Homer Property

GEOLOGICAL, PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
HOMER PROPERTY
HOMER 1 to 4 Mineral Claims
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 104-B/7E
Latitude 56°26′ North
Longitude 130°36′ West
British Columbia

November 6, 1989

on behalf of
FERET EXPLORATION LTD.
and
BODEGA VENTURES INC.
Vancouver, B.C.

by
C. H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC
- and -
D. G. DuPré, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
#800, 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E5

ABSTRACT

The Homer property consists of 4 contiguous modified-grid claims totalling 63 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 primarily by Upper Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group. An irregularly shaped Triassic or younger diorite stock referred to as the Max Diorite intrudes these sediments in the northeast portion of the property. The southeast corner of the property is underlain by the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation which consists of andesitic volcanics with lesser sediments.

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 Exploration 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 27 km northeast of the Homer property and currently being explored by Calpine and Consolidated Stikine, 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 a number of showings within or adjacent to the property boundaries.

The Homer #3 copper showing occurs at the north end of a small lake near the southwest corner of the property. A gossanous zone within the Flory Creek Fault zone hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Located on the same structure, directly west of the property boundary, is the Six Mile #2 copper showing. Minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault zone. The Unuk River (Nine Mile) copper showing is reported to occur on the HOMER 1 claim. Altered magnetite skarns reportedly occur along the diorite contact with the Stuhini sediments. In 1929, two claims were located to cover a showing with a high percentage of copper. The Cebuck Creek gold/silver showing occurs adjacent to the northeast boundary of the property, and in 1929, two placer claims were located near the mouth of Fewright Creek.

In the 1960's, Granduc Mines Ltd. conducted exploration programs in the vicinity of the Homer property, which encompassed portions of the current property area. Small occurrences of magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with trace chalcopyrite were located near the diorite contact. In 1987, a limited amount of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling was completed over the southeast corner of the property and along Cebuck Creek, adjacent to the northeast property boundary. A 70 cm quartz vein occurring along the west bank of Cebuck Creek yielded values up to 0.08 oz/ton Au. An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was conducted over the property in 1988. Interpretation of the data outlined the possible presence of iron formation in the south-central part of the HOMER 2 claim and delineated a number of weak to moderate strength EM conductors.

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 the assessment requirements. Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed in areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property. Lithogeochemical

sampling completed in this area did not yield any anomalous precious or base metals values. A number of stream silt samples collected from creeks draining the southeastern portion of the property yielded elevated to anomalous gold values, and one heavy mineral sample, from a creek in the north-central part of the HOMER 4 claim, yielded elevated precious and base metals values. This creek, however, originates beyond the property boundary; consequently, these values may be due to mineralization located on the adjacent property area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

MAPS

INTRODUCTION

Ferret Exploration Ltd. and Bodega Ventures Inc. commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a field exploration program on the Homer property located in the Unuk River area of northern British Columbia. Exploration was carried out under the direction of 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 the program was to evaluate the property's potential for hosting economic precious metal deposits and for the purpose of fulfilling the assessment requirements. Exploration consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical (lithogeochemical, stream silts, and heavy minerals) sampling.

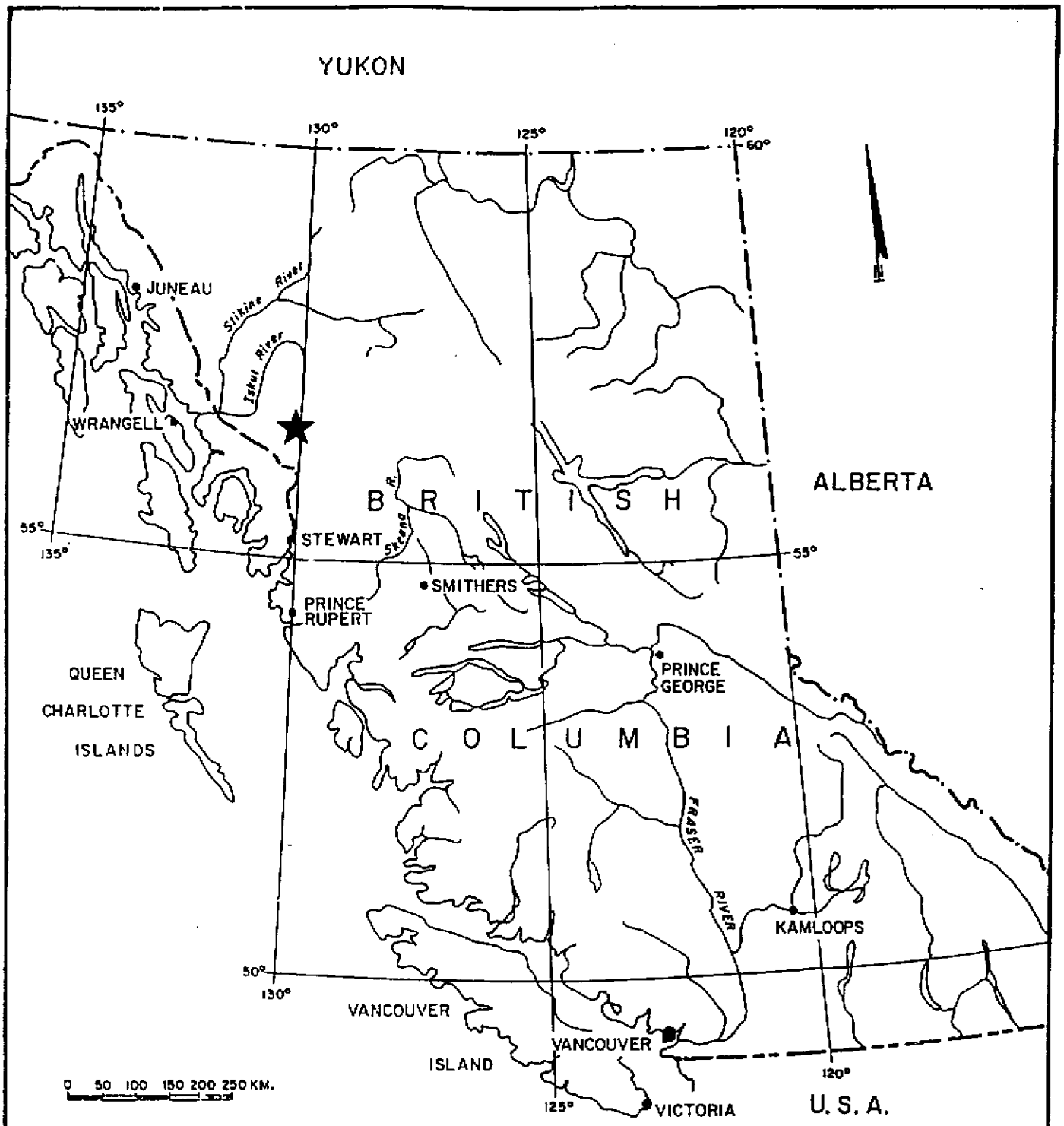
Location and Access

The Homer property is located in northwest 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°26′ North latitude and 130°36′ 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

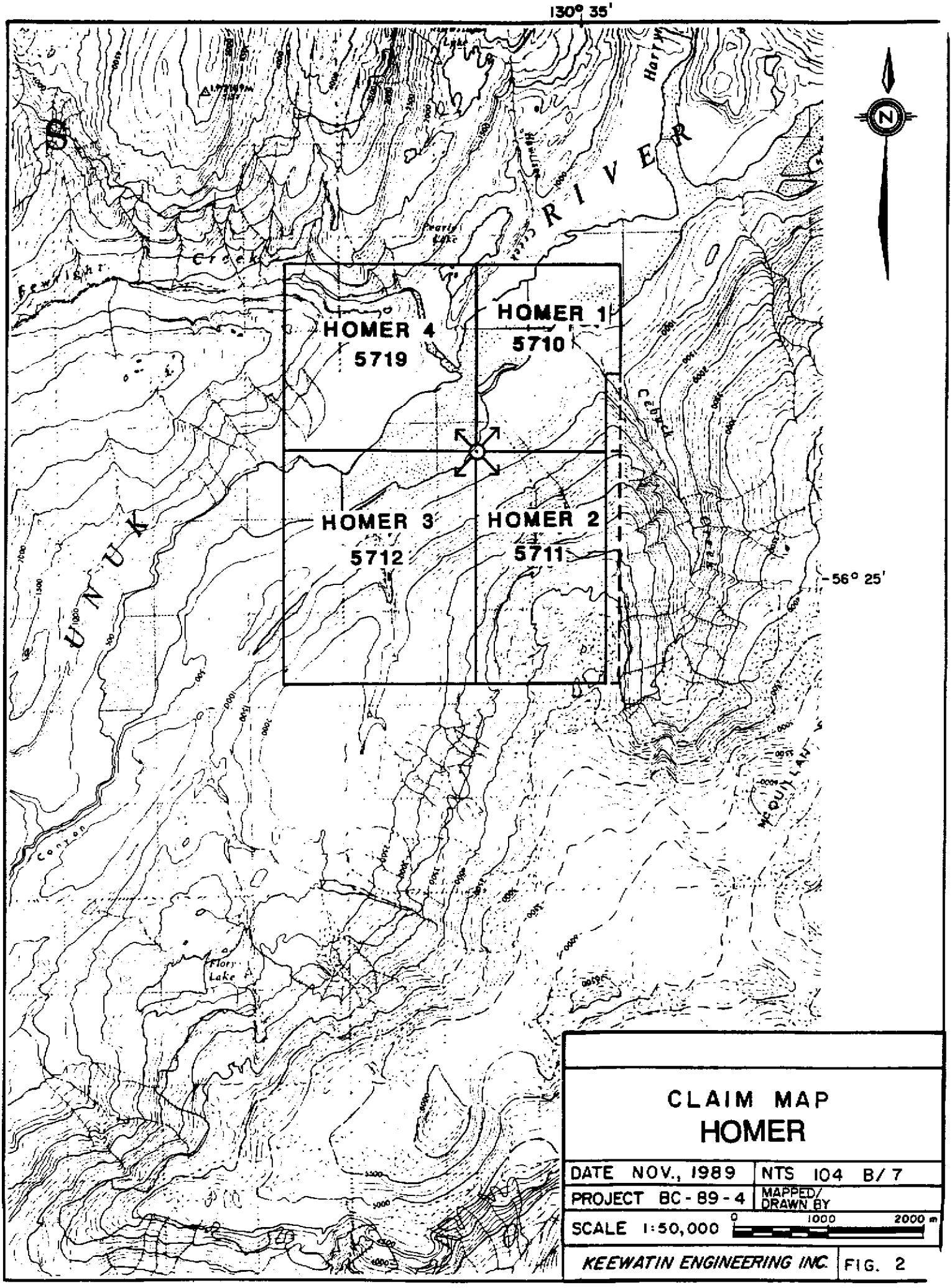
The Homer property (Figure 2) consists of four modified-grid claims totalling 63 units located within the Skeena Mining Division. Relevant claims data are tabulated below:



★ PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure I

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.


130° 35'
HOMER 4
5719
HOMER 1
5710
HOMER 3
5712
HOMER 2
5711
56° 25'
UNUK
RIVER
Creek
Canyon
Flory Lake
CLAIM MAP
HOMER
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	No.of Units	Record Number	Date of Record	Expiry Year
HOMER 1	12	5710	Jan.5/87	1990
HOMER 2	15	5711	Jan.5/87	1990
HOMER 3	20	5712	Jan.5/87	1990
HOMER 4	16	5713	Jan.5/87	1990

These claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder (Mr. A. Erlank) and Winslow Gold Corp. Winslow subsequently optioned the property to Ferret Exploration Ltd./Bodega Ventures Inc. The claim records and maps show that the property was subsequently overstaked. The eastern edge of the HOMER 1 and 2 claims encompass a sliver of pre-existing mineral claims.

Physiography and Climate

The Homer property is situated within the Coast Range physiographic division and is characterized by northern rain forest and sub-alpine plateaus. The northeast trending U-shaped South Unuk River valley bisects the property. Elevations range from 150 m in the valley of the Unuk River to 1370 m in the southeastern part of the property. The toe of a glacier almost reaches the southeastern corner of the property.

A transitional tree line, characterized by dense sub-alpine scrub, meanders through the property at approximately 915 m elevation. The terrain found above tree line is typified by intermontane alpine flora. Conifers up to 30 m tall are common below tree line, especially within the 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 mild short 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.

HISTORY OF 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 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 reserve grading 2.8 million tons of 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver has been calculated for the #21 Zone (Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. N.P.L. 1989 Annual Report).

The Unuk River area was covered by regional geological mapping in 1988 as part of the Iskut-Sulphurets project conducted 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 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.(1989) reported 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. One stream sediment sample was collected from a stream draining the Homer property, but did not yield any elevated values.

A review of the material in the government's Assessment Report Archives indicates that the entire Unuk River area was subjected to reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting by Newmont Mines Ltd. in 1959-1962. This work led to the discovery of a number of showings within or adjacent to the property boundaries.

The Homer #3 copper showing (Minfile #224) occurs at the north end of a small lake on the southwest corner of the HOMER 3 mineral claim. A gossanous zone within the Flory Creek Fault zone hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Located west of the property and on the same structure is the Six Mile #2 copper showing (Minfile #225). Minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault zone.

The Unuk River (Nine Mile) copper showing (Minfile #96) occurs on the HOMER 1 claim. In 1929, two claims were located to cover a showing with a high percentage of copper.

The Cebuck Creek gold/silver showing (Minfile #222) occurs adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the property. In 1978, a small pit was excavated close to the edge of Cebuck Creek in a pyritized volcanic sandstone.

In 1929, two placer claims were located near the mouth of Fewright Creek (Minfile #223). Gravels were reported to carry free gold on the surface, to an equivalent amount of approximately 14 grams/tonne Au.

The Max deposit (Minfile #013) is located 1 km east of the property. The deposit consists of massive magnetite mineralization and associated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Drilling has indicated a body of medium-grade magnetite estimated to contain 11,176,550 tonnes averaging 45% iron (Granduc Mines Ltd., 1962 Annual Report).

In 1960, Granduc Mines Ltd. completed an exploration program consisting of geological mapping and selective grid placement with magnetometer and soil geochemical surveying on their MAX claims (assess.file #346). A portion of this program covered areas encompassed by the current property boundaries.

Small occurrences of magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with trace chalcopyrite were located near the diorite contact. The magnetometer surveys delineated a number of magnetic anomalies. These were attributed to disseminated magnetite in weakly silicified tuffs.

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

In 1971, Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. undertook a reconnaissance geochemical program in the Mt.Dunn and neighbouring areas which resulted in the staking of a copper anomaly (Minfile #79) located 2 km north of the property. Work in this area in 1974 and 1975 led to additional staking north and south, covering the northwestern portion of the current property. Exploration work completed in this area did not extend onto the Homer property.

In 1987, a reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, and geochemical (lithogeochemical 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. A northeast trending topographic aerial photo lineament cuts across the southeast corner of the property. An aerial reconnaissance of this area located several gossanous zones along this lineament. Lithogeochemical sampling in this area yielded background gold and silver values. No direct evidence for the interpreted shear was found; however, the more prominent lineament zone was snow covered.

Exploration completed adjacent to the northeastern claim boundary located a 70 cm wide quartz vein occurring along the west bank of Cebuck Creek. The northerly striking quartz vein intrudes an andesitic sandstone altered to greenschist, and yielded anomalous gold values (0.01 to 0.08 oz/ton).

An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the HOMER claims in 1988. A number of north-northeast trending, weak to moderate strength conductors were delineated on the property. A strong apparent resistivity anomaly was defined, coinciding with the Unuk River, possibly outlining an underlying silicified shear zone. A second apparent resistivity low zone was defined in the northeast corner of the HOMER 4 mineral claim on the flank of a broad moderate magnetic area. The interpretation of the data also outlined the possible presence of iron formation in the south-central part of the HOMER 2 claim.

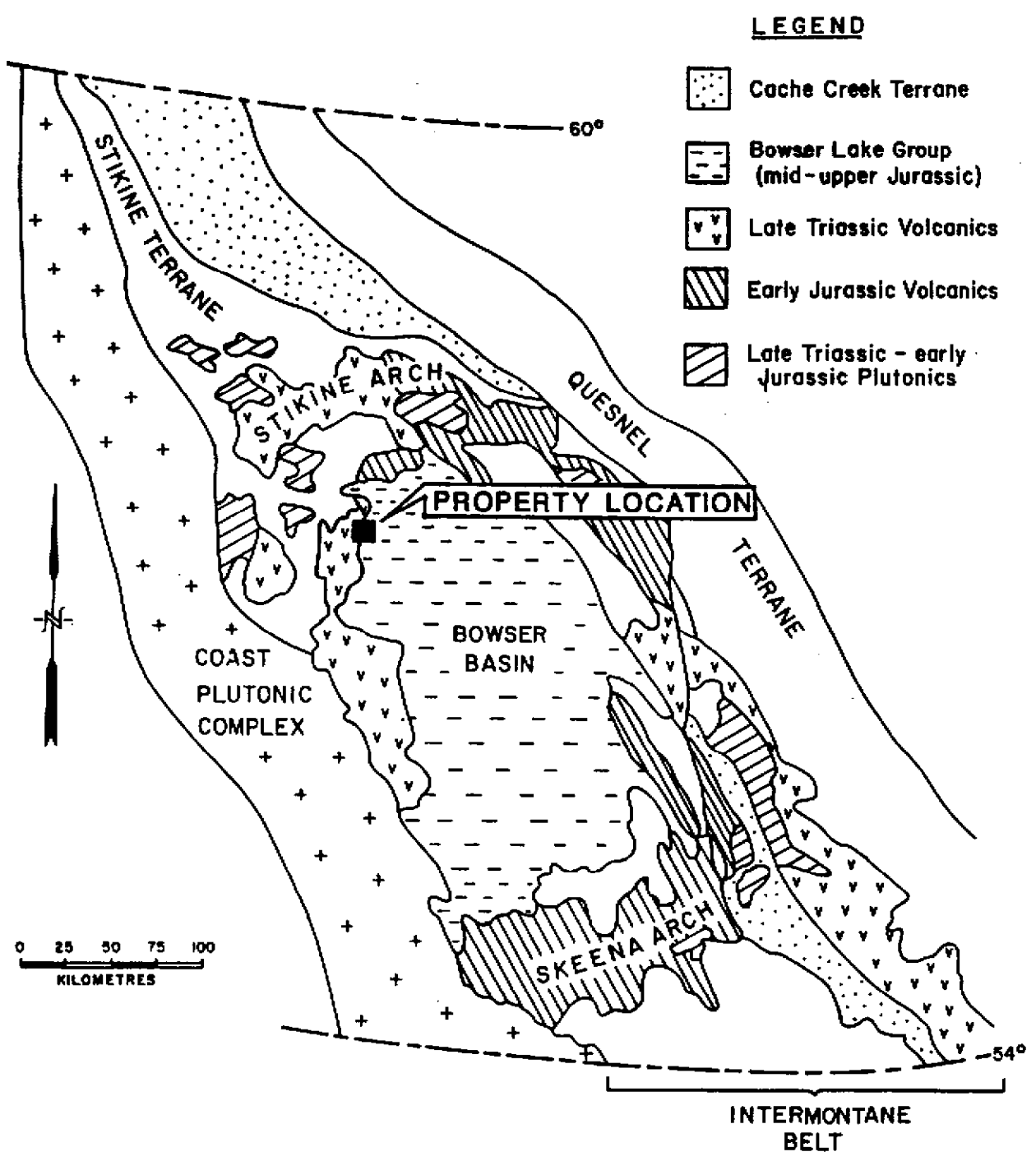
The assessment records also indicate that Duval Corp. conducted a regional heavy-mineral survey in the Unuk River area in 1981 (Korenic, 1982).

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 Homer 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.

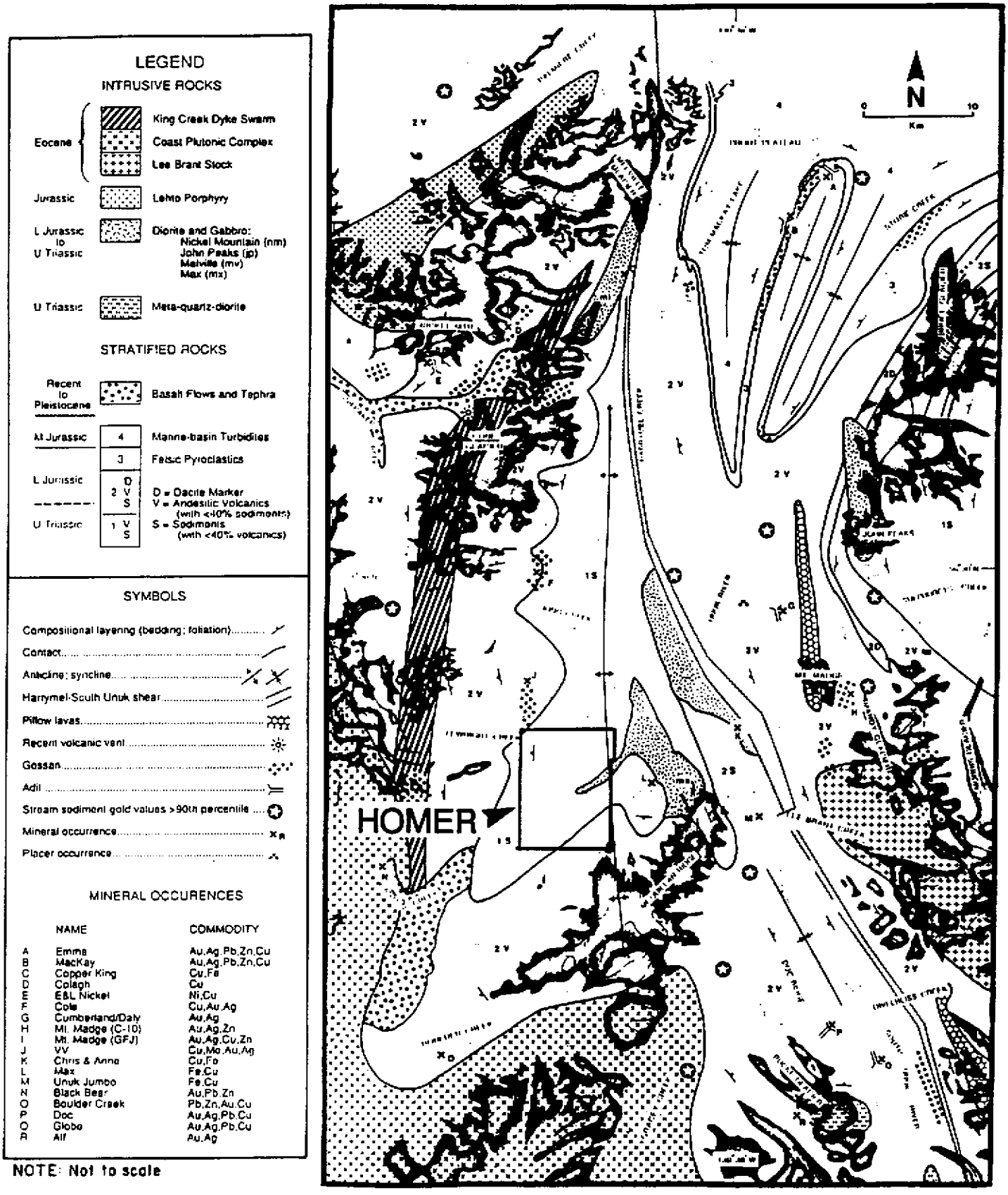


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Figure 3

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



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 to Lower Jurassic supracrustal rocks (Figure 5). Most of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group. The southeast corner of the property is underlain by the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation which consists of andesitic volcanics with lesser sediments. The northeast corner of the property is underlain by the Max Diorite Stock.

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 Unuk-Harrymel 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 limestone, and andesitic tuffs that locally attain a considerable thickness. Andesitic tuffs may be laminated to massive, aphanitic or 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.

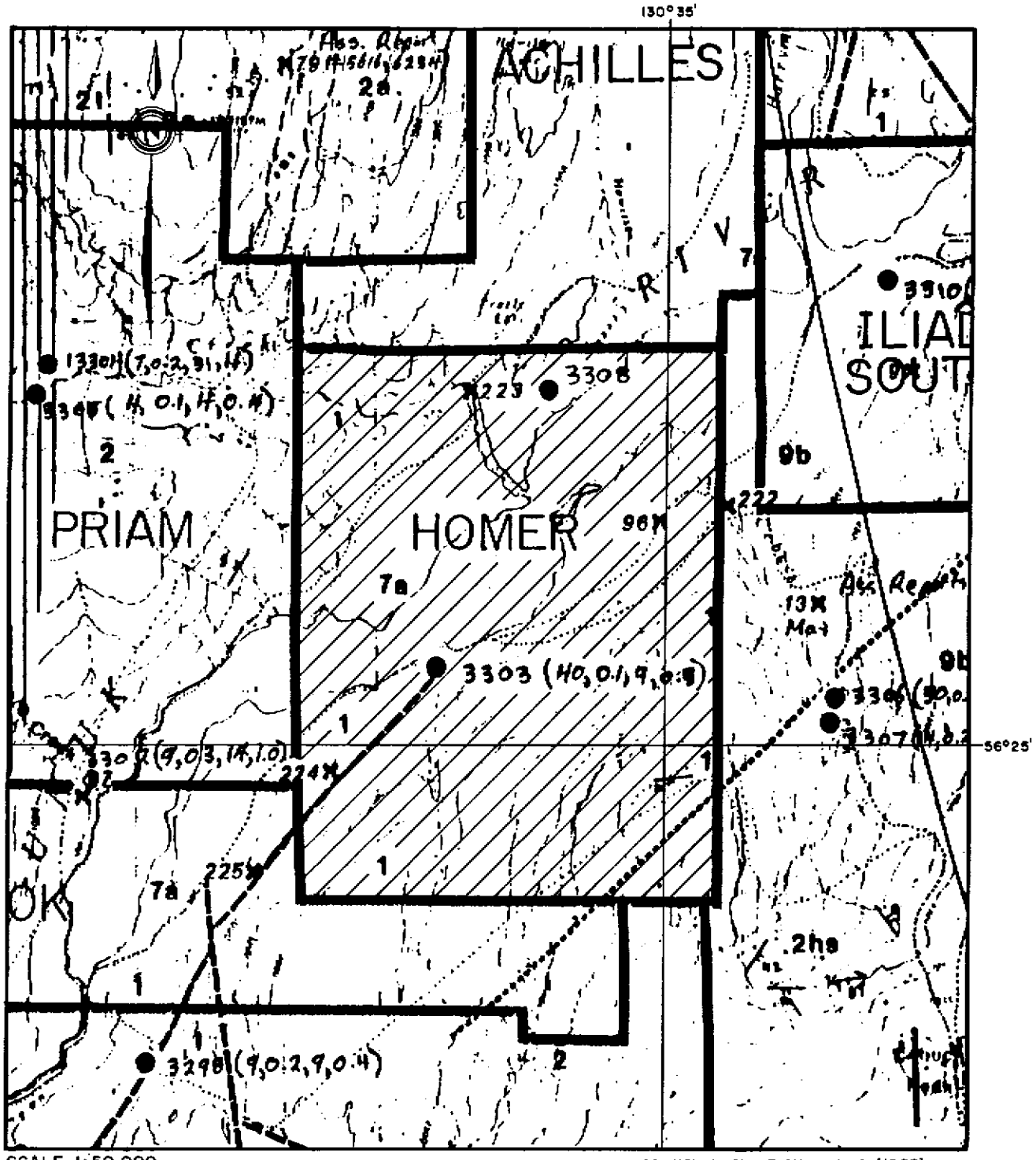
Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Unit 2)

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 rocks belong to the Unuk River Formation which is the lowermost unit of the Hazelton Group.

The basal contact with Triassic strata appears to be near the top of a thick sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks. Neither an angular unconformity nor a widespread conglomerate marks this lower contact. Regional geological government mapping indicates this unit may underlie the southeastern corner of the property.

Jurassic Max Diorite Stock (Unit 9b)

This irregularly shaped Triassic or younger diorite stock intrudes the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments in the northeastern corner of the



PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 5

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

13 *POST-TECTONIC DYKES*

- 13a *Lamprophyre, andesite, dioritoid (thickness not shown)*
- 13b *Ring Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, dioritoid, quartz diorite*
- 13c *Hawkins monzonite: fine-grained biotite-monzonite*

12 *COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX*

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

JURASSIC

11 *NICHOL MOUNTAIN GABBRO: melanocratic olivine-pyroxene gabbro*

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

- 10a *Lake Porphyry: K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry granodiorite to syenite*
- 10b *Bath Lake Dyke: fine- to medium-grained hornblende diorite*
- 10c *Andesite-Diorite Complex: melanocratic, fine- to medium-grained dioritic with abundant xenoliths of fine grained meta-sediments; (possibly Triassic)*

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

- 9a *John Peaks metamorphic hornblende diorite*
- 9b *Mac biotite-hornblende diorite; quartz diorite*
- 9c *Metadiorite hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite*
- 9d *Dan Ridge altered metadiorite*

TRIASSIC

8 *SNOWIE GLACIER STOCK: light grey, greisenic 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 psyolite; locally with preserved lapilli*
- *C Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics: dark green, plagioclase-chlorite phyllite*
- *D Hornblende-plagioclase mylonite; mylonitic meta-tuffs*
- *E Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss; agmatite 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

7 *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 basalt*
- 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 *ATSUG VOLCANIC SEQUENCE (Mount Dilworth Formation): Light weathering, intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks, exclusively dust, ash, crystal and lithic tuffs, lapilli tuff. Locally pyritiferous (2 to 15%) and greenstone. Minor stratabound quartz veins locally.*

- 4a *Variably bedded airfall tuffs*
- 4f *Massive felsic tuff*
- 4r *Black and white, porphyroclastic 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 eyes/grains*
- 3a *Andesitic lapilli tuff with pink siliceous clasts*
- 3p *Andesitic pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds*
- 3f *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, predominantly to mafic volcaniclastics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained limestone 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*
- 2c *Grey, brown and green, thinly bedded, tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke*
- 2t *Black, thinly laminated siltstone (turbidite); shale; argillite*
- 2g *Dark grey, mafic-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, commonly dip (gentle, moderate, steep)

Stratigraphic tops in pillow volcanics

Compositional layering in metamorphosed rocks:
foliation (inclined, vertical)

Trend line

Regional anticline; syncline

Jordanov; 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

Flatrock

Area with more than 40% Tertiary dykes

Limit of major phyllite zone

Volcanic vent (observed, assumed)

Geologic station

871365 (0.5,46,3.8,11)
Historical geochemical reconnaissance sample site — Sample No. (Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm, Au ppb)

Potassium-argon isotope age on: H = hornblende;
age in millions of years before present

Mineral occurrence; MINFILE number — MG3

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

property. 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 south of and within the property boundaries. These are assumed to be normal faults and are described as megascopic structures with relatively little offset. A 12 km long northeast trending airphoto lineament is reported by Britton et al.(1989) to pass through the southeast corner of the property. The significance of this lineament is unknown.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Britton et al.(1989) listed 55 mineral occurrences on the Unuk area 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) 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 restricted set of strata. The best example is the Eskay Creek prospect currently being explored by Calpine Resources Incorporated and Consolidated 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 km. 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 27 km northeast of the HOMER 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 a number of mineralized occurrences or prospects are known within the area currently covered by the HOMER property.

The Homer #3 copper showing (Minfile #224) occurs at the north end of a small lake on the southwest corner of the property. A gossanous zone within the Flory Creek Fault zone hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The fault gouge is carbonatized and hosts up to 5% pyrite.

Located on the same structure, directly west of the property boundary, is the Six Mile #2 copper showing (Minfile #225). Minor chalcopyrite and up

to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault zone.

The Unuk River (Nine Mile) copper showing (Minfile #96) occurs on the HOMER 1 claim. In this area, Triassic diorite intrudes the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments. Along the diorite contact with the Stuhini sediments are altered magnetite skarns. In 1929, two claims were located to cover a showing with a high percentage of copper.

The Cebuck Creek gold/silver showing (Minfile #222) occurs adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the property. The area is underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments intruded by quartz diorite. In 1978, a small pit was excavated close to the edge of Cebuck Creek in a pyritized volcanic sandstone located within the contact zone of a dioritic intrusive. The trench is located within altered and sheared sandstone riddled with quartz veins and veinlets. In 1978, a sample of this pyritized rock assayed 1.37 g/tonne Au and 10.29 g/tonne Ag.

The Max Deposit (Minfile #013) is located 1 km east of the property. Skarn-type mineralization (including magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite) is localized within folded lenticular Triassic limestone near the margin of an irregular quartz diorite stock. The deposit consists of massive magnetite mineralization and associated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Drilling indicated a body of medium-grade magnetite estimated to contain 11,176,550 tonnes averaging 45% iron. The magnetite-rich areas range from 3 to 15 m in thickness.

Immediately east of the Max Deposit, medium-grained diorite is in fault contact with the sedimentary rocks. Minor disseminations of chalcopyrite occur within the diorite. Also, a gossanous zone within the dioritic intrusive is mineralized with chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

In 1929, two placer claims were located near the mouth of Fewright Creek (Minfile #223). Gravels were reported to carry free gold on the surface, to an equivalent amount of approximately 14 grams/tonne Au.

1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 exploration program, 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 6 rock, 18 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 areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property.

The Flory Creek Fault zone cuts diagonally across the HOMER 3 claim. Two copper occurrences (Minfile #224 and #225) are plotted as occurring within and adjacent to this fault zone. The Homer #3 copper showing (Minfile #224) occurs near the north end of a narrow lake located near the southwest corner of the HOMER 3 claim. The occurrence description reports "a gossanous zone within the Flory Creek Fault Zone hosting disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The fault gouge is carbonatized and hosts up to 5% pyrite." Located on the same structure at the south end of the same narrow lake, directly west of the property boundary, is the Six Mile #2 copper showing (Minfile #225). The occurrence description reports "minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occurring within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault zone." A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting was conducted along the west side of the fault zone. No mineralization was located; however, iron staining was noted on cliffs along the east side of the lake. These two showings are probably located to the east of the area prospected during the current exploration program. Additional prospecting is required to fully evaluate the area.

The Unuk River (Nine Mile) copper showing (Minfile #096) is reported as occurring on the HOMER 1 claim. Altered magnetite skarns reportedly occur along the diorite contact with the Stuhini sediments. The Minfile occurrence description states that "in 1929, two claims were located to cover a showing with a high percentage of copper." Reconnaissance prospecting was conducted along the lower diorite/sediment contact. No mineralization was located.

A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting was completed over the northeast and southwest corners of the HOMER 4 claim and along the drainage cutting across the north-central part of the HOMER 2 claim. Lithogeochemical sampling did not yield any anomalous precious or base metals values.

cutting across the north-central part of the HOMER 2 claim. Lithogeochemical sampling did not yield any anomalous precious or base metals values.

Several gossanous zones were noted in the southeast corner of the property during aërial reconnaissance of the claims. A pronounced airphoto lineament, interpreted as a shear zone, cuts across the property in this area. A geological and mineral occurrence compilation completed by Equity Preservation Corp. in 1988 plots the Glacier Creek occurrence (B45) on this lineament. The occurrence description states that a government report of 1911 reports gold values up to 17 g/ton but no further details have been provided. Budget constraints did not allow the area to be investigated during the current exploration program.

Since only a small portion of the Homer property was investigated during the current exploration program, additional exploration consisting of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and lithogeochemical sampling is required to fully evaluate the area. Particular attention should be given to the gossanous areas noted, to the Flory Creek Fault zone, and the upper diorite/sediment contact zone.

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. Silt samples were collected at regular intervals along two streams located in the north-central part of the HOMER 2 claim. The designation of anomalous values is based on regional G.S.C. survey 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.

Three consecutive silt samples from the same creek in the north-central part of the HOMER 2 claim yielded elevated to highly anomalous gold values, and two silt samples collected from adjacent creeks draining the south-east part of the property also yielded elevated to anomalous gold values:

Sample	Au ppb
HVL-01	96
HVL-02	256
HEL-34	182
HPL-16	78
HEL-33	1069

Additional exploration is required in these areas, particularly in the vicinity of Sample HEL-33, to determine the significance of these elevated gold 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.

A total of four heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the property area. Sample KWH-18B, from a creek located near the north-central portion of the HOMER 4 claim and flowing along a possible fault trace, yielded elevated Au (180 ppb), Ag (2.8 ppm), As (221 ppm), Cu (848 ppm), Ni (248 ppm), and Zn (772 ppm) values. This creek originates beyond the property boundary; consequently, these elevated values may be due to mineralization located on the adjacent property. Nevertheless, the lower portions of this drainage occurring within the property area should be prospected and stream silt samples should be collected at regular intervals. The remaining samples reflect background values in all the elements.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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 the assessment requirements. This work was concentrated in the areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property.

The Flory Creek Fault zone cuts diagonally across the HOMER 3 claim. The Minfile plots two copper occurrences within and adjacent to this fault zone. A limited amount of prospecting conducted along the west side of the zone did not locate any mineralization. Iron staining and possible malachite staining were noted on cliffs along the east side of a narrow lake. These showings are probably located to the east of the area prospected.

The Unuk River (Nine Mile) copper showing is reported to occur on the HOMER 1 claim. Reconnaissance prospecting was conducted along the lower diorite/sediment contact. No mineralization was located.

A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting was completed over selected portions of the remaining property area. Lithogeochemical sampling did not yield any anomalous precious or base metals values.

Stream silt geochemical samples were collected whenever streams were crossed during reconnaissance prospecting and at regular intervals along two creeks in the north-central portion of the HOMER 2 claim. Two silt samples from adjacent creeks and three consecutive silt samples on one creek in the north-central portion of the HOMER 2 claim, all draining the southeast part of the property, yielded elevated to anomalous gold values. Additional exploration is required in these areas, particularly in the vicinity of Sample HEL-33 which yielded a value of 1069 ppb Au, to determine the significance of these elevated gold values.

Several gossanous zones were noted in the southeast corner of the property during aerial reconnaissance. A pronounced airphoto lineament, interpreted as a shear zone, cuts across the property in this area, and a geological and mineral occurrence compilation completed by Equity Preservation Corp. in 1988 plots a gold occurrence on or adjacent to this lineament. Future exploration programs should investigate the gold potential of the area and the possible source for the elevated gold-in-stream silt samples detected during the current exploration program.

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 located near the north-central portion of the HOMER 4 mineral claim and flowing along a possible fault trace, yielded elevated precious and base metals values. This creek originates beyond the property boundary; consequently, these elevated values may be due to mineralization located on the adjacent property area. Nevertheless, the lower portions of the drainage occurring within the property area should be prospected and stream silt samples should be collected at regular intervals.

Considering the limited amount of exploration completed on the claims, additional work is required in order to fully evaluate the property's mineral potential. This work should consist of extensive reconnaissance prospecting, combined with geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, and stream silt sampling. Particular attention should be given to the gossanous areas noted, to the Flory Creek Fault zone, the upper diorite/sediment contact area, the southeast corner of the property, in the areas of the elevated Au-in-stream silt samples, and in the northwest corner of the property near Cebuck Creek, where mineralized quartz veins were previously located. Stream silt samples should be collected at regular intervals along all creeks draining the property.

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 **Homer Property**, HOMER 1 to 4 Mineral 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.**, **Ferret Exploration Ltd.**, or **Bodega Ventures Inc.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

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

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date January 12, 1990
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2339
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

Respectfully submitted,

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.

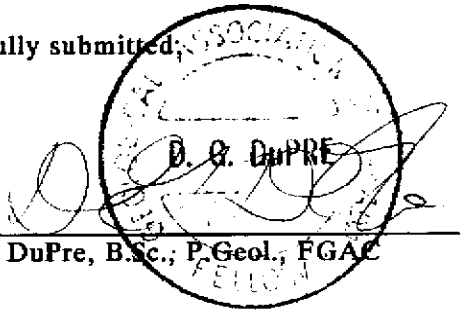
3) I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at Suite 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

4) I am the co-author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Homer Property**, HOMER 1 to 4 Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally supervised the Homer 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.** or **Ferret Exploration Ltd.**, or **Bodega Ventures 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,



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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aerodat Limited (Dec'88-Jan'89): Airborne EM and Magnetic Survey on the PRIAM, ACHILLES, HOMER, ILIAD, MAXWELL SMART Mineral Claims; for Winslow Gold Corp.

Anderson, R.G. (1989): A Stratigraphic, Plutonic and Structural Framework for the Iskut River Map Area (NTS 104B), Northwestern British Columbia; in Current Research, Part E; Geol.Surv.Cda., Paper 89-1E

Alldrick, D.J.; Drown, T.J.; Grove, E.W.; Kruchkowski, E.R.; Nichols, R.F. (1989): Iskut-Sulphurets Gold; in The Northern Miner Magazine, January 1989

Britton, J.M.; Webster, I.C.L.; Alldrick, D.J. (1989): Unuk Map Area (104B/7E, 8W,9W,10E); in B.C.Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Geological Field Work 1988, Paper 1989-1, pp.241-250

Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd.: - 1989 Annual Report

Equity Preservation Corp. (1988): "Stewart-Sulphurets-Iskut Map Handbook"

Grove, E.W. (1971): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, British Columbia; B.C.Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Bulletin 58

------ (1986): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area; B.C.Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Bulletin 63

Geological Survey of Canada:
- Open File 1645 (1988): National Geochemical Reconnaissance; Iskut River

Hawkins, Paul A., & Associates Ltd. (Oct.1987): Report on Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting in the Unuk River Area, Skeena and Liard Mining Divisions; for Axiom Explorations Ltd.; B.C. Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Assess.Rpt.16858

Klein, J. (1968): Report on Airborne Geophysical Surveys, Stewart Area, British Columbia; for Granduc Mines Limited; B.C. Energy Mines & Petr. Res., Assess.Rpt.1835

Korenic, J.A. (1982): Assessment Report of Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Work Performed on the Cole Claim in 1981, Skeena Mining Division; B.C.Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Assess.Rpt.10474

Norman, G.W.H. (1960): Report of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, HAR #1,7,24,25 Groups, Skeena Mining Division; for Granduc Mines Ltd.; B.C. Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Assess.Rpt.345

------ (June-Nov.1960): Report of Geological, Geophysical, and Geochemical Surveys on the MAX 1,89,93,121,125 Groups, Skeena Mining Division; for Granduc Mines Ltd.; B.C. Energy Mines & Petr.Res., Assess.Rpt.346

Pegg, R.S. (1988): Geological Compilation of the Iskut, Sulphurets, and Stewart Gold camps; for BP Resources Canada Limited, private company report

Shensha Consultants Limited (1989): Report on Mineral Potential Evaluation of HOMER Claim Block; for Ross Resources Ltd., private company report

A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Rock Sample Descriptions
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name / Address	Position	Dates	Man Days
C. H. Aussant Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
B. C. Beattie Calgary, Alberta	Assistant Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
M. Waskett-Myers Vancouver, B,C.	Geochemist	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
B. McIntyre Vancouver, B.C.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
S. Hardlotte LaRonge, Sask.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.25
Don McLeod LaRonge, Sask.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.25
Dennis McLeod Stanley Mission, Sask.	Junior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.25
Irvine Roberts Stanley Mission, Sask.	Junior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.25
C. Oevermann Smithers, B.C.	Cook	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.25
		TOTAL	10.25

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

	Au ppb	
HVR-026	9	grab o/c; diorite, porphyritic, hornblende matrix, feldspar phenos, strongly magnetic, 1% pyrite, trace pyrrhotite
HER-032	7	grab o/c; argillite, pale green to grey, weakly laminated, pyrite disseminated along fracture planes
KYR-010	10	grab o/c; siltstone, grey green, laminated, schistose, sheared, numerous calcite stringers parallel to foliation, strongly magnetic, 1-3% disseminated Po,Py
KYR-011	9	grab o/c; green aphanitic andesite, calcite stringers, 1% disseminated pyrite
KER-042	<5	float; black argillite, rusty weathered, frequent quartz stringers and flooding, <1% pyrite crystals fractured
KER-043	<5	float; same as above

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: Homer

Area (Grid): _____

Collectors: _____

Results Plotted By: _____

Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Date: _____

Sample Number	NOTES	SEDIMENT DATA					STREAM DATA					SPRING	DRY GULLY				
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic	Bank	Active	Width	Depth	Velocity						
HVL-001		✓		✓					3.0	0.1							
HVL-002			✓	✓					1.0	0.04							
HVL-003				✓					1.0	0.01							
H2L-021				✓					1.5	0.5							
H2L-022				✓					1.0	0.5							
HOL-039				✓					8.0	0.05							
BEL-030				✓					5.0	0.02							
HEL-031				✓					5.0	0.02							
HEL-033				✓					2.0				✓				
HEL-034				✓					2.0				✓				
KVL-001			✓	✓					3.5	0.1							
KVL-002			✓	✓					1.0	—							
HPL-010			~	✓					1.0	0.1							
HPL-011		~	✓	✓					2.0	0.1							
HPL-012			✓	✓					2.0	0.2							
HPL 013		✓	✓	✓					1.0	0.1							
HPL-014		✓	~	✓					2.0	0.4							
HPL-015			~	✓					1.0	0.1							
HPL-016				✓					1.0	0.1							

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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

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

REPORT COPIES TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

INVOICE TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

HOMER 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)
75770001	89 K WH18B	HOM	180	2.8	221	144	-0.5	-2	4	22	90	42	848	-2	12	10	43	-1	248	3	194	38	7	-20	59	-10	-10	81	-10	31	772	8
75770002	89 K WH19	HOM	12	0.2	22	54	-0.5	3	-1	-5	40	63	104	-2	-1	6	2	-1	26	-2	61	-5	3	-20	64	-10	-10	72	-10	3	45	4
75770003	89 K WH20	HOM	13	-0.2	54	103	-0.5	9	-1	5	44	89	83	6	-1	6	4	-1	129	-2	144	13	4	-20	51	-10	-10	81	-10	5	87	6
75770004	89 K WH21	HOM	41	-0.2	46	82	-0.5	4	-1	-5	44	74	96	-2	-1	6	2	-1	66	-2	144	9	4	-20	63	-10	-10	152	-10	4	42	4

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-00960.0 | PROJECT: UNUK | PAGE 1A

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 89HEL030	HOMER	<5	0.2	<5	123	1.2	6	2	15	28	79	84
T1 89HEL031		28	0.6	12	58	0.8	5	1	6	5	30	18
T1 89HEL033		1069	0.4	<5	92	1.2	5	<1	18	27	101	111
T1 89HEL034		182	0.3	<5	94	1.9	6	3	15	39	116	115
T1 89HOL039		<5	0.3	<5	79	1.7	4	<1	<5	27	39	96
T1 89HPL010		<5	0.4	11	121	1.8	4	2	16	19	58	77
T1 89HPL011		<5	0.3	22	133	1.7	4	1	11	13	28	60
T1 89HPL012		24	0.8	22	138	2.2	4	1	24	17	47	79
T1 89HPL013		<5	0.4	21	140	2.1	8	1	17	16	41	73
T1 89HPL014		<5	0.3	24	151	2.1	5	1	18	20	31	88
T1 89HPL015		<5	0.3	45	104	4.0	6	<1	28	32	191	142
T1 89HPL016		78	0.5	7	102	2.9	4	1	15	23	79	119
T1 89HVL001		96	0.3	18	108	3.2	4	<1	16	30	44	106
T1 89HVL002		256	0.2	<5	89	3.7	6	<1	17	19	56	59
T1 89HVL003		26	0.4	15	95	3.2	3	1	14	16	39	61
T1 89HZL021		14	0.2	<5	63	4.3	5	<1	<5	30	45	88
T1 89HZL022	HOMER	7	0.3	24	434	6.7	8	3	20	44	73	107

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06960.0

PROJECT: UNUK

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 89HEL030		18	3	15	3	10	66	4	<20	6	6	<20
T1 89HEL031		18	1	7	4	21	10	14	<20	9	3	<20
T1 89HEL033		19	5	12	2	13	78	5	<20	<5	5	<20
T1 89HEL034		22	3	14	2	12	98	<2	<20	7	7	<20
T1 89HOL039		17	<1	12	1	7	30	<2	<20	8	7	<20
T1 89HPL010		18	7	10	3	16	45	4	<20	6	5	<20
T1 89HPL011		16	5	7	2	12	21	<2	<20	7	3	<20
T1 89HPL012		20	8	10	3	14	33	4	<20	7	5	<20
T1 89HPL013		19	6	9	3	16	26	4	<20	8	5	<20
T1 89HPL014		19	6	10	2	11	29	8	<20	7	5	<20
T1 89HPL015		24	8	15	2	14	124	7	<20	21	10	<20
T1 89HPL016		20	7	9	2	13	64	5	<20	8	4	<20
T1 89HVL001		18	4	12	3	12	138	6	<20	11	3	<20
T1 89HVL002		19	4	12	3	11	46	<2	<20	9	4	<20
T1 89HVL003		19	6	8	2	17	29	3	<20	8	4	<20
T1 89HZL021		18	<1	13	1	7	33	<2	<20	10	7	<20
T1 89HZL022		36	5	13	7	9	108	<2	<20	16	9	<20

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
160 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06960.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
T1 89HEL030		85	<10	<10	93	<10	7	160	8
T1 89HEL031		18	<10	<10	118	<10	2	44	11
T1 89HEL033		73	<10	<10	78	<10	9	117	4
T1 89HEL034		96	<10	<10	93	<10	8	127	4
T1 89HOL039		67	<10	<10	108	<10	6	94	4
T1 89HPL010		97	<10	<10	67	<10	10	118	10
T1 89HPL011		92	<10	<10	51	<10	7	107	5
T1 89HPL012		86	<10	<10	66	<10	11	120	7
T1 89HPL013		78	<10	<10	72	<10	9	99	14
T1 89HPL014		101	<10	<10	63	<10	9	126	5
T1 89HPL015		128	<10	<10	99	<10	11	116	8
T1 89HPL016		78	<10	<10	59	<10	10	100	3
T1 89HVL001		72	<10	<10	68	<10	7	125	4
T1 89HVL002		67	<10	<10	66	<10	6	138	4
T1 89HVL003		100	<10	<10	66	<10	9	113	11
T1 89HZL021		55	<10	<10	110	<10	6	88	4
T1 89HZL022		56	<10	<10	95	<10	18	187	13

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06886.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

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 89KE-R042	Bethlehem/soil	<5	0.3	22	71	<0.5	<2	<1	6	5	73	40
R2 89KE-R043	Bethlehem/soil	<5	<0.2	13	77	<0.5	<2	<1	6	7	71	70

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06886.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sr PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89KE-R042		<2	2	5	1	<1	9	<2	63	<5	1	<20
R2 89KE-R043		<2	2	8	1	<1	6	2	59	<5	2	<20

Bondar Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCTR APE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06886.0

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89KE-R042		6	<10	<10	20	<10	4	46	<1
R2 89KE-R043		5	<10	<10	19	<10	2	208	<1

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 23-OCT-89

REPORT: 989-06965.0

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 KY-R10	HOMER	10	<0.2	<5	282	<0.5	4	<1	14	45	62	84
R2 KY-R11	HOMER	9	<0.2	<5	34	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	13	3	3

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 23-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06965.0

PROJECT: UNUK

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 KY-R10		55	6	18	2	43	44	15	290	29	31	<20
R2 KY-R11		13	6	9	1	9	6	<2	21	<5	4	<20

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 23-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06965.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 KY-R10		281	40	22	225	<10	12	66	2
R2 KY-R11		69	14	<10	63	<10	3	41	<1

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
[illegible]
[illegible], BC
[illegible]
(604) 985-0861 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF ESCHE APPLICATIONS & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical
Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 27-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-07576.0

PROJECT: URUK

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 89K0-L 081	[illegible]	41	<0.2	37	95	<0.5	4	<1	16	16	37	40

Bondar Clegg & Company Ltd.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 27-OCT-89

REPORT: V89 07576.0

PROJECT: UNUK

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
I1 89K0-1 [illegible]81		16	6	14	3	9	22	7	<20	7	5	<20

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 27-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-07576.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	U PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
11 89KO-L 081		47	<10	<10	79	<10	7	137	2

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
[illegible] Kent Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical
Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-06887.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89
PROJECT: DUNN-HOMER

PAGE 1A

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 89HE-R032 homer		7	<0.2	29	29	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	16	22	96
R2 89HV-R026 homer		9	<0.2	17	8	<0.5	3	<1	<5	25	28	3

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical
Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06887.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89
PROJECT: DUNN-HOMER PAGE 1B

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 89HEC-R032		12	<1	14	3	3	14	<2	<20	6	3	<20
R2 89HV-R026		16	<1	6	<1	10	5	<2	<20	<5	6	<20

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical
Lab Report

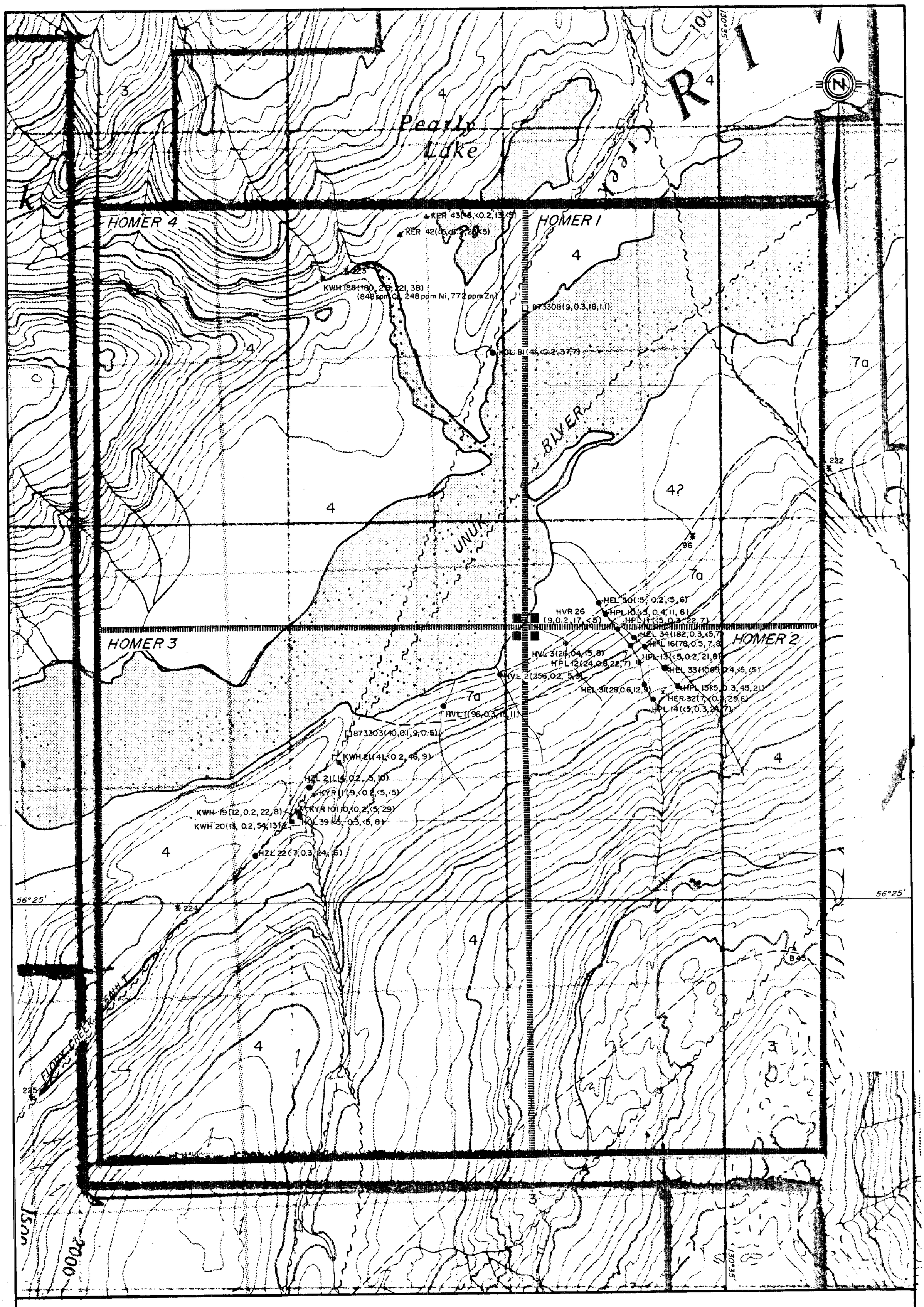
DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89
REPORT: V89-06887.0
PROJECT: DUNN-HONTR
PAGE 1C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89HE-00132		68	<10	<10	86	<10	6	79	8
R2 89HV-00026		71	<10	<10	137	<10	3	34	2

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Homer 1 - 4

Personnel and Crew		$ 3,978.35
Transportation - helicopter/fixed wing/fuel		1,516.65
Camp - food/accommodation		767.70
Assay/Report/Drafting/Secretarial		1,627.93
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$ 7,890.63**



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 quart diorite; limits of the unit shown indicate where the dykes exceed 50% of the exposed bedrock
9 Hawilton Monzonite - fine grained monzonite
6 Coast Plutonic Complex: hornblende-biotite-quartz diorite to granodiorite.

Jurassic
7 Unuk River Diorite Suite:
a) Mau: biotite-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite
b) Melville: 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

ROSS RESOURCES INC.

HOMER PROJECT
GEOLOGY & 1989 EXPLORATION LOCATIONS & RESULTS

DATE: NOV. 1989	NTS: 104B/7
PROJECT: HOMER	
SCALE: 1:10,000 (0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES)	
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.	MAP No. 1