GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
Baycrest #2, #3, #4 and Expo #1 and #2 claims
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 92F/4 & 5
49° 15'N 125° 43'W

PREPARED FOR

STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.
SUITE 13 - 1155 MELVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V6E 4C4

PREPARED BY

STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.
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J.C. FREEZE, F.G.A.C.

AUGUST, 1990

SUMMARY

The Maple Leaf Property comprises five claims, totalling 30 units (750 hectares) situated in the Alberni mining division on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The nearest community is Tofino, 20 air kilometres to the southwest and Port Alberni, 70 air kilometres to the east. Access is by barge, boat or float plane from the Tofino area. The property is situated on the west coast of Vancouver Island, 22 kilometres east of the Pacific Ocean. The region has a wet climate averaging 250 centimetres precipitation annually.

The Maple Leaf Prospect was initially discovered in the early 1940's and was developed prior to 1942 and after 1946. Limited underground work was carried out on two veins.

Strabane Resources Ltd. optioned the property from the owner in early 1988. The writer carried out a field examination of the property in May of 1988 following an exploration program carried out by Stetson Resource Management Corp. On behalf of Strabane, Canamera Geological Ltd. carried out a soil sampling assessment program in May of 1990.

The Maple Leaf Property lies within the Insular (tectonic) Belt which hosts several precious and base metal ore deposits. The claims are underlain by Pennsylvanian - Permian Sicker volcanics which are intruded by Jurassic batholiths. Major northwesterly trending structures are crosscut by minor northeasterly and easterly trending faults. Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and fissures from Esperanza Inlet to the Alberni Canal area on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The most prolific area to date is the Zeballos Camp, 100 kilometres north of the Maple Leaf Property, which produced 287,811 ounces of gold and 124,700 ounces of silver prior to 1949.

On the Maple Leaf Property several veins have been discovered; two of the veins, the E Vein and the Shaft Vein, have been developed underground. Similarly to those in the Zeballos Camp the veins vary in width from 0.05 to 0.30 metres and carry gold values averaging 0.1 to 0.8 ounces of gold per ton. The gold occurs with silver in ore shoots comprising fine grained gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and minor chalcopyrite within quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and stockwork zones.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The geology and economic potential of a precious metal prospect covered by the Maple Leaf Property under option to Strabane Resources Ltd. is discussed in this report. In 1990 Canamera Geological Ltd. carried out a geochemical exploration assessment program on behalf of Strabane. In addition to that data this report summarizes exploration programs carried out for Strabane by Stetson Resource Management Corp. in 1988 and 1989 as well as public Assessment Reports and British Columbia Minister of Mines Reports discussing exploration work carried out by previous operators.

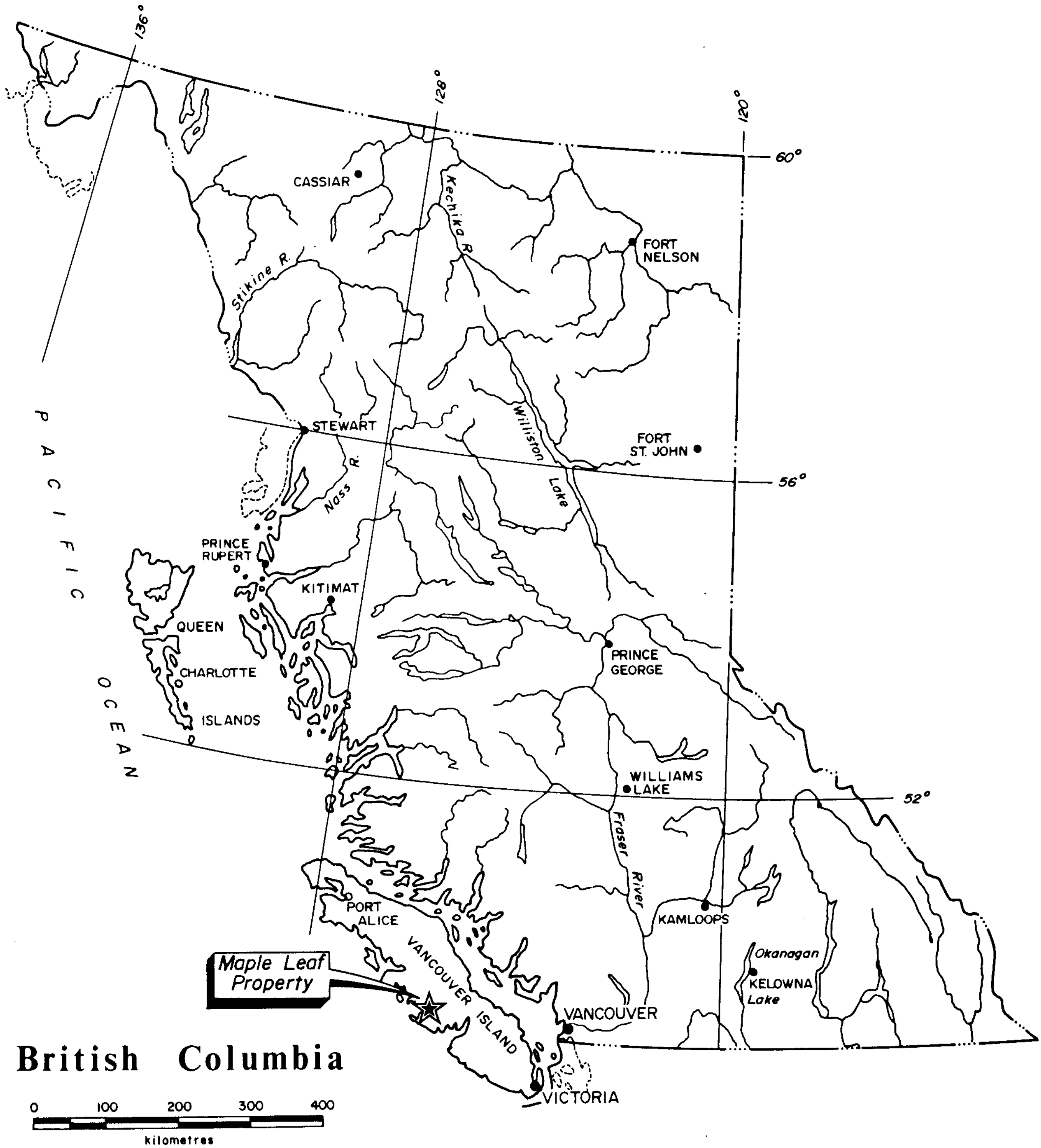
1.1 Location and Access

The Maple Leaf Property is situated in the Alberni mining division on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, approximately 20 kilometres northeast of Tofino. The claim blocks cover a total area of 7.5 square kilometres centered at 49° 15'N and 125° 43' W (Figure 1.1).

Access from Port Alberni to the Tofino area is 120 kilometres via Highway 4 and the Tofino Highway. Logging roads access Warn Bay from Rankin Cove which is accessible by barge from Berryman Point. A new logging road following the west side of Bulson Creek provides excellent access to the property.

The most convenient access to Warn Bay is by boat from Tofino but float planes may also be used during seasons when boats are not practical. Exploration can be carried out from a camp site near the mouth of Bulson Creek.

Groceries, fuel, lumber and general supplies are available to a limited extent, in Tofino. The remainder may be trucked from Port Alberni to Warn Bay via Rankin Cove.



STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.		
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY Alberni M.D., B.C.		
General Location Map		
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.	Date Aug. 1990	N.T.S. 92F/5
	Scale as shown	Figure 1.1
	By	

1.2 Property

The Maple Leaf Property covers five contiguous claims comprised of 30 units as listed below and shown on Figure 1.2. Strabane Resources Ltd. has an option to earn 100% interest of the property from the owner.

Claim Name		Record No.	Record Date	Expiry Date	No. Units
Baycrest	#2	4099	May 2, 1990	1991	4
Baycrest	#3	2919	May 28, 1986	1991	8
Baycrest	#4	4104	May 28, 1990	1991	16
Expo	#1	3007	Sept 15, 1986	1990	1
Expo	#2	3008	Sept 15, 1986	1990	1

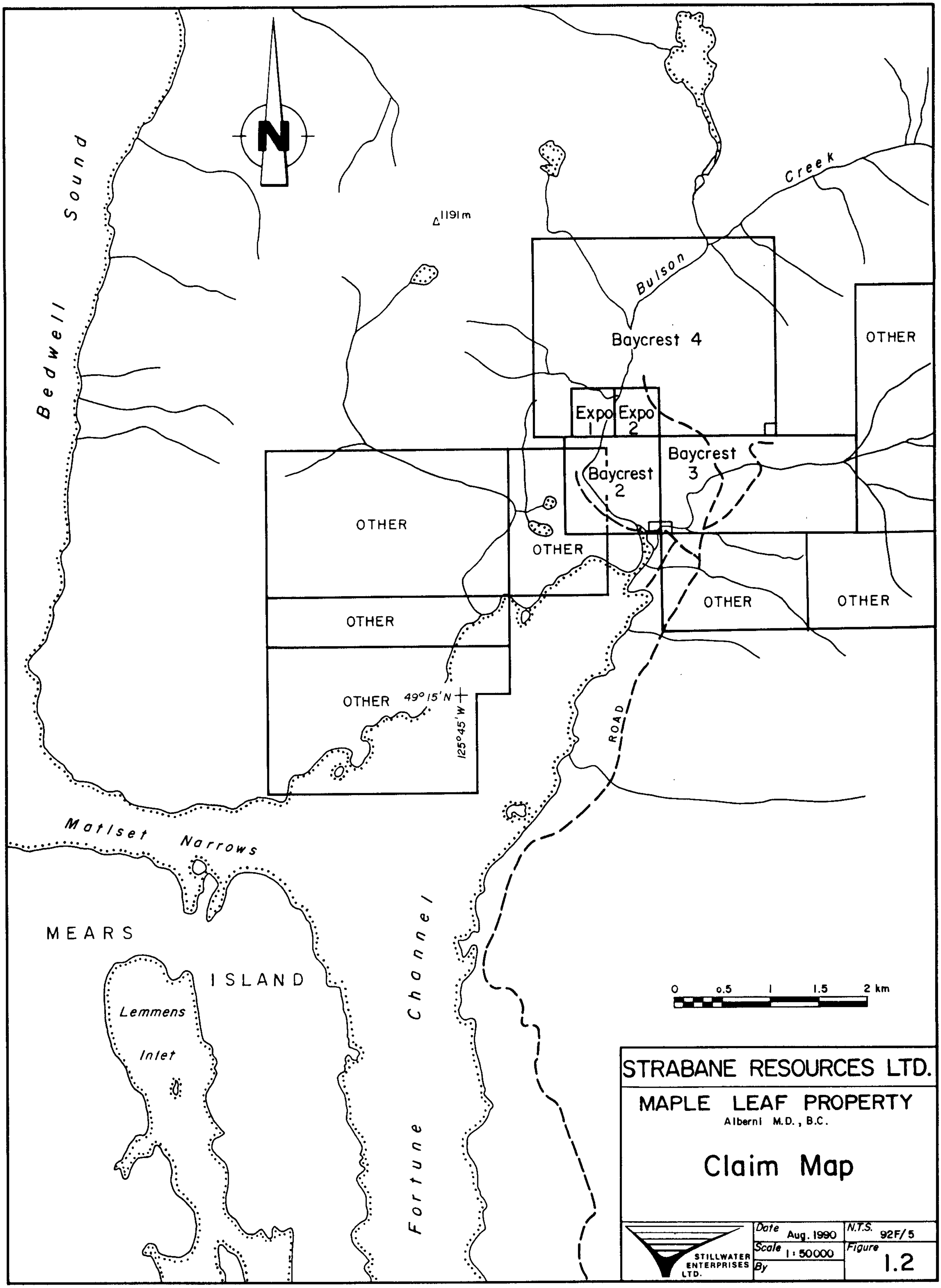
1.3 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The claims are situated on the west coast of Vancouver Island, 22 kilometres east of the Pacific Ocean. The region has a wet climate; snow cover in winter is moderate; rain, snow, and wind storms are common all year round. Mean annual precipitation is greater than 250 cm.

The property covers a semi-rugged to rugged mountainous terrain with elevations ranging from 70 metres (230 feet) to 800 metres (2,624 feet). Some slopes are fairly steep, but most may be traversed with care.

Natural vegetation cover is moderate to dense and typical of west coast rain forest. Cedar and alder trees with thick to moderate underbrush characterize the vegetation.

Water and timber resources for exploration and development purposes are plentiful. Several tributaries to the main creeks carry sufficient drilling water during most of the year.


N
Bedwell Sound
1191m
Creek
Bulson
Baycrest 4
OTHER
Expo 1
Expo 2
Baycrest 3
Baycrest 2
OTHER
OTHER
OTHER
OTHER
OTHER
OTHER
OTHER
49°15'N
125°45'W
ROAD
Matlset Narrows
MEARS ISLAND
Lemmens Inlet
Fortune Channel
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km
STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
Alberni M.D., B.C.
Claim Map
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.
Date Aug. 1990
Scale 1:50000
By
N.T.S. 92F/5
Figure 1.2

1.4 History

The Tranquille Inlet - Warn Bay area was initially explored in the 1840's for its mineral potential. The first gold discovery was made at the head of Warn Bay in 1899. Several claims were staked at the head of Tranquille Inlet to cover lenticular bodies of low grade copper.

In 1931, the New Privateer gold mine was discovered in the Zeballos area 100 kilometres north of Warn Bay. This discovery sparked a renewed interest in precious metal exploration along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Several gold discoveries were made in the Tranquille - Warn Bay area during the late 1930's. The Fandora, Gold Flake and Yankee Boy were all accessed via Tranquille Inlet and Tranquille Creek. The Fandora produced 1,468 ounces (45,660 grams) of gold and 269 ounces (8,367 grams) of silver from 1,071 tons (972 tonnes) of ore. The Moscena (Maple Leaf) prospect is the most significant discovery to date in Warn Bay.

The Maple Leaf prospect was staked in 1941 by the Maple Leaf Syndicate. The syndicate sunk a shaft and carried out some prospect drifting. The syndicate also started building a trail from the beach to the mine and 300 feet of drifting but were forced to curtail work in 1942 due to the war measures act. Moscena Mines Limited acquired the property and resumed work in 1946. They completed the tractor road and a bridge to the camp and commenced a crosscut at the 225 foot (68.58 metre) elevation. Four veins were discovered and exposed but most of the development was carried out on the E Vein and the Shaft Vein. Both veins were drifted on at the 225 foot (68 metres) elevation via the crosscut. The E Vein was drifted along for 200 feet (61 metres) at the 430 foot (131 metres) elevation and the Shaft Vein was drifted on for 15 feet at the 260 foot (80 metre) elevation and developed for 25 feet in a vertical shaft.

In 1988, Stetson Resource Management Corp. personnel carried out geological mapping, rock chip sampling and "B" horizon soil sampling on the property (see Figures 2.3, 2.3A, 3.1 and 3.2). In 1989 limited geological mapping was carried out in addition to a VLF-electromagnetometer and magnetometer survey, also by Stetson Resource Management Corp.

1.5 1990 Exploration Program

In May of 1990 Canamera Geological Ltd. carried out a soil sampling program on the Baycrest #3 claim. A total of 41 soil samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Warn Bay area lies within the Insular Belt, the westernmost tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. The area was mapped by J.E. Muller in 1968 and is presented in the Geological Survey of Canada Open File 463. This geology is shown on Figure 2.1 and 2.1a.

The Insular Belt, also called the Island Mountains, comprises Paleozoic - Triassic and Jurassic volcanic - plutonic complexes which are both underlain by gneiss migmatite terranes and overlain respectively by Permo - Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous clastic sediments. The two complexes are separated by Upper Triassic basalts overlain by carbonate - clastic sediments. The lower complex, the Paleozoic and Triassic rocks, are part of an allochthonous terrane called Wrangellia. Although it formed in southern latitudes plate tectonics moved this terrane up to the North American plate during the Early Jurassic.

2.2 Regional Mineralization

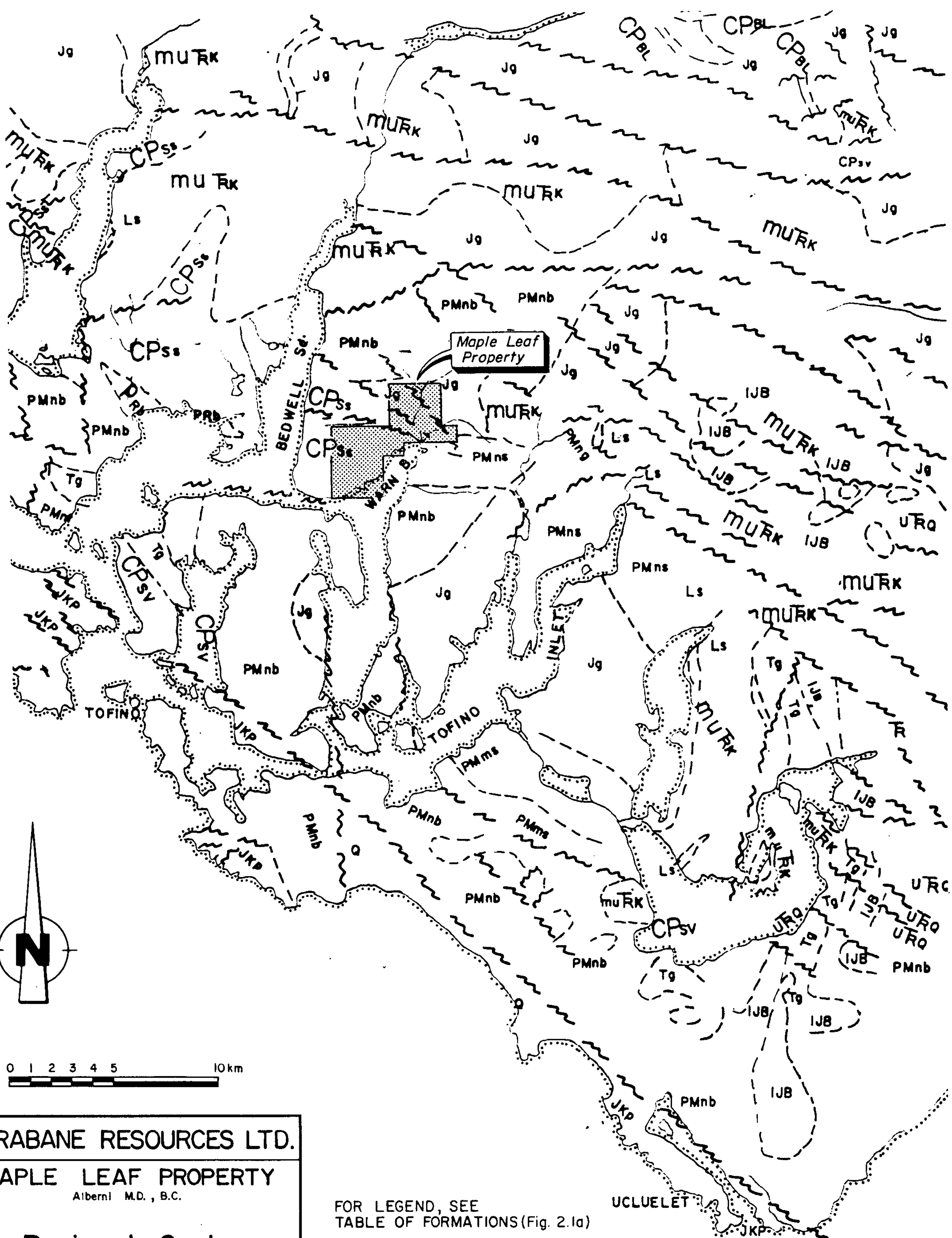
The regional structural trend is northwest-southeast. Faults occur both parallel to the main trend and in a north-south direction.

The Insular (tectonic) Belt hosts several precious and base metal ore deposits.

Chalcopyrite, magnetite, molybdenite and weak gold mineralization occur in the Island Copper porphyry copper deposit associated with a Jurassic batholith intruding Bonanza group volcanic rocks at the north end of Vancouver Island.

Polymetallic, volcanogenic, massive sulphides, formed syngenetically in the Sicker volcanics, produce copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium and barium in mines held by Westmin Resources Ltd. at Buttle Lake.

Gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins and fissures from Esperanza Inlet to the Alberni Canal area on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The most prolific area to date is the Zeballos camp which has produced 287,811 ounces of gold and 124,700 ounces of silver. At Zeballos gold bearing veins comprise sulphides in quartz gangue in fault fissures which average 0.305 metres (1 foot) in width and extend along fairly consistent strikes and dips.



STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.

MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
Alberni M.D., B.C.

Regional Geology

STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.

Date Aug. 1990	N.T.S. 92 F/4,5
Scale 1:250000	Figure
By	2.1

FOR LEGEND, SEE TABLE OF FORMATIONS (Fig. 2.1a)

(after Muller, G.S.C.)

TABLE OF FORMATIONS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

SEQUENTIAL LAYERED ROCKS

ERA	PERIOD		STAGE	GROUP	FORMATION	SYMBOL	AVERAGE THICKNESS IN m. ±	LITHOLOGY
CENOZOIC					late Tert. volc's of Port McNeill	Tvs		
CENOZOIC					SOOKE BAY	mpTSB		conglomerate, sandstone, shale
CENOZOIC			EOCENE to OLIGOCENE		CARMANAH	eoTc	1,200	sandstone, siltstone, coglomerate
CENOZOIC			EOCENE to OLIGOCENE		ESCALANTE	eTE	300	conglomerate, sandstone
CENOZOIC			early EOCENE		METCHOSIN	eTM	3,000	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff
MESOZOIC		LATE	MAESTRICHTIAN	NANAIMO	GABRIOLA	uKGA	350	sandstone, conglomerate
MESOZOIC		LATE	MAESTRICHTIAN	NANAIMO	SPRAY	uKS	200	shale, siltstone
MESOZOIC		LATE	CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	GEOFFREY	uKG	150	conglomerate, sandstone
MESOZOIC		LATE	CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	NORTHUMBERLAND	uKN	250	siltstone, shale, sandstone
MESOZOIC		LATE	CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	DE COURCY	uKDC	350	conglomerate, sandstone
MESOZOIC		LATE	CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	CEDAR DISTRICT	uKCD	300	shale, siltstone, sandstone
MESOZOIC		LATE	CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	EXTENSION - PROTECTION	uKEP	300	conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal
MESOZOIC		LATE	SANTONIAN	NANAIMO	HASLAM	uKH	200	shale, siltstone, sandstone
MESOZOIC		LATE	SANTONIAN	NANAIMO	COMOX	uKC	350	sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal
MESOZOIC		EARLY	CENOMANIAN ALBIAN APTIAN ?	QUEEN CHARLOTTE	conglomerate unit	lKQC	900	conglomerate, greywacke
MESOZOIC		EARLY	CENOMANIAN ALBIAN APTIAN ?	QUEEN CHARLOTTE	siltstone shale unit	lKQP	50	siltstone, shale
MESOZOIC		EARLY	VALANGINIAN BARREMIAN		LONGARM	lKL	250	greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone
MESOZOIC	JURASSIC	MID to LATE	TITHONIAN CALLOVIAN		Upper Jurassic sediment unit	uJs	500	siltstone, argillite, conglomerate
MESOZOIC	JURASSIC	EARLY	TOARCIAN ? PLIENSBACHIAN SINEMURIAN	BONANZA	volcanics	lJB	1,500	basaltic to rhyolitic lava, tuff, breccia, minor argillite, greywacke
MESOZOIC	JURASSIC	EARLY	TOARCIAN ? PLIENSBACHIAN SINEMURIAN	BONANZA	HARBLEDOWN	lJH		argillite, greywacke, tuff
MESOZOIC	TRIASSIC	LATE	NORIAN	VANCOUVER	PARSON BAY	uTRPB	450	calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty-limestone, minor conglomerate, breccia
MESOZOIC	TRIASSIC	LATE	KARNIAN	VANCOUVER	QUATSINO	uTRQ	400	limestone
MESOZOIC	TRIASSIC	LATE	KARNIAN	VANCOUVER	KARMUTSEN	muTRK	4,500	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff
MESOZOIC	TRIASSIC	MID	LADINIAN	VANCOUVER	sediment - sill unit	TRds	750	metasiltstone, diabase, limestone
PALEOZOIC	PENN. and ? PERM.			SICKER	BUTTLE LAKE	CPBL	300	limestone, chert
PALEOZOIC	PENN. and ? PERM.			SICKER	sediments	CPSs	600	metagreywacke, argillite, schist, marble
PALEOZOIC	PENN. and ? PERM.			SICKER	volcanics	CPSv	2,000	basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic flows, tuff, agglomerate
PALEOZOIC	DEV. or EARLIER							

CRYSTALLINE ROCKS, COMPLEXES OF POORLY DEFINED AGE

NAME	SYMBOL	ISOTOPIC AGE Pb/U	ISOTOPIC AGE K/Ar	LITHOLOGY
SOOKE INTRUSIONS - silicic	Tg		32-59	quartzdiorite, trondhjemite, agmatite, porphyry
SOOKE INTRUSIONS - basic	Tgb		31-49	gabbro, anorthosite, agmatite
METCHOSIN SCHIST, GNEISS	Tmn		47	chlorite schist, gneissic amphibolite
LEECH RIVER FM.	JKL		38-41	phyllite, mica schist, greywacke, argillite, chert
PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX	JKP			greywacke, argillite, chert, basic volcanics, limestone
ISLAND INTRUSIONS	Jg		141-181	granodiorite, quartzdiorite, granite, quartz monzonite
WESTCOAST COMPLEX silicic	PMns	264	163-192	quartz-feldspargneiss metaquartzite, marble
WESTCOAST COMPLEX basic	PMnb			hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, quartz diorite, agmatite, amphibolite
diabase sills	PTRb			
limestone	Ls			
metavolcanic rocks	PMmv			metavolcanic rocks, minor metasediments; limestone, marble
TYEE INTRUSIONS	Pg	>390		metagranodiorite, metaquartzdiorite, metaquartz porphyry
COLQUITZ GNEISS	Pns	>390		quartz feldspar gneiss
WARK DIORITE GNEISS	Pnb		163-182	hornblende-plagioclase gneiss quartz diorite, amphibolite

Figure 2.1a

In the Tranquille Creek - Warn Bay area gold has been produced from quartz veins at the Fandora, Gold Flake, Yankee Boy and Moscena prospects.

The Fandora, the largest mine, produced 1,468 ounces (45,660 grams) of gold and 269 ounces (8,367 grams) of silver from quartz veins hosted by shears in andesites and granitic rocks.

2.3 Property Geology

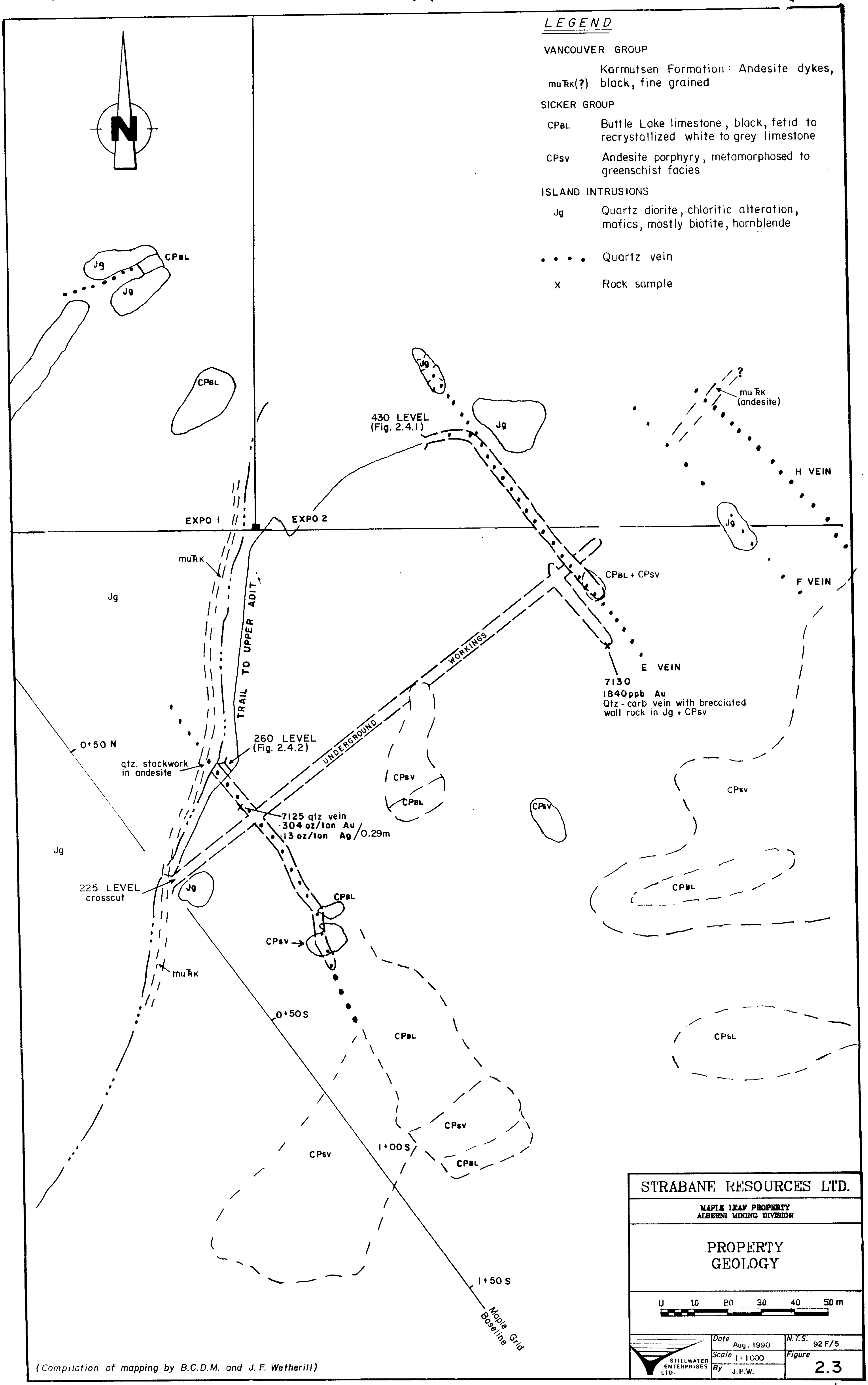
The oldest rocks underlying the Free Gold Property belong to the Pennsylvanian - Permian Sicker Group. This group is intruded by Jurassic batholiths belonging to the Westcoast Complex and the Island Intrusions. Northwesterly trending faults occur within the Sicker Group and form contacts between the Sicker Group and the intrusive bodies.

The Sicker Group comprises three formations. The oldest is a 2,000 metre thick sequence of basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic flows, tuffs and agglomerates. Above this lies a sedimentary sequence of metagreywacke, argillite, schist and marble approximately 600 metres thick. The top of the Sicker Group is marked by the Buttle Lake Formation which comprises crinoidal limestone and intercalated chert beds. The Sicker Group outcrops predominantly west of Warn Bay as well as in the form of xenoliths or roof pendants within the intrusive bodies elsewhere.

The Westcoast Complex comprises both a silicic and a basic unit. The basic unit was emplaced prior to the silicic unit and is composed of hornblende - plagioclase gneiss, quartz diorite, agmatite and amphibolite. The silicic unit is made up of quartz - feldspar gneiss, metaquartzite and marble. The Westcoast Complex predominates east of Warn Bay.

The Island Intrusions are generally younger than the Westcoast Complex. Granodiorite, quartz diorite, granite and quartz monzonite make up the Island Intrusions and outcrop at the head of Warn Bay.

Geological mapping by the British Columbia Minister of Mines (1946) show north and northeasterly andesitic dykes crosscutting the intrusive body near the Maple Leaf workings. Mapping by J.C. Freeze and J.F. Wetherill identified large clasts of Sicker Group limestone and andesite agglomerates and flows in the southerly drifts off of the 225 level crosscut where one of the andesite dykes was mapped. However, an andesite to microdiorite exposed in the first northerly drift off of the 225 level crosscut does appear to be a crosscutting dyke. See Figure 2.3.



N
LEGEND
VANCOUVER GROUP
muTRK(?) Karmutsen Formation: Andesite dykes, black, fine grained
SICKER GROUP
CPBL Buttle Lake limestone, black, fetid to recrystallized white to grey limestone
CPsv Andesite porphyry, metamorphosed to greenschist facies
ISLAND INTRUSIONS
Jg Quartz diorite, chloritic alteration, mafics, mostly biotite, hornblende
Quartz vein
x Rock sample
Jg
CPBL
430 LEVEL (Fig. 2.4.1)
muTRK (andesite)
H VEIN
F VEIN
EXPO 1
EXPO 2
muTRK
TRAIL TO UPPER ADIT
CPBL + CPsv
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
E VEIN
7130
1840ppb Au
Qtz-carb vein with brecciated wall rock in Jg + CPsv
0+50 N
260 LEVEL (Fig. 2.4.2)
qtz. stockwork in andesite
CPsv
7125 qtz vein
.304 oz/ton Au
.13 oz/ton Ag/0.29m
225 LEVEL crosscut
0+50 S
1+00 S
1+50 S
Maple Grid Baseline
STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
0 10 20 30 40 50 m
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.
Date Aug. 1990
Scale 1:1000
By J.F.W.
N.T.S. 92 F/5
Figure 2.3
(Compilation of mapping by B.C.D.M. and J.F. Wetherill)

The exposures along the new logging road paralleling Bulson Creek show Sicker volcanics in both intrusive and fault contact with a granodiorite body which likely belongs to the Island Intrusions. Epidote-garnet skarn alteration assemblages occur within the volcanics in this area. This geology is shown on Figure 2.3.A.

2.4 Property Mineralization and Alteration

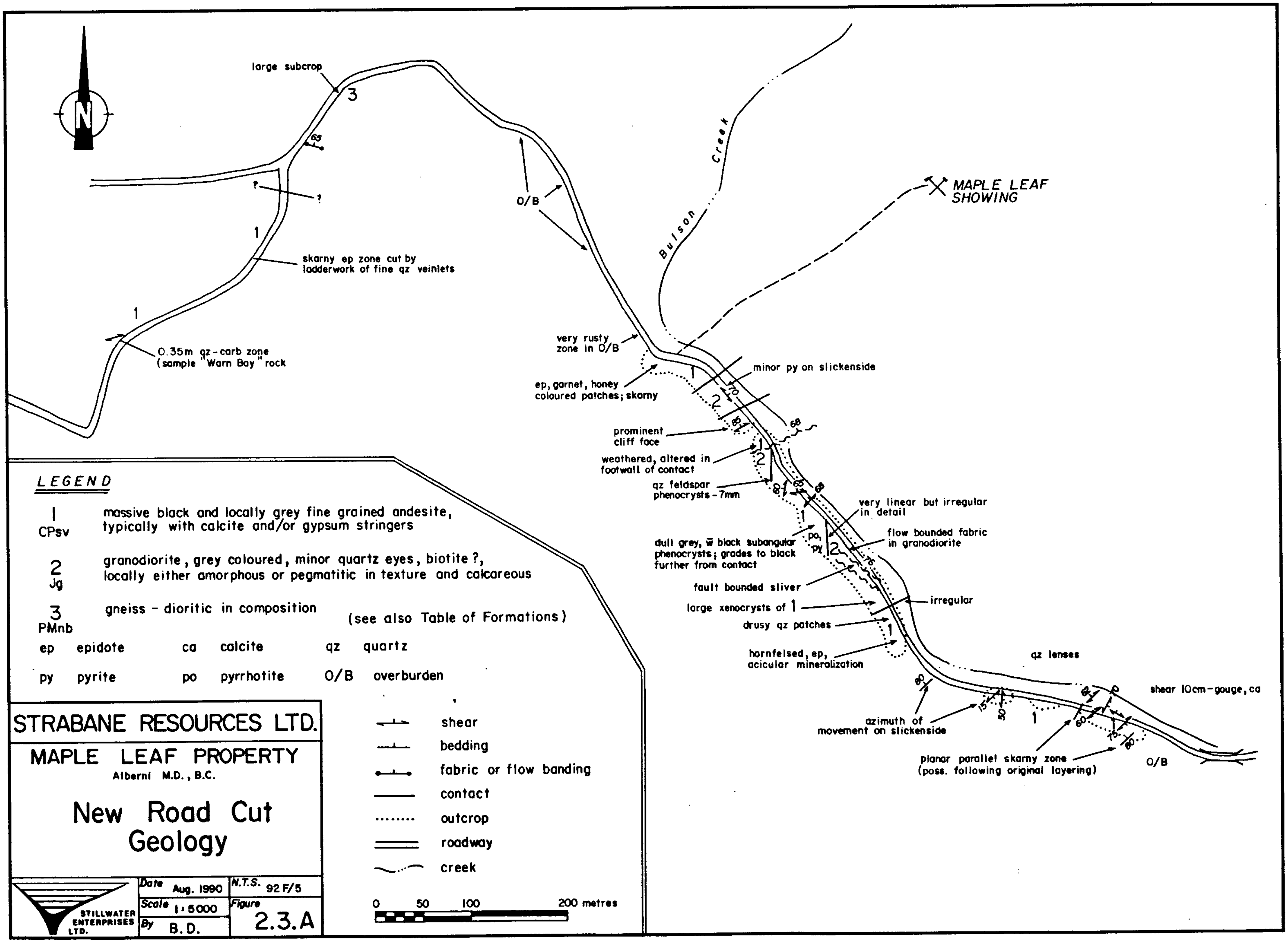
Four quartz veins are exposed in the Maple Leaf workings. The veins follow fractures which strike north 40 to 45 degrees west (315 to 320 degrees), dip almost vertically, and are expressed as long, narrow gullys. Although the gullys extend (without deflection) from the quartz diorite and breccia into the older skarnified volcanics and limestone there are no quartz veins exposed where the older rocks are not brecciated.

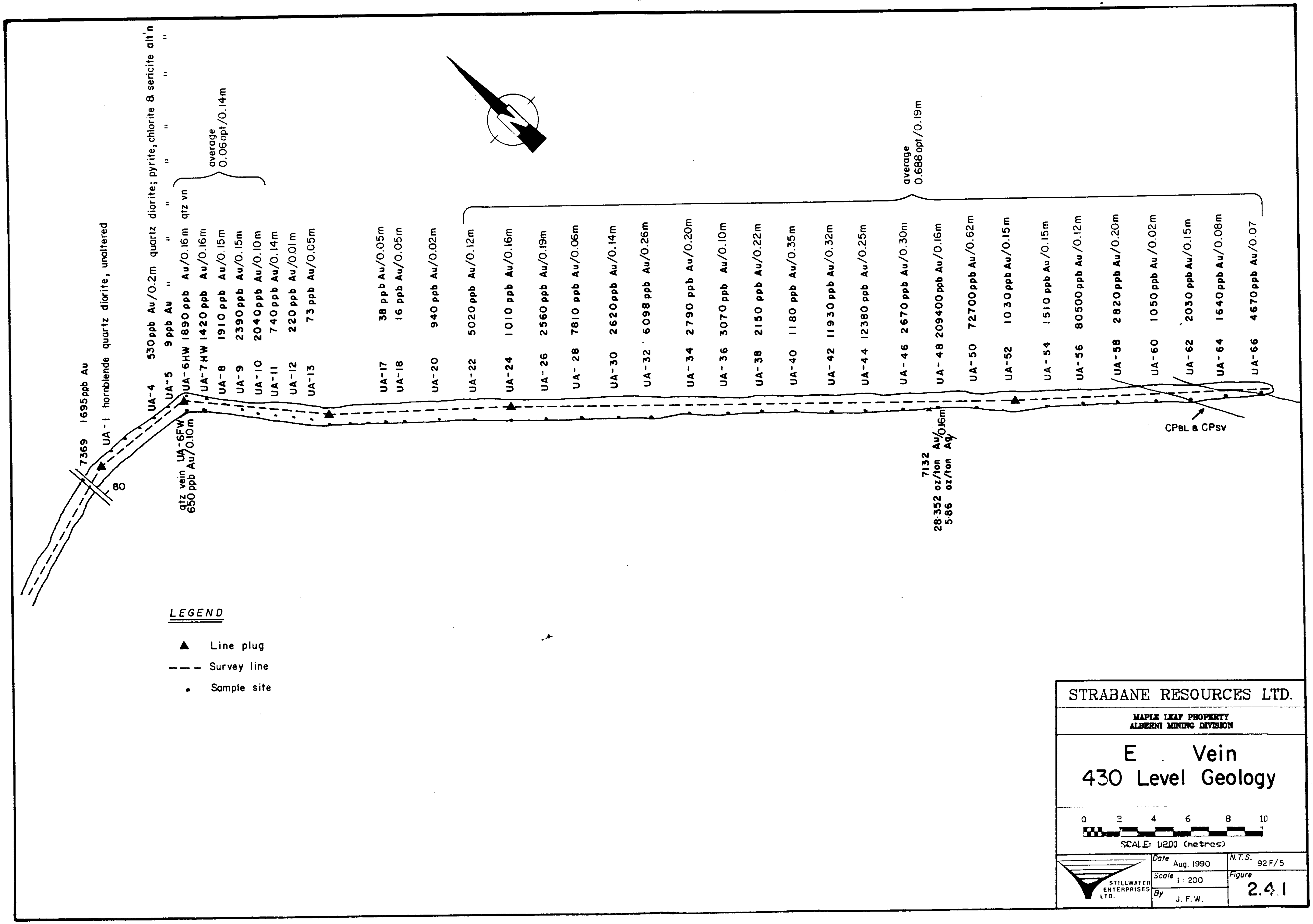
Most of the development work has been carried out on two of these veins, the E Vein and the Shaft Vein. A third vein known as the H Vein is exposed in surface cuts.

The most extensive vein appears to be the E Vein which is exposed by open cuts over a length of 800 feet (244 metres) in a gully which is 900 feet (274 metres) long. A crosscut and drift was driven along this vein for 200 feet (61 metres) at an elevation of 430 feet (131 metres). The vein outcrops between 430 and 550 feet (131 and (168 metres).

The E Vein was sampled by J.F. Wetherill of Stetson Resource Management Corp. on the 430 level (underground) approximately every 2 metres. The vein ranges in width from 0.01 to 0.62 metres but averages from 0.1 to 0.2 metres wide. A 44 metre (144 foot) section of the vein averages 0.688 ounces of gold per ton (23,593 ppb) over a 0.19 metre width. Grades commonly range from 0.1 to 0.2 ounces of gold per ton however the highest gold grade obtained during the systematic underground sampling was 6.1 ounces per ton over a 0.16 metre width. This site was resampled by the writer and analysed more thoroughly; a grade of 28.35 ounces of gold per ton and 5.86 ounces of silver per ton over a width of 0.16 metres were obtained. Only the sample collected during the systematic sampling was used in the averaging process. The E Vein sampling is shown on Figure 2.4.1.

Both the Shaft and E Veins were drifted on at the 225 foot (68 metre) elevation via the crosscut. The Shaft Vein was followed for 250 feet (76 metres) while the E Vein was followed for 82 feet (25 metres).


N
large subcrop
3
65
?
?
O/B
1
skarny ep zone cut by ladderwork of fine qz veinlets
1
0.35m qz-carb zone (sample "Warn Bay" rock
Bulson Creek
MAPLE LEAF SHOWING
very rusty zone in O/B
ep, garnet, honey coloured patches; skarny
minor py on slickenside
prominent cliff face
weathered, altered in footwall of contact
qz feldspar phenocrysts - 7mm
very linear but irregular in detail
dull grey, w̄ black subangular phenocrysts; grades to black further from contact
po, py
flow bounded fabric in granodiorite
fault bounded sliver
irregular
large xenocrysts of 1
drusy qz patches
hornfelsed, ep, acicular mineralization
qz lenses
shear 10cm-gouge, ca
azimuth of movement on slickenside
planar parallel skarny zone (poss. following original layering)
O/B
LEGEND
1 CPsv massive black and locally grey fine grained andesite, typically with calcite and/or gypsum stringers
2 Jg granodiorite, grey coloured, minor quartz eyes, biotite ?, locally either amorphous or pegmatitic in texture and calcareous
3 PMnb gneiss - dioritic in composition
(see also Table of Formations)
ep epidote
ca calcite
qz quartz
py pyrite
po pyrrhotite
O/B overburden
shear
bedding
fabric or flow banding
contact
outcrop
roadway
creek
0 50 100 200 metres
STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
Alberni M.D., B.C.
New Road Cut Geology
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.
Date Aug. 1990
Scale 1:5000
By B.D.
N.T.S. 92 F/5
Figure 2.3.A


STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
E Vein
430 Level Geology
SCALE: 1/200 (metres)
Date Aug. 1990
Scale 1 : 200
By J. F. W.
N.T.S. 92 F/5
Figure 2.4.1
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.
LEGEND
Line plug
Survey line
Sample site
7369 1695 ppb Au
UA-1 hornblende quartz diorite, unaltered
UA-4 530 ppb Au/0.2m quartz diorite; pyrite, chlorite & sericite alt'n
UA-5 9 ppb Au
UA-6HW 1890 ppb Au/0.16m qtz vn
UA-7HW 1420 ppb Au/0.16m
UA-8 1910 ppb Au/0.15m
UA-9 2390 ppb Au/0.15m
UA-10 2040 ppb Au/0.10m
UA-11 740 ppb Au/0.14m
UA-12 220 ppb Au/0.01m
UA-13 73 ppb Au/0.05m
average 0.06 opt/0.14m
UA-17 38 ppb Au/0.05m
UA-18 16 ppb Au/0.05m
UA-20 940 ppb Au/0.02m
UA-22 5020 ppb Au/0.12m
UA-24 1010 ppb Au/0.16m
UA-26 2560 ppb Au/0.19m
UA-28 7810 ppb Au/0.06m
UA-30 2620 ppb Au/0.14m
UA-32 6098 ppb Au/0.26m
UA-34 2790 ppb Au/0.20m
UA-36 3070 ppb Au/0.10m
UA-38 2150 ppb Au/0.22m
UA-40 1180 ppb Au/0.35m
UA-42 11930 ppb Au/0.32m
UA-44 12380 ppb Au/0.25m
UA-46 2670 ppb Au/0.30m
UA-48 209400 ppb Au/0.16m
UA-50 72700 ppb Au/0.62m
UA-52 1030 ppb Au/0.15m
UA-54 1510 ppb Au/0.15m
UA-56 80500 ppb Au/0.12m
UA-58 2820 ppb Au/0.20m
UA-60 1050 ppb Au/0.02m
UA-62 2030 ppb Au/0.15m
UA-64 1640 ppb Au/0.08m
UA-66 4670 ppb Au/0.07
average 0.688 opt/0.19m
qtz vein UA-6FW 650 ppb Au/0.10m
7132 28.352 oz/ton Au/0.16m 5.86 oz/ton Ag
80
CPBL & CPSV

The Shaft Vein has been traced intermittently over a length of 400 feet in a gully that stretchs 500 feet (152 metres) in length. In addition to the drifts along the vein at the 225 level, the Shaft Vein was exposed in a 15 foot adit at 260 feet (79 feet), a 25 foot vertical shaft and open cuts, some of which are now filled. The vein outcrops between 260 and 310 feet above sea level. The Shaft Vein Gully is terminated to the northwest by a bluff (fault) and has not been traced beyond 40 feet southeast of the shaft where a lithological contact between andesite and limestone occurs.

The Shaft Vein was sampled by the writer on the 225 level at a location 6 metres (19.7 feet) north of the crosscut. This sample assayed 0.304 ounces of gold and 0.13 ounces of silver per ton over a width of 0.29 metres (0.95 feet) see (Figure 2.3). The Shaft Vein was also sampled by J.F. Wetherill on the 260 level, the best sample carried 1,540 ppb gold over a 0.27 metre width (see Figure 2.4.2).

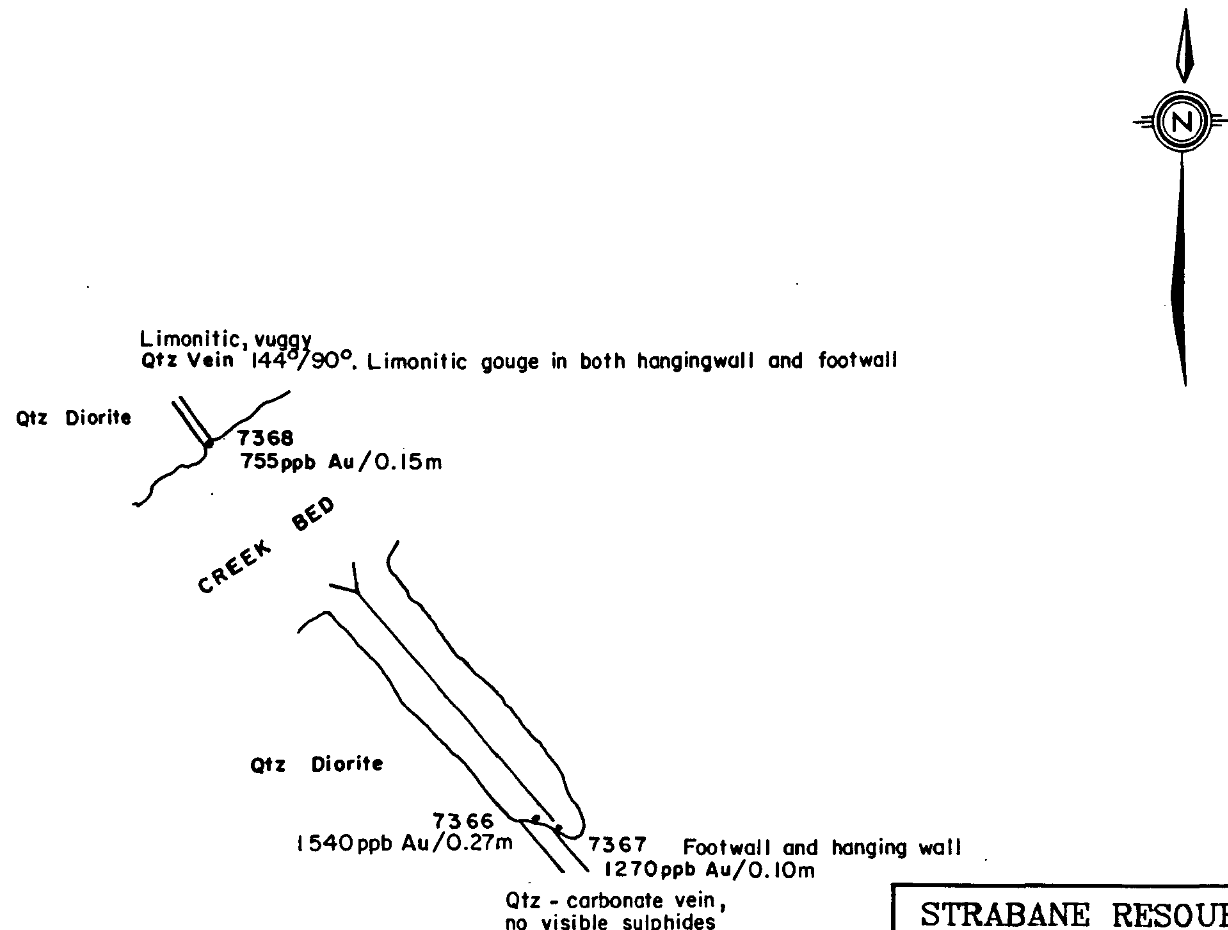
The H Vein is exposed intermittently by open cuts over a 170 foot length at the base of a 10 to 20 foot bluff.

A small vein was exposed during the 1940's by an open cut approximately 30 feet (9 metres) north of the 225 level crosscut at an elevation of 240 feet and again in the crosscut 23 feet (7 metres) from the portal. Small stringers were also exposed in the 1940's along the trail between the Shaft Vein and the 430 level portal at distances of approximately 180, 230 and 254 feet (55, 70 and 77.4 metres).

Another narrow gully 500 feet in length occurs between and parallel to the E and H Veins. The 1946 Minister of Mines report suggests that an F Vein may have been discovered in this gully.

The shears hosting the veins crosscut both the intrusive bodies and the volcanics, some wallrocks comprise a breccia of altered sediments and volcanics in a quartz diorite matrix. Where the shears are found within the intrusive bodies the quartz veins are well developed and the mineralization appears to be largely confined to the veins. In areas where the shear zones crosscut volcanics the quartz occurs as a more dispersed stockwork and both the alteration and mineralization permeate into the wall rocks.

The mineralization is very fine grained and comprises visible gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite occurring in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and stockwork. The sulphides occur in bands parallel to the walls in a sheeted but massive gangue. The quartz is often characterized by euhedral crystals, vugs and banding. The walls are separated from the veins by a thin parting of gouge and iron oxide. Alteration in some of the walls comprises limonite, sericite, chlorite and pervasive quartz-carbonate.



STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.

MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Shaft Vein
260 Level Geology

0 1 2 3 4 5

Scale – 1:100

STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.	Date Aug. 1990	N.T.S. 92 F/5
	Scale as shown	Figure 2.4.2
	By J.F.W	

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Rock Chip Sampling

3.1.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

One rock chip sample was collected from a quartz - carbonate zone 0.35 metres wide located at the western most extent of the mapping carried out on the new logging road west of Bulson Creek.

The sample was placed in a numbered plastic bag and sent to IPL (International Plasma Laboratory) in Vancouver for analysis. In the laboratory, the sample was put through primary and secondary crushers. A sub-sample of approximately 250 grams was then pulverized to minus 100 mesh. The pulp was then analyzed for gold by Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish and for 31 elements by ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma).

3.1.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

The assay results of the rock sample carried only 10 parts per billion (ppb) and minimal levels of most other elements. The only metal concentrations that could be considered anomalous are copper at 127 parts per million (ppm) and nickel at 39 ppm. The location and description of the sample are given on Figure 2.3.A. Assay results are listed in Appendix I.

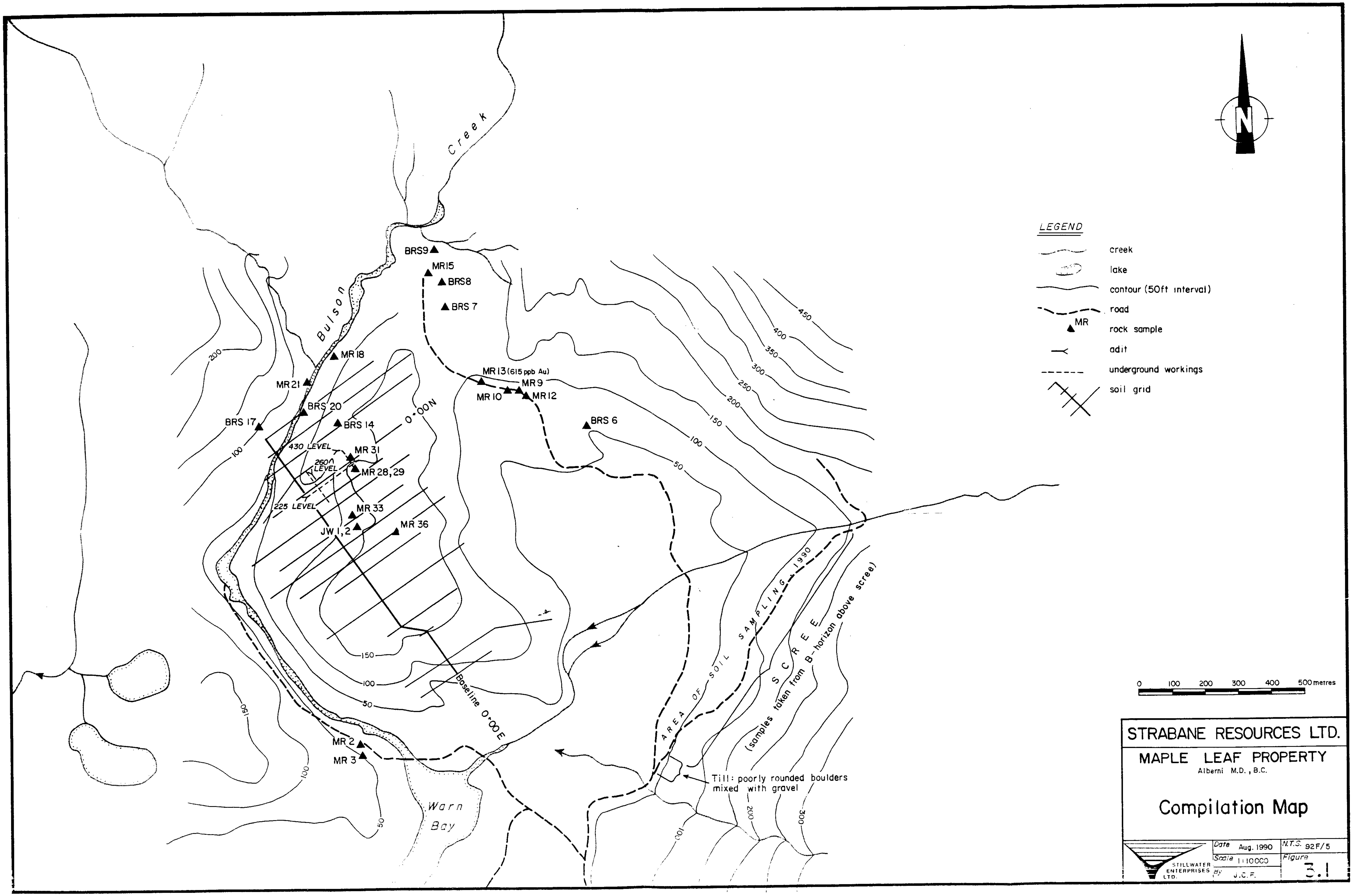
3.2 Soil Sampling

3.2.1 Sampling Procedures

In 1990 soil samples were collected from the Maple Leaf Property along a northeasterly trending road cut crosscutting the Baycrest 3 claim. A total of 41 samples were collected at 25 metre intervals.

The samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon at an average depth of 10-15 centimetres using a lightweight mattock. The samples were sent to IPL (International Plasma Laboratory) in Vancouver for analysis.

In the laboratory, samples were oven-dried at approximately 60°C. The dried samples were ring pulverized to minus 20 mesh and were analyzed for gold and 31 elements by ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma). To analyze for gold, the samples were ignited at 60°C, digested with hot concentrated nitric-aqua-regia, extracted by MIBK (organic solvent) and analyzed by graphite furnace AA (atomic absorption).


Creek
Bulson
BRS9
MR15
BRS8
BRS 7
MR 18
MR 21
BRS 20
BRS 14
BRS 17
MR13 (615 ppb Au)
MR 9
MR 10
MR 12
BRS 6
0+00N
430 LEVEL
260 LEVEL
225 LEVEL
MR 31
MR 28, 29
MR 33
JW 1, 2
MR 36
Baseline 0+00E
MR 2
MR 3
Warn Bay
AREA OF SOIL SAMPLING 1990
SCREE
(samples taken from B-horizon above scree)
Till: poorly rounded boulders mixed with gravel
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
LEGEND
creek
lake
contour (50ft interval)
road
MR
rock sample
adit
underground workings
soil grid
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 metres
STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.
MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY
Alberni M.D., B.C.
Compilation Map
Date Aug. 1990
N.T.S. 92F/5
Scale 1:10000
Figure 3.1
By J.C.F.
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.

3.2.2 Treatment and Presentation of Results

In assessing the soil geochemical results, threshold and anomalous metal concentrations were determined by visual examination. These levels are given in Table 3.2.2.

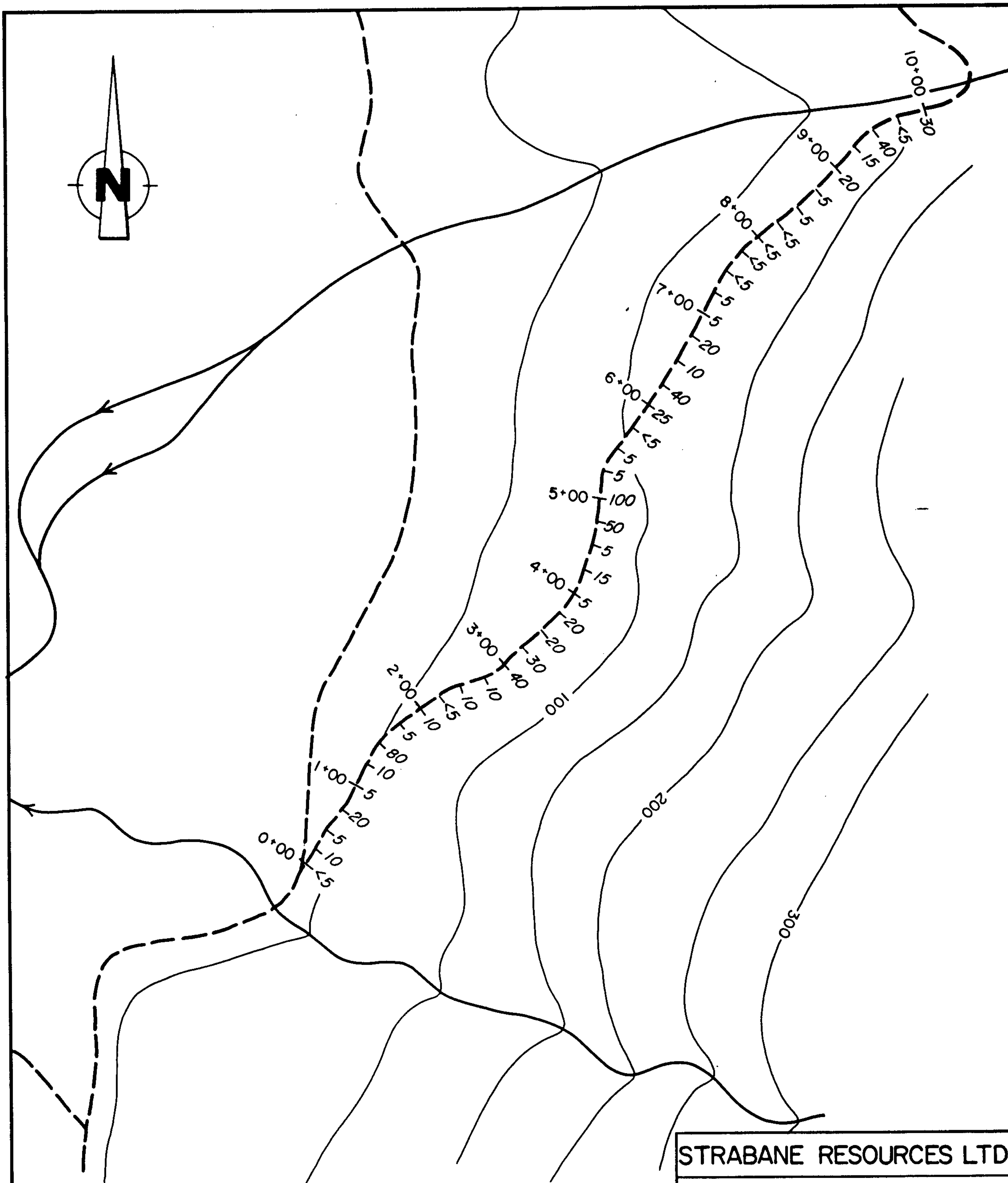
Results and sample locations for the 1990 sampling program are shown on Figures 3.1 and 3.2.2.5 and are listed in Appendix I.

TABLE 3.2.2
Statistical Data For Metal Values in "B" Horizon Soil Samples collected in 1990

Metal	N	Mean(x)	Threshold	Anomalous
Au ppb	41	5	15	30
Ag ppm	41	0.1	0.3	0.4
Cu ppm	41	60	80	110
Ni ppm	41	20	29	35
Pb ppm	41	11	15	20
Zn ppm	41	65	75	90
As ppm	41	10	15	25
Co ppm	41	23	30	35

3.2.3 Results

Results of the 1990 sampling program show a few scattered gold anomalies. None of the other metals show a correlation with gold. Anomalous copper, nickel, zinc and to a lesser extent cobalt and lead values occur in the soils from the 0+00 station to the 3+00 station. This may only be a function of differing lithologies but should be investigated. Each of these metals, in addition to arsenic, occur as scattered one or two station anomalies. Silver values are very low, only one station has a value as high as 0.4 ppm.



0 50 100 200 metres

LEGEND

creek

road

contour

2+00 ⊥ 30 soil sample Nº and gold assay (ppb) (sample spacing : 25 m)

STRABANE RESOURCES LTD.

MAPLE LEAF PROPERTY

Alberni M.D., B.C.

1990 Soil Survey
Sample Results

STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.

Date	Aug 1990	N.T.S.	92F/5
Scale	1:5000	Figure	
By			3.2.5

CONCLUSIONS

The Maple Leaf Property hosts precious metal mineralization in quartz veins and quartz-carbonate stockwork zones filling fissures. This mineralization is similar in style to that mined both at the Fandora prospect in Tranquille Inlet and at several mines in the Zeballos Camp, 100 kilometres north along the west coast. The Fandora Mine produced 1,468 ounces of gold and 269 ounces of silver from 1,071 tons of ore and by 1949 the Zeballos Camp produced 287,811 ounces of gold and 124,700 ounces silver from 651,000 tons mined, of which only 370,750 tons were milled.

Limited underground development on two of these veins has established some continuity to both the controlling structures and to the mineralization within the veins.

On the Maple Leaf Property the host rocks are the Paleozoic Sicker volcanics and batholiths intruding the volcanics. The Sicker volcanics are well known for hosting several prospects and mines which produce both base and precious metals on Vancouver Island.

The similarity between the mineralization found on the Maple Leaf Property and mineralization occurring in known local gold and silver mines and prospects indicates that the Maple Leaf Property shows potential for developing into a mineable deposit.

Anomalous copper, nickel, zinc and to a lesser extent cobalt and lead values were discovered in soils covering an area 300 metres in length along a road cut. This may only be a function of differing lithologies but should be investigated.

Respectfully Submitted,

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA J.C. FREEZE FELLOW

J.C. Freeze, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

COST STATEMENT

April 30 to May 3, 1990

Personnel:			
Prospector - Bill Dynes	2.00 days at	175.00	350.00
Assistant - Michael Pym	2.00 days at	150.00	300.00
Transportation:			
Truck Rental	4.00 days at	65.00	260.00
Truck Fuel			55.00
Mileage	429.00 km at	0.18	77.22
Zodiak Boat and Motor Rental	4.00 days at	90.00	360.00
Marine Fuel and Mix			16.25
Analytical:			
Soil Samples	41.00 samples at	11.00	451.00
Rock Samples	1.00 sample at	15.00	15.00
Support:			
Meals and Groceries			75.63
Ferries			55.00
Accommodation - Motel			124.20
Report Writing			
Geologist - J.C. Freeze	2.00 days at	250.00	500.00
Reproduction, Photocopies, Maps			50.00
	TOTAL COSTS		$ 2,689.30

Respectfully Submitted,

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
J.C. FREEZE
FELLOW

Joanne C. Freeze, F.G.A.C.

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME:	Freeze, J.C., (nee Ridley), F.G.A.C.
PROFESSION:	Consulting Geologist
EDUCATION:	1981 B. Sc. Geology - University of British Columbia
	1978 B.A. Geography - University of Western Ontario
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:	Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada
EXPERIENCE:	1987 - Present: Consulting Geologist with Stillwater Enterprises Ltd. Directing exploration programs and reviewing properties in Canada and U.S.A.
	1985 - 1986: Project Coordinator - Geologist with White Geophysical Inc. Coordinating mineral exploration projects involving geology, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling in B.C. and Yukon.
	1981 - 1985: Project Geologist with Mark Management Ltd. Hughes-Lang Group. Responsible for precious metals exploration programs involving geology, geochmistry, geophysics and diamond drilling in Western Canada.
	1979 - 1981: Summer and part-time Geologist involved with coal exploration in N.E. B.C. with Utah Mines Ltd.

APPENDIX I

Rock and Soil Geochemical Results

iPL
INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

R E P O R T   S U M M A R Y   Report:[9000318 R]

A N A L Y T I C A L   R E P O R T

Origin   Inception Date:[May 28, 1990]

Client:[	274	Canamera Geological Ltd.]
Contact:[		Bill Dynes]
Project:[	0	Warn Bay]
Amount/Type:[	42	Soil+Rock -Rock Reject Stored 3 Mon]
[		-Soil Reject Discarded]

Analytical Requisition

Geochemical:[None]
Assay:[Au (FA/AAS 20g)]   ICP:[30]
Comments:[None]

Delivery Information   Reporting Date:[Jun 01, 1990]

Principal Destination (Hardcopy,Fascimile,Invoice)

Company:[Canamera Geological Ltd.]
Address:[14 - 1155 Melville St.]
City/Province:[Vancouver, BC]
Country/Postal:[V6E 4C4]
Attention:[Bill Dynes]
Facsimile:[(604)685-6440]

Secondary Destination (Hardcopy)

Company:[ ]
Address:[ ]
City/Province:[ ]
Country/Postal:[ ]
Attention:[ ]
Facsimile:[ ]

2 data pages in this report.   Approved by: ____________

B.C. Certified Assayers

IPL CODE: 900601-12:57:35

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm
Warn Bay	Rock	10	0.1	0.52	<5	22	<2	>10.00	<0.1	26	63	127	>5.00	<3	0.03	3
0+00 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.2	3.50	20	<2	<2	0.16	0.2	9	35	45	4.20	<3	0.02	2
0+25 Byerst	Soil	10	<0.1	4.63	32	<2	<2	0.47	0.3	32	94	106	>5.00	<3	0.01	4
0+50 Byerst	Soil	5	0.1	2.87	10	<2	<2	0.45	0.2	29	80	108	>5.00	<3	0.02	3
0+75 Byerst	Soil	20	0.2	3.44	<5	12	<2	0.35	0.2	33	65	117	>5.00	<3	0.03	3
1+00 Byerst	Soil	5	0.1	3.89	<5	31	<2	0.29	0.4	31	61	122	>5.00	<3	0.03	5
1+25 Byerst	Soil	10	<0.1	4.83	21	44	<2	0.27	0.5	34	68	160	>5.00	7	0.02	4
1+50 Byerst	Soil	80	0.1	2.71	8	3	<2	0.42	0.1	24	72	69	>5.00	<3	0.02	2
1+75 Byerst	Soil	5	0.1	>5.00	5	16	<2	0.21	0.3	37	54	160	>5.00	3	0.02	7
2+00 Byerst	Soil	10	0.2	3.63	8	<2	<2	0.23	<0.1	25	73	89	>5.00	<3	0.02	2
2+25 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.2	>5.00	9	<2	<2	0.08	0.1	21	69	56	>5.00	<3	0.03	4
2+50 Byerst	Soil	10	0.1	>5.00	<5	<2	<2	0.11	0.4	29	76	91	>5.00	<3	0.02	3
2+75 Byerst	Soil	10	0.2	>5.00	<5	<2	<2	0.13	0.1	31	51	124	>5.00	<3	0.01	5
3+00 Byerst	Soil	40	0.2	>5.00	60	<2	<2	0.14	0.7	32	68	120	>5.00	3	0.03	5
3+25 Byerst	Soil	30	0.4	3.23	18	<2	<2	0.09	0.2	17	19	38	>5.00	<3	0.02	3
3+50 Byerst	Soil	20	0.1	>5.00	14	<2	<2	0.10	<0.1	13	22	48	>5.00	<3	0.03	2
3+75 Byerst	Soil	20	0.2	3.81	17	<2	<2	0.12	0.1	17	20	50	>5.00	<3	0.03	3
4+00 Byerst	Soil	5	0.3	>5.00	15	<2	<2	0.13	0.1	18	17	66	>5.00	<3	0.04	3
4+25 Byerst	Soil	15	0.2	4.47	9	25	<2	0.24	0.2	24	17	86	4.96	<3	0.04	4
4+50 Byerst	Soil	5	0.2	4.82	10	<2	<2	0.07	<0.1	14	14	51	4.95	<3	0.01	2
4+75 Byerst	Soil	50	0.2	>5.00	12	<2	<2	0.09	0.2	21	19	65	>5.00	<3	0.02	4
5+00 Byerst	Soil	100	0.2	>5.00	17	<2	<2	0.08	<0.1	21	20	45	>5.00	<3	0.02	5
5+25 Byerst	Soil	5	<0.1	>5.00	18	<2	<2	0.09	0.4	14	32	70	4.21	<3	0.01	3
5+50 Byerst	Soil	5	0.1	3.47	24	<2	<2	0.09	0.3	15	28	36	4.09	<3	0.01	3
5+75 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.1	4.42	12	<2	<2	0.08	<0.1	17	44	45	>5.00	<3	<0.01	2
6+00 Byerst	Soil	25	0.1	2.12	5	2	<2	0.73	0.3	16	29	72	3.66	<3	0.02	3
6+25 Byerst	Soil	40	0.1	>5.00	19	6	<2	0.19	0.3	22	31	83	4.54	<3	0.02	4
6+50 Byerst	Soil	10	0.1	2.67	7	<2	<2	0.62	0.2	19	33	90	4.09	<3	0.02	4
6+75 Byerst	Soil	20	0.1	3.99	12	3	<2	0.61	0.1	21	42	108	4.26	<3	0.02	5
7+00 Byerst	Soil	5	0.1	4.06	6	<2	<2	0.21	0.2	50	38	34	>5.00	<3	0.02	2
7+25 Byerst	Soil	5	0.1	3.86	21	12	<2	0.47	0.3	36	49	68	>5.00	4	0.02	5
7+50 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.1	>5.00	10	<2	<2	0.40	0.4	31	40	67	4.46	<3	0.02	4
7+75 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.1	>5.00	13	<2	<2	0.19	0.4	18	28	43	4.60	<3	0.01	5
8+00 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.3	3.76	15	<2	<2	0.25	0.6	17	34	42	4.55	<3	0.02	4
8+25 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.3	3.79	<5	<2	<2	0.19	0.2	8	25	24	3.11	<3	0.01	2
8+50 Byerst	Soil	5	0.2	>5.00	14	<2	<2	0.11	0.3	11	41	39	>5.00	3	0.03	6
8+75 Byerst	Soil	5	<0.1	>5.00	11	<2	<2	0.28	0.3	14	46	50	4.84	<3	0.01	2
9+00 Byerst	Soil	20	<0.1	4.82	<5	<2	<2	0.16	0.1	14	40	41	4.45	<3	0.02	5
9+25 Byerst	Soil	15	<0.1	3.23	12	4	<2	0.52	0.4	22	46	123	4.22	<3	0.03	4
Minimum Detection		5	0.1	0.01	5	2	2	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	2
Maximum Detection		10000	100.0	5.00	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10000.0	10000	10000	20000	5.00	10000	10.00	10000
Method		FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Sample Name	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
Warn Bay																
0+00 Byerst	2.98	1932	3	<0.01	39	0.03	5	<5	14	63	<10	<0.01	145	<5	74	<1
0+25 Byerst	0.42	164	5	0.01	12	0.03	6	<5	6	7	<10	0.08	175	<5	39	1
0+50 Byerst	1.34	1388	2	0.01	36	0.06	10	<5	8	18	<10	0.12	138	<5	90	1
0+75 Byerst	2.14	1107	1	0.02	37	0.09	34	5	6	22	<10	0.14	127	<5	77	<1
	1.93	1321	1	0.01	35	0.08	7	5	6	24	<10	0.14	139	<5	92	<1
1+00 Byerst	1.58	1382	1	0.01	31	0.07	8	<5	7	23	<10	0.12	134	<5	75	1
1+25 Byerst	1.92	1296	<1	0.01	40	0.06	9	10	8	20	<10	0.14	146	<5	91	<1
1+50 Byerst	1.69	984	1	0.01	29	0.09	18	<5	5	25	<10	0.15	128	<5	70	<1
1+75 Byerst	1.78	1567	1	0.01	37	0.14	18	9	13	18	<10	0.19	139	<5	91	1
2+00 Byerst	1.47	1145	1	0.01	30	0.11	16	<5	5	14	<10	0.12	125	<5	75	1
2+25 Byerst	0.65	817	1	<0.01	21	0.11	9	<5	10	6	10	0.19	180	<5	58	2
2+50 Byerst	0.96	1311	1	<0.01	27	0.19	7	7	12	10	<10	0.17	149	<5	78	3
2+75 Byerst	1.31	1580	1	<0.01	29	0.15	10	<5	9	11	<10	0.15	138	<5	92	1
3+00 Byerst	1.41	1263	1	0.02	29	0.15	12	11	12	12	<10	0.19	148	<5	87	2
3+25 Byerst	0.17	743	2	0.01	8	0.08	18	<5	3	5	<10	0.09	154	<5	47	1
3+50 Byerst	0.37	596	2	<0.01	9	0.11	17	<5	6	6	<10	0.09	138	<5	58	1
3+75 Byerst	0.50	662	2	<0.01	10	0.07	12	<5	5	8	<10	0.09	170	<5	76	<1
4+00 Byerst	0.33	1059	1	<0.01	9	0.09	10	<5	5	6	<10	0.11	169	<5	60	<1
4+25 Byerst	0.93	1301	1	0.01	15	0.09	52	<5	5	12	<10	0.08	116	<5	72	1
4+50 Byerst	0.44	459	1	0.01	10	0.08	11	<5	8	5	<10	0.07	139	<5	52	1
4+75 Byerst	0.62	1184	1	0.01	13	0.11	15	<5	9	6	<10	0.09	148	<5	68	1
5+00 Byerst	0.51	2210	1	0.01	13	0.23	27	<5	7	7	<10	0.10	135	<5	71	1
5+25 Byerst	0.45	800	<1	0.01	11	0.10	8	6	6	7	<10	0.14	113	<5	43	1
5+50 Byerst	0.62	650	<1	<0.01	11	0.04	7	7	6	13	<10	0.17	87	<5	58	1
5+75 Byerst	0.41	509	1	<0.01	13	0.05	10	<5	8	7	<10	0.21	118	<5	41	1
6+00 Byerst	1.14	480	1	0.03	14	0.10	6	<5	4	15	<10	0.10	114	<5	47	2
6+25 Byerst	1.16	756	2	0.01	18	0.10	6	6	8	11	<10	0.13	118	<5	66	1
6+50 Byerst	1.40	625	1	0.02	17	0.12	4	<5	5	14	<10	0.08	108	<5	59	2
6+75 Byerst	1.46	700	<1	0.02	20	0.15	3	6	7	14	<10	0.10	125	<5	60	3
7+00 Byerst	0.68	4574	5	0.01	15	0.05	7	5	6	7	<10	0.15	148	<5	83	<1
7+25 Byerst	1.63	2019	1	0.01	24	0.13	6	6	7	13	<10	0.11	133	<5	74	<1
7+50 Byerst	1.29	2088	1	0.02	18	0.15	6	<5	6	11	<10	0.10	118	<5	68	1
7+75 Byerst	0.88	655	1	0.01	14	0.09	7	11	7	6	<10	0.21	133	<5	55	2
8+00 Byerst	0.82	779	<1	0.01	14	0.10	5	7	4	7	<10	0.13	142	<5	56	1
8+25 Byerst	0.35	151	1	0.01	7	0.04	8	<5	4	5	<10	0.14	125	<5	33	1
8+50 Byerst	0.37	157	<1	<0.01	12	0.06	4	9	8	4	<10	0.18	171	<5	43	3
8+75 Byerst	0.82	349	1	0.02	15	0.08	5	8	8	8	<10	0.15	145	<5	46	3
9+00 Byerst	1.06	367	1	0.01	16	0.05	5	5	7	5	<10	0.14	111	<5	47	1
9+25 Byerst	1.70	669	<1	0.02	25	0.11	2	5	6	13	<10	0.10	117	<5	57	3
Minimum Detection	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	5	1	1	10	0.01	5	5	1	1
Maximum Detection	10.00	10000	1000	5.00	10000	5.00	20000	1000	10000	10000	1000	1.00	10000	1000	20000	10000
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

-- = Not Analysed unr = Not Requested ins = Insufficient Sample

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Report: 9000318 R   Canamera Geological Ltd.   Project: Warn Bay

Sample Name	Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm
9+50 Byerst	Soil	40	0.5	4.24	11	<2	<2	0.21	0.2	16	41	39	>5.00	<3	0.01	2
9+75 Byerst	Soil	<5	0.2	3.24	5	<2	<2	0.12	0.2	10	38	21	>5.00	<3	0.01	<2
10+00 Byerst	Soil	30	0.1	4.70	<5	<2	<2	0.21	0.1	15	39	42	>5.00	<3	0.02	3
Minimum Detection		5	0.1	0.01	5	2	2	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	2
Maximum Detection		10000	100.0	5.00	10000	10000	10000	10.00	10000.0	10000	10000	20000	5.00	10000	10.00	10000
Method		FA/AAS	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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Sample Name	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
9+50 Byerst	0.64	338	1	0.09	13	0.05	9	<5	5	8	<10	0.14	153	<5	65	1
9+75 Byerst	0.30	154	2	0.02	9	0.03	10	<5	5	5	<10	0.17	225	<5	29	1
10+00 Byerst	1.06	373	1	0.01	19	0.07	6	<5	6	6	<10	0.13	108	<5	61	1
Minimum Detection	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	5	1	1	10	0.01	5	5	1	1
Maximum Detection	10.00	10000	1000	5.00	10000	5.00	20000	1000	10000	10000	1000	1.00	10000	1000	20000	10000
Method	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

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