ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

1990 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

ON THE

CHUCHI A CLAIM GROUP

(PHIL 13,14 and GOLDBRICK 1,2,3,7 Claims)

Omineca Mining Division
NTS: 93N/1W,7E,8W

Latitude 55° 16'N; Longitude 124°33'W

Owned by : BP RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED
700-890 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1K5

Operated by : BP RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED

BPVR 90-10

R.H. Wong
C.C. Harrie

February, 1991

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1. SUMMARY

The CHUCHI A claim group, comprising 85 units, is located approximately 90 km north of Fort St. James in north-central B.C.. The property was explored in 1990 as a joint-venture between BP Resources Canada Limited and Digger Resources Inc.. With BP Resources Canada Limited as operator, a program of diamond drilling, comprising 5,315.7 m in 29 holes, was completed from June 14 - October 4, 1990.

The property is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rock of the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla Group. These have been intruded by coarse-grained syenite of the Chuchi Lake Pluton, and by numerous small stocks, plugs, sills and dykes of hypabyssal crowded plagioclase porphyry ranging from diorite to monzonite in composition.

Porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization related to the crowded porphyry intrusions occurs at two contrasting structural levels juxtaposed by a post-mineral, east-northeast-trending fault.

Mineralization consists of fracture-filling and disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite $\pm$ magnetite and is associated with moderate to strong potassic alteration consisting of secondary K-feldspar, biotite and epidote. The mineralization occurs within and at the margins of narrow sills and large stock-like bodies. Copper grades show a strong correlation with gold grades.

Additional drilling of approximately 3,000 m is warranted to further test this mineralized system.

A total of $146,900.00 has been applied as assessment on the CHUCHI A claim group.

2. INTRODUCTION

A. Location and Access

The CHUCHI A claim group is located at 55°16' north latitude and 124°33' west longitude in the Omineca Mining Division, 6 km north of Chuchi Lake and approximately 90 km north of Fort St. James, B.C. (NTS 93N/1W,7E,8W, Figure 1).

Access to the claims is via a 4-wheel-drive road which extends 5 km beyond the end of the north branch of the Germansen-Indata logging road. This branch of the road is approximately 16 km west of mile 65.1 on the Fort St. James - Germansen Landing all-weather gravel road.

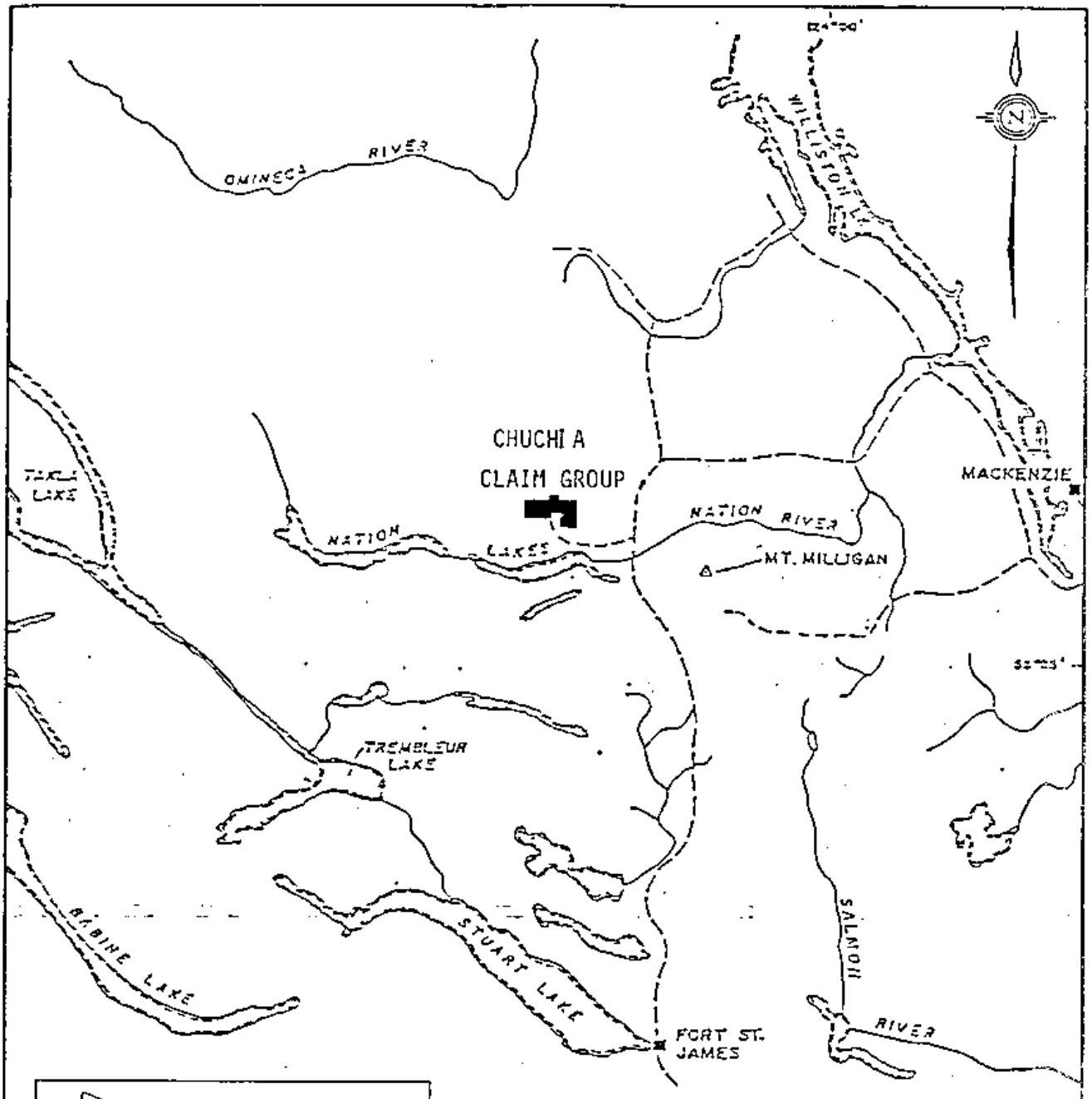
B. Topography and Vegetation

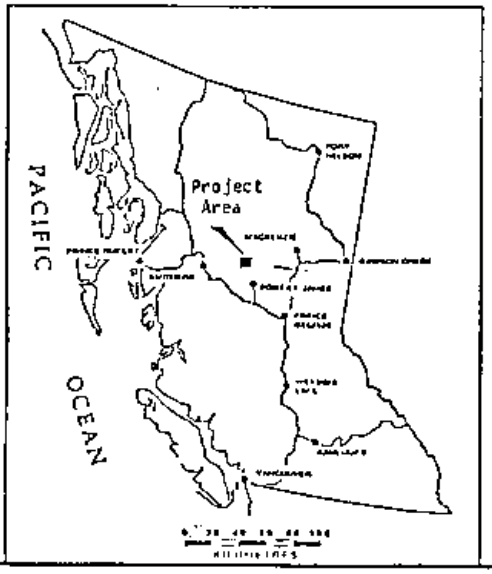
The claims enclose an area of rounded forest-covered mountains with U-shaped valleys and elevations ranging from 1275 m to 1654 m. Ridge tops are recessive and slopes rarely exceed 30°.

Forest cover consists of spruce, balsam, jack pine and alder in valleys and on lower slopes giving way to scrubby balsam at higher elevations.

C. Claim Status

The CHUCHI A claim group (Figure 2) consists of six claims owned by BP Resources Canada Limited and comprising 85 contiguous units listed as follows:





BP Resources Canada Limited
MINING DIVISION

LOCATION MAP
CHUCHI PROJECT

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N.T.S. 93N/12,13	PROJ. 10144	REPORT: BPVR 90-10	

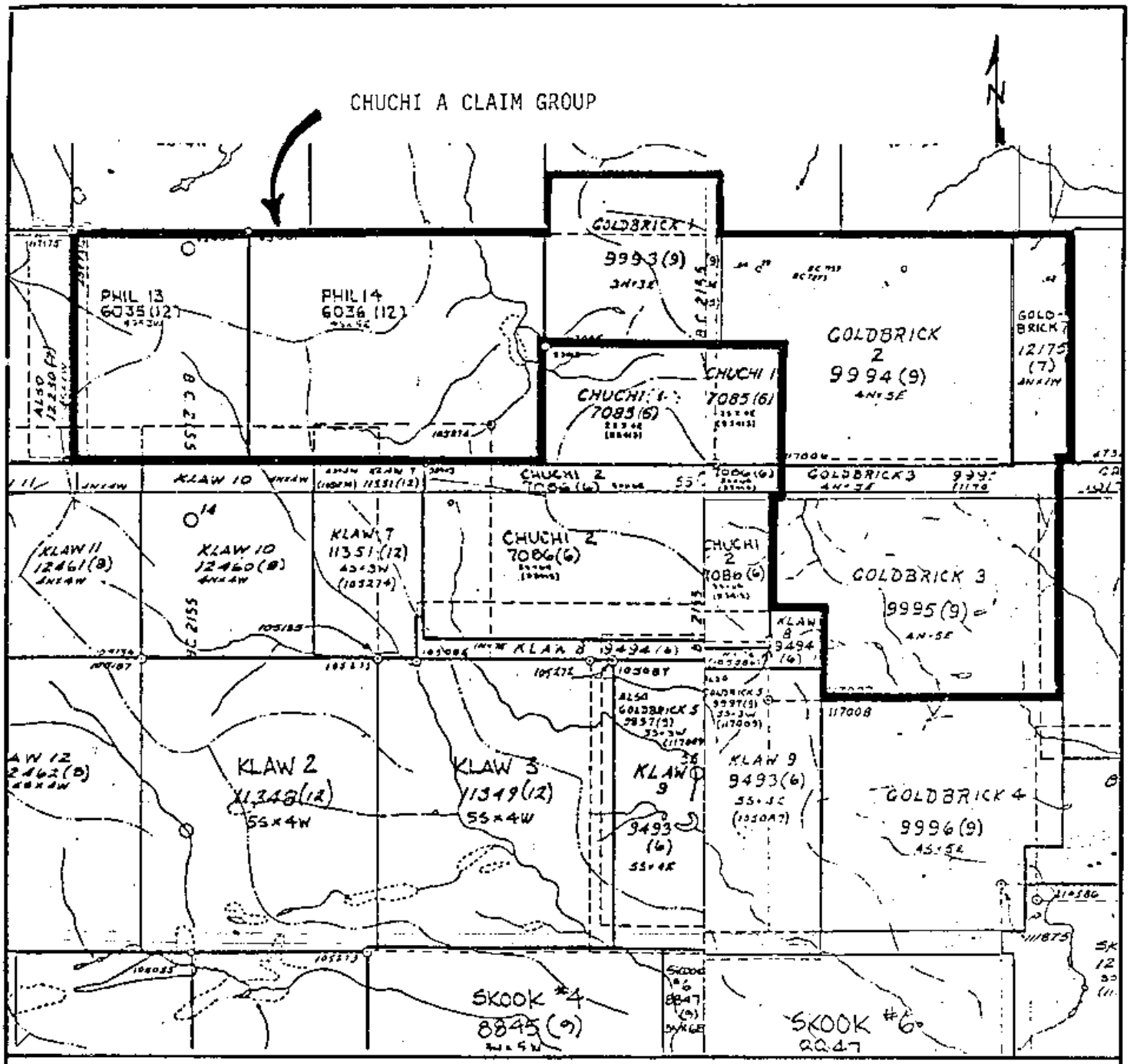
Claim	Units	Record No.	Recording Date	Current Expiry Date
PHIL 13	12	6035	Dec. 29/83	Dec. 29/91
PHIL 14	20	6036	Dec. 29/83	Dec. 29/91
GOLDBRICK	1	9993	Sept. 1/88	Sept. 1/91
GOLDBRICK	2	9994	Sept. 2/88	Sept. 2/91
GOLDBRICK	3	9995	Sept. 2/88	Sept. 2/91
GOLDBRICK	7	12175	July 10/90	July 10/91

The claims were grouped as the CHUCHI A claim group on December 14, 1990 in accordance with the Mineral Act.

D. History

The PHIL 13 and 14 claims were staked by BP-Selco in December, 1983 as a result of a regional program exploring for alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits. A high-contrast gold-copper±arsenic anomaly was located by a soil sampling survey in the area of a historically known copper prospect which was previously untested for gold.

In 1984, a property-wide soil sampling survey (100 m x 200 m grid) was carried out followed by preliminary geological mapping (1:5,000). The main geochemical anomaly, defined by copper-in-soil values >250 ppm and gold-in-soil values >25 ppb, was confirmed and found to be spatially associated with high gold and copper in rock samples (A.R. #13325).



Scale 1 : 50 000

0 1 2 3 4 6

KILOMETRES

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CLAIM MAP
CHUCHI PROJECT

SCALE: 1:50,000		DRAWN BY:	FIG. 2
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N.T.S. 93N/12	RPCL 10144	REPORT	BPVR 90-10

In 1985, a program of trenching and detailed geologic mapping was conducted by BP centred on the main copper-gold geochemical anomaly. Best results from trench sampling were .13% Cu and .22 g/t Au over 33 m within propylitic and potassic-altered hypabyssal monzodiorite and hornfelsed volcaniclastic siltstone (A.R. #14381).

In 1988, the GOLDBRICK 1-3 claims were staked by C.E.C. Engineering Ltd. to cover aeromagnetic anomalies east of the PHIL 14 claim. These claims were subsequently optioned by BP in 1989.

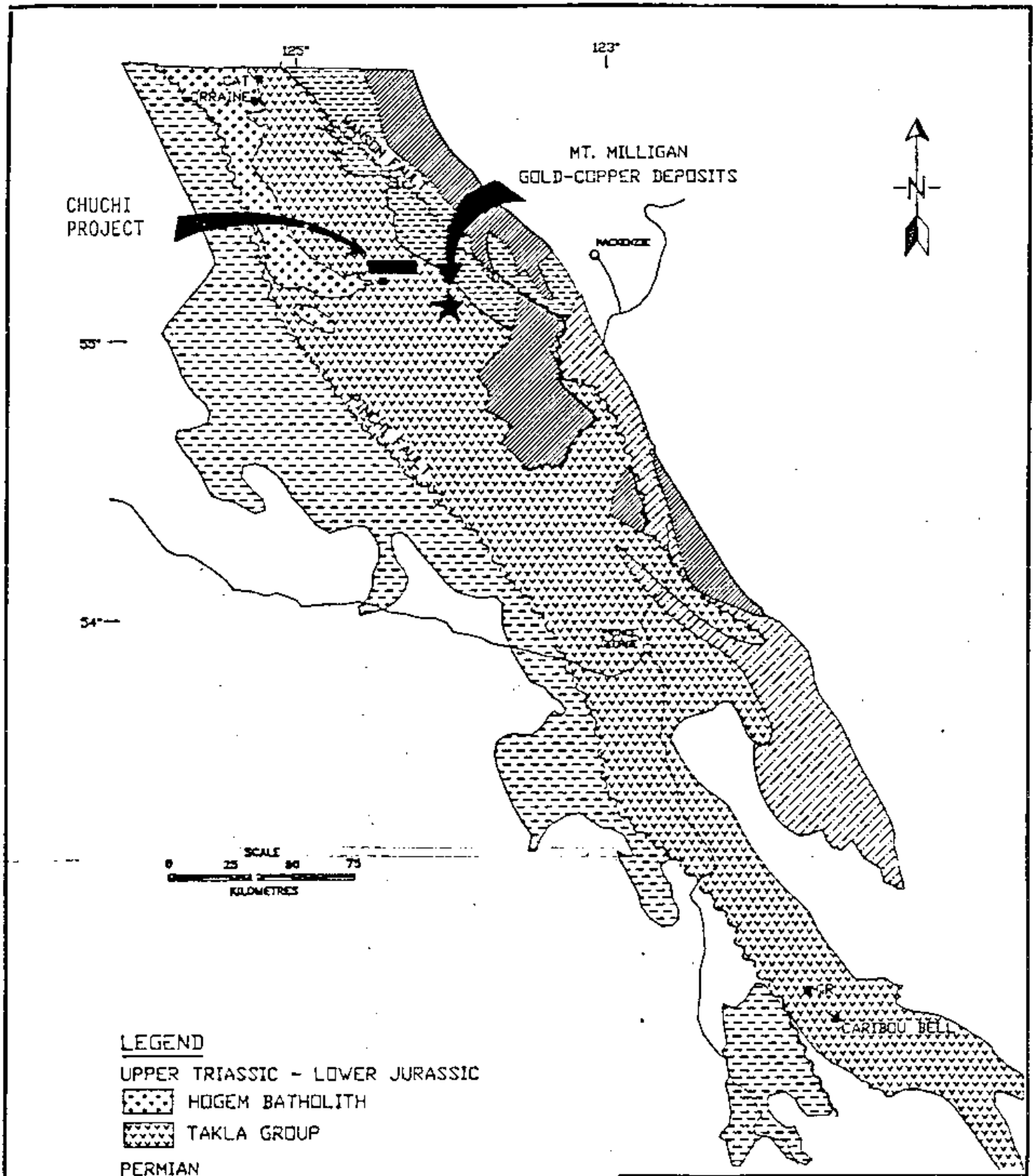
In 1989, following discovery of the large Mt. Milligan porphyry copper-gold deposit 32 km to the southeast, work on the CHUCHI property resumed as a joint-venture between BP and Digger Resources Inc.. Three diamond drill holes completed in the trenched area yielded results up to .28% Cu and .32 g/t au over 100 m (A.R. #20018).

In 1990, map-sheets 93N/1 and 93K/16 located immediately south of the CHUCHI property were mapped by the B.C. Geological Survey (Open File 1991-3). Also, the GOLDBRICK 7 claim was staked by BP to extend claim coverage to the east.

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The CHUCHI A claim group is situated in the central part of the Quesnel Trough, within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Quesnel Trough assemblage consists principally of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are correlative with the Nicola Group in southern B.C. and Stuhini Group in northern B.C. (Richards, 1976, Monger, 1977) (Figure 3). The volcanic rocks are island-arc type calc-alkaline to alkaline pyroxene-rich flows and volcaniclastic rocks of predominantly submarine origin.

Nelson, et al (1991) has subdivided the Takla Group in the Nation Lakes area into four informal formations, the Rainbow Creek, Inzana Lake, Witch Lake, and Chuchi Lake Formations (Table I). The basal Rainbow Creek Formation consists predominantly of dark grey slate with a minor volcaniclastic component. The overlying Inzana Lake Formation consists of siliceous argillite, volcanic sandstones and siltstones, augite-bearing crystal and lapilli tuffs, and minor limestone. It is transitionally overlain by the Witch Lake Formation which consists mainly of augite porphyry flows and pyroclastics ranging from andesite to trachyte in composition. The uppermost unit, the Chuchi Lake Formation, transitionally overlies the Witch Lake Formation and consists predominantly of matrix-supported grey to maroon, polymictic plagioclase porphyry agglomerates and breccias.



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MINING DIVISION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: As shown.		DRAWN BY:	FIG. 3
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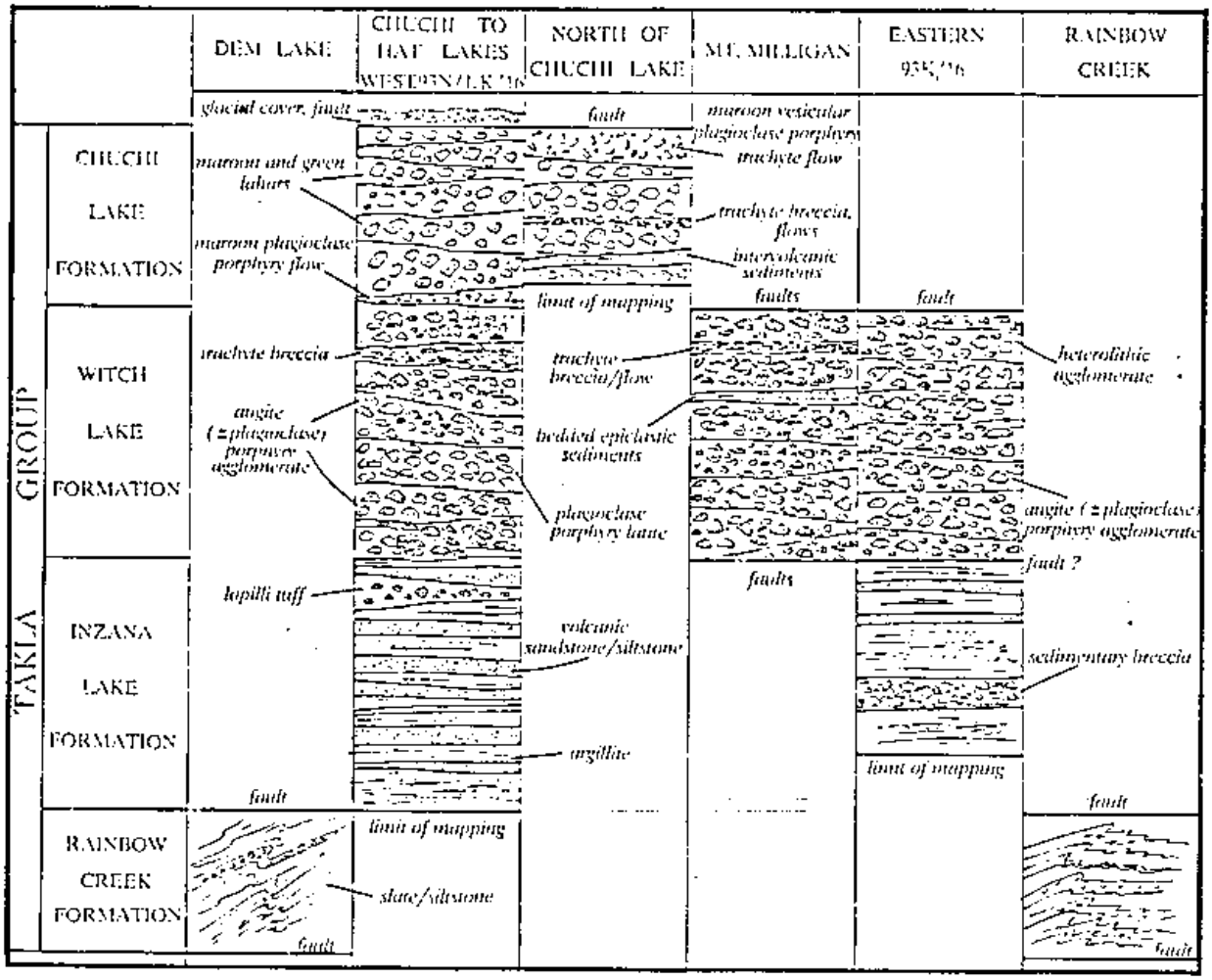


TABLE I: Table Formations - Takla Group
(from Nelson, et al, 1990)

This assemblage is intruded by the Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous Omineca intrusions, principally the multi-phase Hogem Batholith, as well as smaller intrusions of acid to alkaline affinity, some of which are considered to be co-magmatic with the Takla Group. Northwest and northeast trending transcurrent and block faulting and minor folding have offset and juxtaposed major sections of the volcanic stratigraphy into contact with the intrusive and sedimentary rocks.

4. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

A) Lithologies

The central portion of the grid covering the main copper-gold zone was mapped at a scale of 1:2,000 (Figure 4, in pocket). Drill hole data was incorporated with the surface geology.

Eastern and western extensions to the central grid area were mapped along cut lines at a scale of 1:10,000. A compiled geologic map for the entire grid area is shown at 1:10,000 in Figure 5 (in pocket).

The grid area is underlain by volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla Group, which appear to correlate with Nelson's (1990) Witch Lake Formation mapped to the southeast in the Nation Lakes area. Within the grid area, the Takla rocks have been intruded by numerous, small, hypabyssal bodies predominantly monzonitic in composition, and by a coarse-grained syenite known as the Chuchi Lake pluton. The intrusive rocks are considered part of the largely co-magmatic Omineca Intrusions.

In general, the grid area can be divided into three distinct geologic blocks. The central portion is underlain by variably hornfelsed and hydrothermally-altered, fine-grained volcaniclastics pervasively intruded by subvolcanic plugs, sills and dykes ranging in composition from diorite to syenite. To the west and apparently down-section are

massive augite-phyric andesitic to latitic flows and tuffs intruded in the far southwest by coarse-grained Chuchi Lake syenite. To the east, and separated from the central zone by an inferred major north-south fault, massive augite±plagioclase-phyric latite tuffs predominate. Intrusive rocks are rare here.

i) Takla Group

Volcanic rocks of the Takla Group range in composition from andesite to trachyte with andesitic latite being the most common. they comprise augite ± plagioclase - phyric flows, flow breccias, and tuffs with clasts commonly up to lapilli-size. The volcanics are generally dark to medium grey-green in colour and weakly to moderately magnetic. A strongly magnetic, coarsely-porphyritic flow, however, caps the north-trending ridge south of the eastern grid extension. Similar flows may be present within the eastern grid extension judging by the ground magnetic data.

The volcanic rocks are generally massive in outcrop. Diamond drilling in 1989 south of the eastern grid extension suggested volcanic units to dip shallowly to the east or southeast here.

Fine-grained, well-bedded volcaniclastics occur in the central portion of the grid area and comprise a moderately east-dipping, upright section of tuffaceous purple-brown to pale and dark green siltstones and minor sandstones. The section displays a minimum thickness of 200-300 m. Owing to the profusion

of plugs, sills, and dykes within the sediments, they exhibit a generally high degree of biotite hornfelsing and superimposed sericite-epidote-albite(?) alteration such that the original colour and character of this unit is not evident. Drilling by Rio Algom approximately one kilometre north of BP's 1990 drilling intersected dark grey, well-bedded, argillaceous siltstone with a near-horizontal orientation.

Sills of monzonite, monzodiorite, and diorite within the volcaniclastics range from a few centimetres to 10 m in thickness. Overall, sills comprise approximately 25-50% of the section. Detailed sill-sediment contacts evident in drill core support intrusion of the sills into partially-consolidated sediments.

Within the fine-grained volcaniclastics is a distinctive marker consisting of a lithic-crystal tuff horizon averaging approximately one metre thick. It consists of relatively well-sorted clasts of subangular to angular, white to pink aphanitic, siliceous sediment (chert?) from 1-4 mm in size, and 1-2 mm plagioclase crystals in a fine-grained sedimentary matrix. While the lower contact is commonly marked by a sill, the upper contact shows regular grading into siltstone. Alteration related to adjacent sills locally obscures the sedimentary nature of the horizon.

ii) **Omineca Intrusions**:

Omineca Intrusions are represented on the property by plutonic syenite of the Chuchi Lake pluton, and by hypabyssal monzonite, monzodiorite and diorite plugs, sills and dykes.

The Chuchi Lake syenite pluton is hornblende and biotite-bearing, moderately magnetic, medium to coarse-grained with local K-feldspar phenocrysts to one centimetre in length, and generally exhibits little alteration or mineralization. Only the northeastern edge of the pluton occurs within the grid area, however, a small body of syenite and syenomonzonite mapped to the north may represent a satellitic, plug-like body. This body is marked by intrusion breccia and epidotized volcanics. Likewise, small, dyke-like bodies of K-feldspar-phyric syenomonzonite in drill-hole CH90-20, and quartz syenite in drill-hole CH90-17 may represent associated phases of the Chuchi Lake syenite.

The main zone of intrusive rocks occurs in the central grid area. These rocks are characterized by their fine-grained and crowded porphyritic nature. Plagioclase phenocrysts averaging 1-2 mm in size generally comprise $\geq$50% with an aphanitic, predominantly K-feldspar groundmass making up 30-50%. Fine-grained augite occurs in amounts up to 10%, while biotite may occur as fine to megacrystic grains up to 5%. The occurrence of megacrysts of biotite (locally to 5 cm in size) as disseminations and incipient fracture-fillings is unusual in this

region. Nelson (1990) states that of all the crowded porphyritic monzonites examined in the Nation Lakes area to the south of the Chuchi property, phenocrystic biotite was only noted at the MBX and Southern Star stocks at the Mt. Milligan deposit.

Magnetite as disseminations, incipient fracture-fillings, and breccia matrix commonly comprises 2-5% of the rock.

The hypabyssal and co-magmatic nature of the intrusions in the central grid area is indicated by their texture and their apparent emplacement into relatively unconsolidated strata.

The main area of intrusion occurs north of the post-mineral fault which trends approximately 070° and separates the central grid area roughly in half. Two bodies, predominantly monzonitic in composition, occur. They are separated by a north-trending zone of hornfelsed and altered siltstone but may be connected at depth. The westernmost body is approximately 500 m by 500 m and is truncated on the south by the 070° fault. Drilling suggests near-vertical eastern and western contacts although numerous sills emanate from the main intrusion. The eastern body is unclosed to the east but magnetics suggest it is roughly the same size as the western body.

South of the 070° fault and at an apparently higher structural level, the intrusions which range in composition from diorite to monzonite occur mainly as sills and small plugs. The plugs, which are relatively well-defined by the magnetics average 200 m in diameter.

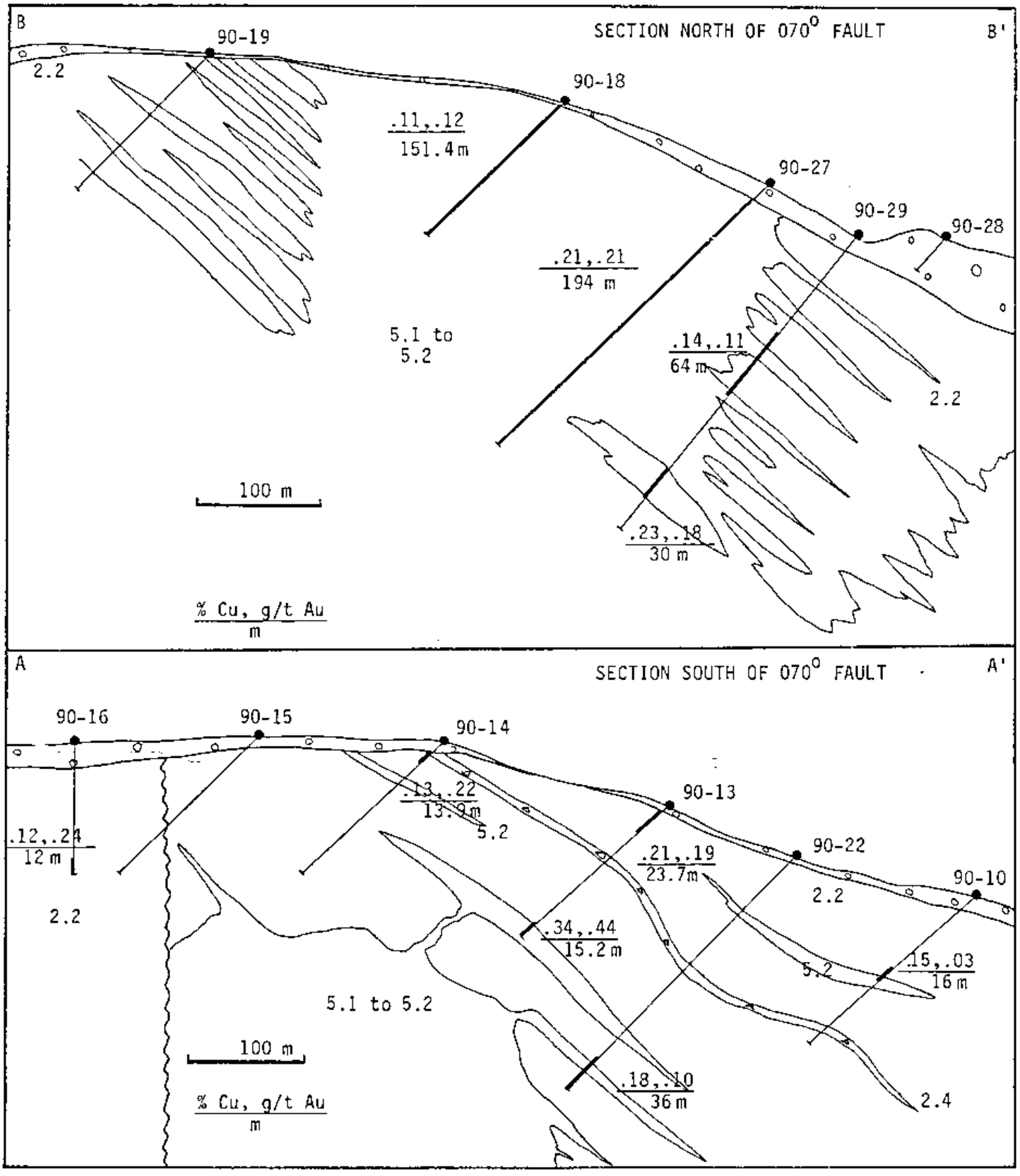
Figure 6 illustrates the two structural levels juxtaposed by the 070° fault (sections A-A', B-B').

Narrow dyke and sill-like bodies, largely post-mineral (i.e., post-copper/gold mineralization) in age, range from andesitic to trachytic composition and are commonly plagioclase-augite porphyries with ≥65% aphanitic groundmass.

B) Structure

Bedding within siltstones of the central grid area consistently strikes within 10° of north-south and dips 35-55° east despite intrusion emplacement. Limited information from the eastern grid extension suggests shallow (<20°) dips to the east or southeast.

Two main faults are recognized within the grid area. The first, trending north-south through the overburden-covered valley separating the central from eastern grid areas, is marked by a linear magnetic low and a coincident sharp cut-off to high chargeability west of the postulated structure. As noted above, bedding appears to flatten east of this fault. Lack of siltstone and general scarcity of intrusive rocks east of the fault suggests



CROSS-SECTIONS A-A' and B-B'

CHUCHI PROJECT

FIGURE 6
BPVR 90-10

the eastern block to have been down-dropped relative to the western block. The second major fault trends 070° through the drilled area and juxtaposes different structural levels of the intrusive system. Displacement, which appears to be largely vertical, may be on the order of 200 - 400 m.

C) **Mineralization and Alteration**

Two distinct types of mineralization either outcrop or are exposed by trenching within the central copper-gold zone.

The earlier and more significant type of mineralization consists of pyrite-chalcopyrite±magnetite occurring as disseminations, fracture-fillings and local breccia matrix within and adjacent to the dioritic to monzonitic intrusions. This porphyry-style mineralization is associated with propylitic, and locally, potassic alteration. Propylitic alteration is represented by pervasive epidote, chlorite and carbonate within the intrusive rocks, and fracture-controlled sericite-epidote-albite(?) alteration of biotite-hornfelsed siltstones. Potassic alteration consists of k-feldspar-magnetite±epidote as fracture-envelopes, and locally pervasive k-feldspar ± biotite primarily in the intrusive rocks. Best results from trench sampling of this style of mineralization were .13% Cu and .22 g/t Au over 33 m.

The second type of mineralization, associated with the 070° fault, post-dates the porphyry-style mineralization. It consists of vuggy, narrow and discontinuous quartz veins and local stock-work within an envelope of sheared quartz, Fe-carbonate and sericite-altered intrusive and volcaniclastic rocks juxtaposed by the fault. While chalcopyrite and malachite are evident in this zone of shearing, it is probable that this represents a remobilization of the earlier porphyry-style mineralization. Values up to 1,860 ppb Au and 5000 ppm Cu over 3 m trench samples within this zone suggest a local upgrading of values related to this epithermal event.

5. DIAMOND DRILLING

A) Introduction

From June 14 - October 4, 1990, Olympic Drilling Consulting Ltd. of Delta, B.C. completed 5,315.7 m of NQ diamond drilling in 29 holes at a total cost of $362,069. All holes were completed within the central grid area to further delineate copper-gold mineralization intersected in a limited 1989 drilling program.

Drill core was split, logged, and stored on the property. Split core was sampled continuously over 2 m intervals. Drill logs are included in Appendix III. Results for 30 element ICP and geochemical gold analysis, conducted by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, are given in Appendix IV. Check assays for gold are included at the back of Appendix IV.

The 1990 drilling was intended to test a large chargeability anomaly approximately 1500 m x 1500 m, within which discrete magnetic anomalies, thought to represent small stocks, occurred. The 1989 drilling intersected significant porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization associated with a diorite to monzonite intrusion in this environment.

B) Drill Holes South of 070° Fault

Drill holes CH89-07 and CH90-10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 24 and 32 (Figures 7-14) tested the high chargeability anomaly south of the 070° fault (drill holes CH90-12 and 16 were drilled across the fault and were on the north side of the fault for most of

their lengths). This drilling intersected mainly hornfelsed and hydrothermally-altered volcaniclastic siltstone cut by numerous sills of crowded dioritic to monzonitic porphyry. Two plug-like bodies of moderately to strongly magnetic crowded monzodiorite porphyry were cut by drill holes CH90-17, 24 and 32. Significant magnetite as breccia matrix occurs in drill hole CH90-32.

The siltstones dip easterly at 35 to 40°, judging from core angles to bedding, and correlation of the lithic-crystal tuff marker unit, which was recognized in drill holes CH90-10, 11, 13, 14, 22 and 23. Siltstones invariably contain 2 to 3% fine-grained, diagenetic, disseminated pyrite with local thin (1 cm) beds containing up to 10% pyrite.

Copper-gold mineralization intersected in drill holes south of the 070° fault is associated with potassically-altered (pervasive biotite and K-feldspar) contacts between sills (and dykes?) and siltstone. Disseminated mineralization usually predominates over fracture-controlled mineralization, and chalcopyrite locally predominates over pyrite.

Table II summarizes the significant intersections south of the 070° fault. Average widths and grades of these zones is approximately 16 m @ .19% Cu and .18 g/t Au. Continuity of individual mineralized "horizons" between drill holes appears to be poor.

Drill hole CH89-07 was drilled due south, parallel to the strike of sill-related mineralization. The long intersection cut by CH89-07 (100 m @ .28% Cu and .32g/t Au) was tested by drill hole CH90-13 which was oriented perpendicular to bedding. In the area of the 1989 drill intersection, CH90-13 cut 23.7 m @ .21% and .19 g/t Au.

Plug-like intrusions cut by drill holes CH90-17, 24 and 32 may be cupolas of larger intrusive bodies at depth. Magnetite mineralization in CH90-32 yielded .61% Cu and 3.14% Au over 2 m where pyrite and chalcopyrite has partially replaced the magnetite.

TABLE II
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS - SOUTH OF 070° FAULT

Drill Hole	Interval	Length*	% Cu	g/t Au
90-10	20-48 m	28 m	.12	.02
	88-104 m	16 m	.15	.03
90-11	38-60 m	22 m	.13	.05
90-13	8.3-32 m	23.7 m	.21	.19
	58 -68 m	10 m	.23	.36
	146-161.2 m	15.2 m	.34	.44
90-14	2.1-16 m	13.9 m	.13	.22
90-22	218-230 m	12 m	.17	.06
	240-246 m	6 m	.48	.29
90-23	38-54 m	16 m	.36	.58
	86-94 m	8 m	.22	.21
	180-206 m	26 m	.10	.16
90-24	70-84 m	14 m	.20	.05

*Lengths are probably close to true widths.

C). **Drill Holes North of the 070° Fault**

Drill holes CH89-08 and 09 and CH90-12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 tested high to moderate chargeability zones north of the 070° fault. Drill holes CH90-28 and 35 were aborted in thick overburden (Figures 11 to 24). Most of the drill holes are predominantly or wholly within massive crowded monzonite to monzodiorite porphyry. Two main bodies of porphyry are evident separated by a north-trending septum of altered siltstone. Contacts between the intrusions and the siltstone are complex with numerous sills and hybridized zones. Intrusion breccias are evident in drill holes CH90-19 and 20 on the western margin of intrusion, while crackle brecciated siltstone is evident in drill hole CH90-37 in the far northeastern corner of the drilled area.

The most significant drill intersections are hosted either wholly within, or at the immediate contacts of the intrusive bodies. Drill holes CH90-27 and 33 yielded intersections within moderately to strongly potassic-altered monzonite porphyry (Table III). As with mineralization encountered south of the 070° fault, copper and gold grades show a strong 1:1 correlation (i.e. % Cu = g/t Au).

A northeast-trending zone of mineralization appears to extend from CH89-08 to at least CH90-37, a distance of over 700 m. Much of this mineralized zone lies with an area of intermediate, rather than high, chargeability. Overall associated sulphide contents of generally less than 2 to 3 % suggest that the high chargeability zones may represent

a pyritic halo to the low-sulphide copper mineralization. More drilling is warranted to test the extension of the mineralized zone to the northeast. In addition, one hole is required to fill in the gap between CH90-31 and CH90-21.

Drill holes CH90-12, 15, 16, which crossed the 070° fault, intersected extensively sheared and bleached zones commonly cored by veins of epithermal vuggy and banded quartz-carbonate. No enhanced precious metal values were obtained in these zones.

TABLE III

SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS-NORTH OF THE 070° FAULT

Drill Hole		Interval	Length	% Cu	g/t Au
89-08		152-200 m	48 m	.25	.24
89-09		170-186 m	16 m	.11	.20
90-12		22-42 m	20 m	.12	.19
		54-66 m	12 m	.14	.13
		126-134 m	8 m	.15	.34
90-18		3.7-155.1 m	151.4 m	.11	.12
90-20		38-42 m	4 m	.26	.53
		130-142 m	12 m	.15	.32
90-21		50-80 m	30 m	.18	.12
		94-102 m	8 m	.17	.13
		120-130 m	10 m	.18	.16
		150-158.2 m	8.2m	.22	.08
90-27		32-226 m	194m	.21	.21
	includes	156-226 m	70 m	.30	.34
90-29		60-76 m	16 m	.15	.09
		100-124 m	24 m	.15	.11
		130-164 m	34 m	.15	.12
		242-272 m	30 m	.23	.18
90-30		98-256 m	158m	.22	.10
90-31		12-18 m	6 m	.07	.46
90-33		39.6-304.5 m	264.9m	.20	.12
	includes	64 -152 m	88 m	.37	.21
90-34		75.3-213.1 m	137.8m	.14	.08
90-36		51.5-243.5 m	192 m	.16	.12
90-37		54.3-262.1 m	207.8 m	.22	.12
	includes	110 -154 m	44 m	.35	.18
90-38		132-144 m	12 m	.14	.12

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1990 diamond drilling program on the CHUCHI A claim group was successful in further delineating porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization in the area of the 1989 drilling. The mineralized system is associated with hypabyssal crowded porphyry monzodiorite intrusions and occurs at two contrasting structural levels juxtaposed by a post-mineral, 070°-trending fault.

South of the fault and at a structurally-higher level in the intrusive system, mineralization is localized at sill contacts some distance above the main intrusive body. Locally intense potassic alteration and disseminated pyrite and/or chalcopyrite mineralization occur over true widths of up to 28 m. Average intersections are approximately 16 m true width grading .19% Cu and .18 g/t Au. While grades may be significantly higher locally, this type of mineralization appears discontinuous and occurs over relatively narrow widths. Potential for sizeable tonnage at better grades may be at depth in closer proximity to the probable underlying stock, and perhaps below the relatively non-reactive cap of hornfelsed siltstone. One or two deep (350 to 400 m) drill holes might be justified to test this concept, however, stripping ratios may make open-pit mining prohibitive.

North of the fault and at a deeper structural level, crowded porphyry monzodiorite comprises a large stock-like body with numerous sills localized at its near vertical contacts with the enclosing east-dipping volcaniclastics. Mineralization over significant

drill lengths occurs both within the intrusion and at its contacts. Within the intrusion, low-sulphide, chalcopyrite-bearing mineralization grading up to .37% Cu and .21 g/t Au over 88 m is associated with moderate to strong fracture-controlled and pervasive potassic alteration. The trend of the mineralized zone is northeasterly toward the centre of the high chargeability "halo". Additional drilling is warranted to further test the zone along trend. Drilling should proceed on 100 m sections with at least two holes to a minimum depth of 250 m completed on each section. As approximately 400 m of untested ground is available to explore before reaching BP's claim boundary with Rio Algom, this program will involve approximately 2,300 m in nine drill holes. Drilling in this area will necessitate significant road construction and should encounter increased thicknesses of overburden.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Monger, J.W.H., 1977. The Triassic Takla Group in McConnell Creek Map Area, North Central, B.C., GSC Paper 76-29.

3. Farmer, R., Rebagliati, C.M., 1984. Summary of Geological and Geochemical Work - Takla Project 1983 Selco Summary Report. (Company report).

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Russell H. Wong, of Suite 700 - 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state:

1. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., where I obtained a B.Sc., in Geology in 1975.

2. That I have been active in mineral exploration since 1973.

2. That I have practised my profession continuously as a staff geologist for BP Resources Canada Limited, since 1979.

Russell H. Wong
Project Geologist

March, 1991
Vancouver, B.C.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Tucker Barrie of #700 - 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver in the province of British Columbia, do hereby state:

1) That I have a Doctor of Philosophy in Economic Geology from the University of Toronto, Ontario, where I graduated in 1990;

2) That I have been active in mineral exploration since 1980.

C. Tucker Barrie

C. TUCKER BARRIE

January, 1991
Vancouver, B.C.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, D. Russell Barnes of #9 - 2425 West 2nd Avenue, in Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby state:

1. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., where I obtained a B.Sc., in Geology in 1988.

2. That I have been active in mineral exploration since 1986.

3. That I am an Associate of the Geological Association of Canada.

D. Russell Barnes

D. Russell Barnes
Geologist

December, 1990
Vancouver, B.C.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1) Diamond Drilling:	
17,440 ft. NQ core @ $20.76/ft.	$362,069.00
2) Geochemical Analysis:	
2,310 samples for ICP plus geochem Au @ $11.50/sample (including freight)	26,565.00
3) Vehicle Rental:	
4 wheel-drive truck for 4.5 mo. @ $1,500.00 (including fuel)	6,750.00
4) Drill Road and Site Construction:	
135.5 hrs. D-7 caterpillar @ $90.00/hr. (including operator and fuel)	12,195.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$407,579.00**

6 125 200 N
6 125 000 N
6 124 800 N
6 124 600 N
6 124 400 N
6 124 200 N

401 400E
401 600E
401 800E
402 000E
402 200E
402 400E
402 600E

1400
1500
1500
1400

2.0
2.2
5.1 to 5.2
5.2
5.3
5.1
2.0
2.2
2.0
2.2
5.1
2.2

CH90-38
CH90-36
CH90-37
CH90-35
CH90-30
CH90-34
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CH90-10
CH90-15
CH90-14
CH90-13
CH90-22
CH90-16
CH90-17
CH90-24
CH90-23
CH90-32

SECT. A
SECT. B
A'
B'

5.1 (locally 57)
5.1 (locally 59)

Contact largely inferred from magnetics
Contact largely inferred from magnetics

Core storage

LEGEND

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC
Omineca Intrusions
- 7.0 Quartz - Syenite Dyke
- 6.0 Dyke/Sill
  - 6.1 Andesite Dyke
  - 6.2 Latite Porphyry Dyke
  - 6.3 Trachyte Dyke
- 5.0 Monzonite - Diorite
  - 5.1 Plagioclase Porphyritic Monzonite
  - 5.2 " " Diorite
  - 5.3 Monzonite - Volcanic Hybrid
  - 5.4 Diorite - " "
  - 5.5 Diorite/Monzonite - Siltstone Hybrid
  - 5.6 Heterolithic Hornblende Diorite Intrusion Breccia
  - 5.7 Monzodiorite Intrusion Breccia
  - 5.8 K-spar Porphyry Syenomonzonite
  - 5.9 Magnetite Breccia

TAKLA GROUP
- 4.0 Trachyte Flows and Pyroclastic Rocks
  - 4.1 Flow
  - 4.2 Flow Breccia
  - 4.3 Lapilli Fragmental
- 3.0 Latite Flows and Pyroclastics
  - 3.1 Augite Porphyry Flow
  - 3.2 " " " - Breccia
  - 3.3 Lapilli Fragmental
- 2.0 Volcaniclastic Rocks (medium grained to aphanitic)
  - 2.1 Sandstone
  - 2.2 Siltstone
  - 2.3 Chert (may be ash tuffs)
  - 2.4 Lithic Crystal Tuff (marker unit)
- 1.0 Andesite Flows and Pyroclastic Rocks
  - 1.1 Augite Porphyry Flow
  - 1.2 " " " - Breccia
  - 1.3 Lapilli Fragmental

Area of outcrop
Geologic contact (definite, approx.)
Fault (definite, inferred)
Bedding
Joint or fracture
Diamond drill hole
Drill road
Trench

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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0 50 100 150 metres

BP Resources Canada Limited
MINING DIVISION

CHUCHI PROJECT

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLE PLAN

SCALE: 1:2000		DRAWN BY: RW, CB	FIG. 4.
DATE: FEB '91	REV.:	DRAFTED BY: Chong	
N.T.S. 93N/7	PROJ.: 10144	REPORT: BPVR 90-10	

CENTRAL GRID AREA

WESTERN GRID EXTENSION

EASTERN GRID EXTENSION

1.0-3.0

2.0

5.0

8.0

OMINECA INTRUSIONS (Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous)

- 8.0 Chuchi Lake Syenite
- 7.0 Quartz - Syenite Dyke
- 6.0 Dyke / Sill
  - 6.1 Andesite dyke
  - 6.2 Latite porphyry dyke
  - 6.3 Trachyte dyke
- 5.0 Monzonite - Diorite
  - 5.1 Plagioclase porphyritic monzonite
  - 5.2 " " diorite
  - 5.3 Monzonite - volcanic hybrid
  - 5.4 Diorite - " "
  - 5.5 Diorite / monzonite - siltstone hybrid
  - 5.6 Heterolithic hornblende diorite intrusion breccia
  - 5.7 Monzodiorite intrusion breccia
  - 5.8 K-spar porphyry syenomonzonite
  - 5.9 Magnetite breccia

TAKLA GROUP (Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic)

- 4.0 Trachyte Flows and Pyroclastic Rocks
  - 4.1 Flow
  - 4.2 Flow breccia
  - 4.3 Lapilli fragmental
- 3.0 Latite Flows and Pyroclastics
  - 3.1 Augite porphyry flow
  - 3.2 " " " - breccia
  - 3.3 Lapilli fragmental
- 2.0 Volcaniclastic Rocks (medium grained to aphanitic)
  - 2.1 Sandstone
  - 2.2 Siltstone
  - 2.3 Chert (maybe ash tuffs)
  - 2.4 Lithic crystal tuff (marker unit)
- 1.0 Andesite Flows and Pyroclastic rocks
  - 1.1 Augite porphyry flow
  - 1.2 " " " - breccia
  - 1.3 Lapilli fragmental

Geological contact - definite, approximate

Fault - definite, assumed

Limit of outcrop or drill information

45 Bedding

Road

Creek or stream

Contour interval 100 metres

Scale 1 : 10 000

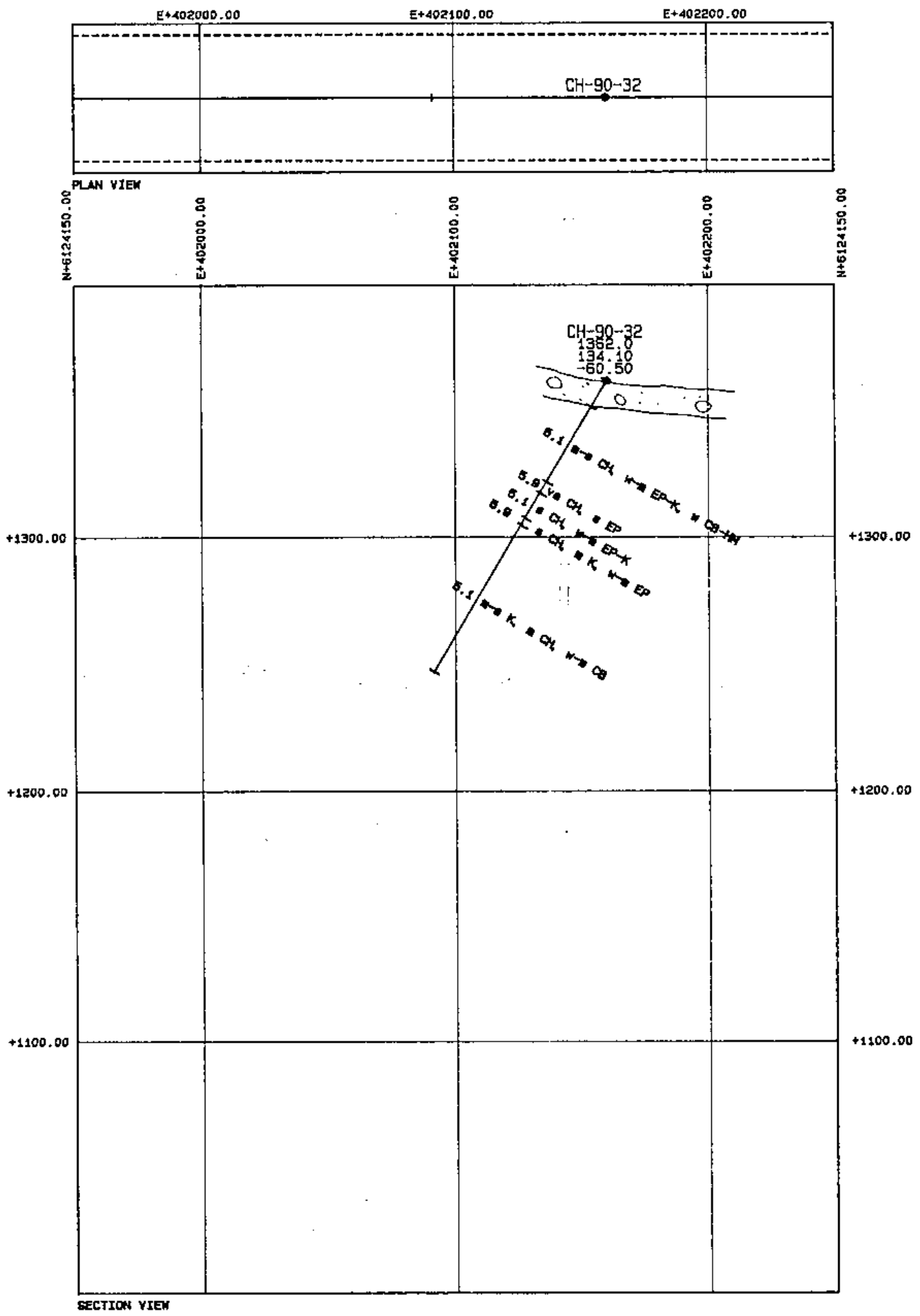
200 100 0 200 400

METRES

BP Resources Canada Limited
MINING DIVISION

COMPILATION GEOLOGY CHUCHI GRID AREA

SCALE: 1:10,000		DRAWN BY: R.W.	FIG. 5
DATE: FEB. '91	REV.:	DRAFTED BY Chong	
N.T.S. 93N/1,2,7,8	PROJ.: 10144	REPORT: BPVR 90-10	



Part 1

21,113

of 2

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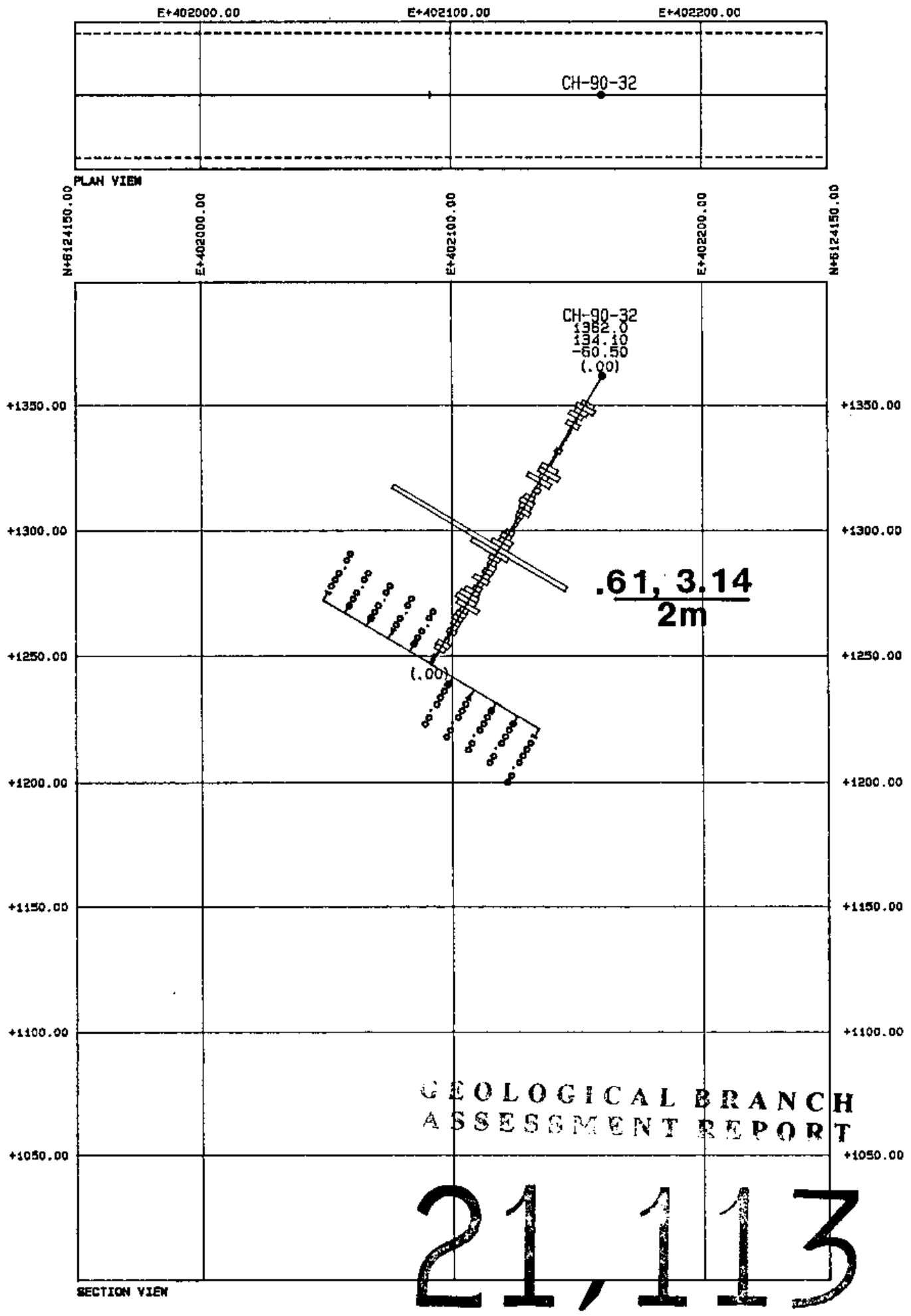
FIG. 7

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 13:56:43	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION: DDH 90-32
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		DRB December 10, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION



21,113

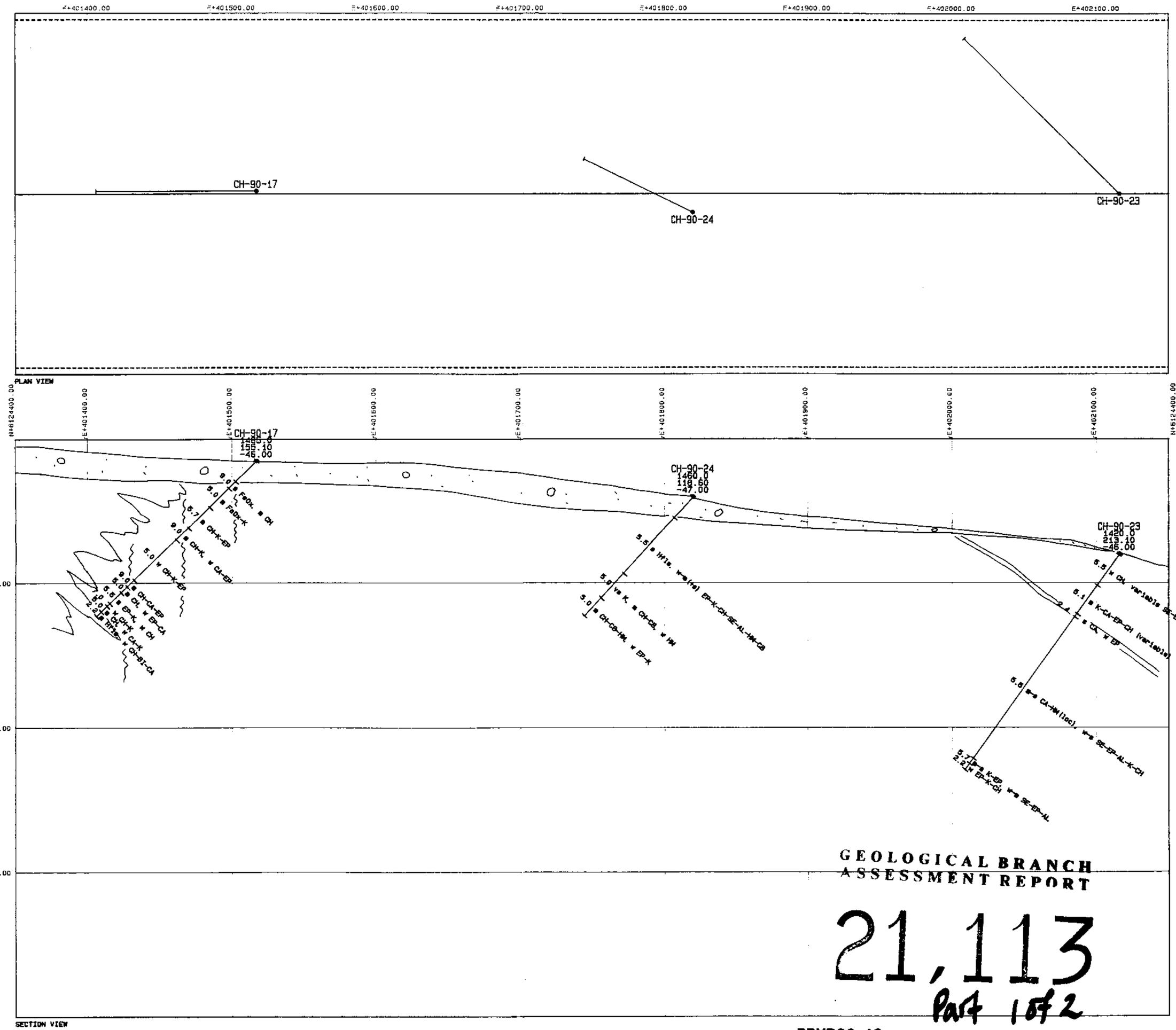
Part 1 of 2

%Cu,g/tAu
m

BPVR90-10

FIG. 8

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 09-11-90 TIME = 10:21:44	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-32
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		DRB November 9, 1990 AU(ppb) vs CU(ppm)



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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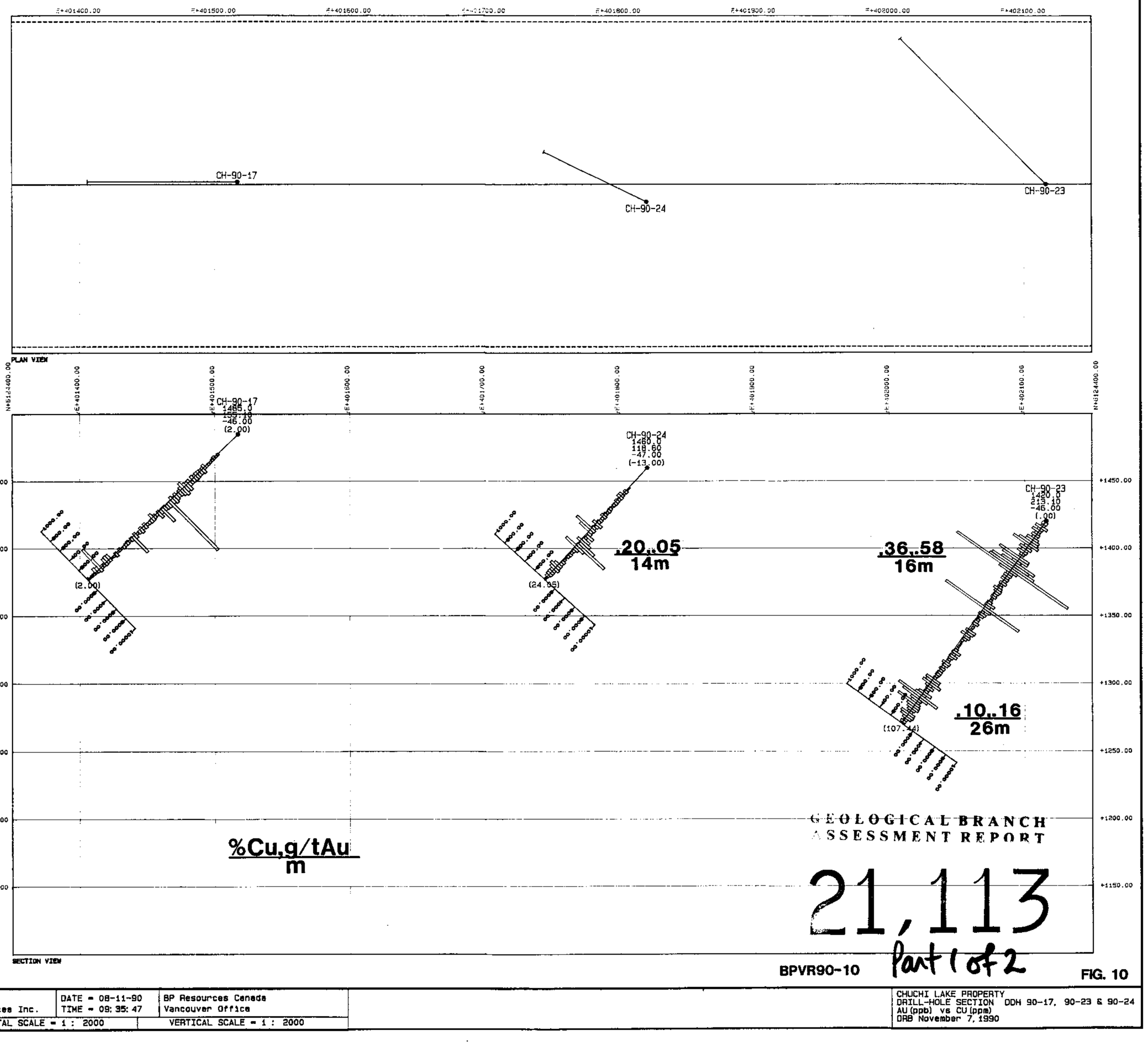
FIG. 9

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 11:20:41	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office		CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION: DDH 90-17, 90-23 & 90-24
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000			DRB December 10, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION

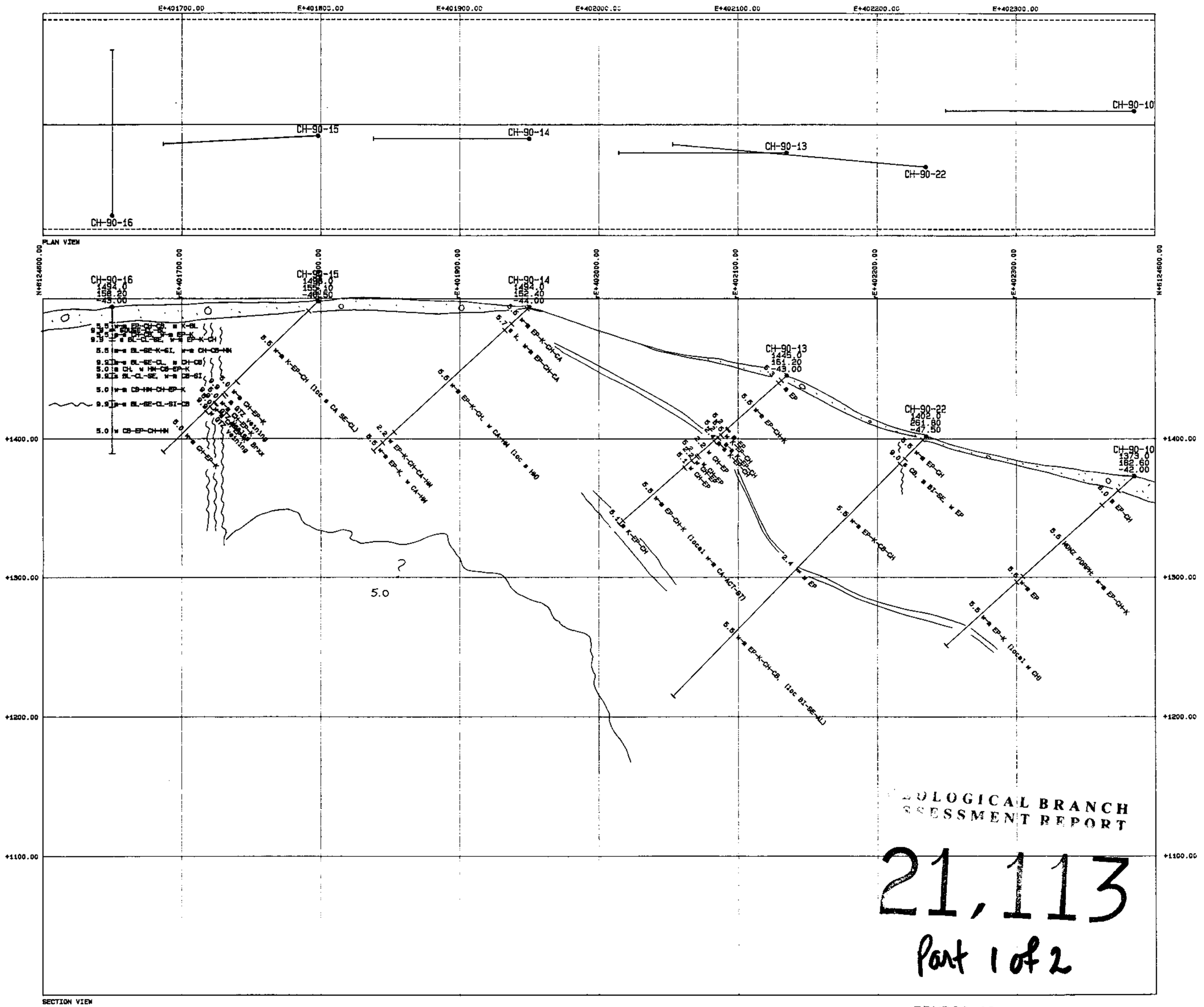


BPVR90-10

FIG. 10

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 09:35:47	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	

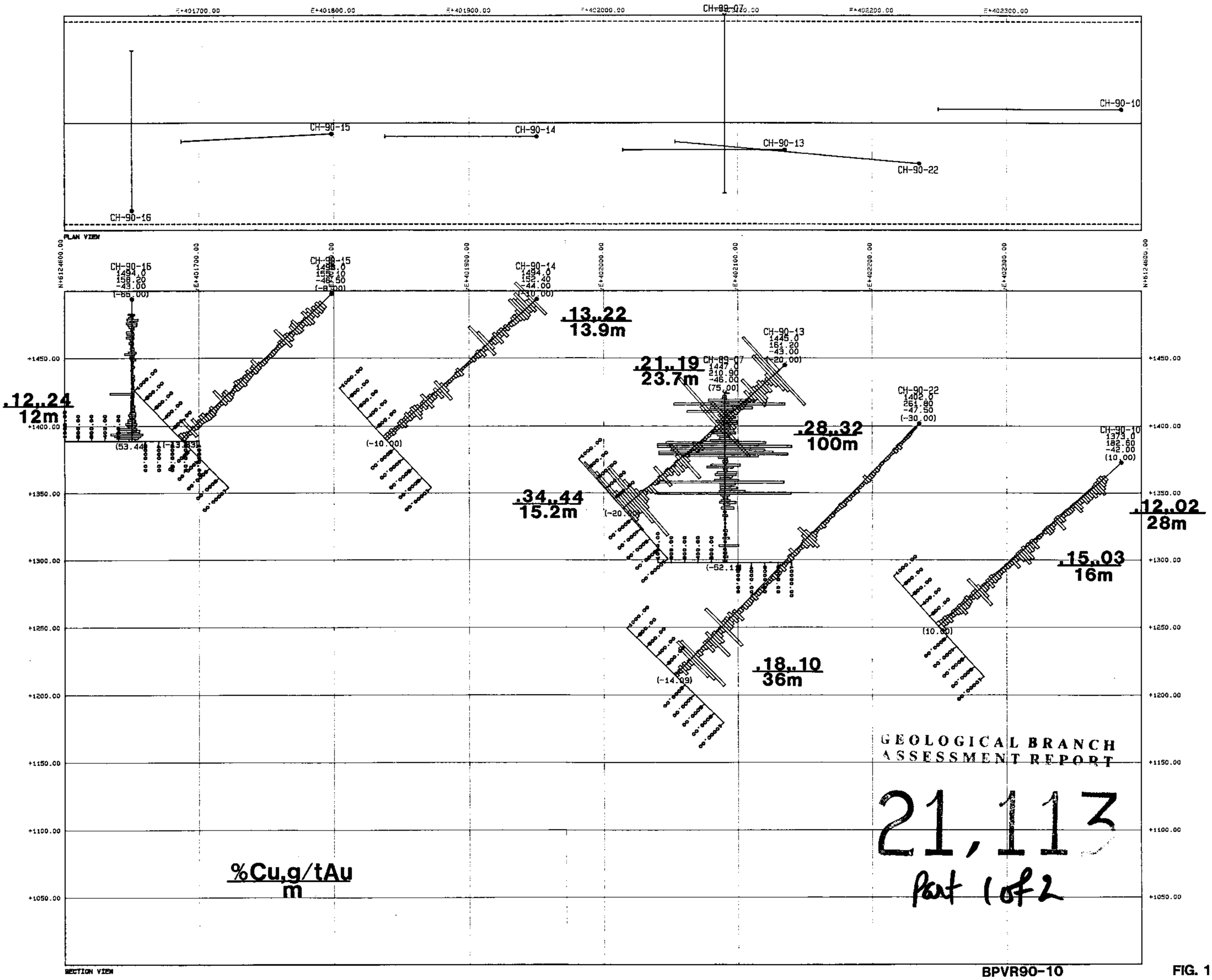
CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION ODH 90-17, 90-23 & 90-24
AU(ppb) vs CU(ppm)
DRB November 7, 1990



BPVR90-10

FIG. 11

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 12-11-90 TIME = 14:45:18	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office		CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-10, 90-13, 90-14 90-15, 90-16 & 90-22 DAB November 12, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000			

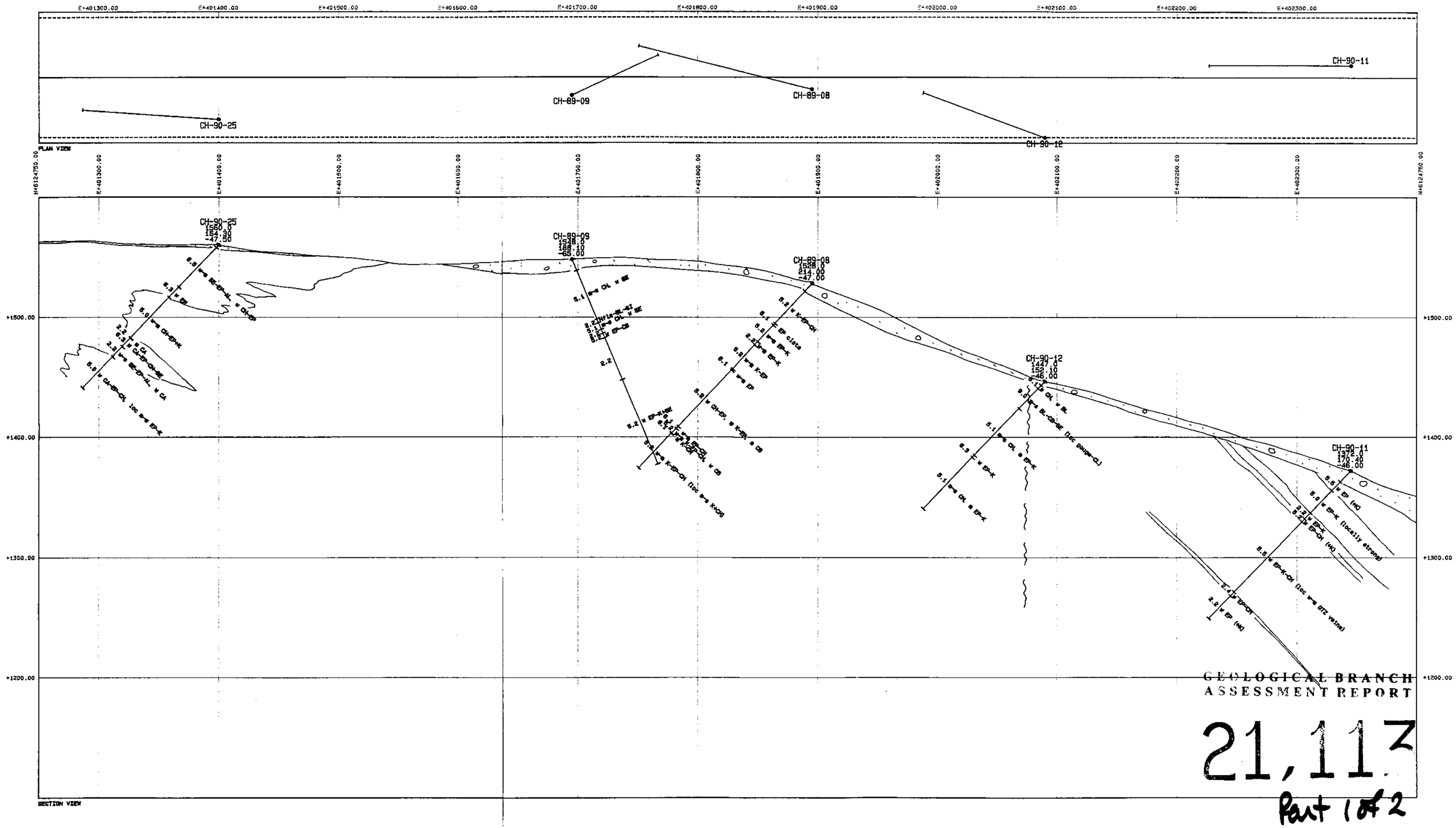


BPVR90-10

FIG. 12

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 11:31:48	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	

CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 89-07, 90-10, 90-13
90-14, 90-15, 90-16 & 90-22
ORB November 8, 1990 AU (ppb) vs CU (ppm)

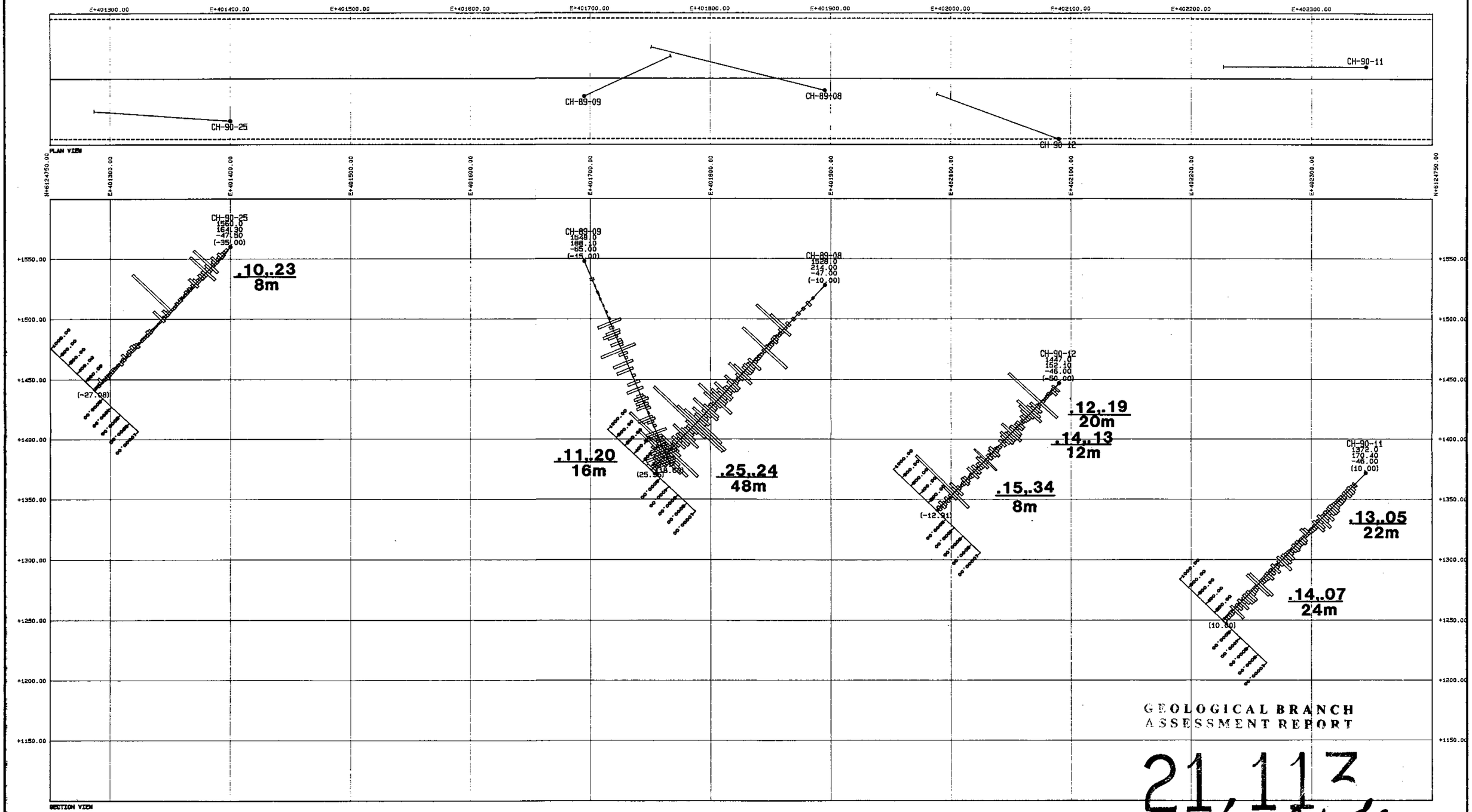


BPVR90-10

FIG. 13

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 11:48:27	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	

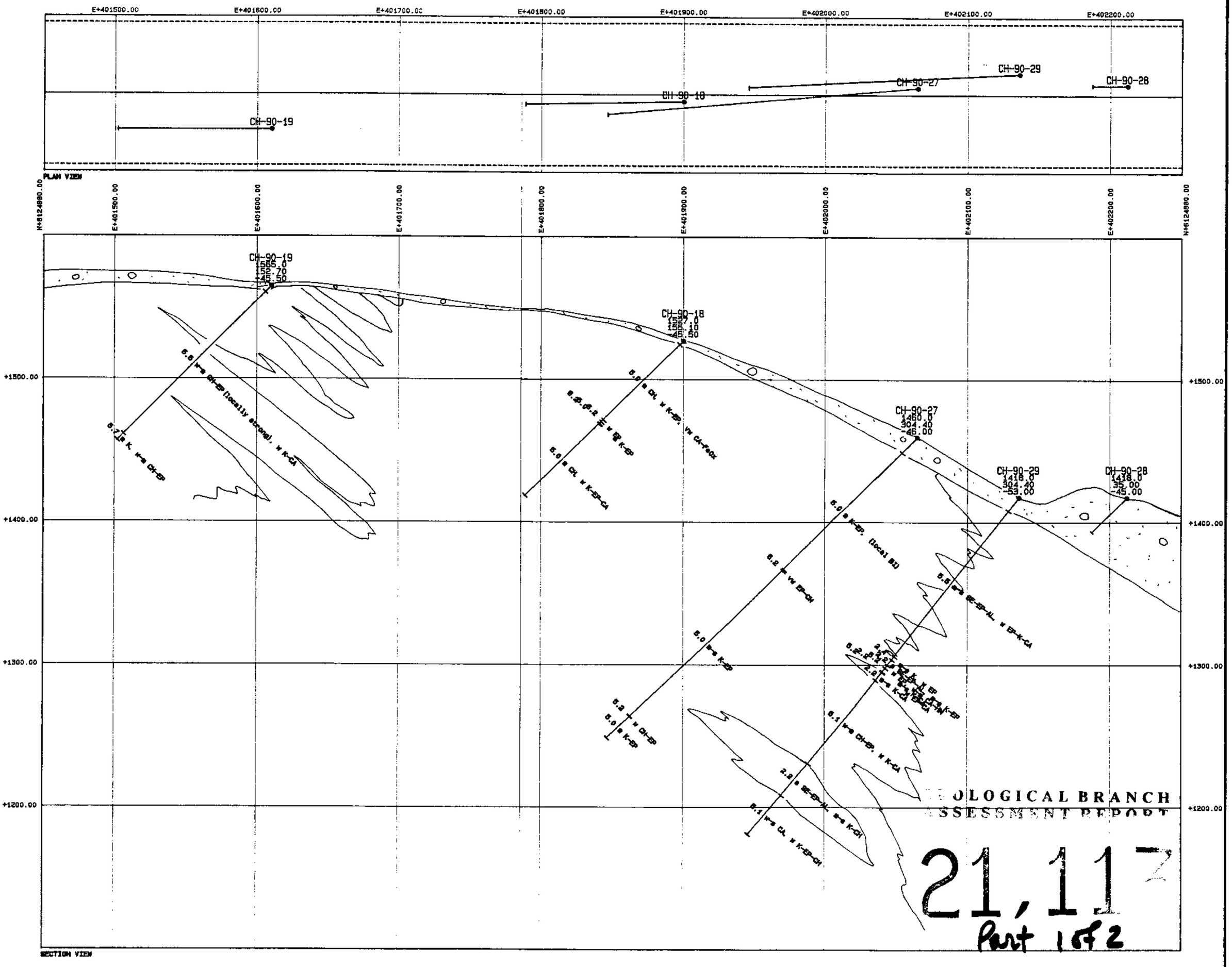
CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION: DDH 89-08, 89-09, 90-11 90-12 & 90-25
DAB December 10, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION



BPVR90-10 FIG. 14

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 12:57:02	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		

CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 89-08, 89-09, 90-11
90-12 & 90-25
DRB November 8, 1990 AU (ppb) vs CU (ppm)

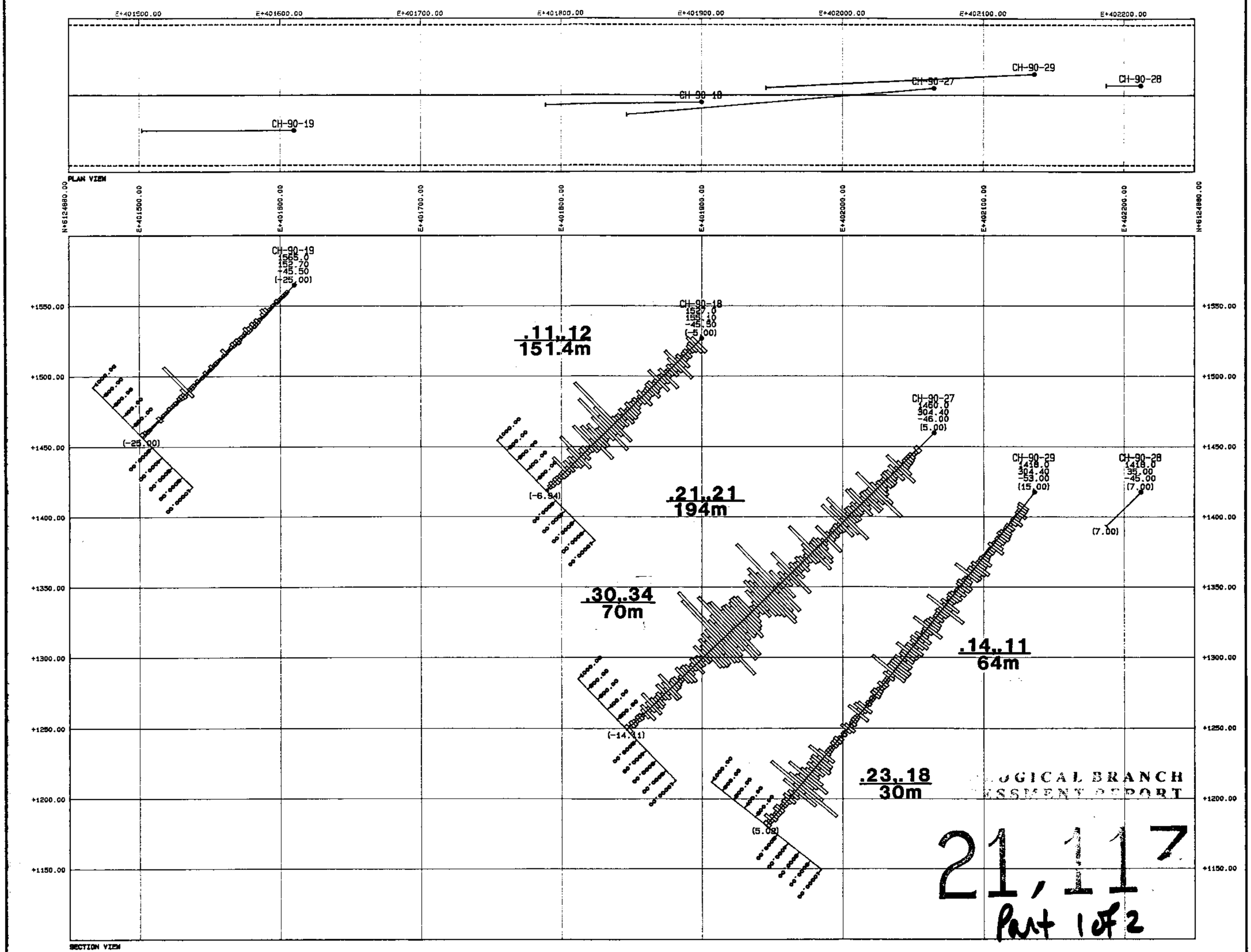


BPVR90-10

FIG. 15

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 09-11-90 TIME = 13:47:40	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	

CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-18, 90-19, 90-27
90-28 & 90-29
DRB November 9, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION



21,117

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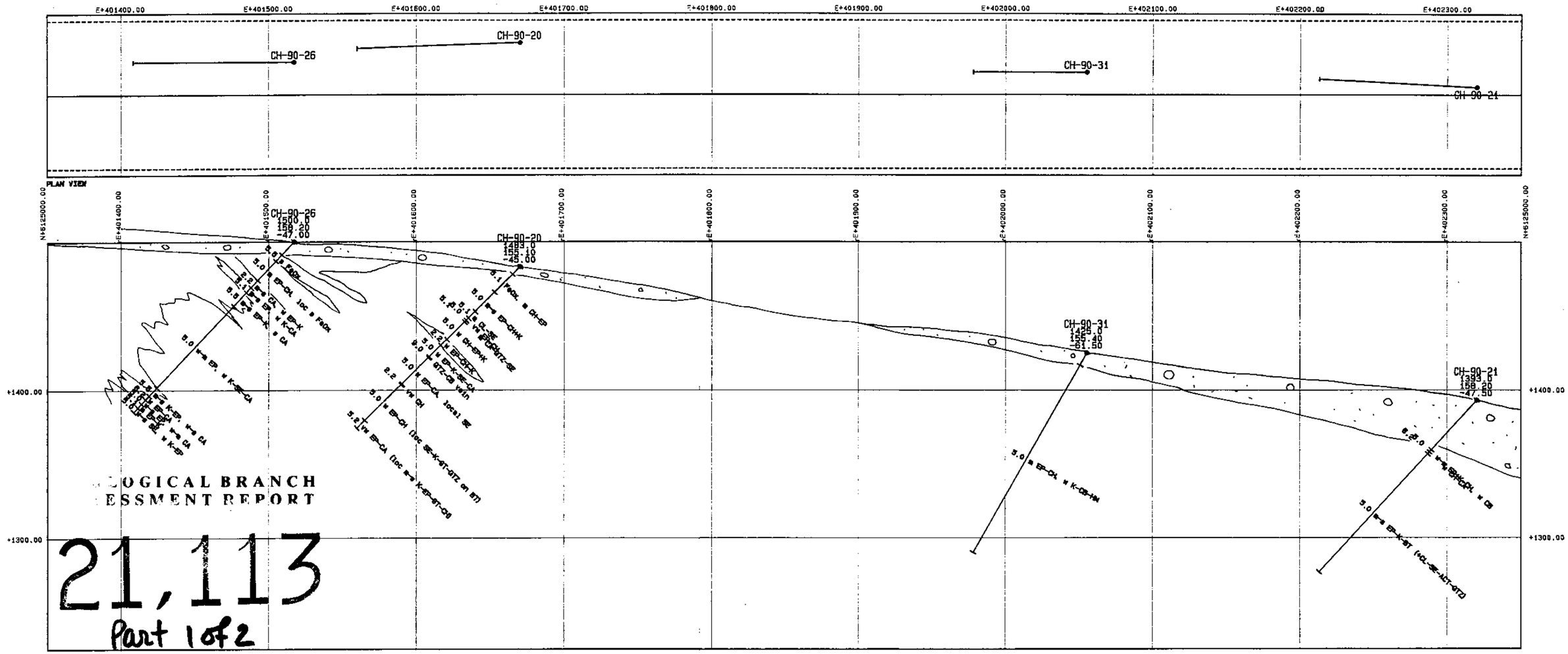
BPVR90-10 FIG.16

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 14:50:46	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	

CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-18, 90-19, 90-27
90-28 & 90-29
DRB November 6, 1990 AU(ppb) vs CU(ppm)

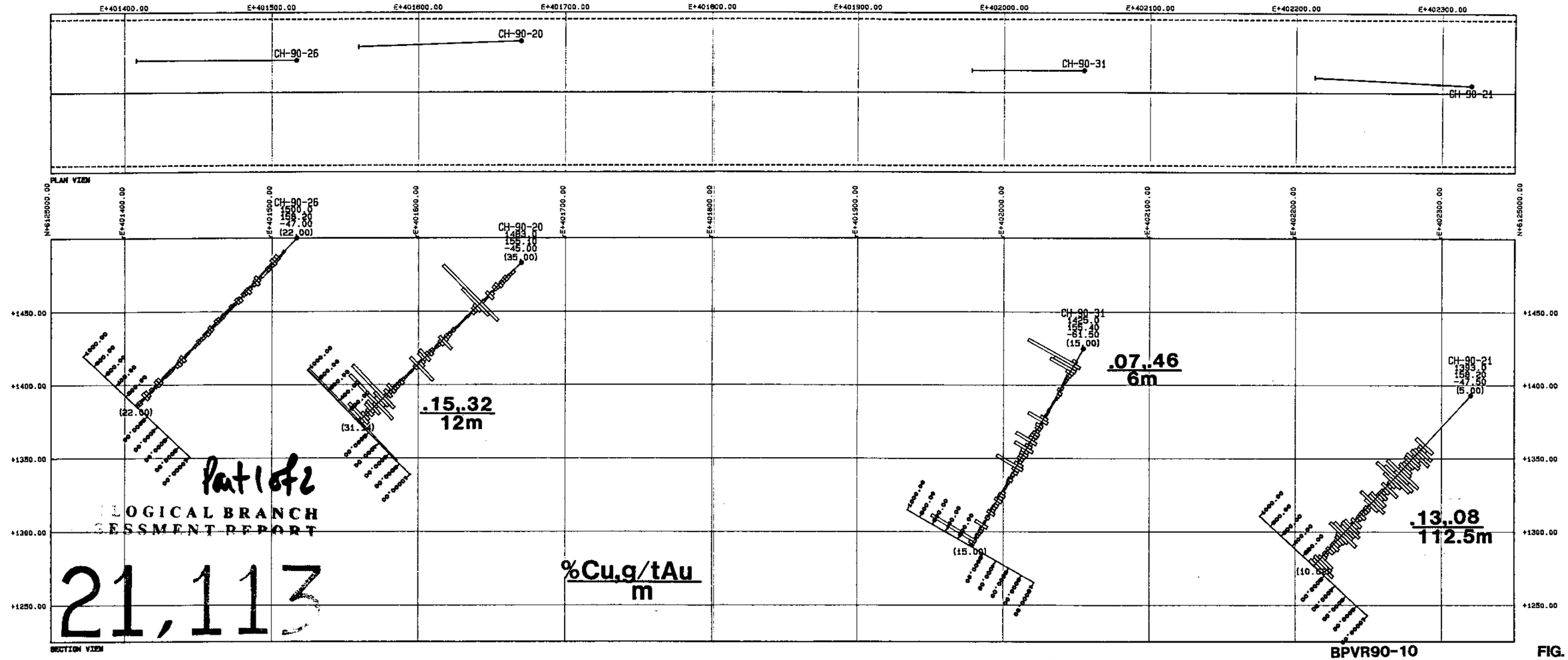


BPVR90-10

FIG. 17

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 12:07:59	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		

CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION: DDH 90-20, 90-21
90-26 & 90-31
DRB December 10, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION



Part 1 of 2

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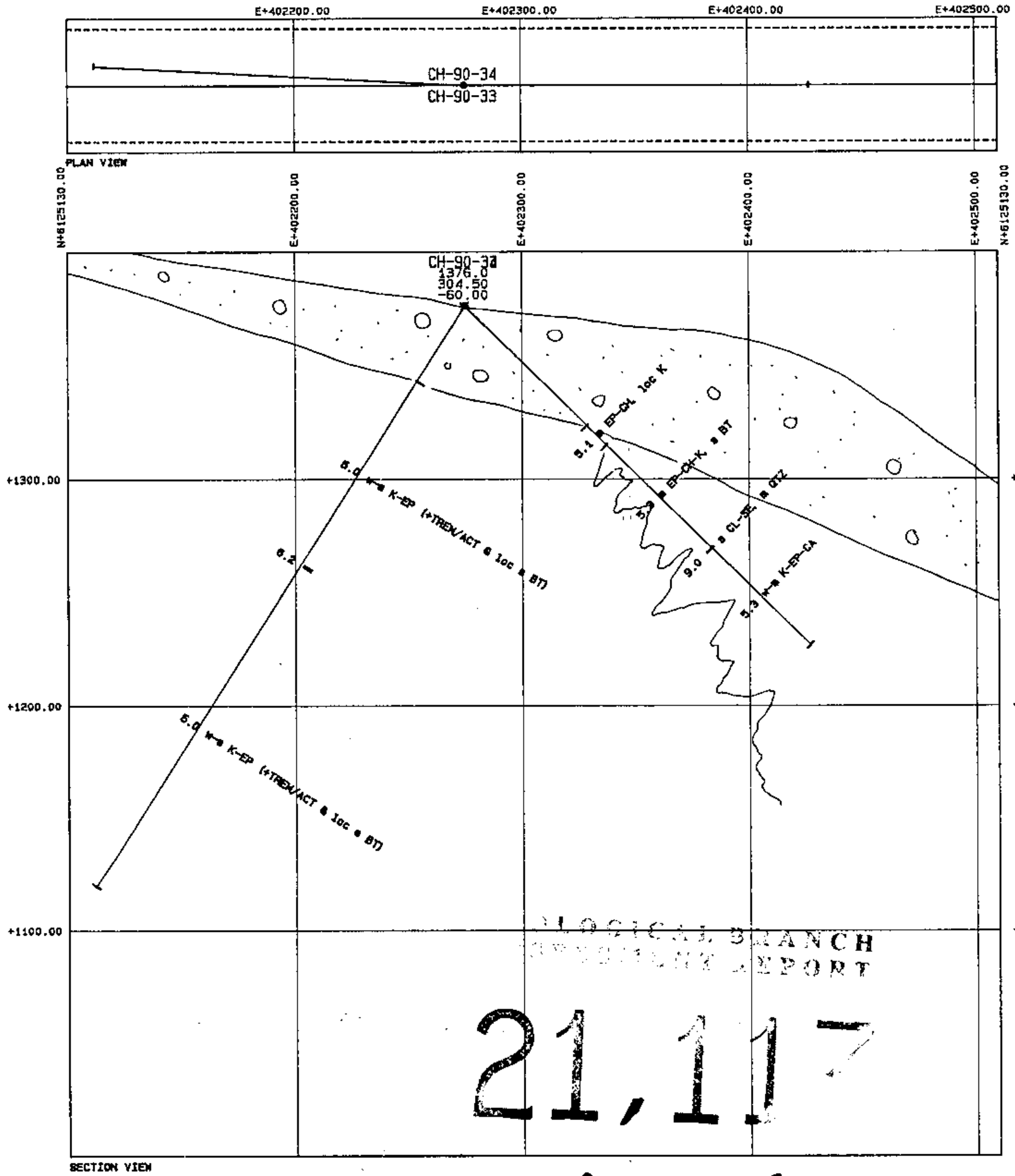
BPVR90-10

FIG. 18

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 16:44:53	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	

CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY
DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-20, 90-21
90-26 & 90-31
DRB November 8, 1990 AU(ppb) vs CU(ppm)



21,117

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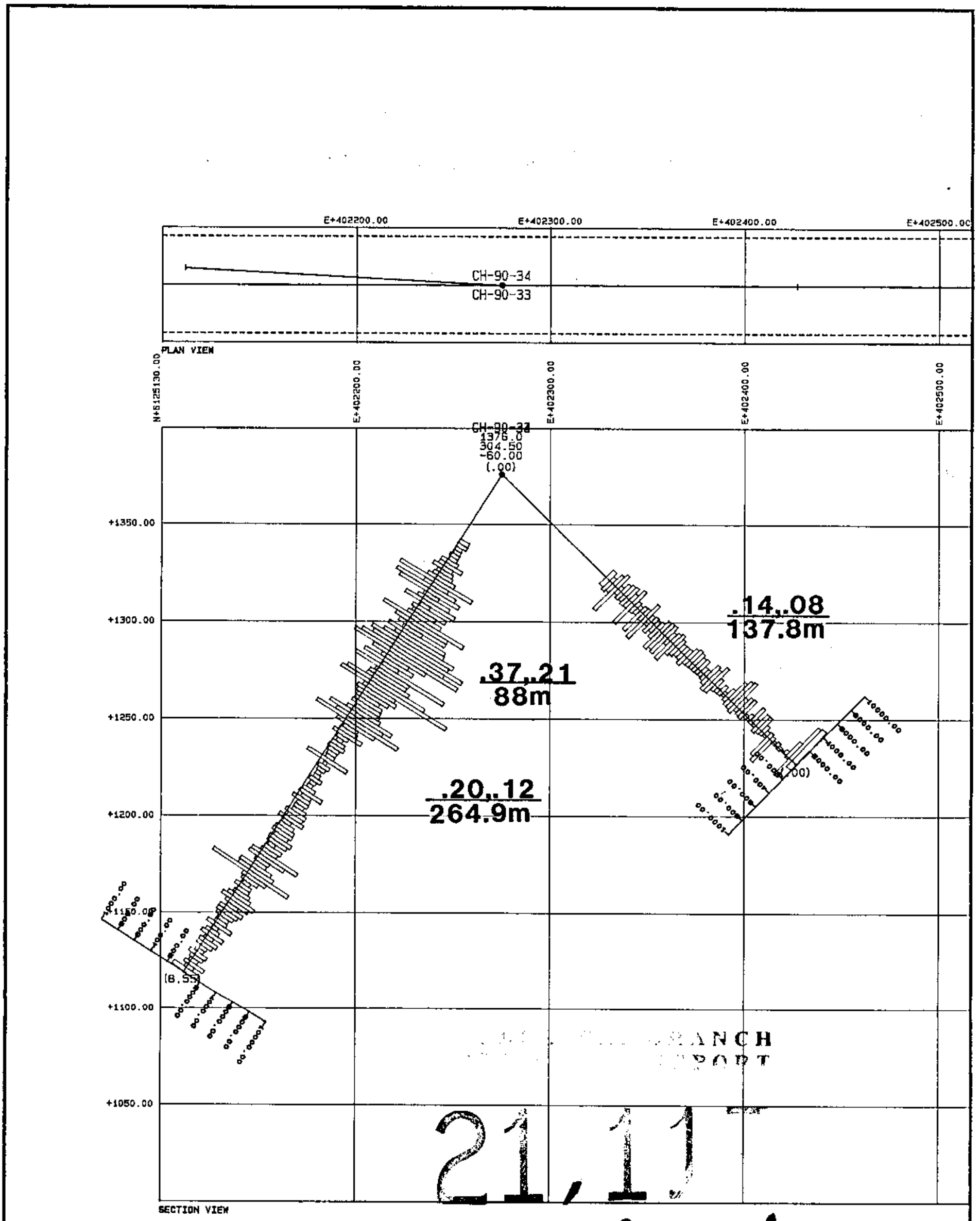
BPVR90-10

FIG. 19

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 12:27:53	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION:	DDH 90-33 & 90-34
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		DRB December 10, 1990	GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION



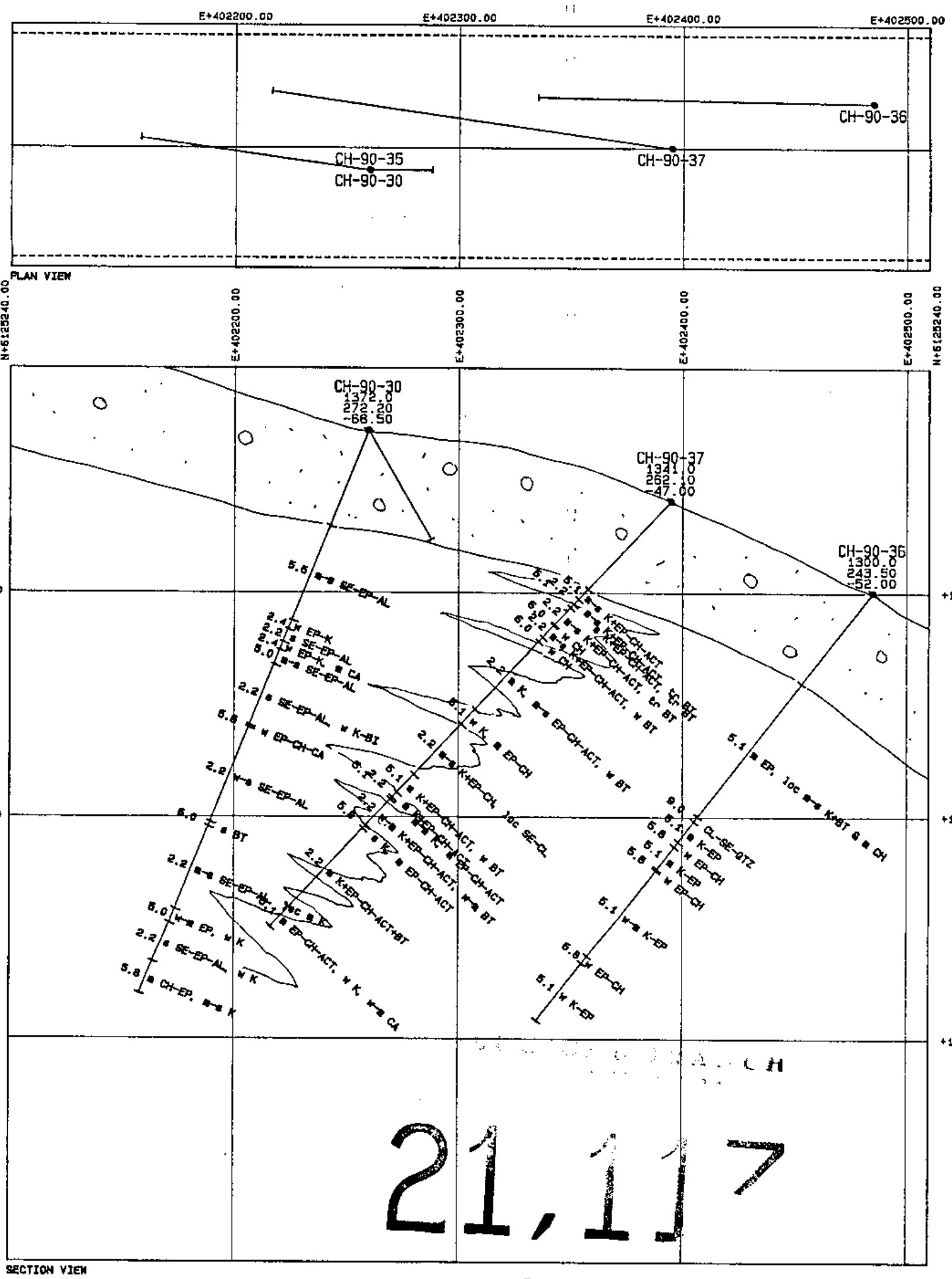
Part 1 of 2

%Cu,g/tAu
m

BPVR90-10

FIG. 20

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 10:46:21	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-33 & 90-34
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		DRB November 8, 1990 AU(ppb) vs CU(ppm)



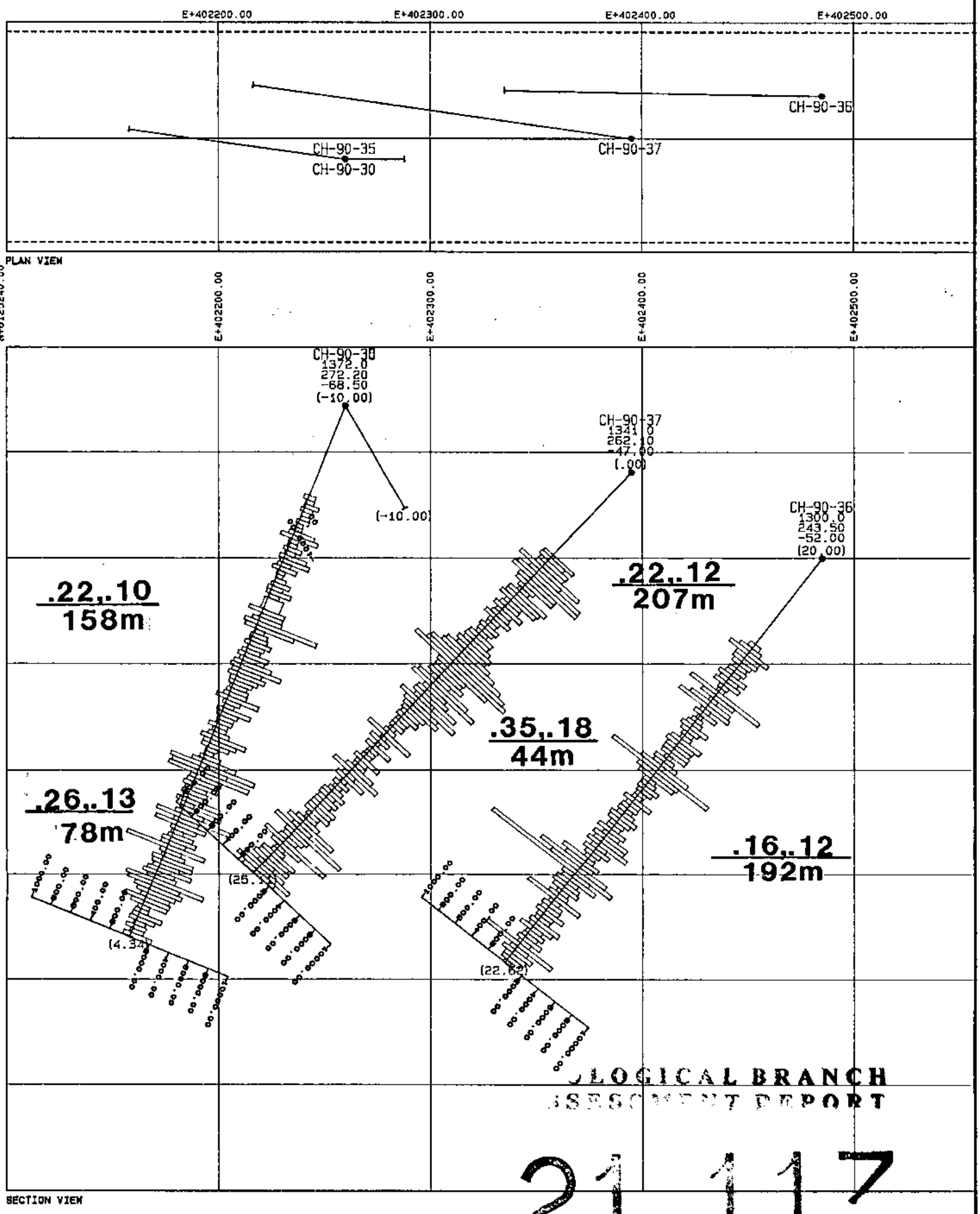
21,117

Part 1 of 2

BPVR90-10

FIG. 21

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 12:42:39	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION: DDH 90-30, 90-35 90-36 & 90-37 DRB December 10, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	



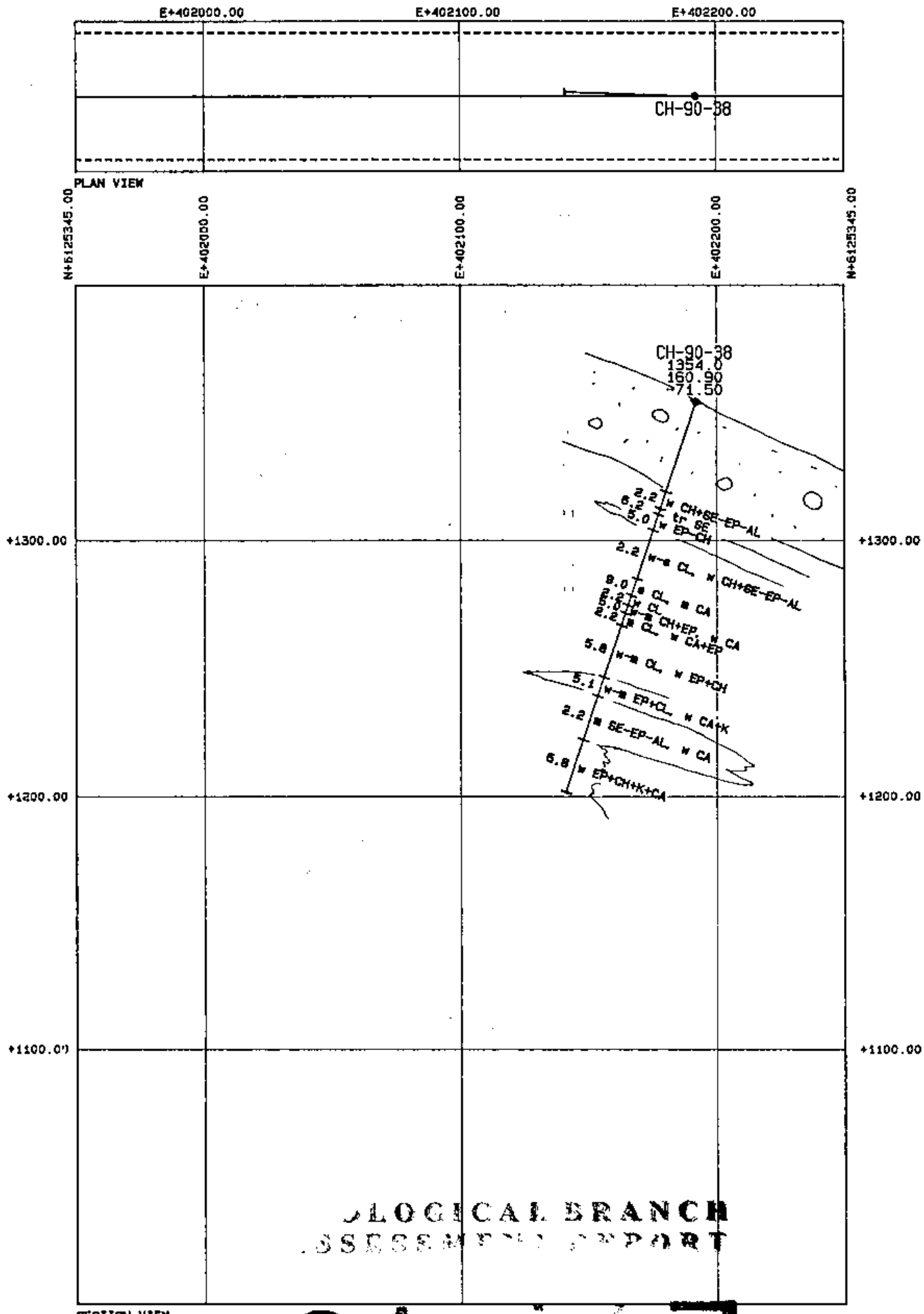
%Cu,g/tAu
m

21,117
Part 1 of 2

BPVR90-10

FIG. 22

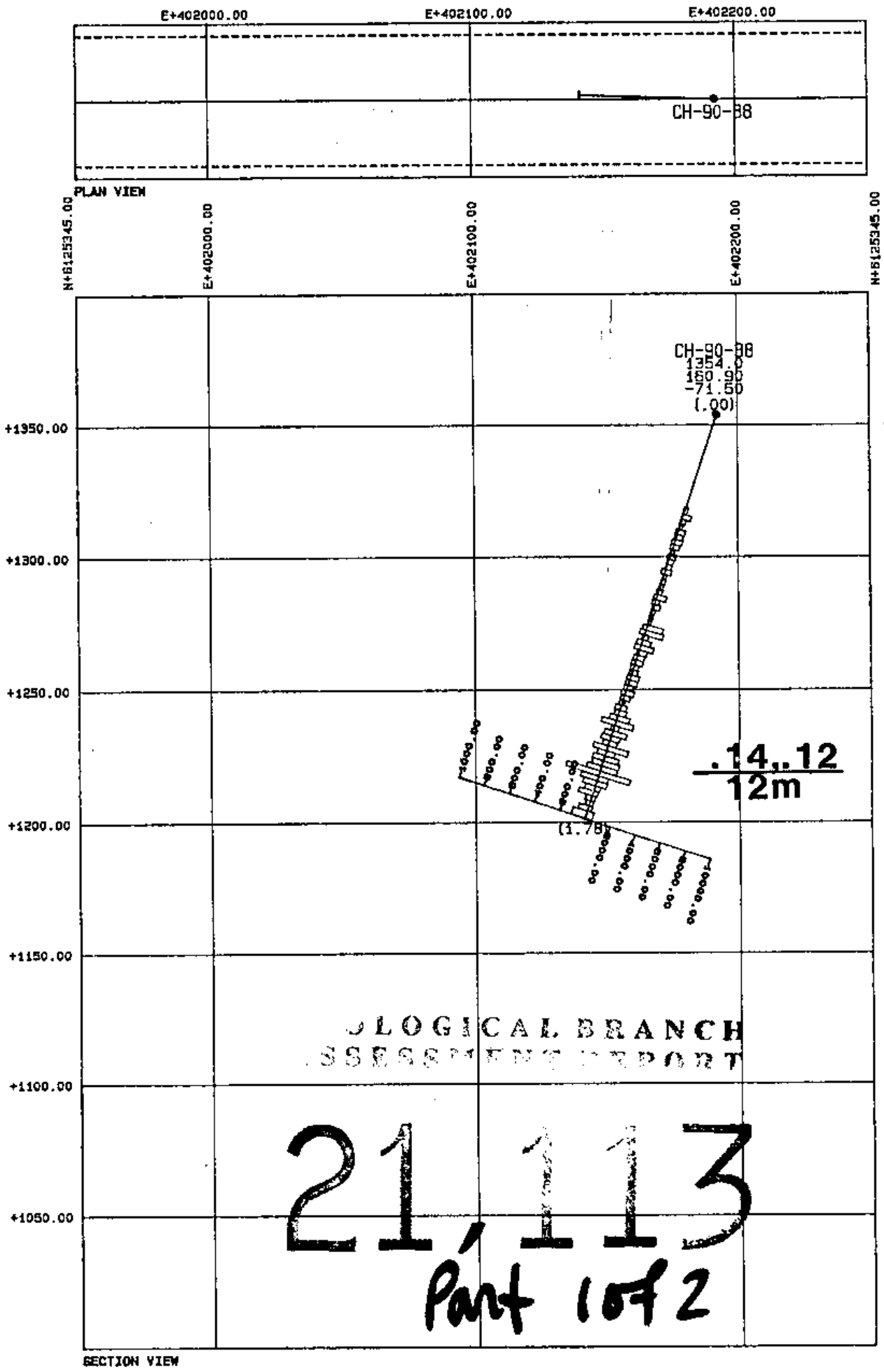
QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 08-11-90 TIME = 10:18:03	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-30, 90-35, 90-36 & 90-37 DRB November 7, 1990 AU(ppb) vs CU(ppm)
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	



Part 1 of 2

BPVR90-10 **FIG. 23**

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 11-12-90 TIME = 14:04:57	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION: DDH 90-38
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		DRB December 10, 1990 GEOLOGY vs ALTERATION



21,113

Part 1 of 2

%Cu,g/tAu
m

BPVR90-10

FIG. 24

QUICK-PLOT GEMCOM Services Inc.	DATE = 09-11-90 TIME = 10:31:44	BP Resources Canada Vancouver Office	CHUCHI LAKE PROPERTY DRILL-HOLE SECTION DDH 90-38
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1 : 2000	VERTICAL SCALE = 1 : 2000		DRB November 9, 1990 AU (ppb) vs CU (ppm)