ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 91.10.30

ASSESSMENT REPORT 20423 MINING DIVISION: Atlin

PROPERTY: Tulsequah
LOCATION: LAT 58 36 00 LONG 133 29 00
UTM 08 6496299 588143
NTS 104K12E
CLAIM(S): RNG,BR
OPERATOR(S): Dominion Explorers
AUTHOR(S): Abolins, U.
REPORT YEAR: 1990, 30 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Antimony
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Stuhini Group,Stibnite,Pyrite,Arsenopyrite,Quartzites Phyllites
WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical
META 9 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:100
RELATED
REPORTS: 17051
MINFILE: 104K 023

ASSESSMENT REPORT

for work performed on the

BR/RNG MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

Tulsequah Property
Stuhini Creek, Tulsequah Area

58°36'N, 133°30'E
Atlin Mining Division

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

U. Abolins, October 1990

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MAPS AND FIGURES

1. Introduction

This report was prepared by Dominion Explorers Inc. to summarize and evaluate the potential of the Company's BR and RNG antimony claims in Northwestern British Columbia.

Data for the report was obtained from previous operators and our work between 1987 to 1990. The Durham Mine at Lake George, New Brunswick ran a floatation/cleaner test on high grade stibnite samples collected from the Anty Vein.

2. Summary and Conclusions

The Durham Mine floatation tests indicate that a fairly clean saleable concentrate can be produced from the Anty Vein stibnite. The arsenic content is slightly higher than desired but this may be due to the arsenopyritetiferous sediments hosting the stibnite lenses and not the stibnite itself.

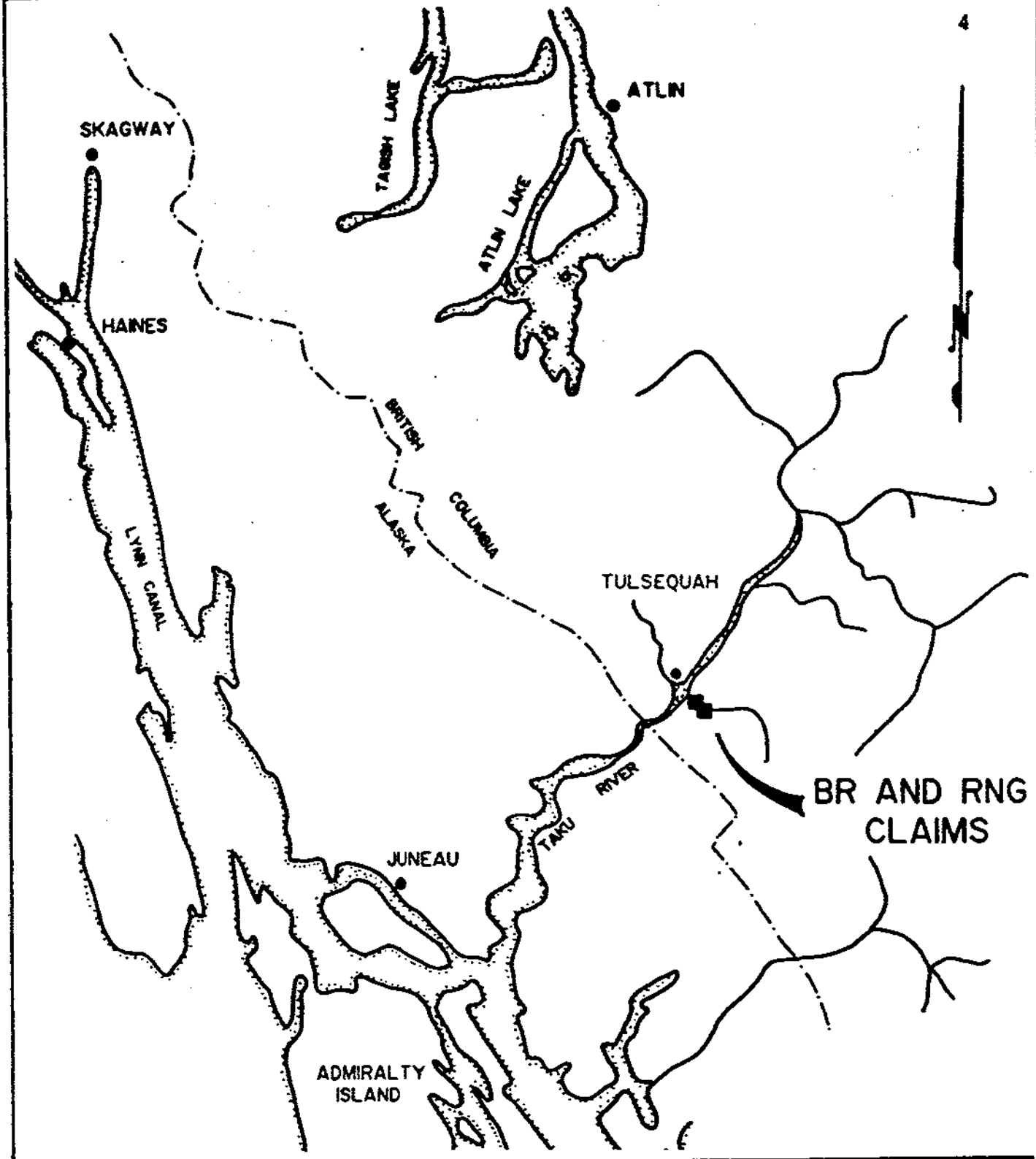
The reconnaissance survey shows that there is good potential on the claims for polymetallic sulphides such as found at the Cominco Ltd. and Redfern Resources Ltd. deposit. Previous work and present work has shown that soil sampling and geological prospecting is the best approach for extending known mineralization and for looking for new mineralization whether it be stibnite or chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

A program of soil sampling and geological prospecting-mapping on a prepared grid system is warranted. The search for additional stibnite of course is tempered by poor markets, but the lack of known mineable reserves in the western world should offset any negative tendencies.

3. Location and Access

The Tulsequah Property, comprised of claims RNG and BR, each consisting of 20 units are located in the Tulsequah area immediately to the east of the junction of the Taku River, Tulsequah River and Stuhini Creek. The claims are approximately at 58°36'N latitude and 133°30W longitude and straddle map sheets 104K12 and 104K11 in the Atlin Mining Division. The two claims cover an area on either side of Stuhini Creek from the mouth to a point approximately 5 km upstream. The junction of Stuhini Creek and Taku River is approximately 100 km south of Atlin, British Columbia. The nearest community is Juneau, Alaska approximately 30 km to the southwest.

Access to the area is by boat from Juneau, Alaska or by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. A gravel landing strip is situated on Tulsequah River's west bank 5 km upstream from the junction with the Taku River. During high water, fixed wing float planes may land on the Taku River. Access on the claims is by foot or helicopter.



DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

TULSEQUAH RIVER PROJECT

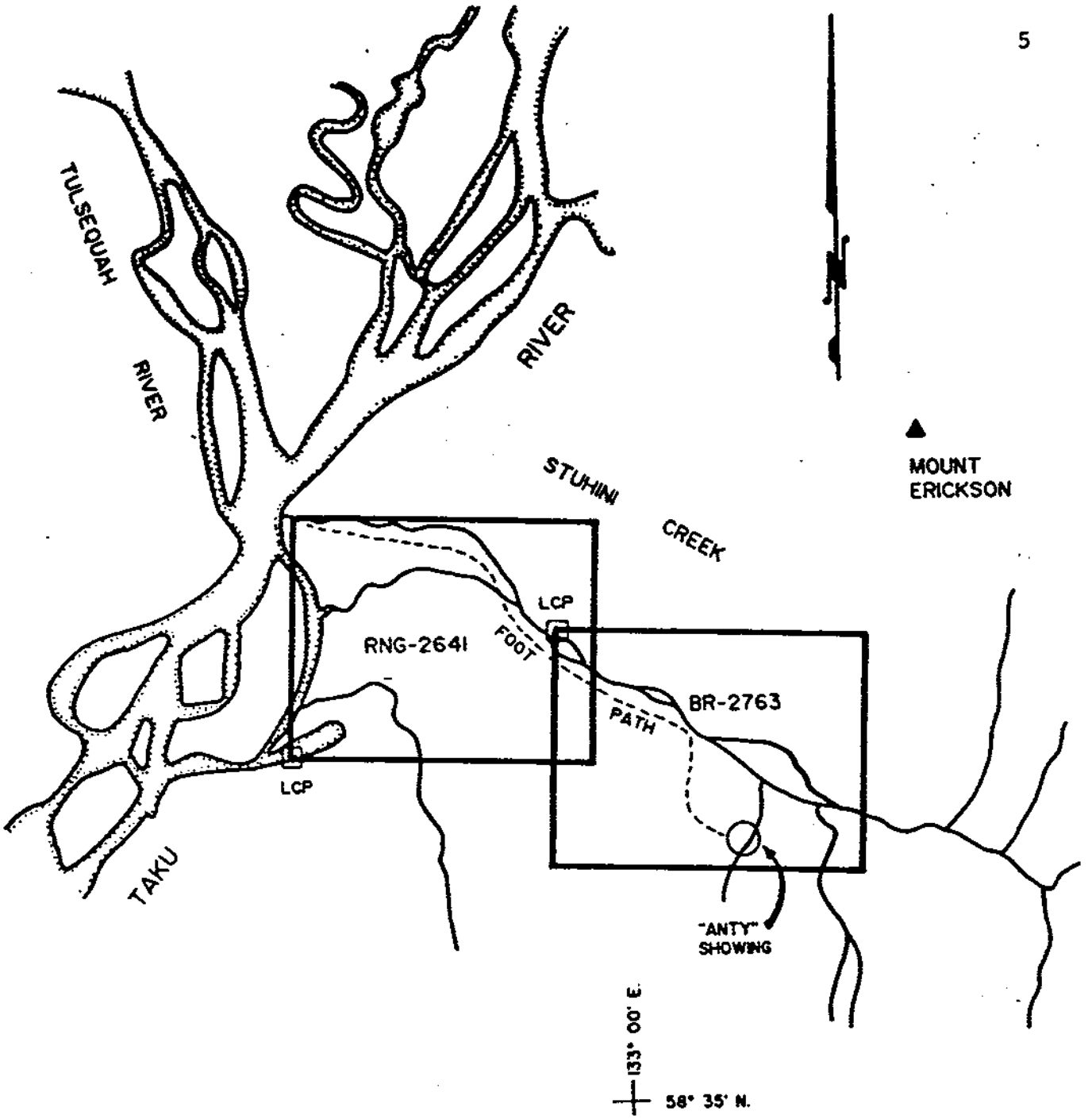
TULSEQUAH & TAKU RIVER AREA, B.C. N.T.S. 104K/11

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

RNG - 2641, BR - 2763

Drawn by: REO Oct./'90

Figure No. 1



1000 500 0 1000 METRES

SCALE

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

TULSEQUAH RIVER PROJECT

TULSEQUAH & TAKU RIVER AREA, B.C. N.T.S. 104K/11

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

RNG - 2641, BR - 2763

Drawn by: REO Oct./'90

Figure No. 2

4. Property

The property consists of two adjoining claims, each comprised of 20 units measuring 500 x 500 meters per unit. The claims are designated as RNG and BR. Both claims were located by Bradley T. White as agent for Dominion Explorers Inc. and were registered with the gold commissioner in Atlin, British Columbia. Dominion Explorers Inc. holds a 100% interest in the claims.

Claim Name	L.C.P. Tag No.	Record No.	Recording Date
RNG	28824	2641	June 24, 1986
BR	28853	2763	Nov. 19, 1986

5. Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Access within the claim group is hampered by extreme variations in topography and thick vegetation. Elevations in the immediate area range from 25 to 1,825 meters above sea level. On the property itself, elevations range from 25 to 750 meters.

Tree line in the area is roughly at 800 meters so that the property is entirely covered by vegetation characteristic of west coast rain forest. The sides of hills exhibit lush growths of large spruce, balsam and hemlock with thick undergrowths of alders and devil's club. This thick cover is broken only by precipitous cliff faces and steep gullies subject to frequent rock and snow slides. Valley floors on the other hand exhibit growths of large cottonwoods, birch, aspen and willow with heavy undergrowths of a vast variety of bush and shrubs such as alders, scrub maple, blackberry and elderberry. Outcrops are very sparse on the claims, generally less that 5%.

The area receives a generous amount of precipitation due to warm, moisture-laden Pacific winds. Typical yearly averages for the area range between 200 to 400 cm. total precipitation with as much as 75% of that falling as snow during winter months. Due to the abundance of moisture and steep valley walls, low cloud or fog is present a good 50% of the summer period.

6. History

The Tulsequah-Taku area has been actively prospected in the past for a variety of minerals. It has seen three producing mines: Polaris-Taku, Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull. It now appears that the area will see producers again in the near future as Cominco/Redfern are presently developing a deposit at the old Tulsequah Chief Mine where reserves are announced at 5.8 million tons of 1.6% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 7.0% Zn, 0.08 oz. Au and 2.9 oz. Ag per ton and Suntac Minerals Corporation reports a deposit of 1.4 million tons at a grade of 0.38 oz. Au/ton some 3 km to the south.

Stibnite was first discovered on the south bank of Stuhini Creek by Leta Exploration in 1944 and appears to coincide with the Anty Vein on the BR claim.

The prospect as restaked by C. McNeil in 1965 and apparently some 16 trenches were blasted on the showings. Samples were reported to assay between 0.10 and 40.38% Sb. In 1966, he optioned these claims jointly to Homestake Mineral Development Company and New Taku Mines Limited. In 1967, Homestake mapped and sampled the trenches as part of a reconnaissance program. The claims were then allowed to lapse.

In 1986, Dominion Explorers Inc. acquired the ground by staking. A program of trench rehabilitation and sampling was carried out in 1987. During the later part of 1989 and early 1990, a lab test to determine the floatability of the Tulsequah stibnite samples in a rougher/scavenger floatation and to determine whether or not the rougher/scavenger concentrate could be cleaned to produce a saleable product was conducted by Dominion's Durham Mine at Lake George, New Brunswick. As well in September 1990, a small geological/silt sampling program was conducted on the Tulsequah property in order to ascertain the feasibility of silt sampling in glacial streams and to look at the possibility of polymetallic mineralization in light of the recent activity of Cominco/Redfern and Suntac.

7. General Geology

The Tulsequah area was mapped on a regional scale by F.A. Kerr and is described in G.S.C. Memoir 248 published in 1948. The area is underlain by Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group which occur in the Intermontaine Belt on the eastern flank of the Batholith Coast Belt. The Stuhini Group consists of a sequence of greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone, andesite and basaltic rocks which generally trend NW-SE and measure some 10,000 feet in thickness. The Stuhini Group is underlain to the west by a sequence of Lower Triassic clastic sediments with intercalated volcanic rocks and overlain to the NE by Upper Triassic carbonate and clastic sediments of the Sinwa Formation, Lower Jurassic clastic sediments of the Takwahoni Formation and a thick sequence of Lower Jurassic clastic sediments of the Inklin Formation. The Stuhini rocks are cut by numerous batholitic intrusions of the Coast Belt, ranging from quartz-feldspar porphyry to quartz monzonite in composition. Kerr's map indicates that a thin finger of "pre-Permian" rock also underlines the property. This vaguely classified rock is characterized as a series of quartz-mica schists, quartzites, argillites and slates, which is mainly meta-sedimentary but may be at least partially meta-volcanic (andesite?). White and Bucholz (Homestake 1967) suggest that this finger of pre-Permian material is actually more extensive and underlies the area of the Anty Vein. They cite the following as evidence; similarity of pre-Permian schists near Polaris-Taku Mine to rocks in Stuhini valley, difference of the Anty showing with type of mineral deposits normally associated with the Stuhini Group, and a greater degree of regional metamorphism indicating earlier age than Upper Triassic.

Structurally, the area is dominated by two regional fault sets. The Taku Set trends northwest while the Tulsequah Set trends northeast. Stuhini Valley roughly parallels a synclinorium which exhibits southeast plunging minor drag folds.

8. 1987 Exploration Program

8.1 Introduction

Between November 7 and 13, 1987, a three-man crew performed a sampling program on the BR claim block. The main objective of the program was to rehabilitate and resample a number of old hand trenches on the Anty showing. A small soil sampling survey and some reconnaissance mapping were also planned. The crew was successful at locating, mapping and sampling a number of trenches. A thick covering of fresh snow prevented soil sampling and effective reconnaissance mapping.

8.2 Geology

The Anty showing occurs within a zone of shearing which strikes roughly southeast and dips gently southwest. This shear zone has a strike length of at least 75 m and is no less than 10 m across its width at surface. A total of 16 pits and trenches were completed within the shear zone in 1965.

This area was mapped at a scale of 1:100 as shown in Figure 3 (back folder). Mapping was limited to locating the trenches and measuring the attitude of mineralized intervals, faults and fractures. A complete structural study is beyond the scope of this report as the primary mandate of the work was to resample the mineralization.

However, several structural trends are apparent in the attitudes of the numerous faults and fractures observed. The first and most consistent trend roughly parallels Anty Creek and varies from 000° to 030° strike. Dips on the trend range from near vertical to 45° in an east to southeast direction. The second trend is less apparent, strikes roughly at 100°, and dips from near vertical to 60° in a northerly direction. Both of these systems crosscut, truncate and form contacts for

mineralized intervals. Intense folding is evidenced by numerous minor drag folds. Although no measurements were taken, it was noted that these folds plunge in a general southerly direction. In some instances, mineralization appears to be influenced by folding.

Mineralization various from massive sulfides to coarse disseminated sulfides within a gangue of breccia or stockwork grungy quartzite. The major sulfide is stibnite, accounting for roughly 90% of total sulfides. Pyrite and possibly arsenopyrite make up the remaining 10%. The abrupt, discontinuous nature of the mineralization reflects a close association with the complex structure of the host rock.

The host rock various between argillacious phyllites to grey, dirty quartzites. Some narrow zones, usually associated with intense folding, show gneissic (banded) textures. The rock is generally very durable and competent forming steep, abrupt outcrops.

8.3 Sampling

Nine trenches were located and mucked out to a point suitable for mapping and sampling. White and Bucholz (1967) show some 15 trenches and pits on their maps. Some of these have obviously been filled in and obscured by heavy vegetation and slide material. On some trench walls, masses of moss up to 30 cm thick had accumulated.

The total of 32 rock samples were collected, numbered and placed in plastic sample bags. An effort was made to obtain true widths across all sampling intervals; in some cases, however, sampling in this manner was not possible due to poor exposure or complex structure of the mineralized interval.

The samples were sent to Dominion Explorers' Durham Mines Division in New Brunswick for analysis. All samples were run for antimony and lead. A few selected samples were also assayed for gold and silver.

Sample locations, widths, descriptions and assay values obtained for each sample are summarized as follows:

Trench No.	Sample No.	Width (m)	Description	% Sb	% Pb	AU oz/ton	AG oz/ton
A	1	0.4	Sheared argillite with disseminated stibnite	1.24	.030		
	2	0.55	HW to min. zn. - sheared argillite	0.21	.005		
	3	0.64	Massive stibnite	5.95	.045	.001	.035
B	4	0.54	Grungy broken quartzite with minor disseminated stibnite	0.13	.004	.002	.034
C	5	0.98	Broken rusty quartzite with minor stibnite	0.88	.010		
D	6	0.28	Stockwork quartzite with minor stibnite	0.90	.011		
	7	0.16	Stockwork with blebs of stibnite	4.45	.024		
	8	0.30	Massive fine crystalline stibnite	13.80	.061		
	9	0.26	Ditto	2.25	.006		
	10	0.58	Ditto	11.80	.044		
	11	0.60	Stockwork with blebs of stibnite	3.91	.018		
	12	0.50	HW to min. zn. - deformed argillite	0.24	.004		
	13	0.65	Ditto	1.48	.011		
	14	0.80	FW to min. zn. - sheared argillite	1.02	.013		
E	15	0.30	Massive stibnite with quartz selvages	6.89	.027		
	16	0.50	FW to min. zn. - sheared argillite	0.10	.003		
F	17	0.65	Ditto	0.48	.004		
	18	0.42	Massive stibnite with disseminated pyrite on HW	8.04	.006		
	19	0.75	Massive stibnite	10.40	.007		
G	20	0.29	Grey to white sheared quartzite with 2% disseminated py	0.07	.002		
	21	0.45+	Massive stibnite	8.53	.017		
H	22	0.76	FW vein-stockwork with clots of massive stibnite	8.74	.002		0.38
	23	0.76	Ditto	25.30	.013		
	24	0.60	Ditto	7.99	.029		
	25	1.00	HW to min. zn. - sheared, deformed argillite	0.11	.029		
	26	0.88	HW vein - stockwork with clots of massive stibnite	4.50	.010		
	27	0.93	FW vein - ditto	4.92	.018		
	28	0.80	FW vein - massive stibnite	12.60	.011	.001	0.31
	29	0.80	HW vein - ditto	14.8	.026		
	30	0.60	FW vein + FW - massive stibnite + argillite	3.45	.013		
	31	0.38	HW vein - massive stibnite	27.9	.007		
I	32	0.65	Grey to white quartzite with clots of massive stibnite	16.2	.055		

9. 1990 Exploration Program

9.1 Dominion Explorers Inc., Durham Mine Division
Lab Float Test on Tulsequah

Purpose of the lab test was to determine the floatability of the Tulsequah ore samples in a rougher/scavenger floatation, and to determine whether or not the rougher/scavenger concentrate could be cleaned to produce a saleable product.

Nine ore samples marked H23, H24, H26, H27, H28, H29, H30 and H31 were individually crushed to minus ¼" in a laboratory jaw crusher. A portion of each sample was used to compile two 2,000 gram samples for floatation bench testing. Each sample portion was weighted according to individual trench footage indicated. The calculated composite assay of the ore samples used was 11.1% Sb and 1.12% As.

Each 2,000 gram sample was alternately dry ground in a Laboratory ball mill and screened on a 140 MESH (206 Micron) 8" Tylor screen until a final product of 90% passing 140 MESH was achieved.

Bench floatation was performed using a Denver lab scale floatation machine. Each 2,000 gram (nominally) sample was floated to produce first a rougher and then a scavenger concentrate. These two concentrates were individually weighed and sampled and then recombined to provide feed for the cleaning stages.

The first cleaner concentrate was produced and this concentrate was then cleaned one more time. First cleaner tail as well as 2nd cleaner concentrate and tail were dried, weighted, sampled and assayed for antimony and arsenic content. Both second cleaner concentrates were assayed for Selenium as well.

Grinding and screening was done at Mineral Resources Lab in Fredericton by Dominion Explorers personnel. Assaying was done by K-F Laboratories in Fredericton.

Discrepancies in metal balance weights are attributable to product weighing. Assays are believed to be accurate. In test No. 1, the rougher concentrate, rougher tail, scavenger concentrate, scavenger tail, 1st cleaner tail, 2nd cleaner concentrate and 2nd cleaner tail are assayed values. In test No. 2 the rougher feed, concentrate and tail, the scavenger feed, concentrate and tail, the 1st cleaner tail, and the 2nd cleaner concentrate and tail are assayed values.

TULSAQUAH

Test No. 1

PURPOSE: To determine floatability of Tulsequah Ore from trench samples and to produce a saleable grade concentrate.

PROCEDURE: As outlined below.

FEED: 2,000 grams representing Tulsequah samples H23, H24, H26, H27, H28, H29, H30 and H31.

GRIND: 91.4% passing 106 Micron.

CONDITIONS: Rougher Floatation 35% solids/WT.

STAGE	Reagents, Lbs per Ton			Time, Minutes			
	Activator	Collector	Frother	Grind	Condition	Froth	Ph
Grind				91.4% - 106 M	-------	---	-
Rougher	1.0	0.06	0.06	-----	1	5	6.8
Scavenger	0.5	0.03	0.03	-----	1	5	-
1st Cleaner	0.001	0.0002	-----	-----	1	5	6.5
2nd Cleaner	-------	-------	-----	-----	-------	3	6.5

TEST NO. 1

METALURGICAL RESULTS: Rougher/Scavenger

PRODUCT	WEIGHT		ASSAY		METAL UNITS		% DISTRIBUTION	
	GMS	%	%Sb	%As	Sb	As	Sb	As
Rougher Feed	1,903	100%	11.1%	1.25%	211.2	23.8	100%	100%
Rougher Conc.	326.6	17.2%	53.3%	1.28%	174.1	4.2	82.4%	17.6%
Rougher Tail	1,576.4	82.8%	2.3%	1.10%	36.3	17.4	17.2%	73.1%
Scavenger Feed	1,559.7	100%	2.3%	1.10%	35.9	17.2	100%	100%
Scavenger Conc.	147.4	9.4%	14.2%	4.60%	20.9	6.8	58.2%	39.5%
Scavenger Tail	1,412.3	90.6%	1.19%	0.82%	16.8	11.6	46.8%	67.4%
Ro. Conc. plus Scavenger Conc.	-----	---	43.0%	2.43%	195.0	11.0	92.3%	46.2%

TEST NO. 1

METALURGICAL RESULTS: Cleaning

PRODUCT	WEIGHT		ASSAY		METAL UNITS		% DISTRIBUTION	
	GMS	%	%Sb	%As	Sb	As	Sb	As
1st Cleaner Feed	453.6	100%	43.0%	2.43%	195.0	11.0	100%	100%
1st Cleaner Conc.	236.7	52.2%	63.8%	0.84%	151.0	2.0	77.4%	18.2%
1st Cleaner Tail	216.9	47.8%	20.3%	4.17%	44.0	9.0	22.6%	81.8%
2nd Cleaner Feed	236.7	---	63.8%	0.84	151.0	2.0	----	-----
2nd Cleaner Conc.	123.3	52.1%	67.7%	0.22	83.5	0.3	55.3%	15.0%
2nd Cleaner Tail	113.4	47.9%	49.6%	1.49	56.2	1.7	37.2%	85.0%
Single Cleaning	-----	---	63.8%	0.84%	-----	----	71.5%	8.4%
Double Cleaning	-----	---	67.7%	0.22%	-----	----	39.5%	1.3%

OBSERVATIONS (Visual):

Rougher Flotation -	Very rich froth, heavy mineralization during the first 2 minutes of float. Changed to larger bubbles thereafter with not much weight but good colour maintained.
Scavenger Flotation -	Very slimy first part of float, using minimum air to control float. Froth remained dirty throughout with some antimony coloration evident.
1st Cleaner Flotation -	Slow to start producing froth. Most concentrate was floated off during the first 2 minutes. Light mineralization thereafter to end of float.
2nd Cleaner Flotation -	Froth rich and very good colour. Most flotation within first minute but colour remained good throughout. Not much recovery last two minutes.

TULSEQUAH

TEST NO. 2

PURPOSE: To repeat Test No. 1
PROCEDURE: As outlined below
FEED: As Test No. 1
GRIND: 89.9% passing 106 Micron
CONDITIONS: Rougher Floatation 35% solids WT.

STAGE	Reagents, Lbs per Ton			Time, Minutes			
	Activator	Collector	Frother	Grind	Condition	Froth	Ph
Grind	-------	----	-----	89.9% - 106 M	-----	---	--
Rougher	1.0	0.06	0.06	-----	1	5	6.8
Scavenger	0.5	0.03	0.03	-----	1	5	---
1st Cleaner	0.001	0.0002	----	-----	1	5	6.5
2nd Cleaner	-------	----	----	-----	-----	3	---

TEST NO. 2

METALURGICAL RESULTS: Rougher/Scavenger

PRODUCT	WEIGHT		ASSAY		METAL UNITS		% DISTRIBUTION	
	GMS	%	%Sb	%As	Sb	As	Sb	As
Rougher Feed	1,885.6	100%	11.4%	1.12%	215.0	21.1	100%	100%
Rougher Conc.	373.3	19.5%	49.4%	1.56%	184.4	5.8	85.8%	27.5%
Rougher Tail	1,512.3	80.5%	2.01%	0.98%	30.4	14.8	14.1%	70.0%
Scavenger Feed	1,484.3	100%	2.01%	0.98%	29.8	14.5	100%	100%
Scavenger Conc.	173.6	11.2%	8.57%	3.10%	14.9	5.4	67.1%	37.2%
Scavenger Tail	1,310.7	88.8%	1.08%	0.79%	14.2	10.4	47.7%	71.7%
Ro. Conc. plus Scavenger Conc.	-----	---	38.1%	2.14%	-----	----	92.7%	53.1%

TEST NO. 2

METALURGICAL RESULTS: Cleaning

PRODUCT	WEIGHT		ASSAY		METAL UNITS		% DISTRIBUTION	
	GMS	%	%Sb	%As	Sb	As	Sb	As
1st Cleaner Feed	522.8	100%	38.1%	2.14%	199.2%	11.2	100%	100%
1st Cleaner Conc.	223.3	42.7%	62.8%	0.99%	140.2	2.2	70.4%	19.6%
1st Cleaner Tail	299.5	57.3%	19.7%	3.02%	59.0	9.0	29.6%	80.4%
2nd Cleaner Feed	223.3	100%	62.8%	0.99%	140.2	2.2	100%	100%
2nd Cleaner Conc.	140.0	62.7%	67.2%	0.23%	94.1	0.32	67.1%	14.5%
2nd Cleaner Tail	83.3	37.3%	45.4%	2.20%	37.8	1.83	27.0%	82.8%
Single Cleaning	-----	---	62.8%	0.99%	-----	----	65.2%	10.4%
Double Cleaning	-----	---	67.2%	0.23%	-----	----	43.8%	1.5%

OBSERVATIONS (Visual):

Rougher Flotation - Very rich froth, heavy mineralization during the first 2 minutes of float. Changed to larger bubbles thereafter with not much weight but good colour maintained.

Scavenger Flotation - Very slimy first part of float, using minimum air to control float. Froth remained dirty throughout with some antimony coloration evident.

1st Cleaner Flotation - Slow to start producing froth. Most concentrate was floated off during the first 2 minutes. Light mineralization thereafter to end of float.

2nd Cleaner Flotation - Froth rich and very good colour. Most flotation within first minute but colour remained good throughout. Not much recovery last two minutes.

Discussion

Bench testing of Tulsaquah ore from trench samples indicates gold floatability. Arsenic rejection was quite reasonable in each unit operation even without the use of any specific depressants. Final concentrate was high grade at 67% Sb. Rougher/Scavenger recovery was good but cleaner recovery was low as was overall metal to concentrate.

The sample feed grade was rather high from a practicality point of view. Antimony dilution to 4% Sb would have resulted in a corresponding dilution of feed arsenic to 0.4% As. Arsenic percentage distribution to rougher/scavenger concentrate would then be correspondingly reduced. This would allow much more vigorous recovery efforts towards antimony in the cleaner concentrates without loss of grade or excessive arsenic contamination. During this testwork, floatation was not complete when the experiment time limits had been achieved. Additional reagents could have been stage added to improve metal recovery had this been the intent of the testwork.

Any further testing efforts should be directed toward cycle testing to determine grade/recovery relationships and arsenic distribution.

9.2 Field Work

Due to the renewed exploration activity in the Tulsequah area and the positive floatation tests on the Anty Vein stibnite, it was decided to spend several days at Tulsequah on a geological/geochemical reconnaissance survey. The reconnaissance geology survey was conducted to search for favourable geology which might host polymetallic sulphides such as found at the Cominco/Redfern property. the

reconnaissance geochemical silt survey was run to check on the possibility of locating indicator streams. No soil sampling was done at this time as the survey by J. Buchholz for Homestake Minerals in 1967 showed the method to be very effective for locating antimony mineralization.

During the course of the work, sulphide-bearing float was found on the steep western edge of the Stuhini Valley. the sulphides consisting of stringers and patches of pyrite, pyrrhotite and with some sphalerite boxwork occurred in a siliceous and altered metasediment. No outcrop could be found in the immediate vicinity. The weather during the work period and prior to that had been very rainy and as such all the streams were in torrential flow.

The rock sample assays verified the presence of the sphalerite mineralization and its polymetallic associations. The silt sample assay results were anomalous but inconclusive, probably due to the stream flooding and lack of a larger sample base.

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

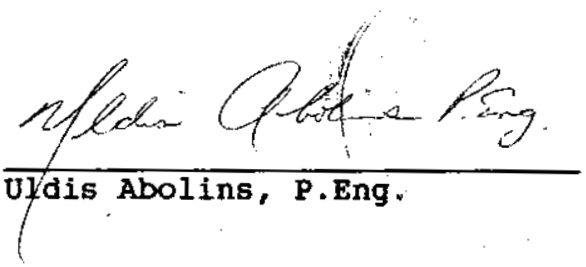
I, Uldis Abolins, of the City of North York, Municipality of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, hereby certify as follows:

1. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of Quebec and Ontario and reside at 340 Burnett Avenue, Willowdale-North York, Ontario;

2. That I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering;

3. That I have practised my profession since graduation in 1967; and

4. That I am employed in the capacity as Vice-President, Exploration by Landmark Corporation of which Dominion Explorers Inc. is the mineral/mining arm.



Uldis Abolins, P.Eng.

October 31, 1990

APPENDIX 2

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 2-OCT-90

REPORT: V90-36264.0 | PROJECT: NONE GIVEN | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS Au 30g PPB
S1 FE-01	
S1 FE-02	
S1 FE-03	
S1 FE-04	
S1 FE-05	
S1 FW-01	
S1 FW-02	
S1 S5-01	
S1 S5-02	
S1 S5-03	
S1 S5-04	
S1 S5-05	
S1 S5-06	
S1 S5-07	
S1 S5-08	
S1 T-1A	<5
S1 T-1B	<5
S1 T-1C	<5
S1 T-1D	6
S1 T-1E	7
S1 T-2A	<5
S1 T-2B	16
S1 T-2C	<5
S1 T-3A	<5
S1 T-3B1	<5
S1 T-3B2	<5
S1 T-4A	<5
S1 T-4B	19
S1 T-4C	9
R2 F-01	
R2 S-1	
R2 S-2	
R2 S-3	
R2 S-4	
R2 S-5	
R2 S-6	
R2 TU-01	73
R2 TU-02	23
R2 TU-03	22
R2 TU-04	49
R2 TU-05	12

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM
S1 FE-01												
S1 FE-02												
S1 FE-03												
S1 FE-04												
S1 FE-05												
S1 FW-01												
S1 FW-02												
S1 S5-01												
S1 S5-02												
S1 S5-03												
S1 S5-04												
S1 S5-05												
S1 S5-06												
S1 S5-07												
S1 S5-08												
S1 T-1A												
S1 T-1B												
S1 T-1C												
S1 T-1D												
S1 T-1E												
S1 T-2A												
S1 T-2B												
S1 T-2C												
S1 T-3A												
S1 T-3B1												
S1 T-3B2												
S1 T-4A												
S1 T-4B												
S1 T-4C												
R2 F-01												
R2 S-1												
R2 S-2												
R2 S-3												
R2 S-4												
R2 S-5												
R2 S-6												
R2 TU-01		0.7	201	20	6597	19	36	27	55	9	83	<5
R2 TU-02		1.0	118	162	208	3	32	33	<1	<5	105	<5
R2 TU-03		1.0	142	31	216	23	83	38	<1	<5	37	<5

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Fe PCT	Mn PCT	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM	Al PCT	Mg PCT
S1 FE-01												
S1 FE-02												
S1 FE-03												
S1 FE-04												
S1 FE-05												
S1 FW-01												
S1 FW-02												
S1 S5-01												
S1 S5-02												
S1 S5-03												
S1 S5-04												
S1 S5-05												
S1 S5-06												
S1 S5-07												
S1 S5-08												
S1 T-1A												
S1 T-1B												
S1 T-1C												
S1 T-1D												
S1 T-1E												
S1 T-2A												
S1 T-2B												
S1 T-2C												
S1 T-3A												
S1 T-3B1												
S1 T-3B2												
S1 T-4A												
S1 T-4B												
S1 T-4C												
R2 F-01												
R2 S-1												
R2 S-2												
R2 S-3												
R2 S-4												
R2 S-5												
R2 S-6												
R2 TU-01		2.08	0.02	<10	5	49	80	<20	<10	4	0.36	0.36
R2 TU-02		5.62	0.04	<10	8	67	92	<20	<10	2	2.13	1.56
R2 TU-03		6.40	0.02	<10	25	94	64	<20	<10	1	0.81	0.74

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PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Sb PPM
S1 FE-01										
S1 FE-02										
S1 FE-03										
S1 FE-04										
S1 FE-05										
S1 FW-01										
S1 FW-02										
S1 S5-01										
S1 S5-02										
S1 S5-03										
S1 S5-04										
S1 S5-05										
S1 S5-06										
S1 S5-07										
S1 S5-08										
S1 T-1A							77	9	67	6.9
S1 T-1B							91	10	79	6.9
S1 T-1C							80	8	68	6.8
S1 T-1D							75	7	64	6.2
S1 T-1E							94	10	81	6.0
S1 T-2A							64	4	39	4.7
S1 T-2B							57	5	33	5.0
S1 T-2C							64	6	44	5.4
S1 T-3A							69	9	96	4.4
S1 T-3B1							43	9	101	1.8
S1 T-3B2							57	5	43	5.0
S1 T-4A							33	12	67	4.4
S1 T-4B							34	19	68	4.7
S1 T-4C							28	12	68	4.1
R2 F-01										
R2 S-1										
R2 S-2										
R2 S-3										
R2 S-4										
R2 S-5										
R2 S-6										
R2 TU-01		0.70	<0.05	<0.05	4	8				
R2 TU-02		2.57	<0.05	<0.05	15	9				
R2 TU-03		0.64	0.06	0.09	20	5				

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V90-36264.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: U. ABOLINS
DATE PRINTED: 2-OCT-90

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au 30g Gold 30 grams	41	5 PPB	Fire-Assay	Fire Assay AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOILS	29	1 -80	29	DRY, SIEVE -80	29
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	12	2 -150	12	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	12

REMARKS: THE FOLLOWING SAMPLES WERE ANALYZED FOR AU
IN DUPLICATE:

S-5: 718 PPB AU
S-6: 141 PPB AU
~~TU-01: 49 PPB AU~~

ASSAY OF HIGH Au TO FOLLOW ON V90-36264.6

REPORT COPIES TO: DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

INVOICE TO: DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

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ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag	Silver	10	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
2	Cu	Copper	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	Pb	Lead	10	2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Zn	Zinc	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Mo	Molybdenum	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Ni	Nickel	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Co	Cobalt	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Cd	Cadmium	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Bi	Bismuth	10	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	As	Arsenic	10	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	Sb	Antimony	10	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	Fe	Iron	10	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	Mn	Manganese	10	0.01 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
14	Te	Tellurium	10	10 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Ba	Barium	10	5 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Cr	Chromium	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	V	Vanadium	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Sn	Tin	10	20 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	W	Tungsten	10	10 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	La	Lanthanum	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	Al	Aluminum	10	0.02 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	Mg	Magnesium	10	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Ca	Calcium	10	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Na	Sodium	10	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	K	Potassium	10	0.05 PCT	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	Sr	Strontium	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	Y	Yttrium	10	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Cu	Copper	29	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Atomic Absorption
29	Pb	Lead	29	2 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Atomic Absorption
30	Zn	Zinc	29	1 PPM	HNO3-HCl Hot Extr.	Atomic Absorption
31	Sb	Antimony	14	0.2 PPM	Not applicable	Inst. Neutron Activ.

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SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOILS	29	1 -80	29	SAMPLES FROM STORAGE	39
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	10	2 -150	10		

REPORT COPIES TO: DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

INVOICE TO: DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Tulsequah Property

Field Personnel		
U. Abolins	- 4 days x $450.00	$ 1,800.00
M.L. Butler	- 4 days x $250.00	1,000.00
Food and Accomodation		
2 x 4 x $100		800.00
Supplies		175.00
Mobilization/Demobilization (Smithers-Atlin)		2,000.00
Aircraft Support/Expediter		1,596.41
Laboratory Anaysis		363.40
Report Preparation		
(2 days x $450/day) plus $200 typing + $300 drafting)		1,400.00
Lab Floatation Test		2,250.00
Estimated Total - Awaiting Final Invoices		$11,384.81

J.A. Francis
Vice-President, Finance
DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

October 19, 1990

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,423

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

TULSEQUAH RIVER PROJECT

TULSEQUAH & TAKU RIVER AREA, B.C. N.T.S 104K/11

SCALE 1:5000

0 25 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

0 100 500 1000 2000
FEET

Drawn by: MCDEL E. ORTIZ Oct. 1990

RNG - 2641

BR - 2763

TAKU RIVER

STUHINI CREEK

LCP

LCP

N

T-1E
T-1D
T-1C
T-1B
T-1A
TU-01
TU-04
TU-03
TU-02
T-4C
T-4B
T-4A
T-3A
T-3B1
T-3B2
T-2C
T-2B
T-2A

not possible to sample

not possible to sample

Anty Vein Skewings

500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,423

TRENCH A

A1-0.4/1.24

A3-0.64/5.95

A2-0.55/0.21

TRENCH B

B4-0.54/0.13

TRENCH C

C5-0.98/0.88

TRENCH D

D6-0.22/0.90

D14-0.80/1.02

D7-0.16/4.45

D13-0.65/1.40

D8-0.30/13.8

D12-0.5/0.24

D9-0.26/2.25

D10-0.58/11.8

D11-0.60/3.91

TRENCH E

E16-0.50/0.10

E15-0.30/6.89

TRENCH I

I32-0.65/16.2

TRENCH H

H22-0.76-8.74

H23-0.76/25.3

H24-0.60/7.79

H25-1.0/0.11

H26-0.93/11.50

H27-0.88/4.92

H28-0.80/12.6

H29-0.80/14.0

H30-0.6/3.45

H31-0.38/27.9

TRENCH F

F17-0.65/0.48

F18-0.42/8.04

F19-0.75/10.4

TRENCH G

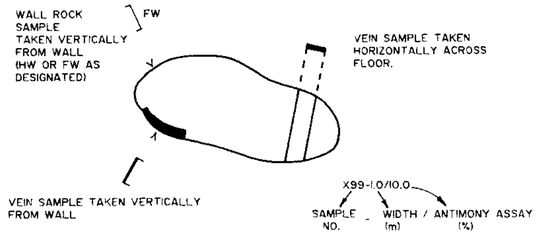
G21-0.45/8.53

G20-0.29/0.07

LEGEND

- TRENCH OUTLINE (DEFINED, APPROX.)
- VEIN : IN TRENCH WALL
- ON TRENCH WALL
- OUTSIDE TRENCH
- ATTITUDE OF VEIN (INCLINED. VERTICAL)
- ATTITUDE OF FAULT OR FRACTURES (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- FAULT OR FRACTURE
- CREEK
- FOOT PATH

SAMPLING REPRESENTATION



0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

SCALE

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP "ANTY" SHOWING

BR CLAIMS - TULSEQUAH

SCALE : 1 : 100	DATA : M. FEKETE	FIGURE NO. : 3
DATE : JANUARY, 1988	DRAWN : INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	