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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROPERTY

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Located in the Galore Creek Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104G/4E
57° 06' North Latitude
131° 35' West Longitude

FILMED

-prepared for-
CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.

-prepared by-
Jim Lehtinen, Geologist

December, 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,517

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROPERTY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Anuk River South property consists of the B.W. 1 and 2 claims, which were staked in December 1988 to cover favorable geology and geochemistry east of the Stikine River, approximately 170 kilometers northwest of Stewart in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The geological similarity to the Iskut River, Sulphurets and Stewart mining camps to the south and the discovery in recent years of several major precious metals occurrences elsewhere in the Galore Creek district have sparked renewed exploration interest throughout the area.

Reconnaissance exploration, consisting of four days of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling, was carried out over the Anuk River South property during September and October of 1989. Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted this program for Consolidated Goldwest Resources Ltd. and has been retained to report on the results of the fieldwork.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

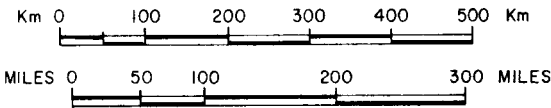
Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the following claims (Figure 2) are owned by Pass Lake Resources Ltd. Separate documents indicate that they are under option to Consolidated Goldwest Resources Ltd.

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
B.W. 1	5546	20	Dec. 7, 1988	1991*
B.W. 2	5547	<u>20</u> 40	Dec. 7, 1988	1991*

* Subject to approval of assessment work filed in December, 1989

The position of the legal corner posts for the claims has been

PROPERTY LOCATION



CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.		
ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROJECT LOCATION MAP		
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.		
DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104G/4E	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE: Dec. 1989	REVISED:	

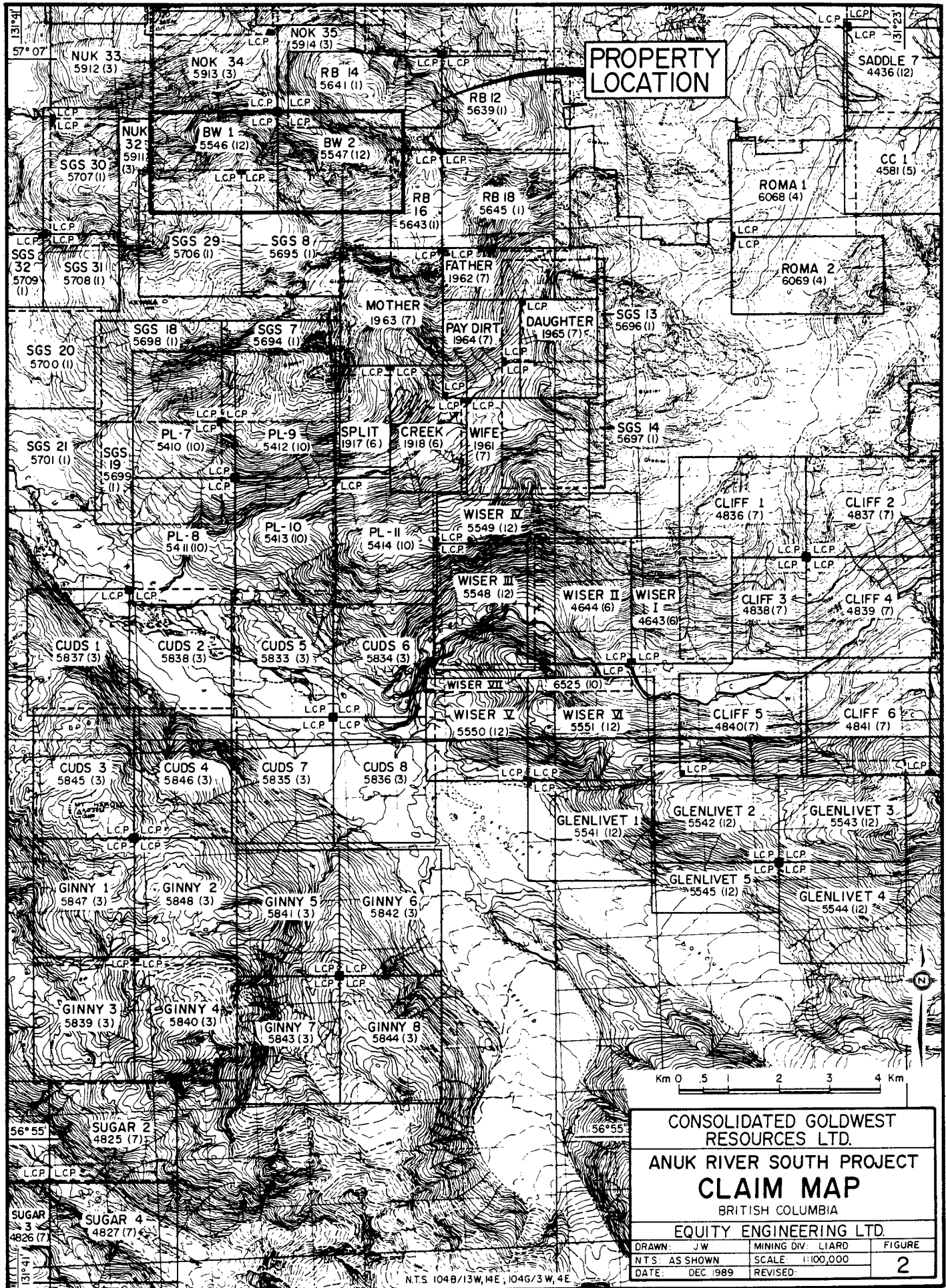
verified by Equity Engineering Ltd. personnel.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The B.W. 1 and 2 claims are located within the Coast Range Mountains approximately 170 kilometers northwest of Stewart and 70 kilometers south of Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). They lie within the Liard Mining Division, centered at 57° 06' north latitude and 131° 35' west longitude.

Access to the Anuk River South property was provided by daily helicopter setouts from the Galore Creek airstrip, which is located approximately eight kilometers to the east-northeast. During the field season, fixed-wing aircraft fly charters directly to the Galore Creek airstrip from Smithers or via the Bronson airstrip, which is located approximately sixty kilometers to the southeast. The Galore Creek airstrip is 425 meters in length, limiting the size of aircraft that can be safely landed there to the size of a Single Otter. The Scud River airstrip, located twenty-five kilometers north-northwest of the Anuk River South property, is suitable for DC-3 aircraft. On the Alaskan side of the border, Wrangell lies approximately 100 kilometers to the southwest, and provides a full range of services and supplies, including a major commercial airport. The Stikine River has been navigated by 100-ton barges upriver as far as Telegraph Creek, allowing economical transportation of heavy machinery and fuel to within five kilometers of the property.

The B.W. 1 and 2 claims lie south of the Anuk River and five kilometers east of the Stikine River, approximately five kilometers above its confluence with the Porcupine River (Figure 2). They cover the steep slopes south of the Anuk River and most of the Anuk River's main tributary, termed the South Anuk River in this report.



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.		
ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROJECT CLAIM MAP		
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.		
DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
NTS: AS SHOWN	SCALE: 1:100,000	2
DATE: DEC 1989	REVISED:	

N.T.S. 1048/13W, 4E, 1046/3W, 4E

Topography is extremely rugged, typical of mountainous and glaciated terrain, with elevations ranging from 250 meters along the Anuk River to over 1600 meters on the main ridge near the southern boundary of the property. Valley glaciers along the southern boundary and at the head of the South Anuk valley descend to 1150 meters.

Lower slopes are covered by a mature forest of hemlock, spruce and balsam fir with a dense undergrowth of devil's club, alder and huckleberry. Above treeline, which occurs at approximately 1100 meters, the creek beds and slopes are covered by exceptionally dense slide alder and willow growth. Steeper slopes are covered in short heather and other alpine vegetation. Northerly-facing slopes are covered with permanent snowfields at higher elevations.

The property lies in the wet belt of the Coast Range Mountains, with annual precipitation ranging from 190 to 380 centimeters (Kerr, 1948). Except during July, August and September, precipitation at higher elevations falls mainly as snow, with accumulations reaching three meters or more. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate, ranging from -5°C in the winter to 20°C in the summer months.

4.0 PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

The Galore Creek district was extensively explored for its copper potential throughout the 1960's, following the discovery in 1955 of the Galore Creek copper-gold porphyry deposit (Figure 4), whose Central Zone hosts reserves of 125 million tonnes grading



NAME OF OCCURRENCE	MINERAL RESERVES AND/OR ELEMENTS	
1. Galore Creek	125,000,000 tonnes	0.40 gm/tonne Au 7.70 gm/tonne Ag
2. Copper Canyon	25,000,000 tonnes	0.64% Cu
3. Paydirt	185,000 tonnes	4.11 gm/tonne Au
4. Schaft Creek	330,000,000 tonnes	0.32 gm/tonne Au 1.50 gm/tonne Ag 0.40% Cu 0.036% MoS ₂
5. Trophy		Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag
6. Trek		Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo
7. Icy		Au, Cu, Ag
8. Jack Wilson		Au, Cu
9. Ann/Su		Cu
10. Jay		Cu, Au, Ag
11. Devil's Club		Cu, Ag, Au
12. Hicks		Cu, Mo
13. Alberta		Cu
14. Pup		Cu, Au, Pb, Zn
15. JD		Cu, Au, Pb, Zn
16. North Scud		Cu
17. Middle Scud		Cu, Ag
18. Stikine East		Cu
19. Joan, MB		Cu, Au, Ag
20. Kim		Cu, Au, Ag
21. Wiser		Au, Ag
22. Cuds		Au, Ag, Pb, Cu
23. Ginny		Au
24. Sphal		Cu, Au
25. Oksa Creek		Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag
26. PL 7-11		Au, Ag, Cu, Zn
27. Bik		Cu
28. Glenlivet		Au
29. Bell		Au

- MINERAL OCCURRENCE
- ★ MINERAL DEPOSIT



CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.		
ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROJECT REGIONAL MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP		
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.		
Drawn: J.W.	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.: 104 B, G	SCALE: 1:250,000	3
DATE: DEC. 1989	REVISED:	

1.06% copper and 400 ppb gold (Allen et al, 1976). Several major mining companies conducted regional mapping and silt sampling programs over the entire Galore Creek area, and the Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry, estimated by Grant (1964) to contain 28 million tonnes at a grade of 0.64% copper, was discovered eight kilometers east of the Central Zone in 1957. Unfortunately, most of the regional data collected at that time was not filed for assessment credit and is not available.

In the early 1980's, Teck Corp. conducted regional reconnaissance for gold throughout the area, and delineated 185,000 tonnes of reserves grading 4.11 grams gold per tonne on the Paydirt deposit (Holtby, 1985), which is located approximately five kilometers southeast of the Anuk River South property. In 1987, several precious metal occurrences were discovered on the Trophy project located approximately 18 kilometers to the northeast of the property. Continental Gold Corporation, which acquired the Trophy project in 1988, reported trench samples averaging 2.40 grams per tonne (0.07 ounces/ton) gold and 164.5 grams per tonne (4.80 ounces/ton) silver across 56.4 meters from their Ptarmigan A zone (Continental, 1988a). During the 1988 field season, Continental drilled 2,834 meters in 16 holes, with intersections up to 11.1 meters grading 5.48 grams gold and 30.2 grams silver per tonne (Continental, 1988b).

Elsewhere in the Galore Creek district, several significant precious metals occurrences were discovered on each of the Trek, ICY and Jack Wilson properties during the 1988 field season (Figure 3). In each case, these properties had been explored for copper during the 1960's, but had never received due attention for their gold potential.

In 1987 the government conducted a regional geochemical reconnaissance survey throughout the Sumdum and Telegraph Creek

map sheets. Four stream sediment samples were taken outside the property boundaries from streams which partially drain the B.W. claims. Two of the four samples, both from the South Anuk River, carried anomalous gold values of 30 and 38 parts per billion gold, which places them in the top ten percent of all drainages sampled (GSC, 1988). No other work has been recorded on the ground currently covered by the B.W. 1 and 2 claims.

4.2 1989 Work Program

During September and October of 1989, Consolidated Goldwest Resources Ltd. carried out four days of reconnaissance exploration on the claim group consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and stream sediment sampling. This program was targeted at gold-rich mesothermal base metal veins and shear zones similar to those occurring elsewhere in the Galore Creek district and within a similar geological environment which stretches south to the Iskut River, Sulphurets and Stewart mining districts.

During the course of this program, 22 field-sieved stream sediment samples, one silt sample and seven rock samples were taken. Field-sieved stream sediment samples were taken from active parts of major drainages and screened underwater to minus 40 mesh. Silt samples were taken from backwaters of smaller streams. In the laboratory, they were either pulverised or screened through a minus eighty mesh screen and left unpulverized, depending on the quantity of fines. All samples were analysed geochemically for gold and 32-element ICP (Figure 5).

Prospecting and reconnaissance geology were carried out, using a 1:10,000 topographic map as a base (Figure 5). Rock samples, described in Appendix C, were taken from zones of alteration and mineralization and analysed geochemically for gold and 10-element

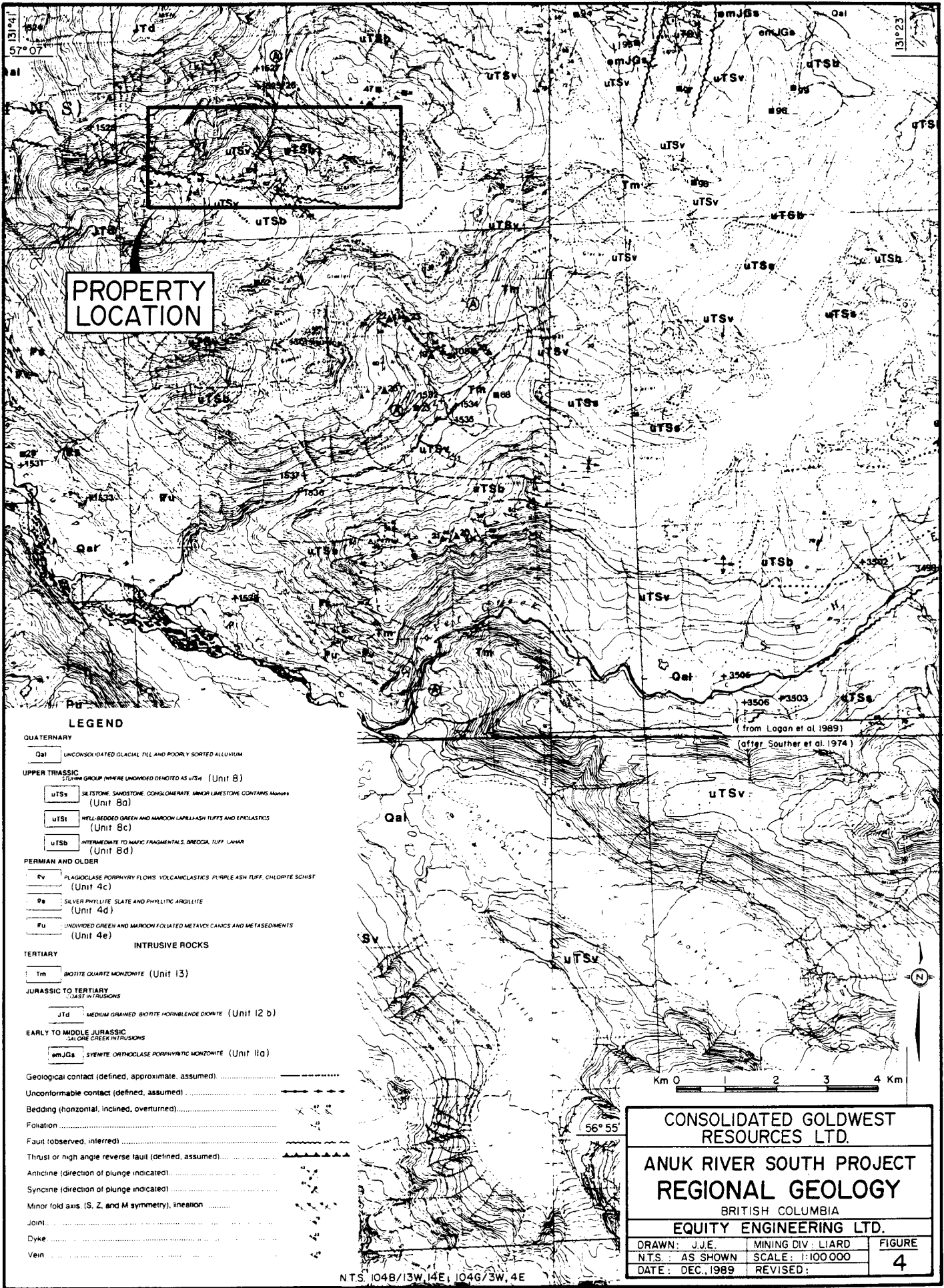
ICP. Analytical certificates are attached in Appendix D.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigations of the Stikine River in northwestern British Columbia began over a century ago when Russian geologists came to Russian North America assessing the area's mineral potential (Alaskan Geographic Society, 1979, in Brown and Gunning, 1989), and was followed by the first Geological Survey of Canada foray of G.M. Dawson and R. McConnel in 1887. Several more generations of federal and provincial geologists have been sent to the Stikine, including Kerr (1948b), the crew of Operation Stikine (GSC, 1957), Panteleyev (1976), Souther (1972), Souther and Symons (1974), Monger (1977), and Anderson (1989). The British Columbia Geological Survey has recently completed regional mapping of the area at a scale of 1:50,000 by Brown and Gunning (1989a,b) and Logan and Koyanagi (1989a,b).

The Galore Creek Camp lies within the Intermontane Belt, a geological and physiographic province of the Canadian Cordillera, and flanks the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west (Figure 4). At Galore Creek, the generally northwest-trending structure of the Intermontane Belt is discordantly cut across by the northeast-trending Stikine Arch which became an important, relatively positive tectonic element in Mesozoic time when it began to influence sedimentation into the Bowser Successor Basin to the southeast and into the Whitehorse Trough to the northwest (Souther et al., 1974).

Stikinian stratigraphy ranges from possibly Devonian to Jurassic, and was subsequently intruded by granitoid plutons of Upper Triassic to Eocene age. The oldest strata exposed in the Galore Creek camp are Mississippian or older mafic to intermediate



**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
- Qal UNCONSOLIDATED GLACIAL TILL AND POORLY SORTED ALLUVIUM
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
- uTSa SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE, MINOR LIMESTONE CONTAINS MAMMOTH (Unit 8a)
 - uTSb WELL-BEDDED GREEN AND MAROON LAPILLASH TUFFS AND EPICLASTICS (Unit 8c)
 - uTSv INTERMEDIATE TO MAFFIC FRAGMENTALS, BRECCIA, TUFF, LAHAR (Unit 8d)
- PERMAN AND OLDER**
- Pv PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY FLOWS, VOLCANICLASTICS, PLUMBLE ASH TUFF, CHLORITE SCHIST (Unit 4c)
 - Pa SILVER PHYLITE, SLATE AND PHYLITIC ARGILLITE (Unit 4d)
 - Pu UNDIVIDED GREEN AND MAROON FOLIATED METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS (Unit 4e)
- INTRUSIVE ROCKS**
- TERTIARY**
- Tm BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE (Unit 13)
- JURASSIC TO TERTIARY**
- JTd MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE HORNBLende DIORITE (Unit 12 b)
- EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- emJGs SYENITE, OPHIOCLASE PORPHYRY MONZONITE (Unit 11a)
- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
 Unconformable contact (defined, assumed)
 Bedding (horizontal, inclined, overturned)
 Foliation
 Fault (observed, inferred)
 Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, assumed)
 Anticline (direction of plunge indicated)
 Syncline (direction of plunge indicated)
 Minor fold axis: (S, Z, and M symmetry), lineation
 Joint
 Dyke
 Vein

Km 0 1 2 3 4 Km

56° 55'

**CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST
RESOURCES LTD.**

**ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.J.E.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE 4
N.T.S.: AS SHOWN	SCALE: 1:100,000	
DATE: DEC. 1989	REVISED:	

volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks (Map Units 4a and 4c) with associated clastic sediments and carbonate lenses (Map Unit 4b). These are capped by up to 700 meters of Mississippian limestone with a diverse fossil fauna (Map Unit 4d). It appears from fossil evidence that all of the Pennsylvanian system is missing and may be represented by an angular unconformity and lacuna of 30 million years, though field relationships are complicated by faulting (Monger, 1977; Logan and Koyanagi, 1989). Permian limestones (Map Unit 6), also about 700 meters thick, lie upon the Mississippian limestone but are succeeded by a second lacuna amounting to about 20 million years from the Upper Permian to the upper Lower Triassic.

Middle and Upper Triassic siliciclastic and volcanic rocks (Map Unit 7) are overlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group siliciclastic (Map Unit 8a) and volcanic (Map Unit 8b, 8c and 8d) rocks, consisting of mafic to intermediate pyroclastic rocks and lesser flows. The Galore Creek porphyry copper deposit appears from field evidence to mark the edifice of an eroded volcanic center with numerous sub-volcanic plutons of syenitic composition. Jurassic Bowser Basin strata onlap the Stuhini Group strata to the southeast of Iskut River but, because of erosion and non-deposition, are virtually absent from the Galore Creek area.

The plutonic rocks follow a three-fold division (Logan and Koyanagi, 1989). Middle Triassic to Late Jurassic syenitic and broadly granodioritic intrusions are partly coeval and cogenetic with the Stuhini Group volcanics and include the composite Hickman Batholith (Map Unit 9) and the syenitic porphyries of the Galore Creek Complex (Map Unit 11). Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex intrusions (Map Unit 12) occur on the west side of the Galore Creek Camp, along the Stikine River, with the youngest of these intrusions occupying more axial positions along the trend of the Coast Plutonic Complex flanked by older intrusions. The

youngest intrusives in the Galore Creek Camp are Eocene (quartz) monzonitic plugs (Map Unit 13), felsic and mafic sills and dykes (Map Unit 14), and biotite lamprophyre (minette) dykes (Map Unit 14).

The dominant style of deformation in the Galore Creek area consists of upright north-trending, open to tight folds and northwest-trending, southwest-verging, folding and reverse faulting in the greenschist facies of regional metamorphism. Localized contact metamorphism ranges as high as pyroxene hornfels grade; metasomatism is also noted near intrusions. Upright folding may be an early manifestation of a progressive deformation which later resulted in southwest-verging structures. Southwest-verging deformation involves the marginal phases of the Hickman Batholith and so is, at least in part, no older than Late Triassic.

Steeply dipping faults which strike north, northwest, northeast, and east have broken the area into a fault-block mosaic. North-striking faults are vertical to steeply east-dipping and parallel to the Mess Creek Fault (Souther, 1972), which was active from Early Jurassic to Recent times (Souther and Symons, 1974); northwest-striking faults are probably coeval with the north-striking faults, but locally pre-date them. East-west trending faults are vertical or steeply dipping to the north and have normal-type motion on them (i.e., north-side down), whereas northeast-striking faults are the loci of (sinistral) strike-slip motion (Brown and Gunning, 1989a).

A number of metallic deposit types have been recognized in the Galore Creek camp: porphyry copper+molybdenum+gold deposits, structurally-controlled precious metal vein/shear deposits, skarns and breccia deposits (Figure 3). Porphyry copper deposits of this area include both the alkalic Galore Creek copper-gold and calc-alkalic Schaft Creek copper-molybdenum deposits. Galore Creek,

which is associated with syenitic stocks and dikes rather than a quartz-feldspar porphyry, is further contrasted from the calc-alkaline Schaft Creek in that molybdenite is rare, magnetite is common and gold and silver are important by-products. The mineralization is clearly coeval and cogenetic with the spatially associated intrusive bodies. Other porphyry copper occurrences in the Galore Creek area include the Copper Canyon, Sue/Ann, Bik and Jack Wilson Creek deposits (Figure 3).

Structurally-controlled gold-silver deposits have been the focus of exploration in recent years. The vein/shear occurrences are similar throughout the Galore Creek camp in that they are mesothermal in nature, containing base metal sulphides with strong silica veining and alteration. However, it appears that the intrusive bodies associated with this mineralization fall into two classes on the basis of age and composition. These two classes are reflected in differences in the style of structures, sulphide mineralogy and associated alteration products. The intrusive types are: 1) Lower Jurassic alkaline "Galore Creek" stocks; and 2) Eocene quartz monzonite to porphyritic granodiorite intrusions. Lead isotope data from the Stewart mining camp (Alldrick et al., 1987) further supports the proposition that separate Jurassic and Tertiary mineralizing events were "brief regional-scale phenomena".

Structures associated with the Lower Jurassic syenites are typically narrow (less than 2.0 meters) quartz-chlorite veins mineralized predominately with pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Examples of these structures in the Galore Creek camp include many of the discrete zones peripheral to the Galore Creek deposit and the gold-rich veins at Jack Wilson Creek. The Tertiary mineralization comprises discrete quartz veins and larger 'shear' zones characterized by pervasive silicification, sericitization and pyritization whose total sulphide content is commonly quite low. The quartz veins contain a larger spectrum of sulphide minerals

including pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Unlike the Jurassic mineralization, silver grades may be very high. A number of mineral showings discovered in the Porcupine River area, including the Paydirt deposit, are of this type.

Skarns represent a minor percentage of the precious metal-bearing occurrences in the Galore Creek camp. The mineralogy of these deposits could be influenced by the composition of the intrusion driving the hydrothermal fluids, in much the same way as described above for the structurally-controlled deposits. If the invading intrusives are alkalic, the skarn assemblage will be dominated by magnetite and chalcopyrite, as at the Galore Creek deposit and the Hummingbird skarn on the east side of the South Scud River.

The breccia hosted mineralization discovered in the Galore Creek camp precious metal deposits appear to be unique in style and mineralization. Three occurrences have been located in the camp: (1) the zinc-silver-gold Ptarmigan zone in the South Scud River area, (2) the copper-molybdenum-gold-silver breccia at the Trek property on Sphaler Creek and (3) the copper-bearing and magnetite breccias of the complex Galore Creek deposit. The single common denominator of each is that the zones are located along fault structures which may represent the main conduit for mineralizing fluids.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

6.1 Geology

The B.W. 1 and 2 claims are underlain by the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group assemblage of volcanic tuffs, breccias and flows

intruded by a Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex batholith (Figure 5). The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group rocks (Unit 8), composed primarily of crystal tuff (Unit 8c) and agglomerate (Unit 8d), cover the entire B.W. 2 claim and the easternmost part of the B.W. 1 claim.

The Coast Plutonic Complex batholith (Unit 12b), a medium- to coarse-grained hornblende granodiorite, has intruded and hornfelsed Stuhini volcanics on the B.W. 1 claim. Prominent joint sets strike $132^{\circ}/80^{\circ}\text{SW}$ and $040^{\circ}/82^{\circ}\text{SE}$. Minor quartz veins and discontinuous thirty centimeter by five meter quartz-chlorite veins cut the granodiorite, striking approximately 100° . White weathering, pale green to cream-coloured felsic dykes (Unit 14e) outcrop southwest of the legal corner post along the intrusive/volcanic contact. These dykes have no preferred orientation and may represent a late felsic phase of the intrusive or may be Tertiary in age.

A major mylonitic shear zone, striking 120° with a vertical dip, was traced for 1500 meters on the B.W. 1 claim, crossing and offsetting the intrusive/Stuhini contact. The zone is up to ten meters in width and is marked by a strong airphoto lineament along three kilometers of strike length. Augen-shaped, chloritized xenoliths are present within the shear zone, which is also associated with carbonate-sericite-chlorite alteration and weak pyritic alteration. A two meter wide hornblende diorite/granodiorite dyke parallels the shear on its northeast side and a 1.5 meter wide, dark, magnetic, diorite dyke (Unit 14a) was mapped within the shear. A prominent zone of carbonate alteration lies 300 meters to the northeast, along a parallel fault zone which also offsets the intrusive/volcanic contact.

A smaller shear zone cuts granodiorite, south of the main shear and roughly perpendicular to it, oriented at $054^{\circ}/78^{\circ}\text{NW}$. Strong foliation and iron-carbonate alteration with less than one

percent euhedral pyrite are associated with this shear. Sparse rose coloured quartz veins up to thirty centimeters in width parallel this shear zone on its northwest side.

6.2 Mineralization

Due to time constraints and the inaccessibility of much of the property, prospecting was limited and only seven rock samples were taken. Of these, only sample #447011 was anomalous, with 1.30 grams per tonne (0.038 ounces per ton) gold, 17.5 parts per million silver, 190 parts per million arsenic, 242 parts per million cobalt and 1800 parts per million copper. It was taken from a fifteen centimeter wide quartz-sulphide vein hosted within granodiorite, approximately 100 meters southwest of the main mylonitic shear zone and parallel in strike direction to it. The vein, which strikes 115° and dips 62° to the southwest, carries up to 32% blebby pyrite, one percent chalcopyrite and two percent of a silvery metallic mineral which was not identified.

A gossan covers much of the steep northeast facing slope of the ridge south of the legal corner post. The area is cut by a number of narrow, deep drainages which make for difficult access, and no prospecting was done over this gossan. However, silt samples collected from these drainages returned anomalous gold values.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Four silt samples were taken from streams which partially drain the B.W. 1 and 2 claims during a government regional geochemical program conducted in 1987 over the Telegraph Creek and Sumdum map sheets (GSC, 1988). Two samples taken from the South Anuk River a few hundred meters northwest of the legal corner post

for the B.W. 1 and 2 claims, and whose drainage lies almost entirely within the claims, returned 30 and 38 parts per billion gold, both of which exceed the 90th percentile for all streams sampled in the Telegraph Creek and Sumdum map sheets. No other elements were anomalous in any of these samples, with the exception of barium, which exceeded the 90th percentile in three of the four silt samples.

Results of the intensive stream sediment sampling program carried out over the Anuk River South property in 1989 are encouraging. Field-sieved stream sediment samples were taken from creeks draining the north-facing slope of the ridge, flowing into either the Anuk River or the South Anuk River. Gold values ranged from below the detection limit to 390 parts per billion. Although the sampling technique differs from the silt sampling conducted by the government survey, values above 50 parts per billion gold elsewhere in the Galore Creek district in field sieved stream sediment samples have generally indicated the presence of bedrock gold mineralization upstream. Throughout the B.W. claims, values for other elements are generally low, with highs of 128 parts per million copper, 30 parts per million lead, 158 parts per million zinc, 35 parts per million arsenic and 0.2 parts per million silver.

The three highest gold values (390, 275 and 105 parts per billion) come from adjacent creeks draining the gossan south and southeast of the legal corner post for the B.W. claims. Copper and arsenic values are also weakly anomalous in this area with values up to 120 and 25 parts per million respectively. Another sample taken near the northwestern corner of the property carried 40 parts per billion gold, with no other anomalous values.


8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Two areas of mineralization and favorable geochemistry have been identified during preliminary exploration on the Anuk River South property. A gold-bearing rock sample was taken from a narrow quartz-sulphide vein one hundred meters south of a major mylonitic shear zone. This sample carried 0.038 ounces per ton gold with elevated copper, silver, arsenic and cobalt values. The shear zone is ten meters in width and at least 1500 meters in length, crosscutting both the granodiorite and the Stuhini Group rocks.

The results of the stream sediment sampling indicate that the gossanous area southeast of the legal corner post contains anomalous gold values. This gossan may also be the source of the gold in the 1987 government silt samples taken downstream on the South Anuk River. No prospecting or geological mapping have yet been done over this gossan to locate the bedrock sources for these stream sediment anomalies.

Most significant precious metal occurrences in the Galore Creek area are hosted by Stuhini Group volcanics, which also underlie much of the B.W. claims. These claims are at a very preliminary stage of exploration, but favorable lithology, large altered structures and auriferous gossans, combined with encouraging geochemical results in both rock and stream sediment samples, provide abundant justification for further work.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.



Jim Lehtinen, Geologist

Vancouver, British Columbia
December, 1989

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
ANUK RIVER SOUTH CLAIM GROUP

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Jim Lehtinen, Project Geologist		
1.0 days @ \$400/day	\$	400.00
Ray Cournoyer, Prospector		
1.0 days @ \$300/day		300.00
Rob Landrigan, Sampler		
3.0 days @ \$200/day		600.00
David Hutchison, Sampler		
1.0 days @ \$200/day		<u>200.00</u>
	\$	1,500.00

EQUIPMENT RENTALS:

Handheld Radios		
4 @ \$5		20.00

JOINT MOBILIZATION, SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT COSTS:
Prorated in accordance with number of mandays
worked on each of several claim groups in the
Galore Creek area

1,549.20

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

Silt Samples		
23 @ \$15.69	\$	360.87
Rock Geochemical Samples		
7 @ \$18.25		<u>127.75</u>
		488.62

EXPENSES:

Materials and Supplies	\$	95.62
Orthophoto Construction		2,550.63
Printing and Reproductions		22.74
Accommodation and Meals		707.60
Helicopter Charters		1,335.60
Telephone Distance Charges		<u>2.37</u>
		4,714.56

REPORT PREPARATION:
(Estimated)

1,500.00

\$ 9,772.38

=====

APPENDIX C

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

AS	Arsenopyrite	KF	Potassium Feldspar
AZ	Azurite	LI	Limonite
BI	Biotite	MC	Malachite
CA	Calcite	MG	Magnetite
CB	Carbonate	MO	Molybdenite
CL	Chlorite	MS	Sericite
CP	Chalcopyrite	MU	Muscovite
CY	Clay	PO	Pyrrhotite
DO	Dolomite	PY	Pyrite
EP	Epidote	QZ	Quartz
FE	Iron	SI	Silica
GL	Galena	SP	Sphalerite

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK SAMPLING

NTS 104G/4E

Sampler Jim Lehtinen

Project KGG 89-05

Location Ref Anuk River

Date Sept. 9 / 89

Property BW 1-2

Air Photo No _____

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	Sample		DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS					
			Width	True Width	Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm As
447011	6331360 N 341745 E	Grab	0.15m		Granodiorite	QZ vein	PY 32% SP 2% CP 1%	High grade grab of sulphide pods in QZ vein w/ strike 115° dip 62° SW	0.038 0.2A	17.5	1800	10	44	190
012	6331380 N 341540 E	"	6.0m	6.0m	"	CB, minor QZ vein	-	Shear and schistose, elev. 1085m foliation strike 054° dip 78° NW	<5	<0.5	30	5	22	10
013	6331365 N 341895 E	"	10m	10m	Mylonite zone	CB, SI	PY (<1%)	Large mylonite zone visible for > 700m elev 1154m	<5	<0.5	5	5	60	9
Raymond Cournoyer														
459053	6331085 N 342210 E	Grab	6m		Mylonite	CL, CB	tr PY	Elev 1255m Mylonite zone	<5	<0.5	107	85	164	11
054	6330920 N 342810 E	"	0.2m		QZ vein	QZ		Elev. 1400m - possible large boulder	<5	<0.5	37	20	48	9
056	6330880 N 342940 E	"	1m		Seds? / Volc?	SI	PY (3%)	Elev. 1440m siliceous zone, disseminated PY	<5	<0.5	76	10	44	11
057	6331040 N 343180 E	"	0.01m		Granodiorite?	QZ vein		Elev. 1525m	<5	0.5	382	5	28	12

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

PRIME EXPLORATIONS LTD.

808 W. HASTINGS ST., 10TH FLOOR
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2X6

Page Num : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Invoice Date: 1-OCT-89
Invoice No. : I-8925961
P.O. Number : KGG89-05

Project : ANUK SOUTH
Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER EQUITY ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8925961

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
459055	201 238	< 5	2.42	< 0.2	< 5	120	0.5	< 2	1.07	< 0.5	26	18	104	4.74	10	1	0.77	20	1.73	925

PROJECT: ANUK CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST PASS LAKE

RECEIVED
OCT 05 1989

CERTIFICATION :

B. Coughlin



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

PRIME EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Invoice Date : 1-OCT-89
Invoice No. : I-8925961
P.O. Number : KGG89-05

Project : ANUK SOUTH
Comments : ATTN: JIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A8925961

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
459055	201	238	< 1	0.01	14	2470	16	< 5	7	69	0.19	< 10	< 10	195	10	92

CERTIFICATION :

B. Campbell



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers
 212 BROOKSBANK AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER,
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-1C1
 PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: IME EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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Project: ANUK SOUTH
 Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER ✓ EQUITY ENGINEERING

* Page No.
 Tot. Pages: 1
 Date: 5-OCT-89
 Invoice #: I-8925962
 P.O. #: KGG89-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8925962

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	As ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mb ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au FA oz/T		
447011	205 298	1680	190	17.5	242	1800	>15.00	50	< 1	33	10	44	0.038		
447012	205 298	< 5	10	< 0.5	4	30	1.05	905	< 1	2	5	22	_____		
447013	205 298	< 5	9	< 0.5	7	5	2.28	965	< 1	4	5	60	_____		
459053	205 298	< 5	11	< 0.5	19	107	4.22	1190	1	10	85	164	_____		
459054	205 298	< 5	9	< 0.5	6	37	1.59	325	12	4	20	48	_____		
459056	205 298	< 5	11	< 0.5	21	76	4.62	245	2	4	10	44	_____		
459057	205 298	< 5	12	0.5	6	382	0.71	230	1	9	5	28	_____		

PROJECT: ANUK SOUTH CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST LAKE OPTIONS

RECEIVED

OCT 10 1989

CERTIFICATION :

B. Coughlin



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Project : AMUK RIVER SOUTH
 Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING

• Page No. : 1-A
 Tot. Pages: 1
 Date : 27-OCT-89
 Invoice # : I-8928430
 P.O. # : KGG 89-0

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8928430

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Vg ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
459221	217 238	< 5	1.55	< 0.2	< 5	200	< 0.5	4	0.72	0.5	16	57	31	3.04	< 10	< 1	0.32	10	1.12	580
459222	217 238	40	1.41	< 0.2	< 5	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	0.5	9	91	18	3.00	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.75	620
459223	217 238	10	1.19	< 0.2	< 5	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.98	0.5	12	34	51	2.84	< 10	< 1	0.22	< 10	0.88	490
459224	217 238	< 5	1.32	< 0.2	< 5	120	< 0.5	2	0.43	< 0.5	9	55	12	2.72	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.79	650
459225	217 238	< 5	1.95	< 0.2	< 5	110	0.5	< 2	0.53	0.5	11	56	17	3.74	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	1.01	1055
459226	217 238	20	2.05	< 0.2	< 5	110	1.0	< 2	0.67	< 0.5	11	50	18	3.41	< 10	< 1	0.22	10	1.12	910
459227	217 238	< 5	1.65	< 0.2	10	110	0.5	< 2	0.53	< 0.5	9	64	14	3.37	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.98	810
459228	217 238	35	2.12	< 0.2	< 5	130	1.0	< 2	0.58	< 0.5	13	84	17	4.36	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	1.23	1120
459229	217 238	< 5	2.61	< 0.2	< 5	140	1.0	< 2	0.52	0.5	14	55	19	5.22	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	1.51	1625
459230	217 238	< 5	2.03	< 0.2	< 5	320	0.5	< 2	0.58	0.5	12	88	19	4.40	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	1.23	970
463301	201 238	< 5	1.35	< 0.2	< 5	90	0.5	< 2	2.51	0.5	13	4	99	2.80	< 10	< 1	0.49	< 10	1.14	660
463302	201 238	20	1.46	< 0.2	15	70	0.5	< 2	1.72	0.5	18	5	128	3.40	< 10	< 1	0.54	< 10	1.18	615
463303	201 238	10	1.69	< 0.2	10	50	< 0.5	< 2	1.09	< 0.5	21	23	96	3.57	< 10	< 1	0.21	< 10	1.33	695
463304	201 238	< 5	1.67	0.2	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.91	0.5	21	23	97	3.49	< 10	< 1	0.19	< 10	1.32	675
463305	201 238	10	1.27	0.2	< 5	30	0.5	< 2	1.08	1.0	18	7	120	3.87	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	0.90	580
463306	201 238	390	1.20	< 0.2	25	50	< 0.5	< 2	1.81	< 0.5	12	4	112	2.84	< 10	< 1	0.34	< 10	0.91	515
463307	201 238	275	1.17	< 0.2	5	30	< 0.5	< 2	1.24	< 0.5	11	3	69	2.64	< 10	< 1	0.26	< 10	0.84	410
463308	201 238	30	1.25	< 0.2	< 5	40	< 0.5	< 2	1.09	1.0	12	7	74	3.03	< 10	< 1	0.29	< 10	0.95	500

PREPARED
 OCT 30 1989
 CHEMEX LABS LTD.

CERTIFICATION : B. Coughlin



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Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

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VANCOUVER, BC
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Project AMUK RIVER SOUTH

Comments ATTN: JIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING

* Page No. : 1-B
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 27-OCT-89
Invoice #: I-8928430
P.O. #: KGG 89-0

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8928430

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mb	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
459221	217	238	< 1	0.02	10	980	< 2	5	4	85	0.18	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	50
459222	217	238	2	0.02	6	820	2	< 5	3	84	0.11	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	60
459223	217	238	< 1	0.01	6	1310	< 2	< 5	4	91	0.15	< 10	< 10	75	< 10	40
459224	217	238	< 1	0.02	6	850	< 2	< 5	2	45	0.08	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	52
459225	217	238	< 1	0.02	8	610	10	< 5	3	60	0.15	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	110
459226	217	238	1	0.03	6	1090	< 2	< 5	3	67	0.15	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	94
459227	217	238	1	0.02	7	770	2	5	3	58	0.12	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	70
459228	217	238	1	0.02	8	630	< 2	5	4	68	0.20	< 10	< 10	73	< 10	80
459229	217	238	1	0.01	6	670	2	5	5	65	0.16	< 10	< 10	79	< 10	100
459230	217	238	2	0.02	9	700	< 2	< 5	4	77	0.15	< 10	< 10	70	< 10	78
463301	201	238	1	0.01	3	1850	< 2	< 5	4	198	0.12	< 10	< 10	84	< 10	42
463302	201	238	< 1	0.01	5	1980	< 2	< 5	4	172	0.15	< 10	< 10	99	< 10	48
463303	201	238	< 1	0.01	14	1700	< 2	< 5	6	121	0.12	< 10	< 10	88	< 10	54
463304	201	238	< 1	0.01	13	1720	< 2	5	5	115	0.11	< 10	< 10	85	< 10	50
463305	201	238	1	0.01	6	2510	< 2	< 5	3	122	0.16	< 10	< 10	76	< 10	56
463306	201	238	< 1	0.01	5	1960	< 2	5	3	135	0.13	< 10	< 10	77	< 10	44
463307	201	238	< 1	0.01	6	2050	2	< 5	3	110	0.12	< 10	< 10	72	< 10	42
463308	201	238	2	0.01	6	2020	4	< 5	3	109	0.12	< 10	< 10	78	< 10	112

CERTIFICATION :

B. Coughlin



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212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
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PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PRIME EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2X6

Project: ANUK RIVER SOUTH

Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD

* Page No. : 1-A

Tot. Pages: 1

Date : 09-NOV-89

Invoice # : I-8929620

P.O. # : KGG89-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8929620

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
459231	201 238	< 5	1.69	0.2	25	230	< 0.5	2	0.56	< 0.5	13	11	15	3.90	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.91	1140
459232	201 238	< 5	1.45	< 0.2	20	1100	< 0.5	4	0.94	< 0.5	14	3	18	3.08	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.77	795
459233	201 238	< 5	2.02	< 0.2	35	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.02	< 0.5	22	11	70	3.90	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	1.28	835
459234	201 238	105	1.41	0.2	25	50	< 0.5	< 2	1.15	< 0.5	14	5	75	3.46	< 10	< 1	0.33	< 10	0.99	505

CERTIFICATION :



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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PRIME EXPLORATIONS LTD.

808 W. HASTINGS ST., 10TH FLOOR
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2X6

Project: ANUK RIVER SOUTH

Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD

* Page No. : 1-B

Tot. Pages: 1

Date : 09-NOV-89

Invoice # : I-8929620

P.O. # : KGG89-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8929620

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
459231	201 238	< 1	< 0.01	6	1100	30	< 5	4	53	0.08	< 10	< 10	60	< 10	80
459232	201 238	1	< 0.01	3	910	10	< 5	2	103	0.06	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	66
459233	201 238	< 1	< 0.01	11	1590	16	< 5	5	137	0.11	< 10	< 10	92	< 10	158
459234	201 238	< 1	0.01	4	2650	8	< 5	4	129	0.14	< 10	< 10	101	< 10	48

CERTIFICATION :

APPENDIX E


STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

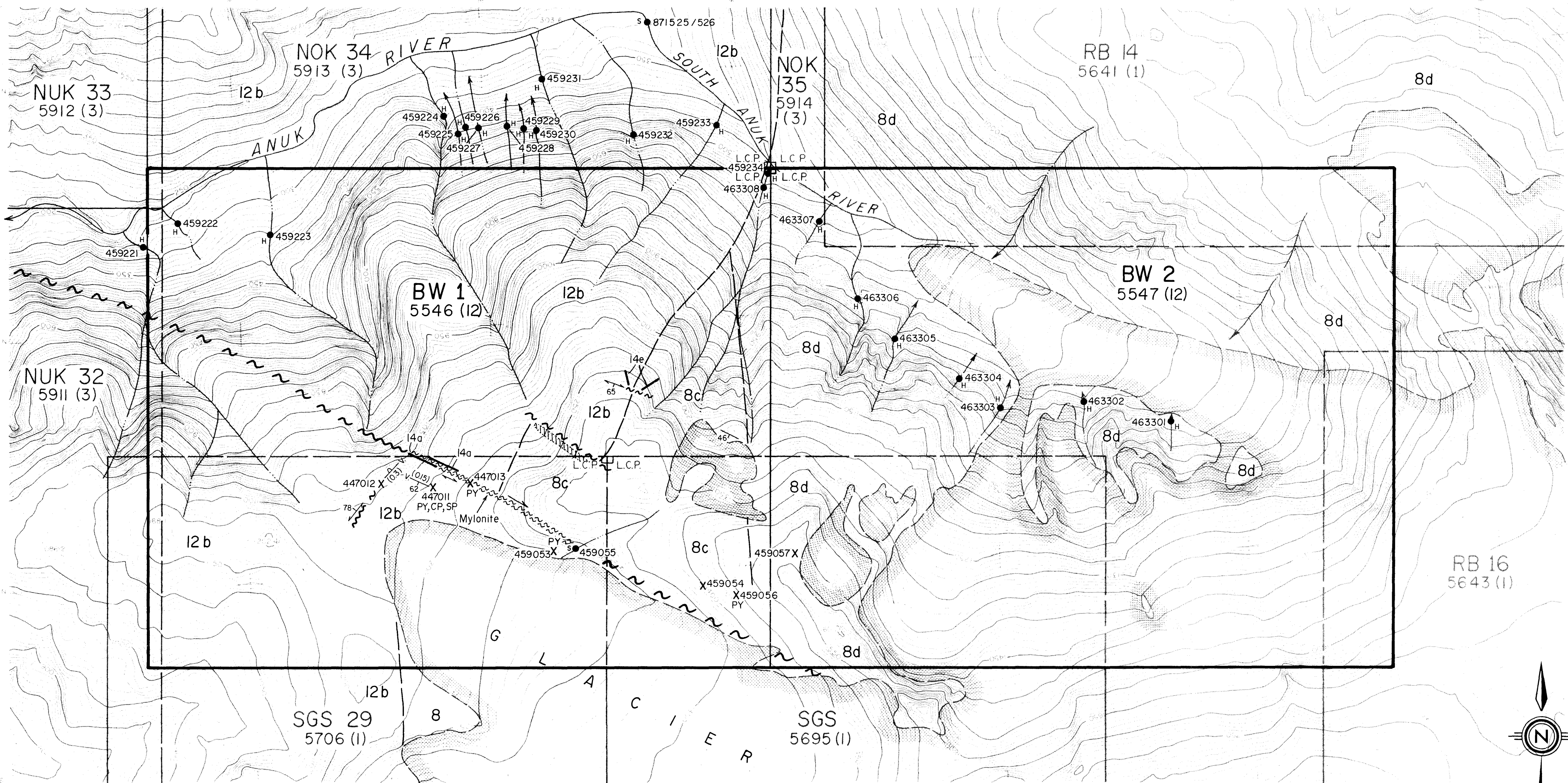
I, JIM LEHTINEN, of 302-880 West 71st Avenue, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Contract Geologist, with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1984.
3. My primary employment since 1978 has been in the field of mineral exploration.
4. My experience has encompassed a wide range of geological environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drilling techniques.
5. This report is based on data generated from work supervised by myself during September, 1989.
6. I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to acquire any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 13th day of December, 1989.



Jim Lehtinen,
B.Sc. Geology



SILT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
459055	<5	<0.2	104	16	92	<5

FIELD SCREENED STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
459221	<5	<0.2	31	<2	50	<5
459222	40	<0.2	18	2	60	<5
459223	10	0.2	51	<2	40	<5
459224	<5	<0.2	12	<2	52	<5
459225	<5	<0.2	17	10	110	<5
459226	20	<0.2	18	<2	94	<5
459227	<5	<0.2	14	2	70	10
459228	35	<0.2	17	<2	80	<5
459229	<5	<0.2	19	2	100	<5
459230	<5	<0.2	19	<2	78	<5
459231	<5	0.2	15	30	80	25
459232	<5	<0.2	18	10	66	20
459233	<5	<0.2	70	16	158	35
459234	105	0.2	75	8	48	25
463301	<5	<0.2	99	<2	42	<5
463302	20	<0.2	128	<2	48	15
463303	10	<0.2	96	<2	54	10
463304	<5	0.2	97	<2	50	<5
463305	10	0.2	120	<2	56	<5
463306	390	<0.2	112	<2	44	25
463307	275	<0.2	69	2	42	5
463308	30	<0.2	74	4	112	<5

GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
871525	38	0.1	72	5	51	4
871526	32	0.1	71	5	52	6

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
447011	0.038*	17.5	1800	10	44	190
447012	<5	<0.5	30	5	22	10
447013	<5	<0.5	5	5	60	9
459053	<5	<0.5	107	85	164	11
459054	<5	<0.5	37	20	48	9
459056	<5	<0.5	76	10	44	11
459057	5	0.5	382	5	28	12

* denotes oz/ton

LEGEND

- TERTIARY**
 Dykes and Sills
 I4a Andesite and dioritic
 I4e Felsic
- JURASSIC and CRETACEOUS**
 Coast Plutonic Complex
 I2b Hornblende diorite - to - granodiorite
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
 Stuhini Group
 8 Undivided volcanic, pyroclastic and volcanoclastic rock
 8c Crystal tuff
 8d Agglomerate

SYMBOLS

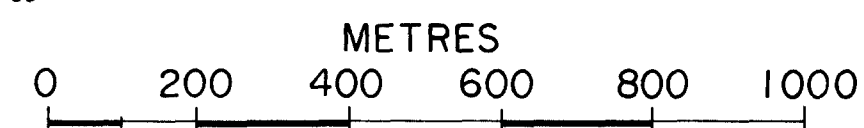
- Geological contact (inferred)
- Fault (defined, inferred)
- Bedding with dip
- Foliation and schistosity (dip known, unknown)
- Vein with dip (known, unknown) and true width in metres
- Dyke (dip unknown)
- Carbonate altered zone
- Rock Sample (grab outcrop)
- Silt Sample
- Field Screened stream sediment sample
- Mineral Occurrence
- CP Chalcopyrite
- PY Pyrite
- SP Sphalerite

Geology adapted in part from Logan and Koyangi (1989 b)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,517

GRID NORTH IS 2"11' WEST OF TRUE NORTH



CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.

ANUK RIVER SOUTH PROJECT

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE 5
N.T.S.: 104G/4E	SCALE: AS SHOWN	
DATE: DEC. 1989	REVISED:	