

LOG NO: 1012	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIM

HROTHGAR 6760(7)

located

FILMED

15 KM EAST OF
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

55 degrees 57 minutes latitude
129 degrees 44 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 103P/13E

PROJECT PERIOD: Sept. 15-23, 1988

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1989
M.R. # \$
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ON BEHALF OF
D. CREMONESE &
WOTAN RESOURCES CORP.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng.
602-675 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: October 6, 1989

19,166

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 15 km due east of Stewart, British Columbia, on the southwest slope of Red Mountain overlooking Bromley Glacier. A washed-out logging road up Bitter Creek terminates about 10 km from the property. Present access is by helicopter from the base at Stewart or, alternatively, from Meziadin Junction.

Elevations vary from a little over 900 m in the vicinity of the Legal Corner Post to about 1,700 m on a spur on the eastern boundary of the claim. Goldslide Creek cuts diagonally across the property, flowing southwest into Bromley Glacier. Upper portions of the creek drain a large, conspicuously red-stained cirque. A belt of talus and moraine marks the glacier edge in the south and southwestern portions of the property. Higher up, above the zone of ablation, lies a relatively narrow mantle of forest cover. This thins out quickly with increasing elevation giving way to shrubs, mountain grasses and heather. Slopes range from moderate to steep to precipitous; however, most of the geologically interesting areas of the property can be accessed without resort to mountaineering equipment.

Climate is relatively severe, particularly at higher elevations.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

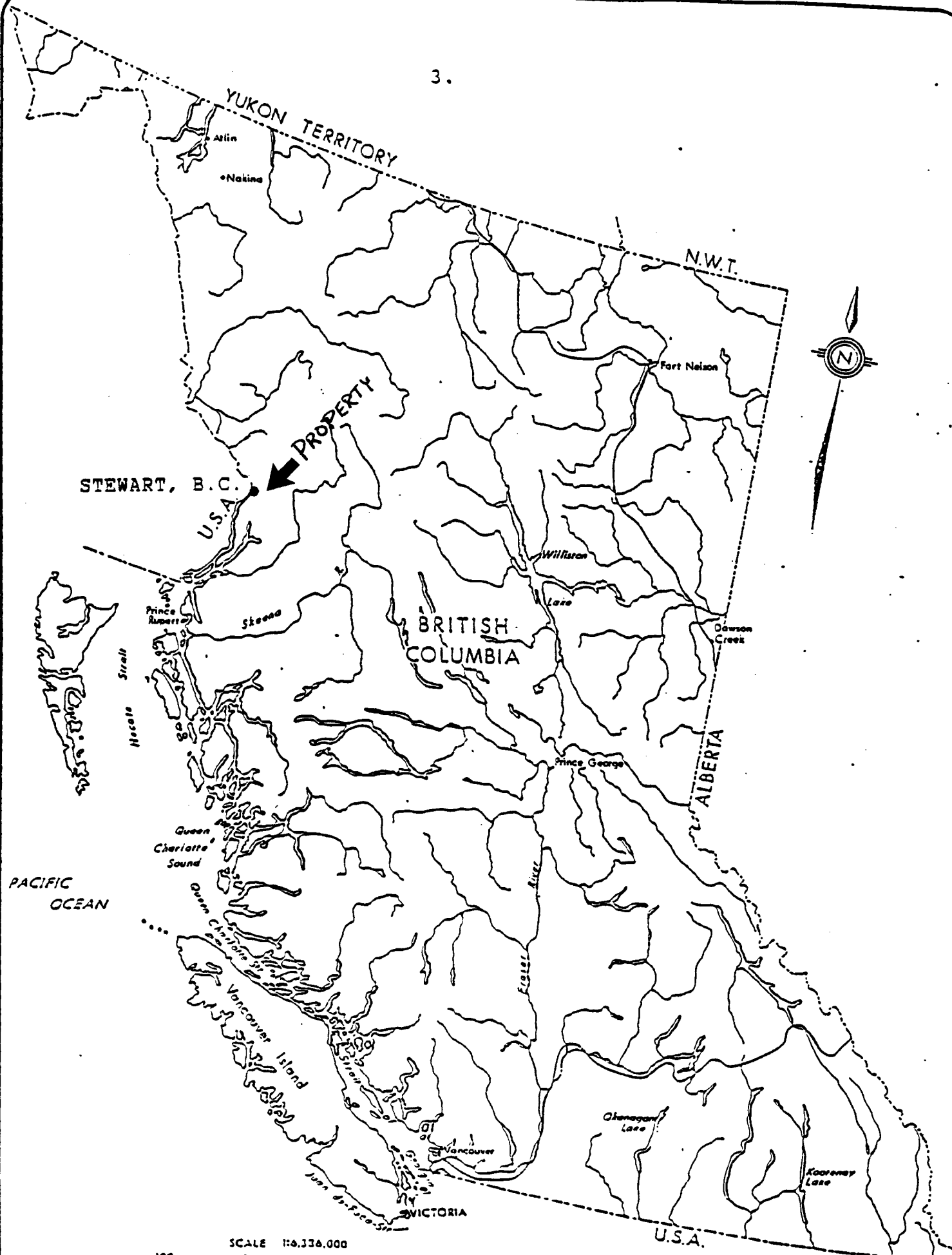
Name	Record No.	No. of Units
Hrothgar	6760	20

Claim location is shown on Fig. 2 after government N.T.S. map 103P/13E. The claim was originally owned by the author who sold to Wotan Resources Corp.; Wotan has since optioned the property to Bond Gold International.

C. History

The very first work in the area was undertaken by placer miners searching for viable stream deposits along the course of Bitter Creek. Although gold colours were found in many test pans, commercial placer deposits were never located. This work coincided with the first exploration of the general Stewart area from about 1902 to 1912.

Starting in the mid-1960's the Hrothgar claim area was



STEWART, B.C.

PROPERTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.W.T.

ALBERTA

PACIFIC OCEAN

SCALE 1:6,336,000

100 0 100 200 Kilometres

FIG 1 LOCATION MAP BRITISH COLUMBIA

2000
2

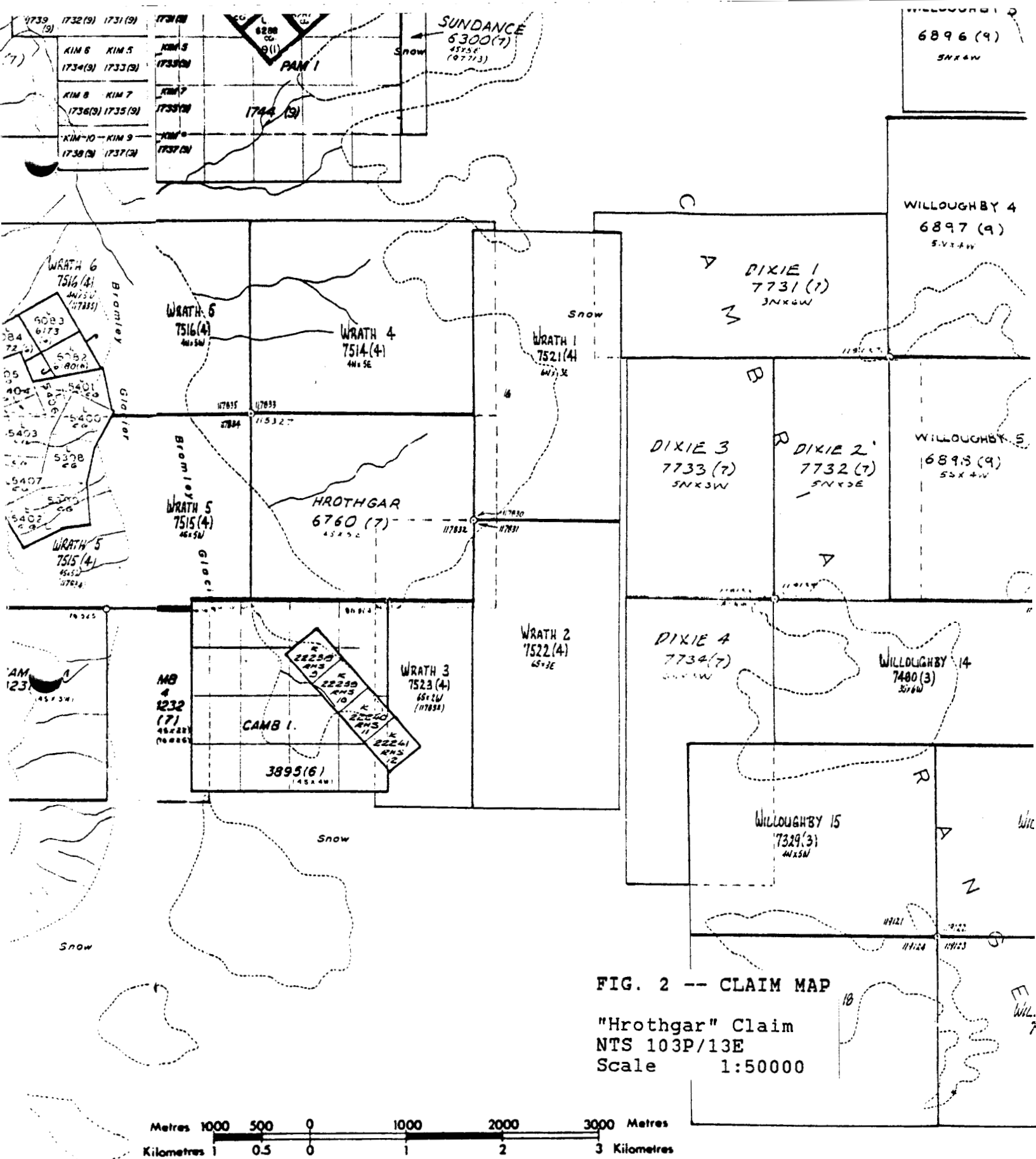


FIG. 2 -- CLAIM MAP

"Hrothgar" Claim
 NTS 103P/13E
 Scale 1:50000

C a m b r i a

explored as a molybdenum prospect. During the course of this work, which included diamond drilling of two separate molybdenum occurrences, rocks containing native gold were found in the vicinity of McAdam Point (roughly where an east-west side glacier enters Bromley Glacier). The molybdenum exploration was discontinued after poor drilling results.

In the mid-1980's the area immediately south of the Hrothgar claim was explored for gold-silver mineralization after a number of heavily-mineralized quartz sulfide veins were discovered. These veins, located on Lost Mountain, were systematically trenched and sampled by Consolidated Knobby Lake Mines. A prospecting traverse made during this program over what is now the Hrothgar claim uncovered several mineralized dykes carrying good gold values.

Very recently, the entire surrounding region has been heavily staked and explored by Bond Gold International, a major Australian-based mining company. Bond Gold has reported two important gold discoveries, one just a few hundred meters northeast of the northeastern corner of the Hrothgar claim.

D. References

1. GROVE, E.W. (1971): Bulletin 58, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
2. GROVE, E.W. (1982): Unuk River, Salmon River, Anyox Map Areas. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C.
3. GROVE, E.W. (1987): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area, Bulletin 63, BCMEMPR
4. ALLDRICK, D.J.(1984); Geological Setting of the Precious Metals Deposits in the Stewart Area, Paper 84-1, Geological Fieldwork 1983", B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
5. ALLDRICK, D.J.(1985); "Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1E)", p. 316, Paper 85-1, Geological Fieldwork 1984, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
6. GROVE, E.W. (1965); Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1965, ppg. 52-55.
7. GROVE, E.W. (1967); Mines and Petroleum Resources Report, Lode Metals, 1967, "MoS₂" property, Erin Explorations Ltd., pp. 36-38.
8. NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE--1:250000 MAP SERIES---ISKUT RIVER AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA--NTS 104B; GSC Open File

1645, MEMPR BC RGS 18.

E. Summary of Work Done.

The 1988 rock and silt geochemical survey conducted over the claims area was undertaken by contractor Amphora Engineering of Vancouver, B.C. This program was part of a larger work program carried out over several Stewart area properties under the supervision of the author.

Field work was carried out on Sept. 18 and 19, 1988. On the first day, a three man crew consisting of the author, geologist Mike Royle and Dr. W.D. Groves, P.Eng. was flown in and out of the property by helicopter. Work consisted primarily of rock and talus (float) geochemical sampling along the exposed rim just above the eastern edge of the Bromley Glacier. The next day, a two-man crew was transported by helicopter to investigate the northeastern quadrant of the claim; work consisted of further rock geochemical sampling as well as silt sampling of Goldslide Creek.

Altogether 29 rock geochem samples and 10 silt samples were collected. These samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Labs. of Vancouver for analysis for gold by standard AA techniques, as well as for 30 elements by I.C.P. (Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma).

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

According to Grove (Ref. 1, see also Fig. 3), the property lies within a locally uneroded remnant of sedimentary rocks known as the Bowser Assemblage of Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic age. These sediments are underlain by a broad sequence of northwesterly trending Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks termed loosely the "Stewart Complex". This belt is bounded to the west by the Coast Crystalline Belt (mainly granodiorites).

B. Property Geology

The geology of the property area has been amply described by Grove (Refs. 6 & 7). Portions of Grove's descriptions have been excerpted below.

A quartz monzonite stock is exposed in the southern portion of the property (McAdam Point area), near the junction of the Bromley Glacier with an unnamed east-west trending side glacier. The exposed part of the stock is relatively uniform in composition, consisting of 10 to 15 per cent quartz, 35 to 40 per cent plagioclase, 30 to 35 per cent potash feldspar, and 3 to 5 per

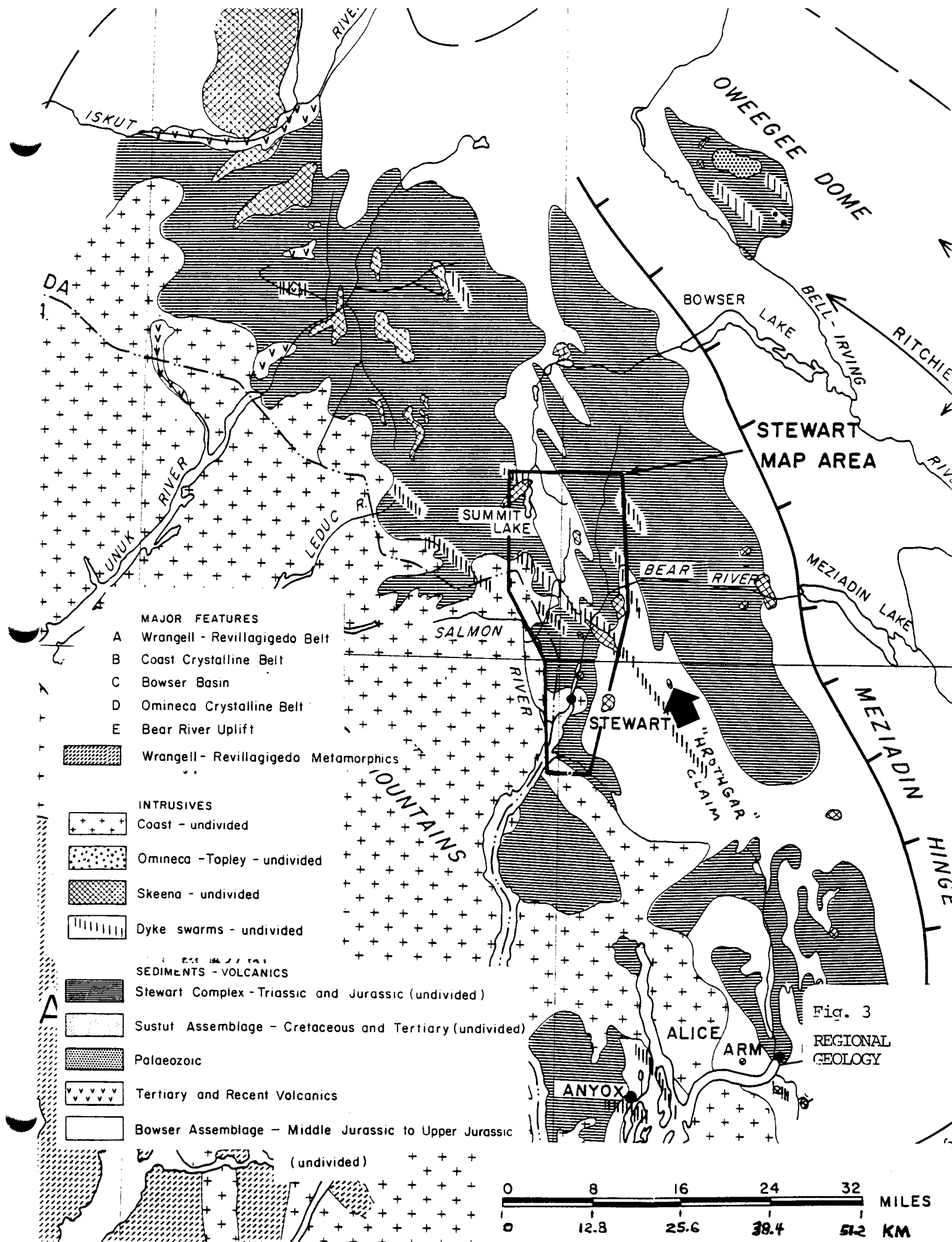


Fig. 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

cent black biotite. The rock is coarse grained, with potash feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 inches long scattered uniformly through the matrix. Accessory minerals include medium-grained molybdenite, which commonly occurs as irregular fracture or grain boundary fillings and as well-shaped randomly disseminated rosettes. Molybdenite also occurs in irregular veins or lenses along several vertical north-trending shear zones which transect the stock and altered sediments. Several dykes extend out from the stock several hundred feet into the enclosing sediments. These intrusives also contain scattered sulphide mineralization.

The rocks intruded by the quartz monzonite are light green to buff, thinly laminated, very fine-grained metaquartzites and impure quartzites. A hundred meters northwest these siliceous sediments grade perceptibly into fine-grained volcanic sandstones and agglomerates. Minor minerals found in the quartzites include biotite, muscovite, apatite, sphene, pyrite, and molybdenite. Pyrite and molybdenite are generally associated in the quartz veins and minute veinlets which permeate the rocks along innumerable fractures. Larger quartz veins cutting the sediments contain galena, sphalerite, pyrite, tetrahedrite and fine native gold.

Molybdenite mineralization has also been found associated with a quartz hornblende diorite underlying a large portion of the cirque at the head of Goldslide Creek (northeast corner of Hrothgar claim). This intrusion has been variably fractured or crushed and mineralized by irregularly spaced quartz-sulphide veins and veinlets. The diorite appears to be commonly coarse grained and porphyritic, and has a medium-to dark-grey aspect. Quartz phenocrysts up to 0.6cm are typical and comprise about 5 to 12 per cent of the rock. Hornblende is typically brown, comprises up to 35 per cent of the mass, and is commonly euhedral. The hornblende and feldspar matrices are generally altered to a mixture of chlorite, sericite, epidote, and carbonate. Quartz veining and replacement appear to be widespread.

C. Geochemistry--Stream Sediment Samples

a. Introduction

Altogether 10 stream sediment samples were collected. Sample locations are marked as circles (with a dot in the center) on Fig. 4, Sample Location Map (Map Pocket). Geochemical sample sites were plotted on a base map prepared at a scale of 1:5000 from government topographical maps. Locations were fixed according to field altimeter readings and reference to airphotos. Gold (ppb) and silver (ppm) values are shown on Fig. 5; moly (ppm) and copper (ppm) on Fig. 6; and, lead (ppm), zinc (ppm) and arsenic (ppm) on Fig. 7. Although many other elements were analysed for

by ICP (Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma), only those cited above were considered to be of economic or statistical interest--values for these other elements are contained within the Assay sheets (Appendix III).

b. Treatment of data

The sample set is considered too small to apply standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. Instead, a comparison is made below to published percentile figures for each of several elements as obtained during the National Geochemical Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling of the neighbouring, and geologically very similar, Iskut River area (Ref. 8), this as a means of delineating those samples thought worthy of follow-up exploration.

<u>Element</u>	<u>95th Percentile*</u> [Anomalous]	<u>99th Percentile*</u> [Extremely Anomalous]
Gold	168 ppb	493 ppb
Silver	1.0 ppm	2.1 ppm
Copper	169 ppm	372 ppm
Moly	8 ppm	25 ppm
Lead	48 ppm	134 ppm
Zinc	328 ppm	570 ppm
Arsenic	78 ppm	310 ppm

Samples exceeding the 95th percentile mark have been designated "anomalous", those exceeding the 99th percentile mark, "extremely anomalous". Although these classifications are somewhat arbitrary, they are probably as good a benchmark as any other.

c. Discussion

All nine of the silt samples taken from Goldslide Creek registered extremely anomalous values in molybdenum, ranging from 77 ppm to 208 ppm. Similarly, all samples registered extremely anomalous values in copper, ranging from 516 to 1018 ppm. This is not surprising considering that previous exploration on the property uncovered abundant molybdenum/chalcopyrite mineralization in the upper drainage area of Goldslide Creek.

Gold values ranged from a low of 168 ppb to a high of 930 ppb; silver from a low of 1.0 ppm to a high of 4.9 ppm. All of the gold and silver values were anomalous, with well over half describable as extremely anomalous.

Zinc values ranged from a low of 511 ppm to a high of 1003 ppm. All of the samples except for one can be characterized as extremely anomalous.

Lead values ranged from 40 to 133 ppb; arsenic values from

104 to 238 ppb. Although all of these values can be termed anomalous, none are extremely anomalous according to the criteria selected in the previous section.

In general, the sample results suggest a mineralized source or sources upstream from the first sample taken. The extremely anomalous gold and silver values obtained suggest that gold and silver bearing structures may be found in the same area, possibly spatially related to the known chalcopyrite/molybdenite mineralization. This gold/silver mineralization may be accompanied by zinc values, and to a lesser extent, lead and arsenic.

A tenth silt sample, #D 1, taken in a small catchment basin near the edge of Bromley Glacier (see Fig. 4), returned an extremely anomalous value in moly (71 ppm), and anomalous values in silver (1.5 ppm) and gold (176 ppm).

D. Geochemistry - Rock Samples

a. Introduction

Twenty-nine rock geochem samples were collected during reconnaissance traverses over the Hrothgar claims. Sample locations are shown on Fig. 4; gold (ppb) and silver (ppm) values on Fig. 5; moly (ppm) and copper (ppm) values on Fig. 6; and, lead (ppm), zinc (ppm) and arsenic (ppm) values on Fig. 7. The maps were drawn at a scale of 1:5000. Sample sites were plotted in the field on a base map prepared from a government topographic map. Sample locations were fixed according to field altimeter readings and by reference to air photos.

b. Treatment of Data

The rock geochem samples collected during the 1988 work program comprise too small a set to utilize standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. In lieu of such treatment, the author has chosen a simple "rule of thumb" method based on reference to several rock geochem programs of similar character carried out in the Stewart area over the last eight years. Anomalous levels have thus been defined as follows:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Anomalous Above</u>
Gold	100 ppb
Silver	3.6 ppm
Moly	20 ppm
Copper	200 ppm
Lead	160 ppm
Zinc	600 ppm
Arsenic	150 ppm

c. Rock Geochem Sample Descriptions

Following are notes describing each of the rock geochem samples taken during the program. Anomalous assay values are included below the sample description ("NA" means the value obtained was non-anomalous).

C 1 Float (talus) sample. Quartzite containing moly and pyrite mineralization. Grab.

Gold	-	215 ppb	Copper	-	203 ppm
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	104 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

C 2 Grab from float sample. Sooty black pyrite in quartz. Below 0.6m wide vertical vein exposed in cliff face.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	683 ppm
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

C 3 Grab from float sample. Fine-banded quartzite, silicified, with moly coating.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	216 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

C 4 Grab from float sample. Sooty pyrite in silicified tuff, minor veinlets.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	2039 ppm
Silver	-	5.4 ppm	Moly	-	30 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

H 2 Grab sample from small quartz vein in alaskite intrusive containing molybdenum mineralization, pyrite and some copper stain.

Gold	-	1435 ppb	Copper	-	5363 ppm
Silver	-	27.6 ppm	Moly	-	952 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

H 3 Select sample of similar mineralization as above, to the northwest, but without significant molybdenum.

Gold	-	14455 ppb	Copper	-	183 ppm
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	Silver	-	126.5 ppm	Moly	-	NA
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	164 ppm
	Zinc	-	NA			
H 4	Character sample of molybdenum-quartz veinlet in meta quartzite.					
	Gold	-	148 ppb	Copper	-	420 ppm
	Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	5601 ppm
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
	Zinc	-	NA			
H 5	Same as H 4, different location.					
	Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
	Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	3902 ppm
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
	Zinc	-	NA			
H 7	Grab sample from quartz-moly veinlet in pale green alaskite. One of abundant veinlets in vicinity.					
	Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	202 ppm
	Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	5837 ppm
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
	Zinc	-	NA			
H 8	1 m chip of silicified quartzite band near eastern edge of stock, close to contact with thinly bedded sediments. Pyrite, some moly.					
	Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	523 ppb
	Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	476 ppm
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
	Zinc	-	NA			
H10	Grab sample from talus, rusty coloured quartzite.					
	Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
	Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
	Zinc	-	NA			
H11	Grab from 0.3 m wide, moly-pyrite vein in very large float boulder (4 m longest dimension) at base of cliff. Host--a very fine-grained granodiorite speckled with biotite.					
	Gold	-	215 ppb	Copper	-	553 ppm
	Silver	-	4.9 ppm	Moly	-	418 ppm
	Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
	Zinc	-	828 ppm			

H12 Grab from 15 cm wide float boulder, mostly bull quartz with minor sulfides (pyrite).

Gold	-	1965 ppb	Copper	-	960 ppm
Silver	-	32.2 ppm	Moly	-	89 ppm
Arsenic	-	702 ppm	Lead	-	275 ppm
Zinc	-	NA			

H13 Random chips from talus, slightly mineralized, pyrite.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

HR1 Grab from moly veinlet in alaskite.

Gold	-	169 ppb	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	647 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

M-1 Chip sample across 15 cm wide vein, mineralized with moly and semi-euhedral pyrite. Vein traceable for over 30 m.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	2736 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

M-2 Chip sample across 6 m of outcrop of alaskite intrusive. Intrusive has 2-8 % pyrite and some moly mineralization. The host has been recrystallized and differentiated in contact area. Small quartzite stringers throughout carrying heavier pyrite and moly.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	204 ppm
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	36 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

M-3 Float sample of well-pyritized quartzite in black chert. Quartz is fairly well-patterned.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	51 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

M-4 Grab from float containing cockscomb quartz with moly and pyrite, and 2-5 mm biotite crystals. Taken from several boulders carrying veins 10 cms or less in size.

Gold	-	855 ppb	Copper	-	259 ppm
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	20 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

- M 6 Grab sample from a 4m round massive boulder, fragments from which are strewn over a 25m wide area. Rock appears to be a biotite granite with 5% euhedral pyrite and minor moly. Some minor quartz veining.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	95 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

- M 7 Random chips taken along 25 m of float of pinkish purple chert. Chert is competent with no shearing or quartz veining observed.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

- M 8 Grab from float sample of quartz sulfide boulder.

Gold	-	176 ppb	Copper	-	230 ppm
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

- M 9 Chips of outcrop and talus over a 40 m sample interval.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

- M10 Random chips from talus samples emphasizing those with quartz veinlets (uncommon)

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	23 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

- M12 Grab from 10 m wide shear zone in andesite or diabase. Highly weathered and stained. About 5% pyrite.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	NA
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA

Zinc - NA

M13 Grab from dyke of medium grain size, greenish-white in colour. Contains pyrite and minor moly in finely disseminated blebs, in matrix and along fractures.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	28 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

M14 Grab from siliceous rhyolite outcrop.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	47 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

M15 Same as M14, 100 m to the south.

No anomalous values.

M16 Grab from a pyritized rhyolitic dyke.

Gold	-	NA	Copper	-	NA
Silver	-	NA	Moly	-	44 ppm
Arsenic	-	NA	Lead	-	NA
Zinc	-	NA			

d. Discussion

The 1988 rock geochemical program was initiated in an attempt to define gold-bearing areas on the Hrothgar claim. Although previous operators exploring for molybdenum had also mentioned the presence of gold mineralization, it appeared that no systematic attempt had been made to isolate and define its source or character.

Most of the 1988 rock geochem samples were taken along the eastern edge of the Bromley glacier, the object being to find the source of previously reported rocks containing native gold. The remainder of the samples were taken in the lower cirque area, in the upper drainage of Goldslide Creek. The former survey returned anomalous to highly anomalous gold values in a number of samples; the latter background values only.

The highest gold sample, #H3, returned a value of 14455 ppb gold from a quartz veinlet. Samples #'s H2 and H12 returned values of 1,435 and 1,965 ppb gold, respectively, both from similar styles of mineralization. Because of the ubiquitous presence of moly locally, it appears more likely that the gold is associated with pyrite, galena, and to a lesser extent, arsenopy-

rite, rather than molybdenite.

Although moly was not the object of the reconnaissance program, it should be noted that most of the rock geochem samples contained anomalous values in this element. This is not surprising considering that the traverses were undertaken largely in two areas known to host pervasive moly mineralization.

E. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Rock geochem samples were taken in the field with a standard prospector's pick and collected in a geochem paper bag.

Silt samples were taken by sieving stream sediments with a -40 mesh nylon screen into a plastic bowl; the samplers attempted to collect a minimum 500 grams at each site. Silt was then rinsed into a standard geochem paper bag. These were allowed to dry and then shipped to Vancouver for analysis at the Acme Analytical Laboratories facility on 852 East Hastings Street.

After standard sample preparation for both rocks and silts, a .500 gram subsample was digested with 3ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O at 95 degrees Centigrade for one hour, then diluted to 10 ml with water. The resulting solution was tested by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma to yield quantitative results for 30 elements. Gold was analysed by standard atomic absorption methods from a 10 gram subsample.

F. Conclusions

Rock geochem traverses along the intrusive margin exposed in the southern area of the Hrothgar claim identified a number of quartz veinlets carrying anomalous gold values. More work is necessary in this area to identify whether or not the veinlets represent an economic target, alternatively whether there are associated structures of greater dimension which are also gold bearing.

Although the rock geochem samples taken in the upper Goldslide Creek area did not isolate any anomalous gold geochem responses, the stream sediments were uniformly highly anomalous. As well as gold, the Goldslide Creek stream sediment samples registered anomalous to extremely anomalous values in silver, moly, copper, and zinc. Lead and arsenic values were in the anomalous range. These results suggest a mineralized source or sources yet to be detected further up the drainage area of the stream (besides the obvious moly-copper mineralization).

Follow-up work in the upper drainage area of Goldslide Creek is definitely recommended, with the focus on isolating areas of gold-silver mineralization. It is the author's understanding

that this recommendation has already been carried out by Bond Gold International, present optionees of the Hrothgar and surrounding claims. Careful prospecting has reportedly led to the discovery of two significant zones of gold mineralization, just outside the Hrothgar claim boundaries. A diamond drill hole into one of these, the "Marc" zone, returned 9.88 gms per metric tonne gold and 49.29 gms per metric tone silver over a 66 meter long interval.

Respectfully submitted,



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
Oct. 6, 1989

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel: Contractor -- Amphora Engineering	
W.D. Groves, P.Eng., Ph.D.,	
Sept. 18, 19: 2 days @ \$400/day	\$ 800
D. Cremonese, P.Eng.	
Sept. 18: 1 day @ \$300/day	300
M. Royle, Geologist	
Sept. 18, 19: 2 days @ \$220/day	440
Helicopter -- Vancouver Island Hel. (Stewart Base)	
Crew drop-offs/pick-ups: two days	
1.6 hrs. @ \$598.50	958
Food -- 5 man-days @ \$25/man-day	125
Personnel: mob/demob (home base to Stewart, return)	
20% of \$1,450 (split with other projects)	290
Field Supplies, misc.	65
Sample transport: Stewart-Vancouver	40
Assays -- Acme Analytical	
Geochem Au, I.C.P. and rock sample preparation	
29 @ \$13.75 sample	399
Geochem Au, I.C.P. and silt sample preparation	
10 @ \$11.60 sample	116
Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research	
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 2.0 days @ \$300/day	600
Draughting -- RPM Computer	220
Word Processor - 4 hrs. @ \$25/hr.	100
Copies, report, jackets, maps, etc.	<u>70</u>
	TOTAL..... <u>\$ 4,523</u>
Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration:	\$3,500

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

I, Dino M. Cremonese, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 602-675 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc. in metallurgical engineering, 1972, and L.L.B., 1979).
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia as a resident member, #13876.
4. I have practiced my profession since 1979.
5. This report is based upon work carried out on the Hrothgar mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in Sept. of 1988. Reference to field notes and maps made by Dr. W.D. Groves, P.Eng., and geologist Michael Royle is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 1988 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.
6. I am a principal of Wotan Resources Corp., now the beneficial owner of the Hrothgar claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 6th day of October, 1989.



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO₃-H₂O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL/ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 27 1988

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 30/88

ASSAYER: *C. Leong* D. TOYE OR C. LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

D. CREMONESE File # 88-4808

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Tb	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPB
D 1	71	64	30	72	1.5	7	4	306	3.81	27	5	ND	8	9	1	2	6	42	.14	.085	5	9	.75	173	.06	2	1.05	.02	.25	23	176
C 1	104	203	34	79	2.3	4	6	175	3.15	35	5	ND	6	4	1	2	2	2	.13	.045	4	5	.03	25	.01	2	.19	.01	.18	3	215
C 2	8	683	2	83	2.2	7	19	143	9.42	2	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	48	.18	.078	2	4	.88	7	.02	2	.92	.01	.27	1	31
C 3	216	106	4	67	.5	12	9	393	3.03	4	5	ND	1	2	1	2	2	43	.02	.009	5	7	1.22	198	.07	3	1.62	.01	.53	2	9
C 4	30	2039	5	226	5.4	20	27	669	6.98	6	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	48	.03	.020	2	12	1.93	9	.08	2	2.20	.01	.69	1	28
H 2	952	5363	3	183	27.6	13	15	1313	5.67	6	5	4	1	16	4	2	2	60	.88	.051	2	7	1.15	16	.04	2	.98	.01	.24	1	1435
H 3	37	183	164	21	126.5	3	6	31	10.54	43	5	9	1	1	1	2	620	1	.01	.003	2	5	.01	8	.01	2	.05	.01	.06	1	14455
H 4	5601	420	2	31	2.2	7	23	2304	4.05	31	5	ND	1	7	1	2	5	5	.18	.019	2	4	.49	43	.01	2	.22	.01	.13	7	148
H 5	3902	132	2	14	.1	7	1	63	1.65	27	5	ND	3	1	1	2	7	13	.01	.011	2	1	.31	63	.02	2	.35	.01	.19	16	44
H 7	5837	202	2	131	1.3	6	28	247	2.71	29	5	ND	5	7	2	2	7	24	.12	.008	2	5	.66	49	.02	2	.58	.01	.23	4	30
H 8	476	523	2	50	2.2	215	38	308	8.42	4	5	ND	1	27	1	2	2	24	1.52	.015	2	2	.71	9	.02	2	.45	.01	.31	1	9
H 9	51	224	33	1424	5.2	3	2	301	.78	2	9	ND	16	10	38	2	22	4	.24	.016	6	6	.09	28	.01	3	.19	.02	.12	48	163
H 10	49	52	5	46	.5	11	3	123	1.38	2	5	ND	8	3	1	2	2	6	.06	.009	3	2	.35	127	.01	4	.34	.01	.17	1	19
H 11	418	553	16	838	4.9	5	10	462	3.81	11	5	ND	1	31	23	2	7	12	.67	.832	2	8	.15	25	.01	2	.68	.05	.05	429	215
H 12	89	960	275	129	32.2	23	8	287	4.93	702	8	ND	1	7	2	2	25	106	.34	.142	2	7	.98	35	.01	2	.86	.01	.10	6	1965
H 13	16	52	5	37	.4	1	2	219	1.53	2	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	28	.09	.034	2	4	.83	252	.01	2	.72	.01	.08	7	14
HR 1	647	25	15	21	1.1	5	4	4299	2.70	36	5	ND	1	95	1	2	2	3	2.75	.013	2	5	.99	20	.01	2	.08	.01	.06	2	169
M-1	2736	60	2	10	.5	4	11	75	1.64	2	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	6	.04	.015	2	7	.37	85	.01	2	.32	.01	.13	6	10
M-2	36	204	2	41	.4	48	24	208	3.59	2	5	ND	1	6	1	2	2	16	.16	.014	2	4	1.15	27	.04	8	.84	.01	.45	2	3
M-3	51	138	2	64	.4	13	17	265	6.68	2	5	ND	1	15	1	2	2	32	.60	.057	2	6	.84	12	.02	2	.96	.03	.20	3	7
M-4	20	259	9	30	1.8	4	7	177	3.07	2	5	ND	1	8	1	2	3	73	.14	.027	2	11	1.30	33	.04	2	1.02	.02	.25	2	855
STD C/AU-R	18	60	44	133	7.1	68	30	1024	4.27	44	21	7	37	47	19	17	19	59	.50	.097	39	55	.97	175	.07	33	2.07	.06	.13	11	470

✓ ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPB
D#4	95	367	217	1452	2.5	129	44	3743	16.90	491	5	ND	5	5	8	27	2	256	.01	.199	14	46	.02	146	.02	5	2.77	.01	.06	1	230
D#5	38	359	1372	1655	7.1	232	122	13702	14.45	268	5	ND	4	26	35	28	2	125	.09	.255	24	17	1.03	606	.02	13	3.52	.01	.05	1	78
D#6	39	379	373	1203	2.7	251	141	9714	16.40	231	5	ND	4	23	14	21	3	132	.02	.299	18	17	.97	386	.03	3	3.65	.01	.05	1	75
D#7	146	302	80	751	1.5	111	41	1631	16.72	219	21	ND	5	17	3	36	2	281	.03	.327	18	29	1.00	173	.08	3	2.98	.01	.08	1	92
D#8	27	213	23	138	.7	13	20	746	7.37	70	5	ND	3	25	1	2	2	79	.17	.154	11	11	1.36	86	.05	11	2.35	.01	.10	4	204
MF1	77	894	133	762	4.9	94	46	2245	11.12	227	5	ND	4	14	7	13	2	139	.11	.167	16	26	1.24	159	.03	7	3.04	.01	.06	1	620
MF2	77	516	86	1003	2.6	145	32	1645	11.27	238	5	ND	4	12	8	23	2	221	.13	.158	15	43	1.27	213	.02	11	2.20	.01	.06	1	640
MF3	89	1018	69	899	2.1	108	44	1989	10.44	222	5	ND	4	13	9	17	2	168	.14	.157	18	33	1.29	185	.03	5	3.02	.01	.06	1	380
MF4	92	998	74	872	2.1	109	43	1826	10.93	220	5	ND	3	14	8	18	2	174	.14	.163	18	35	1.26	230	.03	7	2.82	.01	.05	1	510
MF6	82	871	85	878	2.3	117	40	1767	10.47	200	5	ND	4	12	7	22	2	175	.13	.142	18	36	1.27	144	.03	9	2.43	.01	.05	2	220
MF7	102	792	87	775	2.3	118	40	1902	11.04	204	5	ND	4	13	7	17	2	168	.14	.153	21	35	1.23	152	.03	6	2.38	.01	.06	2	790
MF8	88	881	65	789	2.0	105	42	1822	10.13	179	5	ND	4	12	7	16	2	158	.13	.147	18	32	1.32	162	.03	9	2.55	.01	.06	3	168
MF9	170	800	55	583	1.8	68	44	1899	11.25	130	5	ND	3	14	6	8	2	134	.19	.175	18	23	1.63	249	.03	10	2.66	.01	.05	4	930
MF10	208	741	40	511	1.0	55	41	1787	11.49	104	5	ND	3	15	6	7	2	125	.19	.174	17	19	1.73	324	.03	9	2.59	.01	.06	3	182
STD C/AU-5	18	63	38	132	6.9	73	31	1060	4.30	40	17	8	39	49	19	20	20	61	.51	.094	41	55	.96	178	.07	38	1.95	.06	.15	12	51

OFF PROPERTY

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPB	
M6	95	60	3	73	.2	3	4	377	1.77	22	5	ND	7	26	1	2	2	28	.39	.045	11	6	.37	161	.16	4	.65	.04	.40	1	2
M7	4	57	8	55	.6	17	9	211	2.95	32	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	34	.16	.082	2	11	1.37	150	.04	7	1.52	.03	.50	1	31
M8	18	230	7	76	.6	13	10	253	4.81	2	5	ND	1	31	1	2	2	135	.42	.065	3	38	2.61	52	.13	2	2.45	.09	1.34	1	7
M9	4	111	62	305	1.0	22	4	259	3.97	37	5	ND	1	16	2	6	2	64	.20	.073	4	26	.92	205	.04	2	.93	.02	.16	1	53
M10	23	69	33	184	1.1	28	4	385	4.15	62	5	ND	1	11	1	7	2	126	.08	.069	7	40	1.15	276	.03	2	1.41	.02	.10	1	62
M12	1	52	12	45	.1	2	5	705	4.22	7	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	100	.29	.107	3	7	1.84	298	.06	4	2.08	.04	.11	1	2
M13	28	90	3	35	.1	5	6	340	3.07	5	5	ND	1	43	1	2	2	49	.51	.089	3	11	1.00	86	.16	2	1.07	.05	.12	1	9
M14	47	56	2	34	.1	5	7	295	2.54	9	5	ND	1	36	1	2	2	44	.55	.106	3	10	.90	96	.15	2	1.08	.04	.15	1	7
M15	8	107	9	37	.1	4	5	328	2.61	4	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	45	.42	.086	3	12	1.13	70	.12	4	1.29	.07	.09	1	2
M16	44	14	7	55	.1	3	6	369	3.55	15	5	ND	1	17	1	2	2	70	.34	.072	2	13	1.28	110	.07	5	1.23	.03	.16	1	18
MP1	1	1009	4	45	4.6	16	16	126	23.81	552	5	2	1	5	1	31	2	26	.47	.021	2	13	.19	7	.02	2	.37	.01	.02	1	1910
MP2	2	167	2	27	5.5	4	13	2	16.77	99995	5	12	1	1	1	329	185	5	.01	.007	2	5	.01	15	.01	2	.04	.01	.02	45	14390
MP3	3	365	2	192	7.1	6	30	16	15.26	99995	5	14	1	2	3	270	254	6	.02	.007	2	5	.01	11	.01	2	.04	.01	.02	3	14800
MP4	13	332	8	14	4.5	9	4	121	4.23	1697	5	ND	1	2	1	7	4	27	.10	.012	2	7	.06	6	.02	2	.15	.01	.02	2	290
MP5	2	31	22	79	1.6	8	4	509	4.25	1267	5	ND	1	50	1	6	2	72	.84	.031	2	11	1.23	54	.06	2	2.38	.13	.18	1	79
MP6	27	57	67	1247	2.2	53	8	1733	3.50	467	5	ND	2	15	14	10	2	302	1.99	.077	6	52	.96	18	.01	5	1.23	.01	.13	1	31
ADIT-1	4	27	17345	589	9.9	9	6	1189	2.10	65	5	ND	1	5	7	4	2	12	.06	.014	2	4	.04	92	.01	3	.17	.01	.06	1	44
X32000	32	33	21	57	.1	5	8	348	6.78	63	5	ND	2	29	1	2	2	68	.41	.149	3	13	1.13	106	.07	3	1.11	.02	.13	1	36
NO NUMBER	3	71	49	59	.4	21	6	316	3.91	70	5	ND	2	9	1	3	2	87	.25	.092	4	28	1.39	66	.01	2	1.20	.03	.08	1	12
STD C/AU-R	18	57	42	133	6.5	66	29	1032	3.92	42	17	7	37	48	17	16	16	57	.47	.093	38	56	.88	173	.06	33	1.86	.06	.13	12	515

OFF PROJECT

assay required for correct result.



HROTHGAR
#6760
4S x 5E

GOLDSLIDE CREEK

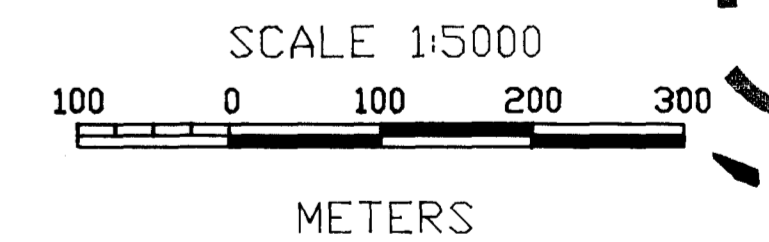
BRDMLEY GLACIER

LEGEND

- - - ICE EDGE
- CONTOUR
152m (500 ft.) INTERVAL

xMx ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE SITE

oM/F1 SILT GEOCHEM SAMPLE SITE



HROTHGAR CLAIM

1988 GEOCHEMICAL WORK
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

SKEENA M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 103P/13# E D.C.

DATE: OCTOBER 1989

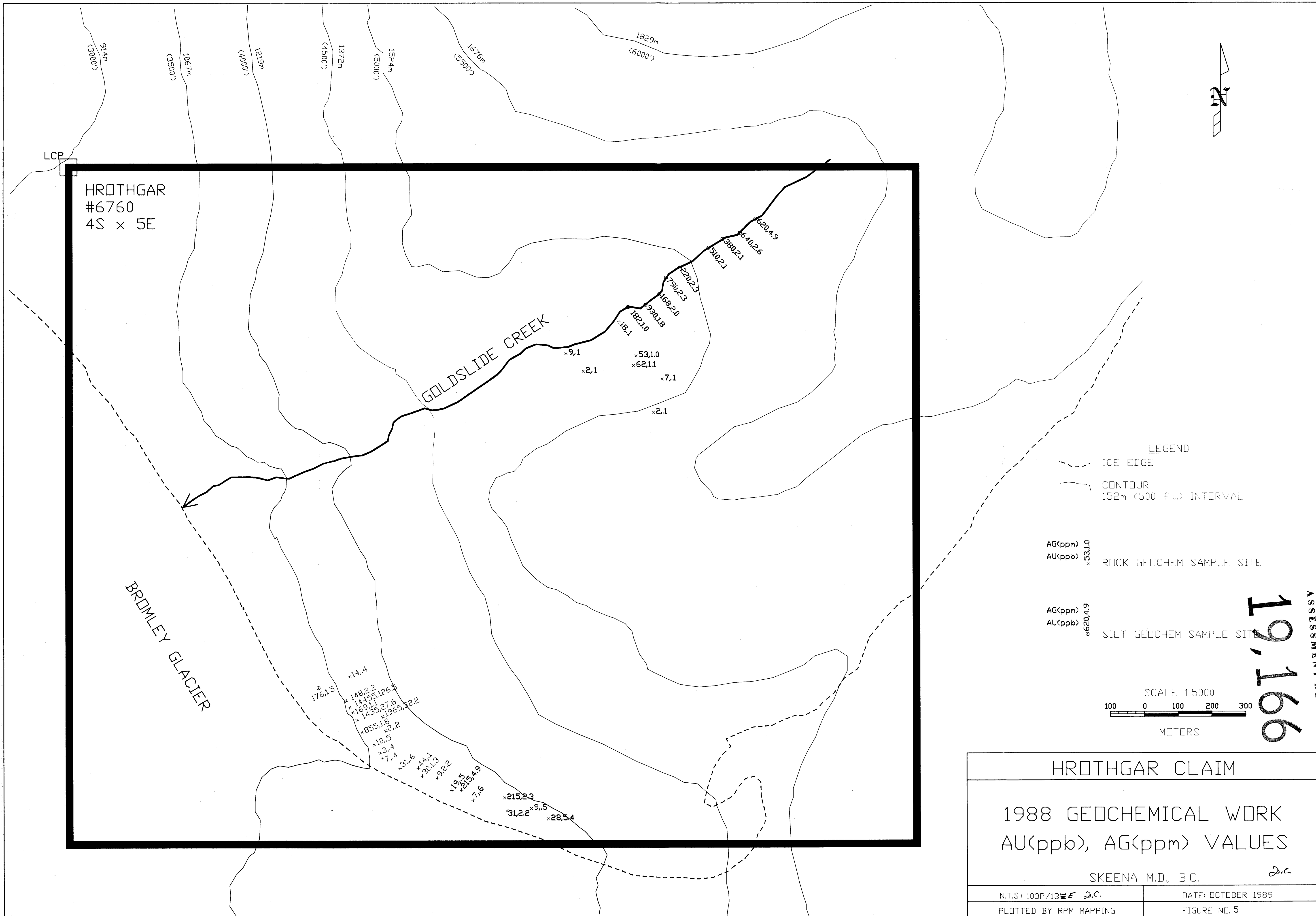
PLOTTED BY RPM MAPPING

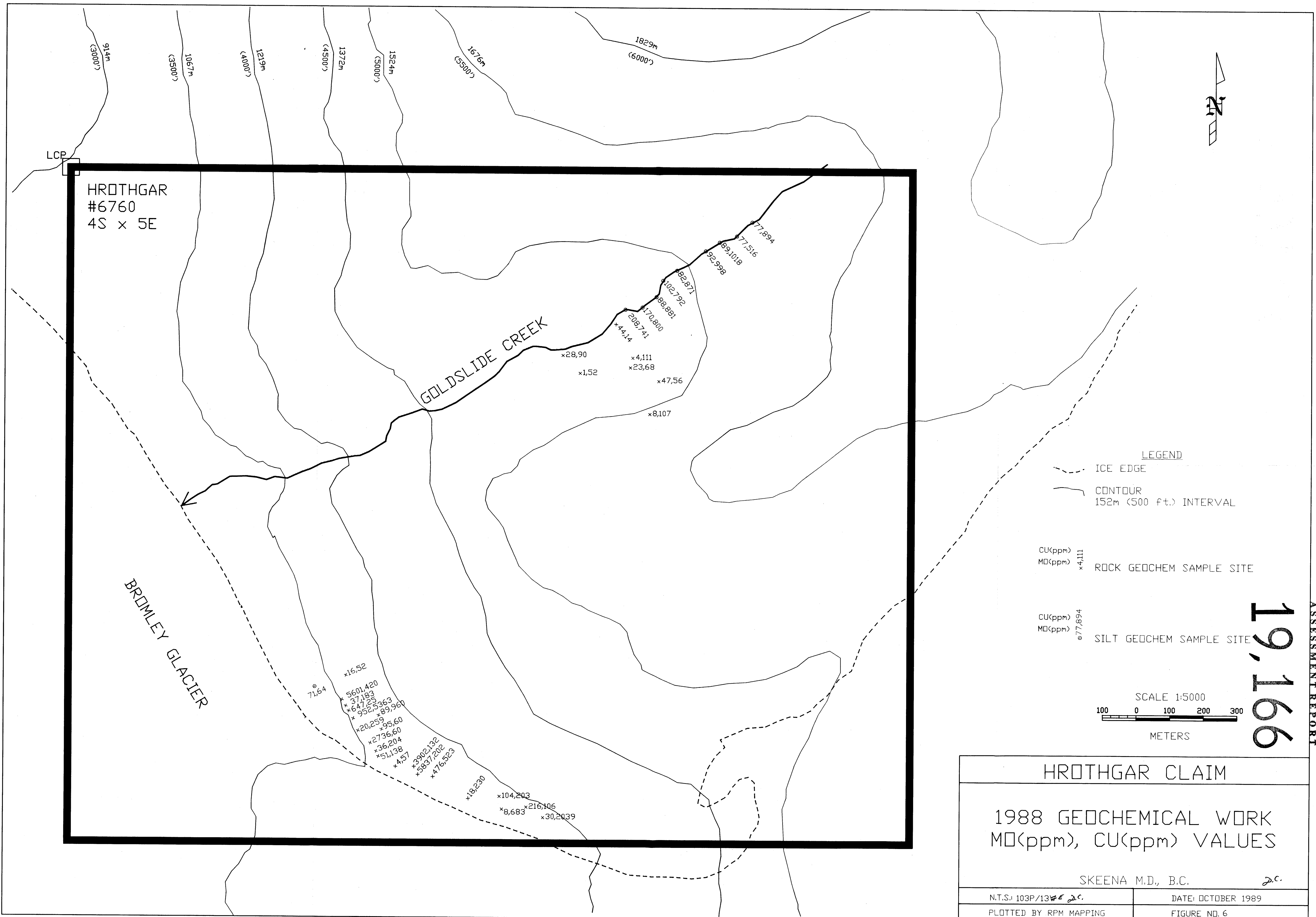
FIGURE NO. 4

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

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D.C.





LEGEND
 - - - ICE EDGE
 — CONTOUR
 152m (500 ft.) INTERVAL

CU(ppm)
MD(ppm) x4,111
ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE SITE

CU(ppm)
MD(ppm) @77,894
SILT GEOCHEM SAMPLE SITE

SCALE 1:5000
 100 0 100 200 300
 METERS

HROTHGAR CLAIM	
1988 GEOCHEMICAL WORK MD(ppm), CU(ppm) VALUES	
SKEENA M.D., B.C. <i>J.C.</i>	
N.T.S. 103P/13 <i>J.C.</i>	DATE: OCTOBER 1989
PLOTTED BY RPM MAPPING	FIGURE NO. 6

19,166

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

