1989 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE QUEST 1 and 2 CLAIMS

Located in the Galore Creek Area
Liard Mining Division
NTS 104G/3
57° 2' North Latitude
131° 14' West Longitude

-prepared for-
INTERNATIONAL TEXORO RESOURCES LTD.

-prepared by-
Bruno Kasper, Geologist

May, 1990

1989 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE QUEST 1 AND 2 CLAIMS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Quest 1 and 2 claims are located approximately 150 kilometers northwest of Stewart in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims were staked in March of 1989 by Pass Lake Resources Ltd. to cover a regional fault structure. The geological similarity to the Iskut River, Sulphurets and Stewart mining camps to the south and the discovery in recent years of several major precious metals occurrences elsewhere in the Galore Creek district, has sparked renewed exploration interest throughout the area.

Two days of reconnaissance exploration, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling, were carried out over the Quest property during September of 1989. Equity Engineering Ltd. conducted this program for Texoro Resources Ltd. and has been retained to report on the results of the fieldwork.

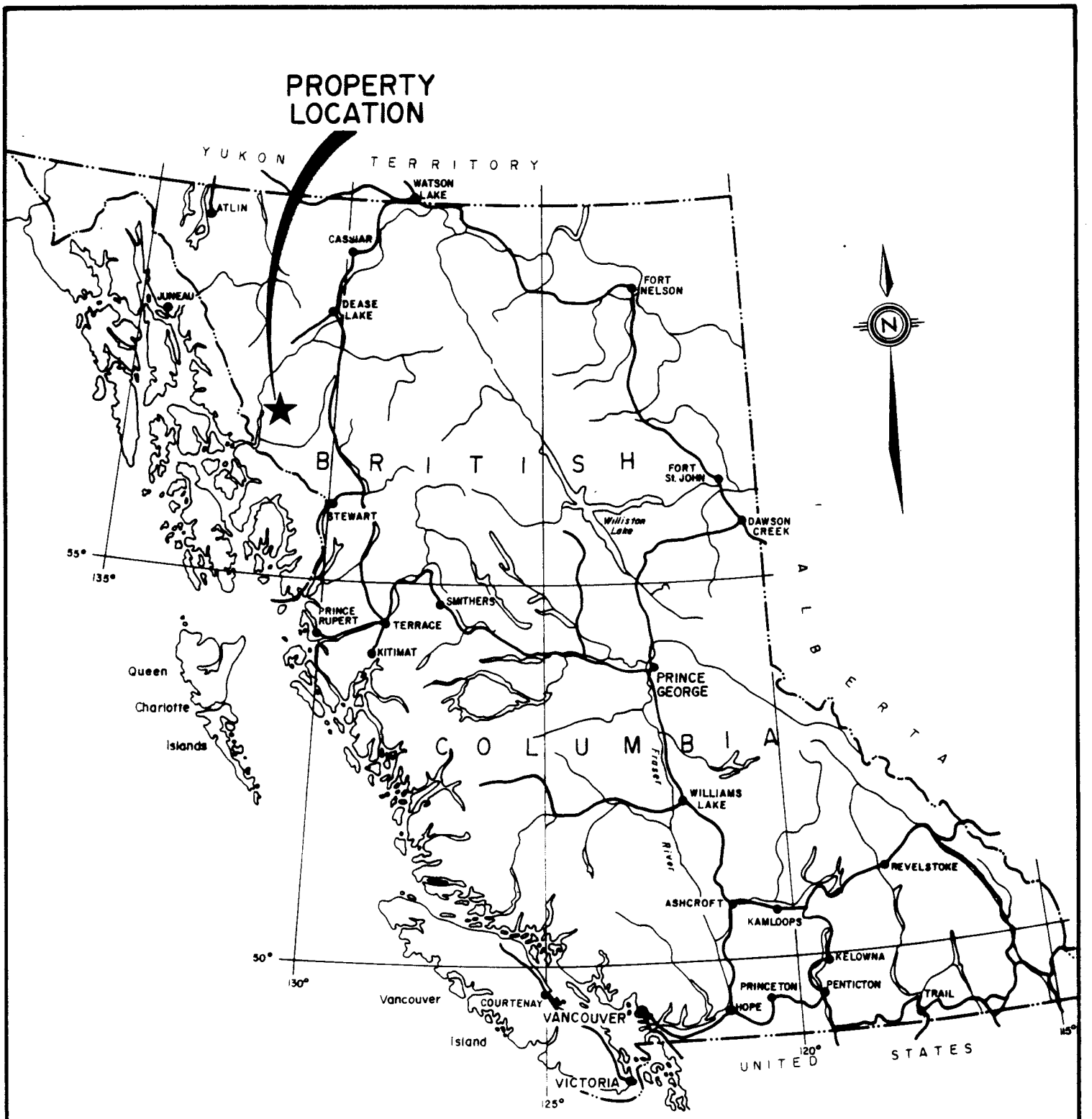
2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the following claims (Figure 2) are owned by Pass Lake Resources Ltd.. Separate documents indicate that the claims are under option to Texoro Resources Ltd..

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Year
Quest 1	5856	20	March 6, 1989	1991*
Quest 2	5857	20	March 6, 1989	1991*
		40		

* Subject to the approval of assessment work filed on February 28, 1990

The claims overlap previously staked ground of the Mur 4 claim



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QUEST 1-2 CLAIMS LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

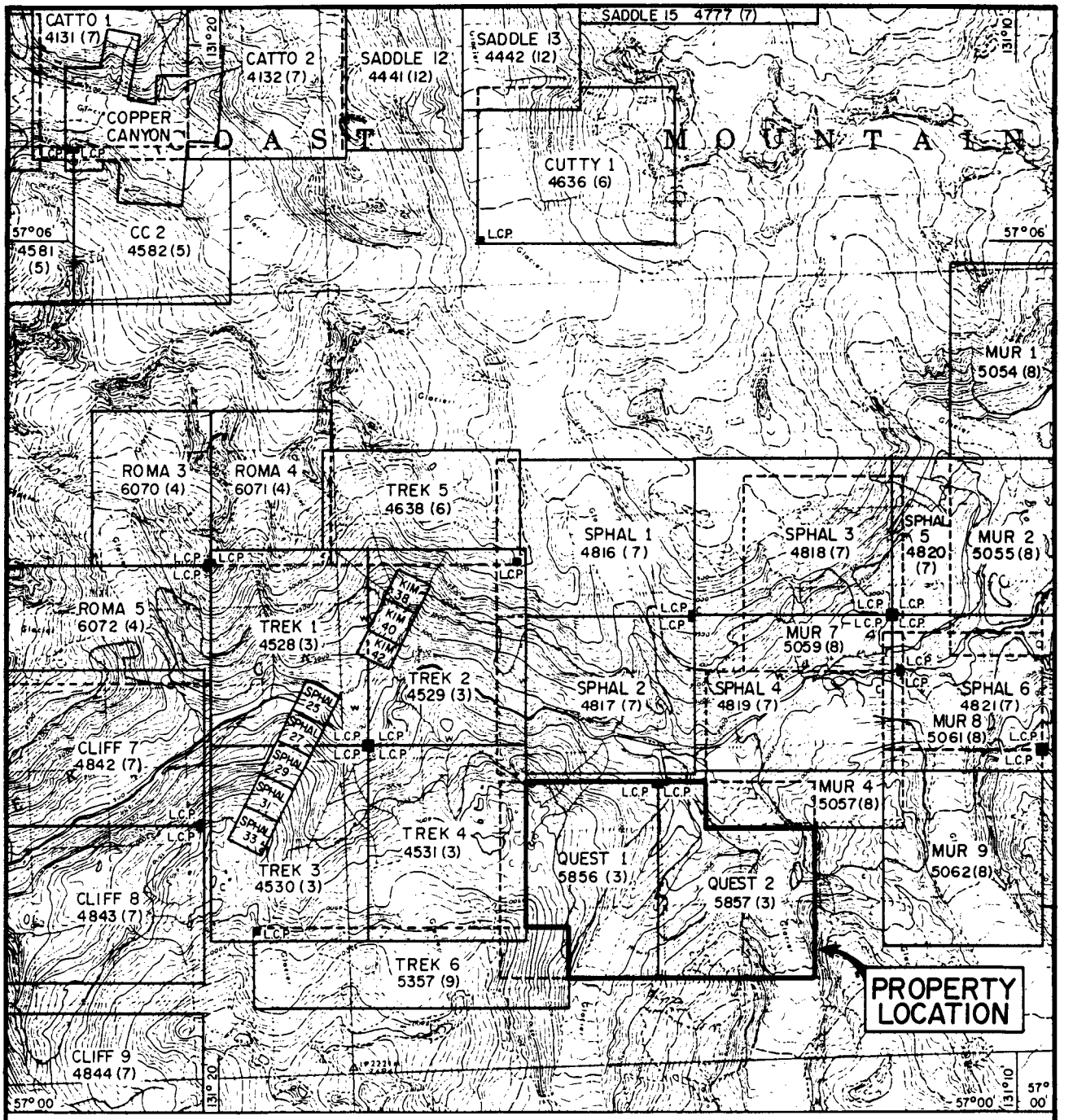
DRAWN:	J.W.	MINING DIV. LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S.:	104 G/3	SCALE: AS SHOWN	1
DATE:	MAY 1990	REVISED:	

to the northeast as well as the Trek 4 and 6 claims to the west, reducing the actual ground coverage of the claims from 40 units to approximately 32 units. The position of the common legal corner post for the claims has not been verified by the author.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Quest 1 and 2 claims are located within the Coast Range Mountains approximately 150 kilometers northwest of Stewart and 95 kilometers south of Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). These claims lie within the Liard Mining Division, centered at 57° 2' north latitude and 131° 14' west longitude.

Access to the Quest property during the 1989 field season was provided by helicopter from the Galore Creek airstrip, which is located approximately seventeen kilometers northwest from the center of the Quest 1 and 2 claims. Fixed-wing aircraft fly charters from Smithers to the Galore Creek airstrip, either direct or via the Bronson Creek airstrip during the field season. On the Alaskan side of the border, Wrangell lies approximately 95 kilometers to the southwest, and provides a full range of services and supplies, including a major commercial airport. The Stikine River has been navigated by 100-ton barges upriver as far as Telegraph Creek, allowing economical transportation of heavy machinery and fuel to the Scud River airstrip. In the early 1960's, Kennco constructed a cat road from the Galore Creek airstrip to the Scud River airstrip on the Stikine River. This cat road has not been maintained and would require some reconstruction. The Galore Creek airstrip, re-opened during the 1989 field season, is 425 meters in length, limiting the size of aircraft that can safely land there. During September and October 1989, a helicopter was stationed at the forty-man camp by the



Km 0 5 1 2 3 Km

INTERNATIONAL TEXORO RESOURCES LTD.

QUEST 1-2 CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN: J.W.	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE
N.T.S: 104G/3	SCALE: AS SHOWN	2
DATE: MAY 1990	REVISED:	

Galore Creek airstrip.

An alternative airstrip, located twenty kilometers to the west of the Quest properties on the Porcupine River, was examined in 1989. Although it has not been used since the late 1960's, 335 meters of the 670 meter airstrip is in good condition. A minor wash across the strip could be easily repaired to make full use of the entire strip which has excellent open approaches from both ends. This strip could be accessed when weather conditions do not permit use of the Galore Creek airstrip.

The Quest 1 and 2 claims cover the northern mountain slopes south of Sphaler Creek, approximately nineteen kilometers east of its confluence with the Porcupine River (Figure 2). Topography is rugged, typical of mountainous and glaciated terrain, with elevations ranging from below 820 meters along the main stream on the property (termed "Quest Creek" in this report) to over 1850 meters on an unnamed ridge on the south end of the Quest 2 claim.

Lower slopes are covered by a mature forest of hemlock and spruce with an undergrowth of devil's club and huckleberry. Steeper open slopes are covered by dense slide alder growth. Above treeline, which occurs at approximately 1200 meters on south-facing slopes and 1050 meters on north-facing slopes, more open alpine vegetation occurs.

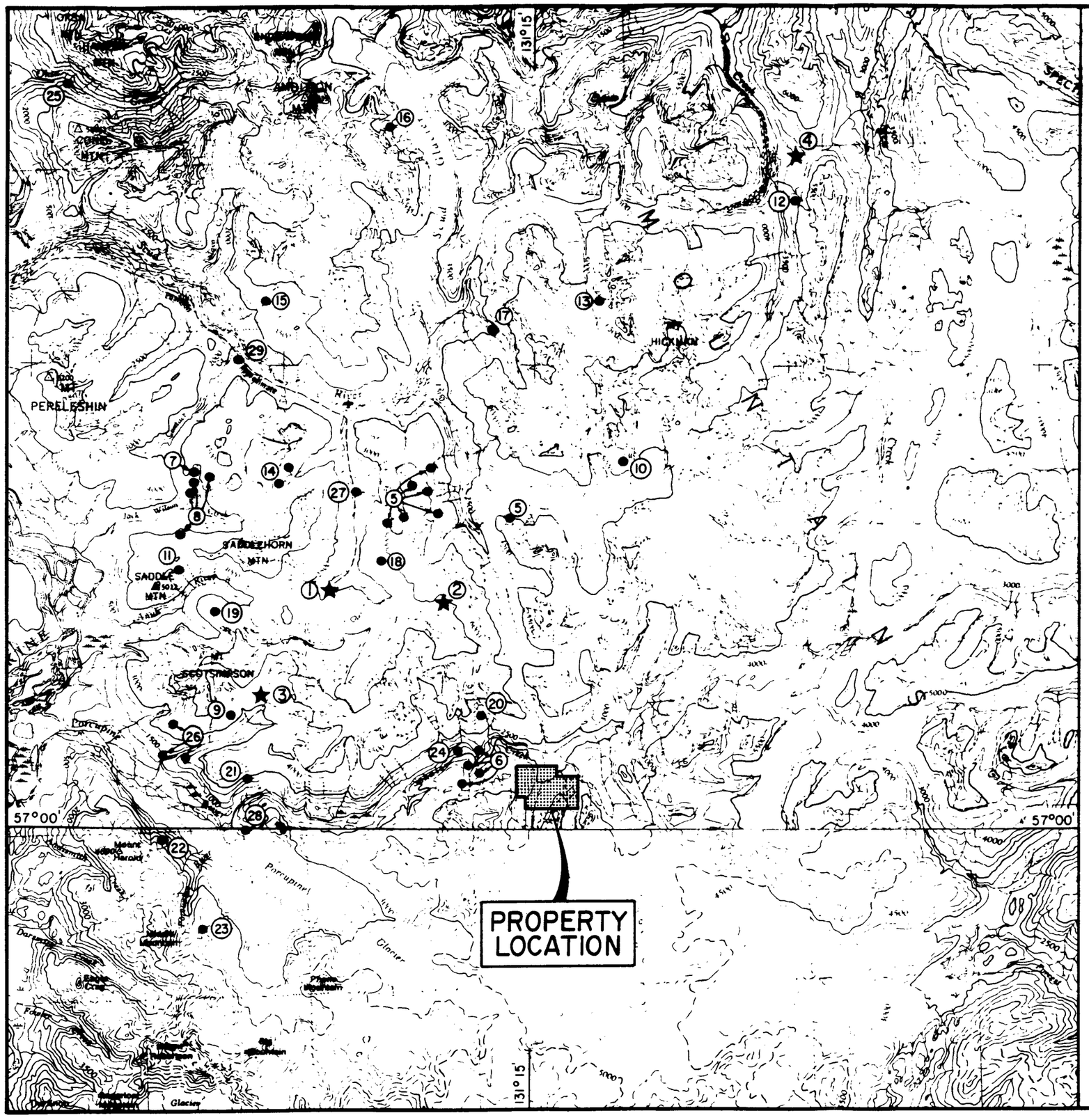
The property lies in the wet belt of the Coast Range Mountains, with annual precipitation between 190 and 380 centimeters (Kerr, 1948). Except during July, August and September, precipitation at higher elevations falls mainly as snow, with accumulations reaching three meters or more. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate, ranging from -5°C in the winter to 20°C in the summer months.

4.0 PROPERTY MINING HISTORY

4.1 Previous Work

The Galore Creek district was extensively explored for its copper potential throughout the 1960's, following the discovery in 1955 of the Galore Creek copper-gold porphyry deposit (Figure 3). The Galore Creek Central Zone hosting reserves of 125 million tonnes grading 1.06% copper and 400 parts per billion gold (Allen et al, 1976), is located approximately seventeen kilometers northwest of the center of the Quest property. Several major mining companies conducted regional mapping and silt sampling programs over the entire Galore Creek area, and the Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry, estimated by Grant (1964) to contain 28 million tonnes at a grade of 0.64% copper, was discovered eight kilometers east of the Central Zone in 1957. Unfortunately, most of the regional data collected at that time was not filed for assessment credit and is unavailable.

In the early 1980's, Teck Corp. conducted regional reconnaissance for gold throughout the area, and delineated 185,000 tonnes of reserves grading 4.11 grams gold per tonne (0.13 ounces/ton) (Holtby, 1985) in the Paydirt deposit, located approximately fifteen kilometers west-northwest of the Quest property. In 1987, several precious metal occurrences were discovered on the Trophy project, which is situated fourteen kilometers to the north of the Quest 1 claim. Continental Gold, which acquired the Trophy project in 1988, reported trench samples averaging 2.40 grams gold per tonne (0.07 ounces/ton) and 164.5 grams silver per tonne (4.80 ounces/ton) across 56.4 meters from their Ptarmigan A zone (Continental, 1988a). During the 1988 field season, Continental drilled 2,834 meters in sixteen holes, with intersections up to 11.1 meters grading 5.48 grams gold per tonne (0.18 ounces/ton) and 30.2 grams silver per tonne (0.97 ounces/ton)



NAME OF OCCURRENCE		MINERAL RESERVES AND/OR ELEMENTS	
1.	Galore Creek	125,000,000 tonnes	1.06% Cu
			0.40 gm/tonne Au
			7.70 gm/tonne Ag
2.	Copper Canyon	28,000,000 tonnes	0.64% Cu
3.	Paydirt	185,000 tonnes	4.11 gm/tonne Au
4.	Schaft Creek	330,000,000 tonnes	0.32 gm/tonne Au
			1.50 gm/tonne Ag
			0.40% Cu
			0.036% MoS_2
5.	Trophy	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag	
6.	Trek	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo	
7.	Icy	Au, Cu, Ag	
8.	Jack Wilson	Au, Cu	
9.	Ann/Su	Cu	
10.	Jay	Cu, Au, Ag	
11.	Devil's Club	Cu, Ag, Au	
12.	Hicks	Cu, Mo	
13.	Alberta	Cu	
14.	Pup	Cu, Au, Pb, Zn	
15.	JD	Cu, Au, Pb, Zn	
16.	North Scud	Cu	
17.	Middle Scud	Cu, Ag	
18.	Stikine East	Cu	
19.	Joan, MB	Cu, Au, Ag	
20.	Kim	Cu, Au, Ag	
21.	Wiser	Au, Ag	
22.	Cuds	Au, Ag, Pb, Cu	
23.	Ginny	Au	
24.	Sphal	Cu, Au	
25.	Oksa Creek	Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag	
26.	PL 7-11	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	
27.	Bik	Cu	
28.	Wiser	Au	
29.	Bell	Au	

● MINERAL OCCURRENCE

★ MINERAL DEPOSIT

Km 0 5 10 15 Km

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QUEST 1-2 CLAIMS

REGIONAL MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Drown: J.W.	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE	
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DATE: MAY, 1990	REVISED:		

(Continental, 1988b).

In 1987, the federal and provincial geological surveys conducted a joint regional silt sampling program, the National Geochemical Reconnaissance Survey, over the entire Telegraph Creek-Sumdum map sheet, taking a total of 1291 samples (GSC, 1988). The one silt sample taken from a major drainage on the property, contained anomalous (>95th percentile) arsenic, antimony and tin. No other work has been recorded on the ground currently covered by the Quest claims.

Elsewhere in the Galore Creek district, several significant precious metals occurrences were discovered on each of the Trek, Icy and Jack Wilson properties during the 1988 field season (Figure 3). In each case, these properties had been explored for copper during the 1960's, but had never received due attention for their gold potential. Reconnaissance exploration of the Trek property, adjoining the Quest 1 claim to the west, resulted in the discovery of the Gully Zone, a possibly volcanogenic massive sulphide occurrence, which assayed 6.07 grams gold per tonne (0.177 ounces/ton) and 4.71% copper across 2.8 meters (Awmack and Yamamura, 1988). This zone has an indicated strike length of several hundred meters as determined by ground geophysics and geochemistry. Several other promising zones of precious and base metal mineralization, including the silver-rich East and Toe zones, were also located on the Trek property during the 1988 field season. The East zone is a silver-rich vein system which are related to local shear structures. These 10 centimeter to 2 meter wide veins assayed up to 2.94 grams gold per tonne (0.09 ounces/ton), 808.8 grams silver per tonne (23.59 ounces/ton), 1.00% copper, 9.15% lead and 20.50% zinc from various grab samples taken within the zone (Awmack and Yamamura, 1988). The Toe Zone located one kilometer southwest of the East Zone, hosts a series of silver-rich veins containing up to 1.23 grams gold per tonne (0.04

ounces/ton), 267.6 grams silver per tonne (7.81 ounces/ton), 5.22% copper, 2.25% lead and 1.46% zinc.

Further work was carried out on the Trek and other properties during 1989. Reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling were also conducted over an additional 25,000 hectares of the Galore Creek district which had received essentially no previous exploration for precious metals. Several significant gold-silver occurrences were discovered throughout the district, including several zones on the PL 7-11 and Wiser claims located eighteen kilometers to the west.

4.2 1989 Work Program

During September of 1989, Texoro Resources Ltd. carried out reconnaissance exploration on the Quest 1 and 2 claims, consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and stream sediment sampling. This program was targeted at gold-rich mesothermal base metal veins and gossanous areas similar to those occurring elsewhere in the Galore Creek district and within a similar geological environment which stretches south through the Iskut River, Sulphurets and Stewart mining districts.

During the course of this program, eight stream sediment samples and fifteen rock samples were taken. Stream sediment samples were taken from silt accumulations within major drainages, sieved to minus 80 mesh in the laboratory and analyzed geochemically for gold and 10-elements by ICP (Figure 5). Silt samples with insufficient fines were screened through a minus 35 mesh and then pulverized to minus 150 mesh before being analyzed.

Prospecting and reconnaissance geology were carried out, using a 1:10,000 enlargement of a 1:50,000 topographic map as a base (Figure 5). Rock samples, described in Appendix C, were taken from

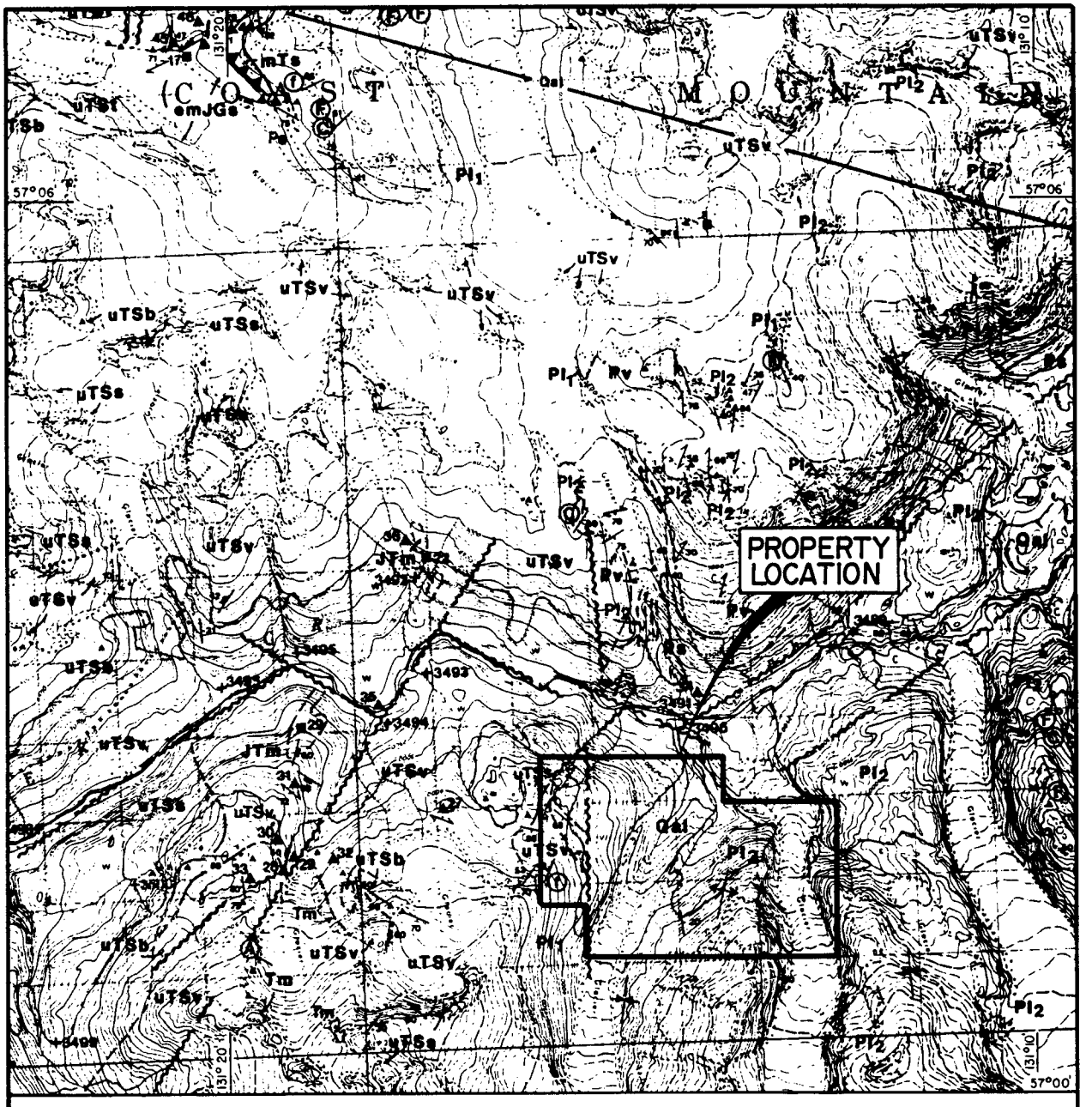
zones of alteration and mineralization and analyzed geochemically for gold and 32-element by ICP. Analytical certificates are attached in Appendix D.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The first geological investigations of the Stikine River in northwestern British Columbia began over a century ago when Russian geologists came to Russian North America assessing the area's mineral potential (Alaskan Geographic Society, 1979, in Brown and Gunning, 1989a), and was followed by the first Geological Survey of Canada foray of G.M. Dawson and R. McConnel in 1887. Several more generations of federal and provincial geologists have been sent to the Stikine, including Kerr (1948), the crew of Operation Stikine (GSC, 1957), Panteleyev (1976), Souther (1972), Souther and Symons (1974), Monger (1977), and Anderson (1989). The British Columbia Geological Survey has recently completed regional mapping of the area at a scale of 1:50,000 by Brown and Gunning (1989a,b), Logan and Koyanagi (1989) and Logan et al (1989).

The Galore Creek Camp lies within the Intermontane Belt, a geological and physiographic province of the Canadian Cordillera, and flanks the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west (Figure 4). At Galore Creek, the generally northwest-trending structure of the Intermontane Belt is discordantly cut across by the northeast-trending Stikine Arch which became an important, relatively positive tectonic element in Mesozoic time when it began to influence sedimentation into the Bowser Successor Basin to the southeast and into the Whitehorse Trough to the northwest (Souther et al., 1979).

Stikinian stratigraphy ranges from possibly Devonian to Jurassic, and was subsequently intruded by granitoid plutons of



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

- Qal — UNCONSOLIDATED GLACIAL TILL AND POORLY SORTED ALLUVIUM

UPPER TRIASSIC

- uTSs — SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE, MINOR LIMESTONE (Unit 8a)
- uTSt — WELL-BEDDED GREEN AND MAROON LAPILLI ASH TUFFS AND EPICLASTICS (Unit 8b)
- uTSb — INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC FRAGMENTALS, BRECCIA, TUFF, LAHAR (Unit 8d)

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

- mTs — CARBONACEOUS SILTY SHALE WITH ELLIPTICAL CONCRETIONS, SILICEOUS AND LIMY SILTSTONES CONTAINING FOSSILS (Unit 7a)

STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE

PERMIAN

- Pl1 — LIGHT GREY MASSIVE TO THICKLY BEDDED BUFF, BIOCLASTIC CALCARENITE (Unit 6a)
- Pl2 — DARK GREY TO BUFF THIN BEDDED, BIOCLASTIC LIMESTONE, CHERT INTERBEDS ARGILLACEOUS NEAR BASE (Unit 6c)
- Ps — FOLIATED MAROON AND GREEN EPICLASTICS AND LAPILLI TUFFITE

PERMIAN AND OLDER

- Pv — PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY FLOWS, VOLCANICLASTICS, PURPLE ASH TUFF, CHLORITE SC (Unit 4c)
- Pe — SILVER PHYLLITE, SLATE AND PHYLLITIC ARGILLITE (Unit 4e)

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

- Tm — BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE

JURASSIC TO TERTIARY COAST INTRUSIONS

- JTm — POTASSIUM FELDSPAR MEGACRYSTIC GRANITE TO MONZONITE (Unit 12a)

EARLY TO MIDDLE JURASSIC GALORE CREEK INTRUSIONS

- emJGs — SYENITE, ORTHOCLASE PORPHYRITIC MONZONITE (Unit 11a)

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Unconformable contact (defined, assumed)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, overturned)
- Foliation
- Fault (observed, inferred)
- Thrust or high angle reverse fault (defined, assumed)
- Anticline (direction of plunge indicated)
- Syncline (direction of plunge indicated)
- Minor fold axis (S, Z, and M symmetry), lineation
- Joint
- Dyke
- Vein
- Limit of geologic mapping (limit of permanent snow and ice)

Km 0 .5 1 2 3 Km

Geology from Logan and Koyanagi (1989b)

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QUEST 1-2 CLAIMS REGIONAL GEOLOGY BRITISH COLUMBIA	
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DATE: MAY 1990	REVISED:
FIGURE 4	

Upper Triassic to Eocene age. The oldest strata exposed in the Galore Creek camp are Mississippian or older mafic to intermediate volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks (Map Units 4a and 4c) with associated clastic sediments and carbonate lenses (Map Unit 4b). These are capped by up to 700 meters of Mississippian limestone with a diverse fossil fauna (Map Unit 4d). It appears from fossil evidence that all of the Pennsylvanian system is missing and may be represented by an angular unconformity and lacuna of 30 million years, though field relationships are complicated by faulting (Monger, 1977; Logan and Koyanagi, 1989). Permian limestones (Map Unit 6), also about 700 meters thick, lie upon the Mississippian limestone but are succeeded by a second lacuna amounting to about 20 million years from the Upper Permian to the upper Lower Triassic.

Middle and Upper Triassic siliciclastic and volcanic rocks (Map Unit 7) are overlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group siliciclastic (Map Unit 8a) and volcanic (Map Unit 8b, 8c and 8d) rocks, consisting of mafic to intermediate pyroclastic rocks and lesser flows. The Galore Creek porphyry copper deposit appears from field evidence to mark the edifice of an eroded volcanic center with numerous sub-volcanic plutons of syenitic composition. Jurassic Bowser Basin strata onlap the Stuhini Group strata to the southeast of Iskut River but, because of erosion and non-deposition, are virtually absent from the Galore Creek area.

The plutonic rocks follow a three-fold division (Logan and Koyanagi, 1989). Middle Triassic to Late Jurassic syenitic and broadly granodioritic intrusions are partly coeval and cogenetic with the Stuhini Group volcanics and include the composite Hickman Batholith (Map Unit 9) and the syenitic porphyries of the Galore Creek Complex (Map Unit 11). Jura-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex intrusions (Map Unit 12) occur on the west side of the Galore Creek Camp, along the Stikine River, with the youngest of

these intrusions occupying more axial positions along the trend of the Coast Plutonic Complex flanked by older intrusions. The youngest intrusives in the Galore Creek Camp are Eocene (quartz-) monzonitic plugs (Map Unit 13), felsic and mafic sills and dykes (Map Unit 14), and biotite lamprophyre (minette) dykes (Map Unit 14).

The dominant style of deformation in the Galore Creek area consists of upright north-trending, open to tight folds and northwest-trending, southwest-verging, folding and reverse faulting in the greenschist facies of regional metamorphism. Localized contact metamorphism ranges as high as pyroxene hornfels grade; biotite metasomatism is also noted near intrusions. Upright folding may be an early manifestation of a progressive deformation which later resulted in southwest-verging structures. Southwest-verging deformation involves the marginal phases of the Hickman Batholith and so is, at least in part, no older than Late Triassic.

Steeply dipping faults which strike north, northwest, northeast, and east have broken the area into a fault-block mosaic. North-striking faults are vertical to steeply east-dipping and parallel to the Mess Creek Fault (Souther, 1972), which was active from Early Jurassic to Recent times (Souther and Symons, 1974); northwest-striking faults are probably coeval with the north-striking faults, but locally pre-date them. East-west trending faults are vertical or steeply dipping to the north and have normal-type motion on them (i.e., north-side down), whereas northeast-striking faults are the loci of (sinistral) strike-slip motion (Brown and Gunning, 1989a).

A number of metallic deposit types have been recognized in the Galore Creek camp: porphyry copper $\pm$ molybdenum $\pm$ gold deposits, structurally-controlled, epigenetic precious metal vein/shear deposits, skarns and breccia deposits (Figure 3).

Porphyry copper deposits of this area include both the alkalic Galore Creek copper-gold and calc-alkalic Schaft Creek copper-molybdenum deposits. Galore Creek, which is associated with syenitic stocks and dikes rather than a quartz-feldspar porphyry, is further contrasted from the calc-alkaline Schaft Creek in that molybdenite is rare, magnetite is common and gold and silver are important by-products. The mineralization is clearly coeval and cogenetic with the spatially associated intrusive bodies.

The Sue porphyry copper prospect, centered approximately sixteen kilometers west-northwest of the Quest 1 claim, consists of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in Stuhini Group andesitic tuffs, flows and subvolcanic diorite. Diamond drilling and bulldozer trenching were carried out over an area one kilometer in diameter, with the best hole returning grades in the order of 0.10% to 0.20% copper over its entire 230 meter length (BCDM, 1966). Other porphyry copper occurrences in the Galore Creek area include the Copper Canyon, Bik and Jack Wilson Creek deposits (Figure 3).

Structurally-controlled gold-silver deposits have been the focus of exploration in recent years. The vein/shear occurrences are similar throughout the Galore Creek camp in that they are mesothermal in nature, containing base metal sulphides with strong silica veining and alteration. However, it appears that the intrusive bodies associated with this mineralization fall into two classes on the basis of age and composition. These two classes are reflected in differences in the style of structures, sulphide mineralogy and associated alteration products. The intrusive types are: 1) Lower Jurassic alkaline "Galore Creek" stocks; and 2) Eocene quartz monzonite to porphyritic granodiorite intrusions. Lead isotope data from the Stewart mining camp (Alldrick et al., 1987) further supports the proposition that separate Jurassic and Tertiary mineralizing events were "brief regional-scale phenomena".

Structures associated with the Lower Jurassic syenites are typically narrow (less than 2.0 meters) quartz-chlorite veins mineralized predominately with pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Examples of these structures in the Galore Creek camp include many of the discrete zones peripheral to the Galore Creek deposit and the gold-rich veins at Jack Wilson Creek.

The Tertiary mineralization is comprised of discrete quartz veins and larger 'shear' zones characterized by pervasive silicification, sericitization and pyritization whose total sulphide content is commonly quite low. The quartz veins contain a larger spectrum of sulphide minerals including pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Unlike the Jurassic mineralization, silver grades may be very high. The most fully explored example of the Tertiary mineralization type is the Paydirt gold deposit, located fifteen kilometers west-northwest of the Quest 1 claim, which is a zone of silicification, sericitization and pyritization of andesitic volcaniclastics (Holtby, 1985). The zone, which is exposed on surface over an area of 100 meters by 25 meters, strikes northerly and dips moderately to the west. Gold mineralization occurs preferentially in intensely silicified and heavily pyritic material rather than with more sericitic alteration. The best diamond drill intersections averaged 5.86 grams gold per tonne over 12.0 meters in hole 85-1 and 10.59 grams gold per tonne over 4.95 meters in hole 85-4 (Holtby, 1985).

Skarns represent a minor percentage of the precious metal-bearing occurrences in the Galore Creek camp. The mineralogy of these deposits could be influenced by the composition of the intrusion driving the hydrothermal fluids, in much the same way as described above for the structurally-controlled deposits. If the invading intrusives are alkalic, the skarn assemblage will be dominated by magnetite and chalcopyrite, as at the Galore Creek

deposit and the Hummingbird skarn on the east side of the South Scud River.

The breccia hosted precious metal deposits discovered in the Galore Creek camp appear to be unique in style and mineralization. Three occurrences have been located in the camp: (1) the zinc-silver-gold Ptarmigan zone in the South Scud River area, (2) the copper-molybdenum-gold-silver breccia at the Trek property on Sphaler Creek and (3) the copper-bearing and magnetite breccias of the complex Galore Creek deposit. The single common denominator of each is that the zones are located along fault structures which may represent the main conduit for mineralizing fluids.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

6.1 Geology

Geological mapping on the Quest 1 and 2 claims has indicated ten rock units ranging in age from Permian to Tertiary (Figure 5). The property is dominantly underlain by Permian sedimentary rocks of the "Stikine Assemblage" which are in fault contact with Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics to the west, and stratigraphically overlain by Middle-to-Upper Triassic sedimentary rocks to the east. Tertiary plugs and dykes or sills intrude all strata. Greenschist facies metamorphism, consisting of weak to moderate chlorite, calcite and epidote alteration, is pervasive throughout the pre-Tertiary rock units. Faults offsetting all rock units are highlighted by drainage patterns and gullies in the area. The property geology in Figure 5 is a compilation of geological mapping during the 1989 program, mapping on the Trek property to the west by Equity Engineering Ltd. personnel (Caulfield, 1989) and provincial government geologists (Logan et al, 1989).

Permian rocks underlie the majority of the property and have been divided into three groups; interbedded fine-grained siliciclastics, black limestones, chert and pyroclastics (Unit 6a), thickly bedded chert interbedded with thinner bedded grey limestone (Unit 6b) and massive limestone (Unit 6c). The fine-grained siliciclastics of Unit 6a consist of thinly bedded argillites, siltstones and fine-grained wacke with large limestone interbeds of black fine-grained dolomitic limestone containing biomicritic limestone horizons with Permian bryozoans, small horn corals and crinoid stems. In the northwest corner of the Quest 1 claim, the argillites are pyritic, giving the rock a rusty appearance on its weathered surface. Thinly bedded light green to grey tuffs and thickly bedded orange-grey amorphous cherts are interbedded with the fine-grained siliciclastics in the northwest corner of the Quest 1 claim; thinly black fetid limestones are interbedded with argillites and mudstones east of West Glacier.

The dominant rock unit on the property comprises light grey medium bedded limestone interbedded with thickly bedded cherts (Unit 6b). The lack of any fine-grained siliciclastics or tuffaceous layers, its lighter colour and its thicker bedded limestone, distinguishes this unit from rock Unit 6a. Fragments of crinoid stems were found in biomicritic limestone horizons between East and West Glaciers.

West and north of West glacier, massive limestone of Unit 6c outcrops at lower elevations. Bedding indicates that this unit, which contains no chert interbeds, overlies the chert-limestone sequence, but no contact between the rock units was observed.

Bedding orientations within the Permian strata indicate the presence of folding east and west of the two glaciers. Small scale "s" folds were observed near the unnamed lake on the west side of the Quest claims. To the east, bedding within the rock units

indicate a series of anticlines and synclines while east of East Glacier, rocks of Unit 6b are folded in a single syncline. Logan et al (1989) indicate a general north-south trend for the folds which is supported by field evidence from this year's program.

Middle-to-Upper Triassic sedimentary rocks (Unit 7) overlie the Permian limestone along the east border of the Quest 2 claim, while Upper Triassic Stuhini group volcanics (Unit 8b) are in fault contact with the Permian strata in the northwest corner of the Quest 1 claim. The sedimentary rocks consist of chert, argillite and fossiliferous graphitic argillite while the volcanics are comprised of feldspar and augite porphyry flows. Although the contact with the underlying Permian limestone was not observed, bedding trends indicate that the sedimentary strata overlie the Permian limestone. A fault bounded slice of strongly sheared mafic volcanics is exposed east of the West Glacier's toe and is thought to belong to the Stuhini Group strata.

Tertiary(?) plugs and dykes intrude all older strata. Eocene(?) age quartz monzonite (Unit 13a) and porphyritic diorite (Unit 13b) plugs as well as mafic dykes (Units 14a & 14b) are common east of West Glacier, whereas rhyolitic (Unit 14e) and dioritic dykes (Unit 13b) intrude the Permian strata to the west. The quartz monzonite differs from the porphyritic diorite in that the quartz monzonite is light grey-green and equigranular, while the diorite is a dark greenish-grey with phenocrysts of hornblende, augite and plagioclase. Dioritic dykes, thought to be related to the porphyritic diorite plugs, are generally fine-grained and trend east-west. The mafic dykes, which outcrop mainly east of East Glacier, vary in composition from andesitic to basaltic. The rhyolitic dykes (Unit 14e), which were only found in the northwestern corner of the property, contain plagioclase and quartz-eye phenocrysts along with a minor amount of disseminated pyrite.

The dominant structural feature on the Quest claims is a major shear zone trending north-south, cutting through the center of the property. Strongly brecciated and sheared Stuhini Group volcanics have been displaced against Permian strata within the shear zone and are moderately altered by chlorite, hematite and iron-carbonate. Sulphide pods and disseminated pyrite occur within strong iron-carbonate altered areas.

Northeasterly to easterly trending faults have displaced Triassic rock units against Permian strata on the property. Moderate clay and/or calcite altered breccia zones with localized disseminated pyrite mineralization and quartz veining, were noted in a number of locations along the streams in the northwestern corner of the Quest 1 claim. Steeply dipping east-southeast oriented faults cut the Permian limestone between East and West Glaciers. Drag folding along these easterly trending faults indicates a reverse motion.

6.2 Mineralization

During this year's field program, the fifteen rock samples collected returned insignificant precious and base metal values. Grab samples were taken of altered mafic units, quartz veining and weakly pyritic alteration zones from the major shear structures. The highest gold (50 ppb), silver (9.6 ppm), copper (1990 ppm) and arsenic (1650 ppm) values were retrieved from a single boulder of skarn float (sample #447042) with up to 30% pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. Although the source of this float was not located, its proximity to East Glacier suggests that it was glacially transported from a source further to the south and possibly off the property.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

One silt sample (#873490) was taken from Quest Creek (Figure 5) during the course of regional geochemical sampling conducted by the federal and provincial geological surveys (GSC, 1988). This sample contained low precious and base metal values but was anomalous in arsenic (23 ppm), antimony (1.7 ppm) and tin (23 ppm); exceeding the 90th percentile in arsenic and antimony as well as the 95th percentile in tin (9 ppm) as calculated for all 1289 samples taken from the Telegraph Creek and Sumdum map sheets. The significance of these anomalies is not known.

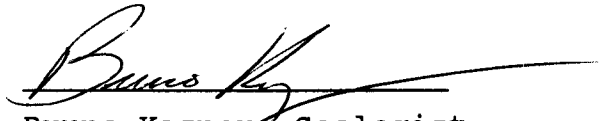
A total of eight silt samples were collected from streams draining the Quest 1 and 2 claims during the course of the 1989 exploration program (Figure 5). Most samples returned background precious and base metal values relative to the government survey results. Anomalous values for arsenic were returned from streams draining the major fault structures while samples collected from streams draining the Permian siliciclastics contained anomalous zinc values. Zinc values for samples #459722, 459724 and 459725 exceeded the government 90th percentile of 133 parts per million and may reflect high background metal content in the sedimentary rocks. Four of the eight silt samples returned arsenic values greater than the government 90th percentile and sample #459725 exceeded the governments 99th percentile (81 ppm) for all samples collected from the Telegraph Creek - Sumdum mapsheets. The anomalous arsenic values may be related to the iron-carbonate alteration zones within the shear zones. Although none of the rock samples collected from these shear zones contained elevated arsenic values, similar iron-carbonate altered zones elsewhere in the Galore Creek area have been shown to have a strong arsenic and low gold signature.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Quest 1 and 2 claims are at an early stage of exploration. To date, limited geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling has been conducted. The combination of extreme topography, permanent snowfields and glaciers restricts the amount of ground that can be effectively explored.

The property is largely underlain by Permian and older limestone and sediments. Most of the significant precious metal occurrences elsewhere in the Galore Creek camp are hosted by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics, which only outcrop in the extreme northwestern corner of the Quest 1 claim. Whereas some streams were anomalous in arsenic and zinc, the underlying geology, restricted access and the lack of anomalous gold and base metal stream geochemistry cannot be considered favourable in the search for economic mineralization on the property.

Respectfully submitted,
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.



Bruno Kasper, Geologist
Vancouver, British Columbia
May, 1990

APPENDIX A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Quest 1 & 2: Quest Claim Group

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:		
Jim Lehtinen, Geologist		
2 days @ $350/day	$ 700.00	
Bruno Kasper, Geologist		
2.25 days @ $250/day	562.50	
Mike Gerasimoff, Geologist		
2 days @ $250/day	500.00	
Marthe Archambault, Geologist		
2 days @ $250/day	500.00	
Kika Ross, Geologist, Geologist		
0.1 days @ $250/day	25.00	
		$ 2,287.50
JOINT MOBILIZATION, SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT COSTS:		
Prorated in accordance with number of mandays worked on each of several claim groups in the Galore Creek area		1,905.40
CHEMICAL ANALYSES:		
Silt Samples (Au+32 element)		
8 @ $15.45	$ 123.60	
Rock Samples (Au+32 element)		
14 @ $16.45	230.30	
		353.90
EXPENSES:		
Accommodation	$ 681.00	
Geochemical Supplies	22.47	
Printing and Reproductions	52.18	
Helicopter Charters	1,335.60	
		2,091.25

REPORT PREPARATION:	
(Estimated)	1,500.00
MANAGEMENT FEE:	
15% on expenses	366.28
	$ 8,504.33

APPENDIX C

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Description Abbreviations:

AS	Arsenopyrite	LI	Limonite
AZ	Azurite	MC	Malachite
BI	Biotite	MG	Magnetite
CA	Calcite	MO	Molybdenite
CB	Carbonate	MR	Mariposite
CL	Chlorite	MS	Sericite
CP	Chalcopyrite	MU	Muscovite
CY	Clay	PO	Pyrrhotite
DO	Dolomite	PY	Pyrite
EP	Epidote	QZ	Quartz
FE	Iron	SI	Silica
GL	Galena	SP	Sphalerite
KF	Potassium Feldspar		

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK SAMPLING

NTS 104G/3

Sampler Marthe Archambault | Project TEX 89-01 | Location Ref Sphaler Creek

Date Oct 6 & 7, 1989 | Property Quest 1-2 claims | Air Photo No

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	Sample Width (m) / True Width (m)	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ppb / ppm ASSAYS				ppm	
				Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
463557	6323 020 N 364 180 E Elev 750m	Grab o/c	2.0	Mafic Volc	FE-CB	—	Shear Zone strike 006° dip 80°E	<5	<0.2	35	<2	74	<5
463558	6322 740 N 364 060 E Elev 790m	"	0.15	Shear Zone	FE-CB	diss PY 10%	Shear Zone hosted in mafic volc strike 220° dip 90°	<5	<0.2	22	6	32	75
463559	6322 460 N 364 060 E Elev 880m	"		Mafic Volc.	FE-CB HE	—	Shear Zone, strike 004° dip 85°E	<5	<0.2	7	<2	74	<5
463560	6322 215 N 363 940 E Elev 940m	"		Mafic Volc	FE-CB veinlets HE		Veinlets throughout shear zone strike 040° dip 60° SE	<5	<0.2	36	<2	88	<5
Jim Lehtinen													
447041	N E Elev 850m	Grab	1.0 / 1.0	Cherts + Argillites	QZ stringers	PY nodules	Fault zone strike 040° dip 65°SE	15	<0.2	24	4	24	50
447042	N E Elev 875m	Float	– / –		Skarn	PO 30% CP <1%	Minor sulphide float - 3 boulders	50	9.6	1990	68	88	1650
447044	N E Elev 1160m	Grab	3.0 / 8.0	Diorite		Minor PY	Minor intrusive in limestone/ argillite, intrusive trends ≈140°	<5	<0.2	4	4	50	5
Mike Gerassimeff													
459978	N 6323 360 E 363 480 Elev 890m	Grab o/c		Volcanic (QZ-Phy porp)	CB	PY <1%	Sub-volcanic intrusive	<5	<0.2	88	4	84	<5

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

Geochemical Data Sheet - ROCK SAMPLING

NTS 104 G/3

Sampler Bruno Kasper | Project TEX 89-01 | Location Ref Sphaler Creek

Date Oct. 6 & 7, 1989 | Property Quest 1-2 claims | Air Photo No

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	Sample Width (m) / True Width (m)	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ppb ASSAYS				ppm	
				Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As
459720	N E Elev. 1230m	Grab	1.0 / 2.0?	Argillite	Minor CY + cA	LI products (2-3%)	Strongly foliated mineralization // to cleavage surfaces. Foliation strikes 061° dip 80°SE	<5	0.2	111	4	164	25
723	N E Elev. 1160m	"	0.2 / 1.5?	Fault breccia?	Q2 + minor cA	HE (tr.)	Zone oriented // to a prominent joint w/ strike 017° dip 52°SE	<5	<0.2	15	6	30	40
726	N E Elev. 920m	"	1.0 / 3.5	"	Mod. CY + cA w/ Q2	PY blebs (<1%)	Strongly brecciated, very sporadic mineralization associated w/ Q2	<5	<0.2	10	2	58	20
							zone strike 019° dip 80°SE						
728	N E Elev. 910m	"	0.2 / 0.15	Interbedded Srds, Lst & tuffs	Q2 >> cB vein	HE (tr.)	Vein strikes 019° dips 67°SE	<5	<0.2	5	8	52	<5
729	N E Elev. 1040m	"	0.5 / 1.5-2.0m?	Interbedded mudst/siltst	Q2 vein	HE (tr)	Host rx. strongly brecciated zone trends ± 048°	<5	<0.2	6	<2	18	5
730	N E Elev. 1055m	"	0.5 / 1.5-2.0m?	"	Fault zone Mod. CY	diss PY (<1%) MR (tr)	Mineralization found in a narrow 30cm wide zone of fault breccia	<5	<0.2	22	<2	54	5
							probable fault strike 043° dip 86°NW						
731	N E Elev. 1200m	"	0.5 / 5.0?	Volcaniclastic?	Mod CA + MS?	diss PY (<1%)	Alteration viewed across 5.0m of o/c but mineralization is very sporadic	<5	<0.2	136	4	86	10

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

A8928423

Comments:

CERTIFICATE A8928423

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD
PROJECT : QUEST
P.O. # : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver BC.
This report was printed on 26-OCT-89.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	14	Rock Geochem: Crush,split,ring
215	14	ICP: Aqua regia digestion

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	14	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
921	14	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
922	14	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
923	14	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	14	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	14	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	14	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	14	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	14	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	14	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	14	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	14	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	14	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	14	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	14	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	14	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	14	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	14	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	14	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	14	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	14	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	14	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	14	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	14	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	14	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	14	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	100000
944	14	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	14	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	14	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	14	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	14	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	14	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	14	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

A8928424

Comments:

CERTIFICATE A8928424

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD
PROJECT : QUEST
P.O.# : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 26-OCT-89.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	3	Dry sieve -80 mesh: soil, sed.
203	3	Dry, sieve -35 mesh and ring
217	2	Geochem:Ring only,no crush/split
298	8	ICP: Aqua regia digestion

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	8	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
13	8	As ppm: HNO3-aqua regia digest	AAS-HYDRIDE/EDL	1	10000
1005	8	Ag ppm: 9 element,soil and rock	ICP-AES	0.5	200
1929	8	Co ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1931	8	Cu ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1932	8	Fe %: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
1937	8	Mn ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1938	8	Mo ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1940	8	Ni ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
1004	8	Pb ppm: 9 element,soil and rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
1950	8	Zn ppm: 9 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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V6B 1N2
Project : QUEST
Comments:

Page No. : 1-A
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 26-OCT-89
Invoice # : I-8928423
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8928423

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
447041	205 238	15	0.18	< 0.2	50	150	< 0.5	2	2.38	< 0.5	6	239	24	2.39	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	1.24	485
447042	205 238	50	0.25	9.6	1650	10	< 0.5	76	1.76	2.5	92	85	1990	>15.00	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.22	1700
459720	205 238	< 5	2.55	0.2	25	90	< 0.5	4	0.10	0.5	14	90	111	9.30	< 10	< 1	0.22	< 10	0.29	280
459723	205 238	< 5	0.27	< 0.2	40	50	< 0.5	2	3.02	< 0.5	8	150	15	2.80	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	1.54	930
459726	205 238	< 5	0.36	< 0.2	20	80	< 0.5	< 2	4.40	< 0.5	9	121	10	3.00	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	1.27	385
459728	205 238	< 5	0.60	< 0.2	< 5	20	< 0.5	< 2	6.37	0.5	3	185	5	1.29	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.49	350
459729	205 238	< 5	0.54	< 0.2	5	10	< 0.5	< 2	2.80	< 0.5	12	314	6	1.31	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	2.13	335
459730	205 238	< 5	3.31	< 0.2	5	20	< 0.5	< 2	7.11	< 0.5	66	1040	22	6.24	10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	6.90	1185
459731	205 238	< 5	3.44	< 0.2	10	130	< 0.5	< 2	5.07	< 0.5	31	70	136	6.46	10	< 1	0.09	< 10	3.21	1020
459978	205 238	< 5	3.53	< 0.2	< 5	160	< 0.5	2	3.03	< 0.5	37	418	88	6.07	10	< 1	0.10	< 10	4.68	1060
463557	205 238	< 5	1.10	< 0.2	< 5	30	< 0.5	< 2	8.28	< 0.5	31	95	35	5.30	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	2.25	885
463558	205 238	< 5	0.29	< 0.2	75	20	< 0.5	< 2	8.50	< 0.5	37	134	22	9.08	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	1.59	630
463559	205 238	< 5	0.60	< 0.2	< 5	60	< 0.5	< 2	10.30	< 0.5	39	83	7	6.55	< 10	< 1	0.27	< 10	1.43	1260
463560	205 238	< 5	1.38	< 0.2	< 5	20	< 0.5	< 2	8.24	< 0.5	24	121	36	5.03	< 10	< 1	0.42	< 10	2.07	775

CERTIFICATION : B. Cargli

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
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To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2
Project : QUEST
Comments:

Date : 26-OCT-89
Invoice # : I-8928423
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8928423

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Nj ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
447041	205 238	6	0.01	3	110	4	< 5	2	35	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	24
447042	205 238	17	< 0.01	4	< 10	68	55	2	21	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	800	88
459720	205 238	2	0.16	4	490	4	< 5	10	63	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	164
459723	205 238	1	0.01	6	170	6	< 5	5	54	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	15	< 10	30
459726	205 238	1	0.02	4	140	2	< 5	5	168	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	16	< 10	58
459728	205 238	< 1	< 0.01	5	120	8	< 5	1	347	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	13	< 10	52
459729	205 238	< 1	< 0.01	114	310	< 2	< 5	2	76	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	16	< 10	18
459730	205 238	< 1	< 0.01	857	1640	< 2	< 5	9	275	0.01	< 10	< 10	89	< 10	54
459731	205 238	1	0.03	74	1610	4	< 5	18	330	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	229	< 10	86
459978	205 238	< 1	0.11	157	1550	4	< 5	22	218	0.06	< 10	< 10	154	< 10	84
463557	205 238	2	0.01	54	370	< 2	5	14	367	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	95	< 10	74
463558	205 238	6	0.02	105	370	6	< 5	2	242	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	13	< 10	32
463559	205 238	2	0.03	89	590	< 2	< 5	12	154	0.02	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	74
463560	205 238	< 1	0.04	106	820	< 2	< 5	12	132	0.03	< 10	< 10	73	< 10	88

CERTIFICATION : B. Caplin

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

TO: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2
Project : QUEST
Comments:

Date : 26-OCT-89
Invoice # : I-8928424
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8928424

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	As ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
147043	201	298	< 5	10	< 0.5	7	24	2.78	280	< 1	35	< 5	38
459721	217	298	< 5	11	< 0.5	14	24	4.25	845	2	34	5	132
459722	203	298	< 5	19	0.5	14	38	4.38	1100	1	32	5	136
459724	217	298	< 5	16	< 0.5	15	20	3.54	2270	< 1	26	5	134
459725	201	298	5	100	< 0.5	14	64	2.82	1015	2	46	5	136
459727	203	298	< 5	22	< 0.5	8	20	2.77	425	2	21	5	100
463299	203	298	< 5	16	< 0.5	8	28	2.73	610	1	25	< 5	86
463300	201	298	< 5	50	< 0.5	14	55	3.38	515	< 1	43	< 5	82

CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin

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To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2

A8929619

Comments:

CERTIFICATE A8929619

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
PROJECT : QUEST
P.O.# : NONE

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 10-NOV-89.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	1	Rock Geochem: Crush,split,ring
238	1	ICP: Aqua regia digestion

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
100	1	Au ppb: Fuse 10 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
921	1	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
922	1	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
923	1	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
924	1	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
925	1	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
926	1	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
927	1	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
928	1	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
929	1	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
930	1	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
931	1	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
932	1	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
933	1	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
951	1	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
934	1	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
935	1	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
936	1	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
937	1	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
938	1	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
939	1	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
940	1	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
941	1	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
942	1	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
943	1	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
958	1	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	100000
944	1	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
945	1	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
946	1	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
947	1	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
948	1	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
949	1	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
950	1	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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To : EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 1N2
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Comments:

Page No. : 1-A
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 10-NOV-89
Invoice # : I-8929619
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8929619

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
447044	205	238	< 5	0.98	< 0.2	5	100	< 0.5	< 2	2.92	< 0.5	7	60	4	3.11	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.98	675

CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin

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To: EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
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Page No. : 1-B
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 10-NOV-89
Invoice # : I-8929619
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8929619

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
447044	205	238	< 1	0.04	5	820	4	< 5	3	105	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	50

CERTIFICATION : B. Caughlin

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, BRUNO KASPER, of 101-1990 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 207, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.

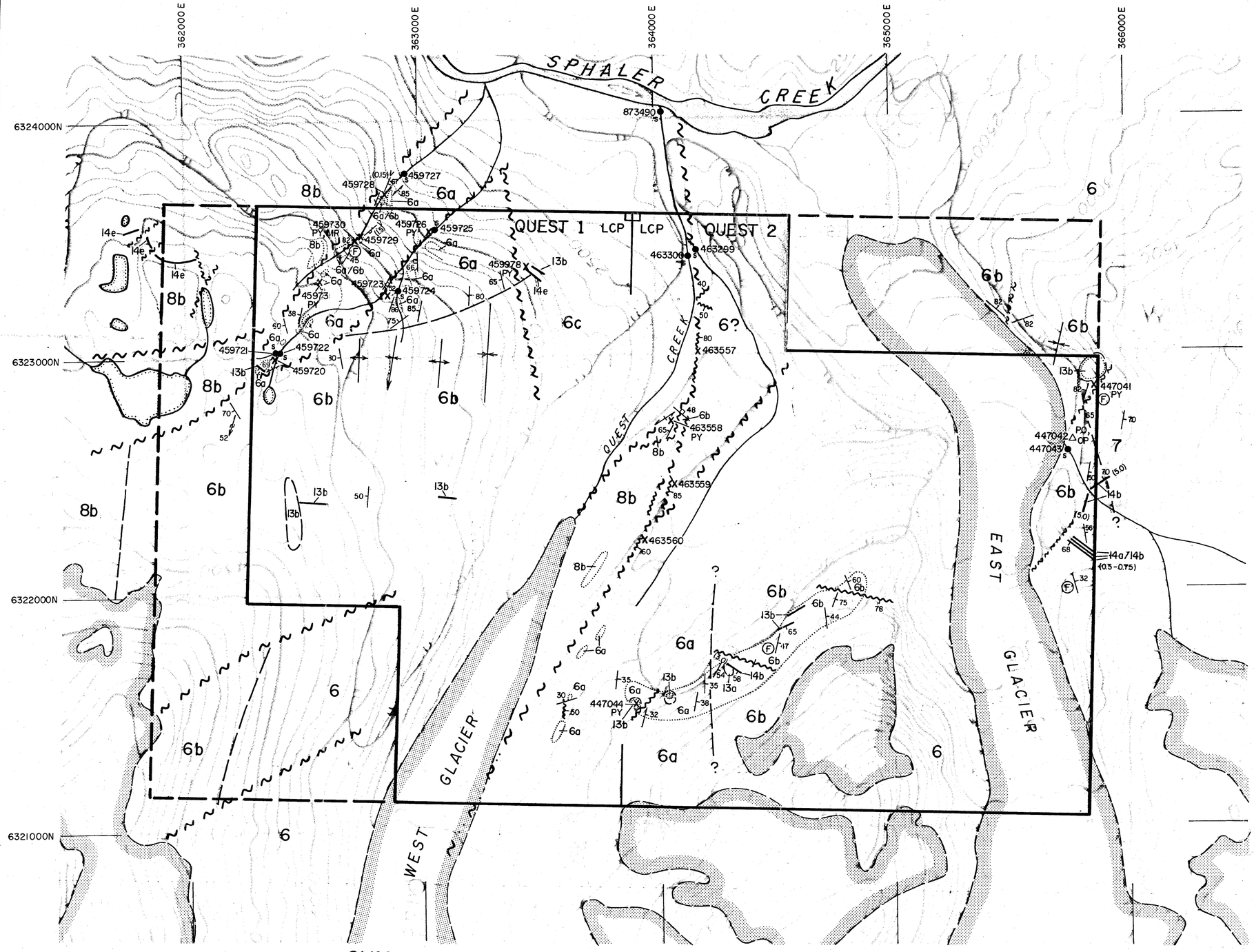
3. THAT my primary employment since June, 1988 has been in the field of mineral exploration.

4. THAT this report is based on fieldwork carried out under my direction.

5. THAT I have no interest directly or indirectly in the securities of International Texoro Resources Ltd, nor in the Quest 1 & 2 claims, nor do I expect to acquire any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 28th day of May, 1990.

Bruno Kasper Geologist



LEGEND

TERTIARY

Dykes and Sills

- 14a Andesitic
- 14b Basaltic (gabbro)
- 14e Rhyolitic

Eocene Stocks and Dykes

- 13a Quartz monzonite
- 13b Porphyritic diorite

UPPER TRIASSIC

Stuhini Group

- 8b Augite-feldspar porphyry flows

MIDDLE-to-UPPER TRIASSIC

- 7 Chert, argillites, fossiliferous graphitic argillites

STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE

PERMIAN

- 6 Undivided Permian strata
- 6a Interbedded fine-grained siliciclastics, tuffs, cherts and black fossiliferous limestone
- 6b Thickly bedded chert and grey fossiliferous limestone
- 6c Massive bedded grey limestone

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,021

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
459720	<5	0.2	111	4	164	25
459723	<5	<0.2	15	6	30	40
459726	<5	<0.2	10	2	58	20
459728	<5	<0.2	5	8	52	<5
459729	<5	<0.2	6	<2	18	5
459730	<5	<0.2	22	<2	54	5
459731	<5	<0.2	136	4	86	10
463557	<5	<0.2	15	<2	74	<5
463558	<5	<0.2	22	6	32	75
463559	<5	<0.2	7	<2	74	<5
463560	<5	<0.2	36	<2	88	<5
447041	15	<0.2	24	4	24	50
447042	50	9.6	1990	68	88	1650
447044	<5	<0.2	4	4	50	5
459978	<5	<0.2	88	4	84	<5

STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
463299	<5	<0.5	28	<5	86	16
463300	<5	<0.5	55	<5	82	50
447043	<5	<0.5	24	<5	38	10
459721	<5	<0.5	24	5	132	11
459722	<5	0.5	38	5	136	19
459724	<5	<0.5	20	5	134	16
459725	5	<0.5	64	5	136	100
459727	<5	<0.5	20	5	100	22

GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Sample	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
873490	3	0.1	46	8	57	23

STATISICAL ANALYSIS FOR GOVERNMENT REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

Percentile	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Pb(ppm)	Zn(ppm)	As(ppm)
90th	30	0.3	103	16	133	17
95th	65	0.4	132	22	181	29
99th	237	1.0	272	55	478	81

SYMBOLS

- Rock outcrop
- Geological boundary - approximate
- Bedding with dip - inclined, vertical
- Foliation with dip
- Joint with dip
- Fault - defined (inclined, vertical), inferred
- Anticline
- Syncline with plunge direction
- Minor fold - "z" fold with angle of plunge
- Dyke with orientation (known, unknown) and width in metres
- Vein with dip (known, unknown) and true width in metres
- Rock sample - grab outcrop, float
- Silt sample
- Legal corner post - unlocated
- Mineral occurrence, Fossil occurrence

Abbreviations

CP Chalcopyrite PO Pyrrhotite
MR Mariposite PY Pyrite

METRES 0 200 400 600 800 1000 METRES

INTERNATIONAL TEXORO RESOURCES LTD.

QUEST 1-2 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.

DRAWN:	J.W.	MINING DIV: LIARD	FIGURE 5
N.T.S.:	104 G/3	SCALE: 1:10,000	
DATE:	MAY, 1990	REVISED:	