FILE NO: 0221
FILE NO:

Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report
on the
Priam Property
PRIAM 1 to 4 Mineral Claims
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 104-B/7E
Latitude 56°26′ North
Longitude 130°39′ West
British Columbia

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

November 6, 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,703

on behalf of
WINSLOW GOLD CORP.
Calgary, Alberta

by

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ABSTRACT

The Priam property consists of four contiguous modified-grid claims totalling 71 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. Most of the property is underlain by the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation consisting of andesitic volcanics with lesser sediments, which has been intruded by the Tertiary King Creek Dyke Swarm in the western third of the property. An Eocene or older tabular monzonite stock intrudes the Unuk River Formation north of the property, extending into the northeast corner of the PRIAM 1 claim. The southeastern property area is underlain by Upper Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group.

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

At this time, the Eskay Creek prospect, located 27 km northeast of the Priam 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 Fewright Au/Ag/Cu/Pb showing may occur in the east-central portion of the PRIAM 1 claim. Mineralization reportedly covers a zone up to 30 m wide and 43 m along strike within Jurassic felsic volcanic rocks and porphyry intrusions adjacent to Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic rocks. Some underground work was reportedly conducted on this showing; however, a recent slide has obscured any evidence of this previous work.

From 1968 to 1986, exploration programs were conducted in the vicinity of the Priam property by various companies. This exploration work did not extend onto the property.

In 1987, a limited amount of reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling was completed on the Priam property. A shear zone located on the PRIAM 4 claim and siliceous, brecciated volcanics occurring on the ridge south of Fewright Creek wee investigated. No mineralization was found.

In 1988, an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the property. Two series of *en echelon* conductive zones with coincident resistivity and magnetic lows were delineated along the east end of the PRIAM 1 and 4 claims, the intensity of response terminating at Fewright Creek.

The 1989 exploration program consisted of helicopter-supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits and for the purpose of fulfilling the assessment requirements. Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed in areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property.

A large gossan containing extensive malachite staining was located on the PRIAM 1 claim. Lithogeochemical sampling here yielded elevated to anomalous Au and Cu values, the best being 0.126 oz/ton Au and 1.86% Cu. This occurrence may be analogous to the 'VV' prospect, located 1 km north along strike, in which widespread copper and lesser molybdenite mineralization is found mostly

concentrated in and associated with quartz stockworks within a sericitized monzonite.

Extensive brecciation and alteration were located on the ridge trending diagonally across the centre of the property. Lithogeochemical sampling in this area yielded elevated Au, Ag, As, and Cu values. Heavy mineral samples collected from creeks draining the north portion of the PRIAM 1 claim and the northeast portion of the PRIAM 4 claim yielded elevated Au, Ag, As, Cu, and Zn values.

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INTRODUCTION

Winslow Gold Corp. of Calgary, Alberta, commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a field exploration program to be completed on the Priam 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, and for the purpose of fulfilling the assessment requirements. Exploration consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling. Geochemistry included lithogeochemical, stream silt, and heavy mineral sampling.

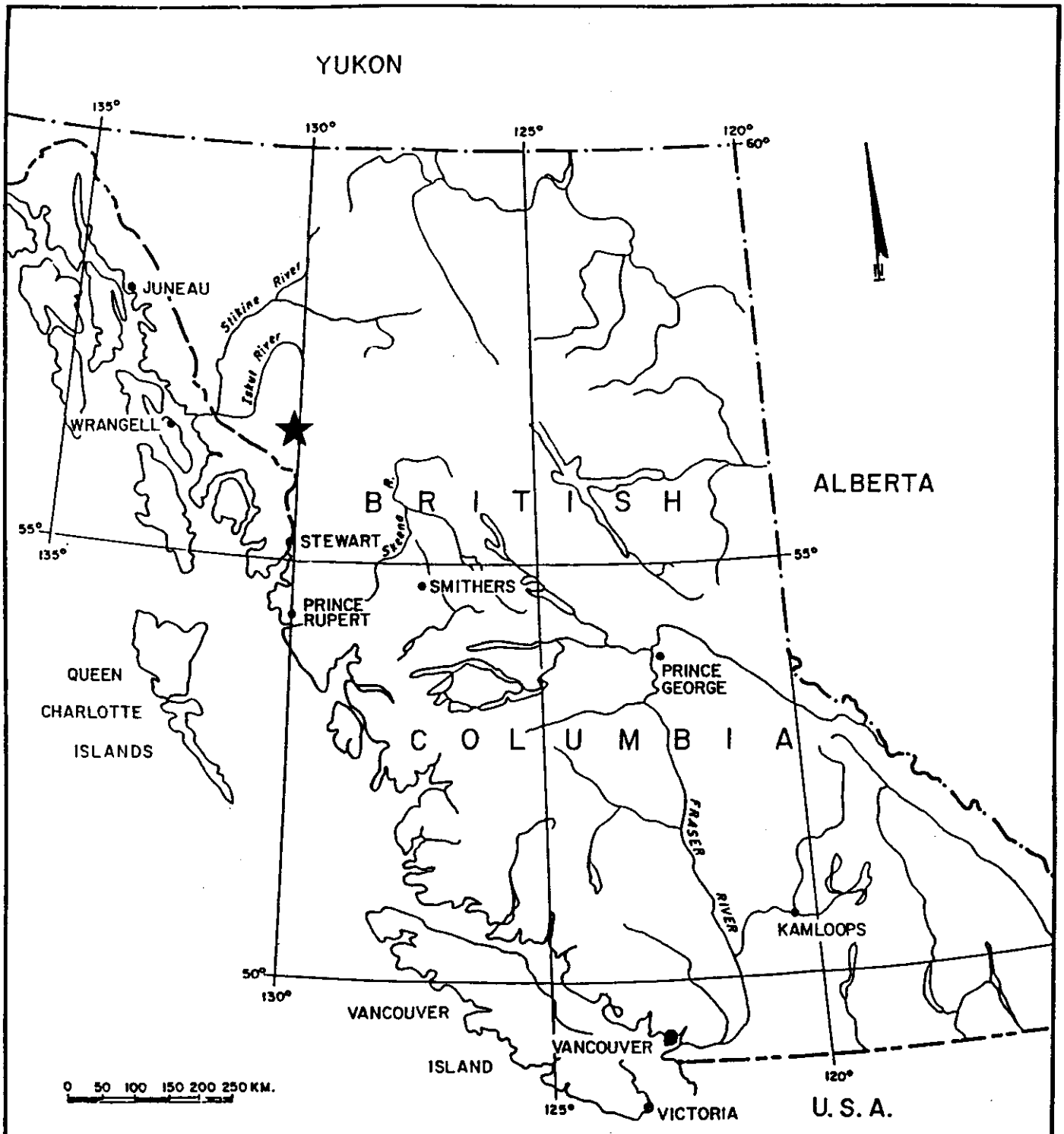
Location and Access

The Priam 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°26′ North latitude and 130°39′ 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

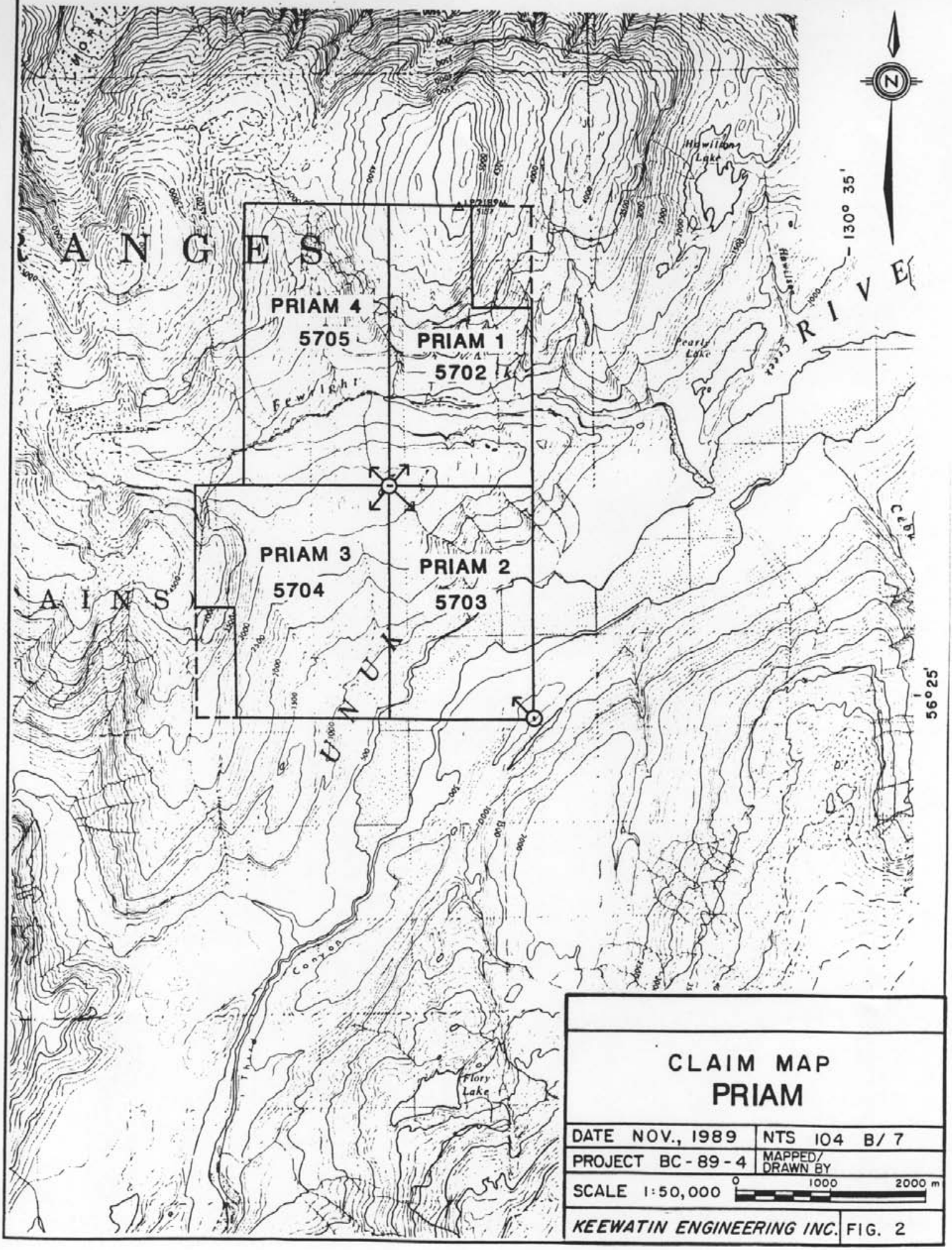
The Priam property (Figure 2) consists of four modified-grid claims totalling 71 units, located within the Skeena Mining Division. Relevant claims data are tabulated below:



★ PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure I

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



CLAIM MAP
PRIAM

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
PRIAM 1	5702	18	Jan.5/87	1990
PRIAM 2	5703	15	Jan.5/87	1990
PRIAM 3	5704	20	Jan.5/87	1990
PRIAM 4	5705	18	Jan.5/87	1990

These claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder (Candorado Mines Ltd.) and Winslow Gold Corp. The claims records and maps show that the northeast corner of the PRIAM 1 claims and the southwest corner of the PRIAM 3 claim encompasses pre-existing mineral claims, and that the property has been subsequently overstaked.

Physiography and Climate

The Priam property is situated within the Coast Range Physiographic Division and is characterized by northern rain forests and sub-alpine plateaux. The east-west trending Fewright Creek bisects the property. Elevations (see Figure 2) range from 120 m in the valley of the Unuk River to 1555 m in the northern part of the property. The toes of several glaciers almost reach the northwest property boundary.

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

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

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

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

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

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

The results of a regional stream sediment sampling program conducted over this area were released in July 1988 (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988). Britton (et al.) report that almost every known precious metal prospect in the Unuk River area is associated with high stream sediment gold values. Known gold deposits are also associated with high but variable values for such

pathfinder elements as silver, arsenic, antimony, and barium. Two stream silt samples were collected from streams draining the Priam property, but did not yield anomalous values for any of the elements.

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.

The Fewright showing (Minfile #097) is plotted as occurring near the southern boundary of the property. However, investigation of this area indicates that the showing is misplotted on the Minfile occurrence map. A geological and mineral occurrence compilation completed by Equity Preservation Corp. (1988) plots this occurrence (B-40) in the east-central portion of the PRIAM 1 claim. Exploration completed during the current program indicates that this is probably the location of the occurrence; however, a recent slide has obscured any evidence of previous work. This showing was originally staked in 1911 by an unknown operator, with surface and some underground work undertaken. No subsequent work is reported.

In 1968, Granduc Mines Ltd. conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over McQuillan Ridge. A portion of this survey encompassed most fo the PRIAM 2 mineral claim.

In 1971, Great Plains Development Company of Canada Ltd. completed a reconnaissance geochemical program in the Mt.Dunn and neighbouring areas which resulted in staking a copper anomaly (Minfile #079) located 0.5 km north of the property. Work in this area in 1974 and 1975 led to additional staking north and south, covering most of the current PRIAM 1 and 2 claims. Exploration work in this area did not extend onto the Priam property.

In 1987, a reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, and geochemical (litho-geochemical and stream silt) program was conducted over several claim groups in the Unuk River area by Paul A. Hawkins and Associates Ltd. on behalf of Axiom Explorations Ltd. Six man-days of exploration were completed on the

property, with 14 rock samples and 6 silt samples collected. A shear zone on the PRIAM 4 claim north of Fewright Creek, observed from aerial reconnaissance, was investigated and sampled. One sample yielded a weakly elevated silver (1.3 ppm) value from an altered dark grey banded siltstone below the shear zone. The shear zone contained a quartz vein within a graphitic, sericitic, altered rock containing disseminated pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite. A grab sample of the quartz vein yielded a weakly elevated gold value (85 ppb).

The ridge south of Fewright Creek was investigated and found to contain highly altered, brecciated, siliceous andesitic volcanics. No mineralization was located.

In 1988, an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the Priam property. A number of north-northeast conductive zones were delineated on the property. A series of very strong *en echelon* conductors was located along the east end of the PRIAM 4 claims, and a series of strong *en echelon* conductors occurring along the east end of the PRIAM 1 claim, the intensity of response terminating at Fewright Creek.

The interpretation of apparent resistivity data outlined the presence of three anomalous resistivity low zones, two coinciding with the very strong to strong conductive zones delineated, and the third coinciding with the Unuk River where it cuts across the southeast corner of the property. The conductive zones and the apparent resistivity low zones have an associated magnetic low.

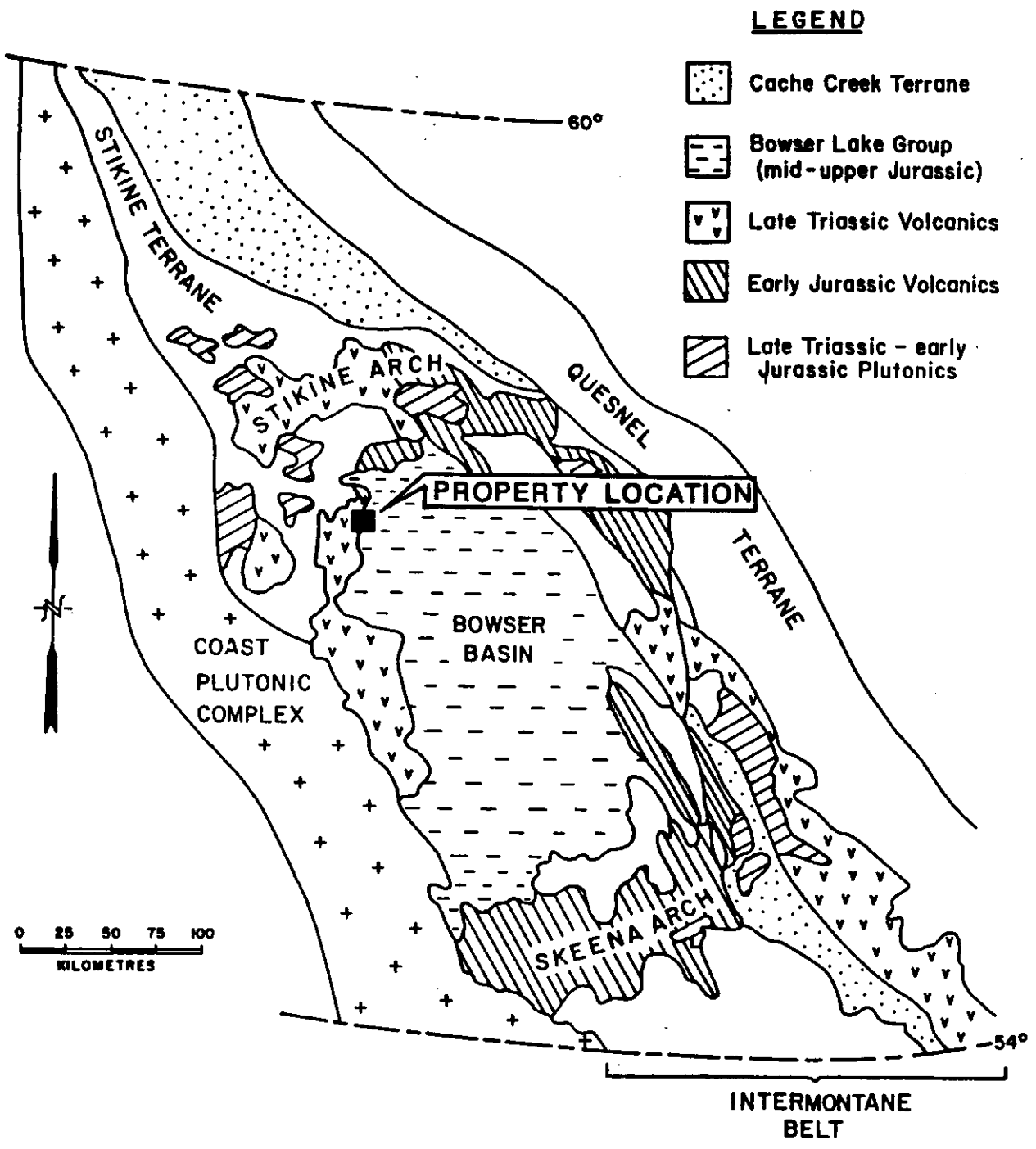
The assessment records (Korenic, 1982) indicate that Duval Corp. undertook a regional heavy mineral survey in the Unuk River area in 1981.

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 Priam 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.

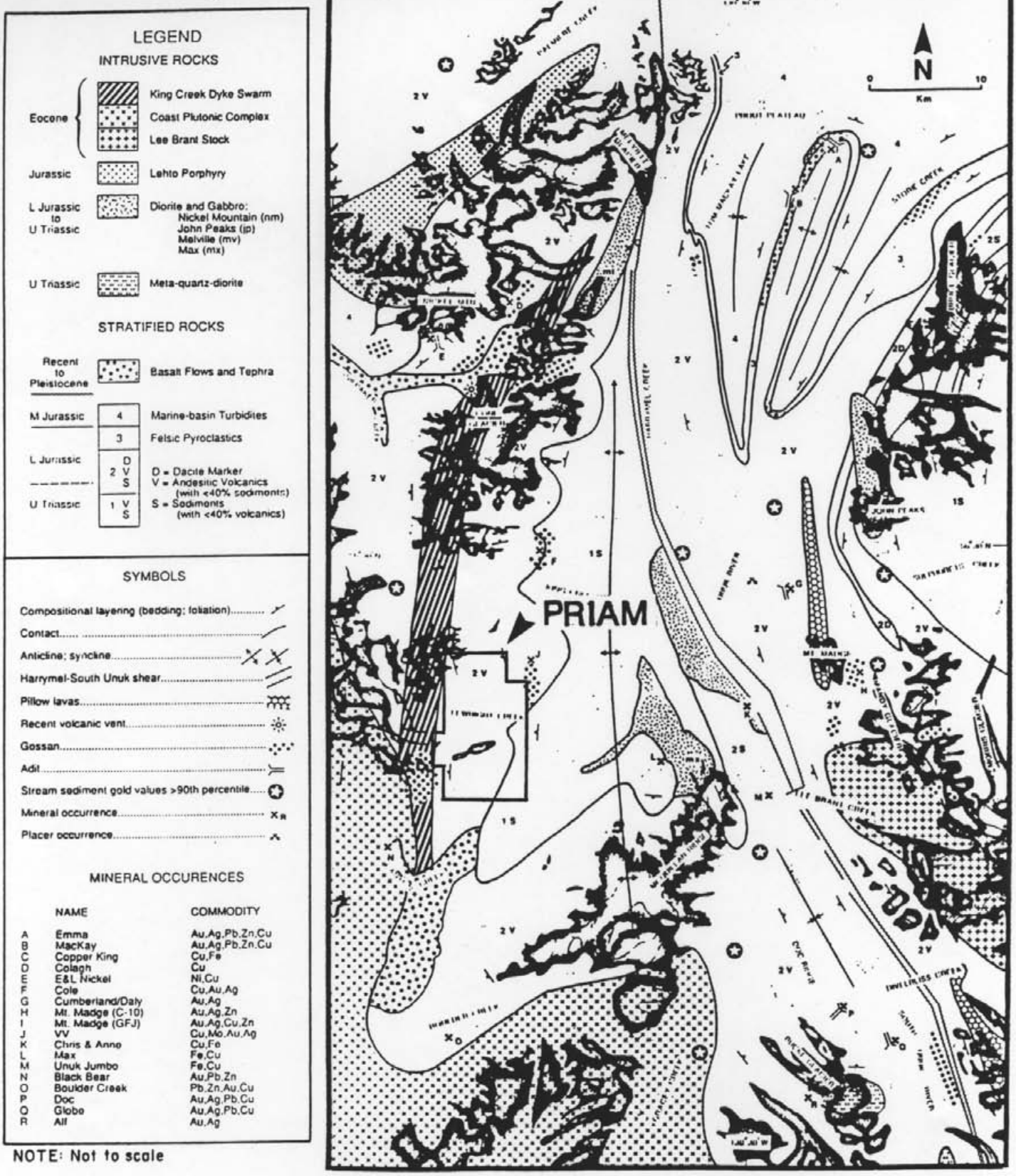


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(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 predominantly by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic supracrustal rocks (Figure 5). The eastern portion of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments. The western and northern portions are underlain by the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, which consists of andesitic volcanics with lesser sediments, and has been intruded by the Tertiary King Creek Dyke Swarm in the western third of the property.

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Unit 1)

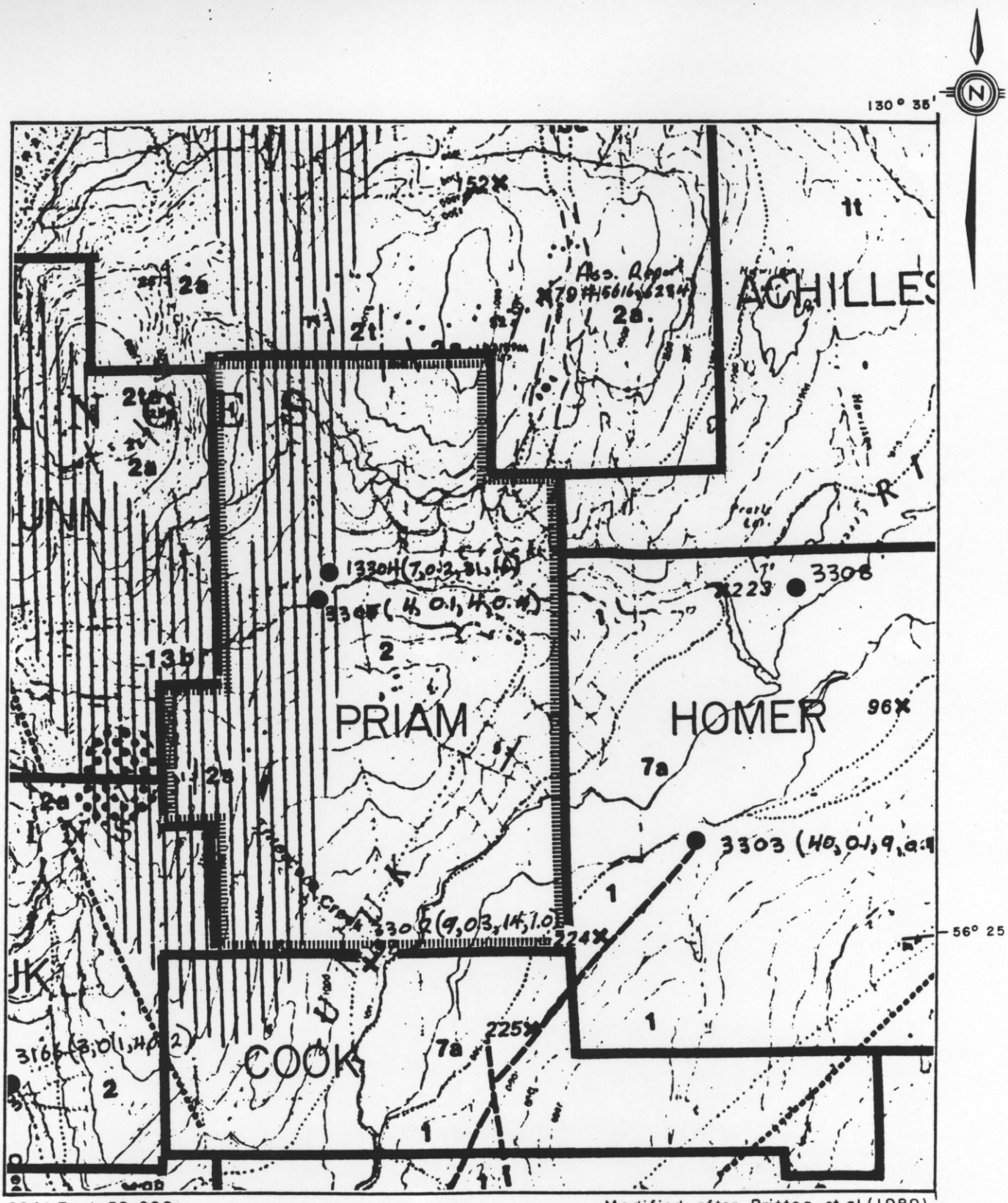
The Stuhini Group rocks occupy the nose of a north-plunging anticline, and occur as a wedge between the Harrymel-Unuk shear zone and the overlying Unuk River Formation. These rocks underlie most of the eastern portion of the property, consisting of thin bedded siltstones, immature fine-grained wackes,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

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

Britton et al.(1989) described this sequence as green and grey intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments. The volcanics are reported to be dominantly massive to poorly bedded plagioclase (± hornblende) porphyritic andesite. The sediments are predominantly grey, brown, and green thinly bedded tuffaceous siltstone and fine-grained wacke. These Norian to Sinemurian age rocks of the Unuk River Formation constitute the lowermost unit of the Hazelton Group. The basal contact with Triassic strata appears to lie near the top of a thick sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks. Neither an angular unconformity nor a widespread conglomerate marks the lower contact. Government regional geological mapping and mapping completed during the 1989 property exploration program indicate this unit underlies most of the property area, a large portion of which has been intruded by the King Creek Dyke Swarm.

Tertiary King Creek Dyke Swarm (Unit 13b)

The limits of this unit, as shown on Figure 5, roughly indicate where the dykes exceed 50% of the exposed bedrock. This north-trending belt of dykes ranges compositionally from rhyodacite to andesite, and texturally from aphan-



PRIAM

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 5

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

13 *POST-TECTONIC DYKES*

- 13a *Lamprophyre, andesite, diabase (diamond not shown)*
- 13b *King Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, quartz diorite*
- 13c *Hawilton monzonite: fine-grained leuco-monzonite*

12 *COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX*

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

JURASSIC

11 *NICKEL MOUNTAIN GABBRO: metamorphic olivine-pyroxene gabbro*

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

- 10a *Lehto Porphyry: K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry granodiorite to syenite*
- 10b *Bark Lake Dyke: fine- to medium-grained hornblende diorite*
- 10c *Andesite-Dacite Complex: melanocratic, fine- to medium-grained dikite 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 metamorphic hornblende diorite*
- 9b *Mac biotite-hornblende diorite; quartz diorite*
- 9c *Mahtle hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite*
- 9d *Cas Ridge biotite monzodiorite*

TRIASSIC

8 *BUCKE GLACIER STOCK: light grey, granitoid 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 stalpnomel 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

(Basic rite 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.*

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

LOWER JURASSIC (TOARCIAN)

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

- 4a *Variably bedded airfall tuffs*
- 4l *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 eyes*
- 3s *Andesitic lapilli tuff with pink siliceous clasts*
- 3p *Andesitic pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds*
- 3t *Black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite (turbidite)*

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC (NORIAN TO SINEMURIAN)

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

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

TRIASSIC

STUHINI GROUP

UPPER TRIASSIC (CARNIAN TO NORIAN)

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

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

Flamrock (I)

Area with more than 40% Tertiary dykes

Limit of major phyllite zone

Volcanic vent (observed, assumed)

Geologic station

Historical 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 set; H = hornblende; age in millions of years before present

Mineral occurrence: MINFILE number — X83

Adit

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

TABLE 1. Table of Formations Unuk River Area

Keewatin Engineering Inc.

itic to holocrystalline. Britton et al.(1989) classified individual dykes as feldspar porphyry dacites, andesite, diabases, and hornblende to quartz diorites. They are reported to be up to 10 m wide and are anastomose, cross-cutting one another at oblique angles. Most of the dykes are described as white weathering, medium grey andesite to dacite with fine to coarse feldspar phenocrysts in an aphanitic groundmass.

Tertiary Hawilson Monzonite (Unit 13c)

The Jurassic Unuk River Formation volcanics are intruded by an Eocene or older monzonite stock that varies from 150 to 350 m in width and appears to be continuous in a north-south direction for about 6 km. The intrusion is composed of a light grey, fine- to medium-grained monzonite and is described as a "high level" vertically tabular monzonite body that has apparently been block-faulted up into the volcanic sequence. This unit extends into the northeastern corner of the PRIAM 1 mineral claim.

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 to the south of the property boundary, and a number of faults are proposed by the author within the property boundaries. These are assumed to be normal faults and are described as megascopic structures with relatively little offset.

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 northwest 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 pipelike 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 27 km northeast of the Priam 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 the Fewright showing (Minfile #097) may occur in the east-central portion of the PRIAM 1 mineral claim. Mineralization reportedly covers a zone up to 30 m wide and 43 m along strike within Jurassic felsic volcanic rocks and porphyry intrusions adjacent to Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic rocks (Equity Preservation Corp., B-40). Some tunnel work was done on the property and the mineralized zone was reported to contain values of Ag, Cu, ag, and Pb.

The 'VV' prospect (Minfile #079) is located 0.5 km north of the property boundary. Widespread copper and lesser molybdenite mineralization is found mostly concentrated in and associated with quartz stockworks within a sericitized monzonite. The best chip sample results from this gossan were 0.87% Cu, 0.06 oz/ton silver, and 0.055 oz/ton gold across 36 feet (Great Plains,

1970). Assays of grab samples were reported as high as 1.75 oz/ton silver and 0.25 oz/ton gold.

Sphalerite mineralization (Minfile #152) was found peripheral to the monzonite stock within altered pyroclastic breccia north of the 'VV' prospect. Mineralization consisted of dark brown sphalerite within well crystallized quartz and quartz-calcite veinlets ranging up to a few centimetres in width cutting pyroclastic breccia. Overall grade is less than 0.1% Zn over an area 61 x 30 m. The sphalerite is present only in quartz ± calcite veinlets.

The monzonite unit along which these two occurrences are located extends into the northeastern corner of the property. Recent exploration indicates that the Fewright occurrence probably occurs at the south end of this monzonite unit.

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

1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

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

A total of 24 rock, 5 stream silt, and 7 heavy mineral samples were forwarded to Bondar-Clegg & Company in Vancouver for multi-element analyses; Au by fire assay-AA and the remaining 29 elements by I.C.P. (results are presented in the Appendix, along with rock sample descriptions).

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

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed over selected parts of the property. This work was concentrated in the areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property.

The Minfile occurrence map plots the Fewright (6-Mile) Cu/Ag/Au/Pb showing (Minfile #097) as occurring in the southeast corner of the PRIAM 3 mineral claim. Extensive investigation of this area could not locate any old workings or mineralization. A geological and mineral occurrence compilation completed by Equity Preservation Corp. (1988) plots this occurrence (B-40) in the east-central portion of the PRIAM 1 claim. A large gossan containing extensive malachite staining was located in this area, which was found to be underlain by dacite to andesite tuff intruded by quartz diorite (monzonite?). Lithogeochemical sampling yielded elevated to anomalous Au and Cu results; the best

results were 0.126 oz/ton Au and 1.86% Cu from a quartz diorite containing siliceous bands and 3-5% disseminated pyrite. A summary of the elevated to anomalous analytical results obtained form this area follows:

Sample	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Description
KOR-46	4326 (0.126 oz/T)	18602 (1.86%)	quartz diorite, siliceous bands, 3-5% Py, Cpy
KOR-47	157	2330	quartz diorite, minor Cpy
KOR-49	1483	7574	(float), siliceous quartz diorite, 5% Py
KZR-51	204	525	grey dacite tuff, 10% Py
KZR-52	31	727	grey dacite tuff, 5% Py, minor Cpy
KZR-53	512	4543	quartz diorite, siliceous bands, ext malachite stain, 10% Py
KZR-54	377	10539 (1.05%)	quartz diorite, extensive malachite staining
KZR-55	1217 (0.035 oz/T)	1686	andesite tuff, 1-3% Py, minor Cpy

The Minfile occurrence description states that "a 30 m wide mineralized ledge ran the entire length of seven claims (estimated strike length of about 300 m). Some tunnel work was done on the claims and the mineralized zone was reported to contain values of Ag, Cu, Au, and Pb." A recent slide has obscured any evidence of this work.

This occurrence may be analogous to the 'VV' prospect, located along strike and 1 km north, in which widespread copper and lesser molybdenite mineralization is found mostly concentrated in and associated with quartz stockworks within a sericitized monzonite. Grab samples collected from the 'VV' prospect were reported to contain values as high as 1.75 oz/ton Ag and 0.25 oz/ton Au.

This area should be considered a prime target for future exploration work on the property.

The 1987 property exploration program located extensive brecciation and alteration on the ridge trending diagonally across the centre of the property. Aerial reconnaissance combined with an airphoto interpretation indicated a number of probable fault zones in this area. Reconnaissance prospecting located an area of brecciation and silicification in the northeast corner of the PRIAM

3 claim. Lithogeochemical sampling yielded elevated Au, Ag, As, and Cu values. A summary of the elevated analytical results follows:

Sample	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm	Description
KPR-54	247	14.1	8439	186	(shear zone) brecciated grey quartz stringers and pockets massive Py,Cpy
KPR-55	77	-	-	120	1 cm quartz veinlet in dacite

Samples KER-44 and KPR-56 yielded weakly elevated antimony values (37 ppm and 42 ppm Sb, respectively).

A one-metre wide quartz vein was located on the boundary of the PRIAM 1 and 2 claims. A grab sample yielded an elevated copper value (2138 ppm Cu).

Reconnaissance prospecting was completed over the northwestern portion of the PRIAM 3 mineral claim. One grab sample of an andesite tuff yielded elevated Rb (816 ppm) and Zn (1850 ppm) values.

STREAM SILT SAMPLING

Stream silt geochemical sampling was conducted on the property as part of the current exploration program. Stream silt samples were collected whenever streams were crossed during reconnaissance prospecting traverses. The designation of anomalous values is based on 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, there were no anomalous precious metals values detected. However, only five stream silt samples were collected from the property. A thorough stream silt sampling program should be completed.

Two samples yielded elevated values for As and Sr (KOL-44: 139 ppm As, 598 ppm Sr; KOL-45: 262 ppm As). These samples were collected from the east-

central area of the PRIAM 1 claim, where the elevated to anomalous Au and Cu lithogeochemical results were obtained.

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

Heavy mineral sampling is a good first-pass tool and should be considered as a micro-prospecting approach to evaluating an area. A total of seven heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the property area.

Samples KWH-8, 9, and 10 were collected from creeks draining the northern portion of the PRIAM 1 claim and the northeastern part of the PRIAM 4 claim. These samples yielded elevated Au, Ag, As, Cu, and Zn values. A large gossan containing extensive malachite mineralization was located in the drainage of sample KWH-8. Several lithogeochemical samples in this area yielded elevated

to anomalous gold and copper values. There was no exploration conducted in the drainage courses of samples KWH-9 and 10 during the current exploration program.

Sample KWH-24, from a creek draining the PRIAM 3 claim, yielded an anomalous rubidium value of 1200 ppm. The remaining samples yielded background values for all the elements.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

A large gossan containing extensive malachite staining was located north of Fewright Creek on the PRIAM 1 claim. Lithogeochemical sampling in this area yielded elevated to anomalous Au and Cu values, the best results being 0.126 oz/ton Au and 1.86% Cu from a quartz diorite containing siliceous bands and 3-5% disseminated sulphides. A geological and mineral occurrence compilation completed by Equity Preservation Corp. in 1988 plots the Fewright Au/Ag/Cu/Pb showing in this area. The occurrence description states that surface and some underground work was undertaken on this occurrence. However, a recent slide has obscured any evidence of previous work. This showing may be analogous to the 'VV' prospect, located along strike and 1 km north, in which widespread copper and lesser molybdenite mineralization is found, mostly concentrated in and associated with quartz stockworks within a sericitized monzonite. Grab samples reportedly contained values as high as 1.75 oz/ton Ag and 0.25 oz/ton Au.

Extensive brecciation and alteration were located on the ridge trending diagonally across the centre of the property, south of Fewright Creek. Lithogeochemical sampling completed in this area yielded elevated Au, Ag, As, and Cu values.

A heavy mineral stream sediment sampling survey was completed. Three samples collected from creeks draining the PRIAM 1 and the eastern portion of the PRIAM 4 mineral claims, north of Fewright Creek, yielded elevated Au, Ag, As, Cu, and Zn values. An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey flown over the property in 1988 delineated two series of *en echelon* conductive zones with coincident resistivity and magnetic lows along the east end of the PRIAM 1 and 4 claims. Significant Au/Cu mineralization was located near the eastern

end of the PRIAM 1 claim, in the drainage of one of the creeks sampled during the current exploration program.

These elevated values may be defining the mineralization located near the eastern end of the PRIAM 1 claim and mineralization possibly associated to the geophysical anomalies.

One heavy mineral sample, collected from a creek draining the PRIAM 3 mineral claim, yielded an anomalous rubidium value of 1200 ppm. A lithogeochemical sample collected from the upper reaches of this drainage area yielded an elevated rubidium value of 816 ppm.

The 1989 exploration program on the Priam property located a number of areas which require additional exploration. The areas from which lithogeochemical sampling yielded elevated gold values should be re-investigated, particularly the large gossaned area north of Fewright Creek on the PRIAM 1 claim. Reconnaissance prospecting along with the collection of stream silt samples at regular intervals should be completed along all the drainage courses on the property. Reconnaissance prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling (if warranted) should be conducted over those portions of the property not examined during the current exploration program. Those areas in which the 1988 airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey outlined anomalous resistivity lows and conductive zones with coincident magnetic lows should be examined to determine their significance.

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 co-author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Priam Property**, PRIAM 1 to 4 Mineral Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally worked on the property during the program described herein.

5. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of **Winslow Gold Corp.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

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

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date January 19, 1990
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2888
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

Respectfully submitted,

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

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
C. H. AUSSANT
FELLOW

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.

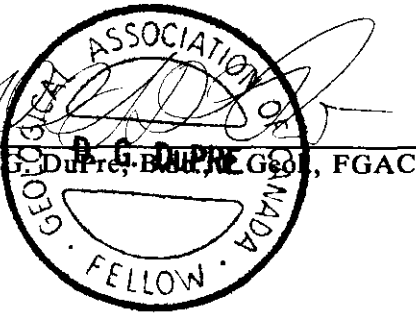
3) I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at Suite 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

4) I am the co-author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Priam Property**, PRIAM 1 to 4 Mineral Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally supervised the work on the property 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,



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

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A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Rock Sample Descriptions
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

* *

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name / Address	Position	Dates	Man Days
C. H. Aussant Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
B. C. Beattie Calgary, Alberta	Assistant Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
M. Waskett-Myers Vancouver, B,C.	Geochemist	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
B. McIntyre Vancouver, B.C.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	2.00
S. Hardlotte LaRonge, Sask.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
Don McLeod LaRonge, Sask.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
Dennis McLeod Stanley Mission, Sask.	Junior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
Irvine Roberts Stanley Mission, Sask.	Junior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	1.00
C. Oevermann Smithers, B.C.	Cook	Sep.9-Oct.16	2.00
		TOTAL	11.00

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

	Au ppb	
KVR-034	15	float; conglomerate boulder
KVR-035	7	grab o/c; grey diorite, disseminated pyrite, weak foliation, 190°/75°E, small feldspar phenocrysts
KVR-036	12	grab o/c; quartz diorite, disseminated pyrite, minor Po, weak foliation, 035°/70°W
KZR-051	204	525 ppm Cu; grab o/c; pale grey dacite tuff, 10% disseminated pyrite
KZR-052	31	727 ppm Cu; grab o/c; pale grey dacite, 5% diss pyrite, magnetite, minor chalcopyrite
KZR-053	512	4543 ppm Cu; grab o/c; very fine-grained quartz diorite with siliceous bands, extensive malachite staining, 1% diss Py, Po, minor Cpy
KZR-054	377	10539 ppm Cu; grab o/c; aphanitic phase of quartz diorite, extensive azurite/malachite staining, <1% disseminated pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, extensive limonite staining
KZR-055	1217	1686 ppm Cu; grab o/c; light to medium grey andesite tuff, 1-3% diss pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, rusty weathered
KOR-046	4326	12.0 ppm Ag, 18602 ppm Cu; grab o/c; light grey quartz diorite with siliceous bands, minor chalcopyrite, 3-5% disseminated pyrite
KOR-047	157	2330 ppm Cu; grab o/c; quartz diorite, <1% diss pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, malachite staining along fracture planes
KOR-048	20	grab o/c; very fine-grained diorite (andesite), trace Py
KOR-049	1483	7574 ppm Cu; float; quartz diorite, siliceous phase, 5% diss pyrite
KER-044	<5	grab o/c; medium greenish grey quartz diorite, fractured, 1% disseminated pyrite, occ pyrite clots
KER-045	8	grab o/c; fractured siliceous quartz diorite, minor pyrite crystals, spotty sections with 3% diss pyrite, quartz-rich zone 2 m wide 180°
KER-046	19	2138 ppm Cu; grab o/c; 1 m wide sucrosic quartz, minor malachite, trace pyrite

	Au ppb	
KPR-054	247	14.1 ppm Ag, 8439 pm Cu; subcrop; brecciated grey quartz, minor malachite staining, stringers/pockets of massive pyrite/massive chalcopyrite, 355° trend of possible shear zone
KPR-055	77	grab o/c; quartz veinlet, 1 cm wide, in light grey dacite, 3% disseminated pyrite (same location as KPR-054)
KPR-056	16	grab o/c; black argillite, trace to minor pyrite, minor calcareous stringers (10 m west of KPR-055)
KPR-057	10	grab o/c; breccia, angular andesite clasts, quartz filling spaces, quartz veinlets and crystal intergrowths, minor pyrite within andesite clasts
KYR-01	27	grab o/c; pale grey tuff, minor pyrite crystals, occ 5 cm quartz-carbonate veinlets
KYR-02	6	grab o/c (10 m NW of KYR-01); mottled greyish green and black andesite, disseminated pyrrhotite and minor pyrite
KYR-03	<5	grab o/c; mottled grey/green/purple andesite, pyrrhotite stringers and clusters
KYR-04	8	grab o/c; mottled purple to green andesite tuff, pyrite clots, <1% disseminated pyrite crystals
KYR-05	7	816 ppm Rb, 1850 ppm Zn; grab o/c; pale greenish grey andesite tuff, highly fractured, rusty weathered, 1-3% diss pyrite, magnetite (probably within a shear zone)

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06962.0 | PROJECT: PARADIGM | PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KE-R44	Priam	<5	<0.2	<5	299	<0.5	28	2	<5	19	<1	57
R2 89KE-R45	↕	8	<0.2	<5	92	<0.5	<2	<1	19	4	100	4
R2 89KE-R46	Priam	19	4.0	<5	16	<0.5	<2	<1	22	3	100	2138
R2 89KP-R54	Priam	247	14.1	186	38	<0.5	<2	2	<5	5	120	8439
R2 89KP-R55	↓	77	0.3	120	46	<0.5	3	1	9	18	76	60
R2 89KP-R56		16	<0.2	<5	301	<0.5	7	2	<5	18	12	26
R2 89KP-R57		10	0.3	<5	75	<0.5	4	<1	7	13	156	68
R2 89KZ-R51		204	0.7	47	27	<0.5	3	<1	12	23	13	525
R2 89KZ-R52		31	0.5	<5	85	<0.5	2	<1	20	13	29	727
R2 89KZ-R53		512	2.0	<5	92	<0.5	<2	1	20	16	36	4543
R2 89KZ-R54	↑	377	1.2	<5	61	<0.5	<2	1	68	44	30	10539
R2 89KZ-R55	Priam	1217	1.2	<5	30	<0.5	<2	2	22	17	17	1686

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06962.0 | PROJECT: PARADIGM | PAGE 1B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89KE-R44		46	13	22	4	29	7	10	<20	37	8	<20
R2 89KE-R45		4	12	3	3	3	2	<2	<20	<5	1	<20
R2 89KE-R46		4	13	2	1	3	3	3	<20	<5	2	<20
R2 89KP-R54		2	5	2	5	2	6	53	<20	6	1	<20
R2 89KP-R55		3	12	3	14	2	13	24	<20	<5	2	<20
R2 89KP-R56		32	9	22	<1	25	31	9	<20	42	6	<20
R2 89KP-R57		8	10	7	3	4	17	<2	<20	5	6	<20
R2 89KZ-R51		<2	15	4	57	<1	5	<2	<20	15	2	<20
R2 89KZ-R52		5	16	11	15	3	3	10	<20	<5	2	<20
R2 89KZ-R53		11	16	9	20	7	5	9	<20	<5	3	<20
R2 89KZ-R54		13	36	9	38	9	6	2	<20	<5	4	<20
R2 89KZ-R55		12	20	17	86	5	6	<2	<20	<5	6	<20

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

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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 89KE-R44		8	12	22	94	<10	11	176	3
R2 89KE-R45		7	<10	<10	6	<10	6	25	2
R2 89KE-R46		5	<10	<10	7	<10	7	48	3
R2 89KP-R54		6	<10	<10	4	<10	3	108	2
R2 89KP-R55		6	14	<10	17	<10	4	25	2
R2 89KP-R56		12	25	<10	78	<10	8	152	3
R2 89KP-R57		3	<10	<10	58	<10	8	90	<1
R2 89KZ-R51		8	30	<10	43	<10	5	26	3
R2 89KZ-R52		15	14	<10	38	<10	8	17	5
R2 89KZ-R53		71	<10	<10	41	<10	11	46	2
R2 89KZ-R54		74	<10	14	123	<10	27	56	2
R2 89KZ-R55		13	23	<10	153	<10	11	44	2

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 23-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06968.0 | PROJECT: FLORY | PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 KYR04 Priam		8	0.5	<5	72	<0.5	6	<1	<5	22	129	61
R2 KYR05 Priam		6	0.6	25	122	<0.5	12	5	18	35	91	152
R2 89KO-R046 Priam		4326	12.0	26	24	<0.5	<2	<1	29	25	25	18602
R2 89KO-R047 ↓		157	1.9	6	57	<0.5	<2	<1	26	12	47	2330
R2 89KO-R048		20	<0.2	15	39	<0.5	12	<1	10	34	133	125
R2 89KO-R049		1483	4.8	33	34	<0.5	<2	<1	24	31	29	7574
R2 89KV-R034 ↑		15	0.2	12	81	<0.5	4	<1	7	7	53	40
R2 89KV-R035		7	0.3	11	102	<0.5	4	<1	15	7	54	152
R2 89KV-R036 Priam		12	0.3	<5	96	<0.5	2	<1	7	11	126	80

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 KYR04		14	<1	4	3	5	28	21	169	10	9	<20
R2 KYR05		52	<1	25	6	23	37	119	816	45	19	21
R2 89KO-R046		8	11	7	60	3	7	4	46	13	5	<20
R2 89KO-R047		8	11	9	26	3	4	3	114	9	3	<20
R2 89KO-R048		26	2	15	2	12	71	2	117	17	8	<20
R2 89KO-R049		9	7	8	144	4	5	8	125	15	4	<20
R2 89KV-R034		6	2	5	2	3	10	21	77	7	2	<20
R2 89KV-R035		15	4	9	3	5	2	10	141	12	13	<20
R2 89KV-R036		4	2	3	3	3	5	6	85	5	2	<20

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	U PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 KYR04		63	<10	<10	49	<10	2	66	<1
R2 KYR05		26	13	54	195	<10	8	850	3
R2 89KO-R046		10	<10	21	70	<10	11	67	2
R2 89KO-R047		24	<10	<10	83	<10	12	28	2
R2 89KO-R048		74	<10	<10	190	<10	7	63	5
R2 89KO-R049		21	<10	14	69	<10	12	45	2
R2 89KV-R034		16	<10	<10	35	<10	3	35	2
R2 89KV-R035		10	<10	<10	77	<10	13	178	<1
R2 89KV-R036		9	<10	<10	9	<10	7	29	2

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06886.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KY-R01	Prism	27	0.2	35	11	<0.5	<2	<1	16	5	31	21
R2 89KY-R02	↓	6	0.2	6	677	<0.5	<2	<1	9	19	47	116
R2 89KY-R03	Prism	<5	<0.2	6	270	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	17	26	11

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Geochemical Lab Report

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 89KY-R01		6	7	4	4	12	6	30	63	<5	4	<20
R2 89KY R02		5	4	5	2	3	14	<2	61	<5	5	<20
R2 89KY-R03		9	<1	13	2	2	5	3	92	<5	11	<20

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DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06886.0 | PROJECT: NONE GIVEN | PAGE 1C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	U PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89KY-R01		62	<10	<10	18	<10	11	29	2
R2 89KY R02		29	<10	<10	54	<10	9	36	<1
R2 89KY-R03		10	<10	<10	149	<10	6	102	<1

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DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

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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
T1 89KOL043	Prism	18	0.3	<5	436	5.5	4	1	28	24	42	37
T1 89KOL044	↕	14	0.2	139	103	6.6	7	2	18	20	6	135
T1 89KOL045	Prism	26	0.4	262	129	8.6	10	2	29	60	7	393
T1 89KVL001	Homfels/Cont	5	0.2	<5	191	<0.5	2	2	36	54	40	49

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DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06960.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
T1 89KOL043		21	17	9	3	13	35	8	<20	11	6	<20
T1 89KOL044		17	3	21	9	17	23	23	<20	27	3	<20
T1 89KOL045		28	6	23	11	8	60	34	<20	34	4	<20
T1 89KVL001		15	17	8	8	11	34	9	<20	<5	5	<20

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
T1 89KOL043		51	<10	<10	87	<10	21	149	7
T1 89KOL044		598	<10	<10	36	<10	11	166	2
T1 89KOL045		201	<10	<10	41	<10	16	332	2
T1 89KVL001		49	<10	<10	80	<10	35	217	10

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06960.0 | PROJECT: UNUK | PAGE 2A

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 89KZL023	Priam	16	<0.2	<5	129	<0.5	4	<1	20	14	36	22

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06960.0

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

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
89KZL023		15	5	8	5	15	18	3	<20	7	7	<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
J1 89KZL023		23	<10	<10	106	<10	8	80	29

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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

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

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-06781.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: KEEWATIN ENGINFERING INC.
PROJECT: PARADIGM

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

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

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INVOICE TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

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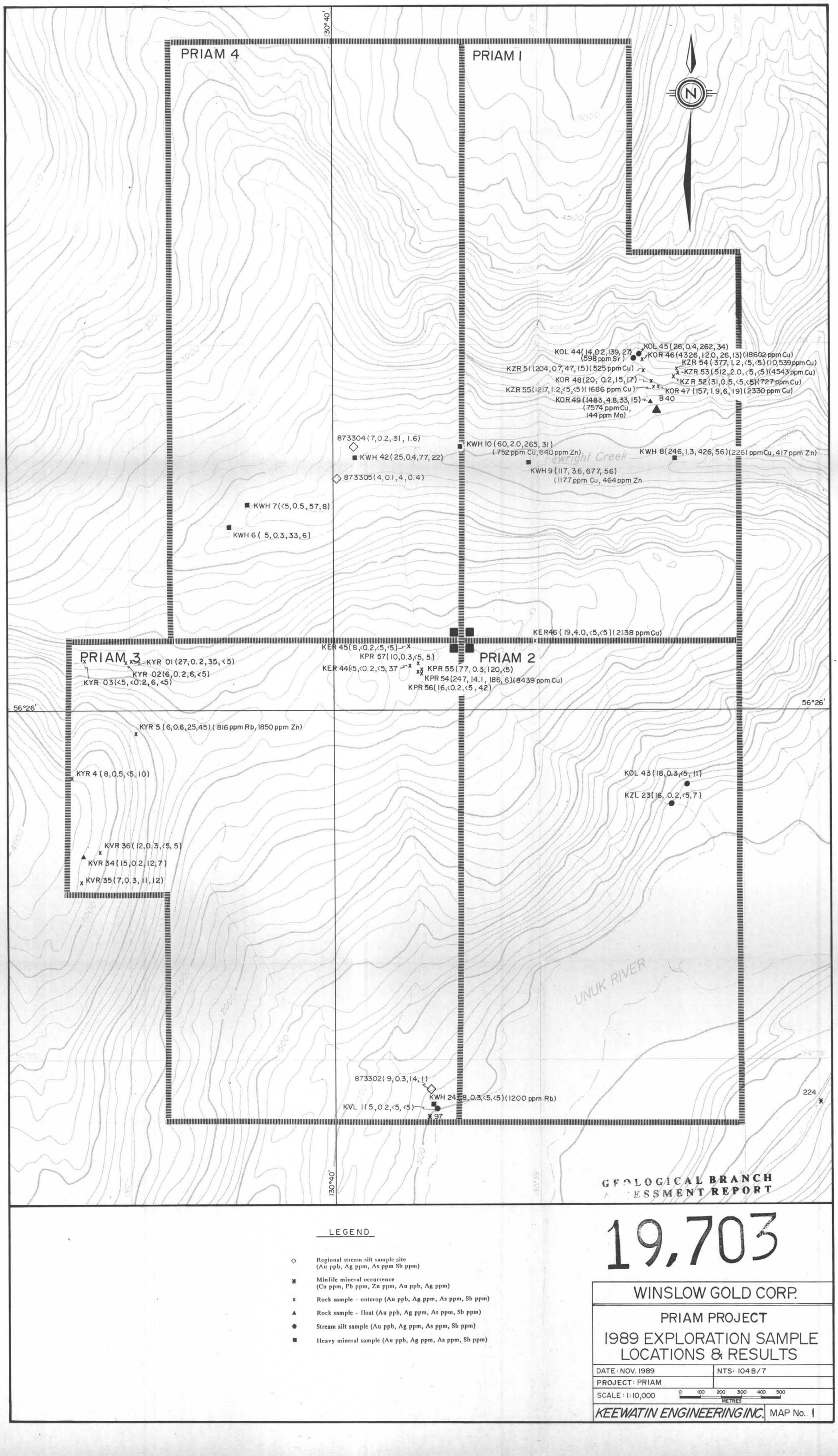
HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

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)
69690006	89 K WH 6	PRI	-5	0.3	33	207	-0.5	5	-1	39	29	115	50	3	20	7	8	6	39	-2	167	6	6	-20	68	-10	-10	239	-10	13	80	5
69690007	89 K WH 7	PRI	-5	0.5	57	200	-0.5	5	-1	16	50	87	142	3	5	5	17	3	36	-2	64	8	7	-20	91	-10	-10	162	-10	15	87	6
69690008	89 K WH 8	PRI	246	1.3	26	196	-0.5	-2	1	49	78	26	2261	-2	14	14	93	-1	90	7	151	56	6	-20	88	-10	-10	96	-10	27	517	5
69690009	89 K WH 9	PRI	117	5.6	77	119	-0.5	-2	1	56	86	71	1177	-2	19	12	40	-1	113	30	122	56	5	-20	73	-10	-10	62	-10	29	464	7
69690010	89 K WH10	PRI	60	2	25	157	-0.5	-2	2	43	86	41	752	-2	13	8	48	2	165	55	111	31	5	-20	56	-10	-10	55	-10	26	440	10
75770007	89 K WH24	PRI	8	0.3	-5	127	-0.5	-2	-1	23	75	97	109	-2	1	5	8	-1	208	-2	1200	-5	4	-20	25	44	-10	112	-10	8	109	10
75770028	89 K WH42	PRI	25	0.4	77	169	-0.5	9	-1	18	39	81	181	4	24	6	11	4	64	23	23	22	5	-20	70	32	-10	81	15	12	239	7

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Priam 1 - 4

Personnel and Crew	$ 4,384.01
Transportation - helicopter/fixed wing/fuel	2,508.62
Camp - food/accommodation	825.00
Assay/Report/Drafting/Secretarial	2,023.57
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$ 9,741.20**



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,703

LEGEND

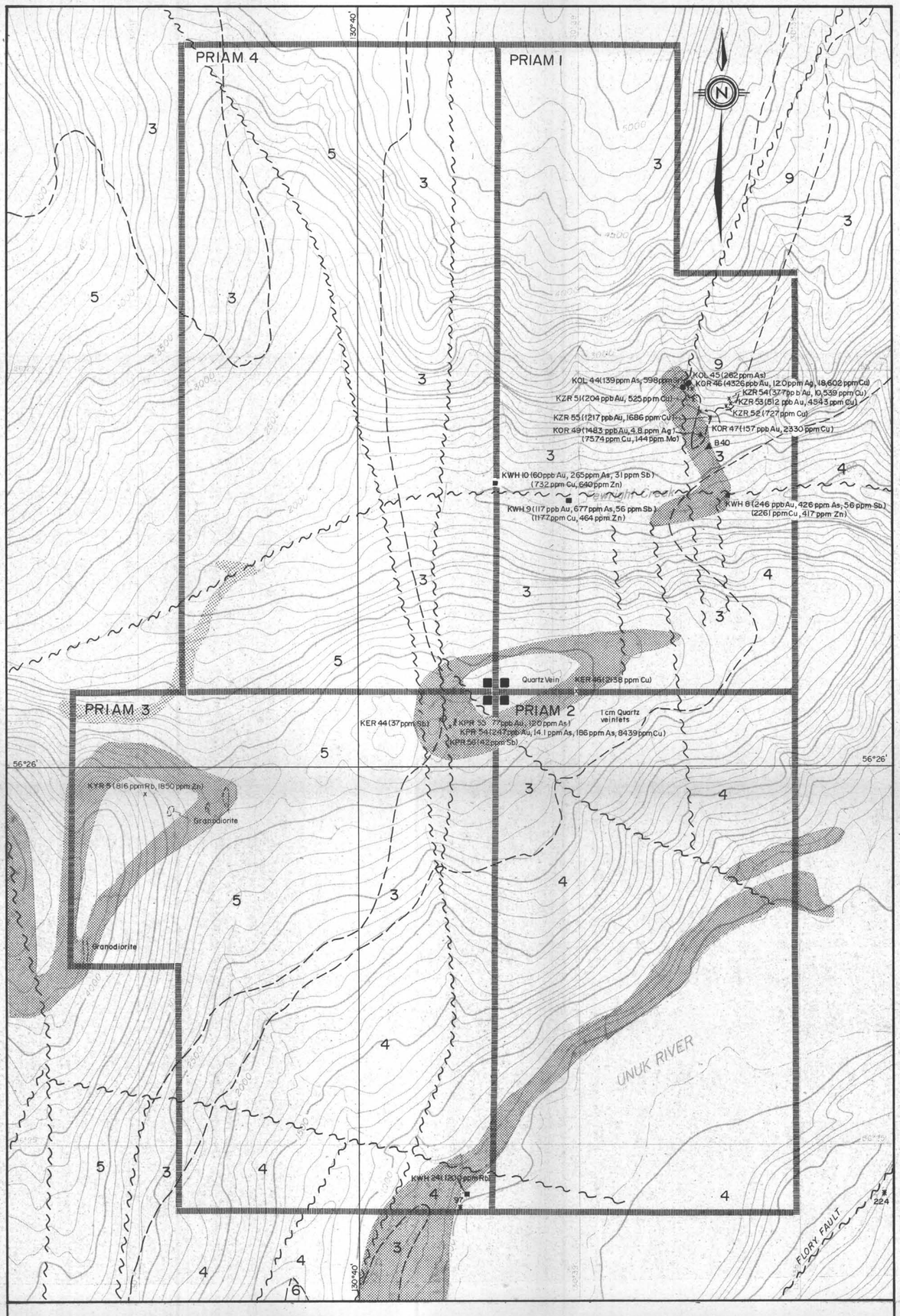
- ◇ Regional stream silt sample site (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm Sb ppm)
- ✱ Minfile mineral occurrence (Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm)
- x Rock sample - outcrop (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- ▲ Rock sample - float (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- ● Stream silt sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm,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

WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

PRIAM PROJECT

1989 EXPLORATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS

DATE: NOV. 1989	NTS: 104 B/7
PROJECT: PRIAM	
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)
- 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
- AREA OF PROSPECTING COVERAGE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,703

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. G. DuPRE

WINSLOW GOLD CORP.

PRIAM PROJECT
GEOLOGY & ANOMALOUS VALUES

DATE: NOV. 1989	NTS: 104 B/7
PROJECT: PRIAM	
SCALE: 1:10,000	0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC. MAP No. 2