GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION and RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

WITH SOME GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

OVER PORTIONS OF THE

EVANS TERRA CLAIM GROUP

FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA

FORT STEELE M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : Approximately 27 km SW of Kimberley, B.C.

: 49° 35' North Latitude
: 116° 19' West Longitude

: N.T.S. 82F/9W

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SUMMARY

IP and resistivity surveys were carried out from June 9 to July 3, 1989 over fourteen lines on three grids within the Evans Terra Claim Group located approximately 27 km southwest of Kimberley, within southeastern British Columbia.

The purpose of the work was to delineate copper-silver-lead sulphide mineralization associated with quartz veins within shear zones such as have been found on the property. The host rocks are gabbro sills and dikes within the meta-sedimentary Middle Aldridge Formation of Precambrian (Helikian) age.

The property is accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of moderate to very steep slopes, and covered with lightly- to densely-populated coniferous trees with light underbrush.

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out using a Huntec receiver operating in the time-domain mode. The array used was dipole-dipole read at up to nine separations with a dipole length and reading interval of 15 m. It covered 4 of the showings on the property with 3 different grids. Also some geological mapping by Peter Klewchuk was done as well.

CONCLUSIONS

All four showings that were surveyed, were reflected by the IP and resistivity surveys. Additional anomalies, many of them similar in character to those reflecting the showings, were also discovered.

Three anomalies indicative of sulphide mineralization have been identified on the Faller grid, and are labelled A to C, respectively. Anomaly A reflects the Faller mineralized quartz vein and is a moderately strong IP anomaly associated with resistivity lows on all pseudosections, showing a minimum strike length of 120 metres. Assays of the Faller showing returned results as high as 1.72% copper, 1.59% lead and 1.840 p.t. silver. Anomaly B sub-parallels and shows similar characteristics to Anomaly A, suggesting that it could reflect a similar causative source. Anomaly C is an IP high/resistivity low anomaly striking sub-parallel to anomaly A at the eastern end of the grid, and could reflect a mineralized shear zone. A fourth, unlabeled zone is a prominent resitivity low that could reflect an alteration zone and/or a fault/shear zone either of which could be associated with mineralization.

Five anomalies indicative of mineralization have been identified on the Kokanee-Evans grid and are labelled A to E, respectively. Anomaly A is an IP high correlating with a minor resistivity high which directly correlates with the mineralized Evans quartz veining. Assays from samples taken in the Evans trench returned results of 1.68% copper and 1.09% lead. A quartz vein south of the Evans trench returned results 3.10% copper and 0.46 oz/ton silver. Anomaly A cannot be accurately traced along the survey lines, though its apparent strike length could be at least 360 metres. Anomaly B sub-parallels the baseline, and is mainly a resistivity low anomaly with minor IP highs only sparsely associated with it; Anomaly B could reflect the fault inferred by Klewchuk in his report. Anomaly C is a resistivity low/IP high anomaly which strikes obliquely to the baseline for at least 320 metres, and could reflect a lightly-mineralized fault or fracture zone. Anomaly D reflects the Kokanee showing and may be seen on lines 0+00 and 0+80E only -- extensions to the west may occur at depth, though they are not clearly visible on the pseudosections. Chip sampling across a 2 m width of vein returned results of 0.32% copper, 1.21% lead and 3.40 oz.ton silver. A grab sample from a quartz vein 50 m east and on strike of the Kokanee showing returned an assay result of 1.22% copper. Anomaly E is an IP high/resitivity low. It occurs at the extreme northern ends of lines 1+50W and 2+25W, where it correlates with a cliff and thus could reflect a mineralized fault zone.

Three anomalies have been identified on the Goodhope grid, and are labelled A to C, respectively. Anomaly A is an IP high/resistivity high which reflects the Goodhope quartz vein traced in the adit, and is visible on both pseudosections, suggesting a minimum strike length of 180 metres. Assay results from this showing were only as high as 0.70% copper, however, Klewchuk was not able to enter the adit where much better mineralization has been reported. Anomaly B is visible on only one line, but has a similar character to anomaly A, suggesting that it has a similar causative source. Anomaly C is a strong IP high/moderate resistivity anomaly occurring within a topographic rise. The causative source could be a mineralized vein within gabbros.

Also, see "Conclusions" on page 10 of Klewchuck's report within Appendix I.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The work described within this report completes Phase I contained within the geological report, dated Oct 28/88 by Gordon House. As indicated in the "Conclusions", the results are definitely positive and therefore, warrant continuing into Phase II.

As exploration progresses on a property, the original recommended program usually changes because of increased knowledge of the property. The recommendations given below are essentially the same as those within House's report except for the addition of soil sampling and a minor amount of EM surveying. The cost would come from reduced geological mapping and road building.

1. Thorough geological mapping and prospecting should be carried out throughout the property. The purpose would be to understand the minerology of the property better, to locate additional areas of exploration interest, and to try to determine the causative sources of the IP and resistivity anomalies (that is, those that do not correlate with known showings).

2. Soil sampling should ideally be carried out over the whole property. So many showings occur on the property indicating the possibility of previously undiscoverd mineralization, especially in areas covered by overburden. Of greatest interest would be areas where IP and resistivity anomalies occur since these are indicative of mineralization. If there are budget limitations, then the soil geochemistry survey could be limited, firstly to the Goodhope grid, and secondly, to the Faller grid.

3. "Backhoe" trenching should be carried out across IP and resistivity anomalies in order to help determine the causative source. This may not be possible on the Kokanee - Evans grid because of the lack of road accessibility.

4. Klewchuk recommends horizontal loop EM accross the Fiddler Creek fault on line 150N in search of massive sulphides. Previous EM testing across the Goodhope showing was successful in responding to the mineralization.

5. Diamond drilling, which is within Phase III of House's report, should be carried out over selelcted targets after the above work has been carried out. Drilling targets do exist now but carrying out the above work will further optimize the targets. This should result in a greater drilling success.

(Also see "Recommendations" on page 11 of Klewchuk's report within Appendix I).

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the instrumentation, theory, field procedure and results of induced polarization (IP) and resistivity surveys carried out over portions of the Evans Terra property. Geological mapping in the areas of the showings was also carried out. The property is located approximately 27 km SW of the town of Kimberley and occurs on Fiddler Creek, in southeastern British Columbia.

The field work was completed from June 9 to July 3, 1989 under the supervision of David G. Mark, geophysicist, and under the field supervision of Marc Beaupré, field technician, who also formed part of the field crew. A second geophysical technician as well as two helpers completed the crew of four. Peter Klewchuk, geologist, carried out the geological mapping.

The purpose of the IP and resitivity surveys was (1) to determine whether they reflected the showings, (2) to map the extend of the showings, especially down dip and along strike, and (3) to locate additional mineralization. On the Evans-Terra Property the copper-silver-lead sulphide mineralization occurs in shear zones within gabbroic sills intruding the meta-sedimentary Middle Aldridge Formation. It was therefore, expected for the IP to respond to the sulphides directly. The resistivity was expected to respond to the shear zones as lineal resistivity lows and to alteration zones associated with the mineralized zones as broader resistivity lows. The resistivity surveys are also expected to aid in mapping lithology.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 2 contiguous claims consisting of twenty units each. The claims are shown on map 2 and described below:

Name of Claim	Record No	Units.	Expiry Date
Evans #1	3158(7)	20	July 25, 1992
Terra #3	3159(7)	20	July 25, 1992
		40	

The above expiry dates take into account the work described herein as being accepted for assessment credits.

The registered owner is Mr. Chris Sywulsky of Cranbrook, BC, while the beneficial owner is Dominion Pioneer Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, BC.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Evans Terra property occurs at the confluence of Fiddler Creek and Meachen Creek, spanning the Meachen Creek valley. The property is approximately 27 km west-southwest of the town of Kimberley, BC.

The approximate geographical coordinates for the center of the property are 49^{o} 35′ north latitude and 116^{o} 19′ west longitude.

Access to the property is gained by the Meachen Creek Forestry access road. A good logging road running up the east side of Fiddler Creek gives access to the southwest edge of the property. Several old pack trails lead to all the showings.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies in the Moyie Range of the Purcell Mountains within the Columbia Mountain Physiographic Province in southeastern British Columbia. Terrain is moderate to very steep, with glacial cirques about the ridge tops. Glacial debris and talus in relatively thin layers cover the slopes.

Elevations on the property range from 1190 metres on Meachen Creek at the northeastern corner of Terra No. 3 to approximately 2600 metres on the eastern edge of Evans No. 1, on the northwest slope of Mount Evans.

The property is covered with a heavy growth of hemlock, spruce and pine, with a thin covering of alder and brush. The eastern and lower areas of the Fiddler Creek drainage have been logged over the past ten years and are now covered with alder and birch brush.

HISTORY

The following is taken from a report on the property by M.M. Magrum, P.Eng., and Carl von Einsiedel:

"The Evans Claim Group was first explored between 1900 and 1905 when the Selkirk Mining Company carried out surface and underground development work on several copper-silver prospects (see CSG Map No 1957 - 15). Trenching and several hundred feet of drilling were completed to test quartz and quartz carbonate vein structures originally known as the Evans, Faller, Whitefish and Goodhope.

"BC Department of Mines Records indicate that, in 1905, the owners of the Faller Prospect (situated in the NW part of the claim group) made a small ore shipment which assayed 6% copper and 6 oz/ton silver.

"More recent work consisted of a limited geological and geochemical exploration program carried out by G.V. Lloyd (1972 - Assessment report No 4235). Results showed anomalous copper, lead and zinc values in soils in the vicinity of some of the reported occurrences. Additional exploration was recommended but never carried out.

"During 1984, Grom carried out a geological evaluation and verified the presence of reported copper-silver mineralization and completed reconnaissance geological mapping of the entire claim group."

"In the fall of 1985, an exploratory programme under the supervision of M.M. Magrum and C.A. von Einsiedel was carried out. Work consisted of blazing 10.5 km of grid lines, reconnaissance and detailed geochemical surveying, and 9.5 km of Horizontal Loop EM surveying. Magrum and von Einsiedel concluded that copper-silver-lead mineralization persists along significant strike lengths. They also found that the Horizontal Loop EM survey method was very useful on this property for locating structures of the type associated with the copper-silver mineralization."

On October 14, 1988, a geological examination was carried out on the property by Gordon House, of Sawyer Consultants Inc. He concluded that mineralized quartz carbonate veins occur within and controlled by shear zones in the Moyie intrusives. He also recommended a detailed I.P. survey be carried out to outline the strike extensions of these vein systems.

In June 1989, and concurrent with the I.P. and resistivity surveys discussed herein, a geological examination of the property was carried out by Peter Klewchuk, geologist. He concluded that mineralization is hosted by gabbro sills occurring near the middle portion of the Middle Aldridge Formation and occur as two types; 1 - disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite within the gabbro; and 2 - base metal sulphides within quartz and quartz-calcite veins which crosscut the gabbro sills.

GEOLOGY

The geology is given in Klewchuk's report within Appendix I. However, the assay results were not available when Klewchuk wrote his report and these are now summarized below. The complete results are given in Appendix II.

Sample #	Showing	Sample Type	Copper %	Lead ppm	Silver ppm
7201	Goodhope	grab off dump	.70	4	4.4
7202	Goodhope	chip across 25 cm	.05	<2	<0.2
7203	Faller	chip across 60 cm	.07	4	<0.2
7204	Faller	chip across 1 m	.20	10	<0.2
7205	Faller	chip across 1 m	161 ppm	2	<0.2
7206	Faller	chip across 1 m	350 ppm	6	<0.2
7207	Faller	chip across 1 m	.32	2	0.6
7208	Faller	chip across 1.5 m	.14	156	0.6
7209	Faller	grab off dump	1.72	>10,000 (1.59%)	60.6 (1.84 opt)
7210	Whitefish	grab off shear zone	.05	468	1.6
7211	Whitefish	grab off vein	3.44	118	5.4
7212	Evans	chip across 1.2 m	1.68	80	9.0
7213	Evans	chip across 1.2 m	1.09	56	6.8
7214	Kokanee	chip across 2 m	0.32	>10,000 (1.21%)	117.5 (3.4 opt)
7215	Near Evans	grab from vein	3.12	490	18.6 (.46 opt)
7216	Kokanee	grab from vein	1.22	46	7.8

INSTRUMENTATION

The transmitter used for the resistivity survey was a Model IPT-1, manufactured by Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. of Markham, Ontario. It was powered by a 2.5 kw motor-generator, Model MG-2, also manufactured by Phoenix.

The receiver used was a model Mark IV manufactured by Huntec ('70) Limited of Scarborough, Ontario. This is state-of-the-art equipment, with software-controlled functions, programmable through the front panel.

The Mark IV system is capable of time domain, frequency domain, and complex resistivity measurements.

THEORY

When a voltage is applied to the ground, electrical current flows, mainly in the electrolyte-filled capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries also contain certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides and graphite), then the ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When the current is switched off, the created voltage slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. This type of induced polarization phenomena is known as electrode polarization.

A similar effect occurs if clay particles are present in the conducting medium. Charged clay particles attract oppositely-charged ions from the surrounding electrolyte; when the current stops, the ions slowly diffuse back to their equilibrium state. This process is known as membrane polarization and gives rise to conductors.

Most IP surveys are carried out by taking measurements in the "time-domain" or the "frequency-domain".

Time-domain measurements involve sampling the waveform at intervals after the current is switched off, to derive a dimensionless parameter, the chargeability, "M", which is a measure of the strength of the induced polarization effect. Measurements in the frequency-domain are based upon the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The difference between the apparent resistivity readings at high and low frequency is expressed as the percentage frequency effect, "PFE".

The quantity apparent resistivity, ρ_a, computed from electrical survey results is only the true earth resistivity in a homogeneous sub-surface. When vertical (and lateral) variations in electrical properties occur, as they always will in the real world, the apparent resistivity will be influenced by the various layers, depending on their depth relative to the electrode spacing. A single reading cannot therefore be attributed to a particular depth.

The ability of the ground to transmit electricity is, in the absence of metallic-type conductors, almost completely depending on the volume, nature and content of the pore space. Empirical relationships can be derived linking the formation resistivity to the pore water resistivity, as a function of porosity. Such a formula is Archie's Law, which states (assuming complete saturation) in clean formations:

$$\frac{R_O}{R_W} = 0^{-2}$$

Where: R_O is formation resistivity

R_W is pore water resistivity

0 is porosity

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Geochemistry Survey

Sixteen rock samples and 9 soil samples were collected at various locations throughout the survey areas by Peter Klewchuk, geologist. Most samples were collected on the Faller Grid, both as soil samples along the survey lines and as rock chip samples in the Faller adit and trenches. Rock samples were also taken in the Whitefish adit, the Kokanee-Evans grid, and on the Goodhope grid. The soil samples were dug with a D-handled shovel at about a 15- to 20-cm depth to the 'B' horizon. Samples were placed in brown, wet-strength paper bags with the sample numbers marked thereon.

Many of the rock samples were collected from trenches and adits both as grab samples and as channel samples. A description of the rock samples are given in Klewchuk's report within Appendix I.

The assorted soil and rock samples have been plotted on the plan maps where they were taken.

Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Chemex Laboratories Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. For the soil sample, it is first thoroughly dried and then sifted to -80 mesh, with the +80 mesh fraction saved for testing. Each rock chip sample was first crushed, riffle split and pulverized to approximately -150 mesh.

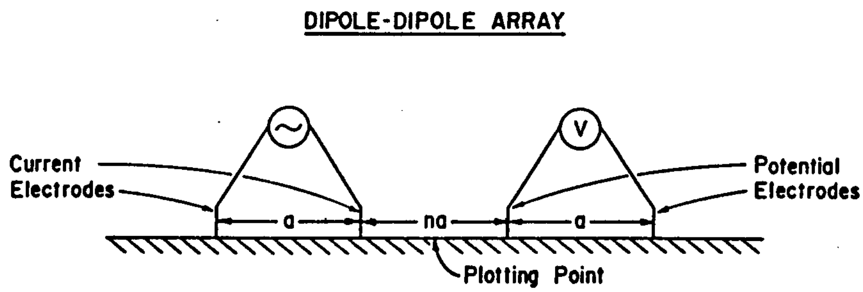
The samples were then treated using the ICP (Induced Coupled Plasma) method; a nitric-aqua regia digestion is used that liberates the metals in soils and also dissolves a major portion of trace metals from rock-forming minerals. This method was used because it is relatively fast on soil or stream sediment samples; it is strong enough to bring base metals into solution; and it is gentle enough to keep arsenic in solution. However, it is not entirely effective for acid resistive minerals such as Aluminum, Barium, Beryllium and Tungsten.

Fifteen of the samples were then further analyzed for copper, lead and silver. The process to test for the copper and lead began with a perchloric and nitric acid digestion, which was followed by the atomic absorption method which measured the concentrations, in percent, of both metals. The process to test for the silver began with a fire assay fusion on the sample, which produced beads containing silver, gold and (sometimes) platinum group metals. The sample was then treated with a nitric acid solution parting technique which dissolved the silver away from the beads; the difference in weights was then the value of the silver concentration.

IP and Resistivity Surveys

The IP and resistivity measurements were taken in the time-domain mode using an 8-second square wave charge cycle (2-seconds positive charge, 2-seconds off, 2-seconds negative charge, 2-seconds off).

The array chosen was the dipole-dipole array shown as follows:



The dipole lengths were chosen to be 15 metres for all survey lines. The lines were read to eight or nine separations for a total theoretical depth of 60 to 75 metres for 'a' = 15m.

The dipole-dipole array was chosen because of its symmetry resulting in a greater reliability in interpretation. Furthermore, narrow, vein-like targets can be missed by non-symmetrical arrays such as the pole-dipole array.

Stainless steel stakes were used for current electrodes and metallic copper in a copper sulphate solution, in non-polarizing, unglazed, porcelain pots were used for the potential electrodes.

Readings were taken over 14 different lines as shown on the survey plan (map 2), and 14 different pseudosections were plotted, to give a total survey length of 6,030 m.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The resistivity values are derived from current and voltage readings taken in the field. These values are combined with the geometric factor appropriate for the dipole-dipole array to compute the apparent resistivities. The chargeability values are read directly from the receiver.

The results are shown in pseudosection form for the 14 lines on Maps 6 to 10 and 14 to 22, respectively, at a scale of 1:1,000. Each value is plotted at a point formed from the intersection of a line drawn from the mid-point of each of the two dipoles. The result of this method of plotting is the farther the dipoles are separated, the deeper is the reading. The resistivity pseudosection is plotted on the upper part of the map for each of the lines, and the chargeability pseudosection is plotted on the lower part.

The survey plan of the survey grids is drawn on Map #2 at a scale of 1:50,000. Survey plans of each of the Faller and Kokanee Evans Grids are drawn on maps #3 and #11, respectively, at a scale of 1:1,000. Survey plans of the resistivity and chargeability results at n=2 for the Faller Grid were computer generated and plotted on maps #4 and #5, respectively. Survey plans of the resistivity and chargeability results at n=5 level for the Kokanee Evans grid were computer generated and plotted on maps #12 and #13, respectively. These plan maps were produced by taking the measured values from their exact subsurface locations,and vertically projecting them to the ground surface. The purpose was to determine anomalous trends and thus mineralogical and geological trends, especially quartz veins which may contain mineralization.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The IP and resistivity surveys were carried out over three grids which covered four of the showings within the Evans-Terra property. The showings covered by these surveys were the Faller, the Goodhope, the Kokanee and the Evans.

Faller Grid

IP values on this grid reach a chargeability high of 27 milliseconds, within a background of around 5 milliseconds. The resistivity background appears to be between 5000 and 7000 ohm-metres, with many lineal resistivity highs reaching values of over 10,000 ohm-metres, possibly reflecting gabbro dikes or sills.

Several lineal resistivity low anomalous zones can be seen on the pseudosections and have been traced thereon. These anomalous zones could reflect geological structure such as fault, shear or fracture zones.

Three main IP/resistivity anomalies have been identified on this grid, and have been labelled A to C, respectively.

Anomaly A reflects the Faller showing and is a clear IP anomaly which is associated with relative resistivity lows on all pseudosections. This anomaly clearly traces along the known strike of the Faller quartz vein traced in the adit and several trenches, striking at approximately N65°W for approximately 120 metres. Anomaly A does not appear clearly on line 0+50S, though a similar anomaly occurs on line 1+50N, further west than the strike direction would suggest. It is possible that the quartz vein bends westward from line 1+00N to 1+50N. On lines 0+00 and 0+50N, the east limb of the anomaly is stronger, while on line 1+00N the west limb is stronger; this would suggest that the causative source is either vertical or near vertical. This anomaly is strongest close to the surface, reaching a maximum of 27 milliseconds, but shows consistent strength to depth in all pseudosections.

Considering the correlation with the Faller showing, the causative source of the IP anomaly is likely chalcopyrite and/or pyrite. The causative source of the relative resistivity lows is probably the shear zone that is known to occur alongside the quartz-malachite vein. The plan contour map of resistivity for level n=2 shows contours which do not entirely agree with those of the IP plan map, but indicate a trend more perpendicular to the survey lines. This character could reflect several different shear systems, of different trends, striking across the grid.

Anomaly B is an IP high/resistivity low anomalous zone which strikes parallel to anomaly A, and occurs approximately 80 metres to its south. It strikes from line 0+50N to 0+50S, and appears to have an open strike length beyond line 0+50S, for a minimum strike length of 110 metres.

0+50N to 0+50S, and appears to have an open strike length beyond line 0+50S, for a minimum strike length of 110 metres.

The IP contours of anomaly B show a character similar to those of anomaly A: consistent moderate strength to depth, with stronger responses close to surface. This anomaly has an average chargeability strength of 12-14 msec, and correlates with minor resistivity low zones of 3000-5000 ohm-metres. A very possible causative source of this anomaly is a quartz-carbonate vein mineralized with sulphides similar to that of the Faller Showing, which has produced anomaly A.

An IP high occurring at (1+50N, 1+45W) could be a northwesterly extension of either anomaly A or anomaly B. If it reflects anomaly B, then it would imply that anomaly B curves off into a north-northwesterly direction from line 0+50N. If it reflects anomaly A, then anomaly A is faulted off. This second possibility seems more likely, as a series of narrow resistivity lows may be seen to strike in a northerly direction across the western side of the grid.

Anomaly C is an IP high/resistivity low anomaly striking from line 0+50N to 1+50N and on the extreme eastern end of the grid. Chargeabilities average between 11 and 14 msec, reaching a high of 19 msec on line 1+00N. On line 1+00N, the character suggests the causative source dips westerly. The IP highs and resistivity lows both directly correlate as dipping westerly. This anomaly possibly reflects a mineralized shear zone as well.

On line 1+50N at approximately 2+55W, the IP and resistivity values become strongly anomalous to the west; the IP is extremely high, while the resistivity becomes very low. These readings could not be read any deeper than to the level n=3, because of severe noise possibly caused by tellurics (eddy currents within the sub-surface). This transition could reflect a contact between intrusives to the east, and graphitic sediments to the west. Klewchuk (verbal) believes that the Fiddler Creek fault occurs at this point.

A fourth, strongly anomalous resistivity low zone may be seen on line 0+00 at approximately 1+50E. This easterly-dipping, wide zone could reflect an alteration zone or a wide fault system. This zone apparently strikes northwesterly, as a resistivity low of similar strength and character may be seen on lines 0+50N, 1+00N and 1+50N. As can be seen on the plan maps of resistivity and chargeability, this zone could be faulted off by a northerlytrending fault similar to that inferred to be offsetting anomaly A at the western side of the grid.

Kokanee-Evans Grid

Due to the amount of talus in the cirque basin, poor contacts were encountered and thus, erratic chargeabilities and extremely high resistivities were measured. The response to the talus is apparent by the pseudosection contours close to surface, which tend to parallel the ground surface. The resistivities reach highs of over 300,000 ohm-metres in the talus, while in areas of scattered outcrop, realistic values average between 14,000 and 22,000 ohm-metres (for gabbro intrusives). In many cases the depth of the talus is so great that it seriously obscures much of what are potentially good resistivity anomalies, and thereby aggravates determination of anomaly continuity on both the pseudosections and the plan maps.

The talus with its extremely high resistivities is also responsible for anomalous IP results in the order of 20 to 35 msec. Therefore these IP anomalies have been ignored within the interpretation discussed below.

Generally, it is difficult to discern a difference between the gabbros and the Middle Aldridge Formation because of the problem with the talus. However, by studying lines 0+80E and 0+00W versus the areas of known outcrop, it is possible to estimate that the gabbro intrusive shows resistivities of from 18,000 - 24,000 ohm-m. The Middle Aldridge Formation rocks appear to show values of between 3000 and 9000 ohm-m.

Shallow resistivity low zones often appear beneath the creeks. This is due in part to the water content of the rocks. Often, however, a creek reflects a fault or fracture zone weakening the country rock, and therefore presents a possible exploration target.

Five sub-lineal anomalous zones have been identified, and have been plotted at their approximate surface outcropping on map #3. They have been labelled A to E, respectively.

Anomaly A reflects the Evans showing. It is a moderate IP high/resistivity high anomaly occurring on lines 3+00W and 3+25W. This "pant-leg" anomaly has stronger resistivity and IP on its south limb. Also, the IP anomalous high shows a tight character. This evidence suggests that the causative source is vertical or near-vertical, and reflects the presence of minor amounts of sulphides - a conclusion which agrees with the orientation of the Evans quartz-calcite vein (see Appendix A).

Klewchuk collected two rock samples (nos. 7212 and 7213) from this trench. The assaying returned very good results for copper, assaying 1.68 and 1.09% copper, respectively. Silver results are 9.0 and 6.8 ppm (.26 and .20 opt), respectively. The zinc and lead returned results not that high, but they were anomalous. These results verify that the causative source of anomaly A is well mineralized.

The IP and resistivity responses for this particular anomaly are very difficult to discern on the pseudosections, though the plan contour map suggests that it could strike due easterly from the trench. It is possible, because of faulting or vein curvature, that this anomaly (and thus the Evans mineralization) may be the western extension of anomaly B which occurs on lines 2+25W to 0+80E. Therefore the strike length of this anomaly could be at least 360 metres, and open to the east and to the west. Trenching near lines 2+25W and 1+50W could help to determine the causative source(s) of anomalies A and/or B. Also further detail IP/resistivity surveying could help determine whether A and B are the same anomaly.

Anomaly B is characterized by sub-lineal resistivity lows. Chargeability highs are not commonly associated with the resistivity lows, though where correlation does exist, the chargeabilities average 10-12 msec.

Anomaly B strikes between 70 and 110 metres north of and sub-parallel to the baseline from line 2+25W to line 0+80E, and is open eastward, for a minimum strike length of 240 metres. At line 1+00W it is uncertain where the anomaly sub-outcrops to surface, and so it has been drawn in two places. The plan contour map (map # 4) seems to agree with the northernmost estimate, though it must be remembered that this plan map was drawn for level n=5, and projected vertically to the ground surface. The lineations for the anomalies, however, represent the estimated extrapolations of the anomalies to the ground surface.

A possible causative source of anomaly B could be a fault or shear zone with varying concentrations of sulphides. This fault could be that inferred by

Klewchuk in his report. As mentioned above, it may also be an eastern extension of the Evans showing.

Anomaly C is characterized by resistivity lows associated with moderate chargeability highs. This lineal anomaly strikes from line 3+00W to 0+80E, and is open to the east, for a minimum strike length of 320 metres. Anomaly C is associated with topographic features such as minor depressions and a cliff. The resistivity values range from only 6500 ohm-m to over 17,000 ohm-m, within a background of over 12,000 to 28,000 ohm-m. The high background levels likely reflect gabbro intrusives -- a possibility verified by the known large outcrop on lines 0+80E and 0+00. The chargeabilities vary from a low of -6 msec to a high of 33 msec, with mean anomalous values occurring between 10 and 12 msec. (Negative IP values are usually due to certain resistivity patterns or to specific location of the IP causative sources). These chargeability values indicate the presence of sulphides such as chalcopyrite or pyrite. Therefore the IP and resistivity results suggest that anomaly C reflects a fault zone mineralized with sulphides.

Anomaly D reflects the Kokanee showing, and may be seen on both lines 0+00 and 0+80E. Further west of line 0+00, however, the presence of talus apparently obscures the response of anomaly D, where it may occur at depth. This anomaly is characterized by a lineal IP high dipping southerly correlating with a sub-lineal, moderate resistivity high zone to depth and a surficial resistivity low. These results suggest that the causative source, possibly a quartz vein, dips southerly -- a conclusion which does not agree with the surface geology. Another IP high occurs vertically beneath the Kokanee showing at depth, and could reflect the Kokanee showing itself, or a system parallel and beneath anomaly D. Both of these responses occur within high resistivity background which is indicative of the gabbro intrusives.

Anomaly E has good response, and is characterized by relatively low resistivities and high IP values. This anomaly is visible at the extreme northern ends of lines 1+50W and 2+25W, correlating directly with a cliff, indicating that the causative source is structurally related. The causative source could be a fault or shear zone mineralized with sulphides.

A sixth IP high occurs at 2+00S on line 3+00W. This anomaly correlates with a resistivity high suggesting the causative source is an intrusive (dyke?) mineralized with some sulphides. A possible alternate interpretation is a quartz vein mineralized with sulphides.

Goodhope Grid

Two lines were surveyed over the Goodhope showing, on lines 0+00 and 0+50E, respectively. Resistivities range between 1341 ohm-metres and 33,929 ohm-metres, while chargeabilities range from approximately 3 msec to 52 msec. Three notable anomalies have been observed, and are labelled A to C respectively.

Anomaly A directly reflects the Goodhope showing. It is a strong resistivity high/IP high anomaly which occurs on both pseudosections near the baseline. This anomaly therefore indicates a minimum strike length of 180 metres open to the north. This anomaly apparently dips steeply southerly from within a topographic depression. Resistivities for this anomaly show strengths of 5000 ohm-m to almost 12,000 ohm-m at depth, indicating good continuity to depth. The associated chargeabilities also show good strength to depth, reaching up to 27 msec at depth. These results show direct correlation with, and therefore most likely reflect, the Goodhope quartz vein mineralized with sulphides that is traced by an adit emerging at approximately 0+00E, 0+00N.

Anomaly B is an IP high/resistivity high anomaly with similar characteristics to anomaly A. This anomaly apparently dips steeply southerly from approximately 1+40S on line 0+00W, but is not apparent on line 0+50E. The causative source for this anomaly could be the same as that of anomaly A - a quartz vein with associated sulphides. The lack of visibility of anomaly B on line 0+50E could be a result of faulting off, or narrowing out of, the causative source.

Anomaly C is a strong IP high/moderate resistivity low anomaly. The IP shows a very strong, sub-lineal response in direct correlation with resistivity lows. This anomaly occurs within a strong topographic rise and strong resistivity highs which reach a high of 33,000 ohm-m. The source of this topographic rise could be intrusives such as gabbro, while the IP high/resistivity low within it could reflect a mineralized vein. The relative resistivities do not preclude the coincidence of a quartz vein, albeit narrow.

Further IP and resistivity surveys to both the east and west of the two lines on this grid are recommended, to ascertain strike lengths of the causative sources of all three anomalies on the Goodhope grid.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

Patrick Cruickshank,
Geophysicist

- Geodoc1/Evans89.doc

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Minister of Mines Reports
1916, p. 110
1919, p. 148
1921, p. 118

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, David G. Mark, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #530-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past 21 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 24 years.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from IP and resistivity surveys carried out by a crew of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under the supervision of myself and under the field supervision of Marc Beaupré, geophysical technician, from June 9 to July 3, 1989.

5. I hold no interest in Yellowband Resources Inc. nor in the property discussed in this report, nor will I receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

July 25, 1989

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, M.A. Patrick Cruickshank, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #530-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1986) and hold a B.A.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past 3 years and have been active in the mining industry for the same time.

3. I am an active member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, as an Engineer-in-Training, and am a member of the B.C. Geophysical Society.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from IP and resistivity surveys carried out by a crew of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under the supervision of David G. Mark and under the field supervision of Marc Beaupre, geophysical technician, from June 9, to July 3, 1989.

5. I hold no interest in Yellowband Resources Inc. nor in the property discussed in this report, and I will not receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

6. I consent to the use of this report by Yellowband Resources Inc. in any prospectus or statement of material facts.

July 25, 1989

M.A. Patrick Cruickshank,
Geophysicist

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

I.P and resistivity surveys were carried out over a portion of the Evans Terra Claim Group from June 9 to July 3, 1989 in the Kimberley area, Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Mob-demob, at cost		$ 1,940
4-man crew, 20 days at $1,400/day		27,70
Helicopter		520
Linecutting, at cost		3,775
Geologist		2,245
	Sub-Total	$36,180

LABORATORY:

Soil geochem, 9 samples @ $7.78/sample		$ 70
Rock geochem, 16 samples @ $19/sample		304
Assaying		130
	Sub-Total	$ 504

OFFICE:

Junior geophysicist, 40 hours @ $35/hour		$ 1,400
Senior geophysicist, 10 hours @ $45/hour		450
Geophysical technician, 12 hours @ $25/hour		300
Computer-aided drafting & plotting 39.5 hours @ $45/hour		1,778
Report generation and printing		250
Drafting and printing		850
	Sub-Total	$ 5,028
	Grand Total	**$41,712**

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark, Geophysicist
Manager

APPENDIX I

Geology report on the Evans Terra claim group

by

Peter Klewchuk

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

EVANS TERRA CLAIM GROUP

for

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
530 - 800 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.

by

PETER KLEWCHUK
Geologist

July 4, 1989

1.00 INTRODUCTION

The Evans Terra property is located approximately 27 km SW of Kimberley in the Fort Steele Mining Division, in southeastern British Columbia, NTS map sheet 82 F/9 (Figs. 1 and 2). The property consists of two twenty-unit claims on the northwest flank of Mount Evans, covering the confluence of Meacham and Fiddler Creeks. The property is accessible via paved highways and good logging roads from the communities of Cranbrook and Kimberley. Excellent trails lead to the major showings.

A series of quartz and quartz carbonate veins occur within gabbroic composition sills which intrude the Precambrian age (Helikian) Aldridge Formation. The quartz veins are mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite.

The showings were explored by underground development and trenching from 1900 to 1920. More recent exploration, including limited geochemical and geophysical surveying, was done in the 1970's and 1980's.

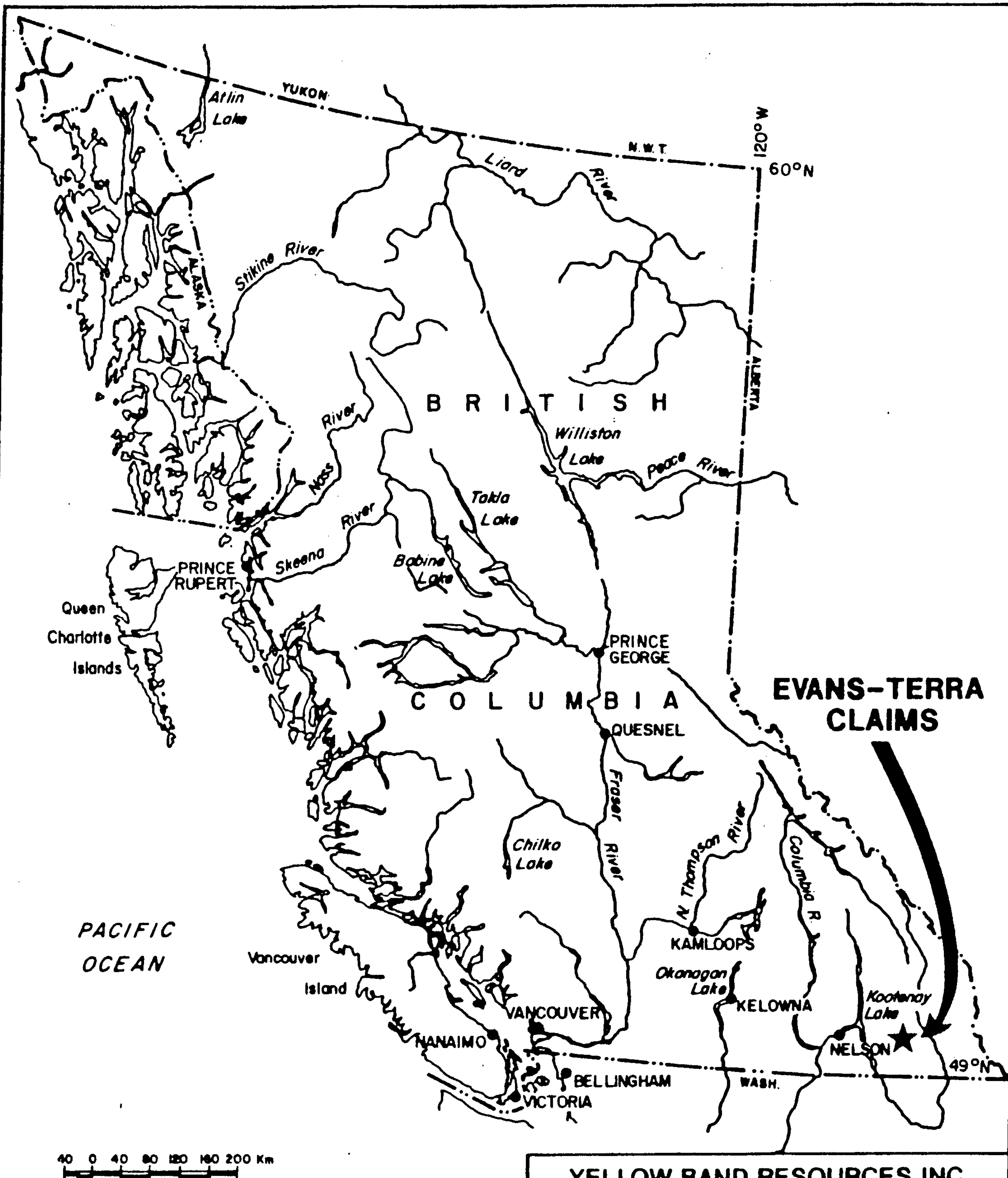
The present evaluation included an induced polarization geophysical survey over the four most promising mineralized showings. Geological work consisted of brief examinations of the main mineralized showings with limited detailed mapping and sampling.

2.00 GEOLOGY

2.10 Regional Geology

The Evans Terra property is underlain by rocks of the Aldridge Formation, a thick sequence of fine-grained clastics which include impure quartzites, siltstones and argillites. The Aldridge Formation is at least 6000 meters thick and has been divided into an Upper, Middle and Lower division. The world-class Sullivan orebody, a stratiform, strata-bound massive sulfide Pb-Zn-Ag deposit occurs just north of Kimberley at the contact between the Lower and Middle divisions of the Aldridge Formation.

A series of diorite and gabbro composition sills and dikes intrude the Aldridge Formation, with the frequency and thickness of sills generally diminishing upward. Geological Survey of Canada mapping by Leech (1957) is the best publicly-available geological reference of the area.



YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:8,000,000 approx

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC. | OCT 1988

FIGURE 1

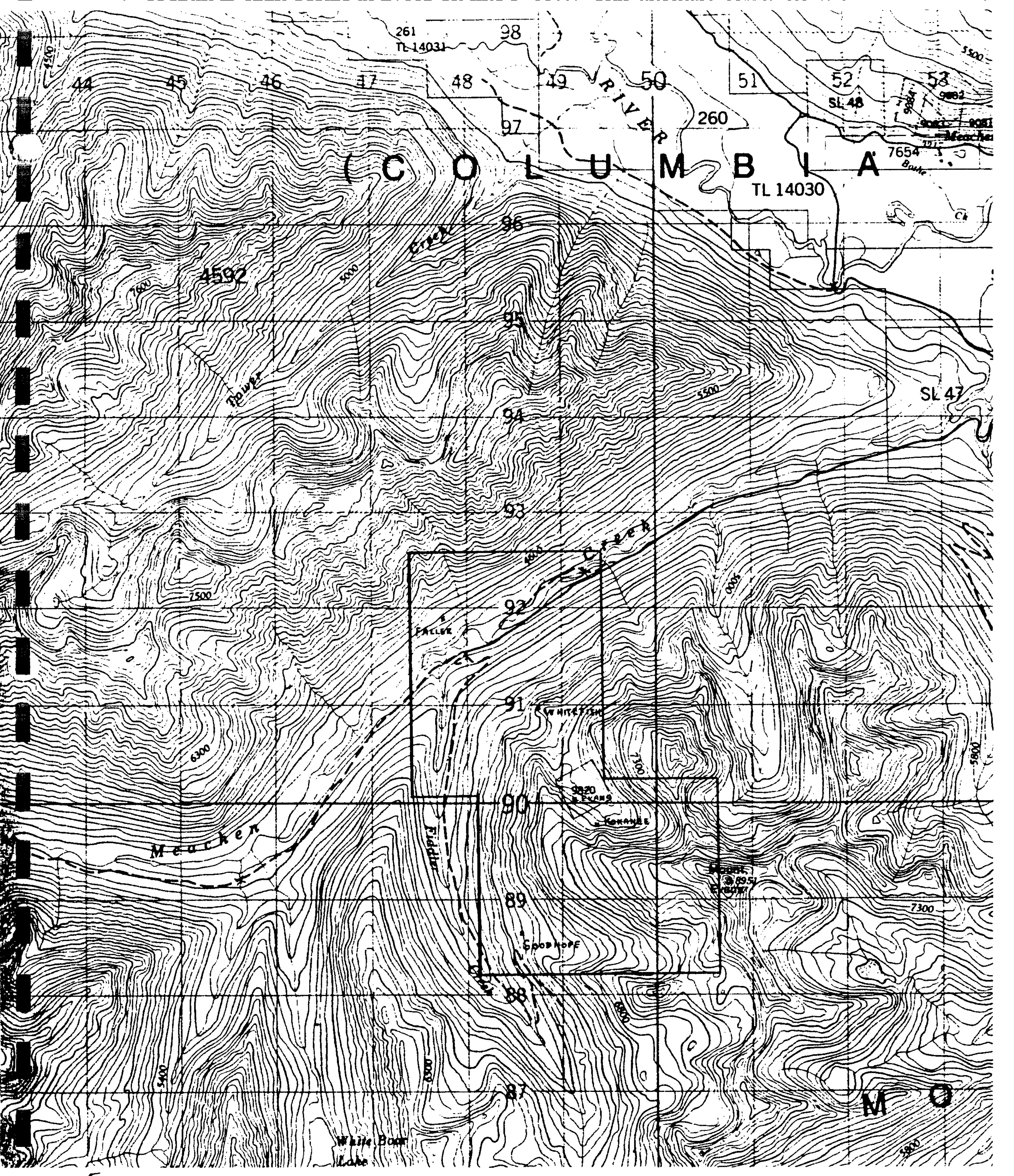


FIGURE 2 EVANS-TERRA PROPERTY LOCATION MAP NTS 82 F/9

WITH LOCATION OF MAIN SHOWINGS

SCALE 1: 50,000 0 1 2

2.20 Property Geology

The gabbro sills which host the mineralization of interest at the Evans Terra property occur near the middle portion of the Middle Aldridge Formation. These sills are typically the thickest within the Middle Aldridge Formation. According to Leech's map, the mineralized quartz veins at the Evans Terra property occur within at least two separate sills.

2.30 Economic Geology

Mineralization within the sills is of two types;

1. Disseminated chalcopyrite (and pyrrhotite) within the gabbro.

2. A suite of base metal sulfides within quartz and quartz-calcite veins which crosscut the gabbro sills.

Disseminated chalcopyrite in association with pyrrhotite can be found throughout many of the gabbros which intrude Aldridge Formation metasedimentary rocks. In most instances this mineralization occurs only in trace quantities. Much more abundant, coarser-grained chalcopyrite is present near some of the mineralized quartz veins examined on the Evans Terra property. The best developed mineralization of this type occurs at the Goodhope prospect. A series of trenches have been cut in gabbro which contains disseminated chalcopyrite near the Goodhope adit and some of the dump material at this adit is of coarse-grained gabbro with up to 6% chalcopyrite. Work done to date suggests the disseminated copper mineralization is rather unevenly distributed and of too low a grade to be of present economic significance, however, it also appears that insufficient effort has been made to evaluate this type of target.

Most exploration emphasis has been applied to the mineralized quartz and quartz-calcite veins. These veins are commonly reported to be within shear zones in the gabbro sills but there is rarely any directional fabric developed in the gabbro on the margins of the quartz veins and all of the large quartz veins examined were probably developed by silica flooding of tension gashes.

Surface mapping of available bedrock exposures demonstrates that the mineralization within the veins is unevenly distributed and can vary considerably over a short strike length. In most cases the mineralized quartz veins are covered by overburden on their extremities but in a few instances the veins end abruptly within the gabbro. If the veins were within shear zones it is unlikely that the structures would end abruptly.

The veins are typically one to three meters wide with an average width of around 1.2 meters. The better exposures in large trenches and shafts typically show a pinch and swell character with a width variation of one to two meters. The veins consist primarily of white quartz with minor white calcite which tends to be located on vein margins. Sulfide mineralization varies from quite finely disseminated to coarse ragged patches. Chalcopyrite is typically the most abundant sulfide present with pyrite and pyrrhotite common. Tetrahedrite and galena are fairly common but not abundant. Sphalerite has been reported but was not observed during the present examination. Appreciable silver and gold values have been noted in some reports. Chlorite is present in some veins and epidote is present in the adjacent gabbro near some veins.

Parts of some of the veins display a directional fabric with shearing, slickensides and ribboning of sulfides and chlorite. This fabric is not consistently developed within the veins but does show that the veins were subjected to a directional stress during or following emplacement.

Five showings were visited; the Goodhope, Faller, Whitefish, Evans and Kokanee (Fig.2). Available reports indicate these are the most important prospects. The Evans, Kokanee and Faller have widths and grades which suggest they are the most promising showings although an apparently favourable Induced Polarization (IP) response was obtained at the Goodhope, with the possible implication that copper mineralization is much better developed at depth than at the level of the adit.

The gabbro sill hosts are very extensively developed within the Aldridge Formation metasedimentary rocks and potential exists for large tonnages to be present, although surface observations are more compatible with modest tonnages because of the apparent limited extent of the veins.

At the present time no road access exists to any of the showings. Both the Goodhope and Faller are located close to existing roads and at low enough elevation that it should be possible to build roads to both these prospects at minimal cost. Less than one kilometer of new road would be required for access to either prospect. The Evans and Kokanee are located in rugged mountain terrain and it would be impractical to construct road to these showings. If a drill program were to be undertaken at the Evans and Kokanee showings, the program would require helicopter support.

2.40 Description of Individual Showings

2.41 Goodhope

The Goodhope showing is the southernmost of the known showings and occurs on the west flank of Mount Evans at an elevation of 1735m (5700 feet). Access is via a short trail from a switchback on an overgrown logging haul road above the main Fiddler Creek road. The 600m long trail leaves the logging road at an elevation of 1680m. The Goodhope adit is located immediately south of a small west-flowing tributary of Fiddler Creek called Faller Creek. (The 'Faller' showing is located north of Meacham Creek approximately 3km to the north and has no association with this Faller Creek).

The Goodhope showing consists primarily of a relatively narrow quartz vein within a coarse-grained, dark green gabbro sill. The vein is only exposed on surface at the adit portal. When the property was visited on June 15 the portal was blocked by a large mass of ice which formed in the adit during the winter and the adit was partially filled with water backed up by the ice, thus the adit was not entered beyond the portal area.

A sketch map of the adit portal area is given in Fig. 3. The vein trends 068 and dips 78 degrees south at the portal. Width of the vein at the portal is about 25cm. It appears that the vein thickens to the east of the portal and thins to the west. Available maps of the underground workings are not very enlightening although they describe the vein as being up to four feet wide but with no mineralization (Assessment report 4235 by Lenard, 1972). The adit is reported to be 300 feet long. The adit opens onto Faller Creek and probably a lot of the dump material was washed away in the creek. Very little quartz vein material is present in the dump but the few pieces observed had copper staining and there is minor chalcopyrite with malachite in the quartz vein at the portal.

Some of the gabbro in the dump material contains coarse, irregular patches of chalcopyrite and lesser pyrrhotite. It is estimated that up to 2% copper is present in the better mineralized zones. A series of trenches within the gabbro sill on surface (Fig. 3) evidently were put in to test this disseminated copper mineralization. The chalcopyrite appears to be developed in a patchy manner within the gabbro and usually comprises less than 1/2% of the gabbro. The best mineralization of this type appears to have been taken from the adit. If the sampling results warrant additional work the adit should be mapped and sampled in detail and the trenches should be mapped in more detail and sampled.

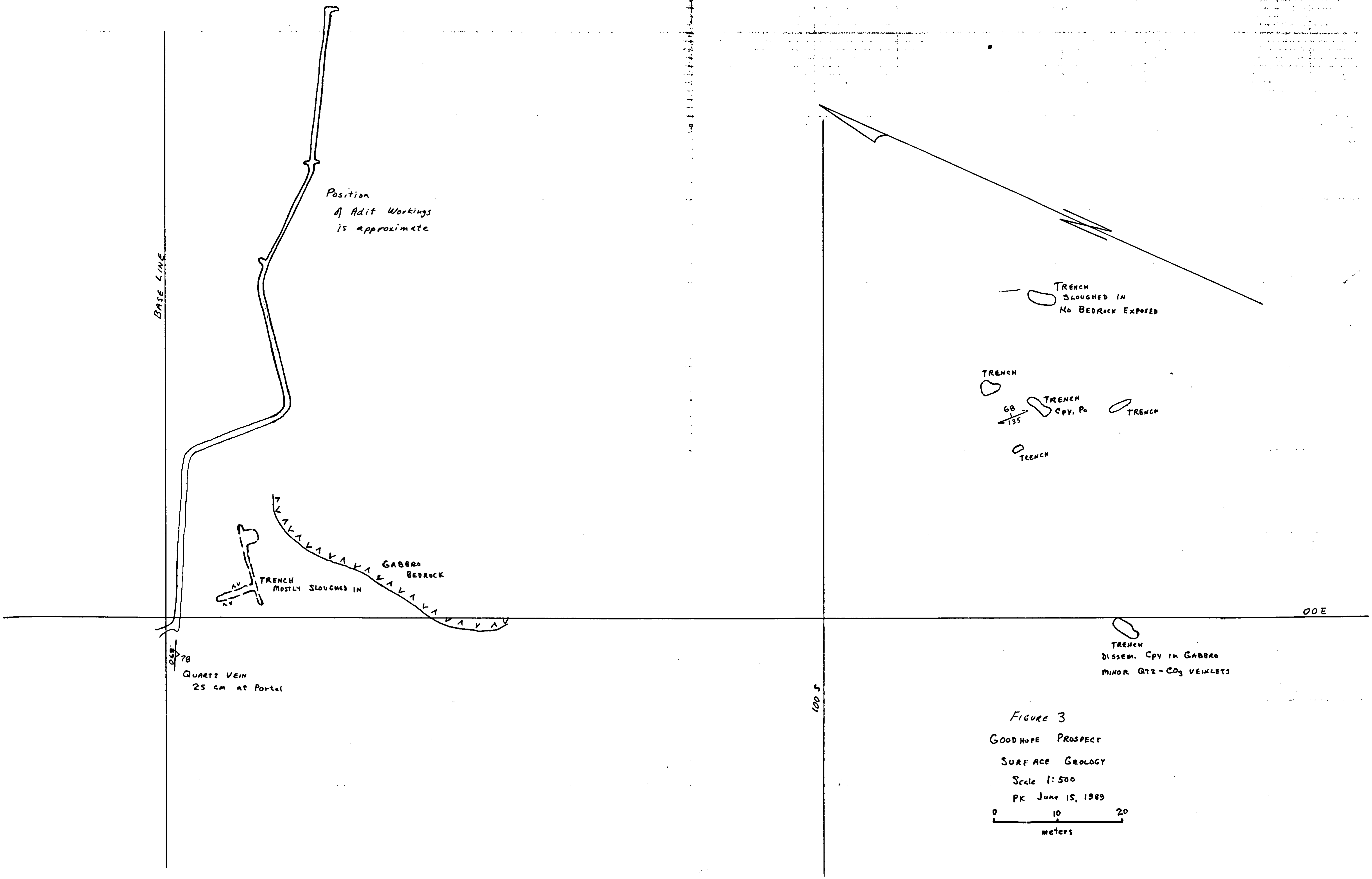


FIGURE 3
GOOD HOPE PROSPECT
SURFACE GEOLOGY
Scale 1:500
PK June 15, 1989

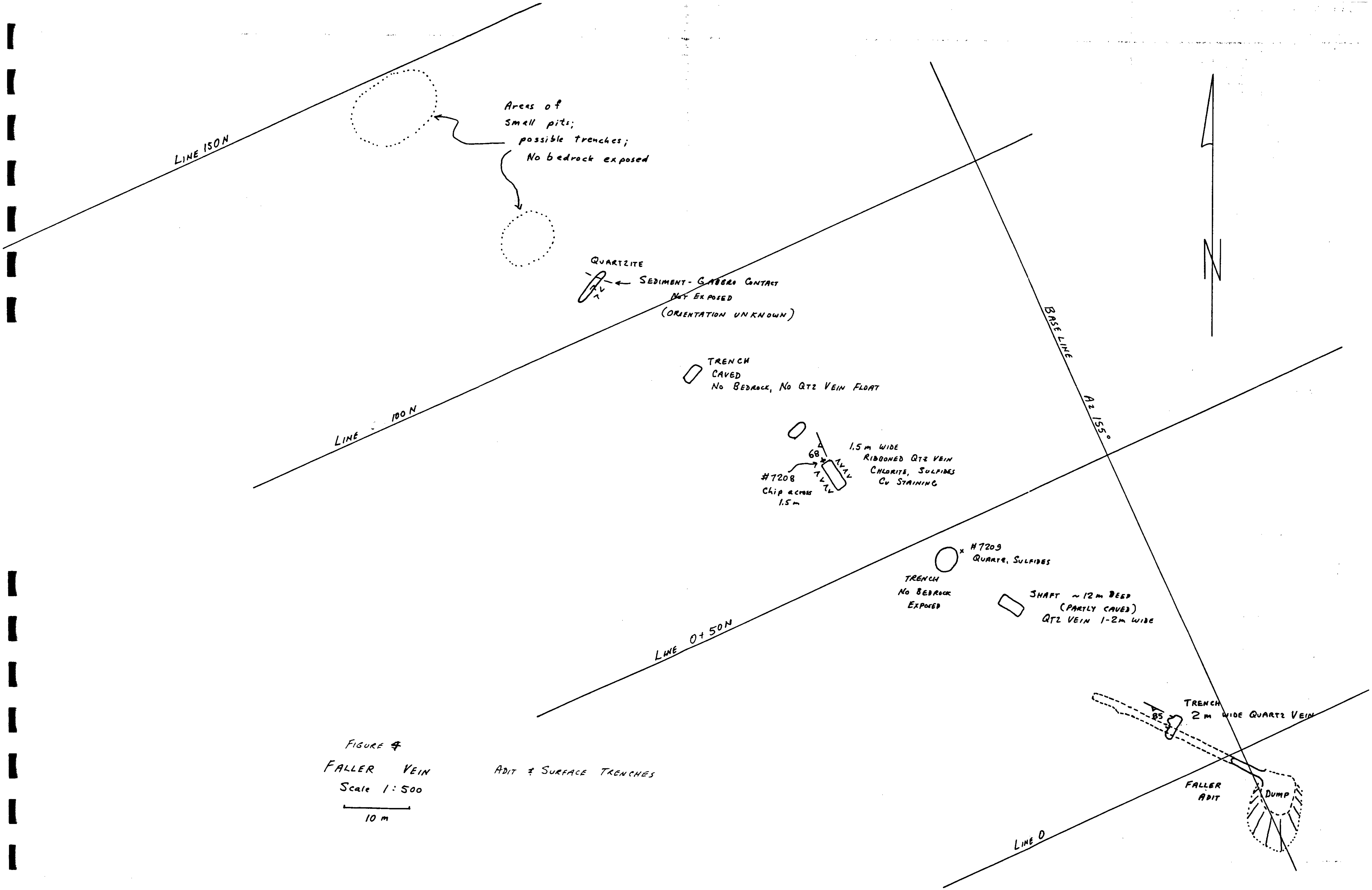


FIGURE 4

FALLER VEIN   ADIT & SURFACE TRENCHES

Scale 1 : 500

The Goodhope showing was the last to be surveyed by the IP crew. Apparently the Goodhope vein and the adjacent gabbro responded rather strongly to the IP survey, with better results obtained at the vein at depth rather than near surface. If this field interpretation holds up and the results warrant a drill test of the showing then it should be possible to test both the disseminated copper mineralization in the gabbro and the Goodhope vein with the same hole(s).

2.42 Faller Showing

The Faller showing is the northernmost of those known in the Mount Evans area; it is located at an elevation of 1360 meters (4460 feet) just north of Meacham Creek; the portal adit is approximately 600 meters NNE of the confluence of Fiddler and Meacham Creeks. The showing can be reached by following a good trail which leaves the Meacham Creek road just below the Fiddler Creek turnoff. The trail is approximately 800 meters long to the Faller adit; it first drops down to Meacham Creek where a footbridge provides a crossing of the creek, then follows the creek upstream and climbs to the showing. Logging was active a short distance east of the Faller adit in the early 1980's and road access to the Faller could be obtained by rebuilding the bridge crossing Meacham Creek, rehabilitating about 1300 meters of road and building an additional 700 meters of new road.

The Faller vein has been developed by a short adit, a shaft dug from surface above the adit and a series of trenches. A sketch map of the Faller workings is given in Fig. 4, and Fig. 5 is a plan map of the adit. The vein is exposed by surface workings over a strike length of about 80 meters and a vertical range of 45 meters. The attitude of the quartz vein at the adit portal is 116/64-82 S; 80 meters to the northwest the vein exposed by one of the upper trenches trends 157/68 S.

The Sawyer report (House, 1988) recommended an IP baseline at the Faller oriented at 155 degrees. This has produced survey lines which are oblique to the vein in the portal area although nearly perpendicular to the vein in the area north of the shaft (see Fig. 4). If the vein extends any significant distance to the southeast it may curve more to the east and be nearly parallel to the survey lines. This apparent curved nature of the vein may need to be carefully considered during interpretation of the IP data.

Old reports allude to the existence of a lower adit but no dump was observed in the area southeast of and on strike with the Faller vein. An avalanch slide path occurs a few meters east of the Faller adit and Aldridge metasedimentary rocks occur east of this slide area. It is possible that the "lower adit" has been buried by slide debris but I think this is unlikely.

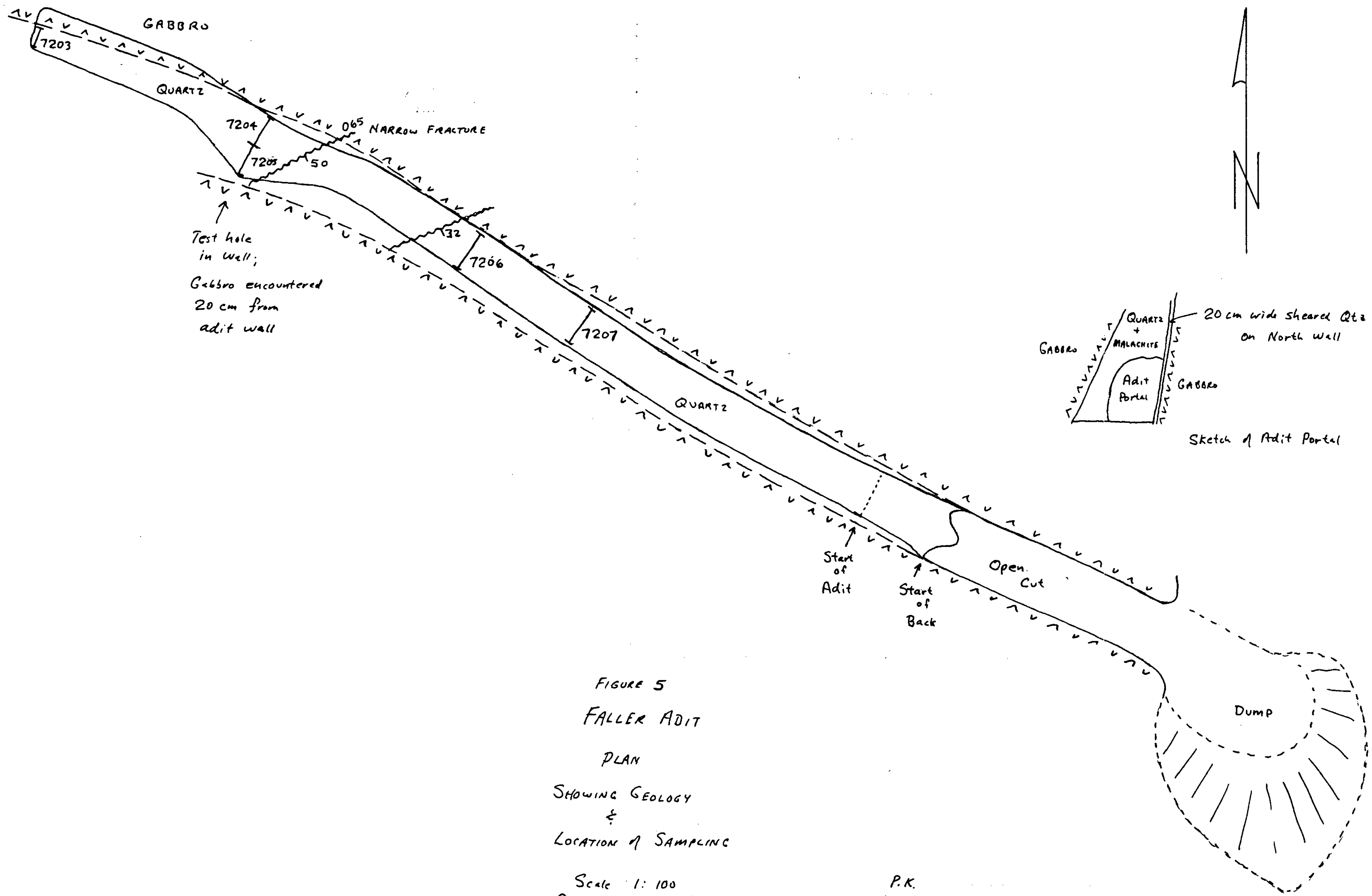


FIGURE 5

FALLER ADIT

PLAN

SHOWING GEOLOGY & LOCATION OF SAMPLING

Scale 1: 100

0 1 2 3

METERS

P.K.

JULY, 1989

The adit is developed almost entirely within the quartz vein, with a small part of the end of the adit in gabbro (Fig. 5). The quartz on both walls was occasionally broken through to the host gabbro when mining was being carried out and the margins of the quartz vein are reasonably well delineated by the adit. The adit appears to have been developed within relatively low grade mineralization whereas the shaft and a now sloughed in trench about 10 meters above the shaft (Fig. 4) appear to have been developed in better mineralization.

Width of the quartz vein where it presently can be observed varies from one to two meters.

The Fiddler Creek fault is a major north-striking structure that occurs about 300 meters west of the Faller adit. This fault follows the lower drainage of Fiddler Creek and thus passes within about 500 meters of the Goodhope vein as well. There is no direct evidence to relate the Faller and Goodhope veins genetically to movement on the Fiddler Creek Fault but it is quite conceivable that some relationship exists.

The western ends of the IP survey lines covering the Faller showing are on the Fiddler Creek Fault. One line, 150N, apparently detected the fault with a response similar to what might be obtained from a massive sulfide vein (verbal communication with IP crew). As a preliminary evaluation of this possibility a series of 9 soil samples were collected from three of the IP lines where they crossed the Fiddler Creek Fault. The Fiddler Creek Fault is an interesting structure in that beds on both sides of the structure dip steeply away from the fault zone. The gabbro sill which hosts the Faller vein is cut off by the fault and abuts against Middle Aldridge rocks at the fault.

If the Faller vein continues westerley as far as the Fiddler Creek Fault, and if the vein is in some way genetically related to the fault, then a possible favourable exploration target could exist at the intersection of the two structures.

Assessment Report 14,655 by Magrum (1985) includes the results of a geochemical survey in the area of the Faller vein. Most of the survey was done with a line spacing of 100 meters and sample spacings of 50 meters. More detailed sampling was carried out in the immediate area of the Faller workings. The survey detected an obvious copper anomaly over the Faller workings. The anomaly was detected over a strike length of 300 meters and was not closed off; this suggests the mineralization is much more extensive than the area of the workings. The geochemical survey on the Faller showing also demonstrates that soil geochemistry can be an effective technique for locating near-surface mineralization of this type.

2.43 Whitefish Showing

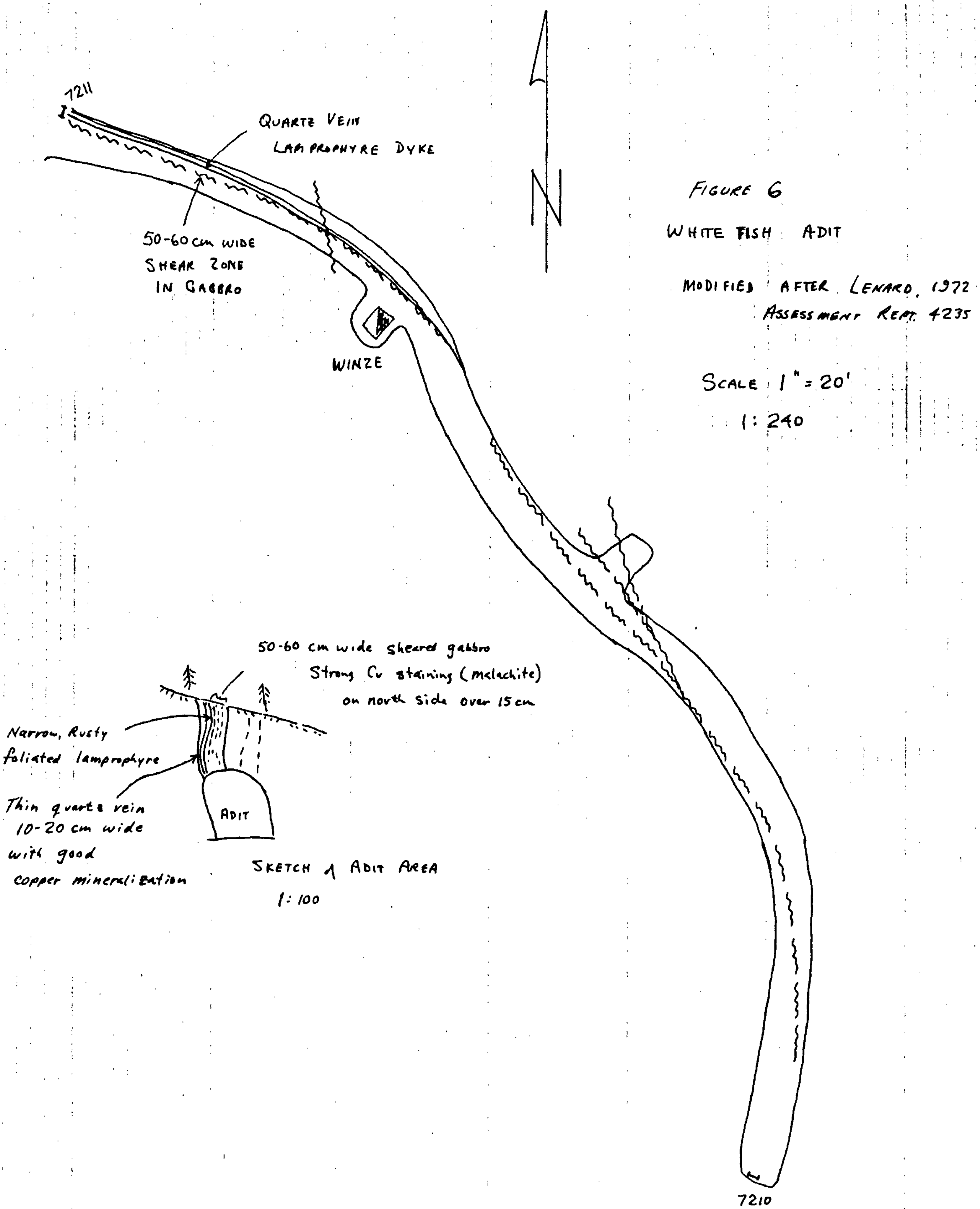
The Whitefish showing is located at 1700 meters (5575 feet) on the north side of Mount Evans overlooking Meacham Creek. Meacham Creek was formerly called Whitefish Creek. Access to the showing is from the trail to the Evans and Kokanee showings in Pollen Basin. The spur trail to the Whitefish is overgrown but the gabbro cliffs which host the Whitefish can be seen from the trail and it is a short walk mainly across talus from the trail to the showing.

A narrow quartz-calcite vein is developed in a small shear zone within the gabbro, in association with a narrow, strongly foliated lamprophyre dyke. Both the quartz vein and the lamprophyre dyke are about 15cm wide at the adit portal, on the north side of a 50 to 60 cm wide sheared zone of gabbro (see Fig. 6). The quartz vein and shear are oriented at 108/80N to 80S. Inside the adit the shear system swings more to the south as shown in Fig. 6. The quartz vein, lamprophyre dyke and the shear diminish in width within 15 or 20 meters of the portal. Narrow shears and very narrow quartz and quartz-calcite veins are present within the length of the adit but there is no main shear zone/quartz vein system that was followed by the adit, beyond about 20 meters. Where two shear zones intersect the width gets up to 15 to 30cm but individual shears are typically only about 5cm wide. The face of the adit contains a narrow 15 cm wide shear but no mineralization was noted; a chip sample was collected across the shear.

Strong copper mineralization is present within the vein / dyke / shear zone at the portal adit; previous sampling has seen values up to 7.5% Cu in grab samples from the adit area. The copper mineralization diminishes with the structure inside the adit. Scattered copper mineralization is evident through much of the adit as malachite and azurite staining on the walls near small veins, fractures and shears.

Some of the dump material is of coarse crystalline epidote which was not seen at any of the other showings.

In places underground the gabbro contains disseminated chalcopyrite in coarse, irregular patches, very similar to that seen at the Goodhope showing. There is little to no copper mineralization evident in the gabbro on surface, away from the portal area. Development of the copper within the gabbro appears related to the presence of the shear zone. Some potential exists at the Whitefish for defining a small tonnage of this disseminated style of copper mineralization. If exploration is continued at the Goodhope with its similar style of mineralization, then another look should be taken at the Whitefish showing. Otherwise, there appears from the surface workings to be little potential to develop the mineralized quartz vein at the Whitefish showing.


7211
QUARTZ VEIN
LAMPROPHYRE DYKE
50-60 cm WIDE
SHEAR ZONE
IN GABBRO
WINZE
FIGURE 6
WHITE FISH ADIT
MODIFIED AFTER LENARD, 1972
ASSESSMENT REPT. 4235
SCALE 1" = 20'
1: 240
50-60 cm wide sheared gabbro
Strong Cu staining (malachite)
on north side over 15 cm
Narrow, Rusty
foliated lamprophyre
Thin quartz vein
10-20 cm wide
with good
copper mineralization
ADIT
SKETCH of ADIT AREA
1: 100
7210

The Whitefish adit is located in an area of gabbro cliffs above a coarse talus slope and it would have been virtually impossible to do an IP survey over the vein. For this reason and the small size of the structure evident at the adit, no attempt was made to survey this showing.

2.44 Evans Showing

The Evans showing is a trenched quartz-calcite vein located at 1930 meters (6330 feet) in a northwest-facing cirque basin on the northwest flank of Mount Evans. Access is via an excellent trail which leaves the Fiddler Creek logging road just above the one kilometer mark, at an elevation of 1400 meters.

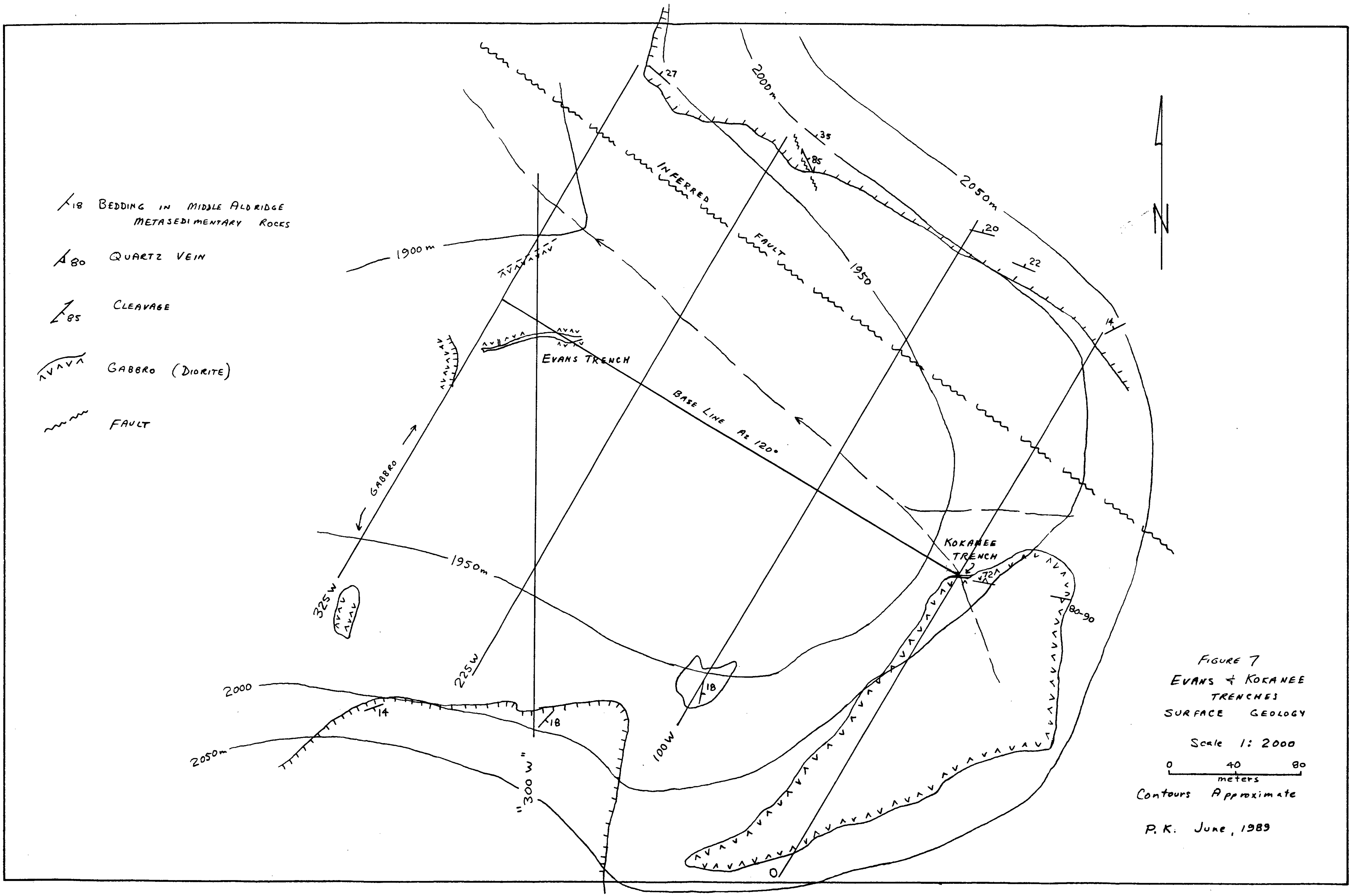
The vein has been explored only by trenching, presumably because it sits in an area of relatively low immediate topography and exploration by means of an adit would have required driving much of the adit through barren country rock.

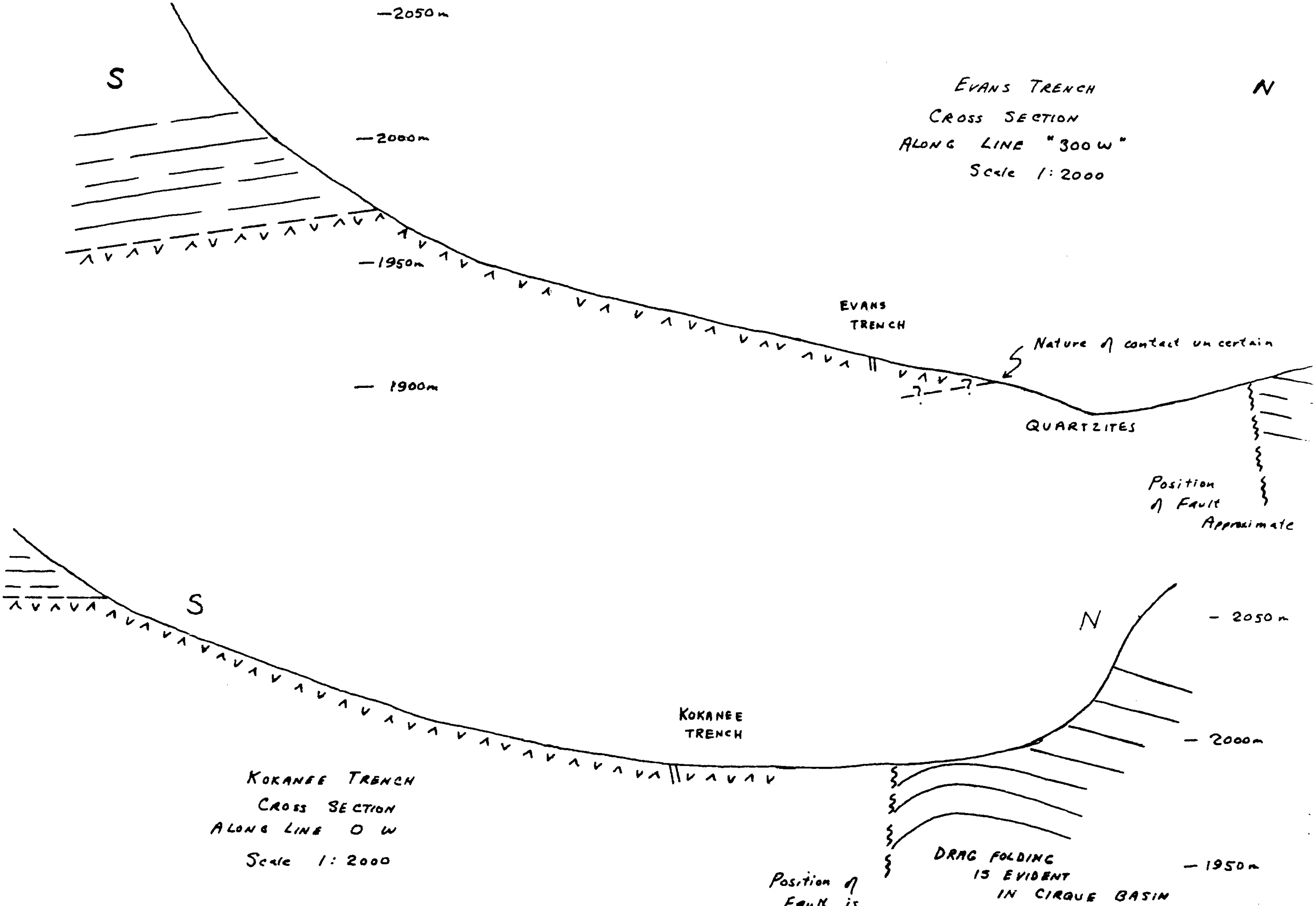
The vein strikes about 080 and dips close to vertical. It is exposed for about 70 meters; the west end is apparently covered by talus overburden but the east end terminates in the host gabbro and no obvious extension could be found in gabbro bedrock exposed east of the vein. The vein occurs primarily within a coarse-grained gabbro sill but a small exposure of strongly altered Aldridge Formation quartzites and siltstones is present on the north side of the vein near its mid-point (Fig. 9). This block of sediments may be a pendant incorporated within the sill.

The vein varies in width from about one meter to at least three meters and it is thus one of the thickest mineralized veins known on the property. The east and west exposed extremities of the vein appear to be relatively sparsely mineralized while the central and thicker portion of the vein carries considerable chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. On the basis of incomplete exposure of the vein it appears that the structure is a quartz-calcite lens with the best mineralization in the central portion.

A central part of the vein has not been mined out by the trenching and this is the only place where one can see the full width of the mineralized vein. The west central portion of the trench was still filled with winter snow during both visits and only the east side of the unmined portion of the vein was available for sampling (Fig. 9)

The Evans (and Kokanee) veins were visited prior to the IP survey getting underway on this part of the property, in part to establish the orientation of the two veins and their relationship to each other so that the IP survey grid could be properly located. Both veins strike easterly and an east oriented baseline with


18 Bedding in Middle Aldridge Metasedimentary Rocks
80 Quartz Vein
85 Cleavage
Gabbro (Diorite)
Fault
Inferred Fault
Evans Trench
Base Line Az 120°
Kokanee Trench
Gabbro
1900m
1950m
2000
2050m
2000m
2050m
1950
325W
225W
300W
100W
0
N
27
35
85
20
22
14
72
80-90
18
14
18
Figure 7
Evans & Kokanee Trenches
Surface Geology
Scale 1: 2000
0 40 80
meters
Contours Approximate
P.K. June, 1989



P. K. June, 1989

Figure 8

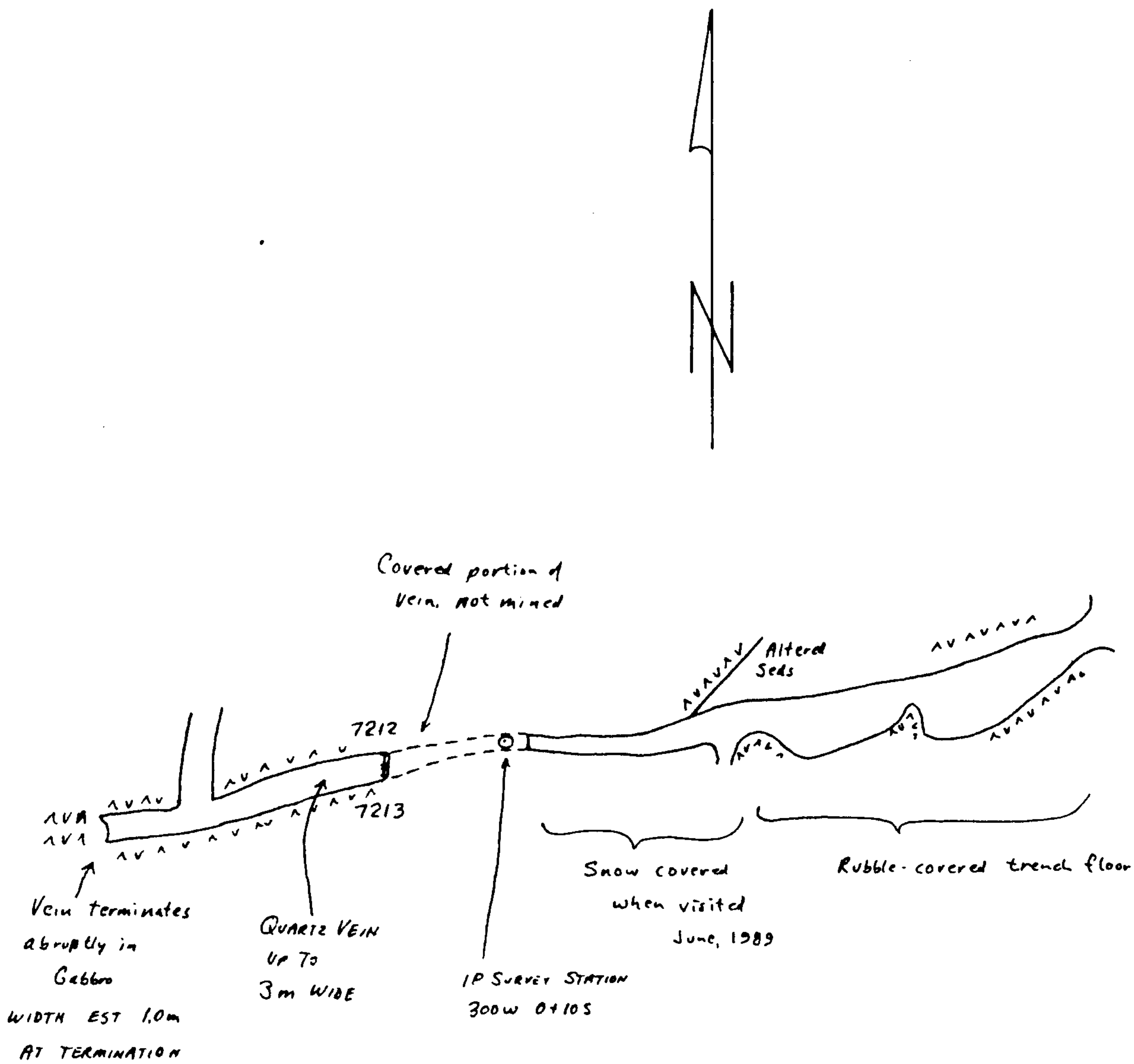


FIGURE 9
EVANS TRENCH

SURFACE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

0 10 20

METERS

PK
JULY, 1989

north-oriented survey lines was obviously the best layout for the grid. Unfortunately the grid was cut oblique to this orientation, presumably because of some mix-up in communication. The resulting survey lines crossed the veins at an oblique attitude; extra lines were introduced to provide a better crossing of the structures. The IP surveying of these two veins was thus considerably less efficient than it should have been.

2.45 Kokanee Showing

The Kokanee showing is located in the same cirque basin as the Evans showing, at an elevation of 1990 meters (6530 feet) and approximately 300 meters southeast of the Evans trench (Fig. 7). The trail leading to the Evans trench continues up to the Kokanee showing.

The Kokanee is a quartz-calcite vein developed in a gabbro body which appears to be irregular in shape. Surface mapping suggests this gabbro is separate from the one which hosts the Evans vein (Fig.). There is very little of the Kokanee vein exposed on surface. A thick vein approximately 6 or 7 meters wide occurs at the base of a cliff exposure of gabbro. The vein diminishes very abruptly into the gabbro although small patches of broken quartz with minor copper mineralization can be traced along the trend of the vein for at least 60 meters, across most of the exposed gabbro. To the west the vein is covered by talus.

Mineralization consists of irregularly-developed patches and disseminations of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor galena and tetrahedrite. The irregular nature of the sulfide mineralization precludes getting an accurate assessment of the grade of this vein with small samples. The best mineralization appears to be developed within the central portion of the vein, across a width of 3 or 4 meters. Only one sample was collected, a chip sample across a central 2 meter well mineralized portion. Much of the trench was still filled with snow when it was visited.

A northwest-striking fault is inferred to occur a short distance north of both the Kokanee and Evans veins. Drag folding adjacent to the fault can be seen in the cirque walls above the Kokanee vein. Aldridge sediments north of the Kokanee strike directly into the Kokanee host gabbro and the fault evidently juxtaposes the sediments and the gabbro. This fault may have some relationship to the mineralized veins; it strikes approximately toward the Faller vein and could be a controlling structure for all three veins.

The Kokanee vein is the widest mineralized quartz vein known on the property but it has a very limited strike length on surface. If the IP survey indicates a reasonable strike length to this vein below surface, consideration should be given to drilling both the Kokanee and the Evans showings; their proximal relationship favours the development of an economic tonnage of ore-grade material. A drill program on these veins would need helicopter support.

5.0 Conclusions

1. The Evans Terra property hosts a series of well mineralized quartz-calcite veins within gabbro sills which intrude the Middle Aldridge Formation. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, tetrahedrite and sphalerite. No economic grades or tonnages have been identified although previous sampling indicates there is potential for development of small tonnages of copper-gold-silver ore.

2. The larger veins are not developed along shear zones but rather appear to be lenticular bodies, possibly quartz fillings of tension gashes.

3. Surface exposures of the veins suggest they are limited in strike extent but recent IP surveying has been successful at establishing extensions for some of the veins.

4. Sulfide mineralization is unevenly developed within the veins; small bulk samples are required to establish accurate grades. The irregular nature of the mineralization could result in pockets of high grade ore within the veins.

5 The veins are near-vertical in orientation and have widths from one to three meters and are thus amenable to relatively simple mining techniques such as shrinkage stoping.

6. Some possibility exists that the mineralized quartz-calcite veins are related to major structural breaks known to exist in the area. Exploration targets could be developed based on this premise; these could be evaluated with geochemistry and geophysics.

7. The Goodhope and Faller veins could be accessed with short roads, if drilling were to be undertaken; the Evans and Kokanee veins would require helicopter support for any drill program.

8. Disseminated copper mineralization is present within coarse-grained gabbro at two of the showings visited. No evaluation of this mineralization has been reported on by previous workers on the property. This disseminated mineralization appears associated with the vein mineralization, occurring proximal to the veins at both the localities observed to date. Potential exists for development of relatively large tonnages of this disseminated copper mineralization.

4.00 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. If results of the IP surveying suggest better mineralization at depth and there is reasonable strike length to the veins, diamond drilling should be done to evaluate the IP results.

2. A soil geochem survey over the Goodhope vein area should be done to evaluate the extent of the disseminated copper mineralization seen at surface. Analyses should include other elements besides copper to allow recognition of anomalies that are caused by buried mineralized veins.

3. If further exploration is undertaken on the property, some evaluation should be made of the known faults which may be responsible for development of the veins. Reconnaissance geochemistry should be applied first.

4. The Fiddler Creek Fault should be tested with a Horizontal Loop EM survey for the presence of a sulfide vein in the vicinity of Line 150N on the Faller grid, particularly if any encouragement is provided by the results of the soil sampling done in the area.

Description of Samples

Sample Number	Description
7201	Goodhope. Grab sample off dump. Coarse-grained gabbro with disseminated ragged patches of chalcopyrite. Est 75% hornblende with feldspar, quartz and minor pink garnet.
7202	Goodhope. Chip sample across 25cm wide quartz-calcite vein at adit portal. Minor Cpy, py and malachite.
7203	Faller adit. Chip sample across 60 cm of quartz vein, face of adit (22m from portal).
7204	Faller Adit. Chip sample across one meter, north half of widest exposure of vein in adit, 16m in from portal.
7205	Faller adit. Chip sample across one meter, south half of vein, site of 7204.
7206	Faller adit. Chip sample across one meter, quartz vein, 11m in from adit portal.
7207	Faller adit. Chip sample across one meter, quartz vein 8m in from adit portal.
7208	Faller trench, 86m (slope distance) above Faller adit portal (see Fig. 4). Chip sample across 1.5m quartz-calcite vein at upper, west end of trench. Considerable disseminated Cpy; better mineralization than in adit. Mineralization is fairly consistent across width of vein. Quartz is sheared, ribboned with streaks of sulfides and chlorite. Abundant malachite on exposed surfaces.
7209	Faller trench, 58m (slope distance) above Faller adit portal. Grab sample of mineralized quartz-calcite veining in dump material adjacent to trench; no bedrock exposed in trench. Mineralization includes PbS, Cpy and Py. Not a representative sample.
7210	Whitefish adit. Grab sample across 15cm wide shear zone at adit portal; no copper mineralization evident in sample, very little quartz veining.
7211	Whitefish adit. Grab sample over 15cm wide quartz vein at adit portal, adjacent to lamprophyre dyke. Good copper mineralization.
7212	Evans trench. Chip sample across north 1.2m at west face of east portion of trench. Cpy, py and po in coarse patches. For location see Fig. 9.

7213	Evans trench. Chip sample across south half of vein, location of 7212.
7214	Kokanee trench. Chip sample across middle 2m width of vein. This is not a representative sample; this portion of the vein appears better mineralized and some galena is included in the sample while the vein as a whole carries relatively little PbS.
7215	Grab sample from copper-mineralized quartz vein from upper showing on ridge above (south of) Evans trench. Sampled by Chris Sywulsky.
7216	Kokanee vein "extension". Approx 50m east of main Kokanee trench. Vein is very broken up, patchy with no distinct vein zone or shear zone although the trend of the quartz is on strike with the Kokanee vein. Selective grab of some of the best mineralization seen east of the Kokanee trench, along the vein trend.

APPENDIX II

Geochemistry Certificates of Analysis

Chemex Labs Ltd.
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212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2V6

A8919894

Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

CERTIFICATE A8919894

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
PROJECT : EVANS
P.O. # : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 17-JUL-89.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
208	16	Assay: Crush,split,ring
238	16	ICP: Aqua regia digestion

• NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
398	16	Au oz/T: 1/2 assay ton	FA-AAS	0.002	20.00
921	16	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
922	16	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
923	16	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	16	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	16	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	16	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	16	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	16	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	16	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	16	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	16	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	16	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	16	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	16	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	16	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	16	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	16	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	16	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	16	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	16	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	16	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	16	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	16	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	16	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	16	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	100000
944	16	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	16	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	16	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	16	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	16	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	16	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	16	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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Project : EVANS
Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

Date : 17-JUL-89
Invoice # : I-8919894
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919894

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au oz/T	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
7201	208	238	< 0.002	1.86	4.4	< 5	20	< 0.5	2	2.04	1.0	47	5	8030	5.99	10	< 1	0.26	< 10	0.73	610
7202	208	238	< 0.002	0.16	< 0.2	20	10	< 0.5	6	>15.00	< 0.5	21	< 1	570	0.94	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.19	1595
7203	208	238	< 0.002	0.06	< 0.2	10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	7.94	1.0	12	3	836	0.45	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.04	440
7204	208	238	< 0.002	0.08	< 0.2	5	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	8.21	1.5	11	7	1990	0.94	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.07	680
7205	208	238	< 0.002	0.17	< 0.2	15	< 10	< 0.5	2	11.90	< 0.5	12	1	161	0.56	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.15	1085
7206	208	238	< 0.002	0.07	< 0.2	< 5	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	4.21	0.5	6	8	350	0.80	< 10	2	< 0.01	< 10	0.05	440
7207	208	238	< 0.002	0.12	0.6	10	< 10	< 0.5	4	12.35	2.5	17	7	3390	1.33	< 10	5	< 0.01	< 10	0.10	1015
7208	208	238	< 0.002	0.51	0.6	20	< 10	< 0.5	2	7.36	4.0	28	12	1565	1.60	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.38	765
7209	208	238	< 0.002	0.07	60.6	125	< 10	< 0.5	116	1.07	13.0	85	20	>10000	4.15	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.03	225
7210	208	238	< 0.002	3.53	1.6	< 5	30	< 0.5	10	1.54	0.5	43	20	587	8.67	20	< 1	0.14	10	2.02	1385
7211	208	238	< 0.002	1.07	5.4	10	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.75	1.5	72	4	>10000	6.07	10	< 1	0.08	10	0.34	385
7212	208	238	< 0.002	0.16	9.0	60	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	10.5	57	15	>10000	5.65	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.04	170
7213	208	238	< 0.002	0.21	6.8	70	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.30	3.0	34	14	>10000	3.37	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.06	210
7214	208	238	0.034	0.12	117.5	< 5	< 10	< 0.5	680	0.08	3.5	8	14	3580	2.40	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.06	125
7215	208	238	0.004	0.76	18.6	15	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.37	4.5	15	22	>10000	7.83	< 10	2	< 0.01	< 10	0.19	145
7216	208	238	< 0.002	0.67	7.8	120	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.66	2.5	53	12	>10000	2.15	10	< 1	< 0.01	10	0.06	330

CERTIFICATION : B. Cargill

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530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2V6

Project : EVANS
Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

Date : 17-JUL-89
Invoice # : I-8919894
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919894

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
7201	208	238	< 1	0.17	13	690	4	5	16	23	0.45	< 10	< 10	233	10	272
7202	208	238	< 1	0.01	4	30	< 2	5	6	129	0.01	< 10	< 10	12	< 10	20
7203	208	238	< 1	0.01	7	20	4	< 5	1	44	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	44
7204	208	238	< 1	0.01	11	10	10	< 5	< 1	41	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	84
7205	208	238	< 1	< 0.01	5	20	2	< 5	1	57	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	18
7206	208	238	1	< 0.01	11	< 10	6	< 5	< 1	25	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	26
7207	208	238	< 1	< 0.01	17	20	2	5	1	75	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	7	< 10	118
7208	208	238	< 1	0.01	10	40	156	5	3	64	0.01	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	154
7209	208	238	< 1	< 0.01	32	40	>10000	< 5	1	10	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	5	10	708
7210	208	238	< 1	0.04	35	630	468	< 5	18	36	0.45	< 10	< 10	281	10	130
7211	208	238	< 1	0.04	38	< 10	118	< 5	8	53	0.03	< 10	< 10	156	20	336
7212	208	238	1	0.01	45	20	80	< 5	1	2	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	866
7213	208	238	1	< 0.01	27	60	56	< 5	1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	9	< 10	466
7214	208	238	1	< 0.01	16	60	>10000	< 5	1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	110
7215	208	238	1	< 0.01	24	< 10	490	< 5	4	12	0.03	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	1915
7216	208	238	< 1	0.01	65	340	46	< 5	2	26	0.15	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	238

CERTIFICATION : B. Cargli

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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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V6C 2V6

A8919893

Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

CERTIFICATE A8919893

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD
PROJECT : EVANS
P.O.# : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 17-JUL-89.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	9	Dry, sieve -80 mesh; soil, sed.
238	9	ICP: Aqua regia digestion

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
921	9	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
922	9	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
923	9	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	9	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	9	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	9	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	9	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	9	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	9	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	9	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	9	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	9	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	9	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	9	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	9	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	9	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	9	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	9	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	9	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	9	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	9	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	9	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	9	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	9	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	9	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	100000
944	9	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	9	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	9	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	9	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	9	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	9	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	9	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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To : GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2V6
Project : EVANS
Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

Date :17-JUL-89
Invoice # :I-8919893
P.O. # :NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919893

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
0N 210W	201 238	2.99	0.4	< 5	160	< 0.5	4	0.54	< 0.5	33	19	42	3.94	10	< 1	0.21	40	0.52	880	< 1
0N 250W	201 238	2.17	0.8	20	80	< 0.5	4	0.20	< 0.5	54	18	85	5.60	10	< 1	0.25	80	0.60	1215	1
0N 290W	201 238	2.15	0.6	10	160	< 0.5	< 2	0.68	1.0	65	16	60	4.38	10	< 1	0.29	60	0.55	2910	2
100N 250W	201 238	2.35	0.8	10	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	< 0.5	55	19	77	5.75	10	< 1	0.27	70	0.63	1300	1
100N 270W	201 238	1.82	0.4	10	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.42	0.5	39	16	52	4.19	10	< 1	0.29	50	0.56	1735	< 1
100N 290W	201 238	1.68	0.4	10	120	< 0.5	2	1.23	0.5	42	13	50	4.39	10	< 1	0.26	60	0.48	1245	1
150N 225W	201 238	2.11	0.6	15	70	< 0.5	2	0.18	< 0.5	55	18	88	5.84	10	< 1	0.23	80	0.60	1145	1
150N 260W	201 238	2.05	0.6	30	70	< 0.5	2	0.17	< 0.5	50	18	74	5.66	10	< 1	0.22	60	0.59	1145	2
150N 270W	201 238	1.99	0.6	30	70	< 0.5	4	0.17	< 0.5	50	18	78	5.48	10	< 1	0.26	70	0.55	1140	< 1

CERTIFICATION : B. Cargill

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2V6

Project : EVANS
Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

Date :17-JUL-89
Invoice # : I-8919893
P.O. # :NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919893

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
0N 210W	201	238	0.02	48	710	32	< 5	3	47	0.14	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	238
0N 250W	201	238	0.01	48	1010	66	< 5	3	20	0.10	< 10	< 10	24	< 10	198
0N 290W	201	238	0.01	44	1520	48	< 5	2	51	0.07	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	248
100N 250W	201	238	0.01	43	1070	50	< 5	3	17	0.11	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	192
100N 270W	201	238	0.01	36	1230	46	< 5	2	34	0.09	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	184
100N 290W	201	238	0.01	32	1220	34	< 5	2	64	0.08	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	202
150N 225W	201	238	0.01	47	910	58	5	3	17	0.09	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	184
150N 260W	201	238	0.01	43	940	44	< 5	3	17	0.09	< 10	< 10	23	< 10	210
150N 270W	201	238	0.01	46	1020	92	< 5	3	18	0.11	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	186

CERTIFICATION : B. Cargill

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2V6

A8923355

Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

CERTIFICATE A8923355

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
PROJECT : EVANS
P.O.# : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 22-AUG-89.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
214	14	Received sample as pulp

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
301	14	Cu %: HClO4-HNO3 digestion	AAS	0.01	100.0
312	2	Pb %: HClO4-HNO3 digestion	AAS	0.01	100.0
383	3	Ag oz/T	FA-GRAVIMETRIC	0.01	20.00

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

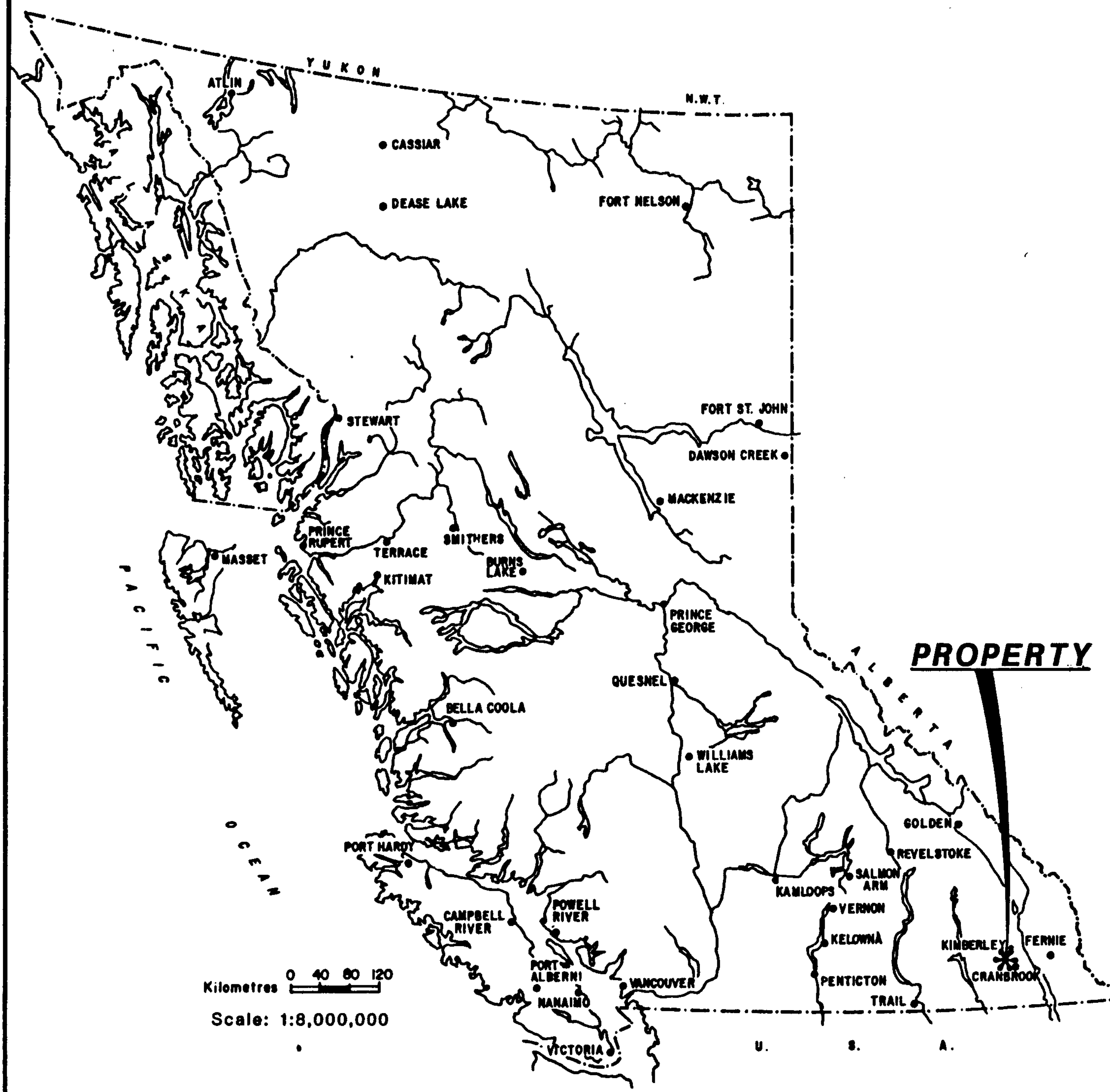
530 - 800 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2V6
Project : EVANS
Comments: ATTN: DAVE MARK CC: PETER KLEWCHUK

##Page No. : 1
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 22-AUG-89
Invoice # : I-8923355
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8923355

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Cu %	Pb %	Ag FA oz/T
7201	214	--	0.70	-----	-----
7202	214	--	0.05	-----	-----
7203	214	--	0.07	-----	-----
7204	214	--	0.20	-----	-----
7207	214	--	0.30	-----	-----
7208	214	--	0.14	-----	-----
7209	214	--	1.72	1.59	1.84
7210	214	--	0.05	-----	-----
7211	214	--	3.44	-----	-----
7212	214	--	1.68	-----	-----
7213	214	--	1.09	-----	-----
7214	214	--	0.32	1.21	3.40
7215	214	--	3.10	-----	0.46
7216	214	--	1.22	-----	-----

CERTIFICATION : W. Santomanin



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

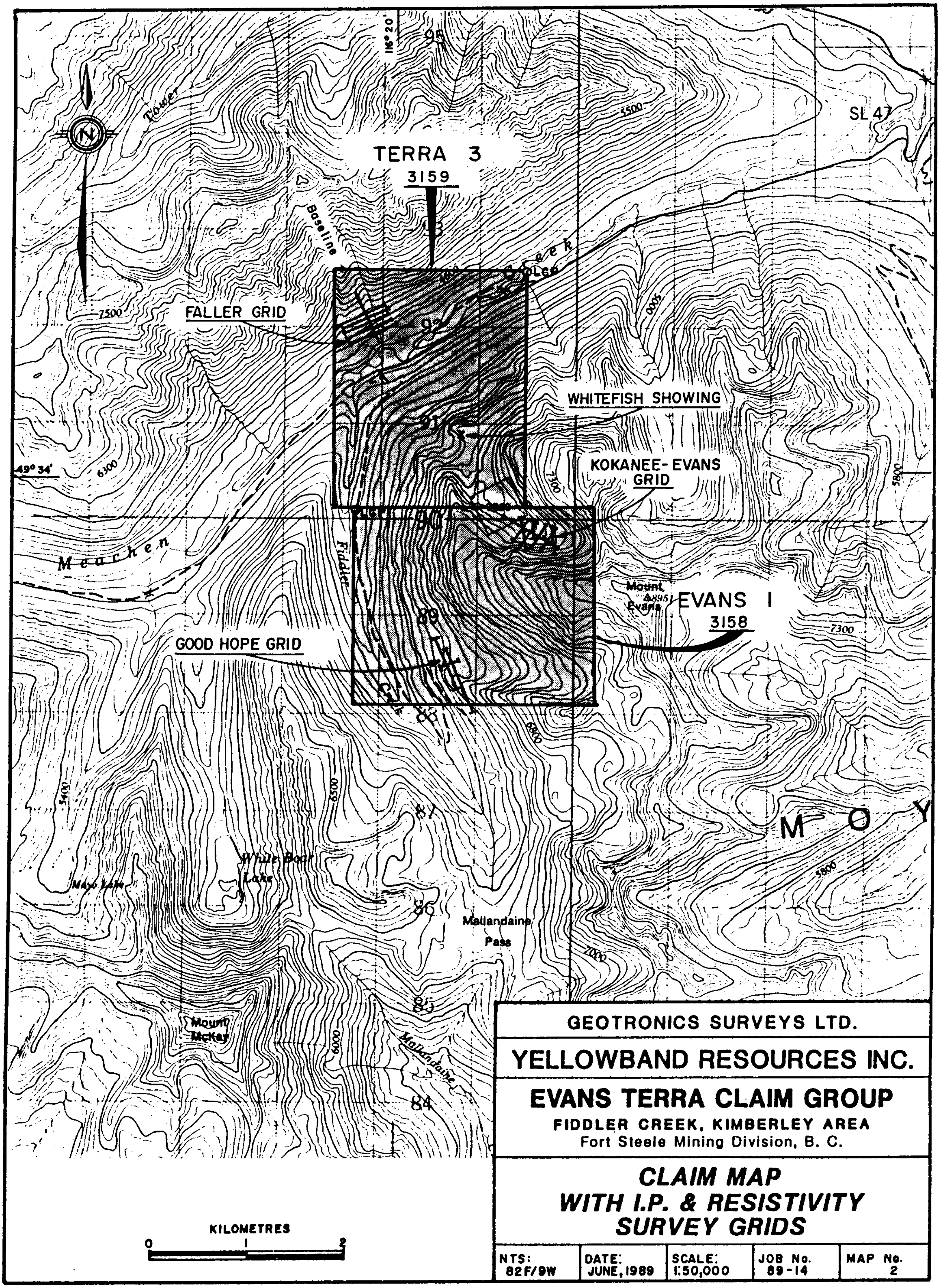
EVANS TERRA CLAIM GROUP

FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA

Fort Steele Mining Division, B. C.

LOCATION MAP

NTS:	DATE:	SCALE:	JOB No.	MAP No.
92 F/9W	JUNE, 1989	1:8,000,000	89-14	1



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS TERRA CLAIM GROUP

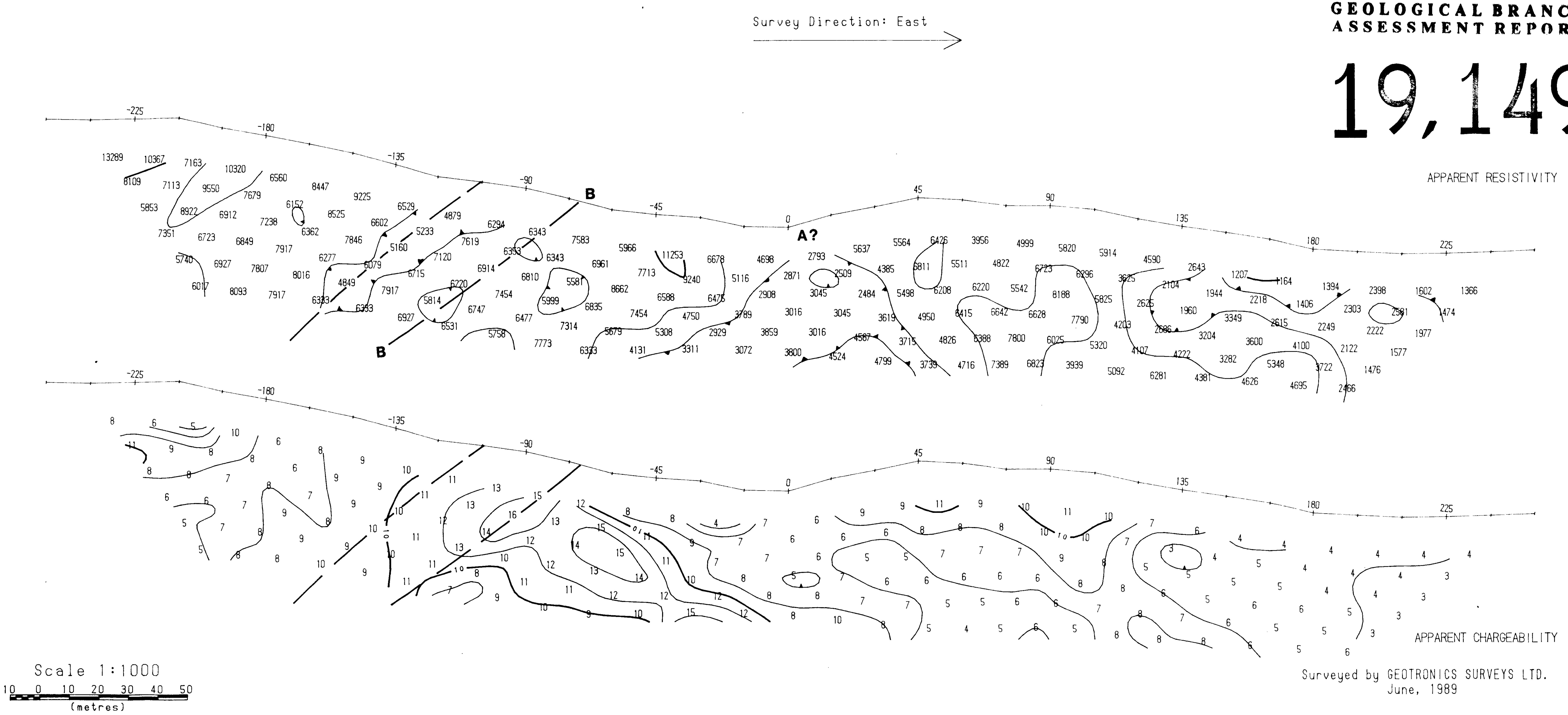
FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA
Fort Steele Mining Division, B. C.

CLAIM MAP WITH I.P. & RESISTIVITY SURVEY GRIDS

NTS:	DATE:	SCALE:	JOB No.	MAP No.
82F/9W	JUNE, 1989	1:50,000	89-14	2

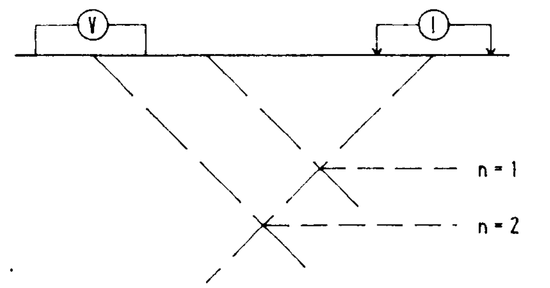
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149



Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 8
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

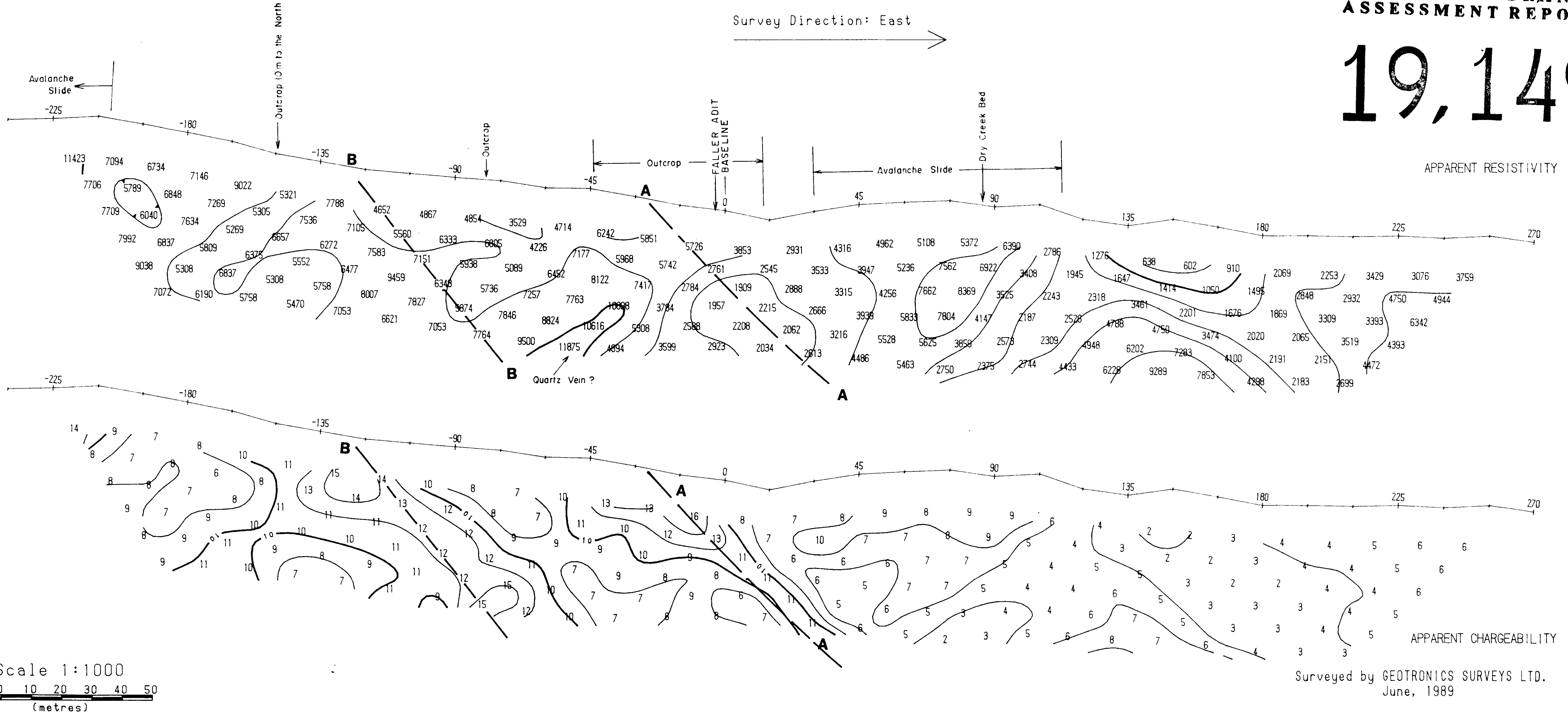
EVANS-TERRA PROJECT
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

FALLER GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 0+50S

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	6

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149



Pseudosection Plotting Method

LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 6
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

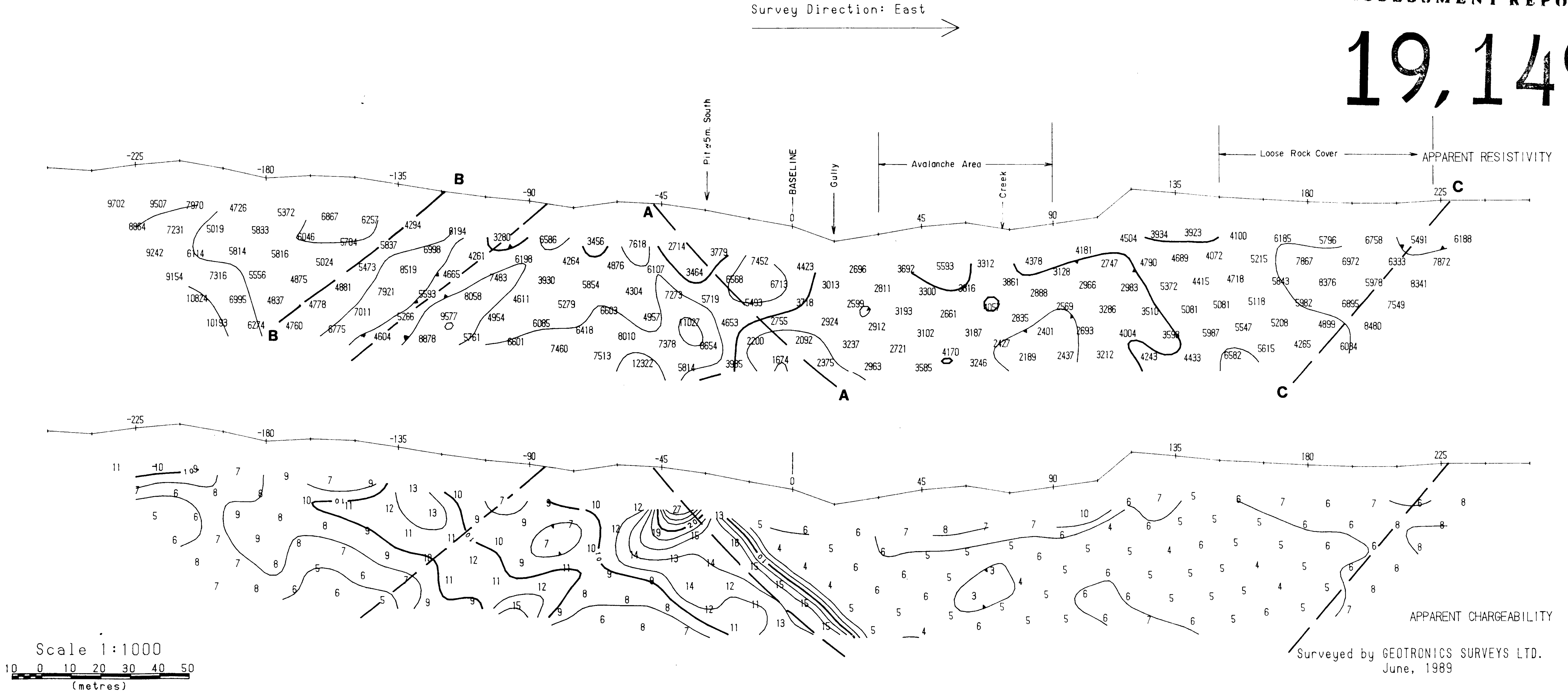
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

FALLER GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY PSEUDOSECTIONS FOR LINE 0+00

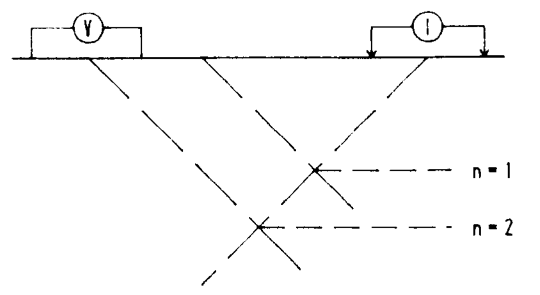
Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	7

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 6
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

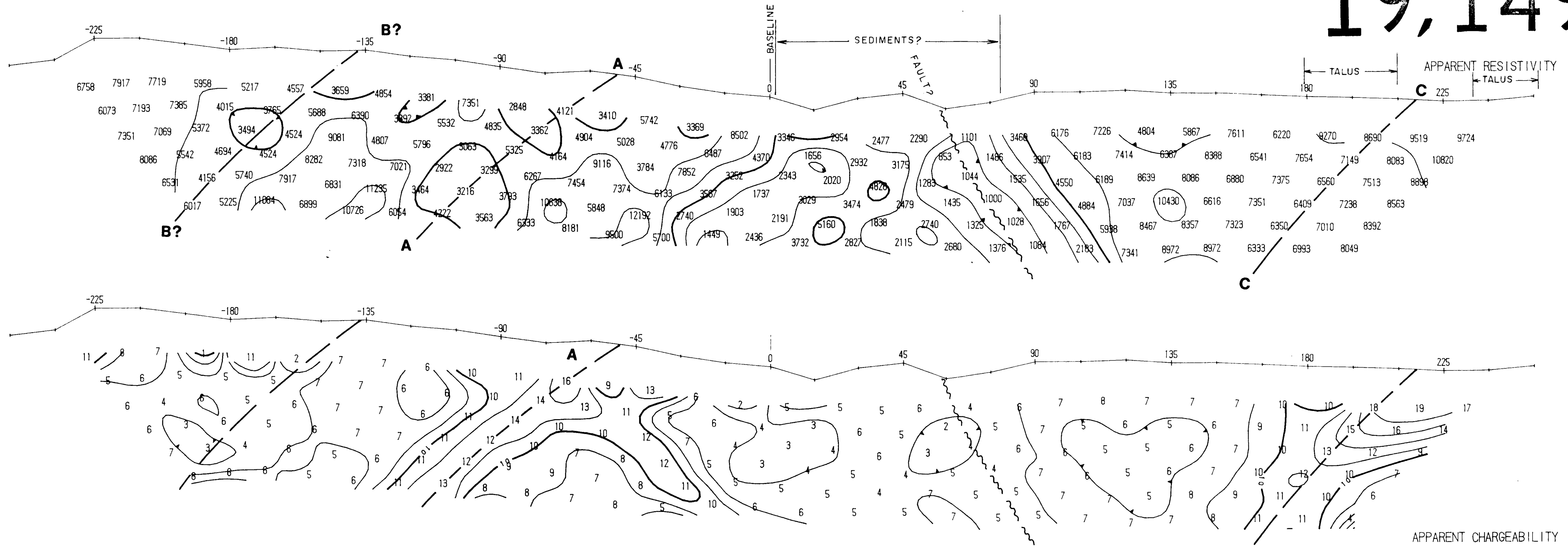
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

FALLER GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 0+50N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	8

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

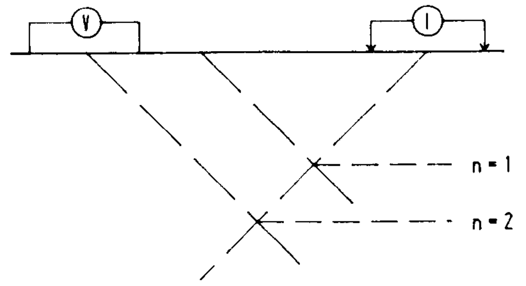


Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 (metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 6
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

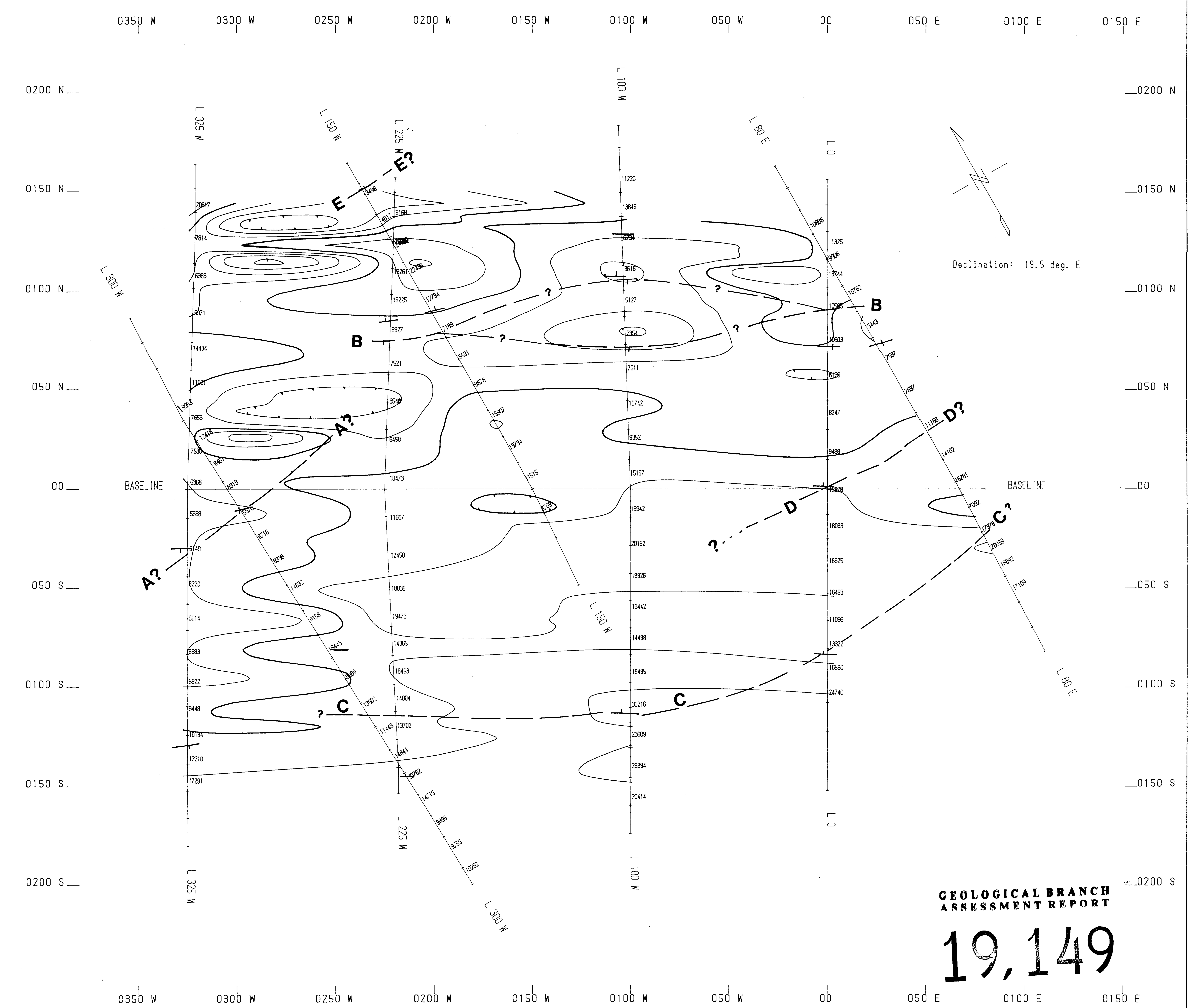
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

FALLER GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 1+00N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	9



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA
Fort Steele Mining Division, B. C.

KOKANEE - EVANS GRID
RESISTIVITY SURVEY
For Level n = 5
DATA AND CONTOURS

Drawn by	Job No.	N.T.S.	Scale	Date	Map #
GEOTRONICS	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	12

SURVEY PARAMETERS

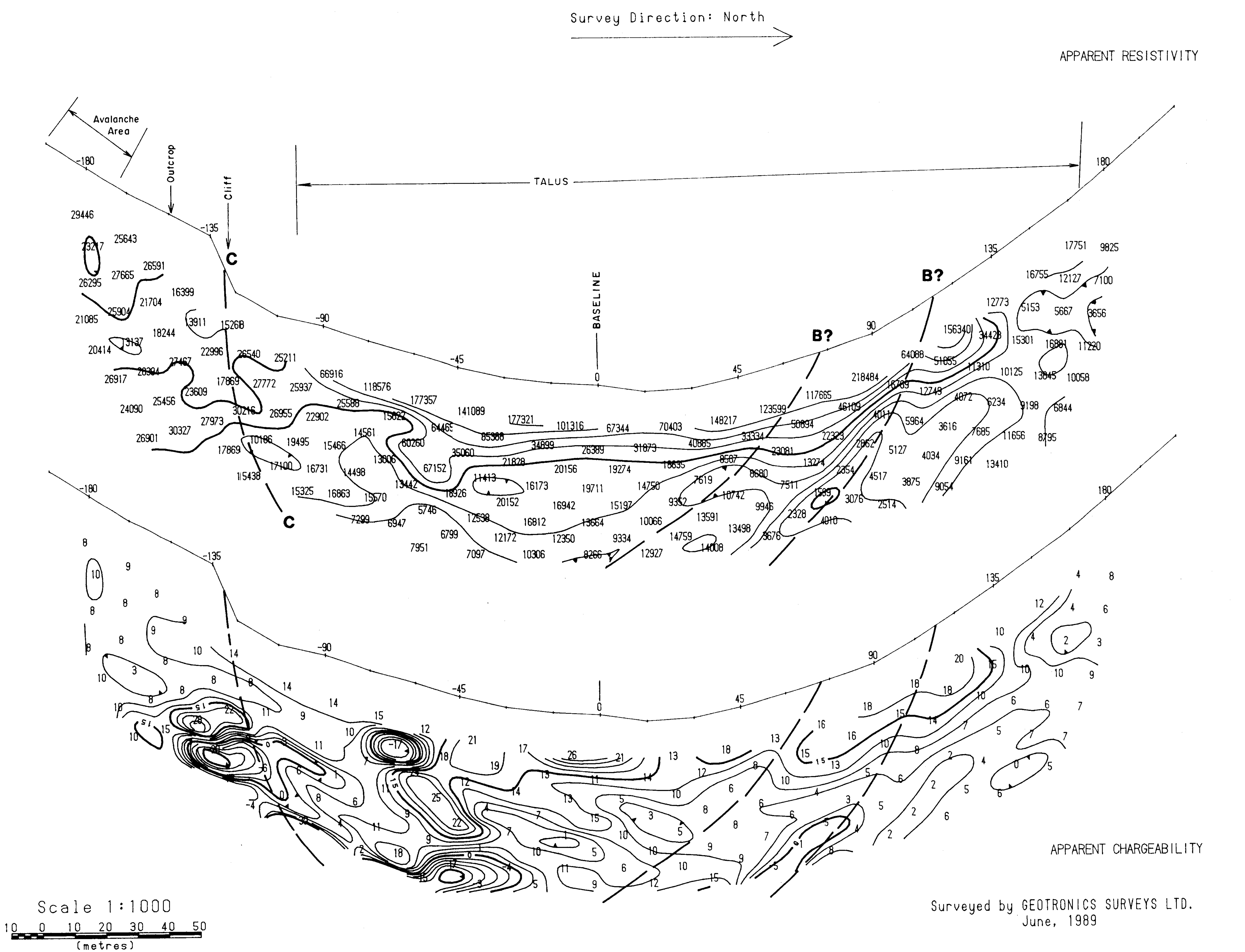
Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability : 10 milliseconds

Trend Enhancement: None
Receiver: Huntec Mark IV
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1
Generator: Phoenix MG-2
2.5 kWatt, with
5.0 HP Honda engine

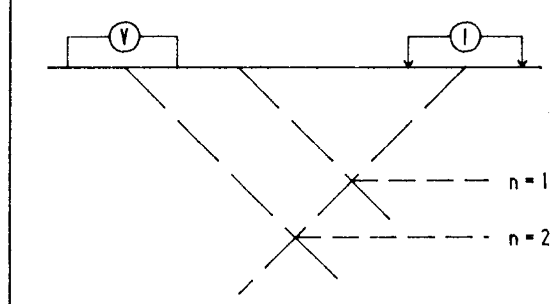
Anomaly with dip direction

Scale 1:1000
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1
2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Double-Dipole
Dipole Length: 50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation: n=1 to 8
Delay Time: 200 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

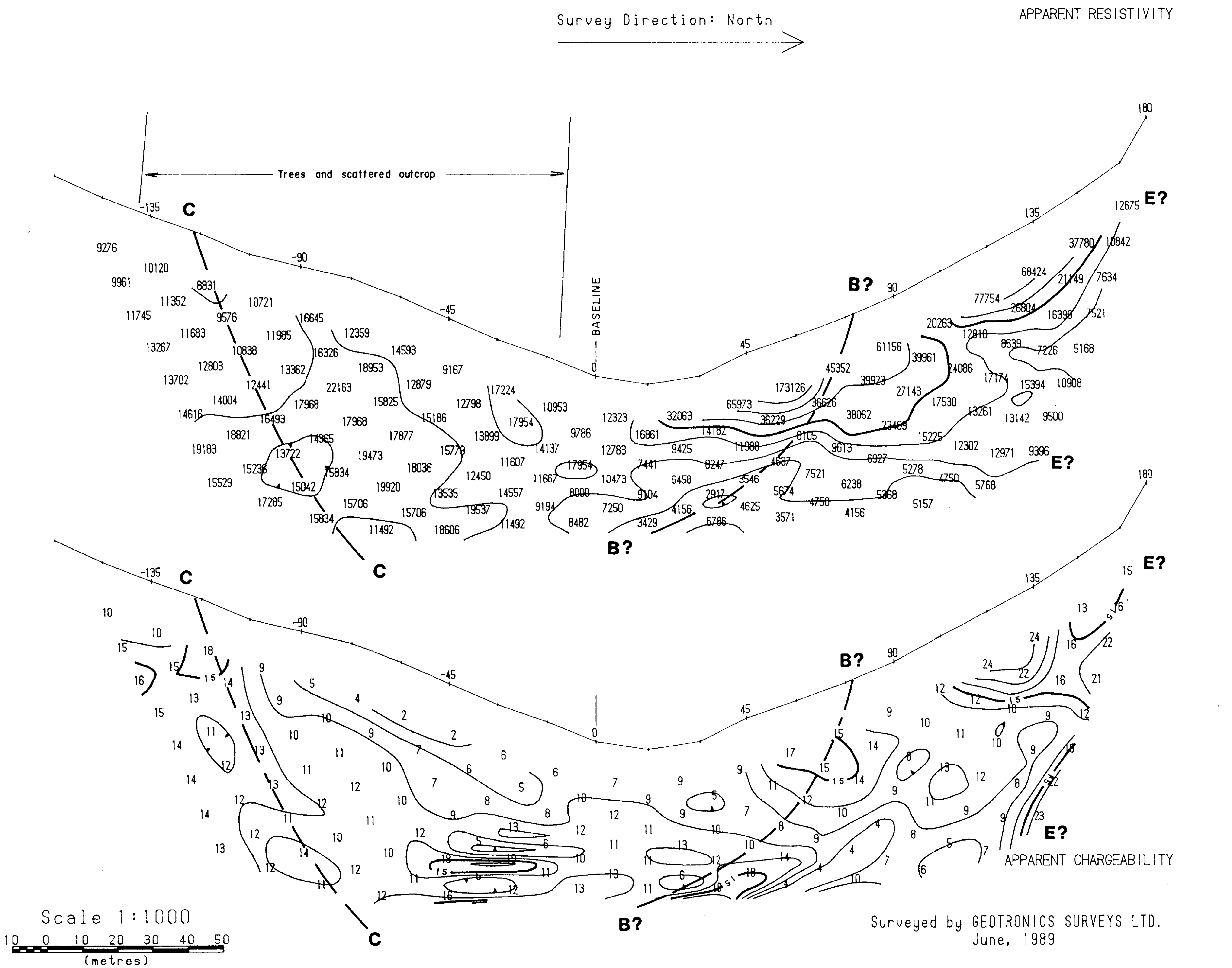
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

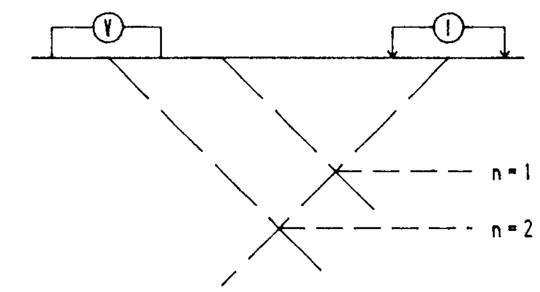
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 1+00W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	16



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1
2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Double-Dipole
Dipole Length: 50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation: n=1 to 9
Delay Time: 200 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 2 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

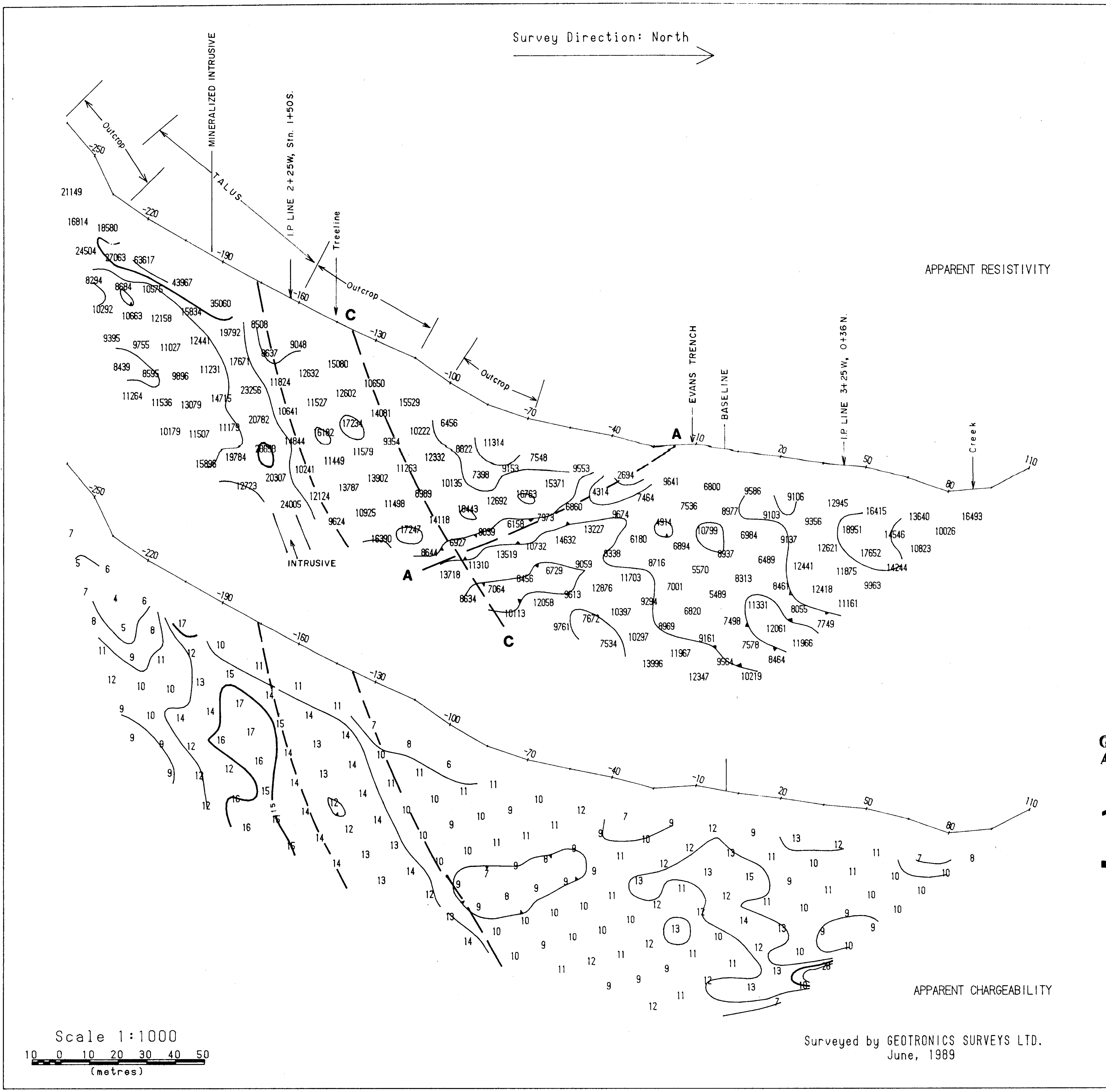
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

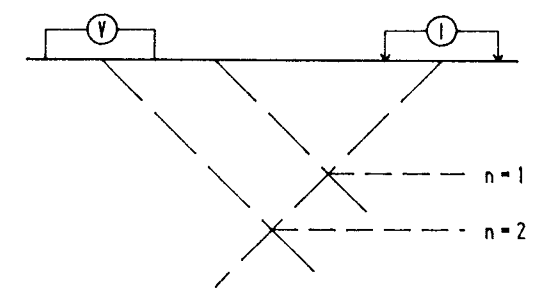
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 2+25W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	18



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Double-Dipole
Dipole Length: 50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation: n=1 to 8
Delay Time: 200 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 3+00W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	19

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Trend Enhancement: None
Receiver: Huntec Mark IV
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1
Generator: Phoenix MG-2
2.5 kWatt, with
5.0 HP Honda engine

60 | 0.6
248 | 48

COPPER | SILVER
ZINC | LEAD
Geochemical Survey Results

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50
(metres)

Declination: 19.5 deg. E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT
FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA
Fort Steele Mining Division, B. C.

FALLER GRID
I.P. AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
PLAN MAP

Drawn By	Job No.	N.T.S.	Scale	Date	Map #
GEOTRONICS	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	3

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 (metres)

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : 500 ohm-metres
Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

Trend Enhancement: None
Receiver: Huntec Mark IV
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1
Phoenix MG-2
Generator: 2.5 kWatt, with 5.0 HP Honda engine

Declination: 19.5 deg. E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.
Faller Grid

RESISTIVITY SURVEY
Data and Contours
For level n=2

Drawn by	Job No.	N.T.S.	Scale	Date	Map #
GEOTRONICS	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	4

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : 500 ohm-metres
Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

Trend Enhancement: None
Receiver: Huntec Mark IV
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1
Generator: Phoenix MG-2
2.5 kWatt, with
5.0 HP Honda engine

Scale 1:1000
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
(metres)

Declination: 19.5 deg. E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

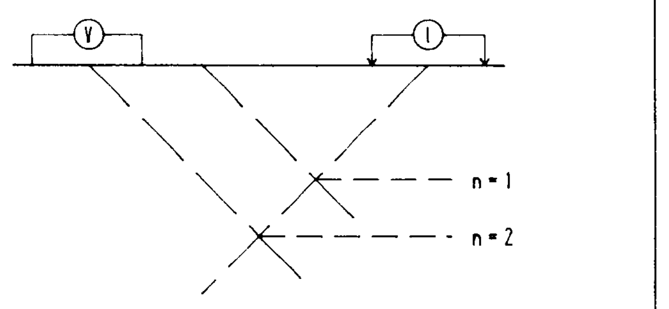
YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.
Faller Grid
CHARGEABILITY SURVEY
Data and Contours
For level n=2

Drawn by	Job No.	N.T.S.	Scale	Date	Map #
GEOTRONICS	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	5

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 2 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1, 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Double-Dipole
Dipole Length: 50 feet (15 metres)
Dipole separation: n=1 to 6
Delay Time: 200 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

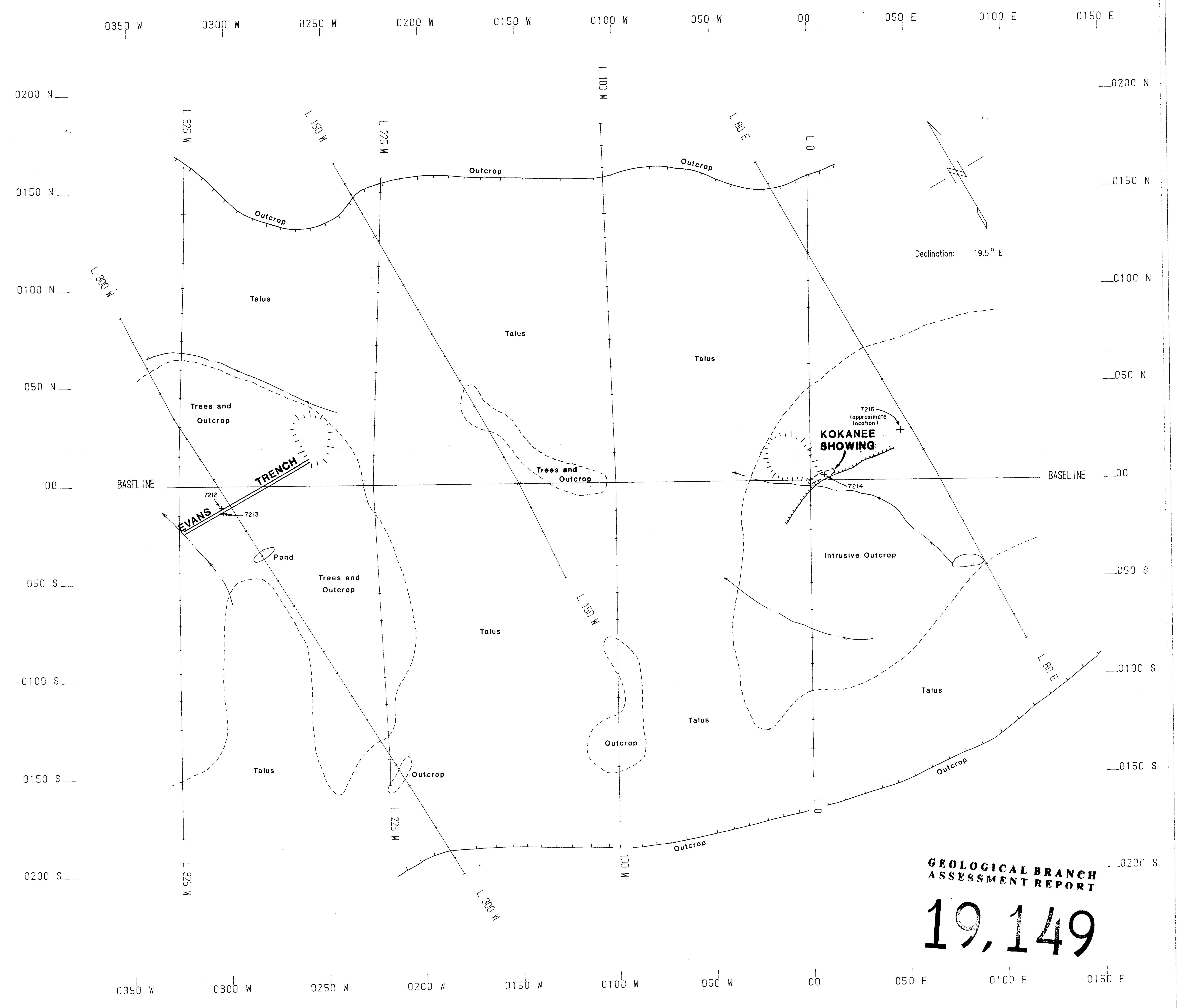
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

FALLER GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 1+50N

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	10



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability : 10 milliseconds

Trend Enhancement: None
Receiver: Huntec Mark IV
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1
Generator: Phoenix MG-2
2.5 kWatt, with
5.0 HP Honda engine

Scale 1:1000
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
(metres)

Creek or stream

Sharp bluff

+ 7212 Geochem Sample Number Location

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

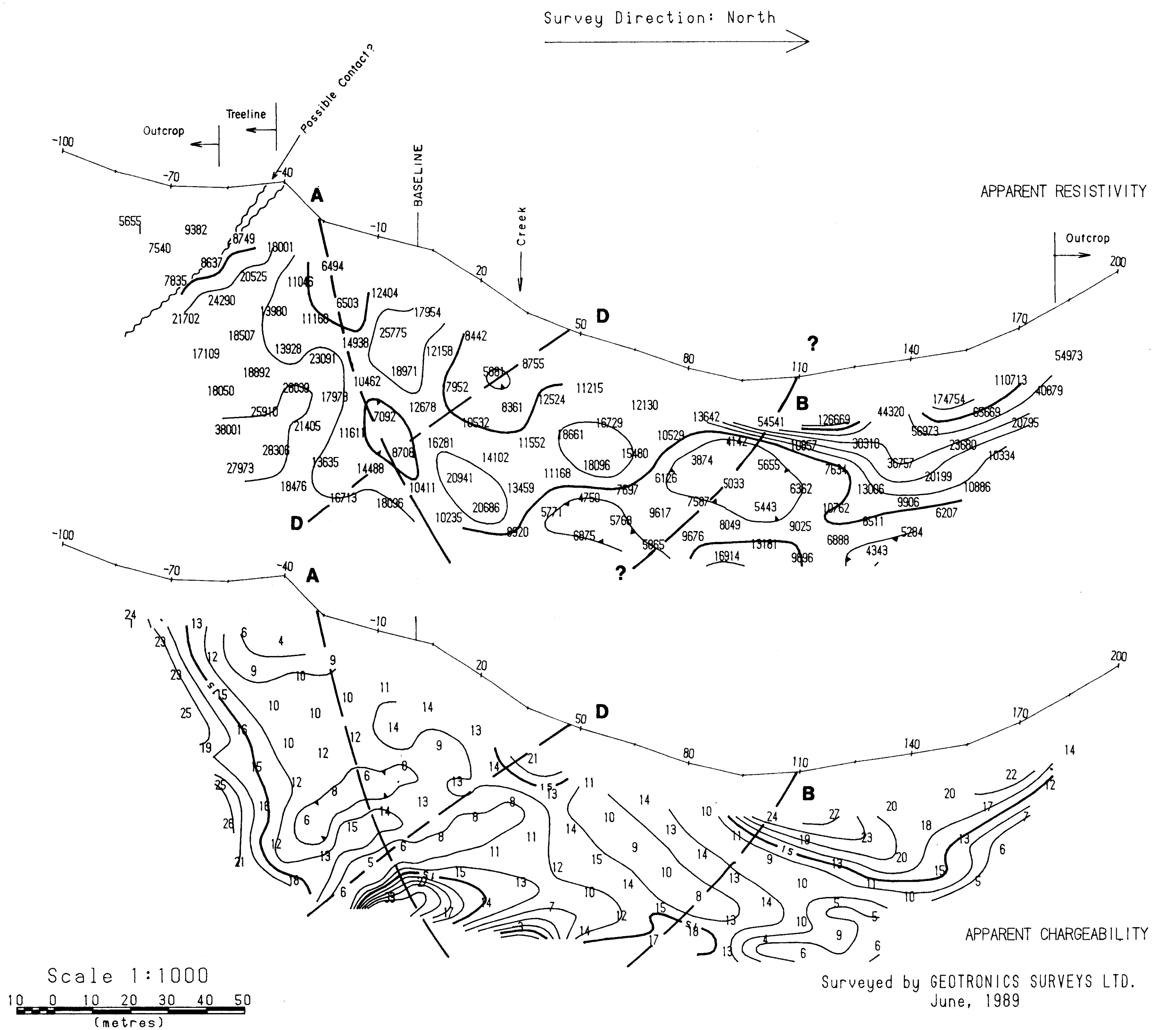
YELLOWBAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA
Fort Steele Mining Division, B. C.

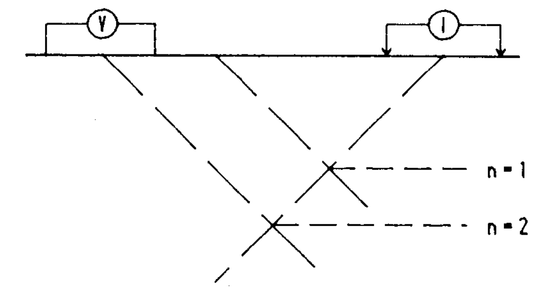
KOKANEE - EVANS GRID
I. P. AND RESISTIVITY SURVEYS
PLAN MAP

Drawn by	Job No.	N.T.S.	Scale	Date	Map #
GEOTRONICS	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	JUNE,1989	11



Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 8
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

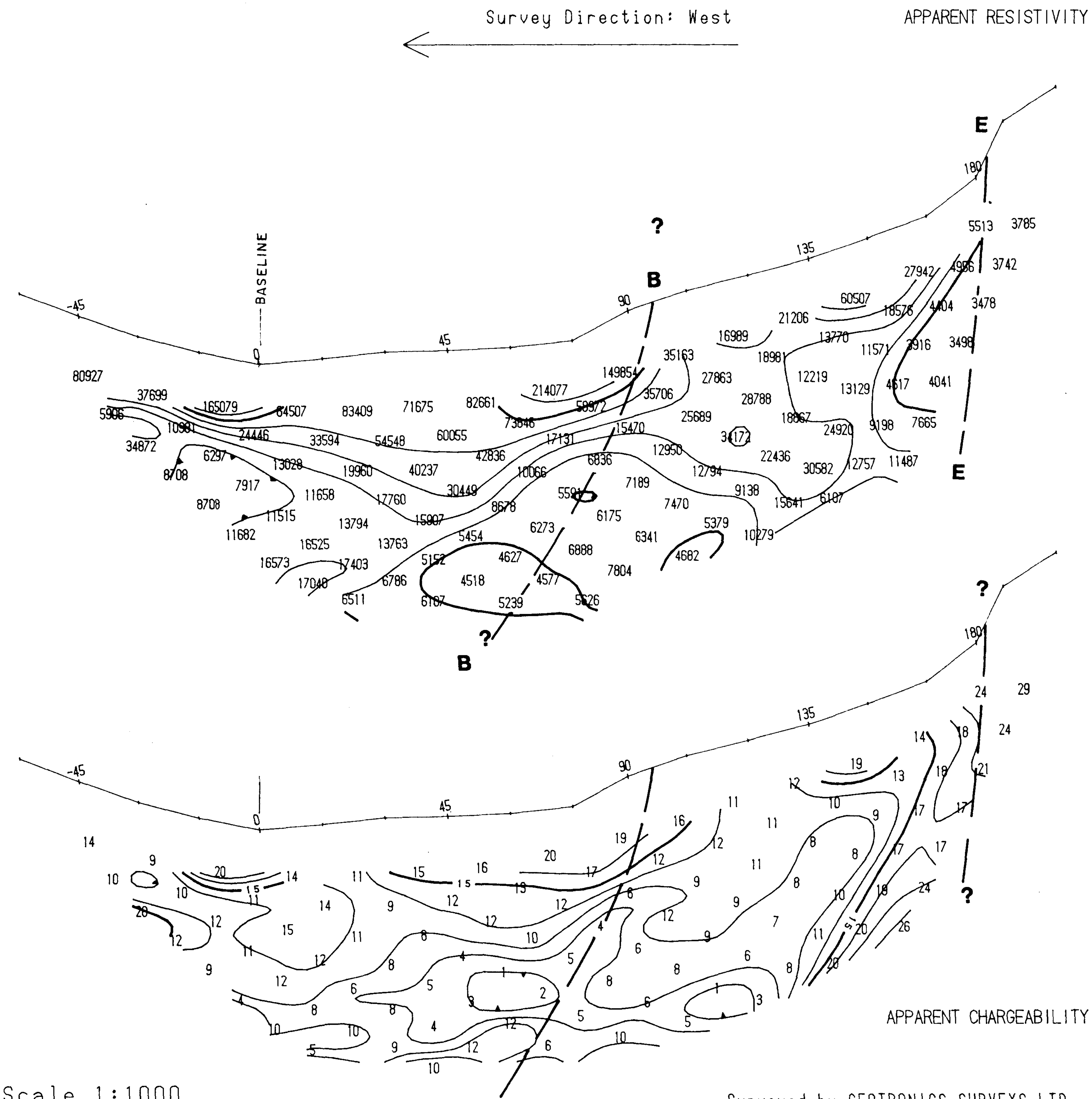
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

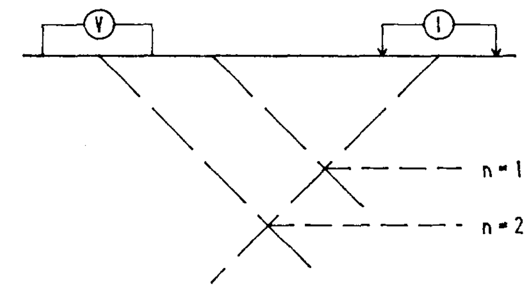
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 0+80E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	14



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Double-Dipole
Dipole Length: 50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole seperation: n=1 to 9
Delay Time: 200 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

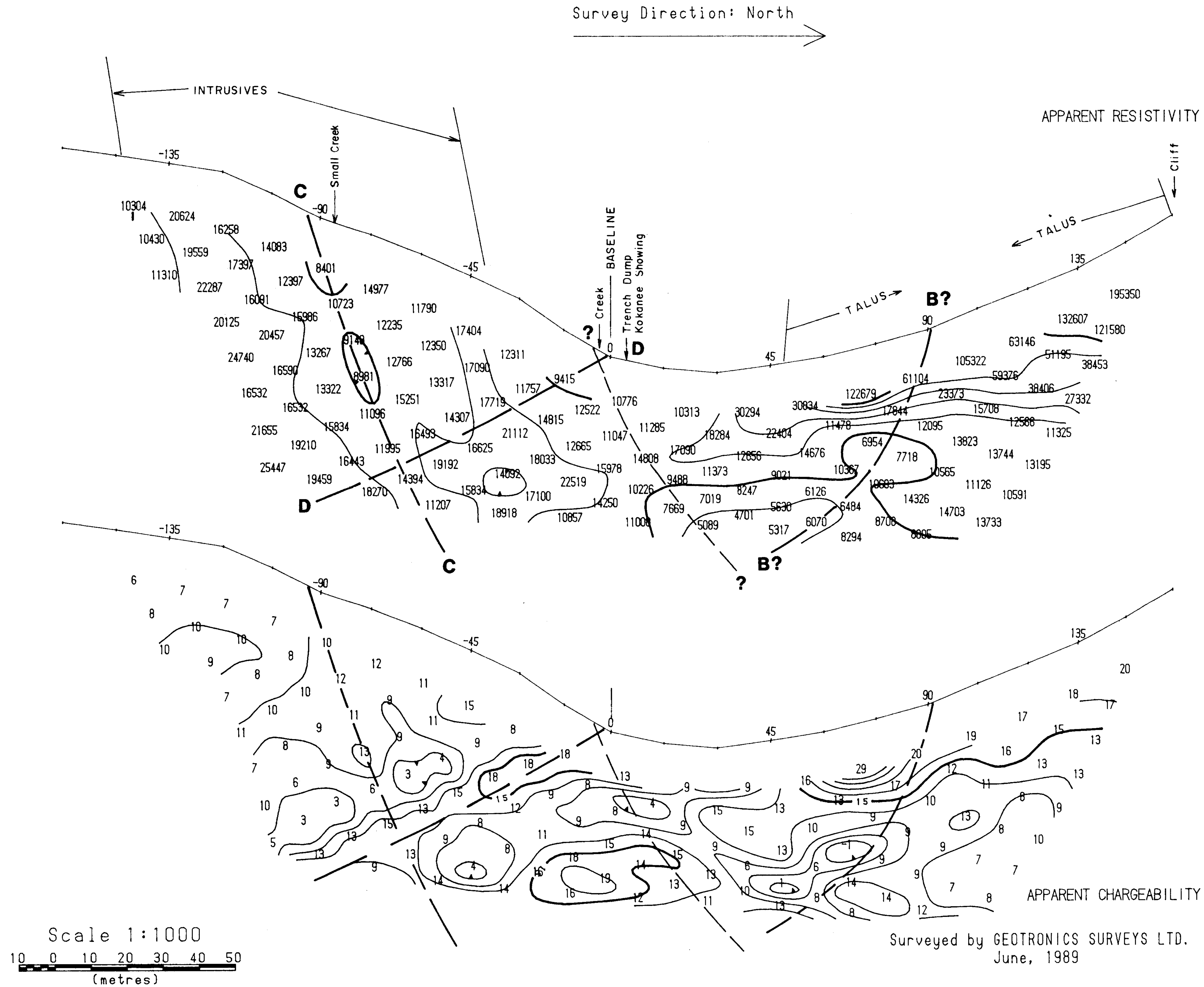
Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 1+50W

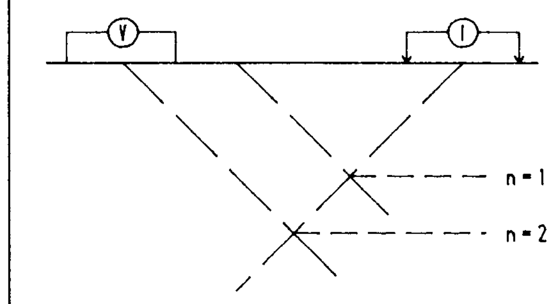
Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	17

Scale 1:1000
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
(metres)

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 8
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

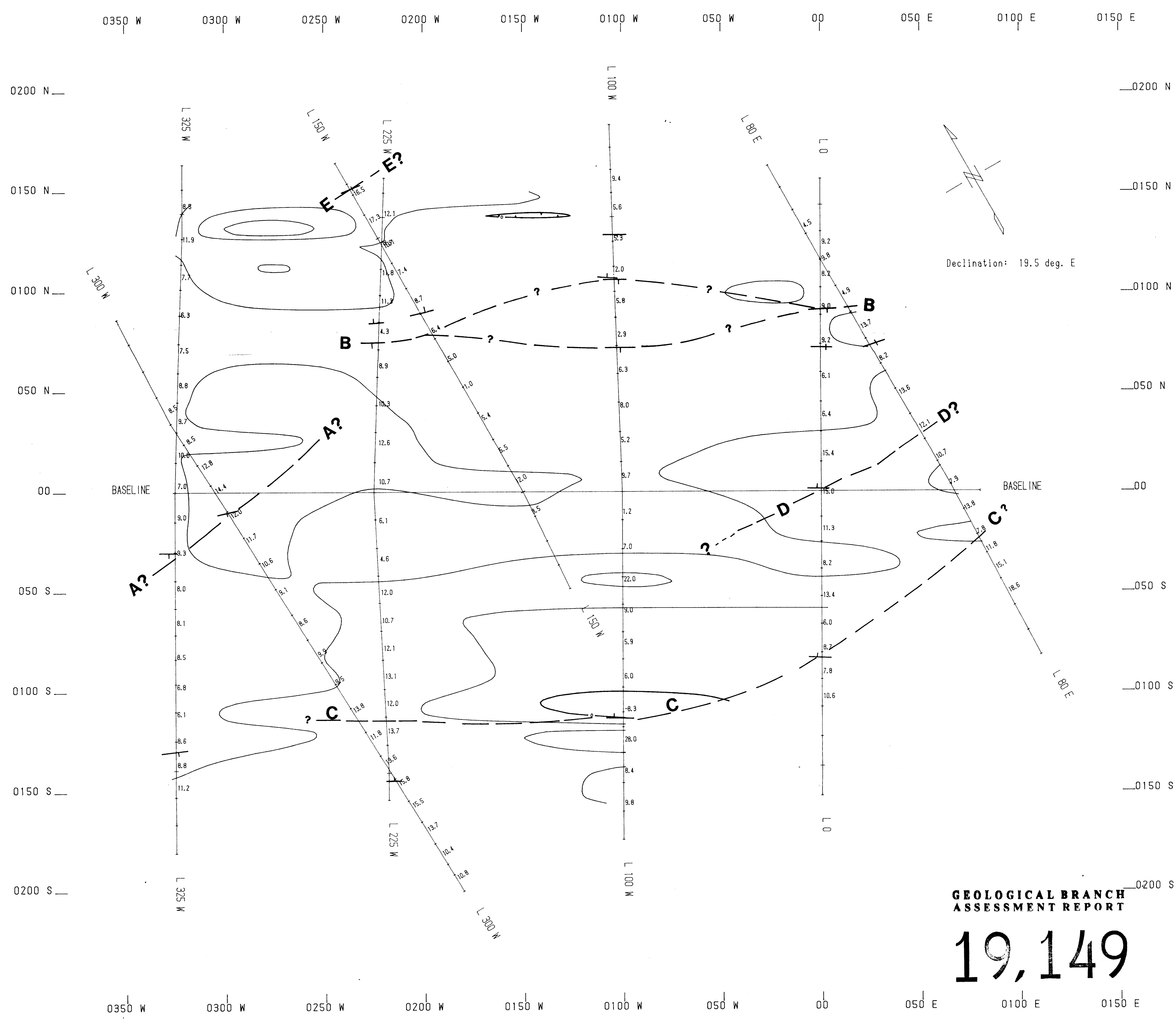
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 0+00

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	15



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres
Chargeability : 10 milliseconds

Trend Enhancement: None
Receiver: Huntec Mark IV
Transmitter: Phoenix IPT-1
Generator: Phoenix MG-2
2.5 kWatt, with
5.0 HP Honda engine

Scale 1:1000
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
(metres)

Anomaly with dip direction

Surveyed by GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
June, 1989

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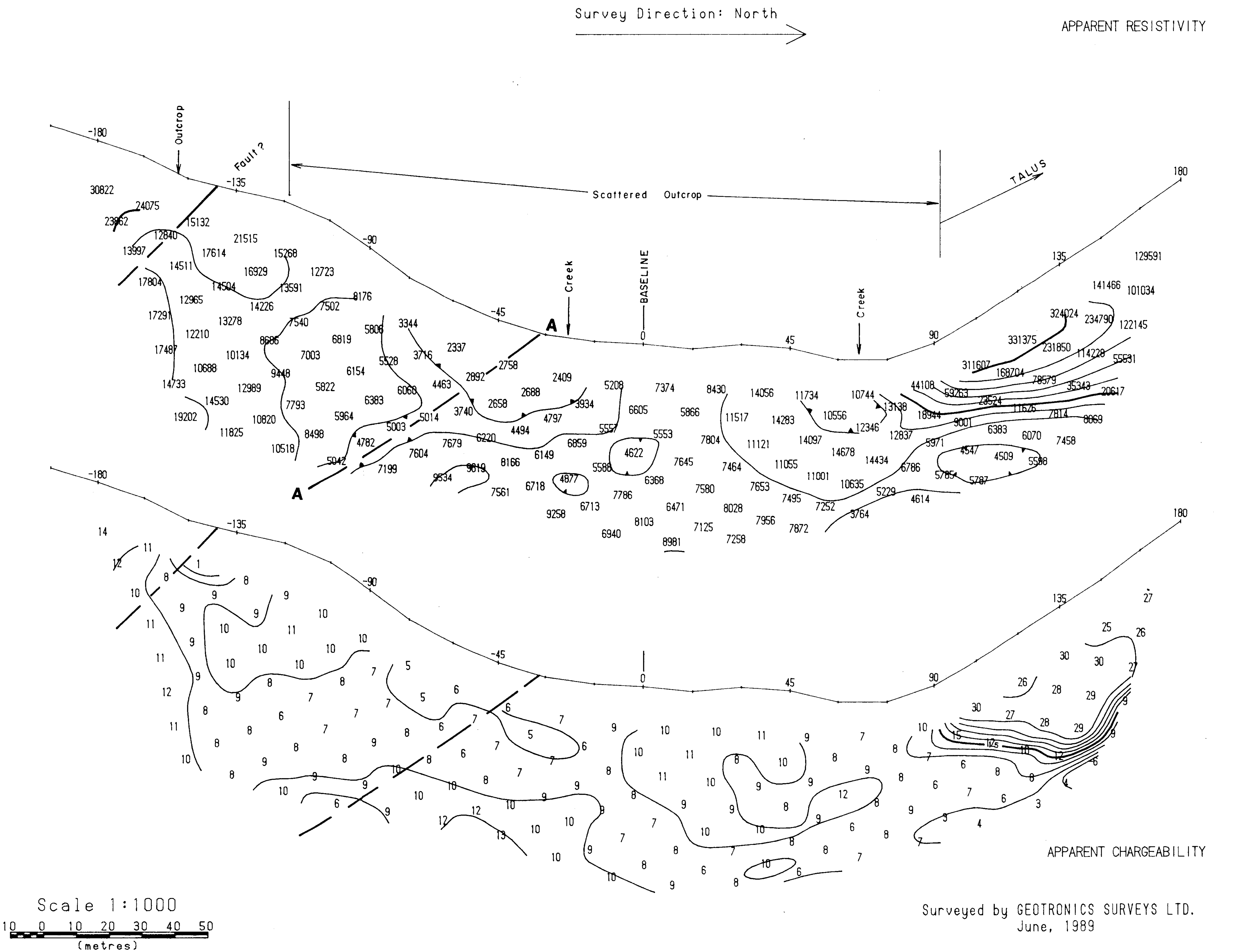
EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

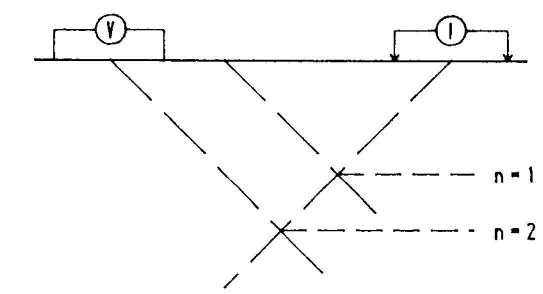
FIDDLER CREEK, KIMBERLEY AREA
Fort Steele Mining Division, B. C.

KOKANEE - EVANS GRID
CHARGEABILITY SURVEY
For Level n = 5
DATA AND CONTOURS

Drawn by	Job No.	N.T.S.	Scale	Date	Map #
GEOTRONICS	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	13



Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 3 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1 2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 8
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

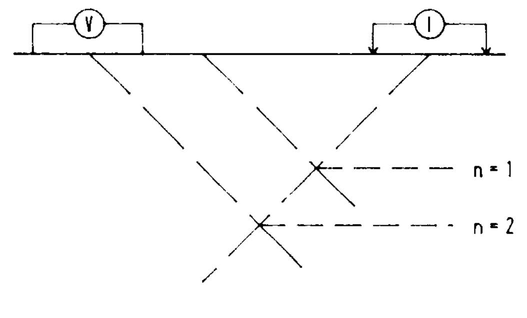
EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

KOKANEE-EVANS GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 3+25W

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	20

Pseudosection Plotting Method



LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver: Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator: Phoenix Model IPT-1
2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode: Time Domain
Array: Double-Dipole
Dipole Length: 50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation: n=1 to 6
Delay Time: 200 milliseconds
Integration Time: 1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle: 8 second square wave

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,149

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

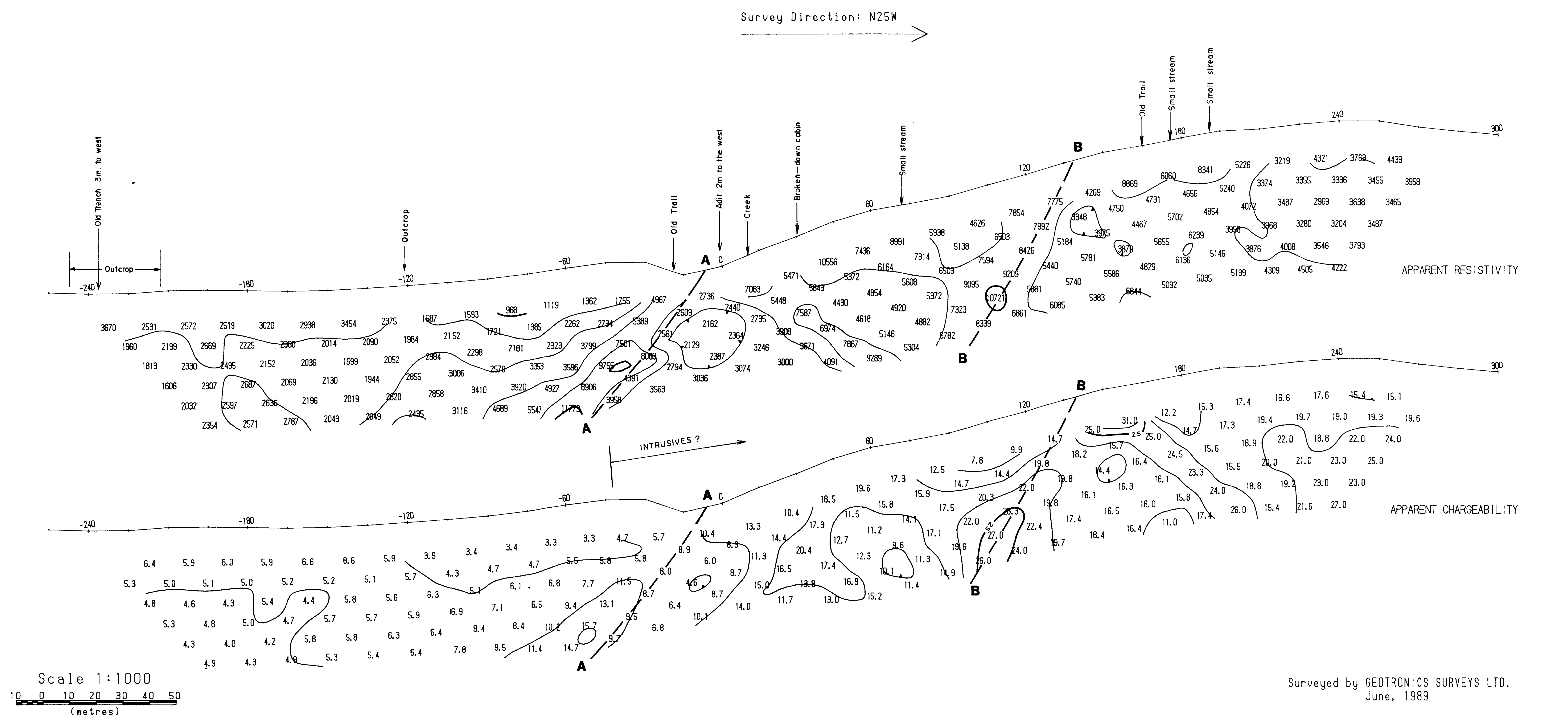
YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

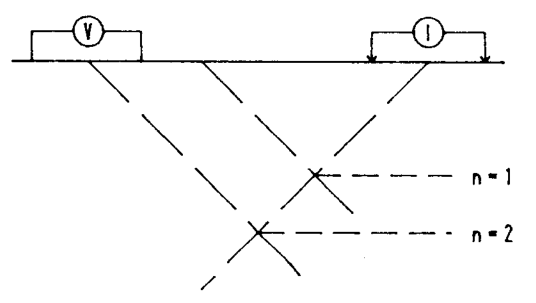
EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

GOODHOPE GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY
PSEUDOSECTIONS
FOR LINE 0+50E

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	22





LEGEND

Contour Intervals:
Resistivity : Log base 10 ohm-metres

Chargeability : 5 milliseconds

INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver:	Huntec Model MK IV
Transmitter/Generator:	Phoenix Model IPT-1
	2.5 kWatt

SURVEY PARAMETERS

Survey Mode:	Time Domain
Array:	Double-Dipole
Dipole Length:	50 feet(15 metres)
Dipole separation:	n=1 to 6
Delay Time:	200 milliseconds
Integration Time:	1500 milliseconds
Charge Cycle:	8 second square wave

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

YELLOW BAND RESOURCES INC.

EVANS-TERRA PROJECT

Fiddler Creek, Kimberley Area
Fort Steele M.D., B.C.

GOODHOPE GRID
APPARENT RESISTIVITY and CHARGEABILITY PSEUDOSECTIONS FOR LINE 0+00

Drawn by:	Job No.	NTS	Scale	Date	Map No.
Geotronics	89-14	82F/9W	1:1000	Jun/89	21