1989 GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
Underground Mapping of the Lucky Strike #1
Ground Magnetic Survey

on the

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIM GROUP)

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92J/15 W and 92O/2W

January 29, 1990

for

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.
#410, 1122 – 4th Street S.W.
Calgary, AB T2R 1M1

by

Bruce T. Evans, P.Geol.

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SUMMARY

The Goldbridge project area (Ural claim group) is located 180 km north of Vancouver and 14 km north of the town of Goldbridge. The property occurs within the Bridge River Mining Camp, as defined by Church (1987a, Figure 3). Approximately 4,000,000 ounces of gold have been produced from this camp between 1898 and 1971, the majority of which occurred from the Bralorne and Pioneer mines located 23 km south of the Ural claims.

Gold bearing veins on the Ural claims have been explored intermittently since 1910, with no resultant production. Mineralization occurs as massive sulphide veins and pods along the margins of a 2.0 m to 3.0 m wide felsic dyke which has intruded a fault contact area between a Jurassic Ultramafic and older Fergussan Group Sediments. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. Stibnite has been reported but not observed. Sampling of the massive sulphide material during 1989 has returned assays as high as 1.21 OPT Au and 3.733 OPT Ag. Channel sampling across the Lucky Strike #1 underground returned an intersection of 0.268 OPT Au over 2.1 m and 0.356 OPT Ag over 2.1 m. Channel sampling at the Lucky Strike #2 adit returned 0.204 OPT Au over 2.0 m and 0.347 OPT Ag over 2.0 m.

The 1989 program consisted of:

1) Underground mapping and sampling of the Lucky Strike #1 adit and workings.

2) Completion of a 9.0 km ground Proton Magnetometer survey over the Lucky Strike area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The property occurs within the Bridge River mining camp as defined by Church (1987a, Figure 3). Approximately 4,000,000 ounces of gold have been produced from this camp between 1898 to 1971, the majority of which from the Braborne and Pioneer mines located 23 km south of the Ural property. Gold bearing veins on the Ural property have been explored intermittently since 1910, with no resultant production.

This report describes the results of:

1) A Proton Magnetometer survey conducted over the Lucky Strike #1 claim and adit area.

2) An underground mapping and sampling program at the Lucky Strike #1 adit.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Table 1 is a list of the mineral claims along with their current assessment status. The total number of units (92) is within the maximum allowable number for grouping (100). The Ural 2, Ural 4, Ural 7, and the Micron 1 and Micron 2 Fractions are owned 100% by Golden Rule Resources Ltd., the seven (7) reverted crown-grant claims (Lucky Strike Fraction, Lucky Strike, Homestake #4, and the Bob's 3 through 6) are under option to Golden Rule Resources Ltd. from William Cook of Lillooet, BC.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the east side of the Coast Mountains, approximately 180 km south of Vancouver and 14 km north of the town of Goldbridge. Road access to Goldbridge is via Lillooet or during the summer months, north from Pemberton over the Hurley road.

Access to the property is by either a four wheel drive road up Taylor Creek to the property or by helicopter which is based at the Tyax Lodge on Tyaughton Lake.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Topography on the claims is steep, but almost all areas can be reached on foot without hazard. Only a few cliffs on north-facing slopes are inaccessible. The property covers the headwaters of Taylor, Eldorado, and Bonanza Creeks. Vegetation varies from subalpine to alpine; the tree line occurs at an elevation of about 2000 m (6,500'). Elevations on the property range from 1450 m to 2500 m; the elevation of Carpenter Lake at the bottom of the valley near Goldbridge is 650 m.

TABLE 1

PROPERTY STATUS

Modified Grid Claims:

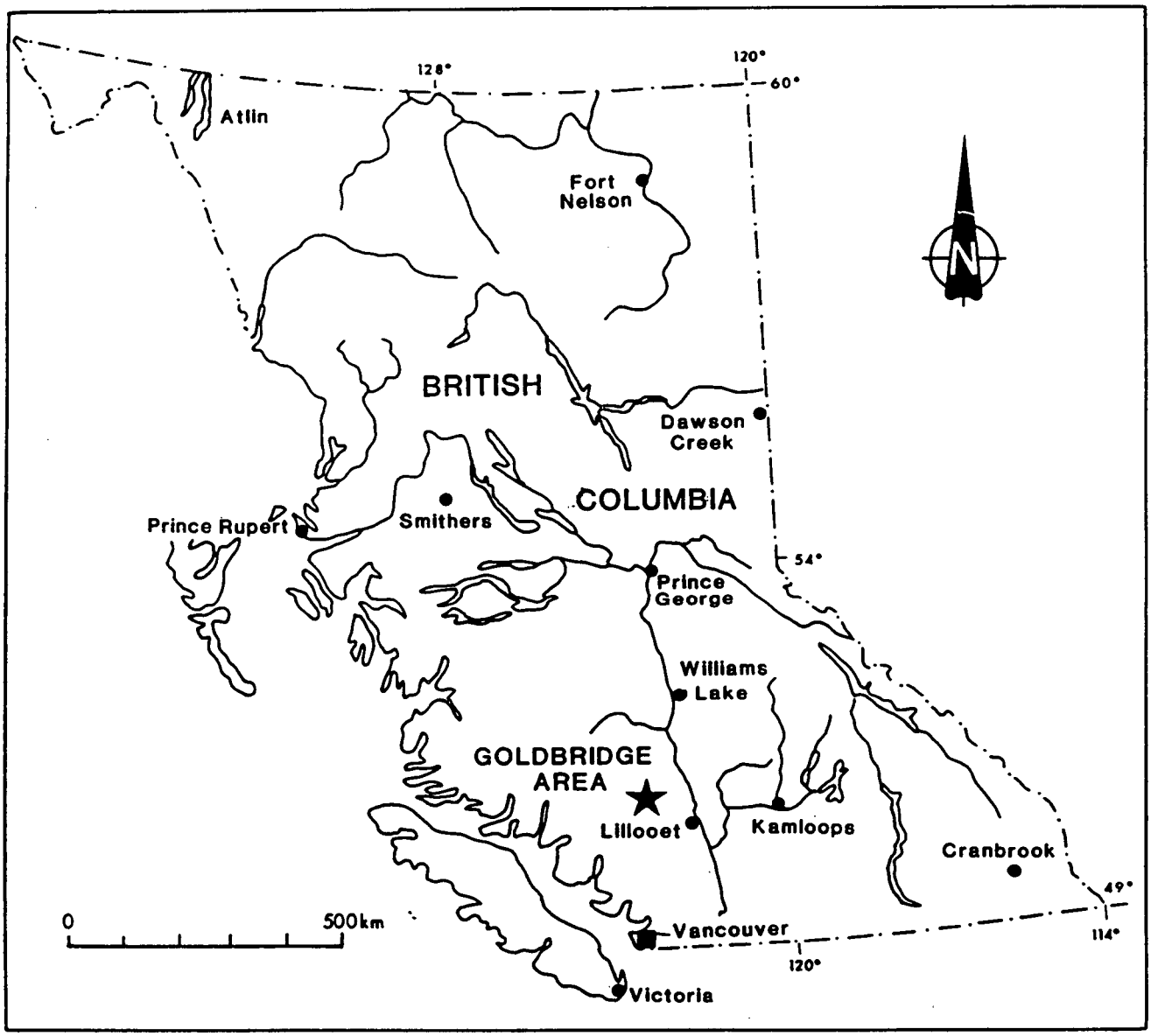
Claim Name	No. of Units	Record Number	Date of Record	Assessment Due Date	Amount of Assessment Required
Ural 2	18	3418	1986-4-1	1989-4-1	$1,800 + $ 90 fee
Ural 4	20	1283	1980-3-13	1989-3-13	$4,000 + $200 fee
Ural 5	16	1284	1980-3-13	1989-3-13	$3,200 + $160 fee
Ural 6	20	1285	1980-3-13	1989-3-13	$4,000 + $200 fee
Ural 7	9	1309	1980-3-31	1989-3-31	$1,800 + $ 90 fee
Micron 1 Fr.	1	1464	1980-7-29	1989-7-29	$ 200 + $ 10 fee
Micron 2 Fr.	1	1465	1980-7-29	1989-7-29	$ 200 + $ 10 fee

Reverted Grown-Granted Claims:

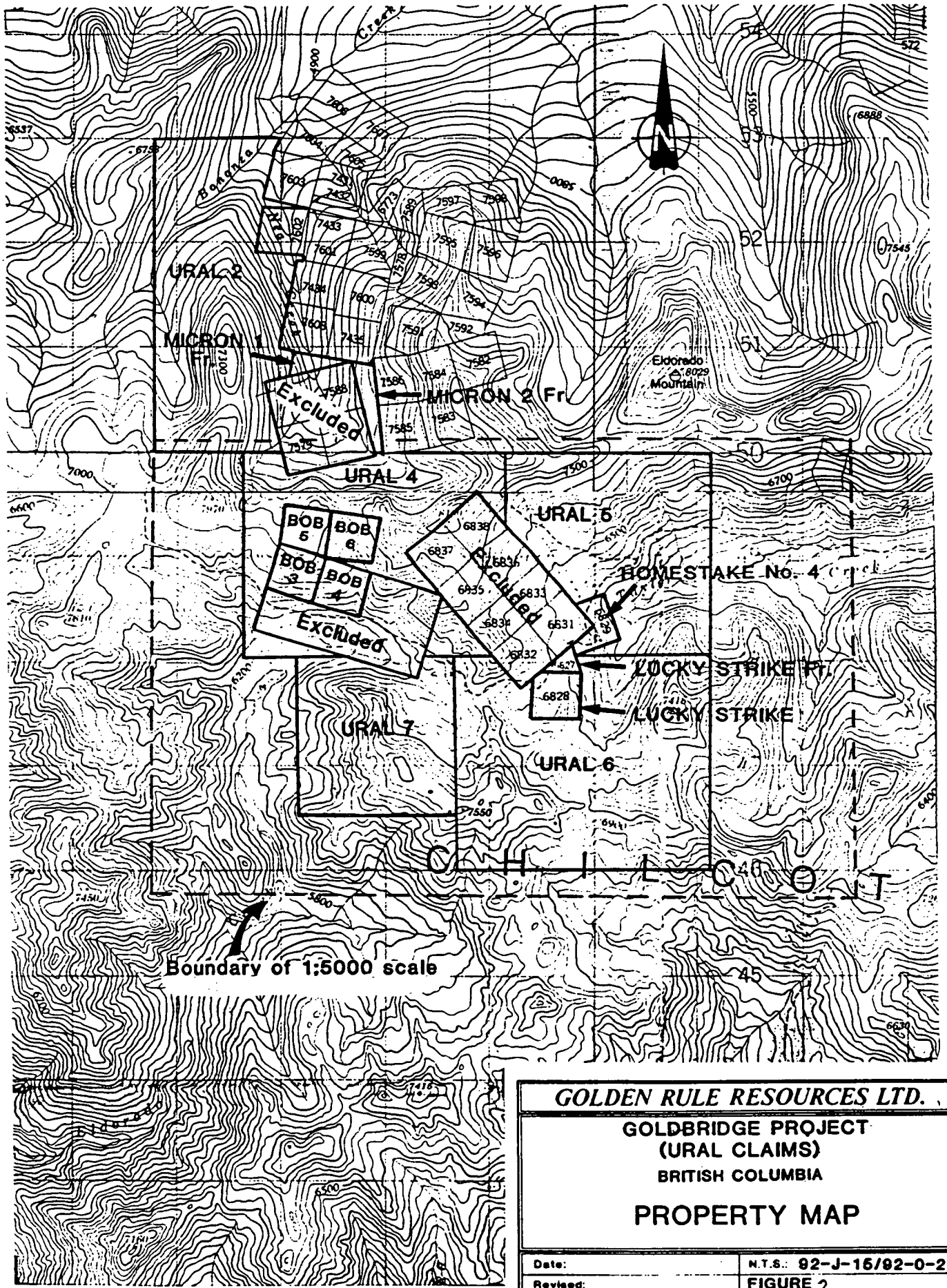
Claim Name	Lot Number	Record Number	Date of Record	Assessment Due Date	Amount of Assessment Required
Lucky Strike Fr.	6827	1238	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee
Lucky Strike	6828	1239	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee
Homestake No. 4	6829	1240	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee
Bob No. 3	8046	1241	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee
Bob No. 4	8047	1242	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee
Bob No. 5	8048	1243	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee
Bob No. 6	8049	1244	1980-2-11	1990-2-11	$200 + $10 fee

Summary

Total number of units: 92
Total annual assessment: $18,400



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) BRITISH COLUMBIA LOCATION MAP	
Date:	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	Figure 1
Scale:	



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) BRITISH COLUMBIA	
PROPERTY MAP	
Date:	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	FIGURE 2
Scale: 1:50,000	

Outcrop exposures constitute less than 10% of the area of this property, as indicated on the property geology (Map 1). Most exposures occur on cirque headwalls and ridges. Valley and cirque bottoms are generally covered by morainal debris resulting from alpine glaciation. Most slopes are covered by talus and felsemmeer. Creek cuts, north of the Lucky Strike area, indicate that several meters of allochthonous overburden are present on lower slopes. Minor landslide deposits have been recognized at two localities.

Due to high elevation, the climate is characterized by short, warm summers and long winters. Snow can be expected anytime after the end of August.

5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

5.1 Prior to 1980

The history of these properties prior to their acquisition by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. has been discussed by Fox (1981). This history will only be briefly reviewed here, with the above as the principal reference. A number of gold occurrences in this vicinity have been explored intermittently since the early years of this century.

The Lucky Gem occurrences (Map 1) were discovered as early as 1910. Two adits are reported by Fox (1981), although only one remains in evidence today. Other work included ground sluicing and trenching near the adits: the effects of this are still visible. It was reported in 1933 that free gold could be panned from most soils in this area. The old BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports quote gold assays exceeding 1.0 oz/ton (Fox, 1981). One of the adits was extended in 1945 and 1946.

Work on the Lucky Strike showing commenced in either 1912 or 1925 (locations in the reports are vague). Sulphide mineralization in the adit consisted of sphalerite, jamesonite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite. According to the old reports, this mineralization occurs along both sides of a 3.0 m wide dyke at its contacts with serpentinite. Numerous gold analyses of 0.20 oz/ton to 1.3 oz/ton over widths of up to 1.5 m were recorded in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1936, as quoted by Fox (1981). The Lucky Strike #2 adit is mentioned in the 1937 Minister of Mines Annual Report (Fox, 1981). Both Lucky Strike adits are still open, as located on Map 1.

Adits were driven on the Northern Lights claims (lots 6831 through 6838, excluded from the Golden Rule property), in the early 1930's. Work proceeded on two adits, both of which are still in evidence. The No.1 adit was driven to investigate quartz veins within the granodiorite pluton; mineralization

included gold, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. Gold values in excess of 1.0 oz/ton were reported. The Northern Lights No.2 adit was driven to investigate auriferous arsenopyrite veinlets that occur at a contact between diorite and serpentinite.

Other gold showings are known from adjacent claims to the north of the Golden Rule property (Robson and Nea Creek areas). Work in this area dated from at least 1913. Gold values are reported from arsenopyrite veinlets in a large felsic dyke. A few tons of ore were reportedly produced and shipped by horseback (Fox, 1981). Work here continued until at least the late 1930's. A system of roads switchbacking up the mountain in this area is visible from the ridge above Lucky Gen.

5.2 Exploration History (1980 through 1988)

A number of exploration programs have been conducted by Golden Rule since acquiring this property in 1980. They are detailed in several previous assessment reports (Fox, 1981, 1983, 1986; Netolitzky, 1985a, 1985b). The property was optioned to Geomex Canada Resources Ltd. in 1983/84, and to CanAmerica Precious Metals Inc. in 1987; in both cases it was subsequently returned to Golden Rule.

The Lucky Strike showing is accompanied by an areally restricted, multi-element (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, As, Pb, Sb) soil anomaly. The location of the vein appears to correspond to a VLF anomaly and to a magnetic contact on the 1986 winter geophysical data. In addition, a very large, multi-element (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, As, Pb) soil and talus fines geochemical anomaly was located on the mountainside on the opposite (east) side of the valley ("Taylor East Anomaly"). This anomaly measures about 700 m X 2000 m in area.

The Lucky Gem area, located north of Eldorado Creek, received only reconnaissance level soil geochemistry. A multi-element anomaly here consists of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and As, which exhibit an east - west zonation across the slope above the adit. These anomalies occur over an area measuring about one kilometer square. The winter 1986 geophysical results indicate a magnetic high on the slope above the adit, and two VLF conductors, neither of which correspond to the known mineralization.

The former Ural 7 grid was located on the opposite (south) side of Eldorado Creek from Lucky Gen. A combined gold-silver soil anomaly was found to extend from the cirque floor southwestwards up to the rim of the cirque and beyond ("Ural 7 Anomaly"). Anomalous levels of Cu, Pb, Zn, and As are also present. The 1986 winter geophysics showed this zone to contain a narrow magnetic high and two weak VLF conductors.

During 1988, Golden Rule completed:

1) Geological mapping over a majority of the property at a 1:5000 scale;

2) Grid controlled geological mapping at a 1:1000 scale over the Lucky Strike and Lucky Gem areas;

3) Approximately 10 km of ground VLF survey over the Lucky Strike area.

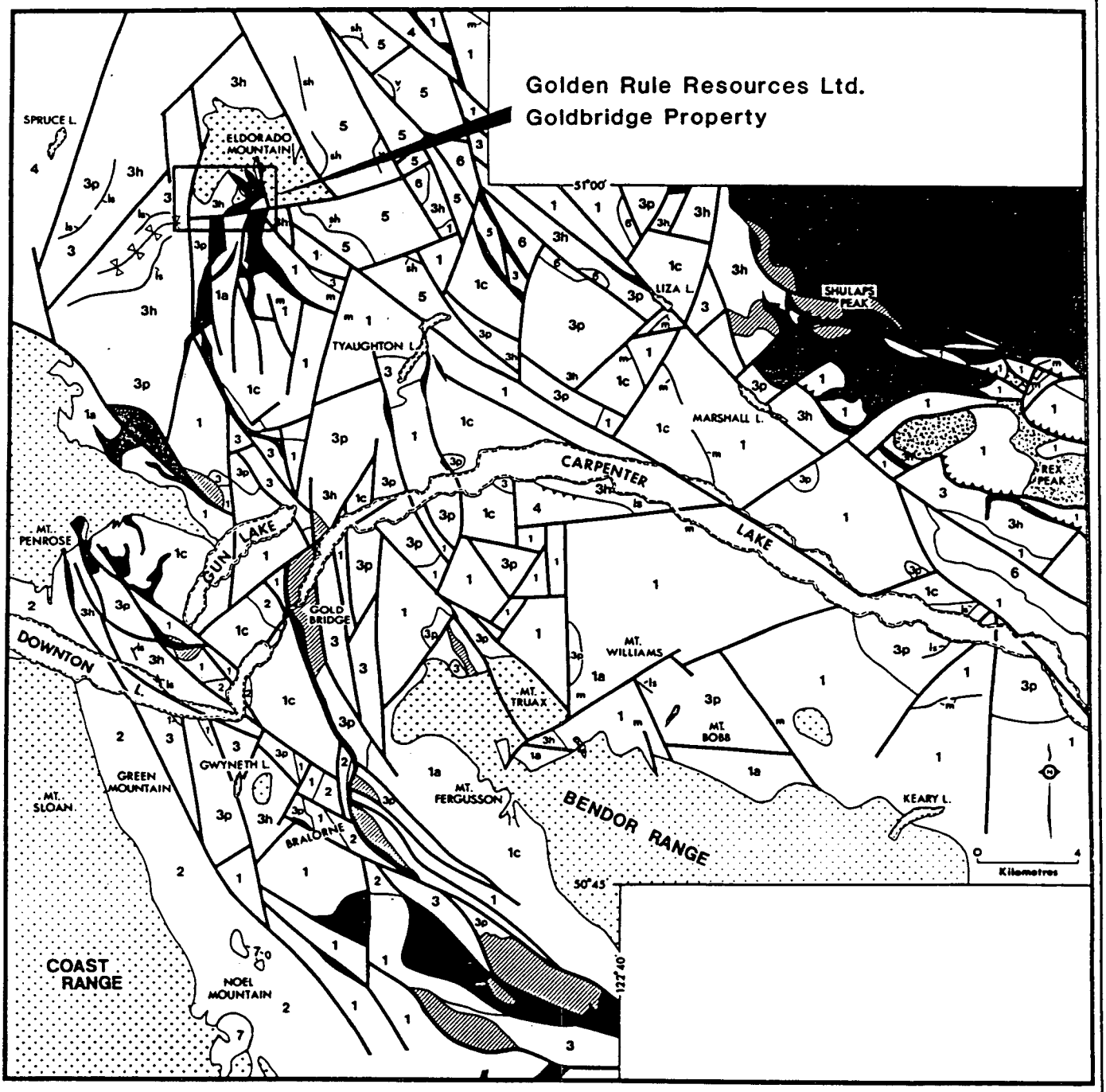
The 1988 exploration defined the property geology and delineated the surface Lucky Strike Gold Occurrence. Sampling of the mineralized zones on surface returned gold assays as high as 1.32 OPT Au and silver assays as high as 6.18 OPT Ag. Associated with the high gold/silver results are appreciable assays for lead, zinc, and arsenic.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND GOLD DEPOSITS

The geological branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources has been financing a study of the Bridge River mining camp and surrounding areas since 1985. Various results of this work have been published by Harrop and Sinclair (1986), Leitch and Godwin (1986, 1987, 1988), Church (1987a, 1987b), Church et al (1988), and Glover et al (1988). The Golden Rule property was mapped in the summer of 1988.

The regional geology map (Figure 3) and its legend included in this section, is taken from Church et al (1988). The regional stratigraphic column has been taken from Church (1987a). This stratigraphic picture differs in some respects from previous publications on the area, and from the nomenclature employed in previous assessment reports on the Golden Rule property. Stratified rocks in the region belong to three major packages: i) the Fergusson Group of Paleozoic age; ii) the Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group; and iii) the Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group. There are also three principal groups of intrusive rocks: i) Bralorne Intrusions, diorite and gabbro of Permian (post-Fergusson Group) age; ii) the Lower Jurassic President ultramafic rocks; and iii) the Coast Plutonic Complex, granitic rocks of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Cenozoic age. Mesozoic and Cenozoic dykes and sills, ranging from mafic to felsic in composition, also occur throughout the region.

The oldest strata in the district belong to the Fergusson Group (mostly equivalent to what was formerly termed the "Bridge River Group"). This consists of "recrystallized and silicified ribbon cherts", with "intercalated pyllites, micaceous schists and thin marble bands" (Church et al, 1988). These rocks have been highly deformed and metamorphosed. This unit locally



Geology from Church, et al, 1988

(See Figure 3b for legend)

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) BRITISH COLUMBIA	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
Date:	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-0-2
Revised:	FIGURE 3
Scale: 1:250,000	

LEGEND
BEDDED ROCKS

TERTIARY

7 *(Miocene?) "Plateau Volcanics", basaltic lavas and breccias*

6 *(Eocene?) Lavas, pyroclastics and minor sedimentary rocks*

LOWER CRETACEOUS

5 TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: *mostly boulder and pebble conglomerate and sandstone with some intercalated shale marker beds (sh) and volcanics (v)*

UPPER JURASSIC

4 RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: *buchia-bearing grey shales, siltstones, tuffaceous and polymictic conglomerate*

UPPER TRIASSIC

3 CADWALLADER GROUP: *comprising the Pioneer Formation (3p) consisting of basaltic pillow lava, aquagene breccia, tuffs and amygdaloidal lava, and the Hurley Formation (3h) consisting of brown, black and green argillites (siliceous and calcareous) with sandstones, polymictic conglomerates and limestone marker beds (ls); inclusive of all or part of Noel argillites*

PALEOZOIC

2 *(Permian?) dark argillites, turbidites previously assigned to the Noel Formation*

1 FERGUSSON GROUP: *mostly ribbon chert (lc), phyllite ranging to biotite quartz gneiss, some marble (m) marker bands, chloritic schist, and fine grained amphibolite (la)*

INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS

TERTIARY

REX PEAK PORPHYRY: *a felsic phase of the (Eocene) Mission Ridge pluton*

UPPER CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX: *biotite and hornblende-bearing diorite, granodiorite and granite stocks and plutons; including the outlying Bendor and Eldorado stocks*

LOWER JURASSIC

Ultrabasic Rocks: comprising the Shulaps and President hartzburgite, peridotite, dunite, serpentine and listwanite bodies

PALEOZOIC

BRALORNE INTRUSIONS: *heterogeneous fine and medium-grained diorite and gabbro stocks characterized by a reticulation of felsic veinlets*

From Church, et al, 1988.

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS)	
LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP	
Date:	N.T.S.:
Revised:	FIGURE 4
Scale:	

contains greenstone sills and dykes. Although Church (1988) does not mention the presence of volcanic rocks, Leitch and Godwin (1986), and Glover et al (1988) list basalts as one component of this group. The Fergusson Group principally or entirely represents a series of cherty oceanic sediments.

The lowermost unit in the Cadwallader Group is the Pioneer Formation, consisting of pillowed and massive mafic lavas and aquagene breccias. The Noel Formation, which in places overlies the Pioneer lavas, consists of fine clastic sediments, and probably does not occur in the vicinity of the Golden Rule property. The uppermost unit in this group is the Hurley Formation, principally comprising argillite and cherty argillite, with lesser amounts of siltstone, sandstone, limestone, calcarenite, and polymictic conglomerate. There are also coarse volcanic breccias in the upper part of the Hurley succession, but there is no mention of volcanic flows in these recent references. Two fold episodes are recorded in the Hurley rocks, which are notably much less deformed than the Fergusson Group cherts. The Fergusson and Cadwallader Groups have been considered by some authors to collectively comprise the "Bridge River Terrane" (Church et al, 1988).

The Taylor Creek Group, believed to be of marine origin, consists mainly of conglomerate, with lesser siltstone, shale, and a few volcanic rocks. Clasts in the conglomerate are mostly chert, with minor sandstone, shale, and a few igneous rocks, but with no granitic clasts. This unit generally exhibits steep westerly dips, but is not demonstrably folded.

Two principal fault sets occur in the region. A north trending group represents a tensional regime separating horst and graben blocks. The second, northwest set represents the principal shear direction (Church, 1987a). Faults are frequently accompanied by ultramafic rocks, which are believed to have been emplaced into the structures in a solid state. The ultramafic rocks were subsequently metasomatized in part to produce conspicuous orange carbonate bands known as "listwanites". The effect of all the faulting is to subdivide the area into a large number of individual fault blocks, as suggested on Figure 3.

Harrop and Sinclair (1986) catalogue seventy-one (71) gold/silver occurrences in the Bridge River mining camp. Five achieved significant production, with the overwhelming majority of gold production coming from the Pioneer (41.5 metric tonnes) and Bralorne (87.8 metric tonnes) Mines (Church, 1987a). It is believed that the mineralization is related to the Coast Plutonic Complex: a lateral zonation of deposits peripheral to the plutons has been recognized, and lead isotope data also support this interpretation. The large number of faults in the region have been deemed important as channels for auriferous hydrothermal fluids, and as sites of gold deposition. At the

Bralorne and Pioneer Mines, gold-arsenopyrite veins are concentrated in tensional features in the relatively competent Bralorne intrusions and Pioneer Formation volcanics. Gold veins in the region appear especially rich when in proximity to ultramafic bodies (Church, 1987a). Harrop and Sinclair (1986) divide all prospects in the region into two populations based on Au:Ag ratios, with a threshold value of 1.5 to 2; both major producers fall into the high Au:Ag category.

A closer analogue to mineralization on the Ural property (both in terms of distance and geology) may be the Congress deposit. Geology here is briefly described by Church (1987a): "At the Congress Mine, mineralization is characterized by an abundance of stibnite, arsenopyrite, and some cinnabar associated with ankeritic alteration and quartz lenses in shears. The host rocks include fissured Tertiary porphyry dykes. The deposit is distal to local granitic intrusions." Congress is classified by Harrop and Sinclair (1986) as belonging to a higher Au/Ag category, which would differ from both Lucky Strike and Lucky Gem. Harrop and Sinclair (1986) also distinguish Congress from the Bralorne and Pioneer types, on the basis of its lesser dependence on lithological controls. The Congress deposit has been re-examined over the last several years, and is currently in an advanced stage of exploration and evaluation.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

7.1 Introduction

The geology of a large portion of this property is shown on Map 1, at a scale of 1:5000. The orthophoto base for this map also illustrates the topography and vegetation of the area. This map indicates the interpretive problems caused by relatively poor outcrop exposure. Outcrops are numerous enough to demonstrate the structural complexity of the region, but too few to allow resolution of all of these problems. A further difficulty is that alteration is at times so intense that it obscures lithological details. The effect of this on the interpretation is increased because alteration is most intense at important sites such as the vicinities of fault zones and mineralized veins. Table 2 is a Table of Formations present on the property.

7.2 Lithology

a) Fergusson Group

Rocks mapped as Fergusson Group in 1988 generally correspond with the "Bridge River sediments" described in previous assessment reports on the property. These are overwhelmingly cherty in composition. Massive chert predominates, but exposures

TABLE OF FORMATIONS TABLE 2

Mesozoic to Cenozoic

A variety of mafic and felsic dykes.

Cenozoic

Paleocene

Eldorado Stock: granodiorite or quartz-diorite

---------- INTRUSIVE CONTACT ----------

Mesozoic

Lower Cretaceous

Taylor Creek Formation: chert pebble conglomerate

---------- UNCONFORMITY ----------

Lower Jurassic

Ultramafic Rocks.

---------- INTRUSIVE CONTACT ----------

Upper Triassic

Cadwallader Group

- Hurley Formation: thin bedded fine clastic sediments; limestone; polymictic conglomerate
- Pioneer Formation: basalt

---------- UNCONFORMITY ----------

Paleozoic

Fergusson Group: chert, minor argillite, conglomerate, basaltic dykes

showing contorted chert layers several centimeters thick are also widespread. Both types can occur in the same outcrop. The layered cherts at times have thin argillite partings, and interbedded chert granule and chert pebble conglomerates were noted in one exposure. Basalt dykes are sometimes encountered in this unit; these appear very similar to flows assigned to the Pioneer Formation. Rocks of this formation underlie a large portion of the southern part of the map area. The unit's age is described only as "Paleozoic" in even the most recent references.

b) Pioneer Formation

One fault block on the southern boundary of the map consists of basalt, with minor chert interbeds. These rocks were assigned to the "Bridge River Group" in previous reports, but are redefined as Pioneer Formation here to conform to regional stratigraphy as outlined by Church (1987a, 1988). As these volcanics are confined to and predominate in one fault block, it is quite possible that they belong to the separate (Pioneer) formation. The unit forms massive, rubbly, brown weathering outcrops. Neither pillows nor pyroclastic textures were observed. A smaller occurrence of basalt in the extreme southwest corner of the map has also been assigned to this unit.

If correctly identified, these rocks belong to the Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group, along with the more extensive Hurley Formation sediments. Alternatively, they may comprise part of the Fergusson Group.

c) Hurley Formation

Rocks assigned to this formation occur along the western side of the map, and on the ridge across the valley to the east of the Lucky Strike showing. These are primarily thin-bedded, fine clastic sediments. Limestone interbeds were observed at several locations, notably in the Lucky Gem area. A conspicuous, resistant limestone lens occurs on a ridge in the southwest corner of the map, and is assigned to the Hurley Formation on the basis of associated thin-bedded siltstones. Beds of polymictic conglomerate occur in the southeast corner of the Lucky Strike grid and elsewhere.

d) Taylor Creek Formation

Two large, cliffy outcrops of this unit appear on the edge of the map east of Lucky Strike. The northernmost one was checked in detail and found to consist of chert pebble conglomerate. The thick bedding in this unit, which dips about 40 degrees to the west, is most clearly visible from a distance. When viewed at close range, the conglomerate appears massive, with few or no visible bedding features. Beds are several meters

thick. The Taylor Creek Formation is considered to be of Lower Cretaceous age.

e) Ultramafic Rocks

Large bodies of ultramafic rocks occur west and northwest of the Lucky Strike showing. Narrower bodies occur along fault zones elsewhere on the property. Where relatively unaltered, these comprise dark grey-green rocks which are a conspicuous medium green colour on the weathered surface. These have been largely serpentinized, and therefore contain abundant magnetite; most strongly attract the hand magnet.

Many of these ultramafic rocks in the immediate vicinities of fault zones have been metasomatized to "listwanites". This is an ankeritic alteration, with subsequent near-surface limonite formed by weathering of the iron-carbonate. Chromian micas are also sometimes present. Silicification consists of stockworks of thin quartz or chalcedony veinlets. These rocks generally do not attract the hand magnet. Listwanite outcrops have a conspicuous orange weathering colour. Other rock types have also been subjected to iron-carbonate metasomatism, however, so that care must be exercised in determining original lithologies.

These ultramafic rocks are probably correlative with the Lower Jurassic President ultramafics in the Bralorne Area.

f) Eldorado Stock

This stock occurs across the northern part of the map area. This is an equigranular, unfoliated, medium-crystalline granitoid that carries quartz, biotite, and hornblende. In hand specimen, it appears that plagioclase is by far the most abundant feldspar, making this a granodiorite or quartz diorite. An age of 63.7 Ma (Paleocene) was reportedly obtained by the G.S.C. for this pluton (Church, 1988). This is considered a satellite pluton to the Coast Plutonic Complex, which ranges from Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary in age.

Three small dykes or pipes of granodiorite occur in southern Taylor Basin, and a petrographic report on a highly altered specimen adjacent to the Lucky Gem vein describes altered quartz diorite (specimen GP-03, Appendix 1). There is a suggestion, therefore, that the pluton may be more extensive at depth to the south of its main outcrop area.

g) Mafic Plugs and Dykes

A number of bodies of this type are present, particularly in the Lucky Strike area.

Two basaltic outcrops occur uphill from the Lucky Strike No.1 adit. There is no unequivocal evidence as to whether these represent a flow or a dyke. This lithology is distinctive from the Pioneer lavas, principally in that it is much fresher. The fact that only two smallish outcrops are present suggests that this is a dyke, but the possibility of it being a flow cannot be entirely discounted. A specimen collected for petrography (GP-01, Appendix 1) was described as "hypobyssal basalt", indicating that it could be either a shallow dyke or a flow. The exact relationship of this intrusion to stratigraphic units in the area is unknown.

Massive, aphanitic, medium green mafic plugs were also recognized. Three of these occur west and north of Lucky Strike, where they intrude Fergusson Group rocks. These may be related to the Pioneer basalts, but this is unproven.

h) Felsic Dykes

Many felsic dykes have been recognized. They are usually porphyritic, with phenocrysts of feldspar, quartz, or hornblende. Dykes range from a few tens of centimeters to several meters in width, and usually cannot be traced over any great strike extent. Many examples seen in the field were too small to be noted on the map. None was observed to cut the Eldorado Stock, but it is assumed that most are of a similar age or younger.

7.3 Structural Geology

a) Folding

The Fergusson Group cherts, where bedding can be determined, are seen to be highly contorted and deformed. No sensible fold patterns can be discerned, even locally, as bedding attitudes literally point all over the map. Minor folds observed in these rocks also have a variety of orientations. This phenomenon was also noted by Church (1987a), who ascribed it to: "i) the presence of primary slump folding; ii) deformation at the irregular margins of the granitic plutons; and iii) rotation of beds by repeated episodes of faulting".

Bedding attitudes in the Hurley sediments are much more regular. Two east-northeast trending folds have been recognized in this unit: i) a syncline northeast of Lucky Gem; and ii) an anticline east of Lucky Strike.

The Taylor Creek Formation conglomerates are not demonstrably folded within the map area, but display a uniform westerly dip, possibly due to fault rotation.

b) Faulting

Within the immediate Lucky Strike area several faults have been identified within the underground workings, on surface, and inferred from the geophysical data. The Lucky Strike #1 mineralization occurs along a regional north - south fault structure which marks the fault contact between the Lower Jurassic Ultramafics and the Paleozoic Fergussan Group cherts. Three structures parallel to the regional feature have been identified, with one possibly as a splay off the regional fault (Lucky Strike #2, L5). A long fault contact feature is mapped on the west contact between the Ultramafic and Fergussan cherts and is possibly contemporaneous to the regional north - south fault.

Skew to the north - south regional faulting are several northwest trending sinistral faults. Lateral throw on the northwest sinistral faulting has been observed between 5.0 m and 50.0 m.

All large exposures of the Eldorado Stock occur north of a lineament that runs along Taylor Creek, and which can be extended to the Taylor - Eldorado divide, and possibly as far as the Lucky Gem area. The strike of this feature is almost due east-west. Since the intrusive pluton is exposed on its north side, it is assumed that movement was south side down.

A steeply dipping, northeast trending fault crosses the entire Ural 7 claim, where it is occupied by a 50 m to 90 m wide ultramafic body. The fault can be traced across Eldorado Creek to the northeast, where it forms the contact between a wider ultramafic body and Hurley sediments. On Ural 7, this fault zone separates Hurley Formation units on the west from Fergusson Group rocks to the east. Some listwanites are present in the ultramafic unit. The previously detected soil geochemical anomaly on the Ural 7 grid follows the trend of this fault, generally falling on the eastern side in the area underlain by Fergusson Group rocks. The anomaly is strongest in the vicinity of a parallel, poorly exposed feldspar porphyry dyke. The main fault is certainly near-vertical in attitude, and cannot be a thrust as described in previous reports on the property.

Several chert/ultramafic contacts west and north of Lucky Strike represent a system of north trending faults. The Lucky Strike mineralization occurs in close proximity to one of these, and the basaltic dyke described earlier also follows this trend. Outcrop is too sparse to accurately determine the structural situation in this area.

The east-northeast striking fault that runs along line 12+00N of the Lucky Strike grid is documented by numerous abrupt changes in lithology as shown on the geology map. An east dipping fault in the cirque headwall southeast of the Lucky

Strike grid must be a normal fault, as younger rocks of the Hurley Formation occur in the hanging wall, with older Fergusson sediments in the footwall.

A wide breccia and alteration zone follows the ridge on the east side of the property south of Taylor Creek. The geology here is complex, with Fergusson, Hurley, and Taylor Creek strata all adjacent to this north trending structure. Carbonate altered rocks occur intermittently along this feature, attaining a width of about 50 m near Taylor Creek. The protolith for these metasomatized rocks is usually not apparent; ultramafic rocks have not been positively identified here, although they may occur. In the central part of the ridge, a tectonic breccia of Hurley rocks with carbonate matrix has been identified. It is important to note that the very large multi-element soil anomaly (Taylor East Anomaly) reported by previous workers occurs down slope to the west of this fault zone.

An "assumed" thrust fault is shown to separate Taylor Creek and Fergusson rocks to the east of the fault zone described above. Alternatively, a normal fault could be drawn in almost the same position.

North-south faults may be important hosts of gold mineralization in this region. The veins at Lucky Strike and Lucky Gem both occupy structures of this orientation. The Lucky Strike trend can be extended north to the vicinity of the Northern Lights No.2 adit, and it is believed that the veins exposed near Northern Lights No.1 also approximately follow a north-south trend.

7.4 Metamorphism

Metamorphic effects in the area have been minimal, with the possible exception of recrystallization of Fergusson Group cherts. Metamorphic textures, minerals, or foliations have not been observed.

7.5 Mineralization

Mineralization follows a fine grained felsic dyke which occurs at the contact of the ultramafic body and the silicified Fergussan sediments. Discontinuous veins and pods of massive sulphide with minimal quartz gangue occur along the dyke margins. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Stibnite has been reported but not observed. Assays of the massive sulphide material invariably return gold and silver values that range 0.074 OPT Au to 1.21 OPT Au and 0.073 OPT Ag to 3.733 OPT Ag. Assay for base metals return grades of 14.5% zinc, and 11.2% lead, as well as 31% arsenic and 14.6% antimony. Locally, the sulphides exhibit a banded or rhythmic appearance.

8.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Approximately nine (9.06) kilometers of ground magnetic surveying was conducted over the Lucky Strike grid. Magnetic data was collected every 25 m on lines at 100 m intervals. Baseline orientation was north - south (352 deg.) with crosslines east - west (0.82 deg.). The survey was conducted with a Geometrics Unimag II Proton Magnetometer. Correction for diurnal drift was made by performing "loops" throughout the grid area on each survey day.

The plotted and contoured magnetic data (Map 2) exhibits excellent correlation with the 1988 geological mapping (Cruickshank, 1988). The contact between the Fergussan cherts on the east and ultramafic intrusive on the west is mapped by a strong north - south magnetic gradient/lineament (L1) between L1300N and L1775N, centered approximately about L44+50E. Two northwest left lateral faults trending at 285 deg. are readily evident intersecting L1800N at L43+75E (F1) and intersecting L2100N at L44+45E (F2).

A large block of ultramafic rocks located between faults F1 and F2 exhibits a lower magnetic signature that is located within the southwest quarter of the grid area. Additionally, between F1 and F2 along the ultramafic - chert contact, is the Lucky Strike mineralized zone. Evident within this "fault block" area is the most pervasive alteration of ultramafic to listwanite, possibly explaining the lower magnetic expression. Secondary faults F3 and F4 are observed trending 297 deg. and 290 deg., respectively and intersecting points L150N/43+75E and L1900N/43+95E, respectively.

Lineament L4 maps the contact between the ultramafics and Fergussan cherts where the Lucky Strike #1 mineralization occurs. Lineament L5 is a feature that correlates with the Lucky Strike #2 structure and mineralization.

Lineament L3 is a north - south feature that is buried beneath overburden with no surface exposure. Coincident to L3 is a moderate VLF conductor and an interpreted fault contact between the ultramafic unit and Fergussan sediments to the west.

GEOPHYSICAL FEATURES Table #3

FEATURE	ORIENTATION (deg.)	PROBABLE CAUSE
F1	285	Cross Fault; Dip unknown
F2	285	Cross Fault; Dip unknown
F3	297	Cross Fault; Dip unknown
F4	290	Cross Fault; Dip unknown
L1	350 - 360	High gradient magnetic trough; maps contact between ultramafic to west and Fergusson cherts to east; units are fault contact.
L2	360	North - south lineament through ultramafic unit; feature is buried, no exposure; possible shear structure with attendant alteration halo.
L3	350 - 360	North - south lineament with coincident VLF conductor and observed fault contact between Fergusson sediments to west and ultramafic to east.
L4	360	North - south lineament coincident with Lucky Strike surface mineralization, VLF conductor, and ultramafic/sediment contact.
L5	350 - 005	North - south feature coincident with mineralized structure at Lucky Strike #2 adit; possibly truncated by F4.
L6	350 - 360	North - south feature probably indicative of ultramafic west contact; weak coincident VLF conductor; as MAG is relatively high to the west contact may have shallow to moderate west dip - fault contact at 360/-45 deg. W.

9.0 UNDERGROUND MAPPING

9.1 Lucky Strike #1

The last record of underground work being conducted at the Lucky Strike claim was from the 1936 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia. The 1936 report states a group, Goldside Mines Ltd. had completed 100 m of level drive southwest on the 1912 m elevation from the Lucky Strike #1 adit portal to the Lucky strike Vein where approximately 70 m of drifting was conducted on the mineralized vein and dyke. Assaying of the vein material ranged from 0.12 OPT Au to 1.3 OPT Au. A 3 m winze was sunk on the vein to the north where the adit cross-cut intersected the vein. The vein thickness is reported to be 2.3 m thick within the winze.

Examination of the workings during August of 1989, found them to be in relatively good condition. The most serious cave is located 60.0 m in from the portal where a low angle fault intersects the adit. Considerably more development is in place than had been previously reported.

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS - INVENTORY Table 4

Level Work	Adit X Cut drive	107.0 m	
	Maindrift	90.0 m	
	Cross-cut & Drift 1	75.0 m	
	Cross-cut & Drift 2	80.0 m	
		352.0 m	(1155')
Vertical Work	Winze	12.0 m	
	Raise 1	7.0 m	
	Raise 2	8.0 m	
		27.0 m	(89')

The geology of the 1912 m level adit cross-cut drive and the main drift is as reported in the 1936 Annual Report. Mineralization occurs as sulphide veins on either side of a felsic dyke at the contact between the Fergussan cherts to the east and ultramafic/listwonite to the west. The mineralized veins range from 10.0 cm to 50.0 cm in thickness, and occasionally will occur as fracture filling cross-cutting veins across the dyke. The southern extension of the dyke and veins is terminated by a low angle fault trending 360 deg. and dipping -35 deg. west. Excellent slickenside can be observed indicative of undetermined vertical throw east - west. Where the lead was lost, at the low angle fault, the last round of underground work is reported and the workings terminated (circa, 1936).

A short 15.0 m cross-cut west was made at this point and the structure which hosts the mineralization was intersected. A 55.0 m drive south along structure intersected mineralization where a short (8.0 m) inclusive raise was driven north on mineralization. Samples from the vein material in raise assayed 0.146 OPT Au to 0.176 OPT Au and 0.268 OPT Ag to 0.583 OPT Ag. The sulphide vein ranged from 15.0 cm to 35.0 cm thick.

Seventeen meters (17.0 m) south of the short cross-cut a second cross-cut was driven 42.0 m west in an attempt to intersect the down dip projection of the vein structure in the Lucky Strike #2 adit. Dyke material at the ultramafic/sediment contact was found but no mineralized vein material.

As stated earlier, the geology of the main drift is as reported by previous operators. Sulphide vein material is found intermittently in both ribs and on either side of the felsic dyke on the drift back over a length of 67.0 m. Assays of vein samples from the main drift range from 0.074 OPT Au to 0.854 OPT Au and 0.073 OPT Ag to 3.09 OPT Ag. A set of channel samples across the back where the adit cross-cut intersects the main drift returned an intersection of 0.268 OPT Au/2.1 m and 0.356 OPT Ag/2.1 m. The winze has been deepened from 3.0 m to 12.6 m and the back overhead of the winze has been stoped to permit installation of draw works. Judging by the draw works, it is possible that a sub-level has been driven below the 1912 m level. The attached Map 3 outlines the underground mapping of the Lucky Strike #1 and Map 4 outlines underground sampling locations and results. Assay results are listed in the appendices.

9.2 Lucky Strike #2

A 10.0 m adit was driven south at the Lucky Strike #2 occurrence on the 2013 m elevation. Mineralization is as described at the Lucky Strike #1. Grab samples from the Lucky Strike #2 assay as high as 1.21 OPT Au and 3.733 OPT Ag. A channel sample from the adit back assayed 0.204 OPT Au/2.0 m and 0.347 OPT Ag/2.0 m.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

1) The ground magnetic survey has outlined a minimum 700 m strike length of favourable ultramafic/sediment fault contact area, for potential further Lucky Strike #1 type mineralization (L1 and L4). The ground magnetic survey also delineated three (3) additional structures (L2, L3, and L5) which warrant follow up. L5 correlates with the Lucky Strike #2 mineralization and L3 is found on the ultramafic's west contact and has a coincident VLF anomaly.

2) The mineralization occurs along a north - south structural contact between ultramafic intrusive rocks and silicified Fergussan sediments. The Lucky Strike #1 and Lucky Strike #2 showings occur as discontinuous veins and pods of polymetallic massive sulphide and quartz along the margins of a vertical felsic dyke. Occasionally, the sulphide veins will occur as fracture filling cross-cutting veinlets within the felsic dyke. Mode of sulphide vein is identical on surface as on the 1912 m level. Vertically the vein material can be traced over 90.0 m (295').

3) The gold/silver grades of the vein material underground are consistent with assays from surface vein material.

4) A complex array of fault structures are prevalent within the occurrence area. Both low and high angle faults at several locations are observed to displace the main auriferous zone.

5) Precious metal and sulphide mineralization post dates emplacement of the felsic dyke.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1) To continue evaluation of the economic potential of the Ural property and in particular the Lucky Strike Zone, a Phase 1 diamond drill program is recommended. To date, exploration has outlined economic grade gold/silver mineralization over sub-economic widths at the Lucky Strike Zone. The tenor of mineralization exhibits excellent, albeit fault disrupted, vertical continuity of grade and mode over 90.0 m vertical from surface to the 1912 m level. Work by previous operators has demonstrated the vein material either side of the felsic dyke to coalesce to a single 2.3 m wide sulphide vein below the 1912 m level. Drill exploration should be directed to intersect the thick sulphide zone (sub-1912 m level near the 12.6 m winze) and to extend this occurrence. An excellent correlation has been made between the 1936 underground data and the 1989 underground program therefore, the reported 2.3 m vein sub-1912 m may be taken as accurate. A precursor to drilling would be to de-water, and map and sample the winze.

2) Contingent to drilling at the Lucky Strike Zone, additional reconnaissance drilling should be performed north and south along the ultramafic/Fergussan sediment contact. In addition to the L1 and L4 contact areas, the inferred structures as defined by L2, L3, and L5

should be examined by trenching and contingent drilling. While the topography at the Lucky Strike #1 occurrence precludes backhoe trenching, a large portion of the terrain about L2, L3, and L5 is accessible for a backhoe.

3) While the Lucky Strike claim lies within the "Spruce Lake Integrated Resource Management" area, provisions are in place to permit diamond drilling and mechanical trenching for mineral exploration. The management area is broken into three (3) classes of sensitivity; Class 1 being most sensitive and Class 3 the least; Lucky Strike falls within Class 3.

4) A positive exploration program at Lucky Strike would enhance the exploration potential of the entire property.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce T. Evans, P.Geol.

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Bibliographical Note: Early literature concerning the property area is referenced and summarized in Fox (1981).

13.0 CERTIFICATE

I Bruce Thomas Evans, of 120 Strathdale Close S.W., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Exploration Geologist with the Firm of Golden Rule Resources Ltd., with offices at #410, 1122-4th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta;

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University, B.S.C. (Honours) Geological Science (1982) and have practiced my profession continuously since graduation;

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

4. Exploration work conducted on the Goldbridge Project (Ural Claim Group) was done so under my supervision. Work and recommendations described herein are based upon my interpretation and observations of the Property and knowledge of the region;

5. I do not own and do not expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein, and securities I own of Golden Rule Resources Ltd. are through Employee Stock Option Plans or private market acquisitions by myself.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this _____ day of January, 1990.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce T. Evans, P. Geol.

1989 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPENDITURES

Geological Personnel			
Bruce T. Evans	12.5	days @ $300/day	$ 3,750
Collin R. Jellicoe	17.0	days @ $227/day	3,854
Logistical Support			
Food & Lodging	29.5	mandays @ $ 66/day	1,947
Assays and Analyses			
TerraMin Laboratories			1,135
Charter Aircraft			
Caribou Chilcotin Helicopters			3,715
Transportation and Travel			
Airfare, Vehicle Expenses			1,372
Geophysical Processing and Plotting			
Geotest Corp.			606
Computer			254
Equipment Rental			
Truck, Transit, Miner's Lamps			994
Drafting & Reproduction			1,553
Miscellaneous Field Costs			
Flagging, Sample Bags, Hard Hats Note Books, Stationary, Maps, etc.			380
TOTAL:			$ 22,104

A P P E N D I X 1

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-249

Project: GR-BC-6

Sample Number	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	Ag ppm	As %	Sb %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
C 1	4060	0.119	5.00	0.63	0.310	59	4600	1170
C 2	7000	0.204	11.9	1.08	0.670	65	11700	3800
C 3	380		1.62	0.128	0.022	30	690	118
C 4	30200	0.882	128.0	15.0	5.80	410	111000	51000
GB-89 1	698		5.90	0.270	0.210	130	3500	1240
GB-89 2	40		0.12	0.008	0.002	89	53	88
GB-89 3	72		0.83	0.003	0.010	64	15	71
GB-89 4	64		0.49	0.031	0.034	60	430	430
GB-89 5	2336		11.4	6.50	0.066	146	950	5300
GB-89 6	110		2.50	0.048	0.056	52	710	3500
SD 1	64		2.40	0.043	0.066	122	1240	4000
SD 2	192		2.80	0.110	0.020	440	380	8600
SD 3	50		0.62	0.022	0.022	68	370	1680
SD 4	360		3.00	0.091	0.087	290	1050	5100
SV 1	13760	0.402	13.2	5.70	1.21	750	18000	64000
SV 2	16160	0.472	44.0	14.2	4.30	3100	63000	96000
SV 3	13440	0.392	50.0	15.5	1.07	1940	25000	145000
SV 4	4160	0.121	35.0	1.87	1.60	1230	22000	96000
UG 1	2380		17.1	4.70	0.073	330	1090	35000
UG 2	5440	0.159	12.0	19.7	0.870	360	10500	58000
UG 3	422		2.50	0.500	0.036	61	600	3800
UG 4	5000	0.146	9.20	16.7	0.270	360	3100	83000
UG 5	6040	0.176	20.0	17.6	0.580	430	7500	113000
UG 6	22		0.06	0.038	0.002	18	34	330
UG 7	12		0.24	0.007	0.003	9	29	280
UG 8	312		0.11	0.071	0.001	46	8	158
UG 9	530		4.90	0.125	0.041	151	1540	12900
UG 10	22		0.10	0.027	<.001	40	5	85
UG 11	3000		5.00	1.35	0.320	148	4500	14500
UG 12	2860		9.80	0.700	0.740	480	10900	49000
UG 13	2680		8.00	0.590	0.540	460	6900	54000
UG 14	30		0.27	0.022	0.004	65	28	220
UG 15	16200	0.473	39.4	25.0	1.65	196	25000	14200
UG 16	30		0.25	0.270	0.002	61	47	96
UG 17	15120	0.442	92.0	3.20	1.61	3300	26000	38000
UG 18	29240	0.854	25.4	10.4	1.81	113	22000	39000
UG 19	2080		2.50	0.35	0.012	83	115	460
UG 20	26200	0.765	102.0	16.6	0.340	1240	4400	54000
UG 21	10200	0.298	19.6	18.1	1.06	148	13200	5300
UG 22	10440	0.305	9.80	31.0	0.125	45	1770	43

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-249

Project: GR-BC-6

Sample Number	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	Ag ppm	As %	Sb %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
UG 23	16360	0.478	62.0	0.146	5.50	1410	61000	80000
UG 24	11720	0.342	106.0	3.00	14.6	2000	112000	130000
UG 25	56		0.49	0.034	0.028	66	340	240
UG 26	16280	0.475	19.6	30.0	0.770	99	10600	4300
UG 27	58		0.24	0.111	0.003	66	50	79
UG 28	2532		9.20	0.44	0.170	187	4100	49000
UG 29	5240	0.153	10.0	1.23	1.18	72	13700	5200
UG 30	146		4.00	0.066	0.072	240	1440	4600
UG 31	15400	0.450	12.6	19.4	1.13	80	13700	780
UG 32	470		2.70	0.54	0.04	310	66	1860

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-249

Project: GR-BC-6 2nd Analysis

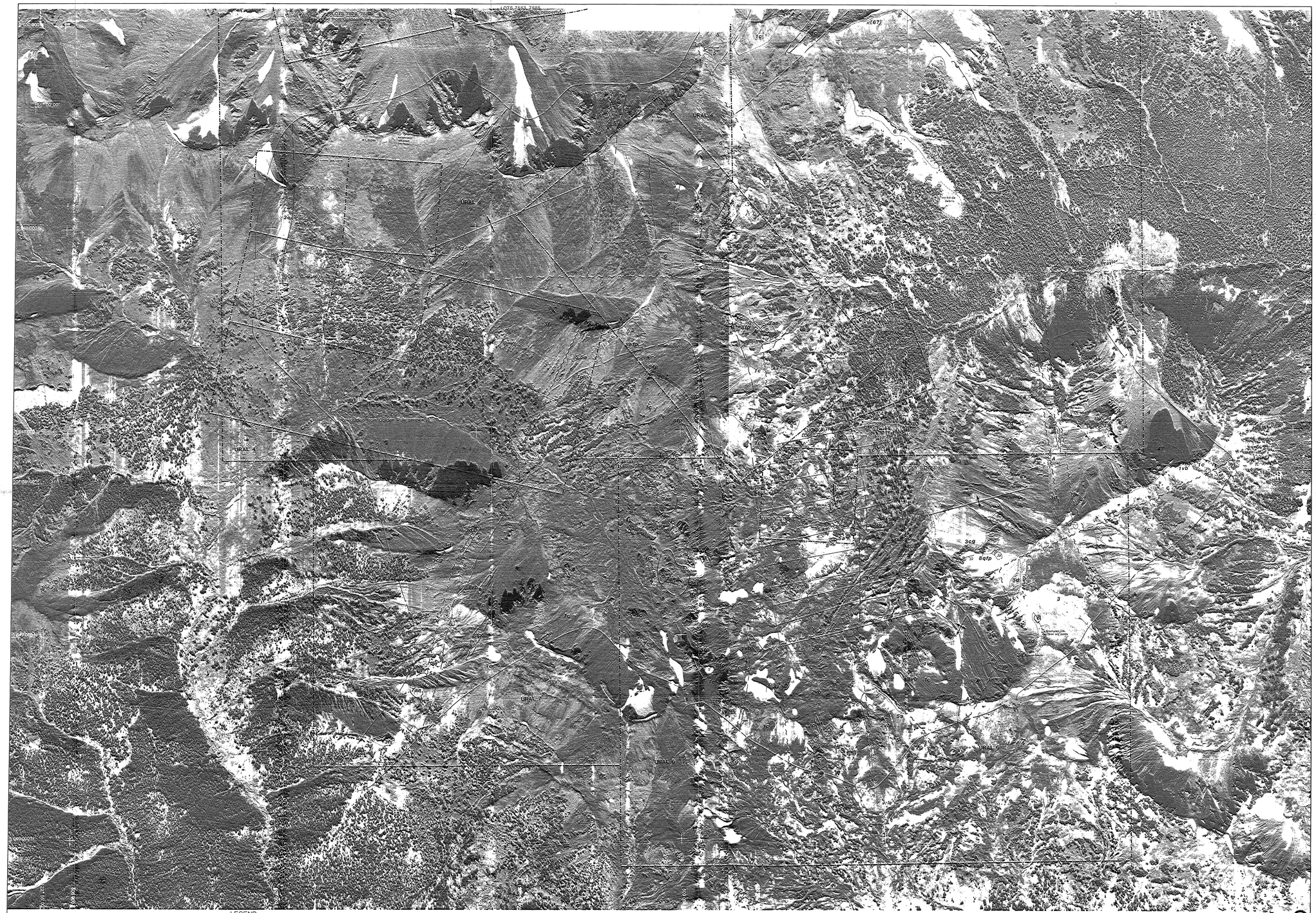
Sample Number	Au ppb	Au oz/ton
C 1	6920	0.202
C 2	8740	0.255
C 3	388	
C 4	41600	1.21
GB-89 1	918	
GB-89 2		
GB-89 3		
GB-89 4		
GB-89 5	3148	
GB-89 6		
SD 1		
SD 2		
SD 3		
SD 4		
SV 1	20040	0.585
SV 2	28520	0.833
SV 3	16200	0.473
SV 4	5400	0.158
UG 1	2480	
UG 2	11200	0.327
UG 3	494	
UG 4	6840	0.200
UG 5	7680	0.224
UG 6		
UG 7		
UG 8		
UG 9	658	
UG 10		
UG 11	3920	0.114
UG 12	3304	
UG 13	3160	
UG 14		
UG 15	23080	0.674
UG 16		
UG 17	21240	0.620
UG 18	41600	1.21
UG 19	2540	
UG 20	28080	0.820
UG 21	8400	0.245
UG 22	13440	0.392

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 89-249

Project: GR-BC-6 2nd Analysis

Sample Number	Au ppb	Au oz/ton
UG 23	20920	0.611
UG 24	13120	0.383
UG 25		
UG 26	18720	0.547
UG 27		
UG 28	2740	
UG 29	7120	0.208
UG 30		
UG 31	20480	0.598
UG 32	590	



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

MESOZOIC TO CENOZOIC

8 Felsic Dykes
- 8fs Felsite
- 8fp Feldspar porphyry
- 8hfp Hornblende feldspar porphyry
- 8h Hornblende porphyry
- 8qfp Quartz feldspar porphyry

7 Mafic Plugs and Dykes
- 7an "Andesite", aphanitic, medium to dark green
- 7vb Basalt,medium grey, clinopyroxene phenocrysts

CENOZOIC (PALEOCENE)

6 Hornblende - biotite granodiorite or quartz diorite
- 6a Altered: ankerite, kaolinite, and limonite: orange weathering

LOWER JURASSIC

5 Ultramafic Rocks (President Intrusions): serpentinized peridotite and dunite
- 5a "Listwanite" carbonitized S, conspicuous orange weathering

STRATIFIED ROCKS

LOWER CRETACEOUS

4 Taylor Creek Formation: chert-pebble conglomerate

UPPER TRIASSIC

CADWALLADER GROUP

3 Hurley formation
- 3tcx Tectonic breccia; carbonate matrix
- 3cg Polymictic conglomerate
- 3d Argillite, siltstone, fine - grained sandstone and greywacke
- 3e As for 3d, with limy and calcareous beds
- 3f Blue, flinty, faintly laminated siltstone
- 3g Conspicuously laminated cherty siltstone
- 3is Limestone, massive

Pioneer Formation
- 2c Chert
- 2vb Basalt flows

PALEOZOIC

FERGUSSON GROUP (= Bridge River Group)
- 1c Chert, massive to bedded
- 1ca Altered chert; ankeritic, orange weathering
- 1cc Chert, argillite, granule and pebble conglomerate
- 1cs Bedded chert & minor argillite
- 1vb Basaltic dykes

OTHER ROCKS
- A Altered rocks, original lithology unknown carbonitized, orange - weathering
- x Outcrop not examined

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Vein attitude: inclined, vertical
- Mineralized zone (Dfs dyke)
- Minor anticline : trend and plunge of axis
- Contact : defined, approximate, assumed
- Fault: defined, approximate, assumed
- Thrust fault: assumed
- Axis of anticline
- Axis of syncline
- Limit of geological mapping
- Claim post encountered in mapping
- Survey pin
- Claim post & survey pin
- Claim boundary
- URAL 6 Claim name
- L.C.P. Legal corner post
- Adit portal
- Rock sample location: "G" for analysis; "GP" for petrography

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

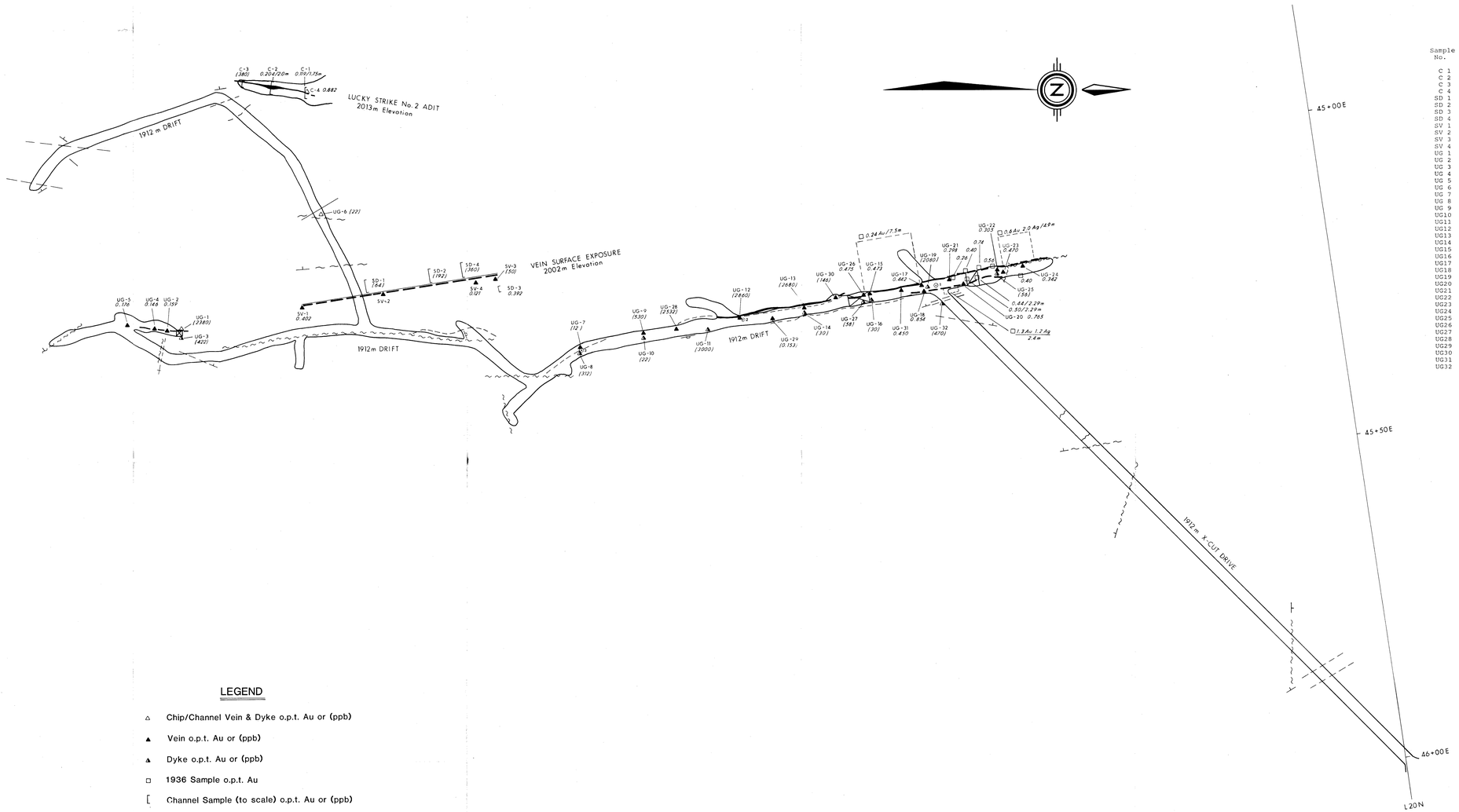
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
(URAL CLAIMS)
BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Date: NOV. 1988	N.T.S.: 92-O-2 92-O-3
Revised:	Map 1
Scale: 1:5000	

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,680



LEGEND

- △ Chip/Channel Vein & Dyke o.p.t. Au or (ppb)
- ▲ Vein o.p.t. Au or (ppb)
- ◭ Dyke o.p.t. Au or (ppb)
- □ 1936 Sample o.p.t. Au
- [Channel Sample (to scale) o.p.t. Au or (ppb)
- ——— Sulphide Vein

ASSAY DATA

Sample No.	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	Ag ppm	As %	Sb %	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
C 1	6920	0.202	5.00	0.63	0.310	59	4600	1170
C 2	8740	0.255	11.9	1.08	0.670	65	11700	3800
C 3	388		1.62	0.128	0.022	30	690	118
C 4	41600	1.21	128.0	15.0	5.80	410	111000	51000
SD 1	64		2.40	0.043	0.066	122	1240	4000
SD 2	192		2.80	0.110	0.020	440	380	8600
SD 3	50		0.62	0.022	0.022	68	370	1680
SD 4	360		3.00	0.091	0.087	290	1050	5100
SV 1	20040	0.585	13.2	5.70	1.21	750	18000	64000
SV 2	28520	0.833	44.0	14.2	4.3	3100	63000	96000
SV 3	16200	0.473	50.0	15.5	3.07	1940	25000	145000
SV 4	5400	0.158	35.0	1.87	1.60	1230	22000	96000
UG 1	2480	0.072	17.1	4.70	0.073	330	1090	35000
UG 2	11200	0.327	12.0	19.7	0.870	360	10500	58000
UG 3	494		2.5	0.500	0.036	61	600	3800
UG 4	6840	0.200	9.20	16.7	0.270	360	3100	83000
UG 5	7680	0.224	20.0	17.6	0.580	430	7500	113000
UG 6	22		0.06	0.038	0.002	18	34	330
UG 7	12		0.24	0.007	0.003	9	29	280
UG 8	312		0.11	0.071	0.001	46	8	158
UG 9	658		4.90	0.125	0.041	151	1540	12900
UG10	22		0.10	0.027	<0.001	46	5	85
UG11	3920	0.114	5.00	1.35	0.320	148	4500	14500
UG12	3304	0.096	9.80	0.700	0.740	480	10900	49000
UG13	3160	0.092	8.00	0.590	0.540	460	6900	54000
UG14	30		0.27	0.022	0.004	65	28	220
UG15	23080	0.674	39.4	25.0	1.65	196	25000	14200
UG16	30		0.25	0.270	0.002	61	47	96
UG17	21240	0.620	92.0	3.20	1.62	3300	26000	38000
UG18	41600	1.21	25.4	10.4	1.81	113	22000	39000
UG19	2540	0.074	2.50	0.35	0.012	83	115	460
UG20	28080	0.820	102.0	16.6	0.340	1240	4400	54000
UG21	8400	0.245	19.6	18.1	1.06	148	13200	5300
UG22	13440	0.392	9.80	31.0	0.125	45	1770	43
UG23	20920	0.611	62.0	0.146	5.50	1410	61000	80000
UG24	13120	0.383	106.0	3.00	14.6	2000	112000	130000
UG25	56		0.49	0.034	0.28	66	340	240
UG26	18720	0.547	19.6	30.0	0.770	99	10600	4300
UG27	58		0.24	0.111	0.003	66	50	79
UG28	2740	0.080	9.20	0.44	0.170	187	4100	49000
UG29	7120	0.208	10.0	1.23	1.18	72	13700	5200
UG30	146		4.00	0.066	0.072	240	1440	4600
UG31	20480	0.598	12.6	19.4	1.13	80	13700	780
UG32	590		2.70	0.54	0.04	310	66	1860

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Map 4

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE #1

COMPOSITE ASSAY PLAN
1912m ELEVATION

Date: August 1989	N.T.S.:
Revised:	Project No.: GR-BC-6
Scale: 1:250	0 5 10 15 20 25m

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Map 2

PROCESSING BY GEOTEST CORPORATION

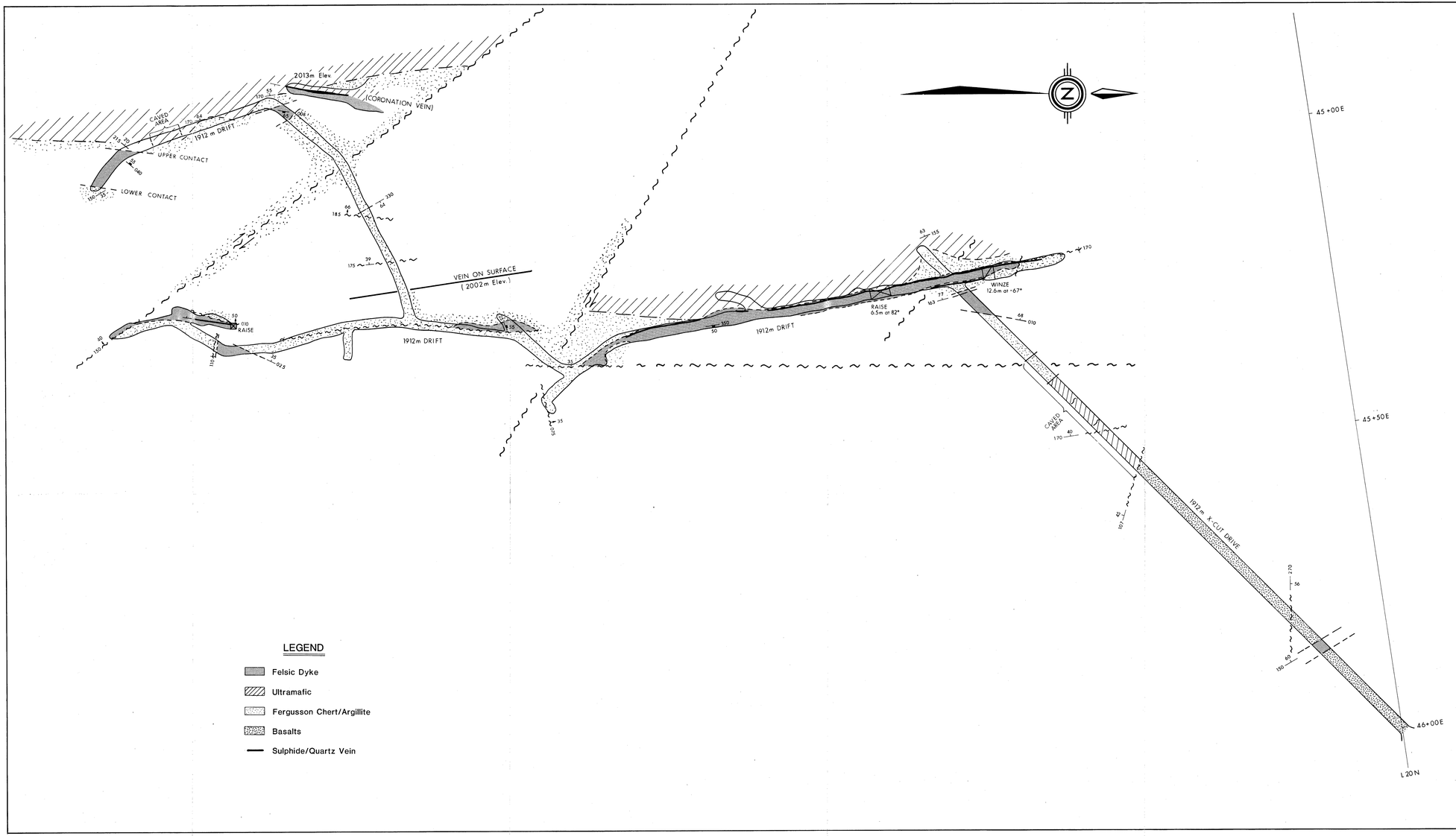
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROPERTY

LUCKY STRIKE GRID

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

Date: SEPT. 1989	N.T.S.: 92 J/15, 92 O/2
Revised:	PROJECT: GR-BC-6
Scale: 1:1000	



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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Map 3

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE #1

GEOLOGY LEVEL PLAN
1912m ELEVATION

Date: August 1989	**N.T.S.:**
Revised:	Project No.: GR-BC-6
Scale: 1:250 (0 5 10 15 20 25m)	