GEOLOGICAL, PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
ILIAD SOUTH PROPERTY
ILIAD 2 and 3 Claims
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 104-B/7E
Latitude 56°27′ North
Longitude 130°33′ West
British Columbia

November 6, 1989

on behalf of

WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

Calgary, Alberta

by
C. H. Aussant, P.Geol.
- and -
D. G. DuPré, P.Geol.

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
#800, 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.   V6C 1E5

ABSTRACT

The Iliad South 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 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 24 km northeast of the Iliad South 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 the Har-Iliad #3 copper showing. The showing is described as a magnetite skarn which has

developed along a north-northwest trending fault which cuts a quartz-diorite stock and hosts abundant disseminated magnetite, specularite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. In other places, the massive diorite is carbonatized and hosts sporadic malachite staining.

The Cebuck Creek gold/silver showing occurs adjacent to the southwest corner of the property, and the Max iron deposit is located 1 km south of the property.

In the 1960's, Granduc Mines Ltd. conducted exploration programs in the vicinity of the Iliad South property, which encompassed portions of the current property area. Small occurrences of magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite were located near the diorite contact. In 1978, exploration work was completed adjacent to the southwest corner of the property, and located a 70 cm wide quartz vein; lithogeochemical sampling yielded values up to 0.08 oz/ton Au.

An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was conducted over the property in 1988. A coincident apparent resistivity, EM conductor, and magnetic low trend was defined at the east-central edge of the property which may be outlining an underlying potentially mineralized shear zone.

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.

A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting combined with geological mapping and lithogeochemical/stream silt sampling was completed over selected portions of the property. This work was concentrated along the eastern edge of the Max Diorite underlying most of the ILIAD 3 and the southern portion of the ILIAD 2 claims. Lithogeochemical sampling in this area yielded elevated to anomalous copper or copper/nickel values for a number of samples, all of which were of rusty weathered quartz-diorite.

The Har-Iliad #3 showing, reportedly located near the area, was not re-located during the current exploration program.

Two heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the property area. Both of these samples yielded elevated copper values, with one of these samples also containing elevated arsenic, antimony, and zinc values.

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INTRODUCTION

Winslow Gold Corp. of Calgary, Alberta, commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a field exploration program on the Iliad South 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.

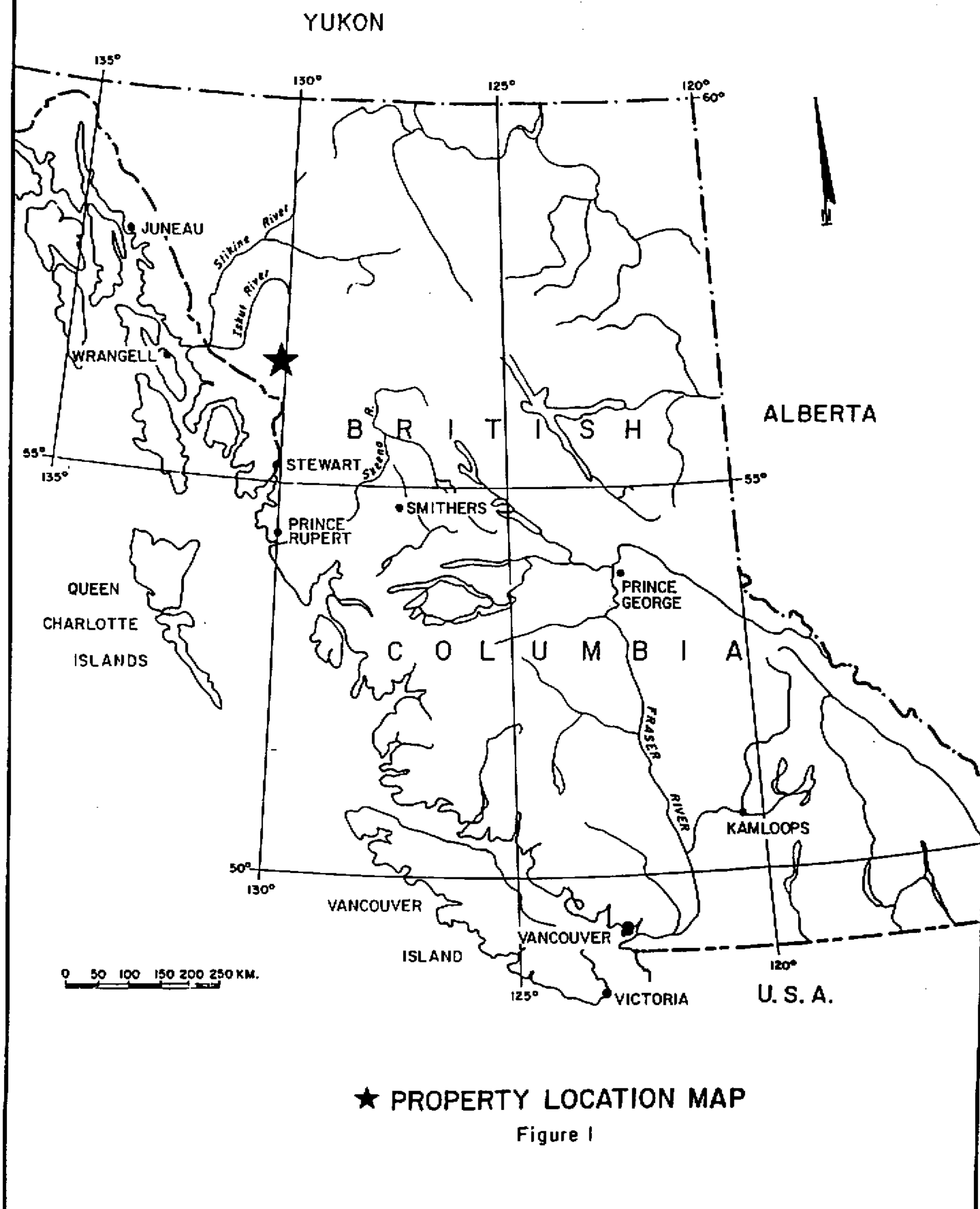
Location and Access

The Iliad South 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°27′ North latitude and 130°33′ 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

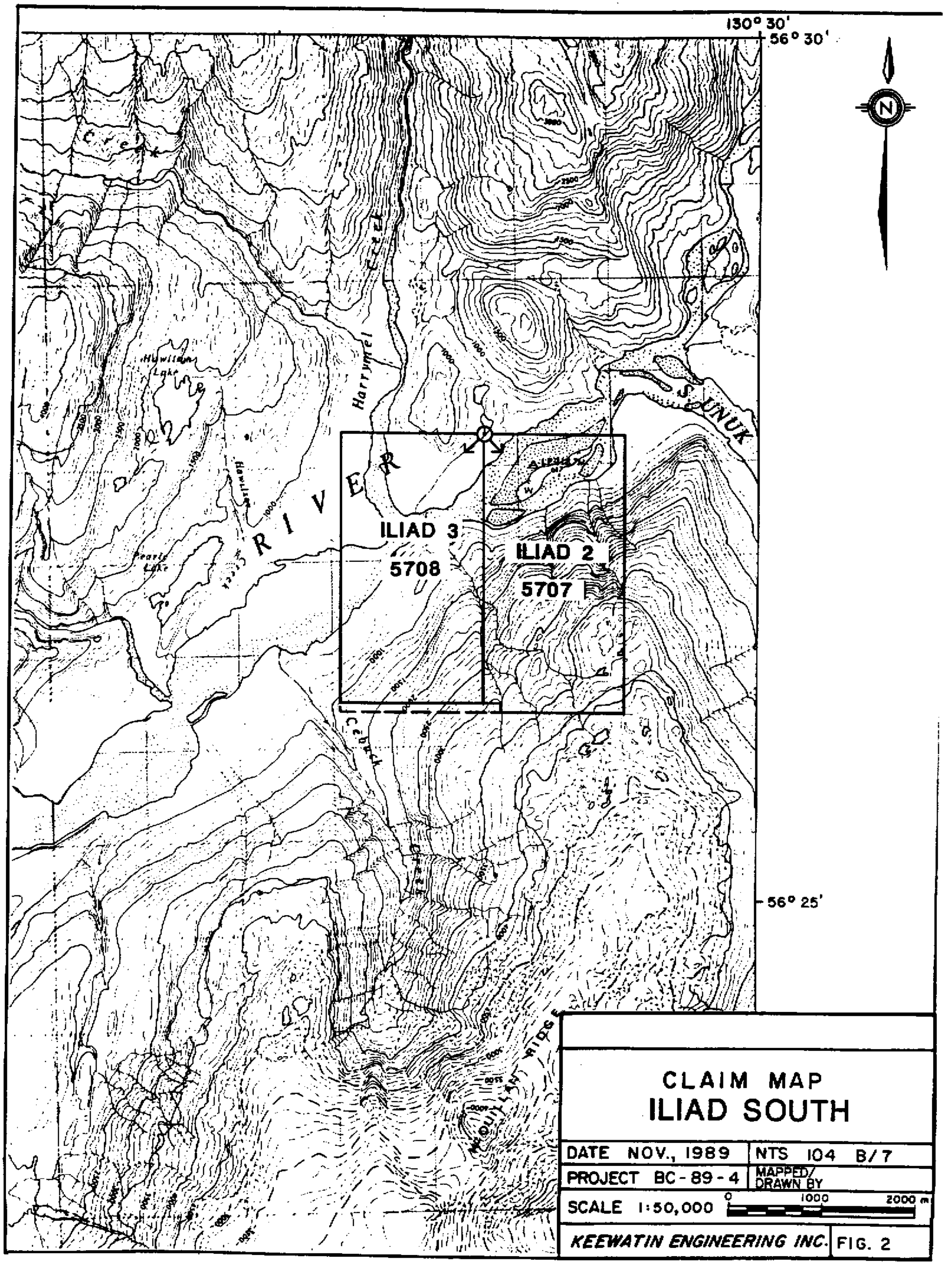
The Iliad South property (Figure 2) consists of two modified-grid claims totalling 36 units, located within the Skeena Mining Division. Relevant claims data are tabulated below:



★ PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure I

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



CLAIM MAP
ILIAD SOUTH

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 2	5707	18	Jan.5/87	1990
Iliad 3	5708	18	Jan.5/87	1990

These claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder (Mr. A. Erlank) and Winslow Gold Corp. The claim records and maps show that the property was subsequently overstaked.

Physiography and Climate

The Iliad South property is situated within the Coast Range Physiographic Division and is characterized by northern rain forests and sub-alpine plateaux. The northeast trending U-shaped South Unuk River valley diagonally bisects the property. Elevations (see Figure 2) range from 152 m in the valley of the South Unuk River to 1250 m in the southeast corner of the property.

A transitional treeline, characterized by dense sub-alpine scrub, meanders through the property at approximately the 915 m elevation. Terrain above tree-line 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.

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 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. Two stream sediment samples were collected from streams draining the property. One of these (sample #873317) exhibits elevated to anomalous values in arsenic (60 ppm), antimony (4.6 ppm), and silver (2.0 ppm).

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 the Har-Iliad #3 showing (Minfile #009). On the south side of the Unuk River, opposite the junction of Harrymel Creek and the Unuk River, a small north-northwest trending fault cuts a quartz diorite stock. A magnetite skarn has developed along this fault, hosting abundant disseminated magnetite, specularite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

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

The Max deposit (Minfile #013) is located 1 km south of the property. 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 (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 #345 and #346). A portion of this exploration 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 Iliad South 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. No work was completed on the Iliad South property; however, exploration completed adjacent to the southwest corner of the property located a 70 cm wide quartz vein occurring along the west bank of Cebuck Creek. The north striking quartz vein intrudes an andesitic sandstone altered to greenschist, which yielded anomalous gold values (0.01 ot 0.08 oz/ton).

In 1988, an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the Iliad South claims. A number of northeast trending 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. Of particular attention is a coincident apparent resistivity, EM conductor, and magnetic low trend defined at the east-central edge of the property which may be outlining an underlying potentially mineralized shear zone.

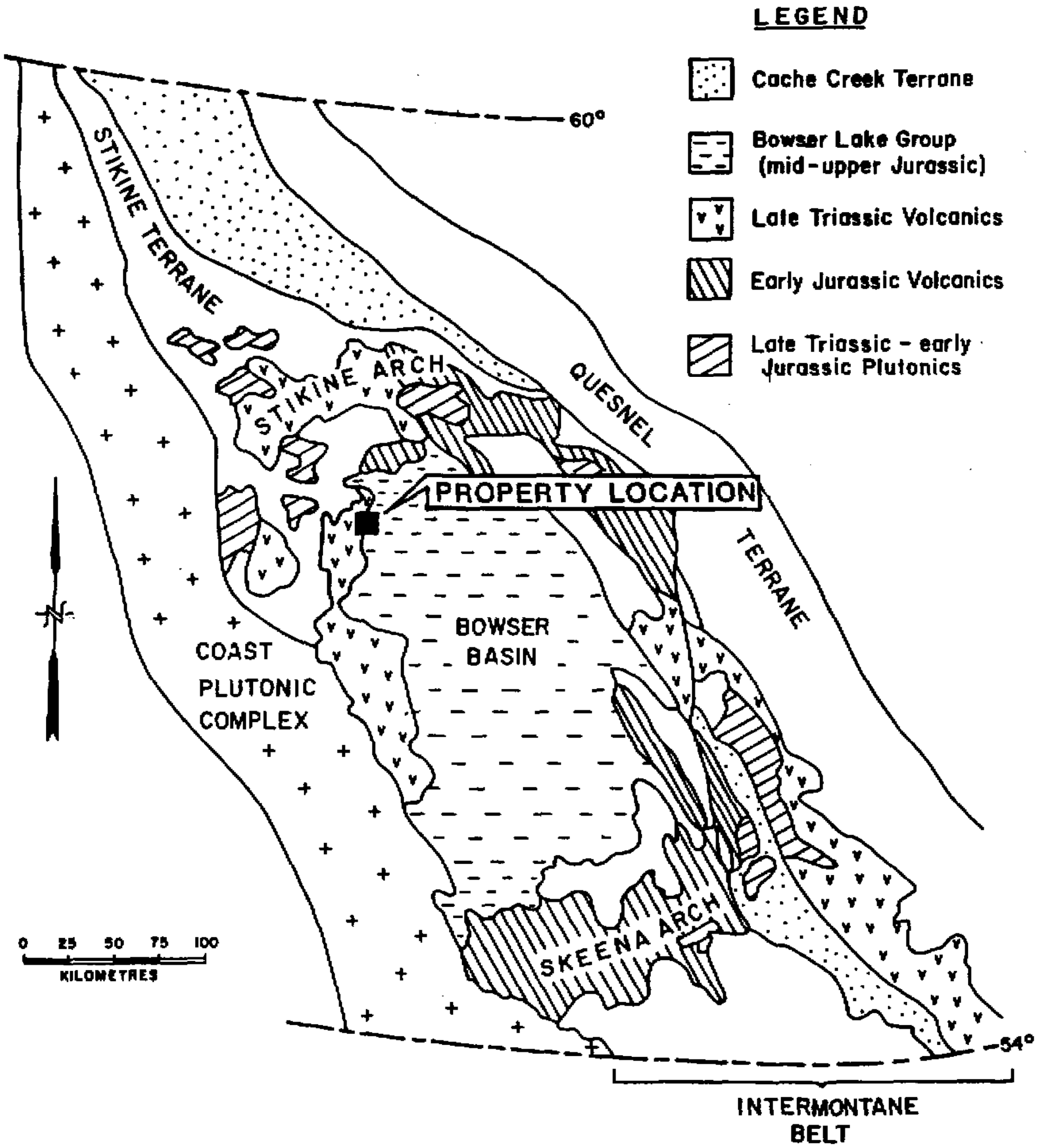
The assessment records (Korenic, 1982) indicate that Duval Corp. undertook a regional heavy mineral survey in the Unuk River area in 1981.

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 South 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.

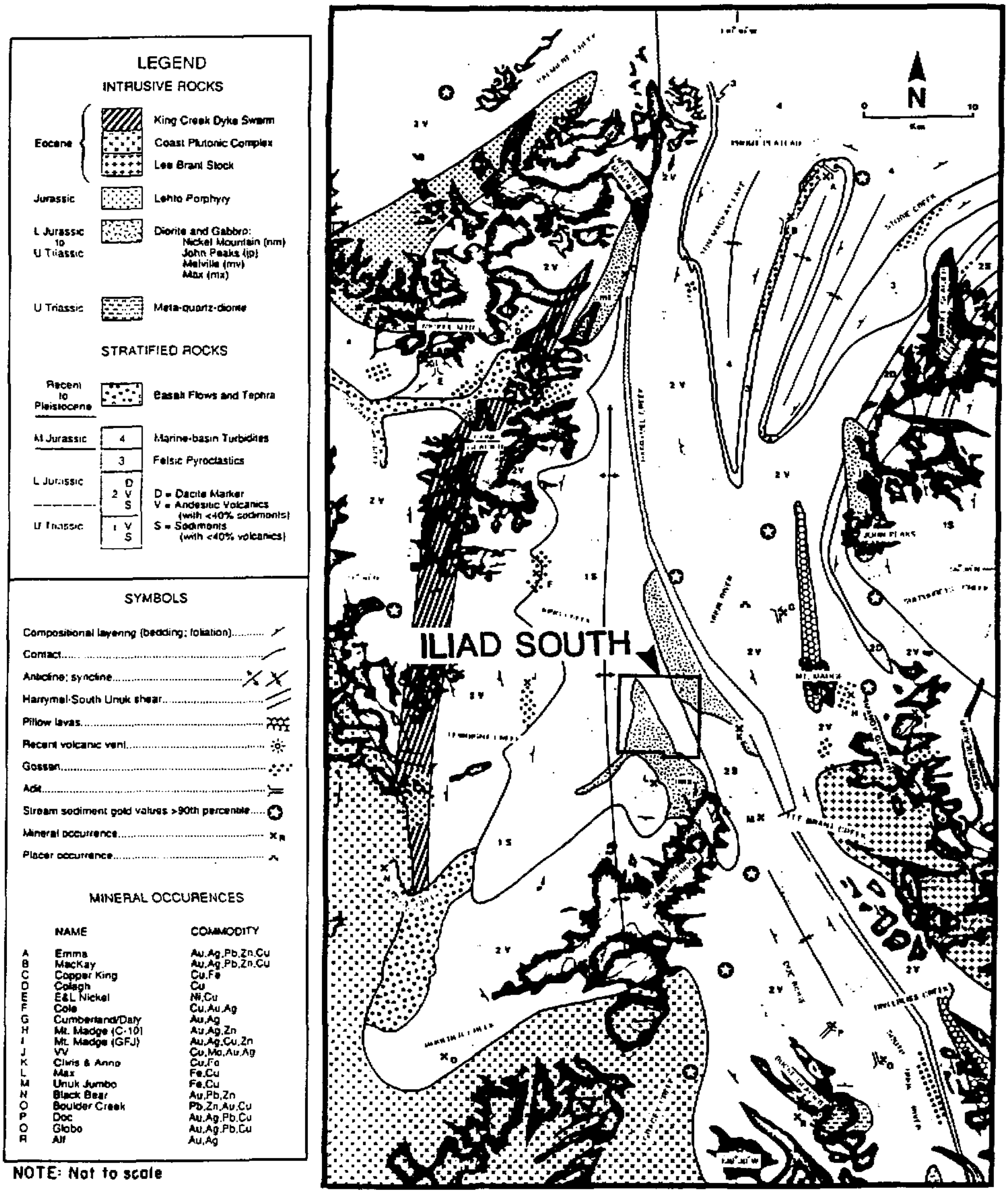


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(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 (Figure 5).

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Unit 1)

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 those portions of the property area not underlain by the Max diorite, and consist 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.

Jurassic Max Diorite Stock (Unit 9b)

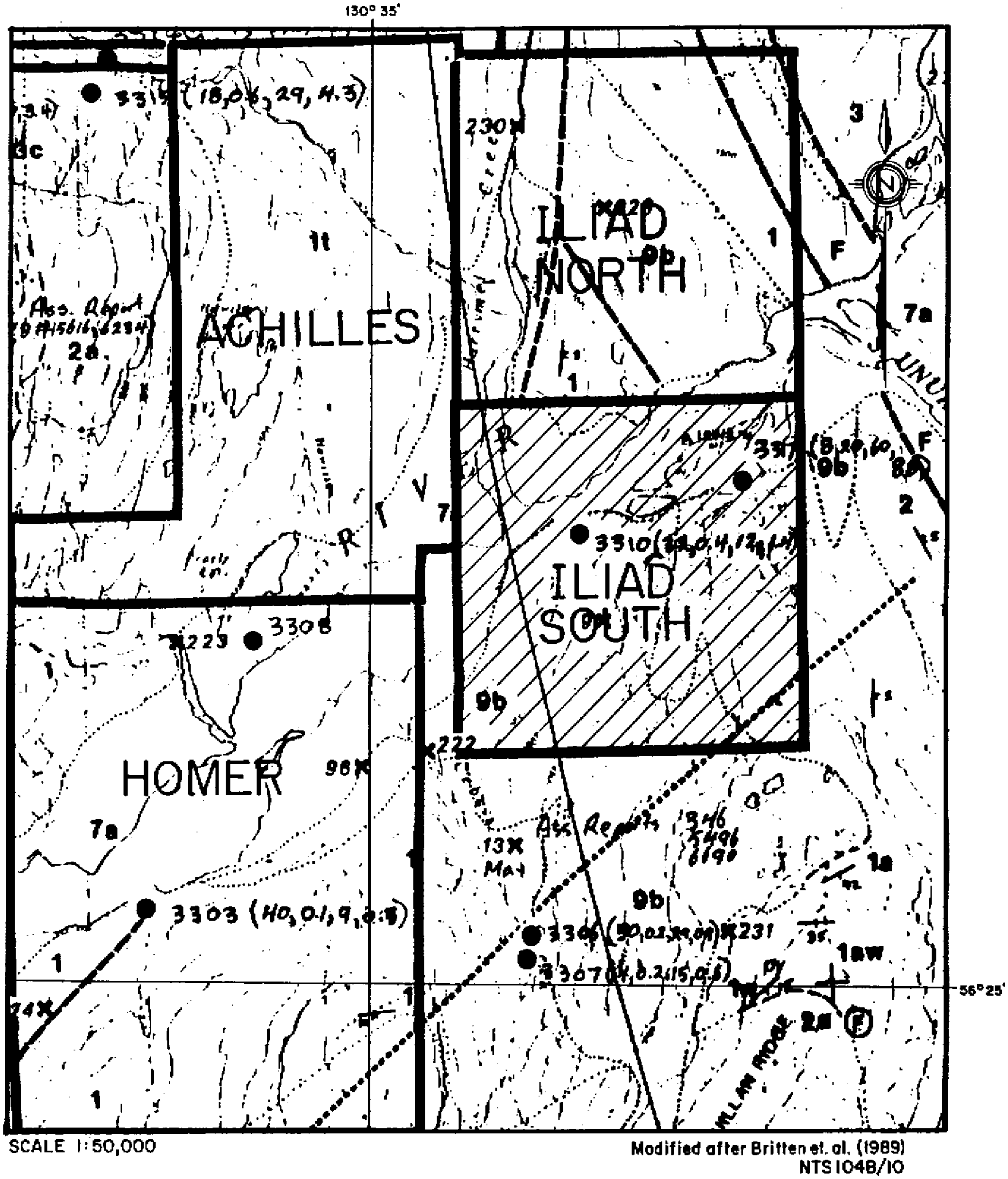
This irregularly shaped Triassic or younger diorite stock intrudes the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments. It is medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, and ranges in composition from biotite hornblende diorite to quartz diorite.

Structure

Actual fault surfaces or zones are rarely seen in the Unuk River area, but they are probably 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.



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 Hawthorn monzonite; fine-grained leuco-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: mesocratic olivine-pyroxene gabbro

10 SYN TO POST-VOLCANIC INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic to phanerite 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: melanocratic, fine- to medium-grained diorite 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 melanocratic hornblende diorite
- 9b Max biotite-hornblende diorite; quartz diorite
- 9c Melville hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite
- 9d Doc 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 (turbidites)
- 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 (2 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
- 3a 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 (turbidites)

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
- 2h Grey and green, hornblende-(± pyroxene)-feldspar porphyritic andesitic lapilli and ash tuff
- 2w Grey, brown and green, thinly bedded, tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke
- 2t Black, thinly laminated siltstone (turbidites); 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 (turbidites)
- 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, andesite 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 station
- National geochemical reconnaissance sample site — 871365 (0.8,48,3.8,11) Sample No. (Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm, Au ppb)
- Potassium-argon isotopic age site; H = hornblende; age in millions of years before present

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

TABLE 1. Table of Formations Unuk River Area

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 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 centimetres. 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 24 km northeast of the Iliad South 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 one mineralized occurrence is known within the area currently covered by the Iliad South property.

The Har-Iliad #3 showing (Minfile #009) occurs opposite the junction of Harrymel Creek and the Unuk River. A small north-northwest trending fault cuts a quartz-diorite stock. A magnetite skarn has developed along this fault, hosting abundant disseminated magnetite, specularite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

In other places, the massive diorite is carbonatized and hosts sporadic malachite staining.

The Cebuck Creek gold/silver showing (Minfile #222) occurs adjacent to the southwestern corner 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. 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 south 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.

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 12 rock, 9 stream silt, and 2 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 along the eastern edge of the Max Diorite which underlies most of the ILIAD 3 and the southern portion of the ILIAD 2 claims. Lithogeochemical sampling in the area yielded elevated to anomalous copper or copper/nickel values for a number of samples. All of these samples were of rusty weathered quartz-diorite. Lithogeochemical sampling near the southwestern corner of the property yielded elevated copper values ranging from 0.08% to 0.13% Cu.

Extensive malachite and azurite staining was found near the south-central portion of the property. This mineralization is hosted by a rusty weathered quartz diorite containing numerous quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets. A grab sample yielded 0.32% Cu.

A grab sample of rusty weathered quartz diorite located near the centre of the property yielded 0.11% Cu. In this same area, two float samples of extremely gossaned, rusty weathered quartz diorite yielded anomalous Cu and Ni values (KCR-15: 0.5% Cu, 0.56% Ni; KVR-52: 0.27% Cu, 0.29% Ni). The source of this material was not located; however, the highly weathered nature of these float samples suggests a nearby source.

The Har-Iliad #3 showing (Minfile #009) is reportedly located near this area; however, this showing was not re-located during the current exploration program.

In addition to these samples, a float sample (KVR-50) of a 15-20 cm wide quartz vein in quartz diorite yielded a weakly elevated gold value of 133 ppb. A summary of the elevated to anomalous lithogeochemical results follows on the next page:

Sample	Type	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Rb ppm
KCR-08	o/c	1290	-	-	-	-
KCR-09	o/c	803	-	-	-	-
KCR-18	o/c	3160	-	-	-	-
KCR-15	float	4996	-	5603	634	379
KVR-52	float	2748	-	2886	-	-
KCR-16	o/c	1084	-	-	-	-
KVR-50	float	-	133	-	-	-

Additional exploration is required to determine the significance of this mineralization.

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 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.

Based on these criteria, they were no anomalous precious metals values detected by the survey. However, two samples from the same stream, located near the southeast corner of the property yielded elevated copper values (KCL-10: 921 ppm; KCL-11: 700 ppm Cu). These samples were collected from a stream draining an area in which lithogeochemical sampling yielded weakly elevated copper values (KCR-8: 1290 ppm; KCR-9: 803 ppm Cu).

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.

Two heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the property area. Both of these samples yielded elevated copper values with sample ZWH-1 also returning elevated As, Sb, and Zn values. This sample was collected from a creek draining the eastern edge of the property from which a stream silt sample yielded elevated As, Sb, and Ag values. The airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey conducted over the property in 1988 defined a coincident apparent resistivity, EM conductor, and magnetic low trend in the upper reaches of this drainage.

Further exploration work should be completed in this area to determine whether the geophysics and the elevated stream silt results are defining an area of economic mineralization.

Sample ZWH-2, which yielded an elevated copper value, drains an area in which copper mineralization was located during the current exploration program and the reported location of the Har-Iliad #3 copper showing. Additional exploration work is also required over this portion of the property.

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.

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. A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting combined with geological mapping, lithogeochemical and stream silt sampling was completed over selected portions of the property. This work was concentrated along the east edge of the Max Diorite underlying most of the ILIAD 3 and the south portion of the ILIAD 2 claims. Lithogeochemical sampling completed in this area yielded elevated to anomalous Cu or Cu/Ni values for a number of samples, all of which were of rusty weathered quartz diorite.

Extensive malachite and azurite staining was found near the south-central part of the property within rusty weathered quartz diorite containing numerous quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets. A grab sample yielded 0.32% Cu.

Two float samples of extremely gossaned, rusty weathered quartz diorite yielded anomalous Cu and Ni values. The source of this material was not found; however, the highly weathered nature of the samples suggests a nearby source. The Har-Iliad #3 showing is reportedly located near this area, but was not relocated during the current exploration program.

Stream silt samples were collected whenever streams were crossed during reconnaissance prospecting. There were no anomalous precious metals values detected; however, two stream silt samples from the same stream contained elevated copper values. These samples were collected from a stream draining an area in which lithogeochemical sampling yielded weakly elevated copper values.

Two heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the claims. Both of these samples yielded elevated copper values with one of the samples also yielding elevated As, Sb, and Zn values. This sample was collected from a creek draining the area in which the 1988 airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey defined a coincident apparent resistivity, EM conductor, and magnetic low trend which may be outlining an underlying potentially mineralized shear zone. The other elevated copper sample was collected from a creek draining the area in which copper mineralization was located during the current exploration program and the reported location of the Har-Iliad #3 copper showing.

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 area of the airborne geophysical anomaly and in the southwestern corner of the property where mineralized quartz veins had been previously located. Stream silt samples should be collected at regular intervals along all the 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 **Iliad South Property**, ILIAD 2 and 3 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.**, 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 J. W. N...
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

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · FELLOW · C. H. AUSSANT

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA · CLAUDE H. AUSSANT

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 South Property**, ILIAD 2 and 3 Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally supervised the Iliad South 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.**, 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,

D. G. DuPRE

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

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Vancouver Stockwatch: - Jan.17/89

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	2.00
B. C. Beattie Calgary, Alberta	Assistant Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	2.00
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
C. Oevermann Smithers, B.C.	Cook	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
		TOTAL	6.00

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

	Au ppb	
KCR-008	30	1290 ppm Cu; grab o/c; quartz diorite to granodiorite, rusty weathered, pyrite as spotty disseminations and as stringers
KCR-009	23	803 ppm Cu; grab o/c; andesite dyke, 10 cm wide, green, aphanitic, boundaries lined with massive magnetite, pyrite stringers, minor pyrrhotite clots; in porphyritic quartz diorite; quartz scattered along edges of the andesite vein
KCR-012	25	grab o/c; quartz vein, 15 cm wide; pyrite as disseminations, and as crystals and veinlets lining edges of vein; in quartz diorite, 1% disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite
KCR-015	37	634 ppm Co, 4996 ppm Cu, 5603 ppm Ni, 379 ppm Rb; float; granodiorite, extremely rusty, highly weathered, gossaned, with 10% diss pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, minor chalcopyrite (float in creek, didn't come far)
KCR-016	20	1084 ppm Cu; grab subcrop; quartz diorite, green, 5-7% diss Po/Py
KCR-017	<5	grab o/c; diorite, porphyritic, feldspar phenocrysts, rusty weathered, 5% diss fine pyrite, minor pyrrhotite
KCR-018	21	3160 ppm Cu; grab o/c; quartz veinlets in quartz diorite, diss pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite; extensive malachite/azurite staining along fractures, rusty gossaned; quartz-carbonate stringers, 1-5% diss Py/Po, minor Cpy
KVR-048	16	grab o/c; diorite, porphyritic; clusters of pyrrhotite and pyrite; up to 2% disseminated pyrite
KVR-049	<5	grab o/c; diorite, porphyritic, rusty weathered, 2% diss pyrite, fractured, 050°/65°W
KVR-050	133	float; quartz vein, 15-20 cm wide
KVR-051	8	float; quartz vein, grey, minor diss pyrite
KVR-052	27	2748 ppm Cu, 2886 ppm Ni; float; quartz diorite, extremely gossaned, disseminated pyrite, magnetite, minor chalcopyrite, 5% sulphides
IYR-01	<5	grab o/c; diorite, dark green, very f.g., 1% diss pyrite

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Project: Iliad South

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	Velo-city						
KCL010			✓						1.0	0.1							
KCL011	below junction of Ck - Diorite o/c	✓	✓										✓				
KCL013		✓	✓						2.0	0.1							
KCL014	above confluence Diorite o/c			✓					25	0.1							
[illegible] (struck through)																	
KCL019	above confluence; QTZ Diorite o/c, spotty malachite		✓	✓					3.0	0.1							
KVL005	highly organic content.			✓						0.05							
KVL006	above confluence.	✓		✓					3.0	0.1.							
KVL007			✓	✓					2.0	0.1							

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 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

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

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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

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

INVOICE TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ILLIAD SOUTH 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)
69690022	89 Z WH 1	ILL	-5	5	101	422	-0.5	8	3	16	51	74	439	6	5	10	16	10	53	17	87	26	7	-20	161	-10	-10	128	-10	18	302	3
69690023	89 Z WH 2	ILL	10	1	37	354	-0.5	2	-1	20	50	72	335	8	8	5	9	7	28	-2	60	6	5	-20	155	-10	-10	107	-10	10	54	6

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

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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 89KC-L 10	ILIAD S	13	0.2	26	58	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	64	9	921
T1 89KC-L 11		19	0.5	35	108	<0.5	<2	<1	11	62	14	700
T1 89KC-L 13		30	0.4	47	76	<0.5	2	2	7	37	14	346
T1 89KC-L 14		59	0.4	22	92	<0.5	4	1	12	37	23	273
T1 89KC-L 19	ILIAD S	46	0.8	39	119	<0.5	4	<1	12	34	24	161
T1 89KV-L 05	ILIAD S	9	0.6	37	90	<0.5	<2	<1	13	11	20	92
T1 89KV-L 06		49	0.5	30	143	<0.5	3	<1	15	40	30	234
T1 89KV-L 07	ILIAD S	35	0.4	25	215	<0.5	4	1	21	44	42	275
T1 89KV-L 08	ILIAD ??	73	0.6	29	66	<0.5	3	<1	9	24	19	118

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T1 89KC-L 10		10	<1	7	12	5	25	<2	<20	9	4	<20
T1 89KC-L 11		12	4	8	9	6	25	7	24	15	4	<20
T1 89KC-L 13		10	4	7	6	6	19	5	<20	11	3	<20
T1 89KC-L 14		12	5	9	6	7	31	5	<20	10	4	<20
T1 89KC-L 19		12	5	9	6	6	21	9	<20	11	5	<20
T1 89KV-L 05		12	8	8	4	13	19	5	<20	10	1	<20
T1 89KV-L 06		14	4	10	5	6	25	3	<20	10	6	<20
T1 89KV-L 07		15	10	10	6	7	34	<2	<20	9	5	<20
T1 89KV-L 08		10	2	9	4	4	15	3	21	10	4	<20

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T1 89KC-L 10		110	<10	<10	60	<10	4	143	3
T1 89KC-L 11		110	<10	<10	64	<10	8	170	2
T1 89KC-L 13		76	<10	<10	56	<10	7	91	2
T1 89KC-L 14		91	<10	<10	76	<10	7	126	2
T1 89KC-L 19		41	<10	<10	81	<10	8	93	3
T1 89KV-L 05		51	<10	<10	36	<10	9	121	5
T1 89KV-L 06		64	<10	<10	83	<10	9	97	2
T1 89KV-L 07		82	<10	<10	83	<10	14	102	2
T1 89KV-L 08		40	<10	<10	72	<10	6	84	2

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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 89KV-R051	ELIAO 5	8	<0.2	<5	13	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	19	159	38
R2 89KV-R052	ELIAO 5	27	1.0	<5	26	<0.5	<2	2	<5	271	53	2748

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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 89KV-R051		<2	2	2	<1	<1	5	<2	<20	<5	<1	<20
R2 89KV-R052		<2	<1	12	<1	<1	2886	<2	29	<5	4	<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
R2 89KV-RD51		5	<10	<10	18	<10	5	4	2
R2 89KV-RD52		51	<10	<10	44	<10	2	35	4

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R2 89KC-R08	ILIAD S.	30	0.6	44	13	<0.5	<2	1	<5	143	72	1290
R2 89KC-R09	ILIAD S.	23	<0.2	<5	32	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	44	36	803
R2 89KC-R012	ILIAD S.	25	<0.2	15	70	<0.5	<2	<1	5	21	68	38
R2 89KV-R048	ILIAD S.	16	1.3	<5	34	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	23	56	1319
R2 89KV-R049		<5	0.5	<5	62	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	42	60	255
R2 89KV-R050	ILIAD S	133	<0.2	<5	15	<0.5	3	<1	<5	5	188	167

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R2 89KC-R08		8	11	6	5	7	17	<2	58	6	5	<20
R2 89KC-R09		7	2	5	3	4	12	<2	92	<5	[illegible]	<20
R2 89KC-R012		10	2	2	1	6	5	2	<20	<5	1	<20
R2 89KV-R048		15	<1	5	106	10	18	<2	<20	9	4	<20
R2 89KV-R049		13	<1	11	14	9	20	<2	<20	7	5	<20
R2 89KV-R050		13	<1	4	14	8	6	4	30	6	2	<20

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R2 89KC-R08		14	25	<10	90	<10	7	44	28
R2 89KC-R09		33	<10	<10	89	<10	4	41	2
R2 89KC-R012		18	<10	<10	9	<10	3	9	2
R2 89KV-R048		126	<10	<10	94	<10	3	44	2
R2 89KV-R049		28	<10	<10	101	<10	4	39	3
R2 89KV-R050		18	<10	<10	28	<10	2	29	<1

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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-R015	Third South	37	1.7	<5	22	<0.5	<2	2	<5	634	98	4996
R2 89KC-R016		20	0.3	13	24	<0.5	7	<1	<5	47	37	1884
R2 89KC-R017		<5	<0.2	9	25	<0.5	3	<1	<5	24	51	283
R2 89KC-R018	Third South	21	0.8	<5	15	<0.5	<2	<1	7	32	61	3160

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R2 89KC-R015		20	<1	15	<1	18	5603	20	379	44	3	<20
R2 89KC-R016		17	<1	7	2	8	37	2	86	16	5	<20
R2 89KC-R017		13	<1	3	1	7	38	5	<20	10	4	<20
R2 89KC-R018		20	2	4	<1	12	14	6	<20	11	3	<20

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R2 89KC-RD15		59	<10	36	35	<10	<1	49	2
R2 89KC-RD16		26	<10	11	130	<10	3	47	1
R2 89KC-RD17		20	<10	<10	74	<10	3	40	3
R2 89KC-RD18		42	<10	11	76	<10	5	73	3

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V7P 2R5
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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06886.0

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 89IY-R01		<5	<0.2	13	79	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	19	66	41

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

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06886.0

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	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89TY-RH1		16	<1	10	1	9	38	<2	41	<5	6	<20

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REPORT: V89-06886.0

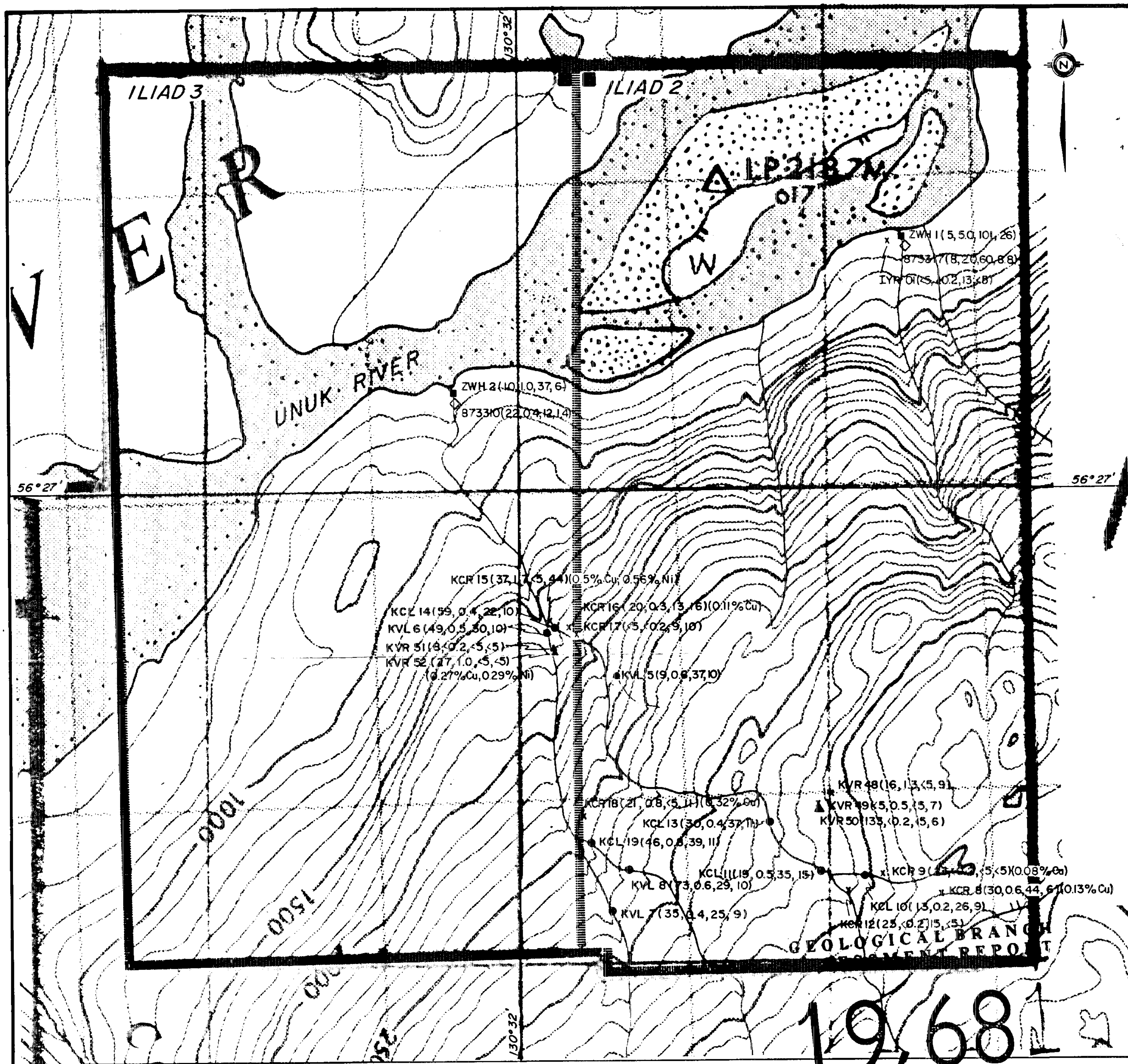
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89IY-R01		46	<10	<10	93	<10	4	95	<1

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Iliad 2 & 3

Personnel and Crew		$ 2,644.19
Transportation - helicopter/fixed wing/fuel		1,571.11
Camp - food/accommodation		441.70
Assay/Report/Drafting/Secretarial		1,091.28
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$ 5,747.58**



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,681

LEGEND

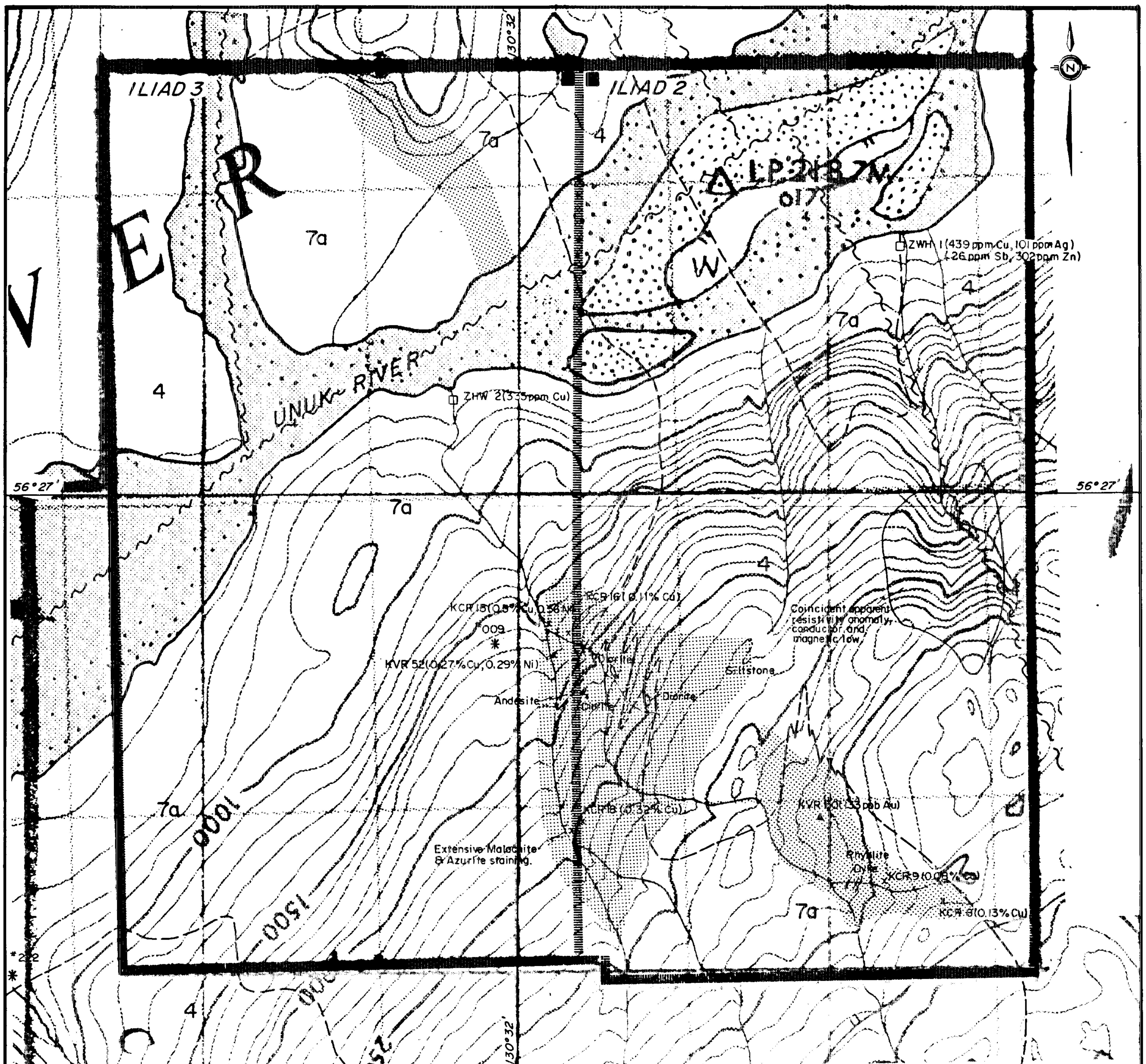
- ◇ Regional stream silt sample site (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm Sb ppm)
- X Minfile mineral occurrence (Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm)
- x Rock sample - outcrop (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- ▲ Rock sample - float (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- ● Stream silt sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- ■ Heavy mineral sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. G. DuPRE
FELLOW

KENGATE RESOURCES LTD.

ILIAD SOUTH PROJECT
1989 EXPLORATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS

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



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] 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)
- x 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

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GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
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FELLOW

KENGATE RESOURCES LTD.

ILIAD SOUTH PROJECT
GEOLOGY & ANOMALOUS VALUES

DATE: NOV. 1989	NTS: 104B/7
PROJECT: ILIAD SOUTH	
SCALE: 1:10,000	0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.	MAP No. 2