ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops Off Confidential: 92.03.08

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21076 MINING DIVISION: Lillooet

PROPERTY: Ural
LOCATION: LAT 50 59 00 LONG 122 52 00
UTM 10 5647761 509359
NTS 092J15W

CAMP: 034 Bridge River Camp

CLAIM(S): Lucky Strike Fr.,Lucky Strike,Ural 4-7
OPERATOR(S): Golden Rule Res.
AUTHOR(S): Evans, B.T.;Jellicoe, C.R.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 62 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver
KEYWORDS: Cadwallader Group,Fergusson Group,President Intusions,Limestones
Cherts,Argillites,Ultramafics
WORK
DONE: Geophysical,Drilling,Geochemical
DIAD 477.9 m 3 hole(s);NQ
Map(s) - 10; Scale(s) - 1:500,1:5000
IPOL 5.1 km
Map(s) - 4; Scale(s) - 1:2500
SAMP 28 sample(s) ;AU,CU,ZN,SB,AS
RELATED
REPORTS: 09062,11231,11930,11931,13666,14812,18373,19686
MINFILE: 092JNE045

1990 EXPLORATION SUMMARY REPORT

on the

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIM GROUP)

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 92J/15W & 92O/2W

February, 1991

for

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.
#410, 1122 - 4th Street SW
Calgary, AB T2R 1M1

by

Colin R. Jellicoe, Geologist

and

Bruce T. Evans, P.Geol.

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COLIN R. JELLICOE, GEOLOGIST

AND

BRUCE T. EVANS, P.GEOL.

CERTIFICATE

I Bruce Thomas Evans with residence at 120 Strathdale Close, S.W. in the city of Calgary, Province of Alberta, do hereby state:

1. I hold the position of Senior Exploration Geologist with the firm of Golden Rule Resources Ltd. with offices at #410, 1122 - 4th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2R 1M1.

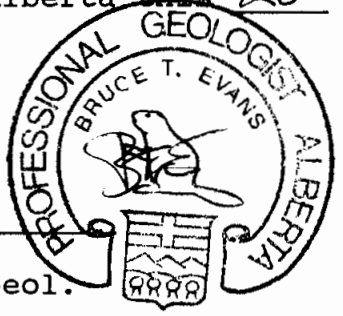
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University at Kingston with a B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in Geological Science (1982), and I have practiced my profession continuously since gradation.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4. Work contained in this report was completed under my supervision.

5. I do not own and do not expect to receive any interest, either direct, indirect or contingent in the property described herein.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta ~~this~~ 20 day of February, 1991.



Bruce T. Evans, P.Geol.

SUMMARY

The Goldbridge project area (Ural claim group) is located 180 km north of Vancouver and 14 km north of the town of Goldbridge. The property occurs within the Bridge River Mining Camp, as defined by Church (1987a, Figure 3). Approximately 4,000,000 ounces of gold have been produced from this camp between 1898 and 1971, the majority of which occurred from the Bralorne and Pioneer mines located 23 km south of the Ural claims.

Gold bearing veins on the Ural claims have been explored intermittently since 1910, with no resultant production. Mineralization occurs as massive sulphide veins and pods along the margins of a 2 m to 3 m wide felsic dyke which has intruded a fault contact area between a Jurassic Ultramafic and older Fergussan Group Sediments. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. Stibnite has been reported but not observed. Sampling of the massive sulphide material during 1989 has returned assays as high as 1.21 OPT Au and 3.733 OPT Ag. Channel sampling across the Lucky Strike #1 underground returned an intersection of 0.268 OPT Au over 2.1 m and 0.356 OPT Ag over 2.1 m. Channel sampling at the Lucky Strike #2 adit returned 0.204 OPT Au over 2.0 m and 0.347 OPT Ag over 2.0 m.

The 1990 exploration program was concentrated on the Lucky Strike claim and consisted of:

1) An induced polarization survey which covered approximately 5 km of the Lucky Strike grid; and

2) Three (3) diamond drill holes totaling 478 m (1,568') drilled.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The property occurs within the Bridge River mining camp as defined by Church (1987a, Figure 3). Approximately 4,000,000 ounces of gold have been produced from this camp between 1898 to 1971, the majority of which form the Bralorne and Pioneer mines located 23 km south of the Ural property. Gold bearing veins on the Ural property have been explored intermittently since 1910, with no resultant production.

This report describes the results of:

1) An induced polarization survey conducted over a greater portion of the grid on the Lucky Strike claim; and

2) A diamond drilling program which tested areas of known mineralization to depth as well as favorable targets defined by the preceding IP survey.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Table 1 is a list of the mineral claims along with their current assessment status. The total number of units (92) is within the maximum allowable number for grouping (100). The Ural 2, Ural 4, Ural 7, and the Micron 1 and Micron 2 Fractions are owned 100% by Golden Rule Resources Ltd., the seven (7) reverted crown-grant claims (Lucky Strike Fraction, Lucky Strike, Homestake #4, and the Bob's 3 through 6) are under option to Golden Rule Resources Ltd. from William Cook of Lillooet, BC.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the east side of the Coast Mountains, approximately 180 km south of Vancouver and 14 km north of the town of Goldbridge. Road access to Goldbridge is via Lillooet or during the summer months, north from Pemberton over the Hurley road.

Access to the property is by either a four wheel drive road up Taylor Creek to the property or by helicopter which is based on Tyaughton Lake.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Topography on the claims is steep, but almost all areas can be reached on foot without hazard. Only a few cliffs on north-facing slopes are inaccessible. The property covers the headwaters of Taylor, Eldorado, and Bonanza Creeks. Vegetation varies from subalpine to alpine; the tree line occurs at an elevation of about 2000 m (6,500'). Elevations on the property range from 1450 m to 2500 m; the elevation of Carpenter Lake at the bottom of the valley near Goldbridge is 650 m.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT AREA
PROPERTY STATUS

TABLE 1

Modified Grid Claims

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record Number	Date of Record	Assessment Due Date	Amount of Assessment Required
Ural 2	18	3418	Apr. 1/86	Apr. 1/91	$3,600 + $180 fee
Ural 4	20	1283	Mar.13/80	Mar.13/91	4,000 + 200 fee
Ural 5	16	1284	Mar.13/80	Mar.13/91	3,200 + 160 fee
Ural 6	20	1285	Mar.13/80	Mar.13/91	4,000 + 200 fee
Ural 7	9	1309	Mar.31/80	Mar.31/91	1,800 + 90 fee
Micron 1 Fr.	1	1464	Jul.29/80	Jul.29/91	200 + 10 fee
Micron 2 Fr.	1	1465	Jul.29/80	Jul.29/91	200 + 10 fee

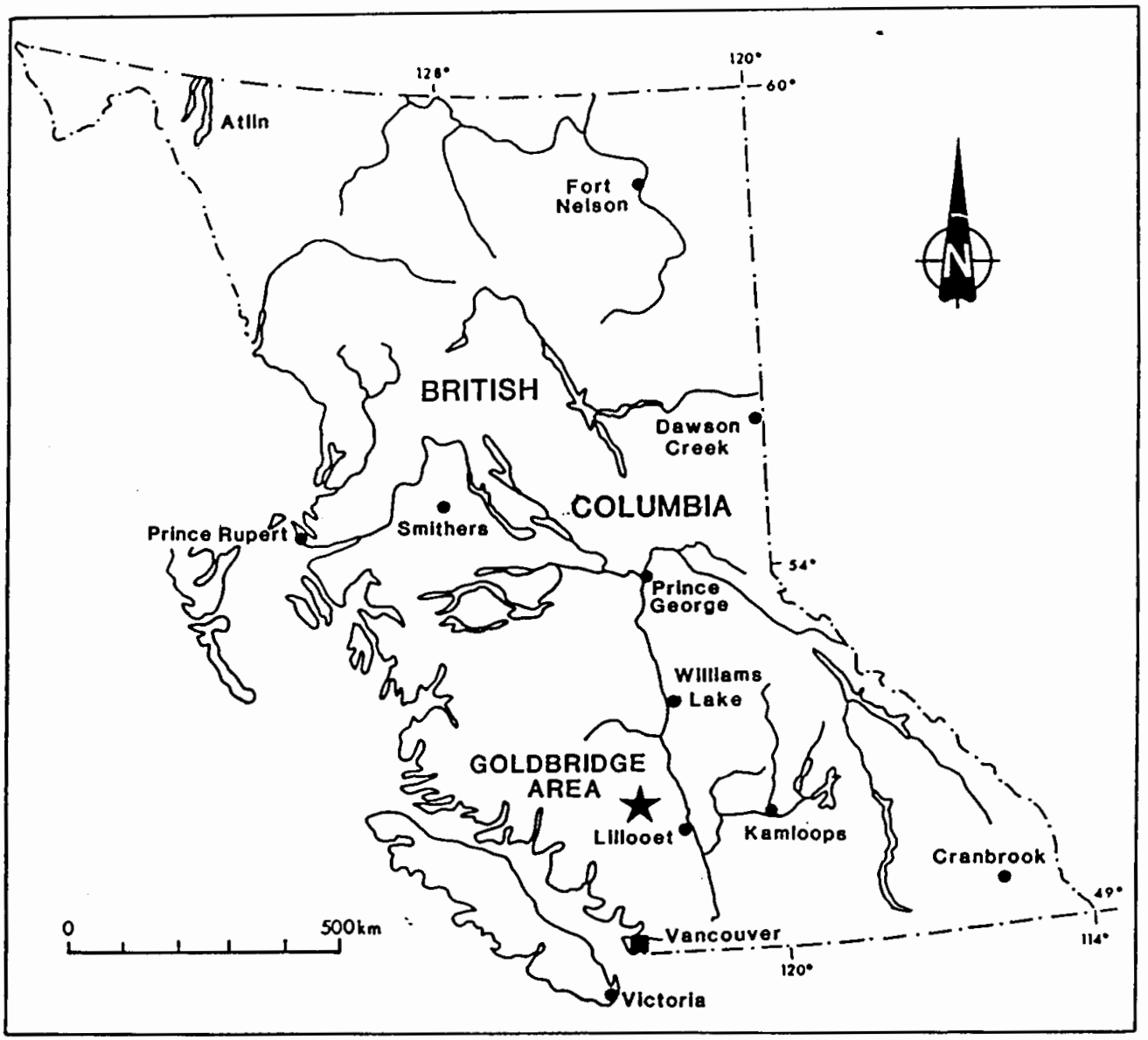
Reverted Crown-Granted Claims

Claim Name	Lot Number	Record Number	Date of Record	Assessment Due Date	Amount of Assessment Required
Lucky Strike Fr.	6827	1238	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	$200 + $10 fee
Lucky Strike	6828	1239	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	200 + 10 fee
Homestake No.4	6829	1240	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	200 + 10 fee
Bob No.3	8046	1241	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	200 + 10 fee
Bob No.4	8047	1242	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	200 + 10 fee
Bob No.5	8048	1243	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	200 + 10 fee
Bob No.6	8049	1244	Feb.11/80	Feb.12/92	200 + 10 fee

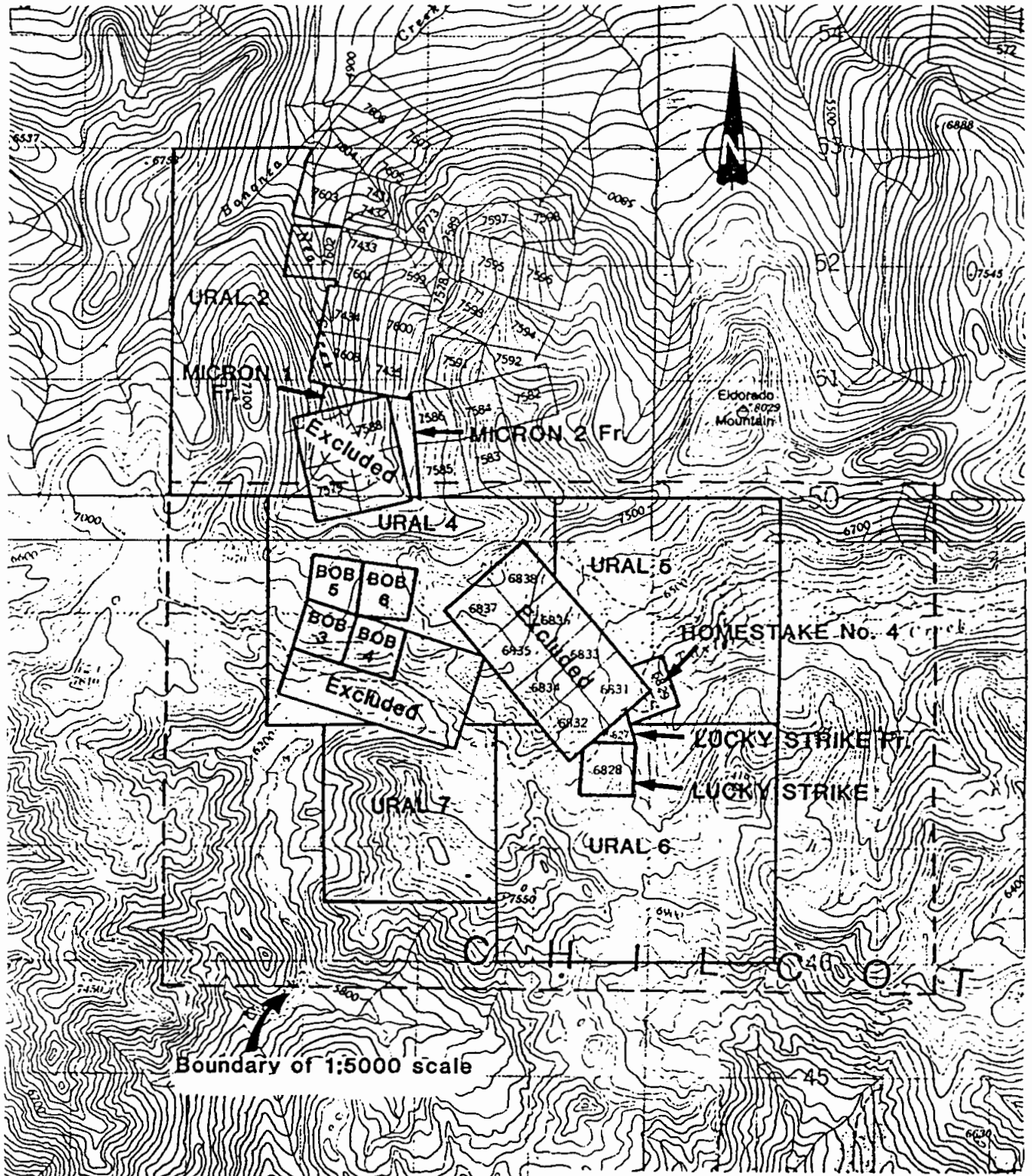
Summary

Total Number of Units: 92

Total Annual Assessment: $ 18,400



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) BRITISH COLUMBIA LOCATION MAP	
Date:	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	Figure 1
Scale:	



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) BRITISH COLUMBIA	
PROPERTY MAP	
Date:	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-0-2
Revised:	FIGURE 2
Scale: 1:50,000	

Outcrop exposures constitute less than 10% of the area of this property, as indicated on the property geology (Map 1). Most exposures occur on cirque headwalls and ridges. Valley and cirque bottoms are generally covered by morainal debris resulting from alpine glaciation. Most slopes are covered by talus and felsemmeer. Creek cuts, north of the Lucky Strike area, indicate that several meters of allochthonous overburden are present on lower slopes. Minor landslide deposits have been recognized at two localities.

Due to high elevation, the climate is characterized by short, warm summers and long winters. Snow can be expected anytime after the end of August.

5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

5.1 Prior to 1980

The history of these properties prior to their acquisition by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. has been discussed by Fox (1981). This history will only be briefly reviewed here, with the above as the principal reference. A number of gold occurrences in this vicinity have been explored intermittently since the early years of this century.

The Lucky Gem occurrences (Map 1) were discovered as early as 1910. Two adits are reported by Fox (1981), although only one remains in evidence today. Other work included ground sluicing and trenching near the adits: the effects of this are still visible. It was reported in 1933 that free gold could be panned from most soils in this area. The old BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports quote gold assays exceeding 1.0 oz/ton (Fox, 1981). One of the adits was extended in 1945 and 1946.

Work on the Lucky Strike showing commenced in either 1912 or 1925 (locations in the reports are vague). Sulphide mineralization in the adit consisted of sphalerite, jamesonite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite. According to the old reports, this mineralization occurs along both sides of a 3.0 m wide dyke at its contacts with serpentinite. Numerous gold analyses of 0.20 oz/ton to 1.3 oz/ton over widths of up to 1.5 m were recorded in the BC Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1936, as quoted by Fox (1981). The Lucky Strike #2 adit is mentioned in the 1937 Minister of Mines Annual Report (Fox, 1981). Both Lucky Strike adits are still open, as located on Map 1.

Adits were driven on the Northern Lights claims (lots 6831 through 6838, excluded from the Golden Rule property), in the early 1930's. Work proceeded on two adits, both of which are still in evidence. The No.1 adit was driven to investigate quartz veins within the granodiorite pluton; mineralization

included gold, pyrite, and arsenopyrite. Gold values in excess of 1.0 oz/ton were reported. The Northern Lights No.2 adit was driven to investigate auriferous arsenopyrite veinlets that occur at a contact between diorite and serpentinite.

Other gold showings are known from adjacent claims to the north of the Golden Rule property (Robson and Nea Creek areas). Work in this area dated from at least 1913. Gold values are reported from arsenopyrite veinlets in a large felsic dyke. A few tons of ore were reportedly produced and shipped by horseback (Fox, 1981). Work here continued until at least the late 1930's. A system of roads switchbacking up the mountain in this area is visible from the ridge above Lucky Gen.

5.2 Exploration History (1980 through 1989)

A number of exploration programs have been conducted by Golden Rule since acquiring this property in 1980. They are detailed in several previous assessment reports (Fox, 1981, 1983, 1986; Netolitzky, 1985a, 1985b). The property was optioned to Geomex Canada Resources Ltd. in 1983/84, and to CanAmerica Precious Metals Inc. in 1987; in both cases it was subsequently returned to Golden Rule.

The Lucky Strike showing is accompanied by an areally restricted, multi-element (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, As, Pb, Sb) soil anomaly. The location of the vein appears to correspond to a VLF anomaly and to a magnetic contact on the 1986 winter geophysical data. In addition, a very large, multi-element (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, As, Pb) soil and talus fines geochemical anomaly was located on the mountainside on the opposite (east) side of the valley ("Taylor East Anomaly"). This anomaly measures about 700 m X 2000 m in area.

The Lucky Gem area, located north of Eldorado Creek, received only reconnaissance level soil geochemistry. A multi-element anomaly here consists of Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and As, which exhibit an east - west zonation across the slope above the adit. These anomalies occur over an area measuring about one kilometer square. The winter 1986 geophysical results indicate a magnetic high on the slope above the adit, and two VLF conductors, neither of which correspond to the known mineralization.

The former Ural 7 grid was located on the opposite (south) side of Eldorado Creek from Lucky Gem. A combined gold-silver soil anomaly was found to extend from the cirque floor southwestwards up to the rim of the cirque and beyond ("Ural 7 Anomaly"). Anomalous levels of Cu, Pb, Zn, and As are also present. The 1986 winter geophysics showed this zone to contain a narrow magnetic high and two weak VLF conductors.

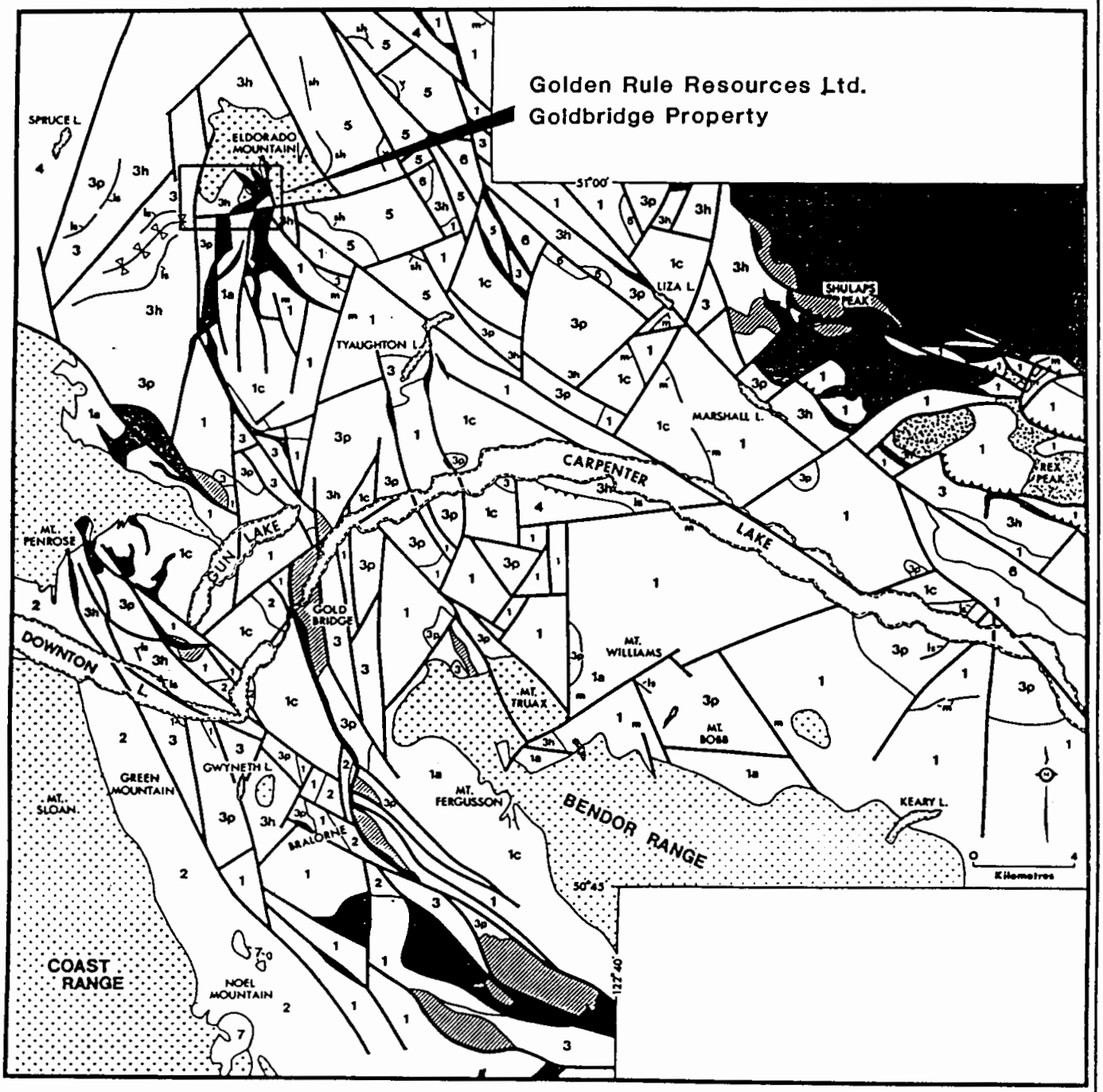
Exploration in 1988 saw a majority of the property mapped at a 1:5000 scale plus a more detailed, grid controlled geological mapping of the Lucky Strike and Lucky Gem areas at a 1:1000 scale. This program defined the property geology and delineated the Lucky Strike occurrence at surface. A concurrent VLF survey conducted over the Lucky Strike grid shows a VLF-EM conductor which corresponds well with the surface trace of the Lucky Strike mineralization.

In 1989, the exploration program was centered around underground mapping of the Lucky Strike #1 adit. The underground mapping revealed 352 m of level workings and 27 m of vertical workings. Mineralized veins found underground range from 10 cm to 50 cm in thickness and occur (as they do at surface) along a north - south structural contact between ultramafic intrusive rocks and silicified Fergusson sediments which has been intruded by a felsic dyke. Underground chip sampling returned intersections of 0.268 OPT Au over 2.1 m and 0.356 OPT Ag over 2.1 m. A complex array of fault structures were noted underground with both low and high angle faults observed to displace the auriferous zone.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND GOLD DEPOSITS

The geological branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources has been financing a study of the Bridge River mining camp and surrounding areas since 1985. Various results of this work have been published by Harrop and Sinclair (1986), Leitch and Godwin (1986, 1987, 1988), Church (1987a, 1987b), Church et al (1988), and Glover et al (1988). The Golden Rule property was mapped in the summer of 1988.

The regional geology map (Figure 3) and its legend included in this section, is taken from Church et al (1988). The regional stratigraphic column has been taken from Church (1987a). This stratigraphic picture differs in some respects from previous publications on the area, and from the nomenclature employed in previous assessment reports on the Golden Rule property. Stratified rocks in the region belong to three major packages: i) the Fergusson Group of Paleozoic age; ii) the Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group; and iii) the Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group. There are also three principal groups of intrusive rocks: i) Bralorne Intrusions, diorite and gabbro of Permian (post-Fergusson Group) age; ii) the Lower Jurassic President ultramafic rocks; and iii) the Coast Plutonic Complex, granitic rocks of Upper Cretaceous to Lower Cenozoic age. Mesozoic and Cenozoic dykes and sills, ranging from mafic to felsic in composition, also occur throughout the region.



Geology from Church, et al, 1988

(See Figure 3b for legend)

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) BRITISH COLUMBIA	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
Date:	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	FIGURE 3
Scale: 1:250,000	

LEGEND
BEDDED ROCKS

TERTIARY

7 — *(Miocene?) "Plateau Volcanics", basaltic lavas and breccias*

6 — *(Eocene?) Lavas, pyroclastics and minor sedimentary rocks*

LOWER CRETACEOUS

5 — TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: *mostly boulder and pebble conglomerate and sandstone with some intercalated shale marker beds (sh) and volcanics (v)*

UPPER JURASSIC

4 — RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: *buchia-bearing grey shales, siltstones, tuffaceous and polymictic conglomerate*

UPPER TRIASSIC

3 — CADWALLADER GROUP: *comprising the Pioneer Formation (3p) consisting of basaltic pillow lava, aquagene breccia, tuffs and amygdaloidal lava, and the Hurley Formation (3h) consisting of brown, black and green argillites (siliceous and calcareous) with sandstones, polymictic conglomerates and limestone marker beds (ls); inclusive of all or part of Noel argillites*

PALEOZOIC

2 — *(Permian?) dark argillites, turbidites previously assigned to the Noel Formation*

1 — FERGUSSON GROUP: *mostly ribbon chert (lc), phyllite ranging to biotite quartz gneiss, some marble (m) marker bands, chloritic schist, and fine grained amphibolite (ls)*

INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS

TERTIARY

REX PEAK PORPHYRY: *a felsic phase of the (Eocene) Mission Ridge pluton*

UPPER CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX: *biotite and hornblende-bearing diorite, granodiorite and granite stocks and plutons; including the outlying Bendor and Eldorado stocks*

LOWER JURASSIC

Ultrabasic Rocks: comprising the Shulaps and President hartzburgite, peridotite, dunite, serpentine and listwanite bodies

PALEOZOIC

BRALORNE INTRUSIONS: *heterogeneous fine and medium-grained diorite and gabbro stocks characterized by a reticulation of felsic veinlets*

From Church, et al, 1988.

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.	
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIMS) LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP	
Date:	N.T.S.:
Revised:	FIGURE 4
Scale:	

The oldest strata in the district belong to the Fergusson Group (mostly equivalent to what was formerly termed the "Bridge River Group"). This consists of "recrystallized and silicified ribbon cherts", with "intercalated pyllites, micaceous schists and thin marble bands" (Church et al, 1988). These rocks have been highly deformed and metamorphosed. This unit locally contains greenstone sills and dykes. Although Church (1988) does not mention the presence of volcanic rocks, Leitch and Godwin (1986), and Glover et al (1988) list basalts as one component of this group. The Fergusson Group principally or entirely represents a series of cherty oceanic sediments.

The lowermost unit in the Cadwallader Group is the Pioneer Formation, consisting of pillowed and massive mafic lavas and aquagene breccias. The Noel Formation, which in places overlies the Pioneer lavas, consists of fine clastic sediments, and probably does not occur in the vicinity of the Golden Rule property. The uppermost unit in this group is the Hurley Formation, principally comprising argillite and cherty argillite, with lesser amounts of siltstone, sandstone, limestone, calcarenite, and polymictic conglomerate. There are also coarse volcanic breccias in the upper part of the Hurley succession, but there is no mention of volcanic flows in these recent references. Two fold episodes are recorded in the Hurley rocks, which are notably much less deformed than the Fergusson Group cherts. The Fergusson and Cadwallader Groups have been considered by some authors to collectively comprise the "Bridge River Terrane" (Church et al, 1988).

The Taylor Creek Group, believed to be of marine origin, consists mainly of conglomerate, with lesser siltstone, shale, and a few volcanic rocks. Clasts in the conglomerate are mostly chert, with minor sandstone, shale, and a few igneous rocks, but with no granitic clasts. This unit generally exhibits steep westerly dips, but is not demonstrably folded.

Two principal fault sets occur in the region. A north trending group represents a tensional regime separating horst and graben blocks. The second, northwest set represents the principal shear direction (Church, 1987a). Faults are frequently accompanied by ultramafic rocks, which are believed to have been emplaced into the structures in a solid state. The ultramafic rocks were subsequently metasomatized in part to produce conspicuous orange carbonate bands known as "listwanites". The effect of all the faulting is to subdivide the area into a large number of individual fault blocks, as suggested on Figure 3.

Harrop and Sinclair (1986) catalogue seventy-one (71) gold/silver occurrences in the Bridge River mining camp. Five (5) achieved significant production, with the overwhelming majority of gold production coming from the Pioneer (41.5 metric tonnes) and Bralorne (87.8 metric tonnes) Mines (Church, 1987a).

It is believed that the mineralization is related to the Coast Plutonic Complex: a lateral zonation of deposits peripheral to the plutons has been recognized, and lead isotope data also support this interpretation. The large number of faults in the region have been deemed important as channels for auriferous hydrothermal fluids, and as sites of gold deposition. At the Bralorne and Pioneer mines, gold-arsenopyrite veins are concentrated in tensional features in the relatively competent Bralorne intrusions and Pioneer Formation volcanics. Gold veins in the region appear especially rich when in proximity to ultramafic bodies (Church, 1987a). Harrop and Sinclair (1986) divide all prospects in the region into two populations based on Au:Ag ratios, with a threshold value of 1.5 to 2; both major producers fall into the high Au:Ag category.

A closer analogue to mineralization on the Ural property (both in terms of distance and geology) may be the Congress deposit. Geology here is briefly described by Church (1987a): "At the Congress Mine, mineralization is characterized by an abundance of stibnite, arsenopyrite, and some cinnabar associated with ankeritic alteration and quartz lenses in shears. The host rocks include fissured Tertiary porphyry dykes. The deposit is distal to local granitic intrusions." Congress is classified by Harrop and Sinclair (1986) as belonging to a higher Au/Ag category, which would differ from both Lucky Strike and Lucky Gem. Harrop and Sinclair (1986) also distinguish Congress from the Bralorne and Pioneer types, on the basis of its lesser dependence on lithological controls. The Congress deposit has been re-examined over the last several years, and is currently in an advanced stage of exploration and evaluation.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

7.1 Introduction

The geology of a large portion of this property is shown on Map 1, at a scale of 1:5000. The orthophoto base for this map also illustrates the topography and vegetation of the area. This map indicates the interpretive problems caused by relatively poor outcrop exposure. Outcrops are numerous enough to demonstrate the structural complexity of the region, but too few to allow resolution of all of these problems. A further difficulty is that alteration is at times so intense that it obscures lithological details. The effect of this on the interpretation is increased because alteration is most intense at important sites such as the vicinities of fault zones and mineralized veins. Table 2 is a Table of Formations present on the property.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS TABLE 2

Mesozoic to Cenozoic

A variety of mafic and felsic dykes.

Cenozoic

Paleocene

Eldorado Stock: granodiorite or quartz-diorite

---------- INTRUSIVE CONTACT ----------

Mesozoic

Lower Cretaceous

Taylor Creek Formation: chert pebble conglomerate

---------- UNCONFORMITY ----------

Lower Jurassic

Ultramafic Rocks.

---------- INTRUSIVE CONTACT ----------

Upper Triassic

Cadwallader Group

- Hurley Formation: thin bedded fine clastic sediments; limestone; polymictic conglomerate
- Pioneer Formation: basalt

---------- UNCONFORMITY ----------

Paleozoic

Fergusson Group: chert, minor argillite, conglomerate, basaltic dykes

7.2 Lithology

a) Fergusson Group

Rocks mapped as Fergusson Group in 1988 generally correspond with the "Bridge River sediments" described in previous assessment reports on the property. These are overwhelmingly cherty in composition. Massive chert predominates, but exposures showing contorted chert layers several centimeters thick are also widespread. Both types can occur in the same outcrop. The layered cherts at times have thin argillite partings, and interbedded chert granule and chert pebble conglomerates were noted in one exposure. Basalt dykes are sometimes encountered in this unit; these appear very similar to flows assigned to the Pioneer Formation. Rocks of this formation underlie a large portion of the southern part of the map area. The unit's age is described only as "Paleozoic" in even the most recent references.

b) Pioneer Formation

One fault block on the southern boundary of the map area consists of basalt, with minor chert interbeds. These rocks were assigned to the "Bridge River Group" in previous reports, but are redefined as Pioneer Formation here to conform to regional stratigraphy as outlined by Church (1987a, 1988). As these volcanics are confined to and predominate in one fault block, it is quite possible that they belong to the separate (Pioneer) formation. The unit forms massive, rubbly, brown weathering outcrops. Neither pillows nor pyroclastic textures were observed. A smaller occurrence of basalt in the extreme southwest corner of the map area has also been assigned to this unit.

If correctly identified, these rocks belong to the Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group, along with the more extensive Hurley Formation sediments. Alternatively, they may comprise part of the Fergusson Group.

c) Hurley Formation

Rocks assigned to this formation occur along the western side of the map area, and on the ridge across the valley to the east of the Lucky Strike showing. These are primarily thin-bedded, fine clastic sediments. Limestone interbeds were observed at several locations, notably in the Lucky Gem area. A conspicuous, resistant limestone lens occurs on a ridge in the southwest corner of the map area, and is assigned to the Hurley Formation on the basis of associated thin-bedded siltstones. Beds of polymictic conglomerate occur in the southeast corner of the Lucky Strike grid and elsewhere.

d) Taylor Creek Formation

Two large, cliffy outcrops of this unit appear on the edge of the map area east of Lucky Strike. The northernmost one was checked in detail and found to consist of chert pebble conglomerate. The thick bedding in this unit, which dips about 40 degrees to the west, is most clearly visible from a distance. When viewed at close range, the conglomerate appears massive, with few or no visible bedding features. Beds are several meters thick. The Taylor Creek Formation is considered to be of Lower Cretaceous age.

e) Ultramafic Rocks

Large bodies of ultramafic rocks occur west and northwest of the Lucky Strike showing. Narrower bodies occur along fault zones elsewhere on the property. Where relatively unaltered, these comprise dark grey-green rocks which are a conspicuous medium green colour on the weathered surface. These have been largely serpentinized, and therefore contain abundant magnetite; most strongly attract the hand magnet.

Many of these ultramafic rocks in the immediate vicinities of fault zones have been metasomatized to "listwanites". This is an ankeritic alteration, with subsequent near-surface limonite formed by weathering of the iron-carbonate. Chromian micas are also sometimes present. Silicification consists of stockworks of thin quartz or chalcedony veinlets. These rocks generally do not attract the hand magnet. Listwanite outcrops have a conspicuous orange weathering colour. Other rock types have also been subjected to iron-carbonate metasomatism, however, so that care must be exercised in determining original lithologies.

These ultramafic rocks are probably correlative with the Lower Jurassic President ultramafics in the Bralorne Area.

f) Eldorado Stock

This stock occurs across the northern part of the map area. This is an equigranular, unfoliated, medium-crystalline granitoid that carries quartz, biotite, and hornblende. In hand specimen, it appears that plagioclase is by far the most abundant feldspar, making this a granodiorite or quartz diorite. An age of 63.7 Ma (Paleocene) was reportedly obtained by the G.S.C. for this pluton (Church, 1988). This is considered a satellite pluton to the Coast Plutonic Complex, which ranges from Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary in age.

Three small dykes or pipes of granodiorite occur in southern Taylor Basin. A petrographic report in 1988 on a highly altered specimen adjacent to the Lucky Gem vein describes altered quartz diorite. There is a suggestion, therefore, that the pluton may be more extensive at depth to the south of its main outcrop area.

g) Mafic Plugs and Dykes

A number of bodies of this type are present, particularly in the Lucky Strike area.

Two basaltic outcrops occur uphill from the Lucky Strike No.1 adit. There is no unequivocal evidence as to whether these represent a flow or a dyke. This lithology is distinctive from the Pioneer lavas, principally in that it is much fresher. The fact that only two smallish outcrops are present suggests that this is a dyke, but the possibility of it being a flow cannot be entirely discounted. A specimen collected for petrography in 1988 was described as "hypabyssal basalt", indicating that it could be either a shallow dyke or a flow. The exact relationship of this intrusion to stratigraphic units in the area is unknown.

Massive, aphanitic, medium green mafic plugs were also recognized. Three of these occur west and north of Lucky Strike, where they intrude Fergusson Group rocks. These may be related to the Pioneer basalts, but this is unproven.

h) Felsic Dykes

Many felsic dykes have been recognized. They are usually porphyritic, with phenocrysts of feldspar, quartz, or hornblende. Dykes range from a few tens of centimeters to several meters in width, and usually cannot be traced over any great strike extent. Many examples seen in the field were too small to be noted on the map. None was observed to cut the Eldorado Stock, but it is assumed that most are of a similar age or younger.

7.3 Structural Geology

a) Folding

The Fergusson Group cherts, where bedding can be determined, are seen to be highly contorted and deformed. No sensible fold patterns can be discerned, even locally, as bedding attitudes literally point all over the map. Minor folds observed in these rocks also have a variety of orientations. This phenomenon was also noted by Church (1987a), who ascribed it to: "i) the presence of primary slump folding; ii) deformation at the irregular margins of the granitic plutons; and iii) rotation of beds by repeated episodes of faulting".

Bedding attitudes in the Hurley sediments are much more regular. Two east-northeast trending folds have been recognized in this unit: i) a syncline northeast of Lucky Gem; and ii) an anticline east of Lucky Strike.

The Taylor Creek Formation conglomerates are not demonstrably folded within the map area, but display a uniform westerly dip, possibly due to fault rotation.

b) Faulting

Within the immediate Lucky Strike area several faults have been identified within the underground workings, on surface, and inferred from the geophysical data. The Lucky Strike #1 mineralization occurs along a regional north - south fault structure which marks the fault contact between the Lower Jurassic Ultramafics and the Paleozoic Fergussan Group cherts. Three structures parallel to the regional feature have been identified, with one possibly as a splay off the regional fault (Lucky Strike #2, L5). A long fault contact feature is mapped on the west contact between the Ultramafic and Fergussan cherts and is possibly contemporaneous to the regional north - south fault.

Skew to the north - south regional faulting are several northwest trending sinistral faults. Lateral throw on the northwest sinistral faulting has been observed between 5.0 m and 50.0 m.

All large exposures of the Eldorado Stock occur north of a lineament that runs along Taylor Creek, and which can be extended to the Taylor - Eldorado divide, and possibly as far as the Lucky Gem area. The strike of this feature is almost due east-west. Since the intrusive pluton is exposed on its north side, it is assumed that movement was south side down.

A steeply dipping, northeast trending fault crosses the entire Ural 7 claim, where it is occupied by a 50 m to 90 m wide ultramafic body. The fault can be traced across Eldorado Creek to the northeast, where it forms the contact between a wider ultramafic body and Hurley sediments. On Ural 7, this fault zone separates Hurley Formation units on the west from Fergusson Group rocks to the east. Some listwanites are present in the ultramafic unit. The previously detected soil geochemical anomaly on the Ural 7 grid follows the trend of this fault, generally falling on the eastern side in the area underlain by Fergusson Group rocks. The anomaly is strongest in the vicinity of a parallel, poorly exposed feldspar porphyry dyke. The main fault is certainly near-vertical in attitude, and cannot be a thrust as described in previous reports on the property.

Several chert/ultramafic contacts west and north of Lucky Strike represent a system of north trending faults. The Lucky Strike mineralization occurs in close proximity to one of these, and the basaltic dyke described earlier also follows this trend. Outcrop is too sparse to accurately determine the structural situation in this area.

The east-northeast striking fault that runs along line 12+00N of the Lucky Strike grid is documented by numerous abrupt changes in lithology as shown on the geology map. An east dipping fault in the cirque headwall southeast of the Lucky Strike grid must be a normal fault, as younger rocks of the Hurley Formation occur in the hanging wall, with older Fergusson sediments in the footwall.

A wide breccia and alteration zone follows the ridge on the east side of the property south of Taylor Creek. The geology here is complex, with Fergusson, Hurley, and Taylor Creek strata all adjacent to this north trending structure. Carbonate altered rocks occur intermittently along this feature, attaining a width of about 50 m near Taylor Creek. The protolith for these metasomatized rocks is usually not apparent; ultramafic rocks have not been positively identified here, although they may occur. In the central part of the ridge, a tectonic breccia of Hurley rocks with carbonate matrix has been identified. It is important to note that the very large multi-element soil anomaly (Taylor East Anomaly) reported by previous workers occurs down slope to the west of this fault zone.

An "assumed" thrust fault is shown to separate Taylor Creek and Fergusson rocks to the east of the fault zone described above. Alternatively, a normal fault could be drawn in almost the same position.

North-south faults may be important hosts of gold mineralization in this region. The veins at Lucky Strike and Lucky Gem both occupy structures of this orientation. The Lucky Strike trend can be extended north to the vicinity of the Northern Lights No.2 adit, and it is believed that the veins exposed near Northern Lights No.1 also approximately follow a north-south trend.

7.4 Metamorphism

Metamorphic effects in the area have been minimal, with the possible exception of recrystallization of Fergusson Group cherts. Metamorphic textures, minerals, or foliations have not been observed.

7.5 Mineralization

Mineralization follows a fine grained felsic dyke which occurs at the contact of the ultramafic body and the silicified Fergussan sediments. Discontinuous veins and pods of massive sulphide with minimal quartz gangue occur along the dyke margins. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Stibnite has been reported but not observed. Assays of the massive sulphide material invariably return gold and silver values that range 0.074 OPT Au to 1.21 OPT Au and 0.073 OPT Ag to 3.733 OPT Ag. Assay for base metals return grades of 14.5% zinc, and 11.2% lead, as well as 31% arsenic and 14.6% antimony. Locally, the sulphides exhibit a banded or rhythmic appearance.

8.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Phase I of the 1990 exploration program consisted of an induced polarization survey covering 5 km of the Lucky Strike grid. The survey was designed to further delineate the mineralization of the Lucky Strike occurrence along strike to the north and/or south and where it has been fault displaced.

The IP survey was conducted by Scott Geophysics of Vancouver, B.C. on August 7, 8, and 9, 1990. The survey shows a favorable anomaly on all lines ranging from 44+75E on line 14+00N to 46+00E on line 22+00N. This feature combines both a chargeability anomaly and a resistivity break with higher resistivities related to the chargeability anomaly. Locally the IP anomaly correlates well with VLF conductors and/or mag lineaments but towards the northern half of the grid the IP anomaly is displaced by up to 50 m from the VLF conductors and mag lineament.

A brief description of procedure and instrumentation as well as all data supplied by the contractor is included in Appendix 1. Anomalies have been depicted on pseudo-sections and also on geophysical compilation map (Map 2).

9.0 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

The 1990 exploration drill program on the Lucky Strike claim, part of the Ural claim group, was completed between August 13 and August 26, 1990. The program consisted of three (3) BQ size diamond drill holes totalling 478 m (1,568') drilled. This is the first diamond drilling of record for this property. The holes were drilled using a JKS-300 diamond drill. All drill moves and access to and from the property was accomplished using a Bell 206 helicopter owned and operated by Caribou-Chilcotin Helicopters and based at Tyaughton Lake.

The surface location of the drill collars were maintained by the existing grid on the Lucky Strike claim with grid lines having an azimuth of 262 deg. A line was surveyed at 19+50N in order to get an acceptable location for hole LS90-01.

Core recovery for the project was 100% with the exception of the upper 15 m of drill hole LS90-02, which was strongly sheared and broken resulting in up to 60% core loss. Drill core was selectively split and sampled only within areas of significant sulphide mineralization. Hole flattening was determined by acid tests taken approximately every 61 m (200'). Casing was left in all holes.

The drilling program was designed with two objectives in mind:

1) To test to depth known mineralization as seen on surface and in the underground workings of Lucky Strike #1 adit; and

2) To test geophysical, induced polarization, anomalies which may indicated similar mineralization along strike of the Lucky Strike occurrence.

The first drill hole, LS90-01, was collared at grid coordinates 19+50N/45+65E with an elevation of 1936 m (6,351'). Drill hole LS90-01 was originally designed to be collared at 19+40W/45+65E with an azimuth of 262 deg., but topography dictated it be moved 10 m to the north. This move required the drilling azimuth to be changed to 252 deg. in order to intersect the desired target location. An inclination of -45 deg. was maintained.

Drill hole LS90-01 was designed as a 25 m vertical undercut of the Lucky Strike #1 underground workings, in particular, directly below the 12 m deep winze located near the north end of the main drift (see 1912 m Level Plan). The target was massive sulphide mineralization on either side of a 2.0 m to 3.0 m wide felsic dyke which has intruded a structural contact between Fergusson cherts to the east and ultramafic intrusive to the west. The best mineralization underground is believed to be within the winze where a 2.3 m wide massive sulphide vein is reported.

Drill hole LS90-01 collared into mafic volcanics after 12.8 m of casing. From 21.2 m to 64.9 m along the trace of the drill hole is a unit of strongly sheared, locally magnetic basalt or ultramafic. This unit correlates well both in location and appearance with a zone of shearing and caving within the main cross-cut drive of Lucky Strike #1 adit. This zone is interpreted to be a low angle fault-shear with a westerly dip.

The shear zone is bound by #1 Fault to the west or upper side of #2 Fault to the east or lower side (see section). The #1 Fault structure projected down appears to intersect the bottom of the winze and thus cutting off the mineralization.

The targeted felsic dyke was intersected by drill hole immediately below the sheared basalts at 64.9 m. The dyke is however stacked and/or dragged by the above low angle structure which produced a substantially thickened interval of 40 m in drill hole or 28 m in true thickness.

Mineralization associated with the felsic dyke is confined to 3 cm to 5 cm wide massive sulphide veins at both upper and lower contacts plus a 2 cm quartz-sulphide vein along the lower contact of a structure zone within the felsic dyke. Assays from 0.5 m samples around the sulphide veins returned anomalous values of Au, Ag, Zn, As and Pb but nothing economical.

The upper contact of the felsic dyke in drill hole correlates to directly vertical below a weakly mineralized dyke mapped in the Lucky Strike #1 main cross-cut drive. In contact with the lower or western contact of the felsic dyke is a chert/argillite unit described as grey-black with 25% to 90% chert as subrounded pebble size clasts and locally massive chert beds up to 2 m thick all in a very fine grained black to locally brown argillite matrix. Scattered throughout the unit are subangular fragments of varying felsic to intermediate composition. This same chert/argillite was encountered in all three holes drilled at Lucky Strike. Noted variations in the chert/argillite unit are the chert content, locally distinguishable bedding and scattered blebs of pyrite and a pyrrhotite. Drill hole LS90-01 was stopped at a depth of 215.2 m (706') while still within the chert/argillite unit and having never reached the intended shut-down unit of ultramafic intrusive.

Drill hole LS90-02 was designed to intersect Lucky Strike mineralization at a point in between where mineralization is known on surface at about 18+50N at an elevation of 2002 m (6,568') and where mineralization is known to be best underground at 19+50N, 1912 m (6,273') elevation. Drill hole LS90-02 was collared at 19+00N/45+63E at an elevation of 2007 m (6,585'). Drilling azimuth was 082 deg. with a -55 deg. inclination. This gave a target intersection point 30 m vertically below the surface exposure of the felsic dyke and associated mineralization.

Drill hole LS90-02 collared into ultramafic intrusive and remains in ultramafics until 41.0 m when chert/argillites are intersected. This point correlated with surface gives the ultramafic/chert contact a vertical to steep westerly dip. There is however no felsic dyke at the contact. Felsic dykes are

encountered at 28.0 m to 30.65 m within the ultramafic and at 43.0 m to 45.75 m and at 67.4 m to 71.7 m within the chert/argillite.

There is no mineralization associated with the felsic dykes and only the felsic dyke within the ultramafic shows hydrothermal alteration of the adjacent host rock. The only significant mineralization within drill hole LS90-02 is in the upper 40 cm of the chert/argillite unit in contact with the ultramafic. This zone contained 2% to 4% disseminated pyrite but assay results are insignificant. Drill hole LS90-02 was stopped within the chert/argillite unit at a depth of 86.3 m (283').

Neither drill hole LS90-01 nor LS90-02 adequately tested the induced polarization anomaly inferred to be on their respective sections.

Drill hole LS90-03 was designed to test a favorable geophysical induced polarization anomaly on line 16+00N and centered at 44+80E. This was the most favorable target derived from the IP survey as it combined a strong chargeability anomaly with a sharp resistivity break. This IP feature also correlated well with a magnetic lineament along a sharp magnetic low feature. The IP anomaly has a suggested width of 25 m.

Drill hole LS90-03 was collared on line 16+00N at 45+00E at an elevation of 1972 m. Drilling azimuth was 262 deg. with a -45 deg. inclination. With the collar location being 30 m behind the anomaly and 10 m lower than the surface elevation, this gave an intersection of 40 m below the anomaly location at surface.

The drill hole findings failed to reveal any distinctive explanation for the IP anomaly. Possible reasons for the anomaly are:

1) A zone within a package of intermediate to mafic volcanics which is strongly sheared and moderately magnetic. This zone occurs at 29.3 m to 32.5 m along the drill hole trace; or

2) The contact between the mafic volcanics and the chert/argillite unit to the west at 48.1 m down hole.

A felsic dyke was drilled within the chert/argillite unit but there is no associated mineralization. Mineralization in drill hole LS90-03 consists of scattered traces of pyrite in the chert/argillite unit. This hole was stopped at 176.5 m (579') while still within the chert/argillite unit and failing to encounter the expected ultramafic intrusive.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

a) The Induced Polarization survey defined a series of anomalies on the Lucky Strike grid. One fairly consistent and strong anomaly is evident on all lines ranging from 44+75E on line 14+00N to 46+00E on line 22+00N. The IP survey also delineated short and weaker anomalies at 42+06E on line 14+00N to 41+75E on line 16+00N and at 44+20E on line 17+00N to 44+32E on line 18+00N.

b) Diamond drilling did not adequately explain the induced polarization anomalies. A possible explanation for this is that the anomalies are shallow, faulted off at depth, and the drill holes are too deep.

c) Drill hole LS90-01 confirmed suspicion that a low angle fault-shear zone (#1 Fault) mapped in the Lucky Strike #1 adit, and also encountered in drill hole, does terminate the Lucky Strike #1 mineralization at a depth corresponding to the bottom of the winze; 12 m below the 1912 m level workings.

d) The low angle fault-shear zone (#2 Fault) seen in the Lucky Strike #1 adit and in drill hole LS90-01 results in 'stacking' of the felsic dyke cut by drill hole LS90-01. This produces a thickened section of felsic dyke amounting to 40 m in drill hole or 28 m true thickness. This compares to the 2 m to 3 m wide dyke seen on surface and underground.

e) Drill hole LS90-02 displayed the highly irregular nature of the Lucky Strike mineralization plus the irregularity and numerousness of the felsic dykes. This hole may also indicate that mineralization only occurs around the felsic dykes when the dykes have intruded along the ultramafic/chert contact.

f) Diamond drilling delineates the limited vertical extent of the ultramafic intrusive as the ultramafic was not encountered to depth in either drill hole LS90-01 nor LS90-03. This is probably due to termination at depth by #1 and #2 Fault structure. The irregularity of the eastern contact of the ultramafic is also shown. For example from surface to drill hole LS90-02 the contact is vertical to steep to the west but then must swing to the east as it goes to depth in order to take in the very westerly point of the main drift of Lucky Strike #1 adit.

g) Overall, diamond drilling reconfirmed the immense structural complexity of the Lucky Strike area.

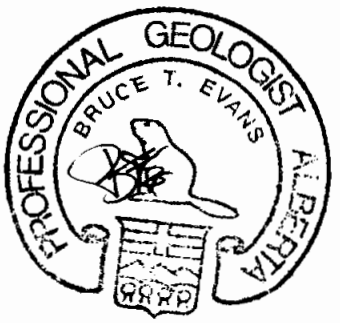
11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

a) An alternative form of geophysics, possibly Pulse-EM, should be conducted over the Lucky Strike area in order to better delineate the extent of the massive metallic sulphide mineralization related to the Lucky Strike occurrence.

b) Although further diamond drilling in the immediate area of the Lucky Strike occurrence may prove negative, the ultramafic/chert contact has not yet been tested along strike to the immediate north as should be done.

c) The overall exploration focus should be aimed at the remainder of the Ural property. The most favorable areas for geophysical and diamond drilling activity would be the Lucky Gem area and also the northern portion of the claim group around the Eldorado Stock. The Eldorado Mountain area should be closely checked for the possibility of a porphyry gold-copper type occurrence.

Respectfully submitted,



Bruce T. Evans, P.Geol.

February, 1991

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Bibliographical Note: Early literature concerning the property area is referenced and summarized in Fox (1981).

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT (URAL CLAIM GROUP)

SUMMARY 1990 OF EXPLORATION COSTS

1)	Personnel		
	B.Evans	3.6 office days @ $300.00/day	$ 1,080.00
		4.5 field days @ $330.00/day	1,485.00
	C.Jellicoe	17.0 office days @ $180.00/day	3,060.00
		22.0 field days @ $240.00/day	5,280.00
			10,905.00
2)	Diamond Drilling		
	Coates Diamond Drilling		40,495.76
3)	Helicopter		
	Caribou Chilcotin B206	42 hrs.	29,133.30
4)	Assays		
	Saskatchewan Research Council		538.44
5)	Geophysics		
	Scott Geophysics IP		7,585.63
6)	Field Costs		2,975.41
7)	Logistics (Lodging)		
	26.5 man days @ $118/man day		3,127.00
8)	Freight and Expediting		600.80
9)	Travel Costs		396.10
10)	Drafting and Reproduction		392.90
	TOTAL EXPLORATION COSTS:		**$ 96,150.34**

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

INDUCED POLARIZATION/RESISTIVITY SURVEYS

LUCKY STRIKE GRID

GOLDBRIDGE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

on behalf of

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.
410 - 1122 4th Street
Calgary, Alberta T2R 1M1

Field work completed: August 6 to 10, 1990

by

Alan Scott, Geophysicist
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

February 15, 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Induced polarization and resistivity surveys were conducted over portions of the Lucky Strike Grid, Goldbridge Area, B.C., within the period August 6 to 10, 1990. The work was conducted by Scott Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Golden Rule Resources Ltd.

The pole dipole electrode array was used on the survey, with readings taken at an "a" spacing of 25 meters and at "n" separations of 1 to 5. The current electrode was to the east of the potential electrodes on all survey lines.

This report describes the instrumentation and procedures used on the survey.

2. SURVEY LOCATION

The Lucky Strike Grid is located near the headwaters of Taylor Creek, some 30 kilometers north of Goldbridge, B.C. Access to the survey area was by helicopter from the Tyax Mountain Lake Lodge on Tyaughton Lake.

3. SURVEY GRID AND SURVEY COVERAGE

A total of 5.08 kilometers of induced polarization survey was completed on nine lines over the Lucky Strike Grid. Details of lines surveyed are given in the production reports.

4. PERSONNEL

Dominique Berube, Geophysicist, was the party chief on the survey and operated the IPR11 receiver. Colin Jellicoe, Geologist, was the Golden Rule representative on site for the survey.

5. INSTRUMENTATION

A Scintrex IPR11 time domain, microprocessor based receiver, and a Scintrex 2.5 kw IPC7 transmitter were used for the induced polarization survey. Readings were taken using a 2 second alternating square wave. The chargeability for the eighth slice (690 to 1050 milliseconds after shutoff; midpoint at 870 milliseconds) is the value that has been plotted on the accompanying plans and pseudosections.

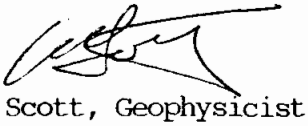
The survey data was archived, processed, and plotted using a Toshiba T3200 microcomputer running Scintrex Soft II and proprietary software. All chargeability responses were analyzed for their spectral characteristics (cole-cole intrinsic chargeability, time constant, and frequency dependence) using Johnson's curve matching procedure (Scintrex Soft II).

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The induced polarization survey on the Lucky Strike Grid indicates the presence of moderate to strong chargeability highs that merit further investigation.

Correlation of these results to geological and geochemical information, is required before any specific recommendations could be made.

Respectfully Submitted,



Alan Scott, Geophysicist

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3
(604) 228 0237

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PRODUCTION REPORT

IPR 11 SURVEY: pole dipole array, a=25 meters, n=1 to 5

Project No.: 9042 Client: Golden Rule Area: GoldBridge

Date	Lines surveyed and comments	Production
Sun Aug. 5		
Mon Aug. 6	travel to Tyax Mtn Lake Resort	travel
Tues Aug. 7	L1900N to station 4440E L1800N, L1700N Dump 90420101	57 stations 1600 meters
Wed Aug. 8	L1600N, L1500N, L1400N Dump 90420102	74 stations 1850 meters
Thurs Aug. 9	L2000N, L2100N, L2200N Dump 90420103	62 stations 1625 meters
Fri Aug. 10	Travel to Vancouver	travel
Sat Aug. 11		

Remarks:

Totals (this wk)	5075 meters
Totals (to date)	5075 meters

Personnel:	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Dominique Berube		m	r	r	r	m	
Sean Mellows		m	p	t	c	m	
Bill Deacon		m	p	p	t	m	
Dave Fast		m	t	c	p	m	
Josee Catafard		m	c	p	p	m	

r = receiver t = transmitter
p = pots c = current
s = standby m = mob/demob
d = data proc. l = linecutting

Signed: _____ Date: Feb 15/91

Statement of Qualifications

for

Alan Scott, Geophysicist

of

4013 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2X3

I, Alan Scott, hereby certify the following statements regarding my qualifications and involvement in the program of work described in this report.

1. The work was performed by individuals sufficiently trained and qualified for its performance.

2. I own no interest in the property under consideration in this report, nor in the company on whose behalf this report has been written.

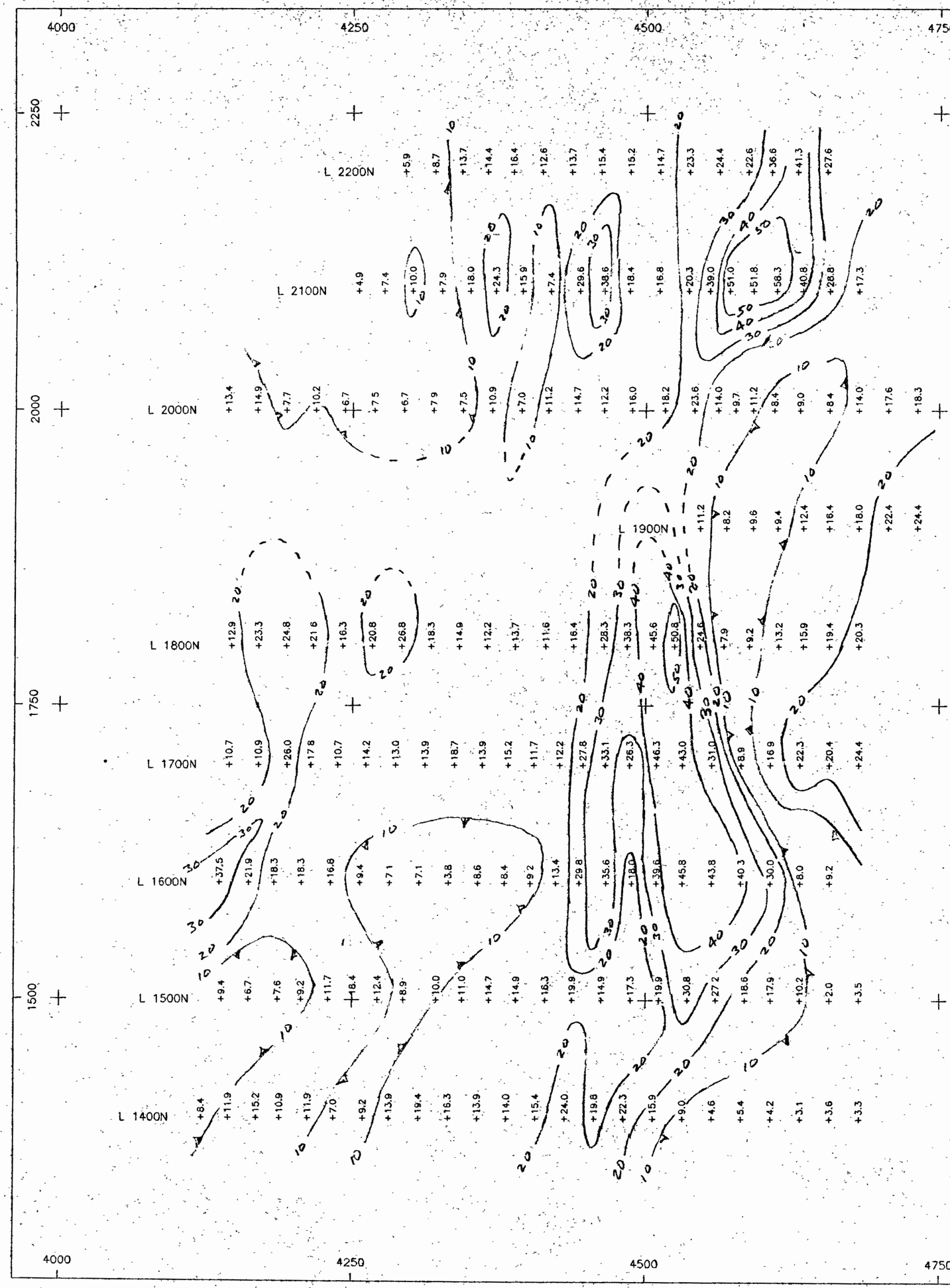
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree (Geophysics) in 1970, and with a Master of Business Administration degree in 1982.

4. I am a member of the B.C. Geophysical Society and of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

5. I have been praticing my profession as a Geophysicist in the field of Mineral Exploration since 1970.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan Scott



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

array	pole dipole
a spacing	25 meters
n separations	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
current electrode	east of potentials
receiver	Scintrex IPR11
transmitter	Scintrex IPC7
pulse time	2 seconds
M7 receive window	690-1050 msecs
mid point	870 msecs

+M7 (millivolts/volt)

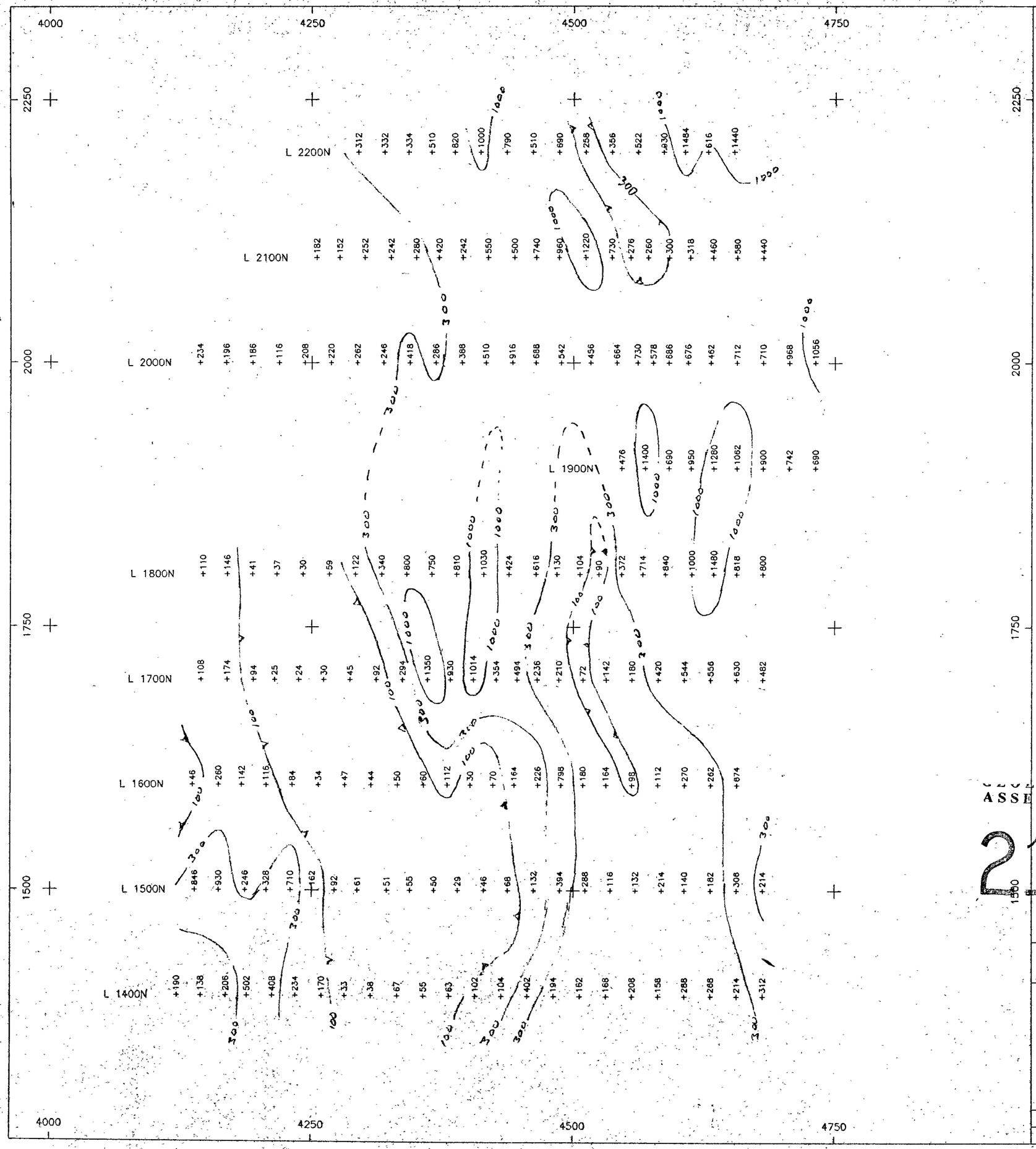
0 50 100 150 200
METERS

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE GRID

GOLDBRIDGE AREA, B.C.
CHARGEABILITY PLAN
a=75 meters/n=1

DRAWN BY: ars	DATE: Aug. /90
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.	



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transmitter	Scintrex IPC7
pulse time	2 seconds
M7 receive window	690-1050 msecs
mid point	870 msecs

+RHO (ohm meters)

0 50 100 150 200
METERS

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE GRID

GOLDBRIDGE AREA, B.C.
RESISTIVITY PLAN
a=25 meters/n=1

DRAWN BY: ars | DATE: Aug. /90

SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,076

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

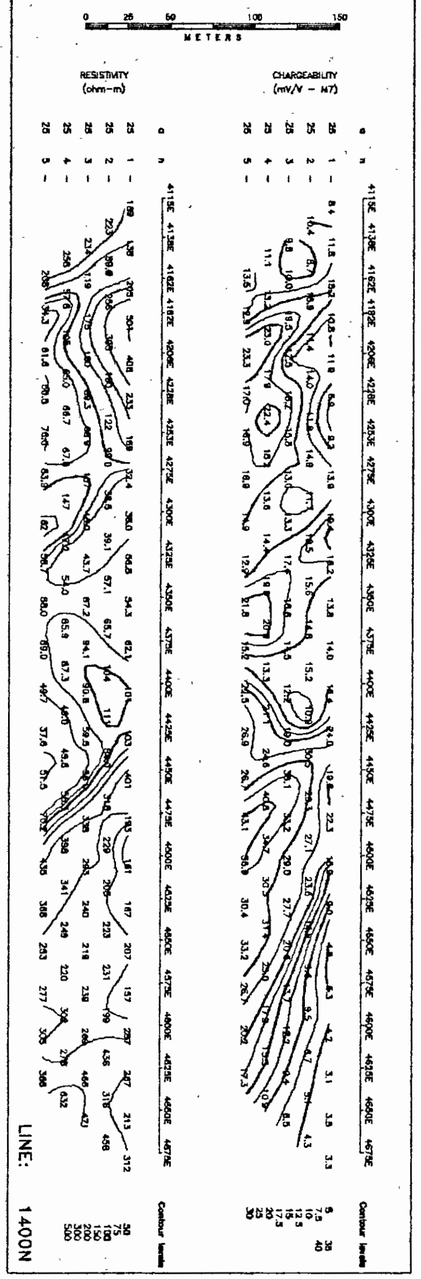
LUCKY STRIKE GRID

LINE: 1400N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD
90/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrex IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

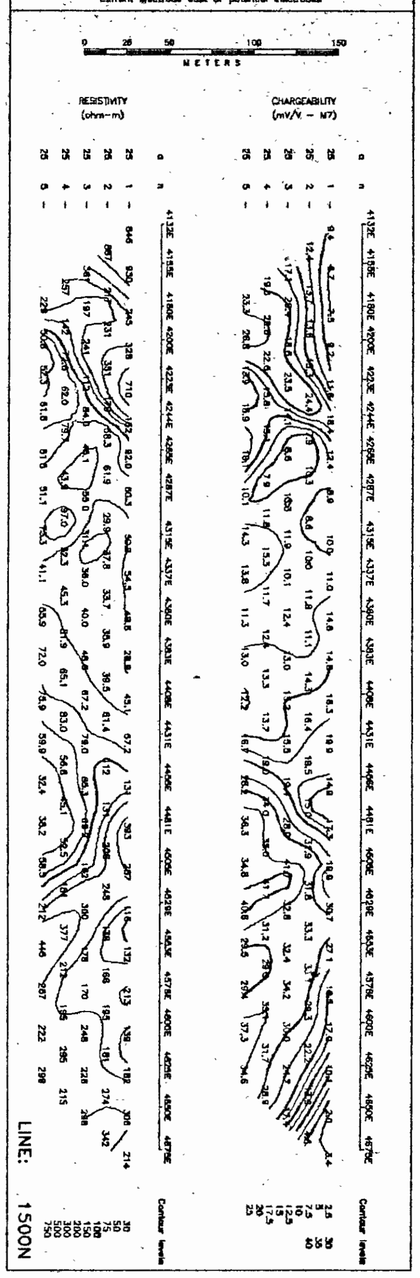
LUCKY STRIKE GRID

LINE: 1500N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
90/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrex IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

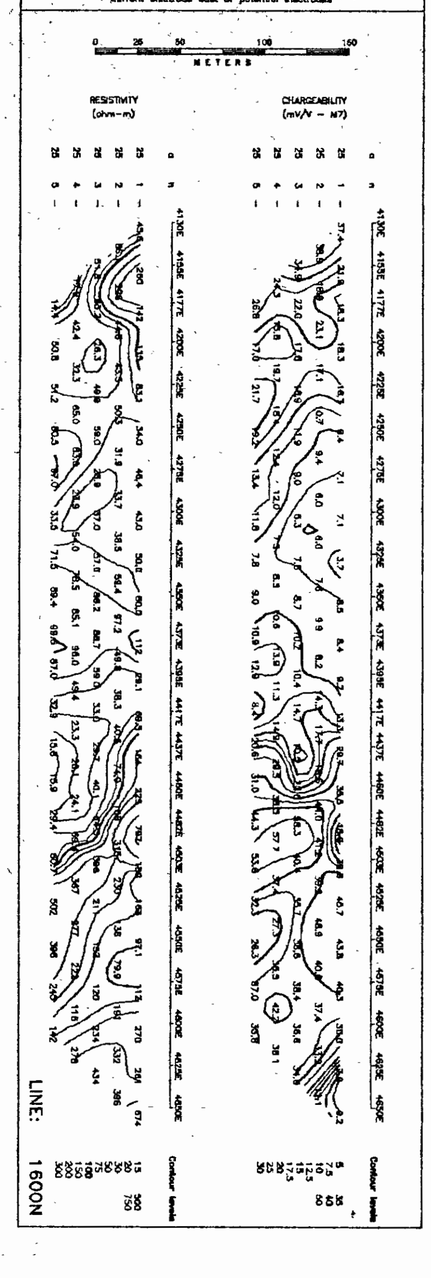
LUCKY STRIKE GRID

LINE: 1600N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
90/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrex IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

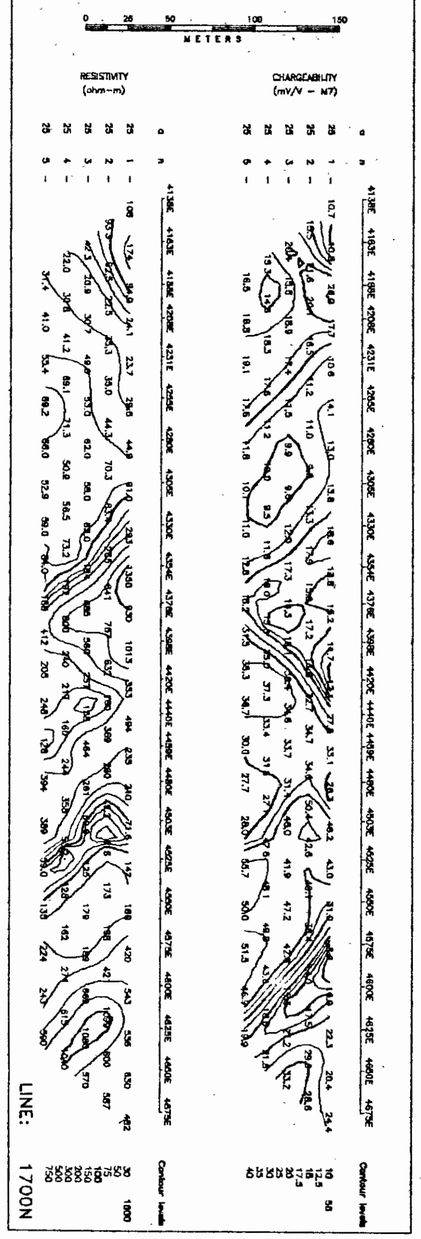
LUCKY STRIKE GRID

LINE: 1700N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
90/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrex IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



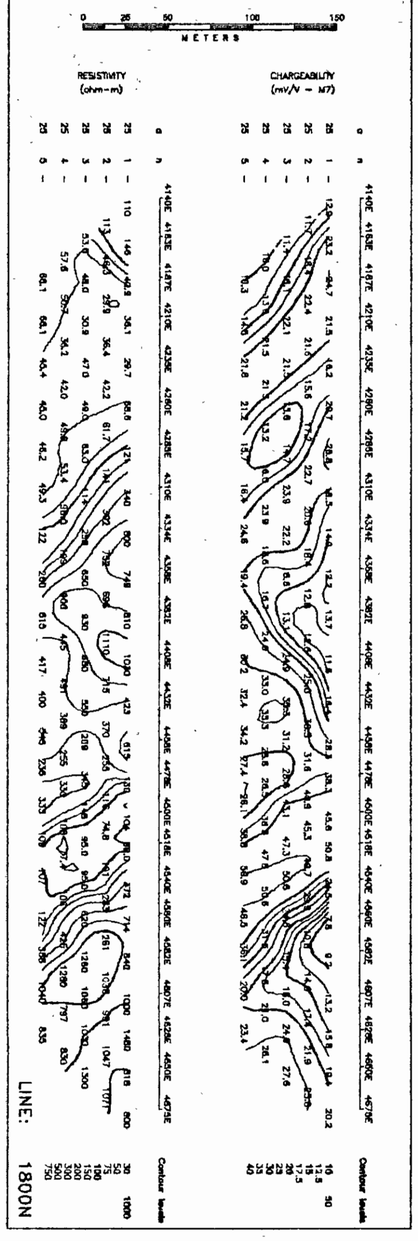
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE GRID
LINE: 1800N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
80/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrax IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



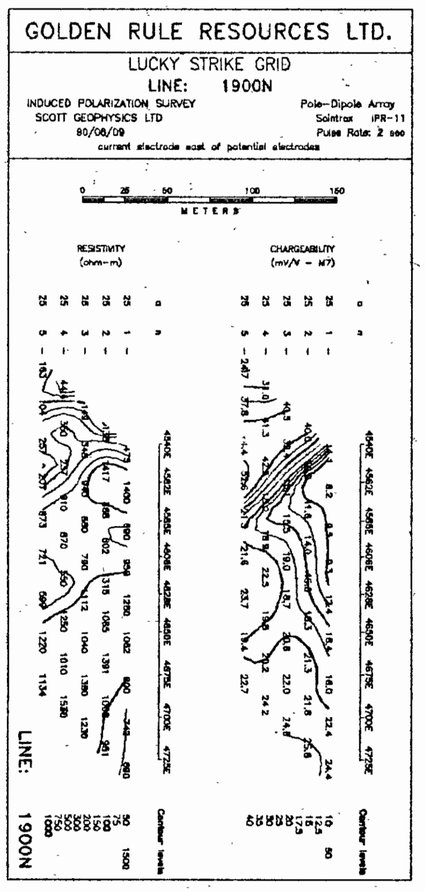
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE GRID
LINE: 1900N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD
80/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrax IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



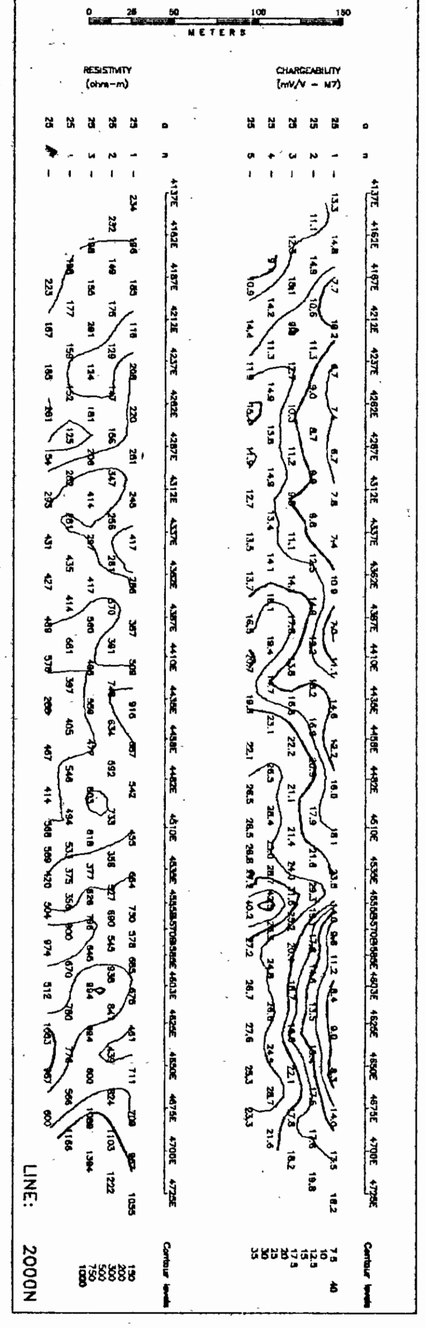
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE GRID
LINE: 2000N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
80/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrax IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



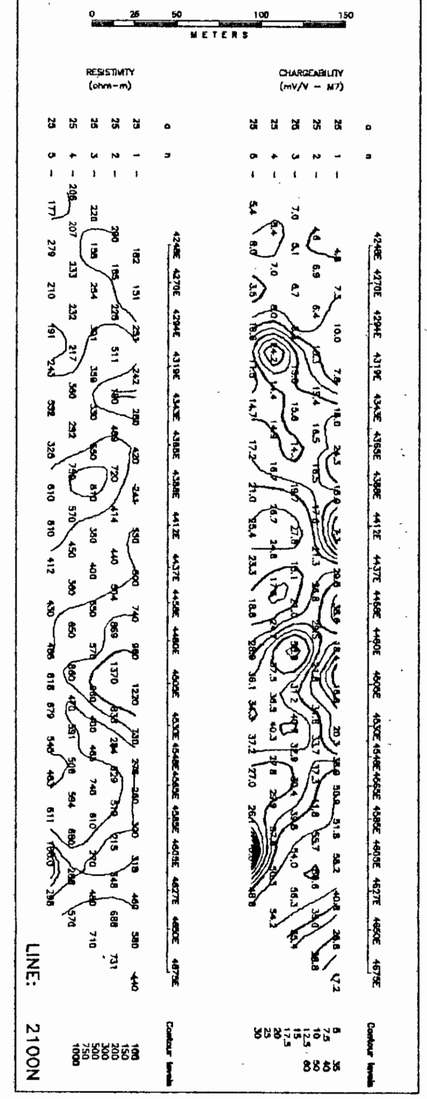
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

LUCKY STRIKE GRID
LINE: 2100N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
80/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrax IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes



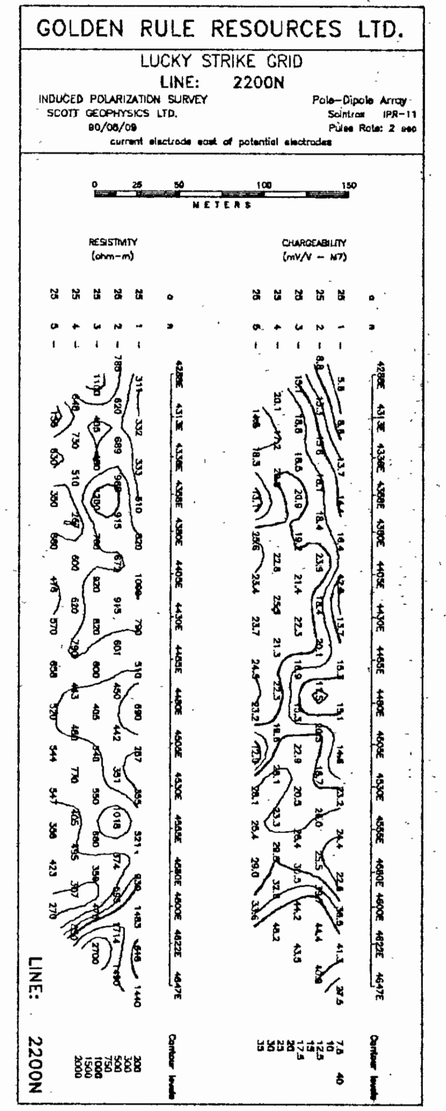
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

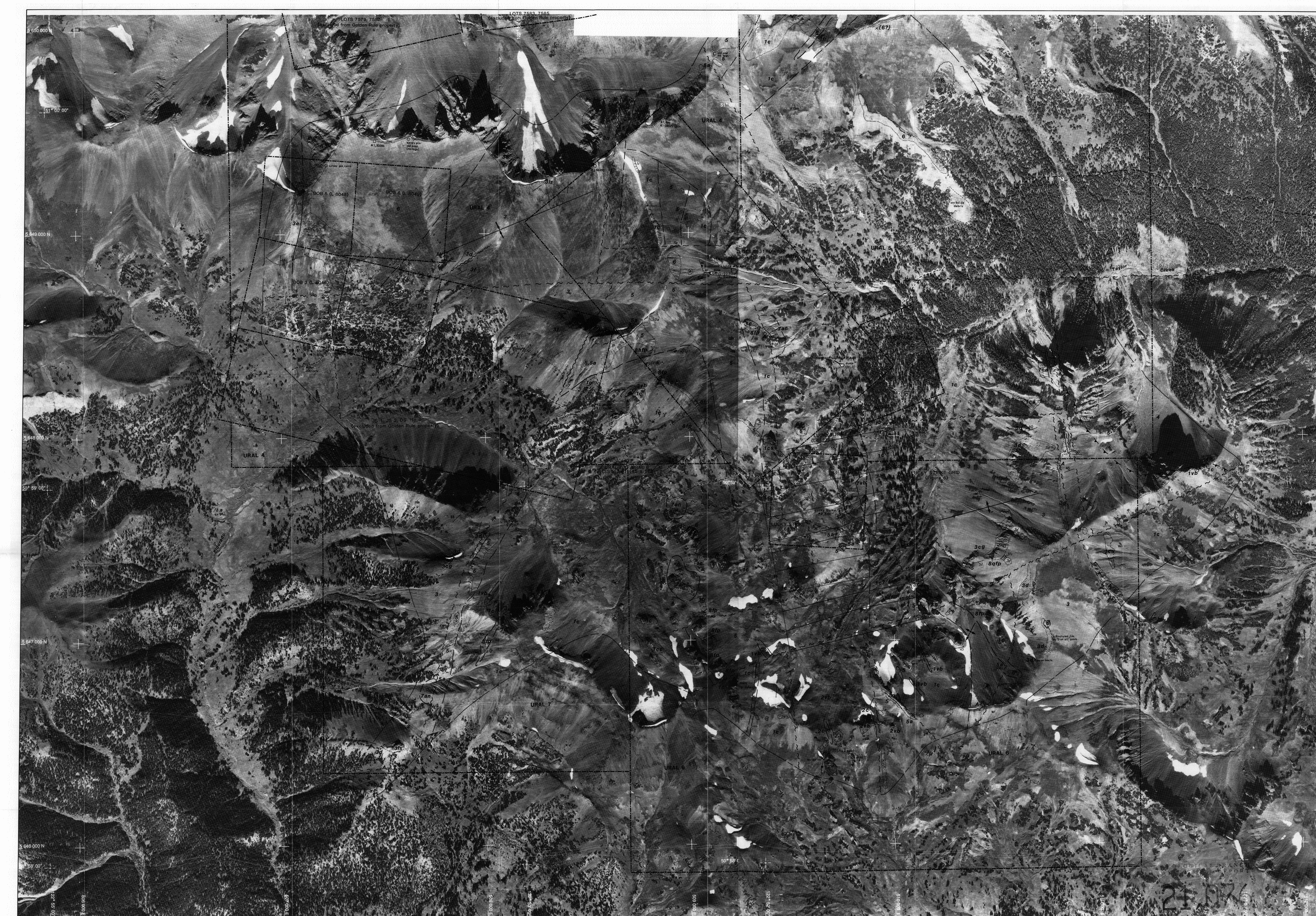
LUCKY STRIKE GRID
LINE: 2200N

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCOTT GEOPHYSICS LTD.
80/08/09

Pole-Dipole Array
Sointrax IPR-11
Pulse Rate: 2 sec

current electrode east of potential electrodes





LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

MESOZOIC TO CENOZOIC

8	Felsic Dykes
8fs	Felsite
8fp	Feldspar porphyry
8hfp	Hornblende feldspar porphyry
8h	Hornblende porphyry
8qfp	Quartz feldspar porphyry
7	Mafic Plugs and Dykes
7an	"Andesite", aphanitic, medium to dark green
7vb	Basalt, medium grey, clinopyroxene phenocrysts

CENOZOIC (PALEOCENE)

6	Hornblende – biotite granodiorite or quartz diorite
6a	Altered: ankerite, kaolinite, and limonite: orange weathering

LOWER JURASSIC

5	Ultramafic Rocks (President Intrusions): serpentinized peridotite and dunite
5a	"Listwanite" carbonitized 5; conspicuous orange weathering

STRATIFIED ROCKS

LOWER CRETACEOUS

4	Taylor Creek Formation: chert-pebble conglomerate

UPPER TRIASSIC
CADWALLADER GROUP

3	Hurley formation
3bx	Tectonic breccia; carbonate matrix
3cg	Polymictic conglomerate
3d	Argillite, siltstone, fine – grained sandstone and greywacke
3e	As for 3d, with limy and calcareous beds
3f	Blue, flinty, faintly laminated siltstone
3g	Conspicuously laminated cherty siltstone
3ls	Limestone, massive

Pioneer Formation

2c	Chert
2vb	Basalt flows

PALEOZOIC
FERGUSSON GROUP (≃ Bridge River Group)

1c	Chert, massive to bedded
1ca	Altered chert; ankeritic, orange weathering
1cc	Chert, argillite, granule and pebble conglomerate
1cs	Bedded chert & minor argillite
1vb	Basaltic dykes

OTHER ROCKS

A	Altered rocks, original lithology unknown carbonitized, orange – weathering
x	Outcrop not examined

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Vein attitude: inclined, vertical
- Mineralized zone (Dfs dyke)
- Minor anticline: trend and plunge of axis
- Contact: defined, approximate, assumed
- Fault: defined, approximate, assumed
- Thrust fault: assumed
- Axis of anticline
- Axis of syncline
- Limit of geological mapping
- Claim post encountered in mapping
- Survey pin
- Claim post & survey pin
- Claim boundary
- URAL6 Claim name
- L.C.P. Legal corner post
- Adit portal
- Rock sample location: "G" for analysis; "GP" for petrography

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
(URAL CLAIMS)
BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Date: NOV.1988	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	Map 1
Scale: 1:5000	

IM 36

REPORT
======

M431 JELLICOE GOLDEN RULE SEPT. 14/90 (30) PG. 583 [0.5 GM REG. DIG.]
1 DPB HNO3/HCL AA BKG CORR
2 CU HNO3/HCL AA
3 ZN HNO3/HCL AA
4 SB HNO3/HCL AA HYDRIDE
5 AS HNO3/HCL ICP
6 AU ppm FIRE ASSAY AA
7 DAG HNO3/HCL AA BKG CORR
8
9

	DPB	CU	ZN	SB	AS	AUppm	DAG
LS3	16.	45.	207.	0.5	9.		0.2
13001	32.	18.	13.	4.5	24.	0.04	0.1
13002	1.	54.	10.	0.8	6.	0.08	0.2
13003	582.	48.	66.	3.7	11000.	1.80	7.2
13004	2.	61.	50.	8.8	38.	0.02	0.1
13005	6.	18.	9.	1.3	301.	0.04	0.2
13006	881.	466.	1086.	2.4	1270.	0.14	24.7
13007	41.	52.	121.	4.5	94.	0.04	1.5
13008	7.	76.	36.	0.8	1.	0.01	0.2
13009	3.	80.	37.	0.2	2.	0.02	0.2
13010	6.	53.	35.	0.2	1.	0.28	0.1
13011	2.	73.	35.	0.3	1.	0.06	0.2
13012	5.	110.	37.	0.2	1.	0.01	0.3
13013	3.	30.	27.	0.3	274.	0.02	0.1
13014	3.	25.	24.	0.8	384.	0.04	0.2
13015	90.	161.	3469.	9.3	22000.	1.89	8.4
13016	11.	49.	278.	2.9	124.	0.01	0.5
13017	69.	82.	2647.	4.0	99.	0.35	1.5
13018	3.	44.	33.	1.3	18.	0.08	0.2
13019	106.	139.	1196.	9.1	231.	0.15	1.4
LS3	16.	46.	216.	0.2	8.		0.2
13020	851.	344.	1643.	13.	4500.	2.25	5.4
13021	8.	22.	37.	2.4	231.	0.04	0.1
13022	65.	66.	406.	5.8	149.	0.03	1.1
13023	3.	37.	64.	8.3	26.	0.02	0.3
13024	1509.	99.	2985.	54.	505.	0.66	3.5
13025	367.	70.	742.	2.4	830.	0.26	4.2
13026	11.	35.	71.	1.6	65.	0.18	0.8
13027	50.	40.	365.	4.2	34.	0.05	1.9
13028	22.	276.	32.	16.	21000.	2.21	4.5

D I A M O N D D R I L L L O G

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

HOLE NO. :	LS90-01	CORE SIZE :	NQ	CONTRACTOR :	Coates	PROJECT :	Lucky Strike
LATITUDE :	_____	BEARING :	252.0 deg.	DATE STARTED :	08/14/90	AREA :	Goldbridge
DEPARTURE:	_____	INCLINATION @ COLLAR -45.0 deg.		DATE COMPLETED:	08/20/90	LOGGED BY:	CRJ
		INCLINATION @ 75.00m=-43.0 deg.					
ELEVATION:	_____ m	INCLINATION @ 157.3m=-39.0 deg.		TOTAL LENGTH :	215.2m (706')	PAGE :	1
		INCLINATION @ 215.2m=-36.0 deg.					

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
0.0	12.8	12.8	Overburden Casing pushed to depth of 12.8 m (42'); several feet of overburden (boulders and gravel) were cored composing upper 1.5 rows of core box #1.							
12.8	21.2	8.4	Mafic Volcanic Pale green, massive, amygdaloidal, fine grained, non-grained, pyroxene 20% to 25%, plagioclase 20% to 30%, interstitial quartz <10%, chlorite 10% to 15%, hornblende actinolite 15% to 20%, very lightly fractured, carbonate interstitial 3% to 5%, carbonate filled fractures - veinlets 1% to 2%, quartz filled amygdaloids 5%, very weakly magnetic - trace magnetite, minor amounts of sericite along fractures and pervasive epidote, interval is locally brecciated - possible flow breccia; upper contact not recovered, lower contact gradual.							
21.2	57.75	36.55	Strongly Sheared and Altered Basalt or Ultramafic Medium to dark green, locally jade colored areas, fine grained, sheared, brecciated, pyroxene 40%, plagioclase 20%, amphibole 10%, very strongly fractured, fractures have preferred orientation of 50 deg TCA, very strongly serpentinized, 5% to 10% serpentine interstitial and fracture filling with needle growth perpendicular to fracture orientation, 2% to 4% quartz filled fractures, epidote pervasive and fracture filling 1% to 3%, locally areas are jade green from intense pervasive epidotization, 2% to 3% sericite alteration along fractures, locally							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)

some fragments are preserved, also interstitial chlorite - talc at 10%, interval is strongly magnetic with 1% to 3% disseminated magnetite - some of which is euhedral; upper contact gradual, lower contact gradual.

22.7 - 23.8 m Shear Zone -- pale grey-green with white, strongly sheared and altered ultramafic or mafic volcanic, extensive leaching has occurred around a clay gouge at 23.2 m to 23.25 m in which pits are left amongst intense quartz filled fracturing, quartz veining and fracturing trends 35 deg TCA, composes 40% to 45% of core, strongly bleached, no orientation on the gouge; contacts gradual.

33.3 - 41.4 m Sheared Basalt -- as to entry at 21.2 m, except very strongly sheared, dark green color, strongly serpentinized, very chlorite rich, quartz filled fracture sets at 20 deg to 30 deg TCA, compose 3% to 5%, most intense shearing from 36.6 m to 38.4 m with poorly developed gouge at 36.65 m to 36.75 m, shear fabric at 30 deg to 35 deg TCA, still moderate to strongly magnetic, locally brecciated with less altered, subrounded fragments of basalt; contacts gradual.

Shear Zone @ 36.80 m to 36.81 m = 35 deg TCA
Fracture Set @ 42.40 m to 42.45 m = 50 deg TCA
Shear Zone @ 42.75 m to 42.76 m = 28 deg TCA

44.2 - 47.1 m Sheared Basalt - well altered -- as to entry at 21.2 m, except is jade green in color due to strong pervasive serpentine?, epidote? up to 30% to 40%, some fragments are unaltered - still grey, chloritic, a weakly developed fabric at 50 deg TCA, is only very weakly magnetic - trace magnetite, a few scattered white quartz veinlets; contacts gradual.

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			Foliation @ 46.25 m to 46.26 m = 50 deg TCA Foliation @ 49.25 m to 49.26 m = 40 deg TCA							
57.75	64.9	7.15	Sheared Basalt - Highly Altered As to entry at 21.2 m, except pale green-grey with darker grey blotches, well altered, bleached from adjacent dyke, pale green chlorite 10% to 15%, sericite alteration 5% to 10%, spots of a dark purplish mineral - some form of epidote? 2% to 3%, interval is weakly magnetic becoming less magnetic down hole, interval shows very weak fabric, gouge material at 63.1 m trending 30 deg TCA - is a pale whitish clay, 1% to 2% black hornblende or pyroxene porphyroblasts 2% to 3% white quartz veining, trace disseminated pyrite to more so towards bottom of interval up to 1%.							
			Foliation @ 62.75 m to 62.76 m = 45 deg TCA Foliation @ 64.50 m to 64.51 m = 30 deg TCA	13001	63.0	64.0	1.0		40	
			64.84 - 64.87 m Sulphide Vein -- as vein of massive sulphide trending 30 deg TCA, vein composed of 35% to 40% pyrite, 30% galena, 10% sphalerite, 10% arsenopyrite, also traces of molybdenum and chalcopyrite; the sulphide vein is bound on both sides by grey-white quartz parallel to vein and up to 0.5 mm wide; the vein is along a sheared contact of a felsic dyke; the sulphides show some strain and are micro-fractured; some quartz and chloritic material is intermixed with the sulphides up to 5%.	13002	64.0	64.5	0.5		80	
				13003	64.5	65.0	0.5	0.052	1800	
				13004	65.0	66.0	1.0		20	
64.9	104.6	39.7	Felsic Dyke Brown-grey, fine grained, porphyritic, massive, non-foliated, fairly homogeneous; composition is plagioclase groundmass 60% to 70%, plagioclase phenocrysts 5% to 7% quartz groundmass 20%, occasional quartz phenocrysts, minor amounts of							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			K-spar, traces biotite and hornblende, interval is lightly fractured with quartz and quartz-pyrite filling fractures mostly trending 50 deg TCA, feldspar phenocrysts are strongly altered to sericite forming pale brownish-grey spots and locally whisps, locally the dyke has a pale green coloration due to weak chloritization?, pyrrhotite disseminated in small blebs 1% to 4%, trace pyrite mostly as fracture fill; upper contact is sharp and sheared at 30 deg TCA, lower contact sheared at approximately 25 deg TCA.							
			71.35 - 75.0 m Shear Zone - strongly altered -- as to entry at 57.75 m, strongly sheared and altered, original rock type difficult to determine but possibly a mafic dyke or volcanic, color is mostly grey with dirty white streaks and locally considerable green, is fine grained, brecciated, sheared, fabric is at approximately 30 deg TCA, off-white stringers and blebs of chlorite? - tremolite? - talc?, generally parallel fabric and fracture fill envelope subangular fragments of relatively fresh grey-brown host rock fragments, locally pale green epidote-chlorite does the same thing; very intense shearing with abundant clays and fragments occurs from 74.15 m to 75.0 m; overall interval is very weakly magnetic with trace magnetite, trace pyrite and pyrrhotite; both contacts are sharp and sheared, upper at 20 deg TCA, lower at 30 deg TCA.	13005	73.0	74.0	1.0		40	
				13006	74.0	74.5	0.5		140	
				13007	74.5	75.0	0.5		40	
			Foliation @ 72.30 m to 72.31 m = 30 deg TCA							
			74.4 - 74.42 m Quartz-Sulphide Vein -- a small vein of milky white quartz 35% to 40% with 30% to 45% pyrrhotite in massive form, 10% to 15% pyrite and minor amounts of galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and trace of chalcopyrite, vein trends 20 deg TCA and has elongate parallel vugs, parallel to vein and local fabric, chlorite-actinolite and some pyrite coat the contacts of the quartz.	13008	75.0	76.0	1.0		10	

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	ANALYSES Au (ppb)	ANALYSES Au (g/tonne)
			Pyrite Vein @ 78.20 m to 78.21 m = 50 deg TCA Pyrite Vein @ 79.30 m to 79.31 m = 50 deg TCA Pyrite Vein @ 79.78 m to 79.79 m = 50 deg TCA 85.17 - 85.3 m Shear Zone -- green-white, fine grained, strongly sheared - pseudo-mylonitic, predominantly chloritic minerals 40% to 50%, quartz grey-white in micro-veins and fracture filling 20% to 25%, sericite and associated clays 10% to 15%, a few grey-brown dyke fragments remain very fine broken up - shattered pyrite up to 1%, also trace pyrrhotite giving weak magnetism; contacts are fairly sharp slightly irregular but around 80 deg TCA, shear zone abruptly cuts off a pinkish-white quartz vein within the dyke. 92.1 - 96.2 m Felsic Dyke -- as to original entry at 64.9 m, except is altered - bleached to a pale brown-tan color, bleaching is a halo around a shear from 93.1 m to 93.45 m, interval contains up to 3% to 5% creamy white quartz veinlets which predominantly trend at 50 deg to 60 deg TCA and some almost parallel core axis, there is also 2% to 4% medium to coarse blotchy pyrite varying from rounded to angular and elongate to fracture filling, some pyrite closely associated with quartz veins, other forms veins of its own, there is also localized blebs of pyrrhotite - mostly in veinlets with pyrite; the alteration has caused the feldspar phenocrysts to be more distinctive; contacts are gradational; also <1% small spots of fuschite? (chlorite) are pale lustrous green.	13009	92.0	93.0	1.0		20	
			Quartz Vein @ 92.15 m to 92.16 m = 55 deg TCA Pyrite Vein @ 92.55 m to 92.56 m = 50 deg TCA							

D I A M O N D D R I L L L O G

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			93.1 - 93.45 m Shear Zone -- grey-tan, sheared, well brecciated, angular fragments of the above tan colored, bleached felsic dyke within a light grey breccia fill matrix of unknown type - possibly dolomite as it is soft enough to scratch with a nail point and the scrapings appear to react with HCl; also within this matrix are angular steel grey-black, metallic illmenite?	13010	93.0	94.0	1.0		280	
			which has minute pyrite crystals within them, also a fine grey metallic dusting within the matrix, also small rounded pyrite balls in the matrix; overall felsic fragments compose 40%, ilmenite fragments 20%, pale grey dolomite? matrix 30% to 35%, quartz in matrix 5% and <1% pyrite, fabric is 25 deg to 30 deg TCA; contacts	13011	94.0	95.0	1.0		60	
			are irregular but fairly sharp.	13012	95.0	96.0	1.0		10	
			Quartz Vein @ 93.90 m to 93.91 m = 60 deg TCA Pyrite Vein @ 95.20 m to 95.21 m = 55 deg TCA contains pyrite and pyrrhotite.							
			96.2 - 97.7 m Felsic Dyke -- in transition, entire interval is well fractured with yellow ankerite filling fractures down to 96.5 m, while white quartz with trace calcite fill fractures below 96.5 m; also from 97.0 m to 97.7 m felsic dyke becomes very weakly bleached and there are pyrite blebs and euhedral sphalerite within the quartz veinlets; an example at 97.25 m to 97.26 m is quartz vein with 20% pyrite, 20% sphalerite trending 60 deg TCA.							
			97.7 - 102.4 m Shear Zone -- a massive structural zone with possibly up to 3 or 4 separate shears; the rock types within this zone vary considerably as does the alteration; the zones of most intense shearing are at 97.95 m to 98.1 m, at 99.5 m to 99.7 m, and at 101.4 m to 101.5 m; each with							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	ANALYSES Au (ppb)	ANALYSES Au (g/tonne)
			different rock types; in between from 97.7 m to 98.0 m is 5% fuschite and 5% bright yellow mineral in a quartz veinlet and quartz breccia environment; from 99.0 m to 99.7 m is very soft dark green, chlorite and sericite rich with abundant quartz filled fractures; the remainder of the interval consists of varying degrees of alteration of felsic dyke, cherts and possibly mafic dykes, minor amounts of carbonate in areas, strong chlorite, talc, sericite alteration, abundant quartz veinlets and fracture fill, non-magnetic, trace pyrite; fabric varies from 15 deg to 20 deg TCA; contacts are gradual.	13013	101.0	101.5	0.5		20	
				13014	101.5	102.0	0.5		40	
			Foliation @ 98.75 m to 98.76 m = 25 deg TCA Shear Zone @ 99.50 m to 99.51 m = 45 deg TCA Foliation @ 101.90 m to 101.91 m = 30 deg TCA							
			102.45 - 102.5 m Sulphide Vein (massive) -- grey-brown, massive sulphides, fine grained, intergrown mineralogy of galena 60%, arsenopyrite 5%, pyrite 5% to 7%, sphalerite 15% to 20%, pyrrhotite 10% to 15%; contacts are sharp, upper at 80 deg TCA, lower contact at 55 deg TCA.	13015	102.0	102.5	0.5	0.055	1890	
			103.8 - 104.6 m Shear Zone -- pale to medium green, fine grained with medium to coarse breccia fragments, strongly sheared and brecciated, predominantly chlorite-sericite clay breccia fill 45% to 55% with rounded to angular fragments of felsic dyke and chert, shearing fabric is at approximately 25 deg TCA, 5% to 7% quartz veinlets and fracture filling, traces of sphalerite and galena along upper contact with felsic dyke; upper contact sharp at 25 deg TCA, lower contact unclear due to brecciation of adjacent cherts but approximately 20 deg to 25 deg TCA.	13016	102.5	103.0	0.5		10	

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ANALYSES FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
104.6	215.2	100.6	Chert/Argillite Conglomerate Light to medium grey chert fragments in a brown-dark grey-black argillite matrix, all is fine to very fine grained, fragments range in size from a few mm to several cm, fragments are sub-rounded to sub-angular, the chert/argillite or fragment/matrix ratio varies greatly throughout the unit ranging from 85:15 to 15:85 but usually very close to 60:40; the chert fragments are intensely fractured and fractures are filled with a black quartz which can make up to 10% to 15% of total core; intermittent patches of moderate to strong sericite alteration in and around fragments <3%, also light brown whisps run throughout argillite matrix and wrap around cherts, mineralization is patchy with areas with up to 1% blebby pyrrhotite, trace pyrite; bedding is not well defined but is the probable cause for compositional variation; upper contact is sheared at about 25 deg TCA, lower contact not recovered. Foliation @ 113.50 m to 113.51 m = 45 deg TCA Note: apparent fabric is generally low angle to core axis (20 deg to 30 deg TCA) but this is probably a function of the matrix and plagioclase-felsic-fragments wrapping around the large chert fragments as fabric has no common orientation. 135.0 - 148.2 m Chert/Argillite -- as to entry at 104.0 m, except a slight change in that there are very few light grey chert fragments with black quartz micro-veins, interval mainly dark brown-black argillitic matrix with grey-brown fragments of mainly chert but some of a softer mineralogy, however silicification appears								

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ANALYSES FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)

moderate to strong, mineralization still consists of very spotty small blebs of pyrrhotite, minor sericite alteration, 1% quartz or carbonate filled fractures; interval does appear to have a weak fabric - bedding?; contacts are gradational.

Foliation @ 141.25 m to 141.26 m = 25 deg TCA
Foliation @ 142.90 m to 142.91 m = 30 deg TCA
Foliation @ 145.90 m to 145.91 m = 30 deg TCA

158.5 - 158.6 m Breccia Zone -- pale grey, creamy white, fine grained matrix with angular fragments up to 1 cm diameter, very intense brecciation over a small zone, grey and black chert fragments, angular, 20% to 25%, in a breccia fill matrix of a creamy white-yellowish quartz-feldspar; contacts are quite sharp with a 5 mm quartz veinlet at each contact trending 20 deg TCA; for 10 to 15 cm on both sides is weak bleaching, good fracturing and moderate sericitization of the chert.

163.3 - 164.0 m Felsic Dyke -- brown-grey, fine grained, porphyritic, non-foliated, massive, homogeneous, has mottled-speckled texture, plagioclase groundmass 65% to 70%, plagioclase phenocrysts 5% to 10% are strongly altered to sericite, >10% quartz in groundmass, a few quartz phenocrysts, 5% to 7% biotite in small clots, fracturing is very light, weakly magnetic due to 1% disseminated pyrrhotite; contacts fairly sharp - weakly sheared, upper contact at 20 deg TCA, lower contact irregular at 10 deg to 20 deg TCA.

178.0 - 200.4 m Chert/Argillite -- as to entry at 104.6 m, except matrix is almost entirely light to dark brown in color - feldspar?, matrix is weakly silicified, weak to moderate

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			sericitization occurs along fractures and around margins of chert fragments, up to 3% sericite, also 1% yellowish carbonate-ankerite filling fractures, still no persistent fabric orientation, overall chert content is high 65% to 75%.							
			Foliation @ 183.50 m to 183.51 m = 50 deg TCA							
			190.9 - 195.4 m Cherts -- as to original entry at 104.6 m, except is strongly bleached to a pale grey-tan color, except for a few black quartz blebs, sericite alteration - tan to pale green (khaki) color in whisps along fractures and in patches 5% to 10%, the strongest sericitized fractures run near parallel to core axis, also 2% to 3% yellowish carbonate-ankerite associated with sericite, no associated mineralization; contacts are gradual.							
			200.4 - 202.15 m Cherts -- as to entry at 190.9 m - bleached to light grey-tan color with 5% to 7% seriticic alteration, no mineralization.							
			202.15 - 202.35 m -- a distinguishable bed consisting of subrounded to subangular chert fragments light grey in color in a black argillite matrix, cherts fragments decrease in size and number down section and give way to up to 90% black argillite at bottom of interval, lower 5 cm of interval is very soft and possibly sheared at direction at 55 deg TCA, fragments show slight preferential alignment at 55 deg to 65 deg TCA, >1% pyrite blebs in argillite.	13017	203.0	204.0	1.0		350	
				13018	204.0	205.0	1.0		80	
				13019	205.0	206.0	1.0		150	
			202.35 - 208.0 m Chert -- the chert unit shows a slight change in character here, color varies from light to dark grey, with brown and khaki green patches; there are larger areas of clean grey-white chert meaning larger chert fragments;	13020	206.0	207.0	1.0	0.066	2250	

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			in areas where matrix in dark brown and gritty the chert fragments are subrounded, whitish and unfractured, overall however, this interval is well fractured with black and white quartz filling the fractures 5%, 1% to 2% carbonate-ankerite also fills fractures, sericite alteration is in patches in and around chert fragments 3% to 5% but locally 10% to 12% in some beds with smaller fragments such as 202.7 m to 203.4 m; mineralization also changed now up to 1% pyrite in blebs, fracture fill and disseminations, only trace pyrrhotite is also a few scattered blebs of galena/sphalerite mixture - trace; from 202.35 m to 202.8 m is strongly bleached to tan color, altered argillite matrix with 20% chert fragments and 5% to 7% pyrite in blebs and fracture fill; at 203.1 m is a 1 cm wide quartz vein trending 80 deg TCA is grey quartz with 10% to 15% sphalerite with trace galena and pyrite.							
			Quartz Vein @ 203.10 m to 203.11 m = 80 deg TCA -- with sphalerite							
			208.5 - 214.2 m Felsic Dyke -- identical to entry at 163.3 m, except has pyrite filling fractures - three at 1 mm to 2 mm wide each; upper contact is good at 20 deg TCA, lower contact unclear.							
			214.2 - 215.2 m -- cherts very similar to those up hole beginning at 104.6 m.							
	215.2		**END OF HOLE.** Total depth at 215.2 m (706') 12.8 m (42') casing left in hole upon completion. 100% core recovery. Mine Grid Coordinates: L19+50N/45+65E							

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

HOLE NO. :	LS90-02	CORE SIZE :	NQ	CONTRACTOR :	Coates	PROJECT :	Lucky Strike
LATITUDE :	_____	BEARING :	80.0 deg.	DATE STARTED :	08/21/90	AREA :	Goldbridge
DEPARTURE:	_____	INCLINATION @ COLLAR	-55.0 deg.	DATE COMPLETED:	08/22/90	LOGGED BY:	CRJ
		INCLINATION @	86.30m=-55.0 deg.				
ELEVATION:	_____ m	INCLINATION @	_____	TOTAL LENGTH :	86.3m (283')	PAGE :	1

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
0.0	1.5	1.5	Overburden Overburden with casing pushed to depth of 1.5 m (5').							
1.5	41.0	39.5	Ultramafic Dark green, massive, strongly sheared, very soft and crumbly, badly broken up with a lot of ground and lost core; compositionally is plagioclase 25% to 30%, pyroxene 30% to 35%, hornblende 15%, fracturing and shearing is strong throughout, intense serpentinization results in up to 15% serpentine along shears and fracture planes, chlorite 10% to 15%, chlorite clay gouges are well developed at 7.8 m to 8.0 m and intermittently between 12.4 m and 12.9 m - no orientation available from shear gouge, quartz-epidote and serpentine fill fractures 2% to 3%, interval is weak to moderately magnetic due to disseminated magnetite 0.5% to 1%; upper 50 cm of interval is possible listwanite - altered ultramafic with conspicuously weathered orange fracture filling carbonate? or just limonite; upper contact not recovered, lower contact gradational. Shear Zone @ 12.40 m to 12.41 m = 45 deg TCA Foliation @ 15.00 m to 15.01 m = 45 deg TCA 16.0 - 27.25 m -- progressing down hole the ultramafic becomes somewhat more competent although alteration to serpentine and chlorite gradually increases until bottom of interval is 20% serpentine, 20% chlorite, throughout unit are							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ANALYSES FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			pods or pockets of dark green-grey ultramafic which are relatively unaltered and strongly magnetic while the altered areas are weakly to non-magnetic, going down hole these unaltered pockets become smaller and fewer in number; alteration does follow a shearing - fracture pattern at 60 deg to 75 deg TCA. Foliation @ 18.00 m to 18.01 m = 45 deg TCA Foliation @ 20.50 m to 20.51 m = 45 deg TCA Foliation @ 24.50 m to 24.51 m = 70 deg TCA								
27.25	41.0	13.75	Ultramafic As to entry at 1.5 m, except intensely altered, interval is pale light grey-green in color, fine grained, alteration has obscured almost all original features but as in the interval above there are patches - pods which are less deformed and less altered, alteration is most intense along fracture planes which trend 60 deg to 70 deg TCA and are very closely set so that in places it totally obscures the original rock, alteration is a very pale green almost turquoise - a form of serpentine?, as it is quite soft composes 25% to 30% of interval, chlorite interstitial and fracture filling 15% to 20%, a white mineral is scattered about - possibly tremolite, 10% fuschite, locally 2%, a very bluish-green mineral is locally abundant 3% to 5%, minor quartz veining of clear (see through) and milky 1% to 3%, totally non-magnetic, traces of pyrite disseminated around, limonitic fractures; upper contact gradational, lower contact good at 70 deg TCA. 28.0 - 30.65 m Felsic Dyke -- brownish-grey, fine grained, porphyritic, homogeneous, non-foliated, plagioclase in groundmass 60% to 65%, 2% to 3% plagioclase phenocrysts, a few quartz								

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			phenocrysts, 15% quartz groundmass, <5% biotite, fairly light fracturing, white quartz fills fractures, 2% to 3% sericite spots from a alteration of plagioclase, touch of limonite staining along fractures, dyke does have slightly chilled margins, pyrrhotite in small rounded blebs 1% to 3%, trace pyrite; contacts both good and both weakly sheared at 50 deg TCA. Fracture Set @ 33.25 m to 33.26 m = 60 deg TCA Fracture Set @ 36.50 m to 36.51 m = 65 deg TCA Fracture Set @ 39.00 m to 39.01 m = 70 deg TCA	13021	40.5	41.0	0.5		40	
41.0	46.5	5.5	Chert/Argillite Light grey-black, fine to very fine grained matrix of argillite with fragments and/or beds of grey chert, chert makes up 85% to 90% of interval with <10% argillite, the chert is very well fractured with white and black quartz filling fractures 10% to 15%, minor sericite alteration occurs along fractures and around the chert, mineralization is spotty with pyrite in disseminated patches here and there but overall <1% except from 41.0 m to 41.4 m is 2% to 4% disseminated mostly euhedral pyrite - this small interval is predominantly black argillite with 15% to 20% chert fragments; upper contact is moderately sheared which gives intermixing over a narrow zone, drillers have ground the core at this contact but shearing is approximately at 70 deg TCA, lower contact sharp at 55 deg TCA.	13022	41.0	41.5	0.5		30	
				13023	41.5	42.0	0.5		20	
			43.0 - 45.75 m Felsic Dyke -- medium to dark brown, fine grained, aphanitic, massive, non-foliated, composed of ? plagioclase 70% to 75%, quartz 10% to 15%, possible hornblende phenocrysts (possible alteration to biotite) 2% to 3%, quartz filled cavities - some elongate,							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			some very round - amygdaloid? 2% to 3%, traces of disseminated pyrite - minor concentrations in fractures near upper contact; contacts are very sharp - cold but highly irregular and fractured with fragments of the dyke material incorporated in the cherts.							
46.5	71.7	25.2	Chert/Argillite Conglomerate Grey-black, fine grained matrix with chert pebble fragments range in size from 1 mm to 2 mm up to 10 cm, bedding is somewhat evident with gradational changes in clast size and numbers, beds appear to be fining down hole giving tops down, clasts are somewhat aligned along bedding planes are common partings in the argillite but direction is variable from 50 deg to 75 deg TCA; compositionally the number of chert fragments is very variable from 80% to 15% but most commonly 20% to 35%, mostly unit is argillite matrix supported with composition of matrix of quartz feldspar, hornblende with some alteration to biotite, fracturing is light with <1% white quartz filled fractures and a trace of carbonate coated fractures, there is an occasional felsic - rhyolitic fragment within the unit, locally very weak chloritic and/or sericitic alteration, trace disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite; upper contact is sharp at 55 deg TCA, lower contact is gradational. Banding @ 48.50 m to 48.51 m = 60 deg TCA Banding @ 51.20 m to 51.21 m = 65 deg TCA Banding @ 53.00 m to 53.01 m = 60 deg TCA Banding @ 56.10 m to 56.11 m = 60 deg TCA 60.5 - 60.65 m --- a weakly sheared zone in the argillite-chert conglomerate with the argillic matrix reduced to a soft crumbly clay-mud; no preferred orientation is detectable.							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ANALYSES FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			Banding @ 61.00 m to 61.01 m = 75 deg TCA Banding @ 65.00 m to 65.01 m = 65 deg TCA 67.4 - 71.7 m Felsic Dyke -- light to medium grey, fine grained, very weakly porphyritic, slight chilled margins, massive, homogeneous, non-foliated, plagioclase and quartz phenocrysts very small and few in number <3%, plagioclase groundmass 60% to 85%, quartz groundmass 20% to 30%, 5% biotite, 5% to 10% K-spar giving light brown spots-speckled appearance, lightly fractured 1% quartz-carbonate filling fractures, limonite stained fractures, weakly magnetic due to <1% disseminated pyrrhotite, also trace pyrite; upper contact is very sharp - cold at 60 deg TCA, lower contact has been ground away by drillers.								
71.7	86.3	14.6	Chert/Argillite As to entry at 46.5 m, except the character of the chert has changed slightly, the chert is now more predominant with 75% to 85% chert common with this bedding is no longer distinguishable; another change is the argillite matrix now locally has shades of brown and is more gritty - more like a siltstone - sandstone than muddy argillite, small patches and whisps of sericite wrapping around chert fragments up to 1% to 2%, still limonite coating fractures at this depth, trace disseminated pyrite; there chert is well fractured and injected by black quartz, for lower 2 to 3 m of the hole the chert has a clear glassy look; upper contact not recovered.								
	86.3		END OF HOLE. Total depth at 86.3 m (283'). Casing and anchor left in ground upon completion. 100% core recovery unless indicated below: -- 1.50 m to 3.00 m = 50% recovery -- 10.00 m to 12.00 m = 30% recovery -- 13.00 m to 14.00 m = 40% recovery Mine Grid Coordinates: L19+00N/44+63E								

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

HOLE NO. :	LS90-03	CORE SIZE :	NQ	CONTRACTOR :	Coates	PROJECT :	Lucky Strike
LATITUDE :	_____	BEARING :	260.0 deg.	DATE STARTED :	08/23/90	AREA :	Goldbridge
DEPARTURE:	_____	INCLINATION @ COLLAR	-45.0 deg.	DATE COMPLETED:	08/25/90	LOGGED BY:	CRJ
		INCLINATION @	109.4m=-45.0 deg.				
ELEVATION:	_____ m	INCLINATION @	176.5m=-44.0 deg.	TOTAL LENGTH :	176.5m (579')	PAGE :	1

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
0.0	6.1	6.1	Overburden Casing pushed to depth of 6.1 m (20').							
6.1	16.7	10.6	Chert/Argillite Light grey to black, fine to very fine argillite matrix supporting chert fragments (clasts) and ribbons, no distinguishable bedding of a consistent orientation, non-foliated, chert ribbons and clasts compose 35% to 40% of unit, other fragments of pale to dark green color with some containing finely laminated ash beds compose 10%, the black argillic matrix yield approximately 50%; the greenish fragments are possibly chert or strongly silicified volcanic fragments, interval is carbonate rich with carbonate filling fractures 2% to 3% and 2% to 3% carbonate interstitially in the chert ribbons and in some argillite matrix, fracture planes are chlorite or limonite coated, possibly up to 5% interstitial chlorite throughout unit, interval is sparsely mineralized with trace pyrite; upper contact not recovered, lower contact very sharp at 20 deg TCA. Minor shear gouges within chert interval at 12.4 m to 12.5 m and at 13.0 m to 13.1 m. Foliation @ 11.10 m to 11.11 m = 30 deg TCA Foliation @ 14.60 m to 14.61 m = 40 deg TCA								
16.7	22.75	6.05	Mafic Volcanic - Amygdaloidal Green-grey, fine grained, porphyritic, homogeneous, plagioclase groundmass 55% to 60%, <10% quartz groundmass, hornblende phenocrysts 5% to 7%, some altering to chlorite, 1% to 2% quartz phenocrysts							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			which are very white and round filled vesicles?, 15% to 20% chlorite in groundmass, possible hornblende and/or pyroxene, fairly lightly fractured with white quartz filling fractures, touch of hematite/limonite staining along fractures, non-magnetic, no mineralization; contacts good, upper very sharp - weak stress on adjacent chert/argillite at 20 deg TCA, lower contact is very intensely sheared at about 20 deg TCA. 22.0 - 22.55 m Shear Zone --- a well developed strong shear cutting through the mafic dyke - volcanic, shearing direction is approximately 20 deg TCA; interval is dark green in color, very soft and broken up, 50% to 55% of interval is chlorite or related clay micas, also 10% to 15% serpentine along fractures and breccia fill, some fragments of recognizable host rock remains; upper contact is fairly sharp at 20 deg TCA, lower contact is gradual.							
22.75	40.5	17.75	Mafic (Intermediate) Volcanic Light to medium grey, fine grained, massive, non-foliated, weakly porphyritic, plagioclase in groundmass 40% to 50%, chlorite 15% to 20%, possible pyroxene 20%, very small plagioclase phenocrysts 10%, black spots throughout interval - biotite porphyroblasts 1% to 2%, overall interval is fairly soft, lightly fractured, alteration along fractures - kaolinite? 2% to 3%, upper 2 m of interval is strongly altered, bleached to a very pale grey, abundant 30% white alteration - kaolinite? with minor chlorite and serpentine, this alteration at top is due to dyke and shear contact; locally fracture sets are strongly limonitic, non-magnetic; upper contact is sharp, sheared at 20 deg TCA, well developed green chlorite-clay gouge 10 cm to 15 cm wide.							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ANALYSES FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			29.3 - 32.5 m Shear Zone -- dark green, fine grained, strongly sheared at a very low angle to core axis, 40% chlorite as shear gouge material, also 10% to 15% olive green serpentine, it is very difficult to tell if original rock was the surrounding volcanic or a more mafic rich dyke; actinolite-tremolite also abundant, 2% to 4% white quartz micro-veins fills fractures parallel to shear direction, interval is weak to moderately magnetic; most intense shearing at 30.8 m to 31.1 m; another unit similar to this but less intense deformation is up hole at 25.8 m to 27.75 m with slightly altered chlorite-serpentine grey volcanic in between; contacts of strongest alteration is fairly abrupt at 15 deg to 20 deg TCA but weaker alteration decreases gradually; this interval is possibly a sheared mafic dyke. Fracture Set @ 34.00 m to 34.02 m = 25 deg TCA Fracture Set @ 35.00 m to 35.02 m = 35 deg TCA 37.5 - 40.5 m Mafic (Intermediate) Volcanic -- as to entry at 27.75 m, except is now moderately altered with limonite staining and bleaching to orange color along fractures, minor quartz blebs, 1% to 3% carbonate-ankerite filling fractures, interval is also well brecciated and fractured, breccia fragments are very similar in composition as the breccia fill matrix and suggests a volcanic flow breccia, also traces of fuschite interstitially; from 39.3 m to 40.5 m core is very broken up; upper contact gradual, lower contact sharp at 40 deg TCA.								
40.5	48.1	7.6	Mafic Volcanic Similar to entry at 16.7 m, pale green to grey, fine grained, massive weakly porphyritic plagioclase 70% to 75%, chlorite 15%, locally plagioclase phenocrysts are faintly visible 2% to 3%, white quartz spots - very rounded -							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			possibly filled vesicles are mostly in upper 2 m of interval - within upper 30 cm of interval quartz spots are stretched - elongate in direction of 35 deg TCA, also <1% white quartz veinlet, fracturing is light, pyrite is small circular blebs 1% to 3% throughout but locally concentrated and like quartz spots are stretched in upper 30 cm of interval, entirely non-magnetic except for two 1 cm diameter pyrrhotite blebs, several fractures are strongly hematized; upper contact sharp at 40 deg TCA, lower contact also sharp at 30 deg TCA; circular quartz and pyrite spots are small but abundant near contact but increase in size - elongate at first then circular again down to 41.0 m, below 41.0 m they decrease in both size and numbers.							
48.1	176.5	128.4	<u>Chert/Argillite - Polymictic Conglomerate</u> Dark grey-black matrix with grey-tan-green clasts, fine to very fine grained matrix, clasts vary in size from 1 mm to 2 mm up to 40 cm but most are 0.5 cm to 2 cm, matrix is predominantly argillic, clasts are predominantly chert but up to 25% are felsic to intermediate fine grained greenish to tan colored most likely volcanic - greenstone in origin, chert clasts are generally fairly well rounded, while others are rounded to angular and often stretched and contacted, locally up to 1% sericite alteration occurs in fractures and whisps which wrap around clasts, also locally matrix is chloritic <3% overall no bedding is apparent and there is no preferred orientation of clasts, moderate fracturing is filled with white quartz 3% and a trace of carbonate, non-magnetic, pyrite blebs - small spots occur between 59.0 m and 60.0 m with concentrations up to 1%; upper contact is sharp at 30 deg TCA.							

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			Shear Zone @ 49.00 m to 49.01 m = 20 deg TCA -- bound by white quartz veinlets. 49.2 - 50.0 m -- a large clast-fragment of same composition, color and texture as the volcanic unit above at 40.5 m. 60.2 - 60.21 m -- a small shear zone at 35 deg TCA, which is filled with bright green fuschite. 60.7 - 66.0 m Felsic Dyke -- light to medium brown, fine grained, massive, fairly homogeneous, slightly chilled margins, plagioclase 50% to 60%, K-feldspar 10% to 15%, quartz 10% to 15%, biotite in groundmass, 10% not sure what gives chocolately -brown color, fairly well fractured, quartz and carbonate filling fractures 2% to 3%, also 1% to 2% interstitial carbonate, no mineralization; contacts are sharp - upper is highly irregular, lower contact at 25 deg TCA. 66.15 - 66.6 m -- a large clast-fragment which is very finely laminated with 1 mm to 3 mm thick beds - a volcanic ash tuff, is very pale green in color, very fine grained and well fractured with fractures filled with black quartz. 70.0 - 101.0 m Chert/Argillite/Conglomerate -- same as entry at 48.1 m, except a slight decrease in the number of non-chert fragments to 15%, all else remains the same, also localized areas with disseminated small blebs of pyrite <1% overall, locally 1% to 2% such as at 75.5 m to 79.0 m; also in numerous areas the argillite matrix is very soft, crumbly gouge like meaning localized shearing examples are 75.9 m, 76.6 m, 81.4 m, 82.5 m to 82.8 m, 83.85 m and 94.75 m.	13024	75.0	76.0	1.0		660	
				13025	76.0	77.0	1.0		260	
				13026	77.0	78.0	1.0		180	
				13027	78.0	79.0	1.0		50	

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ANALYSES FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)

Pyrite Vein @ 75.80 m to 75.81 m = 30 deg TCA
Quartz Vein @ 78.40 m to 78.41 m = 70 deg TCA
Foliation @ 91.50 m to 91.51 m = 65 deg TCA
Foliation @ 101.75 m to 101.76 m = 50 deg TCA

105.3 - 107.5 m -- interval is 90% grey, glassy quartz-chert, well fractured, black argillite along partings and fractures, up to 1% very fine pyrite along some fractures; upper contact gradual, lower sharp at 45 deg TCA.

110.5 - 113.8 m Mafic Dyke -- medium grey, fine grained, massive, homogeneous, equigranular, plagioclase 50%, chlorite 30% to 35%, 10% hornblende, possible pyroxene, well fractured, 2% to 3% quartz and carbonate filling fractures, contacts are brecciated and have argillite breccia fill as with some chert fragments for 10 cm to 20 cm into unit, small tan colored spots K-feldspar alteration? 2% to 3%, 2% to 3% chert argillic inclusions, non-magnetic, this interval closely resembles some fragments within the chert/argillite conglomerate; unit is possibly a large fragment itself; there is another one of these at 114.4 m to 115.0 m; all contacts are brecciated and unclear.

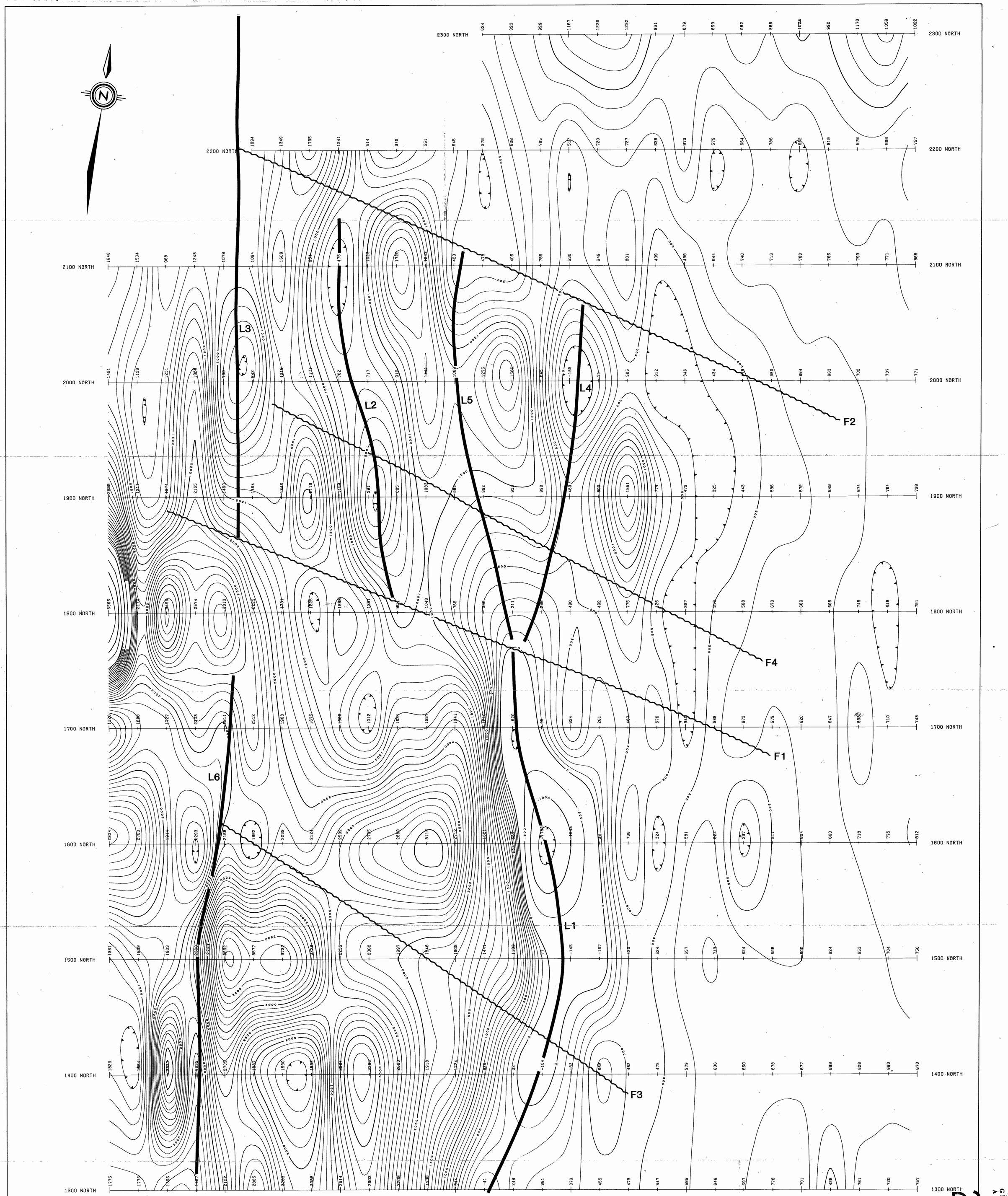
Foliation @ 117.25 m to 117.26 m = 55 deg TCA

119.7 - 120.5 m -- argillite with a few chert fragments and 1% pyrite blebs.

121.6 - 121.75 m -- argillite matrix is very soft, crumbly, clay like due to shearing - chert fragments still within similar zones at 127.7 m.

124.5 - 127.0 m -- another zone with 1% to 2% pyrite in small blebs and some fracture filling.

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	ANALYSES Au (oz/ton)	Au (ppb)	Au (g/tonne)
			132.0 - 146.1 m Andesite Dyke -- dark grey-brown, fine grained, massive, aphanitic, fairly homogeneous, equigranular plagioclase 40% to 55%, hornblende 20% to 25%, 10% to 15% biotite, 5% to 7% chlorite gives locally green color, interval is very well fractured with pale grey-white quartz-carbonate filling fractures up to 1 cm wide overall 3% to 5%, also 1% to 2% interstitial carbonate, interval does change slightly throughout, locally weakly brecciated, locally has large quartz-chert blocks such as at 137.5 m to 137.8 m and at 143.6 m to 143.9 m; traces of pyrrhotite; upper contact good at 45 deg TCA, lower contact jagged.								
			140.2 - 141.6 m Shear Zone -- dark green, fine grained, well sheared, possibly a mafic dyke which has absorbed the stress, hornblende 25% to 30%, chlorite 15% to 20%, 20% pyroxene, 20% to 30% plagioclase, 3% to 5% carbonate blebs and fracture fill, 1% fracture fill quartz, some chert and argillite fragments within, non-magnetic; contacts fairly sharp at approximately 65 deg to 70 deg TCA.								
			148.2 - 148.7 m -- a particular bed within the conglomerate which contains abundant small pink felsic fragments all <1 cm diameter, very numerous as are the small chert fragments.								
			166.35 - 170.35 m Mafic Dyke (or green argillite matrix?) -- as to entry at 110.5 m; contacts are gradual.								
	176.5		**END OF HOLE.** Total depth at 176.5 m (579'). 6.1 m (20') casing left in hole upon completion 100% core recovery. Mine Grid Coordinates: L16+00N/45+10E								



PROCESSING BY GEOTEST CORPORATION

GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROPERTY

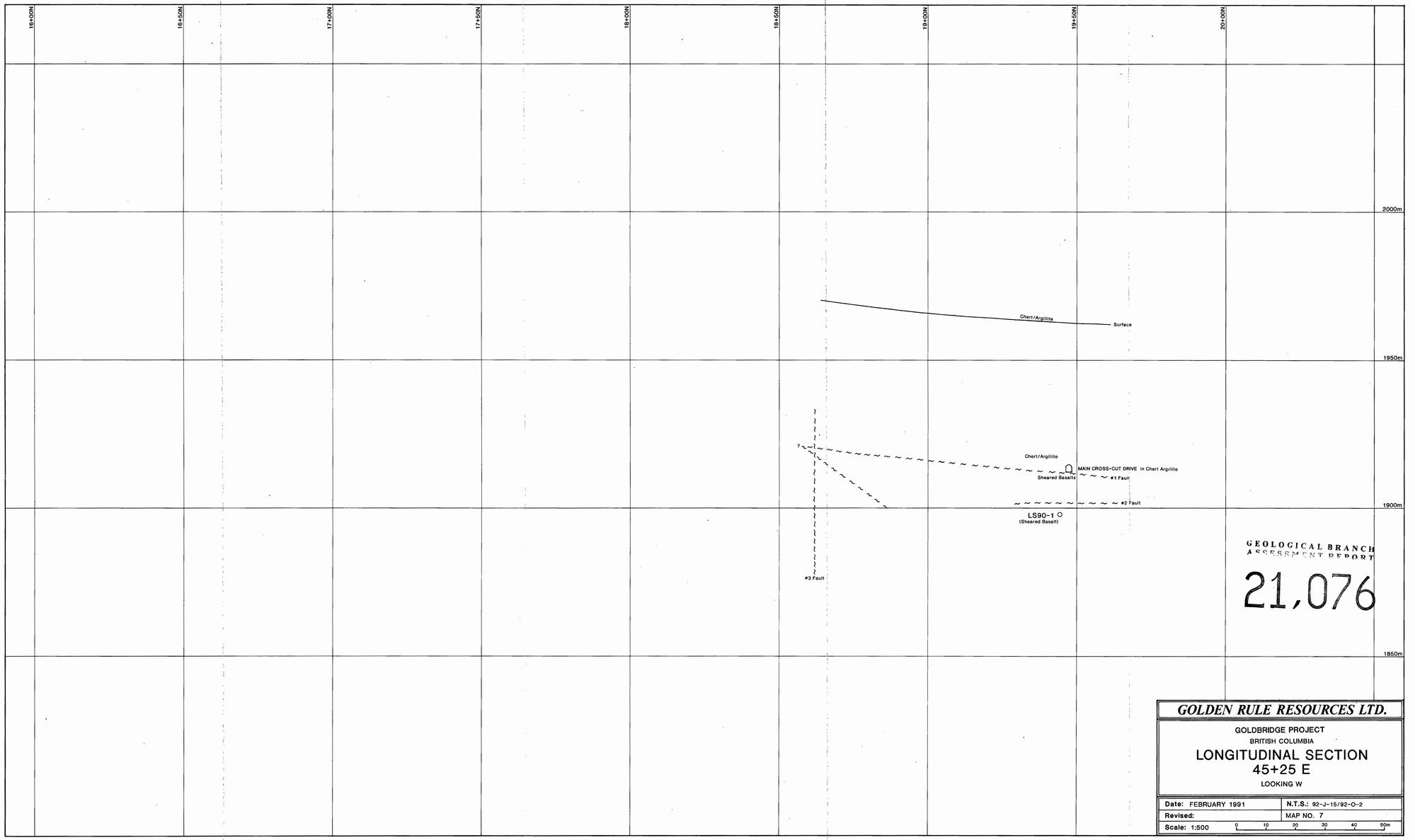
LUCKY STRIKE GRID

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY COMPILATION

Date: SEPT. 1989	N.T.S.: 92 J/15, 92 O/2
Revised:	PROJECT: GR-BC-6
Scale: 1:1000	MAP NO.2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,079



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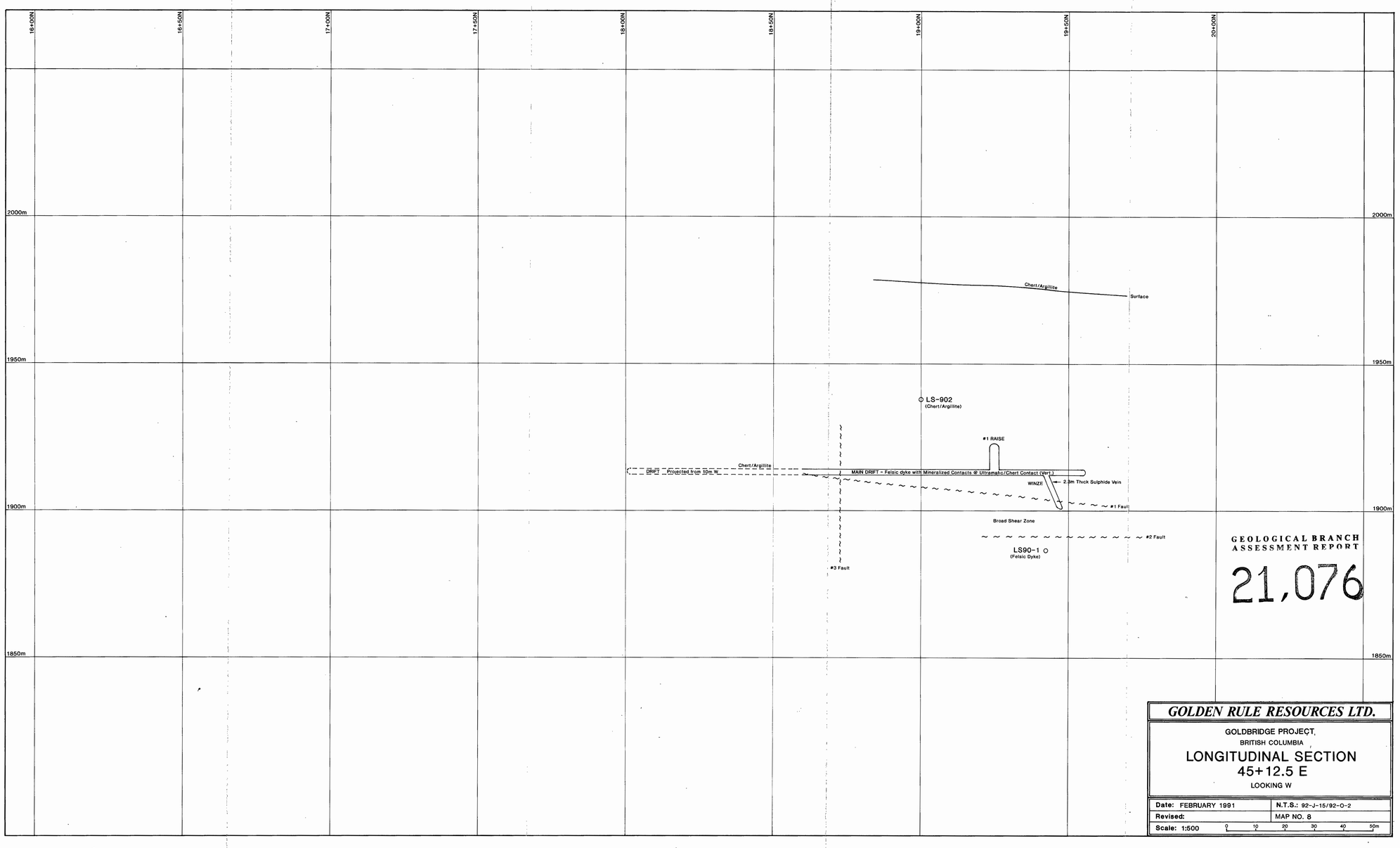
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
45+25 E

LOOKING W

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 7
Scale: 1:500	0 10 20 30 40 50m



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,076

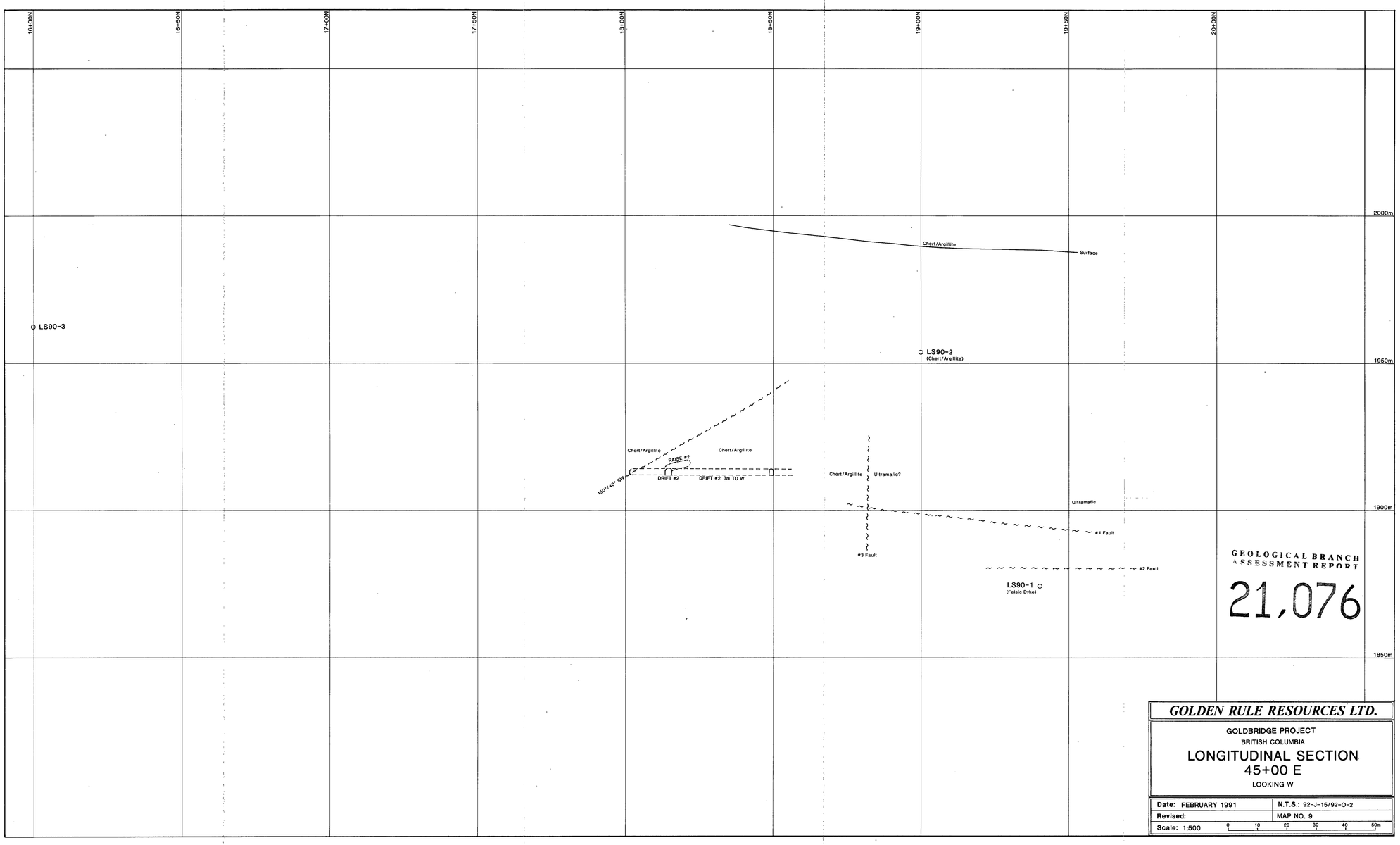
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
45+12.5 E

LOOKING W

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 8
Scale: 1:500 0 10 20 30 40 50m	



GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
45+00 E

LOOKING W

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 9
Scale: 1:500	0 10 20 30 40 50m

17+00N 17+50N 18+00N 18+50N 19+00N 19+50N 20+00N 20+50N 21+00N 21+50N 22+00N

44+50E

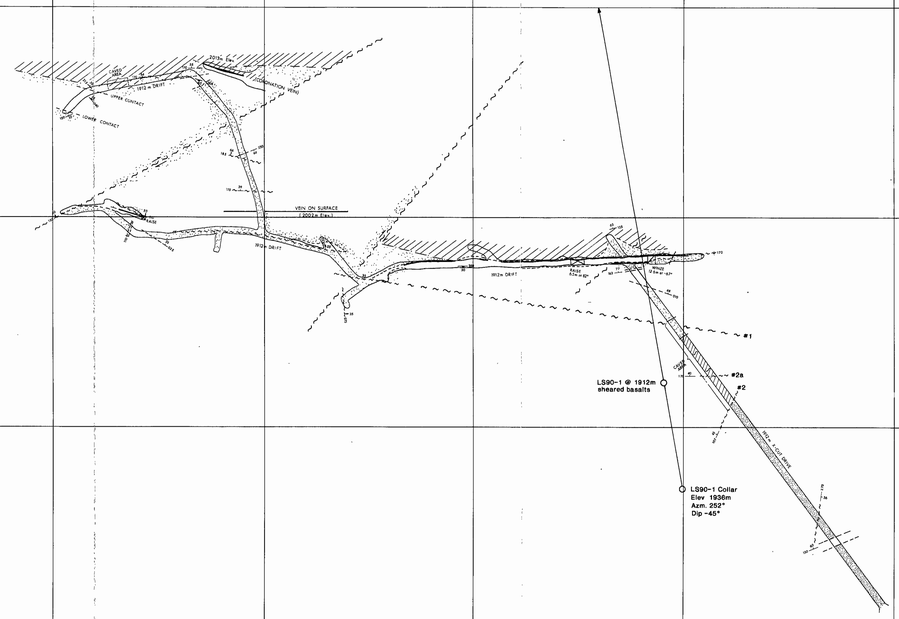
45+00E

45+50E

46+00E

46+50E

46+50N



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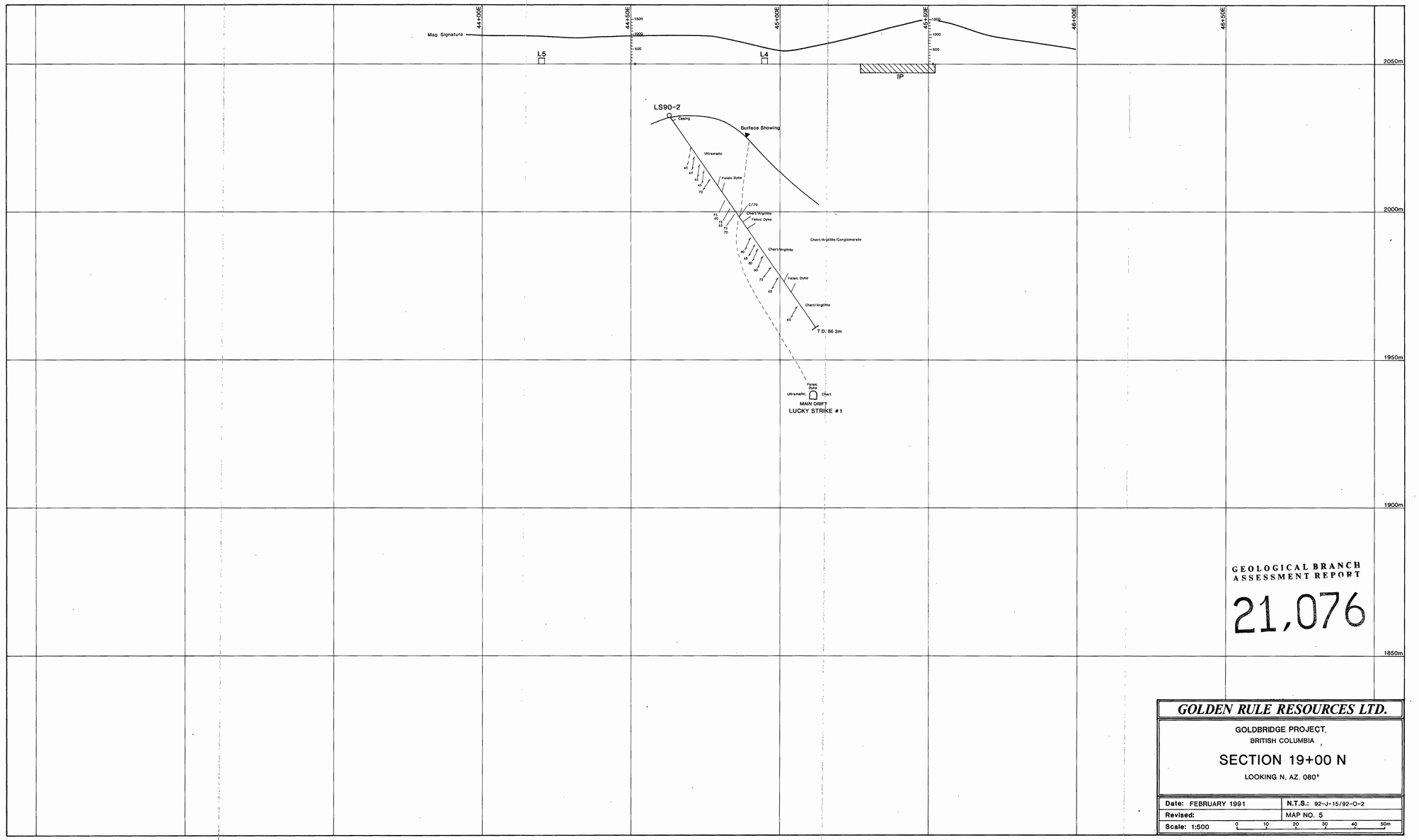
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LEVEL PLAN - 1912m

Date: FEBRUARY, 1991	N.T.S.: 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 10
Scale: 1:500 0 10 20 30 40 50m	



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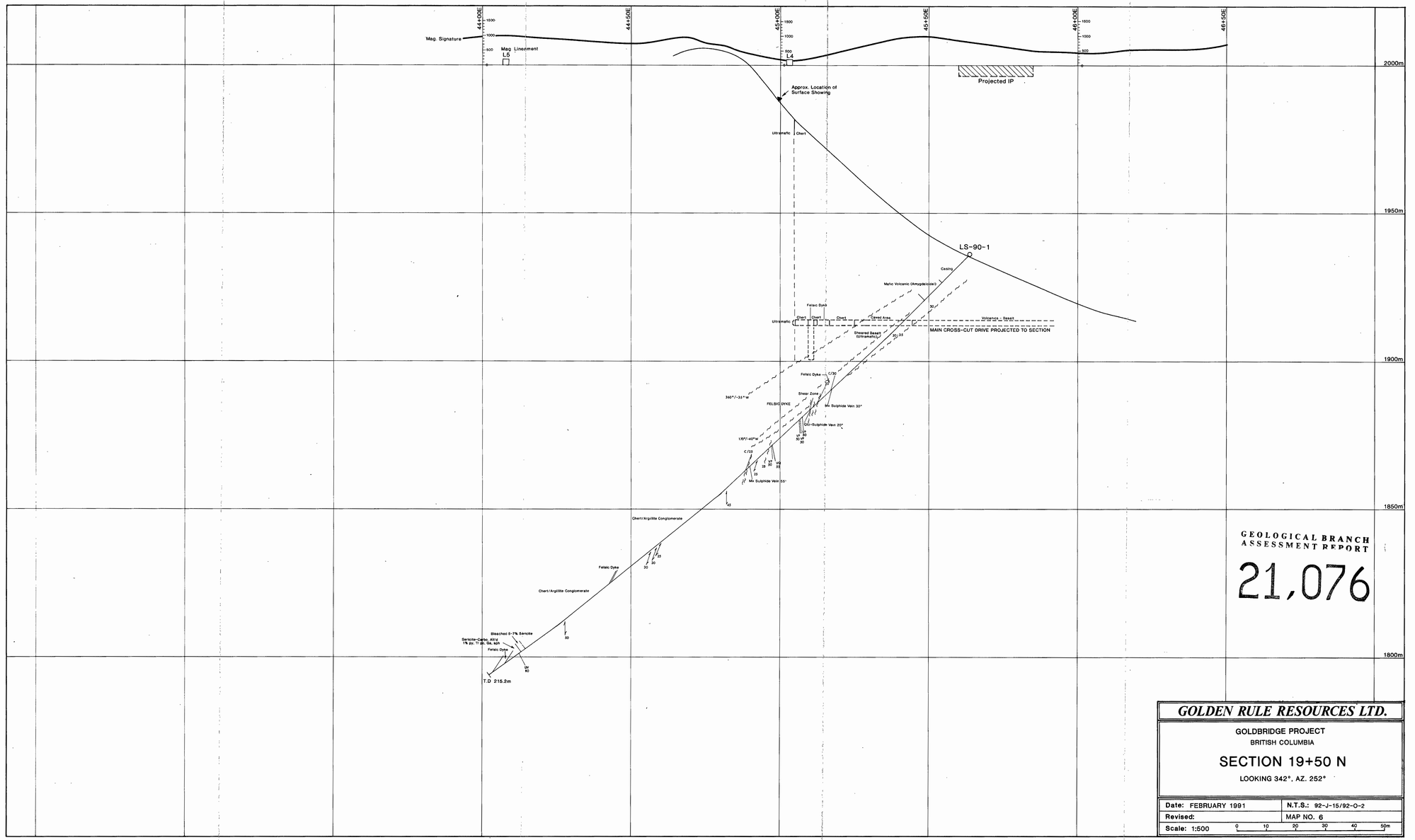
GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION 19+00 N

LOOKING N, AZ. 080°

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 5
Scale: 1:500	0 10 20 30 40 50m



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,076

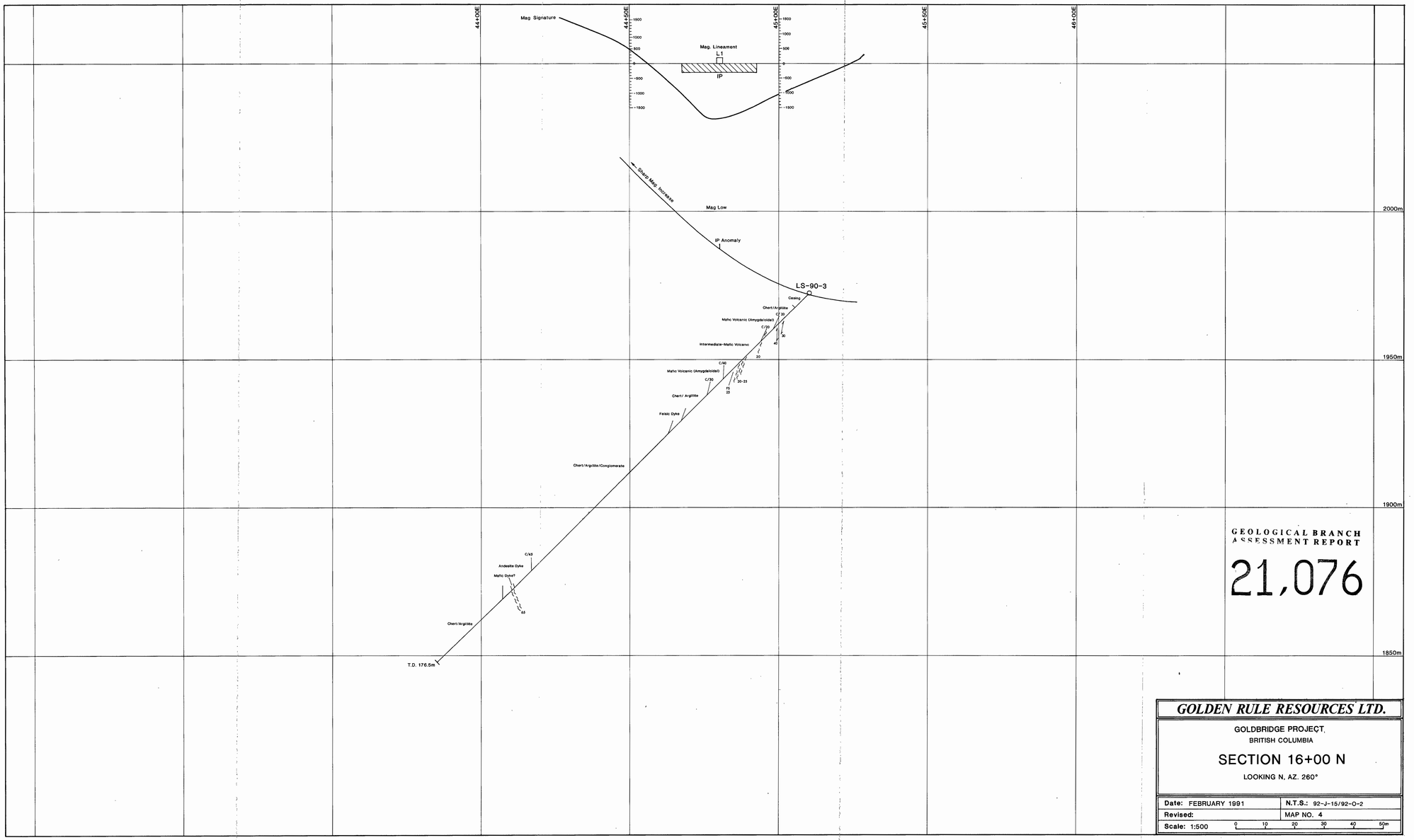
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION 19+50 N

LOOKING 342°, AZ. 252°

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 6
Scale: 1:500	0 10 20 30 40 50m



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,076

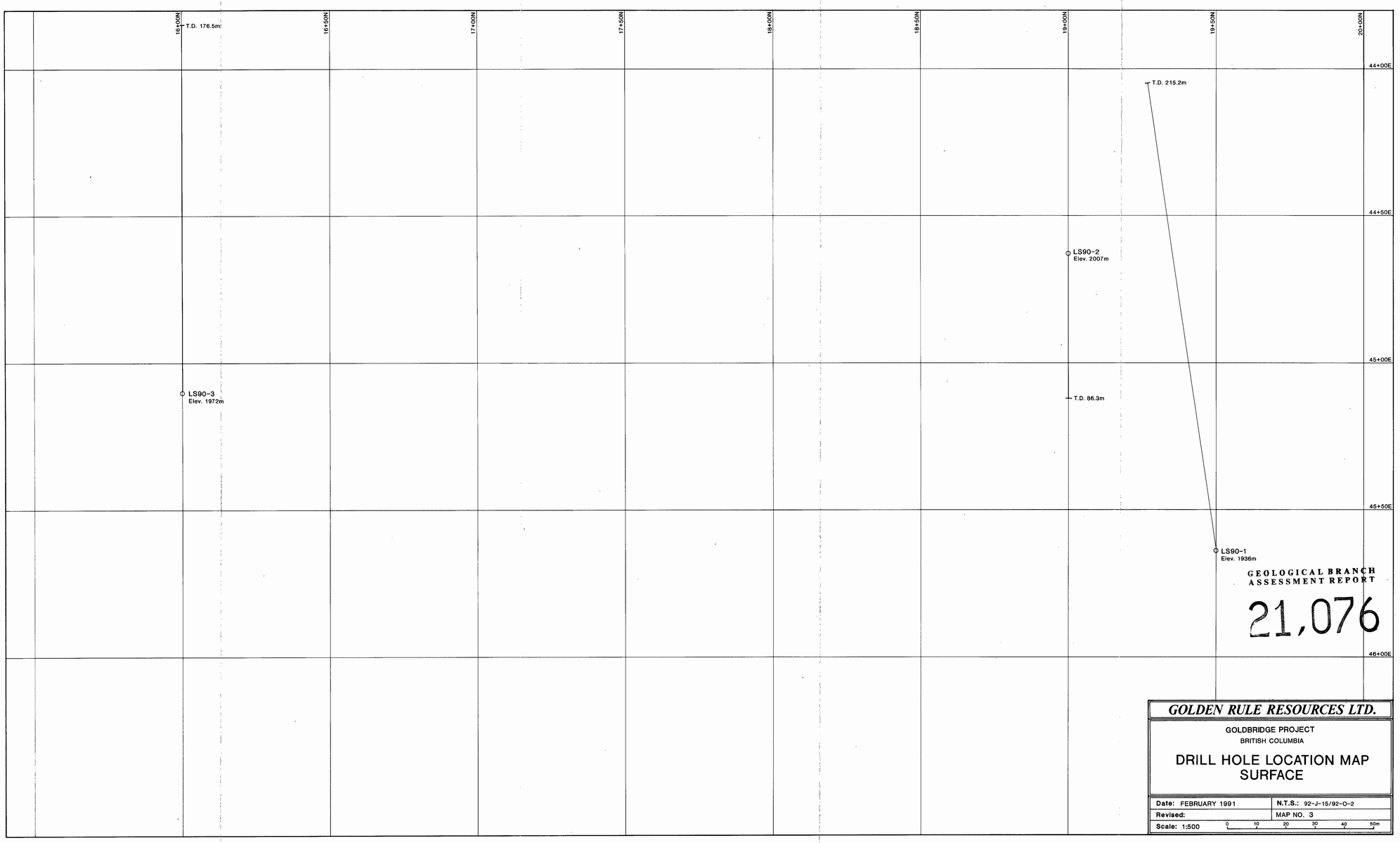
GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SECTION 16+00 N

LOOKING N, AZ. 260°

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 4
Scale: 1:500	0 10 20 30 40 50m



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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GOLDEN RULE RESOURCES LTD.

GOLDBRIDGE PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP SURFACE

Date: FEBRUARY 1991	**N.T.S.:** 92-J-15/92-O-2
Revised:	MAP NO. 3
Scale: 1:500	0 10 20 30 40 50m