Bateaux Property

LOG NO: 0615	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT
on the
BATEAUX CLAIMS
Northwest Moresby Island
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 103-F/1
Latitude 53°04′ North
Longitude 132°29′ West
British Columbia

January 15, 1989

on behalf of
BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.
Vancouver, British Columbia

by
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TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
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Calgary, Alberta T2S 0B1

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INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of Mr. Regan M. Williams, Chief Financial Officer of Bateaux Resources Inc. During December 1988, Taiga Consultants Ltd. undertook a program of diamond drilling on the Bateaux Property in the northwest corner of Moresby Island, British Columbia. Two 60 m holes were emplaced in an effort to test the gold potential associated with the continuation of a previously defined anomalous zone. A description of the program is presented herein as well as recommendations and a budget for a follow-up program.

Property Status

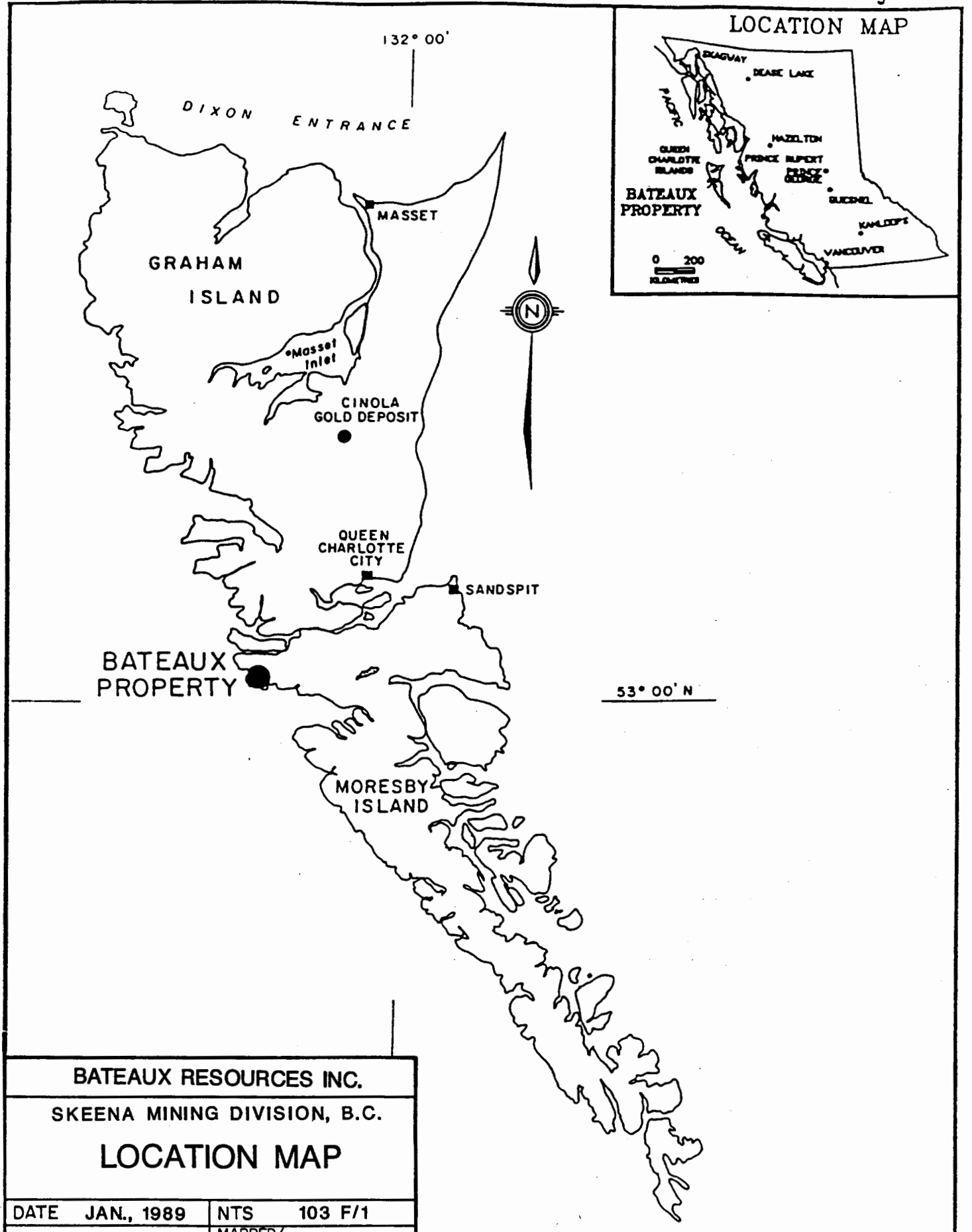
The Bateaux Property (Figures 1 and 2) consists of three contiguous modified-grid mineral claims totalling 47 units in the Skeena Mining Division. The claims are situated in the Kitgoro Inlet area on the northwest coast of Moresby Island. Claim data for the Bateaux claims, currently recorded in the name of Gordon G. Richards, is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Claims Data

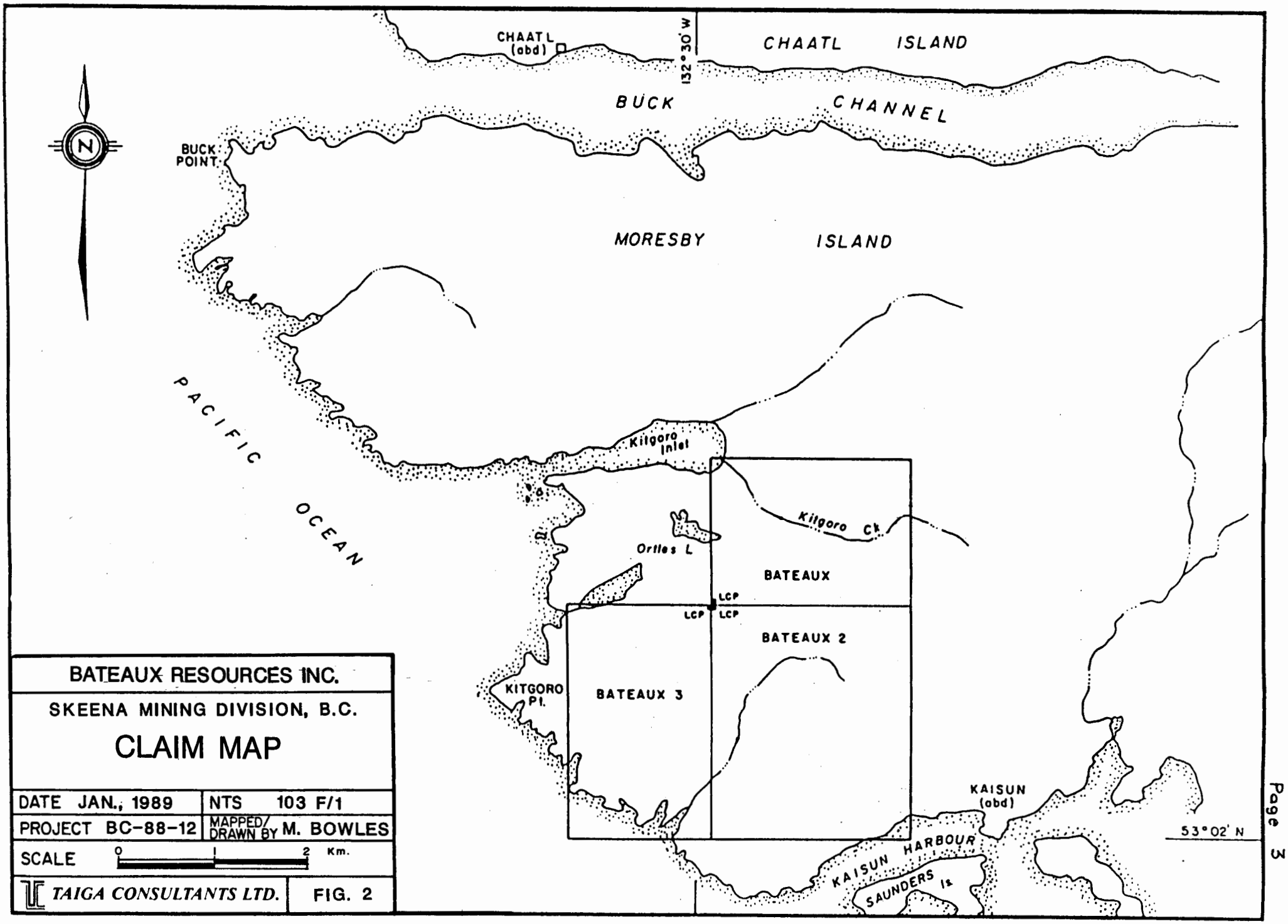
Claim Name	Record Number	No.of Units	Approx. Area	Expiry Date
Bateaux	687	12	300 ha	Aug. 3, 1989
Bateaux 2	1855	20	500 ha	Nov. 1, 1990
Bateaux 3	7017	15	375 ha	Dec. 4, 1989

Under the Mineral Act of British Columbia, assessment expenditures of $100/unit/year for the first three years are required to hold the claims in good standing (plus a $5 filing fee per $100 of expenditures). This doubles to $200/unit/year after the first three years. To date, approximately $260,000 has been spent on the property.

There is no legal title opinion offered by Taiga with regard to the mineral dispositions in question.



BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.	
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
LOCATION MAP	
DATE JAN., 1989	NTS 103 F/1
PROJECT BC-88-12	MAPPED/DRAWN BY M. BOWLES
SCALE 0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES	
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	FIG. 1


CHAATL (abd)
132° 30' W
CHAATL ISLAND
BUCK CHANNEL
BUCK POINT
MORESBY ISLAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
Kilgoro Inlet
Kilgoro Ck
Orties L
BATEAUX
LCP
LCP
LCP
BATEAUX 2
BATEAUX 3
KITGORO Pt.
KAISUN (abd)
53° 02' N
KAISUN HARBOUR
SAUNDERS Is
BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
CLAIM MAP
DATE JAN., 1989
NTS 103 F/1
PROJECT BC-88-12
MAPPED/DRAWN BY M. BOWLES
SCALE 0 1 2 Km.
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
FIG. 2

Location and Access

The Bateaux Property is located at the head of Kitgoro Inlet, 50 km west of Sandspit on the northern end of Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. It is centred at 53°04′ North latitude and 132°29′ West longitude within NTS map-area 103-F/1-W.

The property, which falls within the Skeena Mining Division, is accessible by boat or by helicopter from the community of Sandspit which is serviced by daily jet flights from Vancouver. Excellent logging roads, maintained by Crown Forest Products of Sandspit, stop approximately 15 km short of the property to the east.

Physiography

Topography on the property is rugged, with elevations varying from sea level up to 700 m. Vegetation consists of mature hemlock, spruce, and cedar in the valleys with stunted equivalents on more exposed ridges.

The climate is cool and damp all year round and frequent fog and rain hamper working conditions and preclude helicopter access. Temperatures average between 10° and 24°C in the daytime and between 5 and 15°C at night.

The area was most recently glaciated during the Fraser (Wisconsin) glaciation when the islands were covered by a locally generated ice sheet. In the Kitgoro area, glaciation was generally from the east with glaciers flowing down to the Pacific Ocean along valleys with a catenary profile (Brown, 1968).

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Anomalous gold values in reconnaissance samples were initially obtained by J. S. Christie and G. G. Richards from the Bateaux area in the summer of 1977 and the spring of 1978. The Bateaux claim was staked by G. G. Richards in July 1978 and was examined by several major companies in the following twelve-month period. Richards staked the Bateaux 2 and 3 claims in November 1979.

Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd. (Inco) optioned the property in late 1979 after undertaking examinations in April and August of that year. In 1980, Inco established a survey grid totalling 16.6 km of lines in the upper saddle area of the property and collected 737 rock samples, 247 silt samples, and 432 soil samples (Map 1). Inco staked the Aura claim in April 1979 and the Bateaux 4 claim in July 1980, to cover possible extensions of an anomalous zone. The Bateaux 5 and 6 claims were staked in February 1981. The Aura and Bateaux 4 to 6 claims have since been allowed to lapse. In April and May 1981, Inco completed four BQ diamond drill holes totalling 615 m. Three of these holes were located in the upper saddle area and one on the steep slope just east of Ortles Lake. Inco also undertook geological mapping on the Bateaux 5 and 6 claims, collected 75 geochemical samples, and did 330 m of VLF-EM surveying at that time. In October and November 1981, Inco returned to the property, established 15.3 km of survey grid in the valley of Kitgoro Creek, and collected 1162 geochemical samples (Westerman, 1987).

In 1987, C. J. Westerman reviewed the property in a summary report and recommended a phased success-contingent program of diamond drilling to test gold targets on the property. Taiga Consultants Ltd. undertook this program during December 1988.

GEOLOGY

The Bateaux claims are located on the extreme western edge of the Queen Charlotte Ranges, a physiographic subdivision of the Insular Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. Most of the property and surrounding area is underlain by Upper Triassic Karmutsen volcanic rocks including massive basaltic flows, flow breccias, and tuffs (Map 1; Table 2.). The Karmutsen is overlain by (and in fault contact with) the Triassic-Jurassic Kunga Formation. The Kunga consists of lower massive grey limestones, upper argillaceous black limestones, and calcareous argillites, all of which are cut by syntectonic intrusions that range in composition from diorite to granite.

The Karmusten volcanic package, which typically strikes northwest with steep dips, is composed of mafic to felsic volcanics with rare intercalated cherts and mudstones. Also present within the package are a variety of felsites originally interpreted as intrusions but subsequently identified as felsic volcanics by Pattison (1981).

Intruding this succession of volcanics is a large body of medium- to coarse-grained hornblende-quartz-diorite elongated in a northeasterly direction parallel to, and possibly related to, one of two major structural trends in the area.

Minor outcrops of volcanic breccia and sandstone occur in the valley and have been interpreted by Westerman (1987)to be members of the middle Jurassic Yakoun Formation.

Small felsic dykes of rhyolitic composition crop out on the south side of Kitgoro Creek. The dykes are fine grained, weakly porphyritic, and are intrusive to all volcanics and sediments. No clear-cut intrusive contacts are visible but the dykes do contain irregular xenoliths of black argillite. Maximum observed width of the felsic dykes is approximately 10 m (Westerman, 1987).

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

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ASSESSMENT REPORT 18839 MINING DIVISION: Skeena

ROPERTY: Bateaux
LOCATION: LAT 53 04 00 LONG 132 29 00
UTM 08 5882430 668624
NTS 103F01W

CAMP: 047 Moresby Island Skarn Belt

LAIM(S): Bateaux,Bateaux 2-3
OPERATOR(S): Bateaux Res.
AUTHOR(S): Bowles, M.W.
EPORT YEAR: 1989, 46 Pages
OMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
EYWORDS: Triassic,Kanga Formation,Karmutsen Formation,Greenstones
Quartz Diorites,Rhyolite dykes,Gold
WORK
DONE: Drilling,Geochemical
DIAD 121.9 m 2 hole(s);BQ
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:5000
SAMP 61 sample(s) ;AU,AG
ELATED
EPORTS: 07625,08519,09458,10255
MINFILE: 103F 042

Two major fracture orientations dominate topography and distribution of alteration and mineralization. A major northeast trending fracture zone appears to control silicification in the upper saddle area and affects an offset of the creek draining into Kitgoro Inlet. The creek itself has a generally northwest orientation approximately parallel to mineralized zones on its south side. This orientation is also parallel to a major fault system which extends from Buck Point, southeasterly for 40 km to the head of Peel Inlet. Westerman (1987) has suggested that this may be a major regional control on mineralization occurring at the Buckhorn property to the northwest of Bateaux and the Overproof Property to the southeast.

Metamorphic grade in the area ranges from greenschist to lower amphibolite, with the former being more prevalent.

TABLE 2 - Table of Formations (Brown, 1968)

Age	Stratigraphic Units (Thickness in Feet)		Lithology	Fossils	Intrusive Rocks
Quaternary. Recent.			Alluvium, organic terrain.		
Quaternary. Pleistocene.		500±	Marine stony clays, till, outwash sands and gravel.		
Disconformable to unconformable on Skonun Formation.					
Quaternary. Pleistocene or Recent.	Tow Hill sills.	200–350	Olivine basalt.		
Intrusive.					
Tertiary. Pliocene. Miocene?	Skonun Formation.	6,000±	Marine to non-marine calcareous sandstones to poorly lithified sands, shaly mudstones; minor conglomerate, lignite.	Extensive flora and fauna.	
Unconformable, possibly interfingering with top of Tartu facies.					
Tertiary. Paleocene.	Masset Formation.	Dana Inlet facies. 5,000+	Submarine? pyroclastic breccias of mixed basic and acid clasts, related volcanic sandstones, lesser porphyry and rhyolite flows.		Post-tectonic batholiths emplaced ↓ Feldspar porphyry and gabbro plugs, etc.
		Kootenay Inlet facies. 4,000+	Subaerial rhyolitic ash flow tuffs and tuff breccias, dacitic flows, minor columnar basalt flows.	Wood.	
		Tartu Inlet facies 18,000±: Basalt member. TMC 5,000+	Columnar basalt flows, minor basaltic and acidic pyroclastic rocks.		
		Tartu Inlet facies 18,000±: Rhyolite member. TMB 5,500–7,000	Rhyolite, ash flows, minor columnar basalt flows.		
		Tartu Inlet facies 18,000±: Mixed member. TMA 6,000–6,500	Basalt breccias and columnar flows, rhyolite air fall and ash flow tuffs and flows?	Age (K-A) on mica in a related sill. Wood.	
Unconformable contact with all older units.					
Upper Cretaceous. Turonian.	Queen Charlotte Group. Skidegate Formation.	2,000+	Well-bedded, intercalated, grey shaly siltstone, feldspathic sandstone, and buff-weathering calcareous siltstone.	*Inoceramus* sp.?	
Conformable contact.					
Upper Cretaceous. Cenomanian.	Queen Charlotte Group. Honna Formation.	1,300–4,000	Polymictic roundstone conglomerate with granitic cobbles, arkosic grits; shale and sharpstone conglomerate.	*Inoceramus* sp.?	
Seemingly conformable, probably interfingering to unconformable.					
Upper Cretaceous. Albian.	Queen Charlotte Group. Haida Formation. Up to 3,775.	Shale member. 1,075	Grey shale and siltstone, calcareous concretionary shale and siltstone, thin green tuffaceous interbeds.	*Inoceramus labilius?* *Desmoceras (Pseudouhligella) japonicum.*	
		Sandstone member. 2,700	Green sandstone, glauconitic wacke, grey sandstone and siltstone, buff concretionary calcareous siltstone, rare pebbly sandstone; basal black and white granule beds.	*Desmoceras (Pseudouhligella) dawsoni.* *Mortoniceras.* *Cleoniceras (Grycia) perezianum.* *Douvilleiceras spiniferum.* *Brewericeras hulenense.* *Leconteites leconteii.*	Syntectonic batholiths exposed.
Contact with Longarm Formation not recognized, highly unconformable on all older units.					
Lower Cretaceous. Barremian and Hauterivian, Late Valanginian.	Longarm Formation. 4,000+		Dominantly dark-grey calcareous siltstone and fine lithic greywacke with *Inoceramus* prisms, basal angular granule beds with roundstones to conglomerate, dark-brown weathering calcareous greywacke, some volcanic rocks.	*Heteroceras.* *Inoceramus quatsinoensis.* *Inoceramus colonicus.* *Simbirskites.* *Craspedodiscus.* *Buchia crassicollis.*	
Conformable to unconformable on Yakoun Formation, highly unconformable to all older units.					
Middle Jurassic. Callovian.	Vancouver Group. Yakoun Formation.* 3,000–6,000 (*Highly variable. Type section used.)	E member. 455	Volcanic sandstone, shale, calcareous siltstone; rare pebbly volcanic sandstone.	*Kepplerites.* *Cadoceras.* *Chondroceras?*	Syntectonic batholiths emplaced. ↓ Related dykes and sills.
		D member. 800	Tuff, lapilli tuff, crystal tuff, cross-bedded tuffaceous sandstone, pebbly sandstone.		
		C member. 950	Porphyritic andesite agglomerate and crystal tuff.		
Middle Jurassic. Bajocian.		B member. 100+	Shale, tuffaceous shale, and sandstone.	*Stephanoceras.* *Chondroceras.*	
		A member. 650	Calcite-cemented scoriaceous lapilli tuff.		
Conformable to slightly unconformable, and intrusive.					
Lower Jurassic. Toarcian. Pliensbachian.	Vancouver Group. Maude Formation.	Up to 600	Interbedded grey shale, blocky dark-grey argillite, light-grey calcareous shale, greenish-grey lithic sandstone.	*Harpoceras propinquum.* *Fanninoceras* cf. *kunæ.* *Tropidoceras.* *Eoderoceras* cf. *armatum.*	
Conformable contact.					
Lower Jurassic. Sinemurian.	Vancouver Group. Kunga Formation. Up to 3,400.	Black argillite member. Up to 1,900	Flaggy, graded lithic black argillite, siltstone, and shale; light-grey bioclastic limestone; minor dark-grey lithic sandstone.	Arnioceratids.	
Upper Triassic. Norian.		Black limestone member. 700–900	Flaggy black carbonaceous limestone, shaly and silty limestone, calcareous argillite, some grey cross-bedded or bioclastic limestone.	*Monotis subcircularis.* *Discophyllites.* *Halobia.* *Homerites, Juvavites.*	
Upper Triassic. Karnian.		Grey limestone member. 100–600	Massive grey-weathering limestone, some cherty limestone, clastic limestone, some well bedded.	*Aulacoceras, Arcestes.*	Greenstone sills?
Conformable contact.					
Upper Triassic. Karnian.	Vancouver Group. Karmutsen Formation.	14,000+	Basalt pillow lavas, pillow breccias, aquagene tuffs; massive basalt flows and sills; minor interlava limestone, less volcanic sandstone and shale; metamorphic equivalents, mostly fine amphibolites.	Crinoid columns.	Related dykes and sills.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Gold mineralization discovered to date on the Bateaux property consists of essentially two types. The first is very low grade mineralization hosted by cherty sediments and volcanics. The second is a higher grade mineralization associated with silicified shear and fracture zones. Samples of the latter have yielded values up to 0.19 oz/ton Au.

Geochemical sampling programs have thus far defined five anomalous zones (Map 1), and are described using the terminology of Westerman (1987).

Zone 'A' is a 400 m long anomalous area that strikes northwest and is in part coincidental with a felsic dyke that is locally intensely quartz veined and silicified. The dyke contains up to 5% pyrite and arsenopyrite as disseminations and veinlets. The zone is defined by a series of 28 rock chip samples with values greater than 20 ppb Au including a maximum of 6000 ppb Au. No drilling has been done in this area.

Zone 'B' is also referred to as the Saddle Zone due to its location in the topographic saddle along the ridge south of Kitgoro Creek. This northeast trending zone of silicification and quartz veining has a strike length of at least 600 m and a width of 150 m. Silicification is of variable intensity and accompanied by disseminated pyrite. Host rocks are predominantly felsic volcanics with minor interlayered mafic volcanics. Erratic anomalous gold values up to 810 ppb Au and more consistently anomalous arsenic values in the 100-300 ppm range characterize samples from this zone. Fortuitously, the areas of most significant rock geochemical anomalies coincide with relatively flat topography and stunted vegetation suitable for drill pads. The three drill holes put down in this area did not yield sigificant results.

Zone 'C', the target for the 1988 drill program, is defined by a series of rock chip samples along a length of at least 600 m. The zone extends from north of Ortles Lake, southeasterly along the southern slope of Kitgoro Creek. Rock samples taken from this zone have yielded seven values greater than 1000 ppb. The southeastern end of the zone is transected by a northeast trending

gulley. Inco rock samples taken in and adjacent to this gulley yielded values up to 4.52 g/t Au. The samples are from a silicified zone at the contact between the Kunga Limestone and Karmutsen volcanics. Inco drilled a single hole through this area, to the southwest at an inclination of -45° for a total length of 152.4 m. The hole intersected two silicified (quartz veined) and brecciated zones which assayed 1.89 g/t and 6.51 g/t over 1.4 m and 1.51 m, at 38 m and 51 m depth respectively.

Zone 'D' is an area of elevated gold and arsenic values in rock samples located in an area of silicification at the north margin of the hornblende-quartz-diorite stock. Westerman (1987) considers this to be a separate zone whereas Inco geologists considered it to be an integral part of Zone 'B'. Zone 'D' is flanked on its eastern and northern sides by a large oblate soil geochemical anomaly defined by more than 50 samples of greater than 20 ppb Au including several values greater than 100 ppb Au. This soil anomaly, interpreted by Westerman (1987) as consisting of three isolated anomalies, forms an excellent downslope dispersion pattern from the eastern silicification zone where it coincides with the intrusive/volcanic contact. No drilling or significant follow-up work has been undertaken in this area.

The fifth anomalous zone is a 700 m long, north trending, linear soil anomaly which stretches from the central-southeastern end of Zone 'C' to the middle of Zone 'A'. This zone of anomalous soil samples cuts across the slope at a low angle, and unless it represents material displaced by glacial erosion, bears no obvious relationship to the gold in rock anomalies so far discovered.

The geological setting of the Bateaux property bears many obvious similarities to the typical Canadian Cordilleran epithermal gold deposit (Panteleyev, 1986). In particular, epithermal deposits are characterized by:

1. veins being the most common ore host, with breccia zones and stockworks also being present.
2. a general association with well developed fracture systems and faulting.
3. deposits typically forming in volcanic terrains with numerous subvolcanic intrusions.
4. ore deposition occuring in open-space fillings, with vuggy and cockscomb quartz structures being common.

5. an Au/As association.
6. quartz, calcite, and pyrite being the predominant gangue minerals.
7. mineralization associated with silicification and propylitic alteration.

All of the above characteristics are common to the Bateaux Property.

The nearest epithermal deposit to the Bateaux property is the Cinola Mine located on Graham Island. The deposit has reserves of 34 mt of 2.06 g/t Au and is hosted by conglomerate and sandstone. Mineralization occurs in a silicified zone localized along a major fault intruded by a Miocene rhyolite dyke. This bears an obvious resemblance to mineralization associated with the felsic dyke in Zone 'A'.

DIAMOND DRILLING

During December 1988, two diamond drill holes were completed on the Bateaux claim for a total of 121.92 m (400 feet). The contractor was Drilcor of Delta, B.C. Both holes were drilled with standard BQ core and all core is stored at the drill site. All casing was pulled.

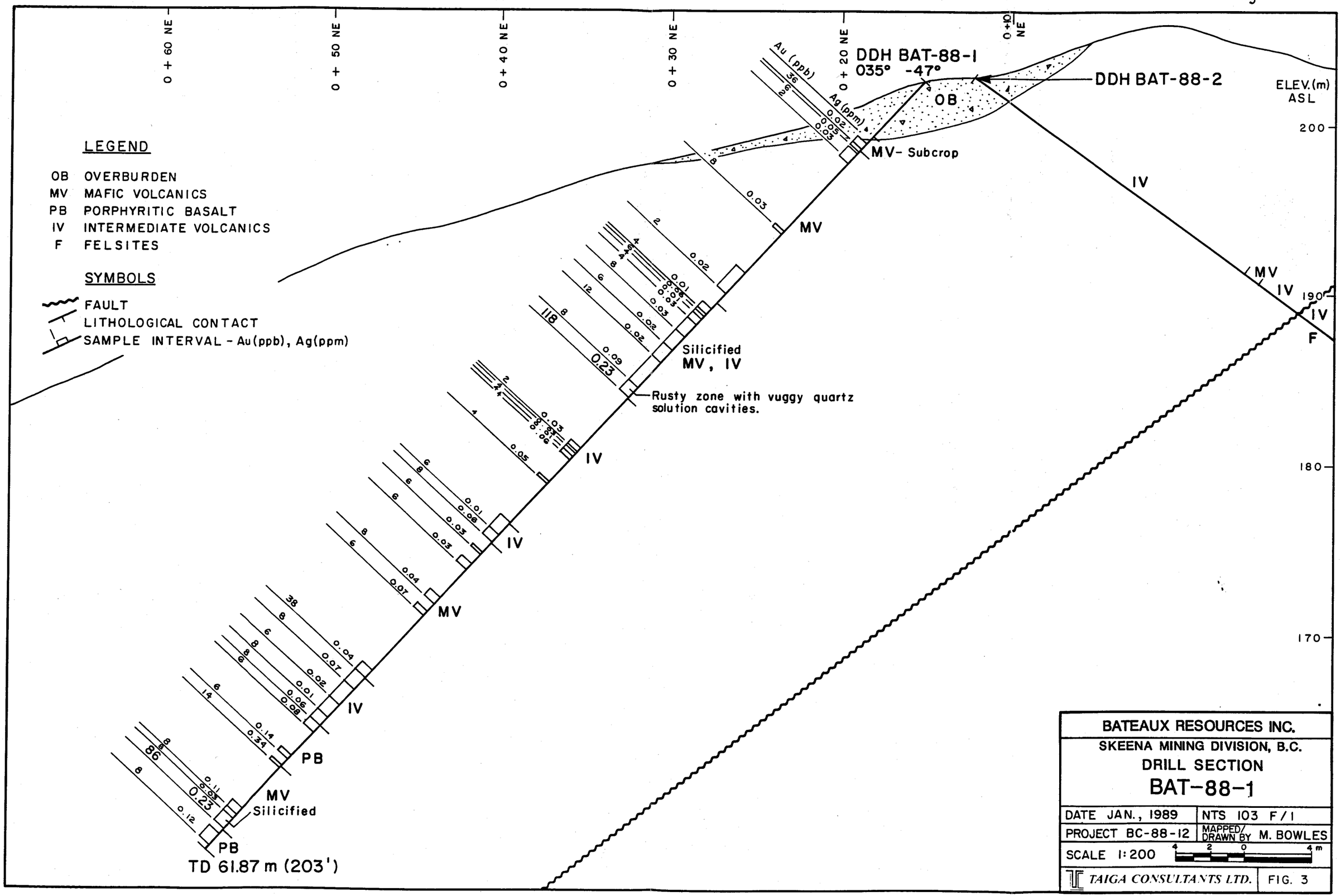
Drill core samples were split on site using a Longyear splitter, and sent to TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, for gold and silver analyses. Samples were analyzed using a 30 g aliquot and assayed for Au by atomic absorption following fire assay preconcentration. Certificates of analysis are presented in the Appendix and results are presented on both the drill logs and the drill sections (Figures 3 and 4). The relevant drill hole data is summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3 - Drill Hole Summary

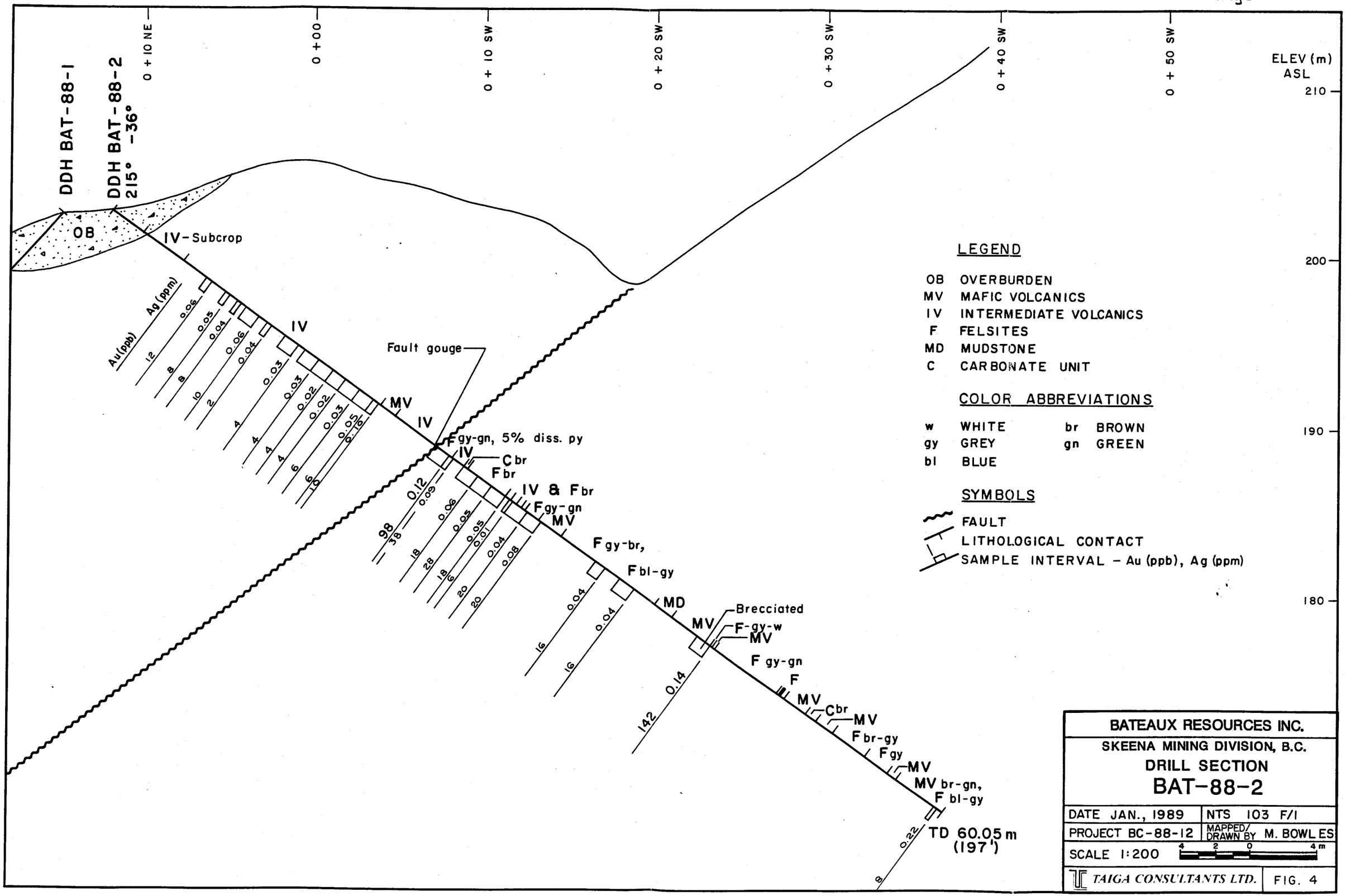
DDH No.	Bearing	Angle	Coordinates	Total Depth
BAT-88-1	035°	-47°	1+96 SE, 0+15 NE	61.87 m (203 ft)
BAT-88-2	215°	-36°	1+96 SE, 0+15 NE	60.05 m (197 ft)
				121.92 m (400 ft)

A 450 m long clinometer-corrected flag-and-chain drill line was established with an azimuth of 131°and with the zero station on the shore of Ortles Lake. Drill collar locations were chosen from a compilation map and referenced to this line due to the almost virtual disappearance of the previous grids.

Several days of ground preparation were needed to ready both the camp site and the drill pad. Crews were flown out daily to the site, and professional loggers were used for much of the cutting due to the extremely large size of some of the trees. Slope conditions severely limited the choice of economically feasible collar locations, and several days were lost to weather due to the helicopter being unable to fly. When the pad was ready, drill and camp equipment were slung out to the site from the westernmost extension of the logging roads which start at the Skidegate channel ferry crossing. Round-trip time for sling-loads was in the order of 25 to 30 minutes. High winds hampered flying and slinging conditions.



BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.	
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
DRILL SECTION	
BAT-88-1	
DATE JAN., 1989	NTS 103 F/1
PROJECT BC-88-12	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY M. BOWLES
SCALE 1:200	4 2 0 4 m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	FIG. 3



LEGEND

OB	OVERBURDEN
MV	MAFIC VOLCANICS
IV	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS
F	FELSITES
MD	MUDSTONE
C	CARBONATE UNIT

COLOR ABBREVIATIONS

w	WHITE	br	BROWN
gy	GREY	gn	GREEN
bl	BLUE		

SYMBOLS

FAULT

LITHOLOGICAL CONTACT

SAMPLE INTERVAL – Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.	
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
DRILL SECTION	
BAT-88-2	
DATE JAN., 1989	NTS 103 F/1
PROJECT BC-88-12	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY M. BOWLES
SCALE 1:200	4 2 0 4 m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	FIG. 4

The objective of the drilling program was to test Zone 'C', a persistent linear rock chip anomaly that trends 135° (approximately parallel to strike). To this end, results were disappointing. Of the 61 samples collected, only four yielded weakly anomalous results, with the best intersection being 142 ppb Au over 0.80 m. Highest results are associated with zones of brecciation, pyritization, silicification, and faulting.

Diamond drill hole BAT-88-1 (Figure 3) intersected a mixed assemblage of variably silicified mafic to intermediate volcanics. Chlorite and epidote alteration is present to a varying degree throughout the section as a pervasive stockwork of fine ($\leq$1 mm) white calcite and/or quartz-calcite veins. Samples taken from this drill hole yielded only two weakly anomalous results of 118 and 86 ppb Au. The first was from a rusty section of silicified mafic to intermediate volcanics characterized by vuggy quartz solution cavities, microfaulting, brecciation, and feldspar alteration. Also present was an 8 mm wide quartz vein. The second sample was from a moderately silicified section of mafic volcanics with wispy chlorite veining and low-angle fractures filled by calcite or quartz-calcite.

Diamond drill hole BAT-88-2 (Figure 4) was drilled at 180° azimuth to the first hole from the same setup. This hole intersected for the first part, a mixed assemblage of variably silicified mafic to felsic volcanics similar to those in the first hole. One or possibly two side-by-side faults were intersected at a depth of approximately 23 m. A 5 cm thick silicified zone is present immediately above the gouge that marks the fault. Below the fault, which has a topographic expression as a stream upslope from the collar location, lithologies change to a mixed assemblage of mafic volcanics and multi-coloured felsites. A sample of the pyrite-rich felsite immediately below the fault yielded a value of 98 ppb. The second weakly anomalous value (142 ppb) from this hole is from a section of mafic volcanics with wispy chlorite and minor calcite-quartz veining.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bateaux Property, situated on the northwest coast of Moresby Island, covers a mixed assemblage of felsic to mafic volcanics overlain by younger limestone and intruded by a hornblende quartz diorite and related felsic dykes. The area is cut by several faults which generally trend northwest or northeast. Faults have acted as channelways for carbonate/silica-rich brines. This has resulted in pervasive silicification, veining, micro-brecciation, and alteration.

Gold mineralization is associated with pyritization, silicification, and felsic dykes. Particularly attractive targets include the junctions of northeast and northwest trending lineaments and margins of the intrusion. To date, geochemical sampling has defined five anomalous zones. Of these, one is defined by soil anomalies, one by soil and rock anomalies, and the other three by rock geochemical samples.

While the results from this drilling program are disappointing, they do confirm the correlation between low-grade gold mineralization and faulting.

Previous programs have collected much useful data, but relative positions of the several generations of grids are poorly documented. In addition, even the most recent of previous grids is now unusable. As a result, a follow-up exploration program will necessitate the emplacement of a new grid.

Considering results received to date, as well as the obvious similarities between the Bateaux Property and other epithermal deposits, including the Cinola deposit, a follow-up program is warranted.

The follow-up program should begin with a detailed air photo interpretation to define faults and lineaments. This should be followed by intensive prospecting with particular attention being paid to the intersection of conjugate fracture sets and previously defined anomalous zones. Further geochemical stream and overburden sampling will be unnecessary, providing

relative positions of the old grids can be established during mapping thus allowing for the accurate retrieval of previous data.

Due to the limited overburden cover in this area, blasting small trenches using a plugger is considered an economic and expeditious follow-up tool. It is also suggested that the area be surveyed by VLF-EM and magnetometer methods to help delineate structures. Additional drilling should not be contemplated at this stage. A proposed budget for the suggested follow-up program is presented overpage. Should the follow-up program fail to discover significant new mineralization, then no further work should be undertaken on the property.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION BUDGET

PRE-FIELD PREPARATION			
Research, data acquisition, compilation:			
Project Geologist	5 days @ $350/day	1,750	
Work permit, crew and equipment assembly:			
Project Geologist	2 days @ $350/day	700	
Base map preparation		300	2,750
FIELD PROGRAM			
Mobilization/Demobilization, Transportation			
Travel expenses and meals		4,500	
Freight and expediting		500	
Helicopter	20 hours @ $600/hour	12,000	17,000
Personnel			
Project Supervisor	1 day @ $450/day	450	
Project Geologist	21 days @ $375/day	7,875	
Blaster	21 days @ $350/day	7,350	
Senior Prospector	21 days @ $275/day	5,775	
Junior Prospector	21 days @ $250/day	5,250	
Sampler/Labourer	21 days @ $190/day	3,990	30,690
Camp Support			
Camp Food	105 man days @ $35	3,675	
Camp Equipment Rental	105 man days @ $15	1,575	
Magnetometer with base station rental	10 days @ $75/day	750	
VLF-EM unit rental	10 days @ $18/day	180	
Generator (1200 watts)	21 days @ $10/day	210	
HF radio-telephone	21 days @ $ 9/day	189	
FM radio-telephone	21 days @ $10/day	210	
Rock saw rental	21 days @ $20/day	420	
Diamond saw blades	3 @ $400/ea	1,200	
Chainsaw rental	21 days @ $ 8/day	168	
Atlas Copco 'Cobra' drill	10 days @ $75/day	750	
Disposable supplies		687	
Fuel, propane, lubricants		250	
Airphotos and maps		250	
Communications (telephone, radio calls)		400	
Miscellaneous		525	11,439
Geochemistry (Assays)			
Rock samples	300 samples @ $15/each		4,500

POST-FIELD

Data compilation and report writing:			
Project Geologist	10 days @ $350/day	3,500	
Drafting	40 hours @ $25/hour	1,000	
Secretarial/word processing	10 hours @ $25/hour	250	
Reproduction of report and maps		300	5,050
	SUB-TOTAL		71,429
MANAGEMENT FEE	@ 5% of budget		3,571
	TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET		$75,000

M. W. Bowles, M.Sc.(App.), F.GAC

CERTIFICATE

I, Marc W. Bowles, of 342 - 5th Avenue N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, B.Sc. in Geology (1982); and of McGill University, M.Sc. (App.) in Mineral Exploration (1988).

3. Other than for the period during which I returned to University (1986 to 1988), I have practised my profession continuously since graduation in 1982.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I am the author of the report entitled "Diamond Drilling Report on the Bateaux Claims, Northwest Moresby Island, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated January 15, 1989. I personally supervised the program described herein, undertaken during December 1988.

6. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of **BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.** in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

M. W. Bowles, M.Sc.(App.), F.GAC

REFERENCES

Brown, A.S. (1968): Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands; B.C.Dept.Mines, Bull.54

Lickley, P.; Vincent, J.S. (1980): Report on Geology and Geochemistry, Bateaux Group; for Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.; B.C.D.M. assess.rpt. 8519

Panteleyev, A. (1986): Ore Deposits #10, A Canadian Cordilleran Model for Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposits; GeoScience Canada, Vol.13, No.2, pp. 101-111.

Pattison, E.F. (Sep.21, 1981): Bateaux Groups; Report on Diamond Drilling, Geology and Geochemistry; for Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.; B.C.Dept.Mines assess.rpt. 9458

------ (Nov.1981): Bateaux/Aura Groups; Report on Geology and Geochemistry of the Valley grid; for Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.; B.C.Dept.Mines assess. rpt. 10255

Richards, G.G. (1979): Geology and Geochemistry, Bateaux Claim; B.C.Dept. Mines assess.rpt. 7625

Westerman, C.J. (1987): The Bateaux Property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia; for Bateaux Resources Inc., private company report

BATEAUX Claim Group, Kitgoro Inlet
Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.
1988 Summary of Expenditures

Professional Services				
M.W. Boales, P. Geol. /	Project Geologist			
	32 days @ $300		9,600.00	
R.E. Chisholm, P. Geol /	Project Geologist			
	0.75 days @ $375		281.25	9,881.25
Field Personnel				
M. Hislop, Labourer	10.875 days @ $225		2,446.88	
A. Walker, Faller	3.250 days @ $420		1,365.00	
R. Fabio, Assistant	3.250 days @ $210		682.50	4,494.38
Equipment Rentals				
Marine Radio			167.20	
HF Radio-Telephone	8 days @ $ 9		72.00	
Chainsaws 2 x	5 days @ $ 6		60.00	
4x4 Truck			368.78	667.98
Travel Expenses				1,655.54
Expediting and Freight				217.32
Disposable Supplies and Fuel				515.47
Communications				376.67
Assays				655.75
Aircraft Support				11,356.27
Drilling				19,596.31
Food & Accomodations				2,398.14
[illegible]				248.69
Permits				31.00
Maps and Reproductions				370.93
Post-Field				
M. Gross, Drafting	16 hrs. @ $ 25		400.00	
E. Barnett, Sr. Secty	11 hrs. @ $ 25		275.00	
J. Martz, Jr. Secty	2 hrs. @ $ 20		40.00	715.00
				$76,181.00

Apportioned Spending:

Nov. 15 - Dec. 4	$10,000.00
Dec. 5 - Jan. 30	$46,184.00

A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Diamond Drill Logs
Certificates of Analysis

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name / Address	Position	Dates Worked	Man Days
Robin E. Chisholm, P.Geol. 15 Roseview Dr. NW Calgary, AB T2K 1N6	Project Geologist	Nov.-Dec.'88	0.750
Marc W. Bowles, F.GAC 342 - 5th Ave. NE Calgary, AB T2E 0K8	Project Geologist	Nov.'88-Jan.'89	32.000
Mac Hislop #400 - 534 17th Ave SW Calgary, AB T2S 0B1	Labourer	Dec.'88	10.875
Al Walker PO Box 201 Sandspit, BC V0T 1T0	Faller	Dec.'88	3.250
Russell Fahie PO Box 431 Queen Charlotte City V0T 1S0	Faller's Assistant	Dec.'88	3.250
Drilcor Personnel			
Dave Dudnie 4102 Garden Grove Burnaby, BC V5G 4G6	Foreman	Dec.'88	13.000
Duncan Garry 1500 South Dyke Road New Westminster BC V3M 5A2	Driller	Dec.'88	13.000
		TOTAL MAN DAYS	76.125

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -47° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+15 NE | Bearing: 035° | December 1988
Total Length: 61.87m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			Comments: All depths in metres. Elevation by altimeter only using Ortles Lake as a reference. Casing pulled. Core stored on site. Drilled to undercut the 'C' Zone.					
0.00	4.57	4.57	Overburden 4.57 m (15'), BW Casing					
4.57	5.68	1.11	Broken Ground, ground core and cored subcrop. 80% mafic volcanic (basalt), dk.green to grey-green, massive, f.g., trace to 2% f.g. to m.g. cubic and anhedral Py, 1% irreg micro-fractures filled by white calcite, rare rusty fractures. 20% altered (epidote) mafic volcanic (basalt to andesite), trace f.g. diss Py - unit occurs as irreg pods in unaltered mafic volc, contains 4% 1 mm irreg quartz veins and 1% f.g. Py as clots.	4.57	5.68 grab	0.04	36	0.02
5.68	18.61	12.93	MAFIC VOLCANIC	5.68	5.95	0.27	6	0.05
			5.68- 5.95 irreg pods of chloritized dk.green mafic volc with 4% 1 mm irreg quartz veins and 1% f.g. Py as clots in dk.grey massive mafic volc, with 3% f.g. to m.g. anhedral Py.					
			5.95- 6.15 dk.green, massive, f.g., with irreg micro quartz veins					
			6.01 2 mm quartz vein @ 89° to c.a.					
			6.15- 6.17 epidote-rich vein, dull olive green, f.g., altered, soft, sharp contact @ 29° to c.a.	6.15	6.88	0.73	2	0.03
			6.17- 6.88 altered (epidote) mafic volc (basalt to andesitic), light yellow-green, micro-brecciated, 15% micro quartz veins, 1% m.g. anhedral Py as clots.					
			6.34 7mm wide breccia vein @ 28° to c.a.					
			6.60 15 mm quartz pod					
			6.88- 8.07 mafic volc (basalt), massive, dk.grey-green, 4% irreg quartz pods from 4 to 20 mm wide					
			6.88 sharp contact @ 54° to c.a.					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -47° | Contractor: Drilcor
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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
		7.40	4 mm quartz vein @ 52° to c.a.					
		7.75	20-30 mm wide pods of epidote alteration					
		7.92	20-30 mm wide pods of epidote alteration					
		7.98	9 mm quartz vein @ 61° to c.a.					
		8.07- 8.68	mafic volc (basalt to andesite), light olive-green, massive, f.g., altered (epidote)					
		8.68- 9.21	mafic volc (basalt), dk.green-grey, massive, f.g., 1% v.f.g. epidote veins					
		8.68	gradational contact @ 21° to c.a.					
		8.98	20 mm irreg epidote pod					
		9.21- 9.42	lt.green epidote alteration, broken and ground core					
		9.21	sharp contact @ 33° to c.a.					
		9.42-15.71	mafic volc (basalt), massive, f.g., grey-green, tr to 1% f.g. to c.g. sub to euhedral Py cubes to 2 mm and blebs to 7 mm					
		10.54	8 mm epidote vein @ 59° to c.a.					
		11.33	two parallel 1 mm white calcite veins @ 36° to c.a.					
		11.51	foliation @ 34° to c.a.					
		11.79	30 mm wide bleb epidote with qtz crystals to 2 mm					
		11.90	20 mm wide bleb epidote with qtz crystals to 2 mm					
		12.26-12.54	olive-green epidote alteration	12.26	12.54	0.28	8	0.03
		12.54-12.67	broken core					
		12.86	17 mm wide epidote bleb, fractured, brecciated					
		13.08	48 mm wide epidote bleb, micro-brecciated with qtz					
		13.28-13.62	broken core					
		13.56-13.62	brecciated, irreg epidote vein					
		13.62-13.74	mafic volc, massive, f.g.					
		13.62	sharp contact @ 41° to c.a.					
		13.74-13.80	epidote-rich unit, micro-brecciated, with irreg micro quartz veins					

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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)			FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			13.80-15.71	mafic volc, massive, grey-green, trace to 1% fg Py					
			14.12	1 mm white calcite vein @ 13° to c.a.					
			14.60	1 to 10 mm wide quartz vein @ 22° to c.a.					
			14.97	30 mm epidote-quartz bleb					
			15.55	foliation @ 34° to c.a.					
			15.71-17.37	ground and broken core, epidote-rich unit, 2% irreg quartz veins to 2 mm wide	15.71	17.37 grab	1.66	2	0.02
			17.37-18.08	massive, f.g.					
			18.08-18.34	micro-fractured and foliated					
			18.23	foliation @ 9°to c.a.					
			18.34-18.61	massive, f.g.					
18.61	25.76	7.15	SILICIFIED MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC (basalt to dacite)						
			18.61-19.02	silicified int.volc, grey, 6% irreg micro quartz veins and white calcite veins <1 mm, 5-8% v.f.g. diss Py	18.61	19.02	0.41	4	0.01
			19.02-19.19	silicified basalt, med.grey, irreg epidote-quartz brecciation	19.02	19.19	0.17	6	0.06
			19.19-23.43	silicified int.volc (andesitic-dacitic), massive, grey, f.g., with 5% micro anastomizing quartz and white calcite veining, 1% orientated quartz veins, v.hard, poss 2 generations of veining with orientated veins being larger and first, 3-7% v.f.g. diss Py.	19.19	19.40	0.21	4	0.01
			19.40-19.91	broken core, rusty zone, Fe staining on shears	19.40	19.91 grab	0.51	4	0.03
			20.08	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 29° to c.a.					
			20.88	2-10 mm quartz-calcite vein @ 54° to c.a.	19.91	20.91	1.00	8	0.03
			20.91	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 60° to c.a.					
			21.03	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 51° to c.a.	20.91	21.95	1.04	6	0.02
			21.15	1 mm white calcite vein @ 38° to c.a.					
			21.30	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 24° to c.a.					

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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			21.38-21.46 unsilicified, feldspar altered, brownish unit 21.38 gradational contact @ 64° to c.a. 21.52 2 mm white calcite vein @ 32° to c.a. 22.30 1 mm white calcite vein @ 52° to c.a. 22.49 1 mm white calcite vein @ 42° to c.a. 22.68 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 64° to c.a. 22.70 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 56° to c.a. 22.76 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 60° to c.a. 22.77 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 31° to c.a. 22.78 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 39° to c.a. 22.98 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 54° to c.a. 23.02 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 60° to c.a. 23.10-23.18 brownish feldspar alteration 23.34-23.39 brownish feldspar alteration rimmed by 5 mm wide epidote alteration 23.43-23.62 int.volc, massive, silicified, f.g., slightly weathered 23.62-25.76 as 19.19-23.43 23.95 <1 mm white calcite vein @ 42° to c.a. 23.97 20 mm x 10 mm calcite pod 24.06-24.88 broken / ground core 25.12-25.76 broken/ground core, rusty zone, with vuggy quartz solution cavities, micro faulting, brecciation, feldspar alteration, 8 mm wide qtz vein @ 14° to ca	21.95	22.95	1.00	12	0.02
				22.95	24.95	2.00	8	0.09
				24.95	25.76	0.81	118	0.23
25.76	35.80	10.04	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC (andesite - dacite), dk.grey, massive, f.g., with 1% irreg quartz and calcite veins 1 mm or less; weakly silicified, trace to 1% f.g. to m.g. anhedral to euhedral Py cubes to 1 mm. 25.82 1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 47° to c.a. 25.92 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 54° to c.a.					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -47° | Contractor: Drilcor
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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			26.11 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 53° to c.a.					
			26.27 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 48° to c.a.					
			26.74 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 48° to c.a.					
			26.78 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 43° to c.a.					
			26.85 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 44° to c.a.					
			27.04 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 22° to c.a.					
			27.10 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 51° to c.a.					
			27.11 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 55° to c.a.					
			27.13 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 42° to c.a.					
			27.19 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 25° to c.a.					
			27.21 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 31° to c.a.					
			27.78 <1 mm white calcite-quartz vein @ 11° to c.a.					
			28.64-28.75 irreg wisps of chlorite					
			29.37 wisps of chlorite @ 13° to c.a.					
			29.86-29.91 brecciated vein, matrix white quartz @ 36° to c.a.	29.86	30.10	0.24	2	0.03
			29.95-30.10 broken core	30.10	30.32	0.22	4	0.03
			30.32-30.45 23 mm true width quartz vein @ 16° to c.a., grey-	30.32	30.45	0.13	4	0.01
			white, c.g., anhedral; with trace f.g. Py	30.45	30.75	0.30	4	0.06
			30.61 <1 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 42° to c.a.					
			31.00-31.05 4% wispy epidote veining					
			32.54-32.66 brecciated, with matrix of chlorite	32.54	32.66	0.12	4	0.05
			33.52 1 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 70° to c.a.					
			33.55 <1 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 66° to c.a.					
			33.97 2 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 56° to c.a.					
			34.14 1 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 46° to c.a.					
			34.34 1 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 40° to c.a.					
			34.48 2 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 40° to c.a.					
			35.54 <1 mm white quartz-calcite vein @ 53° to c.a.					
35.80	37.38	1.58	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC, light grey, f.g., massive, silicified with 4% irreg white quartz-calcite micro veining and 2-5% v.f.g. diss					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -47° | Contractor: Drilcor
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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			Py. Comp: 5% chlorite, 2-3% epidote, 2% calcite, quartz, and feldspar; occasionally micro brecciated, veining sometimes with halo of wispy chlorite.	35.80	36.80	1.00	6	0.01
			35.80 sharp contact @ 33° to c.a.					
			35.88 1 mm white calcite vein @ 41° to c.a.	36.80	37.38	0.58	8	0.06
37.38	48.23	10.85	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt to andesite), dk.grey-green, massive, f.g., trace f.g. diss Py and rare 1 to 2 mm white calcite veins, brecciated portions to 120 mm wide with matrix of calcite, chlorite, or both. Spotty epidote development. Some silicified portions.					
			37.54 1 mm white calcite vein @ 37° to c.a.					
			37.84 2 mm white calcite filled fracture @ 40° to c.a.					
			38.25-38.30 angular brecciated veins	38.20	38.40	0.20	6	0.03
			38.31 2 mm chlorite-calcite vein @ 40° to c.a.					
			38.57 1 mm white calcite vein @ 78° to c.a.					
			38.59 calcite filled fracture @ 59° to c.a.					
			38.65 1 mm white calcite vein @ 45° to c.a.					
			38.67 2 mm white calcite vein @ 28° to c.a.					
			38.86 1-6 mm white calcite vein @ 50° to c.a.					
			39.16 2 mm white calcite vein @ 42° to c.a.	39.08	39.48	0.40	6	0.03
			39.20 5 mm white calcite vein @ 50° to c.a., lower contact brecciated					
			39.29-39.44 chlorite-epidote alteration, upper contact sharp @ 59° to c.a., lower contact irregular					
			40.07-40.37 chlorite-epidote brecciation and veining, true width 8 mm, lower contact @ 14° to c.a., defined by wispy chlorite stringers					
			41.46 chlorite micro vein @ 29° to c.a.					
			41.74 chlorite-epidote micro vein @ 12° to c.a.					
			41.81-42.20 weakly silicified with epidote development and fine	41.80	42.30	0.50	8	0.04

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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)			FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
				stringers of chlorite, upper contact @ 50° to c.a., lower contact @ 12° to c.a.					
			42.97-43.07	as 41.81-42.20; upper contact @ 29° to c.a., lower contact gradational	42.87	43.17	0.30	6	0.07
			43.18	6 mm white calcite vein @ 48° to c.a.					
			43.71	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 25° to c.a.					
			43.86	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 34° to c.a.					
			44.21	wispy chlorite veining @ 56° to c.a.					
			44.45	1 mm white calcite vein @ 36° to c.a.					
			45.12-45.78	broken core					
			46.23	1 mm white calcite vein @ 32° to c.a.					
			46.33-47.16	broken core					
			47.60	calcite-chlorite vein @ 27° to c.a.					
			47.69-47.85	silicified zone, light green-grey, f.g., hard, 20% chlorite	47.65	48.23	0.58	38	0.04
			47.97-48.23	as 47.69-47.85					
48.23	52.16	3.93	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC (andesite), massive, f.g., int.grey, micro veining with calcite, quartz, chlorite filling irregular micro-fractures, 10% chlorite, 2% calcite and quartz. Zones of epidote, quartz, and feldspar alteration. 1 to 2% f.g. diss Py		48.23	49.23	1.00	8	0.07
			49.04	2 mm white calcite vein @ 49° to c.a.	49.23	50.48	1.25	6	0.02
			49.09	1 mm white calcite vein @ 49° to c.a.					
			50.48-50.56	intensely silicified, grades into 50.56-50.64	50.48	51.48	1.00	8	0.01
			50.56-50.64	epidote alteration with micro veins of chlorite					
			51.71-51.87	intensely silicified					
			51.87-52.16	spotty epidote development	51.48	52.16	0.68	8	0.06
52.16	55.37	3.21	PORPHYRITIC BASALT, dk.green, 15% porphyroblasts of feldspar up to 6 mm, groundmass f.g. dk.green; 1 to 2% irreg wispy veins of chlorite, rare irreg calcite veining.						
			52.16-52.67	irreg veining approx parallel to c.a., veins of					

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FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)			FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
				calcite > chlorite with f.g. quartz crystals in the calcite, ringed by or containing wispy chlorite	52.16	52.67	0.51	6	0.08
			53.08	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 15° to c.a.					
			53.53	2 mm white calcite vein @ 18° to c.a.					
			54.19	1 mm purplish carbonate/hematite filled fracture @ 48° to c.a.					
			54.30	2 mm purplish carbonate/hematite filled fracture @ 46° to c.a.					
			54.62	1 mm purplish carbonate/hematite filled fracture @ 15° to c.a.	54.62	54.85	0.23	6	0.14
55.37	60.35	4.98	MAFIC VOLCANIC, dk.green, f.g., massive, with zones of epidote and chlorite development, 5% wispy chlorite veining, 1 to 2 mm white calcite veins. Cut by low-angle fractures filled by quartz-calcite in the lower portion of the unit.						
			55.37	sharp contact defined by 8 mm wide wispy chlorite @ 54° to c.a.	55.37	55.47	0.10	14	0.34
			55.40	20 mm white calcite vein @ 56° to c.a.					
			55.83	1 mm white calcite vein @ 34° to c.a.					
			56.03	1 mm white calcite vein @ 12° to c.a.					
			56.30	wispy chlorite veining @ 41° to c.a.					
			56.40	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 15° to c.a.					
			56.67	1 mm white calcite vein @ 37° to c.a.					
			56.70	1 mm white calcite vein @ 22° to c.a.					
			56.82	2 mm white calcite vein @ 48° to c.a.					
			57.26-57.52	chlorite/epidote alteration					
			57.62	1 mm white calcite vein @ 49° to c.a.					
			57.64	1 mm white calcite vein @ 41° to c.a.					
			58.74-58.85	patchy silicification	58.74	59.24	0.50	8	0.11
			59.24	6 mm fracture @ 14° to c.a. filled in part by massive calcite hosting euhedral quartz crystals					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -47° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+15 NE | Bearing: 035° | December 1988
Total Length: 61.87m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)			FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
				to 6 mm					
			59.24-60.20	moderately silicified	59.24	59.54	0.30	8	0.03
			59.80	1 mm white calcite vein @ 34° to c.a.	59.54	60.33	0.79	86	0.23
			60.10	2 mm white calcite vein @ 39° to c.a.					
			60.28	40 mm white calcite vein @ 69° to c.a.					
60.35	61.87	1.52	PORPHYRITIC BASALT, as 52.16-55.37; fracture planes filled with brownish carbonate						
			60.41	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 41° to c.a.					
			60.72	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 30° to c.a.					
			60.74	fold axis @ 89° to c.a.	60.74	61.50	0.76	8	0.12
			60.76	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 32° to c.a.					
			60.78-61.00	irreg fractures filled by brown carbonate, approx parallel to c.a.					
			61.22-61.31	as 60.78-61.00					
			61.34	1 mm white calcite/hematite vein @ 51° to c.a.	Population:			37	
			61.36	2 mm white calcite vein @ 48° to c.a.	Total Interval:			21.82	
			61.45	9 mm white calcite vein @ 56° to c.a.	Average Au:			13.14	
			61.76	<1 mm white calcite vein @ 42° to c.a.	Average Ag:			0.06	
		61.87	TOTAL DEPTH						

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			Comments: All depths in metres. Elevation by altimeter only using Ortles Lake as a reference. Casing pulled. Core stored on site. Drilled to intersect a fault and the 'C' Zone.					
0.00	2.13	2.13	Overburden 2.13 m (7'), BW Casing					
2.13	5.04	2.91	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC (andesite), f.g., massive, light green, extensive spotty epidote alteration and/or surface weathering. Very weakly foliated. Whispy chlorite veins and fracture fillings, 2-3% micro to 2 mm white calcite and quartz veins, trace to 2% f.g. diss Py.					
			2.30- 2.43 ground and broken core					
			2.70 2 mm calcite/chlorite vein @ 44° to c.a.					
			2.72 1 mm calcite/chlorite vein @ 44° to c.a.					
			2.91 weak foliation @ 48° to c.a.					
			3.33 wispy chlorite vein @ 69° to c.a.					
			3.38 wispy chlorite vein @ 42° to c.a.					
			3.69 <1 mm chlorite/calcite vein @ 32° to c.a.					
			3.78 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 41° to c.a.					
			4.53 4 mm quartz/chlorite/calcite vein @ 58° to c.a.					
			4.60- 5.04 decreasing epidote					
			4.88- 4.98 broken and ground core					
5.04	19.24	14.20	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC (andesite-dacite), light grey/greenish grey, weakly foliated, variably silicified, micro stringers of white calcite, trace to 1% f.g. to m.g. subhedral Py. Zones of intense fracturing and weak brecciation. 4% calcite, 7% chlorite, 3-4% epidote + quartz + feldspar.					
			5.04 sharp upper contact @ 63° to c.a.					
			5.09 2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 40° to c.a.					
			5.37 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 40° to c.a.					
			5.39 fold axis @ ~88° to c.a.					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
		5.40	<1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 38° to c.a.					
		6.81- 7.20	irreg 2 mm fractures filled by calcite > quartz > brown carbonate	6.81	7.20	0.39	12	0.06
		8.23- 8.56	2-3% f.g. Py as clots and disseminations	8.23	8.56	0.33	8	0.05
		9.10- 9.30	moderately silicified section, 1-2% f.g. diss Py	9.10	9.30	0.20	8	0.04
		9.48	weak foliation @ 22° to c.a.					
		9.54	weak foliation @ 29° to c.a.					
		9.75- 9.99	weakly silicified	9.75	10.75	1.00	10	0.06
		9.99	weak foliation @ 61° to c.a.					
		9.99-10.03	intense silicification					
		10.03-10.08	chloritic shear and 2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 33° to c.a.					
		10.19-10.23	faulted quartz vein, grey blue, upper contact @ 70° to c.a. and lower @ 48° to c.a.					
		10.31-10.32	as above, lower contact @ 40° to c.a.					
		10.51-10.66	silicified					
		10.66-10.75	weakly silicified					
		10.79	<1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 14° to c.a.					
		11.27	weak foliation @ 34° to c.a.					
		11.28	weak foliation @ 60° to c.a.					
		11.28-11.58	weakly silicified	11.28	11.58	0.30	2	0.04
		11.47-11.51	m.g. to c.g. diss cubic Py to 2 mm					
		11.58-12.63	broken / lost core					
		12.74-12.83	moderately silicified	12.63	13.63	1.00	4	0.03
		13.11-13.29	milky grey-white quartz vein with 1-2% f.g. diss Py; upper contact @ 51° to c.a., lower contact @ 65° to c.a.					
		13.47-13.56	intensely silicified, grey-blue					
		14.04	<1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 16° to c.a.					
		14.10	weak foliation @ 18° to c.a.					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)			FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			14.15-14.48	moderately silicified	14.04	15.04	1.00	4	0.03
			14.48-14.56	weakly silicified					
			14.56-17.24	sulphide-rich section, moderately to intensely silicified, irreg bands and pods of near-massive blue-grey quartz and brown carbonate (soft sed. deformation?) all cut by irreg micro white calcite/quartz veins. Bands to 10 mm wide of 6% f.g. Py in host containing trace to 2% f.g. diss Py and small lenses of f.g. to m.g. Py 1 mm x 8 mm; chloritic bands.					
			14.63	weak foliation @ 23° to c.a.					
			14.81	weak foliation @ 52° to c.a.					
			16.04	weak foliation @ 55° to c.a.					
			16.33	weak foliation @ 51° to c.a.	16.04	16.94	0.90	4	0.02
			16.59	f.g. sulphide lens 31x8 mm					
			17.32	foliation @ 41° to c.a.					
			17.47	foliation @ 51° to c.a.	16.94	17.94	1.00	6	0.03
			17.64	foliation @ 70° to c.a.					
			17.75	foliation @ 44° to c.a.					
			18.78	foliation @ 44° to c.a.	17.94	18.94	1.00	6	0.05
			18.87	1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 29° to c.a.					
			19.10	foliation @ 16° to c.a.	18.94	19.24	0.30	10	0.10
19.24	20.47	1.23	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt), dk.green, massive, f.g., with irreg pods of epidote to 50 mm, rare orientated 1 to 2 mm white calcite/quartz veins, trace to 1% m.g. euhedral Py.						
			19.24	sharp contact @ 41° to c.a.					
			19.26	1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 42° to c.a.					
			19.30	2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 44° to c.a.					
			19.52-19.64	irreg pods of epidote with whispy chlorite					
20.47	23.45	2.98	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC, as 5.04-19.24m, with trace to 1% f.g. diss						

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			Py; possibly a tuff. 20.54 weak foliation @ 21° to c.a. 20.62-21.85 broken core 22.04 micro-faulting with 13 mm displacement 22.94 foliation @ 67° to c.a. 23.07-23.13 intensely silicified 23.13-23.18 green chloritic fault gouge, broken/lost core 23.44-23.45 green chloritic fault gouge, broken/lost core					
23.45	24.63	1.18	FELSITE, felsic volcanic tuff(?), green-grey, massive, f.g., 1-5% v.f.g. diss Py, irreg micro to 1 mm white calcite/quartz veins, gradational contacts.	23.45 24.45	24.45 24.75	1.00 0.30	98 38	0.12 0.09
24.63	25.57	0.94	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC(?), medium green-grey, f.g., massive, irreg <1 mm white calcite/ quartz veins and blebs to 14 x 3 mm. 24.99 2 mm blue-grey clay shear zone @ 21° to c.a. 25.28-25.57 broken core					
25.57	25.79	0.22	BROWN CARBONATE UNIT, f.g., massive, soft, with pods of clay alteration and irreg micro white calcite/quartz veins. 25.29 14 mm open fracture @ 27 to c.a., filled by massive calcite hosting c.g. euhedral quartz crystals up to 3 mm 25.73 24 mm massive grey-white calcite/quartz vein @ 38° to c.a.	25.57	26.57	1.00	18	0.06
25.79	28.53	2.74	BROWN FELSITE (sediment?), f.g., very weakly foliated/banded cut by several c.g. crystalline calcite veins. 26.14 10 mm fracture @ 22° to c.a., filled by coarse crystalline calcite and quartz crystals to 6 mm 26.82-27.00 broken core 27.76-28.15 massive, v.c.g. broken white calcite crystals to 15 mm, lower contact @ 49° to c.a. 28.47 2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 37° to c.a.	26.57 27.57	27.57 28.57	1.00 1.00	28 18	0.05 0.05

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
28.53	28.92	0.39	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC, grey green, massive, f.g., 2% micro to 1 mm irreg white calcite/ quartz veins					
28.92	29.35	0.43	BROWN FELSITE, massive, f.g., 2% micro to 1 mm irreg white calcite/ quartz veins	28.92	29.12	0.20	6	0.01
29.35	29.63	0.28	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC, as 28.53-28.92 m, with 2-3% v.f.g. diss Py					
29.63	29.97	0.34	BROWN FELSITE, as 28.92-29.35 m 29.74 22 mm grey-brown quartz vein @ 51° to c.a.	29.12	30.12	1.00	20	0.08
29.97	30.86	0.89	FELSITE, green-grey, massive, f.g., marble texture, rusty fractures, with brownish carbonate alteration, 5% f.g. diss Py, 3% irreg white calcite/quartz veins. 30.79 2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 24° to c.a.	30.12	31.12	1.00	20	0.08
30.86	32.57	1.71	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt-andesite), weakly foliated, f.g., dk.grey-green, spotty epidote development, trace to 1% f.g. to m.g. diss cubic Py. 32.17 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 56° to c.a. 32.25 weak foliation @ 34° to c.a. 32.39 weak foliation @ 32° to c.a.					
32.57	39.23	6.66	FELSITE, alternating grey-brown and blue-grey, with generally gradational contacts. Brown felsite: massive, f.g., intensely fractured, fractures filled with brownish carbonate (ankerite?). Blue felsite: f.g., weakly foliated to massive, 1% f.g. irreg white calcite/quartz veins, trace to 5% v.f.g. Py especially associated with darker grey-blue bands. 32.57-34.45 brown felsite 34.45-34.62 blue felsite, trace Py only 34.62-34.82 brown felsite 34.82-34.91 blue felsite 34.91-35.04 brown felsite 35.04-35.71 blue felsite 35.04 sharp contact @ 71° to c.a.	35.04	35.71	0.67	16	0.04

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			35.71-36.08 brown felsite 36.08-36.13 blue felsite 36.13-36.19 brown felsite 36.19-36.57 blue felsite 36.57-36.67 brown felsite 36.67-36.80 blue felsite 36.72 foliation @ 68° to c.a. 36.80-39.23 brown felsite, with large veins and pods of coarse crystalline calcite 37.14-37.57 diss euhedral calcite crystals to 1.2 mm 38.00-38.71 broken core	36.80	37.80	1.00	16	0.04
39.23	40.47	1.24	MUDSTONE(?), f.g., finely laminated, light grey, 3% irreg fine white calcite/quartz veins 39.23 sharp contact @ 62° to c.a. 39.47 foliation @ 61° to c.a.					
40.47	43.31	2.84	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt-andesite), massive, f.g., dark to light green, spotty epidote development, wispy chlorite veining, rare white calcite/quartz veins, gradational colour changes. 40.89 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 56° to c.a. 41.00-42.91 spotty epidote development 41.55-41.58 calcite blebs to 18 mm 42.38 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 16° to c.a. 42.51 brecciated 21 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 41° to c.a. 42.66 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 36° to c.a. 42.71 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 48° to c.a. 43.02 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 26° to c.a. 43.07 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 28° to c.a. 43.09 fold axis @ ~35° to c.a. 43.10 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 42° to c.a.	42.48	43.28	0.80	142	0.14

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			43.17 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 42° to c.a. 43.31 brown carbonate-filled fractures @ 54° to c.a.					
43.31	43.48	0.17	FELSITE (intermediate volcanic?), light grey-white, weakly foliated, f.g., marble textured, moderately silicified, 3% micro to 2 mm irreg white calcite/quartz veins, trace sulphide, rare fractures filled with brownish f.g. carbonate.					
43.48	43.62	0.14	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt-andesite), as 40.47-43.31 m					
43.62	48.09	4.47	FELSITE (intermediate volcanic?), light grey to greenish grey, otherwise as 43.31-43.48 45.96 weak foliation @ 68° to c.a. 46.33 weak foliation @ 74° to c.a. 46.75 weak foliation @ 71° to c.a. 48.02 <1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 23° to c.a. 48.09 2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 32° to c.a.					
48.09	48.20	0.11	BROWN FELSITE, as 36.57-36.67 m					
48.20	48.30	0.10	FELSITE, greenish blue-grey, massive, f.g., 20% irreg white calcite/quartz veins 48.20 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 41° to c.a. 48.25 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 42° to c.a. 48.30 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 42° to c.a.					
48.30	48.40	0.10	BROWN FELSITE, as 36.57-36.67 m					
48.40	48.64	0.24	INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC, f.g., light grey-green, massive, 10% white calcite/quartz veins 48.44 2 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 35° to c.a. 48.59 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 32° to c.a.					
48.64	50.21	1.57	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt-andesite), dk.green to grey-green, massive, f.g., zones of brown carbonate alteration, zones of intense white calcite/quartz veining and pods of calcite to 5%. 48.94-49.38 40% irreg calcite and calcite/quartz veining with pods of calcite to 60 mm					

Area: Moresby Island | Latitude: L. 1+96 SE | Inclination @ collar -36° | Contractor: Drilcor
Core Size: BQ | Departure: 0+12 NE | Bearing: 215° | December 1988
Total Length: 60.05m | Elevation: 212.75 m | Core Storage: on site | Logged by: M. W. Bowles

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)		FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTER (m)	Au ppb	Ag ppm
			49.47-49.59 as above					
50.21	50.90	0.69	CARBONATE unit, dirty brown, massive, f.g., soft, no veining					
50.90	52.07	1.17	MAFIC VOLCANIC (basalt-andesite), massive, f.g., grey-green, 6% irreg white calcite/ quartz veining.					
			51.79 1 mm white calcite/quartz vein @ 61° to c.a.					
52.07	54.45	2.38	FELSITE, brown-grey, f.g., massive, <1% fine white calcite/quartz veins, all broken.					
54.45	56.13	1.68	FELSITE, light grey, f.g., massive, 3% fine white calcite/quartz veins with brown carbonate on fractures.					
56.13	56.69	0.56	MAFIC VOLCANIC, massive, f.g., grey-green, 20% 1mm-3mm irreg white calcite/quartz veins, trace to 1% m.g. subhedral diss Py.					
			56.24-56.45 intense fine quartz and calcite veining; quartz veins are 2nd generation					
			56.26 2 mm quartz vein @ 48° to c.a.					
			56.47-56.69 brownish green spotty epidote development					
56.69	60.05	3.36	MAFIC VOLCANIC, brownish green, and FELSITE, bluish grey; trace to 20% white calcite/quartz veins.	59.54	59.64	0.10	8	0.22
			57.40-57.37 brecciated with matrix of calcite					
			59.54-59.63 irreg sulphide pod with 7% m.g. diss sub to anhedral Py					
		60.05	TOTAL DEPTH					

Population:	23	
Total Interval:	16.49	
Average Au:	21.83	
Average Ag:	0.06	

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Taiga Consultants Ltd.

Mark Bowles

Date: December 15, 1988

Job No: 88-525

Project: BC-88-12

P.O. No:

61 Drill Core

Signed: _____

14-2235 30th Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alberta, T2E 7C7
Phone (403) 250-9460 Fax (403) 291-7064

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 88-525

Project: BC-88-12

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm
BAT-88-1	4.57-5.68	36	0.02
	5.68-5.95	6	0.05
	6.15-6.88	2	0.03
	12.26-12.54	8	0.03
	15.71-17.37	2	0.02
	18.61-19.02	4	0.01
	19.02-19.19	6	0.06
	19.19-19.40	4	0.01
	19.40-19.91	4	0.03
	19.91-20.91	8	0.03
	20.91-21.95	6	0.02
	21.95-22.95	12	0.02
	22.95-24.95	8	0.09
	24.95-25.76	118	0.23
	29.86-30.10	2	0.03
	30.10-30.32	4	0.03
	30.32-30.45	4	0.01
	30.45-30.75	4	0.06
	32.54-32.66	4	0.05
	35.80-36.80	6	0.01
	36.80-37.38	8	0.06
	38.20-38.40	6	0.03
	39.08-39.48	6	0.03
	41.80-42.30	8	0.04
	42.87-43.17	6	0.07
	47.65-48.23	38	0.04
	48.23-49.23	8	0.07
	49.23-50.48	6	0.02
	50.48-51.48	8	0.01
	51.48-52.16	8	0.06
	52.16-52.67	6	0.08
	54.62-54.85	6	0.14
	55.37-55.47	14	0.34
	58.74-59.24	8	0.11
	59.24-59.54	8	0.03
	59.54-60.33	86	0.23
	60.74-61.50	8	0.12
BAT-88-2	6.81-7.20	12	0.06
	8.23-8.56	8	0.05
	9.10-9.30	8	0.04

Job#: 88-525

Project: BC-88-12

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm
BAT-88-2	9.75-10.75	10	0.06
	11.28-11.58	2	0.04
	12.63-13.63	4	0.03
	14.04-15.04	4	0.03
	15.04-16.04	4	0.02
	16.04-16.94	4	0.02
	16.94-17.94	6	0.03
	17.94-18.94	6	0.05
	18.94-19.24	10	0.1
	23.45-24.45	98	0.12
	24.45-24.75	38	0.09
	25.57-26.57	18	0.06
	26.57-27.57	28	0.05
	27.57-28.57	18	0.05
	28.92-29.12	6	0.01
	29.12-30.12	20	0.04
	30.12-31.12	20	0.08
	35.04-35.71	16	0.04
	36.80-37.80	16	0.04
	42.48-43.28	142	0.14
	59.54-59.64	8	0.22

KITGORO INLET
(Pacific Ocean)

Camp

Chopper Pad

± 615'

ORTLES LAKE

Camp
Chopper Pad

Drill Line

BAT-88-1

BAT-88-2

Drill Pad

A ZONE

B ZONE

C ZONE

D ZONE

Saddle Area

Chopper Pad, Camp

KITGORO CREEK

BASELINE
Azi. 125°

LS

MV, FV

MV

QD

FV

BAT-1
BAT-3 BAT-2

L 6 + 00 W
L 4 + 00 W
L 2 + 00 W
0 + 00
L 2 + 00 E
L 4 + 00 E
L 6 + 00 E
L 8 + 00 E
L 10 + 00 E
4 + 90 E
4 + 50 W
6 + 00 W

L 6 + 50 N
L 5 + 50 N
L 4 + 50 N
L 3 + 50 N
L 2 + 50 N
L 1 + 50 N
L 0 + 50 N
L 0 + 50 S
L 1 + 50 S
L 2 + 50 S
L 3 + 50 S
4 + 50 S
L 5 + 50 S

N

SYMBOLS

- Claim post
- Geological contact (approximate)
- Fault (assumed)
- Zones of silicification and quartz veining
- DDH location
- ▲610 .132 Rock chip sample location, Au (ppb, oz/ton)
- ●66 Soil sample location, Au (ppb)
- Anomalous rock sample zone
- Anomalous soil sample zone

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

Recent — glacial overburden, alluvium

MESOZOIC

Jurrasic — QD hornblende-quartz diorite

intrusive contact

Jurassic to Triassic

Kunga Formation

LS Limestone, massive, grey to black, interbedded argillites

Upper Triassic

Karmutsen Formation

MV Mafic Volcanics (basalt to andesite), massive to foliated, fine to medium grained, green to grey, rarely porphyritic

FV Felsic volcanics (dacite to rhyolite) and felsite, massive to foliated, fine grained, green, brown, blue, and grey

BATEAUX RESOURCES INC.

SKEENA MINING DISTRICT, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION

DATE JAN., 1989	NTS 103 F/1
PROJECT BC-88-12	MAPPED/DRAWN BY M. BOWLES
SCALE 1:5000	100 0 100 m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.	MAP 1