GEOLOGICAL, PROSPECTING, AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
ILIAD NORTH PROPERTY
ILIAD 1 and 4 Claims
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 104-B/7E
Latitude 56°29′ North
Longitude 130°34′ West
British Columbia

November 6, 1989

on behalf of

YELLOWSTRIKE RESOURCES INC.

and

MENDOCINO RESOURCES INC.

Vancouver, B.C.

by
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- and -
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ABSTRACT

The Iliad North property consists of two contiguous modified-grid claims totalling 36 units located approximately 80 km northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. Access to the property is by fixed-wing aircraft from Terrace, Stewart, or Smithers to various airstrips in the area and then via helicopter to the property.

The property lies within the Intermontaine Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt and occurs near the contact between the Stikine Terrane and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin. The property is underlain by Upper Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group which have been intruded by an irregularly shaped Triassic or younger diorite stock referred to as the Max diorite. The north-northwest trending Harrymel-South Unuk shear zone cuts across the northeast corner of the property.

The area has an exploration history dating back to the turn of the century when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area. The current gold exploration rush began in 1980 with the option of the Sulphurets property by Esso Minerals Canada and the acquisition of the Johnny Mountain claims by Skyline Explorations Ltd. which was brought into production in mid-1988. The adjacent SNIP property is slated for production in 1990.

At this time, the Eskay Creek prospect, located 20 km northeast of the Iliad North property and currently being explored by Calpine and Consolidated Stikine Silver, is the most significant showing in the area. The prospect comprises at least eight mineralized zones occurring over a strike length of 1800 m within a sequence of felsic volcanics. The mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic breccias and graphitic argillites in contact with overlying intermediate volcanic rocks.

A review of all available information indicates that the entire Unuk River area was subjected to reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting by

Newmont Mines Ltd. in 1959-1962 which led to the discovery of two showings within the property boundaries. The Iliad #4 zinc showing occurs along the west bank of Harrymel Creek near the northwest corner of the property. A gossanous zone hosting disseminations and fracture fillings of sphalerite, specular hematite, pyrite, and about 10% magnetite occurs along a north trending fault which parallels Harrymel Creek. The North Fork copper showing is located on the west side of Harrymel Creek near the centre of the property. The area of the showing is underlain by a medium-grained diorite which is partly epidotized and hosts minor disseminated magnetite. Malachite staining and minor chalcopyrite occur within the diorite.

In the 1960's, Granduc Mines Ltd. conducted exploration programs in the vicinity of the Iliad North property, which encompassed portions of the current property area. In 1987, a limited amount of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling was completed over the northeast corner of the property, and an airborne electromagnetic/magnetic survey was flown over the property in 1988. These programs did not locate any mineralization.

The 1989 exploration program consisted of helicopter supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling, with the objective of evaluating the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits and for the purpose of fulfilling assessment requirements.

Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were concentrated in the area of the Max diorite underlying the central portion of the property, and along the northern edge of the property where small gossanous areas were noted during an aerial reconnaissance of the area.

A heavy mineral stream sediment sampling survey was completed over the property as part of the 1989 exploration program. One sample collected from a creek draining the northern edge of the property yielded an elevated gold value of 300 ppb. Stream silt samples collected along this creek all yielded elevated zinc values; however, prospecting along this drainage course did not locate any mineralization.

Numerous magnetite lenses were located within the Max diorite; however, the North Fork copper showing, reportedly located within this diorite stock, was not found. Lithogeochemical samples collected from the property did not yield any anomalous precious or base metals values.

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INTRODUCTION

Yellowstrike Resources Inc. and Mendocino Resources Inc. commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a field exploration program on the Iliad North property located in the Unuk River area of northern British Columbia. Exploration was directed by Keewatin Engineering Inc. with geological support and field supervision provided by Taiga Consultants Ltd. as a sub-contractor to augment the Keewatin crew.

The objective of this program was to evaluate the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits. Work consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling. Geochemistry consisted of lithogeochemical, stream silt, and heavy mineral sampling.

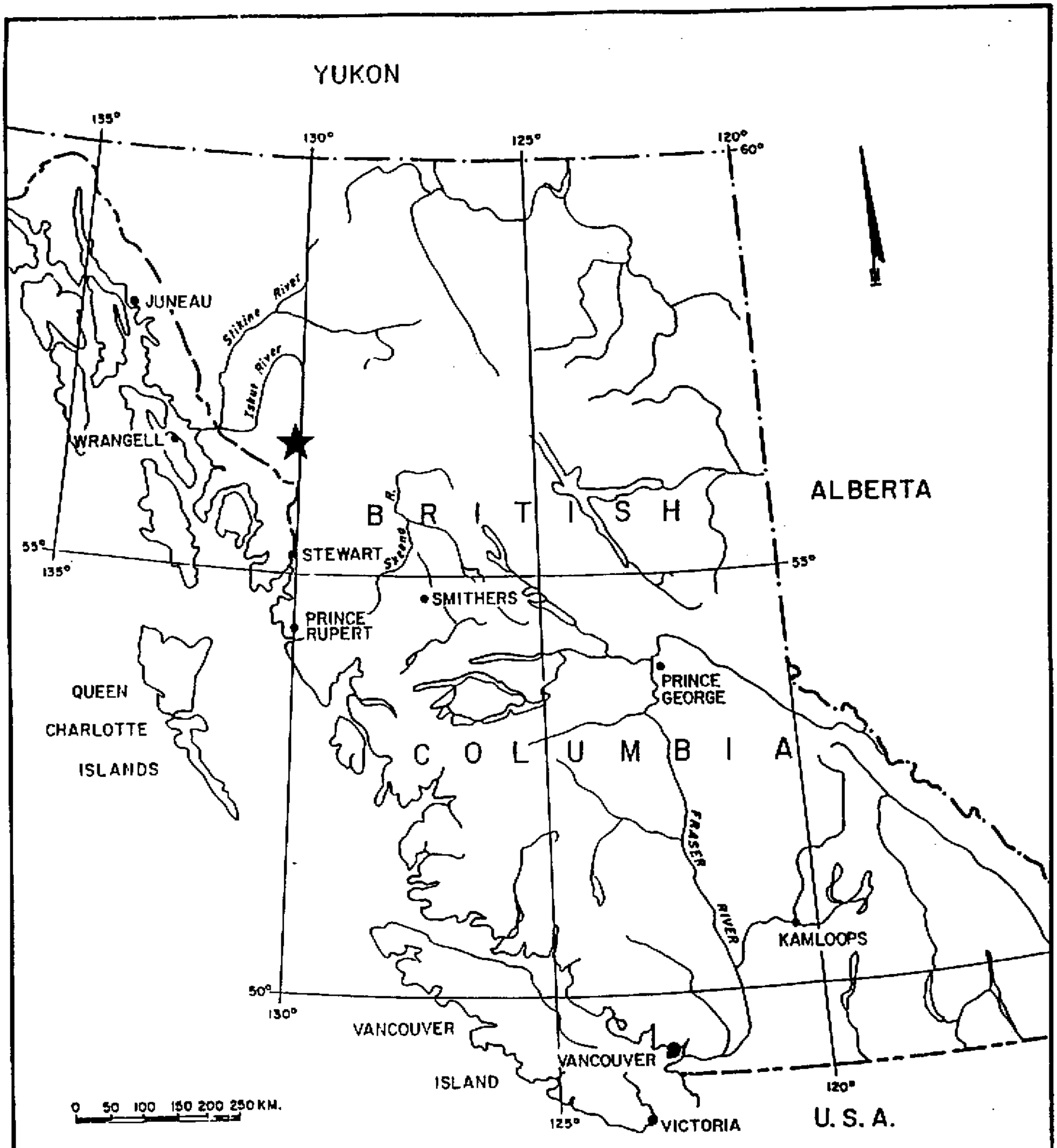
Location and Access

The Iliad North property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 80 km northwest of Stewart (Figure 1). The claims are situated within N.T.S. map-sheet 104-B/7E and centered about 56°28′ North latitude and 130°32′ West longitude. Access to the property is by fixed-wing aircraft from Terrace, Stewart, or Smithers to various airstrips in the area and then via helicopter to the property. The claims can also be directly accessed by helicopter from Stewart.

At some future date, road access to the area from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway could be obtained via the Upper Unuk River and Tiegen Creek valleys.

Property Status and Ownership

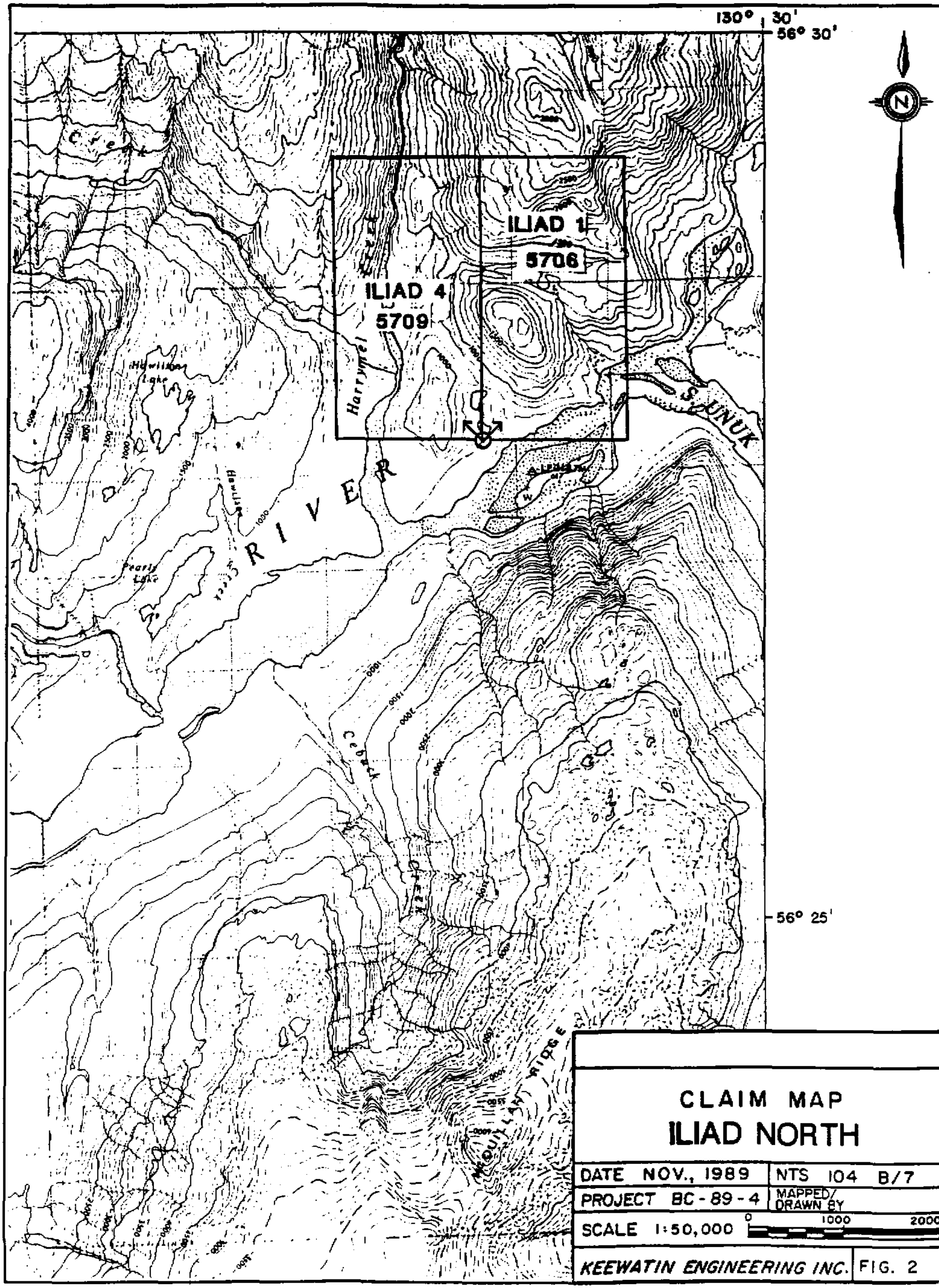
The Iliad North property (Figure 2) consists of two modified-grid claims totalling 36 units, located within the Skeena Mining Division. Relevant claims data are tabulated below:



★ PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 1

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



CLAIM MAP
ILIAD NORTH

DATE NOV., 1989	NTS 104 B/7
PROJECT BC-89-4	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY
SCALE 1:50,000	0 1000 2000 m
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.	FIG. 2

Claim Name	Record Number	No.of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Date
Iliad 1	5706	18	Jan.5/87	1990
Iliad 4	5709	18	Jan.5/87	1990

These claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder (A. Erlank) and Winslow Gold Corp., which subsequently optioned the property to Yellowstrike Resources Inc./Mendocino Resources Inc. The claim records and maps show that the Iliad North property was subsequently overstaked.

Physiography and Climate

The Iliad North property is situated within the Coast Range Physiographic Division and is characterized by northern rain forests and sub-alpine plateaux. The north-south trending V-shaped Harrymel Creek valley bisects the western half of the property. The northeast trending U-shaped South Unuk River valley cuts the southeast corner of the property. Elevations (see Figure 2) range from 152 m in the valley of the Unuk River to 825 m.

A transitional treeline, characterized by dense sub-alpine scrub, meanders through the property at approximately the 915 m elevation. Terrain above treeline is typified by intermontane alpine flora. Conifers up to 30 m tall are common below treeline, especially in stream valleys. Water for camp and drilling purposes is generally in good supply from the numerous creeks draining the claim area.

Precipitation is heavy, exceeding 200 cm per annum, with short mild summers but very wet spring and fall periods. Thick accumulations of snow are common during winter. It is seldom possible to begin surface geological work before July and difficult to continue past September.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The area drained by the upper reaches of the Stikine, Iskut, Unuk, Craig, and Bell-Irving Rivers has been explored for gold since the late 1800's when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area. The current gold exploration rush began in 1980 with the option of the Sulphurets property by Esso Minerals Canada and the acquisition of the Johnny Mountain claims by Skyline Explorations Ltd. The Johnny Mountain deposit was brought into production in mid-1988, and the adjacent SNIP property is slated for production in 1990.

The mineralization at Eskay Creek was discovered in 1932, and active prospecting has continued sporadically since then. Two adits are the result of limited mining activity on this prospect. In 1988, Calpine Resources Incorporated discovered high-grade gold and silver mineralization on the '21 Zone' (Northern Miner - November 7, 1988). A number of excellent diamond drill intersections have been obtained to date, including drill hole CA-88-06 which encountered 96 feet of 0.752 oz/ton gold and 1.13 oz/ton silver. Based on the results of 70 drill holes completed to June 1, 1989, a preliminary geological ore reserve of 2.8 million tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver has been calculated for the '21 Zone' (Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. - 1989 Annual Report).

The Unuk River area was covered by regional geological mapping in 1988 as part of the Iskut-Sulphurets project carried out by B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Britton, et al.,1989). The whole of N.T.S. 104-B is currently being mapped by R. G. Anderson of the Geological Survey of Canada (Anderson, 1989).

The results of a regional stream sediment sampling program conducted over this area were released in July 1988 (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988). Britton (et al.) report that almost every known precious metal prospect in the Unuk River area is associated with high stream sediment gold values. Known gold deposits are also associated with high but variable values for such pathfinder elements as silver, arsenic, antimony, and barium. There were no samples collected from any creeks draining the property area.

A review of the material in the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources assessment report archives indicates that the entire Unuk River area was subjected to reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting by Newmont Mines Ltd. during the period 1959 to 1962. This work led to the discovery of two showings on the present Iliad North property.

The North Fork copper showing (Minfile #226) is located in the centre of the property. The area of the showing is underlain by a medium-grained diorite which is partly epidotized and hosts minor disseminated magnetite. Malachite staining and minor chalcopyrite occur within the diorite.

Located along the west bank of Harrymel Creek, about 3 km north of its junction with the Unuk River in the northwest corner of the property, is the Iliad Zinc showing (Minfile #230). A north trending fault parallels Harrymel Creek and separates altered volcaniclastics from silicified and banded dioritic schist which marks the contact between the diorite intrusions and Stuhini Group rocks.

A gossanous zone occurs along the fault and hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of sphalerite, specularite hematite, pyrite, and about 10% magnetite.

In 1960, Granduc Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program consisting of geological mapping and selective grid placement with magnetometer surveying on their HAR claims. A portion of this exploration program covered areas encompassed by the current property boundaries. Minor specularite was located in a carbonatized shear zone. This work was precipitated by an airborne magnetometer survey flown the previous year.

In 1968, Granduc Mines Ltd. conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over McQuillan Ridge. A portion of this survey encompassed the southern portion of the property, paralleling the Unuk River.

In 1987, a reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, and geochemical (litho-geochemical and stream silt) program was conducted over several claim groups in the Unuk River area by Paul A. Hawkins and Associates Ltd. on behalf of Axiom Explorations Ltd. Only half of one man-day was spent in the northeast corner of the Iliad 1 claim, investigating a possible shear associated with a northwest trending lineament (Unuk-Harrymel shear zone). Two rock samples and three silt samples were collected. This sampling did not yield any precious metals values.

In 1988, an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the Iliad North claims. Three northeast trending conductors were delineated, and a strong apparent resistivity anomaly was defined, coinciding with the Unuk River, possibly outlining an underlying silicified shear zone. The magnetometer survey defined a broad magnetic high in the centre of the property, probably outlining the underlying magnetite-enriched Max diorite. A northwest trending linear magnetic low occurs in the northeast corner of the property, probably associated with the Unuk-Harrymel shear zone.

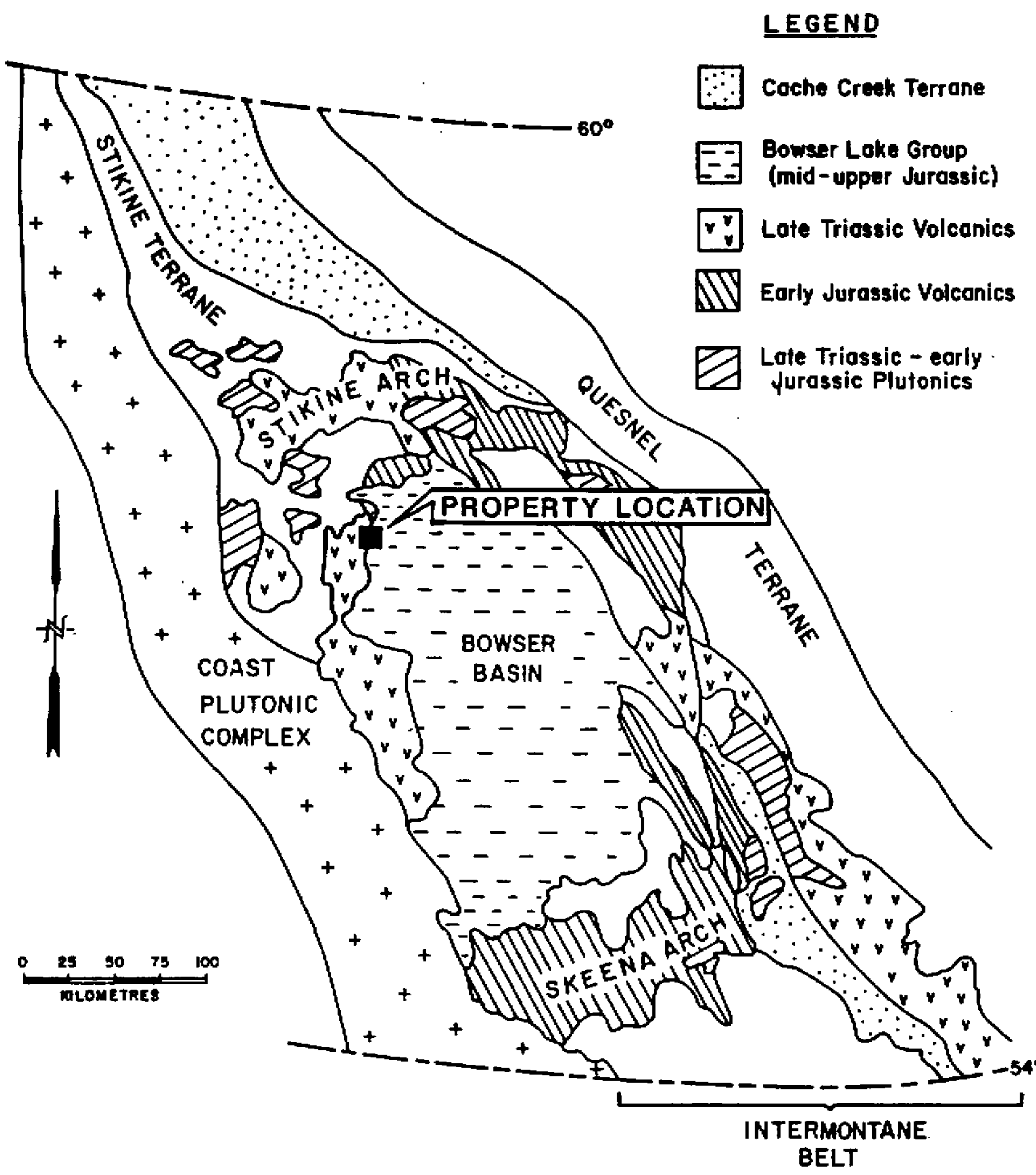
The assessment records (Korenic, 1982) indicate that Duval Corp. undertook a regional heavy mineral survey in the Unuk River area in 1981.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the Intermontane Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt, one of five parallel northwest-southeast trending belts which comprise the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3). The Iliad North property occurs near the contact between the Stikine Terrane, which makes up most of the western part of the Intermontane Belt, and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin.

The Unuk River area (Figure 4) is underlain by a thick succession of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary arc complex lithologies capped by Middle Jurassic marine basin lithologies. This package has been intruded by a variety of plutons representing at least four intrusive episodes spanning late Triassic to Tertiary time. These include synvolcanic plugs, small stocks, dyke swarms, isolated dykes and sills, as well as batholiths belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The stratigraphic sequence has been folded, faulted, and weakly metamorphosed during Cretaceous time, but some Triassic strata are polydeformed and may record an earlier deformational event. Remnants of Pleistocene to Recent basaltic flows and tephra are preserved locally.

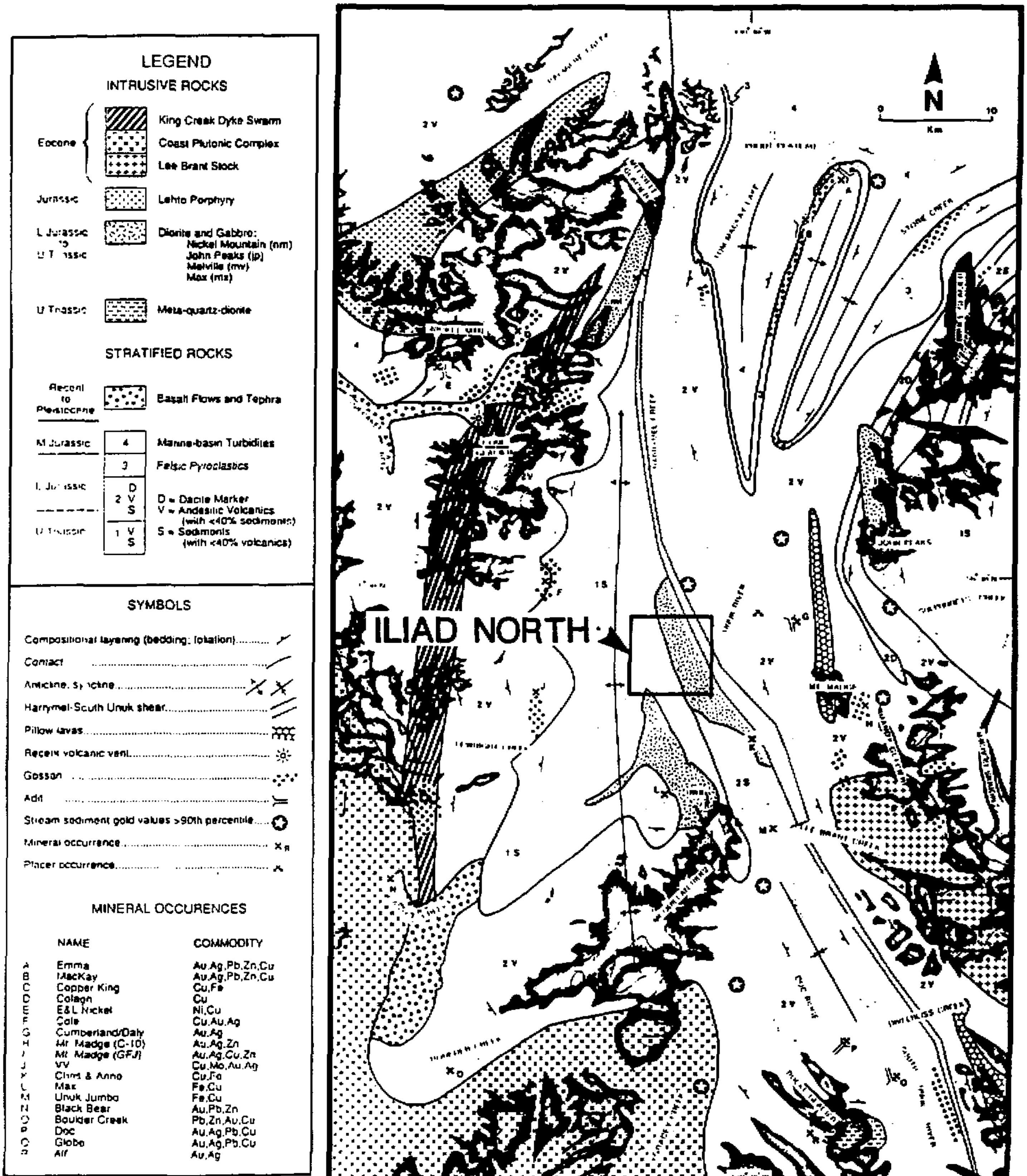


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Outline of terrane boundaries and major rock groups of the Jurassic and Triassic — modified from Thomson, 1985).

Figure 3

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



NOTE: Not to scale

Geology and mineral deposits, Unuk map area.

Modified after Britton et. al. (1989)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Regional geological mapping by Britton et al.(1989) shows that the property is underlain by Upper Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group which have been intruded by an irregularly shaped Triassic or younger diorite stock. The north-northwest trending Harrymel-South Unuk shear zone cuts across the northeast corner of the property and separates the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic rocks from the Lower Jurassic rocks to the east.

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Unit 1 on Figure 5)

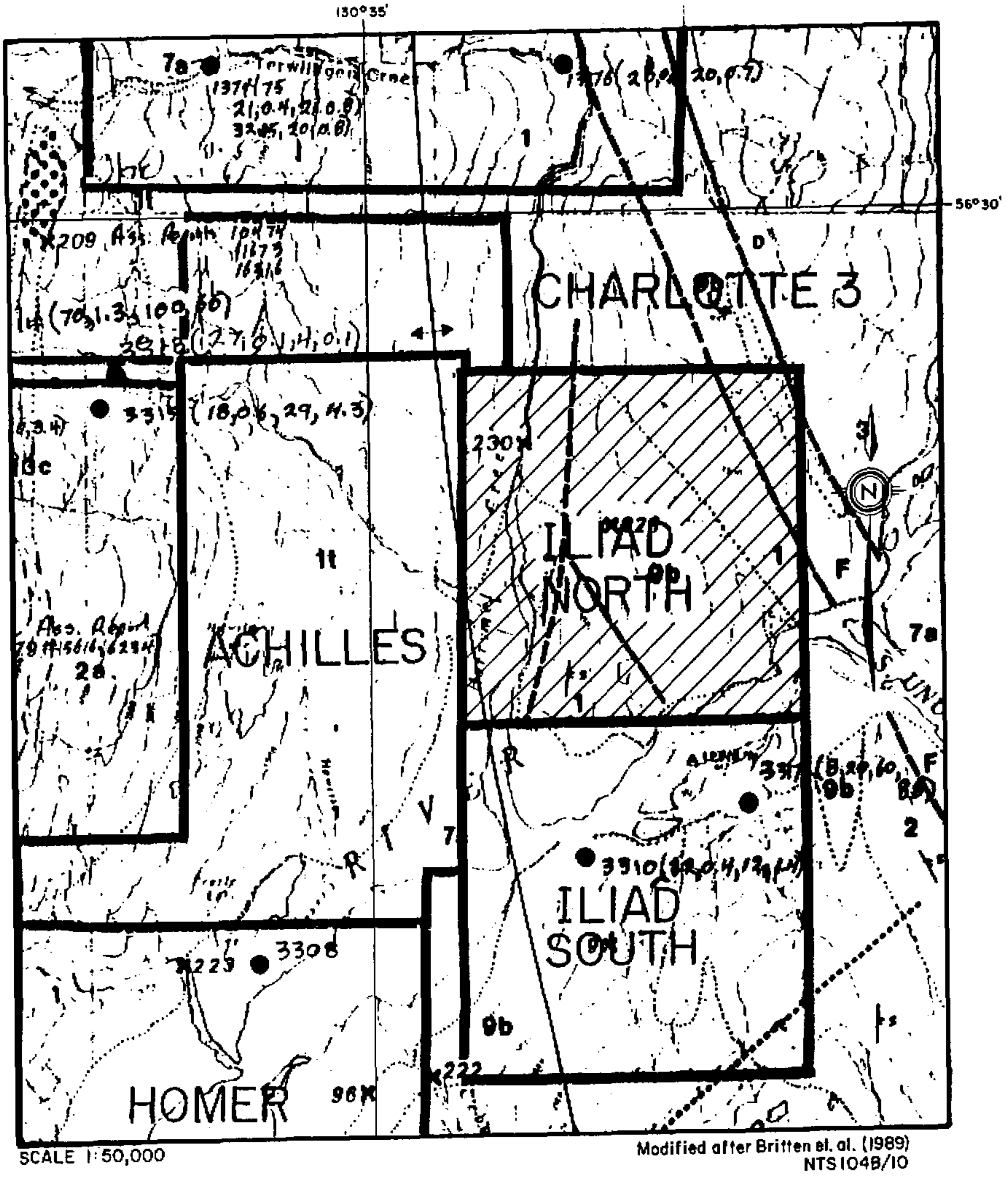
The Stuhini Group rocks occupy the nose of a north-plunging anticline, and occur as a wedge between the Harrymel-Unuk shear zone and the overlying Unuk River Formation. These rocks underlie most of the property, consisting of thin bedded siltstones, immature fine-grained wackes, chert, impure limestones, and andesitic tuffs that locally attain a considerable thickness. Andesitic tuffs may be laminated to massive, aphanitic to hornblende-feldspathic. Limestones occur as thin beds or discontinuous lenses that show extensive recrystallization and highly disrupted internal structure. Fossil evidence led Britton et al.(1989) to ascribe a Carnian to Norian age to these rocks.

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Unit 2)

Britton et al.(1989) described this sequence as green and grey intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments. The volcanics are reported to be dominantly massive to poorly bedded plagioclase (± hornblende) porphyritic andesite. The sediments are predominantly grey, brown, and green thinly bedded tuffaceous siltstone and fine-grained wacke. These Norian to Sinemurian age rocks of the Unuk River Formation constitute the lowermost unit of the Hazelton Group. The basal contact with Triassic strata appears to lie near the top of a thick sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks. Neither an angular unconformity nor a widespread conglomerate marks the lower contact. This unit is not mapped on the property.

Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation (Unit 3)

A Pleinsbachian to Toarcian age is assigned to this unit by Britton et al.(1989). This pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence underlies the area immediately east of the property, and is comprised of a sequence of westward facing but locally overturned interbedded volcanics and lesser sediments. The volcanics are dominantly grey and green, massive to poorly bedded units, and range in composition from basaltic andesite to dacite. Pillow lavas, breccias, and felsic pyroclastics, including spherulitic rhyolite, have been reported in the John Peaks area, but were not mapped by Britton et al.(1989) within the Iliad



PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 5

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

13 POST-TECTONIC DYKES

- 13a Lamprophyre, andesite, diabase (narrow not shown)
- 13b King Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, quartz diorite
- 13c Newhawk monzonite: fine-grained trachy-monzonite

12 COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

- 12a Biotite granite
- 12b Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
- 12c Lee Brant Stock: K-feldspar porphyry, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite

JURASSIC

11 NICKEL MOUNTAIN GABBRO: metasomatic olivine-pyroxene gabbro

10 SYN TO POST-VOLCANIC INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic to phaneritic textured; possibly hypabyssal equivalents of extrusive rocks

- 10a Lehto Porphyry: K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry granodiorite to syenite
- 10b Bark Lake Dyke: fine- to medium-grained hornblende diorite
- 10c Andesite-Diorite Complex: metasomatic, fine- to medium-grained dikes with abundant xenoliths of dark green meta-andesite; (possibly Triassic)

9 UNUK RIVER DIORITE SUITE: medium- to coarse-grained, mafic to intermediate stocks

- 9a John Peaks metasomatic hornblende diorite
- 9b Max biotite-hornblende diorite; quartz diorite
- 9c Melville hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite
- 9d Cod Ridge biotite monzodiorite

TRIASSIC

8 BUCKE GLACIER STOCK: light grey, gneissic to foliated, medium-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

A - F METAMORPHIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNITS 1, 2 OR 3

- A Metapelite: dark grey, carbonaceous quartz-feldspar-sericite phyllite
- B Felsic metavolcanics: light green, quartz-albite-chlorite-sericite phyllite; locally with deformed lapilli
- C Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics: dark green, plagioclase-chlorite phyllite
- D Hornblende-plagioclase mylonite; mylonitic meta-tuffs
- E Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss; agmatitic migmatite
- F Strongly sheared rocks within the Unuk-Harrymel fault zone

GOSSANOUS ALTERATION ZONES

- Pyrite ± quartz ± sericite ± carbonate ± clay; locally foliated to schistose
- Disseminated pyrite in felsic volcanics

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Note: No stratigraphic order is implied within sequences.)

QUATERNARY

RECENT

17 UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS

- 7a Alluvium, glaciofluvial deposits, landslide debris, moraine
- 7b Alluvium underlain by Pleistocene to Recent basalt

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

6 BASALT FLOWS AND TEPHRA

- 6a Dark grey to black, basalt flows and tephra; minor pillow lavas
- 6b Basalt tephra

TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

MIDDLE JURASSIC (TOARCIAN TO BAJOCIAN)

5 SILTSTONE SEQUENCE (Salmon River Formation): Dark grey, well-bedded siltstone with minor sandstone and conglomerate.

- 5c Chert pebble conglomerate and arenite
- 5t Rhythmically bedded siltstone and shale (turbidite)
- 5w Thinly bedded wacke
- 5p Andesitic pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds

LOWER JURASSIC (TOARCIAN)

4 FELSIC VOLCANIC SEQUENCE (Mount Dilworth Formation): Light weathering, intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks, including dust, ash, crystal and lithic tuffs, lapilli tuff. Locally pyritiferous (3 to 15%) and gossanous. Minor chalcedonic quartz veins locally.

- 4a Variably bedded airfall tuffs
- 4f Massive felsic tuff
- 4r Black and white, carbonaceous felsic volcanics; locally flow banded and autobrecciated

LOWER JURASSIC (PLIENSBACHIAN TO TOARCIAN)

3 PYROCLASTIC-EPICLASTIC SEQUENCE (Betty Creek Formation): Heterogeneous, grey, green, locally purple or maroon, massive to bedded pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks; pillow lava

- 3a Green and grey, massive to poorly bedded andesite
- 3d Grey, green and purple dacitic tuff, lapilli tuff, crystal and lithic tuff; massive to well bedded; feldspar phyric
- 3f White weathering, felsic tuffs and breccias with quartz stringers
- 3l Andesitic lapilli tuff with pink siliceous clasts
- 3p Andesitic pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds
- 3t Black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite (turbidite)

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC (NORIAN TO SINEMURIAN)

2 ANDESITE SEQUENCE (Unuk River Formation): Green and grey, intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments; minor conglomerate and limestone

- 2a Grey and green, plagioclase ± hornblende porphyritic andesite; massive to poorly bedded
- 2b Grey and green, hornblende-(± pyroxene)-feldspar porphyritic andesitic lapilli and ash tuff
- 2s Grey, brown and green, thinly bedded, tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke
- 2t Black, thinly laminated siltstone (turbidite); shale; argillite
- 2g Dark grey, matrix-supported conglomerate with granitic cobbles
- 2l Grey, variably bedded limestone (completely recrystallized along South Unuk valley)

TRIASSIC

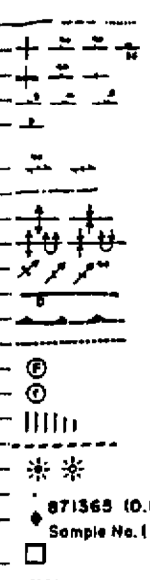
STUHINI GROUP

UPPER TRIASSIC (CARNIAN TO NORIAN)

1 LOWER VOLCANOSEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE: Brown, black and grey, mixed sedimentary rocks interbedded with medium to dark green, mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks

- 1t Grey to black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale, argillite (turbidite)
- 1w Brown and grey, fine grained tuffaceous wacke; minor siltstone or conglomerate
- 1l Grey, impure, silty, sandy limestone
- 1a Green, fine-grained, andesitic ash tuff; feldspar and hornblende phyric
- 1b Dark green basalt
- 1p Grey and green, andesitic breccia with augite-hornblende-plagioclase clasts and augite-rich matrix

SYMBOLS



- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, tops unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Bedding, estimated dip (gentle, moderate, steep)
- Stratigraphic tops in pillow volcanics
- Compositional layering in metamorphosed rocks; foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Trend line
- Regional anticline; syncline
- Antiform; synform (normal, overturned)
- Minor fold axis with M, Z or S symmetry; with plunge
- Fault (defined, assumed; D = downthrown side)
- Thrust fault (defined, assumed; teeth on upper plate)
- Air photo lineament
- Fossil locality
- Flamme
- Area with more than 40% Tertiary dykes
- Limit of major phyllite zone
- Volcanic vent (observed, assumed)
- Geologic section
- National geochemical reconnaissance sample site — 871365 (0.6, 48, 3.6, 11) Sample No. (Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm, Au ppb)
- Potassium-argon isotopic age site; H = hornblende: age in millions of years before present
- Mineral occurrence; MINFILE number — X83

AGE	GROUPS	FORMATIONS	MEMBERS	LITHOLOGIES
Bathonian	Bowser Lake	Ashman	Main Sequence	Turbidites, wackes, intraformational conglomerates
			Basal Conglomerate	Chert pebble conglomerates
Bajocian to Toarcian	Spatsizi(?)	Salmon River	Pyjama Beds	Thin bedded, alternating siltstones and mudstones
			Basal Limestone	Gritty, fossiliferous limestone
Toarcian	Hazelton	Mount Dilworth	Upper Lapilli Tuff	Dacitic lapilli tuff with flow-bandedd clasts
			Middle Welded Tuff	Dacitic welded ash flow and lappilli tuff
			Lower Dust Tuff	Dacitic dust tuff
Pliensbachian		Betty Creek	Sedimentary Members	Hematitic volcaniclastic sediments, and turbidites
			Volcanic Members	Andesitic to dacitic tuffs and flows
Sinemurian to Hettangian(?)		Unuk River	Premier Porphyry	Two feldspar + hornblende porphyritic tuffs
			Upper Andesite	Massive tuffs with local volcaniclastic sediments
			Upper Siltstone	Turbidites, minor limestones
			Middle Andesite	Massive tuffs and minor volcaniclastic sediments
			Lower Siltstone	Turbidites
			Lower Andesite	Massive to bedded ash tuffs
Norian to Carnian	Stuhini		Volcanic Members	Pyroxene porphyry flows and tuffs
			Sedimentary Members	Turbidites, limestones, conglomerates

TABLE 1. Table of Formations Unuk River Area

North property. The sedimentary rocks are, on the whole, less abundant than the volcanic rocks, and consist of black thinly bedded siltstone, shale, and argillite. Limestones are rare or absent in the Lower Jurassic section.

Jurassic Max Diorite Stock (Unit 9b)

This irregularly shaped Triassic or younger diorite stock intrudes the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. It is medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, and ranges in composition from biotite hornblende diorite to quartz diorite.

Structure

Actual fault surfaces or zones are rarely seen in the Unuk River area but they are possibly quite common and may have developed concurrently with regional folding. Britton et al.(1989) mapped several assumed faults on the property. These are assumed to be normal faults and are described as megascopic structures with small offsets.

The north-south trending Harrymel-South Unuk Shear Zone transects the northeastern corner of the property and is marked by mainly schistose rock fabrics. Britton et al.(1989) interpret this structure as a major east-dipping shear zone with normal offset, exposing different structural levels and stratigraphic sections.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Britton et al.(1989) list 55 mineral occurrences in the Unuk map-sheet. These showings are predominantly gold/silver occurrences and are hosted by a number of various lithologies. Most can be classified into one of four categories: stratabound, vein, skarn, and disseminations. Grove (1986) has determined that the age of the mineralizing events is variable and, notably, can be post-Triassic.

Stratabound mineralization consists almost exclusively of pyritic zones and lenses contained within a particular stratum or a restricted set of strata. The best example is the Eskay Creek prospect, currently being explored by Calpine Resources Incorporated and Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. Intrusive-contact (skarn) deposits show a close spatial and temporal relationship with igneous intrusions. Three deposits in this category are the E & L nickel/copper deposit (Minfile #006), the Max copper/iron skarn (Minfile #013), and the Chris-Anne copper/iron skarn (Minfile #125). Britton et al.(1989) stated:

> Mineralization at the E & L occurs within two medium- to coarse-grained, olivine-pyroxene gabbro bodies. These roughly triangular plugs are each approximately 1300 square metres in area and are probably connected. They intruded a sequence of argillites, tuffaceous siltstones, and grey dacitic ash tuffs that strike northwesterly with moderate to steep southwesterly dips. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite, with lesser amounts of pyrite and magnetite. In the northwestern gabbro, mineralization extends up to the contact with the sediments, whereas in the southeastern gabbro, mineralization is confined to the pluton. Diamond drilling has delineated pipe-like pods and disseminations of sulphides to a depth of 120 metres. Drill-indicated reserves are 2.8 million tonnes of 0.7% Ni and 0.6% Cu (Sharp, 1965).
>
> The Max prospect lies on the northwest side of McQuillan Ridge, between the Unuk and South Unuk Rivers, at elevations between 455 and 1500 metres. Massive magnetite with lesser pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur in skarn-altered sedimentary rocks adjacent to a diorite stock. Garnet, epidote, actinolite, and diopside characterize the skarn assemblage. Drilling has indicated a reserve of 11 million tonnes at 45% iron (Canadian Mines Handbook 1973-1974, page 432).
>
> The Chris-Anne prospect lies approximately 3 kilometres east of the Max. Skarn mineralization is reported in limestone beds which are up to 10 metres thick and that are interbedded with volcaniclastics. Magnetite and pyrrhotite-rich layers, from 0.5 to 7 metres thick,

with minor chalcopyrite, extend over a distance of 1 kilometre. There are minor intrusive bodies reported on the property. Grades range from 0.1% to 0.4% copper (Allan and MacQuarrie, 1981).

The gold potential of these skarn deposits does not appear to have been tested. Based on recent skarn studies (Ettlinger and Ray, 1988), this area has many features that are associated with gold-enriched skarns elsewhere in the province: sequences of calcareous and tuffaceous host rocks; structural deformation; intrusion by dioritic I-type granitoids; and contact metamorphism and recrystallization. Some auriferous skarns are enriched in cobalt, an element that may be a useful pathfinder.

High-grade precious metal quartz veins are the target of exploration programs at Mount Madge (Minfile #240 and #233) by Bighorn Development Corporation, and at the Doc prospect (Minfile #014) by Echo Bay Mines Limited. Britton et al.(1989) reported:

The Mount Madge prospects are located south of Sulphurets Creek near its confluence with Unuk River, on the east and west sides of Mandy Glacier. Two different targets are being evaluated (Kruchkowski and Sinden, 1988). On the west, the C-10 prospect (Minfile #240) is a stockwork of thin quartz veinlets, locally with thicker quartz lenses, in intensely altered, fine-grained tuffaceous andesite or dacite. Quartz veinlets locally form up to 30% of the rock. The alteration assemblage consists of quartz and sericite with up to 10% pyrite. Chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite are also present. The rocks are strongly foliated to schistose and are very similar to the broad alteration zones seen at Brucejack Plateau 12 kilometres to the northeast (Britton and Alldrick, 1988). Soil samples locally return analyses in excess of 1 ppm gold.

Two kilometres to the east, Ken Konkin discovered a massive pyrite-siderite float boulder with visible gold. Prospecting uphill led to the discovery of the GFJ veins (Minfile #233), apparently flat-lying, zoned siderite-quartz-sulphide veins that returned assays up to 121 grams per tonne gold (Kruchkowski and Sinden, 1988). The veins are poorly exposed. Float blocks seen this year display symmetrical zoning from margin to core across vein widths of 10 to 15 cm. Vein margins are 1 to 2 centimetres of thin white quartz layers separated by hairline accumulations of very fine-grained tin-white sulphide, probably arsenopyrite. The core is a very coarse-grained intergrowth of siderite, milky quartz, and cubes and clusters of pyrite, with lesser amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite as crystals and irregular masses. Rare tetrahedrite and visible gold have been observed (K.Konkin, personal communication, 1988). The veins cut variably foliated andesitic ash tuffs with thin interbeds of foliated to schistose siltstones.

The Doc prospect (Minfile #014) is located at treeline on a ridge overlooking the South Unuk River, opposite the mouth of Divelbliss Creek. The prospect consists of several west-northwest trending quartz veins up to 2 metres wide that have surface strike lengths of up to 275 metres (Gewargis, 1986). The main veins (Q17, Q22) are massive white quartz with sparse sulphide mineralization (5% to 10%) consisting of galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite, with associated specular hematite and magnetite. Precious metal values are mostly confined to the sheared edges of veins and immediately adjacent wallrock. Shear zones with very little quartz may also return good values. Seraphim (1948) observed that gold was associated with either specular hematite or with galena and pyrite, but not with chalcopyrite and pyrite assemblages. The veins are a true fissure type, crosscutting folded and metamorphosed andesitic tuffs and thin-bedded sediments, including marble, that have been intruded by irregular dioritic dykes or sills and small monzodioritic plugs. The veins are different from any others seen in the Sulphurets or Unuk map areas. They have very restricted wallrock alteration aureoles, no apparent zoning, and appear to be limited to a few large fluid pathways. In this, they display characteristics of mesothermal veins. Structural control of the vein sets has not been determined but may be due to fractures related to folds in the host rocks. Total mineral inventory of the Q17 and other veins is given as 426,000 tonnes with 9.26 grams per tonne gold and 44.91 grams per tonne silver (Northern Miner, November 7, 1988).

Porphyry-type disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite mineralization occurs immediately north and south of King Creek, west of Harrymel Creek. Two properties have been worked: the VV to the south and the Cole to the north.

The VV property (Minfile #079) is the site of a heavily weathered monzonitic intrusive body in fault contact, on the east and west, with layered andesitic lapilli tuffs and tuff breccias with minor siltstone and calcareous sandstone interbeds. The stock is 250 metres wide, at least 6 kilometres long, strikes northerly, and dips steeply to the west, parallel to the country rocks. Chalcopyrite occurs in quartz stockworks and as fine disseminations within the monzonite. Molybdenite, sphalerite, malachite, and azurite have also been reported (Winter and McInnis, 1975; Mawer et al., 1977). Representative assays give 0.34% copper, 0.003% molybdenum, 2.1 grams per tonne silver, and 0.8 gram per tonne gold. Maximum gold and silver values obtained were 8.65 grams per tonne gold and 19.54 grams per tonne silver (Mawer et al., 1977).

The Cole prospect (Minfile #209) is situated approximately 4 kilometres north of the VV claims; it appears to be on strike with the same fault system and has similar intrusive and country rocks. Mineralization consists of up to 10% pyrite as disseminations and fracture fillings. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite have been reported but the bedrock source of the gold/silver soil anomalies has not been located (Korenic, 1982; Gareau, 1983). Reported assays range up to 0.43% copper, 7.12 grams per tonne gold, and 13.03 grams per tonne silver. Gold and copper values show a positive correlation on both properties.

At this time, the Eskay Creek prospect, located 20 km northeast of the Iliad North property, is the most significant showing in the area. This prospect comprises at least eight mineralized zones occurring over a strike length of 1800 m within a sequence of felsic volcanics (Mount Dilworth Formation). This property is currently being explored by Calpine and Consolidated Stikine Silver. Preliminary drilling on the '21 Zone' intersected 96 feet assaying 0.752 oz/ton gold and 1.13 oz/ton silver including 52.5 feet grading 1.330 oz/ton gold and 1.99 oz/ton silver (*Northern Miner*, November 7, 1988).

The drilling results obtained to date indicate that the '21 Zone' extends over 335 m and is open along strike and at depth. Based on the results of 70 drill holes completed to June 1, 1989, a preliminary geological reserve of 2.8 million tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver was calculated for the '21 Zone' (Consolidated Stikine Silver, 1989 Annual Report). These deposits have been variously described as silicified shear zones (Harris, 1985) or as volcanogenic deposits (Donnelly, 1976). The mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic breccias and graphitic argillites in contact with overlying intermediate volcanic rocks.

A review of all the available information (Minfile, assessment reports, geological maps, reports, etc.) indicates that two mineralized occurrences are known within the area currently covered by the Iliad 1 and 4 claims.

The Iliad #4 zinc showing (Minfile #230) occurs along the west bank of Harrymel Creek about 3 km north of its junction with the Unuk River. The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments. On the east side of Harrymel Creek, Stuhini Group rocks are intruded by a quartz diorite stock. A north-trending fault parallels Harrymel Creek and separates the altered volcaniclastics from silicified and banded dioritic schists which marks the contact between the diorite intrusions and Stuhini Group rocks. A gossanous zone occurs along the fault and hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of sphalerite, specular hematite, pyrite, and about 10% magnetite.

The North Fork copper showing (Minfile #226) is located on the east side of Harrymel Creek, near the centre of the property. The area of the showing is underlain by a medium-grained diorite which is partly epidotized and hosts minor disseminated magnetite. Malachite staining and minor chalcopyrite occur within the diorite.

1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 property exploration, completed between September 9 and October 16, consisted of helicopter-supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemistry (lithogeochemical, stream silt, and heavy mineral sampling). Areas of known mineralization and gossans noted within the area were investigated and sampled.

A total of 15 rock, 9 stream silt, and 4 heavy mineral samples were forwarded to Bondar-Clegg & Company in Vancouver for multi-element analyses; Au by fire assay-AA and the remaining 29 elements by I.C.P. (results are presented in the Appendix, along with rock sample descriptions).

The accompanying map depicts the property geology (modified after Britton et al.,1989), with 1989 prospecting traverses, sample locations, and Au/Ag/As/Sb analytical results. Descriptions of the exploration completed and the results follow.

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed over selected parts of the property. This work was concentrated in the area of the Max diorite underlying the central portion of the property, and along the northern edge of the property where small gossanous areas were noted during an aerial reconnaissance.

The property is underlain by an assemblage of northerly striking inter-bedded black and green argillite, chert, quartzite, and limestone of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group which has been intruded by irregularly shaped Triassic or younger dioritic bodies. A large dioritic stock containing numerous mag-netite lenses underlies the central portion of the property. The North Fork copper showing (Minfile #226) is reportedly located within this dioritic stock. Prospecting did not locate this showing. Two lithogeochemical samples from this area yielded weakly elevated copper values (KVR-067 diorite stock, 428 ppm; KER-077 quartzite adjacent to stock, 453 ppm).

The Iliad #4 zinc showing (Minfile #230) is reportedly located adjacent to Harrymel Creek near the northwest corner of the ILIAD 4 claim. Budget constraints did not allow an examination of this area during the current exploration program. This area should be examined as part of any future exploration programs.

Lithogeochemical sampling completed on the property did not yield any anomalous precious metals values.

STREAM SILT SAMPLING

Stream silt geochemical sampling was conducted on the property as part of the current exploration program. Stream silt samples were collected whenever streams were crossed during reconnaissance prospecting traverses. The designation of anomalous values is based on the regional G.S.C. survey statistical results in Open File 1645 combined with a visual observation of data obtained during the 1989 exploration on a number of claim groups in the Unuk River area. Based on these criteria, they were no anomalous precious metals values detected. However, silt samples collected along a stream located along the northern edge of the property all yielded elevated zinc values:

Sample	Zn ppm
KVL-009	676
KVL-010	840
KCL-022	1,116
KVL-011	501
KVL-012	556

Prospecting completed along this drainage course did not locate any mineralization. Nevertheless, additional exploration is required in this area, particularly in the upper reaches of the drainage, to determine the significance of these elevated zinc values.

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLING

A heavy mineral stream sediment sampling survey was conducted on the property as part of the current exploration program. Heavy mineral samples were collected in parts of a creek where there is a sudden transition from high to low energy, if present, moss mat was used. Samples were sieved to -20 mesh and a 3 to 5 kg sample of sieved material was collected.

The samples were forwarded to Bondar-Clegg and Company in Vancouver for multi-element analyses: Au by fire assay-AA and the remaining 29 elements by I.C.P. The heavy mineral separation consists of floating off the light (<3.3) minerals using methylene-iodine followed by magnetic separation. A sample weight of 0.5 grams is taken for the I.C.P. and the remainder used for fire assay.

The heavy mineral sampling survey was conducted by Mr. M. Waskett-Myers of Keewatin Engineering Inc. which company has done a considerable amount of work in the Unuk River area, and in the process, has assembled a fairly substantial data base. These data were used to assess the values obtained on the property.

Heavy mineral sampling is a good first-pass tool and should be considered as a micro-prospecting approach to evaluating an area.

Four heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the claims. Sample KWH-27 from the northern edge of the property, yielded an elevated gold value of 300 ppb. Silt samples collected along this creek yielded elevated zinc values; however, this was not reflected in the heavy mineral sampling. A small follow-up program may be worthwhile to determine the significance of the elevated gold and zinc values.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1989 exploration program consists of helicopter supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits and for the purpose of fulfilling assessment requirements. This work was concentrated in the area of the Max diorite underlying the central portion of the property and along the northern edge of the property where small gossanous areas were noted during an aerial reconnaissance of the area.

The property is underlain by an assemblage of northerly striking sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group which has been intruded by irregularly shaped Triassic or younger dioritic bodies. Numerous magnetite lenses were located within the Max diorite. The North Fork copper showing is reportedly located within this diorite stock; however, it was not located.

A heavy mineral stream sediment sampling survey was completed over the property as part of the 1989 exploration program. One sample, collected from a creek draining the northern edge of the property, yielded an elevated gold value of 300 ppb. Stream silt samples collected along this creek all yielded elevated zinc values; however, prospecting completed along this drainage course did not locate any mineralization. Nevertheless, additional exploration is required in this area to determine the significance of the elevated gold value, and particularly in the upper reaches of the drainage, to determine the significance of the elevated zinc values.

The Iliad #4 zinc showing is reportedly located adjacent to Harrymel Creek, near the northwest corner of the ILIAD 4 claim. Budget constraints did not allow an examination of this area during the current exploration program. This area should be examined as part of any future property exploration.

Reconnaissance prospecting combined with geological mapping is required over the eastern and western portions of the property, areas which were not investigated during the current exploration program.

CERTIFICATE - C. H. Aussant

I, Claude Henry Aussant, of 31 Templebow Way N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc.Geology (1976), and I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am the author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Iliad North Property**, ILIAD 1 and 4 Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally worked on the property during the program described herein.

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 **Winslow Gold Corp.**, **Yellowstrike Resources Inc.** or **Mendocino Resources Inc.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 6th day of November, A.D. 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date January 16, 1990
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

C. H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
CLAUDE H. AUSSANT

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
C. H. AUSSANT
FELLOW

CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID GEORGE DuPRE, of 56 Parkgrove Crescent in the Municipality of Delta in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. Geology (1969), and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

2) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

3) I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at Suite 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

4) I am the co-author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Iliad North Property**, ILIAD 1 and 4 Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally supervised the Iliad North project and visited the site on two occasions between September 6 and October 15, 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 **Winslow Gold Corp.**, **Yellowstrike Resources Inc.**, or **Mendocino Resources Inc.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 6th day of November, A.D. 1989.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. G. DuPRE
FELLOW

David G. DuPre, B.Sc., P.Geol., FGAC

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A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Rock Sample Descriptions
Analytical Techniques
Certificates of Analysis

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name / Address	Position	Dates		Man Days
C. H. Aussant Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16		2.50
B. C. Beattie Calgary, Alberta	Assistant Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16		2.50
M. Waskett-Myers Vancouver, B,C.	Geochemist	Sep.9-Oct.16		0.50
B. McIntyre Vancouver, B.C.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16		0.50
S. Hardlotte LaRonge, Sask.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16		1.50
Don McLeod LaRonge, Sask.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16		0.75
Dennis McLeod Stanley Mission, Sask.	Junior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16		1.50
Irvine Roberts Stanley Mission, Sask.	Junior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16		0.75
C. Oevermann Smithers, B.C.	Cook	Sep.9-Oct.16		1.25
			TOTAL	11.75

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

KCR-020	<5	grab o/c; argillite, greyish green, rusty weathered, fractured, quartz-carbonate stringers parallel and perpendicular to foliation, minor diss pyrite, minor magnetite
KCR-021	<5	grab o/c; quartz diorite, dark green, fine-grained, extensively fractured, slickensides along foliation planes, quartz-carbonate fracture filling, 2% diss pyrite
KCR-023	<5	grab o/c; sandstone, greenish grey, very fine-grained, pyrite as 1% disseminations and lining fracture surfaces, rusty weathered, interbedded limestone and chert
KCR-024	<5	grab o/c; siltstone, green, schistose, magnetite pockets/lenses/stringers parallel to foliation 350°/vertical, interbedded chert/limestone, appears to be a number of magnetite-rich zones
KCR-025	<5	grab o/c; argillite, black, calcite lining fracture planes, 330°/60°W
KCR-040	<5	grab o/c; massive magnetite in very fine-grained diorite
KVR-053	<5	grab o/c; quartz diorite, rusty weathered, minor pyrite
KVR-054	<5	grab o/c; quartz diorite, porphyritic, <1% pyrite
KVR-066	<5	grab o/c; diorite, rusty weathered, magnetite rich, <1% disseminated pyrite
KVR-067	<5	talus; diorite, magnetite rich, 2-3% pyrite/pyrrhotite
KVR-068	<5	talus; diorite, magnetite rich (50%), trace sulphides
KVR-069	7	grab o/c; quartz-rich fractured zone 10 cm wide in argillite parallel to foliation, 1-2% pyrite
KER-077	<5	grab o/c; quartzite, well laminated, 1-2% diss pyrite
KPR-079	10	grab o/c; massive magnetite in fine-grained quartz diorite
KPR-080	6	float; quartzite, grey, fine-grained, rusty weathered, 5% disseminated pyrite

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: Iliad North

Area (Grid):

Collectors:

Results Plotted By:

Map: N.T.S.:

Date:

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA: Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	STREAM DATA: Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity	SPRING	DRY GULLY				
KCL022	Diorite O/C		✓	✓					1.0	0.1							
KVL009	interbedded LST/Arg 50° 60°/40 75°NE	✓		✓					2.0	0.2							
KVL010	" Arg/slst	✓		✓					2.0	0.1							
KVL011			✓	✓					1.0	0.1							
KVL012	mn organics			✓					1.0	0.05							
KEL076				✓					1.0	0.02							
KPL031				✓					1.0	[illegible]							
KPL032		✓	✓	✓					1.0	0.1							
KPL033				✓					3.0	0.1							

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BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06781.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
PROJECT: PARADIGM

SUBMITTED BY: TERRAMIN RES. LAB
DATE PRINTED: 4-OCT-89

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold Fire Assay	93	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA
2	Ag	Silver	93	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	As	Arsenic	93	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Ba	Barium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Be	Beryllium	93	0.5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Bi	Bismuth	93	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Cd	Cadmium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Ce	Cerium	93	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Co	Cobalt	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	Cr	Chromium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	Cu	Copper	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	Ga	Gallium	93	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	La	Lanthanum	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
14	Li	Lithium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Mo	Molybdenum	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Nb	Niobium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	Ni	Nickel	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Pb	Lead	93	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	Rb	Rubidium	93	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	Sb	Antimony	93	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	Sc	Scandium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	Sn	Tin	93	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Sr	Strontium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Ta	Tantalum	93	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	Te	Tellurium	93	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	V	Vanadium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	W	Tungsten	93	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Y	Yttrium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
29	Zn	Zinc	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
30	Zr	Zirconium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-06781.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
PROJECT: PARADIGM

SUBMITTED BY: TERRAMIN RES. LAB
DATE PRINTED: 4-OCT-89

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
T STREAM SEDIMENT,SILT	41	1 -80	41	DRY, SIEVE -80	41
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	52	2 -150	52	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	52

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INVOICE TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ILLIAD NORTH PROPERTY
HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

LAB NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	LOCATI	Au(30g (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr. (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Te (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
75770008	89 K WH25	ILL	-5	-0.2	31	40	-0.5	6	-1	12	31	74	30	4	4	6	3	2	90	-2	110	11	4	-20	55	-10	-10	78	-10	6	113	10
75770010	89 K WH26	ILL	6	-0.2	24	96	-0.5	-2	-1	-5	28	43	74	3	-1	7	3	-1	31	-2	127	-5	5	-20	62	-10	-10	94	-10	5	84	6
75770011	89 K WH27	ILL	300	-0.2	31	61	-0.5	6	-1	-5	35	44	154	4	-1	6	3	-1	30	-2	162	8	5	-20	83	-10	-10	147	-10	3	186	4
75770012	89 K WH28	ILL	10	-0.2	24	50	-0.5	-2	-1	8	26	42	163	-2	2	5	4	-1	21	-2	103	6	3	-20	42	-10	-10	78	-10	5	54	4

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
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(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06966.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KC-R020	Ilizo North	<5	<0.2	<5	12	<0.5	4	<1	<5	8	34	74
R2 89KC-R021		<5	<0.2	<5	193	<0.5	6	1	<5	13	21	14
R2 89KC-R023		<5	<0.2	<5	22	<0.5	4	<1	<5	28	20	204
R2 89KC-R024		<5	<0.2	16	15	<0.5	7	<1	<5	3	<1	58
R2 89KC-R025		<5	<0.2	<5	54	<0.5	<2	<1	6	3	26	22
R2 89KE-R077	Iliao North	<5	<0.2	6	13	<0.5	4	<1	<5	37	56	453
R2 89KP-R079	Iliao N	10	<0.2	38	12	<0.5	<2	2	<5	60	10	266
R2 89KP-R080	Iliao N	6	<0.2	<5	31	<0.5	<2	2	16	13	79	29
R2 89KV-R053	Iliao N	<5	<0.2	<5	15	<0.5	3	2	<5	10	35	104
R2 89KV-R054	Iliao N	<5	<0.2	<5	34	<0.5	<2	2	<5	11	30	33

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R2 89KC-R020		12	<1	5	<1	6	8	<2	<20	<5	3	<20
R2 89KC-R021		18	<1	23	<1	11	8	<2	<20	<5	12	<20
R2 89KC-R023		11	<1	8	2	4	8	<2	<20	<5	7	<20
R2 89KC-R024		7	<1	2	3	2	<1	<2	<20	12	<1	<20
R2 89KC-R025		<2	2	4	<1	1	24	<2	<20	<5	3	<20
R2 89KF-R077		5	<1	2	5	3	10	<2	<20	6	3	<20
R2 89KP-R079		8	<1	2	3	<1	8	<2	<20	16	<1	<20
R2 89KP-R080		22	8	12	2	9	12	<2	<20	<5	10	<20
R2 89KV-R053		11	<1	4	1	3	25	<2	41	7	6	<20
R2 89KV-R054		11	<1	6	<1	5	34	<2	<20	<5	7	<20

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PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89KC-R020		26	<10	<10	63	<10	6	19	2
R2 89KC-R021		74	<10	<10	204	<10	6	31	3
R2 89KC-R023		29	<10	<10	148	<10	5	64	1
R2 89KC-R024		5	<10	<10	81	<10	<1	3	<1
R2 89KC-R025		8	<10	<10	28	<10	12	3	<1
R2 89KE-R077		6	<10	<10	47	<10	9	10	2
R2 89KP-R079		15	<10	<10	5	<10	1	12	1
R2 89KP-R080		18	<10	<10	154	<10	9	61	34
R2 89KV-R053		57	<10	<10	94	<10	7	12	14
R2 89KV-R054		68	<10	<10	99	<10	6	14	4

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 29-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-07573.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KC-R 040	ILIAD N.	<5	<0.2	16	15	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	46	14	103
R2 89KV-R 066	ILIAD N.	<5	<0.2	<5	23	<0.5	4	<1	<5	26	20	24
R2 89KV-R 067		<5	0.6	<5	31	<0.5	<2	<1	9	75	8	478
R2 89KV-R 068		<5	<0.2	<5	17	<0.5	<2	<1	7	26	12	69
R2 89KV-R 069	ILIAD N	7	0.3	8	12	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	37	159	243

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DATE PRINTED: 29-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-07571.0

PROJECT: INUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89KC-R 040		13	<1	7	3	6	37	<2	<20	10	8	<20
R2 89KV-R 066		12	14	9	10	9	14	<2	78	14	9	<20
R2 89KV-R 067		9	30	2	6	10	13	<2	83	11	21	<20
R2 89KV-R 068		13	27	5	5	11	9	<2	66	15	14	<20
R2 89KV-R 069		3	12	4	6	3	9	<2	38	11	5	<20

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PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89KC-R 040		39	<10	<10	602	<10	4	53	<1
R2 89KV-R 066		73	17	14	213	<10	3	25	3
R2 89KV-R 067		27	39	<10	237	<10	25	28	3
R2 89KV-R 068		66	32	11	214	<10	22	31	2
R2 89KV-R 069		2	18	<10	49	<10	3	18	2

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 23-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06999.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
T1 89[illegible]E-L 76		<5	0.9	21	58	<0.5	2	1	76	32	43	52
T1 89KC-L 22		<5	0.3	30	98	<0.5	2	10	21	42	34	228
T1 89KP-L 31		13	0.3	27	90	<0.5	2	2	15	37	19	54
T1 89KP-L 32		34	<0.2	23	103	<0.5	4	2	18	59	34	55
T1 89KP-L 33		14	0.3	25	88	<0.5	2	<1	15	19	29	93
T1 89KV-L 09		6	0.3	27	99	<0.5	2	6	12	44	39	182
T1 89KV-L 10		11	0.4	30	97	<0.5	<2	6	12	43	26	187
T1 89KV-L 11		11	0.5	36	132	<0.5	2	6	27	39	33	117
T1 89KV-L 12		8	1.7	11	86	<0.5	<2	8	37	25	24	137

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
T1 89FE-L 76		13	29	14	7	22	43	<2	<20	9	6	<20
T1 89KC-L 22		16	8	12	6	14	41	4	<20	14	5	<20
T1 89KP-L 31		15	6	10	3	11	22	<2	<20	11	4	<20
T1 89KP-L 32		15	7	18	6	10	45	3	<20	9	4	<20
T1 89KP-L 33		15	8	15	3	11	25	9	<20	8	2	<20
T1 89KV-L 09		15	7	11	2	11	40	3	<20	10	6	<20
T1 89KV-L 10		15	6	11	3	9	34	<2	<20	11	5	<20
T1 89KV-L 11		17	11	12	6	13	44	7	<20	10	3	<20
T1 89KV-L 12		16	21	10	8	16	47	7	37	7	2	<20

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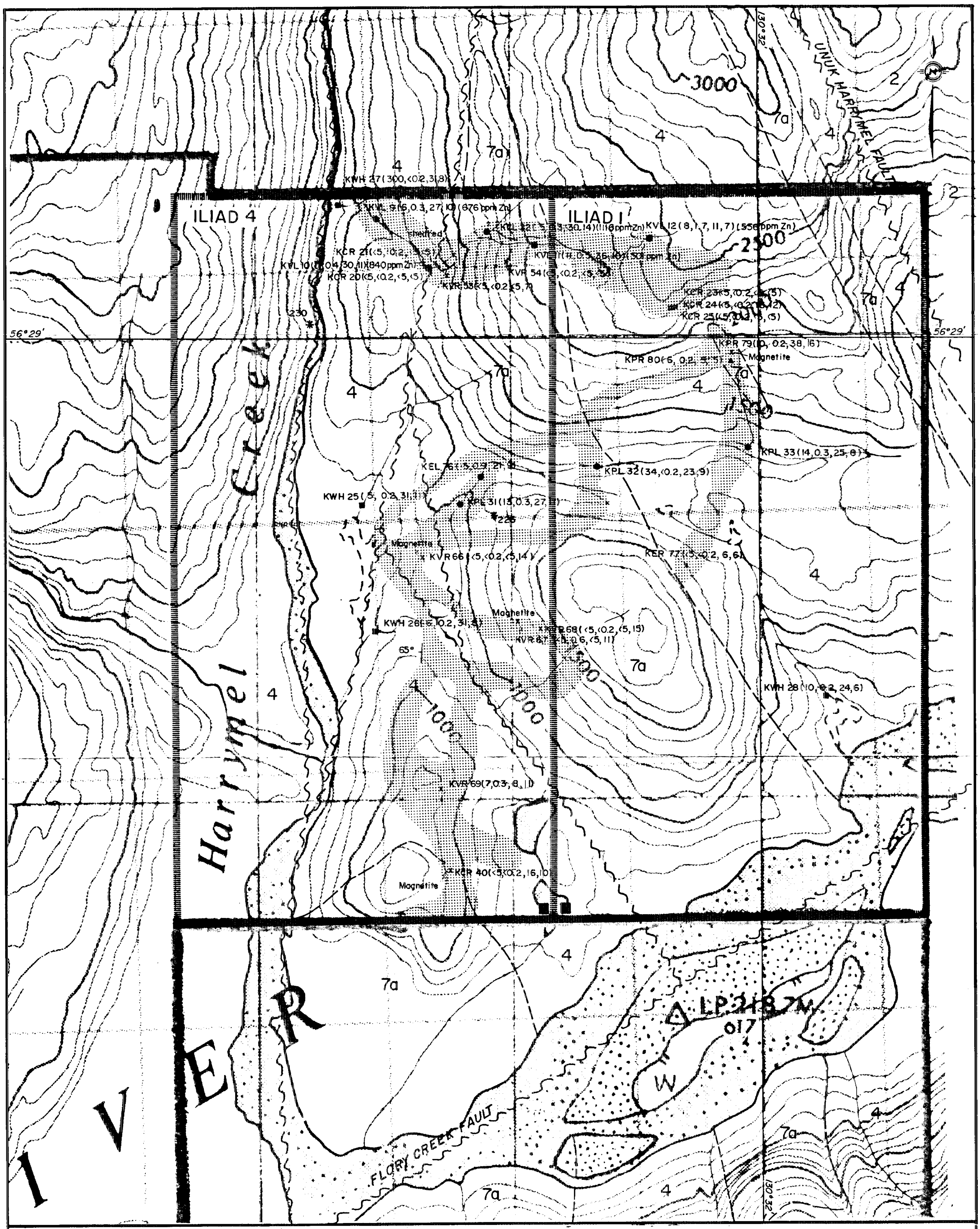
SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
T1 89FE-L 76		39	<10	<10	65	<10	22	203	19
T1 89KC-L 22		46	<10	<10	87	<10	12	1116	9
T1 89KP-L 31		67	<10	<10	76	<10	8	117	7
T1 89KP-L 32		42	<10	<10	59	<10	8	199	5
T1 89KP-L 33		44	<10	<10	54	<10	9	146	3
T1 89KV-L 09		61	<10	<10	81	<10	13	676	5
T1 89KV-L 10		55	<10	<10	75	<10	11	840	4
T1 89KV-L 11		46	<10	<10	57	<10	14	501	4
T1 89KV-L 12		63	<10	<10	43	<10	20	556	7

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Iliad 1 & 4

Personnel and Crew	$ 5,203.02
Transportation - helicopter/fixed wing/fuel	2,913.35
Camp - food/accommodation	874.40
Assay/Report/Drafting/Secretarial	2,215.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$11,206.20**



LEGEND

Volcanic Sedimentary Rocks

Pleistocene to Recent

[1] Basalt flows and tephra: dark brown to black, minor pillow lavas

Lower Jurassic (Pliensbachian to Toarcian)

[2] Betty Creek Formation: pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence, heterogeneous, grey-green, massive to bedded, pyroclastics and sedimentary rocks (black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale, and argillite)

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic (Norian to Sinemurian)

[3] Unuk River Formation: andesite sequence, green and grey, intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows, with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments, minor conglomerates, and limestone

Upper Triassic (Carnian to Norian)

[4] Stuhini Group: brown, black, grey; mixed sedimentary rocks (siltstone, shale, argillite, limestone, chert), with minor mafic to intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks

Intrusive Rocks

Tertiary

[5] Post-Tectonic Dykes

King Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, and hornblende to quartz diorite; limits of the unit shown indicate where the dykes exceed 50% of the exposed bedrock

[9] Hawilson Monzonite - fine grained monzonite

[6] Coast Plutonic Complex: hornblende-biotite-quartz diorite to granodiorite.

Jurassic

[7] Unuk River Diorite Suite:
- a) Max: biotite-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite
- b) Melvelle: hornblende-biotite diorite, quartz diorite

Metamorphic Rocks

[8] Metamorphic equivalents of Units 1, 2, or 3
- a) hornblende, mylonite gneiss, mylonite
- b) Unuk-Harrymel Fault Zone, strongly sheared rock within fault zone

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (observed, assumed)
- Bedding with dip
- Foliation
- Regional anticline
- Fault (defined, assumed)
- Airphoto lineament
- Regional stream silt sample site (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm Sb ppm)
- Minfile mineral occurrence (Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm)
- Rock sample - outcrop (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Rock sample - float (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Stream silt sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Heavy mineral sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Trench
- 1989 Prospecting coverage

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,662

YELLOWSTRIKE RESOURCES INC. / MENDOCINO RESOURCES INC.	
ILIAD NORTH GEOLOGY & 1989 EXPLORATION LOCATIONS & RESULTS	
DATE: NOV. 1989	NTS: 104 B/7
PROJECT: ILIAD NORTH	
SCALE: 1:10,000 (0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES)	
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.	MAP No. 1