STATEMENT of EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 1989 PROGRAM

1.	Mobilization - Demobilization	.....	300.00
2.	Helicopter	.....	724.35
3.	Assays	.....	459.70
4.	Accommodation D.L. Kuran 10 days @ 75.00	.....	750.00
5.	Truck Rental 10 days @ 40.00	.....	400.00
6.	Wages D.L. Kuran 10 days @ 250.00	.....	2,500.00
	D. Javorsky 5.5 days @ 125.00	.....	687.50
7.	Communication	.....	25.00
8.	Expendables Supplies, Sample Bags, etc.	.....	53.45
9.	Report	.....	2,000.00

TOTAL 7,900.00

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D.L. KURAN
FELLOW

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
DEC 12 1989
M.R. # ..... $.....
VANCOUVER, B.C.

LOG NO: 1231 RD.
ACTION:

FILE NO:

REPORT ON THE

WILD WEASEL CLAIM GROUP

STEWART B.C.

N.T.S. 103 P / 13 W

LONG. 55° 57' 00" N

LAT. 129° 58' 00" W

FOR

FLECK RESOURCES LTD.

800 - 543 GRANVILLE STREET

VANCOUVER B.C.

BY

D.L.KURAN B.Sc.,F.G.A.C.

NOVEMBER 30, 1989

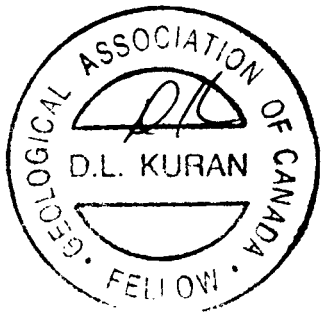


TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

The Wild Weasel claim group is geologically situated on the eastern margin of the Coast Intrusive Complex in northwestern British Columbia. Work completed to date by previous operators on the claims between 1935 and 1948 has located a vein/shear zone type structure hosting auriferous copper mineralization. This zone has been partially developed by a total of 178 metres of horizontal drifting on three levels, seven surface and seven underground diamond drill holes and trenching. This structure is open to depth and has the potential to host a small tonnage economic grade gold - copper - silver deposit on the property, less than one kilometre east of the town of Stewart B.C.

Underground sampling by the author has indicated average grades in two ore shoots of 0.29 oz./ton gold, 0.5 oz./ton silver and 1.0% copper across widths averaging 1.2 metres on the 660 level. Limited surface sampling and prospecting has resulted in the relocation of another short adit, situated 160 metres north of the main workings. A channel sample of this structure returned 0.161 oz./ton gold over 0.84 metres. Sampling of an exposure of unsilicified mylonite containing conformable disseminated to finely banded sulphides returned 0.107 oz./ton gold. This mineralization may indicate the presence of a stratabound type of deposit.

The Wild Weasel claims are underlain by geological and structural elements similar to other economically viable mining ventures in the Stewart mining camp. An exploration program designed to test the economic potential of the claims is recommended.

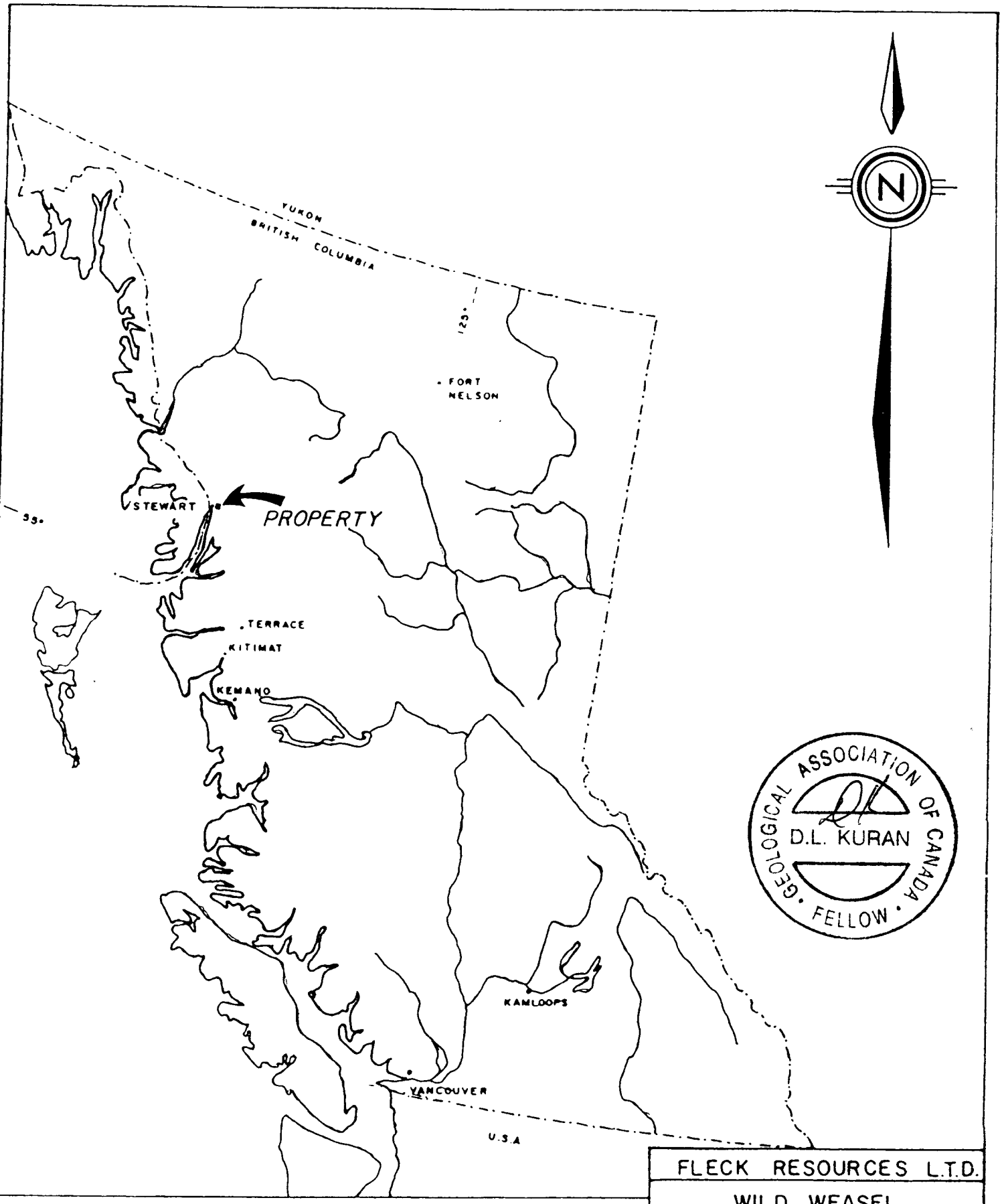
INTRODUCTION

This summary and evaluation of the Wild Weasel claim group is written at the request of Mr. J.P. McGoran who is Chairman and C.E.O. of Fleck Resources of 800 - 543 Granville Street, Vancouver B.C. The purpose is to evaluate the potential of the property for hosting economic vein or stratabound auriferous sulphide deposits and to recommend a program designed to test that potential.

This report is based upon a thorough review of the work completed to date on the property from B.C. Government reports, unpublished company reports and from on site project supervision by the author between January 3 and January 8, 1989 and between October 12 and October 18 1989.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Wild Weasel claim group is located immediately east across the Bear River from the town of Stewart, in northwestern British Columbia (Fig.1). The claims cover the area mainly south and west of the Barney Gulch drainage, east of the Bear River and north of Silverado creek. Elevations range from 6 metres at the Bear River to 1900 metres on a northerly trending spur of Mt. Rainey (Fig.3). Access is via helicopter from the airport in Stewart or by foot after driving past the town garbage dump located 1.5 kilometres north of town near the highway bridge over the Bear River. The terrain is usually steep and locally



FLECK RESOURCES L.T.D.

WILD WEASEL PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

NOV. '89	D.L.K.		FIG. 1

precipitous. The mountain side is covered by a mixture of mature fir, cedar and hemlock below 800 metres which has been scoured by avalanche slide paths that are covered by devil's club and slide alder.

CLAIM STATUS

The Wild Weasel claim group includes 31 units consisting of three located mineral claims and one crown granted claim located within the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims are held jointly at 50% each by Fleck Resources and D. Javorsky as outlined in an agreement dated January 3, 1989. A list of the claims is found in Table 1 and their locations are plotted on Figure 3.

Table 1

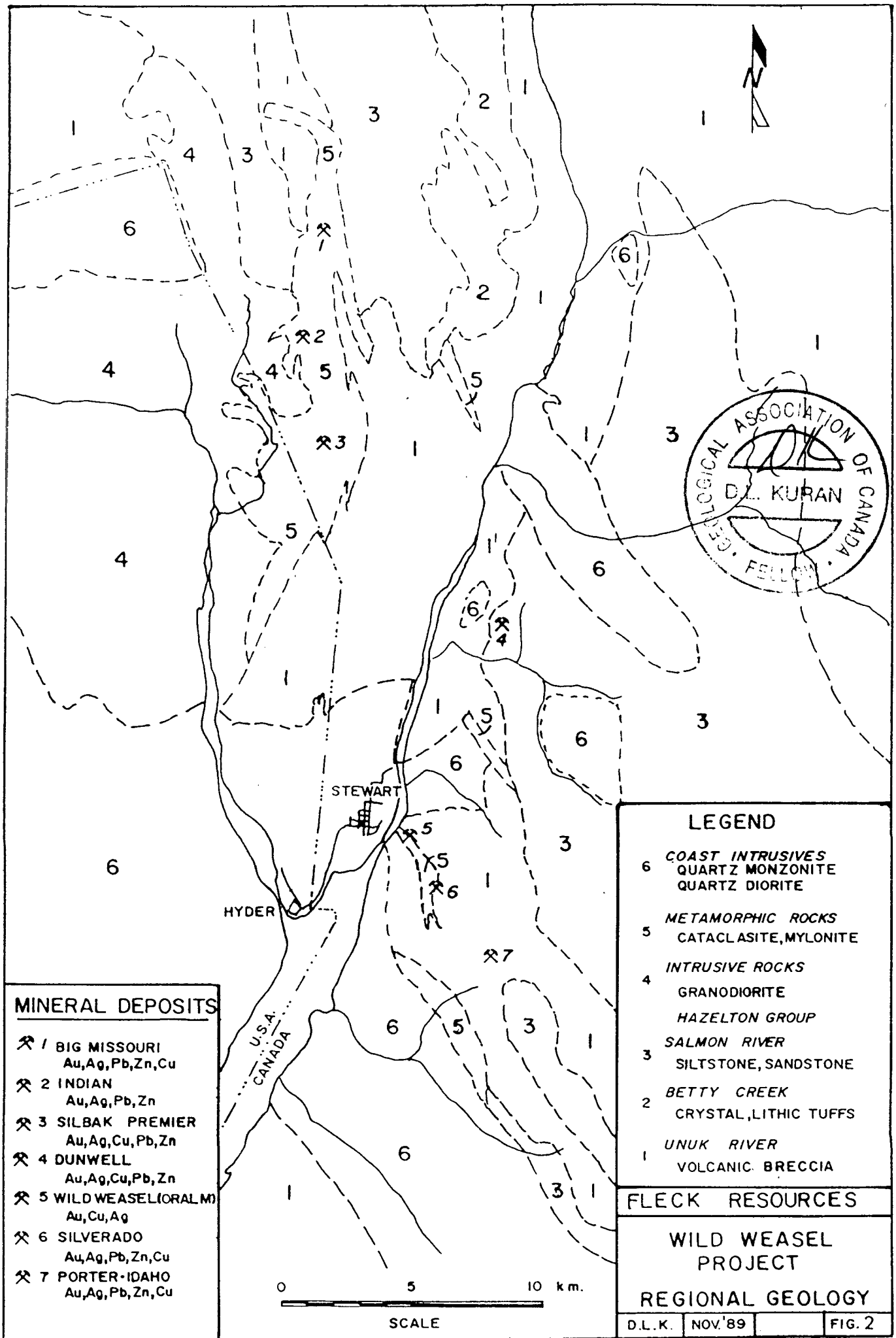
Claim Name	Record no.	Units	Expiry Date *
Golden Fleck	7720	20	July 7,1990
Slippery	7049	8	January 8,1991
Stan Pat	6932	2	October 25,1999
Molly B	L 4498	1	crown grant

* before filing 1989 work.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY and MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Wild Weasel claims are situated along the eastern margin of the Coast Crystalline Belt. This area is underlain by Middle Jurassic to Cretaceous age acid to intermediate rocks intruding Middle to Lower Jurassic age Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary strata or their metamorphic equivalents (Fig. 2). This terrane, in the Stewart and Unuk River areas north of Stewart, recently publicized as B.C.'s " Golden Triangle", hosts a large number of polymetallic precious metal deposits. These deposits may be grouped into three general types and range in size and economic importance from mere showings to major producing or past producing mines in the millions of tons scale. The first type is the concordant massive sulphide orebodies such as Granduc, located north of Stewart and Hidden Creek to the south. The second type is the most common and most numerous in the Stewart mining camp. They are characterized by epithermal to mesothermal fissure or replacement vein systems such as the famous Silbak Premier and Porter-Idaho. These may contain "bonanza" type precious metal bodies yielding extremely high grade values in gold and silver. The recently publicized Eskay Creek deposit may be a combination of these first two types. The third deposit type localized south of Stewart in the Alice Arm region are classed as syenitic copper-molybdenum porphyries.

As mentioned, the most common type of deposit and most relevant to the Wild Weasel are the vein type. These systems are usually mineralized by argentiferous and auriferous sulphides of lead, zinc and copper. Native gold, silver or electrum may also


N
STEWART
HYDER
U.S.A.
CANADA
0
5
10 km.
SCALE
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D.L. KURAN
FELLOW
MINERAL DEPOSITS
1 BIG MISSOURI
Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Cu
2 INDIAN
Au,Ag,Pb,Zn
3 SILBAK PREMIER
Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn
4 DUNWELL
Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn
5 WILD WEASEL(ORALM)
Au,Cu,Ag
6 SILVERADO
Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Cu
7 PORTER-IDAHO
Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Cu
LEGEND
6 COAST INTRUSIVES
QUARTZ MONZONITE
QUARTZ DIORITE
5 METAMORPHIC ROCKS
CATACLASITE,MYLONITE
4 INTRUSIVE ROCKS
GRANODIORITE
HAZELTON GROUP
3 SALMON RIVER
SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE
2 BETTY CREEK
CRYSTAL,LITHIC TUFFS
1 UNUK RIVER
VOLCANIC BRECCIA
FLECK RESOURCES
WILD WEASEL
PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
D.L.K.
NOV.'89
FIG. 2

be present. They have high gangue to sulphide ratios and low gold to silver ratios. The gangue is usually quartz with minor calcite with barite. As seen on Figure 2, a number of producing or past producing mines, including the Wild Weasel , are situated near the margins of the intrusive rocks within cataclastic zones of the Hazelton volcanic rocks. Table 2 lists production records for some of the deposits in the area of the Wild Weasel.

TABLE 2

MINE	TONS	PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERED	
		Au oz.	Ag oz.
Premier	4,714,270	1,822,266	41,119,731
Porter-Idaho	30,000	800	2,336,482
Silverado	154	3	31,137
Dunwell	43,858	8,636	224,529
Oral M. (Wild Weasel)	13	10	48

Prospecting and mining in the Stewart camp started early in the 1900's and continued steadily until the mid 1960's, except for shutdowns during the wars due to labour shortages. Declining base metal prices, fixed gold prices and diminishing reserves led to a slowdown of activities in the 1960's. After the price fixing on gold was dropped and the metal started its climb to the 700 dollar range, the Stewart camp, famous for its bonanza grade gold and silver deposits, was revived into one of

the country's most active exploration and development camps. Since 1985 a few properties have become new producers such as Scottie Gold and Johnny Mountain or have been rejuvenated like the Silbak Premier. Several properties are in the advanced stages of development with published reserves such as Snip with 1.57 million tons @ 0.64 oz./ton gold, Newhawk with 854,072 tons @ 0.354 oz./ton gold, 22.94 oz./ton silver and Doc with 470,000 tons @ 0.27 oz./ton gold, 1.31 oz./ton silver. Each year, new significant finds are being explored, such as Eskay Creek, where drill hole 88-6 intersected 96.5 feet grading 0.752 oz./ton gold in 1988 and Bond Gold's new discovery in the fall of 1989, which is located only 15 kilometres to the northeast of Wild Weasel, where a drill hole intersected 216 feet grading 0.280 oz./ton gold.

PROPERTY HISTORY

A portion of the claim group, the Molly B claim, was originally named the Oral M group and hosts the majority of the known mineralization on the claims. It was located in 1935 by the Premier Mining Co. along strike from another mineralized zone at river level called the Molly B. The Molly B, now covered by I.R 19, was located in 1915 and contains minor molybdenite and scheelite mineralization in an altered limey horizon. In 1936 the surface trace of the silicified auriferous sulphide zone of the Oral M was stripped, trenched and seven small diameter diamond

drill holes were completed. Old company maps show gold values ranging from 0.043 oz./ton gold over 0.35 metres to 0.483 oz./ton gold over 1.2 metres. In 1937 Premier drove roughly 84 metres of 1.2x1.8 metre drift (hand mucked) at the 200 metre (660 foot) level. The Premier underground and surface sampling results are summarized on Figure 4. Premier dropped the property in 1938 and the Stewart Canal Gold Mining Co. took over the operation and shipped a small amount of ore. Shipments of ore in 1939 totalled 5.16 tons, assaying 0.83 oz./ton gold, 2.0 oz./ton silver and 3.5% copper. In 1940 a small "Gibson" mill was set up on the east bank of the Bear River below the workings and an aerial tram set up. The milling attempt failed because the Pelton wheel in the river failed to deliver sufficient power. A shipment of 8 tons, probably from the 690 foot level, assaying 0.82 oz./ton gold, 4.78 oz./ton silver and 11.84% copper was made in 1941. The property lay dormant during the war years. In 1947 a lower adit at the 153 metre (500 foot) level was driven on the Oral M structure for a distance of 88 metres (290 feet). The zone exposed at the face was reported to be 3.4 (11 feet) wide but assays returned low values. In 1948 seven small diameter underground diamond drill holes were completed from the 500 level. Core recovery was poor and the results were inconclusive.

In December of 1988 the property was offered to Fleck Resources by D. Javorsky. A fifty percent interest would be given to Fleck in return for funding the opening of the 660 level of the Oral M workings and conducting a surveying and sampling program. This, was completed by the author in January of 1989. The results of these surveys and analyses are shown on Figure 5 and

incorporated into Figure 4 of this report.

In October of 1989, Fleck Resources conducted a surface transit survey and sampling program on the Oral M workings and a wider scale prospecting, mapping and sampling program along the western margin of the claims.

OCTOBER 1989 PROGRAM

Between October 12 and October 18, 1989 the author, assisted by D. Javorsky, completed an exploration program consisting of clearing brush from the old workings, a stadia survey of surface features of the Oral M workings and channel sampling of same, prospecting, mapping and sampling of streams and rock exposures between the Oral M mine workings and Barney Gulch to the north.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The regional geology covering the claim area is shown on Figure 2, which has been taken from B.C.D.M. Bulletin # 63. Local geology as described by the author is shown on Figures 3 and 4. Figure 4 shows the Oral M underground mapping and summarized channel sampling completed by the author January 1989, detailed on Figure 5, as well as the 1936 -'37 Premier results. Figure 4 also shows the locations of established stadia survey points, channel sample locations and geology.

The Wild Weasel claim group is underlain by cataclastic metamorphic equivalents of Hazelton Group volcanic rocks intruded

by quartz monzonite, minor monzonite porphyry and aplitic dykes of the Coast intrusive Complex. The cataclasites are very fine grained buff to blackish purple mylonites and phyllonites. The buff to brown colored horizons are very siliceous and resemble finely laminated cherts and argillaceous cherts and range in thickness from 5 to 50 meters. Interlayered with this material are black to purplish black slightly pyrrhotitic units resembling finely laminated, moderately "bedded" cherty argillite. Minor epidote filled fractures near intrusive margins were noted. The attitude of the mylonitic rocks trends at 120 to 140 degrees and dips at 65 to 80 degrees to the southwest. Local quartz stockworks and veins are present in the mylonites. These zones of secondary silicification are conformable to the layering in the cataclastic rocks and are contemporary with the Coast Intrusives. This rock package is cut by a strong northeasterly trending, southeast dipping joint and fault sets along which minor motion has locally taken place, as seen underground on the 660 level. Some of these fractures are now open and carry considerable volumes of water. The 660 level makes roughly 100 gallons per minute water.

MINERALIZATION

The mylonitic rocks on the claims host two styles of mineralization. The first type consists of disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite with minor pyrite localized along weak shear zones. As seen at the Oral M workings and at another old adit located 160 metres north, this weak

shearing has a secondary overprinting of silica, which ranges in intensity from moderate silicification to massive white quartz veins. The white quartz veins seem to be later than the greyish silica associated with the high sulphide portions of the zone. The best grade copper, gold and silver mineralization is associated with the strongly silicified portions adjacent to the white quartz. This silicified zone, ranging from 0.3 to 2.5 metres in true width, has the potential to host a small (13,000 ton) deposit above the 660 level and eastward to the claim boundary. Additional tonnage is available below the 660 level as indicated by the 1936 Premier surface drilling.

The second type of mineralization, as recognized by the author, is a disseminated sulphide zone or zones hosted by the cherty horizons within the mylonite. At sample site number 59363, located approximately 145 metres north of the main adit, the mineralization consists of moderately to heavily disseminated and finely banded chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite carrying variable amounts of gold. No secondary silicification or shearing was noted. This possibly stratabound style of occurrence has the potential to host a lower grade but much larger tonnage deposit. While prospecting, another small adit was found to be located roughly 160 metres north of the main workings, adjacent to the sample 59363 zone. The style of mineralization here is the same as at the Oral M in that auriferous chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are hosted in a conformable zone of minor shearing and secondary silicification. The drift was driven a total of 5.8 metres. Bad ground conditions prevented sampling the face but chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite were observed. A third style of mineralization not

seen by the author, is reported by D. Javorsky to be located near the Golden Fleck claim L.C.P. It consists of narrow quartz veins carrying disseminated galena and sphalerite.

GEOCHEMISTRY

During the October 1989 program, a total of twenty-two rock samples, two silts and one panned heavy mineral sample were taken. Of the rock samples, eight containing visibly higher sulphide contents were fire assayed using the native gold sample preparation. This entails pulverizing the entire sample and sieving to minus 100 mesh. The minus 100 mesh fraction is fire assayed at one assay ton and 100% of the plus 100 mesh fraction is fire assayed. The plus 100 mesh fraction contains essentially all the free gold in the sample. This technique was used in an attempt to eliminate the " nugget effect" on assays introduced during normal sample preparation. As seen by the assay results, the higher gold values roughly correlate with the higher copper values. Apparently a fraction of the total gold contained within the samples is freely liberated upon grinding to minus 100 mesh and is not sulphide bound. This coarse gold effect is clearly evident from the Fleck, January 1989, underground results (App. 2,Fig.5) where, in samples 42613 and 42620, a large proportion of the contained gold is found in the plus 100 mesh fraction. The October, 1989 surface samples from the Oral M workings were collected to check the previously reported Premier results. Although three of the samples returned greater than 0.10 oz./ton gold, the overall grade appears lower than anticipated.

A total of fourteen rock samples were taken north of the old Oral M workings. These samples were analyzed by the "rock geochemical' method, consisting of digesting a 0.5 gram sample with 3 ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O at 95 degrees C. for one hour and diluting to ten ml with H2O then analyzing by atomic absorption. The sample types varied from grabs of mineralized float to channel samples of in place mineralization. The sample locations and results are shown on Figure 4. The sample returning the highest gold value comes from the type two mineralization contained in sample 59363, which consisted of several outcrop chips over a 1.0 x 2.0 metre surface exposed in a cliff face located 15 metres south of the north adit. The material was the non-sheared non-silicified cherty mylonite, containing finely disseminated to finely banded chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and assayed 1825 ppm copper and 6470 ppb gold. The sample was re-assayed and returned 0.107 oz./ton gold. The small adit near this zone returned 0.575% copper and 0.161 oz./ton gold from a 0.84 metre channel sample across the silicified mineralized shear zone.

Two silt samples were taken from streams draining areas underlain by intrusive rocks. Although the number of samples has no statistical significance, sample DS-2 contains roughly twice the zinc and silver as sample DS-1. Sample DS-2 was taken from a stream draining the area of the intrusive contact with the mylonitic zone and may reflect the third type of mineralization of polymetallic precious metal veins located higher up on the hillside. The minus 80 mesh fraction sieved from the silt samples was analyzed the same way as the rock geochemical samples.

One panned concentrate sample, DH-1, was taken below a water falls in the lower reaches of Barney Gulch in an attempt to detect the presence of unlocated occurrences of the type three mineralization cutting the drainage. The sample returned 0.246 oz./ton gold. This high value, without associated high base metal or silver values, is interpreted to reflect placer concentrations of gold.

SURVEYING

The surface exposures of the Oral M workings above the 660 level were brushed out and survey stations were established. Using a lightweight Ushikata transit, a stadia survey was completed to accurately locate surface features and tie them into the January 1989 underground survey. The derived elevations and relative locations, used to produce the plan and vertical views of the Oral M workings shown on Figure 4, will be used in the planning of drill hole intercepts and to aid in calculating preliminary tonnage figures. Figure 4 shows the surface extent of the workings cover a horizontal distance of 150 metres between the east boundary of I.R.19 and the eastern claim boundary of Lease 4498 and a vertical distance of 90 metres above the 660 level.

CONCLUSIONS

The Wild Weasel claim group is 50% owned by Fleck Resources. The claims are situated in the active Stewart mining camp and are underlain by structural and lithological elements, similar to those which have hosted several economically viable mining ventures in the area. The property has the potential to host small to medium sized gold - copper - silver vein type deposits and a newly indicated potential to host stratabound gold - copper deposits.

Although terrain difficulties exist, the extremely close proximity of the claims to the town of Stewart makes the logistical situation relatively simple when compared to other exploration targets in the area. The low elevation of the main workings allows a reasonably long field season given its northerly latitude.

The primary exploration target is the Oral M structure, which has seen activity since 1936. A total of 178 metres of underground drifting on three levels (500,660,690) has partially developed the structure, which hosts economically significant values of gold, copper and silver. Underground sampling by the author has confirmed the presence of two ore shoots on the 660 level. The west shoot measures 27.4 metres long by 1.37 metres wide and grades 0.292 oz./ton gold, 0.36 oz./ton silver and 0.935 copper. The second shoot, located towards the east end of the drift, measures 14.3 metres long by 0.86 metres wide and grades 0.29 oz./ton gold, 0.57 oz./ton silver and 1.55% copper and is

open to the east. Both ore shoots are open to depth.

As mentioned, a second target type of mineralization consisting of disseminated to finely banded conformable auriferous sulphides of undetermined dimensions or continuity has been identified on the claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the highly encouraging exploration results by Fleck and previous operators to date on the Wild Weasel claims, it is felt that an aggressive exploration program should be initiated, as soon as snow conditions permit, in the spring of 1990.

This work program should include 600 metres of surface diamond drilling on the Oral M structure with holes spaced at twenty metres. Concurrently, detailed prospecting with channel sampling should be completed over the disseminated sulphide targets, as well as any new shear zones located. The 500 level, if safe, should be mapped and sampled to determine vertical continuity and tenore of mineralization. As a large portion of the surface extent of the Oral M structure is obscured by overburden, an attempt to uncover it in a few places by blast trenching should be made.

REFERENCES

British Columbia Department of Mines: Annual Reports 1915 to 1948

Grove, E.W.: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, Northwestern British Columbia; B.C.D.M. Bulletin No. 58, 1971

Grove, E.W.: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River - Salmon River - Anyox Area; B.C.D.M. Bulleton No. 63, Reprinted 1988

Premier Gold Mining Co. Ltd.; Unpublished Maps and Sections, 1936, 1937

The Northern Miner; Various Issues, 1988 to 1989

APPENDIX 1

OCTOBER 1989 ASSAY RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov. 3/89

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: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY AGID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Fleck Resources PROJECT WW FILE # 89-4571

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
A 59351	101	.6	20
A 59352	98	.4	5
A 59353	152	.5	18
A 59355	4502	6.9	690
A 59362	2	.1	62
A 59363	1825	6.5	6470
A 59365	189	.7	4
A 59366	375	.8	29
A 59367	82	.1	3
A 59368	1005	1.6	18
A 59369	2106	4.1	135
A 59370	327	.6	40
A 59371	330	1.3	29
A 59372	435	.7	39
STD C/AU-R	61	6.5	470

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov. 3/89

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: SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. P-Pulverized, -30 mesh.

SIGNED BY. C. Leong. D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Fleck Resources PROJECT WW FILE # 89-4573

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
DST-1 P	43	14	94	.3	2
DST-2	38	9	171	.8	3

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-17

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: PAN-CONC.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 3/89 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Fleck Resources File # 89-4574

SAMPLE# DH-1	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag OZ/T	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	U %	Th %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Au OZ/T
PAN-CONC. SAMPLE	.001	.01	.05	.01	.07	.01	.01	.07	12.04	.02	.002	.01	.01	.01	.01	.246

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 6 1989

DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov. 10/89.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

-100 MESH AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.
- SAMPLE TYPE: REJECT + PULP

SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

FLECK RESOURCES FILE # 89-4571R

SAMPLE#	SAMPLE wt. gm	AU-100 oz/t	NATIVE Au mg	AVG. oz/t
A 59363	870	.080	.79	.107

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 31 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov. 3/89.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- 100 MESH AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

SIGNED BY. C. Leong. D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Fleck Resources PROJECT WW FILE # 89-4572

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Ag OZ/T	SAMPLE WT GM	AU-100 OZ/T	NATIVE AU MG	AVG. OZ/T
A 59354	1.64	.99	700	.237	.42	.254
A 59356	.14	.15	900	.017	.12	.021
A 59357	1.26	.54	1000	.101	.08	.103
A 59358	.30	.29	1000	.031	.01	.031
A 59359	2.10	1.44	820	.080	.47	.097
A 59360	.19	.19	810	.010	ND	.010
A 59361	.80	1.79	900	.200	.14	.205
A 59364	.57	.49	1000	.149	.43	.161

APPENDIX 2

JANUARY 1989 ASSAY RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: JAN 9 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Jan. 12/89

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK -100 MESH AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.

SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, B.CHAN, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

FLECK RESOURCES LTD. PROJECT O.M. FILE # 89-0054

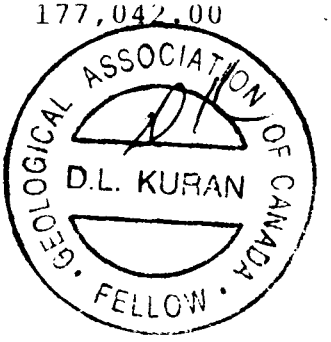
SAMPLE#	Cu %	Ag** OZ/T	SAMPLE WT GM	AU-100 OZ/T	NATIVE AU MG	AVG. OZ/T
D 42601	1.42	.69	450	.226	.27	.244
D 42602	.30	.10	500	.025	ND	.025
D 42603	1.04	.72	450	.156	.03	.158
D 42604	.78	.39	600	.155	.52	.180
D 42605	1.12	.36	600	.114	.08	.118
D 42606	.40	.24	600	.112	.11	.117
D 42607	.11	.02	650	.013	ND	.013
D 42608	1.13	.33	600	.159	.01	.160
D 42609	2.03	.64	650	.457	.36	.473
D 42610	.05	.01	650	.006	ND	.006
D 42611	.63	.26	600	.685	.86	.727
D 42612	.75	.26	600	.127	ND	.127
D 42613	2.71	.83	300	1.420	1.57	1.572
D 42614	.68	.20	320	.066	.15	.079
D 42615	.70	.36	350	.112	.63	.165
D 42616	1.71	.76	330	.269	.14	.282
D 42617	.96	.39	370	.158	.13	.168
D 42618	.74	.23	420	.091	.52	.127
D 42619	1.53	.60	370	.135	.19	.150
D 42620	2.10	.85	290	.298	1.07	.406
D 42621	1.13	.40	420	.151	.06	.155
D 42622	1.22	.45	290	.156	.08	.164
D 42623	2.15	.67	420	.359	.51	.395
D 42624	.89	.32	320	.056	ND	.056
D 42625	1.45	.64	350	.328	.76	.391

APPENDIX 3

COST ESTIMATE of PROPOSED WORK

COST ESTIMATE

Mobilization - Demobilization	.....	5,000.00
206 Helicopter Support	.....	15,000.00
204 Helicopter Support	.....	11,000.00
Diamond Drilling 600 m @ 75./m	.....	45,000.00
Core Assays 100 @ 25.	.....	2,500.00
Rock Assays 150 @ 15.	.....	2,250.00
Accommodation 6 men @ 60. for 60 days	.....	21,600.00
Wages Geologist 60 days @ 250.	.....	15,000.00
Prospector 50 days @ 150.	.....	7,500.00
Two Field Assistants 2 x 60 days @ 120.	..	14,400.00
Truck Rental 60 days @ 45.	.....	2,700.00
Misc. hardware	.....	1000.00
Sample Shipping	.....	500.00
Trenching Explosives Etc.	.....	750.00
Report	.....	3,000.00
15% Contingencies	.....	23,092.00
TOTAL ...		177,042.00



APPENDIX 4

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

D.L. KURAN

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, DAVID L. KURAN of 25630 Bosonworth Avenue in the Municipality of Maple Ridge in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1978) and hold a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.

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

3. I have been employed in my profession as an Exploration Geologist by various mining companies and consulting firms for the last eleven years in Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico.

4. The described exploration programs completed by Fleck Resources Ltd. on the WILD WEASEL claims were personally supervised by myself between January 3 and January 8, 1989 and from October 12 to October 18, 1989.

5. I am an employee of Fleck Resources Ltd. but hold no interest in the Wild Weasel claims and no security position in Fleck Resources Ltd. nor do I expect do so.

6. This report may be used by Fleck Resources Ltd. for all corporate purposes including public financing.

DATED at Vancouver British Columbia, this 30th day of November, 1989.

SIGNED: Dave Kuran

DAVID L. KURAN B.Sc. F.G.A.C.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D.L. KURAN
FELLOW

HWY 37 A

55°57'00" N.

STEWART
B.C.

AIRSTRIP

RIVER

BEAR

BARNEY

GULCH

DH 1

DS 1

DS 2

STAN PAT
6932

L 5284

L 4498

L 5283

I.R. 19

SEE FIG. 4

SILVERADO Cr.

129°58'00"

500

1000

1500

2000

2500

3000

3500

4000

4500

5000

5500

6000

GOLDEN FLECK
7720

SLIPPERY
7049

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,472

LEGEND

GEOCHEMISTRY

• DH HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
• DST SILT SAMPLE LOCATION
x (59)366 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

SAMPLE	Cu	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn
DH-1	.01%	.246 oz.	.07 oz.	.05%	.01%
DST-1	43 ppm	2 ppb	.3 ppm	14 ppm	94 ppm
DST-2	38 ppm	3 ppb	.8 ppm	9 ppm	171 ppm
	ppm	ppb	ppm	TYPE	WIDTH
(59) 362	2	62	0.1	GRAB	
363	1825	6470	6.5	PANEL	1m x 2m
REDO 363		0.107 oz.			
364	.57%	0.161 oz	0.49oz.	CHANNEL	0.85m
365	189	4	189	GRAB	
366	375	29	.8	GRAB	
367	82	3	.1	CHIP	2.0m
368	1005	18	1.6	GRAB	
369	2106	135	4.1	GRAB	
370	327	40	0.6	GRAB	
371	330	29	1.3	GRAB	
372	435	39	0.7	GRAB	

GEOLOGY

HAZELTON GROUP
1 FINE GRAINED, BUFF-PURPLE-BLACK MYLONIZED EQUIVALENTS OF BEAR RIVER FORMATION VOLCANICS CONTAIN DISSEMINATD AND RELOCALIZED AURIFFEROUS SULPHIDE OCCURENCES

2 COAST INTRUSIVE COMPLEX
MEDIUM GRAINED QUARTZ MONZONITE, MINOR ASSOC. PORPHYRITIC AND APLITIC DYKES

SYMBOLS

L.C.P. MINERAL CLAIM
1000 ELEVATION CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
STREAM COURSE
OUTCROP
AERIAL TRAMWAY (ABANDONED)
ADIT
OPEN CUT, TRENCH
SHEAR, VEINING
GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY
PROVINCIAL HIWAY
BEAVER DAMMED SWAMP
BRIDGE
AREA DETAILED ON FIG.
ATTITUDE - LAYERING
ATTITUDE - JOINTS

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D.L. KURAN
FELLOW

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 METRES
1:5000

FLECK RESOURCES LTD.

WILD WEASEL PROJECT

CLAIM LOCATIONS
GEOCHEMISTRY
GEOLOGY
STEWART B.C.
103 P/13 W

D.L.K.	1:5000	NOV.' 89	FIG. 3

985' – 300m
951 – 290
919 – 280
886 – 270
853 – 260
820 – 250
787 – 240
755 – 230
722 – 220
689 – 210
660' – 200 m.
623 – 190

TP14
TP13
TP12
TP11
TP10
TP9
TP8
TP7
TP6
TP4
TP3
TP2
TP1
660' LEVEL
690'
I.R-19

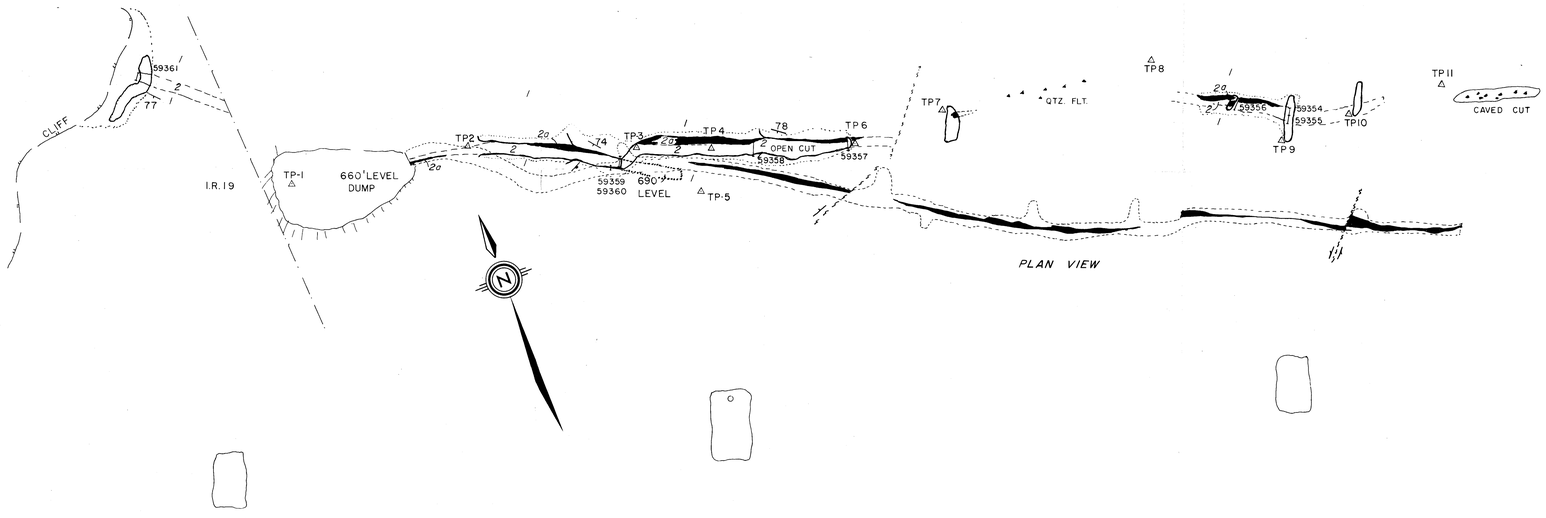
('36) (P) 20' X 3.2' 0.36 Au. 1.26 Ag. 1.8 % Cu

('36) (P) 75' X 8.9' 0.20 Au., 0.75 Ag. OR 75' X 5.0' 0.26 Au., 0.87 Ag., 1.5% Cu.

('37) (P) 90' X 4.0' 0.23 Au., 0.53 Ag., 0.66 % Cu.
(F) (89) 90' X 4.5' 0.292 Au., 0.36 Ag., 0.93 % Cu.

('37) (P) 47' X 3.6' 0.29 Au., 0.60 Ag. 1.63 % Cu
(89) (F) 47' X 3.4' 0.247 Au., 0.587 Ag. 1.55 % Cu.

VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION
(LOOKING NORTH)



LEGEND

- △ TP 1 — TRANSIT SURVEY POINT
- △ ▲ QTZ.FLT. — QUARTZ VEIN FLOAT
- TRENCH, OPEN CUT
- 660' LEVEL WORKINGS
- 690' LEVEL WORKINGS
- (P)('36,37) — ASSAYS FROM PREMIER MINING CO. 1936,'37
- (F)(89) — ASSAY BY FLECK RESOURCES, Jan. 1989
- 59351 — SURFACE CHANNEL SAMPLE, FLECK Oct '89
- OLD DRILL PAD

GEOLOGY

- OUTCROP — STRIKE/DIP VEIN/LAYERS
- FAULT — STRIKE/DIP JOINTS
- 2 — MINERALIZED ZONE, CHACOPYRITE, PYRRHOTITE MINOR SHEARING, SILICIFICATION
- 2a — MINERALIZED ZONE, STRONGLY SILICIFIED-QTZ. VEINED
- 1 — HAZELTON GROUP METAMORPHIC EQUIVALENTS MYLONITE, BLACK-PURPLE, FINELY LAYERED

GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE	WIDTH (m)	Cu (%, ppm)	Ag (oz., ppm)	Au (oz., ppb)
59351	1.2	101 ppm	0.6 ppm	20 ppb
59352	2.1	98 "	0.4 "	5 "
59353	1.0	152 "	0.5 "	18 "
59354	1.0	1.64%	0.99 oz.	0.254 oz.
59355	1.0	4502 ppm	6.9 ppm	690 ppb
59356	1.2	0.14%	0.15 oz.	0.021 oz.
59357	1.2	1.26%	0.54 oz.	0.103 oz.
59358	1.5	0.30%	0.29 oz.	0.031 oz.
59359	1.2	2.10%	1.44 oz.	0.097 oz.
59360	0.6	0.19%	0.19 oz.	0.010 oz.
59361	1.2	0.80%	1.79 oz.	0.205 oz.

SCALE
0 5 10 20 metres
1 : 200

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

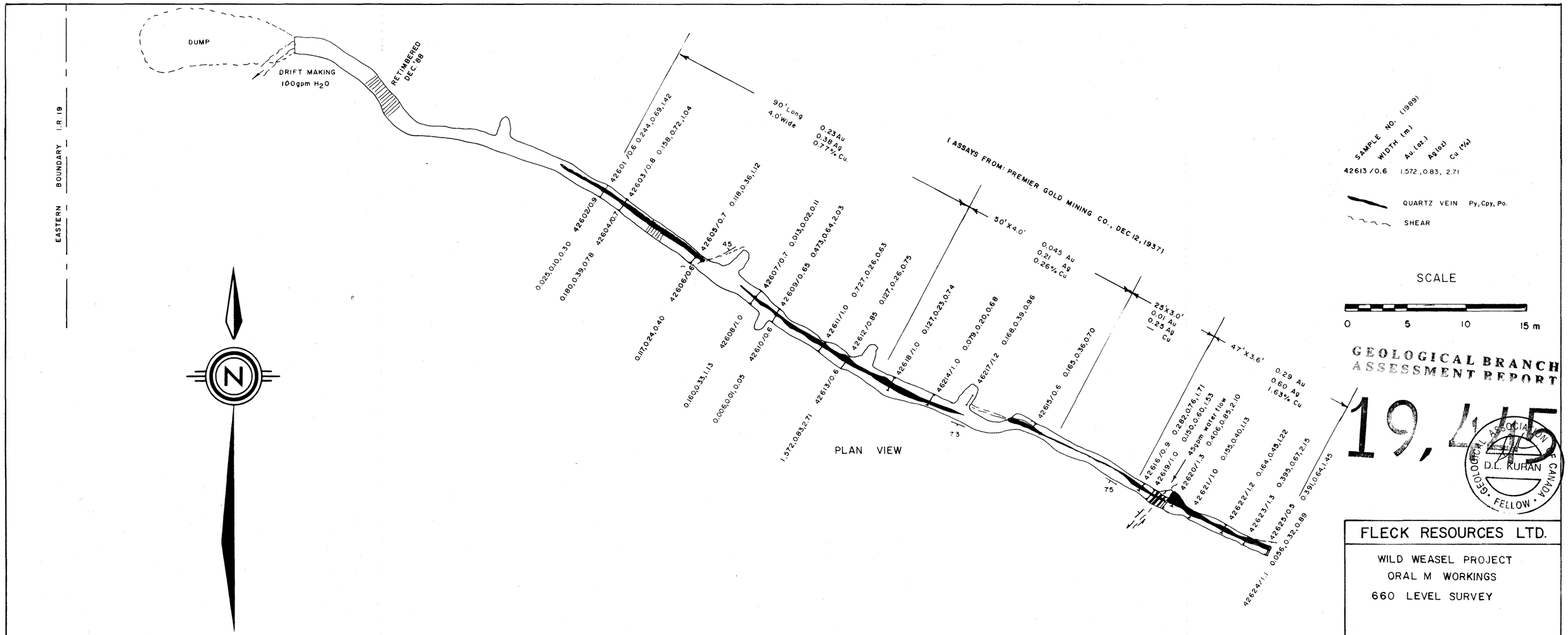
19,445

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D.L. KURAN
FELLOW

FLECK RESOURCES LTD.

WILD WEASEL PROJECT
"ORAL M" WORKINGS
"MOLLY B" C.G.
STEWART B.C.
103P/13W

D.L.K.	NOV. 1989	1:200	Fig. 4



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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FLECK RESOURCES LTD.

WILD WEASEL PROJECT
ORAL M WORKINGS
660 LEVEL SURVEY

JAN. '89	1:200	NTS.103P/13	FIG. 5