GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
COP AND HAR 1 & 3 MINERAL CLAIMS

Located in the Iskut River - Eskay Creek Area
Skeena Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 104B/10E
56°35' North Latitude
130°36' West Longitude

- Prepared for -
WESTMAR RESOURCES LTD.

- Prepared by -
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March, 1990

GEOLOGICAL REPORT on the COP AND HAR 1 & 3 MINERAL CLAIMS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

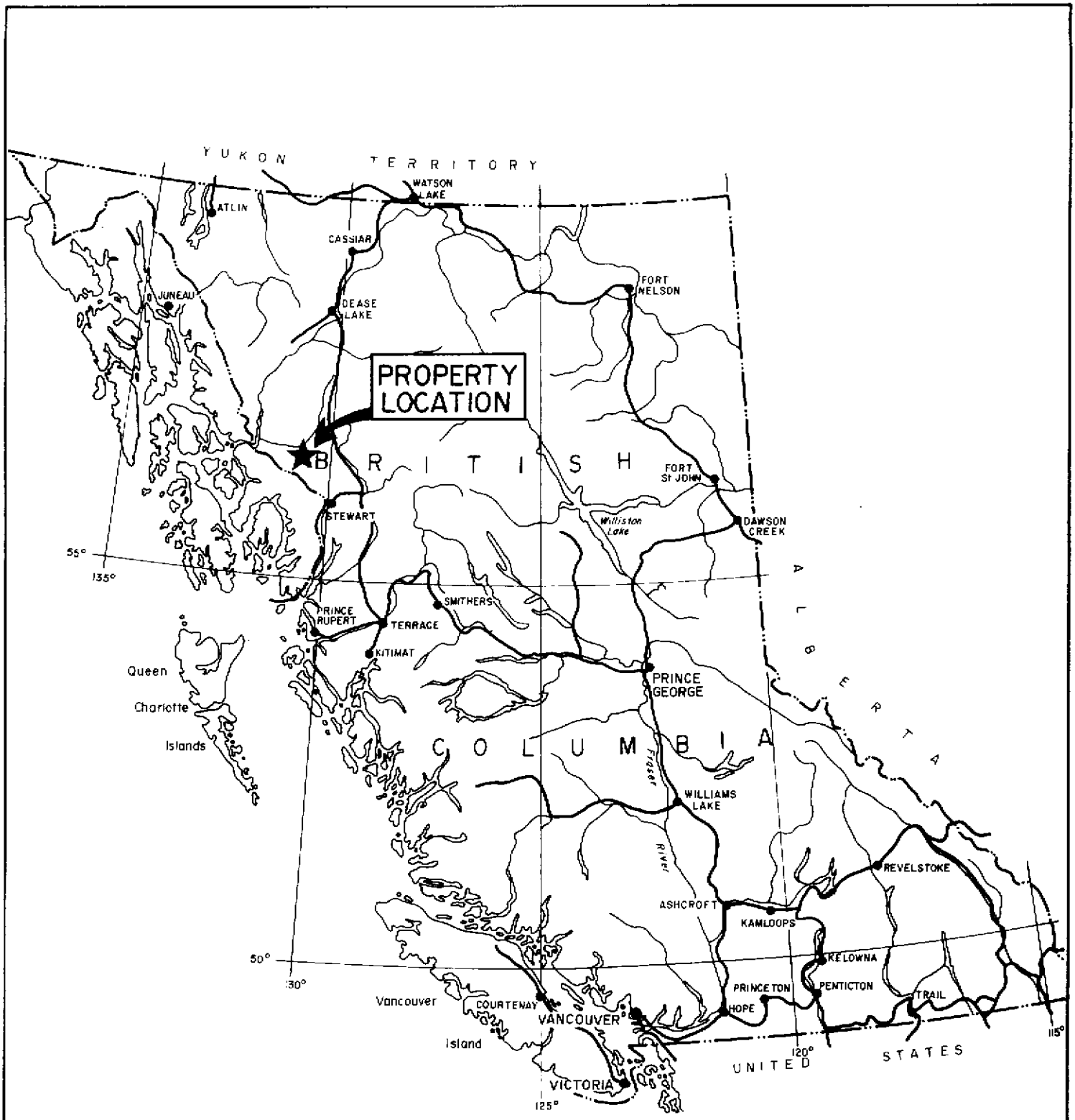
This report summarizes field work carried out on Westmar Resources Ltd.'s Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 mineral claims (60 units) during October, 1989 in compliance with filing for assessment work credits. The property is situated 2.5 kilometres west of Harrymel Creek within the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia.

Recent excitement in the area has been generated at Calpine Resources Ltd./ Stikine Resources Ltd.'s Eskay Creek project 7 km to the east-northeast. Drilling to date has indicated probable reserves of 1,256,000 tons grading 1.52 oz/ton Au and 38.0 oz/ton Ag. Thirty kilometres to the west-northwest, Skyline Gold Corp. has become the area's first gold producer at its Johnny Mountain mine with reserves of 740,000 tons grading 0.52 oz/ton Au and 1.0 oz/ton Ag. Five kilometres northwest of Skyline at the base of Johnny Mountain, Cominco/Prime Resources Ltd. is readying itself for a production decision in 1990 at their Snip gold project. The Snip hosts reserves of 1,032,000 tons grading 0.875 oz/ton Au.

During 1989, brief geological mapping and prospecting was carried out on the Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 claims. Approaching winter weather conditions limited access to the property.

Present access to the property is by helicopter from either Bob Quinn Lake on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway, a distance of 45 kilometres to the north-northeast or from the Bronson Creek gravel airstrip and base camp 32 km to the west-northwest.

A comprehensive exploration program is recommended for 1990 consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, rock, soil and stream geochemistry surveys covering the claims area, followed by a success contingent modest drill program.



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COP, HAR 1, HAR 3 CLAIMS

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN.	N.T.S.	DATE.	FIGURE.
J.W.	104B/10E.	March, 1990	1

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

The Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 mineral claims were located by F. Schomig in December, 1988. Westmar Resources Ltd. has entered into an option agreement to acquire the claims.

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
Cop	7069	20	December 19, 1988	December 19, 1990
Har 1	7070	20	December 19, 1988	December 19, 1990
Har 3	7072	20	December 19, 1988	December 19, 1990

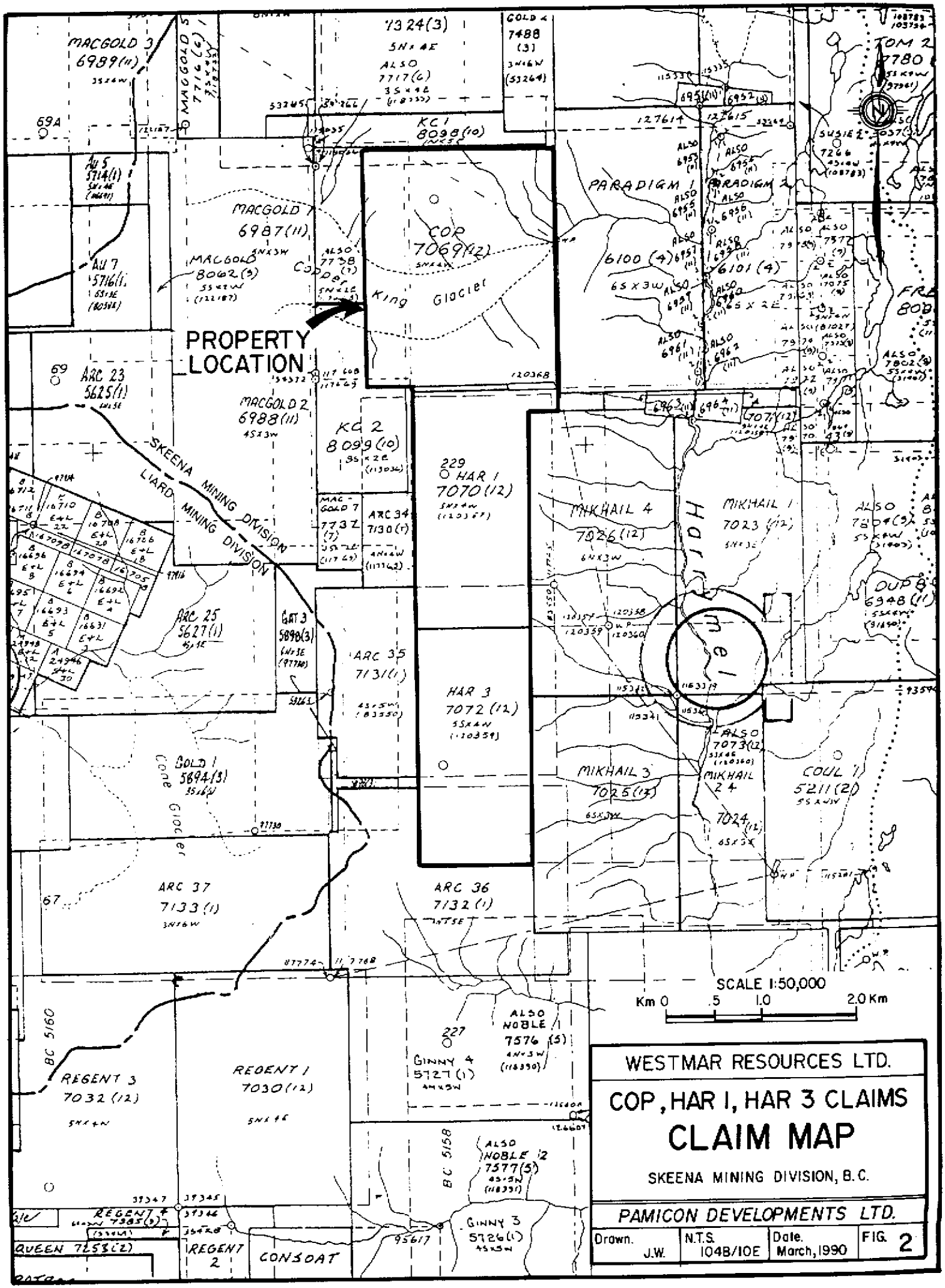
The authors have not witnessed the location of the legal claim posts for the Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 claims.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 mineral claims are located approximately 80 kilometres northwest of Stewart, British Columbia, on the eastern edge of the Coast Range Mountains (Figure 1). Tom McKay Lake is situated 6 km to the east-northeast while the Iskut River is 16 km to the north.

Coordinates of the claims area are 56°35' north latitude and 130°36' west longitude, and the property falls under the jurisdiction of the Skeena Mining Division.

Access to the property would be via fixed wing aircraft from Wrangell, Alaska or Smithers, B.C. to either the Bronson Creek gravel airstrip 32 km to the west-northwest or the Bob Quinn Lake gravel airstrip on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway 45 kilometres to the north-northeast. From these airstrips, the claims are reached by helicopter.



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COP, HAR 1, HAR 3 CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn.	N.T.S.	Date.	FIG.
J.W.	104B/10E	March, 1990	2

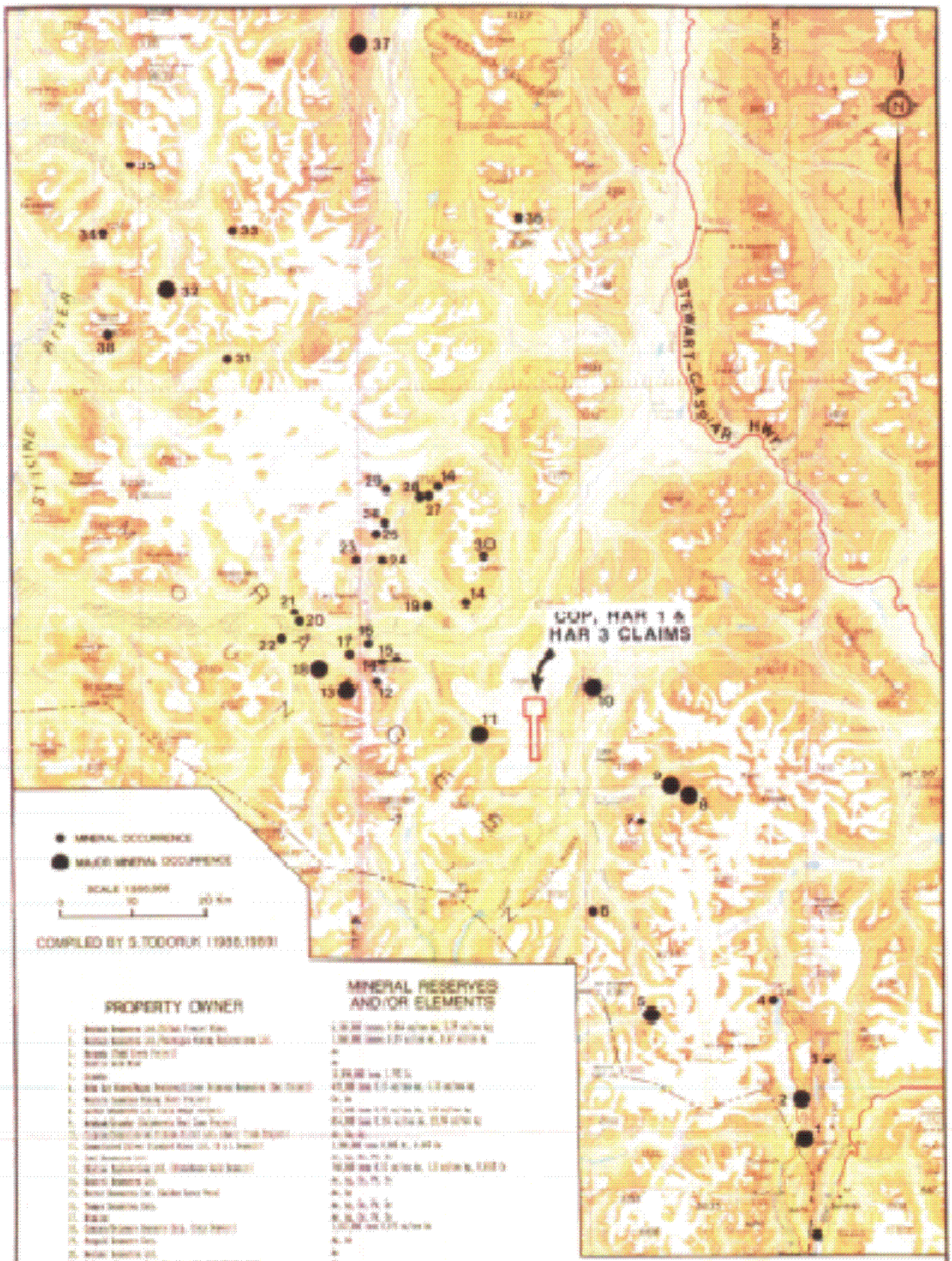
Geographically, the area is typical of mountainous and glaciated terrain with the elevations ranging from 900 to 2000 metres above sea level. Major drainages are U-shaped, whereas smaller side creeks tend to be steeply cut due to the intense erosional environment. Active glaciation is prevalent above the 1200 metre contour, with the treeline existing at 1000 metres. The upper reaches of the area are covered with alpine vegetation. Both summer and winter temperatures are considered generally moderate and in excess of 200 cm of precipitation may be expected during any given year.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

Figure 3 of this report presents a 1:500,000 scale map of northwestern B.C. from the town of Stewart in the south to near Telegraph Creek in the north, a distance of 225 kilometres. Within this area, a semi-arcuate band of Hazelton equivalent volcanic and sedimentary rocks with their metamorphic equivalents trend northwest and contain most of the known mineral occurrences. This group is bounded by the Coast Range intrusive complex to the west and by the much younger sediments of the Bowser Basin to the east.

This area of approximately 10,000 square kilometres has historically been referred to as the Stikine Arch. Mining activity within it goes back to the turn of the century. Due to the large size of the region it has been referred to in more specific areas which range from the Stewart area to Sulphurets, Iskut and Galore Creek areas. Recent discoveries appear to be filling in areas between these known mineralized camps. It is probable that the entire area can be considered as one large mineralized province with attendant subareas.

The history of the area can be divided into two time periods: circa 1900 to the mid-1970s and the more recent activities of the late 1970s and 1980s.



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COP, HAR 1 & HAR 3 CLAIMS

Regional Mineral Occurrence Map

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

NTS	Date	FIGURE
104I, 104J	Mar. 1990	3

1900 - 1975

The original discovery of mineralization in the area can be attributed to miners either en route to or returning from the Klondike gold fields at the turn of the century. Rivers flowing through the Alaska Panhandle served as access corridors and mineralization was noted along the Iskut and Unuk Rivers and at the head of the Portland Canal. Highlights of this period were:

* discovery of copper, gold, silver mineralization at Bronson Creek in the Iskut
* location of similar mineralization along the Unuk and at Sulphurets Creek
* discovery of the Silbak-Premier gold-silver mine near Stewart plus a number of other rich silver occurrences along the Portland Canal
* the location by Tom MacKay of the original mineralization at Eskay Creek near the headwater of the Unuk River

Development and production at this time was largely limited to the area around Stewart where a number of mines produced high grade silver. The most significant producer was the Silbak Premier some 12 km north of Stewart which from 1920 until 1936 produced some 2,550,000 tons grading 16.8 g/ton gold and 409.5 g/ton silver.

After World War II the area was explored for base metals, notably copper. This era led to the discovery of the Granduc, Galore Creek and Schaft Creek copper deposits and the E & L copper-nickel deposit. Published reserves of these are listed below and shown on Figure 3.

	Tons	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (%)	Ni (%)
Granduc	10,890,000	1.79				
Galore Creek	125,000,000	1.06	0.397	7.94		
Schaft Creek	910,000,000	0.30	0.113	0.992	0.02	
E & L	3,200,000	0.60				0.80

Of these Granduc was taken to production by Newmont Mining but a combination of low copper prices and high operating cost resulted in suspension of activity.

1975 - Present

The more recent activity in the area dates to the rise of precious metal prices in the 1970s. Significant early events at this time were:

* acquisition by Skyline Explorations of their property on Mt. Johnny near Bronson Creek in the Iskut in 1980
* continued work by Esso Minerals on Granduc Mining's properties on Sulphurets Creek in the Unuk River area
* re-organization of the Silbak-Premier property and participation by Westmin Resources Ltd.

Work on these properties led to the following reserves being published for the properties listed below as well as stimulating exploration activity in the area. This activity led to the definition drilling of the Snip deposit by Cominco/Prime, the reserves of which are also shown.

Company	Deposit	Area	Short Tons	Au (oz/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Ref.
Skyline	Reg	Iskut	740,000	0.52	1.00	Note 1
Cominco/Prime	Snip	Iskut	1,032,000	0.875		Note 2
Newhawk/Lacana	West Zone	Sulphurets	715,400	0.430	19.70	Note 3
	Sulphurets Lake Zone	Sulphurets	20,000,000	0.08		Note 4
Catear Resources	Gold Wedge	Sulphurets	295,000	0.835	2.44	Note 5
Westmin Silbak	Silbak	Stewart	5,770,000	2.06 g/t	86.3 g/t	

Note 1: Pers. Comm., D. Yeager, Skyline Gold Corporation, January, 1990
Note 2: News Release, Vancouver Stockwatch, November 7, 1988
Note 3: News Release, Northern Miner, February 19, 1990
Note 4: News Release, Vancouver Stockwatch, August 24, 1989
Note 5: Pers. Comm., Catear Resources

Of the above properties, Skyline and Westmin/Silbak have entered commercial production within the last year and the Cominco/Prime project is in a final feasibility stage.

These successes have generated extensive exploration activity in the area which has led to the discovery of a large number of mineral occurrences which are in a preliminary stage of evaluation. The most notable of these to date ison Tom MacKay's old Eskay Creek showings. The 1988/89 work on this project ofCalpine/Stikine Resources indicates a major gold-silver-base metal mineral deposit with a minimum strike length of 1300 metres. Some notable recent results on the project are:

DDH #CA 89-93	91.8 feet	0.453 oz/ton Au and 16.9 oz/ton Ag
DDH #CA 89-101	55.8 feet	0.867 oz/ton Au and 19.92 oz/ton Ag

These intersections are considered to be close to the true width of the mineralization. A great many other excellent intersections have been published by the companies and exploration is continuing. Reserves based on this drilling indicate probable reserves of 1,256,000 tons grading 1.52 oz/ton Au and 38.0 oz/ton Ag. An additional 437,000 tons averaging 0.88 oz/ton Au and 32.8 oz/ton Ag fall in the possible reserve category (The Northern Miner, February 26, 1990).

Drilling on Gulf International Minerals' Northwest Zone near Newmont Lake was conducted in 1987, 1988 and 1989. A few of their more significant intersections are provided below (annual reports and news releases).

Drill Hole	Interval (feet)	Length (feet)	Copper (%)	Silver (oz/ton)	Gold (oz/ton)
87-25	343.0-373.0	30.0	0.23	0.11	0.404
	409.3-412.0	2.7	0.55	0.35	0.250
	470.2-473.8	3.6	0.42	0.19	1.520

Drill Hole	Interval (feet)	Length (feet)	Copper (%)	Silver (oz/ton)	Gold (oz/ton)
87-29	167.0-170.0	3.0	0.001	0.01	0.140
	205.0-241.5	36.5	0.97	39.73	1.605
88-28	213.9-229.0	15.1			0.810
	260.5-276.6	16.1			0.645
	354.0-363.2	9.2			0.319

A major program for 1990 on this property is under consideration by Gulf.

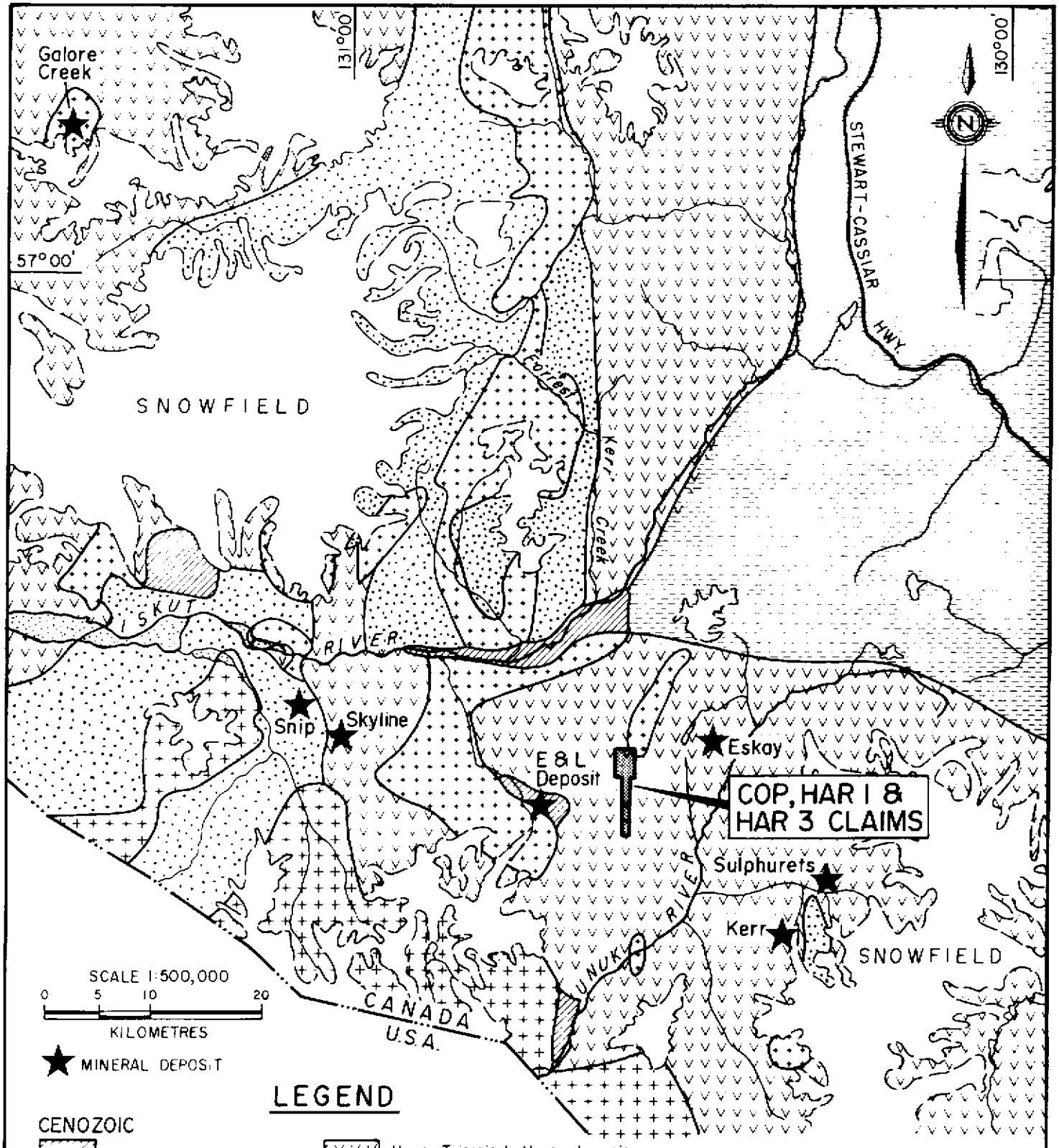
In September 1989 Bond International Gold Inc. announced initial drill results from their Red Mountain project. The location of this project is believed to be some 15 kilometres east of Stewart. A 66 metre intersection on the Marc Zone reportedly graded 9.88 gm/tonne gold and 49.20 gm/tonne silver. On the Willoughby Gossan Zone a 20.5 metre intersection is reported as 24.98 gm/tonne gold and 184.2 gm/tonne silver.

A great many other companies active in the areas have released assays from preliminary trenching and/or drilling. Many of these show excellent values in gold, silver and base metals and it is anticipated that additional properties with mineral reserves of possible economic significance will emerge.

The locations of a number of these occurrences are indicated in the accompanying figure. At this time these represent only a fraction of the reported results in this rapidly developing area.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Iskut-Galore-Eskay-Sulphurets area has undergone considerable study in the past few years by industry, federal and provincial geologists (Figure 4). Much of this work stemmed from Grove's mapping of the



LEGEND

CENOZOIC

- Recent basalt flows
- Early Tertiary felsic intrusives, primarily quartz monzonite

MESOZOIC

- Jurassic and Tertiary intrusives, felsic to intermediate
- Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group clastic sediments
- Upper Triassic to Upper Jurassic volcanics and sediments, Hazelton and Stuhini Groups

PALEOZOIC

- Permian and older clastic, limestone and volcanic rocks and metamorphic equivalents; includes metamorphic rocks of unknown age.

Geology interpreted from G.S.C. Map 11-1971, Telegraph Creek; Equity Preservation Corp., Stewart-Sulphurets-Iskut Map 1988; B.C.G.S. Open File 1990-1; and from Pamicon Developments Ltd. field maps.

WESTMAR RESOURCES LTD.

COP, HAR 1, HAR 3 CLAIMS
SIMPLIFIED REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Drawn.	N.T.S.	Date	FIG.
J.W.	103, 104	March, 1990	4

Stratigraphy of the Iskut River Area
(after descriptions by R.G. Anderson and J.M. Logan)

Stratigraphy	Lithology	Comments
BOWSER GROUP		
M. Jurassic	conglomerate, siltstone, sandstone, shale	Successor basin
	gradational to unconformable	
SPATSIZI GROUP		
L. Jurassic	shale, tuff, limestone	
	unconformable	
HAZELTON GROUP		
E. Jurassic	coeval alkalic/calc-alkalic	contractional event? Island Arc rocks
	gradational to unconformable	
STUHINI GROUP		
L. Triassic	intrusions; mafic volcanic rocks in the east, bimodal in the west	extensional in western area
	polymictic conglomerate basaltic to andesitic volcanics (plagioclase and hornblende)	no Triassic clasts; limestone clasts common
M. Triassic	sedimentary rocks	
	unconformable — contractional event	
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE		
Permian	thin bedded coralline to crystalline limestone (over 1000 m thick), fossiliferous; intermediate flows and volcaniclastics	volcanic units resemble Hazelton Group rocks
E. Permian	rusty argillite	
	unconformable	
	'siliceous' turbidite, felsic lapilli tuff	extensional event
Missis-sippian	mafic meta-volcanics and metasediments; upper coralline limestone and conglomerate; lower limestone with tuff layers	thick bedded; limestone commonly bioclastic, coarse crinoids, corals
	unconformable	
E. Devonian	limestone; intermediate to felsic volcanics	contractional events; rocks highly deformed

Plutonic Rocks - Coast Plutonic Complex

L. Tertiary	granodiorite, diorite, basalt	
	intrusive contacts	
E. Tertiary	quartz diorite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, feldspar porphyry, granite	
	intrusive contact	
M. Jurassic	quartz monzonite, feldspar porphyry, syenite	
	intrusive contact	
L. Jurassic	diorite, syenodiorite, granite	
	intrusive contact	
L. Triassic	diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite	
? Not determined	quartz diorite, ?	

Stewart Complex (Grove, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1982, 1987). Earliest geological mapping of the area was carried out by Kerr (1948) during the 1920s and 1930s although Operation Stikine undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1957 produced the first publications. R.G. Anderson of the Geological Survey of Canada is presently mapping the area covered within NTS 104B.

Grove defined a northwest trending assemblage of Upper Triassic and Jurassic volcanics and sedimentary rocks extending from Alice Arm in the south to the Iskut River in the north as the Stewart Complex. Paleozoic limestone and volcanics underlie the complex while Mesozoic to Tertiary aged intrusives cut the units. Tertiary felsic plutons forming the Coast Plutonic Complex bound the area to the west while clastic sediments of the Spatsizi and Bowser Lake Groups overlap on the east.

Age dating of mineralization within the various mining districts suggests a close cospatial and coeval relationship with early Jurassic volcanics and intrusives within the Hazelton Group. This has directed exploration efforts toward these members.

A stratigraphic column of the area's lithologies is presented on the following page.

PALEOZOIC STIKINE

Paleozoic Stikine assemblage rocks commonly occur as uplifted blocks associated with major intrusive bodies as exposed along the southwest flanks of Johnny Mountain and Zappa Mountain.

At the base of the Stikine assemblage stratigraphic column, at least four distinctive limestone members have been differentiated interlayered with mafic volcaniclastics, felsic crystal tuffs, pebble conglomerate and siliceous shale.

Mississippian rocks consist of thick-bedded limestone members interbedded with chert, pillowed basalt and epiclastic rocks.

Lower Permian units comprise thin- to thick-bedded corraline limestone interbedded with volcanic mafic to felsic volcanic flows, tuffs and volcaniclastics.

MESOZOIC VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTS

Stuhini Group

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks are characterized by a distinct facies change from bimodal mafic to felsic flows and tuffs interbedded with thick sections of limestone in the northwest to predominantly mafic volcanics with minor shale members in the southeast.

Hazelton Group

Lower Jurrasic Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks predominantly occur in the southeast, northwest corners and central portions of the Galore-Iskut-Sulphurets area. Hazelton Group stratigraphy consists of the lowermost Unuk River Formation (Grove, 1986) comprised of mafic to intermediate volcanics with interbedded shale, argillite and greywacke sediments; the Betty Creek Formation (Grove, 1986) overlying the Unuk River Formation consists of maroon and green volcanic conglomerate and breccia, with the youngest uppermost member of the Hazelton Group consisting of welded tuff and tuff breccia correlative with Grove's (1986) Salmon River Formation and Alldrick's (1987) Mount Dilworth Formation.

Lower Jurassic volcanics of the area are commonly correlated with the Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group. A close spatial and coeval relationship has long been recognized (Alldrick, 1986, 1987 and others) between Lower Jurassic

volcanism and early Jurassic intrusive activity and its metallogenic importance in precious metal mineralization (Premier porphyry). Because of the relationship, lower members of the Hazelton Group are considered the most favourable targets for exploration.

Spatsizi Group

Spatsizi Group shales, tuffs and limestone of upper Lower and lower Middle Jurassic age overlay Hazelton Group rocks in the eastern part of the map area. Buff, sandy bivalve and belemnite fossil bearing limestone units decrease in abundance in the north parts of the area at the expense of shale. Here, black radiolarian-bearing siliceous shale alternately interbeds with white tuffs giving the units an informal name of 'pyjama beds'. This pyjama bed sequence serves as an important marker for identifying the favourable underlying Hazelton Group.

Bowser Group

Bowser Lake Group Middle and Upper Jurassic clastic sediments cover most of the northeast quadrant of the map area. Interbedded shale and greywacke units predominate in the south while thick-bedded shales dominate toward the north. Near the highlands toward the northern reaches of the Bowser Basin, basal chert-rich conglomerates identify the Bowser Group as an overlap assemblage.

CENOZOIC VOLCANICS

Recent mafic flows and ash of the Hoodoo Formation, Iskut Formation and Lava Fork Formation cap specific areas within the region.

PLUTONIC ROCKS

The Coast Plutonic Complex, forming the western boundary of the Stewart Complex, is generally characterized by felsic Tertiary plutons. Late Triassic Stuhini Group and Early Jurassic Hazelton Group plutonic styles suggest coeval and cospatial relationships with surrounding volcanics via distinctive porphyritic dykes such as the Premier Porphyry. Tertiary Coast Complex plutons lack these dykes and volcanic equivalents.

6.0 PROPERTY AREA GEOLOGY

Very little geological mapping has been carried out on the Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 claims to date and as a result, geological interpretation of the claims is taken from provincial government Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources field work undertaken in the Unuk map area during 1988 and 1989 (Figure 5) (Britton, Webster, Alldrick and MacLean, 1989).

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic andesite volcaniclastic and flows of the Unuk River Formation appear to be the oldest units in the area and underly the southeast half of the property.

Stratigraphically overlying these rocks to the northwest are younger Lower Jurassic rocks of the Betty Creek Formation. Andesite and purple dacitic tuffs give way higher up in the section to black to brown argillite, siltstone and hematitic sandstones.

Intrusive rocks in the claims area consist of two separate and major phases. A large northeast trending hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite stock (Melville stock) of the Unuk River diorite suite occurs along the northeast corner of the property. A prominent northeast trending dyke swarm (King Creek dyke swarm) cuts through the central portion of the property with compositions varying from felsic to mafic. These dykes have been dated as Eocene in age.

7.0 AREA MINERALIZATION AND 1989 FIELD WORK

During 1989, 15 rock chip samples were collected from the subject property. No anomalous values in gold, silver, copper, lead or zinc were obtained from samples taken. At the time of property visits, on-setting winter conditions restricted access to much of the property.

Elsewhere in the area, with increased exploration activity as a result of the excitement generated at Calpine Resources/Stikine Resources' Eskay Creek deposit, several old as well as new mineralized prospects are receiving considerable attention.

Eighteen hundred metres west of the Westmar property, the Omega Gold Corp./ Ecstall Mining Corp. joint venture has been investigating their Colagh polymetallic Au-Ag-Cu-Zn massive sulphide prospect. The showing consists of coarsely banded sulphide veins occupying northeast and northwest trending shear zones (MacLean, 1989). Approximately 100 metres west-southwest of the Colagh prospect, Omega/Ecstall report a gold and silver bearing quartz and calcite stockwork breccia zone known as the Ice showing. Weighted trench sample results across 2.0 metre intervals are in the 0.200 oz/ton Au range (MacLean, 1989).

The Copper King prospect occurs approximately 1300 metres east of the Cop mineral claim. Newmont Mining Corporation Canada Ltd. carried out a small surface exploration program covering this showing in 1956. The showing consisted of scattered copper mineralization associated with a steeply dipping fault zone. Mineralization consists of pods of massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (Equity Preservation Corp., Stewart-Sulphurets-Iskut Map Handbook, Northern Mineral Inventory Number B062, 1988).

The E + L Nickel-Copper Prospect owned by Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd. is located 4.5 km west of the Westmar claims. A drill indicated reserve of 2.93 million tonnes grading 0.80% Ni and 0.62% Cu has been reported. Anomalous values in platinum and palladium have also been reported by Consoli-

dated Silver Standard in 1986 and Ministry geologists in 1988 (K.D. Hancock, 1990).

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. in joint ventures with Barytex Resource Corp., Hunter Resources Ltd., and Sierra Nevada Gold Ltd. 5 km northwest of the Cop claim have discovered pyrite-quartz shears and boulders with values up to 2.28 oz/ton Au. An aggressive exploration program on these claims will be carried out by Noranda in 1990 (Vancouver Stock Watch, March 6, 1990, Barytex Resource Corp. Quarterly Report, January 31, 1990).

Calpine Resources Ltd./Stikine Resources Ltd.'s Eskay Creek project is located 7 km to the east-northeast of the property. An epithermal-volcanogenic polymetallic massive sulphide deposit has been drill tested along 1300 metres of strike length. Drill indicated probable reserves of 1,256,000 tons grading 1.52 oz/ton Au and 38.0 oz/ton Ag with an additional 437,000 tons averaging 0.88 oz/ton Au and 32.8 oz/ton Ag in the possible reserve category. An underground mining operation is envisaged with a cut-off grade of 0.25 oz/ton Au.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Westmar Resources Ltd.'s Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 mineral claims (60 units) are situated within favourable lithologies similar to those known to host several exciting base and precious metal occurrences in the Iskut-Sulphurets-Eskay Creek area of northwestern British Columbia.

Calpine Resources Ltd./Stikine Resources Ltd. world class Eskay Creek polymetallic massive sulphide project which hosts a multi-million ounce gold reserve is situated 7 km to the east-northeast of Westmar's claims. Several junior and major exploration companies will be aggressively searching for additional economical mineral deposits surrounding the Eskay Creek deposit in 1990.

Northwest of the Cop mineral claim, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. will be carrying out an extensive exploration program on their claims in joint ventures with Barytex Resource Corp., Sierra Nevada Gold Ltd. and Hunter Resources Ltd. Highly anomalous gold values have been reported from quartz-pyrite shears and boulders on this property.

Further work is recommended on Westmar Resources Ltd.'s Cop, Har 1 and Har 3 mineral claims to fully investigate the property's potential for hosting an economic mineral deposit. Geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling and trenching is planned for 1990. A success contingent drilling program may be warranted at a later date.

Respectfully submitted,

S.L. Todoruk, Geologist

C.K. Ikona, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT

WESTMAR RESOURCES LTD.

COP AND HAR 1 & 3 MINERAL CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

WAGES		
A. Mongomery (Geologist) - 2 days @ $300.00	$600.00	
L. Van Zino (Geologist) - 1 day @ $300.00	300.00	
S. Todoruk (Geologist) - 1 day @ $400.00	400.00	
J. Anderson (Prospector) - 2 days @ $265.00	530.00	
B. Lamport (Labourer) - 1 day @ $225.00	225.00	
K. Milledge (Manager) - 1 day @ $250.00	250.00	
		$2,305.00
CAMP AND EQUIPMENT EXPENSES		
Room and Board		1,250.00
Field Equipment and Supplies		200.00
Equipment Rentals		110.25
GENERAL EXPENSES		
Helicopter (Northern Mountain Helicopters) - 2.5 hours @ $620.56		1,551.40
Fixed Wing (Central Mountain Air)		222.00
Airfare and Travel Expense		228.40
Assays		322.00
Report		1,500.00
Project Supervision		636.61
TOTAL THIS PROJECT		$8,325.66

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

VGC VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1988 TRIUMPH ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1K5
● (604) 251-5656
● FAX (604) 254-5717

BRANCH OFFICES
PASADENA, NFLD.
BATHURST, N.B.
MISSISSAUGA, ONT.
RENO, NEVADA, U.S.A.

REPORT NUMBER: 890718 GA JOB NUMBER: 890718 **PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.**

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
90751	20
90752	20
90753	nd
90754	nd
90801	nd
90802	nd
90803	nd
90804	nd
90805	30
90806	nd
90807	10
90808	30
90809	nd
90810	nd
90811	nd

DETECTION LIMIT 5
nd = none detected -- = not analysed is = insufficient sample

1988 Triumph Street, Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1K5
Ph:(604)251-5656 Fax:(604)254-5717

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCl to HNO_3 to H_2O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Pd, Pt, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST:

REPORT #: 890718 PA | PAMICON | Proj: LIBRA | Date In: 89/10/10 | Date Out:89/10/18 | Att: S TODORUK | Page 1 of 1

Sample Number	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	U	W	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
90751	1.1	2.74	51	10	5	0.14	0.1	40	42	99	9.74	0.31	2.62	498	13	0.01	60	0.09	51	<2	<2	9	<5	<3	72
90752	14.5	0.80	15	22	<3	0.47	0.1	49	28	2035	6.36	0.26	0.73	239	7	0.01	17	0.11	32	<2	3	71	<5	<3	18
90753	0.3	1.46	<3	16	<3	6.22	0.1	9	48	150	1.61	0.96	0.67	610	1	0.01	9	0.08	156	<2	<2	59	<5	<3	48
90754	1.0	0.92	10	131	<3	0.30	0.1	8	57	61	6.42	0.24	0.14	71	10	0.04	15	0.03	30	<2	6	51	<5	<3	5
90801	0.1	0.62	<3	82	<3	0.07	0.1	4	39	5	1.31	0.04	0.24	88	2	0.15	19	0.03	15	<2	<2	9	<5	<3	10
90802	0.1	0.69	<3	75	<3	0.02	0.1	2	30	7	1.78	0.05	0.09	36	5	0.09	4	0.02	15	<2	<2	5	<5	<3	5
90803	0.6	2.62	<3	70	<3	0.49	0.1	22	61	31	3.21	0.16	2.97	604	3	0.01	43	0.16	31	<2	2	12	<5	<3	109
90804	0.2	1.31	<3	24	<3	0.29	0.1	18	81	11	2.20	0.10	1.49	339	1	0.01	27	0.09	32	<2	3	15	<5	<3	40
90805	0.4	1.84	13	13	<3	0.28	0.1	27	35	11	6.13	0.22	1.36	251	13	0.01	27	0.04	51	<2	<2	61	<5	<3	36
90806	0.1	0.22	<3	>1000	<3	8.98	0.1	4	67	2	2.15	1.40	0.35	1503	1	0.01	8	0.01	9	<2	<2	136	<5	<3	25
90807	0.1	2.56	<3	190	<3	1.65	0.1	23	101	18	3.84	0.36	2.82	1164	1	0.01	49	0.15	23	<2	<2	57	<5	<3	90
90808	1.2	3.08	4	24	5	0.45	0.1	59	163	992	9.31	0.34	3.54	644	14	0.01	138	0.12	42	<2	<2	34	<5	<3	79
90809	1.1	2.15	<3	28	<3	0.71	0.1	24	65	312	5.21	0.26	1.35	371	22	0.01	28	0.13	33	<2	2	16	<5	<3	45
90810	0.3	0.74	<3	635	<3	0.18	0.1	7	16	51	2.21	0.09	0.06	35	2	0.01	9	0.03	18	<2	4	52	<5	<3	8
90811	0.1	1.71	10	151	4	0.06	0.1	12	53	32	9.71	0.29	0.80	311	10	0.01	35	0.11	35	<2	<2	14	<5	<3	32
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000

< = Less than Minimum is = Insufficient Sample ns = No sample > = Greater than Maximum ANOMALOUS RESULTS = Further Analyses by Alternate Methods Suggested

APPENDIX IV

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION FORMS

DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK SAMPLING

NTS _____

Sampler J Anderson Project Libra Location Ref _____

Date Oct 3/89 Property _____ Air Photo No _____

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	Sample Width / True Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS					
				Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm			
90751	1400 m	Grab	25 cm			2% pyrite	Rusty limonite	20	1.1	99			
90752	1560 m	Grab	1 cm			5% pyrite		20	14.5	2035			
90753	1570 m	Grab	2-10 cm	qtz		<1% pyrite	5m long	nd	0.3	150			
90754	1600 m	Grab	40 cm			<1%	limonite shear Pip-saw 5-215	nd	1.0	61			

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DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED — Chemical Prospecting - Rock Sampling

NTS _____

Sampler A. Montgomery — Project LIBRA — Location Ref _____

Date October 1989 — Property COP HAR — Air Photo No _____

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	Sample Width / True Width	DESCRIPTION: Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS: Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
90801	elev 1460 SE COP	grab		diorite	limonite sericite	-	many andesite/intermediate dykes in area, zones of rusty	nd	0.1	5
90802	20m @ 340° from 801	"		"	limonite silica	2% fine pyrite	rusty zone in diorite weathering	nd	0.1	7
90803	elev 1500 NW of 802	"		"	sericite/ kaolinite	-	strongly shattered zone in diorite 1-2m wide (fault?)	nd	0.6	31
90804	elev 1500m west of 803	"		brec diorite?	minor limonite	-	mm wide qtz stringers in brec diorite (as andesite) at wide contact	nd	0.2	11
90805	"	"		shear	strong limonite	-	1-2cm wide shear/fracture = narrow limonite qtz vein	30	0.4	11
90806	elev 1500m 30m E of 805	float		andesite - qtz vein	-	-	5cm wide float	nd	0.1	2
90807	elev 1515m 150 - S of 806	grab		qtz vein	limonite	-	1cm-3cm wide qtz vein in andesite	10	0.1	18
90808	elev 1555m SW of 807	grab		chloritic shear	chlorite limonite	5% coarse pyrite	5cm or wider chlorite shear in andesites, near JA cmp 9052	30	1.2	992
90809	elev 1595 south along ridge	"		diorite	limonite	-	<1cm wide limonite shear = qtz vein, 3m length	nd	1.1	312
90810	elev 1525 down E side ridge on moraine	"		"	v. strong limonite + silica		0.9m x 2m zone in diorite (fracture related)	nd	0.3	51
90811	elev 1390m down hill	select grab		"	v. intense limonite	minor py noted	3m x >10m zone of fracturing = locally intense limonite alt'n	nd	0.1	32

PRINTED IN CANADA

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, STEVE L. TODORUK, of 5700 Surf Circle, Sechelt, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Geologist in the employment of Pamicon Developments Limited, with offices at Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

3. THAT my primary employment since 1979 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

4. THAT my experience has encompassed a wide range of geologic environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with prospecting, geophysical, geochemical and exploration drilling techniques.

5. THAT this report is based on data generated by myself, under the direction of Charles K. Ikona, Professional Engineer.

6. THAT I have no interest in the property reported on herein or in the securities of Westmar Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive such interest.

7. THAT I consent to the use by Westmar Resources Ltd. of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts or any other such document as may be required by the Vancouver Stock Exchange or the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 9th day of March, 1990.

Steve L. Todoruk, Geologist

APPENDIX VI

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, CHARLES K. IKONA, of 5 Cowley Court, Port Moody, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Mining Engineer with offices at Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering.

3. THAT I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

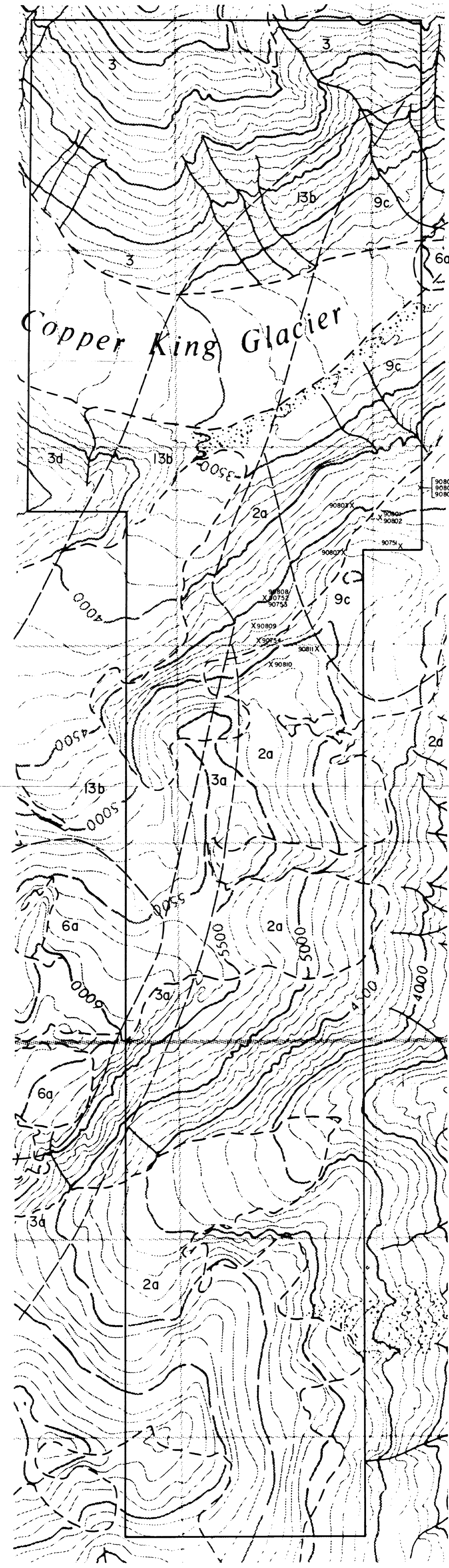
4. THAT this report is based on work conducted under my direction by Steve Todoruk, Geologist with whom I have worked for a number of years and in whom I have every confidence.

5. THAT I have no interest in the property reported on herein or in the securities of Westmar Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive such interest.

6. THAT I consent to the use by Westmar Resources Ltd. of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts or any other such document as may be required by the Vancouver Stock Exchange or the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 9th day of March, 1990.

Charles K. Ikona, P.Eng.



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

13 *POST-TECTONIC DYKES*

- 13a Lamprophyre, andesite, diabase (Horton 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 Biotite granite
- 12b Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
- 12c Lee Brant Stock: K-feldspar porphyry, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite

JURASSIC

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

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

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

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

- 9a John Peaks melanocratic hornblende diorite
- 9b Mac biotite-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite
- 9c Melville hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite
- 9d Doc Ridge biotite monzodiorite

TRIASSIC

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

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

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

QUATERNARY

RECENT

7 *UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS*

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

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

6 *BASALT FLOWS AND TEPHRA*

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

TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

MIDDLE JURASSIC (TOARCIAN TO BAJOCIAN)

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

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

LOWER JURASSIC (TOARCIAN)

4 *FELSIC VOLCANIC SEQUENCE (Mount Dilworth Formation): Light weathering, intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks, including plumi, ash, crystal and lithic tuffs, lapilli tuff. Locally pyritiferous (5 to 15%) and calcareous. Minor chalcedonic quartz veins locally.*

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

LOWER JURASSIC (PLIENSBACHIAN TO TOARCIAN)

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

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

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC (NORIAN TO SINEMURIAN)

2 *ANDESITE SEQUENCE (Unuk River Formation): Green and grey, 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
- 2v Grey, brown and green, thinly bedded, tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke
- 2f 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*

- 1f 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 inserts

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

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

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

GOSSANOUS ALTERATION ZONES

Pyrite ± quartz ± sericite ± carbonate ± clay; locally foliated to schistose

Disseminated pyrite in felsic volcanics

GEOLOGICAL UNIT BOUNDARIES

X ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATION

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,813

SCALE 1:5,000

m 0 100 200 300 400 m

WESTMAR RESOURCES LTD.

COP, HAR 1, HAR 3 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY & ROCK CHIP LOCATION MAP

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN	N.T.S.	DATE	FIG.
J.W.	104 B/10 E	MARCH, 1990	5