GEAREX ENGINEERING
GEAREX MANAGEMENT LTD.

ASSESSMENT

GEOLOGICAL

REPORT

ON A

GEOCHEMICAL TRAVERSE

ON THE

PAYDAY #1 (9340), PAYDAY #2 (9341), PAYDAY #3 (9342), PAYDAY #4 (10145)

MINERAL CLAIMS

Likely, B.C. Area

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

93A12E

FOR

CONTRAC INC (OWNER)

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC. (OPERATOR)

20583

November 26, 1990

Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.

GEAREX ENGINEERING
GEAREX MANAGEMENT LTD.

LOG NO: April 8/91 RD.
ACTION: Date received back from amendment
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LOG NO: 12-11 RD.
ACTION:
FILE NO:

ASSESSMENT

GEOLOGICAL

REPORT

ON A

GEOCHEMICAL TRAVERSE & AIRPHOTO STUDY

ON THE

PAYDAY #1 (9340), PAYDAY #2 (9341), PAYDAY #3 (9342), PAYDAY #4 (10145)

MINERAL CLAIMS

Likely, B.C. Area

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

20,583

93A12E

52° 35'

FOR

121° 37'

CONTRAC INC (OWNER)

BIG VALLEY RESOURCES INC. (OPERATOR)

November 26, 1990

Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.

FIGURE "A"

INDEX MAP

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The subject report describes exploration performed on the subject property, consisting of 1) the collection of soil samples, and their geochemical analysis, and 2) an airphoto fracture analysis of the claims area, including (partially) the Polley Mountain area. The writer submits an interpretation of results.

The report will be filed for assessment work purposes.

PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The "PAYDAY" claims occupy terrain that lies about 5 kilometers north of the Polley Mountain, copper-gold ore body of Imperial Metals Corporation. The geological 'thumb-nail' sketch relative this ore body would include the terms: copper-gold mineralization, younger alkalic intrusions, volcanic country rocks.

The subject "PAYDAY" property, according to geological mapping, is underlain by volcanic rocks that are generally similar to those obtaining at Polley Mountain. It is not known whether alkalic intrusions have been found on the claim group; neither is the ratio of overburden:outcrop known to the undersigned.

1) The objective of the geochemical traverse was to investigate the soil content of gold, plus six elements thought to be 'pathfinders'.

The direction of the traverse line was chosen to approximately head across the general grain of the rocks, while following the existing claim line.

Personnel employed by Big Valley Resources Inc., G. Tattersall and T. Henderson, comprised the field crew, who

ran the north and south lines on consecutive days.
Field work was done August 31st, and September 1st, 1990.
Weather conditions were wet, mostly.
Samples were re-sorted, inspected, described, pre-dried, and delivered to Motorways in Williams Lake by the undersigned. Min En Labs performed the analysis.
2) Rocks fracture in patterns, defined by many parameters, when subjected to disruptive conditions, such as the intrusion of one rock type into another. The subject area, being proximal to the Polley Mountain mine (hosted by intrusive rocks), provides a study area of interest considering the possibility of comparing fracture density signatures developed in rocks occurring within the mine area, with those found within the surrounding country rocks, especially those of the subject area.
Vertical airphotos, in stereo, were obtained with coverage, both of the subject area, as well as that of Polley Mountain. A fracture density study on this area was performed by the writer.

PROPERTY HOLDINGS

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS	ANNIVERSARY
PAYDAY 1	9340	12	Sep 07, 1991
PAYDAY 2	9341	12	Sep 08, 1991
PAYDAY 3	9342	09	Sep 09, 1991
PAYDAY 4	10145	12	Sep 21, 1991

The claims are recorded in the CARIBOO MINING DIVISION and are plotted on mineral map 93A12E. The ownership of the claims, as recorded at the Quesnel office of the Mining Recorder, are 100 % Contrac Inc.
The anniversary date of the mineral claims reflects the assessment work recorded as supported by the submission of the subject report.

LOCATION & ACCESS

52035.5'N 121037.3'W 93A12E

The property's center lies close to 4 kilometer southwesterly of the settlement of Likely, B.C.

The Imperial Metals, Polley Mountain mining property, adjoins within less than 2 kilometers to the southwest. The ore body lies about 5 kilometers of the LCP of the "Payday" group.

The subject claims can be reached via 4x4 logging road access from the Likely-100Mile highway leaving from a point near the Bullion pit turnoff.

Access on the property is by logging roads, and foot.

The soil sample traverses followed the north-south claim line, commencing at the common Legal Corner Post, located close to the main north-south trending access trail.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION & CLIMATE

The claims area is comprised of terrain that varies between gentle northern exposure, for the northern portion, to relatively steep, southwestern aspect, slopes, for the southwestern portion. The land consists mainly of forested range land.

Relief is from about 3000 feet to 3700 feet ASL.

The survey line trends north-south over some of the higher country, for the southern half, and down gentle north-facing slopes, for the northern half, of the traverse.

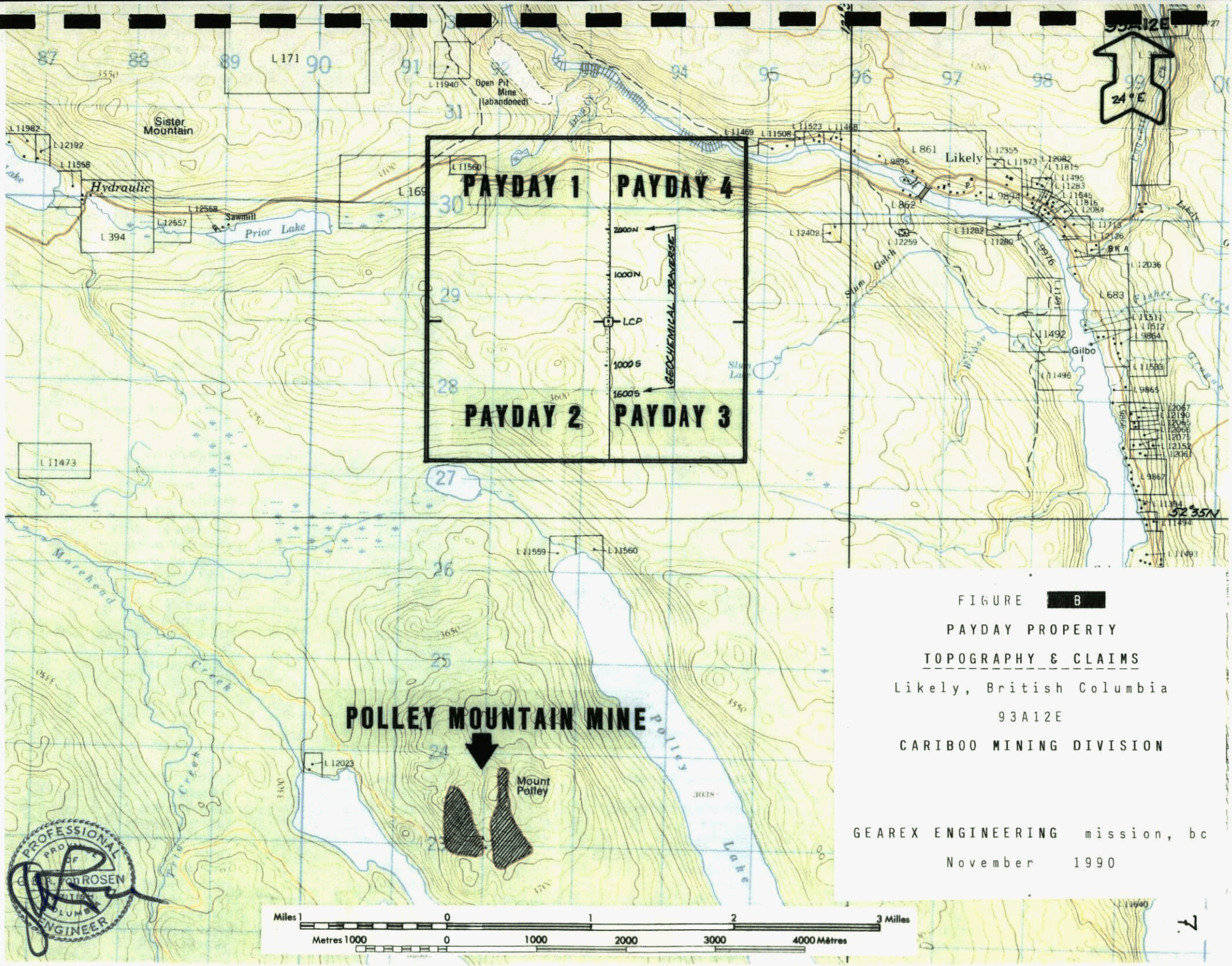


FIGURE B

PAYDAY PROPERTY

TOPOGRAPHY & CLAIMS

Likely, British Columbia

93A12E

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

GEAREX ENGINEERING mission, bc

November 1990

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

7.

HISTORY

The undersigned is not aware of any historic details relative the claimed area, however, as the Cariboo-Bell property has been known as a mineral showing for a long period of time, a large amount of exploration, fruitful in discovering a potential mine, as in the case of the Imperial Metals, Polley Mountain mine, has been carried out over all of the surrounding area. This, most probably, includes the subject area.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The 'Quesnel Trough', as it was termed, consists of a synclinal belt of rocks, extending in the northwesterly direction. This belt is comprised of a sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The central portion of the belt, comprised mainly of volcanic rocks, is, in certain localities, intruded by younger, alkalic rocks.
The association of these alkalic rocks, intruded into the volcanics, has been found to be favourable for hosting poly-metallic mineral deposits. The Polley mountain mine is the nearby example. The ore-making metals, in order of importance, are gold and copper, or vice versa, depending on the price of the metals.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Judging by the recently-published map (Bailey), the area of the claims is underlain by Jurassic volcanics, similar in many respects to those found in the vicinity of Polley Mountain.

(A) DESCRIPTION OF FIELD WORK PROGRAM

The work program, carried out by Big Valley Resources Inc. personnel, consisted of two, one day traverses, performed by a team of two men. The traverse commenced at the common LCP of the claim group. It followed the existing cardinal-direction claim line. The stations were flagged and marked with felt pen, at 100 meter intervals. The extremites of the soil sample traverse line were 2000N and 1600S.

Soil samples, taken with a narrow-tipped shovel, were obtained from the 'B' horizon, whenever possible, and placed in marked Kraft paper bags.

They were described with respect to colour and texture.

The were analyzed at Min En Labs by 'trace ICP', for six elements, as shown on the appended certificate.

Analysis for gold consisted of wet preparation and Atomic Absorption finish.

RESULTS OF GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION

The appended Min En ICP report displays the results of 34 analyses for Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ga-W-Au.

The results appear to comprise 'back ground' values with respect to most of the cases.

The samples starting at 100N and ending with 800N do appear to contain more silver than the remainder. There seems to be a tenuous correlation of slightly-elevated copper values coincident with silver, viz. 100N & 200N.

DESCRIPTION OF SOIL SAMPLES

2000N	brown, silty soil, (dry?)	0100S	dark, sandy, moist
1900N	brown, silty soil, moist, roots	0200S	grey-brown, sandy, moist
1800N	brown, silty soil, moist, roots	0300S	dark, humus?
1700N	NO SAMPLE bog?	0400S	grey, sandy-gravel
1600N	brown, silty soil, moist, roots	0500S	brown-grey, sandy-gravel
1500N	brown, silty soil, moist, roots	0600S	brown-grey, sandy-gravel
1400N	grey, sandy, roots	0700S	silty, moist
1300N	grey, sandy, moist, roots	0800S	silty, moist
1200N	grey, sandy, moist, roots	0900S	brown-grey, silty
1100N	NO SAMPLE bog?	1000S	brown-grey, silty
1000N	grey, sandy, roots	1100S	brown-grey, silty
0900N	grey, sandy-gravel, dry	1200S	brown-grey, silty
0800N	grey, sandy dry	1300S	brown-grey, silty
0700N	grey, sandy dry	1400S	dark, silty moist
0600N	grey, sandy moist	1500S	grey-brown, silty
0500N	grey, sandy dry	1600S	grey-brown, silty
0400N	grey, sandy dry		
0300N	grey, sandy, scree? dry		
0200S	grey, sandy, scree? dry		
0100N	grey, sandy dry		

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION			Ag ppm	Cu ppm	
BROWN SILTY SOIL	DRY?	20N	0.9	45	
BROWN SILTY SOIL	MOIST, ROOTS	19N	0.7	49	
BROWN SILTY SOIL	MOIST, ROOTS	18N	0.7	56	
NO SAMPLE	BOG?	17N	N.S.	N.S.	
BROWN SILTY SOIL	MOIST, ROOTS	16N	0.9	37	
BROWN SILTY SOIL	MOIST, ROOTS	15N	0.6	44	
GREY SANDY	ROOTS	14N	0.9	44	
GREY SANDY	MOIST, ROOTS	13N	1.0	48	
GREY SANDY	MOIST, ROOTS	12N	0.7	45	
NO SAMPLE	BOG?	11N	N.S.	N.S.	
GREY SANDY	ROOTS	10N	0.8	52	
GREY SANDY-GRAVEL	DRY	9N	0.8	38	
GREY SANDY	DRY	8N	1.3	43	
GREY SANDY	DRY	7N	1.0	69	
GREY SANDY	MOIST	6N	1.6	55	
GREY SANDY	DRY	5N	1.5	94	SILVER-COPPER?
GREY SANDY	DRY	4N	1.2	44	ANOMALOUS?
GREY SANDY, SCREE?	DRY	3N	1.3	48	ZONE
GREY SANDY, SCREE?	DRY	2N	1.3	122	
GREY SANDY	DRY	1N	1.0	110	
NO SAMPLE			N.S.	N.S.	
DARK SANDY	MOIST	1S	0.9	60	
GREY-BROWN, SANDY	MOIST	2S	0.5	56	
DARK	HUMUS?	3S	0.4	71	
GREY, SANDY-GRAVEL		4S	0.4	32	
BROWN-GREY, SANDY-GRAVEL		5S	1.1	71	
BROWN-GREY, SANDY-GRAVEL		6S	0.9	91	
SILTY	MOIST	7S	0.9	36	
SILTY	MOIST	8S	0.8	32	
BROWN-GREY, SILTY		9S	0.8	50	
BROWN-GREY, SILTY		10S	0.8	36	
BROWN-GREY, SILTY		11S	1.0	63	
BROWN-GREY, SILTY		12S	1.1	25	
BROWN-GREY, SILTY		13S	0.8	28	
DARK, SILTY	MOIST	14S	0.6	31	
GREY-BROWN SILTY		15S	0.6	23	
GREY-BROWN SILTY		16S	0.8	30	

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA G. J. VON ROSEN

FIGURE 4C

PAYDAY PROPERTY

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Likely, British Columbia

93A12E

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

GEAREX ENGINEERING mission bc

November 1990

(B) AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

Black and white, vertical airphotos provide valuable information in many ways, one of which derives from the stereoscopic study of straight, and/or arcuate lineations, caused by breaks in the rocks showing at the surface of the earth.

It has been postulated that the relative density per unit area of these signs of rupturing (airphoto lineations) is an indication of the open-ness of the rocks to the influx of mineralizing solutions. Hence, the premise that the study of fracture density may give the explorationist another tool to be used in pinpointing exploration targets.

POSSIBILITIES OF METHOD

Large-volume, low-grade deposits tend to include ore mineral disseminations in stock work fractures within granitic, volcanic, or other metamorphosed rocks at or near intrusive contacts of granitic bodies. Because ore metallization appears to be related to rock type contacts and changes in fracture density, this study was undertaken to attempt outlining of rock types, and pinpointing anomalously fractured zones.

This method, when used in conjunction with other information, such as geophysics, or geology, can be utilized to outline areas of interest with minor unit-area expense.

LIMITATIONS OF METHOD

1) Ground surface conditions such as heavy snow cover, or thick overburden, tend to obscure the "finer" fracture details. The blanketing effect of water is obvious. "Coarser" fracture details, such as major, through-going, structural breaks will show up as surface expressions through most surficial deposits.

2) A difficulty, encountered in the subject study, relates to the fact that, on the airphoto copies obtained by the writer, contrast between black and white was overly strong. This condition resulted in the 'washing out' (relative to ground texture definition) of the photographic image depicting the logged areas. A similar lack of detail, of course, occurred within those areas covered by water. In order to not lose the 'continuity' of the study, a technique was applied whereby an arbitrarily chosen, 'back-ground value', 'fill-in' fracture density count was given to these specific areas, where a paucity of detail existed.

3) The flight lines of the July 1977 airphoto coverage, although encompassing both the subject claims area and the Polley Mountain deposit region, did not supply ideal conditions for the subject study with relation to ground surface detail to be discerned from the image of the Polley Mountain area. Center-photo positioning, of course, provides better study conditions than that obtaining near the edge of the airphotograph, as was the case of the Polley Mountain environs.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The following vertical airphotos, obtainable from the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Parliament Buildings, Victoria,

British Columbia, were chosen to provide stereoscopic coverage of the the area required:

BC77047: Numbers 038/039/040

These were flown July 2, 1977, with a nominal scale of 1:40,000.

GEOGRAPHY

(Overlay 1)

Plastic tracing-medium overlay was attached to photo: 039 and marked in such a manner that re-orientation, and pinpointing of adjoining photo centers could be performed accurately. Salient geographic features were traced (Appendix B: Overlay 1).

FRACTURE/FAULT ANNOTATION

(Overlay 2: Annotated Fractures)

Using the stereoscopic method, all lineations, and textural features, observable on the surface of the area included in the stereo coverage, were traced onto another overlay (Appendix B: Overlay 2), using 'total objectivity' with regard to the process of selection, making no judgement as to the origin, or inherent value of the individual traces; even the smallest textural features were recorded.

METHOD OF DIGITIZING ANNOTATED FRACTURE DENSITY

In order to facilitate quantifying this information, a method has been devised (Tait Blanchet, D.A. Chapman) whereby the airphoto overlays (annotated with the traced

lineaments, and textural details) are divided into an orthogonal grid, - with 1 cm dimensions in the present situation. The grid is carried on a separate overlay. A moveable, circle template, with a diameter of 1 cm, is then centered on each of the grid points, and the quantizing of the fracture information commences.
The method used in digitizing the data is as follows:

All traced fracture segments are counted as follows:

a) fractures that cross the circumference of the circle **ONCE** are given **ONE** point.
b) fractures that cross the circumference of the circle **TWICE** are given **TWO** points.
c) fractures **NOT** crossing the circumference of the circle are given **1/3** points.

DIGITIZED FRACTURE DENSITY POINT COUNT DISPLAY

(Overlay 3: Point Count Plot)

An empirical method of displaying the fracture density is provided in the following manner.
The "sum" of quantized fractures, as counted within each (1cm diameter) circular plot, is marked at the intersection of the 1cm orthogonal grid.
The result is a plan, overlaying the airphotograph, showing numbers written in a grid pattern.

ISODENSITY PLOT
(Overlay 4)

Normal contouring techniques were used to display the fracture density plot, meaning that fracture density points showing equal values were connected by lines, representing isodensity contours.
The result is that "highs" and "lows" are indicated, reflecting the density, and frequency of the fracture patterns comprising the texture of the earth's surface, in rather intricate detail. The pattern of the texture is a direct derivative of the near surface interactions between both regional as well as localized structural features.

ISODENSITY INTERPRETATION
(Overlay 5)

An interpretation of the isodensity plot is provided based upon the outlining of "HIGH" areas, and the tracing of through-going faults.

INTERPOLATED MEAN VALUE
(Overlay 6: Relative Density Estimate)

Utilizing the previously-mentioned point counts, a further refinement to the data was made by interpolating the mean value observed within the sample areas. This was carried out by the process of averaging four surrounding empirical density readings, and displaying this as a new number, representing the 'interpolated mean value'.
This calculation, in effect a method of 'filtering', smoothes the density data, thereby underscoring the major,

more regional features, while subduing the local intricacies.

RELATIVE DENSITY ISOGRADIENT PLOT

(Overlay 7)

Normal contouring techniques were used to display the relative-density isogradient of the observed fault/fracture patterns. The combination between the 'highs' and accompanying 'lows', thus displayed, provides an indication of the surface expression of regional structural features.

RELATIVE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

(Overlay 8)

Interpreted "HIGH" areas, as well as, preferred shear faults (as indicated by the relative density isogradient) are displayed on this overlay.

RESULT OF STUDY

a) ISODENSITY

Overlay 5, Appendix B, displays interpretations based on isodensity information.
The subject area displays a grouping of "highs" (isodensity) which is delineated by northeasterly-trending, and northerly-trending 'low' areas.
The western portion of the subject area is generally "high", whereas the eastern sector is 'lower'.
The patterns existing over the Polley Mountain mineral deposit, lying near the southern edge of the survey area, are incomplete due to border effects caused by the paucity of information available south of the orebody. One through-going lineament appears to pass between the west and east portions of the Mount Polley deposit.

b) ISOGRADIENT

Overlay 8, Appendix B, displays interpretations based on relative isodensity information.
The 'filter' applied to the density data results in 'smoothing' the data. The isodensity plot, therefore, mimicks the display of the isodensity, while enhancing the more regional structural features.
The subject area displays a generally "high" area, the highest portions of which lie to the west, off the Pay Day property. A strong northerly-trending demarcation is noted, dividing the property into a "high" area to the west, and a 'low' to the east.
The patterns existing over the Polley Mountain orebody are poorly defined due to the abovementioned reason.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1) Geochemical Survey

Although the results are relatively 'flat', that is the analytical grades are mostly 'background' with respect to metallic content, there appears to be a slight elevation wrt. silver, and to a lesser extent copper, in some of the soil samples.

Considering that, as pertains certainly for the lower slopes, much of this terrain is probably veneered with glacial debris, it is interesting to consider that some, albeit faint, elevation in geochemical metal content has been demonstrated.

The description of the soil samples, based solely on inspection of samples, has indicated that the requisite samples contained angular rock particles, suggestive of 'C' horizon, or scree. Considering this fact suggests the possibility that the slightly elevated results are due to 'C'-horizon readings versus pure 'B'-horizon.

2) Airphoto Fracture Density Study

The subject area, specifically that covered by the Pay Day claims, is clearly traversed by at least two linears marking a northerly-trending division between an area of "high" fracture density to the west, and "low" fracture density to the east.

A northeasterly-trending linear, defined by an isodensity 'high', to the west, accompanied by an isodensity 'low', to the east, is noticeable on the property. This linear

crosses the cardinally-oriented north-south claim location line, about midway in the northern portion of the claims.

3) Comparison of Results: Geochemical Survey Fracture Density Study

The 'anomalous' silver & copper section of the geochemical traverse lies within a 'low' isodensity area, occurring between the samples taken at stations 1S and 8N. This position may considered unique, and therefore possibly significant, in the sense that its occurrence is immediately south of the 'high' isodensity zone to the north.

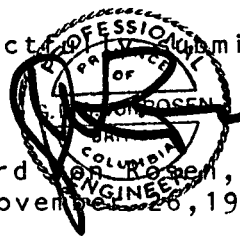
RECOMMENDATIONS

Some further field work might be useful, especially where it concerns the 'anomalous' silver-copper correlation, mentioned in this report.

It might be valuable to investigate the quasi-anomalous correlation between geochemical silver and copper content, especially with relation to the spatial orientation of the fracture isodensity pattern, previously mentioned.

Further investigations to this end, could consist of ground inspection, and further geochemical work such as profiling.

Respectfully submitted,



Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.
November 26, 1990

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Bailey, D.G. - 1988 : In, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1987, Paper 1988-1.

APPENDIX "A"

Min En Laboratories

Reports on Analyses

File OV-1397-SV1+2, 90/09/20

COMP: GEAREX ENGINEERING
PROJ: PAYDAY
ATTN: G.VON ROSEN

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: OV-1397-SJ1+2
DATE: 90/09/20
* SOIL * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	W PPM	AU PPB
PD+100S	.9	60	13	59	1	1	5
PD+200S	.5	56	12	73	2	1	5
PD+300S	.4	71	8	56	1	1	5
PD+400S	.4	32	15	36	1	1	10
PD+500S	1.1	71	6	73	1	1	5
PD+600S	.9	91	16	66	1	1	5
PD+700S	.9	36	15	42	1	2	5
PD+800S	.8	32	13	45	1	2	5
PD+900S	.8	50	11	51	1	2	5
PD+1000S	.8	36	18	54	1	2	5
PD+1100S	1.0	63	12	50	1	2	10
PD+1200S	1.1	25	17	85	2	2	10
PD+1300S	.6	28	15	78	1	2	5
PD+1400S	.6	31	17	52	1	2	5
PD+1500S	.6	23	11	92	1	1	5
PD+1600S	.8	30	14	73	2	2	5
PD+100N	1.0	110	9	83	2	1	5
PD+200N	1.3	122	6	73	2	1	5
PD+300N	1.3	48	17	85	1	1	10
PD+400N	1.2	44	21	84	2	1	5
PD+500N	1.5	94	6	54	1	1	5
PD+600N	1.6	55	6	90	1	1	5
PD+700N	1.0	69	6	77	1	1	5
PD+800N	1.3	43	23	50	1	3	5
PD+900N	.8	38	8	108	1	2	5
PD+1000N	.8	52	10	48	1	3	5
PD+1200N	.7	45	6	78	1	3	5
PD+1300N	1.0	46	7	57	1	1	10
PD+1400N	.9	44	13	47	1	2	10
PD+1500N	.6	44	10	101	1	1	5
PD+1600N	.9	37	8	107	2	4	5
PD+1800N	.7	56	10	81	1	1	5
PD+1900N	.7	49	8	75	1	2	5
PD+2000N	.9	45	12	66	1	2	5

APPENDIX "B"

OVERLAYS ON AIRPHOTO: BC77047 #39

Overlay 1: Geography

Overlay 2: Annotated Fractures

Overlay 3: Point Count Plot

Overlay 4: Isodensity Plot

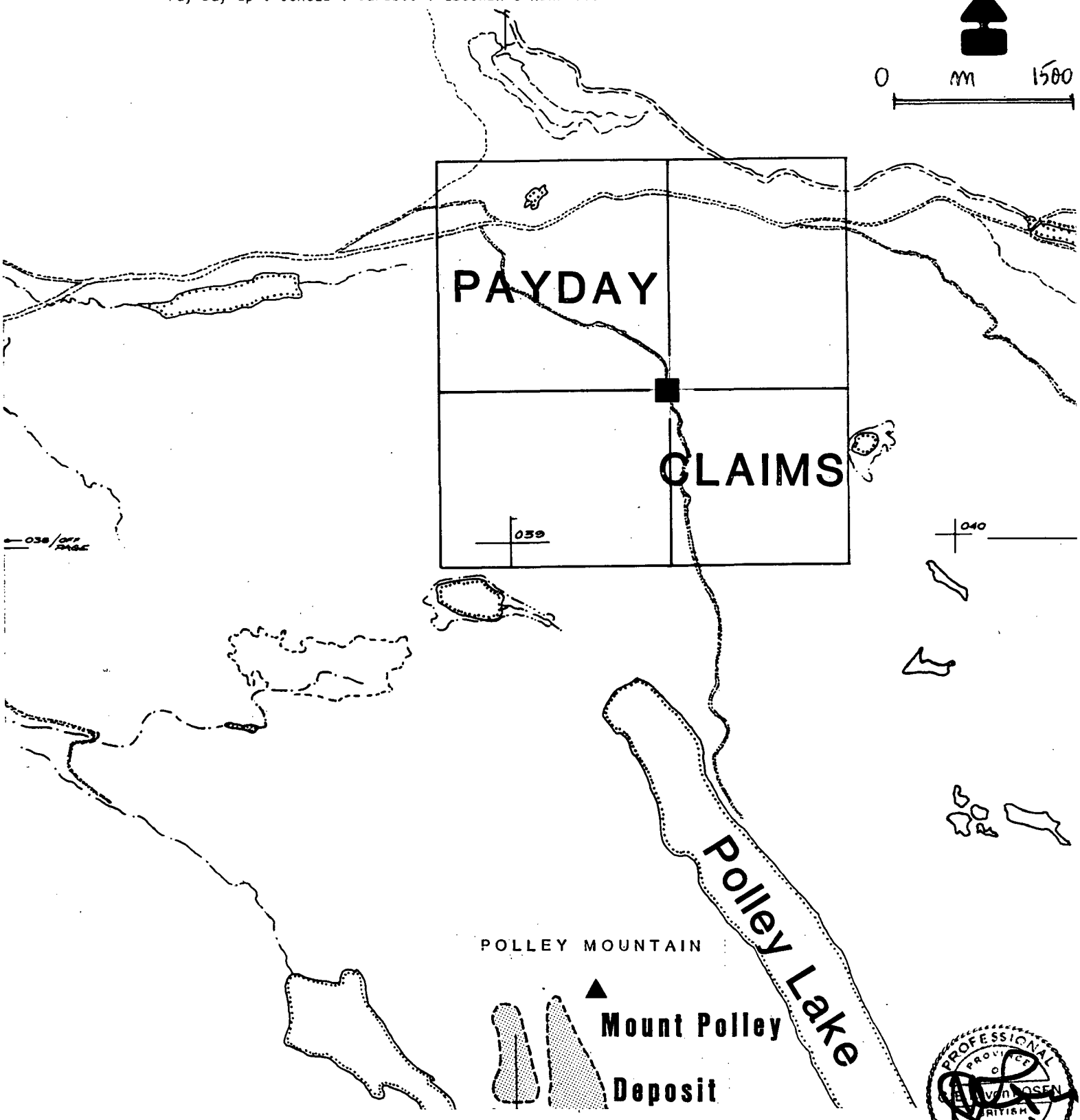
Overlay 5: Isodensity Interpretation

Overlay 6: Relative Density Estimate

Overlay 7: Relative Density Isogradient

Overlay 8: Relative Density Interpretation

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO



AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047\139

1.

GEOGRAPHY

AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047 139

ANNOTATED FRACTURE/FAULT PATTERNS

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO

16	12	14	10	9	10	14	12	7	5	10	3	6	8	9	8
12	10	16	11	12	11	9	6	11	7	10	7	5	6	7	8
10	8	10	10	11	6	7	12	10	14	11	6	6	9	9	6
5	9	11	11	9	7	9	11	12	13	15	10	13	12	13	9
17	11	10	11	15	13	15	12	12	15	9	9	11	9	12	13
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13	13	13	10	13	13	14	13	11	15	10	8	11	17	19	21
21	14	15	14	13	12	10	11	17	15	19	13	16	19	16	16
17	18	18	13	13	14	15	17	14	15	16	19	14	20	12	14
24	19	13	14	13	19	15	21	12	18	16	18	18	16	16	21
17	17	14	15	15	16	17	19	16	16	10	14	15	9	11	10
14	17	16	14	14	14	20	18	11	16	18	10	19	13	16	15
7	10	12	11	12	14	16	16	16	12	12	12	13	17	16	15
15	10	14	6	6	16	19	14	17	18	17	10	10	10	10	15
10	10	10	10	12	10	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	

4.

AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

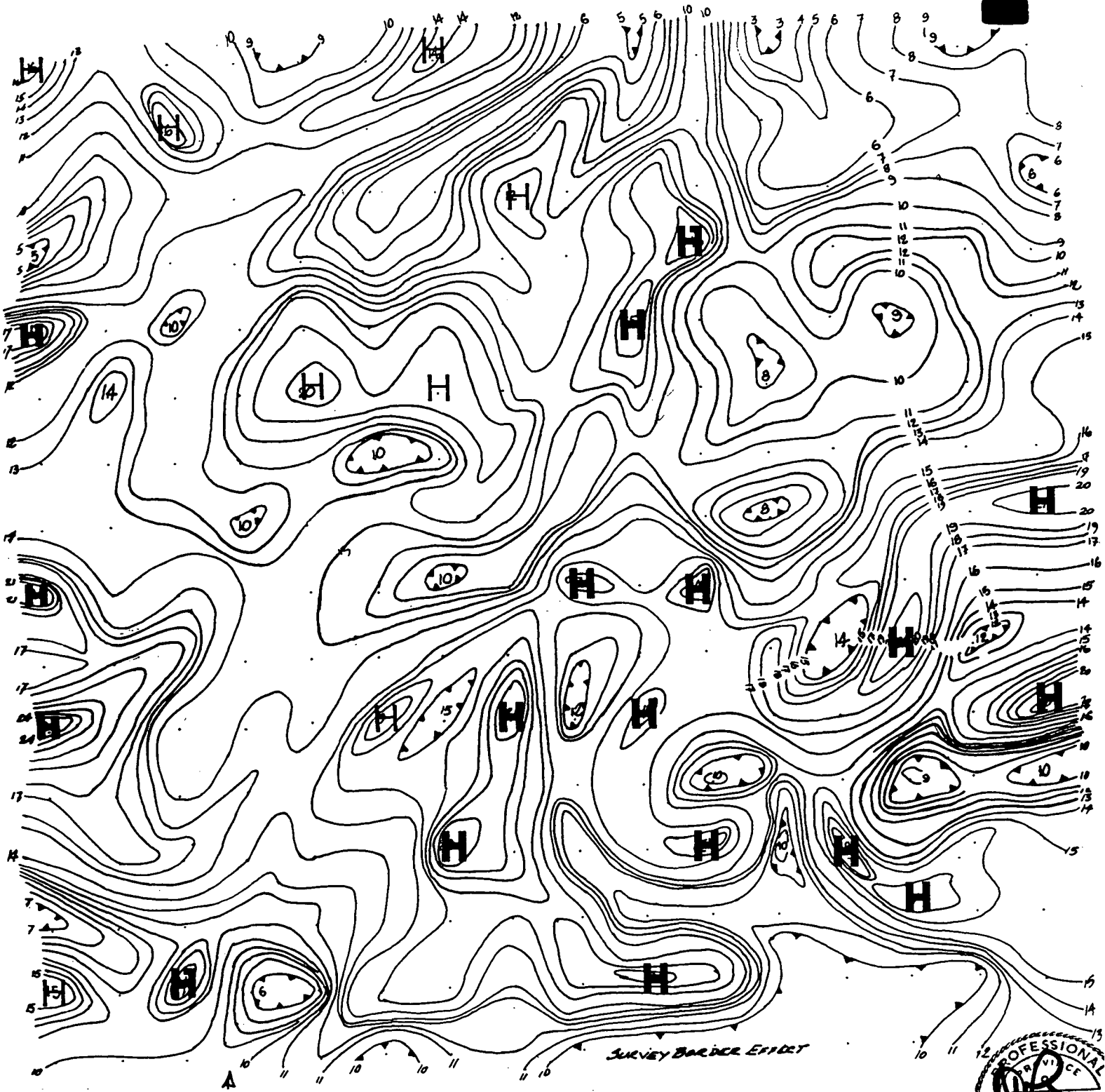
PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047\139

POINT COUNT PLOT

3.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO



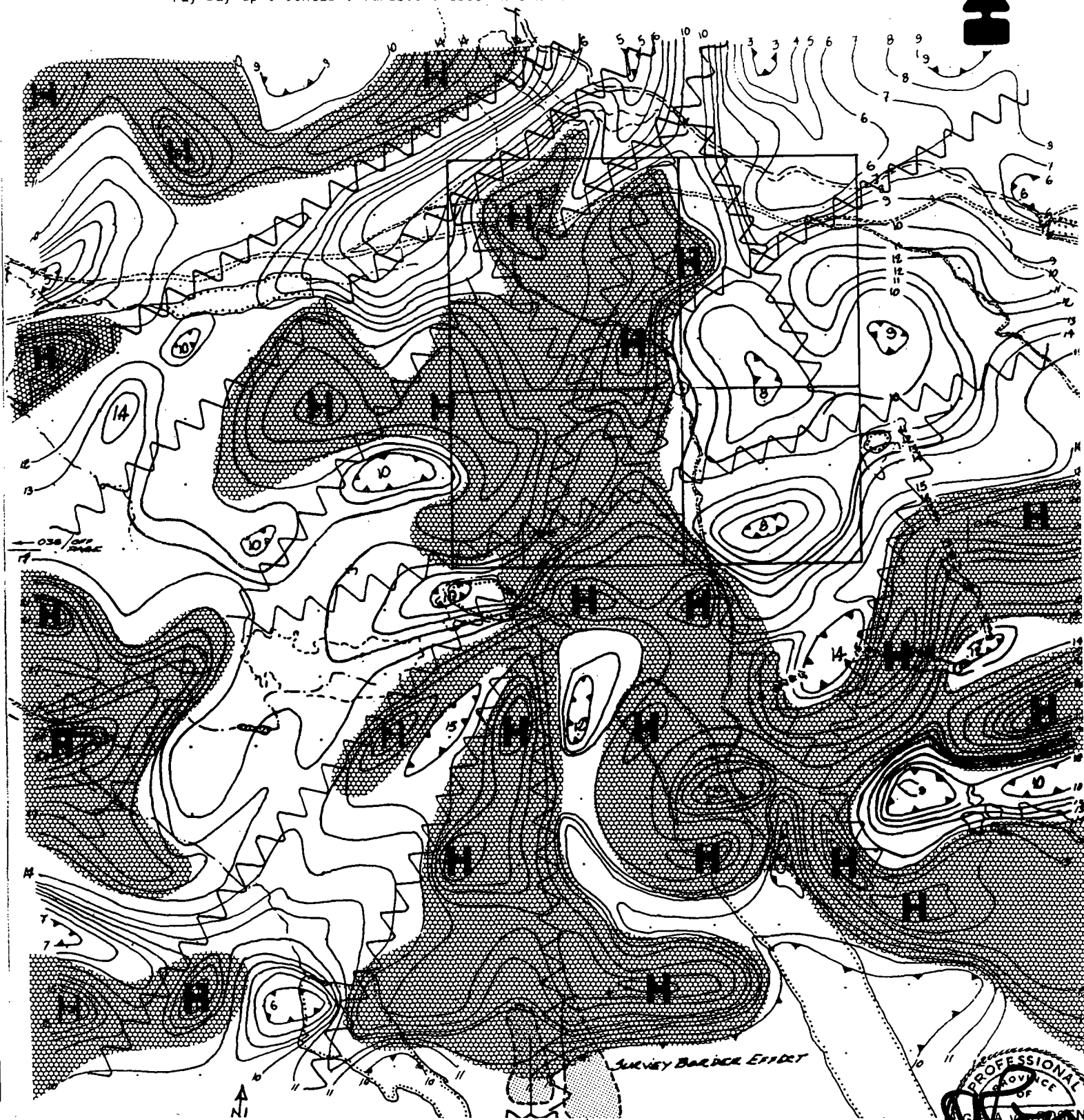
AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047 139

4.

ISODENSITY PLOT

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO



AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

5.

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047/39

ISODENSITY INTERPRETATION

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO

16	10	12	10	10	11	10	9	7	8	8	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	11	10	8	9	10	10	10	8	6	6	8	7
8	9	10	10	8	7	10	11	12	13	10	8	10	11	9
10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	11	11	11	11	12
13	11	12	12	15+	15	14	13	13	12	9	9	10	10	13
13	10	12	15	14	13	14	13	13	12	10	10	11	12	13
13	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	12	10	10	13	16	17
15	14	13	13	13	13	12	13	14	12	12	12	14	18	18
18	16	15	13	13	13	13	15	15	16	16	15	17	17	15
19+	17	15	13	15	15+	17	16	15	16	17	17	17	16	16
19	16	14	14	16	17	18	17	16	15	15	16	15	13	14
16	16	15	14	14	16	17	16	15	15	13	14	16	13	13
12	14	13	13	14	16	18	15+	14	15	13	14	16	16	16
10	12	13	9	12	16	16+	16	16	15	13	11	13	13+	14
11+	11	10	12	11	14	14	13+	14	14	12	10	10	10	12+

1.

6.

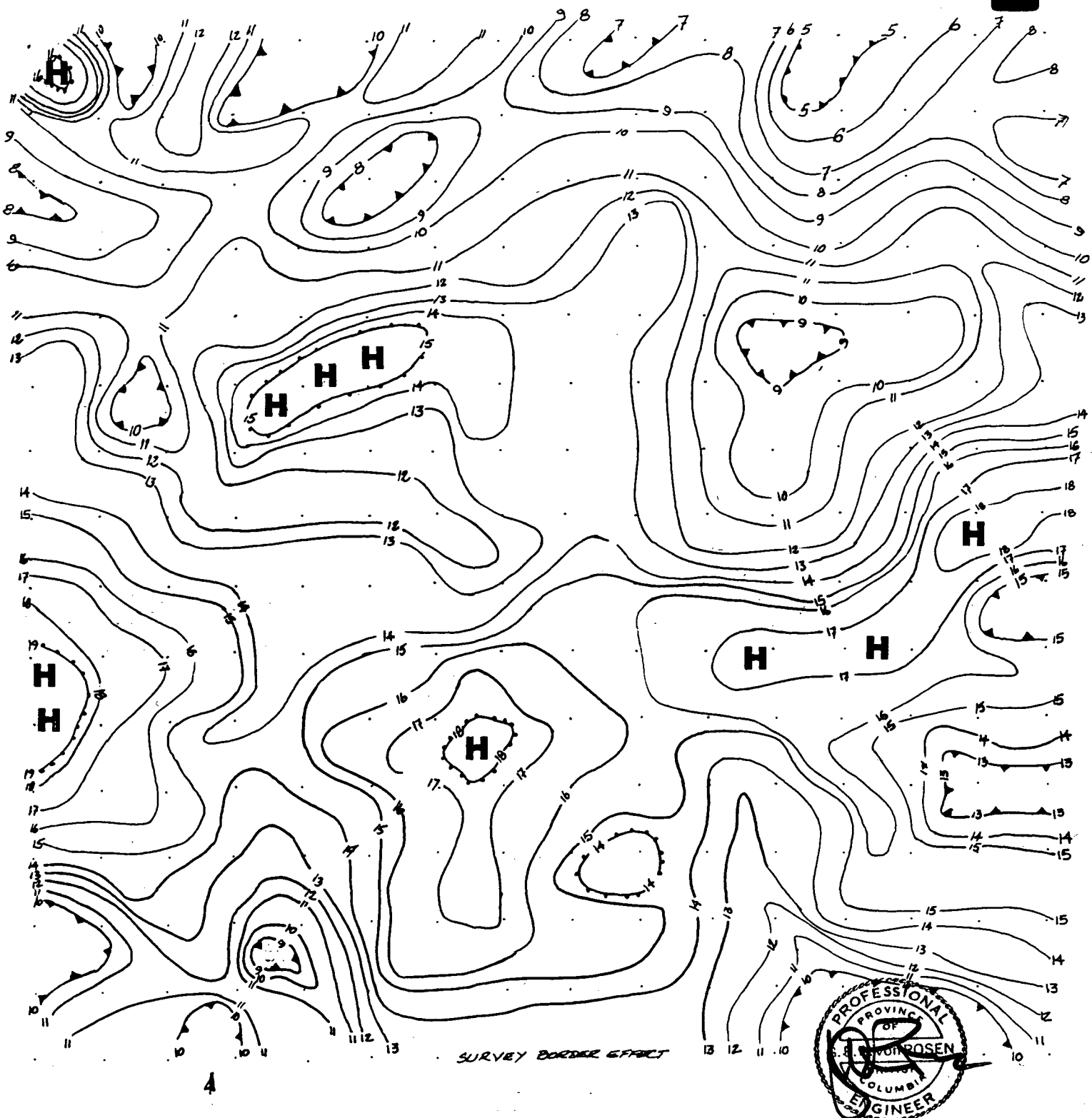
AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047\139

RELATIVE DENSITY ESTIMATE

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. N. VON ROSEN

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO



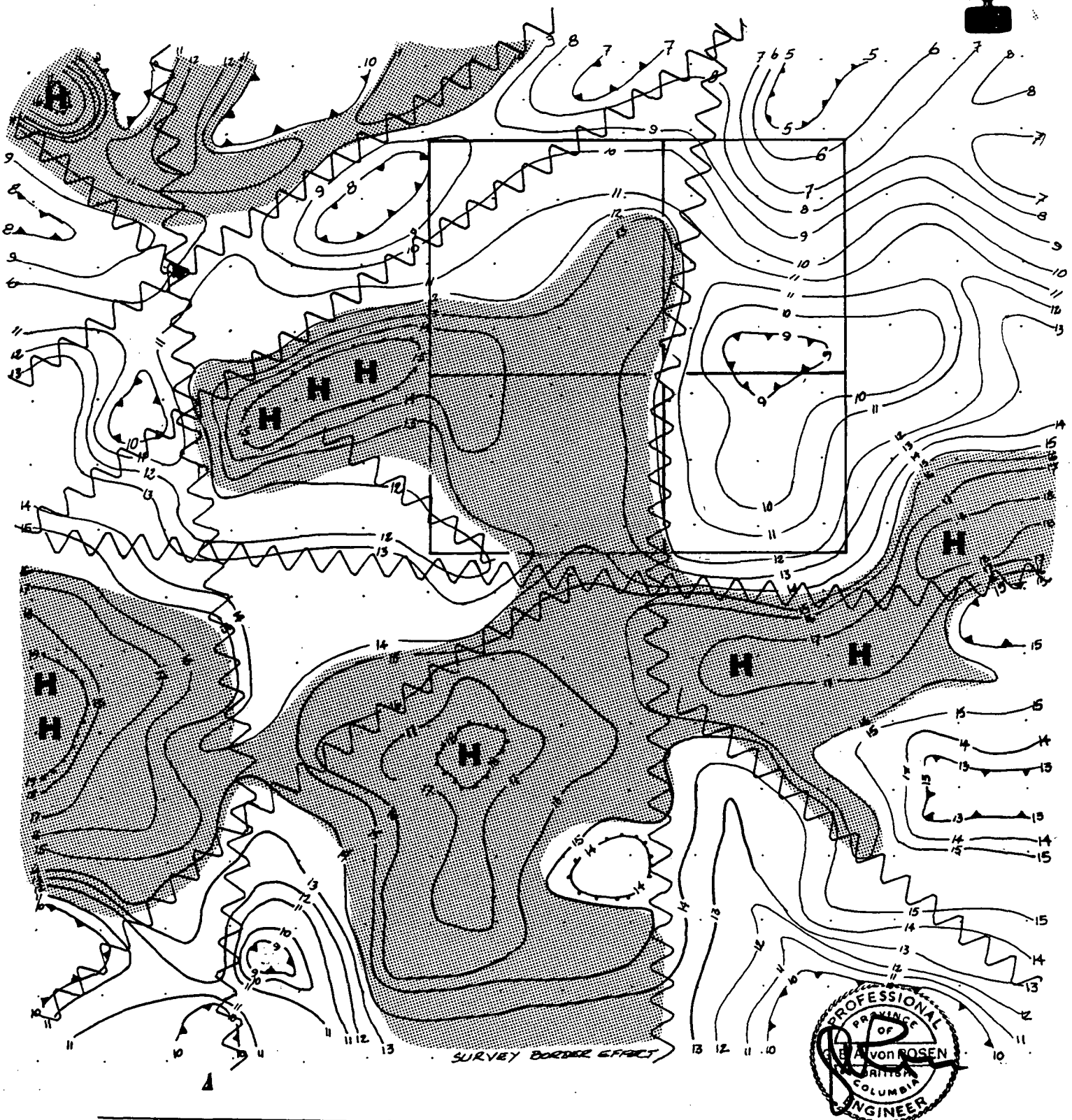
AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

7.

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047\39

RELATIVE DENSITY ISOGRADIENT

Pay Day Gp : 93A12E : Cariboo : GEOCHEM & AIRPHOTO



AIRPHOTO FRACTURE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

8.

PAYDAY PROPERTY: Likely, B.C., 93A12E, BC Airphoto: BC077047\139

RELATIVE DENSITY INTERPRETATION

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

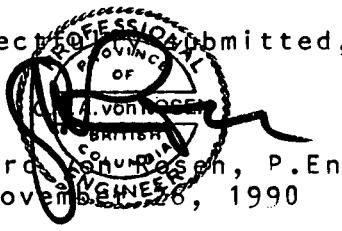
I, Gerhard von Rosen, reside in Mission, British Columbia, at 33176 Richards Avenue.

I have been practicing my profession of consulting geologist since my graduation from the University of British Columbia in 1962 with a Bachelor of Science, and in 1966, with a Master of Science degree in Honours Geology.

I have prepared the subject report from references cited, and from general knowledge of the geology of the Likely area.

I have received the fees and expenses invoiced regarding the preparation of this report, as this is my sole remuneration. I have no interest in the company, its properties, or its shares, neither do I expect to receive any.

Respectfully submitted,



Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.
November 26, 1990

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

LABOUR

Contracted by: Big Valley Resources				
G. Tattersall	2 man days	300/	600	
T. Henderson	2 man days	150/	300	
				900

ROOM & BOARD

Rooms	4 man days	45/	180	
Board	4 man days	20/	80	
				260

TRANSPORTATION

Fourwheel drive	2 days	55/	110	
Mileage	126 kms.	0.25/	31.50	
Delivery to Williams Lake			110	
				251.50

ASSAYS

Min En Labs			382	
				382

SUPERVISION

G. von Rosen	3/4 day	400/	300	
				300

REPORT

GEAREX ENGINEERING			2500	
				2500

TOTAL OUTLAYS **$ 4593.50**