GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
ON THE
ANUK RIVER NORTH PROJECT

Located in the Galore Creek Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104G/4E
57° 08' North Latitude
131° 39' West Longitude

-prepared for-
CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.

-prepared by-
Bruno Kasper, Geologist

December, 1989

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE ANUK RIVER NORTH PROJECT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Anuk River North Project consists of the PL-2 and -3 claims which were staked in October of 1988 within a favorable regional geological setting adjacent to the JW copper-gold occurrences, 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 the past few years of several major precious metals occurrences elsewhere in the Galore Creek district have sparked renewed exploration interest throughout the area.

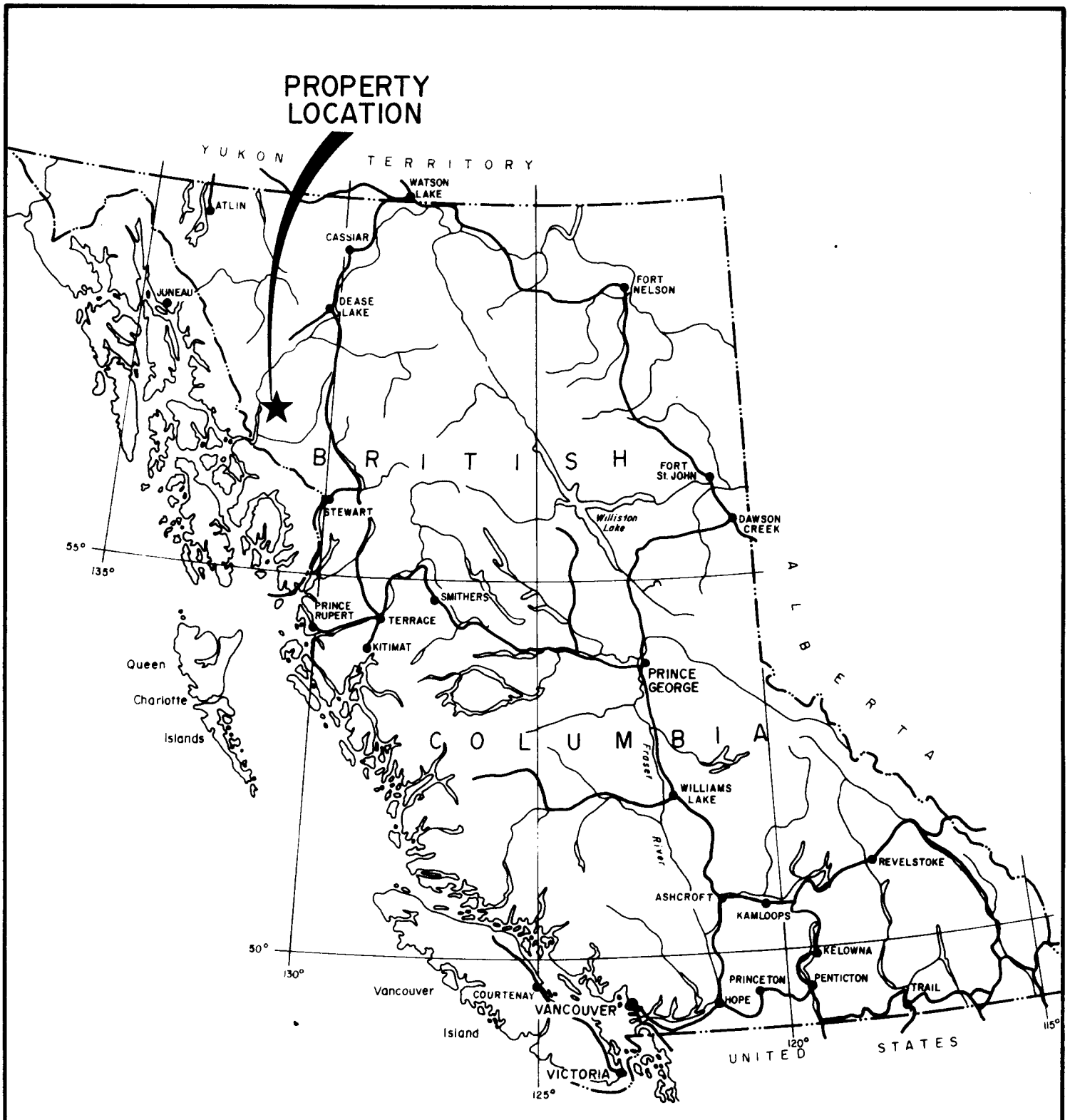
One day of reconnaissance exploration, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling, was carried out over the Anuk River North claim group during September of 1989. Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted this program for Consolidated Goldwest Resources Ltd. and has been retained 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 in January 1989, Consolidated Goldwest Resources Ltd. optioned the claims from Pass Lake Resources Ltd..

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
PL-2	5371	15	Oct. 11, 1988	1989
PL-3	5372	16	Oct. 11, 1988	1989
		31		

The position of the legal corner posts for the claims has not



Km 0 100 200 300 400 500 Km

MILES 0 50 100 200 300 MILES

CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.

ANUK RIVER NORTH 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:	

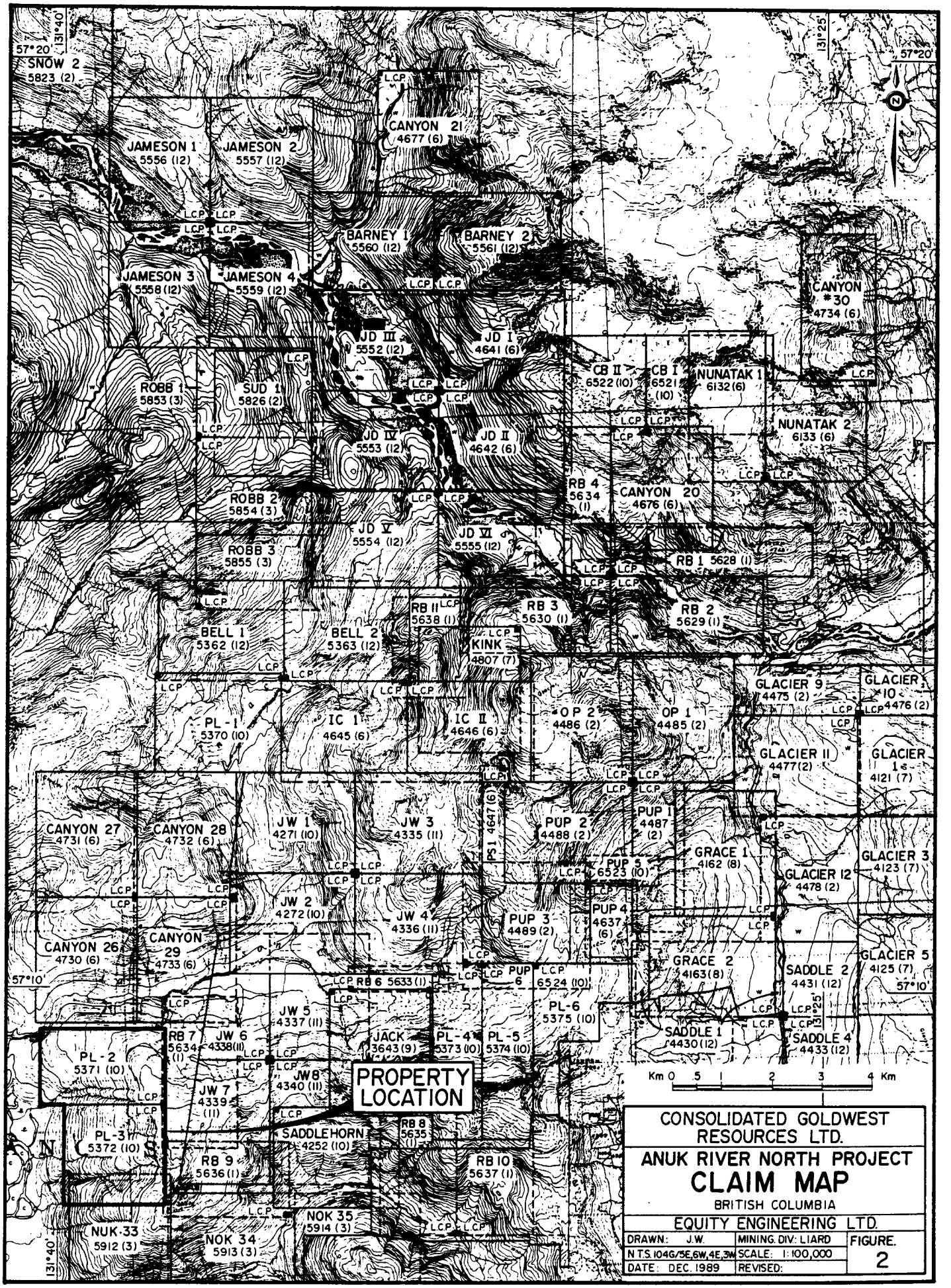
been verified by the author.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The PL-2 and -3 claims are located within the Coast Range Mountains approximately 170 kilometers northwest of Stewart and 95 kilometers southwest of Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). They lie within the Liard Mining Division, centered at 57° 08' north latitude and 131° 39' west longitude.

Access to the Anuk River North Property is provided by helicopter from either the Galore Creek or Scud River airstrips, which are located approximately eleven kilometers to the east and nineteen kilometers to the northwest respectively. Fixed-wing aircraft fly charters from Smithers to both airstrips direct or via the Bronson airstrip during the field season. On the Alaskan side of the border, Wrangell lies approximately 85 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 one kilometer of the property. During September and October of 1989, a helicopter was stationed in the 40-man exploration camp by the Galore Creek airstrip.

The PL-2 and -3 claims cover the western flanks of Saddle Mountain immediately east of the Stikine River flats, approximately seventeen kilometers below its confluence with the Scud River (Figure 3). Topography is rugged, typical of mountainous and glaciated terrain, with elevations ranging from 100 meters where Twin Creek enters the Stikine floodplain to over 1220 meters on the eastern boundary of the claims.



CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.

ANUK RIVER NORTH PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE.
N.T.S. 104G/5E,6W,4E,3W	SCALE: 1:100,000	2
DATE: DEC. 1989	REVISED:	

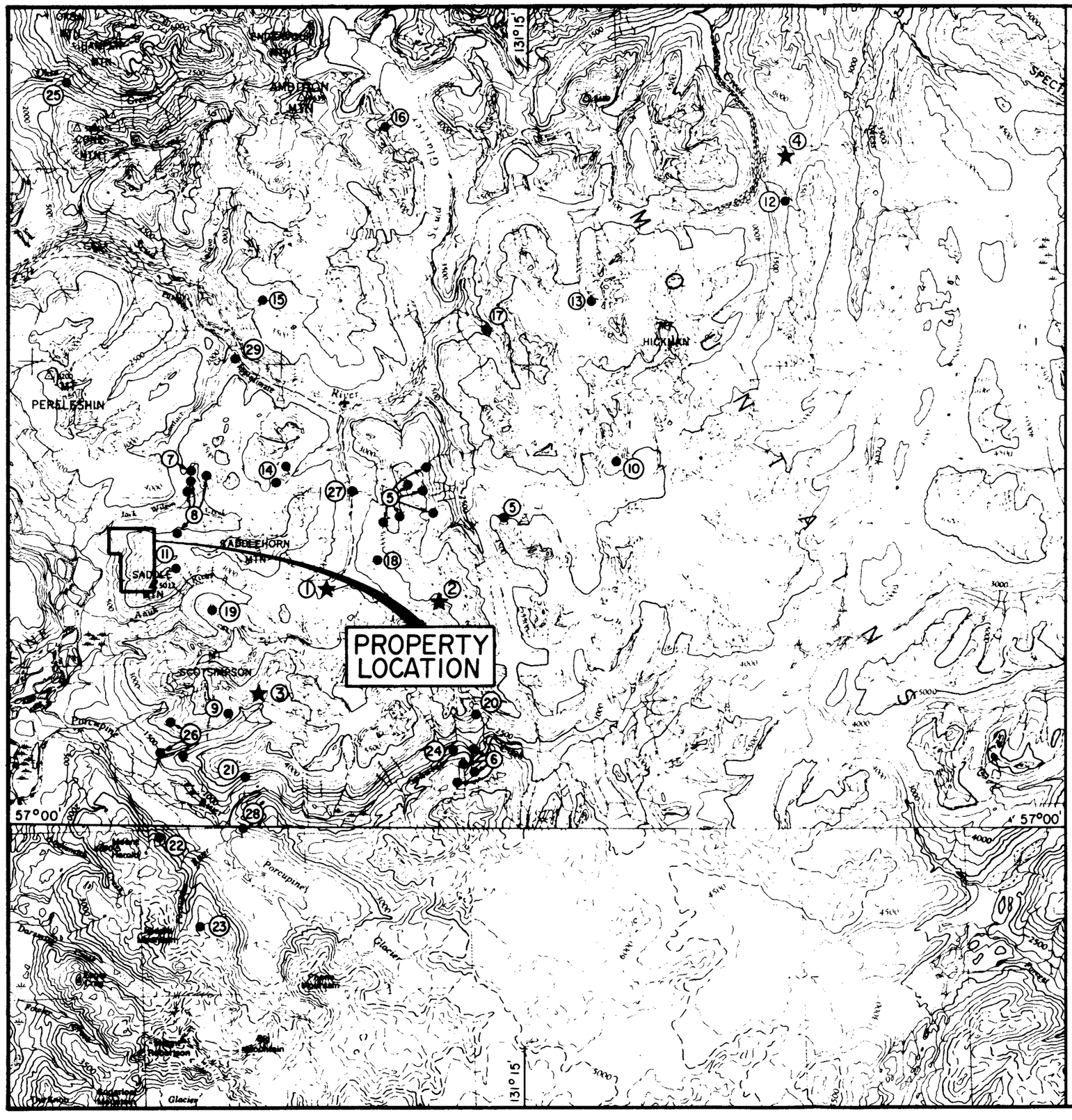
Lower slopes are partially covered by hemlock and spruce with an undergrowth of devil's club and huckleberry. Steeper open slopes are covered by dense slide alder growth. Above treeline, which occurs at approximately 1150 meters, more open alpine vegetation is present. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate although annual rainfall may exceed 200 centimeters and several meters of snow commonly fall at higher elevations.

4.0 PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

The Galore Creek district was extensively explored (Figure 3) for its copper potential throughout the 1960's, following the discovery in 1955 of the Galore Creek copper-gold porphyry deposit, whose Central Zone hosts reserves of 125 million tonnes grading 1.06% copper and 400 parts per billion 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 unavailable.

In the early 1980's, Teck Corp. conducted regional reconnaissance for gold throughout the area, and delineated the Paydirt deposit containing 185,000 tonnes of reserves grading 4.11 grams per tonne (0.13 ounces/ton) gold (Holtby, 1985). The Paydirt is located approximately ten kilometers southeast of the Anuk River North property on Split Creek. In 1987, several precious metal occurrences were discovered on the Trophy project located approximately eighteen kilometers to the east. Continental Gold,



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

Km 0 5 10 15 Km

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ANUK RIVER NORTH 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:		

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 sixteen holes, with intersections up to 11.1 meters grading 5.48 grams per tonne (0.18 ounces/ton) gold and 30.2 grams per tonne (0.97 ounces/ton) silver (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. Soil sampling on the JW property, which lies immediately to the northeast of the Anuk River North claim group, revealed two large gold-copper anomalies thought to be related to porphyry-style mineralization. In addition, several auriferous quartz vein and shear zones were discovered on the JW property.

4.2 1989 Work Program

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

During the course of this program, eight stream sediment samples and three rock samples were taken. Silt samples were taken from major drainages on the property, dried and screened through

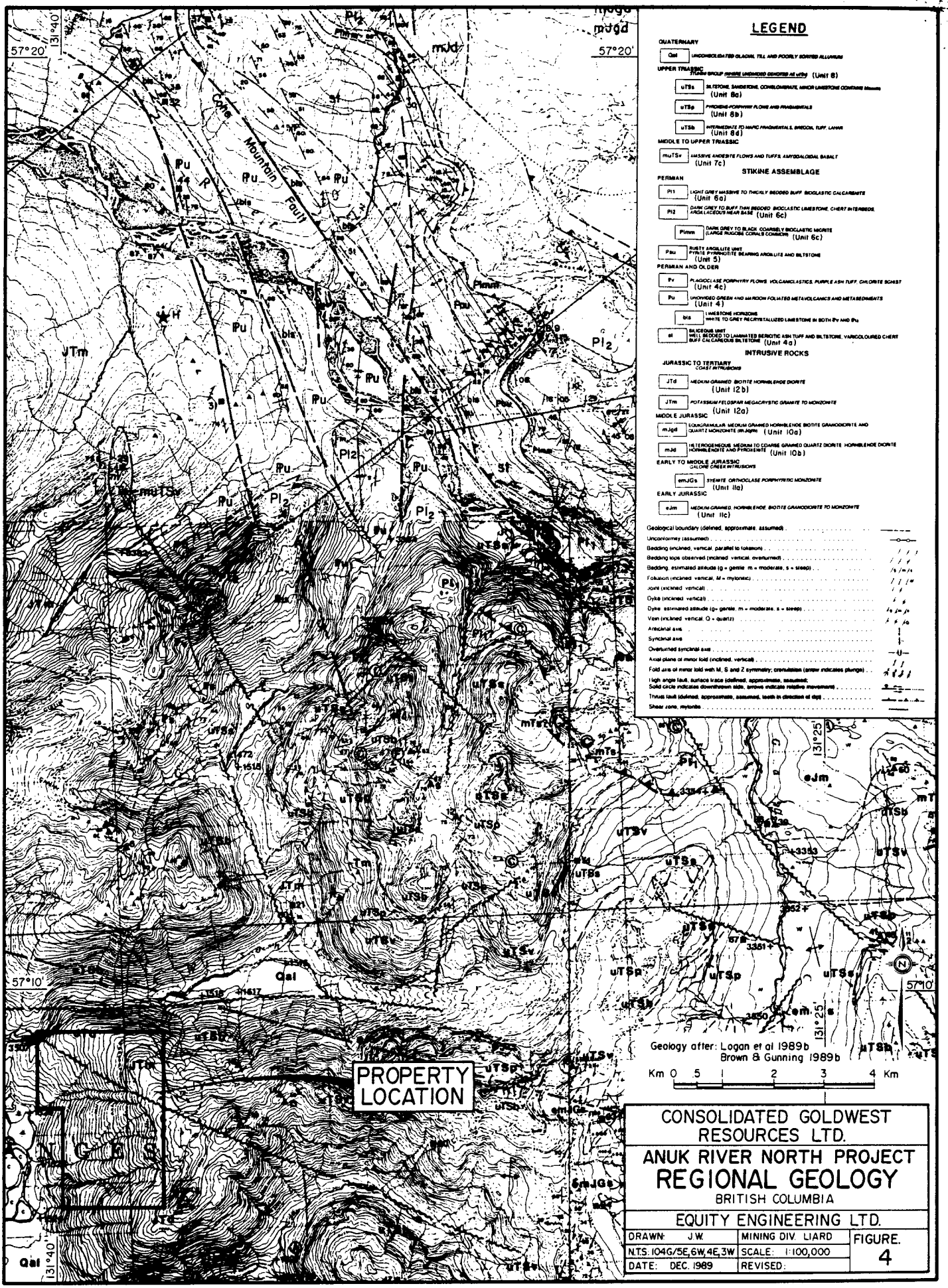
a minus 80 mesh in the laboratory, then analysed geochemically for gold and 32-element ICP (Figure 5). Samples with insufficent fines were screened through a minus 35 mesh and then pulverized to minus 150 mesh before being analysed.

Prospecting and reconnaissance geology were carried out, using a 1:10,000 topographic orthophoto 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, 1989a), 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


LEGEND
QUATERNARY
Qal UNCONSOLIDATED GLACIAL TILL AND POORLY SORTED ALLUVIUM
UPPER TRIASSIC
(Unit 8)
uTSs (Unit 8a)
uTSp (Unit 8b)
uTSb (Unit 8d)
MIDDLE TO UPPER TRIASSIC
muTSv MASSIVE ANDESITE FLOWS AND TUFFS, AMYGDALOIDAL BASALT (Unit 7c)
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE
PERMIAN
Pl1 LIGHT GREY MASSIVE TO THICKLY BEDDED BUFF BIOCLASTIC CALCARENITE (Unit 6a)
Pl2 DARK GREY TO BUFF THIN BEDDED BIOCLASTIC LIMESTONE, CHERT INTERBEDS, ARGILLACEOUS NEAR BASE (Unit 6c)
Plmm DARK GREY TO BLACK COARSELY BIOCLASTIC MICRITE (LARGE RUGOSE CORALS COMMON) (Unit 6c)
Psu RUSTY ARGILLITE UNIT PYRITE PYRRHOTITE BEARING ARGILLITE AND SILTSTONE (Unit 5)
PERMIAN AND OLDER
Pv PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY FLOWS, VOLCANICLASTICS, PURPLE ASH TUFF, CHLORITE SCHIST (Unit 4c)
Pu UNDIVIDED GREEN AND MAROON FOLIATED METAVOLCANICS AND METASEDIMENTS (Unit 4)
bls LIMESTONE HORIZONS WHITE TO GREY RECRYSTALLIZED LIMESTONE IN BOTH Pv AND Pu
sl SILICEOUS UNIT WELL BEDDED TO LAMINATED SERICITIC ASH TUFF AND SILTSTONE, VARICOLOURED CHERT BUFF CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE (Unit 4a)
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
JURASSIC TO TERTIARY COAST INTRUSIONS
JTd MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE HORNBLENDE DIORITE (Unit 12b)
JTm POTASSIUM FELDSPAR MEGACRYSTIC GRANITE TO MONZONITE (Unit 12a)
MIDDLE JURASSIC
mJgd EQUIGRANULAR MEDIUM GRAINED HORNBLENDE BIOTITE GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE (mJqm) (Unit 10a)
mJd HETEROGENEOUS MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED QUARTZ DIORITE HORNBLENDE DIORITE HORNBLENDITE AND PYROXENITE (Unit 10b)
EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC GALORE CREEK INTRUSIONS
emJGs SYENITE ORTHOCLASE PORPHYRITIC MONZONITE (Unit IIa)
EARLY JURASSIC
eJm MEDIUM GRAINED, HORNBLENDE, BIOTITE GRANODIORITE TO MONZONITE (Unit IIc)
Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Unconformity (assumed)
Bedding (inclined, vertical, parallel to foliation)
Bedding tops observed (inclined, vertical, overturned)
Bedding, estimated attitude (g = gentle, m = moderate, s = steep)
Foliation (inclined, vertical, M = mylonitic)
Joint (inclined, vertical)
Dyke (inclined, vertical)
Dyke estimated attitude (g= gentle, m = moderate, s = steep)
Vein (inclined, vertical, Q = quartz)
Anticlinal axis
Synclinal axis
Overturned synclinal axis
Axial plane of minor fold (inclined, vertical)
Fold axis of minor fold with M, S and Z symmetry; crenulations (arrow indicates plunge)
High angle fault, surface trace (defined, approximate, assumed); Solid circle indicates downthrown side, arrows indicate relative movement)
Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed, teeth in direction of dip)
Shear zone, mylonite
57°20'
57°10'
131°40'
131°25'
Coma Mountain Fault
PROPERTY LOCATION
Geology after: Logan et al 1989b
Brown & Gunning 1989b
Km 0 5 2 3 4 Km
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ANUK RIVER NORTH PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
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N.T.S. 104G/5E,6W,4E,3W
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DATE: DEC. 1989
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FIGURE 4

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 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, 1989a). 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, 1989a,b). 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 epigenetic 'Cordilleran' vein/shear precious metal replacement 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.

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 occurences 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 MINERALIZATION

6.1 Geology

Three rock types were recognized during limited reconnaissance geological mapping conducted over the PL-2 and -3 claims during 1989. Jurassic to Cretaceous diorite and granites intrude Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics and volcaniclastics (Figure 5). A prominent southeasterly trending fault is located on the PL-2 claim with minor north striking shears to the south. Geology in Figure 5 has been adapted from Logan and Koyanagi (1989b), as modified by reconnaissance mapping during the current program.

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group feldspar porphyry flows (Unit 8b) occur on the south side of South Twin Creek near its confluence with North Twin Creek. The dark green volcanics contain feldspar phenocrysts in a dark aphanitic matrix and are in sharp contact with the surrounding Coast Intrusives. These volcanics may be a large inclusion within the Coast Intrusives. Similar inclusions, according to Logan and Koyanagi (1989a), are common within the Saddle Mountain area. Stuhini Group lithic-lapilli crystal tuffs (Unit 8c), mapped by Logan and Koyanagi (1989b) in the northeastern corner of the property, were not examined or observed elsewhere.

A batholith of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Intrusives underlies most of the property. Fine- to medium-grained, melanocratic biotite hornblende diorite (Unit 12b) is the predominate rock unit on the property. The diorite forms the prominent escarpments that enclose North and South Twin and

Waterfall Creeks but grades to a granodiorite in the higher elevations of Waterfall Creek. Medium- to coarse-grained biotite granite (Unit 12c) outcrops along both Waterfall and South Twin Creeks. Logan and Koyanagi (1989b) mapped a large outcrop of the granite unit in contact with the Stuhini volcaniclastics on the PL-2 claim and inferred the granite to be a distinct phase younger than the diorite. Late stage coarse-grained hornblende pegmatite dykes up to 0.5 meters in width intrude the Coast Intrusive rocks.

A major southeasterly trending fault separating granite from diorite to the south on the PL-2 claim was mapped by Logan and Koyanagi (1989b). Minor shears exposed within Waterfall Creek are moderately clay altered with minor calcite veining and foliated along a northerly strike, dipping steeply to the east.

6.2 Mineralization

Minor pyrite associated with quartz veinlets and sweats within a four meter wide, moderately quartz-ankerite altered diorite occurs at approximately 445 meters elevation in South Twin Creek. The two to three centimeter wide veinlets strike 108° and dip vertically. No significant base or precious metal values were associated with them.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Eight silt samples were taken from the major creeks draining the PL-2 and -3 claims during the 1989 exploration program (Figure 5). No anomalous precious metal values were retrieved from any of the creeks. Sample 459270 contained anomalous cobalt (25 ppm) and lead (28ppm) values which lie in the upper five percentile range

for the entire Telegraph Creek/Sumdum map sheets (GSC, 1988). Cobalt values above the 90th percentile were also found in two other samples. Sample 447121 returned a highly anomalous arsenic value of 135 parts per million, which places it above the 99th percentile for the government survey. The source and significance of these anomalous values is not known.

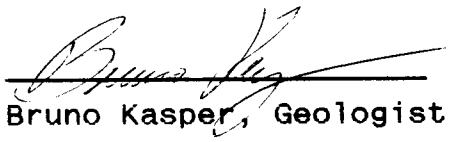
8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

All major streams were sampled by either the 1987 government reconnaissance survey or this year's program. Anomalous cobalt, lead and arsenic values were returned from some of the drainages, but the significance and source of these anomalies is not known.

Gold occurrences on the JW property to the northeast of the property are hosted in altered volcanics and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, and are related to Jurassic Galore Creek Intrusions. With the exception of the northeast corner of PL-2, the Anuk River North claim group is underlain by Jurassic to Cretaceous diorite and granite of the Coast Intrusives. To date, exploration within the Galore Creek area has not revealed any significant precious metal occurrences associated with these intrusives.

No significant mineralization was discovered on the Anuk River North property. Preliminary geological mapping and geochemical results indicate that the potential for economic precious metal mineralization on the Anuk River North property is low. No anomalous gold values were present in either stream silt or rock samples. Although budget constraints allowed for only limited time to be spent on the property, unfavorable geological and geochemical results provide little encouragement for further work.

Respectivefully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.



Bruno Kasper, Geologist

Vancouver, British Columbia
December, 1989

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
ANUK RIVER NORTH CLAIM GROUP

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:		
Bruno Kasper, Geologist		
1.25 days @ $350/day	$ 437.50	
David Ridley, Prospector		
1.0 days @ $300/day	300.00	
Cathy Ridley, Prospector		
1.0 days @ $300/day	300.00	
David Hutchison, Sampler		
1.0 days @ $200/day	200.00	
		$ 1,237.50
EQUIPMENT RENTALS:		
Handheld Radios		
3 @ $5/day		15.00
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		1,097.35
CHEMICAL ANALYSES:		
Silt Samples		
8 @ $15.69	$ 125.50	
Rock Geochemical Samples		
3 @ $18.25	54.75	
		180.25
EXPENSES:		
Materials and Supplies	$ 67.73	
Orthophoto Construction	1,770.75	
Printing and Reproductions	17.98	
Accomodation and Meals	524.88	
Helicopter Charters	601.02	
Telephone Distance Charges	1.68	
Freight	8.00	
		2,992.04
REPORT PREPARATION:		
(Estimated)		1,500.00
		$ 7,022.14

APPENDIX C

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Abbreviations

CA Calcite	MS Sericite
CL Chlorite	PY Pyrite
EP Epidote	QZ Quartz
LI Limonite	

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK SAMPLING

NTS 104G/4E

Sampler Bruno Kasper | Project KGG89-03 | Location Ref Flood Glacier

Date Sept 1989 | Property PL 2-3 | Air Photo No

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	Sample Width / True Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ppb	ppm ASSAYS				ppm
				Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
459411	339705E 6335125N	Grab/oc	1.0m	Diorite fine crystalline	QZ > CA minor CL	LI (1-2%)	655m elev QZ/CA vein w/ very coarse crystals: mineralization near outer contact	<5	<0.5	7	5	16	9
David Ridley	Sept 3/89			PL 2-3									
447122	338850E 6336680N	Grab/oc	1.5m / ?	Feldspar Porphyry Diorite	CL, EP	PY (<1%)	390m. elev - close to m.g. diorite intrusive	<5	<0.5	26	<5	66	9
447123	339220E 6336700N	Grab/oc	1.0m / 4.0m	"	QZ, MS	PY (<1%)	445m. elev - alteration zone w/ QZ veining strike 106° dip 90° QZ veinlets 2-5 cm wide	<5	<0.5	6	<5	32	9

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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

To: ..IME EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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

Project : ANUK RIVER NORTH
Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER ✓: EQUITY ENGINEERING

Date : 2-OCT-89
Invoice # : I-8925769
P.O. # : KGG89-03

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8925769

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	As ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
459411	205	298	< 5	9	< 0.5	2	7	0.76	575	< 1	3	5	16
447122	205	298	< 5	9	< 0.5	18	26	3.27	685	3	10	< 5	66
447123	205	298	< 5	9	< 0.5	7	6	2.14	630	1	4	< 5	32

CERTIFICATION : Ian Bichler

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

Project : ANUK RIVER NORTH
Comments: ATTN: TIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING

Date : 28-SEP-89
Invoice # : I-8925770
P.O. # : KGG89-03

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8925770

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
447121	201 238	< 5	1.98	< 0.2	135	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	0.5	21	7	23	4.40	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	1.54	1070
459269	201 238	< 5	2.88	< 0.2	< 5	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.57	0.5	25	12	19	2.73	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	1.19	990
459270	217 238	10	1.35	< 0.2	10	200	< 0.5	4	3.81	0.5	25	168	90	4.66	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	2.14	790
459272	201 238	< 5	2.05	< 0.2	< 5	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.85	< 0.5	16	70	24	3.48	< 10	< 1	0.26	10	1.65	680
459273	203 238	< 5	2.41	< 0.2	< 5	140	< 0.5	< 2	0.96	< 0.5	21	70	35	4.29	< 10	< 1	0.31	10	1.85	840
459410	203 238	< 5	2.21	< 0.2	< 5	180	< 0.5	< 2	1.10	0.5	18	57	28	3.64	< 10	< 1	0.34	10	1.57	785
459412	203 238	< 5	2.24	< 0.2	< 5	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.89	0.5	17	67	44	4.00	< 10	< 1	0.29	10	1.48	1005
459413	203 238	< 5	1.79	< 0.2	< 5	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.81	0.5	12	52	27	3.28	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	1.24	710

RECEIVED
OCT - 2 1989

CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin

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

Project : ANUK RIVER NORTH
Comments: ATTN: JIM FOSTER CC: EQUITY ENGINEERING

Date : 28-SEP-89
Invoice # : I-8925770
P.O. # : KGG89-03

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8925770

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
447121	201	238	< 1	0.01	15	1140	< 2	< 5	4	46	0.07	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	98
459269	201	238	5	0.01	14	420	< 2	< 5	2	59	0.14	< 10	10	53	< 10	92
459270	217	238	< 1	0.02	81	1250	28	< 5	10	103	0.09	< 10	< 10	91	< 10	84
459272	201	238	< 1	0.02	23	1050	< 2	< 5	5	68	0.13	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	72
459273	203	238	< 1	0.03	23	1020	< 2	< 5	6	89	0.20	< 10	< 10	82	< 10	80
459410	203	238	< 1	0.03	7	1470	< 2	< 5	4	101	0.18	< 10	< 10	70	< 10	80
459412	203	238	< 1	0.03	16	1200	< 2	< 5	5	86	0.16	< 10	< 10	76	< 10	86
459413	203	238	< 1	0.02	11	1110	< 2	< 5	3	76	0.14	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	66

CERTIFICATION : B. Caglioni

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, BRUNO KASPER, of 101-1990 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

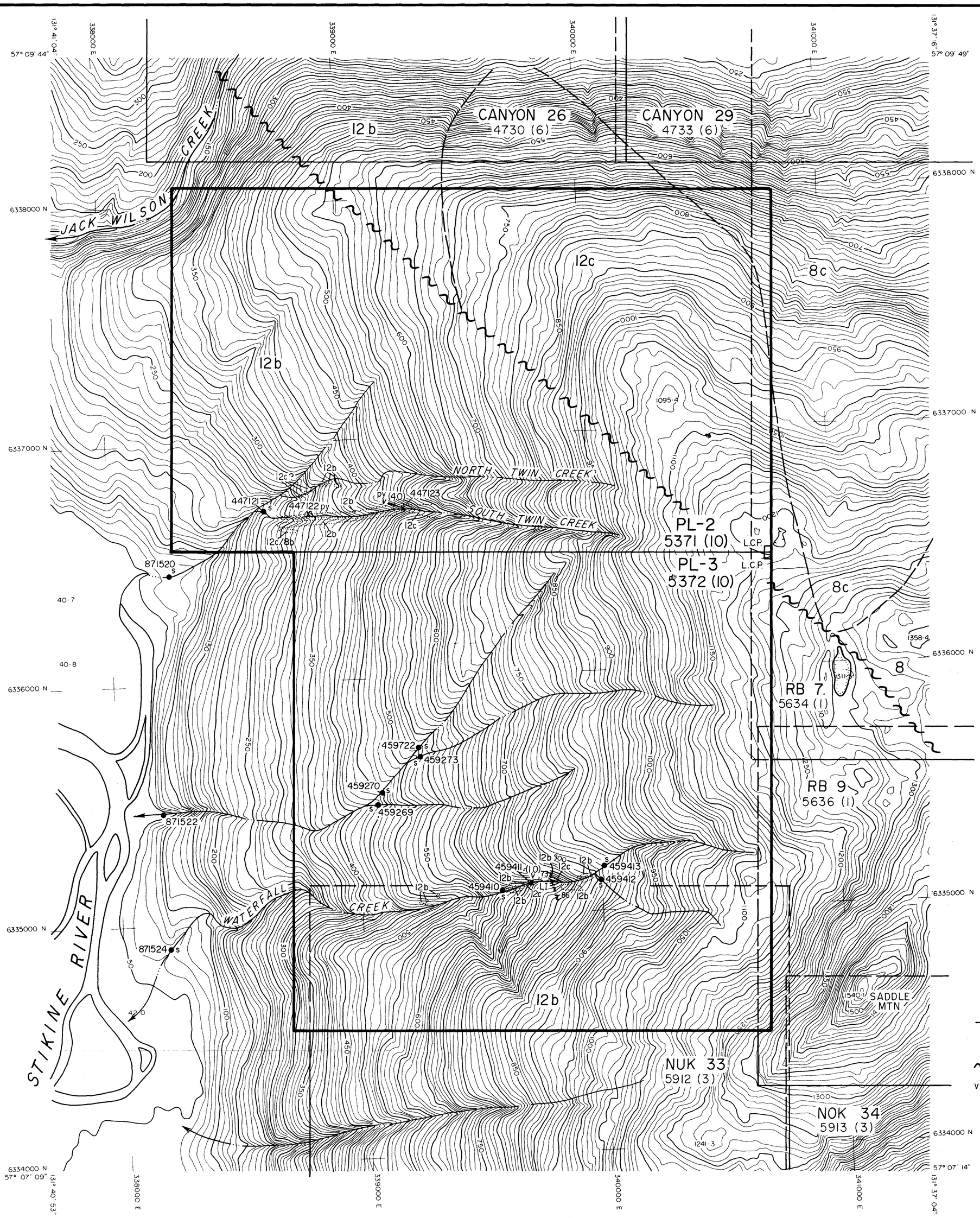
2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.

3. THAT my primary employment since June, 1988 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out under my direction.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1989.

Bruno Kasper, Geologist



SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (inferred)
- Rock outcrop
- Fault or shear (defined, inferred)
- V 73 (1.0) LI / V (4.0) Py — Vein (dipping, vertical) with true width in metres and mineralogy
- X — Rock Sample (outcrop)
- ●s — Silt Sample
- L.C.P. — Legal Corner Post (approximate)
- x Py — Mineral Occurrence
- LI — Limonite
- Py — Pyrite

SAMPLE RESULTS

SILT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
447121	<5	<0.2	23	<2	98	135
459269	<5	<0.2	19	<2	92	<5
459270	10	<0.2	90	28	84	10
459272	<5	<0.2	24	<2	72	<5
459273	<5	<0.2	35	<2	80	<5
459410	<5	<0.2	28	<2	80	<5
459412	<5	<0.2	44	<2	86	<5
459413	<5	<0.2	27	<2	66	<5

GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
871520	6	0.1	46	6	74	1
871522	1	0.1	48	7	76	1
871524	1	0.1	44	5	69	1

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
459411	<5	<0.5	7	5	16	9
447122	<5	<0.5	26	<5	66	9
447123	<5	<0.5	6	<5	32	9

GEOLOGY

JURASSIC - to - CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

- 12b — Biotite hornblende diorite - to - granodiorite
- 12c — Biotite granite

UPPER TRIASSIC

- 8 — Stuhini Group: undivided volcanic, pyroclastic, and volcaniclastic rocks
- 8b — Plagioclase - porphyritic andesite
- 8c — Lithic - lapilli crystal tuff

Geology adapted in part from Logan and Kovanagi (1989b)
Government Regional geochemical data from G.S.C. Open File 1646

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,535

METRES 0 200 400 600 800 1000 METRES

CONSOLIDATED GOLDWEST RESOURCES LTD.

ANUK RIVER NORTH PROJECT

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Drawn:	J.W.	Mining Division: LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.:	104 G/4E	Scale: 1:10,000	5
Date:	DEC. 1989	Revised:	