of sedimentary rocks. At Doctors Point this supracrustal assemblage is intruded by several diorite-quartz diorite plutons which are surrounded by wide and prominent thermal metamorphic aureoles. The gold-bearing veins at Doctors Point exhibit a pronounced spatial relationship to the pluton margins, but current geological data suggests the intrusions were not necessarily genetically related to the gold mineralization

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 Geochemical Program

The objective of the 1989 program was to identify geology and areas of interest. A total of 11 rock grab samples and 12 stream sediment samples were taken on the subject property.

Rock grab samples (Figure 5) were routinely collected during the course of the geological reconnaissance mapping and prospecting program. These samples generally contained sulphide mineralization and some of them were obtained from quartz veins.

Stream sediment samples (Figure 5) were collected from creeks. These samples generally consist of silt and/or fine sand taken from stream beds.

All sample locations in the field were marked with corresponding numbers on red flagging tape.

All samples were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead, nickel and zinc at Min-En Laboratories Ltd. at 705 west 15th street, North Vancouver, B.C.

All geochemical results are presented in Appendix II and sample location and assay values are shown in Figure 5 and 6.

4.2 Discussion Of Geochemical Results

Gold (Au): Gold values in rocks vary from .01 g/t to .03 g/t with one sample (.03 g/t) considered anomalous. One weakly anomalous (13 ppb Au) sample was obtained from silt.

Silver (Ag): Silver values in rocks range from .1 ppm to 1.6 ppm. Four of the rock grab samples exceeding 1.0 ppm Ag and are considered anomalous. Almost all silt samples (10) are anomalous in silver and range from .6 ppm to 1.8 ppm.

Arsenic (As): Five rock grab samples yielded anomalous arsenic assay in excess of 25 ppm. The highest value was 54 ppm As recorded in sample DS 05. Three anomalous silt samples were recorded with arsenic values up to 40 ppb.

Copper (Cu): Anomalous copper value was recorded in rock sample DS 08 (228 ppb), this sample is anomalous also on zinc (310 ppb).

Nickel (Ni): Three silt samples were anomalous in nickel with values 400 ppm, 174 ppm and 233 ppm.

The lead and zinc values were below the anomalous level.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The subject property lies within the Harrison Lake fracture system which hosts a number of precious and base metal deposits.

The Gold claims are surrounded by well known precious and base metal prospects and lie only 2-3 km east of the RN-ABO deposit which are in a similar geological setting, favorable for precious metal mineralization.


Exploration activities in 1989 on the Gold claims did not delineate any major anomalous base on precious metal trends within the surveyed area. However, slightly anomalous encouraging gold and silver values were recorded, geology similar to the RN-ABO deposit indicate that the potential for significant precious metal mineralization exists on this property.

As a result of the encouraging results on the property, an exploration program designed to test the potential for precious and base metal mineralization is warranted and recommended.

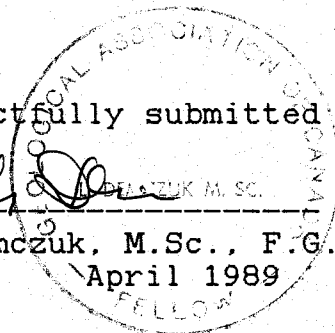
Detailed geological mapping is needed to cover the entire property. A rock and soil geochemical program is recommended in interesting areas outlined by mapping.

A second phase would be contingent on results of the 1st. phase and should include VLF - survey to isolate possible fault-fracture structures a magnetic survey to confirm intrusive sediment contacts and buried intrusive pendants. Trenching, blasting and initial exploration drilling should be carried over the best anomalies to define the source and extent of these anomalies.

Respectfully submitted


L. Demczuk, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

April 1989



6.0 REFERENCES

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A P P E N D I X I

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No	Type	Sample Description
DS 01	Grab	Rusty on surface, dark inside metasediment occasionally silicified with tr. of pyrite.
DS 04	Grab	strongly faulted dark metasediment with quartz veins.
DS 05	Grab	Dark grey to black metasediment with up to 15% sulphide.
DS 06	Grab	Light grey on surface, rusty inside soft decomposed granodiorite.
DS 07	Grab	Dark grey, very fine grained "basaltic rock" with up to 20% sulphide.
DS 08	Grab	Rusty on surface, grey inside strongly silicified tuff with up to 10% sulphide.
DS 09	Grab	Mildly white gtz. vein in intrusive rock tr. of pyrite.
DS 10	Grab	Yellow - white sugary qtz vein, no visible mineralization.
DS 11	Grab	Rusty on surface qtz vein in schist zone.
DS 12	Grab	Dark grey, fine metasediment tr. of pyrite.
DS 13	Grab	Rusty on surface veinlets quartz.

A P P E N D I X I I



Certificate of ASSAY

Company: LES DEMCZUK
 Project:
 Attention: LES DEMCZUK

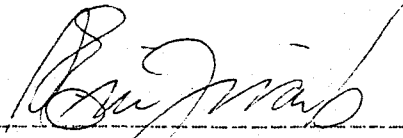
File: 9-155/P1
 Date: MARCH 3/89
 Type: ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
DS01	.02	0.001
DS04	.02	0.001
DS05	.01	0.001
DS06	.02	0.001
DS07	.01	0.001

DS08	.01	0.001
DS09	.01	0.001
DS10	.03	0.001
DS11	.02	0.001
DS12	.01	0.001

DS13	.01	0.001

Certified by 

COMPANY: LES DEMCIUK
PROJECT NO:
ATTENTION: LES DEMCIUK

MIR-EN LABS ICP REPORT
705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF 1
FILE NO: 9/V/0155/R/J/001
* TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * DATE: 03-03-1989

(VALUES IN PPM)	AS	AS	CU	NI	PB	ZN
DS01	1.0	17	178	19	24	52
DS04	.1	28	39	8	22	68
DS05	1.0	54	60	100	26	40
DS06	.2	1	7	9	20	30
DS07	.9	10	65	56	22	40
DS08	.6	1	228	22	15	310
DS09	1.4	35	18	8	17	19
DS10	1.5	39	22	8	14	13
DS11	1.6	37	16	10	15	10
DS12	.2	3	143	61	23	24
DS13	1.2	14	7	8	23	42

COMPANY: LES DEMCZUK

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT

(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO:

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2

FILE NO: 9/V/0155/S/J/001

ATTENTION: LES DEMCZUK

(604)980-5814 OR (604)983-4524

* TYPE SILT GEOCHEM * DATE: 03-03-1999

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	NI	PB	ZN	AU-PPB
DSS01	1.5	1	14	13	26	33	2
DSS02	.9	4	10	13	24	41	1
DSS03	.6	2	9	16	23	41	1
DSS04	1.4	5	14	20	30	44	1
DSS05	1.2	10	16	16	26	41	3
DSS06	1.3	19	28	31	22	65	13
DSS07	1.3	11	34	37	29	51	3
DSS08	1.8	37	36	374	25	106	1
DSS09	1.7	40	45	400	30	96	1
DSS10	1.5	28	56	233	33	121	1
DSS11	1.2	15	69	54	33	93	2
DSS12	1.4	16	78	47	48	106	1

A P P E N D I X I I I

GOLD 1

Feb 17, 18, 26, and March 4, 1989

Personel

L. Demczuk M.Sc. Geologist	4 days	@	\$ 325	\$ 1300.00
E. Ablay Assistant Prosp.	4 days	@	\$ 200	\$ 800.00
Domicile 8 Man days		@	\$ 50	\$ 400.00
Truck 4x4 + Gas	4 days	@	\$ 90	\$ 360.00
Lab Analysis				\$ 174.00
Feild Supplies				\$ 160.00
Report 1/2 (Writing, typing, drafting, copy)				\$ <u>900.00</u>
			Total	\$ 4095.15

GOLD 2

March 5 - 8 1989

Personel

L. Demczuk M.Sc. Geologist	4 days	@	\$ 325	\$ 1300.00
E. Ablay Assistant Prosp.	4 days	@	\$ 200	\$ 800.00
Domicile 8 Man-days		@	\$ 50	\$ 400.00
Truck 4 X 4 , Gas	4 days	@	\$ 90	\$ 360.00
Lab. Analisis				\$ 174.40
Field Supplies				\$ 161.25
Report 1/2 (Writing, typing, drafting, copy)				\$ 900.00
			Total	\$ 4095.65


A P P E N D I X I V

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

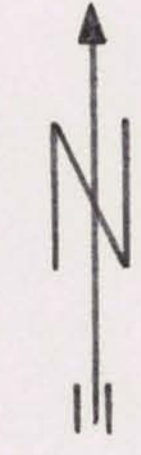
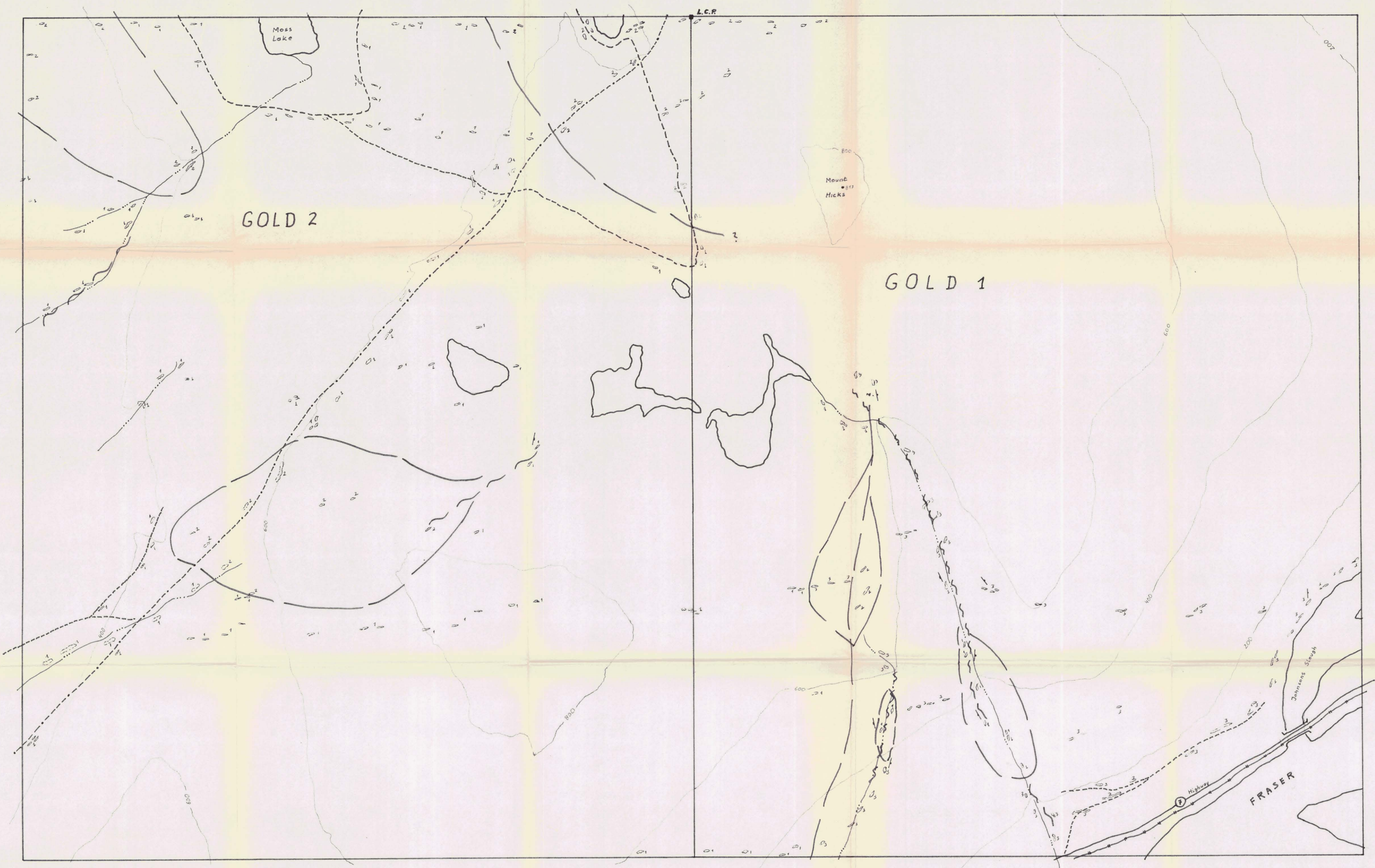
I, Les Demczuk, of the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia so hereby certify that:

1. I am a Mining Geological Engineer residing at 1835 E. 13th Ave., Vancouver B.C.
2. I graduated from University of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow, Poland in 1977 with Master of Science degree in Geology.
3. I have worked in mineral and coal exploration since 1977 and have practiced my profession since 1977.
4. I am a registered Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. This report is based upon field work carried out by myself and a review of published and privately held literature pertaining to the claim area.

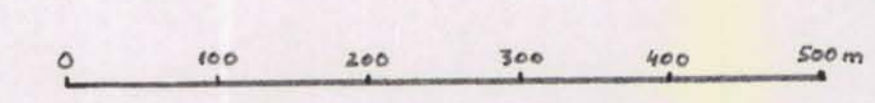
SIGNED :


Les Demczuk, M.Sc., F.G.S.A.C.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 1st. day of April 1989.



SCALE 1:5000



ROCK TYPE

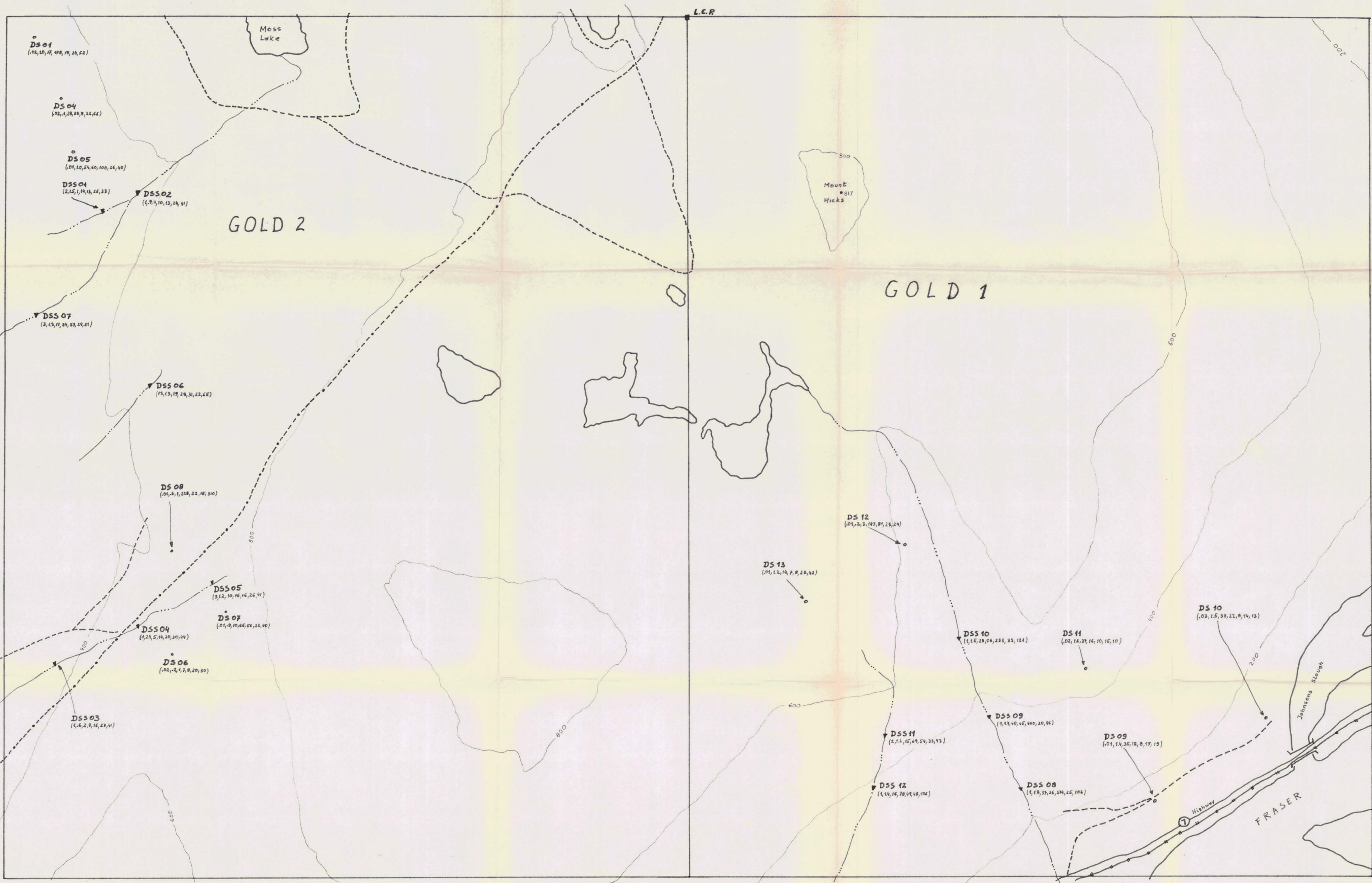
- 1 DIORITE, QUARTZ-DIORITE
- 2 METASEDIMENT
- 3 VOLCANICLASTIC

- OUTCROP
- SHEAR ZONE
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (ASSUMED)
- BEDDING

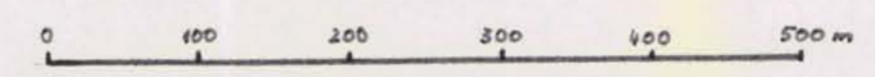
- HIGHWAY
- ROAD
- RAILWAY
- POWER LINE
- CREEK

18729

L.DEMCZUK & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
GOLD PROPERTY		
SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY		
N.T.S. 92H/SW		
Scale: As shown	Date: March 1989	Figure: 4



SCALE 1:5000



DS 01 ○ ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
 DSS 01 ▼ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION
 ASSAY RESULTS

▼ DSS 01
 ○ DS 01
 (1, .9, 4, 10, 13, 24, 41)
 Au Ag As Cu Ni Pb Zn
 ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm

- (T)— HIGHWAY
- - - - ROAD
- + -+ RAILWAY
- · - · POWER LINE
- · - · CREEK

18729

L. DEMCZUK & ASSOCIATES LTD.
 GOLD PROPERTY
 SILT ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
 AND GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS
 N.T.S. 92H/5W
 Scale: As shown Date: March 1989 Figure: 5