GEOCHEMICAL and GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on the

CENTRAL PROPERTY

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia

North Lat. 56°35' West Long. 131°50'
NTS 104B/10W

.Prepared for.

HARRISBURG-DAYTON RESOURCE CORP.
P.O. BOX 11604
820 - 650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4N9

.Prepared by.

BOA SERVICES LTD.
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December 11, 1989

Paul P.L. Chung, F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

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INTRODUCTION

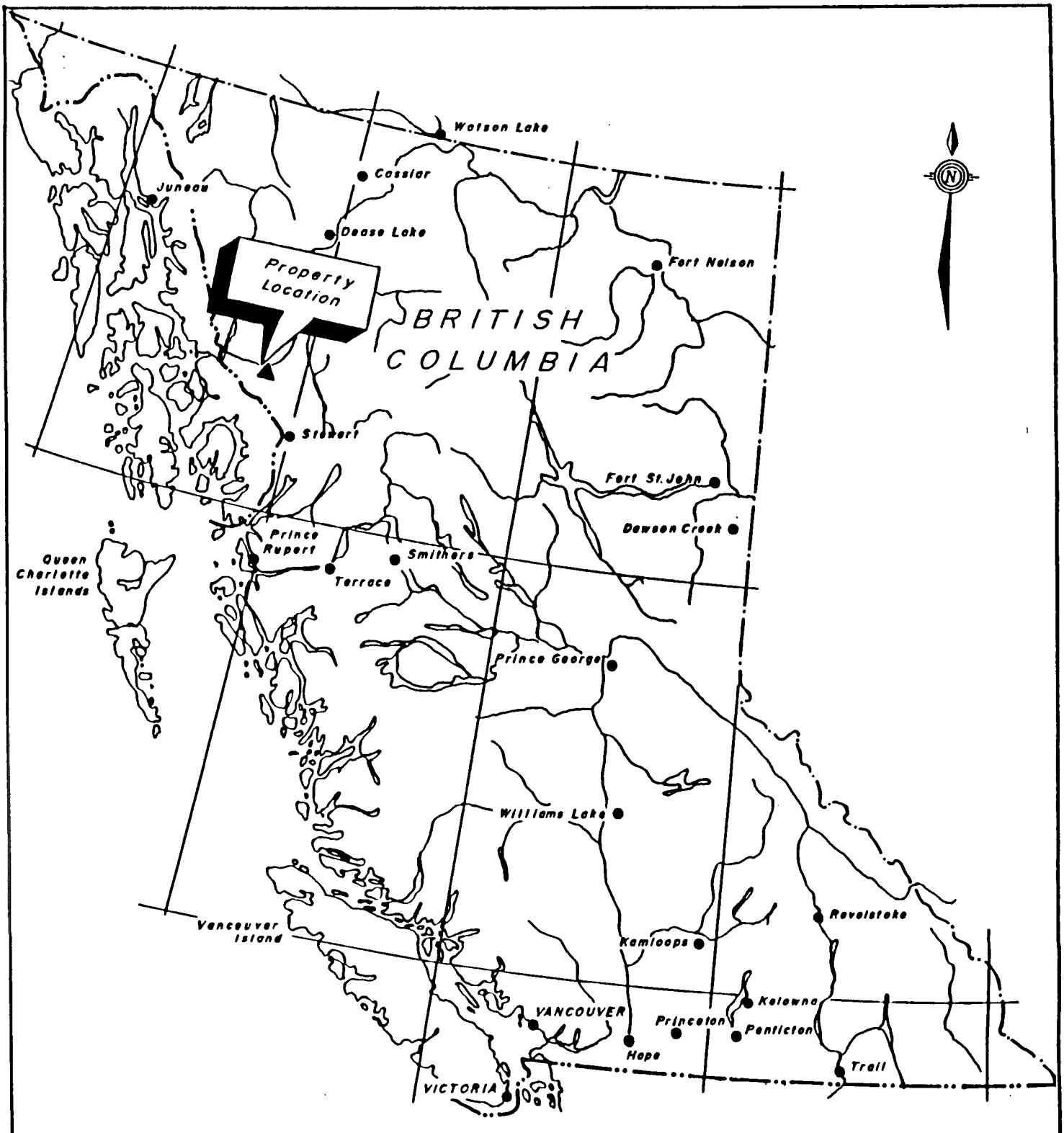
Harrisburg-Dayton Resource Corp. of Suite 820, 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia holds an option to purchase 100% of the Central claim group, located in the Liard Mining Division. This report, prepared at the request of the directors of the company, describes the geology and the rock geochemistry survey conducted on the property between September 26th and September 29th, 1989.

SUMMARY

The Central claim group is comprised of M.G.S. claims totalling 58 units in the Liard Mining Division. The property lies immediately south of Snippaker Creek and approximately 90 km north of the town of Stewart. Access to the property is possible via scheduled fixed wing service to the Snippaker airstrip from Terrace, from there a helicopter is needed to provide access on to the property.

The topography of the property is moderate to extreme with elevation ranging from 600 metres to over 1500 metres. The region is characterized by heavy precipitation throughout the year and the field season generally lasts from July to September.

The first hardrock mineral exploration in the Iskut - Unuk River area took place between 1898 and 1903 by late comers of the Klondike gold rush. However the ground cover by the present Central group did not receive exploration activity until the early 1960's during the porphyry copper boom. At that time Great Plains Development staked the Tami and Kim claims, of which the Tami claims is partially cover by the present Central group. The company conducted line cutting, geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling programs on the Tami claims. In 1983 Onaping



HARRISBURG-DAYTON RESOURCE CORP.

CENTRAL PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

To accompany a report by

Project No:	Report No:
Mining Div: Liard	N.T.S.: 104B/10
Date: Dec. 1989	Map No: 1

Resources option the Central group and conducted a geological, geochemical, and geophysical program on the property.

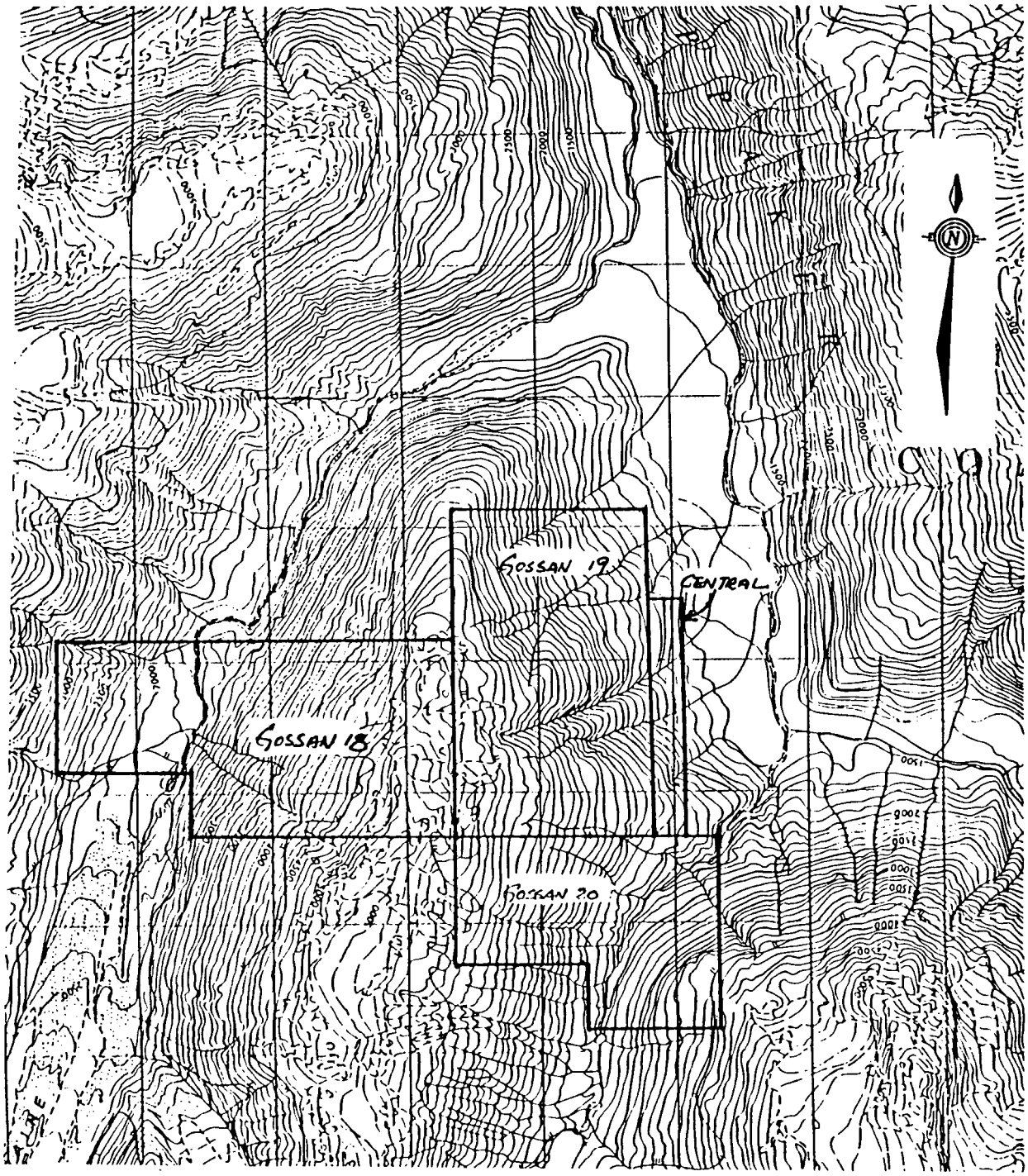
The property is underlain by Mesozoic sediments and Jurassic aged Snippaker volcanics. The bedded sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks are gently to intensely folded and cut by regionally significant faults of apparently small displacement. Intruding the the volcanic and sedimentary rocks are Jurassic plutonic rocks belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The work program consisted of staking of the Central claim, resurrecting 500 metres of the old baseline, mapping and rock geochemistry survey. Although the limited rock geochemistry survey did not identify significant mineralization, the exploration potential of the property remains good and an exploration program to further evaluate the property is recommended for next season.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Central claim group is comprised of 4 M.G.S. claims totalling 58 units and is located in the Liard Mining Division. At present the property is under option from the owner, Chris Graf of the Alpha Syndicate to Harrisburg-Dayton Resources Corp. The following table summarizes the pertinent claim data:

Claim	Record No.	Expiry Date
Gossan 18	2525	Sept. 29, 1990
Gossan 19	2526	Sept. 29, 1990
Gossan 20	2527	Sept. 29, 1990
Central	6404	Sept. 27, 1990



GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
PAUL CHUNG
FELLOW

HARRISBURG-DAYTON RESOURCE CORP.

CENTRAL PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

Scale 1:50,000

To accompany a report by

Project No:		Report No:	
Mining Div:	Liard	N.T.S.:	104B/10
Date:	Dec. 1989	Map No:	2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies immediately south of Snippaker Creek on N.T.S. mapsheet 104B/10W in the Liard Mining Division. This is roughly located between the Unuk and Iskut Rivers of northwestern British Columbia. Stewart, the nearest town lies approximately 90 km due south of the property, and Wrangell, Alaska is 130 km to the west. The geographical coordinates of the claims are 56°35' N. Latitude and 130°52' W. Longitude.

Access to the property was by helicopter from the Snippaker airstrip, 7.5 kilometres to the southwest. Scheduled fixed wing service between the Snippaker airstrip and Terrace was maintained by Trans Provincial Airways in Terrace.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The topography of the claims is moderate to extreme. Elevation ranges from 600 metres to over 1500 metres. Treeline ranges between 800 and 1200 metres. A prominent ridge, locally designated Sericite Ridge, trends north-south through the middle of the property. Travel on foot above tree line is reasonably easy over most of the area of the claim. Vegetation at lower elevations consists of slide alder, devils club, and spruce.

The region is characterized by heavy precipitation throughout the year. The field season, generally between July and September is characterized by persistent rain and fog. Winter snow accumulations noted in the Iskut River valley can be in excess of 6 metres. The Snippaker airstrip is free of snow by the end of May, but much of the property is covered by snow until early July.

HISTORY

The first hardrock mineral exploration along the Iskut and Unuk Rivers took place during the years 1898 to 1903 by late comers of the Klondike gold rush. In 1905 the Iskut Mining Company was formed by prospectors Busby and Bronson who staked a number of small showings in the Johnny Mountain area. In 1929 prospectors working for Cominco staked a large block of claims surrounding those of the Iskut Mining Company. The next record of exploration work was by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in 1954. At this time the Pickaxe showing of the present Reg claims was prospected and drilled.

During the porphyry copper boom of the early 1960's, the exploration activity in the area increased significantly. As a result of this activity Great Plains Development staked the Tami and Kim claims, of which the Tami claim is partially covered by the present Central claim group. Between 1971 and 1976 a considerable amount of exploration work was performed on the Tami claims consisting of line cutting, geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling. During the course of this work a number of anomalous areas were outlined by the soil geochemistry, plus several showings located. With exception of the skarn mineralization located at L31E 82+50N all the areas of interest were situated south of the present Central claim group.

In 1982, Chris Graf of the Alpha Syndicate staked the Gossan 18, 19 and 20 claims. Onaping Resources Ltd. optioned the property and conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys on the claims. The program identified two areas of interest. One area exhibits skarn mineralization and the other area indicated potential for a large tonnage low grade Au deposit.

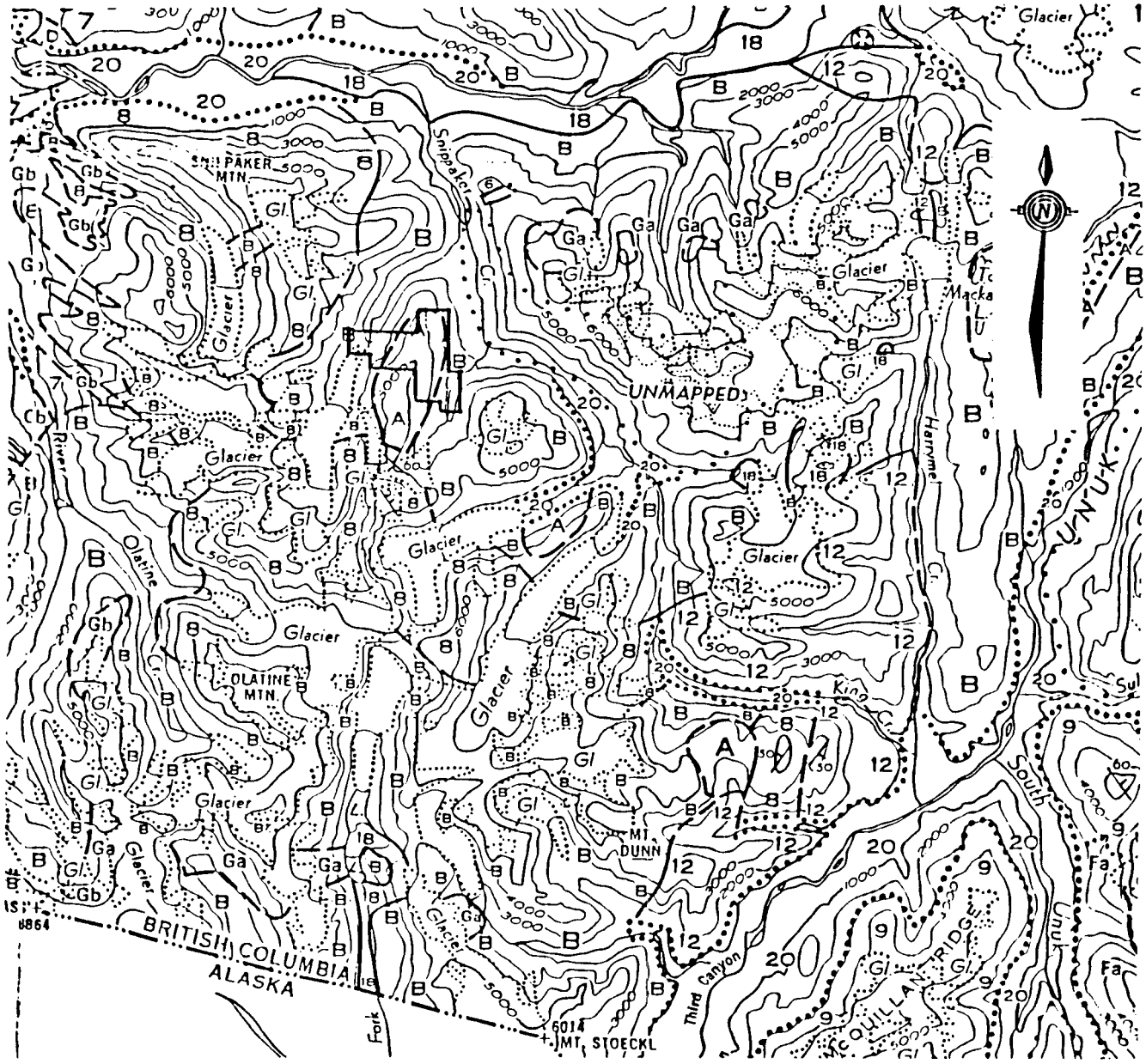
GENERAL GEOLOGY

Regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1935 (Map 311A) and 1957 (Map 9-1957) in the Snippaker Creek area indicate the presence of Mesozoic sediments and volcanics of the Takla and Hazelton Groups which have been intruded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Mesozoic sediments consists of weakly metamorphosed siltstones and argillites which are considered to be pre-Triassic in age. Overlying this sequence is a sequence of black shales, siltstones, greywackes and conglomerates which coarsen upward. Two corals from a limestone bed in this sequence have been dated as middle Triassic. These sediments are in turn overlain by the Snippaker Creek volcanics, which is a chaotic mixture of andesitic to rhyolitic pyroclastic and flow rocks which have been altered to varying degrees by hydrothermal alteration and greenschist metamorphism. This unit which is host to the majority of the region's mineral deposits underlies the bulk of the Central claim group. Overlying the Snippaker volcanics is a 200m thick section of sedimentary rocks consisting of a well bedded, dark grey siliceous "arkose".

Regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada places a Triassic age on the Snippaker Creek Volcanics. However, base on more recent work by geologist in the area, a middle to lower Jurassic age appears to be more appropriate. This would make the Snippaker Creek Volcanics correlative with either the Betty Creek or Unuk River formations.

Intruding the Mesozoic strata in the Snippaker Creek area are lower to middle Jurassic plutonic rocks which range in composition from syenite to diorite. Contact metamorphism and anatexis accompanied the emplacement of some of these intrusives resulting in the formation of migmatites, gneisses and



GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
PAUL CHUNG
FELLOW

LEGEND

[A] Felsite, Felsite Porphyry

[B] Mainly Quartz Monzonite, Granodiorite, Granite

HARRISBURG-DAYTON RESOURCE CORP.

CENTRAL PROPERTY
GENERAL GEOLOGY MAP

After G.S.C. Map 9-1957

Scale 1" = 4 mile

To accompany a report by

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cataclasites at the border zones. In addition large zones of hydrothermal alteration are developed around some of the more potassic intrusives.

Uppermost in the stratigraphic section for the Snippaker Creek area are a number of recent cinder cones and volcanic flows consisting of olivine basalts. Hotsprings related to this volcanic event are presently active in a number of localities.

WORK PROGRAM

The work program commenced on September 26, 1989 and was completed on September 29, 1989. The field crew was supplied by Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc. and consisted of J. Herrero, I. Van Eck, both experienced prospectors and K. Ronak, a qualified geologist.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Stratigraphy

The Snippaker Volcanics tentatively dated as Lower to Middle Jurassic contain a variety of rock types ranging from mafic volcanic flows and pyroclastics to volcanoclastic sediments and minor chert. The dominant rock types in this package are mafic pyroclastic rocks. Clast size varies greatly from coarse grained blocks to ash. Characteristically the clasts are angular to subangular and composed dominantly of volcanic fragments. In most cases the clasts are self supporting, however; in a few localities large blocks were found supported in a fine grained matrix suggesting a possible lahar.

The mafic volcanic flows are andesitic in composition and are for the most part restricted to north of the Big Gully Fault. They are dark green in colour, aphanetic, variably porphyritic (hornblende phenocrysts), variably magnetic and in some cases amygdaloidal.

Occupying the central portion of the claim block is the feldspar porphyry. This rock type is green in colour, medium grained, porphyritic (plagioclase, $\pm$ hornblende), and generally magnetic. Tentatively this rock type is considered to represent a subvolcanic intrusive, however it may be a coarse-grained extrusive.

The sericitic volcanic and pyroclastic unit represents a rock type which has been extensively altered to sericite. Relic breccia clasts and hornblende phenocrysts are visible, but for the most part the primary textures have been obliterated. Consequently this unit may contain both pyroclastic and flow rock types. Characteristically this rock type is pale green in colour and in some cases has a prominent foliation.

The felsic volcanic unit is pale green in colour, aphanetic and non-magnetic. In contrast to the altered flows and pyroclastics, this rock type shows little evidence of alteration, and may represent either a subvolcanic intrusive or felsic volcanic flow.

The volcanoclastic sediments occur in a broad belt immediately south of the Big Gully Fault. Characteristic of this rock type are rounded polylithic clasts which exhibit sedimentary textures such as graded bedding. Dominantly the clasts are composed of either volcanic material or chert.

The chert unit occurs in a number of localities. It is generally pale green in colour and well laminated.

The Coast Plutonic complex is represented on the claim group by four members. The oldest appears to be the granodiorite which is most prevalent in the western portion of the claim block. This rock type is medium to coarse grained, hornblende bearing, holocrystalline, equigranular, generally non-magnetic, and altered to varying degrees by sericite, chlorite and orthoclase.

In the eastern portion of the claim block, in contact with the quartz monzonite, this rock type is altered and recrystallized to such a state that its impossible to distinguish from the altered volcanic rocks. Orthoclase veins are common in this unit along with the conversion of plagioclase to sericite and, hornblende and biotite to chlorite.

The younger intrusives in the claim group include the quartz monzonite and orthoclase porphyry. The quartz monzonite occurs at the eastern and western margins of the claim group. This rock type is characterized by a relatively unaltered appearance plus the presence of orthoclase in the groundmass and phenocrysts. It is relatively coarse- grained, holocrystalline, slightly porphyritic, magnetic, hornblende and biotite bearing.

The orthoclase porphyry occurs in the southern portion of claim group. It is characterized by large phenocrysts of orthoclase up to 2 cm long. The remainder of the rock is medium grained, holocrystalline, hornblende bearing and non-magnetic.

Alteration

As noted previously, hydrothermal alteration has affected most of the rock types older than the quartz monzonite and orthoclase porphyry. This alteration appears to be related to the quartz monzonite situated in the eastern portion of the claim block. The potassic alteration is the most extreme and is manifested by orthoclase veins in the altered granodiorite and

volcanic rocks. In addition, quartz and chlorite veins are also present, and the mafic minerals (biotite and hornblende) have been converted to the chlorite. This alteration assemblage does not have any significant sulphide mineralization associated with it. On the other hand the pervasive sericitic alteration prevalent in the southern portion of the claim block and the scattered zones of epidote veining does have significant veined and disseminated pyrite. The alteration pattern conform to classic "porphyry" copper type model.

The montmorillonite alteration present in the quartz monzonite does not appear to be related to any mineralization. Consequently it appears to be more the product of deuteric fluids generated within the magma.

Mineralization

Three distinct forms of mineralization occur on the property. The most pervasive is manifested by veined and disseminated pyrite which occurs in all rock types older than the quartz monzonite. This mineralization appears to be related to the pervasive sericitic alteration and appears akin to the pyrite halos which commonly surround porphyry copper type deposits. In a number of localities the pyrite content exceeds 5%. This results in many of the conspicuous gossans which characterize the property. In addition, previous soil geochemistry surveys indicates anomalous gold contents associated with these zones of elevated pyrite content

Vein mineralization consisting of base metals and quartz, or barite constitute the second form of mineralization on the claim group. A barite vein averaging 5 cm discovered in 1983 failed to return significant base or precious metal values. However, a quartz vein ribboned with sphalerite discovered in the same survey returned significantly values in Zn, Au, Ag, Cu and Mo.

The third and perhaps most significant type of mineralization has the overall appearance of a skarn. Mineralization consists of a series of closely spaced veins of magnetite, quartz and epidote hosted in a sericitized volcanic breccia adjacent to a granodiorite. These veins are contained in a zone 5 - 7m wide and in excess of 100m long which strikes to the southeast. Associated with this zone are some of the highest Au, Ag, Cu and Mo soil anomalies on the property.

Structure

The bedded sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks is gently to intensely folded and cut by regionally significant faults of apparently small displacement. These faults are expressed locally as broad zones of fracturing and penetrative foliation. Doming and complex faulting are common around intrusive rock masses. On a regional level, the most prominent shear directions are north-northwest and east-northeast. Some of the northeast-trending faults show prominent scarps commonly affecting drainages, and appear to be the most recently active set.

The bedded rocks on the property have suffered gentle to intense folding. Fold axes in the area are very irregular but generally trend north-northwest, indicating northeast-southwest compression.

The regional pattern of faults and fractures is strongly influenced by the proximity of intrusions. One of the best examples of this phenomenon are the tangential faults around the diorite intrusive of Sericite Ridge. Most granodiorite and orthoclase porphyry dykes are oriented parallel to one of these regional fracture patterns.

The same pattern is clearly expressed in the orientation of mineralized and altered zones. The zones of intense sericite-pyrite alteration show a prominent east and northeast trend with less widespread alteration developed along a subordinate northwest set.

These structures were probably active, on a regional level, at very recent times. Their influence on topography is evident on satellite photographs, air photos and in individual outcrops. Within the Unuk-Iskut River areas there are numerous centres of recent volcanic activity and associated hot springs which appear to lie along regional air photo lineaments.

WORK PROGRAM

The work program commenced on September 27, 1989 and was completed on September 29, 1989. The field crew was supplied by Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc. and consisted of J. Herrero, I. Van Eck, both experienced prospectors and K. Ronak, a qualified geologist.

During the program, 500 metres (from 27E to 32E) of the baseline was resurrected to provide control for sample locations and rock geochemical samples were collected from a soil anomaly discovered in the 1983 work program.

The baseline was resurrected using a compass and a drag chain. The 27E station was located and the baseline was re-established for 500 metres. This baseline was flagged and labelled with pickets or rock cairns put in at every 25 metres.

After the baseline was re-established, traverses were conducted in areas of interest from previous work.

Station 1 : Located on the spine of the main ridge at 1463 metres (4800 feet) elevation. Outcrop weathered to pale white to tan in colour. Minor pyrite (1%). Sample 56801 taken of FeOx stained quartz-carbonate vein (5.0cm wide) hosted in highly siliceous light green volcanics.

Station 2 : Large outcrop (approximately 10.0 metres wide x 20.0 metres long) surrounded by snow cover of andesite. This showing is know as the "Little Italy Showing". Outcrop is composed of a darkly limonitic stained, dark green, highly siliceous andesite with disseminated pyrite (up to 20%) throughout. Quartz - carbonate veins from 3.0cm to 20.0cm wide occurs sporadically throughout the outcrop. The veins are mineralized, to various degrees with pyrite, chalcopyrite, specularite and an unknown steely grey mineral. Samples 56802 to 56807 were taken of vein material.

Station 3 : Located between L26E and L27E at about 1463 metres (4800 feet) in elevation. Weathered outcrop approximately 25cm wide by 3 metres long of andesite with a quartz-carbonate vein mineralized specularite buried in the scree. Sample 56808.

Station 4 : Located on west side of main ridge at about 1585 metres (5200 feet) elevation. A weathered outcrop of well fractured, darkly limonitic stained, dark green aphanitic andesite with 20% pyrite disseminated within the matrix. Sample 56809.

Station 5 : Located about 40 metres downhill (azimuth 28.0°) from L28E, 97+50N. Sample 56810 taken of FeOx stained quartz - carbonate vein with minor hematite. Similar to the veins found in the "Little Italy Showing" which is approximately 120 metres up slope. Difficult to tell whether sample is float or not. However, if it si float, it appears to have come only a very short distance.

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

In total 10 rock geochemical samples were collected during the program. The samples were sent to Acme Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for analysis. There, the samples were crushed, grounded and sieved to -80 mesh. The pulps were then analyzed for 30 elements using ICP and gold by AA. The sample descriptions and the Certificate of Analysis accompanies this report as Appendix I and II respectively. The sample locations are plotted on Figure 4.

In general the rock geochemistry did not reveal the presence of any significant mineralization. The highest sample returned values of 101ppm Cu, 148ppm Zn, 1.0ppm Ag, and 40ppb Au.

CONCLUSIONS

Previous work on the property has identify two areas of interest. This year's work program attempted to discover the source of the soil anomaly in one or these two areas. However, due budget/time constraints, only a limited amount of samples were collected from the area of interest. The rock geochemistry did not identify the presence of significant mineralization, but due to the limited scope of the survey, the anomaly cannot be dismissed without more detailed investigation.

Based on favourable geology and results from previous work on the property, the Central claim group appears to have a good potential for defining economic mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After evaluation of data compiled to date, the following work program is recommended to further evaluate the exploration potential of the property:

1) extending L25E, L27E and L29E to 115N and completing the soil sampling at 100m stations.

2) detailed geological mapping over areas of interest.

3) detailed magnetometer survey over any areas of interest.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages	
Geologist - 3 days @ $300.00/day	$900.00
Senior Assistant - 3 days @ $250.00/day	750.00
Assistant - 3 days @ $225.00/day	675.00
Lodging	21.06
Food	192.82
Supplies	175.72
Travel	1,372.63
Radio Rentals	232.50
Helicopter	2,093.92
Shipping	249.87
Cargo	488.37
Equipment Rental	
2 days @ $5.00/man/day	30.00
Assays Costs	295.23

Camp Rental 2 days @ $20.00/man/day	120.00
Miscellaneous	86.15
Management Fee (10%)	918.33
Report Costs	1,500.00
TOTAL COST OF PROGRAM	$10,101.60

Respectfully submitted
BOA SERVICES LTD.

Paul P.L. Chung, F.G.A.C.

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Geological Survey of Canada 1935. Geological Survey of Canada Map 311A.

Hall, B.V., 1983. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Central Claim Block, Snippaker Creek Area, Liard Mining Division. Assessment Report for Onaping Resources Ltd.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Paul P.L. Chung, of the City of Richmond, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

(1) I am a Consulting Geologist with business address office at Suite 840 - 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 4N8; and President of Boa Services Ltd.

(2) I am a graduate in geology with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia, in 1981.

(3) I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

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

(5) I have conducted various mineral exploration programmes in B.C., Yukon, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Nevada.

(6) This report is based on data supply to me by Quest Canada Exploration and on selected publications and reports.

(7) I own 2000 shares in the capital stock of Harrisburg-Dayton Corp.

_____

Paul P. L. Chung F.G.A.C.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 10th day of December, 1989.

I, Kenneth James Ronak, of 2217 3 Av N.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I was a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc. with offices at Suite 840, 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, B.Sc. Geology (1984), and have practised my profession for two years since my graduation.

3. I am enrolled as an M.I.T. with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4. I worked on the Gossan and Snippaker Property Assessment from September 25 to October 2 , 1989.

5. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect,or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of the Snippaker and Gossan Properties in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 11th day of December, A.D. 1989.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ken Ronak

Ken Ronak, B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION
56801	FeOx stained quartz - carbonate vein (5.0 cm wide) hosted in highly siliceous light green volcanics. Minor pyrite (<1%)
56802	limonite stained quartz - carbonate (<10%) vein material with minor specularite (<5%) and a steel grey mineral (<2%) with trace of chalcopyrite. Host rock is a highly siliceous green fine grain andesite with minor (<1%) disseminated pyrite.
56803	similar to sample 56802 except with more rusty carbonate material (siderite ?).
56804	limonite stained quartz - carbonate vein with ~ 10% specular hemitite. The vein includes clasts of the wall rock (andesite).
56805	same as sample 56804.
56806	limonite stained quartz - carbonate vein material with minor specular hematite and trace of chalcopyrite. Host rock is a highly siliceous andesite with disseminated pyrite.
56807	same as sample 56806.
56808	limonite stained quartz - carbonate vein with specularite, and minor steely grey mineral. Clasts or andesite wall rock can be seen within the vein.
56809	weathered, well fractured, darkly limonitic stained dark green andesite with < 20% disseminated pyrite.
56810	Limonite stained quartz - carbonate vein with minor hematite.

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS - ROCKS

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

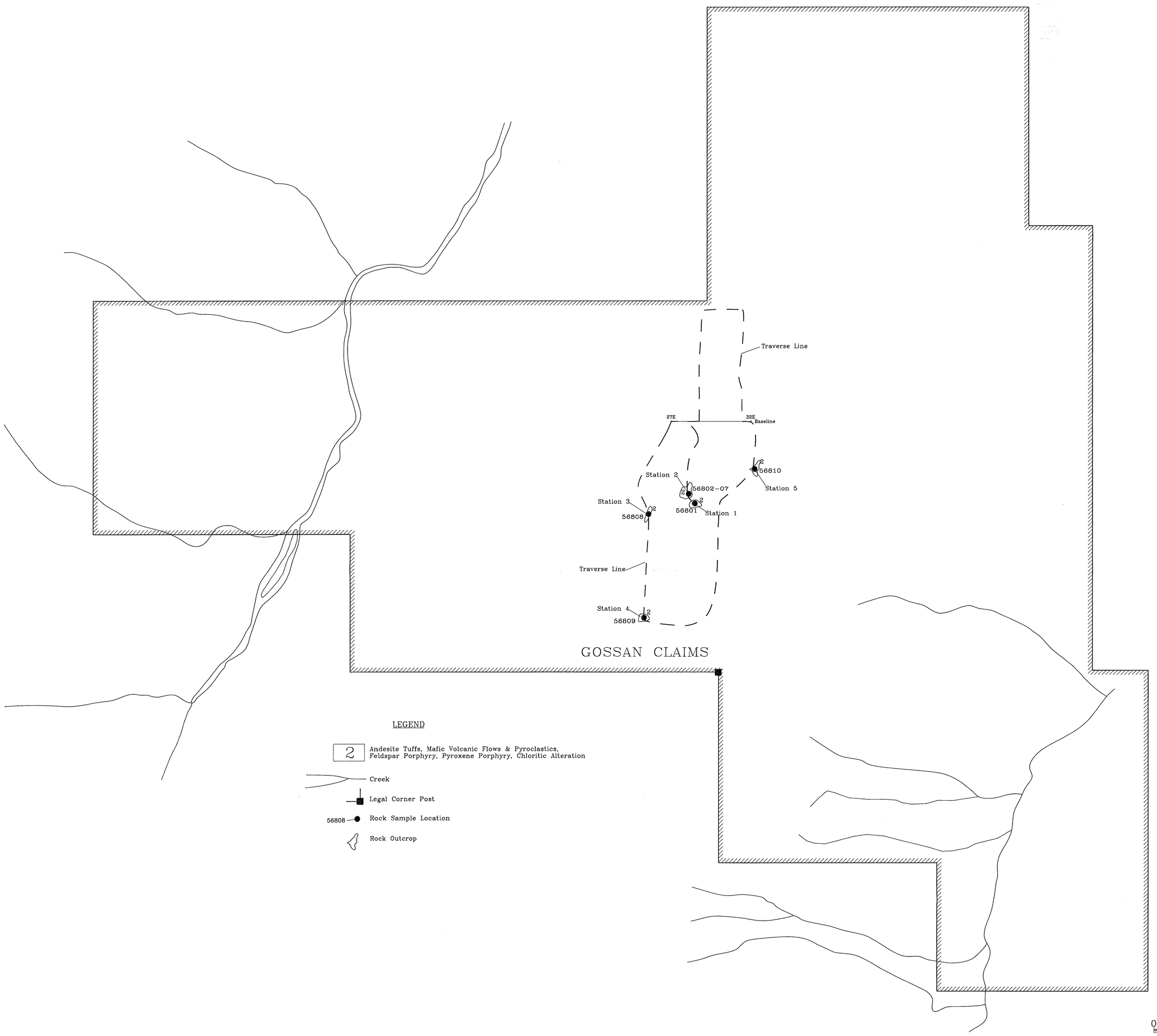
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 SOIL AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 5 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 11/89 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

QUEST CANADA EXPLORATION File # 89-4115 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au** PPB
B 56801	2	24	29	39	.1	5	3	406	.38	2	5	ND	3	108	1	2	2	1	.33	.006	6	4	.02	1774	.01	2	.27	.02	.14	1	1
B 56802	1	36	26	159	.1	5	7	2613	1.58	2	5	ND	1	22	1	2	2	1	.95	.008	3	48	.11	138	.01	11	.11	.01	.05	1	1
B 56803	2	9	10	97	.1	6	8	2160	1.13	2	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	3	.25	.023	4	3	.01	170	.01	11	.19	.01	.12	1	2
B 56804	2	14	8	110	.5	4	10	15817	4.21	2	5	ND	1	176	1	2	2	3	6.32	.032	4	35	.84	406	.01	2	.21	.01	.15	1	8
B 56805	2	20	5	121	.3	5	8	10520	2.50	2	5	ND	1	78	1	2	2	1	2.85	.014	3	5	.19	90	.01	12	.09	.01	.07	1	8
B 56806	1	23	8	130	.1	4	11	5475	1.62	2	5	ND	1	47	1	2	2	2	1.41	.017	3	45	.20	226	.01	10	.16	.01	.09	1	6
B 56807	3	13	9	58	.1	8	6	1306	.80	2	5	ND	1	7	1	2	2	3	.07	.017	3	6	.05	194	.01	10	.18	.01	.06	1	2
B 56808	1	101	13	148	1.0	30	26	1572	8.72	22	5	ND	3	37	1	7	2	177	.52	.228	7	114	3.71	30	.33	4	3.05	.01	.17	2	40
B 56809	1	17	4	82	.1	6	9	3369	.93	2	5	ND	3	12	2	2	2	3	.11	.038	19	3	.01	125	.01	2	.31	.01	.18	1	3
B 56810	2	6	4	35	.1	6	4	1884	.94	2	5	ND	1	12	1	2	2	3	.43	.007	2	66	.09	26	.01	2	.07	.01	.02	3	3
B 56811	7	16	63	115	1.5	3	4	194	3.32	17	6	ND	2	16	1	2	2	8	.08	.128	7	3	.37	66	.01	4	.72	.01	.18	1	31
B 56812	5	66	186	84	1.8	2	4	178	3.57	12	5	ND	2	13	1	2	2	8	.05	.094	6	11	.34	39	.01	2	.73	.01	.20	1	28
B 56813	15	19	21	41	.8	2	2	53	3.06	7	5	ND	4	23	1	2	2	6	.04	.123	13	2	.08	112	.01	5	.42	.01	.17	1	11
B 56814	5	20	22	64	.6	1	1	188	2.99	9	5	ND	7	92	1	2	2	9	.02	.205	12	10	.30	352	.01	10	.67	.05	.18	1	32
B 56815	2	37	4	93	.2	3	3	838	3.03	2	5	ND	6	29	1	2	2	27	.23	.077	8	6	.83	214	.07	3	1.37	.02	.15	1	11
B 56816	1	53	40	396	.6	6	8	2131	5.19	37	5	ND	1	40	1	5	2	68	.11	.047	13	13	3.38	67	.01	12	3.09	.02	.07	1	18
B 56817	2	124	82	161	2.6	29	25	1341	7.97	161	5	ND	2	190	1	7	2	112	1.39	.273	10	62	1.66	13	.31	6	1.93	.01	.01	1	77
B 56818	1	33	33	340	.7	29	15	2498	7.53	22	5	ND	1	119	1	2	2	92	1.04	.215	9	72	3.41	30	.27	2	3.04	.01	.10	1	18
B 56819	1	126	30	517	.6	2	3	2783	16.68	34	5	ND	8	192	1	5	2	52	.03	.503	89	12	2.94	65	.07	2	3.16	.18	.14	1	1
B 56820	1	58	14	210	.4	3	11	1195	4.52	13	5	ND	1	18	1	2	2	27	.30	.094	6	19	1.07	48	.03	6	1.30	.02	.11	1	32
B 56821	1	40	8	80	.4	3	3	331	2.33	11	6	ND	2	15	1	2	2	14	.15	.140	4	5	.43	75	.01	5	.91	.01	.20	1	26
B 56822	252	1732	156	1955	3.8	4	4	272	1.93	33	7	ND	1	25	15	17	2	2	.17	.028	3	32	.09	14	.01	8	.29	.01	.10	1	90
B 56823	14	21	23	6	.7	5	6	18	3.77	8	6	ND	2	11	1	2	2	3	.05	.030	5	1	.01	9	.01	7	.27	.01	.14	1	12
B 56824	25	30	33	29	1.1	3	5	57	2.47	11	5	ND	3	5	1	2	2	3	.09	.047	5	13	.03	26	.01	10	.33	.01	.16	1	139
B 56825	31	39	28	71	.4	6	2	1085	1.03	5	5	ND	1	26	1	2	2	3	.90	.021	4	6	.22	265	.01	15	.22	.01	.07	1	17
B 56826	174	986	21857✓	28586✓	23.6	6	3	281	2.28	17	8	ND	2	8	209	16	2	3	.15	.059	2	4	.08	33	.01	3	.34	.01	.12	1	195
B 56827	303	1545	3348	12834✓	9.3	7	1	32	1.46	7	5	ND	1	5	93	6	2	1	.01	.031	2	4	.01	54	.01	3	.17	.01	.07	1	105
B 56828	500	2095	12511✓	6391	16.8	9	1	47	1.98	26	6	ND	3	9	47	14	2	3	.03	.145	2	6	.02	75	.01	2	.28	.01	.08	1	99
B 56829	84	1273	8964	21593✓	16.0	6	2	33	2.62	12	7	ND	2	7	147	6	14	3	.02	.094	2	4	.02	25	.01	4	.21	.01	.08	1	198
B 56830	11	45	300	215	.5	6	1	407	1.52	6	5	ND	3	9	1	2	2	6	.03	.059	8	10	.63	72	.01	3	.79	.01	.12	1	13
B 56831	21	1588	1416	25175✓	8.8	5	1	25	2.17	12	5	ND	2	14	155	2	6	3	.01	.049	2	4	.02	25	.01	3	.22	.01	.09	1	105
B 56832	92	292	7157	200	16.6	6	1	20	.97	16	5	ND	2	298	2	12	2	3	.01	.076	6	5	.01	85	.01	11	.31	.01	.11	1	362
B 56833	54	202	45	175	.8	6	6	2013	1.61	9	5	ND	2	15	2	2	2	4	.85	.037	6	5	.21	137	.01	3	.28	.01	.13	1	17
B 56852	30	34	50	101	1.2	5	4	27	2.65	6	7	ND	3	9	1	2	2	2	.01	.014	7	2	.01	18	.01	8	.26	.01	.15	1	29
B 56853	140	54	106	84	3.7	6	6	44	3.34	9	7	ND	3	11	1	2	2	3	.01	.027	6	2	.03	13	.01	9	.28	.01	.16	1	257
B 56856	1	27	29	69	.6	4	4	612	2.91	8	7	ND	1	122	1	2	2	39	.13	.062	2	9	.60	77	.17	11	.76	.02	.13	1	6
B 56857	1	80	8	133	.3	5	6	2443	4.34	7	5	ND	2	10	1	2	2	24	.14	.084	3	10	1.20	96	.09	2	1.98	.01	.20	1	11
STD C/AU-R	18	58	38	140	6.7	67	30	1018	4.09	39	22	7	39	50	17	15	23	59	.48	.096	39	56	.87	176	.06	34	1.92	.06	.13	13	520

✓ ASSAY RECOMMENDED



LEGEND

2 Andesite Tuffs, Mafic Volcanic Flows & Pyroclastics, Feldspar Porphyry, Pyroxene Porphyry, Chloritic Alteration

Creek

Legal Corner Post

56808 Rock Sample Location

Rock Outcrop

Scale 1:7500

0 500

metres

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
PAUL CHUNG
FELLOW

HARRISBURG-DAYTON RESOURCE CORP.

CENTRAL PROPERTY

GEOLOGY and ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

19460

To accompany a report by

Project No:	Drafted By: IBEX DRAFTING SERVICES
Mining Div: Liard	N.T.S.: 104B/10
Date: June 1990	Map No: 4