GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE SKOOKUM PROPERTY

VERNON MINING DIVISION

SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Part 2 of 2

Location
NTS 82-L/6W
Latitude: 50°21'N
Longitude: 119°~~23~~'W 24

FOR

Canova Resources Ltd.
Suite 1560 - 701 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1C6

and

Expeditor Resource Group Ltd.
Suite 1500-609 Granville Street
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BY

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January, 1989

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1.0 SUMMARY

Pursuant to a request by the Presidents of Canova Resources Ltd. and Expeditor Resource Group Ltd., a limited program of rock, stream sediment and soil geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting and a VLF-EM survey was conducted on selected areas of the Skookum property, Vernon Mining Division, by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. during November of 1988.

The Skookum property is located northwest of Okanagan Lake, approximately 15 km northwest of Vernon, B.C. The Vernon area has seen minor placer activity since the early 1900's, however, there has been little exploration for lode gold deposits. In 1984, Huntington Resources began work on the Brett claims, which are located 15 kilometers southwest of the subject property. The discovery of a major epithermal gold system on the Brett claims has led to increased activity in the area, climaxing recently with the announcement by Huntington of a spectacular drill intersection of over 2 oz/ton Au over 235 feet.

The subject claims are underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and Upper Triassic Slocan Group sedimentary rocks. The volcanics consist mainly of basaltic and andesitic tuffaceous rocks, while the sediments are primarily argillites. These rocks are cut be a granitic intrusion and numerous associated feldspar porphyry dykes.

The Skookum showing, consisting of a white sugary-textured quartz vein up to 4 meters wide, is hosted by a well cleaved dark grey-black graphitic schist within a shear zone. Values of up to 320.83 opt Ag and 0.117 opt Au. have been obtained from the contact between the quartz and the graphite. Numerous other excellent precious metal values were obtained from other vein and graphite samples.

The Skookum showing was originally staked in 1930. Records indicate that approximately 200 feet of shafts and drifts were dug with 127 tons of material sent to the smelter in trail. Recovery averaged 0.44 opt Au and 17.06 opt Ag. Reported values of 31.06 opt Au and 231 opt Ag were obtained from samples of decomposed quartz.

A magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic survey was conducted over the main Skookum showing area. A total of 40.7 line-kilometers were surveyed. The Skookum showing is associated with two strong northeast trending VLF conductors which are paralleled and flanked by a magnetic anomalous zone.

An exploration program comprising a drill assessment of the anomalous zone of the Skookum showing is recommended. Diamond drilling should only be used in a limited capacity to define the geometry of the currently outlined mineralized zone. A reverse circulation drill rig, for drilling fill-in holes, would be used to define the grade characteristics of the deposit.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request by the Presidents of Canova Resources Ltd. and Expeditor Resource Group Ltd., a limited program of rock, stream sediment and soil geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting and a VLF-EM survey was conducted on selected areas of the Skookum property, Vernon Mining Division, by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. during November of 1988.

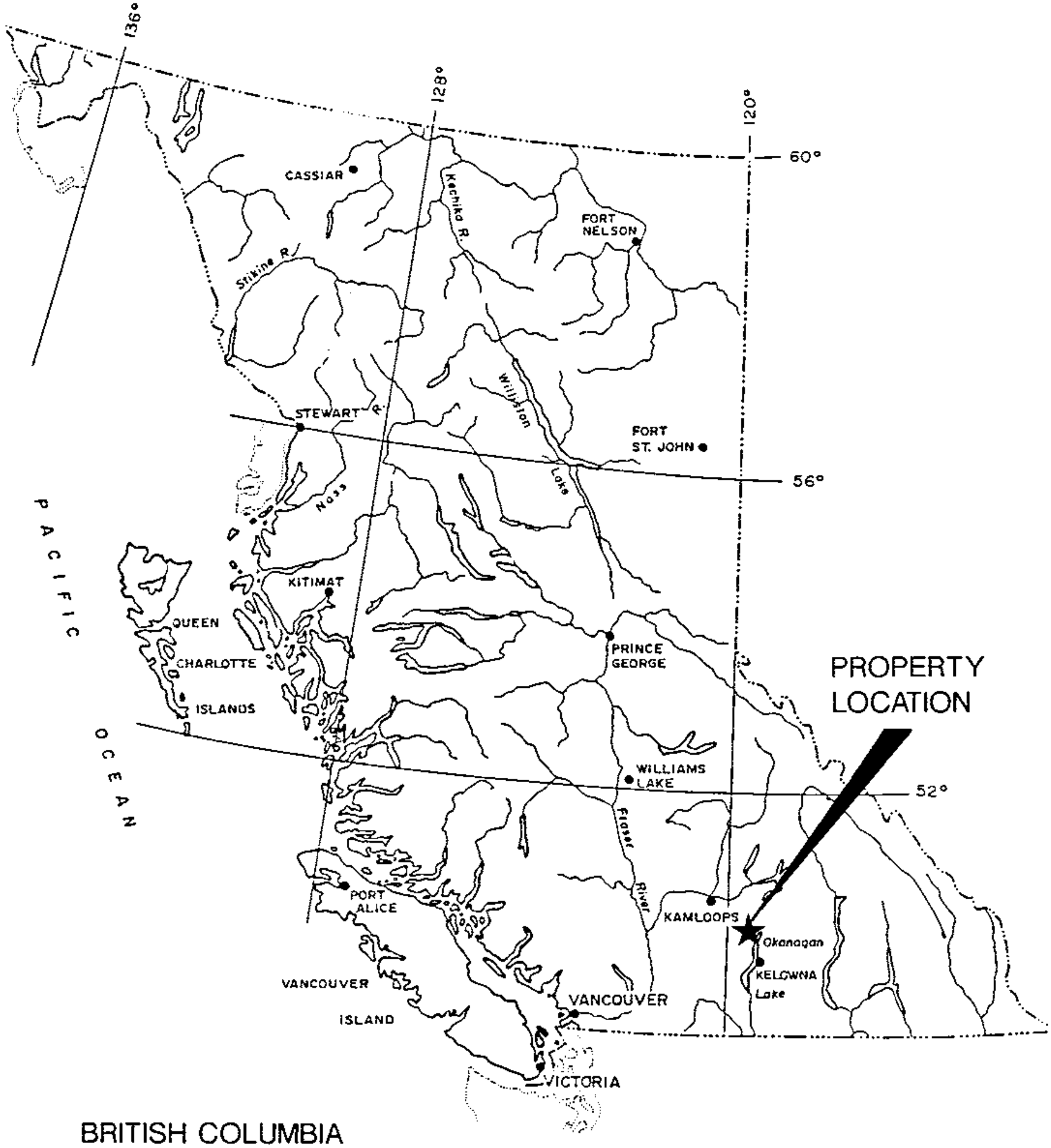
The purpose of the exploration program was to explore the precious metal potential in the vicinity of the main Skookum showing with it's associated quartz veining and if possible to further define potential drilling targets.

This report is based on the results of the 1988 exploration program and on the available literature pertaining to the area.

2.1 Location and Access

The Skookum property is located in the Vernon Mining Division in Southern British Columbia. The claims are approximately 60 km north of Kelowna and 15 km northwest of Vernon on the north end of Okanagan Lake. The claims comprise a total of 69 units. The property is centered at latitude 50° 21' north and longitude 119° 23' west (Figure 1).

Access to the Skookum property is by a 4 - wheel drive dirt road which commences 6 km north of the Irish Creek turnoff along Westshore Road, through the yard of local residents. The initial 3 kilometers of dirt road traverses a section of the Okanagan Indian Band reserve. Permission for personnel to travel through the reserve was granted by the Band Council officials.



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1 : 7,500,000 approx.

CANOVA / EXPEDITOR			
SKOOKUM GROUP			
GENERAL LOCATION MAP			
HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	SCALE: As shown	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 1
	DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Jan./1989	
	CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC051/052	FILE No:

2.2 Property and Ownership

The Skookum group consists of a total of 69 units which were recorded on October 7, 1988. The claims are held jointly between Canova Resources Ltd. and Expeditor Resource Group Ltd.

The Skookum Group consists of 3 modified grid claims, the Tick, Tock and Jep # 2 for a total of 34 units. The Tick and Tock claims are under option to Canova Resources from Mervin Boe. The Jep # 2 claims have been optioned from J. Irwin. In addition, there are 35 2-post claims, including the Brit 1-32, the Sun 1 and 2 and the Ona. The Brit and Sun claims are 100% owned by Canova and Expeditor, while the Ona claim is under option from Frank Leginus.

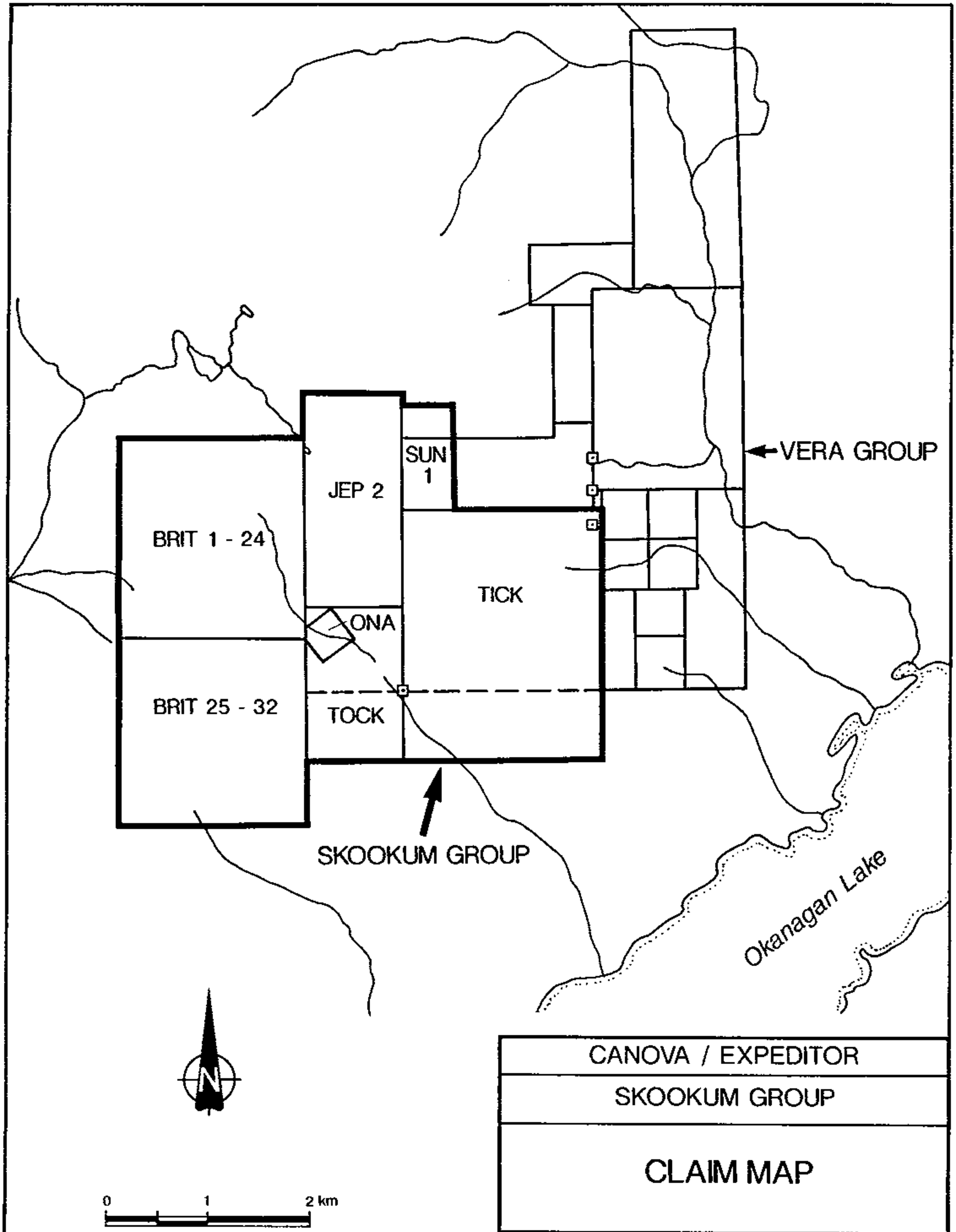
Pertinent claim data is summarized below:

Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Expiry Date
Tick	6	739	October 17,1990
Tock	20	738	October 17,1990
Jep # 2	8	2550	June 16, 1991
Sun 1	1	2935	August 3, 1991
Sun 2	1	2936	August 3, 1991
Ona	1	5943	October 9, 1991
Brit 1 - 24	24	2639 - 2662	June 21, 1991
Brit 25 - 32	8	2663 - 2670	June 22, 1991

The claim locations are shown on Figure 2.

2.3 Physiography

The claims are situated in the Okanagan Highland at the northeast edge of the Thompson Plateau. Local topographic relief varies from moderate to very steep. Elevations on the property range from 1050 meters to 1350 meters. The Skookum showing is located between the forks of Newport Creek.



CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

CLAIM MAP

HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 50,000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 2
	DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Jan./1989	
	CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC051/052	FILE No:

2.4 History and Previous Work

The Vernon area has seen minor placer activity since the early 1900's, however, there has been little exploration for lode gold deposits. In 1984, Huntington Resources began work on the Brett claims, which are located 20 kilometers southwest of the Vera property along Whiteman Creek. The discovery of a major epithermal gold system on the Brett claims has led to increased activity in the area, climaxing recently with the announcement by Huntington of a spectacular drill intersection of over 2 oz/ton Au over 235 feet.

Hungtington Resources Ltd. plan to undertake a $661,000, extensive diamond and reverse circulation drilling program during the 1989 field season. Recent drilling by Brican Resources near the boundary of the Brett claims, intersected a large shear zone at depth. This hole was located approximately 2,000 feet north of the site of the 1988 program and greatly expands the potential of the main shear zone (HUN, Stockwatch, 1989).

The showings on the Skookum and Vera properties were originally discovered in 1923. Development work on the Vera property included the excavation of one 15 m long adit as well as several pits. Two tons were shipped and reported to run 1.0 oz/ton Au and 41.0 oz/T Ag. No further work is reported in the area of the claims until 1970, when a geochemical soil survey, magnetic survey and geology was completed over the May and Red Hawk claims (Assessment Report 2552). These claims are no longer in existence, however part of the area is now covered by the Golden Zone #1 claims. Summary reports on the property have been written by Daughtry, 1980; Wilmot, 1985; Livgard, 1986; and Shaw, 1987, 1988.

The Skookum showing was originally staked in 1930. Records indicate that approximately 200 feet of shafts and drifts were dug with 127 tons of material sent to the smelter in trail. Recovery averaged 0.44 opt Au an 17.06 opt Ag. Reported values of 31.06 opt Au and 231 opt Ag were obtained from samples of decomposed quartz.

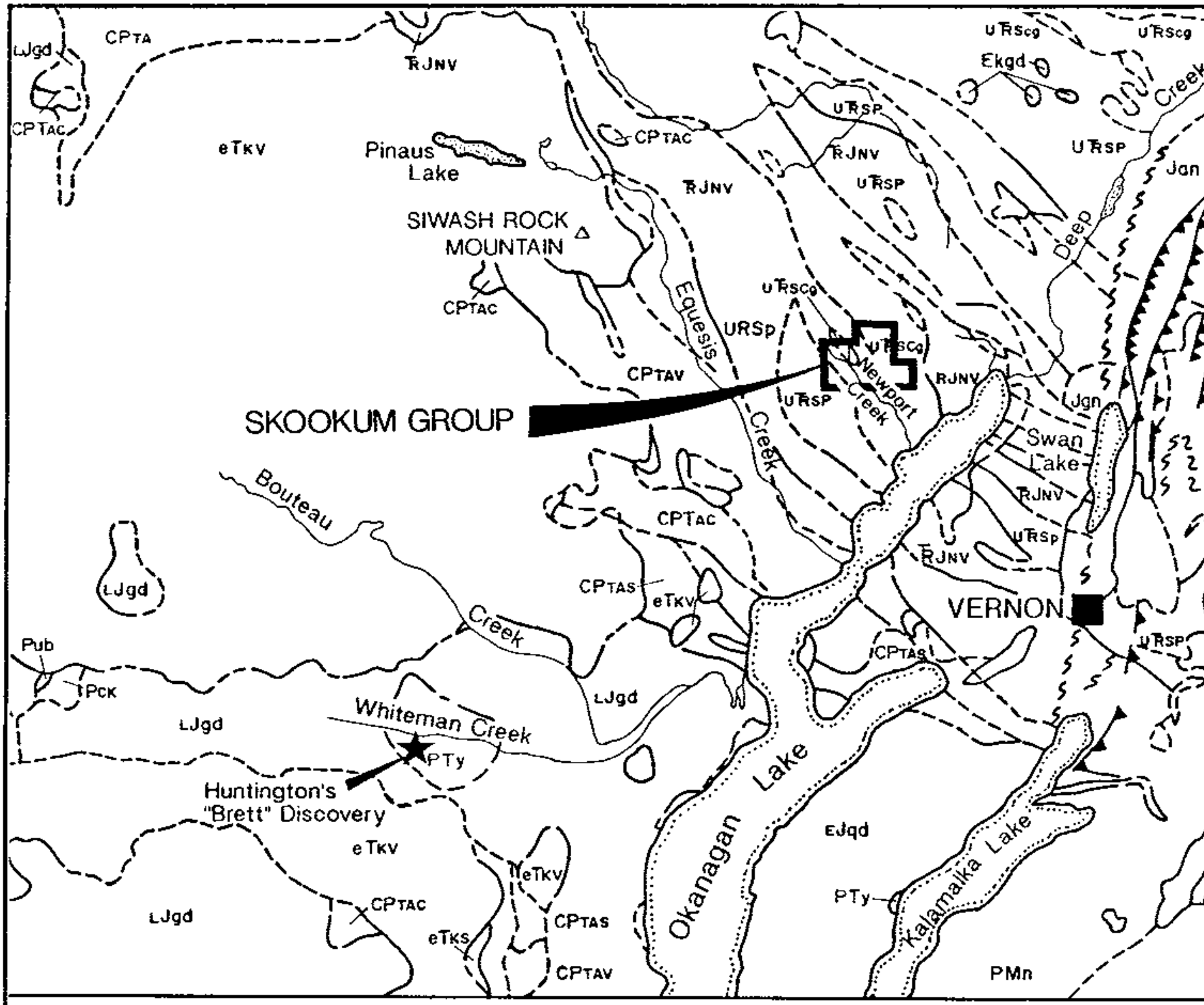
A limited magnetic and electromagnetic survey (1.2 km) was carried out by Canova Resources Ltd. in December of 1987, (Freeze and Wetherill, 1988). The results of this program were inconclusive.

In the early summer of 1988, Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. conducted a geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration program on behalf of Canova Resources Ltd. The results of the program outlined a number of northwest trending geophysical and geochemical anomalies in the vicinity of the Vera showing, suggesting possible parallel structures.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The Skookum property lies within the Omineca Geological Belt. According to Okulitch et al, (1979), the area is underlain by a sequence of Triassic and Jurassic Nicola Group andesite and basalt flows with associated pyroclastics and Slocan Group sediments, consisting of shale, argillite and siltstone (Figure 3). This package is intruded by plugs of Cretaceous Salmon Arm Pluton with granodiorite, granite, and quartz monzonite compositions.



LEGEND

Tertiary
- eTKV Kamloops group, volcanics
- Pty Syenite, granitic rocks

Cretaceous
- Ekgd Granitic rocks

Jurassic
- Jgn Intrusions, pegmatites, dykes
- EJgn Nelson Plutonic rocks
- LJgd Valhalla Plutonic rocks

Triassic & Jurassic
- TRJNV Nicola gp. volcanics & sediments
- uTRSP, uTRScg Slocan gp. sediments

Paleozoic
- PMn Metavolcanics

Carboniferous

Thompson assemblage
- CPTAS, CPTAV, CPTAC Volcanics, volcaniclastic, sediments
- Pub Serpentine

Thrust Faults

Mylonite zones

Geological boundaries

N

0 5 10 km

CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

SCALE:	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 3
DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Jan/1989	
CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC051/052	FILE No:

Tertiary Plutonic rocks consisting primarily of syenites are located in the Whiteman Creek and Whiterocks area. In the Whiteman Creek area, the syenites are closely associated with a recently discovered, high grade gold zone at the Brett property, by Huntington Resources Ltd. Huntington reports results including 235 ft. of greater than 2 oz/ton Au from a recent diamond drill hole.

The geology of the Brett property consists of tertiary volcanics, including interbedded basaltic and andesitic flows and pyroclastic (tuffaceous) rocks, in fault contact with granitic rocks. A small syenitic intrusion cuts the granitic rocks and is closely related to a series of feldspar porphyry dykes which are directly associated with the main gold bearing structures on the property. The north-northwesterly trending mineralized structures occur within the tertiary volcanics rocks and are epithermal in origin. According to W. Grunenwald, (1987), "the dykes are associated with shear zones that likely provided the planes of weakness for their emplacement".

Major west-northwest trending fault structures occur throughout the area on the northwest side of Okanagan Lake and can often be identified on the topography maps by drainage patterns.

3.2 Local and Property Geology

The area of the subject claims is underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and Upper Triassic Slocan Group sedimentary rocks. A dioritic intrusion, presumably of Cretaceous age occurs on the east side of Newport Creek. Detailed mapping along the main road leading to the Vera showing, approximately 3 kilometers to the northeast, by Grond (1988), indicates that the argillites are intercalated with basaltic and andesitic tuffaceous volcanic rocks and are cut by numerous feldspar porphyry dykes ranging from 2 to 100 meters wide. The pyroclastics consist mainly of mafic, crystalline tuffs with fragments up to 5 cm in diameter. Intense chloritization has occurred through the tuffaceous unit.

The Skookum showing, located in the northern portion of the Tock claim, consists of an extremely decomposed, sugary quartz vein within a highly altered graphitic schist. The schist unit is in thrust contact to the north with rusty phyllitic sediments. The schist hosted quartz veins appear to be related to a wide shear zone which may be associated with a nearby dioritic intrusion.

A program of trenching was carried out on the Vera and Skookum showings during July and August, 1988. A sixty meter long trench was excavated at the Vera showing and a forty-five meter long trench was excavated at the Skookum showing. At the Skookum showing, the rock was sufficiently friable to enable the excavator to dig through and expose fresh bedrock without blasting.

The trenches were mapped in detail at a scale of 1:100 and channel sampled at five meter intervals and in more detail across quartz veins and mineralized zones.

The forty-five meter trench at the Skookum showing exposed a portion of quartz vein up to four meters wide within a bed of massive, soft, graphitic rock. The graphite is intensely sheared and no bedding is discernable. The quartz and graphite are overlain by strongly sheared and folded interlayered argillite and phyllite. The contact between the graphite and argillite is interpreted to be a shear and possible thrust contact (Grond and Thompson, 1988).

The best precious metal values are associated with tetrahedrite, galena mineralization is quartz veins. The highest value obtained was 320.83 opt Ag and 0.117 opt Au from a grab sample containing 30-40% galena and tetrahedrite in quartz. Other high values were obtained from sample 88DTS-19, 205.92 opt Ag and 0.070 opt Au from a grab of 15-20% Tetrahedrite, galena and sphalerite, and 88DTS-27, 224.00 opt Ag and 0.071 opt Au from a grab of 15% tetrahedrite in a quartz vein (Grond and Thompson, 1988).

The highest value obtained from a channel sample was 68.83 opt Ag and 0.094 opt Au across 2 meters of 15% tetrahedrite in a quartz vein (88DTS-27).

Precious metal mineralization occurs within the graphite as well as the quartz veins and stringers which invade the graphite. Lenses and partings within the quartz are often rich with tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena. Pyrite within the graphite is likely syngenetic. Based on the assay results of samples of the sheared graphite, it was thought probable that the sheared graphite contains appreciable tetrahedrite which is fine grained and not visible in hand sample (Grond and Thompson, 1988). Several samples which demonstrated this are: 88DTS-12, grab of massive graphite at lower contact of quartz, 4.87 opt Ag, 0.011 opt Au and 88DTS-17, minor quartz in massive graphite, 12.98 opt Ag, 0.006 opt Au. Values up to 30667 ppm Cu, 108634 ppm Pb and 68996 ppm Zn were also recorded (Grond and Thompson, 1988).

Approximately fifty meters north of the Skookum trench, a body of hornblende porphyritic intrusive rock outcrops. This rock is pale green with abundant black xenoliths of argillaceous wallrock and small, black, eughedral hornblende phenocrysts. Several outcrops of this intrusion occur north of the Skookum trench.

Mapping of the Skookum showing area, by J. Dahrouge (B.Sc.), during the recent exploration program demonstrated that the Skookum Showing is centered upon a northeast trending fault system, that appears to be greater than 200 meters wide (Figure 4). The northern contact of this apparently strike-slip system has been shown to host the best precious metal values (Grond and Thompson, 1988).

To the north of the fault zone is a belt of metavolcanics, that appears to parallel the system. These volcanics are dominated by a rusty weathered tuffaceous/fragmental andesitic unit. Isolated outcrops of a light grey/rusty weathered rhyolitic unit also occur within this belt of volcanics. When exposed, the rhyolites often seen to be intensely mineralized with very finely disseminated pyrrhotite.

Unconformably underlying the volcanics is a rusty weathered sequence of argillites, within which the fault system has developed. This unit includes a black/rusty weathered, frequently intensely deformed, graphitic schist.

The southeastern extension of the graphitic schist hosted fault zone appears to be truncated by a second northwest trending fault system along Newport Creek (Figure 4). Bedding changes strike, from a northeast orientation on the east side of Newport Creek, to a general northwest direction and dips to the northeast to the west of Newport Creek. This fault is interpreted from (a) the abrupt change in the strike of bedding within the argillaceous unit to the west of Newport Creek (b) from the truncation of the northeast striking graphitic schist unit at Newport Creek and (c) from geophysical evidence which indicates that the VLF-EM conductors (the graphitic zones) are also truncated by the structure (see Section 5.0). The unit west of Newport Creek is similar in nature to the argillites seen at the skookum showing, however, it appears to be less deformed.

Approximately 700 m south of the skookum showing, this unit is intruded by a mesocratic feldspar porphyry dyke. The dyke trends at 70^0 and is truncated to the northwest by the Newport Creek fault. The contact between the porphyry and the dyke shows ample evidence of fluid migration. In almost all outcrops examined the contact was represented by rusty quartz veins, which varied from 3 cm in width to tens of centimeters.

The northern portion of the Skookum showing is underlain by a melanocratic, coarse grained dioritic intrusive. This is a highly resistant unit and forms the higher elevations on the property.

4.0 PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

Limited reconnaissance style geochemical sampling was conducted around the Skookum showing area during the 1988 Phase I mapping program. Thirty two rock grab samples and eight silt samples were collected during the program (Figure 5).

Rock grab sample 88-SJR-004, from a rusty black graphitic argillite, yielded an anomalous zinc value of 1013 ppm and a copper value of 200 ppm. Seven additional rock grab samples and four silt samples had zinc values of over 100 ppm recorded. Two samples, 88SJR030 and 88SJR038, yielded copper values of 141 and 147 ppm, respectively. Sample 88SJR030 also recorded a nickel value of 101 ppm.

The highest precious metal values recorded were 1.8 ppm silver (samples 88SJR023 and 88SJR027) and 18 ppb gold from sample 88SJR011.

5.0 PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS

5.1 Introduction

The grid area was surveyed with an EDA Omni-Plus system, which measures both magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic field parameters. A total of 40.7 line-km was surveyed. Significant anomalies are shown on the Compilation Map (Figure 9).

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetic field parameters measured were total field strength and vertical gradient. Diurnal variations were monitored with an automatic base station magnetometer and removed from the grid data. The contoured results are presented in Figure 6.

VLF-EM Survey

The electromagnetic fields of two VLF-EM stations were measured: Seattle (24.8 kHz) and Cutler (24.0 kHz), with Cutler being regarded as the primary station. Stack plots of the inphase and quadrature components readings are presented in Figures 7a and 8a and the total field in Figures 7b and 8b.

5.2 Discussion of Results

The geophysical survey results show the extent of conductive horizons (probably graphite) and magnetic rock types (probably andesite) on the grid.

The cluster of northeasterly trending conductive zones in the central grid area correlate partially with the known extent of the graphitic horizons with which the precious metal values are associated. As such, they are valuable indicators of the probable extent of the system. The conductors are quite continuous, and extend for about 600 meters from 650E/4850N to 1150E/5100N.

Two main magnetic trends (which correlate to andesite in outcrop) are present on the grid, one trending northwest and the other northeast. A magnetic feature crosses the grid from the southeast to the northwest (where it becomes quite strong, probably due to a near-surface concentration of andesite). This feature probably indicates a fault, since it truncates the VLF-EM conductors (the graphitic zones). The fact that it is magnetic may indicate that andesite was intruded into the zone of weakness caused by the fault.

The northeast trending magnetic features correlate to andesite lying parallel with the graphitic horizons. These magnetic features, as well as the VLF-EM conductors, are truncated at both ends by northwest trending magnetic features.

The geophysical surveys were of value in indicating the structure and the lithology of the property. The probable extent of the mineralized zone is clearly indicated by the geophysical results.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mapping of the Skookum showing area, by J. Dahrouge (B.Sc.), during the recent exploration program demonstrated that the Skookum Showing is centered upon a northeast trending fault system, that appears to be greater than 200 meters wide.

The Skookum showing consists of a white sugary-textured quartz vein up to 4 meters wide hosted by a well cleaved dark grey-black graphitic schist. The graphitic schist is developed within a major shear zone and contains significant amounts of visible base metal mineralization. Massive tetrahedrite and pyrite are commonly evident in samples. The results of a trenching program carried out on the main Skookum showing indicated that highly anomalous levels of precious metals are associated with the graphitic schist and quartz veins.

An associated tension gash array developed along the thrust contact of graphite and the overlying phyllite is also mineralized. The contacts of the vein carry values in addition to the graphitic partings in the vein. Samples from this contact yielded a high grade grab sample value of 320.83 opt Ag, 0.117 opt Au. Additional values recorded from the showing have included values of up 224.0 opt silver and 0.071 opt gold. Values of up to 68.83 opt silver and 0.094 opt gold have been recorded from channel samples across 2.0 meters.

The southeastern extension of the graphitic schist hosted fault zone appears to be truncated by a second northwest trending fault system along Newport Creek. Bedding changes strike, from a northeast orientation on the east side of Newport Creek, to a general northwest direction and dips to the northeast to the west of Newport Creek. This fault is interpreted from (a) the abrupt change in the strike of bedding within the argillaceous unit to the west of Newport Creek (b) from the truncation of the northeast striking graphitic schist unit at Newport Creek and (c) from geophysical evidence which indicates that the VLF-EM conductors (the graphitic zones) are also truncated by the structure. The unit west of Newport Creek is similar in nature to the argillites seen at the skookum showing, however, it appears to be less deformed.

Approximately 700 m south of the skookum showing, this unit is intruded by a mesocratic feldspar porphyry dyke which is truncated to the northwest by the Newport Creek fault. The contact between the porphyry and the dyke is marked by quartz vein development and it shows ample evidence of fluid migration.

An exploration program comprising a drill assessment of the anomalous zone of the Skookum showing is recommended. However, diamond drilling should only be used in a limited capacity to define the geometry of the currently outlined mineralized zone. A reverse circulation drill rig used in conjunction with this may be more appropriate and less expensive for use as fill-in holes. The fill-in holes would be used to define the grade characteristics of the deposit.

Respectfully submitted,

HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

Denis Collins

Denis A. Collins, Ph.D., P.Geol., F.G.A.C.

J Campbell Graham

J.Campbell Graham, M. Eng.,P.Eng.

Jody Dahrouge

J. Dahrouge, B.Sc., G.I.T.

January, 1989

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DENIS A. COLLINS, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a geologist employed by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. at 1500-609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7Y 1G5.

2. THAT I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from University College Cork, Ireland in 1980 and a Ph.D. in Structural Geology from the same university in 1985.

3. THAT I have been practising my profession as a geologist in Ireland, South Africa and Canada since 1980.

4. THAT I am a Fellow, in good standing, with the Geological Association of Canada.

5. THAT I am a registered Professional Geologist, in good standing, with a license to practice with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of January, 1989.

Denis Collins

Denis A. Collins, Ph.D., P. Geol., F.G.A.C.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D.A. COLLINS
FELLOW

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, JAMES CAMPBELL GRAHAM of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. I am a Geophysical Engineer employed by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. My office is at 1500 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7Y 1G5.

2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I graduated in 1982 with a B.Sc. degree and in 1985 with a M.Eng. degree, both in Geophysical Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado.

4. I have been involved in numerous mineral exploration programs since 1975.

5. This report is based upon field work carried out by this author and a Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. crew during October and November, 1988 and a review of published and privately held literature pertaining to the claim area.

6. I hold no direct or indirect interest in the property described herein, or in any securities of Expeditor Resource Group Ltd. or Canova Resources Ltd. or in any associated companies, nor do I expect to receive any.

6\. This report may be utilized by Expeditor Resource Group Ltd. or Canova Resources Ltd. for inclusion in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

Dated in Vancouver, B.C. this 30th day of January, 1989.

J. C. Graham, M.Eng., P.Eng.Sc

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jody Dahrouge, of the town of St. Paul, in the province of Alberta, do hereby certify:

1) I am a geologist employed by Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd., of 1500-609 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, with a B.Sc., 1988, in Geological Sciences.

3) I have practised my profession as a geologist, for one field season since my graduation as follows:

1988 May-June, Lacana Mining Corp., Vancouver, B.C.

1988 July-Dec., Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

4) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive any interests, direct or indirect in the securities of Canova or Expeditor.

SIGNED: Jody Dahrouge.

J. Dahrouge, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS AND LABORATORY ANALYTICAL METHODS

After intial preparation, all samples were analyzed by the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) method for Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb and Zn. Gold was determined by the fire assay and atomic absorption method.

After drying soil and stream sediment samples at 95°C, they were screened with an 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. For some of the silt samples, 40 mesh or 20 mesh sieves were used. Rock samples were put through a jaw crusher and a ceramic-plotted pulverizer.

For ICP analyses, 1.0 gram of sample material was digested for 6 hours with a hot HNO_3 - $HClO_4$ mixture. After cooling, samples were diluted to a standard volume. The solutions were then analyzed by a computer-operated Jarrell Ash ICP Analyzer. Reports are formated by a route computer dotline printout.

For Au analyses, a suitable sample weight of 15 or 30 grams was fire assay preconcentrated. Samples were then digested with an Aqua Regia solution and then taken up to suitable volume by adding a 25% HCl solution. Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with methyl iso-butyl ketone. Gold is analyzed by Atomic Absorption instruments using a suitable standard solution. The detection limit is 1 ppb.

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TELEX: 04-352828

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

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NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

FIRE GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Fire Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 15.00 or 30.00 grams are fire assay preconcentrated.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 1 ppb.

APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL DATA FOR ROCK AND SOIL SAMPLES

COMPANY: HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD. MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT (ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF 1
PROJECT NO: 88 BC 051 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 FILE NO: 8-2126/P1
ATTENTION: V.KURAN (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 * TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * DATE:DECEMBER 28, 1988

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	NI	PB	ZN	AU-PPB
88SJR001	.8	16	20	13	8	40	2
88SJR002	1.0	15	77	18	15	42	3
88SJR003	.8	14	52	39	16	175	9
88SJR004	.6	7	200	76	16	1013	6
88SJR005	.7	15	41	29	20	264	1
88SJR006	.9	12	43	21	14	64	2
88SJR007	1.0	13	70	22	18	162	2
88SJR008	.9	16	49	28	11	219	1
88SJR009	1.1	16	65	16	16	82	3
88SJR010	.9	7	18	13	19	62	2
88SJR011	1.2	4	37	12	12	44	18
88SJR012	1.1	4	11	10	24	66	4
88SJR014	1.0	8	16	9	22	95	2
88SJR015	.9	15	7	4	16	73	9
88SJR016	1.2	5	48	19	18	67	1
88SJS017	.8	3	34	32	30	98	3
88SJS018	.8	5	29	32	20	117	2
88SJS019	.8	4	33	33	20	135	1
88SJR020	1.3	16	27	5	19	97	2
88SJR021	1.3	6	28	5	14	72	1
88SJR022	1.0	23	17	14	12	19	1
88SMS002	.8	9	32	33	20	110	4

COMPANY: HI-TEC RESOURCE MNGT.
PROJECT NO: 88-BC-051
ATTENTION: V.KURAN

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

FILE NO: 8-2181R/P1
DATE:DECEMBER 12, 1988

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	NI	PB	ZN	AU-PPB
88SJR023	1.8	1	21	14	17	78	1
88SJR024	1.4	13	4	19	27	56	1
88SJR025	1.4	10	8	17	19	51	2
88SJR026	.7	3	51	33	38	108	4
88SJR027	1.8	40	22	29	18	251	1
88SJR028	1.5	19	50	29	23	330	3
88SJR029	1.0	38	16	11	11	111	1
88SJR030	.7	16	141	101	28	189	1
88SJR031	.5	31	9	9	18	56	2
88SJR032	.7	41	12	12	14	8	5
88SJR033	.6	37	12	12	11	8	1
88SJR034	1.0	31	27	15	14	14	2
88SJR036	1.7	11	73	80	18	36	3
88SJR037	1.5	1	68	79	13	43	9
88SJR038	1.7	19	147	26	12	23	2

COMPANY: HI-TEC RESOURCE MNGT. MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT (ACT:F31)
PROJECT NO: 88-BC-051 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 FILE NO: 8-2181S/P1
ATTENTION: V.KURAN (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 * TYPE SILT GEOCHEM * DATE:DECEMBER 13, 1988

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	NI	PB	ZN	AU-PPB
88SMS003	1.2	10	63	47	31	228	27
88SJS02740M	.8	8	28	37	10	75	2
88SJS032	.8	7	46	38	25	182	20

APPENDIX IV

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
88 SJR 001	Grab sample from float/subcrop of white/rusty weathered, white fresh, coarse grained quartz vein, showing sericite alteration, NVM.
88 SJR 002	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, black dark green fresh, fine to medium grained, strongly silicified amphibolite (basalt?). The sample contains <3% disseminated pyrite.
88 SJR 003	Silt sample.
88 SJR 004	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty/black weathered, black fresh, fine grained, graphitic argillite. The sample contains abundant limonite, and minor quartz, NVM.
88 SJR 005	Grab sample from outcrop/subcrop. Same as above; however, the sample contains approximately 2% galena.
88 SJR 006	Grab sample taken from adit. Sample is black, dark grey, fresh, fine grained, graphitic argillite, NVM.
88 SJR 007	Grab sample taken from adit. Same as above.
88 SJR 008	Grab sample taken from adit. Sample is rusty weathered, white/grey fresh, quartz (minor calcite) vein material, NVM.
88 SJR 009	Grab sample from outcrop, rusty weathered, light grey fresh, strongly silicified argillite, andesite contact. Sample contains minor disseminated pyrrhotite.
88 SJR 010	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty, brown weathered, light grey fresh, fine grained, silicified/veined rhyolite. Sample contains <1% finely disseminated pyrite.
88 SJR 011	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, dark grey fresh, medium grained, hornblende diorite, NVM.

88 SJR 012	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, black fresh, fine grained, argillite, containing abundant limonite.
88 SJR 013	NO SAMPLE TAKEN.
88 SJR 014	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, black fresh, fine grained argillite, containing abundant limonite.
88 SJR 015	Grab sample from float of very rusty weathered, black fresh, fine grained, strongly foliated, graphitic argillite. Sample shows abundant limonite and hematite staining.
88 SJR 016	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, light green fresh, medium to coarse grained, andesite tuff. Sample contains abundant black, angular fragments (<10 mm).
88 SJS 017	Silt sample.
88 SJS 018	Silt sample.
88 SJS 019	Silt sample.
88 SJR 020	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, light grey fresh, fine grained, strongly silicified, rhyolite. Sample contains approximately 8% finely disseminated pyrrhotite.
88 SJR 021	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, light grey, green fresh, fine to coarse grained, andesitic tuff.
88 SJR 022	Grab sample from outcrop of quartz vein, hosted by black graphitic schist. Sample is black, rusty weathered, white (sugary) fresh, NVM.
88 SJR 023	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty weathered, light grey, black fresh, fine to medium grained, silicified andesite tuff. Sample contains angular fine grained fragments (<10 mm), and approximately 3% disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite.
88 SJR 024	Grab sample from float of buff/grey weathered, light grey fresh, very fine

	grained, rhyolite. Sample contains <6% finely disseminated galena.
88 SJR 025	Grab sample from float of rusty weathered, black fresh, fine grained andesite(?)/basalt(?), very strongly weathered. Sample contains <7% sulfides (pyrrhotite, galena) as fracture fill and fine disseminations.
88 SJR 026	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty, black weathered, black fresh, fine grained, partly silicified argillite. With approximately 2% pyrite occurring as fracture fill.
88 SJS 027	Silt sample.
88 SJR 027	Grab sample from quartz vein float float (rubble hosted by graphite). Sample is strongly weathered with abundant limonite stain along fractures.
88 SJR 028	Grab sample taken from outcrop of graphitic schist (hosting quartz vein). Sample is black weathered, fresh, graphitic schist with <2% disseminated pyrite.
88 SJR 029	Grab sample from outcrop of quartz veinlet, hosted by above graphitic schist. Sample is rusty, grey weathered, white, smoky fresh, NVM.
88 SJR 030	Grab sample from outcrop of graphitic shear zone, hosted by argillite unit. Sample is rusty weathered, black fresh, fine grained graphitic schist, containing <2% pyrite.
88 SJR 031	Grab sample from subcrop, outcrop(?), of brown, grey, weathered, light grey fresh, fine grained, strongly silicified andesite tuff (angular clasts, <5mm). The sample contains <6% (pyrite > chalcopyrite), pyrite as fine disseminations and chalcopyrite as fracture fill.
88 SJS 032	Silt sample.
88 SJR 032	Grab sample from float of rusty weathered, white, grey fresh, coarse grained, sugary quartz vein material

	with approximately 2% pyrite. The sample also contains abundant limonite and hematite stain.
88 SJR 033	Grab sample from outcrop of quartz vein located along feldspar porphyry, argillite contact. Sample is rusty weathered, smoky, white fresh, coarse grained quartz with minor pyrite concentrated along fractures.
88 SJR 034	Grab sample from outcrop. Same as above.
88 SJR 035	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
88 SJR 036	Grab sample from subcrop, float(?), of rusty weathered, light green fresh, fine grained amphibolite (basalt). The sample contains 2% pyrite as both fine disseminations and as fracture fill.
88 SJR 037	Grab sample from outcrop of diorite (unaltered) containing <3% sulfides (fine disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite as fracture fill).
88 SJR 038	Grab sample from outcrop of rusty, grey weathered, light grey fresh, strongly silicified rhyolite containing <2% sulfides (fine disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite).
88 SMS 002	Silt sample.

APPENDIX V

Statement of Costs

STATEMENT OF COSTS

EXPEDITOR RESOURCE GROUP LTD.
SKOOKUM PROPERTY
PROJECT 88BC051

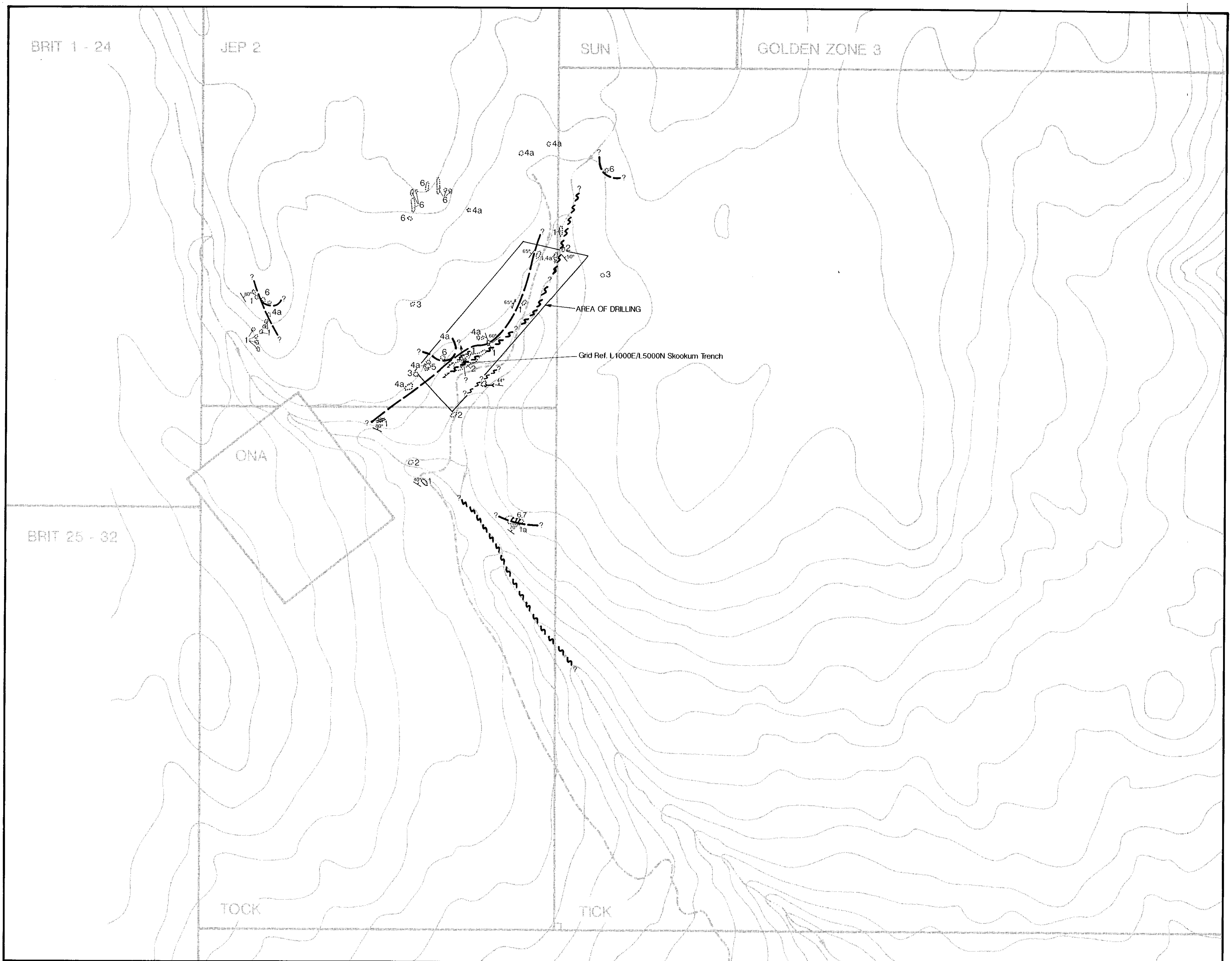
FIELD WORK PERIOD: November 7 - December 8, 1988

Field Salaries

Jody Dahrouge, Jr. Geologist, Prospector		
11 days @ $300/day	$3,300.00	
H. Grond, Geologist		
1 day @ $375/day	375.00	
C. Graham, Geophysicist		
2 days @ $400/day	800.00	
		$ 4,475.00

Project Expenses

Project Preparation		1,543.75
Mobilization/Demobilization		5,858.88
Freight		493.48
Supervision		562.50
Geochemistry		
Silts-6 sample preparation @ $1/sample	$ 6.00	
6 analyses for 6 element ICP and fire geochem for gold @ $7.25/sample	73.50	
Rocks-12 sample preparations @ $3/sample	36.00	
22 sample preparations @ $3.75/sample	82.50	
34 analyses for 6 element ICP and fire geochem for gold @ $12.25/sample	416.50	
Misc. Lab charges	46.00	
		660.50
Grid Establishment 45.6 km @ $200/km		9,120.00
Geophysics		
Magnetometer Survey Total Field and Vertical Gradient 40.7 km @ $200/km		8,140.00
VLF-EM (2 channels) 40.7 km @ $200/km		8,140.00
Truck Rental and Fuel 33 days @ $130/day		4,290.00
Domicile 76 man days @ $85/man/day		6,460.00
Field Equipment Rental 76 man days @ $35/man/day		2,660.00
Field Supplies		231.62
Government Filing		375.00
Accounting/Communication		1,250.00
Report and Drafting		5,000.00
Project Management Fee @ 15%		7,138.79
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT:		$ 66,399.52



LEGEND

NICOLA GROUP

Sediments

1 Argillites: rusty brown / grey weathered; dark grey / black fresh

1a Hornfelsic rusty purple weathered, banded, silicified

2 Graphitic Schist: rusty, in part pyritic

Volcanics

3 Basalt: light green / grey weathered; light green fresh mostly altered to amphibolite

4 Andesite: undifferentiated grey fresh, rusty weathered

4a Tuffaceous / fragmental

5 Rhyollite: massive rusty weathered

Intrusives

6 Diorite: dark green fresh, grey weathered, coarse grained

7 Feldspar porphyry: dark grey weathered, black fresh

Symbols

Geological contact

Outcrop

20° Bedding

Trace of fold

Fault: defined, assumed

Qtz vein

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,860

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

Part 2 of 2

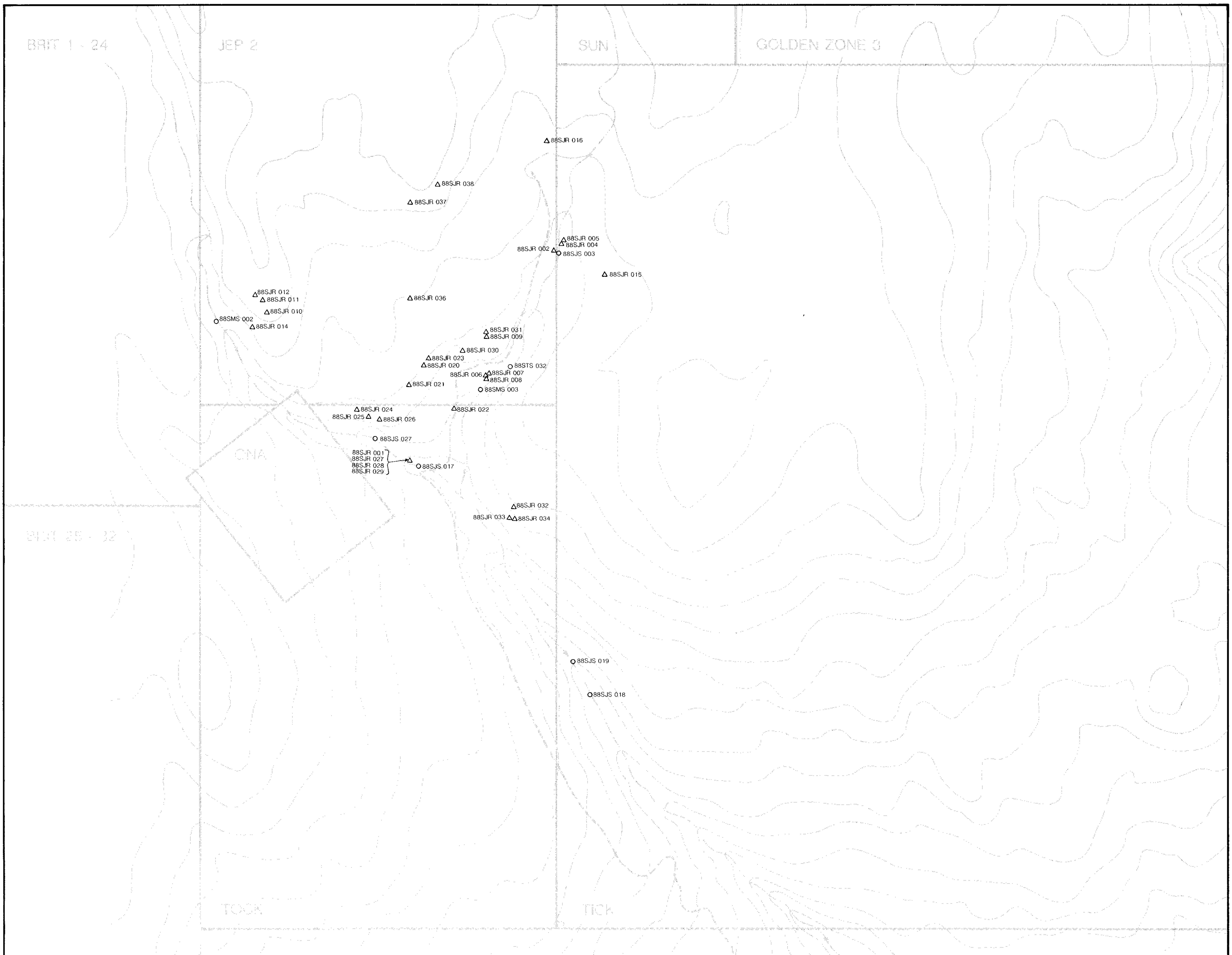
CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP

HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

SCALE: 1 : 5000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 4
DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Jan./1989	
CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC051/052	FILE No: G-11



GEOCHEMICAL DATA TABLE

SAMPLE NO.	Ag(ppm)	As(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Ni(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	Au(ppb)
88SJR001	.8	16	20	13	8	40	2
88SJR002	1.0	15	77	18	15	42	3
88SJR003	.8	14	52	39	16	175	9
88SJR004	.6	7	200	76	16	1013	6
88SJR005	.7	15	41	29	20	264	1
88SJR006	.9	12	43	21	14	64	2
88SJR007	1.0	13	70	22	18	162	2
88SJR008	.9	16	49	28	11	219	1
88SJR009	1.1	16	65	16	16	82	3
88SJR010	.9	7	18	13	19	62	2
88SJR011	1.2	4	37	12	12	44	18
88SJR012	1.1	4	11	10	24	66	4
88SJR014	1.0	8	16	9	22	95	2
88SJR015	.9	15	7	4	16	73	9
88SJR016	1.2	5	48	19	18	67	1
88SJR020	1.3	16	27	5	19	97	2
88SJR021	1.3	6	28	5	14	72	1
88SJR022	1.0	23	17	14	12	19	1
88SJR023	1.8	1	21	14	17	78	1
88SJR024	1.4	13	4	19	27	56	1
88SJR025	1.4	10	8	17	19	51	2
88SJR026	.7	3	51	33	38	108	4
88SJR027	1.8	40	22	29	18	251	1
88SJR028	1.5	19	50	29	23	330	3
88SJR029	1.0	38	16	11	11	111	1
88SJR030	.7	16	141	101	28	189	1
88SJR031	.5	31	9	9	18	56	2
88SJR032	.7	41	12	12	14	8	5
88SJR033	.6	37	12	12	11	8	1
88SJR034	1.0	31	27	15	14	14	2
88SJR036	1.7	11	73	80	18	36	3
88SJR037	1.5	1	68	79	13	43	9
88SJR038	1.7	19	147	26	12	23	2
88SMS002	.8	9	32	33	20	110	4
88SMS003	1.2	10	63	47	31	228	27
88SJS017	.8	3	34	32	30	98	3
88SJS018	.8	5	29	32	20	117	2
88SJS019	.8	4	33	33	20	135	1
88SJS02740M	.8	8	28	37	10	75	2
88SJS032	.8	7	46	38	25	182	20

N

Part 2 of 2

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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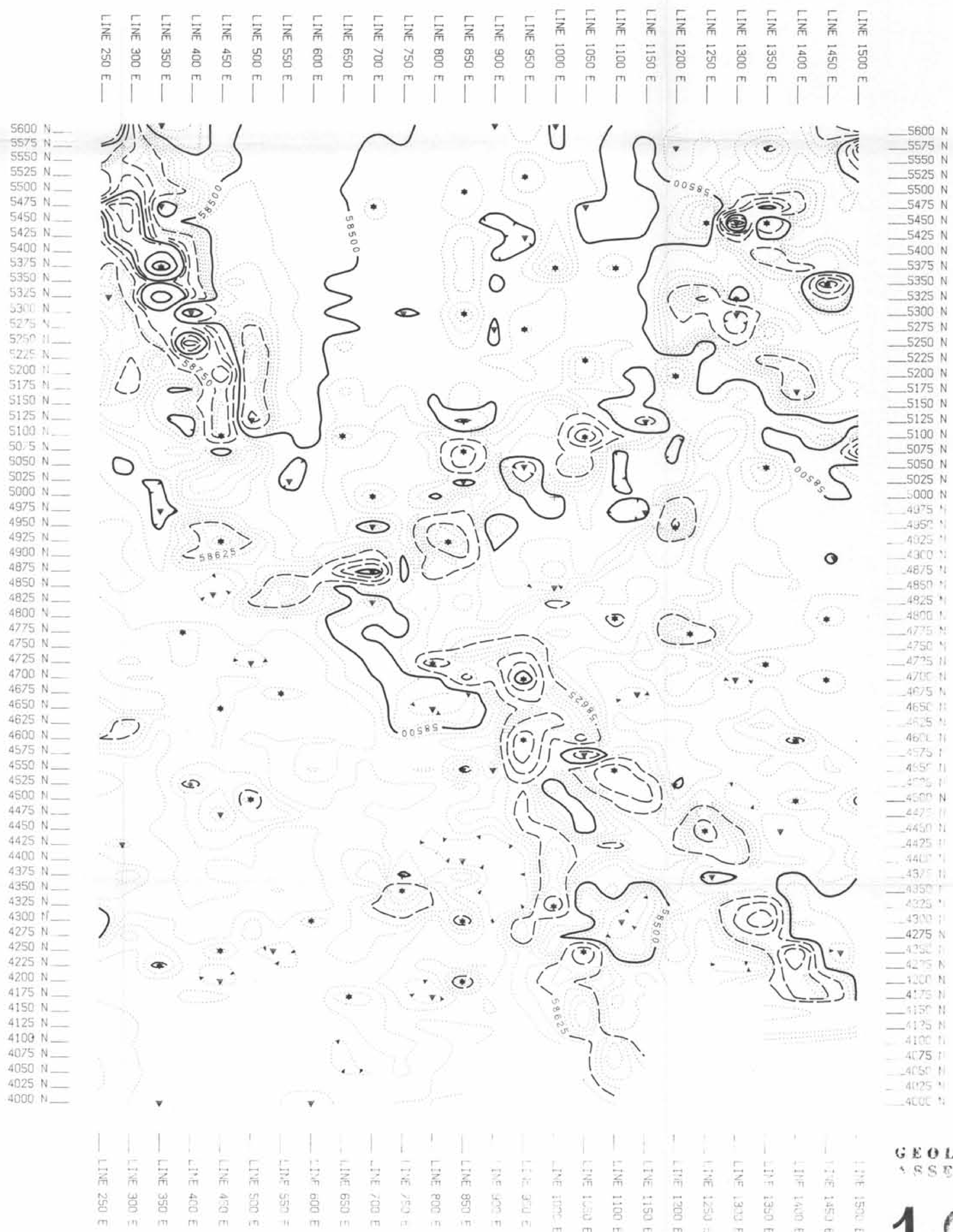
CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

GEOCHEMISTRY
and SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

HI-TEC
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

SCALE: 1 : 50,000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 5
DWN. BY: H.V.	DATE: Jan./1989	
CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC 051	FILE No:



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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Part 2 of 2

LEGEND

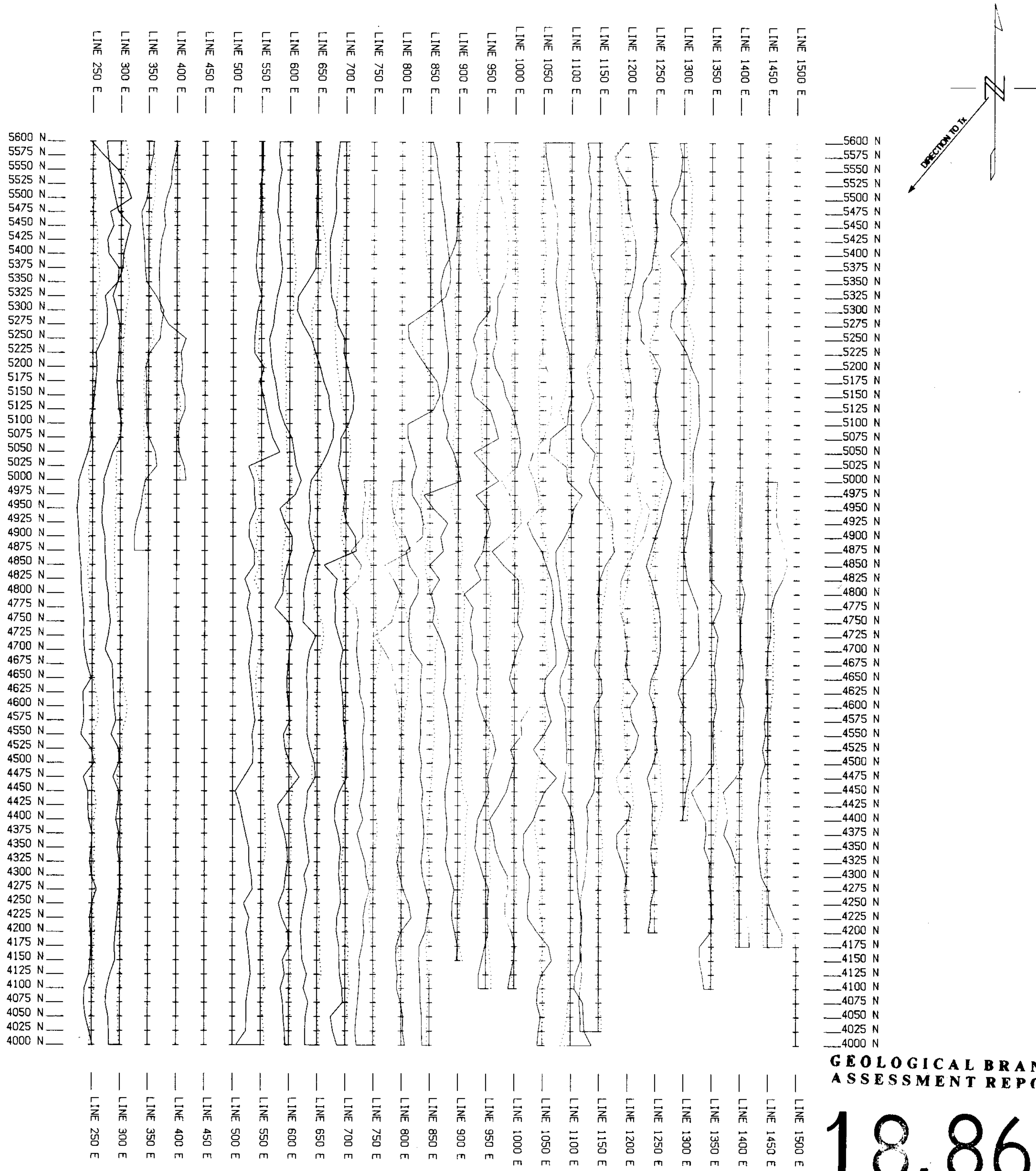
25 gammas

125 gammas

500 gammas

0 100 200 metres

CANOVA / EXPEDITOR			
SKOOKUM GROUP			
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH			
HI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 5000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 6
	DWN. BY:	DATE: Jan./1989	
	CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC 051	FILE No:



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Part 2 of 2

LEGEND

——— I/P

········ QUAD

40% / cm

Direction of Survey S

Positive to right.

0 100 200 metres

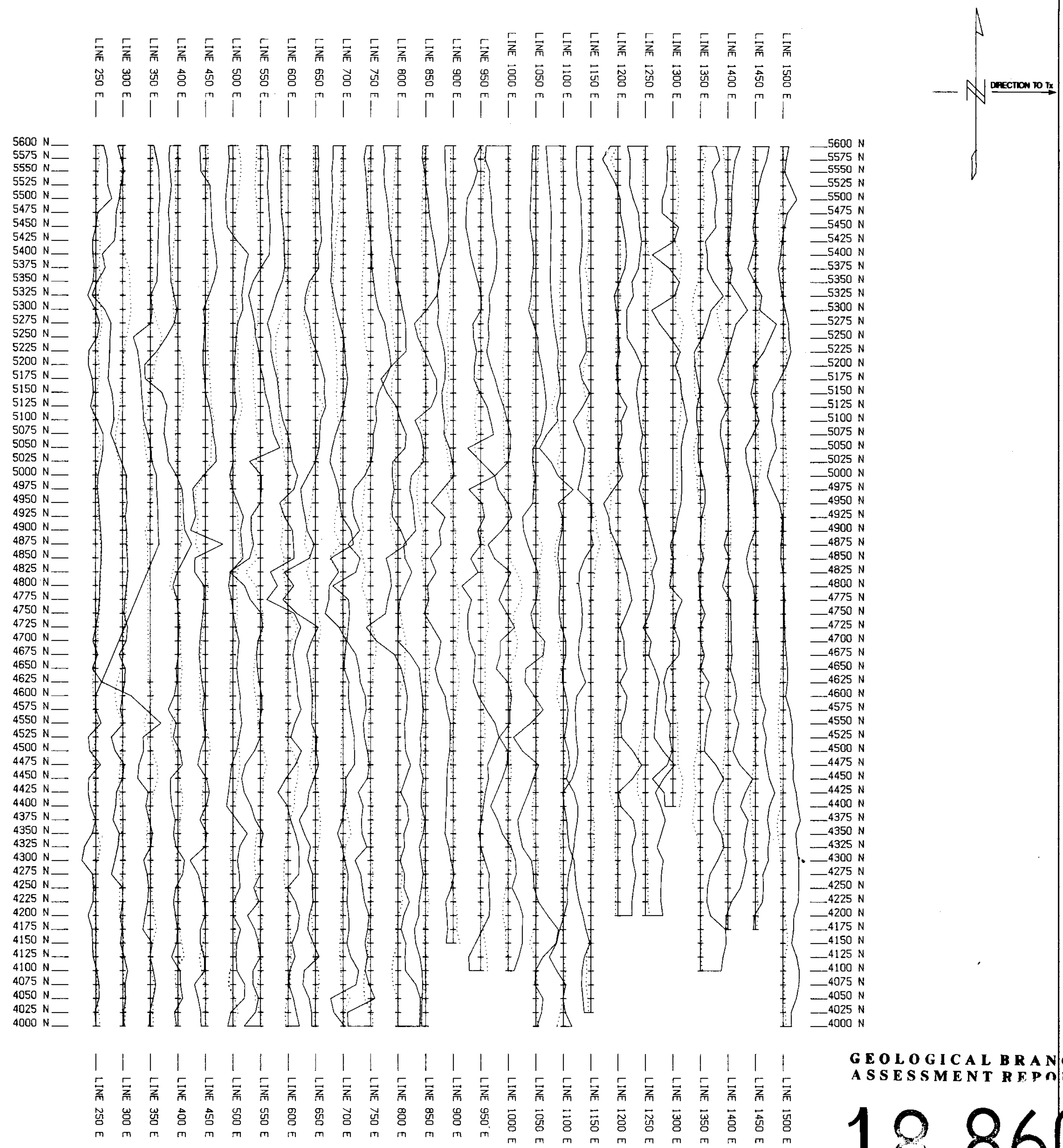
CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

CUTLER VLF-EM

I/P + QUAD

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 5000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 7a
	DWN. BY:	DATE: Jan/1989	
	CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC 051	FILE No:



LEGEND

——— I/P

.... QUAD

40% total field units/cm, positive to right.

0 100 200 metres

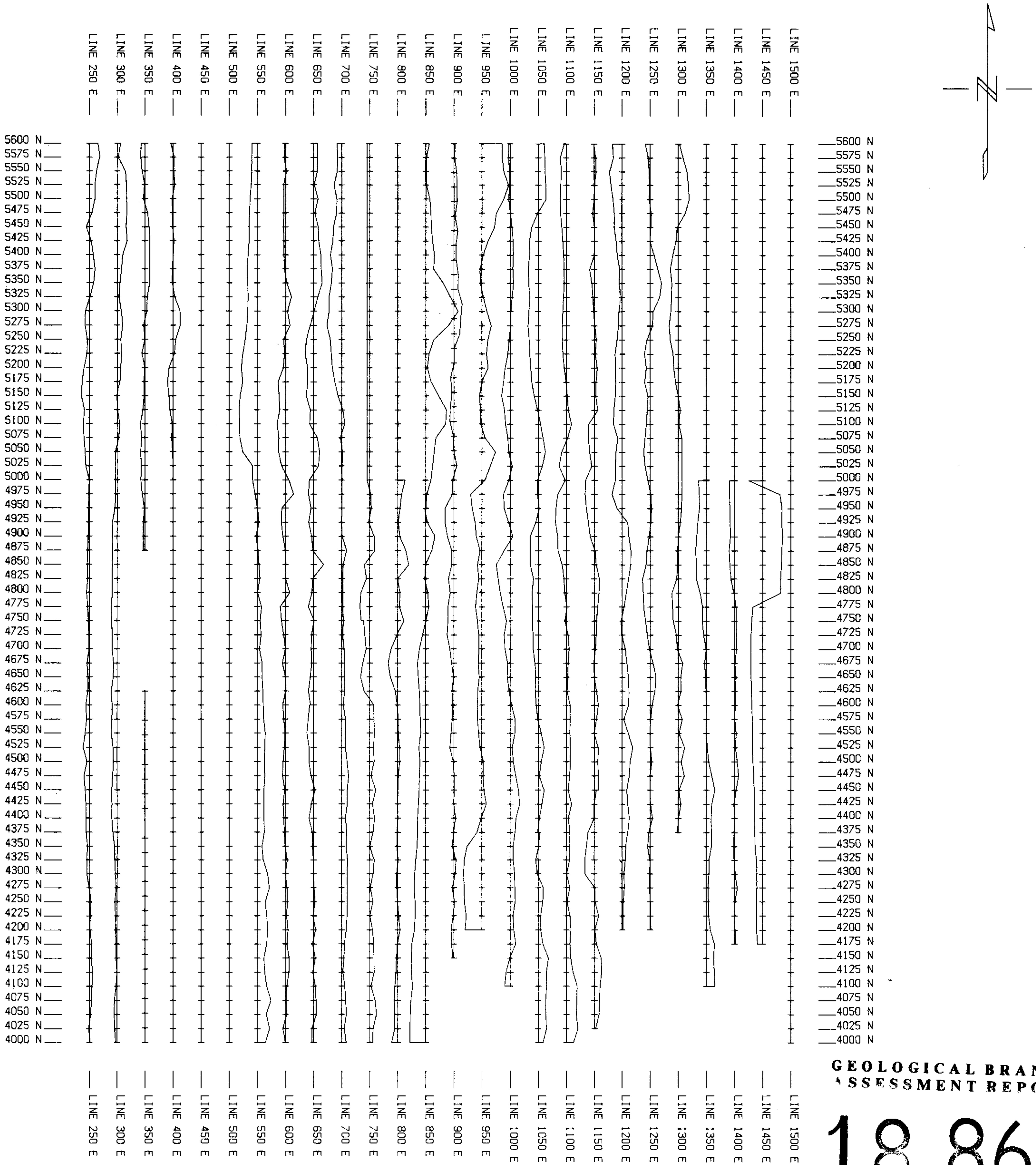
CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

CUTLER VLF - EM
TOTAL FIELD

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

7b



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,860

Part 2 of 2

LEGEND

200% / cm

Direction of Survey S

Positive to right.

0 100 200 metres

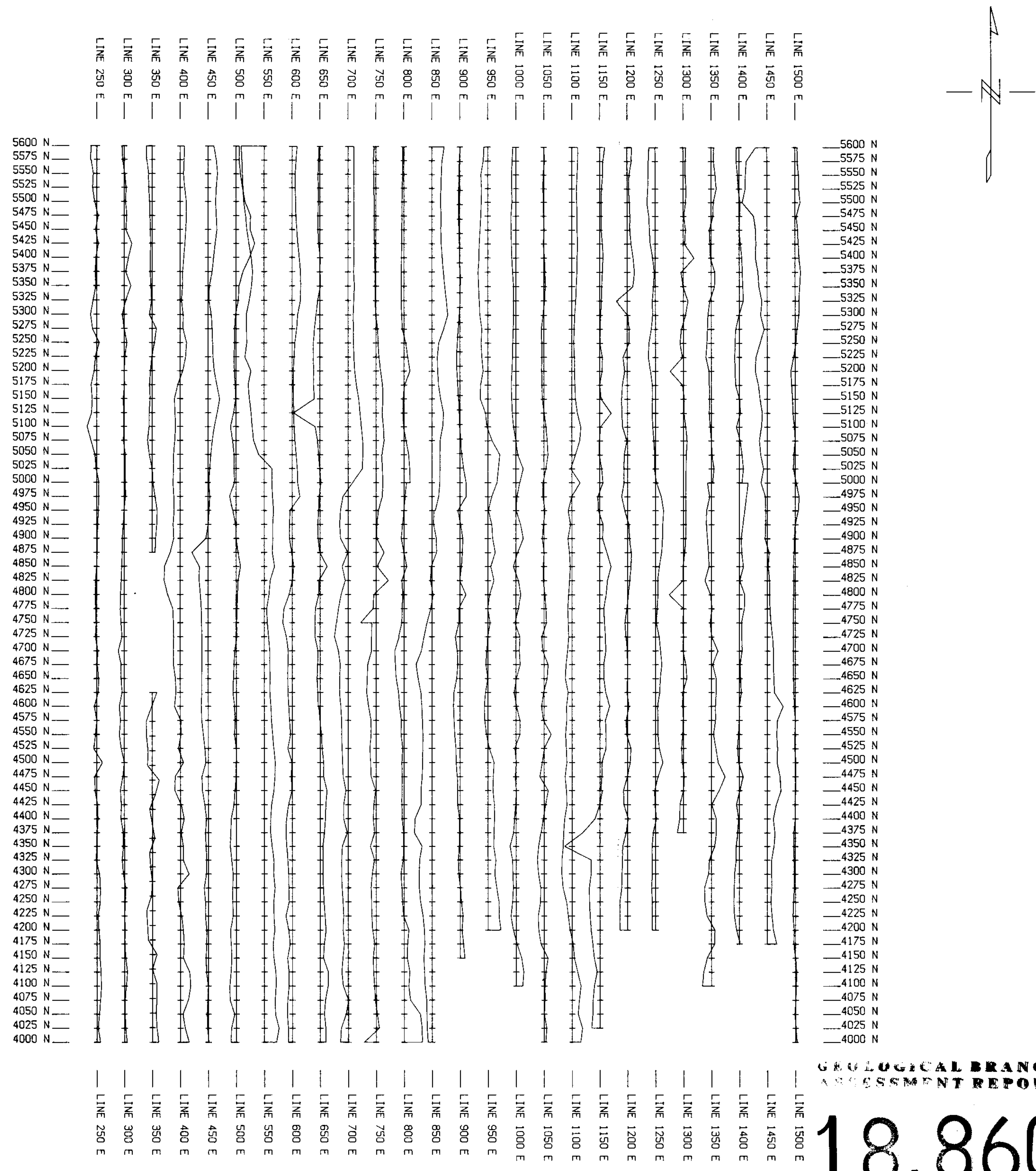
CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

SEATTLE VLF - EM

I/P + QUAD

MI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.	SCALE: 1 : 5000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 8a
	DWN. BY:	DATE: Jan/1989	
	CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC 051	FILE No:



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,860

Part 2 of 2

LEGEND

5 total field units / cm, positive to right.

0 100 200 metres

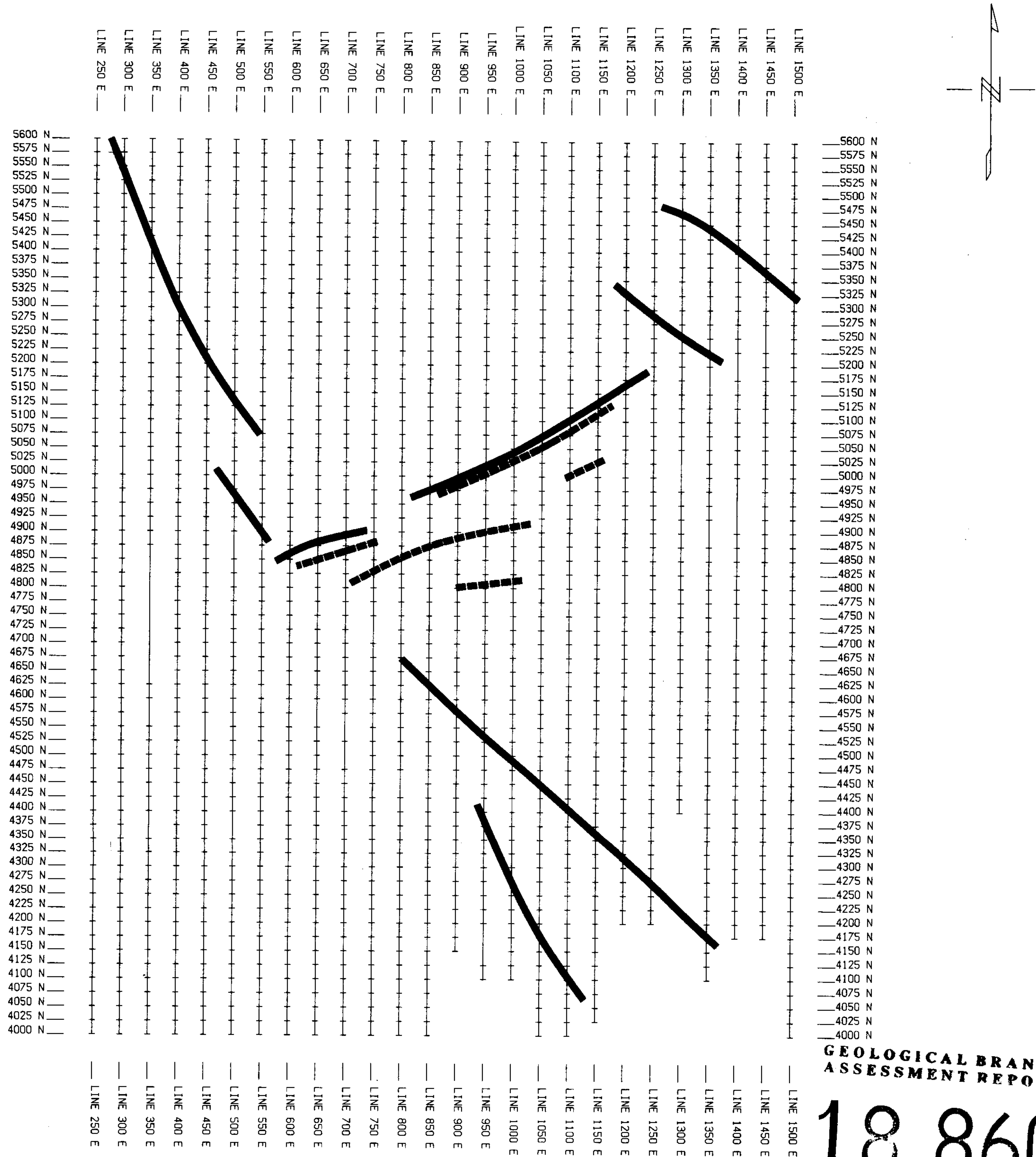
CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

SEATTLE VLF - EM
TOTAL FIELD

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

SCALE:	N.T.S.:	FIGURE No:
1 : 5000	82L/6W	8b
DWN. BY:	DATE: Jan./1989	
CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC 051	FILE No:



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,860

Part 2 of 2

LEGEND

VLF-EM Conductors
(probably Graphite)

Axis of Magnetic High
(probably Andesite)

0 100 200 metres

CANOVA / EXPEDITOR

SKOOKUM GROUP

GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP

MI-TEC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LTD.

SCALE: 1 : 5000	N.T.S.: 82L/6W	FIGURE No: 9
DWN. BY:	DATE: Jan./1989	
CHKD. BY: D. Collins	PROJECT No: 88BC 051	FILE No: